New synonymy and new records in Palaearctic Scolytidae (Coleoptera)

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The following new synonymies are established: *Monarthrum* Kirsch, 1866 = *Xyleborips* Reitter, 1913, *Xyleborus bodoanus* Reitter, 1913 = *X. punctulatus* Kurenzov, 1948, *X. dispar* (Fabricius, 1792) = *X. aequalis* (Reitter, 1913). New records of *Xyleborus* species from the Russian Far East and Japan and of *Xylosandrus germanus* from Caucasus are given.

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The following abbreviations are used for institutions keeping the collections mentioned below (curators given in parentheses): IBSS – Institute of Biology and Soil Sciences, Vladivostok (G.Sh. Lafer); ISEA – Institute for Systematics and Ecology of Animals, Novosibirsk (A.A. Legalov); MZM – Zoological Museum of the Moscow University (N.B. Nikitsky); NHMB – Museum of Natural History, Budapest (O. Merkl); ZISP – Zoological Institute, St.Petersburg (B.A. Korotyaev). All lectotypes are designated to provide stability of nomenclature.

Monarthrum Kirsch, 1866 = Xyleborips Reitter, 1913, syn. n. Examination of the holotype (specimen from Ussinsk, W Sayan; NHMB) of Xyleborus meuseli Reitter, 1905 (type species of Xyleborips) shows that this species, despite 3-segmented antennal funicle, belongs to the genus Monarthrum known so far from America only. M. meuseli (comb. n.) is very similar in its elytral declivity to the Nearctic M. fasciatum (Say, 1826). The above generic synonymy results also in synonymy of subtribal names: Corthylina LeConte, 1876 = Xyleboripina Reitter, 1913, syn. n.

Xyleborus bodoanus Reitter, 1913 = X. punctulatus Kurenzov, 1948, **syn. n.** Lectotype of X. bodoanus (designated here): 9, "B. v. Bodemeyer, Siberia orient., Sotka-Gora", "X. bodoanus m.", "Coll. Reitter" (NHMB). The type locality ("Sotka-Gora") lies apparently in environs of Radde, Jewish Autonomous Province; the species is also known from the southern part of Primorsk Terr. (Russian Far East), and I have seen specimens in IBSS from NE

China (Maoershan). Kurenzov stated that the description of X. punctulatus was based on 15 specimens collected by him on 15.08.1939 in the middle part of Suputinka River. His collection (IBSS) contains 18 specimens labelled with "1" and 30 specimens labelled with "2". The first series is more fitting the number of specimens, but the syntypes of X. quercus Kur. described from the same locality and date are labelled with "2". With this conflicting information, I am forced to consider all 48 specimens as syntypes. Lectotype of X. punctulatus (designated here): 9 on one pin with 5 paralectotypes, all carded, with labels "1" and "Xyleborus punctulatus Kur." (written not by Kurenzov). The remaining 47 specimens become paralectotypes.

Xyleborus dispar (Fabricius, 1792) = X. (Anisandrus) aequalis (Reitter, 1913), syn. n. Lectotype of X. dispar (designated here): φ, "B. v. Bodemeyer, Siberia orient., Sotka-Gora", "Anisandrus aequalis m. 1913", "Coll. Reitter" (NHMB). Distribution data suggest Transeurasian occurrence of this species.

Xyleborus pelliculosus Eichhoff, 1878 is recorded for the first time from Hokkaido (Nopporo), Japan based on a specimen from MZM. *X. starki* Nunberg, 1956 is very similar if not identical to *X. pelliculosus*.

Xyleborus apicalis Blandford, 1894. The species is recorded for the first time from Southern Kurils: Kunashir I., 1 specimen (ISEA).

Xyleborus cryptographus (Ratzeburg, 1837). Numerous specimens from the southern part of Primorsk Terr. (new record), all col-

lected from *Populus tremula*, were found in Stark's collection (ZISP).

Xyleborus orientalis Eggers, 1933. The species is recorded for the first time from Japan (Hokkaido) and Kuril Islands (Kunashir) based on specimens from MZM. *Picea ajanensis* is indicated as a new host-plant for this Far-Eastern species.

Xylosandrus germanus (Blandford, 1894). This Oriental species was introduced into W Europe after World War II. It is recorded here for the first time from Russia (Caucasus); it was collected in NW Caucasus (env. of Sochi) in 1995 by A.G. Koval, in 1998 by Yu.A. Ivanenko, and in 1999 by me. Its host plants include many native Caucasian species, namely Fagus orientalis, Carpinus betulus (caucasicus), Castanea sativa, Ulmus elliptica, Corylus avellana, Ficus carica, Alnus barbata, Hedera helix, Buxus colchica. The most probable time for the species introduction to Caucasus are late 1930s (1939-1941), when many Chinese tree saplings were brought to Russian Black Sea coast as a compensation for the USSR part of Great Chinese Railroad gifted to China (Karpun, 1998). The recent introduction of the species to the Caucasus is supported by its absence on the northern slope of the Caucasus mountains, even in Mezmai, where Colchid subtropical trees, as *Buxus colchica*, still grew, and also by absence of the species in the lists of bark-beetles from Black Sea Coastal Region published by Stark (1927), Pjatnitzkij (1930) and Gussev (1937).

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