

BRUCHIDIUS SERRICOLLIS, A NEW SPECIES OF BRUCHIDAE FROM JAPAN (COLEOPTERA)

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***BRUCHIDIUS SERRICOLLIS*, A NEW SPECIES OF BRUCHIDAE
FROM JAPAN (COLEOPTERA) ***

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Abstract

Bmchidius serricollis sp. nov. described from Japan in this paper is related to ***B. urbanus***, but is characteristic in having the serrate margins of the pronotum.

In the course of the preparation for my 'presentation on Japanese Bruchids at the Second International Symposium on Bruchids and Legumes, which was held in September 6-9, 1989 in Okayama, I found a new species of ***Bmchidius*** in the collections made by Messrs. H. Makihara, S. Imasaka and I. Otsuka. This species is newly described here as ***Bmchidius serricollis*** after its characteristic side margins of the pronotum.

I am grateful to the said persons for their kindness offering me the valuable materials for the present study. I wish to express my sincere thanks to Prof. Emeritus Y. Hirashima for his ever available guidance and encouragement in the course of my studies since school days.

***Bruchidius serricollis* sp. nov.**

Male. Integument entirely black except for brownish anterior margin of labrum, basal 2-4 segments of antennae often brownish on anterior face. Vestiture blackish or brownish black on pronotum and elytra, with greyish patches as follows. Pronotum with a definite triangular antescutellar patch, with a pair of indefinite small patches in the centre, and with scattered greyish hairs on each side behind anterior angle, median part and on basal angle. Scutellum with greyish hairs. Elytra with two first intervals greyish except for apices, with three greyish or yellowish grey bands, anterior band run obliquely from the base of third interval to side margin via posterior margin of humeral callus, this band often indefinite laterally, and/or often produced anteriorly to the base on sixth interval ; second band median, rapidly narrowed externally from third interval to sixth interval, then warped upwards as a narrow arc to the side and conjointed with the basal band ; third band run obliquely backwards from posterior margin of the median band on third interval to the side ; third and sixth intervals each with a greyish stripe behind the third band. Pygidium with predominant greyish hairs mixing a few brownish ones, and without definite patch. Underside with greyish to brownish grey hairs, which are denser on lateral area of mesopleuron, latero-posterior corners of metasternum, posterior area of

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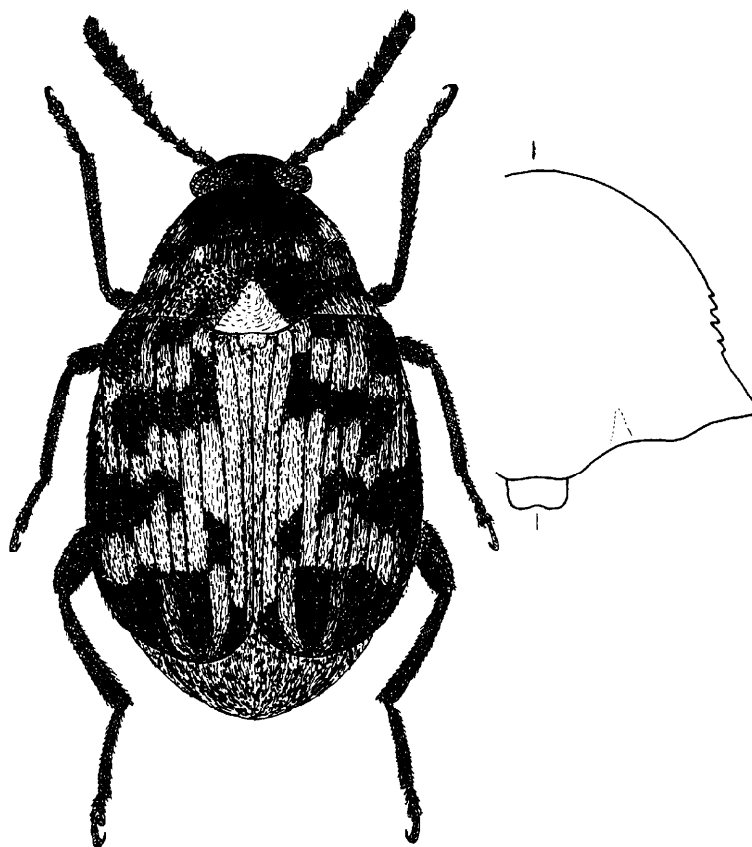


Fig. 1. *Bruchidius serricollis* sp. nov., holotype.

metepisternum, lateral area of hind coxa, and sides of two basal ventrites. Legs with brownish grey narrow hairs.

Head densely punctate, postocular constriction distinct on each side and obsolete between the inner margins of eyes; frons with a faint median impunctate line from frontoclypeal suture to vertex, distance between eyes about the same as width of eye measured dorsally and $\frac{3}{5}$ the distance between antennal sockets, ocular sinus reaching posteriorly a little beyond the middle of eye seen dorsally; anterior area of clypeus and labrum impunctate, with microsculptures. Antennae not sexually dimorphic, reaching to humerus, or reaching to the base of hind leg when head is rest on prosternum, four basal segments longer than broad, fifth to tenth segments eccentric, eleventh suboval.

Pronotum campanulate, densely punctate, punctuations smaller at anterior margin, with 5-6 denticles on each side behind the middle, with a pair of vague basal depressions before third intervals, basal lobe slightly depressed medianly. Scutellum transverse, clothed with dense recumbent white hairs giving quadrate appearance.

Elytra about as long as wide, dorsal surface even and gentle convex curve between humeri, striae well marked, third and fourth striae terminate behind swellings at the conjoint base of fourth and

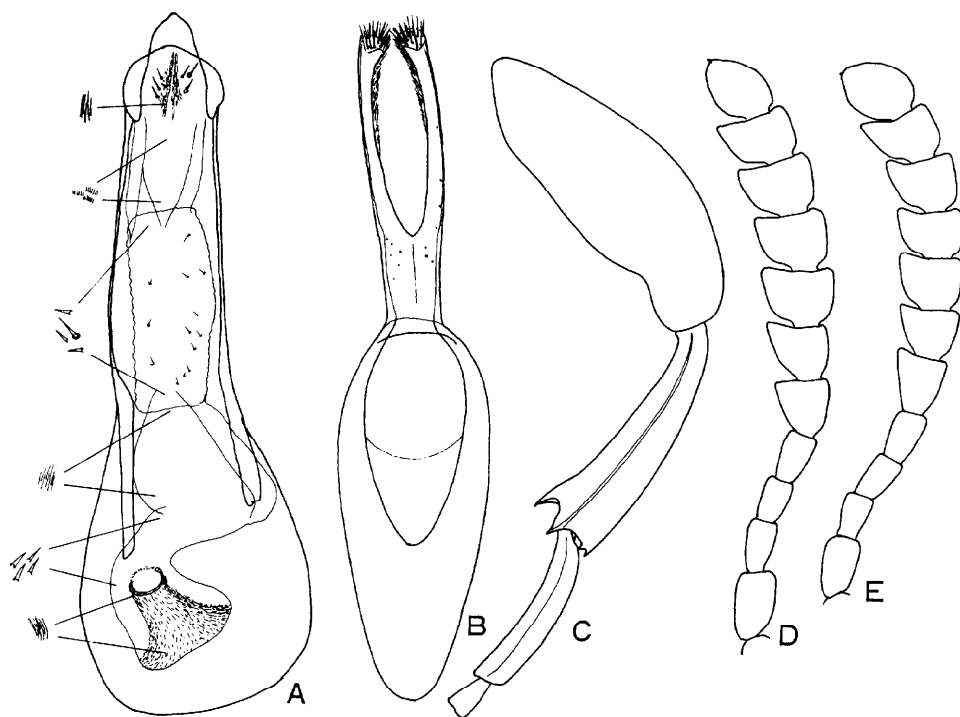


Fig. 2. *Bruchidius serricollis* sp. nov. A : median lobe. B : tegmen. C : male hind leg. D : male antenna. E: female antenna.

fifth intervals, intervals and fumeral calli densely punctate.

Undersurface punctulate, becoming punctate laterally ; first ventrite with a small median hair tuft before the middle, fifth ventrite emarginate.

Hind femora each with a small subapical tooth on internal ventral margin. Hind tibiae each with ventral, lateral and dorsomesal carinae, mucro about as long as lateral coronal spinule.

Genitalia with median lobe weakly narrowed apically, ventral valve with blunt apex, internal sac with dense fine spicules, second area from apex with scattered fine spines, lateral lobes cleft to about 5/7 their length.

Female similar to male, but basal swellings of elytra on fourth and fifth intervals indistinct, first ventrite without hair tuft and apical margin of last ventrite not emarginate.

Length (pronotum-pygidium) 3.1-3.3 mm. Width 1.9-2.0 mm.

HOLOTYPE female (Type No. 2775, Kyushu Univ.), Kikuchi-Suigen, Kumamoto Pref., 27. iv. 1979, H. Makihara leg.

PARATYPES : Hirogahara, Kyoto, 1 male, 24. v. 1972, S. Imasaka leg. ; 2 males and 1 female, 18. v. 1974, S. Imasaka leg. Fukaba, Aso, Kumamoto Pref., 1 female, 6. v. 1979, S. Matsuzaki leg. Mt. Yamaingiri, Izumi-mura, Kumamoto Pref., 1 female, 12. v. 1985, I. Otsuka leg.

DISTRIBUTION : Japan (Honshu, Kyushu).

REMARKS : This new species is similar to *B. coreanus* Chûjô, 1937, in having the serrate margins of the pronotum, but the latter is much larger. This is also close to *B. urbanus* (Sharp, 1886), in general appearance, structures of the antennae and the genitalia, but the hairy pattern on the elytra is different and the serrate pronotum is characteristic. Biology is not known.