

A new species of the genus *Berosus*.

Described by

A. C. Jensen-Haarup.

In a series of *Berosus* species, which I collected in the Province of Mendoza, and which were sent to Mr. Régimbart in France for determination, I found a specimen labelled »*Berosus dehiscens* Rég. var? ou sp. nov.?« By a close examination of the specimen I found that it differed very considerably from the species labelled »*Berosus dehiscens* Rég. inédit« and that it in fact represented a very distinct species, although it is allied to *B. dehiscens*, especially with regard to the shape and punctuation of the elytra. As now Mr. Régimbart is not inclined to describe a new species, when he cannot keep the type specimen in his cabinet, which is quite natural, I have been compelled to describe the new species myself.

Berosus Engelharti n. sp.: Dark olive or greenish brown; forehead clear green; antennae, palpi and legs pale yellow. Body narrow and elongate. Forehead (clypeus etc.) strongly narrowed in front. Scutellum finely punctulate, its punctuation rather obsolete, much finer than the surrounding punctures of the thorax and in the striæ of elytra. Striæ of elytra deep, more especially, near the apex, and strongly punctured; the interstices slightly convex, shiny, irregularly and coarsely punctate, only 4th and 9th interstice in front with a more or less regular row of punctures. Each elytron at apex prolonged in a sharp, diverging tooth or spine. Length 4 mm.

One specimen, captured 6th of March 1905 near Estacion Santa Rosa in the Province of Mendoza (Rep. Argentina). The type specimen is in my collection.

In comparison with the *B. dehiscens* and also with *B. coptogonus* Rég. inédit, the *B. Engelharti* is smaller and much more narrowly shaped; the striæ of elytra are deep and strong, much more so than in the other two species. To assist in the description of *B. Engelharti*, I note that *B. dehiscens* has a very strongly punctured scutellum (its punctures being stronger than the punctuation of the thorax and as strong as the punctures in the neighbouring striæ of elytra); the interstices of the elytra are perfectly flat and not very shiny, and the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th and the 9th interstice has in front a regular row of punctures each; its forehead (clypeus etc.) moderately narrowed in front. It is also worthy of notice that in *B. Engelharti* the dorsal striæ of elytra are strong quite near to the base, and that the interstices between 1st and 2nd and between 3rd and 4th stria at apex are not broader than the striæ, while in *B. dehiscens* the striæ almost disappear near base, and the interstices between 1st and 2nd and between 3rd and 4th stria at apex are considerably broader than the striæ.

Though the type specimen is of common *Berosus* colour it is rather dark.

I dedicate this new species to my friend, Mr. Chr. Engelhart, who has always taken great interest in my entomological endeavours.
