

FAUNA MADAGASCARIENSIS — III

125. CONTRIBUTION
TO THE MORPHOLOGY AND TAXONOMY
OF THE SCOLYTOIDEA

by

Karl E. SCHEDI, (*)

Dr. R. Paulian, Deputy Director of the Institut Scientifique de Madagascar, has made arrangements that all the older undetermined material of *Scolytidae* and *Platypodidae* originating from Madagascar and deposited in the Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris shall be sent to me so that I might be in the position to draw up faunistic lists and keys in the near future. Going over the first part of this material I was quite impressed by the large number of specimens represented and the peculiar new species found. In the following notes I shall bring a number of new records and many description of new species. The next contribution will contains some more new *Scolytidae* and the results of the examination with regard to the *Platypodidae*. Special acknowledgments in this connection are due to Dr. R. Paulian and Mr. R. M. Quentin, directeur-adjoint of the Centre de Faunistique Coloniale in Paris. All figures are given in the same scale, except those of the antennae and the fore legs.

NEW RECORDS

Scolytoplatypus permirus Schauf. Madagascar : Montagne d'Ambre, H. Rolle, 1905 ; coll. Sicard, 1930 ; ex *Cinchona* sp., XII, 1948, R. Paulian. Tananarive, H. Donckier, 1915.

Ctonoxylon longipilum Egg. Madagascar : Baie d'Antongil, A. Mocquereys, 1898 ; Mt. d'Ambre, Coll. Sicard, 1930.

(*) Lienz, Austria.

The specimens before me correspond in general quite well with EGGERS description except for the proportions of the elytra which EGGERS usually overestimated.

Glochiphorus globosus Strohm. Madagascar : Région de l'Androy, Ambovombe, fév. à mars 1901, Dr J. Decorse ; coll. L. Fairmaire, 1906.

Polygraphus amoenus Schauf. Madagascar : Forêts Nord Ft. Dauphin, Alluaud, 1901 ; Perrier de la Bâthie, collection L. Fairmaire, 1906 ; Mt. d'Ambre, collection Sicard, 1930.

Hypothenemus (Stephanoderes) elaphus Eichh. Madagascar : Bassin du Mandraré, Alluaud, 1900. Région de l'Androy, Ambovombe, Dr. J. Decorse, 1901 ; Ankorika, Région d'Ambovombe, Plaine d'Etsaramonto, Mares d'Antaly, Dr. J. Decorse, 1901.

This species has been misplaced for a long time although the antennal funicle is clearly four segmented. The specimens from Madagascar are somewhat smaller than those from the African continent and very slightly stouter than those but otherwise agree very well with metatypes before me.

Hypothenemus subcylindricus Egg. Madagascar : Forêt Nord Ft. Dauphin, Alluaud, 1900.

Hypothenemus mulongensis Egg. Madagascar : Mt. d'Ambre, coll. Sicard, 1930.

Stephanoderes nigropiceus Schedl. Madagascar : Antsirane ; Diego-Suarez.

Stephanoderes soussouensis Egg. Madagascar : Ankorika ; Diego-Suarez. Pays Androy Nord, Alluaud, 1900.

Stephanoderes vulgaris Schauf. Madagascar : Diégo-Suarez ; Ankabotta, Scalabre, Ch. Alluaud, 1904 ; Perrier de la Bâthie, collection L. Fairmaire, 1906.

Stephanoderes uniseriatus Egg. Specimens of **Stephanoderes vulgaris** Schauf. mentioned in my 101. contribution, Fauna Madagascariensis II, *Mem. Inst. sci. Madag.* Sér. A, V, 1951, p. 19, from Tsimbazaza, dans branche morte de *Punica granatum* have to be referred to *Stephanoderes uniseriatus* Egg.

Hypoborus ficus Er. Madagascar : Perrier de la Bâthie, Ankanalie, collection L. Fairmaire, 1906.

The rather poor specimens before me are identical with the mediter-

anean fig insect and it might be quite possible that this species has been introduced into Madagascar.

Cyrtogenius tuberculifer Schedl. Madagascar : Tananarive, H. Donckier, 1915 ; Mt. d'Ambre, collection Sicard, 1930 ; XII, 1948, R. Paulian.

Poecilips cylindricus Egg. Madagascar : Tamatave, 27.IV.1901, Ch. Alluaud.

Pityophthorus africanus Egg. Madagascar : Mt. d'Ambre, collection Sicard, 1930.

The original description apparently does apply to the male. The female is somewhat more slender, the elytral declivity is less sulcate, very feebly depressed along the subelevated suture and the lateral convexities show a few hardly noticeable minute granules.

Pityophthorus madagascariensis Schedl. Mantasoa, élevage du 14.IV. 1950, Nr. 745, éclos le 2.V.1950, obtenu de galle de tige de *Psiadia altissima*, R. Paulian.

Eccoopterus sexspinosus Motsch. Réunion, St-Denis ; La Réunion, coll. Ch. Coquerel. Madagascar : coll. Laferté in coll. Marseul, 1890 ; Tampo Forêt, 1.VIII.1949, J. Millot.

Premnobius cavipennis Eichh. Madagascar : Mt. d'Ambre.

Xyleborus triton Schauf. Madagascar : Montagne d'Ambre, H. Rolle, 1905 ; coll. Sicard, 1930.

Xyleborus Alluaudi Schauf. Madagascar : Diego-Suarez, Ch. Alluaud, 1893 ; coll. L. Fairmaire, 1906. Vohémar ; Bealanana, N.-O., E. le Mout, 1923 ; Mt. d'Ambre, coll. Sicard, 1930 ; 26 km Est de Tananarive, 20.III.1949, R. Paulian.

Xyleborus fraterculus Schauf. Madagascar : Mt. d'Ambre, Sicard, 1930 ; Forêt de Didy, bois mort, mars 1947, A. R. ; Madagascar, E. Le Mout.

Xyleborus aegir Egg. Madagascar : Mt. d'Ambre, coll. Sicard, 1930.

Xyleborus cornutus Schauf. Madagascar : Sikora, 821-93.

Xyleborus kivuensis Egg. Madagascar : Mt. d'Ambre.

Xyleborus diversipennis Schedl. Madagascar : Forêt Nord Ft. Dauphin, Alluaud, 1900 ; Suberbieville, Perrier de la Bâthie, coll. Fairmaire, 1906 ; Madagascar, E. Le Mout, 1909 ; Mt. d'Ambre, Sicard, 1930 ; Nanisana-Tananarive, C. Frappa, 1932 ; Tananarive-Tsimbazaza, 22.IX.1948, R. Paulian.

Xyleborus Morstatti Hag. Madagascar : Mt. d'Ambre ; Perrrier de la Bâthie, coll. L. Fairmaire, 1906.

Xyleborus xanthopus Eichh. Madagascar : Antsingy de Bekopaka, forêt VII.1949, R. Paulian.

Xyleborus mancus Blandf. Madagascar : Nosy-Be, coll. L. Fairmaire, 1906.

Xyleborus bidentatus Motsch. Madagascar : Province de Morondava et de Tuléar, J. Descarpentries, 1907 ; Mahafaji, Côte Tuléar, G. Grandidier, 1899.

Xyleborus semigranosus Blandf. Madagascar : Tananarive, H. Donckier, 1915 ; Mt. d'Ambre, coll. Sicard, 1930.

Xyleborus barumbuensis Egg. Madagascar : Fort-Dauphin, Alluaud, 1900 ; Mt. d'Ambre.

Xyleborus forficuloides Schedl. Madagascar : 26 km. Est de Tananarive, 22.IX.1948, R. Paulian.

Xyleborus torquatus Eichh. Madagascar : Tampolo forest, 31.VII.1949, J. Millot.

Xyleborus mascarensis Eichh. Diego-Suarez, Ch. Alluaud, 1893 ; Antongil (Sud), Mocquerys, 1897 ; Majunga, Ch. Alluaud, 1897 ; Prov. d'Ankavandra, J. Huré I-98 ; Andevoranto, A. Mathiaux, 1899 ; Pays Androy (Sud), Alluaud, 1900 ; Pays Androy (Nord), Alluaud ; Forêts Nord F. Dauphin, Alluaud, 1900 ; Fort Dauphin, Alluaud, 1900 ; coll. L. Fairmaire, 1906, Androy Septal, Imanombo, Dr. I. Decorse, 1901 ; Centre-Sud, Alluaud, 1904 ; Ankazoabo, J. Bastard, 1902 ; Le Barbier, 1920 ; Madagascar, Grandidier, 1875 ; Ed. Fleutiaux, 1903 ; Perrier de la Bâthie, 1918 ; Plaines du Fiherena, F. Geay, 1905 ; Env. de Marovoay, J. Descarpentries, 1911 ; Tananarive, Jobit ; Mt. d'Ambre, coll. Sicard, 1930 ; Tamatave, coll. Sicard, 1930 ; Isalo, VIII. 1948, R. P. ; Ankavandra, VII.1949, R. P. ; Bas-Sambirano, september 1949, J. M. ; Î. de la Réunion, L. Fairmaire, 1906 ; Mayotte, de Faymoreau.

Xyleborus badius Eichh. Madagascar : Grandidier, 1875 ; Perrier de la Bâthie ; Prov. d'Ankavandra, J. Huré I-98 ; Andevorante, A. Mathiaux, 1899 ; Forêts Nord F. Dauphin, Alluaud, 1900 ; Bassin du Mandraré, Alluaud, 1900 ; Fort-Dauphin, Alluaud, 1900 ; Forêt Côte Est, Alluaud, 1901 ; Androy Septal Imanombo, Dr. J. Decorse, 1901 ; Forêt Tanala, Alluaud, 1901 ; Plaines de Fiherena, F. Geay, 1905 ; S. Baie d'Antongil, L. Fairmaire, 1906 ; Antanambe ; Env. de Marovoay, J. Descarpentries, 1911 ; Mt. d'Ambre, coll. Sicard, 1930 ; Tamatave.

Xyleborus madagascariensis Schauf. Madagascar : Mt. d'Ambre.

Xyleborus testaceus Walk. Madagascar : Grandidier, 1875 ; Diego-Suarez, Ch. Alluaud, 1893 ; Andevoranto A. Mathiaux, 1899 ; Androy Septal Imanombo, Dr. J. Decorse, 1901 ; Mt. d'Ambre.

Xyleborus confusus Eichh. Madagascar : Diego-Suarez, Ch. Alluaud, 1893 ; Marololo, 2^e semestre 1895, Lieut. Scalabre ; Antongil (Sud), Mocquerys, 1897 ; Makaraingo, Dr. Escottre, 1898 ; Prov. d'Ankavandra, J. Huré, I, 98 ; VII.1949, R. P. ; Baie d'Antongil, A. Mocquerys, 1898 ; Forêt Nord F. Dauphin, Alluaud, 1900 ; Helville, Nosy-Bé, Mai 1900, Dr. Joly ; Lokobé, Nosy-Bé, 10.IX.1947, R. P. ; Forêt Tanala, Alluaud, 1901 ; S. Baie Antongil, Fairmaire, 1906 ; Andrangoloaka, 1.600 m., O.S.O. de Tananarive, L. Fairmaire, 1906 ; Rég. d'Ankazoabo, Le Barbier, 1920 ; Tamatave, coll. Sicard, 1930 ; Mt. d'Ambre, coll. Sicard, 1930 ; Amboanio ; Forêt de l'Ankarafantsika, 4.VIII.1947, A. R. ; Haut Sambirano, 1.000 m., X.1949, R. Paulian ; Réunion : St-Denis ; Ile de la Réunion, Ch. Cocquerel.

Xyleborus spinosus Schauf. Madagascar : Mt. d'Ambre.

Xyleborus spiculatus Schauf. Madagascar : Mt. d'Ambre.

Platypus madagascariensis Chap. Madagascar : Forêt de l'Ankarafantsika, 8.IX.1947, A. R. ; Mt. d'Ambre, XII.1948, R. P. ; Périnet, août 1949, sous écorce, A. R. ; *Ravenala*, VIII.1949, A. R. ; Ambodivoangy, Maroantsetra, 15.II.1949, P. C. ; Ambalamamy, VIII.1949, sous écorce, J. M.

Platypus externe-dentatus Fairm. Madagascar : Ambohiby, 1.600 m., près Tsiroamandidy, 26.V.1948, R. P. ; Ambalamamy, VIII.1949, sous écorce, J. M.

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES

Scolytoplatypus madagascariensis n. sp. (fig. 1).

MALE. — Dark reddish brown, 2.4 mm long, not quite twice as long as wide. Very closely allied to *Scolytoplatypus permirus* Schauf. but smaller, with arcuate sides of the pronotum, the disc of the elytra comparatively shorter, the entire elytra stouter, etc.

Frons broadly concave from eye to eye, raised towards the epistomal margin, a short longitudinal carina on the upper margin medially, rather opaque in the centre, more shining on the sides, finely punctured and with short and fine pubescence.

Pronotum much wider than long (36 : 24), widest behind the rounded antero-lateral angles, apex transverse, the sides margined, feebly arcuate

and narrowed towards the base, incurved short before the latter and ceasing in a short spine on each side; surface feebly convex, opaque, with sparsely placed extremely fine punctures, the latter more numerous towards the base and on the antero-lateral corners where also some longer hairs are visible, the rest of the surface glabrous. Scutellum triangular and depressed.

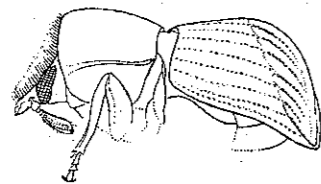
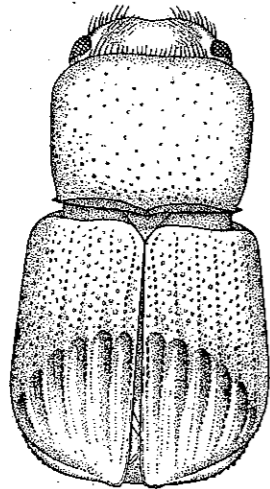


Fig. 1. — *Scolytoplatypus madagascariensis* n. sp., mâle.

Elytra wider (40 : 36) and not quite twice as long as the pronotum, the sides straight in the basal half, broadly rounded behind, the apical margin somewhat extended and with distinct postero-lateral angles, declivity very steeply convex and short; disc shining, very densely covered with small punctures and with very faint traces of striae; declivity with moderately deep wide sulci instead of the striae and narrow tuberculate ridges between them, these ridges becoming much lower and finer at the beginning of the more strongly convex portion of the declivity, the first three extending to the apical margin, the others gradually shorter, the sulci more shining above, opaque below, reticulate, similar to the sculpture of *Scolytoplatypus hova* Schauff.; the apical margin acute and joining the seventh interstices at the sides, pubescence restricted to the sides, inconspicuous, consisting of minute hairs arising from the interstitial ridges.

TYPES : One specimen in the Institut Scientifique de Madagascar, another one in collection Schedl.

LOCALITY : Madagascar, Mt. d'Ambre.

The intercoxal plate of the forelegs is simple, punctured, apparently very similar to that of *Scolytoplatypus fasciatus* Hag.

Scolytoplatypus hova Schauff., masc. n. (fig. 2).

MALE. — Piceous, 3.8 mm long, twice as long as wide. Compared with *Scolytoplatypus permirus* Schauff. the new male is much larger, the elytral declivity comparatively longer, and the armature of the latter is quite different.

Frons broadly concave from eye to eye, with faint indications of a median carina below, opaque, minutely punctulate, with fine punctures on the sides and above, each puncture bearing a rather short fine hair directed to the centre of the cavity, the lateral and upper limitation of the frons well defined but not margined, in the middle of the upper border with a knob-like structure.

Pronotum wider than long (12.5 : 11.0), widest just behind the very broadly rounded apical margin, the sides convergent to the base in nearly straight lines, the base bisinuate; surface feebly convex, opaque, minutely punctulate, very finely punctured, the punctures more numerous and somewhat larger towards the base; pubescence sparse and very fine. Scutellum triangular and depressed.

Elytra distinctly wider (15.0 : 12.5) and 1.6 times as long as the pronotum, widest behind the middle, sides feebly divergent from the base towards the apex, apical margin broadly rounded, with a faint sub-apical constriction when viewed from above and a shallow emargination at the suture, declivity commencing distinctly before the middle, strongly convex; disc very short and shining, very densely punctured so that striae and interstitial punctures can not be distinguished; the declivity commencing abruptly by deep sulci separated by narrow tuberculate ridges, the first sulcus deeper than the others, the sulci fading out towards the more convex portion of the declivity, the first ridge rather high and continued down to the apex, the second lower but of the same length, the third and fifth much shorter and nearly joining each other, the sulci wide, opaque and densely covered with very shallow punctures producing a kind of reticulate sculp-

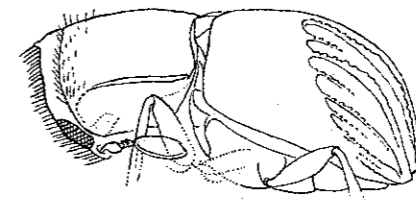
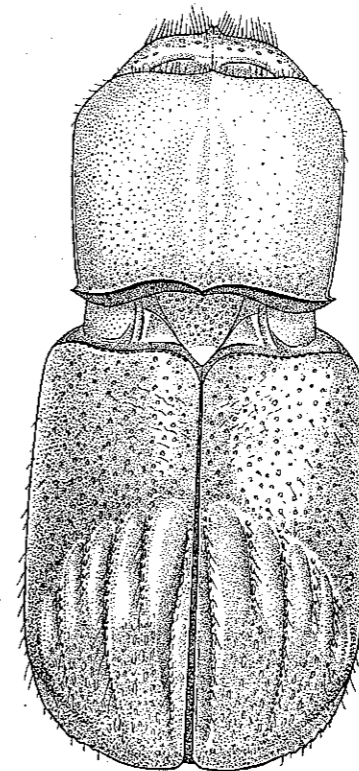


Fig. 2. — *Scolytoplatypus hova* Schauff., masc. n.

ture; glabrous except for some very fine and extremely short hairs on the sides.

TYPE in collection Schedl.

LOCALITY : Mt. d'Ambre.

The description has been prepared from a single specimen which has been named as *Scolytoplatypus permirus* Schauff. by late Forstrat EGGERS in 1933. According to the label the specimen has been collected by Sikora.

Chilodendron n. g.

Body long oval, similar to that of the genus *Hylesinus* Fab., frons moderately convex and somewhat rostrate, pronotum very feebly convex just as in most species of *Hylesinus*, the base bisinuate. Scutellum rather small. Elytra oval in outline, base carinate-crenulate and bisinuate, apex narrowly rounded, surface rather flat, declivity uniformly convex.

The eyes long oval, not emarginate in front, the antennal scape slender, club shaped, the funiculus six-jointed, the antennal club much longer than wide, consisting of three segments, the apex acuminate, insertion of the funiculus into the club asymmetrical. Anterior tibia strongly widened distally, with a few teeth on the outer margin and the truncate anterior edge. Fore coxae separated by a wide intercoxal plate, tarsi cylindrical, the third segment not decidedly wider than the others.

The position of the new genus within the *Hylesininae* is rather difficult to define. Probably it has to be included into the *Diamesini* in which group it is referred by characters of the tarsi, the base of the elytra, the fore tibiae and the fore coxae.

Chilodendron planicolle n. sp. (fig. 3, a et b).

Dark reddish brown, subopaque, 3.5 mm long, about twice as long as wide.

Head feebly rostrate, frons plano-convex, finely and very densely punctulate, covered with a velvet of extremely short yellow hairs. Antennal club about twice as long as wide, not aplanate, three-jointed, surface very densely punctulate, dull, with very short yellow pubescence.

Pronotum much wider than long, when viewed from above (11.2 : 7.6), trapezoid in outline, postero-lateral angles rectangular and not rounded, nearly straight and parallel on the basal half, thence strongly and obliquely narrowed and with a distinct subapical constriction, apex narrow but broadly rounded; feebly ascending from the apex to the base, with a shallow transverse depression in the anterior third, another shallow depres-

sion on each side behind the middle, extreme densely covered with small disc-like punctures, the interstices between the punctures in most places narrower than the diameter of them practically glabrous. Scutellum small, subcircular and densely punctured.

Elytra much wider (14.0 : 11.2) and 2.8 times as long as the pronotum when viewed from above, widest short behind the middle, humeral angles

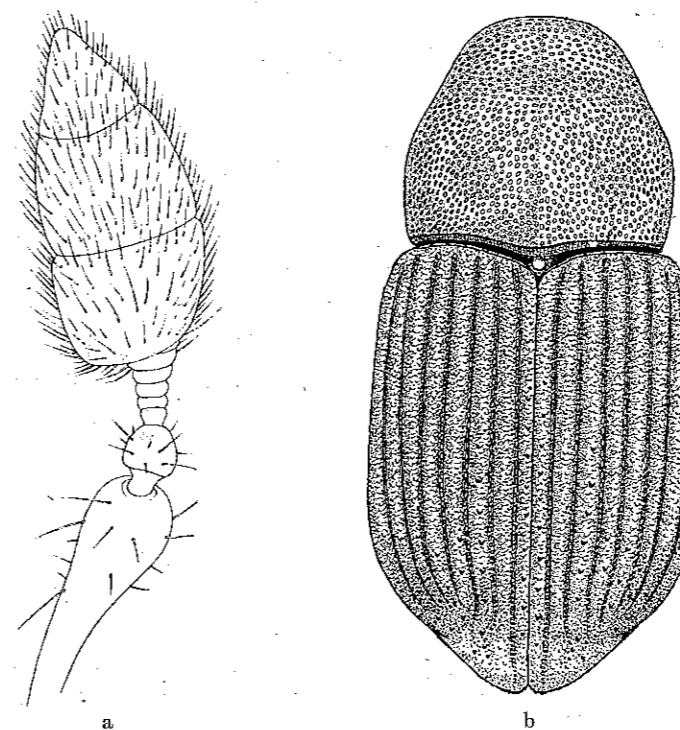


Fig. 3. — a. *Chilodendron planicolle* n. sp., antennae. —
b. *Chilodendron planicolle* n. sp.

broadly rounded, sides nearly straight, feebly arcuate from the base to the middle, apex narrowly rounded, with a well developed subapical constriction produced by the projecting low lateral convexities of the declivity; declivity commencing in the middle, feebly obliquely convex, very shallowly sulcate along the suture; disc deeply striate-punctate, the striae narrow, the punctures small and somewhat indistinct, interstices wide, extremely densely covered with small but deep punctures, the density of the punctures corresponding at least a fourfold row, the interstices becoming more transversely convex and with remotely placed blunt tubercles towards the declivity, on the latter the first two interstices extended to the apical margin,

interstice three joining the ninth and somewhat widened distally, the other interstices gradually fusing into each other far above the apical margin and forming the feebly convex lateral convexities which project beyond the lateral margin and so produce the subapical constriction in outline of the elytra when inspected from above, the tubercles on the suture much finer than those on the lateral interstices, those of the second interstice vanishing in the lower portion of the declivital convexity; the pubescence not conspicuous but visible under a certain light and consisting of minute yellow hairs arising from the interstitial punctures, the entire pubescence more distinct on the declivity.

TYPES, one specimen in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, another one in collection Schedl.

LOCALITY : Madagascar, Mt. d'Ambre.

Xyloctonus biseriatus n. sp.

Dark reddish brown, 1.7 to 2.1 mm long, 2.0 times as long as wide. Easily distinguished from others species with two teeth on the anterior margin of the pronotum by the peculiar sculpture of the elytral sulci.

Frons plano-convex, aplanate below, densely punctulate, with some inconspicuous short hairs below.

Pronotum wider than long (34 : 30) when measured from the apex to the base in the middle, widest at the base, base strongly produced in the middle, strongly globose, sides subparallel on the basal fourth, thence strongly somewhat angulately incurved to the rather narrowly rounded apex, apical margin with two long and slender teeth medially; summit high, well behind the middle, anterior area strongly obliquely convex, with remotely placed asperities, the first far behind the anterior pair, interstices and the basal area very densely granulate-punctate, pubescence nearly absent. Scutellum knob-like, somewhat wider than long.

Elytra not quite as wide (34 : 33) and on its greatest length 1.16 times as long as the pronotum, widest at the base, sides subparallel on the basal third, thence strongly incurved, apex broadly rounded, subimpressed around the scutellum, feebly declivous behind the middle; disc with the carina narrow, fine and not very high, sulci wide, each with a row of elongate regularly placed strigae, carinae one to three extended to the apical margin, the fourth, fifth and sixth ceasing some distance before, the seventh strongly bended towards the suture and joining the ninth.

TYPES in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle and in collection Schedl.

LOCALITY : Madagascar, Region de l'Androy, Ambovombe, Dr. J. Decorse, 1901; Madagascar Sud, Fort-Dauphin, Alluaud, 1900; Madagascar, Ankorika.

Xyloctonus quadridens n. sp.

Piceous, 1.9 to 2.2 mm long, not quite twice as long as wide. A species with four distinct submarginal teeth on the pronotum.

Frons broadly convex, finely punctulate, with a long raised and transversely strigose stridulation device above, nearly glabrous.

Pronotum wider than long (37 : 30), strongly globose, postero-lateral angles feebly rounded, sides subparallel, feebly arcuate on the basal third, broadly rounded in front, somewhat extended and armed with four closely placed teeth medially; summit well behind the middle, anterior area strongly somewhat obliquely convex, with rather few medium sized and remotely placed asperities, interstices and basal area granulate-punctate, the base as usual strongly produced in the middle. Scutellum rather large, circular, knob like.

Elytra not quite as wide and 1.2 times as long as the pronotum, sides subparallel on the basal two fifths, rather broadly rounded behind, each elytron somewhat separately rounded at the apex, feebly declivous behind the middle; disc with fairly deep but not wide sulci, the carinae narrow, opaque, densely granulate-punctate, so that the small stria punctures are difficult to distinguish, the carina one, two and four going right through, the others ceasing before the apical margin; the entire beetle without any distinct pubescence.

TYPES in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle and in collection Schedl.

LOCALITIES : Madagascar, Mt. d'Ambre, collection Sicard, 1930. Madagascar, Forêt Tanala, Alluaud, 1901.

Some specimens have no stridulation device on the frons and these might be the females while the description refers to the other sex.

Xyloctonus aethiops n. sp.

Black, antennae and legs fuscous, 1.46 to 1.59 mm long, 2.0 times as long as wide. A very small and glabrous species with broadly rounded apex of the elytra.

Frons fairly convex, eyes narrowed above, punctured below, the space between the eyes minutely punctulate.

Pronotum much wider than long (20 : 15), widest at the base, from the somewhat rounded postero-lateral angles at first feebly thence more strongly

incurved to the semi-circular anterior outline, apical margin with four asperities, the two median of which being decidedly longer than the others; summit high, distinctly behind the middle, anterior area obliquely convex, opaque, with scattered but rather large asperities, the short basal area densely and rather deeply punctured. Scutellum of medium size, transverse.

Elytra somewhat wider and 1.8 times as long as the pronotum, sides parallel in the basal half, apex broadly uniformly rounded, declivity commencing somewhat before the middle, gradually convex; disc with rather shallow wide sulci in which large but not deep and very closely placed punctures are situated, these punctures indistinct in parts, interstices narrowly carinate, with a minute reticulation; declivity with the carinae of the interstices somewhat higher, the first three extending to the apex, four, five and six gradually becoming lower and ceasing before the apical margin, the seventh joining the ninth which does form the apical edge of the elytra.

TYPES, one specimen in Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, another one in collection Schedl.

LOCALITY : Madagascar, Ankorika.

Ptilopodius venustus n. sp.

Black, antennae and legs fuscous, 1.36 to 1.46 mm long, 2.3 times as long as wide. A slender and cylindrical species with hair like vestiture.

Frons fairly convex, silky shining, minutely punctulate, with some fine punctures below and a longitudinal shining carina extending from the centre towards the vertex.

Pronotum wider than long (17 : 14), postero-lateral angles somewhat rounded, sides subparallel on the basal third, thence strong obliquely narrowed in broad curves, apex very narrowly rounded, armed with several subequal small teeth; summit moderately high, just beyond the middle, transversely depressed behind, anterior area obliquely convex, with several concentric rows of medium sized asperities, basal area behind the summit granulate-punctate becoming simply punctate towards the base; pubescence consisting of fine yellow hairs all over. Scutellum small, inconspicuous.

Elytra somewhat wider (18.5 : 17.0) and twice as long as the pronotum, very cylindrical, sides parallel on nearly the basal two thirds, apex broadly rounded, declivity commencing far behind the middle, uniformly convex; disc subshining, with rows of comparatively small punctures, the interstices somewhat transversely reticulate and each with a row of finer punctures which are somewhat indistinct in some places, the entire punctation somewhat finer on the declivity; pubescence hair-like, the striae punctures with smaller and inclined yellow hairs, those of the interstices with more erect and somewhat longer ones.

TYPES, one specimen in Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle and another in collection Schedl.

LOCALITY : Madagascar, Mt. d'Ambre.

Miocryphalus pennatus n. sp.

MALE. — Dark reddish brown, pronotum paler in colour, 1.4 mm long, twice as long as wide. From the general appearance of a *Cryphalus* from the *capucini* group.

Frons plano-convex, punctured below, with indications of a median longitudinal carina above, some yellow downwards directed hairs below.

Pronotum wider than long (19.5 : 14.0), widest at the base, postero-lateral angles but feebly rounded, sides gradually narrowed in shallow curves from the base to the narrowly rounded apex, the entire outline of the pronotum therefore triangular, apical margin with several subequal and small asperities; summit moderately high, far behind the middle, anterior area very obliquely ascending and feebly convex, covered with minute asperities which can be seen by careful inspection only, the sides and the short basal area very densely granulate-punctate, pubescence consisting of slender scale-like hairs, mainly in front and on the sides, and short stout minute scales. Scutellum of medium size, wider than long.

Elytra somewhat wider (20.3 : 19.5) and twice as long as the pronotum, sides parallel on the basal half, apex very broadly rounded, declivity commencing in the middle, evenly convex; disc subshining, with rows of densely placed medium sized but deep punctures in distinctly impressed lines, interstices rather rough, with numerous minute punctures the density of which might correspond at least a double row; declivity with the punctation finer, the striae not decidedly more impressed; pubescence twofold and arising from interstitial punctures only, each interstice with a median row of more erect stout spatulate scales somewhat more prominent on the declivity, these large scales accompanied on both sides by very small and more inclined and slender ones.

TYPES, one specimen in Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, another one in collection Schedl.

LOCALITY : Madagascar, Mt. d'Ambre.

Erioschidias pellitus n. sp.

Piceous, antennae and legs fuscous, 1.4 mm long, 2.4 times as long as wide. A species looking like a small *Hypothenemus* with fine asperities on the pronotum and very regularly arranged scales on the elytra.

Frons broadly convex, silky shining, minutely punctulate, with some fine punctures below and a fine polished longitudinal line above.

Pronotum wider than long (17 : 14), widest at the base, sides feebly convergent in the basal third, thence more strongly incurved, apex moderately broadly rounded and armed with several, usually eight subequal small and slender asperities; summit moderately high, short behind the middle, transversely depressed behind, anterior area obliquely convex, with scattered and rather fine asperities, the first ones some distance above the anterior margin, the asperate area not extending to the middle at the sides, basal area extremely densely and rather finely granulate-punctate; pubescence consisting of fine scale-like hairs at the sides and in front, of stout pale scales behind. Scutellum of medium size, wider than long, subopaque.

Elytra feebly wider and twice as long as the pronotum, sides parallel to well beyond the middle, apex moderately broadly rounded, declivity commencing short behind the middle, obliquely and uniformly convex; disc subshining, with densely placed rows of medium sized punctures so that the striae are difficult to distinguish from the interstitial rows; the striae punctures bearing minute inclined yellow hairs, from the interstitial punctures arising short erect and stout yellow scales, the latter more prominent on the declivity, the punctuation of the declivity just about the same than on the disc but finer and the entire sculpture not so rough.

TYPES in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle and in collection Schedl.

LOCALITY : Madagascar, Mt. d'Ambre.

Cosmoderes melanarius n. sp.

Black, legs and antennae fuscous, 1.9 to 2.1 mm long, 2.3 times as long as wide. Very similar to *Hypothenemus mozambiquensis* Egg. in general appearance but more slender, the asperities of the pronotum finer and the elytral declivity more oblique. The antennal funicle constantly with only three joints.

Frons plano-convex, minutely punctulate, therefore silky shining, with hardly visible fine punctures, glabrous except for the fringe of fuscous hairs along the epistomal margin.

Pronotum wider than long (24 : 22), widest at the base, sides subparallel on the basal fourth, thence uniformly rounded to the apex, apical margin feebly angulate in the middle and armed with four asperities, the median two of which being long and slender, the others usually very much smaller; strongly globose, summit very high, just behind the middle, anterior area steeply convex and with scattered medium sized asperities, the asperate area short, not extending to the middle at the sides, basal area and

the sides very densely somewhat granulate-punctate, pubescence consisting of dark erect hairs, more abundant at the sides. Scutellum very small, about as wide as long.

Elytra feebly wider (25 : 24) and nearly 1.6 times as long as the pronotum, sides parallel to beyond the middle, apex broadly and somewhat angulately rounded, declivity commencing just behind the basal half, obliquely convex; disc shining, with rows of medium sized somewhat indistinct punctures in subimpressed lines, the wide interstices with finer punctures which are irregularly placed, the density of them corresponding about a double row, declivity with the striae more distinctly impressed, the striae punctures smaller; the interstices with short, stout, distal widened yellowish scales, which are much larger and more erect on the declivity, more slender on the disc, each one of these rows is accompanied by a series of minute slender and more inclined hairs on both sides.

TYPES in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle and in collection Schedl.

LOCALITY : Madagascar, Mt. d'Ambre.

Hypothenemus marovoayi n. sp.

Dark reddish brown, pronotum usually more fuscous, 1.4 mm long, 2.3 times as long as wide. Allied to *Hypothenemus cassavaensis* Schedl, but more elongate, summit of the pronotum more broadly rounded, elytral declivity more obliquely convex and the disc more regularly striate-punctate.

Frons as far as visible broadly convex, finely punctate.

Pronotum wider than long (17.3 : 13.5), widest at the beginning of the basal third, postero-lateral angles feebly rounded, sides feebly divergent up to the widest point, thence gradually incurved to the moderate broadly rounded apex, apical margin with six subequal slender asperities; summit high, in the middle, anterior area steeply convex, rather finely asperate, the asperate area moderately narrow, not extending to the middle on the sides, basal area silky shining, densely somewhat granulate punctate, with short stout pale scales posteriorly, with yellow scale-like hairs anteriorly and on the sides. Scutellum triangular, of medium size.

Elytra hardly wider and twice as long as the pronotum, sides parallel to little behind the middle, thence very gradually incurved, apex moderately broadly rounded, declivity commencing short behind the middle, obliquely convex; disc with regular rows of medium sized and rather well defined punctures in subimpressed lines, the shining but minutely reticulate interstices each with a row of hardly visible minute punctures, declivity with the striae more strongly impressed, the interstices subconvex;

the interstitial punctures bearing short stout spatulate scales, these becoming somewhat more prominent on the declivity, the arrangement of the scales very regular, the scales themselves very closely placed.

TYPE in the Musée National d'Histoire Naturelle and in collection Schedl.

LOCALITIES : Madagascar, plaine de Marovoay, dans pousse terminale de Pignon d'Inde tué par foreuse, X.1949, R. Paulian ; Madagascar, plantations du Sambirano, collection Le Moult.

Hypothenemus madagascariensis n. sp.

Piceous, 2.2 mm. long, 2.27 times as long as wide. Allied to *Hypothenemus mozambiquensis* Egg. but more slender and the elytrae more obliquely convex.

Frons plano-convex, fairly shining, with some minute punctures below and minutely punctulate above, a fringe of yellowish hairs along the epistomal margin.

Pronotum wider than long (28 : 21), widest short before the base, strongly globose, postero-lateral angles obtusely rounded, sides arcuate and gradually incurved to the broadly rounded apex, apical margin with four asperities, the two median of which being slightly larger, summit very high, subnodiform, anterior area very steep, with a narrow patch of medium sized but comparatively coarse asperities, finely punctured at the sides, the short sloping basal area finely punctured, the punctures more crowded along the median line and with some subapressed slender scales, more hair-like vestiture in front. Scutellum fairly large and finely punctured.

Elytra but feebly wider (29 : 28) and more than twice as long as the pronotum (44 : 21), parallel-sided and cylindrical in the basal half, thence the sides somewhat obliquely incurved to the rather narrowly rounded apex, declivity obliquely convex ; disc with rows of rather fine punctures in subimpressed lines, the interstices fairly wide and covered with somewhat smaller but very distinct punctures being arranged rather irregularly, declivity with the striae more impressed, the interstices narrower, the entire punctuation somewhat more crowded, the interstitial punctures bearing short clavate scales, these stouter and more regularly arranged on the declivity.

TYPES in the Institut Scientifique de Madagascar and in collection Schedl.

LOCALITY : Tananarive-Tsimbazaza, June 1947, R. A.

Polygraphus amoenus Schaufuss.

Camillo SCHAUFUSS described in 1891 (*Tijdschr. v. Ent.*, pp. 10-11) *Hylurgus amoenus* and transferred this species in 1905 (*Insektenbörse*, p. 18) to the genus *Polygraphus*. The original description although rather long does not contain much about specific characters but mainly deals with details being connected with the generic position. Aside from this fact there is another doubtful statement. SCHAUFUSS refers to the length in saying 2.0-2 1/2 mm and with regard to the width 3/5-3/4 mm and states at the end of the description that only a single specimen was available. The type of *Hylurgus amoenus* was deposited in the Zoologisches Museum Hamburg and has been destroyed during the war.

In the collection of Madagascar *Scolytoidea* of the Musée National d'Histoire Naturelle two species of *Polygraphus* are present, one which seems to be identical with SCHAUFUSS *amoenus* and another very slender one with the declivity not impressed on the second interspace. A description of what I believe is *Polygraphus amoenus* will be given below and shall serve to identify it in the future.

MALE. — Piceous when mature, moderately slender, 2.2 to 2.4 mm long, 2.58 times as long as wide, pubescence consisting of scales.

Frons broadly convex, raised and bituberculate medially, transversely depressed below, epistomal margin somewhat emarginate in the middle, the entire surface densely covered by medium sized deep punctures, pubescence as far as present very short, consisting of fine yellow scale-like hairs.

Pronotum much wider than long (27 : 21), base bisinuate as usual in the genus, postero-lateral angles not rounded, closely attached to the elytra, sides parallel to about the middle, thence strongly constricted and incurved to the broadly rounded apex, apical margin shallowly emarginate medially ; surface very feebly convex, shining, very densely and regularly covered by medium sized deep punctures, pubescence twofold, partly consisting of minute inclined hairs, partly, especially towards the base of small stout scales, both series being directed towards the median line. Scutellum minute, hardly visible.

Elytra about as wide and 2.2 times as long as the pronotum, cylindrical, sides parallel on the basal two thirds, apex moderate broadly rounded, declivity commencing somewhat behind the middle, rather obliquely convex ; disc striate punctate, the striae but feebly impressed except the first ones, the striae punctures of medium size but deep and closely placed, the interstices appearing rather rough, with numerous punctures which are somewhat finer than those of the striae, the density of them corresponding at least a double row, each interstice with a short row of minute granules near the base ; declivity with the suture rather strongly raised, the second

interstice depressed, the third and fourth little higher than the second but not as high as the suture, the interstices similarly punctured to the disc, the first, third and fourth additional to the punctuation with a row of very fine granules, the second with the punctures more densely placed; pubescence arising from the interstitial punctures, consisting of very small and very stout yellow scales, each interstices also with a median row of somewhat larger and more erect scale-like hairs, these more distinctly developed on the declivity but lacking on the second interstice.

Very large series before me from Mt. d'Ambre, consists of males only and the variation with regard to the size is rather large. Some specimens have the tubercles on the front smaller and the transverse depression anterior to them is hardly noticeable.

LOCALITIES : Madagascar, Mt. d'Ambre, collection Sicard, 1930; Madagascar (Sud), Forêts Nord Ft Dauphin, Alluaud, 1901; Madagascar, Perrier de la Bathie, coll. Léon Fairmaire, 1906.

Polygraphus perlaetus n. sp.

Reddish brown, 1.9-2.1 mm. long, 2.62 times as long as wide. Smaller and more slender than *Polygraphus amoenus* Schauf., the tubercles of the frons nearly obsolete, the punctuation of the pronotum very fine and the scales of the elytra much more densely placed.

Frons broadly convex, subopaque, minutely punctulate, very finely punctured, the tubercles hardly noticeable, pubescence inconspicuous except for the fringe of yellow hairs along the epistomal margin.

Pronotum much wider than long (22.0 : 18.5), postero-lateral angles not rounded, sides subparallel on not quite the basal half, thence very strongly constricted and convergent, the apical margin broadly rounded, the median emargination hardly noticeable; surface shallowly convex, with a feebly developed transverse depression anteriorly, opaque, apparently minutely punctulate and with numerous extremely fine punctures from which arise short erect fine hairs and scales just as in the foregoing species. Scutellum minute; obsolete.

Elytra but feebly wider (24 : 22) and 2.4 times as long as the pronotum, base more strongly raised, sides parallel on the basal two thirds, apex moderate broadly rounded, declivity commencing well behind the middle, obliquely convex; disc subopaque, with rows of shallow and small punctures in hardly noticeable striae, the wide interstices with very numerous fine punctures, the density of the arrangement corresponding about a tri-fold row, these interstitial punctures bearing extremely short inclined yellowish scales nearly covering the entire surface, in the middle of each interstice a row of scales are larger, more erect and becoming more promi-

nent on the declivity, the latter evenly convex, the suture very feebly raised, but without a sulcus along the second interstice.

TYPES in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle and in collection Schedl.

LOCALITY : Madagascar, Mt. d'Ambre, collection Sicard, 1930.

The specimens before me show no distinct sexual differences and probably are all males. Some of them have the frontal tubercles more distinct, in others they are hardly noticeable.

Lanurgus frontalis n. sp.

FEMALE. — Reddish brown, 1.4 mm. long, 2.4 times as long as wide. A small species with very well developed secondary sexual differences on the frons.

Frons flattened from eye to eye, appearing subimpressed, opaque, apparently finely rugose. Antennal scapae with a brush of long pale yellow hairs, antennal club with subangulate sutures.

Pronotum about as wide as long, postero-lateral angles feebly rounded, sides parallel on the basal two fifths, thence obliquely narrowed and with a very distinct subapical constriction, apical margin moderately broadly rounded; summit in the middle, transversely depressed behind, anterior area obliquely convex, with rather fine asperities partly arranged in concentric rows, smaller and very crowded around the summit, the short basal area very densely punctured on a minutely punctulate ground-sculpture, pubescence short and inconspicuous. Scutellum of medium size, triangular in outline.

Elytra but feebly wider and nearly 1.8 times as long as the pronotum, cylindrical and parallel-sided on little more than the basal half, apical margin broadly rounded, declivity commencing just behind the middle, evenly and rather strongly convex; disc roughly sculptured, with rows of rather coarse deep and closely placed punctures, the interstices moderate in width, each with a row of distinctly smaller punctures, the striae punctures bearing minute inclined hairs, those of the interstices with longer and more erect bristles, the entire pubescence more distinct on the declivity; the latter with the punctuation more shallow, the interstices narrower and the surface less shining.

MALE. — The body stouter, the front with a deep transverse impression from eye to eye just above the epistomal margin, the upper limitation of this depression formed into a sharp transverse carina just below the upper margin of the eyes but not reaching the eyes themselves, the carina some-

what broadly arcuate in the middle, and with usually two fine granules on each side, the impression shining, the space above the transverse carina finely granulate-punctate. The elytra similar as in the female but distinctly stouter and the vestiture of the interstitial punctures consisting of stout yellow scales on the declivity.

TYPES in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle and in collection Schedl.

LOCALITY : Madagascar (S.-O.), plaines du Fiherena, F. Geay, 1905.

Micraciops n. g.

Body cylindrical, frons with main sexual differences, antennal scape club shaped and twisted, funicle with six joints, club strongly aplanate, short oval to elongate, the first suture subangulate, narrowly rounded, with annulations. Pronotum with summit and posterior transverse depression, asperate on the anterior area, punctate or granulate punctate behind. Elytra cylindrical, declivity convex. Anterior coxae nearly contiguous, anterior tibiae of typical micracine shape, sides nearly parallel, apex obliquely truncate. Vestiture consisting of scales.

The new genus has to be placed in the tribus *Micracini* between *Stenoclyptus* Blackm. and *Thysanoes* Lec. From *Stenoclyptus* Blackm. it may be distinguished by the position of the fore coxae and the not sulcate elytral declivity.

Micraciops catenatus n. sp. (fig. 4).

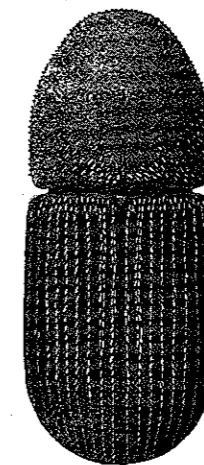
FEMALE. — Reddish brown, nearly opaque, 2.5 mm long, 2.3 times as long as wide. This species is remarkable by the arrangement of the scales on the elytra which look like strings of beads.

Frons as far as can be seen shallowly concave from eye to eye with dense scale-like pubescence, the scales shorter below, longer above. Antennal scape with a plush of long yellowish hairs.

Pronotum as wide as long, postero-lateral angles feebly rounded, sides parallel on the basal two fifths, thence strongly and obliquely incurved, apex moderately broadly rounded, with a seam of hardly noticeable low asperities; summit rather high, in the middle, anterior area distinct obliquely convex, very densely covered with small asperities, posterior depression well developed, the anterior asperities gradually changing into an extremely densely granulate-punctate sculpture on the sides and on the basal area, pubescence yellow and hair-like anteriorly, consisting of stout scales on the sides behind. Scutellum of medium size, about as long as wide.

Elytra feebly wider (31 : 29) and 1.5 times as long as the pronotum,

cylindrical, sides parallel on basal three fifths, apex broadly rounded, declivity commencing somewhat behind the middle, uniformly convex; disc very feebly shining, with rows of very fine punctures, being distinct under certain illumination only, interstices wide, with not quite regular rows of very stout, pale yellow scales which are so densely placed that they look like strings of beads, those of the second interstice being arranged in a double row; declivity with the same sculpture and vestiture than on the disc, the two first rows continued to the apex, the third joining the seventh, the fourth the sixth, the fifth continued to the fusion of four and six.



TYPES (two specimens) in Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle and in collection Schedl.

Fig. 4. — *Micraciops catenatus* n. sp., female.

LOCALITY : Madagascar, pays Androy, Alluand, 1901. Madagascar, plateau de l'Androy, Befeno, Dr. J. Decorse, 1901.

Micraciops obesus n. sp.

FEMALE. — Piceous, 2.1 mm. long, 2.48 times as long as wide. Much smaller than the genotype and with entirely different sculpture.

Frons subimpressed from eye to eye, with a dense plush of yellowish scales, those along the side margins and above distinctly longer and more conspicuous. Antennal scape with a brush of long scale-like hairs.

Pronotum as long as wide, appearing more slender on account of its outline, widest at the base, postero-lateral angles feebly rounded, sides subparallel, feebly convergent on the basal third, thence more strongly narrowed and with an indication of a subapical constriction, apex moderately widely rounded, with several subequal asperities; summit just behind the middle, anterior area obliquely convex, densely and finely asperate, basal area transversely impressed, densely finely granulate-punctate along the median line, more simply punctate at the sides, pubescence consisting of short and inconspicuous dark scale like hairs. Scutellum of medium size, triangular, with a few fine punctures.

Elytra somewhat wider (25.0 : 23.5) and 1.48 times as long as the pronotum cylindrical, sides parallel on the basal three fifths, moderately broadly rounded behind, declivity commencing distinctly behind the middle, uniformly convex; disc with fairly regular rows of punctures, the interstices moderate in width, finely reticulate, and each with a row of finer punc-

tures, the striae bearing minute inclined yellow hairs, the interstitial punctures with semierect short scales, the entire pubescence somewhat more strongly developed on the declivity, the punctuation of the latter somewhat finer, the interstices more rugose.

MALE. — Body feebly stouter, front plano-convex, with a strongly elevated transverse carina in the middle, strongly transversely depressed below, very densely granulate-punctate, with some very fine yellow scale-like hairs here and there and more conspicuous hairs along the epistomal margin.

TYPES in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle and in collection Schedl.

LOCALITY : Madagascar, Mt. d'Ambre, collection Sicard, 1930.

Cyrtogenius impar n. sp. (fig. 5).

Very dark reddish brown, glabrous, 3.1 mm long, nearly 2.4 times as long as wide. A very large, stout and extremely coarsely punctured species, not to be mistaken for anything else.

Frons broadly convex, densely finely punctured below and on the sides, the punctures bearing medium long fine hairs, the space along the median line inpunctate above.

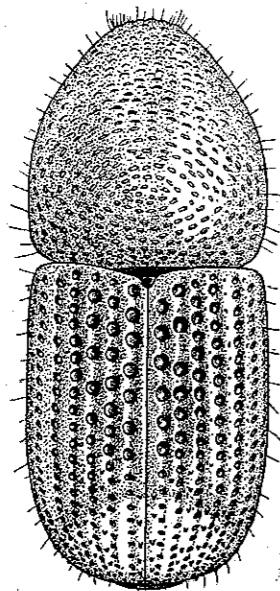


Fig. 5. — *Cyrtogenius impar* n. sp.

Pronotum as long as wide, widest short before the base, appearing much more slender on account of the peculiar shape, sides feebly arcuate and slightly divergent from the base to the widest point, thence very strongly and obliquely incurved, subapical constriction indicated, apical margin narrow and armed with a few hardly noticeable low asperities; ascending from the apex to not quite the base, extremely densely covered with small asperities which do not decidedly change in shape from the apex to the base, nearly glabrous. Scutellum moderate in size, shining, subcircular.

Elytra as wide and 1.35 times as long as the pronotum, stout cylindrical, sides parallel to short behind the middle, apex broadly rounded, declivity commencing just behind the middle, rather steeply and obliquely convex; disc shining, with regular rows of extremely coarse and closely placed punctures, inters-

tices narrow, about as wide as the diameter of the striae punctures, with somewhat irregularly placed fine but distinct punctures, the striae very shallow near the base becoming more impressed towards the declivity, the latter subopaque, the striae rather narrow and deep, the striae punctures smaller, the interstices subconvex, the suture, the third and the outer interstices each with a row of stout tubercles, those of the suture more remotely placed, the second interstice with some minute punctures only, the suture distinctly raised.

TYPES (two specimens) in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle and in collection Schedl.

LOCALITY : Madagascar Sud, Alluaud, 1901; Madagascar, « Androy Sept. », Imanombo, Dr. J. Decorse, 1901.

Cyrtogenius tuberculifer Schedl, masc. n.

The original description in the *Mém. Inst. sci. Madag.*, A, IV, 1, 1950, p. 109, refers to the female. The male is somewhat more stout, the frons is shining and convex, densely and rather deeply punctured, glabrous except for a fringe of yellow downwards directed hairs on the epistomal margin. Pronotum stouter, more broadly rounded anteriorly, the apical margin with somewhat more distinct asperities. Elytra very similar to that of the female but less slender.

TYPES in the Institut Scientifique de Madagascar and in collection Schedl.

LOCALITY : Madagascar, Mt. d'Ambre, coll. Sicard, 1930. Madagascar, Tananarive, H. Donckier, 1915.

Cyrtogenius hirtellus n. sp.

FEMALE. — Reddish brown when mature, 1.97 (1.76-2.14) mm long, 2.6 times as long as wide. A species with rather dense pubescence not observed within the genus so far.

Frons aplanate, circularly impressed in the middle, subopaque, very densely and finely punctured, with a brush of fine medium long hairs, those on the periphery of the impression somewhat longer. Antennal club strongly aplanate, without suture or septum and with but few fine seta.

Pronotum longer than wide (22.2 : 21.0), postero-lateral angles somewhat rounded, sides parallel on the basal two fifths, thence rather strongly incurved and with a slight indication of a subapical constriction, apical margin moderately narrowly rounded; summit moderately high, in the middle, the posterior depression just noticeable, anterior area obliquely convex, very

densely covered with very small asperities which gradually change into a kind of granulate-punctate sculpture on the basal area, pubescence rather conspicuous, dense and short. Scutellum small, subcircular and shining.

Elytra as wide and 1.7 times as long as the pronotum, strongly cylindrical, sides parallel on the basal two thirds, apex broadly rounded, declivity commencing distinctly behind the middle, strongly convex; disc with regular rows of round, deep and closely placed punctures in slightly impressed lines, interstices rather narrow, uniseriately punctured, the punctures regular in arrangement and smaller than those of the striae but still very distinct, therefore the entire elytra rather roughly sculptured; on the declivity the striae more strongly impressed, the striae punctures smaller, the interstices narrower and the interspaces punctures comparatively coarser; the striae punctures bearing minute semierect hairs, those arising from the interstitial punctures somewhat longer and more erect.

MALE. — Distinctly stouter, usually not quite as long as the females, the frons more plano-convex, with a shallow transverse depression below, brightly shining, rather coarsely and very densely punctured, the pubescence much sparser.

TYPES in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle and in collection Schedl.

LOCALITY : Madagascar, Mt. d'Ambre, coll. Sicard, 1930.

Thamnurgus mandibularis n. sp.

FEMALE. — Dark reddish brown, 2.2 to 2.5 mm. long, 2.8 times as long as wide. Allied to *Thamnurgus nitidulus* Schedl but larger, the secondary sexual differences of the frons much more developed, the elytral declivity more abruptly convex and the pronotum rather feebly convex.

Frons transversely impressed from eye to eye, longitudinally raised along the median line and knob-like produced at the upper limit of the impression, rather shining, with scattered minute punctures and with a kind of fringe of long yellow hairs along the upper margin. Epistomal margin narrowly emarginate, mandibles with a projecting pointed small tooth on the upper angle besides the dentation on the inner edge.

Pronotum feebly longer than wide (27.3 : 26.0), postero-lateral angles very broadly rounded, sides subparallel, somewhat divergent to little beyond the middle, thence strongly constricted and obliquely convergent on a short space, apical margin very broadly rounded; surface feebly convex, with rather small but fairly densely placed punctures, the median line impunctate in its greater part; pubescence sparse and erect, more numerous at the sides. Scutellum extremely small, shining.

Elytra feebly wider (27 : 26) and 1.7 times as long as the pronotum, very cylindrical, sides parallel on somewhat more than the basal two thirds, apex very broadly rounded, declivity commencing well behind the middle, strongly, somewhat abruptly convex, transversely aplanate, with well developed lateral limitations; disc very shining, with fairly regular rows of medium sized deep punctures, so that the striae and interstitial rows are not easy to distinguish, declivity with the striae deeply impressed, the punctures more densely placed, the interstices somewhat convex, the punctures replaced by minute setose granules, some more of such granules on the sides beyond the lateral limits of the aplanation; the pubescence very distinct on the declivity, greatly abraded on the disc.

TYPES, one specimen in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, another one in collection Schedl.

LOCALITY : Madagascar, Diégo-Suarez, Ch. Alluaud, 1893. Madagascar, Mt. d'Ambre.

Thamnurgus nitidulus n. sp.

Dark reddish brown, 2.0 to 2.1 mm. long, 2.75 times as long as wide. Much larger than *Thamnurgus nitellus* Schedl, more shining and the punctuation much finer.

Frons opaque, broadly convex, minutely punctulate, with some medium sized punctures and an indication of a longitudinal carina above, pubescence extremely short and sparse.

Pronotum longer than wide (22.0 : 20.5), postero-lateral angles feebly rounded, sides subparallel to feebly divergent on nearly the basal half, thence convergent in arcuate lines, apex broadly rounded; surface very shining, feebly convex, with rather small and moderate densely placed punctures, median line impunctate from the base to beyond the middle, glabrous except for a few short hairs at the sides.

Elytra feebly wider (23.0 : 20.5) and 1.88 times as long as the pronotum, very cylindrical, sides straight and subparallel on the basal two thirds, apical margin very short and broadly rounded, declivity commencing far behind the middle, evenly and somewhat obliquely convex; disc very shining, polished, with regular punctuation, the striae punctures rather small and remotely placed, the interstices wide, uniseriately and similarly punctured than the striae, a few fine transverse wrinkles near the suture in the basal half; declivity with the suture feebly raised, the striae punctures smaller but in subimpressed lines, the interstices with the punctures replaced by small setose granules, the pubescence restricted to these granules and therefore conspicuous on the declivity only.

TYPES in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle and in collection Schedl.

LOCALITY : Madagascar, Mt. d'Ambre ; Madagascar, Forêt Côte Est, Alluaud, 1901.

The specimens belong apparently all of one sex, perhaps they are females.

Thamnurgus nitellus n. sp.

FEMALE. — Dark reddish brown, 1.6 mm long, 2.7 times as long as wide. A rather shining species with a coarsely punctured pronotum on a nearly polished surface.

Frons plano-convex, rather shining, hardly noticeably minutely punctulate and with some coarse punctures, pubescence sparse, short and inconspicuous.

Pronotum feebly longer than wide (17 : 16), postero-lateral angles feebly rounded, sides nearly straight and somewhat divergent in the basal two fifths, thence more strongly convergent to the narrow but broadly rounded apex, surface feebly convex, ground sculpture consisting of a very shining, minute punctuation just visible under higher magnification, aside from this sculpture coarsely, deeply but not very closely punctured, glabrous above, with some short erect hairs at the sides. Scutellum very small, indistinct.

Elytra somewhat wider (17.7 : 16.0) and 1.7 times as long as the pronotum, widest behind the middle, cylindrical, sides straight and subparallel on the basal two thirds, apex broadly rounded, declivity commencing far behind the middle, evenly and obliquely convex ; disc shining, with fairly regular rows of medium sized and deep but not closely placed punctures, the interstices moderately wide, with rather remotely placed punctures of similar size than those of the striae, but without a regular arrangement ; declivity with the striae smaller but in feebly impressed lines, the suture feebly raised and on each side with a row of minute granules, the third interstices just noticeably elevated and with similar granules, the second very feebly impressed and the granules replaced by minute punctures ; the interstitial punctures and granules bearing short erect hairs, these more distinctly so on the declivity.

MALE. — Body stouter, the frons aplanate to subdepressed from eye to eye, this aplanation very shining, impunctate and with an impressed puncture medially, the upper limitation clearly defined, with an indication of a median longitudinal carina and a seam of long fine hairs arising from granulate punctures, some more hairs on the sides and along the epistomal

margin. Elytra similar as in the female but distinctly stouter, and the declivity somewhat more steeply convex.

TYPES in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle and in collection Schedl.

LOCALITY : Madagascar, Diégo-Suarez, coll. Sicard, 1930.

Pityodendron n. g.

Body cylindrical, frons plano-convex, eyes kidney-shaped, pronotum in both directions rather feebly convex, without a distinct summit, base finely margined, pronotal sculpture similar all over, elytra cylindrical, striate punctate.

Antennae with the funicle five-jointed, the club aplanate, bisinuate at the sides, with two well defined transverse septa, segmentation externally indicated by three rows of seta. Anterior coxae separated by an intercoxal plate, anterior tibiae distally feebly widened and with some marginal teeth, the apical edge distinct and dentate.

Pityodendron has to be placed in the tribus *Pityophthorini*, in which its position is well defined by the characters of the antennae, the pronotum and the anterior coxae.

Pityodendron madagascariensis n. sp. (fig. 6).

Reddish brown, 3.4 mm long, nearly 2.4 times as long as wide. Pronotum very densely and therefore roughly sculptured, the elytra subshining, with the striae and interstitial rows not very different.

Frons feebly convex, subshining, finely punctured, sparsely hairy, the anterior margin somewhat raised medially.

Pronotum feebly longer than wide (42 : 40), widest near the base, postero-lateral angles somewhat rounded, sides subparallel in the basal third, thence rather strongly obliquely narrowed, apex broadly rounded and armed with some very fine submarginal asperities ; feebly convex, extremely densely covered by medium sized deep punctures, median line impunctate in the basal half ; pubescence very short and inconspicuous. Scutellum large, triangular, shining, with a few punctures.

Elytra feebly wider (42 : 40) and 1.38 times as long as the pronotum, cylindrical, sides parallel in the basal half, thence gradually incurved to the broadly rounded apex, declivity commencing somewhat behind the middle, obliquely convex ; disc with rows of medium sized and not closely placed punctures, those of the striae with the punctures but feebly larger

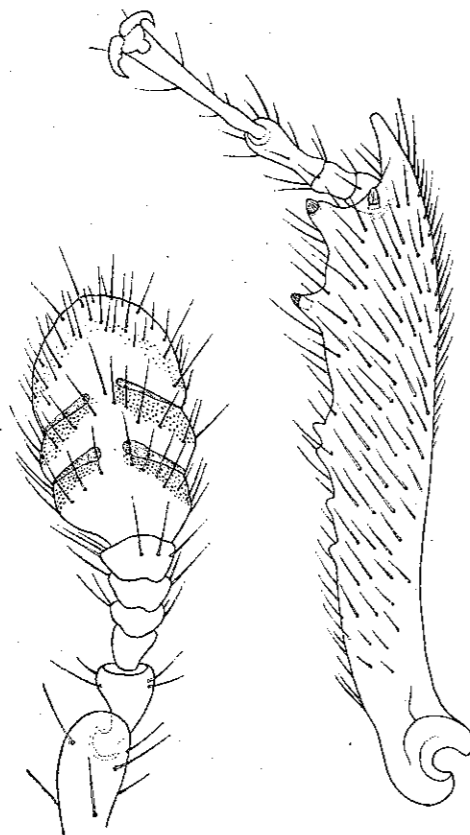


Fig. 6. — *Pityodendron madagascariensis* n. sp., antennae and foreleg.

LOCALITY : Madagascar, Mt. d'Ambre.

***Pityophthorus dorsalis* n. sp.**

FEMALE. — Yellowish brown, 1.83 (1.7 to 2.0) mm long, 2.9 times as long as wide. A very slender species, with an elongate pronotum, and strongly developed sexual differences.

Frons aplanate on a semicircular space, finely and densely punctured and with a brush of pale yellow hairs, the latter much longer above.

Pronotum longer than wide (20.0 : 18.2), appearing more slender on account of the peculiar outline, widest at the base, postero-lateral angles very feebly rounded, sides subparallel on the basal third, thence gradually incurved to the moderate broadly curved apex, a subapical constriction indicated, apical margin with numerous low and small asperities; summit moderately high, somewhat in front of the middle, posterior depression

and more closely placed, that of the interstices rather regular and similar to the former on the suture and second interspace, rather remotely placed and more irregular in arrangement at the sides; declivity with the suture hardly noticeably elevated, the second interstice feebly impressed, the inner edge of the third feebly raised, the strial punctures smaller but in more distinctly impressed narrow lines, the interstitial punctures larger than those in the striae, very regularly placed and each bearing a short spatulate yellow scale, these scales present on the disc or the disc and the sides, to some extent abraded in the types.

TYPES in the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle and in collection Schedl.

distinct, anterior area obliquely convex, covered with small asperities arranged in concentric rows and partly connected at their base, posterior area shining, with rather coarse punctures, median line impunctate, pubescence inconspicuous. Scutellum triangular and punctate.

Elytra but feebly wider and 1.8 times as long as the pronotum, cylindrical, sides parallel on the basal three fifths, thence strongly incurved, apex rather narrowly rounded, declivity commencing behind the middle, obliquely convex; disc with rather regular rows of fairly coarse and closely placed punctures, interstices narrow, some very fine punctures hardly noticeable; declivity subshining, the suture feebly elevated and with some minute granules just to be seen under the microscope, the second interstice feebly impressed, the strial punctures in fairly impressed lines, the third interstice with distinct but not quite regularly arranged rows of punctures, the pubescence just as inconspicuous as on the pronotum.

MALE. — Somewhat stouter, more coarsely sculptured, the frons plano-convex, more shining and more coarsely punctured, with an indication of a median longitudinal carina above. Elytral declivity comparatively longer, more oblique, the suture and third interstices with a few much larger setose tubercles and the suture more strongly elevated.

TYPES in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle and in collection Schedl.

LOCALITY : Madagascar, Mt. d'Ambre.

***Xyleborus hova* n. sp.**

FEMALE. — Dark reddish brown, brightly shining, 3.9 mm long, 2.3 times as long as wide. This new species has to be placed near *Xyleborus triton* Schauf. It is smaller than the latter, the pronotum is more quadrate in outline, the elytra are more cylindrical and without any transverse gibbosity on the disc.

Frons broadly convex, with indications of a longitudinal carina and a semicircular impressed line in the lower half, the punctures rather shallow and not densely placed.

Pronotum wider than long (13 : 11), postero-lateral angles broadly rounded, the sides subparallel in the basal third, thence very feebly narrowed and gradually incurved to the broadly rounded apex, the apical margin subtransverse in the middle when viewed from above, shallowly emarginate when seen from in front; strongly globose, summit somewhat behind the middle, anterior area strongly convex, covered with very numerous and fine asperities, these becoming finer and more like transverse scratches

towards the base, pubescence fine and moderately long. Scutellum shining, about as wide as long.

Elytra as wide and 1.46 times as long as the pronotum, the humeral angles as broadly rounded as the opposite angles of the pronotum, sides parallel, apex broadly rounded, declivity commencing in the middle, obliquely truncate with rounded sides; disc shining, with very regular rows of moderately sized punctures, the interstices wide, each with a row of much finer setose punctures; declivity with the apical margin acute up to the seventh interstices, the lateral border rounded, the elytral face rather uneven, feebly depressed along the suture, somewhat convex laterally, the striae punctures flat, the striae partly indistinct, the interstices more rugose than on the disc, the first with a few irregularly placed granules above, the second with one larger granule above and two strongly developed tubercles below, the third with one larger granule about in the middle of the declivital face, all these granules and tubercles not regularly placed.

TYPES in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle and in collection Schedl.

LOCALITY : Madagascar, Mt. d'Ambre.

Xyleborus mahafali n. sp.

FEMALE. — Piceous, moderately shining, 2.9 mm long, 2.36 times as long as wide. Allied to *Xyleborus illepidus* Schedl, but much larger, pronotum more quadrate in outline and the elytral disc longer.

Frons plano-convex, roughly sculptured, with some indistinct punctures and a finely punctulate ground sculpture.

Pronotum wider than long (34.0 : 28.5), widest behind the middle, postero-lateral angles broadly rounded, sides feebly divergent in the basal third, thence more strongly convergent, apex very broadly rounded, sub-transverse in the middle, antero-lateral angles well developed; strongly glabrous, summit behind the middle, the entire surface densely and rather finely asperate, the asperities becoming like small transverse scratches on the short basal area, pubescence fine and inconspicuous. Scutellum triangular and shining.

Elytra but feebly wider and 1.9 times as long as the pronotum, widest at the commencement of the declivity, sides straight in the basal two thirds, broadly rounded at the apex, declivity commencing distinctly behind the middle, strongly convex; disc with rather regular rows of medium sized punctures, interstices wide, transversely wrinkled, uniseriately and finely punctured, the interspatial punctures bearing fine erect hairs; declivity with the striae some-impressed, the interstitial punctures replaced by small granules, the apical margin rather acute up to the seventh interstices.

TYPES, one specimen in Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, another one in collection Schedl.

LOCALITY : Madagascar, Mt. d'Ambre.

Xyleborus diversipennis Schedl, masc. nov.

MALE. — Testaceous, strongly hump-shaped just as in *Xyleborus dispar* Fab., 1.8 mm. long, 1.3 times as long as wide when viewed from above.

Frons very small, plano-convex, finely punctured and sparsely hairy, with indications of a median longitudinal carina.

Pronotum square, wider than long (32 : 23) when inspected under a right angle, postero-lateral angles broadly rounded, the sides but feebly narrowed up the middle, the antero-lateral angles somewhat more broadly rounded than the posterior ones, the apical margin very broadly and feebly emarginate; surface ascending but feebly convex, rather shining and with relatively few punctures, which bear long erect hairs. Scutellum moderate in size, triangular and shining.

Elytra much wider (41 : 32) and 3.8 times as long as the pronotum when seen from above, strongly hump-shaped, ascending in the basal fifth, declivous behind, apex moderate broadly rounded, the sides broadly arcuate; disc and declivital face with rather regular rows of punctures, the interstices somewhat reticulate, each with a row of fine tubercles below, the first and second interstices devoid of such tubercles above but more rugose there, the upper part of the declivital face somewhat flattened; pubescence sparse and long.

TYPES in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle and one specimen in collection Schedl.

LOCALITY : Madagascar, Nanisana, Tananarive, 1932, C. Frappa. Madagascar, Tsimbazaza, 21.VI.1949, ex *Mangifera indica*, R. Paulian collector.

Xyleborus sakalava n. sp.

FEMALE. — Piceous, 3.9 mm long, 2.5 times as long as wide. Larger and more slender than *Xyleborus ambasius* Hag. and with another type of sculpture on the elytra.

Frons plano-convex, subshining, minutely punctulate, with coarse round punctures above, more finely and more densely punctured below, especially towards the antero-lateral corners, with an indication of a longitudinal carina medially, pubescence sparse.

Pronotum about as long as wide, postero-lateral angles somewhat rounded.

ded, widest short behind the middle, sides feebly divergent in the basal third, feebly arcuate to beyond the middle, apex very broadly rounded so that the antero-lateral angles are rather distinct, anterior margin with extremely low and wide asperities; strongly globose, summit high and short behind the middle, anterior area steeply convex, densely asperate, basal area very shining, polished, with scattered very fine punctures, the asperities extending beyond the summit at the sides, pubescence sparse and long. Scutellum moderate in size, shining.

Elytra feebly wider and about twice as long as the pronotum, widest short behind the middle, humeral angles rounded, sides subparallel, feebly arcuate on the basal two thirds, apex moderate broadly and somewhat angulately rounded, declivity commencing short behind the middle, obliquely convex, slightly depressed before the feebly produced apical margin at the side of the suture below; disc with regular rows of shallow disc-like punctures, the interstices brightly shining, with some transverse wrinkles and each with a row of remotely placed setose punctures, which become more numerous and more like minute granules towards the declivity; declivity with the striae distinctly impressed, the interstices feebly convex, the granules distinctly larger, the suture feebly raised below; pubescence of the entire elytra inconspicuous.

TYPES, one in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, another one in collection Schedl.

LOCALITY: Madagascar, Mt. d'Ambre.

Xyleborus antanala n. sp. (fig. 7).

FEMALE. — Fuscous, 4.2 mm long, 2.48 times as long as wide. This new species might be placed near *Xyleborus katangensis* Egg. according to the shape of the elytra; the pronotum is more like in the *Xylebori barbati*.

Frons shining, broadly convex, with a semicircular impressed line shortly above the epistomal margin, along this line, in the antero-lateral corners and along the front margin densely punctured, the remaining space minutely punctulate; a fringe of long yellow hairs on the epistomal margin.

Pronotum quadrate, about as long as wide, postero-lateral angles rounded, sides subparallel to somewhat beyond the middle, apex transverse medially; rather strongly globose, summit in the middle, anterior area steeply convex, finely and densely asperate, the long basal area shining, very finely punctured, pubescence fine, sparse, inconspicuous. Scutellum moderate in size, triangular and shining.

Elytra about as wide and 1.8 times as long as the pronotum, cylindrical, sides parallel on the basal two thirds, apex broadly, somewhat angulately

rounded, declivity commencing well behind the middle, strongly somewhat abruptly declivious; disc shining, with rather regular rows of small disclike punctures in feebly impressed striae, interstices wide, with fine irregularly placed setose punctures, the density of these corresponding about a double row; declivity with the striae punctures larger, the interstices very feebly convex, each with a row of granules, not quite regular in arrangement.

TYPES, one specimen in Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, another one in collection Schedl.

LOCALITY: Madagascar, Mt. d'Ambre.

Xyleborus Boeni n. sp.

FEMALE. — Testaceous, 3.8 mm long, 2.45 times as long as wide. Allied to *Xyleborus antanala* Schedl but smaller, the anterior margin of the pronotum more evenly rounded, the elytra somewhat stouter and more roughly sculptured.

Frons broadly convex, subshining, minutely punctulate, some rather fine punctures and long yellow hairs along the epistomal margin.

Pronotum about as long as wide, postero-lateral angles but feebly rounded, sides feebly arcuate, subparallel to beyond the middle, apex broadly rounded, the antero-lateral angles not as strongly produced than in *Xyleborus antanala* Schedl; rather strongly globose, summit in the middle, anterior area rather steeply convex and covered with fine asperities, the long basal area shining, polished, with some very fine punctures, pubescence sparse and moderately long. Scutellum triangular and shining.

Elytra as wide and 1.77 times as long as the pronotum, of exactly the same shape and general sculpture than in *Xyleborus antanala* Schedl, but the punctures of the discal interstices more numerous, the declivity more flattened above, the pubescence more dense.

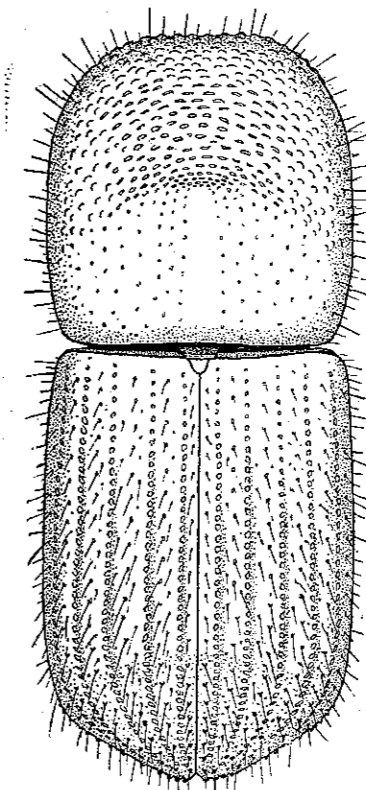


Fig. 7. — *Xyleborus antanala* n. sp., female.

TYPES, one specimen in Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, another one in collection Schedl.

LOCALITY : Madagascar, Mt. d'Ambre.

It might prove that this species represents the other sex of *Xyleborus antanala* Schedl but at present time I hesitate to associate them.

Xyleborus antaisaka n. sp. (fig. 8).

FEMALE. — Piceous, 2.3-2.4 mm long, 2.6 times as long as wide. Very similar to *Xyleborus madagascariensis* Schauf. (probably a variety of it), but smaller, the anterior margin of the pronotum more broadly rounded, the elytral disc shorter, the granules on the interstices of the declivity finer and more regular in arrangement.

Frons broadly convex, somewhat flattened below, rather coarsely punctured on a minutely punctulate ground sculpture, pubescence sparse and inconspicuous.

Pronotum about as wide as long, quadrate, postero-lateral angles strongly rounded, the sides subparallel to beyond the middle, the apex very broadly arcuate so that the antero-lateral angles are rather distinct, apical margin with numerous low asperities; surface shining, summit rather high and in the middle, anterior area obliquely convex, densely asperate, basal area shining, polished, with scattered fine punctures, pubescence sparse, inconspicuous. Scutellum triangular and shining.

Elytra as wide and 1.8 times as long as the pronotum, widest at the commencement of the declivity, sides straight in the basal three fifths, apex rather broadly rounded, the apical margin acute up to the seventh interstice, declivity commencing in the middle, obliquely convex; disc shining, with regular rows of moderately sized punctures in very shallow striae, interstices wide, uniseriately punctured, the punctures somewhat smaller than those of the striae and not as closely placed; declivity with the striae deeply impressed, the striae punctures larger, the interstitial punctures replaced by small setose granules, the declivital face feebly inflexed at the sides of the suture just before the apical margin.

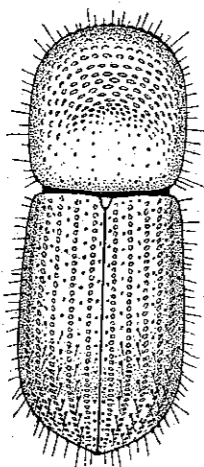


Fig. 8. — *Xyleborus antaisaka* n. sp., female.

TYPES in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle and in collection Schedl.

LOCALITY : Madagascar, Mt. d'Ambre.

Xyleborus sauropterus n. sp. (fig. 9).

FEMALE. — Fuscous, 3.2 mm long, 2.17 times as long as wide. This very peculiar species is provisionally placed in the genus *Xyleborus*, where it might have some allies in the *Xylebori Armati*. The strongly margined pronotal base especially conspicuous and the winged lateral convexities of the elytral declivity unique.

Frons plano-convex, rather finely punctured, pubescence inconspicuous.

Pronotum about as long as wide, posterior outline uncertain because damages on both sides, strongly convergent in the anterior two fifths, apex rather narrowly rounded; surface shining, summit behind the middle, anterior area very obliquely ascending, densely covered with low asperities which are partly fused at their base, basal area shining, finely and not very closely punctured, the base strongly margined, without any noticeable pubescence. Scutellum triangular, shining.

Elytra much wider and 1.56 times as long as the pronotum, widest in the middle of the declivital face, sides nearly straight, distinctly divergent, the wing-like structures of the declivity arcuate in outline, apical margin broadly emarginate, the suture feebly extended; disc shining, striate-punctate, the striae strongly deepened towards the declivity, the interstices flat and with a few fine punctures near the base, becoming convex and very coarsely and bluntly tuberculate behind; the declivity consisting of a very broad sulcus between the wing-like structures arising from the lateral convexities, the fundus of the sulcus opaque, with the striae punctures coarse and not quite regular, so that the entire fundus seems irregularly punctured, the lateral wing-like structures bluntly tuberculate at their edge, the suture distinctly raised and with a regular row of coarse granules.

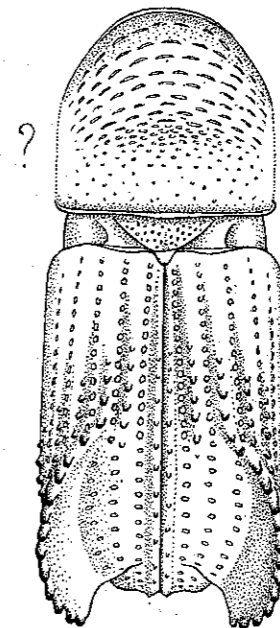


Fig. 9. — *Xyleborus sauropterus* n. sp.

TYPE in collection Schedl.

LOCALITY : Madagascar, Sikora, 1893.

This old species has not been described by EGGERS, most probably on

account of its bad condition, but the structures are so remarkable that it cannot be mistaken by anything else.

Xyleborus dentellus n. sp. (fig. 10).

FEMALE. — Piceous when mature, 1.8 mm long, 2.8 times as long as wide. Similar to *Xyleborus pseudopityogenes* Eggers but smaller, more slender, the apex of the elytra narrow and the teeth relatively larger.

Frons plano-convex, rather shining, finely punctured, pubescence inconspicuous.

Pronotum feebly longer than wide (20 : 19), postero-lateral angles very broadly rounded, sides subparallel on more than the basal half, apex uniformly and rather narrowly rounded; summit moderately high, far in front of the middle, anterior area obliquely convex, densely asperate, basal area very shining and very finely punctured, pubescence as usual in this group. Scutellar impression triangular, the scutellum proper cone-like.

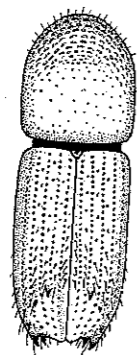


Fig. 10. — *Xyleborus dentellus* n. sp. female.

Elytra as wide, 1.65 times as long as the pronotum, sides parallel to short beyond the middle, thence convergent in a broad curve, apex transverse between the marginal teeth; disc subshining, rather coarsely sculptured, with rows of moderately coarse punctures in hardly impressed lines, interstices moderately wide, uniseriately punctured, the punctures only feebly smaller than those of the striae, not very regular in arrangement and each bearing a short yellow setae; declivity rather short, obliquely convex, feebly but widely sulcate, with a cone-like small and upwards directed tooth on the third interstice just at the commencement of the declivity, a somewhat larger and inward curved tooth at the upper limit of the postero-lateral angle, a smaller similar one on the lower edge, some finer granules between the teeth one and two, the declivital face rather shining, with indications of the first three rows, the pubescence somewhat longer on the declivity.

TYPES in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle and in collection Schedl (3 specimens).

LOCALITY : Madagascar, Mt. d'Ambre.

Xyleborus quadrispinis n. sp. (fig. 11).

FEMALE. — Piceous, 2.5 mm long, three times as long as wide. More closely allied to *Xyleborus armatus* Schauf., but the elytral declivity with only four large teeth and four much smaller ones.

Frons plano-convex, subshining, minutely punctulate and coarsely but not very closely punctured, pubescence inconspicuous.

Pronotum feebly longer than wide (25 : 24), postero-lateral angles broadly rounded, sides subparallel to short beyond the middle, apex rather broadly and uniformly rounded; summit rather low, distinctly in front of the middle, anterior area finely and densely asperate; basal area silky shining and with very fine punctures; some fine medium long hairs arising between the asperities anteriorly. Scutellum minute, like a fine cone arising from a depressed triangular space.

Elytra as wide and 1.8 times as long as the pronotum, cylindrical, sides parallel on the basal three fifths, thence very feebly narrowed, apex transverse when viewed from above, declivity very short, steeply truncate; disc shining, with rather regular rows of fine and close placed punctures in feebly impressed lines, interstices wide, with a few netlike scratches and each with a row of fine but very remotely placed punctures, just at the commencement of the declivity most of the interstices with a few small setose granules; declivity with two large and slender teeth on each elytron, one at the upper margin on the third interstice, the other one exactly in the same position on the apical margin, on the sides with two much smaller teeth apparently on the seventh and sixth interstices and a still smaller one between that of the sixth and the large tooth on the third interstices of the apical border, declivital face brightly shining, the suture but very feebly raised, the first and second row of punctures similar to that on the disc.

TYPES in the Institut Scientifique de Madagascar and in collection Schedl (two and one specimens).

LOCALITY : Madagascar, Mt. Tsaratanana, 1,500 m, X.1949, R. Paulian.

Xyleborus mitosomipennis n. sp. (fig. 12).

FEMALE. — Fuscous, 2.4 mm long, three times as long as wide. The elytral armature rather similar to that in some species of the Platypodid genus *Mitosoma* Chap.

Frons plano-convex, subopaque, minutely punctulate, rather coarsely but shallowly punctured, pubescence sparse, inconspicuous.

Pronotum longer than wide (26.5 : 24.0), cylindrical, postero-lateral

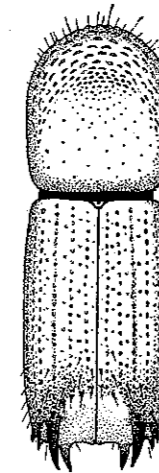


Fig. 11. — *Xyleborus quadrispinis* n. sp., female.

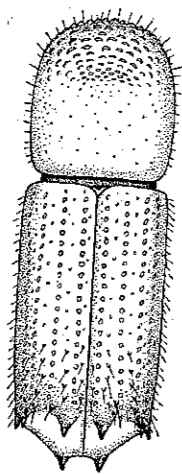


Fig. 12. — *Xyleborus mitosomipennis* n. sp., female.

angles rectangular and broadly rounded, sides parallel to somewhat beyond the middle, apex broadly rounded, the antero-lateral angles merely indicated; summit moderately high, well in front of the middle, anterior area moderately convex and very finely asperate, the long basal area shining, with fine but distinct punctures, pubescence sparse and inconspicuous. Scutellum laterally compressed, like a fine conical tooth.

Elytra as wide and 1.7 times as long as the pronotum, cylindrical, the sides parallel on the basal three-fifths, thence feebly convergent, apex trapezoid, declivity very short, steeply truncate; disc shining, with very regular rows of rather fine punctures, the interstices more irregularly uniseriately and more finely punctured; the subperpendicular declivital face shining, with a shallow longitudinal groove on each side within the raised lateral convexities, the entire face with scattered but very fine punctures, apical margin with a tooth-like structure on each side of the suture in the prolongation of the second interstice, similar teeth at the commencement of the declivity above, a third such tooth on the lateral convexities on the sixth interspace, some smaller pointed tubercles above and laterally below these teeth.

TYPES in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle and in collection Schedl (two specimens in all).

LOCALITY : Madagascar, Mt. d'Ambre.

Xyleborus mitosomiformis n. sp. (fig. 13).

FEMALE. — Piceous, 2.9 mm long, three times as long as wide. Another species with a very peculiar elytral declivity.

Frons plano-convex, subshining, minutely and very distinctly punctulate, densely but not deeply punctured, pubescence inconspicuous.

Pronotum but feebly longer than wide (29.0 : 28.5), postero-lateral angles rounded, sides parallel, very feebly divergent to beyond the middle, apex very broadly rounded; summit moderately high, in front of the middle, anterior area fairly convex, densely and finely asperate, basal area shining and finely punctured, a very sparse pubescence restricted to the anterior convexity. Scutellum minute, conelike, similar to that in *Xyleborus quadrispinis* n. sp.

Elytra as wide and 1.9 times as long as the pronotum, cylindrical, sides parallel on the basal two third, thence very narrowed, apex rather broadly

rounded, the postero-lateral angles well developed, declivity very short, obliquely truncate; disc with regular rows of very fine and remotely placed punctures, the interstices wide, remotely and finely reticulate, with fine punctures in great intervals; the punctures replaced by some small granules just before the commencement of the declivity; declivital face feebly convex in both directions, the side and apical margin well defined, and armed with very small teeth, the lower margin with two to three, the side margin with three and some smaller granules above, some more granules are situated in not equal position on both sides of the suture, declivital face rather shining, the three first rows of punctures fairly distinct, the suture somewhat raised, the space along the second interstice shallowly depressed.

TYPES in the Institut Scientifique de Madagascar and in collection Schedl.

LOCALITY : Madagascar, Mt. Tsaratanana, 1500 m, X.1949, R. Paulian.

Platyscapus cultellus n. sp.

FEMALE. — Dark brown, 3.4 mm long, about 3.2 times as long as wide. According to the antennal scape this species has to be referred to the subgenus *Platyscapus* while the frons is similar to that in the *Platypi antennati* and the pronotum may be compared with the *Platypi punctatosulcati*. *Platyscapus cultellus* might be the representative of a new group which I propose to call *Platypi carinati* being placed between the *Platypi antennati* and the *Platypi costellati*.

Frons broadly impressed, more deeply so below, shining, the median carina strongly elevated in the middle, impunctate below, with some shallow setose punctures towards and on the vertex, antennal scape much wider than long, strongly compressed.

Pronotum feebly longer than wide (30 : 28), widest in front, femoral grooves moderately deep, surface brightly shining, with scattered minute punctures, a transverse row of somewhat larger and setose punctures just in front of the very short impressed median carina.

Elytra feebly wider (31 : 28) and not quite twice as long as the elytra, sides parallel to beyond the middle, thence gradually incurved to the very broadly rounded apex, the latter between the apical tubercles of the third interstices subtransverse, declivity commencing well behind the middle,

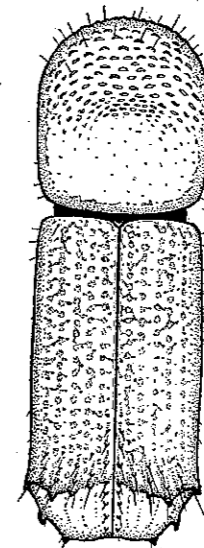


Fig. 13. — *Xyleborus mitosomiformis* n. sp., female.

evenly convex; disc shining, with rows of very fine and remotely placed punctures, interstices wide, subimpunctate, the base of third triangularly widened and with several transverse rugae, the declivity but subshining, the striae well developed and distinctly impressed, the striae punctures rather large, shallow and very closely placed, the interstices extremely narrow, each with a row of short fuscous hairs originating from small somewhat rugose punctures, interstices three to six each with a fine tubercle at the extreme apical margin.

TYPES in the Institut Scientifique de Madagascar and in collection Schedl.

LOCALITY : Madagascar, Mt. d'Ambre, décembre 1948, 1.140 m, R. P.

RESUME

L'auteur, étudiant les matériaux inédits du Muséum de Paris et de l'Institut de Recherche Scientifique de Madagascar, décrit une série de genres et d'espèces nouvelles et précise les caractères et la répartition de certaines espèces déjà connues.

MÉMOIRES DE L'INSTITUT SCIENTIFIQUE DE MADAGASCAR

Série E. — Tome III. — 1953

REVISION DES CANTHONINAE DE MADAGASCAR

[Col. SCARABAEIDAE]

par

E. LEBIS

L'importante tribu des *Canthoninae* appartenant à la grande famille des *Scarabaeidae*, est largement représentée en Amérique du Sud, en Amérique centrale, jusqu'au Mexique, et dans le Sud des Etats-Unis, en Afrique Sud-Orientale, à Madagascar; et même en Australie, en Indo-Malaisie et en Asie Sud-orientale.

A Madagascar, tous ses représentants sont des *Epilissini* qui, tous, sont spéciaux à la grande île et n'ont, jusqu'ici, été retrouvés nulle part ailleurs.

Tous sont des coprophages, rouleurs de boules, ainsi qu'il ressort de la belle étude d'OLSOUFIEFF, publiée dans le *Bulletin de l'Académie malgache* (t. XXVI, année 1944-1945). Notre excellent ami Jean VADON a fait paraître dans le même bulletin, sous le titre « Biologie », un article fortement documenté sur le comportement d'une des espèces les plus communes, *Arachnodes Goudoti* Cast. Nous y renvoyons le lecteur.

Pendant longtemps, les auteurs qui se sont succédé dans l'étude de cette tribu : REICHE, CASTELNAU, KLUG, FELSCH, HAROLD, BRANCKS, FAIRMAIRE et même ALLUAUD, ont groupé les espèces connues sous le seul vocable d'*Epilissus* Reiche.

En 1847, WESTWOOD avait créé son genre *Arachnodes* et son genre *Nanos* qui ne furent pas maintenus. Il faut remarquer qu'à cette époque le nombre des espèces recueillies ne dépassait pas une vingtaine. Les chasses d'OLSOUFIEFF, en partie étudiées par BOUCOMONT, et en partie par lui-même, portèrent ce nombre aux environs de la quarantaine (BOUCOMONT, 1935).

En 1914, BOUCOMONT créa le genre *Phacosoma* en y faisant rentrer son *Phacosoma elongatus*, ainsi qu'un autre Insecte auquel il n'avait pas attribué de nom spécifique. Par ailleurs, R. PAULIAN, dans son travail de 1935 (t. XVIII du *Bulletin de l'Académie malgache*), ajoute aux *Phacosoma* son *madecassus*. Or, nous verrons plus loin que le genre *Phacosoma* est exclusivement indo-malais et qu'il n'a aucun représentant connu à Madagascar où il