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Bruchus tristiculus and *Cis matchanus* (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae, Ciidae), two new species for Slovakia from Cerová vrchovina Upland

Bruchus tristiculus and *Cis matchanus* (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae, Ciidae), dva nové druhy pro Slovensko z Cerové vrchoviny

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Faunistics, Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Ciidae, *Bruchus tristiculus*, *Cis matchanus*, Slovakia, new records

Abstract. *Bruchus tristiculus* Fåhraeus, 1839 and *Cis matchanus* Reitter, 1915 are newly recorded for Slovakia. Both species were collected at Cerová vrchovina Upland.

INTRODUCTION

Cerová vrchovina Upland is situated in the south of central Slovakia, in the theoretical borders of the Alpine and Pannonian bioregions. Since the 1980s, the Cerová vrchovina Upland has been frequently visited by many entomologists from former Czechoslovakia. Although there is a lot of data published in smaller faunistic works, more comprehensive publications dealing with specific insect groups of Cerová vrchovina Upland are rare, e.g. Diptera, Chrysomelidae: Alticini (Ouda et al. 2013, Straka 2016). In this paper, we present the findings of two species of Coleoptera: *Bruchus tristiculus* Fåhraeus, 1839 (Chrysomelidae) and *Cis matchanus* Reitter, 1915 (Ciidae) from Cerová vrchovina Upland, which are new to Slovakia.

ACRONYMS OF COLLECTIONS

JBBC – Jan Bezděk collection, Brno, Czech Republic
MZBC – Miroslav Zúber collection, Bradlec, Czech Republic
JVOC – Jiří Vávra collection, Ostrava, Czech Republic

RESULTS

***Bruchus tristiculus* Fåhraeus, 1839** (Figs 1–4)
Material examined. Slovakia centr. mer., Cerová vrchovina Highland, Gemerský Jablonec – Vadókás (7885), 48°11′56.695″N 19°59′37.338″E, 18.vi.2020, 5 ♂♂, sweeping vegetation, J. Bezděk leg. et det. (JBBC, 1 ♂ MZBC).
Distribution. Pontomediterranean species distributed in South Europe (with the northernmost records from Hungary), Azores, Canary Islands, Cyprus, North Africa, Turkey, Near East, Caucasus and Turkmenistan (Anton 2010). New species for Slovakia.

Comments. *Bruchus tristiculus* is a member of the *B. tristis* group as defined by Borowiec (1988). The larvae develop in the seed of *Lathyrus* sp., rarely also in seeds of *Pisum sativum*, *Lens esculenta* or *Vicia sativa* (Borowiec 1988, Delobel & Delobel 2006).

Bruchus tristiculus can be distinguished from other Central European *Bruchus* Linnaeus, 1767 species by the combination of the following characters: male metatibiae with distinct preapical tooth on inner side (Fig. 2), pronotum nearly twice as long as wide, dorsal surface covered with small irregular pale spots, always without distinct colour pattern, prosternum with a narrow groove along lateral margin (Fig. 3) (Strejček 1990).

Gemerský Jablonec – Vadókás (250 m a. s. l., 7885) (Fig. 9), about 1.3 km from Gemerský Jablonec village, belongs to the so-called semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies on calcareous substrate type of biotope composed mainly of a mixture of broad and narrow-leaved dry grasslands on sandy sediments and furthermore by acidophilous dry grasslands. Other biotopes surrounding the habitat are lowland hay meadows, low xeric shrubs and herbaceous ruderal vegetation.

***Cis matchanus* Reitter, 1915** (Figs 5–8)

Material examined. Slovakia centr. mer., Cerová vrchovina Highland, Šiatorská Bukovinka env., Šomoška Nature Reserve (7885), 21.v.2007, 1 ♀, J. Vávra leg., J. Bezděk det. (JVOC).

Distribution. Europe, Caucasus, Iran, Turkey (Królik 2020). New species for Slovakia.

Comments. This specimen was originally identified as *Cis lineatocribratus* Mellié, 1849 and listed in an unpublished report by Mantič et al. (2009). However, it was misidentified and in fact refers to *Cis matchanus*.

Cis matchanus was originally described as a variety of *C. lineatocribratus* and was for many decades treated as its synonym. Recently, Królik (2016) resurrected it from synonymy and extended knowledge on its distribution. *Cis matchanus* belongs to the *Cis castaneus* group and is characterised by the anterior pronotal angles not projecting (Fig. 6), pronotal surface glabrous and posterior pronotal angles very widely and regularly rounded in lateral view (Fig. 7). From *Cis lineatocribratus* it can be distinguished by less regular elytral interstriae covered with fine irregular secondary punctures, less globular pronotum and males with a pair of small teeth on the clypeus (elytral interstriae regular, almost smooth and lustrous, pronotum distinctly globular, and males with a pair of wide teeth on the clypeus in *Cis lineatocribratus*).

Šiatorská Bukovinka – Šomoška (Somoskő) Nature Reserve (7885) (Fig. 10), the site is 2.5 km south-east of Šiatorská Bukovinka, on the borders of Slovakia and Hungary. The Luzulo-Fagetum beech forest is a site with *Carpinus betulus* and *Quercus petraea*. The northern parts of the locality is composed of pannonian oak-hornbeam forests. The Bukovinský potok stream flows through meso-eutrophic swamp alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) woods in the western part of the Nature Reserve.

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Figs 1–8. 1–4. *Bruchus tristiculus* Fåhraeus, 1839. 1 – habitus in dorsal view, male, body length 3.6 mm; 2 – detail of mesotibia; 3 – prosternum with distinct lateral groove; 4 – locality label. 5–8. *Cis matchanus* Reitter, 1915. 5 – habitus in dorsal view, female, body length 1.9 mm; 6 – habitus in lateral view; 7 – head and pronotum in lateral view; 8 – locality label. Photographs by J. Bezděk.

Obr. 1–8. 1–4. *Bruchus tristiculus* Fåhraeus, 1839. 1 – habitus v dorzálním pohledu, samec, délka těla 3,6 mm; 2 – detail střední holeně; 3 – prosternum se zřetelnou boční rýhou; 4 – lokalitní štítek. 5–8. *Cis matchanus* Reitter, 1915. 5 – habitus v dorzálním pohledu, samice, délka těla 1,9 mm; 6 – habitus v bočním pohledu; 7 – hlava a štít v bočním pohledu; 8 – lokalitní štítek. Fotografie J. Bezděk.

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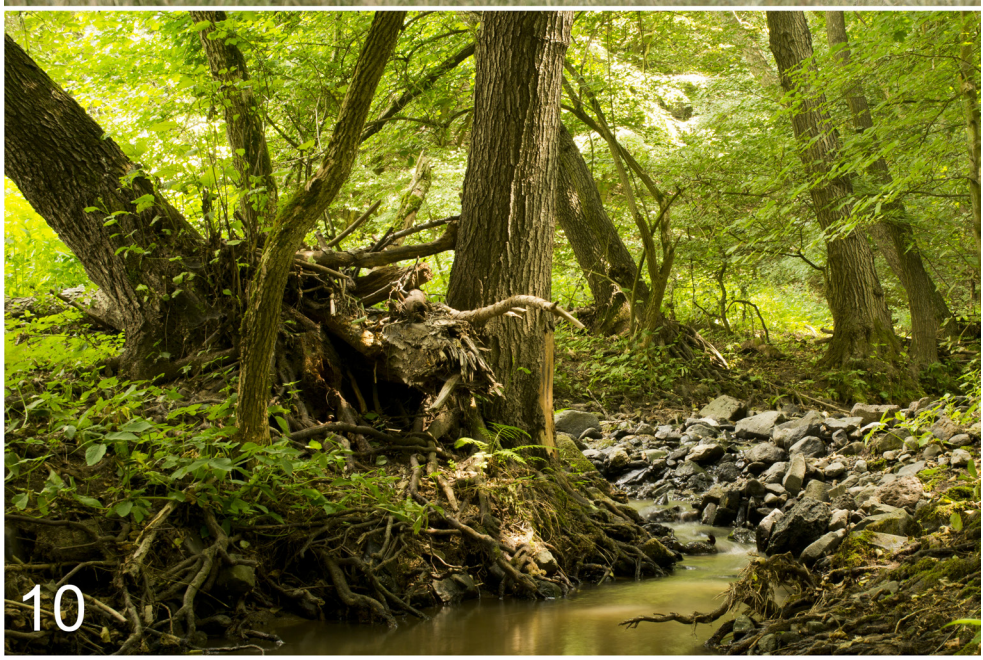
SOUHRN

Bruchus tristiculus Fåhraeus, 1839 (Chrysomelidae: Bruchinae) a *Cis matchanus* Reitter, 1915 (Ciidae) jsou uvedeny jako nové druhy pro Slovensko na základě nálezů z Cerové vrchoviny.

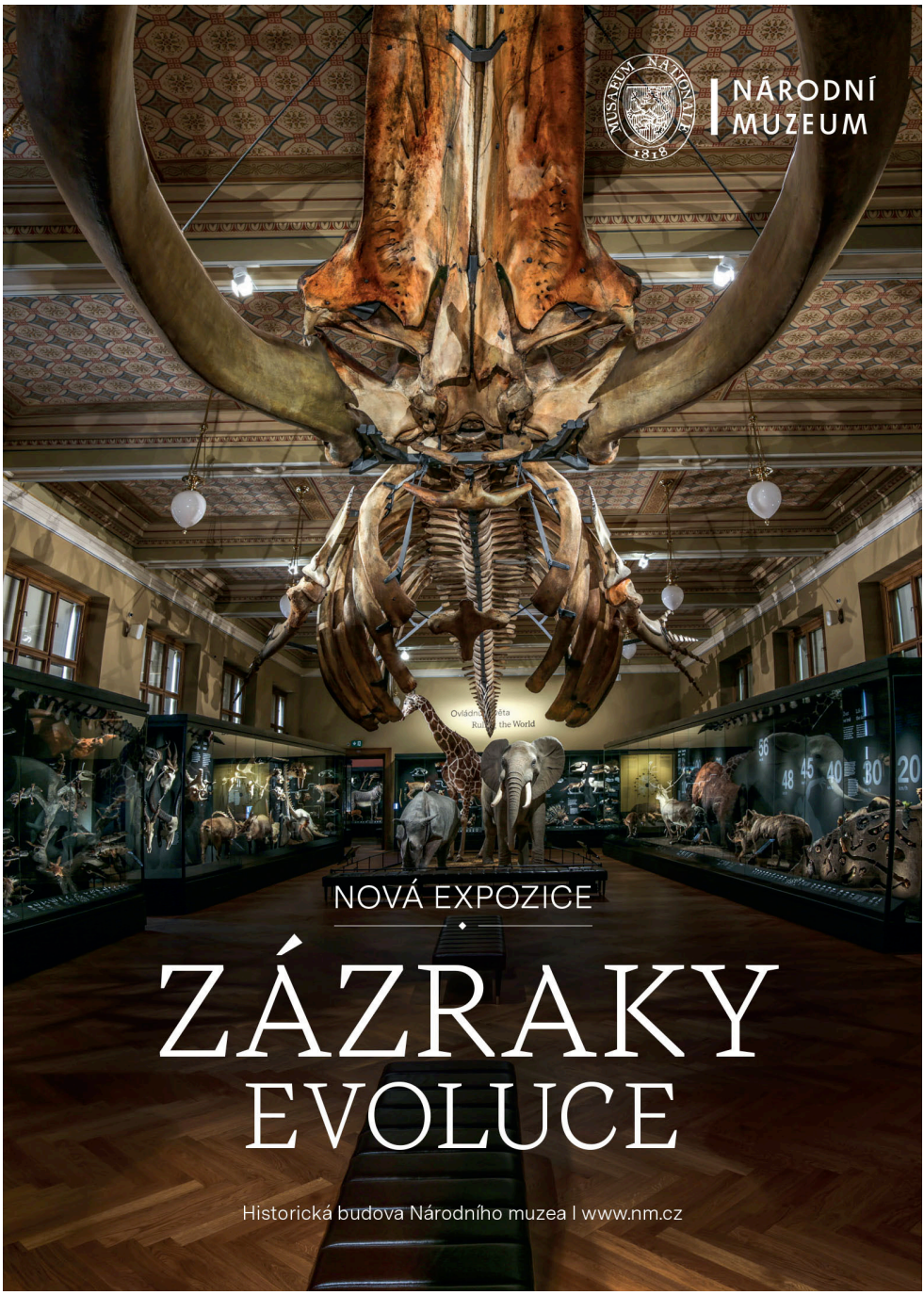
Larvy *Bruchus tristiculus* se vyvíjejí v semenech hrachorů (*Lathyrus* sp.), vzácně také v semenech hrachu (*Pisum sativum*), čočky jedlé (*Lens esculenta*) nebo vikve seté (*Vicia sativa*) (Borowiec 1988, Delobel & Delobel 2006). Dospělci se od dalších středoevropských druhů rodu *Bruchus* odlišují kombinací následujících znaků: střední holeně samce na vnitřní straně s výrazným preapikálním zubem (Fig. 2), povrch krovek s malými nepravidelnými světlými skvrnami, štít téměř tak dlouhý jako široký, prosternum s úzkou rýhou podél bočního okraje (Fig. 3) (Strejček 1990). Pět exemplářů bylo uloveno na lokalitě Gemerský Jablonec – Vadókás (250 m a. s. l., 7885) (Fig. 9).

Cis matchanus patří do skupiny *C. castaneus* a je charakterizován holým štítem, neprotaženými předními rohy štítu a široce a pravidelně zaoblenými zadními rohy štítu (Fig. 6). Od podobného druhu *C. lineatocribratus* se odlišuje méně pravidelnými mezirýžími krovek pokrytými sekundárním tečkováním, méně kulovitým štítem a klypeem samců se dvěma malými zoubky (u *C. lineatocribratus* jsou mezirýží krovek pravidelná, hladká a lesklá, štít je výrazně kulovitý a samci mají na klypeu dva široké zuby). Jedna samice z lokality Šomoška (7885) (Fig. 10), původně určená jako *C. lineatocribratus* (Fig. 8), byla pod tímto jménem uvedena v nepublikované zprávě z faunistického průzkumu (Mantič et al. 2009). Nicméně, exemplář byl chybně určen a náleží k *C. matchanus*.





Figs 9–10. Localities at Cerová vrchovina. 9 – Gemerský Jablonec, Vadókás; 10 – Šomoška. Photographs by A. Balázs.
Obr. 9–10. Lokality v Cerové vrchovině. 9 – Gemerský Jablonec, Vadókás; 10 – Šomoška. Fotografie A. Balázs.


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