

News about *Coccinella crux* Thunberg

The Museum der Humboldt-Universität Berlin houses 2 specimens with the following data: "Proboscis bona spei Lichtenstein Nr. 27967 (1 specimen in Coll. Fürsch). M.H. Karl Lichtenstein (1780-1857) a former director of this museum donated his collection from Southern Africa to the Museum Berlin. These specimens enable us to classify this species as: *Xanthadalia crux* (Thunberg, 1781: 20, fig. 29). **comb.nov.**

It is to be inserted in Fürsch's paper (1987) after *X. effusa*. Pope (1987: 55) described and illustrated the Lectotype and classified it as *Micraspis* but according to Fürsch's key (1987: 6) (presence of a dorsal sac on the basal lobe) it must be inserted in *Xanthadalia* and is closely related to *Xanthadalia effusa*.

The new discovery lies in the positive proof of this species being a real African species, for Thunberg's localities are not always reliable. Since the middle of the 18th century the species has seemed to be extinct.

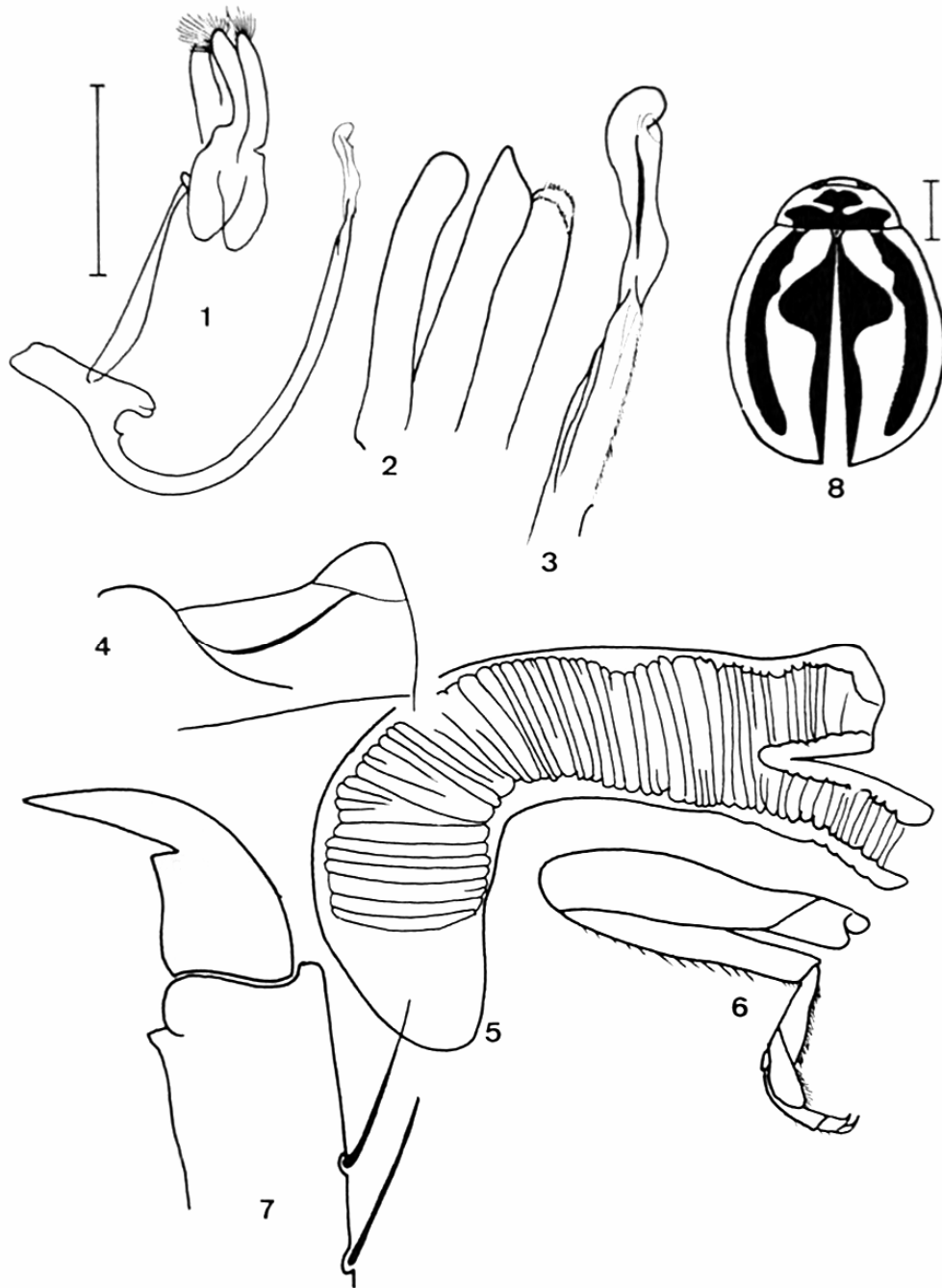
The species is - apart from the coloration and the genitalia - characterized by its very fine puncturation, mixed with bigger dots (but not as big as eye-facettes).

Literature

Fürsch, H. 1987: Die afrikanischen Vertreter der Gattungen *Micraspis*, *Declivitata* and *Xanthadalia*. - Mitt. Münch. Ent. Ges. 77: 5-13.

Pope, R.D. 1987: The Coccinellidae described by C.P. Thunberg. - Ent. scand. 18: 57-66.

Thunberg, C.P. 1781: Dissertatio entomologica Novas Insectorum species sistens: 28 pp. 1 pl.

Declivitata crux (Thunberg)

1 Aedeagus; 2 basal lobe with one paramere setae not pictured, lateral; 3 tip of siphus; 4 left side of 1st sternite; 5 spermatheca; 6 hind leg; 7 claw; 8 habitus.

Scale lines besides fig. 8 = 1 mm for 1, 4, 6, 8
besides fig. 1 = 0,1 mm for 2, 3, 5, 7