Coeliodes and Coeliodinus. Red-brown or orange weevils. On trees. Compare Trichosirocalus to have a wider pronotum, large erect scales on the wing-cases, and more angular rears. Ceutorhynchus pyrrhorhynchus has a thinner rostrum, no bands across the wing-cases, and a more swollen pronotum. Ceutorhynchus pumilo is smaller, and has a thinner rostrum, a more swollen pronotum, and no bands across the wing-cases. Micrelus ericae has warts all over the wing-cases.

Coeliodinus = little Coeliodes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coeliodes rana</th>
<th>Coeliodes ruber</th>
<th>Coeliodinus transversealbofasciatus</th>
<th>Coeliodinus rubicundus</th>
<th>Coeliodinus nigritarsis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rostrum</td>
<td>Blackish</td>
<td>Red-brown, at least at tip</td>
<td>Red-brown</td>
<td>Dark red or blackish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid femur</td>
<td>No tooth</td>
<td>With a tiny tooth</td>
<td>No tooth</td>
<td>No tooth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pronotum sides</td>
<td>Smoothly rounded</td>
<td>Smoothly rounded</td>
<td>With a bump</td>
<td>Smoothly rounded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pale bands on wing-cases</td>
<td>Broad, interrupted by dark suture</td>
<td>Narrow, faint, continuous or not</td>
<td>Narrow, clear, continuous.</td>
<td>None, white scales in rear half</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Three species with bands of pale scales across the wing-cases. Rear end of each wing-case with a rough patch of low warts. They feed on oaks. They can usually be separated by the patterns of scales and the colour of the rostrum, but to be sure, always check for the tooth on the middle femur (ruber) and the bump on the side of the pronotum (transversealbofasciatus).

Coeliodes rana  
2.0-3.0 mm. Common throughout Britain.

Has three, wide bands, sometimes coalescing on the sides. The bands are usually interrupted by darker scales along the suture. The all-blackish rostrum further distinguishes it from the other two. Pronotum with stripes of pale scales.

Coeliodinus transversealbofasciatus  
transversealbofasciatus = with white bands across it  
2.5-3.5 mm. Widespread in southern England and Wales, rare in northern England and southern Scotland.

Bands narrow but distinct. The scales on the pronotum do not form stripes (as they do in the other two). Easily distinguished from rana and ruber by the blunt horn or angled bump on each side of the pronotum.

Coeliodes ruber  
2.5-3.5 mm. Less common than rana. England, Wales, and southern Scotland.

Bands faint, less clear against the more general scatter of pale scales. Often only one or two bands, in the rear half. The bands are usually continuous, reaching across the suture. The rostrum is red-brown, at least beyond the antenna sockets (it may be blackish at the base). Pronotum with stripes of pale scales. On average, larger than rana, but the smallest individuals are no larger than a big rana. Always check the identification by looking for the tiny tooth on the middle and rear femurs.

Two reddish species with white scales in the rear half, sometimes making patches, and often a white spot around the scutellum. Rear of wing-cases smooth, without a rough patch of warts. They feed on birches.

Coeliodinus rubicundus  
rubicundus = ruddy  
2.0-2.7 mm. Common throughout Britain.

This would be an easy species to identify were it not for nigritarsis. The two are very similar, but rubicundus is by far the commoner, so you are likely to find it first and you can then compare it with nigritarsis if you are lucky enough to come across it.

Coeliodinus nigritarsis  
nigritársis = black-footed  
2.7-3.0 mm. Scattered. Very rare in England, scarce in Scotland. Not yet found in Wales.

Larger than rubicundus. Tends to have darker tarsi contrasting more with red-brown legs. Leaning white scales usually wider, more prominent, in rows of two or three on interstices 3, 5, and 7 (rather than in rows of one or two). Size is probably the best clue that you might have this species: any larger Coeliodinus with more prominent white scales should be checked. Some have obviously broader scales and blackish tarsi, but others have barely darker tarsi and barely wider scales. The number of scales on the interstices seems to be a more consistent difference. If your weevil has all the characters mentioned here (large; wider scales; dark tarsi; scales in twos or threes) you can safely call it nigritarsis, but if it has only some, you will need to compare it closely with specimens of rubicundus. Some keys mention differences in the underside, but I have not been able to see these in museum specimens mounted on card.
*Coeliodes rana*. The broad bands are interrupted by dark scales along the suture.
Coeliodes ruber. This species and rana have smoothly rounded pronotum sides.

Coeliodes transversealbofasciatus has an angled bump on each side of the pronotum.

Coeliodes ruber. The tiny tooth on the underside of the middle and hind femurs separates ruber from the other Coeliodes. The bands across the wing-cases are usually obscured by the general scatter of pale scales, and there is usually no band in the front half of the wing-cases.

Coeliodes transversealbofasciatus. The most clearly marked of the banded species. Note that there is no tooth on the underside of the femurs. You can see the angled bump on the far side of the pronotum.

Coeliodes rubicundus. The two Coeliodinus are easily recognised by their deep-red wing-cases. The scales are scattered over the rear half; they do not form bands.

Coeliodes rana. The all-black rostrum and clear broad bands should separate rana from the other two Coeliodes.

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