

A new species of *Callosobruchus* PIC from Ceylon
(Coleoptera, Bruchidae)

Nowy gatunek *Callosobruchus* PIC z Cejlonu (Coleoptera, Bruchidae)

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Abstract. *Callosobruchus gibbicollis* sp. n. is described from Ceylon.

Seed-beetles (*Bruchidae*) of Ceylon were reviewed by DECELLE (1975). In the collection of the Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, there is a specimen of *Callosobruchus* PIC representing a new species. Its description is given below.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to Dr S. A. Ślipiński for lending me this collection for examination.

Callosobruchus gibbicollis sp. n.

ETYMOLOGY

The name is derived from strongly developed pronotal gibbosity.

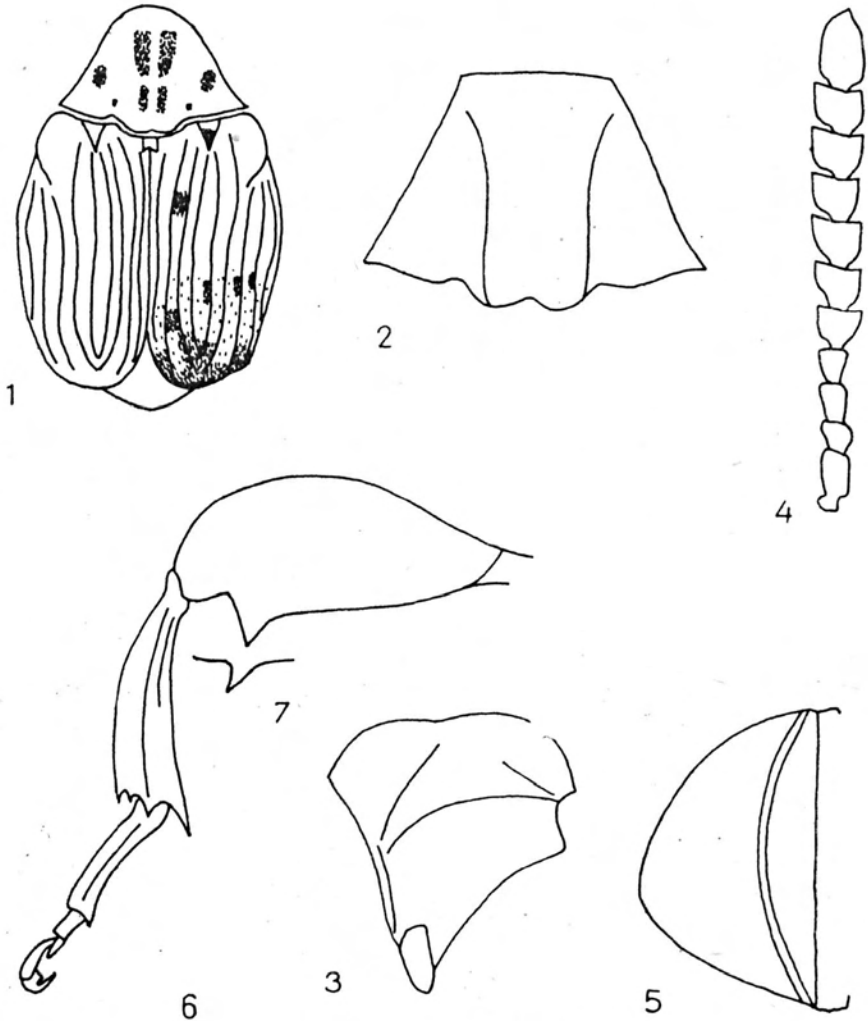
DIAGNOSE

C. gibbicollis sp. n. belongs to the species group with intervals 3 and 4 abbreviated at base by a tubercle. It distinctly differs from other species of the group in high gibbosity at base of the pronotum and extremely convex pygidium.

DESCRIPTION

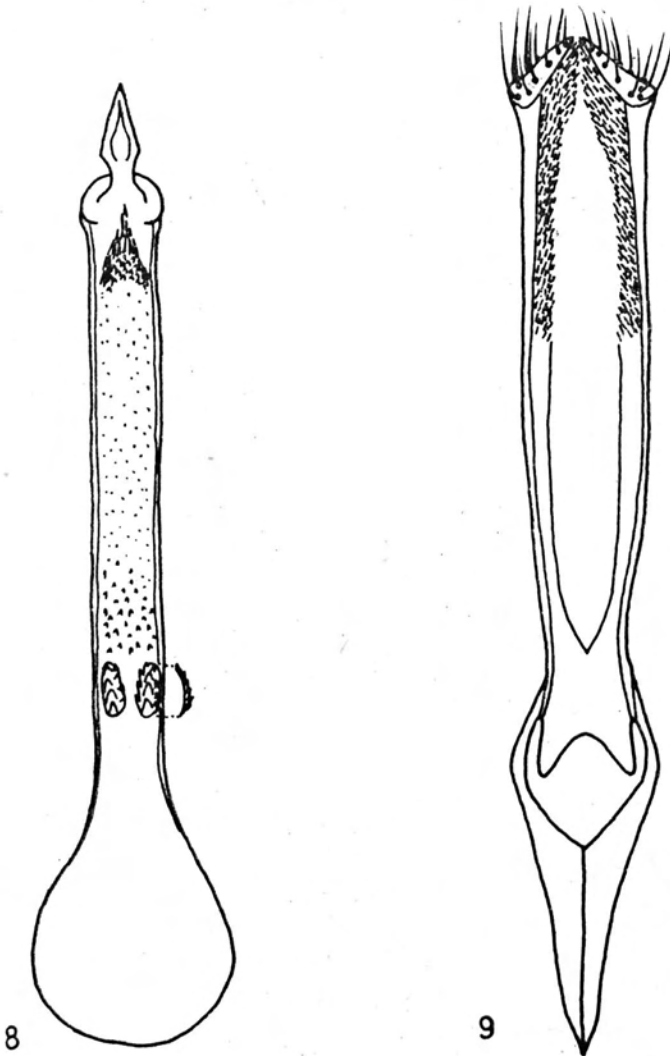
Colour. Red. Meta- and mesothorax and hind coxae partly black. Antennae, mid and hind legs yellow-red. Elytral suture, small spots on intervals 2, 4, 6 and 8, lateral spots on pronotum and on hind femora brownish.

Vestiture. Mostly white, moderately dense. Very thick white hairs



1-7. *Callosobruchus gibbicollis* sp. n. 1 - body outline, 2, 3 - pronotum: 2 - dorsal, 3 - lateral, 4 - antenna, 5 - pygidium in lateral view, 6 - hind leg, 7 - ventral spine of hind femur

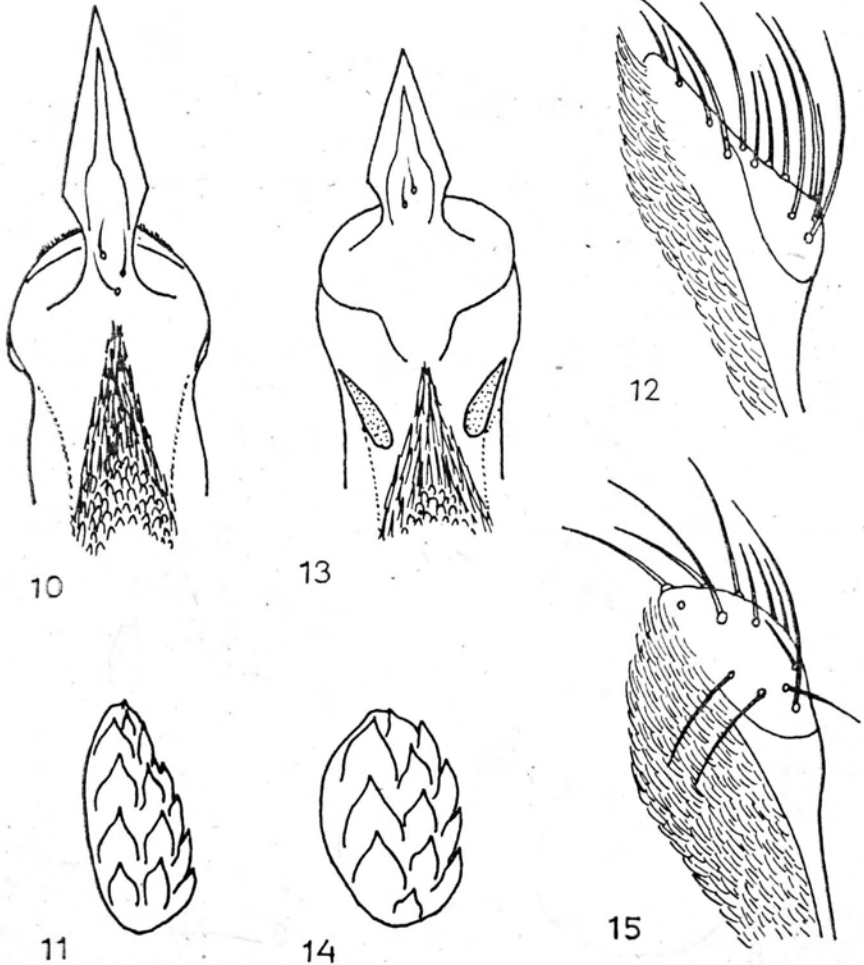
cover completely pygidium, basal gibbosity on pronotum and hind angle of metaepisterna. Sparse yellow and black hairs form four longitudinal spots on middle of pronotum, small spot in anterior part of interval 2 and large spot on apices of elytrae (fig. 1). Sparse yellowish and white hairs forming transverse bands on hind femora and tibiae. On darker parts of body hairs usually sparser than on light parts.



8,9. *C. gibbicollis*, male genitalia. 8 — ventral lobe, 9 — lateral lobes

Structure. Head long, about 1.4 times longer than wide. Frons with strong medial carina extending from frontoclypeal suture to vertex. Eye width 2.0 times width of frons. Eye cleft to about 0.7 its length by ocular sinus. Antennae short, reaching to humeral callus. Articles 1-3 moniliform, 4 subserrate, 5-10 serrate. Article 3 about twice longer than 2, articles 5-10 distinctly wider than long (fig. 4).

Pronotum conical, about 1.4 times wider than long, sides almost rectilinearly narrowed anterad (fig. 2). Basal gibbosity extremely high, with shallow medial, longitudinal sulcus. The top of pronotum before



10-12. *C. gibbicollis* sp. n., 13-15. *C. chinensis* (L.), 10, 13 - ventral valve, 11, 14 - middle sclerites, 12, 15 - apices of lateral lobe

gibbosity strongly convex with medial, longitudinal, white line (fig. 3).

Scutellum quadrate, bidentate apically. Elytrae as long as broad, striae punctate, intervals 2, 4, 6 and 8 insignificantly higher than the remaining ones. At base of intervals 3 and 4 long, triangular tubercle. Intervals 2 in 1/3 of length and intervals 6 behind middle with flat tubercle. Striae 3 and 6, 4 and 5 closed posterad.

Hind femur expanded medially, with distinct lateral and ventral denticles. Tibia with ventral, lateroventral, lateral and dorsomesal glabrous longitudinal carinae. Tibial corona with one large and two small spicules, mucro 0.25 as long as first tarsomere. First tarsomere with distinct lateral carina (figs 6, 7).

Pygidium strongly convex in lateral view, gibbous in apical part (fig. 5). Sterna II-IV strongly abbreviate, in middle part of abdomen invisible. Sternum V deeply emarginate up to anterior edge.

Male genitalia (figs 8-12). Very similar to the genitalia of *Callosobruchus chinensis* (L.), but ventral valve more elongate (figs 10, 13), apical sclerites without large lateral plates (figs 10, 13), middle sclerites more elongate (figs 11, 14) and lateral lobes acute apically (in *chinensis* rounded apically) with distinct chaetotaxy (figs 12, 15).

Female unknown.

Host plant unknown.

TYPE

Holotype ♂, Ceylon (no data), coll. Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.

Note. During the preparation of the genitalia the last three antennal articles have been destroyed.

REFERENCES

- DECELLE, J., 1975, *Coleoptera: Bruchidae* de Ceylan, Ent. Scand., 1973-1975, 6, suppl. 4: 179-194.

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