



A review of the genus *Genyocerus* Motschulsky (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Platypodinae), with new synonyms and keys to species

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Abstract

The Oriental genus *Genyocerus* Motschulsky is reviewed and distinguished from the closely related genus *Diapus* Chapuis. The following new synonyms are proposed: *Genyocerus biporus* Schedl (= *Diacavus intermedius* Browne); *Genyocerus diaphanus* (Schedl) (= *Diacavus abdominalis* Schedl, = *Diacavus philippinensis* Schedl, = *Diacavus sexporus* Schedl); *Genyocerus frontalis* (Strohmeyer) (= *Diacavus longicollis* Browne); *Genyocerus multiporus* (Schedl) (= *Diacavus decemspinatus* Schedl); *Genyocerus pendleburyi* (Schedl) (= *Diapus albipennis* Strohmeyer nec Motschulsky, = *Genyocerus strohmeyeri* Wood); *Genyocerus puer* (Schedl) (= *Genyocerus puer trispinatus* (Browne)); *Genyocerus quadriporus* (Schedl) (= *Diacavus compactus* Schedl, = *Diacavus compactus dubiosus* Schedl, = *Diacavus quadridens* Browne, = *Diacavus quadrioveolatus* Schedl); *Genyocerus talurae* (Stebbing) (= *Genyocerus dipteroearpi* Browne). Keys are provided to males and females. The previously unknown females of *G. borneensis* (Schedl) and *G. frontalis* are described. The species are almost entirely restricted in their hosts to trees of the family Dipterocarpaceae.

Key words: Curculionidae, *Diapus*, Dipterocarpaceae, *Genyocerus*, keys, new records, new synonymy, Oriental region, Platypodinae

Introduction

Motschulsky (1858) erected the genus *Genyocerus* for a new species, *albipennis*, from the Indian region. The genus was not included in Strohmeyer's (1914a) treatment of Platypodinae in *Genera Insectorum*, and remained essentially unknown and unstudied for over 100 years until Wood (1969) examined the female holotype in Moscow, and realised that the genus was better known under its synonym *Diacavus* Schedl. Together with the genus *Diapus* Chapuis, it forms the tribe Diapodini (Wood 1993), recognised within the Platypodinae by the widely separated procoxae and the concave male fifth abdominal ventrite, which is apparently specialised for use as a shovel to remove frass from the gallery system. As in many other Platypodinae, there is considerable sexual dimorphism, and it is often difficult to associate males and females unless they are found in the same gallery system, or long series collected in one locality are available. In the Wood & Bright (1992) catalog, 24 species are listed in the genus. Beaver (1998) transferred three more species to the genus from the related genus *Diapus*, and Beaver (2000a) a further species. The genus is Oriental in distribution and associated almost entirely with trees of the family Dipterocarpaceae. Both in structure and habits, the genus seems to be one of the more specialised in the Platypodinae. In previous papers, the senior author dealt with the species of *Diapus* and provided keys to males and females of species that occur outside the Papuan region