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Ann. Naturnistor. Mus. Wien 78 457-4	472 Wien, Dezember 1974
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# New Scolytidae and Platypodidae from the Papuan Subregion and New Caledonia. III

302. Contribution to the Morphology and Taxonomy of the Scolytoidea.

#### Karl E. SCHEDL<sup>1</sup>)

Manuskript eingelangt am 26. Feber 1974

#### Zusammenfassung

Im australischen Mandatsgebiet von Neu Guinea wurde seit 1967 vom Department of Forests eine Inventaraufnahme der schädlichen Forstinsekten eingeleitet. In erster Linie von Mr. Barry GRAY, später fortgeführt von Mr. F. R. WYLIE. Wie sich bald herausstellte, sind die Vertreter der Familien Scolytidae und Platypodidae (Coleoptera) wesentlich zahlreicher als dies vorausgesehen werden konnte. Gleichzeitig liefen eine Reihe interessanter biologischer Untersuchungen über diese Familien an, insbesonders an den beiden dort heimischen und als Nutzholz sehr geschätzten Araucaria-Arten.

Drei taxonomische Arbeiten über die genannten Familien sind bereits erschienen, zwei weitere sind derzeit in Port Moresbay in Druck. Die Zukunft weiterer Publikationen auf Neu Guinea, seit Dezember 1973 ein selbständiger Staat, ist unsicher und nicht überschaubar. Aus diesem Grunde habe ich das Naturhistorische Museum in Wien, Herrn Wirkl. Hofrat Dr. Rudolf SCHÖNMANN, Direktor der 2. Zoologischen Abteilung, um Unterstützung bei der Drucklegung gebeten und entgegenkommenderweise wurde mir diese auch zugesagt, was ich dankbar vermerken möchte.

Da Englisch auf Neu Guinea allgemein eingeführt ist, habe ich alle Manuskripte in dieser Sprache verfaßt.

Die vorliegende Arbeit bringt Beschreibungen von neun neuen Scolytiden und neun neuen Platypodiden, sowie von einer neuen Unterart und drei bisher unbekannten Weibchen aus der Gattung *Platypus* HERBST. Seit Monaten beschäftige ich mich mit einer abschließenden Arbeit dieser Art, ebenfalls in englischer Sprache.

#### Abstract

Descriptions are given of nine species of Scolytidae — Hylesinus sulcinodis, Cryphalus armatus, Cryphalophilus papuanus, Ernoporus antennarius, Hypocryphalus montanus, Ozodendron gracilis, Xyleborus apicipennis, Xyleborus sulcinodis and Xyleborus viaticus, and nine new species of Platypodidae — Platypus apicatus, Platypus caledoniae, Platypus labrifrons, Platypus othiodes, Platypus petax, Platypus viaticus, Diapus bispinus and Diacavus trispinatus,

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and of the subspecies *Platypus cordiger* subsp. gabensis n. subsp. Finally descriptions are given of the females of three Platypodidae for the first time: *Platypus juvencus*, *Platypus advena* and *Platypus loriae*.

# Introduction

This paper is part of a long term programme to investigate the bark and ambrosia beetle fauna of Papua New Guinea which has been organized by Dr. Barry GRAY and Mr. F. R. WYLIE of the Entomology Section, Department of Forests, located at Bulolo. Two specimens of a new species were also forwarded to me for identification by the Centre Technique Forestier Tropical in Nogent-Sur-Marne, France.

## A. Scolytidae

## Hylesinus sulcinodis n. sp.

Ferrugineous, 2.8 mm long, twice as long as wide. Allied to *Hylesinus* brevipilosus SCHEDL but the elytral sulci are deeper and wider, and the interstitial carinae narrower and higher, the scales on the latter being much longer and less densely placed.

Front convex above, subshining, minutely punctulate, finely punctured, lower part with a very shallow transverse depression, finely granulate-punctate, with very short inclined hairs and a fringe of downwardly directed longer setae along the anterior margin.

Pronotum much wider than long (32:23), postero-lateral angles a little more than rectangular, sides slightly divergent on basal fourth, thence gradually incurved; apex very broadly rounded, subapical constriction distinct; antero-lateral angles with a few rather coarse asperities; disc gradually ascending from apex to the base, very densely covered with punctures of moderate size bearing minute scale-like hairs. Scutellum small, knoblike, finely punctured.

Elytra distinctly wider (37:32) and twice as long as the pronotum, base narrowly elevated and finely crenulate, sides parallel on basal half, gradually incurved behind, apex somewhat angulately rounded, declivity commencing after basal two-fifths and obliquely convex; disc deeply striate-punctate, the strial punctures of moderate size, rather deep and closely placed; interstices narrow, rather high, subcarinate, each one with a median row of smaller punctures giving rise to semi-erect slender scales which are regularly arranged, the distance between scales being longer than the individual scale length; small shiny tubercules on the declivity between the scales; a few minute inclined scales accompanying the large ones on the third and laterad interstices, apical margin finely granulate on the sides.

Holotype in the Australian National Collection in Canberra, Australia; one paratype in the collection of the Department of Forests in Bulolo, Papua New Guinea; two paratypes (one damaged) in Collection SCHEDL.

Type-locality: Panganda Logging Area, Watut Valley, 2126 metres, Morobe District, 7. VIII. 1972, in log, P. SHANAHAN & H. IVAGAI (990).

### Cryphalus armatus n. sp.

Ferrugineous, 2.24-2.28 mm long, 2.3 times as long as wide. The new species is easily recognized by the small pointed tubercles on the third interstices shortly after the commencement of the elytral declivity.

Front convex, faintly shining, with some medium sized punctures. Antennal club rather large.

Pronotum wider than long (23:21), postero-lateral angles rectangular and slightly rounded, sides subparallel on basal fourth, thence gradually incurved, apex moderately broadly rounded, apical margin with six low and closely placed asperities; summit rather high, situated a little behind centre, anterior area steeply convex, rather finely asperate, basal area very densely granulate-punctate, pubescence inconspicuous. Scutellum very small, knoblike and polished.

Elytra slightly wider and 1.7 times as long as the pronotum, sides parallel on basal half, apex broadly rounded, declivity commencing in the middle, rather strongly and obliquely convex; disc shining, striate-punctate, the striae very narrow, the strial punctures small, the interstices rather wide, finely uniseriately punctured, the punctures more crowded towards the suture; declivity slightly flattened near the suture, the first two striae more strongly impressed, the interstices narrow, irregularly and densely punctured, the punctures giving rise to very short fuscous semi-erect setae, small pointed tubercles on the third interstices just after the commencement of the convexity similar to those in the species of the genus *Trypophloeus* FAIRMAIRE.

Holotype deposited in the Bernice P. Bishop Museum in Honolulu, Hawaii; one paratype in Collection SCHEDL.

Type-localities: Wau, Morobe District, J. & M. SEDLACEK (holotype); Mt. Piora, 6°45' S, 146° E, 2100 m, 12. VI. 1966, J. L. & M. GRESSITT, Malaise trap (paratype).

#### Cryphalophilus papuanus n. sp.

Piceous, 1.2-1.3 mm long, 2.4 times as long as wide. Compared with *Cryphalophilus ater* SCHEDL from Australia, the new species is more slender, the anterior margin of the pronotum more broadly rounded, armed with some small asperities which are minute in the centre and rather conspicuous on the supposed antero-lateral angles, the elytra more finely sculptured and the vestiture finer.

Front convex, rather shining, minutely punctulate and more coarsely sculptured on the anterior half.

Pronotum somewhat wider than long (26:23), widest at the base, posterolateral angles rectangular, sides parallel on basal fourth, thence obliquely K. E. SCHEDL

narrowed in nearly straight lines, apex broadly rounded, therefore the anterolateral angles fairly distinct, apical margin with minute and remotely placed asperities in the middle, the asperities rather prominent around the anterolateral angles; summit rather high, situated in the centre, anterior area very steeply convex and irregularly asperate, basal area slightly shiny, extremely densely granulate-punctate, pubescence inconspicuous. Scutellum very small, knoblike.

Elytra slightly wider and not quite twice as long the pronotum, sides parallel on basal half, broadly rounded at the apex, declivity commencing after the middle of the elytra and rather steeply convex; disc slightly shining, striate-punctate, the striae indistinct in parts, the strial punctures moderately coarse, the interstices narrow, with punctures of similar size to those in the main striae, so that it is difficult to distinguish the two series, the interstrial punctures (as far as not abraded) with short semierect setae; on the declivity the striae a little more distinct, the pubescence more prominent. Apparently without distinct external morphological sexual differences.

Holotype deposited in the Australian National Collection in Canberra, Australia; 6 paratypes in the collection of the Department of Forests in Bulolo, Papua New Guinea; 4 paratypes in Collection SCHEDL.

Type-localities: In log of *Evodia* sp. and in log of *Nothofagus* sp., Panganda L. A., Watut Valley, 2126 metres, Morobe District, 7. VIII. 1972, P. SHANAHAN & H. IVAGAI; in flight 3.30 pm, Bubuleta, Milne Bay District, 29. VI. 1970, B. GRAY and J. DOBUNABA.

#### Hypocryphalus montanus n. sp.

Fe male. — Castaneous, basal part of the pronotum sometimes testaceous, 2.9-3.2 mm long, twice as long as wide. The largest species of the Eastern hemisphere, little larger than *Hypocryphalus bakeri* EGGERS, and without coarse asperities on the anterior margin of the pronotum.

Front convex, subshining, minutely punctulate, finely punctured, with a few extremely short setae.

Pronotum wider than long (32:29), trapezoid in outline, postero-lateral angles a little more than ninety degrees, closely attached to the elytra, sides distinctly divergent on the basal fourth of the pronotum, thence strongly narrowed in nearly straight lines, apex very narrowly rounded, a subapical constriction indicated; summit near the base, anterior area obliquely convex, very densely and moderately strongly punctured, some small asperities near the apex, pubescence short and erect, noticeable along the side margins. Scutellum submerged.

Elytra distinctly wider (36: 32) and nearly twice as long as the pronotum, sides parallel on the basal two-fifths, thence gradually incurved, apex rather narrowly rounded, with a triangular shallow depression at the base along the suture, thence gradually convex up to the apical margin of the elytra, very

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densely and finely punctured throughout, the punctures bearing extremely short hairs, with some sparsely placed long erect setae more conspicuous along the sides and on the lower part of the declivity.

Two specimens are much smaller, 2.3-2.4 mm long, more slender, 2.4 times as long as wide, the pronotum as long as wide, more broadly rounded at the apex, more coarsely sculptured, the anterior margin with four small asperities, the elytra with the sides parallel on the basal half, the declivity shorter, the punctuation coarser, the first two interstices each with a row of closely placed semierect setae in the lower part of the declivity. It seems that these two specimens represent the other sex, the males.

Holotype and allotype deposited in the Australian National Collection in Canberra, Australia; five  $\Im$  paratypes in the collection of the Department of Forests in Bulolo, Papua New Guinea; four  $\Im$  and one  $\Im$  paratype in Collection SCHEDL.

Type-locality: In log of *Dryadodaphne* sp., Mt. Kaindi, 2250 metres, Morobe District, 6. VIII. 1972, F. R. WYLIE.

#### Ernoporus antennarius n. sp.

Fe male. — Piceous, 1.6-1.7 mm long, 1.9 times as long as wide. General appearance similar to that of *Cryphalus subtuberculatus* SCHEDL but the antennal club with three strongly arcuate lines of stout regularly placed hairs, the pronotum more globose and more broadly rounded in front, without distinct subapical constriction and the elytral declivity without long setae.

Front broadly convex, minutely punctulate, without conspicuous pubescence.

Pronotum wider than long (42:33), postero-lateral angles rectangular and closely attached to the elytra, sides gradually and broadly incurved from base to apex, apical margin broadly rounded, without distinct subapical constriction; summit far behind centre, rather high, anterior area irregularly covered with rather coarse asperities in the middle nearly extending to the base of the pronotum, whole discovered with some short and erect setae. Scutellum minute, difficult to recognize.

Elytra little wider (45:42) and 1.6 times as long as the pronotum, sides parallel on basal half, apex very broadly rounded, declivity commencing after the basal two-fifths and rather strongly convex; disc subshining, striatepunctate, the striae very fine, the strial punctures indistinct in part, interstices very wide, flat, covered with numerous small punctures, their density corresponding to approximately threefold rows, declivity with the punctation even more crowded.

The male is of similar shape and sculpture, but the front shows a polished transverse carina well above the centre, the apical margin of the pronotum is much more narrowly rounded and armed with a few more prominent asperities. 462

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Holotype and allotype deposited in the Australian National Collection in Canberra, Australia; 31 paratypes in the collection of the Department of Forests in Bulolo, Papua New Guinea; 20 paratypes in Collection SCHEDL.

Type-locality: In sticky trap, Upper Manki Logging Area, Bulolo, Morobe District, 15. XII. 1972, F. R. WYLIE & P. SHANAHAN.

# Ozodendron gracilis n. sp.

Piceous, 2.3 mm long, 2.5 times as long as wide. Somewhat similar to *Ozodendron samoanus* EGGERS but darker, the pronotum more strongly convex, summit distinctly higher, anterior area more coarsely asperate, elytra more cylindrical, disc without distinct striae and declivity more steeply convex.

Front convex, nearly opaque, densely and finely granulate-punctate, without any conspicuous pubescence.

Pronotum as wide as long, postero-lateral angles rectangular but slightly rounded, sides subparallel on basal third, semicircularly rounded in front, summit rather high, situated in the centre, anterior area covered with medium sized asperities, basal area more finely punctured, pubescence short, inconspicuous. Scutellum of moderate size, brightly shining.

Elytra slightly wider (45:43) and 1.6 times as long as the pronotum, sides parallel on basal three-fifths, apex very broadly rounded, declivity short, restricted to the distal two-fifths of the elytra, rather steeply convex; disc with rows of small punctures, not situated in distinct striae, interstices wide, with a few transverse wrinkles and a median row of punctures nearly as large as those of the main striae bearing (as far as not abraded) short semierect hairs; declivity with the first row of punctures in impressed striae, the others more difficult to recognize, the hairs of the interstitial punctures a little longer and more erect.

Holotype deposited in the Australian National Collection in Canberra, Australia; one paratype in Collection SCHEDL.

Type-locality: In sticky trap, Compartment 5, Taun Logging Area, Bulolo, Morobe District, 11. V. 1972 (holotype) and 27. IV. 1972 (paratype), B. GRAY.

## Xyleborus apicipennis n. sp.

Female. — Ferrugineous, elytra darker than pronotum, 2.3 to 2.4 mm long, 2.4 times as long as wide. Somewhat allied to *Xyleborus artestriatus* EICHHOFF but stouter, the elytral declivity more abruptly declivous, more flattened from side to side, without large pointed tubercles in the upper half, a few small ones on the sides below, small triangular tubercles on the apical margin in continuation of the third interstices as is commom in the *Xylebori* angustati.

Front broadly convex, minutely punctulate, sparsely and finely punctured, these punctures bearing short and fine setae.

Pronotum a little longer than wide (47:45), postero-lateral angles rectangular and rounded, sides subparallel on basal third, apex broadly rounded, summit in the centre, anterior area very finely asperate, basal area faintly shining, with rather numerous fine setose punctures, the same type of hairs also on the anterior area. Scutellum small, triangular and impunctate.

Elytra as wide and 1.35 times as long as the pronotum, sides parallel on basal half, apex broadly rounded, apical margin with two well developed triangular tubercles in continuation of the third interstices, declivity commencing just behind the middle, obliquely declivous; disc shining, very densely and finely punctured, so that it is very difficult to distinguish punctures of the main series and those of the interstices, all punctures with short semierect hairs; declivity opaque, the punctation still more cunfused, the setae somewhat longer than those on the disc, with a few minute pointed granules rather irregularly placed.

Holotype in the Australien National Collection in Canberra, Australia; one paratype in the collection of the Department of Forests, in Bulolo, Papua New Guinea; one paratype in Collection SCHEDL.

Type-localities: In sticky trap, Upper Manki Logging Area, Bulolo, Morobe District, 9. VI. 1972, F. R. WYLIE; in sticky trap (loc. cit.), 15. XII. 1972, F. R. WYLIE & P. SHANAHAN.

## Xyleborus sulcinoides n. sp.

Female. — Dark brown, 6.1 mm long, 2.6 times as long as wide. Somewhat allied to *Xyleborus kajangensis* SCHEDL but the pronotum with the anterior margin much more broadly rounded, the antero-lateral angles distinct, elytra more cylindrical, the transverse depression less prominent and the declivity without larger tubercles.

Front convex, shining, rather coarsely punctured, with a short longitudinal median sulcus on the anterior third.

Pronotum little wider than long (29:27), postero-lateral angles rectangular and slightly rounded, sides parallel on basal third, thence slightly incurved, apex very broadly rounded, antero-lateral angles rather distinct; summit just behind the centre, anterior area rather steeply convex, very densely covered with small asperities, basal area punctured, the punctures rather small and fairly densely placed, medium long erect setae on the anterior area and on the sides. Scutellum small and knoblike.

Elytra as wide and 1.7 times as long as the pronotum, sides parallel on basal half, apex somewhat angulately rounded, declivity commencing behind a very shallow transverse depression and restricted to the distal two-fifths of the elytra; disc shining, striate punctate, the striae very slightly impressed, the strial punctures rather small and densely placed, the interstices uniseriately punctured near the base, the punctures replaced by setose granules after the basal fourth at the beginning of the transverse depression, the apical margin well defined and nearly carinate. 464

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Holotype in the Australian National Collection in Canberra, Australia; one paratype in the collection of the Department of Forests in Bulolo, New Guinea; another one in Collection SCHEDL.

Type-locality: In freshly fallen log Anisoptera polyandra, Gabensis, Morobe District, Block 10, New Guinea Industries Logging Area, 10. VIII. 1972, F. R. WYLIE.

## Xyleborus viaticus n. sp.

Female. — Ferrugineous, 2.2 mm long, three times as long as wide. Of similar size to *Xyleborus tereticollis* SCHEDL and *X. circumcisulus* SCHEDL but the upper margin of the elytral declivity angulate and not carinate and the declivital face with pointed granules on the interstices one and three.

Front convex, subshining, minutely punctulate, rather coarsely punctured in the lower half, convex towards the vertex.

Pronotum longer than wide (50:36), sides parallel, apex broadly rounded, summit distinctly before the centre, anterior area obliquely convex, densely covered with small asperities, basal area shining, finely and rather remotely punctured, a few erect setae on the anterior area. Scutellum very small, knoblike.

Elytra as wide and 1.2 times as long as the pronotum, sides parallel on basal three-fourths, apex broadly rounded, declivity short, restricted to the distal third of the elytra, obliquely rather steeply truncate; disc striatepunctate, the striae rather obscure near the base, distinctly impressed towards the declivity, the strial punctures larger and more closely placed behind than near the base, the interstices moderate in width, finely and irregularly punctured; declivity somewhat convex, gradually sulcate along the suture, margins angulate but not carinate, the striae deeply impressed, the strial punctures coarse, the interstices also with rather large punctures, the suture and the third interstices each with two irregularly placed tubercles, some more of them along the apical margin.

Holotype in the Australian National Collection in Canberra, Australia; one paratype in Collection SCHEDL.

Type-localities: Boring into fallen *Rhus taitensis*, Bulolo, Road 35, Morobe District, 9. VIII. 1972, J. DOBUNABA and Entomology Crew; at hurricane lamp, Dagi River, West New Britain District, 10. XI. 1971, B. PETERS.

### B. Platypodidae

Platypus juvencus SCHEDL, fem. nov.

Female. — Castaneous, pronotum largely testaceous, 5.8 mm long, 3.6 times as long as wide.

Front flat, separated from the vertex by a rather distinct angle, shining and densely punctured on anterior half, subopaque, minutely punctulate and

indistinctly reticulate above, a patch of short erect setae on the sides below the eyes, vertex with a transverse row of rather large setose punctures.

Pronotum as long as wide, widest at the posterior angulate extremity of the moderately deep femoral emarginations, disc faintly shining, minutely chagrined on anterior half, remotely and finely punctured all over, median sulcus moderately long, surrounded by a rather small cordiform patch of densely placed punctures.

Elytra slightly wider (2.0: 18.5) and twice as long as the pronotum, widest at the commencement of the declivity, sides straight, but slightly divergent, apex moderately broadly rounded, declivity restricted to the distal two-fifths, evenly convex; disc shining, finely striate punctate, striae more distinct near the base and towards the declivity, the strial punctures rather small, the interstices wide, nearly impunctate, the third triangularly widened and densely granulate at the base; declivity slightly convex above, irregularly and rather coarsely punctured, with medium long setae, the lower part more steeply declivous, very densely and finely punctured, the two parts of the declivity separated from each other by obliquely situated grooves.

Allotype in the Australian National Collection, one parallelotype in Collection SCHEDL.

Type-locality: In freshly fallen log *Pometia* sp., Block 10, New Guinea Industries Logging Area, Gabensis, Morobe District, 10. VIII. 1972, F. R. WYLIE.

### Platypus advena SCHEDL, fem. nov.

Female. - Ferrugineous, 4.7 mm long, 3.8 times as long as wide.

Front subaplanate, silky shining, minutely punctulate, finely punctured, a short median longitudinal sulcus on the anterior half, with a series of short erect setae on the side margins below the eyes, gradually convex towards the vertex, a transverse row of a few setose larger punctures on the latter.

Pronotum longer than wide (34:28), femoral emarginations shallow, slightly angulate behind; disc brightly shining, very finely punctured, a cordiform patch of closely placed larger punctures around the rather long median sulcus.

Elytra slightly wider (30:28) and 1.85 times as long as the pronotum, widest at the commencement of the declivity, sides straight and slightly divergent, apex moderately broadly rounded, declivity restricted to the distal third of the elytra, obliquely convex; disc brightly shining, striate-punctate, the striae rather deep, the strial punctures indistinct, the interstices somewhat convex, minutely punctulate, each of the first four with a short row of granules towards the base, that of the third interstices a little longer than the others; on the declivity the striae obscured, uniseriate rows of rather large setose granules on the supposed interstices.

Allotype deposited in the Australian National Collection in Canberra, Australia; one parallelotype in Collection SCHEDL.

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Type-localities: In log of Alstonia scholaris, Anamoa Logging Area, Cape Rodney, Central District, 23. VII. 1972, F. R. WYLIE. In freshly fallen log Pimeleodendron sp., Gogol Base, Madang District, 23. I. 1970, B. GRAY.

# Platypus apicatus n. sp.

Male. — Ferrugineous, 4.5 mm long, four times as long as wide. A new species of the *Platypi semidepressi* group but without a patch of punctures on the pronotum, the elytra cuneiform behind, with trapezoid bituberculate postero-lateral processes, and a semicircular emargination between them.

Front flat, silky shining, minutely punctulate, shallowly reticulatepunctate, convex towards the vertex, with a transverse row of setose punctures on the latter.

Pronotum longer than wide (35:27), widest behind the moderately deep femoral emarginations, their posterior extremity somewhat angulate, disc shining, covered with punctures of varying size, smaller on the anterior half than behind, median sulcus rather long and deep.

Elytra slightly wider (28:27) and 1.9 times as long as the pronotum, sides parallel on the basal two-fifths, cuneiform behind, with large trapezoid postero-lateral processes when viewed from above, the inner angle a little more prominent and pointed than the outer ones, seen from behind the lateral processes drawn out into long pointed teeth on the outer edge, the space between the processes semicircularly emarginate when inspected from above, much wider when regarded from behind; disc brightly shining, with rows of extremely fine, rather remotely placed punctures, interstices very wide and with sparsely placed similar punctures; declivity restricted to the distal third, very obliquely convex, the punctation coarser, more confusely placed and with short semierect setae.

Holotype deposited in the Australian National Collection in Canberra, Australia; one paratype in the collection of the Entomology Section, Department of Forests in Bulolo, Papua New Guinea; one paratype in Collection SCHEDL.

Type-locality: In log of *Castanopsis accuminatissima*, Panganda Logging Area, 2126 metres, Watut Valley, Morobe District, 7. VIII. 1972, P. SHANAHAN & H. IVAGAI.

# Platypus caledoniae n. sp.

Male. — Ferrugineous, 4.0 mm long, 3.5 times as long as wide. Somewhat allied to *Platypus advena* SCHEDL but a little more slender, the elytral declivity more oblique and the apical margin formed to a trapezoid extension.

Front slightly concave from eye to eye, subopaque, minutely punctulate, rather finely punctured and with a few very short setae above, convex towards the vertex, the latter with a transverse row of remotely placed setose punctures.

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Pronotum little longer than wide (30:27), femoral emargination rather shallow, angulate at the posterior extremity, disc shining, irregularly punctured, the punctures varying in size, median sulcus rather long.

Elytra a very little wider and 1.7 times as long as the pronotum, sides subparallel and straight on little more than the basal two-thirds, apex trapezoid in outline, the lateral angles prominent; declivity restricted to the distal fourth of the elytra, obliquely sloping; disc striate-punctate, the striae narrow and uniseriately punctured near the base, distinctly wider and minutely chagrined behind, the interstices more convex anteriorly, narrower and more carinate behind, abruptly ceasing at the commencement of the declivity, remotely punctured near base, minutely punctulate behind; declivital face with the striae continued above, fading away towards the apex, interstices with reddish semierect setae on the upper half, their density corresponding to approximately threefold rows, the lower trapezoid extension finely punctulate but without noteworthy pubescence.

Holotype deposited in the collection of the Centre Technique Forestier Tropical Nogent-Sur-Marne, France; one paratype in Collection SCHEDL.

Type-locality: Ouenarou, N. Caledoniae, 22. IV. 1968, sur Kaori, Rec. Brunck, Col. CTFT Nr. 4.

# Platypus cordiger ssp. gabensis n. sp.

Male. — Similar in appearance to *Platypus cordiger* CHAPUIS but distinctly larger, 3.7 mm long, 3.2 times as long as wide, the apex of the elytra more broadly rounded, the elytral declivity relatively shorter, covered with densely placed small granules, the interstices indicated by series of short semierect setae, and the tubercles on the apical margin in continuation of the fifth interstices smaller as in *Platypus cordiger*.

Holotype deposited in the Australian National Collection in Canberra, Australia; one paratype in Collection SCHEDL.

Type-locality: In freshly fallen *Dysoxylum* sp., Block 10, New Guinea Industries Logging Area, Gabensis, Morobe District, 10. VIII. 1972, F. R. WYLIE.

# Platypus labrifrons n. sp.

Female. — Ferrugineous, pronotum more or less testaceous, 4.1 mm long 3.3 times as long as wide. The front and the pronotum of this new species are rather unique within the genus *Platypus* HERBST, so that its position can only be decided on when the male is known. In the meantime it should be placed in the *Platypi incertae* sedis.

Front transversely impressed on the anterior two- fifths, flat above and convex towards the vertex, the depression shining, impunctate in the middle, rather roughly punctured along the side margins, the upper part subopaque, minutely punctulate, finely punctured and with very short erect setae, the

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anterior depression separated from the upper part by a transverse ridgelike structure which is bent downwards in the middle.

Pronotum as long as wide, femoral emargination rather shallow, angulate at the posterior extremity, disc brightly shining, sparsely and rather finely punctured, a transverse row of fine setose punctures along the anterior margin, median sulcus rather short, surrounded by a subcircular patch of well defined fairly large and closely placed punctures.

Elytra slightly wider (32:29) and twice as long as the pronotum, sides parallel on the basal half, thence gradually incurved, apex rather narrowly rounded, declivity restricted to the distal third of the elytra, convex above, perpendicular below, the two parts separated by an oblique somewhat raised carina-like line; disc brightly shining, with regular rows of fine not very closely placed punctures, the interstices very wide, with a few very fine punctures, the base of interstices one, three und five narrowly raised joining the carinate basal margin of the elytra; the upper convex part of the declivity coarsely and confusely punctured and with short setae, the lower perpendicular part densely and finely punctured and with short inclined reddish hairs.

Holotype deposited in the Australian National Collection in Canberra, Australia; one paratype in the collection of the Department of Forests in Bulolo, Papua New Guinea; one paratype in Collection SCHEDL.

Type-locality: Boring in fallen stem of Anthocephalus cadamba, Nauwata Banda Logging Area, Road 14, Bulolo, Morobe District, 5. IX. 1969, J. DOBUNABA.

# Platypus loriae Schedl, fem. nov.

Female. — Ferrugineous, pronotum testaceous, 2.7 mm long, 4.2 times as long as wide.

Front flat, faintly shining, minutely punctulate, finely and sparsely punctured, convex towards the vertex, the latter with a transverse row of rather small setose punctures.

Pronotum distinctly longer than wide (21:16), widest at the posterior angulate extremity of the fairly deep femoral emarginations, disc shining, very sparsely and finely punctured, median sulcus long, surrounded by an elongate patch of densely placed medium sized punctures.

Elytra as wide and 1.8 times as long as the pronotum, sides parallel on basal three-fifths, thence slightly narrowed in nearly straight lines, apex transverse when seen from above, the postero-lateral angles fairly distinct, declivity restricted to the distal third, slightly obliquely convex above, subperpendicular below, apical margin triangularly emarginate when inspected from behind; disc shining, with rows of fine not very closely placed punctures, interstices minutely chagrined, with some more distinct punctures towards the base; declivity more brightly shining, with very delicate punctation at first, very finely granulate-punctate and with very short setae behind, the perpendicular face irregularly and densely punctured.

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Allotype in the Australian National Collection in Canberra, Australia; one paratype in Collection SCHEDL.

Type-locality: Boring into fallen *Endiandra* sp., Yakawa Logging Area, Watut, Morobe District, 30. X. 1969, H. IVAGAI & JACK.

## Platypus othiodes n. sp.

Male. — Dark brown, 4.5-4.7 mm long, three times as long as wide. Somewhat similar to *Platypus uter* SCHEDL but distinctly smaller, the pronotum with a transverse patch of closely placed punctures, the elytral interstices rather low and gradually diminishing towards the declivity.

Front flat, subopaque, minutely punctulate, shallowly and indistinctly punctured, with very short scattered setae, angulate towards the vertex, the latter with a transverse row of a few large and setose punctures.

Pronotum about as long as wide, widest at the angulate posterior extremity of the femoral emarginations, the latter gradually passing over in the side margins of the pronotum in front, disc brightly shining, with scattered fine punctures, a transverse band of somewhat larger and closely placed punctures before the very short medium sulcus, a transverse row of large punctures bearing long hairs along the anterior margin.

Elytra slightly wider (39: 36) and twice as long as the pronotum, widest at the commencement of the declivity, sides straight and slightly divergent, apex rather abruptly and broadly rounded, declivity restricted to the distal third of the elytra and steeply convex; disc with the striae comparatively wide and minutely punctulate, the interstices shining and rather wide towards the base becoming subopaque, narrower, of equal width and finely punctulate near the declivity, the third interstices fused with the second near the base, wider than the others for some distance towards the declivity, all interstices with an irregular row of small punctures; at the commencement of the declivity all interstices with a threefold row of short semierect setae, the declivital face irregularly covered with blunt granules above, these becoming smaller towards the finely carinate apical margin, rows of extremely short setae in the upper part of the declivity may be regarded as continuation of the interstices of the elytral disc.

Holotype deposited in the Australian National Collection in Canberra, Australia; three paratypus in the collection of the Department of Forests in Bulolo, Papua New Guinea; two paratypes in Collection SCHEDL.

Type-locality: In freshly fallen log. Inakanda Logging Area, Bulolo, Morobe District, 10. VIII. 1972, ALPHONS.

## Platypus petax n. sp.

Male. - Ferrugineous, 2.64 mm long, 4.5 times as long as wide. This new species has to be placed in the *Platypi pseudospinulosi*, in the subsection

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"pronotum without pores or patch of punctures and with abdominal sternites unarmed".

Front flat, shining, rather coarsely and densely punctured convex towards the vertex, the latter with a transverse row of coarse punctures.

Pronotum much longer than wide (22:15), widest at the posterior angulate extremities of the femoral emargination, disc shining, irregularly and finely punctured, median sulcus rather long.

Elytra as wide and 1.6 times as long as the pronotum, sides parallel on the basal three-fifths, thence slightly obliquely narrowed and drawn out to short pointed lateral processes; disc brightly shining, with rows of very fine partly indistinct punctures, the interstices wide and flat, the punctation difficult to recognize; without convex declivity, the interstices two and three finely carinate at the extreme tip and terminating in very small teeth, that of the second slightly longer but both shorter than the lateral processes; abdomen ascending, slightly convex in both directions.

Holotype deposited in the Australian National Collection in Canberra, Australia; two paratypes in the collection of the Department of Forests, Bulolo, Papua New Guinea; one paratype in Collection SCHEDL.

Type-locality: In fallen log *Garuga floribunda*, Latep Logging Area, Bulolo, Morobe District, 9. VIII. 1972, H. IVAGAI & ALPHONS.

# Platypus viaticus n. sp.

Female. — Ferrugineous, 4.5 mm long, 4.2 times as long as wide. The general shape and the large pores of the pronotum places this new species in the *Platypi pseudospinulosi* probably in the neighbourhood of *Platypus sexualis* BEESON.

Front flat, silky shining, minutely punctulate, towards the sides and the vertex moderately punctured and with very short scattered setae, some longer setae originating from a transveres row of punctures on the vertex.

Pronotum a little longer than wide (30:27), femoral emarginations rather shallow when viewed from above and angulate at the posterior extremities, disc shining, minutely chagrined, with some small partly indistinct punctures, median sulcus long, with two large rather closely placed pores at the anterior extremity.

Elytra as wide and 2.4 times as long as the pronotum, sides parallel on the basal three-fifths, apex moderately broadly rounded, declivity restricted to the distal fourth, convex above, nearly perpendicular below; disc shining, striate-punctate, the striae very shallow, except the first one which is distinctly impressed, the strial punctures small and confluent in parts, interstices wide, punctation insignificant, the third ones triangularly widened at the base and densely granulate; the declivity rather roughly and confusely punctured and with short semierect setae.

Holotype deposited in the Australian National Collection in Canberra, Australia; one paratype in Collection SCHEDL.

Type-localities: In sticky trap, afternoon, Taun Logging Area, Bulolo, Morobe District, 28. IV. 1972, B. GRAY; in sticky trap, same locality, 14. V. 1972, B. GRAY.

#### Diapus bispinus n. sp.

Male. — Ferrugineous, 4.7 mm long, 4.2 times as long as wide. This new species is easely recognized by two long pointed spines situated at the apex of the elytral declivity.

Front aplanate, finely and very densely punctulate, insertion of the antennae on the side margins, antennal scape short and stout, widened distally, antennal club rather small.

Pronotum longer than wide (16:14), widest behind the short and deep femoral emarginations, disc shining, with scattered minute punctures, medium, sulcus long, sensatory pittings similar to those of *Diapus robustus* SCHEDL, short, wide arcuate on each half, the arch directed towards the base of the pronotum.

Elytra as wide and 2.5 times as long as the pronotum, widest after the basal third, thence gradually narrowed in nearly straight lines up to the distal fifth of the elytra terminating in small pointed lateral angles, apex of the elytra with the third interstices drawn out into long, slender nearly parallel spines separated from each other by a rectangular space being little longer than wide, lower edge of the elytral declivity with a small pointed tooth just beyond the angulate lateral angles; disc brightly shining, minutely chagrined and with some more or less indistinct rows of fine punctures, the third interstices gradually raised behind and, as mentioned above, terminating in long slender spines. Abdomen ascending and slightly concave.

Holotype deposited in the Australian National Collection in Canberra, Australia; one paratype in Collection SCHEDL.

Type-locality: In log Castanopsis accuminatissima, Panganda Logging Area, 2126 metres, Watut Valley, Morobe District, 7. VIII. 1972, P. SHANAHAN & H. IVAGAI.

## Diacavus trispinatus n. sp.

Male. — Castaneous, 3.0 mm long, 3.5 times as long as wide. With a similar large patch of pores on the basal part of the pronotum as in the female of *Diacavus multiporus* SCHEDL from the Philippines but much smaller, the apical margin of the elytra with three setose spines.

Front flat, minutely chagrined and with rather coarse punctures bearing minute setae towards the vertex, the punctures on the latter comparatively smaller.

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Pronotum longer than wide (24:21), widest behind the short but deep femoral emarginations, disc shining, minutely chagrined, indistinctly punctured except a row of setose punctures along the anterior margin, median sulcus rather short, surrounded by a large transverse band of medium sized numerous pores.

Elytra as wide and 1.2 times as long as the pronotum, sides parallel on the basal four-fifths, apex with three subequal triangular toothlike extensions each having a small brush of hairs at their tip, disc brightly shining, minutely chagrined, with rather indistinct rows of very small and remotely placed punctures, the interstices wide and with the punctation obscure; abdomen with a very large fifth sternite, nearly as long as wide, flat, minutely punctulate.

Holotype deposited in the Australian National Collection in Canberra, Australia; three paratypes in the collection of the Department of Forests in Bulolo, Papua New Guinea; two paratypes in Collection SCHEDL.

Type-localities: In freshly fallen log Anisoptera polyandra, Block 10, New Guinea Industries Logging Area, Gabensis, Morobe District, 10. VIII. 1972, F. R. WYLIE; loc. cit., in freshly fallen log Hopea sp., F. R. WYLIE; loc. cit., in freshly fallen Dysoxylum sp., F. R. WYLIE.

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Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

Zeitschrift/Journal: Annalen des Naturhistorischen Museums in Wien

Jahr/Year: 1974

Band/Volume: 78

Autor(en)/Author(s): Schedl Karl Eduard

Artikel/Article: <u>Scolytidae and Platypodidae from Papua, New Guinea and Caledonia III. 302. Contribution to the Morphology and Taxonomy of the Scolytoidea. 457-472</u>