

**TWO NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS JAURAVIA MOTS.
FROM INDIA (COLEOPTERA : COCCINELLIDAE : STICHOLOTIDINAE)**

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Two new species viz. *Jauravia bicaullatus* sp. nov. and *J. punjabensis* sp. nov. are described from Tamilnadu and Punjab, respectively. The genus is a first report from Punjab even North West India.

Key words : *Jauravia bicaullatus*, *J. punjabensis*, new species, Sticholotidinae, Punjab.

INTRODUCTION

Mulsant (1850) erected a new genus *Clanis* with *Coccinella pubescence* Fab. as the genotype. Since it was preoccupied in Lepidoptera, therefore, Motschulsky (1858) erected *Jauravia* for two new species, *J. pallidula* Mots. and *J. limbata* Mots. of which the former was fixed as type species by Crotch (1874). In 1892, Weise sunk *Jauravia* as synonym of *Clanis* Muls., but Korschefsky (1931) revive the former because the name *Clanis* was preoccupied, as stated above. Kapur (1946) revised this genus and reported a new species *J. assamensis* Kapur in 1963. According to Poorani (2002), 15 species of this genus have been reported from Indian subregion. Present author has reported two new species *J. bicaullatus* and *J. punjabensis*.

***Jauravia bicaullatus* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9)

Male and Female : Body spherical and highly convex. Pubescence yellowish-white. Head along with antennae, mouthparts, pronotum and scutellum deep-testaceous. Eyes black. Each elytron light to deep testaceous. Underside testaceous except pale elytral epipleurae.

Body : Head more than half of pronotal width and moderately dilated laterally; pubescence short and sparse; punctation moderately coarse and close but deep. Eyes large, coarsely faceted, slightly emarginated near antennal base and slightly covered by pronotum. Clypeus flat and distinctly emarginate at anterior border. Antenna long and 11 segmented; segments first and second thick, nearly twice as long as broad; segments three to five slender and long; segments six to eight slender but short; segments nine to eleven forming fusiform club with conical terminal segment (Fig. 1). Mandible bidentate at apex with bicuspidate tooth at base (Fig. 3). Pronotum smaller than elytral base, narrow anteriorly, anterior angles shortly rounded, whereas, posterior angles broadly rounded and moderately emarginated at anterior margin; pubescence short and sparse; punctation moderately coarse and close. Each elytron with hardly arcuate basal margin, broadly rounded humeral angle, broadly expanded lateral margin and moderately developed humeral callus with two knobs; pubescence short and sparse; punctation same as that of

pronotum. Elytral epipleura wider anteriorly, gradually narrowing towards apex, slightly sloping and without fovea for reception of tips of femora. Prosternum with two widely separated carinae at base, broadly diverging anteriorly and not touching anterior margin; pubescence short and sparse; punctation fine and sparse. Mesosternum with slightly arcuate anterior margin, sparse pubescence and coarse punctation. Metasternum with short and sparse pubescence, and coarse punctation. Abdomen with 5 visible sternites both in male and female. Abdominal lines on first sternum subterminal, rounded, run along hind margin and not touch lateral sides (Fig.5). Apical margin of last sternite slightly notched in male and rounded in female. Tarsal claw simple with basal tooth.

Male genitalia : Tegmen well developed; basal piece somewhat bellshaped; lateral lobe filiform; median lobe smaller than lateral lobe, of uniform width upto to middle and ending with a wedge-shaped apex (Fig. 7); siphon somewhat of '7' shaped with blunt tip (Fig. 8).

Female genitalia : Genital plates somewhat tubular with rounded base and pointed apex, styli moderately developed with setae (Fig. 9).

Body length : ♂ 2.8 mm; width ♂ : 2.45 mm; body length ♀ : 2.9 mm; width ♀ : 2.50 mm.

Holotype : ♂, Tamilnadu:Kodaik 14.iv.1984.

Paratype : 22, Tamilnadu:Kodaik (10 ♀♀, 12 ♂♂), 14.iv.1984.

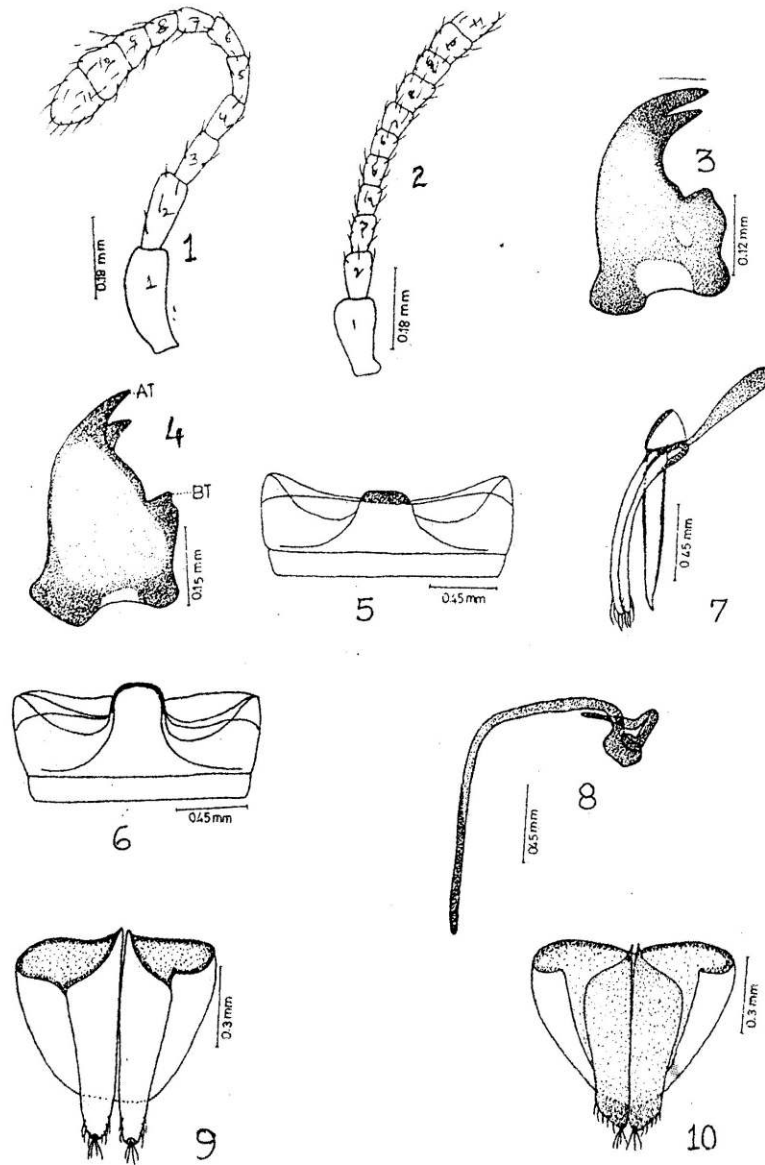
Remarks : Humeral callus with two knobs is the main identifying character of this species.

***Jauravia punjabensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 2, 4, 6, 10)

Female : Body spherical and highly convex. Pubescence white. Head, pronotum and scutellum reddish-brown. Eyes black. Each elytron testaceous with four black spots, arranged as 1, 1, 1, 1; basal spot slightly lighter in colour, oval, situated in middle and close to basal margin; submedian spot oval, situated on sutural margin and fuse with its counterpart to form somewhat rounded spot; median spot largest, rounded and situated almost in mid of margins; subapical spot smallest and situated close to suture. Underside yellowish-brown with dark metasternum.

Body : almost of two-third of pronotal width and dilated laterally; pubescence small and sparse; punctation moderately coarse and close but less distinct. Eyes large, finely faceted, slightly emarginated near antennal base and halfly covered by pronotum. Clypeus flat and distinctly emarginated anteriorly. Antenna long and 11 segmented; segment first and second thick, nearly twice as long as broad; segments three to five slender and long; segments sixth to eighth slender but short; segments nine to eleven forming fusiform club with terminal segment conical with greater number of setae (Fig. 2). Mandible bidentate at apex with bicuspidate tooth at base (Fig. 4). Pronotum almost equal to width of elytral base, anterior margin deeply emarginated, lateral sides broadly rounded, anterior angles pointed, whereas, posterior angles broadly rounded; pubescence moderately long on lateral flanks; punctuation coarse, deep and close on lateral sides but less distinct and sparse in centre. Each elytron with slightly arcuate basal margin, shortly rounded humeral angle, broadly rounded lateral margin and moderately developed humeral callus; pubescence moderately long and sparse; punctuation coarse, close and



Figs. 1, 3, 5, 7-9 : *Jauravia bicaullatus* sp. nov. 1. Antenna; 3. Mandible; 5. Abdominal Lines; 7. Male Genitalia; 8. Siphon; 9. Female Genital Plates.

Figs. 2, 4, 6, 10 : *J. punjabensis* sp. nov. 2. Antenna; 4. Mandible; 6. Abdominal Lines; 10. Female Genital Plates

distinct. Elytral epipleura wider anteriorly, gradually narrowing towards apex and without fovea for reception of tips of femora. Pronotum with two parallel carinae, meeting with anterior margin of sternum and enclosing an somewhat rectangular area; punctation fine and sparse. Mesosternum with slightly curved anterior margin and few fine punctures. Metasternum with fine and sparse punctures. Abdomen with 5 visible sternites. Abdominal lines on first sternum stubterminal, rounded, run along hind margin and not touching lateral sides (Fig. 6). Apical margin of last visible sternum rounded in female. Tarsal claw simple with basal tooth.

Female genitalia : Genital plates somewhat tubular with pointed base and less developed styli (Fig. 10)

Male : Unknown.

Body length : ♀ 2.45 mm; width ♀ 2.27 mm.

Holotype : ♀ Punjab: Paniar (Gurdaspur) 270m , 21.v.2004.

Paratypes : ♀ same place and date as that of holotype.

Remarks : Male genitalia could not be described due to the non availability of male specimens. The species of genus *Jauravia* Mots. are reported only from Ceylon and South India, although two species extend northward into Assam and Burma. But this species is a first report from Punjab i.e. North West India.

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