læ, the posterior 3-4 on each side sometimes stronger than	the
others	·12
10. Ocellar triangle opaque or subopaque, nowhere polished; acrostic	chal
bristles long and slender, the interspersed hairs rather numer	ous
and regular	nné.
Ocellar triangle polished, acrostichal bristles short and stout, the	in-
terspersed hairs sparse and irregular	
11. Large species, 4.5 mm. in length; mid tibia with 3 posterior brist	les;
hind tibia with 3-4 antero-ventral bristlesocculta Mei	
Smaller species, 3.5-4 mm. in length; mid tibia normally with 2 h	
tles; hind tibia with 2 antero-ventral bristlesacuta St	
12. Ocellar triangle glossy only on a small space in front of ocelli;	
tibia with 2 posterior bristles; mid tarsi slender, basal joint al	
10 times as long as its diameter, the ventral surface with sl	
closely placed subdepressed bristlesunispinosa St	
Ocellar triangle almost entirely polished; mid tibia normally with	
posterior bristles; mid tarsi moderately stout, basal joint about	
times as long as its diameter, the ventral bristles long, rather wi	
separated and suberect	

A NEW TIGER-BEETLE FROM TEXAS.

By Wm. T. Davis, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.

In the summer of 1917 I received a tiger-beetle from Tascosa, Oldham Co., Texas, collected by Miss Mildred McGill, that was new to my collection. It also proved to be new to Mr. Charles W. Leng and to Mr. Edward D. Harris. Mr. Harris compared the insect with specimens in his extensive collection and concluded that it belonged near Cicindela roseiventris Chevrolat from Mexico, but was not that species, nor was it like his series of the subspecies mexicana Klug. Cicindela belti Bates from Costa Rica is a synonym of mexicana, according to Dr. Walther Horn. Another subspecies of mexicana is linearis W. Horn, also from Costa Rica. In the description of this insect it is stated that the margins of the female elytra are much dilated at middle; markings composed of exceedingly fine lines, but not reduced. In the three males and three females from Tascosa, the latter have the elytra slightly dilated at the middle, and the markings, while fine are reduced, as will be seen by the accompanying illustration of the type. A more detailed description of this insect is as follows:

Cicindela tascosaensis new species.—Type male, and allotype female, from Tascosa, Texas, May, 1917. Davis collection.

Black or nearly black above with the following markings on the elytra straw-colored. Humeral lunule, separated from marginal line; marginal line extending along the middle part of the elytra, but not connected with the subapical dot, which is transverse; the middle band bent slightly downward but not connected with the discal dot. The antennæ, dorsum of the head, and pronotum, are black, or nearly so; the jaws are bronzed with the tips black. The elytra are feebly granulose, and in one of the paratypes, which is slightly paler in color probably owing to immaturity, they are punctured. The posterior margins of the elytra are conspicuously serrulate in both sexes; the sutural angle is spinate, and the tip transversely truncate in the female, obliquely so in the male. Beneath black, with white hairs on the palpi; several long hairs on the under side of the head, more profusely haired on the prosternum and along the sides of the abdomen, which has the last two (sometimes three) segments reddish. The coxæ and legs also bear white hairs.

Length of male type 10.5 mm.; of female allotype 10 mm.

This insect has somewhat the dorsal coloring of Cicindela klugi Dejean, from Mexico, but the markings are much finer than in that species, and the eyes are much more protruding, being about as prominent as in our rufiventris or abdominalis from New Jersey and Virginia. Mr. Leng has pointed out that the most characteristic feature of the color pattern is the transverse subapical spot.

Paratypes, collected at the same place and time, have been placed in the collections of Mr. Harris and Mr. Leng. In sending me the lot of insects which included the Cicindela here described Miss McGill stated that she had found most of them on the "sand rocks."



Davis, William T. 1918. "A New Tiger-Beetle from Texas." *Bulletin of the Brooklyn Entomological Society* 13, 33–34.

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