Wilg

In de omgeving van Susteren (L.) ontstond schade aan wilgen, doordat toppen afstierven en takken gemakkelijk afbraken. Wij hadden hier te doen met een aantasting door de larven van de bladwesp *Janus luteipes* Lep. Deze bladwesp, die zijn verspreidingsgebied heeft in Midden- en Zuid-Europa, is in ons land nog niet als schadelijk waargenomen.

De larven, die in het inwendige van de loten van *Salix* en *Populus* leven, vreten hierin vanaf de top in benedenwaartse richting. De aangetaste takgedeelten sterven af en breken gemakkelijk op de plaatsen waar de grotere larven zich bevinden. Van buitenaf is de aantasting te herkennen aan een spiraalvormig om de tak heenlopende verdikking.

Lit.: FRANCKE-GROSMAN, H., 1953, in SORAUER, Handb. d. Pflanzenkrankh. 5 (2), Lief. 1 : 177.

New cases of synonymy in Indomalayan Scolytids*)

by

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Diamerus ritsemae (Eichh.) 1886 = *D. nigrescens* Egg. 1936, n. syn.

A cotype of *Diamerus nigrescens* Egg. in my collection, dated Baturraden, Java, 7.VII.1929, leg. F. C. DRESCHER, is identical with the type of *Acanthurus ritsemae* Eichh. from N.E. Sumatra, Serdang, Tandjong Morawa, leg. HAGEN (no year) in the Leiden Museum. However, the first is a female, 4.5 mm in size, whereas the type is a male. I have another ♀, 5 mm in size, from Java, Mount Muriah, Tjolo, 700—1000 m, leg. P. H. VAN DOESBURG. Both my specimens which are in the same good condition as the type will be placed in the Leiden Museum.

The species was cited by HAGEN (1890, p. 235) in his faunistic survey of Deli, East Coast of Sumatra.

Diamerus curvifer Walk. 1859 = *Acanthurus spinipennis* Eichh. 1886, n. syn.

EGGERS already suggested this synonymy in his paper of 1923 (p. 392). The comparison of specimens identified with *curvifer* Walk. by EGGERS, SCHEDL and WOOD in the collections at hand, with the two types of *spinipennis* from Sumatra, mentioned by EICHHOFF and present in the Leiden Museum has convinced me that *spinipennis* indeed must be sunk into synonymy.

N.B. There are 3 specimens in my collection, dated Chittagong, Assam, C. F. C. BEESON, ex *Ficus religiosa*, VI.1925 and carrying the label *Diamerus dissimilis* Hag., C. F. C. BEESON det. They are not distinguishable from *D. curfiver* Walk. HAGEDORN (1909) described his species from one specimen from Assam. It is not known whether BEESON studied the type, nor whether he decided later on the species' identity with *curvifer.* However it is noteworthy that BEESON does not

*) The author gratefully acknowledges that the preparation of this paper has been made possible thanks to a grant received from the Netherlands Organization for the Advancement of Pure Research (Z.W.O.).

list *D. dissimilis* in his handbook of 1941 and that *Ficus religiosa* is mentioned under the host-trees of *D. curvifer* and not of any other species.

Ips sumatranus (Strohm.) 1908 = *I. latedeclivis* Schedl 1942, n. syn.

Specimens in my collection with the dates mentioned by SCHEDL for his types of *latedeclivis*, viz. Djember, XI.1919, were identified by SAMPSON in 1924 as *Acanthotomicus sumatranus* Strohm., described from a single male from Palembang, S. Sumatra. The elytral sculpture of my male specimens agrees with the rough sketch given by STROHMEYER, and the two diagnoses of the male by this author and by SCHEDL do not show any important differences. STROHMEYER's type was probably lost when his house was blown up during World War I, as Forstrat EGGERS informed me in 1926. Although I have no specimens from the type locality I see no good reason why the Djember specimens should not be identified with *sumatranus* Strohm., as SAMPSON did. The species has been found to live as a secondary barkborer in *Ficus* logs in lowland forest, and may therefore have a much wider distribution than East Java.

Xyleborus uniseriatus Egg. 1936 = *X. verax* Schedl 1939, n. syn.

I have compared 1/ a type of *uniseriatus* Egg., being darkbrown in colour while the author mentions 'pechschwarz' in his description, from Baturraden, Mount Slamat, Java, X.1927, leg. F. C. DRESCHER (Amsterdam Museum), 2/ a specimen from Tapos, W. Java, 800 m, IX.1933, identified for me by Prof. SCHEDL as *uniseriatus* Egg., 3/ a specimen labelled *Xyleborus verax* n.sp. det. K. E. SCHEDL, Tapos II.1933, and 4/ a duplicate specimen with the same dates as the latter, these specimens having a brown pronotum and blackish elytra, and I did not find structural differences. The diagnoses of EGGERS and SCHEDL also agree in all the main points. Moreover, the hostplants found by DRESCHER and me belong to allied species. I feel justified therefore in considering the species identical.

X. resectus Egg. (nomen novum proposed in 1927 for *abruptus* Egg. 1923 preocc.) = *X. opacicauda* Egg. 1940, n. syn.

The comparison of the type of *'abruptus* Haged. n.sp. 1910' with additional label *abruptus* Egg. 1919, collected in S. Sumatra, Bengkulen, by LEEMBRUGGE (Leiden Museum) with a specimen in my collection identified with *opacicauda* Egg. by SCHEDL, showed that they are identical.

In his diagnosis of *opacicauda* EGGERS points out differences with *X. versicolor* Samps. with which the species is evidently allied, but he does not refer to his own former species, of which he apparently had no more examples at his disposal.

The type of *opacicauda* is not present in the Amsterdam Museum as mentioned by EGGERS. However there is a specimen with the same data as those given for the type, viz. Baturraden, Java, G. Slamat, VIII.1927, leg. F. C. DRESCHER, which has a cotype label *'Xyleborus punctipennis* Eggers 1928'. This is a nomen nudum as Prof. K. E. SCHEDL kindly informed me.

There are additional specimens from the type locality, collected by DRESCHER in 1930 (AM).

X. setulosus Egg. 1940 = *X. barbatogranosus* Schedl 1942, n. syn.

EGGERS described his species from my sample Sc.68a, collected at Bogor, Java, and SCHEDL his species from specimens of my sample Sc. 68 from Sumatra and additional specimens from Java, Bogor, without sample number. From the comparison of the diagnoses it is evident that the species are identical.

X. myristicae Schedl 1939 = *X. brevipilosus* Egg. 1940, n. syn.

Some of the specimens in my collection, which agree completely with a cotype of *myristicae* Schedl, are labelled: Java, Pekalongan, Pemalang (= localities), walikoekoen (= name of host tree), Fr. A. T. Th. VERBEEK, 1928 nr. 475. These data are the same as those given by EGGERS for the types and cotypes of his *brevipilosus*. The identity between these species was further checked by the comparison of the diagnoses, and finally by the comparison of specimens with the same dates as the types of *brevipilosus* from my collection with EGGERS's type of *brevipilosus* in the U.S. National Museum, Washington, kindly carried out by Dr. W. H. ANDERSON. There is no cotype of *brevipilosus* in my collection, in contrast to EGGERS's statement.

X. punctatissimus Eichh. 1880 = *X. spatulatus* Blandf. 1896, n. syn.

The type of *punctatissumus* Eichh. (Leiden Museum) and single specimens identified as *punctatissimus* Eichh. by EGGERS, and as *spatulatus* Blandf. by HAGEDORN and by SAMPSON, present in Leiden, Amsterdam and in my own collection, all have the same very characteristic habitus. The diagnoses also conform, so that it is safe to conclude that they are synonymous.

X. cylindrotomicus (Schedl) 1939 = *X. jucundus* Schedl 1954 (nomen novum for *X. truncatellus* Schedl 1942).

The particulars given by SCHEDL about the origin of the specimens of both species which he had before him (see SCHEDL 1939 : 40, 1942 : 6 and 35, 1951 : 79/80) indicate that they belong to three samples, all collected during research work on a case of large-scale 'premature death'-disease of clove trees — *Eugenia aromatica*; Indonesian : tjengkeh; Dutch : kruidnagel — in the Bengkulen district of S.W. Sumatra. The first sample was taken by Dr. H. R. A. MULLER in the groves south of the town of Bengkulen, 23.VI.1931, the second on Poelau Pisang, a small island off the coast opposite to Kroë, by the agricultural officer HIRSCH, V.1934, and the third in the groves near Manna (or Mana), located between Bengkulen and Kroë, by myself on 25.IX.1934. In this light and with regard to the striking conformity in the descriptions I feel justified in concluding that the single ♀ type of *truncatellus* is an unusually small form of *cylindrotomicus*, measuring only 1.7 mm against 2.03—2.27 mm for other specimens in the series. The figure given as 1.7 mm was not due to a clerical or typographical error, as Professor SCHEDL kindly assured me.

Another example of a peculiar small form existing side by side with the typical form in the same region is known from *X. discolor* Bldf, viz. the var. *posticestriatus* Egg. (see SCHEDL 1958).

The single ♂ type of *truncatellus* is identical with the ♂ of *cylindrotomicus*.

The indication 'buiten op stam' found by SCHEDL on the original labels, means that these males were moving on the outside of the trunks and limbs of the clove trees.

I have already mentioned the species, which is a borer in twigs and branches of the clove trees, as an unidentified *Xyleborus* sp. in a paper of 1936.

X. cinchonae (Veen) 1897 = *emarginatus* Eichh. 1878, n. syn.

In 1923 SAMPSON identified specimens of my sample Sc. 27 as *X. dentatus* Bldf., presumably after comparison with BLANDFORD's types of this species from Ceylon, in the British Museum, measuring 3.0—3.3 mm. In 1924 I saw what appeared to be identical specimens labelled by EGGERS *X. cordatus* Hag. in the DRESCHER collection then still in Bandung, Java. *X. cordatus* had been described in 1908 from specimens 4 mm in size from the Mentawai Island (off Sumatra's West Coast) and was synonymised by EGGERS with *emarginatus* Eichh. — from Burma, 4 mm — in 1929. Much later I received specimens of apparently the same beetle, partially labelled *X. emarginatus* Eichh., partially *X. cinchonae* Veen, by SCHEDL. Recently I compared these specimens and several duplicates, collected in different localities in Java, with the types of *Tomicus cinchonae* Veen and 2 specimens from Sumatra (Leiden Museum) which had been used by EGGERS for his redescription of *cinchonae* in 1923, and all these appear to me to belong to the same species. There are some differences in size, which ranges from 3.2—4.0 mm and in the development of the small spines on the declivital margin, but they remain within the limits of variability, which appear to be rather wide as in other species of the *emarginatus* group. SCHEDL (1951 p. 45) has already drawn attention to the differences in size in the series of specimens from Mount Slamat and Mount Tangkuban Prahu from the DRESCHER collection, which he all identified with *cinchonae*. EGGERS did not compare *cinchonae* in the redescription with *emarginatus*, but mentions relationships of a close nature with *X. excesus* Bldf. from Japan and in a lesser degree with *X. fischeri* Hag. from Sumatra.

The male, 3 mm in size, of the species was described by EGGERS from HAGEDORN's *cordatus* specimens from Mentawai. SCHEDL (1951 p. 83) described the male as *X. cinchonae* giving its size as 2.5 mm. The ♂ specimens in my collection range from 2.55—3.4 mm in size, showing a still greater variation in this respect than the ♀ ♀.

It is to be hoped that the characters by which the species can be separated from *dentatus* Bldf., *excesus* Bldf. and *fischeri* Hag. — if they can be separated at all, — will be worked out by the taxonomists.

Eccoptopterus sexspinosus var. *multispinosus* (Hag.) 1908 = *sexspinosus* var. *pluridentatus* Schedl 1939, n. syn.

SCHEDL must have overlooked that the form with additional small spines on the declivital margin, which he found among my Sumatran specimens, had already been published by HAGEDORN as occurring, side by side with the main form, in Sumatra as well as in Kamerun. The specimen which has been the model for the drawing of *Eurydactylus sexspinosus* Mots. on plate 6 in HAGEDORN's monograph on the Ipidae (1910) must have been an example of the variety, judging from the reproduction which is, however, rather schematic.

Some 9 specimens of the variety, all from Java, Bogor and its neighbourhood, are in my collection.

APPENDIX

Mr. F. G. BROWNE, who has lately been studying the Scolytids at the British Museum and who examined many specimens in the Leiden collection and my own collection during a recent visit to the Netherlands, has asked me to include a few additional cases of synonymy, found by him, in the present paper. The following text has been written by Mr. BROWNE.

Xyleborus circumcisus Samps. 1921 = *X. obtusus* Egg. 1923, n. syn. Brne. The type of *circumcisus* (Brit. Museum) has been compared with a Leiden specimen of *obtusus* labelled 'mit Type verglichen, Eggers' and with fairly numerous specimens identified as *obtusus* by SCHEDL. They are all identical.

Xyleborus nugax Schedl 1939 = *X. pertuberculatus* Egg. 1940, n. syn. Brne. The type of *nugax* is in the British Museum, and the type of *pertuberculatus* in the Leiden collection. They cannot be distinguished.

Streptocranus capucinulus Schedl 1942 = *S. penangensis* Browne 1950, n. syn. Brne. The type of *penangensis* matches a specimen labelled "*X. kalshoveni*" by SAMPSON in the British Museum. The latter is a nomen nudum, but specimens from the same series were later described as *S. capucinulus* by SCHEDL.

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Voor iedere entomoloog, die met de practische zijde van zijn wetenschap te maken heeft, is de Tuinbouwgids een vaak en meestal met goed resultaat geraadpleegde vraagbaak. Elk jaar wacht ik weer met spanning af, of het nu nòg beter kan dan vorige jaren, en steeds wordt deze gids inderdaad nog beter. Voor ons verdienen de gekleurde platen (p. 500) van beschadigingen door wantsen en bladluizen dit jaar de aandacht, Daar elk jaar weer andere onderwerpen behandeld worden, naast de routinezaken, wordt een vorige gids zeker niet waardeloos bij het verschijnen van een nieuwe. In het register van zaken wordt dan ook vaak naar vorige jaargangen verwezen. Ik miste daarin een verwijzing naar de uiterst nuttige glossaria die in de gids van twee jaar geleden verschenen zijn. — P. A. VAN DER LAAN.