

SCOLYTIDAE AND PLATYPODIDAE FROM THE PAPUAN SUBREGION AND AUSTRALIA. 279. CONTRIBUTION TO THE MORPHOLOGY AND TAXONOMY OF THE SCOLYTIDAE

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ABSTRACT

In this paper two new genera, Xylogopinus in the Scolytidae and Spathicranuloides in the Platypodidae, are described. Descriptions are given of six new species of Scolytidae: Cryphalus mekeoi, Poecilips sparserugosus, Webbia quadricinctus, Xyleborus ipidia, Xyleborus tectus and Xylogopinus araucariae, and nine new species of Platypodidae: Crossotarsus chalcographus, Crossotarsus vafer, Crossotarsus ventricornis, Platypus inconstatus, Platypus juvenus, Platypus lineellus, Platypus obliquetruncatus, Platypus pseudoselysi and Spathicranuloides moikui. Two new subspecies, Crossotarsus terminatus Chapuis sedulus nov. subsp. and Platypus shoreanus Schedl tersus nov. subsp. of Platypodidae are described. Finally, descriptions are given of the females of three Platypodidae for the first time: Crossotarsus longicornis, Platypus hirtus and Platypus porcellus.

INTRODUCTION

This paper is a continuation of a series published on Scolytidae and Platypodidae largely collected by personnel of the Entomology Section, Department of Forests, Bulolo, Papua New Guinea. Descriptions are also given of two new species of Platypodidae from New South Wales.

In the paper the following abbreviations are used: Dist. (District), E.H. (Eastern Highlands), M. (Morobe), M. Bay (Milne Bay) and S.H. (Southern Highlands).

A. SCOLYTIDAE

Cryphalus mekeoi nov. sp.

Pronotum dark brown, elytra yellowish-brown, 1.36 to 1.50 mm long, 2.15 times as long as wide. This new species is placed near *Cryphalus brimblecombi* Schedl, but is distinctly smaller, stouter, the basal area of the pronotum densely punctured, the elytra stouter, the pubescence consisting of very short hairs and a few longer setae on the elytral declivity.

Front shining, convex, densely, rather coarsely punctured, a band of short setae along the anterior margin, eyes oval.

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Pronotum wider than long (18:17), postero-lateral angles a little more than rectangular and slightly rounded, sides somewhat divergent on basal fifth, thence gradually incurved, apex broadly rounded, apical margin with six subequal low asperities, subapical constriction distinct; summit behind centre, at the beginning of basal third, anterior area obliquely convex, covered with numerous not very closely spaced medium-sized asperities, basal area and towards the postero-lateral angles moderate, finely and rather densely punctured, pubescence short, more dense on anterior area and along the sides. Scutellum not visible, submerged.

Elytra a little wider (19:18) and 1.4 times as long as pronotum, sides parallel on basal two-fifths, apex broadly rounded, declivity commencing after basal half, obliquely convex; disc shining, with not very clearly defined rows of fine closely placed punctures, the interstices with slightly smaller punctures, bearing short erect setae; declivity with punctation still more dense so that the two series, main striae and interstices, are difficult to distinguish, pubescence very short, originating from the interstitial punctures.

Holotype in the Australian National Collection in Canberra, 6 paratypes in Collection Schedl and 10 paratypes in collection of the Department of Forests, Bulolo.

Type-locality: Laviama Village, M. Bay Dist., 27.VI.1970, in freshly fallen log *Dysoxylum* sp., B. Gray and J. Dobunaba (589).

Poecilips sparserugosus nov. sp.

Piceous when mature, 2.4 to 3.4 mm long, 2.2 times as long as wide. Closely allied to *Poecilips nitidus* Egg. but smaller and stouter, the front sparsely and finely punctured and the elytra more finely sculptured.

Front plano-convex, brightly shining, rather finely and sparsely punctured, the punctures bearing moderately long fine setae.

Pronotum about as wide as long, postero-lateral angles slightly more than rectangular, but a little rounded, sides subdivergent on basal third, obliquely narrowed in front, apex moderately rounded, subapical constriction distinct; disc uniformly convex, brightly shining, with not very closely placed fine to moderately fine setose punctures, the pubescence very long and erect. Scutellum rather large, triangular, impunctate.

Elytra distinctly wider (40:35) and 1.5 times as long as pronotum, sides parallel on basal half, apex very broadly rounded, declivity commencing after basal half, obliquely convex; disc shining, striate-punctate, the stria punctures moderate in size and closely placed, the striae more lightly impressed, in some specimens more strongly so, interstices rather wide, each with a row of more distantly placed punctures bearing long semi-erect hairs; declivity with the first striae more strongly impressed, the stria punctures somewhat smaller than on the disc, the interstitial punctures largely replaced by setose granules.

This new species shows great variation in size and in the sculpture of the elytra.

Holotype and 5 paratypes in Collection Schedl.

Type-locality: New Guinea, Sattelberg, Huon Gulf, 1899, Biro.

Webbia quadricinctus nov. sp.

Female: Nearly piceous, the greater part of elytra testaceous, 2.7 to 2.9 mm long, 3.4 times as long as wide. Somewhat allied to *Webbia ceylonae* Schedl but distinctly smaller, the appendages of the elytra much longer, slender and situated in line with the lateral margins.

Front convex, minutely punctulate, subshining, with rather coarse, dense punctation and with few short setae on anterior part.

Pronotum much longer than wide (30:23), subquadrate, postero-lateral angles rectangular and somewhat rounded, sides parallel on basal two-thirds, apex abruptly incurved and transverse in the middle when viewed from above; summit fairly high and situated far before centre, anterior area restricted to distal third, obliquely convex, subopaque, very densely covered with extremely small asperities and short erect setae, the long basal area silky shining, minutely chagrinate and with scattered, extremely fine punctures. Scutellum submerged.

Elytra as wide and 1.6 times as long as pronotum, cylindrical, base broadly arcuate towards suture, sides subparallel throughout, terminating at the apex on each side into a long slender projection bifid at the tip, apical margin between the two projections broadly arcuate above, the lower margin produced on each side into a shorter more triangular tooth, declivity restricted to distal two-fifths, obliquely truncate; disc shining with very regular rows of fine, submerged punctures, interstices very wide, each with a few extremely fine punctures; upper margin of truncate declivity with a small pointed granule on each interstice, declivital face lightly impressed below upper margin, rather shining and with extremely coarse densely placed punctures.

Holotype in the Australian National Collection in Canberra, 4 paratypes in Collection Schedl, 6 paratypes in the collection of the Department of Forests, Bulolo, 2 paratypes in Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu.

Type-locality: Kulolo logging area, Wau, M. Dist., 29.X.1969, boring into fallen *Castanopsis accuminatissima*, H. Ivagai and Jack (415).

Xyleborus ipidia nov. sp.

Female: Dark brown, rather shining, 1.9 mm long, 3.3 times as long as wide.

Front convex, silky shining, minutely punctulate, punctured and setose in lower half.

Pronotum longer than wide (23.0:16.5), widest somewhat before centre, postero-lateral angles rectangular and rounded, sides subparallel on basal half, apex broadly rounded, without distinct subapical constriction; summit distinctly before centre, anterior area obliquely and moderately convex, densely covered by small asperities, basal area more shining, very finely punctured, the punctures varying in size, pubescence restricted to anterior area and the sides, erect and of medium length. Scutellum small, shining, impunctate.

Elytra as wide and nearly 1.4 times as long as pronotum, cylindrical, sides parallel on basal half, thence very slightly narrowed, apex broadly rounded, with a very shallow impression at the suture, declivity restricted to distal third, obliquely convex and aplanate; disc shining, with rather regular rows of fine punctures, interstices wide, each one with a row of extremely fine setose (as far as not abraded) punctures; declivital face aplanate to lightly impressed on a cordate space, the lateral convexities slightly developed in the upper half, rim-like and armed with some setose granules below, with a pointed tubercle on the combined second and third interstices at the beginning of the declivital convexity, a distinctly larger conical tubercle half-way down, distinctly within the lateral convexity and a third setose granule on the supposed third interstices just before the apical margin, distance between tubercles one and two about as long as that between two and three, declivital face shining, the first row of punctures somewhat indistinct but situated in an impressed line.

The new species is closely allied to *Xyleborus insitivus* Schedl but the second tubercle of the declivity is more within the lateral convexities and the declivital face is more shining and without the rather coarse punctures present in *X. insitivus*.

Holotype in the Australian National Collection in Canberra, paratypes in Collection Schedl and in collection of the Department of Forests, Bulolo.

Type-localities: 2 km N. of Ruwong Sawmill, New Ireland Dist., 30.IV.1969, in freshly fallen log, B. Gray (S327); Rabenhenn, New Ireland Dist., 30.IV.1969, in freshly fallen log, B. Gray (S331).

Xyleborus tectus nov. sp.

Female: Dark reddish brown, rather shining, 3.8 mm long, 2.1 times as long as wide. Allied to *Xyleborus quadricostatus* Schedl but much larger, the pronotum trapezoid in outline, with well-marked antero-lateral angles, the declivital face oblique, with short triangular teeth on each interstice on the upper margin and two teeth on the declivital face in continuation of the third interstices, a smaller tooth further below in continuation of the second interstices and the apical margin of the declivity finely serrate.

Front plano-convex, minutely punctulate, coarsely but rather sparsely punctured, some of the punctures bearing long erect setae, longitudinally wrinkled at the commencement of the vertex.

Pronotum as wide as long, postero-lateral angles rectangular and somewhat rounded, sides parallel on basal third, thence obliquely narrowed apex transverse, antero-lateral angles well marked, anterior area steeply convex and densely covered with medium-sized small asperities, basal area minutely chagrinate and finely, but sparsely, punctured, short erect setae on anterior area and along the sides. Scutellum moderate in size, impunctate.

Elytra distinctly wider (54:50) and 1.3 times as long as pronotum, widest in the middle, sides slightly divergent on basal half, thence gradually incurved, apex broadly rounded, apical margin a little extended near suture, declivity commencing after basal two-fifths, obliquely convex; disc shining, strongly striate-punctate, the punctures rather coarse near base, a little smaller behind, the striae well marked, interstices wide, each with a few extremely fine punctures; at the commencement of the declivity all interstices produced into small pointed tubercles, those of the first interstices smaller than the others, the declivital face with the

strial punctures large, very closely placed and transverse, the bottom of the punctures opaque, the suture with a row of pointed granules in the distal half, the second interstice very narrow above, widened in the lower half and bearing four, not quite regularly placed, pointed tubercles, the third interstice with a small pointed tooth just after the commencement of the declivital face followed by a large curved conical tooth situated at the end of the first third of the declivity, very narrow below, the apical margin finely dentate.

Holotype in the Australian National Collection in Canberra, 1 paratype in Collection Schedl.

Type-locality: Pimaga, S.H. Dist., 26.XI. 1969, in fallen log *Ficus* sp., B. Gray (463).

XYLOGOPINUS nov. gen.

Body similar to *Pteleobius minimus* Schedl. Head somewhat rostrate, front convex, eyes elongate, antennae with the scape short, club-shaped, funiculus consisting of five segments, club pear-shaped, somewhat aplanate, with two transverse rows of setae on the external face. Pronotum trapezoid in outline, subapical constriction distinct, disc slightly convex from base to apex, punctured. Scutellum not visible, submerged. Elytra longer than wide, apex rounded, declivity convex, densely sculptured, basal margin finely serrate. Anterior coxae separated as in the genus *Pteleobius*, anterior femur slender, tibia distally widened, tarsal joints cylindrical.

This new genus has to be placed in the subfamily Hylesinae, within the tribe Hylesini and is most closely allied to *Xylechinus* Chapuis.

Xylogopinus araucariae nov. sp.

Piceous, 1.5 to 1.7 mm long, 2.3 times as long as wide.

Front plano-convex, very densely granulate-punctate and with very short pubescence.

Pronotum wider than long (21:18), posterolateral angles rectangular and broadly rounded, sides subparallel on basal fourth, thence obliquely narrowed, apex broadly rounded, subapical constriction distinct; disc slightly convex from base to apex, shining, densely punctured,

the punctures of moderate size in basal half, becoming larger and bearing short erect setae anteriorly. Scutellum not visible, submerged.

Elytra a little wider (22:21) and 1.6 times as long as pronotum, sides parallel on basal half, apex broadly rounded, declivity commencing after basal two-fifths gradually obliquely convex; disc subshining, with regular rows of moderately sized punctures, the interstices with similar punctuation so that the two series are difficult to distinguish, the entire sculpture rather rough, appearing almost granulate-punctate; punctuation on the declivity a little finer, the punctures of the interstices regularly placed and giving rise to short semi-erect setae.

Holotype in the Australian National Collection in Canberra, 6 paratypes in Collection Schedl and 15 in the collection of the Department of Forests, Bulolo.

Type-localities: 1 km E. of Heads Hump logging area, Bulolo, M. Dist., 2. V.1970, nest in cambium of branch, larvae and adults present in *Araucaria hunsteinii*, Tree No. 7, B. Gray (608); same locality, 4.V.1970, under bark branch *Araucaria hunsteinii*, Tree No. 9, B. Gray (609).

Although a good number of specimens have been collected there are no sexual differences evident.

B. PLATYPODIDAE

Crossotarsus chalcographus nov. sp.

Male: Castaneous, the elytra largely paler, 3.1 to 3.2 mm long, 3.4 times as long as wide. This new species has to be placed into the *Crossotarsi barbati* group and seems closely allied to *Crossotarsus coxalis* Schedl, but is easily distinguished from the latter by its smaller size, the distal part of the elytra and the wide lunate perpendicular face of the declivity.

Front aplanate, shining, minutely chagrinata, sparsely but coarsely punctured, the punctures bearing short semi-erect setae, the punctuation much finer and more irregularly placed on a transverse band above anterior margin; vertex separated from front by a distinct angle.

Pronotum longer than wide (30:27), widest behind the well-developed femoral emarginations, disc shining, minutely chagrinata and with

sparse fine punctation, median sulcus moderately long, a series of larger setose punctures along anterior margin.

Elytra slightly wider (28:27) and 1.8 times as long as pronotum, widest behind basal half, sides straight, faintly divergent from base to apex, cylindrical and with perpendicular lunate face at the apex, thus producing blunt lateral processes when viewed from behind; disc shining, with rows of very fine largely submerged punctures, those of the first row being much larger than the others, interstices wide, nearly impunctate, the main rows becoming deeply striate at the distal fourth of the elytra, the stria punctures indistinct to confluent, the interstices gradually diminishing in width, perpendicular lunate face shining, minutely punctulate. Hind coxae rather large but without extensions.

Female: Of the same colour as the male, but distinctly larger, 3.6 to 3.7 mm long and more slender, 3.6 times as long as wide.

Front aplanate, shining, broadly and lightly impressed on upper half, anterior half very finely punctured, posterior half with very coarse setose punctures on both sides of an impunctate median space; separation from vertex more prominent than in male.

Pronotum more slender than in the male (33:28), femoral emarginations more shallow, disc minutely chagrinata and with scattered fine punctures, larger setose punctures along anterior margin.

Elytra slightly wider (30:28) and 1.6 times as long as pronotum, base finely carinate, sides parallel on basal two-thirds, thence slightly incurved, apex broadly rounded, subtransverse near the suture, declivity very short, restricted to distal third of the elytra, finely rugose and with few very short setae; disc as in the male, base of third interstices slightly raised and with two to three minute transverse rugae; perpendicular lunate face of the declivity little developed.

Holotype and allotype in the Australian National Collection in Canberra, 3 male, 3 female paratypes in Collection Schedl, 7 male, 8 female paratypes in collection of the Department of Forests, Bulolo, and 1 male, 1 female paratypes in Bernice P. Bishop Museum in Honolulu.

Type-localities: Kulolo logging area, Wau, M. Dist., 29.X.1969, in freshly fallen *Pasanias aspericupula*, B. Gray (409).

Yakawa logging area, Watut, M. Dist., 30.X.1969, boring in freshly fallen *Calophyllum inophyllum*, J. Dobunaba and Lei (428).

Kakawa logging area, Watut, M. Dist., 30.X.1969, boring in freshly fallen *Pasanias aspericupula*, J. Dobunaba and Lei (432).

Heads Hump logging area, Bulolo, M. Dist., 6.XI.1969, in freshly fallen *Castanopsis acuminatissima*, B. Gray (442).

New Guinea: NE. of Wau, M. Dist., 1,200 m, 17.VIII.1963, M.V. light trap, J. Sedlacek.

Crossotarsus longicornis Schedl, fem. nov.

Female: piceous, antennae and legs testaceous, 3.4 mm long, 3.1 times as long as wide.

Front flat, fairly shining, minutely punctulate, coarsely but shallowly punctured, the punctures bearing fairly long, semi-erect setae, subimpunctate above the anterior margin.

Pronotum as wide as long, widest at the anterior angulate extremity of the rather shallow femoral emarginations, surface shining, minutely chagrinata, very finely and sparsely punctured, a few coarser and setose punctures along anterior margin, median sulcus very short, close to the base.

Elytra as wide and 1.8 times as long as pronotum, sides parallel on basal half, thence gradually incurved, apex transverse when viewed from above, slightly bisinuate, with distinct postero-lateral angles, declivity restricted to distal third, obliquely convex above, subperpendicular below; disc fairly shining, minutely chagrinata, with rows of fine regularly placed punctures, only the first rows in lightly impressed striae, interstices subimpunctate, the third triangularly widened at base but without granules or transverse rugae; the upper oblique part of the declivity with the stria punctures obscure, the interstices indicated by rows of setose very fine punctures, face perpendicular with fine irregularly placed punctures and with short erect setae.

*Allotype** in the Australian National Collection in Canberra and 1 paratype in Collection Schedl.

Type-locality: Gogol Base, Madang Dist., 23.I.1970, in freshly fallen log *Myristica* sp., B. Gray (S516).

Crossotarsus terminatus sedulus nov. subsp.

Male: Piceous, 3.9 to 4.1 mm long, 3.0 times as long as wide. This new species is somewhat larger than *Crossotarsus terminatus* Chap., the elytral declivity is more strongly convex and the apical emargination about as deep as wide, the outer margin of the lateral projections are more coarsely serrate.

Female: The female measures 4.2 to 4.5 mm in length, which is much larger than *C. terminatus* but with all other details similar, as in the Chapuis species.

Holotype and allotype in the Australian National Collection in Canberra, 2 male, 1 female paratypes in Collection Schedl, 5 male, 2 female in collection of the Department of Forests, Bulolo, 1 male paratype in the Bernice P. Bishop Museum in Honolulu.

Type-localities: Kulolo logging area, Wau, M. Dist., 29.X.1969, boring into fallen *Endiandra* sp., B. Gray and Anton (408).

Kulolo logging area, Wau, M. Dist., 29.X.1969, boring into fallen *Pasania aspericupula*, B. Gray (409).

Kulolo logging area, Wau, M. Dist., 29.X.1969, boring into fallen *Castanopsis accuminatissima*, H. Ivagai (413).

Kunai Creek, 1,250 m, Wau, M. Dist., 26.VIII.1963, Malaise trap, J. Sedlacek.

Crossotarsus vafer nov. sp.

Male: Piceous, antennae and legs ferruginous, 4.0 mm long, 3.4 times as long as wide. Allied to *Crossotarsus siporanus* Schedl but larger, the interstices of the elytra being flat and shining at the commencement of the declivity and the sutural emargination on the apical margin of the elytra much wider than deep, the inner sides not parallel.

* 'Plesiotype' of some authors.

Front flat, subshining, minutely punctulate, with rather numerous coarse setose punctures and small impressed strigae in the centre convex towards the vertex.

Pronotum as wide as long, femoral emarginations deep and short, disc shining, with fine irregularly placed punctures, median sulcus fine and short.

Elytra wider (37:34) and 1.8 times as long as the pronotum, widest at the commencement of the declivity, sides straight and slightly divergent, apical margin broadly rounded, with a wide trapezoid emargination at the suture and a little notch where the ninth interstice joins the side margins of the declivity as in *C. siporanus*, declivity short, restricted to the distal third of the elytra, steeply convex; disc shining, with rows of fine sparsely placed punctures, striae indicated towards the base, interstices wide, each with a few extremely fine punctures; below the commencement of the declivity the interstices roughly sculptured, each with a row of closely placed setose granules with deeply impressed striae between these rows.

Female: of the same colour as the male, a little larger, 4.2 mm long, 3.5 times as long as wide. *Front* very similar to the male. *Pronotum* widest at the anterior angulate extremity of the femoral sulci. *Elytra* with the declivity less steeply convex, the apical margin broadly rounded, subtransverse near the suture when viewed from above, broadly and shallowly emarginate when inspected from behind, declivital face minutely punctulate and rather densely covered with moderately coarse punctures bearing very short semi-erect setae.

Holotype and allotype in the Australian National Collection in Canberra, 1 male damaged paratype in the collection of the Department of Forests, Bulolo, 1 male, 1 female paratypes in Collection Schedl.

Type-localities: Buin, Bougainville Dist., 7.V.1969, in freshly fallen log. B. Gray (S360). Karoola Plantation, Bougainville District, 7.VI.1963, borers in 6-year-old *Theobroma cacao* tree, Coll. M. Babbage and L. Green.

Okasa pineforest, E.H. Dist., 2.VI.1967, ex *Heritiera trifolia*, B. Gray (15).

Crossotarsus ventricornis nov. sp.

Male: Dark brown, brightly shining, 2.7 mm long, 3.5 times as long as wide. The new species is allied to *Crossotarsus ventrispinis* Schedl but decidedly smaller, the carinate interstices towards the elytral declivity much finer and the lateral processes of the apical margin of the elytra reduced to a tiny pointed tubercle.

Front flat, very lightly impressed below, the impression shining and with some very fine punctures, the space above subshining, minutely punctulate and rather coarsely punctured and with very short setae, in the centre with a short impressed sulcus, convex towards the vertex, on the latter a transverse row of coarser punctures bearing long erect setae.

Pronotum slightly longer than wide (25:22), femoral emarginations deep and angulate on both ends, disc shining, minutely chagrinata, with fine, sparse punctation displaced in varying densities, median sulcus short but well impressed.

Elytra a little wider than (23:22) and 1.8 times as long as pronotum, sides parallel on basal three-fifths, thence obliquely narrowed, apex transverse, postero-lateral angles in shape of fine pointed tubercles, the side margin behind serrate, declivity short, restricted to distal two-fifths and rather strongly convex; disc with regular rows of fine sparsely placed punctures, these rows in subimpressed striae near the base, interstices wide, nearly impunctate, towards the declivity the striae become strongly impressed, the interstices carinate, further down the carinae are finer and lower, each with a median row of punctures bearing short semi-erect setae, the striae wide and dull, minutely punctulate. Abdomen with the second interstice bearing a long slender spine in the middle.

Female: of the same colour and size as the male, very little wider, the front more finely punctured, the pronotum about as long as wide, the elytra with the interstices towards the declivity but slightly elevated, the carinae further from the declivity less high, the apex transverse and the postero-lateral angles merely marked by a minute granule, the spine of the second abdominal sternite distinctly smaller.

Holotype and allotype in the Australian National Collection in Canberra, 4 paratypes in Collection Schedl, 13 paratypes in the collection of the Department of Forests, Bulolo.

Type-localities: Warangoi, East New Britain Dist., 3.V.1969, in freshly fallen log *Canarium indicum*, B. Gray (S351).

Kaviak, Karkar I., Madang Dist., 20.I.1970, in freshly fallen log *Canarium* sp., B. Gray (S474).

Kassam, M. Dist., 13.III.1970, on fallen log (1), B. Peters and F. R. Wylie (S543); same locality and date, on fallen log (2), B. Peters and F. R. Wylie (S544).

Platypus hirtus Schedl, fem. nov.

Female: Piceous, 4.1 to 4.2 mm long, 3.5 times as long as wide. Although the males of *Platypus hirtus* and *P. solidus* Walker are rather closely allied, the females are quite different in sculpture, in *P. hirtus* there is no patch of closely placed punctures surrounding the median sulcus of the pronotum.

Front plano-convex, opaque, very densely reticulate-punctate, in the centre with a low elevation on which a few coarser and deeper punctures are situated.

Pronotum longer than wide (36:32), femoral emarginations very shallow, hardly noticeable when viewed from above, surface subopaque, minutely chagrinata and very finely punctured, median sulcus short and shallow, a few setose punctures along the anterior margin.

Elytra a little wider, and 1.6 times as long as pronotum, sides parallel on basal two-thirds, thence obliquely incurved, apex transverse up to the continuation of the fifth interstices thus producing well-marked postero-lateral angles, declivity restricted to distal third and obliquely convex; disc striate-punctate, the striae not very well defined, the striae punctures confluent in parts, the striae more strongly impressed towards the base, interstices moderately wide, very densely and finely punctured, therefore subshining, base of the third very broadly widened, somewhat elevated and with transverse carina; on the declivity the striae and striae

punctures become obscure, the interstices covered with confusedly placed shallow but larger punctures bearing very short semi-erect setae.

*Allotype** in the Australian National Collection in Canberra, 3 paratypes in the Collection of the Department of Forests, Bulolo, 2 paratypes in Collection Schedl.

Type-localities: Gogol Base, Madang Dist., 23.I.1970, in freshly fallen log *Diospyros* sp., B. Gray (S513, S523).

Platypus incostatus nov. sp.

Ferrugineous, 5.2 mm long, 3.8 times as long as wide. Allied to *Platypus incompertus* Schedl, but distinctly smaller, the pronotum without a patch of punctures surrounding the median sulcus, elytra with the third interstice near the base, without transverse rugae and the elytral declivity with much less carinate interstices.

Front flat, shining, very densely reticulate-punctate, the punctures bearing erect setae towards and on the vertex, those on anterior half much larger in the middle.

Pronotum longer than wide (42:35), femoral emarginations rather shallow, angulate behind, disc shining, very densely covered with very coarse punctures, the punctures bearing (as far as not abraded), short semi-erect fuscous setae, median sulcus long, extending to the middle.

Elytra distinctly wider (40:35) and 2.3 times as long as pronotum, widest at the commencement of the declivity, the sides straight and slightly divergent on basal two-thirds, obliquely narrowed behind, apical margin slightly arcuate, postero-lateral angles well marked, declivity restricted to apical third, obliquely convex, disc shining, striae-punctate, the striae strongly impressed, the striae punctures closely placed, much smaller and confused towards the base, the interstices flat, each with a row of setose punctures, setae semi-erect; towards the declivity the striae are more strongly impressed, the interstices somewhat carinate and the interstitial punctures coarser and partly replaced by setose granules, carinate interstices and striae becoming obsolete towards apical margin, the postero-

lateral angles marked with a small triangular tooth each elytron slightly arcuate when viewed from behind.

Holotype in British Museum of Natural History.

Type-locality: Dorrigo, N.S.W., 23.III.1954, ex *Eucalyptus laevopinea*, J. Cartwright. It is difficult to determine the sex.

Platypus juvencus nov. sp.

Male: Brightly shining, prothorax and head ferrugineous, antennae and legs paler, elytra dark brown, 4.6 mm long, 3.1 times as long as wide. Allied to *Platypus selysi* Chap. but much smaller, general structure of the elytral declivity similar but with the first interstice at the beginning of the declivity carinate to form a slender small tooth surpassing to some extent the commencement of the declivity, the fourth interstice similar to the first but a little longer and the third interstice much longer, more broadly triangular; the apical margin in the new species is narrowly rounded, without the tooth below the wing-like extensions.

Front flat, subopaque, minutely punctulate and very densely longitudinally wrinkled, towards the vertex the wrinkles to some extent replaced by very shallow setose punctures.

Pronotum longer than wide (45:42), widest at the posterior angulate extremities of the well-developed femoral emarginations, surface brightly shining, rather regularly finely punctured, a few larger setose punctures along anterior margin, median sulcus moderately long.

Elytra distinctly wider (45:42) and 1.7 times as long as pronotum, widest at the commencement of the declivity, sides straight, distinctly divergent on basal two-thirds, apex broadly somewhat angulately rounded, declivity short, restricted to the distal fourth of the elytra, obliquely convex; disc horizontal, strongly striae-punctate, the striae well impressed, more strongly so towards the declivity, the striae punctures indistinct, largely confluent; at the commencement of the declivity the first interstice forming a slender small tooth surpassing the declivital face, the fourth interstice similar but a little longer, the second interstice short, not extending to the declivital face, the third

* 'Plesiotype' of some authors.

interstice wider than the others forming a long flat extension subtriangular at the tip, the fifth interstice still larger and longer than the third, the seventh interstice surpassing the lateral margin of the elytra in the shape of a short triangular tooth, being about as long as the third interstice; declivital face with irregularly placed, very flat but large punctures, on each side with a large wing-like structure as in *Platypus selysi*.

Holotype in the Australian National Collection in Canberra, 1 paratype in Collection Schedl.

Type-locality: Gogol Base, Madang Dist., 23.I.1970, on freshly fallen log *Evodia* sp., B. Gray (S498).

***Platypus lineellus* nov. sp.**

Male: Ferrugineous, 3.2 mm long, 4.0 times as long as wide. A rather peculiar species and to be placed in the *Platypus lunati* group, easy to recognize by the lack of a patch of punctures on the pronotum in both sexes and the dentate second sternite of the abdomen.

Front aplanate, very densely reticulate-punctate, with short erect hairs becoming longer towards the vertex.

Pronotum longer than wide (26:21), widest at the posterior angulate femoral emarginations, disc shining, irregularly covered with punctures of varying size, these more dense towards the anterior margin, median sulcus very fine and rather short.

Elytra distinctly wider than (23:21) and twice as long as the pronotum, widest just behind basal half, sides straight, slightly divergent up to the middle, gradually incurved behind, apical margin broadly emarginate, with blunt lateral processes, declivity dull, restricted to the distal third; disc shining, striate-punctate the striae hardly noticeable on anterior fourth of the elytra, thence gradually more impressed and the striae punctures less distinct, interstices fairly wide, flat towards the base, distinctly elevated behind, with scattered very fine punctures; declivity with silky pubescence, the striae fading out on the upper part of the convexity, the interstices marked by regular rows of minute punctures bearing rather long sub-

erect hairs, a longitudinal depression in the middle above the lateral processes. Abdomen with two pointed tubercles near posterior margin.

Female: Of the same colour, size and similar proportions as the male, but the elytra uniformly rather finely striate-punctate, the striae not deepened towards the declivity, the latter shorter, the lateral processes smaller and more triangular, with a lunate transverse depression below, a pointed tubercle on the third interstice above this depression, the interstices of the declivity similar to those in the male, with setose punctures but with somewhat shorter hairs.

Holotype male and allotype female in Collection Schedl.

Type-locality: Sydney, N.S.W., 1914.

***Platypus obliquetruncatus* nov. sp.**

Male: Dark reddish brown, 3.8 mm long, 3.2 times as long as wide. A new species of the *Platypus oxyuri* group with the appendages of the elytra very stout and obliquely truncate at the tip, also with a patch of punctures on the pronotum in both sexes.

Front aplanate, shining and indistinctly coarsely punctured on a small transverse band above anterior margin, the rest of the front very lightly depressed, opaque, minutely granulate-punctate and with sparse short pubescence.

Pronotum somewhat longer than wide (35:32), widest at the anterior-lateral angles, femoral emarginations shallow and angulate at posterior extremity, disc shining, with scattered punctation of varying size, larger setose punctures along anterior margin, moderately sized punctures on both sides of the median line in the anterior two-thirds, median sulcus fine, moderate in length, surrounded by subcircular patch of rather coarse and deep punctures.

Elytra distinctly wider (35:32) and 1.9 times as long as pronotum, widest at the commencement of the declivity, sides straight and slightly divergent on basal three-fifths, thence strongly incurved, apex of elytra obliquely truncate below, convex above, entire declivity restricted to

distal third of elytra; disc brightly shining, with rows of very fine and sparsely placed punctures, the first row more strongly impressed and the punctures larger and confluent in parts, interstices wide, with very scattered fine punctures, base of the third and fifth interstices each with a row of transverse rugae; declivity subshining, pubescence of a silky texture, the interstices with shallowly impressed lines bearing small setose punctures on the convexity above, the truncate portion of the declivity densely granulate-punctate, the margin subcircular in outline, with a small pointed granule on the upper margin in continuation of the fifth interstices, a similar more pointed tubercle following the same line on the apical margin, a smaller tubercle on each side of the former.

Female: Of the same colour, 4.2 mm long, 3.3 times as long as wide.

Front with a wide transverse impression in lower third, this impression minutely punctulate, finely punctured and with short erect setae, the rest of the front separated from the anterior impression by an angulate carina, opaque, minutely punctulate, shallowly punctured and with short semi-erect setae, a fine short median carina just above the separation of the two distinct frontal parts.

Pronotum similar to that of the male and with the same patch of coarse punctures surrounding the median sulcus.

Elytra somewhat wider (37:33) and nearly twice as long as pronotum, sides parallel on basal half, thence gradually incurved, apex broadly, somewhat angulately convex when viewed from above, declivity short, restricted to distal third of elytra, convex above, with the usual perpendicular trapezoid plate below; disc brightly shining, with rows of small remotely placed punctures in slightly impressed lines, the first row strongly impressed, the punctures largely confluent, interstices very wide, minutely chagrinately and nearly impunctate, base of the third and fifth distinctly irregularly rugosely punctured and with very short setae, perpendicular plate well marked, slightly impressed on each elytron, very densely and finely punctured and the suture finely raised towards the apex.

Holotype and allotype in the Australian National Collection in Canberra, 2 female, 1 male paratypes in Collection Schedl and 4 male paratypes in the collection of the Department of Forests, Bulolo.

Type-localities: Nauwata Banda logging area, Rd 14, Bulolo, M. Dist., 5.IX.1969, boring in fallen stem of *Anthocephalus cadamba*, J. Dobunaba (S395).

Yakawa logging area, Watut, M. Dist., 30.X.1969, in freshly fallen *Pterygota* sp., B. Gray (S440).

Platypus porcellus Schedl, fem. nov.

Female: Piceous, antennae and legs testaceous, 4.2 mm long, 3.4 times as long as wide.

Front plano-convex, minutely punctulate, very coarsely punctured, the punctures bearing long erect setae and becoming much smaller and more densely placed towards the anterior margin, with a short median longitudinal carina just below the centre, vertex with a transverse row of four very large punctures and a median longitudinal carina.

Pronotum about as wide as long, femoral emargination shallow, disc shining in the centre, minutely chagrinately towards the anterior margin, with very scattered but large setose punctures, these more numerous along the anterior margin, median sulcus long, with a cordiform patch of very densely placed small punctures on anterior half of the pronotum.

Elytra slightly wider and 1.8 times as long as pronotum, sides straight and parallel on basal three-fifths, thence incurved, apex broadly rounded, declivity short, restricted to the distal two-fifths of the elytra and obliquely convex; disc sulcate-carinate, the sulci rather wide, the punctures in them small and confluent in parts, interstices slightly convex, with scattered fine punctation, third interstices widened towards the base and finely granulate; declivity with the interstices 1 and 2 evenly convex up to the apical margin, third to fifth interstices somewhat elevated, forming a blunt short subtransverse ridge, under which the declivital face is more steeply convex, upper convexity with the sulci becoming narrower, the interstices more

densely punctured and with short semi-erect setae, declivital face below the transverse ridges irregularly finely punctured.

*Allotype** in the Australian National Collection in Canberra and 1 paratype in Collection Schedl.

Type-locality: Yakawa logging area, Watut, M. Dist., 30.X.1969, boring into fallen *Myristica buchneriana*, H. Ivagai and Jack (S435).

***Platypus pseudoselysi* nov. sp.**

Male ferrugineous, 7.4 mm long, 3.8 times as long as wide. Allied to *Platypus selysi* but the interstices 1, 3, 5 and 7 of the elytral disc at the beginning of the declivity not flat and blunt at their tips, but drawn out to form rather long slender teeth.

Front flat, very coarsely longitudinally wrinkled in the median third, the wrinkles replaced by very coarse punctures in the middle just above anterior margin, the upper third of the front opaque, minutely punctulate and with a few fine punctures, the vertex separated from the front by an indistinct angle.

Pronotum longer than wide (16:14), femoral emarginations moderately deep when viewed from above, posterior extremity angulate, disc shining, minutely chagrinata and with rather small irregularly placed punctures, median sulcus short.

Elytra slightly wider and exactly twice as long as pronotum, widest at the commencement of the declivity, sides straight, apex rather abruptly incurved and broadly rounded, declivity short, restricted to distal third, rather steeply obliquely convex; disc shining, with rows of very small rather remotely placed punctures situated in fine striae becoming more distinct towards the base and the declivity, interstices wide, flat, with a few scattered fine punctures, interstices 2, 4 and 6 very short, not extending to the declivity, interstices 1, 3 and 5 horizontal, terminating as slender triangular teeth distinctly surpassing the declivital face on its upper margin, the third interstice longest, the fifth a little shorter, the first and seventh of equal length and somewhat shorter than the fifth, the ninth interstice still shorter than the first, terminating in a triangular small extension, oblique

declivital face opaque with a large triangular tooth somewhat directed to the suture in continuation of the third interstice just before the apical margin.

Holotype in Collection Schedl.

Type-locality: New Guinea. This single specimen was found among a large number of males so far named as *Platypus selysi*.

***Platypus shoreanus tersus* nov. subsp.**

Male: Dark reddish brown, 4.1 mm long, 3.5 times as long as wide. Of the same general appearance as *Platypus shoreanus* Beeson but much larger, more closely sculptured. The pronotum along the base has rather coarse punctures and the carinate interstices at the beginning of the declivity are much more strongly impressed. The female of similar size but the punctuation somewhat coarser.

Holotype and 1 paratype in the Australian National Collection in Canberra, allotype and 2 male paratypes in Collection Schedl, 4 male paratypes also in the collection of the Department of Forests, Bulolo.

Type-localities: Wara Sweet logging area, Kui, M. Dist., 10.II.1970, in freshly fallen log *Anisoptera polyandra*, J. Dobunaba (S525, S527, S531, S532); same locality and date, in freshly fallen log *Terminalia brassii*, J. Dobunaba (S536).

Naura, M. Bay Dist., 29.VI.1970, in freshly fallen log of *Anisoptera* sp., B. Gray and J. Dobunaba (590).

It is remarkable that *Platypus shoreanus* Beeson is now known in a number of subspecies, based mainly on size class differences.

SPATHICRANULOIDES NOV. GEN.

Body cylindrical, front slightly concave and with scattered hairs in the male, deeply excavate and with very long dense pubescence in the female, maxillae with galea and lacinia separated, galea elongate with short pubescence on distal edge, lacinia small, triangular, with a seam of moderately long hairs, maxillary palpus cylindrical, consisting of three segments, labium elongate, labial palpus three-segmented, cylindrical, eyes circular in outline, situated on the sides of front and strongly convex, antennal scape asymmetrical, about twice as long as wide

* 'Plesiotype' of some authors.

and coarsely punctured in male, in female about four times as wide as long and with a seam of very long setae on anterior edge. Pronotum longer than wide, femoral emarginations very shallow, median sulcus moderately long. Elytra cylindrical, distad horizontal above as in the *Crossotarsi genuini* group with a transverse lunate groove-like structure below, the horizontal extension of the elytra dentate in the male, less so in the female. Abdomen ascending, second and third visible sternites with a tooth near the lateral border in male, these largely reduced in female.

Anterior coxae contiguous, anterior tibiae transversely carinate in both sexes.

Genotype: Spathicranuloides moikui nov. sp.

***Spathicranuloides moikui* nov. sp.**

Male: Castaneous, 5.4 mm long, 3.3 times as long as wide.

Front opaque, flat above, slightly concave in the anterior two-thirds, minutely punctate, with scattered fine punctures bearing long erect setae in upper third, lateral margin somewhat rim-like, elevated below insertion of the antennae, convex towards vertex. Antennal scape subshining, asymmetrical, about twice as wide as long, diminishing in breadth towards the tip, minutely punctate and rather coarsely shallowly punctured, a few moderately long hairs on anterior edge.

Pronotum slightly longer than wide (48:43), femoral emarginations very shallow, disc of a silky texture, minutely punctate, hardly noticeably punctured, a set of setose punctures along the anterior margin, median sulcus fine and moderately long.

Elytra wider (50:43) and 1.9 times as long as the pronotum, sides parallel on basal half, gradually incurved behind, apical margin broadly rounded in outline, with a trapezoid emargination at the suture, a semi-circular notch in continuation of the combined second and third interstices, between these two emarginations the elytra with a trapezoid extension bearing two to three setose granules on the outer edge, side margin beyond the semi-circular emargination finely dentate and setose; disc with rows of fairly regularly placed fine punctures, the first row in distinctly impressed striae, interstices very wide, minutely punct-

ulate, the stria punctures becoming more confused near the apex; beneath the horizontal apical margin a transverse groove-like structure broadly rounded at its outer margin, which is minutely punctulate and bearing a small conical tooth in continuation of the third interstices of the elytral disc. Abdomen ascending, convex, visible sternites two and three with a conical tooth near the lateral borders, the pair on the second sternite more narrowly placed than those on the third sternite.

Female: of the same colour and general structure as in the male, but a little larger, 5.6 mm long, and somewhat more slender, 3.4 times as long as wide.

Front deeply excavate between the very prominent semispherical eyes, the cavity divided in half by a longitudinal grooved ridge increasing in width from the epistomal margin towards the centre (usually concealed by the long pubescence, arising from the dense punctation at the sides of cavity), frontal cavity separated from vertex by a ridge-like elevation interrupted in the middle by a semicircular emargination (this is rather common in the *Crossotarsi genuini* group), antennal scape flat, about three times as wide as long, gradually widened towards the angulately rounded tip of the lateral extension, with a seam of very long hairs increasing in length from the base to the tip, the longest hairs forming a kind of pointed brush, crossing each other over the anterior part of the front. *Pronotum* as in male. *Elytra* also very similar but distal border of the horizontal plane transverse, thus forming distinct posterolateral angles measuring distinctly more than 90 deg, the triangular teeth in continuation of the third interstices on the lower border of the transverse groove visible when inspected from above (concealed in the male). The lateral teeth of the second and third abdominal sternites reduced to blunt angulate low extensions.

Holotype and allotype in the Australian National Insect Collection, paratypes in Collection Schedl and in the collection of the Department of Forests, Bulolo.

Type-locality: Tonolei, Bougainville Dist., 9.V.1969, in freshly fallen "white wood", B. Gray.

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