

Comments on some Anthribidae described by MONTROUZIER (Coleoptera)

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Abstract

Original specimens of five out of nine species described by MONTROUZIER in 1855 were found after a fairly thorough checking of the collections of Brussels, London and Paris. All five species were part of the Fauvel Collection housed at the Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Brussels. A specimen of each species is designated as lectotype and information on the locality/identification label given. The generic position of one species changes: *Phaulimia punctata* (MONTROUZIER) comb.nov. is transferred from *Hylopemon*. The geographic distribution of *Litocerus macrophthalmus* (MONTROUZIER) and *Phaulimia punctata* (MONTROUZIER) is extended to the Solomon Islands.

Key words: Anthribidae, MONTROUZIER, Woodlark, type designation.

Résumé

Un contrôle très approfondi des collections de Bruxelles, de Londres et de Paris a permis de découvrir de nouveaux spécimens appartenant à cinq des neuf espèces décrites par MONTROUZIER en 1855. Les cinq espèces font partie de la collection Fauvel conservée à l'Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, à Bruxelles. Un spécimen de chaque espèce a été désigné comme lectotype et des renseignements quant à la localité de récolte/les étiquettes d'identification sont donnés. Un changement de position générique est proposé pour l'espèce *Phaulimia punctata* (MONTROUZIER) comb. nov. qui est détachée du genre *Hylopemon*. La répartition géographique de *Litocerus macrophthalmus* (MONTROUZIER) et de *Phaulimia punctata* (MONTROUZIER) atteint les îles Salomon.

Mots-clés: Anthribidae, MONTROUZIER, Woodlark, type designation.

The French missionary Père A. MONTROUZIER (1820-1897) became involved also with entomology in his early years of proselytising in the southwestern area of the Pacific islands. He wrote notes and descriptions of insects in the 1850s sending them, together with the specimens concerned, to France. The work based in the main on species from Woodlark, Entrecasteaux Islands, situated just north of the eastern end of New Guinea, was published in 1855 in Lyon, the remainder dealing with New Caledonia and the Loyalty Islands was issued in Paris. Because the names proposed by MONTROUZIER are amongst the earliest published ones from the Australasian ambit, it is rather important to get the true identity of the species sorted out for priority purposes and to indicate where the primary types are housed should they be required. It is hoped

that most if not all extant syntypes were found. In regard to the Anthribidae described in 1855, subject of the present note, syntypes of five out of nine species could be safely recognised, all held at the Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique in Brussels (ISNB). A most useful account on the fate of MONTROUZIER's collections is contained in a paper by DAMOISEAU (1966).

All seven anthribid species described by MONTROUZIER from Woodlark, a small island situated between New Guinea and the Solomon Islands, are fully winged. They are, consequently, expected to be distributed over a wider area from the Solomon Islands to northeastern Australia.

It may be noted that MONTROUZIER was at times a little careless with his spellings and derivations of names which, coupled with difficulties to read his handwriting, had introduced a few printed mistakes which were obvious lapsus. Thus platypennis became platipennis, macrophthalmus became macrophthalmus, and schoenherri became schoenherri.

The species described by MONTROUZIER in 1855, in the order of description, are:

	page	current genus
1. <i>Stenocerus quadrituberculatus</i>	40	<i>Dinomelaena</i>
2. <i>Stenocerus platypennis</i>	40	<i>Phloeops</i>
3. <i>Stenocerus macrophthalmus</i>	41	<i>Litocerus</i>
4. <i>Stenocerus punctatus</i>	41	<i>Phaulimia</i>
5. <i>Cerambyrhynchus schoenherri</i>	42	<i>Cerambyrhynchus</i>
6. <i>Xenocerus speracerus</i>	44	<i>Xenocerus</i>
7. <i>Xenocerus anthriboides</i>	44	<i>Xenocerus</i>
8. <i>Eucorhinus marmoratus</i>	45	<i>Dendropemon</i>
9. <i>Oedecerus bipunctatus</i>	46	<i>Ozotomerus</i>

No specimens attributable with syntype status could be located for species 3, 5, 6 and 7, none of these, however, posing problems as to their identity.

1. *Dinomelaena quadrituberculata* (MONTROUZIER)

MONTROUZIER 1855:40 (*Stenocerus*).
JORDAN 1928a:113 (*Dinomelaena*)

One syntype present. Lectotype ♂, 11.5 x 5.2 mm, "s (Schoen) 4-tuberculatus, Woodlark", the large, badly eroded label in MONTROUZIER's handwriting, ISNB. Specimen and label mounted on separate cards.

2. *Phloeops platypennis* (MONTROUZIER)

MONTROUZIER 1855: 40 (*Stenocerus*).
LACORDAIRE 1866:533, atlas 70:5a (*Phloeops*).
JORDAN 1894:630 (*Phloeops*)

One syntype located. Lectotype ♂, 8.5 x 4.0 mm, “*Stenocerus platypennis* (nob), Woodlark”, in MONTROUZIER’s handwriting, ISNB. Specimen and label mounted on separate cards.

3. *Litocerus macrophthalmus* (MONTROUZIER)

MONTROUZIER 1855:41 (*Stenocerus*).
JORDAN 1911:106 (*Litocerus*).
ZIMMERMAN 1994:136, pl 14:1,2
(as *Litocerus variegatus* Jordan)

No syntype specimen located. The species is reported in the literature from Amboina and Ceram to New Guinea and northern Queensland. It is present also from throughout the Solomon Islands. Slight variants in vestiture patterns go under different species and subspecies names. The species name is correctly spelled in the index.

**4. *Phaulimia punctata* (MONTROUZIER) comb nov.
(*Hylopemon*)**

MONTROUZIER 1855:41 (*Stenocerus*).
WOLFRUM 1929:40 (*Hylopemon*)

One syntype present. Lectotype ♂, 6.0 x 2.8 mm, “*Stenocerus punctatus* (nob), Woodlark”, in MONTROUZIER’s handwriting, ISNB. Specimen and identification label mounted on separate cards.

A female from Gizo, Kolombangara I., Solomon Islands agrees well with the Woodlark specimen except for differing in the vestiture of the pygidium, which is of an intense white in the lectotype while of a rusty brown in the Gizo specimen.

5. *Cerambyrhynchus schoenherri* MONTROUZIER

MONTROUZIER 1855:42. LACORDAIRE 1866:492.
JORDAN 1928b:161. KUSCHEL 1998 (in press)

Numerous old specimens were located but none from the type locality Wallis (Uvéa), west of Samoa, none identified by MONTROUZIER. The species is highly characteristic and widely known, occurring in Vanuatu, Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, Niue.

6. *Xenocerus speracerus* MONTROUZIER

MONTROUZIER 1855:44

No syntypes found. A locally variable species in vestiture patterns going in the literature under a number of species and subspecies names in need to be sorted out. It occurs from Queensland to New Guinea and Solomon Islands.

7. *Xenocerus anthriboides* MONTROUZIER

MONTROUZIER 1855:44. JORDAN 1937:199

Described from San Cristóbal, Solomon Islands, but no syntype specimen was located. The species is rather common throughout the Solomon Islands exhibiting locally different design patterns over its distributional range.

8. *Dendropemon marmoratus* (MONTROUZIER)

MONTROUZIER:45 (*Eucorhinus*).
JORDAN 1913:211 (*Dendrotrogus*).
ZIMMERMAN 1994:90, 92, figs 30, 34, 35
(*Dendropemon*, figs as *D.papuanus* Jordan)

One syntype located. Lectotype ♀, 9.5 x 3.6 mm, “*Xylanides marmoratus*, Woodlark”, in MONTROUZIER’s handwriting, ISNB. Specimen and identification label mounted on separate cards.

The species is known, apart from Woodlark in the Entrecasteaux Islands, also from New Guinea and Queensland.

9. *Ozotomerus bipunctatus* (MONTROUZIER)

MONTROUZIER 1855:46 (*Oedecerus*); 1861:872 (*Oedecerus*).
LACORDAIRE 1866:572 (*Ozotomerus*).
ZIMMERMAN 1994: 150, figs 91, 92, 94, 159

One syntype located. Lectotype, not sexed (antennae and abdominal content missing), 9.0 x 3.2 mm, “*Oedecerus 2-punctatus* (m), Woodlark”, in MONTROUZIER’s handwriting, ISNB. Specimen and identification label mounted on separate cards.

Known from Australia and Entrecasteaux Islands, and here reported for the first time also from Solomon Islands. The listing of the species as number 128 by MONTROUZIER (1861) in his essay on the New Caledonian fauna would imply it living also in New Caledonia but its presence in this part of the southwest Pacific could not be confirmed with actual specimens.

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