

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

By

A. P. KAPUR

Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta

(With 1 Text-figure)

The genus *Jauravia* Motschulsky (1858) is distributed mostly in Ceylon and southern India but a few of its species also occur in the north as far as Assam and Burma. In 1946, I had published¹ a taxonomic revision of the genus and had dealt with eleven species, of which three were described as new. The species hitherto known from Assam and Burma are *J. quadrinotata* Kapur and *J. dorsalis* Weise, respectively. More recently Dr. G. M. Das, Entomologist, Tea Experimental Station, Tocklai, Assam, sent us for identification some Coccinellidae material which contained two species of *Jauravia*, that were reported to be feeding on "aphids, scale insects and mites" at Tocklai. While one of the species is *J. quadrinotata*, the other is apparently a new species and is being described below. I am indebted to Dr. Das for giving me the opportunity of studying the material and to Dr. M. L. Roonwal, Director of this Survey, for providing facilities for work.

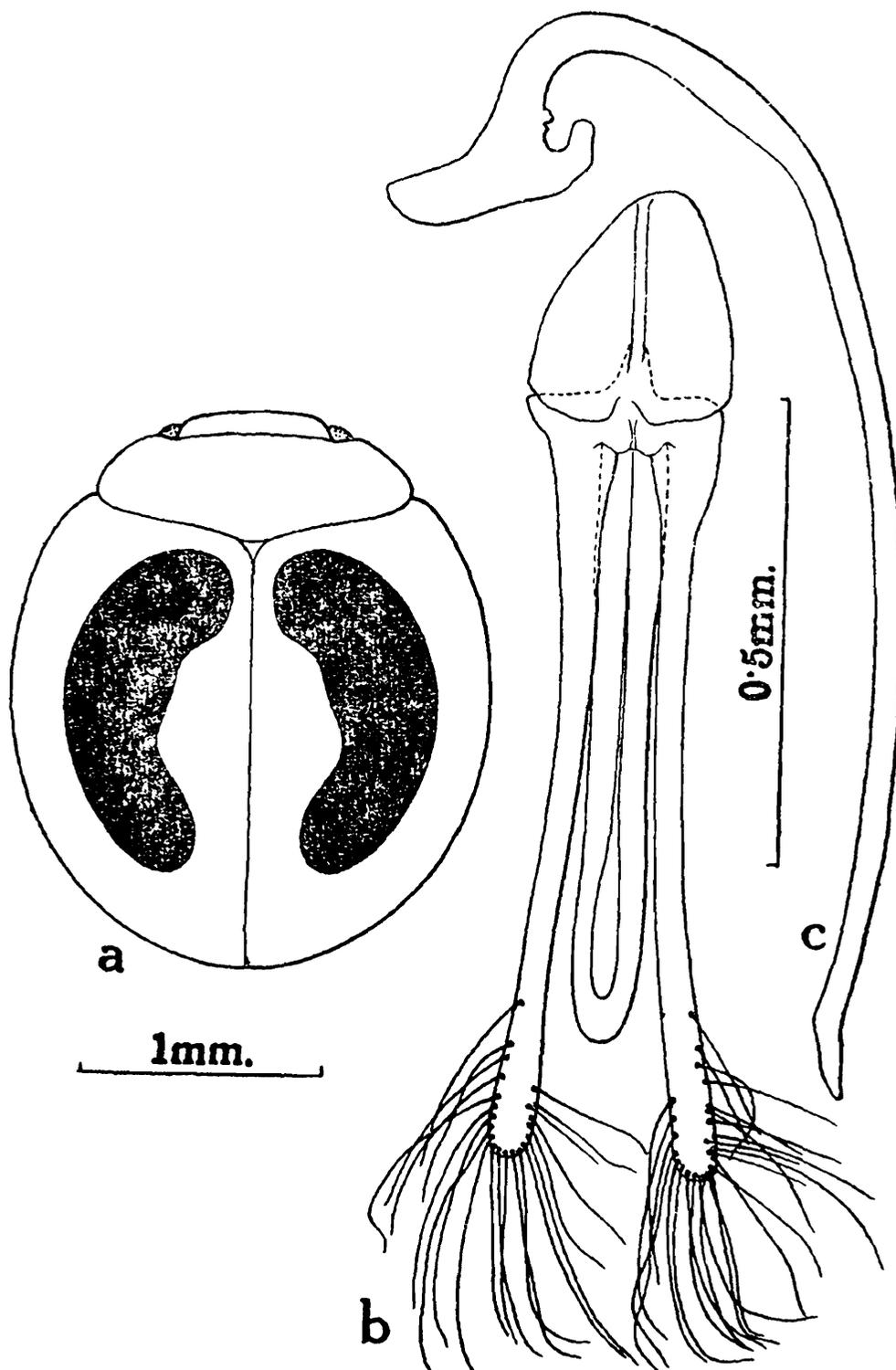
***Jauravia assamensis*, sp. nov.**

♂. Body subrounded, strongly convex, upper surface testaceous to pale testaceous except the dark-brown apices of mandibles, the greyish to black eyes and an elongate, rather kidney-shaped, black marking on each elytron. The elytral marking as wide as one-third the maximum width of the elytron, commencing from a short distance away from the basal and sutural margins and extending as far as two-thirds the length of elytron, rounded at either end; the outer margin of the marking widely rounded and running parallel to the external margin of the elytron and the inner margin (facing the suture) widely emarginate in the middle (Text-fig. 1a). Underside pale testaceous except for the dark testaceous to piceous mesosternum, the almost black metasternum, and the piceous median part of the first abdominal sternite.

Head with fine, rather sparse punctures, and greyish, rather short and sparse pubescence. Pronotum moderately emarginate anteriorly, subrounded laterally, punctation and pubescence similar to that on the head. Scutellum, as usual, very small, triangular and with one or two punctures and hairs. Elytron narrowly expanded at the external border,

¹Kapur A. P. A revision of the genus *Jauravia* Mots. (Coleoptera, Coccinellidae).—*Ann. Mag. nat. Hist.* (11) 13, pp. 73-93, 30 figs. (1946).

punctuation slightly coarser, deeper and closer than that on the pronotum ; the interspaces smooth and shining ; pubescence finer than that on the pronotum but slightly longer and closer. Prosternal carinae straight, slightly diverging anteriorly and reaching the anterior margin ; punctures rather fine and sparse on the prosternum and coarse, shallow and very



TEXT-FIG. 1.—*Jauravia assamensis*, sp. nov.

(a). Outline of the beetle showing the elytral pattern. (b) Male genitalia except siphon. (c). Siphon.

sparse on the meso- and metasternum and the first abdominal sternite; the interspaces smooth and shining. Rest of the underside with fine, usually dense punctures and with short and thin pubescence. The male genitalia with the basal plate (Text-fig. 1b) subtriangular in outline

when viewed from the front ; median lobe of the aedeagus elongate, narrow, uniform in width from the base to nearly as far as the apex which is slightly narrowed and rounded ; parameres distinctly longer than the aedeagus, slightly expanded and rounded at the apex, with about 20 long hairs near the apex ; siphon (Text-fig. 1c) narrow, siphonal capsule moderately expanded, with the outer division longer than the inner one which is provided with a moderately wide hook.

Length 2.13 mm. ; width 2.0 mm.

♀. Slightly larger than the male, but otherwise similar in external characters.

Length 2.25-2.32 mm. ; width 2.10-2.13 mm.

Holotype.—A male. INDIA : Assam : Tocklai, 21.xi.1956, feeding on aphids. (G. M. Das) ; deposited in the Zoological Survey of India scale insects and mites (Regd. No. 10990/H4).

Allotype and *Paratype*.—Each a female, with the same data as the holotype, also deposited in the Zoological Survey of India (Regd. No. 10991/H4 and 10992/H4, respectively).

Remarks.—The species is closely related to *J. quadrinotata* Kapur in general appearance, but is easily distinguished from it by the following characters: (i) It is slightly smaller in size than *J. quadrinotata*. (ii) Pattern of the black elytral markings in the two species is quite distinct ; in the latter there are two rounded spots on each elytron, while in *J. assamensis* there is a well defined, elongate, kidney-shaped elytral marking which does not show any tendency to break up into spots. (iii) Punctuation on the elytra is coarser and sparser in *J. quadrinotata* than is the case in *J. assamensis*. (iv) Likewise, the pubescence is also denser and a little longer in the latter than in the former. (v) Of the male genitalia, the penis is narrower in *J. assamensis* than in *J. quadrinotata* ; the shape of the siphonal capsule is also different in the two species, the inner arm of the capsule being more widely open in the latter species than in *J. assamensis*.

In the key to the species of the genus published earlier (Kapur, *loc. cit.*, pp. 77-78), *J. assamensis* would come next to *J. quadrinotata* from which it may be easily separated by the differences in the elytral markings.