Carlobruchia (s. str.) boliviana n. sp. from Bolivia*
(Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Cassidinae)

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ABSTRACT. Carlobruchia (s. str.) boliviana n. sp. is described from Bolivia (Comarapa); it differs from the only known member of the nominate subgenus, Carlobruchia (C.) tricostata SPAETH, in deep black body coloration and fine sculpture of pronotum.

Key words: entomology, Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Cassidinae, new species, Neotropical region.

SPAETH (1907) described the genus Bruchia for a new species Bruchia tricostata from Argentina. Because the name Bruchia SPAETH, 1907 had been preoccupied by Bruchia WEISE, 1906, in 1911 SPAETH proposed a new name Carlobruchia for his Bruchia SPAETH, 1907. Later (SPAETH 1913) he described the genus Smodingonota for Cassida carbonaria KLUG, 1829 and Canistra dorsuosa BOHEMAN, 1862. In his posthumous work (SPAETH in HINCKS 1952) the genus Smodingonota was included in the genus Carlobruchia as a subgenus. Thus, the genus Carlobruchia comprises three species - one in the nominate subgenus and two in the subgenus Smodingonota. The only member of the nominate subgenus, C. tricostata SPAETH, was redescribed and photographed in detail by VIANA (1964). In the material from South America bought by me recently, I found two specimens of the subgenus Carlobruchia s. str. representing a new species. Its description is given below.

Carlobruchia (s. str.) boliviana n. sp.

ETYMOLOGY
Named after terra typica.

*Papers Celebrating the 90th Birthday of Dr. Bolesław Burakowski
1-5. *Carlobruchia boliviana* n. sp.: 1 - dorsal view, 2 - lateral view, 3 - prosthenum, 4 - antenna, 5 - tarsal claw
6-8. Carlobruchia boliviana n. sp.: 6 - spermatheca, 7, 8 - male genitalia: 7 - dorsal view, 8 - lateral view
**Diagnosis**

It is very similar to *C. tricostata* Sp. At first glance *C. boliviana* differs in coloration of pronotum and elytra which is deep black, while in all specimens of *C. tricostata* dorsal coloration is brown of various tint. VIANA (1964), who examined 803 specimens of *C. tricostata* from the whole range, did not find specimen with pronotum and elytra uniformly black, at most with a black spot on pronotum. *C. boliviana* differs also in the sculpture of pronotum. Punctuation of disc in the new species is very fine, distance between punctures many times larger than puncture diameter, surface between punctures without rugosities, while in *C. tricostata* puncturation of disc is coarse, distance between punctures as wide as or smaller than puncture diameter, surface between punctures with irregular rugosities. In *C. tricostata* pronotal disc is deeply impressed anteriorly, while in *C. boliviana* the impression is less marked. In *C. tricostata* sculpture of sides and anterior part of disc forms strong longitudinal rugosities, while in *C. boliviana* anterior part of disc is sparsely punctate, only on sides there are fine longitudinal rugosities. *C. boliviana* is slightly stouter than *C. tricostata*, with sides of pronotum almost straight, only before base forming a soft arch, while in *C. tricostata* sides of pronotum form a blunt angle which is situated more anterad than curvature in the previous species.

**Description**

Length: 11.0-12.6 mm, width: 8.8-9.7 mm, length of pronotum: 3.6-4.2 mm, width of pronotum: 7.1-7.7 mm; length/width ratio: 1.25 (male), 1.30 (female) - in *C. tricostata* 1.27-1.33 in male, 1.37-1.39 in female. Body short oval (fig. 1).

Whole body deep black, in holotype posterior angles of pronotum with brownish spot.

Pronotum trapezial, anterior margin shallowly emarginate (in *C. tricostata* the emargination is usually deeper), sides almost straight, only anterad to the base softly rounded, maximum width of pronotum at base; width/length ratio: male 1.97, female 1.83. Disc strongly convex, rather depressed than impressed anteriorly (strongly impressed in *C. tricostata*), in the middle with strongly impressed median line, and two round impressions laterally to the line, also sides of disc and prescutellar lobe with large impressions. Surface of central part of disc finely, sparsely punctate, distance between punctures 3-4 times wider than puncture diameter, area between punctures finely microreticulate dull, with no distinct rugosities. Anterior part and sides of disc also finely punctate, only anterolateral parts with slight longitudinal rugosities. Explanate margin extremely narrow, narrower than in *C. tricostata*, with only few punctures, margins elevated, strongly punctate.

Scutellum subtriangular. Base of elytra slightly wider than pronotum, disc regularly convex (fig. 2), strongly sculptured, with two zigzag longitudinal costae, internal high and distinct on almost whole length of disc, external lower and partly interrupted, on sides of disc there is a rudiment of third costa in form of separate tubercles or folds (in *C. tricostata* second and third costa is usually more distinct than in *C. boliviana*, but I have examined specimens of *C. tricostata* with third costa
as reduced as in *C. boliviana*). Punctuation between costae smaller than in *C. tricostata*, mostly irregular, only along suture punctures arranged in almost regular row. Distance between punctures in sutural row as large as puncture diameter (in *C. tricostata* punctures almost touching each other). Intervals and space between punctures wider than in *C. tricostata*, especially sutural interval distinctly wider, thus (except costae) structure of disc appears less rugose than in *C. tricostata*. Explanate margin wider than in *C. tricostata*, in the widest part as wide as 2/5 width of each disc of elytron. Surface of explanate margin laterally to each puncture of marginal row strongly impressed, without punctuation, dull. Margin simple. Apex of elytral epipleura in both sexes very short and sparsely pubescent.

Clypeus very short, strongly elevated, shallowly impressed in the middle (in *C. tricostata* usually strongly impressed), its surface strongly, densely punctate (fig. 3). Labrum in the middle emarginate to 1/4 length. Antennae stout, with five basal glabrous and six distal, densely pubescent and dull segments (fig. 4). Length ratio of antennal segments: 100:50:65:75:75:80:75:75:75:112 (male) 100 (female).

Prosternal collar pronounced anterad, its sides form a very soft angle. Prosternal process very broad, strongly expanded apically, apex trilobate (fig. 3). Surface shallowly impressed in the middle, with several large punctures, appears slightly irregular. Metasternal plates strongly convex but not angulate.

Legs moderately stout, external margin of tibiae canaliculate on whole length. Last segment of tarsi distinctly longer than the third, but not reaching marginal setae. Claws large, simple (fig. 5).

Male: genitalia as in figs 7, 8.

Female: spermatheca thin, ductus moderately long, at base without ampulla, in the middle forms a loose spiral, apically with large, strongly sclerotized receptacle (fig. 6).

**Types**

Holotype male and paratype female: “Bolivia andina, Comarapa, 1800 m, 24 XI 1959, ZISCHKA”. The type locality of *C. boliviana* is c. 600 km north of the northernmost locality of *C. tricostata*. Holotype in Manchester Museum, University of Manchester, England, paratype in author’s collection.

**References**


