

**Badister striatulus n. sp.,
a new species from Denmark,
and Rhamphus oxyacanthae Marsh.,
a separate species.**

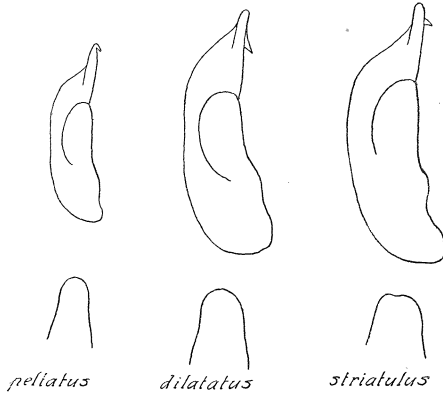
By
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1. *Badister striatulus* n. sp.

This new species is extremely closely allied to *Badister peltatus* Panz. but is distinguished from the latter with certainty by the reproductive organ of the male being differently shaped. By lateral aspect the aedeagus has on the under side at a short distance behind apex a small, pointed tooth with convex upper edge and slightly concave lower edge, perhaps nearly as in *B. gladiator* Apf. In *B. peltatus* Panz. the aedeagus has a very small, fine tooth at the very apex, and in *B. dilatatus* Chaud. the base of the tooth is much longer than in the new species, and its upper edge is slightly concave and fused evenly with the outline of the apex of the aedeagus. From both of these species as well as from *B. gladiator* Apf. the new species is moreover distinguished by having the apex of the aedeagus, by dorsal aspect, not evenly rounded but slightly concave nearly in the middle (vide the drawings).

Otherwise the characters of *B. striatulus* are in accordance with those of *B. peltatus* Panz. except that the striae of the elytra are extremely fine, distinctly finer than those in *B. peltatus* Panz. (and *B. dilatatus* Chaud.), and their interstices totally flat,

whereas in the two aforesaid species the interstices are distinctly — although often very slightly — arched. From *B. dilatatus* Chaud. the new species is besides discriminated by the same characters as *B. peltatus* Panz., the size being on an average slightly smaller, the colour of the body not so dark with distinctly light external margins of the pronotum and the elytra, and the colour of the legs lighter brownish yellow. Length 4 to 5 mm.



The aedeagus of *Badister peltatus* Panz., *B. dilatatus* Chaud., and *B. striatulus* n. sp.; at top, lateral view of the aedeagus; at bottom, apical part of the aedeagus, dorsal view.

From *B. gladiator* Apf. (vide Horion: „Nachtrag zu Fauna Germanica, Die Käfer des Deutschen Reiches, von Edmund Reitter“, 1935, p. 56) the new species is besides by the shape of the apex of the aedeagus (vide above) separated by not having the head and pronotum broader and the latter not less tapering posteriorly than in *B. peltatus* Panz.

Of *B. striatulus* I swept on July 5th, 1942 one specimen (a male) along the edge of a bog in Møen at Hunosgaard. Moreover 4 other Danish specimens are existing, viz. one specimen (a male) sifted on June 5th, 1943 at the edge of a bog in Boserup forest in Sealand,

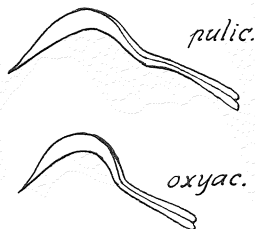
one specimen (a male) from Sealand, July 1822, one specimen (a male) found on June 12th 1935 on the beach north of Rønne in Bornholm, and one specimen (a female) from Bornholm, June 1890.

In the bog in Møen the species occurred together with *B. peltatus* Panz. and in the bog in Boserup forest it occurred together with *B. peltatus* Panz. and *dilatatus* Chaud. Amongst the material collected in the latter locality and comprising more than 100 specimens only a single *B. striatulus* occurred. The species thus seems in Denmark to be much rarer than the two aforesaid species. Most likely it will appear to occur outside Denmark, too, together with these species.

The type is in my collection, the specimens from Boserup and Rønne in the collection of schoolmaster F. Larsen, Holte, and the remaining two specimens in the collection of the Zoological Museum of the University of Copenhagen.

2. *Rhamphus oxyacanthae* Marsh.

Rhamphus pulicarius Hbst. and *oxyacanthae* Marsh. are so closely allied that sometimes they were considered forms of the same species, vide Horion: „Nachtrag zu Fauna Germanica, Die Käfer des Deutschen Reiches, von Edmund Reitter“, 1935, p. 338 and the literature quoted there. After having by schoolmaster J. P. Kryger had my attention drawn to the fact that both forms occur in Denmark, I examined these and dissected out the aedeagus of the two forms with the result, that the forms with respect to the aedeagus present a difference so distinct and



The aedeagus of *Rhamphus pulicarius* Hbst. and *Rh. oxyacanthae* Marsh., lateral view.

constant as to make it sure, that they are specifically distinct. As will appear from the drawings affixed the aedeagus is, by lateral aspect, considerably more curved in *R. oxyacanthae* Marsh. than in *R. pulicarius* Hbst.

The external characters of the two species are extremely alike and the distinguishing marks stated in literature with respect to size, puncturation and micro-sculpture of the pronotum and the elytra are on account of a considerable variation not to be looked upon as available.

The best external characters are in my opinion, that the elytra in *R. pulicarius* Hbst. have more broadly marked lateral margins in their middle part, causing their outlines, by dorsal view, to be somewhat more dilated in the middle, and that the pronotum in *R. pulicarius* Hbst. is somewhat more tapering at base and broadest somewhat more distant from the base. These characters, too, are subject to some variation; however, especially the first mentioned character will as a rule make a determination possible.
