

## Three new Rhynchophora from Denmark.

By  
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### 1. *Bagous brevitarsis* n. sp.

Validus, niger, squamulis griseis nigrisque variegatus, antennis inferne tarsisque brunneis, fronte foveolata, rostro nigro, curvato. Prothorax longitudine sua quarta parte latior, lateribus rotundatis, medio non canaliculato, in basi paullo angustatus, antice constrictus. Elytra prothorace sesqui latiora, latitudine sua sesqui longiora, striis distinctis apicem lateraque versus tenuatis, interioribus antice subtiliter sed distincte punctatis, interstitiis aequalibus et fere planis, interstitio quinto apice subcalloso. Pedes validi, tibiis inferne bisinuatis, tarsis aequalibus brevibus, anticis intermediisque dimidiam tibiam vix, posterioribus paullo superantibus, articulo secundo vix, tertio paullo latitudine sua longioribus. Long. 3,8 mm.

*Bagous brevitarsis* belongs to those species that have the third joint of tarsi not broader than the second and is allied to *B. subcarinatus* Gyll. (*claudicans* Boh.), *brevis* Gyll. and *diglyptus* Boh. but may easily be distinguished from any of these species. From the first it differs in having the thorax broader than long (the length as compared with the breadth is 4 to 5), a little narrowed behind and with more rounded sides and in having the elytra only  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times broader than the thorax (by *subcarinatus* the elytra are nearly twice broader than thorax)

and the striæ of elytra (especially those, that are near the suture) distinctly punctured in front (by *subcarinatus* all striæ are glabrous) and finally in having considerably stouter legs.

From *B. brevis* Gyll. (see pag. 356) it may be separated by broader form, by the absence of central furrow on thorax and by having the scape of antennæ rather longer than the breadth of the rostrum (by *brevis* scarcely longer).

From *B. diglyptus* Boh. it may be distinguished by the variegated upperside, by the absence of central furrow on thorax and by having the elytra  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times longer than broad (by *diglyptus* only  $1\frac{1}{3}$  times longer than broad).

From all the above named species it differs in larger size and in having the fifth interstice of elytra less evidently callose.

Mr. A. Kemner M. A. who has been good enough to compare the species with a type specimen of *B. curtus* Gyll. (a species little known, that I have never seen myself) which specimen is in the possession of „Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum“ in Stockholm, came to the result, that my species is quite another one than *B. curtus*, from which it may be separated by larger size, by having the thorax more constricted in front and the sides more rounded and by finer punctuation in the striæ of elytra.

A single specimen of this species has been found in the North of Sjælland by the late Baron Rosenkrantz. It belongs to the collection of „Naturhistorisk Forening for Jylland“.

## 2. *Ceuthorrynchus albonebulosus* n. sp.

*C. marginato* Payk. affinis sed minor. Niger. Caput medium albosetulosum. Prothorax elytris aliquanto angustior, longitudine sua sesqui latior, in basi paullo angustatus, lateribus ante basin ampliatis, deinde apicem versus fere recte coangustatis, margine apicali elevato, subtiliter punc-

tatus, ante scutellum breviter et profunde canaliculatus, utrinque tuberculo parvo, transverso, brunneosetulosus. Elytra paullo pone humeros latissima, levissime striata, in strigis indistincte punctulata et brunneo-albidosetulosa, interstitiis planis, subtiliter rugulosopunctatis, setis brunneis, albidis variegatim vestita, macula suturali albida, apice muricata. Subtus aequaliters quamulis albidis elongatis vestitus. Pedes albido-setulosi, femoribus denticulo perparvo armatis, tarsis brunneis, unguis intus denticulatis. Long. 2—2,8 mm.

♂: Rostrum vix thoracis longitudine, validum, dense punctatum, brunneosetulosum, antennis longe ante medium insertis. Pygidium apice levissime et indistincte incisum. Segmentum ventrale ultimum medium late et profunde impressum. Tibiae intermediae et posteriores apice interna spinula parva armatae.

♀: Rostrum thorace paullo longiore, nudum, subtilius punctatum, antennis paullo ante medium insertis. Pygidium non incisum. Segmentum ventrale ultimum aequale. Tibiae muticae.

This species belongs to the difficult group of *marginatus* Payk. and is remarkable by having the thorax only  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times broader than long (while by the allied species *marginatus* Payk, *ragusae* Bris. and *incisus* Schultze it is nearly twice broader than long) and the anterior margin of thorax not so strongly raised as by the above named allied species as also by having the cinereous setæ of elytra mixed with indistinct spots of white setæ (by *marginatus* and *ragusae* the elytra have only very few irregularly consperged white scales (not setæ) and by *incisus* the white spots on elytra consist — for the greater part at least — of scales (not setæ). From the above named allied species it may moreover be distinguished on the following points.

From *C. marginatus* Payk. it may be separated by smaller size and more oblong elytra and by the small

tubercles on each side of the thorax, which entirely fails the *marginatus*.

From *C. ragusae* Bris (*puerulus* Schultze) it differs in the somewhat deeper punctuation of the thorax, in larger size, in having the thorax somewhat narrower than elytra (in *ragusae* it is almost as broad as elytra) and in the shape of the elytra which are tapering from the shoulders or a point just behind the shoulders (by *ragusae* they are not tapering until a little before apex).

From *incisus* Schultze it may be distinguished by the absence of white hairs on the sides of thorax and by the tubercles on thorax being more distinct.

From *C. simillimus* Edwards (Entom. Monthly Mag. Sec. Ser. vol XXII pag. 210) it may be distinguished by the white spots of hairs on elytra which Mr. Edwards tells me are totally absent in *simillimus*. Also this species is said to be of quite the same shape as *marginatus*, while my species as above described differs from it on several points.

Of this species specimens have been found with 6 joints in the funiculus of antennæ in stead of 7 as also specimens with 6 joints in the one and 7 in the other funiculus (quite as is the case in *marginatus*).

The species is found in Denmark on *Papilionaceae* and it seems — as far as it has been possible to ascertain — especially to be attached to *Lotus corniculatus*. The allied species at least *marginatus*, are feeding on *Borraginaceae* and I have upon the whole never before heard of any species of the genus *Ceuthorrynchus* feeding on *Papilionaceae*. It may be added that I have seen the species in Thomson's collection in Lund, mixed with the common *C. punctiger* Gyll.

The type is in my collection.

3. *Ceuthorrynchidius Cakilis* n. sp.

*C. floralis* Payk. simillimus et multo affinis sed major, interstitiis elytrorum 3—4-seriatim setulosis, sutura evidentius albidosquamosa. Long. 1,8—2,2 mm.

This species is very closely allied to *C. floralis* Payk. and it is, its larger size excepted, very difficult to specify good characters for separating the two species. While by *floralis* the interstices of the elytra are — chiefly — furnished only with 2 series of fine hairs, the new species has on most of the interstices 3 or 4 regular series of hairs. Also the suture of elytra is more densely and conspicuously covered with white scales.

From *C. rhenanus* Schultze the species may amongst others be distinguished by having the striæ of elytra (exactly as in *floralis*) furnished with a row of very fine hairs.

The species is found in Denmark. It lives only at the sea-coast, on *Cakile maritima*, sometimes also on *Crambe maritima*.

The Type is in my collection.