



ADALIA, Muls.

Two species are found in the Canadian lists ; they are similar in outline to *Coccinella*, but less convex. Being very variable in colour, they are likely to make trouble, but may be separated thus :—

Elytra uniform yellowish red or with transverse fasciæ of small black spots in varying number, .18 in.....*frigida*, Schn.

Elytra yellowish-red with a rather large discoidal black spot, .19 in.....*bipunctata*, Linn.

Elytra black, humeral angles, or entire basal region, and a smaller post-median spot red.....var. *humeralis*, Say.

HARMONIA, Muls.

The species of *Harmonia* are very troublesome to define by description, but are comparatively easily recognized after a short acquaintance.

H. 12-maculata is easily known by its convex form and resemblance in coloration to *Megilla maculata*, while the oblong-oval form and peculiar markings (see Fig. 48) of *H. picta* render the more typical specimens easily known.

H. 14-guttata, while of somewhat the same form as *21-maculata*, may be easily separated from it by the dark ground colour with lighter markings. The differences may be stated, then, as follows :—



Fig. 48.

Elytra testaceous or pinkish, with large black spots ; one common scutellar, one common at about three-fourths, and, on each elytron, one humeral, two medial, one post-medial, and one triangular apical. Thorax with two very large black spots. Form hemispherical, .22 in.....*12-maculata*, Gebl.

Elytra light red with pale spots, or black with red spots, normally seven on each, but sometimes reduced to two. Punctuation unequal. Thorax with front and hind margins pale, often also with a medial line and spot near the hind angles, .23 in... *14-guttata*, Linn.