

Two New Species of *Coccinellidae* (Coleoptera)¹

By W. Y. WATSON²

During the summer of 1948, the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology and Palaeontology sent an expedition to the region of Cape Henrietta Maria on the north-west corner of James Bay, Ontario. Among the insects collected were specimens of two new species of Coccinellidae. Descriptions of these are given here.

Hippodamia parva n. sp.

Small, elongate, only slightly convex; black with reddish-orange elytra. Punctuation fine and even on head, pronotum and elytra. Head with an ivory-white spot at the anterior mesal margin of each eye. Pronotum with narrow, white lateral margins extending only slightly along the anterior border. Elytra with three, large, black spots each (Fig. 1). Scutellar spot ($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$) joined with spot 3 on each side. Spots 1 and 2 lightly pigmented and small, 1 being somewhat larger. Spots 4 and 5 form an oblique fascia on each elytron, 5 being larger than 4. Spot 6 is large and almost round in the apical angle of each elytron. Underside black. Length: 4.4 mm.

Male Genitalia (Fig. 2-3): Siphon sharply bent, capsule inflation elongate, projections oblique. End of siphon beyond the flaps long and slender. Aedeagus slightly longer than paramera, wide near base, swollen to about $\frac{2}{3}$ its length then quickly narrowing and produced in a long, narrow, blunt projection. Ventral alae narrow, angulate, produced but barely projecting below aedeagus. Paramera long and broad, acetabula nearly dorsal, basal plate longer than wide.

Female Genitalia (Fig. 4): Seminal receptacle arcuate, cornu blunt, ramus obsolete, nodus swollen. Seminal duct long, infundibulum short, denticles on bursa arranged in a clump.

Holotype.—♂, Cape Henrietta Maria, Lat. 55°, 00' Long. 82° 15' Ontario, July 31, 1948 (W. Y. Watson).

Paratypes.—2 ♀, Same locality, July 6, 1948.

The paratypes are similar to the type with slight variations in the pattern on the elytra. Spot 2 is small but darker in both paratypes while spot 6 is less pigmented and smaller than in the type.

The aedeagus is, in some respects, like that of *H. convergens* Guérin but the siphon and maculation are quite different. The pattern cannot be likened too closely to any of the known species.

Coccinella fulgida n. sp.

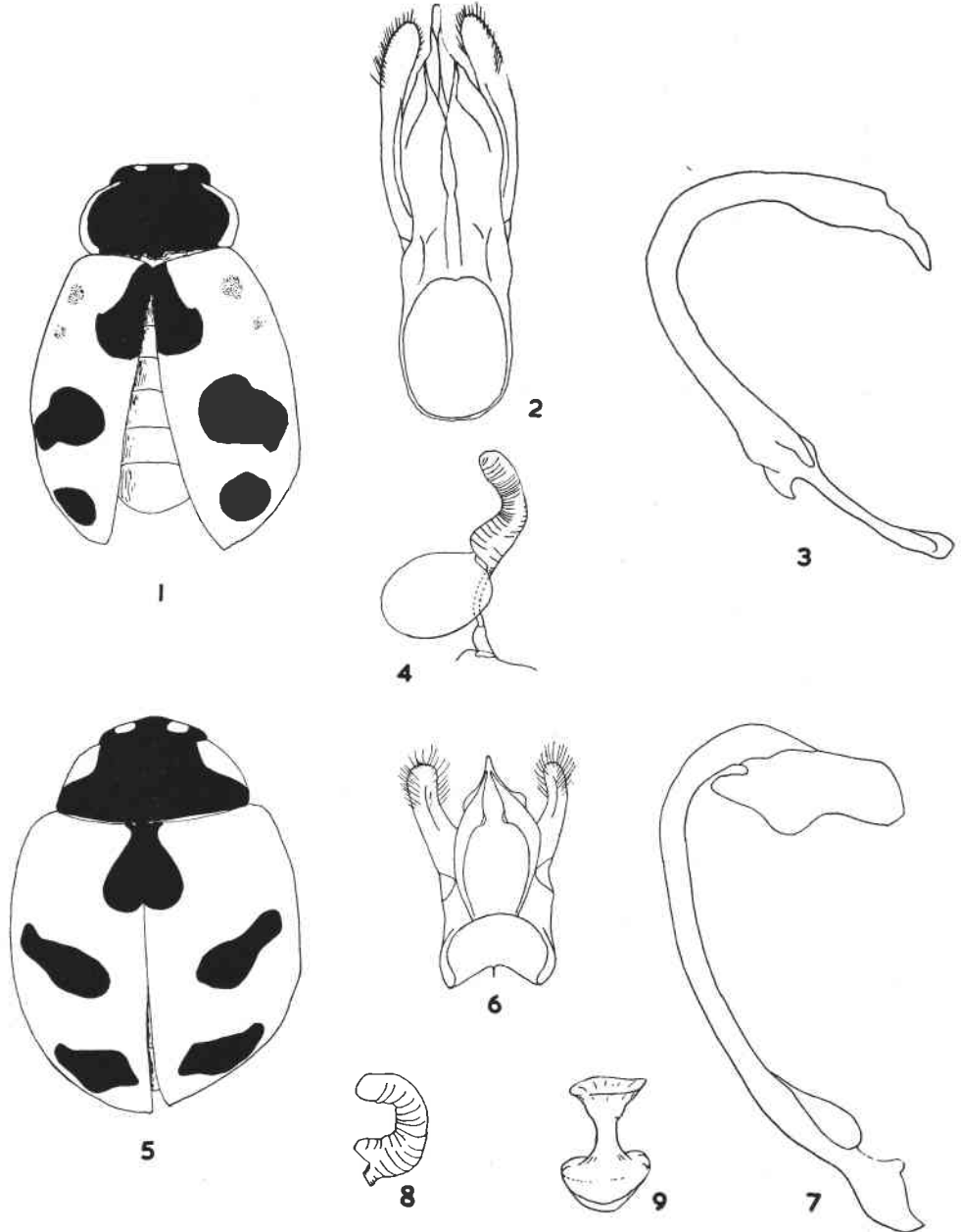
Flattened, somewhat ovoid, not deeply convex. Black with shining, reddish elytra. Head with two large, white spots near eyes, clypeus white. White at anterior angles of pronotum and along lateral margins, pronotal epipleura white anteriorly. Elytra evenly and more coarsely punctate than pronotum, orange-red with small whitish areas near scutellum. Each elytron with one spot and two fasciae (Fig. 5). Scutellar spot ($\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$) is large and triangular. Spots 2 + 3 form a narrow irregular fascia across the middle of each elytron but not attaining either border, spot 3 is larger and black whereas 2 is small, light in colour and joined to 3 by a still lighter band. Spots 4 + 5 form a thick transverse fascia across each elytron in the apical third. Underside black except for white meso- and metepipleura. Length: 4.5 mm.

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Male Genitalia (Fig. 6-7): Siphonal capsule large, truncate; end of siphon with elongate flaps and an inflated terminal portion. Aedeagus slightly shorter than paramera, narrowing abruptly to a very acute point. Basal plate almost as long as wide.

Female Genitalia (Fig. 8-9): Seminal receptacle similar in form to that of *C. nivicola* Menetries but not as sharply arcuate, cornu blunt, ramus truncate. In-



Figs. 1-9. 1-4, *Hippodamia parva* n. sp.: 1, Elytral pattern; 2, Aedeagus and Paramera (δ); 3, Siphon (δ); 4, Seminal Receptacle (♀); 5-9, *Coccinella fulgida* n. sp.: 5, Elytral pattern; 6, Aedeagus and paramera (♀); 7, Siphon (δ); 8, Seminal receptacle (δ); 9, Infundibulum (♀).

fundibulum with a narrow stalk, the opening towards nodus bell-shaped, accessory plate large.

Holotype.—♀, Cape Henrietta Marie, Lat. 55° 00' Long. 82° 15', Ontario, August 15, 1948 (W. Y. Watson).

Paratypes.—1 ♂ same data as Holotype but collected July 25, 1948; also 1 ♀ Langton Bay, N.W.T., Lat. 69° 22', Long. 125° 11', Summer, 1911*, (V. Stefansson); 1 ♀ Kater Point, N.W.T., Lat. 67° 42', Long. 109° 03', Aug. 24, 1951 (O'Neill)*, 1 ♀ Rampart House, Yukon Territory, Lat. 67° 25', Long. 140° 53', (D. H. Nelles); 1 ♀ Reindeer Depot, MacKenzie Delta, Lat. 68° 42', Long. 134° 03', June 28, 1948 (J. R. Vockeroth); 4 ♀ Bathurst Inlet, N.W.T., Lat. 66° 50', Long. 108° 02', June 11, 19 and July 4, 1951 (C. D. Bird, W. I. Campbell and C. D. Bird).

There is a considerable amount of variation of the elytral pattern in the paratypes. The anterior fascia reduces from a heavy, solid bar to two and finally, a single, small spot, the outer spot disappearing completely. Specimens in which the anterior fascia is greatly reduced have a narrow or divided posterior fascia. Also the scutellar spot may be greatly reduced. Thus the maximum amount of pigmentation consists of a large, triangular scutellar spot and two broad, black fasciae. In contrast, the minimum amount of pigmentation consists of a very narrow scutellar spot, a small remnant of the anterior fascia near the suture and a narrow or divided posterior fascia.

This species is apparently closely related to *C. suturalis* Casey and *C. difficilis* Crotch, the aedeagus being perhaps more suggestive of *suturalis*. The seminal receptacle is much like that of *C. nivicola*.

The specimens of both these species were found crawling about on the sand and could not be associated with any particular plant or plant-feeding insects.

Holotypes and paratypes of each species are to be deposited in the Canadian National Collection, Ottawa. A paratype of *Hippodamia parva* n. sp. will be deposited in the collection of the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology and Palaeontology.

*These two specimens were identified and recorded by C. W. Leng as *Coccinella nugatoria* Mulsant. Report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition 1913-18, Volume III: Insects, Part E, p. 17, 1919.

Third Annual Meeting of the Entomological Society of Canada

The Entomological Society of Canada held its third annual meeting jointly with the fifty-second annual meeting of the Entomological Society of British Columbia at the Empress Hotel, Victoria, on October 19 to 21. A total of 169 members and friends registered, including 16 visitors from the United States and 33 wives.

In the absence of A. W. Baker because of illness, Rev. O. Fournier, Vice-President, presided. Hon. W. K. Kiernan, Minister of Agriculture of British Columbia, welcomed the two societies.

Rev. O. Fournier congratulated the Entomological Society of Alberta upon its formation in November, 1952.

Invitation papers were presented during two sessions by five prominent biologists: Melville H. Hatch, University of Washington, Seattle; Ian McTaggart Cowan, University of British Columbia, Vancouver; J. G. Rempel, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon; B. P. Beirne, Entomology Division, Ottawa; and F. T. Bird, Forest Biology Division, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Papers of which titles had been submitted were presented at three sessions, one of these being