

A second Palearctic record of *Monoxia obesula* (Coleoptera Chrysomelidae Galerucinae)

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Abstract

Monoxia obesula Blake is here recorded for the first time from Malta. This constitutes the second record for the Palearctic Region, as the species was previously found in Sardinia (Italy) in 2013. In Malta, *M. obesula* was found on *Chenopodium album*, which represents a new host-plant record for this beetle.

Key words: *Monoxia obesula*, *Chenopodium album*, Malta.

Introduction

The recorded leaf beetle fauna of Malta (Coleoptera Chrysomelidae, excluding Bruchinae) is composed of some 60 species (Cameron and Caruana Gatto, 1907), but more species are known to occur and old records are in need of taxonomic updates. In November of 2015, large populations of a species of Chrysomelidae were found resting on vertical walls in full sunshine and it was clear that the beetles belonged to a species unknown to me from this territory. A quick search in the area immediately revealed that these beetles were feeding on *Chenopodium album* L. Species identification of the beetles proved to be problematic using the two volume work of Palearctic Chrysomelidae (Warchałowski, 2010) until I got hold of the work of Clark *et al.* (2014), and it was then immediately clear that it was an exotic species, *Monoxia obesula* Blake (figure 1). Maltese specimens of *M. obesula*, including male genitalia, perfectly agreed with the extensive description provided by Clark *et al.* (2014).

Material examined

Malta, St. Thomas Bay, 30.xi.2015, 19 males and 23 females on *Chenopodium album*, leg. D. Mifsud.

Host-plant data and damage

In North America (Nebraska), this species is associated with *Atriplex dioica* Rafinesque, a plant that occurs in saline habitats (Clark *et al.*, 2014), and with *Chenopodium* sp. (Clark *et al.*, 2004). In Sardinia, the species was found associated with both *Atriplex halimus* L. and *Atriplex portulacoides* L. in brackish water environments. In Malta, the species was found on *C. album* in a coastal area. Damage on *Atriplex* by *M. obesula* was reported as so intense in Sardinia that, from May to October, many plants were almost completely devoid of their leaves (Clark *et al.*, 2014). Severe damage was also observed in Malta on *C. album*, with entire plants dying because of the intense larval damage.



Figure 1. *Monoxia obesula* ♀. Scale bar = 1 mm.
(In colour at www.bulletinofinsectology.org)

Distribution

M. obesula was described from Texas (Blake, 1939) and was also found in Nebraska (Clark *et al.*, 2014). Clark *et al.* (2014) remark that both areas probably represent the natural distribution for *M. obesula* and that the species most likely occurs natively in several other central states. *M. obesula* was also reported from Maryland (Santiago-Blay and Virkki, 1996), but this occurrence was apparently an accidental introduction that faced extinction after a year or two (Clark *et al.*, 2014). The accidental introduction of this species in Italy (Sardinia) and Malta probably took place via trade of agricultural products or ornamental plants. The fact that the species was found in two rather distant places in Europe may indicate that the species is already more widespread.

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