Great Basin Naturalist 52(1), 1992, pp.78–88

NOMENCLATURAL CHANGES AND NEW SPECIES IN PLATYPODIDAE AND SCOLYTIDAE (COLEOPTERA), PART II

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ABSTRACT.—In Platypodidae the new name *Genyocerus strohmeyeri* replaced the junior homonym *G. albipennis* Strohmeyer, 1942, and the new name *Platypus applanatulus* replaced the junior homonym *Platypus applanatus* Schedl, 1976. New names are presented in Scolytidae as replacements for junior homonyms as follows: *Cryphalus brownei* for *Cryphalus artocarpus* Schedl, 1958; *Cyclorhipidion dihingicum* for *Xyleborus dihingensis* Schedl, 1951; *Hypothenemus aterrimulus* for *Lepiceroides* (now *Hypothenemus*) *aterrimus* Schedl, 1957; *Hypothenemus krivolutskayae* for *Hypothenemus insularis* Krivolutskaya; *Pityophthorus africanulus* for *Neodryocoetes* (now *Pityophthorus*) *africanus* Schedl, 1962; *Scolytogenes papuensis* for *Xylocryptus* (now *Scolytogenes*) *papuanus* Schedl, 1975; *Scolytogenes paradoxus* for *Scolytogenes papuanus* Schedl, 1979; *Xyleborinus spiniposticus* for *Eidophelus* (now *Xyleborinus*) *spinipennis* Schedl, 1979; *Xyleborus formosae* for *Xyleborus formosanus* Browne, 1981. New combinations for fossil Scolytidae include *Dryocoetes diluvialis* for *Pityophthoroidea diluvialis* Wickham, 1916, and *Hylesinus hydropicus* for *Apidocephalus hydropicus* Wickham, 1916. *Phloeotribus zimmermanni* Wickham, 1916, is transferred to the family Curculionidae. In Scolytidae, *Cryphalophilus* Schedl, 1970, is a junior generic synonym of *Scolytogenes* Eichhoff; *Macrocryphalus* Nobuchi, 1981, is a junior generic synonym of *Hypothenemus* Westwood, 1836; *Nipponopolygraphus* Nobuchi, 1981, is a junior generic synonym of *Polygraphus* Erichson, 1836; *Pseudocosmoderes* Nobuchi, 1981, is a junior generic synonym of *Cosmoderes* Eichhoff, 1878; *Taphrocoetes* Pfeffer, 1987, is a junior generic synonym of *Taphrorychus* Eichhoff; *Trypanophellos* Bright, 1982, is a junior generic synonym of *Liparthrum* Wollaston. New specific synonymy in Scolytidae includes: *Brachyspartus moritzi* Ferrari (=*Corthylus obtusus* Schedl), *Carphoborus minimus* (Fabricius) (=*Carphoborus balgensis* Murayama), *Coccotrypes dactyliperda* (Fabricius) (=*Coccotrypes tropicus* Eichhoff), *Cryphalus scabricollis* Eichhoff (=*Cryphalus brevicollis* Schedl), *Ficicis despects* (Walker) (=*Hylesinus samoanus* Schedl), *Hylastes plumbeus* Blandford (=*Hylurgops fushunensis* Murayama), *Hylurgops interstitialis* (Chapuis) (=*Hylurgops niponicus* Murayama), *Hylurgops spessivtsevi* Eggers (=*Hylurgops modestus* Murayama), *Ips stebbingi* Strohmeyer (=*Ips schmutzenhoferi* Holzschuh), *Phloeosinus rudis* Blandford (=*Phloeosinus shotoensis* Murayama, *Polygraphus kaimochi* (Nobuchi) (=*Polygraphus querci* Wood), *Polygraphus proximus* Blandford (=*Polygraphus magnus* Murayama), *Scolytogenes braderi* Browne (=*Scolytogenes orientalis* Schedl), *Scolytoplatypus parvus* Sampson (=*Scolytoplatypus ruficauda* Eggers), *Sphaerotrypes querci* Stebbing (=*Chramesus globulus* Stebbing, *Sphaerotrypes tectus* Beeson), *Sueus niisimai* (Eggers) (=*Sphaerotrypes controversae* Murayama), *Tomicus brevipilosus* (Eggers) (=*Blastophagus khasianus* Murayama, *Blastophagus multisetosus* Murayama). The European *Hylastes opacus* Erichson is reported as an established breeding population in New York (USA). *Phloeosinus armatus* Reitter of Asia Minor is reported as causing economic damage as a new introduction to Los Angeles County, California. The following species are named as new to science: *Cyclorhipidion subagnatum* (Philippine Islands), *Dendrotrupes zealandicus* (New Zealand), *Polygraphus thitsi* (Burma), *Triotemnus pilicornis* (India), and *Xyleborus magnificus* (Peru).

Key words: nomenclature, Platypodidae, Scolytidae, taxonomy, bark beetles, Coleoptera.

During the compilation of a world catalog of Platypodidae and Scolytidae, a number of nomenclatural items were found that require validation and/or publication prior to release of the catalog. These items include: (a) two new replacement names for junior homonyms in Platypodidae and nine in Scolytidae, (b) three new combinations in fossil Scolytidae, (c) six cases of new generic synonymy in Scolytidae, (d) 17 cases of new specific synonymy in Scolytidae, (e) two new introductions of a European and an Asian scolytid into North America, and (f) five species named as new to science.

NEW NAMES IN PLATYPODIDAE

Genyocerus strohmeyeri, n. n.

Diapus albipennis Strohmeyer, 1942, Arbeiten uber Morphologische und Taxonomische Entomogie 9:284 (Syntypes; Insul Simaloer, westlich Sumatra; Strohmeyer Collection), preoccupied by Motschulsky, 1858

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The name *Genyocerus albipennis* Motschulsky, 1858, was considered lost for more than a century (Wood 1969:118). In an attempt to assign a species to this name, Strohmeyer named *Diapus albipennis*, cited above. When the Motschulsky type was rediscovered (Wood 1969:118), it was recognized that two distinct but congeneric species were represented. Because the Strohmeyer name is the junior homonym in this case, the new name *strohmeyeri* is proposed as a replacement name for *albipennis* Strohmeyer, as indicated above.

Platypus applanatulus, n. n.

Platypus applanatus Schedl, 1976, Abhandlungen Staatliches Museum fur Tierkkunde Dresden 41(3):85 (Holotype, male; Manaus, Amazonas; Naturhistorisches Museum Wien), preoccupied by Wood, 1972

Platypus applanatus Schedl, 1976, cited above, was named five years after the same name had been used by Wood (1972:244). In view of this homonymy, the new name *applanatulus* is here proposed as a replacement for the junior name *applanatus* Schedl, as indicated above.

NEW NAMES IN SCOLYTIDAE

Cryphalus brownei, n. n.

Cryphalus artocarpus Schedl, 1958, Sarawak Museum Journal 8(11):498 (Holotype; Sarawak, Semengoh; British Museum [Natural History]), preoccupied by Schedl, 1939

The name *Cryphalus artocarpus* Schedl, 1958, cited above, was established even though its author had previously named *Ericryphalus artocarpus* Schedl, 1939, and had considered *Cryphalus* and *Ericryphalus* synonymous. This generic synonymy was confirmed (Wood 1986:91). In view of this oversight, Schedl's 1958 name is a junior homonym of the 1939 name and must be replaced. The new name *brownei* is proposed as a replacement, as indicated above, in recognition of the late F. G. Browne who contributed significantly to our knowledge of these insects.

Cyclorhipidion dihingicum, n. n.

Xyleborus dihingensis Schedl, 1951, Tijdschrift voor Entomologie 93:71 (Syntypes, 2 females, 1 male; Java: Batoerraden, G. Slamet; Naturhistorisches Museum Wien), preoccupied by Eggers 1930

The name *Xyleborus dihingensis* Schedl, cited above, was proposed at a time when it was preoccupied by Eggers, 1930. Although both names were recently transferred to other genera, the primary homonymy remains. The new name *dihingicum* is proposed as a replacement for the Schedl name as indicated above.

Hypothenemus aterrimulus, n. n.

Lepiceroides aterrimus Schedl, 1957, Annales du Musée Royale du Congo Belge, ser. 8, Zoologie 56:59 (Holotype; Ruanda: Ihembe; Belgian Congo Museum, Tervuren), preoccupied by Schedl, 1951

The generic name *Lepiceroides* Schedl was placed in synonymy under *Hypothenemus* (Wood 1986:92). This act transferred its type-species, *aterrimus* Schedl, 1957, cited above, to *Hypothenemus* where it became a junior homonym of *H. aterrimus* (Schedl, 1951). The new name *aterrimulus* is here proposed as a replacement name for *aterrimus* Schedl, 1957, as indicated above.

Hypothenemus krivolutskayae, n. n.

Hypothenemus insularum Krivolutskaya, 1968, *in* Kurenzov & Konoralova, The insect fauna of the Soviet Far East and its ecology, p. 56 (Holotype; Kurile Islands; presumably at Vladivostok), preoccupied by Perkins, 1900

Hypothenemus insularum Krivolutskaya, cited above, was given a neuter specific name in a masculine genus. When the gender is corrected, as required under the Code, this name becomes a junior homonym of *Hypothenemus insularis* Perkins, 1900, and must be replaced. The new name *krivolutskayae* is proposed as a replacement name, as indicated above.

Pityophthorus africanulus, n. n.

Neodryocoetes africanus Schedl, 1962, Revista de Entomologia de Mocambique 5(2):1079 (Holotype; Congo: Mayumbe; Belgian Congo Museum, Tervuren), preoccupied by Eggers, 1927

Schedl named *Neodryocoetes africanus*, cited above, from five specimens that did not exhibit sexual differences. Because the neotropical genus *Araptus* (=*Neodryocoetes*) does not occur in Africa and these specimens belong to the related genus *Pityophthorus*, Schedl's name, *africanus*, must be transferred to that genus where it becomes a junior homonym and must be replaced. The new name *africanulus* is proposed as a replacement for the 1962 Schedl name as indicated above.

Scolytogenes papuensis, n. n.

Xylocryptus papuanus Schedl, 1975, Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, Annales 79:352 (Holotype; Upper Manki

logging area, Bulolo, Morobe District, New Guinea; Naturhistorisches Museum Wien), preoccupied by Schedl, 1974

The genus *Xylocryptus* Schedl, 1975, was established with *X. papuanus* Schedl as the type-species. When *Xylocryptus* became a junior synonym of *Scolytogenes* (Wood 1986:90), the transfer of *papuanus* to that genus caused *papuanus* Schedl, 1975, to become a junior homonym of *Scolytogenes* (originally *Cryphalomorphus*) *papuanus* (Schedl, 1974). In order to correct this duplication of names, the new name *papuensis* is here proposed as a replacement for *papuanus* Schedl, 1975, as indicated above.

Scolytogenes paradoxus, n. n.

Scolytogenes papuanus Schedl, 1979, Faunistische Abhandlungen 7:97 (Holotype; Papua, New Guinea; Naturhistorisches Museum Wien), preoccupied by Schedl, 1974

When *Scolytogenes papuanus* Schedl, 1979, was named, Schedl regarded *Cryphalomorphus* as a distinct genus. The placement of *Cryphalomorphus* in synonymy under the senior name *Scolytogenes* (Wood 1986:90) and the consequent transfer of *C. papuanus* Schedl, 1974, to *Scolytogenes* caused the name *S. papuanus* Schedl, 1979, to become a junior homonym. For this reason, the new name *paradoxus* is proposed as a replacement for *papuanus* Schedl, 1979, as indicated above.

Xyleborinus spiniposticus, n. n.

Eidophelus spinipennis Schedl, 1979, New Zealand Entomologist 7:106 (Holotype, female?; Fiji; Schedl Collection in Naturhistorisches Museum Wien), preoccupied by Eggers, 1930

Beaver (1990:94) transferred *Eidophelus spinipennis* Schedl, 1979, to *Xyleborinus* where it is preoccupied by *spinipennis* (Eggers, 1930). In order to remove the duplication of names, the new name *spiniposticus* is here proposed as a replacement for *spinipennis* (Schedl, 1979) as indicated above.

Xyleborus formosae, n. n.

Xyleborus formosanus Browne, 1981, Kontyu 49(1):131 (Holotype, female; Hualien (Formosa) to Yatsushiro (Japan), imported; British Museum [Natural History]), preoccupied by Eggers, 1930

When Browne named *Xyleborus formosanus*, cited above, he overlooked previous usage of this species-group name in the combination *Xyleborus mancus formosanus* Eggers, 1930:186. Because the Browne name is a junior homonym, it must be replaced. The new name, *formosae*, is proposed as a replacement as indicated above.

GENERIC TRANSFERS OF FOSSIL SCOLYTIDAE

Dryocoetes diluvialis (Wickham)

Pityophthoridea diluvialis Wickham, 1916, State University of Iowa, Laboratory of Natural History, Bulletin 7:18 (Holotype; fossil in Miocene, Florissant, Colorado; not located)

The photograph of the holotype that was published with the original description of *Pityophthoridea diluvialis* Wickham (1916:18) suggests that this species is a member of the genus *Dryocoetes*. Because there appears to be no justification whatever for recognizing a separate genus, the name *Pityophthoroides* is placed in synonymy under the senior name *Dryocoetes*, and *diluvialis* is transferred to that genus, as indicated above.

Hylesinus hydropicus (Wickham)

Apidocephalus hydropicus Wickham, 1916, State University of Iowa, Laboratory of Natural History, Bulletin 7:18 (Holotype; fossil in Miocene, Florissant, Colorado; not located)

The photograph of the holotype that was published with the original description of *Apidocephalus hydropicus* Wickham indicates that this species is a member of the genus *Hylesinus*. The generic name *Apidocephalus* is here placed in synonymy under *Hylesinus* and the fossil species *hydropicus* is transferred to that genus, as indicated above.

Phloeotribus zimmermanni Wickham, to Curculionidae

Phloeotribus zimmermanni Wickham, 1916, State University of Iowa, Laboratory of Natural History, Bulletin 7:19 (Holotype; fossil in Miocene, Florissant, Colorado; not located)

The photograph of the holotype of *Phloeotribus zimmermanni* Wickham (1916:19) that was published with the original description indicates that this species is not a member of this family and must be transferred from Scolytidae to the family Curculionidae.

NEW SYNONYMY IN SCOLYTIDAE

Cosmoderes Eichhoff

Cosmoderes Eichhoff, 1878, Société Entomologique de Liége, Memoires (2)8:495 (Type-species: *Cosmoderes monilicollis* Eichhoff, monobasic)

Pseudocosmoderes Nobuchi, 1981, Kontyu 49(1):16 (Type-species: *Pseudocosmoderes attenuatus* Nobuchi =*Cosmoderes monilicollis* Eichhoff, original designation). *New synonymy*

The genus *Pseudocosmoderes* Nobuchi, cited above, was named for *Pseudocosmoderes attenuatus* Nobuchi, 1981. The photograph of the type material that accompanied the original description is an illustration of *Cosmoderes monilicollis* Eichhoff, 1878. The Nobuchi genus is an obvious synonym of *Cosmoderes*. The specific synonymy requires confirmation, but is almost certainly correct.

Dryocoetes Eichhoff

Dryocoetes Eichhoff, 1864, *in* Schrenk, Riesen und Forschungen in Amur-Lande 2:155 (Type-species: *Bostrichus autographus* Ratzeburg, subsequent designation by Wood 1974)

Pityophthoridea Wickham, 1916, State University of Iowa, Laboratory of Natural History, Bulletin 7:18, figs. 27–28 (Type-species: *Pityophthoridea diluvialis* Wickham, original designation). *New synonymy*

The figures of the holotype of *Pityophthoridea* that were published with the original description indicate that the type-species, *P. diluvialis*, is a member of the genus *Dryocoetes*. Consequently, Wickham's name *Pityophthoridea* is placed in synonymy under the senior name, as indicated above.

Hypothenemus Westwood

Hypothenemus Westwood, 1836, Entomological Society of London, Transactions 1:34 (Type-species: *Hypothenemus eruditus* Westwood, monobasic)

Macrocryphalus Nobuchi, 1981, Kontyu 49(1):14 (Type-species: *Macrocryphalus oblongus* Nobuchi, original designation). Probable synonymy

The genus *Macrocryphalus* Nobuchi, cited above, was named for *Macrocryphalus oblongus* Nobuchi. A close examination of the photographs of type material published with the original descriptions clearly indicates that the species *oblongus* is composite. The "male" illustrated is a female of *Hypothenemus fuscicollis* Eichhoff, a species rapidly becoming pantropical in distribution through commerce. The "female" is a female of another *Hypothenemus* species that cannot be identified with certainty from the illustrations. It represents an obvious introduction from another area. The name *Macrocryphalus* is here placed in synonymy until the name *oblongus* can be clarified.

Liparthrum Wollaston

Liparthrum Wollaston, 1854, Insecta Maderensia, p. 294 (Type-species: *Liparthrum bituberculatum* Wollaston, original designation)

Trypanophellos Bright, 1982, Studies on Neotropical Fauna and Environment 17:166 (Type-species: *Trypanophellos necopinus* Bright). *New synonymy*

Trypanophellos necopinus Bright was based on a unique female collected by Schwarz at Cayamas, Cuba. I examined this specimen in 1976 at the U.S. National Museum and recognized it as a distinctive, undescribed species of *Liparthrum*. The holotype was recently reexamined and compared to other *Liparthrum* species. Because I am unable to see any generic characters that might possibly distinguish *Trypanophellos* from *Liparthrum*, Bright's generic name is placed in synonymy under the senior name as indicated above. The species, *L. necopinus*, is unique among American *Liparthrum* species in having a double row of scales on the declivital interstriae.

Polygraphus Erichson

Polygraphus Erichson, 1836, Archiv für Naturgeschichte 2(1):57 (Type-species: *Hylesinus pubescens* Fabricius =*Dermestes poligraphus* Linneaus, monobasic)

Nipponopolygraphus Nobuchi, 1981, Kontyu 49:12 (Type-species: *Nipponopolygraphus kaimochi* Nobuchi, original designation). *New synonymy*

The holotype and two paratypes of *Nipponopolygraphus kaimochi* Nobuchi were examined and found to be normal specimens of *Polygraphus* Erichson in which the eye is deeply emarginate, but not divided. Approximately one-fifth of the species in this genus have the halves of the eye connected. The Nobuchi genus was based on this one unusable character and must be placed in synonymy as indicated above.

Scolytogenes Eichhoff

Scolytogenes Eichhoff, 1878, preprint of Société Royale des Sciences de Liége, Memoires (2)8:475, 479 (Type-species: *Scolytogenes darwini* Eichhoff, monobasic)

Cryphalophilus Schedl, 1970, Kontyu 38:358 (Type-species: *Cryphalophilus afer* Schedl, monobasic). *Correction of synonymy*

Due to a clerical error in Wood (1984:228), the name *Cryphalophilus* Schedl was incorrectly placed in synonymy under the name *Scolytodes*, a neotropical genus. *Cryphalophilus* is actually a synonym of *Scolytogenes*, a circumtropical genus. The holotype of the type-species, *C. afer*, was examined.

Taphrorychus Eichhoff

Taphrorychus Eichhoff, 1878, preprint of Société Royale des Sciences de Liége, Memoires (2)8:49, 204 (Type-species: *Bostrichus bicolor* Herbst, subsequent designation by Hopkins 1914)

Taphrocoetes Pfeffer, 1987, Acta Entomologica Bohemoslovaca 82:22 (Type-species: *Taphrorychus hirtellus* Eichhoff, original designation). *New synonymy*

The name *Taphrocoetes* Pfeffer, cited above, was proposed as a means to subdivide the genus *Taphrorychus* using the size and distribution of asperities on the anterior slope of the pronotum. Because *Taphrorychus* is much more widespread and diverse (Wood 1986:74) than was known to Pfeffer, a division of the genus using the pronotal characters he proposed is not possible or meaningful. Several examples of all European and most Asiatic species of this genus were examined in my review of this problem. As indicated above, *Taphrocoetes* is placed in synonymy under the senior name.

Brachyspartus moritzi Ferrari

Brachyspartus moritzi Ferrari, 1867, Die Forst- und Baumzuchtschadlichen Borkenkafer, p. 68 (Holotype, female; Venezuela; Naturhistorisches Museum Wien)

Corthylus obtusus Schedl, 1966, Entomologsche Arbeiten aus der Museum Frey 17:122 (Holotype, female; Venezuela; Naturhistorisches Museum Wien). *New synonymy*

The female holotypes of *Brachyspartus moritzi* Ferrari and *Corthylus obtusus* Schedl were compared directly to one another by me and were found to be identical in all respects. They obviously represent one species in which Ferrari's name has priority, as indicated above.

Carphoborus minimus (Fabricius)

Hylesinus minimus Fabricius, 1801, Systema Eleutheratorum 1:395 (Syntypes, 4; Saxoniae; Copenhagen Museum)

Carphoborus balgensis Murayama, 1943, Annotationes Zoologicae Japonenses 22:99 (Lectotype, male; District of Balga, Manchoukuo, China; U.S. National Museum, present designation). *New synonymy*

Carphoborus balgensis Murayama was named from one male and one female syntypes mounted on separate microcards on one pin. The male is in recognizable condition and is here designated as the lectotype for this Murayama name. The "female" has been damaged and only the head remains; its face is entirely immersed in glue. This lectotype was compared to males of my series of *C. minimus* (Fabricius) from Europe and northern Asia. While no two males of this species are ever exactly the same, the *balgensis* lectotype is of the same size and proportions as *C. minimus* and falls well within the limits of variability and geographical range for this species. Because only one species is represented by this material, the name *balgensis* is placed in synonymy as indicated above.

Coccotrypes dactyliperda (Fabricius)

Bostrichus dactyliperda Fabricius, 1801, Systema Eleutheratorum 2:387 (Syntypes, female; date pits intercepted in Europe; Copenhagen Museum)

Coccotrypes tropicus Eichhoff, 1878, preprint of Société Royale des Sciences de Liége, Memoires (2)8:312 (Holotype, female; America Meridionalis (Peru); Hamburg Museum, lost). *New synonymy*

Eichhoff states in the original description, cited above, that his *Coccotrypes tropicus* is near *C. dactyliperda*. Because the description fits the pantropical *dactyliperda*, because there are no known endemic *Coccotrypes* in South America, and because the unique holotype and only known specimen of *tropicus* was lost in the destruction of the Hamburg Museum, *C. tropicus* is here placed in synonymy under the senior name, as indicated above, as a means of dealing with this unidentifiable species.

Cryphalus scabricollis Eichhoff

Cryphalus scabricollis Eichhoff, 1878, preprint of Société Royale des Sciences de Liége, Memoires (2)8:36 (Holotype; Hindustan Asiae; Hamburg Museum, lost)

Cryphalus brevicollis Schedl, 1943, Entomologische Blätter 39(1–2):36 (Lectotype, female; Baguio, Luzon, Philippinen; Naturhistorisches Museum Wien, designated by Schedl 1979:47). *New synonymy*

The holotype of *Cryphalus scabricollis* Eichhoff was lost in the 1944 destruction of the Hamburg Museum. My concept of this species is based on a series of specimens in the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, that was compared by Beeson and Eggers to the holotype before it was lost. My series was compared directly by me to this series; then these specimens were later compared to the holotype of *C. brevisetosus* Schedl. All represent the same common, widely distributed species that infests various species of *Ficus* from India to the Philippine Islands. For this reason, Schedl's name *C. brevisetosus* is here placed in synonymy under the senior name, as indicated above.

Ficicis despectus (Walker)

Hylesinus despectus Walker, 1859, Annals and Magazine of Natural History (3)3:261 (Holotype; Ceylon; British Museum [Natural History])

Hylesinus samoanus Schedl, 1951, Bishop Museum Occasional Papers 20(10):142 (Syntypes, male; Upolu,

Tapatapao; British Museum [Natural History] and Naturhistorisches Museum Wien). *New synonymy*

The Schedl syntypes of *Hylesinus samoanus* Schedl in the Wien Museum were examined by me and were compared directly to my homotypes of *H. despectus* Walker. Only one species was recognized. On the basis of this comparison, Schedl's name is placed in synonymy, as indicated above.

Hylastes plumbeus Blandford

Hylastes plumbeus Blandford, 1894, Entomological Society of London, Transactions 1894:57 (Syntypes; Nagasaki et a Hioga, Japan; Brussels Museum)

Hylurgops fushunensis Murayama, 1940, Annotationes Zoologicae Japonensis 19:235 (Lectotype, female; Fushen, Manchuria; U.S. National Museum, present designation). *New synonymy*

Hylurgops fushunensis Murayama was based on one male and one female syntypes that are mounted on one pin. The callow female is mounted upright; the callow male is mounted upside down with the dorsal surface imbedded in glue. The female is here designated as the lectotype for *H. fushunensis* Murayama. This lectotype was compared directly to my Ussuri specimens of *Hylastes plumbeus* Blandford that were identified by Kurenzov. These specimens clearly represent one species. For this reason, *fushunensis* is transferred to *Hylastes* and is placed in synonymy under the senior name, as indicated above.

Hylurgops interstitialis (Chapuis)

Hylastes interstitialis Chapuis, 1875, Société Entomologique Belgique, Annales 18:196 (Syntypes; Nagasaki and Kiushu, Japan; Brussels Museum)

Hylurgops niponicus Murayama, 1936, Tenthredo 1:123, 149 (Holotype, male; Kamikochi, Nagano prefecture; U.S. National Museum). *New synonymy*

The unique male holotype of *Hylurgops niponicus* Murayama was examined and compared directly to my long series of *H. interstitialis* (Chapuis) from Japan (determined by Nobuchi) and Siberia (determined by Kurenzov). The Murayama holotype is an average Japanese specimen of this species. The name *niponicus* is here placed in synonymy under the senior name as indicated above.

Hylurgops spessivtsevi Eggers

Hylurgops spessivtsevi Eggers, 1914, Entomologische Blätter 10:187 (Lectotype, male; Ostsiberien, USSR; U.S. National Museum, designated by Anderson & Anderson 1971:30)

Hylurgops modestus Murayama, 1937, Tenthredo 1:367 (Syntypes; Pic Biro du Kongosan, Korea; Murayama Collection in U.S. National Museum). *New synonymy*

Two female specimens in the Murayama Collection are labeled as "paratypes" of *Hylurgops modestus* Murayama. Their label indicates that they were taken at "Yalelomia, Manchuria, 25-VIII-1940 by A. Takagi"; a second label gives "Manchoukuo, Collected 1940, J. Murayama, *Hylurgops modestus* Murayama, paratype." Because this Murayama species was named in 1937, it is presumed that these "paratypes" are actually metatypes that were compared by Murayama to his type series. Murayama told me in 1955 that virtually all of his Manchurian collections had been destroyed during World War II. Consequently, the above "paratypes" are probably the only known existing specimens of *modestus* that are reasonably authentic. These "paratypes" were compared directly to my homotypes of *H. spessivtsevi* Eggers and were found to be normal, average specimens of this Eggers species. For this reason, the name *modestus* is placed in synonymy under the senior name, as indicated above.

Ips stebbingi Strohmeyer

Ips stebbingi Strohmeyer, 1908, Entomologischen Wochenblatt 25:69 (Syntypes, male, female; Kula, Himalaya occidentalis; Strohmeyer Collection, Eberswald, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, etc.)

Ips schmutzenhoferi Holzschuh, 1988, Entomologica Basiliensia 12:481–485 (Holotype, male; West-Bhutan, Chamgang, 3000 m; Naturhistorisches Museum Wien). *New synonymy*

I examined two syntypes of *Ips stebbingi* Strohmeyer in the Forest Research Institute Collection, Dehra Dun, as well as approximately 2,000 other specimens of this species from Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, and India (Kashmir, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh) from species of *Abies*, *Cedrus*, *Picea*, and *Pinus griffithii*. I am unable to distinguish my specimens that were compared to the Strohmeyer syntypes from two paratypes of *I. schmutzenhofer* Holzschuh or from a series taken in 1980 in Bhutan from *Picea spinulosa* by P. Singh. It is apparent from the description of *I. schmutzenhoferi* that specimens cited as *I. stebbingi* were actually of *I. longifolia*, a distinct, but related, species. In view of the above, *I. schmutzenhoferi* is here placed in synonymy, as indicated above.

Phloeosinus rudis Blandford

Phloeosinus rudis Blandford, 1894, Entomological Society of London, Transactions 1894:73 (Syntypes; Kashiwage and Kolbe, Japan; British Museum [Natural History])
Phloeosinus shotoensis Murayama, 1955, Yamaguti University Faculty of Agriculture, Bulletin 6:88 (Holotype, male; Japan: Onude, Shodojima, Kagawa pref.; U.S. National Museum). *New synonymy*

The type series of *Phloeosinus shotoensis* Murayama consisted of one male and six females from the type locality and seven females from other named localities. Murayama clearly states that the male is the type. All 13 specimens in the type series were compared to my homotypes of *P. rudis* Blandford. The Murayama specimens fall well within the range of variability of *rudis*. Because it is obvious that only one species is represented by these specimens, the name *shotoensis* is placed in synonymy as indicated above.

Polygraphus kaimochi (Nobuchi)

Nipponopolygraphus kaimochi Nobuchi, 1981, Kontyu 49:13 (Holotype, female; Shionomisaaka, Wakayama; Nobuchi Collection, Ibaraki)
Polygraphus querci Wood, 1988, Great Basin Naturalist 48:195 (Holotype, female; Mehalkhali [Burma?]; Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun). *New synonymy*

The female holotype and two paratypes of *Nipponopolygraphus kaimochi* Nobuchi were compared directly to one another and to the type series of *Polygraphus querci* Wood by me and were found to represent only one species. The junior name, *querci*, is placed in synonymy as indicated above.

Polygraphus proximus Blandford

Polygraphus proximus Blandford, 1894, Entomological Society of London, Transactions 1894:75 (Syntypes, 2; Sapporo, Japan; British Museum [Natural History])
Polygraphus magnus Murayama, 1956, Yamaguti University Faculty of Agriculture, Bulletin 7:279, 282 (Holotype, female; Nishimata, Aki County, Kochi pref., Japan; U.S. National Museum). *New synonymy*

The unique female holotype of *Polygraphus magnus* Murayama was examined and compared to my series of *P. proximus* Blandford that had been identified by Kurenzov, Nobuchi, and Pfeffer. A series of this species received from Murayama had been identified as *P. oblongus* Blandford and is presumed to be incorrectly placed by him. The *magnus* holotype is 3.2 mm in length (exclusive of the head), which is substantially smaller than stated in the original description. The pronotum of this specimen is contaminated by host resin, thereby giving both the stout bristles and scales the false impression that they are all scalelike. In reality, these setae are precisely as in normal specimens of *proximus*. In addition, the size falls well within the upper limits of size for *proximus*. The *magnus* holotype obviously is a normal, large female of *proximus*. For this reason, the Murayama name is placed in synonymy as indicated above.

Scolytogenes braderi (Browne)

Cryphalomorphus braderi Browne, 1965, Zoologische Mededelingen 40:191 (Holotype; Ivory Coast: Adiopodoume; Leiden Museum)
Cryphalomorphus orientalis Schedl, 1971, Opuscula Entomologica 119:11 (Holotype; Ghana, Bekwai; Naturhistorisches Museum Wien). *New synonymy*

The holotype of *Cryphalomorphus orientalis* Schedl, cited above, was compared directly by Schedl to the holotype of *Cryphalomorphus braderi* Browne, cited above, and (as indicated in a note in his collection) he concluded that only one species was represented. I examined the Schedl holotype and compared it to specimens identified by Schedl as *braderi* Browne and reached the same conclusion. In view of this, the name *orientalis* is here placed in synonymy as indicated above.

Scolytoplatypus parvus Sampson

Scolytoplatypus parvus Sampson, 1921, Annals and Magazine of Natural History (9)7:36 (Holotype, male; Sarawak, Mt. Matang; British Museum [Natural History])
Scolytoplatypus ruficauda Eggers, 1939, Arkiv for Zoologi 31A(4):36 (Holotype, female; Kambaiti, Nordost-Birma, 7000 ft.; Stockholm Museum). *New synonymy*

Four specimens of *Scolytoplatypus parvus* Sampson that were compared to the holotype by Browne were compared directly by me to nine specimens in the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, that had been identified by Eggers as his *S. ruficauda*. They all represent the same species. Assuming that Eggers correctly identified his species, the name *s. ruficauda* must be placed in synonymy under the senior name *S. parvus*, as indicated above.

Sphaerotrypes querci Stebbing

Sphaerotrypes querci Stebbing, 1908, Indian Forest Memoirs, series 5, 1(1):5 (Syntypes, sex?; India, N-W Himalaya, Kumaun; Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, lost)
Chramesus globulus Stebbing, 1909, Indian Forest Memoirs, Forest Zoology series 1(2):21 (Holotype, Kathian, Chakrata, U.P., India; Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun). Preoccupied

Sphaerotrypes tectus Beeson, 1921, Indian Forester 47:514 (Holotype, sex?; Kathian, Chakrata, U.P., India; Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, automatic). *New synonymy*

The series of *Sphaerotrypes querci* Stebbing in the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, collected by Stebbing and others, does not include original specimens. However, Stebbing's identification, description, and notes clearly indicate that this name was correctly applied to his series. This material was examined and compared directly to the holotype of *Chramesus globulus* Stebbing by me. Both sets of specimens clearly represent the same species. Beeson recognized that the name *S. globosus* was preoccupied by Blandford and proposed the replacement name *S. tectus* for Stebbing's species. The senior synonym, *S. querci* Stebbing, has priority and is used to designate this species, as indicated above.

Sueus niisimai (Eggers)

Hyorrhynchus niisimai Eggers, 1926, Entomologische Blätter 22:133 (Holotype, female; Japan: Urakawa [Hokodate]; U.S. National Museum)

Sphaerotrypes controversae Murayama, 1950, Insecta Matsumurana 17:62 (Lectotype, female; Daidominamiyama, Kochi pref., Shikokiu, Japan; U.S. National Museum, present designation). *New synonymy*

Murayama named *Sphaerotrypes controversae* from six female specimens mounted on two pins. Although he refers to a type, a holotype was not marked or labeled by Murayama. The two specimens mounted on separate points on one pin are covered by glue and are recognized with difficulty. On the other pin, the third specimen from the top (or the second one up from the bottom) is in the best condition and is here designated as the lectotype of *controversae*. These specimens were compared directly to my homotypes and other series of *Sueus niisimai* in my collection and are identical in all respects. Because only one species is represented, the name *controversae* is placed in synonymy under the senior name as indicated above.

Tomicus brevipilosus (Eggers)

Blastophagus brevipilosus Eggers, 1929, Entomologische Blätter 25:103 (Syntypes, 2; [Fukien] China; Eggers Collection)

Blastophagus khasianus Murayama 1959, Brooklyn Entomological Society, Bulletin 54:75 (Holotype; Shillong, Assam, India; U.S. National Museum). *New synonymy*

Blastophagus multisetosus Murayama, 1963, Studies in the scolytid fauna of the northern half of the Far East, Shukosh Press, Fukuoka, p. 37 (Holotype, female; Mt. Manza, Gumma pref., Japan; U.S. National Museum). *New synonymy*

The female holotype of *Blastophagus multisetosus* Murayama, my topotypic homotypes of *B. khasianus* Murayama, and my homotypes of *B. brevipilosus* Eggers were all compared directly to one another. Although the Assam specimens are somewhat larger, all share the very short interstrial setae and are here placed in the same species. This species is very closely allied to *piniperda* (Linnaeus) and is distinguished with some difficulty from that species by the setal characters. It is currently placed in the genus *Tomicus* under the senior name *brevipilosus* as indicated above.

NEW INTRODUCTIONS

Hylastes opacus Erichson

Hylastes opacus Erichson, 1836, Archiv für Naturgeschichte 2(1):51 (Syntypes; presumably Germany; Berlin Museum)

A series of *Hylastes opacus* Erichson was collected near the eastern tip of Long Island on Fisher's Island, Suffolk Co., New York, USA, 23 May 1989, from an *Ips* pheromone trap, by T. W. Phillips. Circumstances of the collection suggest that this species has established a breeding population at that site. This species is common throughout the pine belts of Europe and northern Asia and it has become established in pine plantations in South Africa. While it breeds primarily in the roots and stumps of pine (*Pinus* spp.) and spruce (*Picea* spp.), it is known as an economic pest of small seedlings of these trees.

Phloeosinus armatus Reitter

Phloeosinus armatus Reitter, 1887, Wiener Entomologische Zeitung 6:192 (Holotype, male; Syrien; Naturhistorisches Museum Wien)

This species was recently found to be established in Los Angeles Co., California, USA, in a broad area in sufficient numbers to cause economic losses in *Cupressus* spp. It was previously known from Cyprus, Syria, and Israel, where it is an important pest of *Cupressus* spp.

NEW SPECIES

Cyclorhipidion subagnatum, n. sp.

Schedl (1957:100) cited *Xyleborus subagnatus* Eggers, nomen nudum. He later (Schedl 1961:94) expressed the opinion that

X. subagnatus Eggers, from the Philippine Islands, was actually *X. parvus* Lea (of Australia), and he published a complete description of the Philippine series in that article under the name of *X. parvus*. Later, he (Schedl 1964:314) saw the type of *X. parvus*, recognized the differences in the two taxa, and presented the new name *S. subagnatus* Schedl for the Philippine series. He then (Schedl 1979:239) designated a "lectotype" for *X. subagnatus* Schedl.

Because *X. subagnatus* Eggers was never validated, Schedl's presentation of a new name for it did not meet the requirements of the Code of Nomenclature even though a description exists for the taxon. This taxon has been transferred to the genus *Cyclorhipidion*, where it is treated here.

Cyclorhipidion subagnatum is presented here as a species new to science. The validating description is published in Schedl (1961:94–95) under the misidentified name *Xyleborus parvus* Lea. The female holotype is the specimen labeled as the "lectotype" of *Xyleborus subagnatus* Schedl in the Naturhistorisches Museum Wien. The type locality is Mt. Irid, Luzon, Philippine Islands. Other specimens in this Schedl series from this locality in the Wien Museum are paratypes.

Dendrotrupes zealandicus, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *costiceps* Broun, the only other named species in this genus, by the smaller body size, by the less strongly impressed male frons that lacks a median epistomal denticle, and by the more evenly rounded elytral declivity.

MALE.—Length 1.5–1.7 mm, 2.7 times as long as wide; color brown, elytra mostly light brown.

Frons broadly, moderately concave from epistoma to slightly above eyes, deepest at its center, upper area subrugulose and punctured, lower third more nearly shining and subaciculate; lateral margins subacute only near antennal insertions, rounded above; a fine median carina from center of concavity to epistomal margin, usually higher on lower third, without a denticle near epistoma (as seen in *costiceps*). Vestiture hairlike, rather sparse and inconspicuous; not conspicuously longer and more abundant on margins as in *costiceps*.

Pronotum 0.9 times as long as wide; similar to *costiceps* except punctures more sharply, more strongly impressed, hairlike setae shorter, less conspicuous.

Elytra 1.7 times as long as wide, outline similar to *costiceps*; striae 1 slightly, others not impressed, punctures rather small, round, deep; interstriae as wide as striae, smooth, shining, punctures minute, confused, moderately abundant. Declivity gradual, not steep, evenly, rather narrowly convex; sculpture as on disc except interstriae 1–3 each with a row of about six minute granules; vestiture much less abundant than in *costiceps*, interstrial rows of erect setae rather slender, each about as long as distance between rows, ground cover recumbent, each seta about half as long as erect setae.

FEMALE.—Similar to male except frons convex, carina less conspicuous.

TYPE MATERIAL.—The male holotype, female allotype, and two male paratypes are from Rotorua, New Zealand, Hopk. US 3726-U, C. L. Massey. The holotype, allotype, and paratypes are in my collection.

Polygraphus thitsi, n. sp.

The name *Spongocerus thitsi* Beeson (1941:387), nomen nudum, was used by Beeson without a description or designation of type material, either in the original publication or on specimens in his collection. Browne (1970:550) recognized this deficiency and attempted to correct the problem by designating a Beeson specimen as "lectotype" and presenting a description of it. However, in order for a lectotype to become a primary type it must be validly designated (Code of Nomenclature, 1985, Article 74a). In the present case, because *Spongocerus thitsi* Beeson was a nomen nudum, a type series did not exist; and because there were no syntypes, a lectotype could be not be validly designated. Therefore, regardless of the action by Browne (1970:550), Beeson's nomen nudum remained invalid. The name *Spongotarsus* is currently a synonym of *Polygraphus*; consequently, the species cited as *thitsi* is here transferred to that genus (Wood 1986:56).

For the purpose of validating this name, *Polygraphus thitsi* is presented here as new to science. It is allied to *P. kaimochii* Nobuchi, from Burma, but it is distinguished by the much larger size (4.7–5.8 mm), by the completely divided eye, by the larger pronotal punctures, by the more slender elytral scales, and by the host.

Browne (1970:550) presents a full description of *P. thitsi*. Browne's invalid "lectotype" is here designated as the female holotype of *P. thitsi*. Except that the type locality, Namma Reserve (Burma) is incorrectly spelled, Browne's data are correct; it is in the British Museum (Natural History). The male allotype has the lower half of the frons shallowly, almost concavely impressed on the median third; it bears data identical to the holotype and is in my collection. One female paratype in my collection and 47 paratypes of both sexes in the Forest Research Institute bear data identical with that of the holotype.

Triotemnus pilicornis, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *zeylanicus* Wood, below, by the slightly larger size, by the lighter color, by the coarser pronotal punctures, by the very large, median horn on the male vertex, and by the very small mandibular spines in the male.

MALE.—Length 1.5–2.2 mm (female slightly smaller); 2.5 times as long as wide; color brown.

Frons strongly, transversely excavated, feebly if at all concave between eyes; a very large, dorsoventrally flattened, median spine on vertex (this spine often more than twice as long as scape); surface smooth, shining, glabrous, dorsal surface of spine strongly pubescent, these setae very long.

Pronotum very slightly longer than wide, subquadrate; surface smooth, shining, punctures coarse, deep. Vestiture sparse, rather short, very long and conspicuous on lateral and anterior margins.

Elytra similar to *zeylanicus* except punctures slightly smaller; setae more slender, declivity more broadly convex.

FEMALE.—Similar to male except: frons weakly, transversely impressed (stronger than female *zeylanicus*), moderately punctured; without spines on vertex or mandibles.

TYPE MATERIAL.—The male holotype, female allotype, and six paratypes were taken at Chikalda, Malgahat, C.P., India, 16-X-1936, R.R.D. 106, R.C.R. 181, Cage 660, from *Euphorbia* sp. by N. C. Chatterjee; all are mounted on two pins. The holotype is the uppermost specimen and the allotype is the third specimen down on the same pin. The holotype, allotype, and paratypes are in my collection. More than 480 non-type specimens were examined at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, from the states of Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra from *Euphorbia* spp.

Xyleborus magnificus, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *X. spathipennis* Eichhoff by its larger body size, by the much more broadly, less steeply convex elytral declivity, by the much less strongly impressed elytral striae, and by other details described below. It is a much stouter species than *X. princeps* Blandford. In a series of *spathipennis* from the same locality and date, the strial punctures on the disc are mostly confluent; in *magnificus* they are mostly separate.

FEMALE.—Length 5.6 mm (paratypes 5.5–5.7 mm), 2.3 times as long as wide; color very dark brown.

Frons about as in *spathipennis*.

Pronotum similar to *spathipennis* except: anterior margin less strongly produced (straighter), serrations less well developed; discal area smoother, punctures smaller.

Elytra similar to *spathipennis* except: form slightly stouter, posterior margin more broadly rounded; profile of upper declivity more strongly, less evenly arched; striae much less strongly impressed on disc, not at all impressed on declivity; interstriae much more broadly convex on disc, flat on declivity, punctures smaller, more numerous, more obscure and almost never replaced by minute granules on declivity; declivital interstriae 2 and 4 never with setae (a few short setae present in *spathipennis*).

TYPE MATERIAL.—The female holotype and five female paratypes are labeled: Junin [presumably Peru], 01-IX-79, S. Poucor, EESC, 5-80. The holotype and paratypes are in my collection.

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Received 6 January 1992
Accepted 24 January 1992