

XII. *Descriptions of three new species of Cicindelidæ.*

By H. W. BATES, F.Z.S., &c.

[Read 3rd July, 1871.]

Oxygonia albitænia, n. sp.

Caput et thorax breves, angusti; elytris duplo latioribus maxime elongatis, apice utrinque in dente acuta prolongatis. Supra obscure ænea, thorace lateribus læte cupreis, elytris olivaceo-viridibus nitidis; labro nigro, utrinque macula pallide testacea, transverso, angulis oblique truncatis, medio obtuse producto; antennis nigris; palpis gracilibus, pallidis, articulis apicalibus nigris; capite thoraceque omnino subtiliter strigosis, hoc postice profunde transversim sulcato antice supra sulco vix impresso, linea longitudinali modice impressa, disco vix convexo, lateribus paululum rotundatis; elytris passim equaliter discrete punctulatis, supra inæqualibus, apice depresso-explanatis; juxta marginem vitta alba ab humeris usque prope apicem extensa, marginem haud attingenti, juxta humeros angustata, apud medium breviter dilatata; corpore subtus aureo-cupreo splendido; pedibus nigro-æneis, femoribus viridibus, coxis et femoribus albo pilosis. ♂ segmento sexto ventrali medio profunde emarginato.

Long. 7 lin. ♂.

Evidently allied to *Oxygonia Schænherri* (Mannerh.), from which it differs in the broad white lateral stripe (instead of three spots) of the elytra, and, according to the description, in the form of the thorax. The apex of the elytra is not truncate, neither is the spine sutural, but the whole apex is prolonged into a broad and sharp tooth.

Hab.—New Granada.*Oxygonia cyanopis*, n. sp.

Viridi-cyanea splendida, thorace brevi cylindrico; elytris triplo latioribus, valde elongatis, apice (♀) explanatis sinuatim truncatis, spina suturali modice elongata; labro transverso, angulis rotundatis medio dente elevato armato, nigro, macula utrinque testaceo; palpis testaceis, maxill. articulis 2 ultimis, labial. 1 nigris; antennis nigris; capite thoraceque supra subtiliter strigosis: hoc lateribus paul-

lulum rotundatis, sulco basali supra profundo, apicali vix impresso, linea dorsali modice impressa, disco utrinque vix convexo; elytris inæqualibus, passim discrete punctulatis, utrinque maculis duabus rotundatis lateralibus albis, una mox pone medium, altera intra angulum externum apicis, ambabus a marginem paulo distantibus; corpore subtus læte viridi-æneo, pectore pedibusque nigris; coxis et femoribus sparsim albopilosis.

Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♀.

Hab.—New Granada.

Apparently allied to *O. prodiga*, Erichs., which differs in having three white spots on each elytron, and in the sides being cupreous. In *O. cyanopis*, there is no trace of cupreous, the elytra being of a fine dark blue, with a greenish tinge in certain lights, and a trace of violet on the sides about the middle; the sides and flanks of the thorax, like nearly the whole of the under-surface, are brilliant brassy-green. The description by Erichson is so brief and incomplete, that there is no means of knowing whether his insect really belongs to the genus, and the species would have to be set aside as indeterminable, if we had not an indirect redescription by Chaudoir, in his comparison of *O. Vuillefroyi* (Rev. Mag. Zool., Jan. 1869).

The genus *Oxygonia*, comprising a small number of species of very great rarity in collections, has generally been ill-understood by authors. According to most authorities, its affinities are with *Iresia* and *Euprosopus*; but Chaudoir, correcting his previous views, placed it rightly, in his "Catalogue of Cicindelidæ" (Brussels, 1865), in the immediate neighbourhood of *Odontocheila* and *Thopeutica*, an arrangement which was unnecessarily perverted afterwards in Harold and Gemminger's "Catalogus." The genus, in fact, is very closely allied to *Phyllodroma*, *Odontocheila*, and allies; agreeing with them in the simple palpi, grooved tarsi, and slender form of body, and differing from *Iresia* and *Euprosopus* in the absence of frontal grooves, separating the middle of the forehead from the inner orbits of the eyes. Its peculiarities are the spined apices of the femora, and the nearly smooth punctulate surface of the elytra. Although the definite structural differences are but slight, the genus forms a most natural group, as manifested by numerous minor characters, such as the fine striation of the thorax, the tooth-like projections at the apex of the

elytra, the style of coloration and markings, and the large size of its elytra and "after-body," compared with the head and thorax. Six species are now known, viz., five from the Andes (near the Equator), and one of much smaller size from South Brazil. Although nothing is recorded of their habits, I have no doubt they resemble those of the *Odontocheilæ*, and that they live in the shades of the virgin forest, flying about low bushes, especially on the humid margins of rivulets and mountain torrents.

Cicindela Crespignyi, n. sp.

Quoad labrum sectionem *Calochroa* pertinens, *C. lachrymans* (Schaum.) et *C. flavovittata* (Chaud.) affinis; forma *C. Vasseletii* (Chevr.) simillima. Viridi-ænea, infra nitida, supra capite et thorace obscurioribus; elytris olivaceis postice læte viridi-sericeis, aurantiaco maculatis; capite subopaco, subtiliter ruguloso, prope oculos strigoso; labro albo, medio producto (♀ magis ♂ minus) tridentato, dente mediana magna; palpis omnino æneis; antennis articulo 1 cupreo 2-4 viridi-æneis; thorace cylindrico subtiliter ruguloso, subopaco: sulco posteriori profunde, anteriori leviter, impresso; elytris elongato-ovatis utroque sexu apice obtuse rotundatis, angulo suturali spinoso, supra punctis opacis grossis haud profundis passim sparsis, fascia obliqua abbreviata pone medium vittaque postica trianguliformi eo adnexa, aurantiacis; corpore subtus lateribus griseo piloso.

Long. 6 lin. ♂ ♀ exempla plurima.

Hab.—Interior of Northern Borneo; taken by Lieut. de Crespigny.

The markings of the elytra are unlike those of any other described species; the ground-colour is opaque, greenish or olivaceous, with a changing light-greenish silky gloss, especially on the hinder half, where a deeper and bluer tint surrounds the orange-coloured markings; these latter form on each elytron a hammer-shaped figure, consisting of a broad oblique spot or fascia across the disc behind the middle, touching neither the suture nor the lateral margin, and a longitudinal stripe proceeding from the middle of the hind-margin of the fascia and extending very near to the apex, where it is much dilated; in some examples it is detached from the fascia.



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