**New Additions of Coccinellid Beetles (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae) to the already reported Species from Uttarakhand, India.**

**Joshi P. C., Khamashon L., Kaushal B. R.1 and Kishore Kumar2**

Department of Zoology and Environmental Sciences, Gurukula Kangri University, Haridwar, India.

1Department of Zoology, D.S.B. Campus Kumaun University, Nainital, Uttarakhand, India.

2G B Pant Institute of Himalayan Env. and Development, Himachal Unit, Mohal-Kullu, 175126, Kullu, Himachal Pradesh, India

Corresponding Authors email Addresses: [khamashon@gmail.com](mailto:khamashon@gmail.com); [prakash127@yahoo.com](mailto:prakash127@yahoo.com)

**Abstract:** A survey on Coccinellid beetles (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae) were determined in fruit orchards and oak forest of Nainital district, Uttarakhand. This study yielded 23 coccinellid species, belonging to 16 genera; 5 tribes and 5 sub families. Of these recorded species, eight species Viz., *Chilocorus infernalis* (Mulsant)*, Oenopia kirbyii* (Mulsant)*,* *Adalia tetraspilota* (Hope)*, Micraspis univittata* (Hope)*, Harmonia eucharis* (Mulsant), *Solanophila* spp., *Scymnus saciformis* (Mots.) *Telsiminia bangalorensis* (Kapur) were recorded for the first time from Uttarakhand.

[Joshi P. C., Khamashon L., Kaushal B. R.and Kishore Kumar. **New Additions of Coccinellid Beetles (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae) to the already reported Species from Uttarakhand, India.**Nat Sci 2012; 10(6):26-30]. (ISSN: 1545-0740). <http://www.sciencepub.net/nature. 6>

**Key words:** Coccinellidae, Coccinellid beetles, morphological description, fruit orchards, oak forest

**Introduction**

The predatory insects include flies, midges, beetles, true bugs, lacewings, and wasps. Majority species of coccinellid are predaceous in nature feeding on small insects. The family which the lady beetles belong, the coccinellidae, is extremely diverse in their habitat. They inhabit in all types of terrestrial ecosystems. They are one of the most important group of the natural predatory or enemy complex of many horticutural and agricultural crop pests such as scale insects, mealy bugs, aphids, mites (Dixon, 2000; Omkar and Pervez, 2000), and leaf hoppers. Coccinellid beetles play an important role in checking population of many small insect pests. Hawkeswood (1987) reported about 5200 species of coccinellid worldwide. While Booth d Pope (1989), reported about 4500 species of coccinellid, with 330 genera are distributed across the world. 400 species under 79 genera of coccinellid beetles were recorded from Indian sub-continent (Poorani, 2002). The coccinellid diversity of Uttarakhand is rich but study on taxonomy is far lacking. The knowledge of their habitat and diversity will benefit in identifying the predators and eventually use as biocontrol agents.

**Materials and Methods**

**Study area**

The present study was carried out in Nainital district, Uttarakhand, India. District Nainital is a unique district of Kumaun region having tropical type, subtropical type, temperate, sub alpine and alpine zones in its lap. On one side the Tarai & Bhabhar belt contains the climate resembling with plain areas on the other the hilly terrain having an elevation up to 3500 Metres. It is situated between 29026’ to 290 30’ N latitude and 790 37’ to 790 41’ E longitude. Four study sites were selected to conduct this research viz.,

**Site I**

The first site is at Ramnagar (290 23’ 404” N latitude and 790 08’ 306” E longitude; 340-359m altitude). The site is about 2 km away from the main town of Ramnagar. The selected site is a mixed orchard of litchi (*Litchi chinensis*) and mango (*Mangifera indica*). Ground vegetation is covered with grasses and herbs no tree other than mango and litchi were found in side the orchard.

**Site II**

This site is at Bhowali (290 22’971’’ N latitude and 790 3’ 45’’E longitudes; 1654-1702 m altitude). The sampling site is about 2 km away from Bhowali. The orchard comprises of peach, lemon and plum. The available space is used for agricultural purposes.

**Site III**

The site is at village Dhagakhet (290 20’ 873” N latitude and 790 28’ 863” E longitude; 1167- 1204 m altitude). It is around 22 km away from Nainital. The selected mixed orchard comprises of mango (*Mangifera indica*), lemon (*Citrus*), guava, pear (*Pyrus communis*). Apart from these, the available space is used in agricultural purposes.

**Site IV**

This site is at Nainital (290 23’ 57’’ N latitude and 790 27’ 799’’ E longitudes; 2016 m altitude). The sampling site is a forest ecosystem predominantly of *Quercus leucotrichophora* and *Quercus floribunda.* Apart from these two species of trees other inhabitants of the sampling site include *Rhododendron arborium, Ilex* , *Cedrus deodara*. Shrubs and herbs occupy the undergrowth. No cultivation is found in and in the vicinity of the sampling site.

**Sampling method**

Sampling of coccinellid beetles was conducted at regular interval. Sampling techniques that provide accurate assessment of coccinellid density are critical for evaluation and it include dislodgement (sweep net), passive collection (trap) or visual estimation. Methods to sample coccinellids have been evaluated in numerous systems and the preferred techniques vary with habitat and species (Elliott and Michels, 1997). Frazer (1988) reported that accurate estimation of coccinellid densities is difficult and errors in sampling may underestimate their densities by a factor of 10. Hand picking method was used for collection of coccinellids (Jonathan, 1995). The sampling was carried out at random and at an interval of 30 days. Collection of coccinellid beetles was conducted from May 2009 to April 2011.

**Preservation and Identification of Collected Specimen**

The collected insects were transferred into air tight jars containing ethyl acetate soaked cotton. These jars were then brought to the laboratory and the insects were stretched and pinned with entomological pin. These were oven dried at 60°C for 72 hours to preserve them. The insects were set into wooden boxes and labeled them according to their systematic position. The adult specimens of each species were carefully studied under binocular microscope. The insect were separated into different species with the help of available keys. Each coccinellid species collected from the study sites was also described morphologically on the basis of its appearance with the help of available keys (Omkar and Bind, 1993; 1995; 1996; Omkar and Pervez, 1996; 2000; Poorani, 2002). The insects, which could not be identified in the laboratory, were sent to Entomological Section of Forest research Institute (FRI), Dehradun**.**

**Results**

**Floristic composition**

Maximum plant diversity was recorded from site (III) with 37 plants followed by Site (II) with 33 species and Site (I) with 32 plant species. Least number of plants was recorded from site one with 26 plant species. The highest number of plants was recorded during rainy season.

**Taxonomic composition**

A total 1870 individuals belonging to 23 distinct confirmed species; 16 genera; 5 tribes and 5 sub families were recorded from four different study sites of district Nainital, Uttarakhand. 14 species were recorded from Site II; 13 species from site (IV) while other two sites contributed 12 species each. Out of these 23 species, 8 species were recorded for the first time in Uttarakhand. Of all recorded species, *Coccinella septumpunctata*, *Coccinella septumpunctata var divaricata*, *Hippodamia variegata, Cheilomenes sexmaculata* were the most common species and were found in all study sites. *Oenopia kirbyii* was recorded from three sites while *coccinella transversalis, Propylea dissecta, Adalia tetraspilota, Anegleis cardoni, Micraspis discolor, Micraspis univittata, Harmonia eucharis,* *Illeis indica, Solanophila* spp., *Scymnus saciformis* and *Telsiminia bangalorensis* were recorded from two sites. The rest including *Chilocorus infernalis, Chilocorus nigritus, Oenopia sauzeti, Harmonia dimitiata*, and *Epilachna vigintiopunctata* were the least common species and only found in one site each.

Descriptions of those new additions are given below:

*Chilocorus infernalis* (Mulsant)

The adult *Chilocorus infernalisis* round in shape andmeasures about 4.5 -5.0mm and 3.5 – 4.0 mm in length and width respectively. The elytra of this species is black in colour with two red spots on the middle of each elytron. The entire head and thorax are black in colour. Head bears a pair of black eyes and a pair antenna.

*Oenopia Kirbyii* (Mulsant)

This insect is round; medium sized about 4.0 – 4.5 mm and 3.2 -3.6 mm in length and width respectively. The head bears a pair of small black eye and antenna. The pronotum is black in colour. The whole margin of the elytra is black in colour, two black spot each are present in each elytra and are surrounded by a light colour region.

*Adalia* *tetraspilota* (Hope)

*Adalia* *tetraspilota* (Hope) is a medium sized lady beetle, measuring about 4.0 – 4.5 mm in length and 3.5 – 4.0 mm in width. The colour of the elytra is red with one or two or sometimes with three black spot in the middle of each elytra. The pronotum black in colour with white margin. The adults feed on small insects like mealy bug, aphids etc. This insect was collected from peach orchard.

*Micraspis univitata* (Hope)

*Micraspis univitata* is a rounded shaped medium sized beetle measuring about 4.5 – 5.00 mm and 3.4- 3.8 mm in length and width respectively. The body is creamish yellowish. Head bears two prominent eyes and a pair of antennae. Two dark red spots are visible in the middle of pronotum. Two black lines originated from the posterior end of thorax region and continues as marginal lining along the inner part of each elytron. The whole margin is black in colour. One black horizontal strip is present in each elytron.

*Harmonia eucharis* (Mulsant)

The adult *Harmonia eucharis* measures about 7.0 – 7.50 mm and 6.6 – 7.0 mm in length and width respectively. The elytra of this species are of varied colours. Some individuals possess as multiple black spot while others with many white spots on red coloured elytra. Other individuals do not possess black spot on the elytra while, some individuals possess two or three spots on each elytron.

*Solanophila* spp.

Adult *Solanophila* is a large size oval shaped measuring about 5.5 -6.0 mm to 5.0 mm in length and width respectively. The individuals may have varied body colours. Some may be yellowish with many black spots on the elytra, others with green elytra and may have few to many black spots. The pronotum however possesses two black spots in all individuals.

Table. 1. Taxonomic composition of coccinellid beetles recorded from different study sites of Nainital district, Uttarakhand during 2009 - 2011

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **S. No** | **Coccinellidae species** | **SITE I** | **SITE II** | **SITE III** | **SITE IV** |
| **(A)** | **Subfamily: Chilocorinae** |  |  |  |  |
| **(I)** | **Tribe: Chilocorini** |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | *Chilocorus infernalis* (Mulsant)\* | - | - | - | + |
| 2 | *Chilocorus nigritus* (Fabr.) | - | - | - | + |
| **(B)** | **Subfamily: Coccinellininae** |  |  |  |  |
| **(II)** | **Tribe: Coccinellini** |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | *Coccinella septumpunctata* (Linn.) | + | + | + | + |
| 4 | *C. septumpunctata var divericata* (Olivier) | + | + | + | + |
| 5 | *Coccinella Tansversalis* (Fabricius) | - | + | + | - |
| 6 | *Propylea dissecta* (Mulsant) | + | + | + | - |
| 7 | *Oenopia kirbyi* (Mulsant )\* | - | + | + | + |
| 8 | *Oenopia sauzeti* (Mulsant) | - | - | + | - |
| 9 | *Hippodamia variegata* (Goeze) | + | + | + | + |
| 10 | *Adalia decempunctata* (Hope) | - | + | - | + |
| 11 | *Adalia tetraspilota* (Hope)\* | - | + | - | + |
| 12 | *Anegleis cardoni* (Weise) | + | - | + | - |
| 13 | *Micraspis discolor* (Fabricius) | + | - | + | - |
| 14 | *Micraspis univittata* (Hope)\* | + | - | + | - |
| 15 | *Cheilomenes sexmaculata* (Fabricius) | + | + | + | + |
| 16 | *Harmonia dimidiata* (Fabricius) | - | + | - | - |
| 17 | *Harmonia eucharis* (Mulsant)\* | - | + | - | + |
| 18 | *Phrynocaria unicolor* (Fabricius) | + | - | - | - |
| 19 | *Illeis indica* (Tim.) | + | - | + | - |
| **(C)** | **Subfamily: Epilachnnae** |  |  |  |  |
| **(III)** | **Tribe: Epilachnini** |  |  |  |  |
| 20 | *Epilachna vigintioctopunctata* (Chevrolat) | + | - | - | - |
| 21 | *Solanophila spp\** | - | + | - | + |
| **(D)** | **Subfamily : Scymninae** |  |  |  |  |
| **(IV)** | **Tribe Scymnini** |  |  |  |  |
| 22 | *Scymnus**saciformis* (Mots.)\* | - | + | - | + |
| **(E)** | **Subfamily Chilocorinae** |  |  |  |  |
| **(V)** | **Tribe Telsimiini** |  |  |  |  |
| 23 | *Telsiminia bangalorensis* (Kapur)\* | - | + | - | + |

(\* indicates new records)

*Scymnus**saciformis* (Mots.)

*Scymnus**saciformis* (Mots.) is an oval shaped small lady bird beetle measuring about 2 mm and 1. 2 mm in length and width across the mid elytra. The head is reddish in colour but the eyes are greenish black in colour. Pronotum is greenish black in colour. The elytra are also greenish black in colour but the posterior margin is red in colour. The legs are also red in colour.

*Telsiminia bangalorensis* (Kapur)

*Telsiminia bangalorensis* is an oval shaped small lady bird beetle measuring about 2.2 mm and 1. 4 mm in length and width across the mid elytra. The whole body is bluish black in colour. The head possess two prominent eyes and two antennae. The whole body is covered with small hairy stuff.

**Discussion**

15 species viz., *Chilocorus nigritus, Coccinella septumpunctata*, *Coccinella septumpunctata var divaricata*, *Coccinella transversalis, Oenopia sauzeti, Propylea dissecta, Hippodamia variegata, Adalia decempunctata, Harmonia dimitiata*, *Anegleis cardoni, Micraspis discolor,*  *Cheilomenes sexmaculata*. *Phrynocaria unicolor Illeis indica,and Epilachna vigisntiopunctata* were already reported from other parts of the Uttarakhand state (Joshi and Sharma, 2008; Sharma and Joshi, 2010; Joshi *et al*., 2010)*.* However*, Chilocorus infernalis, Oenopia kirbyii,* *Adalia tetraspilota, Micraspis univittata, Harmonia eucharis,* *Solanophila* spp., *Scymnus saciformis* *Telsiminia bangalorensis* were recorded for the first time from Nainital district, Uttarakhand. Bhagat and Masoodi (1988) reported *Adalia tetraspilota* from Kashmir. Earlier investigations on coccinellid beetles in Uttarakhand reported 34 species (Sharma, 2008). A total of 31 species belonging to 20 genera; 5 tribes and 4 sub families were recorded from Haridwar district, (Joshi and Sharma, 2008) while, 25 species belonging to 15 genera; 5 tribes and 4 sub families from Dehradun district, (Sharma and Joshi, 2010), and 21 species belonging to 12 genera; 3 tribes and 3 sub families from Pauri Garhwal district (Joshi *et al*., 2010). Kapur (1948) described 12 new species of Coccinellid beetles and revised the genus *Rodolia* by adding three new species from India. Puttarudriah and Channbasavanna (1953) reported 53 species belonging to 23 genera; 8 tribes and 5 sub families from Mysore. Canepari (1986) reported 36 species of coccinellid beetles from Northen India and Nepal. Sathe and Bhosale (2001) reported 21 predatory coccinellid beetles feeding on aphids and several other soft bodied homopterous insects from Maharashtra, India. Sharma *et al*. (2011) reported 8 species coccinelid beetles from Bijnore district, Uttar Pradesh. Bista and Omkar (2011) reported 7 species of ladybirds including *Micraspis univittata* from kanchanpur, Nepal.

**Acknowledgements**

Authors are thankful to University Grants Commission, New Delhi for financial support to conduct this study.

**Reference**

1. Bhagat K C, Masood M A. Natural enemies of mealy pum aphid, Hyalopterus arundinis Fab. (Aphididae: Homoptera) in Kashmir. Journal of Advance Zoology 1988; 9: 145-157.
2. Bista M, Omkar. First attempt to explore predaceous ladybirds from Kanchanpur District, Nepal. Journal of Applied Bioscience 2011; 37(2): 142 -144.
3. Booth R G, Pope R D. A review of the type material of Coccinellidae (Coleoptera) described by F.W. Pope and by E. Muslant in the Hope Entomological Collections, Oxford. Entomologica Scandinavica 1989; 20(3): 343-370.
4. Canepari C. On some coccinellids of Northern India and Nepal in the Geneva Museum of Natural History (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae). Revue Suisse Zoology 1986; 9: 21-36.
5. Dixon A F G. Insect predator-prey dynamics, ladybird beetles and biological control. Cambridge University Press, London. 2000.
6. Elliott N C, Michels G J Jr. Estimating aphidophagous coccinellid populations in alfalfa. Biological Control 1997; 8: 43-51.
7. Frazer, B.D. (1988). Coccinellidae. In: Minks, A.K., Harrewjin, P. (eds): Aphids, their biology, natural enemies and control. Vol. 3B. Elsevier, Amsterdam. pp. 231-248.
8. Hawkeswood T. Beetles of Australia. Augus and Robertson, Sydney, Australia.1987
9. Jonathan J K. Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae fauna of Western Himalaya. Z.S.I. Him. Ecos. Ser. 1995; 1: 91 – 110.
10. Joshi, P.C. and Sharma, P.K. First records of coccinellid of beetles (Coccinellids) from Haridwar, (Uttarakhand), India. The Nat. Hist. J. Chula. Univ. 2008; 8(2): 157-167.
11. Joshi, P.C., Sharma, P. K. and Khamashon, L. Species composition and population dynamics of coccinellids from Pauri – Garhwal District of Uttarakhand, India. Journal of Applied Bioscience 2010; 36(1): 110- 126.
12. Kapur A P. On the old world species of the genus *Stethorus* weise (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae). Bulletin of Entomological Research 1948; 39: 297-320.
13. Omkar, Bind R B. Records of aphids natural enemies complex of Uttar Pradesh. II. The Coccinellids. Journal of Advance Zoology 1993; 14(2): 96-99.
14. Omkar, Bind R B. Records of aphids natural enemies complex of Uttar Pradesh. IV. Journal of Advance Zoology 1995 6(2): 69-71.
15. Omkar, Bind R B. Records of aphids natural enemies complex of Uttar Pradesh. V. Journal of Advance Zoology 1996; 17(1): 44-48.
16. Omkar, Pervez A. New record of coccinellids from Uttar Pradesh. II. Journal of Advance Zoology 2002; 21(1): 43-47.
17. Poorani J. An annolated checklist of the Coccinellidae (Coleoptera) (excluding Epilachninae) of the Indian subregion. Oriental Insects 2002;36:307-383.
18. Puttarudriah M, Channbasavanna G P. Beneficial coccinellids of Mysore-I. Indian Journal of Entomology 1953; 15: 87-96.
19. Sathe T V, Bhosale Y A. Insect pest predators. Daya publishing House, Delhi. 2001;1 – 169.
20. Sharma P K. Distributon, diversity, abundance and feeding behavior of coccinellids in three districts of Uttarakhand. Ph.D Thesis. Gurukula Kangri University, Haridwar, India. 2008; 1- 249
21. Sharma P K, Joshi P C, Sharma T C. (2011). Species composition and abundance of coccinellid beetles in agricultural fields of district Bijnore (UP), India. Journal of .Environment an. Bio-Sciience 2011; 25(1): 53-55.
22. Sharma P K, Joshi P C. New records of Coccinellid beetles (Coccinellidae: Coleoptera) from District Dehradun, (Uttarakhand), India. New York Science Journal 2010; 3(6): 112 – 119.

12th April, 2012