

SHORT COMMUNICATION

M. Ju. Mandelshtam. NEW SYNONYMY, NEW RECORDS AND LECTO-TYPE DESIGNATION IN PALAEARCTIC SCOLYTIDAE (COLEOPTERA). – Far Eastern entomologist. 2002. N 119: 6-11.

М. Ю. Мандельштам. Новая синонимия, новые находки и обозначение лектотипов Палерктических короедов (Coleoptera, Scolytidae). // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2000. N 119. С. 6-11.

In spite of many scolytid species from Russian Far East have been described before 1941 by E. Reitter [16, 17], B. Berger [1], P. Spessivtsev [21], H. Eggers [4] and V.N. Stark [22], but only A.I. Kurenzov [9] summarized the regional fauna. V.N. Stark [23] later scrutinized the fauna of the Far-Eastern scolytids. New species from Sichote-Alin was described by B.V. Sokanovsky [20]. Later G. O. Krivolutsкая studied the Scolytidae for a long time [6-8]. The author has revised all Russian entomological collections and some abroad ones for the study of Palaearctic Scolytidae (see below) as well as numerous literature data [1-25].

The following abbreviations are used for institutions keeping the scolytid collections (curator given in the parentheses): DEI - Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Eberswalde, Germany; IBSS – Institute of Biology and Soil Sciences, Vladivostok (G.Sh. Lafer); ISEA – Institute for Systematics and Ecology of Animals, Novosibirsk (A.A. Legalov); MZM – Zoological Museum of the Moscow University (N.B. Nikitsky); NHMB – Naturhistorisches Museum, Budapest, Hungary (O. Merkl); NHMW – Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria (H. Schoenmann); USNM – USA Natural History Museum, Washington, USA (N. Vanderberg); ZISP – Zoological Institute, St. Petersburg (B. A. Korotyaev).

The A.I. Kurenzov's and G.O. Krivolutsкая's scolytid types are deposited in IBSS, Reitter's and Eggers's types – in NHMB and NHMW; Berger's and Stark's collections – in ZISP; B. Sokanovsky's collection – in MZM. New synonyms for seven Palaearctic bark beetles are established below, two new combinations are proposed and lectotypes for eight species are designated to provide stability of nomenclature.

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NEW SYNONYMY AND NEW RECORDS

Ips hauseri* Reitter, 1894 = *I. ussuriensis* Reitter, 1913, **syn. n.* Lectotype of *I. ussuriensis* (designated here); ♂, "Ussinsk", "*Ips ussuriensis* m. 1913, Type, ♂" (in Reitter's handwriting) [NHMW]. This specimen is incorrectly cited as holotype and should be referred as lectotype. Name of *I. ussuriensis* suggest its finding in Ussuri region, Primorskii krai. However, the type locality «Ussinsk» located in Western Sayan, South of Central Siberia. There were no settlement known as Ussinsk on old and modern maps of Russia, however settlement Ust'-Usa at the mouth of river Us, the tributary of Enisey, most probably have to

be considered as Reitter's Ussinsk. *I. ussuriensis* was never collected in Ussuri region and has no difference with *I. hauseri* Reitt. The punctuation in elytral interstices is very variable in large series of *I. hauseri* from Tjan-Shan Mts. available for study in ZISP and Moscow Forest Institute, and some time the punctuation may be absent as in lectotype of *I. ussuriensis*. *I. hauseri* occur also in Altai [23] and thus is very probable to occur in Western Sayan Mts.

***Polygraphus punctifrons* Thomson, 1886** = *P. seriatus* Reitter, 1913, **syn. n.** Lectotype of *P. seriatus* (designated here): ♂, "Ussinsk, Sajan, Sib(eria) or(ientale)", "*Polygraphus seriatus* m." (in Reitter's handwriting) [NHMB]. This specimen is incorrectly cited as holotype and should be referred as lectotype. The study of *P. seriatus* lectotype shows its identity with *P. punctifrons* Thomson. *P. seriatus* is much more slender than *P. proximus* Blandford, 1894 and is not synonym of *P. proximus* as it was suggested by V.N. Stark [23]. *P. proximus* distribution in Russia more or less coincide with the range of its host plants *Abies nephrolepis* and *A. holophylla* not growing in Sayans. Contrary, *P. punctifrons* has Transpalearctic range and occurs in Central and Southern Siberia with Sayan Mts.

***Polygraphus horyurensis* Murayama, 1937.** According to G.O. Krivolutsкая [8] the species was not recorded in Primorskii krai. However, J.J. Murayama [12] wrote about its distribution in Russian Far East including Sakhalin. I identified the specimens collected in 1990 in Lazo Nature Reserve, Petrov Island [11] as *P. horyurensis* by comparing these specimens with identified ones by A. Nobuchi in IBSS. *Pinus koraiensis* is the host plant of this species in Primorskii krai.

***Pityophthorus lichtensteinii* (Ratzeburg, 1837)** = *P. rossicus* Eggers, 1915, (holotype – ♀, "Gouv. Tambov" [NHMW], examined), **syn. n.** *P. rossicus* is known from holotype only and this specimen is identical with *P. lichtensteinii* distributed through all European part of Russia.

***Pityophthorus sachalinensis* Krivolutsкая, 1956.** Lectotype of *P. sachalinensis* (designated here): sex unknown, "5.IX.50, Sakhalin, Kirovsk region, forest Territory Argi-Pargi, from *Abies*, G. Krivolutsкая", "*Pityophthorus sachalinensis* sp. nov.", "*Pit.* sp.? 52. B. Sokanowsky det.", "Sintyp" [IBSS]. Nine paralectotypes [IBSS] are examined also. Probably *P. sachalinensis* is endemic for Sakhalin. This species was not reported from Japan [15]. K. Tamanuki has found the species on Sakhalin and erroneously identified it as *P. exsculptus* (Ratzeburg, 1837). I discovered his specimens [IBSS] "Saghalien Central Experimental Station, 9/III 1940, Tamanuki", "Kadzura-Viva, river Chirikaro [now Poronaj region, Sakhalin, Krivolutsкая late remark] on *Picea ajanensis*".

***Pityophthorus abietinus* Wood, 1989** = *P. abietis* Kurenzov, 1941, nom. preocc., nec Blackman, 1928; = *P. sibiricus* Nunberg, 1956 (nom. n. pro *P. abietis* Kurenzov, 1941), nom. preocc., nec Stark, 1952; = *P. kurentzovi* Krivolutsкая, 1996 (nom. n. pro *P. abietis* Kurenzov, 1941), **syn. n.** Lectotype of *P. abietinus* Wood, 1989 = *P. abietis* Kurenzov, 1941 is deposited in ZISP not in Novosibirsk as stated by S.L. Wood and D.E. Bright [24]. *P. abietinus* Wood, 1989 is specific for *Abies holophylla*.

***Eidophelus* (= *Phellodendrophagus*) *elegans* (Krivolutskaja, 1958).** *Celastrus orbiculata* is recorded here as a new host plant. Probably this species is identical with *E. imitans* Eichhoff, 1875 [24].

***Cryphalus sichotensis* Kurenzov, 1941, species bona.** Lectotype of *C. sichotensis* (designated here): ♀, "164", "Typus", "8.07.1934, Iman Region, river Kolumbe, A. Kurenzov", "*Cryphalus sichotensis* sp. n. det. A. Kurenzov" [IBSS]. The second beetle from Suputinka River in rows of *C. sichotensis* [IBSS] does not belong to this species. *C. sichotensis* is more similar with *C. abietis* (Ratzeburg, 1837) than to *C. saltuarius* Weise, 1891. The elytral striae are well developed in both *C. sichotensis* and *C. abietis*, but not in *C. saltuarius*. Neither specimens of *C. saltuarius* nor specimens of *C. abietis* from Primorskii krai were found in IBSS. The nearest known locality of *C. abietis* is Altai Mts; *C. saltuarius* was reported from Far East [9] and Yakutia [25].

***Cryphalus longus* (Eggers, 1926) = *C. alni* Krivolutskaja, 1958, syn. n.** Lectotype of *C. alni* (designated here): ♀, "30.07.1952, Gornozavodskoi Region, the valley of Rybatskaya River, Krivolutskaja leg", "from alder", "*Cryphalus alni* sp. nov.", "*Cr. alni* Kriv. Det. Sokanovsky" [MZM]. Paralectotype of *C. longus*: "Tomakomai, 9.7.10, on *Alnus*, leg. Niisima" [NHMW], examined. H. Eggers [3] had placed his new species into *Ernoporos*, however, it was later moved by K.E. Schedl [19] to *Cryphalus*. In contrast to original Eggers's [3] and Krivolutskaja's [7] descriptions, the species has closely set scales on the elytra. The scales are of the same colour as the elytra background and thus were not seen by the former authors. *C. longus* can be easily separated from all Russian Far Eastern *Cryphalus* species by elongated body form, by presence of hairs on the uneven interstriae of declivity only and by regular rows of elongated rectangular punctures on the elytral surface. *C. longus* is distributed in south of Primorskii krai, south of Sakhalin and South Kurils (Iturup, Kunashir), North Japan (Hokkaido). No specimens collected high in the Sichote-Alin Mts [9] or in Kamchatka [8] were seen in IBSS collection.

***Cryphalus malus* Nijima, 1909 = *C. padi* Krivolutskaja, 1958, syn. n.** Lectotype of *C. padi* (designated here): ♀, "18.08.52, Novoaleksandrovsk, Susun River valley, Kivolutskaja", "from *Padus*" [IBSS]. 13 specimens from Sakhalin and 220 specimens from Kurils (Iturup and Kunashir) [IBSS] identified by Krivolutskaja were examined also. K.E. Schedl [18] has synonymized *C. padi* with *C. scopiger* Berger, 1916. The erroneous Schedl's opinion was reproduced by S.L. Wood and D.E. Bright [24]. I have studied Berger's type of *C. scopiger* (ZISP) and found its dissimilarity with Krivolutskaja's specimens of *C. padi*. Females of *C. padi* have no typical hair brushes on apex of the elytra so typical for *C. scopiger* females. Host plant of *C. scopiger* indicated by B. Berger [1] is *Juglans mandshurica*, sometimes the species breeds in *Fraxinus* sp. [IBSS] and never in *Padus*, *Prunus* or other Rosaceae. I have compared the specimens of *C. padi* with ones of *C. malus* [NHMW]. These specimens collected 15.11.1907 by Mitsuhashi in Japan, have the labels "*Cryphalus mali* Nijima. Cotype. Eggers testi", "Cotype". Occurrence of *C. padi* on Kunashir and Iturup as well as on Sakhalin, suggest that its range must spread to Hokkaido, Japan. Really, *C. padi* is morphologically identical to *C. malus* described by Nijima from Hokkaido. Both species differ from related *Cryphalus* species by large triangle area of pronotal asperities reaching nearly the base of pronotum, by broad body. Both species differ from closely related *C. pruni* Eggers, 1929 (south of Primorskii krai) also by larger body size. Both *C. malus* and *C. padi* breeds in Rosaceae (*C. malus* on *Malus* sp. and *C. padi* on *Padus* and *Sorbus*) and even in species biology no significant differences are seen.

***Cryphalus coryli* Stark, 1936.** Lectotype of *C. coryli* (designated here): ♀, "*Cryphalus coryli* Stark. Type. 1933", "Ussuri, Samarga, *Corylus mandshurica*", "Samarga, 7.08.1924"

[NHMW]. No type or other specimens of *C. coryli* were found in ZISP and IBSS. K.E. Schedl [19] has considered the species as a junior synonym of *C. mandshuricus* Eggers, 1929. *C. coryli* due to unavailability to study was omitted in Krivolutskaja's keys [8]. However, *C. coryli* differs from *C. mandshuricus* by larger body size (1.6 mm vs. 1.4-1.5 mm in *C. mandshuricus*) and slender body form. In *C. coryli* hairlike vestiture is of even length on the elytra; in *C. mandshuricus* hairs are much longer in elytral apex than on the sides and the base. The triangular pronotal area of asperities in *C. coryli* forms the acute angle and nearly reaches the pronotal base. This angle is larger in *C. mandshuricus* and it is located far from the pronotal base. The elytral striae are better developed in *C. coryli* than in *C. mandshuricus*. The basal pronotal half of *C. coryli* is covered by rugosities with scales, whereas all pronotal surface of *C. mandshuricus* is covered by hairlike vestiture only.

***Xyleborus quercus* Kurenzov, 1948.** Lectotype of *X. quercus* (designated here): ♀, "2" [IBSS]. The holotype was not originally designated by A.I. Kurenzov [10]. Syntypes were collected by him 15.08.1939 in Suputinka River (Ussurijsk Nature Reserve), south of Primorskii krai in the xylem of drying *Quercus mongolica*. The syntypes of *X. quercus* in Kurenzov's collection [IBSS] labeled by figures 2 (19 specimens) or a combination of figures 1, 2 and 3 (15 specimens). These numbers were the same as in type series of *X. punctulatus* Kurenzov, 1941 collected together with *X. quercus* [10]. Therefore, I consider both these series as syntypes. *X. quercus* were found in Primorskii krai by Kurenzov also on river Lyanchikhe, 5.V 1949 on oak [IBSS], in Nakhodka [ISEA], and in North Korea [IBSS]. *Castanea crenata*, *Quercus acutissima* and *Betula schmidtii* are indicated as new host plants of the species in Korea [IBSS]. The male of this species is still unknown [8].

***Taphrorychus carpini* (Kurenzov, 1941), comb. n. = *Dryocoetes carpini* Eggers, 1941, syn. n., = *D. carpini* Stark, 1952, syn. n.** A.I. Kurenzov [9] has first provided the description of this species. The structure of antennal club that is not obliquely truncate as in *Dryocoetes* Eichhoff, 1864 and the body form suggest that the species must belong to genus *Taphrorychus* Eichhoff, 1878 rather than to *Dryocoetes*. Lectotype of Stark's species [ZISP] and paratype of Eggers's species [DEI], all from Primorskii krai were examined and found to be belonging to one species. Because of A.I. Kurenzov has followed the handwritten Stark's description of *D. carpini*, the lectotype of *D. carpini* Stark designated in ZISP by Michalski was selected as a lectotype of *T. carpini* [9].

***Taphrorychus picipennis* (Eggers, 1926), comb. n.** (two syntypes [NHMW] examined). The transfer of this species to genus *Taphrorychus* is due to the club structure that is spatulate and have straight sutures in contrast to *Dryocoetes* species club that is obliquely truncated. *T. mikuniyamensis* (Murayama, 1957), described from Japan (Honshu) (three syntypes [USNM] examined) is a very closely related species.

***Sphaerotrypes coimbatorensis* Stebbing, 1906.** Several specimens from India (type locality of this species) were studied [NHMW]. These specimens were compared with ones from Primorskii krai [8]. The species are clearly distinct and G.O. Krivolutskaja has probably collected a new species most closely related to *S. pila* Blandford, 1894 (examined specimen from NHMW). Therefore *S. coimbatorensis* must be excluded from bark-beetle fauna of the Russian Far East.

Thus the following new synonymies and new combinations are established here: *Ips hauseri* Reitter, 1894 = *I. ussuriensis* Reitter, 1913, **syn. n.**; *Polygraphus punctifrons* Thomson, 1886 = *P. seriatus* Reitter, 1913, **syn. n.**; *Pityophthorus lichtensteinii* (Ratzeburg, 1837) = *P. rossicus* Eggers, 1915, **syn. n.**; *Pityophthorus abietinus* Wood, 1989 = *P. kurentzovi* Krivolutskaja, 1996, **syn. n.**; *Cryphalus longus* (Eggers, 1926) = *C. alni* Krivolutskaja, 1958, **syn. n.**; *C. malus* Nijima, 1909 = *C. padi* Krivolutskaja, 1958, **syn. n.**; *Taphrorychus carpini* (Kurenzov, 1941), **comb. n.** = *Dryocoetes carpini* Eggers, 1942, **syn. n.**; *D. carpini* Stark, 1952, **syn. n.**; *T. picipennis* (Eggers, 1926), **comb. n.** The lectotypes are designated here for eight species. *Sphaerotrypes coimbatorensis* Stebbing, 1906 should be excluded from the list of Far Eastern species.

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SHORT COMMUNICATION

A. V. Petrov¹⁾ and M. Ju. Mandelshtam²⁾. NEW SYNONYMY IN THE GENUS *HYLESINUS* FABRICIUS (COLEOPTERA: SCOLYTIDAE). – Far Eastern entomologist. 2002. N 119: 11-12.

А. В. Петров¹⁾, М. Ю. Мандельштам²⁾. Новая синонимия в роде *Hylesinus* Fabricius (Coleoptera: Scolytidae) // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2002. N 119. С. 12.

New synonymy of *Hylesinus nobilis* Blandford, 1894 = *H. shabliovskiyi* Kurenzov, 1941, **syn. n.** is established. The lectotype of *H. shabliovskiyi* Kurenzov is designated to provide stability of nomenclature.