The Mexican Forms of Coccinella (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae)

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Of the 15 Mexican forms included in Coccinella L. by recent authors, nine do not belong to that genus, and the records of four others may be erroneous. A key to six forms that may or do occur in Mexico is given. The two forms that surely occur there, nugatoria Mulsant 1850 and sonorica Casey 1908, are considered only subspecifically distinct from one another. No new names are proposed.

The following notes supplement Brown's revision (1962) of the forms of Coccinella L. that occur in America north of Mexico. Of the 15 Mexican forms included in the genus by recent authors (Nunenmacher 1944, p. 146; Blackwelder 1945, p. 454), nine are not congeneric with the type species, Coccinella septempunctata L., designated by Latreille (1810). Only two are surely Mexican, for the records of four may be based on misidentification or other error. Of these, the Eurasian species quinquepunctata L. was reported by Gorham (1891, p. 156), who saw in the Sallé collection a specimen labelled "Mexico"; this record must be erroneous, for there are no others from North America. C. monticola Muls. was listed without comment from Mexico by Korschefsky (1932, p. 511); the record may be correct, for monticola occurs southward to Dona Ana County, New Mexico, which borders on Mexico, but it may be based on nugatoria sonorica Csy., which closely resembles monticola. Mulsant (1850, p. 124) reported typical novemnotata Herbst, a northern form, from Mexico; like Gorham (1891, p. 157), I suspect that this record is based on specimens of n. nugatoria Muls. (= transversoguttata sensu Gorham), which novemnotata closely resembles. C. franciscana Muls., a form of novemnotata, has been listed without comment from Mexico by several authors, possibly because they considered the name synonymous with novemnotata. However, franciscana may extend into Mexico, as may californica Mann. and johnsoni Csy., for all these occur in San Diego County, southernmost California.

The six forms that may or do occur in Mexico may be senarated by the f

fo	The six forms that may or do occur in Mexico may be separated by the llowing key.
	Elytral suture very narrowly margined with dark brown or black; elytral spots frequently very small or, except for the scutellar, entirely lacking. (Species occurring in San Diego County, California, and possibly extending into Mexico (Brown 1962).)
2.	Head with a broad, pale band between the eyes. Anterior pronotal margin entirely pale. Elytra with no spots except the scutellar
	Head with two pale spots on the front. Anterior pronotal margin dark at middle
3.	Elytra with no spots except the scutellar californicus Mannerheim Elytra with a scutellar and other small spots johnsoni Casey
4.	Ventral white spot of each anterior prothoracic angle large, subtrapezoidal or subrectangular, extended posteriorly as far as or almost as far as the dorsal spot. (Occurring in Dona Ana County, New Mexico, and

possibly extending into Mexico (Brown 1962).) _____ monticola Mulsant

The ventral white spot small, subtriangular, extended posteriorly not more than half as far as the dorsal spot 5. Each elytron with a humeral spot and, except rarely, with a small sublateral spot at basal two-fifths. Occurring in the highlands of southern Mexiconugatoria nugatoria Mulsant Elytra lacking humeral and sublateral spots. Occurring at high altitudes in northern Mexico _ nugatoria sonorica Casey

Coccinella nugatoria nugatoria Mulsant

Coccinella transversalis Mulsant (not Coccinella transversalis Fabricius 1781) 1850, p. 117 [type locality: Mexico].

Coccinella quinquenotata transversalis: Crotch 1873, p. 370 (in part).

Coccinella nugatoria Mulsant 1850, p. 1021 (new name for Coccinella transversalis Mulsant, not Fabricius); Mulsant 1866, p. 97; Casey 1908, p. 403; Brown 1962, p. 972, fig. 26.

Coccinella transversoguttata, ab. nugatoria: Mader 1930, p. 151, pl. 28, fig. 38.

Coccinella transversoguttata nugatoria: Dobzhansky 1931, p. 16 (in part).

Coccinella transversoguttata: Crotch 1874, p. 16 (in part); Gorham 1891, p. 157 (in part), pl. 8, fig. 26.

C. nugatoria was elevated to specific rank by Brown (1962, p. 792). It had been considered a race or form of transversoguttata Fald. and confused with t. richardsoni Brown (= quinquenotata Kirby, not Haworth). It has been taken at numerous localities in the highlands of southern Mexico, in the general vicinity of Mexico, D. F., but it is unknown from other regions.

Coccinella nugatoria sonorica Casey new status

Coccinella sonorica Casey 1908, p. 402 [type locality: Colonia Garcia, Chihuahua, Mexico]. Coccinella monticola sonorica: Johnson 1910, p. 63, fig. 60b.

The two moderately large, transverse discal spots of each elytron are like those of *nugatoria*. Because *sonorica* and *nugatoria* are inseparable except as noted in the key, they are considered only subspecifically distinct. The genitalia of both resemble those of transversoguttata richardsoni (Brown 1962, p. 795, fig. 3). C. n. sonorica is known only from high altitudes in northern Mexico; these notes are based on 12 specimens in the Canadian National Collection from Cerro Potosí, Nuevo León (10,300 feet), and from Mesa del Huracán, Chihuahua (7000 feet).

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