The genus *Conotrachelus* Dejean is represented by 93 species in Mexico (O’Brien and Wibmer 1982, 1984; Wibmer and O’Brien 1989). Of these, *Conotrachelus dimidiatus* Champion, *Conotrachelus copalensis* Salas and Romero, *Conotrachelus eburneus* Champion, *Conotrachelus crateagi* Walsh, *Conotrachelus aguacatae* Barber, and *Conotrachelus perseae* Barber (Fig. 1) are documented as important pests in tropical and subtropical fruits in Mexico, including guava (*Psidium guajava* L.; Myrtaceae), guajocote (*Malpighia mexicana* A. Juss.; Malpighiaceae), guajocote (*Malpighia mexicana* A. Juss.; Malpighiaceae), tejocote (*Crataegus* spp.; Rosaceae), and avocado (*Persea americana* Mill.; Lauraceae) (Coria-Ávalos 1999; Muñiz-Merino et al. 2012; Salas-Araiza and Romero-Nápoles 2012; Castañeda-Vildózola et al. 2014).

The distribution of *C. perseae* includes Mexico and Central America (Whitehead 1979; O’Brien and Wibmer 1982; Castañeda-Vildózola et al. 2013). The most significant damage to avocado is caused by females when they perforate growing fruits for oviposition (Figs. 2–3). The larvae feed on the pulp and seeds (Fig. 4), causing fruits to drop prematurely. Larvae continue to develop in the fallen fruit and exit to pupate in the soil (Fig. 5) (Coria-Ávalos 1999; Castañeda-Vildózola et al. 2014). Although this is a species of economic interest, few studies exist that are related to its distribution and biology when developing in other host plants. This study explores new distribution sites and hosts of *C. perseae* in Mexico.

Fruits of avocado and wild *Persea* species (*P. floccosa* Mez. and *P. americana* var. *drymifolia* Schlecht. and Cham.) with damage attributed to *C. perseae* were collected in the states of Puebla, Oaxaca, Veracruz, and Guanajuato, Mexico from commercial orchards, backyard, and the wild. In Puebla, new state distribution sites were determined for this species. Thirty to 80 fruits of each potential host were collected at each locality. In the laboratory, samples were placed in plastic boxes (30 × 23 × 9 cm) and kept at a temperature of 26 ± 1°C and 50% RH. The fruits were checked daily for 6–12 days for emergent larvae, initially identified as *Conotrachelus* sp. (García-Arellano 1975). The larvae were placed in glass flasks (14 × 3.5 cm) with 12.0 cm of soil to facilitate pupation; the flasks were covered with cheesecloth so that adults could not escape. Adult weevils were collected, preserved in 70% ethanol, and identified using the descriptions and key in Barber (1923), Muñiz (1970), and Whitehead (1979).

In total, 217 larvae emerged from seven fruit collection sites, producing 183 adults identified...