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The beetles of the island of St. Vincent, Lesser Antilles
(Insecta: Coleoptera); diversity and distributions

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The beetles of the island of St. Vincent, Lesser Antilles
(Insecta: Coleoptera); diversity and distributions

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Abstract. This paper summarizes the information published on the beetle fauna of the island of St. Vincent (excluding the Grenadine islands). The fauna contains 62 families, with 371 genera, and 536 species. The families with the largest number of species are Staphylinidae (128), Curculionidae (54), Chrysomelidae (47), Scarabaeidae (31), Tenebrionidae (30), and Cerambycidae (29). At least 17 species (3.17%) were probably accidentally introduced to the island by human activities. One hundred four species (19.40%) are endemic (restricted) to the island and likely speciated on the island. One hundred twenty species (22.39%) are shared only with other islands of the Lesser Antilles (Lesser Antillean endemics), and 41 species (7.65%) are more widespread Antilles endemics. The remaining 254 species (47.38%) in the fauna are otherwise mostly widely distributed in the Antilles and the Neotropical Region. The St. Vincent beetle fauna has thus mostly originated elsewhere than on St. Vincent and is largely an immigrant fauna from other islands of the West Indies or the continental Neotropics. Of the St. Vincent species known to occur on other islands, the largest numbers are shared with (north to south) Guadeloupe (206), Dominica (115), Martinique (76), St. Lucia (87) and Grenada (298). Undoubtedly, the real number of species on St. Vincent is higher than now reported and may actually be around 1200 or more species.

Introduction

The islands of the West Indies are recognized as a “hotspot” for species biodiversity (Myers et al. 2000, Myers 2003, and <http://www.biodiversityhotspots.org>). This generalization is mostly based on data for only a few better-known groups such as vascular plants, terrestrial vertebrates and butterflies (Ricklefs and Lovette 1999). In reality, the terrestrial animal groups that are the most species diverse are the insect orders Diptera, Lepidoptera, Hymenoptera and especially Coleoptera. Beetles alone are estimated to account for some 20% or more of all the world’s animal species known to science (Wilson 1992). The goal and purpose of this report is to provide a summary and analysis of the published records of the beetle fauna of the island of St. Vincent, and to provide a starting point for future research on beetle species diversity on the island. This is a contribution to a longterm project to understand the diversity, evolution, and distribution of the beetles of the Lesser Antilles (Peck 2006, 2009a, 2009b, 2009c).

The island. The island of St. Vincent can easily be summarized with only two words: green; rugged. The island was named by Christopher Columbus upon discovering it in 1498 on St. Vincent’s Day. The island is in the Windward Islands group, in the lower half of the Lesser Antilles chain of islands of the West Indies. St. Vincent lies between 13°07' to 13°23' latitude and 61°07' to 61°17'W longitude, between the island of St. Lucia (40 km to the north) and Grenada (110 km to the south; Fig. 1). To the south of St. Vincent lies a string of smaller islands called the Grenadines, a part of which are politically affiliated as the independent nation of St. Vincent and the Grenadines. The nearest of the Grenadines is Bequia. The southern half of the chain of islands of the Grenadines is part of the nation of Grenada.

St. Vincent itself is roughly oval in shape, with a length of 29 km and a width of 16 km. It is 344 km² in area, with a maximum elevation close to 1230 m (4000 ft) on the Soufrière volcano (Fig. 2). It is a lush tropical island much of which has been heavily altered by agriculture, but with a significant area of regenerating or undisturbed submontane rainforest in the island’s interior. Large areas, especially at higher elevations, are protected in Forest Reserves. The leeward (western) side is drier, and the windward (eastern) side is wetter. Rainfall is heavy and varies seasonally, usually with a dry season from January to May and a rainy season from mid-June to December. The January daily average temperature is 26 °C (high 29°, low 22°) and the July daily average temperature is 29 °C (high 30°, low 24°) at the southwestern coastal capital city of Kingstown (Morrissey 1998).

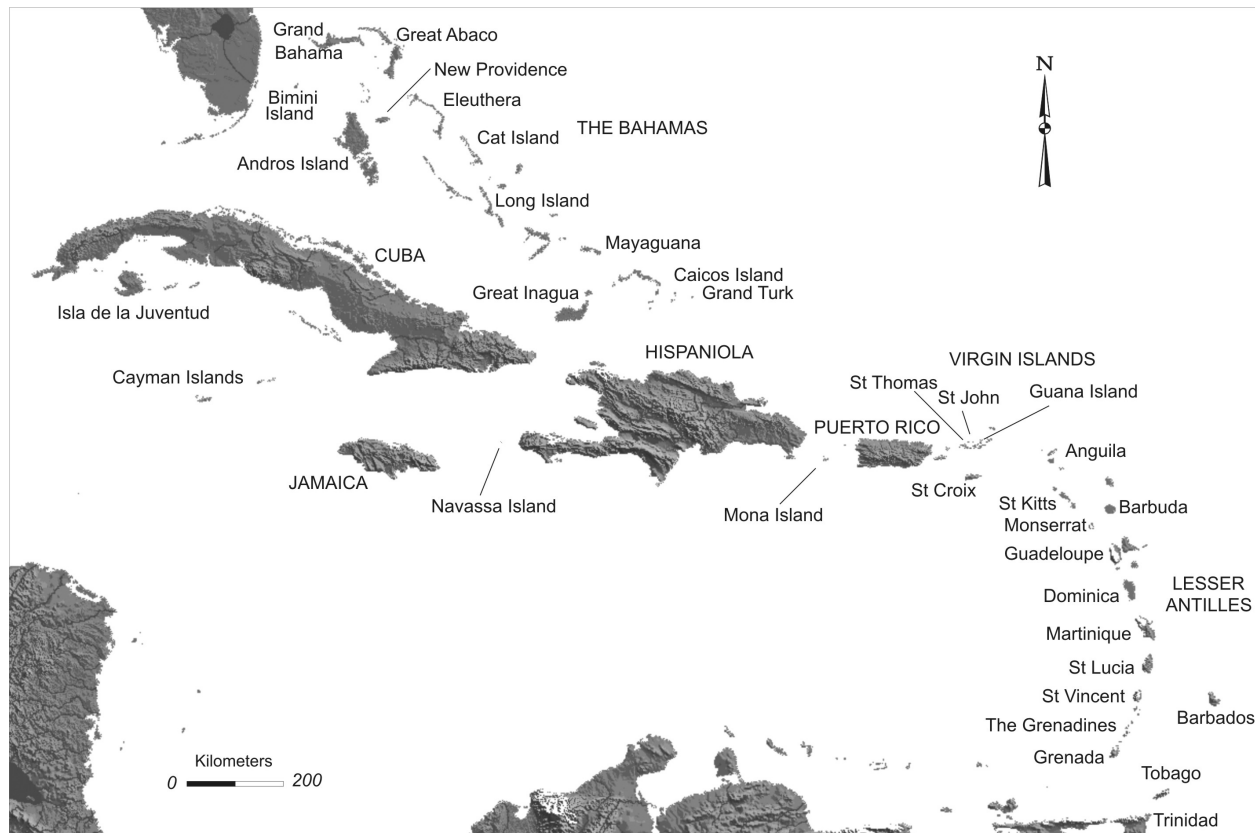


Figure 1. The islands of the central and eastern West Indies and adjacent continental land masses, showing in the east the main island arc of the Lesser Antilles and the location of St. Vincent.

Geological history. The geological age and origin of St. Vincent is similar to that of the other high islands of the Lesser Antilles (Maury et al. 1990). The entire island arc lies to the west of the deep oceanic trench into which the Atlantic (North American) seafloor plate is being subducted under the eastward moving Caribbean seafloor plate. St. Vincent is volcanic in origin and bedrock. It may be, at most, only of mid-Tertiary age, and available for terrestrial colonization only since the Miocene at the earliest (the past 15 Ma). It achieved its present size through volcanic activity only since the late Pliocene or Pleistocene (Maury et al. 1990) and most biotic colonization may have been in the past 3 million years. St. Vincent is on a submarine bank of its own, is surrounded by deep waters, and has had no dry land connections to other islands at times of Pleistocene low sea levels. It is separated by a relatively narrow water gap (about 8 km wide and some 400 m deep) from Bequia, the next island to the south, the closest of the islands in the Grenadine island chain.

St. Vincent's larger size, when compared to the individual islands of the Grenadines, does not indicate a greater age. The Grenadines are geologically much older and are the eroded remnants of volcanic uplift, eruption, emergence, erosion, and then submergence, deep burial and metamorphism in the late Miocene and early Pliocene, some 15 million years ago (Maury et al. 1990). The islands of the Grenadines are all on a marine bank (submerged platform) extending continuously southwards to Grenada, and they were all connected as continuous land at times of low sea level in the Pleistocene as the Grenada paleoisland.

Thus, St. Vincent itself has always been an isolated oceanic island, never with a land bridge connection to any other islands (Donnelly 1988, Maury et al. 1990, Hedges 2001), and it is a natural biogeographic unit of its own. The biotic distributional patterns of St. Vincent are here seen to have been entirely formed through colonization by overwater dispersal. There is no obvious evidence of a vicariant separation of prior continuous biotic distributions existing on a proto-Lesser Antillean "Gaarlandia" land bridge, as in the model proposed by Iturralde-Vinent and MacPhee (1999) and Iturralde-Vinent (2006).

St. Vincent

Main Watersheds

1	La Soufriere	1225m
2	Richmond Peak	1074m
3	Peak 17	1021m
4	Grand Bonhomme	970m
5	Mount Brisbane	932m
6	Quarry Peak	904m
7	Maloney Peak	821m
8	Palmyra Peak	768m
9	Petit Bonhomme	747m
10	Mount St. Andrew	736m
11	Majorca Peak	721m



Collecting Sites

A	Botanical Garden
B	Kings Hill
C	Bamboo Range
D	Hermitage Trail
E	Vermont Valley Trail

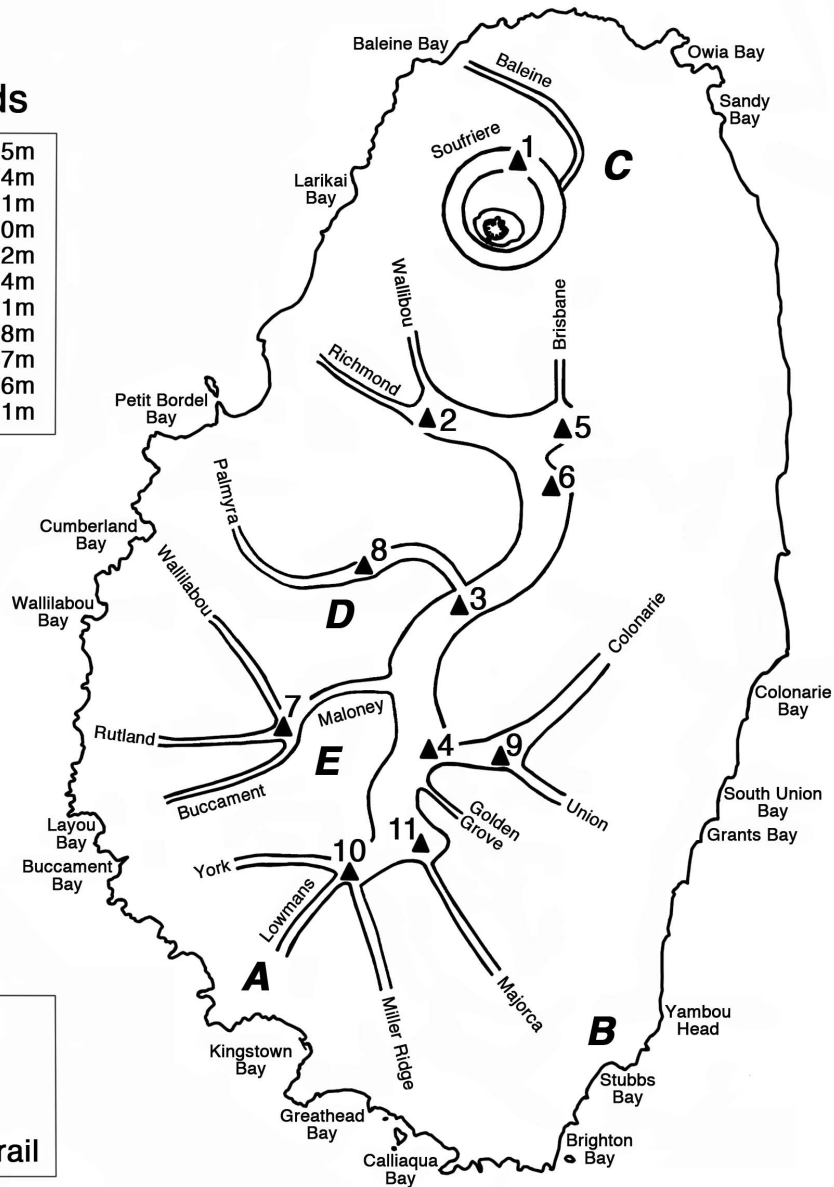


Figure 2. Outline map of St. Vincent showing the main mountain ridges and valley drainages. Adapted from Harrison and Rankin (1976).

The beetle fauna. The beetles of the West Indies are still very poorly known. Blackwelder (1944-1957) summarized beetle data for the Neotropics, including the West Indies. A recent summary of the Greater Antillean island of Cuba lists 2673 beetle species (Peck 2005) compared to the 4675 species known in the continental beetle fauna of Florida (Peck and Thomas 1998). Turnbow and Thomas (2008) summarize the beetle fauna of the Bahamas Archipelago, with 996 species in 74 families. The island of Hispaniola has 1810 listed beetle species (Perez-Gelabert 2008). Puerto Rico (excluding the Virgin Islands) has 1098 recorded species (Wolcott 1950, Maldonado Capriles 1996). Tiny Guana Island in the British Virgin Islands (the eastern-most part of the Greater Antilles and on the Puerto Rico Bank) has received intensive attention and now has 405 documented beetle species (Valentine and Ivie 2005). Miskimen and Bond (1970) summarize the known beetle fauna of St. Croix, U. S. Virgin Islands (on a marine bank of its own, and a separate biogeographic unit from the other Virgin islands, all of which are on the Puerto Rico bank) at 310 species. Modern beetle faunal summaries for the Lesser Antilles are only available for Grenada and

Table 1. Summary of distributional groupings of the named species of beetles of the Lesser Antilles. The groupings are hypotheses of natural and human-aided distributions based on available data. The summary is only as good as the published taxonomy and knowledge of distributions. New data may change the summary totals of species in groups, but the general patterns are expected to remain similar. Distributions are used to suggest general regions of origin of the species and their subsequent dynamics of dispersal. The underlying assumption is that speciation more likely occurred on larger land masses (continents) and dispersal proceeded to smaller land masses (islands).

Distributional Group	Characterization of Geographic Areas	Species (%)
Introduced to St. Vincent and the Lesser Antilles	Not naturally occurring on the St. Vincent and in the Lesser Antilles; probably present through accidental human-assisted processes from elsewhere in the New or Old Worlds. Called adventive by some authors.	17 (3.17%)
Single island endemic	Naturally restricted to St. Vincent only; originating on St. Vincent. Called precinctive by some authors.	104 (19.40%)
Lesser Antilles endemic	Naturally occurring only on St. Vincent and one or more other Lesser Antilles islands; endemic to Lesser Antilles; originating somewhere in the Lesser Antilles.	120 (22.39%)
Widespread Antilles endemic	Naturally occurring on St. Vincent and one or more islands of both the Lesser and Greater Antilles (including St. Croix and other Virgin Islands) and sometimes on other West Indian oceanic islands such as Bahamas, Caymans, or northern South American oceanic islands; originating somewhere in the Antilles; sometimes introduced elsewhere.	41 (7.65%)
Lesser Antilles and Latin America	Naturally occurring on St. Vincent and usually elsewhere in the Lesser Antilles and South America; sometimes including Central America and/or Mexico; not in the Greater Antilles; probably suggesting a South American origin.	98 (18.28%)
Widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America	Naturally occurring on St. Vincent and least one island of the Greater Antilles; and at least one country of USA and/or Mexico–Central America, excluding South America; suggesting natural dispersal from the north and west, not through South America.	19 (3.73%)
Widespread Antilles and South America	Naturally occurring on St. Vincent and at least one island of the Greater Antilles and in one country of South America; excluding Mexico and Central America; suggesting a South American origin.	9 (1.68%)
Widespread Antilles and Latin America	Naturally occurring on St. Vincent and at least one island of the Greater Antilles and in Mexico and/or Central and South America; dispersal direction unclear	51 (9.51%)
Widespread New World	Naturally occurring on St. Vincent and at least one island of the Greater Antilles and one country of North, Central, and South America; with varying northern and southern range limits; dispersal direction to Lesser Antilles unclear; possibly partly introduced in parts of the range, especially if associated with humans; often tropicopolitan in distribution; sometimes introduced to or from Old World, direction often unclear.	77 (14.37%)
	Total named species	536

the Grenadines (Woodruff et al. 1998) with 507 species, Dominica with 347 named species (Peck 2006), Montserrat with a total of 718 known (but not all named) species (Ivie et al. 2008a, 2008b), Barbados with 232 named species (Peck 2009a) and St. Lucia with 175 named species (Peck 2009c). In comparison with some other islands, St. Vincent has received comparatively little recent attention for a survey of its beetles or other insects.

Table 2. Alphabetical listing by family and genus of beetle species which are hypothesized to have been accidentally introduced to St. Vincent.

Family	Genus and species	Probable place of origin	General habits or habitats	Probable Impact on humans
Bostrichidae	<i>Dinoderus minutus</i>	Old World tropics	Wood products borer	Negative
Carabidae	<i>Calleida amethystina</i>	Latin America	Arboreal predator	Neutral
Curculionidae	<i>Sternochetus mangiferae</i>	Asian tropics	Mango pest	Negative
Histeridae	<i>Atholus confinis</i>	Afro-tropics?	Predator on larvae?	Positive?
Histeridae	<i>Carcinops troglodytes</i>	Old World	Predator on larvae?	Positive?
Nitidulidae	<i>Conotelus stenoides</i>	Latin America	Fruit pest	Negative
Scarabaeidae	<i>Digitonthophagus gazella</i>	Afro-tropical	Dung scavenger	Positive
Scarabaeidae	<i>Nialaphodius nigrita</i>	Afro-tropical	Dung scavenger	Positive
Silvanidae	<i>Monamus concinnulus</i>	Old World	Stored products pest	Negative
Silvanidae	<i>Silvanopropus scuticollis</i>	Old World	Stored products pest	Negative
Staphylinidae	<i>Anotylus glareosus</i>	Old World?	Predator on insects	Positive?
Staphylinidae	<i>Cilea silphoides</i>	Old World	Predator on insects	Positive?
Staphylinidae	<i>Euthorax pictipennis</i>	New World	Predator on insects	Positive?
Staphylinidae	<i>Mimacrotona cingulata</i>	Old World	Predator on insects	Positive?
Staphylinidae	<i>Phacophallus parumpunctatus</i>	Eurasia	Predator on insects	Positive?
Tenebrionidae	<i>Ulomoides ocularis</i>	Asian tropics	Tamarind seed pest	Negative
Tenebrionidae	<i>Tribolium castaneum</i>	Old World	Stored products pest	Negative

The first overt and organized attempt at sampling the beetle and other insect faunas on St. Vincent was by Herbert H. Smith (1851-1919), a professional collector who was one of the first entomology graduates (1873) from Cornell University, Ithaca, NY. His field work in 1887-1891 (Howard 1898, Holland 1919, Woodruff et al. 1998) was on Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, Dominica, and some of the Grenadines. That study was sponsored by the West Indian Commission of the Royal Society (Holland 1919) and the British Association for the Advancement of Science (Howard 1898). It included collecting all insect groups in a biological survey of Trinidad and the Windward Islands. By 1890 Smith had already collected and submitted for study some 3,000 insects from St. Vincent (Howard 1898). As of 1897 (Howard 1898) Smith had collected 1472 species of recorded insects, of which 789 were new to science, and 836 genera, of which 75 were new. The results were published in a series of foundation papers on the taxonomy of Lesser Antillean beetles, almost entirely based on the collecting by H. H. Smith. Thirty beetle species patronyms were created in recognition of his efforts. It is of note that some of the papers also include data from other islands in the Lesser Antilles. The most important general references are: Arrow (1900, 1903) on Scarabaeidae of St. Vincent and Grenada; Champion (1896) on heteromorous Coleoptera, and (1897) on serricorn Coleoptera, both of St. Vincent and Grenada; Champion (1898) and Grouvelle (1898) on clavicorn Coleoptera of Grenada and St. Vincent; Gahan (1895) on Longicornia of the West Indies; Gorham (1898a) on serricorn Coleoptera of Grenada and St. Vincent, and (1898b) on Erotylidae, Endomychidae and Coccinellidae of St. Vincent and Grenada; Jacoby (1897) on phytophagous Coleoptera of Grenada and St. Vincent; Matthews (1894) on Corylophidae and Trichopterygidae of St. Vincent and Grenada, and Cameron (1913) on Staphylinidae. From these and other works a total of 336 beetle species were reported for St. Vincent by Leng and Mutchler (1914, 1917) in the first compilation of beetle diversity for the West Indies. Soon after, Cameron (1922, 1923) published additionally on Staphylinidae, mostly from St. Vincent and from Grenada from the material of Smith. Smith went on to collect extensively in Mexico, Colombia, and Brazil. and collected approximately 40,000 insect specimens in Brazil alone. His material is now partly widely scattered but is mostly deposited in the National Museum at Rio de Janeiro, the British Museum (Natural History) in London, and the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, PA, USA (Holland 1919)

The only other early and significant beetle survey of St. Vincent was that of Richard Blackwelder from 1-25 February, 1936, with 22 sample stations. He found 19 species of Staphylinidae, excluding

Aleocharinae, as a part of his study of the Staphylinidae of the West Indies (Blackwelder 1943). He collected beetles other than Staphylinidae as well and deposited them in the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C..

More recent summary publications on beetles of the Lesser Antilles, with data on St. Vincent, are by Matthews (1966) on Scarabaeinae of the Lesser Antilles, Chalumeau (1983a and later) on Scarabaeidae of the Lesser Antilles, and Chalumeau and Toroult (2005a) on Cerambycidae of the Lesser Antilles. There have been no other subsequent broad scale field surveys focused on beetles on St. Vincent until I started field work there in 2006.

Habitats. The lower elevations of the island are mostly altered by dwellings, villages, towns, and plantation and small-farm agriculture. However, there are remnants of original, little-modified, or regenerated vegetation such as coastal sand habitats, mangrove, coastal scrub, lowland seasonal forest, and submontane rainforest. Much of the forest is in protected forest reserves. Native lowland forest vegetation types can be called drought-deciduous and mixed evergreen-deciduous thorn woodlands (Beard 1949). All lands in St. Vincent above about 330 m (1000 feet) altitude are designated as forest reserve lands, administered by the Forestry Division of the Department Agriculture.

Lowland Seasonal Forest. *Kingstown Botanical Gardens.* This is the oldest Botanical Garden in the Western Hemisphere, established in 1765, and is 8 ha (20 acres) in area. It was the first home to Captain Bligh's (of mutiny on the Bounty fame) original breadfruit trees (from his second voyage). The garden vegetation would have originally been predominantly composed of lowland seasonal forest, and it was a collecting site for H. H. Smith during his insect sampling of 1887-1891. The taxonomic papers cited above describe beetle species from Smith's collections from the Garden, so it is a type locality for several Lesser Antillean insects. The site is now composed of open and manicured lawns and of mostly introduced ornamental trees, shrubs, and flowers. There is virtually no original vegetation present. The present insects would be expected to be either widespread, introduced, or tramp species.

Kings Hill Forest Reserve. On St. Vincent, the only protected lowland seasonal forest is the Kings Hill Forest Reserve, in the southeastern corner of the island, between the villages of Diamond Head and Victoria Village, to the NW of Stubbs Bay and some 7 (air) km east of Kingstown (Fig. 2). The reserve is 21.5 ha in area (55 acres) and 220 m altitude at the hill top. The reserve, established in 1791, is the second oldest forest reserve in the Western Hemisphere (the oldest is on Tobago, Peck 2002). The forest type is lowland seasonal forest (dry woodland), with some 2000 mm of rain annually.

Submontane Evergreen Forest. *Hermitage Forest Area.* This is located in the upper Cumberland River Valley, inland from Cumberland Bay and Spring Village (Fig. 2). The road up the Cumberland Valley is for access to a reservoir and water catchment area of the Water Department. The maintained road ends somewhat before a concrete-block field hut of the Forestry Division, at about 350 m altitude. The agriculture zone ends and the submontane evergreen forest begins at the hut, and a rough forestry road continues through regenerating and plantation broadleaf forests to water catchments.

Vermont Valley. Inland from Buccament Bay, up the Buccament River, at the road end, there is a 3 km loop eco-tourism trail through steep and partly original sub-montane forest. The trailhead is a short walk up the road from the Ministry of Tourism visitor information station and carpark at 330 m (975 feet) altitude.

La Soufrière volcano. In the north of the island, this still active volcano rises to over 1200 m. Eruptions caused extensive habitat destruction by blast and ashfall in 1812, 1902, and 1979 (Aspinall et al. 1973). The heavy ash fall did not seriously impact the more southern forests of the island. The easiest access trail is from the east. It is reached from the Windward Highway, via the inland (westward) asphalt road immediately at the north end of the causeway across Rabacca Dry River, passing through Rabacca Farms. The road ends at picnic shelters called Bamboo Range (N 13°18.98', W 061°09.12') at about 350 m altitude. This is the start of the forest and the eastern forest trail up the volcano.

Collecting. Permits are needed for insect collecting and for export of specimens. Inquiry for these may be made through the Director of Forestry, Forestry Division, Department Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture, Lands and Forestry, at their offices in Campden Park, a port suburb some 5 km NW of downtown Kingstown.

Materials and Methods

Literature records. Blackwelder (1944-1957) was used as the initial source of species records for St. Vincent, followed by a search of the Coleoptera sections of the Zoological Record from 1940 to 2009. A limitation of the Blackwelder (1944-1957) list and some other more recent catalogs is that references are given for the original species description, but are often not given for later literature records that added supplementary distributional information. Some records for St. Vincent given by Blackwelder (1944-1957) may be based on his collections of 1936 without indicating these as the source of the record. Additional data were drawn by Blackwelder (1944-1957) from the then existing numbers of the Junk Coleopterorum Catalogus. Undoubtedly, the vast taxonomic literature of family and generic revisions of beetles in the West Indies contains some St. Vincent records that I have missed. Sometimes literature records do not specifically mention St. Vincent but vaguely group it with other islands as “West Indies,” “Antilles,” “Lesser Antilles,” or “Windward Islands.” These general records are not included here. No effort is made here to give all earlier citations of a species if these are given in a more recent work that is cited. I give citations for original descriptions only from 1940 to present. Full citations for original descriptions and distributional records earlier than 1940 can be found in Blackwelder (1944-1957). To give these here would excessively lengthen the Literature Cited section of this summary.

Synonyms. Some of the species on St. Vincent have been reported as synonyms of older names for species on St. Vincent or other islands. Complete synonymies are not given, but original and subsequent generic assignments are provided when known.

New records. It is not the intention of this report to include new species records from museum specimens or my field work. It will take much time to locate or to prepare such specimens and to make the needed indentifications. It is hoped that the availability of this summary of recorded information will be of more immediate use to other workers on West Indian beetles.

Erroneous records. Names recorded in error from St. Vincent are enclosed within brackets []. Records that are in doubt in the literature for St. Vincent and other localities are indicated with a question mark preceding the place name. A question mark preceding a genus or species name indicates uncertainty in the literature about the accuracy of that taxon name.

Classification and taxonomy. The family, subfamily, and tribal level classification system and sequence used here is that of Lawrence and Newton (1995) as modified in Arnett and Thomas (2000) and Arnett et al. (2002). The families are listed in the sequence presented there but are re-numbered to incorporate all the families of the world so that later additions can be more easily inserted into the list. The genera and species are arranged alphabetically under subfamily, tribe or subtribe.

Distributions. Data on distributions outside of St. Vincent are given from the literature. First are listed the names of West Indian oceanic islands in alphabetical order. Then, continental mainland countries or continental shelf islands are listed separately after the Caribbean oceanic island localities. These are given in a roughly geographical order from north to south and in a counterclockwise order. A conservative approach is taken in the construction of the distribution list. Many species reported to be widespread in the Lesser Antilles, or from both neighboring St. Lucia and Grenada (including the Grenadines), will probably be found to occur on St. Vincent as well but are not reported here if explicit records are not in the literature.

Results and Discussion

Diversity. The list contains 371 genera, and 536 species known by species name in 62 families. It is evident that many more families, genera, and species remain to be sampled and reported. A species/area calculation of the actual number of beetle species, based on the area of St. Vincent in comparison to Montserrat Island (Ivie et al. 2008a, 2008b), suggests that somewhat over 1200 species could have originally occurred on St. Vincent (Peck 2009b). This suggests that some 660 or more species may remain to be

discovered on St. Vincent. Human-caused habitat change may have caused the loss of some of the original species but no examples are known.

The families with the largest number of species are Staphylinidae (128), Curculionidae (54), Chrysomelidae (47), Scarabaeidae (31), Tenebrionidae (30), and Cerambycidae (29). These families are better known because they have received more detailed research attention, especially by Blackwelder (1943), Chalumeau (1983a and later), Chalumeau and Touroult (2005a) or are of applied importance as pests of stored products, forestry or agriculture.

Distribution patterns. Even though it is far from complete, the following listing might be viewed as a subset or a subsample of the entire fauna of St. Vincent. It may serve as a random sample for the extraction of major patterns of distribution and evolution, which may possibly be reflective of the whole fauna.

Table 1 presents the numbers of species in different distributional groupings of species on St. Vincent which are shared with other islands or land masses. The accuracy of the groupings depend on the accuracy of available taxonomic and distributional data in the literature. The varying distributions reflect the random opportunities and different dispersal abilities for active or passive dispersal in crossing oceanic water gaps and subsequent colonization ability on a new land mass. Each beetle species is probably not older than a few million years at most, so their distributions have been achieved by over-water dispersal after the species originated. That is, the distribution patterns are dynamic and have been formed through time, but are younger than the present islands.

Only 17 (3.17%) species are recognized as probably having been accidentally introduced to St. Vincent by human activities. These are listed in Table 2. There are no records known to me of any species being intentionally introduced for biocontrol or other applied purposes. From a viewpoint of importance to human concerns, seven of these species may have some detrimental impact, and nine may be beneficial, especially as predators on arthropod pests. None seem to be detrimental in natural ecosystems but this should be studied. As an example, the dung beetle *Digitonthophagus gazella* (Fabricius) may displace native species of dung beetles (Ivie and Philips 2008). Thus, the beetle fauna of St. Vincent is more intact (less modified by intentionally or accidentally introduced species) than that of Barbados, which has 66 beetle species known or hypothesized to have been introduced (Peck 2009a).

In total, 104 species (19.40%) are endemic (known only from St. Vincent). These likely originated (speciated) there and have not dispersed outward from the island. This shows that St. Vincent has been a significant center of species-level evolution. These species are more often inhabitants of the interior wetter and higher elevation forests of the island.

Another 120 species (22.39%) are endemic to the Lesser Antilles. These have evolved on one of the islands, and have dispersed to or from St. Vincent to at least one other island in the chain, but have not dispersed beyond the chain. This shows that the Lesser Antilles as a group have also been a significant center of special-level evolution, followed by outward dispersal from their island of origin.

Forty one species (7.65%) are endemic to the combined Greater and Lesser Antilles and evolved somewhere within this extensive island grouping. This was probably on one of the Greater Antilles and the dispersal has been to the Lesser Antilles. This is because species movements tend to be from larger land masses to smaller land masses (Darlington 1957). This shows that the combined Greater and Lesser Antilles as a group have also been a significant center of species-level evolution, followed by outward dispersal from the island where the species originated.

Genus-level endemism is rare in beetles in the Lesser Antilles, and no genera are known to be exclusively endemic to St. Vincent. Genus-level endemism is more prevalent in the far larger and older Greater Antilles (Nichols 1988b) and 187 genera were considered to be endemic to the oceanic islands of the West Indies at that time. St. Vincent has one species in each of the following genera considered to be endemic to the Lesser Antilles: *Zaglyptoides* and *Styracopus* (Curculionidae), *Bibliomimus* (Staphylinidae, Pselaphinae), and *Menimopsis* and *Ctesicles* (Tenebrionidae).

The remaining 254 species (47.38%) have probably originated outside of the combined Greater and Lesser Antilles and have since dispersed to St. Vincent and sometimes other islands of the Lesser Antilles. The distribution pattern suggests that 9 (1.68%) these have dispersed into St. Vincent and the Lesser Antilles exclusively from a South American source. A larger number (19, 3.73%) seems to have dispersed

from North and/or Central America via the Greater Antilles into the Lesser Antilles and not from South America.

One hundred thirty species (24.25%) are of such wide distribution throughout Latin America or the New World that the direction of their dispersal is not evident. The dispersal of this group may have been partly aided by accidental human activity for achieving their wide distributions, but evidence is circumstantial. These are often species which are eurytopic ecological generalists, anthropophilic tramp species, or pests of agriculture, forestry or stored products.

It would be expected that the number of St. Vincent species shared with the other islands would be highest for immediately neighboring islands such as St. Lucia and Grenada (including the Grenadines). Such predictable and probabalistic "stepping-stone dispersal" between other Lesser and Greater Antillean islands and tropical America would be expected to decline with distance from St. Vincent. The data do not show this pattern. From north to south the number of St. Vincent species known from the adjacent large and high islands (north to south) of the Lesser Antilles are: Guadeloupe, 206; Dominica, 115; Martinique, 76; St. Lucia, 87; and Grenada, 298. These figures are interpreted as an artifact that reflects the comparative amount of collecting and research effort on other islands and not the actual distributional pattern of nature.

SYSTEMATIC LIST

SUBORDER ADEPHAGA

9. FAMILY RHYSODIDAE, The wrinkled bark beetles

Clinidium (Clinidium) guildingii Kirby 1835: 8; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 388; Champion 1898: 403; Bell 1970: 320, 2001: 120. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic. Not Cuba, not Guadeloupe.

10. FAMILY CARABIDAE, the predaceous ground beetles and tiger beetles

SUBFAMILY CICINDELINAE, the tiger beetles

TRIBE CICINDELINI

Cicindela (Plectographa) suturalis Fabricius 1798: 62; Leng and Mutchler 1916: 693; Balazuc and Chalumeau 1978: 23 (*Cylindera*); Ivie 1983: 196; Erwin and Sims 1984: 424; Freitag 1992: 157; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 275. **Distribution.** Anagada, Antigua, Barbados, Barbuda, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélémy, St. Kitts, St. John, St. Martin, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, Tobago, to Brazil and Bolivia; widespread Antilles and South America.

SUBFAMILY SCARITINAE

Aspidoglossa cribrata Putzeys 1846: 634; Nichols 1988a: 99. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. John, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. Venezuela, Brazil; widespread Antilles and South America. **Notes.** Fully winged halophobic hygrophile.

Aspidoglossa schach (Fabricius) 1792: 153 (*Carabus*); Nichols 1988a: 99 (new combination); Ivie et al. 2008b: 237. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Martinique, Montserrat, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Vincent. Venezuela, Trinidad, Tobago, French Guiana; widespread Antilles and South America. **Notes.** Fully winged halophobic hygrophile.

SUBFAMILY HARPALINAE

TRIBE PENTAGONICINI

Pentagonica maculicornis Bates 1883: 217; Bell 1985: 322. **Distribution.** Barbados, Dominica, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Trinidad, Venezuela; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

TRIBE PLATYNINI

Dyscolus punctinotus Liebherr 1987: 359, 1988: 138 (*Platynus*). **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Glyptolenus chalybaeus Dejean 1831: 720; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 368 (*Colpodes*); Erwin and Sims 1984: 435 (*Platynus*); Liebherr 1997: 90; Ivie et al. 2008b: 238. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Vincent. Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Brazil; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Glyptolenus smithi Liebherr 1997: 95. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

TRIBE LEBIINI

SUBTRIBE APENINA

Apenes steinheili Ball and Shpeley in Ball 1992: 120, new name. =*A. fasciata* Steinheil (not Chaudoir) 1875: 101. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent. Tobago, Colombia; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

SUBTRIBE CALLEIDINA

Calleida amethystina Fabricius 1887: 203; Casale 1998: 419. **Distribution.** Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Vincent; all recent introductions. From Mexico to Bolivia and Brazil; introduced to Lesser Antilles.

17. FAMILY DYTISCIDAE, The predaceous diving beetles

SUBFAMILY COPELATINAE

Copelatus posticatus (Fabricius) 1801: 268 (*Dytiscus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 371; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 78; Nilsson 2001: 62; Bass 2003: 279, 2004: 28, 2006b: 33; Ivie et al. 2008b: 238. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Mexico to Panama to Venezuela, French Guiana, Brazil; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

SUBFAMILY LACCOPHILINAE

Laccophilus proximus Say 1823b: 101; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 74; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 80; Harrison and Rankin 1976: 279; Larson et al. 2000: 66; Nilsson 2001: 249; Bass 2007: 24; Ivie et al. 2008b: 239; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 36. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Cuba, Dominica, Hispaniola, Guadeloupe, Montserrat, Nevis, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. John, St. Lucia, St. Kitts, St. Vincent. Canada (southern), USA (widespread), Mexico; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. **Notes.** In stony bottomed running waters in lowlands.

Laccophilus subsignatus Sharp 1882: 296; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 74; Harrison and Rankin 1976: 279, 291; Nilsson 2001: 251; Bass 2006a: 13, 2006b: 33; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 35. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Vincent. Panama, Venezuela; Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** In marshes and stony bottomed running waters.

SUBFAMILY HYDROPORINAE

TRIBE HYDROVATINI

Hydrovatus caraibus Sharp 1882: 325; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 371; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 75 (as subspecies of *H. pustulatus*); Harrison and Rankin 1976: 279; Biström 1996: 144; Nilsson 2001: 200. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe (type locality), Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent. Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Brazil, Paraguay; all continental records uncertain; widespread Antilles and Latin America?. **Notes.** An inhabitant of stony bottomed running waters.

SUBORDER POLYPHAGA

SERIES STAPHYLINIFORMIA

SUPERFAMILY HYDROPHILOIDEA

18. FAMILY HYDROPHILIDAE, The water scavenger beetles

SUBFAMILY HYDROPHILINAE

TRIBE HYDROPHILINI

SUBTRIBE ACIDOCERINA

Enochrus (Methydrus) bartletti Short 2004: 352; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 275; Ivie et al. 2008b: 240; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 40. =*Enochrus orchymonti* Mouchamps 1956: 10 (of South America); misidentification in Bennett and Alam 1985: 20; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 40 of Bahamas. =*E. nebulosus* Say, Ramos 1946: 32 of Mona; Wolcott 1950: 244 of Puerto Rico. =*E. sharpi* Bass, a nomen nudum in Bass 2003: 279 of Barbados. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Guana, Hispaniola, Mona, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. John, St. Thomas, St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Found in marshes and stony bottom rivulets. Lesser Antilles records of *Enochrus (Methydrus) debilis* (Sharp) 1882: 69 (*Philydrus*) in Hansen 1999: 180 of Hispaniola, Guatemala and Mexico may refer to *E. bartletti*.

SUBTRIBE HYDROPHILINA

Tropisternus (Pristoternus) apicipalpis (Chevrolat) 1834: No. 44 (*Hydrophilus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 218; Hansen 1999: 218. =*Tropisternus agilis* Laporte 1840: 53; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 400 of St. Vincent. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, St. Vincent. USA (AZ), Mexico to Argentina, Bolivia; widespread New World.

SUBFAMILY SPHAERIDIINAE

TRIBE MEGASTERINI

Oosternum latum Fiká ek et al. 2009: 34. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

SUPERFAMILY STAPHYLINOIDEA

21. FAMILY HISTERIDAE, The clown beetles

SUBFAMILY ABRAEINAE

TRIBE ACRITINI

Acritus sp; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 418; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 178. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic?. Possibly *Acritus strigipennis* Bickhardt 1912: 230 (Blackwelder 1944-1957: 178; Mazur 1984) which is known only from Barbados).

SUBFAMILY SAPRININAE

Euspilotus azurescens (Marseul) 1855: 423 (*Saprinus*) = *Euspilotus nigrita* (Blanchard) 1837-1846: 70 (*Hister*); Dégallier 1981: 60; Mazur 1984: 69, 1997: 234. = *Saprinus aenaeicollis* Marseul 1855: 424; Champion 1898: 395 of St. Vincent; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 178; Dégallier 1981: 60 as valid species. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, St. Vincent. USA (FL, TX), Mexico to Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil, Uruguay; widespread New World.

Hypocaccus braziliensis (Paykul) 1811: 66 (*Saprinus*); Mazur 1997: 257. = *Hypocaccus apricarius* (Erichson) 1834: 194 (*Saprinus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 180 (*Hypocaccus*); Mazur 1984: 93. **Distribution.** St. Vincent. Central and South America to Argentina, Uruguay; widespread in Old World; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

SUBFAMILY DENDROPHILINAE

TRIBE PAROMALINI

Carcinops troglodytes (Paykull) 1811: 46 (*Hister*); Champion 1898: 394; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 180; Mazur 1984: 129. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Grenada, Hispaniola, St. Vincent. South America; Afro-tropical, Oriental; tropicopolitan; introduced to New World; introduced to Lesser Antilles.

Paromalus hispaniolae Marseul 1870: 101; Champion 1898: 394; Lewis 1907: 316 (*Isomalus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 181; Mazur 1984: 14, 1997: 188. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola, Grenada, St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic.

SUBFAMILY HISTERINAE

TRIBE EXOSTERNINI

Phelister haemorrhous Marseul 1854: 476; Champion 1898: 393; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 185; Mazur 1984: 283. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent. Mexico to Nicaragua, Colombia, Venezuela, Surinam, French Guiana, Argentina; Lesser Antilles and Latin America; introduced to Old World (Italy, Sardinia).

Phelister rouzeti Fairmaire 1849: 421 (*Paromalus*); Champion 1898: 394; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 185; Mazur 1984: 285, 1997: 29. **Distribution.** St. Vincent. USA (AZ), Mexico, Guatemala, Colombia; widespread New World?; introduced to Old World (France).

TRIBE HISTERINI

Atholus confinis (Erichson) 1834: 154 (*Hister*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 383; Champion 1898: 393; Lewis 1906: 402; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 183; Mazur 1984: 212, 1997: 129; Ivie et al. 2008b: 239. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent. Hawaii, tropical Africa, Taiwan; probably introduced to New World; introduced to Lesser Antilles?

Hister servus Erichson 1834: 147; Caterino 1999: 360; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 275; Ivie et al. 2008b: 239. = *Hister nodatus obliterated* Lewis 1888: 203; Mazur 1984: 193 of Guadeloupe, misidentification; Caterino 1999: 360 (synonymy); and in applying Lesser Antilles names to *H. servus* (Caterino in litt. 4 Dec. 2008). **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Guana, Hispaniola, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. USA, Mexico to Panama, Venezuela, Trinidad; widespread New World.

23. FAMILY PTILIIDAE, The featherwing beetles

SUBFAMILY PTILIINAE

TRIBE PTILININI

Ptenidium concinnum Matthews 1894: 342; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 85. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Ptilium impressum Matthews 1894: 341; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 85. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Ptilium smithsi Matthews 1894: 341; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 85. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

TRIBE NANOSELLINI

Throscidium invisible Nietner 1856: 378; Matthews 1894: 334, 342; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 85. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent. Guatemala, Panama; Lesser Antilles and Latin America?; Ceylon, Cape Verde Islands. **Notes.** Probably living in spore tubes of polypore fungi.

SUBFAMILY ACROTRICHINAE

Acrotrichis crotchi (Matthews) 1865: 248 (*Trichopteryx*), 1894: 339; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 86. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent. Guatemala; Lesser Antilles and Latin America?; Old World, Canary Islands.

Acrotrichis dubitata (Matthews) 1894: 340 (*Trichopteryx*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 86. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Acrotrichis laevicollis (Matthews) 1894: 338 (*Trichopteryx*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 86. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Acrotrichis matthewsiana Csiki 1911: 59; replacement name for *Trichopteryx depressa* Matthews 1894: 339; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 86. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Acrotrichis occidentalis (Matthews) 1894: 339 (*Trichopteryx*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 86. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** The most commonly collected species by H. H. Smith.

25. FAMILY LEIODIDAE, The small carrion and round fungus beetles

SUBFAMILY CHOLEVINAE, The small carrion beetles

TRIBE ANEMADINI

Dissochaetus smithi Jeannel 1936: 154. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

SUBFAMILY LEIODINAE, the round fungus beetles

TRIBE LEIODINI

Zeadalopus conicatarsis (Champion) 1925: 9 (*Cyrtusa*). **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

28. FAMILY STAPHYLINIDAE, The rove beetles

SUBFAMILY PSELAPHINAE, The ant-like mold beetles

SUPERTRIBE EUPLECTITAE

TRIBE EUPLECTINI

Euplectus exiguous Raffray 1904: 542. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic. **Notes.** Park et al's (1976: 76) listing of Grenada is in error.

TRIBE TRICHONYCHINI

SUBTRIBE PANAPHANTINA

[*Biblomimus impressa* (Raffray) in Grouvelle and Raffray 1908: 36 (*Ramecia*); Park et al. 1976: 24, 76 (listing St. Vincent in error). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, type locality.]

Biblomimus minutus Raffray 1904a: 545; Park et al. 1976: 24, 76 (listing Guadeloupe in error). **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic. Genus endemic to Lesser Antilles.

SUPERTRIBE GONIACERITAE

TRIBE BRACHYGLUTINI

SUBTRIBE BRACHYGLUTINA

Reichenbachia vincentiana Raffray 1904b: 169; Park et al. 1976: 57. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Scalenarthrus pectinicornis Raffray 1904b: 127; Park et al. 1976: 51. **Distribution.** Grenada, Guadeloupe (type locality), St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

SUPERTRIBE PSELAPHITAE

TRIBE TYRINI

SUBTRIBE SOMATIPIONINA (=Hamotina)

Hamotus hirtus (Raffray) 1905: 408 (*Hamotoides*); Raffray 1908: 40; Park et al. 1976: 72; Ivie et al. 2008b: 240. **Distribution.** Grenada (type locality), Guadeloupe, Montserrat, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

SUPERTRIBE CLAVERIGITAE

TRIBE CLAVIGERINI

Fustiger smithi Raffray 1904b: 455; Park et al. 1976: 73. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

SUBFAMILY TACHYPORINAE

TRIBE TACHYPORINI

Cilea silphoides (Linnaeus) 1767: 684 (*Staphylinus*); Blackwelder 1943: 510 (*Leucoparyphus*); Herman 2001: 809. **Distribution.** Barbados, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. Widespread; introduced to New World; Canada, USA, Trinidad; Europe, Africa, Asia; introduced to Lesser Antilles.

Coproporus pulchellus (Erichson) 1839: 247 (*Tachinus*); Blackwelder 1943: 520; Campbell 1975: 185; Herman 2001: 832. **Distribution.** Antigua, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. USA (AL, CA, FL), Mexico, Guatemala to Colombia, Trinidad, Brazil; widespread New World; introduced to Old World; Azores, Canary Islands.

Coproporus rutilus (Erichson) 1839: 253 (*Tachinus*); Blackwelder 1943: 522; Campbell 1975: 195; Woodruff et al. 1998: 43; Herman 2001: 835; Ivie et al. 2008b: 240. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. USA (LA, TX), Mexico to Panama, Trinidad, Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina; widespread New World.

Coproporus sharpi Cameron 1922: 123; Blackwelder 1943: 513; Herman 2001: 836; Ivie et al. 2008b: 240. **Distribution.** Antigua, Montserrat, St. Lucia, St. Vincent (type locality); widespread Antilles endemic.

Sepedophilus interruptus (Erichson) 1839: 225 (*Conurus*); Blackwelder 1943: 525 (*Conosoma*); Herman 2001: 878; Ivie et al. 2008b: 240. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent. Trinidad, Colombia; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

SUBFAMILY ALEOCHARINAE

TRIBE ALEOCHARINI

SUBTRIBE ALEOCHARINA

Aleochara cameroni Bernhauer and Scheerpeltz 1926: 726; Blackwelder 1943: 560. =*A. bugnioni sensu* Cameron 1923: 389. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent. USA to Mexico, Venezuela, and Chile; widespread New World.

Aleochara notula Erichson 1839: 167; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 370; Blackwelder 1943: 560; Klimaszewski 1984: 20; Klimaszewski et al. 1987: 257; Pace 1991: 160. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. USA, Mexico to Panama, to Argentina, Chile; widespread New World.

Aleochara taeniata Erichson 1839: 165; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 379; Blackwelder 1943: 561; Klimaszewski 1984: 44. **Distribution.** Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, St. John, St. Vincent. SW USA, Mexico to Panama, Colombia, French Guiana, Brazil; widespread New World.

TRIBE HOPLANDRIINI

Hoplandria heterodon Cameron 1923: 390; Blackwelder 1943: 557. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Hoplandria obliqua Cameron 1923: 391; Blackwelder 1943: 557. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

TRIBE OXYPODINI

SUBTRIBE DINARDINA

Euthorax pictipennis Kraatz 1857: 41; Blackwelder 1943: 559. **Distribution.** St. Vincent (introduced?). USA (LA, TX), Mexico; introduced to Lesser Antilles?

SUBTRIBE TACHYUSINA

Gnypetosoma calocera Cameron 1922: 127; Blackwelder 1943: 539. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Gnypetosoma farrea Cameron 1922: 128; Blackwelder 1943: 540. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

TRIBE HYPOCYPHTINI

Oligota parva Kraatz 1862: 300; Blackwelder 1943: 537; Frank 1972: 140. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Tortola, St. Vincent. Canada, USA, Mexico, Brazil, Chile, Argentina; Europe; Afrotropical; Orient, Australia; cosmopolitan; widespread New World.

TRIBE MYLLAENINI

Myllaena celerrima Cameron 1922: 650; Blackwelder 1943: 534; Caron and Klimaszewski 2008: 358.

Distribution. Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Myllaena diversicornis Cameron 1922: 650; Blackwelder 1943: 534; Caron and Klimaszewski 2008: 358.

Distribution. Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

TRIBE HOMALOTINI

SUBTRIBE GYROPHAENINA

Brachychara aterrима Cameron 1922: 637; Blackwelder 1943: 540. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Gyrophaena densata Cameron 1922: 646; Blackwelder 1943: 541. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Gyrophaena fauveli Cameron 1922: 644; Blackwelder 1943: 541. =*G. flavicornis* Cameron 1922: 644 of St. Vincent. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Gyrophaena hydrocephala Cameron 1922: 645; Blackwelder 1943: 542. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Gyrophaena laxata Cameron 1922: 645; Blackwelder 1943: 542. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Gyrophaena persimilis Cameron 1922: 644; Blackwelder 1943: 542. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Gyrophaena piceicollis Cameron 1922: 643; Blackwelder 1943: 543. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Gyrophaena rufula Cameron 1922: 646; Blackwelder 1943: 543. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Gyrophaena smithi Cameron 1922: 643; Blackwelder 1943: 543. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Phanerota atomaria (Cameron) 1922: 637, 647 (*Gyrophaena*); Blackwelder 1943: 540 (*Eumicrota*). **Distribution.** Grenada, Hispaniola, Jamaica, St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic.

SUBTRIBE HOMALOTINA

Thecturella insidiosa Cameron 1922: 649; Blackwelder 1943: 546. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

SUBTRIBE SILUSINA

Silusa diversicollis Cameron 1922: 634; Blackwelder 1943: 546. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Silusa tenella Cameron 1922: 635; Blackwelder 1943: 546. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

SUBTRIBE DIESTOTINA

Diestota capitalis Bernhauer and Scheerpeltz 1926: 538; Blackwelder 1943: 544. =*D. puncticeps* sensu Cameron 1922: 633. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Diestota laticornis Sharp 1883: 248; Blackwelder 1943: 544. **Distribution.** Mustique, Grenada, St. Vincent. Mexico to Panama; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Diestota sperata Sharp 1876: 47 Blackwelder 1943: 544. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, St. Vincent. Guatemala, Costa Rica, Panama, Brazil; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

NOT PLACED TO SUBTRIBE

Coenonica puncticollis Kraatz 1857: 46; Blackwelder 1943: 544; Frank and Thomas 1984: 413. **Distribution.** Hispaniola, Jamaica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, St. Vincent. USA (FL); South America; Europe; Africa; Oriental; Oceania; widespread Antilles and Latin America?

TRIBE PLACUSINI

Euvira insularis Cameron 1922: 648; Blackwelder 1943: 547. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Placusa analis Cameron 1922: 636; Blackwelder 1943: 545. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Placusa cameroni Bernhauer and Scheerpeltz 1926: 542; Blackwelder 1943: 545. =*P. insularis sensu* Cameron 1922: 635. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Placusa heterogaster Cameron 1922: 636; Blackwelder 1943: 545. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Placusa luctuosa Cameron 1922: 637; Blackwelder 1943: 545. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

TRIBE ATHETINI

SUBTRIBE ACROTONINA

Acrotona cacophila (Cameron) 1923: 380 (*Atheta*); Blackwelder 1943: 550. **Distribution.** Grenada, Mustique, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Acrotona reducta (Cameron) 1923: 380 (*Atheta*); Blackwelder 1943: 554. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Mimacrotona cingulata Cameron 1920: 268; Blackwelder 1943: 555. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent. India, Orient (Singapore), Timor, Tahiti; introduced to Lesser Antilles?

SUBTRIBE ATHETINA

Alevonota carinella (Cameron) 1923: 368 (*Aleuonota*); Blackwelder 1943: 555 (*Aleuonota*). **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Atheta accedens Cameron 1923: 373; Blackwelder 1943: 549. **Distribution.** Grenada, Mustique, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Atheta cingulifera Sharp 1883: 194; Blackwelder 1943: 550. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent. USA (TX); Guatemala; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America?

Atheta cognata Sharp 1883: 181; Blackwelder 1943: 551. **Distribution.** Hispaniola, St. Vincent. Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

Atheta combusta Cameron 1923: 376; Blackwelder 1943: 551. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Atheta conformis (Erichson) 1839: 108 (*Homalota*); Blackwelder 1943: 551; Pace 1991: 158. **Distribution.** Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. John, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. Costa Rica, Colombia, Brazil; widespread Antilles and South America.

Atheta croceicornis Cameron 1923: 374; Blackwelder 1943: 551. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Atheta dentella Cameron 1923: 373; Blackwelder 1943: 552. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Atheta guadalupensis Cameron 1923: 375; Blackwelder 1943: 553. **Distribution.** Grenada, Mustique, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Note.** The species is not of Guadeloupe.

Atheta insularum Cameron 1923: 37; Blackwelder 1943: 553. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Atheta nigripennis (Erichson) 1839: 119 (*Homalota*); Blackwelder 1943: 554. **Distribution.** Grenada, Guadeloupe, St. John, St. Thomas, St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic.

Stethusa dichroa (Gravenhorst) 1802: 186 (*Aleochara*); Blackwelder 1943: 552 (*Atheta*); Pace 1987: 192; Gusarov 2003: 12. **Distribution.** Grenada, Guadeloupe, St. Thomas, St. John, St. Vincent, Tortola. North America (widespread); Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, Galapagos Islands; widespread New World.

TRIBE FALAGRIINI

Leptagria infima (Sharp) 1883: 233 (*Falagria*). **Distribution.** Grenada, Jamaica, St. Thomas, St. Vincent, Tortola. Mexico, Guatemala; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

Myrmecocephalus concinnus (Erichson) 1840: 51 (*Falagria*); Blackwelder 1943: 547 (*Falagria*). **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent. USA (AL, AZ, CA), Mexico to Argentina; Europe, Asia, New Zealand (introduced); widespread New World.

TRIBE LOMECHUSINI

SUBTRIBE MYRMEDONIINA

Zyras waterhousei Cameron 1923: 383; Blackwelder 1943: 556. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

SUBFAMILY PIESTINAE

Hypotelus insulanus Bierig 1934: 343; Blackwelder 1943: 42; Herman 2001: 1785. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica, St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic.

Piestus pygmaeus Laporte 1835: 130; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 382; Blackwelder 1943: 49; Scheerpeltz 1952: 290; Herman 2001: 1793; Ivie et al. 2008b: 242. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Montserrat, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Mexico to Argentina, Galapagos Islands, Trinidad; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

Piestus sulcatus Gravenhorst 1806: 224; Blackwelder 1943: 44; Scheerpeltz 1952: 286; Herman 2001: 1795. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Trinidad, Galapagos, Brazil; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

SUBFAMILY OSORIINAE

TRIBE THORACOPHORINI

SUBTRIBE CLAVILISPININA

Clavilispinus politus (Sharp) 1887: 718 (*Ancaeus*); Blackwelder 1943: 157; Irmeler 1991: 86; Herman 2001: 1236; Ivie et al. 2008b: 242. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Mexico to Brazil; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

SUBTRIBE LISPININA

Lispinus cordobensis Bernhauer 1929: 187; Irmeler 1994: 59. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, St. Vincent. Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rica; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

Lispinus insularis Fauvel 1863: 442; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 382; Blackwelder 1943: 136; Irmeler 1994: 63, 2000: 85; Herman 2001: 1261; Ivie et al. 2008b: 242. Not = *Lispinus granadensis* Fauvel 1865: 52 of Nicaragua (Grenada City), not Grenada Island (see Irmeler 2000: 82). **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent. Mexico and Central America in error; widespread Antilles endemic.

Nacaeus nigrifrons (Chevrolat and Fauvel) 1863: 443 (*Lispinus*); Blackwelder 1943: 128 (*Pseudolispinodes*); Herman 2001: 1283; Irmeler 2003: 105; Ivie et al. 2008b: 242. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Montserrat, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. French Guiana; widespread Antilles and South America.

Tannea tenella (Erichson) 1840: 830 (*Lispinus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 382 (*Lispinus*); Blackwelder 1943: 126 (*Pseudolispinodes*); Herman 2001: 1285 (*Nacaeus*); Irmeler 2003: 97. =*Nacaeus impar* (Cameron) 1913: 322 (*Lispinus*) of St. Vincent; Blackwelder 1943: 122 (*Pseudolispinodes*); Herman 2001: 1280; Irmeler 2003: 97 (synonymy); Ivie et al. 2008b: 242 of Montserrat. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. John, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. USA (SC-FL-TX), Mexico to Argentina, Trinidad; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

SUBTRIBE THORACOPHORINA

Thoracophorus guadelupensis Cameron 1913: 323; Blackwelder 1943: 151; Irmeler 1985: 54; Herman 2001: 1303; Ivie et al. 2008b: 242. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. USA (SE), Mexico, Belize and Costa Rica to Peru and Brazil, Trinidad; widespread New World.

Thoracophorus sculptilis (Erichson) 1840: 910 (*Glyptoma*); Irmeler 1985: 56; Herman 2001: 1305. **Distribution.** Grenada, Guadeloupe, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. Mexico to Panama, Colombia; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

SUBTRIBE GLYPTOMINA

Espeson euplectoides Fauvel 1902: 37; Blackwelder 1943: 145; Scheerpeltz 1969: 118; Herman 2001: 1240. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Vincent. Trinidad; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Espeson moratus Schaufuss 1882: 168; Blackwelder 1943: 146; Scheerpeltz 1969: 118; Herman 2001: 1240; Ivie et al. 2008b: 242. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. Trinidad; widespread Antilles and South America.

Pseudespeson crassulus (Fauvel) 1902: 35 (*Espeson*); Blackwelder 1943: 144; Scheerpeltz 1969: 116; Herman 2001: 1248; Ivie et al. 2008b: 242. **Distribution.** Grenada, Guadeloupe (type locality), Martinique, Montserrat, St. Lucia, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

TRIBE OSORIINI

Holotrochus conformalis Herman 2001: 39, 1164; replacement name for *H. similis* Irmeler 1982: 389. **Distribution.** St. Vincent. Panama, Trinidad; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Holotrochus smithi Cameron 1913: 325; Irmeler 1982: 383; Herman 2001: 1173. **Distribution.** St. Vincent (type locality). Trinidad; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Osoarius minor Notman 1925: 7; Blackwelder 1943: 190; Herman 2001: 1212. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent. Trinidad; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

SUBFAMILY OXYTELINAE

TRIBE THINOBIINI

Carpelimus aridus (Jacquelin Du Val) 1856: 43 (*Trogophloeus*); Blackwelder 1943: 73; Herman 2001: 1640. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Grenada, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Vincent. Mexico, Guatemala, Trinidad; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

Carpelimus correctus Blackwelder 1943: 64; Herman 2001: 1648; Ivie et al. 2008b: 243 as probably sp.#2. **Distribution.** Barbados, Grand Cayman, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Little Cayman, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia (type locality), St. Vincent. Trinidad; widespread Antilles and South America.

Carpelimus flavipes (Erichson) 1840: 808 (*Trogophloeus*); Blackwelder 1943: 77; Herman 2001: 1660; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 52. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. John, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. USA, Mexico to Argentina, Bolivia; widespread New World.

Carpelimus fulvipes (Erichson) 1840: 804 (*Trogophloeus*); Blackwelder 1943: 62; Herman 2001: 1664. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Vincent. Mexico; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

Carpelimus scrobiger (Cameron) 1923: 393 (*Trogophloeus*); Blackwelder 1943: 76; Herman 2001: 1699. Grenada (type locality), Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent, Vieques; widespread Antilles endemic.

Trogactus cornucopius (Blackwelder) 1943: 66 (*Carpelimus*); Herman 2001: 1777. **Distribution.** Barbados, Grenada (type locality), Guadeloupe, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

TRIBE OXYTELINI

Anotylus dentifrons (Fauvel) 1904: 107 (*Oxytelus*); Blackwelder 1943: 1349; Herman 2001: 1349. **Distribution.** St. Vincent. Brazil; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Anotylus glareosus (Wollaston) 1854: 610 (*Oxytelus*); Blackwelder 1943: 100; Herman 2001: 1355; Ivie et al. 2008b: 242. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Vincent. Tropicopolitan; Africa, Atlantic Islands, Pacific Islands, Southeast Asia; introduced to New World?; introduced to Lesser Antilles?

Anotylus insignitus (Gravenhorst) 1806: 188 (*Oxytelus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 381; Blackwelder 1943: 92; Herman 2001: 1359; Ivie et al. 2008b: 242. **Distribution.** Antigua, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Grenadines (probably Mustique), Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. Canada, USA (NY-FL-KS), Mexico to Panama, Colombia to Tobago, Trinidad, Argentina, Peru, Brazil, Europe; Atlantic Islands; Tahiti; Réunion, Mauritius; introduced to Old World?; widespread New World.

Oxytelus incisus Motschulsky 1857: 504; Blackwelder 1943: 96; Ramos 1946: 32; Woodruff et al. 1998: 40; Bennett and Alam 1985: 21; Herman 2001: 1433; Ivie et al. 2008b: 243. =*O. ferrugineus* Kraatz 1859: 173 in Fauvel 1901: 71 of Guadeloupe and of St. Vincent. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Bermuda, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Mona, Montserrat, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. Canada, USA (FL, TX), Mexico to Panama, Colombia, Trinidad, Tobago, Guyana, Brazil; Orient; Africa; Indian and Pacific ocean islands, Australia; introduced to Old World; widespread New World. **Notes.** Perhaps the most common and widespread staphylinid in the West Indies.

Parosus skalitzkyi Bernhauer 1905: 12; Blackwelder 1943: 103; Herman 2001: 1464. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Platystethus spiculus Erichson 1840: 784; Blackwelder 1943: 110; Bennett and Alam 1985: 21; Herman 2001: 1487. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Bermuda, Carriacou, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. USA (CA-TX-FL), Argentina, Mexico, Guatemala, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, Galapagos; Tahiti (introduced); widespread New World.

SUBFAMILY MEGALOPSIIDINAE

Megalopinus humeralis (Cameron) 1913: 327 (*Megalops*); Blackwelder 1943: 205 (*Stylopodus*); Herman 2001: 1961. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Megalopinus laeviventris (Cameron) 1913: 326 (*Megalops*); Blackwelder 1943: 206 (*Stylopodus*); Herman 2001: 1963. **Distribution.** Grenada (type locality), St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Megalopinus smithi (Cameron) 1913: 328 (*Megalops*); Blackwelder 1943: 204 (*Stylopodus*); Herman 2001: 1968. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

SUBFAMILY EUAESTHETINAE

TRIBE STENAESTHETINI

Stenaesthetus fauveli Puthz 1979: 174; Herman 2001: 1878. =*Euaesthetus immarginatus* Erichson 1840: 748; sensu Blackwelder 1943: 228. **Distribution.** St. Vincent (type locality). Colombia, Brazil; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

SUBFAMILY PAEDERINAE

TRIBE PAEDERINI

SUBTRIBE MEDONINA

- Achenomorphus conifer* (Cameron) 1913: 345 (*Aderocharis*); Blackwelder 1943: 253, 1944-1957: 117. =*Aderocharis obscurior* Cameron 1913: 346; Leng and Mutchler 1917: 199. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Lithocharis cingulata* Cameron 1913: 344; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 116. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Lithocharis dorsalis* Erichson 1840: 616; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 380; Blackwelder 1943: 247, 1944-1957: 117; Ivie et al. 2008b: 243. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Trinidad; widespread Antilles and South America.
- Lithocharis limbata* Erichson 1840: 621; Blackwelder 1943: 246, 1944-1957: 117; Ivie et al. 2008b: 243. **Distribution.** Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Guatemala, Panama, Colombia, Trinidad; widespread Antilles and Latin America.
- Lithocharis sororcula* Kraatz 1859: 140; Blackwelder 1943: 241, 1944-1957: 117; Ivie et al. 2008b: 243. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Orient (introduced?); widespread Antilles endemic?
- Sciocharis fuscina* (Cameron) 1913: 342 (*Thiniocharis*); Blackwelder 1943: 236, 1944-1957: 116; Scheerpeltz 1970: 249. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent. Trinidad; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Sciocharis smithi* Cameron 1913: 343 (*Thiniocharis*); Blackwelder 1943: 236, 1944-1957: 116; Scheerpeltz 1970: 252. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Scopobium anthracinum* (Cameron) 1913: 344 (*Ophiomedon*); Blackwelder 1943: 307, 1944-1957: 121. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. Not USA (AL, FL), Guatemala, Panama, Colombia, Brazil, or Argentina.
- Stilomedon connexum* (Sharp) 1876: 254 (*Lithocharis*); Blackwelder 1943: 257, 1944-1957: 118; Woodruff et al. 1998: 42. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Mexico, Panama, Trinidad, Venezuela, Brazil; widespread Antilles and Latin America.
- Sunius debilicornis* (Wollaston) 1857: 19 (*Lithocharis*); Blackwelder 1943: 267, 1944-1957: 118; Ivie et al. 2008b: 243. **Distribution.** Antigua, Cuba, Grand Cayman, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. USA (SC-FL-TX), Mexico, Trinidad, Argentina; Europe; Africa, Asia; Australia, Pacific Islands; widespread New World.
- SuniLithocharis*; Blackwelder 1943: 264, 1944-1957: 119. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Colombia; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

SUBTRIBE SCOPAEINA

- Scopaeus auripilis* Cameron 1913: 347; Blackwelder 1943: 291, 1944-1957: 119. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Scopaeus pygmaeus* Erichson 1840: 608; Blackwelder 1943: 287, 1944-1957: 120. =*S. simplicollis* Cameron 1913: 348 of Grenada. **Distribution.** Barbados, Grand Cayman, Grenada, Jamaica, Little Cayman, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic.

SUBTRIBE STILICINA

- Rugilus jucundus* (Cameron) 1913: 340 (*Stilicus*); Blackwelder 1943: 301, 1944-1957: 121. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

SUBTRIBE STILICOPSINA

Stamnoderus varians Cameron 1913: 335; Blackwelder 1943: 351, 1944-1957: 126. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

SUBTRIBE ASTENINA

Astenus cinctiventris (Sharp) 1886: 601 (*Sunius*); Blackwelder 1943: 360, 1944-1957: 127. **Distribution.** Grenada, Hispaniola, Mustique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Mexico to Panama; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

SUBTRIBE ECHIASTERINA

Echiaster buphthalmus Cameron 1913: 337; Blackwelder 1943: 373, 1944-1957: 127. **Distribution.** Antigua, Grenada, Martinique, Mustique, St. Vincent. Trinidad; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Echiaster impressicollis Cameron 1913: 338; Blackwelder 1943: 374, 1944-1957: 127. **Distribution.** Grenada, Martinique, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Echiaster waterhousei Cameron 1913: 336; Blackwelder 1943: 371, 1944-1957: 128. **Distribution.** ?Cuba, Grenada (type locality), Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique, St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic.

SUBTRIBE CRYPTOBIINA

Homaeotarsus albipes (Erichson) 1840: 566 (*Cryptobium*); Blackwelder 1943: 328, 1944-1957: 123. =*Cryptobium marginellum* Bernhauer 1908: 322 of St. Vincent. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grand Cayman, Grenada, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent. Mexico, Guatemala, Colombia, Venezuela; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

SUBTRIBE PAEDERINA

Paederus tricolor Erichson 1840: 663. =*P.thoracicus* Marshall 1878: xxx of Martinique. =*Paederus homonymus* Blackwelder 1943: 323, 1944-1957: 123, an unnecessary replacement name; see Frank 1988: 114. **Distribution.** Martinique, St. Vincent (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic; not Guatemala.

TRIBE PINOPHILINI

SUBTRIBE PROCIRRINA

Palaminus variabilis Erichson 1840: 683; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 381; Blackwelder 1943: 393, 1944-1957: 131. **Distribution.** Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. ?Central America, Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, Peru; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

UNPLACED IN SUBTRIBE

Stiliphacis exigua (Erichson) 1840: 647 (*Sunius*); Blackwelder 1943: 356, 1944-1957: 127. =*Stilicopsis auripilis* Cameron 1913: 333 of Grenada. =*Stilicopsis circumflexa* Cameron 1913: 332 of Mustique. **Distribution.** Grenada, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent. Trinidad; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

SUBFAMILY STAPHYLININAE

TRIBE DIOCHINI

Diochus nanus Erichson 1839: 301; Blackwelder 1943: 455; Herman 2001: 2446; Ivie et al. 2008b: 243. =*D. perplexus* Cameron 1922: 116 of Grenada. =*D. apicipennis* Cameron 1922: 116 of St. Vincent. =*D. antennalis* Cameron 1922: 117 of Grenada. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Mexico to Colombia, Venezuela and Trinidad to Brazil and Argentina; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

TRIBE XANTHOLININI

Lithocharodes claviscapa (Cameron) 1922: 114 (*Somoleptus*); Blackwelder 1943: 497; Herman 2001: 3694. **Distribution.** Grenada (type locality), St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Neohypnus attenuatus (Erichson) 1839: 330 (*Xantholinus*); Blackwelder 1943: 478; Herman 2001: 3708; Ivie et al. 2008b: 244. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Kitts, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. USA (CA-TX-FL), Mexico, Venezuela, Trinidad, Tobago, Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay; St. Helena (introduced); widespread New World.

Neohypnus humeralis (Erichson) 1839: 327 (*Xantholinus*); Blackwelder 1943: 479; Herman 2001: 3799; Ivie et al. 2008b: 244. **Distribution.** Antigua, Cuba, Dominica, Hispaniola, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. John, St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic.

Neohypnus illucens (Erichson) 1839: 315 (*Xantholinus*); Blackwelder 1943: 488; Herman 2001: 3800; Ivie et al. 2008b: 244. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. Colombia, Venezuela, Tobago, Trinidad; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

Neoxantholinus filarius (Erichson) 1839: 334 (*Leptacinus*); Blackwelder 1943: 506 (*Oligolinus*); Herman 2001: 3716. **Distribution.** St. Vincent. Mexico to Colombia, Venezuela to Ecuador, Brazil; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Phacophallus parumpunctatus (Gyllenhal) 1827: 481 (*Staphylinus*); Blackwelder 1943: 494 (*Leptacinus*); Tucker 1952: 341; Bennett and Alam 1985: 21; Herman 2001: 3738. =*P. fauveli* Cameron 1922: 114 of Grenada and of St. Vincent. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Grenada, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Kitts, St. Vincent. Widespread: USA-Canada; Africa; Asia; Pacific Islands; introduced to Lesser Antilles. Cosmopolitan; introduced to New World, native to Palearctic region; now widely distributed in North, but seemingly not in Central and South America (Smetana 1982: 108). **Notes.** In decaying organic matter, especially in synanthropic situations; in chicken manure and cow dung.

Thyrecephalus subtilis Sharp 1885a: 499; Blackwelder 1943: 491; Herman 2001: 3767. **Distribution.** St. Vincent. Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, Brazil; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

TRIBE STAPHYLININI

SUBTRIBE TANYGNATHININA

Atanygnathus heterocerus Cameron 1922: 123; Blackwelder 1943: 471; Herman 2001: 3561. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Atanygnathus laticollis (Erichson) 1839: 289 (*Tanygnathus*); Blackwelder 1943: 472; Herman 2001: 3562. **Distribution.** Antigua, Cuba, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent (type locality). Trinidad; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

SUBTRIBE XANTHOPYGINA

Xanthopygus pexus (Motschulsky) 1858: 667 (*Belonuchus*); Blackwelder 1943: 450; Herman 2001: 3608. **Distribution.** St. Vincent. Trinidad, Colombia and Venezuela, Guyana, Brazil, Paraguay; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

SUBTRIBE PHILONTHINA

- Belonuchus coelestinus* Bernhauer 1908: 330; Blackwelder 1943: 42; Herman 2001: 2521. =*B. coeruleus* Cameron 1922: 122 of St. Vincent. =*B. smithi* Cameron 1922: 122, manuscript name of Fauvel. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Belonuchus cognatus* Sharp 1885a: 429; Blackwelder 1943: 427; Herman 2001: 2522. **Distribution.** St. Vincent. Belize to Venezuela, Trinidad, Argentina; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Belonuchus mundus* Erichson 1840: 425; Blackwelder 1943: 430; Herman 2001: 2530. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Neobisnius funerulus* Cameron 1922: 119; Blackwelder 1943: 1131; Frank 1981: 34; Herman 2001: 2705. **Distribution.** St. Lucia, St. Vincent (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Neobisnius ludicrus* (Erichson) 1840: 514 (*Philonthus*); Frank 1981: 20; Herman 2001: 2708; **Distribution.** Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. USA (SC-FL-TX), Mexico to Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad to Brazil; widespread New World.
- Paederomimus interjectus* Bernhauer 1908: 333; Blackwelder 1943: 397; Herman 2001: 2726. =*Paederomimus smithi* Cameron 1922: 121 of St. Vincent. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.
- Philonthus figulus* Erichson 1840: 464; Blackwelder 1943: 409; Herman 2001: 2822. **Distribution.** Cuba, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent. Mexico to Colombia, Trinidad, Venezuela to Brazil, Argentina; widespread Antilles and Latin America.
- Philonthus hepaticus* Erichson 1840: 451; Blackwelder 1943: 401; Bennett and Alam 1985: 21; Smetana 1995: 175; Herman 2001: 2837; Ivie et al. 2008b: 244; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 53. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Grenadines, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Les Saintes, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Kitts, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. Canada (NB), USA (widespread), Mexico to Panama, Colombia, Tobago, Trinidad, Venezuela, Argentina, Chile; widespread New World; Australia, New Zealand.
- Philonthus varians* (Paykull) 1789: 45 (*Staphylinus*); Blackwelder 1943: 412; Smetana 1995: 235; Herman 2001: 2989. **Distribution.** Cuba, St. John, St. Vincent. Widespread Europe; Asia; Africa; North America; widespread New World.
- Philonthus ventralis* (Gravenhorst) 1802: 174 (*Staphylinus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 380; Blackwelder 1943: 404; Ramos 1946: 33; Woodruff et al. 1998: 43; Bennett and Alam 1985: 21; Smetana 1995: 190; Herman 2001: 2996; Ivie et al. 2008b: 244. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Culebra, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Mona, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. USA (widespread), Mexico, Costa Rica, French Guiana, Tobago, Trinidad; Africa; Asia; Europe; cosmopolitan; widespread New World.

SUBTRIBE HYPTIOMINA

- Holisus debilis* Erichson 1839: 300; Blackwelder 1943: 401; Herman 2001: 2512; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 52. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Cuba, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, St. John, St. Lucia, St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic.
- Holisus guildingii* Erichson 1839: 300; Blackwelder 1943: 462; Herman 2001: 2512. **Distribution.** Antigua, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, St. Vincent (type locality); widespread Antilles endemic.

SERIES SCARABAEIFORMIA

SUPERFAMILY SCARABAEOIDEA

31. FAMILY PASSALIDAE, The peg or bess beetles

- Passalus punctiger* Lepeletier and Audinet-Serville 1825: 20; Schuster 1978: 23. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, Jamaica, St. Vincent (as *Passalus punctiger arrowiella* Chalumeau 1978: 45). Mexico, Central America, to Trinidad, Guyana, to northern Argentina; widespread Antilles and Latin America

33. FAMILY TROGIDAE, The hide beetles

Omorgus suberosus (Fabricius) 1775: 31 (*Trox*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 398; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 219; Ramos 1946: 40; Paulian 1947a: 25; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 96; Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 787; Chalumeau 1983: 38; Bennett and Alam 1985: 21; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 276; Ivie et al. 2008b: 244. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Marie Galante, Martinique, Mona, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Martin, St. Vincent; probably throughout the Lesser Antilles. USA to Argentina and Brazil (Vaurie 1955); widespread New World.

35. FAMILY GEOTRUPIDAE, The earth boring scarab beetles

Neothyreus lanei (Martinez) 1952: 110 (*Athyreus*); Howden 1985: 45, 1996: 1512. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent. Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, Tobago; Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Variation exists in the Lesser Antilles populations, but they are presently considered as all one species.

38. FAMILY HYBOSORIDAE, The scavenger scarab beetles**SUBFAMILY HYBOSORINAE**

Coeloides nigripennis Arrow 1903: 516; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 217 (*Coilodes*); Chalumeau 1980: 85 (lectotype); Allsopp 1984: 107. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

39. FAMILY CERATOCANTHIDAE, The pill scarab beetles**SUBFAMILY CERATOCANTHINAE**

Ceratocanthus pararelucens Howden 1978: 383. =*Acanthocerus relucens* Bates 1887: 127 in Blackwelder 1944-1957: 218 (not of St. Vincent). **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Germarostes (*Germarostes*) *crassicollis* (Arrow) 1903: 518 (*Cloeotus*). **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Germarostes (*Germarostes*) *rufopiceus* (Arrow) 1903: 517 (*Cloeotus*); Woodruff et al. 1998: 33. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic.

41. FAMILY SCARABAEIDAE, The scarab beetles (including dung beetles, June beetles, and lamellicorn beetles)**SUBFAMILY APHODIINAE****TRIBE APHODIINI**

Nialaphodius nigrata (Fabricius) 1801: 73 (*Aphodius*); Gordon and Skelley 2007: 265; Ivie et al. 2008b: 244 (*Aphodius*). =*A. cuniculus* Chevrolat 1864: 411, Chapin 1940: 7; Ramos 1946: 41; Wolcott 1950: 248 of Puerto Rico, of Mona, of Vieques; synonymy in Bordat 1990: 62; Paulian 1947a: 37 (*Nialus*); Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 795; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 8; Bennett and Alam 1985: 22; Woodruff et al. 1998: 32; Chalumeau 1983: 58 (all as *Aphodius* (*Nialus*)); Valentine and Ivie 2005: 276; generic synonymy in Skelley et al. 2007; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 49. =*A. granarius* variety *guadeloupensis* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 395. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Carriacou, Cuba, Désirade, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Les Saintes, Jamaica, Marie-Galante, Martinique, Mona, Montserrat, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. John, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, St. Vincent, Tortola, Vieques. Widespread southern USA, Mexico to widespread South America, Tobago; introduced to Lesser Antilles. Introduced to New World from Afro-tropical region; worldwide in tropics and subtropics. **Notes.** Common in cow dung.

TRIBE EUPARIINI

- Ataenius aequalis* Harold 1880: 40; Stebnicka 2005: 103, 2007b: 44. =*Ataenius insulicola* Chapin 1940: 28 of St. Vincent (type locality). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, St. Vincent. USA (LA), Mexico to Trinidad to Argentina; widespread New World.
- Ataenius attenuator* Harold 1874: 22; Stebnicka 2007b: 68. =*Ataenius abditoides* Chapin 1940: 18 of St. Lucia. **Distribution.** St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Mexico to Panama to Trinidad, Brazil, and Peru; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Ataenius carinator* Harold 1874: 20; Stebnicka 2007b: 76; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 48. =*Ataenius vincentiae* Arrow 1903: 513; Chapin 1940: 19; Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 801; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 11; Chalumeau 1983: 65; Ivie et al. 2008b: 244. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent. USA (FL), Mexico to Costa Rica, Venezuela to Bolivia, Brazil, Peru; widespread New World. **Notes.** Adults attracted to lights; found in cow dung.
- Ataenius gracilis* (Melsheimer) 1845: 137 (*Oxyomus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 397; Chapin 1940: 25; Paulian 1947a: 44; Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 806; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 12; Chalumeau 1978: 44, 1983a: 74; Bennett and Alam 1985: 22; Woodruff et al. 1998: 33; Stebnicka 2007b: 79; Ivie et al. 2008b: 244; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 48. =*A. chilensis* Solier 1851: 72 of Barbados in Woodruff et al. 1998: 33. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Marie-Galante, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Kitts, St. Vincent, Vieques. United States, Canada; throughout the Neotropics (Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Galapagos Islands); widespread New World. **Notes.** Adults attracted to lights; found in cow dung.
- Ataenius liogaster* Bates 1887: 94; Chapin 1940: 29; Paulian 1947a: 44; Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 813; Stebnicka and Lago 2005: 60 (synonymy); Stebnicka 2007b: 36; Ivie et al. 2008b: 244. =*A. edwardsi* Chapin 1940: 26; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 14; Chalumeau 1983: 82, 174; Bennett and Alam 1985: 22; Woodruff et al. 1998: 33. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Carriacou, Cuba, Dominica (overlooked in Stebnicka and Lago 2005: 61), Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Mexico to Panama, Ecuador (including Galapagos), Trinidad, Venezuela; Micronesia; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Adults attracted to lights; found in cow dung.
- Ataenius picinus* Harold 1867: 281; Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 810; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 14; Chalumeau 1978: 44, 1983a: 80; Stebnicka 2004: 224; Stebnicka 2007b: 42. =*A. elongatus* Beauvois 1811: 104; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 397 of Guadeloupe. =*A. darlingtoni* Hinton 1937: 179; Chapin 1940: 30; Ramos 1946: 41; Paulian 1947a: 40. **Distribution.** Antigua, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Marie Galante, Martinique, Mona, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Vincent. Nearly cosmopolitan; United States, Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay; Australia, Fiji, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, New Zealand. The most widely distributed species in the genus, and undoubtedly on all islands of the Lesser Antilles; widespread New World. **Notes.** Adults attracted to lights; found in cow dung.
- [*Ataenius polyglyptus* Bates 1887: 99; Stebnicka 2007b: 73. **Distribution.** Not Mustique, not Grenada, not St. Vincent; errors in Blackwelder 1944-1957: 215. Ecuador, Guatemala, Panama.]
- Ataenius scutellaris* Harold 1867: 82; Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 803; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 14; Chalumeau 1978: 44, 1983a: 69; Bennett and Alam 1985: 22; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 276; Stebnicka 2007a: 48, 2007b: 59; Ivie et al. 2008b: 244. =*Ataenius frater* Arrow 1903: 512 of St. Vincent; Chapin 1940: 32; Woodruff et al. 1998: 33. =*A. elongatus* Beauvois 1811: 104; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 397 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Marie Galante, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Martin, St. Thomas, St. Vincent, Tortola. Mexico to Bolivia and Brazil, Trinidad; widespread Antilles and Latin America; introduced to Vanuatu (New Hebrides), Seychelles, Mascarenes, Malaya. **Notes.** Adults attracted to lights; found in cow dung.
- Ataenius strigicaudus* Bates 1887: 96; Chapin 1940: 32; Paulian 1947a: 40; Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 810; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 13; Chalumeau 1983: 81; Bennett and Alam 1985: 22; Woodruff et al. 1998: 33; Stebnicka 2004: 214; Stebnicka 2007b: 40. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados,

Bequia, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. Mexico to Trinidad, Chile and Argentina; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Adults attracted to lights; found in cow dung.

Pleurophorus parvulus (Chevrolat) 1864: 415 (*Psammodyus*); Chapin 1940: 8; Paulian 1947a: 47; Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 815; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 15; Chalumeau 1983: 91 (all *Diastictus*); Woodruff et al. 1998: 34. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, St. Croix, St. Vincent. Colombia, Trinidad; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** A humus feeder in soil, flying at dusk and attracted to lights.

SUBFAMILY SCARABAEINAE

TRIBE DICHOTOMIINI

Ateuchus illaesum (Harold) 1868: 53 (*Choeridium*); Leng and Mutchler 1914: 438; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 204; Matthews 1966: 46; Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 789; Chalumeau 1983: 48. =*Choeridium insulare* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 395; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 438, 1917: 207; Paulian 1947a: 31; Matthews 1966: 46 (synonymy); Chalumeau 1983: 49 (as valid species); Ivie et al. 2008b: 244. **Distribution.** Carriacou, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat, Mustique, St. Kitts, St. Vincent. Mexico (type locality), Colombia; Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Found in open lowland pastures and in lowland xerophytic forest

TRIBE ONITICELLINI

Uroxys vincentiae Arrow 1903: 510; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 438; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 204; Matthews 1966: 55. **Distribution.** Bequia, Carriacou, Grenada, St. Vincent (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Found in dry and moist lowland forests and cow and human dung.

TRIBE ONTHOPHAGINI

Digitonthophagus gazella (Fabricius) 1787: 377 (*Scarabaeus*); Ivie and Philips 2008: 10; Ivie et al. 2008b: 244. **Distribution.** Anguilla (2004), Antigua, Guadeloupe (1992), Hispaniola, Jamaica, Marie Galante (1992), Martinique (first Lesser Antilles report in Huchet 1992), Montserrat (2000), Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Kitts (2003), St. Vincent, Union; introduced to Lesser Antilles. The species is native to much of the hotter and drier parts of Africa, and ranges into Madagascar, Asia Minor, India, and Ceylon. Introduced to the New World via Texas in 1972. By 1977 it was distributed from California to Florida, south to Mexico and Guatemala (Hoebeke and Beucke 1997) and is expanding its range in the Caribbean (Ivie and Philips 2008; dates above are year of first Lesser Antilles island records). **Notes.** Introduced to speed the removal of livestock dung in pastures. It has a rapid reproduction rate and high mobility. It may be a threat to the native dung beetles of the West Indies (Ivie and Philips 2008).
Onthophagus antillarum Arrow 1903: 510; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 211; Paulian 1947a: 35; Matthews 1966: 17; Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 792; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 5; Chalumeau 1983: 52. =*Onthophagus femoralis* Kirsch 1870: 362; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 395 (misidentification); Leng and Mutchler 1914: 438; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 211. **Distribution.** Bequia, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Vincent (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Collected in cow and human dung in forests up to 800 m.

SUBFAMILY ORPHNINAE

Aegidium vincentiae Arrow 1903: 515; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 217. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

SUBFAMILY MELOLONTHINAE

TRIBE MELOLONTHINI

Phyllophaga latens (Arrow) 1900: 176 (*Lachnosterna*); Chalumeau 1989: 336. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Phyllophaga rorulenta patens (Arrow) 1900: 175 (*Lachnosterna*); Chalumeau 1980: 87. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; endemic subspecies. Nominate subspecies: Mexico to Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, Guyana; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

TRIBE MACRODACTYLINI

Ceraspis insularis (Arrow) 1903: 520 (*Faula*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 234. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Plectris fungicola Arrow 1900: 177; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 233. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Plectris lignicola Arrow 1900: 177; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 233. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

SUBFAMILY RUTELINAE

TRIBE ANOMALINI

Anomala inconstans Burmeister 1844: 252; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 244. **Distribution.** Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Mexico to Colombia, Brazil. Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

TRIBE RUTELINI

Chlorota tristis Arrow 1900: 178; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 240; Chalumeau 1985: 242. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Pelidnota velutipes Arrow 1900: 179; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 238; Chalumeau 1985: 238. **Distribution.** Grenada (type locality), St. Vincent. Trinidad, Venezuela; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Xenopelidnota anomala (Burmeister) 1844: 275 (*Plusiotis*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 235; Chalumeau 1985: 236. **Distribution.** St. Vincent (*X. a. porioni* Chalumeau 1985: 236). Colombia, Trinidad, Venezuela, Bolivia; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

TRIBE GENIATINI

Leucothyreus montanus Chalumeau 1985: 255. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Leucothyreus vincentiae Arrow 1900: 179; Chalumeau 1978: 54 (lectotype), 1985: 255; Peck 2009b: 21. **Distribution.** Barbados, St. Vincent; not St. Lucia, error of Blackwelder 1944-1957: 249; Lesser Antilles endemic.

SUBFAMILY DYNASTINAE

TRIBE CYCLOCEPHALINI

Cyclocephala vincentiae Arrow 1900: 180; Chalumeau 1983: 147; Endrödi 1985: 34; Joly 2003: 40 (re-description). **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic; not Venezuela.

TRIBE DYNASTINI

Golofa clavigera Linnaeus 1771: 529; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 259; Endrödi 1985: 650. **Distribution.** St. Vincent (*G. c. guildingi* Hope 1837: 44). Surinam; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

TRIBE ORYCTINI

Tomarus cuniculus (Fabricius) 1801: 20 (*Geotrupes*); Paulian 1947a: 76 (*Ligyris*); Chalumeau and Gruner 1977: 591; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 27; Chalumeau 1978: 44, 1983a: 154; Bennett and Alam 1985: 22; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 276; Ivie et al. 2008b: 245; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 49. =*Ligyris antillarum* Palisot de Beauvois 1805: 104; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 402 of Guadeloupe. =*Ligyris tumulosus* Burmeister 1847: 101; Ramos 1946: 41 of Mona. **Distribution.** Anguilla, Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Cuba, Désirade, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Les Saintes, Jamaica, Marie-Galante, Martinique, Mona, Montserrat, Nevis, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy, St. Croix, St. John, St. Martin, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. United States to Trinidad, French Guiana, Brazil; widespread New World. **Notes.** Adults attracted to lights; larvae a serious pest of roots of sugar cane, or may be saprophagous or coprophagous where sugar cane is absent.

TRIBE PHILEURINI

Phileurus didymus (Linnaeus) 1758: 347 (*Scarabaeus*); Chalumeau and Gruner 1977: 600; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 27; Chalumeau 1983: 169; Woodruff et al. 1998: 34. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent. Mexico to Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad to Brazil; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Adults attracted to lights; larvae found in decaying palm trees.

Phileurus valgus Linnaeus 1758: 347; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 403; Ratcliffe 1988: 52. =*Phileurus castaneus antillarum* Prell 1912: 179; Paulian 1947a: 82; Ivie et al. 2008b: 245. =*P. valgus antillarum* Prell 1912: 179; Chalumeau and Gruner 1977: 599; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 27; Chalumeau 1983: 168 of Guadeloupe, of Dominica, and of Martinique; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 49. =*P. valgus capra* Bates 1888 of Guadeloupe, of Martinique, of St. Martin, and of St. Barthélemy in Endrödi 1985: 726. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Désirade, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy, St. Croix, St. Martin, St. Vincent. Venezuela. The nominate subspecies is distributed from USA (FL) and Central and South America to Argentina; widespread New World. **Notes.** Adults attracted to lights; adults and larvae collected in decaying log.

SERIES ELATERIFORMIA

SUPERFAMILY SCIRTOIDEA

47. FAMILY SCIRTIDAE, The marsh beetles

Cyphon caraibum Champion 1897a: 294; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 266. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Cyphon dehiscens Champion 1897a: 293. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Prionoscirtes dilaticornis Champion 1897a: 290; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 267; Wolcott 1950: 269. **Distribution.** Puerto Rico, St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic.

Scirtes insularis Champion 1897a: 292; Legros 1947: 93; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 267. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Scirtes salicis Champion 1897a: 293; Champion 1897c: 617; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 268. **Distribution.** St. Vincent. Guatemala; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

SUPERFAMILY BUPRESTOIDEA

51. FAMILY BUPRESTIDAE, The metallic wood-boring beetles

SUBFAMILY CHRYSOCHROINAE

TRIBE DICERCINI

SUBTRIBE DICERCINA

Lampetis guildingi (Laporte and Gory) 1836: 41 (*Buprestis*); Fisher 1925: 50 (*Psiloptera*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 311; Corona 2005: 761; Bellamy 2008-2009: 919. **Distribution.** Grenada, Mustique, Prune Island (now Palm Island, Grenadines), St. Vincent (type locality); Tobago Cays (Grenadines); Lesser Antilles endemic. Not Trinidad according to Corona (2005). **Notes.** Females are larger in body size than males. Host: *Bauhinia aculeata* (Leguminosae).

SUPERFAMILY BYRRHOIDEA

53. FAMILY ELMIDAE, The riffle beetles

SUBFAMILY LARAINAE

Hexanchorus caraibus (Coquerel) 1851: 601 (*Potamophilus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 393; Legros 1947: 86; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 272; Harrison and Rankin 1976: 282; Spangler and Santiago-Fragoso 1992: 48; Bass 2007: 24. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** An inhabitant of stony bottom streams, in vegetation in mountain torrents, and in estuarine pools.

Phanocerus congener Grouvelle 1898a: 46; Champion 1898b: 412; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 273; Hinton 1971: 253; Spangler and Santiago-Fragoso 1992: 21; Bass 2004: 28. **Distribution.** Grenada (type locality), St. Vincent. Trinidad, Tobago; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

54. FAMILY DRYOPIDAE, The long-toed beetles

Momentum pusillus (Hinton) 1937: 302 (*Protoparnus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 273. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

58. FAMILY PSEPHENIDAE, The water penny beetles

Psephenops smithi Grouvelle 1898a: 45; Champion 1898: 411; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 274; Harrison and Rankin 1976: 279; Bass 2004: 28, 2007: 24. =*Xenanchorinus lata* Grouvelle 1898a: 46 of Grenada; Grouvelle in Champion 1898: 412. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe (subspecies *P.s. guadeloupensis* Bameul 2001: 165, and larva), St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** This species occurs in upper elevation streams on St. Vincent and Grenada.

59. FAMILY CNEOGLOSSIDAE, The cneoglossid beetles

Cneoglossa sp.; Champion 1897a: 290; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 424. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic?

60. FAMILY PTILODACTYLIDAE, The ptilodactylid beetles

SUBFAMILY PTILODACTYLINAE

Ptilodactyla antillarum Champion 1897a: 296; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 268. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Ptilodactyla humerosa Champion 1897a: 295; Champion 1897c: 642; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 269. **Distribution.** St. Vincent. Mexico; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Ptilodactyla sancti-vincentis Champion 1897a: 295; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 269. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

63. FAMILY CALLIRHIPIDAE, The cedar beetles

Callirhipis lherminieri Laporte 1834: 250; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 414 (*Callirrhypis*); Champion 1897a: 290; Paulian 1947c: 139; Spilman 1971: 7. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe (type locality), St.

Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Adults common; taken at lights and in malaise traps; larvae found in rotten wood.

SUPERFAMILY ELATEROIDEA

69. FAMILY ELATERIDAE, The click beetles

SUBFAMILY ELATERINAE

TRIBE AGRIOTINI

Cosmesus flavidus Candeze 1863: 356; Champion 1897a: 290; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 295. **Distribution.** St. Vincent. Venezuela; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

TRIBE AMPEDINI

Crepidius flavipes Champion 1897a: 284; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 297. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Dicrepidius inornatus (Candeze) 1859: 100 (*Ischiodontus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 409; Champion 1897a: 285 (*Ischiodontus*); Fleutiaux 1947: 121; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 300. **Distribution.** Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mustique, St. Vincent. Colombia; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Dicrepidius insularis Champion 1897a: 283; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 298. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Ischiodontus inornatus Candeze 1859: 94, 100; Fleutiaux 1911: 249. **Distribution.** Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Vincent. Colombia; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

SUBFAMILY CARDIOPHORINAE

Horistonotus sericeus Champion 1897a: 288; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 303. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

SUBFAMILY AGRYPNINAE

TRIBE OOPHORINI

Aeolus melliculus Candeze 1859: 295; Champion 1897a: 286; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 290. **Distribution.** Grenada, Guadeloupe, St. Vincent. Mexico, Guatemala, Colombia to Argentina; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Conoderus posticus (Eschscholtz) 1822: 76 (*Elater*); Champion 1897a: 285 (*Monocrepidius*); Fleutiaux 1911: 256, 1947: 117; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 287; Chassain and Sautière 2007: 142. =*C. posticus* variety *sticturus* Candeze 1859: 260 of Guadeloupe; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 276 of Guana. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, St. Vincent. Mexico to Brazil, Argentina; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

Heteroderes amplicollis (Gyllenhal) 1817: 141 (*Elater*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 412; Fleutiaux 1911: 258; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 289; Fleutiaux 1947: 119; Cooter 1983: 185 as *H. sp.*; Ivie et al. 2008b: 245. =*Heteroderes laurentii* (Guérin-Méneville) 1838: 31 (*Elater*); Champion 1897a: 285; Fleutiaux 1911: 258; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 289; Tucker 1952: 342; Bennett and Alam 1985: 22; Chassain 2005: 188; Chassain and Sautière 2007: 142. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélémy. St. Vincent. USA (CA-TX-AL-FL); probably native to southern South America; Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Peru (H. Douglas, pers. comm., 2007); widespread New World.

TRIBE PYROPHORINI

Pyrophorus indulcatus Costa 1972: 208. = *Pyrophorus noctilucus* (Linnaeus) 1758: 404 (*Elater*); Champion 1897a: 290 of St. Vincent; Fleutiaux 1911: 261 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic. Not Guadeloupe.

TRIBE HEMIRHIPINI

Chalcolepidius obscurus Laporte 1836: 13; Fleutiaux 1911: 247, 1947: 109; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 283; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 86; Casari 2002: 318; Chassain 2005: 182; Chassain and Sautière 2007: 141. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat, St. Croix, St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Earlier records of Mexico, Trinidad and Virgin Islands are not substantiated by Casari 2002: 319.

Chalcolepidius silbermanni Chevrolat 1835: 197; Champion 1897a: 282; Casari 2002: 329. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico (introduced in lumber, Wolcott 1950: 271), St. Vincent. Mexico to Venezuela and Trinidad; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

73. FAMILY LYCIDAE, The net-winged beetles

SUBFAMILY PLATERODINAE

Plateros fraternus Gorham 1898a: 317; Leng and Mutchler 1922: 430; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 349. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Plateros palliatus Gorham 1898a: 317; Leng and Mutchler 1922: 430; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 349. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

SUBFAMILY LYCINAE

TRIBE CALOPTERINI

Mesopteron oblitum (Gorham) 1898a: 316 (*Calopteron*); Leng and Mutchler 1922: 427; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 345. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Mesopteron smithi (Gorham) 1898a: 315 (*Calopteron*); Leng and Mutchler 1922: 428; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 345. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

76. FAMILY LAMPYRIDAE, The firefly beetles

SUBFAMILY LAMPYRINAE

TRIBE CRATOMORPHINI

Aspisoma ignitum (Linnaeus) 1767: 645 (*Lampyris*); Gorham 1898a: 318; Leng and Mutchler 1922: 451; Mutchler 1923a: 12; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 356; Paulian 1947c: 159; Bennett and Alam 1985: 23; Cooter 1983: 185; Ivie et al. 2008b: 246. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Martinique, Montserrat, Mustique, St. Kitts, St. Vincent, Union. USA (southernmost FL, TX), Mexico, Central America to Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, French Guiana; widespread New World. **Notes.** Larvae predaceous on various terrestrial molluscs.

Aspisoma insperatum E. Olivier 1912: 22; Leng and Mutchler 1922: 451; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 356; Woodruff et al. 1998: 27. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, Mustique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Union; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Aspisoma superciliosum (Gorham) 1898a: 318 (*Aspidosoma*); Leng and Mutchler 1922: 450; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 357. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent, Union; Lesser Antilles endemic.

TRIBE PHOTININI

Pyropyga incognita E. Olivier 1912: 21; Leng and Mutchler 1922: 435; 1923a: 4 (key); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 354 (*Lucidota*); Green 1961: 71; McDermott 1966: 59. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, St. Vincent. Venezuela; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

[*Pyropyga minuta* (LeConte) 1851: 333 (*Ellychnia*), limited to the USA and Mexico to Honduras (Green 1961: 71). Records of St. Vincent and of Grenada (Blackwelder 1944-1957: 354) are in error.]

Robopus quadrimaculatus (Laporte) 1840: 269 (*Photinus*); McDermott 1966: 52. =*Photinus notatus* Gorham 1898a: 319 of St. Vincent; Leng and Mutchler 1922: 479; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 359 (as synonym of *P. quadrimaculatus* Laporte 1840: 26 of Hispaniola; McDermott 1966: 50 (*Diphotus*). =*Pygolampis quadrinotatus* Gorham 1898a: 319; Leng and Mutchler 1922: 473 (*Photinus*) of St. Vincent. **Distribution.** Hispaniola, St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic.

78. FAMILY CANTHARIDAE, The soldier beetles

SUBFAMILY CANTHARINAE

Tylocerus lineatus Gorham 1898a: 320; Leng and Mutchler 1922: 495; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 363. =*Tylocerus lineatus* variety *dominicus* Leng and Mutchler 1922: 495 of Dominica. =*Tylocerus lineatus* variety *melanicus* Leng and Mutchler 1922: 496 of Dominica. =*T. antillarum* Pic 1906b: 81. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

SUBFAMILY SILINAE

TRIBE SILINI

Silis tenella Gorham 1898a: 320; Leng and Mutchler 1922: 491; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 368. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

SERIES BOSTRICHIFORMIA

SUPERFAMILY BOSTRICOIDEA

81. FAMILY NOSODENDRIDAE, The nosodendrid beetles

Nosodendron punctatostriatum Chevrolat 1864: 618; Paulian 1947b: 100. =*Nosodendron cribratum* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 392 of Guadeloupe; Champion 1898: 411; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 270. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. Not Cuba.

83. FAMILY BOSTRICHIDAE, The branch and twig borers and horned powder-post beetles

SUBFAMILY POLYCAONINAE

Melalgus gonagrum (Fabricius) 1798: 156 (*Apate*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 398 (*Heterarthron*); Ramos 1946: 40; Lepesme 1947: 205; Fisher 1950: 6; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 90; Spilman 1971: 3; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 277. =*Heterarthron caribbeanum* Lesne 1906: 396 of Guadeloupe, Blackwelder 1944-1957: 398; Ivie et al. 2008b: 246 of Montserrat. =*Heterarthron femoralis* Fabricius 1792: 361; Gorham 1898a: 328 of St. Vincent; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 419 (*Polycaon*) of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Mona, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélémy, St. Croix, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. Guyana, Trinidad; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

SUBFAMILY DINODERINAE

Dinoderus bifoveolatus (Wollaston) 1858: 409 (*Rhizopertha*); Gorham 1898a: 329; Lepesme 1947: 203. **Distribution.** Grenada, Guadeloupe, St. Vincent; widespread New World; tropicopolitan. **Notes.** Boring into many wood products.

Dinoderus minutus (Fabricius) 1775: 54 (*Apate*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 419; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 398; Lepesme 1947: 202; Fisher 1950: 30; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 90; Spilman 1971: 3; Ivie et al. 2008b: 246. =*D. distinctus* Lesne 1897: 322 of Guadeloupe; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 398; Lepesme 1947: 200. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Vincent. USA (FL, CA), Guatemala to Argentina; widespread in Old and New World tropics; introduced to New World tropics; introduced to Lesser Antilles. **Notes.** The bamboo powder-post beetle. Adults and larvae bore into dry (not living) bamboo (wherever dry bamboo is stored) plus sugarcane, rattan, packing cases, and stored products such as many kinds of timber, plants, and vegetable products.

SUBFAMILY LYCTINAE, the powder-post beetles.

TRIBE TROGLOXYLINI

Trogoxylon prostomoides (Gorham) 1883: 212 (*Lyctus*); Gorham 1898a: 328; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 401; Gerberg 1957: 42. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent. Mexico to Panama; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

84. FAMILY ANOBIIDAE, The drug-store, death-watch, and spider beetles

SUBFAMILY PTININAE, The spider beetles

Gibbium psyllioides Czempinski 1778: 51; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 401; Lepesme 1947: 230; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 87. =*Gibbium scotias* Fabricius 1781: 74; Gorham 1898a: 324 of St. Vincent. **Distribution.** Cuba, Martinique, Montserrat, St. Croix, St. John, St. Vincent. Cosmopolitan; widespread New World. **Notes.** A stored products pest; in buildings.

SUBFAMILY ERNOBIINAE

TRIBE OZOGNATHINI

Ozognathus exiguus (Gorham) 1883: 202 (*Micranobium*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 402. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent. Guatemala; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

SUBFAMILY XYLETINAE

TRIBE LASIODERMINI

Lasioderma puberula Gorham 1898a: 326; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 404. **Distribution.** Bequia, Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

SUBFAMILY Dorcatominae

TRIBE CALYMMADERINI

Mirosternus laevis Gorham 1898a: 327; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 405. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

TRIBE DORCATOMINI

Byrrhodes insularis (Champion) 1913: 158 (*Priotoma*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 406. =*Priotoma brevis* Gorham 1898a: 327; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 435 of St. Vincent; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 406. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

TRIBE TRICORYNINI

Tricorynus herbarius (Gorham) 1883: 207 (*Catorama*); Gorham 1898a: 325; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 405; Tucker 1952: 343; White 1965: 322, 1981: 778; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 89 (*Catorama herbarium*); Bennett and Alam 1985: 23. **Distribution.** Barbados, Grenada, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Vincent. Mexico to Argentina; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** The Mexican book beetle. It attacks books, upholstered furniture, provisions, etc.

SERIES CUCUJIFORMIA

SUPERFAMILY LYMEXYLOIDEA

85. FAMILY LYMEXYLIDAE, The ship-timber beetles

Atractocerus braziliensis Lepeletier and Audinet-Serville 1825: 309; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 408; Spilman 1971: 7; Bennett and Alam 1985: 24; Ivie et al. 2008b: 248; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 105. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent. Mexico, Central America to Brazil and Argentina; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Adults are attracted to lights and larvae live in dying trunks and logs of various trees.

87. FAMILY TROGOSSITIDAE, The bark-gnawing beetles

SUBFAMILY LOPHOCATERINAE

Lophocateres pusillus (Klug) 1833: 159 (*Peltis*); Champion 1898: 400; Grouvelle in Grouvelle and Raffray 1908: 42; Lepesme 1947: 182; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 395; Barron 1971: 43. **Distribution.** Curaçao, St. Vincent. Panama, Venezuela, USA (FL), cosmopolitan; widespread New World. **Notes.** A stored products pest; also found under bark.

89. FAMILY CLERIDAE, The checkered beetles

SUBFAMILY ENOPLIINAE

Pelonium insulare Gorham 1898a: 322; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 390 (*Cregya*). **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

SUPERFAMILY CUCUJOIDEA

93. FAMILY MELYRIDAE, The soft-winged flower beetles

SUBFAMILY MALACHIINAE

TRIBE MALACHIINI

Ablechrus nigrocaeruleus (Gorham) 1898a: 323 (*Ebaeus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 375; Wittmer 1976: 281. =*Ablechrus guadeloupensis* (Pic) 1914: 11 (*Ebaeus*); Lepesme 1947: 165; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 375; Wittmer 1976: 281, 1984: 228 (synonymy). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

SUBFAMILY MELYRINAE

TRIBE ASTYLINI

Astylus antillarum Gorham 1898a: 323; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 377. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Astylus gorhami Pic 1915: 8; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 378. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic. **Notes.** Probably a synonym of *A. antillarum*.

97. FAMILY NITIDULIDAE, The sap beetles

SUBFAMILY CILLAEINAE

Brachypeplus anceps Murray 1864: 297; Champion 1898: 396; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 410. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent. Colombia, Brazil; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Brachypeplus tenuis Murray 1864: 298; possible record in Champion 1898: 396; Grouvelle 1902: 756; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 410. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, St. Vincent. Brazil; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Colopterus ruptus (Fabricius) 1801: 354 (*Nitidula*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 384 (*Colastus*); Champion 1898: 393; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 410. **Distribution.** Grenada, Guadeloupe, St. Vincent. Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Colopterus truncatus Randall 1838: 18; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 384; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 410. = *Colastus trianuglaris* Murray 1864: 282; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 384; Champion 1898: 396. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent. USA (CA-WA-NY-FL), Canada (BC, PQ), Mexico to Argentina; widespread New World.

Conotelus conicus (Fabricius) 1801: 603 (*Stenus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 385; Champion 1898: 396; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 411; Jelinek and Nicholas Evans 1982: 234; Ivie et al. 2008b: 249. **Distribution.** Bequia, Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Montserrat, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Martin, St. Thomas, St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic.

Conotelus stenoides Murray 1864: 338; Champion 1898: 397; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 411; Jelinek and Nicholas Evans 1982: 235. **Distribution.** ?St. Vincent (introduced?). USA (southern) to Central America; introduced to Lesser Antilles?

Macrostola lutea Murray 1864: 333; Champion 1898: 396; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 410. **Distribution.** Montserrat, St. Vincent. Venezuela; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

SUBFAMILY CARPOPHILINAE

Carpophilus hemipterus (Linnaeus) 1758: 358 (*Dermestes*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 385; Champion 1898: 397; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 412; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 88. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Vincent. USA, Mexico to Argentina; Old World; Pacific islands, cosmopolitan; widespread New World. **Notes.** The dried fruit beetle. This species feeds on many dried fruits, seeds, and coconut husks.

Carpophilus mutilatus Erichson 1843: 258; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 385; Champion 1898: 397; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 411; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 277. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent, Vieques. USA, Central and South America; widespread New World; Old World; cosmopolitan. **Notes.** Distributed by commerce. There is confusion regarding the limits and true identify of this species.

Epuraea luteola (Erichson) 1843: 272 (*Haptoncus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 386; Champion 1898: 397; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 412; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 88; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 277; Ivie et al. 2008b: 248; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 45. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guana, Mona, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Vincent. USA, Central and South America; widespread New World; Old World; cosmopolitan. **Notes.** Distributed by commerce.

SUBFAMILY NITIDULINAE

- Camptodes foreli* Grouvelle 1902: 463; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 415. =*Camptodes* sp., Champion 1898: 399; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 420. **Distribution.** St. Vincent (record based on 3 specimens). Venezuela; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Lobiopa insularis* Laporte 1840: 10; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 386; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 414; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 89; Ivie et al. 2008b: 248; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 45. =*Lobiopa decumana* Erichson 1843: 295; Champion 1898: 399 of St. Vincent. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. USA, Central and South America; widespread New World. **Notes.** Distributed by commerce.
- Pallodes cyanescens* Grouvelle 1898a: 36; Champion 1898: 399; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 417. =*Pallodes ruficollis* Reitter 1873: 135, Champion 1898: 399 of St. Vincent, error; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 417; **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.
- Stelidota championi* Sharp 1890: 315; Champion 1898: 398; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 413; identification of Lesser Antilles records need confirmation. This may also be *S. chontalensis* Sharp of Nicaragua (record of Grouvelle 1902: 757 of Guadeloupe). **Distribution.** Mustique, Grenada, Guadeloupe, St. Vincent. Mexico to Panama; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. **Notes.** Taxonomy of Neotropical *Stelidota* is very confused and a revision is badly needed. Therefore it is difficult to give the exact distributions of particular species. Nevertheless, the list attempts to correspond to present knowledge.
- Stelidota geminata* (Say) 1825: 181 (*Nitidula*); Champion 1898: 398; Grouvelle 1902: 757; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 413; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 89; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 45. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Vincent. Mexico to Brazil; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** The strawberry sap beetle.
- Stelidota strigosa* (Gyllenhal) 1808: 140 (*Nitidula*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 386; Champion 1898: 398; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 413; Wolcott 1950: 297; Ivie et al. 2008b: 249; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 45. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Bequia, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent. Baja California; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

98. FAMILY SMICRIPIDAE, The palmetto beetles

- Smicrips exilis* (Murray) 1864: 238 (*Cercus*); Champion 1898: 410 (*Tisiphone*); Grouvelle 1902: 766; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 424. =*Tisiphone nitiduloides* Reitter 1876a: 301, Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 392; Ivie et al. 2008b: 249 (as *Smicrips* sp.). **Distribution.** Barbados, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Montserrat, St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic.

99. FAMILY MONOTOMIDAE, The root-eating beetles

SUBFAMILY MONOTOMINAE

TRIBE MONOTOMINI

- Monotoma americana* Aubé 1837: 461; Champion 1898: 409; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 423; Bousquet and Laplante 1999: 84. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent. Canada, USA, Argentina; widespread New World? **Notes.** Records outside of North America need verification. *Monotoma picipes* Herbst 1793: 24; Champion 1898: 408; Grouvelle 1902: 765; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 424; Bousquet and Laplante 1999: 74. **Distribution.** Grenada, Guadeloupe, St. Vincent. USA, Canada; Old World; cosmopolitan; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America?. **Notes.** In decaying plant matter, under bark, in decaying seaweed.
- Monotoma spinicollis* Aubé 1837: 462; Grouvelle and Raffray 1912: 299; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 424; Bousquet and Laplante 1999: 77. **Distribution.** Grenada, Guadeloupe, St. Vincent. USA, Canada; Europe, Africa, Asia, New Zealand; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America? **Notes.** In decaying plant material.

TRIBE EUROPINI

Bactridium adustum Reitter 1872: 34; Champion 1898: 410; Grouvelle 1902: 766; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 424. **Distribution.** Grenada, Guadeloupe, St. Vincent. USA, Mexico, Guatemala, Belize; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America?

Europs maculata Grouvelle 1896: 210; Champion 1898: 409; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 424; Wolcott 1950: 299; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 277. **Distribution.** Guana, Hispaniola, St. Vincent, Puerto Rico; widespread Antilles endemic.

Europs sp. near rhizophagoides Reitter 1872: 41; Champion 1898: 409; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 424. **Distribution.** Grenada, ?Martinique, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Hesperobaenus lineellus (Reitter) 1872: 41 (*Europs*); Champion 1898: 409; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 424. **Distribution.** ?St. Vincent, ?Grenada. USA; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America?

103. FAMILY SILVANIDAE, The flat bark beetles

SUBFAMILY BRONTINAE

TRIBE TELEPHANINI

Cryptamorpha desjardinsi (Guérin-Ménéville) 1829: 196 (*Psammoecus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 423; Thomas 1993: 13; Halstead 1993: 134; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 51. =*Cryptamorpha musae* Wollaston 1854: 157; Champion 1898: 405. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Grenada, St. Vincent. USA (AL-FL); cosmopolitan; widespread New World. **Notes.** Adults feed on plant debris and may be in stored products; the larvae are predators on small arthropods.

Telephanus blairi Nevermann 1932: 15; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 422. =*T. elongatus* Grouvelle 1890: 159, in part; misidentification according to Nevermann 1932: 15. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Telephanus ceraunoides Nevermann 1932: 10; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 422. =*Telephanus terminatus* Grouvelle 1880: 175; Champion 1898: 404; Nevermann 1932: 10; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 423 of St. Vincent. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

SUBFAMILY SILVANINAE

Cathartosilvanus opaculus (LeConte) 1854: 78 (*Silvanus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 421 (*Ahasverus*); Thomas 1993: 28; Halstead 1993: 168; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 51. =*Silvanus trivialis* Grouvelle 1878: 75, 1902: 764 of Guadeloupe; Champion 1898: 406; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 421; Halstead 1973: 84 (*Cathartosilvanus*). **Distribution.** Bahamas, Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, St. Croix, St. Vincent. USA (FL, AZ, CA), Mexico, Central America south to Trinidad, Brazil and Bolivia; widespread New World. **Notes.** Associated with various plant products but not of economic importance.

Cathartus quadricollis (Guérin-Ménéville) 1829: 198 (*Silvanus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 390; Champion 1898: 406; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 421; Thomas 1993: 35; Halstead 1993: 158; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 278; Ivie et al. 2008b: 249; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 51. =*Cathartus cassiae* Reiche 1854: 78; Champion 1898: 407 of St. Vincent. =*Cathartus gemellatus* (Jacquelin du Val) 1857: 104 (*Silvanus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 390 of Guadeloupe; Champion 1898: 407 of Grenada. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guana, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent. USA (AL-FL); widespread Neotropics; cosmopolitan; widespread New World. **Notes.** The square-necked grain beetle. A stored products pest.

Monanus concinnulus (Walker) 1858: 207 (*Monotoma*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 421; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 84; Thomas 1993: 31; Halstead 1993: 137; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 51. =*Silvanus signatus* Frauenfeld 1867: 438; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 390 of Guadeloupe. =*Silvanus fasciatus* Frauenfeld 1867: 438; Champion 1898: 406 of St. Vincent and of Grenada. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Vincent. USA (FL); widespread Neotropics, Mexico to Panama; introduced to New World; introduced to Lesser Antilles; cosmopolitan. **Notes.** In stored products and moldy plant wastes. Distributed by commerce.

Nausibius clavicornis (Kugelann) 1794: 511 (*Cucujus*); Champion 1898: 407; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 421; Halstead 1980: 347, 1993: 148; Thomas 1993: 16. =*Nausibius dentatus* Marsham 1802: 108; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 390 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent. Mexico to Argentina, widespread Neotropics; cosmopolitan; widespread New World. **Notes.** A stored products pest.

Silvanopropus scuticollis (Walker) 1859: 53 (*Silvanus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 421; Thomas 1993: 30; Halstead 1993: 183 (*Silvanoprus*); Ivie et al. 2008b: 249 (*Silvanoprus*). =*Silvanus triangularis* Reitter 1876b: 56, 60; Champion 1898: 406 of St. Vincent and of Grenada; Grouvelle 1902: 764 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Barbados, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Vincent. USA (OK-WV-FL); Costa Rica, Panama, Trinidad, French Guiana, Brazil; introduced to New World, cosmopolitan; introduced to Lesser Antilles. **Notes.** Frequent at lights and in piles of plant debris; on occasion in agricultural products; introduced by commerce.

106. FAMILY LAEMOPHLOEIDAE, The flat bark beetles

Cryptolestes pusillus Schönherr 1817a: 55; Thomas 1993: 47 (keys), 2002: 151. =*Laemophloeus minutus* Olivier 1791: 243; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 419; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 107. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, St. Vincent. Cosmopolitan; widespread New World; cosmopolitan. **Notes.** A stored products pest.

Cryptolestes unicolornis (Reitter) 1876: 45 (*Microbrontes*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 389; Champion 1898: 405; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 419 (*Laemophloeus*); Thomas 1988: 56, 1993: 49, 2002: 153 (key); Ivie et al. 2008b: 249; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 42. =*Laemophloeus iteratus* Sharp 1899: 528; Grouvelle 1876: 502 (as *Microbrontes unicolornis* Reitter, according to Sharp 1899: 528); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 419. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent, Virgin Islands. USA (FL) to Mexico to Surinam to Argentina; southern Nearctic, widespread Neotropical; widespread New World.

Placonotus planifrons Thomas 1984: 13. =*P. pallentipennis* Grouvelle 1876: 500, in part, of Mexico to Brazil; misidentification in Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 389 of Guadeloupe; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 419; Champion 1898: 404, all according to Thomas 1984: 13; Ivie et al. 2008b: 249. **Distribution.** Grenada, Guadeloupe, Montserrat, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

113. FAMILY LANGURIIDAE, The lizard beetles

SUBFAMILY XENOSCELINAE

TRIBE XENOSCELINI

Hapalips grouvellii Gorham 1898b: 334. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

TRIBE LOBERINI

Loberus discipennis Reitter 1875d: 76; Champion 1898: 402; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 428. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent. Mexico; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Loberus testaceus Reitter 1875d: 77; Champion 1898: 408; Grouvelle 1902: 767; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 428; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 88; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 278. **Distribution.** Bequia, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Thomas, St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic.

114. FAMILY EROTYLIDAE, The pleasing fungus beetles

TRIBE TRITOMINI

Ischyryus quadripunctatus (Olivier) 1792: 431 (*Erotylus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 465; Skelley 1998: 51, 2009: 49. =*I. graphicus* Lacordaire 1842: 12; Gorham 1898a: 335 and Leng and Mutchler 1914: 412 of

St. Vincent; Skelley 1998: 51 (synonymy). **Distribution.** St. Lucia, St. Vincent. USA and Canada to Central America and Trinidad to Argentina and Brazil; widespread New World?

117. FAMILY BOTHRIDERIDAE, The dry bark beetles

SUBFAMILY BOTHRIDERINAE

TRIBE BOTHRIDERINI

Bothrideres dentatus Chevrolat 1864b: 609; Gundlach 1891: 106; Champion 1898: 402; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 473; Slipinski et al. 1989: 176. **Distribution.** Cuba, St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic.

118. FAMILY CERYLONIDAE, The minute bark beetles

SUBFAMILY CERYLONINAE

Myhocerus insularis (Grouvelle) 1898: 40 (*Lytopeplus*); Champion 1898: 402; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 474 (*Lapethus*). **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Philothermus exaratus (Chevrolat) 1864a: 610 (*Pycnomerus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 388 (*Penthelispa*); Champion 1898: 401; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 472. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe, Grenada, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent. Brazil; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

Philothermus puberulus Schwarz 1878: 361; Champion 1898: 403; Grouvelle in Grouvelle and Raffray 1908: 52; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 473; Ivie et al. 2008b: 251; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 108. **Distribution.** Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent. USA, Mexico, Guatemala, Panama; widespread New World.

121. FAMILY ENDOMYCHIDAE, The handsome fungus beetles.

SUBFAMILY ANAMORPHINAE

Bystus unicolor (Gorham) 1898b: 338 (*Rhymbus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 440. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Micropsephellus nigripennis Arrow 1920b: 80; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 437. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

122. FAMILY COCCINELLIDAE, The lady beetles

SUBFAMILY MICROWEISEINAE

TRIBE DIOMINI

Diomus ochroderus (Mulsant) 1850: 951 (*Scymnus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 484 (*Scymnus*); Gorham 1898b: 341 (*Scymnus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 445; Bennett and Simmonds 1964: 83 (*Scymnus*); Bennett and Alam 1985: 25; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 278; Ivie et al. 2008b: 251. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Curaçao, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guana, Montserrat, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy, St. Vincent; widespread West Indies; not known from mainland South America; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Predaceous on Barbados on the plant pests *Orthezia insignis*, *Sipha flava*, *Toxoptera aurantii*, *Aphis* spp., *Aleurothrixus floccosus*, *Aleurodicus cocois* and *A. dispersus*.

Diomus roseicollis (Mulsant) 1853: 270 (*Scymnus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 480; Gorham 1898b: 342 (*Scymnus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 445; Ramos 1946: 36; Bennett and Simmonds 1964: 84; Gordon 1999: 74; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 278; Ivie et al. 2008b: 251; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 27; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 109. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bequia, Cuba, Curaçao, Dominica,

Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique, Mona, Montserrat, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. John, St. Lucia, St. Martin, St. Thomas, St. Vincent, Vieques. Central America, South America, USA (southern FL); widespread New World. **Notes.** Predaceous on Barbados on the plant pests *Aleurocanthus woglumi*, *Coccus viridis*, *Geococcus coffeae*, *Lepidosaphes beckii*, *Aspidiotus destructor*, *Aleurodicus cocois*, *A. dispersus*, *Planococcus* sp., *P. citri*, *Ferrisia virgata* and *Phenacoccus gossypii*.

Diomus thoracicus (Fabricius) 1801: 378 (*Coccinella*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 484 (*Scymnus*); Gorham 1898b: 341; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 445; Bennett and Simmonds 1964: 84; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 91; Bennett and Alam 1985: 26; Gordon 1999: 76. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Montserrat, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Vincent, Union. USA (southern FL), Mexico to Trinidad to Peru; widespread New World. **Notes.** Predaceous on Barbados on *Sipha flava*, *Aleurocanthus woglumi*, *Coccus viridis*, *Geococcus coffeae*, *Lepidosaphes beckii*, *Pulvinaria urbicola* and *Aphis* spp.

SUBFAMILY COCCIDULINAE

TRIBE AZYINI

Pseudoazyza trinitatis (Marshall) 1912: 320 (*Azya*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 451; Tucker 1952: 344; Wolcott 1950: 311; Bennett and Simmonds 1964: 90; Gordon 1980: 194; Bennett and Alam 1985: 26; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 278. **Distribution.** Barbados (introduced), Bequia, Dominica, Grand Cayman, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guana, Nevis, Puerto Rico (introduced), St. Croix, St. Eustatius, St. Kitts; St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Colombia, Tobago, Trinidad, Venezuela, Guyana, Surinam; widespread Antilles and Latin America; introduced to Old World, Fiji.

SUBFAMILY COCCINELLINAE

TRIBE COCCINELLINI

Clynis humilis (Mulsant) 1850: 1023 (*Cleis*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 454; Bennett and Simmonds 1964: 94 (*Mulsantina*). **Distribution.** St. Vincent. Trinidad; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Coleomegilla maculata (DeGeer) 1775: 392 (*Coccinella*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 482 (*Megilla*); Gorham 1898b: 339. Blackwelder 1944-1957: 453; Tucker 1952: 344; Bennett and Simmonds 1964: 93; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 90; Bennett and Alam 1985: 25. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Curaçao, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Martinique, St. Croix, St. Vincent. USA, Mexico to Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad to Argentina; widespread New World. **Notes.** Predaceous on aphids (*Aphis* spp.), eggs of *Spodoptera* spp. and on other soft bodied insects on Barbados.

Cycloneda sanguinea (Linnaeus) 1763: 10 (*Coccinella*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 483 (*Neda*); Gorham 1898b: 339; Leng and Mutchler 1917: 200; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 452; Ramos 1946: 37; Tucker 1952: 344; Bennett and Simmonds 1964: 93; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 90; Bennett and Alam 1985: 25; Cooter 1983: 185; Vandenberg 2002: 228; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 278; Ivie et al. 2008b: 251; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 27. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bequia, Carriacou, Cuba, Culebra, Curaçao, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique, Mona, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Union, Vieques. USA through Central America to Trinidad, to Argentina and Chile; widespread New World. **Notes.** A general predator on Barbados; predaceous on *Sipha flava*, *Aphis* spp., *Toxoptera aurantii*, *Myzus persicae*, *Sacharosydne Saccharivora*, *Orthezia* spp., *Diatraea saccharalis*, *Spodoptera* spp., *Anornis* spp., *Pseudoplusia includens*, *Trichoplusia ni*, *Plutella xylosrella*, *Heliothis* spp.

TRIBE HALYZINI

Psyllobora punctella Mulsant 1850: 173; Gorham 1898b: 339; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 455; Bennett and Simmonds 1964: 94. **Distribution.** Bequia, Mustique, Grenada, St. Vincent. Trinidad; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

123. FAMILY CORYLOPHIDAE, The minute hooded beetles**SUBFAMILY PELTODINAE**

Holopsis pusillus (Matthews) 1894: 337 (*Corylophodes*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 431. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

SUBFAMILY CORYLOPHINAE**TRIBE SERICODERINI**

Sericoderus minutus Matthews 1894: 337; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 431. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

SUBFAMILY ORTHOPERINAE

Orthoperus perpusillus Matthews 1888: 124; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 431. **Distribution.** Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent. Mexico, Nicaragua; Lesser Antilles and Latin America?

SUBFAMILY RHYPOBIINAE**TRIBE RHYPOBIINI**

Rhyphobius brevicornis Matthews 1899: 174; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 431. **Distribution.** Martinique, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Rypobius dissimilis Matthews 1894: 337; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 431. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

SUPERFAMILY TENEBRIONOIDEA**125. FAMILY MYCETOPHAGIDAE, The hairy fungus beetles****SUBFAMILY MYCETOPHAGINAE**

Litargus balteatus LeConte 1856: 14; Champion 1898: 410; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 469; Parsons 1975: 105; Ivie et al. 2008b: 252; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 44. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Cuba, Grenada, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent. Mexico to Panama, USA (widespread); widespread New World; cosmopolitan. **Notes.** Occasionally in stored corn and grain.

Typhaea stercorea (Linnaeus) 1758: 357 (*Dermestes*); Ramos 1946: 36; Parsons 1975: 106; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 44. =*Typhaea fumata* (Linnaeus) 1767: 564 (*Dermestes*), Champion 1898: 410; Grouvelle 1902: 768; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 469; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 89; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 278. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guana, Mona, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Vincent. USA (widespread); Mexico to Guatemala; widespread New World; cosmopolitan. **Notes.** The hairy fungus beetle. It feeds on fungi in moldy grains, seeds, and peanuts.

128. FAMILY CIIDAE, The minute tree-fungus beetles**SUBFAMILY CIINAE**

Ceracis bifurcus Gorham 1898a: 332; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 549. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Ceracis furcifer (Mellié) 1848: 379 (*Enearthron*); Gorham 1898a: 331; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 550; Lawrence 1967: 97. =*Ceracis semipallidus* Pic 1922b: 3 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, St. Vincent.

- Guatemala, Surinam, French Guiana, Peru; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
Ceracis militaris Mellié 1848: 379; Gorham 1898a: 331; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 550. **Distribution.** St. Vincent. Mexico, Guatemala; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
Ceracis tricornis Gorham 1883: 224; Gorham 1898a: 332; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 550. **Distribution.** St. Vincent. Mexico, Guatemala; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
Ceracis unicornis Gorham 1898a: 332; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 550; Lawrence 1967: 98. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.
Cis creberrimus Mellié 1848: 357; Lawrence 1971: 452, 1982: 3; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 278; Ivie et al. 2008b: 252. =*Cis puberulus* Mellié 1848: 358 of St. Thomas; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 420 of Guadeloupe. =*Cis nubilus* Gorham 1898a: 331 of St. Vincent. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guana, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. Widespread USA, Mexico to Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Galapagos Islands; widespread New World.
Xylographus suillus Gorham 1886: 355; Gorham 1898a: 330. **Distribution.** St. Vincent. Guatemala; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

131. FAMILY MORDELLIDAE, The tumbling flower beetles

SUBFAMILY MORDELLINAE

TRIBE MORDELLINI

- Mordella sexguttata* Champion 1896: 48; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 477. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

TRIBE CONALIINI

- Conalia ebenina* Champion 1891: 306, 1896: 49; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 477. =*C. fulvoplagiata* Champion 1896: 50. **Distribution.** Grenada, Hispaniola, Mustique, St. Vincent. Mexico to Panama, Trinidad, Paraguay and Argentina; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

TRIBE MORDELLSTENINI

- Glipostenoda pallida* (Champion) 1896: 50 (*Mordellistena*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 478; Ivie et al. 2008b: 252. **Distribution.** Antigua, Guadeloupe, Montserrat, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

132. FAMILY RIPIPHORIDAE, The wedge-shaped beetles

SUBFAMILY RIPIPHORINAE

TRIBE MACROSIAGONINI

- Macrosiagon octomaculatum* (Gerstaecker) 1855: 22 (*Rhipiphorus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 432 (*Emenadia*); Champion 1896: 51; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 480; Spilman 1971: 9; Bennett and Alam 1985: 27. **Distribution.** Barbados, Dominica, Guadeloupe, St. Vincent. USA, Central America, South America; Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Adults collected by beating vegetation; larvae probably hypermetamorphic and parasitic on larvae of wasps (Bembicidae, Tiphidae, and Scolidae).

TRIBE RIPIPHORINI

- Ripiphorus sancti-vincentis* (Champion) 1896: 51 (*Rhipidophorus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 481. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

133. FAMILY COLYDIIDAE, The cylindrical bark beetles

TRIBE ADIMERINI

Monoedus crispatus Sharp 1894: 442; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 175; Dajoz 1975: 110. **Distribution.** St. Vincent. Guatemala; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

TRIBE SYNCHITINI

Bitoma quadricollis Horn 1885: 140; Champion 1898: 400 (*Ditoma*); Grouvelle 1902: 758; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 470. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, St. Vincent. USA; widespread New World?

Catolaemus exilis Grouvelle 1898a: 38; Champion 1898: 401; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 471. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Colydodes mammillaris (Pascoe) 1860: 104 (*Distaphyla*); Ivie and Slipinski 1989: 244. =*Colydodes bostrychoides* Grouvelle 1902: 759 of Guadeloupe; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 471; Ivie et al. 2008b: 253. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Montserrat, St. Vincent. Costa Rica, Panama, Trinidad, Venezuela, Peru, Brazil; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Neotrichus insularis Grouvelle 1898a: 38; Champion 1898: 401; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 471; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 59. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Grenada, St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic.

Synchita laticollis LeConte 1863: 66; Champion 1898: 400; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 470. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Montserrat, St. Vincent. USA; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America? **Notes.** This species name from Leng and Mutchler (1917) may be in error for the Lesser Antilles.

135. FAMILY ZOPHERIDAE, The zopherid beetles

SUBFAMILY ZOPHERINAE

TRIBE ACROPINI

Lemnis denticulata Grouvelle 1898: 39; Champion 1898: 400; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 472 (*Lemmis*). **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

TRIBE PYCNOMERINI

Pycnomerus biimpressus Reiter 1877: 355; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 472; Ivie and Slipinski 1989: 69; Ivie et al. 2008b: 253. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent, Tortola. Guatemala, Peru, Brazil; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

Pycnomerus infimus (Grouvelle) 1902: 464 (*Penthelispa*); Leng and Mutchler 1914: 413; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 47 (as *infirmus*); Ivie and Slipinski 1989: 78. =*Penthelispa longior* Grouvelle in Grouvelle and Raffray 1912: 294 of Guadeloupe; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 413; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 472. =*Penthelispa* sp.; Champion 1898: 401 of St. Vincent; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 413; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 472. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Vincent. Brazil; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

140. FAMILY TENEBRIONIDAE, The darkling beetles

SUBFAMILY LAGRIINAE

TRIBE LAGRIINI

Statira asperata Champion 1890: 49, 1917: 230; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 497. =*Statira antillarum* Champion 1896: 36 of St. Vincent. **Distribution.** Grenada, Mustique, St. Vincent. Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, Brazil; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Statira vittata Champion 1896: 37; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 501. **Distribution.** Mustique, St. Vincent (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic.

TRIBE GONIADERINI

Anaedus quadrinotatus Champion 1896: 26; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 453; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 537; Marcuzzi 1984: 100. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Lorelopsis pilosus Champion 1896: 15; Marcuzzi 1984: 101. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Lorelus brevicornis Champion 1896: 14; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 463; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 537; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 91; Marcuzzi 1984: 101. **Distribution.** Bequia, Grenada, Guadeloupe, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

SUBFAMILY PHRENAPATINAE

TRIBE PENETINI

Dioedus debilis (Champion) 1896: 20 (*Arrhabaeus*); Leng and Mutchler 1914: 462; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 530; Marcuzzi 1984: 91. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

SUBFAMILY PIMELIINAE

TRIBE EPITRAGINI

Ortheolus antillarum (Champion) 1896: 4 (*Schoenicus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 511; Chalumeau 1982: 192; Marcuzzi 1984: 72. =*Schoenicus brunneus* Champion 1896: 4 of St. Vincent. **Distribution.** Barbados, Grenada, Guadeloupe, St. Vincent (type locality), Union. Trinidad; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

SUBFAMILY BOLITOPHAGINAE

TRIBE BOLITOPHAGINI

SUBTRIBE RHIPIDANDRINA

Rhipidandrus cornutus (Arrow) 1904: 31 (*Eutomus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 527 (as *Eutomus cerylonoides* according to Ivie et al. 2008b: 253); Wolcott 1950: 327; Marcuzzi 1977: 40, 1984: 86; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 279; Ivie et al. 2008b: 253. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, ?Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent. Mexico; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

Rhipidandrus micrographus (Lacordaire) 1866: 370 (*Eutomus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 421; Gorham 1898a: 333; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 527; Marcuzzi 1984: 86. **Distribution.** Grenada, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent. French Guiana; widespread Antilles and South America.

Rhipidandrus sulcatus Gorham 1898a: 333 (*Eutomus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 527; Marcuzzi 1984: 86. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola, St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic.

SUBFAMILY DIAPERINAE

TRIBE DIAPERINI

SUBTRIBE ADELININA

Iccius rufotestaceus Champion 1896: 18; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 462; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 531; Marcuzzi 1984: 92; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 279. =*Hypophloeus dufau* Pic 1945: 7; Chalumeau 1982:

194; Marcuzzi 1984: 98; Bremer and Triplehorn 1999: 59 (synonymy). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Guana, St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic?

SUBTRIBE DIAPERINA

Neomida suilla (Champion) 1896: 11 (*Arrhenoplita*); Leng and Mutchler 1914: 462; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 527 (*Hoplocephala*); Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 84; Marcuzzi 1984: 87; Ivie et al. 2008b: 254. **Distribution.** St. Vincent, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic. Not Guadeloupe (Chalumeau 1982: 193).

Platydemia piliferum Champion 1896: 12; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 462; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 528; Marcuzzi 1984: 89. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Ulomoides ocularis (Casey) 1891: 65 (*Palembus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 527; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 92; Marcuzzi 1977: 38, 1984: 87; Triplehorn 1965: 388; Chalumeau 1982: 193; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 279; Ivie et al. 2008b: 254; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 57. **Distribution.** Anguilla, Bahamas, Guana, Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Martin, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. USA (FL). Introduced to New World; introduced to Lesser Antilles; native to the Philippines. **Notes.** Sometimes a pest in tamarind pods.

TRIBE GNATHIDIINI

Menimopsis excaecus Champion 1896: 17; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 462; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 530; Marcuzzi 1984: 90. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic. Genus endemic to Lesser Antilles. **Notes.** A soil inhabitant with much reduced eyes.

SUBFAMILY OPATRINAE

TRIBE OPATRINI

Ammodonus ciliatus (Champion) 1896: 9 (*Scaptus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 525; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 81; Chalumeau 1982: 192; Marcuzzi 1984: 83. **Distribution.** Désirade, Guadeloupe, Les Saintes, Margarita, Marie Galante, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Eastern Venezuela; Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** In seaside sand dunes.

Ctesicles insularis Champion 1896: 7; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 524; Marcuzzi 1977: 25, 1984: 79. **Distribution.** Martinique, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. Genus endemic to Lesser Antilles.

TRIBE PLATYNOTINI

Opatrinus (Opatrinus) clathratus (Fabricius) 1792: 90 (*Opatrum*); Iwan 1995: 16. =*Opatrinus gemellatus* (Olivier) 1795: 9; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 421; Champion 1896: 6; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 524; Marcuzzi 1962: 31, 1977: 22, 1984: 78; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 92; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 80; Bennett and Alam 1985: 27 (as *O. geminatus* Erichson 1848: 565); Ivie et al. 2008b: 253. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Bequia, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Les Saintes, Marie Galante, Martinique, Montserrat, Mustique, Nevis, St. Croix, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Union. Mexico (introduced), Colombia, Venezuela (mainland and Frailes, Margarita, Testigos), Tobago, Trinidad, French Guiana, Guyana, Surinam, Brazil; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

SUBFAMILY TOXICINAE

TRIBE TOXICINI

Ozolais tuberculifera Champion 1896: 10; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 461; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 526; Marcuzzi 1984: 86. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

SUBFAMILY TENEBRIONINAE

TRIBE ULOMINI

Alegoria dilatata Laporte 1840: 221; Champion 1896: 21; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 462; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 531; Marcuzzi 1977: 39, 1984: 94. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Mexico to Panama, Colombia to Trinidad, Brazil; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Uloma parvula Champion 1896: 23; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 462; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 532; Marcuzzi 1977: 38, 1984: 95. **Distribution.** St. Lucia, St. Vincent (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic.

Uloma sulcata Champion 1896: 21; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 462; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 532; Marcuzzi 1984: 92. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

TRIBE TRIBOLIINI

Tribolium castaneum (Herbst) 1797: 282 (*Colydidium*); Leng and Mutchler 1914: 462; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 531; Ramos 1946: 40; Wolcott 1950: 328; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 92; Marcuzzi 1977: 38, 1984: 93; Ivie et al. 2008b: 253. =*Tribolium ferrugineum* Fabricius 1781: 324, Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 425 of Guadeloupe; Champion 1896: 19. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Curaçao, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Margarita, Martinique, Mona, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Vincent. USA to Argentina; introduced to New World; introduced to Lesser Antilles; native to Old World; cosmopolitan. **Notes.** The red flour beetle. A pest in many kinds of stored products; also under tree bark.

TRIBE ALPHITOBIIINI

Alphitobius laevigatus (Fabricius) 1781: 90 (*Opatrum*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 532; Marcuzzi 1962: 38, 1977: 39, 1984: 95; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 92; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 89; Ardoin 1977: 391. =*Alphitobius piceus* (Olivier) 1792: 50 (*Helops*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 427; Champion 1896: 24. **Distribution.** Antigua, Aruba, Barbados, Cuba, Curaçao, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico, Saba, St. Croix, St. Martin, St. Vincent. Mexico to Trinidad, Brazil; widespread Antilles and Latin America; Old World; cosmopolitan. **Notes.** The black fungus beetle. In caves, stored products, chicken coops.

TRIBE TENEBRIONINI

Zophobas atratus Fabricius 1775: 256; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 463; Marcuzzi 1962: 39, 1977: 41, 1984: 98; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 90; Bennett and Alam 1985: 27; Chalumeau 1982: 194; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 114. =*Z. morio* Fabricius 1776: 241; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 427; Champion 1896: 25; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 534. =*Z. rugipes* Kirsch 1866: 197; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 534; Marcuzzi 1977: 42 of Guadeloupe. =*Zophobas laticollis* Motschulsky 1872: 35; Champion 1896: 26; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 534 of Grenada. **Distribution.** Aruba, Barbados, Bonaire, Cuba, Culebra, Curaçao, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hermanos, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Margarita; Martinique, Puerto Rico, Saba, St. Barthélemy; St. Croix, St. Martin, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. USA (CA-FL), Mexico to Panama, Ecuador including Galapagos, Venezuela (Testigos), Trinidad to Paraguay; widespread New World. **Notes.** Many references have cited *Z. atratus*, *Z. morio*, and *Z. rugipes* as separate species but Tschinkel (1984) found no way to separate them so they are treated as one species here.

SUBFAMILY ALLECULINAE, The comb-clawed bark beetles

TRIBE ALLECULINI

SUBTRIBELYSTRONYCHINA

Lystronychus (Lystronychus) rufonotatus Champion 1896: 35; Campbell 1971: 12. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

SUBFAMILY COELOMETOPINAE

TRIBE COELOMETOPINI

- Acropteron quadraticolle* Champion 1896: 29; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 464; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 540; Marcuzzi 1984: 102. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Cyrtosoma lherminieri* (Chevrolat) 1844: 123 (*Cnodalon*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 428; Champion 1896: 28 (*C. herminieri*); Leng and Mutchler 1914: 463; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 538; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 93; Marcuzzi 1984: 101. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. Not Montserrat (misidentification in Leng and Mutchler 1917 according to Ivie et al. 2008b: 254).

TRIBE TALLANINI

- Talanus ferrugineus* Champion 1896: 31; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 464; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 543; Marcuzzi 1984: 104. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Talanus laevicollis* Champion 1896: 32; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 464; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 543; Marcuzzi 1984: 104. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

143. FAMILY OEDEMERIDAE, The false blister beetles

SUBFAMILY OEDEMERINAE

TRIBE ASCLERINI

- Hypasclera costata* (Champion) 1896: 40 (*Copdita*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 490; Arnett 1983: 6, 1984: 3. **Distribution.** Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola, St. Vincent. Mexico to Panama; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America; seemingly introduced to but not established in the USA.
- Hypasclera simplex* (Waterhouse) 1878: 308 (*Copdita*); Champion 1896: 39; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 490 (*Copdita*); Arnett 1961: 58 (*Alloxaxis*), 1983: 6; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 85; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 279; Ivie et al. 2008b: 255. =*Asclera suturalis* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 434 of Guadeloupe; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 490 (*Micronacerdes*); Arnett 1961: 58. =*M. s.* variety *dufau* Pic 1929: 8. **Distribution.** Antigua, Guadeloupe, Guana, Jamaica, Montserrat, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Barthélemy (type locality), St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic.
- Oxycopsis frontalis* (Champion) 1896: 42 (*Copdita*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 490. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.
- Oxycopsis quadrilineata* (Champion) 1896: 41 (*Copdita*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 490. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.
- Oxycopsis tenella* (Champion) 1896: 41 (*Copdita*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 490; Arnett 1957: 6, 1983: 3; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 279. **Distribution.** Grand Cayman, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, St. Thomas, St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic.
- Oxycopsis vittata* (Fabricius) 1775: 125 (*Lagria*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 434; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 466 (*Sessinia*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 490; Ramos 1946: 38; Arnett 1953: 4 (*Oxaxis*), 1957: 6, 1984: 2; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 85 (*Sessinia*); Valentine and Ivie 2005: 279; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 46. =*Oxycopsis lateralis* (Waterhouse) 1878: 307 (*Copdita*); Champion 1896: 41 of St. Vincent; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 490; Bennett and Alam 1985: 27. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mona, Montserrat, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, Vieques. USA (FL, Keys and Dade Co.); widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Arnett 1983: 3 does not list the Lesser Antilles records which he provided in 1953 and 1957.
- Paroxaxis antillarum* (Champion) 1896: 39 (*Oxaxis*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 491. **Distribution.** Martinique, St. Vincent. Tobago; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

145. FAMILY MELOIDAE, The blister beetles

SUBFAMILY TETRAONYCINI

TRIBE TETRAONYCINI

Tetraonyx quadrimaculata (Fabricius) 1792: 50 (*Apalus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 433; Champion 1896: 53; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 487; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 85; Selander and Bouseman 1960: 205; Ivie et al. 2008b: 252. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. USA (southern), Trinidad; widespread New World? **Notes.** Sometimes a pest on flowers and foliage.

SUBFAMILY NEMOGNATHINAE

TRIBE HORIINI

Cissites maculata (Swederus) 1787: 199 (*Cucujus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 433 (*Horia*); Champion 1896: 52 (*Horia*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 482; Selander and Bouseman 1960: 212, 1961: 191; Bennett and Alam 1985: 27; Ivie et al. 2008b: 252. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent. Mexico to Panama, Colombia, Ecuador (including Galapagos), Trinidad, Venezuela, French Guiana, to Peru, Argentina, Brazil, Chile; widespread New World. **Notes.** The larvae are parasitic upon the immatures of *Xylocopa* carpenter bees (Xylocopidae).

151. FAMILY SALPINGIDAE, The narrow-waisted bark beetles

SUBFAMILY PROSTOMINIINAE

Serrotibia obrieni Escalona 2008: 133. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

SUBFAMILY INOPEPLINAE

Inopeplus praeustus (Chevrolat) 1858: 212 (*Ino*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 388; Champion 1898: 403; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 108 (in Staphylinidae); Spilman 1971: 4 (in Inopeplidae); Valentine and Ivie 2005: 279; Ivie et al. 2008b: 254. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Guana, Martinique, Montserrat, St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic.

152. FAMILY ANTHICIDAE, The antlike flower beetles

SUBFAMILY MACRATRIINAE

Macratrria femoralis Champion 1896: 45; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 492. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

SUBFAMILY ANTHICINAE

TRIBE ANTHICINI

Anthicus sulcipennis Champion 1896: 46; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 435. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Acanthycinus trifasciatus (Fabricius) 1801: 291 (*Anthicus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 432; Champion 1896: 47; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 435; Bonadona 1981: 284; Pollock and Ivie 1996: 236. **Distribution.** Curaçao, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Mustique, St. Croix, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. Aruba, Trinidad, Venezuela to French Guiana and Brazil; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Sapintus pallidus Say 1826: 245 (*Anthicus*). =*Anthicus granadensis* Champion 1896: 48; Blackwelder 1944-57: 434 of Grenada. =*A. granadensis* Pic 1911b: 51 of Grenada. =*Anthicus currax* Champion 1890: 246 of Mexico. =*Anthicus tetrops* Champion 1890: 247 of Guatemala. =*Anthicus floridanus* Casey 1904: 320 of Florida. **Distribution.** Grenada (type locality), St. Vincent. This is a Caribbean

basin endemic, distributed along the coast of the southern United States and around the Caribbean to Venezuela, and many of the islands; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

153. FAMILY ADERIDAE, The antlike flower beetles

TRIBE ADERINI

SUBTRIBE ADERINA

Aderus aequinoctialis (Champion) 1890: 180 (*Xylophilus*), 1896: 43, Blackwelder 1944-1957: 407. **Distribution.** St. Vincent. Mexico, Guatemala, Panama, Brazil; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Aderus atomariodes Champion 1916: 62; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 407. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Aderus guttatus (Champion) 1896: 44 (*Xylophilus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 407. **Distribution.** Grenada, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic.

SUPERFAMILY CHRYSOMELOIDEA

155. FAMILY CERAMBYCIDAE, The longhorned wood boring beetles

SUBFAMILY PARANDRINAE

TRIBE PARANDRINI

Hesperandra (*Zikandra*) *glabra* (DeGeer) 1774: 352 (*Atellabus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 551; Villiers 1980a: 130, 1980b: 138; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 42. =*Parandra lineolata* Gory 1844: 207 of St. Vincent; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 459 of Guadeloupe; Gahan 1895: 81. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Mexico to Panama to Venezuela, Trinidad and Argentina; Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Larvae have been found in wood of trees in the genera *Acacia*, *Araucaria*, *Aspidosperma*, *Ochroma*, *Phoebe*, *Spondias*, etc. Adults occur under bark and sometimes in small groups.

SUBFAMILY PRIONINAE

TRIBE MACROTOMINI

Mallodon spinibarbis (Linnaeus) 1758: 390 (*Cerambyx*); Gahan 1895: 83; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 47. **Distribution.** Curaçao, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Mexico to Argentina, Aruba; Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** In several tree species in dry and humid forest zones.

TRIBE SOLENOPTERINI

Solenoptera canaliculata (Fabricius) 1787: 130 (*Prionus*); Gahan 1895: 86; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 554 (*Derancistrus*); Villiers 1979: 24, 1980b: 145; Galileo and Martins 1993: 441; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 54; Vitali and Touroult 2005: 65 (larva), 2006: 3 (pupa). **Distribution.** Bequia, Guadeloupe (subspecies *S. c. asteria* Gahan), Martinique (subspecies *asteria* Gahan), Mustique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Union. Trinidad; Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** In trunks of live trees such as *Acacia*, *Eugenia*, and *Pimenta*.

SUBFAMILY CERAMBYCINAE

TRIBE METHIINI

Methia necydalea (Fabricius) 1798: 148 (*Saperda*); Gahan 1895: 122; Ramos 1946: 41; Villiers 1980a: 130; Philips and Ivie 1998: 72; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 71; Dalens and Touroult 2007: 291; Valen-

tine and Ivie 2005: 280; Touroult 2007: 6; Ivie et al. 2008b: 257; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 20. =*Methia pusilla* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 468 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Désirade, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Les Saintes, Marie Galante, Martinique, Mona, Montserrat, Nevis, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélémy, St. Croix, St. John, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Martin, Nevis, St. Thomas, St. Vincent, Union. USA (TX-FL-VA) to Mexico, Belize to Argentina; widespread New World. **Notes.** Taken at lights, mostly in dry forests. Host trees: *Sloanea*, *Inga*, *Laguncularia*, *Conocarpus*, *Rhizophora*, *Avicennia*.

TRIBE ACHRYSONINI

Achryson surinamum (Linnaeus) 1767: 632 (*Cerambyx*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 461; Gahan 1895: 92; Chemsak 1966: 211; Villiers 1980a: 130; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 74; Dalens and Touroult 2007: 291; Touroult 2007: 6; Ivie et al. 2008b: 257. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Carriacou, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Les Saintes, Marie Galante, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, St. Martin, St. Vincent. SW USA to Trinidad to Argentina; widespread New World. **Notes.** Host trees: *Acacia*, *Leucaena*, *Lonchocarpus*, *Tamarindus*.

TRIBE EBURIINI

Eburia insulana Gahan 1895: 93; Villiers 1979: 96 (lectotype), 1980c: 280; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 82; Touroult 2007: 6. **Distribution.** Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent (type locality), Union; Lesser Antilles endemic.

TRIBE ELAPHIDIINI

Cyrtomerus flavus (Fabricius) 1775: 191 (*Callidium*); Ramos 1946: 42 (*Cylindera*); Chemsak 1966: 212; Villiers 1980a: 131; Bennett and Alam 1985: 28; Ivie 1985: 309; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 88; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 280; Touroult 2007: 7; Ivie et al. 2008b: 257; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 17. =*Cyrtomerus pilicornis* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 465 of Guadeloupe; Gahan 1895: 108 (*Cylindera*). **Distribution.** Anguilla, Bahamas, Barbados, Barbuda, British Virgin Islands (Guana, Virgin Gorda), Cuba, Désirade, Dominica, Grand Cayman, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Les Saintes, Marie Galante, Martinique, Mona, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Kitts, St. Croix, St. John, St. Lucia, St. Martin, St. Vincent. USA (FL), Central and South America; widespread New World; widely spread by commerce to Hawaii, Tahiti, Marquesas Islands, and Philippines. **Notes.** Polyphagous on many tree genera.

Nesanoplium puberulum (Fleutiaux and Sallé) 1890: 464 (*Cyrtomerus*); Gahan 1895: 108; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 571; Chemsak 1966: 214; Villiers 1980a: 131, 1980f: 98 (lectotype); Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 89; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 21. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe (type locality), Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique, St. Barthélémy, St. Vincent, Tortola; not Montserrat; widespread Antilles endemic. Genus endemic to West Indies. **Notes.** Host trees: *Inga*, *Hymenaea*, *Tamarindus*, *Acacia*, *Cyatharexylum*, *Coccoloba*. In dry and moist forests.

TRIBE IBIDIONINI

Neocompsa cylindricollis (Fabricius) 1798: 146 (*Heterachtes*); Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 109 (*Stenocorus*); Valentine and Ivie 2005: 280; Touroult 2007: 7; Ivie et al. 2008b: 257. =*Heterachthes quadrimaculata* Haldeman 1847: 43 (not Fabricius 1792: 328); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 464 (*Ibidion*); Gahan 1895: 107 (*Compsa*); Chemsak 1966: 215. =*N. quadrimaculata* (Fabricius) 1792: 328; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 464; Villiers 1980a: 131, 1980c: 291, 1980e: 595; Woodruff et al. 1998: 16 (*Heterachthes*); Vitali and Touroult 2005: 68 (larva), Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 109; Dalens and Touroult 2007: 291. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Barbuda, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Les Saintes, Martinique, Montserrat, Mustique, Puerto Rico, Saba, St. Croix, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Martin, St. Thomas, St. Vincent, Tortola. Trinidad; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Polyphagous on many tree genera.

TRIBE PLECTROMERINI

Plectromerus fasciatus (Gahan) 1895: 109 (*Pentomacrus*); Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 112 (as an unnamed new species), 2005b: 158 (lectotype); Touroult 2007:12; Nearn and Branham 2008: 33; Ivie et al. 2008b: 257. **Distribution.** Grenada, Martinique, Monserrat, St. Vincent; not Cuba; Lesser Antilles endemic.

TRIBE EROSCHEMINI

Tethlimmena basalis Gahan 1895; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 114, 2005b: 158 (lectotype). **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

TRIBE TORNEUTINI

SUBTRIBE BOTHRIOSPIILINA

Chlorida festiva (Linnaeus) 1758: 389 (*Cerambyx*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 462; Gahan 1895: 93; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 93; Villiers 1980a: 130, 1980c: 274; Bennett and Alam 1985: 28; Woodruff et al. 1998: 15; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 130; Touroult 2007: 7; Ivie et al. 2008b: 257; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 119. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Marie Galante, Martinique, Montserrat, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. USA (FL), Central and South America to Argentina; widespread New World. Introduced to Old World; São Tome, Gulf of Guinea. **Notes.** Polyphagous on many tree genera.

TRIBE TRACHYDERINI

SUBTRIBE TRACHYDERINA

Oxymerus aculeatus lebasi Dupont 1838: 47; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 132; Ivie et al. 2008b: 257. =*Oxymerus lebasii* Dupont, Villiers 1980c: 305. =*Oxymerus luteus* Voet 1778: 17; Gahan 1895: 110; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 592, not Voet 1778: 17. **Distribution.** Curaçao, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Montserrat, Mustique, St. Vincent. Mexico to Colombia, Venezuela, Aruba, Trinidad, Guyana; other subspecies in Brazil and Bolivia to Uruguay; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** From mangrove to moist forest zone. Host trees: *Artocarpus*, *Inga*, *Conocarpus*, *Acacia*.

SUBFAMILY LAMIINAE

TRIBE APOMECCYNINI

Adetus lherminieri Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 468; Gahan 1895: 122; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 597; Villiers 1980d: 465, 1980e: 543, 1980f: 86 (lectotype); Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 144; Touroult 2007: 8. =*A. leewardensis* Breuning 1940: 38 of St. Vincent. =*A. grossepunctatus* Breuning 1940: 38 of Grenada and of Mustique. **Distribution.** Barbados, Canouan, Dominica (subspecies *dominicensis* Breuning 1971: 307), Grenada, Guadeloupe (type locality), Marie Galante, Martinique, Montserrat, Mustique, Petit St. Vincent, St. Lucia, St. Kitts, St. Vincent, Union; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Host plants: *Coccoloba*, *Cordia*, *Gossypium*, *Hibiscus*, *Thespia*.

Bebelis picta Pascoe 1875: 73; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 149. =*Dorcasta obtusa* Bates 1885: 372; Gahan 1895: 127 of St. Vincent. =*Bebelis lignosa* Thomson 1864: 110; Breuning 1971: 300 of St. Vincent. **Distribution.** Martinique, St. Vincent. Mexico, Guatemala, and Brazil; Lesser Antilles and Latin America. Probably not Cuba.

Tethystola mutica Gahan 1895: 126; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 146, 2005b: 159 (lectotype). **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent. Trinidad; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

TRIBE ONCIDERINI

Hypsioma grisea (Fleutiaux and Sallé) 1890: 469 (*Hypomia*); Gahan 1895: 125; Villiers 1980d: 466, 1980e: 549, 1980f: 87 (lectotype) (*Tritania*); Monné and Hovore 2005: 204; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 154; Vitali and Touroult 2005: 72 (larva); Dalens and Touroult 2007: 292; Touroult 2007: 8. =*Hypsioma picticornis* Bates 1865: 111; Gahan 1895: 125 of Grenada. **Distribution.** Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Union; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Host trees: *Piscidia*, *Lonchocarpus*, *Mangifera*. In dry and moist zone forests.

Oncideres amputator (Fabricius) 1792: 276 (*Lamia*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 470; Gahan 1895: 125; Villiers 1980d: 466, 1980e: 547; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 151; Vitali and Touroult 2005: 74 (larva); Touroult 2007: 8. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Les Saintes, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** The female of this beetle lays its eggs in a small tree branch and then girdles the branch with its mandibles until the branch drops to the forest floor. The larva develops in the fallen branch. Host trees are: “bois doux” (*Inga* sp., with a diameter up to 20 mm), *Coccoloba*, *Lonchocarpus*, *Diospyros*, *Acacia*, *Sloanea*, *Citrus*, etc. The people of Dominica and St. Lucia commonly and mistakenly think these fallen branches are the act of the large hercules beetle (*Dynastes hercules* (Linnaeus), Scarabaeidae), which supposedly grasps the branches between its two horns and flies in loops until the branch is cut.

TRIBE PTEROPLIINI

Epectasis similis Gahan 1895: 126; Villiers 1980d: 466, 1980e: 552, 1980f: 87 (lectotype); Chemsak et al. 1992: 118; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 160. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada (type locality), Guadeloupe, Montserrat, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Host trees: *Mangifera* and *Sloanea*. In wet zone forests.

TRIBE DESMIPHORINI

Desmiphora hirticollis (Olivier) 1795: 11 (*Saperda*); Gahan 1895: 122; Micheli and Hovore 2003: 3; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 165; Touroult 2007: 8. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Curaçao, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Union. SW USA, Mexico to Venezuela, to Argentina; Galapagos; widespread New World.

TRIBE ACANTHOCININI

Amniscus similis (Gahan) 1895: 136 (*Leptostylus*); Gahan 1895: 136; Villiers 1980d: 466, 1980e: 572, 1980f: 91 (lectotype) (*Leptostyloides*); Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 178; Vitali and Touroult 2006: 5 (larva); Touroult 2007: 11. =*Leptostylus bidentatus* in part; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 471 of Guadeloupe; Gahan 1895: 136. =*Leptostyloides turbidus* Gilmour 1963: 63 of St. Eustatius. =*Paratrypanidius antiguae* Gilmour 1963: 15 of Antigua. =*Leptostylopsis testaceus* (Froelich) 1792: 141 (*Leptostylus*); Gilmour 1963: 59. Literature records of *Leptostylopsis testaceus* (Froelich) 1792: 141 for Dominica (Woodruff et al. 1998: 16, as *Leptostylus*) may be *Amniscus* (= *Leptostyloides*) *similis* Gahan (Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 199). **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Bermuda, Désirade, Dominica, Grenada (type locality), Guadeloupe, Guana, Iles des Saintes, Marie Galante, Martinique, Puerto Rico, Saba, St. Croix, St. Eustatius, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tortola, Virgin Gorda. Mexico, Trinidad; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Host trees: *Tabebuia*, *Delonix*, *Hippomane*, *Mangifera*, *Artocarpus*, *Cecropia*, *Clusia*.

Lagocheirus araneiformis (Linnaeus) 1767: 625 (*Cerambyx*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 471; Gahan 1895: 130; Gilmour 1963: 58; Villiers 1980d: 465, 1980e: 564; Chalumeau 1983b: 223; Bennett and Alam 1985: 28; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 213; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 280; Touroult 2007: 12; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 20. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bequia, Cuba, Dominica, Grand Cayman, Guana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique, Mustique, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, St. Vincent, Union. The subspecies *L. a. guadeloupensis* Dillon 1957: 150 is reported in Puerto Rico, St. Barthélémy, Guadeloupe, St. Eustatius, St. Martin; St. John. The sub-

species *L. a. insulorum* Dillon 1957: 150 is distributed on various other islands of the Lesser Antilles. Five other subspecies are elsewhere in the West Indies (Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao), USA (FL), Mexico to Panama, and northern South America; widespread New World. Introduced to Tahiti and Hawaii. **Notes.** Polyphagous on many tree genera, especially in dry zones. The emergence holes of adult beetles from the tree are through large, conspicuous, circular “trap-doors” cut through the bark of the host tree, which are sometimes still attached to the tree. The holes under the bark are feeding chambers and pupation takes place deeper in the tree.

Leptostylopsis smithi (Gahan) 1895: 132 (*Leptostylus*); Gilmour 1963: 59; Villiers 1980f: 92 (lectotype); Chalumeau 1983b: 226; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 201. **Distribution.** Bequia, Mustique, Grenada, St. Vincent, Union; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Nealcidion socium (Gahan) 1895: 131 (*Alcidion*); Villiers 1980e: 567, 1980f: 89 (lectotype); Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 211. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent (type locality). Trinidad, Venezuela; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Styloleptus posticalis (Gahan) 1895: 133 (*Leptostylus*); Villiers 1980d: 467, 1980e: 573, 1980f: 93 (lectotype); Chalumeau 1983b: 228, 229; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 204; Touroult 2007: 11, 12. =*Styloleptus inermis* Fabricius 1801: 293, Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 472 of Guadeloupe. =*Styloleptus albosuturalis* Villiers 1980c: 467, 1980f: 93; Chalumeau 1983b: 230; Chemsak et al. 1992: 146; Monné and Hovore 2005: 271; Chalumeau and Touroult 2004: 194 (synonymy). =*S. bonfilsii* Villiers 1980e: 575, 1980f: 93 of Guadeloupe; Chalumeau 1983b: 229 as subspecies; Chalumeau and Touroult 2004: 194 (synonymy). =*Leptostylopsis posticalis* (Gahan); Gilmour 1963: 59. **Distribution.** Barbados, Bermuda (introduced), Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Marie Galante, Martinique, Montserrat, St. Barthélémy, St. Lucia, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. The nominate subspecies is limited to Grenada and St. Vincent. **Notes.** Polyphagous on many tree genera.

Tithonius luneli Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 185. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic. *Urgleptes gahani* Chalumeau 1983b: 234; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 191. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Urgleptes guadeloupensis (Fleutiaux and Sallé) 1890: 472 (*Lepturges*); Gahan 1895: 136; Ramos 1946: 42; Villiers 1980d: 467, 1980e: 579, 1980f: 94 (lectotype); Chalumeau 1983b: 233; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 190; Touroult 2007: 11, 12; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 22. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Curaçao, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Les Saintes, Martinique, Mona, Montserrat, Mustique, ?Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Polyphagous on many tree genera.

TRIBE CYRTININI

Decarthria stephensi Hope 1834: 16; Gahan 1895: 138; Villiers 1980e: 589; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 219. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, St. Vincent (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Develops in branches of *Ficus*, *Rhizophora*, *Coccoloba*.

156. FAMILY BRUCHIDAE, The bean weevils

SUBFAMILY AMBLYCERINAE

TRIBE AMBLYCERINI

Amblycerus baracoensis Kingsolver 1970: 484 (emended from *A. baracoensis*). **Distribution.** Cuba, St. Vincent (new record, J. Kingsolver det. 2009); widespread Antilles endemic.

SUBFAMILY BRUCHINAE

TRIBE ACANTHOSCELIDINI

Acanthoscelides caroni Johnson 1990: 350. **Distribution.** Dominica, St. Vincent, Union. Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Brazil; Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Hosts: *Indigofera* spp., (Leguminosae).

- Acanthoscelides flavescens* (Fahraeus) 1839: 32 (*Bruchus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 759; Johnson and Kingsolver 1981: 414; Bennett and Alam 1985: 28; Johnson 1990: 384; Kingsolver 2004: 111; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 280; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 8. =*Acanthoscelides ochraceicolor* (Pic) 1913: 110 (*Bruchus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 760; Kingsolver 1969: 53 (synonymy). **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Bahamas, Bonaire, Cuba, Curaçao, Grand Cayman, Grenada, Grenadines, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Monserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Kitts, St. Vincent (type locality), Tortola, Union. USA (FL, LA, TX) and Mexico to Panama, Colombia, Aruba, Trinidad, Surinam; Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil; widespread New World. **Notes.** Hosts: *Abutilon hypoleucus*, *Galactia striata*, *Rhynchosia minima*, *R. longeracemosa*, *Vicia* sp., and *Eriosema vilaceum*.
- Acanthoscelides megacornis* Kingsolver 1980: 262; Johnson 1990: 427. **Distribution.** Hispaniola, St. Vincent. USA to Panama, Venezuela, Peru; widespread New World.
- Stator cearanus* (Pic) 1930: 12 (*Bruchus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 759 (*Acanthoscelides*); Kingsolver 1972: 225; Johnson and Kingsolver 1981: 420; Johnson et al. 1989: 27. **Distribution.** Carriacou, Curaçao, Jamaica, St. Vincent. Colombia, Trinidad, Venezuela, Ecuador, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay; Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Hosts: *Pithecellobium*, *Acacia*.
- Stator monachus* (Sharp) 1885b: 471 (*Bruchus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 760; Johnson and Kingsolver 1976: 42; Ivie et al. 2008b: 255. =*Stator dufau* (Pic) 1927: 11 (*Bruchus*) of Guadeloupe; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 759 (*Acanthoscelides*); Kingsolver 1972: 220. **Distribution.** Antigua, Guadeloupe, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. John, St. Thomas, St. Vincent, Tortola. Mexico, Guatemala, Panama, Brazil; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Not listed in Kingsolver's (1972) synopsis of *Stator* of the West Indies. Hosts: in seeds and flowers of *Inga*, *Acacia*, *Piscidia*.

159. FAMILY CHRYSOMELIDAE, The leaf beetles

SUBFAMILY CRIOCERINAE

TRIBE CRIOCERINI

- Crioceris luridotestacea* Wollaston 1867: 144; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 628; Takizawa 2003: 5. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

TRIBE LEMIINI

- Lema clarkiana* Wollaston 1867: 143; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 629; Takizawa 2003: 5. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.
- Lema insularis* Jacoby 1888: 30; Jacoby 1897: 250; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 630; Takizawa 2003: 6. **Distribution.** ?St. Vincent. Panama (Taboga Island); Lesser Antilles and Latin America?
- Lema milleriana* Wollaston 1867: 142; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 630; Takizawa 2003: 7. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.
- Lema obscura* Fabricius 1801: 476; Jacoby 1897: 252; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 631; Takizawa 2003: 7. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, St. Vincent. Trinidad, Argentina, Brazil, Peru; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Lema vittatipennis* Baly 1879: 315; Jacoby 1897: 252; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 632; Takizawa 2003: 8. **Distribution.** St. Vincent. Brazil (Amazon); Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Neolema dorsalis* (Olivier) 1791: 201 (*Lema*); Jacoby 1897: 250 (*Lema*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 629; Cooter 1983: 185 (*Lema*); Valentine and Ivie 2005: 280; Ivie et al. 2008b: 255. =*Lema dorsalis* (Olivier), Blackwelder 1944-1957: 629; Takizawa 2003: 6. =*Lema nigricornis* Fabricius 1798: 91; Jacoby 1897: 250. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Kitts, St. Vincent. USA (S TX) to Panama, Colombia to Argentina and Peru; widespread New World. **Notes.** On *Commelina* (Commelinaceae) in south Texas.

SUBFAMILY HISPINAE

TRIBE CHALEPINI

Chalepus plebejus (Chapuis) 1877: 16 (*Odontota*); Champion 1897b: 278; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 727; Takizawa 2003: 94. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent. Colombia, Venezuela; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Chalepus sanguinicollis (Linnaeus) 1771: 530 (*Hispa*); Champion 1897b: 277; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 727; Ramos 1946: 43; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 95; Takizawa 2003: 94; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 280; Ivie et al. 2008b: 255; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 23. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Bequia, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guana, Hispaniola, Mona, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Thomas, St. Vincent, Union, Vieques. USA (FL), Central America to Argentina and Bolivia; widespread New World. **Notes.** Often a pest on legumes.

TRIBE MESOMPHALIINI

Chelymorpha cribraria (Fabricius) 1775: 90 (*Cassida*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 480; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 744; Takizawa 2003: 99; Ivie et al. 2008b: 255. =*Chelymorpha multipunctata* Olivier 1790: 384; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 745; Woodruff et al. 1998: 17; Takizawa 2003: 99 (synonymy). **Distribution.** Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélémy, St. John, St. Vincent. USA (FL), Central America, Colombia, French Guiana, Paraguay, Brazil; widespread New World. **Notes.** Feeds on species of *Ipomoea* and other members of Convolvulaceae.

Chelymorpha multipunctata Olivier 1790: 384. =*C. polysticha* Boheman 1854: 56; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 480 of Guadeloupe; Champion 1897b: 279 of St. Vincent. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy, St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic.

Dolichotoma chloris Hope 1840: 96; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 736; Takizawa 2003: 101. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

TRIBE CASSIDINI

Agroiconota judaica (Fabricius) 1781: 109 (*Cassida*); Champion 1897b: 279 (*Coptocycla*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 748; Takizawa 2003: 97. **Distribution.** Grenada, Mustique, St. Vincent. Panama to French Guiana to Brazil; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Charidotella guadeloupensis (Boheman) 1855: 427 (*Coptocycla*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 481; Champion 1897b: 280 (*Coptocycla*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 752 (*Metriona*); Takizawa 2003: 98. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; Mustique and St. Vincent records need verification; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Charidotella latevittata (Boheman) 1855: 151; Takizawa 2003: 98. **Distribution.** Hispaniola, St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic.

Charidotella sexpunctata (Fabricius) 1781: 109 (*Cassida*); Takizawa 2003: 98; Cooter 1983: 185 (*Metriona trisignata*) according to Ivie et al. 2008b: 255. =*Coptocycla bicolor* (Fabricius) 1798: 83 (*Cassida*); Champion 1897b: 279; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 751 (*Metriona*). =*Coptocycla bistrispunctata* Olivier 1790: 382; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 481 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bequia, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Montserrat, St. Croix, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. USA, Mexico to Costa Rica, Venezuela to Argentina; widespread New World. **Notes.** Feeds on species of *Ipomoea* and various Convolvulaceae.

Hilarocassis exclamationis (Linnaeus) 1767: 577 (*Cassida*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 480 (*Mesomphalia*); Champion 1897b: 278; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 742; Takizawa 2003: 104. **Distribution.** Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent, Union. Mexico, Central, South America; Trinidad; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Feeds on *Jacquemontia* sp.

SUBFAMILY GALERUCINAE

TRIBE HYLASPINI

Acalymma bivittatum (Fabricius) 1801: 455 (*Crioceris*); Jacoby 1897: 276 (*Diabrotica*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 679; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 95; Takizawa 2003: 45. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Vincent. French Guiana; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

TRIBE LUPERINI

Cerotoma ruficornis (Oliver) 1791: 200 (*Crioceris*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 480; Jacoby 1897: 277; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 692; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 94 (*Andrector*); Takizawa 2003: 45; Ivie et al. 2008b: 256. =*C. denticornis* Fabricius 1792: 24; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 454; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 692; Bennett and Alam 1985: 29. **Distribution.** Barbados, Bequia, Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Vincent. USA (FL, TX), Mexico, Central America to Venezuela; widespread New World. **Notes.** A severe pest of beans and peas, and also found on cucurbits and peppers.

Diabrotica sinuata (Olivier) 1789: 106 (*Altica*); Takizawa 2003: 46. =*Diabrotica melanocephala* Fabricius 1798: 95; Jacoby 1897: 276; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 683. =*Crioceris capitata* Fabricius 1801: 452, replacement name. **Distribution.** Barbados, Grenada, Montserrat (record possibly confused with *Acalymma innubum*, see Ivie et al. 2008b: 256), St. Vincent. Central and South America; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

TRIBE ALTICINI

Alagoasa punctipennis (Blake) 1971: 277 (*Oedionychus*); Takizawa 2003: 60. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Altica satellitia (Jacoby) 1891: 267 (*Haltica*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 700; Takizawa 2003: 60. **Distribution.** Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent. Mexico, Guatemala; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Aphthona grenadensis Jacoby 1897: 267; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 694; Takizawa 2003: 61. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Aphthona maculipennis Jacoby 1885: 365, 1897: 267; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 694; Takizawa 2003: 62. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent. Mexico to Panama. widespread Antilles and Latin America.

[*Chaetocnema minuta* Melsheimer 1847: 167; Jacoby 1897: 269; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 706; Takizawa 2003: 66. **Distribution.** Southern USA. **Notes.** The records in Leng and Mutchler (1914: 457) and Blackwelder (1944-1957: 706) of Grenada and of St. Vincent are in error according to White (1996: 87).]

Epitrix fasciata Blatchley 1918: 56; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 703; Takizawa 2003: 70; Ivie et al. 2008b: 256. =*Crioceris parvula* (Fabricius) 1801: 468; Jacoby 1897: 266; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 24. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Grenada, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent. USA, Mexico to Panama; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. **Notes.** Feeding on eggplant, tobacco, tomato, potato, bean and sweet potato.

Exocerus suffriani (Jacoby) 1897: 264 (*Pseudoepitrix*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 700; Takizawa 2003: 70. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Heikertingerella unicolor (Jacoby) 1897: 270 (*Homophyla*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 705; Takizawa 2003: 73. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Hypolampsus annulicornis Jacoby 1897: 274; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 715 (*Hadropoda*); Takizawa 2003: 77. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Longitarsus horni Jacoby 1897: 268; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 694; Takizawa 2003: 79. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Monomacra apicipes (Jacoby) 1902: 178 (*Lactica*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 701; Takizawa 2003: 83. **Distribution.** Grenada (type locality), St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Monomacra laevicollis (Jacoby) 1897: 259 (*Lactica*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 701; Takizawa 2003: 84. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Oedionychus sharpi Jacoby 1897: 272; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 712; Takizawa 2003: 87. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Omophoita aequinoctialis (Linnaeus) 1758: 374 (*Chrysomela*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 478 (*Homophoeta*); Jacoby 1897: 271 (*Homophoeta*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 707; Blake 1931: 77; Bennett and Alam 1985: 29; Takizawa 2003: 87. =*Omophoita abbreviata* Fabricius 1798: 97 of Guadeloupe in Blackwelder 1944-1957: 7007. **Distribution.** Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica,

?St. Thomas, St. Vincent. Mexico to Panama, Colombia to Trinidad, Brazil and Bolivia; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

Omophoita cyanipennis Fabricius 1798: 97; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 707; Blake 1931: 77; Woodruff et al. 1998: 19. =*Podagratica cyanipennis* Weise 1885: 165; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 476 of Guadeloupe.

Distribution. Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. Trinidad. USA (FL, TX); widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. The variety *octomaculata* Crotch 1873: 59 is supposedly of Grenada, of Guadeloupe, of St. Vincent, and USA.

Physimerus smithi Jacoby 1897: 273; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 714; Takizawa 2003: 89. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Syrphraea smithiana (Csiki) 1939: 256 (*Hermaeophaga*), replacement name; Takizawa 2003: 92. =*Hermaeophaga smithi* Jacoby 1897: 260, not Jacoby 1891: 262. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. Not Mexico or Guatemala.

Systema s-littera (Linnaeus) 1758: 373 (*Chrysomela*); Jacoby 1897: 262; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 696; Takizawa 2003: 92. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, St. Vincent. Mexico to Panama to Argentina; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

SUBFAMILY EUMOLPINAE

TRIBE TYPOPHORINI

Nodonota grenadensis Jacoby 1897: 256. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. *Typophorus viridicyaneus* (Crotch) 1873: 40 (*Paria*); Jacoby 1897: 258; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 665; Takizawa 2003: 41. **Distribution.** Bequia, Grenada, St. Vincent. USA, Mexico to Costa Rica; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America?

TRIBE EUMOLPINI

Allocolaspis fastidiosa (Lefevre) 1885: 116 (*Colaspis*); Jacoby 1897: 257; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 658; Blake 1976: 37; Takizawa 2003: 25. **Distribution.** Bequia, Grenada, Mustique, St. Vincent, Union. Panama, Colombia, Venezuela; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Allocolaspis insidiosa (Lefevre) 1877: 145 (*Colaspis*); Takizawa 2003: 25. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent. Venezuela; Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Found on guava and cotton.

Brachypnoea grenadensis (Jacoby) 1897: 257 (*Nodonota*); Takizawa 2003: 40. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Nodocospis femoralis (Lefèvre) 1878: 122 (*Colaspis*); Jacoby 1897: 257; Takizawa 2003: 40. **Distribution.** St. Vincent. Panama, Colombia; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Rhabdopterus grenadensis Bowditch 1921: 216; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 660. =*Rhabdopterus picipes* (Olivier) 1808: 886 (*Colaspis*); Jacoby 1897: 257; not Olivier 1808: 886 of USA; Takizawa 2003: 41. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

SUBFAMILY CRYPTOCEPHALINAE

TRIBE CRYPTOCEPHALINI

Cryptocephalus tricostatus Jacoby 1890: 116, 1897: 254; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 647; Takizawa 2003: 17. **Distribution.** Bequia, Grenada, Mustique, St. Vincent. Panama; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

TRIBE CLYTRINI

Coscinoptera intermedia Jacoby 1897: 253; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 637; Takizawa 2003: 8. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Pachybrachis scabripennis Jacoby 1897: 254; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 642; Takizawa 2003: 20. **Distribution.** Bequia, Grenada, St. Vincent, Union; Lesser Antilles endemic.

SUPERFAMILY CURCULIONOIDEA

161. FAMILY ANTHRIBIDAE, The fungus weevils

SUBFAMILY ANTHRIBINAE

TRIBE ZYGAENODINI

Ormiscus micula Jordan 1924: 239; Valentine 2004: 61. **Distribution.** Canouan, Grenada (type locality), Mayreau, Mustique, St. Vincent, Union; Lesser Antilles endemic.

164. FAMILY BRENTIDAE, The straight-snouted weevils and the pear shaped weevils

SUBFAMILY TAPHRODERINAE

Taphroderes sexmaculatus Boheman 1840: 573; Denier 1922: 23; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 775. **Distribution.** St. Vincent. Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Brazil; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

SUBFAMILY APIONINAE

TRIBE APIONINI

Apion insulicola Wagner 1914: 142. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, St. Vincent. Trinidad; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Apion parvulum Gerstaecker 1854: 248. =*Apion motabile* Faust 1894: 317. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent. South America; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

167. FAMILY CURCULIONIDAE, The snout beetles and true weevils

SUBFAMILY DRYOPHTHORINAE

TRIBE RHYNCHOPHORINI

SUBTRIBE RHYNCHOPHORINA

Rhynchophorus palmarum (Linnaeus) 1758: 377 (*Curculio*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 453; Hustache 1932: 376; Bennett and Alam 1985: 30; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 134. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Martinique, St. Vincent. USA (CA, TX), Mexico to Panama, South America; widespread New World. **Notes.** These large weevils are primarily associated with a wide variety of palms. According to Wattanapongsiri (1966), *R. palmarum* has been associated with species of the palm genera *Acrocomia*, *Attalaea*, *Bactris*, *Chrysalidocarpus*, *Cocos* (including coconut palm), *Desmoncus*, *Elaeis* (including oil palm), *Euterpe*, *Guilielma*, *Manicaria*, *Maximiliana*, *Oreodoxa*, *Ricinus*, and *Sabal* as well as *Gynerium* and *Saccharum* (sugar cane) (Graminae), *Carica* and *Jaracatia* (Caricaceae), *Ananas* (pineapple) (Bromeliaceae) and *Musa* (banana) (Scitamineae). Adult females lay eggs in the base of leaf sheaths, terminal shoots or in cuts made in the trunk. Larvae tunnel through the softest parts of the trunk, generally destroying the heart. Once they have finished feeding the top of the palm is weakened and may topple. Larvae prepare a cocoon around themselves inside the base of the trunk made from the fibers in the stem. The species develops throughout the year. The complete life cycle varies from 45 to 180 days depending on location. **Economic significance.** This species is a serious pest of coconut palms and other crops including banana, papaya, cacao, and sugarcane throughout Central and South America and the West Indies. Damage is due to the feeding habits of the larvae which generally weaken the trunk to the point at which the plant is easily broken or toppled.

SUBTRIBE SPHENOPHORINA

Metamasius hemipterus (Linnaeus) 1758: 377 (*Curculio*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 454; Hustache 1932: 380; Ivie et al. 2008b: 276; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 137. =*M. sericeus* Olivier 1807: 84; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 913. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Bequia, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. Mexico to Panama, South America; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** The West Indian sugarcane borer (Vaurie 1966). This species is associated with a variety of monocot plants, especially those that are rotting, broken, damaged or weakened. Banana and sugarcane are the two plants most frequently mentioned in the literature. The species has also been recorded from coconut and royal palm sheaths, stumps of *Iriartea ventricosa* Martius and *Jessenia batua* Burret in Brazil, and has been intercepted at customs in a stem of a species of *Chamaedorea*. In Costa Rica, numerous adults have been collected on fermenting palm trunks. Adults have also been recorded on a variety of rotting fruits. **Economic significance.** Woodruff and Baranowski (1985) report that there is debate over the economic status of this species. Certainly the species has been associated with both banana and sugarcane but its impact, especially on the former, is uncertain. The beetles appear to prefer unhealthy or injured plants and thus may not be primary pests but rather of a secondary nature. Nevertheless, adult feeding and larval infestations cause serious damage, at least in sugarcane, especially if the plants have already been damaged by other insects or rats. Populations may build in damaged plants left out to rot and may reinfest subsequent crops.

Metamasius maurus (Gyllenhal) 1838: 912 (*Sphenophorus*); O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 218. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Croix, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Vaurie (1966) reports specimens (including larvae and pupal cells) taken from rotting trunks of banana in Martinique. No larvae have been found in healthy trunks and it has been suggested that this species could prove useful in hastening decomposition of old trunks.

SUBFAMILY CURCULIONINAE

TRIBE ANTHONOMINI

Anthonomus macromalus Gyllenhal 1836: 352; Hustache 1929: 255; Clark 1992: 286 (lectotype); Valentine and Ivie 2005: 281. =*Anthonomus bidentatus* Boheman 1843: 238 of St. Vincent; Hustache 1929: 255. =*Anthonomus malpighiae* Clark and Burke 1985: 121; Wibmer and O'Brien 1989: 13; Clark 1992: 286, synonymy. **Distribution.** Antigua, Grenadines, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy (type locality), St. Croix, St. John, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, St. Vincent Tortola. USA (FL), South America; widespread New World.

Anthonomus nanus Gyllenhal 1836: 351; Clark 1988: 336, 1992: 287; O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 108. =*Anthonomus incanus* Champion 1903: 168; Clark 1988: 336; Wibmer and O'Brien 1989: 13. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola, Grenada, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

Pseudanthonomus testaceus (Boheman) 1843: 225 (*Anthonomus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 444 (*Anthonomus*); Hustache 1929: 260 (*Anthonomus*); Clark 1990: 677. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent (type locality). Panama, Brazil; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

TRIBE DERELOMINI

Phyllotrox pallidus Fahraeus 1843: 191; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 443; Hustache 1929: 245. **Distribution.** Grenada, Guadeloupe, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic.

SUBFAMILY BARIDINAE

TRIBE BARIDINI

SUBTRIBE BARIDINA

Baris aerea (Boheman) 1844: 141 (*Baridius*). **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent. USA (widespread); Mexico, Belize, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America?

Baris auricoma (Boheman) 1844: 175 (*Baridius*). **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

TRIBE AMBATINI

Embates lateralis (Champion) 1909: 482 (*Ambates*). **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

TRIBE MADARINI

Madarellus laticollis (Boheman) 1844: 112 (*Madarus*). =*M. inaequalis* Champion 1908: 378 of St. Vincent and of Grenada; Hustache 1938: 180, error for *laticollis* (see Champion 1908: 379). **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent. Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico; South America; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

TRIBE PANTOTELINI

Cyrionyx alboguttatus Champion 1909: 485. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

TRIBE PERIDINETINI

Palliolatrix silacea Prena 2009: 54. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic. Genus endemic to West Indies.

TRIBE MADOPTERINI

SUBTRIBE ZYGOBARIDINA

Buchananius quadriguttatus (Champion) 1909: 495 (*Zaglyptus*). **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Cylindrocercus insularis Champion 1909: 487. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Limnobaris antillarum Champion 1909: 496. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Stethobaris polita (Chevrolat) 1880i: 307 (*Centrinus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 453. =*Diorymerellus pollitus* Hustache 1932: 312. =*Diorymerellus obliterated* (Champion) 1908: 252 of St. Vincent. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe (type locality), Puerto Rico, St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic.

Zaglyptoides ferrugineus Champion 1909: 496. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic. Genus endemic to Lesser Antilles. **Note.** Listed incorrectly as a synonym of *Buchananius* (Anonymous, 1961: 256) in Zoological Record for 1959; according to O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 209.

SUBFAMILY COSSONINAE

TRIBE COSSONINI

Cossonus guildingi Boheman 1838: 1015. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Cossonus scrobiculatostrigatus Boheman 1845: 269; Hustache 1932: 363. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, St. Vincent. Mexico to Costa Rica, South America; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Cossonus thoracicus Boheman 1838: 1032. **Distribution.** St. Vincent. Mexico to Panama, South America; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

TRIBE RHYNCOLINI

Apotrepus puncticollis Boheman 1838: 1003. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, St. Vincent. Mexico, Nicaragua; South America; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Stenancylus colomboi Casey 1892: 693; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 34. **Distribution.** Cuba, Jamaica, St. Vincent. USA (FL); widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

SUBFAMILY CRYPTORHYNCHINAE

TRIBE CRYPTORHYNCHINI

SUBTRIBE CRYPTORHYNCHINA

Cryptorhynchus corticalis Boheman 1837: 93; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 448; Hustache 1932: 266. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, St. Vincent (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic.

Palaeopus subgranulatus Marshall 1918: 271. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Semnorhynchus vacillatus (Boheman) 1837: 85 (*Cryptorhynchus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 449; Hustache 1930: 221; Ivie et al. 2008b: 278. =*Cryptorhynchus vacillates* variety *delumbatus* (Rosenschoeld) 1837: 144 of Guadeloupe; Hustache 1930: 223. =*Euscepes vacillatus* variety *ornatipennis* (Chevrolat) 1879: 109 of Guadeloupe; Hustache 1930: 223. =*Euscepes fur* (Chevrolat) 1880: 151. =*Acalles leporinus* (Chevrolat) 1879: 126. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Montserrat, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Sternochetus mangiferae (Fabricius) 1775: 139 (*Curculio*); Anonymous 1986: 215; Woodruff and Fasulo 2007: 1; Ivie et al. 2008b: 278. **Distribution.** Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. North America (Hawaii), South America (French Guiana, Trinidad and Tobago), Australasia, Asia, Africa, Oceania; introduced to Lesser Antilles; introduced to New World from Old World, not established in mainland USA (Florida) as of 2007. **Economic importance.** The mango seed weevil. A pest of mangos, and intercepted at U. S. ports (mainland and Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands). Woodruff (1970) and Woodruff and Fasulo (2007) report that in Hawaii the eggs are laid on mango fruits in various stages of development. Eggs hatch 5 to 7 days later and the newly hatched larva burrows through the fruit into the seed. There are 5 larval instars. Pupation takes place in the seed. Generally one adult matures in each seed. This species has only been found in association with *Mangifera indica* Linnaeus.

Styracopus phaseoli Marshall 1916: 468; O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 157; Ivie et al. 2008b: 278. **Distribution.** Dominica, Montserrat, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. Genus endemic to Lesser Antilles.

SUBTRIBE TYLODINA

Euscepes postfasciatus (Fairmaire) 1849: 513 (*Cryptorhynchus*); Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 31. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Grenada, Jamaica, Nevis, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Virgin Islands. USA (CA; HI); South America; widespread New World; Tahiti; Old World.

Ulosominus setosus (Boheman) 1837: 319 (*Ulosomus*); Hustache 1930: 160. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, St. Vincent (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic.

TRIBE GASTEROCERCINI

Cophes armipes (Boheman) 1837: 108 (*Cryptorhynchus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 450; Hustache 1932: 254 (*Ceolosternus*); O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 153 (*Sternocoelus*). =*Cryptorhynchus guadelupensis* Boheman 1837: 224 of Guadeloupe. =*Cryptorhynchus sulcatulus* Boheman 1837: 220 of Guadeloupe. =*Cryptorhynchus insularis* Chevrolat 1880: 286 of Guadeloupe. =*Macromerus cultricolis* Chevrolat 1880: XXVII of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Hispaniola, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent (type locality); widespread Antilles endemic.

SUBFAMILY ENTIMINAE

TRIBE ANYPOTACTINI

Polydacrys depressifrons Boheman 1840: 298. =*Pandeletejus cavirostris* (Schaeffer) 1908: 214. =*Pandeleteius nubilosus* (Boheman) 1840: 296. **Distribution.** Grenada, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent. USA (TX), Mexico, Belize, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

TRIBE EUSTYLINI

Brachyomus tuberculatus (Boheman) 1842: 218 (*Geonemus*). **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Diaprepes abbreviatus (Linnaeus) 1758: 386 (*Curculio*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 436; Hustache 1929: 183; Ramos 1946: 43; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 99; O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 55; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 282; Ivie et al. 2008b: 279. =*Curculio abbreviateus* variety *brevis* (Olivier) 1790: 549 of Guadeloupe, of Martinique. =*Curculio abbreviateus* variety *distinguendus* Gyllenhal 1834: 10 of Guadeloupe, of Martinique, of Puerto Rico. =*Curculio abbreviateus* variety *guadeloupensis* Gyllenhal 1834: 11 of Guadeloupe. =*Curculio abbreviateus guadeloupensis* Hustache 1929: 184 (not *guadeloupensis* Gyllenhal 1834). **Distribution.** Barbados, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Martinique, Mona, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic. USA (FL, introduced, first reported in 1964). **Economic importance.** The citrus root weevil or the diaprepes root weevil. The species is a serious pest in Florida and the West Indies, attacking roots of *Citrus* and a wide variety of plants including many other cultivated trees and shrubs such as avocado (Lapointe 2000). Woodruff (1964, 1968, 1985) reports that this weevil is commonly called 'the sugar cane root stalk borer weevil' or 'vaquita' in Puerto Rico. It is also a pest in the French Antilles (Mauleon and Mademba-Sy 1988). Ulmer et al. (2006) report on the parasitoids of the weevil's eggs on St. Lucia. Adults feed on leaves and larvae bore into the roots of plants.

Diaprepes excavatus Rosenschold 1840: 343; O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 55. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic. **Notes.** A possible pest of *Citrus*.

TRIBE GEONEMINI

Lachnopus curvipes (Fabricius) 1787: 113 (*Curculio*). Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 440; Hustache 1929: 199 (*Prepodes*); Valentine and Ivie 2005: 282; Ivie et al. 2008b: 279. =*Curculio curvipes* variety *calcaratus* (Olivier) 1807: 350 of Guadeloupe; not Oware (Africa), an error. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy, St. Croix, St. Kitts, St. Thomas, St. Vincent, Tortola; widespread Antilles endemic.

TRIBE LORDOPINI

Hypoptus insularis Champion 1911: 302. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. *Hypsonotus latus* Jekel 1857: 147. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

TRIBE NAUPACTINI

Litostylus pudens (Boheman) 1833: 623 (*Cyphus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 436 (*Neocyphus*); Hustache 1929: 188; Ivie et al. 2008b: 279. **Distribution.** Antigua, Montserrat, St. Barthélemy (type locality), St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** A possible pest of *Citrus*.

TRIBE TANYMECINI

Pandeleteius testaceipes Hustache 1929: 181; Howden 1970: 48, 2004: 201; O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 49; Woodruff et al. 1998: 23. =*Pandeleteius sublineatus* Champion 1911: 203 of Grenada and of St. Vincent; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 468; Howden 1970: 50, 2004: 201. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. Not Hispaniola, contra Perez-Gelabert 2008: 136.

SUBFAMILY MOLYTINAE

TRIBE ANCHONINI

- Anchonus guildingi* Fahraeus 1843: 398. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.
- Anchonus inaequalis* Fahraeus 1843: 406; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 441; Hustache 1929: 228. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Found under stones, on humid tree trunks, under bark, in cacao waste.
- Anchonus serietuberculatus* Fahraeus 1843: 405; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 442; Hustache 1929: 234. =*Anchonus impressus* Fahraeus 1843: 402 of St. Vincent; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 441. =*Anchonus indus* Fahraeus 1843: 403 of St. Vincent; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 442. =*Anchonus simplex* Chevrolat 1880: 213 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Martinique (type locality), St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

TRIBE CHOLINI

- Cholus adpersus* (Fahraeus) 1844: 16 (*Polyderces*). **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.
- Homalinotus umbilicatus* (Desbrochers) 1906: 370 (*Anotiscus*). **Distribution.** Grenada, Guadeloupe, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

TRIBE CLEOGONINI

- Rhyssomatus strangulatus* Gyllenhal 1837: 374. =*Rhyssomatus barioides* Fiedler 1937: 74, in key. **Distribution.** Barbados, Martinique, St. Vincent. Panama, Ecuador, Bolivia, Brazil; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

TRIBE ERODISCINI

- Sicoderus contiguous* Vanin 1986: 589; Wibmer and O'Brien 1989: 12. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.
- Sicoderus remotus* Vanin 1986: 584; Wibmer and O'Brien 1989: 12. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

TRIBE STERNECHINI

- Chalcodermus angularis* Champion 1904: 319. **Distribution.** St. Vincent. Costa Rica, Panama; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

TRIBE TRYPETIDINI

- Trypetes guildingi* Fahraeus 1844: 36; O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 97. **Distribution.** Dominica, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Adults in crowns of fallen *Euterpe dominicana* palm trees.

SUBFAMILY Scolytinae, The bark and ambrosia beetles

TRIBE SCOLYTINI

SUBTRIBE SCOLYTINA

- Cnemonyx vagabundus* (Wood) 1961: 89 (*Loganius*); Bright 1981: 153, 1985: 171; Wood and Bright 1992: 318; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 282; Bright and Torres 2006: 394; Ivie et al. 2008b: 280. **Distribution.** Antigua, Guana, Hispaniola, Jost Van Dyke, Mona, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent. USA (s FL); Panama; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

SUBTRIBE XYLEBORINA

Theoborus theobromae Hopkins 1915: 57; Bright 1985: 173; Wood and Bright 1992: 661. =*Xyleborus psuedococcotrypes* Eggers 1941: 105 of Guadeloupe. =*Xyleborus hirtellus* Schedl 1948: 271 of St. Vincent. **Distribution.** Barbados, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, St. Vincent. Mexico to Panama, Colombia to French Guiana; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Host trees: *Erythrina costaricensis*, *Ochroma* sp., *Theobroma cacao*.

Xyleborus affinis Eichhoff 1868a: 401; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 100; Bennett and Alam 1985: 30; Bright 1985: 173; Wood and Bright 1992: 706; Bright and Torres 2006: 41; Ivie et al. 2008b: 280; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 35. =*X. sacchari* Hopkins 1915: 64 of St. Vincent. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix. Widespread in North, Central, and South America; widespread New World; Africa, Asia, Pacific Islands. **Notes.** Attacks fermenting sugarcane on Barbados. Several hundred host plants are known.

SUBTRIBE PITYOPHTHORINA

Araptus hymenaeae (Eggers) 1933: 9 (*Neodryocoetes*); Bright 1981: 152, 1985: 176; Wood and Bright 1992: 957; Bright and Torres 2006: 420. =*Neodryocoetes insularis* Eggers 1940: 128 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Panama, Trinidad, widespread South America; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Hosts: *Brownea* sp., *Cajanus cajan*, *Ceratonia*, *Cicer arietinum*, *Erythrina*, seeds of *Hymenaea courbaril*.

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