

51. *Cicindela unicolor*.

Cicindela unicolor (Dej.), Chevrolat, Col. Mex. ii. no. 177 (1835)¹.

Hab. MEXICO, near the capital (*Sallé*)¹.

A doubtful species; not in the *Sallé* collection. *C. unicolor*, Dej., is a well-known variety of *C. scutellaris*, Say, common in the Atlantic States of North America.

ODONTOCHEILA.

Odontocheila, Castelnau, Silberm. Rev. Ent. ii. p. 34 (1834); Lacordaire, Gen. Col. i. p. 22; Chaudoir, Bull. Mosc. 1860, iv. p. 269.

Cicindela (1^{re} div.), Dej. Spec. Gén. Col. i. p. 21.

About seventy species of this genus have been described, all Tropical-American, with the exception of a species from Java and Sumatra and another from the Philippines, which agree in form and markings as well as structure with the Tropical-American forms. Baron Chaudoir, however, united the *Euryodæ* of Tropical Africa and India with the genus, from which they appear to differ sufficiently in form of body, style of marking, and some minor points of structure to be regarded as generically distinct. *Odontocheila* differs from the true *Cicindelæ* by no one constant structural character, but by the combination of three characters, not found in conjunction in any species of the typical genus; these are:—1, the greatly elongated and toothed labrum; 2, the existence of a long spine-like bristle at the end of the palpiiform lobe of the maxillæ; and 3, the grooved tarsi. Of these the second appears the most constant differential character, the terminal bristle being either absent or present only as a short slender hair in *Cicindela*; grooved tarsi are present in many species of the section of *Cicindela* named *Thopeutica* by some authors; and the long-spined labrum is a chief feature of the section *Calochroa*. I therefore propose to revert to the extension of the genus indicated by Lacordaire, and to include in *Odontocheila* all those *Cicindelæ* of similar elongate form of body and porrected labrum which exhibit this peculiarity of armature of the palpiiform lobe, although destitute of tarsal grooves; this will bring within the genus such species as *C. ventralis*, Dej., *C. punctum*, Klug, and the following new species from Central America.

§ 1. Tarsis simplicibus.

1. *Odontocheila leptalis*. (Tab. I. fig. 23.)

Gracillima, viridi-vel cupreo-ænea, sublævis; capite post oculos valde angustato, oculis maxime extantibus, vertice late concavo, subtiliter longitudinaliter, collo transversim, strigosis; labro flavo, basi fusco, elongato, longitudinaliter convexo, margine antico (♀) valde producto, dente mediano valido, alteris utrinque tribus parvis, obtusis, (♂) margine haud producto, edentato; thorace elongato cylindrico, antice et postice argute constricto, dorso subtiliter sparsim strigoso; elytris subcylindricis, apice conjunctim rotundatis, dorso subsparsim, antice magis, postice minus profunde punctatis; corpore subtus glabro, impunctato; antennis, palpis pedibusque (gracillimis) fulvis.

Long. 3½–4 lin. ♂ ♀.

Hab. MEXICO, Cerro de Plumas (*Höge*), Juquila (*Boucard*, coll. *Sallé*).