

AMBLYCERUS TEUTONIENSIS
(COLEOPTERA: BRUCHIDAE),
A NEW SPECIES OF SEED BEETLE^{1, 2}

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ABSTRACT: *Amblycerus teutoniensis* is described and illustrated.

To provide a specific name to be used in future species group arrangements, this description is presented.

***Amblycerus teutoniensis*, new species**
 (figs. 1-8)

Dimensions: Medium body length 5.14 mm; width 3.36 mm. Pronotum length 1.38-1.80 mm (mean = 1.62 mm); width 1.96-2.63 mm (mean = 2.44 mm). Elytra length 2.48-4.20 mm (mean = 3.52 mm); width 2.84-3.80 mm (mean = 3.36 mm).

Integument: Black except four basal **antennal** segments, tarsi and calcaria reddish; entire **pygidium** and abdomen reddish yellow.

Vestiture: Head, pronotum, **elytra**, venter of thorax and appendages with brown and bluish gray hairs in irregular mottled pattern (fig.1). Pronotum sometimes with four small rounded bluish gray spots (fig.2). Scutellum densely pubescent with light yellow hairs (fig.4). Pygidium (fig.5) and abdomen covered with light yellow and golden yellow hairs in a mottled pattern and with some scattered small brown patches.

Body: **Subquadrate** (fig.1). Vertex micropunctate; frons and **clypeus** more coarsely punctate than vertex except granulose in narrow apical band; **labrum** punctate basally. Frons gently flattened, frontal carina evanescent in lower half, sometimes absent; **frontoclypeal**suture indistinct. **Mesal** margin of eye with fine carina and umbilicate punctures; eye finely faceted, moderately protruding laterally; ocular sinus (emargination) 1/3 length of eye and ocular index (width across **eyes**/width between **eyes**) 2.8:1; postocular lobe long. Antenna subserrate from fifth to tenth segments, eighth to tenth segments slightly wider than long; terminal segment subelliptical (fig.6). Pronotum (fig.2) subconical, lateral margins gently **arcuate**; disk evenly convex: basal lobe broadly angulate, usually not **sulcate**; surface densely punctulate, lateral one-third of disk on either side also coarsely punctate. middle also with some punctures smaller than those on lateral areas; basal and apical margins without sulci; lateral **carina** (fig.3) divided near base and gently divergent toward apex. delimited by fine shallow dorsal and fine deep ventral sulci: cervical boss with two fine setae (fig. 3), posterior angle of pronotum with one seta. Prosternum moderately narrow with sulcate lateral margins and slightly expanded beyond procoxae. Scutellum 1.3

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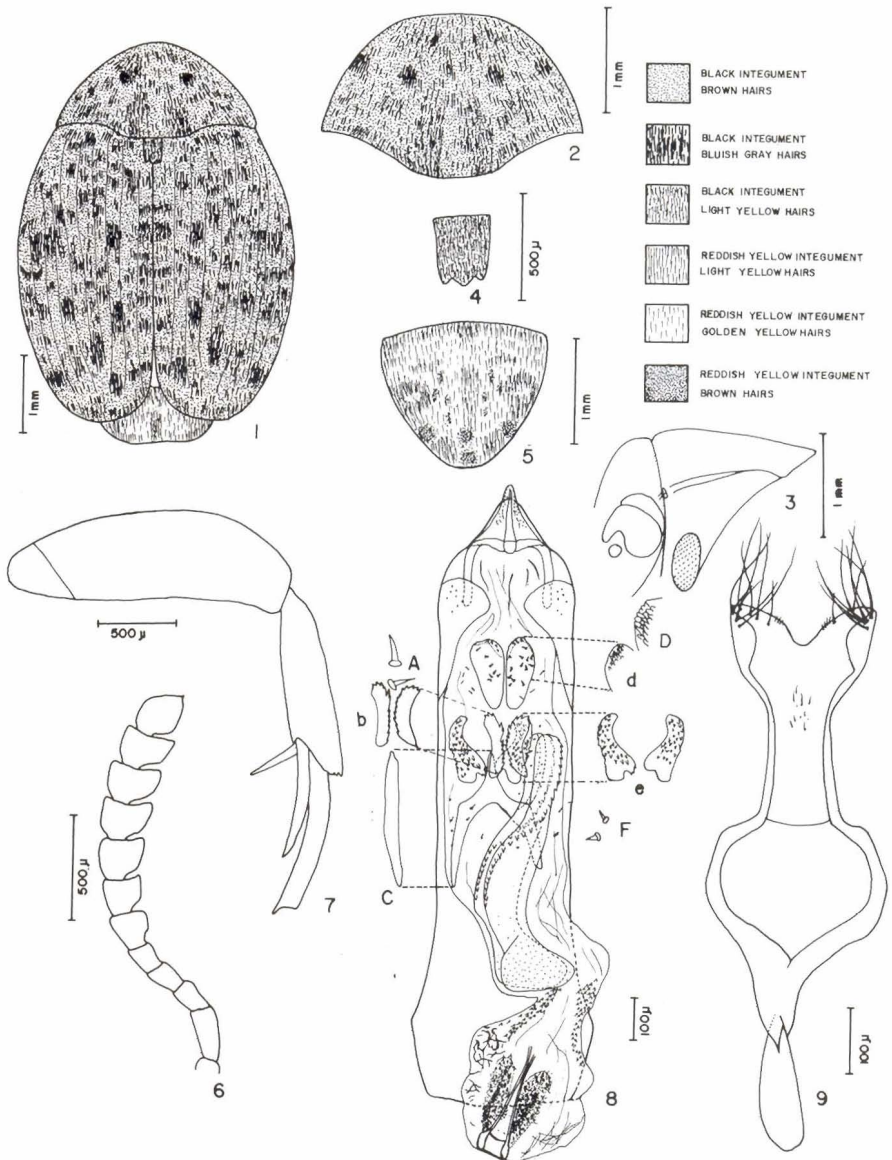
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times as long as wide, apex **trilobed** (fig.4). **Elytra** as long as wide, evenly convex except slightly depressed around scutellum; sutural, third, fifth, seventh and ninth intervals gently elevated on middle apical portion; striae strongly impressed, **strial punctures** fine; **elytral apices** rounded. Mesosternum elevated, rounded apically. **Postmesocoxal sulci** meeting **mesally** at acute **angle**, then extending laterally and connecting to parasutural sulci, the latter extending beyond middle length of **metasternum**. **Metepisternum punctulate**, also with **many** coarser punctures, **lacking striate** file; **metepisternal sulcus** nearly **right** angled, **vertical** arm reaching apex and longitudinal **arm** very short, not reaching middle length of metepisternum. Metasternum between middle coxae not bulging. Face of hind **coxa** in **distal** two-thirds and along posterior border of **proximal** one-third **setose** and **densely punctulate**; many scattered **larger** punctures on **distal** two-thirds; **proximal one-third** glabrous in **part** and **punctate** **except** in a reduced area. Metafemur slender, 2.9 times as long as wide (fig.7); **ventral** face slightly sulcate in **distal** three-fourths; **mesoventral carina** complete but lacking blunt, angulate process near apex. Ventral face of hind tibia slightly concave, each margin with row of punctures and short, stiff setae; **mesal** face lacking **tumidity** at distal two-thirds; apex with a **few**, short coronal denticles. **Mesal tibial spur** one-fifth as long as lateral spur and one-third as long as **first metatarsal** segment (fig.7). Pygidium (fig.5) **vertical**, subtruncate apically; surface **punctulate** and with many coarser punctures. Fifth visible abdominal sternum slightly **emarginate** in male and rounded in female. **Eighth tergite** rounded in male.

Male terminalia (figs.8,9): Median lobe with ventral valve acute apically, lateral margins **incurvate**, base **broad**; **dorsal** valve subtriangular, lateral **margins** nearly **straight**, apex rounded. Internal sac armature (fig.8) consisting of two basal **subconcave**, slipper-shaped sclerites with short irregular protuberances near apex (figs.8D,8d); two **subbasal** sclerites, four times as long as wide, subrectangular, **slightly** sinuate and with **serration** **directed** apicad along a margin (fig.8b) near the place of precedent pair and in part **overlapping** it, two **subbasal** sclerites, 2.1 times as long as wide at base, subtriangular, very sinuate and **armed** with denticles directed **basad** (fig.8e); two long, laminar, median **sclerites**, slightly **angulate** toward basal and median portions, with one or two rows of basally directed denticles along middle **apical portion**; **unpaired**, median wishbone-shaped sclerite, shorter than the **laminars** (1.3 as long as the length of laminars), with **strongly incurvate** lateral margins on middle apical portion, rounded apex in lateral view (fig.8c) and distinctly separate stems; apical sclerite with broad lateral areas and long stems (fig.8). Internal sac membranous with spines on basal and median portions (figs.8A,8F). Lateral lobes with moderately deep rounded cleft between them (fig.9).

Etymology: The species name refers to the place where the holotype was collected: Nova **Teutônia**, Santa Catarina, Brazil.

Type Material: **Holotype**, male: BRAZIL: Sta. Catarina, Nova Teutônia; 14.II.1944; F. Plaumann; deposited in the National Museum of Natural History, Washington (NMNH). **Allotype**, BRAZIL: Sao Paulo, Ilha da Vitória, 16-27.III.1964, Exp. Dep. Zool. deposited in the Museu de Zoologia de Sao Paulo (MZSP); one male **paratype** with same label as holotype, deposited in the Museu de Entomologia do Departamento de Zoologia da Universidade Federal do Paraná (DZUP); additional three **paratypes**.— BRAZIL: Mato Grosso, Chapada dos Guimarães, April, **Acc.No.2966**, deposited in the Carnegie Museum of Natural History, **Pittsburg** (CARN); Rio Grande do Sul, São Leopoldo, 15.X.1982, **C.J.Becker**, 60.602, deposited in the Fundapao Zoobotânica do Rio Grande do Sul (FZB,MCN); PARAGUAY: Sao Bernardino, 27.XII, Amaranthaceae, K. **Fiebrig** (NMNH); Depto. Alto Parana, **Centro** For. Alto Parana, 25° 30' S, 54°, 44' W, 14-16-V-1986, **Pogue & Solis** (NMNH).



Figs. 1-9. *Amblycerus teutoniensis*, new species. 1, dorsal habitus; 2, pronotum; 3, lateral view of pronotum; 4, scutellum; 5, pygidium; 6, antenna; 7, hind trochanter, femur, tibia and first metatarsal segment; 8, male genitalia, median lobe: A-spines basal portion enlarged, B-subbasal serrate sclerites, C-lateral view of wishbone-shaped sclerite, D-ventral view of basal sclerite, E-same enlarged, E-subbasal spinous sclerites. F-spines on median portion enlarged; 9, tegmen.

DISCUSSION

This species is most closely related to *A. canescens* (Boheman). Both share many characters such as body, except pygidium and abdomen, mottled with brown and bluish gray hairs, postocular lobe long, eyes finely faceted, lateral carina of pronotum divided, scutellum trilobed, longitudinal arm of metepisternal sulcus very short, metepisternum and hind coxa evenly punctured, **mesal** mesotibial spur about middle length of lateral spur and one-third length of the first hind tarsal segment.

Amblycerus teutoniensis can be distinguished from *A. canescens* by the reddish yellow integument of the first four antennal segments, tarsi, pygidium and abdomen; these parts are entirely black in *A. canescens*.

The characters in the internal sac of male genitalia are comparable in these two species. Differences are found in the shape of **both** pairs of sub-basal sclerites (short in *teutoniensis*, longer in *canescens*; the other sub-triangular with denticles directed **basad** in *teutoniensis* (fig.8e), sub-rectangular with denticles directed apicad in *canescens*; in the shape of the long laminar sclerites (slightly angulate in *teutoniensis*, strongly angulate in *canescens*; and in the wishbone-shaped sclerite (with incurvate lateral margins and distinctly separate stems in *teutoniensis*, nearly straight and moderately separate stems in *canescens*).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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