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Remarks on the Species of *Cicindela* and *Elaphrus*, mentioned in Olivier. By The Rev. F. W. HOPE, F.R.S. F.L.S.

CICINDELA, Linnæus.

Cicindelidæ, Leach. *Cicindeloidæ*, Hope.

Olivier's Species.	Country.	Genera of Authors.
1 <i>maxillosa</i>	Cape of Good Hope	<i>Manticora</i> , Fabricius.
2 <i>aptera</i>	East Indies	<i>Tricondyla</i> , Latreille.
3 <i>longicollis</i>	Siam	<i>Collyris</i> , Fabricius.
4 <i>megacephalus</i>	Senegal	<i>Megacephala</i> , Latreille.
5 <i>grossa</i>	Coromandel	<i>Apteroessa</i> , Hope.
6 <i>Chinensis</i>	China	} <i>Calochroa</i> , Hope.
7 <i>cincta</i>	Sierra Leone	
8 <i>bicolor</i>	East Indies	
9 <i>campestris</i>	} England	<i>Cicindela</i> , Linnæus.
10 <i>hybrida</i>		
11 <i>nemoralis</i>	France.	
12 <i>purpurea</i>	North America.	
13 <i>sylvatica</i>	England.	
14 <i>tristis</i>	North America	<i>Oxycheila</i> , De Jean.
15 <i>interrupta</i>	Sierra Leone	<i>Calochroa</i> , Hope.
16 <i>lunulata</i>	} Cape of Good Hope.	
17 <i>lurida</i>		
18 <i>flexuosa</i>	Spain	
19 <i>Capensis</i>	Cape of Good Hope.	
20 <i>catena</i>	East Indies.	
21 <i>Germanica</i>	England	<i>Cylindera</i> , Westwood.
22 <i>tuberculata</i>	New Zealand	} <i>Cicindela</i> , Linnæus.
23 <i>unipunctata</i>	South America	
24 <i>Cajennensis</i>	Cayenne	<i>Diplocheila</i> , Brullé.
25 <i>sevpunctata</i>	Malabar	<i>Calochroa</i> , Hope.
26 <i>quadrilineata</i> ...	} East Indies	<i>Cicindela</i> , Linnæus.
27 <i>viramosa</i>		
28 <i>sexguttata</i>	Carolina.	
29 <i>punctulata</i>	North America.	
30 <i>octoguttata</i>	Sierra Leone	<i>Cicindela</i> , Linnæus.
31 <i>trifasciata</i>	Guadeloupe.	
32 <i>Carolina</i>	Carolina	} <i>Tetracha</i> , Westwood.
33 <i>Virginica</i>	Virginia	
34 <i>maura</i>	Algiers	} <i>Cicindela</i> , Linnæus.
35 <i>minuta</i>	East Indies	
36 <i>emarginata</i>	Paris	<i>Drypta</i> , Fabricius.

ELAPHRUS, Fabricius.

1 <i>riparius</i>	England	} <i>Elaphrus</i> , Fabricius.
2 <i>paludosus</i>	Paris	
3 <i>caraboides</i>	Austria.	
4 <i>littoralis</i>	Paris	<i>Bembidium</i> , Illiger.

Olivier's Species.	Country.	Genera of Authors.
5 <i>aquaticus</i>	England	<i>Nothiophilus</i> , Dumeril.
6 <i>semipunctatus</i> ...		
7 <i>flavipes</i>	England	<i>Bembidium</i> , Illiger.

Remarks and Annotations on the Species of *Cicindela* and *Elaphrus* mentioned in the above Tables.

- Sp. 2. *aptera*. This insect, according to M. Brullé, is a *Tricondyla* of Latreille, and *Colliuris major*, Lat. appears to be the same insect as *Collyris aptera*, Fab. In a letter lately received from Westermann of Copenhagen this opinion is incorrect, as he writes *Col. major* Latr. is quite distinct from *Col. aptera* Fab. He remarks it is certainly not apterous, but is a true winged *Colliuris*. It is nearly as large as *longicollis*, black, and quite different from all the blue species of *Colliuris*: vide Westermann in litt.
- Sp. 3. *grossa*. Now an *Apteroessa*, Mihi: for an account of its characters vide 'Manual,' part ii. page 159, fig. 1.
- Sp. 9. *campestris*. The true type of *Cicindela*: the green varieties of *Cic. purpurea*, Olivier, according to Mr. Kirby, seem to be the American representatives of the European *campestris*. In Africa, at the Cape of Good Hope, we meet with *Cic. rotundicollis*, which may be regarded as representing it on that continent. In a collection of insects also made by Mr. Strickland in Asia Minor, there appears to be two undescribed species which closely resemble *Cic. campestris*, Lin.
- Sp. 11. *hybrida*. For various observations respecting this species, the reader is referred to Mr. Stephens's 'Illustrations of British Entomology,' vide vol. i. page 8, &c. *Cicindela hirticollis*, Say, appears in the New World to represent the European *hybrida*.
- Sp. 12. *purpurea*. This insect is subject to vary considerably; by inexperienced entomologists some varieties are regarded as distinct species. I suggest the adoption of the Fabrician name of *marginalis* instead of the above, on the ground of priority.
- Sp. 15. *interrupta*. This species belongs to my genus *Calochroa*; it closely resembles some of the dark varieties of *C. Chinensis*.
- Sp. 16. *lunulata*. From Dr. Gistel's description I suspect that the insect which he has named *Cic. Hopei*, is only a variety of the Fabrician *lunulata*.
- Sp. 20. *catena*. Olivier gives the East Indies and the Cape of Good Hope as the localities of this species; in the latter continent I am inclined to think it never occurs. The

specimens purchased at Cape Town, from Verreaux and other naturalists, are probably obtained from merchantmen trading with India. A few years ago I purchased a collection labelled as "*Insects of the Cape.*" At first sight I was aware that they were peculiar to the East Indies, although I could not state the exact locality; on removing the paper I discovered a memorandum that they were collected at Singapore, and afterwards sold to a dealer at the Cape: the locality turned out correct.

Sp. 22. *tuberculata*. This insect appears to be exceedingly rare: it is rarely to be found in modern collections. The Banksian cabinet contains almost the only specimen which has fallen under my notice.

Sp. 23. *unipunctata*. Olivier gives South America as the locality for this species; I am inclined to think it peculiar to North America.

Sp. 25. *sexpunctata*. This species enjoys a very wide range; it occurs at Bombay, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore and Assam: it is subject to considerable variation of markings and colour, some of its varieties have been considered as distinct. One, which in General Hardwicke's collection was named by me *Cic. flavomaculata*, is only a variety. Olivier's figure is execrable.

Sp. 26. *quadrilineata*. This species is exceedingly abundant. I have seen Indian basket-work ornamented with the *elytra* of this insect; the effect was good. From the account I received from my informant, the Malays and some of the races which inhabit Singapore, adorn their hand-works with the wings of the above insect.

Sp. 30. *octoguttata*. I have thought proper to change Olivier's locality for this insect; he records it as a species from South America. Fabricius mentions North America; Palisot Beauvois the Island of St. Domingo; Schönherr, in his '*Synonymia Insectorum*,' gives Sierra Leone as its native country; and with the latter authority I am inclined to side.

Sp. 31. *trifasciata*. This insect must not be confounded with our European species, which is evidently distinct. The *trifasciata* of the New World enjoys a very extended range, occurring in North and South America as well as in several of the West Indian isles.

Sp. 35. *minuta*. This species has not fallen under my notice; I give it as a *Cicindela* on the authority of French entomologists.

Sp. 36. *emarginata*. Now a *Drypta* according to Fabricius. Olivier considered *Drypta* as a *Cicindela*; according to modern views the *Dryptide* constitute a particular family,

consisting of several genera. As far as is at present known respecting *Drypta*, it belongs to the Old World. The European species are comparatively rare inland; in Sicily and Italy it is abundant under the *rejectamenta maris*; in England I believe it has only been found on the coast of Hastings and Devonshire. In Scotland, some years back, I captured it at Leith in a similar situation. Although it does not appear to be known in the New World, I think it not improbable that it will eventually be found there, occurring perhaps in North as well as South America. The East Indies afford several species; those from tropical Africa are worthy of notice, some in my collection are from the banks of the Gambia, and others from Sierra Leone.

ELAPHRUS, Fabricius.

The genus *Elaphrus* was by Linnæus regarded as a *Cicindela*, Geoffroy properly considered it as belonging to *Carabus* rather than to the former genus; he however injudiciously applied to the species the name of *Buprestis*. Fabricius first separated them from *Carabus*, and they now form a family by themselves, according to the views of Messrs. Stephens and Kirby. My friend the Comte de Castelleau arranges with them the *Lebiadæ*. Preferring the English authorities, in my Manual I have adopted their views. As a group it appears (as far as is known at present) to frequent northern climes, no instance having occurred of its appearance in southern regions.

Sp. 1. *riparius* of Linnæus and Olivier appears to be the self-same species, the *riparius* of Schrank however is *El. uliginosus* of Fabricius.

Sp. 2. *paludosus*. This is probably only a variety of the preceding species.

Sp. 3. *caraboides*. This insect is apparently unknown in the Parisian collections at present. Schönherr evidently regards it as a distinct species. It is singular that the Baron De Jean does not mention it in his last Catalogue.

Sp. 4. *littoralis*. This species cannot be considered as an *Elaphrus*. The Baron De Jean, in his Catalogue of 1833, applies the name of *littoralis*, Megerle, to another species of *Elaphrus* from Hungary; it would be better to substitute that of *Megerlei* or *Dejeanii* for the last species, instead of the name already used by Olivier.

Sp. 5. *aquaticus*. Now a *Nothiophilus* of Dumeril: for an account of our British species I refer to Mr. Waterhouse's Monograph in the first volume of the 'Entomological Magazine,' in which eighteen species are described.