



## A review of the genus *Carchesiopygus* Schedl (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Platypodinae), with keys to species

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### Abstract

The ten species included by Schedl (1972) in the Oriental platypodine genus *Carchesiopygus* Schedl are reviewed. The genus is rediagnosed and restricted to the following species: *Carchesiopygus wollastoni* (Chapuis) (type species), *C. alternantes* Schedl, *C. assamensis* (Beeson), *C. impariporus* (Beeson), *C. multidentatus* (Strohmeyer) and *C. oculatus* (Beeson), and distinguished from *Crossotarsus* Chapuis and related genera. The following species are transferred to *Platypus* Herbst: *Carchesiopygus dentipennis* Schedl, *Carchesiopygus lobacanthus* Schedl, *Crossotarsus acanthurus* Beeson, *Crossotarsus psilacanthurus* Beeson. Keys are provided to males and females of *Carchesiopygus*. The taxonomy, distribution and biology of the species are briefly reviewed, and some new records included.

**Key words:** ambrosia beetles, *Crossotarsus*, *Platypus*, key, new combinations, new records, pinhole borers, Oriental region

### Introduction

In his monograph on the Platypodidae, Chapuis (1865) described a new species, *Crossotarsus wollastoni* Chapuis, from three males (mistakenly described as female) from Sarawak in the island of Borneo, and separated it as the only member of his species-group ‘*Crossotarsi cancellati*’. The female was not known to Chapuis, but was described by Beeson (1937) from a specimen also collected in Sarawak. Strohmeyer (1913) described both sexes of *Crossotarsus multidentatus* Strohmeyer from Java and added the species to the *Crossotarsi cancellati*. Beeson (1937) added to the group the following new species from Northeast India (*Crossotarsus assamensis* Beeson, *C. impariporus* Beeson, *C. oculatus* Beeson, *C. psilacanthurus* Beeson) and from Java (*C. acanthurus* Beeson).

Schedl (1939) separated *Crossotarsus wollastoni* as the type species of his new genus *Carchesiopygus* Schedl, based on the normal (i.e. unenlarged) metacoxae, and the presence of a ‘*besonderes ausgezeichnet*’ fourth visible abdominal sternite—presumably referring to the two spines on or close to the posterior margin of the sternite. Schedl (1939) did not fully describe his genus, but separated it in a key from other genera in his tribe *Crossotarsini*. He included in it species previously placed in Chapuis’ species group, *Crossotarsi cancellati*, but did not specify which species were involved.

Browne (1962) redescribed *Carchesiopygus*, and differentiated it from *Crossotarsus*, *Platypus* Herbst and related genera in the tribe *Platypini* [*sic*]. He transferred the following species to the genus: *acanthurus*, *assamensis*, *impariporus*, *oculatus*, *psilacanthurus*. Browne (1962) stated that *Carchesiopygus* differs from *Crossotarsus* in the following characters: 1) two-segmented labial palps borne on separate palpigers, rather than one-segmented palps borne on palpigers fused to form a basal cushion; 2) large circular pores on the pronotal disc of the female, absent in *Crossotarsus*; 3) a large and concave fifth visible abdominal sternite. However, he erred in stating that the fifth (rather than the fourth) visible abdominal sternite is armed with teeth.

Schedl (1963) transferred *Crossotarsus multidentatus* Strohmeyer to *Carchesiopygus*, and later (Schedl 1964, 1969, 1971) described three more species in *Carchesiopygus* (*C. dentipennis* Schedl from Australia, *C.*

**Distribution.** Australia (Queensland).

**New record.** [AUSTRALIA], NE Qld, Daintree, Thompson Creek, 16°06.31'S, 145°26.25'E, 140m, trunk FIT, 19.xii.1998–26.i.1999 (S. Grove) (1♂).

**Biology.** Unknown.

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