

The Anthribidae of the Seychelles and Mascarene Islands: taxonomy, keys, and a bibliographic catalogue (Coleoptera)

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Abstract

All Seychelles and Mascarene taxa are discussed. Two subfamilies, eight tribes, and 28 genera are keyed. *Xenoderes*, new genus, is proposed for *Homoeodera snelli* Jordan, 1924.

New generic synonyms are: *Achoragus* Jordan, 1914 (= *Gomphides* Jordan, 1936); *Corynaecia* Jordan, 1914 (= *Megatermis* Jordan, 1937). New specific synonym is: *Phloeobius longicornis* (Fabricius) (= *Anthribus cervinus* Klug). Additional keys are provided for six genera.

Introduction

"...I hope that [this] discussion...will stimulate many others to turn their attention to the biota and ecology of one of the most remarkable island groups on earth." (Stoddart, 1984-12). This comment, about the Seychelles Islands, is based on the fact that, alone among the isolated oceanic islands of the World, they are composed of granite, indicating that they are ancient continental fragments. Because of their extreme and protracted isolation, the Seychelles, and also the Mascarene Islands, support biotas unlike anything else in the World.

Despite recent work (Stoddart, 1984, and others), the anthribid weevils of the Seychelles have not been touched in 75 years, since the first and only treatment of this remarkable fauna by Jordan (1914). The Mascarene Islands Anthribidae, described mostly by Jordan (1924, 1936, 1937), have been reviewed by Frieser (1980), but his exclusion of the Seychelles fauna has resulted in unrecognized synonyms and incorrect generic assignments. Frieser's work at the species level is very useful. The present paper pulls together everything published on the Anthribidae of these islands, and includes a comprehensive key to the genera, a new genus, new

synonymies, revised species keys, and an annotated bibliographic catalogue.

Frieser (1980) continues to use the incorrect subfamily names Anocerinae and Pleurocerinae. As I pointed out in 1960, these names are invalid because they are not based on genera in the family. The correct names are Choraginae and Anthribinae respectively. The distinction between the subfamilies (Choraginae: scrobes dorsal; Anthribinae: scrobes lateral or ventral) is clear throughout most of the World, but becomes blurred in the Indian Ocean islands. Three genera (*Catephina*, *Pilitrogus*, and *Icospermus*) form a partial transition between the subfamilies because their scrobes are variously dorsolateral. Other supposedly choragine genera (*Caranistes*, *Dinephrius*, the African *Anacerastes*, etc.) are very different from other choragines and are questionable in the subfamily. Holloway (1982) clarified this problem by pointing out that in Choraginae, the basal two antennal articles were curved and asymmetrical to fit into the grooves under the eyes, and in Anthribinae, these articles were essentially straight and symmetrical. The above-named genera have the basal antennal articles weakly asymmetrical or straight, and confound this character. Fortunately, Holloway also separated the subfamilies by the absence of a transverse sclerite at the junction of the lateral rods of the ovipositor with the body of that organ in Choraginae, and the presence of such a sclerotized region in Anthribinae. Dissection of female *Icospermus*, *Caranistes*, and *Anacerastes*, indicates they are choragines. Holloway's work, on the Anthribidae of New Zealand, should be consulted; it is the finest work ever published on the family.

The catalogue presented here omits checklist citations which provide no new data; however, a list of the major anthribid checklists precedes the references. I have tried to include all citations which provide information on taxonomy, morphology, distribution, or biology of the island popula-

tions. If a Seychelles or Mascarene species is known from two or more islands, the first listed is the type locality.

Acknowledgments

My material from Mauritius and Réunion (cited as in BDVC) was received from M. Yves Gomy who has made possible major advances in our knowledge of these islands. The Karl Jordan types in the British Museum (cited as in BMNH) were made available by R.T. Thompson whose unfailing help was a continuing inspiration. Fairmaire types were examined in the Museum Nationale d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, thanks to H. Perrin and A. Villiers; the Schoenherr types in the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, thanks to Per Inge Persson; and the Fabricius types in the Universitets Zoologiske Museum, Copenhagen, thanks to Borge Petersen. These individuals and institutions have made possible almost everything which follows.

Key to the Genera of Seychelles and Mascarene Anthribidae

- | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|---|-----------------|
| 1. | Antennal insertion dorsal, at base of beak; scrobes widely exposed in full-face view; female ovipositor with lateral rods continuously fused with the body of the hemisternites. Subfamily Choraginae | 2 | 4'. Eye round or transverse. Tribe Araecerini | 8 | |
| 1'. Antennal insertion lateral or ventral; at most, inner edge of scrobes exposed in full-face view; female ovipositor with lateral rods articulating on a transverse bar of the hemisternites. Subfamily Anthribinae | 18 | 5. Head not retractile past the eyes | 6 | 5'. Head retractile past the eyes | 7 |
| 2. Scrobes in part or all pubescent, especially below the supra-scrobal carina; side of beak between mandible and eye either continuously pubescent or partly bare, without a sharp-edged, glabrous groove for reception of retracted antenna. Tribe Apolectini | 3 | 6. Pronotum reticulate | <i>Choragus</i> | 6'. Pronotum rugosely punctate | <i>Dynos</i> |
| 2'. Scrobes glabrous; side of beak between mandible and eye crossed by a sharp-edged glabrous groove for reception of retracted antennal base | 4 | 7. Scutellum visible; junction of transverse and lateral pronotal carinae angulate | <i>Scirtetinus</i> | 7'. Scutellum invisible; junction of transverse and lateral pronotal carinae rounded | <i>Talpella</i> |
| 3. Eye round, entire | <i>Caranistes</i> | 8. Pronotum lacking all carinae, and almost as long as the elytra | <i>Xenoderes</i> | 8'. Pronotum with at least lateral carinae, and of normal length | 9 |
| 3'. Eye with mesal edge notched | <i>Dinephrius</i> | 9. Elytra 8- or 10-striate; scutellar stria absent | <i>Prototropis</i> | 9'. Elytra normal, 10-striate; scutellar stria present | 10 |
| 4. Eye vertical, reniform, upper ends closer together than lower. Tribe Choragini | 5 | 10. Transverse pronotal carina absent | <i>Mesidiotropis</i> | 10'. Transverse pronotal carina present | 11 |
| | | 11. Terminal (eleventh) antennal article elongate, curved, longer than the preceding article | <i>Corynaecia</i> | 11'. Terminal antennal article normal, not long and curved | 12 |
| | | 12. Transverse pronotal carina antebasal, especially laterad | <i>Gomyaccudus</i> | 12'. Transverse pronotal carina basal, adjacent to elytral base | 13 |
| | | 13. Junction of transverse and lateral pronotal carinae broadly rounded | <i>Achoragus</i> | 13'. Junction of transverse and lateral pronotal carinae angulate | 14 |
| | | 14. Lateral prothoracic carina extending to thoracic apex | <i>Balanodes</i> | 14'. Lateral prothoracic carina extending about halfway or less to thoracic apex | 15 |
| | | 15. Ventrolateral prothoracic base pubescent | <i>Araecerus</i> | 15'. Ventrolateral prothoracic base glabrous or with a few scattered, evenly spaced setae | 16 |

16. Pronotal carinae forming a right angle; scutellum small but easily visible *Catephina*
- 16'. Pronotal carinae forming an acute angle; scutellum vestigial or absent 17
17. Interscrobal distance barely narrower than interocular distance *Pilitrogus*
- 17'. Interscrobal distance clearly greater than interocular distance *Icospermus*
18. Scrobes at rostral apex, distant from eye. Tribe Allandrini *Sintorops*
- 18'. Scrobes at or near rostral base 19
19. Apex of intercoxal process of mesosternum widened and angulate over the mid-coxae. Tribe Ecelonerini 20
- 19'. Intercoxal process of mesosternum not widened apically 21
20. Pubescence setose; tibial cross-section rounded; antennal club 4-articulate *Eucorynus*
- 20'. Pubescence scaley; tibial cross-section rectangular; antennal club 3-articulate *Dendrotrogus*
21. Scrobes partly visible in full-face view 22
- 21'. Scrobes ventrolateral, hidden in full-face view. Tribe Ormiscini 25
22. Eye strongly emarginate; rostrum with a basal median pit or puncture. Tribe Platystomini 23
- 22'. Eye round, flattened, or weakly emarginate next to scrobe; no rostral pit. Tribe Mauiini 24
23. Base of rostrum with a deep pit *Epitaphius*
- 23'. Base of rostrum without a deep pit *Phloeobius*
24. Transverse pronotal carina antebasal *Cleranthribus*
- 24'. Transverse pronotal carina basal *Mauia*
25. Antennal club 8-articulate *Heniocera*
- 25'. Antennal club 3-articulate 26
26. Each elytral base convex, weakly lobed over base of pronotum *Hormiscops*
- 26'. Each elytral base mostly straight, not lobed over base of pronotum 27

27. Carinula of prothorax (below the lateral carina) present, but reduced to an isolated remnant under the hind angle *Monosirhapis*
- 27'. Carinula of prothorax absent *Nesidobius*

Annotated Catalogue of Seychelles and Mascarene Anthribidae

Family ANTHRIBIDAE Subfamily CHORAGINAE Tribe APOLECTINI

- Caranistes* Schoenherr, 1839-270 [Type species: *Caranistes lineatus* Fahraeus, 1839-271, by original designation. Vinson, 1962-263. Frieser, 1980-219, key to five Mascarene species, and some generic synonymy of Madagascar taxa.
- = *Leptonemus* Dejean, 1837-256 [Nomen nudum]. When finally validated by Lacordaire, 1866-555, this name became a synonym of *Apolecta* Pascoe, 1859-431, with the same type species. Jordan's designation of *Apolecta filicornis* Fairmaire, 1903, is invalid, since it is not an originally included species.
- = *Palazia* Coquerel, 1866, pl. 7, fig. 6. [Type species: *Palazia aranea* Coquerel, 1866, pl. 7, fig. 6, by monotypy]
- = *Salazia* Fairmaire, 1903b-247 [Emendation]
- araneus* (Coquerel), 1866, pl. 7, fig. 6. (*Palazia*). Fairmaire, 1897-193. Jordan, 1936-288 Réunion
- arboreus* Jordan, 1936-288. Vinson, 1962-264. Frieser, 1980-220 Mauritius, Réunion
- brevitarsis* Frieser, 1980-220, fig. 8 Réunion
- circumcinctus* Frieser, 1980-221 Réunion
- dyonysius* Coquerel, 1866, pl. 7, fig. 7 . . Réunion = *dionysius*, of other authors
- firmus* Jordan, 1936-288. Vinson, 1962-264. Frieser, 1980-221 Mauritius
- languidus* Fahraeus, 1839-272 ?Madagascar; ?Réunion
- Note: the type in Stockholm is labeled "Ile Bourbon. et Madagascar Mus. R. Gall."
- variegatus* Boheman, 1859-116. Jordan, 1936-287. Gardner, 1936-111, fig. 29-31 (larva). Vinson, 1962-263. Frieser, 1980-221 Mauritius
- = *filicornis* (Fairmaire), 1903a-43 (*Apolecta*). [Synonymy by: Jordan, 1936-287]

This is a difficult assemblage of over two dozen species from Africa, Madagascar, and the Mascarenes; there are no records from the Seychelles.

Frieser (1980) keys five of the eight or more Mascarene species; notes on the missing three follow.

Caranistes araneus has the prothorax broad, depressed, strongly flared laterally, the notum with four vague, transversely aligned depressions and no callosities, transverse carina antebasal, curved from side to side with a weak sinuation opposite elytral interspace six and with a short, isolated carinula posterior to that sinuation.

Caranistes dyonysius keys to *arboreus* in Frieser, and may be conspecific. The pronotum has three very weak discal swellings, the median one slightly larger and more posterior; the isolated carinula is short and almost vertical; elytral sub-basal callosities are separate, well-developed, and each is limited posteriorly by a depression which does not cross the suture; pubescence gray, pale brown, and dark brown, gray mostly forming streaks on the callosities, in the depressions, a post-median dash in interspace 3, and on interspaces 8-10 except the declivity, the rest is dark brown tessellated with paler brown.

Caranistes languidus is honey-brown with two pale, creamy white stripes from the inner margins of the eyes across the pronotum above the lateral carina, and along parts of elytral interspaces 6-8 where they are bordered by darker pubescence on parts of interspaces 5-7.

Dinephrius Jordan, 1924-227 [Type species: *Dinephrius annulatus* Jordan, 1924-228 (lapsus for *Caranistes annulipes* Waterhouse, 1876-119), by original designation]. Jordan, 1936-284. Vinson, 1962-265. Frieser, 1980-217, key to Mascarene species.

annulipes (Waterhouse), 1876-119 (*Caranistes*). Waterhouse, 1879-529. Vinson, 1962-265.

Frieser, 1980-218 Rodriguez =*annulatus* Jordan, 1924-228, lapsus

dorsatus (Fairmaire), 1901-203 (*Caranistes*). Jordan, 1936-284, fig. 43. Vinson, 1962-266.

Frieser, 1980-217, fig. 7 Mauritius, Réunion

=*mauritius* Jordan, 1924-228 [Synonymy by: Jordan, 1936-284]

lenis Jordan, 1936-286. Vinson, 1962-267. Frieser, 1980-218 Mauritius

saphis Jordan, 1936-285. Vinson, 1962-266. Frieser, 1980-218 Mauritius

=*candidus* Jordan, 1936-285. Vinson, 1962-267. [Synonymy by: Frieser, 1980-218].

sp. in BDVC Réunion
sp. in BDVC Réunion

Differs from *Caranistes* by having notched eyes. My few specimens show confusing variation. There may be two species on Réunion not seen by Frieser.

Tribe CHORAGINI

Choragus Kirby, 1818-447 [Type species: *Choragus sheppardi* Kirby, 1818-448, pl. XXII, fig. 14, by monotypy]. Jordan, 1914-262. Vinson, 1962-272. Frieser, 1980-234, key to four species.

bolus Jordan, 1914-263 . . . Seychelles: Silhouette
faucium Jordan, 1937-343. Vinson, 1962-272.

Frieser, 1980-234 Mauritius
kuehbandneri Frieser, 1980-235, fig. 13 . Réunion

ornatus Jordan, 1914-262, pl. 15, fig. 13
. Seychelles: Mahé

strigosus Frieser, 1980-235 Réunion
vinsoni Jordan, 1937-342. Vinson, 1962-272.

Frieser, 1980-234 Mauritius

This genus includes a variety of species from North America, Europe, Japan to India, and Africa. I suspect that more than one genus is involved. The type and other Holarctic species have vertical eyes, non-retractile heads, prothoracic hind angles produced under the humeri, antebasal transverse pronotal carina paralleling the elytral bases, reticulate pronotum, and granulate elytra.

Dysnos Pascoe, 1859-438 [Type species: *Dysnos auricomus* Pascoe, 1859-438; 1860, pl. I, by monotypy]

aethiops Jordan, 1914-266, pl. 15, fig. 10.
. Seychelles: Mahé, Silhouette

Proposed for a species from the island of Aru, near New Guinea, this genus has subsequently received species from both the Old and New World tropics. It is reasonably certain that the Seychelles species is misplaced, but as in *Choragus*, additional material and study is necessary.

Scirtetinus Jordan, 1914-259. [Type species: *Scirtetinus eumelas* Jordan, 1914-260, by original designation]. Vinson, 1962-275. Frieser, 1980-228, key to species.

coriaceus Frieser, 1980-231 Mauritius
dimidiatus Jordan, 1914-261, pl. 15, fig. 12

. Seychelles: Mahé
eumelas Jordan, 1914-260, pl. 15, fig. 8.

Seychelles: Mahé, Silhouette, Praslin, Félicité
furcatus Frieser, 1980-229 Réunion

gomyi Frieser, 1980-232 Réunion
luteipes Jordan, 1914-261 Seychelles: Mahé

marginellus Frieser, 1980-230 Réunion
obesus Frieser, 1980-230, fig. 12 Réunion
piceus Jordan, 1914-262
 Seychelles: Praslin, Mahé
schauenbergi Frieser, 1980-231 Réunion
subangulatus Frieser, 1980-233 Mauritius
subcarinatus Frieser, 1980-233 Réunion
suturalis Frieser, 1980-229 Rodriguez

Talpella Jordan, 1924-228 [Type species: *Talpella atra* Jordan, 1924-228, by monotypy]. Vinson, 1962-277. Frieser, 1980-226, key to two species.

acalloides Frieser, 1980-227 Réunion
atra Jordan, 1924-228. Vinson, 1962-277. Frieser, 1980-227, fig. 11 Mauritius, Rodriguez
mauritiana (Jordan), 1937-343, fig. 113 (*Scirtetinus*) Vinson, 1962-276. Frieser, 1980-231. [NEW COMBINATION] Mauritius, Réunion
 The Réunion material is in BDVC; a new record.

The vertical eyes, retractile head, oversized prothorax, and hunchbacked form set *Scirtetinus* and *Talpella* apart in the fauna covered here; however, other strongly convergent, mostly undescribed taxa occur throughout the tropics. In the materials studied by me, *Scirtetinus* occurs in the Mascarenes, the Seychelles, and Africa, and *Talpella* in the Mascarenes; six species of *Scirtetinus* have been described from Africa, and Frieser has described nine more from the Mascarenes. Vinson suggests that the two genera are synonyms. Jordan (1937) and Frieser misplace at least one species: *Scirtetinus mauritiana*, which actually belongs in *Talpella*. The two genera differ as follows: *Scirtetinus* has a visible scutellum and the junction of the transverse and lateral prothoracic carinae is angulate; *Talpella* lacks a scutellum and the transverse pronotal carina curves broadly into the lateral carina. The three minute species of *Talpella* known to me are keyed as follows:

1. Discal elytral striae deeply impressed; pronotum densely rugate-punctate with the interspaces narrow, smooth, and shiny. Rodriguez *atra* Jordan
- 1'. Discal elytral striae not impressed although rows of punctures are present; pronotum punctate, not rugate 2
2. Sides of elytra clearly and deeply striate and seriate-punctate. Mauritius, Réunion
 *mauritiana* (Jordan)
- 2'. Sides of elytra weakly seriate-punctate, not striate. Réunion. sp. in BDVC

The last species is not *acalloides* Frieser from Réunion.

Tribe ARAECERINI

Catephina Jordan, 1937-337 [Type species: *Catephina velutina* Jordan, 1937-337, fig. 109, 110, by original designation and monotypy]. Vinson, 1962-269. Frieser, 1980-242.

velutina Jordan, 1937-337, fig. 109, 110. Vinson, 1962-269. Frieser, 1980-242, fig. 17
 Mauritius

Pilitrogus Frieser, 1980-239 [Type species: *Pilitrogus bruchoides* Frieser, 1980-240, by original designation.

bruchoides Frieser, 1980-240, fig. 16 . . . Réunion
thompsoni Frieser, 1980-240 Réunion

Icospermus Jordan, 1936-290 [Type species: *Icospermus ovatus* Jordan, 1936-291, by monotypy]. Vinson, 1962-270. Frieser, 1980-242.

ovatus Jordan, 1936-291, fig. 47-49. Vinson, 1962-270. Frieser, 1980-242, fig. 18 . . . Mauritius
ovatus ssp. *nitidicollis* Frieser, 1980-243
 Réunion

Gomyaccudus Frieser, 1980-221 [Type species: *Gomyaccudus silphoides* Frieser, 1980-222, by original designation and monotypy]

silphoides Frieser, 1980-222, fig. 9 Réunion

Frieser compares this form to *Caranistes*, but his sketch does not suggest that genus. It is placed here tentatively.

Balanodes C.O. Waterhouse, 1876-118 [Type species: *Balanodes tomentosus* C.O. Waterhouse, 1876-119, by monotypy]. C.O. Waterhouse, 1879-529. Vinson, 1962-269. Frieser, 1980-235.

tomentosus C.O. Waterhouse, 1876-119. C.O. Waterhouse, 1879-529, pl. 53, fig. 10. Vinson, 1962-269. Frieser, 1980-236, fig. 14
 Rodriguez

This monotypic genus has the shape of a large *Dermestes*. Among Anthribidae, it resembles a huge, elongate, longitudinally-striated *Araecerus*; however, the pronotum is punctate, not reticulate; the lateral carina is complete, not incomplete; the female pygidium and fifth sternite are rounded, not pointed; and in males, the fore femur has tubercle

rows and two apical teeth, fore tibia with basal two-thirds armed with two confused rows of tubercles, apex strongly curved, flattened, setose, and denticulate, and the fore tarsi are very broad and setose beneath.

Araecerus Schoenherr, 1823-1135 [Type species: *Anthribus coffeae* Fabricius, 1801-411 (= *Curculio fasciculatus* DeGeer, 1775-276), by original designation and monotypy]. Jordan, 1914-267. Vinson, 1962-267. Frieser, 1980-243, key to the four Mascarene species.

= *Araecerus* Schoenherr, 1839-273, emendation.

= *Araeosarus* Walker, 1859-262, lapsus.

fasciculatus (DeGeer), 1775-276, pl. 16, fig. 2. The many synonyms of this, the coffee-bean weevil, are listed by Wolfrum, 1929-106, 107, except that *niveovariegatus* Roelofs, 1878-55, is a species of *Anthribus* Foster, 1771. Deyrolle, 1883-21. Jordan, 1924-267. Jordan, 1936-291. Vinson, 1962-268. Frieser, 1980-245 Mauritius, Réunion, Rodriguez; Seychelles: Mahé, Anonyme, Long, Silhouette, Praslin; Cargados Carajos: Siren, Establishment; Madagascar; cosmopolitan: spread widely by commerce.

simulatus Gyllenhal, 1833-174. Jordan, 1937-340. Vinson, 1962-268. Frieser, 1980-244, fig. 19.

Mauritius, Réunion; Sumatra to the Philippines

subgibbus Wolfrum, 1959-168. Frieser, 1980-224 Madagascar; Réunion

suturalis Boheman, 1839-273. Jordan, 1924-227. Vinson, 1962-168. Frieser, 1980-244 India; Rodriguez

sp. in BMNH Aldabra

This is a genus with about forty species, mostly confined to the Oriental and Indo-Pacific Regions. One species is worldwide, others may be spreading slowly. All known to me have the transverse pronotal carina basal and angulate at the junction with the lateral carina, the latter extending about halfway to the anterior margin; the rostral apex is truncate; females have the pygidium and fifth visible sternite (actually the seventh, sternites one and two hidden by the metacoxae) both pointed; males with the fore tarsi elongate and usually setose beneath.

Achoragus Jordan, 1914-265 [Type species: *Achoragus tener* Jordan, 1914-265, by original designation and monotypy]. Vinson, 1962-271. Frieser, 1980-247, key to two species.

= *Gomphides* Jordan, 1936-289 [Type species: *Gomphides entornus* Jordan, 1936-289, by mono-

typy]. [NEW SYNONYMY]. Jordan, 1937-338. Vinson, 1962-272. Frieser, 1980-245, key to two species.

balius (Jordan), 1937-338 (*Gomphides*). [NEW COMBINATION] Vinson, 1962-273. Frieser, 1980-246, fig. 20 Mauritius, Réunion

entornus (Jordan), 1936-289, fig. 44-46 (*Gomphides*). [NEW COMBINATION] Jordan, 1937-338. Vinson, 1962-273. Frieser, 1980-246 Mauritius

pumilio Jordan, 1924-229. Vinson, 1962-271. Frieser, 1980-247, fig. 21 Rodriguez

tantillus Jordan, 1924-230. Vinson, 1962-271. Frieser, 1980-247 Réunion, Rodriguez

tener Jordan, 1914-265, pl. 15, fig. 9 Seychelles: Mahé, Silhouette

sp. in BDVC Réunion

This is a round-eyed genus, unlike *Choragus* which has vertical eyes. The species are elongate, but lack an easily recognizable generic feature. The transverse pronotal carina is basal or subbasal, the lateral carina is incomplete, the antennae lack an elongate terminal article, and the rostral apex is sinuate. The two species which occur on Rodriguez are quite different from the others and may be distinguished as follows:

1. Pronotum microreticulate between the punctures, and the hind angles projecting laterally Two Rodriguez species
- 1' Pronotum macroreticulate, the meshwork formed by the rims of adjacent punctures, hind angles not projecting . Rest of genus

Corynaecia Jordan, 1914-264 [Type species: *Corynaecia scotti* Jordan, 1914-264, by original designation and monotypy]. Jordan, 1936-291. Vinson, 1962-273. Frieser, 1980-225.

= *Corynaecia* Jordan, 1924-230, lapsus

= *Megatermis* Jordan, 1937-338 [Type species: *Megatermis mameti* Jordan 1937-339, by original designation]. [NEW SYNONYMY]. Vinson, 1962-274. Frieser, 1980-236.

brevior (Jordan), 1937-340 (*Megatermis*). [NEW COMBINATION] Vinson, 1962-275. Frieser, 1980-238 Mauritius

difficilis (Frieser), 1980-238, fig. 15 (*Megatermis*) [NEW COMBINATION] Réunion

mameti (Jordan), 1937-339, fig. 111 (*Megatermis*). [NEW COMBINATION] Vinson, 1962-274. Frieser, 1980-236 Mauritius, Réunion

proximus (Jordan), 1937-340 (*Megatermis*). [NEW COMBINATION] Vinson, 1962-275. Frieser, 1980-238 Mauritius, Réunion

scotti Jordan, 1914-264, pl. 15, fig. 15, 15a. Jordan, 1924-230. Vinson, 1962-274. Frieser, 1980-226 Seychelles: Silhouette *jordani* Valentine. [NEW NAME].
 =*scotti*, Jordan, 1924-230, not Jordan, 1914-264. Vinson, 1962-274 Rodriguez sp. in BDVC Réunion

This genus is confined to the islands listed above, and is recognized by the abnormally long terminal antennal article and the unusually narrow third tarsal article. In Rodriguez and Seychelles species, the carinula is long and joins the carina at a postmedian angulation, resulting in the "double carina" of Vinson. In Mauritius and Réunion species the carinula varies from shorter to obsolete, explaining, in part, why Jordan described the genus twice. Vinson was unable to separate *proximus* from *brevior* and listed another species, also from Mauritius, as new. His descriptive comments about the new species fit *proximus*, so it is clear he misidentified some specimens. A new key follows:

1. Pronotal interspaces polished and shining 6
- 1'. Pronotal interspaces microreticulate 2
2. Carinula extending forward past procoxae to angulation of lateral carina 3
- 2'. Carinula shorter, extending at most half-way to angulation of lateral carina, or carinula and angulation absent 4
3. Pronotal punctures very small, densely crowded, the interspaces narrower than a puncture diameter; no metallic lustre. Seychelles. *scotti* Jordan
- 3'. Pronotal punctures not crowded, interspaces variable, many wider than a puncture diameter; with weak metallic lustre. Rodriguez *jordani* Valentine
4. Elytral pubescence long, very sparse. Mauritius. *brevior* (Jordan)
- 4'. Elytral pubescence short, obscure except some silvery patches 5
5. Head with dense punctures; prothorax angulate laterally. Réunion *difficilis* (Frieser)
- 5'. Head reticulate, only a trace of punctures; prothorax rounded laterally. Réunion sp.
6. Grooves of elytral striae not extending onto apical declivity. Mauritius, Réunion *mameti* (Jordan)

6'. Grooves of elytral striae extending to apex. Mauritius, Réunion *proximus* (Jordan)

Mesidiotropis Jordan, 1937-341 [Type species: *Mesidiotropis rotundipennis* Jordan, 1937-342, by original designation and monotypy]. Vinson, 1962-280. Frieser, 1980-248, key to species.

rotundipennis Jordan, 1937-342, fig. 112. Vinson, 1962-280. Frieser, 1980-249 Mauritius
scabrosus Frieser, 1980-249, fig. 22 Réunion
 sp. in BDVC Réunion

Two genera of Mascarene Anthribidae lack the transverse pronotal carina which helps characterize the family worldwide. Carinal loss occurs primarily on oceanic islands, especially St. Helena in the South Atlantic, and the West Indies. *Mesidiotropis* retains the lateral carina, and *Xenoderes* lacks all carinae. The three island species of *Mesidiotropis* can be keyed as follows:

1. Pronotum with spaces between the punctures convex and sometimes very faintly microreticulate; pygidium impunctate Mauritius *rotundipennis* Jordan
- 1'. Pronotum with spaces between the punctures microreticulate; pygidium shallowly punctate 2
2. Head and rostrum with spaces between the punctures microreticulate. Réunion *scabrosus* Frieser
- 2'. Head and rostrum with spaces between the punctures smooth. Réunion sp.

Xenoderes Valentine. [NEW GENUS]. [Type species: *Homoeodera snelli* Jordan, 1924-229, by original designation and monotypy]. =*Homoeodera*, Vinson, 1962-281, not Wollaston, 1870-23.
snelli (Jordan), 1924-229 (*Homoeodera*). Vinson, 1962-281 (*Homoeodera*). Basilewsky, 1972-274 (*Homoeodera*). Frieser, 1980-249 (*Mesidiotropis*) Rodriguez

XENODERES new genus. (Greek *xenos*, strange; *deres*, neck. Masculine gender) Type of genus: *Homoeodera snelli* Jordan, 1924-229.

DIAGNOSIS: Antennal insertion dorsal, at base of beak between the lower part of the eyes; eyes rounded, not elongate; head not retractile, the eyes too protuberant; pronotum almost as long as elytra, punctured, interspaces microreticulate, lacking transverse, lateral, and basilateral carinae; scutel-

lum present; elytra with nine irregular rows of punctures at base, row 8 drops out at midpoint, apical third of elytra impunctate; scutellar series obscure (not included above), represented by one or two punctures; meso- and metacoxae not bunched; venter punctate.

The single species from the island of Rodriguez was described in a genus confined to the Atlantic Ocean island of St. Helena (Valentine, in preparation). Vinson (1962) and Basilewski (1972) suggest that *snelli* is not a true *Homoeodera*, but do not change it. Frieser (1980) transfers *snelli* to the Mascarene genus *Mesidiotropis*. My examination of the holotypes of *H. snelli* and *Mesidiotropis rotundipennis* Jordan (type species of its genus), both in the British Museum, indicates that they are not congeneric. The *Mesidiotropis* specimen lacks the elongate pronotum, it has a well-developed lateral carina, there are ten complete rows of elytral punctures plus a scutellar series, and the meso- and metacoxae are abnormally bunched.

The single, small, blackish species of the new genus is 1.2 to 1.6 mm long. It is easily recognized by the generic features, and the scattered, short, blade-like, white dorsal scales.

Prototropis Jordan, 1937-340 [Type species: *Prototropis xestus* Jordan, 1937-340, by original designation] Vinson, 1962-278. Frieser, 1980-222, key to species.

geminatus Frieser, 1980-225 Mauritius
nitidus Jordan, 1937-341. Vinson, 1962-279. Frieser, 1980-224 Mauritius
pulicarius Jordan, 1937-341. Vinson, 1962-279. Frieser, 1980-224 Mauritius
separatus Frieser, 1980-224, fig. 10 . . . Réunion
singularis Frieser, 1980-224 Réunion
xestus Jordan, 1937-340. Vinson, 1962-279. Frieser, 1980-223 Mauritius
 sp. in BDVC Réunion
 sp. in BDVC Réunion

The type species, *Prototropis xestus*, has 8 instead of the usual 10 elytral striae, and a long lateral prothoracic carina reaching the front margin. Other species, have 10 striae with the ninth present only on the basal fourth, and the lateral carina complete or incomplete. The types of *P. pulicarius* and *nitidus* have different prothoraces: in *pulicarius*, the prothorax is widest at the center and is completely microreticulate; in *nitidus*, the prothorax is widest at the anterior third and the microreticulum has gaps in the pattern. I have not seen the three species described by Frieser, and cannot reconcile his descriptions with my Réunion

material. Two genera may be included in the above catalogue.

Subfamily ANTHRIBINAE

Tribe ALLANDRINI

Sintorops Jordan, 1914-248 [Type species: *Sintorops alloeus* Jordan, 1914-250, by original designation and monotypy]

alloeus Jordan, 1914-250, pl. 15, fig. 1, 2
 Seychelles: Mahé, Silhouette

This monotypic genus can be recognized by the extreme rostral dimorphism, as long as the prothorax in males, much shorter in females; and by the apically toothed postmentum (=labiophore, of Jordan), one median tooth in females, three in males. The tribal position, with such genera as *Allandrus* Leconte and *Plintheria* Pascoe, is tentative.

Tribe ECELONERINI

Eucorynus Schoenherr, 1823-1135 [Type species: *Anthribus crassicornis* Fabricius, 1801-407, by original designation and monotypy]. Vinson, 1962-257. Valentine, 1972-462. Frieser, 1980-206.

crassicornis (Fabricius), 1801-407 (*Anthribus*). Jordan, 1936-276. Jordan, 1937-336. Vinson, 1962-257. Morimoto, 1972, pl.12, fig. 72. Frieser, 1980-206 Mauritius, Réunion
 India to Queensland to Japan.
 =*clavator* Fairmaire, 1903a-43 [Synonymy by: Jordan, 1913-211].

Diagnostic features, synonymy, and a catalogue of the species in Valentine (1972).

Dendrotrogus Jekel, 1855-80 [Type species: *Dendrotrogus hypocrita* Jekel, 1855-82, by original designation and monotypy]

=*Xenotropis* Fairmaire, 1895-CCLXXXI [Type species: *Xenotropis rugicollis* Fairmaire, 1895-CCLXXXII, by monotypy] [Synonymy by: Valentine, 1972-464]. Jordan, 1914-248.

colligens (Walker), 1859-261 (*Eucorynus*)
 Seychelles: La Digue
 Ceylon, India, Burma. Records from Japan are misidentified.

=*rugicollis* Fairmaire, 1895-CCLXXXII [Synonymy by: Valentine, 1972-464, 465]. Alluaud, 1900-381. Kolbe, 1910-39. Jordan, 1914-248.

Diagnostic features, synonymy, and a catalogue of the species in Valentine (1972).

Tribe PLATYSTOMINI

Phloeobius Schoenherr, 1823-1135 [Type species: *Anthribus griseus* Fabricius, 1792-377, by original designation and monotypy; =*Curculio gigas* Fabricius, 1775-63]. Jordan, 1914-254, classification. Vinson, 1962-262. Frieser, 1980-206, key.

alternans (Wiedemann), 1819-172 (*Anthribus*). Frieser, 1980-207 . . . Réunion; India to Japan
= *apicalis* (Walker), 1859-262 (*Anthribus*) [Synonymy by Jordan, 1913-213.

longicornis (Fabricius), 1798-160 (*Anthribus*). Alluaud, 1900-384. Vinson, 1935-188 Mauritius, Réunion, Rodriguez, Seychelles: Mahé, Madagascar, India

= *cervinus* (Klug), 1833-188 (*Anthribus*) [NEW SYNONYMY] Jordan, 1914-255, pl. 15, fig. 14. Jordan, 1924-227. Jordan, 1936-277. Vinson, 1962-262. Frieser, 1980-206.

= *nigroungulatus*, Fairmaire, 1893-CCCXXIV, not Gyllenhal, 1833-133. Kolbe, 1910-39. Vinson, 1935-188. [NEW SYNONYMY]

pustulosus Gerstaecker, 1871-76. Jordan, 1914-256 Aldabra, Madagascar, East Africa

About three dozen species occur throughout the Old World tropics. The three Indian Ocean species are keyed as follows:

1. Second and third tarsal articles grotesquely expanded laterally. Réunion
. *alternans* (Wiedemann)
- 1'. Second and third tarsal articles narrow or only slightly wider than the others . . . 2
2. Frons with a wide median groove limited by two parallel ridges, or rugate-punctate; elytral pubescence without erect tufts. Seychelles, Mauritius, Réunion, Rodriguez
. *longicornis* (Fabricius)
- 2'. Frons with a narrow median carina, this sometimes split; elytral pubescence with erect tufts. Aldabra
. *pustulosus* Gerstaecker

Epitaphius Fairmaire, 1898-493 [Type species: *Epitaphius nigropictus* Fairmaire, 1898-493, by present designation]

lichenus Jordan, 1914-253, pl. 15, fig. 3
. Seychelles: Silhouette, Mahé

About fifteen additional species occur in Africa and Madagascar. They need further study.

Tribe MAUIINI

Mauia Blackburn, 1885-194 [Type species: *Mauia satelles* Blackburn, 1885-195, by monotypy]

= *Contexta* Jordan, 1902-78 [Type species: *Contexta murina* Jordan, 1902-78, by original designation and monotypy]. [Synonymy by: Jordan, 1933-67]. Jordan, 1914-256.

subnotatus (Boheman), 1859-116 (*Araecerus*) Morimoto, 1972, pl. 6, fig. 11-11b Seychelles: Mahé, Long, Cocos Keeling. Madagascar to Hawaii

= *satelles* Blackburn, 1885-195 [Synonymy by: Jordan, 1933-67]

= *murina* Jordan, 1902-78 [Synonymy by: Jordan, 1933-67] Jordan, 1914-256, pl. 15, fig. 11-11b.

Seven of the eight species are distributed from Malaya to New Guinea. The eighth is listed above and far exceeds the combined ranges of the others. The body is elongate, with patterned pubescence; head not retractile; eye rounded and emarginate opposite the scrobe; scrobes lateral, weakly open, mesially flared or tuberculate; thoracic transverse carina basal, evenly curved into lateral carina which extends about half way to apex; scutellum present; elytra with thin, raised, basal margin, with ten plus a scutellar stria; entire venter punctate.

Cleranthribus Jordan, 1914-256 [Type species: *Cleranthribus colydiopsis* Jordan, 1914-258, by original designation].

anthicopsis Jordan, 1914-259, pl. 15, fig. 7-7b
. Seychelles: Mahé
colydiopsis Jordan, 1914-258, pl. 15, fig. 6
. Seychelles: Mahé, Silhouette

Endemic to the Seychelles. The body is elongate, with patterned pubescence; head not retractile; eye finely faceted, rounded, entire; scrobes dorso-lateral, open, notching the sides of the beak just below the eyes, not tuberculate; transverse prothoracic carina antebasal, broadly rounded into lateral carina which extends one third the distance to the

apex, basal carinula present; scutellum present; elytra with the normal ten plus scutellar striae.

Tribe ORMISCINI

Heniocera Jordan, 1936-277 [Type species: *Heniocera mameti* Jordan, 1936-278, by original designation]. Vinson, 1962-258. Frieser, 1980-207, key to species.

mameti Jordan, 1936-278. Vinson, 1962-258. Frieser, 1980-208 Mauritius
sericea Jordan, 1936-279, fig. 37. Vinson, 1962-258. Frieser, 1980-208, fig. 4 Mauritius

Easily recognized by the unique, eight-articulate antennal clubs.

Hormiscops Jordan, 1914-250 [Type species: *Hormiscops tibialis* Jordan, 1914-251, by original designation] Jordan, 1936-284. Vinson, 1962-261.

=*Hormiscopus* [sic] Frieser, 1980-210

laetus Jordan, 1914-252
 Seychelles: Praslin, Silhouette
sobrinus Jordan, 1914-251, pl. 15, fig. 5
 Seychelles: Mahé, Silhouette, Marie Anne
tibialis Jordan, 1914-251, pl. 15, fig. 4a-b
 Seychelles: Mahé, Silhouette, Praslin, Félicité
 sp. in BMNH Aldabra
 sp. in BDVC Réunion

The sequence: *tibialis-sobrinus-laetus* shows a progressive increase in the development of the eye notch. The three Seychelles species are separable as follows:

1. Pronotum granulate-punctate, not reticulate 2
- 1'. Pronotum reticulate-punctate
 *laetus* Jordan
2. Male with fore-tibia swollen and weakly curved; fore tarsus very slender
 *tibialis* Jordan
- 2'. Male with fore-tibia and tarsus normal, same as the other legs
 *sobrinus* Jordan

Genus near *Hormiscops*, in BMNH Aldabra

Transverse prothoracic carina antebasal and elytral bases truncate (in *Hormiscops*, carina basal and elytral bases curved).

Monosirhapis Jordan, 1936-282 [Type species: *Monosirhapis morini* Jordan, 1936-284, by original designation]. Vinson, 1962-261. Frieser, 1980-208, key to species.

adelpa Jordan, 1936-283. Vinson, 1962-262. Frieser, 1980-210 Mauritius
albonigra Jordan, 1936-282. Vinson, 1962-262. Frieser, 1980-209 Mauritius
coquereli (Fairmaire), 1880-300 (*Tropideres*). Fairmaire, 1897-192 (*Basitropis*). Alluaud, 1900-383 (*Basitropis*). Frieser, 1980-209. [Jordan, 1936-283 and Frieser, 1980-209 place the earliest Fairmaire name in *Basitropis* Jekel, in error] Mauritius, Réunion
 Réunion material in BDVC, a new record.
 =*tessellatus* Coquerel, 1866-pl. 7, fig. 5 (*Tropideres*), not *Tropideres tessellatus* Boheman, 1859-115. Alluaud, 1900-383. Jordan, 1936-283.

cosmia Jordan, 1937-336. Vinson, 1962-261. Frieser, 1980-210, includes an undocumented Réunion record Mauritius
morini Jordan, 1936-284, fig. 41. Jordan, 1937-336. Vinson, 1962-261. Frieser, 1980-210, fig. 5 Mauritius

Nesidobius Jordan, 1936-279 [Type species: *Nesidobius vinsoni* Jordan, 1936-279, by original designation]. Vinson, 1962-258. Frieser, 1980-210, key to species on p. 211.

confusus Valentine [NEW NAME] Seychelles: Mahé =*tessellatus* (Jordan), 1914-252 (*Hormiscops*), subjective homonym of *Nesidobius tessellatus* (Boheman), 1859-115. [NEW COMBINATION].
dipholis Jordan, 1936-280. Vinson, 1962-259. Frieser, 1980-212 Mauritius
nigromarginatus Frieser, 1980-213 Réunion
pollicis Jordan, 1936-281. Vinson, 1962-259. Frieser, 1980-212 Mauritius
ramulus Jordan, 1936-282, fig. 42. Jordan, 1937-336. Vinson, 1962-259. Frieser, 1980-213 Mauritius, Réunion
schereri Frieser, 1980-212, fig. 6 Réunion
tessellatus (Boheman), 1859-115 (*Tropideres*). Alluaud, 1900-383 (*Basitropis*). Jordan, 1936-282. Vinson, 1962-259. Frieser, 1980-215 Mauritius, Réunion
thomasseti (Jordan), 1924-227 (*Hormiscops*). Jordan, 1936-279. Vinson, 1962-260. Frieser, 1980-212 Rodriguez
vinsoni Jordan, 1936-279, fig. 38-40. Vinson, 1962-259. Frieser, 1980-211 Mauritius
 sp. Vinson, 1962-260 Mauritius

Transfer of *Hormiscops tessellatus* Jordan to this genus creates a homonym. Jordan did not mention a carinula in his description, so I assume it is absent. If the carinula is actually present, his species will have to be transferred to *Monosirhapis* where it will be a subjective homonym of *Monosirhapis tessellatus* (Coquerel). In either case, the new name *confusus* Valentine will stand.

Principal Taxonomic References Arranged by Islands

MAURITIUS: Jordan, 1936. Jordan, 1937. Vinson, 1962. Frieser, 1980.

RÉUNION: Vinson, 1962. Frieser, 1980.

RODRIGUEZ: Jordan, 1924. Vinson, 1962. Frieser, 1980.

SEYCHELLES, ALDABRA, CARGADOS CARAJOS: Jordan, 1914.

CHECKLISTS, CATALOGS: Jekel, 1849. Gemminger and von Harold, 1872. Donckier de Donceel, 1884. Bovie, 1906. Marie and Lesne, 1917. Wolfrum, 1929. Wolfrum, 1953. Mathur, 1957. Vinson, 1962.

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