

Orchestes angustifrons n. sp.

By

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Orchestae flagellum Erics. affinis, paulo major, oculis convexis, minus inter se distantibus, temporibus brevioribus, funiculi antennarum structura plane diversa. Long. 1,8 mm.

Black, somewhat shining, scantily pubescent. Scutellum with thick white pubescence. Meso- and metasternum with closely placed white scales.

Head somewhat broader than long. Temples shorter than diameter of eyes (by *O. flagellum* Erics. the length of temples is equal to diameter of eyes). Breadth of head between eyes about one third of the width of rostrum immediately before the eyes (by *O. flagellum* the distance between the eyes as compared with the width of rostrum directly before the eyes is 1 to 2). Forehead with two somewhat irregular rows of punctures continued from the rostrum and converging behind. Head behind coarsely but not very strongly punctured. Eyes large and prominent (in *O. flagellum* they are flat).

Rostrum thick and short, nearly as long as thorax, feebly curved, at base somewhat slender and round, flattened towards apex, on the sides with coarse, nearly seriate punctuation, towards apex smooth.

Antennae reddish yellow with club brownish black, inserted at about the basal third of rostrum. Funiculus six-jointed, short, with 1st joint twice as long as broad, $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long and twice as broad as 2nd joint, which is twice as long as broad; 3rd to 6th joints conical (by *O. flagellum* they are globular), almost as long as broad and of equal length. Club oval, half as long as the funiculus, with hairs, circularly arranged as in the 2nd to 6th joints of the funiculus.

Thorax not fully twice as broad as long, coarsely and rather densely punctured, sometimes with a feeble longitudinal furrow in the middle, the extension of which is most varying, reaching by some specimens somewhat beyond the middle of the thorax and being sometimes reduced to a short depression behind.

Elytra broadly ovate, only feebly arched, at the shoulders, which are distinctly prominent, broader than the thorax, broadest behind middle, thence rather shortly tapering, length as compared with width is 4 to 3. Each of the elytra with 9 striae, which are deep and with rather strong and large punctures; striae almost as broad as the interstices, latter strongly arched. 7th and 8th striae abbreviated at base making the shoulders appear larger and almost smooth; 9th stria not abbreviated at base, surmounting at base of the elytra a 10th stria, which is abbreviated behind, extending through about one fourth of the length of the elytra.

Tibiae and tarsi reddish brown; posterior femorae generally quite black, sometimes feebly reddish brown towards apex and base; anterior and intermediate femorae with a dark transversal fascia, varying in extension, or entirely reddish yellow. Length 1,8 mm.

In his description of *O. flagellum* (in Verh. d. k. k. zool. bot. Gesellsch. in Wien, 1902, pag. 15) Ericsson states amongst others 1) that head is yellow-brown, rostrum deep yellow, elytra dirty-yellow with darker apex and

legs yellow, 2) that the 8th and 9th striae of the elytra (reckoned from the suture) are abbreviated at base, that the 10th stria is not abbreviated and that below this there is a (consequently 11th) stria, abbreviated behind.

Having through the courtesy of Professor C. Aurivillius and Professor Y. Sjøstedt had submitted for examination from „Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum“ in Stockholm some specimens of *O. flagellum*, for which I am indebted to both of the said gentlemen, I have been enabled to ascertain, that Ericssons aforesaid description as to the colour of that species does not comply with its actual appearance, it being in the said respect in full accordance with *O. angustifrons*, which implies his having based his description on an immature specimen. Nor is his description of the arrangement of the striae quite correct, it being the 7th and 8th striae, which are abbreviated at base, whereas the 9th is not abbreviated; below this there is a 10th stria, abbreviated behind; the arrangement of the striae is thus similar to that in *angustifrons*.

Besides on the points set off in the aforesaid description *O. angustifrons* may be discriminated from *O. flagellum* by the difference in size of the first two joints of the funiculus, *O. flagellum* having the 1st joint hardly twice as long as broad and hardly twice as long and broad as the 2nd joint; the latter, which is hardly twice as long as broad, is considerably stronger dilated towards apex than in *O. angustifrons*, and the 2nd to 6th joints of the funiculus are in *O. flagellum* of equal breadth and broader than in *O. angustifrons*.

The latter differs from *O. populi* by being smaller, by having comparatively shorter, broadly ovate elytra and shorter antennae and legs and by having the forehead perceptibly narrower as compared with the width of the rostrum at base, the proportion being in *O. populi* 1 to 2, whereas in *O. angustifrons* it is 1 to 3,

The scape of the antennae is in *O. angustifrons* $1\frac{1}{4}$ times, but in *O. populi* $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as the 1st joint of the funiculus, this joint being in the former, as above described, $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as long as the 2nd joint, whereas in *O. populi* it is almost as long as the 2nd joint. The sides of the thorax are in *O. angustifrons* by far not so strongly rounded, and the club of the antennae not so elongate as in *O. populi*.

From *O. saliceti* it may at once be distinguished by the six-jointed funiculus.

The species was found abundantly near Copenhagen (in Lersøen and Damhusmosen) on *Salix viminalis*, preferably in the months of June and September.

Type specimen in my collection.
