NEW SYNONYMY IN AMERICAN BARK BEETLES
(SCOLYTIDAE: COLEOPTERA), PART II

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ABSTRACT.—New synonymy involving American Scolytidae includes: Acanthotomicus Blandford (= Mimips Eggers), Dendroterus Blandford (= Xylochilus Schedl), Chramesus dentatus Schaeffer (= Ch. barbatus Eggers), Cnemonyx atratus (Blandford) (= C. nitens Wood), C. errans (Blandford) (= Ceratolepis brasiliensis Schedl), C. exiguus (Blandford) (= Loganius pumilus Eggers), C. minusculus (Blandford) (= Loganius visiae Eggers), Cnesinus porcatus Blandford (= Cn. bicostatus Schedl), Cryptocarenus seriatus Eggers (= Cr. adustus Eggers), Dendroterus luteolus (Schedl) (= D. mundus Wood), D. mexicanus Blandford (= D. confinis Wood), D. sellaei Blandford (= Xylochilus insularis Schedl), D. striatus (LeConte) (= Plesiophthorus californicus Schedl), Hylastes gracilis LeConte (= H. longus LeConte), Hylocerus elegans Eichhoff (= Hy. minor Wood), Hy. retusipennis Blandford (= Hy. bidentatus Schedl), Hy. rudis (LeConte) (= Micracis biurbis Blackman), Xyleborus asper Eggers (= X. amoenus Schedl), X capucinus Eichhoff (= X. capucinoides Eggers), X. carabicus Eggers (= X. trinidadensis Schedl), X. declineis Eichhoff (= X. pseudoprocer Schedl), X. deplanatus Eggers (= X. longideclivis Wood), X. discretus Eggers (= X. usticus Wood), X. gilvipes Blandford (= X. mexicanus Eggers), X. godmani Blandford (= X. caelebs Blandford), X. guatemalensis (Hopkins) (= X. anisandrus Schedl), X. intrusus Blandford (= X. howardi Hopkins, X. scopulorum Hopkins), X. lecontei (Hopkins) (= X. gundlachi Eggers), X. sparsiplosus Eggers (= X. inconveniens Schedl), X. spatipennis Eichhoff (= X. coronatus Eichhoff, Borozylon burgdorfi Hopkins, X. curtos Eggers, X. femoratus Eggers), X. tumucensis Hagedorn (= X. guayanensis Eggers), X. vesparius Schedl (= X. corniculatus Schedl, X. corniculatus Schedl), and X. volvulus (Fabricius) (= X. grenadensis Hopkins, X. vagabundus Schedl). Microborus bicolor Eggers is removed from synonymy, and the new name Acanthotomicus bidentis is proposed for the preoccupied name Mimips bidens Wood.

While reviewing the Scolytidae of North and Central America in the preparation of a taxonomic monograph of the family for this area, the types of numerous species have been examined to confirm the identity of the various taxa. This has resulted in the discovery of several new synonyms. Since the monograph will not be published for several years, the new synonymy is presented below in order that names might be used in identifications and other work. The genera and then the species treated are presented in alphabetical order.

An item of special significance is noted here for the first time. Two species described by Blandford (1895-1905, Biol. Centr. Amer., Coleopt., 4, part 6) from Mexican tobacco refuse intercepted at Paris, Cnemonyx atratus (Blandford) and Hylocerus retusipennis Blandford, have never been found in North or Central America, but both are reported here as species native to southern Brazil. It is suggested that all Blandford species described from Mexican tobacco refuse actually came from Brazil, since none of them have ever been taken from North or Central America.

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Acanthotomicus Blandford


In species assigned to the genera _Acanthotomicus_ Blandford, 1894, and _Mimips_ Eggers, 1932, the strongly flattened antennal club varies from minutely pubescent and entirely devoid of sutures to clearly marked, strongly procurred sutures in both groups. The elytral declivity is broadly excavated, with the margins armed by one to six pairs of denticles in species assigned to both groups. In view of the diversity of the groups and the intergradation between species assigned to each name, and in the absence of characters that might support continued separation, I place _Mimips_ in synonymy under the much older name _Acanthotomicus._

Schedl (1964, Reichenbachia 2:218) placed _Acanthotomicus_ and several other genera (Orthotomides Wood, Pityokteines Fuchs, and _Orthotomicus_ Ferrari) in synonymy under _Ips._ Although there is some justification for his action, I do not feel it is in the interest of taxonomy or of forestry to support his action. The characters employed and the justification for my restoration of these genera will appear in another work.

Dendroterus Blandford


_Xylochilus_ Schedl, 1956, Pan-Pacif. Ent. 32:31 (Type-species: _Xylochilus insularis_ Schedl = _Dendroterus sallaei_ Blandford, original designation). *New synonymy.*

The type-species of _Xylochilus_ Schedl, _X. insularis_ Schedl, is identical to _Dendroterus sallaei_ Blandford (see below), a species clearly conspecific with _D. mexicanus_ Blandford, the type-species of _Dendroterus_ Blandford. For this reason _Xylochilus_ must be placed in synonymy.

_Acanthotomicus bidentis_, n. n.


When _Mimips bidens_ Wood was published, the use of the same name for an African species by Schedl (1967, Opusc. Zool. Budapest 7:229) was overlooked. In view of the above synonymy involving the name _Mimips_ and the homonymy, the new name _Acanthotomicus bidentis_ is proposed as a replacement name for _Mimips bidens_ Wood.

Chramesus dentatus Schaeffer

_Chramesus dentatus_ Schaeffer, 1908, Jour. New York Ent. Soc. 16:221 (Lectotype, female; Huachuca Mts., Arizona; U.S. Nat. Mus.).
Chramesus barbatus Eggers, 1931, Ent. Blätt. 26:169 (Holotype, male; Valle de Mexico; Berlin Zool. Mus.). New synonymy.

A pair of specimens bearing identical data to the lectotype of dentatus Schaeffer and also compared to it, and the holotype of barbatus Eggers were compared directly to one another. The males are identical in every respect. The name barbatus, therefore, is here placed in synonymy.

**Cnemonyx atratus** (Blandford)


Blandford named *Loganius atratus* from three syntypes taken at Bugaba, Panama. Of these three, two are females and the third specimen is missing from its pin. Because the specimens of *Cnemonyx nitens* Wood taken to the British Museum in 1964 were all males and Blandford’s *atratus* was represented only by females, the synonymy was not detected until later when a lectotype was selected. I here designate the first syntype from Bugaba, Panama, in Blandford’s series as the lectotype of *Loganius atratus*. This specimen was labeled “Type” many years ago and since then has been regarded as the type, although it has never officially been so designated.

**Cnemonyx errans** (Blandford)


Blandford named *Ceratolepsis errans* from a syntypic series of several specimens intercepted at Paris in tobacco refuse that supposedly came from Mexico. Four of those syntypes are in the British Museum (Natural History) where the first specimen, a male, was labeled “Type” and has generally been regarded as the type, although it has never officially been so designated. I here designate that male syntype as the lectotype of *Ceratolepsis errans* Blandford. This lectotype and two male paralectotypes were compared to three males and two females of *Ceratolepsis brasiliensis* Schedl in my collection identified by Schedl, labeled “Brasilian, Nova Teutonia, XII-1940, F. Plaumann,” and were found to be identical. It is noted that in the original description of *brasiliensis* the sexes were reversed.

This species has been reported from southern Brazil and northern Argentina. There are no records or other reasons for believing it occurs in Mexico as was indicated by Blandford.
Cnemonyx exiguis (Blandford)


Loganius exiguis Blandford was named from two male and one female syntypes from Bugaba, Panama. The first male syntype is here designated as the lectotype of Loganius exiguis Blandford. This specimen was labeled “Type” many years ago, but has never officially been so designated. This lectotype and the male holotype of Loganius pumilus Eggers were both compared to the same male homotypes in my collection. Since all belong to the same species, Eggers’s name is here placed in synonymy under the senior name exiguis Blandford.

Cnemonyx minusculus (Blandford)


Loganius visiae Eggers, 1929, Wiener Ent. Zeit. 46:63 (Holotype, male; La Caja, 8 km W San José, San José, Costa Rica; Deutschen Ent. Mus.). New synonymy.

The male holotype of minusculus (Blandford) was compared directly to a male cotype and a male topotype of visiae (Eggers). They are identical in all respects. An additional specimen from San Juan, Alta Verapaz, Guatemala, was also examined.

Cnesinus porcatus Blandford


Following a year of collecting in Costa Rica, including several days at various seasons at Turrialba, only two Cnesinus species could be found that even remotely resemble bicostatus Schedl. These were porcatus Blandford (2.8-3.1 mm) and costulatus Blandford (2.0-2.3 mm) of which 43 and 32 specimens respectively were examined. Based entirely upon the original description and field experience in the area of its type locality, it was concluded that bicostatus Schedl (2.7 mm), known only from the unique male holotype which is not available for loan, must be a male of porcatus. This proposed synonymy must be considered tentative until the type of bicostatus is available for study.

Cryptocarenus seriatus Eggers


The female holotypes of seriatus Eggers and adustus Eggers were examined and compared to more than 80 specimens from Florida to Brazil. This material is easily associated with the type of seriatus, which is 2.0 mm in length. The abraded condition of the type of adustus, its shorter declivital setae on the elytra, and the concealed frons led Eggers to regard it as a different species. The size was reported as being 2.5 mm; however, if one compensates for the slightly crushed condition of the type it actually is 2.3 mm in length, well within the size range of seriatus. The removal of a small piece of the mounting card exposed the previously concealed frons which is of the typical seriatus sculpture. The short declivital setae of the type of adustus occurs commonly in specimens from Venezuela. For these reasons the name adustus Eggers must be placed in synonymy under seriatus Eggers because of page priority and the option available to the first revisor.

Dendroterus luteolus (Schedl)
Plesiophthus luteolus Schedl, 1951, Dusenia 2:111 (Holotype, male; Mexico; Schedl Coll.).

The holotypes of both luteolus Schedl and mundus Wood were examined. Prior to the description of mundus all identified specimens (by Schedl) of luteolus known to me were from Baja California and actually were of striatus (LeConte). However, the holotype of luteolus has the evenly convex frons and coarser elytral vestiture of mundus. Although the exact type locality of luteolus in Mexico is unknown, the characters are sufficiently clear that the name mundus should be placed in synonymy.

Dendroterus mexicanus Blandford

The larger average size of this species and the coarser sculptur of the elytra and frons found in the northwestern part of its range suggested the existence of a very different species from that described by Blandford. However, the examination of 119 specimens from six widely separated localities in Mexico indicates that these characters vary within a series and between series to such an extent that only one species can be recognized. The holotypes of both mexicanus Blandford and confinis Wood were examined.

Dendroterus sallaei Blandford
Xylochilus insularis Schedl, 1956, Pan-Pacif. Ent. 31:31 (Holotype, male; Arroyo Hondo, María Madre, Tres Marias Islands, Gulf of California; California Acad. Sci.). New synonymy.

The holotype of Dendroterus sallaci Blandford, the holotype and several paratypes of Xylochilus insularis, and 82 other specimens were examined. Only one species is represented by this material. The specimen labeled “female holotype” in the Schedl collection has status only as a paratype of his species.

Dendroterus striatus (LeConte)

Hypothemenus striatus LeConte, 1868, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. 2:156 (Syntypes; Cape San Lucas, Baja California; Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Plesiophthorus californicus Schedl, 1952, Pan-Pacif. Ent. 23:123 (Holotype, female; Angeles Bay, Gulf of California, Baja California; California Acad. Sci.). New synonymy.

The syntypic series of striatus LeConte, the holotype and several paratypes of californicus Schedl, and 13 other specimens of this species were examined. Only one species is represented. It is very closely related to lutecolus Schedl and eventually may be found to represent only a geographical race of that species.

Hylastes gracilis LeConte

Hylastes gracilis LeConte, 1868, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc. 2:174 (Two syntypes; Tahoe Valley, California; Mus. Comp. Zool.).

Hylastes longus LeConte, 1876, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. 15:388 (Holotype, female; Colorado; Mus. Comp. Zool.). New synonymy.

Both LeConte syntypes of gracilis and the holotype of longus LeConte, and 126 other specimens of this species were examined. Except for the brighter luster of the holotype of longus and of other specimens from the southeastern part of the range, there is little variation in this material. The name longus is here placed in synonymy under the senior name gracilis LeConte.

Hylocurus elegans (Eichhoff)


The holotypes of elegans Eichhoff and minor Wood and 230 other specimens were examined. Because of the large size and the lack of clarity in the original descriptions of elegans, this name could not be associated with minor. An examination of the types, however, leaves no doubt as to the synonymy.

Hylocurus retusipennis Blandford

Hylocerus bidentatus Schedl, 1950, Dusenia 1:149 (Syntypes; Nova Teutonia, Santa Catarina, Brazil; Schedl and Plaumann Collections). Probable synonymy.

The holotype of retusipennis Blandford that was presumed to have come from Mexico, was compared to a series of bidentatus Schedl, identified by Schedl, received from Plaumann from Santa Catarina. The males are identical in every respect. Since the types of bidentatus are not available for loan, the confirmation of the suspected synonymy must be delayed.

Hylocerus rudis (LeConte)

Micracis rudis LeConte, 1876, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. 15:369 (Holotype, female?; Detroit, Michigan; Mus. Comp. Zool.).


Due to an error in identification, Blackman named biorbis from specimens that are identical to the holotype of rudis LeConte. Blackman associated the name rudis with a southern species that is now known as Hylocerus torosus Wood. The holotypes of both rudis and biorbis were examined.

Microborus bicolor Eggers


This species was placed in synonymy under aberrans Wichmann by Schedl (1962, Mitt. Münchn. Ent. Ges. 52:86). However, the types of aberrans and setulosus Eggers were examined and were found to represent different sexes of the same species; the type of bicolor is larger and should be placed near ambitus Wood in a different species group from aberrans.

Xyleborus asper Eggers


The holotypes of both asper Eggers and amoenus Schedl were examined and compared directly to my specimens from Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, and French Guiana. Only one easily recognized species is represented by this material. The junior name, amoenus, is here placed in synonymy.

Xyleborus capucinus Eichhoff


The holotypes of both capucinus Eichhoff and capucinoides Eggers and 102 other specimens were examined. Although the holotype of capucinus is callow and slightly crushed, it clearly is of the same species as capucinoides. Eggers’s name must be placed in synonymy.

Xyleborus caraibicus Eggers


The holotypes of caraibicus Eggers and trinidadensis Schedl and 24 other specimens were examined and compared to my material. Only one species is represented by this material. The junior name trinidadensis is here placed in synonymy.

Xyleborus declivis Eichhoff

Xyleborus declivis Eichhoff, 1868 (1869), Berliner Ent. Zeitschr. 12:280 (Holotype, female; Teapa, Tabasco, Mexico; presumably lost with Hamburg Mus.).

Xyleborus pseudoprocer Schedl, 1949, Rev. Brasil. Biol. 9:279 (Holotype, female; Guatemala; Schedl Coll.). New synonymy.

My three specimens of this species from Costa Rica and Mexico were compared to Blandford’s series from Guatemala and to the holotype of pseudoprocer Schedl; all clearly represent the same species. This material completely fits the description of declivis Eichhoff, the type of which evidently is lost. Since it is the only species of this size (4.0-4.4 mm) from Mexico and Central America in this species group, since it fits the original description, and because it agrees with material identified by specialists who studied the Eichhoff collection, it is reasonable to assume that this species is declivis Eichhoff. If this is correct, the name pseudoprocer Schedl must be treated as a junior synonym.

Xyleborus deplanatus Eggers


The female holotype of deplanatus Eggers was compared directly to four paratypes of longideclivis Wood. This species is 2.0-2.3 mm in length, not 3.0 mm as stated in Eggers’s description. In addition to British and French Guiana it also occurs in Colombia.

Xyleborus discretus Eggers


When *usticus* Wood was named, the distribution of *discretus* Eggers in French Guiana was overlooked. When the holotype of *discretus* was compared to a topotypic paratype of *usticus*, the synonymy was immediately apparent. This species is now known from Costa Rica, Venezuela, British and French Guiana, and Peru. As indicated above, the name *discretus* has priority.

*Xyleborus gilvipes* Blandford


The holotypes of *gilvipes* Blandford and *mexicanus* Eggers were both examined and compared directly to my specimens. They clearly represent the same species. The junior name *mexicanus* is here placed in synonymy.

*Xyleborus godmani* Blandford

*Xyleborus godmani* Blandford, 1898, Biol. Centr. Amer., Coleopt. 4(6):197 (Holotype, female; Bugaba, Chiriqui, Panama; British Mus. Nat. Hist.).


The holotypes of both *godmani* Blandford and *caelebs* Blandford were compared to definitely associated males and females from Panama and Costa Rica. Although the two sexes are very different anatomically, it is entirely clear that only one species is represented by the two names. The name *caelebs* is here placed in synonymy because of page priority and by choice of the first revisor.

*Xyleborus guatemalensis* (Hopkins)


*Xyleborus anisandrus* Schodl, 1954, Dusenia 5:44 (Syntypes, females; Rio Claro, Brazil; Schodl Coll.). *New synonymy.*

The holotype of *guatemalensis* Hopkins and the syntype of *anisandrus* Schodl in the Schodl collection were both compared to my material from Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, and Brazil. I am unable to see even minor differences in the 32 specimens examined. The junior name *anisandrus* is here placed in synonymy.

*Xyleborus intrusus* Blandford


The three syntypes of intrusus Blandford, the holotypes of howardi Hopkins and scopulorum Hopkins, and 42 other specimens were compared to my material. The material from the western United States, Mexico, and Guatemala range from 2.3 to 2.7 mm in length and clearly represent one species. Specimens from the eastern United States average slightly smaller in size, ranging from 2.2 to 2.5 mm in length. It is also noted that pronotal and elytral characters mentioned by Bright (1968, Canadian Ent. 100:1320) are not consistent and occur in both populations. In the absence of distinguishing characters or other means of separating these populations, I here place howardi and scopulorum in synonymy as indicated above.

Xyleborus lecontei (Hopkins)


The holotypes of both lecontei Hopkins and gundlachi Eggers were examined and compared directly to my specimens. They are identical in all respects. The junior name gundlachi is here placed in synonymy.

Xyleborus sparsipilosus Eggers


The female holotypes of sparsipilosus Eggers and inconveniens Schedl were both compared to several of my females from Costa Rica. All represent the same species in all details. The name inconveniens must be placed in synonymy under the senior name sparsipilosus.

Xyleborus spathipennis Eichhoff


The holotypes of coronatus Eichhoff and burgdorfi Hopkins, the
lectotype of curtus Eggers, the Chapuis syntypes of spathipennis Eichhoff, three syntypes of femoratus Eggers, and 74 other specimens were examined and either compared directly to one another or to specimens in my collection including several series of definitely associated males and females. Only one species is represented; coronatus, burgdorfi, curtus, and femoratus are placed in synonymy as indicated above.

**Xyleborus tumucensis** Hagedorn


The female syntype of tumucensis Hagedorn that has been labeled “type,” the male syntype and two female cotypes (the female syntype is missing from the Paris Museum) of guayanensis Eggers, and 43 other specimens of this species were examined and compared directly to one another. Only one species is represented. The error evidently occurred when Eggers (1933) misidentified specimens of geayi Hagedorn which he reported as tumucensis. The name guayanensis Eggers is placed in synonymy under the older name tumucensis.

**Xyleborus vespatorius** Schedl

*Xyleborus vespatorius* Schedl, 1931, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (10)8:339 (Holotype, female; San Ignacio, Argentina; Schedl Coll.).

*Xyleborus corniculatus* Schedl, 1949, Rev. Brasil Biol. 9:275 (Holotype, female; Santa Catarina, Brazil; Schedl Coll.). *New synonymy.*

*Xyleborus corniculatus* Schedl, 1949, Rev. Brasil Biol. 9:275 (Holotype, female; Trinidad; Schedl Coll.). *New synonymy.*

The holotypes of vespatorius Schedl, corniculatus Schedl, and corniculatus Schedl were examined and compared directly to one another and to my homotypes. The three names are based on what I consider to be minor variations of the same species. The declival denticles of the holotype of vespatorius have been damaged, presumably by the chewing of siblings, thereby making recognition more difficult. The name vespatorius has priority over both corniculatus and corniculatus.

**Xyleborus volvulus** (Fabricius)

*Bostrichus volvulus* Fabricius, 1775, Systema Entomologiae, p. 454 (Syntypes, females; America ligno Dom v. Rohr, presumably Cuba; Copenhagen Mus.).

*Xyleborus torquatus* Eichhoff, 1868, Berliner Ent. Zeitschr. 12:146 (Syntypes, female; Cuba, Brazil, Puerto Rico; presumably lost with Hamburg Mus.).


*Xyleborus vagabundus* Schedl, 1949, Rev. Brasil. Biol. 9:277 (Holotype, female; Mexico; Schedl Coll.). *New synonymy.*
Three syntypes of *volvulus* Fabricius, the holotypes of *grenadensis* Hopkins and *vagabundus* Schedl, and several hundred specimens from Florida and Baja California to Argentina, Africa, Hawaii, Micronesia, and Australia were examined. Apparently two distinct geographical races of this species existed prior to the advent of modern commerce: a northern one (*volvulus*), from central Mexico northward including Cuba and Florida; and a southern race (*torquatus*), from Central and South America. Over the past century, one or both races of this species were introduced to other areas where one race or the other predominated or else hybridized to form local populations either intermediate in anatomical details or highly variable in structure with both extremes and all degrees of intergradation represented. The southern race apparently has been introduced repeatedly into the range of the northern race and has maintained itself locally to some degree. Because of the extreme hybridization which occurred in areas outside of the American continents and the mixing taking place in Mexico, I see no possibility of the continued recognition of definite geographical races.

The types of *grenadensis* Hopkins and *vagabundus* Schedl both represent normal minor variations of the northern race and must be placed in synonymy.