

NOMENCLATURAL CHANGES AND NEW SPECIES OF SCOLYTIDAE (COLEOPTERA), PART III

Stephen L. Wood¹

ABSTRACT—New synonymy is proposed for *Phloeosinus (Hylesinus) machilus* (Schedl) (= *Phloeosinus cinnamomi* Tsai & Yin). New replacement names are proposed for junior homonyms as follows: *Cyrtogenius africanus* for *Cyrtogenius (Metahylastes) africanus* (Eggers), *Cyrtogenius clongatissimus* for *Cyrtogenius (Ozodendron) clongatus* (Schedl), *Cyrtogenius clongatulus* for *Cyrtogenius (Eidophelus) clongatus* (Schedl), *Cyrtogenius gracillimus* for *Cyrtogenius gracilis* Browne, *Cyrtogenius papuae* for *Cyrtogenius (Pelicerus) papuanus* (Eggers), *Cyrtogenius papuensis* for *Cyrtogenius (Eidophelus) papuanus* (Schedl), *Cyrtogenius ruginosus* for *Cyrtogenius (Mimulendrus) rugicollis* (Browne). The following species are named as new to science: *Indocryphalus machili* (India), *Olonthogaster jiri* (India), *Olonthogaster regalis* (Sri Lanka), *Phloeosinus phoebe* (India), *Scolytomimus andamanensis* (Andaman Islands), *Scolytomimus mimusopis* (Sri Lanka), *Scolytomimus quadridens* (New Guinea), and *Scolytomimus rectus* (Sri Lanka).

On the following pages are presented one case of new specific synonymy, seven cases of new homonymy, and eight species named as new to science. These items are necessary nomenclatural housekeeping discovered during preparation of a new world catalog of Scolytidae and are published to facilitate citation for the catalog. The new synonymy affects a species from India and China. The new homonymy and new replacement names affect species of *Cyrtogenius* from Africa (2), Borneo (1), and New Guinea (4). The new species represent the genera *Indocryphalus* (1), *Olonthogaster* (2), *Phloeosinus* (1), and *Scolytomimus* (4) from the Andaman Islands (1), India (3), New Guinea (1), and Sri Lanka (3).

NEW SYNONYMY

Phloeosinus machilus (Schedl)

Hylesinus machilus Schedl, 1959, Indian For. Rec. 9:173 (Holotype, sex?; Uttar Pradesh: Chacrata, Chachpur; supposedly returned by Schedl to Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, but lost if it ever existed)

Phloeosinus cinnamomi Tsai & Yin, 1964, Acta Zootaxon. Sin. 1:91, 96 (Holotype, male; Fukien, China: Institute of Zoology, Academia Sinica, Beijing).
New synonymy

The "paratype" of *Hylesinus machilus* Schedl and a long series of this species from which the "type" specimen came at the Forest

Research Institute were examined and compared to a series collected by me. These specimens agree in all details with several paratypes of *Phloeosinus cinnamomi* Tsai & Yin in my collection, except that the size varies in Indian material while those from China are uniformly near the small end of the size spectrum. It is apparent that only one species is represented and synonymy is proposed as indicated above.

NEW NAMES

Cyrtogenius africanus, n. n.

Metahylastes africanus Eggers, 1922, Ent. Blätt. 18(4):165 (Holotype, sex?; Flüssgebiet des oberen Mewena und Ramissi, British Ostafrika; Methner Collection). *Preoccupied*

The holotype of *Dryocoetes africanus* Schreiner (1882:246) was examined and was found to be a member of the genus *Cyrtogenius* to which it is here transferred. This action creates a junior homonym of *Metahylastes africanus* Eggers (1922:165) that was previously transferred to *Cyrtogenius* (Wood 1986:74). The new name *africanus* is proposed as a replacement name for the Eggers species as indicated above.

Cyrtogenius clongatissimus, n. n.

Ozodendron clongatus Schedl, 1964, Reichenbachia 4(27):241 (Holotype, sex?; Borneo; Schedl Collection). *Preoccupied*

¹Life Science Museum and Department of Zoology, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah 84602.

The type and cotypes of *Pelicerus elongatus* Eggers (1927:85) clearly belong to the genus *Cyrtogenius* to which this species was transferred long ago. The recent transfer of *Ozodendron elongatus* Schedl (1964:244) to *Cyrtogenius* by Wood (1986:74) created a junior homonym. The new name *elongatissimus* is proposed as a replacement for the Schedl name as indicated above.

Cyrtogenius elongatulus, n. n.

Eidophelus elongatus Schedl, 1979, Faun. Abh. St. Mus. Tierk. Dresden 7(12):101 (Holotype, female; Papua New Guinea; Schedl Collection in Wien Museum). *Preoccupied*

The holotype of *Eidophelus elongatus* Schedl (1979:101) was examined and found to belong to the genus *Cyrtogenius* to which it is here transferred. This transfer makes this species a junior homonym of *Pelicerus elongatus* Eggers (1927:85), cited above, that was previously transferred to *Cyrtogenius*. The new name *elongatulus* is proposed as a replacement for the Schedl name as indicated above.

Cyrtogenius gracillimus, n. n.

Cyrtogenius gracilis Browne, 1984, South Pacific J. Nat. Sci. 6:95 (Holotype, sex?; Papua New Guinea; British Museum, Natural History). *Preoccupied*

When the genus *Ozodendron* Schedl was made a synonym of *Cyrtogenius* (Wood 1986:74), the species *O. gracilis* Schedl (1974:462) was transferred to *Cyrtogenius*. Consequently, the name *Cyrtogenius gracilis* Browne (1984:95) was preoccupied. Because Mr. Browne died a few months after the homonymy was created, he could not act upon it. The new name *gracillimus* is proposed as a replacement for the Browne name as indicated above.

Cyrtogenius papuae, n. n.

Pelicerus papuanus Eggers, 1923, Zool. Meded. R. Mus. Nat. Hist. Leiden 7:217 (Lectotype, male; Deutsch New Guinea [Kaiserin Augustafluss]; U.S. National Museum, designated by Anderson and Anderson 1971:23). *Preoccupied*

Pelicerus papuanus Eggers (1923:217) was transferred to *Cyrtogenius* long ago. Recently, a syntype of *Dryocoetes papuanus* Eggers (1923:162) was examined and found to belong to *Cyrtogenius*. Due to page priority,

the later name (on p. 217) thereby became a junior homonym. The new name *papuae* is proposed as a replacement as indicated above.

Cyrtogenius papuensis, n. n.

Eidophelus papuanus Schedl, 1973, Papua New Guinea Agric. J. 24(2):71 (Holotype, sex?; Mt. Dayman, Maneau Range, N slope, M. Bay Distr., 700 m; Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist.). *Preoccupied*

Paratypes of *Eidophelus papuanus* Schedl (1973:71) in the Wien Museum were examined and found to belong to the genus *Cyrtogenius*. For this reason the species must be transferred to that genus. This transfer caused this species to become a junior homonym of *Cyrtogenius papuanus* Eggers (1923:162), cited above. The new name *papuensis* is proposed as a replacement for the Schedl name as indicated above.

Cyrtogenius ruginosus, n. n.

Mimidendrus ruginosus Browne, 1965, Zool. Meded. 40:194 (Holotype, male; Ivory Coast; Adiopodoume; Leiden Museum). *Preoccupied*

When the genus *Mimidendrus* became a synonym of *Cyrtogenius* (Wood 1986:74), *Mimidendrus ruginosus* Browne (1965:194) became a junior homonym of *Orosiotes ruginosus* Eggers (1940:132) that had previously been transferred to *Cyrtogenius*. The new name *ruginosus* is proposed as a replacement for the Browne name as indicated above.

NEW TAXA

Indocryphalus machili, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *pubipennis* (Blandford) by the larger, less strongly confused elytral punctures, by the much steeper, impressed elytral declivity, by the declivital granules, and by other characters described below.

FEMALE.—Length 3.0 mm (paratypes: females 2.7–3.0 mm, males 2.5–2.7 mm), 2.4 times as long as wide; color dark brown, base of pronotum and elytral disc usually pale.

Frons weakly convex; surface dull, finely rugose-reticulate, a few isolated, shining granules on upper half; vestiture of fine, rather sparse, long hair; eye and antenna as in *pubipennis*.

Pronotum about as in *pubipennis*; mycetangium longitudinal, occupying most of middle third.

Elytra similar to *pubipennis* except more abruptly, more broadly rounded behind; punctures small, distinctly impressed, those on striae in obscure rows, scarcely distinguishable from confused interstitial punctures. Declivity very steep, rather broadly impressed; striae on upper two-thirds more distinctly marked, interstriae in this area each armed by several small, rounded tubercles. Vestiture mostly on and near declivity, consisting of rather abundant, fine, erect hair of variable length.

MALE.—Similar to female except frons slightly impressed, dorsolateral margin rather abrupt; pronotal mycetangium absent; elytral punctures apparently more strongly impressed.

TYPE MATERIAL.—The female holotype, male allotype, and three male paratypes bear the labels Ramgarh, Naini Tal, U.P. [India], 7,000 [ft], 24-V-1930 (type) or 23-V-1930, R.R.D. 114, B.C.R. 84, ex *Machilus odoratissima*, C.F.C. Beeson; three paratypes are labeled Senchal Range, Darjeeling, Bengal, 2-IV-1930, R.R.D. 29, B.C.R. 458, Cage 630, *Cinnamomum impressinervium*; one paratype is labeled Debrepani, Darjeeling, Bengal, 18-IX-1929, 6,000 ft, ex *Machilus odoratissima*, J.C.M. Gardner; one paratype is labeled Rangirum, Darjeeling, Bengal, 6-IX-1929, 6,000 ft, *Cinnamomum impressinervium*, J.C.M. Gardner. The holotype, allotype, and one paratype are in the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun; the remaining paratypes are in my collection.

Olonthogaster jiri, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from the remotely related *nitidicollis* Motschulsky by the very different frons and elytra as described below. This is *Phloeosinus jiri* Beeson, nomen nudum.

FEMALE.—Length 1.7 mm (paratypes 1.5–1.8 mm), 1.8 times as long as wide; color reddish brown when mature, vestiture pale.

Frons moderately, uniformly concave from eye to eye from epistoma to vertex, a fine, median carina on lower half; surface finely, rather closely punctured, largely obscured by a brush of long, yellow hair, longer and more abundant above, longest setae equal in length

to half distance between eyes; eye divided by emargination into two parts.

Pronotum 0.85 times as long as wide; about as in *nitidicollis* except more closely punctured, constriction slightly stronger.

Elytra 1.2 times as long as wide, 1.5 times as long as pronotum; sides almost straight and parallel on basal half, broadly rounded behind; striae rather deeply, narrowly impressed, punctures small, distinctly impressed; interstriae two to three times as wide as striae, smooth, shining, crenulations on basal fourth of disc rounded, becoming tuberculate toward declivity, somewhat confused on 2 and 3, uniseriate elsewhere. Declivity convex, steep; sculpture about as on posterior disc except interstriae 2 and 4 feebly impressed, often with one or more tubercles obsolete. Vestiture with ground cover of small, pale scales restricted to posterior half of disc and declivity, with sparse, confused, short, hairlike setae on basal half.

MALE.—Similar to female except frontal impression weak, narrowed, restricted to lower half, median carina on lower half strong and of uniform height and on upper half a stronger, median carina, its lower extremity near upper level of eyes somewhat subdentate, frontal vestiture sparse, inconspicuous; rounded crenulations on disc always uniseriate, extending to near declivity; declivital tubercles distinctly larger except obsolete on declivital interstriae 2, 4, and most of 6.

TYPE MATERIAL.—The female holotype, male allotype, and six paratypes were taken at Jiri Forest, Cachar, Assam [India], 11-IV-1924 (type, allotype, two paratypes) or 19-V-1924 (four paratypes), ex *Myristica longifolia*, R.R.D. 226, B.C.R. 165, G.E. Jar. 11, by S. N. Chatterjee. The holotype, allotype, and several other specimens are in the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun; the paratypes are in my collection.

Olonthogaster regalis, n. sp.

This unique species is distinguished by the large body size, by the elaborate declivital armature, and by characters of the frons that are described below.

FEMALE.—Length 5.0 mm (paratypes 4.7–5.5 mm), 1.8 times as long as wide; color reddish brown.

Frons rather deeply concave from eye to eye from epistoma to vertex, epistomal

process with a pair of calluses laterally on median half; surface smooth, shining, densely, finely, uniformly punctured; impressed area with a brush of moderately long, erect hair of uniform length, not longer on margins; a small tubercle on carina extending into ocular emargination. Eye half divided by an emargination.

Pronotum similar to *nitidicollis* Motschulsky except punctures very small, not close; glabrous.

Elytra 1.15 times as long as wide; sides almost straight and parallel on basal half, posterior profile interrupted by declivital spines; striae deeply, narrowly impressed, punctures minute, distinct; interstriae slightly convex, four to five times as wide as striae, punctures obscure, minute, confused, 2 and 3 with low, obscure, rounded elevations (derived from nearly obsolete crenulations). Declivity steep, subimpressed between interstriae 3; sutural interstriae distinctly elevated, with one or two small tubercles at base, 2 impressed on median side, sloping upward laterally, armed at base by one moderate and about two small tubercles; interstriae 3 forming lateral summit (rather low), armed on upper margin by about three small tubercles and on lower two-thirds by three very large spines, upper spine as high as basal width, its apex sharply pointed, middle spine similar but half again longer (curved slightly mesad), lower spine with double base, blunt, as wide as high; interstriae 4 to 8 each with a row of rather small tubercles, 9 low, almost subcarinate. Glabrous.

MALE.—Similar to female except frons subglabrous, impression slightly deeper, its upper margin armed by a pair of calluses in lateral areas.

TYPE MATERIAL.—The female holotype, male allotype, and 25 paratypes were taken at Weddagala, Rat. Distr., Sri Lanka, 19 May 1975, from bark of a *Myristica dactyloides* log, by me. The holotype, allotype, and some paratypes are in the U.S. National Museum, and the remaining paratypes are in my collection.

Phloeosinus phoebe, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from the distantly related *machilus* (Schedl) by the closely, rather deeply punctured pronotum, by the larger, uniseriate interstitial tubercles,

and by other characters described below. This is *Phloeosinus phoebe* Beeson (1941:291), nomen nudum.

MALE.—Length 3.0 mm (paratypes 2.9–3.4 mm), 1.8 times as long as wide; color brown, vestiture rather pale.

Frons similar to *machilus* except less strongly impressed, median carina reduced to a small tubercle just above epistoma, tubercles in lateral areas smaller, usually with punctures distinct, vestiture finer, slightly more abundant.

Pronotum 0.74 times as long as wide; outline similar to *machilus*; surface smooth, dull, densely, deeply, rather finely, uniformly punctured, interspaces mostly less than half as wide as diameter of a puncture, without any granules; vestiture of fine, rather short, semirecumbent hair.

Elytra 1.3 times as long as wide, 2.1 times as long as pronotum; humeral angles slightly produced anteriorly in lateral areas; outline as in *machilus*; striae moderately, not abruptly impressed, punctures small, distinctly impressed; interstriae about twice as wide as striae, convex, each armed to base by a uniseriate row of moderately coarse tubercles, those on 1, 2, and 4 obsolete by base of declivity. Declivity convex, rather steep, interstriae 2, 4, and sometimes 6 constricted to half their basal width and unarmed; 1 and 3 weakly elevated. Vestiture of ground cover of interstitial scales, longer and slender at base, shorter on declivity, and longer, similar bristlelike setae arising from posterior base of interstitial tubercles, each about two to three times as long as ground cover.

FEMALE.—Similar to male except frons convex and with a low, median carina on lower half.

TYPE MATERIAL.—The male holotype, female allotype (both callow), and four paratypes were taken at Nauri, Landowne [Uttar Pradesh, India], IV-1926 (type), 19-III-1926 (allotype and two paratypes), 31-III-1926 (one paratype), or 4-IV-1926, 2,500 ft, R.R.D. 544, B.C.R. 44, Cage 579, ex *Phoebe lanceolata*, by B. M. Bhatia. The holotype, allotype, and 16 other specimens are in the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun; the paratypes are in my collection.

Scolytomimus andamanensis, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *philip-*

pinensis Eggers by the much more coarsely punctured, more rugose frons, the epistomal area much less strongly impressed, by the more broadly rounded apical half of the antennal club, and by the more confused organization of tubercles on the posterior face of the protibia.

MALE.—Length 1.9 mm (paratypes 1.9–2.1 mm), 1.9 times as long as wide; color yellowish brown.

Frons rather strongly convex, without a transverse impression above epistoma; surface densely, deeply, rather coarsely punctured, some of those on lower half of median half with their margin subcrenulate, spaces between punctures less than diameter of a puncture; vestiture minute and hairlike except longer near epistoma. Antennal club wider than *philippinensis*, its apex more broadly rounded.

Pronotum and elytra essentially as in *philippinensis* except punctures on sides and base of pronotum coarser, deeper, and rugosities behind summit larger.

Protibia with tubercles confused (a submarginal row occurs in *philippinensis*).

FEMALE.—Similar to male except frons more broadly convex, and a distinct, transverse impression present just above epistoma; anterior margin of pronotum armed by two denticles (these submarginal in male).

TYPE MATERIAL.—The male holotype (middle), female allotype (top), and one paratype (bottom) are mounted on the same pin and labeled Andaman Islands, 19-III-1930, R. R. D. 88, B. C. R. 37, Cage 716, *Sideroxylon longepetiolatum*, C. F. C. Beeson; 12 paratypes bear identical labels except that the dates are 22- or 23-III-1930. The holotype, allotype, and one paratype are in the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, and the remaining paratypes are in my collection.

Scolytomimus mimusopsis, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *assamensis* Schedl by the smaller size, by the circular strial punctures, by the normal spaces between strial punctures within a row, and by the different details of interstrial carinae as described below. The name was used as a nomen nudum by Beeson (1941:310).

FEMALE.—Length 1.8 mm (paratypes 1.7–2.1 mm), 1.9 times as long as wide; yellowish brown (callow?) to brown (mature?).

Frons similar to *assamensis* except more rugose, reticulation less evident, slightly more strongly convex. Specimens with median line modified on vertex could be males.

Pronotum similar to *assamensis* except low crenulations extend almost to base.

Elytra similar to *assamensis* except interstrial carinae less acutely elevated on basal half; strial punctures almost circular (in *assamensis* quadrate, twice as wide as long), spaced within a row by less than half diameter of a puncture, these partitions never tuberculate or nodulate (as in *assamensis*); interstrial carinae 7 and 9 unite in line with 7 and continue almost to 3 where they unite with costal margin before joining 3 (in *assamensis* 7 and 9 unite before level of 6 and then continue almost to 2 and unite with 3 before uniting with costal margin); 2 to suture usually slightly enlarged and/or produced caudad. Glabrous except for a few minute hairlike setae in basal area.

TYPE MATERIAL.—The female holotype and 10 female paratypes are labeled Palugama, Anuradhapura, Ceylon, N. C. P., 250, F. R. I. coll. Gauri Dutt., 27-XI-1934 (type), or 29-XI-1934 (some paratypes), *Mimusops elengi*; one female paratype is labeled Baihar, Balaghat, C. P., G. D., 27-VII-1927, ex *Bassia latifolia*. The holotype and 21 other specimens are in the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun; the paratypes are in my collection.

Scolytomimus quadridens, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from all others in the genus by the four large serrations near the anterior margin of the pronotum. From *baloghii* it is also distinguished by the smaller size, by the strongly reticulate elytral surface, by the small strial punctures, by the less strongly convex interstriae, and by other characters.

MALE.—Length 1.6 mm, 2.0 times as long as wide; color yellowish brown.

Frons shallowly impressed (shrinkage of a convex frons in a callow specimen?); surface reticulate, punctures sparse, shallow, rather coarse.

Pronotum 0.85 times as long as wide; outline typical of genus; anterior margin armed by four serrations, middle pair conspicuously larger; asperities large, low, anterior to summit; strongly reticulate, posterior and lateral

areas shallowly, coarsely punctured, without crenulation. Glabrous.

Elytral outline typical of genus; surface strongly reticulate; striae feebly if at all impressed, punctures small, shallow, close; interstriae four to five times as wide as striae, feebly convex on disc, punctures very small, confused. Declivity weak, convex; costal margin weakly, subacutely elevated from elytral base to apex, interstriae 9 weakly, obtusely elevated from base of declivity to junction with interstriae 3 and continuing to costal margin, 3 and 5 feebly elevated but not joining 9. Glabrous.

TYPE MATERIAL.—The male holotype is labeled New Guinea (NE), Huon Peninsula, Finschhafen, 180 m, 16-IV-1963, M.V. light, J. Sedlacek. The holotype is in my collection.

Scolytomimus rectus, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *mimusopsis* Wood by the strongly convex but non-costate elytral interstriae, and by a different alignment of the declivital interstriae.

MALE.—Length 1.8 mm (paratypes 1.7–2.0 mm), 2.0 times as long as wide; color grayish brown.

Frons similar to *minusopsis* except smoother, punctures smaller, margins much less rugose; vertex with a conspicuous median

band of nonrugose-reticulate sculpture extending to base.

Pronotum similar to *mimusopsis* except a bit more coarsely sculptured.

Elytra similar to *mimusopsis* except interstriae usually less acutely costate; interstriae 2 to 8 end before reaching 9, some of 3 to 8 occasionally unite or nearly so just before ending; 9 and costa unite just before level of 3 and continue to suture, this costa from junction to suture not enlarged or abnormally protruding as in most *mimusopsis*. Glabrous or nearly so.

FEMALE.—Similar to male except median line on vertex unmodified, uniformly rugose-reticulate; protibiae with a submarginal row of tubercles.

TYPE MATERIAL.—The male holotype, female allotype, and 16 paratypes were taken 40 km NE Polonnaruwa, Pol. Distr., Sri Lanka, 12 June 1975, No. 168, *Osbeckia aspera*, by S. L. Wood; 11 paratypes are labeled 5 km SE or 48 km N Naula, Mate, Distr., Sri Lanka, 14 June 1975, No. 212, *Manikara hexandra*, S. L. Wood, 6 paratypes bear the same labels except No. 208 from a liana; 5 paratypes are from 30 km NE Puttalam, Put. Distr., 18 June 1975, No. 215, *Manikara hexandra*, S. L. Wood. The holotype, allotype, and half of the paratypes are in the U.S. National Museum; the remaining paratypes are in my collection.