

# The Great Basin Naturalist

PUBLISHED AT PROVO, UTAH BY  
BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY

VOLUME XXI

May 27, 1961

Nos. 1 and 2

## NEW RECORDS AND SPECIES OF SCOLYTIDAE (COLEOPTERA) FROM COLOMBIA

Stephen L. Wood<sup>1</sup>

A large collection of Colombian bark beetles recently submitted for examination by Drs. R. F. Ruppel and I. Sanabria, Rockefeller Foundation, Bogota, contained a number of records of special interest from Colombia, in addition to three previously undescribed species. The species new to science represent *Hylocurus*, *Thamnophthorus*, and the previously undescribed genus *Hoplitoplithorus*. The genus *Hoplites* Eggers, a junior homonym, is renamed, and additional notes on *Phloeocleptus* Wood are included.

### Records

*Cnesinus robai* Blackman.—El Bosque and La Selva, Crucero, Caicedonia, Valle (del Cauca), June 29, 1959, by J. Restrepo; Rio Suarez, Pte. Nacional, Santa S., June 29, 1959, by G. Niño; Chinchina, Calдона, June 14, 1959, by M. Benavides; Las Esperanza, Tabor Briceño, Boyaca, May 20, 1959, by F. Giraldo; all from café.

*Corthylus compressicornis* Ferrari.—La Rivera, Caicedonia, Valle, June 18, 1959, by J. Restrepo, from guamo.

*Corthylus rubricollis* Blandford.—Manzanillo, Sevilla, Valle, June 20, 1959, by J. H. Lasso, from guamo.

*Cryptocarenus adustus* Eggers.—El Bosque, Palogrande and Montegrande, Caicedonia, Valle, June 19, 1959, by J. Restrepo; Chinchina, Calдона, June 14, 1959, by M. Benavides; all from café.

*Micracisella nigra* Wood.—El Bosque, Caicedonia, Valle, July 10, 1959, by J. Restrepo, from guamo.

*Stephanoderes puncticollis* Hopkins.—La Rivera and Palogrande Caicedonia, Valle, June 18, 1959, by J. Restrepo, from café.

*Xyleborus allinis* Eichhoff.—San Jose, Timbio Cauca; Montegrande, El Bosque, Caicedonia, Manzanillo, and Sevilla, Valle, numerous collections on many dates.

*Xyleborus brasiliensis* Eggers.—Chinchina, Caldas, May 20, 1959, by J. Prieto; Finca Varsovia, Tucopi, Cundinamarca, Apr. 27, 1959, by A. Diaz; El Bosque, Caicedonia, Valle, June 1959, by J. Restrepo; all from café.

1. Contribution no. 175, Zoology and Entomology Department, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah Scolytoidea contribution no. 20.

*Xyleborus corniculatus* Schedl.—Palmira, Valle, Mar. 3, 1956, by C. Cameron, from cacao; La Laguna Coromoro, and San Vincente, Santa S., June 26, 1959, by A. Benavides, from guamo, and J. Betancourt, from cacao; Sta. Cecelia, Calдона, Sept. 1955, by L. Garcia, from cacao; Salento, Calдона, June 1, 1959, by J. A. Garzon, from guamo.

*Xyleborus ferrugineus* (Fabricius).—Pto. Tejada, Palmira, and El Bosque, Caicedonia, Valle; Los Mango, Palermo, Huila; Florencia, Rio Negro, Sant. S.; numerous collections on many dates.

*Xyleborus (Ambrosiodmus) guatemalensis* Hopkins.—El Bosque, Caicedonia, Valle, June 20, 1959, by J. Restrepo, from café.

*Xyleborus horridus* Eichhoff.—La Plata, Huila, Apr. 28, 1959, by B. Humides, from naranjo.

*Xyleborus morigerus* Blandford.—Las Lomitas, La Cumbre, El Piñal Daqua, La Virginia, Palo Alto, Centella, La Rivera Santa Fe, La Palma, Bitaco, La Tebaida, La Maria, La Luisa, Puente Palo, and El Piño, all in Valle, March to June 1959, from café.

*Xyleborus posticus* Eichhoff.—Palmero and La Plata, Huila, Apr. 30, 1959, by B. Herrera, from cacao; San Jose, Timbio Cauca, May 28, 1959, by N. A. Narvaez, from café; Los Santos, Santa S., June 26, 1959, by G. Niño, from caretos; San Vincente, Santa S., June 26, 1959, by J. Betancourt, from cacao; Manzanilla, Sevilla, Valle, June 20, 1959, by J. H. Lasso, from guamo.

*Xyleborus princeps* Blandford.—Chami, Caldas, by B. Losada; Santa Cecilia, Caldas, Sept. 1955, by E. Garcia, from cacao.

*Xyleborus volvulus* (Fabricius).—Monte Bello, Santa S.; Versalles, Timana, and Palmero, Huila; numerous collections on many dates.

#### *Hoplitontus*, n. n.

The name *Hoplites* was used by Eggers (1923, Zool. Meded. 7:141) to designate a monotypic genus from the Philippine Islands (type species *H. banosus* Eggers). The name had been used previously by Dejean (1833, Catal. Coleopt., ed. 2:150), and has been used several times since then to designate various other animal genera. Since Eggers' name is a junior homonym the new generic name *Hoplitontus* is proposed to replace it.

#### *Hoplitolithorus*, n. g.

This genus is very closely allied to *Hoplitontus* Wood but may be distinguished by the seven-segmented antennal funicle, by the acutely raised lateral margins of the pronotum, and by the slightly larger scutellum. Other characters may have generic value, but at present appear to have specific value only; for example, in the type species described below, the posterior portion of the costiform ninth interspace curves ventrad to join the raised costal margin approximately at the end of the third declivital interspaces. Although specimens have not been examined, it is supposed that Eggers' South American *Hoplites corumbensis* (Brazil), *interruptus* (Guadeloupe), and *major* (Guadeloupe), belong to this genus.

*Description.*—Frons convex above, flattened below; eye coarsely faceted, shallowly emarginate; antennal scape short, funicle slightly longer, seven-segmented, club subspherical and unmarked by sutures except the first and second partly indicated by rows of setae. Pronotum punctate, without lateral asperities; lateral margins poorly but acutely raised forming a somewhat irregular line; proepisternal area with very feebly raised acute ridge extending from coxal cavity to anterior margin. Scutellum small, depressed. Anterior margins of elytra weakly elevated and bearing broad marginal and a few submarginal crenulations. Tibiae broad, bearing about five teeth, similar to *Hoplitontus banosus*. Anterior coxae contiguous.

*Type species.*—*Hoplitoplithorus sentus*, n. sp.; monobasic.

*Hoplitoplithorus sentus*, n. sp.

*Female.*—Length 2.1 mm.; 2.4 times as long as wide; body color dark brown.

Frons convex above, rather strongly flattened below; epistomal margin weakly raised, extended somewhat medially in front of mandibles; surface coarsely, deeply punctured, the interspaces smooth and shining; vestiture fine, hairlike, visible only along epistoma. Eye coarsely faceted, shallowly emarginate; oval, twice as long as wide. Antennal scape short, about twice as long as pedicel; funicle seven-segmented, slightly longer than scape, segment seven very slightly wider than two; club subspherical, only slightly compressed, without indications of sutures except for rows of sparse hairlike setae.

Pronotum 1.1 times as wide as long; widest on basal third, the sides evenly arcuate, constricted just behind the rather broadly rounded anterior margin; surface smooth and shining with rather coarse deep punctures uniformly distributed and separated from one another by slightly more than half their diameters, glabrous. Lateral margins acutely, irregularly raised on slightly more than middle two-thirds.

Elytra 1.6 times as long as wide; sides subparallel on basal three-fourths, broadly rounded behind; basal margins each bearing about seven low very broad crenulations, the median three somewhat fused to form a continuous costa, the others slightly overlapping; striae very wide, not impressed, the punctures separated by less than their own diameters; interspaces less than half as wide as striae, smooth, shining, with a single somewhat irregular row of fine punctures; a few submarginal crenulations at bases of interspaces two to four. Declivity rather abrupt, convex, vertical; striae punctures greatly reduced, about one-third as large as on disc; sutural interspace elevated and bearing a sparse row of rather fine, pointed tubercles, one or two interstitial punctures between and in line with the teeth, the punctures as large as those of striae; interspace two narrower than one and three, unarmed and impunctate (except near apex); three bearing about six rather coarse widely spaced teeth; four, five and seven each bearing a few smaller teeth; six and eight unarmed; nine sharply elevated from elytral base, becoming serrate near

middle of elytra, the widely spaced serrations becoming larger posteriorly, the elevation curving ventrad just behind declivital base and reaching the feebly elevated costal margin at a point in line with declivital interspace three, the raised costal margin continuing to apex; interspace ten weakly elevated on basal half.

*Male*.—What appears to be the male of this species is identical to the female except somewhat more coarsely sculptured.

*Type locality*.—La Cuchilla, Sevilla, Colombia.

*Host*.—*Citrus sinensis* (orange).

*Type material*.—The female holotype, male allotype and six paratypes were taken at the type locality on June 19, 1959, by J. H. Lasso, from "naranjo seco."

The holotype, allotype and some of the paratypes are in the collection of the writer, other paratypes are in the U. S. National Museum.

### *Phloeocleptus* Wood

The genus *Phloeocleptus* was described (Wood, 1956, Canadian Ent. 88(4):147) to include two species from Mexico. Recently, Schedl (1959, Ent. Blätt. 55(1):42) placed it in synonymy under *Hylocurus*, calling attention to the supposed superficiality of generic characters. *Phloeocleptus* is readily distinguished by the transverse sutures of the small slender antennal club which are indicated by setae only at the sides, by the distinct transverse impression behind the summit of the pronotum, by the absence of tubercles on the posterior face of the anterior tibiae, and by the posterior portion of the elevation of the ninth declivital interspace which declines in height gradually and terminates by fusing with the costal margin; in addition, the species are phloeophagous. In *Hylocurus* the antennal sutures are procurved, the transverse pronotal impression is absent, the posterior face of the anterior tibiae are tuberculate, the ninth declivital interspace terminates abruptly without meeting the costal margin, and the species are xylophagous. The superficial character to which Schedl referred concerns the sexually dimorphic armature of the elytral declivity which was not used, nor intended for use, as a generic character, since it does not even occur in one of the two described species.

The genus *Phloeocleptus* is mentioned here because the following species superficially resembles *P. caudatus* Wood very closely and emphasizes the significance of the generic characters mentioned above.

### *Hylocurus minor*, n. sp.

This species is quite different from other species of *Hylocurus* known to the writer. The most distinctive characters include absence of sutures and setae on the antennal club except at the sides, absence of tubercles on the declivital face inside of the circumdeclivital ring of the tubercles in the male, and the simple structure of the

female declivity. Superficially it resembles *Phloeocleptus caudatus* more closely than it does other *Hylocurus*.

*Female*.—Length 1.6 mm., 2.8 times as long as wide; color black.

Frons broadly, subconclavely impressed on a pentagonal area between upper limits of eyes and epistomal margins, more strongly, narrowly impressed on a small median circular area just above epistoma; convex above the rather abrupt upper margin of impression; surface coarsely reticulate and finely punctured above and at sides of impressed area, smooth and shining at center of impression; vestiture scanty, visible along epistomal margin, median half of convex area above impression forming two subtriangular areas of erect reddish yellow scalelike or subplumose setae, upper side of triangles almost horizontal and touching at inner ends, lower angles acute and moderately separated. Eye oval; finely granulate. Antennal scape sparsely setose; funicle six-segmented; club small, oval, sutures clearly indicated only at sides by setae, procurved, the first suture almost obsolete at center, but extending slightly less than half the length of club.

Pronotum 1.1 times as long as wide, sides straight and subparallel on basal half, rather broadly rounded in front; anterior half closely asperate, coarsely reticulate and finely, sparsely punctured behind; not impressed behind summit; vestiture hairlike, inconspicuous.

Elytra 1.7 times as long as wide; sides straight and subparallel on basal three-fourths, then abruptly narrowed to the acute, rather long mucro; striae not impressed, the punctures small, rather deep; interstriae wider than striae, smooth and shining, the punctures about two-thirds as large as and slightly less abundant than those of striae. Declivity abrupt, steep; strial and interstitial punctures somewhat reduced in size but clearly impressed to mucro; interspace three bearing two rather small pointed tubercles, the first on upper third, the second at junction with interspace seven; each interspace bearing two or three small rounded granules at base of declivity, those on three extending to upper tubercle, those on eight and nine slightly larger; nine elevated, irregularly granulate, terminated abruptly behind by combined ninth and tenth striae. Vestiture limited to declivity, consisting of erect, yellow, curved interstitial bristles, each about as long as the distance between rows; and rows of short, fine, erect strial hair.

*Male*.—Similar to female except frons narrowly, more shallowly impressed below, with a short transverse carina at upper level of eyes, pubescent areas absent; interspaces one to eight each bearing one large, blunt tubercle of equal length at margin of declivity forming a circumdeclivital ring; interspace three with an additional slender, sharply pointed tooth immediately below and almost touching marginal tubercle, and one additional smaller, pointed tubercle at junction with interspace seven; strial and interstitial punctures clearly evident to mucro; and vestiture shorter, more nearly scalelike.

*Type locality*.—Alto Bonito, Caicedonia Valle, Colombia.

*Hosts*.—"Guamo" and Coffee.

*Type material*.—The female holotype, and six female and one male paratypes were taken at the type locality on April 30, 1959, from "guamo bejuco ramas secas," by J. Restrepo. The male allotype is labelled "Caicedonia Valle, May 20, 1950, en Café," and was collected by J. Mesa. Four female paratypes came from El Bosque, Caicedonia Valle, June 1959, en Café, collected by J. H. Lasso. Two female paratypes were collected at Montegrande, Caicedonia Valle, June 19, 1959, from guamo and coffee, by J. Restrepo.

The holotype and allotype and some paratypes are in the collection of the writer; other paratypes are in the U. S. National Museum.

*Thamnophothorus impensus*, n. sp.

This is the largest species in the genus. Apparently it is more closely allied to *volastos* Schedl than to other representatives of the genus, but may be distinguished by the larger size, by the stouter body form, and by the more strongly impressed second declivital interspace.

*Male*.—Length 3.2 mm. (paratypes 2.7-3.3), 2.3 times as long as wide; body color brown with a yellowish or reddish cast.

Frons convex above, shallowly, broadly, transversely impressed on lower half well above epistomal margin, with a slightly raised median line; surface smooth and shining, finely, sparsely, sharply punctured; vestiture short, moderately fine, hairlike, not conspicuous, not more abundant or longer along epistomal margin. Eye very shallowly, broadly emarginate; coarsely granulate. Antennal club 1.5 times as long as wide, devoid of sutures except for septate anterior half of first.

Pronotum 1.04 times as wide as long; widest just behind middle, sides on basal half arcuate, very strongly constricted laterally on anterior third, anterior margin rather narrowly rounded; anterior half finely asperate, the asperites decreasing in size posteriorly; posterior half smooth with rather numerous minute pores and rather small, moderately abundant, deep punctures. Vestiture very short, semirecumbent, hairlike.

Elytra 1.4 times as long as wide; sides straight and subparallel on basal two-thirds, rather broadly rounded behind; striae not impressed except the first moderately at base and strongly at declivity, the punctures rather small, in somewhat indefinite rows at least anteriorly; interstriae about three times as wide as striae, smooth, the punctures rather sparse, irregular, confused with those of striae. Declivity moderately steep, rather strongly bisulcate; sutural interspace moderately elevated, sutural striae strongly impressed above, second interspace as wide as three and gradually becoming flattened and impressed above, flat on lower half causing third interspace to appear abruptly raised on middle half of declivity; one and two devoid of punctures, three and four with a few small median punc-

tures. Vestiture very scanty, consisting of a few very sparse, short, erect hairs, none equal to more than half the width of an interspace.

*Female*.—Similar to the male except frons more nearly flattened and without a raised median area.

*Type locality*.—Bogota, Colombia.

*Type material*.—The male holotype, female allotype and 35 paratypes bear the following data: "Bogota, Col., Sept. 1949, Pino Romeron."

The holotype, allotype and some paratypes are in the collection of the writer, other paratypes are in the U. S. National Museum.