

SCOLYTIDAE AND PLATYPODIDAE OF THE ARCHBOLD EXPEDITIONS TO NEW GUINEA.

280. CONTRIBUTION TO THE MORPHOLOGY AND TAXONOMY OF THE SCOLYTOIDEA

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ABSTRACT

In this paper a new genus *Protopityophthorus* in the Scolytidae is described. Descriptions are given of eleven new species of Scolytidae: *Poecilips suavi*, *Ozodendron curtus*, *Eidophelus papuanus*, *Eidophelus subgranosus*, *Eidophelus tuberculatus*, *Protopityophthorus durus*, *Xyleborus chimbui*, *Xyleborus fuyugei*, *Xyleborus rosseli*, *Xyleborus suavi*, *Xyleborus timidus*, and of three new species of Platypodidae: *Crossotarsus motui*, *Platypus acuticornis* and *Platypus obliquesectus*. A new subspecies of Scolytidae: *Eidophelus subgranosus* Schedl *subaffinis* nov. subsp., is described.

INTRODUCTION

Mr Lee H. Herman of the American Museum of Natural History forwarded to me for identification the Scolytidae and Platypodidae collected in Papua New Guinea by the third to sixth Archbold Expeditions. The collections comprised 8,726 specimens partly mounted, the greater part unmounted in envelopes, nearly the entire material being collected at light traps.

In my experience light trap collections in tropical countries usually show a very high percentage of species being attracted to light. In Papua New Guinea the number of *Xyleborus perforans* Woll. collected at light amounted to about 5,000 specimens. For this species only a small number of specimens have been mounted from each locality. The records of known species are kept on file and will be published in connection with a monograph on the Melanesian fauna in preparation.

In the paper the following abbreviations are used: Archb. (Archbold); Dist. (District); Exp. (Expedition); M. Bay (Milne Bay) and nr (number).

DESCRIPTION OF NEW SPECIES

A. SCOLYTIDAE

Poecilips suavi nov. sp.

Dark reddish brown, 1.84 to 2.08 mm long, 2.16 times as long as wide. More closely allied

to *Poecilips cyperi* Bees. but distinctly stouter, the pronotum wider than long, the subapical constriction more strongly developed, the pronotal disc less densely asperate-punctate and the apical margin of the elytra more broadly rounded.

Front subshining, convex minutely punctulate, rather coarsely and remotely punctured, somewhat aciculate, pubescence restricted to the usual fringe along the anterior margin.

Pronotum wider than long (23:21), postero-lateral angles of more than 90 degrees, slightly rounded, sides somewhat divergent on

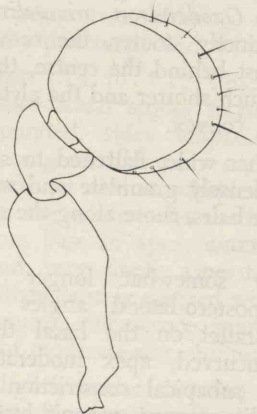


Figure 1.—Antennae of *Protopityophthorus durus* nov. s.p.

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basal fourth, thence broadly arcuate, apex rather narrowly rounded, subapical constriction distinct; disc shining, uniformly convex, rather regularly and finely granulate-punctate, with rather short and erect pubescence. Scutellum small, triangular, impunctate.

Elytra slightly wider (24:23) and 1.4 times as long as the pronotum, sides subparallel on basal third, thence gradually incurved, apex rather broadly rounded, declivity commencing after basal third, uniformly and obliquely convex; disc with rows of medium sized punctures in slightly impressed lines, interstices shining, with some very fine transverse wrinkles and each with a series of rather irregularly placed finer punctures bearing—as far as not abraded—short semi-erect hairs, the punctures of both series somewhat more conspicuous on the declivity.

Holotype and two paratypes in the American Museum of Natural History, two paratypes in Collection Schedl.

Type-Localities: Dawa Dawa, M. Bay Dist., 0-10 m, 2-6.XII.1956, L. J. Brass, Fifth Archb. Exp. nr. 16; Mt Dayman, Maneau Range, N. Slope, M. Bay Dist., 700 m, 13-20. VII.1953, Geoffrey M. Tate, Fourth Archb. Exp. nr 6.

Ozodendron curtus nov. sp.

Female, testaceous to ferrugineous, 1.6 mm long, 2.45 times as long as wide. Of similar sculpture to *Ozodendron orientalis* Egg., but smaller, distinctly stouter, the summit of the pronotum just behind the centre, therefore the basal area much shorter and the elytral declivity more evenly convex.

Front rather wide, flattened to slightly concave, very densely granulate and with a brush of short pale hairs, those along the side margins a little longer.

Pronotum somewhat longer than wide (36:32), postero-lateral angles rectangular, sides subparallel on the basal third, thence gradually incurved, apex moderately broadly rounded, a subapical constriction difficult to recognize; disc convex, summit just behind the centre, anterior area very densely covered by small asperities gradually changing to a more

granulate sculpture towards the base, pubescence rather conspicuous and erect. Scutellum small, shining.

Elytra slightly wider (33:32) and 1.25 times as long as the pronotum, sides parallel on the basal half, apex very broadly rounded, declivity very short, steeply convex; disc shining, striate-punctate, the striae punctures of moderate size, the striae only slightly impressed, interstices rather narrow, each one with a median row of much smaller punctures bearing moderately long erect setae; on the declivity the striae much more impressed, the striae punctures of similar size to those on the disc, the interstices somewhat elevated, each one with a regular row of setose granules, the apical margin finely carinate.

Male of similar size, colour and sculpture but the front more shining, broadly convex, densely and rather finely punctured, the pubescence less conspicuous, the pronotum more trapezoid in outline and the apex more narrowly rounded.

Holotype, allotype and two paratypes in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History, three paratypes in Collection Schedl.

Type-Locality: Waikaiuna, Normanby Isl., M. Bay Dist., 0-50 m, 10-25.IV.1956, L. J. Brass, Fifth Archb. Exp. nr 1.

Eidophelus papuanus nov. sp.

Testaceous, 1.76 to 2.00 mm long, 2.5 times as long as wide. In general appearance somewhat similar to *Protipityophthorus durus* nov. sp., but larger, stouter, the pronotum more trapezoid in outline, the elytral declivity with the suture not raised and without setose granules.

Front plano-convex, minutely punctulate, finely granulate punctate, pubescence very sparse but long.

Pronotum slightly longer than wide (37:36), strongly trapezoid in outline, postero-lateral angles rectangular and rather strongly rounded, sides subparallel on basal fifth, thence rather strongly narrowed, apex moderately broadly rounded, a subapical constriction indicated; disc shining, nearly uniformly convex from apex to base, very finely asperate on the anterior half,

regularly covered with rather large punctures behind, beaded line along the base weakly developed, pubescence sparse, erect and rather long. Scutellum moderate in size, shining and impunctate.

Elytra slightly wider (39:37) and 1.7 times as long as the pronotum, sides parallel on basal half, apex broadly rounded, declivity restricted to the posterior half, uniformly convex; disc shining, striate-punctate, the stria punctures from fine to moderately large, the striae very slightly impressed, the interstices of medium width, each one with a row of punctures being only a little smaller than those of the main striae; declivity with the same type of punctation as on the disc but slightly finer, the suture, the third interstices and the sides with few long erect hairs.

The specimens at hand do not show sexual differences.

Holotype and four paratypes in the American Museum of Natural History, three paratypes in Collection Schedl.

Type-Locality: Mt Dayman, Maneau Range, N. Slope, M. Bay Dist., 700 m, 13-20.VII.1953, Geoffrey M. Tate, Fourth Archb. Exp. nr 6.

Eidophelus subgranosus nov. sp.

Female testaceous, 2.0 to 2.1 mm long, 2.5 times as long as wide. Compared with *Eidophelus papuanus* nov. sp. the new species is distinctly stouter, the elytral declivity is much more steeply convex and the alternating interstices each with a row of setose granules.

Front plano-convex, silky shining, minutely punctulate, very finely and very closely punctured, the punctures bearing rather long and fine hairs.

Pronotum longer than wide (43:38), postero-lateral angles somewhat more than rectangular and broadly rounded, sides slightly divergent on basal fourth, thence gradually but not strongly incurved, apex broadly rounded; disc rather uniformly convex from base to apex, summit slightly behind centre, anterior area very densely and very finely asperate, basal area rather shallowly and finely punctured, the asperities extending beyond the centre on the sides, pubescence sparse, erect and moderately

long. Scutellum comparatively small, shining, impunctate.

Elytra only slightly wider (39:38) and 1.3 times as long as the pronotum, sides parallel on little more than basal half, apex very broadly rounded, declivity short and steeply convex; disc shining, shallowly striate-punctate, the stria punctures rather small and closely placed, the interstices with similar punctures but their arrangement less regular, the striae slightly impressed except the first ones which gradually increase in depth towards the declivity; declivity with the second interstices distinctly impressed and the punctures nearly obsolete, the suture elevated, as high as the third interstices, both with a series of five to six small setose granules, with similar granules on the sides.

Male of similar size, proportions and sculpture as the female, but the front less densely punctured, intermixed with some minute granules and with sparse pubescence.

Holotype and allotype in the American Museum of Natural History, a pair of paratypes in Collection Schedl.

Type-Locality: Waikaiuna, Normanby Isl., M. Bay Dist., 0-50 m, 10-25.IV.1956, L. J. Brass, Fifth Archb. Exp. nr 1.

Eidophelus tuberculatus nov. sp.

Ferrugineous, 2.0 to 2.2 mm long, 2.86 to 2.90 times as long as wide. A new species easily recognized by the size and large setose tubercles on the elytral declivity.

Front plano-convex, shining, finely but not very densely punctured and with erect hairs.

Pronotum 1.14 to 1.15 times as long as wide, postero-lateral angles rectangular, rather broadly rounded, sides subparallel on basal third, thence gradually incurved, apex broadly rounded, without distinct subapical constriction; summit in the centre, disc rather uniformly convex from base to apex, anterior area very densely and very finely asperate, basal area shining, rather densely covered with moderately large punctures, pubescence sparse and long. Scutellum of moderate size, shining, impunctate.

Elytra slightly wider (37:36) and 1.41 to 1.50 times as long as the pronotum, sides parallel on basal half, apex very broadly rounded, declivity commencing somewhat behind basal

half, rather strongly convex; disc shining, striate-punctate, strial punctures of moderate size and very closely placed, interstices rather narrow, each one with a somewhat irregular row of punctures being rather numerous and slightly smaller than those of the main striate; declivity brightly shining, the strial punctures reduced in size, the suture distinctly elevated, about as high as the third interstices, the second interstice impressed and nearly impunctate, interstices one, three and five each with a series of four to five large pointed tubercles bearing long erect setae.

Holotype in the American Museum of Natural History, one paratype in Collection Schedl.

Type-Locality: Mt Dayman, Maneau Range, N. Slope, M. Bay Dist., 700 m, 13-20.VII.1953, Geoffrey M. Tate, Fourth Archb. Exp. nr 6.

Eidophelus subgranosus subaffinis nov. subsp.

Some smaller specimens, 1.56 to 1.90 mm long, being slightly stouter (2.4 to 2.5 times as long as wide) and having the striae nearly obsolete, the strial punctures strongly reduced in size on the elytral declivity, might be regarded as a subspecies of *Eidophelus subgranosus* nov. sp.

Holotype and two paratypes in the American Museum of Natural History, three paratypes in Collection Schedl.

Type-Locality: Waikaiuna, Normanby Isl., M. Bay Dist., 0-50 m, 10-25.IV.1956, L. J. Brass, Fifth Archb. Exp. nr 1.

PROTOPITYOPHTHORUS nov. gen.

Body elongate, cylindrical, head globose, eyes of moderate size, inner outline emarginate, antennal scape club-shaped, funicle consisting of two joints, a rather large pediculus and a much smaller distally widened segment as shown in *Figure 1*, club nearly circular in outline, flat, with a strongly curved suture following the distal border, the space between this suture and the anterior margin with a few moderately long setae. Pronotum trapezoid in outline, anterior margin unarmed, the fine, beaded marginal line near the posterior border rather weakly developed, disc with distinct summit, anterior area asperate, basal area punctured.

Scutellum small, shining, impunctate. Elytra cylindrical, sides parallel anteriorly, apex rounded, declivity convex, disc striate-punctate. Fore coxae contiguous, tibiae slender, with two teeth on distal margin, one tooth and a few serration on outer edge, tarsi cylindrical.

The new genus has to be placed in the tribe Pityophthorini and is easily recognized by the characters of the antennae (nine specimens examined by microscopic mounts) (*Figure 1.*).

Genotype: *Protopityophthorus durus* nov. sp.

Protopityophthorus durus nov. sp.

Female testaceous, 1.0 to 1.5 mm long, 2.7 times as long as wide, with a considerable variation in size.

Front plano-convex, densely and rather finely punctured, with a downwardly directed brush of yellow hairs, those on the sides somewhat longer.

Pronotum longer than wide (29:25), postero-lateral angles rectangular, slightly rounded, sides parallel on the basal third, thence gradually incurved, apex moderately broadly rounded; summit in the centre, anterior area obliquely convex, very densely covered by small asperities, basal area subshining, minutely punctulate, shallowly and rather densely punctured, pubescence sparse, erect, moderate in length. Scutellum of medium size, shining, impunctate.

Elytra as wide and 1.4 times as long as the pronotum, sides parallel on basal half, apex broadly rounded, declivity restricted to distal half, evenly convex; disc shining, striate-punctate, the strial punctures moderately large and closely placed, the striae very slightly impressed, interstices with more irregularly and remotely placed punctures slightly smaller than those of the striae; declivity with the first striae more strongly impressed, the suture somewhat elevated, the third interstices forming a low lateral convexity and with the punctures larger and more irregularly placed, interstices one, three and five each with a few of the punctures bearing moderately long semi-erect setae.

Male usually somewhat smaller and distinctly stouter than the female, 2.6 times as long as wide, front more convex, pubescence sparse, the punctation coarser towards the sides.

Holotype, allotype and 89 paratypes in the American Museum of Natural History, 21 paratypes in collection Schedl.

Type-Localities: Biniguni, Gwariu River, M. Bay Dist., 150 m, 27.VII.-14.VIII.1953, Geoffrey M. Tate, Fourth Archb. Exp. nr 3.

Mt Dayman, Maneau Range, N. Slope, M. Bay Dist., 700 m, 13-20.VII.1953, Geoffrey M. Tate, Fourth Archb. Exp. nr 6.

Peria Creek, Kwagira River, M. Bay Dist., 50 m, 14.VIII.-6.IX.1953, Geoffrey M. Tate, Fourth Archb. Exp. nr 7.

Waikaiuna, Normanby Isl., M. Bay Dist., 10-25.IV.1956-14.V.1956, L. J. Brass, Fifth Archb. Exp. nr 1.

Iamelele, Fergusson Isl., M. Bay Dist., about 15 m, 25.V.1956, L. J. Brass, Fifth Archb. Exp. nr 3.

Agamoia, Fergusson Isl., M. Bay Dist., 200 m, 18-24.VI.1956, L. J. Brass, Fifth Archb. Exp. nr 5.

Jinju, Rossel Isl., M. Bay Dist., 0-100 m, 20-29.X.1956, L. J. Brass, Fifth Archb. Exp. nr 14.

Kulumadau, Woodlark Isl., M. Bay Dist., 0-100 m, 7.XI.1956, L. J. Brass, Fifth Archb. Exp. nr 15.

Modewa, Modewa Bay, M. Bay Dist., 0-50 m, 10-23.XII.1956, L. J. Brass, Fifth Archb. Exp. nr 17.

Umi Rover, Markham Valley, Morobe Dist., 480 m, 20.XI.1959, L. J. Brass, Sixth Archb. Exp. nr 14.

Xyleborus Chimbui nov. sp.

Female testaceous, elytra ferrugineous, 2.0 mm long, 2.7 times as long as wide. Allied to *Xyleborus leprosulus* Schedl, but somewhat larger, the elytral declivity more obliquely convex, the apical margin finely carinate, slightly angulate near the suture, the elytral disc with the interstitial punctures partly replaced by blunt tubercles towards the declivity.

Front broadly convex, shining, sparsely and very finely punctured.

Pronotum longer than wide (42:37), widest in the middle, postero-lateral angles rectangular, sides slightly divergent on basal half, apex

broadly rounded, a subapical constriction not visible; summit in the centre, anterior area obliquely convex and densely asperate, basal area shining, minutely chagrined pubescence very sparse, a few hairs on the anterior area. Scutellum submerged.

Elytra as wide and 1.4 times as long as the pronotum, base finely carinate, sides parallel on basal half, apex broadly rounded, declivity restricted to the distal third of the elytra, somewhat abruptly obliquely convex; disc shining and confusedly very finely punctured on basal fourth, followed by a shallow transverse impression with rather coarse sculpture, striate-punctate, the striate fine and only slightly impressed, the stria punctures small and partly indistinct, the interstices moderately wide, each one with a row of granules increasing in size but decreasing in numbers towards the declivity and abruptly disappearing on the oblique declivital face: declivital face between the tubercles, as far as not abraded, with short semi-erect hairs; declivity very densely irregularly punctured and with short pubescence, suture slightly raised; the transverse depression of the elytra and the tubercles on them very distinct when viewed from the sides.

Holotype in the American Museum of Natural History, one paratype in collection Schedl.

Type-Localities: Peria Creek, Kwagira River, M. Bay Dist., 50 m, 14.VIII.-6.IX.1953, Geoffrey M. Tate, Fourth Archb. Exp. nr 7.

Arau, Kratke Mts., Valley of upper Wanton R., 1,400 m, Eastern Highlands Dist., 7-19.X. 1959, L. J. Brass, Sixth Archb. Exp. nr 11.

Xyleborus fuyugei nov. sp.

Female ferrugineous, 2.5 to 2.8 mm long, 2.7 times as long as wide. Allied to *Xyleborus subagnatus* Schedl but somewhat larger, the elytral declivity a little more oblique and the granules on the declivital face hardly noticeable.

Front convex, shining, rather finely punctured and with sparse pubescence.

Pronotum longer than wide (26:22), postero-lateral angles rectangular, distinctly rounded, sides parallel on basal third, apex rather broadly arcuate, a subapical constriction noticeable; summit in the centre, anterior area obliquely convex and finely asperate, basal area

shining, densely and finely punctured, pubescence short and dense. Scutellum small, triangular and shining.

Elytra slightly wider (23:22) and 1.4 times as long as the pronotum, sides parallel on basal two fifths, thence very slightly narrowed, apex broadly rounded when seen from above, declivity restricted to the distal third of the elytra, obliquely rather abruptly convex; disc shining, with rather regular rows of small and shallow punctures, interstices moderately wide, partly with some transverse wrinkles and each with a more irregular row of punctures similar to those in the main striae but bearing short semi-erect hairs; declivital face flat, the stria punctures less regular, the interstices more confusedly punctured, one or two of the punctures on interstices one, three and five replaced by minute granules, some larger and more pointed ones along the apical margin increasing in size from the sides to the suture, the pubescence longer and more erect.

Holotype and four paratypes in the American Museum of Natural History and three paratypes in Collection Schedl.

Type-Localities: Abaleti, Rossel Isl., M. Bay Dist., 0-50 m, 1-9.X.1956, L. J. Brass, Fifth Archb. Exp. nr 12.

Mt Riu, Sudest Isl., M. Bay Dist., 250-350 m, 1.IX.1956, L. J. Brass, Fifth Archb. Exp. nr 10.

Xyleborus chimbui nov. sp.

Female testaceous, 1.64 to 1.72 mm long, 2.7 times as long as wide. More closely allied to *Xyleborus recidens* Samps. but distinctly smaller, the pronotum more slender and more narrowly rounded at the apex, the wide interstices on the elytral declivity smooth and brightly shining and the granules on the alternating interstices comparatively larger.

Front broadly convex, subshining, minutely punctulate, densely punctured, with a few moderately long hairs.

Pronotum longer than wide (35:29), postero-lateral angles rectangular, slightly rounded, sides subparallel on the basal fourth, thence gradually incurved, apex moderately broadly rounded, a subapical constriction hardly noticeable; summit in the centre, anterior area very

obliquely convex, densely and finely asperate, basal area subshining, minutely punctulate, rather densely covered with shallow punctures, pubescence sparse and erect, more conspicuous along the sides and on the anterior area. Scutellum moderate in size, shining, polished.

Elytra only slightly wider (30:29) and 1.3 times as long as the pronotum, sides parallel on basal half, apex broadly rounded, declivity short, restricted to the distal third of the elytra, rather strongly convex as in *Xyleborus recidens* Samps.; disc shining, striate-punctate, the stria punctures relatively small and closely placed, the striae fine and rather shallow, interstices wide, each one with a median row of more irregularly placed punctures; declivity very shining, smooth, the stria punctures and striae largely reduced, interstices 1, 3 and 5 each with a row of well developed rather remotely placed setose granules.

Holotype in the American Museum of Natural History, one paratype in Collection Schedl.

Type-Locality: Abaleti, Rossel Isl., M. Bay Dist., 0-50 m, 1-9.X.1956, L. J. Brass, Fifth Archb. Exp. nr 12.

Xyleborus suavi nov. sp.

Female ferrugineous, 2.0 mm long, 2.9 times as long as wide. More closely allied to *Xyleborus judenkoi* Schedl, but a little larger, more slender, the declivity shorter, more oblique and without larger granules.

Front convex, shining, shallowly punctured, sparsely pubescent.

Pronotum distinctly longer than wide (44:35), postero-lateral angles rectangular and rounded, sides very slightly divergent on basal half, apex broadly rounded, subapical constriction hardly noticeable; summit a little before the centre, anterior area obliquely convex and densely asperate, basal area shining, very finely and rather remotely punctured, pubescence moderately long and erect, more conspicuous along the sides and on anterior area. Scutellum rather small, shining.

Elytra as wide and 1.3 times as long as the pronotum, sides parallel on basal half, thence very slightly narrowed, apex broadly rounded, declivity restricted to distal third of the elytra, obliquely convex; disc shining, with rows of very fine punctures, the interstices with similar

punctures of less regular arrangement and bearing moderately long semi-erect hairs; declivity flattened near the suture, the punctation more confused, some of the punctures on interstices one, three and five replaced by minute granules, somewhat larger granules rather closely placed along the apical margin of the elytra, the pubescence more conspicuous on the declivity than on the disc.

Holotype and one paratype in the American Museum of Natural History, two paratypes in Collection Schedl.

Type-Localities: Biniguni, Gwariu River, M. Bay Dist., 150 m, 27.VII.-14.VIII.1953; Peria Creek, Kwagira River, M. Bay Dist., 14.VIII.-6.IX.1953, both Geoffrey M. Tate, Third Archb. Exp. nr 3 and 7.

Xyleborus timidus nov. sp.

Female testaceous, 2.12 and 2.18 mm long, 2.4 times as long as wide. A new species of the *Xylebori sordicaudi* group easily recognized by the subquadrate pronotum and the long very oblique elytral declivity.

Front plano-convex, brightly shining, with rather small and remotely placed punctures bearing long fine setae.

Pronotum about as long as wide, postero-lateral angles of little more than ninety degrees, broadly rounded, sides somewhat divergent on basal third of the pronotum, apex very broadly arcuate, the antero-lateral angles rather distinct; disc shining, moderately convex from base to apex, very densely covered with medium sized asperites on anterior half, thence very finely asperate, indistinctly punctured on a narrow strip along the base, pubescence sparse, moderately long and erect, more conspicuous on anterior area and along the sides. Scutellum triangular, impunctate.

Elytra slightly wider (45:43) and 1.6 times as long as the pronotum, sides parallel on basal half, apex rather broadly somewhat angulately rounded, apical margin acute and finely serrate, declivity rather long and very obliquely convex, commencing after basal third of the elytra; disc minutely punctulate, with rows of medium sized flat partly submerged punctures interstices wide, each with a row of very fine more irregularly placed setose punctures (as far as not abraded); declivity subopaque, min-

utely punctulate, the main striae distinctly impressed and rather wide, the interstices slightly elevated in the middle, each one bearing a very regular row of very small closely placed granules giving rise to semi-erect fuscous hairs, apical margin with a small triangular tubercle in continuation of the third interstices.

Holotype in the American Museum of Natural History, one paratype in Collection Schedl.

Type-Localities: Peria Creek, Kwagira River, M. Bay Dist., 50 m, 14.VIII.-6.IX.1953, Geoffrey M. Tate, Fourth Archb. Exp. nr 7.

Mt Riu, Sudest sl., M. Bay Dist., 250-350 m, 11.IX.1956, L. J. Brass, Fifth Archb. Exp. nr 10.

B. PLATYPODIDAE

Crossotarsus motui nov. sp.

Male ferrugineous, 6.9 mm long, 3.6 times as long as wide. Somewhat allied to *Crossotarsus cheesmani* Schedl but the elytral declivity more strongly convex, the postero-lateral processes, shorter, stouter and more triangular in outline.

Front flat, subshining, minutely punctulate, remotely punctured, the punctures bearing rather long and fine setae, with a short impressed striga in the centre.

Pronotum slightly wider than long (22:20), femoral emarginations rather deep, angulate at the anterior extremity, disc silky shining, indistinctly punctulate, with a row of larger and setose punctures along the anterior margin, a very delicate short pubescence along the sides and on the postero-lateral angles, median sulcus very short.

Elytra slightly wider (24:22) and 2.7 times as long as the pronotum, sides parallel on basal half, somewhat narrowed in straight lines behind, apex rather wide and transverse, postero-lateral process triangular, inner side with a small secondary tooth; disc shining, with regular rows of fine punctures in very slightly impressed lines, interstices very wide, without distinct punctation; declivity short, measuring not more than the distal fourth of the elytra, gradually convex, the striae more distinctly impressed than on the disc, the interstices irregularly and finely punctured, each one with a

median row of largely more regularly placed setose punctures.

Female of the same size and colour as the male, but the elytral declivity shorter, less convex, the postero-lateral processes reduced to short blunt projections.

Holotype and allotype in the American Museum of Natural History, a pair of paratypes in Collection Schedl.

Type-Locality: Pengagl, Camp east slopes Mt Wilhelm, Chimbu Dist., 2770 m, 9.VII.-4.IX.1959, L. J. Brass, Sixth Archb. Exp. nr 6.

Platypus acuticornis nov. sp.

Male piceous, very shining, 5.2 mm long, 3.8 times as long as wide. This remarkable new species provisionally might be placed in the *Platypi proceri* group together with *Platypus philippinensis* Bltnsf. and *P. diversipennis* Schedl and is easily recognized by the very slender and pointed postero-lateral processes of the elytra.

Front flat, shallowly areolate-punctate, with sparse inclined pubescence, convex towards the vertex.

Pronotum as long as wide, femoral emarginations moderately deep, angulate at the posterior extremity, disc shining, remotely and very finely punctured, a series of larger setose punctures along the anterior margin, a cordiform patch of medium sized and closely placed punctures around the median sulcus.

Elytra distinctly wider (34:31) and 2.6 times as long as the pronotum, sides subparallel on the basal half, gradually incurved behind, apex with very long and slender postero-lateral processes, between which is a deep u-shaped emargination, the side margin before the base of the processes finely dentate; disc shining, with regular rows of fine punctures in somewhat impressed lines, interstices wide and nearly impunctate, declivity very short, restricted to the distal fourth of the elytra, slightly convex, the stria punctures slightly larger, the striae more

distinctly impressed, the interstices each with a row of moderately long inclined hairs.

Holotype in the American Museum of Natural History.

Type-Locality: Mt Dayman, Maneau Range, M. Bay Dist., 1,550 m, N. Slope, 30.VI.-13.VII. 1953, Geoffrey M. Tate, Fourth Archb. Exp. nr 5.

Platypus obliquesectus nov. sp.

Male: Ferrugineous, elytra towards the declivity darker, 6.0 mm long, 3.1 times as long as wide. This is a new species of the *Platypi truncatipennis* group, easily recognized by the shape of the elytral declivity.

Front flat, subshining, minutely punctulate, indistinctly punctured, convex towards the vertex.

Pronotum as long as wide, femoral emarginations deep, with an acute angle at the posterior extremity, disc shining, indistinctly very finely punctured, a series of larger setose punctures along the anterior margin, median sulcus rather long and fine.

Elytra distinctly wider (24:21) and 2.1 times as long as the pronotum, widest at the commencement of the declivity, sides straight and somewhat divergent from base to apex, apical margin very short, broadly rounded, transverse near the suture, disc shining, horizontal, nearly impunctate near the base, with gradually impressed rather wide but impunctate opaque striae towards the abruptly truncate declivity, the interstices wide, transversely terminating behind, each bearing a broad horizontal brush of fuscous hairs; declivital face opaque, circular in outline, slightly convex from base to apex, sides with margins acutely elevated all around, very densely finely granulate-punctate.

Holotype in the American Museum of Natural History.

Type-Locality: Pengagl, Camp east Mt Wilhelm, Chimbu Dist., 2,770 m, 2.IX.1959, L. J. Brass, Sixth Archb. Exp. nr 6.

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