

**The Danish Species of the Genus *Ptiliolum* Flach
Subg. *Ptiliolum* s. str. (Ptiliidae, Coleoptera).**

By Victor Hansen.

Of the genus *Ptiliolum* Flach subg. *Ptiliolum* s. str. two species have long been known as Danish. One of them (in this paper designated as form A) has been stated as *Pt. spencei* Allib. (*oblongum* Gillm., Flach), the other (form B) as *Pt. fuscum* Er. (*angu-*

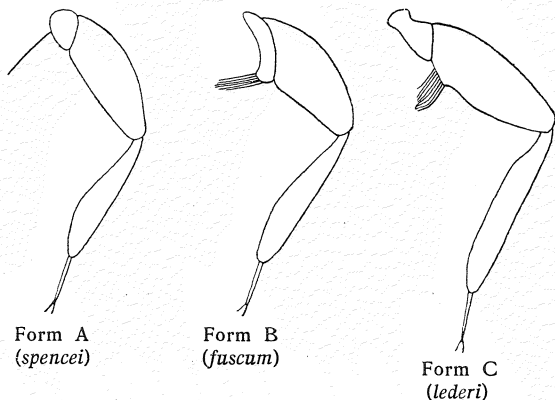


Fig. 1. Left hind leg in the males of the three forms.

statum Flach). These two species I have found, for instance, in Jægersborg Dyrehave in compost and in horse- and deer-manure.

Some years ago I found in the said locality a third species (form C) of the same subgenus, which species differs from the two aforesaid ones by being of a somewhat more remarkable size (about 0,8 mm against about 0,7 mm) and of a broader shape. As regards sculpture and pubescence it mostly resembles the form B.

That the three above mentioned forms are separate species appears with full certainty from the quite different secondary sexual characters in the hind legs of the male (fig. 1). In the form A the hind legs of the male have the trochanter simply shaped with a single, long seta on the middle of its inside. In the form B the long, narrow trochanter of the hind legs of the males has a concave inner edge and a narrow tuft of setae at the tip. In the form C the trochanter of the hind legs of the male is constricted at base and without setae, whereas the inner edge of the

femur has a broad tuft of setae at base and is, directly where the tuft ends, slightly angularly dilated.

That the three forms are separate species also appears from the distinct difference in the shape of the receptaculum seminis of the female (fig. 2).

According to Flach's table¹⁾ the three forms may, when disregarding the secondary sexual characters of the hind legs of the male, without any particular difficulty be identified as follows: the form A with *oblongum* Gillm., the form B with *angustatum* Flach and the form C with *lederi* Flach. By proceeding in the

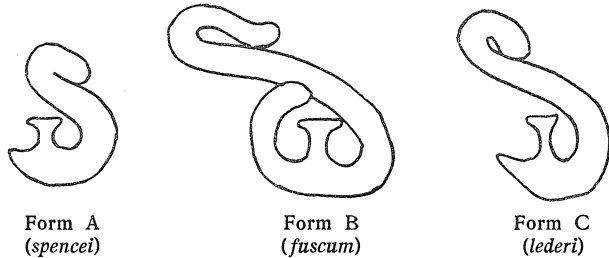


Fig. 2. Receptacula seminis of the three forms.

same manner according to Ganglbauer²⁾ (in whose table *Pt. lederi* Flach is not included) the form A will be identified with *spencei* Allib. (*oblongum* Gillm., Flach) and the form B with *fuscum* Er. (*angustatum* Thoms., Flach).

However, considerable difficulty is caused by Flach's and Ganglbauer's descriptions and by Flach's drawings of the hind legs of the male in *Pt. spencei* and *fuscum* (the male of *Pt. lederi* is by Flach declared to be unknown).

Flach writes about his *oblongum* (*spencei* Allib.): „Hinterhüften ausgerandet, ihre Spitze nach hinten sehr fein, dornförmig verlängert (der Dorn ist aus drei Borstenhaaren zusammengesetzt). Hinterschenkel an der Basis schwachwinkelig erweitert“. If we take it for granted — which no doubt may be done — that it is owing to a slip of the pen, that the setae are stated to be situated at the tip of the coxa, not at the tip of the trochanter, the description best corresponds with the form B of this paper only that

1) Bestimmungs-Tabellen der europäischen Coleopteren XVIII Heft, Wien 1889 (aus den Verhandlungen der k. k. zoologisch-botanischen Gesellschaft in Wien) p. 29—30 (507—508).

2) Die Käfer von Mitteleuropa III (1899) p. 312—314.

the latter has more (about 6) setae and no angular dilatation at the hind femur (such as is the case in the form C of this paper). In Flach's drawing (Tafel XI, Fig. 3 B), however, the inner side of the trochanter is convex, whereas in the form B it is concave. Ganglbauer writes about the male of *spencei* Allib. (*oblongum* Flach) as follows: „die Trochanteren der Hinterbeine freiliegend³⁾ am Hinterrand mit einem langen, nach hinten und innen gerichteten, aus mehreren, aneinander liegenden Wimpern gebildeten Borstenhaar“. This, too, is best in conformity with the form B, although it is remarkable, that the characteristic shape and the concave inner edge of the trochanter is not mentioned.

About the male of *fuscum* Er. (*angustatum* Flach) Ganglbauer writes as follows: „die Hinterschenkel am Innenrande nahe der Basis mit einem langen, sehr kräftigen, aus mehreren aneinander liegenden Wimpern bestehenden Borstenhaar“, and Flach's description and drawing (Tafel XI, Fig. 3 C) of his *angustatum* is in all essentials in conformity herewith. This best corresponds with the form C of this paper only that the slight angular dilatation of the hind femur is not mentioned nor shown in the drawing.

Nevertheless, taking everything into consideration, I provisionally consider the Danish form A as *Pt. spencei* and the Danish form B as *Pt. fuscum*, partly because this is best in conformity with the descriptions (disregarding the hind femur of the male) by Flach and Ganglbauer, partly because it corresponds with specimens formerly left to me by the Museum at Vienna and determined by Ganglbauer as *spencei* and *fuscum*; likewise Ganglbauer has according to an information from Andr. Strand, Oslo, determined a Norwegian specimen of the Danish form B as *fuscum*⁴⁾.

Of *Pt. lederi* Flach I have not seen foreign specimens. The species is recorded by Flach from the Caucasus and in Winkler's Catalogus moreover from Algeria. This southern distribution might imply, that the Danish form C is another species than *lederi*. This question cannot be solved for certain except through an ex-

3) What is meant with the expression „freiliegend“ in contradiction to *Pt. fuscum*, about which species it is not used, I do not understand.

4) Flach's drawing of the receptaculum seminis in *Pt. spencei* Allib. (*oblongum* Gillm.) is not in conformity with any of the three Danish forms, so in this way the question cannot be solved. Undoubtedly Flach's drawing shows a specimen with a shape of the windings deviating from the normal type; the windings appear only to vary slightly within each of the three Danish forms.

amination of the type of *lederi*. If the Danish form C is not *lederi* it must be an undescribed species.

The form C appears in Denmark to be rarer than the two other species. I have found it in horse- and deer-manure in Jægersborg Dyrehave in July to September, most often only few in numbers, still on a single occasion in considerable numbers (in horse-manure on half-shaded forest-ground, on the 20th July 1946). In Denmark it was hitherto only found in a few specimens from another locality, Svenstrup in Sealand.

Une nouvelle espèce de genre *Passaloecus* Shuck.

(Hym. Spheg.).

Par K. Fæster.

Passaloecus clypealis n. sp.

♀. La partie centrale du bord antérieur du clypéus est fortement saillante, également arrondie (approximatif demi-elliptique); la longueur du clypéus dans la ligne médiane peu inférieure à la longueur du scape; sa partie extrême jusqu'à une distance du bord antérieur à peu près comme la largeur du funicule fortement retroussée, ce que donne au clypéus, vu de côté, une conture marquée en forme d'un S. La tête, vu par devant, plus longue que large. Triangle des ocelles à angle droit ou faiblement aigu. L'interstice entre les yeux composés et les ocelles postérieures environ $1\frac{1}{2}$ fois plus grand que l'interstice entre ceux-ci. Seulement un sillon bien pourvu de fossettes sort de la suture épisternale. A chaque côté du scutum vis-à-vis les tegulae un sillon court (le sillon parapsidal), entièrement droit, étincelant et empreinté comme formé par le pression d'un fil de couteau; la surface environnée nettement courbée vers le fond du sillon. Callus humeral, autant qu'observé, blanc. Mandibules au dessus à couleur d'ivoire, presque blanches; au bout brunes. Labre brun foncé. Les tibias I bruns clairs, en devant sans de raie longitudinale plus claire, par là aussi plus sombre que les mandibules. Les stries d'épinote aux côtés, non seulement au dessus de celui, plus ou moins rétifiquement confluants.

♂. Clypéus de presque la même forme, mandibules et callus humeral de la même couleur comme chez la femelle. Les articles de funicule sont au dessous étincelants et brunâtres, ce qui se produit à force de taches lisses, chauves, ovales et voutées; aux ar-