

PLATYPODIDAE AND SCOLYTIDAE OF THE SOCIETY  
ISLANDS\*

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PLATYPODIDAE

**Crossotarsus externedentatus** Fairmaire.

*Platypus externedentatus* Fairmaire: Rev. Mag. Zool., 2nd ser., vol. 2, p. 51, 1850.

Tahiti: Papenoo Valley, altitude 150 meters, October 25, 1928, 10 kilometers from sea, in dead *Calophyllum inophyllum*, 1 male, Adamson.

Moorea: Faaroa Valley, altitude 1,000 feet, December 4, 1928, 3 miles from sea, 2 females, Adamson.

Recorded from Hawaii, Fiji, Samoa, Formosa.

For food plants see Beeson, Insects of Samoa, pt. 4, fasc. 4, p. 218, 1929.

SCOLYTIDAE

There is only one previous record of Scolytidae from the Society Islands, *Xyleborus badius* Eichhoff, which, as I have shown,<sup>1</sup> should be considered as a subspecies of *X. torquatus* Eichhoff. No specimens were taken in Tahiti, though the species was found abundantly in the Marquesas by the Pacific Entomological Survey.

The present collection comprises 10 species in 5 genera of the subfamily Cryphalinae of which 4 species are described as new. Four of the genera are represented in the Marquesas; the fifth, *Thamnurgides*, extends from Hawaii to India. Four species of *Xyleborus* are widely distributed in the tropics. The new species of *Ptilopodius* was also collected by me in India.

**Ptilopodius ramosus**, new species (fig. 1).

Length 1.2 to 1.5 mm. Testaceous to elytra light brown, thorax and under side dark brown, head fuscous, legs yellowish. Front flat, opaque, finely reticulate, sparsely punctate with traces of an elevated, shining, median line below vertex. Eyes oblong oval, not emarginate. Pronotum outline as in figure 1, *b*, more acuminate in one sex, probably the male. Moderately shining, steeply declivous in front, scarcely depressed behind boss. Apical margin with 6 well-separated teeth of which the middle pair is largest, flanked by 2 smaller ones and 2 externals very small. Behind the apical margin is a zone in which the asperities are reduced to granules; in the middle third the asperities

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<sup>1</sup> Beeson, C. F. C., Scolytidae of the Marquesas: B. P. Bishop Mus., Bull. 142, p. 110, 1935.

\* Pacific Entomological Survey Publication 8, article 7.

increase in size toward the postcentral boss and are transverse with a tendency to coalesce into carinae between which are fine transverse striations or carinulae; round the boss the asperities are concentric and become granules and striations in the postero-dorsal zone toward the basal margin; sides obsoletely coriaceous with subaciculate punctures. Base sinuate and margined with sulcus and carinula continued round the obtuse basal angle in a broad curve on the sides nearly to the apical margin. Scutellum large, rugose.

Elytra transversely rugulose; striae distinctly punctate, not impressed, punctures distant by their diameters; interspaces subgranulate-punctate in a single series as close as the striae punctures. Declivity convex, the interspaces narrower and definitely granulate, the striae with the punctures smaller and closer. Antenna oval, without sutures, anterior face sparsely pubescent, posterior face with transverse reticulation in basal half, sparsely pubescent anteriorly and at margins; funicle 4-segmented, segments 2-4 transverse, the 4th slightly wider. Tarsi of the fore legs with long plumose appendages, the stem not laminate and the branches in a single series of about 10-12. Vestiture of short fine hairs on front and pronotum, minute recumbent hairs in the striae punctures, interspaces with a uniform series from base to apex of erect, short, blunt setae.

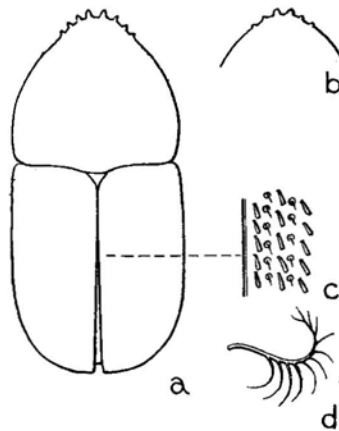


FIGURE 1. *Ptilopodius ramosus*, new species,  $\times 30$ : a, dorsal view of (?) male; b, outline of apical margin of pronotum of (?) female; c, details of elytral vestiture; d, plumose appendage from fore tarsus.

Tahiti: Fautaua Valley, altitude 50 meters, 1 mile from sea, September 7, 1928, 1 specimen, Adamson.

India: Bengal, Sunderbans, bred from dead *Hibiscus tiliaceus* in February-April, 1915, C. F. C. Beeson. Nicobar Islands, Car Nicobar, under bark of *taukk*, March, 1930, Forest Entomologist; Little Nicobar, under bark of *inpaum*, March, 1930, Forest Entomologist. (Holotype and paratypes in the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.)

Quite distinct from *Ptilopodius marquesanus* Beeson, which also lives in *Hibiscus tiliaceus*. The species is variable in size and pigmentation and the single specimen from Tahiti is a small fully colored individual.

**Hypothenemus** species **F**.

Elytra and pronotum unicolorous; front convex, not impressed behind mouth, rugose-punctate with vague, median, shining spot; pronotum with six marginal teeth; elytra with interspatial scales uniseriate and strial hairs uniform, declivity with a few additional interspatial hairs.

Tahiti: Fautaua Valley, altitude 50 feet, September 7, 1928. 1 mile from sea, 1 specimen, Adamson.

*Hypothenemus* species *A* to *E* are found in the Marquesas.

**Stephanoderes**, new species.

Tahiti: Papeari, altitude 900 feet, November 9, 1928, on *Freycinetia* (*ieie* vine), 1 specimen, Adamson.

Falls into Hopkins' group  $C_{12}$  and is allied to *H. griseus* Blackburn (Hawaii) and *H. dissimilis* Zimmerman (United States). Not in good enough condition to describe.

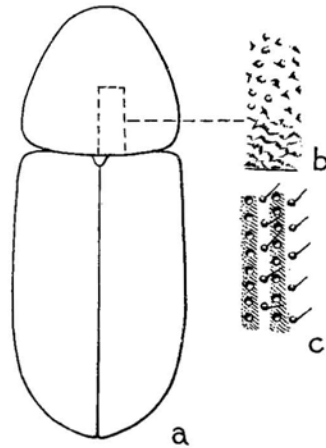


FIGURE 2. *Thamnurgides tahitensis*, new species,  $\times 30$ : *a*, dorsal view; *b*, details of sculpture of pronotum; *c*, details of sculpture of 2d and 3d striae and interspaces.

**Thamnurgides tahitensis**, new species (fig. 2).

Length 1.87 mm. Piceous brown, the legs and antennae lighter brown. Front flat, with longitudinal carinate striation diverging posteriorly. Pronotum depressed, plano-convex from apical to basal margins, sides acutely margined, outline as in figure 2, *a*, a little wider near the base than long (1.06 times), shining and smooth dorsally with scattered subaciculate punctures irregular in size, and absent for a short space on the median line near its middle; the punctures become smaller, finer and closer on a smooth ground toward the apical margin; the side margins and posterolateral angles are closely aciculate-punctate on a coriaceous ground; the basal zone is somewhat imbricately coriaceous (fig. 2, *b*).

Elytra depressed, 1.9 times as long as the pronotum, not quite parallel-sided, horizontal from scutellum for about half the length, the declivity beginning just behind the middle in a broad regular convexity. The sides of the declivity acutely carinate and strongly narrowed to the obtuse apex; viewed directly from behind the elytral apex at the sutural angle is less rounded and more narrowed than in the figure.

Elytral surface striate-punctate and transversely rugose, the first stria very weakly impressed dorsally; strial punctures small, close, uniform from base to apex; interspaces narrow, not elevated, finely granulate in a single uniform series about three quarters as numerous as the strial punctures.

Vestiture of fine, long and short hairs on the pronotum, and of fine, short, erect setae on the interspaces granules.

Tahiti: Papenoo Valley, altitude 150 meters, October 28, 1928, 6 kilometers from sea, in dead fern leaves, 1 specimen, Adamson.

Distinct from its allies by the proportions and sculpture of the pronotum and the long declivity. Tahiti is the most easterly record for this genus, which extends from Hawaii to India.

**Xyleborus confusus** Eichhoff.

*Xyleborus confusus* Eichhoff: Berl. Ent. Zeitschr., vol. 11, p. 401, 1867.

Tahiti: Papenoo Valley, 6 kilometers from sea, October 25, 1928, 4 females; Papenoo Valley, 10 kilometers from sea, October 25, 1928, from dead *Calophyllum inophyllum*, 7 females; Papenoo Valley, 7 miles from sea, October 27, 1928, 4 females; Adamson.

Recorded from the Marquesas and other Pacific islands, also tropical Africa and America.

**Xyleborus exiguus** Walker.

*Bostrichus exiguus* Walker: Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 3d. ser., vol. 3, p. 250, 1857.

*Xyleborus muriceus* Eichhoff: Ratio Tomycinorum, p. 506, 1879.

Tahiti: altitude 150 meters, October 25, 1928, 6 kilometers from sea, 1 female, Adamson.

A small female with the elytra and declivity shining. Previously known from New Britain, New Guinea, Goodenough Islands, Philippines, Sumatra, Java, Ceylon, Andaman Islands, Burma.

**Xyleborus kraatzi** Eichhoff.

*Xyleborus kraatzi* Eichhoff: Berl. Ent. Zeitschr., vol. 12, p. 152, 1868.

Tahiti: Papenoo Valley, altitude 150 meters, October 25, 1928, 6 kilometers from sea, 4 females; 10 kilometers from sea, 3 females, 1 from *Calophyllum inophyllum*; October 27, 1928, 10 kilometers from sea, 3 females; altitude 350 feet, October 27, 1928, 7 miles from sea, 5 females; Adamson.

Hitiaa: December 10, 1928, at light, 1 female, A. M. Adamson.

Recorded from the Marquesas and other Pacific islands, and the tropics generally.

**Xyleborus mascarensis** Eichhoff.

*Xyleborus affinis* variety *B* (*mascarensis* Dohrni coll.) Eichhoff: Ratio Tom., p. 372, 1879.

*Xyleborus affinis* (not of Eichhoff), Beeson: Insects of Samoa, pt. 4, fasc. 4, p. 245, 1929.

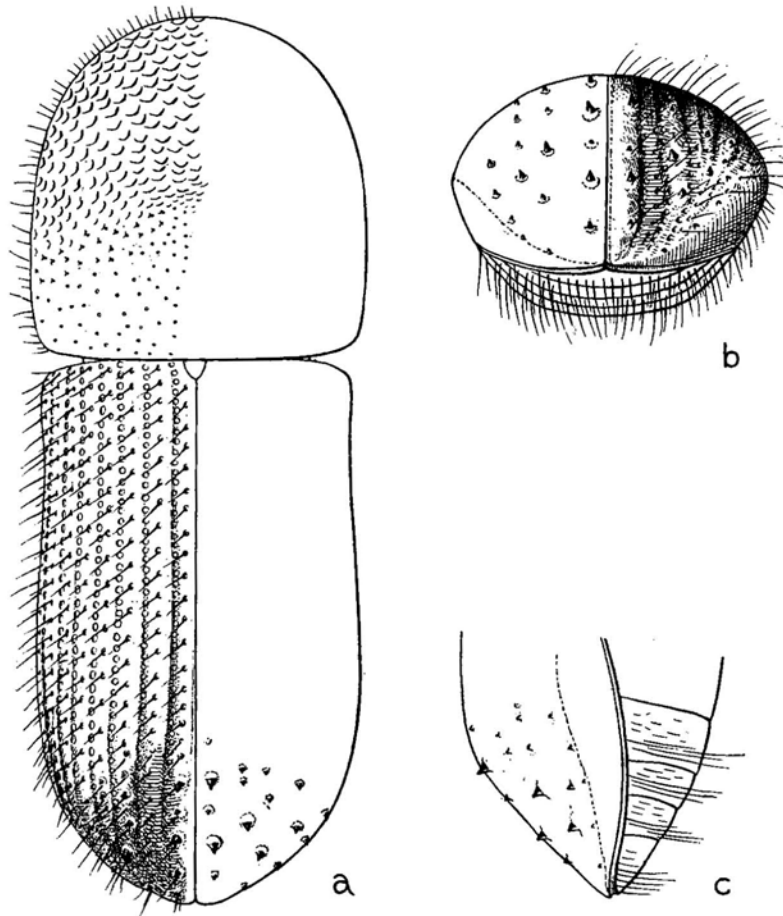


FIGURE 3. *Xyleborus adamsoni*, new species, female,  $\times 45$ : a, dorsal view; b, terminal view of declivity; c, lateral view of declivity.

Tahiti: Papenoo Valley, altitude 150 meters, October 25, 27, 1928, 10 kilometers from sea, 2 females; altitude 350 feet, October 27, 1928, 7 miles from sea, 2 females; Adamson.

Eggers (Trav. Lab. Ent., Mus. Hist. Nat., Paris, pp. 3 and 37, 1933) has recently stated that *X. affinis* Eichhoff occurs only in the United States

and that specimens from the tropics that have previously been listed under this name belong to allied species including undescribed ones.

The four specimens from Papenoo Valley agree with those recorded from Upolu, Samoan Islands, (Beeson) and referred to *X. mascarensis*. Not taken in the Marquesas.

**Xyleborus adamsoni**, new species (fig. 3).

Female

Length 2.82 mm. Head and pronotum dark ferruginous with the anterior scabrate area infuscate, elytra piceous with the declivity and base brownish piceous, legs testaceous brown with the joints and serrations darker. Shining, the declivity opaque. Front coarsely punctate with a smooth median area weakly elevated longitudinally. Pronotum, dorsal outline as in figure 3, *a*, lateral outline curved to the center, thence horizontal; posterior area smooth, very finely punctate except along the median line.

Elytral striae somewhat impressed, punctures large and close; interspaces flat, transversely rugulose with a single row of punctures nearly as large as the striae punctures but less impressed and more distant (fig. 3), all gradually becoming granulate towards the summit of the declivity.

Declivity oblique, planoconvex, opaque, apex obtuse and margined; striae irregularly sinuous, the punctures very shallow; 1st interspace broad, elevated, with 4 tubercles on the slope and 1 at the summit, the 2d and 4th being much larger than the others; 2d interspace flat, depressed, minutely and closely uniseriate-punctate; 3d interspace subconvex, with four tubercles, that in the middle of the declivity the largest, the one near the apex smaller and the two near the summit still smaller; 4th interspace narrow, its granules very small, joined by the 5th and 6th at about the middle of the declivity with a large granule at the apex of each interspace, and 2 or 3 on each at and before the edge; 7th interspace subcarinate and finely granulate forming the lower apicolateral margin of the declivity.

Vestiture. Interspatial punctures with erect, fine, flavous hairs longer from the tubercles of the declivity; striae punctures with very fine, minute, recumbent hairs which are more evident on the declivity.

Tahiti: Papenoo Valley, altitude 150 meters, 6 kilometers from sea, October 25, 1928, 1 female, Adamson.

Resembling *X. torquatus* Eichhoff in general habit. Distinct from members of the *X. affinis* group by its larger size and coarser sculpture.

**Xyleborus societatis**, new species.

Female

Closely allied to *X. mascarensis* Eichhoff. Length 2.35 mm.; width 0.9 mm. Testaceous-brown. Pronotum about as long as wide, sides slightly curved from base to apical third, apical margin broadly and uniformly arcuate, scabrate area moderately convex, nexus central, posterior half shining, not coriaceous with numerous evident punctures and a broad impunctate median line.

Elytra about one and one half (1.6) times as long as the pronotum, and one and one half times as long as wide. Striae closely punctate and rather irregular in alignment. Interspaces flat, somewhat rugulose on the dorsum, punctures aciculate from the base on the sutural interspace, and becoming granulate on all interspaces before the declivity.

Declivity opaque, not depressed or flattened, rather steeply curved, its apical margin obtusely rounded and minutely granulate. Granules on the 1st, 3d and 5th interspaces moderately large (but smaller than in *X. mascarensis* from Tahiti); 2d interspace with small granules at the summit.

Tahiti: Papenoo Valley, altitude 50 meters, October 25, 1928, 6 kilometers from sea, 1 female, Adamson.

Differs from Tahitian specimens of *X. mascarensis* Eichhoff in its stouter form, pronotum with more broadly arcuate apical margin, elytra relatively wider, elytral apex more obtusely rounded, declivity steeper and more convex, tubercles smaller.

Differs from *convexicauda* Eggers (Gold Coast) in the shorter elytra and absence of fine granules on 2d interspace on the declivity, and non-coriaceous pronotum.