

Studies on Tiger Beetles CXCVI.
A new species of *Oxycheila* Dejean, 1825
from Guatemala
(Coleoptera, Cicindelidae)

Fabio CASSOLA

Abstract. A new species of *Oxycheila*, of the *binotata* group, is described from Santa Lucas, Guatemala, Central America. It is easily distinguished from *O. binotata*, among other characters, because of the normally shaped shoulders and elytral apex.

Key words. Guatemala, *Oxycheila*, new species.

The Neotropical tiger beetle genus *Oxycheila* was rather recently reviewed by WIESNER (1999), who, with regard to *O. binotata* from Colombia, examined a female specimen of my own collection (FCC), from Guatemala (Santa Lucas), which he provisorily and tentatively placed under *binotata*, just because no further female specimens of *binotata* were hitherto known. The genus *Oxycheila* presently includes 48 species from Veracruz, Mexico, southward to Argentina and Uruguay, including a species described by WIESNER himself (2003) from Brazil and the one described below.

Mike KIPPENHAN (2011) has just recently described a pair specimens, both also coming from Colombia. The male was collected at Quebrada, Cauca, and it was compared with the *binotata* male lectotype, just differing from it for a few details. As to the female specimen from Colombia, it was collected at Pasto, Nariño, and Kippenhan quite rightly stated it to be, rather than the Guatemalan specimen in my collection, the *binotata* female. It has the elytral maculation of similar size as the lectotype, pronounced humeral angles, a notched elytral apex, and a labrum wider

than long, other than the Guatemalan specimen in my collection. Two different species are thus clearly involved in. As a consequence, KIPPENHAN (2011) rightly concluded that my specimen from Guatemala may represent a yet undescribed species, which I describe herein even if it is based on a female specimen only.



Fig. 1. *Oxycheila guatemalensis* n. sp. (female holotype).

***Oxycheila guatemalensis* n. sp. (fig. 1)**

Holotype: ♀, Guatemala: Santa Lucas, 5. XI. 1995 (FCC). This specimen lacks the right hind leg, the last four tarsomeres of the left hind one and articles 6-11 of the left antenna.

Description

Body length 13 mm (without labrum), male expectedly slightly smaller. Labrum beak-shaped, longer than wide, yellow, slightly darkened on teeth and on sides of basis, with 7 teeth (three on the left side, four on the right one) and 6-7 setae on its lateral margins, apart from the central ones. Mandibles rufescent-yellow, slightly darkened on margins. Palpi and mouthparts yellow. Scape and first four articles of antennae more or less black, with some reddish black areas in between, almost naked; articles 5-11 yellow, finely and evenly covered with a short pubescence. Body colour black, rather shiny. Pronotum subsquare; middle lobe with rounded sides. Shoulders normally squared, without any pronounced humeral angle. Elytral sculpture made of evenly distributed, round punctures, which occur also on the elytral maculation in the middle and become slightly less numerous and shallower towards the apex; central macula yellowish, more or less roundish, rather small; elytral apex uniformly tapered, rounded, normally shaped, not notched. Mesepisterna with a deep pit around the middle (female coupling sulci). Trochanters and legs yellow, with tips of tarsi slightly darkened; femora distally and “knees” black. Underside glabrous; the last two abdominal sternites yellow. Hind wings large, functional.

Etymology

The species' name refers to its finding country, Guatemala in Central America.

Remarks

As explained above, the new species differs from the female of *O. binotata* Gray, 1832, because the latter (KIPPENHAN 2011), unlike it, has a truncated and clearly notched elytral apex and moreover the shoulders with pronounced humeral angles. As to *O. gratiosa* Bates, 1874, also from Colombia, it is definitely a different species because of its strongly expanded elytra and different elytral apex having lateral and sutural angles with the intermediate area straight (WIESNER 1999). Members of subtribe *Oxycheilina* are easily recognizable and they exist at least from Cretaceous times (CASSOLA & WERNER, 2004).

Literature

- CASSOLA, F. & WERNER, K. (2004): A fossil tiger beetle specimen from the Brazilian Mesozoic: *Oxycheilopsis cretacicus* n. gen., n. sp. (Coleoptera: Cicindelidae). – Mitteilungen der Münchner Entomologischen Gesellschaft **94**: 75–81.
- KIPPENHAN, M. (2011): *Oxycheila binotata* Gray (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Cicindelidae), information on a little known taxon from Colombia. – Insecta Mundi **163**: 1–3.
- WIESNER, J. (1999): The Tiger beetle genus *Oxycheila* (Insecta: Coleoptera: Cicindelidae). 50th contribution towards the knowledge of Cicindelidae. – Coleoptera, Schwanfelder Coleopterologische Mitteilungen **3**: 1–81.
- WIESNER, J. (2003): A new *Oxycheila* species from Brazil (Coleoptera: Cicindelidae). 80th contribution towards the knowledge of Cicindelidae. – Entomologische Zeitschrift **113**: 166–167, Stuttgart.

Author

Fabio Cassola

Via F. Tomassucci 12/20, I-00144 Roma, Italy;

e-mail: fabiocassola@alice.it

ZOBODAT - www.zobodat.at

Zoologisch-Botanische Datenbank/Zoological-Botanical Database

Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

Zeitschrift/Journal: [Mitteilungen des Internationalen Entomologischen Vereins](#)

Jahr/Year: 2011

Band/Volume: [36 2011](#)

Autor(en)/Author(s): Cassola Fabio

Artikel/Article: [Studies on Tiger Beetles CXCVI. A new species of *Oxycheila* Dejean, 1825 from Guatemala \(Coleoptera, Cicindelidae\) 107-110](#)