The identification of *Spermophagus sericeus* (Geoffroy, 1785) and *S. calystegiae* (Lukjanovitsch and Ter-Minassian, 1957) (Coleoptera, Bruchidae)

Identyfikacja *Spermophagus sericeus* (Geoffroy, 1785) i *S. calystegiae* (Lukjanovitsch et Ter-Minassian, 1957) (Coleoptera, Bruchidae)

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ABSTRACT. Previously unused characters are given for *Spermophagus sericeus* and *calystegiae*; females of these species are recognized for the first time.

Two Palearctic *Spermophagus* are characterized by black hindtibial spines: *sericeus* and *calystegiae*. The former species is widely distributed in the Palearctic Region (Hoffmann, 1945; Müller, 1953; Lukjanovitsch and Ter-Minassian, 1957), the latter one was known till now from a few localities in the European USSR and Caucasus. Till now, these species were distinguished by details of the male genitalia.

However, an analysis of both *sericeus* and *calystegiae* collected in Dobruja, ne. Bulgaria revealed several unused differences in both sexes. These are listed below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><em>sericeus</em></th>
<th><em>calystegiae</em></th>
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<tr>
<td>median lobe of male genitalia</td>
<td>0.7–0.8 mm</td>
<td>1.0–1.1 mm</td>
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<tr>
<td>its preapical portion (fig. 1)</td>
<td>non constricted</td>
<td>constricted</td>
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<tr>
<td>apex (fig. 2)</td>
<td>slightly curved</td>
<td>strongly curved</td>
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<tr>
<td>ventrad</td>
<td></td>
<td>ventrad (fig. 4)</td>
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1-4. Median lobe of male genitalia. 1-2 — *Spermophagus sericeus*, 1 — ventral, 2 — lateral, 3-4 — *S. calystegiae*, 3 — ventral, 4 — lateral

5-8. Parameres. 5-6 — *S. sericeus*, 5 — lateral, 6 — dorsal, 7-8 — *S. calystegiae*, 7 — lateral, 8 — dorsal
lateral lobes of male parameres fused with basal part, their bases almost in contact (figs 5–6)

ovipositor 1.0–1.1 mm, well sclerotized

its apical part without oblique suture, sparsely pubescent, apex acute (fig. 9)

separate by suture from basal part, their bases distant (figs 7–8)

0.7–0.8 mm, weakly sclerotized with oblique suture, densely pubescent, apex rounded (fig. 10)

REFERENCES

