

**Some Platypodidae and Scolytidae (Coleoptera)  
from the Philippine, Bismarck and  
Solomon Islands.**

By

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Through the kindness of Dr. Børge Petersen, Zoological Museum of Copenhagen, I have been able to examine the Scolytidae and Platypodidae collected by the Danish "Noona Dan" Expedition in 1961—62 (Petersen, 1966: Ent. Medd. 34, p. 283).

The study of the collection proved to be of great interest, and nine new species are described in the following pages. In addition to these, there are numerous new locality records, some of them representing a considerable extension of the previously known range of the various species.

The collection also includes several new species represented, unfortunately, by single specimens, and these are omitted from the following account.

Most of the specimens were caught in mercury-vapour light-traps or in an adaption of the Swedish "Malaise trap". Collecting by trapping has much to recommend it and, indeed, often results in the capture of previously unknown species. But it also has disadvantages. In some groups of the Platypodidae, for instance, the males are required for definite specific determination, but traps are always found to include a number of female specimens unassociated with their opposite sex, and in the present instance I have had to label a few specimens merely as *Platypus* sp. for this reason.

Among the Scolytidae there are a number of interesting records of *Poecilips* and *Xyleborus* extracted from ground litter by Berlese funnels. The number of records of Scolytidae from ground litter in the humid tropics is rather small but gradually increasing, and

it seems very possible that they may quite commonly be found there if looked for. In the present instance, the *Poecilips* spp. were almost certainly breeding there. The presence of fallen fruit or seeds which provide the most usual breeding material for this genus is not mentioned in the litter samples. I have, however, occasionally found female *Poecilips* tunneling into large petioles, and, although breeding in such material has not been observed, it seems possible that it may enable the species to maintain their populations when fruit or seed is not available.

The presence of *Xyleborus* spp. in the litter provides food for more speculation. It is, of course, well known that, in temperate climates, many Scolytidae hibernate in the litter, and it has been suggested that they may aestivate in a similar environment during the dry season in the tropics. There are, however, no records of aestivation, and in equatorial climates, where breeding is continuous in overlapping generations, its occurrence seems highly improbable. It is also known that at least some species, on emerging from the parent nest, have an obligatory period of dispersal flight before infesting a new host; and the simple explanation, that the specimens, which, to judge from their condition, were all young beetles, were merely resting in the litter during their flight period, is quite likely to be the correct one. There is, however, another question that deserves consideration. All foresters in the tropics know how rapidly Scolytidae swarm to a felled tree even when there is apparently no large source of infestation in the immediate vicinity; similarly, when a light trap is lit, they often appear almost immediately, even in a place that may appear rather unsuitable for them. It is therefore suggested that, in the absence of a tunneling stimulus provided by the presence of a suitable host, they may be capable of surviving for a considerable time, inactive in the litter. This is merely speculation, and it would be pointless to pursue it further here, except to suggest that it would provide an interesting subject for study with practical implications.

## 1. PLATYPODIDAE.

### *Platypus jansoni* Chapuis.

Philippines. — PALAWAN: 1 ♀ 1 ♂, Uring Uring at Brooke's Point, 14 and 16 Aug. 1961; 2 ♂♂, Pinigisan, Mantalingajan Range at 600 metres, 3 and 17 Sept. 1961. — TAWI TAWI: 4 ♀♀

2 ♂♂, Tarawakan, 22 Oct. to 13 Nov. 1961. — MINDANAO: 1 ♀, Sapamoro, Curuan district, 21 Dec. 1961.

Bismarek Islands. — NEW BRITAIN: 2 ♀♀, Valoka at Cape Hoskins, 7 and 12 July 1962; 1 ♀, Komgi, Gazelle Peninsula at 1000 metres, 14 May 1962. — NEW IRELAND: 2 ♀♀ 2 ♂♂, Lemkamin, Lelet Plateau at 900 metres, 14 to 21 April 1962. — DYAUL: 1 ♀ 2 ♂♂, Sumuna, 6 to 13 March 1962. — MANUS: 1 ♂, Lorengau, 15 June 1962.

Solomon Islands. — GUADALCANAL: 1 ♀, Honiara, 27 July to 4 Aug. 1962.

This species is common in the eastern part of the Malay Archipelago, and extends westwards to Sumatra and eastwards to the Caroline Islands. It has previously been recorded from the Philippines, New Britain and the Solomon Islands.

#### ***Platypus solidus* Walker.**

Philippines. — PALAWAN: 1 ♂, Tagembung, Mantalingajan Range at 1150 metres, 18 Sept. 1961. — TAWI TAWI: 1 ♀ 2 ♂♂, Tarawakan 7 and 8 Nov. 1961.

The species extends from India and Ceylon to Guam and the Mariana Islands, and from Indo-China and Formosa to northern Australia. It has previously been recorded from the Philippines.

#### ***Platypus hirtus* Schedl.**

Philippines. — TAWI TAWI: 1 ♂, Tarawakan 13 Nov. 1961.

Determined from description. It was originally described, from New Guinea, as *P. solidus* var. *hirtus*. If my identification is correct it is certainly a distinct species.

#### ***Platypus bistriatus* sp. n.**

Very closely related to *Platypus deflectus* Schedl, 1941, of Java. According to a specimen (from the same series of the type) in my collection, and also according to the original description, *P. deflectus* is a little larger, and only the 1st stria of its elytral disc has the form of an impressed, impunctate line. In *P. bistriatus* both the 1st and 2nd striae are of this form. The full breadth of variation, and the possibility of the existence of subspecies of *P. deflectus* is not yet known; I have another very similar specimen from Malaya, which is as large as the *P. deflectus* types, but in which

the apical margin of the elytra is poorly developed and the pore-groups entirely lacking from the pronotum.

Male. — 3.0 mm long, about 3.9 times as long as wide\*), the head, pronotum, appendages and most of the ventral surface yellowish to reddish brown, the elytra darker brown, becoming almost black towards the apex. Frons almost flat, feebly depressed below, above the level of the antennae matt, with moderately large, deep punctures and fine hairs, below shining, with some shallow punctures especially in the antero-lateral angles. Vertex with some strong, deep punctures and rather long, erect hairs, the median line raised. Pronotum just longer than wide, widest at the posterior extremities of the femoral grooves, the grooves situated a little behind the middle, deep and strongly angulate at both extremities, disc smooth, shining, minutely, sparsely, irregularly punctured, some stronger piliferous punctures along the anterior margins and in the antero-lateral angles, median sulcus fine, extending not quite to the middle, towards its apex flanked on each side by a group of small pores. Elytra nearly 2.0 times as long as the pronotum, the base not raised, sides subparallel to about the apical fourth, the apex rounded with a small U-shaped emargination at the suture, subapical margin well developed, acute and slightly reflexed up to the 7th interstria, disc cylindrical, declivity beginning well behind the middle, convex; disc shining, subglabrous, the 1st and 2nd striae represented by fine, impressed lines without evident punctures, 2nd stria not reaching the base, 3rd stria with moderately strong punctures, these mostly elongate and in parts confluent, the other striae not impressed, with fine, well separated punctures, interstriae flat, smooth, minutely and irregularly 1- to 2-seriate punctate, the punctures more numerous on the outer interstriae; declivity abruptly matt, the striae punctures very shallow and indistinct, with very short, yellow hairs, the interstriae minutely 1- to 2-seriate granulate with rather short, yellow hairs, interstriae 3 and 5 each with a slightly larger, but still very inconspicuous granule at about the middle of the declivital face.

Philippines. — PALAWAN: 2 ♂♂, Pinigisan, Mantalingajan Range at 600 metres, mercury vapour light, 6 Sept. 1961.

Holotype and paratype in the Zoological Museum, Copenhagen.

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\*) In the original description, *P. deflectus* is said to be 2.8 times as long as wide. This must be a misprint for 3.8, even though it is never possible to give the overall proportions of Platypodidae with great accuracy.

**Platypus curtus** Chapuis.

Philippines. — TAWI TAWI: 1 ♂, Tarawakan, 6 Nov. 1961.

The species is found in parts of India, Burma, and through the Malay Archipelago to the Philippines.

**Platypus bifureus** Schedl (subsp. **mutilus** Schedl).

Philippines. — MINDANAO: 1 ♂, Sapamoro, Curuan district, 18 Dec. 1961.

*P. bifureus* is known to occur in Lower Burma, Malaya, Borneo and the Philippines. The smaller subspecies *mutilus* was described from Malaya, where it is the most common form; as far as I am aware it has not previously been found in the Philippines.

**Platypus lunifer** Schedl.

Philippines. — PALAWAN: 1 ♀ 1 ♂, Pinigisan, Mantalingajan Range at 600 metres, 6 and 9 Sept. 1961.

Previously known from Assam, Sumatra, Malaya and Borneo. It is represented in this collection by one specimen of each sex. In both, the frons is much less opaque than in specimens from the western part of its range, and the frons of the male has rather large, shallow punctures, but I take these characters to be merely geographical variations.

**Platypus lepidus** Chapuis.

Philippines. — PALAWAN: 1 ♂, Pinigisan, Mantalingajan Range at 600 metres, 22 Sept. 1961. — TAWI TAWI: 7 ♀♀ 6 ♂♂, Tarawakan, 20 Oct. to 15 Nov.

Bismarck Islands. — NEW IRELAND: 1 ♀, Lemkamin, Lelet Plateau at 900 metres, 21 April 1962. — MUSSAU: 1 ♀, Talumalaus 19 and 27 Jan. 1962.

The species has been known to occur in many parts of the Malay Archipelago as far east as the Philippines and New Guinea, and from Tonkin and Formosa to Queensland.

**Platypus noonadanae** sp. n.

A species of the sub-group of *P. cupulatus* Chap. in the species-group *Platypi cupulati*. In the male the apical emargination of the elytra is regularly U-shaped, as in the much smaller *P. algosus* Schedl, 1936, but is distinctly deeper than wide. The female is

scarcely distinguishable from females of closely related species of similar size.

Male. — 3.8 mm long, about 4.0 times as long as wide, of the same general form as *P. cupulatus* Chap., 1865, yellowish brown, the apex of the elytra blackish. Frons flat, subopaque, reticulate, with scattered, moderately small but deep punctures bearing fine hairs; just above the epistome, on each side, a minute, piliferous granule; median striga fine. Vertex subnitid, with irregularly scattered, rather large but shallow punctures, the median line smooth but not raised. Pronotum 1.3 times as long as wide, widest at the angulate posterior extremities of the femoral grooves, the grooves moderately deep, their anterior extremities also, but less strongly, angulate; disc smooth, shining, irregularly finely punctured, the median sulcus fine, beginning far from the base, extending almost to the middle, and continued forwards as a narrow, impunctate strip. Elytra 2.0 times as long as the pronotum, of the characteristic form of the subgroup, the sides weakly constricted before a rather broad, smooth, dark margin of the declivity, the apico-lateral angles produced downwards and backwards, acute, the emargination between them U-shaped, distinctly deeper than wide, almost reaching the middle of the declivital face, the sides of the emargination subparallel and its upper margin very broadly rounded, subtransverse; disc subnitid, finely seriate punctate, only the 1st stria weakly impressed, strial punctures small and numerous, interstriae flat, smooth, with sparse, minute, more or less uniseriate punctures; face of the declivity concave, polished, subimpunctate, its lateral and upper margins acute, entire, not produced forwards above at the suture.

Female. — 3.9 mm long, about 4.0 times as long as wide, yellowish brown, the apex of the elytra darker. Frons and vertex of the head as in the male. Pronotum 1.33 times as long as wide, a little more slender than that of the male, otherwise similar except that the median sulcus is surrounded by a narrowly cordiform patch of fine pores. Elytra 1.8 times as long as the pronotum, the sides subparallel, the apical margin very shallowly concave between feebly salient apico-lateral angles, the disc cylindrical, the declivity vertical, flat with a slightly swollen upper rim; disc finely seriate punctate, only the 1st stria slightly impressed, strial punctures small and numerous, the interstria flat, smooth, with sparse, minute punctures, the base of interstria 3 widened, raised

and granulate, bases of interstriae 4 and 5 also raised and granulate but not widened; the flat, vertical apical face shining, finely irregularly punctured and with fine, moderately long, yellow hairs.

Philippines: — PALAWAN: 2 ♂♂, Pinigisan, Mantalingajan Range at 600 metres, mercury vapour light, 23 Sept. (holotype and paratype) and 1 ♀, same locality, 14 Sept. 1961.

Holotype and female paratype in Zoological Museum, Copenhagen; male paratype in the author's collection.

***Platypus excedens* Chapuis.**

Philippines. — PALAWAN: 1 ♀, Pinigisan, Mantalingajan Range at 600 metres, 9 Sept. 1961. — TAWI TAWI; 1 ♀ 6 ♂♂, Tarawakan, 23 Oct. to 7 Nov. 1961.

Bismarck Islands. — MUSSAU: 1 ex., Talumalaus, 18 Jan. 1962.

One female specimen from the Philippines is included with some doubt, as it is slightly smaller than the others. The species is known to occur in the Philippines and New Guinea. This is the first record from the Bismarck Islands.

***Crossotarsus mniszehi* Chapuis.**

Bismarck Islands. — NEW BRITAIN: 1 ♀, Yalom, Gazelle Peninsula at 1000 metres, 23 Maj 1962. — NEW IRELAND: 1 ♀, Lemkamin, Lelet Plateau at 900 metres, 15 April 1962.

The species is known from Celebes, Aru Islands, New Guinea, Philippines and Queensland.

***Crossotarsus palatus* Beeson.**

Philippines. — PALAWAN: 1 ♂, Uring Uring at Brooke's Point, 18 Aug. 1961; 3 ♀♀ 3 ♂♂, Pinigisan, Mantalingajan Range at 600 metres, 9 to 19 Sept. 1961; 2 ♂♂, Tagembung, Mantalingajan Range at 1150 metres 16 and 20 Sept. 1961. — BALABAC: 1 ♂, Dalawan Bay 13 Oct. 1961. — TAWI TAWI: 1 ♀ 1 ♂, Tarawakan, 29 Oct. and 14 Nov. 1961.

The species is known to occur in Borneo and the Philippines.

***Crossotarsus lecontei* Chapuis.**

Philippines. — PALAWAN: 1 ♀, Pinigisan, Mantalingajan Range at 600 metres, 9 Sept. 1961.

The species is known only from the Philippines.

**Crossotarsus pectinatus** sp. n.

A species of the *Crossotarsi genuini*, characterised in the male (female unknown) by the well-developed apical teeth of the elytra, and the very fine punctures of the elytral disc. It most closely resembles *C. lecontei* Chap., 1865, in which the strial punctures of the elytra are much coarser, and the apical teeth are of markedly uneven length. Several other related species are known only from female specimens, and it is possible that *C. pectinatus* is the male of *C. fluminalis* Bees., 1937, of New Guinea. However, we have had to wait so long for a clarification of *C. fluminalis* that an indefinite postponement of naming the Noona Dan specimens seems inadvisable.

Male. — 7.7 mm long, about 2.7 times as long as wide, mainly shining, very dark brown to black. Frons flat, subnitid, above the level of the antennae coarsely rugose-punctate with a rather large, shallow, smooth median fovea, below smooth, with moderately large, deep punctures towards the sides; pubescence of fine, erect yellow hairs. Vertex abruptly separated from the frons, smooth, shining, finely punctured, with long, erect, yellow hairs, the median line not raised. Pronotum just wider than long, widest at the angulate anterior extremities of the femoral grooves, disc smooth, shining, finely and sparsely punctured, the punctures piliferous along the anterior margin and in the antero-lateral angles, median sulcus short, barely reaching the basal fourth. Elytra about 1.9 times as long as the pronotum, longitudinally horizontal with a narrow, shining, vertical apical rim, sides parallel to about the apical fourth, then slightly incurved, the costal margin serrulate towards the apex, postero-lateral angles strongly produced, bifid, the lower point smaller than the upper; disc smooth, shining, very finely seriate-punctate, the striae feebly and broadly depressed, their punctures irregularly spaced, the sutural interstria longitudinally furrowed, the other interstriae almost flat, irregularly and minutely punctured, interstriae 1 to 6 each ending in a distinct, weakly bicuspidate, piliferous tooth, these teeth of equal length so that the apical margin between the suture and the produced outer angles appears transverse, not markedly concave or oblique. Abdominal ventrites subopaque, the surface of the 5th ventrite very irregular, depressed towards apex and sides, and sparsely, irregularly, shallowly punctured with a large, conical median tubercle. Hind coxa, when viewed from



below, strongly lamelliform with slightly convergent sides and very broadly rounded apex.

Bismarck Island. — NEW BRITAIN: 2 ♂♂, Yalom, Gazelle Peninsula at 1000 metres, 22 May 1962.

Holotype and a paratype in the Zoological Museum, Copenhagen.

***Crossotarsus octocostatus* Schedl.**

Philippines. — PALAWAN: 1 ♂, Uring Uring at Brooke's Point, 14 Aug. 1961.

The species is known to occur in the Philippines, Borneo and Mentawai Island (off Sumatra).

***Crossotarsus externedentatus* (Fairmaire).**

Bismarck Islands. — NEW BRITAIN: 2 ♂♂, Yalom, Gazelle Peninsula at 1000 metres, 8 and 10 May 1962. — MUSSAU: 2 ♀♀, Talumalaus, 28 Jan. 1962.

This species is widely distributed in the Pacific, from Hawaii westwards, and there are a few published records of its occurrence in Japan, Madagascar and Tanganyika.

***Crossotarsus saundersi* Chapuis.**

Philippines. — TAWI TAWI: 1 ♂, Tarawakan, 13 Nov. 1961.

Bismarck Islands. — MUSSAU: 1 ♂, Talumalaus 19 Jan. 1962.

*C. saundersi* is very common from India and Ceylon eastwards through the tropics to the Philippines. There are also published records of its occurrence in East Africa (Kenya, Tanganyika, Zululand) and in Fiji and Hawaii. It is possible that it and *C. externedentatus*, of which it is a smaller form, have sometimes been confused.

***Crossotarsus lacordairei* Chapuis.**

Bismarck Islands. — MUSSAU: 1 ♂, Talumalaus 19 Jan. 1962. Previously recorded in New Guinea and the Aru Islands.

***Crossotarsus squamulatus* Chapuis.**

Philippines. — BALABAC: 1 ♂, Dalawan Bay, 11 Oct. 1961. — TAWI TAWI: 1 ♀, Tarawakan, 8 Nov. 1961.

Bismarck Islands. — MUSSAU: 1 ♀, Schadel Bay, 15 Febr. 1962 (at mercury light onboard "Noona Dan").

The species is common from India and Burma eastwards

through the tropics to the Philippines, but has apparently not been recorded from New Guinea or the Bismarck Archipelago.

**Crossotarsus fractus** Sampson.

Bismarck Islands. — DYAUL: 1 ♀, Sumuna, 9 March 1962. — MUSSAU: 1 ♀, Schadel Bay, 14 Febr. 1962 (at mercury light on-board "Noona Dan").

*C. fractus* has a known distribution more or less identical with that of *C. squamulatus*, of which it is a small form. It has not previously been recorded from the Bismarck Archipelago.

**Diapus quinquespinatus** Chapuis.

Bismarck Islands. — NEW IRELAND: 1 ♀ 1 ♂, Lemkamin, Lelet Plateau at 900 metres, 5 and 7 April 1962. — MUSSAU: 1 ♂, Talumalaus 19 Jan. 1962.

The species has a wide distribution from West Africa eastwards through the tropics to Formosa and Queensland, and there is a record of it from Fiji. It has not hitherto been recorded in the Bismarck Archipelago, although it is known to occur in New Guinea and the Solomon Islands.

**Diapus pusillimus** Chapuis.

Philippines. — PALAWAN: 1 ♀, Pinigisan, Mantalingajan Range at 600 metres, 13 Nov. 1961.

Bismarck Islands. — MUSSAU: 4 ♀♀ 1 ♂, Talumalaus, 18 to 31 Jan. 1962. — MANUS: 4 ♀♀ 10 ♂♂, Lorengau, 15 June 1962.

The species is widely distributed from East Africa eastwards through the tropics to Samoa and the Caroline Islands. It is already known to occur in the Philippines and in the Bismarck Archipelago (New Britain).

**2. SCOLYTIDAE.**

**Diamerus interstitialis** (Lea).

Philippines. — BALABAC: 1 ♀, Dalawan Bay, 12 Oct. 1961. — TAWI TAWI: 1 ♂ Tarawakan, 24 Oct. 1961.

The species has previously been recorded only from Australia and New Guinea, but is evidently quite widely distributed in the Oriental Region. I have a pair from Sarawak (Semengoh, 23. VIII. 57, boring in bark of *Artocarpus anisophylla*, author coll.), and the

British Museum has a specimen from the Andaman Islands (Fry coll.). It seems to be a rather rare species in at least the greater part of this range.

***Hylesinus despectus* Walker.**

Philippines. — Palawan: 1 ex., Pinigisan, Mantalingajan Range at 600 metres, 15 Sept. 1961. TAWI TAWI: 3 ex., Tarawakan, 25 and 26 Oct. 1961.

The species is known to be widely distributed from India and Ceylon eastwards to Tonkin, the Philippines and New Guinea.

***Hylesinus porcatus* Chapuis.**

Bismarck Islands. — MUSSAU: 2 ex., Talumalaus, 25 and 27 Jan. 1962.

The species has a more easterly distribution than *H. despectus*, being found principally in Australia and through the Pacific islands eastwards to Fiji, and also in Japan; but there are also published records of it from Java and Sumatra. As far as I am aware, it has not previously been found in the Bismarck Archipelago.

***Hylesinus samoanus* Schedl.**

Bismarck Islands. — LAVONGAI: 1 ex., Banatam, 20 March 1962.

Determined from description, which differs slightly in the sculpture of the pronotum, but the variation is probably infra-specific. The species has hitherto been found only in Samoa.

***Phloeoditica phloeosinoides* sp. n.**

I place this species in *Phloeoditica* with some hesitation, as the only antenna that I have been able to examine shows traces of a second suture towards the apex of the club and the scutellum is distinct, not depressed. These characters, as well as the small size and the absence of pubescence on the pronotum and elytra, distinguish it from the few other known species of the genus.

Description. 1.4 mm long, 2.0 times as long as wide, not very shining, the elytra and appendages reddish brown, remainder blackish. Frons subopaque, subconvex with a weakly impressed median line, transversely depressed just above the epistome, densely, very finely punctured, subglabrous. Eye rather narrow,

entire. Antennal scape slender, weakly clavate; funicle 5-segmented; club rather large, compressed, narrowly ovate, 3-segmented, the basal segment large, separated from the other segments by a strongly septate suture, the 2nd and 3rd segments imperfectly separated. Pronotum 1.3 times as wide as long, longitudinally feebly and evenly convex, moderately convex from side to side, the base broadly angulate, sides subparallel in the basal half, then strongly constricted, the apex feebly rounded, the whole surface subglabrous, densely and rather strongly punctured, the punctures separated by spaces smaller than their diameter, no median line. Scutellum small but distinct, knob-like. Elytra nearly 1.75 times as long as the pronotum, the bases curved and crenulate, sides subparallel to beyond the middle, apex rounded, disc cylindrical, declivity beginning gradually just behind the middle, convex; whole surface subglabrous, rather deeply striate, the stria punctures shallow and not clearly defined, interstriae a little wider than the striae, strongly, very closely uniseriate rugose-punctate, interstriae 4 and 6 not reaching the apex, interstria 9 becoming finely uniseriate tuberculate in the posterior half. Ventral surface densely, strongly punctured, the abdomen slightly raised longitudinally. All coxae widely separated. Anterior tibia widened to a truncate apex, the inner apical angle spurred, the outer edge with 3 teeth on its distal half; middle and hind tibiae similar but more strongly toothed. Third segment of the tarsus simple.

Philippines. — TAWI TAWI: Tarawakan, 21 Oct. 1961 (holotype); Lapid Lapid at Manalik Channel, 19 Nov. 1961 (paratype).

Holotype in the Zoological Museum, Copenhagen; paratype in the author's collection.

#### ***Hypocryphalus perminimus* Schedl.**

Philippines. — PALAWAN: 1 ♀, Uring Uring at Brooke's Point, 18 Aug. 1961; 2 ♂♂, Pinigisan, Mantalingajan Range at 600 metres, 8 and 18 Sept. 1961.

Previously known in Malaya, Java, New Guinea and New Britain.

#### ***Taenioglyptes walkeri* (Blandford).**

Philippines. — PALAWAN: 2 ex., Pinigisan, Mantalingajan Range at 600 metres, 5 Sept. 1961.

The species is known to occur in Java, Damma Islands and the Philippines.

**Hypothenemus myristicae** Hopkins.

Philippines. — PALAWAN: 1 ex., Pinigisan, Mantalingajan Range at 600 metres, 22 Sept. 1961.

This species is known to occur in Malaya, Java and the Pacific islands, but has not previously been found in the Philippines.

**Hypothenemus eruditus** Westwood.

Philippines. — PALAWAN: 1 ex., Uring Uring at Brooke's Point, 14 Aug. 1961. — MINDANAO: 1 ex., Sapamoro, Curuan district, 20 Dec. 1961.

*H. eruditus* is subcosmopolitan in the tropics. Surprisingly, there seem to be no previously published records of it in the Philippines.

**Scolytomimus philippinensis** (Eggers).

Philippines. — PALAWAN: 1 ex., Pinigisan, Mantalingajan Range at 600 metres, 23 Sept. 1961.

Known only in the Philippines.

**Scolytomimus pusillus** (Eggers).

Philippines. — BALABAC: 1 ex., Dalawan Bay, 7 Oct. 1961.

Known to occur in Malaya, Java, Borneo, Philippines and New Guinea.

**Cyrtogenius brevior** (Eggers).

Bismarck Islands. — MANUS: 1 ex., Lorengau, 15 June 1962.

The range of this species extends from Malaya eastwards through the tropics to Fiji, but it has not previously been found in the Bismarck Archipelago.

**Cyrtogenius minor** (Eggers).

Philippines. — PALAWAN: 1 ex., Uring Uring at Brooke's Point, 14 Aug. 1961.

Previously recorded only in New Guinea.

**Acanthotomicus perexiguus** (Blandford).

Philippines. — TAWI TAWI: 2 ♀♀, Tarawakan, 19 and 21 Oct. 1961; 1 ♀, Lapid Lapid at Manalik Channel, 19 Nov. 1961.

The known range of the species is from Malaya and Thailand eastwards to the Philippines.

**Ozopemun obanus** Hagedorn.

Philippines. — PALAWAN: 1 ♀, Pinigisan, Mantalingajan Range at 600 metres, 7 Sept. 1961.

The species is known to occur throughout the Malay Archipelago from Sumatra to the Philippines.

**Ozopemon angustae** Eggers.

Bismarck Islands. — NEW BRITAIN: 1 ♀, Yalom, Gazelle Peninsula at 1000 metres, 9 May 1962.

Previously recorded in Java and New Guinea.

**Poecilips papuanus** (Eggers).

Philippines. — PALAWAN: 2 ♀♀, Pinigisan, Mantalingajan Range at 600 metres, 12 and 17 Sept. 1961. — TAWI TAWI: 1 ♀, Tarawakan, 15 Nov. 1961.

The known range of this species is from the eastern part of India to New Guinea, but it has not previously been recorded in the Philippines.

**Poecilips vulgaris** (Eggers).

Bismarck Islands. — NEW BRITAIN: 2 ♀♀, Yalom, Gazelle Peninsula at 1000 metres, 8 May 1962. — MUSSAU: 1 ex., Talumalaus, 2 Febr. 1962, from soil litter consisting of old foliage near river in rain forest. — MANUS: 10 ♀♀, Lorengau, 15 and 18 June 1962.

The species is known to occur from Bengal eastwards through the tropics to Fiji, but there are no previous records of it in the Bismarck Archipelago.

**Poecilips subvulgaris** sp. n.

Related to *P. vulgaris* (Eggers, 1923), but the pronotal rugosities restricted to the anterior third of the disc, and the interstitial hairs of the elytral declivity finer and longer.

Female. — 1.5 to 1.6 mm long, about 2.5 times as long as wide, very dark brown when fully coloured, the appendages yellowish. Frons rather dull, finely strigose antero-laterally, the median area moderately finely, but deeply, not densely, punctured,

with fine hairs. Pronotum just longer than wide, longitudinally feebly convex, the sides subparallel from the base to about the middle, then incurved, not constricted, the apex distinctly narrower than the base but broadly rounded, the anterior third of the disc to the middle at the sides covered with small, weak rugosities, the remainder smooth, shining, finely and rather sparsely punctured; vestiture of fine, erect, rather long hairs, mainly on the asperate area and sides. Scutellum rounded, blackish. Elytra distinctly wider than the pronotum and 1.6 times as long, the sides subparallel to about the apical third, apex ovally rounded, disc cylindrical, declivity beginning behind the middle, obliquely convex, not depressed; disc moderately strongly seriate-punctate, the striae not impressed, the punctures of the inner striae separated by spaces narrower than their diameter, those of the outer striae a little sparser, the interstriae flat, smooth or almost so, more sparsely and very finely uniseriate-punctate, the punctures with fine, erect hairs; on the declivity the strial punctures a little smaller and bearing minute hairs, the interstitial punctures closer than on the disc, their hairs similar to those on the disc. Anterior tibia with 4 teeth on the outer edge.

Bismarck Islands. — MANUS: 5 ♀♀, Lorengau, 15 June 1962.

Holotype and 2 paratypes in the Zoological Museum, Copenhagen: 2 paratypes in the author's collection.

#### ***Pocilips striatus*** (Eggers).

Bismarck Islands. — DUKE OF YORK: 1 ♀, Manuan 21 July 1962, from litter of rotting leaves in original rain forest. — DYAUL: 1 ex., Sumuna, 7 March 1962, from soil litter consisting of rotting leaves in original rain forest. — MANUS: 1 ex., Lorengau, 22 June 1962, from soil litter consisting of rotting plant parts with some surface soil, in original rain forest.

The first two of these specimens are very young beetles, far from fully coloured. All have been identified only from description. The species has previously been recorded in the Philippines and the Caroline Islands.

#### ***Pocilips sannio*** Schaufuss.

Bismarck Islands. — MUSSAU: 6 ♀♀, Malakata, 11 June 1962, from litter of rotting leaves and some surface soil, in original rain forest.

The distribution of this species is circumtropical although, as far as it is known, discontinuous; it has not previously been recorded in the Bismarck Islands. The specimens include both very young and older females, and there can be little doubt that they were breeding in some material among the soil litter.

**Xyleborus ursa** Eggers.

Philippines. — PALAWAN: 1 ♀, Pinigisan, Mantalingajan Range at 600 metres, 3 Sept. 1961.

Solomon Islands. — GUADALCANAL: 2 ♀♀, rain forest 17 km west of Honiara, 28 and 29 July 1962.

The species has previously been found in Sumatra, Malaya and New Guinea.

**Xyleborus wallacei** Blandford.

Bismarck Islands. — NEW IRELAND: 1 ♀, Lemkamin, Lelet Plateau at 900 metres, 16 April 1962.

The species has previously been recorded only in New Guinea.

**Xyleborus destruens** Blandford.

Philippines. — TAWI TAWI: 1 ♀, Lapid Lapid at Manalik Channel, 19 Nov. 1961.

Solomon Islands. — GUADALCANAL: 1 ♀, rain forest 17 km west of Honiara, 28 and 29 July 1962.

The range of this species, which is an important pest of teak plantations in Java, is known to extend from Sumatra and Malaya eastwards to Fiji, but it has not previously been recorded from either the Philippines or the Solomon Islands.

**Xyleborus talumalai** sp. n.

A species of the group of *X. noxius* Sampson, 1913, but with interstitial hairs of the elytra of even length and thickness throughout. It is evidently most closely related to *X. granulipennis* Eggers, 1930, but smaller and the granules of the elytral declivity of very even size on all the interstriae.

Female. — 2.6 mm long, 2.75 times as long as wide, subnitid with conspicuous long yellow hairs on the elytra; colour blackish, the appendages and much of the ventral surface yellowish. Frons coarsely punctured above, finely and densely punctured below, median line smooth, rather broad and weakly raised, pubescence



fine and rather long. Pronotum as long as wide, strongly convex, the summit situated at about the middle and well defined, sides weakly curved, apical margin very broadly rounded, unarmed, the antero-lateral angles less clearly defined than in many related species, anterior slope with moderately dense, low asperities on a rather dull ground, the asperities not extending behind the middle at the sides, summit very densely rugose, posterior area smooth, subnitid, minutely and very sparsely punctured; vestiture of rather long, fine, erect hairs on the anterior slope and sides. Scutellum rounded, smooth, shining. Elytra 1.65 times as long as the pronotum, the sides subparallel to about the apical third, the apex rounded, apical margin acute and granulose but without a distinct raised line, disc cylindrical, declivity beginning behind the middle, obliquely convex, very feebly depressed on each side towards the apex; disc subnitid, moderately strongly seriate-punctate, the striae not impressed, their punctures separated by spaces rather smaller than their diameter, no strial hairs, the interstriae flat, finely uniseriate granulate-punctate with rather long, suberect, yellowish hairs, about 1 interstitial to every 2 strial punctures and the hairs separated by spaces distinctly smaller than the length of the hair; declivity scarcely less shining than the disc, the strial punctures a little smaller, the interstriae all evenly, finely, uniseriate granulate, 1 granule to about every 3 strial punctures, pubescence as on the disc. Anterior tibia widened to an abruptly truncate apex, 1 tooth on the outer edge and 4 on the apical edge.

Bismarck Islands. — MUSSAU: 3 ♀♀, Talumalaus, 19 Jan. 1962 (paratype), 27 Jan. 1962 (holotype), and 2 Febr. 1962 (paratype) from soil litter consisting of old foliage near river in rain forest.

Holotype and a paratype in the Zoological Museum, Copenhagen; a paratype in the author's collection.

#### **Xyleborus lewisi** Blandford.

Philippines. — PALAWAN: 1 ♀, Tagembung, Mantalingajan Range at 1150 metres, 15 Sept. 1961.

The species has previously been recorded in Assam, Burma, Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and also in Japan and Korea.

#### **Xyleborus orbus** sp. n.

The British Museum collection contains a specimen (female)

labelled "*Xyleborus impar* m., cotype, Eggers det., 1923" from the Philippines. Eggers, however, described *X. impar* (1927) from the male only and, as far as I can trace, he never subsequently described either a female of this species or the form that he had labelled as a cotype. It seems probable that Eggers at first thought that his specimens were sexes of the same species, but later had doubts, and to me it appears that these doubts were justified. The males of *Xyleborus*, however strongly modified, usually have some characters of form or sculpture in common with the females, but here, to judge by the published description of the male, there are no such characters. I therefore take the female "cotype", as well as specimens in the Noona Dan collection, and also others from Borneo in the British Museum, to represent an undescribed species.

This appears to be an isolated species, possibly representing a transition from *Xyleborus* to *Notoxyleborus*, resembling the latter in general form but lacking the essential generic characters of the antenna. Perhaps its most distinctive character is the elongate form of the anterior rugosities of the pronotum, which appear as sharp, narrow ridges but are not confluent.

Female. — 3.6 to 4.1 mm long (holotype 3.8 mm), about 2.4 times as long as wide, cylindrical, brown with blackish tinges, the appendages paler. Frons subnitid, weakly convex, deeply, moderately strongly and rather densely punctured and with a distinct median carina, pubescence fine and erect. Eyes of moderate size, broadly and not deeply emarginate. Antennal funicle 5-segmented, segment 2 as long as segments 3, 4 and 5 united; club subcircular, the basal thickened part forming about one-third of the anterior face, the apical part thinly compressed, with rather indistinct, transverse rows of setae. Pronotum 1.2 times as wide as long, moderately strongly convex, the summit situated at about the middle and not very sharply defined, base transverse, sides subparallel in the basal half, then rounded into the broadly rounded apex, which bears no trace of asperities on the margin; anterior slope with dense, transversely elongated asperities mixed with a few smaller ones, the asperities not extending behind the middle at the sides, summit covered with low, dense rugosities, basal part subnitid, finely, shallowly, rather indistinctly and not densely punctured; pubescence of moderately long, fine, erect hairs on the anterior slope and sides, and shorter,

subrecumbent, inconspicuous hairs directed forwards on the basal part. Scutellum moderately large, shield-shaped. Elytra not wider than the pronotum and 2.1 times as long, the sides subparallel in more than the basal two-thirds, apex moderately broadly rounded, without an acute margin, disc cylindrical, declivity beginning at about the apical third, convex; disc moderately strongly seriate punctate, the striae not impressed, the punctures rather irregularly spaced but for the most part separated by spaces not wider than their diameter, no striae hairs, the interstriae flat, broader than the striae, smooth, more sparsely, irregularly uniseriate punctate with fine, moderately long, erect, pale hairs; on the declivity the striae punctures a little smaller and very shallow, sometimes indistinct, the interstitial punctures replaced by more regularly uniseriate granules, pubescence as on the disc. Anterior tibia widened to a truncate apex, with 4 teeth towards and on the apical edge. Tarsal segments slender, simple.

Philippines. — TAWI TAWI: 7 ♀♀ Tarawakan, 1, 13, and 14 Nov. 1961 (holotype), in mercury vapour light trap, type series, Noona Dan Expedition. — MINDANAO: 1 ♀, Kolambugan, Lanao del Norte, 19 Jan. 1915; British Museum collection.

Malaysia. — BORNEO: North Borneo, Sandakan, C. F. Baker coll., ♀♀, Sarawak, Mount Matang, 17 Dec. 1913, G. E. Bryant coll., ♀♀; British Museum collection.

Holotype and 4 paratypes in the Zoological Museum, Copenhagen; 2 paratypes in the author's collection.

#### ***Xyleborus bidentatus* Motschoulsky.**

Bismarck Islands. — DYAUL: 1 ♀, Sumuna, 4 March 1962. — MANUS: 1 ♀, Lorengau, 24 June 1962.

This is essentially a littoral species. Its known range extends around the tropical coasts of the Indian Ocean and through the Malay Archipelago to the Caroline Islands. There are apparently no previously published records of its occurrence in the Bismarck Archipelago.

#### ***Xyleborus pilipunctatus* sp. n.**

Related to *X. seriatus* Blandford, 1894, of Japan, but larger, 3.0 mm long as compared with about 2.5 mm, the disc of the elytra and the basal part of the pronotum much more densely punctured.

Female. — 3.0 mm long, 2.55 times as long as wide, mainly subnitid, blackish, the appendages brown. Frons subnitid, evenly, densely, moderately strongly punctured, the lower half with a weakly raised median line, pubescence fine and erect. Eyes deeply emarginate. Antennal club distinctly obliquely truncate, the thickened basal part forming more than one-third of the anterior face, the apical part of the anterior face with transverse rows of setae. Pronotum just longer than wide, moderately strongly convex, the summit situated at about the middle and not raised, sides subparallel in the basal half, the apex rounded, unarmed, anterior slope densely asperate, the asperities of varying size, not extending behind the middle at the sides, replaced on the summit by small, dense rugosities, posterior area very densely, moderately finely punctured, the whole surface with fine, moderately long, erect hairs. Scutellum moderately large, smooth, shining. Elytra not wider than the pronotum, 1.45 times as long, the sides subparallel to about the apical fourth, apex rounded with a fine, acute margin up to the 7th interstria, disc cylindrical, declivity beginning a little before the posterior third, obliquely convex; disc finely seriate punctate, the striae not impressed, their punctures shallow, separated by spaces about as wide as their diameter, with fine yellow hairs, the interstriae flat, feebly rugulose, irregularly 1- to 2- seriate punctate, their punctures about as large and as close as those of the striae but bearing longer yellow hairs, (the pubescence of the disc sometimes abraded); on the declivity the suture just perceptibly raised toward the apex, the interstriae smoother, their punctures indistinct but each interstria finely, sparsely uniseriate granulate, the granules becoming minute towards the apex on interstriae 2, 3 and 4, pubescence as on the disc.

Philippines. — PALAWAN: 2 ♀♀, Tagabung, Mantalingajan Range at 1150 metres, 15 (paratype) and 16 Sept. 1961 (holotype).

Holotype in the Zoological Museum, Copenhagen; a paratype in the author's collection.

#### **Xyleborus artestriatus** Eichhoff.

Bismarck Islands. — NEW IRELAND: 3 ♀♀, Lemkamin, Lelet Plateau at 900 metres, 17 April 1962.

The species has previously been reported in India, Ceylon, Burma, Malaya, Sumatra, Java and Queensland.

**Xyleborus agnatus** Eggers.

Philippines. — PALAWAN: 1 ♀, Pinigisan, Mantalingajan Range at 600 metres, 20 Sept. 1961.

Bismarck Islands. — NEW IRELAND: 2 ♀♀, Lemkamin, Lelet Plateau at 900 metres, 17 April 1962. — MANUS: 1 ♀ Lorengau, 19 June 1962.

*X. agnatus* has previously been recorded in Malaya, Java, Borneo, Philippines, New Guinea and the Caroline Islands.

**Xyleborus granularis** Schedl.

Philippines. — PALAWAN: 1 ♀, Uring Uring at Brooke's Point, 14 Aug. 1961.

The only previously published record of this species is from Brisbane, in logs imported from Borneo.

**Xyleborus perforans** (Wollaston).

Philippines. — PALAWAN: 10 ex., Uring Uring at Brooke's Point, 14 Aug. to 17 Sept. 1961. — TAWI TAWI: 30 ex., Tarawakan, 20 Oct. to 15 Nov. 1961; 1 ex., Lapid Lapid at Manalik Channel, 19 Nov. 1961. — MINDANAO: 3 ex., Sapamoro, Curuan district, 20 Dec. 1961.

Bismarck Islands. — NEW BRITAIN: 1 ex., Yalom, Gazelle Peninsula at 1000 metres, 17 May 1962. — NEW IRELAND: 8 ex., Lemkamin, Lelet Plateau at 900 metres, 5, 17, and 21 April 1962. — DYAUL: 1 ♀, Sumuna, 7 March 1962, from rotting foliage in original forest. — LAVONGAI: 7 ex., Banatam, 20 and 21 March 1962. — MUSSAU: 11 ex., Talumalaus, 19 to 31 Jan. 1962 and 5 ♀♀ from soil litter consisting of old foliage near river in rain forest, 2 Febr. 1962.

Solomon Islands. — GUADALCANAL: 3 ♀♀, 27 July to 4 Aug. 1962, one from soil litter in open forest patch in grassy area.

*X. perforans* is subcosmopolitan in the tropics and is probably the most generally abundant of all Scolytidae in the Oriental Region and Pacific. The numerous specimens collected by the Noona Dan Expedition show a variation in body length from 2.0 to 2.5 mm, with a rather uniform distribution around a mean of 2.29 mm.

**Xyleborus similis** Ferrari.

Philippines. — PALAWAN: 4 ex., Uring Uring at Brooke's Point, 14, 21 Aug. and 13 Sept. 1961. — TAWI TAWI: 43 ♀♀,

Tarawakan, 20 Oct. to 16 Nov. 1961; 2 ♀♀, Lapid Lapid at Manalik Channel, 19 Nov. 1961. — MINDANAO: 5 ♀♀, Sapamoro, Curuan district, 12 Dec. 1961.

Bismarck Islands. — DYAUL: 12 ♀♀, Sumuna, 4 March 1962.

*X. similis* is a common species from the Seychelles and Mauritius eastwards through India, the Malay Archipelago and the Pacific islands, and there are also records of it in tropical Africa. It has not previously been recorded in the Bismarck Archipelago, but its occurrence there might safely have been assumed.

The Noona Dan specimens vary in length from 2.0 to 2.5 mm. Taking them as a whole there is a fairly uniform variation around a mean of 2.2 mm, without indication of the two rather well defined size grades found in western Malaysia. However, of the numerous specimens taken in Tawi Tawi, only one is as much as 2.3 mm long, while the Dyaul specimens vary from 2.3 to 2.5 mm, mostly 2.3 with a mean of 2.34 mm.

#### ***Xyleborus ferrugineus* (Fabricius).**

Bismarck Islands. — DYAUL: 2 ♀♀, Sumuna, 4 and 7 March 1962; 1 ♀ in soil litter consisting of rotting leaves in original rain forest.

The species is abundant in tropical Africa and tropical America, and also occurs in the eastern United States. It has spread from America across the Pacific, but the Mariana and Fiji Islands have formed its previously known western limit. There can be no doubt that the species is now established in the Bismarck Islands.

#### ***Xyleborus indicus* Eichhoff.**

Bismarck Islands. — NEW BRITAIN: 1 ♀, Yalom, Gazelle Peninsula at 1000 metres, 20 May 1962. — NEW IRELAND: 1 ♀, Lemkamin, Lelet Plateau at 900 metres, 15 April 1962. — MUSSAU: 1 ♀, Talumalaus, 18 Jan. 1962.

A widely distributed species, found throughout tropical Africa, the Oriental Region and Micronesia, also in Formosa and Queensland. There appear to be no published records of it in the Bismarck Archipelago, but its occurrence there could safely have been assumed.

#### ***Xyleborus laevis* Eggers.**

Bismarck Islands. — MUSSAU: 1 ♀, Talumalaus, 2 Febr. 1962,

from soil litter consisting of old foliage near river in rain forest.

The specimen is a little smaller than *X. laevis* from Malaya, and the elytra are less strongly sculptured; it shows characters intermediate between those of *X. laevis* and *X. sublaevis* Schedl. The status of these forms requires further study of numerous specimens.

The species has previously been recorded in Malaya, Borneo, Java, Philippines and the Caroline Islands.

#### ***Xyleborus recidens* Sampson.**

Philippines. — PALAWAN: 1 ♀, Pinigisan, Mantalingajan Range at 600 metres, 16 Sept. 1961.

This species is known to occur (rather sparsely) from India eastwards through the tropics to the Philippines and New Guinea.

#### ***Xyleborus exiguus* (Walker).**

Bismarck Islands. — NEW BRITAIN: 1 ex., Yalom, Gazelle Peninsula at 1000 metres, 20 May 1962. — MUSSAU: 1 ♀, Talumalaus, 24 Jan. 1962, and 1 ♀, same locality, 2 Febr. 1962, from soil litter consisting of old foliage near river in rain forest.

The known distribution of this species extends from India eastwards through the tropics to the Caroline Islands and Fiji. In the Bismarck Archipelago it has previously been recorded in New Britain.

#### ***Xyleborus bismarcensis* sp. n.**

A species of the group of *X. diversicolor* Eggers, most closely related to *X. theae* Eggers but more slender and with rather conspicuous, distinctly longer pubescence on the elytral declivity.

Female. — 1.4 to 1.5 mm long, 2.7 times as long as wide, rather uniform light brown, possibly not fully coloured. Frons broad between the eyes, subnitid, below the level of the upper margin of the eye irregularly punctured, the punctures deep and moderately fine, towards the vertex minutely areolate and impunctate. Eye rather large, its anterior margin deeply emarginate. Antennal club distinctly obliquely truncate, the basal corneous part forming nearly a half of the anterior face, the upper anterior face with distinct setiferous sutures. Pronotum 1.15 times as long as wide, the sides parallel from the base to beyond the middle, the apex rather broadly rounded, anterior slope convex, summit situated just in front of the middle and not very prominent, basal

half cylindrical; anterior slope densely, finely asperate and with fine, rather short hairs, the asperities not extending behind the middle at the sides; posterior area subnitid, subimpunctate towards the sides, on the disc with fine, shallow punctures and minute, inconspicuous pale hairs. Scutellum, as in other species of the group, very small, nodular. Elytra scarcely as wide as the pronotum and 1.4 times as long, the base with a fringe of short hairs, sides subparallel to about the apical fourth, apex rounded and finely margined up to the 7th interstria; dorsum very slightly raised from the base to the basal third, then cylindrical, declivity beginning abruptly at the apical third, convex; dorsum and sides subnitid, finely seriate punctate, the striae not impressed, their punctures separated by spaces about equal to their diameter and bearing minute, subrecumbent hairs, the interstriae smooth, flat, minutely and indistinctly punctured, the punctures not much less numerous than those of the striae and bearing longer (but still short), more erect hairs; declivity less shining than the dorsum, the strial punctures very small, the interstitial punctures replaced by regular rows of very small granules which extend to the apex, both the strial and interstitial hairs pale and about twice as long as those on the disc and sides.

In both specimens some of the dorsal pubescence of the elytra is abraded, and many of these hairs are probably soon lost.

Bismarck Islands. — MUSSAU: 2 ♀♀, Talumalaus, 2 Febr. 1962; holotype from soil litter consisting of old parts of a sago palm in original rain forest; paratype from soil litter consisting of old foliage near river in rain forest.

Holotype in the Zoological Museum, Copenhagen; a paratype in the author's collection.

#### **Xyleborus pruinosus** Blandford.

Philippines. — PALAWAN: 1 ♀, Pinigisan, Mantalingajan Range at 600 metres, 17 Sept. 1961.

The species has previously been recorded from Sumatra, Malaya, Borneo and the Solomon Islands.

#### **Eccoptopterus gracilipes** (Eichhoff).

Philippines. — PALAWAN: 1 ♀, Pinigisan, Mantalingajan Range at 600 metres, 19 Sept. 1961.



*E. gracilipes* is known to occur in Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, the Moluccas and Philippines.

***Eccoptopterus spinosus* (Olivier).**

Philippines. — BALABAC: 1 ♀, Dalawan Bay, 7 Oct. 1961.

Bismarck Islands. — NEW BRITAIN: 1 ♀, Yalom, Gazelle Peninsula at 1000 metres, 13 May 1962.

The species is widely distributed from the west coast of tropical Africa eastwards through the Oriental Region to Formosa, the Philippines, New Guinea and Queensland. There are apparently no previously published records of it in the Bismarck Archipelago.

**Summary.**

The paper lists, with distributional records, 22 species of Platypodidae and 43 of Scolytidae collected by the Danish "Noona Dan" Expedition, 1961-62, to the Philippines, the Bismarck Archipelago and the Solomon Islands.

The following new species are described: *Platypus bistriatus* (Philippines), *Platypus noonadanae* (Philippines), *Crossotarsus pectinatus* (Bismarck Is.), *Phloeoditica phloeosinoides* (Philippines), *Poecilips subvulgaris* (Bismarck Is.), *Xyleborus talumalai* (Bismarck Is.), *Xyleborus orbis* (Philippines, Sabah, Sarawak), *Xyleborus pilipunctatus* (Philippines) and *Xyleborus bismarcensis* (Bismarck Is.).

In addition the expedition extended the known range of 10 species of Platypodidae and 28 species of Scolytidae. The apparent establishment of *Xyleborus ferrugineus* (Fabricius), which has been spreading across the Pacific from America, in the Bismarck Islands is particularly noteworthy.

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