

**Apion neofallax, a New Name for Apion fallax
Wollaston (Coleoptera: Curculionidae)**

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In 1845, Boheman described *Apion fallax* from South Africa (in C. J. Schönherr, GENERA ET SPECIES CURCULIONIDUM, tomus VIII, pars secunda, p. 370). In 1864, Wollaston described a new species from the Canary Islands and called it *Apion fallax* also (CATALOGUE OF THE COLEOPTEROUS INSECTS OF THE CANARIES IN THE COLLECTION OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM, p. 313). In 1910, Wagner (Apioninae. COLEOPTERORUM CATALOGUS, pars 6, pp. 27, 65) cited *fallax* Boheman as a valid species and *fallax* Wollaston as a variety of *violaceum* Kirby (TRANS. LINNEAN SOC. LONDON 9:65; pl. 1, fig. 16). In 1940, however, Uyttenboogaart (REV. FRANCAISE D'ENT. 7(fasc. 2):50) stated that *fallax* Wollaston is not a subspecies of *violaceum* Kirby.

Specimens collected by C. J. Davis in Rabat, Morocco, on April 23 and 28, 1957, on the leaves and in the stems of *Emex spinosa* Campd., were submitted to me for identification. After comparing specimens of *violaceum* Kirby and *fallax* Wollaston, identified by Wagner, I agree with Uyttenboogaart that *fallax* Wollaston is a good species. The species collected by Mr. Davis in Morocco is *fallax* Wollaston. From *violaceum* Kirby, *fallax* Wollaston can be distinguished by its coarser and denser pubescence, longer rostrum, finer punctation, and finally by the differences in the median lobe of the male genitalia.

A new name, *Apion neofallax*, is here proposed for *Apion fallax* Wollaston, 1864 (habitat in Lanzarota, Canaria, Teneriffa, Palma, and Hierro), which is preoccupied by *Apion fallax* Boheman, 1845 (habitat Port Natal).