

SHORT COMMUNICATION

M. Ju. Mandelshtam. NEW SYNONYMY, NEW RECORDS AND LECTO-TYPE DESIGNATION IN PALAEARCTIC SCOLYTIDAE (COLEOPTERA). – Far Eastern entomologist. 2002. N 119: 6-11.

М. Ю. Мандельштам. Новая синонимия, новые находки и обозначение лектотипов Паларктических короедов (Coleoptera, Scolytidae). // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2000. N 119. С. 6-11.

In spite of many scolytid species from Russian Far East have been described before 1941 by E. Reitter [16, 17], B. Berger [1], P. Spessivtsev [21], H. Eggers [4] and V.N. Stark [22], but only A.I. Kurenzov [9] summarized the regional fauna. V.N. Stark [23] later scrutinized the fauna of the Far-Eastern scolytids. New species from Sichote-Alin was described by B.V. Sokanovsky [20]. Later G. O. Krivolutskaja studied the Scolytidae for a long time [6-8]. The author has revised all Russian entomological collections and some abroad ones for the study of Palaearctic Scolytidae (see below) as well as numerous literature data [1-25].

The following abbreviations are used for institutions keeping the scolytid collections (curator given in the parentheses): DEI - Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Eberswalde, Germany; IBSS – Institute of Biology and Soil Sciences, Vladivostok (G.Sh. Lafer); ISEA – Institute for Systematics and Ecology of Animals, Novosibirsk (A.A. Legalov); MZM – Zoological Museum of the Moscow University (N.B. Nikitsky); NHMB – Naturhistorisches Museum, Budapest, Hungary (O. Merkl); NHMW – Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria (H. Schoenmann); USNM – USA Natural History Museum, Washington, USA (N. Vanderberg); ZISP – Zoological Institute, St. Petersburg (B. A. Korotyaev).

The A.I. Kurenzov's and G.O. Krivolutskaja's scolytid types are deposited in IBSS, Reitter's and Eggers's types – in NHMB and NHMW; Berger's and Stark's collections – in ZISP; B. Sokanovsky's collection – in MZM. New synonyms for seven Palaearctic bark beetles are established below, two new combinations are proposed and lectotypes for eight species are designated to provide stability of nomenclature.

The author is grateful to Dr. G.O. Krivolutskaja (IBSS, Vladivostok), R. Iwata (Nihon University, Fujisawa, Japan), M. Westendorff (DEI), K. Kiesel (Forstzoologisches Institut, University of Freiburg, Germany) and M. Knizek (Forestry and Game Management Research Institute, Praha, Czech Republic) for help with literature; to A.S. Lelej, G.Sh. Lafer and V.N. Kuznetsov for help with museum collections, to V.M. Tarkhanov for help in collecting trips in 1990 and 2000 and to the curators of the above mentioned collections for the material used in this study.

NEW SYNONYMY AND NEW RECORDS

***Ips hauseri* Reitter, 1894 = *I. ussuriensis* Reitter, 1913, **syn. n.** Lectotype of *I. ussuriensis* (designated here); ♂, "Ussinsk", "*Ips ussuriensis* m. 1913, Type, ♂" (in Reitter's handwriting) [NHMW]. This specimen is incorrectly cited as holotype and should be referred as lectotype. Name of *I. ussuriensis* suggest its finding in Ussuri region, Primorskii krai. However, the type locality «Ussinsk» located in Western Sayan, South of Central Siberia. There were no settlement known as Ussinsk on old and modern maps of Russia, however settlement Ust'-Usa at the mouth of river Us, the tributary of Enisey, most probably have to**

be considered as Reitter's Ussinsk. *I. ussuriensis* was never collected in Ussuri region and has no difference with *I. hauseri* Reitt. The punctuation in elytral interstices is very variable in large series of *I. hauseri* from Tjan-Shan Mts. available for study in ZISP and Moscow Forest Institute, and some time the punctuation may be absent as in lectotype of *I. ussuriensis*. *I. hauseri* occur also in Altai [23] and thus is very probable to occur in Western Sayan Mts.

***Polygraphus punctifrons* Thomson, 1886** = *P. seriatus* Reitter, 1913, **syn. n.** Lectotype of *P. seriatus* (designated here): ♂, "Ussinsk, Sajan, Sib(eria) or(ientale)", "*Polygraphus seriatus* m." (in Reitter's handwriting) [NHMB]. This specimen is incorrectly cited as holotype and should be referred as lectotype. The study of *P. seriatus* lectotype shows its identity with *P. punctifrons* Thomson. *P. seriatus* is much more slender than *P. proximus* Blandford, 1894 and is not synonym of *P. proximus* as it was suggested by V.N. Stark [23]. *P. proximus* distribution in Russia more or less coincide with the range of its host plants *Abies nephrolepis* and *A. holophylla* not growing in Sayans. Contrary, *P. punctifrons* has Transpalaeartic range and occurs in Central and Southern Siberia with Sayan Mts.

***Polygraphus horyurensis* Murayama, 1937.** According to G.O. Krivolutskaja [8] the species was not recorded in Primorskii krai. However, J.J. Murayama [12] wrote about its distribution in Russian Far East including Sakhalin. I identified the specimens collected in 1990 in Lazo Nature Reserve, Petrov Island [11] as *P. horyurensis* by comparing these specimens with identified ones by A. Nobuchi in IBSS. *Pinus koraiensis* is the host plant of this species in Primorskii krai.

***Pityophthorus lichtensteinii* (Ratzeburg, 1837)** = *P. rossicus* Eggers, 1915, (holotype – ♀, "Gouv. Tambov" [NHMW], examined), **syn. n.** *P. rossicus* is known from holotype only and this specimen is identical with *P. lichtensteinii* distributed through all European part of Russia.

***Pityophthorus sachalinensis* Krivolutskaja, 1956.** Lectotype of *P. sachalinensis* (designated here): sex unknown, "5.IX.50, Sakhalin, Kirovsk region, forest Territory Argi-Pargi, from *Abies*, G. Krivolutskaja", "*Pityophthorus sachalinensis* sp. nov.", "*Pit.* sp.? 52. B. Sokanowsky det.", "Sintyp" [IBSS]. Nine paralectotypes [IBSS] are examined also. Probably *P. sachalinensis* is endemic for Sakhalin. This species was not reported from Japan [15]. K. Tamanuki has found the species on Sakhalin and erroneously identified it as *P. exsculptus* (Ratzeburg, 1837). I discovered his specimens [IBSS] "Saghalien Central Experimental Station, 9/III 1940, Tamanuki", "Kadzura-Viva, river Chirikaro [now Poronaj region, Sakhalin, Krivolutskaja late remark] on *Picea ajanensis*".

***Pityophthorus abietinus* Wood, 1989** = *P. abietis* Kurenzov, 1941, nom. preocc., nec Blackman, 1928; = *P. sibiricus* Nunberg, 1956 (nom. n. pro *P. abietis* Kurenzov, 1941), nom. preocc., nec Stark, 1952; = *P. kurentzovi* Krivolutskaja, 1996 (nom. n. pro *P. abietis* Kurenzov, 1941), **syn. n.** Lectotype of *P. abietinus* Wood, 1989 = *P. abietis* Kurenzov, 1941 is deposited in ZISP not in Novosibirsk as stated by S.L. Wood and D.E. Bright [24]. *P. abietinus* Wood, 1989 is specific for *Abies holophylla*.

***Eidophelus* (= *Phellodendrophagus*) *elegans* (Krivolutskaja, 1958).** *Celastrus orbiculata* is recorded here as a new host plant. Probably this species is identical with *E. imitans* Eichhoff, 1875 [24].

***Cryphalus sichotensis* Kurenzov, 1941, species bona.** Lectotype of *C. sichotensis* (designated here): ♀, "164", "Typus", "8.07.1934, Iman Region, river Kolumbe, A. Kurenzov", "*Cryphalus sichotensis* sp. n. det. A. Kurenzov" [IBSS]. The second beetle from Suptinka River in rows of *C. sichotensis* [IBSS] does not belong to this species. *C. sichotensis* is more similar with *C. abietis* (Ratzeburg, 1837) than to *C. saltuarius* Weise, 1891. The elytral striae are well developed in both *C. sichotensis* and *C. abietis*, but not in *C. saltuarius*. Neither specimens of *C. saltuarius* nor specimens of *C. abietis* from Primorskii krai were found in IBSS. The nearest known locality of *C. abietis* is Altai Mts; *C. saltuarius* was reported from Far East [9] and Yakutia [25].

***Cryphalus longus* (Eggers, 1926) = *C. alni* Krivolutskaja, 1958, syn. n.** Lectotype of *C. alni* (designated here): ♀, "30.07.1952, Gornozavodskoi Region, the valley of Rybatskaya River, Krivolutskaja leg", "from alder", "*Cryphalus alni* sp. nov.", "*Cr. alni* Kriv. Det. Sokanovsky" [MZM]. Paralectotype of *C. longus*: "Tomakomai, 9.7.10, on *Alnus*, leg. Niisima" [NHMW], examined. H. Eggers [3] had placed his new species into *Ernoporus*, however, it was later moved by K.E. Schedl [19] to *Cryphalus*. In contrast to original Eggers's [3] and Krivolutskaja's [7] descriptions, the species has closely set scales on the elytra. The scales are of the same colour as the elytra background and thus were not seen by the former authors. *C. longus* can be easily separated from all Russian Far Eastern *Cryphalus* species by elongated body form, by presence of hairs on the uneven interstriae of declivity only and by regular rows of elongated rectangular punctures on the elytral surface. *C. longus* is distributed in south of Primorskii krai, south of Sakhalin and South Kurils (Iturup, Kunashir), North Japan (Hokkaido). No specimens collected high in the Sichote-Alin Mts [9] or in Kamchatka [8] were seen in IBSS collection.

***Cryphalus malus* Nijijima, 1909 = *C. padi* Krivolutskaja, 1958, syn. n.** Lectotype of *C. padi* (designated here): ♀, "18.08.52, Novoaleksandrovsk, Susun River valley, Kivolutskaja", "from *Padus*" [IBSS]. 13 specimens from Sakhalin and 220 specimens from Kurils (Iturup and Kunashir) [IBSS] identified by Krivolutskaja were examined also. K.E. Schedl [18] has synonymized *C. padi* with *C. scopiger* Berger, 1916. The erroneous Schedl's opinion was reproduced by S.L. Wood and D.E. Bright [24]. I have studied Berger's type of *C. scopiger* (ZISP) and found its dissimilarity with Krivolutskaja's specimens of *C. padi*. Females of *C. padi* have no typical hair brushes on apex of the elytra so typical for *C. scopiger* females. Host plant of *C. scopiger* indicated by B. Berger [1] is *Juglans mandshurica*, sometimes the species breeds in *Fraxinus* sp. [IBSS] and never in *Padus*, *Prunus* or other Rosaceae. I have compared the specimens of *C. padi* with ones of *C. malus* [NHMW]. These specimens collected 15.11.1907 by Mitsuhashi in Japan, have the labels "*Cryphalus mali* Nijijima. Cotype. Eggers testi", "Cotype". Occurrence of *C. padi* on Kunashir and Iturup as well as on Sakhalin, suggest that its range must spread to Hokkaido, Japan. Really, *C. padi* is morphologically identical to *C. malus* described by Nijijima from Hokkaido. Both species differ from related *Cryphalus* species by large triangle area of pronotal asperities reaching nearly the base of pronotum, by broad body. Both species differ from closely related *C. pruni* Eggers, 1929 (south of Primorskii krai) also by larger body size. Both *C. malus* and *C. padi* breeds in Rosaceae (*C. malus* on *Malus* sp. and *C. padi* on *Padus* and *Sorbus*) and even in species biology no significant differences are seen.

***Cryphalus coryli* Stark, 1936.** Lectotype of *C. coryli* (designated here): ♀, "*Cryphalus coryli* Stark. Type. 1933", "Ussuri, Samarga, *Corylus mandshurica*", "Samarga, 7.08.1924"

[NHMW]. No type or other specimens of *C. coryli* were found in ZISP and IBSS. K.E. Schedl [19] has considered the species as a junior synonym of *C. mandshuricus* Eggers, 1929. *C. coryli* due to unavailability to study was omitted in Krivolutskaja's keys [8]. However, *C. coryli* differs from *C. mandshuricus* by larger body size (1.6 mm vs. 1.4-1.5 mm in *C. mandshuricus*) and slender body form. In *C. coryli* hairlike vestiture is of even length on the elytra; in *C. mandshuricus* hairs are much longer in elytral apex than on the sides and the base. The triangular pronotal area of asperities in *C. coryli* forms the acute angle and nearly reaches the pronotal base. This angle is larger in *C. mandshuricus* and it is located far from the pronotal base. The elytral striae are better developed in *C. coryli* than in *C. mandshuricus*. The basal pronotal half of *C. coryli* is covered by rugosities with scales, whereas all pronotal surface of *C. mandshuricus* is covered by hairlike vestiture only.

***Xyleborus quercus* Kurenzov, 1948.** Lectotype of *X. quercus* (designated here): ♀, "2" [IBSS]. The holotype was not originally designated by A.I. Kurenzov [10]. Syntypes were collected by him 15.08.1939 in Suputinka River (Ussurijsk Nature Reserve), south of Primorskii krai in the xylem of drying *Quercus mongolica*. The syntypes of *X. quercus* in Kurenzov's collection [IBSS] labeled by figures 2 (19 specimens) or a combination of figures 1, 2 and 3 (15 specimens). These numbers were the same as in type series of *X. punctulatus* Kurenzov, 1941 collected together with *X. quercus* [10]. Therefore, I consider both these series as syntypes. *X. quercus* were found in Primorskii krai by Kurenzov also on river Lyanchikhe, 5.V 1949 on oak [IBSS], in Nakhodka [ISEA], and in North Korea [IBSS]. *Castanea crenata*, *Quercus acutissima* and *Betula schmidtii* are indicated as new host plants of the species in Korea [IBSS]. The male of this species is still unknown [8].

***Taphrorychus carpini* (Kurenzov, 1941), comb. n. = *Dryocoetes carpini* Eggers, 1941, syn. n., = *D. carpini* Stark, 1952, syn. n.** A.I. Kurenzov [9] has first provided the description of this species. The structure of antennal club that is not obliquely truncate as in *Dryocoetes* Eichhoff, 1864 and the body form suggest that the species must belong to genus *Taphrorychus* Eichhoff, 1878 rather than to *Dryocoetes*. Lectotype of Stark's species [ZISP] and paratype of Eggers's species [DEI], all from Primorskii krai were examined and found to be belonging to one species. Because of A.I. Kurenzov has followed the handwritten Stark's description of *D. carpini*, the lectotype of *D. carpini* Stark designated in ZISP by Michalski was selected as a lectotype of *T. carpini* [9].

***Taphrorychus picipennis* (Eggers, 1926), comb. n.** (two syntypes [NHMW] examined). The transfer of this species to genus *Taphrorychus* is due to the club structure that is spatulate and have straight sutures in contrast to *Dryocoetes* species club that is obliquely truncated. *T. mikuniyamensis* (Murayama, 1957), described from Japan (Honshu) (three syntypes [USNM] examined) is a very closely related species.

***Sphaerotrypes coimbatorensis* Stebbing, 1906.** Several specimens from India (type locality of this species) were studied [NHMW]. These specimens were compared with ones from Primorskii krai [8]. The species are clearly distinct and G.O. Krivolutskaja has probably collected a new species most closely related to *S. pila* Blandford, 1894 (examined specimen from NHMW). Therefore *S. coimbatorensis* must be excluded from bark-beetle fauna of the Russian Far East.

Thus the following new synonymies and new combinations are established here: *Ips hauseri* Reitter, 1894 = *I. ussuriensis* Reitter, 1913, **syn. n.**; *Polygraphus punctifrons* Thomson, 1886 = *P. seriatus* Reitter, 1913, **syn. n.**; *Pityophthorus lichtensteinii* (Ratzeburg, 1837) = *P. rossicus* Eggers, 1915, **syn. n.**; *Pityophthorus abietinus* Wood, 1989 = *P. kurentzovi* Krivolutskaja, 1996, **syn. n.**; *Cryphalus longus* (Eggers, 1926) = *C. alni* Krivolutskaja, 1958, **syn. n.**; *C. malus* Nijijima, 1909 = *C. padi* Krivolutskaja, 1958, **syn. n.**; *Taphrorychus carpini* (Kurenzov, 1941), **comb. n.** = *Dryocoetes carpini* Eggers, 1942, **syn. n.**; *D. carpini* Stark, 1952, **syn. n.**; *T. picipennis* (Eggers, 1926), **comb. n.** The lectotypes are designated here for eight species. *Sphaerotrypes coimbatoensis* Stebbing, 1906 should be excluded from the list of Far Eastern species.

1. Berger, B. 1916. Les Scolytiens de la province d'Oussourie du Sud. – Revue Russe d'Entomologie 16(3-4): 226-248. (In Russian).
2. Eggers, H. 1915. Pityophthorus rossicus n.sp. – Entomologische Blätter 11: 13-14.
3. Eggers, H. 1926. Japanische Borkenkafer I. – Entomologische Blätter 22(3): 133-138; 22(4): 145-148.
4. Eggers, H. 1929. Fünf neue Borkenkafer aus dem Osten. – Entom. Nachrichtenblatt 3: 9-11.
5. Eggers, H. 1942. Zur Palaearktischen Borkenkaferfauna. – Arbeiten über Morphologische und taxonomische Entomologie aus Berlin-Dahlem 9(1): 27-36.
6. Krivolutskaja, G.O. 1956. Bark-beetles (Coleoptera, Ipidae) of the coniferous forests in Sakhalin. – Entomologicheskoe Obozrenie 35(4): 826-839. (In Russian).
7. Krivolutskaja, G.O. 1958. Koroedy ostrova Sakhalina [Bark-beetles of Sakhalin Island]. Moskva-Leningrad, 195 p.
8. Krivolutskaja, G.O. 1996. [113. Family Scolytidae - bark-beetles.] – In: Lehr P.A. (ed.) Opredelitel' nasekomykh Dal'nego Vostoka Rossii. Vol. III. Zhestkokrylye, ili zhuki. Part 3. Vladivostok, Dal'nauka: 312-373. (In Russian).
9. Kurenzov, A.I. 1941. [Bark-beetles of the Far East, USSR]. Moscow-Leningrad, 234 p. (In Russian, with description of new species in English).
10. Kurenzov, A.I. 1948. [New data on bark-beetle fauna (Coleoptera, Ipidae) of Primorskii krai]. – Entomologicheskoe Obozrenie 30(1-2): 50-52. (In Russian).
11. Mandelstam, M.Ju. 1998. [Family Scolytidae - Bark and ambrosia beetles]. – In: Zhuki i muravji Lasovskogo zapovednika. [Flora and fauna of Nature Reserves series. Issue 69. Beetles and ants of Lazo Nature Reserve], Moscow: 45-50. (In Russian).
12. Murayama, J. 1956. Polygraphinae (Coleoptera, Ipidae) from the Northern half of Far East. – Bull. Fac. Agr. Yamaguti University 7: 275-292.
13. Murayama, J.J. 1957. Studies in the Scolytid-fauna of the Northern half of the Far-East. III. Dryocoetinae. – Bull. Fac. Agr. Yamaguti University 8: 587-632.
14. Niisima (Nijijima), Y. 1909. Die Scolytiden Hokkaidos unter Berücksichtigung ihrer Bedeutung für Forstschaden. – The Journal of the College of Agriculture Tohoku Imperial University, Sapporo, Japan 3(2): 109-179.
15. Nobuchi, A. 1985. Check-list of Coleoptera of Japan. Family Scolytidae. (Studies in Scolytidae XXVI). – The Coleopterist's Association of Japan 30: 1-32.
16. Reitter, E. 1894. Bestimmungstabelle der Borkenkafer (Scolytidae) aus Europa und den angrenzenden Ländern. Verhandlungen des Naturforsch. Vereins in Brunn, Heft. 31, 64 p.
17. Reitter E. 1913. Bestimmungs-Tabelle der Borkenkafer (Scolytidae) aus Europa und den angrenzenden Ländern. – Wiener Entomologische Zeitung, Heft 31, Paskau, 116 p.
18. Schedl, K.E. 1962. Zur synonymie der Borkenkafer, VI. 203. Beitrag zur Morphologie und Systematik der Scolytoidea. – Entomologische Blätter 58: 201-211.

19. Schedl, K.E. 1979. Die Typen der Sammlung Schedl. Familie Scolytidae (Coleoptera). Kataloge der wissenschaftlichen Sammlungen der Naturhistorisches Museums in Wien. Band 3. Heft 2. Selbstverlag Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, 286 p.
20. Sokanovsky, B.V. 1959. Contribution a la connaissance des Scolytides Palaearctiques (Col., Ipidae). – Acta Societatis Entomologiae Cechosloveniae 56(3):276-278. (In Russian).
21. Spessivtsev (Spessiwzeff), P. 1919. New bark-beetles from the neighbourhood of Vladivostok (East Siberia). – Entomologist's Monthly Magazine 3(55): 246-251, 279.
22. Stark, V.N. 1936. Neue Borkenkaferarten aus dem asiatischen Teile der UdSSR. – Bulletin of the Far Eastern Branch of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, 18: 141-154. (In Russian).
23. Stark, V.N. 1952. Fauna SSSR. Zhestkokrylye. Tom XXXI. Koroedy. [Fauna of the USSR. Coleoptera. 31. Bark-beetles]. Moskva-Leningrad, 462 p. (In Russian).
24. Wood, S.L. & Bright, D.E. 1992. A catalog of Scolytidae and Platypodidae (Coleoptera). Part 2: Taxonomic index. – Great Basin Naturalist memoirs 13(A):1-833; 13(B): 835-1553.
25. Yanovskij, V.M. 1999. Annotated list of Scolytids (Coleoptera, Scolytidae) of North Asia. –Entomologicheskoe Obozrenie 78(5): 493-522. (In Russian).

Author's address:

Bolshoy prospect 76, kv. 53,
St.Petersburg, 199026, Russia

SHORT COMMUNICATION

A. V. Petrov¹⁾ and M. Ju. Mandelshtam²⁾. NEW SYNONYMY IN THE GENUS *HYLESINUS* FABRICIUS (COLEOPTERA: SCOLYTIDAE). – Far Eastern entomologist. 2002. N 119: 11-12.

А. В. Петров¹⁾, М. Ю. Мандельштам²⁾. Новая синонимия в роде *Hylesinus* Fabricius (Coleoptera: Scolytidae) // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2002. N 119. С. 12.

New synonymy of *Hylesinus nobilis* Blandford, 1894 = *H. shabliovskiy* Kurenzov, 1941, **syn. n.** is established. The lectotype of *H. shabliovskiy* Kurenzov is designated to provide stability of nomenclature.