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# New synonymy and taxonomic changes in Oriental and Australasian Scolytidae and Platypodidae

## (Insecta: Coleoptera)

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**Abstract**

New synonymy is proposed as follows: Scolytidae: *Coptodryas recidens* (SAMPSON) (= *Xyleborus tuberculosus* BROWNE), *Hyledius vilis* (BLANDFORD) (= *Phloeosinus nanus* BROWNE), *Xyleborinus andrewesi* (BLANDFORD) (= *Cryptoxyleborus gracilior* BROWNE), *Xyleborus cylindricus* EGGERS (= *Ips kelantanensis* BROWNE), *Xyleborus subdentatus* BROWNE (= *Xyleborus katoi* BROWNE), Platypodidae: *Peroplatypus lawasensis* (BROWNE) (= *Platypus subtruncatus* BROWNE), *Platypus balanocarpus* SCHEDL (= *Platypus planodeclivis* SCHEDL, = *Platypus emarginatulus* BROWNE), *Platypus caledoniae* SCHEDL (= *Platypus duplicatus* SCHEDL), *Platypus hamaticollis* SCHEDL (= *Platypus latidens* BROWNE), *Platypus insulindicus* SCHEDL (= *Platypus suzukii* BROWNE), *Platypus minacior* SCHEDL (= *Platypus pumilus* BROWNE), *Platypus semigranosus* (SAMPSON) (= *Platypus granulipennis* SCHEDL), *Platypus sindorae* BROWNE (= *Platypus vagus* BROWNE), *Treptoplatypus bifidus* (SCHEDL) (= *Platypus bicaudatus* BROWNE), *Treptoplatypus circulicauda* (BROWNE) (= *Platypus obscurus* SCHEDL).

The following new combinations are given: Scolytidae: *Cyrtogenius borneensis* (BROWNE), *C. gracilis* (BROWNE), both from *Eidophelus; Amasa aglaiae* (BROWNE), *A. nakazawai* (BROWNE), *Coptodryas amphicauda* (BROWNE), *C. borneensis* (BROWNE), *C. brunnea* (BROWNE), *C. cruralis* (SCHEDL), *C. dentipennis* (BROWNE), *C. muasi* (BROWNE), *C. mylla* (BROWNE), *C. nitella* (BROWNE), *C. popondettae* (BROWNE), *C. spicatula* (BROWNE), *Cyclorhipidion canarii* (BROWNE), *C. leverensis* (BROWNE), *C. malayensis* (BROWNE), *C. multipunctatum* (BROWNE), *C. pruinosulum* (BROWNE), *C. quasimodo* (BROWNE), *C. subpruinosum* (BROWNE), *Euwallacea kersiana* (BROWNE), *E. murudensis* (BROWNE), *E. viruensis* (BROWNE), *Xyleborinus horridulus* (BROWNE), all from *Xyleborus*. Platypodidae: *Treptoplatypus bifidus* (SCHEDL) from *Platypus*.

**Key words:** Scolytidae, Platypodidae, new synonymy, new combination, Oriental, Australasian region.

**Zusammenfassung**

Neue Synonyme und taxonomische Änderungen bei australisch-asiatischen Scolytidae und Platypodidae werden gemacht. Es werden 16 Namen neu synonymisiert und 26 neue Kombinationen vorgestellt (siehe Auflistung im Abstract).

## Introduction

As part of studies on the Scolytidae and Platypodidae of the Oriental and Australasian regions, I have examined type material of numerous species. In particular, I have borrowed types from the Schedl collection, now in the Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien (NMW), and compared them with types of species described by F. G. Browne, now in the Natural History Museum, London (BMNH). Some types have also been borrowed from the Eggers collec-

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tion, now in the United States National Museum, Washington (USNM), and specimens from the New Zealand Arthropod Collection in Auckland (NZAC). I have also studied a large collection of Scolytidae and Platypodidae made by S. Adebratt, loaned to me by the Zoology Museum of Lund University (ZMLU), and specimens collected by N. Mawdsley (now in BMNH) and myself in Brunei. The resulting synonymy is detailed below.

In a series of papers in "Kontyu", BROWNE (1980-1986) described numerous species of *Xyleborus* EICHHOFF from specimens imported to Japan in timber from the Oriental and Australasian regions. Most of these are listed by WOOD & BRIGHT (1993) in *Xyleborus*, but some need to be transferred to other genera, as do a few species described by Browne in earlier papers. I have examined the holotypes of these species (BMNH), and new combinations are listed below. Because of uncertainty regarding the limits of the genera *Ambrosiodmus* HOPKINS, *Cyclorhipidion* HAGEDORN, *Euwallacea* HOPKINS, and *Xyleborus*, it has not been possible to deal with all of Browne's species.

## New Synonymy

### Scolytidae

#### *Coptodryas recidens* (SAMPSON)

*Xyleborus recidens* SAMPSON, 1923: 287.
*Xyleborus tuberculosus* BROWNE, 1981b: 602, **syn.n.**

I have directly compared two syntypes of *C. recidens* (BMNH) with the holotype and a paratype of *X. tuberculosus* (BMNH), and with other specimens collected by N. Mawdsley in Brunei (BMNH). Only a single species is represented, distributed from India, through Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines to Papua New Guinea.

#### *Hyledius vilis* (BLANDFORD)

*Phloeosinus vilis* BLANDFORD, 1896: 199.
*Phloeosinus nanus* BROWNE, in BEAVER & BROWNE, 1975: 293, **syn.n.**

I have compared male and female syntypes of *H. vilis* (BMNH) with the male holotype (BMNH), and male and female paratypes in my own collection of *P. nanus*, and with series collected by me in Thailand and West Malaysia, and by S. Adebratt in Sabah (ZMLU). Only one species is present. The characters used by BROWNE (1975) to distinguish the two species are variable and overlap in long series. *Phloeosinus nanus* was omitted from WOOD & BRIGHT (1993).

#### *Xyleborinus andrewesi* (BLANDFORD)

*Xyleborus andrewesi* BLANDFORD, 1896: 227.
*Cryptoxyleborus gracilior* BROWNE, 1984b: 101, **syn.n.**

I have compared the holotype of *X. andrewesi* (BMNH) directly with the holotype of *C. gracilior* (BMNH). The latter falls well within the range of variation of *X. andrewesi*. This synonymy was first noted by D.E. Bright in 1988 (manuscript note in BMNH). The species is widely distributed in the Oriental region and also occurs in Africa.

### *Xyleborus cylindricus* EGGERS

*Xyleborus cylindricus* EGGERS, 1927: 94.
*Ips kelantanensis* BROWNE, 1955: 345, **syn.n.**

The holotype of *Ips kelantanensis* (BMNH) has been compared with specimens of *X. cylindricus* from Sulawesi, which had previously been compared with the lectotype of *X. cylindricus* (USNM). It is clear that BROWNE (1955) was mistaken in describing his specimen as a male *Ips*, and that his species belongs to the Xyleborini not Ipini. *Xyleborus cylindricus* is known from Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines. It was transferred to *Coptodryas* HOPKINS in WOOD & BRIGHT (1993), but this is incorrect. It is clearly a member of the *emarginatus* species-group in *Xyleborus*.

### *Xyleborus subdentatus* BROWNE

*Xyleborus subdentatus* BROWNE, 1974: 539.
*Xyleborus katoi* BROWNE, 1986b: 666, **syn.n.**

I have directly compared the holotype and two paratypes of *X. subdentatus* (BMNH) with the holotype of *X. katoi* (BMNH) and with further specimens from Sabah (ZMLU). The holotype of *X. katoi* is slightly smaller and more elongate than the holotype of *X. subdentatus*, but clearly falls within the range of variation of the latter. The species is recorded from East and West Malaysia, and I have seen specimens from Sumatra from the Leiden Museum.

## Platypodidae

### *Peroplatypus lawasensis* (BROWNE)

*Platypus lawasensis* BROWNE, 1970: 578.
*Platypus subtruncatus* BROWNE, 1980d: 498, **syn.n.**

The male holotypes of *P. lawasensis* and *P. subtruncatus* (BMNH) have been compared directly and agree in all respects. The species was included in the new genus *Peroplatypus* by WOOD (1993). It is recorded only from East Malaysia (Sabah and Sarawak), but I have recently collected it in Brunei.

### *Platypus balanocarpus* SCHEDL

*Platypus balanocarpus* SCHEDL, 1936: 15 (♀ nec ♂).
*Platypus planodeclivis* SCHEDL, 1942: 206, **syn.n.**
*Platypus emarginatulus* BROWNE, 1981a: 134, **syn.n.**

I have examined the lectotypes of *P. balanocarpus* and *P. planodeclivis* (NMW), a paralectotype of *P. balanocarpus* (BMNH), and the holotype of *P. emarginatulus* (BMNH), and compared them with a long series of specimens from Sabah (ZMLU) and specimens from West Malaysia and Sarawak (BMNH and NMW). It is clear that the lectotype of *P. balanocarpus* (and other specimens identified as that species in BMNH and NMW) is female and not male as described by SCHEDL (1936). The long series of both sexes from Sabah (ZMLU) shows that *P. planodeclivis* is the male of the species, and therefore a synonym of *P. balanocarpus*. The male holotype of *P. emarginatulus* was described as related to *P. balanocarpus* by BROWNE (1981a). It is almost identical with

specimens of *P. planodeclivis*, differing only in its slightly larger size, and is clearly conspecific. The species is distributed from West Malaysia to Borneo and the Philippines. It has been recorded only from trees of the family Dipterocarpaceae.

### *Platypus caledoniae* SCHEDL

*Platypus caledoniae* SCHEDL, 1974: 466.
*Platypus duplicatus* SCHEDL, 1979: 111, **syn.n.**

The male holotype of *P. duplicatus* (NMW) was compared to a male from NZAC by Dr. H. Roberts, and the latter to a paratype of *P. caledoniae* (NMW) by me. (I have been unable to borrow the holotype of *P. caledoniae*.) All three specimens are in good agreement. The species is known from New Caledonia and Papua New Guinea attacking *Agathis* (Araucariaceae).

### *Platypus hamaticollis* SCHEDL

*Platypus hamaticollis* SCHEDL, 1942: 204.
*Platypus garciniae* BROWNE, 1961: 314.
*Platypus latidens* BROWNE, 1985b: 296, **syn.n.**

I have compared the male holotype and a female paratype of *P. latidens* (BMNH) directly to the male holotype and female allotype of *P. garciniae* (BMNH). Only one species is represented. *Platypus garciniae* was synonymised with *P. hamaticollis* by SCHEDL (1967). The species is known from West Malaysia and Borneo. The single record from India (SCHEDL 1967) needs checking.

### *Platypus insulindicus* SCHEDL

*Platypus bicornis* SCHEDL, 1939: 360 (preoccupied).
*Platypus insulindicus* SCHEDL, 1952: 164 (nom.n.).
*Platypus suzukii* BROWNE, 1981b: 605, **syn.n.**

I have compared the lectotype (NMW) and a paralectotype (BMNH) of *P. insulindicus* to the holotype of *P. suzukii* (BMNH) and specimens from Sabah (ZMLU) and Brunei (BMNH). The holotype of *P. suzukii* is a typical male specimen of *P. insulindicus*, and not related to *P. squameus* SCHEDL as suggested by BROWNE (1981b). The species is distributed from Burma and West Malaysia to Java and Borneo, and is evidently polyphagous.

### *Platypus minacior* SCHEDL

*Platypus minacior* SCHEDL, 1971: 392.
*Platypus pumilus* BROWNE, 1985a: 195, **syn.n.**

The male holotype of *P. minacior* and the male holotype of *P. pumilus* (both BMNH) have been directly compared and are in full agreement. A paratype of *P. pumilus* (BMNH) is larger (2.7 mm long), but conspecific and agrees in size with specimens from Sabah (ZMLU). I have also collected this species in Brunei. It is evidently variable in size (2.0 - 2.7 mm long). *Platypus pumilus* was considered to be related to *P. lunatulus* BROWNE by BROWNE (1985a), but is in fact close to *P. granifer* SCHEDL and *P. octospinosus* BROWNE. It is known only from Borneo.

### *Platypus semigranosus* (SAMPSON)

*Crossotarsus semigranosus* SAMPSON, 1925: 2.
*Platypus granulipennis* SCHEDL, 1975: 228, **syn.n.**

Two male syntypes of *P. semigranosus* (BMNH) have been directly compared with the male holotype of *P. granulipennis* (NMW), and to other specimens determined by Sampson, and in my own collection. Only a single species is represented. It is endemic to Australia (Queensland and New South Wales).

### *Platypus sindorae* BROWNE

*Platypus sindorae* BROWNE, 1980c: 488.
*Platypus vagus* BROWNE, 1983: 568, **syn.n.**

The male holotypes of *P. sindorae* and *P. vagus* (BMNH) have been compared directly, and to specimens collected by N. Mawdsley and myself in Brunei. The Bruneian specimens are intermediate between the two holotypes and indicate that the species should be considered synonyms. It should be noted that the small patch of mycangial pores on the pronotum mentioned by BROWNE (1983) as a distinguishing character of *P. vagus* is in fact also present in *P. sindorae*, although not mentioned in Browne's description of that species. *Platypus sindorae* is known from Singapore and Borneo.

### *Treptoplatypus bifidus* SCHEDL, comb.n.

*Platypus bifidus* SCHEDL, 1942: 211.
*Platypus bicaudatus* BROWNE, 1981a: 134, **syn.n.**

The male holotype of *P. bicaudatus* (BMNH) has been compared with the lectotype of *T. bifidus* (NMW). I have also examined specimens from Sabah (ZMLU) and West Malaysia (BMNH). Only a single, easily distinguished species is represented. It is here transferred to *Treptoplatypus* SCHEDL (see WOOD 1993 for generic characters).

### *Treptoplatypus circulicauda* (BROWNE)

*Platypus circulicauda* BROWNE, 1949: 911.
*Platypus obscurus* SCHEDL, 1971: 393, **syn.n.**

The male holotype of *P. obscurus* (NMW) has been compared directly to the male holotype of *T. circulicauda* (BMNH), and to males from Sabah (ZMLU) and Brunei. All represent a single species. In the holotype of *P. obscurus*, interstriae 1 and 2 are slightly more strongly impressed, and the elytral setae extend further towards the base, but these characters, and its lighter colour, are not of specific value.

## New Combinations

### *Coptodryas cruralis* (SCHEDL) comb.n.

*Xyleborus cruralis* SCHEDL, 1975b: 456.
*Cnestus cruralis* (SCHEDL). WOOD & BRIGHT, 1993: 802.

I have examined the holotype of *X. cruralis* (NMW), and it clearly belongs in *Coptodryas*,

and not *Cnestus* SAMPSON to which it was transferred by WOOD & BRIGHT (1993). The scutellum is reduced and not visible, the lateral margins of the pronotum are not subacutely elevated, the eye is emarginate, and the elytral declivity resembles that of related *Coptodryas* spp., being sulcate, with its lateral margins armed by tubercles, unlike the smooth, convex declivity of *Cnestus* spp. It is most closely related to *Coptodryas mylla* (BROWNE), which differs in little more than its larger size (3.5 relative to 3.0 mm). It should be noted that two of the references cited for this species by WOOD & BRIGHT (1993) (viz. SCHEDL 1936: 27; 1939: 331) refer to a nomen nudum cited as *X. cruralis* EGGERS and *X. cruralis* BEESON respectively, and subsequently described by SCHEDL (1942b) as *Xyleborus fragosus*, a species now considered to be a synonym of *Coptodryas nugax* (SCHEDL) (WOOD 1989). WOOD & BRIGHT (1993) include Tibet, Andaman Is. and Bengal in the distribution, but I know of no published records other than the original description of the holotype from Thailand.

### *Cyrtogenius* STROHMEYER

Following examination of the holotypes (BMNH), the following species described by BROWNE within the genus *Eidophelus* EICHHOFF are transferred to *Cyrtogenius* in the Dryocoetini.

*Cyrtogenius borneensis* (BROWNE 1984a: 153), **comb.n.**, *Cyrtogenius gracilis* (BROWNE 1984a: 152), **comb.n.**

Following examination of the holotypes (BMNH), the following species described by BROWNE (1984a) within the genus *Xyleborus* are transferred to other genera within the Xyleborini. The species are listed under *Xyleborus* in WOOD & BRIGHT (1993).

### *Amasa* LEA

*Amasa aglaiae* (BROWNE 1984a: 156), **comb.n.**, *Amasa nakazawai* (BROWNE 1984a: 156), **comb.n.**

### *Coptodryas* HOPKINS

*Coptodryas amphicauda* (BROWNE 1986c: 666), **comb.n.**, *Coptodryas borneensis* (BROWNE 1986a: 92), **comb.n.**, *Coptodryas brunnea* (BROWNE 1981b: 601), **comb.n.**, *Coptodryas dentipennis* (BROWNE 1983: 558), **comb.n.**, *Coptodryas muasi* (BROWNE 1961: 306), **comb.n.**, *Coptodryas mylla* (BROWNE 1986a: 92), **comb.n.**, *Coptodryas nitella* (BROWNE 1984b: 97), **comb.n.**, *Coptodryas popondettae* (BROWNE 1970: 573), **comb.n.**, *Coptodryas spicatula* (BROWNE 1986b: 667), **comb.n.**

### *Cyclorhipidion* HAGEDORN

*Cyclorhipidion canarii* (BROWNE 1984a: 155), **comb.n.**, *Cyclorhipidion leverensis* (BROWNE 1986b: 667), **comb.n.**, *Cyclorhipidion malayensis* (BROWNE 1981a: 132), **comb.n.**, *Cyclorhipidion multipunctatum* (BROWNE 1980b: 386), **comb.n.**,

*Cyclorhipidion pruinosulum* (BROWNE, in BEAVER & BROWNE 1979: 611), **comb.n.**, *Cyclorhipidion quasimodo* (BROWNE 1980a: 776), **comb.n.**, *Cyclorhipidion subpruinosum* (BROWNE 1986a: 93), **comb.n.**

### *Euwallacea* HOPKINS

*Euwallacea kersianus* (BROWNE 1981a: 132), **comb.n.**, *Euwallacea murudensis* (BROWNE 1965: 203), **comb.n.**, *Euwallacea viruensis* (BROWNE 1984a: 157), **comb.n.**

### *Xyleborinus* REITTER

*Xyleborinus horridulus* (BROWNE 1961: 307), **comb.n.**

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