

Enicmus atriceps n. sp. (Coleoptera, Lathridiidae).

By
Victor Hansen.

Enicmus (subg. *Enicmus* s. str.) *atriceps* n. sp. Very closely allied to *Enicmus testaceus* Steph. and hitherto confused with this species, but distinguished from it in the following respects:

1. The colour is darker. While *testaceus* has the upper and under side unicolorous rufo-testaceous or brownish-testaceous, *atriceps* has the head, the disc of thorax and the under side (except the abdomen) brownish-black. Antennae and legs testaceous, the first joint of antennae and the under side of femora often somewhat darkened. The broadly depressed side parts of thorax and the elytra brownish-testaceous, as a rule darker than by *testaceus*.

2. The head has at base a distinct and rather deep central fovea, which is not or only feebly indicated by *testaceus*.

3. The thorax is not quite so strongly transverse (*atriceps*: ca 25:18, *testaceus*: ca 28:18), the sides are a little more strongly and more abruptly contracted behind, so that the base is only a little broader than the length of thorax (*atriceps*: ca 20:18, *testaceus*: ca 23:18) and the central longitudinal basal impression is much deeper.

4. The basal line of elytra is at each side, at the seventh interstice more strongly and somewhat obtuse-angled produced.

5. The fovea on metasternum behind each intermediate coxa is considerably greater and deeper, and more distinctly and strongly limited at the hind and outer edge. On the first ventral segment the two longitudinal ridges are at least $\frac{2}{3}$ as long — by *testaceus* only about half as long (or a little more) — as the length of the segment in the middle.

6. ♂: Penis (fig. 1) is ca twice as broad as by *testaceus* (fig. 2). The male is recognizable by a very short, fine spine at the inner side of apex of tibiae (quite as by *testaceus*), and the penis is by both species, and espe-

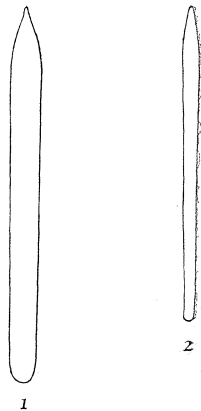


Fig. 1—2: Penis of *Enicmus atriceps* (1) and *E. testaceus* (2). $\times 100$.

cially by *testaceus*, very fine and very weakly chitinized.

Length 2—2,1 mm. This specification is based upon 11 Danish and 3 foreign specimens and shows, as it will be seen, a very small variation in length. Whether this is casual, is undecided. *E. testaceus*, varies in length at least from 1,5 to 2,1 mm.

E. atriceps is an easily recognizable species. Even the colour will separate the new species from *E. testaceus*. From *rugosus* Hbst. and *fungicola* Thoms. it is easily distinguished by its S-formed thorax-sides, which are much more strongly rounded in front and contracted behind, from *rugosus* furthermore by the lighter, rather dull elytra, and from *fungicola* furthermore by the two longitudinal ridges on the first ventral segment.

E. atriceps seems to be much more rare in Denmark than *testaceus*. The only existing Danish specimens I have found in the forest Dyrehaven, near Copenhagen, 4 specimens 28. 7. 1961 in slime fungi on an old beach and 7 specimens in October 1961 by sifting from old beach-stumps. The holotype (♂, Dyrehaven 28/7 1961) is in my own collection.

Testaceus Steph. (Ill. of Brit. Entom. III (1830). 114) refers to the light species, which appears from his description and his figure (Plate XVIII, fig. 3). The same is the case with *crenicollis* Thomson (Skand. Col. X. 57). Ganglbauer has considered both the light and the dark species as *testaceus*, as it appears from his description (Die Käfer von Mitteleuropa III (1899). 785), and I have from Naturhistorisches Museum in Wien through the courtesy of Dr. Friedrich Janczyk seen specimens of both species collected by Ganglbauer (at Herkulesbad) and determined by him as *testaceus*. What just is said about *testaceus* Ganglb. also applies to *testaceus* Reitter (Stettiner Entom. Zeit. 1875. 330, Fauna Germanica III (1911). 83) and to *cordaticollis* Aubé (Ann. Soc. Ent. de Fr. 1880, 332). Aubé writes l. c., that he possesses 3 specimens, of which the two are completely ferruginous, while the third has head, thorax and under side of body black. Through the courtesy of dr. Guy Colas, Museum national d'histoire naturelle, Paris, I have had the two first mentioned specimens for examination and established, that they are both the true *testaceus*. As to the third (dark) specimen dr. Colas has informed me, that it has been destroyed in the course of time, and that only a little label with the inscription "*testaceum* Steph." remains. I have therefore designated one of the

present specimens as lectotype and this action makes *cordati-collis* Aubé a junior subjective synonym of *testaceus* Steph.

Mrs. A. A. Allen, G.-A. Lohse, Thure Palm and Andreas Strand have told me, that their respective English, North-German, Swedish and Norwegian specimens all belong to *testaceus*. The same is the case with the material of the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet in Stockholm.

Anmeldelse.

Herbert Beck: **Die Larvalsystematik der Eulen (Noctuidae)**. Abhandlungen zur Larvalsystematik der Insekten Nr. 4, Berlin (Akademie-Verlag) 1960. 406 pp. 488 tekstfig. Pris 68 DM uindb.

I den for få år siden påbegyndte tyske skriftrække om insektlarvernes systematik (tidligere bind er omtalt i Ent. Medd. bd. 28 og 29, hhv. p. 212 og 161) foreligger nu behandlingen af den vanskelige natsommerfuglefamilie Noctuidae (ugler). Kun de mellemeuropæiske arter tages i betragtning, (hvilket ikke fremgår af bøgernes noget prætentjose titler: „Die Larvalsystematik der...“), men det er naturligvis også dem, der har størst interesse for danske lepidopterologer.

Indledningsvis gives en nyttig vejledning til indsamling, klækning, konservering og undersøgelse af larverne. Derefter følger en biologisk oversigt (incl. omtale af de skadelige arter) og en indgående skildring af uglelarvernes morfologi; af særlig taxonomisk betydning viser sig her bl. a. visse strukturer på premento-hypopharyngealloben og naturligvis chaetotaxien.

Hovedparten af bogen er helliget den systematiske gennemgang af formerne: nøgler til underfamilie (evt. tribus), slægt og art samt udførlige diagnoser og beskrivelser af disse enheder (desværre har den anvendte nomenclatur ikke megen lighed med den — i hvert fald herhjemme — gængse, og synonymer gives kun i registret. Ved hver art gives desuden kortfattede oplysninger om foderplante, forekomsttid og det studerede materiales proveniens. Teksten illustreres overalt af tilpas skematiserede figurer af ved bestemmelsen betydningsfulde detaljer. Selvom denne behandling næppe vil gøre Noctuidelarverne til hvermandseje, betyder den dog i mange henseender et væsentligt fremskridt i sammenligning med f. ex. de tilsvarende afsnit i Svenska Fjärilar (for ikke at tale om vore hjemlige Kløcker'ske nøgler). Det er dog selvfølgelig et ikke uvæsentligt minus, at forf.'s materiale kun omfatter „etwa 50% der Arten“ (endda flere af de manglende er velkendte andetstedsfra), men her er i hvert fald et grundlag, der kan bygges videre på.

I et afsluttende kapitel sammenligner forf. sin på de larvale karakterer opstillede uglesystematik med imaginalsystematikken (som denne fremtræder hos Boursin, 1953), og det er vel for så vidt dette afsnit, der vil skabe