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NEW SYNONYMY IN THE BARK BEETLE TRIBE
CRYPHALINI (COLEOPTERA: SCOLYTIDAE)\textsuperscript{1}

Stephen L. Wood\textsuperscript{2}

Abstract.—A lectotype designated for \textit{Bostrichus asperatus} Gyllenhal in 1813, type-species of the genus \textit{Cryphalus} Erichson, 1836, and the consequent effect of this act on the genera \textit{Cryphalus} and \textit{Trypophoeus} Fairmaire, 1868, and (b) a review of all species of bark beetles described by A. D. Hopkins in the genera \textit{Hypothemenus} Westwood and \textit{Stephanoderes} Eichhoff. Comments on the synonymy of \textit{Ernoporus} Thomson are also included.

\textit{Cryphalus} Erichson


As originally proposed by Erichson (1836) the genus \textit{Cryphalus} contained three species, \textit{Apate tiliae} Panzer, \textit{A. fagi} Fabricius, and \textit{Bostrichus asperatus} Gyllenhal, as defined by references to Fabricius (1801: 383) for the first two species and to Gyllenhal (1813: 368) for the third species. Thomson (1859: 46) designated \textit{B. asperatus} as the type-species of the genus \textit{Cryphalus} and transferred \textit{A. tiliae} to his new genus \textit{Ernoporus}. Thomson (1865: 360) later transferred \textit{A. fagi} to \textit{Ernoporus}, thus leaving \textit{B. asperatus} as the only original species remaining in \textit{Cryphalus}. By definition the antennal funicle of \textit{Cryphalus} contained four segments.

Ratzeburg (1839: 199) named \textit{Bostrichus} (\textit{Cryphalus}) \textit{abietis} and commented that until then this species had been known by his co-workers as \textit{B. asperatus} Gyllenhal, presumably including Erichson.

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Based on syntypes in the Germar collection, now in the Zoologisches Museum, at Berlin, Ratzeburg (1839:198-199) redefined the true *B. asperatus* Gyllenhal and described several new species, one of which was *B. (Cryphalus) binodulus*.

On the basis of the 5-segmented antennal funicle, Fairmaire (1868:105) transferred *B. binodulus* Ratzeburg, 1839, to his new genus *Trypophoeus*. Later, Eichhoff (1878:139) placed *B. binodulus* as a junior subjective synonym of *B. asperatus* in the genus *Glyptotederus* Eichhoff, 1878, = *Trypophoeus* Fairmaire, 1868, even though *B. asperatus* was the type-species of *Cryphalus* Erichson, 1836. Eichhoff’s usage continued until the error was pointed out by Wood (1954:988).

In an effort to clarify the nomenclatural confusion and to conserve the traditional usage of the name *Cryphalus*, an appeal to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature was prepared (Wood, 1967) requesting that *B. abietis* Ratzeburg, 1839, be designated the type-species of *Cryphalus* since Erichson’s concept of *B. asperatus* apparently was based on erroneously identified specimens of *B. abietis*. When the appeal was considered by the Commission, a request was made that all type material be examined by me before any action be taken on this appeal. The following is a report on my examination of that material.

The Fabricius collection at the Universitetets Zoologiske Museum, at Copenhagen, contains several specimens of *A. tiliae* Panzer, all of which are of the species currently known as *Ernoporus tiliae* (Panzer); also present there is one damaged specimen labeled *A. fagi* Fabricius, although it actually is of *A. tiliae*, and almost certainly is not the type of the Fabricius species. The Germar collection at the Berlin Museum did not contain original specimens of *A. fagi* either.

Six syntypes of *B. asperatus* Gyllenhal and two of *B. asperatus* var. B of Gyllenhal were located; three syntypes and the two variants are at the University of Uppsala, in Gyllenhal’s Insecta Suecia collection, and three syntypes are at the Berlin Museum in the German material. The latter three syntypes apparently are those used by Ratzeburg (1839:198-199) for his redescription of the species. All six syntypes and the first of the two variants are identical and represent the same species described as *B. (Cryphalus) abietis* Ratzeburg, 1839. The other variant of *B. asperatus* Gyllenhal is of *Trypophoeus spiculatus* Eggers, 1927. Therefore, *B. binodulus* Ratzeburg, 1839, and *Trypophoeus* Fairmaire, 1868, the genus for which it is the type-species, have no bearing whatever on the synonymy of *Cryphalus* Erichson, 1836, or on its type-species *B. asperatus* Gyllenhal, 1813. I here designate as the lectotype of *B. asperatus* Gyllenhal the first syntype in the above-mentioned Gyllenhal Insecta Suecia series at the University of Uppsala Museum.

*Cryphalus asperatus* (Gyllenhal)

*Bostrichus asperatus* Gyllenhal (1813:368). Lectotype, male; presumably from Sweden; Univ. Uppsala Mus., present designation, above.

As indicated in the above discussion, the type series of Bosrichtus asperatus Gyllenhall was incorrectly identified by Eichhoff (1878) and subsequent workers. These specimens are of the same species that has been known since 1839 as abietis Ratzeburg. Specimens of abietis at the U.S. National Museum and the British Museum (Natural History) compared to the types by Eggers, Eichhoff, and, presumably, Blandford were used as a basis for this species.

Ernoporus Thomson


Schedl (1962:92-94), apparently using antennal characters exclusively, treated Ptilopodius Hopkins, 1915, Stephanorhopalus Hopkins, 1915, Ernoporicus Berger, 1917, Allernoporus Kurenzov, 1941, and Eocryphalus Kurenzov, 1941, as synonyms of Ernoporus. Authenticated specimens of the type-species of each of these genera are at hand or were recently studied by me, as well as all known species of Ernoporus, four additional species of Ptilopodius (sensu Hopkins), and two species erroneously placed in Ptilopodius by Schedl, except for Eocryphalus which is known to me only from the description. From this material it is apparent that Ptilopodius and Stephanorhopalus are completely unrelated to the other genera; the similarity of the antennae to other species mentioned here is superficial at best. (These genera will be treated in greater detail at a later date.) Ernoporicus spessivtzevi Berger, type-species of the monotypic genus Ernoporicus, is a typical Ernoporus except for the smaller antennal club and very obscure sutures on the club; I agree with Schedl in transferring it to Ernoporus. My specimen of Allernoporus evonymi Kurenzov is very closely allied to Ernoporus, but the antennal funicle is 3-segmented and the club is totally devoid of sutures; until more material is available for study I prefer to retain this species in Allernoporus.

Hypotheneumus Westwood

Hypotheneumus Westwood (1836:34). Type-species: Hypotheneumus eruditus Westwood.

Hopkins (1915) described 106 species in the genera Hypotheneumus Westwood, 1836, and Stephanoderes Eichhoff, 1871. Since then Stephanoderes has been placed in synonymy (Browne, 1963:53) under Hypotheneumus. The species named by Hopkins in this taxon were based on unique females, and most of them have not been examined by specialists of the group since then. Recently it was my privilege to study holotypes of all of the Hopkins species named in these genera as well as to study the types of a few other species of special interest in a review of the Hopkins material. Several of the American species were previously placed in synonymy (Wood, 1954).
A review of all species named by Hopkins follows. Valid names are presented in alphabetical order with synonyms and my comments listed beneath them. Of the 106 species named by Hopkins 21 are considered valid and 85 are treated as synonyms.

_Hypothenemus africanus_ (Hopkins)

*Stephanoderes africanus* Hopkins (1915:30). Holotype, female; Capetown, South Africa; USNM, 7542.

This species is allied to _setosus_ (Eichhoff). Specimens have been examined from the following new localities. Jamaica, 13-IX-35, in Poinciana pods; Lagunillas, Merida, Venezuela, 12-I-70, 1000 m elevation, _Mimosa_ twig, S. L. Wood; Buitenzorg, Java, 7-VIII-35 (host not legible), L. G. E. Kalshoven; Singapore, Malaya, IX-64, _Mangifera indica_, N. L. H. Krauss.

The above Java specimen was received from Kalshoven and bears an unsigned label in his handwriting “_Stephanoderes multipunctatus_ Schedl.” This specimen bears the same data as Schell’s type of _multipunctatus_. Although Schell’s type was not available for study, it is highly probable that it is a junior synonym of _africanus_.

_Hypothenemus brunneus_ (Hopkins)

*Stephanoderes brunneus* Hopkins (1915:31). Holotype, female; Texas; USNM, 7545.

The name _Stephanoderes frontalis_ Hopkins is a synonym of _brunneus_ (Wood, 1954:1031). This species almost certainly was introduced to America from Africa where all near relatives appear to have originated, although no African specimens have been examined. It is closely allied to _setosus_ (Eichhoff).

_Hypothenemus birmanus_ (Eichhoff)

*Triarmocerus birmanus* Eichhoff (1878:42, 486). Holotype, female; Burma; presumably lost in Hamburg Mus.

_Hypothenemus maculicollis_ Sharp (1879:101). Syntypes; Oahu, Hawaiian Islands; British Mus. Nat. Hist. _New synonymy._

*Stephanoderes perkinsi* Hopkins (1915:31). Holotype, female; Honolulu, Hawaii; USNM, 7594. _New synonymy._

*Stephanoderes sterculiae* Hopkins (1915:32). Holotype, female; Calapan, Philippine Islands; USNM, 7551. _New synonymy._

*Stephanoderes psidii* Hopkins (1915:32). Holotype, female; Calapan, Philippine Islands; USNM, 7552. _New synonymy._

Previously designated synonyms include _Stephanoderes alter_ Eggers, _S. pacificus_ Beeson, and _S. castaneus_ Wood (Wood, 1960:35). The syntypes of _maculicollis_ Sharp, and the holotypes of _S. perkinsi_ Hopkins, _S. sterculiae_ Hopkins, and _S. psidii_ Hopkins were studied and all agree with my specimens that were compared to material Schell compared to the type of _birmanus_. It is a common species in Indonesia, southern Asia, the Pacific Islands, Central America, and southern Florida.
Hypothenemus californicus Hopkins

Hypothenemus californicus Hopkins (1915:19). Holotype, female; Pomona, California; USNM, 7364.

Hypothenemus tritici Hopkins (1915:19). Holotype, female; Dallas, Texas; USNM, 7526. New synonymy.

This species occurs in the southern United States, California, Mexico, and one series was seen from Liberia in western Africa. It is very closely allied to other African species, including albipilus Reitter, and probably was introduced to America from Africa. Wood (1954:1055) treated H. tritici Hopkins as a subspecies and H. thoracicus Hopkins as a synonym of tritici. In view of the extended distribution into Mexico, with intergradation, and its discovery in Liberia, the status of tritici should be reduced to that of a junior subjective synonym.

Hypothenemus ceibae Hopkins

Hypothenemus ceibae Hopkins (1915:20). Holotype, female; Cayamas, Cuba; USNM, 7583.

Apparently this is a distinct species similar to but larger than H. eruditus Westwood, with very slender interstrial scales.

Hypothenemus columbi Hopkins

Hypothenemus columbi Hopkins (1915:18). Holotype, female; Columbus, Texas; USNM, 7361.

This common distinctive species occurs from the southern United States to Colombia and Venezuela. Previously published synonyms of Hopkins’s species include H. abdominales, H. rufopalliatus, H. brunneipennis, and H. amplipennis (Wood, 1954:162).

Hypothenemus crudiae (Panzer)


Stephanoderes obscurus: Eggers (1929:50, nec Fabricius, 1801).


Stephanoderes paraguayensis Hopkins (1915:26). Holotype, female; San Bernardino, Paraguay; USNM, 7377. New synonymy.


Stephanoderes uniseriatus Eggers (1924:103). Lectotype, female; Luebo, Congo; USNM, 60169. New synonymy.


The types of crudiae (Panzer) and plumariae Nördlinger have not been examined by me. The usage of these names is based on
series in the Eggers collection, at the U.S. National Museum, that apparently were based on authentic specimens. These specimens agree with syntypes of *hispidulus* LeConte, *polyphagus* Costa Lima, *lebronnei* Beeson, the lectotype of *unisciatus* Eggers, and the holotypes of *differens* Hopkins, *paraguayensis* Hopkins, and *hivaoea* Beeson. The series of three specimens of *Hylesinus obscurus* Fabricius in the Copenhagen Museum does not include a specimen of this species (see *H. obscurus*, below). Hopkins’s names previously placed in synonymy under this species include *brasiliensis*, *guatemalensis*, and *lecontei* (Wood, 1954:1041). The origin of this pantropical species is uncertain, but it probably is American.

**Hypothenemus cylindricus** (Hopkins)

*Stephanoderes cylindricus* Hopkins (1915:25). Holotype, female; Trece Aguas, Alta Verapaz, Guatemala; USNM, 7564.


Hopkins’s holotypes of *cylindricus* and *pallidus* and two cotypes of *transatlanticus* Eggers were compared directly and apparently all represent the same species. The option available to me to ignore page priority is exercised and I select *cylindricus* as the name for this species, because large series of American specimens are available for study.

**Hypothenemus dipterocarpi** Hopkins

*Hypothenemus dipterocarpi* Hopkins (1915:17). Holotype, female; Calapan, Mindoro, Philippine Islands; USNM, 7588.

*Hypothenemus mangarevanus* Beeson (1940:196). Holotype, female; Aukena, Margareva Islands; Bishop Mus. *New synonymy.*

The holotypes of both *dipterocarpi* Hopkins and *mangarevanus* Beeson were compared to my Micronesia specimens to establish the above synonymy. The interstitial bristles are scalelike on the disc and hairlike on the declivity of this distinctive species.

**Hypothenemus dolichocola** Hopkins

*Hypothenemus dolichocola* Hopkins (1915:19). Holotype, female; Canton, China; USNM, 7580.

This species resembles *eruditus* Westwood in all respects, except the frons. The frons is shallowly, transversely impressed; it is about intermediate between *vafer* Blandford and *eruditus* on the lower half of the frons. Apparently it is a valid species, but additional material should be examined.

**Hypothenemus erectus** LeConte


Stephanoderes puncticollis Hopkins (1915:32). Holotype, female; Tampico, Tamaulipas, Mexico; USNM, 7547. New synonymy.

Stephanoderes cubensis Hopkins (1915:32). Holotype, female; Cayamas, Cuba; USNM, 7553. New synonymy.

The holotypes of H. validus Blandford, S. puncticollis Hopkins, and S. cubensis Hopkins and a syntype of erectus LeConte were all examined and were found to represent the same species. The only syntype of erectus LeConte remaining in the LeConte collection and labeled as the type, is here designated as lectotype of this species. A cotype of Stephanoderes sambesianus Eggers, in the Eggers collection at the U.S. National Museum, apparently is conspecific with erectus. It is also noted that three cotypes of S. mozambiqueensis Eggers and one cotype of S. dispar Eggers are doubtfully distinct from this species. More material from additional African localities should be studied before this synonymy is established.

Since this species has no close relative in America that was not introduced through commerce, and since all closely allied species are from Africa, I suspect this species is of African origin. Its introduction into America evidently occurred long before it was described. It is common from southern Texas to Venezuela.

Hypothemenus cruditus Westwood

Hypothemenus cruditus Westwood (1834:36). Syntypes, England?
Cryphalus basioo Niisima (1910:9). Syntypes; Tokyo, Japan. New synonymy.

Cosmoderes schwarzi Hopkins (1915:11). Holotype, female; Haw Creek, Florida; lost except slide mount of antenna in USNM. New synonymy.


Hypothemenus ferrugineus Hopkins (1915:20). Holotype, female; Trece Aguas, Alta Verapaz, Guatemala; USNM, 7584. New synonymy.

Hypothemenus flavipes Hopkins (1915:18). Holotype, female; Cayamas, Cuba; USNM, 7575. New synonymy.


Hypothemenus heathii Hopkins (1915:20). Holotype, female; Independencia, Parahyba, Brazil; USNM, 7521. New synonymy.

Hypothemenus koebelei Hopkins (1915:17). Holotype, female; Brazil; USNM, 7572. New synonymy.

Hypothemenus lineatifrons Hopkins (1915:17). Holotype, female; Cayamas, Cuba; USNM, 7570. New synonymy.

Hypothemenus mali Hopkins (1915:17). Holotype, female; Capetown, South Africa; USNM, 7573. New synonymy.


Hypothemenus nigricollis Hopkins (1915:16). Holotype, female; Capetown, South Africa; USNM, 7568. New synonymy.

Hypothemenus parvus Hopkins (1915:17). Holotype, female; Cayamas, Cuba; USNM, 7574. New synonymy.


Hyposthenemus webbi Hopkins (1915:17). Holotype, female; Calapan, Mindoro, Philippine Islands; USNM, 7587. New synonymy.

Hyposthenemus intersetosus Eggers (1928:85). Lectotype, female; Sao Paulo, Brazil; USNM, 60153. New synonymy.


Stephanoderes flavicollis Hopkins (1915:24). Holotype, female; Cayamas, Cuba; USNM, 7559. New synonymy.

Stephanoderes pygmaeus Hopkins (1915:24). Holotype, female; Pagbilao, Philippine Islands; USNM, 7560. New synonymy.

Stephanoderes subconcentrals Hopkins (1915:25). Holotype, female; Cayamas, Cuba; USNM, 7563. New synonymy.

Stephanoderes unicolor Hopkins (1915:25). Holotype, female; Cayamas, Cuba; USNM, 7562. New synonymy.


In establishing the above synonymy, the following specimens were examined and compared to my material and to one another: Cryptalus basjoo Niisima, 4 cotypes; Hopkins’s holotypes of bradfordi, ferrugineus, flavipes, flavosquamosus, heathi, koebelii, lineatirons, mali, myristicae, nigricollis, parvus, punctipennis, sacchari, teneus, webbi elongatus, flavicollis, pygmaeus, subconcentrals, and unicolor; the lectotype of intersetosus Eggers; a cotype of erythrinae Eggers; and a syntype labeled “type” of dubiosus Schedl. In addition, the balsam mount of the antenna of Cosmoderes schwarzi Hopkins was examined (the type was lost). Since this antenna is entirely typical of eruditus, because Hopkins did not have a taxonomic knowledge of the group with which he was working, and in view of the fact that the description of the type fits eruditus (except for the erroneously described antenna), schwarzi is placed in synonymy under eruditus.

Into this species I have grouped similar forms in which the hair-like setae of the elytra vary from uniseriate and sparse strial rows to confused and moderately abundant. There appears to be a complete transition from one extreme to the other. With that exception, interstrial scales, features of the head, pronotum and elytra are rather uniform.

Hyposthenemus flavus Hopkins

Hyposthenemus flavus Hopkins (1915:17). Holotype, female; Java; USNM, 7571.

This species evidently is distinct. It is allied to eruditus Westwood.

Hyposthenemus glabripennis (Hopkins)

Stephanoderes glabripennis Hopkins (1915:32). Holotype, female; Angat, Philippine Islands; USNM, 7548.
This distinctive species is well known to specialists.

_Hypothenemus gossypii_ (Hopkins)

_Stephanoderes gossypii_ Hopkins (1915:25). Holotype, female; Cayamas, Cuba; USNM, 7557.

The synonymy between _gossypii_ Hopkins and _H. beameri_ Wood has been established (Wood, 1962, Gt. Basin Nat. 22:78). Since _H. gossypii_ Sampson evidently is a _nomen nudum_ Hopkins's name is used here.

_Hypothenemus hampei_ (Ferrari)

_Cryphalus hampei_ Ferrari (1868:11, 12). Syntypes.

_Stephanoderes punctatus_ Eggers (1924:101). Lectotype, female; Eala, Congo; USNM, 60160. _New synonymy._

The lectotype of _punctatus_ Eggers and the holotype of _cooki_ Hopkins were compared to my series of this well-known species and were found to be identical. It is an important pest of coffee.

_Hypothenemus interstitialis_ (Hopkins)

_Hypothenemus interstitialis_ Hopkins (1915:28). Holotype, female; Victoria, Texas; USNM, 7555.

_Stephanoderes obliquus_ Hopkins (1915:30). Holotype, female; Cayamas, Cuba; USNM, 7538. _New synonymy._

The holotypes of _interstitialis_ Hopkins and _obliquus_ Hopkins were compared directly to establish the above synonymy. Wood (1954:1033) also placed Hopkins's _interpunctus, approximatus, flavescens, opacipennis,_ and _quadridentatus_ in synonymy under _interstitialis._

_Hypothenemus liberiensis_ (Hopkins)

_Stephanoderes liberiensis_ Hopkins (1915:31). Holotype, female; Mount Coffee, Liberia; USNM, 7593.

This species is very closely allied to _erectus_ (LeConte), but the pronotal asperities are smaller, and the lateral areas of the pronotal disc are rugulose. The holotype is 1.8 mm in length.

_Hypothenemus mallyi_ (Hopkins)

_Stephanoderes mallyi_ Hopkins (1915:32). Holotype, female; Capetown, South Africa; USNM, 7549.

_Stephanoderes sousouensis_ Eggers (1943:74). Holotype, female; Sone, Zambeze; Paris Mus. _New synonymy._

The holotype of _mallyi_ Hopkins and the cotype of _sousouensis_ Eggers in the Eggers collection at the U.S. National Museum, were compared and found to represent the same species. It is allied to _rotundicollis_ (Eichhoff).
Hypothemenemus multidentatus (Hopkins)

Stephanoderes multidentatus Hopkins (1915:28). Holotype, female; Tampico, Tamaulipas, Mexico; USNM, 7532.
Stephanoderes nitidifrons Hopkins (1915:31). Holotype, female; Tampico, Tamaulipas, Mexico; USNM, 7546. New synonymy.

The holotypes of Hopkins's multidentatus, ferrugineus, and nitidifrons were compared directly to one another. They all represent a species that is very close to interstitialis Hopkins.

Hypothemenemus obscurus (Fabricius)

Hylesinus obscurus Fabricius (1801:395). Lectotype, female; Essequibo, British Guiana; Copenhagen Mus., present designation.
Hypothemenemus künnemani Reitter (1902:140). Lectotype, female; Breman, Germany, in Brazil nuts; Budapest, Mus., present designation. New synonymy.
Stephanoderes moschatae Schaufuss (1905:8, reprint p. 2). Holotype, female; Guadeloupe; presumably lost with Hamburg Mus. New synonymy.
Stephanoderes buscki Hopkins (1915:30). Holotype, female; Trinidad, West Indies; USNM, 7537. New synonymy.
Stephanoderes amazonicus Eggers (1934:78). Lectotype, female; Manaos, Brazil; USNM, 60142. New synonymy.

The entire type series of obscurus Fabricius, künnemani Reitter, rufescens Hopkins, and buscki Hopkins were examined, as well as the lectotype of amazonicus Eggers. Several specimens of moschatae Schaufuss compared by Eggers to the type were also examined. All of these were compared to my homotypes.

This very common species occurs from Costa Rica and Puerto Rico to Brazil where it breeds in twigs, nuts, and fruits of a wide variety of hosts. It is best known from infested Brazil nuts that are transported through commerce to virtually all parts of the world.

The type series of obscurus Fabricius consists of three female specimens in the Copenhagen Museum. The first two are of this species, the third (Kiel specimen) is in poor condition and probably is of pulverulentus Eichhoff, but might possibly be of crudiae Panzer. Since the second specimen is in better condition than the first, I designate it as lectotype of Hylesinus obscurus Fabricius; a red, printed lectotype label was placed on the pin bearing this specimen.

The Reitter syntypes of künnemani consisted of five identical females labeled "Bremen, XII - 1900, Paranüse." The second specimen was in the best condition and was labeled and is here designated the lectotype of Hypothemenemus künnemani.

Hypothemenemus parallelus Hopkins

Hypothemenemus parallelus Hopkins (1910:25). Holotype, female; Tampico, Mexico; USNM, 7556.
This form is essentially identical to *eruditus* Westwood except for the frons which bears a small, low nodule at the center. It probably represents a genetic variation within a normal population, but due to the breeding habits and (suspected) partial parthenogenesis the frontal character appears to have greater importance than is warranted. Series in my collection are from Mexico and the Hawaiian Islands.

**Hypothemenemus pilosus** Hopkins

*Hypothemenemus pilosus* Hopkins (1915:20). Holotype, female; Cayamas, Cuba; USNM, 7586.

In this distinctive species the rows of interstitial setae are hairlike from the elytral base to the apex. Apparently it is very rare.

**Hypothemenemus pubescens** Hopkins

*Hypothemenemus pubescens* Hopkins (1915:19). Holotype, female; Key West, Florida; USNM, 7524.

*Hypothemenemus subelongatus* Hopkins (1915:19). Holotype, female; Victoria, Texas; USNM, 7581. New synonymy.


This species is almost identical with *sparsus* Hopkins, but it possesses rows of strial hair and lacks interstitial granules. In addition to the localities cited above it occurs in Mexico and Hawaii. It breeds in the axis of fruiting stems of various grasses, including the genera *Andropogon, Cynodon*, and *Paspalum*.

**Hypothemenemus pulverulentus** (Eichhoff)

*Stephanoderes pulverulentus* Eichhoff (1871:33). Syntypes(?), female; Mexico; presumably lost with Hamburg Mus.

*Stephanoderes vulgaris* Schaufuss (1897:209). Syntypes, female; La Digue, Soechele Islands; presumably lost with Hamburg Mus.

*Stephanoderes georgiae* Hopkins (1915:27). Holotype, female; Georgia; USNM, 7385. New synonymy.

*Stephanoderes tamarindi* Hopkins (1915:27). Holotype, female; Manila, Philippine Islands; USNM, 7530. New synonymy.

*Stephanoderes niger* Hopkins (1915:31). Holotype, female; Brownsville, Texas; USNM, 7382. New synonymy.

*Stephanoderes nitidipennis* Hopkins (1915:29). Holotype, female; Cayamas, Cuba; USNM, 7533. New synonymy.

*Stephanoderes fiebrigi* Hopkins (1915:27). Holotype, female; San Bernardino, Paraguay; USNM, 7387. New synonymy.

*Stephanoderes minutus* Hopkins (1915:26). Holotype, female, evidently defective; Cayamas, Cuba; USNM, 7366. New synonymy.


This abundant, widely distributed species is distinguished with difficulty from obscurus (Fabricius) by characters of the frons and elytral surface. It is possible that multidentatus Hopkins is a population variant at the upper limits of size. The above synonymy was based on a study of the holotypes of Hopkins’s georgiae, tamarindi, niger, nitidipennis, fiebergi, and minutus; on syntypes of cmarginatus Schedl and darwinensis Schedl; and on holotypes of andersoni Wood and liquidambari Wood. The holotype of minutus evidently is defective. There is a certain amount of variation in the minute details of sculpturing of the frons and in the shape of the interstrial scales. After examining many hundreds of specimens from America, the Pacific area, and the Indo-Australian region, I see no alternative to grouping all of the above under one name. The difficulty is complicated by the intensive inbreeding coupled with (suspected) partial parthenogenesis which may produce morphologically uniform local populations. When all of these local populations are studied, however, they intergrade completely. Previously published synonymy of Hopkins’s species was established for texanus, pini, salicis, floridensis, ficus, soltau lucasi, virentis, pecanus, and niger (Wood 1954:1035, 1048). The basis for the names pulverulentus and vulgaris was specimens identified by and presumably compared to the types by Eggers.

_Hypothecnemus rotundicollis_ (Eichhoff)

*Stephanoderes rotundicollis* Eichhoff (1878:45, 145). Syntypes(?), female; America septentrionalis; presumably lost with Hamburg Mus.

The synonymy of this species with one Hopkins’s species, quercus, has been established (Wood, 1054:1024). In addition to its distribution in the eastern and southern United States, it occurs in the states of Tamaulipas and Nayarit in Mexico. Allied species occur in Central America.

_Hypothenumus setosus_ (Eichhoff)

_Hypoborus_ (?) setosus Eichhoff (1867:391). Syntypes; Guadeloupe.

*Stephanoderes bananensis* Eggers (1922:167). Two syntypes; Banana, Congo; one in Eggers collection. New synonymy.

*Stephanoderes kalshoveni* Schedl (1939:35). Syntypes; Pasoeoean, Java; Buiten-zorg Mus. New synonymy.

*Stephanoderes subagnatus* Eggers (1940:101). Holotype, female; Eala, Congo; Tervuren Mus. New synonymy.

Hopkins’s species for which synonymy previously was established include obesus and philippinensis (Wood, 1957:402). The above new synonymy was based on a syntype of bananensis and two syntypes of subagnatus. Several specimens of kalshoveni received from Kalshoven and taken by him from the same branch as the syntypes, were used to establish the synonymy of Schedl’s species.

It is difficult to establish the origin of this species at the present
time, but it evidently reached America from Africa where several allied species occur, or less probably from the Indo-Malayan area.

*Hypothememus squamosus* (Hopkins)

*Stephanoderes squamosus* Hopkins (1915:26). Holotype, female; Cayamás, Cuba; USNM, 7566.

This distinctive species occurs from southern Florida and Cuba to Mexico. Its nearest relative occurs in Mexico.

*Hypothememus sparsus* Hopkins

*Hypothememus sparsus* Hopkins (1915:20). Holotype, female; Columbus, Texas; USNM, 7368.

Two of Hopkins’s species, *similis* and *tridentatus*, have been placed in synonymy under this name (Wood, 1954:1040). It is rare and distinguished with difficulty from *pulverulentus* (Eichhoff) and *pubescens* Hopkins.

*Hypothememus vafer* Blandford


*Stephanoderes subvestitus* Eggers (1940:232). Holotype, female; Mosolo Kwenge, Kwongo, Congo; Tervuren Mus. *New synonymy.*


In view of its present distribution and abundance, it is most remarkable that Hopkins did not encounter this species in his study. No examples of it were included in the collection he studied. This is the species to which I previously have referred as *areccae* Hornung (= *fungicola* Eggers, *hispidus* Eggers, etc.). Since a question has been raised as to the true identity of *areccae*, the next oldest name known to me for this species, *vafer*, will be used until the types can be examined.

The above synonymy was based on the type series of *vafer* Blandford, on two syntypes of *polyphagus* Eggers, two syntypes of *heterolepis* Costa Lima, one cotype of *subvestitus* Eggers, and the holotype of *martiniquensis* Eggers.

It apparently is now established in southern Florida. It previously has been reported from Brazil, Martinique, Hawaiian Islands, Micronesia, Philippine Islands, the Indo-Malayan region, Ghana, and the Congo. It is polyphagous and, presumably, it can breed in nuts, twigs, or bark.

*Trischidias atoma* (Hopkins)

*Hypothememus atomus* Hopkins (1910:15). Holotype, female; Morgantown, West Virginia; USNM, 7565.
Hopkins's species *Hypothenemus impressifrons, marylandicae, robiniae, and toxicodendri* were placed in synonymy under *atomus* by Wood (1954:1068) and transferred to the genus *Trischidias* Hopkins.

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