A NEW RECORD OF AN ENDEMIC CUBAN TIGER BEETLE, 
CICINDELA (BRASIella) VIRIDICOLLIS (COLEOPTERA: 
CARABIDAE: CICINDELANAE), FROM THE FLORIDA KEYS

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ABSTRACT
An endemic Cuban tiger beetle, Cicindela (Brasiella) viridicollis Dejean, is reported from Florida, based on a specimen in the Mississippi Entomological Museum. It is the first record of this species in the United States. A description and an illustration of the species are provided.

Key Words: Cicindelidae, Cuba, description, faunistics, immigrant insects.

RESUMEN
Se registra la presencia de un escarabajo tigre endémico de Cuba, Cicindela (Brasiella) viridicollis Dejean, en Florida, basado sobre un especimen del Museo de Entomología de Mississippi. Este registro se representa el primer informe de esta especie para los Estados Unidos. Se provee la descripción y la ilustración de esta especie.

A number of years ago while studying the unidentified Cicindelinae in the Mississippi Entomological Museum at Mississippi State University, I discovered a specimen of Cicindela collected in Florida that was unfamiliar to me. After further study and examination of the literature, I identified it as a male Cicindela viridicollis Dejean, an endemic Cuban species not previously recorded from the United States. In order to verify my determination, I compared the Florida specimen with Cuban specimens of C. viridicollis borrowed from the American Museum of Natural History. The specimen from Florida is similar to those from Cuba in all essential characters. Choate (2003) reported the existence of this Florida specimen, but he did not examine it or report the specimen data.

The Florida specimen of C. viridicollis bears the following data: FLA., Monroe Co., Sugarloaf Key, 4 June 1983, W.H. Cross, Blacklight Trap. The late William H. Cross, who collected the specimen, was a U.S.D.A. research entomologist and an avid collector. Cross’s field notes state that the specific location of his blacklight trap was at the Sugarloaf Lodge, which is located near mile marker 17 on U.S. Highway 1. According to James Robbins, a former graduate student of Cross who accompanied him on the collecting trip to Florida, the trap was actually located about 100 yards from the Sugarloaf Lodge in an open area with scattered shrubs (pers. comm.). It is unknown whether a population of C. viridicollis is or was established at this location, but it seems likely that only a very small or transient population would be overlooked by the numerous collectors that have conducted field work in the Florida Keys.

The possibility that the Florida specimen is actually a mislabeled Cuban specimen is very unlikely. Although Cross collected widely in both Central and South America, the only collecting he did in the West Indies was in the Bahamas. Also, the Mississippi Entomological Museum, which houses Cross’s specimens and where the specimen was labeled, contains no contemporary Cuban insect specimens that could have served as a source for a mislabeled specimen.

Whether the occurrence of a specimen of C. viridicollis in the southern Florida Keys is the result of natural dispersal or accidental introduction through human activity is a matter of speculation that is not likely to be resolved. However, another Cuban species of tiger beetle, Cicindela olivacea Chaudoir, which is established in the Florida Keys, is hypothesized to have dispersed from Cuba by natural means (Woodruff & Graves 1963), and this may be the case for C. viridicollis as well. Peck & Thomas (1998) speculated that Cuba is close enough to southern Florida and the Keys (a distance of about 100 miles) that invasions of tropical species of Coleoptera by both active and passive dispersal are probably recurring phenomena. Supporting this idea is the presence in Florida of a number of Coleoptera species in several families (Cerambycidae, Coccinellidae, Scarabaeidae, and Staphylinidae) that are listed as recent immigrants from Cuba by Frank & McCoy (1992).

The habitat of C. viridicollis in Cuba, according to Leng & Mutchler (1916), is “along paths through grassy fields”, and they provided a photo of the habitat where they collected it. They also stated that “It flies weakly and, while flying, the brilliant green head and thorax are so conspicuous as to suggest a small bee rather than a Cicindela.” In Willis’s (1968) key to Cicindela of North America North of Mexico, C. viridicollis will key to the group of three species that have the front trochanters with subapical setae and the middle...
Fig. 1. Habitus of *Cicindela viridicollis* Dejean. Scale bar = 1 mm.
trochanters without subapical setae (couplets 12 and 13). These species, *C. lemniscata* LeConte, *C. wickhami* W. Horn, and *C. viridisticta* Bates, lack the brilliant green head and thorax and contrasting dull brownish-red elytra that characterize *C. viridicollis*. The general habitus of *C. viridicollis* is illustrated in Figure 1, and Choate (2003) provided color photographs of the species as well. The following description of *C. viridicollis* is given as an aid for identification and is based on six Cuban specimens in addition to the one from Florida.

**Cicindela (Brasiella) viridicollis** Dejean

Fig. 1

Head brilliant metallic green, glabrous except for two pairs of supraorbital setae; frons strongly longitudinally sulcate, sulci extending onto vertex, diverging posteriorly and extending laterally behind eyes; vertex strongly depressed between eyes, transversely rugose anteriorly; occiput transversely rugose medially, rugae extending anteriorly onto vertex; genae longitudinally sulcate; clypeus finely granulate to transversely sulcate; labrum brownish-yellow, subrectangular, about twice as wide as long, anterior margin slightly sinuate, small medial tooth variably present, with 5-8 submarginal setae; mouthparts brownish-yellow, except apex and teeth of mandibles and ultimate segment of both maxillary and labial palpi brown with metallic reflections; underside of head brownish-green, variably yellow-brown medially. Antennae with segment 1 yellowish, glabrous except for a single subapical setae; segments 2-4 yellowish-brown with metallic reflections, glabrous except for a few erect setae; segments 5-11 dark brownish, densely covered with short suberect setae in addition to a few longer erect setae.

Prosternum brilliant metallic green or blue-green; depressed subapically and basally; transversely sulcate becoming rugose laterally, sulci extending onto vertex, diverging posteriorly and extending laterally behind eyes; vertex strongly depressed between eyes, transversely rugose anteriorly; occiput transversely rugose medially, rugae extending anteriorly onto vertex; genae longitudinally sulcate; clypeus finely granulate to transversely sulcate; labrum brownish-yellow, subrectangular, about twice as wide as long, anterior margin slightly sinuate, small medial tooth variably present, with 5-8 submarginal setae; mouthparts brownish-yellow, except apex and teeth of mandibles and ultimate segment of both maxillary and labial palpi brown with metallic reflections; underside of head brownish-green, variably yellow-brown medially. Antennae with segment 1 yellowish, glabrous except for a single subapical setae; segments 2-4 yellowish-brown with metallic reflections, glabrous except for a few erect setae; segments 5-11 dark brownish, densely covered with short suberect setae in addition to a few longer erect setae.

Abdominal sternites dull metallic brownish-green; recumbent white setae present laterally on segments 1-6; fine, transparent setae present medially on segments 1-7. Segment 6 broadly, deeply emarginate in male, broadly subtruncate in female; segment 7 divided medially in male. Total body length (exclusive of mandibles) 6-7 mm.

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