

# Family Coccinellidae

Key adapted from my translation of Lompe (2012) (published online at <http://www.coleo-net.de/coleo/texte/coccinellidae.htm> and linked pages) and reproduced here with permission of the author.

## Checklist

From the Checklist of Beetles of the British Isles, 2012 edition, edited by A. G. Duff (available from [www.coleopterist.org.uk/checklist.htm](http://www.coleopterist.org.uk/checklist.htm))

### Subfamily COCCIDULINAE

- Genus **COCCIDULA** Kugelann in Illiger, 1798  
*rufa* (Herbst, 1783)  
*scutellata* (Herbst, 1783)
- Genus **RHYZOBIOUS** Stephens, 1829  
*chrysomeloides* (Herbst, 1792)  
*forestieri* (Mulsant, 1853)  
*litura* (Fabricius, 1787)  
*lophanthae* (Blaisdell, 1892)
- Genus **RODOLIA** Mulsant, 1850  
*cardinalis* (Mulsant, 1850)
- Genus **STETHORUS** Weise, 1885  
*punctillum* (Weise, 1891)
- Genus **CLITOSTETHUS** Weise, 1885  
*arcuatus* (Rossi, 1794)
- Genus **SCYMNUS** Kugelann, 1794  
*auritus* Thunberg, 1795  
*femoralis* (Gyllenhal, 1827)  
*frontalis* (Fabricius, 1787)  
*haemorrhoidalis* Herbst, 1797  
*interruptus* (Goeze, 1777)  
*jakowlewi* Weise, 1892  
*limbatus* Stephens, 1832  
*nigrinus* Kugelann, 1794  
*rubromaculatus* (Goeze, 1777)  
*schmidti* Fürsch, 1958  
*suturalis* Thunberg, 1795
- Genus **NEPHUS** Mulsant, 1846  
*bisignatus* (Boheman, 1850)  
*quadrimaculatus* (Herbst, 1783)  
*redtenbacheri* (Mulsant, 1846)
- Genus **CRYPTOLAEMUS** Mulsant, 1853  
*montrouzieri* Mulsant, 1853
- Genus **HYPERASPIS** Dejean, 1836  
*pseudopustulata* Mulsant, 1853

### Subfamily CHILOCORINAE

- Genus **PLATYNASPIS** Redtenbacher, 1843  
*luteorubra* (Goeze, 1777)
- Genus **CHILOCORUS** Leach, 1815  
*bipustulatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
*renipustulatus* (Scriba, 1791)
- Genus **EXOCHOMUS** Redtenbacher, 1843  
*quadripustulatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

### Subfamily COCCINELLINAE

- Genus **COCCINULA** Dobzhansky, 1925  
*quattuordecimpustulata* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- Genus **ANISOSTICTA** Dejean, 1836  
*novemdecimpunctata* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- Genus **TYTTHASPIS** Crotch, 1874  
*sedecimpunctata* (Linnaeus, 1761)
- Genus **MYZIA** Mulsant, 1846  
*oblongoguttata* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- Genus **MYRRHA** Mulsant, 1846  
*octodecimguttata* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- Genus **PROPYLEA** Mulsant, 1846  
*quattuordecimpunctata* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- Genus **CALVIA** Mulsant, 1846  
*quattuordecimguttata* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- Genus **VIBIDIA** Mulsant, 1846  
*duodecimguttata* (Poda, 1761)
- Genus **HALYZIA** Mulsant, 1846  
*sedecimguttata* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- Genus **PSYLLOBORA** Dejean, 1836  
*vigintiduopunctata* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- Genus **ANATIS** Mulsant, 1846  
*ocellata* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- Genus **APHIDECTA** Weise, 1899  
*obliterata* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- Genus **HIPPODAMIA** Dejean, 1836  
*tredecimpunctata* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
*variegata* (Goeze, 1777)
- Genus **COCCINELLA** Linnaeus, 1758  
*hieroglyphica* Linnaeus, 1758  
*magnifica* Redtenbacher, 1843  
*quinquepunctata* Linnaeus, 1758  
*septempunctata* Linnaeus, 1758  
*undecimpunctata* Linnaeus, 1758
- Genus **ADALIA** Mulsant, 1846  
*bipunctata* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
*decempunctata* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- Genus **HARMONIA** Mulsant, 1846  
*axyridis* (Pallas, 1773)  
*quadripunctata* (Pontoppidan, 1763)

### Subfamily EPILACHNINAE

- Genus **HENOSEPILOACHNA** Li, 1961  
*argus* (Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1762)
- Genus **SUBCOCCINELLA** Guérin-Méneville, 1844  
*vigintiquattuorpunctata* (Linnaeus, 1758)



# Family Coccinellidae

## Key to British species

- 1 Antennae inserted in deep notches in the front of the frons between the eyes; base of antennae visible from above. Upper surface hairy. Eyes round. Mandibles without a tooth towards the base. Plant eaters. Subfamily Epilachninae. ....2



Antennae inserted just in front of the eyes, under the side margin of the frons and usually behind a forward projection of the cheeks which runs along the inner edge of the eyes. This means the base of the antennae are not usually visible from above. Upper surface hairy or not. Mandibles with a tooth towards the base. Feeding on aphids or fungi. ....3



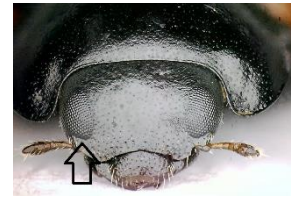
2 Length at least 6 mm. Five spots on each elytron. ....  
..... ***Henosepilachna argus***  
The Bryony Ladybird



Usually 3-4 mm. Elytra usually with a total of 24 spots  
although these may merge together. ....  
..... ***Subcoccinella vigintiquattuorpunktata***  
24-spot Ladybird



3 Base of the antennae covered by a sideways projection of the clypeus above which the lower margin of the eyes are concavely notched. Subfamily Chilacorinae. ....4



Head not expanded in front of the eyes. Base of the antennae exposed. ....7

4 Upper surface clearly hairy. ....  
..... *Platynaspis luteorubra*



Upper surface not hairy (at most with single inconspicuous hairs on the margins  
of the elytra). .....5



5 Front edge of the frons with a fine margin. Base of the pronotum not closely following the line of the base of the elytra. Elytra with only a single paler markings on each. Genus *Chilocorus*. .....6



Front edge of the frons without a border. Base of the pronotum closely following the line of the base of the elytra. Elytra each with two paler markings one on the shoulders and one just beyond half-way. ....  
..... ***Exochomus quadripustulatus***



- 6 Each elytron with a large rounded marking in the middle.  
Length 4-5 mm. ....  
..... ***Chilocorus renipustulatus***  
Kidney-spot Ladybird



- Each elytron with a narrow stripe across it sometimes  
separated into three discrete spots. Length 2.7-4.0 mm.  
..... ***Chilocorus 2-pustulatus***  
Heather Ladybird



7 Upper surface of the body hairy. ....8  
Subfamily Coccinulinae (except *Hyperaspis*)

Upper surface of the body not hairy. ....[32](#)





- 8 Elytra and pronotum predominantly orange with black markings, which include a black band along the rear border of the pronotum and a stripe of irregular width along the suture between the elytra. .  
..... ***Rodolia cardinalis***

An introduced species, added to the British list in 2004.



Elytra and pronotum otherwise marked. ....9



10 Antennae as long as the legs and if bent back would reach to the elytra. ....11



Antennae very short, about as long as the tarsi. ....14



11 Pronotum broadest at the base. Elytra more rounded at the sides. Genus *Rhyzobius*. .....12



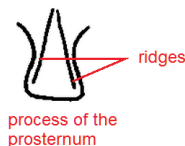
Pronotum broadest at about the middle. Elytra parallel-sided. Genus *Coccidula*. .....13



12 Elytra usually with a vaguely darkened horseshoe-shaped mark although they may vary from being completely darkened to having no markings at all. Pronotum broadest across the hind angles, narrowing smoothly to the front. Under the thorax between the base of the front legs, the ridges on the process of the prosternum are straight sided and diverging.

..... ***Rhyzobius litura***

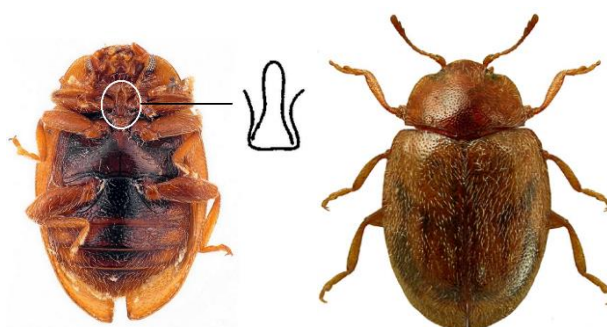
Widespread species



Elytra more extensively darkened with more complex markings. Pronotum more parallel-sided from the hind angles. Ridges on the process of the prosternum converging from the base then becoming parallel before a rounded apex. ....

..... ***Rhyzobius chrysomeloides***

Source of information - the Watford Coleoptera Group. Records from Surrey and north-west London.



Smaller more rounded species with long fine setae on the elytra which are directed at right angles to the surface. ....

..... ***Rhyzobius lophanthae***

An Australian ladybird predatory on scale insects, possibly becoming established in the south-east. Image from <http://www.ento.csiro.au/>



Upper surface uniformly black; underside of abdomen red. Elytra with the hairs on it appearing to be combed in a wavy pattern.

..... ***Rhyzobius forestieri***

Reported from London in 2014 probably feeding on scale insects. An Australian species released for biological control of scale insects in the Mediterranean.



13 Elytra with three black marks on each one which sometimes merge. ....  
..... ***Coccidula scutellata***



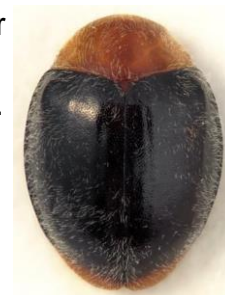
Elytra with a mark in the middle of the suture black and scutellum darkened (sometimes indistinct). ....  
..... ***Coccidula rufa***



14 Pronotum uniformly orange-brown in colour except sometimes for a small black area in the centre on the rear margin; tips of the black elytra also orange-brown. ....

..... ***Cryptolaemus montrouzieri***

An introduced species, added to the British list in 1994.



Pronotum black except sometimes for orange-brown colour along the front margin; tips of elytra black or orange-brown. ....15



15 Very small rounded species, 1.0-1.5 mm. Upper surface completely black; legs and antennae dark brown. Elytra more strongly punctured in proportion to the size of the beetle. ....  
..... ***Stethorus punctillum***



Small species, larger than 1.7 mm. If smaller then not as above with respect to coloration and/or shape. ....16

16 EITHER black with a yellowish-brown horseshoe-shaped mark in the middle of the elytra OR orange-brown with a black mark in the middle of each elytron with lighter colour around it. Length 1.2 mm. ....

..... ***Clitostethus arcuatus***

Very rare in southern England northwards to Leicestershire; collected by beating old ivy.



Elytra not marked as above. ....17





17 Upper surface completely black with the legs also completely black (at most the tarsi sometimes brown). Elytra sometimes with a metallic shine. Length 2.0-2.8 mm.  
..... ***Scymus nigrinus***



Legs at least partly pale. ....18

The following species are variable in the coloration of the upper surface and therefore firm identification must rely on other less obvious characters, starting with features of the underside to separate genera.

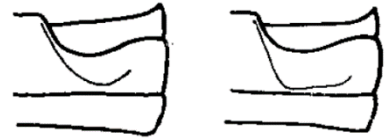
- 18 Process of the prosternum with an inverted U-shaped ridge or two divergent ridges. .... 19  
The prosternum is the plate underneath the thorax between the head and the front legs which has a process pointing backwards that extends between the base of the front legs.



- Process of the prosternum without ridges. .... 30



19 Viewed from below, the first segment of the abdomen has a slightly raised curved line which runs from the base of the back leg towards the rear of the segment and then curves back before stopping within the segment. Genus *Scymnus*, subgenus *Scymnus*.....20



The first segment of the abdomen has a slightly raised curved line running in a curve from the base of the back leg to the front margin of the segment. ....27



20 Elytra uniformly black, without markings. ....21

Elytra with markings. ....24



21 Legs completely pale, at most with the base of the femora darkened. ....22

Femora brown or completely black. ....23



22 Broadly oval species, comparatively convex. Length 1.8-2.3 mm. Male head and pronotum more or less reddish; female with only the mandibles yellowish. Antennae and mouthparts yellowish. ....

..... ***Scymnus rubromaculatus***

Dry habitats.



Slightly longer oval species. Elytra often brownish at the extreme tip. Length 2.0-3.3 mm. ....

..... ***Scymnus schmidtii***

Melanic forms – typical form illustrated to show body shape..



23 Broadly oval species. Length at most 2.3 mm. Femora usually darkened but very rarely completely pale.

..... ***Scymnus femoralis***

Very similar in shape to *S. interruptus* and is differentiated by the uniform black colour and the stronger punctures on the underside.

More elongate oval species. ....

..... Melanic forms of ***Scymnus frontalis*** and ***Scymnus schmidtii***



24 Each elytron with two orange-brown spots. ....  
..... ***Scymnus frontalis***  
Four-spotted variety.

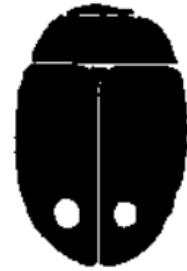


Each elytron with a single paler spot. ....25





25 Elytra black with a small pale yellow marking present between the middle and the tip of each elytron (may be indistinct). Shortly oval, shining species with dense, yellow hairs. In males the head and the front angles of the pronotum are broadly reddish. Legs reddish. Underneath the male abdomen the fifth segment is weakly concave at the tip and clearly flattened; the flattened area reaches the middle of the segment and is densely hairy in this area. ....



..... ***Scymnus jakowlewi***

A mountain species recently found in moss in the Scottish Highlands.

Paler markings larger, at or before halfway along the elytra. ....26



Three very similar species

26 Head and usually the front angles of the pronotum reddish-brown. Antennae, mouthparts and legs reddish brown; femora more or less darkened. The reddish-brown patch on the elytra is large but does not extend to the margin of the elytra. ....  
..... ***Scymnus schmidti***



Length 1.5-2.2 mm. Males: head and front angles of the pronotum reddish-brown. Females: only the mandibles are yellowish. The orange-brown patch on the elytra is large and reaches the edge of the elytra and onto the vertical border and forwards to the front edge. ....  
..... ***Scymnus interruptus***



Length 2-3 mm. Head reddish brown in males and black in females (at most the front edge reddish-brown). Pronotum usually reddish-brown along the front edge and the sides (rarely completely black). ....  
..... ***Scymnus frontalis***



27 Antennae with eleven segments. Subgenus *Pullus*. .....28

Antennae with ten segments. Subgenus *Neopullus*. .....29



28 Elytra black for the most part with the tips reddish-brown or completely black. More rounded. ....

..... ***Scymnus auritus***

Tip of abdomen on the underside reddish. Head reddish in both sexes (occasionally all black in females). Pronotum reddish-brown in males with the centre black (occasionally absent); pronotum black in females. Antennae, palps and legs yellowish-brown, at most the femora darkened towards the base. On deciduous trees, especially oak. Feeds on *Phylloxera* species on oak leaves.



Elytra brown, usually with the front margin black and this colour extending along the suture (occasionally all brown). More elongate. ....

..... ***Scymnus suturalis***

Particularly on coniferous trees; in winter on moss or under bark. Feeds on the aphid *Chionaspis salicis*.



29 Hairs curly. Dark brown species with black along the suture and along the sides. Process of the prosternum with two fine ridges which usually do not quite reach the front margin. Completely black forms (melanics) occur. ....  
..... ***Scymnus limbatus***

On the banks of streams, especially in water meadows on willows and poplars. In winter on rotting willows and under fallen leaves.

Hairs not curly or only indistinctly so. Elytra black, paler towards the tip, the boundary between the two rather diffuse. Length 1.5-2.3 mm. The first three segments of the abdomen viewed from below black, the rest reddish-brown. ....

..... ***Scymnus haemorrhoidalis***

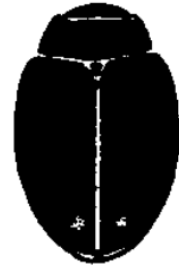
In damp meadows and riverbanks on shrubs. In winter on fallen alder and willow leaves.



30 Antennae with 9 segments. Length 1.5-2.0 mm.

..... ***Nephus bisignatus***

Swellings on the shoulders of the elytra weak. Black species with the front edge of the pronotum paler. Tips of the elytra narrowly pale or elytra completely black. Commonly with an indistinct spot towards the tip of each elytron. Pronotum with indistinct punctures but with a clear net-like microscopic sculpture. Coastal on shrubs.



Antennae with 11 segments. ....31



31 Each elytron with two paler patches. Tips of the elytra paler. Occasionally the rear patches are missing – then note the shape of the elytra and pronotum. Length 1.5-2.0 mm. ....  
..... ***Nephus quadrimaculatus***



Each elytron with only one paler patch which is elongate and sometimes covers much of the elytra. Occasionally completely black (melanic) forms turn up. Length 1.3-1.8 mm. ....  
..... ***Nephus redtenbacheri***

In swamps and moorland, damp pastures and in hops cultivation. In winter can be sieved from dead reeds and flood debris.



32 Pronotum closely attached to the base of the elytra. Hind angles of the pronotum angled. Eyes rounded, without a notch. Epipleura of the elytra with distinct depressions. Antennae shorter than the length of the head. Shining black species, usually with paler spots just before the tip. ...  
..... ***Hyperaspis pseudopustulata***



Hind angles of the pronotum and the shoulders of the elytra rounded so that the base of the pronotum does not closely follow the outline of the base of the elytra. Eyes clearly notched. Epipleura of the elytra without deep depressions. Antennae usually longer than the length of the head. ....33



33 Pronotum with the sides more or less regularly rounded, widest around half way. Elytra elongate. Middle and hind femora reaching beyond the margin of the elytra. ....34



Pronotum broadest at the base, narrowing towards the front with the front edge much narrower than the rear edge. Elytra roundish. Middle and hind femora not reaching beyond the sides of the body. ....37



34 Rear edge of the pronotum with a fine impressed line running very close to the margin (easily overlooked). Length 3.0-5.5 mm. ....35

Pronotum without a trace of a fine impressed line running parallel to the rear edge. ....36



35 Middle and hind tibiae with thickened bristles (spurs) at the tip. Claws narrowly toothed in the middle. Pronotum broadest at half way. Reddish with black markings. ....  
..... ***Hippodamia variegata***

Feeding on a number of aphid species. Very variable in its markings.



Middle and hind tibiae without spurs. Pronotum broadest behind the middle. Upper surface dirty yellow to brownish. Each elytron with a poorly defined darker patch in the rear third (this marking is variable – it can be missing or enlarged to cover a much larger area). .....

..... ***Aphidecta obliterata***

Predator of various aphids feeding on conifers.



36 Front edge of the pronotum almost straight. Elytra usually with 13 spots and the centre of the pronotum with a large black area. Length 4.5-7.0 mm. ....

..... ***Hippodamia tredecimpunctata***

Very variable with the elytra occasionally without spots or completely black. In marshy habitats particularly on *Sparganium*, *Phragmites* and *Carex*. Also in meadows. Predator of various willow aphids and *Hyalopterus pruni* (which alternates between species of *Prunus* and marsh plants).



Front edge of the pronotum sinuous. Elytra usually with 19 spots and the centre of the pronotum with spots. Length 3-4 mm. ....

..... ***Anisosticta novemdecimpunctata***

Markings on the elytra sometimes fewer, due to them merging together. On marsh and water plants.



37 Scutellum very small and scarcely visible. Length 2.5-3.0 mm. ....

..... ***Tytthaspis sedecimpunctata***

The specific name refers to 16 spots on the elytra, but these are often merged together.



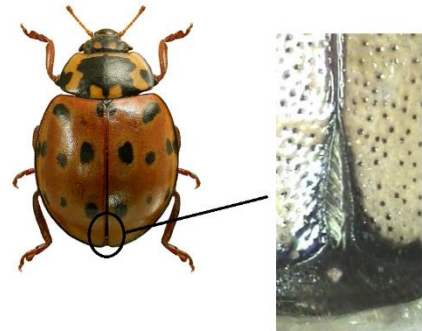
Scutellum always clearly visible. Usually larger than 3 mm. ....38



38 The sides of the elytra along the suture are vertical and butt up to one another forming a line from the base to the tip. ....39

The sides of the elytra along the suture are vertical and form a line from the base to nearly at the tip, but here the sides of the elytra become horizontal, so the end of the suture shows a narrow black triangle which is usually covered with short bristle-like hairs. ....

..... ***Anatis ocellata***



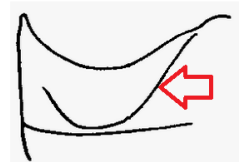
39 Club of the antennae compact, the second to last segment broader than long, appearing sheared off at the tip. Eyes covered at most very slightly by the front of the pronotum. ....40



Club more loosely segmented, the second to last segment usually longer than wide. If this is not the case, then the second to last segment is obliquely sheared off and triangular, its tip being broader than the base of the last segment. At least the back half of the eyes covered by the front of the pronotum. ....49



40 Underneath the abdomen, the first segment has a slightly raised line running from the base of the hind leg towards the rear margin of the segment and then curving round again towards the front margin. Process of the prosternum usually convex and without raised lines. Claws only very finely toothed (difficult to see). Genus *Adalia*. .....41



Raised line on the first segment of the abdomen curving from inside the base of the hind legs towards the rear margin and then running very close to the rear margin of the segment. Process of the prosternum (between the base of the front legs) parallel-sided or slightly concave, usually with two raised lines running along the middle. ....42



41 Epimera of the mesothorax yellowish-white.  
 Elytra usually with a transverse groove before  
 the tip. Length 3.5-5.0 mm. ....

..... ***Adalia decempunctata***

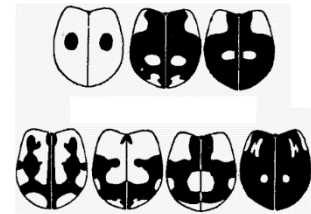
In deciduous woodland and meadows. If the groove is present,  
 identification is clear; otherwise check the epimera.



Epimera of the mesothorax black. Elytra smooth  
 before the tip. Broadly oval. The specific name  
 refers to the red variety with two black spots on  
 the elytra. The elytra coloration is very variable.

..... ***Adalia bipunctata***

The top three line drawings show the most common varieties  
 which are based on three allelomorphic genes. The other four along with  
 other varieties only form a small percentage of the population.



42 Front margin of the mesosternum flat. Hind tibia with a clear spur (thickened bristle). .....43



Front margin of the mesosternum with a rounded to triangular incision. Hind tibia without a spur. Genus *Harmonia*. .....48



43 Black with round yellow markings. Ridges on the prosternum extend almost to the front margin. ....  
..... ***Coccinula quattuordecimpustulata***



Red with black spots, or if predominantly black then the markings are reddish and elongated. Ridges on the prosternum extend forwards a little beyond the level of the base of the front legs. Genus *Coccinella*. .....44



- 44 Elytra red-black patterned, sometimes completely black. Underside completely black except for the elytral epipleura and the legs. Front coxae sometimes with a pale spot. Exceptionally the epimera of the mesosternum are partly white. Ridges on the prosternum reach about the middle. Length 3.5-5.5 mm. ....  
 ..... ***Coccinella hieroglyphica***

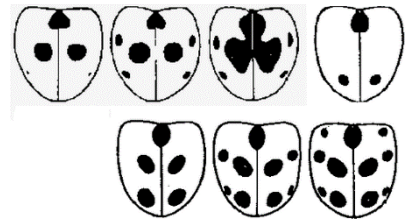


Elytra red with black spots, which are occasionally fused to form a transverse band; never with longitudinal bands and never completely black. ....45

45 Length 6-8 mm. Elytra usually with seven black spots. ....46



Length at most 5 mm. Elytra with five spots or more as illustrated. ....47



46 Side margin of the elytra with a beading. Elytra with seven small spots. The pale-coloured side patches on the pronotum viewed from below reach only about a third of the way down the side of the pronotum, tapering all the time. Length 5.2-8 mm. ....

..... ***Coccinella septempunctata***

**Very common** and widely distributed throughout the UK. The beading is easiest to see towards the tip and at the shoulders, requiring at least x20 magnification to see.



Side margin of the elytra more rounded and without a beading. The pale-coloured side patches on the pronotum viewed from below extend beyond half-way, remaining more or less the same width. The three black spots in the centre of the elytra are usually comparatively larger. Always in the company of wood ants. Length 6-8 mm. ....

..... ***Coccinella magnifica***

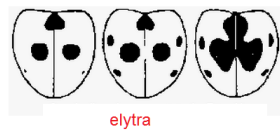
Most records are SE of a line from Lyme Bay to central East Anglia with records from Dartmoor and scattered localities further north.



47 Elytra and pronotum as shown. Length 3-5 mm. ....

..... ***Coccinella quinquepunctata***

Recent records are from west Wales and the Highlands of Scotland. On or close to unstable river shingle.



elytra



one half of the pronotum



Elytra and pronotum as shown. Length 3.5-4.5 mm. ....

..... ***Coccinella undecimpunctata***

Widespread throughout Britain



elytra



one half of the pronotum



48 Yellowish-brown with black spots, which may be rather indistinct or even absent. Head with a longitudinal row of four black spots, of which the back one is the largest. Underneath the abdomen the ridge on the first segment running from the base of the hind leg is distinctly angled. Length 5.5-6 mm. ....



..... ***Harmonia quadripunctata***

On conifers, particularly Scots Pine. Increasing its range, common in SE and central England spreading to Wales and northern counties of England.

Red species typically with 19 black spots and an M-shaped marking on the pronotum. Numerous colour varieties occur, including those which are completely black or black with two red patches on each elytron. Viewed from the side, the smooth curved outline of the elytra is broken by a transverse ridge; the suture is also ridged in this area, so viewed from behind the two transverse ridges can be seen meeting the ridge along the suture forming a T shape. Length 6-7 mm. ....



..... ***Harmonia axyridis***

Originally from China and Japan, but introduced as a biological control agent in greenhouses towards the end of the twentieth century. First recorded outside in Belgium in 2001 and since then spreading widely, now very common in England and Wales with isolated records in Scotland and Northern Ireland. Hibernates in large groups often indoors.



- 49 Claws with a central tooth. Upper surface brown with paler longitudinal stripes. ....  
..... ***Myzia oblongoguttata***  
On conifers, particularly Scots Pine. Widespread throughout Britain.



Claws with a tooth near the base. Otherwise coloured. ....50

50 Front margin of the pronotum more or less flat, almost completely covering the eyes. Mandibles with 5-8 teeth towards the tip. ....51



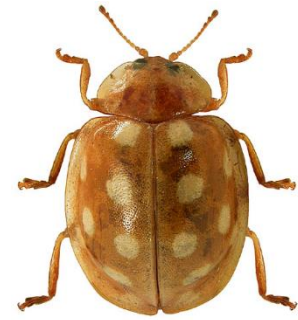
Front margin of the pronotum concave leaving the front half of the eyes exposed. ....52



51 Elytra with a broad flat marginal area. Process of the prosternum between the base of the front legs without ridges. Length 5-7 mm. ....

..... ***Halyzia sedecimguttata***

In deciduous woodland, particularly oak, sycamore and dogwood.  
Widespread in the southern half of England and Wales, becoming local further north.



Elytra with the flattened marginal comparatively narrow. Process of the prosternum between the base of the front legs with ridges. Length 3-4 mm. ....

..... ***Vibidia duodecimguttata***

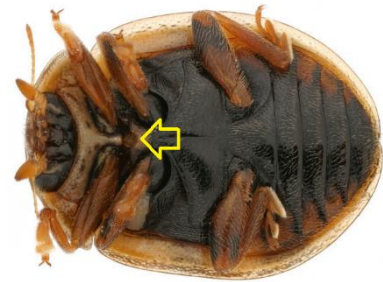
Rare with scattered records.



52 Front margin of the mesosternum straight. ....53

Front margin of the mesosternum with a deep, rounded incision. ....54

Image © Malcolm Storey 2012. This incision may be less obvious than shown if the beetle has curled slightly after death - the beetle will then need tilting to see it.



53 Process of the prosternum with two ridges which converge towards the rear. Upper surface brown or black with paler markings. ....  
..... ***Myrrha octodecimguttata***



Process of the prosternum without ridges. Upper surface yellow with black spots. ....  
..... ***Psyllobora vigintiduopunctata***



54 Brown with pale rounded markings. ....  
..... ***Calvia quattuordecimguttata***



Yellow with black markings or black with yellow  
markings. ....  
..... ***Propylea quattuordecimpunctata***

