

NEW SCOLYTOIDEA.

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In a small consignment of Scolytoidea forwarded for determination by the Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, London, two new species are present. A third is added from another collection, and three new records are noted.

PHLOEOTRIBUS AUSTRALIS sp. nov.

Figure 1.

Piceous, rather dull; 2.9 mm. long, 1.5 times as long as wide.

Front with two slight traverse depressions, one just above the insertion of the antennae, the other shallower and just above the epistomal margin; the sides elevated and carinated between these two subimpressed areas; surface rather dull, densely punctulate; pubescence inconspicuous, sparse and very short.

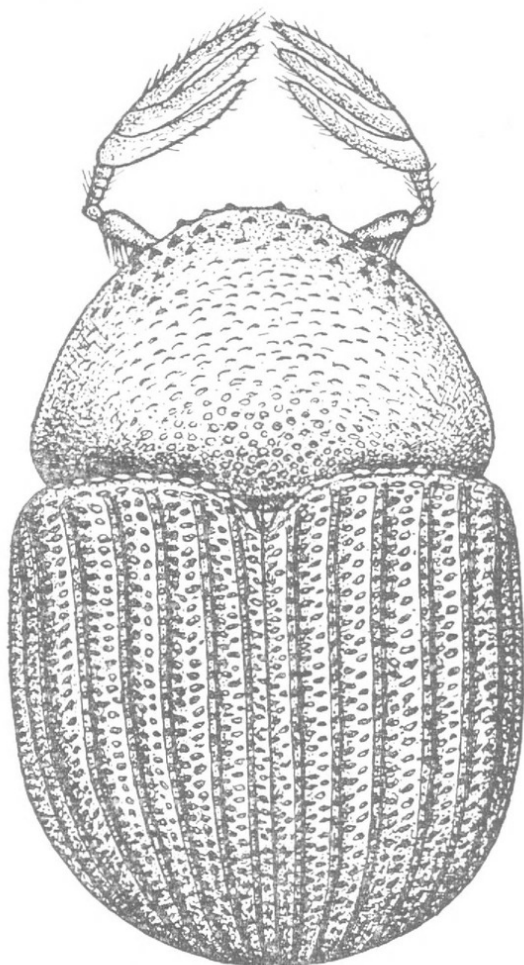


FIGURE 1.—*Phloeotribus australis* sp. nov.
Dorsal view.

Pronotum much wider than long (50:31), widest at the medianly angulated base; sides strongly curved and narrowed from the base to the rather narrowly rounded apex, without any distinct subapical constriction; apical margin armed with recurved asperities, those at the supposed antero-lateral angles coarser than those at the extreme apex; surface ascending from apex to the base, very densely and rather finely punctured all over on a minutely punctulate ground sculpture, with inconspicuous short pubescence. Scutellum knob-like, dull.

Elytra distinctly wider than the pronotum (56:50) but very little longer than wide when viewed from above; basal third of sides subparallel, thence incurved to the very broadly rounded apex; declivity commencing after the basal third, very strongly convex; striate-punctate, punctures rather small and indistinct in some parts; interstices much wider than the narrow striae, dull, uniseriately and rather finely granulate-tuberculate, becoming somewhat transversely wrinkled near the base; first three interstices extending to the apical margin, four and eight and five and seven joining apically, six ceasing in the angles of five and seven, forming a slightly elevated area, visible from above; interstices distinctly lower on the declivity, pubescence inconspicuous (probably partly abraded).

TYPE in collection Schedl.

LOCALITY.—Queensland, Australia.

This is the first species of the genus recorded from the Australian region. It is easily recognized by its shape and sculpture.

XYLEBORUS CILIATIFORMIS sp. nov.

Figure 2.

FEMALE.—Yellowish-brown, elytra decidedly darker; 1.6 mm. long, nearly 2.4 times as long as wide.

Front very shining, plano-convex, irregularly punctured and sparsely pubescent below.

Pronotum nearly as wide as long; postero-lateral angles obtusely rounded; basal half of sides subparallel, thence gradually rounded towards the apex; the latter broadly arcuate and medially armed with very low and partly indistinct dentations; summit in the middle, moderately high; anteriorly densely and rather finely asperate; posteriorly brightly shining and very finely punctured; pubescence inconspicuous. Scutellum moderate in size, shining.

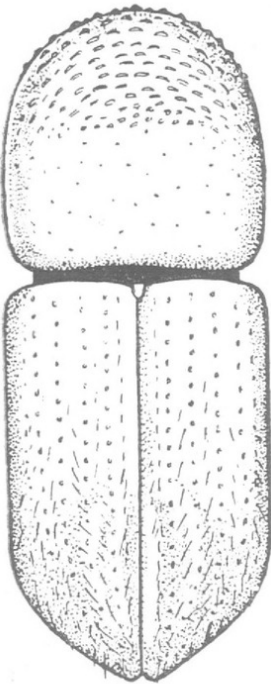


FIGURE 2.—*Xyleborus ciliatiformis* sp. nov.
Dorsal view.

Elytra as wide and 1.5 times as long as the pronotum; sides subparallel, then slightly and later more abruptly incurved to the rounded triangular apex; apical margin acute as in allied species; cylindrical in basal half, very obliquely convex behind; with a shallow longitudinal depression along the suture on the upper half of the declivity; roof-shaped towards the suture, elevated below; disc brightly shining, with fairly regular rows of very fine punctures, the interstices wide, with a few visible scattered punctures; declivity without any distinct punctuation but minutely punctulate and therefore less shining; pubescence on the disc of closely spaced rows of very short inclined yellowish hairs, some rows apparently arising from the stria punctures, others from punctures of the interstices; the hairs becoming longer and distinctly directed towards the suture on the lateral convexities of the declivity, without any remarkable pubescence below.

TYPES in collection British Museum of Natural History (two specimens) and in collection Schedl (one specimen).

LOCALITY.—Brisbane, Australia, in imported logs of Borneo Cedar, August 1947, A. R. Brimblecombe.

This species is rather closely allied to *Xyleborus ciliatus* Egg. and *X. justus* Schedl, but is remarkable for the shape of the pronotum and the rather long and cylindrical elytra.

XYLEBORUS ABRUPTULUS sp. nov.

Figure 3.

FEMALE.—Reddish-brown, subshining; 1.9 mm. long, 2.2 times as long as wide.

Front plano-convex, silky shining, minutely punctulate, very shallowly and rather indistinctly punctured, with sparse inconspicuous pubescence.

Pronotum wider than long (26.0 : 19.5), postero-lateral angles little more than right angles ; sides subparallel, feebly arcuate in basal half ; apex broadly rounded in dorsal view, with several small asperities in the centre, thus appearing feebly extended ; summit well behind the middle ; anterior part steeply convex, rather finely and densely asperate ; posterior part subopaque, minutely punctulate, very shallowly and indistinctly punctured ; pubescence short and sparse. Scutellum triangular, shining.

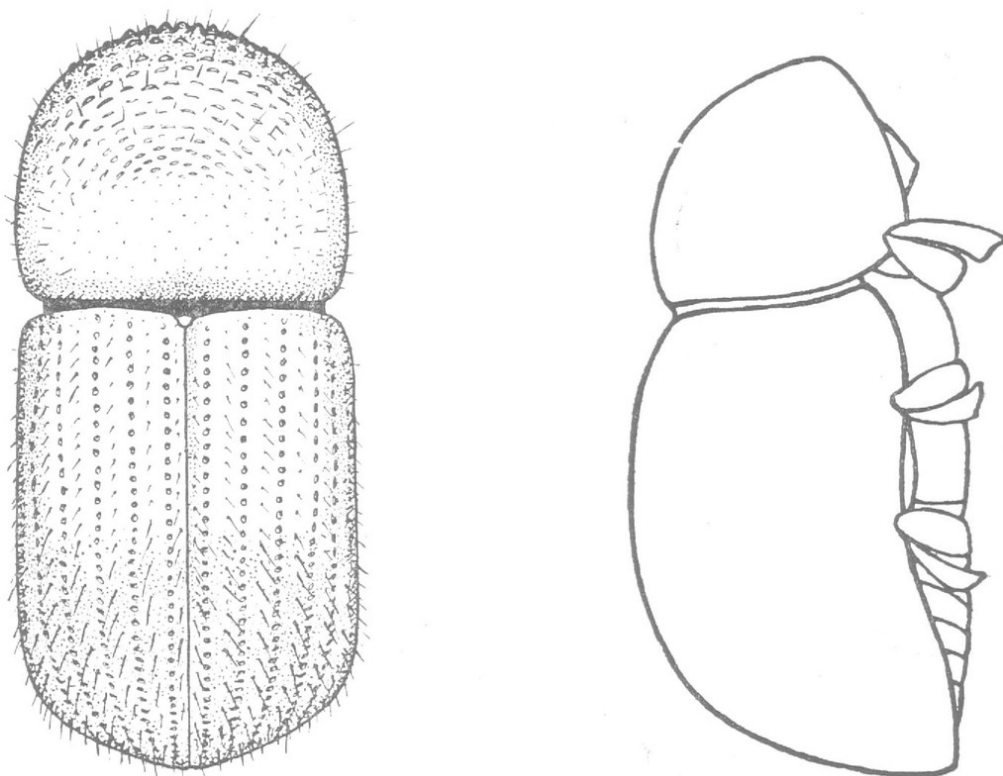


FIGURE 3.—*Xyleborus abruptulus* sp. nov. Left, dorsal view ; right, lateral view.

Elytra as wide and 1.8 times as long as the pronotum ; sides parallel to well beyond the middle ; apex broadly and somewhat angulately rounded ; declivity commencing about the middle steeply convex ; disc with regular rows of rather fine punctures becoming more closely placed and more distinct in declivity ; interstices wide, each with a row of more remotely placed punctures of equal size which change into granules towards the declivity, where they are better developed ; pubescence arising from interstitial punctures and granules, rather dense on the declivity.

TYPES in collection British Museum of Natural History and in collection Schedl.

LOCALITY.—Wongabel, Australia, 2nd May, 1941, A. R. Brimblecombe, from *Loranthus* sp.

Allied to *Xyleborus deruptulus* but somewhat more slender, less shining, and more roughly sculptured.

NEW RECORDS.

Cryphalus capucinomorphus Schedl. Santo, New Hebrides, August-September, 1930, L. E. Cheesman; Malekula, New Hebrides, September, 1930, L. E. Cheesman.

Xyleborus semigranosus Blandf. Nelson, New Zealand, 1932, A. F. Clark, in hardwood crate from Samoa.

Platypus curtus Chap. Brisbane, Australia, August, 1947, A. R. Brimblecombe, in imported logs from Borneo.



Schedl, Karl E. 1953. "New Scolytoidea." *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* 13, 80–83.

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