

***Neobruchidius lovie*, new genus and new species from Latin America (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Bruchinae)**

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Abstract

The new genus *Neobruchidius* is described principally because of the single spine near the apex of the hind femur of all ten species. This and other characters differentiate it from other genera in the New World and ally it to the Old World genus *Bruchidius*, hence the name. Seven of the ten species of *Neobruchidius* were all originally described in the genus *Acanthoscelides* by Johnson and one is the new species *Neobruchidius lovie*. The nine species are *Neobruchidius barinas*, *N. canar*, *N. curimagua*, *N. guatemala*, *N. lituratus*, (Sharp), *N. macheta*, *N. tabidus* (Erichson), *N. tibiospinalis*, and *N. zacatlan*. A discussion of the genus is provided as is a key to species, and some comments on allometry in adult bruchids due to seed size of their hosts. *Neobruchidius lovie* differs from species in the genus *Senni* principally by lacking hinge sclerites in the median lobe of the male genitalia and with a mucro on the apex of the hind tibia that is much shorter than 0.25 times as long as the first hind tarsomere. Most species of *Senni* lack a mucro or almost so.

Key words: *Neobruchidius lovie*, *Neobruchidius*, Bruchidae, New Genus, *Senni*

Introduction

In the key in his paper on the genera of Bruchidae of America north of Mexico, Bridwell (1946) used the presence, or in one case absence, of the subapical spines on the hind femur as a major character to define his new genera *Gibbobruchus*, *Cercidiestes*, *Meibomeus*, *Merobruchus*, *Mimosestes*, *Stator*, *Althaeus*, *Algarobius*, *Abutiloneus* and *Senni*. Bridwell also used these spines to further define the genus *Acanthoscelides* Schilsky. The fundamentals of Bridwell's definitions of these genera have been used by systematists in the New World to further define these genera and to classify other new taxa. The use of the