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 synonymies, revised species keys, and an annotated bibliographic catalogue. New generic synonymies are: Achoragus Jordan, 1914 (=Chomphides Jordan, 1936); Corynicae 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 synonymy 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 Anaceraeinae 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 dorsals; 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 Iospermus) 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 Iospermus, 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-
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

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

2. Scrobes in part or all pubescent, especially below the supra-scorbal 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 Apoelectini ......................... 3

2'. Scrobes glabrous; side of beak between mandible and eye crossed by a sharp-edged glabrous groove for reception of retracted antennal base .................................. 4

3. Eye round, entire .................. Caranistes

3'. Eye with mesal edge notched . Dinephrius

4. Eye vertical, reniform, upper ends closer together than lower. Tribe Choragini .... 5

4'. Eye round or transverse. Tribe Araecerini ................................. 8

5. Head not retractile past the eyes ...... 6

5'. Head retractile past the eyes ............... 7

6. Pronotum reticulate ............ Choragus

6'. Pronotum rugosely punctate ...... Dysnos

7. Scutellum visible; junction of transverse and lateral pronotal carinae angulate ........ Scirteinus

7'. Scutellum invisible; junction of transverse and lateral pronotal carinae rounded .... ..... Taipella

8. Pronotum lacking all carinae, and almost as long as the elytra .............. Xenoderes

8'. Pronotum with at least lateral carinae, and of normal length .................. 9

9. Elytra 8- or 10-striate; scutellar stria absent .............. Prototropis

9'. Elytra normal, 10-striate; scutellar stria present ...................... 10

10. Transverse pronotal carina absent ......... Mesidiotropis

10'. Transverse pronotal carina present ... 11

11. Terminal (eleventh) antennal article elongate, curved, longer than the preceding article .......... Corynaecia

11'. Terminal antennal article normal, not long and curved .................. 12

12. Transverse pronotal carina antebasal, especially lateral ........ Gomyaccudus

12'. Transverse pronotal carina basal, adjacent to elytral base .................. 13

13. Junction of transverse and lateral pronotal carinae broadly rounded ... Achoragus

13'. Junction of transverse and lateral pronotal carinae angulate .............. 14

14. Lateral prothoracic carina extending to thoracic apex .......... Balanodes

14'. Lateral prothoracic carina extending about halfway or less to thoracic apex ........ 15

15. Ventrolateral prothoracic base pubescent .......................... Araecerus

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 | Ctenophina |
| 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 angulated over the mid-coxae. Tribe Ecelonerini | 20 |
| 19'. | Intercosal 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 Orniseini | 25 |
| 22. | Eye round, flattened, or weakly emarginate next to scrobe; no rostral pit. Tribe Mauini | 24 |
| 22'. | Eye strongly emarginate; rostrum with a basal median pit or puncture. Tribe Platystomini | 23 |
| 23. | Base of rostrum with a deep pit | Epitaphius |
| 23'. | Base of rostrum without a deep pit | Philocobius |
| 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 | Monosrinhapsis |

Annotated Catalogue of Seychelles and Mascarene Anthribidae

Family ANTHRIBIDAE
Subfamily CHORAGINAE
Tribe APOLECTINI


=Leptenunus Dejean, 1837-256 [Nomen nudum]. When finally validated by Lacordaire, 1866, this name became a synonym of Apolecta Pascoe, 1859-431, with the same type species. Jordan's designation of Apolecta filicornis Faurin, 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 Faurin, 1903b-247 [Emendation]


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 dyonisius keys to arboreus in Frieser, and may be conspecific. The pronotum has three very weak discal swellings, the median one slightly larger and more posteriad; the isolated carinula is short and almost vertical; elytral subbasal 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 postmedian dash in interspace 3, and on interspaces 8-10 except the declivity, the rest is dark brown tessellated with paler brown.

Caranistes langtundus 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 annulipes Jordan, 1924-228 (lapsus for Caranistes annulipes Waterhouse, 1876-119), by original designation].

annulipes (Waterhouse), 1876-119 (Caranistes).
Frieser, 1980-218. Rodríguez
=annulatus Jordan, 1924-228, lapsus
dorsatus (Fairmaire), 1901-203 (Caranistes).
Frieser, 1980-217, fig. 7.
=mauritius Jordan, 1924-228 [Synonymy by: Jordan, 1936-284]
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].
Frieser, 1980-234, key to four species.

bolus Jordan, 1914-263. Seychelles: Silhouette
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
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 Holartic 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 auricomaus 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.


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

cumelas Jordan, 1914-260, pl. 15, fig. 8. Seychelles: Mahé, Silhouette, Praslin, Félicité
furcatus Frieser, 1980-229. Réunion
gomy Frieser, 1980-222. Réunion
luteipes Jordan, 1914-261. Seychelles: Mahé
marginalis Frieser, 1980-230 Reunion
obesus Frieser, 1980-230, fig. 12 Reunion
piceus Jordan, 1914-262 

Seychelles: Praslin, Mahe

subangulatus Frieser, 1980-233 Mauritius
subcarinatus Frieser, 1980-233 Reunion
sutorialis Frieser, 1980-229 Rodriguez


acalloides Frieser, 1980-227 Reunion

The last species is not acalloides Frieser from Reunion.

**Tribe ARAECERINI**


bruchoides Frieser, 1980-240, fig. 16 Reunion

thompsoni Frieser, 1980-240 Reunion


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

silphoides Frieser, 1980-222, fig. 9 Reunion

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


This monotypic genus has the shape of a large Dermestes. Among Anthribidae, it resembles a huge, elongate, longitudinally-striped 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 basalmost two-thirds armed with two confused rows of tubercles, apex strongly curved, flattened, setose, and denticle-like, and the fore tarsi are very broad and setose beneath.


= Araeocerus Schoenherr, 1839-273, emendation.

=Araeosaurus Walker, 1859-262, lapsus.


sp. in BMNH

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 pronotum 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 metaexoes) both pointed; males with the fore tarsi elongate and usually setose beneath.


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


Rodriguez


=Corynaecia Jordan, 1924-230, lapsus


difficilis (Frieser), 1980-238, fig. 15 (Megatermis)


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.

1'. Pronotum macroreticulate, the meshwork formed by the rims of adjacent punctures, hind angles not projecting.

Rest of genus

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 ............... brevier (Jordan)
4'. Elytral pubescence short, obscure except some silvery patches .................................................. 5

5. Head with dense punctures; prothorax angulate laterally. Réunion .................. diffcillis (Frieser)
5'. Head reticulate, only a trace of punctures; prothorax rounded laterally. Réunion .... sp.

6. Grooves of elytral striae extending to apex .................. Mauritius, Réunion proximus (Jordan)
6'. Grooves of elytral striae not extending onto apical declivity. Mauritius, Réunion mameti (Jordan)


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].


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-
Insecta Mundi

Subfamily ANTHERIDINAE

Tribe ALLANDRINI

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

alloaeus Jordan, 1914-250, pl. 15, fig. 1, 2 . . . . . . . . Seychelles: Malé, 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


geminatus Frieser, 1980-225 . . . . . . Mauritius

Frieser, 1980-224 . . . . . . Mauritius
separatus Frieser, 1980-224, fig. 10 ... Réunion
singularis Frieser, 1980-224 . . . . . . Réunion
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.

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


colligens (Walker), 1859-261 (Eucorynus) . . . . . . . . Seychelles: La Digue

Ceylon, India, Burma. Records from Japan are misidentified.
Diagnostic features, synonymy, and a catalogue of the species in Valentine (1972).

Tribe PLATYSTOMINI


alternans (Wiedemann), 1819-172 (Anthribus). Frieser, 1980-207. Réunion; India to Japan

Apicalis (Walter), 1859-262 (Anthribus) [Synonymy by Jordan, 1913-213].


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

2'. Frons with a narrow median carina, this sometimes split; elytral pubescence with erect tufts. Aldabra

Phlebathris Fairmaire, 1888-493 [Type species: Phlebathris nigropictus Fairmaire, 1888-493, by present designation]

Chenesis 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

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


subnotatus (Boheman), 1859-116 (Araeocerus) Morimoto, 1972, pl. 6, fig. 11 gb. Seychelles: Mahé, Long, Coco Keeling. Madagascar to Hawaii

=satelites Blackburn, 1885-195 [Synonymy by: Jordan, 1933-67].


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, 1914-256, by original designation].

Anthropicis Jordan, 1914-259. pl. 15, fig. 7-7b. Seychelles: Mahé colydiopsis Jordan, 1914-256, 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 dorsolateral, 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**


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

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


*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

2. Pronotum reticulate-punctate ............... *laetus* Jordan

1'. Pronotum reticulate-punctate ........ *laetus* Jordan

2'. Male with fore-tibia normal, and tarsus and all other legs similar ............... *sobrinus* Jordan

Genus near *Hormiscops*, in BMNH . Aldabra


Réunion material in BDVC, a new record.


*confusus* Valentin [NEW NAME; Seychelles: Mahé

*tessellatus* (Jordan), 1914-252 (*Hormiscops*), subjective homonym of *Nesidobius tessellatus* (Boheman), 1859-115. [NEW COMBINATION].


*nigromarginatus* Frieser, 1980-213 .......... Réunion


*ramulus* Jordan, 1936-282, fig. 42. Jordan, 1924-227 .......... Mauritius

*thomasseti* (Jordan), 1924-227 (*Hormiscops*).


*thomasseti* (Jordan), 1924-227 (*Hormiscops*).


*thomasseti* (Jordan), 1924-227 (*Hormiscops*).


*thomasseti* (Jordan), 1924-227 (*Hormiscops*).

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


**Seychelles, Aldabra, Carcados Cara-Jos:** Jordan, 1914.


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