

**Harpalus tardoides n. sp.,  
Phyllodrepa melis n. sp. and  
Bledius larseni n. sp.**  
**Three new beetles from  
Denmark.**

By  
Victor Hansen.

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**1. Harpalus tardoides n. sp.**

(*H. fuscipalpis* Schiødte, nec Sturm).

This new species of the genus *Harpalus* Latr. is so closely allied to *H. tardus* Panz., that it will be sufficient to point out the characters, which separate it from this species. The decisive difference is attached to the third and fourth ventral segments. *H. tardus* has on each of these two segments only the normal two hair-bearing points on each side of the midline, whereas in *H. tardoides* the segments besides these normal points and outside these have one or a few smaller hair-bearing points on each side.

The antennae, which in *H. tardus* usually are uniformly red, are coloured differently in *H. tardoides*. The 1. joint is red, 2.—4. joints are pitchy black with lighter tip and the following joints are red with a dark-brown broad longitudinal line along the upper- and underside. The joints of the palpi, which in *H. tardus* usually are a uniform red colour, are in *H. tardoides* somewhat darker, brown or reddish brown with lighter tip. While the tarsi of *H. tardus* are usually entirely red or reddish brown, *H. tardoides* has the tarsi or at least the four hind tarsi, pitchy black or dark brown.

The upper side of the body is black, shining in the male, somewhat dull in the female; one of the two existing males has a distinct dark bluish metallic tint especially on the elytra.

In *H. tardoides* the thorax is transversally more elevated than in *H. tardus* and is more narrowed anteriorly, but less narrowed posteriorly than usually in *H. tardus*. The sinuation of the hind edge of the elytra

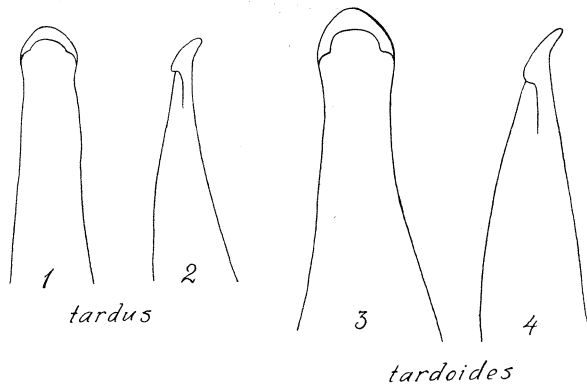


Fig. 4: Apex of the aedeagus in *Harpalus tardus* (1: dorsal view, 2: side view), and *H. tardoides* (3: dorsal view, 4: side view).

near the apex is somewhat deeper in *H. tardoides* than in *H. tardus*. Long. 8.5—10 mm.

The aedeagus of *H. tardoides* (fig. A, 3—4) is towards apex less slender than that of *H. tardus* (fig. A, 1—2) especially in side view, however also in dorsal view.

On account of the outside hair-bearing points on 3. and 4. ventral segments it will appear, that *H. tardoides* belongs to the subgenus *Harpalobius* Reitter (Fauna Germanica, I, p. 172 and 175), whereas *H. tardus* belongs to the subgenus *Pheuginus* Motsch., Reitter (l. c. p. 172 and 176). Among the species of *Harpalobius* the new species only resembles *H. fuscipalpis* Sturm (Ganglbauer, Die Käfer von Mitteleuropa, 1. Band, p. 358) but from

this species *H. tardoides* is separated by larger and broader body, less dark antennae (which in *H. fuscipalpis* are pitchy black with 1. or 1. and 2. joint red), by having the base of the elytra not broader (by *H. fuscipalpis* distinctly broader) than the base of the thorax and by having only four or five (by *H. fuscipalpis* several) hair-bearing points at the inner edge of the hind femora and only one or a few (by *H. fuscipalpis* several) hair-bearing points on the sides of 3. and 4. ventral segment.

*H. tardoides* is identical with *H. fuscipalpis* Schiødte (Danmarks Harpaliner in Naturhistorisk Tidsskrift 3. R. I B. 1861, p. 174).

Of *H. tardoides* one male was found by Joh. Boye in April 1861 on sandy ground at the Bay of Vejle on Sealand. Two other Danish specimens (male and female) are existing, but without detailed statement of locality.

The types (♂ and ♀) are in the collection of the Zoological Museum of Copenhagen.

## 2. *Phyllodrepa melis* n. sp.

This new species of the genus *Phyllodrepa* Thoms. belongs to the subgenus *Phyllodrepa* s. str. and is so closely allied to *Ph. floralis* Payk. and *Ph. puberula* Bernh., that it will be sufficient to point out the characters, which separate it from these two species. It differs from both by the thorax and the elytra being lighter or darker brown, and by the thorax being not quite so transverse and somewhat more irregularly punctured, causing three longitudinal, shining and about smooth and slightly raised spaces to appear more or less distinct; also the strigose microsculpture is slightly finer and less extended. The elytra, which are more flat, are a little shorter and distinctly dilated behind, their puncturation and strigose sculpture is somewhat finer and less dense, especially towards the sides and the hind edge. The

anterior tarsi of the male are less dilated, and the aedeagus is different. Legs red, antennae brownish red. Long. 3.5—4 mm.

From *Ph. floralis* it is further easily distinguished by the colour of the antennae and by the abdomen having a longer pubescence and a more obsolete chagration.

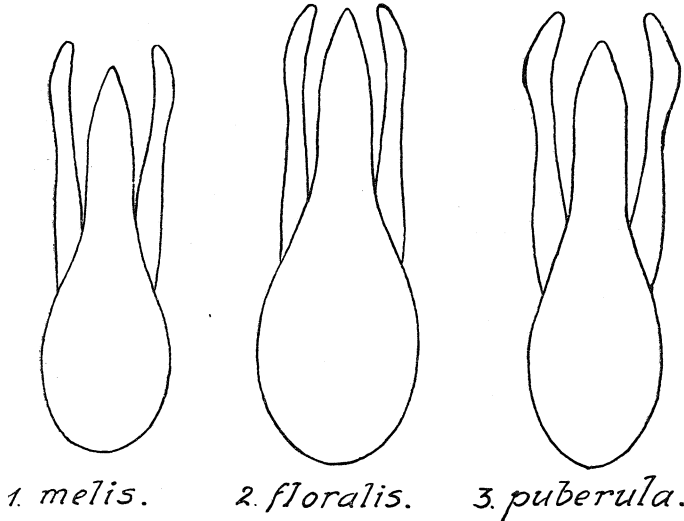


Fig. B: Aedeagus of *Phyllocladus melis* (1), *floralis* (2), and *puberula* (3).

From *Ph. puberula* it further differs in the shorter and much more indistinct pubescence of the sides of the elytra.

From *Ph. nigra* Gravh. it may be separated at once by the colour of the antennae, the much longer pubescence of the abdomen and by being on an average larger.

The aedeagus of *Ph. melis* (Fig. B, 1) is smaller than that of *Ph. floralis* and *puberula* (Fig. B, 2 and 3). The lateral lobes are longer in *Ph. melis* than in *Ph. floralis*, reaching distinctly beyond the apex of the median lobe

(as in *Ph. puberula*), and their outside next to the apex is less dilated than in *Ph. puberula*.

*Ph. melis* was found in two places in Denmark: Nørholm forest in Jutland (by Johs. Andersen and F. Larsen) and Lejre forest on Sealand (by the author), in April, June, and July, by sifting leaves in the burrows of the badger (*Meles meles* L.). Probably it will appear to be wider distributed at similar localities.

The types (♂ and ♀) are in my collection.

### 3. *Bledius larseni* n. sp.

This new species of the genus *Bledius* Mann. belongs to the difficult group of *B. pallipes* Grav. and its allied (vide Joh. P. Johansen, Danmarks Rovbiller 1914, p. 547—549, Horion "Nachtrag zu Fauna Germanica" 1935, p. 160—161, and L. Benick in "Ent. Blätter" 1936, p. 8—9) and is among these species characterized by the considerable size, the brownish antennae with clear reddish base and the well marked, rectangular posterior angles of the thorax.

Black, antennae lighter or darker brown, with base clear reddish, legs reddish or brownish red. The anterior margin of the labrum with a rather slight incision in the middle. The anterior margin of the clypeus on each side without or with a very feeble tubercle. The vertex on each side only sparingly and shallowly punctured, in the middle of the line between the hind margin of the eyes with a rather feeble, indistinctly defined, sometimes hardly traceable fovea. Thorax about  $1\frac{1}{3}$  times as broad as long, the sides behind distinctly emarginate, the posterior angles being sharp, rectangular; the puncturation rather shallow and not very dense. The elytra shining, nearly  $1\frac{3}{4}$  times as long as the thorax and quite a little longer than together broad, only slightly dilated behind; their puncturation dense and rather deep. Long. 4.3—4.8 mm.

*B. larseni* is a little smaller than *B. vilis* Mäkl., but distinctly larger than its other allies (*B. subterraneus* Er., *rastellus* Schiødte, *pallipes* Grav., *terebrans* Schiødte, and *defensus* Fauv.) and recognizable from these by the size alone.

From *B. subterraneus* Er. it differs further in having the anterior margin of the labrum by far not so deeply incised and in having the puncturation of the thorax more distinct and that of the elytra much stronger; the elytra are not twice (as in *B. subterraneus*) but only nearly  $1\frac{3}{4}$  times as long as the thorax. Also the first joint of the antennae is clear reddish, whereas in *B. subterraneus* it is more or less brownish.

From *B. terebrans* Schiødte and *B. defensus* Fauv. (*gulielmi* Sharp) it is easily distinguished by darker antennae, broader, more shallowly punctured thorax and somewhat longer, behind less dilated elytra. Moreover the puncturation of the thorax is less dense than in *B. defensus*, and that of the elytra more dense than in *B. terebrans*.

From *B. rastellus* Schiødte it may be separated by having the thorax less broad in proportion to its length and in proportion to the width of the elytra, by more sharply marked posterior angles of the thorax and by distinctly more slender antennae.

*B. pallipes* Grav. is much smaller and narrower than *B. larseni* and has the middle-fovea on the posterior part of the vertex much deeper and more distinctly defined.

*B. vilis* Mäkl. differs from *B. larseni* by being a little larger, by having a distinct prominent tubercle on each side of the anterior margin of the clypeus, by having more blunt posterior angles of thorax and by the elytra being more shallowly punctured and having in the ground an extremely fine, irregularly rugose or striated microsculpture; their pubescence is much longer than in *B. larseni*.

I have not seen *B. annae* Sharp and *B. filipes* Sharp, but after the descriptions (Ent. Mo. Mag. 1911, p. 31) *B. larseni* should be easily separated from the former by darker antennae and from the latter by a more transverse thorax and a much broader body.

The new species was found in May and July-September in great number on slopes with damp, black mould ground at Sneum rivulet by Endrupholm (in Jutland) in company with *B. terebrans* Schiødte. I have named the species after my friend, schoolmaster F. Larsen, Esbjerg, who discovered the beetle, and who during several years has studied the Danish Coleoptera with great cleverness and interest.

The type is in my collection.

The species, known to me of the *pallipes*-group may be separated as follows:

1. Anterior margin of the labrum deeply incised. Elytra about twice as long as thorax, very finely punctured. First joint of antennae brownish. Long. 3.8—4.2 mm. . . . . *B. subterraneus* Er.
- Anterior margin of the labrum less deeply incised. Elytra not twice as long as thorax, less finely punctured. First joint of antennae clear reddish. . . . . 2.
2. Antennae entirely red. Thorax rather strongly punctured,  $1\frac{1}{3}$  times as broad as long. Elytra not or scarcely longer than together broad. Long. 3.5—3.8 mm. . . . . 3.
- Antennae dark with base reddish. Thorax less strongly punctured. Long. 3—5.5 mm. . . . . 4.
3. Thorax very densely punctured. Elytra densely punctured . . . . . *B. defensus* Fauv.
- Thorax rather sparingly punctured. Elytra less densely punctured. . . . . *B. terebrans* Schiødte.
4. Body rather narrow. Thorax about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  times as broad as long. Elytra distinctly longer than together broad. Vertex behind with a deep middle-fovea. Legs entirely yellow. Long. 3—3.6 mm. . . . . *B. pallipes* Grav.
- Body rather broad. Thorax about  $1\frac{1}{3}$  or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times as broad as long. Vertex behind without or with a rather feeble or indistinct fovea. Long. 3.5—5.5 mm. . . . . 5.

5. Smaller, 3.5—3.8 mm. Thorax nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times as broad as long ..... *B. rastellus* Schiödte.  
 — Larger, 4.3—5.5 mm. Thorax about  $1\frac{1}{3}$  times as broad as long ..... 6.
6. Smaller, 4.3—4.8 mm. Posterior angles of thorax sharp, rectangular. Elytra rather deeply punctured, with rather short pubescence. Anterior margin of clypeus without or with a very feeble tubercle on each side ... *B. larseni* n. sp.  
 — Larger, 4.5—5.5 mm. Posterior angles of thorax more blunt. Elytra rather shallowly punctured, with rather long pubescence. Anterior margin of clypeus on each side with a little, distinct, prominent tubercle ..... *B. vilis* Mäkl.

This treatment of the *pallipes*-group is based upon an examination of Danish specimens of the named species except *B. vilis* Mäkl., which has not been found in Denmark, and of which I possess two specimens from Livonia and one specimen from Huntlosen (Oldenburg in Germany). The measurement of the length and width of the thorax and the elytra is made in a binocular microscope ( $\times 61$ ) by means of an ocular-micrometer.

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