

Otiorhynchus and Peritelus

Long antennae, scape longer than the head. **Rostrum pinched in** at the middle and **wider at the end**. **Antenna sockets round, exposed** from above, looking like a **pig-snout** or **flaring nostrils**. Front **femurs bulging** in the middle, spindly at the base, with or without a tooth underneath. **Wing-cases with rounded sides and rounded shoulders, oval**. Most species have an **hour-glass figure**, with a constricted waist, and **many have a rippled, granulated or warty surface**. May have erect hairs or paddle scales, flat scales, or no scales.

This group includes some of the most frequently-encountered broad-noses, including the Vine Weevil *Otiorhynchus sulcatus* that is all too familiar to gardeners. They live on trees, low vegetation, or on the ground.

Compare: *Phyllobius* and *Polydrusus* have long antennae, but they have straighter, narrower wing-cases, squarer shoulders, and different scales (many are metallic green or copper, unlike *Otiorhynchus*). *Liophloeus tessulatus* has straighter sides and squarer shoulders, and the antenna sockets are hardly visible from above. *Barynotus* and *Tropiphorus* have shorter antennae, they do not have flaring nostrils, and they are more dumpy, without an hour-glass figure.

Otiorhynchus = ear snout (from the flaring nostrils); Peritelus = to finish all round.

Otiorhynchus is a diverse genus, with 24 species included here (and two or three others known only as casual occurrences). Despite the large number of species, this is not a difficult genus. Only two species pairs need careful examination under a microscope: *ovatus* and *desertus*; and the non-native *armadillo* and *salicicola*. The rest can be sorted out under a good hand lens or from **good** photographs if you pay attention to:

Size and shape, especially of pronotum and antennae. How rounded are the sides? Is the pronotum proportionately longer or wider than most other species? How constricted is the waist (where the pronotum and wing-cases meet)? Are they antennae long and slender, or shorter and thicker? How long is the rostrum?



Male *Otiorhynchus armadillo* is wide and flat with a long rostrum and very long antennae.



Otiorhynchus arcticus is smooth and shining, with prominent eyes. Pronotum widest slightly in front of middle and strongly narrowed at the rear.



Otiorhynchus crataegi has a short rostrum with straighter sides than other species, and beady eyes.

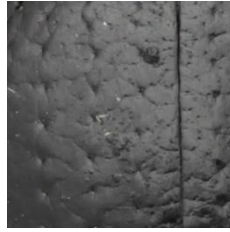


The outsize pronotum of *Otiorhynchus raucus* immediately identifies it.

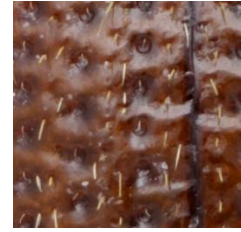
Surface of the pronotum and wing-cases: are there fine pits, large pits, or warts (see next page)? Any ridges running down the wing-cases? If the surface is covered in warts or tiny bumps, it is granulated.



Rows of fine pits, smaller pits between, surface scratched.



Rows of fine pits, surface scratched.



Rows of large pits.



Rows of fine pits, surface rippled or weakly granulated.

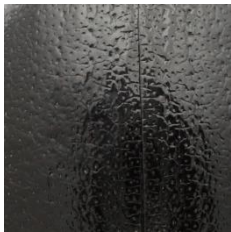


Surface granulated.



Ridges.

Scales on the wing-cases. Are they hair-like, narrow, oval, or round? Are they flat, recurved, or erect? Is there more than one type?



No apparent scales.



Patches of narrow scales, finer hair-scales between.



Covered in narrow scales.



Rows of erect hair-scales.



Patches of narrow scales, rows of erect hair-scales.



Covered in round scales, rows of erect hair-scales.

Tooth on the underside of the **front femur**. Is there one? Is it large or small? Does it have a single point or is it a double tooth with two points? The presence of a tooth is often used to group species in keys, but this results in groups of species that otherwise look nothing like each other. It is more useful in distinguishing between similar species. Note that the tooth of *singularis* is small may be hidden among scales. **If you are taking photos for identification, make sure one shows the underside of the front femur:** you might need an angle from in front to show this.

Pronotums

The shape and surface sculpture are particularly useful in identifying *Otiorhynchus*. A pronotum alone will often be identifiable to a species or at least allow you to narrow your options to two or three species.

Fine pits



arcticus

Fine pits, smooth between.



atroapterus

Fine pits. Weakly granulated at sides.



tenebricosus

Dense fine pits. Rippled to weakly granulated at sides.



morio (female)

Fine pits. Rippled to weakly granulated at sides.

Large pits



indefinitus

Large pits, smooth between. Bulging sides.



cribricollis

Large pits, smooth between.

Granulated, warts merging into wrinkles in centre



ovatus

Granulated. Warts joined into wrinkles in centre.



desertus

Granulated. Warts joined into wrinkles in centre.

Weakly granulated to granulated, not pitted



auropunctatus (female)

Rippled to weakly granulated.



auropunctatus (male)

Rippled to weakly granulated.



rugifrons

Weakly granulated.



nodosus

Granulated.



ligneus

Granulated.



rugosostriatus

Granulated.



crataegi

Granulated.



porcatus

Granulated.



sulcatus
Granulated.



armadillo
Weakly granulated.



salicicola
Weakly granulated.



aurifer
Weakly granulated.

Densely scaled, or otherwise distinctive



ligustici
Granulated, wide.



raucus
Weakly granulated, dense
narrow scales.
Large compared to wing-cases.



singularis
Weakly granulated, dense
round scales



carinatopunctatus
Large pits, rough between,
dense round scales.

Some distinctive features

Densely scaled, surface hidden: *singularis*, *raucus*, *carinatopunctatus*, *ligustici*.

Patches of narrow scales: *sulcatus*, *armadillo*, *salicicola*, *nodosus*, *auropunctatus*.

Front femurs with double-pointed tooth: *ovatus*, *desertus*, *crataegi*.

Front femurs with single-pointed tooth: *singularis*, *sulcatus*, *rugifrons*, *ligustici*.

Ridges down wing-cases: *raucus*, *crataegi*, *carinatopunctatus*, *porcatus*.

The main photos of whole weevils in the species accounts are not to scale. Top inset photo for each species shows the whole pronotum (variable scale). Bottom inset photo shows approximately 2 mm × 2 mm patch of the wing-cases; this is usually from the top left of the wing-cases, but sometimes from the tip (to better show erect scales).





Asterisks indicate rarity of native species in Britain: * Scarce B (found in 31-100 10 km squares); ** Scarce A (found in 16-30 10 km squares); *** Rare (found in 1-15 10 km squares).



Maps show distribution in Britain in 50 km squares. ○ Last recorded before 1930. ● Last recorded before 1970. ● Last recorded before 2000. ● Recorded since 2000. The maps are only as good as the records. You can help improve them by submitting your records to [iRecord](https://www.insectrecorder.com/). If you can support your record with good photos, this will help verify it. For *Otiarhynchus*, try to get **one photo from directly above, and one from in front to show whether there is a tooth on the front femur**. The species accounts tell you which features are important for identification of each species: these are the features that need to be visible in your photos.





Thanks to Peter Hodge for the loan of some of the specimens illustrated here. The research for this guide was done mostly in the Insect Room at the Cambridge University Museum of Zoology, and in the Angela Marmont Centre for UK Biodiversity. Thanks to the staff at Cambridge and at the Natural History Museum for allowing me such free access to their superb collections.




All the images of the specimens included in this guide can be seen in more detail in the Broad-noses album at [tinyurl.com/weevilalbums](https://www.tinyurl.com/weevilalbums). These images will allow you compare sculpturing, scales, and other details that might not be visible in the photos reproduced here.




Quick guide to *Otiorhynchus*. Images to scale.





	<i>arcticus</i> *	<i>nodosus</i> *	<i>atroapterus</i>	<i>tenebricosus</i>
				
<i>Size</i>	5.6-7.0 mm	5.9-8.2 mm	5.5-9.5 mm	8.6-12.5 mm
<i>Front femurs</i>	No tooth.	No tooth.	No tooth.	No tooth.
<i>Flat scales</i>	None (microscopic hairs only).	Hair-like to narrow, short, or missing.	Narrow to hair-like, some long and raised .	Narrow to hair-like, short. Sometimes with patches of thicker scales, or no scales.
<i>Erect scales</i>	None.	None.	Long, semi-erect.	None.
<i>Wing-cases</i>	Shining. Rows of fine pits with slightly weaker pits scattered between.	Rippled. Rows of fine pits.	Shining, almost smooth to rippled. Faint rows.	Shining, almost smooth to rippled or weakly granulated. Scattered fine, faint pits, faint rows. Surface scratched.
<i>Pronotum</i>	Pitted, smooth and shining between pits.	Granulated .	Pitted. Rippled to weakly granulated at sides.	Densely pitted. Rippled to weakly granulated at sides.
<i>Other features</i>	Prominent eyes.	Short antennae,	In sand dunes.	





	<i>auropunctatus</i> ***	<i>morio</i> ***
		
<i>Size</i>	6.8-9.0 mm	9.5-12.0 mm
<i>Front femurs</i>	No tooth.	No tooth.
<i>Flat scales</i>	Hair-like, short, with patches of thicker narrow scales.	None (microscopic hairs only).
<i>Erect scales</i>	None.	None.
<i>Wing-cases</i>	Shining. Rippled to weakly granulated. Rows of faint large pits in male, less obvious in female.	Rippled to weakly granulated, rows of fine, faint, shallow pits. Surface faintly scratched or dull.
<i>Pronotum</i>	Rippled to weakly granulated.	Pitted. Rippled to weakly granulated at sides.
<i>Other features</i>	Sparse patches of greyish-white scales.	

	<i>ligneus</i>	<i>rugosostriatus</i>	<i>ovatus</i>	<i>desertus</i> *
				
<i>Size</i>	4.2-6.5 mm	5.5-7.6 mm	4.3-5.5 mm	4.2-4.9 mm
<i>Front femurs</i>	No tooth.	No tooth.	Double tooth.	Double tooth.
<i>Flat scales</i>	Hair-like to very narrow.	Hair-like to very narrow.	Hair-like, medium to long.	Hair-like, medium to long.
<i>Erect scales</i>	Hair-like, long, erect, but sometimes missing.	Hair-like, long, fine.	(Scales may be recurved, but not raised.)	(Scales may be recurved, but not raised.)
<i>Wing-cases</i>	Weakly granulated. Rows of faint large pits and low, weak but sharp warts.	Weakly granulated. Rows of faint large pits and low, weak warts.	Weakly granulated. Rows of faint, large pits. Warts hardly apparent.	Weakly granulated. Rows of faint, large pits. Warts hardly apparent.
<i>Pronotum</i>	Granulated.	Granulated.	Granulated, wrinkled in the centre.	Granulated, one wrinkle down the centre.
<i>Other features</i>				

	<i>indefinitus</i>	<i>cribricollis</i>	<i>rugifrons</i>
			
<i>Size</i>	6.0-7.5 mm	7.0-8.0 mm	4.3-6.1 mm
<i>Front femurs</i>	No tooth.	No tooth.	Single tooth .
<i>Flat scales</i>	Hair-like, short.	Hair-like, short; and one row of recurved long hair-like scales on each interval.	Hair-like, short; and recurved long, hair-like scales.
<i>Erect scales</i>	Hair-like, long, erect.	(Recurved, see above).	Hair-like, long , recurved to semi-erect.
<i>Wing-cases</i>	Smooth between rows of large pits.	Smooth between rows of faint large pits.	Weakly granulated. Rows of faint, large pits. Fine pit at base of each hair-scale.
<i>Pronotum</i>	Smooth between large pits.	Smooth between large pits.	Weakly granulated.
<i>Other features</i>	Unique pronotum shape , sagging, widest well behind the middle		Strangely thick antennae , the segments wider than long.

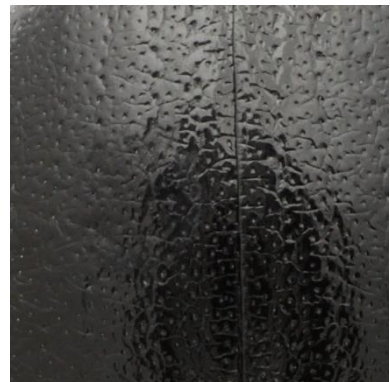
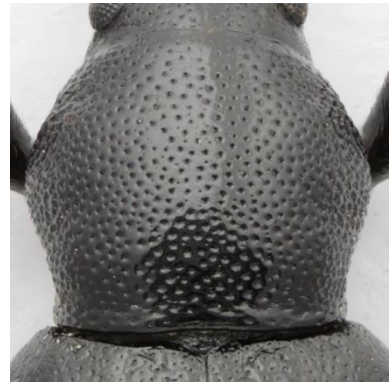
	<i>sulcatus</i>	<i>armadillo</i>	<i>salicicola</i>
			
<i>Size</i>	7.5-9.5 mm	7.5-12.0 mm	8.0-15.0 mm
<i>Front femurs</i>	Single tooth .	No tooth.	No tooth.
<i>Flat scales</i>	Hair-like; patches of narrow-pointed ovals	Hair-like, short; patches of thicker hair-like scales.	Hair-like, short; patches of thicker hair-like scales.
<i>Erect scales</i>	None.	None.	None.
<i>Wing-cases</i>	Weakly granulated: alternate rows of faint large pits and weak low warts.	Weakly granulated. Faint rows of pits and warts.	Weakly granulated. Faint rows of pits and warts.
<i>Pronotum</i>	Granulated.	Granulated.	Granulated.
<i>Other features</i>	Commonest species with patches of yellow scales.	Absurdly long antennae.	Absurdly long antennae.

	<i>aurifer</i>	<i>ligustici</i> ***	<i>raucus</i> *	<i>singularis</i>
				
<i>Size</i>	8.0-12.0 mm	8.5-11.5 mm	4.7-7.5 mm	5.5-7.5 mm
<i>Front femurs</i>	No tooth.	Single tooth .	No tooth.	Single small tooth (may be hidden).
<i>Flat scales</i>	Hair-like; patches of thicker very narrow pointed ovals.	Oval at sides, narrow oval on top.	Pointed, narrow ovals. Rows of larger, recurved scales.	Round .
<i>Erect scales</i>	Hair-scales semi-erect at rear of wing-cases.	None.	(Scales may be recurved, but not raised.)	Thick hairs to bristle-like, semi-erect , in rows .
<i>Wing-cases</i>	Weakly granulated, rows of faint, shallow pits.	Granulated. Covered in fine, low, smooth warts. Faint striae.	Dull between rows of large pits. Intervals raised into low ridges.	Weakly granulated: alternate rows of large pits and weak low warts.
<i>Pronotum</i>	Weakly granulated.	Granulated.	Weakly granulated, dull from micro-sculpture.	Granulated.
<i>Other features</i>		Wing-cases densely covered with scales, appear brown.	Outsize pronotum , wing-cases densely covered in scales.	Surface red-brown to dark-brown.

	<i>carinatopunctatus*</i>	<i>crataegi</i>	<i>porcatus</i>	<i>uncinatus***</i>
				
<i>Size</i>	4.6-5.7 mm	5.4-6.5 mm	4.1-5.5 mm	3.4-3.9 mm
<i>Front femurs</i>	No tooth.	Double tooth.	No tooth.	No tooth.
<i>Flat scales</i>	Round.	Very narrow pointed oval to almost round.	Very narrow ovals, sparse.	Oval, most with a notch at rear.
<i>Erect scales</i>	Paddle-shape , in rows on odd intervals	Thick hairs to bristle-like, semi-erect , in rows	Thick hairs to narrow paddle-shape, semi-erect , in rows on odd intervals.	Paddle shape , large, in rows on every interval.
<i>Wing-cases</i>	Rippled, rows of large pits. Odd intervals slightly raised into keels.	Weakly granulated. Alternate rows of large, faint pits and weak low warts, the warts forming low ridges .	Alternate rows of large pits and warts, odd intervals raised into ridges .	Smooth between rows of faint large pits.
<i>Pronotum</i>	Weakly granulated from large pits. Surface dull from microsculpture.	Granulated.	Granulated, dull from microsculpture.	Granulated.
<i>Other features</i>		Short , wide rostrum, beady eyes , strongly constricted waist .	Stronger ridges than other species.	Small.

Otiorhynchus arcticus*

arcticus = arctic or northern

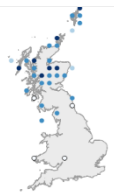


Size	5.6-7.0 mm
Front femurs	No tooth.
Flat scales	None (microscopic hairs only).
Erect scales	None.
Wing-cases	Shining. Rows of fine pits with slightly weaker pits scattered between. Surface scratched.
Pronotum	Pitted, smooth and shining between pits.
Other features	Prominent eyes.

Northern. Shining black wing-cases appear to have **no scales or hairs** (tiny hair-scales visible only under magnification). Lack of visible hairs and scales on wing-cases separates this from most other species (apart from *morio*), but beware of individuals that have lost their hairs or scales. The pronotum sculpturing of *arcticus* is distinctive: smooth and shining between the small but strong pits. Other species have larger pits, fainter pits and usually a weakly granulated or rippled surface (apart perhaps from *atroapterus*).

On the ground, often under stones in the uplands. Common.

Compare: *Otiorhynchus atroapterus* (often larger; hairs on wing-cases; pronotum less smooth and shining between pits; front tibiae more expanded on outer edge at tip, flatter eyes). *Otiorhynchus tenebricosus* (larger; longer antennae; scales on wing-cases). *Otiorhynchus nodosus* (granulated pronotum; scales on wing-cases). *Otiorhynchus morio* (rippled or weakly granulated pronotum, with faint pits; longer antennae).



Otiorhynchus nodosus*

nōdōsus = knotted

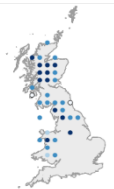


Size	5.9-8.2 mm
Front femurs	No tooth.
Flat scales	Hair-like to narrow, short. Mat be missing.
Erect scales	None.
Wing-cases	Rippled. Rows of fine pits.
Pronotum	Granulated.
Other features	

Northern and western. **Granulated pronotum.** Similar to *arcticus* in size, shape, and distribution, but with scales and sculpture more like *sulcatus*. Scales finer, patches less obvious and less yellow than in *sulcatus*, and wing-cases less strongly granulated.

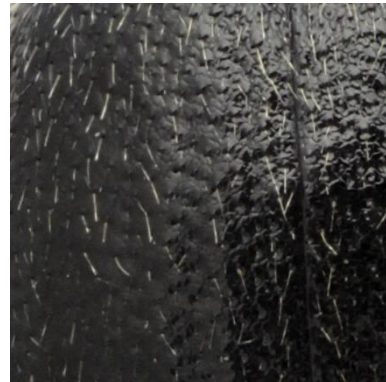
Usually on the ground, in uplands. Uncommon.

Compare: *Otiorhynchus arcticus* (pitted pronotum, more shining wing-cases). *Otiorhynchus atroapterus* and *tenebricosus* (pronotum pitted, only weakly granulated). *Otiorhynchus rugifrons* (tooth on front femurs, thicker antennae). *Otiorhynchus armadillo* and *salicicola* (longer antennae, fatter abdomen). *Otiorhynchus ligneus* and similar species (large pits down wing-cases, erect or semi-erect hairs). *Otiorhynchus desertus* and *ovatus* (large pits down wing-cases, tooth on front femurs). *Otiorhynchus sulcatus* (tooth on front femurs, pronotum slightly less rounded at sides). *Otiorhynchus auropunctatus* (longer antennae, more strongly rippled or granulated wing-cases). *Otiorhynchus morio* (longer antennae, pronotum only weakly granulated, no scales on wing-cases).



Otiorhynchus atroapterus

atroápterus = black and wingless

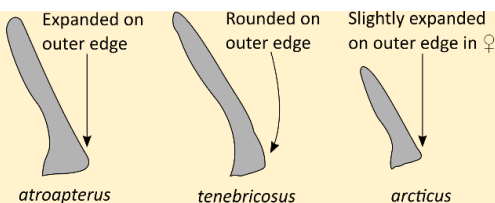
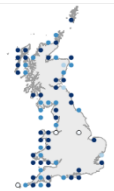


Size	5.5-9.5 mm
Front femurs	No tooth.
Flat scales	Narrow to hair-like, some long and raised.
Erect scales	Long, semi-erect.
Wing-cases	Shining, almost smooth to rippled. Faint rows.
Pronotum	Pitted. Rippled to weakly granulate at sides.
Other features	

Common in **sand dunes**. Tip of front tibiae **slightly expanded** on outer edge. Wing-cases **furry** from rather long semi-erect hairs. Legs usually **red-brown**, but may be black.

In sandy soil at the coast, very rarely inland. Common.

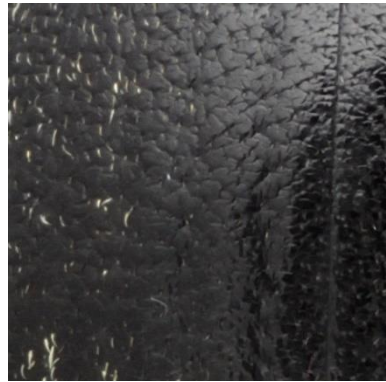
Compare: Other black and shining *Otiorhynchus* with finely pitted pronotums: *arcticus* (appears hairless, pronotum smoother and more shining between pits, eyes smaller but more protruding), *tenebricosus* (front tibiae rounded on outer edge at tip, hair-scales shorter and flat); *morio* (very rare, longer antennae, no hairs on wing-cases, front tibiae not expanded on outer side at tip). *Otiorhynchus auropunctatus* (pronotum weakly granulated, shorter hairs on wing-cases, longer antennae, front tibiae not expanded on outer side at tip). Other *Otiorhynchus* have granulated pronotums or pronotums with large pits.



Front left tibiae of *Otiorhynchus atroapterus*, *tenebricosus*, and *arcticus*.

Otiorhynchus tenebricosus

tenebricōsus = full of darkness



Size	8.6-12.5 mm
Front femurs	No tooth.
Flat scales	Narrow to hair-like, short. Sometimes with patches of thicker scales, or no scales.
Erect scales	None.
Wing-cases	Shining, almost smooth to rippled or weakly granulated. Scattered fine, faint pits, faint rows. Surface scratched.
Pronotum	Densely pitted. Rippled to weakly granulated at sides.
Other features	

Legs usually red-brown, but may be black. Scales and sculpture variable, from almost smooth and shining to strongly rippled or weakly granulated.

On the ground, on low plants, or on trees and shrubs. Uncommon.

Compare: Other black and shining *Otiorhynchus* with finely pitted pronotums: *arcticus* (smaller, appears hairless, pronotum smoother and more shining between pits, eyes smaller but more protruding), *atroapterus* (front tibiae expanded on outer edge at tip, hair-scales longer and semi-erect); *morio* (very rare, antenna segments slightly shorter, pronotum less densely pitted). *Otiorhynchus auropunctatus* (pronotum more granulated, wing-cases less pointed at rear). Other *Otiorhynchus* have granulated pronotums or pronotums with large pits.

Known as *Otiorhynchus clavipes* in most British keys. Includes *fuscipes*, which has shorter antenna segments than *tenebricosus*.



*Otiorhynchus auropunctatus****

auropunctatus = gold-dotted



Size	6.8-9.0 mm
Front femurs	No tooth.
Flat scales	Hair-like, short, with patches of thicker narrow scales.
Erect scales	None.
Wing-cases	Shining. Rippled to weakly granulated. Rows of faint large pits in male, less obvious in female.
Pronotum	Rippled to weakly granulated.
Other features	Sparse patches of greyish-white scales.

Very rare. A few **patches** of thicker **greyish-white scales** on wing-cases. Long antennae, like *Otiorhynchus armadillo* and *salicicola*, but wing-cases not so wide and flattened as males (female *salicicola* has narrower abdomen), rostrum shorter, legs reddish (usually, but not always, black in the other two), fewer patches of thick whitish (not yellow) scales, and no pollen-like coating.

On trees, shrubs, or low vegetation. Recorded once from western Scotland. Rare by the coast in **Ireland**.

Compare: *Otiorhynchus nodosus* (shorter antennae, more strongly granulated pronotum). *Otiorhynchus tenebricosus* (pronotum less granulated, wing-cases more pointed at rear end, surface not so strongly rippled). *Otiorhynchus aurifer* (more patches of scales on wing-cases, scales yellow, wing-cases proportionately longer, hair-scales semi-erect at rear). *Otiorhynchus sulcatus* (tooth on front femur, longer rostrum, more patches of scales, scales yellow).





Size	9.5-12.0 mm
Front femurs	No tooth.
Flat scales	None (microscopic hairs only).
Erect scales	None.
Wing-cases	Rippled to weakly granulated, rows of fine, faint, shallow pits. Surface faintly scratched or dull.
Pronotum	Pitted. Rippled to weakly granulate at sides.
Other features	

Probably extinct. Large. Wing-cases appear **hairless** and **without scales** (microscopic hairs only). Like *tenebricosus*, but pronotum and wing-cases not so densely pitted and sculptured, antenna segments slightly shorter and wider, and no obvious hairs on wing-cases (although *tenebricosus* may be hairless too). Legs and antennae black (often reddish in *tenebricosus*).

Known from a few examples from western Scotland only. Not seen since 1901.

Compare: *Otiorhynchus arcticus* (smaller, eyes more prominent, wing-cases smoother). *Otiorhynchus atroapterus* (hairs on wing-cases, usually reddish legs, slightly shorter antennae, front tibiae expanded on outer side at tip).



Pronotums and wing-cases of *Otiorhynchus auropunctatus* and *Otiorhynchus morio*.



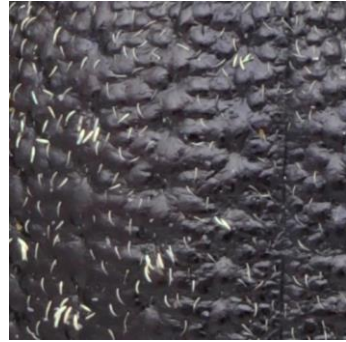
Otiorhynchus auropunctatus (male)



Otiorhynchus auropunctatus (female)



Otiorhynchus auropunctatus (male)



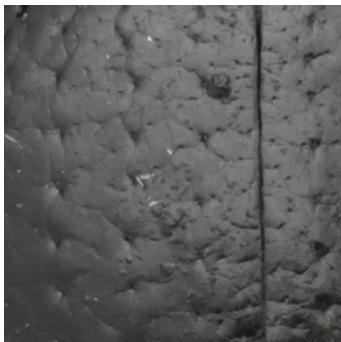
Otiorhynchus auropunctatus (female)



Otiorhynchus morio (male)



Otiorhynchus morio (female)



Otiorhynchus morio (male)



Otiorhynchus morio (female)

Otiorhynchus indefinitus

indēfinitus = undefined



Size	6.0-7.5 mm
Front femurs	No tooth.
Flat scales	Hair-like, short.
Erect scales	Hair-like, long, erect.
Wing-cases	Smooth between rows of large pits.
Pronotum	Smooth between large pits.
Other features	Unique pronotum shape , sagging, widest well behind the middle

Distinctive pronotum shape. This and *cribricollis* are the only two *Otiorhynchus* with **large pits** between smooth surface on pronotum (others have fine pits or granulated surface).

On various shrubs, usually near the ground. Rare non-native, often on ornamental plantings.

Compare: *Otiorhynchus cribricollis* (different pronotum shape, hair-scales not erect). *Otiorhynchus ligneus*, *rugosostriatus* (different pronotum shape, granulated pronotum).

Previously misidentified as *dieckmanni* and *setulosus*.



Otiorhynchus cribricollis

cribricollis = sieve neck



Size	7.0-8.0 mm
Front femurs	No tooth.
Flat scales	Hair-like, short; and one row of recurved long hair-like scales on each interval.
Erect scales	(Recurved, see above).
Wing-cases	Smooth between rows of faint large pits.
Pronotum	Smooth between large pits.
Other features	

Pronotum with distinctive **large** pits (shared with *indefinitus*). Scattered short scales, and one row of longer scales on each intervals.

On various shrubs, usually near the ground. Rare non-native, often on ornamental plantings.

Compare: *Otiorhynchus indefinitus* (pronotum sagging, erect longer hair scales). *Otiorhynchus ligneus*, *rugosostriatus* (granulated pronotum, erect hair-scales).



Otiorhynchus ligneus

lignéus = of wood

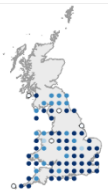


Size	4.2-6.5 mm
Front femurs	No tooth.
Flat scales	Hair-like to very narrow.
Erect scales	Hair-like, long, erect, but sometimes missing.
Wing-cases	Weakly granulated. Rows of faint large pits and low, weak but sharp warts.
Pronotum	Granulated.
Other features	

Weakly granulated wing-cases, **scales all hair-like**. Like *rugosostriatus*, but pronotum proportionately longer and more rounded at sides, second antenna segment not much longer than first or third, rostrum almost flat between eyes and antenna sockets, only one row of erect hair-scales on each interval. The hair-scales can sometimes wear off, but the granulated pronotum, lack of a tooth on front femurs, and size and shape will still identify *ligneus*.

Usually on the ground, especially on sandy soils.

Compare: *Otiorhynchus desertus* and *ovatus* (tooth on front femurs, hair-scales hardly erect, less obvious shoulders). *Otiorhynchus rugifrons* (tooth on front femurs, thick antennae, hair-scales hardly erect).



Otiorhynchus rugosostriatus

rūgōsostrīātus = with wrinkled grooves

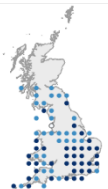


Size	5.5-7.6 mm
Front femurs	No tooth.
Flat scales	Hair-like to very narrow.
Erect scales	Hair-like, long, fine .
Wing-cases	Weakly granulated. Rows of faint large pits and low, weak warts.
Pronotum	Granulated.
Other features	

Like *ligneus*, but pronotum proportionately shorter, less rounded at sides, second antenna segment much longer than first or third, rostrum with shallow wide groove between eyes and antenna sockets, and finer, more strongly curved hair-scales, in **two** rows on some intervals.

Usually on the ground, especially on sandy soils. Less common than *ligneus*.

Compare: *Otiorhynchus desertus* and *ovatus* (tooth on front femurs, hair-scales hardly erect, less obvious shoulders). *Otiorhynchus rugifrons* (tooth on front femurs, thick antennae, hair-scales hardly erect).



Rear of wing-cases. The hair-scales are erect in *ligneus* and *rugosostriatus*, but flat in *ovatus* (and *desertus*).



ligneus



rugosostriatus



ovatus

Otiorhynchus ovatus

ōvātus = egg-shape

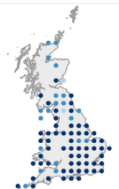


Size	4.3-5.5 mm
Front femurs	Double tooth on underside.
Flat scales	Hair-like, medium to long.
Erect scales	(Scales may be recurved, but not raised.)
Wing-cases	Weakly granulated. Rows of faint, large pits. Warts hardly apparent.
Pronotum	Granulated, wrinkled in the centre.
Other features	

Pronotum with several **thick wrinkles**. Front femurs with a strong **double-pointed** tooth (shared with *desertus* and the otherwise very different *crataegi*). Scales all **hair-like**. Small deep furrow between eyes.

Usually on the ground, in open places, especially on sandy soils. Common.

Compare: *Otiorhynchus desertus* (see below). *Otiorhynchus ligneus* and *rugosostriatus* (erect hair-scales, pronotum not wrinkled, no tooth on front femurs, squarer shoulders).



Otiorhynchus desertus*

dēsertus = abandoned, solitary

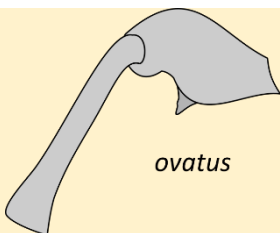
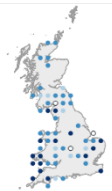


Size	4.2-4.9 mm
Front femurs	Double tooth on underside.
Flat scales	Hair-like, medium to long.
Erect scales	(Scales may be recurved, but not raised.)
Wing-cases	Weakly granulated. Rows of faint, large pits. Warts hardly apparent.
Pronotum	Granulated, one wrinkle down the centre.
Other features	

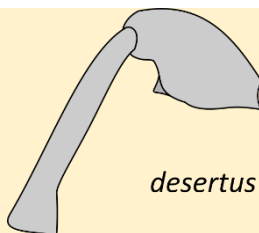
Very like *ovatus*, but usually **only one** clear **wrinkle** down the centre of the pronotum, tooth on **mid and hind** femurs **smaller** and weaker, sometimes only visible from certain angles, and scales on wing-cases slightly denser. Furrow between eyes absent or weak. **Both** species can be black or dark brown.

Usually on the ground, in open places, especially on sandy soils. Less common than *ovatus*.

Compare: *Otiorhynchus ligneus* and *rugosostriatus* (erect hair-scales, pronotum not wrinkled, no tooth on front femurs, squarer shoulders).



ovatus



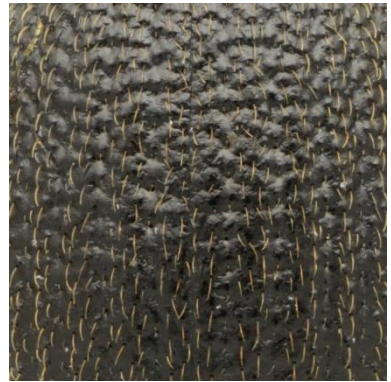
desertus

Left mid femurs and tibiae viewed from behind.

The smaller tooth on the femur of *desertus* is often difficult to see unless you are at the correct angle. The larger tooth of *ovatus* may be a single tooth or a double-tooth with a second point on the outer edge

Otiorhynchus rugifrons

rügifrons = wrinkled forehead

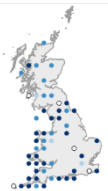


Size	4.3-6.1 mm
Front femurs	Single tooth on underside.
Flat scales	Hair-like, short; and recurved long, hair-like scales.
Erect scales	Hair-like, long , recurved to semi-erect.
Wing-cases	Weakly granulated. Rows of faint, large pits. Fine pit at base of each hair-scale.
Pronotum	Weakly granulated.
Other features	Strangely thick antennae , the segments wider than long.

Bizarrely **thick antennae** with segments **wider than long**.

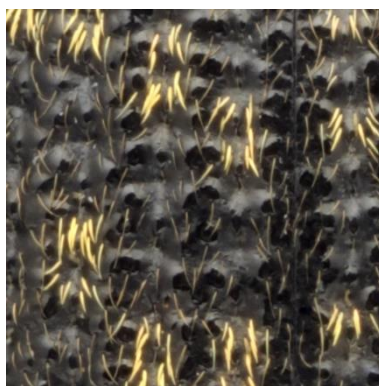
On the ground or among low vegetation in open places, usually by the coast.

Compare: *Otiorhynchus nodosus* (no tooth on front femurs, a few wider flat scales). *Otiorhynchus ligneus* and *rugosostriatus* (no tooth on front femurs, hair-scales more erect in front half, antennae more slender). *Otiorhynchus sulcatus* (larger, patches of thick scales, longer and more slender antennae). *Otiorhynchus ovatus* and *desertus* (double-pointed tooth on front femurs, antennae more slender, warts on pronotum joined to form at least one wrinkle).



Otiorhynchus sulcatus

sulcatus = furrowed



Size	7.5-9.5 mm
Front femurs	Single tooth on underside.
Flat scales	Hair-like; patches of narrow-pointed ovals
Erect scales	None.
Wing-cases	Weakly granulated: alternate rows of faint large pits and weak low warts.
Pronotum	Granulated.
Other features	

Very common, the most frequent *Otiorhynchus* with **patches** of flat scales, and the only one with a **tooth** on the front femurs.

On the ground, or low plants, but can appear almost anywhere. A ubiquitous pest of gardens.

Compare: *Otiorhynchus armadillo* and *salicicola* (no tooth on front femur, longer antennae, wider and flatter wing-cases). *Otiorhynchus aurifer* (more densely scaled, no tooth on front femur, longer antennae, hair-scales semi-erect at rear). *Otiorhynchus nodosus* (no tooth on front femur, pronotum slightly more rounded at sides). *Otiorhynchus auropunctatus* (no tooth on front femurs, shorter rostrum).



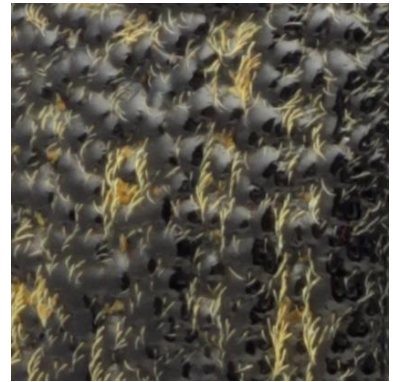
Otiorhynchus sulcatus
All hair-scales on the wing-cases are flat or recurved. Hair-scales are also flat in *armadillo* and *salicicola*.



Otiorhynchus aurifer
Hair scales at the rear are recurved to semi-erect, slightly raised. This is more easily seen when comparing specimens, but it is not as obvious as the difference between, for example, *ovatus* and *ligneus*.

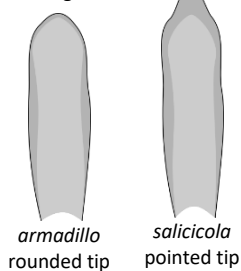
Otiorhynchus armadillo

armadillo = armadillo



Size	7.5-12.0 mm
Front femurs	No tooth.
Flat scales	Hair-like, short; patches of thicker hair-like scales.
Erect scales	None.
Wing-cases	Weakly granulated. Faint rows of pits and warts.
Pronotum	Granulated.
Other features	

Aedeaguses



Very long antennae, and a wide, flat abdomen (especially in male illustrated, less so in females). Patches of yellow scales on wing-cases. When fresh often looks as though it is covered in fine sand or pollen grains or crystalized caramelised sugar, but this coating wears off. Legs black, but abroad there are individuals with reddish femurs, which have not yet been found in Britain.

On trees and shrubs or on the ground at their base. Non-native that is spreading, especially in gardens and ornamental plantings



.Compare: *Otiorhynchus salicicola* (see below). *Otiorhynchus sulcatus* (tooth on front femur, narrower wing-cases, shorter antennae, no pollen-grain coating). *Otiorhynchus aurifer* (legs usually reddish, denser patches of flat scales, hair-scales semi-erect at rear, no pollen-grain coating). *Otiorhynchus auropunctatus* (shorter rostrum, fewer patches of scales, scales greyish white rather than yellow, no pollen-grain coating). *Otiorhynchus nodosus* (fewer flat scales, shorter antennae, smaller).

Otiorhynchus salicicola

sálicicola = living on willow (*Salix*)



Size	8.0-15.0 mm
Front femurs	No tooth.
Flat scales	Hair-like, short; patches of thicker hair-like scales.
Erect scales	None.
Wing-cases	Weakly granulated. Faint rows of pits and warts.
Pronotum	Granulated.
Other features	

Very like *armadillo*, shares the pollen-like coating, very long antennae, and patches of yellow scales. Best distinguished by shape of the aedeagus. Females and undissected males might be identified by the weaker rippling and granulation on the wing-cases and pronotum and the slightly shorter antenna segments, but these differences are only apparent when you have examples of both species to compare. The first and second striae continue straight to the tip of the wing-cases in *salicicola*, whereas they joint before the tip in *armadillo*, but the striae are often faint or hidden by the pollen-like coating so this is not so easy to see.

On trees and shrubs or on the ground at their base. Non-native so far much rarer than *armadillo* and only found in a few places.



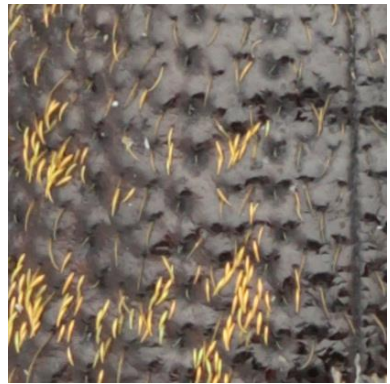
Compare: *Otiorhynchus sulcatus* (tooth on front femur, narrower wing-cases, shorter antennae, no pollen-grain coating).

Otiorhynchus aurifer (legs usually reddish, denser patches of flat scales, hair-scales semi-erect at rear, no pollen-grain coating).

Otiorhynchus auropunctatus (shorter rostrum, fewer patches of scales, scales greyish white rather than yellow, no pollen-grain coating). *Otiorhynchus nodosus* (fewer flat scales, shorter antennae, smaller).

Otiorhynchus aurifer

aurifer = bearing gold



Size	8.0-12.0 mm
Front femurs	No tooth.
Flat scales	Hair-like; patches of thicker very narrow pointed ovals.
Erect scales	Hair-scales semi-erect at rear of wing-cases.
Wing-cases	Weakly granulated, rows of faint, shallow pits.
Pronotum	Weakly granulated.
Other features	

Long antennae. Many patches of yellow scales on wing-cases, more than in other *Otiorhynchus*, and longer hair-scales that are **semi-erect** towards the rear of the wing-cases. Body may be blacker than the individual illustrated, but at least the tips of the legs and the spines at the end of the tibiae are reddish.

On trees and shrubs or on the ground at their base. Non-native, known since 1978, but so far found in only a few places.

Compare: *Otiorhynchus sulcatus* (tooth on front femur, hair-scales short and flat). *Otiorhynchus armadillo* and *salicicola* (fewer patches of scales, hair-scales short and flat, black legs, pollen-grain coating when fresh).

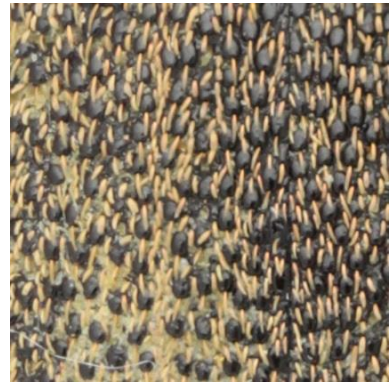
Otiorhynchus auropunctatus (shorter rostrum, fewer patches of scales, scales greyish white rather than yellow, hair-scales flat).

Otiorhynchus nodosus (fewer patches of scales, shorter antennae, smaller).



Otiorhynchus ligustici***

ligustici = of lovage (*Ligusticum*)



Size	8.5-11.5 mm
Front femurs	Single tooth on underside.
Flat scales	Oval at sides, narrow oval on top.
Erect scales	None.
Wing-cases	Granulated. Covered in fine, low, smooth warts. Faint striae.
Pronotum	Granulated.
Other features	Wing-cases densely covered with scales, appear brown.

Very rare. Chunky, with a proportionately **short and wide pronotum**. Wing-cases **covered** with oval to **narrow scales**, so they appear brown.

On the ground, or on low plants, in grasslands. Formerly known from a scatter of places across Britain, but now extremely rare. Found recently in only two or three places, with no apparent common connection between them.

Compare: *Otiorhynchus raucus* (different shape, no tooth on front femur, scales longer). *Otiorhynchus singularis* and *carinatopunctatus* (pronotum proportionately longer and narrower, some erect scales, flat scales round).

Liophloeus tessulatus (rostrum not so expanded at tip, antenna sockets slit-like from above, wing-cases and pronotum not coarsely granulated, antennae not so thick).



Otiorhynchus raucus*

raucus = hoarse



Size	4.7-7.5 mm
Front femurs	No tooth.
Flat scales	Pointed, narrow ovals. Rows of larger, recurved scales.
Erect scales	(Scales may be recurved, but not raised.)
Wing-cases	Dull between rows of large pits. Intervals raised into low ridges
Pronotum	Weakly granulated, dull from micro-sculpture.
Other features	Outsize pronotum , wing-cases densely covered in scales.

Distinctive **large pronotum**, proportionately larger than in any other *Otiorhynchus*, bizarrely **wide**. The pronotum shape and the dense **covering of long, narrow scales**, make this an easily identified *Otiorhynchus*.

On the ground, rarely on trees or shrubs, in grassland. Mostly on chalk or sand. Not common.

Compare: No similar species has a pronotum like this. Only *Otiorhynchus ligustici* has a similarly dense covering of **narrow** scales.



Otiorhynchus singularis

singulāris = distinctive



Size	5.5-7.5 mm
Front femurs	Single small tooth on underside (may be hidden among scales).
Flat scales	Round.
Erect scales	Thick hairs to bristle-like, semi-erect , in rows .
Wing-cases	Weakly granulated: alternate rows of large pits and weak low warts.
Pronotum	Granulated.
Other features	Surface red-brown to dark-brown.

Very common. Covered in flat **round scales**, with a row of **semi-erect thick bristles** on each interval. The tooth on the front femur is often small and only visible from certain angles; in some individuals it may not be apparent at all.

On trees and shrubs almost anywhere.

Compare: *Otiorhynchus carinatopunctatus* (erect scales wider, only on odd intervals, odd intervals forming keels).



Otiorhynchus carinatopunctatus*

carinatopunctatus = keels with punctures



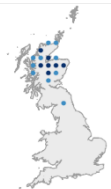
Size	4.6-5.7 mm
Front femurs	No tooth.
Flat scales	Round.
Erect scales	Paddle-shape , in rows on odd intervals
Wing-cases	Rippled, rows of large pits. Odd intervals slightly raised into keels.
Pronotum	Weakly granulated from large pits. Surface dull from microsculpture.
Other features	

Like *singularis*, but with wider, **paddle-shape** erect scales only on **odd intervals**, the odd intervals raised into low **keels**. Never has a tooth in the front femurs.

On trees and shrubs: not fussy about the species or situation, but in **Scotland** only.

Compare: *Otiorhynchus porcatus* (beady eyes, different shape, only sparsely scaled, keels stronger).

Better known as *Otiorhynchus scaber*. The rules of nomenclature have forced a pointless change of name, which has now been used too often for us to ignore it and avoid confusion.



Otiorhynchus crataegi

crataegi = of hawthorn (*Crataegus*)



Size	5.4-6.5 mm
Front femurs	Double tooth on underside.
Flat scales	Very narrow pointed oval to almost round.
Erect scales	Thick hairs to bristle-like, semi-erect , in rows
Wing-cases	Weakly granulated. Rough from micro-sculpture. Alternate rows of large, faint pits and weak low warts, the warts forming low ridges .
Pronotum	Granulated.
Other features	Short , wide rostrum, beady eyes , strongly constricted waist .

Distinctive shape with strongly **constricted waist** giving a bottom-heavy **hourglass figure**, a short, wide rostrum, **hardly** pinched in around the middle, and **low ridges** down the wing-cases. The **double-pointed** tooth on the underside of the front femurs is shared only with *ovatus* and *desertus*.

On trees and shrubs, especially in gardens and ornamental plantings. Non-native, known since the 1980s and now spreading.

Compare: *Otiorhynchus singularis* and *scaber* (not so constricted waist, no tooth or only a single-pointed tooth on front femur, rostrum longer and pinched in around middle before flaring at the end).

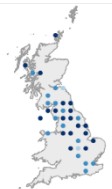


Otiorhynchus porcatus

porcātus = ridged

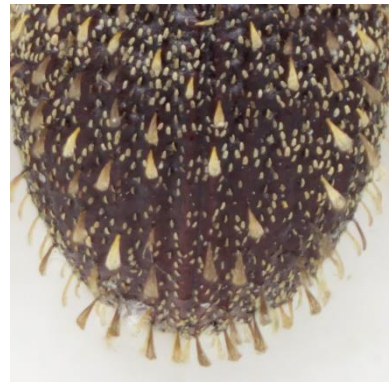


Size	4.1-5.5 mm
Front femurs	No tooth.
Flat scales	Very narrow ovals, sparse.
Erect scales	Thick hairs to narrow paddle-shape, semi-erect , in rows on odd intervals.
Wing-cases	Alternate rows of large pits and warts, odd intervals raised into ridges .
Pronotum	Granulated, dull from microsculpture.
Other features	
Rather squat, with small but protruding eyes, and strong ridges or keels along odd intervals.	
On the ground, most often in gardens, where it seems fond of <i>Primula</i> . Not native. Known for over a hundred years in Britain. Widespread but not common.	
Compare: No other <i>Otiorhynchus</i> is as strongly keeled down the back. <i>Otiorhynchus carinatopunctatus</i> (more densely scaled, keels weaker, eyes larger and flatter). <i>Otiorhynchus crataegi</i> (tooth in front femurs, shorter rostrum hardly pinched in between eyes and antennae, strongly constricted waist).	



Otiorhynchus uncinatus***

uncinātus = hooked or barbed



Size	3.4-3.9 mm
Front femurs	No tooth.
Flat scales	Oval, most with a notch at rear.
Erect scales	Paddle shape , large, in rows on every interval.
Wing-cases	Smooth between rows of faint large pits.
Pronotum	Granulated.
Other features	Small.

Very rare. Our **smallest** *Otiorhynchus*. The small size and the paddle scales make this species similar to *Trachyphloeus* or *Cathormiocerus*. Erect scales wider and more **balloon**-shape than in other *Otiorhynchus*.

Recently found in a chalk grassland in Kent. Might not be native. In Ireland, known from a plantation and stone wall in Tipperary.

Compare: *Cathormiocerus* (rostrum not pinched in between eyes and antennae, scape shorter, pronotum pitted not granulated, flat scales not notched at rear).





Size	4.1-7.0 mm
Front femurs	No tooth.
Flat scales	Round. Longer recurved to flat very narrow ovals.
Erect scales	None.
Wing-cases	Rows of fine pits.
Pronotum	Pitted.
Other features	Densely scaled

Very rare. Densely covered in round flat scales. No erect scales. Different shape from any *Otiorhynchus*.

On trees and shrubs. Known once from Surrey, and perhaps from the Isle of Wight, but not seen in Britain for over 120 years. Perhaps a non-native that was never established.

Compare: *Otiorhynchus ligustici* (larger, tooth on front femurs, wider pronotum). *Otiorhynchus singularis* (erect scales, proportionately wider and more rounded pronotum, surface reddish-brown).



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