Genus *Lebia*
Adapted from Lindroth (1974) by Mike Hackston

**Source Material**

![Image of a beetle with labels for scutellum, palp, pronotum, interval, striae, elytron, and segments of the tarsi.]

**Checklist of species**

Subgenus *LAMPRIAS* Bonelli, 1810
- *chlorocepha*la (Hoffmann, J., 1803)
- *cyanocepha*la (Linnaeus, 1758)

Subgenus *LEBIA* Latreille, 1802
- *cruxminor* (Linnaeus, 1758)
- *marginata* (Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785) (probably extinct)
- *scapularis* (Geoffroy in Fourcroy, 1785) (probably extinct)

**Image Credits**
The photographs in this key are reproduced from the Iconographia Coleopterorum Poloniae, with permission kindly granted by Lech Borowiec.
Key to the UK species of genus *Lebia*
Adapted from Lindroth (1974) by Mike Hackston

1  Elytra uniformly coloured, metallic green or blue (subgenus *Lamprias*). .................................................................2

2  Elytra partly black, partly orange-brown, non-metallic (subgenus *Lebia*). .................................................................3
2 Antennae with at least the two first segments paler. Femora entirely pale. Intervals between the striae on the elytra hairless and with the punctures fine. Strong metallic green or blue green. Pronotum, scutellum and legs, except the tarsi, clear orange-brown. Length 5.8-8.1 mm. ..............................................

......... **Lebia chlorocepha**

In meadows and grassland on light soils. The larva has been reared from pupae of *Chrysolina varians*. The only widespread member of the genus but even this species is classified as notable B.

Antennae with only the first segment pale (at least underneath). Tips of the femora black. Intervals between the striae on the elytra with coarser punctures, each with a small bristle. Length 5.7-7.8 mm.). .................................................................

......... **Lebia cyanocephala**

A local and rare species of open, dry, chalky hill-sides. South east England from Dorset to Norfolk with occasional records further north but recently recorded only from two sites in Surrey, possibly associated with *Hypericum* species (St John's Wort).
3 **Probably extinct in Britain**

Head and pronotum orange brown. Elytra black, pale only at the tip. Intervals between the striae on the elytra flat and very shiny, without a microscopic sculpture. Length 4-4.5 mm.

---------- *Lebia marginata*

Not recorded since the 19th century.

---

Head black, pronotum orange-brown. Elytra with some pale markings in the front half.
4 Probably extinct in Britain.

Palps and scutellum pale. Intervals between the striae on the elytra somewhat convex and dull due to a net-like microscopic sculpture. Elytra black with large paler patch over the shoulders and sometimes with a small spot near the tip and paler along the extreme edge. Length 4-5.5 mm.

......... Lebia scapularis
From Italy known as a larval parasite on the pupa of Xanthogaleruca luteola. Probably extinct; known from two 19th century records from East Sussex and Somerset.

Palps and scutellum black. Intervals between the striae of the elytra flat and very shiny, lacking a microscopic sculpture. Elytra orange brown with black markings consisting of a triangle over the scutellum, a broad transverse patch behind the middle, and the tip. These may be linked to one another. Antennae darkened except towards the base. Tips of femora and whole of tarsi darkened. Length 6-7 mm. ...................

......... Lebia cruxminor
In meadows, often in forest districts. On the continent repeatedly found associated with Galeruca tanaceti, which is probably its host. Very rare with very few records mostly in the south with outliers near the Solway Firth and Northern Ireland.