

NEW SCOLYTIDAE AND PLATYPODIDAE FROM THE PAPUAN SUBREGION. 299. CONTRIBUTION TO THE MORPHOLOGY AND TAXONOMY OF THE SCOLYTOIDEA

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ABSTRACT

Descriptions are given of fourteen species of Scolytidae: Margadillius papuanus, Cryphalus fugax, Taphroterus rosseli, Xyleborus abbreviatipennis, Xyleborus analis, Xyleborus annexus, Xyleborus chimbui, Xyleborus cruciatus, Xyleborus gorggae, Xyleborus granulipes, Xyleborus operosus, Xyleborus optatus, Xyleborus sus, and Xyleborus vestigator, and seven Platypodidae: Crossotarsus semicinctus, Crossotarsus ventrosus, Baiocis imitatrix, Platypus associatus, Platypus excellens, Platypus negatus and Platypus validus. A description is also given for the first time of the female of Platypus strenuus Schedl. A new subspecies of Scolytidae, Xyleborus emarginatus Eichhoff semicircularis nov. subsp. is described.

Margadillius papuanus nov. sp.

Dull piceous, 1.3-1.6 mm long, 1.6 times as long as wide. This new species looks like a *Cryphalus*, but the antenna shows a 3-jointed funicle, the club is circular in outline and has three strongly curved bands of sensory pores and short setae.

Front convex, slightly aplanate below, minutely punctulate, rather densely punctured in the lower half, the punctures bearing short erect setae.

Pronotum much wider than long (23:18), widest near base, posterior lateral angles rectangular and rounded, sides subparallel on basal fourth, thence rather strongly incurved, apex broadly rounded, a subapical constriction merely indicated; summit just before base, anterior area obliquely convex, with moderately sized asperities on a wide area, basal area very short, minutely punctulate, pubescence short and erect covering the entire disc. Scutellum submerged.

Elytra somewhat wider (25:23) and 1.2 times as long as the pronotum, sides parallel on basal half, apex very broadly rounded, declivity commencing after the basal two fifths obliquely convex; disc subopaque, extremely densely covered with very small

punctures bearing very small inclined and stout scales, the main rows indicated by glabrous lines, the same type of sculpture continued on the declivity.

Holotype in the Australian National Collection in Canberra, Australia, two paratypes in the Collection of the Entomology Section of the Department of Forests in Bulolo, Papua New Guinea, two paratypes in Collection Schedl.

Type-locality: Upper Manki Logging Area, Bulolo, Morobe District, 9.VI.1972, in sticky trap, F.R. Wylie.

The holotype shows a short transverse carina in the upper half of the front.

Cryphalus fugax nov. sp.

Ferrugineous, 1.46-1.66 mm long, 2.2 times as long as wide. A new species somewhat similar to *Cryphalus flumineus* Beeson, but the asperities on the anterior margin of the pronotum smaller, the sides of the pronotum more uniformly incurved from the base to the apex, and the vestiture of the elytra quite different.

Front convex, in the centre reduced to a narrow longitudinal band between the very large eyes triangularly widened below, minutely punctulate, a fringe of downwardly directed hairs along the epistomal margin.

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Pronotum wider than long (35:28), widest at the base, posterolateral angles rectangular and slightly rounded, sides gradually incurved from the base to the narrowly rounded apex, apical margin with four small asperities in the middle, a subapical constriction of the pronotum hardly noticeable; summit high, situated far behind the centre, anterior area obliquely convex, covered with widely spaced rather large and low asperities, interstices between them and the basal area minutely punctulate, with short erect pubescence, the hairs on the basal area more scale-like and inclined. Scutellum large, triangular and densely punctured.

Elytra slightly wider and 1.9 times as long as the pronotum, sides parallel on basal half, thence gradually incurved, apex moderately narrowly rounded, declivity commencing after basal half, obliquely convex; disc extremely densely and finely punctured, so that the two series, punctures of main rows and those of the interstices, are difficult to distinguish; the density of punctures on the supposed interstices irregularly threefold, on the declivity some of the interstitial punctures bearing stout semi-erect pale scales.

Holotype and one paratype in the American Museum of Natural History, New York, U.S.A., two paratypes in Collection Schedl.

Type-locality: Rambuso, Sudest Island, 0-100 m, Milne Bay District, 10.IX.1966, Fifth Archbold Expedition, collector L.J. Brass.

Taphroterus rosseli nov. sp.

Testaceous, 1.66-1.70 mm long, 2.7 times as long as wide. Smaller and somewhat more slender than the genotype *Taphroterus primitus* Schedl, also more cylindrical and the second interstice on the elytral declivity without granules or tubercles.

Front plano-convex, fairly shining, finely, rather densely punctured; antennal club sub-circular with a suture close to the distal margin followed by a narrowly lunate space of short dense pubescence.

Pronotum longer than wide (35:31), postero-lateral angles rectangular, somewhat rounded, sides parallel on basal two fifths of the pronotum, gradually incurved in front, apex moderately broadly rounded, the subapical constriction merely indicated; summit in the centre, anterior area obliquely convex, densely covered by small asperities, basal area silky

shining, minutely punctulate, shallowly punctured, scattered erect setae on anterior area and along sides. Scutellum triangular, shining, impunctate.

Elytra as wide and 1.4 times as long as the pronotum, sides parallel on basal half, apex very broadly rounded, declivity commencing just after the middle and rather steeply convex; disc shining; striate-punctate, the striae punctures rather large and closely placed but partly submerged, interstices narrow, each one with a series of extremely fine punctures difficult to recognize; declivity on the alternating interstices with a row of remotely placed small granules, also with a few setae between them.

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

Type-locality: Abaleti, Rossel Island, 0-50 m, Milne Bay District, 1-9.X.1956, Fifth Archbold Expedition, collector L.J. Brass.

Xyleborus abbreviatipennis nov. sp.

Female: Piceous, 5.0 mm long, 2.6 times as long as wide. This new species might be placed close to *Xyleborus flavopilosus* Schedl, but it is much larger, the pronotum being less cylindrical, the elytral disc with the punctures more numerous, larger and perforated in appearance.

Front broadly convex, very densely and rather coarsely punctured, with an impunctate longitudinal line in the middle, the pubescence inconspicuous except for a fringe of downwardly directed hairs on the anterior margin.

Pronotum slightly longer than wide (26:24), postero-lateral angles a little more than rectangular, sides slightly divergent on basal third, thence gradually incurved, apex very broadly rounded, apical margin armed with numerous low asperities, a subapical constriction hardly noticeable; summit rather high, just behind centre, anterior area obliquely convex and very densely covered with medium sized to very small asperities, basal area brightly shining, very densely and finely punctured, pubescence rather short but dense as far as not abraded. Scutellum large, shining and impunctate.

Elytra about as wide and 1.4 times as long as the pronotum, sides parallel on basal half, apex very broadly rounded, declivity commencing after basal half, rather strongly convex,

with a very shallow longitudinal sulcus below; disc shining, extremely densely and rather finely punctured, so that the punctures of the main striae are difficult to distinguish from those of the interstices, the density of the latter may correspond to two or threefold rows, apparently all punctures giving rise to rather long very fine semi-erect hairs except near the base where they might have been abraded; declivity with the longitudinal sulcus shallow, more narrow above, widening below, the lateral convexities low, a conical tubercle half way along the third interstices, smaller granules on all interstices above, on those towards the sides below and along the apical margin, the pubescence somewhat longer than on the disc.

Holotype in Collection Schedl.

Type-locality: Bismarck Geb., New Guinea, 1912, Burgers.

Xyleborus analis nov. sp.

Female: Ferruginous, 3.2 mm long, 2.5 times as long as wide. A new species of the *Xylebori obtusi* allied to *Xyleborus flavopilosus* Schedl, but much smaller, the elytral disc more coarsely punctured, the declivity shallowly sulcate, and with the suture slightly elevated.

Front broadly convex, subshining, densely granulate-punctate, with sparse but long pubescence.

Pronotum slightly wider than long (32:30), postero-lateral angles only slightly more than rectangular, distinctly rounded, sides somewhat divergent on basal fourth, thence gradually incurved, apex broadly rounded, a subapical constriction difficult to recognize; summit in the centre, anterior area obliquely convex, extremely densely covered with very small asperities, basal area very densely punctured, sculpture very gradually changing from base to apex, with short rather dense pubescence. Scutellum moderate in size, shining, impunctate.

Elytra as wide and 1.6 times as long as pronotum, sides parallel on little more than basal half, apex very broadly rounded, declivity commencing just behind basal half, rather steeply convex; disc striate-punctate, the striae very fine, shallow and indistinct in parts, the striae punctures small and closely placed, interstices wide, each with a not quite regular row of fine punctures bearing semi-erect moderately long hairs; declivity with a wide

but shallow depression, densely punctured, the punctures of the main rows of the same size as those of the interstices, but the latter giving rise to moderately long semi-erect setae, the two series of punctures difficult to separate.

Holotype in Collection Schedl.

Type-locality: Sydney, New South Wales, old collection.

Xyleborus annexus nov. sp.

Female: Ferruginous, 4.9 mm long, 2.2 times as long as wide. Allied to *Xyleborus insulindicus* Egg., but somewhat smaller, the elytral disc with the interstices densely punctured, the apical margin of the declivity carinate near the suture only and the declivital face slightly convex.

Front broadly convex, subshining, minutely punctulate, with some moderately coarse punctures between the eyes, these becoming smaller and more remotely placed towards the vertex.

Pronotum slightly wider than long (26:24), postero-lateral angles a little more than ninety degrees, but slightly rounded, sides somewhat divergent on basal third, thence gradually incurved, apex narrowly rounded, beak-shaped, subapical constriction distinct; summit well behind centre, anterior area long, very obliquely convex and very densely covered with rather small asperities, basal area shining, with punctures of moderate size, smaller towards the sides, not very densely placed; pubescence moderately long on anterior area and along the sides. Scutellum large, shining, and impunctate.

Elytra somewhat wider (28:26) and 1.5 times as long as the pronotum, sides subparallel on little more than the basal half, apex very broadly rounded, declivity commencing after basal half of the elytra, rather steeply convex, apical margin carinate up to the seventh interstices; disc striate-punctate, the striae very fine and shallow, the striae punctures small and moderately densely placed, the interstices wide, with numerous punctures of similar size to those of the striae, their density corresponding approximately to twofold rows; declivital face slightly convex above, aplanate below, the punctation slightly finer but more densely placed than on the disc, the punctures of the interstices bearing very fine, moderately long hairs.

Holotype in Collection Schedl.

Type-locality: Papuan Highlands, Central District, 1959, Dr Szent-Ivany.

Xyleborus chimbui nov. sp.

Female: Body fuscous, pronotum paler, 2.04 mm long, 2.7 times as long as wide. Somewhat allied to *Xyleborus fragosus* Schedl, but the elytral declivity more abruptly declivous and the interstices of the elytral disc with some coarse granules towards the declivital face.

Front convex, shining, minutely punctulate and with some fine, scattered punctures; pubescence restricted to a short seam along the anterior margin.

Pronotum longer than wide (42:38), posterolateral angles rectangular and somewhat rounded, sides subparallel on basal half, apex broadly rounded, a subapical constriction not distinct; summit in the centre, anterior area obliquely convex and with numerous fine and low asperities, basal area shining, minutely chagrined and also with very fine punctures, some short semi-erect setae on the anterior area and along the sides. Scutellum not visible.

Elytra as wide and 1.4 times as long as pronotum, base finely carinate towards the sutures, sides parallel on basal half, apex broadly rounded, declivity short, restricted to distal two fifths and obliquely truncate; disc with a shallow saddle-like transverse impression as is common in *Xylebori ephippiger* gradually fading out towards the base rather abruptly ceasing behind, basal fourth rather shining and with rows of fine remotely placed punctures, some still finer setose punctures on the interstices; after the basal fourth the striae distinctly impressed and the striae punctures becoming deeper and larger, the interstices with small uniseriately placed granules strongly increasing in size towards the declivity, with fine punctures between the granules giving rise to semi-erect setae; declivital face obliquely convex, the suture somewhat elevated, confusely punctured, the punctures rather dense and large but shallow, apical margin finely carinate.

Holotype in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, U.S.A., one paratype in Collection Schedl.

Type-localities: Peria Creek, Kwagira River, Milne Bay District, 50 m, 14.VIII.-6.IX.1953,

Fourth Archbold Expedition, Geoffrey M Tate.

Kratke Mountains, Valley of upper Wanton River, Eastern Highlands District, 1400 m, 7-19.X.1959, Sixth Archbold Expedition, L. J. Brass.

Xyleborus cruciatus nov. sp.

Female: Piceous, brightly shining, 3.25 mm long, 2.7 times as long as wide. Allied to *Xyleborus undatus* Schedl, but distinctly larger, the second interstices of the elytra groove-like and impressed towards the declivity.

Front broadly convex, rather coarsely punctate, glabrous except for a fringe of downwardly directed hairs on the anterior margin.

Pronotum longer than wide (35:33), posterolateral angles rectangular, the sides parallel on the basal two fifths, thence rather strongly incurved, apex very broadly rounded; summit moderately high, situated in the centre, anterior area very densely covered with rather small asperities, basal area silky shining, with numerous medium sized punctures, some erect setae on anterior area and along the sides. Scutellum very small, difficult to discern.

Elytra as wide and 1.4 times as long as the pronotum, sides parallel on basal half, thence gradually incurved, apex broadly rounded, declivity restricted to the posterior third of the elytra, rather abruptly declivous; disc shining, with rows of fine punctures in slightly impressed very fine lines on basal third, interstices finely punctured but the arrangement less regular, after the basal third the second interstices gradually widened and groove-like, impressed, ceasing rather abruptly and bearing a pointed tubercle at the commencement of the declivity, declivital face with the striae more strongly impressed, the striae punctures coarser, interstices three and five with some pointed setose tubercles, some similar tubercles on the sides, the pubescence more prominent.

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

Type-locality: Vanapa River, Central District, 15.III.1972, in log *Dracontomelum* sp., F.R. Wylie. Compartment 5, Taun Logging Area, Bulolo, Morobe District, 18.V.1972, in sticky trap, B. Gray.

Xyleborus gorggae nov. sp.

Female: Ferrugineous, 2.7 mm long, 2.1 times as long as wide. Of similar size and sculpture as in *Xyleborus 12-spinatus* Schedl, but without teeth on the interstices four, five and six at the commencement of the declivity.

Front broadly convex, silky shining, minutely punctulate, glabrous except for a fringe of downwardly directed hairs along the epistomal margin.

Pronotum slightly wider than long (32:30), postero-lateral angles of more than ninety degrees, sides distinctly divergent on basal third, gradually incurved in front, apical margin armed with four asperities in the middle, the two median ones being much larger; summit just behind the centre, anterior area rather steeply convex and covered with medium sized asperities, basal area of a silky texture, minutely chagrined, also with some fine remotely placed punctures, a few short and erect hairs between the asperities on anterior area. Scutellum large, triangular, shining and impunctate.

Elytra as wide and 1.4 times as long as the pronotum, the sides subparallel on basal half, apex broadly rounded, angulate near the suture, apical margin finely carinate up to the seventh interstices, declivity commencing after the basal two fifths and very obliquely convex; disc shining, the short basal area with rather regular rows of punctures, the interstices with similar punctures but their arrangement more irregular, similar punctation also present on the sides; towards the declivity the punctures of the main rows in distinctly impressed striae, the first interstices following the declivital convexity and without any armature, the second interstices with a small pointed tubercle at the commencement of the declivity, the third interstices drawn out into large horizontal teeth projecting from the upper margin of the declivital face, the remaining interstices without any armature, declivital face rather strongly striate-punctate, the interstices densely but very finely punctured.

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

Type-localities: New Ireland District, Papantamon, 30.IV.1969, in freshly fallen log "Gorgga" (Papatra Dialect Name), B. Gray. Wilelo, West New Britain District, 11.IV.1971, in *Eucalyptus deglupta* tree 42 hours after felling, B. Peters.

Xyleborus granulipes nov. sp.

Female: Ferrugineous, 2.2 mm long, 2.4 times as long as wide. A new species of the *Xylebori granulosi* easily recognized by the subquadrate pronotum, the very oblique elytral declivity and the sculpture of the latter.

Front plano-convex, rather shining, coarsely punctured, and with an indication of a longitudinal carina just above the anterior margin.

Pronotum about as wide as long, postero-lateral angles a little more than rectangular, sides slightly divergent on basal third, apex very broadly rounded, antero-lateral angles rather distinct; summit just behind the centre, anterior area densely covered with small asperities, basal area short, minutely punctulate, very finely and remotely punctured, pubescence short and erect, restricted to the anterior area and the sides. Scutellum triangular, shining, impunctate.

Elytra as wide and 1.4 times as long as the pronotum, sides parallel on basal half, apex broadly rounded, declivity commencing after basal two fifths, very obliquely convex, disc shining, with rows of moderately small punctures, those of the interstices distinctly smaller; declivity with the striae punctures somewhat larger and situated in well developed striae, the punctures of the interstices as large as those of the main striae, very closely placed and bearing very short semi-erect setae, apical margin armed with some small setose granules.

Holotype in the Australian National Collection in Canberra, one paratype in the collection of the Department of Forests in Bulolo, one paratype in Collection Schedl.

Type-locality: Mogova, Goodenough Island, Milne Bay District, 22.VI.1970, in freshly fallen log *Pterocarpus indicus*, J. Dobunaba.

Xyleborus operosus nov. sp.

Female: Dark reddish brown, 5.1 mm long, 2.3 times as long as wide.

Front largely covered by pronotum, as far as visible broadly convex and rather finely punctured.

Pronotum distinctly wider than long (15.5:13.5), postero-lateral angles rectangular and somewhat rounded, sides parallel on basal third, thence incurved, apex nearly transverse in the middle, antero-lateral angles well developed; summit distinctly behind the centre,

anterior area obliquely declivous, rather densely covered with very fine asperities, not continuous to the anterior margin, along the latter a smooth transverse band on which a few setose punctures are situated, the short basal area with densely placed rather coarse punctures, pubescence long and erect, at least partly abraded. Scutellum minute, impunctate.

Elytra only slightly wider (17.0:16.5) and 1.9 times as long as pronotum, sides parallel on basal half thence gradually incurved, apex rather narrowly and somewhat angulately rounded, declivity commencing in the middle and obliquely convex; disc subshining, minutely punctulate up to the third interstices, more brightly shining on the sides, striate punctate, the striae punctures rather small, shallow and indistinct in parts, the interstices wide, each one with a row of remotely placed setose punctures, being subequal in size to those of the striae; the interstitial punctures replaced by setose granules on the first four interstices on the upper part of the declivital convexity, these granules becoming smaller and more remotely placed on the subshining lower part of the declivity, the latter faintly aplanate in the middle, apical margin finely arcuate near the suture.

Holotype in Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, U.S.A.

Type-locality: Wau, Morobe District, 400 m. 26.IX.19?. J. & M. Sedlacek.

Xyleborus optatus nov. sp.

Female: Piceous, 2.5 mm long, 2.7 times as long as wide. A new species of the *Xylebori subsulcati* easily recognized by the sulcate elytral declivity and the five to six pointed tubercles on the lateral convexities. There is no closer relative in the Australian region.

Front plano-convex, minutely punctulate, rather coarsely punctured and with remotely placed rather long pubescence.

Pronotum longer than wide (25:23), postero-lateral angles rectangular, slightly rounded, sides parallel on basal half, apex moderately broadly rounded, apical margin with numerous low asperities, summit somewhat before the centre, anterior area convex and densely covered with rather small asperities, basal area minutely chagrined, not very closely rather finely punctured, with dense long pubescence as far as

not abraded. Scutellum of medium size, shining and nearly impunctate.

Elytra as wide and 1.5 times as long as the pronotum, sides parallel on basal half, apex rather broadly rounded, declivity commencing after basal half and rather strongly convex; disc shining, with not quite regular rows of small punctures near base, these larger towards the declivity, interstices wide, finely reticulate, also with some irregularly placed punctures bearing rather long erect setae; declivity sulcate, the lateral convexities much higher than the suture and armed with five to six rather large pointed tubercles, sulcus coarsely and confusely punctured, some small granules towards the side margin of the declivity and the pubescence more conspicuous.

Holotype in Collection Schedl.

Type locality: Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, from an old collection.

Xyleborus emarginatus Eichhoff
semicircularis nov. subsp.

Xyleborus emarginatus Eichhoff (*Ratio Tomicinorum* 1879:510) is widely distributed over the Indo-Malayan region, and its distribution extends in the north up to southern China. Two females of this species in the collection of Schedl have been compared with the type by Eggers. The apical emargination of the elytral declivity is always rather shallow, much wider than deep.

A cotype of *Xyleborus excusus* Blandford (*Trans. Ent. Soc. London*, 1894:119) to hand shows exactly the same general appearance and the same shape of the apical emargination of the elytral declivity, facts overlooked up to date. This is a new synonymy.

Xyleborus emarginatus also has been known from New Guinea. Among the specimens of this region there exist two quite different forms, the one corresponding with the beetles from the Indo-Malayan region, the other one with the apical emargination of the elytral declivity much deeper being nearly as deep as wide. It appears necessary to separate the two forms by proposing a new subspecies for the latter.

Holotype in the Australian National Collection in Canberra, Australia, three paratypes in the Collection of the Entomology Section of

the Department of Forests in Bulolo, Papua New Guinea, and three paratypes in Collection Schedl.

Type-localities: Porotop Lutheran Mission Station, Western Highlands District, 6.III.1968, in *Syzygium* sp., D. H. Jeffers (S 255); Kum, 11 miles from Mt Hagen, Western Highlands District, 8.VI.1968, boring into fallen log, B. Gray and Sine (S 181).

***Xyleborus sus* nov. sp.**

Female: Piceous, 4.0 mm long, 2.3 times as long as wide. *Xyleborus sus* n. sp. should be placed into the *Xylebori granulosi* near *X. cancellatus* Egg. and is easily recognized by its size, the opaque elytral declivity and the rather large tubercles on the alternate interstices.

Front broadly convex, silky shining, minutely punctulate, rather coarsely and densely punctured in the lower two thirds, pubescence inconspicuous except a fringe of downwardly directed hairs on the anterior margin.

Pronotum wider than long (42:39), postero-lateral angles a little more than rectangular, only slightly rounded, sides somewhat divergent on basal two fifths, very broadly rounded at the apex, a subapical constriction difficult to recognize; summit in the centre, anterior area rather steeply convex, extremely densely covered by very small asperities, basal area fairly shining, very fine and extremely densely punctured, pubescence very short, largely abraded. Scutellum moderately large, shining, and impunctate.

Elytra slightly narrower and 1.5 times as long as the pronotum, sides parallel on basal third, thence very slightly narrowed in straight lines up to the distal third, apex rather abruptly incurved, broadly rounded, declivity commencing after basal half, rather steeply convex; disc (basal two fifths of the elytra) with extremely fine and dense punctation, the punctures of the main rows difficult to recognize and devoid of pubescence (abraded), thence and on the declivity striate-punctate, the striae at first rather deeply impressed, more shallow on the lower convexity, the striae punctures moderate in diameter and very shallow, interstices one and three each with a regular row of equidistant conical tubercles, some similar tubercles towards the sides but more irregularly placed, all interstices minutely punctulate, therefore appearing opaque, also

finely punctured, the punctures bearing long semi-erect fuscous hairs, their density corresponding to two to threefold rows.

Holotype in Collection Schedl.

Type-locality: Sudost Neu Guinea, Moroka, Loria.

***Xyleborus vestigator* nov. sp.**

Female: Ferruginous, elytral declivity darker, 2.8 mm long, 3.2 times as long as wide. Allied to *Xyleborus persphenos* Schedl, but much larger, scutellum obsolete, elytral declivity finely granulate, without larger tubercles, apex strongly and rather abruptly cuneiform and apex blunt.

Front broadly convex, minutely punctulate, therefore silky shining, remotely, rather finely and shallowly punctured, the punctures bearing short erect hairs.

Pronotum longer than wide (24:22), postero-lateral angles rectangular and somewhat rounded, sides parallel on basal half, apex broadly rounded, somewhat angulate when viewed from the front, apical margin with four subequal small asperities in the middle; summit well in front of the centre, anterior area obliquely convex, very densely and very finely asperate, basal area minutely chagrined, finely and sparsely punctured. Scutellum obsolete.

Elytra slightly narrower and 1.9 times as long as the pronotum, sides parallel on basal half thence rather abruptly cuneiform, apex obtusely rounded similar to certain species of the *Platypi oxyuri*; disc subshining, with very fine punctation, some of the interstitial punctures with semi-erect pale setae, these rather remotely placed even on the elytral declivity.

Holotype in the Australian National Collection in Canberra, Australia, one paratype in the Collection of the Entomology Section of the Department of Forests in Bulolo, Papua New Guinea, two paratypes in Collection Schedl.

Type-locality: Upper Manki Logging Area, Bulolo, Morobe District, 9.VI.1972, in sticky trap, F. R. Wylie (S 856).

***Crossotarsus semicinctus* nov. sp.**

Male: Nearly piceous, brightly shining, 3.65-3.76 mm long, 3.5 times as long as wide. Somewhat allied to *Crossotarsus longicornis* Schedl, but slightly larger and stouter, and

with a sharply pointed tubercle in continuation of the third interstices on the distal border of the elytral declivity.

Front flat, shining, minutely punctulate, rather densely covered with coarse setose punctures, a shallow transverse depression just above the epistomal margin.

Pronotum as long as wide, femoral emarginations shallow, angulate in front, gradually incurved behind, disc shining, minutely chagrined, finely and sparsely punctured, median sulcus short.

Elytra as wide and twice as long as the pronotum, sides parallel on the basal half, thence rather slightly incurved, with long and pointed postero-lateral angles, apical margin between the processes with three subequal emarginations formed by the spinose extensions in continuation of the third interstices mentioned above; declivity restricted to the distal third of the elytra, gradually convex above, with brightly shining, lunate, nearly perpendicular face below; disc with rather regular rows of very fine remotely placed punctures, the striae becoming deeper towards the apical margin of the declivity, the interstices slightly raised, nearly opaque, finely punctulate and with some fuscous semi-erect setae.

Holotype in the Australian National Collection in Canberra, Australia, six paratypes in the Collection of the Entomology Section of the Department of Forests in Bulolo, Papua New Guinea, six paratypes in the Collection Schedl.

Type-localities: Potogalai Logging Area, Hoskins, West New Britain District, boring in fallen log *Octomeles sumatrana*, 14.V.1971, F. R. Wylie and H. Ivagai, nr. 766. Kumbango Logging Area, Hoskins, West New Britain District, 16.V.1971, boring in fallen log *Eugenia* sp., F. R. Wylie and H. Ivagai.

Crossotarsus semicinctus nov. sp.

Male: Ferrugineous, 3.2-3.4 mm long, 3.3 times as long as wide. A new species somewhat similar to *Crossotarsus majusculus* Sampson, but much smaller, the elytral declivity distinctly higher and the postero-lateral angles more strongly developed.

Front flat, of a silky texture, minutely punctulate and indistinctly finely punctured, a fringe of setae along the anterior margin, a

transverse row of more distinct and setose punctures at the commencement of the vertex.

Pronotum somewhat longer than wide, femoral emarginations of moderate depth, angulate at both ends, disc silky shining, minutely chagrined, with a few remotely placed fine punctures, a few of them being across the anterior margin with short erect setae, median sulcus very fine.

Elytra slightly wider (24:23) and twice as long as the pronotum, sides straight and parallel throughout, apex subtransverse when viewed from above, a little incurved just before the pointed postero-lateral angles, disc horizontal, truncated at the apex; disc shining, the first row of punctures indistinct but situated in a fine striae, without clearly defined punctuation on the sides, in the distal fourth of the elytra increasingly striate-punctate, the interstices subcarinate, minutely punctulate, and each one with a few setose punctures at the apex; perpendicular declivity brightly shining, lunate in outline, slightly impressed, the postero-lateral angles slightly projecting and blunt at the apex.

Female of similar size and proportion as the male, front more distinctly punctate in the upper half, the punctures bearing semi-erect fuscous hairs, the elytra minutely chagrined, silky shining, without distinct punctuation except for the finely striate first row, declivity restricted to the distal fourth of the elytra, rather abruptly convex, pubescence more prominent.

Holotype and allotype in the Australian National Collection in Canberra, Australia, 45 paratypes in the Collection of the Entomology Section of the Department of Forests in Bulolo, Papua New Guinea, 12 paratypes in Collection Schedl.

Type-localities: Upper Manki Logging Area, Bulolo, Morobe District, 9.VI.1972, nr. 865, in sticky trap, F. R. Wylie (Holotype and 35 paratypes); same locality and date but nr. 870 (allotype and 10 paratypes).

Baiocis imitatrix nov. sp.

Male: Ferrugineous, pronotum testaceous, 2.8 mm long, 4.3 times as long as wide. Of similar size and proportions to *Baiocis seminitens* Schedl, but the elytra perfectly horizontal as in *Baiocis pernanulus* Schedl, apex transverse, postero-lateral angles obtuse but slightly projecting.

Front flat, somewhat angulate towards the vertex, with shallow transverse depression below, brightly shining, minutely wrinkled in the upper half and in the middle below, sparsely and finely punctured, the punctures bearing short erect setae.

Pronotum distinctly longer than wide (21:16), femoral emargination short, deep, and angulate on both ends; disc shining, minutely chagrined along the median line in the anterior half, median sulcus fine and rather long, punctation indistinct.

Elytra as wide and 1.7 times as long as the pronotum, sides parallel on basal two thirds, slightly incurved behind apex transverse, postero-lateral angles obtuse, somewhat projecting beyond apex of the elytra; disc brightly shining, nearly impunctate, except the first row which is finely striate; the elytra thickened at apex; abdominal sternites concave.

Females of similar size and proportions, antennal scape somewhat larger, strongly flattened, the apical part of the elytra more trapezoid in outline, slightly convex above, the lower part not as perpendicular as in the male.

Holotype and allotype in the Australian National Collection in Canberra, Australia, two paratypes in the Collection of the Entomology Section of the Department of Forests in Bulolo, Papua New Guinea, 2 paratypes in Collection Schedl.

Type-locality: Upper Manki Logging Area, Bulolo, Morobe District, 9.VI.1972, in sticky trap, F. R. Wylie (S 863).

***Platypus associatus* nov. sp.**

Male: Ferruginous, 2.4 mm long, four times as long as wide. Another member of the *Platypi pseudoadjuncti*, the smallest species of this group and easily recognized by the declivital armature.

Front flat, slightly concave from side to side in the upper two thirds, subopaque, minutely punctulate, a few setose punctures along the anterior margin and across the beginning of the vertex.

Pronotum longer than wide (35:29), femoral emarginations deep, angulate behind, gradually incurved in front, disc shining, very densely covered with rather fine punctures, median sulcus long and fine.

Elytra somewhat wider and not quite twice as long as the pronotum, widest at the com-

mencement of the declivity, much narrower in front; sides straight and distinctly divergent on basal four fifths, thence slightly narrowed, postero-lateral angles triangular, apex when viewed from behind with four triangular processes of equal length, the postero-lateral angles rather blunt at apex, a triangular extension from the beginning of the suture to the supposed third interstices producing a narrow notch between the postero-lateral angles; disc shining, with regular rows of very fine punctures in extremely fine striae on the basal two fifths of the elytra, thence the striae gradually becoming deeper, like narrow sulci, the interstices flat in front, indistinctly punctured, becoming carinate behind; declivity short, restricted to the distal fourth of the elytra, obliquely convex above sub-perpendicular below, first interstice gradually following the convexity of the declivity and with a series of setose punctures, interstices two to seven abruptly ceasing at the commencement of the declivity with small pointed spines, a large stout distally pointed tooth half way down the declivity on the third interstices, the tooth being only slightly longer than the apical margin, similar but blunter teeth in continuation of the interstices five and seven.

Holotype in the Australian National Collection in Canberra, Australia, and one paratype in Collection Schedl.

Type-locality: Buvusi, West New Britain District, 6.IV.1971. in felled tree *Eucalyptus deglupta*, B. Peters (nr. 719).

***Platypus excellens* nov. sp.**

Male: Ferruginous, 7.3 mm long, 3.3 times as long as wide. Somewhat allied to *Platypus pseudoselysi* Schedl, but the interstices 2, 4, and 6 reaching the commencement of the elytral declivity and terminating in small pointed tubercles.

Front flat, slightly concave from eye to eye, minutely punctulate, finely punctured, the punctures bearing short erect hairs, with a short longitudinal striga in the centre.

Pronotum slightly longer than wide (28:24), femoral emargination shallow, angulately ceasing behind, disc brightly shining, with some remotely placed very fine punctures, median sulcus moderately long and surrounded by a cordiform patch of very closely placed punctures.

Elytra slightly wider (28:24) and 1.9 times as long as the pronotum, sides parallel on basal four fifths, thence obliquely incurved, apex very broadly rounded, declivity very short and rather abruptly convex; disc shining, striae-punctate, the striae very fine, the striae punctures very small and partly submerged, towards the declivity the striae becoming deeper and wider, the interstices convex and terminating in small horizontal teeth, those of the paired interstices ceasing at the commencement of the declivity, the unpaired ones distinctly longer projecting over declivital face, the third tooth longest, the others gradually shorter, declivital face opaque, minutely punctulate, granulate punctate, a slender cylindrical tooth in continuation of the fifth interstices, if viewed from above this tooth projecting over the apical margin of the elytra.

Holotype in Collection Schedl.

Type-locality: Sattelberg, Papua New Guinea.

***Platypus negatus* nov. sp.**

Male: Ferrugineous, 3.2 to 3.7 mm long, 3.7 times as long as wide. General appearance very similar to *Platypus setaceus* Chapuis from the Philippines but somewhat smaller, a little more slender, the apex of the elytra more narrowly, triangularly, rounded, elytral declivity more obliquely convex, the tubercle on the seventh interstices near apical margin usually strongly reduced, the fourth abdominal sternite with a transverse row of pointed tubercles and the whole beetle with the pubescence inconspicuous.

Front flat from eye to eye, opaque, with a fine longitudinal sulcus in the centre, minutely punctulate, some scattered shallow punctures towards the vertex, the latter with a transverse row of longer setae rising from larger punctures.

Pronotum longer than wide (20:17), femoral grooves rather shallow, angulate at the anterior extremity, disc brightly shining, with numerous moderately fine punctures, somewhat more crowded around the long but very fine median sulcus, a row of setose punctures along the anterior margin.

Elytra slightly wider (25:23) and 1.7 times as long as the pronotum, sides subparallel on more than the basal half, apex a little more narrowly rounded than in *Platypus setaceus*,

declivity restricted to the distal third of the elytra and obliquely convex; disc shining, striae-punctate near the base, the striae more sulcate behind, the striae punctures very small to indistinct, the interstices flat towards the base, more narrowly elevated near the declivity, on the latter each one with row of pointed granules alternating with short fuscous setae, a rather blunt tubercle on the third interstices on the lower half of the convexity, a similar tubercle, usually more reduced, on the seventh interstices. Fourth abdominal sternite with six small pointed tubercles arranged in a transverse row.

Female of similar size, but slightly stouter and with the apex of the elytra more broadly rounded than in the male. Vertex of the head more densely pubescent, pronotum with a cordiform patch of densely placed small punctures around the median longitudinal sulcus, the elytral disc of a more silky texture, the striae shallow to indistinct, the striae punctures largely submerged, the interstices minutely punctulate, the base of the third triangularly elevated and covered with transverse rugae; declivity shorter than in the male, the striae rather shallow, the interstices low, the granules extremely fine, the pubescence rather dense. Abdominal sternites without tubercles or teeth.

Holotype (male), and allotype (female) in the Australian National Collection in Canberra, two male paratypes in the Collection of the Department of Forests, Bulolo, one female and two male paratypes in Collection Schedl.

Type-localities: Gogol, Madang District, 23.I.1970, in freshly fallen log *Buchananina* sp., B. Gray (S 509). Pimaga Airstrip, Southern Highlands District, 25.XI.1969, in fallen log *Ficus* sp., B. Gray (nr. 461). Pimaga Airstrip, Southern Highlands District, 26.XI.1969, on fallen log *Spondias* sp., B. Gray (nr. 465). Kumbango Logging Area, Hoskins, West New Britain District, 16.V.1971, boring in log *Myristica* sp., F. R. Wylie and H. Ivagai (nr. 770).

***Platypus strenuus* Schedl fem. nov.**

Female: Dark brown, elytra mostly yellow, 3.0 mm long, 3.4 times as long as wide.

Front broadly convex, with a shallow longitudinal impression in the centre, silky shining, minutely punctulate, indistinctly punctured, also with a short longitudinal stria on the bottom of the depression.

Pronotum as long as wide, widest behind the well developed femoral emarginations, disc of a silky texture, minutely chagrined, indistinctly punctured, median sulcus moderately long but not reaching the centre.

Elytra as wide and twice as long as the pronotum, sides parallel on basal two thirds, apex broadly rounded, declivity short, restricted to the distal third of the elytra; disc shining, with rows of extremely fine partly submerged punctures, base of the interstices one to three transversely granulate; declivity short, slightly convex above, perpendicular below, the entire declivity dark reddish brown, minutely punctulate, finely punctured, the punctures bearing very short setae.

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

Type-localities: Wara sweet Logging Area, Kui, Morobe District, 10.II.1970, in freshly fallen log *Anisoptera polyandra*, J. Dobunaba; same locality, 10.II.1970, in freshly fallen log *Cinnamomum* sp., J. Dobunaba.

***Platypus validus* nov. sp.**

Male: Ferruginous, 2.8 mm long, 2.9 times as long as wide. Allied to *Platypus angustiformis*, but larger, with distinct posterolateral angles of the elytra and with a small semicircular emargination on the apical margin of the declivity.

Front flat, minutely punctulate, finely punctured, without distinct pubescence.

Pronotum much longer than wide (20:17), widest near base, femoral emargination very shallow, gradually incurved to the side-margins on both ends, disc brightly shining, very finely punctured, median sulcus rather long, devoid of pubescence.

Elytra distinctly wider and 1.8 times as long as the pronotum, sides subparallel on basal half, thence narrowed in arcuate lines, posterolateral angles well developed, triangular in outline, preceded by a very small pointed tooth in continuation of the ninth interstices, apical margin concave, interrupted at the suture by a small semicircular notch, declivity short, restricted to the distal third of the elytra and rather strongly convex; disc shining, polished and without remarkable pubescence, the short declivity rather densely granulate-punctate, the punctures bearing short erect setae.

Female of similar size and proportion to the male, but the pronotum with an oval patch of densely placed punctures, the elytra with the sides subparallel on the basal three fourths, apex rather abruptly incurved, apical margin subtransverse, declivity shorter than in the male but with the same sculpture.

Holotype (male) in the Australian National Collection in Canberra, Australia, allotype (female) in the same institution, four female paratypes in the Collection of the Entomology section of the Department of Forests in Bulolo, Papua New Guinea, one male, two female paratypes in Collection Schedl.

Type-locality: Taun Logging Area, Bulolo, Morobe District, 30.IV.1972, 5, 9, 10, 14, 17 and 18.V.1972, all in sticky trap, B. Gray.

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