

A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF ORTALIINI
(COLEOPTERA: COCCINELLIDAE: ORTALIINAE)
FROM PALAWAN, PHILIPPINES

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ABSTRACT

Elnidortalia, n. gen., and a new species *E. bipunctata* n. sp. from Palawan are described and illustrated. Key to the genera of Philippine Ortaliini is also included.

Key words: Coccinellidae, Ortaliini, *Elnidortalia bipunctata* n. sp., ladybird beetle

INTRODUCTION

Based on earlier works on the coccinellid subfamily Ortaliinae (Schultze 1915 and Korschefsky 1931), only *Ortalia pusilla* Weise was recorded for the Philippine fauna. More recently, Recuenco-Adorada (2009) added another species in this group, *Amida luzonensis*, found in Luzon. The subfamily Ortaliinae includes a single tribe Ortaliini which is characterized by the very large compound eyes with parallel inner margins that nearly reach the posterior margin of the head (Fürsch 1990). The antennae are 11-segmented and have weakly clavate terminal segment. In the Philippines, the tribe is composed of two genera, *Amida* Lewis 1896 and *Ortalia* Mulsant 1850. These genera could be distinguished by the very long and narrow male genital siphon which has two lateral processes and the presence or absence of the apical process of the siphonal capsule. This paper describes a new taxon of ladybird beetle belonging to the tribe Ortaliini as another contribution to the Philippine coccinellid fauna. Specimens will be deposited at the Insect Taxonomy Laboratory, Crop Protection Cluster, University of the Philippines Los Baños.

Key to the genera of the tribe Ortaliini of the Philippines

1. Prosternal process apically rounded and carinate; siphonal capsule without or indistinct apical process*Amida* Lewis
- Prosternal process apically quadrate; siphonal capsule with distinct and sclerotized apical process 2

2. Male genital siphon very long and narrow *Ortalia* Mulsant
 Male genital siphon very short and slightly broad *Elnidortalia* n. gen.

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW TAXON

Elnidortalia n. gen.

Type species: *Elnidortalia bipunctata* n. sp.

Body small, dorsum slightly convex, sparsely pubescent. Clypeus with two upturned elongate protrusions above the antennae (Figure 1d). Frons with slightly curved, parallel emarginations. Antenna 11-segmented, long and narrow, last three apical segments forming an elongate trapezoidal club arising below clypeal protrusions. Prosternal process quadrate, apically blunt. Abdomen with 5-segments in female and 6 in male; segments very short and transverse. Femoral line incomplete. Prearsus trimerous; tarsal claws thickly bifid. Male with outer process of siphonal capsule sclerotized or distinct; siphon very short, broad and has two short processes.

Remarks: The genus is established for the type species that does not adequately fit any of the known genera of the subfamily Ortaliinae. It is distinguished by having two distinct elongate protrusions clypeal area above the antennae and the male genitalia short compared with *Amida* and *Ortalia*. Moreover, the siphon is distinctly shorter compared with the other genera of Ortaliinae.

Etymology: The genus derives its name from El Nido, Palawan where the type specimens were collected.

Elnidortalia bipunctata, n. sp.

(Figures 1 and 2)

Body quadrate oval, slightly rounded and pale yellow in color. Head, pronotum and legs also pale yellow. Eyes very large and black. Elytra pale yellow, sparsely pubescent with 1+1 black round basal spots about midway of elytra (Figure 1a). Abdominal sternum I medially dark brown to black and laterally lighter towards abdominal margins (Figure 1b). Antenna 11-segmented pale yellow, generally long and narrow, apically trapezoidal (Figure 1c). Mandible triangular; apical tooth large, broad and pointed; basal tooth short and somewhat broad (Figure 1e). Pronotum transverse,

anterior margins transparent, laterally arcuate and narrowly marginate (Figure 1g). Pronotal surface sparsely pubescent and punctured. Prosternum quadrate, carinate and apically blunt (Figure 1h). Scutellum pale yellow, triangular, longer than broad and punctured. Metathoracic sternum light to dark brown. Metepimeron ochre yellow. Legs pale yellow. Femoral line of first abdominal sternum incomplete, not reaching posterior and lateral margins of sternum. Abdominal sternites I-IV with sparse, deep punctations medially, decreasing towards posterior margins of abdomen (Figure 2a). Abdominal segments transverse and horizontally narrowed. Visible segments six in males and five in females. Pretarsus with holocericeous pubescence. Bifid tarsal claws thick, broad and apically pointed.

Male genitalia: Siphon very short; apex with two processes, one of these slightly broad and almost as long as the outer process of siphonal capsule with two short hook-like projections laterally; the other process long with broad base, apex long and narrow about 1/5 the length of siphon. Siphonal capsule long; with a distinct broad inner process and a long, narrow outer process (Figure 2b).

Tegmen: Median strut broad and slightly longer than median piece. Tegmen stout, median piece broad and medially pointed; lateral lobes broad, slightly longer and medially angulate with several fine long terminal hairs (Figure 2c).

Body Size: Length = 2.50- 3.00mm; Width = 2.0-2.50mm

Material Examined: HOLOTYPE. Adult male, LUZON: Palawan, El Nido, underneath the leaves of plants similar to *Hibiscus*, 30.vii.2011, JDR Adorada. PARATYPES: 1 adult female, same locality and collector and 3 adult males, Ipil Island, El Nido, 2.vii.2011, MCL deRoxas.

Remarks: The species is distinct from *Amida vietnamica* Hoang which has a completely different male genital siphon (Hoang 1990; Shunxiang et al. 2009). *A. vietnamica* has a shorter siphon and indistinct siphonal capsule similar with a typical *Amida* species while the siphonal capsule of *E. bipunctata* is completely sclerotized.

Etymology: The specific epithet is derived from a root word bipunctata referring to the two round black spots of the elytra.

Distribution: El Nido Palawan, Philippines

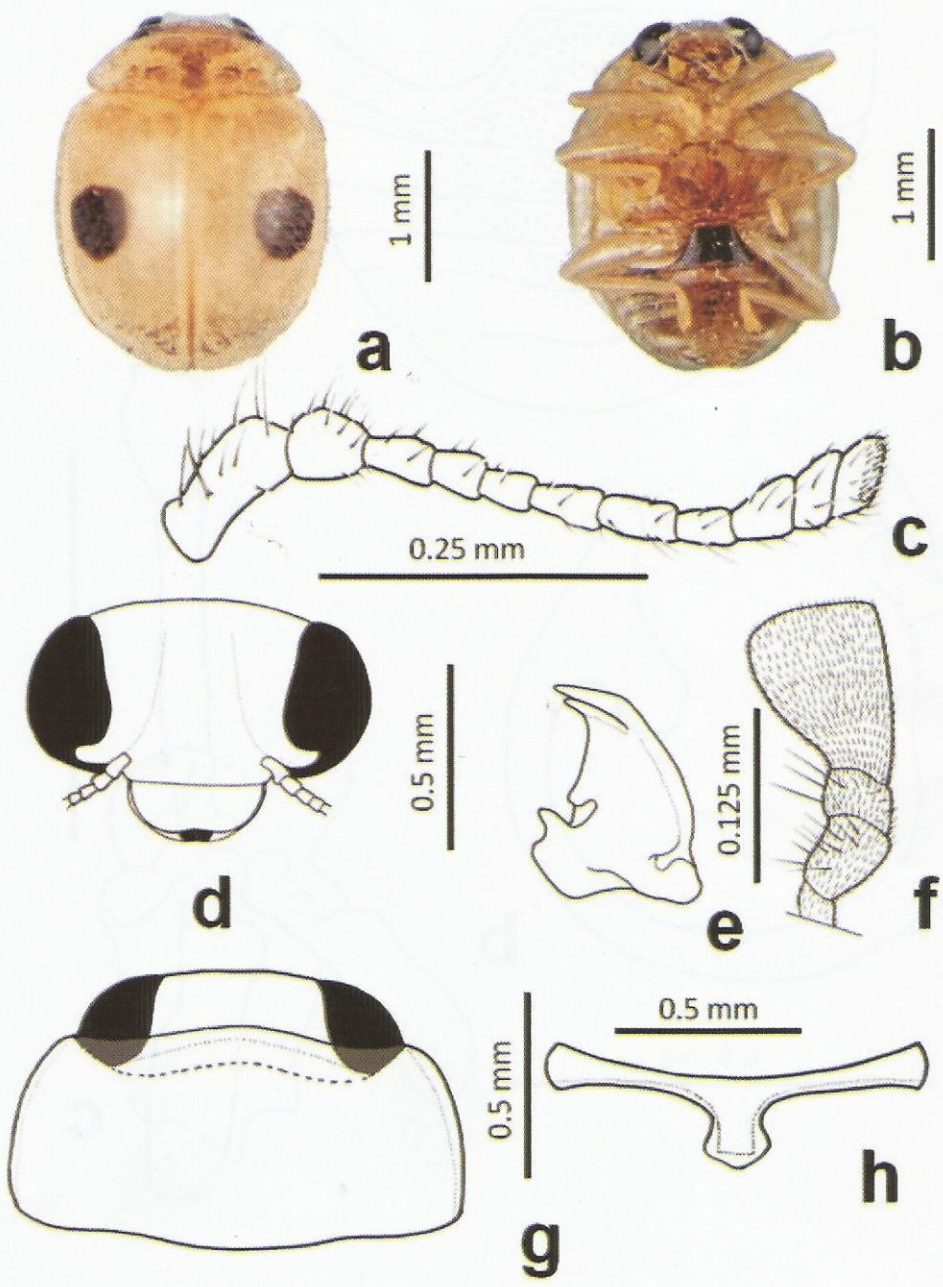


Figure 1. *Elnidortalia bipunctata*, n. sp. Adult Male. a. habitus, dorsal aspect; b. habitus, ventral aspect; c. antenna; d. head, adfront; e. mandible; f. maxillary palpus; g. head and pronotum, dorsal aspect; and h. prosternal process, ventral aspect. (20x)

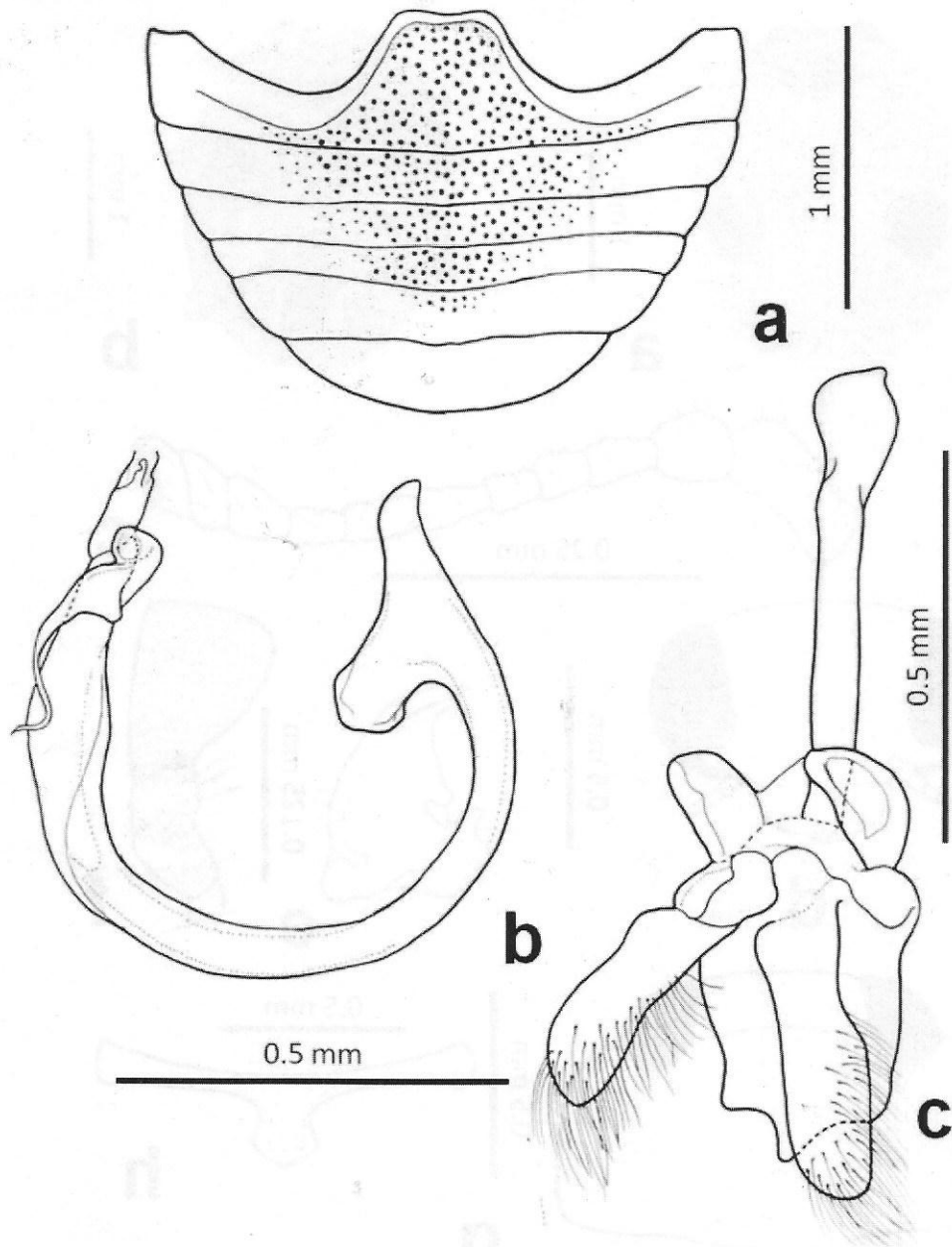


Figure 2. *Elnidortalia bipunctata* n. sp. Adult Male. a. abdominal sternites (20x); b. siphon; and c. tegmen (40x).

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