

## Subfamily Bruchinae Pic 1913a

### Tribe Megacerini Bridwell

Megacerini Bridwell 1946:53; Bottimer 1968c:1033, 1039, 1042; Teran and Kingsolver 1977:27. Type genus: *Megacerus* Fahraeus 1839.

Elytra with 10th stria not extending past epipleural lobe (except *M. impiger*); front carinate; antenna serrate in females (figures 7 and 231), strongly pectinate in males (figures 6 and 230); pronotum conical, lateral margin straight or slightly convex, lateral carina sharp, sinuate; elytra depressed along suture, interstices variable in width, 4th and 5th striae abbreviated apically; metafemur (figure 215) moderately thickened, ventral face flat or slightly convex, both margins carinate, mesoventral carina smooth or dentate or with subapical angular tooth; metatibia with four longitudinal carinae—dorsolateral and ventrolateral on lateral face (figure 215), dorsomesal and ventromesal on mesal face<sup>1</sup>; pygidium flat or with slight relief or vertical or slightly oblique.

The structure of the male genitalia in the Megacerini is unlike that of any other bruchid tribe. The median lobe consists of an apical ring to which is attached the ventral valve (figure 216). The ventral part of the ring is narrowed to a long, bifurcate ventral rod expanded at the anterior end to form the cucullus. In most other bruchids, the body of the median lobe is sclerotized to some degree, whereas in *Megacerus* the middle of the median lobe is a membranous tube attached to the apical ring and to the cucullus with the rod providing rigidity. Pressure to evert the internal sac is accomplished by the usual muscle masses connecting the rim of the cucullus and the ventral strut to form a bulblike pump. Lateral lobes are fused along the midline

to form a hoodlike structure covering most of the median lobe with the apical portion of the fused lobes demarcated by a transverse ridge bearing setae or pores or small sensory structures (figure 217). Lateral margins of the lobes extend ventrad partly enveloping the median lobe.

Since *Megacerus* is the only included genus, the above description applies to it as well.

### Genus *Megacerus* Fahraeus

*Megacerus* Fahraeus 1839:34; Bridwell 1929b:112, 1932:105, 1946:54; Bottimer 1968c:1033; Teran and Kingsolver 1977:27. Type species *Bruchus pescaprae* Fahraeus 1839, monotypic.

*Pachybruchus* Pic 1912:92; described as a subgenus of *Bruchus* for “*coryphae* Ol., *pescaprae* et voisins,” Bridwell 1929a:113; Bottimer 1968c:1034; Teran and Kingsolver 1977:140. Type species *Bruchus coryphae* Olivier, by subsequent designation, Bridwell 1929b:113.

*Serratibruchus* Teran and Kingsolver 1977:174 (as subgenus of *Megacerus*). Type species: *Bruchus maculiventris* Fahraeus 1839, by original designation.

Nine species of *Megacerus* are known from the United States.

Using the manuscript name *Megacerus pescaprae*, Faldermann sent a bruchid to Schoenherr for naming. Fahraeus described it as *Bruchus pescaprae* citing *Megacerus* in synonymy. Bridwell (1929b:112) regarded *Megacerus* as a valid generic name based on “Opinion No. 4” of the International Code. Under Article 11e of the third edition of the Code, the name is valid since it was used by Bridwell prior to 1961. The name *Pachybruchus* was taken by Pic from a Jekel manuscript.

Morphology of this genus is described under tribe Megacerini above.

Revision: Teran and Kingsolver 1977.

<sup>1</sup>Nomenclature herein proposed for the metatibial carinae is different from that proposed by Johnson and Kingsolver (1973) for Sennius, which is applicable to most of the Acanthoscelidini.