

Taxonomic notes on Scolytidae (Coleoptera)

by

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Phloeosinus Chapuis = Phloeosinopsis Schedl, syn. nov.

SCHEDL (1958) has rightly placed *Hyledius* Sampson (1921) as a synonym of *Phloeosinus* Chapuis (1869), although the species of *Hyledius* form a very compact group within the genus. They differ from other species of *Phloeosinus* in having bipartite eyes, a character that cannot of itself, however, be considered of generic value; biologically they differ in their preference for breeding in the bark of Myristicaceae, whereas most other species infest either cypresses and related conifers or else Lauraceae. Nearly all Malaysian species of *Phloeosinus* belong to the *Hyledius* group.

The monotypic *Phloeosinopsis* Schedl (1936) differs from *Hyledius* only in the very strong armature of its elytral declivity, but the same breadth of variation is found in *Phloeosinus* sensu stricto. *Phloeosinopsis* must therefore be regarded as a synonym of *Hyledius* and thus of *Phloeosinus*.

Phloeosinus spinifer, nom. nov.

This new name is proposed for *P. (Phloeosinopsis) armatus* (Schedl) (1936), not *P. armatus* Reitter (1887).

Hypothenemus Westwood = Stephanoderes Eichhoff syn. nov.

Some years ago DA COSTA LIMA (1928) strongly urged the union of *Stephanoderes* Eichhoff (1871) with *Hypothenemus* Westwood (1834), and WOOD (1954), in his revision of North American Cryphalini, retained the distinction merely for parochial convenience. All more recently obtained knowledge supports DA COSTA LIMA'S view, and EICHHOFF'S argument that *Hypothenemus* is not valid, because of an error in the description, cannot hold. Firstly it appears very possible that there was no error in WESTWOOD'S description of his type of *Hypothenemus eruditus*. Secondly, in the writer's opinion at least, a genus is based primarily on a type species rather than on a description; if descriptive errors are to invalidate generic names, so many will be affected that only confusion can result.

The only difference between *Stephanoderes* and *Hypothenemus* is that the antennal funicle is typically 5-segmented in the former and 4-segmented in the latter, but variation is known to occur and, indeed, WOOD (1960) has found variation not only within a species but even in individuals. The range of variation is unusually wide, from 5 segments in many females to 3 segments in some males.

The combination of the two genera can be effected with surprisingly few specific name changes, but the following are necessary.

Hypothenemus hopkinsi nom. nov.

This name is proposed for *Stephanoderes ferrugineus* Hopkins (1915, page 29), not *Hypothenemus ferrugineus* Hopkins (l.c. page 20).

Hypothenemus schedli nom. nov.

This name is proposed for *Stephanoderes pubescens* Schedl (1942), to distinguish it from *Hypothenemus pubescens* Hopkins (1915).

Acanthotomicus Blandford

Although four species of *Acanthotomicus* have been described, the genus has been little understood and much neglected, probably because, in the original description, BLANDFORD (1894) laid undue stress on the strength of the elytral armature as a generic character, and did not emphasize certain other characters that are of more importance. Both *Ips* and *Acanthotomicus* are distinguished from other closely related genera by the procurved sutures of the antennal club. In *Ips* the two basal segments of the club are both corneous, that is to say the basal corneous part of the club is divided by a suture; the eyes are rather small in relation to the size of the head. In *Acanthotomicus* there is no suture dividing the basal, corneous part of the antennal club, the apical part of which is very thinly compressed, and the eyes are very large; the known species of the genus are all small, the body length rarely as much as 3.5 mm, the elytral declivity is abrupt and steep as in *Orthotomicus*, and the armature of its margins, in the male, is strong.

It seems probable to the writer that all the small species of the oriental tropics that have been described as *Ips* or *Orthotomicus* must be referred to *Acanthotomicus*, but the following may be transferred immediately.

Acanthotomicus artocarpi, comb. nov. for *Ips artocarpi* Browne (1955).

Acanthotomicus peregrinus, comb. nov. for *Ips peregrinus* Schedl (1939).

Acanthotomicus tropicus, comb. nov. for *Orthotomicus tropicus* Schedl (1936).

Cnestus Sampson = **Tosaxyleborus** Murayama syn. nov.

SAMPSON's genus *Cnestus* (1911) seems to have been completely overlooked by most taxonomists until resuscitated by the writer (BROWNE, 1955), and in the meantime MURAYAMA (1950) described his monotypic *Tosaxyleborus*. The latter has no characters of generic value to distinguish it from *Cnestus* and must be regarded as a synonym.

Cnestus murayamai nom. nov.

This name is proposed for *Tosaxyleborus pallidipennis* Murayama (1950) to distinguish it from *Cnestus pallidipennis* (Eggers) Schedl (1940, 1958).

Xylosandrus Reitter

It is surprising that *Xylosandrus* Reitter (1913) has never gained universal acceptance, and although the name has been commonly used for a few of its species, most have been described and subsequently referred to as *Xyleborus*. The genus is distinctively characterised by the broad, obtuse prosternal process separating the front coxae, a character that distinguishes it not only from *Xyleborus* but from all other *Ipinae* except some *Micracini*. In the uniformity of several other important characters and in their general facies the species form a very compact group, and general recognition of the genus is recommended.

As only *X. germanus* and *X. morigerus* have been commonly referred to as *Xylosandrus*, it will be as well to list the known species. It is possible, however, that a few other species, not studied by the writer, also belong here.

Xylosandrus abruptoides, comb. nov. for *Xyleborus abruptoides* Schedl (1955).

Xylosandrus compactus, comb. nov. for *Xyleborus compactus* Eichhoff (1875).

Xylosandrus difficilis, comb. nov. for *Xyleborus difficilis* Eggers (1923).

Xylosandrus discolor, comb. nov. for *Xyleborus discolor* Blandford (1898). *X. posticestriatus* Eggers (1939) is a synonym.

Xylosandrus diversipilosus, comb. nov. for *Xyleborus diversipilosus* Eggers (1941).

Xylosandrus ferinus, comb. nov. for *Xyleborus ferinus* Schedl (1936).

Xylosandrus germanus (Blandford) Reitter (1894, 1913). Type of the genus.

Xylosandrus luzonicus, comb. nov. for *Xyleborus luzonicus* Eggers (1923).

Xylosandrus mediocris, comb. nov. for *Xyleborus mediocris* Schedl (1942).

Xylosandrus mesuae, comb. nov. for *Xyleborus mesuae* Eggers (1930).

Xylosandrus metagermanus, comb. nov. for *Xyleborus metagermanus* Schedl (1951).

Xylosandrus morigerus (Blandford) Reiter (1894a, 1913). *Xyleborus coffeae* Wurth (1908) is a synonym.

Xylosandrus morstatti, comb. nov. for *Xyleborus morstatti* Hagedorn (1912). The name is listed here although it is almost certainly a synonym of *X. compactus* (Eichh.).

Xylosandrus nanus, comb. nov. for *Xyleborus nanus* Blandford (1896). It is probably at most a variation of *X. morigerus* (Blandf.).

Xylosandrus pygmaeus, comb. nov. for *Xyleborus pygmaeus* Eggers (1940).

Xylosandrus terminatus, comb. nov. for *Xyleborus terminatus* Eggers (1930).

Arixyleborus Hopkins

In listing the species of *Arixyleborus*, SCHEDL (1958) included *Xyleboricus orbiculatus* Eggers (1923) and *Xyleboricus similis* Eggers (1923). The writer has now examined a paratype of the former, kindly lent to him by Dr. L. G. E. KALSHOVEN, and finds that it has a 3-segmented antennal funicle as well as the typical form of a *Xyleborus*. It is therefore to be included in *Webbia* (see note on *Webbia* below). *X. similis* has not been examined, but from the published description it is clearly closely related to *X. orbiculatus*.

Because he placed it first among his described species, and also because he described the genus as having a 2-segmented antennal funicle, — a mistake that he could hardly have made if he had examined the 5-segmented funicle of most of his other species, — it seems probable that EGGERS intended *X. orbiculatus* as the type of *Xyleboricus*, but he did not make this quite clear. Had he done so, it would now be necessary to regard the name as a synonym of *Webbia*. Later, however, SCHEDL (1936a) designated *X. canaliculatus* Egg. as the type of *Xyleboricus*, and this makes the name synonymous with *Arixyleborus* Hopkins (1915), as already stated by SCHEDL.

Pseudowebbia Browne

Pseudowebbia (in press) has been described to include species allied to *Webbia*, but in which the asperities of the anterior slope of the pronotum are broad, not granular, the pronotum itself is more convex, the antennal club is of a slightly different form, compressed rather than truncate and with sutures visible on the anterior face, and the antennal funicle 5-segmented. The type and only species so far placed in the genus is *Xyleborus trepanicauda* Eggers (1923). It is, however, probable that *Xyleborus armifer* Schedl (1942), *X. spinachius* Schedl (1955) and *X. squanatilis* Schedl (1955) must also be included, but the writer has not had the opportunity of studying them. The following species is now added.

Pseudowebbia seriata sp. n.

F e m a l e very similar to *P. trepanicauda* (Eggers), — and probably also to *Xyleborus armifer* Schedl, — but larger and with 3 rather regular rows of granules on the declivity of each elytron.

Cylindrical, 2.9 mm long, 2.45 times as long as wide, mainly brown and subnitid, the apical part of the dorsum of the elytra darker and matt, the appendages yellowish. Frons convex, subnitid, moderately finely and rather densely punctured, reticulate and more sparsely punctured towards the vertex. Pronotum scarcely longer than wide, moderately convex in front, the summit situated a little in front of the middle, the base sinuate, basal angles subrectangular, sides subparallel to the middle, apex evenly rounded and unarmed; anterior slope rather finely asperate, the asperities transverse, not granular, extending to about the middle at the sides, the basal area densely and finely punctured on a reticulate ground; pubescence of fine, erect hairs on the anterior slope and sides, and fringe of recumbent hairs on the basal margin. Scutellum not visible. Elytra scarcely wider than the pronotum and 1.4 times as long, the bases straight, oblique and fringed with recumbent hairs, sides subparallel, apex rounded, dorsum cylindrical, declivity beginning at the apical fifth, abruptly truncate, its face circular and almost flat, its margin acute all around and armed with 18 fine, short, equal, evenly spaced teeth on each elytron; basal three-fourths of the dorsum subnitid, smooth, subglabrous, rather finely seriate punctate, the striae not at all impressed, the punctures shallow and inconspicuous, the interstriae flat, broad, shallowly and indistinctly punctured; apical fourth of the dorsum black, matt, slightly roughened and with fine, very short hairs; face of the declivity matt, reticulate, finely and shallowly punctured, covered with minute, inconspicuous, scale-like hairs and scattered erect hairs, and with 3 rows of small, acute granules on each elytron.

Holotype in the British Museum; a paratype in the writer's collection.

Sarawak, Kuching, 14.VII.1959, from stem of cut *Vatica* sp. (Dipterocarpaceae).

Prowebbia Browne

Prowebbia (in press) has been described as a monotypic genus, very similar to *Webbia* but with the pronotum a little less cylindrical and the antennal funicle 5-segmented. It differs from *Pseudowebbia* in having granular asperities on the anterior part of the pronotum and in its more truncate antennal club. The following species must now be added to it.

***Prowebbia penicillata* comb. nov.**

Xyleborus penicillatus Hagedorn (1910) was described from Sumatra, and the writer has now seen specimens from Malaya (Perak, Ipoh, 27.XI.1958, on log of *Hopea* sp., Dipterocarpaceae, in sawmill yard, K. D. MENON coll.). It is a *Prowebbia*, easily distinguished from *P. subuculae* m. by the form of its elytral declivity, which is concave, with its upper margin produced forwards to form an acute angle at the suture; in *P. subuculae* the declivity is flat and circular.

***Webbia* Hopkins = *Xelyborus* Schedl syn. nov.**

There is no formally published description of *Xelyborus*. SCHEDL however, described the type species, *Xelyborus bicornis* (1939), from Malaya, and in this description the generic characters are sufficiently indicated. It is clear that *Xelyborus* is to include species essentially similar to *Webbia* except that the antennal funicle is 3-segmented.

But it has now been observed that in some of the well-defined species-groups of *Webbia*, such as the *pabo* group, the funicle may be 4-segmented or 3-segmented in species that are obviously closely related to each other, and it appears, in fact, that 3 segments are fairly typical of the smaller species of the genus whereas 4 segments are nearly always present in the larger species. It thus becomes impossible to separate *Webbia* (1915) and *Xelyborus* (1939), and they must be combined under the earlier name. The species to be transferred from *Xelyborus*, and also from *Xyleboricus* (see note on *Arixyleborus* above), are as follows.

Webbia bicornis comb. nov. for *Xelyborus bicornis* Schedl (1939).

Webbia kuchingensis comb. nov. for *Xelyborus kuchingensis* Browne (1955).

Webbia orbiculata comb. nov. for *Xyleboricus orbiculatus* Eggers (1923).

Webbia similis comb. nov. for *Xyleboricus similis* Eggers (1923).

Webbia suturalis comb. nov. for *Xelyborus suturalis* Browne (1955).

In this genus, attention is also to be drawn to an instance of synonymy, and a hitherto unknown male is described.

Webbia 30-spinatus Sampson (1922) = *W. 26-spinatus* Sampson (l.c.) syn. nov.

BEESON was evidently aware that the only character, — the number of teeth on the margin of the elytral declivity, — that separates these two species is within the range of intra-specific variation of the former. In his *Forest Insects of India* (1941), he mentions only *W. 30-spinatus* and says that the number of teeth varies from 13 to 15 on each elytron. A series recently received by the writer from Malaya shows 15 teeth on each elytron as the usual number, but with variation from 14 to 16, and the numbers are sometimes dissimilar on the right and left elytra of a single specimen.

Webbia 30-spinatus Sampson, mas nov.

Male: 2.9 mm long, about 3.1 times as long as wide, subcylindrical, yellowish brown, mainly subnitid. Head concealed from above by the pronotum, the frons for the most part flat, shining, finely and indistinctly punctured and subglabrous, but its lower part strongly raised to form a transverse, obliquely protuberant ridge concealing the epistome and mandibles from above. Eyes rather small and narrow,

weakly and broadly emarginate. Pronotum 1.25 times as long as wide, the base very feebly sinuate, postero-lateral angles obtusely rounded, sides straight and subparallel, antero-lateral angles rounded, apex transverse when viewed from in front; surface subcylindrical, very obliquely convex from about the middle and subvertical at the apex, with a very shallow, longitudinal median depression on the anterior half; mainly smooth and subimpunctate, the anterior part with weak, minute, granular asperities on either side of the median depression; some fine, erect hairs in the antero-lateral angles, elsewhere subglabrous. Scutellum not visible. Elytra scarcely wider than the pronotum and not quite 1.5 times as long, the bases weakly curved and inconspicuously fringed with fine, recumbent hairs, sides parallel to about the apical fourth, the apex rounded, dorsum cylindrical, declivity beginning at about the apical third, convex, indistinctly depressed along the 3rd interstria; dorsum finely and shallowly seriate punctate, the striae not at all impressed, their punctures separated by spaces about equal to their diameter, the interstriae broad, flat, smooth and subimpunctate; on the declivity the 3rd interstria curves out around the longitudinal depression, thus interrupting the 4th and 5th striae, which are not continued to the apex; pubescence of very fine, short hairs on the median part of the declivity and some longer hairs on the apical margin, the remainder of the surface subglabrous.

Described from a single specimen, found among numerous females, which has been deposited in the British Museum. It should be pointed out that the males of *Webbia* are often very variable, and no description of a single specimen, or even of several specimens from one colony, can be regarded as complete.

Malaya, Kepong, 13.VI.1961, from log of *Dipterocarpus baudii* (Dipterocarpaceae), LOW CHONG MUI coll. The species has not previously been recorded from Malaya.

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Aantekeningen over Hymenoptera, V

door

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Bij het determineren van in voorgaande jaren verzameld materiaal vond ik de volgende voor ons land nog slechts enkele malen, of in het geheel niet, vermelde soorten:

51. *Halictus setulosus* Strand, f. nov. spec. Een ♀, gevangen 17.VIII.1958 te Colmond, werd door Dr. J. NOSKIEWICZ als deze soort gedetermineerd. Het eigenlijke verspreidingsgebied ligt in Oost- en Midden-Europa. F. K. STOECKERT (1954) vermeldt ook enkele exemplaren uit Duitsland.

52. *Nomada furva* Pnz. ♀, Gronsveld, 2.VI.1957.

53. *Nomada femoralis* Mor. ♀, Eindhoven, 3.VI.1951 en ♀, Baarlo, 20.VI.1942.

54. *Nomada sexfasciata* Pnz. Eindhoven, ♀, 25.V.1953 en ♂, 28.V.1951.

55. *Nomada flavoguttata* K. ♂, Diepenveen, 12.V.1950. Deze soort heb ik buiten Limburg alleen van Vledder en Eindhoven vermeld gevonden.

56. *Sphecodes scabricollis* Wesm. ♂, 8.IV.1929 te Wageningen en ♀, 29.VI.1927 te Berkel-Enschot, beide afkomstig uit de collectie-VAN GIERSBERGEN.

57. *Sphecodes ferruginatus* v. Hag. ♂, Nuth, 7.VIII.1954.

58. *Sphecodes fasciatus* v. Hag. ♀, 31.V.1958 te Markelo; twee ♀♀, mei 1953 te Diepenveen; ♂, 28.VIII.1928 te Boxtel; ♀, 29.IV.1926 te Wageningen. Dit is naast *Sph. miniatus* v. Hag. wel onze kleinste inlandse *Sphecodes* en daarvoor ontsnapt hij waarschijnlijk vaak aan de aandacht.

59. *Crabro (Ectemnius) quadricinctus* F. ♀, gevangen 22.VI.1938 te Utrecht. Is verspreid over een groot deel van Europa, ook in Canada en de V.S. Uit ons land van een zevental plaatsen vermeld.

60. *Crabro (Ect.) lituratus* Pnz. ♀, Gulpen, 15.VII.1938 (leg. TEUNISSEN) en Moustier sur Sambre, aug. 1956 (leg. VIEUJANT).

61. *Nemeritis raphidiaae* Kriechb., f. nov. spec. In 1958 kreeg ik van deze sluipwesp een exemplaar, dat was gekweekt uit een op een N.J.N.-excursie bij Oosterwijk verzamelde *Raphidia*-larve. Dr. BETREM determineerde het dier, dat hem