

Spermophagus borowieci n. sp. from Pakistan
(Coleoptera: Bruchidae: Amblycerinae)

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ABSTRACT: *Spermophagus borowieci* n. sp. is described from Pakistan. It is similar to the Mongolian species *S. rufipes* and forms with it the *rufipes* group.

Key words. Entomology, taxonomy, Coleoptera, Bruchidae, *Spermophagus*, new species, Pakistan.

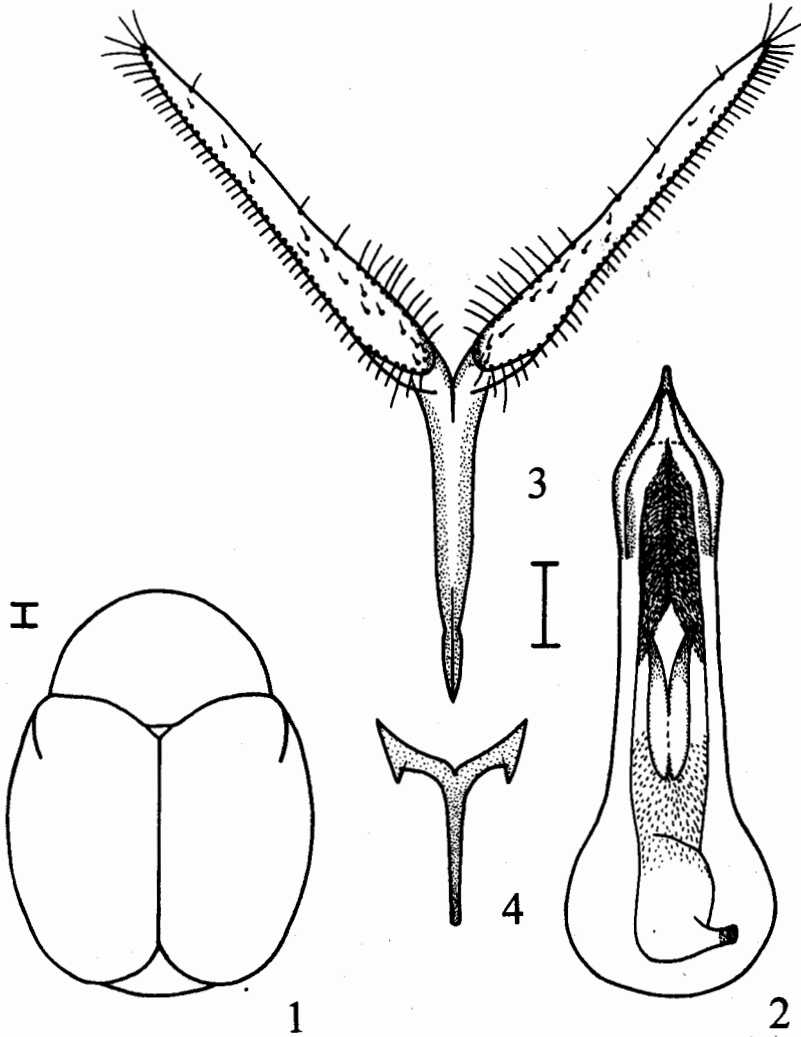
Spermophagus borowieci n. sp.

ETYMOLOGY

This species is dedicated to Prof. L. BOROWIEC, who revised the genus *Spermophagus* (BOROWIEC 1991).

DIAGNOSIS

It is close to the Mongolian *Spermophagus rufipes* (TER-MINASSIAN, 1975). The two species form the *S. rufipes* group. The internal sac of male genitalia with a bispinose sclerite, combined with fore and mid legs partly reddish, distinguish both of them from all Palaearctic and Oriental species of the genus. *S. borowieci* resembles *S. rufipes* in its external morphology and male genitalia. However, *S. rufipes* differs in claws without basal tooth, antennal segments 8-10 about 1.3 times longer than wide, in median lobe with subtriangular ventral valve, in lateral lobes distinctly shorter and with different setation (see also BOROWIEC 1991: 106-107, figs 188-189).



1-3. *Spermophagus borowieci* n. sp.: 1 - body outline, 2 - median lobe, 3 - lateral lobes, 4 - spiculum gastrale.
Scale = 0.1 mm

DESCRIPTION

Length (pronotum-elytra): 1.9 mm, width: 1.4 mm. Body short, oval (fig. 1).

Black; antennal segments 1-2, fore and mid legs yellowish-red except darkened femoral base and tarsi; ventral side of antennal segment 3 red to black; hind tibial spines red. Vestiture moderately dense, not covering body surface, uniformly greyish.

Head short, eyes emarginate to two thirds of length, with 4 rows of facets beyond incision of antenna. Distance between eyes about one third of greatest width of eye. Frons flat, with moderate, smooth, shiny median keel. Antennae long, extending to three quarters of elytral length. Segment 3 as long as 1, segments 8-10 about 1.5-1.6 times longer than wide, segment 11 about 2.7 times longer than wide.

Pronotum 1.6 times wider than long, double punctured, large punctures not dense, disposed uniformly on whole disc. Lateral margin in lateral view nearly linear. Scutellum small, triangular.

Elytra nearly twice as long as pronotum, as long as their combined width, with maximum width at 5/12 length. Humeral calli distinct. Elytral striae distinctly punctured, intervals with dense micropunctuation and with irregular row of large punctures.

Sternites without impressions or tubercles. Hind legs without sexual characters. Hind tibia without dorsolateral carina, lateral carina serrate on nearly whole length, apical spines sharp, as long as greatest width of tibia, inner and outer spine of the same length. Claws with distinct basal tooth.

Male. Ventral margin of antennal segments without erect hairs. Abdomen moderately telescoped, sternum V emarginate to base, sternites II-IV in the middle shortened. Median lobe elongate, ventral valve large, pentagonal, apex acute, apex of dorsal valve less acute. Internal sac in the middle with bispinose sclerite formed by a pair of partially fused, extremely large, oblong spines, apically and basally with numerous needles (fig. 2). Lateral lobes strongly elongated, acute apically, tape-like, with about 15 setae on inner and about 50 setae on outer margin. Basal plate narrowed apically, with maximum width at base, strut oblonge, with keel (fig. 3). Spiculum gastrale Y-like, with two additional branches (fig. 4).

Female unknown.

Host plant unknown.

TYPE

Holotype male: "Pakistan, W. Balochistan, Turbat, 8.-19.IV.1993, leg. S. BECVAR"; genitalia slide no. 081194V (author's collection).

REFERENCES

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