



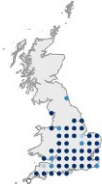














## Curculio

Rostrum **very long** and **thin**. Body **oval**, **tapering** at rear. **Pronotum** rather **large** and **wide** compared with rest of body. **Long antennae**. **Eyes large** but almost **flat**. Compare *Anthonomus* (squarer shoulders; wing-cases with straighter sides, wider at rear; rostrum thicker; eyes more rounded). Ceutorhynchids (usually smaller; shorter, thicker rostrums; shorter antennae; smaller eyes, not so flat; pronotums often not so large or wide). *Dorytomus* (thicker rostrums; wing-cases with straighter sides; eyes more rounded).





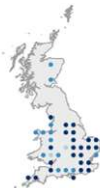

Three larger **brown-scaled** species, with a **tooth** on the underside of the **front femurs**. Surface black, but hidden under brown scales. Rostrum shape and the position of the antennae are useful in this group, but only when comparing the same sex. Males have antennae inserted further along the antennae, at or in front of the middle. Only female glandium and nucum have the huge long rostrum with antennae inserted about a third or a quarter of the way along.

	<i>Curculio glandium</i>	<i>Curculio nucum</i>	<i>Curculio venosus</i>
			
Size	4.1-6.7 mm	6.0-8.0 mm	5.9-7.0 mm
Scutellum	Square or <b>wider</b> than long.	Square or <b>wider</b> than long.	<b>Narrow</b> , <b>longer</b> than wide.
Femurs	All with tooth on underside.	All with tooth on underside.	All with tooth on underside.
	<p>Scales along rear of suture hardly raised. Very like <i>nucum</i>, but hardly has a crest along the rear of the suture and is on average smaller. Antenna segments narrower and longer than in <i>nucum</i>, and with shorter hairs (see next page).</p> <p><b>Female</b> has the <b>longest rostrum</b> of any of our weevils, slightly narrower at the base than in <i>nucum</i>. Male rostrum much shorter than in female, antennae inserted nearer the tip. Common on and around oaks in the south.</p> 	<p>Scales long rear of suture raised, forming a <b>crest</b>. In female, antennae inserted</p> <p><b>Female</b> has <b>very long</b> rostrum, like <i>glandium</i>, but <b>antennae inserted further along</b> than in <i>glandium</i>.</p> <p>Not often seen as an adult. The larvae leave round holes in hazelnuts when they emerge; these are found more often than the adult weevils.</p> 	<p>Pronotum rather <b>straight-sided</b> in <b>rear half</b> and slightly pinched in at front, <b>less evenly curved</b> and appearing less swollen than in <i>glandium</i> and <i>nucum</i>. Scales down centre of pronotum slightly raised and intermeshing, forming <b>slight crest or line down centre of pronotum??</b>. Scales along rear of suture also slightly raised and forming a low crest, more prominent than in <i>glandium</i>, but less prominent than in <i>nucum</i>.</p> <p><b>Female</b> rostrum <b>shorter</b> than in <i>nucum</i> and <i>glandium</i>, not much longer than in the male. <b>Male</b> is only <i>Curculio</i> with <b>scapes</b> that reach <b>beyond the tip</b> of the rostrum (check in side and front view, and imagine the scapes pointing straight forward along the rostrum).</p> <p>On and around oaks, but not as common as <i>glandium</i>.</p> 
Compare	<i>Curculio nucum</i> (see account). <i>Curculio venosus</i> (scutellum longer and narrower; female rostrum shorter; pronotum less evenly rounded at sides; crest of slightly raised and intermeshing scales along pronotum and rear of suture). Other <i>Curculio</i> (see accounts).	<i>Curculio glandium</i> (no crest of raised scales along rear suture; antenna segments longer and narrower; female antennae inserted closer to base of rostrum). <i>Curculio venosus</i> (see account). Other <i>Curculio</i> (see accounts).	<i>Curculio nucum</i> and <i>glandium</i> (scutellums wider; female rostrums longer; pronotum sides more evenly curved and swollen). Other <i>Curculio</i> (see accounts).
Foodplants	Acorns on oaks <i>Quercus</i>	Hazelnuts on hazels <i>Corylus</i>	Acorns on oaks <i>Quercus</i>

	<i>Curculio glandium</i>	<i>Curculio nucum</i>	<i>Curculio venosus</i>
Male			
Female	 Antennae inserted nearer base than in <i>nucum</i> .		 Scape reaches beyond tip of rostrum (falls well short in female <i>venosus</i> , and in both sexes of the other two species). Rostrum shorter than in females of the other two.
Male	 Scales hardly raised over suture at rear.	 Scales raised over suture at rear.	 Scales raised over suture at rear.
Female	 Segments narrower and longer than in <i>nucum</i> , but compare same sex: ??beware that difference between male and female <i>glandium</i> may greater than that between male <i>glandium</i> and female <i>nucum</i> .	 Hairs more spreading than in <i>glandium</i> . Club proportionately slightly shorter and wider.	 Club narrower than in the other two.

A **black and white** species. Note that *glandium*, *nucum*, and *venosus* have black surface, but it is hidden by the brown scales: worn specimens of those species have brown legs.

Two **smaller, brown** species. **Surface brown**. **No tooth on front femurs**.

	<i>Curculio villosus</i>	<i>Curculio betulae</i>	<i>Curculio rubidus</i>
			
Size	3.8-5.0 mm	3.4-4.2 mm	3.1-3.8 mm
Scutellum	Square or wider than long or only slightly longer than wide.	Square or <b>wider</b> than long.	Square or <b>wider</b> than long.
Femurs	All with <b>small</b> tooth on underside.	Tooth on underside of <b>mid and rear</b> only.	<b>No tooth</b> on any.
	<p><b>Legs black.</b> Less densely scaled than the three larger brown <i>Curculio</i>, so more of the black surface is exposed and contrasts with the <b>whitish</b> (not brown) scales.</p> <p>Uncommon on and around oaks.</p> 	<p><b>Broader scales form patches in centre and sides of rear of pronotum.</b> Centre patch may extend forward as a stripe down the middle. Worn specimens can be identified by combination of <b>brown surface and tooth</b> on underside of <b>mid and hind femurs</b> only.</p> <p>Open woods, scrub, and wetlands. Uncommon.</p> 	<p>Rostrum <b>shorter</b> than other <i>Curculio</i>. The only <i>Curculio</i> without a tooth on underside of any of the femurs.</p> <p>On and around birches. Uncommon.</p> 
Compare	<i>Curculio betulae</i> and <i>rubidus</i> (see accounts) Other <i>Curculio</i> (brown legs; brown scales; larger tooth on femurs).	<i>Curculio rubidus</i> (no tooth on any of the femurs; shorter rostrum). <i>Curculio villosus</i> (black legs; tooth on front femurs; black surface). Other <i>Curculio</i> (tooth on front femurs; black surface; scales on pronotum all hair-like, with at most a few broader scales along the extreme rear edge; wing-cases more densely scaled).	<i>Curculio betulae</i> (longer rostrum; tooth on mid and hind femurs). <i>Curculio villosus</i> (larger; longer rostrum; black legs; tooth on front femurs; black surface). Other <i>Curculio</i> (larger; longer rostrums; tooth on front femurs; black surface; wing-cases more densely scaled).
Foodplants	Oak apple galls on oaks <i>Quercus</i>	Birch <i>Betula</i> and alder <i>Alnus</i>	Birch <i>Betula</i>