

## Trachyphloeus angustisetulus. n. sp.

By

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*Piceus, antennis pedibusque ferrugineis, squamis sejunctis, angulatis, sparsim nonnihil metallicis, dense vestitus, capite et thorace setis brevissimis, elytris setis aliquanto longioribus, suberectis, parcius vestitis. Setae elytrorum angustae, latitudine sua quadruplo fere longiores. Caput ante oculos leviter constrictum et transversim depressum. Rostrum curvatum, sua latitudine paullo longius, dorso lato, apicem versus evidenter angustato, plerumque obsolete canaliculato. Scrobes antennales profundi, non ad oculos usque producti. Antennae validae, Prothorax longitudine sua duplo latior, ad basin utrinque foveola impressa, in basi haud, in apice valde constrictus, medius plerumque leviter canaliculatus. Elytra brevia, latitudine sua paullo longiora, post humeros mox dilatata, deinde lateribus parallelis, prothorace sesqui latiora; striae tenues, interstitia plana. Segmentum secundum ventrale margine anteriore recto. Pedes validi; tibiae anticae in apice evidenter denticulatae, spinulis nullis armatae; unguiculi tarsorum liberi. Long. 3–4 mm.*

This species is very closely allied to *Trachyphloeus bifoveolatus* Beck (scaber auct.; Bestimmungstabellen der europäischen Coleopteren Heft 61 von Formanek, pag. 178): Anterior tibiae only with strong spines at apex, not with teeth; claws free; head constricted in front of the eyes and separated from the rostrum by a transversal

depression; eyes large, flat, converging in front; rostrum a little longer than broad and rather strongly curved, on the upper side distinctly narrowed towards the apex; the bristles on the elytra short and strongly sloping; interstices flat.

From *T. bifoveolatus* it is distinguished by the totally different shape of the elytra and of their bristles behind. The elytra of *T. bifoveolatus* are about one third longer than broad, broadening slowly from the shoulders until behind the middle, where the breadth is culminating, not reaching one time and a half the breadth of the thorax. The elytra of *T. angustisetulus* are shorter and broader, not more than one fourth longer than broad, rapidly broadening from the shoulders, thence with parallel sides, and behind a little more abruptly narrowed than by *T. bifoveolatus*. The maximum breadth of the elytra as compared with that of the thorax is not less than 3 to 2.

*T. bifoveolatus* has the bristles\*) on the hind part of the elytra strongly broadened towards the tip, where their breadth is culminating and where they are much broader than at base and more or less sharply truncate; the length of the bristles as compared with their width at the tip is about 5 to 2. In *T. angustisetulus* the bristles are only slightly broadened from base until near the middle, where they are broadest, though only a little broader than at base, and thence more or less tapering; they are not less than 4 times as long as broad.

Besides the scales of the elytra are more irregular and angular and in spots with plain metallic reflection (which may also be observed in clean specimens of *T. bifoveolatus*, though in a less pronounced degree); the striae of the elytra and their punctuation is finer.

From *T. coloratus* Allard (l. c. pag. 179) it may be

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\*) Some of the bristles especially towards the sides may be somewhat narrower.

distinguished by the isolated scales of the elytra, by the upper side of the rostrum being narrowed towards apex, and by having the antennal furrows flattened in front of the eyes.

The antennae, legs, antennal furrows, rostrum and thorax are built exactly as in *bifoveolatus*.

The species was found in Jutland at the localities specified as under, by the late E. A. Løvendal, assistant entomologist at the Copenhagen Zoological Museum, and separated by him in the collection of the museum: Some single specimens at Frijsenborg (18th June 1885), Tjele (26th June 1885) and Laurberg (27th June 1885); in numbers at Dronninglund in Vendsyssel, to the south of „Storskoven“ in holes in the sand (14th to 17th June 1871, 5th to 16th September 1871).