

A NEW SPECIES OF *PHAROSCYMNUS* BEDEL
[COLEOPTERA: COCCINELLIDAE]
PREDACEOUS ON SCALE INSECTS IN PAKISTAN (*)

BY

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During the course of studies on scale insects and their natural enemies in West Pakistan, this species was found to be predaceous on *Aonidiella orientalis* (NEWST.), *Chrysomphalus ficus* (ASHM.), *Parlatoria blanchardii* (TARG.), *P. crypta* MCK. and *Tecaspis* sp. Its population was extremely low except at Mirpur Khas (Sub-coastal area) where it was abundant on *A. orientalis* attacking *Musa sapientum*. It proved to be new to science and is described below.

Pharoscymnus simmondsi sp. nov.

(Figs. 1-11)

Length 1.9-2.8 mm., breadth 1.6-1.8 mm. Body strongly convex, shortly oval. Derm black above except for brown two patches on each elytron. Head transverse, narrowest at anterior border; head with eyes about one and a half time as broad as length between eyes (19 : 13); punctures separated by one to three diameters, less closely set towards anterior border of clypeus; surface of head between eyes slightly convex; inner borders of eyes arcuate; eye finely faceted; anterior clypeal margin truncate; antenna 0.25-0.31 mm. in length, basal segment somewhat cylindrical, longer than broad, second segment shorter than first, third segment longer than each of fourth to eighth, fourth and sixth segments shortest, seventh through tenth segments forming a fusiform club; mandible bifid at the apex, inner tooth small; maxilla well developed, terminal segment apically truncate; ligula small, terminal segment of labial palp subcylindrical, slightly tapering apically. Pronotum with greatest breadth which

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is at the hind angles slightly more than twice the median length (50 : 23); anterior angles widely rounded; posterior angles obtuse; lateral margins slightly reflexed; posterior border arcuate medially; punctures on the disc and margins almost of the same size as that of head, separated by one to three diameters. Prosternum with intercoxal process flat bearing distinct lateral carinae. Scutellum small, triangular and distinct. Elytra slightly longer than their combined greatest breadth (71 : 62), slightly narrowed from broadest points to bases, elliptically narrowed from broadest points to apices, greatest height at the greatest breadth; humeral calli inconspicuous; two anterior patches trapezoidal and two posterior patches somewhat rounded; discal punctures slightly shallower than that of pronotum and separated by one to three diameters.

Male genitalia with basal ring almost as wide as long; median lobe about five sixths the length of parameres, gradually narrowing to six sevenths of its length after which it tapers towards apex; parameres slightly curved in the middle, gradually narrowing towards apex, each provided with 12-16 very small setae on about five sixths length towards base and 10-14 long setae on about one sixth length towards apex; trabes well developed, broader at two thirds apical length; siphon strongly curved near siphonal capsule, apex attenuated.

This species comes close to *Pharoscymnus horni* WSE. but differs mainly in colour and male genitalic structures particularly the apex of the siphon.

Holotype ♂ Pakistan : Mirpur Khas, feeding on *Aonidiella orientalis* (NEWST.) on *Musa sapientum*, August 26, 1965, in British Museum (Natural History), London.

Paratypes : 1 ♂, 2 ♀ (one the allotype), same data as holotype, in British Museum (Natural History), London; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same data as holotype, in the United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.; 1 ♂, 2 ♀, same data as holotype, in Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control, Pakistan Station, Rawalpindi, Pakistan.

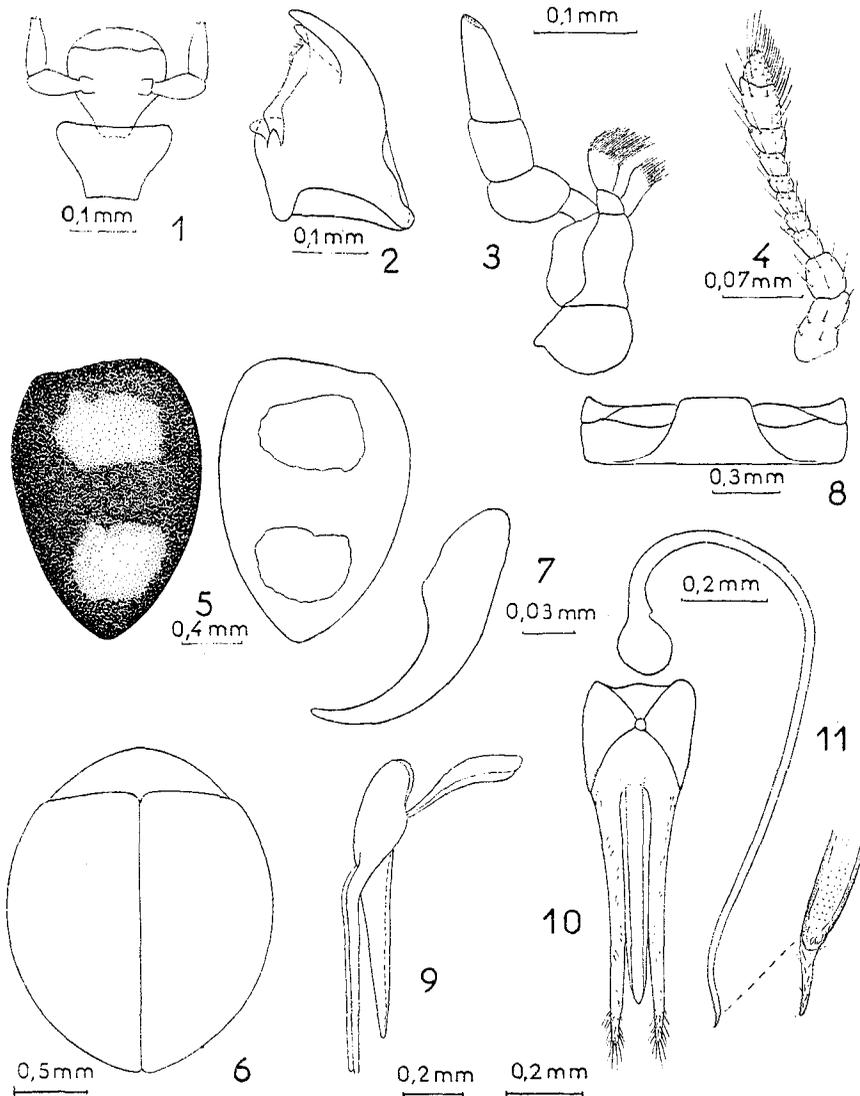
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RÉSUMÉ

Une nouvelle espèce de *Pharoscymnus* BEDEL, coccinelle prédatrice de cochenilles au Pakistan

Description d'une nouvelle espèce prédatrice dans l'Ouest Pakistan de *Aonidiella orientalis* (NEWST.), *Chrysomphalus ficus* (ASHM.), *Parlatoria blanchardii* (TARG.), *P. crypta* MCK. et *Tecaspis* sp.



FIGS. 1-11, *Pharoscymnus simmondsi* sp. nov. 1, labium; 2, mandible; 3, maxilla; 4, antenna; 5, elytra showing elytral pattern; 6, outline of the beetle; 7, tarsal claw; 8, first abdominal sternite showing coxal arcs; 9, male genitalia, tegmen, lateral aspect; 10, the same, tegmen showing basal ring, parameres and median lobe; 11, the same, siphon.