



Fig. 38.



A



B



C

Fig. 39.



Fig. 40.



Fig. 41.

COCCINELLA, Linn.

A number of species of very convex form constitute this genus; they vary, as do those of *Hippodamia*, in the extent of the black markings, but may be separated thus:—

- A. Elytra red, immaculate. White margin of thorax with three branches.....*sanguinea*, Linn.
 AA. Elytra reddish or yellowish with black markings.

- b. Thorax with anterior margin white.

Elytra with three black transverse fasciæ, sometimes reduced or partially divided, .22 in.....*trifasciata*, Linn.

Elytra with a common scutellar, and each with four other spots, black, the two anterior smaller, .26–.30.*g-notata*, Hbst.

- bb. Thorax with anterior angles only white.

c. Elytra strongly punctulate, shining; thorax with anterior angles triangularly white. Elytra each with a triangular subapical black spot and a common black sub-basal fascia tridentate anteriorly, .19 in.....*tricuspis*, Kby.

- cc. Elytra alutaceous, obsolete punctulate. Thorax with a quadrate white spot on the anterior angles above.

Anterior thoracic angles only narrowly white beneath.

Sub-basal spots of elytra usually united into a common fascia, .28–.30 in.....*transversoguttata*, Fabr.

Anterior thoracic angles as broadly white beneath as above. Elytra without sub-basal band, usually with an oblique medial fascia, a scutellar spot and a subapical spot on each, .28–.30 in.....*monticola*, Muls.

Of the above species, *C. tricuspis* is unknown to me in nature. Figures are given of *C. sanguinea*, Fig. 42; *C. trifasciata*, Fig. 43; *C. g-notata*, Fig. 44, and its larva, Fig. 45, and pupa, Fig. 36; *C. transversoguttata*, Fig. 46; and *C. monticola*, Fig. 47.