

# COLEOPTERA JEKELIANA

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## ELEUTHERATORUM BIBLIOTHECA

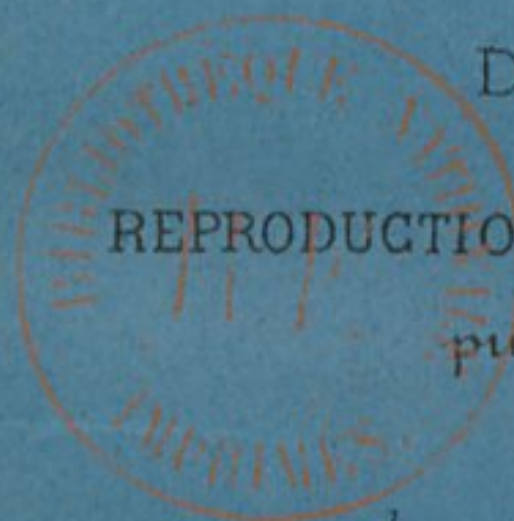
ÉNUMÉRATION SYSTÉMATIQUE & SYNONYMIQUE

DES COLÉOPTÈRES EUROPÉENS & EXOTIQUES

*composant la collection de* HENRI JEKEL

Observations critiques

Descriptions d'Espèces nouvelles



REPRODUCTION ET TRADUCTION DE GENRES ET ESPÈCES

*publiés dans des Ouvrages rares*

Français et Etrangers

*de manière à former insensiblement la*

## BIBLIOTHÈQUE DU COLÉOPTÉRISTE

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*des diverses Sociétés Entomologiques &c.*

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LIVRAISON I.

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PARIS

Autographie Typomorphe de l'Auteur, 2, Rue Letort

ET A LA LIBRAIRIE ZOOLOGIQUE de E. DEYROLLE FILS

23, Rue de la Monnaie.

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*Lith. Vateur, r. d. Argenteuil 35, Paris.*

1873

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## BLOSyrus Sch. Lac.

I beg to offer some synonymical observations on this *Oopterous* Genus,

*Blos. chinensis* Boh. Eug. Resa, Ent. p. 120 so little differs from *Henthirus* Hb. Sch., that I am ready to regard it as a mere variety. Some ♀ specimens from Siam bear at the lateral anterior ampliation of the elytra, a round tubercle more developed than the others, of which the Assamese, true Indian and Chinese ♀—as well as all ♂—are deprived. The declivity of those organs appears to be more abruptly perpendicular near the apex in the Chinese specimens, but as it is naturally somewhat stronger in ♀ and even variable in that sex, it could hardly be more specific than the above mentioned tubercle, the sculpture being exactly the same in all specimens, either from Assam, Bengal, Siam, Cambodia, Java and China.

*Blos. carinatus* Sch. VIII, II, 401, from Natal, described upon less squamate specimens, is certainly identical with his more densely clothed *Blos. saevius* from the Cape of Good Hope, which had no more at hand, this species having been described in Vol. V, II, 907.—The species very much varies in size (from 7,5 to 10 mill.) and in coloration of the ground and signatures of elytra, as follows :

Var. α. *Dense griseo, cinereo, cretaceo, aut subochraceo-squamosus, elytris fasciis tribus albidis ornatis, una paulo ante medium, altera pone medium supra-tertiisque infra-declivitatem, apice ipso albido.*

β *Fundo ut in praeced. variabili, sed fasciæ postica apiceque obsolete indicatis. (Saevius Sch)*

γ *Fascia prima tantum evidente : fundo ut in praeced.*

δ *Fasciis omnibus obsoletis ; fundo ut in illis.*

ε *Fundo denudato aut parum squamoso, quare insectum obscurius apparet, signaturis nullis (Carinatus Sch).*

The white signatures are generally more apparent and seem better limited in specimens with a greyish ground, and less evident in those with ashy or subochraceous squamosity. The species is actually rather common in Collections.

*Blos. spongifer* Sch. must be considered as a mere variety of *Bl. inaequalis* Sch (VIII, II, p. 402 et 403), which very much varies in size (6,5 to 7,7 mill.), coloration, density of squamosity, elevation and clothing of the dorsal tubercles of elytra, and in appearance of the



transverse ridge at the base of rostrum. In specimens with this ridge very apparent, because the squamæ have not filled it, specimens which ought to represent *Spongifer*, the dorsal tubercles of elytra are obliterated by the thickness of squamation here answering to Boheman's description of *Inæqualis*, while in other specimens just the opposite is observed. As regards the small tubercle at base of thorax indicated for *Spongifer*, it is an optical illusion, and merely a sometimes desquamate part of the most generally entirely covered median carina existing in both. In all fresh and richly squamate specimens, the suture and elevated interstices are densely setose, the setæ longer on the tubercles and posterior part of the suture — *Mus. Chevrolat, Guérin, Saunders et Jekel*.

I now beg to show, in the following table, an arrangement of the species of my collection :

I. Capite profunde 3-sulcato, pone oculos magis constricto, fronte intra et extra sulcos convexa, aequati — Oculis valde exsertis, globosis — Rostro basi striga profunda lata exarato — Prothorace basi recte truncato — Elytris basi recte truncatis, ibique thorace non latioribus, nec infra angulos constrictis, quare exacte coptopteris, oblongo-ovatis, aut ovatis. (*Blosyrus* in sp.)

a. Corpore oblongo — Prothorace aequaliter granulato — Elytris oblongo-ovatis, aequalibus, inter strias granulatis, lateribus pone basin non angulatis.

1. *Oniscus* Ol. Sch. — India or.

2. *Herthrus* Hb. Sch. — Ind. trans- et cis-gangetica &  
var. *Chinensis* Bohem. China.

b. Corpore ovato — Prothorace magis transverso, inaequaliter punctato-rugoso vel tuberculato — Elytris lateribus pone basin angulato-ampliatis, supra inter strias non nitide granulatis.

c. Interstitiis elytrorum aequalibus, vel tantum tuberculis nonnullis parvis gerentibus.

3. *Dorsalis* Jekel Huj. Op. — Gabon : G.<sup>d</sup> Bassani (Guin.)

4. *Hystrix* Boh. Sch. — India or.

5. *Variiegatus* koll. & Redtb. — Kaschmir (Hügel Reise)

cc. Interstitiis elytrorum alternis costato-elevatis.

6. *Sævus* Boh. Sch. — Cap. B. Spei

var. *Carinatus* Boh. Sch. — Natal.

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7. *Triix* Fahr. Sch. - Ins. Comores, Mayotte et Madag.
8. *Asellus* Oliv. - Sch. - Ind. or.
- \* 9. *Philippinensis* Jekel Huj. Op. - Ins. Philippines.
10. *Costatus* Koll. & Redt. Hügel Reise - Cachemire.
11. *Fascicularis* Jekel Huj. Op.

11. *Capite* obsoletius trisulcato, pone oculos minus constricto, fronte jugis inter sulcis irregulariter impressis. - Oculis minoribus et parum exsertis, i.e. supra a superciliis magis tectis. - Rostro striga basali parum profunda, angusta, sinuata. - Prothorace brevior, magis transversa, basi evidenter oblique truncato. - Elytris basi conjunctim emarginato-truncatis, ibique extra angulos thoracis extensis, constrictis, inde temnopteris, infra basin angulato-ampliatis, breviter ovatis. (*Blosyrinus* Jekel).

12. *Inaequalis* Boh. Sch. - Pondichery, Neelgervies.
- var. *Spongifer* Boh. Sch. " "

Obs. I. If we consider the various modifications in the shape of elytra, especially at base, as it results from the divisions I have introduced here above, it follows that:

- 1°. all the species are exhumerate, exscutellate, apterous.
- 2°. the species of Div. I. a. are oopterous. (typical)
- " " " " I. b. " coopterous
- " " " " II. " temnopterous.

II. The Genus belongs to the *Brachyderidae* of Leconte, by the presence of scars at mandibles; but out of nearly a hundred of specimens I have investigated, in none the deciduous piece was remaining.

III. *Blos. tuberculatus* Redtenb., *angulatus* Gertk. & Bufo, Fahr. are unknown to me, but from their descriptions, I am inclined to believe they belong to my Division I. b.

H. JEKEL

Mss 1870 - Compl. 1875  
Scrips. Maj. 1875.



The *BLOSIRIDES* Lac. represent the first group of his tribe *Brachyderides*, and contains *Holonychus*, *Blosyrus*, *Proscephaladeres* and *Dactylotus*. But I have already stated here (p. 141), that *Holonychus* has the corbels of posterior tibiae rather widely folded and shut up, i.e. as strongly cavernose as in his Group *Cneorhinides*; its abdominal segments 2-4 equal as in genuine *Blosyrides*, brings it near *Ectatops*, an aberrant Genus of *Cneorhinides*, by this reason. I do not see why the latter could not be approached, and reunited to *Blosyrides*, which might be subdivided according to the shape of corbels, since the *Naupactidae* and others present similar aberrancies.

*Holonychus* bears a mandibular scar (*cicatrix*), which, without attention might be confounded with the lateral foveate rugosities of mandibles, while the inner part of these organs is smooth: the scar itself is apical, not protuded, depressed, irregularly roundish, multifoveate, smooth at its circumference, anteriorly joined by the said rugosities.

H. JEKEL.

*Scripts. Maj. 1875.*



## BLOSyrus DORSALIS Jekel

*Ovatus, breviter coptopterus, niger, squamulis griseis, supra parce - lateribus subtusque magis - ochrescentibus tectus; dorso capitis thoracisque medio denudato; linea basali utrinque fasciaque obliqua elytrorum annuloque femorum albescenti squamosis; fronte tri-rostro bi-canaliculatis; thorace laxè punctato-subrugoso, parte media denudata laevi; elytris lateribus pone basin angulato-ampliatis, grosse laxèque punctato-substriatis, interstitiis alternis convexioribus, 2° et 4° pone medium tuberculo instructis.*

♂ *Angustior: abdomine antice concavo, segmento apicali breviorè, magis transversò, latius rotundato-truncato, tibiis anticis longioribus, apice extus paulo incurvis.*

♀ *Latior: abdomine basi haud depresso, segmento apicali longiore, angustius rotundato, nec truncato; tibiis anticis brevioribus et crassioribus, apice extus rectis.*

DIMENS.: Long.  $8\frac{5}{10}$  - 10 - Lat. med. thor.  $2\frac{8}{10}$  -  $3\frac{3}{10}$  - med. el.  $4\frac{4}{10}$  -  $5\frac{5}{10}$  mill.

PATRIA: GABON - Dom. TOURET & MOUFFLET. - G<sup>p</sup>. BASSAM, & Mus. nonn. Paris. & Londin., praes. BOWRING, CHEVROLAT, JAVET, SAUNDERS & JEKEL.

This species reaches above the largest specimens of *Saevilis*, and *carinatus*, and in proportion broader in elytra, with the thorax shorter and more transverse.

*Head* and *Rostrum* conjointly little longer than broad, with the eyes exserted, globose. *Rostrum* with two deep median ridges obliquely divergent to the apex, which is deeply triangularly emarginate; each side there is a thin shallow ridge; the transverse ridge separating it from the head above the eyes is biangularly sinuate - *Head* with three longitudinal ridges, with the two intervals nearly as broad as the sides to the eyes, these sides obliquely amplify posteriorly as *palpebræ* over these organs, with a strong constriction behind.

*Thorax* transverse, truncate at apex, rounded at sides above the middle, obliquely truncate at base, rugose, squamate, with the middle longitudinally subelevated, shining black, smooth, free of scales.

*Scutellum* extremely small, punctiform.

*Elytra* shortly coptopterous, i.e. shortly ovate, broad; base obli-

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quely truncate; sides from the basal angles rather abruptly obliquely ampliate to nearly the fifth part of the length, where they are subangular (more obtusely in ♀), then very slightly rounded and narrowed to the two thirds; posteriorly conjointly circularly rounded; very convex, declivity highly circularly rounded from behind the middle, then subperpendicular to the apex; punctate-striate; the dorsal punctures anteriorly larger, deeper, more distant, subscrobiform; suture and alternate interstices more elevated than the others; a few small tubercles are discernible, one behind the middle of the 2<sup>d</sup> interstice, another a little above this, and one behind on the declivity of the 4<sup>th</sup> interstice, another on the 6<sup>th</sup> behind the base and somewhat above the described angular ampliation of the side, which is itself terminated by a tubercle on the 8<sup>th</sup> interstice. The griseous-ochraceous squamation is generally less intense on the dorsum, but forms a dense narrow line on the suture, mixed with whitish at the sides and shows a clear linear patch at the base, and an oblique fascia not extending to the suture, in the middle of the length, crossing and densely covering the median tubercles of interstices 2 and 4. In rubbed off specimens, the signatures are less discernible.

Legs densely covered with ochraceous squamae, with a whitish ring on the thighs.

H. JEKEL.

*Mss. 1870 - Scrips. Maj. 1875.*



BLOSYPUS PHILIPPINENSIS Jekel.

*Piceus, coptopterus, fusco-albidoque squamosus; fronte tri-  
canaliculata, rostroque leviter carinato medio depressis; thorace  
angusto laxè punctato-rugoso, medio carina antice posticeque  
abbreviata instructo; elytris mox pone basin a tuberculo ma-  
gno angulatim ampliatis, punctato-striatis, interstitiis alternis  
costatis, setis crassis claviformibus instructis, fascia lata post-  
media fusca antè albedo-terminata ornatis.*

DIMENS.: Long. 6 — Lat. ante med. thor.  $1\frac{5}{10}$  — ad extens. po-  
ne bas. elytr.  $3\frac{2}{10}$  mill.

PATRIA: INS. PHILIPPINES — A Dom. CUMING lectus —  
Mus. Dom. W. W. SAUNDERS.

Extremely allied to *Blos. asellus*, Oliv., being of about the same size, outline, sculpture and design, but it differs in having the head and rostrum not so deeply impressed, the thorax narrower, with the punctures and rugosities slighter; the elytra have the alternate costae much more elevated, with the setae thicker, longer, claviform; the transverse fuscous band behind the middle is larger, darker, well limited, and the light oblique fascia above it is whiter; the humeral tubercle is much less prominent; finally, in consequence of the thorax being narrower, and the elytra proportionably broader, the difference of amplitude between the two organs is much more sensible. — Both sexes of *Blos. asellus* being known to me, I cannot regard these differences as sexual. Also, the examples of Bengal insects specifically identical with those of Philippines, & vice versa, even when such species should be common to the eastern Peninsula and other Pacific Islands, are extremely rare.

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Mss. 1870. Scrips. Maj. 1875



## BLOSyrus FASCICULATUS Jekel.

*Breviter ovatus et coplopterus, squamulis brunnis vel fuscis lectus; capite brevi, fronte profunde trisulcata, jugis inter- et extra-jacentibus elevatis, latis, medio breviter sulcatulo-foveolatis; rostro brevi, basi valde biangulato inciso; thorace valde transverso, rugoso-tuberculato; elytris valde convexis, punctato-striatis, interstitiis alternis elevatis, laete fasciculatis.*

♂ Minor, angustior, abdomine valde depresso, segmento ultimo longiore, semi-ovato.

♀ Major, latior, abdomine parum depresso, segmento ultimo transverso, obtusius latiusque rotundato.

DIMENS.: Long. corp. cum r. paulo inclin.:  $6\frac{2}{10}$  - 8 - Lat. max. (ad ang. infra-hum. et med. el.)  $3\frac{6}{10}$  -  $4\frac{3}{10}$  mill.

PROPORT.: Long. cap. c. r. 2 - thor.  $1\frac{2}{10}$  - elytr. 4 -  $4\frac{8}{10}$  mill. - Lat. bas. rostr.  $1\frac{2}{10}$  -  $1\frac{3}{10}$  - ad ocul.  $1\frac{2}{10}$  - 2 - ante med. thor.  $2\frac{1}{10}$  -  $2\frac{3}{10}$  - basi thor. et elytr. 2 -  $2\frac{2}{10}$  mill.

PATRIA: NILUS ALBUS - Mus. JEKEL ♂ ♀.

E. brevioribus et globosioribus, *Bl. inaequali* majoribus ♀ paulo excedens, et ut in illo variat in ♂ multo minor.

Caput breve, pone oculos parum constrictum et angustatum, fronte profunde trisulcata, jugis inter- et extra-jacentibus, elevatis, latis, poroso-foveolatis, fovea media longitudinali abbreviata sulciformi impressis; obscure griseo-brunnescenti squamosum, vertice antice squamulis minoribus rotundatis roseo-aureis tecto, postice nudo, transversim striguloso.

Oculi pro ratione generis parvi et minus exserti, convexi et rotundati, supra fere omnino tecti.

Rostrum breviusculum, longitudine haud angustius, capite pone oculos fere aequale latum, subquadratum, i. e. versus apicem parum angustatum, apice profunde angulariter excisum et ciliatum; supra planum, medio bisfoveatum, cum carinula media brevissima inter foveas; postice 5-sulcatum, cum jugis interjacentibus 4 elevatis, convexis, subtuberculiformibus; uti caput squamosum et breviter setosum.

Antennae ultra medium thoracis attingentes, scapo nigro, fu-



niculo brunnescente, clava breviter ovato-acuta, atro-holosericea.

*Prothorax* brevis, valde transversus, longitudine plus dimidio latior, antice emarginato-truncatus, lateribus ante medium leviter rotundato-ampliatus, basi oblique truncatus, supra parum convexus, omnino rugoso-tuberculatus; fusco squamosus, squamisque crassis elongatis adpressis albescentibus adpersus.

*Scutellum* immersum.

*Elytra* breviter ovato-coptoptera, basi conjunctim emarginato-truncata, ibique latitudine basi thoracis; angulis subacutis; pone illos subconstrictis; lateribus a basi ad 6<sup>am</sup> partem longitudinis late oblique ampliata, et tuberculato-angulata, dein pone constrictionem infra angulum ipsum versus medium paululum rotundato ampliata, ibique fere aeque lata quam ad angulum; tum ultra medium paulo-et versus apicem magis rotundato-angustata, apice conjunctim subacuto-rotundata; supra valde convexa et postice a medio ad apicem fortiter rotundato-descendentia; lateribus versus marginem inferam bisinuata - valde inflexis; punctato-striata, interstitiis alternis elevationibus, late subcostatis, laxe seriatim fasciculatis, fasciculis e crinis albidis formati, quorum tribus utrinque prope medium versus suturam oblique transversim descendentibus fasciam obliquam simulantibus; fusco- aut brunneo-squamosa, cum squamis elongatis piliformibus adpressis albidis parce adpersa, ad marginem inferam squamulis parvis rotundatis roscenti-aureis hinc inde mixta.

*Corpus* subtus laetius brunneo-squamosum, squamisque longis, adpressis piliformibus albidis mixtum.

*Pedes* longiuseculi et crassiusculi, laete brunneo-cinereo squamosi, squamis piliformibus albidis intermixtis; femoribus parum clavatis, ante apicem laete annulatis; tibiis latiusculis rectis, anticis apice (praes. in ♂) intus paulo angulato-ampliatis; tarsis angustulis, articulo 3<sup>o</sup> profundissime-sed anguste-lobato, ultimo parallelo, unguiculis parvis parum divergentibus.

Par la brièveté de son prothorax et de ses élytres subglobuleuses, cette espèce offre des rapports de forme avec l'*Inaequalis*, mais par ses élytres *coptoptères*, c.à.d. moins émarginées et pas plus larges à la base que le prothorax, elle appartient au groupe de *Sævus* et *Asellus*.

H. JEKEL.

*Scripts. Maj. 1875.*

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## BLOSYRODES *Jekel.*

*Gen. BLOSYRI* valde proximum, et *DACTYLOTO* simile.

*Corpus* supra minus convexum.

*Antennae* tenues: scapo valde elongato, marginem oculi posteriorem superante; articulo 2° funiculi angusto, primo multo longiore.

*Caput* cum *rostro* valde planatum, canalicula longitudinali transversaque angustis parum profundis; intersitiis planis inter sulcos frontales obsoletos.

*Oculi* a lateribus frontis planissimis rotundatis, magis tecti, pro ratione majores, minus convexo-extensis, et grossius reticulatis quam in *Dactyloto* (in *Blosyro* reticulis multo tenuioribus).

*Rostrum* cum capite quam in illis longius; scrobe etiam valde obliqua et infra oculum directa, sed profundius et latius canaliculata, praesertim postice.

*Prothorax* ut in *Dactyloto* constructus, et tenuiter sculpturatus, basi truncatus.

*Scutellum* punctiforme.

*Elytra* cooptoptera, i.e. basi emarginato-truncata, et thorace non latiora, ab angulo truncaturae ultra medium oblique rotundatim ampliata, postice obtuse conjunctim rotundata—breviter rotundata, dorso minus convexa.

*Pedes* graciliores; coxis intermediis antice valde approximatis, mesosterno inter illas angustissimo, lineari, subcariniformi; femoribus 4 anticis modice—posticis haud-clavatis; tibiis linearibus, 4 anticis apice paululum ampliatis, recte truncatis, posticis magis ampliatis, sed ibique haud duplo latiora quam supra, apertis, nullo modo replicatis.

*Abdomen* segmento 2° plus dimidio longiore quam 3° aut 4°, his aequalibus.

This Genus, by its general outline, flatness of head and rostrum and greater length of the 2<sup>d</sup> ring of abdomen, compared with each of the two following, approaches nearer to *Dactylotus*, but the thinness of the linear tibiae—the anterior being very little amplify inside at apex—the eyes more exten—



ded laterally and more than half covered above by the blepharoid extension of the forehead as in *Blosyrus*, & differentiate it sufficiently.

Inspected from the sides, the upper part of the body—as regards its longitudinal convexity—shows a much greater inclination anteriorly than in the two compared genera, the anterior part of elytra with thorax and head being very obliquely inclined; the apical declivity of elytra is much reclined, and in fact the shape of these organs as regards convexity is rather similar to that of *Inaequalis*, with coptopterous base as in *Saevus*,—and no lateral angulation as in *Herthrus*.

TYPUS : *Blosyrodes quadrinodosus* Jekel.  
ex India or. sept.

CONGEN.: " " *interruptus* Jekel, d<sup>o</sup>.

H. JEKEL

Mss. 1870.

OBS. Mandibles strongly reclined at their inferior half, which is longitudinally carinate, the carina more elevated in ♀; mandibular scar perpendicularly oblong-ovate, hardly prominent, very distinct on both mandibles in ♂—little marked on the right, apparently wanting on the left, in the couple of inspected ♀—Gular margin rather prominent and shortly-slightly emarginate in the middle, consequently the mentum, though filling this emargination, is very small and obliquely perpendicular, somewhat buried,—all characters belonging to *Blosyrus*.

Scripts. Jun. 1875.

COL. JEK. & ELEUTH. BIBL. 158.



## BLOSYRODES QUADRINODOSUS Jekel

*Oblongo-ovatus, in elytris breviter cooptopterus, antice attenuatus et parum convexus, niger, squamulis griseis - dorso elytrorum minus dense - tectis; lineis duabus utrinque disci thoracis, maculis lateralibus et posterioribus elytrorum nebulo-se albidioribus, interdum obsoletis; capite obsolete tri-rostro utrinque uni-sulcatis, hoc medio carinato, basi a capite per sulcum transversum separato; thorace valde transverso, supra tenuiter punctulato-ruguloso, lateribus granuloso, medio obsolete canaliculato; elytris punctato-striatis, interstitiis convexiusculis, breviter setulosis, alternis haud elevationibus, 4<sup>o</sup> postice binodoso.*

DIMENS: Long.:  $6 - 6\frac{5}{10}$  - lat. thor.  $1\frac{8}{10} - 2$  - med. el.  $3\frac{3}{10} - 3\frac{6}{10}$  m.

♂ *Angustior, abdomine basi depresso, segmento ultimo breviori rotundato.*

♀ *Latior, abdomine convexo, segmento ultimo longiore, acuto.*

PATRIA: INDIA OR. SEPT. - Mus. BOWRING, CHEVROLAT, SAUNDERS & JEKEL.

Somewhat larger than *Dactylotus Sedakovi*, but broader posteriorly and very attenuate anteriorly

Head and Rostrum together longer than wide, very flat above, their ridges shallow and thin.

Thorax short, transverse, a half wider than long, truncate at apex and base, rather densely squamose, with two curvate longitudinal whitish lines inside the margin, separated by a dark band, sometimes obsolete in rubbed off specimens; rounded at sides anteriorly, much less narrowed at base than at apex.

Scutellum hardly discernible, punctiform.

Elytra emarginate-truncate at base, having exactly the width of base of thorax (hence cooptopterus); sides obliquely ampliate to the 4<sup>th</sup> part of the length from the basal angle, then somewhat but slightly roundly broadened to the middle, then conjointly circularly rounded to the apex; slightly punctate-striate, all the dorsal

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striae straight (a character to be found only in the ooplerous species of *Blosyrus* with equal and even interstices) such as *Oniscus* and *Herthrus*; two posterior round tubercles on the 4<sup>th</sup> interstice: one at nearly the two thirds of the length, above the declivity, and the other midway between this and the apex.

Body beneath punctate-rugose, not densely squamose, showing partly the black ground.

Legs punctate-rugulose, pitchy-black, tibiae lighter, brownish-rufescent, especially the anterior at apex inside, with short and thick ochraceous pilosity at the external angle, the remaining part covered with a short whitish pilosity.

H. JEKEL.

*Mss. 1870 - Scrips. Jun. 1875.*



## BLOSYRODES INTERRUPTUS Jekel

*Ovatus, in elytris breviter coplopterus, supra brunneus vel fuscus, subtus cum pedibus et antennis rufus; squamulis parvis rotundis albo-griseis supra parce—in lineolis basalibus et posterioribus elytrorum condensatis—adpersus; thorace valde transverso anterieus late ampliato, tenuius punctato-ruguloso; elytris concinne punctato-striatis, interstitiis alternis basi breviter—postice interrupte—elevatioribus, tuberculis plus minusve oblongis, simulantibus.*

♂ ut in sp. typica. — Long.  $4 \frac{5}{10}$  — Lat. ante med. thor.  $1 \frac{3}{10}$  — med. elytr.  $2 \frac{6}{10}$  mill.  
♀ deest.

PATRIA: INDIA ORIENT. — Mus. JEKEL.

The only specimen I know of this small species is a ♂. It is much inferior in size to the smallest ♂ of the type — Compared to that species it is immediately distinguished by the alternate interstices of elytra abruptly raised at base, then, like the others, even to the middle, and posteriorly interruptly raised, so as to form on each two or three elongate tubercles, those on the 4<sup>th</sup> not more developed than the others —

Head and rostrum are exactly constructed the same, the latter nevertheless a little more elongate, and evidently somewhat longer than the head, and slightly narrowed to the apex.

Antennae proportionably somewhat shorter and thicker, scape more claviform at apex, club shorter, less acute; colour of a lighter yellowish red.

Eyes less prominent, also much more grossly reticulate than in *Blosyrus*, a character special to this genus, in this Lacordairian group of *Blosyrides*.

Thorax more broadly ampliate at sides anteriorly, so as to be there twice as wide as the head, while in the type it is hardly a third broader; the rugose punctulations are slighter, and not granulose at sides; an oblique impression starting from the base at side, and directed upwards, reaches nearly to the middle of the length at the fourth lateral part of the width on the disk.

COL. JEK & ELEUTH. BIBL. 161.



*Elytra* covered with a much thicker squamosity, partly more condensed in lineolae on the raised parts.

Finally, the insect is in proportion broader and shorter in thorax and elytra, while head and rostrum are more elongate in proportion.

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*Mss.* 1870.— *Scripts.* Jun. 1875.