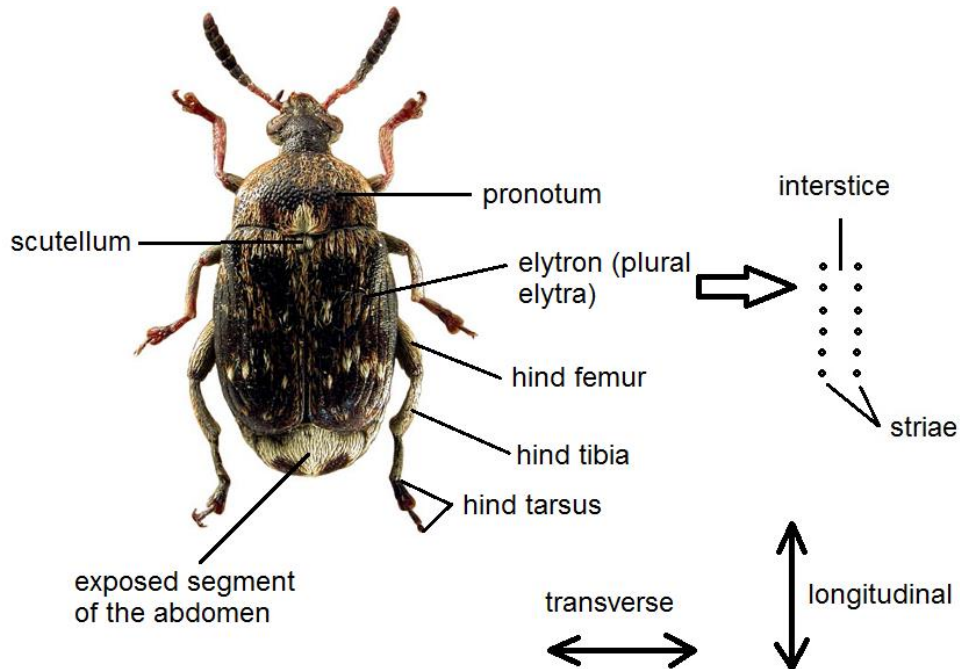


Subfamily Bruchinae

The keys in this document are my translation from Arved Lompe's keys, published at <http://www.coleo-net.de/coleo/texte/bruchinae.htm>. They have been used with the author's permission.



Checklist

From the Checklist of Beetles of the British Isles, 2012 edition, edited by A. G. Duff (available from www.coleopterist.org.uk/checklist.htm).

Genus ***Bruchus*** Linnaeus, 1767
atomarius (Linnaeus, 1761)
brachialis Fåhraeus, 1839
ervi Frölich, 1799
loti Paykull, 1800
pisorum (Linnaeus, 1758)
rufimanus Boheman, 1833
rufipes Herbst, 1783

Genus ***Acanthoscelides*** Schilsky, 1905
obtectus (Say, 1831)

Genus ***Bruchidius*** Schilsky, 1905
cisti (Fabricius, 1775)
incarnatus (Boheman, 1833)
olivaceus (Germar, 1824)
varius (Olivier, 1795)
villosus (Fabricius, 1792)

Genus ***Callosobruchus*** Pic, 1902
chinensis (Linnaeus, 1758)
maculatus (Fabricius, 1775)

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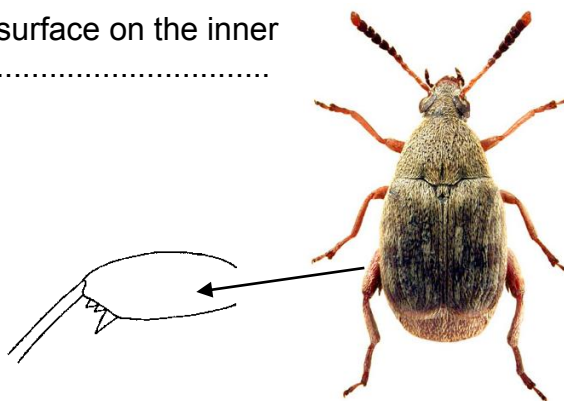
Subfamily Bruchinae

Key to the British species; translation from the German and adaptation to the British fauna by Mike Hackston

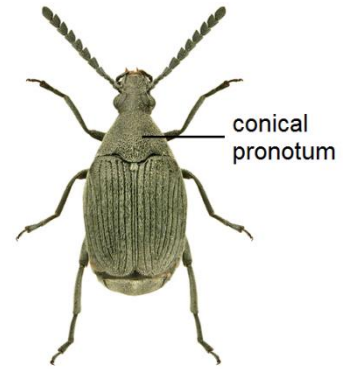
1 Hind femora with a single tooth on the underside or with no teeth.2

Hind femora with 3-4 teeth on the lower surface on the inner angle.

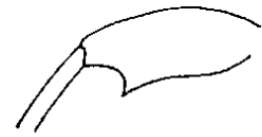
..... ***Acanthoscelides obtectus***



- 2 Pronotum more or less conical when viewed from above, widest at the point of attachment to the elytra and tapering to the front, without a projecting angle or tooth half way along the side margin.....3



Pronotum not conical when viewed from above, usually broadest well forward of the base of the elytra. Usually the pronotum has a projecting angle or a pointed tooth on the side margin. Hind femora with one robust tooth on the lower angle which is clearly visible in side view.
 Genus *Bruchus*



- 3 Pronotum in the middle at the base with doubled raised area which is covered with pale hairs. Hind femora with a tooth on the outer surface.

..... Genus *Callosobruchus*

Well known pests of leguminous crops and also of stores of legumes such as azuki beans and cowpeas. They have been recorded in Britain from a wide variety of wild species of Fabaceae.



Pronotum without such a twinned raised area. Hind femora generally without a trace of a tooth (at most with a tiny, often scarcely discernible denticle on the inner surface

..... Genus *Bruchidius*



Genus *Callosobruchus*

View the abdomen from below and note the segments starting from behind the base of the back legs - these segments are called sternites.

- 1 Side margins of sternites 2-5 with dense patches of coarse short white bristles which are much coarser and whiter than the other setae on the sternites.

..... *Callosobruchus chinensis*

Side margins of sternites 2-5 without dense patches of coarse short white bristles - the short bristles at the sides are the same in coarseness and colour to the fine whitish or yellowish bristles on the rest of the sternites.

..... *Callocobruchus maculatus*



Genus *Bruchidius*

Bruchidius incarnatus (Boheman, 1833) is not included in the key.

- 1 Elytra with a small one- or two-pointed tubercle towards the base of the third or fourth interstice (view obliquely from the side).[2](#)

- Elytra without tubercles towards the base.[3](#)



- 2 Elytra with sparse greyish white hair, meaning the surface of the elytra is clearly visible. Pronotum and top surface of the exposed last segment of the abdomen with single punctures. Length 1.8-3.0 mm.
..... ***Bruchidius cisti***



Elytra densely covered with grey-olive hair so that the surface of the elytra is scarcely visible. Pronotum and upper surface of the exposed last segment of the abdomen with each puncture doubled.
..... ***Bruchidius olivaceus***

Photograph © Zoltán György,
<http://www.nhmus.hu/~gyorgy/zsizsiklistaangol.html>



- 3 Hind tibia strongly broadening towards the tip, with a large tooth at the end on the inner angle, which is clearly larger than the other teeth. Antennae short, reaching only to the back of the pronotum. In both sexes segments 2-5 of the antennae are generally broader and longer.
..... ***Bruchidius varius***



Hind tibia more weakly expanded towards the tip, with slight teeth. Antennae longer, reaching at least to half way across the elytra. Male antennae always with a clearly enlarged third or fourth segment.

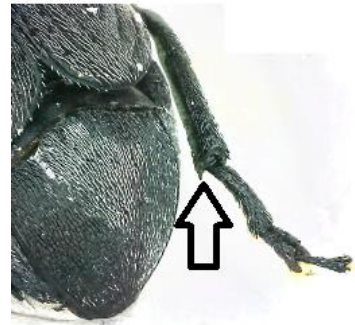
..... ***Bruchidius villosus***

Line drawings from Anton (1998)



Genus *Bruchus*

- 1 Tip of the hind tibiae on the inner surface with a longer tooth which exceeds the neighbouring teeth in length.2



- Tip of the tibiae on the inner surface with the teeth shorter and of more or less equal length.5

- 2 Pronotum with only a tiny tooth on the side margin (may be completely absent in rare cases). Elytra with short grey hair that lays on the surface. First segment of the antennae red. Front legs red; middle and hind legs black. Length 1.7-2.5 mm.

..... ***Bruchus loti***

Recorded from various Fabaceae - *Lens*, *Vicia*, *Chamaecytisus*, *Lotus corniculatus*, *Lathyrus* and *Oxytropis*.

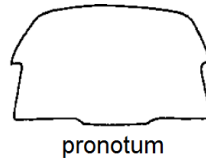


Pronotum with a clear angle or tooth on each side.3

- 3 Pronotum clearly broader than long. Middle leg reddish-yellow, at most slightly darkened.

.....***Bruchus rufipes***

On various Fabaceae including *Vicia*, *Hippocrepis*, *Lathyrus*, *ulex*, *Pisum*, *trigonella*, *Lens* and *Trifolium*.



pronotum



- Pronotum at most 1.4 times as broad as long. Middle leg black, at most slightly reddish towards the tip of the tibiae.4



- 4 Underside distinctly yellowish-brown hairy. Elytra with patchy yellowish hair, often with a reddish yellow longitudinal marking behind the scutellum. Base of the antennae and the front legs reddish-yellow. Hind tibiae with a long, strong apical spur. Male middle tibiae somewhat rotated and with a deep longitudinal furrow on the rear surface. Large species - 4-5 mm.

..... ***Bruchus rufimanus***

On various Fabaceae - *Vicia*, *Lens*, *Lupinus*, *Lathyrus*, *Phaseolus*, *Cicer* and



Underside shortly grey-hairy. Elytra with greyish-white patches of hair, with a small white patch at the base over the third and fifth interstice, with a second patch just before the middle in the third interstice. In the middle of the elytra there are commonly two transverse bands of small pale spots. Segments 1-4 of the antennae red. Middle tibia in males with an additional pointed tooth inside the apical spur. Smaller species, length 2.0-3.5 mm.

..... ***Bruchus atomarius***

On various species of family Fabaceae, such as *Vicia*, *Lathyrus* and *Pisum*.



5 Front legs and at least part of the middle legs red.6

Front legs red; middle and hind legs black. Elytra without distinct paler markings, uniformly grey-brown with diffuse patches of paler hairs. Pronotum with a pale triangular marking in the middle in front of the scutellum. Middle tibiae in males distinctly broadening towards the tip. Middle tibia with a broad blunt apical spur. Exposed part of the abdomen grey-brown hairy without patterning. Male (illustrated left) with reddish-brown antennae; female with segments 1-5 reddish-brown.



..... ***Bruchus brachialis***

On various species of vetch

- 6 Exposed part of the abdomen with two distinctly edged darker patches on each side. Shape of pronotum as illustrated.

..... ***Bruchus pisorum***

Upper surface with pale brown hairs with a paler spot in front of the scutellum, a second spot on each elytron around the middle in the third interstice and an oblique stripe from interstices 5-9. Male illustrated on the left. On peas, *Vicia* and *Lathyrus*.



Exposed part of the abdomen without darker patches, but with grey hairs and darker hairs mixed. Shape of pronotum as illustrated.

..... ***Bruchus ervi***

Front and middle legs red. Elytra densely yellow-brown hairy. Elytra with a oblique white transverse band in the middle from the fourth to the ninth interstice, with a white longitudinal marking in the middle of the third interstice and with a small white patch in the third interstice behind the transverse band. Length 3.0-3.8 mm. On *Lens culinaris* and *Lathyrus*. Line drawings from Brandl.

