

The Trophic Particularities of The Species Of *Rhynchitidae* and *Attelabidae* (Coleoptera: Curculionoidea) in Romania

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Abstract. From a trophic point of view, the *Rhynchitidae* and the *Attelabidae* fall into the group of the first consumers, feeding with different parts of the plants. As individuals, this is not in the favor of the plants, but at the population level the relation is benefic through assuring the maintenance of the effectives at adequate levels also both as permanent source of perfection and reciprocal adaptation.

The aim of this work is to emphasize the trophic spectrum of the coleopteron belonging to these two families as well as the understanding of the action done upon the host species and upon the eco system, generally. The researches were done during 1996-2006. The fauna material was gathered during the journeys in different localities in the country. In some of the investigated localities the gatherings and the observation in the field were extended to 2-3 days and for the eco systems with heavy attacks of *Byctiscus betulae* the researches extended to 3-4 years, at regulate intervals of 3-4 weeks. In order to obtain this present work there were used the following gathering methods: mowing with the entomologic net, gathering parts of attacked organs (leaves, offsprings, flowers, and fruits), direct gathering with the hand.

As a result of the observation made upon the most common species of leaf-rolling weevils we can say that the most adults are phytophagus, feeding with the leaves of the plants. Seldom can they also be xylophages, fructivourous or polivourous. Regarding the systematical framing of the vegetal species with which the larvae of *Rhynchitidae* and *Attelabidae*, belonging to Romanian fauna, feed themselves, the majority live on angiospermous plants and all have as a host plant the dicotyledonous. There is only one species whose larvae develop on gymnosperms.

Key words: *Attelabidae*, *Rhynchitidae*, trophicity.

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