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NEW SYNONYM AND NEW SPECIES OF AMERICAN BARK BEETLES
(COLEOPTERA: SCOLYTIIDAE), PART X

Stephen L. Wood

Abstract.—The following species are named as new to science from Mexico: Corthylus exigus, lustratus, micacirrus, Dendrocranulus sobrinus, Dendroterus fossifrons, modicus, Gnathotrichus alniophagus, Hyloccus dissimilis, micaceus, scitulus, secus, Phloeoterus burserae, Pseudothysanaeos mandibularis, simplex, squameus, truncatus. The genus Phloeoterus, with P. burserae as the type-species, is also named as new.

Sixteen species and one genus of Scolytidae are described as new to science from Mexico on the following pages. They represent the genera Corthylus (3), Dendrocranulus (1), Dendroterus (2), Gnathotrichus (1), Hyloccus (4), Phloeoterus (1), and Pseudothysanaeos (4). The new genus Phloeoterus, is very closely related to Dendroterus (Pityophthorina, Corthylini). The discovery of Gnathotrichus alniophagus in Alnus in Mexico is of particular interest, because of its close relationship to G. retusus (LeConte) and the fact that one of the hosts of G. retusus is Alnus.

Corthylus exigus, n. sp.

This species apparently represents a new species group that is somewhat intermediate between collaris Blandford and villifer Wood. It has the declivity much as in collaris except that interstriae 3 bears small tubercles. The female frons is more nearly like that of villifer, but differs as described below.

Female.—Length 1.0 mm (paratypes 0.8–1.0 mm), 2.3 times as long as wide; color brown, except basal half of pronotum light brown.

Frons rather strongly concave on a sub-circular area from eye to eye from epistoma to well above upper level of eyes, upper margin obtusely rounded; surface smooth, shining, almost impunctate in central area, sparse, moderately coarse punctures in upper and lower areas; vestiture sparse, fine, short. Antennal club with shape similar to collaris, suture 1 narrowly grooved and septate on mesal third, 2 aseptate, obscurely, incompletely grooved on mesal half.

Pronotum about as in collaris.

Elytra outline similar to collaris except much more broadly rounded behind; disc subreticulate, almost subrugose, punctures obsolete except near suture; declivity much steeper, interstriae 1 moderately, narrowly elevated into a carina of uniform height from base to near apex, 2 rather strongly impressed, almost flat, impunctate, shining (punctures on striae 1 and 2 fine, impressed), 3 almost as high as 1, broadly rounded, with punctures replaced by minute granules. Vestiture of a few hairlike setae on declival interstriae.

Male.—Similar to female except frons planoconvex, reticulate, almost impunctate; antennal club smaller, more nearly symmetrical; anterior margin of pronotum with a pair of moderately large serrations.

Type locality.—Cuautenango, Guerrero, Mexico.

Type material.—The female holotype, male allotype, and six paratypes were taken at the type locality on 23–II–1982, 1650 m, S–573, A. Burjos.

The holotype, allotype, and paratypes are in my collection.

Corthylus lustratus, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from luridus Blandford by the less densely pubescent, partly glabrous female frons and by the smaller tubercles on the declivity.

1Life Science Museum and Department of Zoology, Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah 84602. Scolytidae contribution No. 77.
FEMALE.—Length 2.2 mm (paratypes 2.2–2.3 mm), 2.3 times as long as wide; color very dark brown.

Frons similar to luridus except median third of lower half of frons glabrous, setae in remaining area shorter, less abundant.

Pronotum and elytral disc as in luridus; elytral declivity more evenly convex on upper half, tubercles smaller on all interstriae except 1; declivital setae apparently less numerous, shorter.

TYPE LOCALITY.—“Texecal,” Maiote Poztlan, Morelos, Mexico.

TYPE MATERIAL.—The female holotype and five female paratypes were taken at the type locality on 1–XI–1982, 1740 m, B–087, A. Burjos.

The holotype and paratypes are in my collection.

Corthylus micacirrus, n. sp.

This species keys to rubricollis Blandford in my monograph, but its small size and coloration cause greater confusion with collaris Blandford. From collaris it is distinguished by the very different female frons, by the larger elytral punctures, and by the total absence of granules on declivital interstriae 1 and 3.

FEMALE.—Length 2.2 mm, 2.4 times as long as wide; color dark brown, basal half of pronotum lighter brown.

Frons much broader, concavity slightly deeper and extending much higher on vertex; vestiture half as long, finer, much more dense. Antennal club more narrowly rounded at apex, cirrus less than half as long, not attaining middle of apical margin.

Pronotum about as in collaris.

Elytra similar to collaris except punctures rather coarse (three or more times larger), declivity steeper, declival striae 3 without any indication of granules, striae 1 and 2 with punctures more strongly impressed, vestiture shorter, less numerous.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Chilapa, Guerrero, Mexico.

TYPE MATERIAL.—The female holotype was taken at the type locality on 23–II–1982, 1690 m, S–345, Ardisia sp., T. H. Atkinson and A. Equihua.

The holotype is in my collection.

Dendrocranulus sobrinus, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from confinis Wood by the somewhat less strongly impressed male frons, with the median elevation on the vertex lower, by the more coarsely punctured pronotal disc, with accompanying elevations about a third as large, and by the more broadly, more strongly impressed male declivity.

MALE.—Length 2.0 mm (paratypes 1.8–2.1 mm), 2.8 times as long as wide; color dark reddish brown.

Frons as in confinis except lower areas less strongly impressed and median elevation on vertex not as high or as sharply defined.

Pronotum as in confinis except punctures on posterior half larger (about twice as large near median line), callus (or elevation) accompanying each puncture about a third as large.

Elytra about as in confinis except discal punctures smaller (particularly those of interstriae); declivity more strongly, more broadly impressed to striae 3 (transversely, feebly concave).

FEMALE.—Similar to female confinis except frons and pronotum less distinctly reticulate, declivity more strongly, broadly flattened.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Veracruz, Veracruz, Mexico.

TYPE MATERIAL.—The male holotype, female allotype, and six paratypes were taken on 2–IV–1982, 8 m, Luffa acutangled, J. F. Duran. Three specimens not included in the type series, apparently of this species, were taken at Km 56 carr. Xochimilco-Oaxtepec, Morelos, Mexico, 22–I–1980, Cucurbitaceae, T. H. Atkinson.

The holotype, allotype, and paratypes are in my collection.

Dendroterus fossifrons, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from striatus (LeConte) by the much larger, deeper excavation on the male frons, by the more scabrous pronotal disc, and by the much coarser elytral vestiture.

MALE.—Length 2.0 mm (paratypes 1.8–2.0 mm), 2.5 times as long as wide; color reddish brown.
Frons resembling striatus except median third on central (longitudinal) fourth abruptly, deeply excavated.

Pronotum as in striatus except posterior areas with more reticulation, granules distinctly subcrenulate more resembling S-351B, stouter, convex, stouter, slightly impressed, interstrial setae much stouter but not longer.

FEMALE.—Similar to male except frons with a transverse carina as in female striatus.

**Type locality.**—Estación de Biología, Jalisco, Mexico.

**Type material.**—The male holotype, female allotype, and 10 paratypes were taken at the type locality on 2—III—1982, 80 m, S—351B, A. Equihua.

The holotype, allotype, and paratypes are in my collection.

**Dendroterus modicus**, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from mexicanus Blandford by the larger size, by the presence of coarse granules on the pronotal disc, by the steeper elytral declivity, and by other characters cited below.

**FEMALE.**—Length 2.4 mm, 2.4 times as long as wide; color reddish brown.

Frons about as in mexicanus, with epimodal calluses equal to less than average size for that species.

Pronotum 1.08 times as long as wide; resembling mexicanus except anterior margin more broadly rounded and disc armed by subcrenulate tubercles as in sellaei Blandford.

Elytra 1.4 times as long as wide; similar to mexicanus except strial punctures on disc much deeper, interstrial punctures closer, declivity much steeper, with interstriae 2 more distinctly impressed and lateral summits more pronounced.

**Type locality.**—Volcan Cebrunco, Nayarit, Mexico.

**Type material.**—The female holotype was taken at the type locality on 5—VII—1965, 1100 m, *Bursera*, S. L. Wood.

The holotype is in my collection.

**Gnathotrichus alniphagus**, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from retusus (LeConte) by the more strongly, much more extensive aciculation of the frons, by the finer pronotal and elytral punctures, and by the less strongly impressed declivital sulcus. The discovery of this species in *Alnus* greatly magnifies interest in the fact that the closely related retusus also has *Alnus* as one of its hosts.

**FEMALE.**—Length 3.6 mm (paratypes 3.6—3.7 mm), 3.5 times as long as wide; color very dark brown (holotype almost black).

Frons resembling retusus except with rather coarse convergent aciculation on more than median two-thirds almost to upper level of eyes; antennal club a bit larger, with sutures more distinctly arcuate.

Pronotum as in retusus except punctures on posterior areas slightly smaller, not as close.

Elytra resembling retusus except strial punctures smaller, impressed points smaller, less numerous, impressed transverse lines longer, much more abundant; declivity not as steep, sulcus much less strongly impressed, tubercles on lateral summits smaller.

**Type locality.**—Fierro del Toro in southwest Morelos, Mexico.

**Type material.**—The female holotype and four female paratypes were taken at the type locality on 30—VII—1982, 2650 m, B—026, *Alnus* firmifolia, A. Burjos and E. Saucedo.

The holotype and paratypes are in my collection.

**Hylocerus dissimilis**, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from incomptus Wood by the smaller, stouter average size, by the much more conspicuous, much coarser elytral setae, and by details of the declivity described below.

**MALE.**—Length 2.0 mm (paratypes 1.8—2.0 mm), 2.4 times as long as wide; color almost black, vestiture pale.

Frons and pronotum essentially as in incomptus except setae on pronotal disc much coarser.

Elytra 1.4 times as long as wide; about as in incomptus except interstrial granules near base of declivity and on face of declivity smaller, lower half of declivity less strongly impressed, all denticles smaller; interstrial setae from base to apex of stout bristles (almost scalelike, about 10 times as long as
wide), longest near base of declivity (each as long as distance between rows), distinctly shorter near base, shorter and more slender on lower declivity.

**FEMALE.**—Similar to male except transverse frontal carina not as sharp or as high; interstrial setae longer, more slender, pointed (but much coarser than in *incomptus*).

**Type locality.**—Estación de Biología, Chamela, Jalisco, Mexico.

**Type material.**—The male holotype, female allotype, and eight paratypes were taken at the type locality on 4–III–1982, 70 m, S–368, Sapindaceae, A. Equihua.

The holotype, allotype, and paratypes are in my collection.

**Hylocurus micaceus**, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *dissimilis* Eichhoff by the smaller size and reddish brown color, by the finer sculpture, and by details of the elytral vestiture and declivity as described below.

**Male.**—Length 1.3 mm (paratypes 1.3–1.4 mm), 2.5 times as long as wide; color reddish brown.

Frons similar to *dissimilis* except transverse carina slightly shorter, not as high, surface more finely reticulate.

Pronotum about as in *dissimilis* except more finely sculptured, posterior areas more finely reticulate, tubercles smaller. Elytra 1.6 times as long as wide; similar to *dissimilis* except striae punctures smaller, interstriae smoother, shining, upper declivity more strongly convex, declivital granules and tubercles slightly larger, apical portion of interstriae 9 more strongly elevated, almost carinate toward apex of elevated area. Vestiture largely restricted to declivity; erect interstrial scales almost as long as distance between rows, blunt, each about eight times as long as wide, scales shorter and sparse on lower declivity.

**Female.**—Similar to male except transverse frontal carina weak to obscure.

**Type locality.**—Estación de Biología, Chamela, Jalisco, Mexico.

**Type material.**—The male holotype, female allotype, and four paratypes were taken on 20–VIII–1982, 100 m, S–764, A. Equihua.

The holotype, allotype, and paratypes are in my collection.

**Hylocurus scitulus**, n. sp.

This species is distinguished from *elegans* Eichhoff by the much steeper male elytral declivity, with many other differences in declivital sculpture, and by the more evenly convex female frons, with the patch of setae on the vertex undivided.

**Male.**—Length 1.2 mm (paratypes 2.1–2.4 mm), 2.7 times as long as wide; color dark brown, vestiture pale.

Frons and pronotum essentially as in *elegans* except pronotal disc less clearly reticulate.

Elytral disc similar to *elegans* except striae more strongly impressed near base of declivity, striae punctures slightly smaller; declivity much steeper than in *elegans*, terminal micro longer, more acutely pointed, spines in circumdeclivital row much larger, each (1–8) projecting caudad a distance equal to its basal width, striae punctures near margins much larger. Vestiture about as in *elegans* except scalelike setae at margin of declivity forming a row around apex of each circumdeclivital spine (transverse direction) (in *elegans* these scales remain in uniseriate, longitudinal arrangement).

**Female.**—Similar to female *elegans* except frons more evenly convex, patch of setae on upper area not divided on median line; declivital setae longer, coarser, lower area less broadly impressed.

**Type locality.**—Estación de Biología, Chamela, Jalisco, Mexico.

**Type material.**—The male holotype, female allotype, and six paratypes were taken at the type locality on 2–VII–1982, 50 m, S–748, *Acacia*, A. Equihua.

The holotype, allotype, and paratypes are in my collection.

**Hylocurus secus**, n. sp.

This species represents a new species group. It is distinguished from all other members of the genus by the strongly procurred sutures of the antennal club, by the male circumdeclivital row of tubercles in which tubercle 8 is carinate and almost joins 9, which continues on a declining course to the apex, and by the unique declivity.
MALE.—Length 2.2 mm (paratypes 2.0–2.2 mm), 3.6 times as long as wide; color reddish brown.

Frons moderately, transversely impressed at level of antennal insertion, convex above; convex surface rugose-reticulate; a few stout setae almost scalelike.

Pronotum almost as in aberrans Wood except disc reticulate and partly rugose anteriorly, with fine, shallow punctures rather numerous, most punctures with a fine granule on their posterior margin.

Elytra 1.6 times as long as wide; sides straight and subparallel on basal four-fifths, very slightly wider at base of declivity; striae not impressed except at base of declivity, punctures rather large, deep, smaller on basal fourth; interstriae slightly narrower than striae, almost smooth, punctures small, shallow, uniseriate; base of declivity abrupt, armed by a circundeclivital row of tubercles, tubercles rather large, feebly or not projecting behind. Declivity subtruncate, abrupt, very steep, face convex, summit on interstriae 1 below middle; stria punctures in rows on basal half, largely confused below; interstriae somewhat shagreened, without punctures; 1 normal on basal third and apical fifth, greatly widened (about three times) at and below middle and strongly elevated to two summits, upper summit submammiform, lower summit subacutely pointed. Glabrous, except a few very minute strial setae on lower declivity; interstrial scales on disc abraded.

FEMALE.—Similar to male except frons a bit more irregularly convex, punctures more evident, ornamented by rather abundant, coarse, moderately long setae, particularly on upper half; declivity rounded, without circundeclivital row of tubercles; declivital sculpture about as on disc except interstrial punctures replaced by fine, rounded granules; elytral vestiture consisting of minute strial hair and rows of erect interstrial scales, each scale about as long as distance between rows, widest on distal half, about six times as long as wide.

TYPE LOCALITY.—Estación de Biología, Chamela, Jalisco, Mexico.

TYPE MATERIAL.—The male holotype, female allotype, and four paratypes were taken at the type locality on 3–III–1981, 100 m, S–359, Leguminosae, A. Equihua.

The holotype, allotype, and paratypes are in my collection.

*Phloeoterus*, n. gen.

This is the fourth genus to be placed in the *Dendrotherus* genus group. It is distinguished from *Dendrotherus* Blandford by the 5-segmented antennal funicle and by the unique sculpture of the female head.

DESCRIPTION.—Male frons essentially convex, female impressed, armed by tubercles, and ornamented by setae; eye emarginate; antenna as in *Dendrotherus* except funicle 5-segmented; pronotum with basal and lateral margins rounded; elytra and tibiae about as in *Dendrotherus*.

TYPE SPECIES.—*Phloeoterus burserae* Wood, described below.

*Phloeoterus burserae*, n. sp.

This species resembles a few *Dendrotherus* species, but it is distinguished by the generic characters, most particularly by the unique female frons.

FEMALE.—Length 1.7 mm (paratypes 1.6–1.8 mm), 2.7 times as long as wide; color yellowish brown, anterior slope of pronotum and elytral declivity much darker.

Frons shallow, broadly concave from epistoma to upper level of eyes, armed on median fourth slightly above upper level of eyes by an acute, transverse carina and by a pair of rather coarse tubercles near lateral margin just above level of antennal insertion; surface smooth, shining, punctures minute, rather sparse, almost uniformly distributed; vestiture sparse and rather short on concave area, much longer and more abundant on upper and lateral margins.

Pronotum as in *Dendrotherus eximius* Wood except reticulation and punctures much finer.

Elytra as in *D. eximius* except strial punctures more sharply impressed on disc, punctures becoming obsolete on declivity, elytral vestiture similar but only half as long.

MALE.—Similar to female except male frons resembling male *D. eximius* (weakly convex, unarmored by tubercles or carina, without conspicuous setae).

TYPE LOCALITY.—Estación de Biología, Jalisco, Mexico.
Type material.—The female holotype, male allotype, and 10 paratypes were taken at the type locality on 2–II–83, 100 m, S–865, Bursera instabilis, T. H. Atkinson and N. Bautista M.

The holotype, allotype, and paratypes are in my collection.

Psuedothysanoes mandibularis, n. sp.

This species apparently represents a species group previously unreported. The male resembles the female of the dislocatus (Blackman) group of species except that the mandibles are elongate (similar to Gnatholeptus shannoni Blackman) and the frons is convex.

Male.—Length 1.1 mm (paratype 1.1 mm), 2.7 times as long as wide; color yellowish brown.

Frons convex above, becoming flattened toward epistoma; surface almost smooth, subreticulate, without evident punctures; vestiture sparse, short, inconspicuous. Mandibles elongate, meeting on median line, resembling those of Gnatholeptus shannoni.

Pronotum similar to dislocatus except anterior margin and anterior slope more broadly rounded.

Elytra similar to dislocatus except anterior margin and anterior slope more broadly rounded.

Elytra similar to dislocatus except declivity shorter, steeper; interstrial punctures replaced by small, rounded granules on disc and declivity; striae not indicated; disc more uniformly present and slightly longer; on declivity interstrial scales decreasing in width and length toward apex to about half that of setae at base of declivity.

Type locality.—Estación Biológica, Chamela, Jalisco, Mexico.

Psuedothysanoes squameus, n. sp.

This species represents a species group previously unknown in North America. The near absence of sutures in the antennal club, stout body, and unusual elytral scales, particularly in the male, distinguish it from other known species.

Male.—Length 1.2 mm (paratypes 1.1–1.5 mm), 2.2 times as long as wide; color rather light reddish brown, elytra usually darker.
Frons rather strongly, transversely impressed on lower two-thirds of area below upper level of eyes, strongly convex above; surface granulate above, finely subgranular in impressed area. Antennal club moderately large, oval, without sutures except 1 obscure, 1 and 2 indistinctly marked by setae.

Pronotum about as in truncatus Wood.

Elytra 1.4 times as long as wide, 1.5 times as long as pronotum; striae weakly impressed at base of declivity, punctures moderately coarse, deep; interstriae slightly wider than striae, apparently smooth, shining, punctures small, close, uniseriate. Declivity steep, convex, occupying slightly more than posterior third; sculpture much as on disc except strial punctures somewhat smaller; striae end before apex. Vestiture of rows of erect interstrial scales, those on disc short, each about twice as long as wide, distinctly longer and as wide as an interstriae at base of declivity (each at least as wide as long), very closely spaced, decreasing in length toward apex until less than one-third that of longest scales.

Female.—Similar to male except frons concavely excavated on more than median three-fourths from epistoma to slightly above eyes, upper margin of concavity acutely carinate; strial punctures much smaller, not as deep, interstrial punctures obscure; vestiture of elytral disc continued on declivity, without any enlarged scales; elytral declivity not as steep or as broad.

Type locality.—Estación de Biología, Chamela, Jalisco, Mexico.

Type material.—The male holotype, female allotype, and eight paratypes were taken on 27-V-1982, 50 m, S-485, Loncho-carpus, T. H. Atkinson and A. Equihua. The holotype, allotype, and paratypes are in my collection.

Pseudothysanoes truncatus, n. sp.

This species belongs to the heliura Wood species group, but it is unique in having the declivital strial punctures in rows and no interstrial punctures or armature.

Male.—Length 1.6 mm, 2.1 times as long as wide; color yellowish (anterior) to reddish brown (posterior areas).

Frons as in heliura except conspicuous setae broadly scalelike in central and upper areas.

Pronotum about as in heliura except summit wider.

Elytra 1.2 times as long as wide, stouter than in heliura with declivity much steeper, more abruptly truncate, declival face less strongly convex; disc with striae not impressed, punctures rather coarse, deep; interstriae smooth, shining, only slightly wider than striae, punctures uniseriate, small becoming replaced by small granules on basal half. Declivity abruptly truncate, not quite vertical; circumdeclivital costa complete, subacute, its summit not smooth, obscurely sub serrate; declival face distinctly, rather broadly impressed near margins, moderately convex on lower half, with an indefinite summit on interstriae 3 just below middle; striae not impressed, punctures in rows, punctures rather coarse at base, gradually decreasing in size, rather small toward apex; interstriae smooth, shining, impunctate (except 3 punctured) 2 gradually constricted until obsolete on lower fourth, 3 expanding slightly in width just below middle, with a row of punctures. Vestiture consisting of rows of short interstrial scales on disc, each about two to four times as long as wide; circumdeclivital costa bearing a row of rather large scales, each about two to four times as long as wide; declivital interstriae 3 bearing a row of long erect scales, each three times as long as those in circumdeclivital row and eight or more times as long as wide, a few similar scales on 5.

Type locality.—Playa Perula, Jalisco, Mexico.

Type material.—The male holotype was taken on 3–III–1982, 10 m, S–356, Randia sp. (Rubiaceae), A. Equihua.

The holotype is in my collection.