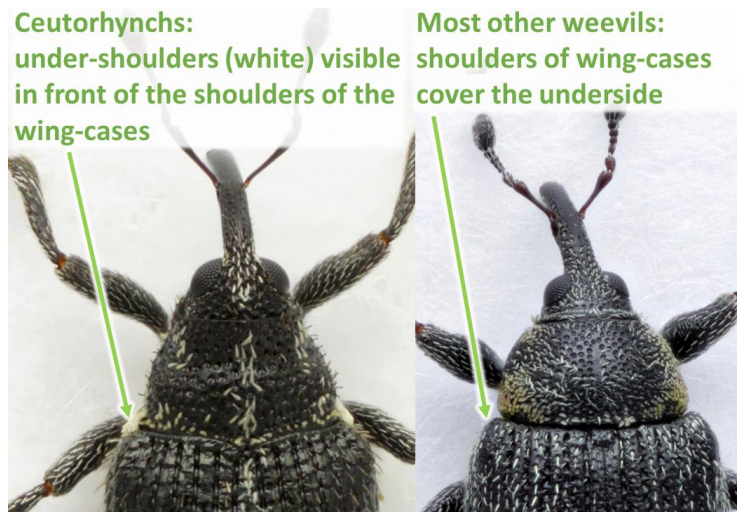


Ceutorhynchs: Ceutorhynchinae

The Ceutorhynchs are rather **short-bodied** weevils, often with **heart-shape** abdomens, widest near the shoulders and tapering to a broadly rounded rear. In many species the femurs and tibiae are **bowed**. They have prominent **under-shoulders**: the underside of the first section of the abdomen protrudes beyond the shoulders of the wing-cases, and it can be seen from above. They are not the only weevils with under-shoulders, but the groups they share them with (like *Archarius*, *Curculio*, and *Baris* and its relatives) are sufficiently different in shape, size, and pattern that they should not be confused with the Ceutorhynchs. The name *Ceutorhynchus* means 'I hide my snout', and many of the Ceutorhynchs do tuck their rostrums into their chests when they are disturbed. The groups most likely to be confused with a Ceutorhynch are perhaps *Archarius*, *Curculio*, *Cionus*, *Mecinus*, and *Stenopelmus*.



A group of species with **short, thick** rostrums.

Pelenomus and *Rhinonchus*



Eubrychius velutus and *Phytobius leucogaster*. Slender legs with **long feet**. **Aquatic**.



Neophytobius. Warts along a few rows on the wing-cases.



Three genera with and **warts** in rows along the wing-cases. Other species can have warts, but they are only towards the rear of the wing-cases and not on every row. *Neophytobius* has rows of warts on some rows, but it has a much thicker rostrum than the genera here.

Zacladus. **Swollen, rounded pronotum**. Black. Wing-cases with erect, stiff, short hairs: **bristly**. Compare *Ceutorhynchus* have warts only in a patch at the rear of each wing-case.



Micrelus ericae. **Orange-brown legs**. On **heathers**. Compare *Amalus scortillum* does not have warts on the wing-cases.



Rutidosoma globulus. **Rounded abdomen**. **Dark legs**. On **willows**.



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Drupenatus nasturtii, *Poophagus sisymbrii*, and *Tapeinotus stellatus*. **White scales** and distinctive **patterns**: *Drupenatus* is metallic **greenish** with white scales; *Poophagus* and *Tapeinotus* are white with **dark patches**.



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Coeliodes and *Coeiodinus*. **Red-brown** or **orange**, with **orange-brown legs**. **Plain** (*Coeliodinus*) or with **bands** of pale flat scales across the wing-cases (*Coeliodes*). On **trees**. [Compare](#) *Trichosirocalus* have more angular wing-cases, a wider pronotum, and large erect scales on the wing-cases.



Two **large** and distinctive species. *Mogulones geographicus* has a pattern of pale **fine lines**. [Compare](#) *Trichosirocalus*, *Microplontus*, and other *Mogulones* are smaller and they have thicker markings. *Mononychus punctumalbum* is black with a pale spot in the middle of the wing-cases, short antennae, and the last segment of each foot is **slender** and has only **one claw**. [Compare](#) *Stenocarus ruficornis* is smaller and has normal antennae and feet.



Trichosirocalus. Orange-brown legs, **brown body**. **Angular rear**, **patch of warts** on rear of each wing-case. **Erect oval** scales on wing-cases. Rather **large pronotum**. Patterns of scales when fresh, but in many individuals these have worn away. *Trichosirocalus troglodytes* is one of our **commonest** weevils, on plantains. [Compare](#) Other pale-legged species are not so angular and warty at the rear, most have smaller pronotums, and they lack the bristle-like erect scales. *Microplontus* are the most similar, but they are patterned with many scales of different colours, and they have no erect bristly scales.



This group comprises the rest of the **patterned** species and those with plain **yellow to brown scales**. When fresh, the patterned species have **distinct bands or patches** of pale oval scales on the wing-cases: the group does **not** include weevils whose only pattern is a pale patch of scales around the scutellum or along the suture. Clearly marked individuals are easily placed here, but the scales do wear off, and worn individuals can be impossible to identify without reference to named specimens. Some *Ceutorhynchus* have scattered oval scales on the elytra, but they do not form a pattern other than a stripe along the suture or a patch around the scutellum. If in doubt, a quick scan of *Ceutorhynchus*, comparing shapes, sizes, leg colour, and scales should allow you to place your weevil in the right group. *Ceutorhynchus pallidactylus* and *Ethelcus verrucatus* are the species most likely to be confused with this group.

Microplontus, *Datonychus*, *Thamiocolus viduatus*, *Hadroplontus*, and *Mogulones*. Wing-cases usually **patterned** with bands or patches, but some species are almost plain **brown**. Underlying surface black.



Nedyus quadrimaculatus. Usually patterned, like the others in this group, but it can be plain. Very common, on **nettles everywhere**.



Parethelcus pollinarius. Another common weevil on **nettles**. Main colour is from yellow-brown scales, but it is mottled with small scattered patches of pale grey or white scales. **Large tooth** on the underside of the front femur. Looks flat across the back. There is a round patch of white scales on the rear of each wing-case, which look like **headlights** when seen from **behind**. [Compare](#) The patterned species have clear pale bands rather than mottling with scattered patches. *Nedus quadrimaculatus* is often patterned and often has red-brown tibiae, but it can be plain and have dark legs. It has a more rounded back, it does not have the headlights on the wing-cases, and it has a smaller tooth on the front femur.



Stenocarus ruficornis. **Black velvet** patch of scales around the scutellum, and a **white** patch at the **tip** of the wing-cases. [Compare](#) *Ethelcus verrucatus* and *Ceutorhynchus resedae* have a white patch also around the scutellum, they do not have a velvet black patch, and they are speckled with paler scales.



Amalorrhynchus melanrius. **Black** with **broad**, white oval scales on the wing-cases and pronotum. Front edge of the pronotum **not** raised. No warts on the wing-cases, their tips are smooth and rounded. [Compare](#) *Ceutorhynchus* have narrower oval scales and the front edge of the pronotum is raised up and forms a crest; most also have a patch of warts on the tip of each wing-case.



Amalus scortillum, *Calosirus terminatus*, and pale-legged *Ceutorhynchus*. Tibiae **pale orange-brown**. Wing-cases often red-brown, at least in part. [Compare](#) Other *Ceutorhynchus* have black or dark brown legs. *Ethelcus* has a white patch of scales at the tip of the wing-cases. xx Need *Ceutorhynchus querceti* picture.



Ceutorhynchus and their relatives. There is some variation in the colour and scales of these weevils, so it is hard to find a set of obvious characters that distinguish them from the rest of the *Ceutorhynchus*. They have long thin rostrums, no tooth or only a tiny tooth on the underside of the front femur, and dark femurs.

Metallic *Ceutorhynchus*. Blue or green wing-cases.



Black *Ceutorhynchus*. Wing-cases **black**. Very **fine brown hair-scales**, **no** pale narrow to oval scales, or only a **few** around the scutellum. [Compare](#) *Glocianus* have a wider and more rounded pronotum, shorter wing-cases, and the front edge of the wing-cases is straighter.



Ceutorhynchus pallidactylus. **Bristly. Speckled** with white oval scales. Contrasting pale **orange-brown feet**. **Very common**. [Compare](#) Some black *Ceutorhynchus* are bristly, but they are not speckled. Other *Ceutorhynchus* with white oval scales are not bristly.



Ethelcus verrucatus and *Ceutorhynchus resedae*. Patch of **white** scales around the **scutellum** and at the **tip** of the wing-cases. Tibiae **brown**. [Compare](#) *Ceutorhynchus pallidactylus*, which is bristly and does not have the white patch at the tip of the wing-cases. xx Need *Ceutorhynchus resedae* picture



Neatly scaled *Ceutorhynchus*. Black with **neat rows** of **pale narrow to oval** scales along the wing-cases. **Black** legs. [Compare](#) *Sirocalodes depressicollis* has more slender antennae and the front edge of the wing-cases is straighter. *Sirocalodes mixtus* has brown scales. *Sirocalodes quercicola* has a clean, very long patch of white scales at the front of the wing-cases. *Glocianus* have wider and shorter abdomens, and more swollen sides to the pronotum.



Sirocalodes. Antennae with **slender** club. Front edge of the wing-cases straighter. Wing-cases with fine hair-scales and **scattered** pale **oval** scales. [Compare](#) Most *Ceutorhynchus* have fine hair scales or neat rows of oval scales, and the front edge of the wing-cases is slightly arched in towards the middle. *Ceutorhynchus pallidactylus* has scattered oval scales, but it is obviously bristly, unlike *Sirocalodes*. *Glocianus* have a small, neat patch of pale oval scales around the scutellum, a more swollen pronotum, and a more rounded abdomen.



Glocianus. Clean **patch** of **white** scales around the scutellum, and scattered pale **oval** scales elsewhere. Wing-cases with a straighter front edge. Pronotum rounded and **swollen**. Abdomen short and rounded. [Compare](#) *Ceutorhynchus* have longer and narrower abdomens, less swollen pronotums, and wing-cases arched in towards the middle; most of them do not have scattered pale oval scales.



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