

On two little known neotropical Cicindelids

By

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Odontochila cyanella pseudo-margineguttata W. HORN. (nov. subsp.)—Differt a forma prioritatis corpore supra obscuro-aeneo (nec cyanescente, nec coerulescente), corpore subtus multo minus laete viridi-coerulescente (cyaneo-obscurato), pro-episternis fere nigricantibus; femoribus, tibiis, tarsis sordide violaceo-obscuratis; trochanteribus $4\frac{3}{4}$ -10 mm. (sine labro),

2 ♀ ♀, Cayenne et «Brasilia» (sine loco indicato).

This race of *Odontochila cyanella* Chd. reminds at the first view very much specimens of *Od. margineguttata* Dej., but it has an elytral sculpture as deep and roughly confluent (showing about the same irregular wrinkles) as *Od. cyanella* Chd.

The new race differs from *Dejean's* species by the narrower labrum less broadly margined by yellow coloration. The single tip of each elytron is more rounded-truncated, with a sutural spine just a little withdrawn. The general sculpture of the elytra is evidently rougher and deeper, the punctures of the first third of the elytra also a little broader, those of the 2 posterior thirds much more confluent showing evidently irregular waved wrinkles (as in *Od. cyanella* Chd.) The yellow humeral spot follows just a little (as also often in *Od. cyanella* Chd.) the lateral margin, the ante-apical spot is missing (as also often in *Od. cyanella* Chd.). The extreme lateral margin of prothorax and elytra is bright cyaneous bordered interiorly by a very slight and narrow bluish-greenish-golden stripe: the whole remaining disk of both being coloured as in *Od. margineguttata* Dej. The following 4 species show so as to say a regular evolution in the elytral sculpture: *Od. margineguttata* Dej. has the finest sculpture with the minute punctures relatively very little confluent; *Od. cyanella* Chd. follows; *Od. eximia* Luc. has the

wrinkles still better developed; *Od. vermiculata* Bat. shows their highest evolution.

Tetracha lucifera ER. gave me more than once already in my life great difficulties for differentiation against the neighbouring species. In *Deutsche Ent. Zeitschrift* 1904, p. 96 and *Zool. Medded. VII*, 1922, p. 92 the holotype of *Erichson* (from the Berlin Zoological Museum) is already redescrbed by myself and there already 1922 stated that my *Tetracha Steinheili* is nothing but a race of it. Special attention is drawn there to the not-befurcated left mandibel of the holotype of *T. lucifera*. Now I have compared the holotype once more and have to say that at the place of the interior tooth of this befurcation evidently a *leasure* is existing proving that this tooth has been broken off: Thus *Erichson's* species has also a befurcated left mandibel.

The chief characteristical points of the race *Steinheili* m. are now given as follows:

- 1) by the dirty-brassy-greenish coloration of the whole overside.
- 2) by the less dense and less confluent sculpture of the first third of the elytra.
- 3) by the already in the middle third of the elytra evidently evanescent sculpture; the last one consisting from the middle of the length in small fine punctures widely separated one from the other.

At this opportunity I state the following little misprint in *Zool. Medded. VII*, 1922, p. 92: At the second last line of N.o 5 one has to read «Pronotal-*Querfurcher*» (instead of «Pronotal-*Oberfurchen*»).

A more or less evident impressions near the lateral border of the elytra a little behind the shoudlder seems to be always developed in the female of this species, also seem the elytra not to be flattened towards the tip (but just a little convex-descendent). The whole yellow apical spot is interiorly bordered by an evident sulcus reaching to the suture.

Outside of the holotype ♂ of *Tetracha lucifera* I know now a female in my own collection with the locality «Peru», corresponding in all chief points to the holotype.