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The beetles of the Lesser Antilles (Insecta, Coleoptera):
diversity and distributions

Stewart B. Peck
Research Associate
Canadian Museum of Nature,
PO Box 3443, Station D, Ottawa, ON K1P 6P4, Canada

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Cover: *Dynastes hercules* (Linnaeus) 1758; male (upper) and female (lower). This is the largest beetle in the Lesser Antilles. It was originally described from specimens that probably came from Guadeloupe. Figure source: *Allgemeine Kunde des Tierreichs* by Brehm et al. 1892.

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Stewart B. Peck

Research Associate

Canadian Museum of Nature

PO Box 3443, Station D, Ottawa, ON K1P 6P4, Canada

stewart_peck@carleton.ca

Abstract. The island arc of the Lesser Antilles lies at the eastern margin of the Caribbean Sea in the Western Hemisphere, and stretches from the eastern end of the islands of the Greater Antilles (at the Virgin Islands), south to a position near the continental islands of Trinidad and Tobago at the north eastern corner of South America. The islands are a part of the West Indian Islands biodiversity “hotspot” and have been available for terrestrial colonization for about the past 15 million years. This is a status report on present knowledge of the beetle faunas of these islands, which is composed of 90 families, 1210 genera, and 2612 recognized species. Many additional species are not yet identified, or are unnamed, or remain to be discovered. Reported for the first time from the Lesser Antilles are four families, 49 genera, 105 species, and 1253 new island records. The largest families are Curculionidae (588 species), Staphylinidae (389 species), Chrysomelidae (181 species), Tenebrionidae (142 species), Cerambycidae (138 species), Scarabaeidae (127 species), and Carabidae (126 species). There are differing patterns of species distributions: 154 species are probably introduced by human activities; 985 are endemic species (limited to a single island); 465 are species endemic to more than one island of the Lesser Antilles; 212 are species limited to just islands of the West Indies; and 800 are native (naturally occurring) species which also have part of their distributional range in North, Central, or South America. Most of the widely distributed beetle fauna has probably come from South America by over-water dispersal. There is no compelling evidence for a vicariance origin of any part of the beetle fauna. Earlier colonists have had more time to form endemic genera (18) and endemic species. The more widely distributed species probably represent distributions achieved in and since the Pleistocene.

Key words. Caribbean islands, evolution, biogeography, island faunas.

Introduction

The island arc of the Lesser Antilles, at the eastern margin of the West Indies, is composed of over a score of small to medium sized islands. These extend from the island of Anguilla in the north to Grenada in the south (Fig. 1). The arc forms a gently curving chain about 850 km long, stretching from near the South American continental margin of Trinidad-Tobago and eastern Venezuela to the Anegada Passage, a tectonic marine trench which marks the present boundary with the Greater Antilles, at the eastern end of the Puerto Rico-Virgin Islands marine platform. The northern and southern ends of the arc are separated by deep water (about -2000 m) from adjacent land masses. While there may have been temporary ancient subaerial land connections to other parts of the developing island arc of the proto-Antilles from the Cretaceous to late Eocene (Iturralde-Vinent 2006), the Lesser Antilles have most likely been isolated as a set of volcanic oceanic islands since the late Oligocene, from about 29 to 27 myBP (million years before present). The Lesser Antilles are not connected to any continental shelf and through the late Tertiary they have always been isolated from continental and Greater Antilles land masses by an oceanic water barrier. The islands share a similar history of a relatively simple geological origin, a mid to late Tertiary age, continuous oceanic isolation, and a tropical maritime climate. They form a natural biological and biogeographic unit. Some of their geophysical characteristics are given in Table 1. They are part of the West Indian Islands “biodiversity hotspot,” but have received relatively little recent study of their beetle faunas.

Why Beetles?

Beetles are the world’s most successful and species-rich (largest) order of insects. Beetles alone are estimated to account for some 20% or more of all the world’s animal species known to science (Wilson 1992). Worldwide, there are some 135 families and approximately 350,000 species of beetles presently

known (Beutel and Leschen 2005). This is more than all named species of plants, plus algae and fungi. In the United States and Canada alone there are over 23,700 species in 3,145 genera, or about 30% of all the insect species in that region (Arnett 2000).

Beetles have occupied nearly every possible niche in terrestrial and fresh-water (but not marine) ecosystems, and are often very diverse in their body shapes as well as in their habits. Some are serious pests to humans, while many are beneficial, and others perform varying ecosystem functions as scavengers and recyclers of dung, carrion, and other organic materials. Some have roles in natural communities as wood borers, pollinators, plant feeders, and even parasites. Their size varies from the tiny featherwing beetles (0.25 mm in body length) to the giant rhinoceros or Hercules beetle (14 cm (5.5 inches) in body length). As adults or larvae some stridulate, others are eyeless, wingless, or variously adapted to their specialized habits. Beetles have their own intrinsic value for ecological reasons, as well as having important implications for wildlife conservation and the protection of biodiversity. They are also potentially valuable in environmental monitoring as indicators of climate change, pollution, human-caused disturbance, and ecosystem integrity.

Because of both their beneficial and deleterious activities in both natural and managed ecosystems (agriculture, horticulture, commerce, forestry, and pollination) it is vital for land managers of every nation to know what beetles are present in their geographic territory, and to monitor the health of the native fauna and track the dispersal and damage of non-native (also called introduced or adventive) species. Hence, an inventory of the beetles of each island in the Lesser Antilles can be of practical help to human interests.

A long history of study of species taxonomy has been performed on these islands as part of the investigation and documentation of beetles in the New World in general. A varying amount of field and laboratory research has resulted in varying numbers of species known from each island in the Lesser Antilles. This report summarizes and adds to this data set. It is also possible to estimate the number of species that could occur on each island so one can suggest how much species diversity yet remains to be discovered.

The West Indian biodiversity hotspot

The islands of the West Indies are one of the world's biodiversity "hotspots" (Myers 2003, Myers et al. 2000). This is because of their large numbers of endemic species (species which are naturally limited in distribution to a designated area) and in the large ratio of number of species to island area for both plants and terrestrial vertebrates. The West Indies support some 7000 species of endemic plants and 779 species of endemic vertebrates (148 birds, 49 mammals, 418 reptiles, 164 amphibians). In fact, the island groups of the West Indies, Philippines, and Madagascar rank as the "hottest of the hot" in terms of extremely high endemism and intense species packing per unit area and the high degree of threat to them. Protected areas are now 11.3 % of the West Indian islands (Mittermeier et al. 2004, Conservation International 2010).

Endemism of invertebrates is also extensive in the West Indian islands but is relatively poorly documented. For instance, in the butterflies, the best-known insect group, 40% of the species are single island endemics (Smith et al. 1994). The levels of endemism are not or only poorly known for other groups of insects. The Lesser Antilles comprise only 10% of the land area of the entire West Indian biodiversity hot spot but many species are unique to it. For instance, over 1300 species of beetles are now known from the island of Guadeloupe in the Lesser Antilles and many of them likely evolved on and live only on that island. Beetles endemic to one or more islands of the Lesser Antilles now total 1450 species.

The goal here is to summarize the knowledge of the beetles of the islands of the Lesser Antilles in a way that may be of interest or utility to multiple types of users. My own personal interests are in species level biodiversity and the patterns of distribution that are present. These can lead us toward an understanding of the ecological and evolutionary dynamics of both the beetles and other components of the faunas and the islands themselves.

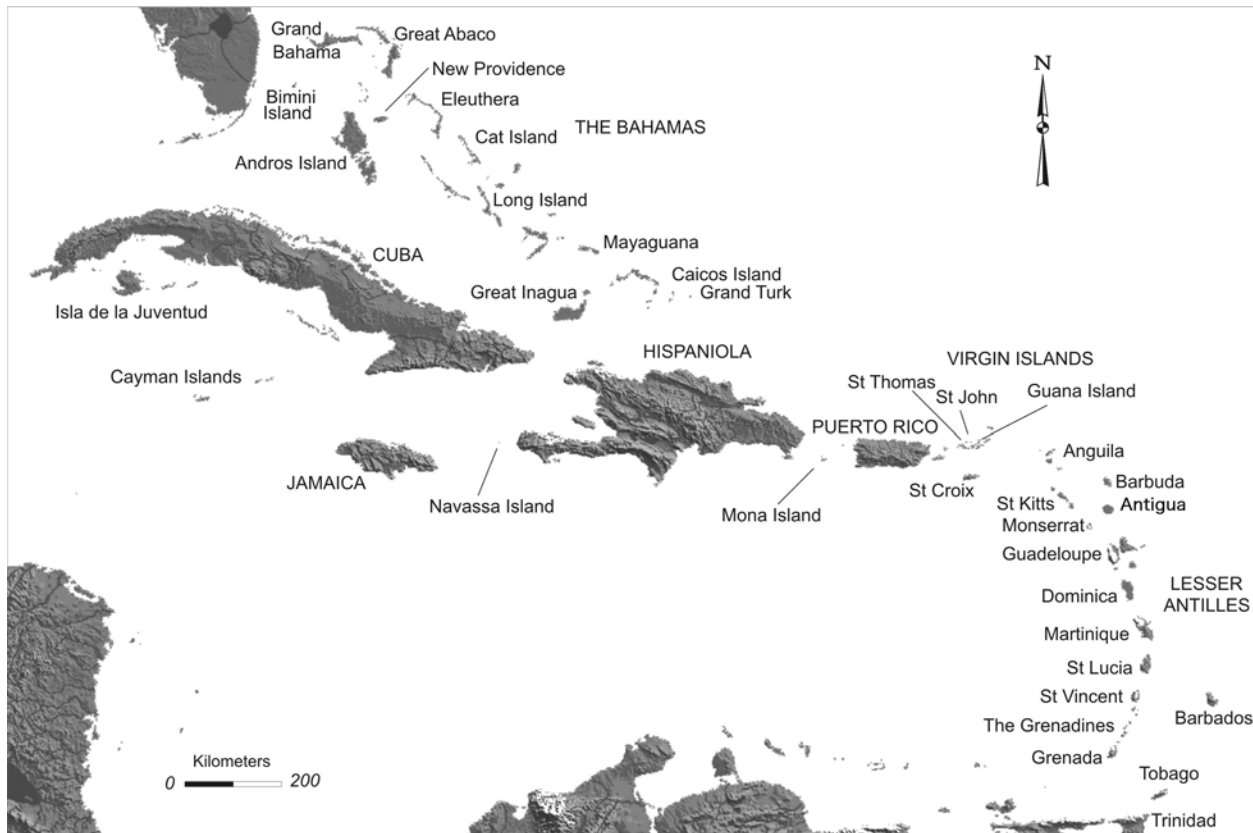


Figure 1. The islands of the West Indies and adjacent continental land masses, showing in the east the main north-south island arc of the Lesser Antilles.

Geographic groupings of islands

The West Indian Islands (Fig. 1) lie east of Central America and between North and South America, mostly within the edge of the tropics. Most of the islands (but not all of them, such as the Bahamas Islands group) border on the Caribbean Sea. Therefore, in this work, the islands are called the West Indies, which is a geographically more inclusive and more correct name than Caribbean Islands. There are three principal island clusters in the West Indies: 1) the Bahamas, which biogeographically (if not administratively) include the Turks and Caicos Islands to the southeast; 2) the Greater Antilles, composed of Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola, and Puerto Rico (and associated smaller island groups such as the Virgin Islands, and the Cayman group); and 3) the Lesser Antilles, which are an irregular chain of smaller but ecologically varied islands extending from the eastern end of the Greater Antilles, southwards to Trinidad, on the north-eastern shoulder of South America. The last two groups are here collectively called, in short, the Antilles. These are all oceanic islands, meaning they have had no significant land connections for at least the past 20 my (million years) for overland movement of biotas from any continental lands. All terrestrial organisms now on the islands have probably had to cross oceanic water gaps to reach the islands, although this has been a topic of prolonged discussion and argument (see Woods 1989, Woods and Sergile 2001). The collective term Antilles differentiates these islands from the continental shelf islands of South America that have had (or may have had) land contact with that continent.

The islands of the Lesser Antilles have a similar age and origin, which is distinctly different from that of the Greater Antilles, and are a natural geological and biogeographic unit. The northern part of the Lesser Antilles island arc has been grouped as the Leeward Islands, and the southern part as the Windward Islands. Geologically, Barbados is distinct from these two geographic subgroups of the Lesser Antilles.

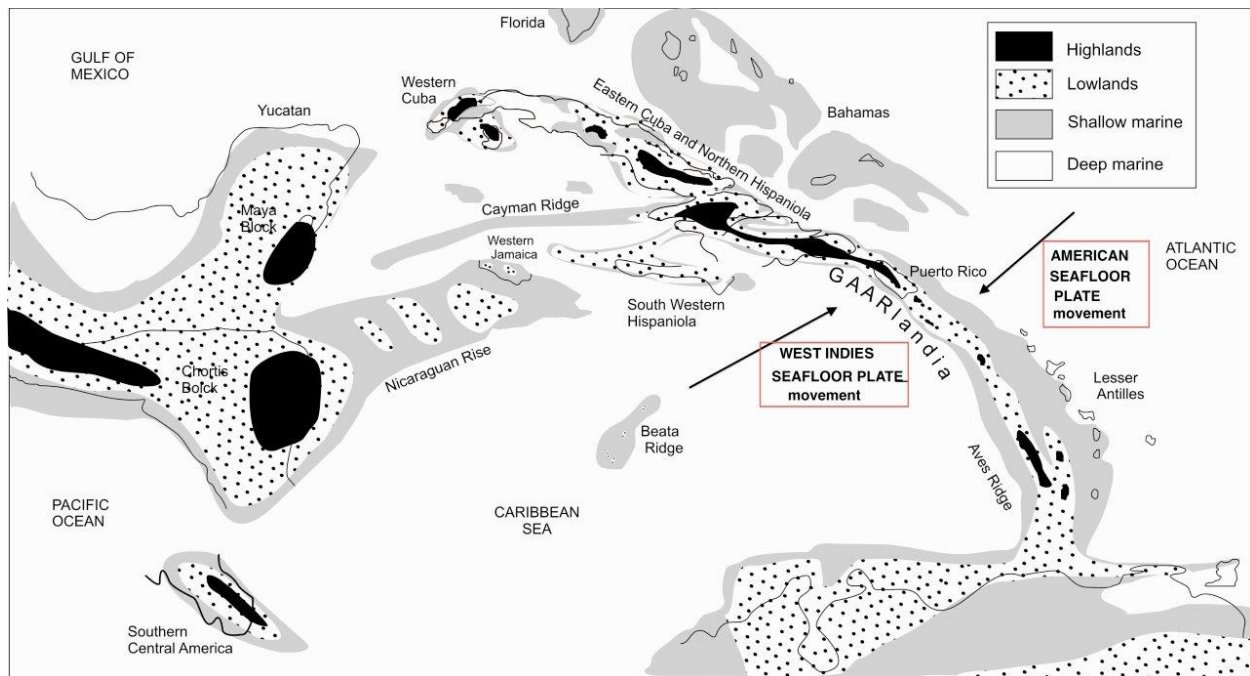


Figure 2. A reconstruction of a possible configuration of land in the Eocene-early Oligocene, 35-33 myBP. The eastward moving West Indies seafloor plate overrides the westward moving American plate that descends into a trench east of the Lesser Antilles. The subducted rocks are the source of the volcanic eruptions that have formed the present islands of the Lesser Antilles. The indicated emergent land is hypothetical and no clear evidence exists to indicate that beetles existed on this land and persisted to the present. The outlines show the present Lesser Antilles, but they did not exist at the time shown for the reconstruction. Modified from Iturralde-Vinent and MacPhee (2006) and Genaro (2008).

The Leeward Islands. These are so named because they were downwind (leeward) of the center of the island chain, which was the usual point of arrival of European sailing ships coming from Africa. They are the northern island group of the Lesser Antilles and are comprised of Anguilla, Antigua, Barbuda, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Barthélemy, St. Eustatius, Saba, St. Martin-St. Maarten (an island administratively divided between France and the Netherlands), Montserrat, and Guadeloupe and its satellites (Marie-Galante, La Désirade, and Iles des Saintes). The islands of the northern Leewards are shown in Figure 2. The Leeward Islands are sometimes considered to include the U. S. and British Virgin islands but biogeographically these are part of Puerto Rico and the islands on its submarine bank. The placement of the island of St. Croix is something of a problem. It is politically part of the U. S. Virgin islands, but is not on the Puerto Rico bank, but on its own separate bank and is its own independent biogeographic unit. It is geologically and biogeographically allied with Puerto Rico and is here grouped with it and the Virgin Islands, and not the Lesser Antilles

The Windward Islands. These are so named because they were upwind (windward) of the center of the island chain, which was the point of arrival of European sailing ships coming from Africa. They are to the south of the Leeward Islands and are comprised of Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Grenada. Barbados is outside of this group.

South American oceanic islands. Some of the islands along the northern coast of South America lie off the shallow continental shelf, beyond the 200 m isobath (depth line), and have apparently had no land connection with South America at times of low sea levels. These are the Venezuelan islands of Islas (or Islotes) de Aves, Blanquilla, Orchilla, and Los Roques, and the Dutch islands of Bonaire and Curaçao. Their geological origin may be as lateral fragments separated from the leading margin of the early Tertiary West Indies tectonic plate as it moved eastwards. These are here considered to be oceanic islands of the West Indies, but not part of the Lesser Antilles.

South American continental shelf islands. Some islands off the north coast of South America lie on or very near the shallow continental shelf of South America, within the 200 m isobath line. They had (or nearly had) land connections with South America at times of low Pleistocene sea levels. They are

Table 1. Summary of geo-physical characteristics of all the larger and some of the smaller islands (which have had beetle sampling) of the Lesser Antilles, listed in order of increasing island area. Area and elevation data mostly from Morrissey (1998).

Island name	Area (km ²)	Maximum elevation (m)	Predominant surface bedrock geology	Biogeographic island group
Mayreau	1.76	85	mixed	Grenada Bank
Mustique	5.49	127	mixed	Grenada Bank
Canouan	7.29	267	mixed	Grenada Bank
Union	8.4	304	volcanic	Grenada Bank
Les Saintes group	10	309, Terre-de-Haut 293, Terre-de-Bas	volcanic	Guadeloupe Group
Saba	13	887	volcanic	Saba Bank
Bequia	15.6	268	mixed	Grenada Bank
La Désirade	20	273	limestone	Guadeloupe Group
St. Barthélemy	21	286	limestone	Anguilla Bank
St. Eustatius	22	600	volcanic	Netherlands Antilles
Carriacou	31.6	236	mixed	Grenada Bank
St. Martin-St. Maarten	87	484	limestone	Anguilla Bank
Nevis	93	985	volcanic	St. Kitts-Nevis Bank
Anguilla	96	59	limestone	Anguilla Bank
Montserrat	104	969	volcanic	Montserrat
Marie-Galante	153	150	limestone	Guadeloupe Group
Barbuda	161	39	limestone	Antigua-Barbuda Bank
St. Kitts	168	1156	volcanic	St. Kitts-Nevis Bank
Antigua	281	402	mixed	Antigua-Barbuda Bank
Grenada	344	840	volcanic	Grenada Bank
St. Vincent	389	1233	volcanic	St. Vincent
Barbados	430	340	limestone	Barbados
St. Lucia	616	950	volcanic	St. Lucia
Dominica	751	1432	volcanic	Dominica
Martinique	1100	1397	volcanic	Martinique
Guadeloupe; a bipartite island, its two parts separated by a narrow marine channel	1434	1467 (Basse-Terre) 130 (Grand-Terre)	volcanic (Basse-Terre); limestone (Grande-Terre)	Guadeloupe Group

Aruba, the Venezuelan islands of Frailes, Margarita, Testigos, Tortuga, and the island nation of Trinidad and Tobago (Peck et al. 2002). They are here regarded as satellites of continental South America and not part of the oceanic islands of the West Indies.

Political groupings of islands

The Lesser Antilles islands have a long and complex history of past colonial occupation and administration by various European nations, accompanied by an extensive history of forest and agricultural exploitation. These islands were one of the most valuable, most coveted, and most bitterly contested corners of the world from the 1600's to the early 1800's (Parry et al. 1987). The political control and affinities of many of the islands changed from several to many times in the past and the islands are now a complex mix of affiliations, independent countries, dependent states, and territories. Some of these islands have different names according to which language is used (English, French, Dutch). To simplify, I use the preferred name as used by the present administrative body of the island. In one case a single island, split between two governments, has a hyphenated name (St. Martin-St. Maarten). There are also political groupings such as the Netherlands Antilles (Aruba, Curaçao, Bonaire, St. Maarten, St. Eustatius, Saba); the French Antilles (Martinique, Guadeloupe and its dependencies) and the wider West Indies United Kingdom Overseas Territories (Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Turks & Caicos Islands). The islands and groupings are listed below in alphabetical order, with their present political status or affiliation, following Morrissey (1998).

Anguilla (pronounced an-gwil-la). Formerly a British possession and at one time a dependency of St. Christopher-Nevis; now a British Dependent Territory.

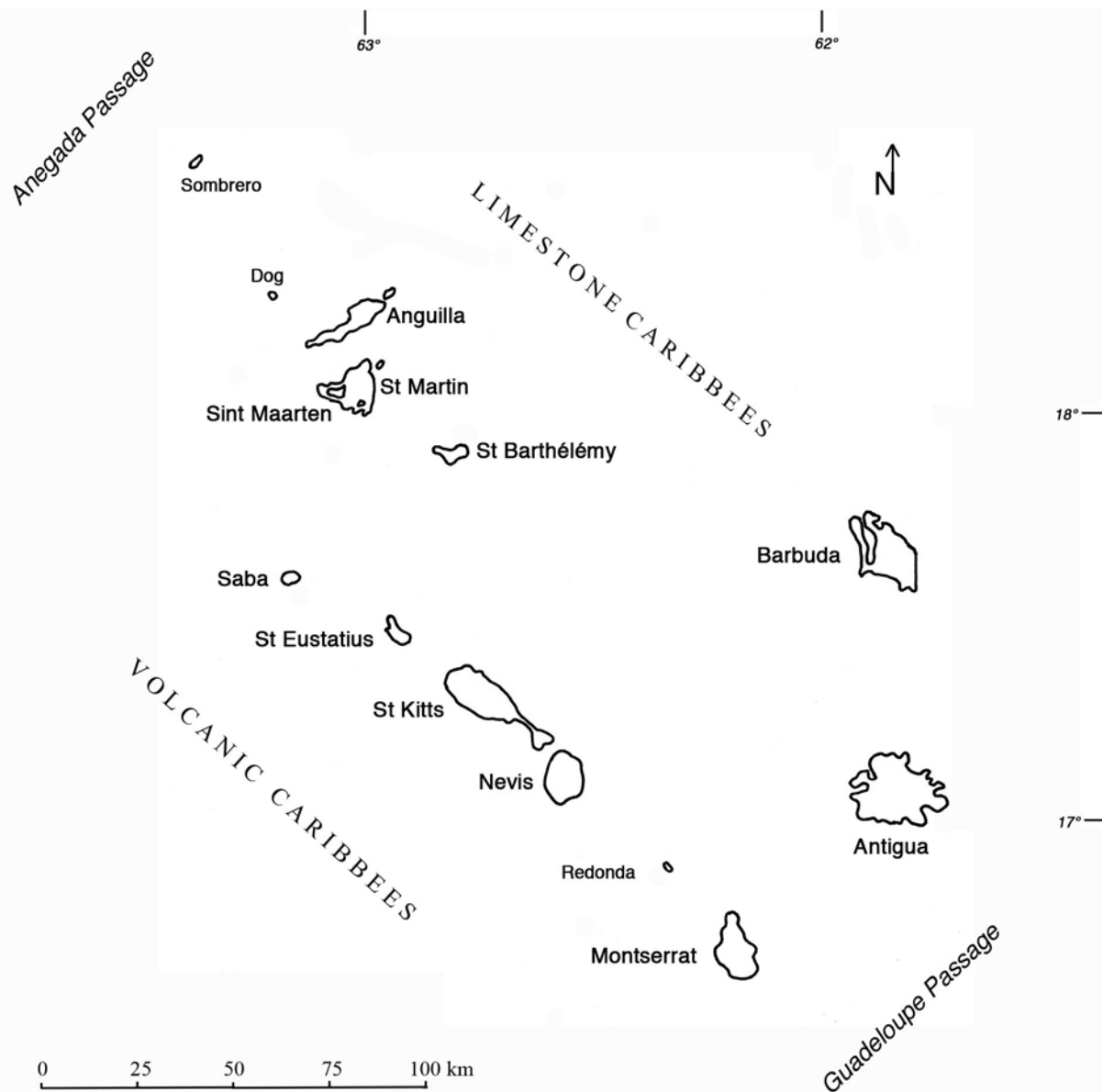


Figure 3. Detailed map of the smaller and northern islands of the Leeward Islands, at the northern end of the Lesser Antilles.

Antigua (pronounced an-TEE-ga). Formerly a British possession, now one half of the dual island nation of Antigua and Barbuda, independent since 1981; it includes the uninhabited island of Redonda.

Barbados. Formerly a British colony and now an independent nation since 1966.

Barbuda. Formerly a British possession, now one half of the independent dual island nation of Antigua and Barbuda (see above). This has sometimes been confused with Barbados.

British Virgin Islands. Formerly a British possession and not a part of the Lesser Antilles but lying on the Puerto Rico Bank, including the islands of Anegada, Guana, Jost van Dyke, Tortola, Virgin Gorda, and other smaller islands; now a British Dependency.

Dominica (pronounced dah-min-EE-ka). Formerly a British possession, and an independent nation since 1978; located between Guadeloupe and Martinique, in the Lesser Antilles; it has sometimes been confused with the nation of the Dominican Republic (La Republica Dominicana), a part of the island of Hispaniola in the Greater Antilles. This has led to error in reporting species distributions.

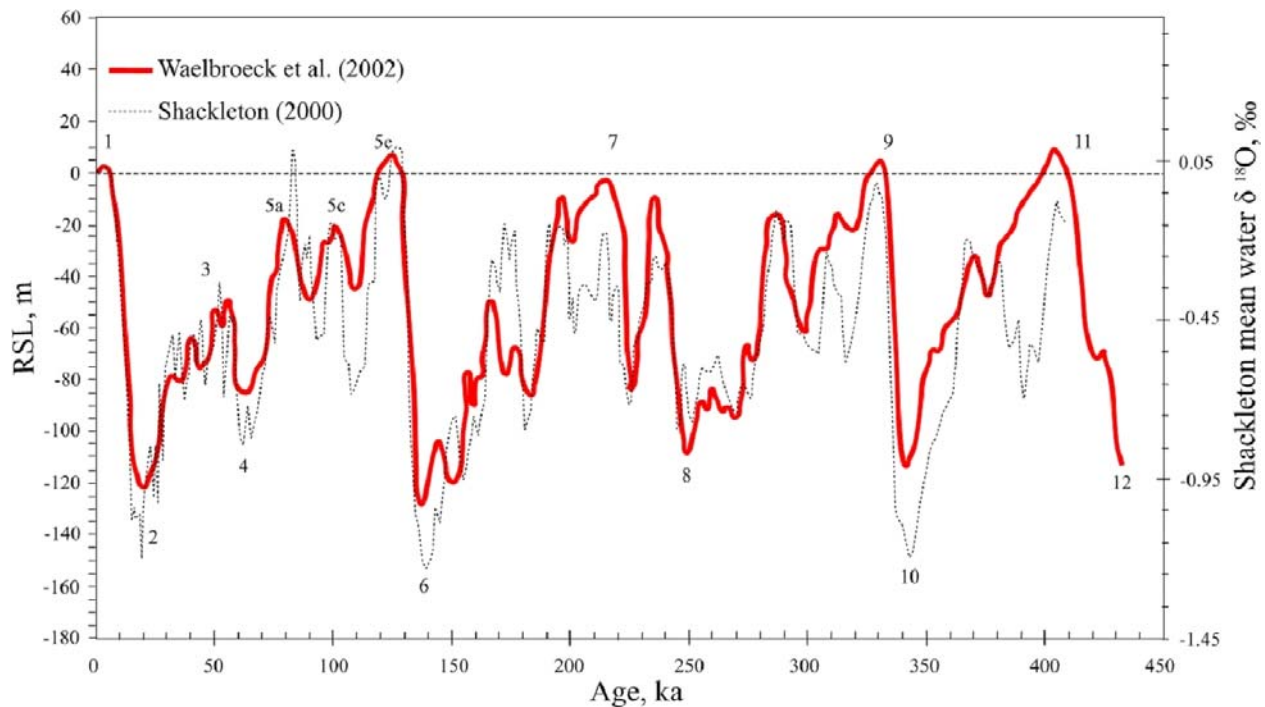


Figure 4. General fluctuation of relative sea levels (RSL) in the later part of the Pleistocene, derived from Waelbroeck et al. (2002) and Shackleton (2000) by Lascu (2005). This shows how varying were the sea levels (and thus island shorelines and island areas) through the last quarter of the Pleistocene. The result is that at times of lower sea levels during global glacials the islands of the Lesser Antilles had more exposed land and were closer to each other and overwater dispersal between islands was facilitated. Additionally, over this time span the higher islands of the southern islands were increasing in area and elevation through volcanic activity.

Grenada (pronounced gruh-NAY-duh). Formerly a British possession and an independent nation since 1974, including the main island of Grenada along with the Grenadian Grenadines (including the islands of Petite Martinique, Carriacou and other smaller islands). The island name has been confused with the city of Grenada, on Lake Nicaragua, in Nicaragua. Also, the country of Colombia was once called Nueva Grenada, and this has caused minor geographic confusion.

Guadeloupe. This politically is a Département of France, composed of the two major and presently narrowly separated islands of Basse-Terre and Grand-Terre, which together form the principal island of Guadeloupe, with the smaller satellite islands of Désirade, Les Saintes, Marie-Galante, Petite-Terre, and the distant island of St. Barthélemy (St. Bartholomew), and part of the island of St. Martin-Maarten.

Martinique. This island is politically a separate Département of France.

Montserrat. A former British possession, and now a Dependent Territory of Britain.

Netherlands Antilles. These consist of two groups of islands associated in a Netherlands Antillean Federation composed of: 1) a northern group called the Dutch Windward Islands (Saba, St. Eustatius, and St. Maarten; these are considered here); and 2) a southern group called the Dutch Leeward Islands (Aruba, Bonaire, and Curaçao) which are on or near the South American continental shelf, and close to Venezuela; these are not considered here.

Nevis (pronounced nee-vis). This was a British possession and is now part of the island nation of St. Kitts and Nevis.

Redonda. This is an isolated and uninhabited rock belonging to Antigua and Barbuda.

Saba (pronounced say-bah). This island was formerly a part of the Netherlands Antilles, and is now administered as a Public Entity within the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

St. Barthélemy. The name is also written St. Bartholomew, St. Barths and St. Barts; it was formerly an administrative part of St. Martin, which is a part of the Département of Guadeloupe; and it is now a French Overseas Collectivity. This includes the tiny offshore island of Fourche.

St. Christopher. A former British possession, whose name is now changed to St. Kitts; see below.

St. Eustatius. The island is commonly known as “Statia”; it is administratively a part of the Netherlands Antilles (see above).

St. Kitts. Formerly a British Colony, and once called St. Christopher, it has been independent since 1983 as a part of the dual island nation of St. Kitts and Nevis.

St. Martin. The French part of the island St. Martin-St. Maarten, politically a part of the French overseas Département of Guadeloupe. This includes the tiny offshore islands of Fourmarre and Tintamarre.

St. Maarten. The Dutch part of the island St. Martin-St. Maarten; formerly a part of the Dutch Windward Islands; now an independent nation within the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

St. Lucia (pronounced loo-sha). Formerly a British possession; an independent nation since 1979.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Formerly a British possession, now an independent nation, including the main island of St. Vincent with the Vincentian Grenadines (Bequia, Mustique, Canouan, Mayreau, Tobago Keys, Union, Palm (formerly Prune) Island, Petit St. Vincent, and other smaller islands).

Sombbrero. An uninhabited island; a part of the dual island nation of St. Kitts and Nevis.

United States Virgin Islands. A United States Dependency, not a part of the Lesser Antilles but lying on the Puerto Rico Bank, including the larger islands of St. John and St. Thomas. The island of St. Croix is a political part of this group, but is not on the Puerto Rico Bank, but on a separate submarine bank of its own.

Virgin Islands. See British Virgin Islands and United States Virgin Islands.

Natural History

Climate. The Lesser Antilles lie in the Trade Wind Zone and have a Tropical Eastern Maritime climate, which is relatively constant. There is little variation in day-length or temperature throughout the year, and there is usually a daytime maximum of about 30°C and a night-time minimum of about 20°C at sea level.

Rainfall abundance is directly correlated with elevation. There is a rainy season from about June to December when there is generally a greater diversity of active insects, and a drier season from about January to May. These seasons are more pronounced at lower elevations, where many trees and shrubs lose their leaves as a response to the dryness. However, the dry season is the time of flowering of much of the vegetation and activity of pollinating insects, and there may be significant activity of groups such as Cerambycidae and Buprestidae. Touroult and Poirier (2012: 7) find the time of the dry season from March to the end of May to be the most favorable for collecting in Martinique. Topographical configuration causes differences in rainfall and high mountains often produce local variations between windward (east) and leeward (west) coasts.

Aerial dispersal by active flight and passive dispersal by winds can occur anytime. Hurricanes affect forest development and can bring new plants and animals. It is often generalized that the strong winds of hurricanes aid in overwater insect dispersal (Darlington 1938). For instance, *Schistocerca* sp. locusts were brought to St. Lucia by a hurricane in 1988. The usual hurricane season is from June to October. For any one island, a hurricane has struck about once in 20 years, but there can easily be two in as many years and then 50 years before another one hits.

Vegetation and biotic zonation. The dominant lowland vegetation of the Lesser Antilles is a tropical monsoon forest that can also be characterized as a seasonal deciduous scrub forest. Beard (1949) summarizes the natural vegetation of the islands, which ranges from xeric microphyllous woody vegetation in arid lowlands to macrophyllous rainforest vegetation at mid-elevations and with low stature woody vegetation (elfin forest) on the highest mountains. There is little or no remaining unaltered lowland vegetation after 300 years or more of agricultural and forestry exploitation of the islands (Beard 1949). Various boom and bust agro-economic cycles had repeatedly caused the complete clearing, exhaustion, and subsequent abandonment of large areas of land and even entire small islands. This is evident today with waste tracts covered with low-stature scrub thicket or forest.

It is possible to divide the continuum of the flora and fauna into general zones. These intergrade into each other with distance from the salt influence of the sea, if the habitat is on the windward (east) or

leeward (west) side of the island, and with increasing rainfall and decreasing average temperature accompanying an increase in elevation above sea level.

The **littoral** zone is the coastal zone, and the vegetation is under edaphic influence, depending on a substrate which may be rocky, or with extensive sands, or saline soils. The mangrove association is composed of woody vegetation characterized by the trees *Rhizophora mangle* L. (red mangrove), *Avicennia germinans* (L.) (black mangrove), *Laguncularia racemosa* (L.) Gaertn. (white mangrove), and *Conocarpus erecta* L. (buttonwood). Inland of these may be *Pterocarpus officinalis* Jacq., *Symphonia* sp., *Annona* sp., *Inga* sp., *Ceiba* sp., and *Ficus* sp.

Xerophile (drought tolerant deciduous) vegetation occurs inland, from sea level up to about 150 to 250 m altitude on all the islands, which are seasonally very dry from about January to May. Rainfall annually amounts from 0.80 m to 1.80 m. The common woody vegetation is widely distributed throughout the West Indies basin, and includes *Scaevola plumieri* L., *Lantana camara* L., *Tabebuia heterophylla* (DC.) Britton, *Bursera simaruba* (L.) Sarg., *Hippomane mancinella* L., and *Haematoxylon campechianum* Kandil, some of which may grow to a height of over 10 m. Little of this lowland vegetation remains except on steep, rocky, and abandoned lands.

Mesophile (seasonally drought tolerant and evergreen) vegetation occurs at altitudes above the xerophile zone, up to 400-500 m. There is more rainfall (1.80 to 3 m annually) and less evapotranspiration because of cooler air temperatures. Common trees are *Hymenaea courbaril* L., *Miconia mirabilis* (Aublet) L. O. Williams, *Tetrazygia angustifolia* (Swartz) de Candolle, and *Inga ingoides* (Rich.) Willd. Little of this vegetation now exists except as second growth because of extensive agricultural modification, and the introduction of alien crop plants and trees. A common introduced plantation tree is *Swietenia macrophylla* Jacq. (large leaved mahogany).

Hygophile forest, usually called rain forest, occurs from about 400-500 m to about 1000 m in altitude, has higher rainfall, and occurs only on the high islands. There is a shrubby understory with *Ilex macfadyeni* (Walp.) Rehder., *Clusia mangle* Rich ex. Planchon and Triana, and thickets of palms such as *Prestoea montana* (R. Graham) Nichols. The trees may be of immense size and include *Amanoa caribaea* Krug and Urb., *Tapura latifolia* Bentham, *Dacryodes excelsa* Vahl, *Richeria grandis* Vahl, and *Pouteria pallida* (C. F. Gaertner) Buehni as well as epiphytes and vines. These forests are rather well preserved because of the difficulty of past access to them and their present protection in forest reserves and national parks on Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Grenada. Above 1200 m altitude the forest becomes lower in stature and more heavily covered with epiphytes as a moss forest or elfin forest. These two kinds of upper elevation forests have a higher proportion of plants (and probably insects) endemic to just the Lesser Antilles, or to a single island.

Insect ecology. There have been few comparative ecological studies of insects of the Lesser Antilles. Insect activity is more controlled by rainfall than temperature in the Lesser Antilles. In a study of insect abundance and seasonality, abundance was 2.3 times and biomass 3.1 times greater in the wet season than the dry in a coastal area of Grenada (Tanaka and Tanaka 1982). There was no difference in size distribution of insects between the two seasons.

Tanaka and Tanaka (1982) note that the arthropod richness of the West Indies is lower than in continental South America, and that the faunas tend to be more generalized, with broader niches, and with more trophic generalists. Favorable conditions usually lead to an increase in populations of generalist species.

The beetle fauna. The beetles of the West Indies are still incompletely known. The first summary was in the listing of Leng and Mutchler (1914, 1917). 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 nearby 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. Thomas et al. (2013) list 605 species in 63 families for the Cayman Islands. The island of Hispaniola, containing the countries of Haiti and the Dominican Republic, has 1810 listed beetle species (Pérez-Gelabert 2008).

Puerto Rico (excluding the Virgin Islands) has 1098 recorded species (Wolcott 1951, Maldonado Capriles 1996). It is unfortunate that there is no recent summary listing for Puerto Rico and the associated Virgin Islands. 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



Figure 5. The larger and sometimes connected paleo-islands of the eastern West Indies at times of maximum low sea levels during the last glacial, about 26,000 to 20,000 yBP. Some of the present islands of the Lesser Antilles thus had considerably larger areas and were joined with other islands on their marine bank as continuous land, and the islands were closer to each other. The glacial low sea levels approximated the insular shelf margins. The isobath (depth) line is shown here at -200 m below the present sea level. The evidence for sea level depression in the last glacial is for a decrease of as much as -150 m (Clark et al. 2009). The larger island areas are the exposed submarine banks that represent the true biogeographic islands that were isolated from each other. Note that some of the islands paralleling the north coast of South America were still isolated by seawater and were thus oceanic islands, even though they lie on or near the continental shelf of South America.

beetle species (Valentine and Ivie 2005). Miskimen and Bond (1970) summarize the known beetle fauna at 310 species for 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).

Modern beetle faunal summaries for the Lesser Antilles are available for Grenada and the Grenadines (Woodruff et al. 1998) with 507 species, Dominica with 347 named species (Peck 2006), Montserrat with a total of 718 known species (Ivie 2008a, 2008b), Barbados with 232 named species (Peck 2009a), St. Lucia with 175 named species (Peck 2009c) and 144 endemics and a total of over 816 species (Daltry 2009), St. Vincent with 536 named species (Peck 2010a), the group of smaller islands of the northern

Table 2. Data and predictions of natural saturation numbers of beetle species on islands of the Lesser Antilles, based on a relationship between island size and number of species using Montserrat as the comparative island (Ivie et al. 2008a). Some of the islands were united to others as larger paleo-islands at times of lower sea levels. The numbers of species yet to be discovered may be used as an indicator of how poorly an island's fauna is known. These numbers may be too high for smaller, drier, and heavily altered islands.

Island	Area (km ²)	Present number of single-island endemic species	Present minimum number of species	Predicted total number of species	Predicted number of species remaining to be discovered
Mayreau	1.76	0	86	242	156
Mustique	5.49	4	141	341	200
Canouan	7.29	0	35	372	337
Union	8.4	0	127	388	261
Les Saintes	10	1	53	409	356
Saba	13	1	50	442	392
Bequia	15.6	0	61	467	406
La Désirade	20	0	35	503	468
St. Barthélemy	21	3	94	511	417
St. Eustatius	22	0	23	518	495
Carriacou	31.6	1	27	578	551
St. Martin-St. Maarten	87	1	69	784	715
Nevis	93	0	66	800	734
Anguilla	96	1	20	822	802
Montserrat (Ivie et al. 2008a: 59)	104	43	718	827	109
Marie-Galante	153	3	51	929	878
Barbuda	161	0	21	943	922
St. Kitts	168	1	132	955	823
Antigua	281	7	276	1115	839
Grenada	344	72	774	1185	411
St. Vincent	389	96	671	1230	559
Barbados	430	8	362	1268	906
St. Lucia (Daltry 2009: 1)	616	144	816	1413	597
Dominica	751	98	648	1499	851
Martinique	1100	56	446	1682	1236
Guadeloupe	1434	445	1492	1850	358

Leewards with 218 species (Peck 2011a), and Martinique with 270 species (Peck 2011b). Meurgey (2011), in a raw and uncritical preliminary list of all known arthropods for Guadeloupe, summarizes the beetles as having 89 families, and 1396 species, with 246 species endemic to the island. However, Peck et al. (2014) list 60 families, 719 genera, and 1338 species, with 482 species endemic to the Guadeloupe Archipelago.

Geological history

The geological histories of the islands of the West Indies are varied. Donnelly (1988), Pindell and Barrett (1990), Iturralde-Vinent and MacPhee (1999), Graham (2003), and Iturralde-Vinent (2006) provide overviews and synthetic summaries, often within a context of historical biogeography. While the origins of the Greater Antilles are complex, and perhaps controversial, the origins of the Lesser Antilles are relatively simple (Maury et al. 1990). In short, the Lesser Antilles are an island arc marking the meeting front of two moving tectonic plates. The westward-moving American plate, which floors the Atlantic Ocean is being subducted into an oceanic trench under the leading edge of the overriding and eastward moving Caribbean plate. The pressure and friction of the collision has caused the earth's crust to melt and spew upwards as subduction volcanoes behind the eastern margin of the West Indies plate. It is this volcanic activity which has created the islands of the Lesser Antilles. The Anegada Passage, to the

northwest of the Leewards is a distinct structural line, a marine trough, which separates the Lesser Antilles from the Greater Antilles, which have very different geological ages and origins (Pindell and Barrett 1990).

In their detailed paleogeographic reconstructions, Iturralde-Vinent and MacPhee (1999) propose that the Aves submarine ridge and the Lesser Antilles may have been a single entity from later Cretaceous times and through the Eocene (Fig. 2). They were presumably linked to the terranes (allochthonous crustal elements along plate boundaries) of the Aruba-Tobago Belt of islands in the south and to the Greater Antilles to the north. The topographic high of the Aves Ridge may have been emergent but foundered in or before the Miocene. Donnelly (1988) mentions similarities in basement volcanic and shallow plutonic rocks of the British Virgin Islands and St. Martin-St. Barthélemy, La Désirade and St. Thomas-St. John, and Tobago and Bonaire with the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico. This may be evidence that they represent fragments of a once-continuous Cretaceous island arc which stretched into a series of disconnected terranes in the Tertiary. The foundation of the Lesser Antilles may be built (in part) of fragments of the Greater Antilles torn away in the eastward movement by the West Indies plate in the early Tertiary. Thus, the present Lesser Antilles may have developed upon and may be largely obscuring dispersed fragments of an older island arc. It is important to stress that these earlier islands were non-permanent and the persistence of any of their terrestrial biotas seems unlikely.

The islands of the Lesser Antilles (except Barbados) now form a double arc of two geologically distinct sets of islands of two age classes (Figure 3). The first set of islands is a shorter outer arc of lower and older eroded volcanoes which have been capped with thick and younger marine sediments and limestone deposits that were then uplifted. These are called the Limestone Caribbees. The second set of islands is a longer inner arc of younger and higher volcanic islands, called the Volcanic Caribbees (Bouysse et al. 1985).

The main geological difference between the volcanic and limestone island arcs is the age and composition of the surface bedrock, ranging from 38-10 myBP (million years before present) in the outer limestone arc, and 7.7 myBP and less in the inner volcanic arc (Briden et al. 1979, Maury et al. 1990). The outer and older arc of the Limestone Caribbees is the result of Eocene to late Oligocene volcanism followed by extensive erosion and subsidence. The volcanic rocks were then capped with late Oligocene-early Miocene marine limestones, with a subsequent late Miocene uplift. The Limestone Caribbees are comprised of Sombrero, Anguilla, St. Martin-St. Maarten, St. Barthélemy, Barbuda, Antigua, the Grand-Terre half of Guadeloupe, and Marie-Galante. Originally the islands must have looked like typical volcanic islands before their alteration by erosion, subsidence, and subsequent limestone deposition. They were probably re-emergent and available for terrestrial colonization since the Miocene at the earliest (the past 15 million years) so are the older of the two sets of islands.

The inner arc is more recently volcanic. The present wave of volcanic activity began some 7.7 myBP and uplifted the older volcanic or metamorphosed cores of any earlier islands. This group of islands forms an arc from Saba to Grenada as the major arc of the Lesser Antilles. They are typically higher mountainous islands over 500 m in elevation, and are mostly composed of rather recently erupted volcanic rocks of late Miocene and early Pliocene to recent age, with only limited sedimentary deposits. They may have achieved their present size through volcanic activity only since the late Pliocene or Pleistocene and most colonization may have been throughout the past 3 million years. The Volcanic Caribbees of the northern Leewards (Figure 2) are smaller and lower than the volcanic islands to the south because they have experienced less volcanic activity and more erosion in recent times than the larger islands to the south.

Basalt lavas are abundant in the older rocks, while andesitic lavas are characteristic of the younger volcanics. Volcanic eruptions have been mostly of the explosive type, in which masses of rock and *nuées ardents* (hot ash flows) were belched forth. Flows of once-liquid lava are rare, but many road cuts reveal rocks of all sizes embedded in a fine compacted ash (tuff), locally called tuff. The eruption of La Soufrière on Martinique in 1902 caused much loss of human life, and undoubtedly had a very significant but localized impact on the biota, from a *nuée ardente* with temperatures of over 800°C. Active volcanism has occurred at the La Soufrière volcano on St. Vincent in 1971-1972 and as recently 1995-1997 at the La Soufrière volcano on Montserrat. That eruption led to the intensive and extensive study of beetles on Montserrat by Ivie et al. (2008a, 2008b). There is also an underwater volcano, called Kick'em Jenny, off

Relationship between Island Size and Beetle Diversity in the Lesser Antilles

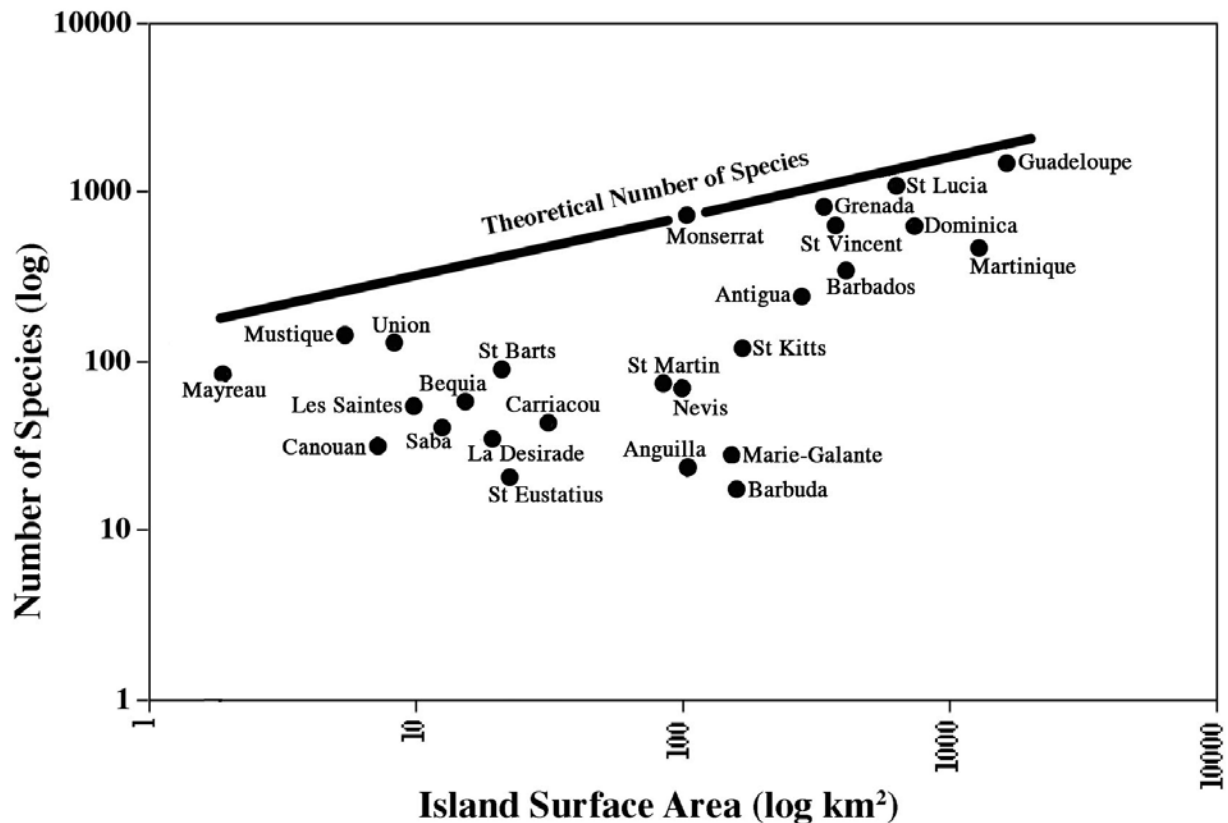


Figure 6. Darlington (1957) proposed, as a “rule of thumb”, that there exists, within a given region of relatively uniform climate, an orderly relation between the size of a sample area and the number of species found in that area, that there is a doubling of species numbers with each 10 times increase in island area. This was generalized as: $(S = CA^z)$ where $C = 170.5$ and $z = 0.301$ (MacArthur & Wilson, 1967) which is shown as the regression line. Montserrat is the key reference datum point for anchoring this species-area regression line (Ivie et al, 2008a). This represents the hypothetical saturation number of species that might be expected to occur on an island of a designated area. Data points are for present day islands and island areas. The position of the data points for all the islands other than Montserrat fall under this line, which shows that more species would be expected on each island if it has the expected natural saturation number of species. The difference between the regression line and each data points suggests how many additional species might be expected with a complete knowledge of each island’s fauna. These “undiscovered species” numbers are given in Table 2.

Isle de Ronde, close to the north coast of Grenada. In addition there are several dormant volcanic sites in the island chain, including steam and gas vents, and the world’s second largest boiling lake on Dominica.

The evidence of the extent of ash falls of past and recent eruptions suggests that the biotas of entire islands were usually not completely eliminated. The entire biota was not wiped out at any one time, but that half or more of each island was unaffected by each major eruption. Re-colonization was possible from the un-impacted part of an island.

Barbados alone is not founded on volcanic roots. The island core is composed of marine clastic sediments accumulated in deep water some 50 myBP. When the leading eastward edge of the West Indies seafloor plate overrode the subducting Atlantic seafloor plate, these sediments were deformed and uplifted to near the ocean surface as the north-south trending Barbados Ridge. Some 2 to 1 million myBP an ancestral Barbados rose above the ocean surface and a small land area was then exposed and available for terrestrial colonization. To the west of this early island, in clear and shallow water, a coral reef carbonate cap-rock was precipitated. This reef-cap-rock rose above the ocean surface some 500,000 yBP

Table 3. Summary of distributional groupings of the 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 species-level 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 landmasses (continents or larger islands) and dispersal proceeded to smaller landmasses (islands or smaller islands).

Distributional Group	Characterization of Geographic Areas	species
Introduced to Lesser Antilles	Not naturally occurring in the Lesser Antilles; present through intentional introduction or probably present through accidental human-assisted processes; naturally occurring elsewhere in the New or Old Worlds. Called adventive by some authors if accidentally introduced. Often expanding its distribution following initial introduction.	153 5.7%
Single island endemic	Naturally restricted to one or more present-day islands on a single biogeographic paleo-island (marine bank) of the Lesser Antilles; probably originating on that island or paleo-island. Called precinctive by some authors.	985 37.7%
Lesser Antilles endemic	Naturally occurring only on two or more Lesser Antilles islands; endemic (restricted) to Lesser Antilles; originating in the Lesser Antilles.	465 17.8%
Widespread Antilles endemic	Naturally occurring on one or more islands in both the Lesser and Greater Antilles (including St. Croix and other Virgin Islands) and sometimes on other West Indian oceanic islands (e. g., Bahamas, Caymans, or northern South American oceanic islands); originating somewhere in the Antilles; sometimes introduced elsewhere.	212 8.1%
Lesser Antilles and Latin America	Naturally occurring in the Lesser Antilles and South America, not in the Greater Antilles; sometimes including Central America and/or Mexico; probably suggesting a South American origin.	333 12.7%
Widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America	Naturally occurring on at least one island of both Lesser and 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.	103 3.9%
Widespread Antilles and South America	Naturally occurring on at least one island of both Lesser and Greater Antilles and one country of South America; excluding Mexico and Central America; suggesting a South American origin.	22 0.8%
Widespread Antilles and Latin America	Naturally occurring on at least one island of both Lesser and Greater Antilles and Mexico and/or Central and South America; dispersal direction unclear.	147 5.6%

Table 3. Continued.

Widespread New World	Naturally occurring on at least one island of both Lesser and 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.	195 7.5%
	Total named or differentiated species	2612

and subsequent uplift continued in an episodic fashion, exposing increasing land area, in a step-like series of raised terraces, throughout the late Pleistocene.

Both the Limestone and Volcanic Caribbean island arcs are on a combination of marine banks (submerged platforms), and some of these were variously connected as emergent and larger paleo-islands at times of low sea level in the Pleistocene (see below).

Island areas

Island areas are important factors influencing the sizes of the biotas that inhabit them, and larger islands have proportionally larger biotas (Darlington 1957, Davies and Smith 1998, MacArthur and Wilson 1967). The islands of the Lesser Antilles vary in size from small, such as Mayreau in the Grenadines (at 1.76 km²) to medium sized (on a global scale) such as the composite island of Guadeloupe (at 1434 km²). Data are given for present areas of the islands in Tables 1 and 2.

It must be remembered that island areas are dynamic and have not been fixed through time. They have increased through volcanic activity and uplift, and have decreased through erosion and subsidence. The areas have also changed as eustatic sea level has changed.

During Pleistocene glacial episodes sea levels fell when water was locked-up as the ice of continental glaciers. There are many research papers investigating the amount of sea level rise and fall through the Pleistocene. Shackleton (2000) and Waelbroeck et al. (2002) are just two rather recent examples. These show that sea levels were lowered several times, and perhaps by as much as 120-150 m lower at various intervals, including the maximum of the last continental glaciation (Fig. 4). At times of sea level low-stands some islands on shallow marine banks, not separated from each other by deep channels, were then united into larger islands. Their floras and faunas then had no marine barriers separating them. On these larger paleo-islands movement across the larger single island area was facilitated. For instance, Barbuda and Antiqua were united as a single island, as were Grenada and all the Grenadines. These larger paleo-islands provided larger targets for overwater colonizing species, whether they arrived by either active or passive dispersal.

The last sea level low-stand, at which time the paleo-islands were at their largest, was from 26,500 to 19,000 yBP (Clark et al. 2009) and was the last time conditions were most favorable for major faunal exchange. Sea level rise continued from then on with a level some few meters higher than now about 6000 yBP, at a time called the hypsithermal, returning to its present level about 3000 yBP.

Biogeographic units of the Lesser Antilles.

The larger paleo-islands (as exposed marine banks) last existed from 26,500 to 19,000 yBP. At that time, oceanic water barriers to dispersal of terrestrial biotas were smaller, fewer or absent for the faunas of the Lesser Antilles. Speciation by island isolation is probably correlated with the extent of the paleo-islands. These were probably similar in area in earlier glacials, with the exception of growth of volcanically active islands through the Pleistocene, and erosion of the islands which were not volcanically

active. The paleo-islands are shown on Figure 5. These paleo-island units of the Lesser Antilles which functioned as evolutionarily independent biogeographic units, are as follows:

I. The Greater Antilles; the eastern end

- A. The Puerto Rican Bank: Puerto Rico, Culebra, U. S. northern Virgin Islands (St. Thomas, St. John, and satellites, British Virgin Islands (Anegada, Tortola, Guana, Jost Van Dyke, Virgin Gorda, and satellites).
- B. The Mona Bank; Mona Island (west of Puerto Rico and politically part of it, on its own separate bank) and satellite islands.
- C. The St. Croix Bank; U. S. Virgin Islands in part (St. Croix and its satellites)

II. The Lesser Antilles

- A. The Leeward outer arc islands, also called the Limestone Caribbees
 - 1. Sombrero Island
 - 2. Anguilla Bank; Anguilla, St. Martin-St. Maarten, St. Barthélemy, and satellites
 - 3. Antigua Bank; Antigua, Barbuda, and satellites
- B. The Leeward inner arc islands, also called the Volcanic Caribbees
 - 1. Saba Island
 - 2. St. Kitts-Nevis (or Kittian) Bank; St. Eustatius, St. Kitts, Nevis
 - 3. Redonda Island
 - 4. Montserrat
 - 5. Guadeloupe Bank or Guadeloupe Archipelago; and most of its satellites (Basse-Terre, Grande-Terre, Marie-Galante, Désirade and most of their small satellites)
 - 6. Les Saintes (of the Guadeloupe Archipelago)
 - 7. Marie Galante (of the Guadeloupe Archipelago)
- C. The Windward islands
 - 1. Dominica
 - 2. Martinique
 - 3. St. Lucia
 - 4. St. Vincent
 - 5. The Grenada Bank; The Grenadine islands of St. Vincent and the Grenadines (Bequia, Mustique, Canouan, Mayreau, Union, and smaller islands); and Grenada and its islands (Carriacou, Petit Martinique, and satellites)
- D. Barbados
- E. Northern South American oceanic islands of Curaçao, Bonaire, Islas de Aves, Los Roques, Orquilla, and Blanquilla

III. South America and its continental shelf islands of Tobago, Trinidad, Margarita, Tortuga, and Aruba.

Biotic colonization

The Lesser Antilles are here interpreted as having always been an archipelago of isolated oceanic islands, separated from the Greater Antilles, and never with a land bridge connection to any other islands to the west or south (Donnelly 1988, Hedges 1996, 2001). The biotic distributional patterns are here seen to have been entirely formed through colonization by overwater dispersal. In the past the larger paleo-islands provided larger targets for overwater colonizing species. These arrived through the air by wind or by flight, or in or on vertebrates such as birds and mammals, or by rafting on floating debris and vegetation (even floating pumice rafts) being carried northwards by ocean currents moving from other islands or from rivers on Trinidad, Venezuela (the Orinoco), or elsewhere (Darlington 1938). It is assumed that beetle colonization was much more likely to have been by winged adults than by non-flying immature stages, although such is certainly possible, especially for larvae likely to be carried in rafts of debris, wood, and soil.

In the Greater Antilles there is evidence that climates during glacials, when sea levels were lowest, were more arid than at present (Pregill and Olson 1981). The vertebrate extinctions of the Greater Antilles were mostly species of more open and xeric habitats, perhaps less able to cope with the wetter present climates. This climatic aridity may have somewhat decreased colonization rates in the Lesser

Antilles, but there are few or no data on any change in rainfall patterns. Annual temperatures may have been only a few degrees lower than now (Graham 2003).

Zoogeographic patterns

There is an extensive literature on biogeographic patterns in the West Indies. Two recent books (Woods (1989) and Woods and Sergile (2001) are examples, but such works usually have little or no content on insects or other terrestrial invertebrates, except for Miller and Miller (1989, 2001) on butterflies, Genaro and Tejuca (2001) on Cuban insects, and Bell (2001) on rhyssodine beetles. The only recent volumes with significant insect content are Liebherr (1988a) and Noonan et al. (1992). These contain chapters about Lesser Antilles beetles by Freitag on Cicindelidae (1992), Nichols on scaritine Carabidae (1988a), and Liebherr on *Platynus* Carabidae (1988c).

Darlington (1957) summarized the distributional and colonization patterns of the land and freshwater vertebrates of the West Indian islands and concluded that this fauna is limited. The ancestors of the faunas of the Greater Antilles crossed oceanic water gaps, principally from North or Central America, and the Lesser Antilles were principally colonized by overwater dispersal from South America. In short, the colonizations were by different groups in proportion to their ability to cross salt-water barriers and to become established, and at different times, and from different source areas. This is also the dominant pattern for beetles and other insects.

Human influences on the insects

The early Amerindian inhabitants of the West Indian islands (the Ciboneys, from about 2000 yBP; the Tainos, from about 200 AD; and the Island-Caribs, from about 1200 AD) are suspected of bringing agoutis and opossums to the islands, as well as various useful plants. They may have unintentionally brought some insects as well but there is no compelling evidence for this. European influence in the Lesser Antilles accelerated about 1650, when native vegetation and its fauna were massively cleared for plantation crops such as sugarcane, and later for indigo and cotton. Over a 200 year time span, most of the smaller and lower islands were cleared extensively or entirely to a scale now hard to imagine and almost no unaltered vegetation remains on these places. Only the higher cores of the larger islands have habitat which is little altered from its pre-human condition. Additionally, the active commercial connections of the slave trade and plantation economies with other New World and Old World tropical lands offered abundant opportunities for the accidental import and export of insects as well as intentional exchange of goods and materials. The impact of past habitat destruction and species introductions can only now be guessed at. The potential impact of hobbyist and commercial collecting on populations of the large and attractive *Dynastes hercules* L. beetles of Guadeloupe and Martinique was recognized in 1995 by making it a species protected by law on these islands.

A short historical review of the study of Lesser Antilles beetles

The beginnings of modern knowledge of beetles of the Lesser Antilles had its start with the taxonomic publications of the Swede Carl von Linné (also known as Carolus Linnaeus) (1707-1778). Ninety beetle species occurring in the Lesser Antilles were first described by him (but collected by others), but seemingly few were described from specimens from the Lesser Antilles themselves. Perhaps it is more appropriate to suggest that the study of Lesser Antilles beetles began with the Danish entomologist Johann Christian Fabricius (1745-1809) who described several species from the then Danish island colony of St. Croix, although this island was often not explicitly stated as the source of the specimens. He did not himself collect in the West Indies, but described species sent to him by others. The principal collectors for Fabricius seem to have been Adam Levin Smidt, a custom house officer, Johan Christian Schmidt, a surgeon (both of St. Croix), and Julius Rohn, who made a zoological journey to the Antilles, including St. Croix and nearby coastal countries, such as Cayenne (Zimsen 1964). Collections with Fabrician specimens are scattered in museums in several European cities (Zimsen 1964). Many mixed contributions of species descriptions from a diversity of European taxonomists followed the publications of Linnaeus and Fabricius.

There are two landmark publications which began to form a unified overview of the beetles of the Lesser Antilles, and both were products of French science. The first was a summary of the beetle fauna of Guadeloupe by Fleutiaux and Sallé (1890) with later additions by others. The second was the initiation of a project to continue this overview of the beetles of the Antilles as a part of the fauna of the French Empire, with the first volume by Fleutiaux et al. (1947). This was comprised of detailed studies of a variety of families, and was projected to cover the entire order but no additional volumes were produced.

Other major publications are the beetle lists of the West Indies by Leng and Mutchler (1914, 1917) and Blackwelder's (1943) study of West Indian Staphylinidae, and his (1944-1957) monumental list of the beetles of Mexico, Central America, South America, and the West Indies. A large number of other contributions have followed, with the most important being the series of contributions by F. Chalumeau and colleagues on the Scarabaeoid families (Chalumeau 1976-1989) and F. Chalumeau and J. Touroult on Cerambycidae (Chalumeau and Touroult 2004a-2005b).

Significant collectors and collections of Lesser Antilles beetles

While there are a great many taxonomists who have described beetle species from the Lesser Antilles, only comparatively few persons have received recognition for having performed the preliminary but vital function of actually collecting the specimens themselves. A brief summary of some of the more notable collectors of published records follows.

Early French collectors. Some species were described by Olivier in 1790 and 1792 and a few soon afterwards by Boheman and Chevrolat. Little is known of the people who collected their specimens. The foundation summary of beetles of the French Antilles by Fleutiaux and Sallé (1890) for Guadeloupe was based on the collections of several productive naturalists. I find no record that Fleutiaux and Sallé themselves visited or collected on Guadeloupe. It is assumed that the specimens of their taxa are in the Musée National d'Histoire Naturelle (MNHN) in Paris.

M. Delauney was a marine artillery captain, serving on Guadeloupe and Martinique between 1878 and 1879. His collections must have been significant because 16 beetle species were named for him. I have been unable to find additional information.

Leo Dufau was an ardent hunter and collector in the area of Trois-Rivières, Guadeloupe. Fifty eight Lesser Antillean beetle species are named in recognition of his collecting efforts. I have been unable to find additional information.

Félix Louis l'Herminier (1779-1833) was a French pharmacist, born in Paris, where he studied chemistry and natural history. In 1798 he moved from South Carolina, where he had collected beetles, to Pointe-à-Pitre, Guadeloupe, where he lived until 1829. He was an avid naturalist and he published several works on ornithology, and a woodpecker, shearwater, and a lizard are named for him. Upon his death, his son, Dr. Ferdinand l'Herminier gave that South Carolina and Guadeloupe beetle collection, along with his own from Guadeloupe, to the French entomologists Chevrolat and Dupont. The mix of those two collections led to the creation of some errors as to the origin of the specimens when they were later described, so some USA species have been attributed to Guadeloupe. Thirteen Lesser Antilles beetle species are named for l'Herminier.

M. Vitrac was a colonial doctor on Guadeloupe, and was the curator of the second Musée l'Herminier at Point-à-Pitre. The first, founded in 1866 by M. Schramm, was destroyed by fire in 1871. Nineteen Lesser Antillean beetle species are named in recognition of Vitrac. I have been unable to find additional information.

An early "British" collector. Herbert H. Smith (1851-1919) may be the most important of the early English speaking collectors. He was actually an American who collected for the British in a biological survey of Trinidad and the Windward Islands in 1887-1891 as part of a project of the West Indian Commission of the Royal Society (Holland 1919a, 1919b) and/or the British Association for the Advancement of Science (Woodruff et al. 1998). This included collecting all insect groups. He was a graduate of entomology (1873) from Cornell University, Ithaca, New York (Holland 1919a, 1919b, Howard 1898). He collected on Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, Dominica, and some of the Grenadines (Mustique). His Antillean specimens are in the British Museum (Natural History), now the Natural History Museum. Twenty nine Lesser Antillean beetle species are named in recognition of Smith. As of 1897 (Howard

1898) Smith had collected 1472 recorded species of insects, of which 789 were new to science, and 836 genera, of which 75 were new.

The beetle 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. It is of note that some of the papers also include data from other islands in the Lesser Antilles. The most important resulting publications are: Arrow (1900, 1903) on Scarabaeidae of St. Vincent and Grenada; Champion (1896) on heteromorous Coleoptera, and (1897a) 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 [Ptiliidae] of St. Vincent and Grenada, and Cameron (1913, 1922, 1923) on Staphylinidae.

Smith later collected 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 Natural History Museum (BMNH) in London, UK, and the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, PA, USA.

Early American collectors. H. G. Hubbard, assisting C. V. Riley of the U. S. Department of Agriculture on a project on biological control of citrus pests, collected on Montserrat from February to April in 1894. Hubbard and Riley material is in the U. S. National Museum of Natural History. See Ivie et al. (2008a) for details of Hubbard's collecting on Montserrat.

D. Stoner was the entomologist for the 1918 University of Iowa Barbados-Antigua zoological expedition, with a focus on marine zoology. Brief notes of no lasting value on the entomological findings are given by Nutting (1919) for Barbados (p. 116-120) and Antigua (p. 210-213). The location and condition of any insect collections are not known.

R. E. Blackwelder (1943) collected staphylinid and other beetles through the West Indies in 1936 while an employee of the United States National Museum. His specimens are in the U. S. National Museum of Natural History.

Other early collectors. C. L. Uyttenboogaart (1902) reported on some beetles from Barbados collected in August and September, 1900.

The Bredin-Archbold-Smithsonian biological survey of Dominica, 1964-1966. This was the most extensive biological survey in the Lesser Antilles, and made many entomological contributions. It was financially supported by J. Bruce Bredin and John D. Archbold in conjunction with the Smithsonian Institution. Participating insect collectors were D. M. Anderson, D. F. Bray, Y. Cambefort, F. Chalumeau, J. F. Clarke, D. R. Davis, O. S. Flint, R. J. Gagne, A. B. Gurney, Y. Gysin, H. H. Hobbs, D. L. Jackson, J. P. Morrison, C. Roys, P. J. Spangler, T. J. Spilman, G. Steyskal, E. L. Todd and W. W. Wirth. The beetle results are those of Cartwright and Chalumeau (1978) on Scarabaeidae, Spilman (1971) on various families, and Villiers (1979a through to 1981) on Cerambycidae.

Some comparatively recent collectors. Fortuné Chalumeau has pursued a career in finance and a separate study of Guadeloupe insects since 1971. In 1978 he defended a thesis at the University of Bordeaux, France, to obtain a degree of Doctor in Sciences. In 1978, with a few friends, he created the IREC (Institut de Recherches Entomologiques de la Caraïbe), Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe, a private foundation devoted to entomological studies. In 1987 he resigned from his financial post in order to write and to further his entomological research. He has published extensively on West Indian insects, especially scarabs and cerambycids (1976-present and Chalumeau and Touroult 2005b). In 1995 all his scientific collections were donated, along with the main part of his scientific library, to the government of the Département de Guadeloupe (except for the holotype specimens, which were sold to the Département). His collections are now housed in INRA (Institut National de Recherches Agronomique), Duclos, Guadeloupe.

Julien Touroult has been an active field collector, especially in Cerambycidae and on the French islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique, for the past some 15 years. His extensive published works on the faunas of the islands are given in the "Literature Cited" section.

Many amateurs such as Paul Bonadona, André Delplanque, Christophe Sautières and some professional entomologists such as Yves Cambefort and André Villiers have also collected Coleoptera in the Guadeloupe Archipelago in past years. J. Deknuydt and D. Romé are active collectors on Martinique.

Michael A. Ivie, a professor in the Department of Entomology, Montana State University, and his teams have been involved in beetle and other insect sampling in the West Indies since the 1980's. His extensive collections focus on the Virgin Islands, the Dominican Republic and the Lesser Antilles (especially Montserrat and St. Lucia). His collections are presently at Montana State University. See: <http://virgin.msu.montana.edu/westindies/>.

Robert E. Woodruff, a taxonomic entomologist retired from the Florida Department of Agriculture, led an extensive insect survey program on Grenada, St. Kitts, and Antigua in 1990-1991, in conjunction with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. He has collected beetles on many islands in the Lesser Antilles, and especially in the Dominican Republic. His collections are privately held or are with the Florida State Collection of Arthropods (FSCA), Florida Department of Agriculture, Gainesville, FL.

My own fieldwork (see also below) has been on Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, the Grenadines (Bequia, Canouan, Mayreau, Mustique, Union), Martinique, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent. The collections are mostly with the Canadian Museum of Nature and the Florida State Collection of Arthropods, with some residues deposited in the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL.

Materials and Methods

Literature records. The species inventory, which is the bulk of this contribution, is based on published literature and documents the sources of the information. Blackwelder (1944-1957) was used as the initial source of species records, followed by a search of the Coleoptera sections of the Zoological Record from 1940 to 2013. It must be noted that many of the distributional records in Blackwelder (1944-1957) were derived by him from Leng and Mutchler (1914, 1917) and the many family parts of the "Junk Catalogue" or Coleopterorum Catalogus, parts 1 to 170, published between 1910 and 1940. Many individual island records in Blackwelder (1944-1957) are derived from these sources and I have not individually verified them. A limitation of the Blackwelder (1944-1957) list and some other more recent catalogues is that references are given for the original species description, but are often not given for the later literature records that added supplementary distributional information. Undoubtedly, the vast taxonomic literature of family and generic revisions of beetles in the West Indies contains some records that I have missed. Sometimes literature records do not specifically mention individual islands by name but vaguely group them with other islands as "West Indies," "Antilles," "Lesser Antilles," "Windward Islands," or "Leeward Islands." These general records are not usually included here.

Bibliographic information. A great many taxonomic and distributional references are listed in the text. These are given in full in the bibliographic list of literature cited, which is arranged alphabetically by author name and year of publication. Publications with three or more authors are cited with the first author name followed by et al. (and others). Authors who published more than one paper in a given year are listed with an added letter (a, b, etc.) after publication year. Where this is not done the correct publication may be recognized by the page number. Some of the older references given by Blackwelder (1944-1957) have not been individually confirmed. Some incomplete citations of older literature in Blackwelder (1944-1957) have been supplemented with information from Bouchard et al. (2011) or the Smithsonian Institution Research Information System at <http://siris-libraries.si.edu/ipac20/ipac.jsp?profile=#focus>.

Citation problems of double pagination. In a few cases, such as the review of beetles of Guadeloupe by Fleutiaux and Sallé (1890) and of the weevils of Guadeloupe by Hustache (1929, 1930, 1932), two sets of page numbers were printed. One is a continuation of the pagination of the journal of which the contribution was a part. The second is as if the contribution was a stand-alone publication. Some later catalogues have used the second set of page numbers, and this has caused confusion in citations.

Species names. The intention is to use presently accepted genus and species names. References published after the original description of taxonomic names provide a history of the subsequent use and a summary of knowledge for each name. References are arranged in chronological order and are separated by a comma for different works of the same author, or a semicolon for works of different authors. Each reference follows the sequence of author, year of publication, and page number. Complete synonymies of all past names and combinations for the species are not given. Subsequent generic and specific synonyms are only those used in a Lesser Antilles context. The last citation is often that of the source

from which the record is drawn. Earlier references to the species can be drawn from this source or from Blackwelder's (1944-1957) checklist of beetles of Mexico, Central America, South America, and the West Indies. Parentheses are used around the name of a species author when the species is now combined with a different generic name. Parentheses are also used to provide the former generic name. Brackets [...] are used for two separate purposes. The first is to indicate names formerly applied to Lesser Antilles specimens which are now known to be in error, indicating that the species does not occur in the Lesser Antilles. The second is to indicate some widely distributed species which may be found in the future in the Lesser Antilles, but at present have no explicit records documenting their existence there. In each case of the use of brackets the intended meaning is evident.

Subspecies names. In some families there is a practice of using subspecies names. These should usually indicate that island populations have morphological differences which have developed in isolation from other island or mainland populations, suggesting that inter-population gene flow is impeded or absent. Such subspecies may be interpreted as incipient species (at an early stage of speciation) if the interruption of gene flow is maintained. Generally I have indicated the existence of subspecies names and the islands to which they apply. The meaning or validity of a subspecies name should be considered with care.

Historical voucher collections. Most of the early historical specimens documenting Lesser Antilles beetles are assumed to be in two principal collections: The Natural History Museum (formerly the British Museum (Natural History)), London, U. K., for the early surveys of Grenada and St. Vincent, collected by H. H. Smith; and the Musée National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France, for the publications on Guadeloupe. The important Chalumeau collections from Guadeloupe and other islands are housed in the INRA collection (Institute National pour Recherche Agronomique), Duclos, Guadeloupe.

Supplementary collections. The Florida State Collection of Arthropods (FSCA), Gainesville, FL, USA, has samples from the extensive Lesser Antilles collecting of R. E. Woodruff from 1989 to 1991. These are mostly ultraviolet (blacklight) light trap and malaise trap collections totaling 324 samples from Grenada, 58 from St. Kitts, 129 from Antigua, and 24 from St. Vincent. These were searched and sorted for specimens between 2008 and 2010.

Specimens from the Bredin-Archbold-Smithsonian study of Dominica are in the US National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., USA (USNM). Additional collecting on Dominica has been by M. C. Thomas, R. Turnbow Jr., and R. S. Anderson on Guadeloupe, and C. O'Brien and R. Turnbow Jr.

The field work of the present author was on: Barbados, 16 to 28 August, 2005, 24 May to 6 June, 2006, 5 to 23 June, 2007; Dominica, 29 May to 18 June, 2004; Grenada, 8 to 28 August, 2010; the Grenadine islands of Mustique, Bequia, Canouan, Mayreau, Union, 29 July to 17 August, 2008 and 11 to 27 August, 2009; Guadeloupe, 12 May to 2 June, 2012; Martinique, 5 to 24 July, 2010 and 8 to 29 July, 2012; St. Lucia, 8 to 29 July, 2007; St. Vincent, 15 to 27 August, 2006 and 8 to 20 June, 2007. Standard collecting techniques included use of visual searching and hand collecting, ultraviolet black light traps, baited pitfall traps, beating of vegetation, malaise traps, Berlese-Tulgren extraction of leaf and wood litter, and flight intercept traps. The focus was on natural habitats rather than urban, garden, or agricultural habitats.

Voucher specimens and residues from the present author's collecting are in the collection of the Canadian Museum of Nature (CMNC), Aylmer, QC, Canada; the Field Museum of Natural History (FMNH), Chicago, IL, USA; and the Florida State Collection of Arthropods (FSCA), Gainesville, FL, USA.

Collection codens. The codens for collections referenced in the following systematic list are as follows:

BMNH — The Natural History Museum (formerly the British Museum, Natural History), London, UK
CMNC — Canadian Museum of Nature, Aylmer, QC, Canada
FMNH — Field Museum of Natural History Chicago, IL, USA
FSCA — Florida State Collection of Arthropods Gainesville, FL, USA
MNHN — Musée National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France
USNM — United States National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., USA

Synonyms. Some of the species have been reported in the literature either as younger synonyms of older names for species, as different combinations, as misidentifications, and as subspecies. Complete synonymies for species are not given, but original and subsequent generic assignments are provided when known. Only names that have been applied to populations in the Lesser Antilles are given.

In some cases, well recognized genera have been split and subgenera or other less familiar names are used at the genus level, such as in *Cicindela* tiger beetles. I have usually used the more broadly familiar names in such cases.

New records. A genus record new to the Lesser Antilles literature is indicated with the phrase “new genus record.” A species record new to the Lesser Antilles literature is indicated with the phrase “new species record” whether or not it can be named to species. An asterisk (*) placed behind an island name indicates that this is a new island record for the species. If there is no indication of the collection holding the voucher of the new record, it is in one or both of the CMNC and FSCA collections. Otherwise, one or more codens in parentheses are used to record the collection in which the voucher material is housed for each new island record.

Taxonomic and nomenclatural acts. It is not the intention of this contribution to make new taxonomic or nomenclatural acts.

Questionable or erroneous records. Island records that are in doubt in the literature are indicated with a question mark following the place name. A question mark following a genus or species name indicates uncertainty in the literature about the accuracy of that taxon name. An entry placed in brackets [. . .] indicates a taxon which was published as being somewhere in the Lesser Antilles but is now known to be an erroneous record, as indicated above.

Classification and taxonomy. The family, subfamily, and tribal level classification system and sequence used here is that of Arnett and Thomas (2001) and Arnett et al. (2002), modified from Lawrence and Newton (1995). 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. Therefore, the family numbers used here are not sequential. The genera and species are arranged alphabetically under subfamily, tribe or subtribe. There are other more recent summaries of world beetle families, such as Beutel and Leschen (2005), Lawrence et al. (2010), and Bouchard et al. (2011) which incorporate more recent family level changes and additions, but they are generally less accessible and do not greatly alter the family-level groupings of Arnett and Thomas (2001) and Arnett et al. (2002) nor the fauna of the Lesser Antilles.

Distributions. A conservative approach is taken in the construction of the summaries of distributions. Currently understood distributions are given with names of West Indian “oceanic” islands listed in alphabetical order. Then, continental mainland countries and continental shelf islands are listed separately. These are given in a roughly geographical order from north to south and in a counter clockwise order. After this is given a general distributional categorization. Incomplete data make some of these distributions questionable and open to future correction with additional data. Some species reported to be present in the Lesser Antilles are not reported here if explicit records are not in the literature or voucher specimens of new records are not available. Type localities are indicated if they are known and only if they are on an island of the Lesser Antilles.

Errors. Both mapmakers and taxonomists of different nationalities have often used different names for the same island. This has sometimes led to confusion. For instance, some authors have confused the island of Dominica (Dominique in French) with the nation of the Dominican Republic (sometimes listed as Santo Domingo, and Republica Dominicana in Spanish and République Dominicaine in French) on the island of Hispaniola in the Greater Antilles. Guadeloupe has also been confused with the island of Guadalupe (note different spelling) off the west coast of Mexico.

Generalizations. A general summary statement of distribution is given for each species. Species residency status on an island is assumed to be indigenous (as a result of natural dispersal processes), unless it is endemic (naturally limited to that island or paleo-island or island group) or introduced through either accidental or intentional human activity. More species may have been accidentally introduced than are now recognized. Intentional introductions were usually by CIBC (Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control, Trinidad) for purposes of biocontrol of a pest plant or insect, especially on Barbados). Intentionally introduced species are either noted as being not established or as established (if known).

Notes. Taxonomic or other data relating to the species may be given in a notes section, as well as English or other common names if any exist. Information on the bionomics (general natural history) of the species is also given (if available), usually from the literature cited for the species. A summary of scientific and/or common local plant names for hosts of phytophagous species are given as presented in the literature. I have tried to indicate when the species is known to be of some economic significance. Prey names for predatory beetle species of economic impact are given without indication of their order or family. The best source in English for information on life history data on economic species (up to the time of its publication) is Walcott (1951).

Plates of habitus illustrations. There is a large but very widely scattered literature (especially in older and often difficult to access entomological journals) with illustrations of many of the species found in the Lesser Antilles. To help others to learn the fauna and possibly make identifications, these habitus illustrations have been selected and united into plates of illustrations, arranged by family, and in the family sequence followed in this work. Within a family, the illustrations are placed in alphabetical order by the currently accepted genus and species names, followed by the source indicated by author and year of publication. These are given in full in the literature cited section of this work. The sources have been judged to be not-for-profit scientific contributions to a Creative Commons, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction provided the original author and source are credited; or the illustrations are provided with the purpose of fair dealing and as an aid to private study and to promote research and encourage discovery and learning by building on the previous knowledge in the illustrations. I have not used photographs from such sources or illustrations of isolated body parts, or illustrations from relatively recent commercial publications such as Chalumeau and Touroult (2005a).

Results and Discussion.

It is evident that the following conclusions and generalizations are only as strong as the state of taxonomic understanding of the beetle fauna. It is also evident that there remains much to be learned from additional faunal sampling and collection study. Only a few families can be considered to be at a nearly mature level of scientific understanding, such as the Scarabaeidae and the Cerambycidae. Many revisionary studies are still needed. The species level taxonomy is usually at an immature or “alpha” level of accuracy or completeness. Much remains for study by future students. There is an almost complete absence of cladistic phylogenies with which to root biogeographic interpretations. Even so, I suspect that the present broad overview of the fauna and its history will not be much altered except in details.

Family-level diversity. This study summarizes past and new knowledge of the species level diversity of the beetles of the islands of the Lesser Antilles. The knowledge is uneven because some islands have been studied for a longer time period and in more detail than others. The present list of Lesser Antilles beetles contains 1210 genera, and 2612 named (or differentiated) species in 90 families. It is evident that perhaps some families and certainly more genera and species remain to be discovered and reported. The families with the largest number of species are Curculionidae (588), Staphylinidae (389), Chrysomelidae (181), Tenebrionidae (142), Cerambycidae (138), Scarabaeidae (127), and Carabidae (126). These families are better known because they have received more detailed research attention, especially the weevils by Hustache (1929-1932), the staphylinids by Blackwelder (1943), the scarabs by Chalumeau (1983a and later), and the long-horned beetles by Chalumeau and Touroult (2005 and later) or are of applied importance as actual or possible biocontrol agents or as pests of structures, stored products, forestry or agriculture.

Beetle species diversity. Table 2 summarizes the numbers of species presently known for each island. Figure 6 shows how it is possible to estimate the number of total species that may exist on each island and how many might yet remain to be discovered. It is evident that larger islands and the larger beetle species are better known. More field sampling and laboratory study are needed, especially for the smaller species, before we will arrive at a total species inventory. And, as time goes by, some species might be lost as land and habitats are altered for and by human activities and “development.” Additionally, the pres-

ence of humans and their activities on the islands has also added new niches for beetle species, so the number of introduced species can consequently be expected to rise.

New records. A total of four families (Clambidae, Discolomatidae, Passandridae, Scruptiidae) are reported for the first time from the Lesser Antilles. Forty nine genera are reported as being new for the fauna of the Lesser Antilles. A total of 105 species are reported as being new for the fauna of the Lesser Antilles, but not all can be named. A total of 1253 new island records are reported here for species distributions in the Lesser Antilles.

Shared diversity. It would be expected that the number of species shared between various islands of the Lesser Antilles would be highest for immediately neighbouring islands such as between Montserrat and Guadeloupe, or Guadeloupe and Dominica. Such predictable and probability based “stepping-stone dispersal” between Lesser and Greater Antillean islands and tropical America would be expected to decline with distance. The uneven sampling of the islands obscures this pattern. These numbers should also show a general trend of fewer naturally shared species with increased distance from South America as a general source of species.

General distribution patterns

Even though it is not complete, the following listing of named species can be viewed as a subset of the entire beetle fauna of the Lesser Antilles. It may serve as a random sample for the extraction of major patterns of distribution and evolution, which is probably reflective of the whole fauna. Table 3 presents the numbers of species in different geographic distribution groupings. The accuracy of the groupings depends 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. Most beetle species are probably not older than a few million years at most, and their distributions have been achieved by over-water dispersal after the species originated. That is, the distribution patterns have been formed in a dynamic manner through time, and are younger than the present islands.

Introduced species

One hundred fifty four species (5.9% of the known named fauna) seem to be introduced (adventive) in the Lesser Antilles (Table 3) and these are individually listed in Tables 4 and 5. Twenty two species (Table 4) have been intentionally introduced for bio-control or other beneficial and constructive purposes, but not all seem to have become established populations. A larger number (132) (Table 5) have seemingly been accidentally introduced through various human activities. Of these accidentally introduced species, and from a human perspective, some may have a harmful effect, and others may be beneficial, especially as predators on arthropod pests. None of these introduced species seem to be overtly detrimental in natural ecosystems but this is unstudied. It is expected that more accidentally introduced species will be discovered, especially in stored products and as agricultural pests.

Patterns of endemism

All species endemic to one or more islands of the Lesser Antilles and the West Indies must represent ancestral island colonizations that occurred long enough ago for speciation (and possible subsequent dispersal) to have taken place.

Single island endemic species. Nine hundred and eighty five species (37.7%) (Table 3) are endemic (known to occur naturally only on one individual island of the Lesser Antilles). These likely originated (speciated) on that island and have not dispersed outward from the island. This shows that the Lesser Antilles have been a major center of species-level evolution. It has not yet been clearly established if lowland (drier) or upland (wetter) habitats have more single island endemics. Species of upland habitats may be restricted by cool-moist habitat requirements and a reduction of flight ability in adults.

Table 4. Alphabetical listing of 22 beetle species that are reported to have been intentionally introduced as biocontrol agents to at least one of the islands of the Lesser Antilles. The intentional introductions were mostly to Barbados, by the Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control. Some of the species may have dispersed outwards from their place of introduction.

Family	Genus and Species	Probable origin	Reason for introduction	Notes
Coccinellidae	<i>Chilocorus cacti</i>	Latin America	Predator on scales	Important agent
Coccinellidae	<i>Chilocorus nigritus</i>	Asia	Predator on scales	Established
Coccinellidae	<i>Coccinella septempunctata</i>	Europe	Predator on aphids	Established
Coccinellidae	<i>Coelophora inaequalis</i>	Australia	Predator on aphids	Widely established
Coccinellidae	<i>Cryptognatha nodiceps</i>	South America	Predator on scales	Not established
Coccinellidae	<i>Cryptolaemus montrouzieri</i>	India	Predator on scales	Established
Coccinellidae	<i>Curinus coeruleus</i>	Latin America?	Predator on scales	Established
Coccinellidae	<i>Exochomus lituratus</i>	Asia	Predator on scales	Not established?
Coccinellidae	<i>Hyperaspis</i> sp.	India	Predator on scales	Not established?
Coccinellidae	<i>Nephus</i> sp.	India	Predator on scales	Established
Coccinellidae	<i>Pentilia insidiosa</i>	South America	Predator on scales	Established
Coccinellidae	<i>Pseudoazya trinitatus</i>	South America	Predator on scales	Established
Coccinellidae	<i>Rodolia cardinalis</i>	Australia	Predator on scales	Important agent
Coccinellidae	<i>Scymnus coccivora</i>	India	Predator on scales	Established?
Curculionidae	<i>Athesapeuta cyperi</i>	Asia	Herbivore on pest	Not established?
Curculionidae	<i>Microlarinus lypriformis</i>	Old World	Herbivore on pest	Widely established
Curculionidae	<i>Smicronyx roridus</i>	Asia	Herbivore on pest	Not established?
Elateridae	<i>Ignelater luminosus</i>	Greater Antilles	Predator on pests	Important agent
Elateridae	<i>Ignelater phosphoreus</i>	New World	Predator on pests	Common
Histeridae	<i>Pactolinus chinensis</i>	Asia	Predator on flies	Not established
Nitidulidae	<i>Cybocephalus nipponicus</i>	Old World	Predator on scales	Established?
Scarabaeidae	<i>Digitonthophagus gazella</i>	Afrotropical	Dung scavenger	Widely established

Lesser Antilles endemic species. Another 465 species (17.8%) (Table 3) are endemic to one or more of the islands of the Lesser Antilles. These have evolved on one of the islands, and have then dispersed to at least one other island in the chain, but have not dispersed beyond the chain. This number also shows that the Lesser Antilles as a group have been a significant center of species-level evolution, followed by outward dispersal from their island of origin. Species of lowland habitats may be more likely to be found on more than one island because they come from habitats of greater area and can disperse to larger and similar habitats on other islands.

Widespread Antilles endemic species. Two hundred and twelve species (8.1%) (Table 3) 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. Again, these are more likely to be lowland species.

Endemic genera. A total of 205 genera are known to occur only in the West Indies (Peck and Perez 2012). Genus-level endemism is more prevalent in the far larger and older Greater Antilles which have 156 endemic genera. Genus-level endemism is less common in beetles in the Lesser Antilles, and only 18 genera (updated from Peck and Perez 2012) are recognized as occurring only there (Table 6). This may seem a disproportionately small number but the Lesser Antilles are only about 10% of the area of the Greater Antilles and are a younger set of islands. What may be disproportionate is that 12 of the genera endemic to the Lesser Antilles are known to occur on Guadeloupe (Peck et al. 2014). This, at least in part, is reflective of the larger amount of study that this island has received.

Table 5. Alphabetical listing of 132 species of beetles hypothesized to have been accidentally introduced by human activities to at least one island of the Lesser Antilles, with probable place of origin, habits, and probable impact to human concerns. Species which are doubtful or seemingly not established are not listed.

Family	Genus and Species	Probable origin	General habits or habitats	Impact on humans
Anobiidae	<i>Gibbium aequinoctiale</i>	Old World	Stored products	Negative
Anobiidae	<i>Gibbium psyllioides</i>	Old World	Stored products	Negative?
Anobiidae	<i>Ptinus tectus</i>	Australia?	Stored products	Negative
Anthicidae	<i>Onomadus floralis</i>	Old World	Stored products	Negative?
Anthicidae	<i>Stricticollis tobias</i>	Old World	Predator	Positive
Bostrichidae	<i>Apate cephalotes</i>	Old World	Wood borer	Negative?
Bostrichidae	<i>Dinoderus bifoveolatus</i>	Old World	Wood borer	Negative
Bostrichidae	<i>Dinoderus distinctus</i>	Old World	Wood borer	Negative
Bostrichidae	<i>Dinoderus minutus</i>	Orient	Stored products.	Negative
Bostrichidae	<i>Heterobostrichus aequalis</i>	Africa?	Wood borer	Negative
Bostrichidae	<i>Sinoxylon conigerum</i>	Old World	Wood borer	Negative
Bostrichidae	<i>Xylobiops sextuberculata</i>	Old World	Wood borer	Negative
Bostrichidae	<i>Xylopsocus capucinus</i>	Old World	Wood borer	Negative
Brentidae	<i>Cylas formicarius</i>	India?	Sweet potato pest	Negative
Bruchidae	<i>Bruchidius incarnatus</i>	Old World	Stored seeds	Negative
Bruchidae	<i>Callosobruchus analis</i>	Old World	Stored seeds	Negative
Bruchidae	<i>Callosobruchus chinensis</i>	Old World	Stored seeds	Negative
Bruchidae	<i>Callosobruchus maculatus</i>	Africa	Stored seeds	Negative
Bruchidae	<i>Caryedon serratus</i>	Asia	Stored seeds	Negative
Bruchidae	<i>Caryobruchus gleditsiae</i>	New World	Palm seed borer	Negative
Bruchidae	<i>Zabrotes subfasciatus</i>	Mexico?	Bean seed predator	Negative
Buprestidae	<i>Amaeodera flavomarginata</i>	Central America	Wood borer	Negative
Buprestidae	<i>Aphanisticus cochinchinae</i>	Asia	Sugar cane pest	Negative
Buprestidae	<i>Buprestis decora</i>	USA?	Wood borer	Negative?
Buprestidae	<i>Chrysobothris sepxunctata</i>	Latin America	Wood borer	Negative?
Carabidae	<i>Anchonoderus subaeneus</i>	South America	Predator	Neutral
Carabidae	<i>Calleida amethystina</i>	Latin America	Predator	Neutral?
Carabidae	<i>Calleida sanguinicollis</i>	South America	Predator	Neutral
Carabidae	<i>Campodontus angelicanus</i>	South America	Burrowing predator	Neutral
Carabidae	<i>Elaphropus singularis</i>	?	Predator	Positive?
Carabidae	<i>Lebia pleurodera</i>	?	Predator	Neutral
Carabidae	<i>Notiobia pallipes</i>	Mexico?	Predator	Neutral
Carabidae	<i>Paratachys albipes</i>	USA?	Predator	Neutral
Carabidae	<i>Paratachys blemoides</i>	?	Predator	Neutral
Carabidae	<i>Perigona nigriceps</i>	Old World	Predator	Neutral?
Carabidae	<i>Plochionus amandus</i>	USA?	Predator	Neutral
Carabidae	<i>Scarites octocoelus</i>	Mexico?	Burrowing predator	Neutral
Carabidae	<i>Selenophorus affinis</i>	South America	Predator	Positive
Carabidae	<i>Somotrichus unifasciatus</i>	Old World	Predator	Neutral
Cerambycidae	<i>Batocera rufomaculata</i>	Old World	Tree borer	Negative
Cerambycidae	<i>Hephialtes ruber</i>	Latin America	Tree borer	Neutral?
Cerambycidae	<i>Lissonotus equestris</i>	South America	Tree borer	Neutral?
Cerambycidae	<i>Oedopeza ocellator</i>	Latin America	Tree borer	Negative
Cerambycidae	<i>Phryneta verrucosa</i>	Africa	Tree borer	Negative
Cerambycidae	<i>Smodicum cucujiforme</i>	USA	Tree borer	Neutral?
Chrysomelidae	<i>Alagoasa decemguttatus</i>	Neotropics	Herbivore	Negative
Chrysomelidae	<i>Chaetocnemus amazona</i>	South America	Sweet potato pest	Negative
Chrysomelidae	<i>Microctenochira quadrata?</i>	South America	Sweet potato pest	Negative

Table 5. Continued.

Chrysomelidae	<i>Myochrous denticollis</i>	New World	Plant pest	Negative
Cleridae	<i>Thanoclerus buqueti</i>	Old World	Predator	Positive
Coccinellidae	<i>Epilachna borealis</i>	USA	Cucurbit herbivore	Negative
Cryptophagidae	<i>Curelius japonicus</i>	Asia	Fungivore	Neutral?
Curculionidae	<i>Araptus xylotrupes</i>	South America	Plant Pest	Negative
Curculionidae	<i>Coccotrypes advena</i>	Old World	Tree borer	Negative
Curculionidae	<i>Coccotrypes anonae</i>	Old World	Tree borer	Negative
Curculionidae	<i>Coccotrypes carpophagus</i>	Old World	Nuts and seeds	Negative
Curculionidae	<i>Coccotrypes dactyliperda</i>	Africa?	Tree borer	Negative
Curculionidae	<i>Cosmopolites sordidus</i>	Old World	Plant pest	Negative
Curculionidae	<i>Hypocryphalus mangiferae</i>	Old World	Mango tree borer	Negative
Curculionidae	<i>Hypothenemus areccae</i>	SE Asia	Tree borer	Negative
Curculionidae	<i>Hypothenemus birmanus</i>	Old World	Tree borer	Negative
Curculionidae	<i>Hypothenemus brunneus</i>	Africa	Tree borer	Negative
Curculionidae	<i>Hypothenemus crudiae</i>	SE Asia	Tree borer	Negative
Curculionidae	<i>Hypothenemus javanus</i>	Africa	Tree borer	Negative
Curculionidae	<i>Hypothenemus plumeriae</i>	Africa	Tree borer	Negative
Curculionidae	<i>Hypothenemus setosus</i>	Africa	Tree borer	Negative
Curculionidae	<i>Hypurus bertrandi</i>	Old World	Leaf miner	Neutral?
Curculionidae	<i>Premnobius cavipennis</i>	Africa	Tree borer	Negative
Curculionidae	<i>Proeces depressus</i>	New World	Herbivore	Neutral?
Curculionidae	<i>Scolytogenes knabi</i>	Old World	Tree borer	Negative
Curculionidae	<i>Sitophilus granarius</i>	Old World	Stored products	Negative
Curculionidae	<i>Sitophilus linearis</i>	Old World	Stored products	Negative
Curculionidae	<i>Sitophilus oryzae</i>	Old World	Stored products	Negative
Curculionidae	<i>Stethobaris nemesis</i>	Mexico	Lilly pest	Negative
Curculionidae	<i>Sternochetus mangiferae</i>	Old World	Mango pest	Negative
Curculionidae	<i>Xylosandrus compactus</i>	Africa	Tree borer	Negative
Dermestidae	<i>Dermestes maculatus</i>	Old World	Stored products	Negative ?
Dermestidae	<i>Trogodesma ornatum</i>	USA?	Stored products	Negative
Endomychidae	<i>Displotera</i> sp.	?	Fungivore	Neutral
Histeridae	<i>Atholus bimaculatus</i>	Old World	Predator	Positive?
Histeridae	<i>Atholus confinus</i>	Old World	Predator	Positive?
Histeridae	<i>Carcinops troglodytes</i>	Old World	Predator	Positive
Hydrophilidae	<i>Cercyon nigriceps</i>	Oriental	Detritivore	Neutral
Hydrophilidae	<i>Dactylosternum abdominale</i>	Afrotropics	Predator on pests	Positive
Laemophloeidae	<i>Placonotus politissimus</i>	Afrotropics	Moldy plant debris	Neutral?
Languriidae	<i>Cryptophilus integer</i>	?	Fungivore?	Neutral
Latridiidae	<i>Cartodere constricta</i>	USA	Fungivore	Neutral
Latridiidae	<i>Melanophthalma picta</i>	USA	Fungivore	Neutral
Mycetophagidae	<i>Thrimolus minutus</i>	USA	Fungivore	Neutral
Nitidulidae	<i>Carpophilus dimidiatus</i>	Old World	Frugivore	Negative
Nitidulidae	<i>Conotelus stenoides</i>	Central America	Frugivore	Negative
Nitidulidae	<i>Conotelus substriatus</i>	Latin America	Frugivore	Negative
Nitidulidae	<i>Cybocephalus nipponicus</i>	Old World?	Scale predator	Positive
Nitidulidae	<i>Urophorus humeralis</i>	Old World	Frugivore	Negative
Scarabaeidae	<i>Ataenius crenulatus</i>	New World	Dung scavenger	Positive
Scarabaeidae	<i>Ataenius heinekeni</i>	New World	Litter decomposer?	Neutral
Scarabaeidae	<i>Chalepides barbatus</i>	Latin America	Defoliator	Neutral?
Scarabaeidae	<i>Labarrus lividus</i>	Old World	Dung scavenger	Positive
Scarabaeidae	<i>Labarrus pseudolividus</i>	Old World	Dung scavenger	Positive
Scarabaeidae	<i>Nialaphodius nigrita</i>	Old World	Dung scavenger	Positive

Table 5. Continued.

Scarabaeidae	<i>Onthophagus batesi</i>	Central America	Dung scavenger	Positive
Scarabaeidae	<i>Onthophagus bituberculatus</i>	West Africa	Dung scavenger	Positive
Scarabaeidae	<i>Protaetia fusca</i>	Old World	Defoliator	Negative ?
Silvanidae	<i>Cryptamorpha desjardinsi</i>	Asia	Stored products	Positive?
Silvanidae	<i>Monanus concinnulus</i>	Asia	Moldy plant debris	Neutral
Silvanidae	<i>Silvanopropus scuticollis</i>	Old World	Stored products	Negative
Silvanidae	<i>Silvanus proximus</i>	Africa	Stored Products	Positive?
Sphindidae	<i>Sphindus dubius</i>	Old World	Fungivore	Negative?
Staphylinidae	<i>Aleochara bilineata</i>	Old World	Predator	Positive?
Staphylinidae	<i>Aleochara puberula</i>	Old World	Predator	Positive?
Staphylinidae	<i>Cilea silphoides</i>	Old World	Predator	Positive?
Staphylinidae	<i>Coenonica puncticollis</i>	Asia	Predator	Positive?
Staphylinidae	<i>Euthorax pictipennis</i>	USA?	Predator	Positive?
Staphylinidae	<i>Holobus chrysopyga</i>	Afro-Oriental	Predator	Positive?
Staphylinidae	<i>Lithocharis sororcula</i>	Asia	Predator	Positive?
Staphylinidae	<i>Mimacrotona cingulata</i>	Old World	Predator	Positive?
Staphylinidae	<i>Oligota parva</i>	Old World	Predator	Positive
Staphylinidae	<i>Phacophallus parumpunctatus</i>	Palaearctic	Predator on pests	Positive
Staphylinidae	<i>Phanerota fasciata</i>	USA?	Predator	Positive?
Staphylinidae	<i>Sunius debilicornis</i>	Old World	Predator	Positive?
Tenebrionidae	<i>Gnatocerus cornutus</i>	New World	Stored products	Negative
Tenebrionidae	<i>Gnatocerus guatemalensis</i>	Central America	Stored products	Negative
Tenebrionidae	<i>Gnatocerus maxillosus</i>	Latin America	Stored products	Negative
Tenebrionidae	<i>Leichenium canaliculatum</i>	Madagascar	Litter decomposer	Neutral
Tenebrionidae	<i>Lobopoda granulata</i>	Latin America	Tree bark lichens	Neutral
Tenebrionidae	<i>Microcrypticus ziczac</i>	Old World	Stored products	Negative
Tenebrionidae	<i>Palorus cerylonides</i>	Africa	Stored products	Negative
Tenebrionidae	<i>Sitophagus hololeptoides</i>	Latin America	Stored products	Negative
Tenebrionidae	<i>Trachyscelis aphodoides</i>	Mediterranean	Beach scavenger	Neutral
Tenebrionidae	<i>Tribolium castaneum</i>	Old World	Stored products	Negative
Tenebrionidae	<i>Ulomoides ocularis</i>	Philippines	Stored products	Negative
Trogossitidae	<i>Tenebroides mauritanicus</i>	Old World?	Stored products	Negative

Patterns of wider distributions

The remaining 794 species (30.6%) (Table 4) have probably originated outside of the combined Greater and Lesser Antilles and have since dispersed to the Lesser Antilles. The likely paths of dispersal are of some interest in the dynamics of achieving the distributions of the total fauna. The distribution pattern suggests that 355 (333+22; 13.5%) species have dispersed into the Lesser Antilles exclusively from a South American source. A smaller number (103, 3.9%) seems to have dispersed from North and/or Central America via the Greater Antilles into the Lesser Antilles and not from South America. These combined numbers also suggest that a large part of the beetle fauna of the Lesser Antilles are generally widely distributed.

In a study of dung scarabs, Matthews (1966: 119) noted a gradual decline in species number in progressively more northern islands in the chain, as distance from the South American source area increased. This is somewhat evident in the whole fauna, but has not been controlled for collecting effort, and the fact that the islands north of Montserrat are smaller and drier and therefore offer less overall habitat diversity.

Three hundred forty two (147+195; 13.1%) species (Table 3) 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 in achieving their wide distributions.

These are often species that are eurytopic ecological generalists, anthropophilic tramp species, or pests of agriculture, forestry or stored products.

Relicts and ancient extinctions

In the entire terrestrial and fresh water vertebrate faunas of the West Indies there are comparatively few endemic families and genera, and few relicts. This suggests a lack of great age in the fauna. The same is true for the invertebrate faunas.

Geographic relicts are taxa which once had more extensive geographical distributions (usually evidenced by fossils elsewhere) and are now much restricted in their distribution because of extinction. The best-known examples are the mammalian hutia rodents (*Capromys* Desmarest, Capromyidae) and insectivores (*Solenodon* Brandt, Solenodontidae) of the Greater Antilles.

Taxon extinction has occurred in the Greater Antilles. Extinct former mammal inhabitants are several genera of monkeys (Cook et al. 2011), other genera of insectivores, and ground sloths (Darlington 1957). There is abundant evidence of relict distributions and extinct taxa of insects in the amber insect fossils of the Dominican Republic for the Greater Antilles (Peck and Perez-Gelabert 2011, Woodruff 2009).

There are no apparent examples of relicts or extinctions in insects in the Lesser Antilles.

Land bridges?

The islands of the Lesser Antilles lie along an arc from Puerto Rico to Venezuela. The idea that they were once (all or partly) connected as dry land, forming a land bridge, is appealing. But both geological and biological evidence suggests that the islands have been separated from the Greater Antilles and the Venezuelan mainland by marine waters since their formation. Donnelly (1988) summarizes that there is no geological evidence for continuous land connections from the Miocene onwards. Hedges (1996, 2001, 2006) reviewed land bridge hypotheses for the entire Antilles. The crux of the arguments revolve around understanding the presence of Tertiary terrestrial vertebrates, especially mammals, in the Greater Antilles. Were the extinct large mammals in the Greater Antilles because they were present on pre-existing lands that fragmented to become the Greater Antilles (a vicariance explanation), or did they cross oceanic water gaps to arrive at the isolated islands (a dispersalist explanation)?

Iturralde-Vinent and MacPhee (1999) and Iturralde-Vinent (2006) have proposed paleogeographic reconstructions of the developing West Indies. These involve an extensive area of emergent land (Figure 2) extending from the Greater Antilles and through the Aves Ridge (GAARlandia) from the Eocene to the Middle Miocene (35-14 myBP), connected either continuously or broken by water gaps with South America. This would provide avenues for overland dispersal and for later vicariant separation. GAARlandia subsided by the mid Tertiary and seemingly had no direct connection with the proto-Lesser Antilles which were to emerge on the next ridge to the east of it (Figure 2).

Thus, faunal (including insect) movements from mid-Tertiary onward require overwater dispersals to the developing Lesser Antilles. Geological and biotic evidence finds limited (or no) evidence or possibility for vicariant faunal exchange with the Lesser Antilles. Additionally, throughout the Tertiary the Lesser Antilles were farther from South America than at present. Later Tertiary movement of South America was towards Grenada, lessening the gap to the southern end of the island arc (Hedges 2006).

In a search for biological evidence of an island vicariance origin it might be appealing to consider terrestrial arthropods with presumed inability to disperse across water gaps, such as eyeless soil-inhabiting insects like the nicoletiid *Zygentoma* (silverfish) and eyeless gnathidiine Tenebrionidae and anilline Carabidae which are in the Lesser Antilles. But their presence is not compelling, at least to me. This is because evidence from a large suite of ancestrally eyeless terrestrial arthropods on the young volcanic oceanic Galapagos Islands, which obviously dispersed in an already eyeless condition, suggests that such a fauna has more overwater dispersal potential than is commonly assumed (Peck 1990).

Espinasa et al. (2009) discussed the origin of the eyeless soil zygentoman *Anelpistina musticensis* of Mustique Island of the Grenadines, and its presumed sister species *A. arubana* of distant Aruba Island. With use of a molecular clock, they considered whether the species pair was possibly separated in the early Tertiary via a GAARlandia vicariant event. But, the molecular date of separation was found to be 15.3-15.9 myBP which is much too young for a GAARlandia vicariance explanation. The conclusion is

Table 6. Alphabetical list of families and tribes of 18 beetle genera endemic to the Lesser Antilles, and their number of species, and island localities. Note that most of the endemic genera are in the families Cerambycidae and Curculionidae, and most are known only from Guadeloupe. There is not yet quantified data about endemic genera being more common in lowland seasonal or upland rainforest habitats as a place of evolutionary origin.

Family and tribe	Endemic genus	No. of species	Known from:
Carabidae, Anillini	<i>Megastylulus</i>	1	St. Lucia
Cerambycidae, Lepturini	<i>Fortuneleptura</i>	1	Martinique
Cerambycidae, Onciderini	<i>Paracllytemnestra</i>	1	Barbados, St. Lucia
Cerambycidae, Rhinotragini	<i>Iyanola</i>	1	St. Lucia
Cerambycidae, Tillomorphini	<i>Arawakia</i>	1	Guadeloupe, Marie-Galante
Cerambycidae, Tillomorphini	<i>Bonfilsia</i>	2	Guadeloupe, Martinique
Cerambycidae, Tillomorphini	<i>Gourbeyrella</i>	4	Guadeloupe, Martinique, Marie-Galante, Montserrat
Chrysomelidae, Alticini	<i>Bonfilsus</i>	1	Guadeloupe
Chrysomelidae, Alticini	<i>Guadeloupena</i>	1	Guadeloupe
Curculionidae, Anchonini	<i>Ixanchonus</i>	4	Guadeloupe, Martinique
Curculionidae, Cryptorhynchini	<i>Cossonorhynchus</i>	1	Guadeloupe
Curculionidae, Cryptorhynchini	<i>Metaptous</i>	1	Guadeloupe
Curculionidae, Cycloterini	<i>Dufaiella</i>	1	Guadeloupe
Curculionidae, Hylobiini	<i>Neseilipus</i>	1	Guadeloupe
Curculionidae, Madopterini	<i>Psiona</i>	1	Guadeloupe
Curculionidae, Madopterini	<i>Zaglyptoides</i>	1	St. Vincent
Curculionidae, Conotrachelini	<i>Dorytomorpha</i>	3	Dominica, Guadeloupe, Montserrat
Tenebrionidae, Opatrini	<i>Ctesicles</i>	2	Grenada, Montserrat, Mustique, St. Vincent

that there was an overwater dispersal event in the later Tertiary for this eyeless soil arthropod. It would be of interest to use other insects for dating of times of divergence and testing of a vicariance versus a dispersal mode of origin. At present, it seems that the weight of the evidence is that the Lesser Antilles have been colonized entirely by overwater dispersal through the late Tertiary to Recent.

The millipede family Paradoxosomatidae is apparently absent in the West Indies except for a species on the island of Dominica. Shelley and Golovatch (2011: 57) suggest that its presence there is natural and not introduced, and that it probably represents an occurrence dating from a “Proto-Antillean” land mass before it rifted from northern South America in the Cretaceous/Paleocene, or about 66 myBP. Support of this should be sought, but it seems to me that it is more likely to be an artifact of inadequate collecting and study.

African elements?

Some apparently old taxonomic linkages of West Indian with African lineages have been detected in a few insects in the Greater Antilles (Liebherr 1986; Peck and Perez-Gelabert 2011). However, none are apparent in the Lesser Antilles, perhaps because they are too young an island chain to show evidence of such a connection in the very distant past. *Pseudoagathidium ignotum* Peck and Cook (2014) (Leiodidae: Leiodinae) on St. Vincent is the only New World member of this genus otherwise occurring in the Oriental and Afrotropical regions. The Leiodinae fauna of tropical America is still too poorly known to interpret the meaning of this distribution.

Randomness in colonization patterns

There is evidence of the stochastic (random) nature of past dispersal and colonization. For instance, the conspicuous *Dynastes hercules* L. Hercules scarab beetle is so large that its presence would not be overlooked. Data on its absence is thus meaningful. It occurs from Guadeloupe to St. Lucia, but not on St. Vincent and Grenada, which are closer to the apparent source on north-eastern South America. Additionally, Matthews (1966) noted several “missed” islands in the distributions of different dung scar-

abs. *Ateuchus illaesum* (Harold) missed colonizing Montserrat and Dominica from South America, and its distribution on the southern islands is interrupted by the presence of *A. luciae* Matthews on St. Lucia. *Onthophagus antillarum* Arrow ranges from Grenada to Guadeloupe, but misses the intermediate island of St. Lucia. *Uroxys* has three species along the island chain north of South America up to Guadeloupe, but misses St. Lucia, Martinique, and Dominica. *Pseudocanthon* has five species north of South America up to Guadeloupe but misses Martinique and St. Vincent. *Canthon perseverans* Matthews reaches Grenada from South America but goes no farther northwards. It is unlikely that these easy-to-trap beetles are present but missed in sampling. The gaps in distribution represent either randomness in dispersal and/or colonization, or a subsequent extinction. There are many other apparent examples but dung scarabs are probably one of the best-sampled groups to show these discontinuous patterns.

Evolutionary dynamics

Origin of the distribution patterns. The above patterns of distribution have been developed through evolutionary time. They are patterns which have long been known and frequently recognized (e. g.; Darlington 1957; Liebherr 1988a, 1988b; Matthews 1966; Woods and Sergile 2001). It is a pattern of varying numbers of species shared with other areas. Each island of the Lesser Antilles can have its own endemic species and additional species are shared with other combinations of islands. Some species are also shared with northern South America or other continental areas. While both islands and continents can originate species, the ultimate sources of island species are continents. Eight hundred Lesser Antilles species also occur naturally in the mainland Neotropics. These may be considered as dominant taxa, which have tended to arise and spread from continents, which are the largest favorable land masses for species origin (Wilson 1961).

Evolutionary radiations. In contrast with the Greater Antilles, there are no clear examples of a genus developing into multiple species, as a monophyletic “adaptive radiation” on a single island of the Lesser Antilles, but the necessary phylogenetic studies have not been made. Some weevil genera on Guadeloupe have multiple species but the taxonomy may be suspect. In the few examples for which data are sufficient, when more than one species is present on an island, it seems as if the island was colonized by more than one ancestral species. For instance, the five species of *Phyllophaga* May beetles (Scarabaeidae, Melolonthinae) on Guadeloupe, seem to have descended from colonizations by at least three ancestral species. This question needs closer examination. Additionally, some genera seem to have developed into a separate species on virtually every island they reached. For example, the *Phyllophaga* are represented in the Lesser Antilles by 21 species, and each is usually restricted to a single island or paleo-island.

Taxon cycles. The above distributional patterns contain data that are reflective of one or more cycles of taxon origin, expansion, and contraction (Wilson 1961, Ricklefs 1970, Howden 1985b). Such a “taxon cycle” is characterized as a syndrome of species origin, range expansion, local specialization, range contraction, isolation, subsequent speciation, and renewal of the process. These are most evident as cycles of evolutionary range expansion and contraction from continents to islands. Four stages are recognized in this continuum (Ricklefs and Cox 1972, 1978). Species move through the cycle from Stage I to Stage IV and this is accompanied by changes in dispersal ability, habitat distribution, and population density.

Stage I is characterized by species with widespread distributions expanding from larger (usually continental) land masses to smaller (usually insular) land masses. The species often occupy marginal and lowland habitats and exhibit ecological release on islands due to lack of competition. Stage II is when differentiation begins between islands, and is best detected in vertebrates with a subspecies level of taxonomic nomenclature. Stage III is characterized by species with conspicuous gaps in ranges caused by extinction on individual (usually smaller) islands and more marked phenotypic (subspecies) differentiation and local ecological specialization. Stage IV is when the species have become differentiated into species endemic to single islands, and these are usually ecologically more restricted and specialized to island interior (often upland) habitats. A reflection of specialization in beetles is a reduction or loss of flight wings (Darlington 1943, 1970). This is a trend that is noted but not well developed in the Lesser Antilles.

The dynamics of distribution are related to habitat type and geographical and ecological range of the species. This has been best studied and verified for West Indian birds (Ricklefs 1970 and Ricklefs and Cox 1972, 1978) which have a well-developed subspecies taxonomy and on which data can be measured for habitat use and ecological amplitude. Ricklefs and Lovette (1999) examine the relative importance of island area versus habitat diversity as correlates of species richness in the Lesser Antilles. For four groups of animals they found that both were important to varying amounts depending on the animal group. The same would be expected for beetles and to vary for different families. Criticism of the taxon cycle concept has been countered (Ricklefs and Bermingham 2002) with molecular phylogenies that parallel ecological-distributional properties of Lesser Antillean birds.

Detailed data are not now available to test the reality of taxon cycles for beetle species in the Antilles, but such could be gained, following the methodology of Ricklefs (1970) and Ricklefs and Cox (1972, 1978). Research into the details of individual beetle species can test taxon cycle hypotheses and shed additional light on the underlying evolutionary meaning of the patterns and dynamics of species origin and distribution on West Indies islands. This is a productive area for future synthetic study.

The Lesser Antilles biodiversity hotspot revisited

Data for 25 world biodiversity hotspots have been tabulated for vascular plants, land mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and freshwater fishes (Myers et al. 2000, Myers 2003, Mittermeier et al. 2004, Conservation International 2010). The West Indian Islands hotspot ranks well up in the list of diversity of these global hotspots although numbers differ between references. On a species/area basis, the entire West Indies hotspot, with some 6550 endemic vascular plants and 908 endemic vertebrates has a density of about 23 endemic plants/100 km², and a density of 2.6 endemic vertebrates/100 km².

The available data on the beetles endemic to the Lesser Antilles alone (Table 2) now indicates that there are 985 species known only from a single island, and 465 species known only from more than one island of the group. This is a total of 1450 endemic beetles in the Lesser Antilles. For the land area of the Lesser Antilles of 6192 km², this is presently about 23.4 endemics/100 km². This is equivalent to the density of the much better known endemic vascular plants of the entire West Indies region (but keep in mind that the Lesser Antilles are only 10% of the land area of the entire West Indies Islands hotspot). This is truly an astonishing density of endemic beetles in the Lesser Antilles, and the numbers will only increase with further study.

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SYSTEMATIC LISTING

Note. New island records for species are indicated with an asterisk (*). Unless otherwise indicated, voucher specimens for these are in CMNC and/or FSCA.

SUBORDER ADEPHAGA

9. FAMILY RHYSODIDAE, the wrinkled bark beetles

Adults and larvae are found in dead, wet or moist wood, where they feed on plasmodia of slime molds. All West Indian species are members of the New World genus *Clinidium*, which is everywhere wingless. The beetles probably reach islands by rafting across water gaps in drifting logs. The Lesser Antilles species are all in the guildingi section of the guildingi group of the subgenus *Clinidium*, and are most closely related to each other, and then to species in the rojasi section (limited to the coastal mountains of central and eastern Venezuela) of the guildingi group (Bell 2001). This initial colonization of the Lesser Antilles from northern South America. Each species is endemic to its individual higher wet island. Bell and Bell (2009) present a key to all the described species of *Clinidium* (*Clinidium*).

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.

Plate 1.

Clinidium (*Clinidium*) *microfossatum* Bell and Bell 1985: 134; Bell 2001: 120. **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic.

Clinidium (*Clinidium*) *planum* (Chevrolat) 1844: 58 (*Rhyzodes*); Bell 1970: 320, 2001: 120. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Clinidium (*Clinidium*) *smithsonianum* Bell and Bell 1985: 134; Bell 2001: 120. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic. **Notes.** Perez-Gelabert 2008: 84 reports this in error from Hispaniola.

Clinidium (*Clinidium*) undescribed species, near *C. planum*; Ivie et al. 2008b: 237. **Distribution.** Montserrat; single island endemic.

Clinidium (*Clinidium*) undescribed species, new species record. **Distribution.** St. Lucia* (also mentioned by Daltry 2009: 63); single island endemic.

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

Adults and larvae of this large family are mostly ground dwelling predators. Some are arboreal, fossorial or riparian. A few are scavengers and some feed on seeds. Erwin and Sims (1984) provide keys for identification of the genera and a checklist of the species of the West Indies. This is a helpful overview but should be used with caution because there are some omissions and distributional errors, some of which have been clarified in more recent papers. Erwin (undated) is a more recent online checklist of the Carabidae of the western Hemisphere. Nichols (1988a, 1988b) is a summary and distributional analysis of the subfamily Scaritinae of the West Indies.

SUBFAMILY PAUSSINAE

TRIBE OZAENINI

Eohomopterus sp., sp., **Distribution.** Guadeloupe*, Montserrat (record in Ivie et al. 2008b: 237); Lesser Antilles endemic.

Pachyteles delauneyi Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 362. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Pachyteles sp., new species record. **Distribution.** Bequia*, Grenada*, Union*; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Notes A record in this genus from St. Lucia (Daltry 2009: 63) may be this species but needs to be confirmed by comparison with other specimens.

Pachyteles telesfordi (Deuve) 2001: 249 (*Scythropasus*); Ball and McCleve 1990: 88 (generic synonymies of *Pachyteles*). **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic. **Plate 1.**

SUBFAMILY CARABINAE

TRIBE CARABINI

Calosoma (Castridia) alternans (Fabricius) 1792: 146 (*Carabus*); Gidaspow 1963: 298; not in Erwin and Sims 1984: 423; Bennett and Alam 1985: 20. **Distribution.** Barbados, Dominica, Grenada*, Martinique, Mayreau*, St. Barthélemy, St. Croix. Mexico to Colombia and Trinidad, northern Brazil (nominat subspecies) and *Calosoma alternans granulatus* Perty throughout most of Brazil, to Bolivia, Paraguay, and Uruguay; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. Greater Antilles records are in error (Gidaspow 1963: 300). **Note.** Adults and larvae of these large beetles are predators, especially on Lepidoptera larvae. Adults often appear in numbers (especially at lights) at the start of the rainy season.

SUBFAMILY CICINDELINAE, the tiger beetles

TRIBE MEGACEPHALINI

Megacephala sobrina Dejean 1831: 202; Wagenaar Hummelinck 1955: 103, 1983: 108; Balazuc and Chalumeau 1978: 18; Ivie 1983: 192; Freitag 1992: 154; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 275. = *Tetracha sobrina antiguana* Leng and Mutchler 1916: 685 of Antigua, of Barbuda, of St. Barthélemy, of St. Martin-St. Maarten; Dheurles 2012: 29. **Distribution.** Anegada, Antigua, Barbuda, Cuba, Curaçao, Guana, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy, St. Croix, St. John, St. Martin-St. Maarten, St. Thomas. Mexico, Central America, Colombia, Venezuela; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** The records of Barbados of Bennett and Alam (1985: 19) and Ivie (1983: 194) are seemingly in error because they are not confirmed with specimens. It is interesting that there are no vouchered records between those of the Venezuelan coastal islands, and the smaller islands of the northern Leewards (Freitag 1992: 129). **Plate 1.**

TRIBE CICINDELINI

Cicindela (Brasiella) argentata Fabricius 1801: 242; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 359; Leng and Mutchler 1916: 692; Freitag 1992: 156; Daltry 2009: 63; Kippenhan 2013: 413. = *Cicindela pallipes* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 359 of Guadeloupe; Dheurles 2012: 31. = *Cicindela lherminieri* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1889: 359 of Guadeloupe; Dheurles 2012: 31. **Distribution.** Barbados, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Martinique, St. Lucia. Mexico to Colombia, Trinidad, and Venezuela to Argentina and Bolivia; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** The subspecies *C. (B.) argentata pallipes* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 359 is limited to the Lesser Antilles (Kippenhan 2013: 411, 413) where it is found on open or bare red clay soils.

Cicindela (Habroscelimorpha) boops Dejean 1831: 258; Dheurles 2012: 31. **Distribution.** Anegada, Bahamas, Cuba, Hispaniola, Grand Inagua, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, Turks and Caicos, Virgin Islands; widespread Antilles endemic, just marginally into the Lesser Antilles.

Cicinella (Cicindelidia) favergeri Audouin and Brullé 1839: 130; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 18; Dheurles and Touroult 2010: 391; Dheurles 2012: 30. **Distribution.** St. Lucia. Costa Rica to Venezuela and Ecuador; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** On sandy stream banks.

Cicindela (Cicindelidia) trifasciata Fabricius 1781: 286; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 358; Leng and Mutchler 1916: 692; Balazuc and Chalumeau 1978: 20 (*Cicindelidia*); Ivie 1983: 197; Erwin and Sims 1984: 425; Freitag 1992: 157; Schiller 2004: 15; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 275; Touroult 2005: 87; Ivie et al. 2008b: 237; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 12; Dheurles 2012: 30; Thomas et al. 2013: 14. **Distribution.** Anegada, Anguilla, Antigua, Bahamas, Barbuda, Bermuda, Cuba, Désirade, Dominica, Caymans, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy, St. Croix, St. John, St. Martin-St. Maarten, St. Thomas. USA (CA, NC to TX); Tobago, Tortola, Margarita, Venezuela, Trinidad, south to Chile, Galapagos; widespread New World. **Notes.** The species prefers sand-mud substrates of saline habitats and open mangrove to sandy beaches. **Plate 1.**

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; Chalumeau 1984: 171; Freitag 1992: 157; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 275; Touroult 2005: 88; Daltry 2009: 63; Dheurles 2012: 30. = *Cicindela hebraea* Klug 1834: 20; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 358; Erwin and Sims 1984: 425.

=*Cicindela guadeloupensis* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 358 of Guadeloupe; Chalumeau 1984: 175 (subspecies). =*Cylindera suturalis balazuci* Chalumeau 1984: 175 of Martinique; Touroult 2005: 88. =*Cylindera suturalis grenadensis* Chalumeau 1984: 176 of Grenada. **Distribution.** Anagada, Anguila*, Antigua, Barbados, Barbuda, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy, St. Kitts, St. John, St. Lucia, St. Martin-St. Maarten, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, Tobago, to Brazil; widespread Antilles and South America. **Notes.** Chalumeau (1984) describes the polymorphisms of the species and recognizes six subspecies, of which four occur in the Lesser Antilles. **Plate 1.**

SUBFAMILY SCARITINAE

Notes. Distributions for this subfamily are from text and maps in Nichols 1988a and 1988b; not the table in Nichols 1988a which contains printing errors.

TRIBE FORCIPATORINI

Camptodontus anglicanus (Stephens) 1827: 38 (*Oxystomus*); Nichols 1988a: 89. =*Stratiotes iracundus* Putzeys 1863: 9 of Dominica in Erwin and Sims 1984: 426. **Distribution.** Dominica (introduced from South America?). Surinam, French Guiana; introduced to the Lesser Antilles?

Stratiotes iracundus Putzeys 1863: 9; Nichols 1988a: 89. **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic. **Note.** Flightless, with reduced eyes.

TRIBE ENCELADINI

[*Enceladus gigas* Bonelli 1813: 460; Erwin and Sims 1984: 425 (recorded in error from Montserrat, error corrected in Ivie et al. 2008b: 238). **Distribution.** Brazil, Colombia, Trinidad, French Guiana, Surinam; not in the Lesser Antilles.]

TRIBE CLIVINI

Ardistomis atripennis Putzeys 1866: 202; Nichols 1988a: 102. =*Ardistomis laevistriata* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 363 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Swamp-inhabiting halophobic hygrobiont.

Ardistomis guadeloupensis Kult 1950: 307; Nichols 1988a: 101. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Lower to upper montane wet forest humicole.

Aspidoglossa cribrata Putzeys 1846: 634; Nichols 1988a: 99; Daltry 2009: 63. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. John, St. Lucia, 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; Daltry 2009: 63. =*Aspidoglossa semicrenata* Chaudoir 1843: 735; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 364; Erwin and Sims 1984: 427. =*Aspidoglossa guadeloupensis* Putzeys 1846: 632 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Martinique, Mayreau*, Montserrat, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Union*. Venezuela, Trinidad, Tobago, French Guiana; widespread Antilles and South America. **Notes.** Fully winged halophobic hygrophile.

Clivina (Paraclivina) fasciata Putzeys 1846: 624; Nichols 1988a: 94; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 12; Thomas et al. 2013: 15. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Bahamas, Caymans, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat*, Puerto Rico, Saba*, St. Kitts*, St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Vincent*. Mexico, Central and South America, eastern USA (FL); introduced to Old World, Philippine and Mariana Islands; widespread New World. **Notes.** Fully winged halophobic hygrophile, often associated with agriculture.

Clivina (Paraclivina) near latiuscula Putzeys 1866: 154; Nichols 1988a: 95. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Winged halophobic hygrophile.

Clivina (Paraclivina) marginipennis Putzeys 1846: 619; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 363; Nichols 1988a: 95. **Distribution.** Barbados*, Dominica, Guadeloupe (type locality), Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, St. Vincent*. Eastern USA?, Mexico excluding Yucatan?; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. **Notes.** Winged halophobic hygrophile, frequently associated with agriculture.

- Clivina (Paraclivina) tristis* Putzeys 1846: 620; Nichols 1988a: 95. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Bonaire, Curaçao, Mustique, Grenada*. Venezuela, Guyana; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Winged halophobic hygrophile.
- Clivina (Paraclivina) tuberculata* Putzeys 1846: 615; Nichols 1988a: 95. **Distribution.** Barbados, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia. Colombia, Argentina; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Winged halophobic hygrophile.
- Clivina (Semiclivina) elongata* Chaudoir 1843: 734; Nichols 1988a: 93. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Trinidad, Venezuela, French Guiana; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Winged halophobic hygrophile.
- Clivina (Semiclivina) oblita* Putzeys 1866: 168; Nichols 1988: 93. **Distribution.** St. Lucia (reported from single specimen). Trinidad, Venezuela, Guyana; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Note.** The record needs confirmation.
- Halocoryza arenaria* (Darlington) 1939: 84 (*Schizogenius*); Nichols 1988a: 90, 1988b: 169; Schiller 2004: 14; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 13; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 82; Daltry 2009: 63; Thomas et al. 2013: 15. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, Caymans, Guadeloupe, Grenada*, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. John, St. Lucia, St. Thomas. USA (south FL), Mexico, Panama, Brazil; Cameroon (introduced?); widespread New World. **Note.** Found on marine beaches in the intertidal zone, in mangrove swamps; halobiont.
- Oxydrepanus micans* Putzeys 1866: 105; Nichols 1988a: 97. =*Oxydrepanus rufus* Putzys 1846: 564; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 363 of Guadeloupe; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 13 of Bahamas; Thomas et al. 2013: 16. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Caymans, Grenada*, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, Trinidad, Guyana, Surinam; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Swamp inhabiting humicolous hygrobiont.
- Semiardistomis laevistriatus* (Fleutiaux and Sallé) 1890: 363 (*Ardistomis*); Nichols 1988a: 100. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Humicole, under rotting bark.

TRIBE SCARITINI

- Scarites (Distichus) octocoelus* (Chaudoir) 1855: 50 (*Taeniolobus*); Nichols 1988a: 86, 117. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe (introduced), Jamaica. Mexico (including Yucatan); introduced to the Lesser Antilles. **Notes.** Winged halophobic hygrophile.

SUBFAMILY TRECHINAE

TRIBE TRECHINI

- Perileptus dentifer* Darlington 1935: 177; Daltry 2009: 63. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe*, St. Lucia, St. Vincent*; widespread Lesser Antilles endemic.

TRIBE BEMBIDIINI

SUBTRIBE BEMBIDIINA

- Bembidion darlingtoni* Mutchler 1934: 3; Ivie et al. 2008b: 238; Thomas et al. 2013: 14. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Caymans, Montserrat, Puerto Rico; widespread Antilles endemic.
- Bembidion spretum* Dejean 1831: 70; Erwin and Sims 1984: 432. **Distribution.** Antigua, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico. Mexico; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

SUBTRIBE TACHYINA

- Elaphropus singularis* (Andrewes) 1925: 393 (*Tachys*); Ivie et al. 2008b: 238. **Distribution.** Montserrat. Old World: Celebes; introduced to the Lesser Antilles.
- Limnastis* sp., new genus record, new species record; H. Goulet det., Nov., 2011. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Nevis*; Lesser Antilles endemic? **Notes.** Erwin and Sims 1984: 381 report that the only New World species in the genus is *Limnastis americana* Darlington 1934: 85 of Cuba.
- Micratopus insularis* Darlington 1935: 177; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 79; Erwin and Sims 1984: 430; Ivie et al. 2008b: 238; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 13; Thomas et al. 2013: 15. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Caymans, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix; widespread Antilles endemic.

- Micratopus* sp. 1, “cayman” undescribed species. **Distribution.** Barbados*, det. T. Erwin, (CMNC, USNM); other unspecified islands; widespread Antilles endemic.
- Micratopus* sp. 2, “croix” undescribed species. **Distribution.** Barbados*, det. T. Erwin, (CMNC, USNM), Hispaniola, Jamaica, St. Lucia (FSCA, also Daltry 2009: 63); widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Widespread on Barbados and common at u. v. light traps.
- Mioptachys autumnalis* Bates 1882: 137; Erwin and Sims 1984: 429; Ivie et al. 2008b: 238. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Grenada*, Guadeloupe, Montserrat, St. Vincent*. Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. **Notes.** The genus needs revision and the species identities in the Lesser and Greater Antilles are questionable. Daltry 2009: 63 reports a new species from St. Lucia.
- Paratachys abruptus* (Darlington) 1934: 80 (*Tachys*); Mateu 1977: 378; Erwin and Sims 1984: 430. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe (type locality), Hispaniola; widespread Antilles endemic. **Note.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 238) report three unidentified species in this genus from Montserrat, and Daltry (2009: 63) reports six species from St. Lucia. The genus requires a special study and many species may be present, and hundreds are present in the Neotropics (Erwin and Sims 1984: 384); new island records are not given here because of uncertainty in species names for the new material.
- Paratachys albipes* LeConte 1863: 20; Erwin and Sims 1984: 430. = *Tachys putzeysi* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 368 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, probably introduced. USA (LA-FL-NC); introduced to the Lesser Antilles?
- Paratachys (Eotachys) blemoides* Jeannel 1946: 343; Ivie et al. 2008b: 238; Daltry 2009: 63 (as *P. bleoides*). **Distribution.** Montserrat, St. Lucia, and seemingly on most of the other islands (M. Ivie, pers. comm., 2010); introduced to the Lesser Antilles; native to Madagascar, and seemingly widespread (but I have not been able to find this stated in the literature). **Plate 1.**
- Paratachys dominicanus* (Darlington) 1934: 81 (*Tachys*); Erwin and Sims 1984: 430. **Distribution.** Dominica, Mustique; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Tachys vittiger* LeConte 1852: 193; Erwin and Sims 1984: 430; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 15 (cf.). = *Tachys ensinada* Mutchler 1934: 3; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 31; Ramos 1946: 31; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 275; Ivie et al. 2008b: 238; Thomas et al. 2013: 17. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados*, Carriacou*, Caymans, Grenada*, Guana, Martinique*, Mayreau*, Mona, Montserrat, Nevis*, Puerto Rico, St. Kitts*, St. Lucia*, Union*, Vieques. Ecuador (Galapagos Islands), USA (CA); widespread New World.

SUBTRIBE ANILLINA

- Megastylulus pivai* Giachino and Sciaky 2002: 39. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic. **Note.** An eyeless and wingless soil inhabitant. Genus endemic to the Lesser Antilles. **Plate 1.**
- Stylulus isabelae* Giachino and Sciaky 2002: 32. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic. **Notes.** An eyeless and wingless soil inhabitant. The only other described species in the genus is *Stylulus nasutus* Schaufuss 1882: 46 (= *Petrocharis eggersi* Ehlers 1884: 36) of St. Thomas and Guana (Valentine and Ivie 2005: 275). Genus endemic to West Indies. **Plate 1.**

SUBFAMILY HARPALINAE

TRIBE MORIONINI

- Morion* sp., new genus record, new species record, H. Goulet det., Nov. 2011. **Distribution.** Grenada*; single island endemic? **Notes.** This is a worldwide genus, with several Neotropical species, of which only one species is reported from the Antilles (from Jamaica; Erwin and Sims 1984: 382).

TRIBE LOXANDRINI

- Loxandrus* sp. 1, new genus record, new species record, H. Goulet det., Nov., 2011. **Distribution.** St. Lucia* (this may be the same bicolored species reported by Daltry 2009: 63); single island endemic? **Notes.** Erwin and Sims 1984: 385 report seven species from the Greater Antilles, and none from the Lesser Antilles.
- Loxandrus* sp. 2, new species record, H. Goulet det., Nov., 2011. **Distribution.** St. Lucia* (this may be the black flightless species reported by Daltry 2009: 63); single island endemic?

TRIBE HARPALINI

SUBTRIBE STENOLOPHINA

Acupalpus sp., new genus record, new species record. **Distribution.** St. Vincent*; single island endemic?

SUBTRIBE HARPALINA

Harpalus sp., new genus record, new species record (det. H. Goulet, Nov. 2011). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe*, Martinique*; Lesser Antilles endemic? **Notes.** The only previously reported record of this genus from the West Indies (Erwin and Sims 1984) was *Harpalus integer* Fabricius 1801: 196 reported in error by Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 366 from Guadeloupe, but this is a misidentification of *Selenophorus propinquus* Putzeys 1874: 118 of Guadeloupe.

SELENOPHORINI GROUP

Amblygnathus cephalotes Dejean 1829: 63; Erwin and Sims 1984: 441; Ball and Maddison 1987: 245; Ball 1992: 82. = *Amblygnathus vitraci* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 364 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe. Bolivia, French Guiana, Surinam; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Amblygnathus gilvipes Ball and Maddison 1987: 230, 232. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, St. Vincent*. Surinam to Brazil and Bolivia; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Arthrostictus paganus Dejean 1831: 834; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 48; Ivie et al. 2008b: 238; Daltry 2009: 63. = *Arthrostictus iridescens* Chaudoir 1843: 783 of Guadeloupe (type locality); Erwin and Sims 1984: 441. **Distribution.** Barbados*, Grenada*, Guadeloupe, Martinique*, Mayreau*, Montserrat, Mustique*, St. Lucia, St. Vincent*, Union*. Colombia; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Discoderus subaeneus Reiche 1843: 141; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 366 (*Selenophorus*); Erwin and Sims 1984: 441. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Panama, South America; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Gynandropus guadeloupensis Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 365; Wolcott 1951: 229; Erwin and Sims 1984: 440 (*Selenophorus*); Ball and Maddison 1987: 232. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico; widespread Antilles endemic.

Neoaulacoryssus cupripennis (Gory) 1833: 239 (*Selenophorus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 49; Ball 1992: 85. **Distribution.** Grenada*, Mustique*. French Guiana; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Notiobia pallipes Bates 1882: 53; Blackwelder 1944-1957: Ivie et al. 2008b: 238. **Distribution.** Dominica*, Montserrat. Mexico; introduced to the Lesser Antilles.

Notiobia sp. 1, H. Goulet det., Nov. 2011, new species record; Peck 2006: 174. **Distribution.** Grenada*; single island endemic?

Selenophorus affinis Dejean 1831: 822; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 49; Bennett and Alam 1985: 20. **Distribution.** Barbados (possible introduction or misidentification). Panama, Colombia, French Guiana; introduced to the Lesser Antilles?

Selenophorus alternans Dejean 1829: 49; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 366; Ramos 1946: 31; Ivie et al. 2008b: 238; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 275; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 14; Daltry 2009: 63. = *Selenophorus macleayi* (Kirby) 1837: 50; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 49; Bennett and Alam 1985: 20; Ball 1992: 85. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, Caymans, Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Mayreau, Mona, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Union. Mexico to Venezuela to Uruguay; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

Selenophorus barbadensis Ball and Shpeley in Ball 1992: 100. **Distribution.** Barbados, St. Vincent. Lesser Antilles endemic.

Selenophorus chalybaeus Dejean 1829: 110; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 366; Ball 1992: 85; Ivie et al. 2008b: 238; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 14; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 79; Daltry 2009: 63; Thomas et al. 2013: 16. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Caymans, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Mayreau, Montserrat, Mustique, Nevis, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, Union. Central and South America; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

Selenophorus discopunctatus Dejean 1829: 92; Erwin and Sims 1984: 440; Ball 1992: 85; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 275; Ivie et al. 2008b: 238; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 14; Daltry 2009: 63; Thomas et al. 2013: 16. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bequia, Caymans, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique, Mayreau, Montserrat, Mustique, Nevis, Puerto Rico, St.

- Barthélemy, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Se USA, Central and South America; widespread New World.
- Selenophorus flavilabris* Dejean 1829: 97, Ball 1992: 85; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 14. **Distribution.** Bahamas, unspecified Leeward Islands, Puerto Rico; widespread Antilles endemic.
- Selenophorus integer* Fabricius 1801: 58. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Grenada, Hispaniola, Mayreau, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. Kitts, St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic.
- Selenophorus latior* Darlington 1934: 109; Ball 1992: 85; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 275; Daltry 2009: 63. **Distribution.** Grenada, Guana, Hispaniola, Mayreau, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic.
- Selenophorus* sp.; “*iviei*,” undescribed, manuscript name ‘*iviei*’; Ivie et al. 2008b: 238. **Distribution.** Montserrat, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic?
- Selenophorus nonseriatus* Darlington 1934: 109; Ball 1992: 85; Peck 2006: 10. **Distribution.** Dominica, Hispaniola, Jamaica; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Daltry 2009: 63 reports a species near this from St. Lucia.
- Selenophorus paganus* Dejean 1831: 834; Ball 1992: 85. **Distribution.** Antigua; unspecified Leeward and Windward Islands. Colombia; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Selenophorus parumpunctatus* Dejean 1829: 104. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Montserrat, Mustique, Saba, St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Selenophorus parvus* Darlington 1934: 105; Daltry 2009: 63. **Distribution.** Barbados, Bequia, Canouan, Grenada, Montserrat, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia; widespread Antilles endemic.
- Selenophorus propinquus* Putzeys 1874: 118; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 366; Erwin and Sims 1984: 440; Ball 1992: 85; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 275; Ivie et al. 2008b: 238; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 14. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Dominica, Guadeloupe; Guana, Martinique, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, Union. South America; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Records of *Selenophorus integer* (Fabricius) 1801: 196 (*Harpalus*) in Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 366 and Erwin and Sims 1984: 440 (*Harpalus*) for the Lesser Antilles are this species; *Selenophorus integer* is confined to the Greater Antilles.
- Selenophorus sinuatus* Gyllenhal 1806: 203; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 366; Ramos 1946: 31; Erwin and Sims 1984: 441; Ball 1992: 85; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 275; Ivie et al. 2008b: 238; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 15; Daltry 2009: 63; Thomas et al. 2013: 17. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Caymans, Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Les Saintes, Mona, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia; widespread Antilles endemic.
- Selenophorus striatopunctatus* Putzeys 1878: 33; Bennett and Alam 1985: 20; Ball 1992: 85; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 15; Daltry 2009: 63; Thomas et al. 2013: 17. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, Caymans, Cuba, Grenada, Jamaica, Hispaniola, Leeward Islands, Puerto Rico, St. Luca. Se USA, Central America; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.
- Selenophorus subquadratus* Putzeys 1878: 59; Erwin and Sims 1984: 441; Ball 1992: 85; Ivie et al. 2008b: 238. = *Selenophorus guadeloupensis* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1889: 365; Ball 1992: 96 (synonymy). **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Montserrat, unspecified Windward Islands; widespread Antilles endemic.
- Selenophorus yucatanus* Putzeys 1878: 24; Ball 1992: 96. **Distribution.** Mayreau, Mustique, Union. Central America, South America?; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America?
- Selenophorus woodruffi* Ball and Shpeley in Ball 1992: 96. **Distribution.** Curaçao, Grenada (type locality), Mayreau. Aruba; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

TRIBE PENTAGONICINI

- Pentagonica flavipes* (LeConte) 1853: 377 (*Didetus*); Reichardt 1968; Bell 1985: 323; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 79; Schiller 2004: 34; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 275; Ivie et al. 2008b: 238; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 14; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 81; Daltry 2009: 63; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 47; Thomas et al. 2013: 16. = *Rhombodera picea* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 362 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Caymans, Cuba, Dominica, Caymans, Grenada*, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Martinique, Montserrat, Nevis*, Saba*, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Vincent*. Se USA, Mexico, Central America, Colombia, Trinidad, Brazil; widespread New World. The subspecies *Pentagonica flavipes picipes* Darlington occurs on Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, and St. Croix.

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

TRIBE PLATYNINI

***Dyscolus* spp., the ellipticus species group;** restricted to the Lesser Antilles, flight wings completely or partially reduced, apparently colonizing from the Greater Antilles.

Dyscolus alternans (Chaudoir) 1878: 348 (*Colpodes*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 368; Liebherr, 1988c: 138 (*Platynus*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Dyscolus ellipticus (Chaudoir) 1878: 312 (*Colpodes*); Liebherr 1987: 351, 1988c: 138 (*Platynus*). **Distribution,** Martinique; single island endemic.

Dyscolus lherminieri (Chaudoir) 1842: 838 (*Paranomus*); Chaudoir 1859: 318 (*Colpodes*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 367; Liebherr 1987: 352 (*Platynus*); Liebherr, 1988c: 138; Schiller 2004: 43. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Dyscolus pseudellipticus (Liebherr) 1987: 352 (*Platynus*); Liebherr 1988c: 138. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic.

***Dyscolus* spp., the memnonius species group;** also occurring in Greater Antilles and on continental mainland (winged), apparently colonizing from South America.

Dyscolus dejeani (Chaudoir) 1859: 359 (*Colpodes* (*Dyscolus*)); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 367; Liebherr, 1987: 355, 1988c: 138 (*Platynus*). =*Platynus brunnea* Dejean 1831: 440 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Dyscolus elongatus (Chaudoir) 1878: 344 (*Colpodes*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 367; Liebherr 1987: 356, 1988c: 138 (*Platynus*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Dyscolus glaucipennis (Liebherr) 1987: 357 (*Platynus*); Liebherr 1988c: 138. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic.

Dyscolus luciae Liebherr 1987: 357 (*Platynus*), 1988c: 138. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.

Dyscolus memnonius Dejean 1831: 439; Chaudoir 1878: 343 (*Colpodes*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 367; Liebherr 1987: 358, 1988c: 138 (*Platynus*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Dyscolus paramemnonius (Liebherr) 1987: 359 (*Platynus*); Liebherr, 1988c: 138. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic. **Plate 1.**

Dyscolus punctinotus (Liebherr) 1987: 359 (*Platynus*), 1988c: 138. **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; Daltry 2009: 63; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 47. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Glyptolenus simplicicollis Darlington 1934: 97; Liebherr 1997: 93. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic.

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

TRIBE CTENODACTYLINI

Calophaena sp., undescribed species, new genus record, new species record (G. E. Ball det. (CMNC)).

Distribution. Dominica*; single island endemic. **Notes.** The tribe is otherwise known in the West Indies only by *Leptotrachelus dorsalis* Fabricius 1801: 220 (see below). Adults probably hunt on the leaves of *Heliconia* sp. and *Calathea* sp.

Leptotrachelus sp., possibly *Leptotrachelus dorsalis* Fabricius 1801: 220; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 68; Bennett and Alam 1985: 19. **Distribution.** Barbados; record needs confirmation. *Leptotrachelus dorsalis* itself is recorded from Cuba, Hispaniola (Perez-Gelabert 2008: 79) and USA (SC, KS) (Erwin and Sims 1984: 442); widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America? **Notes.** Predaceous on Barbados on sugarcane thrips (*Fulmekiola serrata* Kobus).

TRIBE PERIGONINI

Perigona guadeloupensis Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 367; Erwin and Sims 1984: 443. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Perigona nigriceps Dejean 1831: 44; Erwin and Sims 1984: 443; Bennett and Alam 1985: 20; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 275; Ivie et al. 2008b: 238; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 14; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 81; Thomas et al. 2013: 16. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Bahamas, Barbados, Caymans, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada*, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Martinique, Montserrat, Mustique*, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia*, St. Vincent*, Union*. Canada (PQ), USA (NH-FL-CA); introduced to the Lesser Antilles. **Notes.** Introduced to New World; an Old World (probably Asian) species widely distributed by commerce in the New World. Found around human dwellings, and probably living in decaying plant matter in and around gardens.

Perigona picea Darlington 1934: 98; Erwin and Sims 1984: 443. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola, Guadeloupe; widespread Antilles endemic.

TRIBE LACHNOPHORINI

Anchonoderus humeralis (Bates) 1883: 153 (*Lachnophorus*); Liebherr 1988d: 25. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Lucia. Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Anchonoderus subaeneus Reiche 1843: 40; Liebherr 1988d: 27. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, probably introduced. Ecuador, Colombia, French Guiana, Guatemala, Panama; introduced to the Lesser Antilles?

TRIBE ODACANTHINI

Colliuris sp.; new genus record, new species record; Daltry 2009: 63. **Distribution.** Grenada*, St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic? **Note.** Several species are recorded from the Greater Antilles (Erwin and Sims 1984) but not the Lesser Antilles.

TRIBE LEBIINI

SUBTRIBE PERICALINA

Phloeoxena undescribed species Daltry 2009: 63. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic?

SUBTRIBE APENINA

Note. The following species of *Apenes* show nicely the mix of faunal origins in the Lesser Antilles. There are three stocks with endemic species, two of which originated in the Greater Antilles, and one on the South American mainland; three stocks occur also on the mainland, and extend through the Lesser Antilles and far into the Greater Antilles, and are regarded as Pleistocene arrivals; and three stocks occur in the Lesser Antilles and in the mainland Neotropics (Ball and Shpeley 2009: 186) and are probably also the most recent Pleistocene arrivals.

***Apenes* spp., the lata species group;** distributed mostly in the Greater Antilles and Bahamas; one species occurs in the Lesser Antilles.

Apenes dominica Ball and Shpeley in Ball 1992: 119; Ball and Shpeley 2009: 153. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic.

***Apenes* spp., the lucidula species group;** the group is distributed from n Argentina to s USA and with a species in Greater Antilles and one in the Lesser Antilles.

Apenes lucia Ball and Shpeley 2009: 139. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic. **Plate 1.**

Apenes spp., the postica species group; distributed from tropical South America northwards to Mexico, and in the Caribbean only in the Lesser Antilles.

Apenes faber Ball and Shpeley 2009: 173. = *Apenes steinheili* Ball and Shpeley in Ball 1992: 120. **Distribution.** St. Vincent. Tobago; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Apenes plaumanni (Liebke) 1939: 120 (*Sphalera*); Ball 1992: 88; Ball and Shpeley 2009: 176. **Distribution.** Dominica (Ball 1992: 106). Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** No other localities are known for the species.

***Apenes* spp., the purpurata species group;** known only from the Greater and the Lesser Antilles, except Puerto Rico.

Apenes chalumeaui Ball and Shpeley in Ball 1992: 115; Ivie et al. 2008b: 238; Ball and Shpeley 2009: 130.

Distribution. Guadeloupe (type locality), Montserrat, St. Kitts; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Apenes purpurata Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 36; Erwin and Sims 1984: 445; Ball 1992: 88; Ball and Shpeley 2009: 128. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic.

Apenes spp., the sculpticeps species group; a wide ranging group from Brazil to Mexico, with only one species known in the West Indies.

Apenes sculpticeps Ball and Shpeley 2009: 121 = *Apenes marmorata* Ball 1992: 106, not Chaudoir 1875: 41. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, St. Croix. Honduras to Brazil; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

Apenes spp., the variegata species group; wide ranging from sw USA to Argentina and on most West Indian islands.

Apenes marginalis (Dejean) 1831: 315 (*Cymindis*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 360; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 78; Erwin and Sims 1984: 445; Bennett and Alam 1985: 20; Ivie et al. 2008b: 238; Ball and Shpeley 2009: 106. **Distribution.** Anguilla, Antigua*, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Les Saintes, Martinique, Montserrat, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Turks and Caicos (Grand Turk). Sw USA to Honduras, Panama, Trinidad, Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Probably a predator on pests attacking crop plants.

Apenes variegata (Dejean) 1825: 217 (*Cymindis*); Erwin and Sims 1984: 44, as synonym of *Apenes pallipes* (Fabricius) 1792: 159 (*Carabus*); Ball 1992: 88; Ball and Shpeley 2009: 104; Daltry 2009: 63. = *Cymindis guadeloupensis* Gory 1833: 196. **Distribution.** Anguilla, Antigua, Désirade, Guadeloupe, Les Saintes, Martinique*, Marie-Galante, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy (type locality), St. Eustatius, St. John, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Martin-St. Maarten, St. Vincent. Trinidad, Brazil, to n Mexico; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Note.** The Lesser Antilles records (e. g. Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 360 (as *Cymindis*) for *Apenes pallipes* (Fabricius) 1792: 159 (*Carabus*), which is a North American species of *Agonum*, are of this species.

SUBTRIBE METALLICINA

Euproctinus sp., new genus record, new species record, H. Goulet det., Nov. 2011. **Distribution.** Grenada*, St. Vincent*; Lesser Antilles endemic? **Notes.** There are 17 Neotropical species, but the only West Indian species is *Euproctinus trivittatus* LeConte 1878: 373 of s FL and Cuba (Erwin and Sims 1984: 399, 446).

SUBTRIBE CALLEIDINA

Calleida amethystina (Fabricius) 1787: 203 (*Carabus*); Casale 1998: 419. **Distribution.** Barbados, Grenada*, St. Lucia, St. Vincent; all recent introductions. From Mexico to Bolivia and Brazil; introduced to the Lesser Antilles.

Calleida decolor Chaudoir 1872: 131; Erwin and Sims 1984: 446; Casale 1998: 418. **Distribution.** Grenada*, Martinique, Union*; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Previously known only from a single female.

Calleida sanguinicollis Dejean 1831: 333; Casale 1998: 419. **Distribution.** Grenada; introduced. Panama to Surinam and Brazil; introduced to Trinidad and Tobago; introduced to the Lesser Antilles.

Plochionus (Menidius) amandus Newman 1840: 32; not listed in Erwin and Sims 1984 or Blackwelder 1944-1957; Bousquet and Laroche 1993: 279; Ivie et al. 2008b: 238; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 13; Thomas et al. 2013: 15. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Caymans, Guadeloupe*, Montserrat. USA (FL); introduced to the Lesser Antilles?

SUBTRIBE LEBIINA

Lebia bitaeniata Chevrolat 1834: 37; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 53; Erwin undated; not in Erwin and Sims 1984; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 13; Thomas et al. 2013: 15. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Caymans, Cuba, Dominica, Puerto Rico. Mexico to Costa Rica. USA (TX); widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

Lebia frenata Chaudoir 1871: 171; Erwin and Sims: 1984: 447. = *Aphelogenia frenata apicalis* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 361 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe (subspecies *Lebia frenata chevrolati*

Blackwelder 1944-57: 54, replacement name for junior homonym *Lebia apicalis* Fleutiaux and Sallé. French Guiana; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Lebia marginicollis Dejean 1826: 271; Daltry 2009: 63. **Distribution.** Dominica, St. Lucia. USA (MI), Peru and Chile, and “in all the Greater Antilles” (Darlington 1953: 11, as *Lebia cyanea* Dejean 1831: 386; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 53); widespread New World? **Note.** Adults are active on vegetation and the larvae are probably parasites on leaf-feeding beetles.

Lebia pleurodera Chaudoir 1870: 18; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 53, synonym of *Lebia cyanea* Dejean 1831: 386 of USA and Mexico to French Guiana and Cuba; not in Erwin and Sims 1984; Ivie et al. 2008b: 238. **Distribution.** Montserrat. Widespread New World; introduced to the Lesser Antilles?

SUBTRIBE PERICALINA

Somotrichus unifasciatus Dejean 1831: 7; Erwin and Sims 1984: 446. =*Lebia elevata* Fabricius 1787: 198 in Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 361. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. USA; cosmopolitan; introduced to New World; introduced to the Lesser Antilles.

TRIBE ZUPHIINI

Pseudaptinus insularis Mutchler 1934: 4, Blackwelder 1944-1957: 69; Erwin and Sims 1984: 441; Bennett and Alam 1985: 20. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Grenada*, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia*; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** In sugarcane fields on Barbados, probably predaceous on *Diatraea saccharalis* (Fab.) and other plant pests. **Notes.** From the descriptions I am unable to separate this from the next species; and the Mutchler name would have priority.

Pseudaptinus thaxteri Darlington 1934: 127. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic.

Thalpius sp. 1, new genus record, new species record. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Bequia*, Guadeloupe*, Mustique*, St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic?

Thalpius sp. 2, new species record. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Grenada*, Guadeloupe*, St. Kitts*, St. Lucia*; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Zuphioides sp., (formerly *Zuphium*); Ball and Shpeley 2013: 54; Ivie et al. 2008b: 238 (*Zuphium* sp.). **Distribution.** Antigua*, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic.

TRIBE GALERITINI

Galerita americana (L.) 1758: 415 (*Carabus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 359; Reichardt 1967: 63. =*Galerita geniculata* Dejean 1831: 297 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, St. Martin. Widespread from Guatemala to Panama, to Trinidad, south to Brazil, Paraguay, and Bolivia; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

Galerita tristis Reiche 1842: 273; Erwin and Sims 1984: 442; Reichard 1967: 96. =*Galerita unicolor* Dejean 1825: 117 in Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 359 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Barbados, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Grenada*, Jamaica. Costa Rica, El Salvador, Panama, South America, Trinidad; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Plate 1.**

11. FAMILY GYRINIDAE, the whirligig beetles

Adults are commonly seen swimming rapidly in circles on still surfaces of streams or ponds. They prey on organisms falling on the water surface.

SUBFAMILY GYRININAE

TRIBE ENHYDRINI

Dineutus metallicus Aubé 1838: 781; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 374; Ochs 1924: 4; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 81; Thomas et al. 2013: 31. **Distribution.** Antigua, Caymans, Cuba, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. John, St. Thomas; widespread Antilles endemic.

TRIBE GYRININI

Gyrinus rugifer Régimbart 1883: 179; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 374; Ochs 1924: 3, 1938: 895; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 81. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe (type locality), Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico; widespread Antilles endemic.

TRIBE ORECTOCHILINI

Gyretes distinguendus Regimbart 1907: 186; Ochs 1924: 6; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 82. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic.

Gyretes morio Aubé 1838: 756; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 374; Ochs 1924: 6; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 82; Schiller 2004: 40. **Distribution.** Antigua, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.

12. FAMILY HALIPLIDAE, the crawling water beetles

These beetles live among aquatic vegetation at the edges of ponds, lakes, and quiet streams. The adults are slow moving, and the larvae feed by sucking on algal cells.

Haliplus gravidoides Van Vondel and Spangler 2008: 93. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe, Marie-Galante, Belize, Mexico; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Plate 2.**

Haliplus gravidus Aubé 1838: 26; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 72; Van Vondel and Spangler 2008: 94; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 77. =*Haliplus robustus* Sharp 1877: 120 of Antigua; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 369 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Bonaire, Curaçao, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Marie-Galante, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, St. Martin. Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Margarita, Venezuela, Trinidad, south to Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Uruguay; Galapagos Islands; widespread Antilles and Latin America. Not Hispaniola (as Santo Domingo, van Vondel 2013: 29). **Plate 2.**

14. FAMILY NOTERIDAE, the burrowing water beetles

This family inhabits shallow margins of stagnant or slow-running pools or streams. The adults and larvae burrow through the mud on pond and pool bottoms and are mostly predators but may scavenge on dead insects. Epler (2010) provides well illustrated keys to the genera of Florida, although the species do not occur in the Lesser Antilles.

Hydrocanthus (Hydrocanthus) advena Sharp 1882: 281; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 73; Young 1985: 96. =*Hydrocanthus iricolor* Say 1825: 105 in Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 370 of Guadeloupe; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 73. **Distribution.** Cuba?, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia*. Trinidad; widespread Antilles and Latin America. Not USA.

Mesonoterus? sp., Daltry 2009: 63. **Distribution.** Antigua*, St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Notomicrus sp., new genus record, new species record. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Barbados*, Dominica* (W. E. Steiner det.), Guadeloupe*, Grenada*, Martinique*, Mayreau*, Nevis*, St. Lucia* (also reported by Daltry 2009: 63); Lesser Antilles endemic.

Pronoterus obscuripennis Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 369; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 399; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 73. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. Unidentified specimens of the genus: Antigua*, Dominica*, Grenada*, Montserrat*, St. Lucia* (CMNC, USNM); Lesser Antilles endemic.

Suphis cimicoides Aubé 1836: 209; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 369; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 72; Mouchamps 1955: 3. **Distribution.** Antigua, Guadeloupe, Venezuela, French Guiana, Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Suphisellus binotatus (Fleutiaux and Sallé) 1890: 370 (*Canthydrus*); Leng and Mutchler 1914: 398; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 73; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 77; Daltry 2009: 63; Thomas et al. 2013: 38. **Distribution.** Caymans, Grenada*, Guadeloupe, St. Lucia, Hispaniola; widespread Antilles endemic.

Suphisellus nigrinus (Aubé) 1838: 411 (*Canthydrus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 370; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 73. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Suphisellus subsignatus Sharp 1882: 271 (*Canthydrus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 370; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 73. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Panama; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

17. FAMILY DYTISCIDAE, the predaceous diving beetles

This family lives in a variety of aquatic habitats, especially lakes and ponds. Both adults and larvae are good swimmers and active predators, and adults may also act as scavengers. Nilsson (2001) is a world catalog of the family. Epler (2010) provides well illustrated keys to the genera of Florida, and a few of the species occur in the Lesser Antilles.

SUBFAMILY COPELATINAE

Copelatus guadelupensis Legros 1948: 105; Nilsson 2001: 60. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Copelatus insulanus Guignot 1939: 246; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 77; Legros 1948: 106; Nilsson 2001: 61. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

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.** Antigua*, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Martinique*, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Mexico to Panama to Venezuela, French Guiana, Brazil; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Genitalia of the Lesser Antilles specimens (CMNC) match the figures of *Copelatus insulanus* Guignot given by Legros (1948: 106) so that species could be a synonym of *Copelatus posticatus*.

Copelatus vitraci Legros 1948: 104; Nilsson 2001: 64. = *Copelatus glyphicus* (Say) 1823a: 99 (*Colymbetes*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 371; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 77; Larson et al. 2000: 51; Nilsson 2001: 60 (records of Cuba, of Guadeloupe). **Distribution.** Antigua*, Canouan*, Grenada*, Guadeloupe (type locality), Martinique*, Mayreau*, Mustique, Nevis*, Union*; Lesser Antilles endemic? **Note.** Epler (2010: 5. 45) notes that *Copelatus glyphicus* (Say) is a more northern species, and genitalic illustrations of it do not match the Lesser Antilles specimens. The new records reported here match genitalic figures of *Copelatus vitraci* in Legros 1948: 106. **Plate 2.**

SUBFAMILY HYDRODYTINAE

Hydrodytes inaciculatus (Guignot) 1957: 45 (*Agaporomorphus*), new genus record, new species record. Miller 2002a: 5. **Distribution.** Grenada*. Honduras, Trinidad, Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

SUBFAMILY LACCOPHILINAE

"*Balba*" manuscript name, new genus record, new species record, W. E. Steiner det. **Distribution.** Antigua*, St. Lucia*; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Laccophilus proximus Say 1823a: 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; Thomas et al. 2013: 29. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Caymans, 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. **Plate 2.**

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. = *Laccophilus cayennensis* Aubé 1838: 434 in Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 371 of Guadeloupe; as species from French Guiana in Nilsson 2001: 241. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique*, Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Lucia*, St. Vincent. Panama, Venezuela; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** In marshes and stony bottomed running waters.

SUBFAMILY HYDROPORINAE**TRIBE METHLINI**

Celina dufau Legros 1948: 103; Nilsson 2001: 231. = *Celina grossula* LeConte 1863: 22 of Antigua in Bass 2006a: 13 (probable misidentification). **Distribution.** Antigua?, Guadeloupe (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic. Daltry 2009: 63 reports an unnamed species in the genus on St. Lucia and there is also one on Grenada*.

TRIBE HYDROVATINI

Hydrovatus caraibus Sharp 1882: 325; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 371; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 75 (as subspecies of *Hydrovatus 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; wide-

spread Antilles and Latin America? **Notes.** An inhabitant of stony bottomed running waters. Ivie et al. (2008b: 239) report an undetermined species in this genus from Montserrat. **Plate 2.**

Hydrovatus pustulatus (Melsheimer) 1844: 29 (*Hygrotus*); Biström 1996: 153; Larson et al. 2000: 92; Nilsson 2001: 200. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, St. Lucia. Canada (southeastern), USA (widespread eastern); widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. **Plate 2.**

TRIBE HYPHYDRINI

Desmopachria sp. 1, det. W. E. Steiner; new genus record, new species record. **Distribution.** St. Vincent*; single island endemic?

Desmopachria sp. 2, new species record. **Distribution.** Grenada*; single island endemic?

Genus undetermined, new genus record, new species record. **Distribution.** Grenada*; single island endemic?

Pachydrus brevis Sharp 1882: 339; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 399; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 75; Nilsson 2001: 229. **Distribution.** Antigua, Puerto Rico; widespread Antilles endemic.

Pachydrus cribratus Sharp 1882: 338; Nilsson 2001: 230. =*Pachydrus globosus* (Aubé) 1838: 457 (*Hyphydrus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 371, misidentification; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 75. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Mexico, USA; widespread New World?

TRIBE BIDESSINI

Bidessonotus sp.; Ivie et al. 2008b: 239. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Grenada*, Montserrat, Nevis*, St. Lucia*; Lesser Antilles endemic?

SUBFAMILY COLYMBETINAE

TRIBE COLYMBETINI

Rhantus (*Rhantus*) *calidus* (Fabricius) 1792: 193 (*Dytiscus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 372; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 79; Ramos 1946: 32; Wolcott 1951: 232; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 80; Nilsson 2001: 48; Ivie et al. 2008b: 239; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 36; Thomas et al. 2013: 30. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Caymans, Cuba, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Mona, Montserrat, Nevis, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Kitts. USA (NY-FL-TX), Mexico to Brazil and Argentina; widespread New World.

SUBFAMILY DYTISCINAE

TRIBE HYDATICINI

[*Hydaticus* (*Hydaticus*) *cinctipennis* Aubé 1838: 191; Sharp 1882: 651; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 372; Roughley and Pengelly 1981: 269; Nilsson 2001: 107. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe?, a likely label error or misidentification. USA (NY and TN-FL-MS).]

Hydaticus (*Guinotites*) *rimosus* Aubé 1838: 182; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 372; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 79; Roughley and Pengelly 1981: 274; Nilsson 2001: 105; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 35; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 77; Thomas et al. 2013: 29. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados (not determined to species, Bass 2003: 279), Caymans, Cuba, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola. Mexico to Nicaragua; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Plate 2.**

Hydaticus (*Guinotites*) *subfasciatus* Laporte 1835: 96; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 79; Tremouilles 1996: 20; Nilsson 2001: 106. **Distribution.** Dominica. Guatemala, Panama, French Guiana, Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

TRIBE ACILIINI

Thermonectus basillaris (Harris) 1829: 1 (*Dytiscus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 372 (*Thermonectes*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 79; Ramos 1946: 32; Wolcott 1951: 233; Spangler 1981: 154; Larson et al. 2000: 826; Nilsson 2001: 85; Bass 2003: 279, 2004: 28, 2006a: 13, 2006b: 33; Ivie et al. 2008b: 239; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 37; Alarie et al. 2009: 7; Daltry 2009: 63.; Thomas et al. 2013: 30. =*Acilius incisus* Aubé 1838: 147 of Guadeloupe, of St. Barthélemy. **Distribution.** Antigua, Caymans, Cuba, Bahamas, Barbados, Guadeloupe, Grenada, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Mona, Montserrat,

Nevis, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy, St. Lucia. Canada (southern Ontario), USA (eastern), Mexico to Brazil; widespread New World. **Plate 2.**

Thermonectus circumscriptus (Latreille) 1812-1813: 223 (*Dytiscus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 372 (*Thermonectes*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 79; Wolcott 1951: 233; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 80; Spangler 1981: 154; Nilsson 2001: 85; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 37; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 78; Alarie et al. 2009: 8; Thomas et al. 2013: 30. = *Hydaticus insularis* Laporte 1835: 91 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Caymans, Cuba, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Mona, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Thomas. Mexico to Brazil and Argentina; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Plate 2.**

Thermonectus margineguttatus (Aubé) 1838: 149 (*Acilius*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 373 (*Thermonectes*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 80; Spangler 1981: 154; Tremouilles 1989: 105; Nilsson 2001: 85; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 37; Alarie et al. 2009: 11. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Cuba, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico. Mexico to Brazil and Argentina; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Plate 2.**

TRIBE ERETINI

Eretes sticticus (L.) 1767: 666; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 373; Bennett and Alam 1985: 20; Tucker 1952: 340; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 79; Nilsson 2001: 99 (supposedly limited to Old World, but in error); Miller 2002: 264; Bass 2006b: 33; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 35. = *Eretes occidentalis* Erichson 1847: 73; Larson et al. 2000: 829; Nilsson 2001: 99; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 275. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Bahamas, Barbados, Guadeloupe, Guana, Mayreau*, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy, St. Croix, St. John, St. Kitts; one of two New World species in the genus, widespread from southern USA south to Peru, including West Indies and Galapagos Islands; widespread New World; also Middle East and throughout Africa. **Notes.** An inhabitant of temporary pools in dry regions; colonizing temporary water bodies; often attracted to lights; larval stages completed in 9-10 days. *Eretes explicitus* Miller 2002b: 265 of se USA and FL might extend to the Antilles.

TRIBE CYBISTRINI

Megadytes (Bifurcitus) giganteus (Laporte) 1835: 99 (*Dytiscus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 80; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 80; Bennett and Alam 1985: 20; Nilsson 2001: 94; Bass 2003: 279; Ivie et al. 2008b: 239; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 36; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 77; Thomas et al. 2013: 20. = *Cybister lherminieri* Laporte 1835: 99 of Guadeloupe; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 374 (*Megadytes*). = *Megadytes levigatus* Olivier 1795: 14, Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 373 of Guadeloupe. = *Megadytes fraterna* Sharp 1882: 99, Blackwelder 1944-1957: 80 of Antigua and of Guadeloupe; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 80 of St. Croix; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 36 of Bahamas; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 77 of Hispaniola; Daltry 2009: 63 of St. Lucia; Thomas et al. 2013: 29 of Caymans. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Caymans, Cuba, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia. Mexico to Argentina; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** The larvae are predaceous on tadpoles of the introduced giant toad *Rhinella marina* (L.), formerly known as *Bufo marinus* L. This beetle is apparently a serious limiting factor to population build-up of this agriculturally beneficial but otherwise environmentally undesirable amphibian which has been introduced to islands throughout the Caribbean for the control of sugarcane insect pests. **Plate 2.**

SUBORDER POLYPHAGA

Series Staphyliniformia

Superfamily Hydrophiloidea

18. FAMILY HYDROPHILIDAE, the water scavenger beetles

These beetles occur as active swimmers in a variety of aquatic habitats. The larvae are usually predators while the adults may be vegetarian, omnivores, scavengers, or occasional predators. The subfamily Sphaeridiinae contains semi-terrestrial scavengers in fresh mammal dung or moist decaying plant matter. Hansen (1999) is a world catalog of the family. Alfred F. Newton (AFN) has supplied some records from an unpublished database catalog.

SUBFAMILY HYDROPHILINAE

TRIBE BEROSINI

Berosus (Berosus) interstitialis Knisch 1924: 270 (replacement name for *Berosus tessellatus* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 377); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 169; Ramos 1946: 32; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 80; Hansen 1999: 88; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 40. = *Berosus (Berosus) stribalus* d'Orchymont 1946: 13; Spangler 1981: 156; Hansen 1999: 94; Deler-Hernandez et al. 2013: 83 (synonymy); Thomas et al. 2013: 32 of Caymans. = *Berosus tessellatus* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 377 (secondary homonym) of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbuda, Caymans, Cuba, Dominica, Caymans, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Mona, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. John, St. Lucia, St. Thomas; widespread Antilles endemic; not North or Central America.

Berosus (Enoplurus) undatus (Fabricius) 1792: 185 (*Hydrophilus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 169; Hansen 1999: 82; Deler-Hernandez et al. 2013: 99. = *Berosus guadeloupensis* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 376 of Guadeloupe; Wolcott 1951: 242 of Puerto Rico. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Cuba, Grenada*, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico. USA (TX), Mexico; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

Derallus rudis Sharp 1887: 765; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 377; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 169; Hansen 1999: 97; Bass 2006a: 13, 2006b: 33. **Distribution.** Antigua, Cuba, Guadeloupe, Nevis. Mexico, Guatemala (AFN); not South America; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

Anaceana sp., new genus record, new species record. **Distribution.** Grenada* (CMNC, USNM), St. Vincent*; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Paracymus confusus Wooldridge 1966: 719, 1971: 402; Nilsson 2001: 110; Bass 2006a: 13, 2006b: 33; Ivie et al. 2008b: 240; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 41; Daltry 2009: 63. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados*, Bequia*, Dominica (AFN), Grenada*, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent*. USA (widespread), Canada (BC), Mexico; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

Paracymus delatus Wooldridge 1971: 401; Harrison and Rankin 1976: 287, 291; Spangler 1981: 159; Hansen 1999: 110; Daltry 2009: 63. = *Paracymus armatus* (Sharp) 1882: 64 (*Hydrobius*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 375 of Guadeloupe; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 172; Hansen 1999: 109 (distribution not in West Indies). **Distribution.** Antigua*, Barbados*, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada*, Guadeloupe, Martinique*, Mayreau*, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, St. Thomas; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** In marshes and estuarine pools.

Paracymus nanus (Fall) 1910: 99 (*Creniphilus*); Wooldridge 1966: 715, 1971: 403; Nilsson 2001: 112; Bass 2003: 279; Bass 2006b: 33. = *Paracymus* sp. ?, Uyttenboogaart 1902: 113 of Barbados. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, St. Kitts. USA (FL, MS, LA); widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America? **Notes.** Undetermined species are reported from Caymans (Thomas et al. 2013: 34).

TRIBE HYDROPHILINI

SUBTRIBE ACIDOCERINA

Enochrus (Methydus) bartletti Short 2004: 352; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 275; Ivie et al. 2008b: 240; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 40. = *Philhydus aequalis* Sharp 1882: 68, Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 375 of Guadeloupe; Harrison and Rankin 1976: 279, 291 of St. Vincent; Daltry 2009: 63 of St. Lucia. = *Enochrus orchymonti* Mouchamps 1956: 10 (of Peru); misidentification in Bennett and Alam 1985: 20; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 40. = *Enochrus nebulosus* Say 1822: 277, Ramos 1946: 32 of Mona; Wolcott 1951: 244 of Puerto Rico. = "*Enochrus sharpi*" (*nomen nudum*), Bass 2003: 279 of Barbados. = *Philhydus* spec. ? Uyttenboogaart 1902: 113 of Barbados. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada*, Guana, Hispaniola, Martinique*, 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. the Lesser Antilles records of *Enochrus (Methydus) debilis* (Sharp) 1882: 69 (*Philydrus*) in Hansen 1999: 180 of Hispaniola, Guatemala and Mexico may refer to *E. bartletti*.

Enochrus pseudochraceus Gundersen 1977: 256; Hansen 1999: 186; Short 2004: 355; Bass 2003: 279, 2006a: 13, 2006b: 33; Thomas et al. 2013: 34. = *Enochrus ochraceus* Melsheimer 1845a: 101; Wolcott 1951: 244 of Puerto Rico; Thomas et al. 2013: 33 of Caymans. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Caymans, Cuba, Dominica, Caymans, Grenada*, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Mayreau*, Mustique*, Puerto

Rico, St. John, St. Kitts, St. Lucia*, St. Vincent*, Union*. Mexico to Panama; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

Helochares (Helochares) abbreviatus (Fabricius) 1801: 251; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 172; Spangler 1981: 158; Hansen 1999: 159; Short 2005: 215; Daltry 2009: 63. = *Helochares (Hydrobaticus) rufobrunneus* Balfour-Browne 1939: 293 of Grenada; Wolcott 1951: 2, 44 of Puerto Rico. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Barbados*, Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique*, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia. Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela and Surinam to Argentina and Bolivia; widespread Antilles and South America.

Helochares (Helochares) guadeloupensis Orchymont 1926: 233; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 172; Hansen 1999: 160. = *Helochares pallidus* (Laporte) 1840: 53; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1889: 376 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Possibly a synonym of the above widespread species.

Helochares (Sindolus) femoratus (Brullé) 1841: 59; Orchymont 1926: 236; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 172; Hansen 1999: 158; Bass 2006: 33. **Distribution.** Antigua?, Nevis. Argentina, Brazil, Colombia?, French Guiana, Venezuela (AFN); the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** The Lesser Antilles records of Bass and Orchymont need confirmation.

SUBTRIBE HYDROPHILINA

Hydrobiomorpha (Hydrobiomorpha) phallica (Orchymont) 1928: 165 (*Neohydrophilus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 171; Mouchamps 1959: 331; Hansen 1999: 216; Bass 2003: 279, 2006b: 33; Daltry 2009: 63. = *Hydrocharis tenebrioides* Jacquelin du Val 1856: 50; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 375 of Guadeloupe. = *Hydrobiomorpha casta* (Say) 1835: 170 (*Hydrophilus*); Miskimen and Bond 1970: 81 of St. Croix. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Barbados, Grenada*, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Kitts, St. Lucia. Panama, probably all of Central America; Venezuela; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

Hydrophilus (Hydrophilus) ensifer Brullé 1837: 52; Hansen 1999: 229; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 41; Thomas et al. 2013: 34. = *Hydrophilus ater* Olivier 1792: 125 (primary homonym of *Hydrophilus ater* Gmelin 1790); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 171; Wolcott 1951: 243; Ramos 1946: 32; Thomas et al. 2013: 34 of Caymans. **Distribution.** Subspecies *Hydrophilus ensifer duvali* Hansen 1999: 229 (new name for *Hydrophilus intermedius* Jacquelin du Val 1857: 48; Daltry 2009: 63 of St. Lucia, in Hansen 1999: 229); Barbados, Bahamas, Caymans, Cuba, Culebra, Hispaniola, Mona, Puerto Rico, the Lesser Antilles (unspecified islands). Subspecies *Hydrophilus ensifer ensifer*; Colombia and French Guiana to Argentina and Bolivia; widespread Antilles and South America.

Hydrophilus (Hydrophilus) insularis Laporte 1840: 50; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 374; Uyttenboogaart 1902: 113; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 399 (*Stethorus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 171; Wolcott 1951: 243; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 81; Hansen 1999: 230; Bass 2003: 279, 2006a: 13, 2006b: 33; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 275; Ivie et al. 2008b: 239; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 41; Thomas et al. 2013: 34; Short and McIntosh 2014: 189. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Caymans, Cuba, Grenada*, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Martinique, Mayreau*, Mona, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Croix, St. Kitts, St. Vincent*, Puerto Rico. USA (CA-AZ-TX-FL), Mexico to Costa Rica, northern South America; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. Not South America, contrary to Blackwelder 1944-1957: 171.

[*Neohydrophilus medius* (Brullé) 1837: 54 (*Hydrophilus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 171 of Guadeloupe, of Martinique; Wolcott 1951: 243 of Puerto Rico; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 81 of St. Croix; Hansen 1999: 215. **Distribution.** Bolivia; other records dubious; not the Lesser Antilles records in Blackwelder 1944-1957: 171.]

Tropisternus (Pristoternus) apicipalpis (Chevrolat) 1834: no. 44 (*Hydrophilus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 218; Hansen 1999: 218. = *Tropisternus agilis* Laporte 1840: 53; Uyttenboogaart 1902: 113; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 400 of St. Vincent. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, St. Vincent. USA (AZ), Mexico to Argentina, Bolivia; widespread New World.

Tropisternus (Pristoternus) chalybeus (Laporte) 1840: 53 (*Hydrophilus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 170; Hansen 1999, 219; Ivie et al. 2008b: 240. = *Tropisternus nitidus* Laporte 1840: 53, Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 375 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Montserrat, Mustique*, Puerto Rico. Mexico to Panama, to Brazil (not Argentina, Hansen 1999: 219); widespread Antilles and Latin America.

Tropisternus (Pristoternus) laevis Sturm 1826: 64 (*Hydrophilus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 170, as subspecies *Tropisternus laevis mergus* (Say) 1835: 171 (*Hydrophilus*); Hansen 1999: 220; Thomas et al. 2013: 34. **Distribution.** Caymans, Cuba, the Lesser Antilles (individual islands not specified). Mexico to Venezuela and Colombia to Argentina and Bolivia; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

Tropisternus (Tropisternus) lateralis (Fabricius) 1775: 228 (*Hydrophilus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 375; Uyttenboogaart 1902: 113; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 170; Ramos 1946: 32; Bennett and Alam 1985: 20; Hansen 1999: 223; Bass 2003: 279, 2006a: 13, 2006b: 33; Ivie et al. 2008b: 240; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 41. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Barbuda, Cuba, Dominica, Caymans, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique*, Mona, Montserrat, Nevis, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Thomas (probably all *Tropisternus lateralis lateralis*). USA, Mexico to Ecuador (including Galapagos), Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina (all other subspecies); widespread New World, including Hawaii (introduced). **Plate 3.**

SUBFAMILY SPHAERIDIINAE

TRIBE COELOSTOMATINI

Dactylosternum abdominale (Fabricius) 1792: 79 (*Sphaeridium*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 378; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 173; Hansen 1999: 254; Ivie et al. 2008b: 239; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 84. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada*, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica (intentionally introduced), Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia* (also in Daltry 2009: 63), St. Vincent*. USA, Mexico to Argentina; Old World; introduced to New World; introduced to the Lesser Antilles; cosmopolitan, native to Afrotropics (Hansen 1999).

Dactylosternum subdepressum (Laporte) 1840: 58; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 174; Hansen 1999: 259. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Grenada*. Mexico to Panama to Brazil, Venezuela, Peru; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

Phaenonotum exstriatum (Say) 1835: 171 (*Hydrophilus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 377; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 173; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 81; Hansen 1999: 251; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 275; Ivie et al. 2008b: 240. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada*, Guadeloupe, Guana, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia* (also in Daltry 2009: 63), St. Vincent*. USA (widespread), Mexico, Panama, Argentina, Brazil; widespread New World. **Plate 3.**

TRIBE OMICRINI

Aculomicrus undescribed species; Ivie et al. 2008b: 240; Daltry 2009: 63. **Distribution.** Dominica*, Montserrat, St. Lucia, St. Vincent*; Lesser Antilles endemic? **Notes.** The species keys to *Aculomicrus minimus* Smetana 1975: 179 of Mexico.

Omicrus laevis (Sharp) 1887: 770 (*Perochthes*); Smetana 1975: 173; new species record. **Distribution.** St. Vincent*. Mexico to Panama, Venezuela, Trinidad; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Omicrus palmarum (Schwarz) 1878: 355 (*Cyclonotum*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 174 (*Phaenotypus*); Smetana 1975: 170; Hansen 1999: 267; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 275; Daltry 2009: 63. **Distribution.** Dominica*, Guana?, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia. USA (FL); widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. **Plate 3.**

Omicrus subopacus Smetana 1975: 162; Orchymont 1925: 292 as *Perochthes* sp. of Guadeloupe; Hansen 1999: 268; Bameul 2002: 227; Ivie et al. 2008b: 240. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic.

TRIBE MEGASTERINI

Cercyon (Cercyon) cribratus Laporte 1840: 62; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 174; Hansen 1999: 277. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Cercyon (Cercyon) nigriceps (Marsham) 1802: 72 (*Dermestes*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 379; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 174; Hansen 1999: 284; Fiká ek 2009: 354. = *Cercyon atricapillum* (Marsham) 1802: 73; Smetana 1978: 137; Hansen 1999: 284; Ivie et al. 2008b: 240 of Montserrat, of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Jamaica, Grenada*, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Montserrat, Nevis*, Saba*, St. Lucia*, St. Vincent*. Widespread USA to Argentina; cosmopolitan; introduced to New World, probably native to Oriental Region; introduced to the Lesser Antilles.

Cercyon (*Cercyon*) *variegatus* Sharp 1882: 107; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 174; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 174; Smetana 1978: 105; Hansen 1999: 292; Ivie et al. 2008b: 240; Daltry 2009: 63. **Distribution.** Dominica, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia. USA (NC-TX), Mexico to Colombia and Venezuela to Argentina and Brazil; widespread New World.

Oosternum latum Fiká ek, Hebauer and Hansen 2009: 34. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Oosternum sharpi Hansen 1999: 242, replacement name. = *Oosternum costatum* Sharp 1882: 113; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 173; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 81; Peck 1981: 525; Bennett and Alam 1985: 20; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 275; Daltry 2009: 63 of St. Lucia. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Guana, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia. USA to Mexico to Panama and Venezuela; widespread New World. Introduced to Hawaii and Old World tropics. **Notes.** Usually found in wet decaying vegetation; also troglomorphic scavenger on wet bat guano in caves.

Pelosoma rufipes (Fleutiaux and Sallé) 1890: 378 (*Cercyon*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 174; Hansen 1999: 300. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. Ivie et al. (2008b: 240) record an undetermined species in this genus on Montserrat, and Daltry (2009: 63) records one from St. Lucia.

Pelosoma scotti Knisch 1924: 121; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 174; Hansen 1999: 300. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic.

21. FAMILY HISTERIDAE, the clown beetles

These beetles live in a variety of habitats and are mainly predators as adults and larvae, especially on fly eggs and larvae, maggots in carrion and dung, and in rotting fungi and vegetation. Some are predators on wood-boring beetles, and some are predators in nests and burrows of vertebrates or termites and ants. Mazur (1984) is a world catalog of Histeridae and an index and corrections are in Johnson et al. (1991). Mazur (1997) is an updated world catalog. The genera of the Lesser Antilles can probably be determined with the keys in Mazur (2001) to the Histeridae of Mexico. Alfred F. Newton (AFN) has supplied some records from an unpublished database catalog.

SUBFAMILY ABRAEINAE

TRIBE ABRAEINI

Abraeus dufau Desbordes 1914: 234; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 178; Mazur 1984: 11 (in incertae sedis, and who notes (as does Cooman 1940: 31) that three of the type specimens belong to *Bacanius* and two to *Acritus*); Degallier 2012: 55. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic?

TRIBE ACRITINI

Acritus strigipennis Bickhardt 1912: 230; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 178; Mazur 1984; Degallier 2012: 55. **Distribution.** Barbados; single island endemic.

Acritus sp.; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 418; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 178. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Barbados*, Grenada, Nevis*, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic; possibly the above species.

Aeletes gulliver (Marseul) 1856: 623 (*Acritus*); Wenzel 1944: 80; Mazur 1984: 25, 1997: 204; Sokolov 2005: 83; Degallier 2012: 55. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola. Guatemala, Costa Rica (AFN); widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. **Notes.** Daltry 2009: 64 reports a species in this genus from St. Lucia. Undetermined specimens in the genus are also from Antigua*, Dominica*, Grenada*, Saba*, and St. Lucia*.

Aeletes lissosternus Wenzel 1944: 69; Mazur 1984: 25; Ivie et al. 2008b: 239. **Distribution.** Antigua (AFN), Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Halacritus blackwelderi Wenzel 1944: 63; Mazur 1984: 28; Degallier 2012: 55. **Distribution.** Antigua. USA (FL) (AFN), Mexico (AFN); widespread New World? **Notes.** Undetermined specimens in the genus are from Martinique*, and St. Lucia*.

TRIBE TERETRIINI

Teretriosoma sp.; Ivie et al. 2008b: 239; Daltry 2009: 64. **Distribution.** Montserrat, St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic.

SUBFAMILY TRYPANAEINAE

Trypanaeus flavipennis Marseul 1856: 117; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 177; Degallier 2012: 56; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 48. = *Trypanaeus pallidipennis* Marseul 1860: 841, Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 384 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe, Martinique. Guyana, Surinam; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Undetermined specimens in the genus are from Dominica*, St. Kitts*, and St. Vincent*.

Trypanaeus luteivestris Marseul 1860: 842; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 177; Mazur 1984: 39; Degallier 2012: 57. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe. Mexico, Guatemala; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America? **Notes.** Possibly a synonym of *Trypanaeus pallidipennis* Marseul 1860: 841 (Degallier 2012: 57).

SUBFAMILY SAPRININAE

Euspilotus (Hesperosaprinus) azureus (Sahlberg) 1823: 4 (*Saprinus*); Degallier 2012: 56. = *Euspilotus nigrita* (Blanchard) 1837-1846: 70 (*Hister*); Degallier 1981: 60; Mazur 1984: 69, 1997: 234. = *Saprinus aenaecollis* Marseul 1855: 424; Champion 1898: 395 of St. Vincent; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 178; Degallier 1981: 60 as valid species. **Distribution.** Barbados*, Dominica*, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia*, St. Vincent. USA (FL, TX), Mexico to Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil, Uruguay; widespread New World. Daltry 2009: 63 reports two species in this genus from St. Lucia.

Euspilotus (Hesperosaprinus) insularis (Marseul) 1855: 492 (*Saprinus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 384; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 179; Mazur 1984: 68; Degallier 2012: 56. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. Not Mexico (confusion with Guadalupe Island off the coast of Baja California, Mexico).

Hypocaccus braziliensis (Paykul) 1811: 66 (*Saprinus*); Mazur 1997: 257. = *Hypocaccus apricarius* (Erichson) 1834: 194 (*Saprinus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 180 (*Hypocaccus*); Mazur 1984: 93; Degallier 2012: 56. **Distribution.** St. Vincent. Central and South America to Argentina, Uruguay; widespread in Old World; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 239) report an undetermined species in this genus from Montserrat.

SUBFAMILY DENDROPHILINAE**TRIBE BACANIINI**

Bacanius (Gomyister) ferrugineus Bickhardt 1918: 286; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 178; Mazur 1984: 120; Degallier 2012: 55. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** One of the following two species may be this. Daltry 2009: 63 reports five species possibly in this genus from St. Lucia and undetermined specimens in the genus are from Dominica*, and St. Lucia*.

Bacanius sp. 1; Ivie et al. 2008b: 239. **Distribution.** Montserrat.

Bacanius sp. 2; Ivie et al. 2008b: 239. **Distribution.** Montserrat.

TRIBE PAROMALINI

Carcinops miserulus Marseul 1862: 10; Mazur 1984: 100; Degallier 2012: 55. **Distribution.** Dominica. Belize, Guatemala, Colombia, Brazil, Paraguay; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Carcinops troglodytes (Paykull) 1811: 46 (*Hister*); Champion 1898: 394; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 180; Mazur 1984: 129; Degallier 2012: 55. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico (AFN), St. Vincent. Belize (AFN), Guatemala (AFN), South America; Afro-tropical, Oriental; tropicopolitan; introduced to New World; introduced to the Lesser Antilles. Ivie et al. (2008b: 239) report an undetermined species in this genus from Montserrat.

Paromalus (Isolomalus) hispaniolae Marseul 1870: 101; Champion 1898: 394; Lewis 1907: 316 (*Isomalus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 181; Mazur 1984: 14, 1997: 188. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Undetermined specimens in the genus are from Antigua*, Dominica*, St. Vincent* and Montserrat (Ivie et al. 2008b: 239).

SUBFAMILY HISTERINAE**TRIBE EXOSTERNINI**

Phelister haemorrhous Marseul 1853: 476; Champion 1898: 393; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 185; Mazur 1984: 283; Sokolov 2005: 85; Degallier 2012: 55. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, St. Vincent. USA (GA, LA) (AFN), Mexico to Nicaragua, Colombia, Venezuela, Surinam, French Guiana, Argentina; the 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; Degallier 2012: 55. **Distribution.** St. Vincent. USA (AZ), Mexico, Guatemala, Colombia; widespread New World?; introduced to Old World (France).

TRIBE OMALODINI

Omalodes laevigatus Quenzel 1806: 190; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 275; Ivie et al. 2008b: 239. **Distribution.** Guana, Hispaniola, Montserrat. Central America (AFN); widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. **Notes.** Daltry 2009: 63 reports a species possibly in this genus from St. Lucia.

Omalodes laevinotus Marseul 1853: 533; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 383 (*Homalodes*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 182; Mazur 1984: 224; Degallier 2012: 56. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe (type locality). French Guiana; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

TRIBE HOLOLEPTINI

Hololepta (Leionota) quadridentata (Fabricius) 1801: 74; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 176; Degallier 2012: 56. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica, St. Lucia. Mexico to Panama to Bolivia, Argentina; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Daltry 2009: 64 reports an unidentified species in this genus from St. Lucia.

TRIBE HISTERINI

Atholus bimaculatus (L.) 1758: 154 (*Hister*), Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 383 of Guadeloupe; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 183; Mazur 1984: 211; Degallier 1998: 54, 2012: 55. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe (introduced). Canada (AFN), USA, Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Holarctic; widespread Old World; cosmopolitan; introduced to New World; introduced to the Lesser Antilles.

Atholus confinis (Erichson) 1834: 154 (*Hister*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 383; Champion 1898: 393; Lewis 1906: 402; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 183; Cooter 1983: 185; Mazur 1984: 212, 1997: 129; Ivie et al. 2008b: 239; Tishechkin 2010: 287; Degallier 2012: 55. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent. USA (AL, FL, Hawaii), tropical Africa, Taiwan; probably introduced to New World; introduced to the Lesser Antilles?

Genus undetermined. Undetermined specimens in the genus are from Antigua*, Grenada*, and Guadeloupe*.

Hister servus Erichson 1834: 147; Caterino 1999a: 360; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 275; Ivie et al. 2008b: 239; Degallier 2012: 56; Daltry 2009: 64. = *Hister nodatus obliterated* Lewis 1888: 203; Mazur 1984: 193 of Guadeloupe, misidentification; Caterino 1999a: 360 (synonymy); and applying the Lesser Antilles records to *Hister servus* (M. Caterino in litt., 4 Dec., 2008). **Distribution.** Antigua*, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Grenada, Guana, Hispaniola, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, Saba*, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Widespread; USA, Mexico to Panama, Venezuela, Trinidad; widespread New World.

Hister planiformis Lewis 1897: 359. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic? Nicaragua record (Champion 1898: 394; Mazur 1984: 193) incorrect (Caterino 1999b: 54).

Pactolinus chinensis (Quenzel) 1806: 88 (*Hister*); Bennett and Alam 1985: 20 (*Hister*); Mazur 1984: 180; Degallier 2012: 56 (*Nasaltus*). **Distribution.** Barbados (introduced by CIBC of Trinidad in 1950 to control houseflies; not established); introduced to the Lesser Antilles. Introduced to New World; native to China, east India, Pacific Islands, Australia; also introduced for biocontrol to Hawaii and Trinidad.

Superfamily Staphylinoidea

22. FAMILY HYDRAENIDAE, the minute moss beetles

This family occurs in aquatic and semi-aquatic habitats, in sand and gravel along stream edges, in aquatic vegetation, and brackish pools. Adults and larvae graze on microscopic flora and fauna on wet

plant, rock, and sand surfaces. The fauna of the Western Hemisphere was revised by Perkins (1980) and the West Indies fauna was reviewed by Bameul and Jach (2001).

SUBFAMILY HYDRAENINAE

Hydraena catherinae Bameul and Jach 2001: 275. **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic.

Hydraena guadelupensis Orchymont 1923: 37; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 85; Perkins 1980: 145; Ivie et al. 2008b: 240; Daltry 2009: 64; Deler-Hernandez and Delgado 2012: 220. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. John, St. Lucia. Costa Rica; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

Hydraena insularis Orchymont 1945: 2; Perkins 1980: 183; Schiller 2004: 40. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Hydraena particeps Perkins 1980: 142, 2011: 45. **Distribution.** Barbados, Martinique*, Grenada. Mexico, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Venezuela, Trinidad and Tobago; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Hydraena undescribed species (det P. Perkins), new species record. **Distribution.** St. Vincent*; single island endemic.

Ochthebius attritus LeConte 1878: 380; Perkins 1980: 346; Schiller 2004: 14; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 40; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 85; Thomas et al. 2013: 32. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Caymans, Cuba, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico. USA (FL, s TX), Mexico, Colombia, eastern coastal Brazil; circum-Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico; widespread New World.

23. FAMILY PTILIIDAE, the featherwing beetles

This family of minute beetles lives in a variety of moist habitats such as leaf litter and in association with decaying wood, fungi (even in spore tubes of bracket fungi), and sometimes in bat guano in caves. They are microphagous feeders on spores, fungal hyphae, and other organic particles. The Lesser Antilles species should be expected to be more widely distributed than presently indicated. Daltry (2009: 64) reports four unnamed species on St. Lucia.

SUBFAMILY PTILIINAE

TRIBE PTILIINI

Actinopteryx fucicola (Allibert) 1844: 52 (*Trichopteryx*); Matthews 1894: 340; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 86; Sörenson 2003: 378. **Distribution.** Grenada, Jamaica. USA (TX); widespread Europe, northern Africa, Atlantic Islands; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America? **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 240) report an unidentified species in this genus from Montserrat.

Bambara sp. 1; Ivie et al. 2008b: 240. **Distribution.** Montserrat; distribution category unknown.

Bambara sp. 2; Ivie et al. 2008b: 240. **Distribution.** Montserrat; distribution category unknown.

Gomyella rufotestaceum (Matthews) 1894: 341 (*Ptilium*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 85. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic.

Oligella sp. 1; Ivie et al. 2008b: 240. **Distribution.** Montserrat; distribution category unknown.

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

Pteryx brunnea LeConte 1863: 62; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 86. **Distribution.** Grenada. USA (GA); widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America?

Ptiliolium? sp.; Ivie et al. 2008b: 240. **Distribution.** Montserrat; distribution category unknown.

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

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

Ptilium tropicum Matthews 1884: 144, 1894: 341; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 85. **Distribution.** Grenada. Panama; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Ptinella sp.; Ivie et al. 2008b: 240. **Distribution.** Montserrat; distribution category unknown.

TRIBE NANOSELLINI

Throscidium invisible Nietner 1856: 378; Matthews 1894: 334, 342. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent. Guatemala, Panama; the 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; the 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 grenadensis (Matthews) 1894: 339 (*Trichopteryx*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 86. **Distribution.** Grenada; 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.

Acrotrichis rufescens (Matthews) 1894: 131 (*Trichopteryx*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 383; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 86. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Guatemala, Panama; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Acrotrichus wollastoni (Matthews) 1865: 248 (*Trichopteryx*). **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent. Guatemala; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America; Canary Islands, Great Britain.

Nephanes meridionalis Matthews 1872: 174, 1894: 341; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 85. **Distribution.** Grenada, Guadeloupe. Venezuela; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Smicrus filicornis (Fairmaire and Laboulbene) 1855: 338 (*Ptilium*); Matthews 1894: 340; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 86. **Distribution.** Grenada. Canada, USA, Central and South America; widespread Europe; widespread New World.

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

This family has diverse habits, and most members feed on fungi, and the microflora of carrion and animal dung. Most species live in leaf litter and a few may be in caves or nests of vertebrates and social insects. The fauna of Latin America is summarized by Peck et al. (1998) and the West Indies by Peck and Cook (2014).

SUBFAMILY CHOLEVINAE, the small carrion beetles

TRIBE ANEMADINI

Dissochaetus granadensis Jeannel 1936: 150; Peck and Cook 2014 : 10. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic.

Dissochaetus smithi Jeannel 1936: 154; Peck and Cook 2014: 12. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Dissochaetus santaluciae Peck and Cook 2014:12, Daltry 2009: 64 (as sp.). **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic

SUBFAMILY LEIODINAE, the round fungus beetles

AGATHIDIINI

Pseudoagathidium ignotum Peck and Cook 2014:14. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic. **Notes.** This is the only known species in this genus in the New World. The other species are in Africa and the Oriental regions.

TRIBE LEIODINI

Zeadalopus angulatus Peck and Cook 2014: 22;. Distribution. St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Zeadalopus antiguensis Peck and Cook 2014: 22.; Ivie et al. 2008b: 240 (sp. 2). **Distribution.** Antigua (type locality), Montserrat, Saba, St. Kitts; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Zeadalopus conicatarsis (Champion) 1925: 9 (*Cyrtusa*); Peck and Cook 2014 : 19. **Distribution.** Grenada (type locality), St. Lucia, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Zeadalopus dominica Peck and Cook 2014: 27. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic.

Zeadalopus nesiotes Peck and Cook 2014: 33;. **Distribution.** Martinique, St. Lucia (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic.

Zeadalopus parvantilliensis Peck and Cook 2014: 34;. Ivie et al. 2008b: 240 (sp. 1 and 3).). **Distribution.** Dominica (type locality), Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat, St. Lucia, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

TRIBE SCOTOCRYPTINI

Aglyptinus dominica Peck and Cook 2014: 48. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic.

Aglyptinus grenadensis Peck and Cook 2014: 50. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic.

Aglyptinus guadelupensis Portevin 1942: 76. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** This species has not been rediscovered (Peck and Cook 2014: 43).

Aglyptinus kaszabi Hlisnikovsky 1964: 195; Peck and Cook 2014: 44. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Aglyptinus luciae Peck and Cook 2014: 52. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic. **Notes.** Daltry 2009: 64 reports four unnamed species on St. Lucia but this is an error.

Aglyptinus martiniquensis Peck and Cook 2014: 54. **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic.

Aglyptinus parvus Peck and Cook 2014: 55. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.

Aglyptinus vincentii Peck and Cook 2014: 56; Hlisnikovsky 1964: 192 (undescribed). **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Creagrophorus bicolor Peck and Cook 2014: 58. **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic.

Creagrophorus dominica Peck and Cook 2014: 59. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic.

Creagrophorus sanctalucia Peck and Cook 2014: 60; Daltry 2009: 64. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.

Creagrophorus unidentatus Peck and Cook 2014: 61. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic.

Creagrophorus sp. 1; **Distribution.** Antigua; single island endemic. **Note.** The species is known only from females

Creagrophorus sp. 2; **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Note.** The species is known only from females.

26. FAMILY SCYDMAENIDAE, the antlike stone beetles

This is a poorly known family of small sized leaf-litter inhabiting predators. Newton and Franz (1998) is a world catalog of the genera. Franz (1991) is the most recent work on these little-studied beetles for the Caribbean. Grebennikov and Newton (2009) present evidence that this group should be placed as a subfamily within the Staphylinidae.

SUBFAMILY SCYDMAENINAE

TRIBE CEPHENIINI

Chelonoidum sp., new genus record, new species record (A. Davies det.). **Distribution.** St. Lucia*; single island endemic?

TRIBE CYRTOSCYDMINI

Euconnus dominicae Franz 1991: 39. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic.

Euconnus gouadeloupensis Franz 1980: 178. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 240) report two unidentified species in this genus from Montserrat. There is additional unidentified material (CMNC) of this genus, subgenus *Napochus*, from Antigua*, Barba-

dos*, Dominica*, Grenada*, Martinique*, Saba*, St. Lucia*, and St. Vincent*, and Daltry (2009: 64) reports six unnamed species from St. Lucia.

Microscydmus (*Neoscydmus*) *atomous* (Reitter) 1883: 46 (*Euconnus*); Leng and Mutchler 1914: 400; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 87; Franz 1991: 40. **Distribution.** Dominica, Puerto Rico, St. John; widespread Antilles endemic. Daltry 2009: 64 reports an unnamed species in this genus from St. Lucia.

TRIBE SCYDMAENINI

Scydmaenus (*Armatoscydmaenus*) *gouadeloupensis* Franz 1984: 31, 1991: 41; Ivie et al. 2008b: 240.

Distribution. Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat (AFN), St. John, St. Thomas; widespread Antilles endemic. **Note.** There is unidentified material of this genus from St. Lucia (Daltry 2009: 6).

27. FAMILY SILPHIDAE, the carrion beetles

[This family is absent from the West Indies except for the species *Nicrophorus hispaniola* Sikes and Peck (2000) from Hispaniola. Erroneous records of *Nicrophorus americanus* Olivier 1790: 6 of Guadeloupe and of Martinique are attributable to Portevin (1903: 330) and were repeated by Hatch (1928: 132) and questioned by Blackwelder (1944-1957: 99). That species is limited to the United States and southeastern Canada, where it once was common and widespread, but now is limited to a few populations at the eastern and western margins of its former range (Majka 2010).]

28. FAMILY STAPHYLINIDAE, the rove beetles

This is a very large family of beetles that live in almost every type of habitat. They feed on almost everything except living tissues of higher plants but are usually predators on insects and small invertebrates. They mostly live in forest leaf litter and decaying plant matter. This list was adapted from a manuscript list prepared by J. H. Frank, which was extracted from Blackwelder's (1943) monograph on West Indian Staphylinidae. The Blackwelder collection is in the United States Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, in Washington, D. C. General distributions are derived from Herman's (2001) catalog of Staphylinidae, except for the subfamilies Aleocharinae and Paederinae, which were not included in that work. Herman (2001) does not give individual island records. These are mostly derived from Blackwelder (1943) and the manuscript list of J. H. Frank. Additional data were derived from an unpublished data base and master list-catalog of world Staphyliniformia of A. F. Newton (indicated as AFN) which also includes records of material in the collection of the Field Museum of Natural History (Chicago). Generic validity and higher taxonomic placement for Aleocharinae and Paederinae were checked in Newton and Thayer (2005). The sequence of higher categories follows that in the Staphylinidae chapter by Newton et al. in Arnett and Thomas (2001). While the North American fauna is now becoming well studied, the West Indian fauna is still very poorly known. Keys for identifying most of these genera can be found in the work on Staphylinidae of Mexico by Navarrete-Heredia et al. (2002).

SUBFAMILY OMALIINAE

TRIBE OMALIINI

Phloeonomus pedicularius (Erichson) 1840: 887 (*Omalium*). = *Phloeonomus lacrymalis* (Fleutiaux and Sallé) 1890: 381 (*Homalium*) of Guadeloupe; Blackwelder 1943: 52; Herman 2001: 547. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Trinidad; widespread Antilles and South America. **Note.** *P. pedicularius* of Blackwelder 1943: 52 is a composite of several species, including *P. lacrymalis* of Guadeloupe, which is probably a valid species and not a synonym of *P. pedicularius* as assumed by Blackwelder (M. K. Thayer pers. comm.).

SUBFAMILY PSELAPHINAE, the ant-like mold beetles

These small beetles, formerly considered to be a family of their own, live in forest leaf litter or rotted logs and feed on mites, Collembola, and other very small invertebrates. The West Indian fauna is very poorly known. Park et al. (1976) is the last treatment of the West Indian fauna. Much of the genus level fauna of the West Indies occurs in Mexico. See Navarrete-Heredia et al. (2002) for keys for generic identification of that fauna. New taxa records and new island records are from identifications courtesy of D. Chandler.

SUPERTRIBE EUPLECTITAE

TRIBE BYTHINOPLECTINI

Bythinoplectus acutangulus Raffray 1904a: 503. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic. **Notes.** Undetermined specimens in this genus are from Dominica*.

TRIBE TROGASTRINI

Rhexinia versicolor Raffray in Grouvelle and Raffray 1908: 37; Park et al. 1976: 21. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

TRIBE EUPLECTINI

Euplectus exiguus Raffray 1904a: 542. Park et al. (1976: 25; the p. 76 listing of Grenada is in error). **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Euplectus gouyavensis Park et al. 1976: 26. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic.

Euplectus illepidus Raffray 1904a: 542; Park et al. 1976: 27. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic.

Euplectus insularis Raffray in Grouvelle and Raffray 1908: 35; Park et al. 1976: 26. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Euplectus spp. **Distribution.** Undetermined specimens of this genus are from Dominica*, Martinique*, and St. Vincent*.

TRIBE TRICHONYCHINI

Allobrox (near) sp., new genus record, new species record. **Distribution.** Undetermined specimens of three species of this genus are from Barbados* and St. Vincent*.

Allotrimium sp., new genus record, new species record. **Distribution.** Undetermined specimens of three species of this genus are from Barbados*, Dominica* and St. Vincent*.

Biblomimus impressa (Raffray) in Grouvelle and Raffray 1908: 36 (*Ramecia*); Park et al. 1976: 24, 76 (the listing of St. Vincent is in error). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. Genus endemic to the Lesser Antilles.

Biblomimus minutus Raffray 1904a: 545; Park et al. 1976: 24, 76 (the listing of Guadeloupe is in error). **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Undetermined specimens of two species of this genus are from Barbados*, Dominica*, and St. Vincent.

Melba (*Frontelba*) *frontalis* Raffray in Grouvelle and Raffray 1908: 35; Park et al. 1976: 46. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Melba (*Melba*) *crassipes* Raffray in Grouvelle and Raffray 1908: 34; Park et al. 1976: 46. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Melba (*Melba*) *grenadensis* Raffray 1904a: 535; Park et al. 1976: 46. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic.

Melba (*Melba*) *specularis* (Reitter) 1883: 38 (*Trimiopsis*); Park et al. 1976: 47. **Distribution.** Dominica, St. Thomas, Water Island (Virgin Islands); widespread Antilles endemic.

Melba (*Rameloidea*) *temporalis* Raffray 1909: 16; Park et al. 1976: 46. **Distribution.** Antigua, Martinique; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Melba (unplaced to subgenus) *fleutiauxi* Raffray 1890: 204; Raffray in Grouvelle and Raffray 1908: 34. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

New genus, new genus record, new species record. **Distribution.** Undetermined specimens of this genus are from St. Vincent*.

Panaremecia sp., new genus record, new species record. **Distribution.** Barbados*; single island endemic?

Ramelbida sp., Ivie et al. 2008b: 240. **Distribution.** Montserrat; single island endemic? Genus endemic to West Indies.

Thesiastes liliputana Raffray 1904a: 543; Park et al. 1976: 25. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic. **Notes.** Undetermined specimens of this genus are from St. Lucia* and St. Vincent*.

Thesium spp., new genus record, new species record. **Distribution.** Undetermined specimens of this genus are from Dominica*, Martinique* and St. Vincent*; Lesser Antilles endemic?

TRIBE JUBINI

- Jubus clavatus* Raffray 1904a: 511; Park et al. 1976: 12. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic.
- Jubus insularis* Raffray in Grouvelle and Raffray 1908: 33; Park et al. 1976: 12. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes. Distribution.** Undetermined specimens of this genus are from Dominica*, Grenada*, Martinique*, St. Lucia*, and St. Vincent*.
- Phamisus* sp., new genus record, new species record. **Distribution.** Undetermined specimens of this genus are from St. Vincent*; single island endemic?

SUPERTRIBE GONIACERITAE

TRIBE BRACHYGLUTINI

- Briaraxis depressa* Brendel 1894: 158, new genus record, new species record. **Distribution.** Barbados*, Cuba, Grenada*, Jamaica, Virgin Islands, USA (s FL), Panama, Venezuela, Tobago; widespread through the Caribbean islands and now known from some circum-Caribbean continental countries; often under beach drift; widespread Antilles and Latin America.
- Decarthron insulare* Raffray 1904b: 189; Park et al. 1976: 60. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic. **Notes.** Undetermined specimens of this genus are from Antigua*, Guadeloupe*, Martinique*, Montserrat (Ivie et al. 2008b: 240), and St. Lucia*.
- Decarthron spinosum* Raffray 1904b: 192; Park et al. 1976: 59. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic.
- Euphalepsus* sp., new genus record, new species record. **Distribution.** Martinique*, St. Vincent*; Lesser Antilles endemic?
- Eupsenius gracilis* Raffray 1904b: 197; Park et al. 1976: 63. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic.
- Eupsenius politus* Reitter 1883: 36. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Virgin Islands (type locality); widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 240) report an undetermined species in this genus from Montserrat and undetermined specimens of this genus are from Barbados*, Dominica*, Guadeloupe*, Martinique*, St. Lucia*, and St. Vincent*.
- Pselaptus sternalis* Raffray 1904b: 208; Park et al. 1976: 51. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic.
- Reichenbachia grenadensis* Raffray 1904b: 168; Park et al. 1976: 57. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic.
- Reichenbachia guadelupensis* Raffray in Grouvelle and Raffray 1908: 38; Park et al. 1976: 51. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Reichenbachia vincentiana* Raffray 1904b: 169; Park et al. 1976: 57. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.
- Scalenarthrus clavatus* Raffray 1904b: 127; Park et al. 1976: 12. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic.
- Scaelenarthrus guadelupensis* Raffray in Grouvelle and Raffray 1912: 289; Park et al. 1976: 51. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Scalenarthrus pectinicornis* Raffray 1904b: 127; Park et al. 1976: 51. **Distribution.** Grenada, Guadeloupe (type locality), St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Distribution.** Undetermined specimens of this genus are from Dominica*.

TRIBE INIOCYPHINI

- Batrisobryaxis tobagoensis* (Park) in Park et al. 1976: 14 (*Insulomodes*). **Distribution.** Grenada. Tobago, Trinidad; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Buthinophysis humilis* (Raffray) in Grouvelle and Raffray 1908: 39 (*Dalmodes*); Park et al. 1976: 19. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Note.** Undetermined specimens of *Buris/Buthinophysis?* sp. are from Montserrat (Ivie et al. 2008b: 240) and Antigua*.
- Dalmodes ensipes* (Raffray) 1891: 316 (*Buris*); Park et al. 1976: 19. **Distribution.** Antigua. Trinidad, Venezuela; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

TRIBE TRYCHONYCHINI

New genus, new genus record, new species record. **Distribution.** Undetermined specimens of this genus are from St. Vincent*; single island endemic.

SUPERTRIBE PSELAPHITAE

TRIBE PSELAPHINI

Neopselaphus chalumeaui Besuchet 1987: 238. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

TRIBE TYRINI

Apharus sp. New genus record, new species record. **Distribution.** Undetermined specimens of this genus are from St. Vincent*.

Ephimia subnitida Raffray 1904b: 312; Park et al. 1976: 67. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic. **Notes.** Undetermined specimens of this genus are from Martinique*.

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. **Notes.** Undetermined specimens of this genus are from Dominica*.

SUBFAMILY TACHYPORINAE

TRIBE TACHYPORINI

Cilea silphoides (L.) 1767: 684 (*Staphylinus*); Blackwelder 1943: 510 (*Leucoparyphus*); Herman 2001: 809. **Distribution.** Barbados, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. Widespread; Canada, USA, Trinidad; introduced to New World; Europe, Africa, Asia; introduced to the Lesser Antilles. **Plate 4.**

Coproporus cacao Blackwelder 1943: 517; Herman 2001: 817. **Distribution.** St. Lucia (type locality). Trinidad; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Coproporus ebonus Blackwelder 1943: 519, replacement name for *Coproporus piceus* Erichson 1839: 246; Herman 2001: 821. **Distribution.** Grenada, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia. Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

Coproporus impressus (Sharp) 1883: 306 (*Erchomus*). **Distribution.** Grenada. Panama, Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Coproporus pulchellus (Erichson) 1839: 247 (*Tachinus*); Blackwelder 1943: 520; Campbell 1975: 185; Herman 2001: 832; Thomas et al. 2013: 46. **Distribution.** Antigua, Caymans, 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. **Plate 4.**

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.

Coproporus undescribed species; Ivie et al. 2008b: 240. **Distribution.** Montserrat; single island endemic.

Sepedophilus interruptus (Erichson) 1839: 225 (*Conurus*); Blackwelder 1943: 525 (*Conosoma*); Herman 2001: 878; Ivie et al. 2008b: 240. = *Conosoma vitraci* Bernhauer 1917a: 50 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent. Trinidad, Colombia; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Note.** *Sepedophilus* sp. (“scriptus group”) is reported by Ivie et al. (2008b: 240) from Montserrat.

TRIBE MYCETOPORINI

Bryoporus blackwelderi Korge 1962: 123. = *Bryoporus obscurus sensu* Blackwelder 1943: 529; Herman 2001: 706. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic; not Puerto Rico. Ivie et al. (2008b: 240) report two undetermined species in this genus from Montserrat.

SUBFAMILY ALEOCHARINAE

Ivie et al. (2008b: 241) list 27 species in this subfamily from Montserrat, which are not placed to genus. These taxa are not listed below.

TRIBE DEINOPSINI

Adinopsis myllaenoides (Kraatz) 1857: 38 (*Dinopsis*); Klimaszewski 1979: 72, 1980: 120; Frank et al. 2011: 3. = *Deinopsis gracilis* Cameron 1922: 123 of St. Lucia; Blackwelder 1943: 534. **Distribution.** Caymans, Cuba, Jamaica, St. Lucia. USA (GA-FL-LA-OK), Mexico to Panama, Trinidad, Venezuela to Paraguay; widespread New World. **Note.** *Adinopsis* sp. 1 is reported by Ivie et al. (2008b: 241) from Montserrat.

TRIBE ALEOCHARINI

SUBTRIBE ALEOCHARINA

Aleochara bilineata Gyllenhal 1810: 436; Klimaszewski 1984: 29. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Widespread North America; probably introduced from Old World (Europe); widespread Palearctic; introduced to the Lesser Antilles.

Aleochara cameroni Bernhauer and Scheerpeltz 1926: 726; Blackwelder 1943: 560. = *Aleochara 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 and Chile; widespread New World.

Aleochara puberula Klug 1833: 139; Blackwelder 1943: 561; Klimaszewski 1984: 46. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe. Widespread USA, Mexico; Europe, Africa, Orient; cosmopolitan; introduced to the Lesser Antilles?

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

TRIBE HOPLANDRIINI

Acantoxyura spinifera Pace 1987: 194. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate 3.**

Hoplandria dominicana Pace 2012: 59. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic.

Hoplandria guadeloupensis Pace 1987: 194; Hanley 2003: 14. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate 6.**

Hoplandria heterodon Cameron 1923: 390; Blackwelder 1943: 557; Hanley 2003: 14. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Hoplandria obliqua Cameron 1923: 391; Blackwelder 1943: 557; Hanley 2003: 16. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Hoplandria smithi Cameron 1923: 390; Blackwelder 1943: 557; Hanley 2003: 17. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic.

Microlia rufotestacea (Cameron) 1923: 386 (*Tinotoma*); Blackwelder 1943: 557. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic.

TRIBE OXYPODINI

SUBTRIBE OXYPODINA

Cousya granella (Cameron) 1923: 387 (*Ocyusa*); Blackwelder 1943: 559. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic.

SUBTRIBE DINARDINA

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

Feluwa guadalupensis Pace 1987: 195. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate 4.**

SUBTRIBE TACHYUSINA

Gnypeta basiventris Cameron 1923: 367; Blackwelder 1943: 549. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic.

Gnypetosoma basalis (Cameron) 1923: 368 (*Gnypeta*); Blackwelder 1943: 549. **Distribution.** Jamaica, St. Lucia; widespread Antilles endemic. Genus endemic to West Indies.

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.

Neolara alboguttata (Erichson) 1839: 56 (*Falagria*); Blackwelder 1943: 548. **Distribution.** Grenada. Colombia, Ecuador, Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

NOT PLACED TO SUBTRIBE

Phloeopora religata Erichson 1839: 79. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Teliusa mexicana Bernhauer 1929: 198 (*Tachyusa*); Pasnik 2005: 736. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada. Mexico; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Teliusa sanctaeluciae (Cameron) 1923: 368 (*Gnypeta*); Blackwelder 1943: 549 (*Gnypetosoma*); Pasnik 2005: 736. = *T. basalis* (Cameron) 1923: 368; Blackwelder 1943: 549; Pasnik 2005: 736 (synonymy). **Distribution.** Jamaica, St. Lucia; widespread Antilles endemic.

TRIBE COROTOCINI

Termitomorpha meinerti Wasmann 1894: 211. = *Thaxteria insularis* (Fenyés) 1921: 17 of Grenada; Blackwelder 1943: 539. = *Thaxteria simulans* Mann 1923: 338. **Distribution.** Grenada. Trinidad, Venezuela, Peru; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

TRIBE MESOPORINI

Anacyptus testaceus (LeConte) 1863: 30 (*Hypocyptus*); Ivie et al. (2008b: 241). **Distribution.** Cuba, Montserrat. USA (GA), Mexico; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

TRIBE HYPOCYPHTINI

Cypha ferrariae (Pace) 1991: 152 (*Hypocyptus*). **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic. **Plate 4.**

Holobus albidicornis (Bernhauer) 1923: 143 (*Oligota*); Blackwelder 1943: 535, Frank 1972: 133. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate 5.**

Holobus barbadorum (Frank) 1972: 137 (*Oligota*). = *Oligota oviformis* Casey 1895: 381 of California in Bennett and Alam 1985: 21. **Distribution.** Barbados; single island endemic. **Plate 6.**

Holobus chrysopygus Kraatz 1859: 45 (*Oligota*); Blackwelder 1943: 536; Frank 1972: 131; Frank et al. 2011: 3. **Distribution.** Caymans, Grenada, Jamaica. Brazil, Chile, Galapagos; introduced to New World and Europe (GB, FR); widespread Africa, Orient, Oceania; native to the Old World; introduced to the Lesser Antilles.

- Holobus guadeloupae* (Frank) 1972: 133 (*Oligota*), replacement name; Ivie et al. 2008b: 241 (*Oligota*). = *Oligota minutissima* Bernhauer 1923: 144 of Guadeloupe, name preoccupied; Blackwelder 1943: 537. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Plate 6.**
- Holobus hypocyptina* (Bernhauer) 1923: 143 (*Oligota*); Blackwelder 1943: 536; Frank 1972: 134. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate 6.**
- Holobus laxata* (Cameron) 1922: 124 (*Oligota*); Blackwelder 1943: 536; Frank 1972: 135. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic.
- Holobus minuta* (Cameron) 1931: 82 (*Oligota*); Blackwelder 1943: 537; Frank 1972: 136; Ivie et al. 2008b: 241 (*Oligota*); Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 52. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Cuba, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Croix, St. Kitts. USA (FL), Colombia, Trinidad, Guyana to Brazil; widespread New World. **Notes.** This is a naturally occurring biocontrol agent as a predator on various tetranychid plant-feeding mites, such as the cassava green mite *Mononychellus tanajoa* (Bondar) as well as other genera and species. **Plate 6.**
- Holobus pigmaeus* Solier 1849: 336. = *Holobus centralis* (Sharp) 1883: 293 (*Oligota*); Frank 1972: 137, 1980: 251; Pace 1991: 152. **Distribution.** Cuba, Jamaica, St. Lucia. Mexico, Guatemala, Colombia, Peru, Chile, Argentina; widespread Antilles and Latin America.
- Holobus smithi* (Cameron) 1922: 124 (*Oligota*); Blackwelder 1943: 538; Frank 1972: 136. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic. **Plate 6.**
- Oligota parva* Kraatz 1862: 300; Blackwelder 1943: 537; Frank 1972: 140; Frank et al. 2011: 3. **Distribution.** Caymans, Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Tortola, St. Vincent. Canada, USA, Mexico, Brazil, Chile, Argentina; Europe; Afrotropical; Orient, Australia; cosmopolitan; a native to the Old World, widespread New World; introduced to the New World; introduced to the Lesser Antilles. **Plate 7.**
- [*Oligota rufa* Cameron 1922: 125; Blackwelder 1943: 537; Frank 1972: 135. **Distribution.** Argentina, Jamaica; not St. Lucia, label error, Frank 1972: 142.]

TRIBE MYLLAENINI

- Myllaena celerrima* Cameron 1922: 650; Blackwelder 1943: 534; Caron and Klimaszewski 2008: 358. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Myllaena curticornis* Cameron 1922: 651; Blackwelder 1943: 534; Caron and Klimaszewski 2008: 358. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic.
- Myllaena diversicornis* Cameron 1922: 650; Blackwelder 1943: 534; Caron and Klimaszewski 2008: 358. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Myllaena fragilis* Sharp 1883: 286; Blackwelder 1943: 535; Caron and Klimaszewski 2008: 359. **Distribution.** St. Lucia. Guatemala; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Myllaena guadalupensis* Pace 1987: 187; Caron and Klimaszewski 2008: 359. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate 7.**
- Myllaena indefatigabilis* Cameron 1922: 651; Blackwelder 1943: 535; Caron and Klimaszewski 2008: 359. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.
- Myllaena potawatomi* Klimaszewski 1982: 192; Pace 1991: 152; Caron and Klimaszewski 2008: 360. **Distribution.** Hispaniola, Jamaica, St. Lucia. USA (eastern states, AZ, CA), Mexico; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

TRIBE PRONOMAEINI

- Pronomaea debilis* Cameron 1922: 652. **Distribution.** Jamaica?, Guadeloupe, Tortola; widespread Antilles endemic.

TRIBE AUTALIINI

- Eudera didyma* (Erichson) 1839: 116 (*Homalota*); Pace 1986: 421. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Colombia, Brazil, Argentina; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

SUBTRIBE GYROPHAENINA

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

- Eumicrota oblita* Sharp 1883: 254 (*Gyrophæna*); Blackwelder 1943: 542; Navarrete et al. 2002: 181. **Distribution.** St. Lucia. Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama; the Lesser Antilles and North and/or Central America.
- Gyrophæna aeneicollis* Cameron 1922: 642; Blackwelder 1943: 540. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Gyrophæna (Agaricomorpha) angulifera* Pace 1991: 155. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic. **Plate 5.**
- Gyrophæna connexa* Cameron 1922: 640; Blackwelder 1943: 541. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic.
- Gyrophæna densata* Cameron 1922: 646; Blackwelder 1943: 541. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.
- Gyrophæna fauveli* Cameron 1922: 644; Blackwelder 1943: 541. = *Gyrophæna flavicornis* Cameron 1922: 644 of St. Vincent. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.
- Gyrophæna (Agaricomorpha) ferrariae* Pace 1991: 155. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic. **Plate 5.**
- Gyrophæna guadalupensis* Pace 1987: 188. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate 5.**
- Gyrophæna hydrocephala* Cameron 1922: 645; Blackwelder 1943: 542. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Gyrophæna laxata* Cameron 1922: 645; Blackwelder 1943: 542. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Gyrophæna (Gyrophæna) luciensis* Pace 1991: 156, 2012: 55. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic. **Plate 5.**
- Gyrophæna (Agaricochara) mahunkai* Pace 1991: 154. **Distribution.** St. Lucia. Colombia; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Plate 5.**
- Gyrophæna persimilis* Cameron 1922: 644; Blackwelder 1943: 542. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.
- Gyrophæna piceicollis* Cameron 1922: 643; Blackwelder 1943: 543. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Gyrophæna (Agaricomorpha) pivai* Pace 1991: 154. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic. **Plate 5.**
- Gyrophæna quassa* Sharp 1876: 76; Blackwelder 1943: 543. **Distribution.** Grenada. Brazil, Colombia; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Gyrophæna rufula* Cameron 1922: 646; Blackwelder 1943: 543. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Gyrophæna (Eumicrota) semisocia* Pace 1991: 156. **Distribution.** St. Lucia. Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Plate 5.**
- Gyrophæna smithi* Cameron 1922: 643; Blackwelder 1943: 543. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Phanerota atomaria* (Cameron) 1922: 637, 647 (*Gyrophæna*); Blackwelder 1943: 540 (*Eumicrota*); Woodruff et al. 1998: 38 (generic placement). **Distribution.** Grenada, Hispaniola, Jamaica, St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic.
- Phanerota fasciata* (Say) 1834: 469 (*Aleochara*); Seevers 1951: 747; Pace 1991: 156 (*Gyrophæna*). **Distribution.** St. Lucia. USA (widespread North America); introduced to the Lesser Antilles?

TRIBE HOMALOTINI

NOT PLACED TO SUBTRIBE

- Thecturella insidiosa* Cameron 1922: 649; Blackwelder 1943: 546. Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. Genus endemic to West Indies.
- Plesiomalota tenella* Pace 1987: 189. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate 7.**

SUBTRIBE HOMALOTINA

- Thecturota antillarum* Pace 1987: 191. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate 7.**

SUBTRIBE BOLITOCARINA

Heterota plumbea (Waterhouse) 1858: 15 (*Homalota*); Frank and Thomas 1984: 409, Pace 1987: 191; Park et al. 2007: 116. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Jamaica. Widespread; USA (FL) and Neotropical regions; widespread New World; Europe, North Africa. **Notes.** A species of seashore habitats. **Plate** 5.

SUBTRIBE SILUSINA

Coenonica puncticollis Kraatz 1857: 46; Blackwelder 1943: 544, Frank and Thomas 1984: 413; Frank et al. 2011: 3. **Distribution.** Caymans, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, St. Vincent. USA (FL); South America; Europe; Africa; Oriental, Oceania; a native of Asia, introduced to New World; introduced to the Lesser Antilles. **Plate** 4.

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.

TRIBE DIESTOTINI

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

Diestota cliens Pace 1987: 189. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate** 4.

Diestota fasciata Pace 1987: 189. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate** 4.

Diestota flavipennis (Erichson) 1839: 118 (*Homalota*); Pace 1996: 421 (*Atheta*), 2007: 216 (*Diestota*). **Distribution.** St. Thomas, Martinique. USA (FL), Colombia, Paraguay; widespread New World?

Diestota guadalupensis Pace 1987: 189. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Introduced to Italy, Sardinia, Sicily; Lesser Antilles endemic? **Plate** 4.

Diestota laesicollis (Erichson) 1840: 109 (*Homalota*); Pace 1986: 421. =*Homalota ustulata* (Erichson) 1840: 117. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Colombia, Surinam, Paraguay, Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

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

Diestota laxiventris Pace 1987: 189. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate** 4.

Diestota melanura (Erichson) 1839: 117 (*Homalota*); Pace 1986: 421. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico, St. John; widespread Antilles endemic.

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.

TRIBE PLACUSINI

Euwira conifera Pace 1987: 191. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

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

Euwira laeviuscula Pace 1987: 191. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate** 4.

Euwira maculata Pace 1987: 191. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate** 4.

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

Placusa basiventris Pace 1987: 190. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Placusa cameroni Bernhauer and Scheerpeltz 1926: 542; Blackwelder 1943: 545. =*Placusa 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 lateralis Pace 1987: 190. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate** 7.

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

Placusa oblita Pace 1987: 191. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Placusa praepes Pace 1987: 190. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate 7.**

Placusa subtilis Pace 1987: 190. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Placusa trivialis Pace 1987: 190. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; 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 flavoterminata (Cameron) 1923: 381 (*Atheta*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Jamaica; widespread Antilles endemic.

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

Acrotona semilacera (Pace) 1996: 650 (*Atheta* (*Acrotona*)), correction of misidentification. = *Atheta* (*Acrotona*) *parciior* Bernhauer 1927: 257 in Pace 1987: 192 of Guadeloupe, misidentification. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, single island endemic. Not Colombia, Chile, Brazil, Argentina. **Plate 3.**

Acrotona stagnicola Cameron 1923: 379 (*Atheta*); Blackwelder 1943: 554. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic.

SUBTRIBE ATHETINA

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

Atheta albipennis Cameron 1923: 372; Blackwelder 1943: 549. **Distribution.** Grenada, Mustique; Grenada paleo-island endemic. **Note.** The species is noted as a “probable” synonym of *A. conformis* (Erichson) by Pace 1987: 192.

Atheta alternata (Erichson) 1839: 119 (*Homalota*); Blackwelder 1943: 550. **Distribution.** Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Mustique, St. Thomas, Tortola (British Virgin Islands). Brazil; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

Atheta antillarum Cameron 1923: 370; Blackwelder 1943: 550. **Distribution.** Mustique; single island endemic; Grenada paleo-island endemic.

Atheta cingulifera Sharp 1883: 194; Blackwelder 1943: 550. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent. 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, 2011: 53. **Distribution.** Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. John, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. Costa Rica, Colombia, Venezuela, Surinam, Ecuador, Brazil, Argentina; 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 (*Datomicra*) *egesta* Pace 1991: 158. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic. **Plate 3.**

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

Atheta guatemalae Bernhauer and Scheerpeltz 1926: 667; Blackwelder 1943: 553; Frank et al. 2011: 3. = *Atheta pumila* sensu Sharp, not Kraatz. **Distribution.** Caymans, Grenada, Jamaica, Tortola (British Virgin Islands). Guatemala; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

Atheta impavida Cameron 1923: 370; Blackwelder 1943: 553. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic.

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. Venezuela (AFN); widespread Antilles and South America.

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

Stethusa lurida (Erichson) 1839: 108 (*Homalota*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 160 (*Atheta*); Pace 1987: 192 (*Atheta*), 1991: 158; Gusarov 2003: 29. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, St. Lucia. Brazil, Argentina, Galapagos Islands; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

SUBTRIBE GEOSTIBINA

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

NOT PLACED TO SUBTRIBE

Apalonia semiscapa (Pace) 1987: 194 (*Macrogerodonia*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe (type locality). Trinidad, Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Eldredge 2012: 159 implies that this species may not be placed in the correct genus. **Plate 3.**

Heterostiba antillarum Pace 1987: 193, 2008: 285. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Ecuador; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Plate 5.**

Heterostiba pivaiana Pace 1991: 160. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic. **Plate 5.**

Leptonia guadalupensis Pace 1987: 183. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Mustique; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Plate 6.**

Leptonia megalomera Pace 1987: 193. **Distribution** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate 6.**

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

Ousipaliaglossa soufrierensis Pace 2012: 58. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

TRIBE FALAGRIINI

Anaulacaspis cephalotes (Cameron) 1923: 364 (*Falagria*); Blackwelder 1943: 547. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic.

Leptagria infima (Sharp) 1883: 233 (*Falagria*). **Distribution.** Grenada, Jamaica, St. Thomas, St. Vincent, Tortola (British Virgin Islands). Mexico, Guatemala; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

Leptagria perexilis Casey 1906: 250; Hoebeke 1985: 977; Pace 1991: 158. **Distribution.** St. Lucia. USA (NY, TX); widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America?

Myrmecocephalus concinnus (Erichson) 1840: 51 (*Falagria*); Blackwelder 1943: 547 (*Falagria*); Hoebeke 1985: 948. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent. USA (AL, AZ, CA), Mexico to Argentina; Europe, Asia, New Zealand (introduced); widespread New World.

TRIBE LOMECHUSINI

SUBTRIBE MYRMEDONIINA

Macrogerodonia cursoria Pace 1987: 193. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe (type locality), Mustique; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Plate 6.**

Macrogerodonia pivai Pace 1991: 160. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic. **Plate 6.**

Macrogerodonia trichonota Pace 1987: 193. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe (type locality), Mustique; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Plate 7.**

Meronera albicincta (Erichson) 1839: 56 (*Falagria*); Blackwelder 1943: 548. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica. Mexico to Brazil; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

Meronera fulvicornis Pace 1991: 158. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe. Brazil; widespread Antilles and South America.

Zyras clavatus Cameron 1923: 384; Blackwelder 1943: 556. **Distribution.** Grenada (type locality), Mustique; Grenada paleo-island endemic. **Notes.** True members of this genus are not known from

- the West Indies (Hlavá and Jászay 2009), so the species listed here may belong to another genus.
- Zyras mundus* (Erichson) 1839: 44 (*Myrmedonia*); Blackwelder 1943: 556. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Thomas; widespread Antilles endemic.
- Zyras rhopalomerus* Cameron 1923: 385; Blackwelder 1943: 556. **Distribution.** Grenada (type locality), Mustique; Grenada paleo-island endemic.
- Zyras smithi* Cameron 1923: 382; Blackwelder 1943: 556. = *Zyras rufiventris* Cameron 1923: 382. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic.
- Zyras waterhousei* Cameron 1923: 383; Blackwelder 1943: 556. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

TRIBE PHYTOSINI

- Phytosus caribeanus* Haghebaert 1993: 163. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Meronea albicincta* (Erichson) 1839: 56 (*Falagria*); Blackwelder 1943: 548. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica. Mexico to Brazil; widespread Antilles and Latin America.
- Meronea fulvicornis* Pace 1991: 158. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe. Brazil; widespread Antilles and South America.

SUBFAMILY SCAPHIDIINAE

TRIBE SCAPHISOMATINI

- Baeocera dufau* Pic 1920: 3. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Note.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 241) record four undetermined species in this genus from Montserrat.

SUBFAMILY PIESTINAE

- Hypotelus insulanus* Bierig 1934b: 343; Blackwelder 1943: 42; Herman 2001: 1785. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica, St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic.
- Piestus capricornis* Laporte 1835: 129; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 382; Blackwelder 1943: 50; Herman 2001: 1789; Caron et al. 2011: 513. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. French Guiana, Surinam, Guyana, Venezuela, Peru, Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Piestus minutus* Erichson 1840: 834; Caron et al. 2011: 528. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada. Mexico to Panama, Colombia to Trinidad, south to Argentina; Galapagos; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Piestus penicillatus* (Dalman) 1821: 375 (*Zirophorus*); Blackwelder 1943: 46; Herman 2001: 1793. = *Piestus erythropus* Erichson 1840: 834; Blackwelder 1943: 100, as synonym of *Piestus penicillatus* (Dalman) 1821: 375 (*Zirophorus*); Scheerpeltz 1952: 290; Herman 2001: 1790; Caron et al. 2011: 530, synonymy. = *Piestus fulvipes* Erichson 1840: 833; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 382; Blackwelder 1943: 45; Scheerpeltz 1952: 288; Herman 2001: 1791 of Guadeloupe; treated as “species inquirendae” (types not seen), probably a synonym of *P. penicillatus*. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy, St. Lucia. Mexico, Trinidad, Tobago, French Guiana, Surinam, Guyana, Brazil; widespread Antilles and Latin America.
- Piestus pygmaeus* Laporte 1835: 130; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 382; Blackwelder 1943: 49; Scheerpeltz 1952: 290; Herman 2001: 1793; Ivie et al. 2008b: 242; Caron et al. 2011: 523. **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; Caron et al. 2011: 533. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Trinidad, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Surinam, French Guiana, Ecuador, Galapagos, Peru, Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

SUBFAMILY OSORIINAE

TRIBE THORACOPHORINI

SUBTRIBE CLAVILISPININA

- Clavilispinus exiguus* (Erichson) 1840: 830 (*Lispinus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 383 (*Ancaeus*); Blackwelder 1943: 158 (*Paralispinus*); Irmeler 1991: 86; Herman 2001: 1233; Ivie et al. 2008b: 242. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia. USA, Mexico to Brazil; Hawaii and Pacific Islands, Asia, Africa; widespread New World.
- Clavilispinus guadeloupensis* Irmeler 1991: 89; Herman 2001: 1235; Ivie et al. 2008b: 242. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe (type locality), Montserrat. Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Clavilispinus mariannae* Irmeler 2001: 350. **Distribution.** Barbados; single island endemic.
- Clavilispinus megacephalus* (Fauvel) 1865: 57 (*Ancaeus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 382; Irmeler 1991: 89; Herman 2001: 1236; Ivie et al. 2008b: 242. = *Paralispinus crepusculus* Blackwelder 1943: 160 of St. Lucia. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia. Mexico to Trinidad, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Plate 4.**
- 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 attenuatus* Erichson 1840: 828; Blackwelder 1943: 134; Irmeler 1994: 58; Herman 2001: 1253; Ivie et al. 2008b: 242; Irmeler 2009: 49, 53, 2012: 221, 231. **Distribution.** Grenada (map of Irmeler 2012: 231), Guadeloupe, Montserrat?, Puerto Rico. Trinidad to Brazil, Peru, Bolivia; widespread Antilles and Latin America.
- Lispinus catena* Sharp 1876: 412; Herman 2001: 1256; Irmeler 2009: 50, 55, 2012: 221. = *Lispinus boxi* Blackwelder 1943: 137 of St. Lucia; Herman 2001: 1255; Irmeler 2003: 86 (synonymy). **Distribution.** St. Lucia. Mexico to Panama, Colombia to Trinidad to Bolivia and Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- 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. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent. Not Mexico and Central America (errors); widespread Antilles endemic.
- Lispinus linearis* Erichson 1840: 829; Irmeler 1994: 59, 2009: 51, 55, 2012: 222. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe (type locality). Mexico to Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, Surinam, Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Paraguay; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Lispinus sinuatocollis* Bernhauer 1942: 2; Irmeler 2009: 52, 54, 2012: 222. **Distribution.** Grenada (map of Irmeler 2009: 54). Mexico to Panama, Colombia to Peru, Bolivia, Brazil. the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Nacaeus claviger* Cameron 1913: 321 (*Lispinus*); Irmeler 2003: 101. **Distribution.** St. Vincent. Costa Rica, Peru, Brazil, Argentina; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America
- Nacaeus flavipennis* (Fauvel) 1865: 58; Irmeler 2003: 103. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe. Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela to Bolivia, Brazil, Peru; widespread Antilles and Latin America.
- Nacaeus foveolus* (Blackwelder) 1943: 127 (*Pseudolispinodes*); Herman 2001: 1280; not included in Irmeler 2003; Ivie et al. 2008b: 242 or possibly sp. number 1. **Distribution.** Montserrat; single island endemic.
- Nacaeus guadeloupeae* (Blackwelder) 1943: 129 (*Pseudolispinodes*); Herman 2001: 1280; not included in Irmeler 2003. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Nacaeus impressicollis* (Motschulsky) 1857: 495 (*Lispinus*); Irmeler 2003: 104. = *Nacaeus danforthi* (Blackwelder) 1943: 125 (*Pseudolispinodes*); Herman 2001: 1279. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico. Mexico, Panama; widespread Antilles and Latin America.
- 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; widespread Antilles endemic. Not Mexico, Costa Rica.

- Nacaeus planellus* (Sharp) 1887: 722 (*Lispinus*); Irmeler 2003: 107. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Mexico, Belize, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, French Guiana, Surinam, Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Plate 7.**
- Nacaeus sculpturatus* (Sharp) 1887: 721 (*Lispinus*); Irmeler 2003: 109. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe, Jamaica. Mexico, Guatemala to Panama, French Guiana; widespread Antilles and Latin America.
- Nacaeus simplex* (Sharp) 1876: 417 (*Lispinus*); Irmeler 2003: 110. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent. Costa Rica, Colombia, Guyana, Brazil, Bolivia; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Nacaeus sulciger* Irmeler 2003: 110. **Distribution** Guadeloupe. French Guiana; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Tannea tenella* (Erichson) 1840: 830 (*Lispinus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 382; 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; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Plate 7.**

SUBTRIBE THORACOPHORINA

- Thoracophorus brevicristatus* (Horn) 1871: 332 (*Glyptoma*); Blackwelder 1943: 150; Irmeler 1985: 48; Herman 2001: 1300. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Thomas. USA (AZ, LA, FL), Mexico to Costa Rica and Panama; introduced to Old World, Mascarene Islands and Philippines; widespread New World.
- Thoracophorus exilis* (Erichson) 1840: 910 (*Glyptoma*); Blackwelder 1943: 153; Irmeler 1985: 51; Herman 2001: 1302. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, St. Lucia, St. Thomas; widespread Antilles endemic.
- Thoracophorus guadalupensis* 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 (OH, FL), Mexico, Belize and Costa Rica to Trinidad, Peru and Brazil; widespread New World.
- Thoracophorus rufulus* Cameron 1929: 599; Irmeler 1985: 49; Herman 2001: 1304. =*Thoracophorus rectangulus* Blackwelder 1943: 150 of Trinidad. **Distribution.** Grenada. Trinidad, Guyana, Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Thoracophorus sculptilis* (Erichson) 1840: 910 (*Glyptoma*); Irmeler 1985: 56; Herman 2001: 1305. =*Thoracophorus ruficollis* Fauvel 1865: 65 of Guadeloupe, Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 382. **Distribution.** Grenada, Guadeloupe, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. Mexico to Panama, Colombia; widespread Antilles and Latin America.
- Thoracophorus simplex* Wendeler 1930: 181; Blackwelder 1943: 149; Irmeler 1985: 54; Herman 2001: 1305; Ivie et al. 2008b: 242. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe (type locality), Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia; widespread Antilles endemic.

SUBTRIBE GLYPTOMINA

- Espeson euplectoides* Fauvel 1902: 37; Blackwelder 1943: 145; Scheerpeltz 1969: 118; Herman 2001: 1240. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Vincent. Trinidad; the 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.
- Glyptoma guadalupensis* (Wendeler) 1930: 182 (*Calocerus*); Blackwelder 1943: 143; Herman 2001: 1244. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Pseudespeson crassulus* (Fauvel) 1902: 35 (*Espeson*); Blackwelder 1943: 144; Scheerpeltz 1969: 116; Herman 2001: 1248 (*Pseudespeson*); Ivie et al. 2008b: 242. **Distribution.** Grenada, Guadeloupe (type locality), Martinique, Montserrat, St. Lucia, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Pseudespeson nitens (Fauvel) 1902: 36 (*Espeson*); Blackwelder 1943: 147 (*Espeson*); Herman 2001: 1249 (*Pseudespeson*). **Distribution.** Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique. Trinidad, Venezuela, Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

TRIBE OSORIINI

Holotrochus blackwelderi Irmeler 1982: 386; Herman 2001: 1163. =*Neotrochus cylindrus* sensu Blackwelder 1943: 16. **Distribution.** Grenada, Puerto Rico. Trinidad; widespread Antilles and South America.

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

Holotrochus minor Fauvel 1863: 437; Blackwelder 1943: 165; Irmeler 1982: 383; Herman 2001: 1169; Ivie et al. 2008b: 242 as possibly sp. number 2; Thomas et al. 2013: 46. **Distribution.** Caymans, Cuba, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat? Trinidad and Venezuela to Argentina and Bolivia; widespread Antilles and South America. **Note.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 242) report a second unidentified species in this genus from Montserrat.

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

Mimogonus fumator (Fauvel) 1890: 246 (*Osorius*); Blackwelder 1943: 172; Herman 2001: 1185. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico. Mexico; introduced to and widespread in Old World (Orient, Africa, Indian Ocean islands, New Caledonia, Australia); widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

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

Osorius parvus Sharp 1887: 680; Fauvel 1901: 72. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent. USA (LA), Mexico to Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Paraguay; widespread New World.

SUBFAMILY OXYTELINAE

TRIBE THINOBIINI

Apocellus ustulatus Erichson 1840: 813; Blackwelder 1943: 89; Herman 2001: 1411; Ivie et al. 2008b: 243; Frank et al. 2011: 5. **Distribution.** Caymans, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. John; widespread Antilles endemic.

Bledius caribbeanus Blackwelder 1943: 113; Herman 2001: 1523; Schiller 2004: 13; Ivie et al. 2008b: 243. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico. Tobago; widespread Antilles and South America.

Bledius punctatissimus LeConte 1877: 226; Herman 2001: 1599; Frank et al. 2011: 5. =*Bledius exposus* Blackwelder 1943: 114 of Antigua. **Distribution.** Antigua, Jamaica, Caymans, Puerto Rico, St. John, St. Thomas. USA (CA, LA to FL to MD), Mexico, Colombia, Ecuador (including Galapagos); widespread New World.

Carpelimus aridus (Jacquelin Du Val) 1856: 43 (*Trogophloeus*); Blackwelder 1943: 73; Herman 2001: 1640; Frank et al. 2011: 5. **Distribution.** Barbados, Caymans, Cuba, Grenada, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Vincent. Mexico, Guatemala, Trinidad; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 243) list six undetermined species in this genus from Montserrat.

Carpelimus beattyi Blackwelder 1943: 65; Herman 2001: 1641. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, St. Croix, St. Lucia; widespread Antilles endemic.

Carpelimus correctus Blackwelder 1943: 64; Herman 2001: 1648; Ivie et al. 2008b: 243 as probably sp. number 2; Frank et al. 2011: 5. **Distribution.** Barbados, Caymans, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Caymans, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia (type locality), St. Vincent. Trinidad; widespread Antilles and South America.

[*Carpelimus corticinus* (Gravenhorst) 1806: 192 (*Oxytelus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 381 (*Troglophloeus*) of Guadeloupe; Blackwelder 1943: 59 does not verify the record of Guadeloupe of this species although it is accepted in Cuba and Jamaica as well as widespread in New and Old Worlds.]

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. USA (TX, FL), Mexico to Panama, Ecuador, Bolivia, Brazil; widespread New World.
- Carpelimus imitator* (Bierig) 1935: 14 (*Trogophloeus*); Blackwelder 1943: 72; Herman 2001: 1670. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Croix; widespread Antilles endemic.
- Carpelimus petomus* Blackwelder 1943: 76. **Distribution.** Antigua, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Thomas; widespread Antilles endemic.
- Carpelimus scrobiger* (Cameron) 1923: 393 (*Trogophloeus*); Blackwelder 1943: 76; Herman 2001: 1699. Grenada (type locality), Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent, Vieques; widespread Antilles endemic.
- Carpelimus sordidus* (Cameron) 1923: 394 (*Trogophloeus*); Frank et al. 2011: 6. **Distribution.** Caymans, Guadeloupe (based on 2 FMNH specimens); widespread Antilles endemic.
- Carpelimus subtilior* (Cameron) 1923: 296 (*Trogophloeus*); Blackwelder 1943: 78; Herman 2001: 1704. **Distribution.** Grenada, Jamaica; widespread Antilles endemic.
- Carpelimus varicornis* (Bernhauer) 1904: 24 (*Trogophloeus*); Blackwelder 1943: 73; Herman 2001: 1709. =*Trogophloeus laetipennis* Cameron 1923: 395 of Grenada. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada (type locality), Hispaniola, Trinidad; widespread Antilles and South America.
- Thinobius exasperatus* Blackwelder 1943: 108; Herman 2001: 1744; Ivie et al. 2008b: 243. **Distribution.** Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat; widespread Antilles endemic.
- Thinobius miricornis* Cameron 1913: 324; Blackwelder 1943: 107; Herman 2001: 1752. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Thinobius nitidulus* Bernhauer 1905: 11; Blackwelder 1943: 109; Herman 2001: 1753. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, Jamaica, Puerto Rico; widespread Antilles endemic.
- Thinobius opaculus* Cameron 1923: 396; Blackwelder 1943: 106; Herman 2001: 1754. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Hispaniola, Jamaica; widespread Antilles endemic.
- Thinodromus centralis* (Sharp) 1887: 701 (*Trogophloeus*). **Distribution.** Grenada (based on 2 specimens in FMNH). Guatemala, Panama, Trinidad; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Thinodromus croceipes* (Fauvel) 1868: 379 (*Trogophloeus*), replacement name; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 381; Blackwelder 1943: 61 (*Carpelimus*); Herman 2001: 1765; Ivie et al. 2008b: 243. =*Trogophloeus arcuatus* Fauvel 1863: 439, preoccupied. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat; widespread Antilles endemic.
- Thinodromus smithi* (Bernhauer) 1909: 229 (*Carpelimus*); Blackwelder 1943: 67; Herman 2001: 1774. =*Carpelimus smithianus* (Scheerpeltz) 1933: 403 (*Trogophloeus*); replacement name for *Trogophloeus smithi* Cameron 1913: 323 of Grenada. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, Hispaniola, St. Croix, Trinidad, Bolivia, Argentina; widespread Antilles and South America.
- 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. Peru; not Brazil; the 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, se Asia; introduced to Old World?; widespread Antilles endemic?
- Anotylus insignitus* (Gravenhorst) 1806: 188 (*Oxytelus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 381; Blackwelder 1943: 92; Herman 2001: 1359; Ivie et al. 2008b: 242; Frank et al. 2011: 5. **Distribution.** Antigua, Caymans, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Grenadines (probably Mustique), Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. Canada, USA (NY to FL to 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; Frank et al. 2011: 6. =*Oxytelus*

ferrugineus Kraatz 1859: 173 in Fauvel 1901: 71 of Guadeloupe, of St. Vincent. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Bermuda, Caymans, 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. **Note.** Perhaps the most common and widespread staphylinid in the West Indies. **Plate 7.**

Parosus antillarum Wendeler 1928: 33; Blackwelder 1943 104; Herman 2001: 1463 (*P. artillarus*); Makranczy 2014: 86. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Tobago, Venezuela; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Parosus skalitzkyi Bernhauer 1905: 12; Blackwelder 1943: 103; Herman 2001: 1464; Makranczy 2014: 127. **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), Mexico, Guatemala, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, Galapagos, Argentina; Bermuda; Tahiti (introduced); widespread New World.

SUBFAMILY MEGALOPSIIDINAE

Megalopinus bicavatifrons Puthz 1994: 460. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic.

Megalopinus cruciger Sharp 1886: 668; Puthz 2012: 790. **Distribution.** St. Vincent. Mexico to Panama, Colombia to Brazil and Paraguay; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

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

Megalopinus laeiventris (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 STENINAE

Stenus antillensis Benick 1917: 301; Blackwelder 1943: 226; Puthz 1973: 50, 1984: 121; Herman 2001: 2059. = *Stenus darlingtoni* Blackwelder 1943: 222; Puthz 1973: 50 (synonymy). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe (type locality). Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, Ecuador; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Stenus lucens Cameron 1913: 329; Blackwelder 1943: 223; Herman 2001: 2265. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic.

Stenus metallicus Erichson 1840: 709. **Distribution.** Dominica (record from J. H. Frank MS). Panama, Colombia, Venezuela; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

SUBFAMILY EUAESTHETINAE

TRIBE STENAESTHETINI

Stenaesthetus fauveli Puthz 1979: 174; Herman 2001: 1878. = *Euaesthetus immarginatus* Erichson 1840: 748; sensu Blackwelder 1943: 228 of Colombia (error). **Distribution.** St. Vincent (type locality). Brazil; not Colombia; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

SUBFAMILY PAEDERINAE

TRIBE PAEDERINI

SUBTRIBE LATHROBIINA

Pseudolathra nitida Erichson 1840: 599 (*Lathrobium*); Blackwelder 1943: 315, 1944-1957: 122 (*Lobrathium*); Ivie et al. 2008b: 243 (*Lobrathium*). **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola, Montserrat, St. Croix, St. Lucia. USA (FL, MI), Colombia, Uruguay, Argentina; widespread New World.

SUBTRIBE MEDONINA

- Achenomorpha 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. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 243) list an undetermined species in this genus from Montserrat.
- Lithocharis hilaris* Sharp 1886: 551; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 117. **Distribution.** Grenada? Mexico, Guatemala, Panama, Colombia; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America? **Plate 6.**
- Lithocharis infuscata* Erichson 1840: 622. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Mexico to Panama, Colombia to Bolivia and Argentina; the Lesser Antilles and Latin 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 ochracea* (Gravenhorst) 1802: 58 (*Paederus*); Blackwelder 1943: 242, 1944-1957: 117. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. John, St. Kitts. Canada (introduced), USA (CA), Mexico, Guatemala, Galapagos, Brazil, Chile; Europe; n Africa; Oriental, Australian regions; widespread New World.
- Lithocharis secunda* Blackwelder 1943: 244, 1944-1957: 117; Ivie et al. 2008b: 243. **Distribution.** Antigua, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia; widespread Antilles endemic.
- Lithocharis sororcula* Kraatz 1859: 140; Blackwelder 1943: 241, 1944-1957: 117; Ivie et al. 2008b: 243; Frank et al. 2011: 6. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Caymans, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Oriental; a native to Asia; introduced to New World; introduced to the Lesser Antilles.
- Lithocharis vilis* Kraatz 1859: 139; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 117. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Brazil, Peru; widespread Old World; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America?
- Medon johni* Blackwelder 1943: 271, 1944-1957: 119. **Distribution.** Dominica, St. John, St. Lucia; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 243) list four unidentified species in this genus complex from Montserrat.
- Sciocharis exilis* (Erichson) 1840: 627 (*Lithocharis*); Blackwelder 1943: 237, 1944-1957: 116 (*Thinocharis*); Scheerpeltz 1970: 247; **Distribution.** Antigua, Cuba, Dominica, St. Lucia. USA (AL, FL), Guatemala, Panama, Colombia, Trinidad, Brazil, Argentina; widespread New World.
- Sciocharis fuscina* (Cameron) 1913: 342 (*Thinocharis*); Blackwelder 1943: 236, 1944-1957: 116; Scheerpeltz 1970: 249. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent. Trinidad; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Sciocharis smithi* Cameron 1913: 343 (*Thinocharis*); 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.
- Stilomedon connexus* (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; widespread Antilles endemic.
- Sunius curtulus* (Erichson) 1840: 618 (*Lithocharis*); Blackwelder 1943: 265, 1944-1957: 118. **Distribution.** Grenada. Trinidad, Venezuela, Colombia; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Sunius debilicornis* (Wollaston) 1857: 19 (*Lithocharis*); Blackwelder 1943: 267, 1944-1957: 118; Ivie et al. 2008b: 243; Frank et al. 2011: 8. **Distribution.** Antigua, Cuba, Caymans, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. USA (SC-FL-TX), Mexico, Trinidad, Argentina; Europe; Africa, Asia; Australia, Pacific Islands; native to the Old World; introduced to the New World; introduced to the Lesser Antilles.

Sunius oblitus (Erichson) 1840: 618 (*Lithocharis*); Blackwelder 1943: 264, 1944-1957: 119. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Colombia; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

SUBTRIBE SCOPAEINA

Micranops cameroni (Blackwelder) 1943: 278, 1944-1957: 119 (*Orus*); Frisch et al. 2002: 30 (generic placement). **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, Hispaniola, Jamaica; widespread Antilles endemic.

Scopaeus angusticollis Cameron 1913: 346; Blackwelder 1943: 289, 1944-1957: 119. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 243) list an undetermined species in this genus from Montserrat.

Scopaeus antennalis Cameron 1913: 349; Blackwelder 1943: 285, 1944-1957: 119; Frank et al. 2011: 7. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia; widespread Antilles endemic.

Scopaeus arena Blackwelder 1943: 290, 1944-1957: 119. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.

Scopaeus auripilis Cameron 1913: 347; Blackwelder 1943: 291, 1944-1957: 119. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Scopaeus boxi Blackwelder 1943: 293, 1944-1957: 119. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.

Scopaeus potamus Blackwelder 1943: 282, 1944-1957: 120. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.

Scopaeus pulchellus Erichson 1840: 609; Blackwelder 1943: 294, 1944-1957: 120. **Distribution.** Grenada. Mexico, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Scopaeus pygmaeus Erichson 1840: 608; Blackwelder 1943: 287, 1944-1957: 120; Frank et al. 2011: 7. = *Scopaeus simplicollis* Cameron 1913: 348 of Grenada. **Distribution.** Barbados, Caymans, Grenada, Jamaica, Caymans, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic.

SUBTRIBE STILICINA

Rugilus agnatus (Cameron) 1913: 340 (*Stilicus*); Blackwelder 1943: 302, 1944-1957: 120. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic.

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

SUBTRIBE STILICOPSINA

Stamnoderus labeo (Erichson) 1840: 648 (*Sunius*); Blackwelder 1943: 353, 1944-1957: 126; Frank et al. 2011: 8. = *Stamnoderus delauneyi* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 380 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Caymans, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. John; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 243) list an undetermined species in this genus from Montserrat.

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, Cuba, Grenada, Martinique, Mustique, St. Vincent. Trinidad; the 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 microps Blackwelder 1943: 370, 1944-1957: 127; Ivie et al. 2008b: 243. **Distribution.** Cuba?, Hispaniola, Martinique, Montserrat; widespread 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

Biocrypta centralis (Sharp) 1885a: 528 (*Cryptobium*); Blackwelder 1943: 332, 1944-1957: 124 (*Ochtheophilum*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Biocrypta fulvipes (Erichson) 1840: 566 (*Cryptobium*); Blackwelder 1943: 337, 1944-1957: 125; Ivie et al. 2008b: 243. **Distribution.** Antigua, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Montserrat, Puerto Rico. Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

Homaotarsus albipes (Erichson) 1840: 566 (*Cryptobium*); Blackwelder 1943: 328, 1944-1957: 123; Frank et al. 2011: 6. = *Cryptobium marginellum* Bernhauer 1908: 322 of St. Vincent. **Distribution.** Caymans, Cuba, Caymans, Grenada, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent. Mexico, Guatemala, Colombia, Venezuela; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

Ochtheophilum vitraci Bernhauer 1916: 263; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 125. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

SUBTRIBE PAEDERINA

Paederus tricolor Erichson 1840: 663; Frank 1988: 135. = *Paederus homonymus* Blackwelder 1943: 323 (unnecessary replacement name), 1944-1957: 123. = *Paederus thoracicus* Marshall 1878: xxx, misidentification (preoccupied name), Leng and Mutchler 1917: 198 of Martinique. **Distribution.** Martinique, St. Vincent (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic; not Guatemala.

PAEDERINI NOT PLACED IN SUBTRIBES

Monista personata Cameron 1913: 339; Blackwelder 1943: 296, 1944-1957: 120. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic.

Monista vola Blackwelder 1943: 298, 1944-1957: 120. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic.

Stiliphacis dentata Blackwelder 1943: 358, 1944-1957: 127. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic.

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.

Suniophacis hubbardi Blackwelder 1943: 347, 1944-1957: 126. **Distribution.** Antigua, Jamaica; widespread Antilles endemic. Genus endemic to West Indies.

TRIBE PINOPHILINI

SUBTRIBE PINOPHILINA

Pinophilus insigniventris Bernhauer 1918: 65; Blackwelder 1943: 385, 1944-1957: 129. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Pinophilus vermiformis Cameron 1913: 330; Blackwelder 1943: 378, 1944-1957: 129; Ivie et al. 2008b: 243. **Distribution.** Montserrat?, Mustique (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic.

SUBTRIBE PROCIRRINA

Palaminus apterus Bernhauer 1918: 82; Blackwelder 1943: 388, 1944-1957: 130; Herman 2010: 58. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 243) list five undetermined species in this genus from Montserrat.

Palaminus dubius Notman 1929: 11; Blackwelder 1943: 390, 1944-1957: 130; Herman 2010: 59. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Palaminus insularis Cameron 1913: 331; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 130; Herman 2010: 60 **Distribution.** Jamaica, Guadeloupe; widespread Antilles endemic.

Palaminus variabilis Erichson 1840: 683; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 381; Blackwelder 1943: 393, 1944-1957: 131; Herman 2010: 61. **Distribution.** Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Tho-

mas, St. Vincent. Central America?, Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, Peru; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

SUBFAMILY STAPHYLININAE

TRIBE DIOCHIINI

Diochus nanus Erichson 1839: 301; Blackwelder 1943: 455; Herman 2001: 2446; Ivie et al. 2008b: 243; Frank et al. 2011: 8. =*Diochus perplexus* Cameron 1922: 116 of Grenada. =*Diochus apicipennis* Cameron 1922: 116 of St. Vincent. =*Diochus antennalis* Cameron 1922: 117 of Grenada. **Distribution.** Barbados, Caymans, 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.

Microlinus pusio (LeConte) 1880: 171 (*Leptolinus*); Ivie et al. 2008b: 243. **Distribution.** Montserrat. Se USA (SC, FL); widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

Neohyphnus 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, Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina; St. Helena (introduced); widespread New World.

Neohyphnus 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.

Neohyphnus 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; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Neoxantholinus hubbardi (Blackwelder) 1943: 505 (*Oligolinus*); Herman 2001: 3717; Ivie et al. 2008b: 244. **Distribution.** Montserrat; single island endemic.

Phacophallus parumpunctatus (Gyllenhal) 1827: 481 (*Staphylinus*); Blackwelder 1943: 494 (*Leptacinus*); Tucker 1952: 341; Bennett and Alam 1985: 21; Herman 2001: 3738. =*Phacophallus 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 and Canada; Africa; Asia; Pacific Islands; cosmopolitan; native to Palearctic region; introduced to New World, introduced to the Lesser Antilles; now widely distributed in North America, 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; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Xantholinus brunneipennis Erichson 1839: 327; new species record. **Distribution.** Grenada (based on 1 specimen in FMNH determined by Bernhauer). Colombia; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Xantholinus insulatus Cameron 1922: 115; Blackwelder 1943: 476; Herman 2001: 3801. **Distribution.** Grenada (type locality), Mustique; Grenada paleo-island endemic.

Xantholinus solitarius Blackwelder 1943: 486; Herman 2001: 3823. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

TRIBE STAPHYLININI

SUBTRIBE TANYGNATHININA

Atanygnathus heterocerus Cameron 1922: 123; Blackwelder 1943: 471; Herman 2001: 3561. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 243) list two unidentified species in this genus from Montserrat.

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; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Xenopygus analis (Erichson) 1840: 495 (*Philonthus*); Blackwelder 1943: 453 (*Philothalpus*); Irmiler 1979: 32; Herman 2001: 3610. **Distribution.** Grenada (implied on map by Irmiler 1979: 32, not mentioned in text). Mexico to Colombia, Trinidad, to Bolivia, Brazil; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

SUBTRIBE PHILONTHINA

Belonuchus amplus Blackwelder 1943: 425; Herman 2001: 2519. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic. **Note.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 243) report three unidentified species in this genus from Montserrat.

Belonuchus antiguae Blackwelder 1943: 434; Herman 2001: 2519. **Distribution.** Antigua; single island endemic.

Belonuchus bugnioni Fauvel 1901: 86; Blackwelder 1943: 428; Herman 2001: 2521. = *Belonuchus eximius* Bernhauer 1917b: 105 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Martinique (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic.

Belonuchus coelestinus Bernhauer 1908: 330; Blackwelder 1943: 426; Herman 2001: 2521. = *Belonuchus coeruleus* Cameron 1922: 122 of St. Vincent. = *Belonuchus smithi* Cameron 1922: 122, manuscript name of Fauvel. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic.

Belonuchus cognatus Sharp 1885a: 429; Blackwelder 1943: 427; Herman 2001: 2522. **Distribution.** St. Vincent. Belize to Venezuela, Trinidad, Argentina; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Plate 3.**

Belonuchus dominicus Blackwelder 1943: 431; Herman 2001: 2524. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic.

Belonuchus gagates Erichson 1840: 424; Ivie et al. 2008b: 243; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 52; Frank et al. 2011: 8. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Caymans, Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. John, St. Thomas. USA (FL); widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

Belonuchus mundus Erichson 1840: 425; Blackwelder 1943: 430; Herman 2001: 2530. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Cafius bistriatus (Erichson) 1840: 502 (*Philonthus*); Blackwelder 1943: 43; Ramos 1946: 33; Frank et al. 1986: 149, 158; Woodruff et al. 1998: 42; Herman 2001: 2569, Ivie et al. 2008b: 243; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 52. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Carriacou, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Mona, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. John, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Thomas. Canada (NB, NS, PQ), USA (ME-FL-TX), Mexico to Trinidad, Tobago; widespread New World. **Note.** Found under seaweed and drift on beaches.

Cafius caribeanus Bierig 1934a: 68; Blackwelder 1943: 437; Frank et al. 1986: 149; Woodruff et al. 1998: 42; Herman 2001: 2571. **Distribution.** Antigua, Carriacou, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Croix. USA (FL), Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, Trinidad, Brazil; widespread New World. **Note.** Found under seaweed and drift on beaches.

Cafius subtilis Cameron 1922: 121; Blackwelder 1943: 436; Ramos 1946: 33; Frank et al. 1986: 149; Herman 2001: 2578; Ivie et al. 2008b: 243. **Distribution.** Antigua, Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Mona, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Kitts. USA (FL); widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. **Note.** Found under seaweed and drift on beaches.

Gabronthus thermarum (Aubé) 1850: 316 (*Philonthus*); Blackwelder 1943: 403; Frank 1983: 476; Smetana 1995: 481; Herman 2001: 2670; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 91. **Distribution.** Antigua, Grenada, Guadeloupe,

- Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Kitts. USA (e), Mexico, Costa Rica, French Guiana, Africa, Europe, Asia; Indian and Pacific ocean islands; widespread New World. **Plate 5.**
- Neobisnius funerulus* Cameron 1922: 119; Blackwelder 1943: 1131; Frank 1981: 34; Herman 2001: 2705. **Distribution.** St. Lucia, St. Vincent (type locality); the Lesser Antilles endemic.
- [*Neobisnius humilis* (Erichson) 1840: 512 (*Philonthus*); Frank et al. 2011: 8. **Distribution.** Caymans, Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands; not Grenada; earlier the Lesser Antilles records in Blackwelder 1943 are synonyms and were removed by Frank 1981.]
- 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. **Plate 7.**
- Paederomimus cribricollis* (Erichson) 1840: 487 (*Philonthus*); Blackwelder 1943: 396; Herman 2001: 2725. **Distribution.** Grenada. Mexico?, Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, Peru; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- 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 discoideus* (Gravenhorst) 1802: 38 (*Staphylinus*); Blackwelder 1943: 407; Smetana 1995: 184; Herman 2001: 2807; Ivie et al. 2008b: 244. **Distribution.** Antigua, Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Kitts. North America (widespread), Mexico to Venezuela; Atlantic Islands; Europe; Asia; Africa; widespread New World.
- 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 flavolimbatus* Erichson 1840: 471; Blackwelder 1943: 414; Smetana 1995: 200; Herman 2001: 2824. **Distribution.** Carriacou, Grenada, Martinique. Canada, USA (widespread), Mexico to Venezuela to Argentina; widespread New World.
- Philonthus havaniensis* (Laporte) 1835: 116 (*Staphylinus*); Blackwelder 1943: 418; Ramos 1946: 33; Herman 2001: 2836; Ivie et al. 2008b: 244; Frank et al. 2011: 8. **Distribution.** Antigua, Cuba, Caymans, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Mona, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. John; widespread Antilles endemic.
- 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. =*Philonthus vilis* Erichson 1825: 610; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 379 of Guadeloupe. **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 longicornis* Stephens 1832: 237; Blackwelder 1943: 410; Smetana 1995: 245; Herman 2001: 2866; Ivie et al. 2008b: 244. **Distribution.** Antigua, Cuba, Grenada, Hispaniola, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Kitts. Tropicopolitan; widespread New World.
- Philonthus trepidus* Erichson 1840: 489; Smetana 1994: 345. **Distribution.** Antigua, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. John; widespread Antilles endemic.
- 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; Frank et al. 2011: 9. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Caymans, 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.
- Philonthus waterhousei* Cameron 1922: 120; Blackwelder 1943: 417; Herman 2001: 3003. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic.

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. **Note.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 243) report two unidentified species in this genus from Montserrat.

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

Chalumeau and Gruner (1974, 1976, 1977) and Chalumeau (1983a) summarize the fauna of Scarabaeiformia of the Lesser Antilles and present keys to identify the genera and species. Cartwright and Chalumeau (1978) review the Scarabaeiformia of Dominica. Chalumeau (1983a: 215-216, 1985b: 257-258) lists the many species of Scarabaeoidea wrongly attributed to The Lesser Antilles, especially of Guadeloupe.

31. FAMILY PASSALIDAE, the peg or bess beetles

These beetles live as colonies of larvae and adults in rotted logs and tree trunks. The Lesser Antilles species are mostly widely distributed and probably dispersed between islands in floating logs. Ivie and Gillogly (1998) give a summary of West Indian Passalidae but do not provide keys for identification.

Passalus antillarum Arrow 1907: 452; Chalumeau 1980: 85 (lectotype); Ivie and Gillogly 1998: 3. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic.

Passalus interstitialis Eschscholtz 1829a: 18; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 193; Schuster 1978: 23. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Cuba, Grenada, Jamaica. Mexico, Central America, Tobago (FSCA) and Trinidad to Argentina; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

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

Passalus unicornis Lepeltier and Audinet-Serville 1825: 20; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 195; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 394 (*Neleus*); Paulian 1947a: 22; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 4; Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 786; Chalumeau 1978: 43, 1983a: 35; Ivie and Gillogly 1998: 4; Marquet and Roguet 2003: 9; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 49. =*Passalus abortivus* (Percheron) 1835: 87 (*Phoronous*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 393 (*Epiphanus*); Paulian 1947a: 23; Chalumeau 1980: 80 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Martinique, St. Lucia. Trinidad, probably Venezuela; widespread Antilles and Latin America; other Central and South American records are doubtful (J. Schuster, 2008, in litt.). **Plate 8.**

Spasalus crenatus (MacLeay) 1819: 106 (*Paxillus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 393; Chalumeau 1983a: 33; Ivie and Gillogly 1998: 1; Ivie et al. 2008b: 244. =*Spasalus puncticollis* (Lepeltier and Audinet-Serville) 1825: 21 (*Passalus*); Paulian 1947a: 20; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 4; Chalumeau 1978: 43; Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 785 (*Paxillus*); Galindo-Cardona et al. 2007 (biology in Puerto Rico); Chalumeau 1983a: 33 (synonymy). =*Paxillus robustus* Percheron 1835: 35, Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 394 of Guadeloupe; Paulian 1947a: 21; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 192 (in South America, not the Lesser Antilles); Chalumeau 1980: 79 (lectotype), 1983a: 34. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Martinique, Montserrat, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. John, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, Tortola. French Guiana, Surinam, Brazil, Peru* (FSCA), Argentina; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Plate 8.**

33. FAMILY TROGIDAE, the hide beetles

Adults and larvae feed on old dry carcasses of birds or mammals, and on accumulations of dung, fur, and feathers in arid and dry habitats. Adults are often taken in carrion and dung baited pitfall traps and commonly come to light traps.

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 1983a: 38; Bennett and Alam 1985: 21; Marquet and Roguet 2003: 11; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 276; Touroult 2005: 83; Ivie et al. 2008b: 244; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 49. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Barbados, Bequia*, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada*, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Marie-Galante, Martinique, Mona, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, Saba*, St. Croix, St. Lucia* (also reported by Daltry 2009: 64), St. Martin-St. Maarten, St. Vincent, Union*; probably throughout the Lesser Antilles. USA to Argentina and Brazil (Vaurie 1955a); widespread New World. **Plate** 8.

35. FAMILY GEOTRUPIDAE, the earth boring scarab beetles

Adults of this family dig deep burrows in which they store food such as fungi, leaves, litter, dung, or humus for their larvae. They are caught most often in flight intercept traps in the Lesser Antilles.

Neothyreus lanei (Martinez) 1952: 110 (*Athyreus*); Howden 1985a: 45, 1996: 1512. **Distribution.** Bequia*, Grenada, St. Lucia* (also Daltry 2009: 65), St. Vincent. Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, Tobago; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Variation exists in the aedeagus of Lesser Antilles populations, but they are presently all considered as one species.

38. FAMILY HYBOSORIDAE, the scavenger scarab beetles

Adults are usually taken in flight intercept traps or dung and carrion baited pitfall traps in moist forests. Larvae may live in decaying plant matter. Allsopp (1984: 106) lists *Apalonychus rufulus* (Laporte) 1840 from Dominica and *Apalonychus waterhousei* Westwood 1846 from Dominica and from Guadeloupe, but these are errors. Both species actually occur only in the Greater Antilles.

SUBFAMILY ANAIDINAE

Anaides vartorellii Ocampo 2006: 65. **Distribution.** Barbados; single island endemic.

SUBFAMILY HYBOSORINAE

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

39. FAMILY CERATOCANTHIDAE, the pill scarab beetles

Adults are taken by beating dry vegetation, sifting forest leaf litter, under bark and in flight intercept traps. Some species may live with termite nests. Ocampo and Ballerio (2006) present a checklist of the world species, and place this group as a subfamily of Hybosoridae. Howden and Gill (2000) present a key to the New World genera. Paulian (1982) revised the South American fauna.

SUBFAMILY CERATOCANTHINAE

Ceratocanthus bonfilsii Chalumeau 1977a: 23, 1983a: 39. =*Acanthocerus chalceus* Germar 1843: 114 of Cuba; Paulian 1947a: 26; Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 788 (misidentifications). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate** 8.

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

Ceratocanthus undescribed species, Daltry 2009: 65. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.

Germarostes (*Germarostes*) *allorgei* (Paulian) 1947a: 27 (*Cloeotus*); Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 788; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 4 (*Cloeotus*); Chalumeau 1983a: 41; Schiller 2004: 40. =*Cloeotus pyritosus* Erichson in Germar 1843: 121, Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 398, error. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic. **Plate** 8.

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

Germarostes (*Germarostes*) *pauliani* (Chalumeau and Cambefort) 1976: 135 (*Cloeotus*); Chalumeau 1983a: 42; Touroult 2005: 83 (*Cloeotus*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate** 8.

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

Germarostes undescribed species, new species record. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic. **Note.** Near *Germarostes crassicollis*.

41. FAMILY SCARABAEIDAE, the scarab beetles (including dung beetles, June beetles, and lamellicorn beetles)

This is a large family with diverse habits. Adults and larvae feed on roots, leaves, rotted wood, litter, dung, fruits, etc. Some may be pests of forestry or agriculture. A series of publications by Fortuné Chalumeau and colleagues documents the fauna, especially for the French islands of the Lesser Antilles.

SUBFAMILY APHODIINAE

TRIBE APHODIINI

Labarrus lividus (Olivier) 1789: 86 (*Scarabaeus*); Arrow 1903 502 (*Aphodius*); Chapin 1940a: 6; Paulian 1947a: 36 (*Nialus*); Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 794; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 7; Chalumeau 1983a: 57 (*Aphodius (Nialus)*); Valentine and Ivie 2005: 276; Gordon and Skelley 2007: 262, generic synonymy; Skelley et al. 2007: 5. **Distribution.** Antigua*!, Barbados*!, Cuba, Désirade, Dominica, Grenada!, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Les Saintes, Marie-Galante, Martinique, Montserrat*!, Nevis*!, Puerto Rico, Saba*!, St. Croix, St. Kitts*!, St. Lucia*!; perhaps on practically all West Indian islands. Nearly cosmopolitan; probably from USA to Mexico to Argentina; native to the Old World and introduced to the New World; introduced to the Lesser Antilles. **Notes.** This species has commonly been confused with *Labarrus pseudolividus* and many island records listed above (mostly from Chapin 1940a: 6) need confirmation (Gordon and Skelley 2007: 263). An exclamation mark (!) indicates islands for which we have seen voucher material. Common in cow dung and other excrement.

Labarrus pseudolividus (Balthasar) 1941: 148 (*Aphodius*); Marquet and Roguet 2003: 11; Gordon and Skelley 2007: 263; Skelley et al. 2007: 5; Ivie et al. 2008b: 244 (*Aphodius*); Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 49; Thomas et al. 2013: 42. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Caymans, Dominica*!, Martinique, Montserrat!, Nevis*!, St. Vincent*!; introduced to the Lesser Antilles. Introduced and now widespread in the New World; probably on most of the islands listed for *Labarrus lividus* above, with which it has been commonly confused. **Notes.** Previously cited material must be re-examined to accurately delimit the distribution of this species. An exclamation mark (!) indicates islands for which we have seen voucher material.

Nialaphodius nigrita (Fabricius) 1801: 73 (*Aphodius*); Marquet and Roguet 2003: 11; Gordon and Skelley 2007: 265; Ivie et al. 2008b: 244 (*Aphodius*); Daltry 2009: 65; Thomas et al. 2013: 43. =*Aphodius cuniculus* Chevrolat 1864b: 411, Chapin 1940a: 7; Ramos 1946: 41; Wolcott 1951: 248 of Puerto Rico, of Mona, of Vieques; Bordat 1990: 62, synonymy; 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 1983a: 58 (*Aphodius (Nialus)*); Marquet and Roguet 2003: 11; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 276; Skelley et al. 2007, generic synonymy; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 49; Daltry 2009: 65 of St. Lucia. =*Aphodius granarius* variety *guadeloupensis* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 395. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Carriacou, Caymans, Cuba, Désirade, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Les Saintes, Jamaica, Marie-Galante, Martinique, Mona, Montserrat, Mustique, Nevis*, Puerto Rico, Saba*, 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 the Lesser Antilles. Introduced to New World from Afro-tropical region; worldwide in tropics and subtropics. **Notes.** Common in cow dung. **Plate** 11.

TRIBE EUPARIINI

Chapin (1940a) is an out of date summary of the West Indian fauna. Stebnicka (2007b) is an illustrated and up-to-date summary of the New World fauna of the very large genus *Ataenius*, and has provided an extensive review of the New World fauna (see citations below), but some of her synonymies of Lesser Antillean species names are not accepted by F. Chalumeau (pers. comm., December 2010) who has extensive experience with this group, and these are noted below.

Ataeniopsis armasi (Chalumeau) 1982a: 321 (*Ataenius*); Stebnicka 2003b: 109. =*Ataeniopsis haroldi* (Steinheil) 1872: 556 (*Ataenius*) of Guadeloupe, Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 802 (misidentification); Chalumeau 1983a: 69 (*Ataenius*); Stebnicka 2003b: 104, 2009: 54. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Chalumeau (in litt., Nov., 2012) thinks

the record of Guadeloupe of *A. haroldi* (Steinheil) is valid and that *A. armasi* is not of Guadeloupe (Chalumeau 1983a: 69) but is restricted to the Greater Antilles. The distributions of both species still need clarification.

- Ataenius aequalis* Harold 1880: 40; Stebnicka 2005: 103; Stebnicka 2007b: 44. =*Ataenius insulicola* Chapin 1940a: 28 of St. Vincent (type locality). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, St. Vincent. USA (LA), Mexico to Trinidad to Argentina; widespread New World. **Notes.** Both names are good species and neither are of Guadeloupe (Chalumeau, in litt., Nov., 2012).
- Ataenius arenosus* Harold 1868: 86; Stebnicka 2007b: 77, P. Skelley det., new species record. **Distribution.** St. Vincent*. Venezuela, Surinam, Guyana, Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Ataenius attenuator* Harold 1874: 2; Stebnicka 2007b: 68; Stebnicka 2007b: 68. =*Ataenius abditoides* Chapin 1940a: 18 of St. Lucia. **Distribution.** Grenada*, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Mexico to Panama to Trinidad, Brazil, and Peru; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Ataenius beattyi* Chapin 1940a: 17; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 213; Ramos 1946: 41; Bennett and Alam 1985: 22; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 276; Stebnicka 2006: 107; Stebnicka 2007b: 57; Daltry 2009: 65; Thomas et al. 2013: 42. =*Ataenius cameneni* Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 801; Chalumeau 1983a: 67; Ivie et al. 2008b: 244. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Barbados, Caymans, Désirade, Grenada*, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Mayreau*, Mona, Montserrat, Nevis*, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Kitts*, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, St. Vincent*, Union*; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** In fowl dung on Barbados. F. Chalumeau (pers. comm., December 2010) does not agree with Stebnicka's placement of *Ataenius cameneni* as a junior synonym, but views it as a distinct species. **Plate 9.**
- Ataenius brevicollis* (Wollaston) 1854: 229 (*Oxyomus*); Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 807; Chalumeau 1978: 42, 1983a: 77; Stebnicka 2007a: 58, 2007b: 63; Ivie et al. 2008b: 244; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 48; Thomas et al. 2013: 42. =*Ataenius sulcatulus* Chevrolat 1864b: 413 of Cuba; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 397 of Guadeloupe; Paulian 1947a: 42 of Guadeloupe. =*Ataenius lherminieri* Paulian 1947a: 43 of Guadeloupe; Chalumeau 1983a: 77. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Bahamas, Barbados*, Caymans, Cuba, Désirade, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Les Saintes, Martinique, Montserrat. USA (FL, MS, TX); widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. Introduced to Madeira, Canary Islands, Portugal; anthropophilic. **Notes.** The synonymy of *Ataenius lherminieri* is in doubt, and the species has not been seen since the type collection (Chalumeau 1983a: 78). Taken on bat guano in a cave as well as at light traps.
- Ataenius carinator* Harold 1874: 20; Stebnicka 2007b: 76; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 48; Thomas et al. 2013: 42. =*Ataenius vincentiae* Arrow 1903: 513; Chapin 1940a: 19; Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 801; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 11; Chalumeau 1983a: 65; Marquet and Roguet 2003: 11; Ivie et al. 2008b: 244; Schiller 2004: 42. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Bahamas, Caymans, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Martinique, Montserrat, Nevis*, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia* (also in Daltry 2009: 65), 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. F. Chalumeau (in litt., Nov., 2012) does not agree with Stebnicka's placement of *Ataenius vincentiae* as a junior synonym, but views it as a distinct species.
- Ataenius cartwrighti* Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 813; Chalumeau 1983a: 86; Stebnicka and Lago 2005: 66; Stebnicka 2007b: 39. **Distribution.** Grenada*, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Ataenius communis* Hinton 1936: 421; Stebnicka 2007b: 16; det. P. Skelley, new species record. **Distribution.** St. Vincent*. El Salvador to Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Ataenius complicatus* Harold 1869: 102; Stebnicka 2007b: 53; det. P. Skelley, new species record. **Distribution.** Grenada*. Mexico to Panama, Colombia to Bolivia to Venezuela and Netherland Antilles; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Ataenius crenulatus* Schmidt 1910: 359; Stebnicka 2006: 108; Stebnicka 2007b: 57. **Distribution.** Barbados; introduced. Mexico, Honduras, Venezuela, Brazil, Bolivia, to Argentina; introduced to the Lesser Antilles.
- Ataenius cribrithorax* Bates 1887: 95; Chapin 1940a: 28; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 14; Stebnicka 2007b: 16. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Jamaica, Martinique, St. Thomas. Mexico to Panama; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. **Notes.** Adults attracted to lights; found in

cow dung. The possibility needs to be checked that this is a synonym of *Ataenius nugator* (F. Chalumeau, in litt., December, 2010).

Ataenius gracilis (Melsheimer) 1845b: 137 (*Oxyomus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 397; Chapin 1940a: 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; Marquet and Roguet 2003: 11; Stebnicka 2007b: 79; Ivie et al. 2008b: 244; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 48; Thomas et al. 2013: 42. = *Ataenius chilensis* Solier 1851: 72; Woodruff et al. 1998: 33, of Barbados. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Caymans, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Marie-Galante, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, Saba*, St. Croix, St. Kitts, St. Lucia*, St. Vincent, Vieques. Canada, United States; throughout the Neotropics (Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Galapagos Islands); widespread New World. **Notes.** Adults attracted to lights; found in cow dung. **Plate 9.**

Ataenius heinekeni (Wollaston) 1854: 228 (*Oxyomus*); Stebnicka 2004: 216 (synonymy); Thomas et al. 2013: 42. = *Ataenius rhyticephalus* (Chevrolat) 1864: 413 (*Auperia*); Bennett and Alam 1985: 22; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 48. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados (probably introduced), Caymans, Cuba, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, St. Thomas. USA (SC-FL-TX), Mexico to Brazil, introduced to Ascension and Madeira islands; introduced to the Lesser Antilles? **Notes.** Taken by beating, in leaf and log litter and in debris; seemingly not at dung.

Ataenius howdeni Chalumeau 1978: 51; Stebnicka 2002: 269; Stebnicka 2007b: 21; Ivie et al. 2008b: 244. **Distribution.** Antigua, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Ataenius hygrophilus Paulian 1947a: 39; Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 809; Chalumeau 1983a: 79; Stebnicka 2007a: 57; Stebnicka 2007b: 62. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** The species has not been found again (Chalumeau 1983a: 80). **Plate 9.**

Ataenius imbricatus (Melsheimer) 1845b: 136; Stebnicka 2003a: 225; Stebnicka 2007b: 27; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 48; Thomas et al. 2013: 42. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Caymans, Cuba, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, Guadeloupe, Barbados. Mexico, Central America, Colombia to Trinidad to Brazil and Argentina; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** In cattle dung; mostly collected at lights. Chalumeau (in litt., Nov., 2012) does not accept that the species is of Guadeloupe so the record would then be a misidentification.

Ataenius insulae Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 805; Chalumeau 1983: 72; Stebnicka 2002: 275; Stebnicka 2007b: 24. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Ataenius liogaster Bates 1887: 94; Chapin 1940a: 29; Paulian 1947a: 44; Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 813; Stebnicka and Lago 2005: 60 (synonymy); Stebnicka 2007b: 36; Ivie et al. 2008b: 244; Thomas et al. 2013: 42. = *Ataenius edwardsi* Chapin 1940a: 26; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 14; Chalumeau 1983a: 82, 174; Bennett and Alam 1985: 22; Woodruff et al. 1998: 33; Stebnicka and Lago 2005: 60. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Carriacou, Caymans, Cuba, Dominica (overlooked in Stebnicka and Lago 2005: 61), Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Union*. Mexico to Panama, Ecuador (including Galapagos), Trinidad, Venezuela; Micronesia; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Adults attracted to lights; found in cow dung.

Ataenius luteomargo Chapin 1940a: 36; Paulian 1947a: 41; Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 811; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 12; Chalumeau 1983a: 84; Bennett and Alam 1985: 22; Woodruff et al. 1998: 33; Stebnicka 2002: 270, 2007b: 22. = *Ataenius terminalis* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 396; Uyttenboogaart 1902: 116, of Barbados; Arrow 1903: 512 (not Chevrolat). = *Ataenius versicolor* Hinton 1937a: 183 (not Schmidt), of Barbados. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Désirade, Dominica (type locality), Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Les Saintes, Marie-Galante, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Kitts, St. Lucia; not Jamaica. Panama, Surinam, Venezuela; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Adults attracted to lights, found in cow dung. **Plate 9.**

Ataenius morator Harold 1869: 103; Stebnicka 2003a: 243, 2007b: 32. = *Ataenius picipes* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 397; Paulian 1947a: 43; Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 804; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 13; Chalumeau 1978: 44, 1983: 71, 1992: 200 (synonymy); Touroult 2005: 84. = *Ataenius tenebrosus* Arrow 1903: 512; Chapin 1940a: 23; Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 804 (synonym of *Ataenius picipes*). **Distribution.** Antigua*, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Martinique, Mayreau*, Montserrat*, Mustique*, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, St. Vincent*, Vieques.

Trinidad, Venezuela south to Argentina; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** In rotting materials, especially dung; frequent in light traps.

Ataenius nugator Harold 1880: 41; Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 812; Chalumeau 1983a: 83; Marquet and Roguet 2003: 11; Stebnicka 2007b: 15. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Jamaica, Martinique, St. Thomas. Mexico to Panama, Colombia and Venezuela to Brazil, Bolivia, Peru; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Adults attracted to lights; found in cow dung.

[*Ataenius platensis* (Blanchard) 184737-1846: 185 (*Oxyomus*); Stebnicka 2005: 124, 2007b: 50; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 48. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Mexico to Venezuela to Chile and Argentina; widespread Greater Antilles (not the Lesser Antilles). Not Guadeloupe, not Martinique; the records of Hinton 1937a: 177 are questioned by Chalumeau 1983a: 215.]

Ataenius picinus Harold 1867: 281; Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 810; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 14; Chalumeau 1978: 44, 1983a: 80; Marquet and Roguet 2003: 11; Stebnicka 2004: 224, 2007b: 42. =*Ataenius elongatus* Palisot de Beauvois 1811: 104; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 397 of Guadeloupe. =*Ataenius darlingtoni* Hinton 1937a: 179; Chapin 1940a: 30; Ramos 1946: 41; Paulian 1947a: 40. **Distribution.** Antigua, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Marie-Galante, Martinique, Mayreau*, Mona, Montserrat*, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Vincent. United States, Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay; widespread New World; Australia, Fiji, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, New Zealand; nearly cosmopolitan. The most widely distributed species in the genus, and undoubtedly on all islands of the Lesser Antilles. **Notes.** Adults attracted to lights; found in cow dung. **Plate 9.**

[*Ataenius polyglyptus* Bates 1887: 99; Stebnicka 2007b: 73. **Distribution.** Ecuador, Guatemala, Panama. Not Mustique, not Grenada, not St. Vincent; errors in Blackwelder 1944-1957: 215.]

Ataenius punctipennis Harold 1868: 86; Stebnicka 2005: 130; Stebnicka 2007b: 48. =*Ataenius subopacus* Chapin 1940a: 24. **Distribution.** Bequia*, Canouan*, Carriacou, Grenada, Mayreau*, Mustique*, Union*. Colombia, Trinidad, Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Ataenius scabrellus Schmidt 1909: 118; Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 807; Stebnicka 2003: 227, 2007b: 27; Ivie et al. 2008b: 244; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 48; Thomas et al. 2013: 42. =*Ataenius havanensis* Balthasar 1938: 56; Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 807; Chalumeau 1983a: 75. =*Ataenius miamii* Chapin 1940a: 41; Ramos 1946: 41; Bennett and Alam 1985: 22; Tucker 1952: 342 of Barbados; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 97 of St. Croix; this is a valid species and it is not known from the Lesser Antilles (Stebnicka 2007b: 27). =*Ataenius fleutiauxi* Paulian 1947a: 42 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, Caymans, Cuba, Bahamas, Désirade, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Les Saintes, Puerto Rico, Grenada*, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mona, Montserrat, Mustique*, St. Croix, St. Kitts. USA (FL); Venezuela, Guyana; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Fortuné Chalumeau (in litt., Nov., 2012) indicates that Stebnicka's placement of *Ataenius havanensis* as a synonym is wrong and that it is a valid species as is *A. miamii* but they are not of Guadeloupe. **Plate 9.**

Ataenius sculptilis Harold 1868: 86; Stebnicka 2006: 102; Stebnicka 2007b: 56; det. P. Skelley, 2011, new species record. **Distribution.** Grenada*, Puerto Rico, St. Thomas. Trinidad, Venezuela and Brazil to Peru and Argentina; widespread New World.

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; Marquet and Roguet 2003: 11; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 276; Stebnicka 2007a: 48, 2007b: 59; Ivie et al. 2008b: 244. =*Ataenius frater* Arrow 1903: 512 of St. Vincent; Chapin 1940a: 32; Woodruff et al. 1998: 33 of Grenada. =*Ataenius elongatus* Palisot de Beauvois 1811: 104; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 397 of Guadeloupe, misidentification. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Marie-Galante, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, Saba*, St. Croix, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Martin-St. Maarten, 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 steinheili Harold 1874: 18; Chapin 1940a: 16; Chalumeau 1978: 43; Stebnicka 2006: 105; Stebnicka 2007b: 57. =*Ataenius grenadensis* Chalumeau 1982a: 327 of Grenada. **Distribution.** Grenada. Mexico, Colombia, Trinidad, Venezuela; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Ataenius strigicaudus Bates 1887: 96; Chapin 1940a: 32; Paulian 1947a: 40; Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 810; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 13; Chalumeau 1983a: 81; Bennett and Alam 1985: 22;

Woodruff et al. 1998: 33; Marquet and Roguet 2003: 11; Stebnicka 2004: 214, 2007b: 40. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, Bequia, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, 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. **Plate 9.**

Ataenius temperei Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 799; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 12; Chalumeau 1983a: 64; Stebnicka 2007b: 69; Ivie et al. 2008b: 244; Touroult 2005: 84. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe (type locality), Montserrat, St. Kitts; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Adults attracted to lights; not found on cow dung.

Euparia baraudi Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 796; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 10; Chalumeau 1983a: 59; Chalumeau and Howden 1984: 88; Stebnicka 2009: 14. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada*, Guadeloupe (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic. Records of Grenada and of Trinidad are not verified in Stebnicka 2009: 14. **Notes.** Caught at lights, possible myrmecophile. **Plate 10.**

Iguazua blackwelderi (Chapin) 1940: 11 (*Saprosites*); Ivie et al. 2008b: 244; Stebnicka 2009: 51. **Distribution.** Barbados*, Guadeloupe, Montserrat, St. Lucia, Puerto Rico. Guyana; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Collected in decayed wood, rotten logs, and under bark of dead trees.

Saprosites dufau Paulian 1947a: 46; Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 815; Chalumeau 1983a: 88; Marquet and Roguet 2003: 12; Stebnicka 2009: 46. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Martinique; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Found under bark at 600 m. The Martinique record needs confirmation. **Plate 13**

Saprosites exaratus (Fleutiaux and Sallé) 1890: 397 (*Ataenius*); Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 815; Chalumeau 1983a: 89; Touroult 2005: 84; Stebnicka 2009: 46; Daltry 2009: 65. = *Saprosites wirthi* Cartwright and Chalumeau in Chalumeau 1977a: 72; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 16; Chalumeau 1983a: 90; Marquet and Roguet 2003: 12; Stebnicka 2009: 46 (synonymy). **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Chalumeau (in litt., Nov., 2012) does not accept the synonymy of *S. wirthi* Cartwright and Chalumeau of Dominica into this species. **Plate 13.**

Saprosites grenadensis Arrow 1903: 574; Chapin 1940a: 11; Stebnicka 2009: 47. **Distribution.** Grenada, Martinique, St. Lucia*. Trinidad, Venezuela; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Adults and immatures taken in decaying heart of *Euterpe* sp. palm. **Plate 13.**

TRIBE PSAMMODIINI

Platytomus parvulus (Chevrolat) 1864: 415 (*Psammadius*); Paulian 1947a: 47 (*Diastictus*); Chapin 1940a: 8; Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 815; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 15; Chalumeau 1983a: 91; Woodruff et al. 1998: 34; Marquet and Roguet 2003: 12; Thomas et al. 2013: 43. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Barbados*, Caymans, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Martinique, St. Croix, St. Lucia*, St. Vincent, Union*. Colombia, Trinidad; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** A humus feeder in soil, flying at dusk and attracted to lights. **Plate 12.**

Psammadius cameneni Chalumeau 1976: 128; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 15; Chalumeau 1983a: 92. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Adults attracted to lights. **Plate 12.**

Psammadius viti Chalumeau 1983c: 83. **Distribution.** Les Saintes; single island endemic. **Notes.** Sometimes common in sand and under debris of beach of Grande Anse after heavy rain.

TRIBE RHYPARINI

Rhyparus spilmani Cartwright and Chalumeau in Chalumeau 1977a: 76; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 8; Chalumeau 1983a: 93; Marquet and Roguet 2003: 12; Touroult 2005: 83. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Collected by at light trap and by sifting plant debris. **Plate 12.**

SUBFAMILY SCARABAEINAE

TRIBE CANTHONINI

Canthon perseverans Matthews 1966: 110, 1969: 124. **Distribution.** Grenada, Union*; single island endemic; Grenada paleo-island endemic; not Trinidad (label error). **Notes.** In dry and moist woodlands up to 170 m. **Plate 9.**

Pseudocanthon caeranus Matthews 1966: 93; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 7; Chalumeau 1983a: 46; Boilly 2012: 69. **Distribution.** Dominica, Martinique; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** A species of lowland and mid elevation moist forests and scrub; nocturnal, can be taken in traps baited with cow or human dung.

Pseudocanthon chlorizans (Bates) 1887: 34 (*Canthon*); Matthews 1966: 87. **Distribution.** Bequia, Carriacou, Grenada, Mayreau*, Mustique, Union. Mexico (type locality), Belize (CMNC), El Salvador (CMNC); the Lesser Antilles and North and/or Central America. **Notes.** In lowland xerophytic forest and scrub. The disjunct distribution is puzzling and Matthews explains it by lack of collecting in intermediate localities. **Plate 12.**

Pseudocanthon iuanalaoi Matthews 1966: 90. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic. **Plate 12.**

Pseudocanthon sylvaticus Matthews 1966: 91; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 5; Chalumeau 1983a: 47. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic. **Notes.** Nocturnal; baited with cow dung but not carrion, in highland humid forests above 427 m. **Plate 12.**

Pseudocanthon vitraci (Fleutiaux and Sallé) 1890: 394 (*Canthon*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 202; Paulian 1947a: 30 (*Opiocanthon*); Matthews 1966: 95; Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 789; Chalumeau 1983a: 46; Touroult 2005: 85. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** In moist and wet forests; night active, at dung baits. **Plate 12.**

TRIBE ATEUCHINI

Ateuchus illaesum (Harold) 1868: 53 (*Choeridium*); Leng and Mutchler 1914: 438; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 204; Matthews 1966: 46; Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 789; Chalumeau 1983a: 48; Marquet and Roguet 2003: 11; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 49. =*Choeridium insulare* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 395 of Guadeloupe; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 438, 1917: 207; Paulian 1947a: 31; Matthews 1966: 46 (synonymy); Chalumeau 1983a: 49 (valid species); Ivie et al. 2008b: 244. **Distribution.** Canouan*, Carriacou, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayreau*, Montserrat, Mustique, St. Kitts, St. Vincent, Union*. Mexico (type locality), Colombia; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Found in open lowland pastures and in lowland xerophytic forest. **Plate 9.**

Ateuchus luciae Matthews 1966: 49. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic. **Notes.** More strictly a forest inhabiting species, found in both xerophytic and mesophytic forest of low altitudes (up to about 330 m).

TRIBE ONITICELLINI

Uroxys productus Arrow 1933: 389; Paulian 1947a: 32; Matthews 1966: 54, 1969: 115; Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 790; Chalumeau 1983a: 49. =*Uroxys guadeloupensis* Balthasar 1966: 182; Chalumeau 1983a: 51, synonymy. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** The species has much variation in size and shape between major and minor males. **Plate 13**

Uroxys trinitatis Arrow 1933: 391; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 204; Matthews 1966: 59. **Distribution.** Grenada (Matthew's record is based on one specimen, and it could be a recent introduction). Trinidad; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America?

Uroxys vincentiae Arrow 1903: 510; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 438; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 204; Matthews 1966: 55. **Distribution.** Bequia, Canouan*, Carriacou, Grenada, St. Vincent (type locality), Union*; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Found in dry and moist lowland forests and cow and human dung. **Plate 14.**

TRIBE ONTHOPHAGINI

Digitonthophagus gazella (Fabricius) 1787: 377 (*Scarabaeus*); Huchet 1992: 298; Schiller 2004: 22; Touroult 2005: 85; Ivie and Philips 2008: 10; Ivie et al. 2008b: 244; Meurgey 2010: 176; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 49; Thomas et al. 2013: 42. **Distribution.** Anguilla (2004), Antigua, Caymans, Grenada (1990, new record), Guadeloupe (Basse-Terre, 1992), Hispaniola, Jamaica, Marie-Galante (1992), Martinique (first the Lesser Antilles report in Huchet 1992), Montserrat (2000), Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Kitts (2003), St. Lucia (2007)* (also in Daltry 2009: 65), St. Vincent (2006)*, Union; introduced to the

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 2007; dates with islands above are year of first island records). **Notes.** Intentionally introduced to Texas to speed the removal of livestock dung in pastures. It has a rapid reproduction rate and high mobility. It has been stated that this may be a threat to the native dung beetles of the West Indies (Ivie and Philips 2008), but this is a species of open habitats and cattle dung, so it may not directly compete with the native dung scarabs which are mostly inhabitants of forested or shady habitats, and have different dung preferences, perhaps mostly of large Diplopoda and land snails.

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 1983a: 52; Marquet and Roguet 2003: 11; Schiller 2004: 212; Touroult 2005: 85; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 49. = *Onthophagus femoralis* Kirsch 1871: 362; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 395 (misidentification); Leng and Mutchler 1914: 438; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 211. **Distribution.** Bequia, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Marie-Galante, Martinique, St. Vincent (type locality), Union*; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Collected in cow and human dung in forests up to 800 m. **Plate** 11.

Onthophagus batesi Howden and Cartwright 1963: 21; Matthews 1966: 21; Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 793; Chalumeau 1983a: 53; Marquet and Roguet 2003: 11. **Distribution.** Martinique (introduced). USA (extreme south TX), Mexico to Panama; introduced to the Lesser Antilles.

Onthophagus bituberculatus (Olivier) 1789: 131 (*Scarabaeus*); Matthews 1966: 23; Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 793; Chalumeau 1983a: 53; Marquet and Roguet 2003: 11. **Distribution.** Martinique (introduced); introduced to the Lesser Antilles; native to West Africa (from Congo to Senegal), Sudan, Egypt, Arabia. **Notes.** The species is now the most common *Onthophagus* on Martinique. **Plate** 11.

SUBFAMILY ORPHNINAE

Aegidium dominicensis Cartwright and Chalumeau in Chalumeau 1977a: 78; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 17; Chalumeau 1983a: 96. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic. **Notes.** Adults found in banana trash and rotting banana trunks. **Plate** 8.

Aegidium parvulum Westwood 1846: 174; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 398; Paulian 1947a: 48; Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 816; Chalumeau 1983a: 95; Touroult 2005: 83. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate** 8.

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

SUBFAMILY MELOLONTHINAE

Evans and Smith (2005) is a checklist of New World Melolonthinae. The following have been reported from the Lesser Antilles in error. *Diplotaxis ebenina* Blanchard 1850: 170 (*Diplotaxys*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 222; this is a North American species; the record of Paulian 1947a: 50 of Martinique is either a label error or failed introduction (Chalumeau 1983a: 99). *Phyllophaga anxia* (LeConte) 1850: 226, = *P. guadulpensis* (Blanchard) 1850: 132; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 399; Paulian 1947a: 53 of Guadeloupe; USA, not Guadeloupe; label errors (Chalumeau 1980: 81 (lectotype), 1983a: 122, 123). *Phyllophaga (Cnemarachis) denticulata* (Blanchard) 1850: 137 (*Ancylonycha*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 399 of Guadeloupe; Paulian 1947a: 55; = *Phyllophaga citri* Smyth 1917: 65 of Puerto Rico; = *Lachnosterna insulicola* Moser 1918: 61; = *Cnemarachis insulicola* (Moser); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 223 of Guadeloupe, of Martinique; a synonym or label error (Chalumeau and Gruner 1976: 101; Chalumeau 1983a: 122, 123).

TRIBE TANYPROCTINI

Madiniella christinae Chalumeau and Gruner 1976: 102; Chalumeau 1983a: 124; Marquet and Roguet 2003: 12; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 49. **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic. **Plate** 11.

TRIBE MELOLONTHINI

- Phyllophaga (Cnemarachis) abudantuni* Chalumeau and Gruner 1976: 89; Chalumeau 1983a: 105; Marquet and Roguet 2003: 12; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 49. **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic.
- Phyllophaga (Cnemarachis) antiguae* (Arrow) 1920a: 191 (*Lachnosterna*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 223 (*Cnemarachis*); Chalumeau 1980: 87, 1985a: 28. **Distribution.** Antigua; not Dominica; single island endemic.
- Phyllophaga (Cnemarachis) blackwelderi* Saylor 1940: 309; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 223. **Distribution.** Grenada*, St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Phyllophaga (Cnemarachis) cambeforti* Cartwright and Chalumeau in Chalumeau 1977a: 92; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 21; Chalumeau 1983a: 108. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic.
- Phyllophaga (Cnemarachis) cneda* Saylor 1940: 310; Chalumeau 1985a: 31; Ivie et al. 2008b: 244. **Distribution.** Montserrat, St. Kitts; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Phyllophaga (Cnemarachis) delplanquei* Chalumeau and Gruner 1976: 88; Chalumeau 1983a: 104; Marquet and Roguet 2003: 12; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 49. **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic.
- Phyllophaga (Cnemarachis) dominicensis* Cartwright and Chalumeau in Chalumeau 1977a: 102; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 19; Chalumeau 1983a: 118. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic.
- Phyllophaga (Cnemarachis) fuscipennis* (Moser) 1918: 64 (*Lachnosterna*); Chalumeau and Gruner 1976: 93; Chalumeau 1983a: 113. = *Phyllophaga vitraci* Paulian 1947a: 54 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate 11.**
- Phyllophaga (Cnemarachis) lacroixi* Paulian 1947a: 54; Chalumeau and Gruner 1976: 96; Chalumeau 1983a: 103; Marquet and Roguet 2003: 12; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 49. **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic.
- Phyllophaga (Cnemarachis) latens* (Arrow) 1900: 176 (*Lachnosterna*); Chalumeau 1989: 336. **Distribution.** Bequia*, Canouan*, Mayreau*, Mustique*, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Phyllophaga (Cnemarachis) mariaegalantae* Chalumeau and Gruner 1976: 90; Chalumeau 1983a: 107. **Distribution.** Les Saintes, Marie-Galante; single island endemic; Guadeloupe archipelago endemic.
- Phyllophaga (Cnemarachis) montserratensis* (Arrow) 1920a: 191 (*Lachnosterna*); Chalumeau 1980: 87 (lectotype), 1985a: 30; Ivie et al. 2008b: 244. **Distribution.** Antigua, Montserrat, St. Kitts; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Phyllophaga (Cnemarachis) patrueloides* Paulian 1947a: 56; Chalumeau and Gruner 1976: 91; Chalumeau 1983a: 109 (lectotype); Schiller 2004: 34. = *Phyllophaga patruelis* (Chevrolat) 1865: 25 in Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 399 of Guadeloupe; not *Phyllophaga patruelis* (Chevrolat) of Greater Antilles. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate 11.**
- Phyllophaga (Cnemarachis) pauliani* Chalumeau and Gruner 1976: 95; Chalumeau 1983a: 115. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Phyllophaga (Cnemarachis) plaei* (Blanchard) 1850: 137 (*Ancylonycha*); = *Phyllophaga pleei* Paulian 1947a: 55, unjustified emendation; Chalumeau and Gruner 1976: 96; Chalumeau 1980: 80 (lectotype), 1983a: 116, 1985: 27; Schiller 2004: 34. = *Phyllophaga portoricensis* Smyth 1917: 65. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. John, St. Thomas, Tortola; widespread Antilles endemic; not Martinique. **Notes.** This is an unusual distribution and possibly an introduction is involved. **Plate 12.**
- Phyllophaga (Cnemarachis) rorulenta patens* (Arrow) 1900: 175; Chalumeau 1980: 87. **Distribution.** Grenada*, St. Vincent; endemic subspecies. Nominate subspecies: Mexico to Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, Guyana; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Phyllophaga (Cnemarachis) sanbarthensis* Chalumeau and Gruner 1976: 97; Chalumeau 1985a: 31. **Distribution.** St. Barthélemy (type locality), St. Martin-St. Maarten; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Phyllophaga (Cnemarachis) sandersoniella* Chalumeau and Gruner 1976: 92; Chalumeau 1983a: 112. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Phyllophaga (Cnemarachis) smithi* (Arrow) 1912: 458 (*Phytalus*); Tucker 1952: 342; Bennett and Alam 1985: 22. = *Clemora smithi* (Arrow); Saylor 1942: 160; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 223. **Distribution.** Barbados; single island endemic. Trinidad (mislabelled?); Guyana (introduced), Mauritius (intro-

duced, type locality). **Notes.** Locally called the sugarcane white-grub or brown hardback. Larvae attack roots of sugarcane, citrus, maize, rose and the tubers of yams and sweet potatoes. This species is a very destructive pest in Mauritius.

Phyllophaga (Cnemarachis) stehlei Chalumeau 1985a: 28. **Distribution.** St. Martin-St. Maarten; single island endemic.

[*Phyllophaga vandinei* Smyth 1917: 68; Bennett and Alam 1985: 22 of Barbados. **Distribution.** Barbados?, Puerto Rico. The presence of this species on Barbados is not confirmed. It is possible that it was introduced to Barbados or was intercepted, but is seemingly not established. **Notes.** The species was described from Puerto Rico, where it is a serious pest (Wolcott 1936: 247). In Barbados it supposedly attacks roots of sugarcane, banana; also breeds in decaying organic matter. Bennett and Alam 1985 also indicate the presence of another species of *Phyllophaga* on Barbados, which breeds on decaying roots, etc., but recent collecting has not found it.]

TRIBE MACRODACTYLINI

Ceraspis insularis (Arrow) 1903: 520 (*Faula*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 234. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic. **Note.** I find the characters separating this and the following genus as given in Katovitch 2008 to be equivocal.

Plectris fungicola Arrow 1900: 177; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 233; Chalumeau 1982a: 330. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

[*Plectris grenadensis* Blanchard 1850: 129; Chalumeau 1980: 84 (lectotype). **Distribution.** Not Grenada island, but continental Colombia (formerly named Nueva Grenada).]

Plectris lignicola Arrow 1900: 177; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 233; Chalumeau 1982a: 331. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Plectris martinicensis Chalumeau 1982a: 331; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 49. **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic.

Plectris undescribed species, new species record. **Distribution.** Grenada*; single island endemic.

SUBFAMILY RUTELINAE

Chalumeau (1985b: 215-219) gives the following erroneous records (misidentifications) for the Lesser Antilles. *Rutela laeta* Weber 1801: 68; Paulian 1947 of Guadeloupe. *Rutela lineola* L. 1767: 552, Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 400 of Guadeloupe; Paulian 1947a: 61. *Cnemida retusa* Fabricius 1801: 133; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 400 of Guadeloupe. *Macraspis lucida* Olivier 1789: 74; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 400 of Guadeloupe, Blackwelder 1944-1957: 242, Paulian 1947a: 58. *Strigoderma marginatum* Olivier 1789: 70; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 399 of Guadeloupe. *Anomala valida* Burmeister 1844: 264; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 399 of Guadeloupe.

TRIBE ANOMALINI

Anomala glaseri Chalumeau 1985b: 251. **Distribution.** Grenada, Mustique*, Union*; single island endemic.

Anomala insularis (Laporte) 1840: 136 (*Euchlora*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 399; Paulian 1947a: 62; Chalumeau and Gruner 1976: 106; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 24; Chalumeau 1978: 43, 1983a: 131, 1985b: 248; Touroult 2005: 85. = *Anomala marginata* (Fabricius) 1792: 164 of Guadeloupe, of Martinique. = *Anomala cincta latreillei* Blanchard 1850: 188 of Guadeloupe, of Martinique. **Distribution.** Désirade, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Les Saintes, Martinique, Marie-Galante; Petite Terre, St. Kitts (*Anomala insularis liamaigae* Chalumeau 1985b: 249), St. Vincent*; not Hispaniola (contrary to Perez-Gelabert 2008: 95 and Blackwelder 1944-1957); Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Adults attracted to lights at many sites; larvae found in decaying breadfruit and mangos. **Plates** 8 and 9.

Anomala luciae Blanchard 1851: 187; Chalumeau 1980: 84 (lectotype), 1983a: 132, 1985b: 250; Marquet and Roguet 2003: 12; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 49. = *Anomala inconstans* Burmeister 1844: 252, Blackwelder 1944-1957: 244; Chalumeau 1985b: 250 of Mexico to Colombia, Brazil; not Martinique, not St. Lucia, not St. Vincent, see Chalumeau 1985b: 250. **Distribution.** Grenada*, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Anomala undescribed species, *insularis* group, Ivie et al. 2008b: 244. **Distribution.** Montserrat; single island endemic.

TRIBE RUTELINI

- Chlorota tristis* Arrow 1900: 178; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 240; Chalumeau 1985b: 242. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.
- Macraspis tristis* Laporte 1840: 117; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 399 (*Antichira*); Paulian 1947a: 58; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 242; Chalumeau and Gruner 1976: 103; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 22; Chalumeau 1983a: 126; Chalumeau 1985b: 244; Schiller 2004: 23; Touroult 2005: 85; Ivie et al. 2008b: 244. **Distribution.** Barbados* (probably introduced because it was only discovered there in 2007), Dominica, Guadeloupe, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Adults attracted to flowers of *Poinciana* sp. (flametree); larvae in decaying trees. **Plate** 11.
- Pelidnota velutipes* Arrow 1900: 179; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 238; Chalumeau 1985b: 238. **Distribution.** Grenada (type locality), St. Vincent. Trinidad, Venezuela; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Rutela striata* (Olivier) 1789: 79 (*Cetonia*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 400; Paulian 1947a: 61; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 239; Chalumeau and Gruner 1976: 104; Chalumeau 1978: 44, 1983a: 127, 1985b: 241; Jameson 1997: 102; Schiller 2004: 23; Touroult 2005: 85; Ivie et al. 2008b: 244; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 49. = *Rutela striata* variety *guadelupensis* Laporte 1840: 120 of Guadeloupe. = *Rutela striata* variety *marginicollis* Laporte 1840: 120 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** *Rutela striata striata*: Désirade, Guadeloupe, Les Saintes, Montserrat; *Rutela striata antiqua* Ohaus 1922: 325 (= *Rutela striata martinicensis* Chalumeau and Gruner 1976: 105; Marquet and Roguet 2003: 12): Martinique, St. Lucia (Jameson 1997: 104); Lesser Antilles endemic. Not Venezuela. **Plate** 13.
- Xenopelidnota anomala* (Burmeister) 1844: 275 (*Plusiotis*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 235; Chalumeau 1985b: 236. **Distribution.** Grenada*, St. Vincent (*Xenopelidnota anomala porioni* Chalumeau 1985b: 236). Colombia, Trinidad, Venezuela, Bolivia; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Plate** 14.

TRIBE GENIATINI

- Leucothyreus guadulpiensis* Burmeister 1844: 501; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 401; Paulian 1947a: 64; Chalumeau and Gruner 1976: 107; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 22; Chalumeau 1978: 43, 1983a: 133; Chalumeau 1985b: 254; Schiller 2004: 34; Ivie et al. 2008b: 244. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Marie-Galante, Montserrat, St. Kitts; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Adults feed on citrus leaves at night. **Plate** 10.
- Leucothyreus luciae* Chalumeau 1978: 53, 1985b: 254. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.
- Leucothyreus montanus* Chalumeau 1985b: 255. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic. **Notes.** In upper elevation forests.
- Leucothyreus* undescribed species, new species record. **Distribution.** Grenada*; single island endemic. **Notes.** In upper elevation forests.
- Leucothyreus nolleti* Paulian 1947a: 64; Chalumeau and Gruner 1976: 108; Chalumeau 1983a: 134, 1985b: 255; Marquet and Roguet 2003: 12; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 49. **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic. **Plate** 11.
- Leucothyreus pinchoni* Chalumeau and Gruner 1976: 109; Chalumeau 1983a: 136, 1985b: 255; Marquet and Roguet 2003: 12; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 49. **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic.
- Leucothyreus vincentiae* Arrow 1900: 179; Chalumeau 1978: 54 (lectotype), 1985b: 255; Peck 2009a: 21. **Distribution.** Barbados, St. Vincent; not St. Lucia, error of Blackwelder 1944-1957: 249; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** In lower elevation forests.

SUBFAMILY DYNASTINAE

TRIBE CYCLOCEPHALINI

- Chalepides barbatus barbatus* (Fabricius) 1787: 10 (*Scarabaeus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 253; Paulian 1947a: 73 (*Chalepus*); Chalumeau and Gruner 1977: 590 (suggesting labeling error); Chalumeau 1982a: 343, 1983a: 216; Endrödi 1985: 172; Audreau: 2001: 426. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Guadeloupe (Paulian, 1947: 73), Hispaniola, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Martin. Other subspecies are from Guatemala to Argentina; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Chalumeau 1983a: 216 states the Guadeloupe record may be a labeling error but other later records argue against this. It is possibly a recent introduction of Guadeloupe. Wolcott

1951: 263 discusses the natural history of this detritus feeding non-economic beetle in Puerto Rico. **Plate 9.**

Cyclocephala amazona (L.) 1767: 551 (*Scarabaeus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 252; Tucker 1952: 342; Bennett and Alam 1985: 22; Endrödi 1985: 66. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Grenada, Jamaica. Mexico to Panama to Chile and Argentina; widespread Antilles and Latin America. The subspecies *Cyclocephala amazona signata* (Fabricius) 1781: 39 (*Melolontha*) is supposedly limited to the Lesser Antilles, Tobago, and Trinidad; the Cuba and Jamaica records (both in Endrödi 1985: 66) need confirmation. **Notes.** Members of this genus can be leaf-feeding pests of crops.

Cyclocephala annamariae Dutrillaux et al. 2013: 64. **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic. **Notes.** The separate species status is based on chromosomal and other differences.

Cyclocephala dominicensis Cartwright and Chalumeau in Chalumeau 1977a: 135 (originally *C. tridentata dominicensis*); Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 250; Chalumeau 1983a: 151; record from Dominican [Domineekan] Republic is an error; Dutrillaux et al. 2013: 64 (new combination). **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic. **Notes.** The separate species status is based on chromosomal and other differences.

Cyclocephala immaculata (Olivier) 1789: 29 (*Melolontha*); Arrow 1947: 221; Paulian 1947a: 69; Chalumeau and Gruner 1977: 582; Chalumeau 1983a: 143; Endrödi 1985: 101. = *Cyclocephala danforthi* Chapin 1935: 69 of St. Martin. **Distribution.** Anegada, Désirade, Guadeloupe (type locality), St. Barthélemy, St. Kitts, St. Martin. French Guiana (*Cyclocephala immaculata ferruginea* (Fabricius) 1798: 170 (*Melolontha*)); the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Plate 10.**

Cyclocephala insulicola Arrow 1937: 40; Paulian 1947a: 70; Chalumeau and Gruner 1977: 586; Chalumeau 1983a: 147; Endrödi 1985: 35; Giannoulis et al. 2011: 4, karyotype. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** A species of upper elevations.

Cyclocephala mafaffa Burmeister 1847: 69; Chalumeau and Gruner 1977: 581; Chalumeau 1983a: 141; Endrödi 1985: 85; Touroult 2005: 86; Ivie et al. 2008b: 245; Giannoulis et al. 2011: 4, karyotype. = *Cyclocephala mafaffa grandis* Burmeister 1847: 69; Chalumeau 1982a: 336; Chalumeau 1983a: 141. = *Cyclocephala grandis* Burmeister 1847: 69; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 401; Paulian 1947a: 67, of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Montserrat, St. Kitts. S USA, Mexico to Panama, Venezuela, Trinidad; widespread New World. **Plate 10.**

Cyclocephala melanocephala (Fabricius) 1775: 36 (*Melolontha*); *Cyclocephala melanocephala rubiginosa* Burmeister 1847: 59; Paulian 1947a: 71; Chalumeau and Gruner 1977: 584; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 25; Chalumeau 1978: 43, 1982a: 337, 1983a: 145; Endrödi 1985: 103; Marquet and Roguet 2003: 12; Giannoulis et al. 2011: 4, karyotype; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 49. = *Cyclocephala dimidiata* Burmeister 1847: 57; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 251 of Grenada. **Distribution.** Localities for the subspecies *Cyclocephala melanocephala rubiginosa* are: Dominica, Grenada*, Guadeloupe, Les Saintes, Marie-Galante, Martinique, Nevis*, St. Lucia* (Daltry 2009: 65). The record of Grenada may be a South American subspecies. The species ranges from the Lesser Antilles to Brazil and Argentina; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

[*Cyclocephala rustica* Olivier 1789: 27; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 401 of Guadeloupe; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 252; Chalumeau 1983a: 216, indicating this record of Guadeloupe is an error. **Distribution.** Guiana.]

Cyclocephala tridentata (Fabricius) 1801: 170 (*Melolontha*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 401; Paulian 1947a: 68; Chalumeau and Gruner 1977: 587; Chalumeau 1978: 44, 1982a: 337, 1983a: 149; Endrödi 1985: 99; Marquet and Roguet 2003: 12; Schiller 2004: 34; Giannoulis et al. 2011: 3, karyotype; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 49. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** A species of lower elevations. Dutrillaux and Dutrillaux (2012: 9) indicate that the species was actually a composite of at least three different species based on chromosomes. The earlier reported populations of Martinique and Dominica have been given separate species status (Dutrillaux et al. 2013: 62). The status of earlier records of Barbados, St. Lucia and South America are undetermined.

Cyclocephala vincentiae Arrow 1900: 180; Chalumeau 1983a: 147; Endrödi 1985: 34; Joly 2003: 40 (redescription). **Distribution.** Mayreau*, Mustique*, St. Vincent, Union*; not Venezuela; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Dyscinetus questeli Chalumeau 1982a: 340; Touroult 2005: 86. = *Dyscinetus picipes* (Burmeister) 1847: 79 (*Chalepus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 401, of Guadeloupe, misidentification; Paulian 1947a: 72, of

Guadeloupe, misidentification; Chalumeau and Gruner 1977: 588, of Guadeloupe; Chalumeau 1982a: 339, 1983a: 151; Endrödi 1985: 167; Schiller 2004: 20; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 48; Ratcliffe and Cave 2008: 6. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Marie-Galante; Guadeloupe archipelago endemic. **Plate** 10.

TRIBE DYNASTINI

Dynastes hercules (L.) 1758: 345 (*Scarabaeus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 402; Paulian 1947a: 80; Chalumeau and Gruner 1977: 597; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 21; Chalumeau 1982: 344, error of record of Grenada 1983a: 162; Chalumeau and Reid 2002; Schiller 2004: 20; Deknuydt and Romé 2012: 52. =*Dynastes lagaii* Verrill 1906: 318 of Dominica. =*Dynastes vulcan* Verrill 1906: 319 of Dominica. **Distribution.** Dominica and Guadeloupe (type locality) for the nominate subspecies. The subspecies *Dynastes hercules alcides* (Olivier) 1789: 7 [=*Dynastes hercules reidi* Chalumeau 1977b: 237; =*Dynastes baudrii* Pinchon 1976 (nomen nudum); as synonyms in Ratcliffe 2003: 431] is on Martinique and St. Lucia. The full range of the species, with nine subspecies, includes these islands and from Mexico to Panama, and throughout northern South America to Bolivia and Brazil (Chalumeau and Reid 2002; Silvestre 1996); the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. It is seemingly absent on St. Vincent and Grenada. **Notes.** This is the largest beetle species in the Lesser Antilles. Gruner and Chalumeau (1977) summarize the biology of the species in Guadeloupe. Adults are attracted to lights, even during nights with a full moon; larvae found in decaying trees and logs. On at least the island of Dominica, the local people believe that male beetles of this species grip small branches in their horns and fly in circles, which cuts the branch until it falls. This myth goes back at least to the late 1800's and early 1900's (Ober 1886: 158; Nutting 1919: 42). The branches are actually cut off by *Onicideres* sp. cerambycids with their mandibles and females of these lay eggs in the fallen branches. In contrast to the nominal subspecies of Guadeloupe, *Dynastes hercules alcides* is supposedly rather uncommon. The polymorphism in the male horns led to several names being applied to this species. Dutrillaux and Dutrillaux (2013) use chromosome data to show a South American origin of the genus. The species is protected by law in Martinique and Guadeloupe. Fortuné Chalumeau (pers. comm., December, 2010) recognizes *Dynastes alcides* as a full and valid species. **Plate** 10.

[*Golofa clavigera* L. 1771: 529; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 259; Endrödi 1985: 650. **Distribution.** St. Vincent (*Golofa clavigera guildingi* Hope 1837: 44). Surinam; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** There are no recent records; verification is needed, and this is here viewed as a probable labeling error.]

TRIBE ORYCTINI

Strategus slyphax (Fabricius) 1775: 9 (*Scarabaeus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 402; Chalumeau and Gruner 1977: 593; Chalumeau 1983a: 159; Ratcliffe 1976: 149; Schiller 2004: 20; Ivie et al. 2008b: 245. =*Scarabaeus vulcanus* Fabricius 1792: 11 of Guadeloupe; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 402; Paulian 1947a: 79. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic. Not Grenada, not Dominica, Cuba, nor Hispaniola (contrary to Perez-Gelabert 2008: 94). **Plate** 13.

Strategus talpa (Fabricius) 1792: 32 (*Scarabaeus*); Paulian 1947a: 78; Ratcliffe 1976: 150; Chalumeau and Gruner 1977: 595; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 49; Ratcliffe and Cave 2008: 8, 2010: 10. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Caymans, Guana, Mona, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy (type locality), St. Croix, St. John, St. Thomas, Tortola, Vieques; widespread Antilles endemic. **Plate** 13.

Strategus tarquinius Ratcliffe 1976: 153. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic.

Strategus verrilli Ratcliffe 1976: 157, replacement name; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 26; Chalumeau 1983a: 160. =*Dynastes tricornis* sensu Verrill 1906: 317. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic. **Notes.** There were no male specimens to use for a redescription (Ratcliffe 1976: 157).

TRIBE PENTODINI

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; Cooter 1983: 185; Bennett and Alam 1985: 22; Marquet and Roguet 2003: 12; Schiller 2004: 20; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 276; Ivie et al. 2008b: 245 (*Ligyris*); Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 49; Ratcliffe and Cave 2008: 6, 2010: 9; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 49. =*Ligyris antillarum* Palisot de Beauvois 1805: 104; Fleutiaux and

Sallé 1890: 402 of Guadeloupe. = *Ligyryus tumulosus* Burmeister 1847:: 101; Ramos 1946: 41 of Mona; Uyttenboogaart 1902: 116 of Barbados. **Distribution.** Anguilla, Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Canouan*, Caymans, Cuba, Désirade, Dominica, Grenada*, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Les Saintes, Jamaica, Marie-Galante, Martinique, Mayreau*, Mona, Mustique*, Montserrat, Nevis, Puerto Rico, Saba*, St. Barthélemy, St. Croix, St. John, St. Kitts*, St. Lucia* (also in Daltry 2009: 65), St. Martin-St. Maarten, St. Thomas, St. Vincent, Union*. Se USA (FL), Trinidad, French Guiana, Brazil; widespread New World. **Notes.** Adults attracted to lights; larvae a serious pest of roots of sugar cane or other crops, or may be saprophagous or coprophagous where sugar cane is absent. **Plate** 13.

Tomarus ebenus (Degeer) 1774: 317 (*Scarabaeus*); Paulian 1947a: 76 (*Ligyryus*); Chalumeau and Gruner 1977: 592; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 26; Chalumeau 1978: 44, 1983a: 156; Marquet and Roguet 2003: 12; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 49. = *Ligyryus cordatus* Fabricius 1792: 31, Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 402 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Marie-Galante, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Martin. Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Surinam, Brazil; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Adults attracted to lights; larvae feed on small tubers of Dioscoraceae and Convolvulaceae and may damage gardens.

TRIBE PHILEURINI

[*Archophileurus cribrosus* (LeConte) 1854; Endrödi 1985: 699 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** USA (TX, probably labelled as from the county or river of this name), Mexico; not Guadeloupe Archipelago of the Lesser Antilles.]

Hemiphileurus laeviceps Arrow 1947: 222; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 27; Chalumeau 1983a: 171 (*Epiphileurus*); Ratcliffe and Ivie 1998: 207 (key to species); Schiller 2004: 37; Touroult 2005: 86 (*Epiphileurus*). = *Epiphileurus gysini* Cartwright and Chalumeau in Chalumeau 1977a: 152. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Adults attracted to lights; larvae in rotting logs and trees (mango, *Inga* sp., etc.) in upper elevation forests. **Plate** 10.

Homophileurus quadrituberculatus (Palisot de Beauvois) 1806: 42 (*Scarabaeus*); Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 21. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico. Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guyana, Bolivia, Brazil; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Adults attracted to lights. The larvae live in nasutitermine termite nests in Puerto Rico (Wolcott 1951: 268).

Phileurus didymus (L.) 1758: 347 (*Scarabaeus*); Chalumeau and Gruner 1977: 600; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 27; Chalumeau 1983a: 169; Woodruff et al. 1998: 34; Daltry 2009: 65. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, 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. **Plate** 11.

Phileurus valgus (L.) 1758: 347 (*Scarabaeus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 403; Ratcliffe 1988: 52; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 49. = *Phileurus castaneus antillarum* Prell 1912: 179, Paulian 1947a: 82; Ivie et al. 2008b: 245. = *Phileurus valgus antillarum* Prell 1912: 179; Chalumeau and Gruner 1977: 599; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 27; Chalumeau 1983a: 168 of Guadeloupe, of Dominica, and of Martinique; Marquet and Roguet 2003: 13; Touroult 2005: 85; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 49; Ratcliffe and Cave 2008: 8, 2010: 13; Ratcliffe 2011: 127, validating designation of this subspecies. = *Phileurus valgus capra* Bates 1889: 341 of Guadeloupe, of Martinique, of St. Barthélemy, and of St. Martin in Endrödi 1985: 726. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Bahamas, Barbados, Canouan*, Caymans, Cuba, Désirade, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Les Saintes, Marie-Galante, Martinique, Mayreau*, Montserrat, Mustique*, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy, St. Croix, St. Lucia* (also in Daltry 2009: 65), St. Martin-St. Maarten, St. Vincent, Union*. Venezuela. The nominate subspecies is in the eastern USA and Central and South America to Argentina; widespread New World. **Notes.** Adults attracted to lights; adults and larvae collected in decaying logs of *Inga* sp. **Plate** 11.

SUBFAMILY CETONIINAE

TRIBE GYMNETINI

Gymnetis lanius L. 1767: 557; Thomas et al. 2013: 42. = *Gymnetis guadelupiensis* Gory and Percheron 1833: 351; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 403; Paulian 1947a: 84; Chalumeau and Gruner 1977: 601; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 29; Chalumeau 1983a: 173. **Distribution.** Caymans, Dominica (seen flying only) and Guadeloupe (*Gymnetis lanius guadelupiensis*); St. Lucia (*Gymnetis lanius rudolphi* Frölich 1792: 115); and a third subspecies on Hispaniola; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Adults often rare. Blackwelder 1944-1957: 263 lists Jamaica but this is in error. In some catalogues as *Paragymnetis* Schürhoff. **Plate** 10.

Hoplopyga antilliana Ratcliffe 2012: 112. **Distribution.** Grenada, Union; Grenada paleo-island endemic.

TRIBE CETONIINI

Protaetia fusca (Herbst) 1790: 257; Bennett and Alam 1985: 22, as *Protaetta* sp.; Woodruff 2006: 227; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 49. **Distribution.** Barbados, Bahamas, Guadeloupe, St. Barthélemy, USA (FL, three southern counties); introduced to New World, native and widespread in Southeast Asia and Australasia; also Pacific and Indian Ocean islands; introduced to the Lesser Antilles. **Notes.** The Asian mango flower beetle. Adults feed on flowers of pigeon pea on Barbados, and probably pollen of mango and many other plants as well, where they may cause damage. Adults may also feed on fermenting materials; larvae may feed on plant roots but more likely on rotting plant trash.

Series Elateriformia

Superfamily Scirtoidea

46. FAMILY CLAMBIDAE, the minute beetles

This family is known from North, Central and South America, but in the West Indies is reported only on Hispaniola (Endrödy-Younga 1981, 1998). Species are usually found in debris piles or leaf litter, where they probably feed on fungal spores; some may be predators on scale insects.

Clambus sp., new family record, new genus record, new species record. **Distribution.** Dominica*, St. Vincent*. **Note.** Dissections of male genitalia show this is not *Clambus panamensis insularis* Endrödy-Younga 1998: 388 of Trinidad, which is geographically the closest known species record.

47. FAMILY SCIRTIDAE, the marsh beetles

This family usually occurs on vegetation near water or in damp places. *Ora* Clark and *Scirtes* Illiger are mostly tropical, and have enlarged hind legs for jumping. The larvae usually live in water in streams, ponds, swamps, and even bromeliad bases, and feed on decaying organic matter.

Cyphon caraibum Champion 1897a: 294; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 266. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic. **Notes.** Daltry 2009: 65 lists two undetermined species in this genus from St. Lucia and undetermined material in this genus is from Grenada*, Martinique*, St. Lucia*, and St. Vincent*.

Cyphon degoutteti Pic 1918: 22; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 266. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

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

Microcara dufauai Legros 1947: 92. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Ora dufauai Legros 1947: 94. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Note.** Daltry 2009: 65 lists four undetermined species in this genus from St. Lucia. **Plate** 14.

Prionoscirtes dilaticornis Champion 1897a: 290; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 267; Wolcott 1951: 269. **Distribution.** Puerto Rico, St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic.

Scirtes angustatus Champion 1897a: 292, 1897c: 616; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 267. **Distribution.** Grenada. Panama; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Note.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 245) report two undetermined species in this genus from Montserrat, and Daltry (2009: 65) one from St. Lucia. Additional undetermined material in this genus is from Antigua*, Barbados*, Dominica*, and St. Lucia*.

Scirtes dufauai Pic 1916: 5; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 267. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

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

- Scirtes pilatei* Guérin-Méneville 1861: 545; Champion 1897a: 292. **Distribution.** Grenada. Mexico to Panama; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America
- Scirtes salicis* Champion 1897a: 293, 1897c: 617; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 268. **Distribution.** St. Vincent. Guatemala; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Scirtes suborbiculatus* Champion 1897a: 293, 1897c: 608; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 268. **Distribution.** Grenada. Mexico to Panama; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Plate** 14.
- Scirtes testaceus* Fabricius 1801: 503; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 415; Legros 1947: 93; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 268. **Distribution.** Dominica*, Guadeloupe, Martinique*, St. Vincent*. South America; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Plate** 14.

Superfamily Buprestoidea

51. FAMILY BUPRESTIDAE, the metallic woodboring beetles

Adults of this family are very active flyers. They can be found feeding on leaves, pollen, petals and on nectar of flowers. The larvae bore in both living and dead plant tissue of leaves, under bark, in twigs, in roots of trees and shrubs, and stems of herbaceous plants. Fisher (1925) is an early review of the West Indies fauna, with keys to species. The higher classification here follows that of Bellamy (2003). Bellamy (2008) is an online list of West Indian Buprestidae. Bellamy (2008-2009) is a world catalog of the family, with distributional data, but it does not indicate individual island records.

SUBFAMILY POLYCESTINAE

TRIBE HAPLOSTETHINI

- Micrasta creola* Obenberger 1936: 144; Paulian 1947b: 152; Bellamy 2008-2009: 140; Brûlé 2012b: 42. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Cuba (in Bellamy 1990: 124) is an error. Ivie et al. (2008b: 245) lists four undetermined species in this genus from Montserrat. **Plate** 15.
- Micrasta gyleki* Obenberger 1917: 90; Fisher 1925: 201; Paulian 1947b: 153; Bellamy 2008-2009: 140; Brûlé 2012b: 42. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Micrasta pygmaeola* Obenberger 1917: 91; Fisher 1925: 202; Paulian 1947b: 152; Bellamy 2008-2009: 142; Brûlé 2012b: 42. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Micrasta strandi* Obenberger 1936: 145; Paulian 1947b: 153; Bellamy 2008-2009: 142; Brûlé 2012b: 42. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Micrasta uniformis* (Waterhouse) 1896: 105 (*Mastogenius*); Fisher 1925: 203 (*Trigonogra*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 341; Ivie and Miller 1984: 298; Woodruff et al. 1998: 145 (*Mastogenius*); Valentine and Ivie 2005: 276; Bellamy 2008-2009: 142; Brûlé 2012b: 42. **Distribution.** Anagada, Grenada (type locality), Guana, St. Lucia; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 245) lists a species near this from Montserrat.
- Micrasta* sp. number 2, yellow tarsi; Ivie et al. 2008b: 245. **Distribution.** Montserrat; single island endemic?
- Micrasta* sp. number 3, yellow tibia, big parameres; Ivie et al. 2008b: 245. **Distribution.** Montserrat; single island endemic?
- Micrasta* sp. number 4, olive elytra, blue pronotum, Ivie et al. 2008b: 245. **Distribution.** Montserrat; single island endemic?
- Micrasta* sp. number 5, bright blue, wide; Ivie et al. 2008b: 245. **Distribution.** Montserrat; single island endemic?

TRIBE ACMAEODERINI

- Acmaeodera danforthi* Fisher 1949: 345; Bellamy 2008-2009: 180; Brûlé 2012b: 42. **Distribution.** Grenada (Hog Island); single island endemic.
- Acmaeodera flavomarginata* (Gray) 1832: 358 (*Buprestis*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 405 (accidental record of Guadeloupe, seemingly not established); Fisher 1925: 36; Paulian 1947b: 196 (notes that the species is established); Bellamy 2008-2009: 196; Brûlé 2012b: 42. =*Acmaeodera contigua* Kerremans 1897: 42 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; introduced to the Lesser Antilles. USA (AZ, TX), Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua. **Plate** 15.

Acmaeodera villiersi Descarpentries 1981: 129; Tourout 2005: 87; Bellamy 2008-2009: 271; Brûlé 2012b: 42. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Mostly found in dry and littoral forest and mangrove. **Plate** 15.

TRIBE POLYCESTINI

Polycesta depressa (L.) 1771: 533 (*Buprestis*); Fisher 1925: 25; Paulian 1947b: 145; Cobos 1981: 68; Schiller 2004: 9; Tourout 2005: 87; Bellamy 2008-2009: 370; Brûlé 2012b: 42; Tourout and Poirier 2012: 47. =*Polycesta porcata* Laporte and Gory 1837: 2 of Guadeloupe; Wolcott 1951: 275; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 276. =*Polycesta karakera* Chevrolat 1838: 55; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1898: 404 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Désirade, Grenada*, Guadeloupe, Guana, Jamaica, Les Saintes, Martinique, Mayreau*, Petite Terre, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, Union*. French Guiana, Guyana, Venezuela; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** The Martinique record was reared from dead wood of Myrtaceae (Morne Larcher, Diamant, emerged XII, 2008, J. Tourout leg.). Ivie et al. (2008b: 245) list an undetermined species in this genus from Montserrat. The species may be distributed by commerce in wood and products such as furniture (Wolcott 1951: 276). Larvae are known to develop in wood of species of *Pimenta* sp, sp., *Eugenia* sp., *Melicococcus* sp., *Bucida* sp., *Averrhoa* sp., and *Coccoloba uvifera* L. **Plate** 16.

SUBFAMILY CHRYSOCHROINAE

TRIBE CHRYSOCHROINI

Chalcophora humboldti (Laporte and Gory) 1837: 12 (*Buprestis*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 403; Fisher 1925: 76; Paulian 1947b: 143; Bellamy 2008-2009: 561; Brûlé 2012b: 42. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Bellamy (in litt., November, 2011) suspects this is a synonym of a continental mainland species.

TRIBE PARALEPTODEMINI

SUBTRIBE EUCHROMATINA

[*Euchroma giganteum* (L.) 1758: 408 (*Buprestis*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 405 (considered an accidental record of Guadeloupe); Fisher 1925: 6; Bellamy 2008-2009: 572. =*Euchroma gigantea* variety *harperi* Sharp 1881: 289 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Cuba, Jamaica; seemingly not established in the Lesser Antilles and with no recent voucher specimens from there. Tropical America from Mexico to Argentina and Bolivia.]

SUBTRIBE EUPLECTALECIINA

Euplectalecia erythroa (Gory) 1840: 126 (*Buprestis*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 403 (*Halecia*); Fisher 1925: 81; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 308; Paulian 1947b: 143; Schiller 2004: 40; Tourout 2005: 86; Bellamy 2008-2009: 590; Brûlé 2012b: 42. =*Euplectalecia pyropus* Kerremans 1893: 504, 1909: 419; Fisher 1925: 82. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe (type locality), Martinique; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Host: *Miconia mirabilis* (Aublet) A. O. Williams (Melastomataceae) (Schiller 2004: 40, Tourout 2005: 86). **Plate** 15.

TRIBE DICERCINI

SUBTRIBE DICERCINA

Lampetis guildingi (Laporte and Gory) 1837: 41 (*Buprestis*); Fisher 1925: 50 (*Psiloptera*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 311 (*Psiloptera*); Corona 2005: 761; Bellamy 2008-2009: 919; Brûlé 2012b: 42. **Distribution.** Grenada, Mayreau*, Mustique, Prune Island (now Palm Island, Grenadines), St. Vincent (type locality), Tobago Cays (Grenadines), Union*; Lesser Antilles endemic. Not Trinidad (according to Corona 2005: 761). **Notes.** Females are much larger in body size than males. Host: *Bauhinia aculeata* L. (Leguminosae).

[*Psiloptera fulgida* (Olivier) 1790: 10 (*Buprestis*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 405, as an accidental record of Guadeloupe; Kerremans 1910: 21; Fisher 1925: 49; Bellamy 2008-2009: 840; Brûlé 2012b: 42.

=*Buprestis viridiaurea* Schoenherr 1817: 215 of Guadeloupe. =*Psiloptera variolosa* Fabricius 1801: 109; misidentification of Guadeloupe record in Kerremans 1910: 113. **Distribution.** French Guiana; not Guadeloupe.]

SUBTRIBE PHRIXIINA

Spectralia undescribed species, Daltry 2009: 65. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.

SUBFAMILY BUPRESTINAE

TRIBE BUPRESTINI

[*Buprestis aurulenta* L. 1767: 66; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 405 (accidental record of Guadeloupe); Fisher 1925: 151; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 313; Bellamy (*Cypriacis*), 2008-2009: 1028. **Distribution.** Western Canada, USA, Mexico; introduced to Australia, Guam; not established on Guadeloupe.]

Buprestis decora Fabricius 1775: 217; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 405 (accidental record of Guadeloupe); Fisher 1925: 148; Paulian 1947b: 150; Bellamy 2008-2009: 1036. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe (seemingly now established?), Puerto Rico; introduced into Antilles in pine logs (from USA?). USA (TX-FL-NJ); introduced to the Lesser Antilles. **Plate** 15.

[*Buprestis fasciata* Fabricius 1787: 177; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 405 (accidental record of Guadeloupe); Fisher 1925: 154; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 313; Bellamy (*Cypriacis*), 2008-2009: 1037. =*Ancylocheira (Buprestis) lherminieri* Chevrolat 1838: 68 of Guadeloupe; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 405. **Distribution.** Widespread northeastern USA; not established on Guadeloupe.]

[*Buprestis lineata* Fabricius 1775: 217; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 405 (accidental record of Guadeloupe); Fisher 1925: 152; Bellamy 2008-2009: 1053. **Distribution.** Cuba, Puerto Rico; both introduced? USA (TX-IN-FL), widespread Canada; not established on Guadeloupe.]

[*Buprestis maculipennis* Gory 1840: 118; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 405 (accidental record of Guadeloupe); Fisher 1925: 145; Bellamy 2008-2009: 1053. **Distribution.** Eastern North America; not established on Guadeloupe.]

TRIBE ACTENODINI

Actenodes marmorata (Laporte and Gory) 1837: 31 (*Chrysobothris*); Fisher 1925: 84; Paulian 1947b: 146; Bellamy 2008-2009: 1568; Brûlé 2012b: 42. **Distribution.** Martinique. French Guiana; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Note.** Leng and Mutchler 1914: 430 record *Actenodes fulminata* Schoenherr 1817: 121 from Martinique, but Fisher 1925: 87 takes this as a misapplication of the name to a specimen of *Actenodes marmorata*.

TRIBE CHRYSOBOTHRINI

Chrysobothris antillarum Fisher 1925: 101; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 315; Tucker 1952: 342; Bennett and Alam 1985: 22; Bellamy 2008-2009: 1595; Brûlé 2012b: 42. **Distribution.** Barbados; single island endemic. **Notes.** Brûlé (2012b: 44) indicates that the past suggestion that this species is a synonym of *C. cordicollis* Laporte and Gory (1837: 24) of Brazil is wrong.

Chrysobothris bella Fisher 1925: 106; Paulian 1947b: 148; Touroult 2005: 87; Bellamy 2008-2009: 1601; Brûlé 2012b: 42; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 47. **Distribution.** Martinique, Mustique, Grenada, Union; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Plate** 15.

Chrysobothris guadeloupensis Descarpentries 1981: 131 (as *Chrysobothris thoracica guadeloupensis*); Touroult 2005: 87; Woodley and Touroult 2012: 1 (elevation to species status); Brûlé 2012b: 42; Maier and Ivie 2013: 84. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe (type locality), La Désirade, Mayreau*; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** *Chrysobothris thoracica* (Fabricius) 1789: 138 (*Buprestis*) is thus limited to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands of Anegada, Guana, Great St. James, Jost Van Dyke, Necker, Sandy Cay, St. John, St. Thomas; and tentatively Anguilla and St. Croix. Host trees: *Tamarindus indica* L., white mangrove (*Laguncularia racemosa* (L.) Gaertn., and *Acacia tortuosa* (L.) Willd. **Plate** 15.

Chrysobothris marskeae Maier and Ivie 2013: 85. **Distribution.** Montserrat (type locality); single island endemic? **Notes.** A specimen from Antigua* may be this species.

Chrysobothris undescribed species, Daltry 2009: 65. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.

- Chrysobothris picklesi* Théry 1938: 475; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 318; Bellamy 2008-2009: 1663; Brûlé 2012b: 42. **Distribution.** Carriacou; single island endemic Grenada paleo-island endemic. **Plate** 15.
- Chrysobothris pulchra* Laporte and Gory 1837: 18; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 318; Bellamy 2008: 15; Bellamy 2008-2009: 1665; Brûlé 2012b: 42. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic. Not Brazil.
- Chrysobothris sexpunctata* (Fabricius) 1801: 206 (*Buprestis*); Fisher 1925: 94; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 318; Tucker 1952: 342; Bennett and Alam 1985: 22; Bellamy 2008-2009: 1677; Brûlé 2012b: 42. **Distribution.** Barbados (introduced). Nicaragua, Panama, northern South America to Brazil, Bolivia; introduced to the Lesser Antilles.
- Chrysobothris sabae* Maier and Ivie 2013: 865. **Distribution.** Saba; single island endemic.
- Chrysobothris tranquebarica* (Gmelin) 1790: 1932 (*Buprestis*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 404; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 318; Paulian 1947b: 147; Fisher 1925: 96; Miller and Ivie 1984: 294; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 276; Touroult 2005: 87; Bellamy 2008-2009: 1688; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 9. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. John, St. Thomas. USA (FL); not South America; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. **Notes.** The Australian pine borer. Larvae bore commonly in *Casuarina equisetifolia* L. and *Rhizophora mangle* L.; also in *Cassia* spp., *Conocarpus erectus* L., *Bucida* sp., *Laguncularia racemosa* (L.) Gaertn., *Terminalia* sp., and *Pinus pallustris* Mill. (Wolcott 1951: 277, Benoit 1966: 330; Touroult 2005: 87). **Plate** 15.

SUBFAMILY AGRILINAE

TRIBE APHANISTICINI

SUBTRIBE APHANISTICINA

- Aphanisticus cochinchinae seminulum* Oberberger 1929: 1111; Hall et al. 2005: Bellamy 2008-2009: 2391; Meurgey and Poiron 2012: 34; Brûlé 2012b: 42. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Marie-Galante, St. Lucia; native to se Asia (Malaysia, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam), introduced to Algeria, India, widespread in many circum-tropical sugarcane growing regions, including USA (HI, TX, FL), and Central and South America, introduced to the Lesser Antilles. **Notes.** A leaf mining pest of sugarcane. First collected in Guadeloupe in 1999.

TRIBE TRACHYINI

SUBTRIBE TRACHYINA

- Neotrachys dominicanus* Théry 1947: 677; Hespeneheide 1980: 819; Bellamy 2008-2009: 2569; Brûlé 2012b: 42. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Plates** 15 and 16.
- Neotrachys fennahi* Théry 1940: 165; Hespeneheide 1980: 802; Bellamy 2008-2009: 2569; Brûlé 2012b: 42. **Distribution.** Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Plate** 16.
- Neotrachys guadeloupensis* (Fleutiaux and Sallé) 1890: 405 (*Lius*); Fisher 1925: 178 (*Trachys*); Paulian 1947b: 151; Hespeneheide 1980: 822; Bellamy 2008-2009: 2569; Brûlé 2012b: 42. = *Trachys chevrolati* Kerremans 1896: 26 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate** 16.
- Neotrachys* undescribed species, new species record. **Distribution.** St. Vincent*; single island endemic.
- Pachyschelus* sp., group of *undulatus* Waterhouse 1889: 151; Brûlé 2012b: 41. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic? **Notes.** *Pachyschelus undulatus* itself is known from Panama.

SUBTRIBE BRACHEINA

- Lius fennahi* Théry 1947: 676; Brûlé 2012b: 42. = *Lius fennahi* variety *nigra* Théry 1947: 677; Bellamy 2008-2009: 2612. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic. **Plate** 15.
- Taphrocerus chalumeaui* Hespeneheide 1997: 195; Bellamy 2008-2009: 2589. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Associated with *Euterpe globosa* auct. non Gaertn. palms. **Plate** 16.
- Taphrocerus constantini* Brûlé 2012a: 37. **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic.

SUBTRIBE LEIOPLEURINA

Leiopleura rosae Bellamy 1998: 96; replacement name for preoccupied *Leiopleura fisheri* Théry 1947: 681; Brûlé 2012b: 42. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic.

Superfamily Byrrhoidea

53. FAMILY ELMIDAE, the riffle beetles

These beetles occur in running fresh water. Adults and larvae of most species are on submerged rocks and in debris and gravel, where they are detritivorous or algivorous. Adults of Elminae seldom leave the water; adults of Lariinae are riparian.

SUBFAMILY ELMINAE

TRIBE ELMINI

Hexacylloepus undescribed species, Daltry 2009: 65. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.

Hexacylloepus smithi (Grouvelle) 1898: 47 (*Helmis*); Champion 1898: 412; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 2701; Hinton 1971: 261; Schiller 2004: 21; Bass 2004: 28. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Grenada (type locality), Guadeloupe, St. Lucia* (also in Daltry 2009: 65). Trinidad; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Plate 16.**

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. **Plate 16.**

Phanocerus congener Grouvelle 1898: 46; Champion 1898: 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; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Plate 16.**

54. FAMILY DRYOPIDAE, the long-toed beetles

This family has mostly aquatic adults and the larvae are probably terrestrial in forest litter or riparian vegetation. They occur in streams, in rotten logs, leaf litter, and flood debris.

Momentum pusillus (Hinton) 1937b: 302 (*Protoparnus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 273. **Distribution.** Dominica, St. Vincent (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** *Momentum* sp. Perkins 1997: 114 (discussed by Ivie 1985c: 35 as *Protoparnus pusillus* Hinton of Dominica) may prove to be this species when males become known (Perkins 1997: 114). The species is now known from another 11 specimens (in CMNC) from St. Vincent. Adults are probably terrestrial, and not aquatic.

Pelonomus picipes (Olivier) 1795: 2 (*Dryops*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 393; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 273; Legros 1947: 87. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate 17.**

56. FAMILY LIMNICHIDAE, the minute marsh-loving beetles

Adults and larvae may live in soil under moss and algae, at stream edges, and in flood debris. Adults often come to lights at night.

SUBFAMILY CEPHALOBYRRHINAE

Throscinus aethiops Darlington 1936: 75. = *Throscinus crotchi* LeConte 1874: 51; Legros 1947: 89 of Guadeloupe, misidentification; Wooldridge 1981: 220, 1986: 5; Spangler et al. 2001: 159; Thomas et al. 2013: 36. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Caymans, Cuba, Grenada*, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Mayreau*, Mustique*, Puerto Rico, Union*; widespread Antilles endemic. **Plate 17.**

SUBFAMILY LIMNICHINAE

Corrianea undescribed species, Daltry 2009: 65. **Distribution.** Grenada*, St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic? **Notes.** Twelve species in this genus occur from Mexico to Trinidad to Argentina (Wooldridge 1980).

Limnichus sulcatulus Pic 1922a: 3; Paulian 1947c: 101; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 273; Spangler et al. 2001: 158. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate** 17.

Phalacrichus sp., new genus record, new species record. **Distribution.** Barbados*. **Notes.** A single specimen from Jack-in-box gully keys to this genus in Wooldridge 1975; the genus is otherwise known only from Mexico (Wooldridge 1975: 3).

SUBFAMILY THAUMASTODINAE

[*Martinius ripisaltator* Spilman 1966: 124. **Distribution.** Cuba, endemic. **Notes.** The habits of this group suggest that this genus, which inhabits seashore sand and beach drift, may be elsewhere in the Caribbean, and in the Lesser Antilles.]

57. FAMILY HETERO CERIDAE, the variegated mud-loving beetles

Both adults and larvae excavate tunnels in mud or organic sand at the edges of streams and ponds, where they feed on algae or diatoms and organic matter. Adults are strong flyers and may come to lights in some numbers and far from water.

SUBFAMILY HETERO CERINAE**TRIBE HETERO CERINI**

Tropicus arawak Bameul 1995: 477. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate** 17.

Tropicus lituratus (Kiesenwetter) 1843: 221 (*Heterocerus*); Ivie and Stribling 1984: 947. =*Heterocerus pumilio* Kiesenwetter 1851: 296 of St. Thomas and of St. John. =*Tropicus cithara* Pacheco 1964: 109 of St. Croix. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Barbados*, Dominica, Grenada*, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. John, St. Lucia* (also in Daltry 2009: 65, undetermined?), St. Thomas, Union*. Venezuela?; widespread Antilles and South America?

Tropicus pusillus (Say) 1823a: 200 (*Heterocerus*); Pacheco 1964: 106. **Distribution.** Antigua, Cuba, Jamaica. Canada (ON) and widespread USA to Mexico to Panama; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

58. FAMILY PSEPHENIDAE, the water penny beetles

Larvae feed on algae on submerged rocks in streams, and adults occur on vegetation at stream edges, and may come to lights. Arce-Pérez and Novelo-Gutiérrez (2001) give a key to the Neotropical genera.

Psephenops smithi Grouvelle 1898: 45; Champion 1898: 411; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 274; Harrison and Rankin 1976: 279; Bass 2004: 28, 2007: 24. =*Xenanchorinus lata* Grouvelle 1898: 46 of Grenada; Champion 1898: 412. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe (subspecies *Psephenops smithi guadeloupensis* Bameul 2001: 165, and larva), St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** This species occurs in upper elevation streams on St. Vincent and Grenada. **Plate** 17.

59. FAMILY CNEOGLOSSIDAE, the cneoglossid beetles

The family is composed of a single genus known from Central and South America and the West Indies. Nothing is known of its habits.

Cneoglossa sp. Champion 1897a: 290; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 424. **Distribution.** St. Lucia*, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic? **Plate** 17 (*Cneoglossa lampyroides* Champion of Mexico).

60. FAMILY PTILODACTYLIDAE, the ptilodactylid beetles

Adults may occur on vegetation and are attracted to lights. Larvae occur in and feed on leaf litter, rotted logs, and debris at stream edges. Stribling (1986) is a key to the genera of the New World.

Subfamily Ptilodactylinae

Chaetodactyla lyciformis Champion 1897c: 661; Aberlenc and Allemand 1997: 100. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Nicaragua to Colombia; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Plate** 17.

Lachnodactyla sp., Daltry 2009: 65. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic?

Ptilodactyla antillarum Champion 1897a: 296; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 268. **Distribution.** Grenada*, St. Vincent. Mexico; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Note.** Daltry 2009: 65 lists nine undetermined species in this genus from St. Lucia.

Ptilodactyla emarginata Chevrolat 1870: 71; Legros 1947: 97. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe; widespread Antilles endemic.

Ptilodactyla guadelupensis Legros 1947: 98. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate** 17.

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

Ptilodactyla macrophthalma Legros 1947: 97; Ivie et al. 2008b: 246. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Ptilodactyla militaris Chevrolat 1870: 72; Legros 1947: 97. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica*, Guadeloupe; widespread Antilles endemic.

Ptilodactyla sancti-vincentis Champion 1897a: 295; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 269. **Distribution.** Dominica*, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

61. FAMILY CHELONARIIDAE, the turtle beetles

The larvae are detritus feeders in moist or dry litter. Little else is known of the biology of adults or larvae. Previous reports that the beetles are aquatic or associated with ants are incorrect. Adults often come to lights. The genus *Chelonarium* is abundant in the Neotropics, Asia, and Australia.

Chelonarium pilosellum Chevrolat 1880a: 260; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 393; Méquignon 1932: 245, 1933: 47; Paulian 1947c: 102; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 47 (undetermined). **Distribution.** Canouan*, Dominica*, Grenada*, Guadeloupe, Martinique*, Saba*, St. Lucia* (also reported in Daltry 2009: 65); Lesser Antilles endemic. **Plate** 17.

63. FAMILY CALLIRHIPIDAE, the cedar beetles

Adults, with distinctive pectinate antennae, are common at lights, and may be short lived. The larvae may live in rotten wood in association with white-rot fungi.

Callirhipis therminieri Laporte 1834: 250; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 414 (*Callirrhypis* [sic]); Champion 1897a: 290; Fleutiaux 1947: 139; Spilman 1971: 7; Touroult 2005: 86; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 49. =*Callirhipis brunnea* Laporte 1834: 251, Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 414 of Guadeloupe. =*Callirhipis lacordairei* Laporte 1834: 249, Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 414 of Guadeloupe. =*Callirhipis insularis* Laporte 1834: 256, Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 414 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe (type locality), Grenada*, Martinique, St. Lucia* (also reported in Daltry 2009: 65), St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Adults common; taken at lights and in malaise traps; larvae found in rotten wood. **Plate** 18.

Superfamily Elateroidea**67. FAMILY EUCNEMIDAE, the false click beetles**

The adults are not often found but may come to lights. Larvae bore in dead wood and may feed on slime molds or fungal decay products. Muona (2000) is a revision of the Nearctic species with keys to most genera which may be expected in the Lesser Antilles.

SUBFAMILY MELASINAE**TRIBE MELASINI**

Isorhipis picteti Bonvouloir 1871: 97, 102; Fleutiaux 1911: 245 (*Tharops*), 1947: 131; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 279; Chassain 2005: 184, 185 (redescription). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Martinique. Mexico, French Guiana, Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Plate** 18.

Isorhipis undescribed species, new species record. **Distribution.** Antigua*.

TRIBE DIRRHAGINI

- Adelothyreus curtus* Fleutiaux 1907: 237, 1911: 242, 1947: 134; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 279; Ivie et al. 2008b: 246 (*Adelothyreus curtis* [sic]). = *Adelothyreus bonvouloiri* Fleutiaux 1911: 242 of Guadeloupe; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 279; Fleutiaux 1947: 135; Chassain 2005: 188. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Guadeloupe, Martinique*, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** On dry cacao branches.
- Adelothyreus dufau* Fleutiaux 1907: 238, 1911: 242, 1947: 134; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 279; Ivie et al. 2008b: 246. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** On rotted branches of *Anona palustris* L. **Plate** 18.
- Adelothyreus mouffleti* Bonvouloir 1875: 611; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 406; Fleutiaux 1911: 242, 1947: 134; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 279; Chassain 2005: 188. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Entomophthalmus americanus* Bonvouloir 1872: 514, 516; Fleutiaux 1911: 243, 1947: 132; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 278; Chassain 2005: 186. **Distribution.** Dominica* (H. Douglas det., 2010), Guadeloupe, Martinique. Mexico to Panama, to Brazil and Peru; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Plate** 18.
- Golbachia* sp. (H. Douglas det., 2010), new genus record, new species record. **Distribution.** Grenada*, St. Vincent*, Union*; Lesser Antilles endemic?
- [*Protofarsus caribicus* Muona 2000: 56; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 39; Thomas et al. 2013: 31. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Caymans, Puerto Rico, St. John; possibly in Lesser Antilles? USA (FL).]
- Rhagomicrus solitarius* Fleutiaux 1911: 243; Fleutiaux 1947: 133; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 279. **Distribution.** Martinique*, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Plate** 18.

SUBFAMILY MACRAULACINAE

TRIBE MACRAULACINI

- Dromaeolus fastidiosus* Bonvouloir 1871: 197, 226; Fleutiaux 1911: 238, 1947: 127; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 277. = *Tachynemis delauneyi* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 406 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Mexico, Panama to Guyana, Bolivia, Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** On dry leaves of banana and *Cecropia obtusa* Trécul.
- Dromaeolus palpalis* Fleutiaux 1911: 238; Fleutiaux 1947: 127; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 277. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate** 18.
- Dromaeolus subcylindricus* Fleutiaux 1911: 239; Fleutiaux 1947: 127; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 277. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Fornax adjectus* Horn 1890: 226, 230; Fleutiaux 1911: 240, 1947: 128; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 277. **Distribution.** Grenada*, Guadeloupe, St. Kitts*, St. Lucia*. Panama, Guatemala; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Plate** 18.
- Fornax infrequens* Bonvouloir 1872: 306, 371; Fleutiaux 1911: 240, 1947: 128; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 277. = *Fornax guadelupensis* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 405; Chassain and Sautière 2007: 143. **Distribution.** Bequia*, Dominica*, Guadeloupe, Grenada*, Martinique*, St. Lucia*, Union*. Mexico, Panama, Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Plate** 18.
- Fornax insita* Horn 1890: 226, 231; Fleutiaux 1911: 240, 1947: 129; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 277; Chassain and Sautière 2007: 144. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Panama; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Fornax* sp. near *repulsus* Chevrolat 1867: 571; Chassain 2005: 182. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe?; widespread Antilles endemic?
- Plesiofornax colonus* (Fleutiaux) 1911: 240 (*Fornax*); Fleutiaux 1947: 129; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 277 (*Fornax*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Plesiofornax dufau* Fleutiaux 1911: 241; Fleutiaux 1947: 130; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 278; Chassain 2005: 184, 188. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Plate** 18.
- Serrifornax* sp. 1, Ivie et al. 2008b: 246. **Distribution.** Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic?
- Serrifornax* sp. 2, Ivie et al. 2008b: 246. **Distribution.** Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic?

TRIBE NEMATODINI

Nematodes biimpressus Fleutiaux 1911: 244; Fleutiaux 1947: 131; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 280; Chassain 2005: 184; Chassain and Sautière 2007: 144. **Distribution.** Grenada*, Guadeloupe, St. Lucia*, St. Vincent*; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Nematodes guadelupensis Fleutiaux 1911: 244, 1947: 130; Chassain 2005: 184; Chassain and Sautière 2007: 144. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Vincent*; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** On dry leaves of banana and *Cecropia obtusa* Trécul at 600-700 m. **Plate** 18.

68. FAMILY THROSCIDAE, the throscid beetles

Larvae of this family may feed on rotted wood, fungi or roots.

SUBFAMILY THROSCINAE

Aulonothroscus bicarinatus Fleutiaux 1911: 235; Fleutiaux 1947: 136; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 305. **Distribution.** Grenada*, Guadeloupe, St. Lucia*, St. Vincent*; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Plate** 18.

69. FAMILY ELATERIDAE, the click beetles

Adults are predators, phytophagous, or saprophagous and are often collected on vegetation or at lights. Larvae occur in many habitats, including soil, litter, and rotten wood and are usually opportunistic predators. Some may be pests by feeding on seedlings or roots of crop plants. Pyrophorini species have been introduced to some islands for biocontrol because their larvae are predators on some root-feeding pest insects.

SUBFAMILY ELATERINAE

TRIBE MEGAPENTHINI

[*Megapenthes sturmi* Germar 1844: 188, Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 413 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Cuba; not Guadeloupe; Fleutiaux 1911: 260.]

Tribe AGRIOTINI

Agriotes guadulpensis Candèze 1863: 361, 372; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 414; Fleutiaux 1911: 263, 1947: 112; Schiller 2004: 44; Chassain and Sautière 2007: 142, 2012: 65; Chassain and Touroult 2012: 65. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Martinique; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Plate** 19.

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

TRIBE AMPEDINI

Anoplischius brunneus (Fleutiaux and Sallé) 1890: 408 (*Crepidius*); Fleutiaux 1911: 250 (*Ischiodontus*), 1947: 120; Chassain and Touroult 2012: 67. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate** 19.

Anoplischius sulcifrons Candèze 1859: 52, 70; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 407; Fleutiaux 1911: 248, 1947: 120; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 2908. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate** 19.

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

Crepidius rhipiphorus Candèze 1859: 81, 86; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 408; Fleutiaux 1911: 250, 1947: 122; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 297; Chassain 1979: 63, 2005: 182; Chassain and Sautière 2007: 143; Chassain and Touroult 2012: 67. =*Ischiodontus convexus* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 408 of Guadeloupe; Fleutiaux 1911: 250. =*Crepidius cavifrons* Candèze 1881: 43 of Guadeloupe; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 297. **Distribution.** Dominica*, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Plate** 19.

Dicrepidius distinctus Fleutiaux 1911: 251; Fleutiaux 1911: 251, 1947: 124; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 298; Ivie et al. 2008b: 245; Chassain and Touroult 2012: 67. =*Dicrepidius palmatus* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 410 in part; Chassain 2005: 183; Chassain and Sautière 2007: 143. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic.

- Dicrepidius elegans* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 410; Fleutiaux 1911: 251, 1947: 124; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 298; Chassain and Touroult 2012: 67. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate** 19.
- Dicrepidius ignotus* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 409; Fleutiaux 1911: 252, 1947: 124; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 298; Chassain and Touroult 2012: 67. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Guadeloupe, Saba*, St. Kitts*; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Dicrepidius insularis* Champion 1897a: 283; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 298. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Dicrepidius ramicornis* Palisot de Beauvois 1805: 10; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 409; Fleutiaux 1911: 251, 1947: 123; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 298; Wolcott 1951: 275; Ivie et al. 2008b: 245; Chassain and Touroult 2012: 67; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 48; Thomas et al. 2013: 30. **Distribution.** Caymans, Cuba, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Martinique, Mona, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent*. USA, Mexico, Central America, Guyana, Brazil; widespread New World.
- Dipropus puberulus* (Boheman) 1858: 66 (*Heterocrepidius*). = *Dicrepidius inornatus* (Candèze) 1859: 100 (*Ischiodontus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 409; Champion 1897a: 285; Fleutiaux 1947: 121; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 300; Johnson and Peck 2006: 169 (synonymy); Touroult and Poirier 2012: 48. = *Dipropus inornatus*; Fleutiaux 1911: 249 (*Ischiodontus*); Chassain and Sautière 2007: 142; Chassain and Touroult 2012: 67. = *Ischiodontus separatus* Fleutiaux 1911: 249 of Guadeloupe; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 300. **Distribution.** Bequia*, Canouan*, Dominica*, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayreau*, Mustique, St. Lucia*, St. Vincent, Union*. Colombia, Galapagos Islands; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Plate** 20.

TRIBE SYNAPTINI

- Glyphonyx quadraticollis* Champion 1896: 536; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 296. **Distribution.** Antigua. USA, Mexico to Costa Rica; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America?

TRIBE PHYSORHININI

- Anchastomorphus dufai* Fleutiaux 1911: 259, 1947: 115; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 301 Chassain and Touroult 2012: 65. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate** 19.
- Anchastus insularis* (Candèze) 1889: 120 (*Monelasmus*); Fleutiaux 1911: 259, 1947: 115; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 290 (*Monelasmus*), 301 (*Anchastus*); Chassain and Touroult 2012: 65. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Martinique; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 245) indicate three undetermined species in this genus from Montserrat.
- Anchastus jamaicae* Candèze 1863: 334; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 301. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Jamaica; widespread Antilles endemic? **Notes.** The Guadeloupe record may be based on a misidentification.
- Anchastus moratus* (Candèze) 1863: 334 (*Monelasmus*); Champion 1897a: 287; Fleutiaux 1911: 259. **Distribution.** Canouan*, Grenada, Mustique*, Union*. Mexico, Guatemala, South America; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Anchastus* undescribed species 1, new species record. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic?
- Anchastus* undescribed species 2, new species record. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic?
- Anchastus sautièri* Chassain 2008: 257; Chassain and Touroult 2012: 65. = *Anchastus* sp. aff. *rufiventris* Candèze 1859: 401; Chassain and Sautière 2007: 142; Cuba (type locality), not Guadeloupe (Chassain 2008: 257). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate** 19
- Anchastus terminatus* Candèze 1865: 26; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 413; Fleutiaux 1911: 259, 1947: 114; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 301; Schiller 2004: 22; Chassain and Touroult 2012: 65. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate** 19.
- Anchastomorphus phedrus* (Candèze) 1859: 401 (*Anchastus*); Champion 1897a: 287; Fleutiaux 1911: 259; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 301; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 100. **Distribution.** Grenada, Hispaniola. Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Brazil, Argentina; widespread Antilles and Latin America.
- Physorhinus erythrocephalus* (Fabricius) 1801: 241 (*Elater*); Champion 1897a: 286; Fleutiaux 1911: 258; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 300. **Distribution.** Bequia, Canouan*, Mustique, St. Vincent*, Union*. Panama, Colombia to Guyana to Brazil, Bolivia; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Physorhinus insularis Candèze 1881: 58; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 413; Fleutiaux 1911: 258, 1947: 113; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 300; Ivie et al. 2008b: 245 (*Physorrhinus* sp.); Chassain and Touroult 2012: 65. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Marie-Galante, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic.

NOT PLACED TO TRIBE

Achrestus fortunei Chassain and Touroult 2011: 241, 2012: 67; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 48. =*Achrestus chalumeaui* Chassain, Chalumeau and Touroult 2005: 68; nomen nudum. **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic. **Notes.** Seemingly a visual mimic of *Photinus* sp. lampyrid beetles.

SUBFAMILY CARDIOPHORINAE

Esthesopus grenadensis Champion 1897a: 289; Fleutiaux 1911: 261; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 303. **Distribution.** Canouan*, Grenada (type locality), Guadeloupe, Mayreau*, Union*; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Esthesopus sp. aff. *humilis* Candèze 1860: 284; Chassain and Touroult 2012: 65. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. The accepted species range (Blackwelder 1944-1957: 303) is Cuba, and Mexico to Panama, Colombia, and Brazil; widespread Antilles and Latin America?

Esthesopus poedicus Candèze 1860: 275, 277; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 413; Fleutiaux 1911: 260, 1947: 112; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 303 (*Esethesopus paedicus*) [sic]; Wolcott 1951: 275; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 276; Schiller 2004: 9; Chassain and Touroult 2012: 65; Thomas et al. 2013: 30. **Distribution.** Anguilla*, Caymans, Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guana, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy, St. Martin-St. Maarten; widespread Antilles endemic. **Plate** 20.

Esthesopus sp. aff. *quadripustulatus* Candèze 1860: 285; Chassain and Touroult 2012: 65. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. The accepted species range (Blackwelder 1944-1957: 303) is Nicaragua, Colombia, Venezuela; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America?

Horistonotus athenicus Candèze 1860: 247, 266; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 413; Fleutiaux 1911: 260, 1947: 111; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 302; Chassain and Touroult 2012: 65. =*Horistonotus aethenicus* variety *sallei* Fleutiaux 1911: 260 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** A separate undetermined species is reported from Guadeloupe (Chassain and Touroult 2012: 65.) **Plate** 20.

Horistonotus sericeus Champion 1897a: 288; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 303. **Distribution.** Carriacou*, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Horistonotus sp. Chassain and Touroult 2012: 65. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic?

SUBFAMILY LISOMINAE

TRIBE LISOMINI

Drapetes mediorufus Fleutiaux 1911: 236, 1947: 137; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 304; Chassain and Touroult 2012: 68. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate** 20.

Drapetes nigricans Bonvouloir 1859: 42, 54; Fleutiaux 1911: 237, 1947: 137; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 304; Ivie et al. 2008b: 245; Chassain and Touroult 2012: 67. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Montserrat, Panama, Colombia; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Drapetes sellatus Bonvouloir 1859: 43, 59; Fleutiaux 1911: 236, 1947: 137; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 304; Chassain and Touroult 2012: 68. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Mexico to Colombia, Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** On *Inga ingoides* (Richard) Willdenow.

Lissomus impressifrons Bonvouloir 1859: 103, 115; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 405; Fleutiaux 1947: 138; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 305; Chassain and Touroult 2012: 67. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Martinique. Mexico, Guatemala; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Lissomus insularis Cobos 1966: 330; Chassain and Touroult 2012: 67. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Lissomus punctulatus Dalman 1824: 14; Fleutiaux 1911: 237; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 305; Chassain and Touroult 2012: 67; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 48. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Martinique. Mexico to Panama, Colombia to Brazil, Argentina; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

SUBFAMILY AGRYPNINAE

TRIBE AGRYPNINI

Agrypnella squamifer (Candèze) 1865: 38 (*Cryptohypnus*); Champion 1897a: 282; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 293. **Distribution.** Grenada. Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, South America to Brazil, Argentina; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Lacon modestus (Boisduval) 1835: 108 (*Adelocera*); Fleutiaux 1911: 246, 1947: 106. Blackwelder 1944-1957: 281; Chassain and Touroult 2012: 63. = *Adelocera modesta* variety *guadeloupensis* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 407 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Martinique. Mexico; Australia, New Caledonia, Philippines, Japan, Borneo, Indochina, Ceylon, Seychelles, Madagascar; cosmotropical; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Lacon subcostatus (Candèze) 1857: 51, 69 (*Adelocera*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 407; Fleutiaux 1911: 246, 1947: 107; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 281; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 276; Chassain 2005: 181; Chassain and Sautière 2007: 141; Ivie et al. 2008b: 245; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 38; Chassain and Touroult 2012: 63. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Cuba, Guadeloupe, Guana, Les Saintes, Montserrat, St. Barthélemy?, St. Martin?; widespread Antilles endemic. **Plate** 20.

TRIBE OOPHORINI

Aeolus melliculus Candèze 1859: 295; Champion 1897a: 286; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 290. = *Aeolus melliculus* variety *rubricatus* Candèze 1859: 294; Fleutiaux 1911: 257. = *Aeolus rufulus* Candèze 1859: 295. **Distribution.** Grenada, Guadeloupe, St. Vincent. Mexico, Guatemala, Colombia to Argentina; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Aeolus nigromaculatus (Drapiez) 1820: 275 (*Elater*); Champion 1897a: 286; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 290. **Distribution.** Grenada, Mustique. Nicaragua, Panama to Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Aeolus sp. aff. *circumscriptus* (Germar) 1824: 46 (*Elater*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 289; Chassain and Sautière 2007: 142; Chassain and Touroult 2012: 67. **Distribution.** Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Martin. Mexico, Belize, Nicaragua, Colombia; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Conoderus bifoveatus Palisot de Beauvois 1805: 78 (*Elater*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 411; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 287; Fleutiaux 1947: 118, as synonym of *Monocrepidius rufidens* (Fabricius) 1801: 234 (*Elater*); Miskimen and Bond 1970: 86; Chassain and Touroult 2012: 65. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Cuba, Dominica*, Guadeloupe*, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, Saba*, St. Barthélemy, St. Croix, St. Kitts*, St. Martin-St. Maarten; widespread Antilles endemic.

Conoderus castaneus (Fabricius) 1792: 226; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 412; Fleutiaux 1911: 252, 1947: 117; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 276; Chassain 2005: 182; Chassain and Sautière 2007: 142, 2012: 65. = *Conoderus memorabilis* Candèze 1859: 197; Fleutiaux 1911: 253 of Martinique. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe, Guana, Martinique, St. Martin-St. Maarten; widespread Antilles endemic.

Conoderus delauneyi Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 411; Fleutiaux 1911: 253; Fleutiaux 1947: 117; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 287; Chassain and Touroult 2012: 65. = *Conoderus castaneipes* variety *delauneyi* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 411 of Martinique. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Martinique; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Conoderus memorabilis (Candèze) 1859: 249 (*Monocrepidius*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 280. **Distribution.** Cuba, Martinique, Puerto Rico; widespread Antilles endemic.

Conoderus sp. aff. *pinguis* Candèze 1859: 207; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 288; Chassain and Touroult 2012: 67; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 48. **Distribution.** Cuba, Martinique, Puerto Rico; widespread Antilles endemic.

Conoderus posticus (Eschscholtz) 1822: 76 (*Elater*); Champion 1897a: 285 (*Monocrepidius*); Fleutiaux 1911: 256, 1947: 117; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 287; Chassain and Sautière 2007: 142, 2012: 65. = *Conoderus posticus* variety *sticturus* Candèze 1859: 260 of Guadeloupe; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 276 of Guana. = *Conoderus binotatus* Candèze 1859: 287 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Carriacou*, Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Mayreau*, St. Vincent. Mexico to Brazil, Argentina; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

Conoderus rufidens (Fabricius) 1801: 234 (*Elater*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 411; Fleutiaux 1911: 253, 1947: 118 (*Monocrepidius*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 288; Chassain and Sautière 2007: 142, 2012: 65. = *Monocrepidius lividus* Degeer 1774: 162; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 411 of Guadeloupe; Fleutiaux

1911: 255; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 287; Fleutiaux 1947: 118; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 86 of St. Croix. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, La Désirade, Les Saintes, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix. USA, Mexico, Central America; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

Conoderus vitraci (Fleutiaux) 1911: 255 (*Monocrepidius*), 1947: 118; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 289; Chassain and Sautière 2007: 142; Chassain and Touroult 2012: 65. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, La Désirade, Les Saintes, St. Barthélemy; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Plate** 19.

Heteroderes amplicollis (Gyllenhal) 1817: 141 (*Elater*); generic placement by H. Douglas, December, 2011; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 412 (*Heteroderes*); Fleutiaux 1911: 258; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 289; Fleutiaux 1947: 119; Cooter 1983: 185, *Heteroderes* sp.; Ivie et al. 2008b: 245; Chassain and Touroult 2012: 67; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 48. = *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, Les Saintes, Martinique, Montserrat, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy (type locality), St. Kitts*, St. Lucia, St. Martin-St. Maarten, St. Vincent. USA (CA-TX-AL-FL); Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Peru (H. Douglas, pers. comm., 2014); widespread New World. **Notes.** Frequent at lights in the littoral zone (beaches, mangroves, swamps). **Plate** 20.

TRIBE PYROPHORINI

Ignelater luminosus (Illiger) 1809: 149 (*Elater*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 285; Tucker 1952: 342; Bennett and Alam 1985: 23; Costa 1980: 162. **Distribution.** Barbados (introduced, Wolcott 1951: 271), Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. John, St. Lucia? (needs confirmation), St. Thomas; introduced to the Lesser Antilles? Venezuela is an error. **Notes.** Introduced to Barbados from Puerto Rico in 1932 and 1935 as a predator against sugarcane root-borer (*Diaprepes abbreviatus* (L.), Curculionidae) and white-grub (*Phyllophaga smithi* (Arrow), Scarabaeidae). Also introduced to Mauritius for biocontrol of the same white grubs. Adults are bioluminescent. **Plate** 20.

Ignelater phosphoreus (L.) 1758: 404 (*Elater*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 285; Bennett and Alam 1985: 23; Costa 1980: 163. **Distribution.** Barbados (introduced for biocontrol), Hispaniola, Puerto Rico; introduced to the Lesser Antilles. French Guiana; Brazil and Argentina are probably errors. **Notes.** Probably predaceous on soil inhabiting insects. Adults are bioluminescent.

Lygелater ignitus (Fabricius) 1787: 167 (*Elater*); Fleutiaux 1911: 262 (*Pyrophorus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 285; Costa 1975: 107; Chassain 2005: 182; Chassain and Sautière 2007: 141, 2012: 63; Chassain and Touroult 2012: 65; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 48. **Distribution.** Grenada*, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia. French Guiana, Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Pyrophorus indulcatus Costa 1972: 208, 1976: 147. = *Pyrophorus noctilucus* (L.) 1758: 404 (*Elater*); Champion 1897a: 290 of St. Vincent; Fleutiaux 1911: 261 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic. Not Guadeloupe.

Pyrophorus mellifluus Costa 1972: 211; 1976: 145, 147; Chassain and Touroult 2012: 63. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola, Martinique, St. Lucia. Mexico to Colombia, Trinidad; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

Pyrophorus mellitus Costa 1972: 210, 1976: 145. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.

Pyrophorus phosphorescens Laporte 1840: 236; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 414; Fleutiaux 1911: 261; Fleutiaux 1947: 110; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 286; Costa 1972: 206, 1976: 147; Chassain 2005: 182; Touroult 2005: 89; Chassain and Sautière 2007: 141; Chassain and Touroult 2012: 63. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe (type locality), Martinique. Mexico to Panama, Trinidad, Guiana, Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Plate** 20.

Pyrophorus tuberculifer Eschscholtz 1829b: 32; Costa 1972: 203, 1976: 146. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe? (needs confirmation). Mexico, Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina; widespread Antilles and Latin America?

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; Touroult 2005: 89; Chassain and Sautière 2007: 141; Chassain and Touroult 2012: 63. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe,

Les Saintes, Marie-Galante, 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. **Plate** 19.

Chalcolepidius silbermanni Chevrolat 1835: 197; Champion 1897a: 282; Casari 2002: 329; Thomas et al. 2013: 30. **Distribution.** Caymans, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico (introduced in lumber, Wolcott 1951: 271), St. Vincent. Mexico to Venezuela and Trinidad; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Plate** 19.

Chalcolepidius validus Candèze 1857: 263; Cassari 2002: 337, resurrection of the name; Chassain and Touroult 2012: 63. = *Chalcolepidius sulcatus* Fabricius 1777: 234 of Martinique; Fleutiaux 1911: 246, 1947: 108. = *Chalcolepidius virens* (Fabricius) 1777: 234 (*Elater*); Champion 1897a: 282; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 283; Casari 2002: 335, 339 (who corrects the earlier confusion in use of the name). **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Plate** 19.

Chalcolepidius virens (Fabricius) 1777: 234 (*Elater*); Champion 1897a: 282; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 283; Casari 2002: 335, 339 (who corrects the earlier confusion in use of the name). = *Chalcolepidius porcatus* variety *virens* Fabricius 1787: 172, Fleutiaux 1911: 247. **Distribution.** Barbados, Grenada, Union*. Tobago, Trinidad, Venezuela to Surinam, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Earlier records of Guadeloupe, of St. Croix and of St. Lucia are misidentifications of other species (Casari 2002: 341).

Chalcolepidius undescribed species, Ivie et al. 2008b: 245. **Distribution.** Montserrat, single island endemic. **Notes.** A bright red species; not *Chalcolepidius obscurus* (cited above from Montserrat) which is dark green and which might be an erroneous record.

SUBFAMILY SEMIOTINAE

Semiotus ligneus (L.) 1767: 652 (*Elater*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 284. **Distribution.** Grenada. Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, South America to Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

73. FAMILY LYCIDAE, the net-winged beetles

Adults are short lived and feed on pollen and nectar. They have bright warning coloration and are probably the base of mimicry complexes. Larvae occur under bark and in rotted wood and probably feed on slime molds or fungal products. Leng and Mutchler (1922) reviewed the fauna of the West Indies. See Bocakova (2003) for generic placements in Calopterini. Constantin (2012: 15) presents a key to the species of Martinique.

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.** Grenada*, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Plate** 21.

SUBFAMILY LYCINAE

TRIBE CALOPTERINI

Mesopteron delicatum (Kirsch) 1865: 61 (*Calopteron*); Gorham 1898a: 316; Leng and Mutchler 1922: 428 (who used this name based on the same BMNH specimens from Grenada as did Gorham 1898a: 316); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 346. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic. Not Colombia. **Plate** 20.

Mesopteron insularum Chalumeau and Roguet 1984: 31; Constantin 2012: 21; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 48. **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic.

Mesopteron oblitum (Gorham) 1898a: 316 (*Calopteron*); Leng and Mutchler 1922: 427; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 345. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Plate** 20.

Mesopteron pecticornis (Chevrolat) 1870: 74 (*Calopteron*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 415; Leng and Mutchler 1922: 428; Paulian 1947b: 157; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 346; Chalumeau and Roguet 1984: 30. = *Mesopteron atrotibiale* Pic 1930b: 80 of Guadeloupe; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 346; Chalumeau

and Roguet 1984: 30, synonymy. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. Not Cuba. **Plate** 20.

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

Mesopteron sulphureum Kleine 1949: 159. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic. **Plate** 21.

[*Thonalmus bicolor* (L.) 1763: 395 (*Cantharis*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 415; Leng and Mutchler 1922: 419; Paulian 1947b: 155; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 343; Chalumeau and Roguet 1984: 30. **Distribution.** Jamaica; not Guadeloupe, error, mislabeled specimens; not Cuba, not Hispaniola (errors of Gorham 1898a: 317). Not Africa. **Plate** 21.]

[*Thonalmus dominicensis* Chevrolat 1870: 73; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 415; Paulian 1947b: 156; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 343; Chalumeau and Roguet 1984: 30. **Distribution.** Hispaniola, Puerto Rico; not Guadeloupe, an error perhaps based on mislabeling.]

Thonalmus hubbardi Leng and Mutchler 1922: 426; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 344; Ivie et al. 2008b: 246.

Distribution. Montserrat; single island endemic. Genus endemic to West Indies. **Plate** 21.

Thonalmus sinuaticostis Leng and Mutchler 1922: 426; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 344; Ivie et al. 2008b: 246. **Distribution.** Montserrat; single island endemic. **Plate** 21.

76. FAMILY LAMPYRIDAE, the firefly beetles

Firefly larvae live in litter and soil and are predators on various invertebrates. Firefly adults are nocturnal or crepuscular and often use ventral abdominal light organs to produce mating signals. The application of generic and specific names has been quite complex and confusing in some cases (McDermot 1966). Constantin (2012: 15) gives a key to the species of Martinique. Work is still needed to clarify the nomenclature and distribution of these conspicuous beetles in the Lesser Antilles.

SUBFAMILY LAMPYRINAE

TRIBE CRATOMORPHINI

Aspisoma ignitum (L.) 1767: 645 (*Lampyrus*); Gorham 1898a: 318; Leng and Mutchler 1922: 451; Mutchler 1923a: 12; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 356; Paulian 1947b: 159; Bennett and Alam 1985: 23; Cooter 1983: 185; Ivie et al. 2008b: 246; Constantin 2012: 21; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 48; Daltry 2009: 65. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Martinique, Montserrat, Mustique, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, 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 mollusks. **Plate** 21.

Aspisoma insperatum 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. **Plate** 21.

Aspisoma sexpunctatum (Motschulsky) 1854: 12 (*Nyctophanes*); Constantin 2012: 21. = *Aspisoma sticticum* Gemminger 1870: 120; McDermott 1966: 32, Constantin 2012: 21, synonymy. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat (needs verification). Brazil, Paraguay, Bolivia; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Aspisoma superciliosum (Gorham) 1898a: 318 (*pidosoma* [sic]); Leng and Mutchler 1922: 450; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 357; Constantin 2012: 21; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 23. **Distribution.** Grenada, Martinique, St. Vincent, Union; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Plate** 21.

Cratomorphus dorsalis (Gyllenhal) in Schoenherr 1817: 67 (*Lampyrus*); Leng and Mutchler 1922: 481; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 356; McDermot 1966: 28. **Distribution.** St. Barthélemy; single island endemic. Not Brazil, not Argentina.

TRIBE PHOTININI

The literature of this popular group is very complicated, and there have been many previously recorded errors. Constantin (2012: 23-24) helps to clarify the confusion. *Macrolampis perelegans* Gorham 1880: 31 is reported from Antigua (Blackwelder 1944-1957: 357) as well as Guatemala to Panama; this record of Antigua was considered an error by Leng and Mutchler 1922: 449 (*Macrolapmis*) for the West Indies fauna. *Photinus simplex* Gorham 1881: 42 of Guatemala-Mexico, and erroneously listed from

Dominica (Mutchler 1923b: 5; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 359) does not occur in the West Indies. *Pyropyga minuta* (LeConte) 1851: 333 (*Ellychnia*) is limited to the USA and Mexico to Honduras (Green 1961: 71) and records of St. Vincent and of Grenada (Blackwelder 1944-1957: 354) are in error. *Robopus simplex* Olivier 1907: 38 (= *Photinus geographicus* Blackwelder 1944-1957: 358) is from Hispaniola and St. Croix and the record of Dominica is an error for the Dominican Republic (McDermott 1966: 53).

Lucidota sp., Daltry 2009: 65. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic?

Photinus discoideus (Sahlberg) 1823: 3 (*Lampyrus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 416; Leng and Mutchler 1922: 474; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 358; Paulian 1947b: 160. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate 22.**

Photinus littoralis (Motschulsky) 1853: 35 (*Ellipolampis*); Leng and Mutchler 1922: 475; McDermott 1966: 41 (variety *vittiger*); Constantin 2012: 24; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 48, and as *P. vittiger* Gyllenhal. **Distribution.** Martinique. Trinidad; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Photinus undescribed species 1, new species record. **Distribution.** Barbados*; single island endemic.

Photinus undescribed species 2, new species record. **Distribution.** St. Vincent*; single island endemic.

Photinus undescribed species 3, new species record. **Distribution.** St. Lucia*; single island endemic.

Photinus undescribed species 4, new species record. **Distribution.** Mayreau*, Mustique*, Union*; single island endemic.

Photinus sp., Daltry 2009: 66. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic?

Photinus sanctaeluciae McDermott 1958: 23; 1961: 116. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.

Photinus sanctus Olivier 1909: 123; Leng and Mutchler 1922: 479; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 359. **Distribution.** Dominica, St. Thomas; widespread Antilles endemic. **Plate 22.**

Photinus vitiosus Gemminger 1870: 120; McDermott 1966: 47. = *Lampyrus vittata* Fabricius 1792: 102; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 416 (*Photinus*) of Guadeloupe; Leng and Mutchler 1922: 477; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 359; McDermott 1966: 47. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe (type locality); widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Leng and Mutchler 1922: 477 discuss the confusion in the application of this species name and type locality, not explicitly recognized by Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 416. The localities of Cuba, Hispaniola, and Jamaica do not pertain to the species of Guadeloupe as recognized by Leng and Mutchler 1922: 478 but McDermott 1966: 47 does cite Cuba as a locality.

Photinus vanderberghi Constantin 2012: 15. **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic.

Pyropyga incognita Olivier 1912: 21; Leng and Mutchler 1922: 435; 1923a: 4 (key); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 354 (*Lucidota*); Green 1961: 71; McDermott 1966: 59; Constantin 2012: 24; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 48. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, Martinique, St. Vincent. Venezuela; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Robopus infernus (Olivier) 1912: 31 (*Pyrolampis*); McDermott 1966: 51; Constantin 2012: 24. = *Photinus vittiger* variety *infernus* Leng and Mutchler 1922: 476 of Martinique. **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic. **Plate 22.**

Robopus lutzi Leng and Mutchler 1922: 461 (*Photinus*), 1923b: 2; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 358; McDermott 1966: 51 (Dominican Republic in error). **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic.

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 (synonym of *Photinus quadrimaculatus* Laporte 1840: 26 of Hispaniola; McDermott 1966: 50 (*Diphotos*). = *Pygolampis quadrinotatus* Gorham 1898a: 319, Leng and Mutchler 1922: 473 (*Photinus*) of St. Vincent. **Distribution.** Hispaniola, St. Vincent?; widespread Antilles endemic? **Notes.** The genus *Robopus* is stated as being limited to Cuba, Hispaniola, and Puerto Rico by Kazantsev and Perez-Gelabert (2008: 387). The species is placed in the genus *Heterophotinus* and is stated as endemic to Hispaniola (Kazantsev and Perez-Gelabert 2008: 395). The question of the St. Vincent record awaits resolution. **Plate 22.**

Robopus sp., Daltry 2009: 66. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.

Robopus vittatus (Olivier) 1790: 23 (*Lampyrus*); Leng and Mutchler 1922: 478 (*Photinus*); McDermott 1955: 50 (*Diphotos*), 1966: 53. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico; widespread Antilles endemic.

Robopus vittiger (Gyllenhal) 1817: 21 (*Lampyrus*); Leng and Mutchler 1922: 475; Paulian 1947b: 161; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 359; McDermott 1955: 50 (*Diphotos*), 1966: 53; Constantin 2012: 24. **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic.

SUBFAMILY PHOTURINAE

Photuris livida (Olivier) 1790: 24 (*Lampyris*); Leng and Mutchler 1922: 484; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 361. **Distribution.** Barbados? (needs confirmation, or it is an error or introduction). Trinidad, French Guiana, Argentina; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Daltry 2009: 65 reports an undetermined species in this genus on St. Lucia.

78. FAMILY CANTHARIDAE, the soldier beetles

Adults are usually found on flowers, where they feed on nectar or pollen, but some may be predators. Larvae occur in soil or litter and are usually predators. Constantin (2012: 15) presents a key to the species of Martinique.

SUBFAMILY CANTHARINAE

Tylocerus cinctipennis (Fleutiaux and Sallé) 1890: 416 (*Telephorus*); Leng and Mutchler 1922: 498; Paulian 1947b: 163; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 363. =*Telephorus cinctipennis* variety *propinquus* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 417 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate 22.**

[*Tylocerus crassicornis* (Dalman) 1823: 57 (*Telephorus (Tylocerus)*); Leng and Mutchler 1922: 494; Paulian 1947b: 163; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 363. **Distribution.** Jamaica or Guyanas; not Guadeloupe, not St. Barthélemy (errors; Ivie and Geiser 2014: 111.)]

Tylocerus dominicus Leng and Mutchler 1922: 495 (*Tylocerus lineatus* variety *dominicus* Leng and Mutchler 1922: 495 of Dominica). **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic.

Tylocerus lineatus Gorham 1898a: 320; Leng and Mutchler 1922: 495; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 363. =*Tylocerus lineatus* variety *melanicus* Leng and Mutchler 1922: 496 of Dominica. =*Tylocerus antillarum* Pic 1906b: 81. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent, Union; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Plate 22.**

Tylocerus maculicornis (Fleutiaux and Sallé) 1890: 416 (*Telephorus*); Leng and Mutchler 1922: 498; Paulian 1947b: 163; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 363. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Tylocerus picipennis Leng and Mutchler 1922: 496; Blackwelder 1944-1957; Ivie et al. 2008b: 246. **Distribution.** Montserrat; single island endemic. **Plate 22.**

Tylocerus sp. Leng and Mutchler 1922: 496; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 363 (record of St. Lucia questionably *Tylocerus picipennis* of Montserrat, which it is not (M. A. Ivie in litt.)); Daltry 2009: 66. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic?

Tylocerus unilineatus Pic 1938: 85 (replacement name); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 363. =*Tylocerus bilineatus* Pic 1928: 55; of Guadeloupe; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 363. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Tylocerus undescribed species, Ivie et al. 2008b: 246. **Distribution.** Montserrat; single island endemic.

SUBFAMILY SILINAE**TRIBE SILINI**

Silis grenadensis Leng and Mutchler 1922: 291; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 367. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic. **Plate 22.**

Silis rogueti Constantin 2012: 16. **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic.

Silis tenella Gorham 1898a: 320; Leng and Mutchler 1922: 491; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 368. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic. **Plate 22.**

TRIBE TYTTHONYXINI

Tytthonyx dierkensi Constantin 2012: 18. **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic. **Notes.** Probably needing transfer to genus *Belotus*.

Tytthonyx martiniquensis Constantin 2012: 18. **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic. **Notes.** Probably needing transfer to genus *Belotus*.

Tytthonyx undescribed species, Ivie et al. 2008b: 246. **Distribution.** Montserrat; single island endemic?

Tytthonyx sp. 1; Daltry 2009: 66. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.

Tytthonyx sp. 2; Daltry 2009: 66. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.

Tytthonyx sp. 3; Daltry 2009: 66. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.

SUBFAMILY CHAULIOGNATHINAE

TRIBE ICHTHYURINI

Belotus guadeloupensis (Fleutiaux and Sallé) 1890: 417 (*Lobetus*); Leng and Mutchler 1922: 488; Paulian 1947b: 164 (*Tytthonyx*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 369; Constantin 2012: 15 (*Tytthonyx*). = *Belotus guadeloupensis* variety *obscurior* Pic 1906c: 57 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Martinique (record based on one female); Lesser Antilles endemic? **Plate 22.**

Belotus marginicollis Mutchler 1923b: 8 (*Tytthonyx*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 374. **Distribution.** Antigua; single island endemic.

Belotus pallidiventris Leng and Mutchler 1922: 488; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 369. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic. **Plate 22.**

Belotus undescribed species 1, new species record. **Distribution.** St. Lucia*; single island endemic.

Belotus undescribed species 2, new species record. **Distribution.** St. Lucia*; single island endemic.

Series *Bostrichiformia*

Unplaced to superfamily

79. FAMILY JACOBSONIIDAE, the jacobsoniid beetles

Adults and larvae usually occur in litter or under bark. The adults are so small (less than 1 mm) that they are often overlooked.

Derolathrus cavernicolous Peck 2010b:2. 2 **Distribution.** Barbados (in bat guano in Coles Cave). USA (FL; HI (introduced?); the Lesser Antilles and North and/or Central America).

Derolathrus sharpi Grouvelle and Raffray 1912: 310; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 474; Löbl and Burckhardt 1986: 2; Ivie et al. 2008b: 248; Peck 2010b: 5. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe (type locality), Montserrat, St. John; widespread Antilles.

Superfamily *Bostrichoidea*

81. FAMILY NOSODENDRIDAE, the nosodendrid beetles

Adults and larvae are usually found in fermenting sap flows or slime fluxes of trees or in fungus infested wood, where they feed on yeasts or other fermentation products.

Nosodendron punctatostriatum Chevrolat 1864: 618; Paulian 1947c: 100, synonymy. = *Nosodendron cribratum* (Castelnau) 1840: 62 (*Cercyon*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 392 of Guadeloupe; Champion 1898: 411; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 270. **Distribution.** Cuba?, Dominica*, Guadeloupe, St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic? Not endemic to Cuba, contrary to Peck 2005: 117. **Plate 23.**

82. FAMILY DERMESTIDAE, the skin or larder beetles

Adults and larvae feed on a variety of dry plant and animal materials, and often on stored products. Foods range from pollen and nectar, to dry animal carcasses, household fabrics, stored grains and cereals. Mroczkowski (1968) and Háva (2003) are world catalogs of the family. Illustrated keys to additional species as pests in food are in Gorham (1991).

TRIBE DERMESTINI

Dermestes (Dermestes) ater Degeer 1774: 223; Wolcott 1951: 287; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 86; Mroczkowski 1968: 59; Háva 2003: 22; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 35; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 103; Thomas et al. 2013: 28. = *Dermestes cadaverinus* Fabricius 1775: 55; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 392 of Guadeloupe; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 395. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Caymans, Cuba, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, St. Croix; probably on all inhabited the Lesser Antilles islands. USA, Mexico to Argentina; widespread New World; cosmopolitan. **Notes.** The black larder beetle. Widespread stored products pest in dried fish, cheese, etc. **Plate 23.**

Dermestes (Dermestes) lardarius L. 1758: 354; Lepesme 1947: 186; Mroczkowski 1968: 60; Háva 2003: 23. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; probably on all the Lesser Antilles islands; widespread New World; cosmopolitan. **Notes.** The larder beetle. A pest of dried meat, fish, and cheese. **Plate 24.**

- Dermestes (Dermestes) maculatus* Degeer 1774: 223; Lepesme 1947: 185; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 396; Mroczkowski 1968: 42; Háva 2003: 19; Ivie et al. 2008b: 246; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 104. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Montserrat, Puerto Rico (probably on all the Lesser Antilles islands). USA, Mexico to Argentina; widespread New World; cosmopolitan; introduced to the Lesser Antilles? **Notes.** The hide beetle. A stored products pest of stored skins and hides. **Plate 24.**
- Dermestes (Dermestes) peruvianus* Laporte 1840: 33; Lepesme 1947: 180; Háva 2003: 24. **Distribution.** Martinique. USA, Mexico, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Bolivia; widespread New World; Europe (cosmopolitan, introduced to Old World). **Plate 24.**
- Dermestes (Dermestinus) carnivorus* Fabricius 1775: 55; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 392; Champion 1898: 411; Lepesme 1947: 187; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 395; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 87; Mroczkowski 1968: 53; Háva 2003: 16. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico, St. Croix; probably on all the Lesser Antilles islands. USA; Mexico to South America, widespread New World; cosmopolitan. **Notes.** A stored products pest. **Plate 23.**

TRIBE THORICTINI

- Thorictodes heydeni* Reitter 1875a: 46; Grouvelle 1902: 769; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 408; Mroczkowski 1968: 159; Háva 2003: 37. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. USA, Mexico; widespread New World; Old World; cosmopolitan.
- [*Thylocladius contractus* Motschulsky 1839: 76; Mroczkowski 1968: 58. **Distribution.** No explicit the Lesser Antilles records, cosmopolitan. **Notes.** The odd beetle. In homes and museums, on animal skins; the females are wingless. **Plate 24.**]
- Attagenus fasciatus* (Thunberg) 1795: 105 (*Anthrenus*); Mroczkowski 1968: 85; Háva 2003: 61. =*Attagenus gloriosus* Fabricius 1801: 107; Lepesme 1947: 189; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 396. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Martinique. Widespread New World; nearly cosmopolitan. **Notes.** The wardrobe beetle. A stored products pest. Daltry 2009: 66 reports an unidentified species in this genus from St. Lucia.
- Attagenus unicolor* (Brahm) 1791: 144 (*Dermestes*); Mroczkowski 1968: 93. =*Attagenus piceus* Olivier 1790b: 10; Lepesme 1947: 189; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 396; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 87. **Distribution.** Cuba, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix. USA, Mexico; widespread New World; cosmopolitan. **Notes.** The black carpet beetle. A stored products pest. **Plate 23.**

TRIBE ANTHRENINI

- Anthrenus verbasci* (L.) 1767: 568 (*Byrrhus*); Lepesme 1947: 193; Mroczkowski 1968: 146; Háva 2003: 89. **Distribution.** Martinique. Widespread New World; cosmopolitan. **Notes.** The varied carpet beetle. In various dried stored products (see Beal 1998: 310). **Plate 23.**
- Cryptorhopalum scutellare* Arrow 1915: 443; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 397; Mroczkowski 1968: 137; Háva 2003: 105. **Distribution.** Mustique; single island endemic; Grenada paleo-island endemic.
- [*Megatoma (Perimegatoma) variegata* Horn 1875: 135; Háva 2003: 118. =*Perimegatoma guadelupensis* Casey 1900: 150; Lepesme 1947: 191; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 396. **Distribution.** Widespread North America; erroneously interpreted to be in the Lesser Antilles; from Guadeloupe Island, off the west coast of Mexico.]
- Orphinus fulvipes* (Guérin-Méneville) 1829-1844: 138 (*Globulicornis*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 392 (*Cryptorhopalum*); Lepesme 1947: 191 (*Globicornis*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 396; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 87; Mroczkowski 1968: 127; Háva 2003: 121. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico, St. Croix. USA (FL), Brazil; widespread New World; cosmopolitan; introduced to Old World. **Plate 24.**
- Trogoderma anthrenoides* (Sharp) 1902: 649 (*Eucnocerus*); Mroczkowski 1968: 100; Háva 2003: 132; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 104. **Distribution.** Barbados; Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands. USA (TX, HI), Mexico to Panama, Colombia, Aruba; widespread New World.
- [*Trogoderma bicinctum* Reitter 1880: 38; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 396; Mroczkowski 1968: 100; Háva 2003: 133. **Distribution.** West Indies. No explicit localities.]
- Trogoderma insulare* Chevrolat 1864a: 617; Uyttendboogaart 1902: 115; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 87; Mroczkowski 1968: 102; Háva 2003: 135. **Distribution.** Barbados?, Cuba, Puerto Rico, St. Croix; widespread Antilles endemic.

Trogoderma ornatum (Say) 1825: 185 (*Megatoma*); Cooter 1983: 185; Háva 2003: 137; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 277; Ivie et al. 2008b: 246; Thomas et al. 2013: 28. **Distribution.** Caymans, Guana, Montserrat (probably introduced). USA, Canada, Mexico; introduced to the Lesser Antilles?

[*Trogoderma serraticorne* (Fabricius) 1792: 265 (*Anthrenus*); Mroczkowski 1968: 105; Háva 2003: 138. **Distribution.** St. Croix (type locality). No other explicit records.]

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

Adults and larvae of this family bore into wood or wood products and a few are pests of stored grains or tubers and may be of great economic importance. Some are pests of live cultivated and wild trees and vines. Fisher (1950) reviewed the North American species. Gerberg (1957) reviewed the New World species of Lyctinae, which are mostly of some economic importance, and provides keys. Borowski and Wegrzynowicz (2007) is a world catalogue of Bostrichidae.

SUBFAMILY POLYCAONINAE

Melalgus caribeanus (Lesne) 1906: 396 (*Heterarthron*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 398; Borowski and Wegrzynowicz 2007: 52 (new combination); Ivie et al. 2008b: 246; Daltry 2009: 66. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe (type locality), Montserrat, St. Lucia, Trinidad, Central America; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Note.** There is much sexual dimorphism in the genus; males have smooth and shiny hind elytral declivities and females have punctured and very hairy elytra. This species might be a junior synonym of the following one.

Melalgus gonagrus (Fabricius) 1798: 156 (*Apate*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 419 (*Polycaon femoralis* (Fabricius) 1792: 361 (*Apate*) of Guadeloupe, in error, correction in Lepesme 1947: 205); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 398 (*Heterarthron*); Ramos 1946: 40; Fisher 1950: 6; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 90; Spilman 1971: 3; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 277; Borowski and Wegrzynowicz 2007: 53. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Grenada*, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Mustique*, Puerto Rico, Saba*, St. Barthélemy, St. Croix, St. Lucia*, St. Thomas, St. Vincent, Union*. Guyana, Trinidad; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Plate** 25.

SUBFAMILY BOSTRICHINAE

TRIBE APATINI

Apate cephalotes (Olivier) 1790b: 108 (*Bostrichus*). = *Phonapate frontalis* Fåhraeus 1871: 664; Lepesme 1947: 210; Borowski and Wegrzynowicz 2007: 156. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; introduced to the Lesser Antilles; introduced to New World; native to Africa, Middle East, India. **Notes.** Attacking date palms, in wood of tamarisk and bamboo. **Plate** 25.

TRIBE BOSTRICHINI

Amphicerus cornutus (Pallas) 1772: 8 (*Ligniperda*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 399; Lepesme 1947: 206; Fisher 1950: 70; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 90; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 277; Ivie et al. 2008b: 246; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 7; Thomas et al. 2013: 12. = *Bostrychus bicornutus* Latreille 1812: 65, Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 419 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Anguilla, Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Canouan*, Caymans, Cuba, Dominica*, Grenada*, Guadeloupe, Guana, Jamaica, Marie-Galante, Martinique, Mayreau*, Montserrat, Mustique*, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy*, St. Croix, St. Kitts*, St. Lucia* (also in Daltry 2009: 66), St. Martin-St. Maarten, St. Thomas, Union*. USA to Mexico to Panama and Brazil, Hawaii (introduced); widespread New World; introduced to Fiji, Poland. **Notes.** Adults and larvae bore in many tree species. **Plate** 25.

Heterobostrychus aequalis (Waterhouse) 1884: 215 (*Bostrichus*); Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 8; Thomas et al. 2013: 12. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, Caymans, Cuba. USA (FL, introduced and established); probably tropicopolitan, introduced to New World, probably native to Africa; introduced to the Lesser Antilles. **Notes.** A pest of wood structures and products.

TRIBE XYLOPERTHINI

Tetrapriocera longicornis (Olivier) 1795: 15 (*Bostrichus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 419; Gorham 1898a: 329; Lepesme 1947: 209; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 400; Ramos 1946: 40; Fisher 1950: 102; Miskimen

and Bond 1970: 90; Spilman 1971: 3; Bennett and Alam 1985: 23; Ivie et al. 2008b: 246; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 8; Thomas et al. 2013: 13. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, Bequia*, Canouan*, Carriacou*, Caymans, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Martinique*, Mayreau*, Mona, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Kitts*, St. Lucia* (also in Daltry 2009: 66), St. Thomas, St. Vincent*, Union*. USA (FL), Mexico, Central America, South America to Peru, Brazil; Galapagos; widespread New World; introduced to Germany. **Notes.** Boring in wood of many species of trees, and roots and wooden boxes. The beetles are abundant in lowland forests, and are commonly taken at light traps. **Plate 26.**

Xylobiops sextuberculata (LeConte) 1858: 73 (*Sinoxylon*); Gorham 1898a: 329 (*Xylopertha*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 400; Fisher 1950: 126. **Distribution.** Grenada? Guatemala, Mexico,sw USA; introduced to the Lesser Antilles?

Xylomeira tridens (Fabricius) 1792: 362 (*Apate*); Fisher 1950: 120; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 277; Ivie et al. 2008b: 246. =*Xylomeira torquata* (Fabricius) 1801: 382 (*Apate*); Lepesme 1947: 208; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 400; Ramos 1946: 40; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 90; Spilman 1971: 4; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 8; Thomas et al. 2013: 13. **Distribution.** Anguila*, Antigua, Bahamas, Bequia*, Canouan*, Caymans, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique, Mayreau*, Mona, Montserrat, Mustique*, Nevis*, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy*, St. Croix, St. John, St. Kitts*, St. Lucia, St. Thomas (type locality), St. Vincent*, Tortola, Union*. USA (TX, FL), Mexico; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. **Notes.** Adults and larvae bore in wood of *Parkinsonia* sp., *Delonix regia* (Boj. ex. Hook.) Raf. (royal poinciana), *Acacia* spp., and *Tamarindus indica* L. The beetles are abundant in lowland forests, and are commonly taken at light traps. **Plate 26.**

Xylopsocus capucinus (Fabricius) 1781: 62 (*Apate*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 400; Fisher 1950: 140; Spilman 1971: 3; Ivie et al. 2008b: 246. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Lucia*. Brazil, Surinam, Trinidad; introduced to the Lesser Antilles; introduced to New World; native to Old World tropics.

TRIBE SINOXYLINI

Sinoxylon unidentatum (Fabricius) 1801: 377; Borowski and Wegrzynowicz 2007: 119. =*Sinoxylon conigerum* Gerstaecker 1855: 268; Fisher 1950: 60; Tucker 1952: 343; Bennett and Alam 1985: 23. **Distribution.** Barbados. Venezuela and Hawaii; introduced to the Lesser Antilles; introduced to New World; widespread in tropical Asia and Africa. **Notes.** A wood-borer; members of this genus are serious pests of fallen trees and bamboo in India.

SUBFAMILY DINODERINAE

Dinoderus bifoveolatus (Wollaston) 1858: 409 (*Rhizopertha*); Gorham 1898a: 329 (*Rhizopertha*); Lepesme 1947: 203. **Distribution.** Grenada, Guadeloupe, St. Vincent; introduced to New World; introduced to the Lesser Antilles; tropicopolitan. **Notes.** Boring into wooden materials and into stored manioc and yam tubers. **Plate 25.**

Dinoderus distinctus Lesne 1897: 322; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 398; Lepesme 1947: 200. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; introduced to New World; introduced to the Lesser Antilles. Philippines; Germany (introduced). **Notes.** Found in imported roots in a pharmacy in Pointe-à-Pitre, Guadeloupe; maybe not established.

Dinoderus minutus (Fabricius) 1775: 54 (*Apate*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 419; Lepesme 1947: 202; Fisher 1950: 30; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 398; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 90; Spilman 1971: 3; Ivie et al. 2008b: 246; Thomas et al. 2013: 12. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Barbados, Caymans, 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 the 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. **Plate 25.**

Rhizopertha dominica (Fabricius) 1792: 359 (*Synodendron*); Lepesme 1947: 200; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 90; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 104; Thomas et al. 2013: 13. **Distribution.** Barbados, Caymans, Cuba, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix. Mexico to Brazil, USA?; wide-

spread New World; cosmopolitan. **Notes.** The lesser grain beetle; in stored products and virtually cosmopolitan in grain stores; also attacking books. **Plate 25.**

SUBFAMILY LYCTINAE, the powderpost beetles.

TRIBE LYCTINI

Lyctus brunneus (Stephens) 1830: 116 (*Xylotrogus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 400; Lepesme 1947: 197; Gerberg 1957: 18; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 104. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Bequia*, Cuba, Grenada*, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Union*. USA; cosmopolitan; widespread New World. **Notes.** The brown powder post beetle. Stored products pest of dry seeds and spices. **Plate 25.**

Lyctus caribeanus Lesne 1931: 96; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 400; Lepesme 1947: 198; Gerberg 1957: 19; Spilman 1971: 6; Ivie et al. 2008b: 246; Daltry 2009: 66. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Bequia*, Dominica, Grenada*, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, St. Vincent*, Union*. Mexico to Panama; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Plate 25.**

Minthea rugicollis (Walker) 1858: 206 (*Ditoma*); Lepesme 1947: 199; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 401; Gerberg 1957: 33; Ivie et al. 2008b: 247; Thomas et al. 2013: 13. **Distribution.** Caymans, Cuba, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia*. USA (FL, perhaps not established), cosmopolitan; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. **Notes.** Bores in wood and roots. **Plate 25.**

TRIBE TROGLOXYLINI

Trogoxylon praeustum (Erichson) 1847: 88 (*Lyctus*); Borowski and Wegrzynowicz 2007: 42. = *Trogoxylon prostomoides* (Gorham) 1883: 212 (*Lyctus*); Gorham 1898a: 328; Gerberg 1957: 42; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 401. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent. Mexico to Brazil and Argentina; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America; introduced to Philippines and Europe.

84. FAMILY ANOBIIDAE, the drugstore, deathwatch, and spider beetles

Adults and larvae of this family usually bore into hard materials such as bark, wood, seeds, woody fruits, fungi, and even live woody plant tissue. Some can be pests of wooden structures and household materials, and some are pests in stored products, including tobacco and spices. Species in the subfamily Ptininae can be borers or feed on accumulated dried animal and plant matter.

SUBFAMILY PTININAE, the spider beetles

Gibbium aequinoctiale Boieldieu 1854: xxxiv; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 401; Bellés and Halstead 1985: 153; Ivie et al. 2008b: 247. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola, Montserrat; St. Vincent, widespread New World; cosmopolitan; introduced to New World from Old World; introduced to the Lesser Antilles. **Notes.** A stored products pest; in buildings; the more common species.

Gibbium psyllioides Czempinski 1778: 51; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 401; Lepesme 1947: 230; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 87; Bellés and Halstead 1985: 153 = *Gibbium scotias* Fabricius 1781: 74; Gorham 1898a: 324 of St. Vincent. **Distribution.** Cuba, Martinique, Montserrat, St. Croix, St. John, St. Vincent; introduced to the Lesser Antilles; principally a Palearctic species, mostly in the Mediterranean area. **Notes.** A stored products pest; in buildings. The West Indian records might be based on misidentifications and need to be verified. **Plate 26.**

Pitnus (Pitnus) antillanus Bellés 1992: 183; Schiller 2004: 12; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 277. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Guana, Mayreau*, Mona, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Kitts; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** West Indian *Pitnus* spp. are leaf miners (Philips et al. 1998), commonly in littoral zone *Tournefortia gnaphalodes* (L.) R. Brown (seaside lavender).

Pitnus dufawi Pic 1906a: 21, 1909: 168, 171; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 402; Lepesme 1947: 230, 232; Ivie et al. 2008b: 247; Philips and Smiley 2010: 570. **Distribution.** Antigua, Guadeloupe, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Plate 27.**

Pitnus fur L. 1758: 393; Lepesme 1947: 231. **Distribution.** Martinique. Cosmopolitan; widespread New World. **Notes.** A stored products pest. **Plate 27.**

Pitnus strangulatus Fall 1905: 120; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 277; Ivie et al. 2008b: 247; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 5. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Guana, Montserrat. USA (s FL); widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

Ptinus tectus (Boieldieu) 1856: 652; Hatch 1933: 201; Papp 1962: 417. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica. Widespread in the Americas; cosmopolitan, probably introduced to New World, perhaps native to Australasia; introduced to the Lesser Antilles? **Notes.** Living in many kinds of dry stored foods. **Plate 27.**

Ptinus tessellatus Gorham 1898a: 324; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 402; Philips and Smiley 2010: 570. **Distribution.** Barbados*, Grenada*, Guadeloupe*, Martinique*, Mayreau*, Mustique (type locality), St. Lucia*; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Plate 27.**

SUBFAMILY ERNOBIINAE

TRIBE OZOGNATHINI

Microzogus sp. 1, Ivie et al. 2008b: 247. **Distribution.** Montserrat; general distribution unknown.

Microzogus sp. 2, Ivie et al. 2008b: 247. **Distribution.** Montserrat; general distribution unknown.

Microzogus sp. 3, Ivie et al. 2008b: 247. **Distribution.** Montserrat; general distribution unknown.

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

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

Scymnuseutheca apicalis Pic 1909: 170, 172; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 402; Lepesme 1947: 213. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate 27.**

SUBFAMILY ANOBIINAE

TRIBE NICOBIINI

Trichodesma sp., Ivie et al. 2008b: 247. **Distribution.** Montserrat; general distribution unknown. **Notes.** Five undetermined species in this genus are listed for Montserrat, and three undetermined species are available from Guadeloupe*, and one of these from Antigua*.

TRIBE STEGOBIINI

Stegobium paniceum (L.) 1761: 145 (*Dermestes*); Pic 1909: 171 (*Sitodrepa*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 402; Lepesme 1947: 214; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 89; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 104; Thomas et al. 2013: 40. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Barbados, Caymans, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Martinique, Montserrat*, Nevis*, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia*. USA to Argentina, Old World; cosmopolitan; widespread New World. **Notes.** The drug store beetle. A pest in a wide variety of stored organic materials. **Plate 27.**

SUBFAMILY XYLETINAE

TRIBE XYLETINI

Xyletinus marmoratus Pic 1911a: 183; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 403; Lepesme 1947: 216; Ivie et al. 2008b: 247. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic.

TRIBE LASIODERMINI

Lasioderma puberula Gorham 1898a: 326; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 404. **Distribution.** Bequia, Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Daltry 2009: 66 reports an undetermined species in this genus from St. Lucia.

Lasioderma serricorne (Fabricius) 1792: 241 (*Ptinus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 418; Gorham 1898a: 326; Pic 1909: 172; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 404; Ramos 1946: 40; Lepesme 1947: 217; Wolcott 1951: 293; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 89; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 105. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Martinique, Mona, Puerto Rico, St. Croix. USA through Mexico to Paraguay; Old World; cosmopolitan; widespread New World. **Notes.** The tobacco or cigarette beetle. A pest of stored tobacco and a wide variety of dry organic materials (Wolcott 1951: 293). **Plate 26.**

Megorama sp.; sp.; Ivie et al. 2008b: 247. **Distribution.** Montserrat; general distribution unknown.

SUBFAMILY DORCATOMINAE

TRIBE CALYMMADERINI

Calymmaderus bibliothecarum (Poey) 1851: 228 (*Anobium*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 418 (*Cathorama*); Pic 1909: 172; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 404; Lepesme 1947: 226. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 4 list three unidentified species in this genus from Bahamas, and Daltry 2009: 66 one from St. Lucia.

Calymmaderus brevissimus (Pic) 1909: 170, 172 (*Eupactus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 404; Lepesme 1947: 225; White 1983: 240, 244. = *Eupactus brevispinus* (as per Zoological Record 1909: 243 of Guadeloupe, original author and publication not identified). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Calymmaderus dufau (Pic) 1906a: 22 (*Eupactus*), 1909: 167, 172; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 404; Lepesme 1947: 225; White 1983: 242, 244; Ivie et al. 2008b: 247 (species near *Calymmaderus dufau*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Plate 26.**

Mirosternus laevis Gorham 1898a: 327; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 405. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic. **Plate 26.**

TRIBE CRYPTORAMORPHINI

Cryptoramorphus sp., Daltry 2009: 66. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; general distribution unknown.

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. **Notes.** Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 4 report an unidentified species in this genus from Bahamas.

Caenocara maculatum Fisher 1936: 242; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 277; Ivie et al. 2008b: 247. **Distribution.** Guana, Montserrat, Puerto Rico. North Eastern Caribbean; widespread Antilles endemic.

Dorcatoma castanea Gyllenhal 1808: 114; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 406; Lepesme 1947: 228. **Distribution.** St. Barthélemy. South America; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Pseudodorcatoma mariei Lepesme 1947: 222; Ivie et al. 2008b: 247. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Montserrat?; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Pseudodorcatoma ornata Pic 1905a: 171, 1909: 169, 172; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 404; Lepesme 1947: 221. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate 27.**

TRIBE PETALIINI

Petalium antillarum Pic 1903: 171, 1909: 172; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 404; Lepesme 1947: 210; Ivie et al. 2008b: 247. = *Petalium antillarum dufau* Pic 1905b: 187, 1909: 172 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Grenadines (unspecified), Guadeloupe, Montserrat? Guatemala; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 247) indicate two undetermined species in this genus from Montserrat and Daltry (2009: 66) lists one from St. Lucia.

Petalium fauveli Pic 1905b: 188, 1909: 172; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 404; Lepesme 1947: 219. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Grenadines (unspecified); Lesser Antilles endemic.

Petalium fleutiauxi Lepesme 1947: 220. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Petalium pici Lepesme 1947: 220. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate 27.**

Petalium pulicarium Gorham 1883: 202; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 404. **Distribution.** Grenada, Mustique. Guatemala; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Plate 27.**

Petalium punctatum Pic 1911a: 183; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 404; Lepesme 1947: 219. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

TRIBE PROTHECINI

Protheca granulata White 1979: 12. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 247) indicate two unidentified species in this genus on Montserrat, and Daltry (2009: 66) reports a species from St. Lucia.

Protheca guadalupensis (Pic) 1909: 169, 172 (*Leptobia*), 1912: 61; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 404; Lepesme 1947: 224 (*Picatoma*); White 1979: 13, 21. = *Protheca guadalupensis* variety *subnitida* Pic 1909: 169.

Distribution. Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate** 27.

Protheca undulata White 1979: 20. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic.

Stichtoptychus dufai (Pic) 1911: 183 (*Cathorama*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 405 (*Catorama*); White 1980: 12; Ivie et al. 2008b: 247 (as *Stichtoptenus*). **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic.

[*Stichtoptychus holosericea* (Pic) 1904: 103 (*Catorama*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 405 of Grenada; White 1980: 17. **Distribution.** Described from Caraca, Brazil; the Junk catalog locality of Grenada given by Pic (1912: 69) is in error, [according to R. E. White (in litt., 1993).]

TRIBE TRICORYNINI

Cryptorama antillensis White 1984: 85; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 277, as species near this of Guana; Ivie et al. 2008b: 247. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe?, Montserrat?, Virgin Islands?; widespread Antilles endemic.

Cryptorama carinatum White 1984: 91; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 277; Ivie et al. 2008b: 247. **Distribution.** Barbuda, Guana, Montserrat, Tortola, Virgin Gorda (last two both of British Virgin Islands); widespread Antilles endemic.

Cryptorama dufai dufai (Pic) 1909: 169, 172 (*Pseudodorcatoma*), 1912: 61; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 404; Lepesme 1947: 223 (*Peridorcatoma*); White 1971: 183. = *Cryptorama dufai pici* White 1984: 125, new name. = *Pseudodorcatoma dufai minuta* Pic 1909: 169 (homonym, not LeConte 1878: 409), Pic 1912: 61; Blackwelder 1945: 404; Lepesme 1947: 223; White 1971: 183. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate** 26.

Cryptorama megalops White 1984: 110; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 277; Ivie et al. 2008b: 247. **Distribution.** Guana, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Thomas; widespread Antilles endemic.

Cryptorama sericeum (Pic) 1909: 169 (*Pseudodorcatoma*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 404; White 1984: 124; Ivie et al. 2008b: 247 (*Cryptorama sericeum aureum* (Lepesme) 1947: 223; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 277 of Guana? = *Peridorcatoma sericea* (Pic); Lepesme 1947: 223; White 1984: 118. = *Pseudodorcatoma sericea semirufa* Pic 1909: 169; Pic 1912: 61; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 404. = *Peridorcatoma sericea semirufa* (Pic), Lepesme 1947: 223; White 1984: 124. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Guana?, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic? **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 247) list another five undetermined species in this genus from Montserrat, and Daltry (2009: 66) reports three undetermined species from St. Lucia.

Tricorynus herbarius (Gorham) 1883: 207 (*Catorama*); Gorham 1898a: 325; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 405; Tucker 1952: 343; White 1965a: 322, 1981: 778; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 89; 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. Attacks books, upholstered furniture, provisions, etc. Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 4 list an unidentified species as *Catorama* from the Bahamas. Daltry 2009: 66 reports three undetermined species in this genus from St. Lucia.

Tricorynus lepesmei White 1965b: 115, replacement of preoccupied name, 1981: 780. = *Catorama estriatum* Lepesme 1947: 228, preoccupied. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Tricorynus pierrei (Lepesme) 1947: 227 (*Catorama*); White 1981: 781 Ivie et al. 2008b: 247. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Montserrat?; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Plate** 27.

Tricorynus sallei (Guérin-Méneville) 1851: cxv (*Catorama*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 418 (*Cathorama*); Pic 1909: 172; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 406; White 1981: 782 (on the uncertain status of the species). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Hispaniola; widespread Antilles endemic.

Tricorynus tabaci (Guérin-Méneville) 1850: 437 (*Catorama*); White 1965a: 344, 1981: 775. This is probably the identity of the Barbados record of *Tricorynus zae* (Waterhouse) 1849: lxviii (*Catorama*) of Leng and Mutchler 1914: 435; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 406; Tucker 1952: 343; Bennett and Alam 1985: 23. *Trichorynus zae* is likely to be a senior synonym of *Tricorynus tabaci* but type specimens are not available to confirm this (White 1981: 783). **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Guatemala, Mexico, USA (FL); widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. **Notes.** A stored products pest.

Series Cucujiformia

Superfamily Lymexyloidea

85. FAMILY LYMEXYLIDAE, the ship-timber beetles

These moderately large and extremely elongate beetles are unique in having very reduced elytra and no transverse fold in the hind wing. The larvae bore in dead wood and are associated with ambrosia fungi.

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. Lucia* (also in Daltry 2009: 66), St. Vincent, Union*. 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. There is much variation in body length. **Plate 28.** The figure is of *Atractocerus brevicornis* (L.) of west Africa but this is very similar to the Lesser Antilles species.

87. FAMILY TROGOSSITIDAE, the bark-gnawing beetles

The species are often predators, and are found under bark and in galleries of wood boring beetles. Some are in stored products where they are predators on other insect pests or feed on damaged grain. Keys to some genera and species are in Barron (1971).

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. **Plate 28.**

SUBFAMILY TROGOSSITINAE

[*Airora striatopunctata* Reitter 1876b: 20; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 392. **Distribution.** West Indies; no explicit the Lesser Antilles records. Brazil.]

[*Calanthasoma flavomaculata* Reitter 1876b: 11; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 391. **Distribution.** West Indies; no explicit the Lesser Antilles records.]

Colydobius dufau Lèveillé 1907: 405; Grouvelle in Grouvelle and Raffray 1908: 42; Lepesme 1947: 178; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 395. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Found under bark of *Ficus laurifolia* Hort. Berol. ex Kunath and Bouche, in littoral zone. Ivie et al. (2008b: 248) list an undetermined species in this genus on Montserrat, and Daltry (2009: 66) one from St. Lucia. **Plate 28.**

Nemosoma fleutiauxi Lepesme 1947: 177; Schiller 2004: 23. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. Ivie et al. (2008b: 248) list an undetermined species in this genus on Montserrat.

Nemosoma landesi Lèveillé 1901: 318; Lepesme 1947: 176; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 392. **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic. **Plate 28.**

[*Temnoscheila borrei* (Reitter) 1875b: 37 (*Trogosita*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 392 (*Temnocheila*). **Distribution.** West Indies, no explicit the Lesser Antilles records. Colombia.]

[*Temnoscheila insignis* (Reitter) 1875b: 11 (*Trogosita*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 393 (*Temnocheila*). **Distribution.** West Indies, no explicit the Lesser Antilles records. Colombia.]

Temnoscheila obscura (Reitter) 1875b: 18 (*Trogosita*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 387; Lepesme 1947: 181; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 393; Ivie et al. 2008b: 248 (*Temnocheila*); Daltry 2009: 66. = *Temnoscheila ebenina* Blanchard 1853: 205; Champion 1898: 400, probably misidentification for record of Mustique; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 392 (*Temnocheila*) of Bolivia, Uruguay, Argentina. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Montserrat, Mustique, St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic. Not North America. Ivie et al. (2008b: 248) indicate another species in this genus for Montserrat. **Plate 28.**

[*Tenebroides bipustulata* Fabricius 1801: 152; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 393. **Distribution.** West Indies, no explicit the Lesser Antilles records. Mexico to Argentina.]

Tenebroides floridanus Schaeffer 1918: 199; Barron 1971: 111; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 58. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Cuba, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico. USA (FL, LA), Mexico, Brazil, Surinam; widespread New World.

Tenebroides mauritanicus (L.) 1758: 417 (*Tenebrio*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 387; Lepesme 1947: 179; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 394; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 88; Barron 1971: 93. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Guadeloupe, Mona, Puerto Rico, St. Croix; introduced to the Lesser Antilles. USA (FL), Mexico to Argentina; cosmopolitan; introduced to New World. **Notes.** The cadelle beetle; an important stored products pest in flour, meal, and grains; also found under tree bark. **Plate 28.**

Tenebroides steinheili Reitter 1875c: 75; Champion 1898: 399; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 395. **Distribution.** Mustique? Colombia; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** A possible misidentification of the following.

Tenebroides transversicollis (Jacquelin du Val) 1857: 255 (*Trogosita*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 388; Lepesme 1947: 180; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 395; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 277; Ivie et al. 2008b: 248. = *Tenebroides punctulata* Reitter 1875c: 74; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 388; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 394; Lepesme 1947: 180, synonymy. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Cuba, Guadeloupe, Guana, Marie-Galante, Montserrat, Nevis*, Puerto Rico, St. Kitts*; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Daltry 2009: 66 reports two unidentified species from St. Lucia.

Tenebroides sp. 1, new species record. **Distribution.** Grenada*, single island endemic? **Notes.** A distinctly larger (body length 14 mm) and darkly colored species.

Tenebroides sp. 2, new species record. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe*, single island endemic? **Notes.** A small species with patterned body from upper elevation cloud forest

Tenebroides sp. 3, new species record. **Distribution.** Grenada*, Guadeloupe*; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** A smaller species, body length 3 mm, with unicolorous testaceous body.

89. FAMILY CLERIDAE, the checkered beetles

Adults of some species feed on pollen, on dead animal or on plant matter, but most prey as adults and larvae on other insects, especially on larvae of wood-boring beetles.

SUBFAMILY THANOCLERINAE

Thanoclerus buquet Lefebvre 1835: 577; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 417; Lepesme 1947: 167; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 386. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe. USA (intercepted at ports), introduced to New World; cosmopolitan; introduced to the Lesser Antilles. **Notes.** These may occur under bark and in bracket fungi, but are more often found as a predator upon anobiid pests of stored products such as tobacco. **Plate 29.**

SUBFAMILY EPIPLHOEINAE

Madoniella anapsis Opitz 2011: 160, 2014: 45. **Distribution.** Dominica (type locality), Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Madoniella caporaali Pic 1935: 10; Lepesme 1947: 170; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 391; Opitz 2011: 157, 2014: 46. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic.

Madoniella minor Pic 1935: 10; Lepesme 1947: 169; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 391; Opitz 2011: 218, 2014: 458. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe (type locality), Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Madoniella pici Lepesme 1947: 170; Ivie et al. 2008b: 248; Opitz 2011: 219, 2014: 49. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe (type locality), Montserrat (this record of Ivie et al. (2008b: 248) not verified in Opitz (2011: 219)); Lesser Antilles endemic. **Plate 28.**

SUBFAMILY ENOPLIINAE

Neorthopleura subfasciata (Chevrolat) 1874: 327 (*Pelonium*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 418; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 391 (*Corinthiscus*); Constantin 2012: 25. = *Neorthopleura guadeloupensis* (Wolcott) 1943: 138 (*Orthopleura*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 389; Barr 1976: 6 (incorrect synonymy with *N. murina*); Thomas et al. 2013: 23; Opitz 2013: 26 (synonymy). = *Neorthopleura nesiotes* Barr 1976: 9 of Little Cayman; Opitz 2013: 26 (synonymy). = *Neorthopleura murina* (Klug) 1842: 358 (*Enoplum*); Barr 1976: 6; Ivie et al. 2008b: 248; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 47; Daltry 2009: 66, Opitz 2013: 22 (restricting species to Hispaniola). **Distribution.** Bahamas, Caymans, Guadeloupe (type locality), Martinique, Montserrat, St. John. Mexico; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

Pelonium insulare Gorham 1898a: 322; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 390 (*Cregya*). **Distribution.** Canouan*, Mayreau*, St. Vincent, Union*; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Pelonium undescribed species; Ivie et al. 2008b: 248. **Distribution.** Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic.

SUBFAMILY TARSOSTENINAE

Tarsostenus univittatus (Rossi) 1792: 147 (*Clerus*); Lepesme 1947: 171; Constantin 2012: 25; Thomas et al. 2013: 24. **Distribution.** Canouan*, Caymans, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Union*. Cosmopolitan; widespread New World. **Notes.** The larvae are predators on Bostrychidae such as *Rhizopertha* sp. and *Dinoderus* sp. which are stored products pests, such as in stored manioc tubers. **Plate** 29.

SUBFAMILY KORYNETINAE

Corynetes coeruleus Degeer 1775: 163; Lepesme 1947: 172; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 391. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Cosmopolitan; widespread New World. **Notes.** A predator on stored products pests such as larvae of moths and beetles (such as *Stegobium paniceum* L.).

Necrobia ruficollis Fabricius 1775: 57; Lepesme 1947: 175; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 391; Wolcott 1951: 286. **Distribution.** Cuba, Martinique (an old record only), Puerto Rico. Mexico to Argentina; cosmopolitan; widespread New World. **Notes.** The red-shouldered ham beetle. In stored products.

Necrobia rufipes Degeer 1775: 165; Lepesme 1947: 174; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 391; Ramos 1946: 33; Wolcott 1951: 286; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 105. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Mona, Puerto Rico. Mexico to Chile, USA (FL); cosmopolitan; widespread New World. **Notes.** The red-legged ham beetle, found on dry animal carcasses. **Plates** 28 and 29.

[*Necrobia violacea* (L.) 1758: 356. **Distribution.** To be expected in the Lesser Antilles; cosmopolitan. **Notes.** The blacklegged ham beetle.]

93. FAMILY MELYRIDAE, the softwinged flower beetles

Adults occur on flowers and feed on pollen, spores or on other insects. Both adults and larvae may be very habitat specific, occurring on coastal sand dunes, tidal flats, or on specific types of rock substrates such as sandstones, or igneous and calcareous rock outcrops. Larvae are predators and may occur in litter, soil, or under bark or rocks. Constantin (2012: 15) presents a key to the species of Martinique as the family Malachiidae.

SUBFAMILY MALACHIINAE

TRIBE MALACHIINI

Ablechrus caravellae Constantin 2012: 19. **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic.

[*Ablechrus minimus* (Erichson) 1840b: 113 (*Anthocomus*); recorded in doubt, of Bequia, of Mustique and of Grenada (Gorham 1898a: 324; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 375; Wittmer 1961: 3637 (transferred from *Ebaeus*); Wittmer 1976: 281; it was described from Colombia and Central America, and does not occur in the Antilles (Wittmer 1979: 281).]

Ablechrus n. sp. Ivie et al. 2008b: 248. Montserrat; single island endemic? **Note.** Additional material with pale antennae could be this and is from Antigua*, and Dominica*. Daltry 2009: 66 lists two other species on St. Lucia.

Ablechrus undescribed species 2, new species record. **Distribution.** Martinique*, single island endemic. **Notes.** The species has pale orange-yellow elytra, not blue.

Ablechrus nigrocaeruleus (Gorham) 1898a: 323 (*Ebaeus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 375; Wittmer 1976: 281; Constantin 2012: 25. =*Ablechrus guadeloupensis* (Pic) 1914: 11 (*Ebaeus*); Lepesme 1947: 165 (*Ebaeus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 375; Wittmer 1976: 281, 1984: 228 (synonymy); Constantin 2012: 25, questioning synonymy. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia* (also in Daltry 2009: 66), St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Antennae black. **Plate** 29.

Atalomimus martiniquensis Constantin 2012: 19. **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic.

[*Tucumanius seminulus* (Erichson) 1840b: 112 (*Anthocomus*), recorded in doubt of Bequia, of Mustique and of Grenada (Gorham 1898a: 324; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 375 (*Ebaeus*); Wittmer 1976: 281 (*Ablechrus*), it was described from Colombia and Central America, and does not occur in the Antilles (Wittmer 1979: 281).]

SUBFAMILY MELYRINAE

TRIBE ASTYLINI

Astylus antillarum Gorham 1898a: 323; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 377. **Distribution.** St. Vincent, Union*; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Plate** 29.

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

Melyrodes n. sp. Ivie et al. 2008b: 248. **Distribution.** Montserrat; single island endemic?

Melyrodes n. sp. Daltry 2009: 66. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic?

Superfamily Cucujoidea

95. FAMILY SPHINDIDAE, the cryptic slime mold beetles

Adults and larvae feed on spores of slime molds.

Sphindus dubius Gyllenhal 1808: 243; Gorham 1898a: 328; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 406. **Distribution.** Grenada. Old World; introduced to the Lesser Antilles? **Notes.** This Old World species name needs confirmation. Ivie et al. (2008b: 248) list an undetermined species in this genus on Montserrat. There is also new material of this genus from Grenada and St. Vincent*.

96. FAMILY KATERETIDAE (=Brachypteridae), the short-winged flower beetles.

Adults and larvae feed on many kinds of plants. Adults feed on pollen and the larvae typically develop in seed capsules of the same or (less frequently) different plants (Jelinek and Cline 2010: 386). They are not of economic importance.

Brachypterus insularis Grouvelle 1898: 35; Champion 1898: 395; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 408. **Distribution.** Grenada. Trinidad; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

97. FAMILY NITIDULIDAE, the sap beetles

Members of this family feed on a variety of materials, including decaying and dried fruits, pollen, fungi, sap, and leaf litter. Some members are inquilines with social insects. Others are involved in the pollination of certain plant species (Jelinek et al. 2010: 391). The subfamily Cybocephalinae has been treated as a family distinct from Nitidulidae, but this is not accepted by Jelinek et al. (2010: 400), and its species are predators, usually on scale insects (Smith and Cave 2007).

SUBFAMILY CILLAEINAE

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

Brachypeplus mutilatus Erichson 1843: 246; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 384; Champion 1898: 396; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 410. **Distribution.** Grenada, Guadeloupe, St. Thomas, St. Vincent*. Central America, Colombia, Brazil; widespread 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; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Cillaeus linearis Erichson 1843: 249; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 385; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 410. **Distribution.** Grenada*, Guadeloupe, St. Vincent*. Colombia; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Schiller (2004: 38) mentions a *Cillaeus lateralis* of Guadeloupe but we cannot place such a name and it may be an error representing this species.

Cillaeus undescribed species; n. sp.; Ivie et al. 2008b: 249. **Distribution.** Montserrat; single island endemic.

Colopterus amputatus Erichson 1843: 243; Grouvelle 1902: 756 (*Colastus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 409; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 45. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Cuba, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico. Mexico to Argentina; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** The genus was revised in an unpublished thesis by Watrous (1984). Daltry 2009: 66 lists two undetermined species from St. Lucia.

- Colopterus infimus* (Erichson) 1843: 245; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 410 (as synonym of *Colopterus truncatus* Randall 1838: 18); Ivie et al. 2008b: 249. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Montserrat; distribution uncertain; Lesser Antilles endemic?
- Colopterus posticus* Erichson 1843: 237, Blackwelder 1944-1957: 409. **Distribution.** Dominica. USA (FL), Mexico to Colombia, Brazil, Peru; widespread New World.
- Colopterus ruptus* (Fabricius) 1801: 354 (*Nitidula*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 384 (*Colastus*); Champion 1898: 393 (*Colastus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 410. **Distribution.** Dominica*, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique*, St. Lucia*, St. Vincent. Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina; the 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.** Antigua*, Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique*, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia*, 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. Maarten, St. Thomas, St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Daltry 2009: 66 lists an undetermined species from St. Lucia.
- 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 the Lesser Antilles? **Plate** 30.
- Conotelus substriatus* Erichson 1843: 253; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 385; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 411; Jelinek and Nicholas Evans 1982: 235. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe? Colombia; introduced to the Lesser Antilles?
- Macrostola lutea* Murray 1864: 333; Champion 1898: 396; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 410. **Distribution.** Montserrat, St. Vincent. Venezuela; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Macrostola vitraci* Grouvelle 1902: 756; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 410, as variety of *Macrostola straminea* Murray 1864: 332; Ivie et al. 2008b: 249. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic. Not Central America.

SUBFAMILY CARPOPHILINAE

- Carpophilus dimidiatus* (Fabricius) 1792: 261 (*Nitidula*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 386; Champion 1898: 397; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 411; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 88; Ivie et al. 2008b: 249; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 45; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 106; Thomas et al. 2013: 37. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Bahamas, Barbados*, Caymans, Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Mayreau*, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy*, St. Croix, St. Lucia*. Canada (PQ), USA (CA, TX-FL); Mexico to Argentina; probably introduced to New World; introduced to the Lesser Antilles; cosmopolitan. **Notes.** The corn sap beetle. *Carpophilus dimidiatus* represents a complex of sibling species (e. g. *Carpophilus mutilatus* Erichson, *Carpophilus fumatus* Boheman, *Carpophilus maculatus* Murray, etc.) and the true identity of many listed synonyms is uncertain without a revision. Daltry 2009: 66 lists three undetermined species in this genus from St. Lucia. **Plate** 29.
- Carpophilus dufau* Grouvelle in Grouvelle and Raffray 1908: 41; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 411. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Carpophilus freemani* Dobson 1956: 41. **Distribution.** Barbados. Brazil, Morocco; cosmopolitan; widespread New World? **Notes.** A pest of stored corn and nuts, and probably other products. **Plate** 29.
- [*Carpophilus fumatus* Boheman 1851: 564. **Distribution.** Cuba; no explicit the Lesser Antilles records. Africa, Portugal, Azores, Central America, USA (FL). Apparently of Afrotropical origin, and introduced into other countries. **Notes.** There is confusion regarding the limits and true identify of this species. **Plate** 29.]
- Carpophilus hemipterus* (L.) 1758: 358 (*Dermestes*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 385; Champion 1898: 397; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 412; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 88. **Distribution.** Barbados*, Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Kitts*, St. Vincent. USA, Mexico to Argentina; Old World; Pacific islands, cosmopolitan; widespread New World. **Notes.** The dried fruit beetle. The species feeds on many dried fruits, seeds, and coconut husks. **Plate** 29.

- [*Carpophilus maculatus* Murray 1864: 372. **Distribution.** Cuba; West Indies; no explicit the Lesser Antilles records. Oriental Region, Pacific islands including Hawaii, Central America.] **Plate 29.**
- [*Carpophilus marginellus* Motschulsky 1858: 40; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 412. **Distribution.** Cuba; no explicit the Lesser Antilles records. Cosmopolitan. **Notes.** There is confusion regarding the limits and true identify of this species. **Plate 30.**]
- 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, spread by commerce. **Notes.** There is confusion regarding the limits and true identify of this species.
- [*Carpophilus obsoletus* Erichson 1843: 259. **Distribution.** Cuba, no explicit the Lesser Antilles records. USA (widespread); cosmopolitan. **Plate 30.**]
- Carpophilus ovatus* Grouvelle in Grouvelle and Raffray 1912: 291; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 412. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- [*Carpophilus pilosellus* Motschulsky 1858: 41. **Distribution.** Cuba; no explicit the Lesser Antilles records. Asia, Africa, Pacific islands; cosmopolitan. **Notes.** There is confusion regarding the limits and true identify of this species. **Plate 30.**]
- Carpophilus vitraci* Grouvelle 1902: 757; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 412. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe; widespread Antilles endemic.
- Epuraea luteola* (Erichson) 1843: 272 (*Haptoncus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 386; Champion 1898: 397; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 412; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 88; Schiller 2004: 21; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 277; Ivie et al. 2008b: 248; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 45. =*Haptoncus pauperculus* Reitter 1873: 179, Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 386 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Bahamas, Barbados, Bequia*, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guana, Martinique*, Mayreau*, Mona, Montserrat, Nevis*, Puerto Rico, Saba*, St. Croix, St. Lucia* (also in Daltry 2009: 66), St. Vincent. USA, Central and South America, widespread New World; Old World; cosmopolitan, spread by commerce. **Plate 30.**
- Urophorus humeralis* (Fabricius) 1798: 74 (*Carpophilus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 412; Ivie et al. 2008b: 249. **Distribution.** Barbados*, Cuba, Guadeloupe*, Montserrat, Puerto Rico; Uruguay, Ceylon, Malaysia, China; tropicopolitan; introduced to the Lesser Antilles; introduced to New World, native to Old World. **Plate 30.**

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 three specimens). Venezuela; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Lobiopa insularis* Laporte 1840: 10; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 386; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 414; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 89; Schiller 2004: 21; Ivie et al. 2008b: 248; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 45. =*Lobiopa decumana* Erichson 1843: 295; Champion 1898: 399. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Bahamas, Barbados*, Bequia*, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique*, Mayreau*, Montserrat, Mustique*, Nevis*, Puerto Rico, Saba*, St. Croix, St. Kitts*, St. Lucia* (also in Daltry 2009: 66), St. Thomas, St. Vincent, Union*. USA, Central and South America; widespread New World; introduced to Old World (Canary Islands, Lason and Przewozny 2009). **Notes.** Distributed by commerce. **Plate 30.**
- Mystrops dufau* Grouvelle in Grouvelle and Raffray 1912: 290; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 409; Gillogly 1955: 199. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Taken at 1400 m, reportedly by beating sphagnum.
- Mystrops insularis* Grouvelle 1898b: 352; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 409; Gillogly 1955: 202. **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic. **Notes.** In palm flowers. Specimens, probably this species, are from Grenada*, St. Lucia*, and St. Vincent*.
- [*Omosita colon* (L.) 1758: 362 (*Nitidula*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 412. **Distribution.** No explicit the Lesser Antilles records; to be expected. Generally distributed; USA, Mexico, Old World; introduced to New World. **Notes.** Distributed by commerce. **Plate 30.**]

- Pallodes cyanescens* Grouvelle 1898: 36; Champion 1898: 399; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 417. =*Pallodes ruficollis* Reitter 1873: 135; Champion 1898: 399, misidentified record of St. Vincent; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 417; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 106; of Cuba and Hispaniola; not St. Vincent. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.
- Pallodes translata* Grouvelle 1912: 298, replacement name. =*Pallodes smithi* Grouvelle 1898: 35; Champion 1898: 399; not *smithi* Sharp 1891: 368 of Mexico; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 417. **Distribution.** Grenada, Union*; single island endemic; Grenada paleo-island endemic.
- Stelidota championi* Sharp 1890: 315; Champion 1898: 398; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 413; identification of the Lesser Antilles records need confirmation. **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, this list attempts to correspond to present knowledge. Daltry 2009: 66 lists two undetermined species in St. Lucia. **Plate 30.**
- Stelidota chontalensis* Sharp 1890: 314; Grouvelle 1902: 757 of Guadeloupe, of St. Vincent; Blackwelder 1944-1957: **Distribution.** Guadeloupe (needs confirmation), St. Vincent (needs confirmation). Nicaragua; the Lesser Antilles and/or Central America?
- Stelidota coenosa* Erichson 1843: 303; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 89 (species near this); Ivie et al. 2008b: 249; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 45. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Cuba (type locality), Montserrat, St. Croix; widespread Antilles endemic.
- [*Stelidota ferruginea* Reitter 1873: 14; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 413. **Distribution.** Cuba?, West Indies; no explicit the Lesser Antilles records; USA (AZ-MI-NJ-FL), Central America, South America.]
- 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 rudrata* Erichson 1843: 303; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 386; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 413; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 277; Ivie et al. 2008b: 249; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 45; Thomas et al. 2013: 37. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Caymans, Cuba, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. John, St. Thomas; widespread Antilles endemic.
- Stelidota strigosa* (Gyllenhal) 1808: 140 (*Nitidula*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 386; Champion 1898: 398; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 413; Wolcott 1951: 297; Ivie et al. 2008b: 249; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 45. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Bequia, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent. USA, Mexico (Baja California), Belize, Colombia to Argentina; widespread Antilles and Latin America.
- Stelidota thoracica* Kirsch 1873: 142; Grouvelle 1902: 757; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 413. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Montserrat. Peru; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

SUBFAMILY CYBOCEPHALINAE

This group has recently been shown to be distinctly different from the Nitidulidae (Cline et al. 2010). A key to species occurring in the West Indies and Trinidad is in Smith and Cave (2007) and six species are known from the region. Adults and larvae are predaceous on sternorrhynchous hemiptera, especially the scale insect family Diaspididae.

Cybocephalus antilleus Smith in Smith and Cave 2007: 166. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic.

Cybocephalus nipponicus Endrödy-Younga 1971: 244; Smith and Cave 2007: 170; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 35; Thomas et al. 2013: 28. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, Caymans, Nevis, St. Kitts. Eastern North America, Asia, southern Europe, Micronesia, South Africa; introduced to the Lesser Antilles? **Notes.** Reported feeding on at least 14 species of armored scales worldwide and on *Aspidiotus destructor* Signoret and *Aspidiotus yasumatsui* Signoret in the West Indies. It was introduced to Barbados from Florida and helps control scales on cycads.

98. FAMILY SMICRIPIDAE, the palmetto beetles

Adults and larvae live in decaying flowers, leaf litter, and under bark. This family contains only six species in one genus, occurring in Florida and Texas through Central America and the West Indies (Price

2002). However, Cline (2010) remarked upon several new species which extend the range of the family into central South America.

Smicrips exilis (Murray) 1864: 238 (*Cercus*); Champion 1898: 410 (*Tisiphone*); Grouvelle 1902: 766; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 424. = *Tisiphone nitiduloides* Reitter 1876c: 301; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 392; Ivie et al. 2008b: 249 (as *Smicrips* sp.). **Distribution.** Antigua*, Barbados, Dominica*, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Martinique*, Montserrat, St. Lucia* (also in Daltry 2009: 66), St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** *Smicrips palmicola* LeConte 1878: 399 is known from Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Gulf Coast of the USA (Cline 2010: 406).

99. FAMILY MONOTOMIDAE, the root-eating beetles

These beetles are usually found under bark and in various kinds of decaying vegetation. They feed on the spores of fungi and some may be predators.

SUBFAMILY MONOTOMINAE

TRIBE MONOTOMINI

Monotoma americana Aubé 1837: 461; Champion 1898: 409; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 423; Bousquet and Laplante 1999: 84. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Grenada, Guadeloupe*, Martinique*, St. Lucia*, St. Vincent. Canada, USA, Argentina; widespread New World? **Notes.** Records outside of North America need verification. Ivie et al. (2008b: 249) list an undetermined species in this genus from Montserrat, and Daltry (2009: 66) one from St. Lucia.

Monotoma bicolor Villa and Villa 1835: 49; Bousquet and Laplante 1999: 82, synonymy. = *Monotoma parallela* LeConte 1855: 305; Champion 1898: 409; Grouvelle and Raffray 1912: 300; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 424; Bousquet and Laplante 1999: 82. **Distribution.** Grenada (record confirmed), Guadeloupe?, St. Lucia*. USA (widespread), Canada; Europe, North Africa, Middle East, Siberia, New Zealand; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America? **Notes.** In decaying plant matter.

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. **Plate 30.**

Monotoma spinicollis Aubé 1837: 462; Grouvelle and Raffray 1912: 299; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 424; Bousquet and Laplante 1999: 77. **Distribution.** Grenada, Guadeloupe, Saba*, St. Vincent. USA, Canada; Europe, Africa, Asia, New Zealand; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America? **Notes.** In decaying plant material.

TRIBE THIONINI

Thione championi Sharp 1899: 546; Grouvelle 1902: 764; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 424. **Distribution.** Dominica*, Guadeloupe, Martinique*. USA (FL), Guatemala, Panama; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America? **Plate 30.**

Thione sp., new species record. **Distribution.** Grenada*; single island endemic. **Notes.** Body color dark, head striae longer.

TRIBE EUROPINI

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

Bactridium exiguum Grouvelle in Grouvelle and Raffray 1908: 58; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 424. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Europs fallax Grouvelle 1902: 766; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 424. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Martinique; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 249) list four undetermined species in this genus for Montserrat, and Daltry (2009: 66) lists two from St. Lucia. Additional undetermined specimens in the genus are from Antigua*, Barbados*, Dominica*, Guadeloupe*, Grenada*, Martinique*, and St. Lucia*.

- Europs foveicollis* Grouvelle in Grouvelle and Raffray 1908: 57; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 424. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Europs maculata* Grouvelle 1896: 210; Champion 1898: 409; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 424; Wolcott 1951: 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.
- Europs zonata* Grouvelle 1902: 765; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 424. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Martinique; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Hesperobaenus apicalis* Reitter 1872: 19; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 391; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 424 (*Europs*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico; widespread 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

This family commonly occurs under bark and in litter, where members feed on fungi. Some are pests of stored products.

SUBFAMILY BRONTINAE

TRIBE TELEPHANINI

- Cryptomorpha desjardinsi* (Guérin-Ménéville) 1829: 196 (*Psammoecus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 423; Thomas 1993: 13; Halstead 1993: 134; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 51. =*Cryptomorpha musae* Wollaston 1854: 157; Champion 1898: 405. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Grenada, St. Vincent. USA (AL-FL); cosmopolitan; introduced to and widespread in New World; introduced to the Lesser Antilles; Asian in origin. **Notes.** Adults feed on plant debris and may be in stored products; the larvae are predators on small arthropods. **Plate** 31.
- Telephanus blairi* Nevermann 1932: 15; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 422. =*Telephanus elongatus* Grouvelle 1890: 159, in part; misidentification according to Nevermann 1932: 15. **Distribution.** Dominica* (M. C. Thomas det.), 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. **Plate** 31.
- Telephanus guadalupensis* Grouvelle 1902: 762; Nevermann 1932: 7; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 422. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Telephanus* undescribed species, new species record, M. C. Thomas det. **Distribution.** St. Lucia*; single island endemic. **Notes.** Probably one of the two undetermined species listed by Daltry 2009: 66.
- Telephanus nodicornis* Nevermann 1932: 21; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 422; Ivie et al. 2008b: 249. =*Telephanus pallidulus* Chevrolat 1864: 612; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 389 of Guadeloupe; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 422. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Montserrat; not Puerto Rico (contrary to Blackwelder 1944-1957: 422); Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Telephanus paradoxus* Reitter 1874: 524; Champion 1898: 404; Nevermann 1937: 16. **Distribution.** Grenada. Trinidad, Venezuela; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Telephanus parvulus* Grouvelle in Grouvelle and Raffray 1908: 53; Nevermann 1932: 7; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 423. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** In plant debris.
- Telephanus pygmaeus* Nevermann 1932: 5; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 423. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Telephanus titschacki* Nevermann 1932: 7; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 423. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate** 32.

SUBFAMILY SILVANINAE

- Ahasverus advena* (Waltl) 1834: 169 (*Cryptophagus*); Champion 1898: 407 (*Cathartus*); Grouvelle 1902: 764; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 421; Thomas 1993: 32; Halstead 1993: 161; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 107.

- Distribution.** Antigua* (M. C. Thomas det.), Cuba, Mona, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico. USA (FL); widespread Neotropics, cosmopolitan; widespread New World. **Notes.** The foreign grain beetle. On moldy stored products. Daltry 2009: 66 reports an undetermined species on St. Lucia, and other undetermined specimens are from Bequia*, Dominica*, Martinique*, Mustique*, St. Vincent*, and Union*. **Plate** 31.
- Ahasverus delauneyi* (Grouvelle and Raffray) 1912: 300 (*Cathartus*); Grouvelle 1912: 383; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 421 (*Ahasverus*); Halstead 1993: 158. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Ahasverus humeralis* (Grouvelle and Raffray) 1912: 301 (*Cathartus*); Grouvelle 1912: 383; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 421 (*Cathartus*); Halstead 1993: 158. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe (type locality); St. Thomas; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Ahasverus plagiatus* Grouvelle 1912: 375; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 421; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 277. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Guana, St. Thomas. Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Cathartosilvanus opaculus* (LeConte) 1854b: 78 (*Silvanus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 421 (*Ahasverus*); Thomas 1993: 28; Halstead 1993: 168; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 51; Thomas et al. 2013: 44. =*Silvanus trivialis* Grouvelle 1878: 75, 1902: 764 of Guadeloupe; Champion 1898: 406; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 421; Halstead 1973: 84 (*Cathartosilvanus*). **Distribution.** Antigua* (M. C. Thomas det.), Bahamas, Caymans, 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. Daltry 2009: 66 lists an undetermined species from St. Lucia.
- Cathartus quadricollis* (Guérin-Méneville) 1829-1844: 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; Thomas et al. 2013: 44. =*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, Caymans, 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. Daltry 2009: 66 lists an undetermined species from St. Lucia. **Plate** 31.
- 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; Thomas et al. 2013: 44. =*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.** Antigua* (M. C. Thomas det.), Bahamas, Barbados, Caymans, Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy*, St. Croix, St. Lucia*, St. Vincent, Union* (M. C. Thomas det.). USA (FL); widespread Neotropics, Mexico to Panama; introduced to New World; introduced to the Lesser Antilles; cosmopolitan. **Notes.** In moldy plant wastes; distributed by commerce. **Plate** 31.
- 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.** Bequia*, Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Martinique*, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent. Mexico to Argentina, widespread Neotropics; cosmopolitan; widespread New World. **Notes.** A stored products pest.
- [*Oryzaephilus acuminatus* Halstead 1980: 309. **Distribution.** No explicit the Lesser Antilles records. USA (FL); cosmopolitan. **Notes.** In stored products. **Plate** 31.]
- [*Oryzaephilus mercator* (Fauvel) 1889: 132 (*Silvanus*); Halstead 1993: 145. **Distribution.** Cuba?; no explicit the Lesser Antilles records; cosmopolitan. **Notes.** The merchant grain beetle. In stored products. **Plate** 31.]
- Oryzaephilus surinamensis* (L.) 1758: 357 (*Dermestes*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 389; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 421; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 84; Halstead 1993: 140; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 107. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, St. Croix. USA; widespread Neotropics, Mexico to Argentina; cosmopolitan; widespread New World. **Notes.** The saw-toothed grain beetle. A stored products pest. **Plate** 31.

Platamus dufau Grouvelle 1902: 761; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 422. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Silvanopropus scuticollis (Walker) 1859: 53 (*Silvanus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 421; Thomas 1993: 30; Halstead 1993: 183 (*Silvanoprus*); Ivie et al. 2008b: 249; Thomas et al. 2013: 44. =*Silvanus triangularis* Reitter 1876a: 56, 60; Champion 1898: 406; Grouvelle 1902: 764 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Barbados, Caymans, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Mustique*, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Kitts* (M. C. Thomas det.), St. Lucia* (M. C. Thomas det.), St. Vincent. USA (OK-WV-FL); Costa Rica, Panama, Trinidad, French Guiana, Brazil; introduced to New World, cosmopolitan; introduced to the Lesser Antilles. **Notes.** Frequent at lights and in piles of plant debris; on occasion in agricultural products; introduced by commerce. **Plate 31.**

Silvanops angulicollis (Reitter) 1878a: 194 (*Silvanus*); Champion 1898: 407; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 420; Halstead 1973: 40. Grenada. Guatemala, Colombia; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Silvanus proximus Grouvelle 1904: 183; Halstead 1973: 61, 1993: 182; Thomas 1993: 25. =*Silvanus planatus* Germar 1824: 466; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 390 of Guadeloupe; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 420; Halstead 1973: 64 of Guadeloupe, likely a misidentification of *Silvanus proximus*. =*Silvanus unidentatus* (Olivier) 1790b: 9; Champion 1898: 405 of Grenada?; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 421 of Grenada?; Halstead 1973: 65, likely a misidentification. **Distribution.** Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Thomas; from Mexico to Brazil; introduced to Neotropics, native to and widespread in Africa; introduced to the Lesser Antilles. **Notes.** Occasionally in stored products; also at lights and in forest litter. **Plate 31** (of *Silvanus planatus*).

104. FAMILY PASSANDRIDAE, the parasitic flat bark beetles

Members of this family are ectoparasitic on larvae of wood boring insects. The world fauna is summarized by Slipinski (1986, 1989). Species are known from Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands, but were not previously recorded from the Lesser Antilles.

Catogenus cayman Slipinski 1989: 101, new family record, new genus record, new species record; Thomas et al. 2013: 38. **Distribution.** Bequia*, Caymans, Mona, Puerto Rico. Trinidad; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

106. FAMILY LAEMOPHLOEIDAE, the flat bark beetles

Members of this family occur under bark, and some are important pests of stored food products.

[*Charaphloeus bituberculatus* (Reitter) 1878c: 316 (*Laemophloeus*); Thomas 1993: 64; Thomas et al. 2013: 35. **Distribution.** Caymans, Cuba, Bahamas, Jamaica, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, St. Croix; to be expected in the Lesser Antilles. USA (FL). **Plate 32.**]

Cryptolestes ferrugineus Stephens 1832: 223 (*Laemophloeus*); Grouvelle and Raffray 1912: 303; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 419; Thomas et al. 2013: 35. **Distribution.** Caymans, Guadeloupe. Cosmopolitan; widespread New World. **Notes.** In stored products.

Cryptolestes pusillus Schoenherr 1817a: 55; Champion 1898: 404 (*Laemophloeus*); Thomas 1993: 47 (keys), 2002: 151; Thomas et al. 2013: 35. =*Laemophloeus minutus* Olivier 1791b: 243; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 419; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 107. **Distribution.** Caymans, Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, St. Vincent. Cosmopolitan; widespread New World. **Notes.** A stored products pest. **Plate 32.**

Cryptolestes uncicornis (Reitter) 1876a: 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; Thomas et al. 2013:.. =*Laemophloeus iteratus* Sharp 1899: 528; Grouvelle 1876: 502; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 419. **Distribution.** Antigua* (M. C. Thomas det.), Bahamas, Canouan*, Caymans, Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent, Union* (M. C. Thomas det.), Virgin Islands. USA (FL) to Mexico to Surinam to Argentina; southern Nearctic, widespread Neotropical; widespread New World. Daltry (2009: 66) lists an undetermined species on St. Lucia. **Plate 32.**

Dysmerus caseyi Grouvelle 1898: 42 (*Laemophloeus*); Champion 1898: 405; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 419; Thomas 2009: 7. **Distribution.** Grenada. Mexico through Panama to Peru and Brazil; Trinidad; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 249) list an undetermined species in this genus for Montserrat, and Daltry (2009: 66) one on St. Lucia.

- Dysmerus sulcicollis* Grouvelle in Grouvelle and Raffray 1908: 56 (*Dasymerus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 420; Thomas 1993: 53, 2009: 8. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Incorrectly synonymized into *Dysmerus basalis* Casey 1884: 97 by Lefkovitch (1958: 97).
- Laemophloeus* (sens. lat.) *castaneipennis* Grouvelle 1876: 494; Champion 1898: 405. **Distribution.** Grenada, Colombia, Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Generic placement uncertain.
- Laemophloeus* (sens. lat.) *dufau* Grouvelle 1902: 763; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 419. Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Generic placement uncertain.
- Laemophloeus* (sens. str.) *megacephalus* Grouvelle 1876: 495; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 419; new species record. **Distribution.** Antigua* (M. C. Thomas det.). Colombia; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 249) list two undetermined species in this genus from Montserrat, and Daltry (2009: 66) three on St. Lucia.
- Laemophloeus* (sens. lat.) *smithi* Grouvelle 1898: 41; Champion 1898: 405; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 420. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic. **Notes.** Generic placement uncertain.
- Lathropus pictus* Schwarz 1878: 358; Thomas 1993: 45; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 42; Thomas 2010: 3. =*Lathropus costatus* Grouvelle 1902: 763 of Guadeloupe; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 420; Ivie et al. 2008b: 249. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados*, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Martinique*, Montserrat, St. Croix, St. John, St. Lucia*. USA (FL), Mexico; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. **Plate** 32.
- Lepidophloeus exquisitus* (Grouvelle) in Grouvelle and Raffray 1908: 54 (*Laemophloeus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 419; Thomas 1984a: 450. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Note.** Daltry (2009: 66) lists an undetermined species on St. Lucia. **Plate** 32.
- Lepidophloeus* undescribed species?; Ivie et al. 2008b: 249. **Distribution.** Montserrat; single island endemic?
- Parandrita permixtus* (Grouvelle) 1912: 303 (*Laemophloeus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 419; Thomas 1993: 70; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 278; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 42; Thomas et al. 2013: 35. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Caymans, Cuba, Guadeloupe, Guana, Virgin Islands. USA (FL), Panama; widespread New World.
- Placonotus modestus* (Say) 1826: 268 (*Cucujus*), Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 389 (*Laemophloeus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 419; Ivie et al. 2008b: 249; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 42. =*Laemophloeus singularis* Smith 1851: 7 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Guadeloupe, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Note.** Daltry (2009: 66) lists an undetermined species on St. Lucia. **Plate** 32.
- Placonotus patruellus* Thomas 1984b: 12; Ivie et al. 2008b: 249 (tentative det.). **Distribution.** Montserrat? Guatemala; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America? **Plate** 32.
- Placonotus planifrons* Thomas 1984b: 13. =*Placonotus 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 according to Thomas 1984b: 13; Ivie et al. 2008b: 249. **Distribution.** Grenada, Guadeloupe, Montserrat, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Plate** 32.
- Placonotus politissimus* (Wollaston) 1867: 67 (*Laemophloeus*); Thomas 1984b: 6, 1993: 68; Halstead 1993: 103; Ivie et al. 2008b: 249; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 42; Thomas et al. 2013: 35. =*Laemophloeus commixtus* Grouvelle and Raffray 1912: 304 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Antigua* (M. C. Thomas det.), Bahamas, Caymans, Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique*, Montserrat, Puerto Rico. USA (FL), Mexico to Trinidad, Bolivia, Peru, and Brazil; probably introduced to New World; introduced to the Lesser Antilles; widespread Afrotropical. **Notes.** Sometimes in moldy plant debris; often at lights and under bark. Daltry (2009: 66) lists two unidentified species in this genus from St. Lucia and these could be any of these species. **Plate** 32.

108. FAMILY PHALACRIDAE, the shining flower or shining mold beetles

Adults often occur with flowers or vegetation and larvae of some feed in flower heads of composites, while others feed on spores or ergots of various rusts, smuts and pyrenomycete fungi. The group is virtually unstudied for the West Indies.

- Acyломus insularis* Guillebeau 1894: 304; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 430. **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic. **Note.** Daltry (2009: 66) lists three undetermined species on St. Lucia.

Litolibrus sp.; Ivie et al. 2008b: 250. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Barbados*, Grenada*, Martinique*, Mayreau*, Nevis*, Montserrat, Saba*, St. Lucia*, St. Kitts*, St. Vincent*.

[*Litostilbus testaceus* Fabricius 1775: 83; Guillebeau 1894: 283; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 430, questionably recorded from St. Thomas (Virgin Islands); Thomas et al. 2013: 39 of Caymans.]

Olibrus sp.; Ivie et al. 2008b: 250. **Distribution.** Montserrat.

Ochrolitus triseriatus Casey 1893: 142; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 278; Ivie et al. 2008b: 250; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 46. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Bahamas, Barbados*, Bequia*, Grenada*, Guadeloupe*, Guana, Martinique*, Mayreau*, Montserrat, Nevis*, Saba*, St. Kitts*, St. Lucia*, St. Vincent*, Union*. USA (FL); widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

Xanthocomus sp., Daltry 2009: 66. **Distribution.** St. Lucia.

111. FAMILY CRYPTOPHAGIDAE, the silken fungus beetles

This family generally feeds on molds and decaying vegetation. Some occur in animal nests and with stored products.

SUBFAMILY ATOMARIINAE

TRIBE ATOMARIINI

Curelius japonicus (Reitter) 1878a: 181 (*Ephistemus*); Bennett and Alam 1985: 24. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Barbados, Guadeloupe*, Grenada*, Montserrat*, Saba*, St. Lucia*, St. Vincent*. Widely distributed including southern USA; Japan; possibly native to Oriental region; introduced to the Lesser Antilles.

Notes. Collected at light; probably a fungus feeder.

Ephistemus sp.; Ivie et al. 2008b: 250. **Distribution.** Montserrat.

113. FAMILY LANGURIIDAE, the lizard beetles

The Languriinae and most Xenoscelinae are strictly phytophagous, while other groups probably occur in rotten vegetation and feed on spores or fungal hyphae or pollen. Some, such as species of *Cryptophilus*, can be stored products pests.

SUBFAMILY LANGURIINAE

TRIBE THALLISELLINI

Platoberus dufau Grouvelle 1916: 56; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 427; Ivie et al. 2008b: 250; Daltry 2009: 66. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Montserrat, St. Lucia, St. Vincent*; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Platoberus latus Sharp 1900: 586; Grouvelle 1902: 768; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 427. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Panama; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Plate** 32.

SUBFAMILY CRYPTOPHILINAE

TRIBE CRYPTOPHILINI

Cryptophilus frater Grouvelle 1898: 43; Champion 1898: 407; Grouvelle 1902: 767; Grouvelle and Raffray 1912: 310; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 425, 469. **Distribution.** Grenada, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Undetermined specimens in this genus are from Antigua*, Barbados*, St. Kitts*, and St. Vincent*.

Cryptophilus integer (Heer) 1841: 426; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 278; Ivie et al. 2008b: 250. **Distribution.** Guana, Martinique*, Mayreau*, Montserrat, Union*; introduced to the Lesser Antilles. Widespread exotic species.

SUBFAMILY TORAMINAE

Toramus infimus Grouvelle 1919: 149; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 428; Bennett and Alam 1985: 24. **Distribution.** Barbados, Grenada; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Associated with *Aleurocanthus woglumi* Ashby on citrus on Barbados. Ivie et al. (2008b: 250) list two undetermined species in this genus from Montserrat, and Daltry (2009: 66) two from St. Lucia. Undetermined specimens in the genus are from Antigua*, Dominica*, Grenada*, Guadeloupe*, Martinique*, and St. Vincent*.

SUBFAMILY XENOSCELINAE

TRIBE XENOSCELINI

- Hapalips angulosus* Grouvelle in Grouvelle and Raffray 1908: 58; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 427; Ivie et al. 2008b: 250. = *Hapalips guadalupensis* Grouvelle in Grouvelle and Raffray 1908: 60; Ivie et al. 2008b: 250 (species near this). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** In flowers of *Cereus* sp. cactus. Key to species of Guadeloupe in Grouvelle and Raffray 1908: 59. Daltry 2009: 66 lists an undetermined species from St. Lucia, and there is one on St. Kitts*, and St. Vincent*.
- Hapalips delauneyi* Grouvelle in Grouvelle and Raffray 1908: 59; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 427. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Hapalips dufaii* Grouvelle in Grouvelle and Raffray 1908: 62; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 427. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Hapalips filum* Reitter 1877a: 124; Gorham 1898b: 335; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 427; Wolcott 1951: 299; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 278. = *Hapalips tenuis* Reitter 1877a: 124. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, Guana, Puerto Rico. Mexico to Colombia; widespread Antilles and Latin America.
- Hapalips grouvellii* Gorham 1898b: 334. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Plate 32.**
- Hapalips guadeloupensis* Grouvelle 1902: 768; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 427. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Hapalips sharpi* Grouvelle in Grouvelle and Raffray 1908: 60; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 427. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

TRIBE LOBERINI

- Loberus discipennis* Reitter 1875d: 76; Champion 1898: 402; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 428. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent. Mexico; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 250) list an undetermined species in this genus from Montserrat, and Daltry (2009: 66) one from St. Lucia, and there is additional material in the genus from Antigua*, Martinique*, Nevis*, Saba*, and St. Kitts*.
- 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.
- Loberus vitraci* Grouvelle 1902: 767; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 428. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Telmatoscus dufaii* Grouvelle and Raffray 1912: 308; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 427. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** The genus was formerly placed in Cryptophagidae. Ivie et al. (2008b: 250) note an undetermined species in this genus from Montserrat. **Plate 32** (which is a species from Mexico and Guatemala).

114. FAMILY EROTYLIDAE, the pleasing fungus beetles

Adults and larvae of this family occur almost exclusively on the fruiting bodies of larger higher (Basidiomycete) fungi growing on decaying wood. Alvarenga (1994) is a catalog of the Neotropical fauna. Leschen (2003: 12) has placed the preceding family (Languriidae) within the Erotylidae. Skelley (2009) reviews the West Indian fauna of Erotylinae.

SUBFAMILY EROTYLINAE

TRIBE EROTYLINI

- Aegithus clavicornis* (L.) 1758: 370 (*Chrysomela*); Gorham 1898b: 336; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 457; Skelley 2009: 22. **Distribution.** Dominica (record of Blackwelder not confirmed by Skelley 2009: 23), Hispaniola (recently established), Grenada. Mexico to Panama, Colombia to Brazil and Argentina; widespread Antilles and Latin America.
- Iphiclus (Neogaster) guadeloupensis* (Fabricius) 1792: 16 (*Galleruca*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 482, synonym of *Brachysphaenus marginatus*; Skelley 1998: 27, 2009: 29. = *Erotylus marginatus* Olivier

1792: 437; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 482 (*Brachysphoenus*); Leng and Mutchler 1914: 412, 1917: 200; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 459; Peck 2006: 187; Alvarenga 1994: 73 (*Iphiclus*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. Not Dominica. **Notes.** See Skelley 2009: 29-31 for more detail on the complicated nomenclature and list of citations.

Iphiclus (*Neogaster*) *suturalis* (Lacordaire) 1842: 378 (*Brachysphaenus*); Skelley 2009: 31. = *Brachysphaenus marginatus* (Olivier) in Leng and Mutchler 1914: 412 (misidentification), Blackwelder 1944-1957: 459; Peck 2006: 187 (*Iphiclus*). **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic. Not Guadeloupe;

TRIBE TRITOMINI

Ischyryus quadripunctatus (Olivier) 1792: 431 (*Erotylus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 465; Skelley 1998: 51, 2009: 49. = *Ischyryus graphicus* Lacordaire 1842: 12; of St. Vincent in Gorham 1898b: 335 and Leng and Mutchler 1914: 412; Skelley 1998: 51 (synonymy). **Distribution.** Grenada*, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. USA and Canada to Central America and Trinidad to Argentina and Brazil; widespread New World. **Plate 33.**

116. FAMILY BIPHYLLIDAE, the false skin beetles

Some members of this family live under bark, and eat spores or fermentation products.

Diplocoelus similis Grouvelle 1898: 44; Champion 1898: 411; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 469, not 425. **Distribution.** Bequia*, Canouan*, Grenada, Martinique*, Mayreau, St. Lucia*, Union*; Lesser Antilles endemic.

117. FAMILY BOTHRIDERIDAE, the dry bark beetles

These beetles are fungal feeders or are ectoparasitic on the larvae of other insects, often in the tunnels and galleries of wood-boring beetles. Species of *Sosylus* Erichson prey on larvae of Platypodinae bark beetles. Slipinski et al. (1989) review the world fauna.

SUBFAMILY BOTHRIDERINAE

TRIBE BOTHRIDERINI

Bothrideres chevrolati (Grouvelle) in Grouvelle and Raffray 1908: 50 (*Taphrideres*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 473; Slipinski et al. 1989: 176. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Martinique; Lesser Antilles endemic.

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

Bothrideres dufau (Grouvelle) in Grouvelle and Raffray 1908: 51 (*Bothrodus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 473; Slipinski et al. 1989: 176; Ivie et al. 2008b: 251. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Montserrat, Lesser Antilles endemic.

Bothrideres planus Chevrolat 1864b: 610; Gundlach 1891: 106; Grouvelle 1902: 760; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 473; Slipinski et al. 1989: 178. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe*, St. Vincent*; widespread Antilles endemic. **Note.** Daltry 2009: 66 lists an undetermined species from St. Lucia.

TRIBE DERETAPHRINI

Sosylus castaneus Pascoe 1863a: 94; Grouvelle and Raffray 1912: 296; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 472. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 251) indicate what may be this species from Montserrat, and Daltry (2009: 66) lists an undetermined species on St. Lucia.

Sosylus costipennis (Jacquelin du Val) 1856: 103 (*Nematidium*); Chevrolat 1864b: 609; Gundlach 1891: 105; Champion 1898: 402; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 473. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Cuba, Grenada, St. Vincent*; widespread Antilles endemic.

118. FAMILY CERYLONIDAE, the minute bark beetles

These beetles are usually found in leaf litter and rotten wood, where they probably feed on fungi.

SUBFAMILY EUXESTINAE

Euxestus erithacus (Chevrolat) 1864b: 599 (*Olibrus*); Grouvelle in Grouvelle and Raffray 1908: 53; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 474; Ivie et al. 2008b: 251; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 23. = *Euxestus piciceps* Leng and Mutchler 1914: 412 of Guadeloupe. = *Exestus picipes* Gorham 1898b: 336 of Grenada. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Bahamas, Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique*, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia*. USA (FL), Mexico, Guatemala, Surinam, Old World; widespread New World? **Notes.** The species has been found in bat guano in caves as well as in plant debris (Lawrence and Stephan 1975). Valentine and Ivie (2005: 278) report *Euxestus globosus* Arrow from Guana, a name which is not in Blackwelder 1944-1957.

SUBFAMILY MURMIDIINAE

Botrodus dufau Grouvelle and Raffray 1912: 297; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 474; Ivie et al. 2008b: 251 (as sp. 1?). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Daltry (2009: 67) reports an undetermined species in this genus on St. Lucia.

SUBFAMILY OSTOMOPSINAE

Ostomopsis neotropicalis Lawrence and Stephan 1975: 146; Ivie et al. 2008b: 251; Thomas et al. 2013: 21. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Caymans, Montserrat. USA (FL), Mexico to Panama; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America?

SUBFAMILY CERYLONINAE

Botrodus dufau Grouvelle and Raffray 1912: 296 (*Metacerylon*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 473; Lawrence and Stephan 1975: 145, generic combination. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Daltry 2009: 67 reports an undetermined species, *Metacerylon* sp., on St. Lucia.

Cautomus infimus Grouvelle in Grouvelle and Raffray 1908: 52; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 473. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Cerylon amaroides Chevrolat 1864b: 610; Gundlach 1891: 107 (*Cerilon*); Champion 1898: 402; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 473. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada; widespread Antilles endemic.

Mychocerus discretus (Casey) 1890: 318 (*Lapethus*); Grouvelle 1902: 761; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 474. **Distribution.** Dominica*, Guadeloupe, Martinique*, St. Lucia*. Guatemala, Panama, Argentina; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America? Not USA, as per Lawrence and Stephan 1975: 142. **Notes.** Daltry (2009: 67) notes two undetermined species on St. Lucia.

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

Mychocerus sharpi (Champion) 1913: 78 (*Laptheus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 474; Ivie et al. 2008b: 251. **Distribution.** Montserrat. Mexico, Guatemala: the Lesser Antilles and Latin America?

Philothermus exaratus (Chevrolat) 1864a: 610 (*Pycnomerus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 388 (*Penthelispa*); Champion 1898: 401; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 472. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica*, Guadeloupe, Grenada, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent. Brazil; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Daltry (2009: 67) reports an undetermined species on St. Lucia.

Philothermus guadeloupensis Grouvelle 1902: 761; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 473. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

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.

Philothermus undescribed species 1, new species record. **Distribution.** Dominica*, Martinique*; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Philothermus undescribed species 2, new species record. **Distribution.** St. Vincent*; single island endemic?

120. FAMILY DISCOLOMATIDAE, the discolomatid beetles

These beetles usually occur under bark, and some may feed on fungi. Five genera are widespread in the Neotropics. No species have been previously recorded from the Lesser Antilles.

Fallia undescribed species, new family record, new genus record, new species record. **Distribution.** Grenada*; single island endemic?

121. FAMILY ENDOMYCHIDAE, the handsome fungus beetles

Most species seem to feed on the spores and soft tissues of fungi. They may be collected on and under bark or in leaf litter, and may graze on bark surfaces at night. Some are stored product pests. Ivie et al. (2008b: 251) list two unnamed genera from Montserrat. Shockley (2007) lists the West Indian fauna.

SUBFAMILY MEROPHYSIINAE

Displotera sp.; Ivie et al. 2008b: 251. **Distribution.** Montserrat; introduced to the Lesser Antilles?
Holoparamecus kunzei (Aubé) 1843: 245 (*Calyptobium*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 435. **Distribution.** Hispaniola, Martinique. USA, Brazil, Old World; widespread New World? **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 251) list an unidentified species in this genus from Montserrat.

SUBFAMILY EUPSILOBIINAE

Eidoreus politus (Casey) 1895: 454 (*Eupsilobius*); Pakaluk and Slipinski 1990: 715. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe, Virgin Islands. USA (FL; the Keys only); other generic records (which may contain this species) are from Galapagos Islands, Reunion Island, French Polynesia, Solomon Islands, Fiji; widespread Antilles and Latin America? **Notes.** Often in beach drift. Daltry (2009: 66) probably lists this (as *Eiodereus* sp.) from St. Lucia.

SUBFAMILY EPIPOCINAE

Anidrytus sp. Gorham 1898b: 237; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 438. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic.

Epipocus sp., new genus record, new species record. **Distribution.** Grenada*; single island endemic.

SUBFAMILY ANAMORPHINAE

Anamorphus punctipennis (Gorham) 1898b: 338 (*Dialexia*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 436 (*Trichopsephus*). **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic.

Bystus globosus (Gorham) 1898b: 337 (*Rhymbus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 440. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic.

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

Evolocera sp., Daltry 2009: 66 (“*Adamia*” undescribed species). **Distribution.** St. Lucia, St. Vincent* (P. Skelley det.); Lesser Antilles endemic.

“*Micropsephodes*” sp., Daltry 2009: 66. **Distribution.** Antigua* (P. Skelley det.), St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic?

Rhymbomicrus nigripennis Arrow 1920b: 80 (*Micropsephellus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 437; Shockley 2007: 480, generic placement. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

122. FAMILY COCCINELLIDAE, the lady beetles

Most species are predators as adults and larvae. The most common prey are aphids, mealybugs, whiteflies, and scale insects. They are thus considered to be excellent biocontrol agents of pest insects on plants. Psylloborini are mildew feeders. Bennett and Simmonds (1964) is an incomplete summary of West Indian coccinellids (mostly identified only to genus) and their prey. Only their records which give species level identifications have been used here. Most the Lesser Antilles records of prey items for these predators are for Barbados and are from Bennett and Alam (1985). Duverger (2001) provides an online list of Lesser Antilles records from the literature and specimens seen by Duverger. Their records not reported elsewhere are given here and the new taxa and new island records are indicated with a double asterisk [**.]

SUBFAMILY STICHOLOTIDINAE

TRIBE MICROWEISEINI

Coccidophilus cariba Gordon 1978: 206; Duverger 2001b: no pagination; Ivie et al. 2008b: 251; Lucas 2012: 94. **Distribution.** Antigua, Curaçao, Dominica, Guadeloupe**, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts; widespread Antilles endemic.

Coccidophilus citricola Brèthes 1905: 76 (in Discolomidae); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 474; Bennett and Simmonds 1964: 89; Gordon 1977: 203; Thomas et al. 2013: 24. **Distribution.** Caymans, Dominica, Trinidad, Guyana, Argentina; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Predator on scales such as *Pseudaulacaspis pentagona* (Targioni), *Asterolecanium* sp., and *Aspidiotus destructor* Signoret.

Coccidophilus nigra Duverger 1986: 220; Lucas 2012: 94. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

*Sarapidus*** sp.; Duverger 2001b: no pagination. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe.

TRIBE SERANGIINI

Delphastus barti Duverger 1986: 221; Duverger 2001b: no pagination; Lucas 2012: 94. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Martinique**; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Delphastus diversipes (Champion) 1913: 126 (*Lioscymnus*); Bennett and Simmonds 1964: 89; Gordon 1994a: 125 (which does not give West Indian records, so the following island records could be suspect). **Distribution.** Curaçao, Jamaica, St. Eustatius. Mexico to Honduras, Trinidad; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

Delphastus nebulosus Chapin 1940b: 264; Gordon 1994a: 102; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 278; Ivie et al. 2008b: 251; Lucas 2012: 94. = *Delphastus barti* Duverger 1986: 221 of Guadeloupe; Lucas 2012: 94. **Distribution.** Barbados, Guadeloupe, Guana, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Predator on *Orthesia insignis* Browne and aleurodids on citrus on Barbados. Ryckewaert and Alauzet (2002: 119) report this as a predator of minor importance for control of the pest whitefly *Bemisia argentifolii* Bellows and Perring (Homoptera, Aleyrodidae) of Martinique. **Plate** 34.

Delphastus undescribed species, Daltry 2009: 67. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic. **Notes.** A species near *D. nebulosus* Chapin. Daltry 2009: 67 lists another undetermined species from St. Lucia.

Delphastus pallidus (LeConte) 1878: 400 (*Oeneis*); Gordon 1985: 62; Lucas 2012: 88, 89, 91. **Distribution.** Anguilla* (R. Gordon det.), Barbados* (R. Gordon det.), Martinique. USA (FL); the Lesser Antilles and North and/or Central America. **Notes.** Ryckewaert and Alauzet (2002: 119) report this as a predator of minor importance for control of the pest whitefly *Bemisia argentifolii* Bellows and Perring (Homoptera, Aleyrodidae) of Martinique.

Delphastus pusillus (LeConte) 1852: 135 (*Oeneis*); Gordon 1985: 64; Lucas 2012: 88, 91. **Distribution.** Martinique. Widespread; USA, Mexico, Central America, South America to Peru; widespread New World.

TRIBE CEPHALOSCYMNINI

*Prodilis?coelestis*** Gorham 1897: 223, Duverger 2001b: no pagination. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Central America: the Lesser Antilles and North and/or Central America.

Prodilis undescribed species, Ivie et al. 2008b: 251. **Distribution.** Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic? **Notes.** Perhaps the above species.

TRIBE STGICHOLOTINI

Mesopilo soufrierensis Duverger 2001a: 96; Gordon 1994c: 232, key to genera. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate** 34.

Neaptera korschefskyi (Duverger) 1986: 223 (*Nexophallus*); Gordon 1991: 314; Lucas 2012: 94. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Neaptera viola Gordon 1991: 314; Ivie et al. 2008b: 251. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Prodrilis sp., R. Gordon det., new genus record, new species record. **Distribution.** Grenada*; single island endemic?

SUBFAMILY SCYMNINAE

TRIBE SCYMNILLINI

Calloeneis n. sp.; Ivie et al. 2008b: 251. **Distribution.** Montserrat; single island endemic.

Scymnillus badius Weise 1929: 32; Gordon 1978: 208. **Distribution.** Nevis. Trinidad; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Zagloba aeneipennis Sicard 1929: 541 (*Scymnus*); Duverger 2001b: no pagination. **Distribution.** Dominica**. Trinidad**, the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Zilus eleutheræ (Casey) 1899: 115; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 445 (*Scymnillus*); Duverger 2001b: no pagination. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Dominica**, Guadeloupe**; widespread Antilles endemic.

Zilus (Scymnillodes) viridimicans Sicard 1922: 357; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 446; Bennett and Simmonds 1964: 86. **Distribution.** Dominica, Jamaica; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Predator on whiteflies and *Aspidiotus destructor* Signoret and *Nipaecoccus nipae* (Maskell). Ivie et al. (2008b: 251) report an undetermined species in this genus from Montserrat.

TRIBE STETHORINI

Stethorus albipes (Mulsant) 1850: 998 (*Scymnus*); Ivie et al. 2008b: 251; Daltry 2009: 67. **Distribution.** Montserrat, St. Lucia. Colombia; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Stethorus caribus Gordon and Chapin 1983: 245; Bennett and Alam 1985: 27; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 278. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Cuba, Grenada, Guana, Hispaniola, Nevis, Puerto Rico, St. Eustatius, St. Lucia; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Predaceous on sugarcane thrips (*Fulmekiola serrata* Kobus) and probably on Acarina on Barbados.

Stethorus pinachi Gordon and Chapin 1983: 250. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; Duverger 2001b: no pagination. USA (TX), Mexico; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

Stethorus pseudocaribus Gordon and Chapin 1983: 247; Duverger 2001b: no pagination. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, St. Barthélemy**, Bonaire; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Stethorus utilis Horn 1895: 107; Bennett and Simmonds 1964: 82; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 91; Gordon and Chapin 1983: 241; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 28; Thomas et al. 2013: 25. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Caymans, Cuba; Dominica, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Croix. Southern USA to Mexico, Guatemala; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

TRIBE SCYMNINI

Clitostethus dispar Sicard 1929: 530; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 444; Bennett and Simmonds 1964: 82; Lucas 2012: 88, 91. **Distribution.** Curaçao, Dominica, Martinique, St. Martin-St. Maarten. Trinidad, Guyana; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Predator on aphids such as *Aleurodicus* spp.

Cryptolaemus montrouzieri Mulsant 1853: 268; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 445; Bennett and Alam 1985: 25; Gordon and Hillburn 1990: 271; Duverger 2001b: no pagination; Ivie et al. 2008b: 251; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 109; Lucas 2012: 88, 89, 91, 94; Thomas et al. 2013: 24. **Distribution.** Antigua**, Barbados, Caymans, Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Marie-Galante**, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy**, St. Kitts**, St. Martin-St. Maarten**. Bermuda, USA, Central America; introduced to the Lesser Antilles; native to Australia; introduced as biocontrol agent against *Saccharicoccus sacchari* (Cockerell), *Nipaecoccus nipae* (Maskell), *Pseudococcus longispinus* (Targioni-Tozzetti). **Notes.** Called the mealybug destroyer (Wolcott 1951: 207). **Plate** 33.

Nephaspis bootes Gordon 1996: 18; Lucas 2012: 94. **Distribution.** Curaçao, Dominica; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America?

Nephaspis equuleus Gordon 1996: 32; Lucas 2012: 94. **Distribution.** Barbados, St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Note.** Daltry (2009: 67) lists two other undetermined species in this genus from St. Lucia.

Nephaspis namolica Gordon 1982: 335; Duverger 2001b: no pagination. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe**. Colombia; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Nephaspis oculata (Blatchley) 1917: 140 (*Scymnus*); Gordon 1996: 26; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 28; Duverger 2001b: no pagination. = *Nephaspis amnicola* Wingo 1952: 44; Gordon 1985: 102, synonymy;

- Bennett and Alam 1985: 26 of Barbados. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica**, Guadeloupe**, Martinique**, St. Barthélemy**, St. Martin-St. Maarten**, St. Vincent**. USA; probably elsewhere in Neotropics; widespread New World? **Notes.** Predaceous on whitefly *Aleurothrixus floccosus* (Maskell) on guava and on *Aleuroncanthus woglumi* Ashby on Barbados.
- Nephaspis* n. sp.; Ivie et al. 2008b: 251. **Distribution.** Montserrat; single island endemic?
- Nephus* sp. nr. near *bilucenarius* (Mulsant) 1850: 997 (*Scymnus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 444; Bennett and Alam 1985: 26; Lucas 2012: 94. **Distribution.** Barbados. *Nephus bilucenarius* itself is recorded from Mexico, and the Pearl Islands, Panama. **Notes.** Predaceous on Barbados on *Saccharicoccus sacchari* (Cockerell), *Orthezia insignis* Browne, *Orthezia praelonga* Douglas, *Planococcus citri* (Risso), and other coccids. What may be this or other species are reported by Bennett and Alam (1985: 26) as predaceous on *Planococcus citri* (Risso), *Phenacoccus gossypii* (Townsend and Cockerell), *Ferrisia virgata* (Cockerell), *Aleurocanthus woglumi* Ashby, *Saccharicoccus sacchari* (Cockerell), *Aspidiotus destructor* Signoret, *Aleurodicus cocois* (Curtis), *Aleurodicus dispersus* Russell, *Peregrinus maidis* (Ashm.) and *Saccharosydne saccharivora* (Westwood). Daltry (2009: 67) lists an undetermined species in this genus from St. Lucia.
- Nephus* sp. Bennett and Alam 1985: 26. **Distribution.** Barbados. **Notes.** Introduced to Barbados from India against *Saccharicoccus sacchiari* (Cockerell). Probably established; introduced to the Lesser Antilles.
- Scymnobius* sp., det. R. Gordon, Oct., 2011, new genus record, new species record. **Distribution.** Anguilla*, Barbados*, Grenada*.
- [*Scymnus aquilonarius* Gordon 1976: 240; Duverger 2001b: no pagination. **Distribution.** Martinique**. Canada (southern Alberta). **Notes.** In light of the odd distribution, the Lesser Antilles record should be in question until it can be confirmed.]
- Scymnus (Pullus)* sp. nr. near *apicalis* Mulsant 1850: 987; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 444; Bennett and Alam 1985: 26; Lucas 2012: 94. **Distribution.** Barbados. *Scymnus apicallis* itself is recorded from Mexico to Colombia, to Brazil. **Notes.** Predaceous on Barbados on *Tetranychus* spp. (including *Tetranychus tumidus* Banks), *Aphis* spp., *Saccharosydne saccharivora* (Westwood) and a number of coccids. What may be this or other species are reported by Bennett and Alam (1985: 26) as predaceous on *Aphis gossypii* Glover, *Tetranychus tumidus* Banks, *Tetranychus* spp., *Myzus persicae* (Sulzer), *Saccharosydne saccharivora* (Westwood), *Saccharicoccus sacchari* (Cockerell), *Peregrinus maidis* (Ashmead) and a number of other aphids and coccids on Barbados.
- Scymnus coccivora* Ramakrishna Ayyar 1925: 491. **Distribution.** St. Kitts. Imported into USA from India for biocontrol; introduced to the Lesser Antilles (Gordon 1985: 26).
- Scymnus cyanipennis* Mulsant 1850: 952; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 444; Bennett and Simmonds 1964: 83; Duverger 2001b: no pagination (*Diomus*). **Distribution.** Antigua, Guadeloupe**; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Scymnus floralis* Fabricius 1792: 260; Ramos 1946: 36; Bennett and Simmonds 1964: 83; Gordon and Hilburn 1990: 273; Ivie et al. 2008b: 251. =*Scymnus lowei* Mulsant 1850: 980; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 444; Bennett and Simmonds 1964: 83; Duverger 2001b: no pagination. **Distribution.** Anguilla*, Antigua, Barbados*, Guadeloupe**, Grenada*, Martinique**, Mona, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, Saba, St. Barthélemy**, St. Eustatius, St. Martin-St. Maarten**. Curaçao, Tobago; Bermuda; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Predator on the scale insects *Aleurothrixus* spp. and *Aspidiotus destructor* Signoret on Barbados. **Plate** 35.
- Scymnus (Pullus) gilae* Casey 1899: 147; Gordon 1985: 169; Duverger 2001b: no pagination. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe**. USA (sw), Mexico; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America?
- Scymnus grenadensis* Gorham 1898b: 342; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 444. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic.
- Scymnus (Pullus) phloeus* Mulsant 1850: 983; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 91; Duverger 2001b: no pagination; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 278 (species near); Ivie et al. 2008b: 251. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe**, Guana, Martinique**, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix; widespread Antilles endemic.
- Scotoscymnus* sp., Daltry 2009: 67. **Distribution.** St. Lucia.

TRIBE DIOMINI

- Decadiomus hubbardi* Chapin 1933: 98; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 45; Bennett and Simmonds 1964: 85; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 91; Duverger 2001b: no pagination; Ivie et al. 2008b: 251. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe**, Montserrat, St. Croix; widespread Antilles endemic? Daltry 2009: 67 lists an undetermined species in this genus from St. Lucia. **Plate** 34.
- Decadiomus hughesi* Gordon and Hilburn 1990: 279, Duverger 2001b: no pagination. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe**, St. Martin-St. Maarten**. Bermuda; Lesser Antilles endemic? **Plate** 34.
- Diomus austrinus* Gordon 1976: 341; Duverger 2001b: no pagination. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe**, Martinique**, St. Barthélemy**. USA (s FL); widespread and North and/or Central America? **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 251) list four undetermined species in this genus from Montserrat, and Daltry (2009: 66) five from St. Lucia.
- Diomus clement* Gordon 1999: 58; Duverger 2001b: no pagination. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Trinidad; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Diomus fidelis* Gordon 1999: 88; Duverger 2001b: no pagination. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Trinidad, Venezuela; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Diomus ochroderus* (Mulsant) 1850: 951 (*Scymnus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 484; Gorham 1898b: 341; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 445; Bennett and Simmonds 1964: 83; Bennett and Alam 1985: 25; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 278; Ivie et al. 2008b: 251; Lucas 2012: 94. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Curaçao, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guana, Montserrat, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy, St. Vincent; not known from mainland South America; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Predaceous on Barbados on the plant pests *Orthezia insignis* Browne, *Sipha flava* (Forbes), *Toxoptera aurantii* (Boyer de Fonscolombe), *Aphis* spp., *Aleurothrixus floccosus* (Maskell), *Aleurodicus cocois* Curtis and *Aleurodicus dispersus* Russell. What may be this species is reported as *Diomus* sp. Bennett and Alam 1985: 25 on Barbados as predaceous on *Icerya purchasi* Maskell and *Diomus* sp. nr. *ochroderus* (Mulsant) by Bennett and Alam 1985: 25 and Tucker 1952: 344 as predaceous on *Toxoptera aurantii* (Boyer de Fonscolombe).
- Diomus roseicollis* (Mulsant) 1853: 270 (*Scymnus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 480; Gorham 1898b: 342; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 445; Ramos 1946: 36; Bennett and Simmonds 1964: 84; Gordon 1999: 74; Duverger 2001b: no pagination; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 278; Ivie et al. 2008b: 251; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 27; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 109; Lucas 2012: 88, 89, 91, 94. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bequia, Cuba, Curaçao, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique, Mona, Montserrat, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy**, St. John, St. Lucia, St. Martin-St. Maarten, St. Thomas, St. Vincent, Vieques (preceding island records from USNM, mostly unpublished). Central America, Trinidad, South America, USA (southern FL); widespread New World. **Notes.** Predaceous on Barbados on the plant pests *Aleurocanthus woglumi* Ashby, *Coccus viridis* (Green), *Geococcus coffeae* Green, *Lepidosaphes beckii* (Newman), *Aspidiotus destructor* Signoret, *Aleurodicus cocois* (Curtis), *A. dispersus* Russell, *Planococcus* sp., *Planococcus citri* (Risso), *Ferrisia virgata* (Cockerell) and *Phenacoccus gossypii* Townsend and Cockerell. **Plate** 34.
- Diomus seminulus* Mulsant 1850: 954; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 445 (*Scymnus*); Duverger 2001b: no pagination. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe**. Trinidad**, Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America?
- Diomus terminatus* Say 1835: 203; Duverger 2001b: no pagination. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe**, Martinique**, St. Barthélemy**. USA (widespread eastern and southern). the Lesser Antilles and North and/or Central America?
- Diomus thoracicus* (Fabricius) 1801: 378 (*Coccinella*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 484 (*Scymnus*); Gorham 1898b: 341; Uyttenboogaart 1902: 121; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 445; Bennett and Simmonds 1964: 84; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 91; Bennett and Alam 1985: 26; Gordon 1999: 76; Lucas 2012: 94; Thomas et al. 2013: 24. **Distribution.** Barbados, Caymans, Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Montserrat, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Vincent, Union. USA (s FL), Mexico to Trinidad to Peru; widespread New World. **Notes.** Predaceous on Barbados on *Sipha flava* (Forbes), *Aleurocanthus woglumi* Ashby, *Coccus viridis* (Green), *Geococcus coffeae* Green, *Lepidosaphes beckii* (Newman), *Pulvinaria urbicola* (Cockerell), and *Aphis* spp.

TRIBE HYPERASPIDINI

Clypeaspis trilineata (Mulsant) 1850: 667 (*Hyperaspis*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 448; Tucker 1952: 344; Bennett and Simmonds 1964: 87; Bennett and Alam 1985: 26; Duverger 2001b: no pagination; Gordon and Canepari 2008: 278, generic name change; Lucas 2012: 94. **Distribution.** Barbados, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent**. French Guiana; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Predaceous on Barbados on *Saccharicoccus sacchari* (Cockerell).

Hyperaspis connectens Thunberg 1808: 157; Gorham 1898b: 340; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 446; Bennett and Simmonds 1964: 87; Duverger 2001b: no pagination; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 109. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Saba, St. Barthélemy, St. Eustatius, St. Kitts. USA, Mexico to Nicaragua; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. **Notes.** Predator on *Aspidiotus destructor* Signoret. Ivie et al. (2008b: 251) list an undetermined species from Montserrat and Daltry (2009: 67) one from St. Lucia. **Plate** 34.

Hyperaspis donzeli Mulsant 1850: 638; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 447; Bennett and Simmonds 1964: 87. **Distribution.** Curaçao, St. Eustatius. Trinidad; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Predator on *Phenacoccus* spp., and *Orthezia* spp.

Hyperaspis festiva Mulsant 1850: 659; Gorham 1898b: 340; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 447; Bennett and Simmonds 1964: 87; Bennett and Alam 1985: 26; Duverger 2001b: no pagination; Lucas 2012: 89, 91, 94. = *Hyperaspis festiva* aberration *cincticollis* Mulsant 1850: 553 of Grenada; Gorham 1898b: 340; Bennett and Simmonds 1964: 86. = *Hyperaspis festiva* aberration *apicalis* Weise 1885: 167 of Barbados. **Distribution.** Barbados, Curaçao, Dominica**, Grenada, Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy**, St. Kitts**, St. Vincent**. USA to Mexico, Panama, Colombia, Trinidad, Surinam, Brazil and Argentina; widespread New World. **Notes.** Predaceous on *Rhopalosiphum maidis* (Fitch).

Hyperaspis oerata Mulsant 1850: 552; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 447; Duverger 2001b: no pagination. **Distribution.** Martinique**. Colombia; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Hyperaspis raynevali Mulsant 1853: 213; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 448; Duverger 2001b: no pagination. **Distribution.** Martinique**. French Guiana, Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Hyperaspis sp. Bennett and Alam 1985: 26. **Distribution.** Barbados; introduced to the Lesser Antilles. **Notes.** Introduced from India as predator against *Saccharicoccus sacchari*; (Cockerell), probably not established.

TRIBE CRYPTOGNATHINI

Cryptognatha melanura Gorham 1898b: 341. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic. **Plate** 33.

Cryptognatha nodiceps Marshall 1912: 321; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 449; Tucker 1952: 344; Bennett and Alam 1985: 25; Lucas 2012: 94. **Distribution.** Barbados (introduced from Trinidad); introduced to the Lesser Antilles. Trinidad, British Guiana; introduced to Fiji and USA. **Notes.** Introduced as predator against *Aspidiotus destructor* Signoret. **Plate** 33.

TRIBE PENTILIINI

Pentilia egena Mulsant 1850: 502; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 484; Wolcott 1951: 310; Bennett and Simmonds 1964: 90; Duverger 2001b: no pagination; Lucas 2012: 94. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Martinique**, Puerto Rico (introduced). Panama, Trinidad, Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America? **Notes.** Predator on *Planococcus citri* (Risso).

Pentilia insidiosa Mulsant 1850: 503; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 450; Wolcott 1951: 310; Bennett and Simmonds 1964: 90; Tucker 1952: 344; Bennett and Alam 1985: 26; Lucas 2012: 94. **Distribution.** Barbados (introduced), Puerto Rico (introduced); introduced to the Lesser Antilles. Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, French Guiana. **Notes.** Introduced to Barbados from Trinidad against *Aspidiotus destructor* Signoret; established.

SUBFAMILY CHILOCHORINAE

TRIBE CHILOCORINI

Cladis nitidula Fabricius 1792: 286, Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 483 (*Exochomus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 451; Bennett and Simmonds 1964: 92; Lucas 2012: 88, 89, 91, 94; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 47.

- Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia; wide-spread Antilles endemic. Genus endemic to West Indies. **Notes.** Predator on *Asterolecanium* sp.
- Chilocorus cacti* (L.) 1767: 584 (*Coccinella*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 451; Ramos 1946: 37; Wolcott 1951: 311; Bennett and Simmonds 1964: 91; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 90; Bennett and Alam 1985: 25; Gordon 1985: 646; Gordon and Hilburn 1990: 287; Duverger 2001b: no pagination; Ivie et al. 2008b: 251 (*Chilocerus*); Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 27; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 108; Lucas 2012: 88, 91, 94; Thomas et al. 2013: 24. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, Carriacou*, Caymans, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada*, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Martinique, Mayreau*, Mona, Montserrat, Puerto Rico (introduced), St. Croix, St. Lucia* (also in Daltry 2009: 67), St. Vincent*. Bermuda, USA to Mexico to Trinidad, Guyana, South America; introduced to the Lesser Antilles? **Notes.** An important introduced biocontrol agent; predaceous on Barbados on *Planococcus citri* (Risso), *Phenacoccus gossypii* (Townsend and Cockerell), *Icerya purchasi* Maskell, *Aspidiotus destructor* Signoret, *Aleurodicus cocois* (Curtis), *Aleurodicus dispersus* Russell, *Coccus viridis* (Green), *Geococcus coffeae* Green, *Lepidosaphes beckii* (Newman), and *Asterolecanium bambusae* (Boisduval). **Plate 33.**
- Chilocorus nigritus* (Fabricius) 1798: 79 (*Coccinella*); Duverger 2001b: no pagination (as *C. nigrinus* Fabricius); Lucas 2012: 89, 91, 94; Thomas and Blanchard 2013:1. 1 **Distribution.** Dominica, Martinique, St. Barthélemy; introduced to the Lesser Antilles. Native to Indian subcontinent; widely distributed in Asia. **Notes.** Introduced for biocontrol of aphid pests.
- Curinus coeruleus* Mulsant 1850: 472, Bennett and Simmonds 1964: 92; Lucas 2012: 88, 91. **Distribution.** Barbados (probably introduced, det. R. D. Gordon), Dominica*, Grenada*, Martinique, Puerto Rico (introduced from Martinique, Wolcott 1951: 312), St. Vincent*, Union*. USA (FL), Mexico to Trinidad and Brazil; widespread New World; introduced to the Lesser Antilles? **Notes.** Predator on *Asterolecanium* sp. on Barbados
- Exochomus lituratus* Gorham 1894: 203; Bennett and Alam 1985: 26; Lucas 2012: 94. **Distribution.** Barbados (introduced); introduced to the Lesser Antilles. **Notes.** Introduced to USA from Pakistan (Gordon 1985: 18) as a predator on *Pinnaspis strachani* Cooley, *Planococcus citri* (Risso), *Coccus viridis* (Green), *Aspidiotus destructor* Signoret and *Planococcus* sp.; seemingly not established. **Notes.** Duverger 2001b: no pagination lists *Exochomus 4-maculatus* L. 1758 of Martinique but I have not been able to confirm this name. It could be a mistake for *Exochomus quadripustulatus* (L.) 1785: 267 of Europe (Gordon 1985: 636). Daltry 2009: 67 reports an undetermined species in this genus from St. Lucia.
- Zagreus bimaculosus* Mulsant 1850: 488; Blackwelder 1944-1957 (*Exochomus*); Duverger 2001b: no pagination; Lucas 2012: 88, 89, 91; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 47. **Distribution.** Martinique. French Guiana, Brazil, Argentina; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America?

SUBFAMILY COCCIDULINAE.

TRIBE COCCIDULINI

- Psorolyma baorucensis* Gordon 1994b: 228; Duverger 2001b: no pagination. **Distribution.** Hispaniola, Martinique**; widespread Antilles endemic. **Note.** Genus endemic to West Indies.
- Psorolyma doyenii* Gordon 1994b: 228; Duverger 2001b: no pagination. **Distribution.** Hispaniola, Martinique**; widespread Antilles endemic.

TRIBE NOVIINI

- Anovia punica* Gordon 1972: 29; Duverger 2001b: no pagination. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe**. Honduras, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Anovia peruviana* Gordon 1972: 30; Duverger 2001b: no pagination. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe**. Peru; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America?
- Rodolia cardinalis* (Mulsant) 1850: 901 (*Vedalia*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 443; Ramos 1946: 36; Tucker 1952: 344; Gordon 1972: 25; Bennett and Alam 1985: 26; Gordon and Hilburn 1990: 291; Duverger 2001b: no pagination; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 108; Lucas 2012: 89, 91, 94; Thomas et al. 2013: 25. **Distribution.** Barbados, Caymans, Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Martinique, Mona, Puerto Rico; introduced to the Lesser Antilles. Bermuda, USA; introduced to New World, native to Old World (Aus-

tralia). **Notes.** An important biocontrol agent; introduced widely against *Icerya purchasi* Maskell (cottony cushion scale). **Plate** 35.

TRIBE EXOPLECTRINI

Chnoodes sp., new genus record, new species record; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 450. **Distribution.** Barbados*, Dominica*, Grenada*, Guadeloupe*, Martinique*, Nevis*, St. Vincent*.

Exoplectra sp. **Distribution.** Grenada. Tobago (Bennett and Simmonds 1964: 91). **Note.** Daltry (2009: 67) reports an undetermined species in this genus on St. Lucia.

TRIBE AZYINI

Azya luteipes Mulsant 1850: 928; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 451; Bennett and Simmonds 1964: 91; Gordon 1980: 167. **Distribution.** Dominica. Mexico?, Argentina, Brazil, French Guiana, Guyana, Surinam, Trinidad; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Predator on *Coccus viridis* (Green). **Plate** 33.

Azya scutata Mulsant 1850: 929; Gordon 1980: 182. =*Azya ardosiacae* Mulsant 1853: 262; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 484 (*Azia*) of Guadeloupe; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 451; Gordon 1980: 182 (synonymy); Lucas 2012: 94 (*Azia*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Panama, Colombia, Trinidad, Guyana, Ecuador, Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Pseudoazyia trinitatis (Marshall) 1912: 320 (*Azya*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 451; Wolcott 1951: 311; Tucker 1952: 344; Bennett and Simmonds 1964: 90 (*Azya*); Gordon 1980: 194; Bennett and Alam 1985: 26; Duverger 2001b: no pagination; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 278; Lucas 2012: 89, 91, 94. **Distribution.** Barbados, Bequia, Dominica, Caymans, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guana, Martinique, Nevis, Puerto Rico (introduced), St. Croix, St. Eustatius, St. Kitts; St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Colombia, Venezuela, Tobago, Trinidad, Guyana, Surinam; widespread Antilles and Latin America; introduced to Old World, Fiji. **Notes.** Introduced to Barbados from Trinidad against *Aspidiotus destructor* Signoret; established. **Plate** 34.

SUBFAMILY COCCINELLINAE

TRIBE COCCINELLINI

Clynis humilis (Mulsant) 1850: 1023 (*Cleis*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 454; Bennett and Simmonds 1964: 94 (*Mulsantina*); Lucas 2012: 94. **Distribution.** St. Vincent. Trinidad; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Coccinella septempunctata (L.) 1785: 365; Gordon 1985: 795; Lucas 2012: 88, 91; 94. **Distribution.** Martinique (established; introduced from Europe); introduced to the Lesser Antilles? Widespread, native to Palaearctic; introduced frequently to USA for control of aphids.

Coelophora inaequalis (Fabricius) 1775: 80 (*Coccinella*); Ivie et al. 2008b: 251; Duverger 2001b: no pagination; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 109; Lucas 2012: 89, 91, 94; Daltry 2009: 67. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy**, St. Lucia. USA (FL, HI); introduced to the Lesser Antilles? **Notes.** Introduced as a biocontrol agent from Australia in 1894 (Wolcott 1951: 312). **Plate** 33.

Coleomegilla innotata Mulsant 1850: 24; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 453; Duverger 2001b: no pagination. **Distribution.** Puerto Rico, St. Vincent**. **Note.** An undetermined species in this genus is reported by Daltry (2009: 67) on St. Lucia.

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; Duverger 2001b: no pagination; Lucas 2012: 88, 89, 91, 94. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Curaçao, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Martinique, Mustique*, St. Croix, St. Martin-St. Maarten**, 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. **Plate** 33.

Cycloneda delauneyi (Fleutiaux and Sallé) 1890: 483 (*Neda*); Gorham 1898b: 340; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 452; Bennett and Simmonds 1964: 92; Duverger 2001b: no pagination; Lucas 2012: 94. **Distribution.** Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique**; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Cycloneda sanguinea (L.) 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; Cooter 1983: 185; Bennett and Alam 1985: 25; Cooter 1983; Duverger 2001b: no pagination; Vandenberg 2002: 228; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 278; Ivie et al. 2008b: 251; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 27; Lucas 2012: 88, 89, 91, 94; Thomas et al. 2013: 24. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bequia, Carriacou, Caymans, Cuba, Culebra, Curaçao, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique, Mona, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Martin-St. Maarten**, St. Vincent, Union, Vieques. USA through Central America to Trinidad, to Argentina and Chile; widespread New World. **Notes.** The subspecies *Cycloneda sanguinea limbifer* Casey 1899: 92 is widespread in the West Indies as far south as St. Lucia (Vandenberg 2002: 232). A general predator on Barbados; predaceous on *Sipha flava* (Forbes), *Aphis* spp., *Toxoptera auranti* (Boyer de Fonscolombe), *Myzus persicae* Sulzer, *Saccharosydne saccharivora* (Westwood), *Orthezia* spp., *Diatraea saccharalis* (Fabricius), *Spodoptera* spp., *Anornis* spp., and the moths *Pseudoplusia includens* (Walker), *Trichoplusia ni* Hübner, *Plutella xylostella* (L.), and *Heliothis* spp. **Plate 33.**

[*Hippodamia convergens* Guérin-Ménéville 1829-1844: 321; Gordon 1985: 741; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 109. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico (introduced, Wolcott 1951: 314); West Indies; no explicit the Lesser Antilles records. Mexico to Honduras, USA. **Notes.** The convergent lady beetle. **Plate 34.**]

TRIBE HALYZINI

Psyllobora lineola Fabricius 1792: 283; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 482; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 455; Ramos 1946: 37; Bennett and Simmonds 1964: 94; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 91; Duverger 2001b: no pagination (*Exoplectra*); Valentine and Ivie 2005: 278; Ivie et al. 2008b: 251; Lucas 2012: 88, 91, 94. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Guana, Jamaica, Martinique, Mona, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, Saba, St. Barthélemy**, St. Croix; widespread Antilles endemic.

Psyllobora nana Mulsant 1850: 181; Ramos 1946: 37; Wolcott 1951: 314; Chapin 1957: 89; Bennett and Simmonds 1964: 94; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 91; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 28; Thomas et al. 2013: 25. **Distribution.** Cuba, Bahamas, Caymans, Dominica, Jamaica, Hispaniola, Mona, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Thomas. USA (FL), Surinam; widespread New World? **Plate 35.**

Psyllobora parvnotata Casey 1899: 101; Gordon 1985: 861; Lucas 2012: 94; Daltry 2009: 67. **Distribution.** Barbados, St. Lucia. USA (FL-LA); widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America? **Notes.** The Caribbean distribution of this species seems not to have been summarized. **Plate 35.**

Psyllobora punctella Mulsant 1850: 173; Gorham 1898b: 339; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 455; Bennett and Simmonds 1964: 94; Duverger 2001b: no pagination; Lucas 2012: 94. **Distribution.** Bequia, Mustique, Grenada, St. Vincent. Trinidad; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

SUBFAMILY EPILACHNINAE

TRIBE EPILACHNINI

Epilachna borealis Fabricius 1875: 82; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 441; Gordon 1975: 133; Duverger 2001b: no pagination. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe** (introduced). Widespread eastern USA. **Notes.** An agricultural pest, feeding on cucurbits, beans and other legumes. Records from the southwestern USA, Cuba, Mexico, through Central and South America to Argentina are probably of the similar appearing *Epilachna tredecimnotata* (Latreille) 1833: 67 (Gordon 1975: 135). Therefore, the Guadeloupe record may be this last species. **Plate 34.**

123. FAMILY CORYLOPHIDAE, the minute hooded beetles

These beetles appear to feed on various fungal spores, and some are common on moldy grass cuttings.

SUBFAMILY PELTODINAE

Holopsis pellucidus (Matthews) 1899: 148; (*Corylophodes*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 431. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Note.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 252) list two undetermined species in

this genus from Montserrat. An undetermined species is present on Anguilla* and Saba*, and undetermined specimens of another species on Dominica*, Grenada*, St. Lucia* (also in Daltry 2009: 67), and St. Vincent*.

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

SUBFAMILY CORYLOPHINAE

TRIBE PARMULINI

Arthrolips innotabilis Matthews 1894: 336; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 431. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic.

Arthrolips nitidus Matthews 1894: 337; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 431. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic. **Note.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 251-252) list five undetermined species on Montserrat, and seven undetermined species are known from Antigua*, Barbados*, Grenada*, Martinique*, and St. Lucia* (also in Daltry 2009: 67).

Clypastraea instabile (Matthews) 1894: 336 (*Sacium*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 431. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada; widespread Antilles endemic. **Note.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 252) list an undetermined species in this genus from Montserrat, and an unidentified species is known from Antigua*, Grenada*, Martinique*, St. Lucia*, and St. Vincent*, and another species from Barbados* and St. Lucia*.

TRIBE SERICODERINI

Sericoderus minutus Matthews 1894: 337; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 431. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Barbados*, Grenada, Martinique*, St. Lucia* (also in Daltry 2009: 67), and St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

SUBFAMILY ORTHOPERINAE

Orthoperus minutissimus Matthews 1899: 184; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 431. **Distribution.** Barbados, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Orthoperus perpusillus Matthews 1888: 124; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 431. **Distribution.** Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent. Mexico, Nicaragua; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America? **Notes.** An undetermined species in this genus is known from Antigua*, Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia* (also in Daltry 2009: 67), and St. Vincent*.

SUBFAMILY RHYPOBIINAE

TRIBE RHYPODIINI

Hoplicnema sallei Matthews 1899: 163; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 431; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 278. **Distribution.** Barbados*, Dominica*, Guadeloupe, Guana, St. Lucia*; widespread Antilles endemic?

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

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

124. FAMILY LATRIDIIDAE, the minute brown scavenger beetles

All members of this family appear to feed on fungal spores and are often associated with slime molds. Many are collected in leaf litter. Some are stored products pests.

SUBFAMILY LATHRIDIINAE

Cartodere constricta (Gyllenhal) 1827: 138; Ivie et al. 2008b: 252. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Barbados*, Grenada*, Montserrat; St. Lucia*, St. Vincent*. USA (FL); introduced to the Lesser Antilles?; cosmopolitan. **Note.** The plaster beetle. **Plate** 35.

Undetermined genus 1, new genus record, new species record. **Distribution.** Grenada*, St. Lucia*.

SUBFAMILY CORTICARIINAE

Caserus sp., Daltry 2009: 67. **Distribution** St. Lucia. **Note.** I have been unable to find a listing of this genus.

[*Corticaria ferruginea* Marsham 1802: 111. **Distribution.** Cuba; expected in the Lesser Antilles. USA (FL); cosmopolitan.]

Melanophthalma (Cortilena) picta LeConte 1855: 303; Ivie et al. 2008b: 252. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Montserrat. Eastern USA; introduced to the Lesser Antilles.

Undetermined Unknown genus 2, new genus record, new species record. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Grenada*

Superfamily Tenebrionoidea**125. FAMILY MYCETOPHAGIDAE, the hairy fungus beetles**

These beetles are primarily mycophagous, and are found under bark, in bracket fungi, and in moldy plant matter.

SUBFAMILY MYCETOPHAGINAE

Berginus vitraci Grouvelle 1902: 769; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 469; Ivie et al. 2008b: 252 (unidentified to species). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic.

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, Martinique*, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia* (also in Daltry 2009: 67, two undetermined species), St. Vincent. Mexico to Panama, USA (widespread); widespread New World; cosmopolitan. **Notes.** Occasionally in stored corn and other grains. **Plate** 35.

Litargus guadalupensis Grouvelle and Raffray 1908: 63; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 469. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Probably a synonym of the above widespread species.

Thrimolus minutus Casey 1900: 137; Ivie et al. 2008b: 252. **Distribution.** Montserrat. Eastern USA; introduced to the Lesser Antilles?

Typhaea stercorea (L.) 1758: 357 (*Dermestes*); Ramos 1946: 36; Parsons 1975: 106; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 44; Thomas et al. 2013: 37. = *Typhaea fumata* (L.) 1767: 564 (*Dermestes*), Champion 1898: 410; Grouvelle 1902: 768; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 469; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 89; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 278. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Bahamas, Barbados, Bequia*, Caymans, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guana, Mustique*, Mona, Nevis*, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy*, St. Croix, St. Kitts*, St. Vincent, Union*. USA (widespread); Mexico to Guatemala; widespread New World; cosmopolitan. **Notes.** The hairy fungus beetle. It feeds on fungi in moldy grains, seeds, and peanuts. **Plate** 35.

128. FAMILY CIIDAE, the minute tree-fungus beetles

Both larvae and adults of this family bore in the fruiting bodies of hard polypore bracket fungi. Lawrence (1971) revised the North American genera and species, some of which occur in the Antilles. The generic placement and validity of most of the species below need verification.

SUBFAMILY CIINAE

Ceracis bifurcus Gorham 1898a: 332; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 549. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 252) list two unidentified species in this genus from Montserrat. There is also unidentified material from Barbados*, Dominica*, Grenada*, Martinique*, Mayreau*, St. Lucia* (Daltry 2009: 67, as *C. furcatus*?), St. Vincent*, Union*. **Plate** 36.

Ceracis castaneipennis (Mellié) 1848: 376 (*Ennearthron*); Lawrence 1967: 97; Rose 2012: 95. = *Ceracis ater* Pic 1922b: 2 of Guadeloupe. = *Ceracis rufipes* Pic 1922b: 2 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Host fungus: *Trichaptum sector* (Ehrens.) Kreisel.

Ceracis cucullatus (Mellié) 1849: 372 (*Ennearthron*); Rose 2012: 95. **Distribution.** Marie-Galante. French Guiana; widespread; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America? **Notes.** Host fungus: *Rigidoporus* spp.

Ceracis furcifer (Mellié) 1848: 379 (*Ennearthron*); 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; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

- Ceracis laticornis* Pic 1922b: 3; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 550. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Ceracis militaris* Mellié 1848: 379; Gorham 1898a: 331; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 550. **Distribution.** St. Vincent. Mexico, Guatemala; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Ceracis multipunctatus* (Mellié) 1848: 368; Lawrence 1967: 116. **Distribution.** Cuba, Jamaica, Montserrat. USA (AL, FL); widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.
- Ceracis particularis* Pic 1922b: 3; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 550. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Ceracis pullulus* (Casey) 1898: 90 (*Enearthron*); Daltry 2009: 67. **Distribution.** St. Lucia. **Notes.** Daltry (2009: 67) also notes another undetermined species in this genus on St. Lucia.
- Ceracis quadridentatus* Pic 1922b: 3; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 550. Lawrence 1967: 97. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Ceracis tricornis* Gorham 1883: 224; Gorham 1898a: 332; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 550. **Distribution.** St. Vincent. Mexico, Guatemala; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Plate** 36.
- Ceracis unicornis* Gorham 1898a: 332; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 550; Lawrence 1967: 98. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.
- Cis atromaculata* Pic 1916: 5; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 549. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 252) list another three unidentified species in this genus. There is also unidentified material of the genus from Antigua*, Barbados*, Dominica*, Grenada*, Martinique*, Mayreau*, Saba*, St. Lucia*, St. Vincent*. Daltry (2009: 67) reports eight undetermined species in this genus from St. Lucia.
- Cis aureopubens* Pic 1922b: 2; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 549. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Cis creberrimus* Mellié 1848: 357; Lawrence 1971: 452, 1982: 3; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 278; Ivie et al. 2008b: 252; Daltry 2009: 67 (as *C. cerberrimus* Mellié); Thomas et al. 2013: 23. = *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, Caymans, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guana, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. Widespread USA, Mexico, to Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Galapagos Islands; widespread New World.
- Cis dufauai* Pic 1922b: 2; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 549. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Cis infasciata* Pic 1922b: 2; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 549. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Cis melliei* Coquerel 1849: 441; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 549; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 278; Ivie et al. 2008b: 252; Daltry 2009: 67. **Distribution.** Guana, Martinique, Montserrat, St. Lucia; widespread Antilles endemic?
- Cis nigrofasciata* Pic 1922b: 1; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 549. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Cis obscuripennis* Pic 1922b: 2; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 549. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Cis pusillus* Gorham 1898a: 330; Rose 2012: 95. **Distribution.** Grenada?; Martinique, Mustique, Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Cis rufescens* (Pic) 1922b: 3 (*Macrocis*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 549. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Cis testaceofasciatus* Pic 1922b: 2; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 549. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Orthocis* sp. number 1; Ivie et al. 2008b: 252. **Distribution.** Montserrat; distribution category unknown.
- Orthocis* sp. number 2; Ivie et al. 2008b: 252. **Distribution.** Montserrat; distribution category unknown.

TRIBE XYLOGRAPHELLINI

- Scolytocis cariborum* Lopes-Andrade 2008: 17; Daltry 2009: 67. **Distribution.** Dominica, St. Lucia; single island endemic. **Notes.** There is unidentified material from St. Lucia*, St. Vincent*.

Xylographus suillus Gorham 1886: 355; Gorham 1898a: 330; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 549. **Distribution.** St. Vincent. Guatemala; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** This genus name is now restricted to species in the Old World. Generic placement of the species is uncertain. **Plate** 36.

130. FAMILY MELANDRYIDAE, the false darkling beetles

Most larvae of this family bore in rotten wood, and some feed in fungal fruiting bodies.

SUBFAMILY MELANDRYINAE

TRIBE ORCHESIINI

Orchesia sp., Ivie et al. 2008b: 252. **Distribution.** Montserrat; distribution category unknown.

TRIBE SERROPALPINI

Phloeotrya mexicana (Champion) 1889: 83 (*Dircaea*); Spilman 1971: 7. **Distribution.** Canouan*, Dominica, Grenada*, Mustique*. Mexico, Central America, South America; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

131. FAMILY MORDELLIDAE, the tumbling flower beetles

Adults are common in flowers and seemingly feed on pollen. Larvae usually feed in rotten wood or stems of herbaceous plants, and a few bore into fungi. Lu and Ivie (1999) provide a key to species of the Virgin Islands.

SUBFAMILY MORDELLINAE

TRIBE MORDELLINI

Tolidomordella sexguttata (Champion) 1896: 48 (*Mordella*), new combination; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 477. **Distribution.** Barbados*, Dominica*, Grenada, Guadeloupe*, Martinique*, St. Kitts*, St. Lucia*, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 252) list an undetermined species in this genus from Montserrat, and Daltry (2009: 67) one from St. Lucia.

Mordella sp., Ivie et al. 2008b: 252. **Distribution.** Montserrat. **Notes.** Additional undetermined material in the genus is from Union*.

TRIBE CONALIINI

Isotrilophus erratica (Smith) 1883: 80 (*Mordella*); Liljeblad 1945: 18. = *Conalia ebenina* Champion 1891: 306, 1896: 49; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 477; Liljeblad 1945: 18, synonymy. = *Conalia fulvoplagiata* Champion 1896: 50. **Distribution.** Grenada, Hispaniola, Martinique*, Mayreau*, Mustique, St. Vincent. USA (FL, TX), Mexico to Panama, Trinidad, Paraguay and Argentina; widespread New World. **Plate** 36.

TRIBE MORDELLISTENINI

Falsomordellistena sp., Ivie et al. 2008b: 252. **Distribution.** Montserrat. **Notes.** Daltry 2009: 67 reports three undetermined species in this genus on St. Lucia.

Glipostenoda pallida (Champion) 1896: 50 (*Mordellistena*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 478; Ivie et al. 2008b: 252. **Distribution.** Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique*, Mayreau*, Montserrat, St. Lucia*, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Note.** Daltry (2009: 67) reports an undetermined species in this genus from St. Lucia.

Mordellistena sp., Daltry 2009: 67. **Distribution.** St. Lucia. **Notes.** Additional undetermined material in this genus is from Guadeloupe* and Martinique*.

132. FAMILY RIPIPHORIDAE, the wedge-shaped beetles

Adults of these beetles are rarely collected, and are free-living, fast moving, short lived and may suck nectar of flowers. The larvae are endoparasites on larvae of other insects, often bees and wasps.

SUBFAMILY MICHOLAEMINAE

Ancholaemus acuminatus Fairmaire 1904: 155; (Z. Falin, pers. comm., 2005). **Distribution.** Dominica, Brazil, Ecuador (Galapagos Islands), Panama; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Adults usually collected at light. Larvae are endoparasitic in wood-boring beetle larvae.

SUBFAMILY RIPIPHORINAE

TRIBE MACROSIAGONINI

Macrosiagon cruentata Germar 1824: 168; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 490; Ivie et al. 2008b: 252. **Distribution.** Cuba, Montserrat. USA, Mexico; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. **Notes.** Daltry (2009: 67) reports two undetermined species in this genus from St. Lucia.

Macrosiagon discicolle (Gerstaecker) 1855b: 32 (*Rhipiphorus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 480; Vaurie 1955b: 15. = *Emenadia vitraci* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 432 of Guadeloupe; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 480. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico. Mexico to Brazil; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

Macrosiagon octomaculatum (Gerstaecker) 1855b: 22 (*Rhipiphorus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 432 (*Emenadia*); Champion 1896: 51; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 480; Spilman 1971: 9; Bennett and Alam 1985: 27. = *Emenadia* spec. ?, Uyttenboogaart 1902: 118 of Barbados. **Distribution.** Barbados, Dominica, Guadeloupe, St. Vincent. USA, Central America, South America; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Adults collected by beating vegetation; larvae probably hypermetamorphic and parasitic on larvae of wasps (Bembicidae, Tiphidae, and Scoliidae).

TRIBE RIPIPHORINI

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

133. FAMILY COLYDIIDAE, the cylindrical bark beetles

These beetles occur in dead wood, under bark, in leaf litter, and sometimes on fungi. Some are predators on wood-boring beetles, and some feed on fungal spores and hyphae. Ivie and Slipinski (1990) is a world catalog of the genera. There is a confusing history of placement of genera in this family. Evidence is presented by Slipinski and Lawrence (1999) that this group should be treated as a subfamily in Zopheridae. This list follows the classification used in Ivie (2002).

TRIBE ACROPINI

Plagiope sp., Daltry 2009: 67. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic?

TRIBE ADEROMINI

Monoedus crispatus Sharp 1894: 442; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 175; Dajoz 1975: 110. **Distribution.** St. Vincent. Guatemala; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** There is undetermined material of this genus from Dominica*, Guadeloupe*, St. Vincent*, and Union*, and (Daltry 2009: 67) reports it from St. Lucia.

Monoedus grouvellei Dajoz 1975: 108. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Monoedus hirtus Dajoz 1975: 107. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Monoedus horni Grouvelle in Grouvelle and Raffray 1908: 42; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 175; Dajoz 1975: 110. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Monoedus lecontei Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 391; Grouvelle in Grouvelle and Raffray 1908: 48; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 175; Dajoz 1975: 110; Ivie et al. 2008b: 253. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe (type locality), Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Monoedus obscurus Grouvelle in Grouvelle and Raffray 1908: 45; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 175; Dajoz 1975: 110; Ivie et al. 2008b: 253. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe (type locality), Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Monoedus pubescens Dajoz 1984: 151. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate 36.**

Monoedus zonatus Grouvelle in Grouvelle and Raffray 1908: 43 (in key to Guadeloupe species); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 175; Dajoz 1975: 110. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

TRIBE COLYDIINI

Aulonium bidentatum (Fabricius) 1801: 556; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 388; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 470; Ivie et al. 2008b: 253. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica*, Guadeloupe, Montserrat, Puerto Rico. Mexico to Brazil; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** There are undetermined *Aulonium* from Dominica in USNM.

TRIBE NEMATIDIINI

Nematidium filiforme LeConte 1863: 68; Champion 1898: 402; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 472; Dajoz 1984: 148; Ivie et al. 2008b: 253. **Distribution.** Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Montserrat. USA (SC-FL); widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. **Notes.** Daltry (2009: 67) reports an undetermined species in this genus from St. Lucia.

TRIBE SYNCHITINI

Asynchita granulata (Say) 1826: 266 (*Synchita*); Grouvelle 1902: 758; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 470. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Martinique*, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy*; widespread Antilles endemic.

Bitoma longior Grouvelle in Grouvelle and Raffray 1908: 49; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 470. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 253) list an undetermined species in this genus from Montserrat. There is undetermined material of five species from Antigua*, Barbados*, Canouan*, Grenada*, Guadeloupe*, Martinique*, St. Lucia* (also in Daltry 2009: 67), St. Vincent*, Union*.

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

Catolaemus multimaaculatus Grouvelle 1902: 759; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 471. **Distribution.** Dominica*, Guadeloupe, Martinique*; Lesser Antilles endemic.

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

Eucicones sp., Daltry 2009: 67. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic?

Eulachus sp., Daltry 2009: 67. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic?

Ithris perplexa Grouvelle in Grouvelle and Raffray 1912: 293; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 471. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Lasconotus atomus Grouvelle in Grouvelle and Raffray 1908: 49; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 471. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** There are undetermined *Lasconotus* in USNM from Dominica*, and Daltry (2009: 67) reports one from St. Lucia.

Microsicus minimus Grouvelle 1898: 37; Champion 1898: 401; Grouvelle 1902: 759; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 471. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique*, St. Lucia*; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Neotrichus guadalupensis Grouvelle 1902: 758; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 471. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

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

Paha guadalupensis Dajoz 1984: 155; Ivie et al. 2008b: 253. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Stephan (1989: 31) suggests this species may be a junior synonym of *Paha laticollis* (LeConte) 1863: 66 (*Synchita*), distributed in the eastern USA (OK-NY-FL) and Cuba (see following), but does not make a formal assignment of synonymy. Available specimens seem to indicate the presence of five species from Antigua*, Grenada*, Martinique*, St. Lucia* (also in Daltry 2009: 67), and St. Vincent*. **Plate** 36.

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.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 253) list two species in this genus from Montserrat, and

that this species name from Leng and Mutchler (1917) may be in error for the Lesser Antilles. Daltry (2009: 67) reports one species in this genus from St. Lucia.

134. FAMILY MONOMMATIDAE, the opossum or monommatid beetles

These beetles occur in decaying plant material, and may occur in rotting stems of *Euphorbia* sp., *Papaya* sp., and *Yucca* sp., under fermenting tree bark, and in rotted yams. The family is considered to be a tribe within the Zopheridae in Slipinski and Lawrence (1999).

TRIBE MONOMMATINI

Hyporhagus marginatus (Fabricius) 1792: 506 (*Tritoma*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 504; Freude 1955: 723; Spilman 1971: 7; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 59. = *Hyporhagus marginatus fabricii* Freude 1955: 724 of Guadeloupe, Hispaniola (type locality), etc. **Distribution.** Cuba, Bahamas, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Nevis*, Puerto Rico, St. Thomas. Trinidad, Brazil; widespread Antilles and South America. **Notes.** Adults come to lights and adults and larvae occur under bark and in rotting stems, wood and logs. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 253) list an undetermined species from Montserrat, and place it in the Zopheridae.

135. FAMILY ZOPHERIDAE, the zopherid beetles

These beetles mostly live in dead and rotted wood or other rotting plant matter, where adults and larvae may feed on fungi. The subfamilial, tribal, and generic composition of the family has been variable, but Slipinski and Lawrence (1999) provide evidence that this and the two immediately above families are a monophyletic group, within the subfamilies Colydiinae and Zopherinae.

SUBFAMILY ZOPHERINAE

TRIBE ACROPINI

Lemnis denticulata Grouvelle 1898: 39; Champion 1898: 400; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 472 (*Lemmis*). **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.
Lemnis lherminieri Grouvelle 1902: 760; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 472 (*Lemmis*); Ivie et al. 2008b: 253 (placed in Colydiidae). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic.

TRIBE PYCNOMERINI

Pycnomerus biimpressus Reitter 1877c: 355; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 472; Ivie and Slipinski 1989a: 69; Ivie et al. 2008b: 253. **Distribution.** Barbados*, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia* (also in Daltry 2009: 67), 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 *infirma*); Ivie and Slipinski 1989a: 78. = *Penthelispa longior* Grouvelle in Grouvelle and Raffray 1912: 294 of Guadeloupe; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 413; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 472. = *Penthelispa* sp.; sp.; Champion 1898: 401 of St. Vincent; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 413; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 472. **Distribution.** Barbados*, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia* (also in Daltry 2009: 67), St. Vincent. Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
Pycnomerus undescribed species, Daltry 2009: 67. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.
Pycnomerus uniformis Ivie and Slipinski 1989a: 77; Ivie et al. 2008b: 253. = *Pycnomerus aequicolle* (Reitter) 1878b: 123 (*Penthelispa*); Grouvelle 1902: 758; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 413 (not Reitter) (in part). Blackwelder 1944-1957: 472. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Montserrat, St. Lucia* (also in Daltry 2009: 67), St. Vincent*; Lesser Antilles endemic; not Puerto Rico.

140. FAMILY TENEBRIONIDAE, the darkling beetles

This is a large and common family. Species generally occur in both humid and arid areas and feed on a variety of materials as scavengers. Larvae occur in soil, litter, dead wood, or fungi. Some occur in caves and some are pests of stored products. The higher categories and genera are here arranged according to the concepts of relationships used by Aalbu et al. (2002). Marcuzzi (1984, 1998) are a catalog and a supplement of the Tenebrionidae (s. str.) of the Antilles, with a total of 290 species represented. Marcuzzi

(1962, 1977) contain analyses of the West Indian fauna, in which he finds that 75% of the fauna is endemic to one or more islands of the West Indies, and that 15.5% are species with a distribution shared between the West Indies and South America, with smaller fractions of the West Indian fauna also occurring in Central America (1.5%), North America (4.5%), or Central and South America (3.1%). Later records have probably not much altered these percentages.

SUBFAMILY LAGRIINAE

TRIBE LAGRIINI

Statira asperata Champion 1889: 49, 1917: 230; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 497. = *Statira antillarum* Champion 1896: 36 of St. Vincent. **Distribution.** Grenada, Mustique, St. Vincent, Union*. Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Plate** 39.

Statira fulva Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 431; Champion 1917: 229; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 498; Spilman 1971: 6. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe (type locality), St. Lucia*; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Adults attracted to lights and found on coffee trees.

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

Statira undescribed species, new species record. **Distribution.** St. Lucia* (also in Daltry 2009: 68).

TRIBE GONIADERINI

Anaedes 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. **Notes.** Daltry 2009: 68 reports an undetermined species in this genus from St. Lucia.

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, Dominica*, Grenada, Guadeloupe, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Daltry 2009: 68 records one undetermined species and a second with small eyes in this genus from St. Lucia.

Lorelus cribricollis Kaszab 1940: 156; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 93; Marcuzzi 1984: 101. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate** 38.

Lorelus guadeloupensis Kaszab 1940: 155; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 91; Marcuzzi 1984: 101. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate** 38.

Lorelus undescribed species, Ivie et al. 2008b: 253. **Distribution.** Montserrat; single island endemic.

Paratenetus longicornis Pic 1925: 6; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 537; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 91; Marcuzzi 1984: 100; Schiller 2004: 42. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Paratenetus punctulatus Champion 1893: 545, 1896: 27; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 463; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 537; Marcuzzi 1984: 100. **Distribution.** Grenada? Mexico, USA, Honduras; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America?

Phymatestes charbonnelae Ferrer and Moragués 2003: 161. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic. **Plate** 39.

Prateus sp., new genus record, new species record. **Distribution.** Barbados*, St. Lucia*, 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, Martinique*, St. Lucia*, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Daltry 2009: 68 lists two species in this genus from St. Lucia.

Dioedus guadeloupensis (Fleutiaux and Sallé) 1890: 424 (*Arrhabaeus*); Leng and Mutchler 1914: 462; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 530; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 85; Chalumeau 1982b: 190 (lectotype); Marcuzzi 1984: 91; Schiller 2004: 40; Ivie et al. 2008b: 253 (*Diodeus*). = *Arrhabaeus guadeloupensis* variety *minor* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 425 of Guadeloupe (possible undescribed species). **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe (type locality), Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Plate** 37.

Zypoetes sp., new genus record, new species record. **Distribution.** Grenada*; Daltry 2009: 68 tentatively lists this genus from St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic.

SUBFAMILY PIMELIINAE

TRIBE STENOSINI

Rhyphasma venezuelense Marcuzzi 1953: 76, 1984: 75; Chalumeau 1982b: 192. **Distribution.** Bonaire, Guadeloupe, Orchilla. Venezuela (Testigos, Frailes); the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

TRIBE EPITRAGINI

Epitragus roscidus Erichson 1848: 565; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 510; Freude 1967: 165. = *Epitragus exaratus* Champion 1896: 2; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 460; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 510; Freude 1967: 165, synonymy. **Distribution.** Bequia, Mustique, Union. Venezuela, French Guiana, Colombia, Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Ortheolus antillarum (Champion) 1896: 4 (*Schoenicus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 511; Chalumeau 1982b: 192; Marcuzzi 1984: 72. = *Schoenicus brunneus* Champion 1896: 4 of St. Vincent. **Distribution.** Barbados, Canouan*, Carriacou*, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Mayreau*, Mustique*, St. Vincent (type locality), Union. Trinidad; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Daltry 2009: 68 lists a species near this in St. Lucia.

TRIBE TRIENTOMINI

Trientoma guadeloupensis Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 421; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 513; Marcuzzi 1962: 25, 1977: 6; 1984: 74; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 79. Chalumeau 1982b: 190 (lectotype). **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbuda, Désirade, Guadeloupe (type locality), Les Saintes, St. Eustatius, St. Kitts; Lesser Antilles endemic. Genus endemic to West Indies. **Plate** 40.

Trientoma martinicensis Allard 1883: 14; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 513; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 79; Marcuzzi 1984: 74. **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic.

SUBFAMILY BOLITOPHAGINAE

TRIBE BOLITOPHAGINI

SUBTRIBE RHIPANDRINA

Rhipidandrus cornutus (Arrow) 1904: 31 (*Eutomus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 527 (as *Eutomus cerylonoides* according to Ivie et al. 2008b: 253); Wolcott 1951: 327; Marcuzzi 1977: 40, 1984: 86; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 279; Ivie et al. 2008b: 253. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe?, Guana, Hispaniola, Montserrat, Nevis*, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia* (also in Daltry 2009: 68), St. Vincent, Union*. 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. **Plate** 39.

Rhipidandrus sulcatus Gorham 1898a: 333 (*Eutomus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 527; Marcuzzi 1984: 86; Thomas et al. 2013. **Distribution.** Caymans, Cuba, Grenada*, Hispaniola, St. Lucia*, St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic.

SUBFAMILY DIAPERINAE

TRIBE PHALERINI

Phaleria fulva Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 423; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 461; Champion 1896: 10; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 84; Marcuzzi 1977: 35; 1984: 84; Watrous and Triplehorn 1982: 18; Cooter 1983: 185; Woodruff et al. 1998: 44; Ivie et al. 2008b: 254. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados*, Barbuda, Canouan, Carriacou*, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe (type locality), Hispaniola, Isote de Aves, Les Saintes, Los Roques, Margarita, Mayreau*, Montserrat, Mustique, Orchilla, St. Barthélemy, St. Lucia, St. Martin-St. Maarten. Venezuela (mainland and Margarita); widespread Antilles and South

America. **Notes.** A scavenger in sea beach sand. Some earlier literature records of this species may be based on specimens of *Phaleria thinophila* Watrous and Triplehorn and need checking.

Phaleria picipes Say 1824: 280; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 422; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 461; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 526; Triplehorn 1991: 266; Triplehorn and Watrous 1979: 291; Watrous and Triplehorn 1982: 19; Marcuzzi 1984: 84; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 279; Ivie et al. 2008b: 254; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 57; Thomas et al. 2013: 52. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Caymans, Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Islote de Aves, Jamaica, Marguerita, Montserrat, Mustique, Los Roques, Les Saintes, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy, St. Martin-St. Maarten. Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean coastal; USA (NJ-FL), Mexico, Belize, Honduras, Panama; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

Phaleria punctipes LeConte 1878: 421; Triplehorn 1991: 268; Triplehorn and Watrous 1979: 281; Watrous and Triplehorn 1982: 13; Marcuzzi 1984: 84; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 279; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 57; Thomas et al. 2013: 52. = *Phaleria guadeloupensis* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 423 of Guadeloupe; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 83; Marcuzzi 1977: 35 of Les Saintes and of St. Martin-St. Maarten, 1984: 84. **Distribution.** Anagada, Antigua, Bahamas, Caymans, Cuba, Guadeloupe, Guana, Jamaica, Les Saintes, St. Barthélemy, St. Martin-St. Maarten. USA (FL); widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. **Plate** 38.

Phaleria testacea Say 1824: 280; Marcuzzi 1984: 84; Triplehorn 1991: 266; Triplehorn and Watrous 1979: 289; Watrous and Triplehorn 1982: 19; Schiller 2004: 13; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 279; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 112; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 49. = *Phaleria angustata* Chevrolat 1878a: ccxlviii; Ramos 1946: 39; Marcuzzi 1962: 39; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 83; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 57; Daltry 2009: 68. = *Phaleria chevrolati* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 423 of Guadeloupe; Champion 1896: 9; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 83. = *Phaleria chevrolati* variety *quadrinotata* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 423 of Guadeloupe. = *Phaleria chevrolati* variety *thoracica* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 423 of Guadeloupe. = *Phaleria maculipennis* Marcuzzi 1962: 37; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 84; Marcuzzi 1977: 36. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, Désirade, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Les Saintes, Margarita, Marie-Galante, Martinique, Mayreau*, Mona, Mustique, Nevis, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy, St. Eustatius, St. Lucia, St. Martin-St. Maarten, Virgin Islands; most Caribbean islands. Trinidad, Venezuela, French Guiana, coastal from NE USA (Maine) to Argentina; widespread New World. **Notes.** The variation in color patterns of the adults led to the many synonyms for this species.

Phaleria thinophila Watrous and Triplehorn 1982: 15; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 279. **Distribution.** Barbados (record needs confirmation), Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. John, St. Thomas. Costa Rica and Venezuela records need confirmation; widespread Antilles endemic? **Plate** 38.

TRIBE DIAPERINI

SUBTRIBE ADELININA

Adelina pici (Ardoïn) 1977a: 7 (*Doliema*); Marcuzzi 1984: 97; Triplehorn and Ivie 1983: 274; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 279; Ivie et al. 2008b: 254; Thomas et al. 2013: 48. **Distribution.** Anegada (British Virgin Islands), Bequia*, Canouan*, Caymans, Cuba, Désirade, Grenada*, Guadeloupe, Guana, Les Saintes, Mayreau*, Montserrat, Petit Terre (Guadeloupe), St. Barthélemy*, Union*. Venezuela; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Found under bark, often of dead branches of *Hippomane mancinella* L.

Adelina plana (Olivier) 1795: 94 (*Doliema*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 428; Champion 1896: 25; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 428; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 439; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 532; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 89; Ardoïn 1977a: 3; Marcuzzi 1984: 96; Spilman 1973 (generic synonymy); Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 53; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 112; Thomas et al. 2013: 48. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Caymans, Cuba, Mustique, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola. USA (FL), Mexico to Colombia, Venezuela, Chile; widespread New World. **Notes.** Daltry 2009: 68 lists an undetermined species in this genus from St. Lucia. **Plate** 36.

Gnatocerus curvicornis (Champion) 1893: 533 (*Gnathocerus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 530; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 279; Ivie et al. 2008b: 254; Thomas et al. 2013: 50. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Caymans,

- Grenada*, Guana, Montserrat, St. Lucia*, St. Vincent*. USA, Mexico, Brazil; introduced to the Lesser Antilles. **Notes.** Daltry 2009: 68 lists an undetermined species on St. Lucia.
- [*Gnatocerus cornutus* (Fabricius) 1798: 51; Wolcott 1951: 328; Marcuzzi 1984: 92 (*Gnathocerus*). **Distribution.** Cuba, Puerto Rico; to be expected in the Lesser Antilles. Mexico to Brazil, USA; cosmopolitan. **Notes.** The broad-horned flour beetle; carried by commerce to Old World; in stored products, also in tree fungi. **Plate** 37.]
- Gnatocerus guatemalensis* (Champion) 1886: 147 (*Sicinus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 531; Ivie et al. 2008b: 254. **Distribution.** Montserrat (introduced). Guatemala; introduced to the Lesser Antilles.
- Gnatocerus maxillosus* (Fabricius) 1801: 155 (*Trogosita*); Champion 1896: 18 (*Echocerus*); Leng and Mutchler 1914: 462; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 530; Wolcott 1951: 328; Marcuzzi 1984: 92 (*Gnathocerus*). **Distribution.** Antigua*, Barbados*, Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Nevis*, Puerto Rico. USA, Mexico to Colombia; introduced to the Lesser Antilles; cosmopolitan. **Notes.** The slender-horned flour beetle; in stored products, also under tree bark. **Plate** 37.
- Gnatocerus* sp. 1, new species record. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Grenada*, St. Vincent*, Union.
- Gnatocerus* sp. 2, new species record. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Barbados*.
- Iccius grenadensis* Champion 1896: 18; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 462; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 531; Marcuzzi 1984: 92. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic.
- 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 1940-1945: 7; Chalumeau 1982b: 194 (*Corticeus*); Marcuzzi 1984: 98; Bremer and Triplehorn 1999: 59 (synonymy). **Distribution.** Antigua*, Grenada*, Guadeloupe, Guana, St. Vincent, Union*; widespread Antilles endemic?
- Iccius* sp., Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 85. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Sitophagus hololeptoides* (Laporte) 1840: 220 (*Uloma*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 427; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 463; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 532; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 89; Marcuzzi 1977: 41; 1984: 96. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico. Mexico to Panama, South America, Madeira; cosmopolitan; introduced to Old World, probably native to tropical America; introduced to the Lesser Antilles? **Notes.** A stored products pest. **Plate** 39.

SUBTRIBE DIAPERINA

- Diaperis maculata* Olivier 1791b: 273; Marcuzzi 1984: 87; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 53; Thomas et al. 2013: 49. = *Diaperis hydni* Fabricius 1801: 585; Ramos 1946: 40 of Mona; Wolcott 1951: 327 of Puerto Rico; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 92 of St. Croix. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Caymans, Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Mona, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia* (also in Daltry 2009: 68). USA, Mexico to Panama; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. **Plate** 37.
- Liodema serricornis* Bates 1873: 236; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 529. **Distribution.** Grenada*. Mexico to Panama, French Guiana and Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Loxostethus guadeloupensis* (Kaszab) 1977: 122 (*Heterophylus*); Marcuzzi 1984: 90; Triplehorn and Merkl 1997: 738 (generic synonymy). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. Genus endemic to West Indies.
- Neomida deltochera* Triplehorn 1994: 423. **Distribution.** Dominica. Brazil, Costa Rica, French Guiana, Guyana, Panama, Suriname; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Found in *Fomes* sp. and *Ganoderma* sp. polypore bracket fungi in forests.
- Neomida inermis* Champion 1886: 179; Chalumeau 1982b: 193. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Guatemala (type locality); the Lesser Antilles and Latin America?
- Neomida lecontei* Bates 1873: 233; Chalumeau 1982b: 193; Ivie et al. 2008b: 254; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 112. **Distribution.** Grenada*, Guadeloupe (introduced), Hispaniola, Montserrat. Mexico, Colombia; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America?
- Neomida suilla* (Champion) 1896: 11 (*Arrhenoplita*); Leng and Mutchler 1914: 462; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 527 (*Hoplocephala*); Marcuzzi 1984: 87; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 84; Ivie et al. 2008b: 254. **Distribution.** St. Vincent, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic. Not Guadeloupe (Chalumeau 1982b: 193).
- Platydemia apicenotatum* Champion 1896: 13; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 462; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 527; Marcuzzi 1984: 88. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic. **Notes.** Daltry 2009: 68 notes a species near this on St. Lucia.

- Platydemia excavatum* Say 1824: 267; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 528; Ivie et al. 2008b: 254; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 57; Thomas et al. 2013: 52. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Caymans, Cuba, Hispaniola, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Kitts*. USA, Mexico to Panama, Colombia; widespread New World.
- Platydemia guatemalensis* Champion 1886: 187; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 528. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada*, St. Lucia*, St. Vincent*, Union*. Mexico to Panama, Trinidad, Venezuela; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Plate** 39.
- Platydemia piceum* Laporte and Brullé 1831: 362; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 424; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 84; Marcuzzi 1984: 89. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- 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 1982b: 193; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 279; Ivie et al. 2008b: 254; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 57; Daltry 2009: 68; Thomas et al. 2013: 52. **Distribution.** Anguilla, Bahamas, Caymans, Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Martin-St. Maarten, St. Thomas, St. Vincent, Union*. USA (FL); introduced to New World; introduced to the Lesser Antilles; native to the Philippines. **Notes.** Sometimes a pest in tamarind pods. **Plate** 40.

TRIBE CRYPTICINI

- Gondwanocrypticus filicornis* (Chevrolat) 1878b: 222 (*Crypticus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 528 (*Platydemia*); Chalumeau 1982b: 193; Marcuzzi 1984: 85; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 113. **Distribution.** Hispaniola, Jamaica, St. Barthélemy; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** In sand of back-beaches. Cooter (1983: 185) (as *Crypticus*) and Ivie et al. (2008b: 254) list an undetermined species in this genus from Montserrat.
- Gondwanocrypticus undatus* (Champion) 1896: 5 (*Crypticus*); Leng and Mutchler 1914: 461; Marcuzzi 1984: 85; Daltry 2009: 68 (probably). **Distribution.** Canouan*, Grenada, Mustique, St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Microcrypticus ziczac* (Motschulsky) 1873: 475 (*Platydemia*); Marcuzzi 1977: 37, 1984: 85; Chalumeau 1982b: 193. = *Platydemia scriptipennis* Fairmaire 1875: xxxiii; Champion 1896: 14; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 526. **Distribution.** Barbados*, Grenada, Guadeloupe; introduced to New World; introduced to the Lesser Antilles; native in Asia, Africa, Australia.

TRIBE TRACHYSCELINI

- Trachyscelis aphodioides* Latreille 1812-1813: 379, Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 422; Steiner 2004: 335; Daltry 2009: 68. = *Trachyscelis flavipes* Melsheimer 1846: 61; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 461; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 83; Marcuzzi 1977: 39, 1984: 83; Chalumeau 1982b: 193; Steiner 2004: 335 (synonymy); Touroult 2005: 88; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 279. **Distribution.** Barbuda, Guadeloupe, Guana, Marie-Galante, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy, St. Lucia, St. Martin-St. Maarten, St. Thomas; Turks and Caicos. USA (MD, VA, NC, FL, LA; but maybe not now established because there are no records since the 1950s); Brazil; introduced to New World; introduced to the Lesser Antilles; native to Mediterranean Europe and north Africa. **Notes.** An inhabitant of pure fine sand in washed-up debris, at or just above high tide line. **Plate** 39.

SUBFAMILY HYPHOPHLOEINAE

TRIBE HYPOPHLOEINI

- Corticeus rufipes* (Fabricius) 1801: 558 (*Hypophloeus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 427; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 463; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 533; Marcuzzi 1962: 38, 1984: 97; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 90. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico. Mexico to Brazil; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 254) list an undetermined species from Montserrat and Daltry (2009: 68) one from St. Lucia. **Plate** 37.

TRIBE GNATHIDIINI

- Cryptozoon* undescribed species, Ivie et al. 2008b: 254. **Distribution.** Montserrat; single island endemic. Genus endemic to West Indies. **Notes.** Blackwelder (1944-1957: 470) places the genus in Colydiidae, with two species in Puerto Rico (described by Schaufuss, 1882: 47).
- Cryptozoon* undescribed species 2, Daltry 2009: 68. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.
- 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 the Lesser Antilles. **Notes.** A soil inhabitant with very reduced eyes.
- Tyrtaeus rufus* Champion 1913: 77; Blackwelder 1945: 474; Hopp and Ivie 2008: 429; Daltry 2009: 68; Thomas et al. 2013: 52. = *Tyrtaeus guadalupensis* Dajoz 1981: 227 (placed in Cerylonidae); Hopp and Ivie 2008: 429 (synonymy). **Distribution.** Cuba, Caymans, Dominica, Guadeloupe, St. Lucia. Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Usually taken under bark. **Plate** 40.

SUBFAMILY OPATRINAE

TRIBE OPATRINI

- Ammodonus ciliatus* (Champion) 1896: 9 (*Scaptus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 525; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 81; Chalumeau 1982b: 192; Marcuzzi 1984: 83. **Distribution.** Désirade, Grenada*, Guadeloupe, Les Saintes, Margarita, Marie-Galante, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Eastern Venezuela; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** In coastal sand dunes. **Plate** 36.
- Ammodonus tropicus* (Kirsch) 1866: 190 (*Scaptus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 526; Marcuzzi 1984: 83. = *Scaptus squamulatus* Champion 1886: 223, Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 422 of Guadeloupe (*Ulus*). **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada*, Guadeloupe. Mexico to Brazil; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Plate** 37.
- Blapstinus opacus* Mulsant and Rey 1859: 186; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 422; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 461; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 525; Marcuzzi 1962: 36, 1977: 29, 1984: 81; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 81; Chalumeau 1982b: 192; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 279; Ivie et al. 2008b: 253; Schiller 2004: 7. **Distribution.** Anguilla, Barbuda, Désirade, Guadeloupe, Guana, Islote de Aves, Marie-Galante, Montserrat, St. Croix, St. Barthélemy (and Fourche), St. Eustatius, St. Kitts, St. Martin-St. Maarten (Tintamarre and Fourmarre; as *Blapstinus opacus martinensis* Marcuzzi 1977: 29), St. John;, Tintamarre (NE of St. Martin-St. Maarten); Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Blapstinus simulans* Marcuzzi 1954: 15, 1984: 80. **Distribution.** Barbados (*Blapstinus simulans barbadensis* Marcuzzi 1962: 36). Venezuela (Isla de Caribes, Sucre), Trinidad; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Blapstinus striatulus* Mulsant and Rey 1859: 183; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 461; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 525; Wolcott 1951: 327; Chalumeau 1982b: 192; Marcuzzi 1984: 81. **Distribution.** Puerto Rico?, St. Barthélemy; Lesser Antilles endemic?
- Blapstinus* undescribed species, Daltry 2009: 68. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.
- Ctesicles insularis* Champion 1896: 7; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 524; Marcuzzi 1977: 25, 1984: 79. **Distribution.** Martinique, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. Genus endemic to the Lesser Antilles.
- Ctesicles maritima* Champion 1896: 8; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 524; Marcuzzi 1984: 79. **Distribution.** Grenada, Mustique; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Diastolinus barbudensis* Marcuzzi 1962: 29; 1977: 11, 1984: 77. **Distribution.** Barbuda (type locality), Montserrat, Nevis, Antigua, Saba (*Diastolinus barbudensis antiguanus* Marcuzzi 1962: 30, 1977: 11); Lesser Antilles endemic. Ivie et al. (2008b: 253) report a species near this from Montserrat.
- Diastolinus clavatus* Mulsant and Rey 1859: 155; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 524; Marcuzzi 1977: 13; Marcuzzi 1984: 77; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 279. **Distribution.** Guana, Mona, Nevis, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy, St. Martin-St. Maarten, St. Thomas; widespread Antilles endemic.
- Diastolinus costipennis* Mulsant and Rey 1859: 149; Marcuzzi 1962: 27; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 80; Marcuzzi 1984: 77. **Distribution.** Hispaniola, Martinique, St. Kitts; widespread Antilles endemic.
- Diastolinus mulsanti* Marcuzzi 1954: 9; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 79; Marcuzzi 1984: 77. = *Diastolinus hummelincki* Marcuzzi 1962: 28, not Marcuzzi 1949: 340. **Distribution.** Martinique?, St. John, St. Thomas; widespread Antilles endemic?

Diastolinus perforatus Sahlberg 1823: 15; Mulsant and Rey 1859: 141; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 421; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 524; Marcuzzi 1962: 27, 1977: 19, 1984: 78; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 80; Chalumeau 1982b: 192. **Distribution.** Anguilla, Guadeloupe, Désirade, Les Saintes, Marie-Galante, Martinique, St. Barthélemy (and Fourche), St. Croix, St. Martin-St. Maarten, Tintamarre (NE of St. Martin-St. Maarten); Lesser Antilles endemic.

Diastolinus puncticollis Mulsant and Rey 1859: 147; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 524; Marcuzzi 1962: 26, 1977: 22, 1984: 78; Ivie et al. 2008b: 253. **Distribution.** Anguilla, Antigua?, Barbuda, Hispaniola, Marie-Galante, Montserrat, Nevis, Puerto Rico, Saba, St. Eustatius, St. Kitts; widespread Antilles endemic.

Diastolinus sallei Mulsant and Rey 1859: 144; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 524; Marcuzzi 1962: 25, 1977: 22, 1984: 78. **Distribution.** Anguilla?, Antigua, Barbuda, Dominica, Hispaniola, Désirade, Saba; widespread Antilles endemic.

Sellio coarctatus Mulsant and Rey 1859: 170; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 461; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 525; Marcuzzi 1962: 31, 1984: 82. **Distribution.** Hispaniola, St. Kitts; widespread Antilles endemic. Genus endemic to West Indies.

Trichoton marcuzzi Kulzer 1961: 212; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 81, Marcuzzi 1977: 33; 1984: 82; Ferrer and Moraguès 2001: 507. **Distribution.** Blanquilla, Canouan*, Grenada*, Guadeloupe, Mayreau*, Union*. Northern Venezuela (and Margarita Island); the Lesser Antilles and South America. **Plate** 40.

TRIBE PLATYNOTINI

Opatrinus (Opatrinus) clathratus (Fabricius) 1792: 90 (*Opatrum*); Iwan 1995: 16. = *Diastolinus clathratus* Fabricius 1792: 109; Mulsant and Rey 1859: 138; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 524; Marcuzzi 1962: 27, 1977: 13; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 80; Marcuzzi 1984: 77. = *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 *Opatrinus geminatus* Erichson 1848: 565); Ivie et al. 2008b: 253. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Bequia, Carriacou*, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Les Saintes, Marie-Galante, Martinique, Mayreau*, Montserrat, Mustique, Nevis, St. Croix, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Martin-St. Maarten, St. Vincent, Union. Mexico (introduced), Colombia, Venezuela (mainland and Frailes, Margarita, Testigos islands), Tobago, Trinidad, French Guiana, Guyana, Surinam, Brazil; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Plate** 38.

TRIBE LEICHENINI

Leichenum canaliculatum variegatum Klug 1833: 88; Spilman 1961: 127; Woodruff 1963: 1; Chalumeau 1982b: 192; Marcuzzi 1984: 83; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 56. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Cuba, Guadeloupe. Se USA; introduced to New World from Madagascar; introduced to the Lesser Antilles.

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 castelnaui Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 425; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 462; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 531; Marcuzzi 1984: 94; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 86; Chalumeau 1982b: 190, 193 (lectotype); Dutrillaux et al. 2010: 481; Dutrillaux and Dutrillaux 2012: 12, reporting viviparous reproduction; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 49 (as *Alegoria laportei* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 425). **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe (type locality), Martinique; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Collected in decaying banana tree pseudostems, and possibly a predator on eggs of the weevil *Cosmopolites sordidus* Germar.

- 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; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Uloma antillarum* Champion 1896: 22; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 462; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 531; Marcuzzi 1984: 94. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic.
- Uloma ardoini* Chalumeau 1982b: 188 (*Antimachus*); Marcuzzi 1984: 94; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 49. **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic.
- Uloma guadeloupensis* Marcuzzi 1971: 110; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 87. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic, or a label error (see Chalumeau 1982b: 194, questioning the record).
- Uloma grenadensis* Champion 1896: 23; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 462; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 532; Marcuzzi 1984: 94. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic.
- 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 retusa* Fabricius 1801: 149; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 426; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 462; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 532; Spilman 1971: 7, 8; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 87; Chalumeau 1982b: 184; Ivie et al. 2008b: 253. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia. Mexico to Colombia, to Peru, Argentina, Brazil; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Plate 40.**
- Uloma roudenii* (Fleutiaux and Sallé) 1890: 426; (*Antimachus*); Leng and Mutchler 1914: 462; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 531; Chalumeau 1982b: 190 (lectotype), 194; Marcuzzi 1984: 94; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 86; Schiller 2004: 23. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic. **Plate 40.**
- Uloma sulcata* Champion 1896: 21; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 462; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 532; Marcuzzi 1984: 92. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.
- Uloma* undescribed species, new species record. **Distribution.** St. Lucia*; single island endemic?

TRIBE HELOPINI

Tarpela sp., new genus record, new species record. **Distribution.** Montserrat*, single island endemic?

TRIBE TRIBOLIINI

- Hypogena "tricornis"* (Laporte) 1840: 220 (*Ulosonia*), new genus record, new species record; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 533; Thomas et al. 2013: 51. **Distribution.** Caymans, Cuba, Grenada*. Mexico, Guatemala, Belize; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.
- [*Latheticus oryzae* Waterhouse 1880: 148; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 531; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 114. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola. USA (FL), Mexico, Argentina, Old World. **Notes.** The long headed flour beetle; in stored products. **Plate 38.**]
- Palorus cerylonides* (Pascoe) 1863b: 129 (*Eba*); Ivie et al. 2008b: 253. **Distribution.** Montserrat. Cosmopolitan; native to Africa and the Oriental region; introduced to the Lesser Antilles. **Notes.** A stored products pest (Spilman 1991: 198).
- [*Palorus foveicollis* Blair 1930: 133; Spilman 1959: 59; Marcuzzi 1984: 94. **Distribution.** Cuba; introduced; no explicit the Lesser Antilles records. Trinidad; SE USA (AL); Asia; Hawaii; cosmopolitan. **Notes.** Associated with molds on copra; spread by commerce.]
- [*Palorus ratzeburgii* (Wissmann) 1848: 77 (*Hypophloeus*). **Distribution.** Cuba; introduced; no explicit the Lesser Antilles records. Spread by commerce, probably originally from Africa; cosmopolitan. **Notes.** The small eyed flour beetle. **Plate 38.**]
- Tribolium castaneum* (Herbst) 1797: 282 (*Colydium*); Leng and Mutchler 1914: 462; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 531; Ramos 1946: 40; Wolcott 1951: 328; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 92; Marcuzzi 1977: 38, 1984: 93; Ivie et al. 2008b: 253; Thomas et al. 2013: 52. =*Uloma rubens* Laporte 1840: 220. =*Tribolium ferrugineum* Fabricius 1781: 324, Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 425 of Guadeloupe; Champion 1896: 19. **Distribution.** Barbados, Caymans, 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 the Lesser Antilles; native to Old World; cosmopolitan. **Notes.** The red flour beetle. A pest in many kinds of stored products; also under tree bark. **Plate 39.**

[*Tribolium confusum* Jacquelin du Val 1868: 181; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 531; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 92; Marcuzzi 1984: 93. **Distribution.** Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, St. Croix. Mexico to Chile, USA, Old World; cosmopolitan. **Notes.** The confused flour beetle. A pest in stored products. **Plate 39.**]

Ulosonia biimpresca Latreille 1813: 17; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 533; Chalumeau 1982b: 194; Marcuzzi 1984: 97. **Distribution.** Cuba, Curaçao, Guadeloupe. Mexico (including Tres Marias Island) to Colombia, Guiana, Brazil; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

TRIBE ALPHITOBIIINI

Alphitobius diaperinus (Panzer) 1793-1813: 16 (*Tenebrio*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 532; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 92; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 87; Marcuzzi 1977: 39, 1984: 95; Ardoin 1977b: 383; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 53; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 112; Thomas et al. 2013: 48. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, Caymans, Cuba, Grenada*, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Kitts*. USA, Mexico, Trinidad; widespread New World; cosmopolitan. **Notes.** The lesser mealworm beetle. Spread by commerce; pest in many kinds of dried materials, and especially in spoiled grain. **Plate 36.**

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 1977b: 391; Thomas et al. 2013: 48. =*Alphitobius piceus* (Olivier) 1792: 50 (*Helops*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 427; Champion 1896: 24. **Distribution.** Antigua, Aruba, Barbados, Caymans, Cuba, Curaçao, Guadeloupe, Mayreau*, Puerto Rico, Saba, St. Croix, St. Lucia* (also in Daltry 2009: 68), St. Martin-St. Maarten, St. Vincent. Mexico to Trinidad, Brazil; widespread Antilles and Latin America; Old World; cosmopolitan. **Notes.** The black fungus beetle. In caves on bat guano, in stored products, in chicken coops. **Plate 36.**

TRIBE TENEBRIONINI

Hesiodus caraïbus Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 424; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 463; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 534; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 91; Chalumeau 1982b: 191 (lectotype). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate 37.**

Hesiodus undescribed species, Daltry 2009: 68 (as *Hesiotetes*). **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic. **Notes.** There are also undetermined specimens in this genus which may be this species from Grenada*; Lesser Antilles endemic?

[*Tenebrio molitor* L. 1758: 417; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 92. **Distribution.** Cuba, Puerto Rico, St. Croix. USA (FL); Old World; cosmopolitan. **Notes.** The yellow mealworm beetle. Spread by commerce; in many kinds of stored products.] **Plate 39.**

Zophobas atratus Fabricius 1775: 256; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 90; Bennett and Alam 1985: 27; Chalumeau 1982b: 194; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 114; Daltry 2009: 68. =*Zophobas morio* Fabricius 1777: 241; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 427; Champion 1896: 25; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 463; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 534. =*Zophobas rugipes* Kirsch 1866: 197; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 463; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 534; Marcuzzi 1962: 39, 1977: 42, 1984: 98; of Guadeloupe. =*Zophobas laticollis* Motschulsky 1872: 35; Champion 1896: 26; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 463; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 534 of Grenada. =*Zophobas* spec. ?, Uyttenboogaart 1902: 116 of Barbados. **Distribution.** Aruba, Barbados, Bonaire, Cuba, Culebra, Curaçao, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Margarita, Martinique, Puerto Rico, Saba, St. Barthélemy, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Martin-St. Maarten, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. USA (CA-FL), Mexico to Panama, Ecuador including Galapagos, Venezuela (also Testigos and Hermanos islands), Trinidad to Paraguay; widespread New World. **Notes.** Many references have cited *Zophobas atratus*, *Z. morio*, and *Z. rufipes* as separate species but Tschinkel (1984) found no way to separate them; so they are treated here as one species. **Plate 40.**

TRIBE CENTRONOPINI

[*Tauroceras cornuta* Fabricius 1775: 256. **Distribution.** Cuba, no explicit Lesser Antilles records. Cosmopolitan; stored products pest?]

TRIBE AMARYGMINI

Cymatotheres nebulosa (Fabricius) 1781: 158 (*Pyanisia*); Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 95; Chalumeau 1982b: 195; Marcuzzi 1984: 104; Schiller 2004: 34; Touroult 2005: 88; Daltry 2009: 68. = *Cymathothes undata* (Fabricius) 1792: 122 (*Pyanisia*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 429 of Guadeloupe; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 544. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada*, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Martinique, St. Lucia. Mexico to Panama, to Brazil and Argentina; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Plate** 37.

Cymatotheres tristis (Laporte) 1840: 236 (*Pyanisia*); Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 94 (*Pyanisia*); Ardoin 1977b: 391; Marcuzzi 1984: 104; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 53. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Cuba, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia*. USA (AL, FL), Mexico to Panama; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

SUBFAMILY ALLECULINAE, The comb-clawed bark beetles

This has traditionally been treated as a separate family but it is now placed within the Tenebrionidae. Adults are usually found by beating vegetation, at lights, or on tree trunks at night, where they feed by scraping lichens. Campbell (1966, 1971) has reviewed the West Indian fauna.

TRIBE ALLECULINI

SUBTRIBE ALLECULINA

Hymenorus anguillae Campbell 1971: 76. **Distribution.** Anguilla; single island endemic.

Hymenorus antillensis Campbell 1971: 77; Ivie et al. 2008b: 254. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbuda, Montserrat (or near this species), Nevis*, Redonda, St. Kitts*; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Hymenorus undescribed species, Ivie et al. 2008b: 254. **Distribution.** Montserrat; single island endemic.

Lobopoda (Lobopoda) granulata Campbell 1966: 85, 1971: 45. **Distribution.** Barbados (introduced?).

Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, French Guiana, Brazil; introduced to the Lesser Antilles?

Lobopoda (Lobopoda) insularis Champion 1896: 32; Campbell 1966: 162, 1971: 62. **Distribution.** Mustique; single island endemic; Grenada paleo-island endemic.

Lobopoda (Mesolobopoda) antiguaensis Campbell 1971: 39. **Distribution.** Antigua; single island endemic.

Lobopoda (Mesolobopoda) ebenina Champion 1896: 34; Campbell 1966: 46, 1971: 39. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, Mayreau*, Mustique*, Union*; single island endemic? The record of Dominica is questionable because it is based on one female in USNM.

Lobopoda (Monoloba) tarsalis Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 431; Campbell 1966: 163, 1971: 24. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Lobopoda undescribed species, Ivie et al. 2008b: 254. **Distribution.** Montserrat; single island endemic.

Lobopoda undescribed species 1, new species record. **Distribution.** St. Lucia* (also in Daltry 2009: 68); single island endemic?

Lobopoda undescribed species 2, new species record. **Distribution.** St. Lucia* (also in Daltry 2009: 68); single island endemic?

SUBTRIBE LYSTRONYCHINA

Lystronychus (Lystronychus) delauneyi (Fleutiaux and Sallé) 1890: 428 (*Anaedus*); Campbell 1971: 12. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate** 38.

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

Lystronychus undescribed species 1, Daltry 2009: 68. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.

Lystronychus undescribed species 2, new species record. **Distribution.** Martinique*; single island endemic.

Lystronychus undescribed species 3, new species record. **Distribution.** Martinique*; single island endemic.

Lystronychus tuberculifer Champion 1896: 34; Campbell 1971: 13. **Distribution.** Grenada, Union; Grenada paleo-island endemic.

SUBFAMILY COELOMETOPINAE

TRIBE CNODOLONINI

Blapida castaneipennis Champion 1896: 28; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 464; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 540; Marcuzzi 1984: 100. **Distribution.** Grenada, Union*. Trinidad; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

TRIBE COELOMETOPINI

Acropteron chabrieri Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 429; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 464; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 540; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 94; Chalumeau 1982b: 191 (lectotype); Marcuzzi 1984: 102; Schiller 2004: 39; Touroult 2005: 88. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Plate** 36.

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 grenadensis Marcuzzi 1999: 85. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic.

Cyrtosoma lherminieri (Chevrolat) 1844: 123 (*Cnodalon*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 428; Champion 1896: 28 (*Cnodolon herminieri*); Leng and Mutchler 1914: 463; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 538; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 93; Marcuzzi 1984: 101; Touroult 2005: 88. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. Not Montserrat (misidentification in Leng and Mutchler 1917; Ivie et al. 2008b: 254). **Notes.** A common species, found in rotting branches. **Plate** 37.

Cyrtosoma martiniquensis Marcuzzi 1999: 83; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 49. **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic.

Cyrtosoma undescribed species, Ivie et al. 2008b: 254. **Distribution.** Montserrat; single island endemic.

Cyrtosoma undescribed species, Daltry 2009: 68. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.

Cyrtosoma piceum Laporte and Brullé 1831: 362; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 538; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 93; Marcuzzi 1984: 102. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Nesocyrtosoma lacrima Hopp and Ivie 2009: 36. =*Neocyrtosoma* undescribed species, Ivie et al. 2008b: 254. **Distribution.** Montserrat; single island endemic. **Notes.** The genus is endemic to the West Indies, and this is the only species in the Lesser Antilles.

TRIBE TALLANINI

Talanus cribrarius Jacquelin du Val 1857: 156; Champion 1896: 31; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 464; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 543; Marcuzzi 1984: 104. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada (the record needs verification); widespread Antilles endemic?

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 guadeloupensis Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 430; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 94; Chalumeau 1982b: 191 (lectotype), 194; Marcuzzi 1984: 104. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic. **Note.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 254) list undetermined material in this genus from Montserrat, and Daltry (2009: 68) lists two undetermined species from St. Lucia. **Plate** 39.

Talanus insularis Mäklin 1878: 98; Champion 1896: 31; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 464; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 543; Marcuzzi 1984: 104. **Distribution.** Grenada (the record needs verification), Puerto Rico; widespread 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.

TRIBE STRONGYLIINI

Mentes aeneopiceus Champion 1896: 30; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 464; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 543; Marcuzzi 1984: 104. **Distribution.** Mustique; single island endemic; Grenada paleo-island endemic.

Strongylium chalconotum Mäklin 1864: 323; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 464; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 545; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 05; Marcuzzi 1984: 105. **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic.

Strongylium delauneyi Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 429; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 464; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 546; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 95; Chalumeau 1982b: 191 (lectotype); Marcuzzi 1984: 105;

Ivie et al. 2008b: 254. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada*, Guadeloupe (type locality), Martinique*, Montserrat, Union*; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Strongylium guadeloupense Gebien 1911: 596; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 464; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 546; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 96; Marcuzzi 1984: 105; Touroult 2005: 88. = *Strongylium inaequale* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 430 of Guadeloupe; Chalumeau 1982b: 191 (lectotype). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Collected by beating leaves of *Prestoea montana* (R. Graham) Nichols palms.

143. FAMILY OEDEMERIDAE, the false blister beetles

Adults are often brightly colored and found on flowers, feeding on pollen and nectar. They are most often collected at lights and can be very common on islands and in coastal habitats. Larvae live in rotted wood. Arnett (1961) is a key to the genera of the New World. Over the years there has been much change (and thus confusion) in generic concepts and names. Arnett (1983) is a checklist of the New World species, including the West Indies. Arnett (1984) is a summary of the oedemerid fauna of Florida and has keys for determining some of the species of the Lesser Antilles. This list follows the generic usage of the last two publications. A revision is especially needed for the large genus *Oxycopis* Arnett, which is the most common in collections, and has characters in the male genitalia for species identification. Possibly unreliable new island species records are not given here for this genus, There is much similarity in color patterns in these beetles, probably as a Müllerian mimicry complex, probably based on chemical defenses.

SUBFAMILY NACERDINAE

TRIBE NACERDINI

Micronacertes sp., sp., new genus record, new species record. **Distribution.** Dominica*, Guadeloupe*, Martinique*, St. Lucia*.

[*Nacertes melanura* (L.) 1758: 403 (*Cantharis*); Arnett 1984:2. 2 **Distribution.** Bahamas, no explicit the Lesser Antilles records. Mexico to Argentina, widespread USA; introduced from Europe. **Notes.** The wharf borer. This species damages pilings and ship timbers, and breeds in drift wood in fresh and marine waters.]

SUBFAMILY OEDEMERINAE

TRIBE ASCLERINI

Asclera thoracica Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 434; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 491; Arnett 1983: 6. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Trinidad (specimen in FSCA); the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Daltry 2009: 67 reports three undetermined species in this genus from St. Lucia (as *Ascalera*)

Copidita sp., new genus record, new species record. **Distribution.** St. Vincent*; single island endemic?

Diplectrus sp., new genus record, new species record. **Distribution.** Grenada*; single island endemic?

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. **Notes.** Daltry 2009: 67 reports an undetermined species in this genus from St. Lucia.

Hypasclera floridana (Horn) 1896: 397; Arnett 1983: 6. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Jamaica, Martinique. USA (AL, FL); widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

Hypasclera nesiotes (Arnett) 1951: 349 (*Alloxaxis*); Arnett 1984: 3; Bennett and Alam 1985: 27 (species near); Valentine and Ivie 2005: 279. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados?, Cuba, Guana, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, St. Thomas*, Virgin Gorda*. USA (FL, Keys only); widespread Antilles endemic.

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 (*Micronacertes*); Arnett 1961: 58. = *Micronacertes simplex* variety *dufau* Pic 1929: 8 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Antigua, Carriacou*, Guadeloupe, Guana, Jamaica, Martinique*, Montserrat, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Barthélemy (type locality), St. Vincent; wide-spread Antilles endemic.

- Hypasclera spinosus* (Arnett) 1957: 3; 1983: 6; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 85. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Bahamas, Barbuda*, Caymans, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique, St. Croix; widespread Antilles endemic.
- Oxycopsis frontalis* (Champion) 1896: 42 (*Copdita*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 490. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.
- Oxycopsis grenadensis* (Champion) 1896: 42 (*Copdita*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 490. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic.
- Oxycopsis quadrilineata* (Champion) 1896: 41 (*Copdita*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 490; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 48; Daltry 2009: 67 (species near this).). **Distribution.** Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic
- Oxycopsis tenella* (Champion) 1896: 41 (*Copdita*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 490; Arnett 1957: 6, 1983: 3; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 279. **Distribution.** Caymans, 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*); Schiller 2004: 34; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 279; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 46; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 48; Thomas et al. 2013: 38. = *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, Caymans, 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. **Note.** Arnett 1983: 3 does not list The Lesser Antilles records which he provided in 1953 and 1957. Ivie et al. (2008b: 255) list three undetermined species in this genus for Montserrat.
- Paroxaxis antillarum* (Champion) 1896: 39 (*Oxaxis*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 491. **Distribution.** Martinique, St. Vincent. Tobago; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Daltry (2009: 67) reports an undetermined species in this genus from St. Lucia.

145. FAMILY MELOIDAE, the blister beetles

Adults are usually found feeding on leaves or on flowers and some phytophagous species may cause crop damage. Larvae are parasitoids and feed on grasshopper eggs, or immatures and food stores of bee nests. The West Indian fauna was reviewed by Selander and Bouseman (1960, 1961).

SUBFAMILY TETRAONYCINAE

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, Mayreau*, 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; 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, Grenada*, 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. **Note.** The larvae are parasitic upon the immatures of *Xylocopa* spp. carpenter bees (Apidae: Xylocopinae) within their nests.

TRIBE NEMOGNATHINI

Pseudozonitis marginata (Fabricius) 1781: 159 (*Lagria*); Selander and Bouseman 1960: 214, 1961: 191; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 279; Ivie et al. 2008b: 252; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 43. = *Epicauta annulicornis* Chevrolat 1877: ix; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 482. = *Lytta delauneyi* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 433 of Guadeloupe. = *Zonitis lineatus* Champion 1896: 53 of Grenada. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Vincent*; widespread Antilles endemic.

Pseudozonitis obscuricornis (Chevrolat) 1877: x (*Epicauta*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 483; Selander and Bouseman 1960: 218, 1961: 191; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 279; Daltry 2009: 67; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 48. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Guana, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia; widespread Antilles endemic.

146. FAMILY MYCTERIDAE, the palm and flower beetles

This family occurs in North America, Eurasia, North Africa, and the tropics. Species of *Hemipeplus* Berthold may yet be found to occur in leaf axils of palms in the Lesser Antilles as they do in the Greater Antilles and South America (Pollock 1999).

SUBFAMILY LACCONOTINAE

Physicus fasciatus Pic 1912: 16; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 493; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 279; Ivie et al. 2008b: 254 (*Physicus*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Guana, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic.

151. FAMILY SALPINGIDAE, the narrow-waisted bark beetles

The larvae of most species occur under bark, in decaying wood, or leaf axils.

SUBFAMILY PROSTOMINIINAE

Aprostomis cephalotes Grouvelle in Grouvelle and Raffray 1912: 306; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 424; Ivie et al. 2008b: 254. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Daltry (2009: 67) lists three undetermined species in this subfamily from St. Lucia, and there are additional undetermined specimens in the genus from Barbados*, Dominica*, Grenada*, St. Kitts*, St. Vincent*.

Ocholissa laeta Pascoe 1863a: 85; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 474; Ivie and Slipinski 1990: 17 (placement into Salpingidae). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Brazil; pantropical; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Serrotibia iviei Escalona 2008: 130. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.

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

Serrotibia pollocki Escalona 2008: 138; Ivie et al. 2008b: 254 (as undescribed species). = *Serrotibia bicolor* Reitter 1877b: 341; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 473 of Guadeloupe; Escalona 2008: 138 (restricted to Colombia). = *Paralindria bipartita* Olliff 1883: 57; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 387 of Guadeloupe; Grouvelle and Raffray 1912: 308; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 473; Escalona 2008: 138. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Montserrat; not Colombia; Lesser Antilles endemic.

SUBFAMILY INOPEPLINAE

Inopeplus assistans Blackwelder 1943: 140 (placed in Staphylinidae), 1944-1957: 108. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic. **Notes.** Daltry 2009: 67 lists another undetermined species on St. Lucia.

Inopeplus insularis Grouvelle 1898: 41; Champion 1898: 403; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 108 (in Staphylinidae). **Distribution.** Grenada, Mustique, Guatemala; Lesser and Antilles and North and/or Central America.

Inopeplus mutchleri Blackwelder 1943: 139 (in Staphylinidae), 1944-1957: 108. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

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.** Antigua*, Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Guana, Martinique, Montserrat, St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic. **Plate** 40.

Inopeplus striatulus Blackwelder 1943: 141 (in Staphylinidae), 1944-1957: 108; Ivie et al. 2008b: 254. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Martinique*, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic.

SUBFAMILY SALPINGINAE

Sosthenes dufawi Pic 1919: 2; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 493. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Sosthenes parvula Champion 1896: 38 (not 98); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 493. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic. **Notes.** Daltry 2009: 67 lists a genus near this on St. Lucia.

152. FAMILY ANTHICIDAE, the antlike flower beetles

Adults are often found on herbaceous vegetation and leaves of trees, and are omnivorous scavengers or opportunistic predators.

SUBFAMILY MACRATRIINAE

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

SUBFAMILY ANTHICINAE**TRIBE ANTHICINI**

Acanthinus chalumeaui Bonadona 1981: 284. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate** 40.

Acanthinus sulcipennis Champion 1896: 46 (*Anthicus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 435; Werner 1970: 874, new combination. **Distribution.** Grenada (type locality), St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Acanthinus 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, Union*. Aruba, Trinidad, Venezuela to French Guiana and Brazil; Caribbean and circum-Caribbean; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Plate** 40.

Omonadus floralis (L.) 1758: 420 (*Meloe*); Champion 1896: 47 (*Anthicus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 433; Ramos 1946: 39; Bonadona 1981: 282; Pollock and Ivie 1996: 235. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique, Mona, Puerto Rico, St. Croix. USA, Central and South America; introduced to the Lesser Antilles; introduced to New World; cosmopolitan (Werner 1983b: 232 (*Anthicus*)). **Notes.** The narrow-necked grain beetle; in stored grain and dried fruit. **Plate** 40.

[*Omonadus formicarius* (Goeze) 1777: 706 (*Notoxus*); Werner 1983b: 232 (*Anthicus*). **Distribution.** Jamaica, to be expected in Lesser Antilles. Tobago, Canada-USA (CA-BC-ME-FL); introduced to New World; cosmopolitan.]

Sapintus pallidus Say 1826: 245 (*Anthicus*); Thomas et al. 2013: 12. =*Anthicus grenadensis* Champion 1896: 48; Blackwelder 1944-57: 434 of Grenada. =*Anthicus granadensis* Pic 1911b: 51 of Grenada [as lapsus of *genadensis*.] =*Anthicus currax* Champion 1890: 246 of Mexico. =*Anthicus tetrops* Champion 1890: 247 of Guatemala. =*Anthicus floridanus* Casey 1904: 320 of Florida. **Distribution.** Caymans, Grenada, St. Vincent. Gulf coastal USA (FL) to Venezuela; a Caribbean basin endemic, and on many of the islands; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Plate** 41.

Sapintus teapensis (Champion) 1890: 249 (*Anthicus*); Werner 1983a: 424; Pollock and Ivie 1996: 236. =*Sapintus suzelae* Bonadona 1981: 278 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Cuba, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Croix. Mexico to Honduras, Trinidad to Brazil; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Plate** 41.

Stricticollis tobias Marseul 1879: 125 (*Anthicus*); Bonadona 1981: 278 (*Stricticomus*); Pollock and Ivie 1996: 233 (*Stricticomus*); Chandler et al. 2004: 121 (transfer to *Stricticollis*); Ivie et al. 2008b: 255; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 5 (*Stricticomus*); Perez-Gelabert 2008: 116 (*Anthicus*); Thomas et al. 2013: 12. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Bahamas, Barbados*, Bequia*, Caymans, Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Grenada*, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Mustique*, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. John, St. Kitts*, St. Lucia*, St. Thomas, St. Vincent*. USA (CA-OR-NH-FL), Mexico, Panama; introduced to the Lesser Antilles; introduced to New World; native to Old World; cosmopolitan. **Plate** 41.

Vacusus vicinus (LaFerté-Sèneclère) 1848: 157 (*Anthicus*); Bonadona 1981: 281; Chandler 2000 (for correct publication dates); Thomas et al. 2013: 12. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Caymans, Cuba, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands. USA (CA-MO-NC-FL), Mexico to Panama, Venezuela; widespread New World. **Plate** 41.

TRIBE NOTOXINI

Squamannotoxus guyanensis (Pic) 1914: 181 (*Notoxus*). = *Mecynotarsus chalumeaui* Bonadona 1981: 276. = *Notoxus vianay* Pic 1940-1945: 3; Chandler 2002: 488 (synonymy). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Colombia, Guyana, Argentina, Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Daltry 2009: 68 notes *Mecynotarsus* probably *shenklingi* Pic on St. Lucia. **Plate** 41.

153. FAMILY ADERIDAE, the antlike leaf beetles

The larvae live in rotten wood and leaf litter, and adults are most commonly found crawling on leaves of trees.

TRIBE PHYTOBAEINI

[*Ganascus ventricosus* (LeConte) 1875: 176 (*Xylophilus*); Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 4; Thomas et al. 2013: 12. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Caymans; no explicit the Lesser Antilles records; se USA. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 254) report four unidentified species in this genus from Montserrat, and Daltry (2009: 68) three from St. Lucia.]

TRIBE EUGLENESINI

Zonantes sp., Ivie et al. 2008b: 254; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 4; Daltry 2009: 68 (as *Zonanthes*). **Distribution.** Bahamas, Montserrat, St. Lucia; widespread Antilles endemic?

TRIBE ADERINI

SUBTRIBE ADERINA [few of these species are true *Aderus*, D. Chandler in litt..]

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

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

Aderus brunipennis (LeConte) 1875: 176 (*Xylophilus*); Valentine and Ivie 2005: 279; Ivie et al. 2008b: 254; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 4; Thomas et al. 2013: 11. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Caymans, Guana, Montserrat. Eastern USA; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

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

Aderus halticoides Champion 1916: 61; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 407. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic.

Aderus multinotatus (Pic) 1920: 14 (*Hylophilus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 407. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Aderus nigricollis (Champion) 1896: 43 (*Xylophilus*). = *Aderus atriceps* Pic 1900: 231 of Grenada (this citation in Blackwelder 1944-1957: 407 is not present in the bibliography section, p. 1234). **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic.

Aderus trifasciatus (Champion) 1890: 171 (*Xylophilus*), 1896: 43; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 408. **Distribution.** Grenada. Guatemala, Panama, Brazil?; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America?

SUBTRIBE CNOPINA

Cnopus sp., Ivie et al. 2008b: 254. **Distribution.** Montserrat.

SUBTRIBE SYZETONININA

Pseudariotes spp., Ivie et al. 2008b: 254; Daltry 2009: 68. **Distribution.** Montserrat, St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic?

154. FAMILY SCRAPTIIDAE, the false flower beetles

This is a nearly worldwide family, and occurs especially in drier areas. Adults often occur on flowers and larvae in decaying wood and leaf litter. They are known in the Caribbean from Cuba and Puerto Rico (Blackwelder 1944-1957: 496) and have not previously been reported from the Lesser Antilles; new family record.

SUBFAMILY ANASPIDINAE

TRIBE ANASPIDINI

Anaspis sp., new genus record, new species record. **Distribution.** Saba*; single island endemic?

Superfamily Chrysomeloidea**155. FAMILY CERAMBYCIDAE, the longhorned wood boring beetles**

This is a very large family, and it is one of the two best studied beetle families in the Lesser Antilles. The larvae bore into living and dead plant tissue such as stems, roots, cambium and sapwood. Adults are often found on flowers feeding on pollen and nectar. They are most often collected on flowers, by beating or sweeping vegetation, and at lights at night. The classification, nomenclature and synonyms used here generally follow Monné (2005a, 2005b) and Monné and Hovore (2005). These sources usually do not list individual Lesser Antilles islands for widely distributed species, but are used as the principal sources for distributions beyond the Lesser Antilles, and have been updated to 2011 (Monné and Bezark 2011). Chalumeau and Touroult (2005a) summarize most of the fauna of the Lesser Antilles, with additional species from Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. They also provide keys and figures for identification and additional details of biologies. Additional keys and illustrations are in the series of papers by Villiers (1979a-b, 1980a-f). Micheli (2010) provides keys to the fauna of Puerto Rico, which will be useful for at least some of the species in the Lesser Antilles (see Ivie 2011 for review). Touroult (2012a) provides a list of all species with the Lesser Antilles island records.

SUBFAMILY PARANDRINAE

TRIBE PARANDRINI

Birandra (*Yvesandra*) *pinchoni* Villiers 1979c: 182; 1980a: 129, 1980b: 137; Chemsak et al. 1992: 13; Monné and Hovore 2005: 2; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 43 (*Parandra*). **Distribution.** Dominica, Martinique; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Found in rotted logs and tree trunks; in hygrophile zone forest.

Parandra (*Parandra*) *glabra* (Degeer) 1774: 352 (*Attelabus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 551; Villiers 1980a: 130, 1980b: 138; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 42 (*Hesperandra*); Touroult 2012a: 76, 83. = *Parandra lineolata* Gory 1844: 207 of St. Vincent; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 459 of Guadeloupe; Gahan 1895: 81. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Mexico to Panama to Venezuela, Trinidad and Argentina; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Larvae have been found in wood of trees in the genera *Acacia* spp., *Araucaria* sp., *Aspidosperma* sp., *Ochroma* spp., *Phoebe* sp., *Spondias mombin* L., etc. Adults occur under bark and sometimes in small groups; in hygrophile zone forest. **Plate** 44.

SUBFAMILY PRIONINAE

TRIBE MACROTOMINI

[*Hovorodon bituberculatum* (Palisot de Beauvois) 1805-1821: 216 (*Prionus*); Santos-Silva et al. 2010: 27. = *Stenodontes exsertus* Olivier 1795: 17; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 460, misidentification, of Guadeloupe; Touroult 2012a: 77, removal from the Lesser Antilles list. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Johns, St. Thomas; Greater Antilles endemic; not Guadeloupe. **Notes.** Larvae attack healthy and unhealthy wood of orange, mango, *Bursera simaruba* (L.) Sarg. and other trees. Records of Antigua, of Barbados, of Dominica, of Guadeloupe, of Martinique, of Montserrat, of

St. Barthélemy, of St. Kitts, and of St. Martin-St. Maarten may be misidentification of the following species and should not be accepted unless verified by specimens (Santos-Silva et al. 2010: 28).]

Hovorodon maxillosum (Drury) 1773-1782: 133 (*Cerambyx*); Gahan 1895: 83; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 552; Villiers 1980b: 141(*Nothopleurus*); Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 45; Ivie et al. 2008b: 257; Santos-Silva 2010: 23; Touroult 2012a: 75, 83; Giannoulis et al. 2014: 5 (chromosomes). **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados (record doubted by Touroult 2012a: 78), Barbuda (type locality), Cuba, Dominica, Grenada*, Guadeloupe, Marie-Galante, Martinique (record doubted by Touroult 2012a: 78), Montserrat, Nevis, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy, St. Kitts, St. Martin-St. Maarten; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Past authors may have confused the islands of Barbuda and Barbados. In forest from the mangrove zone up to 500 m. **Plate 44**

Hovorodon spinibarbis (L.) 1758: 390 (*Cerambyx*); Gahan 1895: 83; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 47; Touroult 2012a: 83. **Distribution.** Curaçao, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Mexico to Argentina, Aruba; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** In several tree species in dry and humid forest zones. The records of *Hovorodon maxillosum* (Drury) of Barbados and Grenada above may belong here.

Strongylaspis corticarius (Erichson) 1848: 571 (*Ergates*); Villiers 1980a: 130; 1980b: 143; Monné and Hovore 2005: 7; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 49; Touroult 2007: 6; 2012a: 76; 83. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Jamaica, Martinique, St. Lucia. USA (FL), Mexico to Panama, northern South America; widespread New World. **Notes.** In hygrophile zone forest. Listed in error as introduced to Dominica (Peck 2006: 191). **Plate 48.**

TRIBE CALLIPOGONINI

Callipogon (Orthomegas) cinnamomeum (L.) 1758: 389 (*Cerambyx*); Gahan 1895: 81 (*Orthomegas*); Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 51; Touroult 2012a: 83. **Distribution.** Grenada. Nicaragua, Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, Guianas; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Hosts: in the Antilles in *Byrsonima* sp., *Inga* sp., and *Miconia* sp.

[*Callipogon (Callomegas) proletarium* Lameere, 1904: 66, Touroult 2012a: 77, removal from the Lesser Antilles list. **Distribution.** Puerto Rico. Not Martinique.]

Hepialtes ruber (Thunberg) 1822: 305; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 50; Touroult 2012a: 83. =*Hepialtes sulcatus* Olivier 1795: 39, Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 460 of Guadeloupe. =*Hepialtes tricostatus* Thomson 1864-1865: 285 of Guadeloupe, Gahan 1895: 84. =*Anacanthus ruber* (Thunberg) 1822: 305 (*Trachyderes*); Villiers 1980b: 152 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe (introduced?), Jamaica?; introduced to the Lesser Antilles? French Guiana, Brazil. **Notes.** Rare, in hygrophile and hygrophile forests. **Plate 44.**

TRIBE SOLENOPTERINI

[*Elateropsis lineatus* (L.) 1758: 389 (*Cerambyx*); Leng and Mutchler 1914: 444; Galileo and Martins 1994: 112; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 121; Touroult 2012a: 77, removal from the Lesser Antilles list. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica; not Guadeloupe, contrary to Monné and Bezark 2011: 28.]

[*Elateropsis peregrinus* Galileo and Martins 1994: 118, Touroult 2012a: 77, removal from the Lesser Antilles list.]

[*Solenoptera bilineata* (Fabricius) 1775: 163 (*Prionus*); Gahan 1895: 87; Villiers 1980b: 149; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 60; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 280; Touroult 2012a: 77 (removal from the Lesser Antilles list), 83. **Distribution.** Anegada, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. John, St. Thomas; not St. Lucia, not Guadeloupe, Greater Antilles endemic, records in the Lesser Antilles not verified; species removed by Touroult 2012a: 77 from the Lesser Antilles list. **Notes.** A key to the species of the Lesser Antilles, Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico is in Dalens and Delahaye 2007.]

Solenoptera canaliculata (Fabricius) 1787: 130 (*Prionus*); Gahan 1895: 86; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 554 (*Derancistrus*); Villiers 1979a: 24, 1980b: 145; Galileo and Martins 1993: 441; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 54; Vitali and Touroult 2005: 65 (larva), 2006: 3 (pupa); Touroult 2012a: 76; 83; Giannoulis et al. 2014: 5 (chromosomes). **Distribution.** Bequia, Martinique (invalid subspecies *asteria* Gahan 1895: 86), Marie-Galante, Mayreau*, Mustique, Les Saintes, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Union. Trinidad;

- the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** In trunks of live trees such as *Acacia* spp., *Eugenia* spp., and *Pimenta* sp.; in xerophile and mesophile zone forest. **Plate** 47.
- Soleonoptera chalumeau* Villiers 1979a: 23; Villiers 1980b: 148; Galileo and Martins 1993: 432; Touroult 2012a: 83. **Distribution.** St. Martin-St. Maarten; single island endemic. **Notes.** In xerophile and mesophile forests. **Plate** 47.
- Soleonoptera luciae* (Lameere) 1912: 171 (*Derancistrus*); Leng and Mutchler 1914: 444; Villiers 1979a: 24 (lectotype), 1980b: 151; Galileo and Martins 1993: 432; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 60; Touroult 2007: 6. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic. **Notes.** In xerophile forest.
- Solenoptera metallescens* Thomson 1860: 306; Villiers 1979a: 241; 1980b: 148; Galileo and Martins 1993: 432; Monné and Hovore 2005: 12; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 58; Touroult 2007: 12; 2012a: 83. **Distribution.** Dominica, Martinique (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic. Not Cuba. **Notes.** In mesophile forest.
- Solenoptera quadrilineata* (Olivier) 1795: 66 (*Prionus*); Gahan 1895: 87; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 444; Villiers 1979a: 24 (neotype), 1980b: 150; Galileo and Martins 1993: 447; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 57; Touroult 2012a: 76, 83; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 47; Giannoulis et al. 2014: 5 (chromosomes). **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic. **Notes.** Earlier records of this of Guadeloupe have not been verified (Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 57). In mesophile forest. Host trees: polyphagous, notably in *Citharexylum spinosum* L., *Swietenia maghogoni* (L.) Jacq., *Acacia muricata* (L.) Willd. **Plate** 47.
- Solenoptera sulcicollis* Thomson 1860: 306; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 460 (*Elateropsis*); Gahan 1895: 86; Villiers 1980b: 147; Galileo and Martins 1993: 442; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 56; Vitali and Touroult 2006: 3 (larva); Touroult 2012a: 83. **Distribution.** Martinique?, Guadeloupe (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic. Not Cuba. **Notes.** Larvae bore into wood of oranges and other trees; in urban areas and xerophile to hygrophile forests. **Plate** 47.
- [*Solenoptera thomae* (L.) 1767: 623 (*Cerambyx*); Villiers 1979a: 24 (neotype); 1980b: 149; Galileo and Martins 1993: 429; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 61; Micheli 2010: 74; Touroult 2012a: 77, removal from the Lesser Antilles list. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Thomas (type locality); Greater Antilles endemic; the Gahan 1895: 87 record of Guadeloupe is considered an error and probable misidentification by Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 62. **Plate** 47.]
- Solenoptera touroulti* Dalens and Delahaye 2007: 32; Touroult 2007: 6; Giannoulis et al. 2014: 5 (chromosomes). **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.

SUBFAMILY CERAMBYCINAE

TRIBE SMODICINI

- Smodicum cucujiforme* (Say) 1826: 277; Touroult 2014: 83. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; recently introduced. USA (eastern to TX, AZ), Mexico (northwestern); introduced to several parts of the world.

TRIBE OEMINI

- Malacopterus tenellus* (Fabricius) 1801: 335 (*Callidium*); Villiers 1980c: 267; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 69; Lingafelter 2010: 268; Touroult 2012a: 83. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica. Sw USA (CA, AZ) through Mexico, Central America to Brazil; widespread New World. **Notes.** Found in mangrove forests and rare in xerophile and mesophile forest and urban zone trees throughout the year. **Plate** 45.

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; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 280; Touroult 2007: 6; Ivie et al. 2008b: 257; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 20; Micheli 2010: 128; Touroult 2012a: 83; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 47; Thomas et al. 2013: 19. =*Methia pusilla* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 468 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Caymans, Cuba, Désirade, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Les Saintes, Marie-Galante, Martinique, Mona, Montserrat, Nevis, Puerto Rico, Saba, St. Barthélemy, St. Croix, St.

Eustache, St. John, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Martin-St. Maarten, St. Thomas, St. Vincent, Union. USA (TX-FL-VA) to Mexico, Belize to Argentina; widespread New World. **Notes.** Taken at lights, mostly in xerophile forests. Host trees: *Sloanea massoni* Sw., *Inga* spp., *Laguncularia racemosa* L. Gaertn., *Conocarpus erectus* L., *Rhizophora mangle* L., *Avicennia germinans* (L.). Touroult (2004) has reared the species from *Inga* sp. branches girdled by *Oncideres amputator* (Fabricius) in Guadeloupe. **Plate** 45.

TRIBE ACHRYSONINI

Achryson quadrimaculatum (Fabricius) 1792: 328 (*Callidium*); Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 75; Touroult 2012a: 83. = *Achryson surinamum* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 461 of Guadeloupe. = *Achryson ornatipenne* Perroud 1855: 383; Gahan 1895: 92; Villiers 1980c: 272 (error) of Guadeloupe, corrected in Villiers 1980e: 595 (synonymy). **Distribution.** Désirade, Guadeloupe, Martinique. Trinidad, Aruba, Costa Rica to Argentina; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** In xerophile and mesophile forest. **Plate** 41.

Achryson surinamum (L.) 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; Micheli 2010: 78; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 47; Touroult 2012a: 83. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Carriacou, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Les Saintes, Marie-Galante, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy, St. Lucia, St. Martin-St. Maarten, St. Vincent, Union*. Sw USA to Trinidad to Argentina; widespread New World. **Notes.** In littoral and dry zone forest and disturbed habitats. Host trees: *Acacia* spp., *Leucaena leucocephala* (Lam) Link, *Lonchocarpus punctatus* Kunth, *Tamarindus indica* L. **Plate** 41.

TRIBE EBURIINI

Eburia cinnamomea Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 463; Gahan 1895: 98; Villiers 1980c: 276; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 80; Touroult 2012a: 83. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Not collected since its description.

Eburia decemmaculata (Fabricius) 1775: 181 (*Stenocorus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 462 (*Dissacanthus*); Gahan 1895: 94; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 563; Chemsak 1966: 212; Villiers 1980a: 130, 1980c: 277; Cooter 1983: 185; Bennett and Alam 1985: 28; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 78; Vitali and Touroult 2005: 67 (larva); Ivie et al. 2008b: 257; Micheli 2010: 94; Touroult 2012a: 78, 83. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados*, Désirade, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Les Saintes, Marie-Galante, Martinique (presence doubted by Touroult 2012: 78), Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy, St. Croix, St. Eustatius, St. Kitts, St. Martin-St. Maarten; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Host trees: *Delonix regia* (Hook.) Raf., *Hippomane mancinella* L., *Leucaena leucocephala* (Lam.) Link, *Acacia* spp. In xerophile and mesophile zone forests as well as littoral and urban areas; most abundant in April and May. **Plate** 43.

Eburia dejeani Gahan 1895: 94; Villiers 1980c: 278; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 80; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 47; Touroult 2012a: 83. **Distribution.** Martinique, single island endemic. Not Guadeloupe, contrary to Monné and Bezark 2011: 81. **Notes.** In xerophile zone forests, especially mangroves.

Eburia inermis (Fleutiaux and Sallé) 1890: 461 (*Pantomallus*); Gahan 1895: 93; Villiers 1980c: 280; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 84; Ivie et al. 2008b: 257; Touroult 2012a: 83. **Distribution.** Grenada*, Guadeloupe (type locality), not Martinique (contrary to Monné and Bezark 2011: 82, misidentification of specimen of *Eburia insulana* Gahan 1895: 93 by Villiers), Mayreau*, Montserrat, St. Lucia* (also in Daltry 2009: 68), St. Vincent*, Union*; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** In xerophile to hygrophile forests, and flying March to May.

Eburia inexpectata Touroult 2012a: 71. **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic.

Eburia insulana Gahan 1895: 93; Villiers 1979b: 96 (lectotype), 1980c: 280; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 82; Touroult 2007: 6; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 47; Touroult 2012a: 83. **Distribution.** Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent (type locality), Union; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** In xerophile and mesophile forest.

Eburia undescribed species, Daltry 2009: 68. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.

Eburia octomaculata Chevrolat 1862: 265; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 462 (*Dissacanthus*); Gahan 1895: 96; Villiers 1980a: 130, 1980c: 280; Monné and Hovore 2005: 41; Bennett and Alam 1985: 28; Chalumeau

and Touroult 2005a: 77; Ivie et al. 2008b: 257; Touroult 2012a: 83. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Les Saintes, Martinique, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Lucia*; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Host trees: *Citrus* spp., *Eugenia* spp., *Inga* spp., *Tamarindus indica* L. In xerophile to mid-humid forests; especially common in April and May. This species, common in Guadeloupe, was not known from Martinique until recently, where it was collected near Fort-de-France (Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 77). It may be a recent introduction. **Plate** 43.

Eburia pecki Touroult 2014: 87. **Distribution.** Barbados; single island endemic.

[*Eburia quadrimaculata* (L.) 1767: 626 (*Cerambyx*); Ramos 1946: 41; Villiers 1980c: 278; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 81; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 280; Micheli 2010: 98; Touroult 2012a: 83. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe? (an old record which is an error or an unestablished introduction, Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 82), Guana, Mona, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Thomas, Tortola; Greater Antilles endemic.]

TRIBE HESPEROPHANINI

Ochrus ornatus (Fisher) 1935: 189 (*Pseudoeme*); Villiers 1980c: 273; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 85; Ivie et al. 2008b: 257; Touroult 2012a: 83. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Montserrat, St. Lucia (type locality), St. Vincent. Venezuela; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** In xerophile to lower mesophile forest. **Plate** 46.

TRIBE ELAPHIDIINI

Anelaphus lingafelteri Touroult 2014: 88. **Distribution.** Grenada, Union; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Anelaphus nanus (Fabricius) 1792: 300; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 104; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 280; Touroult 2012a: 83. = *Anelaphus cinereum* (Olivier) 1795: 69 (*Callidium*); Ivie 1985b: 307; Micheli 2010: 102; Thomas et al. 2013: 17. = *Anelaphus subtropicus* (Casey) 1924: 245 (*Anoplium*); Villiers 1980c: 289. = *Elaphidion nanum* Gahan 1895: 103. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Caymans, Cuba, Curaçao, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy, St. Croix, St. Martin-St. Maarten, St. John, St. Thomas, Tortola, Virgin Gorda. USA (FL); widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. **Notes.** Host plants: *Conocarpus erectus* L., *Guaiaacum officinale* L., *Casuarina equisetifolia* L., *Erythroxylum* sp. In xerophile zone forests. **Plate** 42.

Anelaphus subfasciatus (Gahan) 1895: 103 (*Elaphidion*); Villiers 1979b: 97, 1980c: 289; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 105. = *Anelaphus inermis* (Newman) 1840: 29 (*Elaphidion*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 461 (*Pantomallus*) of Guadeloupe, misidentification or mislabeled according to Touroult 2012a: 77, removed from the Lesser Antilles list; a species of North and Central America, Bahamas, and Greater Antilles. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** The taxonomic status needs confirmation.

Curtomerus flavus (Fabricius) 1775: 191 (*Callidium*); Ramos 1946: 42 (*Cylindera*); Chemsak 1966: 212; Villiers 1980a: 131, 1980c 282; Bennett and Alam 1985: 28; Ivie 1985b: 309; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 88; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 280; Touroult 2007: 7; Ivie et al. 2008b: 257; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 17; Micheli 2010: 104; Touroult 2012a: 83; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 47; Thomas et al. 2013: 18. = *Cyrtomerus pilicornis* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 465 of Guadeloupe; Gahan 1895: 108 (*Cylindera*). **Distribution.** Anguilla, Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Barbuda, British Virgin Islands (Guana, Virgin Gorda), Carriacou*, Caymans, Cuba, Désirade, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Les Saintes, Marie-Galante, Martinique, Mayreau*, Mona, Montserrat, Mustique*, Puerto Rico, Saba, St. Kitts, St. Croix, St. John, St. Lucia, St. Martin-St. Maarten, 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 in xerophile and mesophile habitats and an anthropophile. **Plate** 42.

Elaphidion conspersum Newman 1841: 110; Ramos 1946: 42; Villiers 1979b: 97 (neotype), 1980c: 285; Ivie 1985b: 309; Vitali and Touroult 2006: 3 (larva); Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 96; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 280; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 18; Micheli 2010: 106; Touroult 2012a: 83. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Bonaire, Cuba, Curaçao, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Mona, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. John, St. Kitts*, St. Martin-St. Maarten, St. Thomas; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** In the littoral and xerophile zones. Host: *Hippomane mancinella* L. **Plate** 43.

- Elaphidion excelsum* Gahan 1895: 101; Villiers 1980c: 287; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 100; Touroult 2012a: 83. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. Not Cuba. **Notes.** Larvae found in *Rhizophora mangle* L.; in littoral zone; adults most frequent in April and May. **Plate** 43.
- Elaphidion glabratum* (Fabricius) 1792: 295 (*Stenocorus*); Gahan 1895: 100; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 565; Chemsak 1966: 212; Villiers 1979b: 96 (lectotype), 1980c: 287; Ivie 1985b: 310; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 101; Ivie et al. 2008b: 257; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 18; Daltry 2009: 68; Touroult 2012a: 83. =*Elaphidion insulare* Newman 1840: 27 of Nevis, Gahan 1895: 100; Ramos 1946: 42 of Mona. =*Elaphidion cobbeni* Gilmour 1963: 81 of St. Eustatius. =*Elaphidion hummelincki* Gilmour 1963: 84 of St. Martin-St. Maarten. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Dominica?, Guadeloupe, Mona, Montserrat, Nevis, Saba, St. Barthélemy, St. Croix, St. Eustatius, St. John, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Martin-St. Maarten, St. Thomas, Tortola; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** In xerophile, mesophile, and hygrophile habitats. *Elaphidion glabratum pseudonomon* Ivie 1985b: 311 occurs in the Virgin Islands (Anagada, St. John, St. Thomas, Tortola, Virgin Gorda). Host trees: *Acacia* spp., *Citrus* spp. **Plate** 43.
- Elaphidion irroratum* (L.) 1767: 633 (*Cerambyx*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 463; Gahan 1895: 99; Ramos 1946: 42; Chemsak 1969: 186; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 93; Villiers 1979b: 97, 1980c: 285; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 97; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 280; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 18; Micheli 2010: 108. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Bahamas, Bonaire, Cuba, Curaçao, Guadeloupe (type locality), Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Mona, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Barthélemy, St. Kitts*, St. Martin-St. Maarten (*E. irroratum debieni* Chalumeau and Touroult 2004c: 754, 2005a: 98). USA (FL), Mexico to Panama; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. **Notes.** In littoral to mesophile forest. Host trees: *Spondias mombin* L., *Rhizophora mangle* L., *Laguncularia racemosa* L. Gaertn., and *Hippomane mancinella* L. **Plate** 43.
- Nesanoplium dalensi* Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 90; Touroult 2007: 6, 2012: 76, 2012a: 76, 83. **Distribution.** Martinique, St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic. Genus endemic to West Indies. **Notes.** In littoral and xerophile forest.
- Nesanoplium puberulum* (Fleutiaux and Sallé) 1890: 464 (*Cyrtomerus*); Gahan 1895: 108; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 571; Chemsak 1966: 214; Villiers 1980a: 131, 1980c: 283; 1980f: 98 (lectotype); Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 89; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 21; Touroult 2012a: 83. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Bequia*, Canouan*, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe (type locality), Hispaniola, Jamaica, Les Saintes, Martinique (record needs confirmation, possibly confused with *Nesanoplium dalensi* Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 90 of St. Lucia), Mayreau*, Mustique*, St. Barthélemy, St. Vincent, Tortola, Union*; not Montserrat; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** In xerophile and hygrophile forests, as well as littoral and urban zones. Host trees: *Inga* spp., *Hymenaea coubaril* L., *Tamarindus indica* L., *Acacia* spp., *Cytharexylum spinosum* L., *Coccoloba wifera* L. Touroult (2004) has reared the species from *Inga* sp. branches girdled by *Oncideres amputator* (Fabricius) in Guadeloupe. **Plate** 46.
- Nesanoplium* undescribed species, Ivie et al. 2008b: 257. **Distribution.** Antigua* (M. Ivie det.), Montserrat, St. Kitts*; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 257) list a second undetermined species in this genus from Montserrat. Touroult (2012a: 83) also reports an undetermined species from Montserrat.
- Parastizodera procera* (Erichson) 1848: 572; Touroult 2014: 84. **Distribution.** Grenada. Mexico to Panama, Colombia to Guyana to Brazil; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Stizocera daudini* Chalumeau and Touroult 2004c: 751; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 93; Touroult 2012a: 76; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 47. **Distribution.** Martinique, St. Lucia; the Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** In hygrophile forest; reared from dead branches of *Cordia alliodora* (Ruiz and Pav.) Oken. **Plate** 47.
- Stizocera* undescribed species, new species record, close to *Stizocera vanzwaluwenbergi* Fisher 1932: 46 which is reported only from Puerto Rico. **Distribution.** Bequia*, Grenada*; single island endemic; Grenada paleo-island endemic.

TRIBE PIEZOCERINI

- Haruspex inscriptus* Gahan 1895: 107; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 106; Touroult 2012a: 83. **Distribution.** Barbados, Bequia*, Grenada (type locality). Mexico, Central America, to Trinidad and northern

South America; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

TRIBE IBIDIONINI

Heterachthes? signaticollis (Thomson) 1864-1865: 572, M. C. Thomas det. **Distribution.** Grenada*. Colombia, Venezuela; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America?

Neocompsa cylindricollis (Fabricius) 1798: 146 (*Heterachthes*); Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 109 (*Stenocorus*); Valentine and Ivie 2005: 280; Touroult 2007: 7; Ivie et al. 2008b: 257; Micheli 2010: 126; Touroult 2012a: 83; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 47. = *Heterachthes quadrimaculata* Haldeman 1847: 43 (not Fabricius 1792: 328); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 464 (*Ibidion*); Gahan 1895: 107 (*Compsa*); Chemsak 1966: 215; Woodruff et al. 1998: 16. = *Neocompsa quadrimaculata* (Fabricius) 1792: 328; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 464; Villiers 1980a: 131, 1980c: 291, 1980e: 595; Vitali and Touroult 2005: 68 (larva), Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 109; Dalens and Touroult 2007: 291. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Barbuda, Canouan*, Cuba, Désirade, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guana, Jamaica, Les Saintes, Marie-Galante, Martinique, Mayreau*, Montserrat, Mustique, Puerto Rico, Saba, St. Barthélemy, St. Croix, St. Eustatius, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Martin-St. Maarten, St. Thomas, St. Vincent, Tortola, Union*. Trinidad; widespread Antilles and Latin America? The Greater Antilles records need confirmation (Lingafelter in litt., 19 Oct., 2010). **Notes.** In xerophile and mesophile forest. Polyphagous on many tree genera. Touroult (2004) has reared the species from *Inga* sp. branches girdled by *Oncideres amputator* (Fabricius) in Guadeloupe. **Plate** 46.

Neocompsa fulgens (Fisher) 1932: 48 (*Heterachthes*); Villiers 1979b: 97, 1980a: 131, 1980c: 292; Chemsak et al. 1992: 52; Monné and Hovore 2005: 82; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 108; Touroult 2012a: 83. **Distribution.** Dominica (type locality), Guadeloupe, Les Saintes, Martinique, Union; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** In littoral and xerophile forest. Host trees: *Hippomane mancinella* L., *Piscidia carthagenensis* Jacq., *Thespesia populnea* (L.) Sol. ex Correa.

TRIBE CALLIDIOPINI

Caribbomerus similis (Fisher) 1932: 53 (*Merostenus*); Lingafelter 2011: 36, key to species; Touroult 2012a: 78 (indicating limitation to the Lesser Antilles and confusion of names of past records), 84. = *Caribbomerus attenuatus* (Chevrolat) 1862: 263 (*Lampromerus*); Gahan 1895: 109 (*Merostenus*); Ramos 1946: 42; Chemsak 1966: 214; Villiers 1979b: 97, 1980a: 131; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 110; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 280 (*Merostenus*); Ivie et al. 2008b: 257; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 17; Micheli 2010: 118; Touroult 2012a: 77, removal from the Lesser Antilles list (earlier records from the Lesser Antilles are in error). **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbuda, Canouan*, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Mayreau*, Montserrat, St. Barthélemy, St. Lucia*, St. Martin-St. Maarten; Lesser Antilles endemic; not Greater Antilles. **Notes.** In xerophile and hygrophile forests. **Plate** 42.

TRIBE PLECTROMERINI

Plectromerus fasciatus (Gahan) 1895: 109 (*Pentomacrus*); Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 112, 2005b: 158 (lectotype); Touroult 2007: 12; Nearns and Branham 2008: 33; Ivie et al. 2008b: 257; Touroult 2012a: 84, 2014: 84. **Distribution.** Canouan, Grenada, Martinique, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Vincent; not Cuba; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Taken in hygrophile forest at 450 m.

Plectromerus louisantoini Dalens and Touroult 2007: 290; Touroult 2012a: 84. **Distribution.** Barbados; single island endemic.

Plectromerus undescribed species, new species record. **Distribution.** St. Kitts*; single island endemic.

TRIBE LISSONOTINI

Lissonotus equestris (Fabricius) 1787: 153; Monné and Bezark 2011: 134. = *Lissonotus shepherdii* Pascoe 1859: 16; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 592, Monné and Giesbert 1995: 137. **Distribution.** Barbados (Bennett and Alam 1985, Tucker 1952; introduced). Guyana, Venezuela, n Brazil, e Ecuador; introduced to the Lesser Antilles. **Notes.** From imported wallaba wood on Barbados.

TRIBE EROSCHEMINI

Tethlimmena basalis Gahan 1895; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 114, 2005b: 158 (lectotype), 2012a: 84. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic. **Notes.** Taken in hygrophile forest. A possible

color mimic of Lycidae and Lampyridae.

TRIBE RHINOTRAGINI

Iyanola romei (Touroult) 2011: 2 (*Fortuneleptura*); 2012a: 83; Lingafelter and Ivie 2013: 269 (generic placement). **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic. Genus endemic to the Lesser Antilles. **Notes.** The species is part of a mimicry complex which includes at least two species of Lampyridae.

TRIBE CALLICHRMATINI

Mionochroma elegans (Olivier) 1790a: 298 (*Cerambyx*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 466 (*Callichroma*); Gahan 1895: 113; Villiers 1980a: 131, 1980c: 295, 1980f: 97 (lectotype); Monné and Hovore 2005: 103; Woodruff et al. 1998: 15 (*Callichroma*); Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 115; Touroult 2012a: 84. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic. Not St. Thomas, not South America. **Plate** 45.

Mionochroma rufescens (Gahan) 1895: 113 (*Callichroma*); Villiers 1980c: 296, 1980f: 98 (lectotype); Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 116, 2012a: 84. **Distribution.** Martinique, St. Lucia (type locality), St. Thomas; widespread Antilles endemic?; Guadeloupe?, not Mexico and Guyana. **Notes.** Taken in mesophile and hygrophile forest.

[*Philematium festivum* (Fabricius) 1775: 166 (*Cerambyx*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 466; Gahan 1895: 114; Villiers 1980c: 296; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 117; Touroult 2012a: 77, removal from the Lesser Antilles list. = *Philematium festum* (Gmelin) 1790: 1823 (*Cerambyx*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe (introduced in the 19th century, seemingly not now established, Touroult 2012a: 77); introduced to the Lesser Antilles; native to tropical Africa. **Notes.** Found in flowers of coconuts. **Plate** 47.]

TRIBE CLYTINI

[*Megacyllene (Megacyllene) angulata* (Fabricius) 1775: 192 (*Callidium*); Villiers 1979b: 98, 1980a: 131, 1980c: 297 (as *Megacyllene guianensis* (Laporte and Gory) 1835: 10 (*Clytus*)); Chemsak et al. 1992: 67; Monné and Hovore 2005: 115; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 119; Touroult 2012a: 77, removal from the Lesser Antilles listing. **Distribution.** Dominica (introduced or mislabeled; establishment needs to be confirmed); introduced to the Lesser Antilles?; Mexico to Panama, Venezuela, French Guiana, nw Brazil, Bolivia. **Plate** 45.]

Neoclytus araneiformis (Olivier) 1795: 61 (*Callidium*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 467; Gahan 1895: 115; Villiers 1980c: 299; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 118; Micheli 2010: 92; Touroult 2012a: 84. **Distribution.** Désirade, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, Saba, St. Croix, St. John, St. Kitts*; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Common, occurring from sea level to 700 m. Polyphagous on many tree species. Touroult (2004) has reared the species from *Inga* sp. branches girdled by *Oncideres amputator* (Fabricius) in Guadeloupe. **Plate** 46.

TRIBE TILLOMORPHINI

Arawakia inopinata Villiers 1981: 106; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 121. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Marie-Galante; single island endemic. Genus endemic to the Lesser Antilles. **Notes.** In xerophile zone forests; developing in branches of *Cytharexylum spinosum* L. and *Hippomane mancinella* L. **Plate** 42.

Bonfilsia barbadensis Touroult 2014: 85. **Distribution.** Barbados; single island endemic.

Bonfilsia pejoti Chalumeau and Touroult 2004b: 189; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 127; Touroult 2012a: 84. **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic. Genus endemic to the Lesser Antilles. **Notes.** Probably a mimic of ants. A specimen near this is from Barbados*. **Note.** Occurring in forest at 400 m. **Plate** 42.

Bonfilsia tricolor Villiers 1979b: 98, 1980c: 300; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 127; Touroult 2012a: 84. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Marie-Galante; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** In lower hygrophile forest. Reared from branches of *Coccoloba wifera* L. and *Miconia* sp. **Plate** 42.

Bonfilsia woodruffi Touroult 2014: 85; Daltry 2009: 68, as undescribed species, **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.

Bonfilsia n. sp., Daltry 2009: 68. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.

Gourbeyrella alexisi Chalumeau and Tourout 2004: 191; Chalumeau and Tourout 2005a: 123; Tourout 2007: 12, 2012a: 84. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Marie-Galante; single island endemic. Genus endemic to the Lesser Antilles. **Notes.** In mesophile and hygrophile forest. Developing in branches of *Sloanea massoni* Sw., *Ocotea membranacea* (Sw.) R. Howard, and *Miconia* sp. **Plate** 44.

Gourbeyrella madininae Chalumeau and Tourout 2004: 192, 2005a: 125; Tourout 2012a: 84. **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic. **Plate** 44.

Gourbeyrella romanowskii (Fleutiaux and Sallé) 1890: 464 (*Neocorus*); Gahan 1895: 108; Villiers 1980c: 301; Chalumeau and Tourout 2004: 190, 2005a: 122; Tourout 2012a: 84. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Found in littoral and hygrophile forest; developing in branches of *Inga* spp., *Sloanea massoni* Sw., *Coccoloba wifera* L. and *Ocotea membranacea* (Sw.) R. Howard. Tourout (2004) has reared the species from *Inga* sp. branches girdled by *Oncideres amputator* (Fabricius) in Guadeloupe. **Plate** 44.

Gourbeyrella undescribed species, Ivie et al. 2008b: 257; Tourout 2012a: 84. **Distribution.** Montserrat; single island endemic.

TRIBE TORNEUTINI

SUBTRIBE BOTHRIOSPIILINA

Chlorida festiva (L.) 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 Tourout 2005a: 130; Tourout 2007: 7; Ivie et al. 2008b: 257; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 119; Micheli 2010: 84; Tourout 2012a: 84; Tourout and Poirier 2012: 47; Thomas et al. 2013: 18. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Caymans, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Marie-Galante, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Kitts, 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.** Occurring in forest from littoral zone up to 700 m. Polyphagous on many tree genera. **Plate** 42.

[*Knulliana cincta spinifera* (Fabricius) 1793: 275; Tourout 2014: 82. =*Eburia cinnamomea* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 463; Gahan 1895: 98; Villiers 1980c: 276; Chalumeau and Tourout 2005a: 80; Tourout 2012a: 83, 2014: 82 (synonymy). **Distribution.** Bahamas, not Guadeloupe. USA (widespread eastern to TX, AZ); considered as mislabeled or a non-established accidental introduction (Tourout 2014: 82).]

TRIBE TRACHYDERINI

SUBTRIBE TRACHYDERINA

Oxymerus aculeatus lebasii Dupont 1838: 47; Chalumeau and Tourout 2005a: 132; Ivie et al. 2008b: 257; Tourout 2012a: 84. =*Oxymerus lebasii* Dupont, Villiers 1980c: 305. =*Oxymerus luteus* Voët 1778: 17; Gahan 1895: 110; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 592. **Distribution.** Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Montserrat, Mustique, St. Vincent. Mexico to Colombia, Venezuela, Aruba, Curaçao, Trinidad, Guyana; other subspecies in Brazil and Bolivia to Uruguay; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** From mangrove to hygrophile forest zone; adults most abundant in June and July. Host trees: *Artocarpus altilis* (Parkinson) Fosberg, *Inga* spp., *Conocarpus erectus* L., *Acacia* spp. Tourout (2004) has reared the species from *Inga* sp. branches girdled by *Oncideres amputator* (Fabricius) in Guadeloupe. **Plate** 46.

[*Oxymerus basalis* (Dalman) 1823: 65 (*Trachyderes*); Villiers 1980c: 306; Tourout 2012a: 77, removal from the Lesser Antilles list. **Distribution.** Martinique (introduced, cited from a single old specimen, not established); Venezuela to Brazil, Peru, Bolivia.]

Trachyderes (Dendrobias) maxillosus Dupont 1834: 44; Villiers 1980c: 303; Chalumeau and Tourout 2005a: 135; Tourout 2012a: 77, 84; Tourout and Poirier 2012: 47. **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic. Not Nicaragua. **Notes.** Taken on *Croton micans* Sw?, *Acacia muricata* (L.) Willd., *Tamarindus indica* L. **Plate** 48.

Trachyderes (Trachyderes) succinctus (L.) 1758: 391 (*Cerambyx*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 467; Gahan 1895: 119; Villiers 1980c: 304; Chalumeau and Tourout 2005a: 134; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 119; Tourout

2012a: 78. **Distribution.** Barbados, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Les Saintes, Martinique, St. Croix, St. Martin-St. Maarten, St. Thomas, Union. Honduras to Argentina; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Adults often found on fallen fruits. Larvae bore in wood of many tree genera. Touroult (2004) has reared the species from *Inga* sp. branches girdled by *Oncideres amputator* (Fabricius) in Guadeloupe. **Plate** 49.

SUBFAMILY LEPTURINAE

TRIBE LEPTURINI

Fortuneleptura cameneni Villiers 1979a: 26, 1980b: 157; Chalumeau 1985c: 150; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 68; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 47; Touroult 2012a: 83. **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic. **Notes.** A diurnal resident of hygrophile forests; a mimic of *Photinus vittiger* Gyllenhal firefly beetles, *Anchastus* (= *Achrestus*) sp. elaterids, and *Pseudozonitis marginatus* (Fabricius) meloids. Genus endemic to the Lesser Antilles. **Plate** 44.

Strangalia benitoespinali Chalumeau 1985c: 149; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 67; Ivie et al. 2008b: 257; Touroult 2012a: 83. **Distribution.** Montserrat; single island endemic. **Notes.** In mesophile forest. Adults are a visual mimic of *Thonalmus hubbardi* Leng and Mutchler lycid beetles. **Plate** 48.

Strangalia bonfilsii Villiers 1979a: 24, 1980b: 155; Chalumeau 1985c: 149; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 64; Touroult 2012a: 83. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** In upper mesophile and hygrophile forests, adults are a mimic of *Photinus discoideus* (Sahlberg) firefly beetles and are most active in May and June. **Plate** 48.

Strangalia debroizei Chalumeau and Touroult 2005b: 156, 2005a: 65; 2012a: 83. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic. **Notes.** In hygrophile forest. Adults are a visual mimic of soldier beetles (Cantharidae). **Plate** 48.

Strangalia insularis (Fisher) 1932: 56 (*Ophistomis*); Villiers 1980b: 156; Monné and Hovore 2005: 176; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 66; 2012a: 83. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic. **Notes.** In hygrophile forest. A visual mimic of *Photinus* spp. firefly beetles.

Strangalia thoracica (Fleutiaux and Sallé) 1890: 465 (*Ophiostomis*); Gahan 1895: 110; Villiers 1980b: 155; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 63; Touroult 2012a: 83. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** In upper humid and hygrophile forests. Peak of adult emergence from March to June. Day active, on flowers; larvae develop in branches of *Inga* spp., *Miconia* sp., *Micheria* sp.

SUBFAMILY LAMIINAE

TRIBE PARMENIINI

Nanilla delauneyi Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 467; Gahan 1895: 120; Villiers 1980e: 553, 1980f: 88 (lectotype); Chalumeau 1885c: 150; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 137; Touroult 2012a: 84. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. Genus endemic to West Indies. **Notes.** In hygrophile forests; developing in branches of *Inga* sp., a visual mimic of the cryptorhynch weevil *Neotylodes errans* (Boheman), which also inhabits high elevation *Inga* sp. **Plate** 45.

TRIBE LAMIINI

Taeniotes insularis Thomson 1857: 171; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 468; Gahan 1895: 121; Villiers 1980d: 466, 1980e: 555; Monné and Hovore 2005: 176; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 139; Daltry 2009: 68; Touroult 2012a: 84. **Distribution.** Dominica (subspecies *Taeniotes insularis gahani* Breuning 1943: 246), Guadeloupe (type locality), Marie-Galante, St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic. Not Cuba. **Notes.** In mesophile and hygrophile forest. Host trees; *Artocarpus altilis* (Parkinson) Fosberg, *Morus* sp., *Ficus* sp. **Plate** 48.

Taeniotes leucogrammus Thomson 1865: 554; Gahan 1895: 121; Villiers 1980e: 558; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 140; Touroult 2007: 7; Touroult 2012a: 84. **Distribution.** Martinique (type locality), St. Lucia (subspecies *Taeniotes leucogrammus luciae* Touroult 2007: 7); Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Occurring in mesophile and lower hygrophile forest. **Plate** 48.

[*Taeniotes pulverulentus* (Olivier) 1790b: 302 (*Lamia*); Gahan 1895: 121; Villiers 1980e: 558; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 138; Touroult 2012a: 77, removal from the Lesser Antilles list. **Distribution.**

Grenada?; not Guadeloupe and not Martinique. Costa Rica to Paraguay. **Notes.** Presence in the Lesser Antilles problematic. This is listed as a synonym of *Taeniotes farinosus* (L.) 1758: 390 in Monné and Hovore 2005: 270 and Monné and Bezark 2011: 306, which occurs from Costa Rica to Peru. **Plate** 48.]

[*Taeniotes scalaris* Fabricius 1781: 213; Gahan 1895: 121; Villiers 1980e: 556; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 138; Touroult 2012a: 77, removal of species from the Lesser Antilles list. = *Taeniotes scalatus* Gmelin 1790: 1825; Monné and Bezark 2011: 306; Touroult 2014: 84, reconfirmation for Grenada. **Distribution.** Grenada, nNot Cuba, not Grenada, not Martinique, not Guadeloupe. Mexico, Central and South America; Lesser Antilles and continental Latin America. **Notes.** Host trees; *Ficus* sp., *Morus* sp., *Artocarpus altilis* (Parkinson) Fosberg, *Castilloa* sp. **Plate** 48.

TRIBE BATOCERINI

Batocera rufomaculata (Degeer) 1775: 107 (*Cerambyx*); Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 141; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 280; Micheli 2010: 192; Touroult 2012a: 84. = *Batocera rubus* (L.) 1758: 390; Leng and Mutchler 1917: 210; Blackwelder 1944: 596; Bennett and Alam 1985: 28. **Distribution.** Barbados, Guana, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. John, St. Thomas; introduced to the Lesser Antilles; introduced to New World. East Africa, se Asia, Oriental, originally from India; pantropical. **Notes.** In many trees, including *Albizia lebeck* (L.) Benth., *Erythrina variegata* L., *Ficus* sp., *Mangifera indica* L., *Cocos nucifer* L., *Artocarpus altilis* (Parkinson) Fosberg, *Carica papaya* L., and *Ceiba pentandra* (L.) Gaertn; bores stems of figs on Barbados.

TRIBE COLOBOTHEINI

Carneades sp. undetermined; Touroult 2014: 84. **Distribution.** Martinique, St. Lucia.

TRIBE PHRYNETINI

Phryneta verrucosa (Drury) 1770-1782: 90 (*Cerambyx*); Gahan 1895: 121; Uyttenboogaart 1902: 119; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 448; Tucker 1952: 346; Bennett and Alam 1985: 28; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 142; Dalens and Touroult 2007: 292; Touroult 2012a: 84. **Distribution.** Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad. All introduced; established?; introduced to the Lesser Antilles; introduced to New World; native to Africa, region of Gulf of Guinea, probably the island of Annobon. **Notes.** Bores stems of figs on Barbados. No recent Antilles records are reported.

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; 2012: 76; Touroult 2012a: 76, 84; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 47. = *Adetus leewardensis* Breuning 1940: 38 of St. Vincent. = *Adetus grossepunctatus* Breuning 1940: 38 of Grenada and of Mustique. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Barbados, Canouan, Carriacou*, Dominica (subspecies *dominicensis* Breuning 1971: 307), Grenada, Guadeloupe (type locality), Les Saintes, Marie-Galante, Martinique, Mayreau*, Montserrat, Mustique, Petit St. Vincent, St. Lucia, St. Kitts, St. Vincent, Union; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Host plants: *Coccoloba wifera* L., *Cordia* spp., *Gossypium* spp., *Hibiscus* spp., *Thespiea* spp. **Plate** 41.

Bebelis picta Pascoe 1875: 73; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 149; Touroult 2012a: 84. = *Dorcasta obtusa* Bates 1885: 372, Gahan 1895: 127 of St. Vincent. = *Bebelis lignosa* Thomson 1864-1865: 110; Breuning 1971: 300 of St. Vincent. **Distribution.** Martinique, St. Vincent. Mexico, Guatemala, and Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. Probably not Cuba.

Bisaltis sautierei Chalumeau and Touroult 2004a: 64, 2005a: 148; Touroult 2012a: 84. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Marie-Galante; single island endemic. **Notes.** Found in back-beach mangroves. **Plate** 42.

Rosalba arawakiana Villiers 1980e: 545, 1980f: 86; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 147; Touroult 2012a: 84. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic, not Martinique (misidentification of *Rosalba hovorei*). **Notes.** An occupant of upper elevation forest (600-850 m.); on dead branches. **Plate** 47.

Rosalba hovorei Touroult 2007: 13, Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 147 (misidentification as *Rosalba arawakiana* Villiers 1980e: 545 of Guadeloupe); Touroult 2012a: 84; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 47.

Distribution. Martinique; single island endemic.

Tethystola mutica Gahan 1895: 126; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 146, 2005b: 159 (lectotype); Touroult 2012a: 84. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent. Trinidad; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

TRIBE ONCIDERINI

Cacostola ornata Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 470; Gahan 1895: 125; Villiers 1980e: 551, 1980f: 87 (lectotype); Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 158; Dalens and Touroult 2007: 291; Touroult 2007: 8, 2012a: 84. **Distribution.** Bequia, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayreau*, Montserrat, Mustique, St. Kitts*, St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Host trees: *Mangifera indica* L., *Chrysobalanus icaco* (L.), *Avicennia germinans* (L.). **Plate** 42.

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, 2012a: 84; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 47. = *Hypsioma picticornis* Bates 1865: 111; Gahan 1895: 125 of Grenada; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 154, synonymy. **Distribution.** Barbados, Bequia*, Canouan*, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Les Saintes, Martinique, Mayreau*, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Union; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Host trees: *Piscidia carthagenensis* Jacq., *Lonchocarpus punctatus* Kunth., *Mangifera indica* L. In xerophile and hygrophile zone forests. **Plate** 44.

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, 2012a: 76, 84; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 47. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Les Saintes, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Adults most abundant in April to June and October-November. Host trees are: “bois doux” (*Inga ingoides* (Rich.) Willd. and *Inga laurina* (Sw.) Willd., with a diameter up to 20 mm), *Coccoloba wifera* L., *Lonchocarpus punctatus* Kunth, *Diospyros revoluta* Poiret, *Acacia* spp., *Sloanea dentata* L., *Sloanea massoni* Sw., *Citrus* spp., etc. 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. The people of Dominica and St. Lucia commonly and mistakenly think these fallen branches are the act of the large Hercules beetle (*Dynastes hercules* (L.), Scarabaeidae), which supposedly grasps the branches between its two horns and flies in loops until the branch is cut. Touroult (2004b) has reared 15 species of other cerambycids from *Inga* sp. branches cut by this species. **Plate** 46.

Paraclitemnestra lineata (Fisher) 1926: 14 (*Jamesia*); Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 155; Touroult 2012a: 84 (*Jamesia*). = *Paraclitemnestra gigantea* Breuning 1974: 240 of St. Lucia. **Distribution.** Barbados*, St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic. Genus endemic to the Lesser Antilles. **Notes.** In mesophile forest.

Trestonia fulgurata Buquet 1859: 48; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 469; Gahan 1895: 125; Villiers 1980e: 548; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 156; Touroult 2007: 8, 2012a: 84. **Distribution.** Grenada*, Guadeloupe, Mayreau*, Mustique*, St. Lucia, Union; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** In hygrophile zone; in branches of *Inga ingoides* (Richard) Willdenow, *Acacia* spp., *Sloanea massoni* Sw. Touroult (2004) has reared the species from *Inga* sp. branches girdled by *Oncideres amputator* (Fabricius) in Guadeloupe. **Plate** 49.

Trestonia signifera Buquet 1859: 49; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 469; Gahan 1895: 125 (*Trestonia*); Villiers 1980e: 549; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 157; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 47; Touroult 2012a: 84. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe (type locality, but its presence needs confirmation), Martinique; Lesser Antilles endemic.

TRIBE PTEROPLIINI

Ataxia spinnipennis Chevrolat 1862: 252, new species record. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada* (det. M. C. Thomas, first record for the Lesser Antilles), Puerto Rico, St. Thomas; widespread Antilles endemic. *Epectasis similis* Gahan 1895: 126; Villiers 1980d: 466, 1980e: 552, 1980f: 87 (lectotype); Chemsak et al. 1992: 118; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 160; Touroult 2012a: 75, 84. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada (type locality), Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat, St. Vincent, Union*; Lesser Antilles

endemic. **Notes.** Host trees: *Mangifera indica* L. and *Sloanea massoni* Sw. In hygrophile zone forests. **Plate** 43.

TRIBE POGONOCHERINI

Ecyrus hirtipes Gahan 1895: 127; Villiers 1980d: 466, 1980e: 561, 1980f: 88 (lectotype); Chemsak 1969: 189; Ivie and Chemsak 1983: 199; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 163; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 280; Dalens and Touroult 2007: 291; Touroult 2007: 8; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 17; Micheli 2010: 210; Touroult 2012a: 84; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 47. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada (type locality), Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Martinique, Mayreau*, Montserrat, Mustique*, Puerto Rico, Saba, St. John, St. Kitts*, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, Union; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Polyphagous on many host trees. Touroult (2004) has reared the species from *Inga* sp. branches girdled by *Oncideres amputator* (Fabricius) in Guadeloupe. **Plate** 43.

TRIBE DESMIPHORINI

Desmiphora hirticollis (Olivier) 1795: 11 (*Saperda*); Gahan 1895: 122; Micheli and Hovore 2003: 3; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 165; Touroult 2007: 8, 2012a: 75, 84; Micheli 2010: 206; Touroult 2012a: 75; Thomas et al. 2013: 18. **Distribution.** Barbados, Caymans, Cuba, Curaçao, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Martinique, Mayreau*, Mustique*, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Union. Sw USA, Mexico to Venezuela to Argentina; Galapagos; widespread New World.

Estola rogueti Chalumeau and Touroult 2005b: 158, 2005a: 167; Touroult 2012a: 84. **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic. **Notes.** In xerophile zone forests. **Plate** 44.

Estoloides bellefontainei Touroult 2012a: 73, 84. **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic.

Mimestoloides benardi Breuning 1980: 70; Villiers 1980e: 559; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 166; Touroult 2007: 8, 2012a: 84; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 47. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe (type locality), Grenada*, Martinique, Montserrat, St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** In xerophile and hygrophile zone forests; reared from branches of *Artocarpus altilis* (Parkinson) Fosberg and captured on *Clusia plukenetii* Urban. **Plate** 45.

TRIBE POLYRHAPHIDIINI

[*Polyrhaphis spinosa* (Drury) 1770-1782: pl. 31 (*Cerambyx*); Tucker 1952: 346; Bennett and Alam 1985: 28. **Distribution.** Barbados (unverified record, introduced or misidentification; not listed for Antilles in Chalumeau and Touroult 2005). Guianas and northern Brazil, e Ecuador, Colombia, Bolivia (Monné and Bezark 2011: 328); introduced to the Lesser Antilles?]

TRIBE ANISOCERINI

Onychocerus crassus (Voët) 1778: 10 (*Cerambyx*); Villiers 1980e: 586; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 168; Touroult 2012a: 84; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 47. **Distribution.** Grenada, Martinique, Union*. Honduras, Panama to Trinidad, Tobago, to Argentina, Bolivia; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Host plants: *Spondias mombin* L., *Hura* sp. **Plate** 46.

TRIBE ACANTHODERINI

Oreodera glauca (L.) 1758: 390 (*Cerambyx*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 471; Gahan 1895: 128; Villiers 1980d: 467, 1980e: 583; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 169; Touroult 2007: 11; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 21; Micheli 2010: 186; Touroult 2012a: 84; Thomas et al. 2013: 19. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Caymans, Dominica, Grenada*, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia. Mexico to Panama, to Bolivia, Argentina; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** An anthropophile and possibly introduced to some islands. Host trees: *Ficus* sp., *Artocarpus altilis* (Parkinson) Fosberg, *Coccoloba wifera* L., etc. **Plate** 46.

Steirastoma breve (Sulzer) 1776: 45 (*Cerambyx*); Villiers 1980e: 584; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 171; Touroult 2012a: 84. =*Cerambyx depressum* Fabricius 1781: 214; Gahan 1895: 128. **Distribution.** Grenada, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia. USA (FL), Costa Rica to Trinidad, Argentina, Bolivia; widespread New World. **Notes.** Hosts: trees in the families Sterculiaceae, Malvaceae, and Bombacaceae. **Plate** 47.

TRIBE ACANTHOCININI

[*Alcidion dominicum* (Fisher) 1926: 30 (*Probatius*). Type specimen stated to have been collected by H. W. Foote on the June–July, 1913, Yale expedition to Dominica; Monné and Bezark 2011: 196 list both Dominica and the Dominican Republic. **Distribution.** Dominica (type locality); as stated in the description. Chalumeau and Touroult 2005 and Touroult 2012a: 85 do not list any species of *Alcidion* from the Lesser Antilles. Other species occur in USA (FL), Mexico to South America, and the Greater Antilles (Monné and Hovore 2005: 246). Dominica is here treated as an erroneous locality and a likely misinterpretation for the Dominican Republic.]

Amniscus assimilis (Gahan) 1895: 136 (*Leptostylus*); Gilmour 1963: 59 (*Leptostylopsis*); Villiers 1980d: 466, 1980e: 571, 1980f: 90 (*Leptostyloides*); Monné and Bezark 2011: 197; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 179; Vitali 2001: 153 (larva); Valentine and Ivie 2005: 280; Dalens and Touroult 2007: 291; Touroult 2012a: 85. =*Leptostylopsis bidentatus* (Fabricius) 1775: 165 (*Cerambyx*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 471 of Guadeloupe; Gahan 1895: 136 (*Leptostylus*) of Nevis; misapplication of name according to Touroult 2012a: 77. =*Leptostylus bidentatus* in part, Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 471; Gilmour 1963: 59 (new combination). **Distribution.** Barbados, Désirade, Dominica, Guadeloupe (type locality), Guana, Les Saintes, Martinique, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Lucia; widespread Antilles endemic (the Guana record places it into the Greater Antilles). Mexico record in doubt. **Notes.** In littoral and xerophile forest zones. Polyphagous on many tree genera. Touroult (2004) has reared the species from *Inga* sp. branches girdled by *Oncideres amputator* (Fabricius) in Guadeloupe. **Plate 41.**

Amniscus praemorsus (Fabricius) 1792: 275 (*Lamia*), Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 472; Gahan 1895: 135 (*Leptostylus*); Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 180; Touroult 2012a: 85. =*Leptostyloides praemorsus* (Fabricius) 1792: 275 (*Lamia*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 472 (*Leptostylus*) of Guadeloupe; Villiers 1980e: 571, 1980f: 91. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Bermuda (introduced), Dominica?, Guadeloupe?, St. Barthélemy, St. Kitts, St. Lucia?, St. Martin–St. Maarten; Lesser Antilles endemic. Mexico record in doubt. **Notes.** The real distribution is unclear. According to Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 180 the species is probably restricted to the small northern islands of the Lesser Antilles. **Plate 41.**

Amniscus similis (Gahan) 1895: 136 (*Leptostylus*); Villiers 1980d: 466, 1980e: 572, 1980f: 91 (lectotype) (*Leptostyloides*); Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 178; Vitali and Touroult 2006: 5 (larva); Touroult 2007: 11; Micheli 2010: 144; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 47; Touroult 2012a: 85. =*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 of 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, Les 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.** In littoral and xerophile forest zones. Host trees: *Tabebuia* spp., *Delonix regia* (Hook.) Raf., *Hippomane mancinella* L., *Mangifera indica* L., *Artocarpus altilis* (Parkinson) Fosberg, *Cecropia* spp., *Clusia plukenetii* Urban.

Anisopodus dominicensis Villiers 1980d: 467, 1980e: 581, 1980f: 96; Chemsak et al. 1992: 134. =*Lepturges brochieri* Chalumeau and Touroult 2004a: 193; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 194 (synonymy); Touroult 2012a: 85; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 47. **Distribution.** Dominica, Martinique; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** In hygrophile forest. **Plate 42.**

Eutrypanus grenadensis Touroult 2014: 84. sp., det. M. C. Thomas, new species record or new species. **Distribution.** Grenada*; single island endemic.

Lagocheirus araneiformis (L.) 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; Wolcott 1951; Micheli 2010: 152; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 47; Thomas et al. 2013: 19. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Caymans, Cuba, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, St. Croix, St. Thomas, The subspecies *Lagocheirus araneiformis guadeloupensis* Dillon 1957: 150 is reported in

- Antigua, Désirade, Guadeloupe, Les Saintes, Marie-Galante, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, Saba, St. Barthélemy, St. Eustatius, St. Martin-St. Maarten, St. John. The subspecies *Lagocheirus araneiformis insulorum* Dillon 1957: 150 is distributed in the southern the Lesser Antilles; Bequia, Canouan*, Dominica, Grenada, Martinique, Mayreau*, Mustique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Union*. 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 and species, especially *Bursera simaruba* (L.) Sarg., especially in xerophile zones. The emergence of adult beetles from the tree is through large, conspicuous, circular holes cut through the bark of the host tree “trap-doors”, which are sometimes still attached to the tree. The holes under the bark are feeding chambers and pupation takes place deeper in the tree. **Plate** 44.
- Lagocheirus unicolor* Fisher 1947: 38; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 216; Dalens and Touroult 2007: 291; Touroult 2012a: 85. **Distribution.** Barbados; single island endemic. This has been considered a synonym of *Lagocheirus araneiformis* (L.) but is considered a valid species by Chalumeau and Touroult (I have seen the types in USNM and have other specimens and agree). **Notes.** In Barbados it bores stems of avocado and dead or dying sugarcane.
- Leptocometes luneli* (Chalumeau and Touroult) 2005a: 185 (*Tithonius*); Monné and Bezark 2011: 206, genus placement); Touroult 2012a: 85. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic. **Note.** In hygrophile forest.
- [*Leptostylopsis bidentatus* (Fabricius) 1775: 165, Touroult 2012a: 77, removal from the Lesser Antilles list; name previously wrongly applied to the Antilles.]
- Leptostylopsis martinicensis* Villiers 1980e: 569, 1980f: 91; Chalumeau 1983b: 226; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 200; Touroult 2007: 11, 12, 2012a: 76, 85; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 47. =*Leptostylopsis rogueti* Chalumeau 1983b: 227. **Distribution.** Martinique, Grenada*, St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** In xerophile and hygrophile zone forests; reared from branches of *Lonchocarpus punctatus* Kunth and *Tabernaemontana citrifolia* L. and found on *Mangifera indica* L. and *Inga* sp. **Plate** 45.
- Leptostylopsis smithi* (Gahan) 1895: 132 (*Leptostylus*); Gilmour 1963: 59; Villiers 1980f: 92 (lectotype); Chalumeau 1983b: 226; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 201; Touroult 2012a: 85. **Distribution.** Bequia, Mayreau*, Mustique, Grenada, St. Vincent, Union; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** In xerophile zone forest.
- Lithargyrus guadeloupensis* (Villiers) 1980f: 89; Touroult 2012a: 73 (new combination). =*Cometochus guadeloupensis* Villiers 1980f: 89, 1980e: 568; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 181; Touroult 2012a: 85; erroneously considered to be a genus endemic to the Lesser Antilles. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Saba; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** In moist forest zone. **Plate** 45.
- Nealcidion socium* (Gahan) 1895: 131 (*Alcidion*); Villiers 1980e: 567, 1980f: 89 (lectotype); Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 211. **Distribution.** Grenada, Martinique, St. Vincent (type locality). Trinidad, Venezuela; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Plate** 45.
- Neseuterpia curvipes* Villiers 1980e: 564; 1980f: 89; Chalumeau 1983b: 221; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 175; Vitali and Touroult 2005: 77 (larva); Touroult 2012a: 85. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; not Dominica; single island endemic. The record of this species of Dominica (Chalumeau 1983b: 221; Monné and Hovore 2005: 264) is an error (Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 175). **Notes.** In mesophile zone forest. Host tree: *Euterpe globosa* Gaertn. (= *Prestoea montana* (R. Graham) Nichols) palms, in leaf bases. **Plate** 46.
- Neseuterpia deknuydti* Chalumeau and Touroult 2005b 155, 2005a: 176; Touroult 2012a: 85. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic. **Notes.** In mesophile zone forest. Larva in stems of fallen fronds of *Euterpe globosa* Gaertn. (= *Prestoea montana* (R. Graham) Nichols) palms. **Plate** 46.
- Oedozepe fleutiauxi* (Villiers) 1980f: 95 (*Chaetanes*); Villiers 1980c: 467, 1980e: 578; Chemsak et al. 1992: 144; Monné and Hovore 2005: 266; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 183; Vitali 2001: 152 (larva); Touroult 2012a: 76, 85; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 47. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Under bark of *Dacryodes excelsa* Vahl. **Plate** 46.
- Oedozepe ocellator* (Fabricius) 1801: 287; Dalens and Touroult 2007: 291; Touroult 2012a: 85. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba; both introduced?; introduced to the Lesser Antilles?; Mexico to Uruguay.

- Styloleptoides morazzanii* Chalumeau 1983b: 231, Chalumeau and Touroult 2004: 193, 2005a: 195; Touroult 2012a: 85. **Distribution.** Désirade, Guadeloupe, Les Saintes, Marie-Galante; Lesser Antilles endemic. Genus endemic to West Indies. **Notes.** Host plants: *Inga ingoides* (Richard) Willdenow, *Cytharexylum spinosum* L., *Acacia* spp; in xerophile and hygrophile forests.
- Styloleptoides parvulus* (Gahan) 1895: 134 (*Leptostylus*); Gilmour 1963: 66; Villiers: 1980f: 93 (lectotype); Chalumeau 1983b: 232; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 197; Touroult 2012a: 85. **Distribution.** Mustique, Grenada; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Styloleptus inermis* (Fabricius) 1801: 293 (*Lamia*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 472; Gahan 1895: 134 (*Leptostylus*); Ivie 1985a: 315; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 206; Touroult 2012a: 85. = *Styloleptus bredini* (Chemsak) 1966: 217 (*Leptostylus*); Chalumeau 1983b: 230. **Distribution.** Antigua, St. Barthélemy?, St. Croix, St. Eustatius; widespread Antilles endemic.
- 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; 2012a: 76, 77, 85; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 47. = *Styloleptus inermis* Fabricius 1801: 293, Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 472 of Guadeloupe. = *Styloleptus albosuturalis* Villiers 1980c: 467, 1980e: 573, 1980f: 93; Chalumeau 1983b: 230; Chemsak et al. 1992: 146; Monné and Hovore 2005: 271; Chalumeau and Touroult 2004b: 194 (synonymy). = *Styloleptus bonfilsii* Villiers 1980e: 575, 1980f: 93 of Guadeloupe; Chalumeau 1983b: 229 as subspecies; Chalumeau and Touroult 2004b: 194 (synonymy). = *Leptostylopsis posticalis* (Gahan); Gilmour 1963: 59. **Distribution.** Barbados, Bermuda (introduced), Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Marie-Galante, Martinique, Montserrat, Mustique*, Saba, St. Barthélemy, St. Kitts*, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Union*; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** In forests from mangrove to upper elevations. Polyphagous on many tree genera. Touroult (2004) has reared the species from *Inga* sp. branches girdled by *Oncideres amputator* (Fabricius) in Guadeloupe. The several names which have been placed into synonymy demonstrate the variation in the color and setal patches on the individuals. **Plate** 48.
- Trypanidius spilmani* Villiers 1980d: 467, 1980e: 577. 1980f: 95; Chalumeau 1983b: 224; Chemsak et al. 1992: 148; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 209; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 47 **Distribution.** Nominative subspecies on Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia; the subspecies *Trypanidius spilmani liamaigae* Chalumeau 1983b: 225 is on St. Kitts; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** In mesophile zone forests. **Plate** 49.
- Urgleptes clarkei* Chemsak 1966: 218; Chalumeau 1983b: 235; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 189; Touroult 2012a: 85. **Distribution.** Antigua, Peter Island (British Virgin Islands); widespread Antilles endemic (on islands on both sides of the Anageda Channel separating the Lesser and Greater Antilles).
- Urgleptes cobbeni* Gilmour 1963: 85; Villiers 1980e: 580; Chalumeau 1983b: 233; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 188; Dalens and Touroult 2007: 291 (record of Martinique); Touroult 2012a: 85. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Barbados, Désirade, Guadeloupe, Les Saintes, Marie-Galante, Martinique, Montserrat, Saba, St. Barthélemy, St. Eustatius, St. Kitts*, St. Martin-St. Maarten; Lesser Antilles endemic. Bonaire and Curaçao records are in error. **Notes.** In xerophile to hygrophile forests; developing in branches of many species of trees.
- Urgleptes gahani* Chalumeau 1983b: 234; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 191; Touroult 2012a: 85. **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; Touroult 2012a: 85; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 47. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Curaçao, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Les Saintes, Marie-Galante, Martinique, Mayreau*, Mona, Montserrat, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Union*; widespread Antilles endemic. Greater Antilles records are in doubt (Lingafelter in litt., 19 Oct., 2010). **Notes.** In forests from xerophile to hygrophile zones at 700 m. Polyphagous on many tree genera. Touroult (2004) has reared the species from *Inga* sp. branches girdled by *Oncideres amputator* (Fabricius) in Guadeloupe. **Plate** 49.
- Urgleptes leopaulini* Touroult 2004a: 66; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 192; Touroult 2007: 12, 2011: 5; Touroult 2012a: 85. **Distribution.** Grenada* (or near this species), Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic.

TRIBE CYRTININI

Cyrtinus hubbardi Fisher 1926: 38; Villiers 1980d: 467, 1980e: 588; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 217; Touroult 2012a: 85. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Larvae develop in branches of *Inga* spp., *Lonchocarpus punctatus* Kunth and *Acacia* spp. in mesophile and hygrophile forests. Touroult (2004) has reared the species from *Inga* sp. branches girdled by *Oncideres amputator* (Fabricius) in Guadeloupe. **Plate** 43.

Decarthria albofasciata Gahan 1895: 137; Villiers 1980f: 97 (lectotype); Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 220; Touroult 2012a: 85. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic. Genus endemic to West Indies.

Decarthria stephensi Hope 1834: 16; Gahan 1895: 138; Villiers 1980e: 589; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 219; Touroult 2012a: 85; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 47. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Les Saintes, Martinique, Montserrat, St. Lucia, St. Vincent (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Occurring from littoral zone up to 700 m. Develops in branches of *Ficus* sp., *Rhizophora mangle* L., *Coccoloba wifera* L. **Plate** 43.

TRIBE COLOBOTHEINI

Carneades bicincta Gahan 1890: 393; Gahan 1895: 137; Villiers 1980e: 590, 1980f: 97 (lectotype); Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 221; Touroult 2012a: 85. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** A species of the upper humid forest zone. An undetermined species is on St. Lucia; Touroult 2012a: 85. **Plate** 42.

Carneades undescribed species, Daltry 2009: 68 (as *Carneades*). **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.

TRIBE CALLIINI

Drycothaea guadeloupensis Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 473; Gahan 1895: 139; Villiers 1980e: 593. Villiers 1980f: 97 (lectotype); Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 224; Touroult 2012a: 85. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** In hygrophile zone forests. **Plate** 43.

Mesestola brochieri Touroult 2007: 3; Touroult 2012a: 85. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic. Genus endemic to West Indies.

Mesestola guadeloupensis Breuning 1980: 70; Villiers 1980e: 594; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 225; Touroult 2007: 12, Daltry 2009: 68; 2012a: 85. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Occurring in hygrophile forest. **Plate** 45.

TRIBE HEMILOPHINI

Adesmus chalumeaui Touroult 2004a: 70; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 223; Touroult 2012a: 85. **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic. **Notes.** Taken in upper elevation forest on *Cecropia peltata* L. leaves.

Adesmus nigriventris (Fleutiaux and Sallé) 1890: 472 (*Amphionycha*); Gahan 1895: 130; Villiers 1980e: 592, 1980f: 97 (lectotype); Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 222; Touroult 2012a: 85. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Adults are a mimic of *Photinus* spp. firefly beetles in hygrophile forests. **Plate** 41.

156. FAMILY BRUCHIDAE, the bean weevils

All members of the family, as larvae, are seed feeders, and most are associated with legumes. Some Pachymerinae feed on palm nuts. Johnson and Kingsolver (1981) give a checklist which includes the West Indian bruchids but often do not indicate specific islands. Udayagiri and Wadhi (1989) is a world catalog of Bruchidae, but with limited distributional data. Lawrence and Newton (1995) place this group as a subfamily of the Chrysomelidae, although it has usually been considered as a family. Kingsolver (2004) summarizes the fauna of the USA and Canada and provides information for many Neotropical pest species.

SUBFAMILY PACHYMERINAE

Caryobruchus gleditsiae (Johansson and L.) 1789: 9 (*Dermestes*); Nilsson and Johnson 1990: 53, 1993: 23-26; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 8; Thomas et al. 2013: 21. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Bermuda, Caymans, Cuba, Dominica, Hispaniola, Jamaica, St. Croix. Mexico to Panama, USA (FL-NC-TX); introduced to the Lesser Antilles; native to New World. **Notes.** The palm seed weevil. A pest of palm seeds; in seeds of many plant genera.

Caryedon serratus (Olivier) 1790b: 119 (*Bruchus*); Tucker 1952: 347; Bennett and Alam 1985: 28; Kingsolver 2004: 24; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 280. **Distribution.** Barbados, Dominica, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Virgin Islands. USA (FL, HI), Mexico to South America; introduced to the Lesser Antilles; introduced to New World; an Asiatic species; tropicopolitan. **Notes.** An important pest; attacking beans, ground nuts, and other grains in stores, and *Tamarindus indica* L. seed pods. **Plate 49.**

Pachymerus cardo (Fåhraeus) 1839: 127 (*Bruchus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 763, new species record. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe* (J. Kingsolver det.). Brazil, West Africa; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** A pest in seeds of oil palm, probably distributed by commerce.

SUBFAMILY AMBLYCERINAE

TRIBE AMBLYCERINAE

Amblycerus baracoensis Kingsolver 1970: 484 (emended from *Amblycerus baracoenis*). **Distribution.** Cuba, St. Vincent*; widespread Antilles endemic.

Amblycerus nigromarginatus (Motschulsky) 1874: 249 (*Spermophagus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 763; Kingsolver 2004: 34, new species record. **Distribution.** Mayreau* (det. J. Kingsolver). USA (FL), Brazil, Surinam; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

TRIBE SPERMOPHAGINI

Zabrotes subfasciatus (Boheman) 1833: 111 (*Spermophagus*); Miskimen and Bond 1970: 96; Kingsolver 1970: 487, 1990: 158, 2004: 52. =*Amblycerus semifasciatus* Boheman 1839: 137, Blackwelder 1944-1957: 763. **Distribution.** Cuba, Jamaica, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy, St. Croix; introduced to the Lesser Antilles? Tropicopolitan, nearly cosmopolitan. **Notes.** The Mexican bean bruchid. pest of stored beans, probably native to Mexico or sw USA. Hosts: many leguminous genera. **Plate 50.**

SUBFAMILY BRUCHINAE

TRIBE BRUCHIDIINI

Bruchidius incarnatus (Boheman) 1833: 72 (*Bruchus*); Tucker 1952: 346; Bennett and Alam 1985: 28. **Distribution.** Barbados; introduced to the Lesser Antilles; introduced to New World. A widely distributed Old World pest species. **Notes.** Attacks beans, pigeon pea, and other grains in storage.

Callosobruchus analis (Fabricius) 1781: 75 (*Bruchus*); Tucker 1952: 347; Bennett and Alam 1985: 28. **Distribution.** Barbados; introduced to the Lesser Antilles; introduced to New World. A widely distributed Old World pest species, especially in se Asia. **Notes.** Reared in Barbados from imported beans.

Callosobruchus chinensis (L.) 1758: 386 (*Curculio*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 761; Tucker 1952: 347; de Luca 1972: 103; Bennett and Alam 1985: 28; Kingsolver 2004: 80; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 119. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico; introduced to the Lesser Antilles; expected throughout the Antilles. From USA (widespread) to Brazil; native to Old World; tropicopolitan. **Notes.** The cow pea weevil; a major stored products pest of many leguminous genera.

Callosobruchus maculatus (Fabricius) 1775: 65 (*Bruchus*); Kingsolver 2004: 82. =*Callosobruchus quadrimaculatus* (Fabricius) 1792: 371 (*Bruchus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 761; Tucker 1952: 347; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 96; Bennett and Alam 1985: 28. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, St. Croix; expected throughout the Antilles. South America, USA (TX-CT-FL); Mexico to South America, introduced to and now widespread in New World; introduced to the

Lesser Antilles; cosmopolitan. **Notes.** Also called the cow pea weevil; a stored products pest of seeds of various legumes.

TRIBE ACANTHOSCELIDINI

- Acanthoscelides apicalis* (Sharp) 1885b: 482 (*Bruchus*); Johnson 1990: 329. **Distribution.** Grenada, Grenadines (unspecified), Hispaniola. Mexico to Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, Tobago; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Hosts: Malvaceae and probably other plant families. **Plate 49.**
- Acanthoscelides argillaceus* (Sharp) 1885: 452 (*Bruchus*); Udayagiri and Wadhi 1989: 37. = *Acanthoscelides obreptus* Bridwell 1942: 256; de Luca 1972: 1. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Hispaniola. Mexico, Guatemala, Panama, Colombia, Trinidad, Venezuela, to Brazil, Chile; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** A pest of stored seeds *Cajanus* sp., *Dolichos* sp., *Phaseolus* spp., and *Vigna* sp.
- Acanthoscelides caroni* Johnson 1990: 350. **Distribution.** Dominica, St. Vincent, Union. Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Note.** Hosts: *Indigofera* spp., (Leguminosae).
- Acanthoscelides desmanthi* Johnson 1990: 364. **Distribution.** Antigua, Curaçao, Guadeloupe, Nevis, Puerto Rico, St. Eustatius. USA, Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil; widespread New World.
- Acanthoscelides difficilis* (Sharp) 1885b: 452 (*Bruchus*); Johnson 1990: 369. **Distribution.** Montserrat* (det. J. Kingsolver), St. Eustatius. Mexico to Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Acanthoscelides flavescens* (Fåhraeus) 1839: 32 (*Bruchus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 759; Johnson and Kingsolver 1981: 414; Bennett and Alam 1985: 28; Udayagiri and Wadhi 1989: 46; Johnson 1990: 384; Kingsolver 2004: 111; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 280; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 8 Thomas et al. 2013: 21. = *Acanthoscelides ochraceicolor* (Pic) 1913: 110 (*Bruchus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 760; Kingsolver 1969: 53; de Luca 1972: 103. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Bahamas, Bonaire, Carriacou*, Cuba, Curaçao, Caymans, Grenada, Grenadines, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, 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. **Note.** Hosts: *Abutilon hypoleucus* Gray, *Galactia striata* Jacq., *Rhynchosia minima* (L.) DC, *R. longeracemosa* (M. Martens and Galeotti), *Vicia* sp., and *Eriosema violaceum* (Aubl.) G. Don.
- Acanthoscelides guadeloupensis* Pic 1927: 11; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 759; Johnson and Kingsolver 1981: 414. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Acanthoscelides indigoferestes* Johnson 1990: 399. **Distribution.** Hispaniola, St. Eustatius. Panama, Colombia, Venezuela; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Note.** Hosts: *Indigofera* sp. (Leguminosae).
- Acanthoscelides johnique* Johnson 1986: 265; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 280; Ivie et al. 2008b: 255. **Distribution.** Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. John, St. Lucia*, St. Thomas, St. Vincent*, Union*. Trinidad, Tobago; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Note.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 255) list another undetermined species in this genus from Montserrat. **Plate 49.**
- Acanthoscelides megacornis* Kingsolver 1980: 262; Johnson 1990: 427. **Distribution.** Hispaniola, St. Vincent. USA to Panama, Venezuela, Peru; widespread New World.
- Acanthoscelides modestus* (Sharp) 1885b: 461 (*Bruchus*); Johnson 1990: 433. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico. Mexico to Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, Brazil; widespread Antilles and Latin America.
- Acanthoscelides obtectus* (Say) 1831: 1 (*Bruchus*); Miskimen and Bond 1970: 96; Johnson 1990: 438; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 122. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, St. Croix; expected throughout the Antilles; native to subtropical New World; cosmopolitan. **Note.** A major stored products pest of beans and peas. **Plate 49.**
- Acanthoscelides zeteki* Kingsolver 1969: 50; Johnson 1990: 487. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, Curaçao, Puerto Rico. Mexico to Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, Guyana; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** pest of stored pigeon peas (*Cajanus cajan* (L.) Millsp.). This is a native beetle species which has transferred onto this introduced legume. **Plate 49.**

- Caryedes podagrica* Fabricius 1801: 399; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 758; de Luca 1972: 103; Johnson and Kingsolver 1981: 417; Udayagiri and Wadhi 1989: 76. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, St. Barthélemy. Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Ctenocolum crotonae* (Fåhraeus) 1839: 123 (*Bruchus*); Valentine and Ivie 2005: 280; and Ivie et al. 2008b: 255. **Distribution.** Guana, Montserrat, St. Thomas. Widespread tropical; Mexico to Costa Rica, Ecuador, Tobago, Venezuela to Brazil; widespread Antilles and Latin America.
- Ctenocolum janzeni* Kingsolver and Whitehead 1974: 289. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Mexico, Costa Rica; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America? **Notes.** The distribution could also suggest that the species is introduced to Guadeloupe.
- Ctenocolum tuberculatum* (Motschulsky) 1874: 244 (*Pachymerus*); Kingsolver and Whitehead 1974: 290, new species record. **Distribution.** Canouan*, Mayreau*, Union* (all det. by J. Kingsolver). Mexico to Panama, Venezuela; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Ctenocolum* probably undescribed species, new species record, (det. J. Kingsolver). **Distribution.** St. Barthélemy*; single island endemic?
- Sennius fallax* (Boheman) 1839: 59 (*Bruchus*); Johnson and Kingsolver 1973: 54. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, Jamaica. USA (FL, GA), Mexico; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. **Notes.** Hosts: several *Cassia* spp. **Plate** 50.
- Sennius rufomaculatus* (Motschulsky) 1874: 222 (*Bruchus*); Alvarez and Kingsolver 1997: 219; Ivie et al. 2008b: 255. = *Sennius instabilis* (Sharp) 1885: 446 (*Bruchus*); de Luca 1972: 103; Udayagiri and Wadhi 1989: 106. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St Vincent. Mexico to Colombia, Venezuela and Trinidad-Tobago; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Host: *Cassia* spp.
- Stator cearanus* (Pic) 1930a: 12 (*Bruchus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 759 (*Acanthoscelides*); Kingsolver 1972: 225; Johnson and Kingsolver 1981: 420; Johnson et al. 1989: 27. **Distribution.** Carriacou, Curaçao, Grenada*, Jamaica, Mayreau*, St. Vincent, Union*. Colombia, Trinidad, Venezuela, Ecuador, Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Hosts: *Pithecellobium* sp., *Acacia* spp.
- Stator monachus* (Sharp) 1885b: 471 (*Bruchus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 760; de Luca 1972: 103; 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* Bridwell of the West Indies. Hosts: in seeds and flowers of *Inga* spp., *Acacia* spp., *Piscidia* spp.

TRIBE BRUCHINI

- [*Bruchus pisorum* (L.) 1758: 356 (*Dermestes*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 1944: 758; Alvarez and Kingsolver 1997: 215; Kingsolver 2004: 72; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 119. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico; a widespread species to be expected throughout the Lesser Antilles. Native to Old World; cosmopolitan. **Notes.** The pea weevil; a stored products pest, especially of *Pisum* sp. peas. Hosts: usually *Pisum* sp., but also *Cassia* sp., *Cytisus* sp., *Lathyrus* sp., *Phaseolus* sp., and *Vicia* sp. **Plate** 49.]
- [*Bruchus rufimanus* (Boheman) 1833: 58 (*Bruchus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 1944: 758; Alvarez and Kingsolver 1997: 215; Kingsolver 2004: 74. **Distribution.** Cuba, Puerto Rico, expected throughout the Lesser Antilles. USA (NJ, LA, CA); native to Old World; cosmopolitan. **Notes.** The broad bean weevil. A stored products pest, especially of *Vicia* sp. broad beans. Hosts: usually *Vicia* sp., but also *Lupinus* sp., *Phaseollus* sp., *Pisum* sp., *Vigna* sp., etc.]
- Mimosestes insularis* Kingsolver and Johnson 1978: 35, Kingsolver 2004: 188, new species record. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe* (det. J. Kingsolver), Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Union*. USA (Hawaii), Colombia. **Notes.** Hosts: seeds of *Acacia* spp and *Prosopis* spp.
- Mimosestes mimosae* (Fabricius) 1781: 76 (*Bruchus*); Kingsolver and Johnson 1978: 42; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 280; Ivie et al. 2008b: 255. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Carriacou*, Cuba, Curaçao, Grenada*, Guadeloupe*, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique*, Mayreau*, Montserrat, Nevis*, Puerto Rico, St. Kitts*, Union*; expected throughout the Lesser Antilles. USA, Mexico to Colombia, Venezuela, Aruba, Trinidad, Guyana and Brazil; widespread New World; introduced to Azores. **Notes.**

Hosts: Many species including *Acacia* spp., *Caesalpinia* sp., *Hymenaea coubaril* L., *Ochroma* sp., *Prosopis* spp., and *Vicia* sp. This is a variable species, with small but consistent differences in the male genitalia.

TRIBE MEGACERINI

Megacerus lherminieri (Fåhraeus) 1839: 37 (*Bruchus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 473 (*Acanthoscelides*) of Guadeloupe; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 760; Terán and Kingsolver 1977: 101; Johnson and Kingsolver 1981: 411. = *Bruchus (Pachybruchus) curtippennis* Pic 1927: 11 of Guadeloupe; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 759 (*Acanthoscelides*), Terán and Kingsolver 1977: 101 as synonym, in error. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico. Panama; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America? **Notes.** Hosts: probably in seeds of Convolvulaceae.

159. FAMILY CHRYSOMELIDAE, the leaf beetles

This is a very large family, whose larvae and adults mostly feed on leaves and other plant tissues. Some are of significant economic importance. Takizawa (2003) is the most recent summary of West Indian Chrysomelidae and covers 898 species reported for the West Indies. S. M. Clark et al. (2004) give data on distribution and food plants for species occurring in the USA, some of which are in the Lesser Antilles.

SUBFAMILY CRIOCERINAE

TRIBE CRIOCERINI

[*Crioceris luridotestacea* Wollaston 1867: 144; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 628; Takizawa 2003: 5. **Distribution.** St. Vincent Island in the mid-Atlantic Cape Verde Archipelago, not in the Lesser Antilles; error of Blackwelder 1944-1957: 628, error repeated by Takizawa 2003: 5. **Notes.** The genus *Crioceris* Geoffroy is not native to the Western Hemisphere, which supports the Old World location for this species.]

TRIBE LEMIINI

Lema bifida Olivier 1808: 737; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 474; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 628; Takizawa 2003: 5. = *Lema punctata* Olivier 1796: 1, Figure 16, of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Continued study will probably show that some of the species currently in *Lema* actually belong to the genus *Neolema* (S. M. Clark, in litt.).

[*Lema clarkiana* Wollaston 1867: 143; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 629; Takizawa 2003: 5. **Distribution.** St. Vincent Island in the mid-Atlantic Cape Verde Archipelago, not in the Lesser Antilles; error of Blackwelder 1944-1957: 628, error repeated by Takizawa 2003: 5.]

Lema guadelupensis Jacobson 1906: 311; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 630; Takizawa 2003: 6. = *Lema scutellaris* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 474 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Lema insularis Jacoby 1888: 30; Jacoby 1897: 250; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 630; Takizawa 2003: 6. **Distribution.** St. Vincent? Panama (Taboga Island); the Lesser Antilles and Latin America? **Plate** 53.

Lema marginata Olivier 1808: 748; Jacoby 1897: 252; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 630; Takizawa 2003: 7. **Distribution.** Grenada. Colombia; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

[*Lema milleriana* Wollaston 1867: 142; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 630; Takizawa 2003: 7. **Distribution.** St. Vincent Island in the mid-Atlantic Cape Verde Archipelago, not in the Lesser Antilles; error of Blackwelder 1944-1957: 628, error repeated by Takizawa 2003: 7.]

Lema nigroarcuata Clark 1866: 45; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 474; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 630; Takizawa 2003: 7. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Lema obscura Fabricius 1801: 476; Jacoby 1897: 252; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 631; Takizawa 2003: 7; Daltry 2009: 69 (*Oulema*). **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Trinidad, Argentina, Brazil, Peru; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Lema ochracea Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 474; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 631. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic.

Lema sharpi Jacoby 1897: 250; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 631; Tucker 1952: 346; Bennett and Alam 1985: 29; Takizawa 2003: 8. = *Lema* sp., Bennett and Alam 1985: 29. **Distribution.** Barbados, Grenada;

Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** On various weeds.

Lema vittatipennis Baly 1879: 315; Jacoby 1897: 252; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 632; Takizawa 2003: 8; Daltry 2009: 69. **Distribution.** St. Lucia?, St. Vincent. Brazil (Amazon); the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Daltry 2009: 69 also reports two other species probably in this genus from St. Lucia.

Neolema dorsalis (Olivier) 1791: 201 (*Lema*); Jacoby 1897: 250 (*Lema*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 629; Cooter 1983: 185 (*Lema*); Takizawa 2003: 6; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 280; Ivie et al. 2008b: 255; Daltry 2009: 69. =*Lema nigricornis* Fabricius 1798: 91; Jacoby 1897: 250. =*Lema retusa* Fabricius 1792: 6; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 474 of Guadeloupe, a misidentification; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 631 of French Guiana. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. USA (s TX) to Panama, Colombia to Argentina and Peru; widespread New World. **Notes.** On *Commelina* spp. (Commelinaceae) in south Texas.

SUBFAMILY CASSIDINAE; = Hispinae in Arnett et al. 2002.

TRIBE CEPHALOLEIINI

Cephaloleia simplex Staines 2008: 2, 2014 : 292. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada; Lesser Antilles; single island endemic. **Notes.** Host: probably a native species of Zingiberales.

Melanispa truncata Baly 1858: 31; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 480; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 718; Takizawa 2003: 94; Staines 2009: 23. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. Genus endemic to West Indies.

TRIBE CHALEPINI

Chalepus sanguinicollis (L.) 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; Staines 2009: 21; Daltry 2009: 68; Clark et al. 2013: 10; Thomas et al. 2013: 22. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Bequia, Caymans, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Mona, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, St. Vincent, Tortola, Union, Vieques. USA (FL), Mexico to Argentina and Bolivia; widespread New World. **Notes.** Daltry 2009: 68 notes a probable new species for St. Lucia.

Pentispa explanata (Chapuis) 1877: 5 (*Odontota*); Takizawa 2003: 95; Staines 2009: 24. **Distribution.** Grenada. Trinidad, Mexico to Panama, Colombia; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America?

Xenochalepus plebejus (Chapuis) 1877: 16 (*Odontota*); Champion 1897b: 278; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 727; Takizawa 2003: 94 (*Chalepus*); Staines 2009: 25. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent. Colombia, Venezuela; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

TRIBE MEDSOMPHALIINI

Acromis spinifex (L.) 1763: 392 (*Cassida*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 481 (*Selenis*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 743; Takizawa 2003: 96. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. South America (Argentina); the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Feeds on *Ipomoea* spp.

Chelymorpha cribraria (Fabricius) 1775: 90 (*Cassida*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 480; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 744; Takizawa 2003: 99; Ivie et al. 2008b: 255; Daltry 2009: 69. =*Chelymorpha multipunctata* (Olivier) 1791: 384 (*Cassida*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 745; Woodruff et al. 1998: 17; Takizawa 2003: 99 (synonymy); Borowiec 2009: 649. =*Chelymorpha multipunctata* (Olivier) 1791: 384 (*Cassida*). =*Chelymorpha polysticha* Boheman 1854: 56; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 480 of Guadeloupe; Champion 1897b: 279 of St. Vincent. **Distribution.** Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy, St. John, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Union* (S. M. Clark det.). USA (FL), Central America, Colombia, French Guiana, Paraguay, Brazil; widespread New World. **Notes** Feeds on species of *Ipomoea* spp. and other Convolvulaceae.

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

Echoma distincta (Boheman) 1854: 141 (*Omoplata*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 481; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 743; Takizawa 2003: 101. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Martinique; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Hilarocassis exclamationis (L.) 1767: 577 (*Cassida*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 480 (*Mesomphalia*); Champion 1897b: 278; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 742; Takizawa 2003: 104; Daltry 2009: 69. **Distribution.** Bequia* (S. M. Clark det.), Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Union. Mexico, Central, South America; Trinidad; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Feeds on *Jacquemontia* sp.

Stolas aenea Olivier 1790b: 391; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 780 (*Mesomphala*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 738; not in Takizawa 2003. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Guiana, Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

TRIBE CASSIDINI

Agroiconota judaica (Fabricius) 1781: 109 (*Cassida*); Champion 1897b: 279 (*Coptocyclus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 748; Takizawa 2003: 97; Borowiec 2009: 619. **Distribution.** Grenada, Mustique, St. Vincent. Panama to French Guiana to Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Agriconota propinqua (Boheman) 1855: 289 (*Cassida*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 752 (*Metriona*); Bennett and Alam 1985: 29; Takizawa 2003: 97; Borowiec 2009: 621. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico. Central and South America; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Feeds on foliage of sweet potato and *Merremia* spp.

Charidotella guadeloupensis (Boheman) 1855: 427 (*Coptocyclus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 481; Champion 1897b: 280 (*Coptocyclus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 752 (*Metriona*); Takizawa 2003: 98. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; Mustique and St. Vincent records need verification; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Daltry 2009: 69 indicates a probable new species on St. Lucia.

Charidotella immaculata (Olivier) 1790b; Borowiec 2009: 634. **Distribution.** Dominica. Venezuela to Trinidad, Surinam, Peru, Bolivia; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Charidotella latevittata (Boheman) 1855: 151; Takizawa 2003: 98; Borowiec 2009: 636. **Distribution.** Caymans, Hispaniola, St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic.

Charidotella quadrisignata (Boheman) 1855: 150; Borowiec 2009: 638. **Distribution.** Cuba, the Lesser Antilles (islands not specified).

Charidotella sexpunctata (Fabricius) 1781: 109 (*Cassida*); Takizawa 2003: 98; Cooter 1983: 185 (as *Metriona trisignata*, according to Ivie et al. 2008b: 25; Borowiec 2009: 638; Schiller 2004: 18. = *Coptocyclus bicolor* (Fabricius) 1798: 83 (*Cassida*); Champion 1897b: 279; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 751 (*Metriona*). = *Coptocyclus bistrispunctata* Olivier 1790b: 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 *Ipomoea batatas* L. and various Convolvulaceae.

Deloyala guttata (Olivier 1791: 383 (*Cassida*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 748; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 95; Daltry 2009: 69; Clark et al. 2013: 15; Thomas et al. 2013: 22. = *Deloyala fuliginosa* (Olivier) 1808: 971 (*Cassida*); Takizawa 2003: 100; Borowiec 2009: 664. **Distribution.** Caymans, Cuba, Guadeloupe (as variety *fuliginosa* Olivier), Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia. USA (widespread) to Mexico, to Colombia; widespread New World. **Notes.** Sometimes found on sweet potato but usually not economically important.

Microtenochira sp. *quadrata*? (Degeer) 1775: 188 (*Ctenochira*); Blackwelder, 1944-1957: 757; Bennett and Alam 1985: 29. **Distribution.** Barbados (probably an introduction); introduced to the Lesser Antilles? *Microtenochira quadrata* is reported from Trinidad, Venezuela, French Guiana, Brazil and Paraguay (Borowiec 2009: 684). **Notes.** Feeds on leaves of sweet potato and sour grass

SUBFAMILY CHRYSOMELINAE

TRIBE CHRYSOMELINI

Phaedon nigripes Jacoby 1897: 258; Takizawa 2003: 44. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic.

SUBFAMILY GALERUCINAE

TRIBE GALERUCINI

Metrogaleruca obscura (Degeer) 1775: 354 (*Chrysomela*); Takizawa 2003: 50; Daltry 2009: 69. = *Schematiza livida* (Olivier) 1791: 589 (*Galerucella*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 479 (*Galerucella*) of Guadeloupe; Jacoby 1897: 276; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 454; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 690. **Distribution.** Barbados*, Grenada, Guadeloupe, St. Kitts* (S. M. Clark det.), St. Lucia. South America; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Neolochmaea obliterated (Olivier) 1808: 635 (*Galerucella*); Takizawa 2003: 51; Cooter 1983: 185 (as *Galerucella tropica* as per Ivie et al. 2008b: 256. = *Neolochmaea tropica* (Jacoby) 1889: 287 (*Galerucella*); Bennett and Alam 1985: 29; Daltry 2009: 69. **Distribution.** Barbados, Dominica, Grenada* (S. M. Clark det.), Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia. Central and South America; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Collected on maize and sorghum.

Yingaresca brevivittata (Blake) 1968: 62 (*Galerucella*); Takizawa 2003: 53. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic. **Plate** 54.

Yingaresca prob. undescribed species, Daltry 2009: 69. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic?

TRIBE METACYCLINI

Exora encaustica (Germar) 1824: 598 (*Galeruca*); Takizawa 2003: 49; Schiller 2004: 36; Ivie et al. 2008b: 256. = *Exora encaustica guadeloupensis* Bechyné 1958: 598 of Guadeloupe. = *Exora detritum* (Fabricius) in Leng and Mutchler 1917. **Distribution.** Dominica* (S. M. Clark det.), Guadeloupe, Montserrat. Mexico to Panama, Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Lesser Antillean specimens are assignable to *Exora encaustica guadeloupensis* Bechyné, S. M. Clark, Dec., 2011.

Pyesia detrita (Fabricius) 1801: 450 (*Crioceris*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 479 (*Malacosoma*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 689 (*Exora*); Takizawa 2003: 53. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Guatemala, Peru; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

TRIBE LUPERINI

Acalymma bivittatum (Fabricius) 1801: 455 (*Crioceris*); Jacoby 1897: 276 (*Diabrotica*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 679; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 95; Takizawa 2003: 45; Daltry 2009: 69. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. French Guiana; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Acalymma innubum (Fabricius) 1775: 117 (*Crioceris*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 479; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 682; Ivie et al. 2008b: 256. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Kitts* (S. M. Clark det.), St. Lucia, Virgin Islands. Mexico to Costa Rica, Colombia to French Guiana; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Probably found associated with Curcubitaceae.

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; Schiller 2004: 19; Ivie et al. 2008b: 256.; Daltry 2009: 69. = *Cerotoma 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. Lucia, St. Vincent. USA (FL, TX), Mexico, Central America to Venezuela; widespread New World. **Notes.** A serious pest of beans and peas, and also found on cucurbits and peppers.

Cerotoma salvinii Baly 1866: 478; Takizawa 2003: 45. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent*. Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Tobago; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Diabrotica fucata (Fabricius) 1787: 381 (*Crioceris*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 681; Takizawa 2003: 45. **Distribution.** Martinique, St. Barthélemy (type locality). French Guiana; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Diabrotica luciana Blake 1965: 104; Takizawa 2003: 46. **Distribution.** Barbados, St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Plate** 52.

Diabrotica ochreatea (Fabricius) 1792: 4 (*Crioceris*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 479; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 683; Takizawa 2003: 46; Ivie et al. 2008b: 256. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Diabrotica sinuata (Olivier) 1789: 106 (*Altica*); Takizawa 2003: 46. = *Diabrotica melanocephala* Fabricius 1798: 95; Jacoby 1897: 276; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 683; Daltry 2009: 69. = *Crioceris capitata* Fabricius 1801: 452, replacement name. **Distribution.** Barbados, Grenada, Montserrat (record possibly

confused with *Acalymma innubum* (Fabricius) 1775: 117, see Ivie et al. 2008b: 256), St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Central and South America; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

[*Ectomesopus placidus* (Suffrian) 1867: 320 (*Luperus*); Blake 1940: 95; Takizawa 2003: 48 (as limited to Cuba); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 692 (*Luperus*). **Distribution.** Cuba. Records of Grenada and Hispaniola are probably misidentifications, S. M. Clark, in litt., December, 2011).]

TRIBE ALTICINI

Acallepitrax constantina Bechyné 1956: 593; Takizawa 2003: 55. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Acallepitrax mahulena Bechyné 1956: 592; Takizawa 2003: 55. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Acallepitrax melanoxantha Bechyné 1956: 593; Takizawa 2003: 55. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Aedmon adumbrata (Bechyné) 1956: 596 (*Hadropoda*); not in Takizawa 2003. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. Genus endemic to West Indies. **Notes.** Daltry 2009: 69 reports two probable new species in this genus from St. Lucia.

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

Aedmon aspila (Blake) 1944: 253 (*Hadropoda*); Takizawa 2003: 55. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic. **Plate** 50.

Aedmon dominicae (Blake) 1943: 438 (*Hadropoda*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 715; Takizawa 2003: 56. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic. **Plate** 50.

Aedmon fennahi (Blake) 1943: 434 (*Hadropoda*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 715; Takizawa 2003: 56. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic. **Plate** 50.

Aedmon glabra (Blake) 1943: 424 (*Hadropoda*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 715; Takizawa 2003: 57. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic; not Dominican Republic. **Plate** 50.

Aedmon heikertingeri (Bechyné) 1956: 596 (*Hadropoda*); Takizawa 2003: 57. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Aedmon orsodaenina (Bechyné) 1956: 596 (*Hadropoda*); Takizawa 2003: 58. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Aedmon polkila (Blake) 1944: 252 (*Hadropoda*); Takizawa 2003: 58. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic. **Plate** 51.

Aedmon stenotrachela (Blake) 1943: 438 (*Hadropoda*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 715; Takizawa 2003: 58; Ivie et al. 2008b: 256 (or near species). **Distribution.** Dominica, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic? **Plate** 51.

Aedmon xanthoura (Blake) 1968: 63 (*Hadropoda*); Takizawa 2003: 59. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic. **Plate** 51.

Alagoasa decemguttatus (Fabricius) 1801: 492 (*Crioceris*); Wilcox 1983: 128. **Distribution.** Barbados (introduced?), Puerto Rico; introduced to the Lesser Antilles. Mexico, Panama, South America.

Alagoasa punctipennis (Blake) 1971: 277 (*Oedionychus*); Takizawa 2003: 60. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic. **Plate** 51.

Altica occidentalis (Suffrian) 1868: 197 (*Haltica*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 477; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 700 (*Altica*); Bechyné 1956: 592 (*Graptodera*); Blake 1964: 19; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 94; Bennett and Alam 1985: 29; Takizawa 2003: 81 (*Lysathia*); Valentine and Ivie 2005: 280; Ivie et al. 2008b: 256 (*Altica*); Clark et al. 2013: 17 (generic placement); Thomas et al. 2013: 21. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Barbados, Caymans, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada*, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique*, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Vincent*, Vieques, Virgin Islands; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** The larvae and adults feed on leaves of *Ludwigia* spp. (Onagraceae). The species *Lysathia ludoviciana* (Fall) 1910: 157 (*Altica*) is widespread from the USA, Mexico, and West Indies (Puerto Rico) and may be useful for biocontrol of aquatic weeds because it feeds on *Myriophyllum* sp. (Haloragaceae) as well as genera of Onagraceae (Habeck and Wilkerson, 1980). **Plate** 53.

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

- Aphthona grenadensis* Jacoby 1897: 267; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 694; Bechyné 1956: 587; Takizawa 2003: 61. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** The genus *Aphthona* Chevrolat does not occur in the Western Hemisphere except for a few species intentionally introduced for biocontrol purposes. The New World species listed here and below and currently placed in this genus need to be transferred to *Centralaphthona* Bechyné and Bechyné (1960: 10) or a similar genus (S. M. Clark, in litt., December, 2011). A summary of *Cephalaphthona* for the West Indies, but not named to species, is presented by Konstantinov and Konstantinova (2011: 63).
- Aphthona insularis* Blake 1964: 11; Takizawa 2003: 62; Daltry 2009: 69. **Distribution.** Dominica, St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Plate** 51.
- Aphthona maculipennis* Jacoby 1885: 365, 1897: 267; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 694; Bechyné 1956: 586; Takizawa 2003: 62; Daltry 2009: 69. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Mexico to Panama; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** These Lesser Antilles records are probably based on misidentification (S. M. Clark, in litt., December, 2011).
- Aphthona salaisi* Bechyné 1956: 586; Takizawa 2003: 62. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Apleualtica curculionoides* Bechyné 1956: 596; Takizawa 2003: 62. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. Genus endemic to the Lesser Antilles.
- Bonfilsus subpubescens* (Bechyné) 1956: 598 (*Aedmon*); Scherer 1967: 219; Takizawa 2003: 65. **Distribution.** Dominica* (S. M. Clark det.), Guadeloupe, St. Lucia*; Lesser Antilles endemic. Genus endemic to the Lesser Antilles. **Plate** 51.
- Chaetocnema confinis* Crotch 1873: 75; White 1996: 50; new species record. = *Chaetocnema perplexa* Blake 1941: 177 of Cuba; Daltry 2009: 69; Clark et al. 2013: 21 (synonymy); Thomas et al. 2013: 21. **Distribution.** Barbados* (S. M. Clark det.), Caymans, Cuba, Grenada*, St. Lucia. USA, Mexico, Central and South America; widespread New World; introduced to Africa, Asia, and various islands of the Indian and Pacific oceans. **Notes.** The sweet potato flea beetle, an important agricultural pest known to be injurious to many crop and other plants (White 1996: 52). This is probably the record of *Chaetocnema amazona* Baly 1877: 306; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 705; Bennett and Alam 1985: 29; Tucker 1952: 346 of Barbados and is either an introduction or a misidentification. **Plate** 51.
- Chaetocnema conocarpicola* Scherer 1967: 217; Takizawa 2003: 66; Schiller 2004: 16. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Found on *Conocarpus erectus* L.
- Chaetocnema elachia* Blake 1941: 178, or near, new species record. **Distribution.** Grenada* (S. M. Clark det.), Puerto Rico. Widespread Antilles endemic? **Plate** 51.
- [*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).]
- Chaetocnema nana* Jacoby 1897: 269; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 706; Takizawa 2003: 66. **Distribution.** Grenada (type locality), Puerto Rico; widespread Antilles endemic.
- Chaetocnema pulicaria* Melsheimer 1847: 167, or near, new species record; White 1996: 101. **Distribution.** Grenada* (S. M. Clark det.). USA (widespread); widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America? **Notes.** The corn flea beetle; known to be associated with many plant species and to be an important crop pest. **Plate** 51.
- Chaetocnema rexora* Bechyné 1956: 594; Takizawa 2003: 67. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Cyrsylus montserratii* Blake 1949: 371; Takizawa 2003: 68; Ivie et al. 2008b: 256. **Distribution.** Montserrat; single island endemic. **Plate** 52.
- Cyrsylus volkameriae* (Fabricius) 1792: 28 (*Crioceris*). = *Podagrica cyanipennis* Weise 1885: 165; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 476 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, St. Croix. Brazil; widespread Antilles and Latin America.
- Cyrsylus* new species, new species record, S. M. Clark det. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic?
- Disonycha eximia* Harold 1876: 6; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 697; Takizawa 2003: 68. = *Disonycha laevigata* Jacoby 1897: 262 of Grenada. **Distribution.** Grenada, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico. Central

- and South America; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Note.** pest of beets and chard. Ivie et al. (2008b: 256) list an undetermined species in "*Disanycha*" from Montserrat.
- Disonycha glabrata* (Fabricius) 1781: 156 (*Crioceris*); Jacoby 1897: 261; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 697; Blake 1955: 43; Takizawa 2003: 69. **Distribution.** Barbados, Grenada, Jamaica. USA, Mexico to Panama, Venezuela to Bolivia and Brazil; widespread New World. **Plate 52.**
- Epitrix cucumeris* (Harris) 1851: 100 (*Haltica*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 703; Ivie et al. 2008b: 256. **Distribution.** Montserrat; Puerto Rico. USA, Mexico, Guatemala; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 256) list an undetermined species in this genus from Montserrat.
- 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; Bechyné 1956: 592; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 24; Daltry 2009: 69; Clark et al. 2013: 22; Thomas et al. 2013: 22. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, Caymans, Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. USA, Mexico to Panama; introduced to Hawaii and Europe; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. **Notes.** Feeding on egg-plant, tobacco, tomato, potato, bean and sweet potato. **Plate 52.**
- Epitrix fuscata* (Jacquelin Du Val) 1856: 312 (*Crepidodera*); Jacoby 1897: 266; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 703; Bechyné 1956: 592; Takizawa 2003: 70. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Serious pest of tobacco, tomato and egg-plant.
- Epitrix subfusca* Jacoby 1897: 265; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 704; Takizawa 2003: 70. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic.
- Exoceras flinti* Blake 1966: 217, Takizawa 2003: 70. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic. **Plate 52.**
- Exocerus heikertingeri* Bechyné 1955: 145, 1956: 592; Takizawa 2003: 70. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Exocerus suffriani* (Jacoby) 1897: 264 (*Pseudoepitrix*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 700; Takizawa 2003: 70. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.
- Gioia antillarum* Bechyné 1955: 79; Savini and Furth 1999: 21; Takizawa 2003: 71; Schiller 2004: 44. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Host: *Charianthus alpinus* (Swarz) R. A. Howard (Melastomataceae) (Schiller 2004).
- Gioia cyanella* Bechyné 1955: 80, 1956: 585, Takizawa 2003: 71. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Gioia heikertingeri* Bechyné 1955: 79; Savini and Furth 1999: 27; Takizawa 2003: 71. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Gioia philtata* (Blake) 1968: 65 (*Sidfaya*); Savini and Furth 1999: 28; Takizawa 2003: 71. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic. **Plate 52.**
- Glyptina nigrita* Jacoby 1897: 266; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 695; Takizawa 2003: 71. = *Monotalla nigrita* (Jacoby) 1897: 266; Savini and Furth 2001: 908. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic. **Notes.** The generic placement of the species is in doubt (Savini and Furth 2001: 908) and is listed in this genus in Konstantinov and Konstantinova 2011: 63.
- Guadeloupena cadmum* Bechyné 1956: 588; Takizawa 2003: 71. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. Genus endemic to the Lesser Antilles. **Notes.** There is undetermined material in this genus from Grenada*, and St. Lucia* (also reported in Daltry 2009: 69).
- Heikertingerella blakeae* Takizawa 2003: 72; replacement name for *Heikertingerella guadeloupensis* Blake 1960: 103. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic. **Plate 52.**
- Heikertingerella dominicae* Blake, 1960: 101; Takizawa 2003: 72. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic. **Plate 53.**
- Heikertingerella guadeloupensis* Bechyné 1956: 589; Takizawa 2003: 72. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Host: *Besleria lutea* L. (Gesneriaceae) (Schiller 2004: 45).
- [*Heikertingerella krugi* (Weise) 1885: 163 (*Homophyla*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 478 (as *Heikertingerella krugi*?); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 705; not in Takizawa 2003: 72. **Distribution.** Puerto Rico. **Notes.** The Guadeloupe record of Blackwelder is in doubt for this species, which is seemingly restricted to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, S. M. Clark, in litt., December, 2011.]

- Heikertingerella retracta* Bechyné 1955: 105, 1956: 589; Takizawa 2003: 72. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Heikertingerella rubra* Bechyné 1956: 590; Takizawa 2003: 73. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Heikertingerella unicolor* (Jacoby) 1897: 270 (*Homophyla*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 705; Bechyné 1956: 589; Takizawa 2003: 73. **Distribution.** Grenada, Guadeloupe, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Daltry 2009: 69 reports a probable new species in this genus from St. Lucia.
- Heikertingerella variabilis* (Jacoby) 1885: 392 (*Euplectroscelis*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 478; Takizawa 2003: 73. = *Euplectroscelis variabilis* variety *rubra* Leng and Mutchler 1914: 457 of Guadeloupe; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 705. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Mexico to Panama; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Plate** 53.
- Hekertingerella wirthi* Blake 1968: 65; Takizawa 2003: 73. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic. **Plate** 53.
- Homoschema azureipenne* Bechyné 1956: 585; Takizawa 2003: 74. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. Genus endemic to West Indies.
- Homoschema dominicae* Blake 1968: 67; Blanco and Duckett 2001: 8; Takizawa 2003: 75. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic. **Plate** 53.
- Homoschema lineatum* Blanco and Duckett 2001: 12; Takizawa 2003: 75. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic.
- Homoschema* undescribed species, Ivie et al. 2008b: 256. **Distribution.** Montserrat; single island endemic.
- Homotyphus antillarum* Bechyné 1956: 597; Takizawa 2003: 77. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Leptophysa guadeloupensis* Scherer 1967: 215; Takizawa 2003: 77; Schiller 2004: 11. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Host: *Capparidaphora cynophallophora* L. (Capparaceae) (Schiller 2004). **Plate** 53.
- Longitarsus cornelius* Bechyné 1955: 86, 1956: 586; Takizawa 2003: 79. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Longitarsus horni* Jacoby 1897: 268; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 694; Takizawa 2003: 79. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Longitarsus isochromus* Bechyné 1956: 587; Takizawa 2003: 79. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Longitarsus varicornis* Suffrian 1868: 215; Bechyné 1956: 587; Takizawa 2003: 81. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands. North and South America (Trinidad, Venezuela); widespread New World.
- Lupraea semifulva* (Jacoby) 1885: 378 (*Palaeothona*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 478; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 694; Takizawa 2003: 81. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Panama; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Lysathia aenea* (Olivier) 1808: 690 (*Haltica*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 477; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 700 (*Halticops*); Bechyné 1956: 592 (*Graphodera*); not in Takizawa 2003. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Megistops granulata* Jacoby 1897: 275; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 717; Blake 1952: 2; Takizawa 2003: 82. **Distribution.** Bequia*, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Mustique*; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 256) list a species near this for Montserrat.
- Megistops* undescribed species, Daltry 2009: 69. **Distribution.** St. Lucia, single island endemic.
- Monomacra apicipes* (Jacoby) 1902: 178 (*Lactica*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 701; Takizawa 2003: 83. **Distribution.** Grenada (type locality), St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Future study may show that many species currently placed in *Monomacra* may actually belong to *Parchicola* or another similar genus; S. M. Clark, in litt., December, 2011.
- Monomacra blakeae* (Bechyné) 1958: 661 (*Omophoita*). **Distribution.** Antigua, Dominica, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Thomas. Colombia, Ecuador, Trinidad; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** This species is likely endemic to Jamaica and other localities are misidentifications; S. M. Clark, in litt., December, 2011.

- Monomacra corallina* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 477 (*Lactica*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 701; Bechyné 1956: 595; Takizawa 2003: 83. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Monomacra dominicae* (Blake) 1946: 267 (*Lactica*); Takizawa 2003: 84. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic. **Plate** 53.
- Monomacra flinti* (Blake) 1968: 64 (*Lactica*); Takizawa 2003: 84. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic. **Plate** 53.
- Monomacra grenadensis* (Blake) 1963: 19 (*Lactica*); Takizawa 2003: 84. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic.
- Monomacra guadeloupensis* Bechyné 1956: 594; Takizawa 2003: 84. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Monomacra laevicollis* (Jacoby) 1897: 259 (*Lactica*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 701; Takizawa 2003: 84. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.
- Monomacra nigripes* (Blake) 1965: 11 (*Lactica*); Takizawa 2003: 85. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic.
- Monotalla guadeloupensis* Bechyné 1956: 588; Savini and Furth 2001: 907 (resurrected generic status). = *Pseudodibolia guadeloupensis* (Bechyné); Scherer 1962: 583; 1983: 71 (synonymy). = *Pseudodisonycha guadeloupensis* (Bechyné); Takizawa 2003: 89 (synonymy). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. Genus endemic to the Lesser Antilles
- Monotalla* undescribed sp.; Konstantinov and Konstantinova 2011: 64. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic.
- Monotalla* undescribed sp.; Konstantinov and Konstantinova 2011: 64; Daltry 2009: 69. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.
- Oedionychus sharpi* Jacoby 1897: 272; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 712; Takizawa 2003: 87. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic. **Notes.** The genus *Oedionychus* Berthold occurs only in the Eastern Hemisphere, so New World species currently placed it it will need to be moved to *Alagoasa* Bechyné or similar genera; S. M. Clark, in litt., December 2011/December, 2011.
- Oedionychus smithi* Jacoby 1897: 271; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 712; Takizawa 2003: 87. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic.
- Omophoita aequinoctialis* (L.) 1758: 374 (*Chrysomela*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 478 (*Homophoeta*); Jacoby 1897: 271 (*Homophoeta*); Blake 1931: 77; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 707; Bechyné 1956: 595 (*Homophoeta*); Bennett and Alam 1985: 29; Takizawa 2003: 87; Schiller 2004: 17. = *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. **Notes.** Many (perhaps all) of the West Indian reports of this species are based on misidentification according to Blake (1931: 76). **Plate** 54.
- Omophoita albicollis* (Fabricius) 1787: 76 (*Chrysomela*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 707; Blake 1931: 77; Cooter 1983: 185 (as *Homophoeta*); Takizawa 2003: 88; Ivie et al. 2008b: 256; Daltry 2009: 69; Clark et al. 2013: 26. = *Asphaera albicollis* (Fabricius) 1787: 76 (*Chrysomela*); Takizawa 2003: 65; Thomas et al. 2013: 23. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Caymans, Dominica, Grenada* (S. M. Clark det.), Hispaniola, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, Vieques. Trinidad to Brazil, Peru; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Plate** 54.
- Omophoita cyanipennis* Fabricius 1798: 97; Blake 1931: 77; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 707; Woodruff et al. 1998: 19; Thomas et al. 2013: 23. = *Omophoita cyanipennis* variety *octomaculata* Crotch 1873: 60; Clark et al. 2013: 27 (synonymy). **Distribution.** Caymans, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. USA (FL, TX); Trinidad; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. **Plate** 54.
- Phyllotrupes limbatus* (Blake) 1953: 234 (*Oxygona*); Takizawa 2003: 89. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Costa Rica; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Phyllotrupes pallens* (Fabricius) 1792: 25 (*Galeruca*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 477 (*Oxygona*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 695; Takizawa 2003: 89. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** *Platiprosopus* Chevrolat 1834: 87 appears to be an older name for this genus (A. Konstantinov, pers. comm., 23 Dec., 2011), and there are two unidentified species under this genus name for Guadeloupe (Konstantinov and Konstantinova 2011: 65).

- Physimerus smithi* Jacoby 1897: 273; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 714; Takizawa 2003: 89. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** The description of this species seems very close to *Aedmon stenotrachela* Blake 1943: 438 and similar species; S. M. Clark, in litt., December, 2011.
- Syphraea impala* Bechyné 1956: 591; Takizawa 2003: 91. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Syphraea smithiana* (Csiki) 1939: 256 (*Hermaeophaga*), replacement name; Takizawa 2003: 92. =*Hermaeophaga smithi* Jacoby 1897: 260, not Jacoby 1891: 262; Daltry 2009: 69. **Distribution.** Canouan* (S. M. Clark det.), Grenada, Martinique*, Mayreau*, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Union*; Lesser Antilles endemic. Not Mexico, not Guatemala.
- Systema bicolor* Jacoby 1897: 263; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 696; Takizawa 2003: 92. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Systema lherminieri* Bryant 1942: 792; Bechyné 1956: 591; Takizawa 2003: 92; Schiller 2004: 19; Daltry 2009: 69 (*Leptophysa*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, St. Lucia. Trinidad; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** This species probably belongs in the genus *Leptophysa* Baly and is probably a senior synonym of *Leptophysa guadeloupensis* Scherer 1967: 215 (; S. M. Clark, in litt., December, 2011.).
- Systema s-littera* (L.) 1758: 373 (*Chrysomela*); Jacoby 1897: 262; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 696; Takizawa 2003: 92; Daltry 2009: 69. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Mexico to Panama to Argentina; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

SUBFAMILY EUMOLPINAE

TRIBE TYPOPHORINI

- Metachroma bredeni* Blake 1958: 94; 1970: 82; Takizawa 2003: 32. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic. **Note.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 256) list two undetermined species in this genus from Montserrat. **Plate 53.**
- Metachroma gagnei* Blake 1968: 62; 1970: 82; Takizawa 2003: 34. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic. **Plate 53.**
- Metachroma* undescribed species, Daltry 2009: 69. **Distribution.** St. Lucia, single island endemic.
- Typophorus nigritus* (Crotch) 1873: 40 (*Paria*); Jacoby 1897: 258; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 665; Takizawa 2003: 41 (*Typophorus*). **Distribution.** Bequia, Grenada, Guadeloupe*, St. Vincent. USA, Mexico to Costa Rica; widespread New World? **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 256) list an undetermined species in this genus from Montserrat. The subspecies name *Typophorus nigritus viridicyaneus* Crotch 1873: 40 has been applied to West Indian material in the above references, but seems to be restricted to mainland North America (S. M. Clark, in litt., December, 2011.).

TRIBE EUMOLPINI

- Alethaxius dominicae* Blake 1968: 61; Takizawa 2003: 24.; Daltry 2009: 69. **Distribution.** Dominica, St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Plate 51**
- Allocolaspis fastidiosa* (Lefèvre) 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; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Plate 51.**
- Allocolaspis insidiosa* (Lefèvre) 1877: 145 (*Colaspis*); Takizawa 2003: 25. **Distribution.** Grenada, Mayreau*, Mustique*, St. Lucia*, St. Vincent, Union*. Venezuela; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Found on guava and cotton. **Plate 51.**
- Brachypnoea grenadensis* (Jacoby) 1897: 256 (*Nodonota*); Takizawa 2003: 40. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Colaspis lebasi* Lefèvre 1878: 121; Jacoby 1897: 257; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 658; Takizawa 2003: 29. =*Colaspis ebasi* Leng and Mutchler 1914: 453. **Distribution.** Grenada. Mexico to Colombia, Argentina; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** There is undetermined material in this genus from Canouan*, Grenada, Martinique*, Mayreau*, St. Vincent*. West Indian records for the species may be based on misidentifications (; S. M. Clark, in litt., December, 2011.).

Colaspis luciae Blake 1967a: 236; Takizawa 2003: 29. **Distribution.** St Lucia; single island endemic. **Plate 52.**

Colaspis musae Bechyné 1950: 71; Takizawa 2003: 29. **Distribution.** Dominica. French Guiana, Guyana; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 256) list an undetermined species in this genus from Montserrat.

Deuteronoda suturalis (Lefèvre) 1878: 123 (*Colaspis*), S. M. Clark det.; new genus record, new species record.; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 47 (*Colaspis cf. suturalis*). **Distribution.** Grenada*, Martinique, St. Vincent*. Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama, South America; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Glyptoscelis aeneipennis Baly 1865: 334; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 664. =*Glyptoscelis fascicularis* Baly 1865: 334, Blackwelder 1944-1957: 664; Blake 1967b: 42; Takizawa 2003: 31 (as full species). **Distribution.** Grenada. Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Plate 52.**

Longeumolpus imperialis Baly 1877: 51; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 663; not listed in Takizawa 2003. **Distribution.** Martinique. French Guiana; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Myochrous barbadensis Blake 1947: 26, 1950: 35; Takizawa 2003: 39. **Distribution.** Barbados, Grenada. Guyana, Trinidad; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Feeding on young banana leaves. **Plate 54.**

Myochrous denticollis Say 1824: 448; Jacoby 1897: 258; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 664; Blake 1950: 14; Takizawa 2003: 39. **Distribution.** Grenada. USA, Mexico; introduced to the Lesser Antilles? **Notes.** Feeding on young corn and sugarcane (Blake 1950: 14). the Lesser Antilles records may be based on misidentifications (; S. M. Clark, in litt., December, 2011). **Plate 54.**

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

Phanaeta antillarum Bechyné 1955: 625; Takizawa 2003: 49. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Rhabdopterus grenadensis Bowditch 1921: 216; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 660; Daltry 2009: 69. =*Rhabdopterus picipes* (Olivier) 1808: 886 (*Colaspis*); Jacoby 1897: 257; not Olivier 1808: 886 of USA; Takizawa 2003: 41. **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Tymnes undescribed species?, Daltry 2009: 69. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic?

TRIBE MEGASCELIDINI

Megascelis undescribed species, new genus record, new species record, undescribed species (S. M. Clark det.). **Distribution.** Dominica*, Guadeloupe*, Martinique*, Montserrat (Ivie et al. 2008b: 256), St. Kitts*, St. Lucia*.

TRIBE ADOXIINI

Chalcosicya grandis Blake 1951: 299; Takizawa 2003: 26. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate 52.**

Chalcosicya plana Blake 1951: 295; Takizawa 2003: 27. **Distribution** Antigua; single island endemic. **Notes.** Takizawa indicates the species in Bahamas, but this may be is here considered an error.

Habrophora annulicornis Pic 1923: 18; Takizawa 2003: 31. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Habrophora thelmae Blake 1968: 60. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic. **Plate 52.**

SUBFAMILY LAMPROSOMATINAE

TRIBE LAMPROSOMATINI

Oomorplus sp., undetermined species. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic.?

Oomorplus, prob. undescribed species, Daltry 2009: 69. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic?

SUBFAMILY CRYPTOCEPHALINAE

TRIBE CRYPTOCEPHALINI

- Cryptocephalus grammicus* Suffrian 1852: 255; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 475; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 645; Takizawa 2003: 12. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 257) list two undetermined species in this genus from Montserrat.
- Cryptocephalus guadeloupensis* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 476; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 645; Takizawa 2003: 12. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Cryptocephalus ovatus* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 475; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 646; Takizawa 2003: 15; Daltry 2009: 69. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, St. Lucia?; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Daltry 2009: 69 reports another probable new species from St. Lucia.
- Cryptocephalus spectator* Weise 1913: 219, replacement name; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 646; Takizawa 2003: 16. =*Cryptocephalus exilis* Suffrian 1852: 69 of Guadeloupe; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 475. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Cryptocephalus tricostatus* Jacoby 1889: 116, 1897: 254; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 647; Takizawa 2003: 17. **Distribution.** Bequia, Grenada, Mustique, St. Vincent. Panama; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Cryptocephalus vitraci* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 475; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 647; Takizawa 2003: 18. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Diachus auratus* Fabricius 1801: 57. **Distribution.** Barbados* (S. M. Clark det.). USA, Mexico to Colombia; the Lesser Antilles and North and/or Central America. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 257) list an undetermined species in this genus from Montserrat.
- Griburius* undescribed species?, Daltry 2009: 69. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic?
- Pachybrachis scabripennis* Jacoby 1897: 254; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 642; Takizawa 2003: 20. **Distribution.** Bequia* (S. M. Clark det.), Canouan*, Carriacou*, Grenada, Guadeloupe*, Martinique*, Mayreau*, Mustique*, St. Lucia* (also in Daltry 2009: 69), St. Vincent, Union; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 257) list an undetermined species in this genus for Montserrat.
- Pachybrachis* sp., a probable new species (S. M. Clark det., in litt., December, 2011). **Distribution.** Grenada*, St. Kitts*, St. Lucia* (also in Daltry 2009: 69). **Notes.** Daltry (2009: 69) reports two possible new species in this genus on St. Lucia.
- Triachus* undescribed species?, Daltry 2009: 69. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic?

TRIBE CLYTRINI

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

TRIBE CHLAMISINI

- Exema* undescribed species?, Daltry 2009: 69. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic?

Superfamily Curculionoidea

161. FAMILY ANTHRIBIDAE, the fungus weevils

Larvae and adults of this family usually occur on or in rotten wood and fungal fruiting bodies. Members of the Choraginae are often seed feeders. Valentine (1998) is a summary of the Nearctic fauna and includes data on some Antillean species. Valentine (2004) is a summary of this family for the West Indies but leaves the majority of species formally unnamed and represented only as a number. Ivie et al. (2008b: 276) list four species not identified to genus from Montserrat. It is quite clear that the Anthribidae of the West Indies require much additional study.

SUBFAMILY CHORAGINAE

TRIBE ARAECERINI

- Acaromimus* sp., Daltry 2009: 69. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.
- [*Araecerus fasciculatus* (Degeer) 1775: 276 (*Curculio*); Valentine 1998: 252, 2004. =*Araecerus lineicollis* Chevrolat 1880: 198; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 459 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica; to be expected in Lesser Antilles. Bermuda; cosmopolitan; **Notes.** A pest of cocoa, coffee, and many other dried plant materials (Childers and Woodruff 1980). Many

species names have been applied worldwide to this pest (Valentine 2006). A generalist feeder on many dried and living plant tissues. **Plate 54.**]

Neoxenus undescribed species, O'Brien and Turnbow 2011:2. 2 **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic.

TRIBE CHORAGINI

Apteroxenus undescribed species, O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 3. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic.

Euxenulus, undescribed species 4, Valentine 2004: 55. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic.

Euxenus sp., Daltry 2009: 69. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.

Holostilpna undescribed species 6, Valentine 2004: 54; Ivie et al. 2008b: 276. **Distribution.** Montserrat; single island endemic.

Melanopsacus undescribed species, O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 3. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic.

SUBFAMILY ANTHRIBINAE

TRIBE PLATYRHININI

Homocloeus insularis (Frieser) 1959: 420 (*Piezocorynus*); Valentine 2004: 56; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011:2. 2 **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Daltry 2009: 69 lists an undetermined species from St. Lucia.

Homocloeus sp., O'Brien and Turnbow 2011:2. 2 **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic?

Homocloeus undescribed species 26, Valentine 2004: 57; Ivie et al. 2008b: 276. **Distribution.** Montserrat; single island endemic.

Homocloeus undescribed species 27, Valentine 2004: 57; Ivie et al. 2008b: 276. **Distribution.** Montserrat; single island endemic.

Homocloeus undescribed species 28, Valentine 2004: 57; Ivie et al. 2008b: 276. **Distribution.** Montserrat; single island endemic.

TRIBE PIEZOCORYNINI

Brachycorynus undescribed species, O'Brien and Turnbow 2011:2. 2 **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic.

TRIBE ZYGAENODINI

Ormiscus conis Jordan 1924: 240; Valentine 2004: 61; Schiller 2004: 16; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011:2. 2 **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe (type locality), Martinique; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Ormiscus lineicollis (Chevrolat) 1880c: 198 (*Brachytarsus*); Valentine 2004: 61. **Distribution.** Martinique (type locality), St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Daltry 2009: 69 lists an undetermined species from St. Lucia.

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

Ormiscus undescribed species 53, Valentine 2004: 63. **Distribution.** St. Kitts; single island endemic.

Ormiscus undescribed species 54, Valentine 2004: 63. **Distribution.** Antigua; single island endemic.

Ormiscus undescribed species 70, Valentine 2004: 64; Ivie et al. 2008b: 275-276. **Distribution.** Montserrat; single island endemic.

Ormiscus undescribed species 71, Valentine 2004: 64; Ivie et al. 2008b: 275-276. **Distribution.** Montserrat; single island endemic.

SUBFAMILY UNDESCRIBED

TRIBE UNDESCRIBED

Undescribed new genus, undescribed species, Valentine 2004: 55; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 3. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic. **Notes.** This is a Neotropical genus of two species, distributed from the Lesser Antilles to Brazil.

163. FAMILY ATTELABIDAE, the leaf rolling and tooth-nosed snout beetles

The larvae of the rhynchitines develop in dead or living leaves as leaf miners or in other plant parts, which may drop to the ground. They are not known to be of economic importance in the West Indies. The larger subfamily Attelabinae is not known from Lesser Antilles (Hamilton 2007).

SUBFAMILY RHYNCHITINAE**TRIBE AULETINI**

Auletobius guadelupensis Hustache 1929: 178; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 3. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Larvae probably develop in cut terminal leaf primordia. Ivie et al. (2008b: 276) list an undetermined species in this genus from Montserrat, and Daltry (2009: 69) one from St. Lucia.

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

Adults and larvae of Brentinae are usually found under bark of living, dying, or recently felled hardwood trees. The larvae may bore deep into heartwood. The only Cyladinae is an introduced pest of sweet potato. The Apioninae feed on a wide variety of plants, where the larvae mine stems or develop in fruits and seeds. Some may be useful for biological control of weeds, and none seem to be of agricultural importance in the Lesser Antilles. This list has been extracted from O'Brien and Wibmer (1982, 1984). Kissinger (1974) is a summary of West Indian Apioninae. Ivie et al. (2008b: 276) list an undetermined genus in this family from Montserrat.

SUBFAMILY BRENTINAE**TRIBE BRENTINI**

Brentus anchorago (L.) 1758: 383 (*Curculio*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 458; Denier 1922: 28. Blackwelder 1944-1957: 776; Schiller 2004: 15; Sforzi and Bartolozzi 2004: 146; Ivie et al. 2008b: 276; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 3. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada*, Guadeloupe, Montserrat. USA (FL, CA), Mexico to Panama, Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay; introduced to Marquesas, Tahiti; widespread New World. **Notes.** Adults are found commonly under loose bark of various trees, especially *Bursera simaruba* (L.) Sarg. Daltry 2009: 69 lists two species, undetermined to genus, from St. Lucia.

TRIBE ARRHENODINI

Rhaphirhynchus cylindricornis (Fabricius) 1787: 96 (*Brentus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 458; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 774; Sforzi and Bartolozzi 2004: 262; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 4. =*Arrhenodes nitidicollis* Gyllenhal 1833: 328. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique. Costa Rica, Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

SUBFAMILY CYPHAGOGINAE**TRIBE STEREODERMINI**

Stereodermus exilis Suffrian 1870: 220; Denier 1922: 23; Schiller 2004: 35 (reported as *S. carinatus* Sharp 1895 in error); Sforzi and Bartolozzi 2004: 463; Mantilleri and Sforzi 2006: 27; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 8; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 131; Daltry 2009: 69; Mantilleri 2010: 157; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 4 (undetermined specimen), Touroult 2012b: 96. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Cuba, Dominica* (R. Anderson det.), Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Martinique, St. Lucia, Virgin Islands. USA (south FL); widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

SUBFAMILY TAPHRODERINAE

Taphroderopsis sexmaculatus (Boheman) 1840: 573 (*Taphroderes*); Denier 1922: 23; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 775; Sforzi and Bartolozzi 2004: 486. **Distribution.** St. Vincent. Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

SUBFAMILY TRACHELIZINAE

TRIBE ACRATINI

Acratus subfasciatus (Boheman) 1840: 539 (*Teramocerus*) Denier 1922: 23; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 776; Schiller 2004: 39 (*Acrastus*); Sforzi and Bartolozzi 2004: 568. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Possibly to be placed in *Leptocymatium* Kleine 1922: 147 (see Alonso-Zarazaga and Lyal 1999: 54).

Leptocymatium perlucidum Kleine 1922: 148; Sforzi and Bartolozzi 2004: 570. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Virgin Islands. Brazil; widespread Antilles and Latin America?

Nemocephalus monilis (Fabricius) 1787: 85 (*Brentus*); Sforzi and Bartolozzi 2004: 580; Mantilleri 2014: 114. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, St Barthélemy, St. Martin, Virgin Islands (British and American); widespread Antilles endemic. Old records of Brazil, Mexico, Venezuela, Cuba, Hispaniola and Guadeloupe in error.

Neacratus dolosus (Kleine) 1927: 456 (*Nemocephalus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 775; Alonso-Zarazaga and Lyal 1999: 54 (new generic placement); Sforzi and Bartolozzi 2004: 572; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 4. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic. Not Hispaniola, contrary to Perez-Gelabert 2008: 131 and Sforzi and Bartolozzi 2004: 572.

TRIBE TRACHELIZINI

Hephebocerus nanus (Boheman) 1833: 355 (*Brenthus*); Sforzi and Bartolozzi 2004: 495. = *Ephebocerus dufau* Denier 1922: 24; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 772; Sforzi and Bartolozzi 2004: 495, synonymy. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe. Mexico, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

SUBFAMILY CYLADINAE

Cylas formicarius (Fabricius) 1798: 174; Ramos 1946: 43; Bonfils and Bart 1967: 27; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 99; Denon and Mauléon 2004: 14; Ivie et al. 2008b: 276; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 8; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 131; Daltry 2009: 69; Thomas et al. 2013: 13. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Caymans, Cuba, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Mona, Montserrat, Nevis*, St. Croix, St. Kitts, St. Lucia. USA (NM-FL), Central and South America; widespread West Indies; introduced to the Lesser Antilles; introduced to New World, possibly native to India. **Notes.** The sweet potato weevil. This is a serious agricultural pest species of sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas* L.) where the larvae mine the stems. Also in coastal habitats in older and larger subterranean stems of *Ipomoea pes-caprae* (L.) R. Br., the goat's foot or beach morning-glory.

SUBFAMILY APIONINAE

TRIBE APIONINI

Apion dufau Hustache 1929: 180; Kissinger 1974: 7. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 276) list an undetermined species in this genus from Montserrat, and Daltry (2009: 69) lists two new species from St. Lucia.

Apion guadelupense Hustache 1929: 179; Kissinger 1974: 29. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Apion hustachei Ferragu 1967: 255 (key to Guadeloupe species); Kissinger 1974: 20. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate** 55.

Apion insulicola Wagner 1914: 142; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 4 (*Trichapion*). **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, St. Vincent. Trinidad; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Apion iteratum Kissinger 1974: 23. **Distribution.** Grenada, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Apion kissingeri Ferragu 1967: 256; Kissinger 1974: 5. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

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

167. FAMILY CURCULIONIDAE, the snout beetles and true weevils

This is the largest of all beetle families. Habits are variable, but most species feed as larvae in rotting wood and cambium, or the roots, stems, flowers, and seeds of living plants. Many larvae occur in the soil. Some species are economic pests of grain, rice, cotton, etc. This list has been extracted from O'Brien and Wibmer (1982, 1984) and Wibmer and O'Brien (1986, 1989) with their island distributional data, and these references are usually not cited for each species below. The list was then updated from the Zoological Record for later citations for the Lesser Antilles. The higher classification used here follows that of the world list of Alonso-Zarazaga and Lyal (1999), with the taxon rankings of Anderson (2002). Note that most of the species of Lesser Antillean weevils are known from Guadeloupe, and these number some 350 species, mostly summarized in the works of Hustache (1929, 1930, 1932; based upon the study of 10, 000 specimens, of which some 9,500 were collected by the Guadeloupe naturalist Dufau!). This is more species than are known from the rest of the islands combined. This shows clearly how uneven is the knowledge of the weevil fauna of the other islands of the Lesser Antilles. In some cases there is a remarkable number of species known in some genera from only Guadeloupe. These are especially suspicious and need to be re-examined for potential cases of synonymy. The lack of study of these beetles on most of the islands is also reflected in the results for the island of Dominica, for which O'Brien and Turnbow (2011) reported that 31 species in 24 genera were known before their study, and 214 species in 111 genera afterwards (excluding Scolytinae), a sevenfold increase in species diversity.

SUBFAMILY DRYOPHTHORINAE**TRIBE DRYOPHTHORINI**

Dryophthorus guadelupensis Hustache 1932: 336; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 4. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Dryophthorus nanus Hustache 1932: 336; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 4. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Stenommatius sp., O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 4. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic?

TRIBE ORTHOGNATHINI

Mesocordylus porriginosus (Boheman) 1838: 811 (*Sipalus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 456; Hustache 1932: 386; Vaurie 1970: 56-58; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 5. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Reported from the trunks of *Ormosia dasycarpa* Jacks. (Fabaceae) as well as in the trunks of other trees, and under cut wood (Vaurie 1970: 56-58).

TRIBE RHYNCHOPHORINI**SUBTRIBE RHYNCHOPHORINA**

Rhynchophorus palmarum (L.) 1758: 377 (*Curculio*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 453; Hustache 1932: 376; Bennett and Alam 1985: 30; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 134; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 5. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada*, 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) *Rhynchophorus palmarum* has been associated with species of the palms *Acrocomia* sp., *Attalaea* sp., *Bactris* sp., *Chrysalidocarpus* sp., *Cocos* sp. (including coconut palm), *Desmoncus* sp., *Elaeis* sp. (including oil palm), *Euterpe* sp., *Guilielma* sp., *Manicaria* sp., *Maximiliana* sp., *Oreodoxa* sp., *Ricinus* sp., and *Sabal* sp. as well as non-palms such as *Gynerium* sp. and *Saccharum* sp. (sugar cane) (Graminae), *Carica papaya* L. and *Jaracatia* sp. (Caricaceae), *Ananas* sp. (pineapple) (Bromeliaceae) and *Musa* sp. (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 or stem to the point at which the plant is easily broken or toppled.

SUBTRIBE LITOSOMINA

Melchus jessae Anderson 2013b: 398. **Distribution.** Dominica, St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Collected from frond bases of *Euterpe globosa* Gaertn. palms and at uv lights.

Sitophilus granarius (L.) 1758: 378 (*Curculio*); Hustache 1932: 385 (*Calandra*); Perez-Gelabert 2008: 137. **Distribution.** Barbados, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola; cosmopolitan; native to Old World; widespread New World; introduced to the Lesser Antilles. **Notes.** The grain weevil, a pest of stored products. Several species in this genus are cosmopolitan pests of stored products. **Plate** 57.

Sitophilus linearis (Herbst) 1797: 5 (*Rhynchophorus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 456 (*Calandra*); Hustache 1932: 385; Cooter 1983: 185; Bennett and Alam 1985: 30; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 281; Ivie et al. 2008b: 276; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 137; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 5. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy, St. Croix. USA (FL, LA), Costa Rica, South America; native to Old World; widespread New World; introduced to the Lesser Antilles. **Notes.** Adults are often found in fallen tamarind pods. **Plate** 57.

Sitophilus oryzae (L.) 1763: 395 (*Curculio*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 455 (*Calandra*); Hustache 1932: 385; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 100; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 137. **Distribution.** Barbados, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, St. Croix. Cosmopolitan; native to Old World; widespread New World; introduced to the Lesser Antilles. **Notes.** A pest in stored food products such as rice. **Plate** 57.

[*Sitophilus zeamais* Motschulsky 1855: 77. **Distribution.** To be expected in the Lesser Antilles. Cosmopolitan. **Notes.** A stored products pest. **Plate** 57.]

SUBTRIBE SPHENOPHORINA

Alloscolytroproctus dominicae Anderson 2008: 41; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 5. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic.

Cactophagus fahraei (Gyllenhal) 1838: 884 (*Sphenophorus*); R. S. Anderson det.; new genus record, new species record. **Distribution.** Union*. Central and South America; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Cosmopolites sordidus (Germar) 1824: 299 (*Calandra*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 455; Hustache 1932: 383; Bennett and Alam 1985: 30; Wibmer and O'Brien 1989: 24; Ivie et al. 2008b: 276; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 5; Daltry 2009: 69. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada*, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia. USA (FL), Mexico to Panama, South America, native to Old World; widespread New World; introduced to the Lesser Antilles. **Notes.** One common name is the banana corm weevil. This species is primarily, if not exclusively, associated with bananas (*Musa* spp.). According to Woodruff (1969), there are some citations of the species also being associated with manilla hemp, plantain, sugar cane and yam but these may be in error, or these plants may be attacked only if bananas are not present. Eggs are laid singly between the leaf sheaths as well as around the corm. Newly emerged larvae bore into the corm. The complete life cycle takes from 30 to 40 days with the egg stage lasting 5 to 7 days, the larval stage 15 to 20 days, and the pupal stage 6 to 8 days. Adults are primarily nocturnal. The immature stages were described by Anderson (1948). **Economic significance.** This species is also commonly called the banana root borer but its status as a primary pest of bananas needs to be confirmed since most dryophthorids only attack plants that are already sick, weakened or injured. Damage to the banana plants consists of extensive tunneling by the larvae in the corm, thus weakening the plant and making it susceptible to damage or blow-down from winds or other factors. **Plate** 55.

Metamasius atricolor (Chevrolat) 1880c: 198 (*Sphenophorus*); Touroult and Poirier 2012: 47. **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic.

Metamasius cornurostris (Chevrolat) 1880f: 316 (*Odontorhynchus*); Hustache 1932: 379 (*Sphenophorus*); Vaurie 1966: 282-283. =*Metamasius puncticollis* (Chevrolat) 1880f: 316 (*Odontorhynchus*) of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Metamasius hemipterus (L.) 1758: 377 (*Curculio*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 454; Hustache 1932: 380; Ivie et al. 2008b: 276; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 137; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 5. =*Metamasius 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 common name is 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; however, the species has also been recorded from coconut and royal palm sheaths, stumps of *Iriarteia ventricosa* Martius and *Jessenia batua* Burret in Brazil, and has been intercepted at customs in a stem of *Chamaedorea* sp. 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. Regardless, the 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 re-infest subsequent crops. **Plate 56.**

Metamasius liratus (Gyllenhal) 1838: 914 (*Sphenophorus*); Coquerel 1849: 445; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 455; Hustache 1932: 378 (*Sphenophorus*); Vaurie 1966: 279-281.; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 6. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Vaurie (1966) notes that in Guadeloupe this species is common on 'balisiers' (canna or canna lily, *Canna indica* L.; also *Heliconius* spp.) and has been found in rain-soaked banana trunks lying on the ground.

Metamasius maurus (Gyllenhal) 1838: 912 (*Sphenophorus*); Vaurie 1966: 281-282; O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 218; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 6. **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.

Metamasius planatus Anderson 2013 : 396. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic. **Notes.** Collected from frond bases of *Euterpe globosa* Gaertn. palms.

Metamasius quadrisignatus (Gyllenhal) 1838: 907 (*Sphenophorus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 454; Hustache 1932: 381; Vaurie 1966: 277-278; Ivie et al. 2008b: 276; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 6. =*Metamasius bisignatus* Hustache 1932: 382 of Guadeloupe. =*Metamasius tetraspilosus* (Chevrolat) 1880h: XXXII (*Sphenophorus*) of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat. Panama; the Lesser Antilles and North and/or Central America. **Notes.** Vaurie (1966) reports specimens taken from the crowns of *Tillandsia* sp. bromeliads in Montserrat.

Sphenophorus pygidialis Chevrolat 1880c: 198. **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic.

Sphenophorus rusticus Gyllenhal 1838: 937. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Widespread South America; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Sphenophorus tetraspilosus Chevrolat 1880h: XXXI. =*Sphenophorus tetraspilotus*: Chevrolat 1880: 315 [error] of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 276) list another unidentified species in this genus from Montserrat.

Sphenophorus venatus (Say) 1831: 22; O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 214; Ivie et al. 2008b: 276; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 137. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Cuba, Hispaniola, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico. USA (widespread), Mexico, Honduras; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

SUBFAMILY ERIRHININAE

TRIBE ERIRHININI

Helodytes hustachei Kuschel 1956: 229. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Onychylis guadelupensis (Hustache) 1929: 243 (*Neochetina*) [resurrected name, O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 95.] **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Penestes fennahi (Marshall) 1940: 175 (*Nannilipus*); O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 95; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 6. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic.

Penestes variabilis (Chevrolat) 1879e: CLXIII (“*Pantoteles?*”); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 452; Hustache 1932: 308 (*Pantoteloides*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Penestes vicinus (Hustache) 1932: 310 (*Pantoteloides*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

SUBFAMILY CURCULIONINAE

TRIBE ANTHONOMINI

Anthonomus aestuans (Fabricius) 1792: 445 (*Curculio*). =*Anthonomus infirmus* Gyllenhal 1836: 353.

Distribution. St. Barthélemy; single island endemic. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 276) list five unidentified species in this genus from Montserrat. O’Brien and Turnbow (2011: 7) list seven undetermined species in this genus from Dominica.

Anthonomus aguilar Ferragu 1963: 249. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate** 55.

Anthonomus alboannulatus Boheman 1843: 218; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 444; Hustache 1929: 256; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 281; Ivie et al. 2008b: 276; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 29; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 132. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Cuba, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Montserrat; widespread Antilles endemic.

Anthonomus bellus (Hustache) 1929: 264 (*Pseudanthonomus*); Clark 1990a: 657 (new combination).

Distribution. Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Anthonomus bimaculatus Hustache 1929: 261; Clark 1991: 52. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Anthonomus convexifrons Hustache 1929: 257; Clark 1991: 50; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 281; O’Brien and Turnbow 2011: 6. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Guana, Puerto Rico; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** A specimen of this species from Grande-Terre (Guadeloupe) is labeled “sur fruits de *Amyris elemifera* L. ”, Rutaceae (Clark, 1991: 50-51).

Anthonomus filicornis Hustache 1929: 257. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Brazil, Panama, Venezuela; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** This species has been collected on *Byrsonima stipulacea* Adr. Juss. (in Venezuela), *B. spicata* (Cav.) DC (in Venezuela) and *Myrica splendens* (SW) DC (probably incidental; in Guadeloupe) (Clark 1987: 333-334).

Anthonomus flavescens Boheman 1843: 239; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 444; Hustache 1929: 252; Clark 1992b: 137; Ivie et al. 2008b: 276. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Montserrat, Panama; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America?

Anthonomus flavus Boheman 1843: 237; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 444; Hustache 1929: 254. =*A. flavipes*: Walcott 1936: 304 [error.] **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Bolivia; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** S. M. Clark and Burke (1985: 150-152) note confusion between this species and *A. macromalus* and were only able to find specimens of *A. flavus* from these two widely disjunct localities.

Anthonomus flexuosus Hustache 1929: 253; Clark 1990c: 646. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Anthonomus guadelupensis Hustache 1929: 258; O’Brien and Turnbow 2011: 7. =*Anthonomus guadelupennis*: Schenkling and Marshall 1934: 57 [error.] **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Anthonomus guanita Clark 1990b: 574. **Distribution.** Antigua, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** One specimen was collected on *Zanthoxylum spinifex* D. C. (Clark 1990b).

Anthonomus homunculus Gyllenhal 1836: 356; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 444; Hustache 1929: 259; O’Brien and Turnbow 2011: 7. =*Anthonomus homunculus* variety *differens* Hustache 1929: 260 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, St. Barthélemy; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Anthonomus macromalus Gyllenhal 1836: 352; Hustache 1929: 255; Clark 1992a: 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 1992a: 286 (synonymy); O’Brien and Turnbow 2011: 7. **Distribution.** Antigua, Dominica, 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. **Notes.** The species is associated with *Malpighia glabra* L. (Clark and Burke 1985).

- Anthonomus modicellus* Gyllenhal 1836: 355; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 444. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Barthélemy; widespread Antilles endemic.
- 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.
- Anthonomus pecki* Anderson 2013a: 264 (replacement name). =*Anthonomus pusillus* (Hustache) 1929: 266 (*Pseudanthonomus*) of Guadeloupe; not LeConte 1876; Clark 1990a: 657 (new generic combination). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Anthonomus pusio* Gyllenhal 1836: 355. =*Anthonomus neosolani* O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 108 [replacement name.] =*Anthonomus solani* Ferragu 1963: 248 [not Fall 1913] Clarke and Burke 1986: 64. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy; widespread Antilles endemic.
- Anthonomus pecki* Anderson 2013: 264 (replacement name). =*Anthonomus pusillus* (Hustache) 1929: 266 (*Pseudanthonomus*) of Guadeloupe; not LeConte 1876; Clark 1990a: 657 (new generic combination). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Anthonomus rufirostris* Gyllenhal 1836: 354; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 444; Hustache 1929: 256. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Martinique; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Anthonomus squamulosus* Schenkling and Marshall 1934: 60; Ivie et al. 2008b: 276. =*Anthonomus squamulatus* Hustache 1929: 262 [not Dietz 1891] of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Anthonomus suturellus* Gyllenhal 1836: 357. **Distribution.** Cuba, Martinique; widespread Antilles endemic.
- Anthonomus thyasocnemoides* Hustache 1929: 263; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 7. =*Anthonomus thyasocnemoidus*: Hustache 1929: 263 [error.] **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Atractomerus dufai* (Hustache) 1929: 250 (*Anthonomus*). Clark 1989: 330, new combination. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Atractomerus spinipennis* (Hustache) 1929: 251 (*Anthonomus*); Clark 1989: 379, new combination; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 7. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Huaca apian* Clark 1993: 17; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 8. **Distribution.** Dominica, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico. USA (s FL); widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. endemic.
- Huaca pacha* Clark 1993: 11. **Distribution.** Nevis, St. Kitts; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Huaca turuca* Clark 1993: 27; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 8. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic.
- Pseudanthonomus sylvaticus* Hustache 1929: 264; Clark 1990a: 684; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 8. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Pseudanthonomus testaceus* (Boheman) 1843: 225 (*Anthonomus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 444 (*Anthonomus*); Hustache 1929: 260 (*Anthonomus*); Clark 1990a: 677; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 8. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent (type locality). Panama, Brazil; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

TRIBE CERATOPODINI

- Ceratopus fulvus* Hustache 1929: 239. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 276) list two undetermined species in this genus from Montserrat and O'Brien and Turnbow (2011: 8) list an undetermined species from Dominica.

TRIBE DERELOMINI

- Phyllotrox callosipennis* Hustache 1929: 245; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 8. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic. O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 9 list an undetermined species in this genus from Dominica. **Notes.** Neotropical species placed in the genus *Phyllotrox* are usually associated with flowers of palms or cyclanths (Franz 2006).
- Phyllotrox nigriventris* Hustache 1929: 245; O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 96; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 8. =*Phyllotrox nigriventris* variety *nigripennis* Hustache 1929: 245 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Phyllotrox pallidus Fåhraeus 1843: 191; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 443; Hustache 1929: 245; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 9. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic.

Phyllotrox seriatus (Hustache) 1929: 265 (*Pseudanthonomus*); Clark 1990: 657 (new combination). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

TRIBE PIAZORHININI

Piazorhinus n sp. number 1, Ivie et al. 2008b: 277. **Distribution.** Montserrat; single island endemic?

Piazorhinus n sp. number 2, Ivie et al. 2008b: 277. **Distribution.** Montserrat; single island endemic?

TRIBE EUGNOMINI

Udeus muticus Hustache 1929: 246. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

TRIBE SMICRONYCHINI

Smicronyx roridus Marshall 1952: 267, Bennett and Alam 1985: 30. **Distribution.** Barbados; introduced to the Lesser Antilles. **Notes.** The cuscuta gall weevil; introduced to New World from Pakistan and India as a biocontrol agent against love vine (dodder); seemingly not established on Barbados. Ivie et al. (2008b: 277) list an unidentified species in this genus from Montserrat.

TRIBE TYCHINI

Plocetes acalyptoides (Hustache) 1930: 4 (*Thyasocnemis*); O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 117 (*Lignyodes*); O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 9. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Plocetes dufau (Hustache) 1930: 108 (*Thyasocnemis*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Sibinia bonfils Ferragu 1963: 250. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 277) list an unidentified species in this genus from Montserrat. **Plate** 56.

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.

Baris bimaculata Hustache 1932: 328. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Baris dufau Hustache 1932: 326; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 9. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Baris modica (Boheman) 1844: 171 (*Baridius*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 452; Hustache 1932: 327. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Baris scissa Chevrolat 1880j: 300; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 452; Hustache 1932: 325; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 9. =*Baris picea* Chevrolat 1880j: 300 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Chalcobaris callaidis (Chevrolat) 1880j: 300 (*Baris*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 452; Hustache 1932: 322. =*Chalcobaris calaidis*: Hustache 1938: 42 [error.] **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Chalcobaris guadelupensis Hustache 1932: 323; Ivie et al. 2008b: 277. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic.

TRIBE AMBATINI

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

TRIBE MADARINI

Athesapeuta cyperi Marshall 1928: 266; Bennett and Alam 1985: 230. **Distribution.** Barbados; introduced to the Lesser Antilles. Hawaii (introduced); Philippines. **Notes.** Introduced to New World, and to Barbados from Pakistan as biocontrol agent against nut grass; seemingly not established in Barbados.

Madarellus laticollis (Boheman) 1844: 112 (*Madarus*). = *Madarellus inaequalis* Champion 1908: 378 of St. Vincent, of Grenada; Hustache 1938: 180, error for *laticollis* (see Champion 1908: 379). **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent. Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico; South America; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Plate** 56.

Hulpesellus vitraci (Hustache) 1932: 320 (*Notesia*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 277) list an undetermined species in this genus from Montserrat.

TRIBE PANTOTELINI

Anones proximus (Hustache) 1932: 306; O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 178 (*Procholus*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Anones pulchellus (Chevrolat) 1880i: 307 (*Centrinus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 453; Hustache 1932: 305; O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 178 (*Procholus*); O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 10. = *Centrinus sociatus* (Chevrolat) 1880: 307. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.

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

Cyryonyx piperis Marshall 1940: 176. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.

TRIBE PERIDINETINI

Palliolatrix insignis Chevrolat 1880g: XXVII (*Peredinetus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 452; Hustache 1932: 307; Prena 2009: 52. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Palliolatrix lateropicta Prena 2009: 53; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 10. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic.

Palliolatrix silacea Prena 2009: 54. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

TRIBE MADOPTERINI

SUBTRIBE ZYGOBARIDINA

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

Buchanius undescribed species, not *quadriguttatus* (Champion), O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 9. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic.

Cataspastus sp., O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 10. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic.

Centrinus lanaefaucis Chevrolat 1880i: 307; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 453. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Cylindrocercus ebeninus (Boheman) 1836: 756 (*Centrinus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 453; Hustache 1932: 310; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 10. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.

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

Dolichobaris sp. 1, O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 10. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic?

Dolichobaris sp. 2, O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 10. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic?

Geraeus arcufascia (Chevrolat) 1880i: 307 (*Centrinus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 453; Hustache 1932: 313. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Geraeus bicrucata Champion 1908: 296. **Distribution.** Grenada. USA (TX-MN), Mexico, Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America? **Plate** 56.

Geraeus laevicollis Hustache 1932: 315. = *Geraeus loevicollis*: Hustache 1932: 315 [error.] **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Geraeus nitidus Hustache 1932: 315. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Limnobaris antillarum Champion 1909: 496. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic. **Note.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 277) list a species possibly in this genus from Montserrat.

Limnobaris rufipes (Boheman) 1836: 700 (*Baridius*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 452 (*Baris*); Hustache 1932: 316. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Limnobaris sparsesquamulata Hustache 1932: 318. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Limnobaris striatipennis Hustache 1932: 317. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Psiona multistriata (Chevrolat) 1880j: 300 (*Baris*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 453; Hustache 1932: 319 (*Limnobaris*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Stethobaris nemesis Prena and O'Brien 2011: 181. **Distribution.** Barbados; introduced to the Lesser Antilles. USA (AL, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, TX), Mexico; probably introduced to USA and native to Mexico. **Notes.** Found attacking bulbs of cultivated lilies of the family Amaryllidaceae.

Stethobaris polita (Chevrolat) 1880i: 307 (*Centrinus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 453; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 10. = *Diorymerellus pollitus* Hustache 1932: 312. = *Diorymerellus obliterated* (Champion) 1908: 252 of St. Vincent. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe (type locality), Puerto Rico, St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic.

Stethobaris rotundata (Hustache) 1932: 313 (*Diorymerellus*) **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. Not Panama (Hustache 1938: 143 is an error).

[*Stethobaris rubripennis* (Champion) 1908: 255 (*Diorymerellus*). Panama. Not Guadeloupe; Hustache 1938: 143 is an error.]

Zaglyptoides ferrugineus Champion 1909: 496. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic. Genus endemic to the 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 CEUTORHYNCHINAE

TRIBE CEUTORHYNCHINI

Ceutorhynchus dufai (Hustache) 1932: 49 (*Ceuthorrhynchus*); Hustache 1932: 301; Ferragu 1963: 252. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

TRIBE CNEMOGONINI

Auleutes guadeloupensis Ferragu 1963: 251. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate** 55.

TRIBE HYPURINI

Hypurus bertrandi (Perris) 1852: 183 (*Ceutorhynchus*), Bennett and Alam 1985: 30; Wibmer and O'Brien 1986: 274. **Distribution.** Barbados (introduced). North America, Hawaii, Argentina, Chile; introduced to the Lesser Antilles; introduced to New World. **Notes.** Mining leaves of pussley (*Portulaca* sp.) on Barbados.

SUBFAMILY CONODERINAE

TRIBE LECHRIOPINI

Copturus cardinalis (Hustache) 1932: 276 (*Zurus*); O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 168 (*Neozurus*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Copturus dufai Hustache 1932: 278; Ivie et al. 2008b: 277. = *Copturus dufani*: Hustache 1934: 36 [error.] **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Montserrat (or species near this); Lesser Antilles endemic.

Eulechriops auricollis Hustache 1932: 288. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Note.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 277) list three unidentified species in this genus from Montserrat, and O'Brien and Turnbow (2011: 10) list seven undetermined species in this genus from Dominica.

Eulechriops bipunctata Hustache 1932: 298. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Eulechriops biseriata Hustache 1932: 296 [see p. 351 = *Eulechriops biseriasus*: Hustache 1932: 296 [error.]] **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Eulechriops chevrolati Hustache 1934: 20. = *Eulechriops limolatus*: Hustache 1934: 20 [error.] = *Copturus lineolatus* (Chevrolat) 1880b: 295 [also incorrectly attributed to Fairmaire] [not Kirsch 1875]; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 451; Hustache 1932: 296. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Eulechriops curta Hustache 1932: 290 (*curtus*). = *Eulechriops curta* variety *minutissima* Hustache 1932: 290 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. Central America is in error (Hustache 1934: 20).

Eulechriops dorsalis Hustache 1932: 297. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Eulechriops fulvipennis Hustache 1932: 292. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Eulechriops nana Hustache 1932: 292. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Eulechriops nigra Hustache 1932: 290. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Eulechriops parallela Hustache 1932: 299. = *Eulechriops paraellelus*: Hustache 1932: 299 [error]. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Eulechriops parvula Hustache 1932: 293. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Eulechriops rufipes Hustache 1932: 291. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Eulechriops rufirostris Hustache 1932: 294. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Eulechriops subbifasciata Hustache 1932: 294. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Eulechriops suturalis Hustache 1932: 295. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Eulechriops variegata Hustache 1932: 289. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Lechriops brevicollis Hustache 1932: 282. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Lechriops carinirostris Hustache 1932: 283; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 11. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Lechriops transversalis Hustache 1932: 284. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

TRIBE PIAZURINI

Cratosomus pastillarius Gyllenhal 1837: 33; O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 159. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe? South America; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America?

TRIBE ZYGOPINI

Copturomorpha sp. 1, O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 11. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic?

Copturomorpha sp. 2, O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 11. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic?

Copturomorpha sp. 3, O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 11. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic?

Macrocopturus basalis (Hustache) 1932: 281 (*Archocopturus*); O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 11; Hespeneide 2005: 683 (new combination). **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico; widespread Antilles endemic.

Zygopsella pulchellus (Hustache) 1932: 280 (*Archocopturus*); Hespeneide 2005: 683 (new combination). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

TRIBE TACHYGONINI

Laemorcheses dufau Hustache 1930: 106. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Tachygonus dufau Hustache 1932: 300. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

SUBFAMILY COSSONINAE

TRIBE COSSONINI

Caulophilus oryzae (Gyllenhal) 1838: 1075 (*Rhyncolus*), new genus record, new species record. **Distribution.** Antigua* R. S. Anderson det., Cuba, Jamaica, Puerto Rico. USA, Mexico, Madeira, Europe; widespread New World. **Notes.** A stored products pest of rice and other grains. **Plate** 55.

[*Cossonus aterrimus* Champion 1909: 61. **Distribution.** Mexico, Nicaragua, Costa Rica; not Guadeloupe as per Hustache 1932: 364.]

Cossonus delauneyi Hustache 1932: 368. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Cossonus dufau Hustache 1932: 369; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 12. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Cossonus enigmaticus Hustache 1932: 37; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 12. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Cossonus guadelupensis Hustache 1932: 369; Ivie et al. 2008b: 277. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Montserrat?; Lesser Antilles endemic?

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

- Cossonus hypocritus* Hustache 1932: 115. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Cossonus impressus* Boheman 1838: 1019; O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 223; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 281; Ivie et al. 2008b: 277; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 31; Thomas et al. 2013: 26. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Caymans, Cuba, Guana, Jamaica, Mona, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Thomas. USA (FL), Mexico to Costa Rica; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.
- Cossonus scrobiculatostratus* Boheman 1845: 269; Hustache 1932: 363; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 12. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, St. Vincent. Mexico to Costa Rica, South America; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Cossonus spathula* Boheman 1838: 1035. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico. USA (FL), Mexico, Belize, Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama, South America; widespread New World.
- Cossonus sulcatifrons* Hustache 1932: 365; Ivie et al. 2008b: 277. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Montserrat?; Lesser Antilles endemic?
- Cossonus sulcatirostris* Hustache 1932: 364; Ivie et al. 2008b: 277; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 12. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Montserrat?; Lesser Antilles endemic?
- Cossonus thoracicus* Boheman 1838: 1032. **Distribution.** St. Vincent. Mexico to Panama, South America; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Cossonus vitraci* Hustache 1932: 366; Ivie et al. 2008b: 277; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 12. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic?
- Stenotrupis* undescribed species 1, O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 12. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic?
- Stenotrupis* undescribed species 2, O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 12. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic?

TRIBE ACAMPTINI

- Acamptus interstitialis* (Chevrolat) 1880d: 253 (*Cryptorhynchus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 448 (*Euscepes*); Hustache 1932: 329. = *Cryptorhynchus orthodoxus* (Chevrolat) 1880d: 253; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 448 (*Euscepes*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Acamptus* undescribed species, Ivie et al. 2008b: 277. **Distribution.** Montserrat; single island endemic.
- Prionathrus* undescribed species, Ivie et al. 2008b: 277. **Distribution.** Montserrat; single island endemic.

TRIBE DRYOTRIBINI

- Catolethrus dufau* Hustache 1932: 345; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 12. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 277) list a doubtful species in this genus from Montserrat and O'Brien and Turnbow (2011: 12) list three unidentified species in this genus from Dominica.
- Dryotribus mimeticus* Horn 1873: 433; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 281; Ivie et al. 2008b: 277; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 31; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 13. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Dominica, Guana, Hispaniola, Montserrat, Mustique, Puerto Rico, Tortugas. USA (FL, SC); South America; Pacific Islands; widespread New World. **Notes.** An inhabitant of marine coastal habitats, and beach wrack lines.
- Micromimus elongatulus* Hustache 1932: 348; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 13. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 277) list an unidentified species in this genus from Montserrat.
- Micromimus fulvus* Hustache 1932: 349. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Stenomimus angustatus* Hustache 1932: 359. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 277) list an unidentified species possibly in this genus from Montserrat and O'Brien and Turnbow (2011: 14) list another from Dominica.
- Stenomimus atomus* Hustache 1932: 352. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Stenomimus dufau* Hustache 1932: 354. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Stenomimus filiformis* Hustache 1932: 357; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 13. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.

- Stenomimus latirostris* Hustache 1932: 356, 352; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 13. = *Stenomimus latirostris*: Hustache 1932: 356 [error.] **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Stenomimus persimilis* Hustache 1932: 357; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 13. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Stenomimus pumilus* Hustache 1932: 354. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Stenomimus striatus* Hustache 1932: 358. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Stenomimus sublaevipennis* Hustache 1932: 360. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Stenomimus suturalis* Hustache 1932: 355; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 13. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Stenomimus vicinus* Hustache 1932: 353; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 13. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic; not USA.
- Stenotribus brunneus* Hustache 1932: 347; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 14. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 277) list three unidentified species in this genus from Montserrat.
- Stenotribus obscurus* Hustache 1932: 346; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 14. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Stenotribus* undescribed species, near *brunneus* Hustache, O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 14. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic?

TRIBE ONYCHOLIPINI

- Allopentarthrum elumbe* (Boheman) 1838: 1062 (*Rhyncolus*); Wibmer and O'Brien 1986: 360; Wibmer and O'Brien 1989: 26. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama; South America, Africa, Madagascar, Malaysia, Japan, Papua New Guinea, Lord Howe Island, Samoa, Hawaii, Ascension Island; widespread New World?
- Eurycorynes scabrosus* (Hustache) 1932: 374 (*Calyciforus*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Pseudopentarthrum ferruginipes* Hustache 1932: 341; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 14. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 277) list an unidentified species in this genus from Montserrat and Champion (1909: 14) mentions undetermined material from Cuba, Grenada, and Montserrat.
- Pseudopentarthrum importatum* Hustache 1932: 342. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Pseudopentarthrum intermedium* Hustache 1932: 342; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 15. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.

TRIBE PENTARTHRIINI

- Macroscytalus ferrugineus* (Hustache) 1932: 339 (*Rhinanisus*); O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 14. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 277) list an unidentified species possibly in this genus from Montserrat.
- Macroscytalus guadelupensis* (Hustache) 1932: 338 (*Rhinanisus*); O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 14. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.

TRIBE PROECINI

- Proeces depressus* (Wollaston) 1873: 616 (*Eucoptus*); Wibmer and O'Brien 1986: 360; Ivie et al. 2008b: 277. **Distribution.** Montserrat. Widespread West Indies, New World, Africa, Asia; probably introduced to the Lesser Antilles.
- Pseudapotrepus insularis* Hustache 1932: 344. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.

TRIBE RHYNCOLINI

- Macrancylus linearis* LeConte in LeConte and Horn 1876: 339; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 281; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 32. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Grenada, Guana, Mustique. USA (FL, NC, SC, TX; HI); widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.
- Nyssonotus angustus* Hustache 1932: 337 (*Nissonotus*); O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 15. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.

- Rhyncolus dufau* Hustache 1932: 372; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 15. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Rhyncolus filum* (Chevrolat) 1880c: 198 (*Phloeophagus*). **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic.
- Rhyncolus regularis* Hustache 1932: 371. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Stenancylus* undescribed species, =*Rhyncolus elumbe* (Boheman) 1838: 1062 (*Rhyncolus*); =*Rhyncolus elumbis* of Champion 1909: 73), of Grenada; it is not that species but an unnamed species of *Stenancylus*, O'Brien and Wibmer 1984: 302. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic.
- Stenancylus colomboi* Casey 1892: 693; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 34; Thomas et al. 2013: 28. **Distribution.** Caymans, Cuba, Grenada*, Jamaica, St. Vincent. USA (FL); widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

SUBFAMILY CRYPTORHYNCHINAE

TRIBE CRYPTORHYNCHINI

SUBTRIBE CRYPTORHYNCHINA

- Coelosternus dufau* (Hustache) 1930: 246 (*Graphonotus*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Coelosternus insularis* (Rosenschold) 1837: 78 (*Cryptorhynchus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 448; Hustache 1930: 247. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Coelosternus variegatus* (Hustache) 1930: 245 (*Graphonotus*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Cossonorhynchus humeralis* Hustache 1932: 270; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 15. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic. Genus endemic to the Lesser Antilles.
- Cryptorhynchus corticalis* Boheman 1837: 93; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 448; Hustache 1932: 266. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, St. Vincent (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Diaporesis cingilla* (Gyllenhal) 1837: 158 (*Cryptorhynchus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 449; Hustache 1930: 240. =*Cryptorrhynchus cingulum*: (Gemminger and Harold) 1871: 2569 [error.] **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Diaporesis dufau* Hustache 1930: 137; Hustache 1930: 241; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 15. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Eubulopsis infernalis* (Chevrolat) 1880d: 285 (*Coelosternus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 450 (*Cryptorhynchus*); Hustache 1932: 264. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Eubulopsis rufa* Hustache 1932: 265. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Eubulus lunatus* Hustache 1932: 262. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes:** Based on examination of Hustache voucher specimens by R. S. Anderson this species should be placed in the genus *Neotylodes*.
- Eubulus thoracicus* (Chevrolat) 1880d: 286 (*Cylindrocorynus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 451; Hustache 1930: 251, 1932: 261. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Homoeostethus basalis* Hustache 1930: 216. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 278) list two undetermined species in this genus from Montserrat.
- Homoeostethus dufau* Hustache 1930: 215. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Homoeostethus neglectus* (Chevrolat) 1880d: 235 (*Neotylodes*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 447; Hustache 1930: 212. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Homoeostethus nigromaculatus* Hustache 1930: 217. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Homoeostethus oblongus* Hustache 1930: 218. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Homoeostethus obscurus* Hustache 1930: 210. =*Homoeostethus obscurus* variety *vicinus* Hustache 1930: 106 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Homoeostethus scutellatus* Hustache 1930: 213. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Homoeostethus subfasciatus* Hustache 1930: 214. =*Homoeostethus subfasciatus* variety *obliteratus* Hustache 1930: 215 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Homoeostethus unicus* Hustache 1930: 219. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

- Homoeostethus variegatus* Hustache 1930: 211; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 16. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Homoeostethus vulgaris* Hustache 1930: 209; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 16. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Homoeostethus x-alba* Hustache 1930: 214. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Isus nocturnus* (Chevrolat) 1880d: 236 (*Lembodes*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 448 (*Gasterocercus*); Hustache 1930: 231; O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 149 (*Episcirrus*); O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 16. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Isus nodulosus* (Chevrolat) 1880: 235 (*Neotylodes*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 450 (*Cryptorhynchus*); Hustache 1930: 230; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 16. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Macromeropsis lherminieri* (Boheman) 1837: 186 (*Macromerus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 451; Hustache 1930: 243 (*Graphonotus*); O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 16. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe. South America? [type has a second label, "Colombia" (Fiedler 1935: 287)]; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America?
- Macromeropsis venezolana* Fiedler 1935: 286. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Venezuela; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Macromerus lanipes* (Olivier) 1790b: 506 (*Curculio*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 451; Hustache 1930: 248; Ivie et al. 2008b: 278; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 16. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Lucia. Trinidad; widespread Antilles and Latin America.
- Metaptous rugosus* Hustache 1932: 268. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. Genus endemic to the Lesser Antilles.
- Metoposoma clunaris* (Chevrolat) 1879c: 109 (*Acalles*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 446; Hustache 1930: 237; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 16. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Metriophilus quadripunctatus* (Chevrolat) 1880d: 252 (*Cryptorhynchus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 448; Hustache 1930: 236; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 16. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Neotylodes caudatus* Hustache 1930: 198. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 278) list four unidentified species in this genus from Montserrat.
- Neotylodes errans* (Boheman) 1844: 418 (*Acalles*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 446; Hustache 1930: 202; Schiller 2004: 37; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 17. = *Acalles albifrons*: (Chevrolat) 1880d: 235 [error for *albivertex*.] = *Acalles albivertex* (Chevrolat) 1880: 151. = *Acalles costulatus* (Chevrolat) 1879c: 109. = *Acalles laevirostris* (Chevrolat) 1879: 108. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Plate** 56.
- Neotylodes guadelupensis* (Rosenschoeld) 1837: 155 (*Cryptorhynchus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 448 (*Cryptorhynchus*); Hustache 1930: 200. = *Cryptorhynchus guadulpensis*: (Boheman) 1844: 352 [error.] **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Neotylodes hirtus* Hustache 1930: 205. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Neotylodes ovalipennis* Hustache 1930: 203. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Neotylodes parallelipennis* Hustache 1930: 204. = *parallelipennis*: Hustache 1936: 179 [error.] **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Neotylodes scapularis* (Chevrolat) 1880k: 150 (*Acalles*); Hustache 1930: 196; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 16. = *Tylodes setulosus* Chevrolat 1880d: 235; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 416. = *Acalles solidus* Chevrolat 1880d: 235; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 446. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Neotylodes sexcostatus* (Chevrolat) 1880d: 252 (*Rhyssomatus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 449 (*Cryptorhynchus*); Hustache 1930: 199. = *Rhyssomatus fasciatus* (Chevrolat) 1880d: 252 (*Rhyssomatus*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Neotylodes subfasciatus* (Rosenschoeld) 1837: 338 (*Acalles*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 447 (*Tylodes*); Hustache 1930: 195; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 17. = *Acalles dentipes* Chevrolat 1880k: 150. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Neoulosomus dufau* (Hustache) 1930: 190 (*Ulosomus*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

- Neoulosomus fasciculatus* (Hustache) 1930: 189 (*Ulosomus*); O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 17. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Another unidentified species is reported from Dominica by O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 17.
- Palaeopus grenadensis* Marshall 1918: 271. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic.
- Palaeopus subgranulatus* Marshall 1918: 271. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.
- Pappista aurulenta* (Chevrolat) 1880d: 286 (*Coelosternus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 450 (*Cophes*); Hustache 1932: 257; O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 154 (*Sternocoelus*); Ivie et al. 2008b: 278; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 17. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Pappista crucifer* (Chevrolat) 1880d: 285 (*Coelosternus*); O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 18. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Pappista multidentata* (Fiedler) 1935: 170 (*Coelosternus*); O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 18. **Distribution.** Dominica. Mexico through Central America to South America; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Pappista polycelis* (Chevrolat) 1880: 286 (*Coelosternus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 451; Hustache 1932: 256; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 18. = *Cophes polyscelis*: Hustache 1936: 200 [error.] **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Based on examination of Hustache voucher specimens by R. S. Anderson this species should be placed in the genus *Eubulus*.
- Paranalcis dufau* Hustache 1930: 191. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Parisacalles guadelupensis* Hustache 1930: 192 [*Perisacalles*]; Bonfils and Bart 1967: 28. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Reported as a pest of sweet potato and also possibly developing on native *Ipomoea* spp. A possible undescribed species is noted from St. Martin-St. Maarten (Bonfils and Bart 1967: 28).
- Pisaeus crinitus* Hustache 1930: 234 [*Pisoeus*..] **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Semnorhynchus capucinus* (Chevrolat) 1880d: 253 (*Cryptorhynchus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 449; Hustache 1930: 224; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 18. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 278) list two unidentified species possibly in this genus from Montserrat.
- Semnorhynchus clericus* (Chevrolat) 1880d: 253 (*Cryptorhynchus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 449; Hustache 1930: 226; Ivie et al. 2008b: 278; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 18. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe (type locality), Montserrat, St. Thomas; widespread Antilles endemic.
- Semnorhynchus vacillatus* (Boheman) 1837: 85 (*Cryptorhynchus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 449; Hustache 1930: 221; Ivie et al. 2008b: 278; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 18. = *Cryptorhynchus vacillates* variety *delumbatus* (Rosenschoeld) 1837: 144 of Guadeloupe; Hustache 1930: 223. = *Euscepes vacillatus* variety *ornatipennis* (Chevrolat) 1879c: 109 of Guadeloupe; Hustache 1930: 223. = *Euscepes fur* (Chevrolat) 1880: 151. = *Acalles leporinus* (Chevrolat) 1879: 126. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Montserrat, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Semnorhynchus vicinus* Hustache 1930: 225; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 19. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Siron claviger* (Chevrolat) 1880d: 285 (*Coelosternus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 450; Hustache 1932: 259; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 19; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 48. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Siron cf. dorsalis* (Rosenschoeld) 1837: 225 (*Coelosternus*); O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 19. **Distribution.** Dominica. Mexico to Panama, widespread South America; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Sternochetus mangiferae* (Fabricius) 1775: 139 (*Curculio*); Woodruff and Fasulo 2007: 1; Ivie et al. 2008b: 278. **Distribution.** Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Australasia, Asia, Africa, North America (Hawaii), South America (French Guiana, Trinidad and Tobago), Oceania; introduced to the Lesser Antilles; introduced to New World from Old World, not established in Florida as of 2007. **Notes.** The common name is the mango seed weevil. This species has only been found in association with mango (*Mangifera indica* L.). **Economic importance.** 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 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. **Plate** 57.

- 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 the Lesser Antilles.
- Trachalus angulicollis* Hustache 1930: 228. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Trachalus bellus* Hustache 1930: 229. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Trachalus elegans* Hustache 1930: 227. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Troezon parallelus* Hustache 1930: 239. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 278) list an unidentified species in this genus from Montserrat.
- Tyloclerum pilosellum* (Chevrolat) 1879c: 126 (*Euscepes*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 447; Hustache 1930: 180 (*Euscepes*). = *Euscepes pilosellum* variety *parvulum* (Hustache) 1930: 181 of Guadeloupe; Wibmer 1989: 29-32. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Saint Lucia, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Suriname, French Guiana, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** A long series of this species was collected on *Borreria verticillata* (L.) Meyer on Saint Lucia (Wibmer 1989: 31).
- Tyloclerum schoenherri* Wibmer 1989: 74. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Hispaniola. **Notes.** Many specimens have been collected on *Ludwigia octovalvis* (Jacq.) Raven (Dominican Republic) (Wibmer 1989: 75).
- Tyrannion quadrifoveatum* (Chevrolat) 1880d: 252 (*Cryptorhynchus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 449 O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 19. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Tyrannion versicolor* Hustache 1932: 21 (*Tyrannion*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Tyrannion* undescribed species, O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 19. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic?
- Tyrannion* sp. 1, Ivie et al. 2008b: 278. **Distribution.** Montserrat.

SUBTRIBE MECISTOSTYLINA

- Cylindrocorynus alternans* (Boheman) 1837: 211 (*Coelosternus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 450; Hustache 1930: 250. = *Cylindrocorynus nigrostriata* Chevrolat 1880d: 236 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, French Guiana; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

SUBTRIBE TYLODINA

- Acalles dufau* Hustache 1930: 146. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 278) list two unidentified species in this genus from Montserrat.
- Acalles hustachei* O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 138 [new name..] = *Acalles squamosus* Hustache 1930: 147, [not Solari and Solari 1906; O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 138.] **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Acalles planipennis* Hustache 1930: 148; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 20. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Euscepes carinirostris* Hustache 1930: 179. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Euscepes convexipennis* Hustache 1930: 180. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Euscepes hirsutus* (Chevrolat) 1880d: 252 (*Euscepes*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 417; Hustache 1930: 182; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 20. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Euscepes obscurus* Hustache 1930: 181. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Euscepes porcellus* Boheman 1844: 430; Hustache 1930: 178; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 99; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 31; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 20; Thomas et al. 2013: 26. = *Acalles longulus* (LeConte) in LeConte and Horn 876: 244. = *Euscepes porcatus*: Chevrolat 1879c: 109 [error.] **Distribution.** Bahamas, Caymans, Cuba, Dominica, Hispaniola, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, USA (FL); Belize, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama; widespread New World. **Notes.** Reported as a pest of sweet potatoes (Bonfils and Bart 1967: 28).
- Euscepes postfasciatus* (Fairmaire) 1849: 513 (*Cryptorhynchus*); Bonfils and Bart 1967: 27 Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 31. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Guadeloupe, Grenada, Jamaica, Martinique, Nevis, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Virgin Islands, USA (CA; HI); South America; native to New World; widespread New World; Tahiti; Old World. **Notes.** This is the West Indian sweet potato weevil. For information on its biology see: <http://keys.lucidcentral.org/keys/sweetpotato/key/Sweetpotato%20diagnoses/media/html>. **Plate** 56.

- Faustinus gracillimus* (Hustache) 1930: 176 (*Euxenus*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Faustinus obscurus* (Hustache) 1930: 177 (*Euxenus*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Faustinus orchestoides* (Hustache) 1930: 174 (*Euxenus*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes:** Based on examination of Hustache voucher specimens by R. S. Anderson this species does not appear to be congeneric with the other Guadeloupe species placed in this genus.
- Faustinus* sp. 1, Ivie et al. 2008b: 278. **Distribution.** Montserrat; single island endemic?
- Gerstaeckeria crassirostris* (Chevrolat) 1879c: 109 (*Euscepes*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 447 (*Ulosomus*); Hustache 1930: 142. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** The Guadeloupe species described in this genus are not congeneric with those from North and Central America (R. Anderson, pers. comm., October, 2012).
- Gerstaeckeria guadelupensis* Hustache 1936: 94. = *Gerstaeckeria inflata* Hustache 1930: 144, not Champion 1905. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Gerstaeckeria minuta* Hustache 1930: 142. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Gerstaeckeria parvula* Hustache 1930: 145. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Gerstaeckeria rotundata* Hustache 1930: 145; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 20. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Gerstaeckeria parallelus* Hustache 1930: 167 (*Pseudomus*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Gerstaeckeria semicribratus* Boheman 1844: 391; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 448 (*Pseudomus*); Hustache 1930: 167. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe (type locality), Hispaniola; widespread Antilles endemic.
- Gerstaeckeria* (*sensu* Hustache) sp. 1, O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 20. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic?
- Gerstaeckeria* (*sensu* Hustache) sp. 2, O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 20. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic?
- Lembodes arachnipes* Chevrolat 1880c: 198; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 16. **Distribution.** Dominica, Martinique; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Lembodes solitarius* Boheman 1844: 437; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 447; Hustache 1930: 149; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 32. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Cuba, Hispaniola, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, St. Thomas. USA (FL); widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 278) list an unidentified species in this genus from Montserrat.
- Microxypterus maculaalba* Hustache 1930: 186. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 278) list an unidentified species in this genus from Montserrat and O'Brien and Turnbow (2011: 16) report four unidentified species from Dominica.
- Microxypterus minutus* Hustache 1930: 187. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Microxypterus niveiceps* (Chevrolat) 1880d: 251 (*Conotrachelus*); Hustache 1930: 186. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Oxyteropsis decemguttatus* (Chevrolat) 1880b: 294 (*Cryptorhynchus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 450. Hustache 1930: 184. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Martinique; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 278) list an undetermined species possibly in this genus from Montserrat.
- Oxytenopterus dentatus* (Chevrolat) 1880d: 252 (*Cryptorhynchus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 450; Hustache 1930: 171; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 20. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Oxytenopterus obliquevittis* (Hustache) 1930: 173 (*Oxypterus*); O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 20. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic. Two unidentified species are reported in this genus from Dominica by O'Brien and Turnbow (2011: 20).
- Oxytenopterus ornatus* (Hustache) 1930: 174 (*Oxypterus*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Paraulosomus difficilis* Hustache 1930: 165. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Paraulosomus impressus* Hustache 1930: 164. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Paraulosomus maculatus* Hustache 1930: 166. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Paraulosomus puncticollis* Hustache 1930: 165. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Paraulosomus ursus* (Chevrolat) 1880d: 235 (*Tylodes*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 447 (*Euscepes*); Hustache 1930: 162; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 20. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles

- endemic. Two other unidentified species in this genus are reported from Dominica by O'Brien and Turnbow (2011: 21).
- Pseudomopsis amoena* (Chevrolat) 1880d: 230 (*Conotrachelus*); Hustache 1930: 169. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 278) list two unidentified species in this genus from Montserrat.
- Pseudomopsis cribricollis* Hustache 1930: 170. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Pseudomopsis dufai* Hustache 1930: 170; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 21. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Pseudomus fairmairei* (Coquerel) 1849 450 (*Cleogonus*); Wibmer and O'Brien 1982: 137; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 47. **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic.
- Pseudomus parallelus* Hustache 1930: 167. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Pseudomus semicribriatus* Boheman 1844: 391; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 21. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola; Widespread Antilles endemic.
- Pseudomus* sp. 1; Cooter 1983: 186; Ivie et al. 2008b: 278. **Distribution.** Montserrat; single island endemic?
- Ulosominus differens* Hustache 1930: 158; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 21. = *Ulosominus differens* variety *micans* Hustache 1930: 54. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 278-9) list two unidentified species in this genus from Montserrat, and two different subspecies are listed in O'Brien and Turnbow (2011: 21) for Dominica.
- Ulosominus elegans* Hustache 1930: 158. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Ulosominus inaequalis* Hustache 1930: 152. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Ulosominus littoralis* Hustache 1930: 156; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 21. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Ulosominus longicollis* Hustache 1930: 155. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Ulosominus marginatus* Hustache 1930: 154. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Ulosominus minutissimus* Hustache 1930: 160; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 21. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Ulosominus posticus* Hustache 1930: 154; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 21. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Ulosominus rufus* Hustache 1930: 159. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Ulosominus setosus* (Boheman) 1837: 319 (*Ulosomus*); Hustache 1930: 160. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe (type locality), St. Vincent (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Ulosominus squamulosus* Hustache 1930: 153; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 22. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Ulosominus versicolor* Hustache 1930: 157; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 22. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Xenosomina gonodera* (Chevrolat) 1879c: 108 (*Acalles*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 446; Hustache 1930: 141 (as *Xenosomus*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Xenosomina* undescribed species, O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 22. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island 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 insulsus* Chevrolat 1880d: 286 of Guadeloupe. = *Macromerus cultricollis* Chevrolat 1880g: XXVII of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Hispaniola, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent (type locality); widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Based on examination of Hustache voucher specimens by R. S. Anderson this species should be placed in the genus *Eubulus*. Alonso-Zarazaga and Lyal 1999: 136, synonymy of species placed in *Sternocoelus* Kuschel 1955: 287 by O'Brien and Wibmer (1982: 153-154) into *Cophes* Champion.
- Cophes basalis* (Chevrolat) 1880d: 286 (*Ceolosternus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 451. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

- Cophes crucifer* (Chevrolat) 1880d: 285 (*Coelosternus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 451; Hustache 1932: 258. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Cophes grisescens* (Chevrolat) 1880d: 285 (*Coelosternus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 450; Hustache 1932: 258. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Cophes oblongus* (LeConte) in LeConte and Horn 1876: 256; O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 149; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 15; Thomas et al. 2013: 26. **Distribution.** Caymans, Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe. USA (widespread); widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.
- Episcirrus singularis* (Chevrolat) 1880l: 278 (*Pseudomus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 448 (*Gasterocercus*); Hustache 1930: 232; O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 149. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

SUBFAMILY ENTIMINAE

TRIBE ANYPOTACTINI

- Polydacrys depressifrons* Boheman 1840: 298. =*Pandetelejus cavirostris* (Schaeffer) 1908: 214. =*Pandeteleius 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. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 279) list an unidentified species from Montserrat.
- Polydacrys moestus* Chevrolat 1880b: 190; Hustache 1929: 186; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 22. =*Polydracys nigrosparus* Chevrolat 1880b: 190. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Polydacrys scansorius* (Klug) 1829: 13 (*Sitona*); O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 29; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 22. =*Polydacrys modestus* Gyllenhal 1834: 131, Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 4345. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe; widespread Antilles endemic.

TRIBE EUDIAGOGINI

- Promecops lunatus* Fåhraeus 1840: 327; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 23. =*Promecops cognatus* Fåhraeus 1840: 331. **Distribution.** Barbados, Dominica, Grenadines, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Promecops posticus* Fåhraeus 1840: 322; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 442; Hustache 1929: 201; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 23. =*Artipus alboscuteclatus* (Chevrolat) 1880d: 254. =*Promecops olivieri* Faust 1892: 27. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic. Not South America.
- Promecops sinuatocollis* Hustache 1929: 202. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

TRIBE EUSTYLINI

- Brachyomus tuberculatus* (Boheman) 1842: 218 (*Geonemus*). **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.
- Compsus gentilis* (Olivier) 1807: 315 (*Curculio*). Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 436 (*Neocyphus*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** A possible pest of citrus.
- Compsus lacteus* (Fabricius) 1781: 185 (*Curculio*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 435 (*Oxydectes*); Wibmer and O'Brien 1989: 29. **Distribution.** Grenada*, Guadeloupe, Jamaica. South America (French Guiana, type locality; not Guadeloupe); widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** A possible pest of *Citrus* spp.
- Diaprepes abbreviatus* (L.) 1758: 386 (*Curculio*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 436; Uyttenboogaart 1902: 118; Hustache 1929: 183; Ramos 1946: 43; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 99; O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 55; Cooter 1983: 186; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 282; Ivie et al. 2008b: 279; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 23; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 47. =*Curculio abbreviatus* variety *brevis* (Olivier) 1790b: 549 of Guadeloupe, of Martinique. =*Curculio abbreviatus* variety *distinguendus* Gyllenhal 1834: 10 of Guadeloupe, of Martinique, of Puerto Rico; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 23 of Dominica. =*Curculio abbreviatus* variety *guadeloupensis* Gyllenhal 1834: 11 of Guadeloupe. =*Curculio abbreviatus guadeloupensis* Hustache 1929: 184 [not *guadeloupensis* Gyllenhal 1834.] **Distribution.** Barbados, Dominica, Grenada*, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Martinique, Mona, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic. USA (FL, introduced, first reported in

- 1964). **Notes and economic importance.** The citrus root weevil or the diaprepes root weevil. This pest is also commonly called the sugar cane root stalk borer weevil. It is a serious pest in Florida and the West Indies, attacking roots of citrus and a wide variety of other plants including many other cultivated trees and shrubs such as avocado (Woodruff 1964, 1968, 1985). 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. Lapointe (2000) reviews the agricultural importance of beetles in this genus. **Plate 55.**
- Diaprepes balloui* Marshall 1916: 449; O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 55; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 23. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic. Not Hispaniola, contrary to Perez-Gelabert (2008: 134). **Notes.** Biology unknown but likely similar to that of *Diaprepes abbreviatus*. A possible pest of *Citrus* spp.
- Diaprepes boxi* Marshall 1938: 3; O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 55. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic. **Notes.** A possible pest of *Citrus* spp.
- Diaprepes cf. doublierii* Guérin-Ménéville 1847: 9; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 24. **Distribution.** Dominica, Hispaniola; widespread Antilles endemic.
- Diaprepes excavatus* Rosenschoeld 1840: 343; O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 55. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic. **Notes.** A possible pest of *Citrus* spp.
- Diaprepes famelicus* (Olivier) 1790b: 544 (*Curculio*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 438; Hustache 1929: 197 (*Prepodes*); Miskimen and Bond 1970: 99; Cooter 1983: 186; Whitwell 1991; Ivie et al. 2008b: 279; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 134; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 24. = *Curculio affinis* (Fabricius) 1801: 531. = *Diaprepes lepidopterus* Gyllenhal 1834: 14. = *Exophthalmus leucopterus*: (Leng and Mutchler) 1914: 469 [error.] = subspecies *barbadensis* Marshall 1916: 451 of Barbados. = subspecies *elegantulus* Gyllenhal 1834: 13 [also incorrectly attributed to Leng and Mutchler 1914: 469] of Cuba, of Martinique. = subspecies *esuriens* Gyllenhal 1834: 15. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Martinique, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Barthélemy, St. Croix, St. Kitts; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** This species is a pest in citrus nurseries. The biology is likely similar to that of *Diaprepes abbreviatus* (L.).
- Diaprepes marginatus* (Fabricius) 1775: 145 (*Curculio*) [resurrected name; incorrectly attributed to Olivier. 1790: 526]; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 437; Hustache 1929: 184; Schiller 2004: 19; O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 55. = *Curculio bivittatus* (Fabricius) 1787: 118. = *Diaprepes circumdatus*: Schoenherr 1826: 117 [nomen nudum.] = *Diaprepes denudatus* Pierce 1915: 263 **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, St. Thomas; widespread Antilles endemic.
- Diaprepes reticulatus* Chevrolat 1880b: 165. **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic. **Notes.** A possible pest of *Citrus* spp.
- Diaprepes rufescens* Boheman 1840: 346; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 438; Hustache 1929: 197 (*Prepodes*); O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 56. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** A possible pest of *Citrus* spp.
- Diaprepes variegatus* Chevrolat 1880b: 165; O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 56. **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic. **Notes.** A possible pest of *Citrus* spp.
- Eustylus hybridus* (Rosenschoeld) 1840: 200 (*Platyomus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 440; Hustache 1929: 200; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 24. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe (type locality), St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** On sweet peas and *Eugenia* sp. rose apple trees.
- Exophthalmus aurarius* (Gyllenhal) 1834: 12 (*Diaprepes*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 438; [also incorrectly attributed to Leng and Mutchler 1914: 469]; Hustache 1929: 196 (*Prepodes*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Exophthalmus dufauai* (Hustache) 1929: 198 (*Prepodes*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** A possible pest of *Citrus* spp.
- Exophthalmus foveicollis* (Chevrolat) 1880e: 175 (*Diaprepes*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Exophthalmus hemigrammus* (Chevrolat) 1880c: 197 (*Diaprepes*). = *Exophthalmodes hemipterus* (Lona) 1938: 520 [error.] **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic.
- Exophthalmus interruptus* (Chevrolat) 1880b: 165 (*Diaprepes*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Exophthalmus marginicollis (Chevrolat) 1880e: 175 (*Diaprepes*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 438; Hustache 1929: 198 (*Prepodes*); O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 24; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 47 (*Litostylus*).

Distribution. Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Exophthalmus marmoreus (Gyllenhal) 1840: 352 (*Praepodes*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 439 (*Prepodes*); Hustache 1929: 198. = *Prepodes marmoreus* variety *marmoratus* (Hustache) 1929: 198. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Exophthalmus martinicensis Chevrolat 1879a: XCVIII. **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic.

Exophthalmus vitraci (Fleutiaux and Sallé) 1890: 437 (*Diaprepes*); Hustache 1929: 196 (*Prepodes*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Oxyderces cretaceus (Fabricius) 1792: 452 (*Curculio*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 435 (*Oxyderces*); Hustache 1929: 189 (*Plococompsus*). = *Compsus scutellaris* (Chevrolat) 1880c: 197. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Martinique; Lesser Antilles endemic.

TRIBE GEONEMINI

Lachnopus campechianus Gyllenhal 1840: 388; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 439; Hustache 1929: 199 (*Prepodes*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** A possible pest of *Citrus* spp.

Lachnopus curvipes (Fabricius) 1787: 113 (*Curculio*). Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 440; Hustache 1929: 199 (*Prepodes*); Schiller 2004: 11; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 282; Ivie et al. 2008b: 279; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 24. = *Curculio curvipes* variety *calcaratus* (Olivier) 1807: 350 of Guadeloupe; not Oware (Africa), an error. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy, St. Croix, St. Kitts, St. Thomas, St. Vincent, Tortola; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Cooter 1983: 186 and Ivie et al. 2008b: 279 also list an unidentified species in this genus from Montserrat. **Plate** 56.

Lachnopus lineicollis (Chevrolat) 1880e: 175 (*Diaprepes*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 439 (*Lachnopus*); Hustache 1929: 199 (*Prepodes*); O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 24. = *Diaprepes foveicollis* (Chevrolat) 1880e: 175. = *Diaprepes quadritaenia* (Chevrolat) 1880b: 190; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 439; Hustache 1929: 196. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic.

Lachnopus memnonius (Gyllenhal) 1834: 42 (*Ptilopus*). **Distribution.** St. Barthélemy; single island 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

Artipus corycaeus Sahlberg 1823: 22; Tucker 1952: 348; O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 31; Bennett and Alam 1985: 29. **Distribution.** Barbados, St. Barthélemy; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Attacks seeds of crab's eye vine (*Cesalpinia* spp.) and horse-nicker (*Abrus precatorius* L.)

Ericydeus marginicollis (Chevrolat) 1880c: 197 (*Cyphus*). **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic.

Ericydeus viridis (Chevrolat) 1880c: 197 (*Cyphus*). **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic.

Litostylus boveli (Marshall) 1922b: 184 (*Germariella*); O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 32; Bennett and Alam 1985: 30; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 25. **Distribution.** Barbados, Dominica; Lesser Antilles endemic. Not Hispaniola, contrary to Perez-Gelabert 2008: 136. **Notes.** Adults feed on *Citrus* spp. foliage.

Litostylus leucocephalus (Chevrolat) 1880d: 213 (*Cyphus*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Litostylus pudens (Boheman) 1833: 623 (*Cyphus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 436 (*Neocyphus*); Hustache 1929: 188; Cooter 1983: 186; Ivie et al. 2008b: 279; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 25. **Distribution.** Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Barthélemy (type locality), St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** A possible pest of citrus.

Litostylus strangulatus (Chevrolat) 1880d: 213 (*Cyphus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 436; Hustache 1929: 189; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 25. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic. Not Hispaniola, contrary to Perez-Gelabert (2008: 136).

TRIBE POLYDRUSINI

Polydrusus guadelupensis (Hustache) 1929: 186 (*Polydrosus*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Polydrusus latitarsis (Hustache) 1929: 185 (*Polydrosus*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

TRIBE TANYMECINI

Pandeleteius testaceipes Hustache 1929: 181; Howden 1970: 48, 2004: 201; O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 49; Woodruff et al. 1998: 23; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 25. = *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, contrary to Perez-Gelabert 2008: 136. **Plate** 56.

SUBFAMILY LIXINAE

TRIBE LIXINI

Microlarinus lypriformis (Wollaston) 1861: 102 (*Rhinocyllus*); Bennett 1968: 2; Stegmaier 1973: 235; Wibmer and O'Brien 1898: 9, 77; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 32. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Curaçao, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Kitts; introduced to the Lesser Antilles. USA (AZ, FL, NM, NV, TX, UT, WA). The species is native to India, the Near East, and Mediterranean region. **Notes.** The weevil bores into several plant species in the New World. The common name is the puncture vine stem weevil, and it was introduced to the New World, and is used as a biocontrol agent against puncture vine (*Tribulus terrestris* L.), a native but noxious plant of the tropical and subtropical New World. After its introduction it may have partly dispersed through the commercial movement of animal feed, such as horse feed.

SUBFAMILY MOLYTINAE

TRIBE ANCHONINI

Acorep denticulatus Chevrolat 1880: 213 (*Anchonus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 441; Hustache 1929: 230; Voisin 1992a: 266 (placement in *Acorep*, subgenus *Spinanchonus*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Acorep piliger (Chevrolat) 1880d: 213 (*Anchonus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 440; Hustache 1929: 232; Voisin 1992a: 266 (placement in *Acorep*, subgenus *Acorep*); O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 25. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Acorep spinosus Hustache 1929: 231 (*Anchonus*); Voisin 1992a: 266 (placement in *Acorep*, subgenus *Spinanchonus*); O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 26. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Acorep sp. 1; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 26. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic?

Acorep sp. 2; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 26. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic?

Acorep sp. 3; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 26. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic?

Acorep sp. 4; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 26. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic?

Acorep sp. 5; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 26. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic?

Acorep sp. 6; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 26. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic?

Anchonus caveatus Fåhraeus 1843: 406; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 441. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Anchonus delauneyi Chevrolat 1879b: 84; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 441; Hustache 1929: 227. = *Anchonus alveolatus* Chevrolat 1880: 213. = *Anchonus delaunayi*: Chevrolat 1879b: 84 [incorrect original spelling; emended Chevrolat 1879c: 109.] = *Anchonus hopei*: Chevrolat 1880c: 197 [misidentification, not Fåhraeus 1843]; Hustache 1929: 224. = *Anchonus rudis* Chevrolat 1879b: 84. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Martinique; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Anchonus denticulatus Chevrolat 1880d: 213; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 441; Hustache 1929: 230. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Anchonus guildingi Fåhraeus 1843: 398. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

- Anchonus hopei* Fåhraeus 1843: 392; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 440. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Anchonus inaequalis* Fåhraeus 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 interruptus* Fåhraeus 1843: 400; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 442; Hustache 1929: 235; Ivie et al. 2008b: 279; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 26. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Montserrat (species near this); Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Anchonus leprosus* Chevrolat 1879b: 84; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 440; Hustache 1929: 224. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Anchonus magister* Faust 1893: 416. =*Anchonus magister* variety *vecors* Faust 1893: 416 of Antigua. **Distribution.** Antigua; single island endemic.
- Anchonus rufescens* Chevrolat 1879b: 84; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 441; Hustache 1929: 233. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Anchonus scabrosus* Hustache 1929: 229. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Anchonus serietuberculatus* Fåhraeus 1843: 405; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 442; Hustache 1929: 234; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 26. =*Anchonus impressus* Fåhraeus 1843: 402 of St. Vincent; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 441. =*Anchonus indus* Fåhraeus 1843: 403 of St. Vincent; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 442. =*Anchonus simplex* Chevrolat 1880d: 213 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique (type locality), St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Anchonus suillus* (Fabricius) 1792: 402 (*Curculio*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 442; Hustache 1929: 236; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 98; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 282; Ivie et al. 2008b: 279; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 29. =*Curculio sordidus* (Fabricius) 1792: 402. =*Anchonus pudens* Faust 1892: 43 of Guadeloupe of authors; Voisin 1992: 400. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Cuba, Grenada*, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy, St. Croix; widespread Antilles endemic.
- Anchonus tuberosus* Hustache 1929: 230. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Anchonus* sp., O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 26. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic?
- Cestophorus* undescribed species, O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 26. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic?
- Geobyrsa trossula* (Chevrolat) 1879b: 84 (*Anchonus*); Hustache 1929: 237 (*Geobyrsa*); O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 27; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 47. =*Anchonus hispidus* (Chevrolat) 1880d: 214. =*Anchonus trossula* variety *cirrigera* (Chevrolat) 1880d: 214 of Guadeloupe. =*Anephilus guadulpianus* (Faust) 1892: 57. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 279) list an undetermined species in this genus from Montserrat.
- Ixanchnus clathratus* (Fåhraeus) 1843: 399 (*Anchonus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 440; Voisin 1992: 400. =*Anchonus reticulatus* Chevrolat 1880d: 213. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Genus endemic to the Lesser Antilles.
- Ixanchnus cribricollis* (Coquerel) 1849: 448 (*Anchonus*); Voisin 1992: 400. **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic.
- Ixanchnus hustachei* Voisin 1992b: 400. =*Anchonus pudens* Faust 1892: 43 of Guadeloupe, Hustache 1929: 227 (*Anchonus*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Plate** 56.
- Ixanchnus lafertei* (Fåhraeus) 1843: 394 (*Anchonus*); Voisin 1992: 400. **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic.
- Ixanchnus lherminieri* (Chevrolat) 1879b: 85 (*Anchonus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 440; Hustache 1929: 225; Voisin 1992b: 400. =*Anchonus plicaticollis* Chevrolat 1880d: 213; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 440. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Ixanchnus* sp., O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 27. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic?
- Paranchnus* undescribed species 1, O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 27. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic?
- Paranchnus* undescribed species 2, O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 27. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic?
- Rhyparonotus insularis* Hustache 1929: 236. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

TRIBE CAMAROTINI

Camarotus rufus Hustache 1930: 112. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Themeropsis triangulifer (Chevrolat) 1880d: 229 (*Prionomerus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 444; Hustache 1930: 108. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

TRIBE CHOLINI

Cholus adpersus (Fåhraeus) 1844: 16 (*Polyderces*). **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.

Cholus martiniquensis Marshall 1926: 540; O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 123 (*Archarias*), 1984: 294. = *Cholus zonatus* (Swederus) of St. Lucia in Schotman 1989: 5. **Distribution.** Martinique, St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Cholus ovarburyi O'Brien 2011: 14. **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic. **Notes.** Taken on flowers of coconut palm.

Cholus palmarum O'Brien 1994: 413. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic. **Notes.** On flowers and leaves of *Prestoea montana* (R. Graham) Nichols palms.

Cholus spinipes (Fabricius) 1781: 174 (*Curculio*); O'Brien 2004: 417. = *Cholus watsi* Marshall 1922a: 62 of Grenada. **Distribution.** Grenada; single island endemic. **Notes.** Attacks pineapples.

Cholus zonatus (Swederus) 1787: 194 (*Curculio*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 444 (*Polyderces*); Hustache 1930: 112 (*Polyderces*); Parasram and Medevick 1971: 125; Ivie et al. 2008b: 279; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 27. = *Curculio tricinctus* (Fabricius) 1792: 430. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Associated with the endemic bromeliad *Pitcairnia micotrinensis* R. W. Read. Vaurie (1976) reports specimens collected from *Euterpe globosa* Gaertn. palms and *Cyrtilla racemiflora* L. This species has been recorded as a pest of pineapple.

Homalinotus lherminieri (Chevrolat) 1878a: CXLI [misprinted CLXI] (*Homalonotus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 445; Hustache 1930: 114; Schiller 2004: 37; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 27. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Vaurie (1973) records specimens collected on *Euterpe dominica* (L.) H. Bailey palms.

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; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

TRIBE CONOTRACHELINI

Conotrachelus brevicrinatus Hustache 1930: 138. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 279) list two unidentified species in this genus from Montserrat.

Conotrachelus cinnamomeus Hustache 1930: 34 [see p. 24]; Ivie et al. 2008b: 279; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 28. = *Conotrachelus cinnamomus*: Hustache 1930: 138 [error.] = *Conotrachelus cinnamoneus*: Blackwelder 1947: 849 [error.] **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Conotrachelus coelosternoides Hustache 1930: 139. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Conotrachelus cristatus Fåhraeus 1837: 438; Hustache 1930: 134; Ivie et al. 2008b: 279; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 28. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada*, Guadeloupe, Montserrat. USA (MS), Mexico to Panama, South America; widespread New World?

Conotrachelus dufau Hustache 1930: 132. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Conotrachelus guadelupensis Hustache 1930: 133. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Conotrachelus hirsutipennis Hustache 1930: 137. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Conotrachelus maceritiae Fåhraeus 1837: 412; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 445; Hustache 1930: 135; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 28. = *Conotrachelus rectecostatus* Chevrolat 1880d: 229. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Conotrachelus marginiceps Chevrolat 1880d: 230; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 445; Hustache 1930: 129. = *Conotrachelus frontalis* Chevrolat 1880d: 230. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Conotrachelus obscurus Hustache 1930: 136. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

- Conotrachelus obtusedentatus* Hustache 1930: 131. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Conotrachelus ocellatus* Chevrolat 1880d: 230; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 445; Hustache 1930: 130. = *Conotrachelus ocellatus*: Dejean 1835: 296, 1837: 321 [nomen nudum; incorrectly attributed to Chevrolat 1880.] **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Conotrachelus serripennis* Chevrolat 1880d: 285; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 445; Hustache 1930: 128. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Conotrachelus unicus* Hustache 1936: 38. = *Conotrachelus scapularis* Chevrolat 1880d: 229 [not Fähræus 1837]; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 446; Hustache 1930: 131. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Dorytomorpha elongatus* (Hustache) 1929: 241 (*Catiline*); O'Brien 1989: 145 (tribal and generic placement); O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 8. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** O'Brien's (1989: 145) changes in genus and tribal placement have been completely overlooked in subsequent literature.
- Dorytomorpha tuberculatus* Hustache 1929: 240 (*Catiline*); O'Brien 1989: 145 (tribal and generic placement). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Dorytomorpha tonsa* (Chevrolat) 1880d: 252 (*Euscepes*); Hustache 1929: 209; O'Brien 1989: 415 (tribal placement); O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 29. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic. Genus endemic to Lesser Antilles. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 279) list an unidentified species in this genus from Montserrat.
- Microhyus ruber* (Chevrolat) 1880d: 229 (*Conotrachelus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 446. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Based on examination of Hustache voucher specimens by R. S. Anderson this species should be placed in the genus *Conotrachelus*.

TRIBE CYCLOTTERINI

- Dufaiella heterorostris* Hustache 1929: 215. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. Genus endemic to the Lesser Antilles.
- Dufaiella* sp., O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 28. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic?
- Paranchonus latirostris* Hustache 1929: 214. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Paranchonus ovatus* Hustache 1929: 214. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Paranchonus verrucosus* Hustache 1929: 213. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

TRIBE ERODISCINI

- Sicoderus contiguous* Vanin 1986: 589; Wibmer and O'Brien 1989: 12. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.
- Sicoderus delauneyi* (Chevrolat) 1880: XXVI (*Hammacerus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 443; Hustache 1930: 110; Vanin 1986: 582-584. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Vanin (1989) recognizes two species groups in the Antilles, the *S. delauneyi* group is restricted to the Lesser Antilles and the *S. tinamus* group is restricted to the Greater Antilles and southern Florida. **Plate** 56.
- Sicoderus propinquus* Vanin 1986: 586; Wibmer and O'Brien 1989: 12. **Distribution.** Grenada, Grenadines (unspecified); Grenada paleo-island endemic.
- Sicoderus remotus* Vanin 1986: 584; Wibmer and O'Brien 1989: 12. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic. **Plate** 57.
- Sicoderus* undescribed species (near *contiguous* Vanin 1986: 586), O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 9. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic.

TRIBE HYLOBIINI

- Heilus sinuatus* (Boheman) 1843: 77 (*Heilipus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 443; Hustache 1929: 204; Ivie et al. 2008b: 279; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 28. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada*, Guadeloupe, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 279) also list an unidentified species possibly in *Heilipus* Germar from Montserrat.
- Hilipinus tripunctatus* (Chevrolat) 1880d: 229 (*Heilipus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 443; Hustache 1929: 205 (*Hilipus*); O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 28; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 47. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique; Lesser Antilles endemic.

- Neseilipus carinifrons* (Hustache) 1929: 205 (*Hilipus*); O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 28. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic. Genus endemic to the Lesser Antilles.
- Ozoctenus dufau* Hustache 1929: 208; Ivie et al. 2008b: 279; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 29. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Pseudanchonus guadelupensis* (Hustache) 1929: 211 (*Anchonomorpha*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Martinique; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Rhineilipus latro* (Gyllenhal) 1836: 192 (*Heilipus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 443; Hustache 1929: 206; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 29. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.

TRIBE LYMANTINI

- Decuanellus viti* Osella 1976: 673; Howden 1992: 33. **Distribution.** Les Saintes (Guadeloupe Archipelago); single island endemic. Genus endemic to West Indies. **Notes.** An eyeless soil species. Ivie et al. (2008b: 279) list an unidentified species in this genus from Montserrat. **Plate** 55.

TRIBE PISSODINI

- Dorytomorpha tonsa* (Chevrolat) 1880d: 252 (*Eusecepes*); Hustache 1929: 209; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 29. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; the Lesser Antilles endemic. Genus endemic to the Lesser Antilles. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 279) list an unidentified species in this genus from Montserrat.

TRIBE STERNECHINI

- Chalcodermus angularis* Champion 1904: 319. **Distribution.** St. Vincent. Costa Rica, Panama; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Plate** 55.
- Chalcodermus angulicollis* Fåhraeus 1837: 389. **Distribution.** Barbados. Mexico, Guatemala, Panama; widespread South America; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Chalcodermus insularis* Chevrolat 1880c: 198; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 446; Hustache 1930: 124; Ivie et al. 2008b: 279; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 29. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Chalcodermus vitraci* Hustache 1930: 123. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Sternechus vicinus* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 442; Hustache 1929: 238; Ivie et al. 2008b: 279; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 34; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 29; Touroult and Poirier 2012: 48. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Adults of related species are associated with Fabaceae.

TRIBE TRYPETIDINI

- Nanus uniformis* Boheman 1844: 90; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 452; Hustache 1932: 331; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 29. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico. USA (FL); Honduras, Mexico, Panama; widespread New World.
- Nanus* undescribed species, O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 29. **Distribution.** Dominica; single island endemic?
- Neonanus erythrurus* (Chevrolat) 1880h: XXXII ("*Sphenophorus?*"); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 452 (*Nanus*); Hustache 1932: 332; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 30. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Trypetes guildingi* Fåhraeus 1844: 36; O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 97; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 30. **Distribution.** Dominica, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Adults in crowns and fronds of fallen *Euterpe* spp. palm trees.

SUBFAMILY SCOLYTINAE, the bark and ambrosia beetles

This subfamily contains many economically important species using trees and shrubs or nuts and seeds as hosts. Some have symbiotic fungi which often stain harvested wood in addition to their boring damage. Some species bore under the bark and create distinctive "engraving" patterns. Several species are especially damaging to pine forests. Widespread species have often been distributed through human activity by being transported in wood or live trees and shrubs. Other introduced species should be expected. Data are drawn mostly from Bright (1985) and Wood and Bright (1992). Bright and Torres (2006)

contains a key to identify the genera found in Puerto Rico and should apply to most or all of the genera in the Lesser Antilles. Wood (1977) contains data on species introduced into and out of the New World.

TRIBE HYLESININI

SUBTRIBE TOMACINA

Phrixosoma caraibica Schedl 1966: 101; Wood and Bright 1992: 189. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

SUBTRIBE BOTHROSTERNINA

Bothrosternus isolatus Bright 1972: 28; Bright 1985: 171, 179; Daltry 2009: 69. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, St. Lucia; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** The earlier records of Dominica and of Guadeloupe are not verified in Wood and Bright 1992: 215.

Cnesius gracilis Blandford 1896: 141; Bright 1985: 171. Wood and Bright 1992: 208. **Distribution.** Dominica. Mexico to Colombia; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Host trees: coffee, avocado, *Serjania* sp.

Cnesius guadeloupensis Eggers 1941b: 137; Wood and Bright 1992: 209. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Cnesius insularis Eggers 1941b: 138; Wood and Bright 1992: 209. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Cnesius longicollis Eggers 1941b: 137; Wood and Bright 1992: 209. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Cnesinus undescribed species, Daltry 2009: 69. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.

Cnesinus strigicollis LeConte 1868: 171; Wood and Bright 1992: 241; Daltry 2009: 70. **Distribution.** St. Lucia. USA (MI and NY to TX, FL), Mexico (Chiapas); the Lesser Antilles and North and/or Central America.

Pagiocerus frontalis (Fabricius) 1801: 389 (*Bostrichus*); Bright 1985: 171; Wood and Bright 1992: 213; Daltry 2009: 70. = *Pagiocerus caraibaicus* Eggers 1941b: 136 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, St. Lucia. Widespread; Mexico to Chile and Argentina; introduced to USA (NC to FL to TX; Wood 1977: 68); widespread New World. **Notes.** Host trees: avocado and *Ocotea membranacea* (Sw.) R. Howard. Also a pest of stored corn.

SUBTRIBE PHLOEOTRIBINA

Phloeotribus insularis Eggers 1941b: 123; Bright 1981: 155, 1985: 171; Wood and Bright 1992: 223. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.

SUBTRIBE PHLOEOSININA

Chramesus deplanatus Eggers 1941b: 124; Wood and Bright 1992: 265. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 280) list two unidentified species in this genus on Montserrat.

Chramesus undescribed species, Daltry 2009: 69. **Distribution.** St. Lucia, single island endemic.

Chramesus opacicollis Eggers 1941b: 124; Bright 1981: 153, 1985: 171; Wood and Bright 1992: 267. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Martinique (as *Chramesus opacicollis nitidus* Eggers 1941b: 125); widespread Antilles endemic.

Chramesus rotundatus (Chapuis) 1869: 47 (*Rhopalopleurus*); Bright 1981: 153, 1985: 171; Wood and Bright 1992: 268; Bright and Torres 2006: 395; Daltry 2009: 69. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia. Mexico (Veracruz); widespread Antilles and Latin America? **Notes.** Hosts: *Inga vera*. (Willd.) Guaba.

Cladoctonus interruptus (Eggers) 1941b: 126 (*Hoplites*); Bright 1985: 171; Wood and Bright 1992: 239. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Colombia; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Hosts: *Artocarpus altilis* (Parkinson) Fosberg, *Citrus sinensis* L. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 280) list an unidentified species in this genus from Montserrat.

Cladoctonus major (Eggers) 1941b: 125 (*Hoplites*); Wood and Bright 1992: 239. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Hosts: *Ficus laurifolia* Hort. Berol. ex Kunath and Bouche.

TRIBE SCOLYTINI

SUBTRIBE SCOLYTINA

Cnemonyx ficus Schwarz 1896: 44; Wood and Bright 1992: 315; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 282; Ivie et al. 2008b: 280; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 31; Daltry 2009: 69; Thomas et al. 2013: 26. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Caymans, Guana, Montserrat, St. Croix, St. Lucia. USA (FL); widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

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; Daltry 2009: 69. **Distribution.** Antigua, Guana, Hispaniola, Jost Van Dyke, Mona, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. USA (s FL); Panama; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

SUBTRIBE CTENOPHORINA

Gymnochilus insularis (Eggers) 1932: 232 (*Problechilus*); Bright 1981: 154, 1985: 172; Wood and Bright 1992: 386. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Gymnochilus reitteri Eichhoff 1878: 388; Wood and Bright 1992: 387; Ivie et al. 2008b: 279. **Distribution.** Montserrat. Mexico to Panama; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America?

Microborus aberrans Wichmann 1914: 143; Wood and Bright 1992: 383. =*Microborus imitans* Eggers 1941b: 131 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Venezuela, French Guiana, Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Hosts: *Clusia* spp. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 280) list an unidentified species in this genus from Montserrat.

Microborus lectus Wood 1971: 17; Bright 1981: 155, 1985: 172; Wood and Bright 1992: 384. **Distribution.** Dominica. Venezuela; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Host tree: *Clusia* spp., in limbs and boles.

Pycnarthrum hispidum (Ferrari) 1867: 19 (*Hypoborus*); Wood and Bright 1992: 384; Bright and Torres 2006: 396; Ivie et al. 2008b: 279; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 138; Daltry 2009: 69; Thomas et al. 2013: 28. **Distribution.** Caymans, Cuba, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, Virgin Islands. USA (FL, TX) through Mexico and Central America to Guyana and Venezuela; widespread New World. **Notes.** Hosts: *Ficus* sp.

Pycnarthrum pallidum (Chapuis) 1869: 41 (*Nemobius*); Bennett and Alam 1985: 30; Tucker 1952; Wood and Bright 1992: 385. **Distribution.** Barbados, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Attacks bark of breadfruit and fig on Barbados.

Pycnarthrum undescribed species, Daltry 2009: 69. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.

Scolytodes atlanticus Bright and Tores 2006: 396; Daltry 2009: 69. **Distribution.** Puerto Rico, St. Lucia; widespread Antilles endemic.

Scolytodes discedens (Eggers) 1941b: 133 (*Hexacolus*); Bright 1985: 172; Wood and Bright 1992: 391. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Scolytodes guyanensis (Schedl) 1937: 13 (*Erineophilus*); Bright 1985: 172; Wood and Bright 1992: 393. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Guyana; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Hosts: *Swietenia* sp.

Scolytodes imitans (Eggers) 1941b: 136 (*Prionosceles*); Bright 1985: 172; Wood and Bright 1992: 393. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Scolytodes insularis (Schedl) 1952: 357 (*Hexacolus*); Bright 1985: 172; Wood and Bright 1992: 393. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Scolytodes longicollis (Eggers) 1951: 152 (*Hexacolus*); Bright 1985: 172; Wood and Bright 1992: 394. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Scolytodes maurus (Blandford) 1897: 178 (*Prionosceles*); Bright 1985: 172; Wood and Bright 1992: 394. **Distribution.** Dominica. Mexico to Panama, Venezuela; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Host tree: *Cecropia peltata* L., in leaf petioles.

Scolytodes nitidissimus (Eggers) 1941b: 135 (*Hexacolus*); Bright 1985: 172; Wood and Bright 1992: 396; Daltry 2009: 69. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Scolytodes notatus (Eggers) 1941b: 133 (*Hexacolus*); Bright 1981: 156, 1985: 172; Wood and Bright 1992: 396; Bright and Torres 2006: 394; Daltry 2009: 69. =*Hexacolus pseudobicolor* Eggers 1941b: 132 of

- Guadeloupe. =*Hexacolus subparallelus* Eggers 1941b: 134 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia. Mexico?; widespread Antilles and Latin America?
- Scolytodes oblongus* (Eggers) 1941b: 134 (*Hexacolus*); Bright 1985: 172; Wood and Bright 1992: 396. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Scolytodes ovalis* (Eggers) 1941b: 132 (*Hexacolus*); Bright 1985: 172; Wood and Bright 1992: 396. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Scolytodes schwarzi* (Hopkins) 1902: 36 (*Erineophilus*); Wood and Bright 1992: 399; Ivie et al. 2008b: 280; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 34. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Montserrat. USA (FL), Mexico; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.
- Scolytodes striatulus* Wood 1979: 136; Bright 1985: 172; Wood and Bright 1992: 399; Ivie et al. 2008b: 280. =*Hylocurosoma striatum* Eggers 1941b: 139, replacement for name preoccupied by Eggers 1934. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic.

SUBTRIBE MICRACINA

- Hylocurus* sp.; Ivie et al. 2008b: 280; Daltry 2009: 70. **Distribution.** Montserrat, St. Lucia; distribution category unknown. **Notes.** At least two undetermined species are listed.
- Pseudothysanoes* sp.; Ivie et al. 2008b: 280. **Distribution.** Montserrat; distribution category unknown. **Notes.** Two undetermined species are listed.
- Pseudothysanoes magnispinatus* Bright and Torres 2006: 399; Daltry 2009: 69; Thomas et al. 2013: 28. **Distribution.** Caymans, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia; widespread Antilles endemic.
- Stevewoodia minutum* Bright 2010: 46. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic. Genus endemic to the Lesser Antilles.

SUBTRIBE DRYOCOETINA

- Coccotrypes advena* Blandford 1894: 100; Wood and Bright 1992: 592; Ivie et al. 2008b: 279; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 138; Daltry 2009: 70. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola, Montserrat, St. Lucia. USA (FL), Surinam, widespread Asia and Pacific Islands; native to Old World; introduced to the Lesser Antilles.
- Coccotrypes anonae* Hopkins 1915: 46. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands. Bermuda, USA (DC-FL), Mexico to Honduras, introduced to the Lesser Antilles; introduced to New World from se Asia. **Notes:** in palm seeds.
- Coccotrypes carpophagus* (Hornung) 1842: 116 (*Bostrichus*); Bennett and Alam 1985: 30; Wood and Bright 1992: 594; Bright and Torres 2006: 411. =*Coccotrypes bakeri* Hopkins 1915 of Cuba. =*Coccotrypes anonae* Hopkins 1915 of Cuba. =*Coccotrypes hubbardi* Hopkins 1915 of Montserrat. =*Coccotrypes thrinacis* Hopkins 1915 of Cuba. =*Coccotrypes punctulatus* Eggers 1951 of St. Thomas. **Distribution.** Barbados, Bermuda, Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands. Widespread in North, Central, and South America, Africa, and Asia; introduced to the Lesser Antilles; introduced to New World; probably native to Africa (Wood 1977: 68). **Notes.** Attacks seeds of palms (*Thrinax* spp.), ivory-nut buttons, etc. on Barbados. Elsewhere it is known from nuts and seeds of many species of trees. Commonly intercepted in seeds and nuts in temperate countries, where it cannot breed.
- [*Coccotrypes cylindricus* Schedl 1949: 116. **Distribution.** Cuba, Puerto Rico; to be expected in the Lesser Antilles; introduced to New World. **Notes.** In seeds of *Euterpe globosa* (R. Graham) Nichols palms.]
- Coccotrypes cyperi* (Beeson) 1929: 230 (*Thanmurgides*); Bright 1985: 172; Wood and Bright 1992: 598; Bright and Torres 2006: 411; Ivie et al. 2008b: 279; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 138; Daltry 2009: 70. =*Dryocoetes subdepressus* Eggers 1941b: 127 of Guadeloupe. =*Dryocoetes insularis* Eggers 1941b: 127 of Guadeloupe and of Martinique. =*Coccotrypes insularis* Eggers 1941b: 129 of Guadeloupe. =*Dryocoetes subimpressus* Eggers 1941b: 127 of Guadeloupe. =*Poecilips carabaicus* Schedl 1952: 345 of Guadeloupe and of Martinique. =*Poecilips eggersi* Schedl 1952: 347 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Hispaniola, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia. USA (LA-FL), Central and South America and Pacific islands; widespread New World; widespread Asia, Australia. **Notes.** Hosts: known from 28 tree genera.
- Coccotrypes dactyliperda* (Fabricius) 1801: 387 (*Bostrichus*); Bright and Torres 2006: 411; Ivie et al. 2008b: 279; Thomas et al. 2013: 26. **Distribution.** Cuba, Bahamas, Caymans, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico. Mexico to Panama, USA (CA-FL); introduced to the Lesser Antilles; introduced to New

World; probably native to Africa (Wood 1977: 68); circum-tropical. **Note.** In seeds of *Phoenix* spp. palms;

[*Coccotrypes rhizophorae* (Hopkins) 1915: 48 (*Spermatoplex*). **Distribution.** Introduced; to be expected in the Lesser Antilles. Mexico, Panama, Galapagos, USA (FL), Asia; introduced to New World; probably native to Indonesia (Wood 1977: 68). **Notes.** In seeds of red mangrove (Woodruff 1970: 1) and other seeds.]

Dendrocranulus guatemalensis (Hopkins) 1915: 44 (*Xylocleptes*); Bright 1985: 173; Wood and Bright 1992: 551. = *Dendrocranulus parallelus* Schedl 1938: 172 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Mexico to Honduras; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Hosts: infesting stems of Cucurbitaceae.

SUBTRIBE XYLEBORINA

Ambrosiodmus devexulus (Wood) 1978: 398 (*Xyleborus*); Bright 1985: 173; Wood and Bright 1992: 673; Bright and Torres 2006: 413; Ivie et al. 2008b: 280. **Distribution.** Dominica, Hispaniola, Montserrat, Puerto Rico. USA (s FL); widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. **Notes.** Host tree: *Cedrela mexicana* Roem.

Ambrosiodmus gundlachi Eggers 1931: 20. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Cuba (type locality), Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico. USA (LA-FL); widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

Ambrosiodmus lecontei Hopkins 1915: 56; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 282; Bright and Torres 2006: 413; Ivie et al. 2008b: 280; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 29. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Cuba, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Montserrat, Puerto Rico. USA (FL-LA); widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. **Notes.** Host trees: *Cedrela mexicana* Roem. and 11 other tree genera.

Ambrosiodmus obliquus (LeConte) 1878: 432 (*Pityophthorus*); Bright 1985: 173; Wood and Bright 1992: 677; Bright and Torres 2006: 413; Daltry 2009: 70. = *Xyleborus pseudobraziliensis* Eggers 1941a: 101 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico. USA (s FL); widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. **Notes.** Host tree: *Cedrela mexicana* Roem.

Coptoborus vespatorius (Schedl) 1931: 342 (*Xyleborus*); Wood and Bright 1992: 665; Daltry 2009: 70. **Distribution.** St. Lucia. Trinidad; Mexico to Columbia to Argentina and Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Dryocoetoides capucinus (Eichhoff) 1869: 281 (*Xyleborus*); Bright 1985: 173; Wood and Bright 1992: 656. = *Xyleborus capucinoides* Eggers 1941a: 104 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, St. Lucia. Mexico, Central and South America; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Hosts: known from 18 genera of trees, especially *Inga* sp. and *Miconia* sp. Daltry 2009: 70 uses the genus *Dryocoetoides* for St. Lucia.

Dryocoetoides cristatus (Fabricius) 1801: 389 (*Bostrichus*), Wood and Bright 1992: 657; Daltry 2009: 70. **Distribution.** St. Lucia. Trinidad, Venezuela, Cayenne, Guyana, Brazil; introduced to Africa; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Premnobius cavipennis Eichhoff 1878: 404; Bright 1985: 173; Wood and Bright 1992: 651; Cognato and Bright 1996: 72; Bright and Torres 2006: 412; Ivie et al. 2008b: 280; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 3; Daltry 2009: 70. 4. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia. USA (FL), Central and South America; introduced to the Lesser Antilles; introduced to New World; native to Africa and Madagascar (Wood 1977: 68). **Notes.** Known to live in 54 genera of trees and woody vines.

Theoborus theobromae Hopkins 1915: 57; Bright 1985: 173; Wood and Bright 1992: 661; Daltry 2009: 70. = *Xyleborus pseudococcotrypes* Eggers 1941a: 105 of Guadeloupe. = *Xyleborus hirtellus* Schedl 1948: 271 of St. Vincent. **Distribution.** Barbados, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Mexico to Panama, Colombia to French Guiana; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Host trees: *Erythrina costaricensis* Micheli, *Ochroma* sp., *Theobroma cacao* L.

Xyleborinus buscki (Hopkins) 1915: 63 (*Xyleborus*); Bright 1981: 156, 1985: 173; Wood and Bright 1992: 806; Daltry 2009: 70. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic. Not St. Croix, contrary to Miskimen and Bond 1970: 100.

Xyleborinus gracilis (Eichhoff) 1868b: 145 (*Xyleborus*); Bright 1985: 173; Wood and Bright 1992: 808; Bright and Torres 2006: 420. = *Xyleborus aspericauda* Eggers 1941a: 106 of Guadeloupe. **Distribu-**

- tion.** Guadeloupe. Southern USA to Panama, South America, Azores, Galapagos Islands; widespread New World? **Notes.** Hosts: *Cedrela fissilis* Vell., *Marcgravidia* sp., *Pinus elliottii* Engelm., *Terminalia* sp., *Theobroma cacao* L.
- Xyleborinus longulus* (Schedl) 1966: 117 (*Xyleborus*); Bright 1985: 173; Wood and Bright 1992: 808. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- 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; Daltry 2009: 70; Thomas et al. 2013: 28. = *Xyleborus sacchari* Hopkins 1915: 64 of St. Vincent. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, Caymans, Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia. 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.
- Xyleborus caraibicus* Eggers 1941a: 103; Bright 1981: 157, 1985: 173; Wood and Bright 1992: 717; Daltry 2009: 70. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, St. Lucia. Costa Rica to Bolivia and Brazil, Trinidad; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Host trees: *Ochroma* sp., *Theobroma cacao* L.
- Xyleborus ferrugineus* (Fabricius) 1801: 388 (*Bostrichus*); Bright 1985: 173; Bennett and Alam 1985: 31; Wood and Bright 1992: 735; Cognato and Bright 1996: 72; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 282; Bright and Torres 2006: 419; Ivie et al. 2008b: 280; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 35; Daltry 2009: 70; Thomas et al. 2013: 28. = *Xyleborus notatus* Eggers 1941a: 107 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, Caymans, Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia. Widespread North, Central, and South America; widespread New World; Africa, Pacific Islands. **Notes.** Found in many species of woody plants.
- Xyleborus novagranadensis* Eggers 1941a: 103; Bright 1985: 174; Wood and Bright 1992: 755. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Venezuela; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- [*Xyleborus perforans* (Wollaston) 1857: 96 (*Tomicus*); Bennett and Alam 1985: 31; Wood and Bright 1992: 759. **Distribution.** Barbados, otherwise unreported from the New World; widespread in Asia and Africa, and Pacific islands. Probable misidentification for Barbados; otherwise the species then becomes introduced to New World. **Notes.** Supposedly attacks fermenting sugarcane on Barbados. Known from many host plants in Asia and Africa.]
- Xyleborus posticus* Eichhoff 1869: 281; Bright 1985: 174; Wood and Bright 1992: 764; Bright and Torres 2006: 419; Daltry 2009: 70. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia. Mexico to Panama, Colombia to Trinidad to Brazil; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Hosts: *Erythrina costaricensis* Micheli, *Ficus* sp., *Spondias purpurea* L., *Theobroma cacao* L.
- Xyleborus pusio* Eggers 1941a: 105; Bright 1985 174; Wood and Bright 1992: 767. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Surinam; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Xyleborus spinulosus* Blandford 1898: 201; Bright 1985: 174; Wood and Bright 1992: 775; Bright and Torres 2006: 419; Ivie et al. 2008b: 280; Daltry 2009: 70. **Distribution.** Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia. Mexico to Panama, Trinidad to Colombia and Argentina; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Hosts: *Acacia* spp., *Albizia lebbek* (L.) Benth., *Bursera simaruba* (L.) Sarg., *Cecropia* spp., *Citrus* spp., *Gleditsia* spp., *Mangifera indica* L., *Nicotiana* spp., *Ochroma* spp., *Pinus* spp., *Qualea* spp., *Rudgea* spp., *Samanga* spp., and *Terminalia* spp.
- Xyleborus volvulus* (Fabricius) 1775: 454 (*Bostrichus*); Bright 1985: 174; Wood and Bright 1992: 780; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 282; Bright and Torres 2006: 419; Ivie et al. 2008b: 280; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 35; Daltry 2009: 70. = *Xyleborus grenadensis* Hopkins 1915: 61 of Grenada. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Cuba, Dominica, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia. USA (FL); widespread in Central and South America; widespread New World; introduced to Old World; in Africa, Asia (Wood 1977: 68). **Notes.** Found in many species of woody plants.
- Xyleborus xylographus* Say 1826: 256; Bright 1985: 174; Wood and Bright 1992: 783; Bright and Torres 2006: 420. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico. Widespread from s Canada to s USA; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. **Notes.** Hosts: *Quercus* spp; rare in other hosts.
- Xylosandrus compactus* (Eichhoff) 1875: 201 (*Xyleborus*); Wood and Bright 1992: 793; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 282; Daltry 2009: 70; Thomas et al. 2013: 28. **Distribution.** Caymans, Cuba, Guana, Montserrat,

St. Lucia, Virgin Islands. USA (FL to TX); Brazil; introduced to the Lesser Antilles?; probably introduced to New World from Africa (Wood 1977: 68). **Notes.** The black twig borer. Found in wood of many hardwoods.

Xylosandrus curtulus (Eichhoff) 1869: 281 (*Xyleborus*); Wood and Bright 1992: 793. = *Xyleborus curtuloides* (Eggers) 1941a: 102 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Mexico to Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Hosts; *Ficus* sp., *Phoradendron* spp., *Serjania* sp.

SUBTRIBE CRYPHALINA

Cryptocarenum heveae (Hagedorn) 1912: 338 (*Stephanoderes*); Wood and Bright 1992: 903; Cognato and Bright 1996: 72; Bright and Torres 2006: 409; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 282; Ivie et al. 2008b: 279; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 138.; Daltry 2009: 69; Thomas et al. 2013: 26. = *Cryptocarenum caraibicus* Eggers 1937: 82 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Caymans, Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, Virgin Islands. Mexico to Panama to Brazil; widespread Antilles and Latin America; introduced to USA (s FL) and Africa (Wood 1977: 68); **Notes.** Host trees: *Canavalia villosa* Benth., *Coffea robusta* L., *Protium* sp., *Serjania* sp., *Xeiopia* sp.

Cryptocarenum lepidus Wood 1971: 36; Wood and Bright 1992: 903; Cognato and Bright 1996: 72. **Distribution.** Dominica. Mexico to Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Host trees: *Canavalia villosa* Benth., *Coffea robusta* L., *Protium* sp., *Serjania* sp., *Xeiopia* sp.

Cryptocarenum seriatus Eggers 1933: 10; Schedl 1957: 194; Bright 1985: 174; Wood and Bright 1992: 904; Cognato and Bright 1996: 72; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 282; Bright and Torres 2006: 409; Ivie et al. 2008b: 279; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 31; Thomas et al. 2013: 26. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Caymans, Cuba, Dominica, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, Virgin Islands. USA (introduced (FL, TX); Wood 1977: 68); Mexico to Brazil and Bolivia; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Known from 12 genera of herbs and trees.

Hypocryphalus mangiferae Stebbing 1914: 542 (*Cryphalus*), Bennett and Alam 1985: 30; Wood and Bright 1992: 869; Bright and Torres 2006: 402; Daltry 2009: 70. = *Cryphalus inops* Eichhoff 1872: 131 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Introduced to West Indies; Barbados, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia. USA (FL). Central and South America; widespread in Africa, Asia, Australia, Pacific Islands; introduced to the Lesser Antilles; introduced to New World; native to India (Wood 1977: 68). **Notes.** Bores in twigs of *Mangifera indica* L. and *Mangifera odorata* Griffith.

Hypothenemus arecae (Hornung) 1842: 117 (*Bostrichus*); Wood and Bright 1992: 906; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 31. = *Stephanoderes martiniquensis* Eggers 1941a: 99 of Martinique. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Martinique, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands. USA (FL), and Brazil; widespread Africa, Asia, Pacific islands; introduced to the Lesser Antilles; introduced to New World; native to se Asia (Wood 1977: 68). **Notes.** Hosts: many species of trees, shrubs, and herbs.

Hypothenemus birmanus (Eichhoff) 1878: 486; Wood and Bright 1992: 909; Ivie et al. 2008b: 281; Daltry 2009: 69; Thomas et al. 2013: 26. **Distribution.** Caymans, Cuba, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Lucia. USA (FL), Mexico to Panama, Galapagos, widespread Asia and and Pacific Islands; probably introduced to New World, introduced to the Lesser Antilles.

Hypothenemus brunneus (Hopkins) 1915: 31 (*Stephanoderes*); Bright 1985: 174; Wood and Bright 1992: 911; Bright and Torres 2006: 405; Ivie et al. 2008b: 280; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 32; Daltry 2009: 69; Thomas et al. 2013: 26. = *Stephanoderes bituberculatus* Eggers 1941b: 126 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Caymans, Cuba, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, Virgin Islands. Southern USA through Mexico to Honduras and Galapagos Islands; introduced to the Lesser Antilles; introduced to New World; probably native to Africa (Wood 1977: 68). **Notes.** Hosts: many tree genera.

Hypothenemus ceibae Hopkins 1915: 20, not Panzer 1791: 35 as cited in Woodruff et al. 1998; Wood and Bright 1992: 912. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, Puerto Rico; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Hosts: *Ceiba pentandra* (L.) Gaertn.

Hypothenemus collinus undescribed sp.; Daltry 2009: 69. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.

Hypothenemus columbi Hopkins 1915: 18; Wood 1982: 907; Wood and Bright 1992: 912; Daltry 2009: 69. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Cuba, St. Lucia. USA (FL-TX) to Colombia and Venezuela; widespread New World.

- Hypothenemus crudiae* (Panzer) 1791: 35 (*Bostrichus*); Wood and Bright 1992: 914; Bright and Torres 2006: 406; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 138; Daltry 2009: 69; Thomas et al. 2013: 26. **Distribution.** Caymans, Cuba, Grenada, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia. Widespread in North and Central America, Trinidad to Colombia and Argentina, Africa, Asia and Pacific islands; introduced to the Lesser Antilles; introduced to New World; probably native to se Asia (Wood 1977: 68). **Notes.** Hosts: found in many genera of trees and vines.
- Hypothenemus comosus* Bright 1972: 50; Wood and Bright 1992: 913; Ivie et al. 2008b: 281. **Distribution.** Jamaica, Montserrat; widespread Antilles endemic?
- Hypothenemus dolosus* Wood 1974: 21; Ivie et al. 2008b: 280. **Distribution.** Montserrat. Mexico to Costa Rica; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America?
- Hypothenemus erectus* LeConte 1876: 356; Wood 1982: 885; Wood and Bright 1992: 918; Daltry 2009: 69. **Distribution.** Cuba, St. Lucia, St. Thomas. USA (TX) to Mexico to Venezuela; "Africa"; widespread New World.
- Hypothenemus eruditus* Westwood 1836: 34; Bright 1985: 175; Wood and Bright 1992: 919; Cognato and Bright 1996: 72; Bright and Torres 2006: 407; Ivie et al. 2008b: 280; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 32; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 138; Daltry 2009: 69; Thomas et al. 2013: 26. =*Hypothenemus sacchari* Hopkins 1915: 17 of Nevis. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Caymans, Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia. Widespread in North and Central America; Trinidad; widespread New World; introduced to Old World, to Africa, Asia, Europe, and Australia (Wood 1977: 68). **Notes.** Found in many species of woody plants.
- Hypothenemus gossypii* (Hopkins) 1915: 25 (*Stephanoderes*); Wood and Bright 1992: 926; Ivie et al. 2008b: 281. **Distribution.** Cuba, Montserrat. USA (s FL), Mexico; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.
- Hypothenemus javanus* (Eggers) 1908: 215 (*Stephanoderes*); Bright 1985: 933; Wood and Bright 1992: 932. =*Stephanoderes prosper* Schedl 1951: 103 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Martinique. USA (FL), Mexico, Venezuela, Brazil; widespread New World; widespread Africa, Asia. **Notes.** Hosts: many genera of trees.
- Hypothenemus javanus* (Eggers) 1908: 215 (*Stephanoderes*). **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola, Guadeloupe. USA (FL), Mexico, Venezuela, Brazil; introduced to the Lesser Antilles; introduced to New World; probably native to Africa. **Notes.** Hosts: in branches, bark, pods, and seeds of many hardwoods.
- Hypothenemus obscurus* (Fabricius) 1801: 395 (*Hylesinus*); Bennett and Alam 1985: 30; Wood and Bright 1992: 936; Bright and Torres 2006: 407; Ivie et al. 2008b: 281. =*Stephanoderes moschatae* Schaufuss 1905: 8 of Guadeloupe. =*Stephanoderes seriatus* Eichhoff 1872: 133, misidentified in Bennett and Alam 1985: 30 of Barbados. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Hispaniola, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands. USA (FL), Mexico, South, and Central America; widespread New World. **Notes.** Hosts: in *Bertholletia excels* Humb. and Bonpl., *Crotalaria* sp., *Hymenaea courbaril* L., *Myristica fragrans* Houtt., *Tamarindus indica* L., *Theobroma cacao* L., and in guava fruit. Intercepted worldwide in Brazil nuts. Bennett and Alam 1985 list two other species in this genus on Barbados boring in twigs of mango and attacking tamarind seeds.
- Hypothenemus plumeriae* (Nordlinger) 1856: 74; Wood and Bright 1992: 938; Ivie et al. 2008b: 281. =*Hypothenemus guadeloupensis* Schedl 1951: 98 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Montserrat. Mexico to Panama, Colombia to Trinidad to Brazil. Apparently native to Africa; introduced to the Lesser Antilles; introduced to New World. **Notes.** Hosts: *Acacia* spp., *Canavalia villosa* Benth., *Cayaponia* sp., *Coffea* sp., *Daphnopsis seibertii* Standl., *Dioclea megacarpa* Rolfe., *Harungana madagascariensis* Lam. ex Poir., *Qualea* sp., *Serjania* sp.
- Hypothenemus pubescens* Hopkins 1915: 19; Wood and Bright 1992: 939; Ivie et al. 2008b: 280; Daltry 2009: 69; Thomas et al. 2013: 26. **Distribution.** Caymans, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia. USA (FL, TX), Mexico, Argentina and Brazil; widespread New World.
- Hypothenemus seriatus* (Eichhoff) 1872: 133 (*Stephanoderes*); Wood and Bright 1992: 940; Bright and Torres 2006: 408; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 32. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands. USA (TX-KY-WV-FL), Central and South America; widespread New World; widespread in Africa, Asia, Pacific islands, Australia. **Notes.** Hosts: known from many genera of trees and shrubs.

- Hypothenemus setosus* (Eichhoff) 1868c: 391 (*Stephanoderes*); Wood and Bright 1992: 943; Bright and Torres 2006: 408. =*Stephanoderes obscurus* Eichhoff 1872: 133 of Antilles. =*Stephanoderes depressus* Eichhoff 1878: 155 of Antilles. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico. USA (FL) to Mexico to Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil; introduced to the Lesser Antilles; introduced to New World; probably native to Africa. **Notes.** Hosts: *Acacia pennatula* (Schlecht. and Cham.) Benth., *Bauhinia variegata* L., *Cecropia* spp., *Mangifera indica* L., *Theobroma cacao* L.
- Hypothenemus squamosus* (Hopkins) 1915: 26 (*Stephanoderes*); Daltry 2009: 69; Thomas et al. 2013: 26. **Distribution.** Caymans, Cuba, St. Lucia. USA (FL), Mexico; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.
- Scolytogenes knabi* (Hopkins) 1915: 34; Wood and Bright 1992: 862; Bright and Torres 2006: 402. =*Cryphalomorphus carabaicus* Schedl 1951: 96 of Guadeloupe. =*Cryphalomorphus minutissimus* Schedl 1951: 97 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Tortola. USA (FL) to Mexico to Brazil; Japan (introduced). Probably introduced to New World; introduced to the Lesser Antilles. **Notes.** Hosts: *Caloncition* sp., *Candiosperma* sp., *Ipomoea pes-caprae* (L.) R. Br., *Serjania* spp., and other lianas.
- Trischidias atoma* (Hopkins) 1915: 6 (*Hypothenemus*); Wood 1982: 873; Wood and Bright 1992: 947; Daltry 2009: 69. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; widespread USA; Brazil; widespread New World?

SUBTRIBE PITYOPHTHORINA

- Araptus eggersianus* (Schedl) 1958: 144 (*Pityophthorus*); Wood and Bright 1992: 955. =*Pityophthorus denticulatus* Eggers 1941b: 129 (preoccupied by Wichmann 1915: 102) of Guadeloupe. =*Pityophthorus guadeloupensis* Nunberg 1956: 208 (preoccupied by Schedl 1951: 73) of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 280) list two unidentified species in this genus from Montserrat.
- Araptus elegans* undescribed species; Daltry 2009: 70. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.
- Araptus guadeloupeanus* Wood 1989: 177; Wood and Bright 1992: 957. =*Brachydendrulus guadeloupensis* Schedl 1970: 91 (preoccupied by Schedl 1951: 73) of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Araptus hymenaeae* (Eggers) 1933: 9 (*Neodryocoetes*); Bright 1981: 152, 1985: 176; Wood and Bright 1992: 957; Bright and Torres 2006: 420. =*Neodryocoetes insularis* Eggers 1941b: 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* (L.) Millsp., *Ceratonia* sp., *Cicer arietinum* L., *Erythrina* sp., seeds of *Hymenaea courbaril* L.
- Araptus laevigatus* (Eggers) 1933: 6 (*Pityophthorus*); Bright 1985: 176; Wood and Bright 1992: 958. =*Neopityophthorus insularis* Eggers 1941b: 130 of Guadeloupe. =*Neodryocoetes guadeloupensis* Schedl 1951: 73 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Costa Rica to French Guiana and Brazil; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Hosts: *Brownea* sp., *Cynometra hemitomophylla* (Donn. Sm.) Britt. and Rose, *Daphnopsis seiberti* Standl., *Entada gigas* (L.) Fawc. and Rendle., *Euterpe oleracea* Mart., in seeds.
- Araptus laevis* (Schedl) 1938: 181 (*Neopityophthorus*); Bright 1985: 176; Wood and Bright 1992: 958. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Araptus squamosus* undescribed species; Daltry 2009: 70. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.
- Araptus xylotrupes* (Eichhoff) 1872: 135 (*Pityophthorus*), Bennett and Alam 1985: 30; Wood and Bright 1992: 963. **Distribution.** Barbados (probable introduction); introduced to the Lesser Antilles? South America (Argentina, Brazil). Not reported elsewhere in West Indies. **Notes.** Attacks seeds of pigeon pea in dry pods on Barbados.
- Pityophthorus pudens* (Blackman) 1942: 199 (*Pityophthoroides*); Bright and Torres 2006: 423; Daltry 2009: 70. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia; widespread Antilles endemic.
- Pityophthorus punctatus* Eggers 1941b: 130; Bright 1985: 176; Wood and Bright 1992: 1025. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Pityophthorus silvaticus* undescribed species, Daltry 2009: 70. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.

Pityophthorus subconcentralis Schedl 1938: 183; Bright 1985: 176; Wood and Bright 1992: 1029. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Pityophthorus woodruffi undescribed species; Daltry 2009: 70. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.

Sphenoceras antillicus undescribed species; Daltry 2009: 70. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.

SUBTRIBE CORYTHYLINA

Corythylus luridus Blandford 1904: 256; Bright 1985: 176; Wood and Bright 1992: 1074. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Guatemala, Panama; the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 280) list an unidentified species in this genus from Montserrat, and Daltry (2009: 70) lists two from St. Lucia.

Corythylus papulans Eichhoff 1869: 280; Wood and Bright 1992: 1076; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 138. = *Corythylus spinifer* Schwarz 1891: 114 in Woodruff et al. 1998: 34 of Grenada; Bright 1985: 176. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Cuba, Grenada; Hispaniola. USA (FL), Mexico to Panama to Venezuela to Brazil; widespread New World. **Notes.** Hosts: in branches of *Persea americana* Mill., *Salix* spp., *Spondias mombin* L., *Spondias purpurea* L., *Theobroma cacao* L., and other trees.

Corythylus subasperulus Eggers 1941b: 141; Bright 1985: 176. Wood and Bright 1992: 1080. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Corythylus tuberculatus Eggers 1941b: 140; Bright 1981: 153, 1985: 176. Wood and Bright 1992: 1080; Bright and Torres 2006: 427. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico; widespread Antilles endemic.

Microcorythylus brevis Eggers 1935: 155; Bright 1985: 176; Wood and Bright 1992: 1065. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Daltry 2009: 70 lists an undetermined species from St. Lucia.

Monarthrum denticulatum Wood 1981: 122; Wood and Bright 1992: 1053. = *Pterocyclon dentatum* Eggers 1941a: 101 (preoccupied by Eggers 1931) of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Monarthrum ferrugineum Bright undescribed species; Daltry 2009: 70. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic

Monarthrum mali (Fitch) 1855: 326 (*Tomicus*); Bright and Torres 2006: 423. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico. USA (widespread), Canada (BC, introduced); widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. **Notes.** Hosts: *Acer* sp., *Betula* sp., *Fagus* sp., *Liquidambar* sp., *Nyssa* sp., *Quercus* sp.

Monarthrum praeustum (Eggers) 1941a: 100 (*Pterocyclon*); Bright 1981: 155; Wood and Bright 1992: 1061; Daltry 2009: 70. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Hosts: *Dacryodes excelsa* Vahl, *Inga laurina* (Sw.) Willd.

Tricolus gracilis Eggers 1937: 87; Bright 1985: 176; Wood and Bright 1992: 1043. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Tricolus perdiligens Schledl 1950: 171; Wood and Bright 1992: 1044; Cognato and Bright 1996: 72. **Distribution.** Dominica, Hispaniola, Jamaica; widespread Antilles endemic.

SUBFAMILY PLATYPODINAE, the flat-footed ambrosia beetles

Euplatypus hians (Chapuis) 1865: 167 (*Platypus*); Wood and Bright 1992: 1145; Ivie et al. 2008b: 281. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Montserrat. Costa Rica, Panama, Venezuela and Suriname to Bolivia, Paraguay and Brazil; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

Euplatypus parallelus (Fabricius) 1801: 284 (*Bostrichus*); Valentine and Ivie 2005: 282. Ivie et al. 2008b: 281; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 31; Daltry 2009: 70. = *Platypus parallelus* (Fabricius) 1801: 284 of most published records. = *Platypus laevicollis* Chapuis 1865: 212 of Guadeloupe. = *Platypus rugulosus* Chapuis 1865: 168, Ramos 1946: 44 of Mona. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Cuba, Grenada*, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique*, Mona, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Kitts*, St. Lucia. USA (s FL, s TX), Mexico to Uruguay, Argentina, Chile; widespread New World. Introduced to Old World to Africa, Australia. **Notes.** This is the most widespread and destructive species in the subfamily, and occurs in many host genera of woody plants (Wood 1993: 275).

Euplatypus pulicarius (Chapuis) 1865: 165 (*Platypus*); Wood and Bright 1992: 1173; Daltry 2009: 70.

Distribution. Guadeloupe, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Puerto Rico. Trinidad, Colombia, Suriname to Brazil, Bolivia, Argentina; widespread Antilles and South America.

Teloplatypus ustulatus (Chapuis) 1865: 224 (*Platypus*); Wood and Bright 1992: 1191; Daltry 2009: 70.

Distribution. Guadeloupe*, Jamaica, St. Lucia. Mexico, Guatemala, to Costa Rica, Colombia, Cayenne, Brazil, Argentina; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Ivie et al. (2008b: 281) note an unnamed species in this genus from Montserrat.

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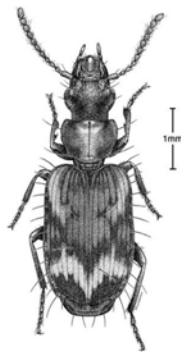
9. Rhysodidae

10. Carabidae

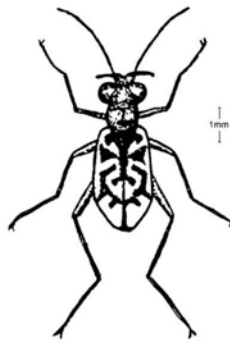
PLATE 1



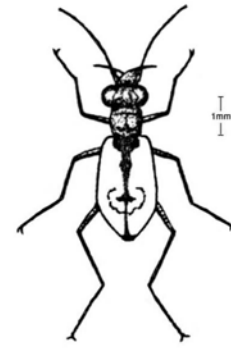
Clinidium guildingii,
Bell 2001



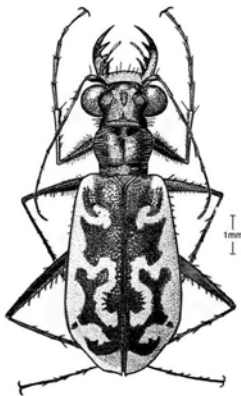
Apenes lucia,
Ball & Shpeley 2009



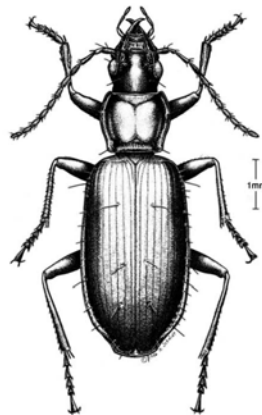
Cicindela suturalis var. *hebraea*,
Wolcott 1948



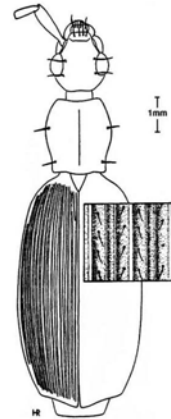
Cicindela suturalis,
Leng & Mutchler 1916



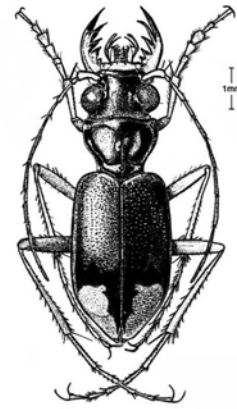
Cicindela trifasciata,
Balazuc & Chalumeau 1978



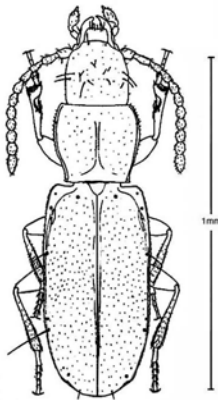
Dyscolus paramemnonius,
Liebherr 1987



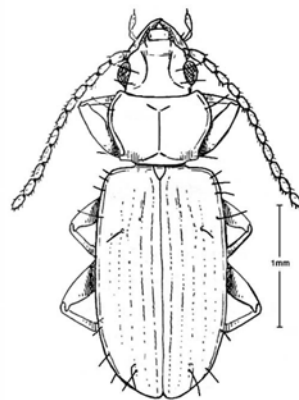
Galerita tristis,
Reichardt 1967



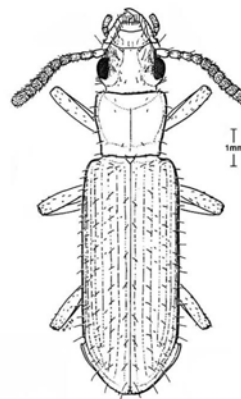
Megacephala sobrina,
Balazuc & Chalumeau 1978



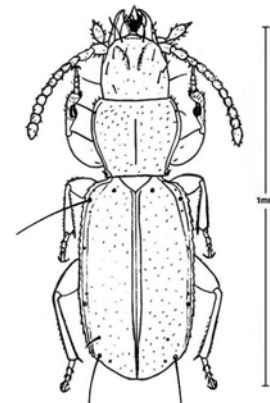
Megastylulus pivai,
Giachino & Sciaky 2002



Paratachys blemoides,
Jeannel 1946



Pachyteles telesfordi,
Deuve 2001

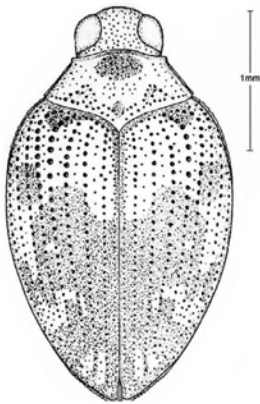


Stylulus isabelae,
Giachino & Sciaky 2002

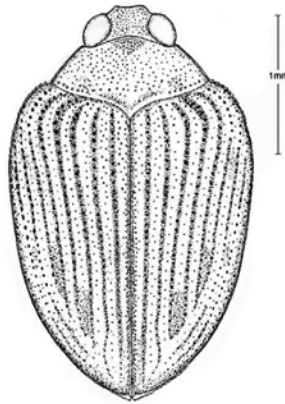
13. Haliplidae

17. Dytiscidae

PLATE 2



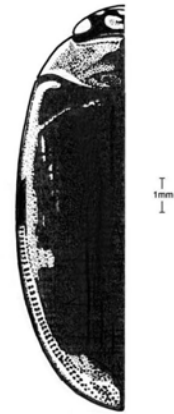
Haliplus gravidoides,
Vondel & Spangler 2008



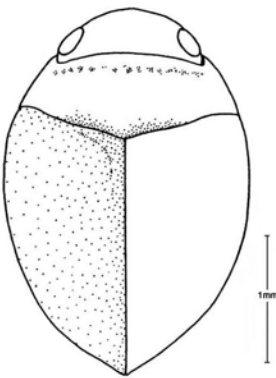
Haliplus gravidus,
Vondel & Spangler 2008



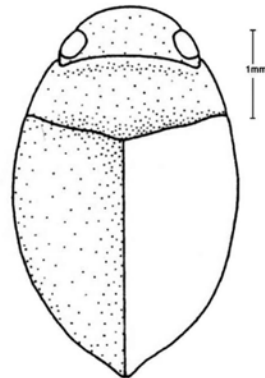
Hydaticus rimosus,
Roughley & Pengelly 1981



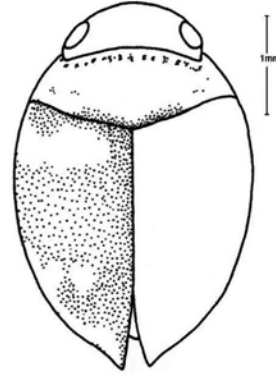
Hydaticus rimosus,
Roughley & Pengelly 1981



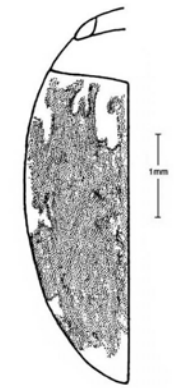
Hydrovatus caraibus,
Biström 1996



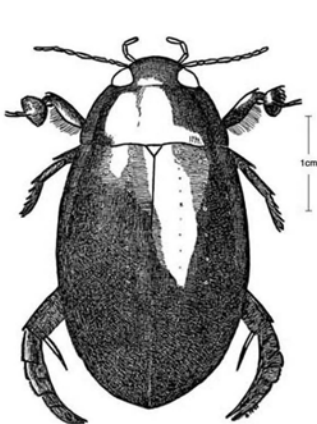
Hydrovatus pustulatus
"compressus", Biström 1996



Hydrovatus pustulatus,
Biström 1996



Laccophilus proximus,
Zimmerman 1970



Megadytes giganteus,
Wolcott 1948



Thermonectus basilaris,
Larson et al. 2000



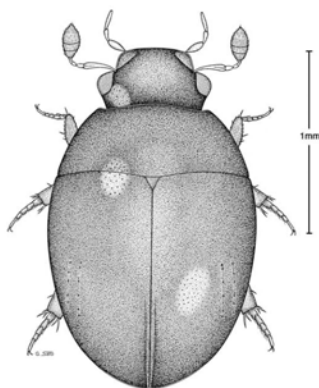
Thermonectus circumscriptus,
Tremouilles 1989



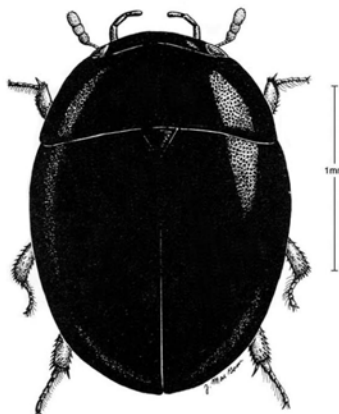
Thermonectus margineguttatus
Tremouilles 1989

18. Hydrophilidae

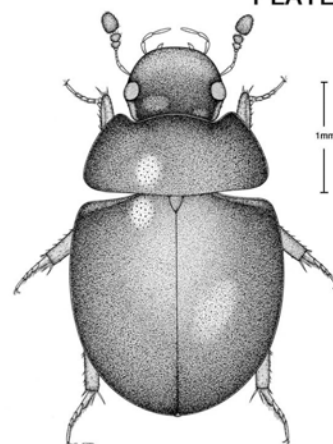
PLATE 3



Omicrus palmarum,
Smetana 1978

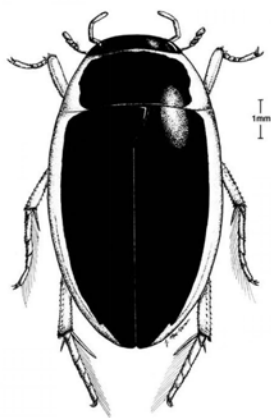


Phaenonotum exstriatum,
Testa & Lago 1994

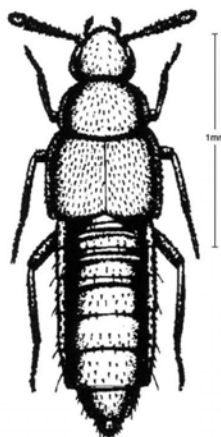


Phaenonotum exstriatum,
Smetana 1978

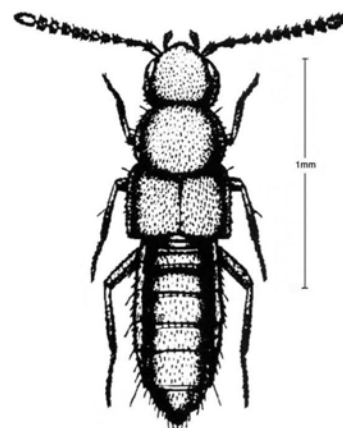
28. Staphylinidae



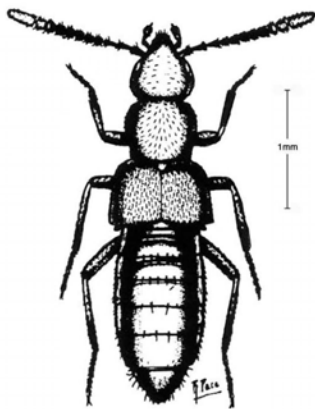
Tropisternus lateralis nimbatus,
Testa & Lago 1994



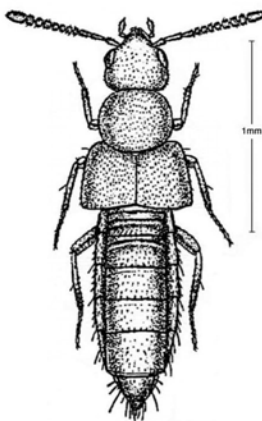
Acantoxyura spinifera,
Pace 1987



Acrotona semilacera,
Pace 1987



Apalonia semiscapa,
Pace 1987



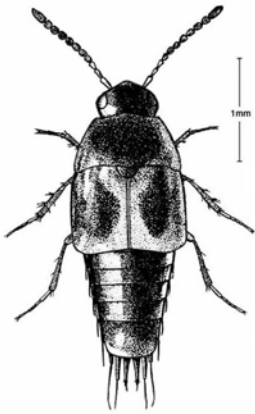
Atheta egesta,
Pace 1991



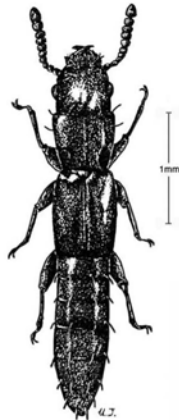
Belonuchus cognatus,
Sharp 1885a

28. Staphylinidae cont.

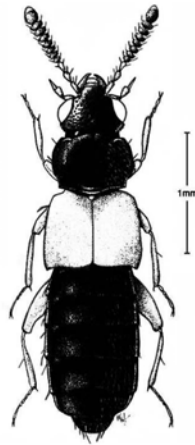
PLATE 4



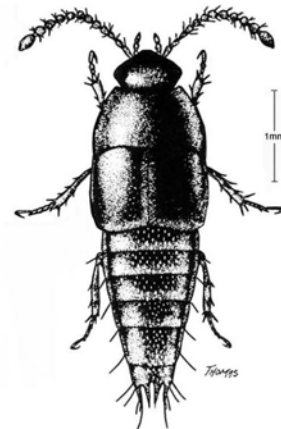
Cilea silphoides,
Hinton 1945



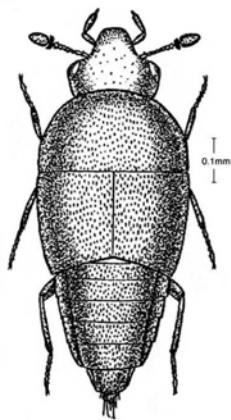
Clavispinus megacephalus,
Irmiler 1991



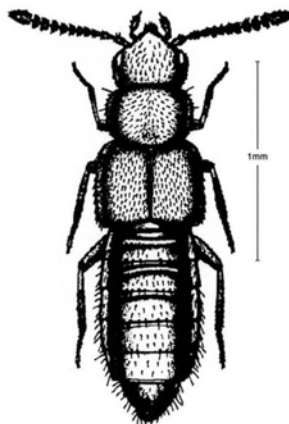
Coenonica puncticollis,
Frank & Thomas 1984



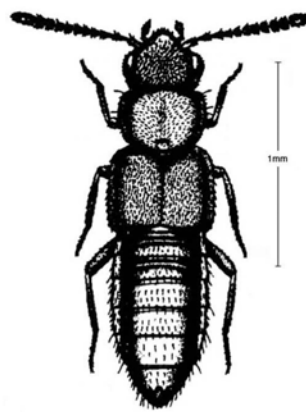
Coproporus rutilus,
Frank & Thomas 1991



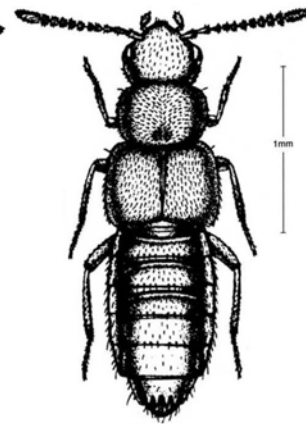
Cypha ferrariae,
Pace 1991



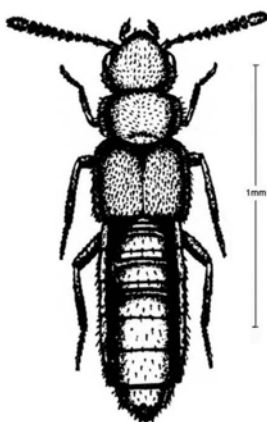
Diestota cliens,
Pace 1987



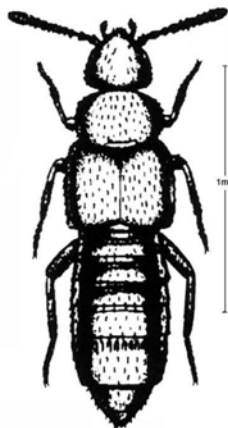
Diestota fasciata,
Pace 1987



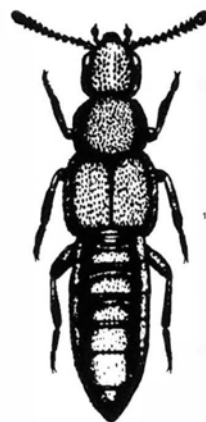
Diestota guadalupensis,
Pace 1987



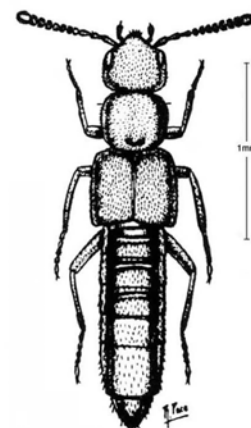
Diestota laxiventris,
Pace 1987



Euvira laeviuscula,
Pace 1987



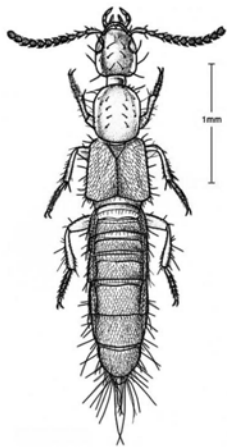
Euvira maculata,
Pace 1987



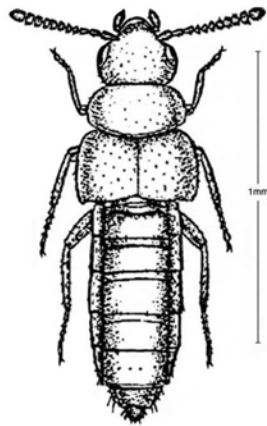
Feluva guadalupensis,
Pace 1987

28. Staphylinidae cont.

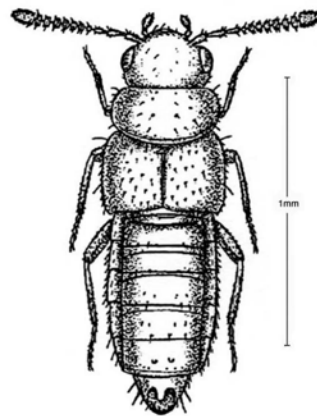
PLATE 5



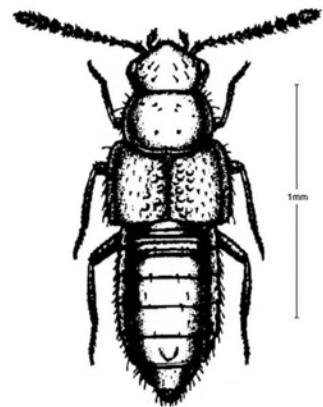
Gabronthus therrarum,
Smetana 1995



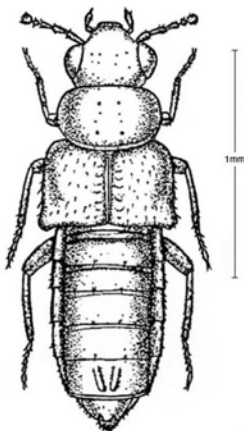
Gyrophaena angulifera,
Pace 1991



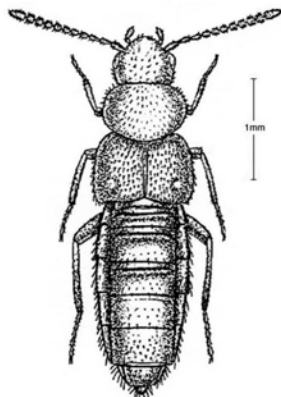
Gyrophaena ferrariae,
Pace 1991



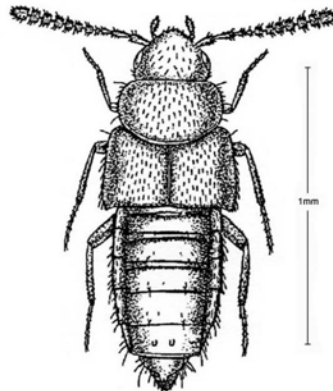
Gyrophaena guadalupensis,
Pace 1987



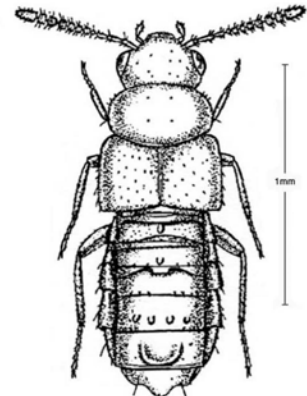
Gyrophaena luciensis,
Pace 1991



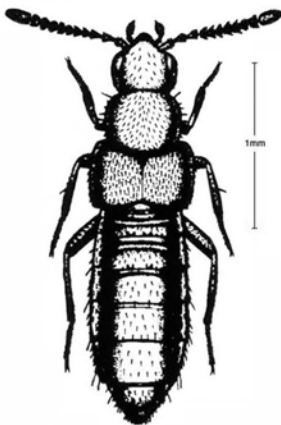
Gyrophaena mahunkai,
Pace 1991



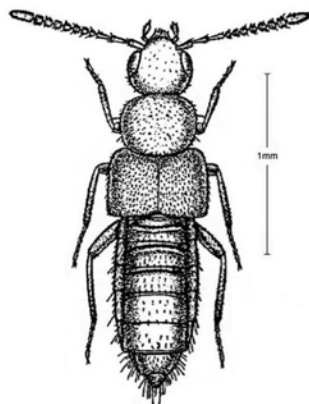
Gyrophaena pivai,
Pace 1991



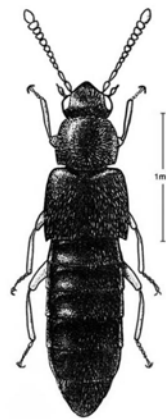
Gyrophaena semisocia,
Pace 1991



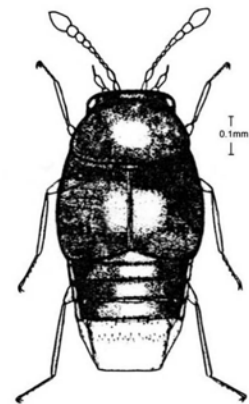
Heterostiba antillarum,
Pace 1987



Heterostiba pivaiana,
Pace 1991



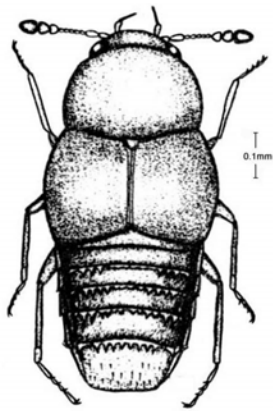
Heterota plumbea,
Frank & Thomas 1984



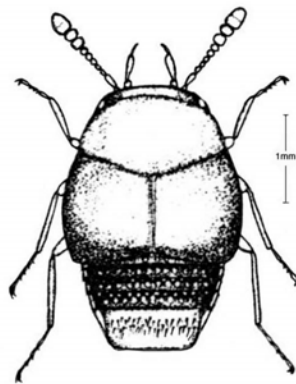
Holobus albidicornis,
Frank 1972

28. Staphylinidae cont.

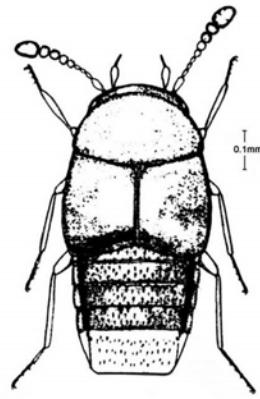
PLATE 6



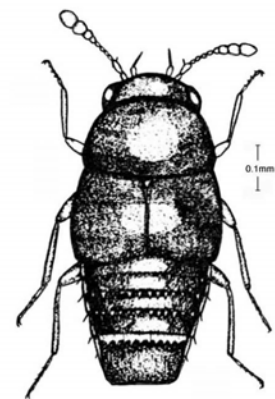
Holobus barbadorum,
Frank 1972



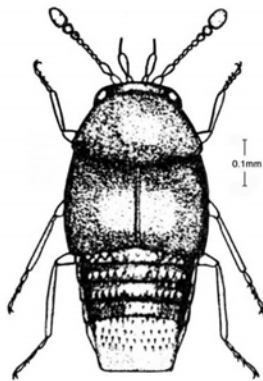
Holobus guadeloupeae,
Frank 1972



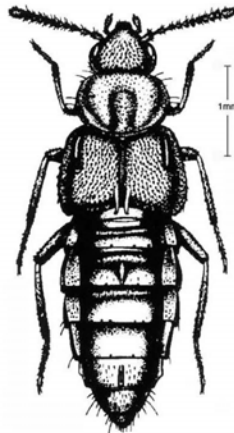
Holobus hypocyptina,
Frank 1972



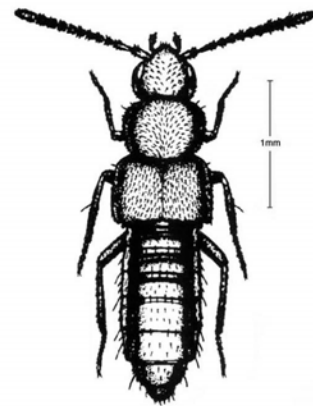
Holobus minuta,
Frank 1972



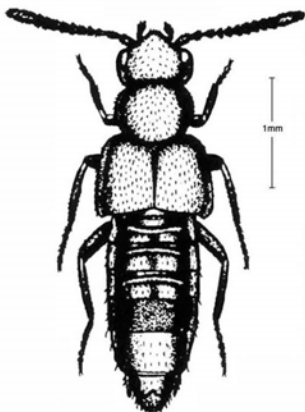
Holobus smithi,
Frank 1972



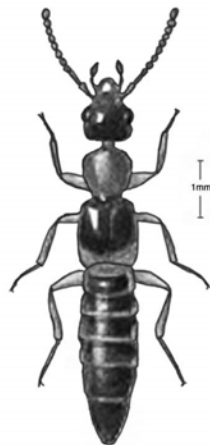
Hoplandria guadeloupeensis,
Pace 1987



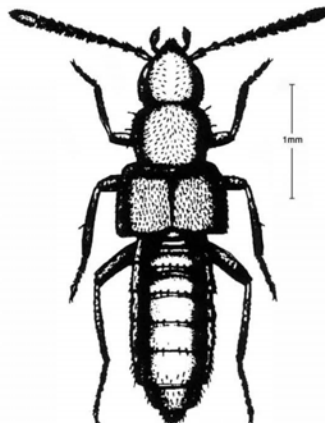
Leptonia guadalupensis,
Pace 1987



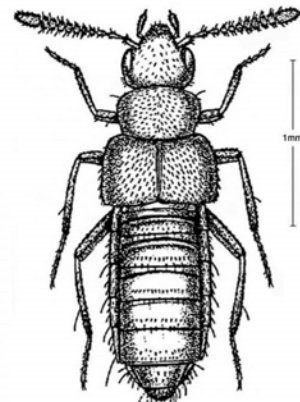
Leptonia megalomera,
Pace 1987



Lithocharis hilaris,
Sharp 1886



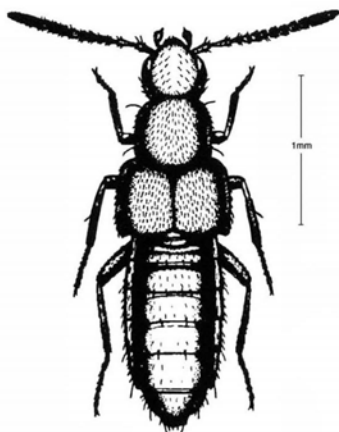
Macrogerodonia cursoria,
Pace 1987



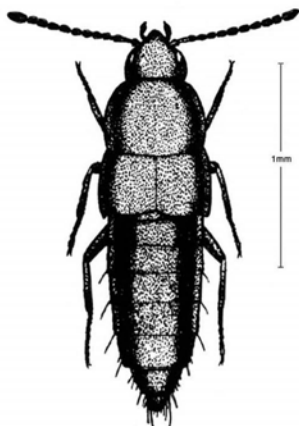
Macrogerodonia pivai,
Pace 1991

28. Staphylinidae cont.

PLATE 7



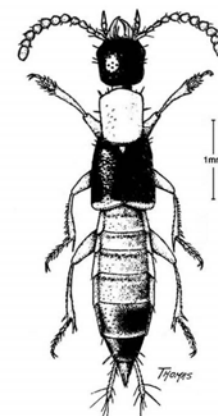
Macrogeronodia trichonota,
Pace 1987



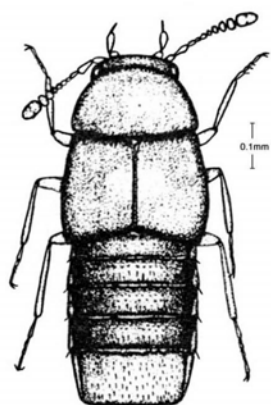
Myllaena guadalupensis,
Pace 1987



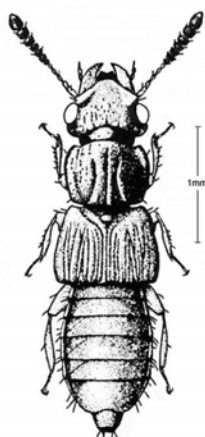
Nacaeus planellus,
Sharp 1887



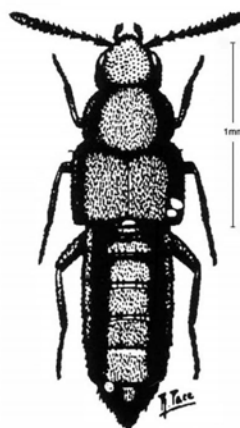
Neobisnius ludicrus,
Frank 1981



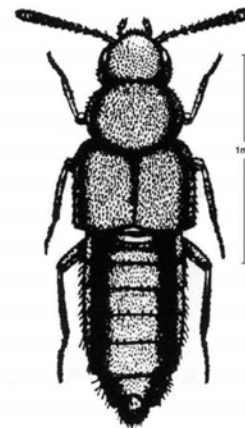
Oligota parva,
Frank 1972



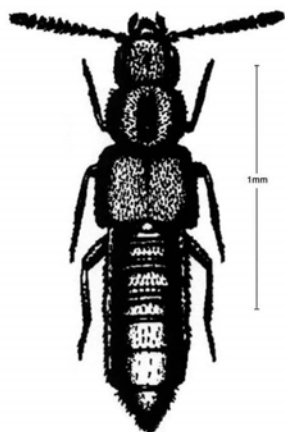
Oxytelus incisus,
Frank & Thomas 1991



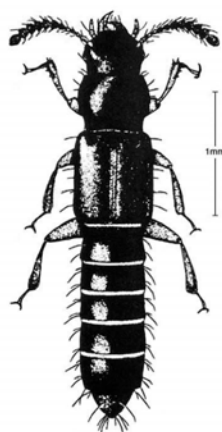
Placusa lateralis,
Pace 1987



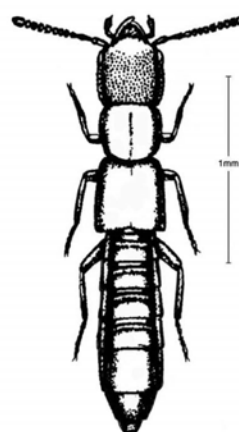
Placusa praepes,
Pace 1987



Plesiomalota tenella,
Pace 1987

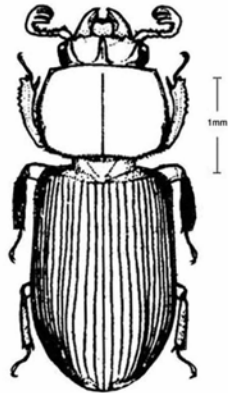


Tannea tenellus,
Frank & Thomas 1991

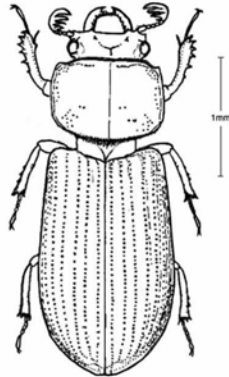


Thecturota antillarum,
Pace 1987

31. Passalidae



Passalus unicornis,
Chalumeau 1983a



Spasalus crenatus,
Chalumeau 1983a

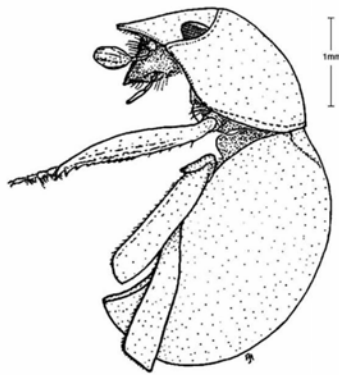
33. Trogidae

PLATE 8

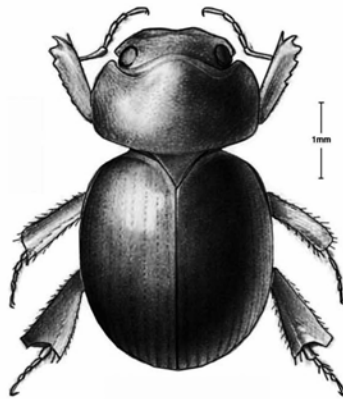


Omorgus suberosus,
Fleutiaux et al.1947

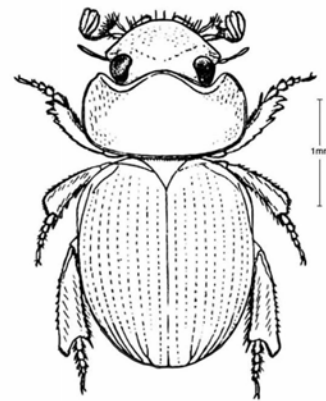
39. Ceratocathidae



Ceratocanthus bonfilsii,
Chalumeau & Gruner 1974

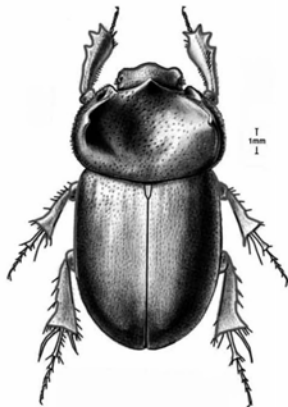


Germarostes allorgei,
Chalumeau 1983a

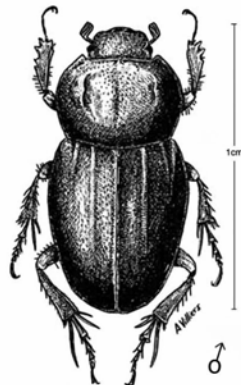


Germarostes pauliani,
Chalumeau 1983a

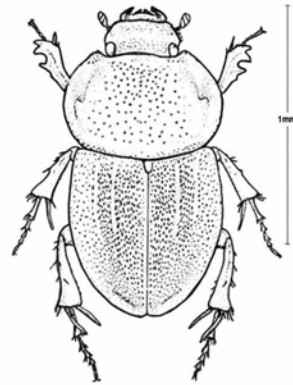
41. Scarabaeidae



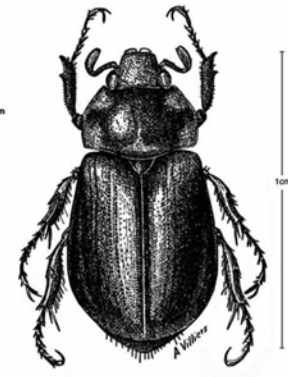
Aegidium dominicensis,
Chalumeau 1983a



Aegidium parvulum,
Fleutiaux et al.1947



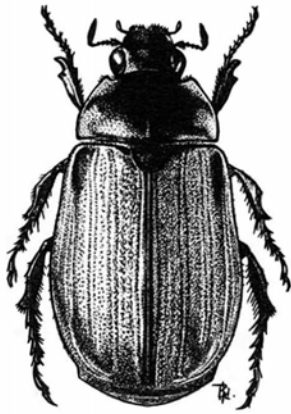
Aegidium parvulum,
Chalumeau 1983a



Anomala insularis,
Fleutiaux et al.1947

41. Scarabaeidae cont.

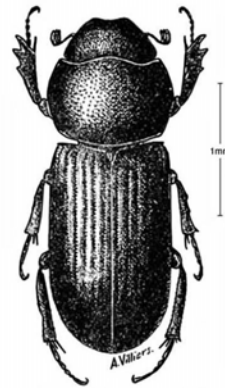
PLATE 9



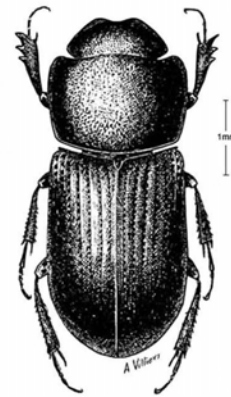
Anomala insularis,
Chalumeau 1983a



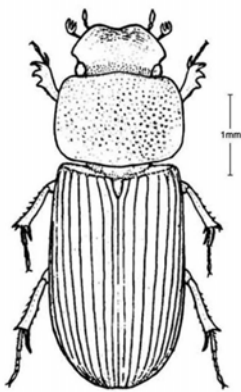
Ataenius beattyi,
Chalumeau 1983a



Ataenius gracilis,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



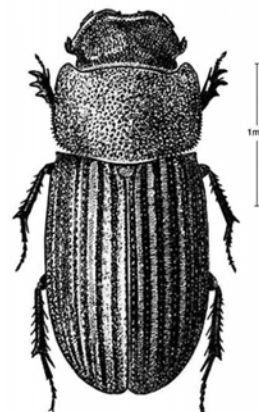
Ataenius hygrophilus,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



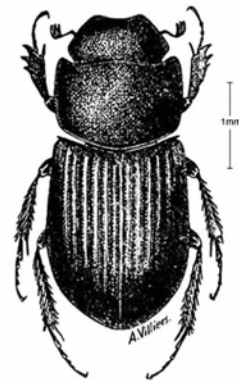
Ataenius luteomargo,
Chalumeau 1983a



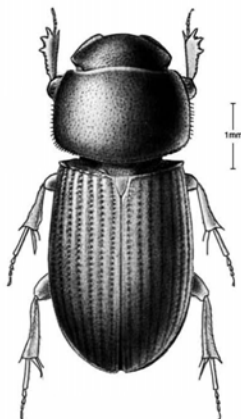
Ataenius picinus,
Chalumeau 1983a



Ataenius scabrellus,
Chalumeau 1983a



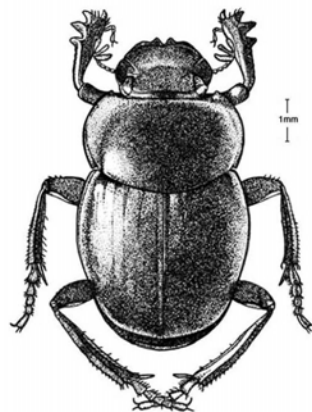
Ataenius scabrellus,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



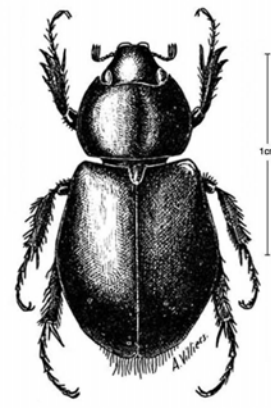
Ataenius strigicaudus,
Chalumeau 1983a



Ateuchus illaesum,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



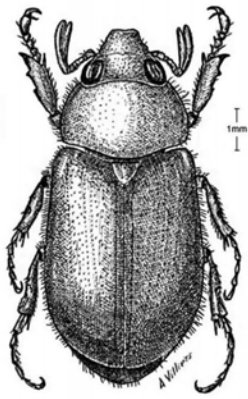
Canthon perseverans,
Matthews 1966



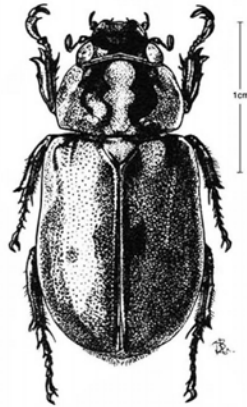
Chalepides barbatus,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947

41. Scarabaeidae cont.

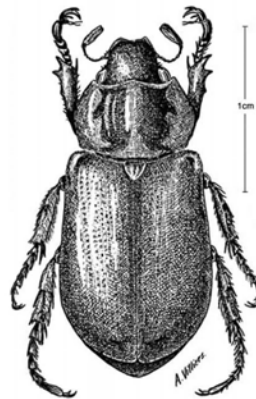
PLATE 10



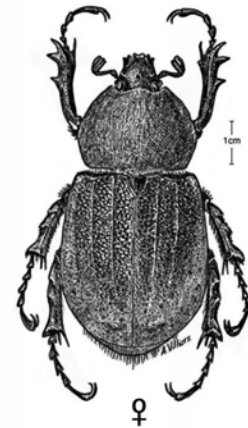
Cyclocephala immaculata,
Flautiaux et al. 1947



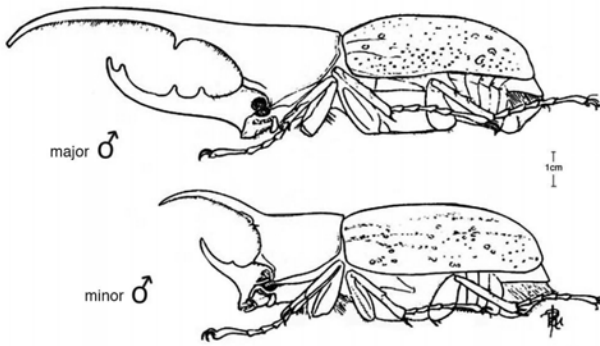
Cyclocephala immaculata,
Chalumeau 1983a



Cyclocephala mafaffa,
Flautiaux et al. 1947



Dynastes hercules,
Flautiaux et al. 1947



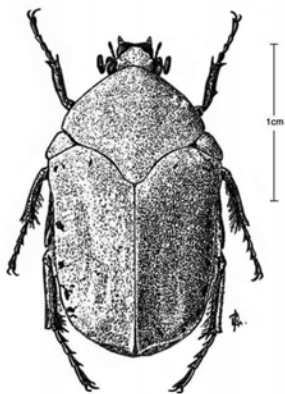
Dynastes hercules,
Chalumeau 1983a



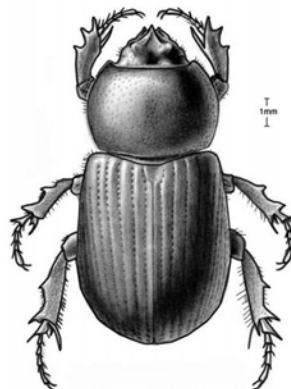
Dyscinetus questeli,
Flautiaux et al. 1947



Euparia baraudi,
Chalumeau 1983a



Gymnetis lanius,
Chalumeau & Gruner 1977



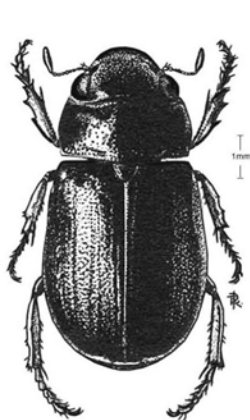
Hemiphileurus laeviceps,
Chalumeau 1983a



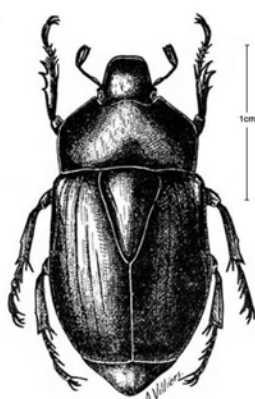
Leucothyreus guadulpiensis,
Flautiaux et al. 1947

41. Scarabaeidae cont.

PLATE 11



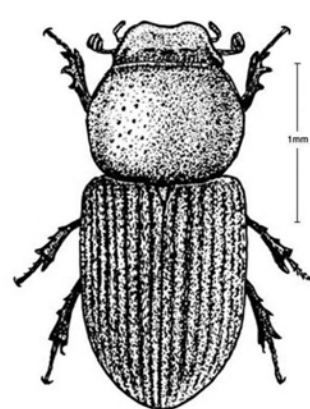
Leucothyreus nolleti,
Chalumeau 1983a



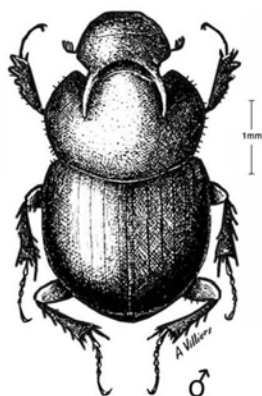
Macraspis tristis,
Fleutiaux et al.1947



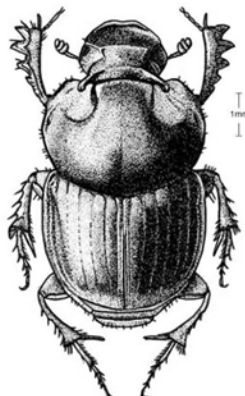
Madiniella christinae,
Chalumeau 1983a



Nialaphodius nigrita,
Chalumeau 1983a



Onthophagus antillarum,
Fleutiaux et al.1947



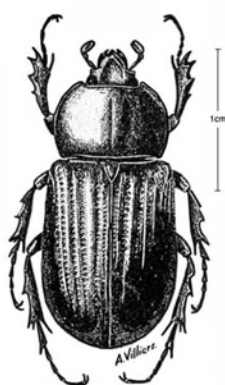
Onthophagus antillarum,
Chalumeau 1983a



Onthophagus bituberculatus,
Chalumeau 1983a



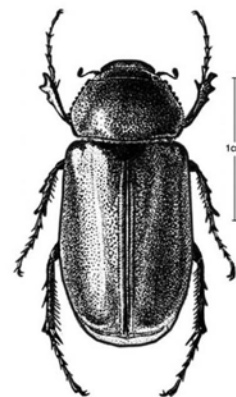
Phileurus didymus,
Chalumeau 1983a



Phileurus valgus,
Fleutiaux et al.1947



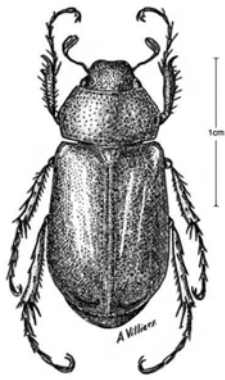
Phyllophaga fuscipennis,
Chalumeau 1983a



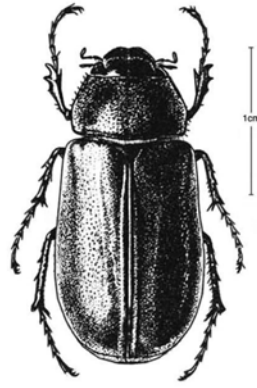
Phyllophaga patrueloides,
Chalumeau 1983a

41. Scarabaeidae cont.

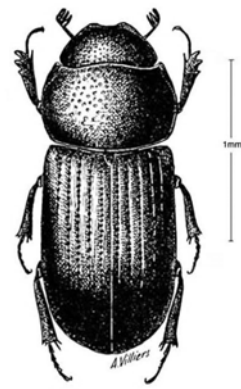
PLATE 12



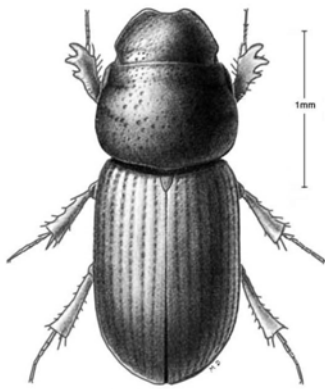
Phyllophaga plaei,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



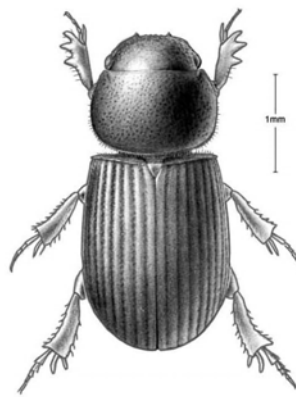
Phyllophaga plaei,
Chalumeau 1983a



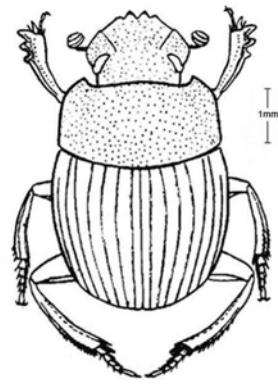
Platytomus parvulus,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



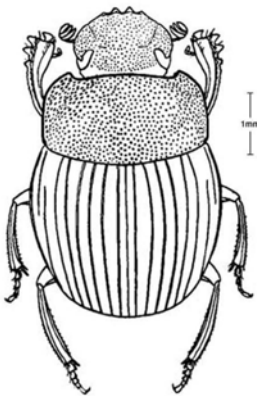
Platytomus parvulus,
Cartwright & Chalumeau 1978



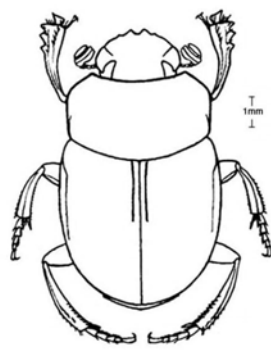
Psammodyus cameneni,
Chalumeau 1983a



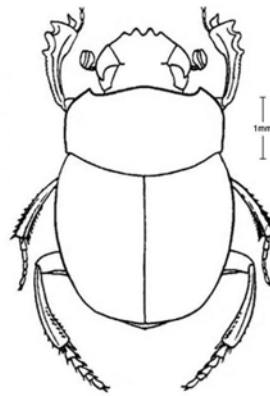
Pseudocanthon chlorizans,
Matthews 1966



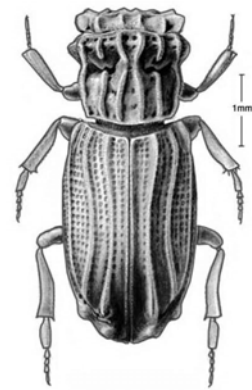
Pseudocanthon iuanalaoi,
Matthews 1966



Pseudocanthon sylvaticus,
Matthews 1966



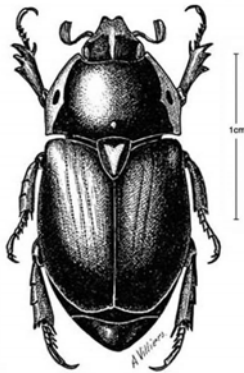
Pseudocanthon vitraci,
Matthews 1966



Rhyparus spilmani,
Chalumeau 1983a

41. Scarabaeidae cont.

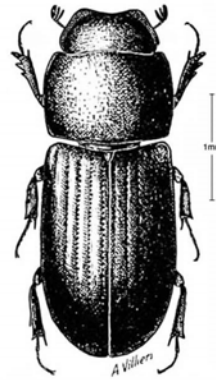
PLATE 13



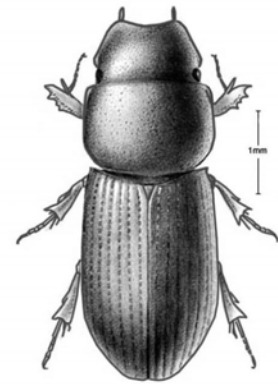
Rutela striata,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



Saproites dufai,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



Saproites exaratus,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



Saproites grenadensis,
Chalumeau 1983a



Strategus syphax,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



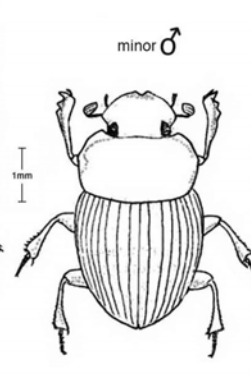
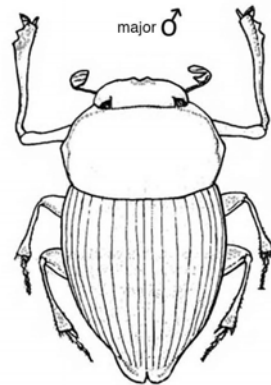
Strategus talpa,
Chalumeau 1983a



Tomarus cuniculus,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



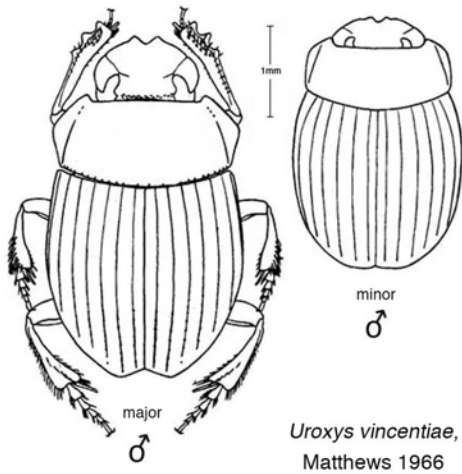
Uroxys productus,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



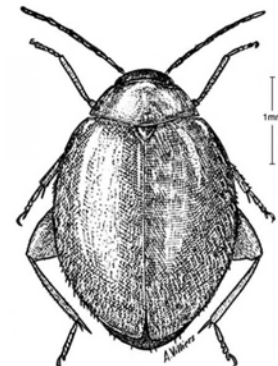
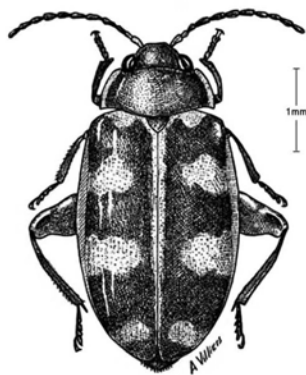
Uroxys productus,
Chalumeau 1983a

41. Scarabaeidae cont.

PLATE 14

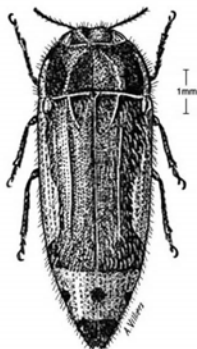


47. Scirtidae

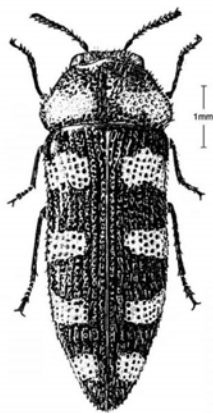


51. Buprestidae

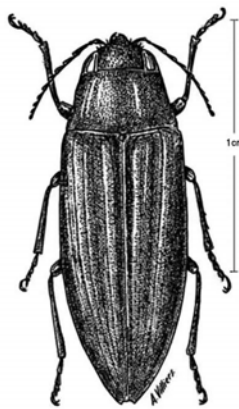
PLATE 15



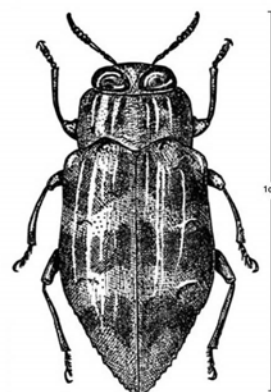
Acmaeodera flavomarginata,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



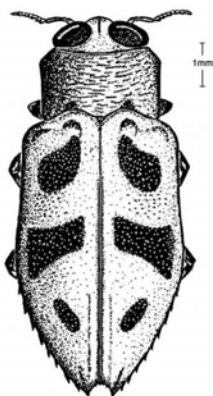
Acmaeodera villiersi,
Descarpentries 1981



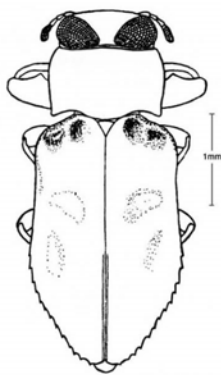
Buprestis decora,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



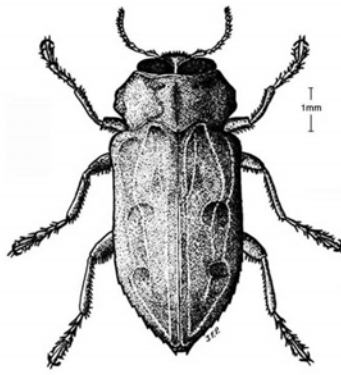
Chrysobothris bella,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



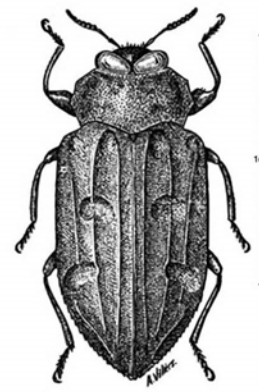
Chrysobothris picklesi,
Théry 1938



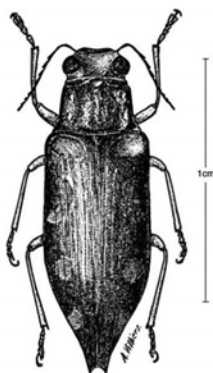
Chrysobothris guadeloupensis,
Descarpentries 1981



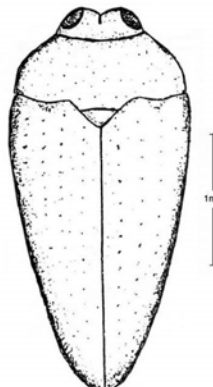
Chrysobothris tranquebarica,
Wolcott 1948



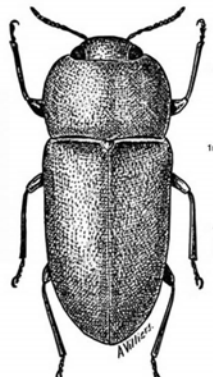
Chrysobothris tranquebarica,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



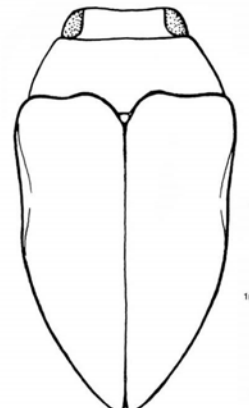
Euplectalecia erythropha,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



Lius fennahi,
Théry 1947



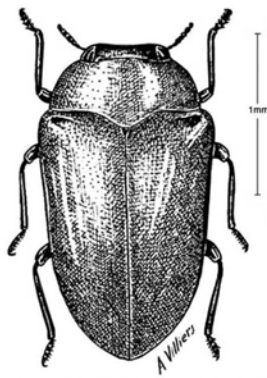
Micrasta creola,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



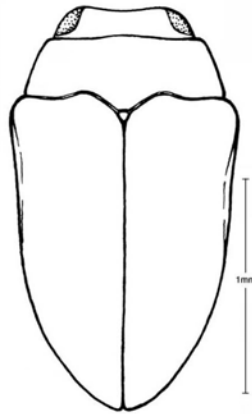
Neotrachys dominicanus,
Hespenheide 1980

51. Buprestidae cont.

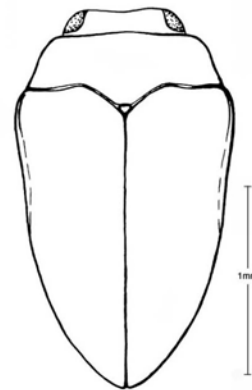
PLATE 16



Neotrachys dominicanus,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



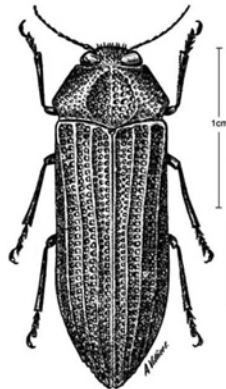
Neotrachys fennahi,
Hespenheide 1980



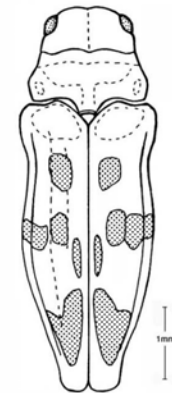
Neotrachys guadeloupensis,
Hespenheide 1980



Polycesta depressa,
Wolcott 1948

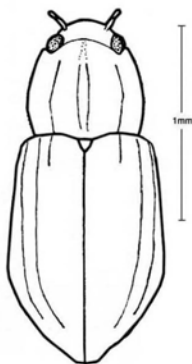


Polycesta depressa,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947

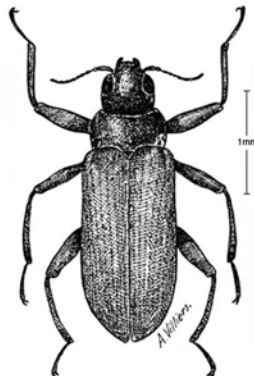


Taphrocerus chalumeaui,
Hespenheide 1997

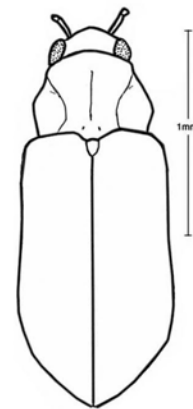
53. Elmidae



Hexacylloepus smithi,
Hinton 1971

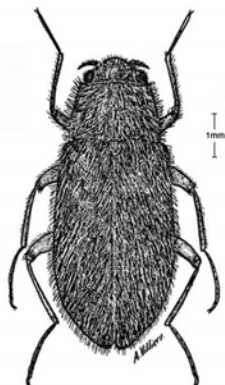


Hexanchorus caraibus,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



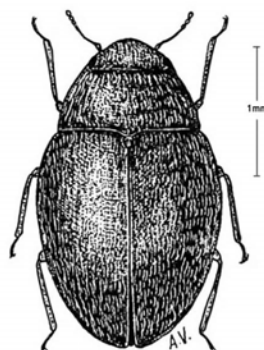
Phanocerus congener,
Hinton 1971

54. Dryopidae



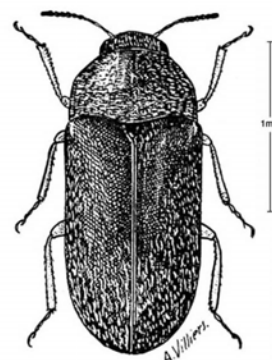
Pelonomus picipes,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947

56. Limnichidae



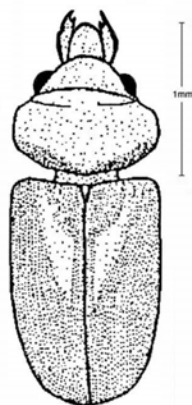
Limnichus sulcatus,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947

PLATE 17



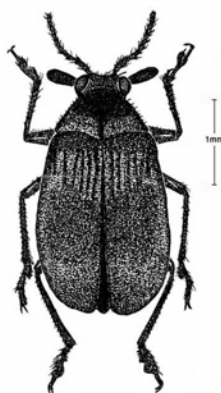
Throscinus crotchi,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947

57. Heteroceridae



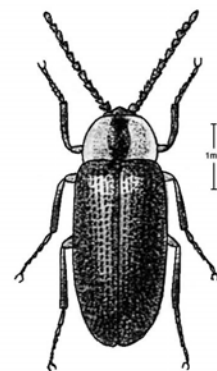
Tropicus arawak,
Bameul 1995

58. Psephenidae



Psephenops smithi,
Bameul 2001

59. Cneoglossidae

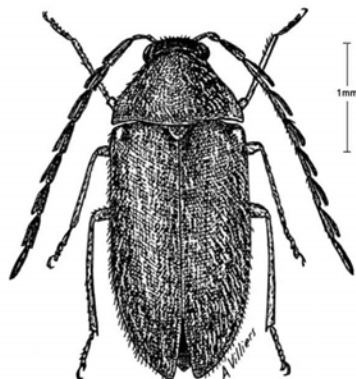


Cneoglossa lampyroides,
Champion 1897

60. Ptilodactylidae



Chaetodactyla lyciformis,
Champion 1897c



Ptilodactyla guadelupensis,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947

61. Chelonariidae

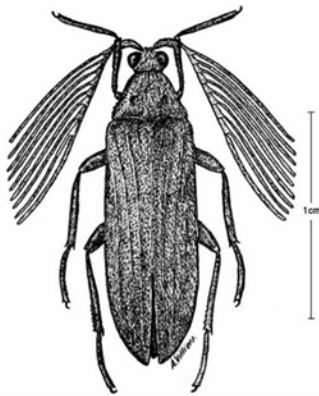


Chelonarium pilosellum,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947

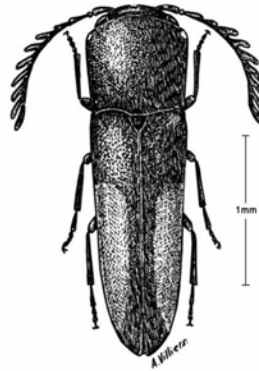
63. Callirhipidae

67. Eucnemidae

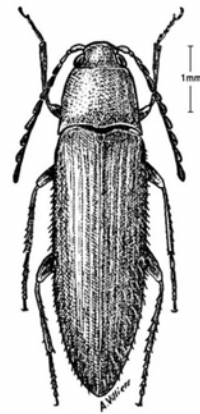
PLATE 18



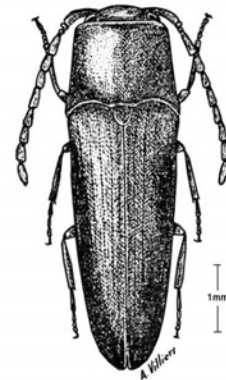
Callirhipis lherminieri,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



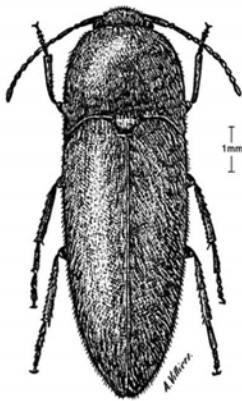
Adelothyreus dufai,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



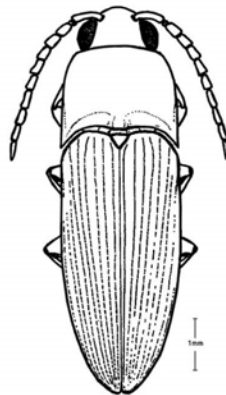
Dromaeolus palpalis,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



Entomophthalmus americanus
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



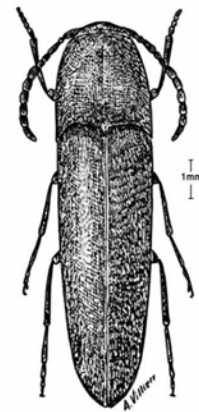
Fornax adjectus,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



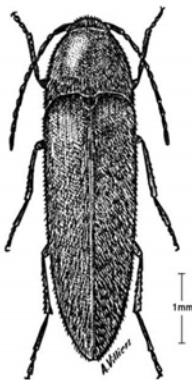
Fornax guadeloupensis,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



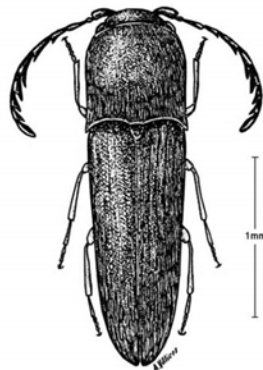
Isorhipis picteti,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



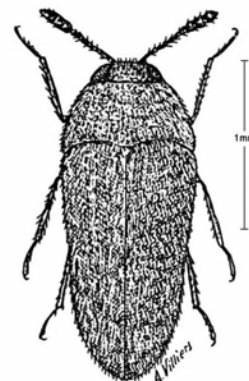
Nematodes guadeloupensis,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



Plesiofornax dufai,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



Rhagomicrus solitarius,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947

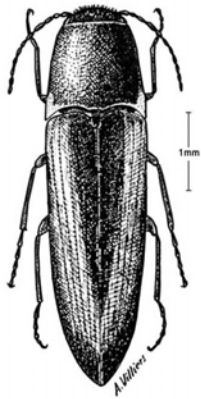


Aulonothroscus bicarinatus,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947

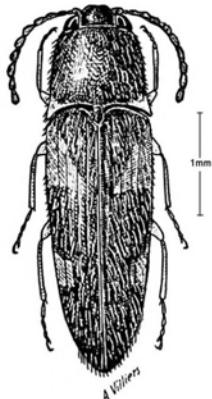
68. Throscidae

69. Elateridae

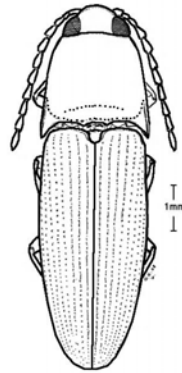
PLATE 19



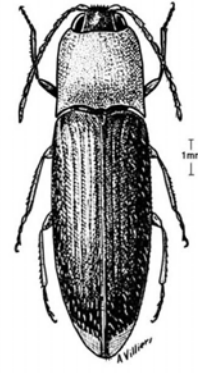
Agriotes guadelupensis,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



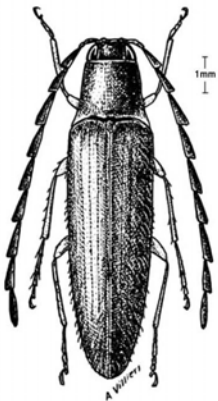
Anchastomorphus dufai,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



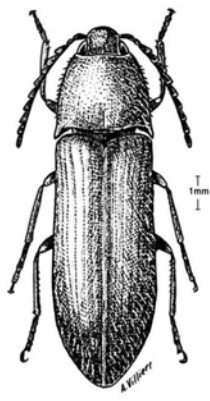
Anchastus sautierei,
Chassain 2008



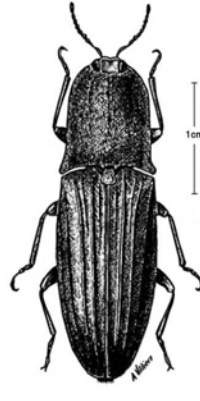
Anchastus terminatus,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



Anoplischius brunneus,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



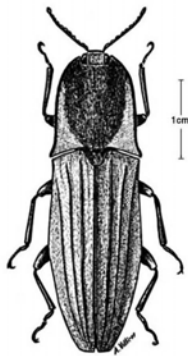
Anoplischius sulcifrons,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



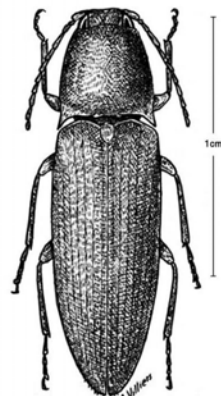
Chalcolepidius obscurus,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



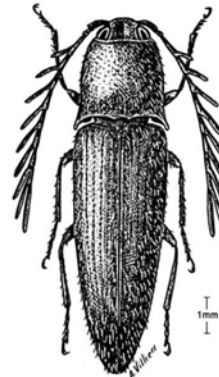
Chalcolepidius silbermanni,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



Chalcolepidius validus,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



Conoderus vitraci,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



Crepidius rhipiphorus,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



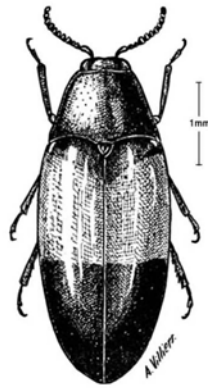
Dicrepidius elegans,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947

69. Elateridae cont.

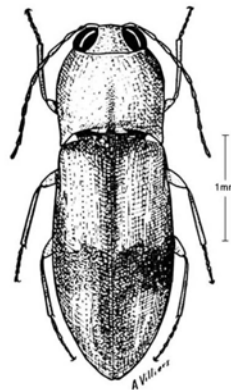
PLATE 20



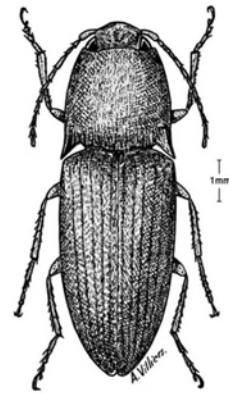
Dipropus puberulus,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



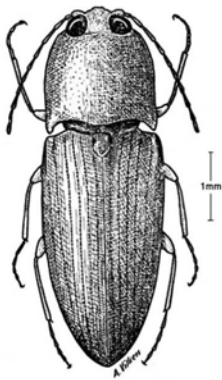
Drapetes mediorufus,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



Esthesopus poedicus,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



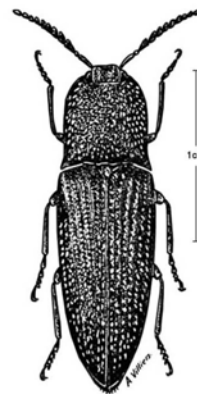
Heteroderes amplicollis,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



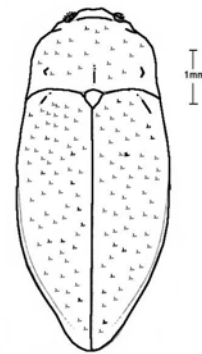
Horistonotus asthenicus,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



Ignelater luminosus,
Wolcott 1948

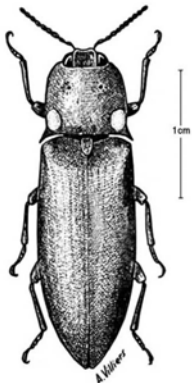


Lacon subcostatus,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947

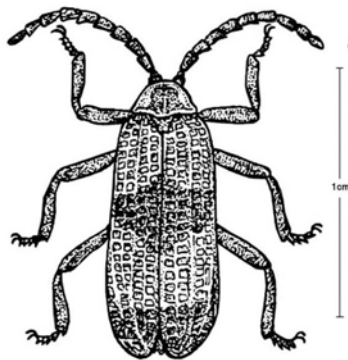


Lissomus insularis,
Cobos 1966

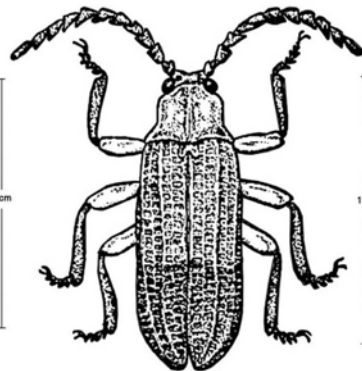
73. Lycidae



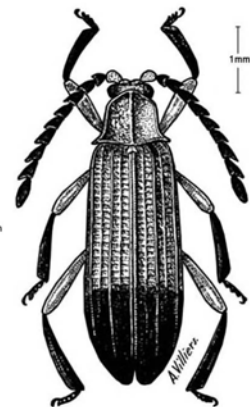
Pyrophorus phosphorescens,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



Mesopteron delicatum,
Leng & Mutchler 1922



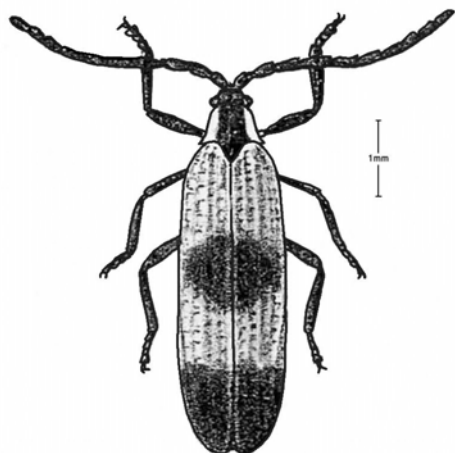
Mesopteron oblitum,
Leng & Mutchler 1922



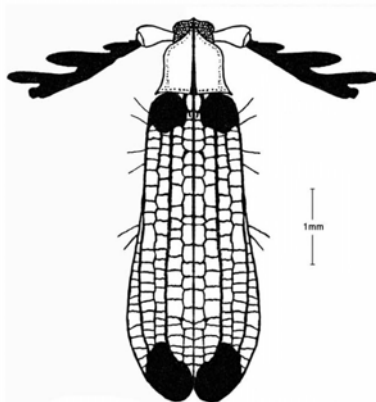
Mesopteron pecticornis,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947

73. Lycidae cont.

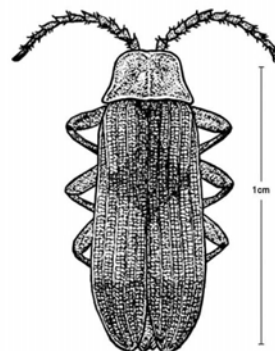
PLATE 21



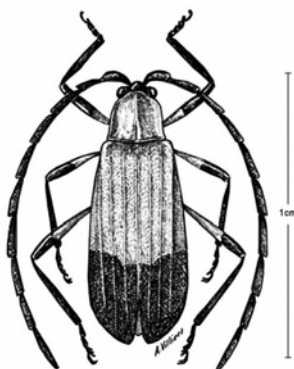
Mesopteron smithi,
Gorham 1848a



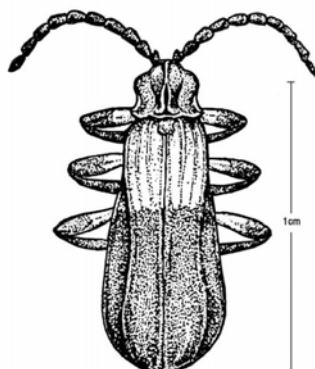
Mesopteron sulphureum,
Kleine-Stettin 1949



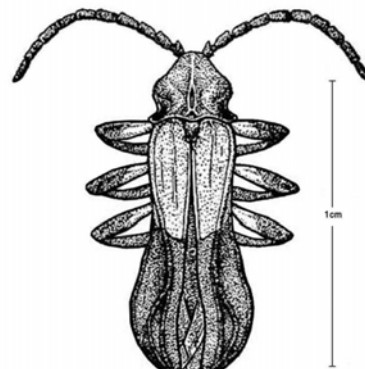
Plateros palliatus,
Leng & Mutchler 1922



Thonalmus bicolor,
Flautiaux et al. 1947

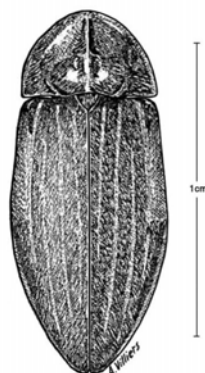


Thonalmus hubbardi,
Leng & Mutchler 1922

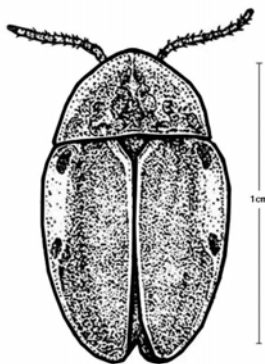


Thonalmus sinuaticostis,
Leng & Mutchler 1922

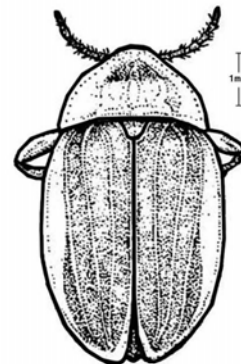
76. Lampyridae



Aspisoma ignitum,
Flautiaux et al. 1947



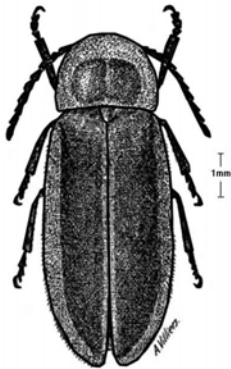
Aspisoma insperatum,
Leng & Mutchler 1922



Aspisoma superciliosum,
Leng & Mutchler 1922

76. Lampyridae cont.

PLATE 22



Photinus discoideus,
Fleutiaux et al.1947



Photinus sanctus,
Leng & Mutchler 1922



Robopus infernus,
Chalumeau 1985c



Robopus quadrimaculatus,
Gorham 1898a

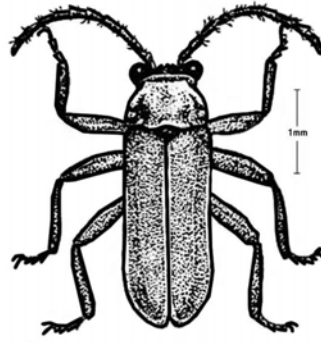
78. Cantharidae



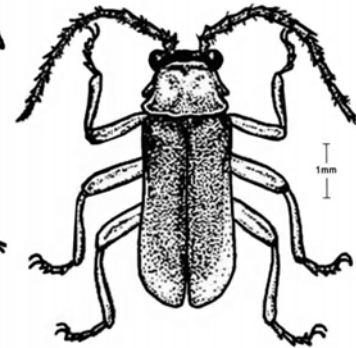
Belotus guadeloupensis,
Fleutiaux et al.1947



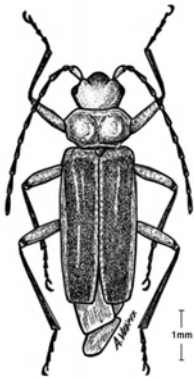
Belotus pallidiventris,
Leng & Mutchler 1922



Silis grenadensis,
Leng & Mutchler 1922



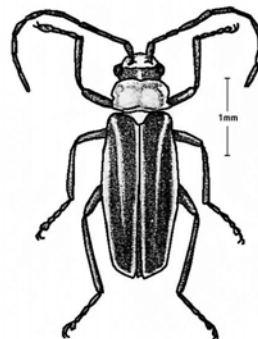
Silis tenella,
Leng & Mutchler 1922



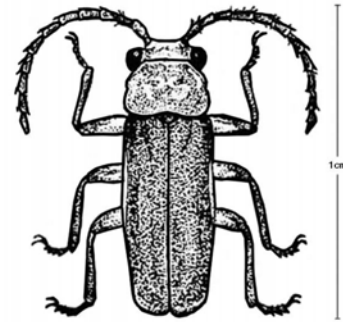
Tylocerus cinctipennis,
Fleutiaux et al.1947



Tylocerus lineatus,
Leng & Mutchler 1922



Tylocerus lineatus,
Gorham 1898a

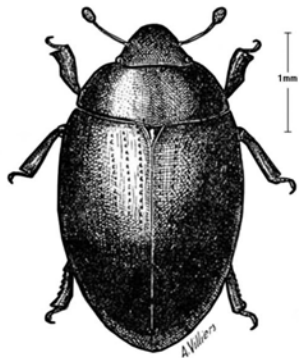


Tylocerus picipennis,
Leng & Mutchler 1922

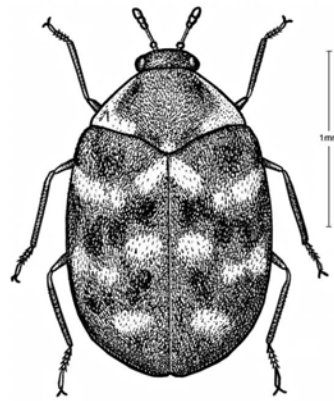
81. Nosodendridae

82. Dermestidae

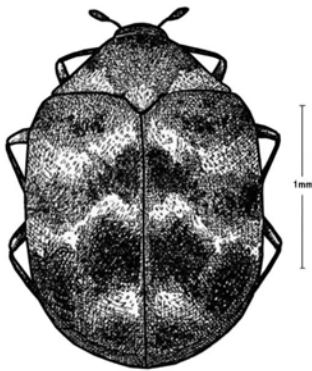
PLATE 23



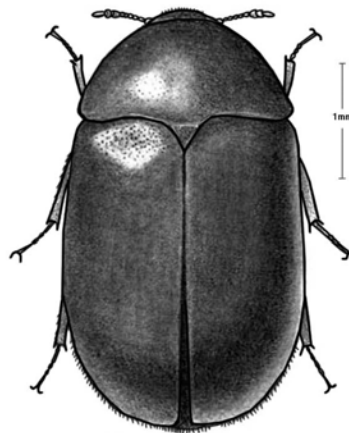
Nosodendron punctatostriatum,
Flautiaux et al. 1947



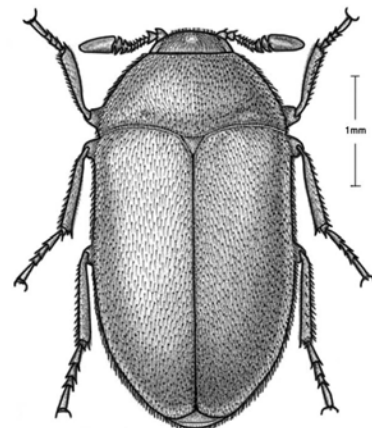
Anthrenus verbasci,
Hinton 1945



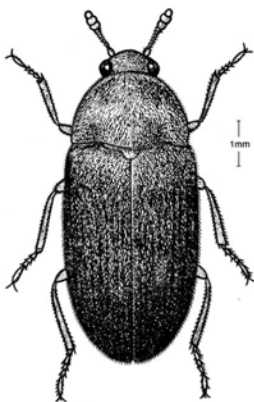
Anthrenus verbasci,
Flautiaux et al. 1947



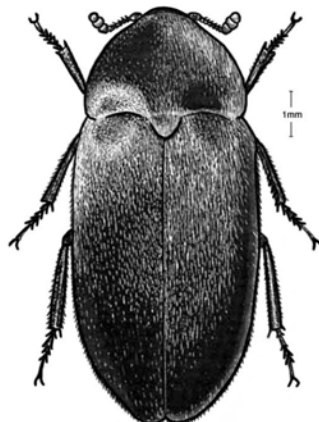
Attagenus unicolor,
Gorham 1991



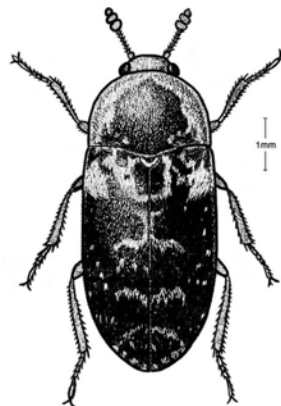
Attagenus unicolor,
Bousquet 1990



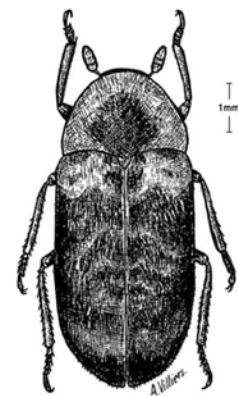
Dermestes ater,
Hinton 1945



Dermestes ater,
Gorham 1991



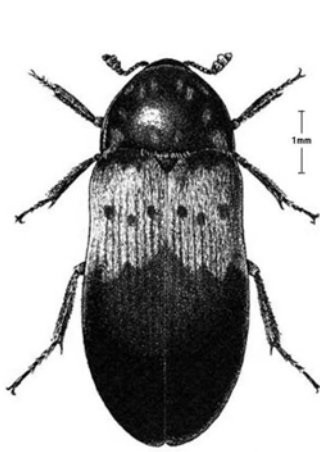
Dermestes carnivorus,
Hinton 1945



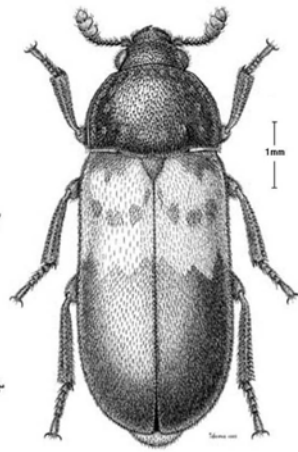
Dermestes carnivorus,
Flautiaux et al. 1947

82. Dermestidae cont.

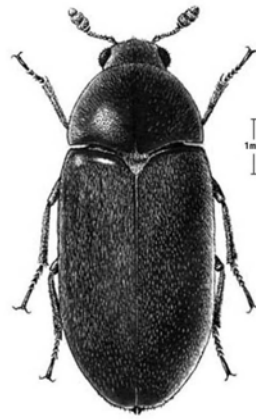
PLATE 24



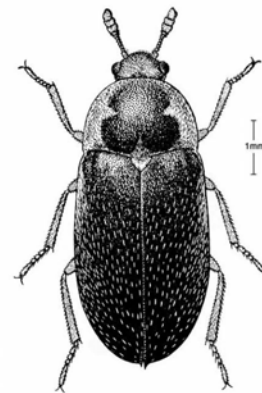
Dermestes lardarius,
Gorham 1991



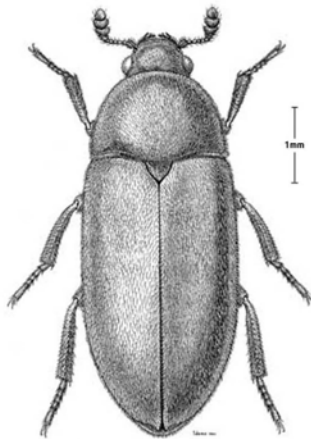
Dermestes lardarius,
Bousquet 1990



Dermestes maculatus,
Gorham 1991



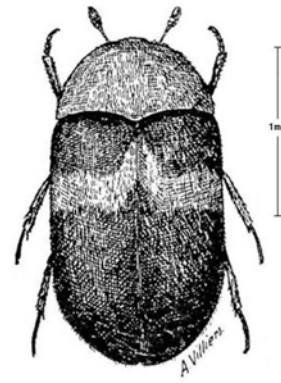
Dermestes maculatus,
Hinton 1945



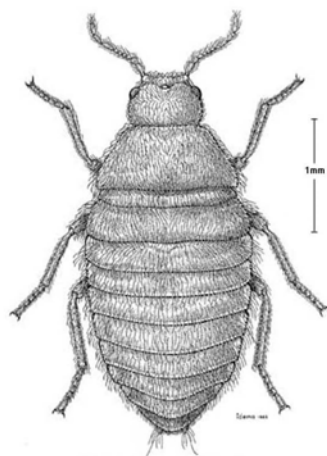
Dermestes maculatus,
Bousquet 1990



Dermestes peruvianus,
Gorham 1991



Orphinus fulvipes,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



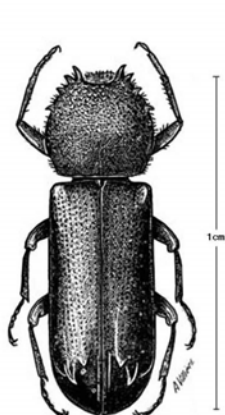
Thyloedrias contractus,
Bousquet 1990



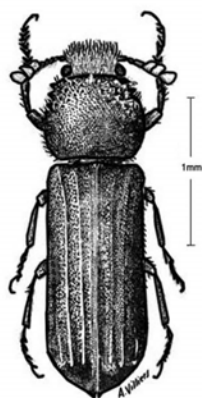
Thyloedrias contractus,
Bousquet 1990

83. Bostrichidae

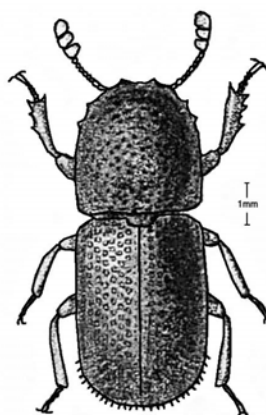
PLATE 25



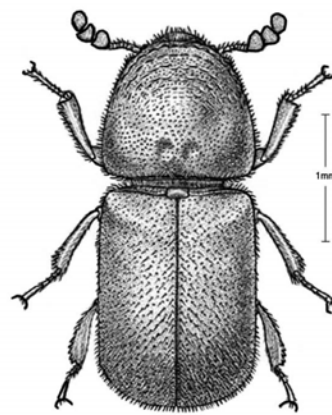
Amphicerus cornutus,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



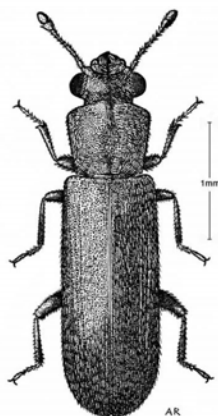
Apate cephalotes,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



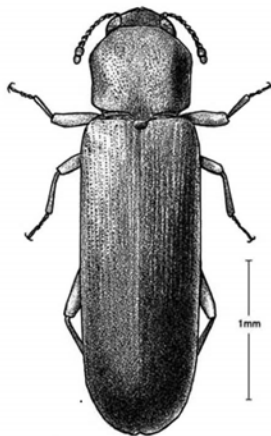
Dinoderus bifoveolatus,
Gorham 1898a



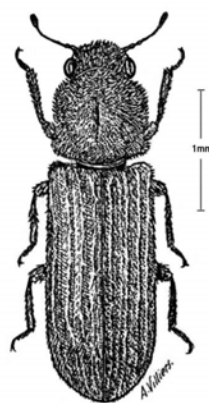
Dinoderus minutus,
Bousquet 1990



Lyctus brunneus,
Hinton & Corbet 1975



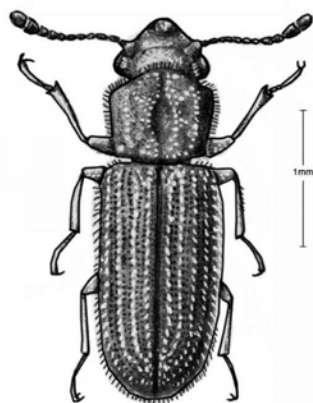
Lyctus brunneus,
Gorham 1991



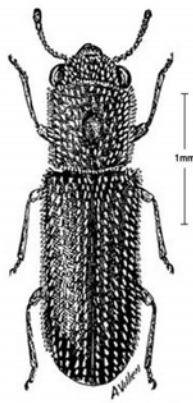
Lyctus caribeus,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



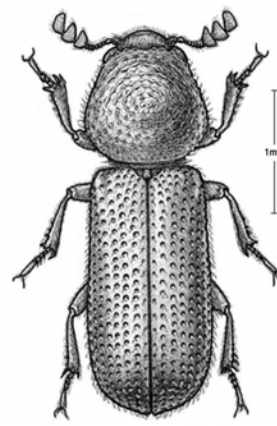
Melalgus gonagrum,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



Minthea rugicollis,
Gerberg 1957



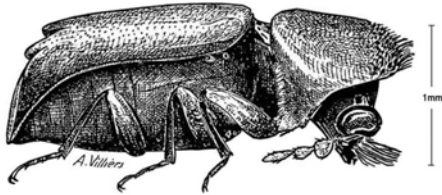
Minthea rugicollis,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



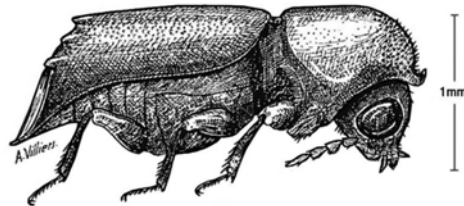
Rhyzopertha dominica,
Bousquet 1990

83. Bostrichidae cont.

PLATE 26

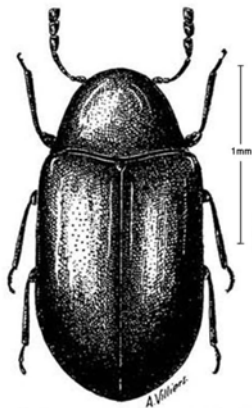


Tetrapiocera longicornis,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947

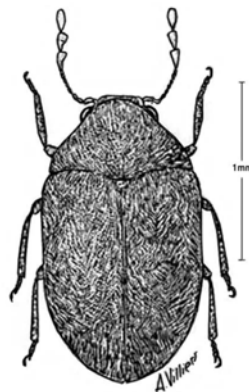


Xylomeira tridens,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947

84. Anobiidae



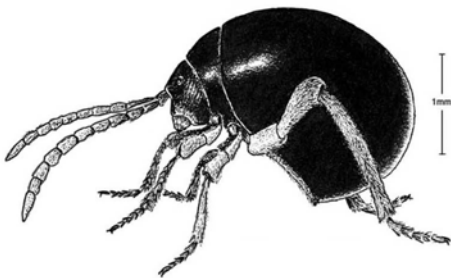
Calymmaderus dufai,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



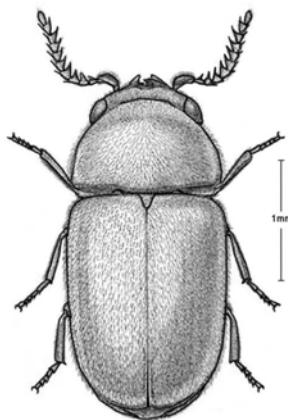
Cryptorama dufai,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



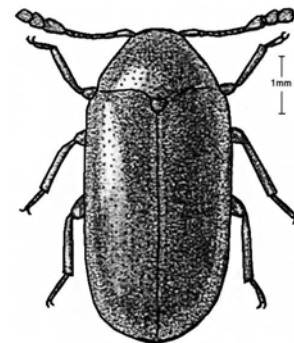
Gibbium psyllioides,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



Gibbium psyllioides,
Gorham 1991



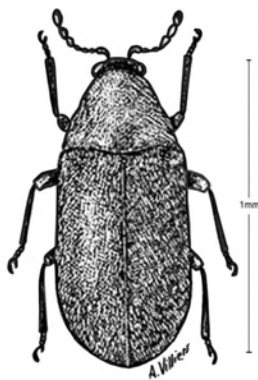
Lasioderma serricorne,
Bousquet 1990



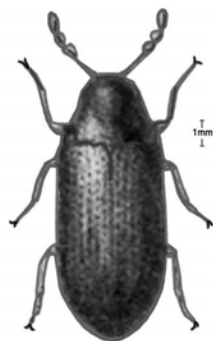
Mirosternus laevis,
Gorham 1898a

84. Anobiidae cont.

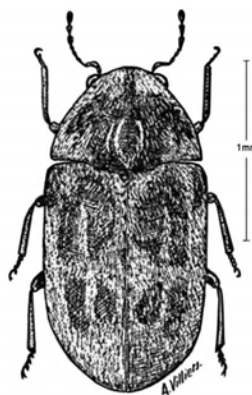
PLATE 27



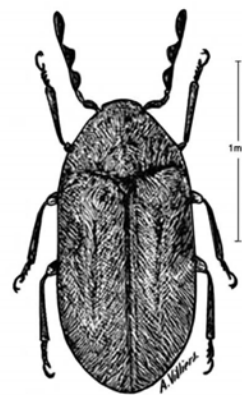
Petalium pici,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



Petalium pulicarium,
Gorham 1883



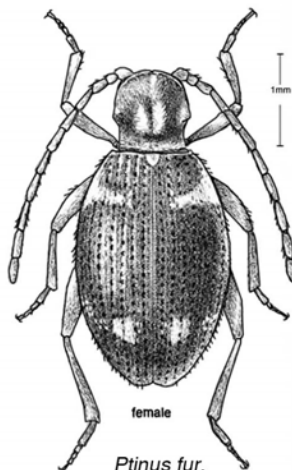
Protheca quadalupensis,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



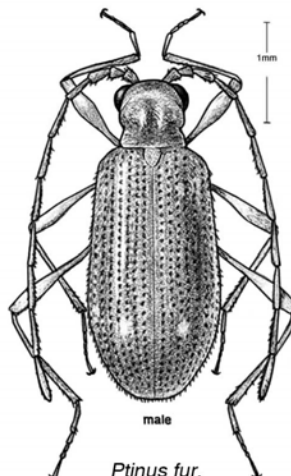
Pseudodorcatoma ornata,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



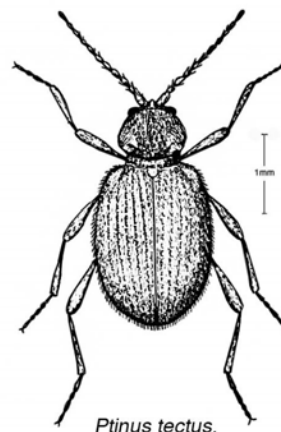
Ptinus dufai,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



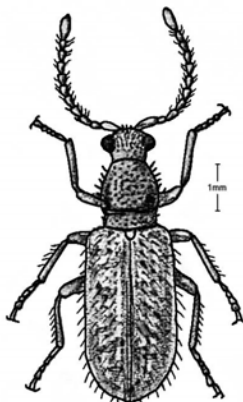
Ptinus fur,
Gorham 1991



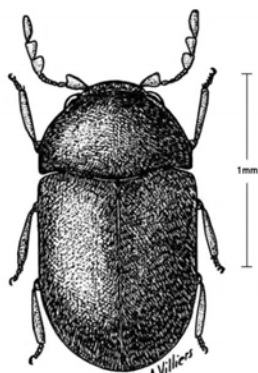
Ptinus fur,
Gorham 1991



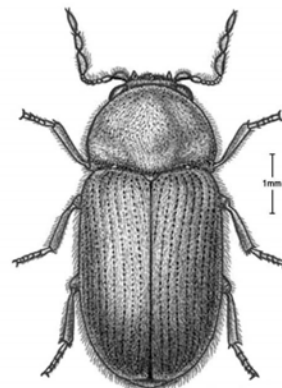
Ptinus tectus,
Hinton & Corbet 1975



Ptinus tesellatus,
Gorham 1898a



Scymnuseutheca apicalis,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947

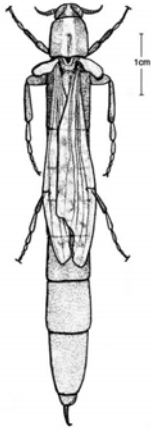


Stegobium paniceum,
Bousquet 1990



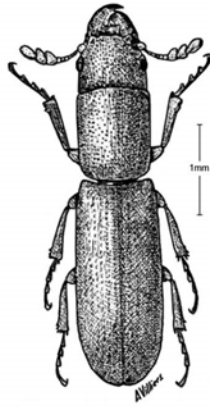
Tricorynus pierrei,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947

85. Lymexylidae

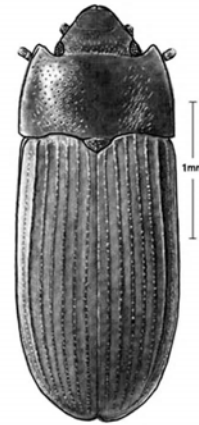


Atractocerus brevicornis,
Wheeler 1986

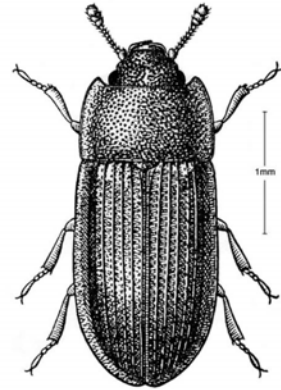
87. Trogositidae



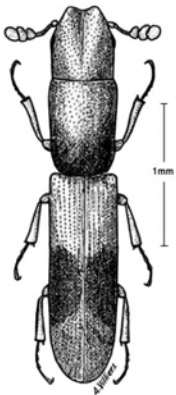
Colydobius dufau,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



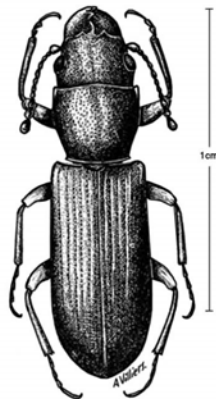
Lophocateres pusillus,
Gorham 1991



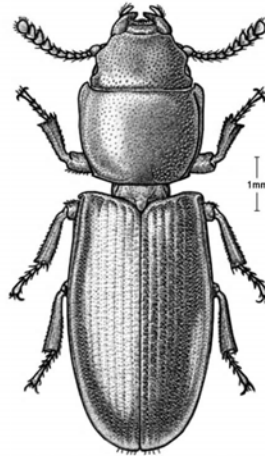
Lophocateres pusillus,
Hinton & Corbet 1975



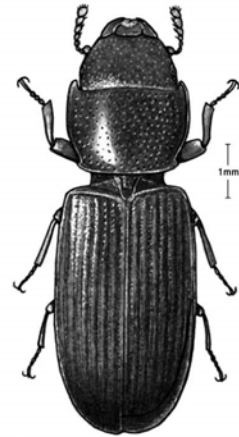
Nemosoma landesi,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



Temnochila obscura,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947

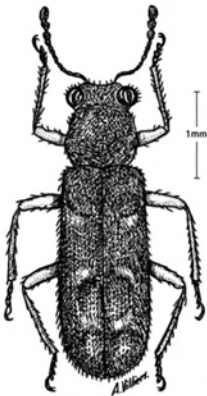


Tenebroides mauritanicus,
Bousquet 1990

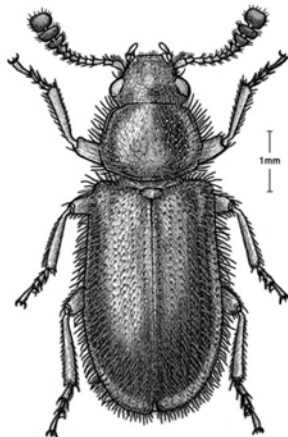


Tenebroides mauritanicus,
Gorham 1991

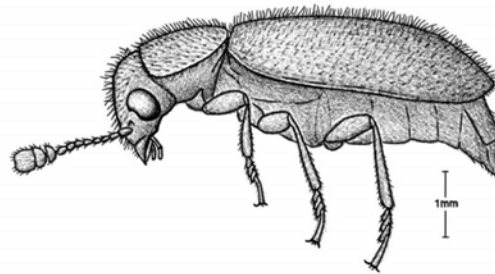
89. Cleridae



Madoniella pici,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947

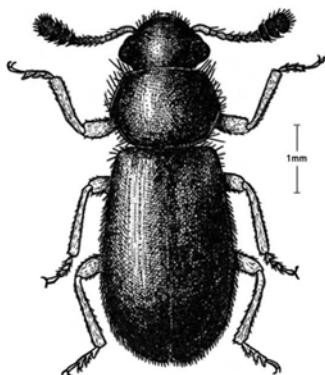


Necrobia rufipes,
Bousquet 1990

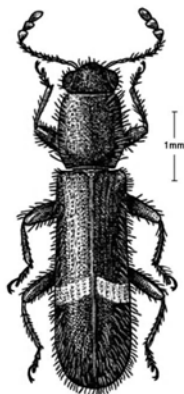


Necrobia rufipes,
Bousquet 1990

89. Cleridae cont.



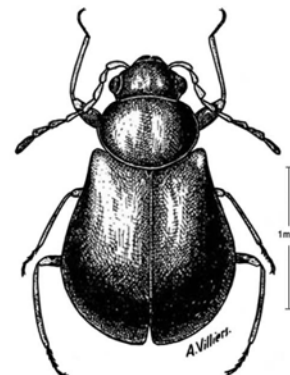
Necrobia rufipes,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947



Tarsostenus univittatus,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947

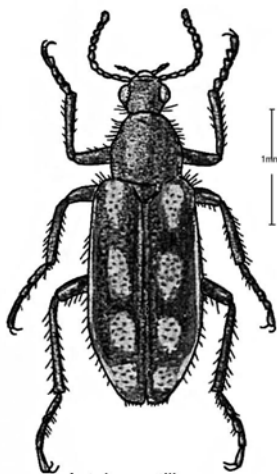


Thaneroclerus buqueti,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947

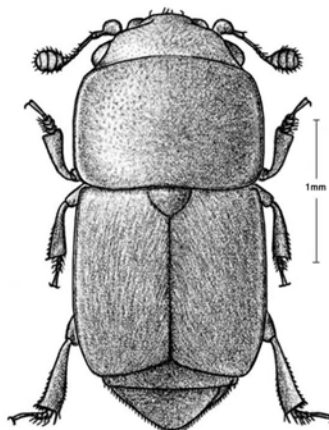


Ablechrus nigrocaeruleus,
Fleutiaux et al. 1947

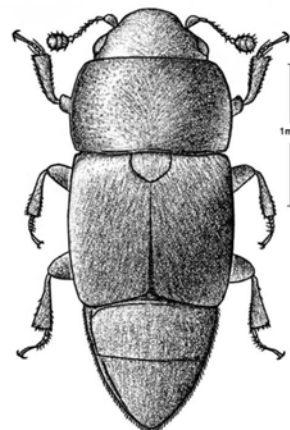
97. Nitidulidae



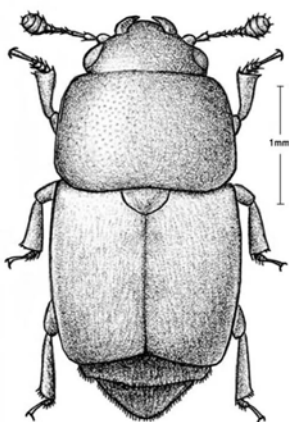
Astylus antillarum,
Gorham 1898a



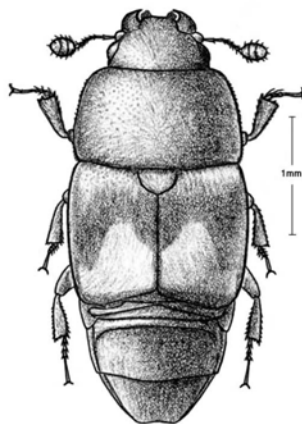
Carpophilus dimidiatus,
Gorham 1991



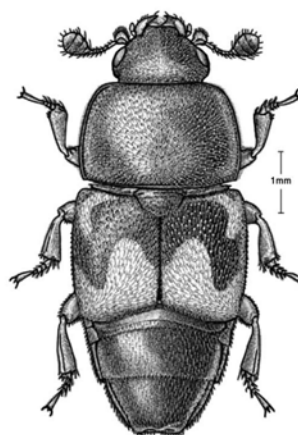
Carpophilus freemani,
Gorham 1991



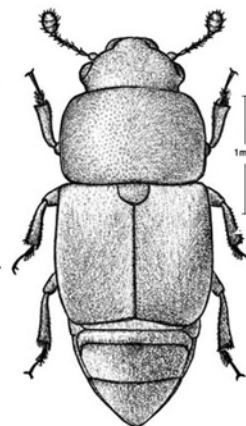
Carpophilus fumatus,
Gorham 1991



Carpophilus hemipterus,
Gorham 1991



Carpophilus hemipterus,
Gorham 1991

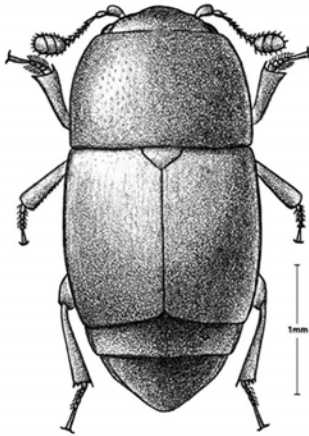


Carpophilus maculatus,
Gorham 1991

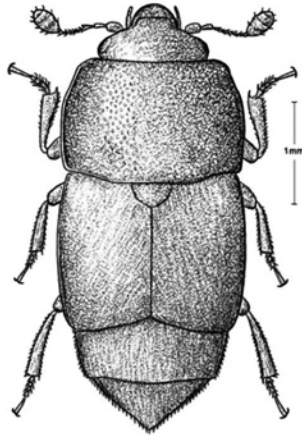
95. Melyridae PLATE 29

97. Nitidulidae cont.

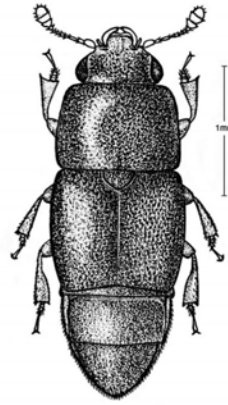
PLATE 30



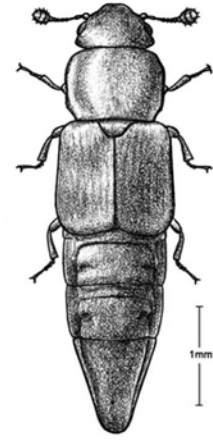
Carpophilus marginellus,
Gorham 1991



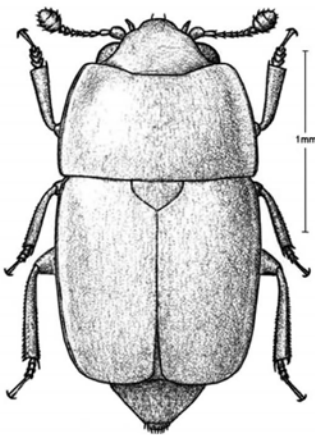
Carpophilus obsoletus,
Gorham 1991



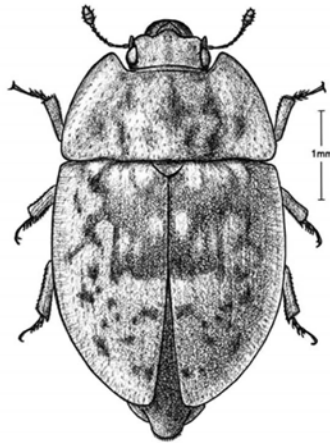
Carpophilus pilosellus,
Gillogly 1962



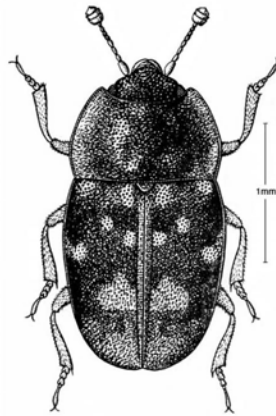
Conotelus stenoides,
Gorham 1991



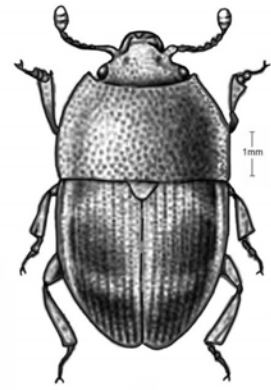
Epuraea luteola,
Gorham 1991



Lobiopa insularis,
Gorham 1991

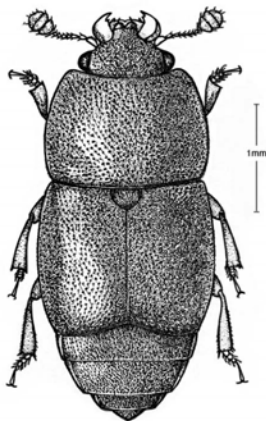


Omosita colon,
Hinton 1945

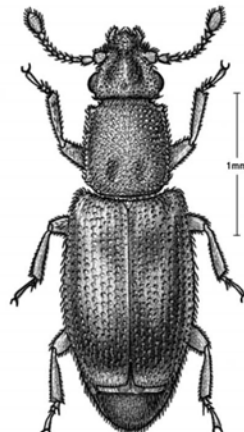


Stelidota championi,
Sharp 1890

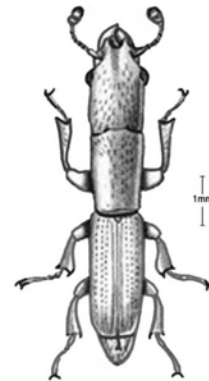
99. Monotomidae



Urophorus humeralis,
Gillogly 1962



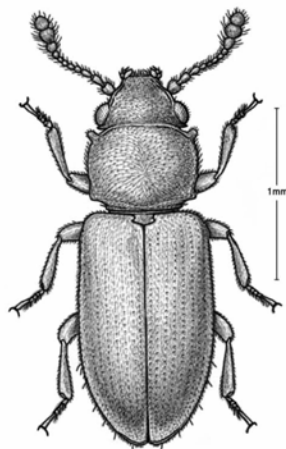
Monotoma picipes,
Bousquet 1990



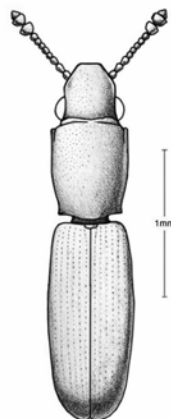
Thione championi,
Sharp 1899

103. Silvanidae

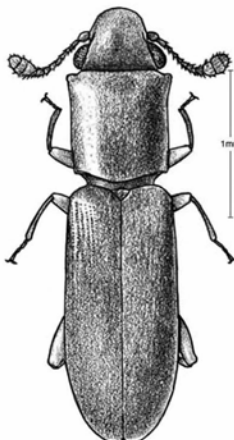
PLATE 31



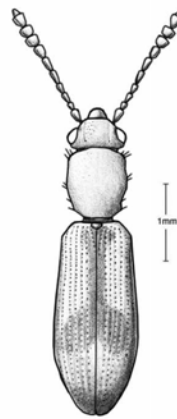
Ahasverus advena,
Bousquet 1990



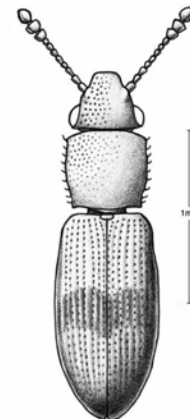
Cathartus quadricollis,
Thomas 1993



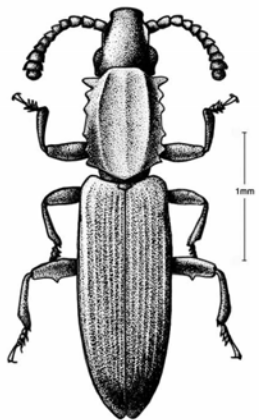
Cathartus quadricollis,
Gorham 1991



Cryptamorpha desjardinsi,
Thomas 1993



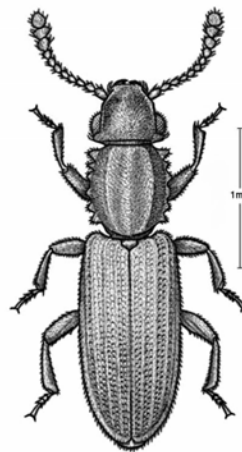
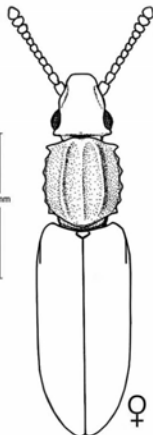
Monanus concinnulus,
Thomas 1993



Oryzaephilus acuminatus,
Thomas & Woodruff 1983



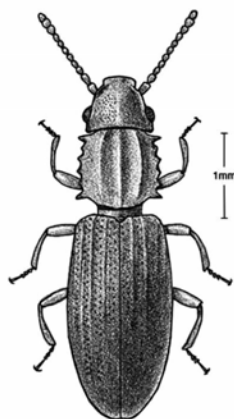
Oryzaephilus mercator,
Halstead 1980



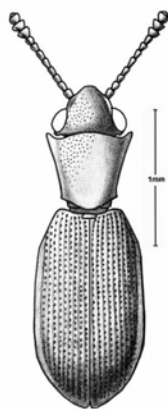
Oryzaephilus mercator,
Bousquet 1990



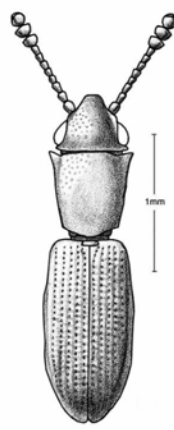
Oryzaephilus surinamensis,
Halstead 1980



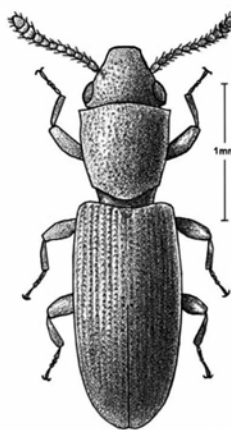
Oryzaephilus surinamensis,
Gorham 1991



Silvanoprus scuticollis,
Thomas 1993



Silvanus planatus,
Thomas 1993



Silvanus planatus,
Gorham 1991

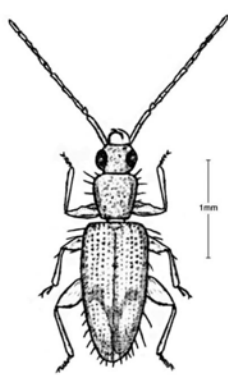


Telephanus ceraunoides,
Nevermann 1932

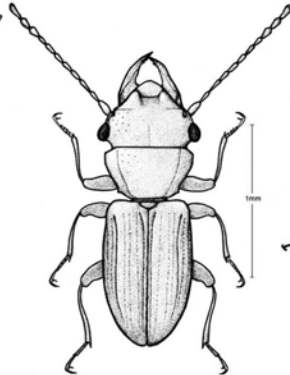
103. Silvanidae cont.

106. Laemophloeidae

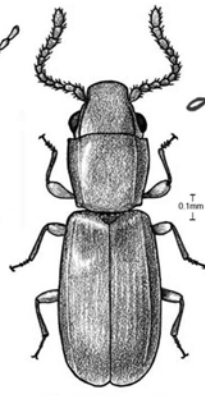
PLATE 32



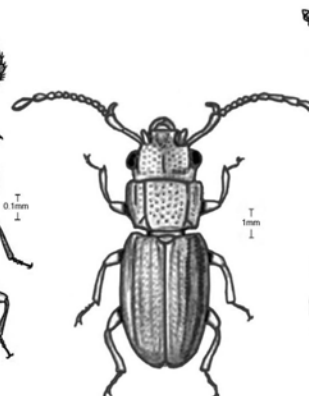
Telephanus titschacki,
Nevermann 1932



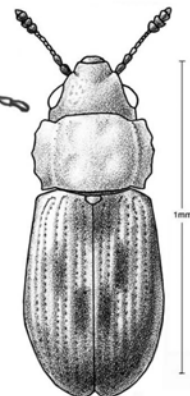
Charaphloeus bituberculatus,
Thomas 1993



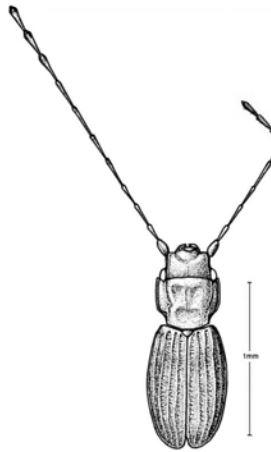
Cryptolestes pusillus,
Gorham 1991



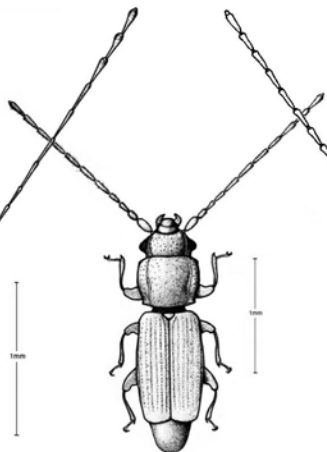
Cryptolestes unicolor,
Sharp 1899



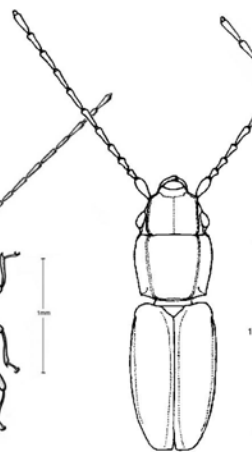
Lathropus pictus,
Thomas 1993



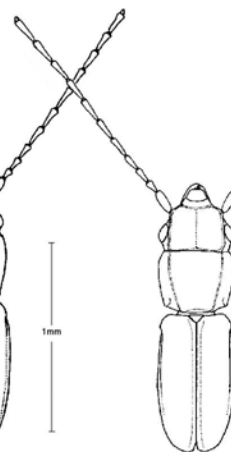
Lepidophloeus exquisitus,
Thomas 1984a



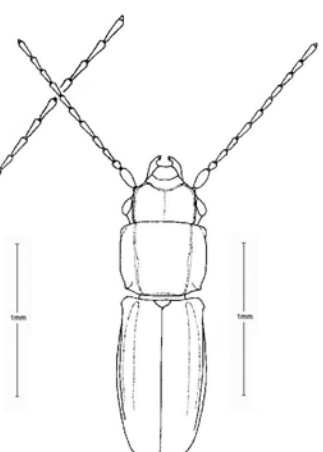
Placonotus modestus,
Thomas 1993



Placonotus patruelis,
Thomas 1984b

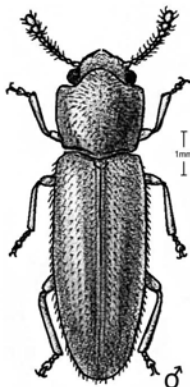


Placonotus planifrons,
Thomas 1984b

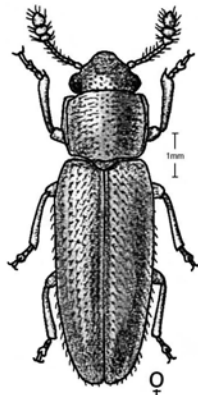


Placonotus politissimus,
Thomas 1984b

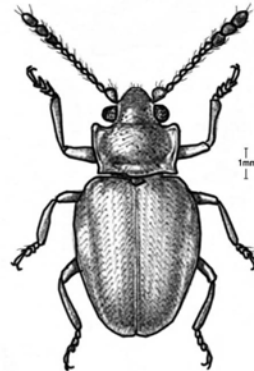
113. Languriidae



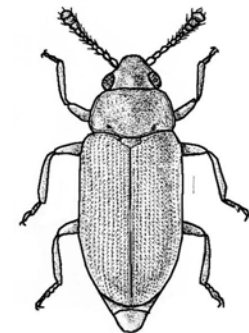
Hapalips grouvellei,
Gorham 1898a



Hapalips grouvellei,
Gorham 1898a



Platoberus latus,
Sharp 1900

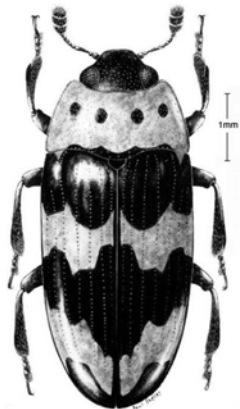


Telmatoscius claviger,
Sharp 1900

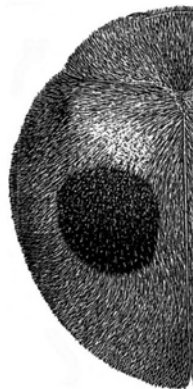
114. Erotylidae

122. Coccinellidae

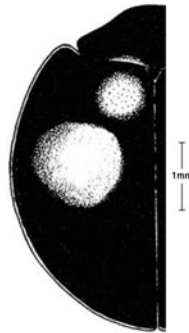
PLATE 33



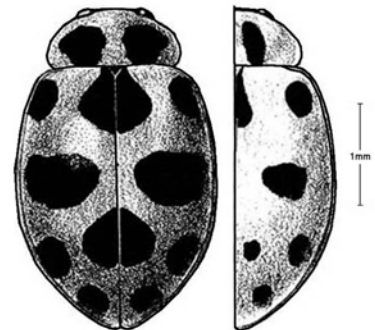
Ischyryus quadripunctatus,
Skellev 1988



Azya luteipes,
Gordon 1980



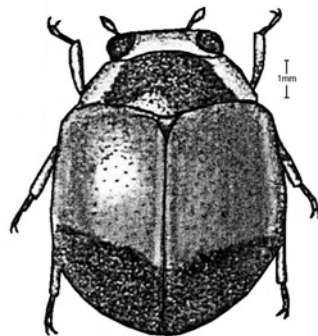
Chilocorus cacti,
Gordon 1985



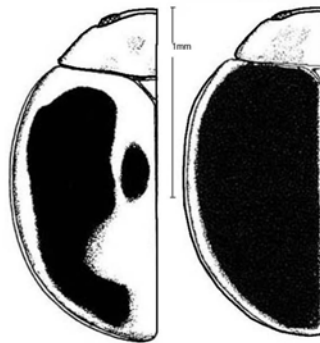
Coleomegilla maculata lengi,
Gordon 1985



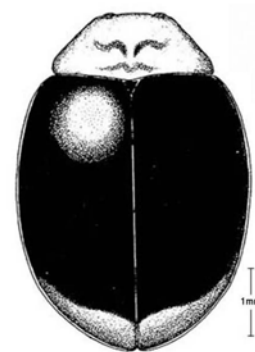
Coleophora inaequalis,
Gordon 1985



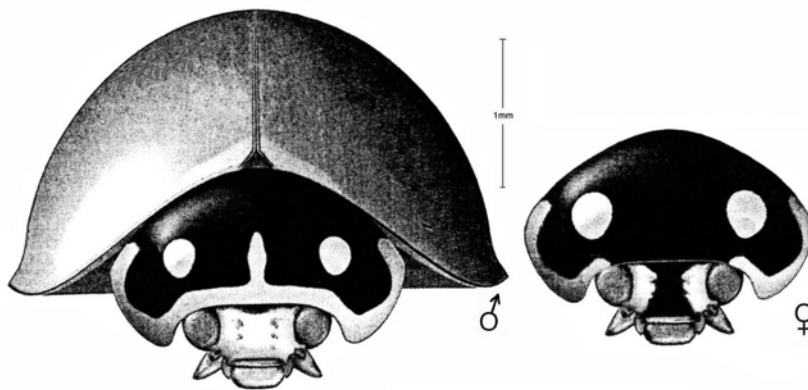
Cryptognatha melanura,
Gorham 1898a



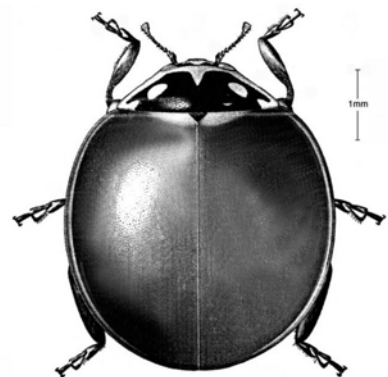
Cryptognatha nodiceps,
Gordon 1985



Cryptolaemus montrouzieri,
Gordon 1985



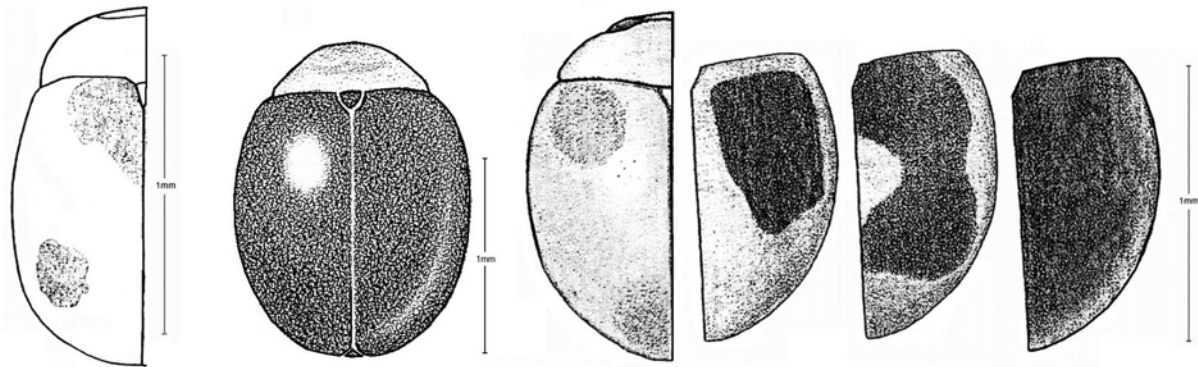
Cycloneda sanguinea,
Vandenberg 2002



Cycloneda sanguinea sanguinea,
Vandenberg 2002

122. Coccinellidae cont.

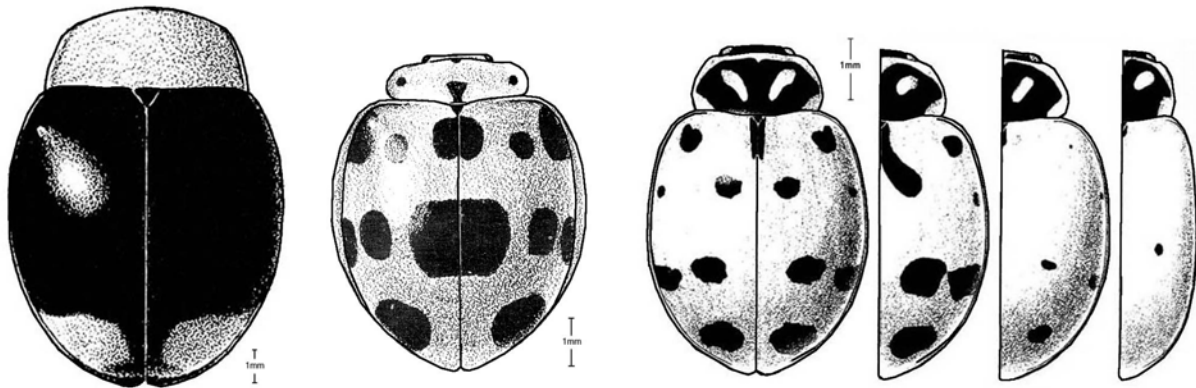
PLATE 34



Decadiomus hubbardi,
Chapin 1933

Decadiomus hughesi,
Gordon & Hilburn 1990

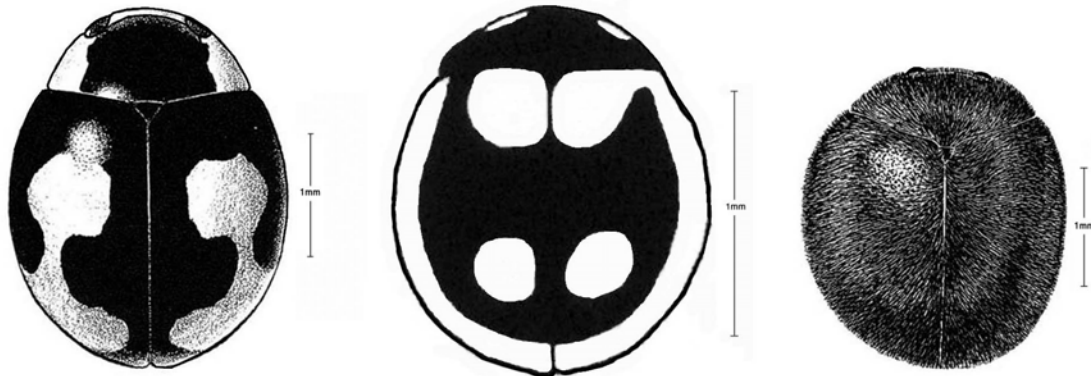
Delphastus nebulosus,
Gordon 1994



Diomus roseicollis,
Gordon 1985

Epilachna borealis,
Gordon 1975

Hippodamia convergens,
Gordon 1985



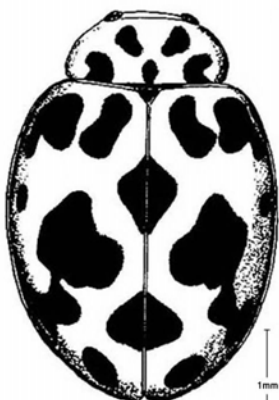
Hyperaspis connectens,
Gordon 1985

Mesopilo soufrierensis,
Duverger 2001

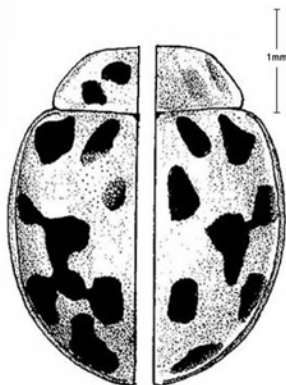
Pseudoazya trinitatis,
Gordon 1985

122. Coccinellidae cont.

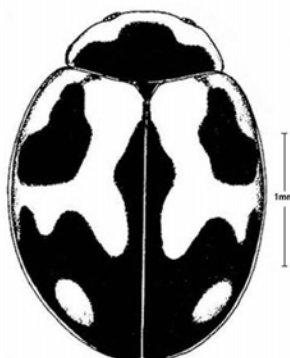
PLATE 35



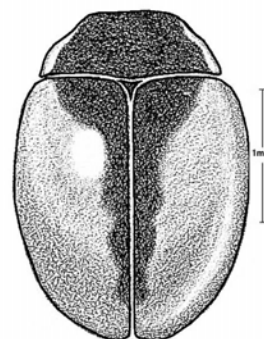
Psyllobora nana,
Gordon 1985



Psyllobora parvnotata,
Gordon 1985



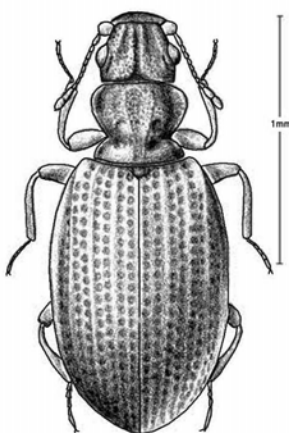
Rodolia cardinalis,
Gordon 1985



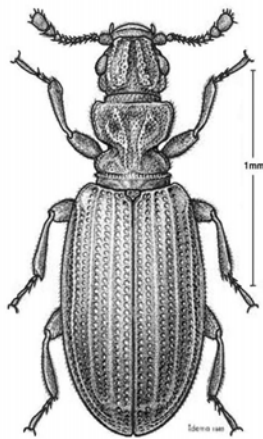
Scymnus floralis,
Gordon & Hilburn 1990

124. Latridiidae

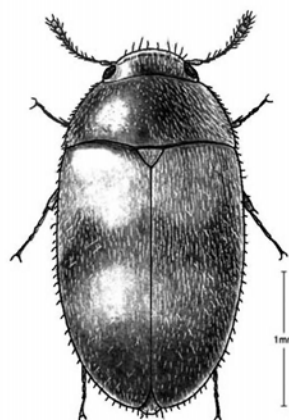
125. Mycetophagidae



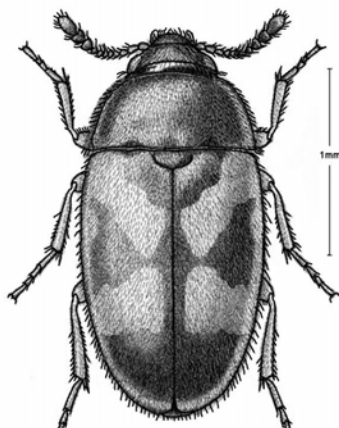
Cartodere constricta,
Gorham 1991



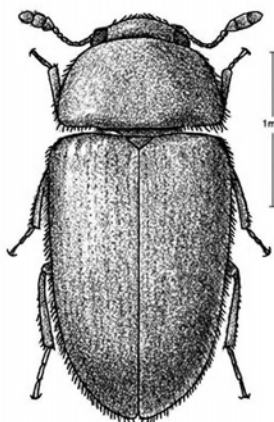
Cartodere constricta,
Bousquet 1990



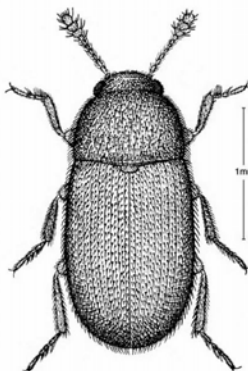
Litargus balteatus,
Gorham 1991



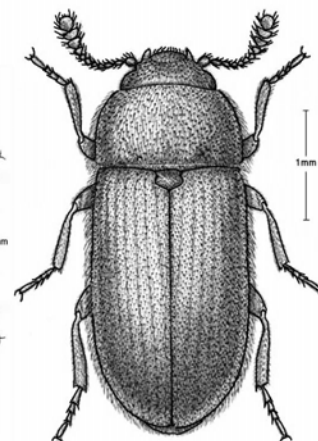
Litargus balteatus,
Bousquet 1990



Typhaea stercorea,
Gorham 1991



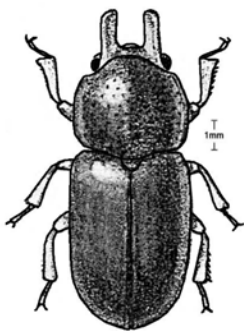
Typhaea stercorea,
Hinton 1945



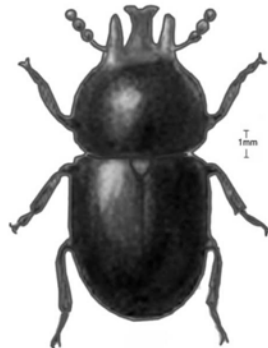
Typhaea stercorea,
Bousquet 1990

128. Ciidae

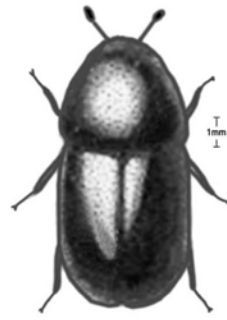
131. Mordellidae PLATE 36



Ceracis bifurcus,
Gorham 1898a



Ceracis tricornis,
Gorham 1883



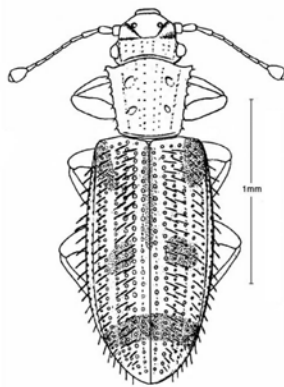
Xylographus suillus,
Gorham 1886



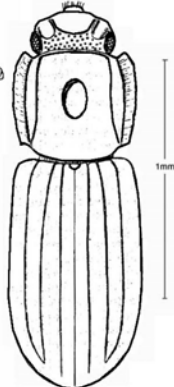
Isotrilophus erratica,
Champion 1891

133. Colydiidae

140. Tenebrionidae



Monoedus pubescens,
Dajoz 1984



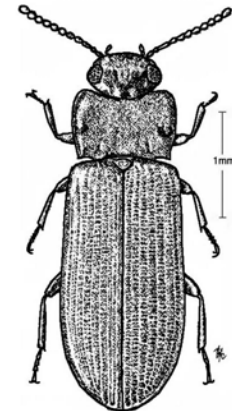
Paha guadalupensis,
Dajoz 1984



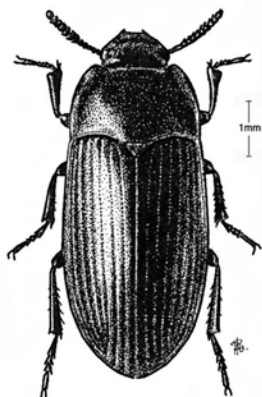
Paha laticollis,
Stephan 1989



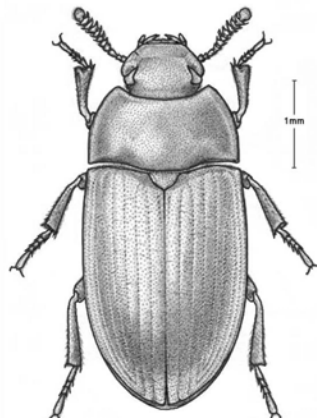
Acropteron chabrieri,
Marcuzzi & d'Aguilar 1971



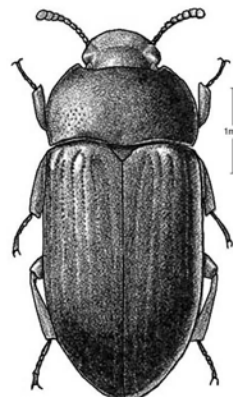
Adelina plana,
Marcuzzi & d'Aguilar 1971



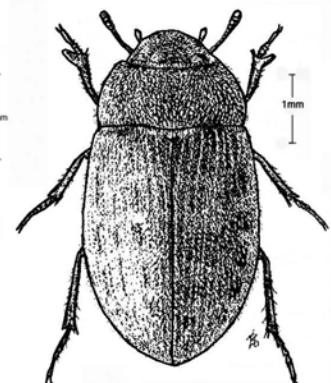
Alphetobius diaperinus,
Marcuzzi & d'Aguilar 1971



Alphetobius diaperinus,
Bousquet 1990



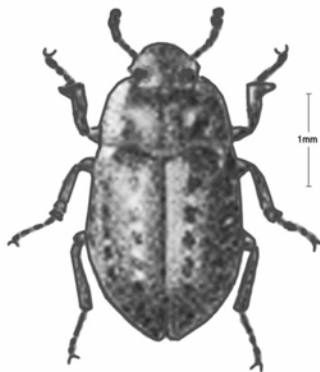
Alphetobius laevigatus,
Gorham 1991



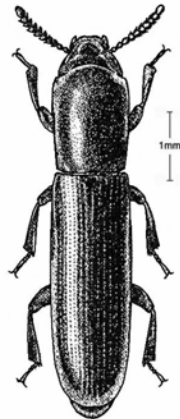
Ammodonus ciliatus,
Marcuzzi & d'Aguilar 1971

140. Tenebrionidae cont.

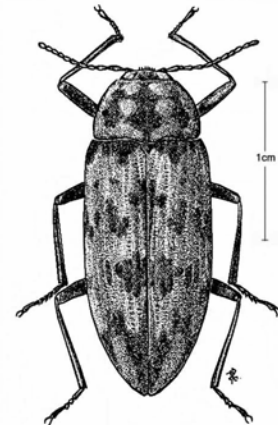
PLATE 37



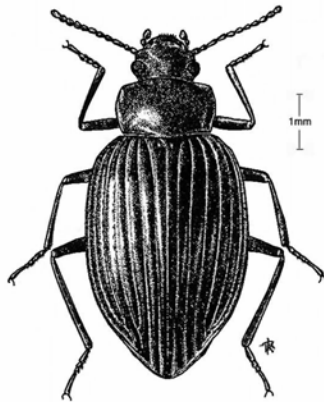
Ammodonus tropicus,
Champion 1886



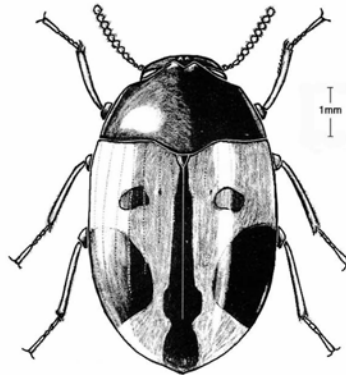
Corticeus rufipes,
Marcuzzi & d'Aguilar 1971



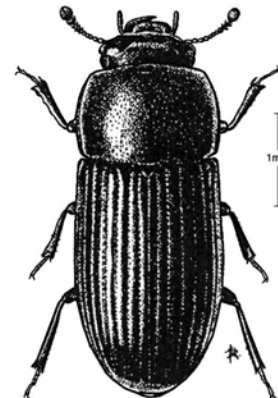
Cymatodes nebulosa,
Marcuzzi & d'Aguilar 1971



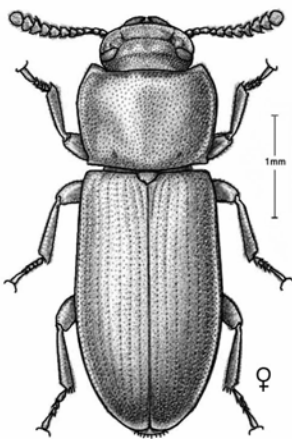
Cyrtosoma lherminieri,
Marcuzzi & d'Aguilar 1971



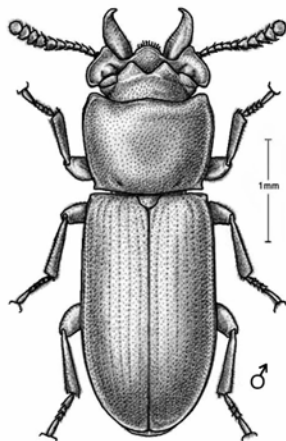
Diaperis maculata,
Triplehorn 1965



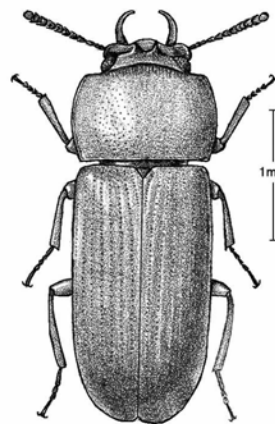
Dioedus guadeloupensis,
Marcuzzi & d'Aguilar 1971



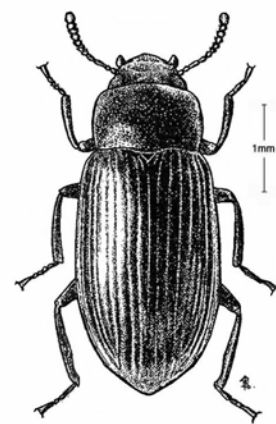
Gnatocerus cornutus,
Bousquet 1990



Gnatocerus cornutus,
Bousquet 1990



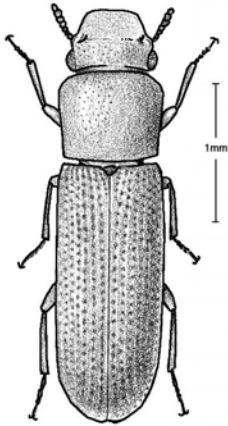
Gnatocerus maxillosus,
Gorham 1991



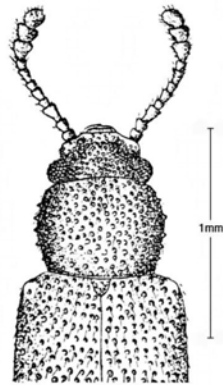
Hesiodus caribus,
Marcuzzi & d'Aguilar 1971

140. Tenebrionidae cont.

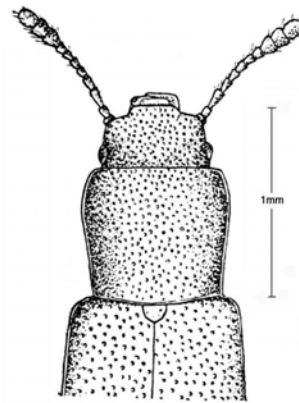
PLATE 38



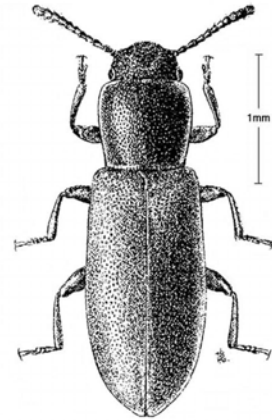
Latheticus oryzae,
Gorham 1991



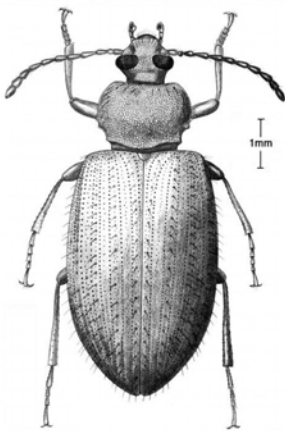
Lorelus cribricollis,
Kaszab 1940



Lorelus guadeloupensis,
Kaszab 1940



Lorelus guadeloupensis,
Marcuzzi & d'Aguilar 1971



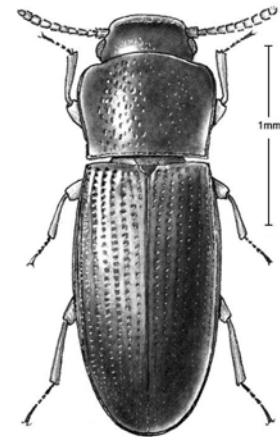
Lystronychus delauneyi,
Campbell 1971



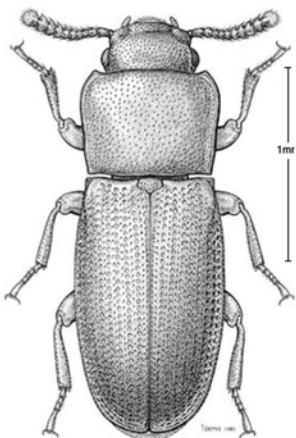
Opatrinus clathratus,
Iwan 1995



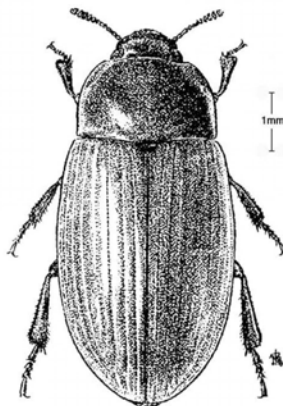
Opatrinus clathratus,
Marcuzzi & d'Aguilar 1971



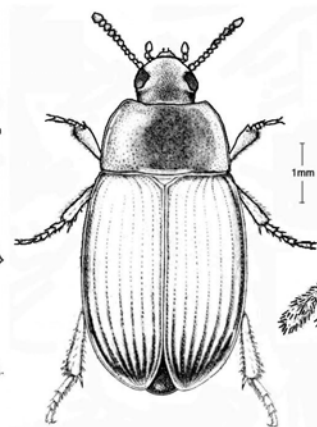
Palorus ratzeburgii,
Gorham 1991



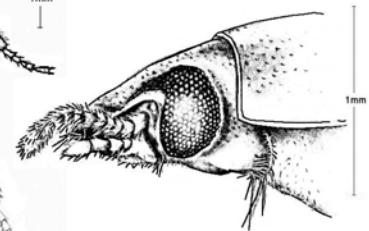
Palorus ratzeburgii,
Bousquet 1990



Phaleria punctipes,
Marcuzzi & d'Aguilar 1971



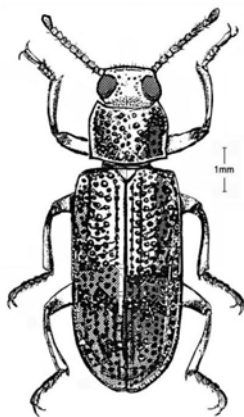
Phaleria thinophila,
Watrous & Triplehorn 1982



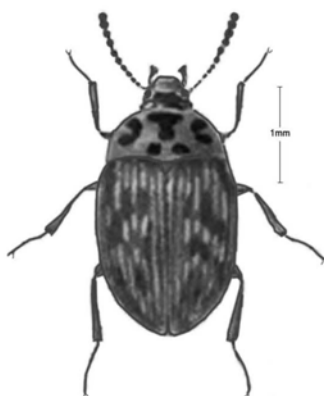
Phaleria thinophila,
Watrous & Triplehorn 1982

140. Tenebrionidae cont.

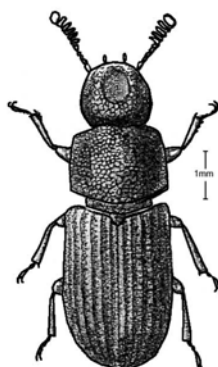
PLATE 39



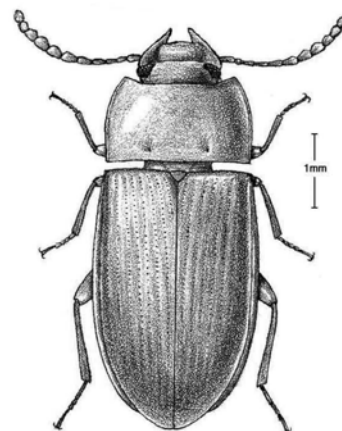
Phymatestes charbonnelae,
Ferrer & Moragues 2003



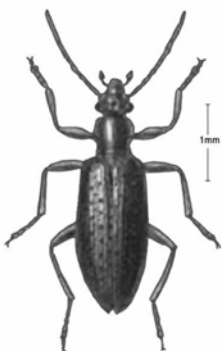
Platydema guatemalensis,
Champion 1886



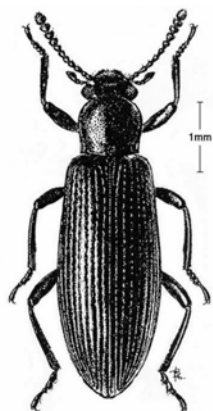
Rhipidandrus micrographus,
Gorham 1898a



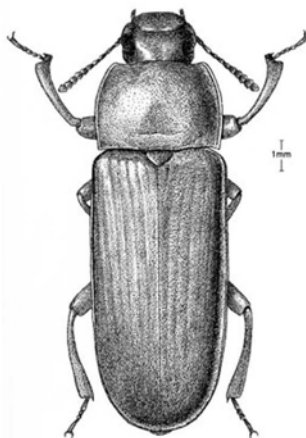
Sitophagus hololeptoides,
Gorham 1991



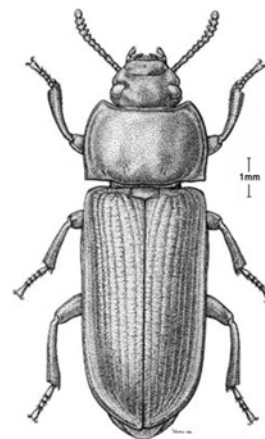
Statira asperata,
Champion 1890



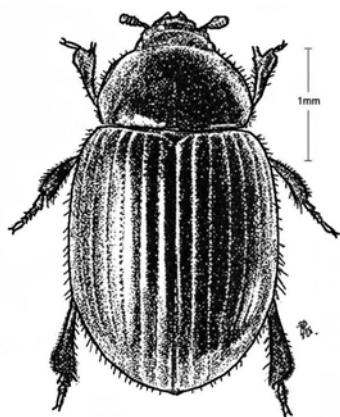
Talanus guadeloupensis,
Marcuzzi & d'Aguilar 1971



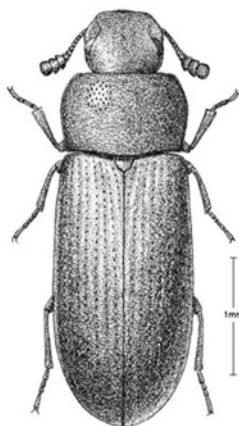
Tenebrio molitor,
Gorham 1991



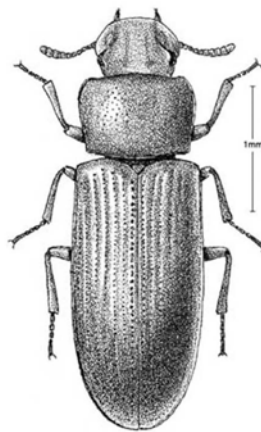
Tenebrio molitor,
Bousquet 1990



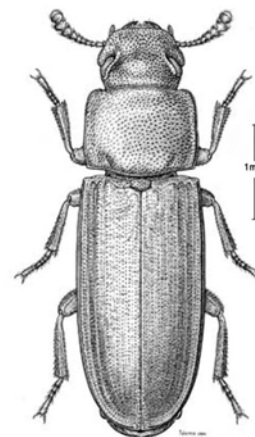
Trachyscelis aphodoides,
Marcuzzi & d'Aguilar 1971



Tribolium castaneum,
Gorham 1991



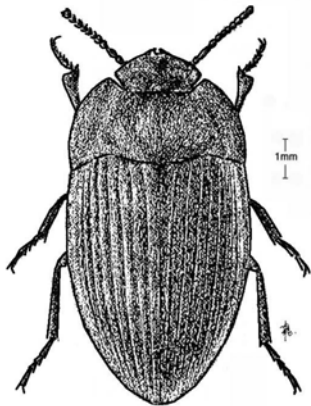
Tribolium confusum,
Gorham 1991



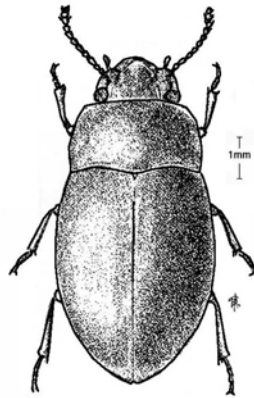
Tribolium confusum,
Bousquet 1990

140. Tenebrionidae cont.

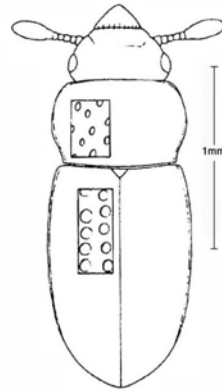
PLATE 40



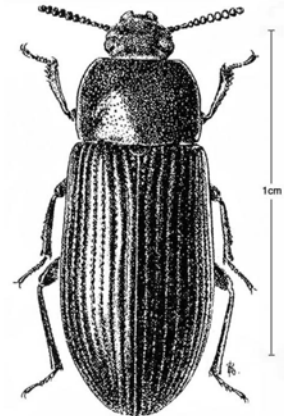
Trichoton marcuzzii,
Marcuzzi & d'Aguilar 1971



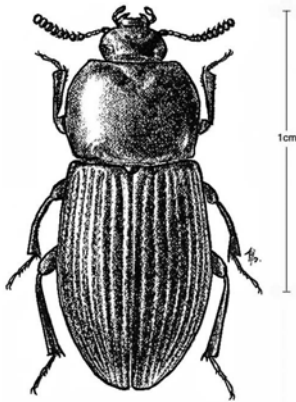
Trientoma guadeloupensis,
Marcuzzi & d'Aguilar 1971



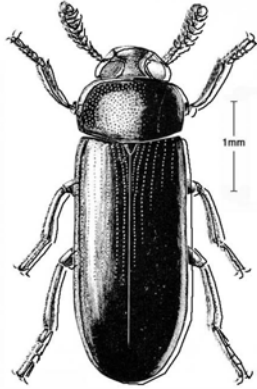
Tyrtaeus rufus,
Dajoz 1981



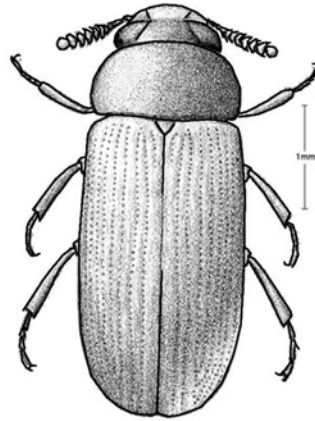
Uloma retusa,
Marcuzzi & d'Aguilar 1971



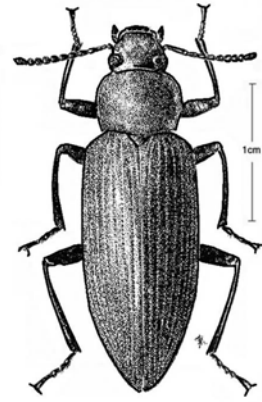
Uloma roudenii,
Marcuzzi & d'Aguilar 1971



Ulomoides ocellaris,
Triplehorn 1965



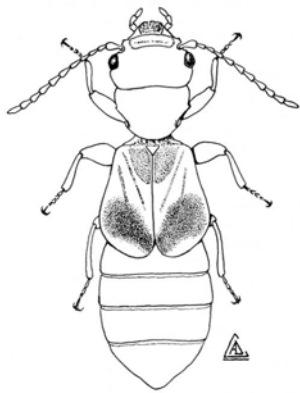
Ulomoides ocellaris,
Gorham 1991



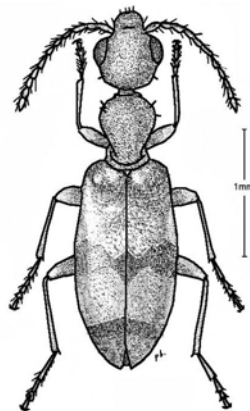
Zophobas atratus,
Marcuzzi & d'Aguilar 1971

151. Salpingidae

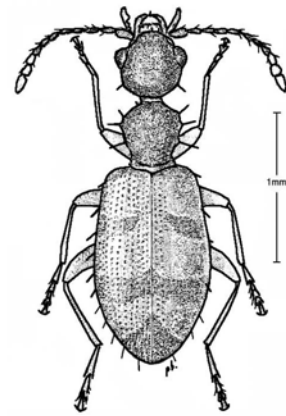
152. Anthicidae



Inopeplus praeustus,
Spillman 1971



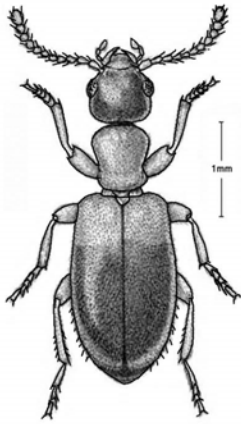
Acanthinus chalumeaui,
Bonadona 1981



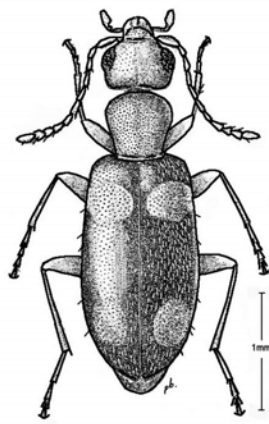
Acanthinus trifasciatus,
Bonadona 1981

152. Anthicidae cont.

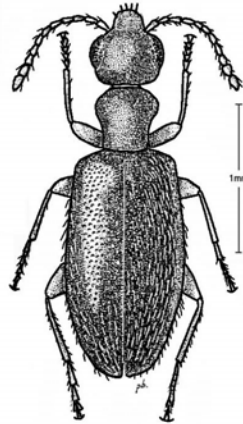
PLATE 41



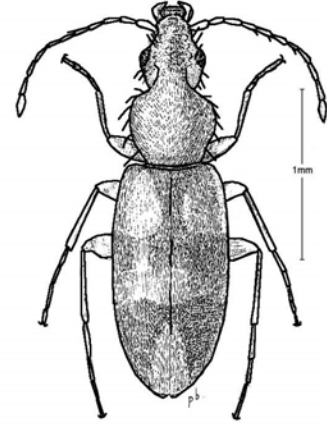
Omonadus floralis,
Bousquet 1990



Sapintus pallidus,
Bonadona 1981

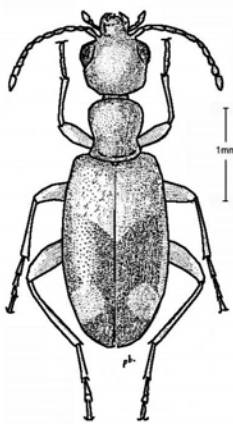


Sapintus teapensis,
Bonadona 1981

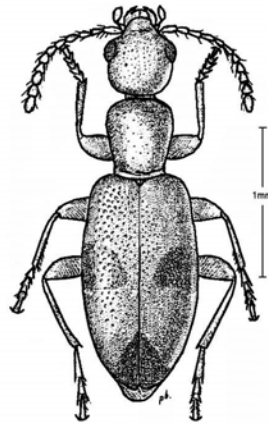


Squamanotoxus guyanensis,
Bonadona 1981

155. Cerambycidae



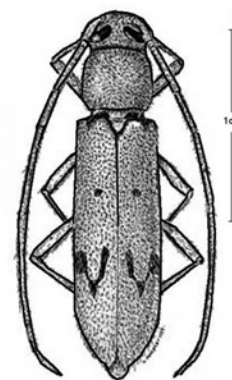
Stricticollis tobias,
Bonadona 1981



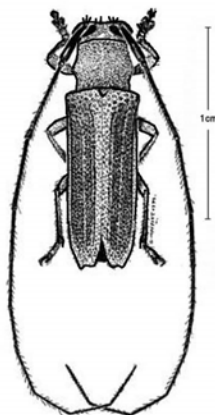
Vacusus vicinus,
Bonadona 1981



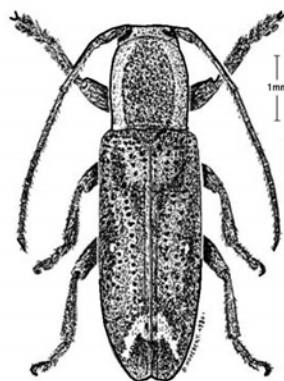
Achryson quadrimaculatum,
Villiers 1980c



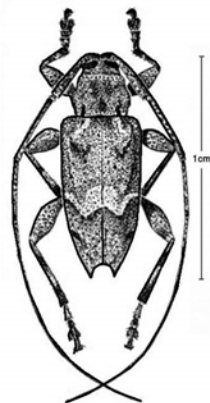
Achryson surinamum,
Villiers 1980c



Adesmus nigriventris,
Villiers 1980c



Adetus lherminieri,
Villiers 1980e



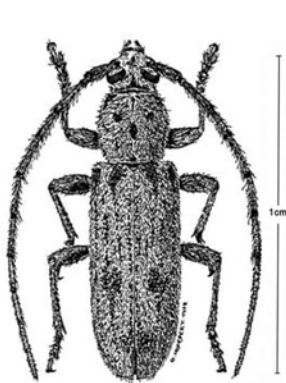
Amniscus assimilis,
Villiers 1980e



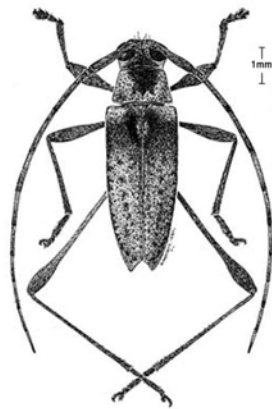
Amniscus praemorsus,
Villiers 1980e

155. Cerambycidae cont.

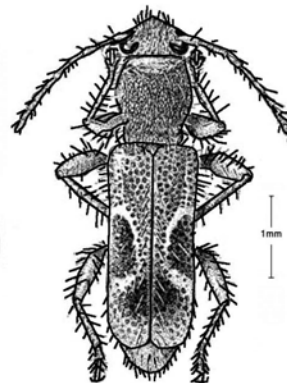
PLATE 42



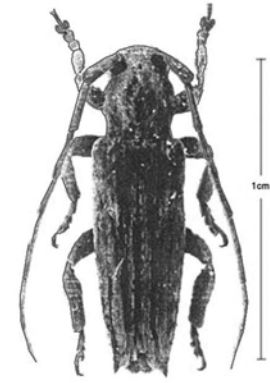
Anelaphus nanus,
Villiers 1980c



Anisopodus dominicensis,
Villiers 1980e



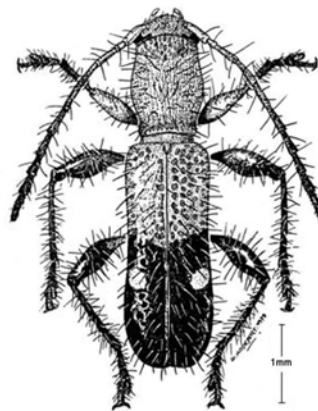
Arawakia inopinata,
Villiers 1981



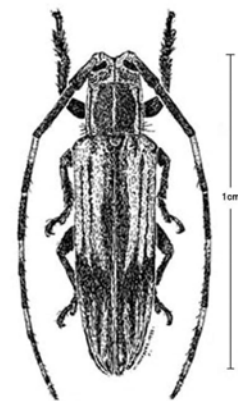
Bisaltes sautierei,
Chalumeau & Touroult 2004



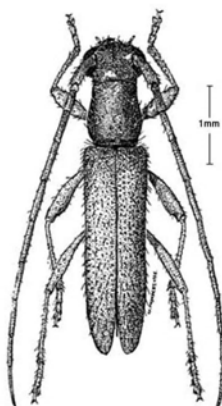
Bonfilsia pejoti,
Chalumeau & Touroult 2004



Bonfilsia tricolor,
Villiers 1980c



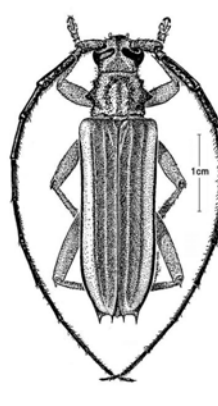
Cacostola ornata,
Villiers 1980e



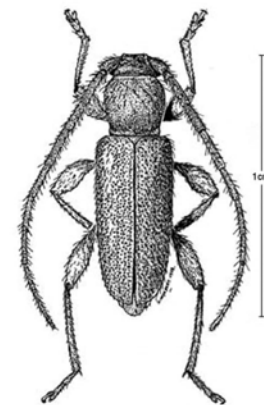
Caribbomerus attenuatus,
Villiers 1980c



Carneades bicincta,
Villiers 1980e



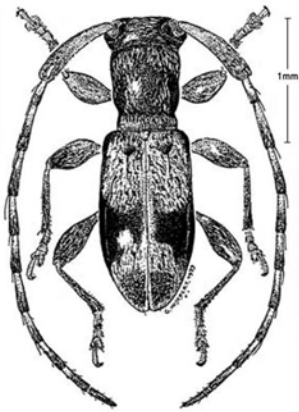
Chlorida festiva,
Villiers 1980c



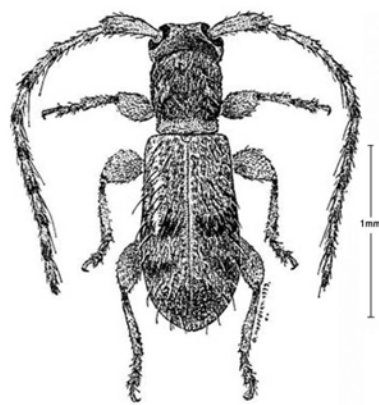
Curtomerus flavus,
Villiers 1980c

155. Cerambycidae cont.

PLATE 43



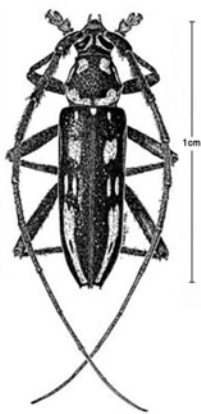
Cyrtinus hubbardi,
Villiers 1980e



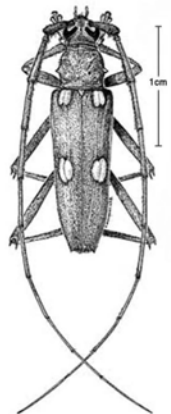
Decarthria stephensi,
Villiers 1980f



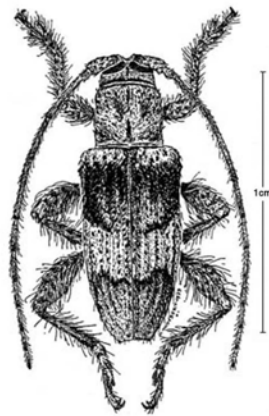
Drycothaea guadeloupensis,
Villiers 1980e



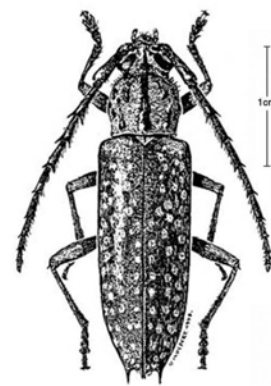
Eburia decemmaculata,
Villiers 1980c



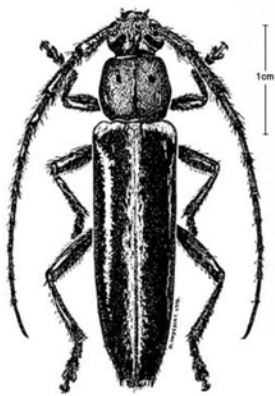
Eburia octomaculata,
Villiers 1980c



Ecyrus hirtipes,
Villiers 1980e



Elaphidion conspersum,
Villiers 1980c



Elaphidion excelsum,
Villiers 1980c



Elaphidion glabratum,
Villiers 1980c



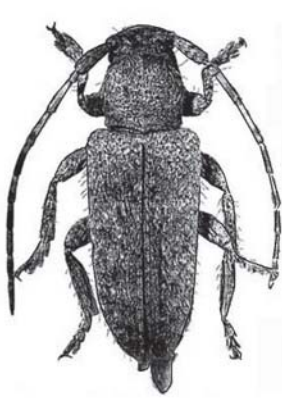
Elaphidion irroratum,
Villiers 1980c



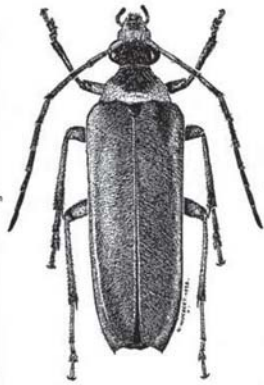
Epectasis similis,
Villiers 1980e

155. Cerambycidae cont.

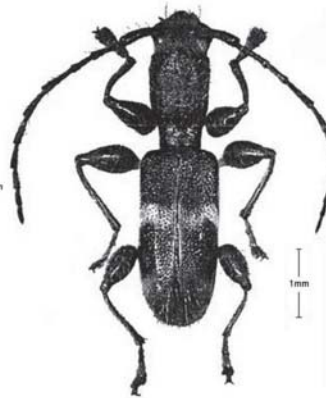
PLATE 44



Estola rogueti,
Chalumeau & Touroult 2005b



Fortuneleptura cameneni,
Villiers 1979a



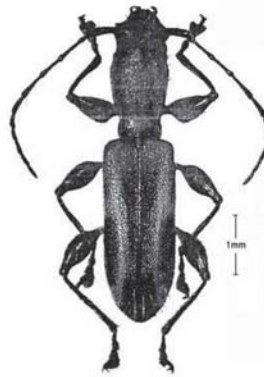
Gourbeyrella alexisi,
Chalumeau & Touroult 2004



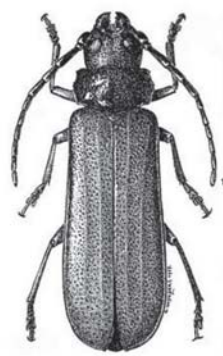
Gourbeyrella madininae,
Chalumeau & Touroult 2004b



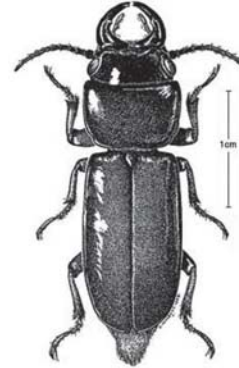
Gourbeyrella romanowskii,
Villiers 1980c



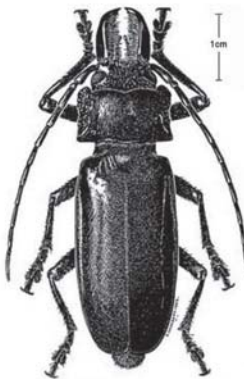
Gourbeyrella romanowskii,
Chalumeau & Touroult 2004



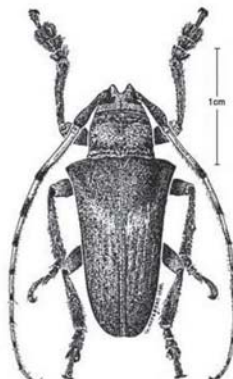
Hephialtes ruber,
Villiers 1980b



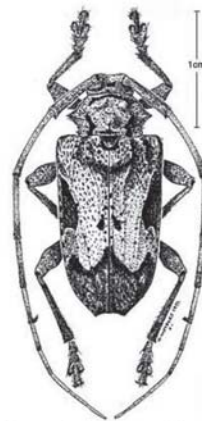
Hesperanda glabra,
Villiers 1980b



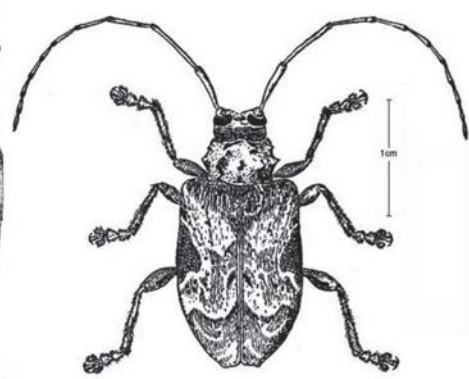
Hovorodon maxillosum,
Villiers 1980b



Hypsioma grisea,
Villiers 1980e



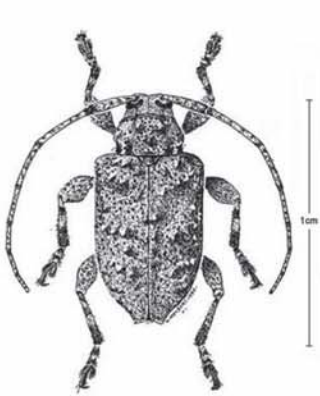
Lagocheirus araneiformis,
Villiers 1980e



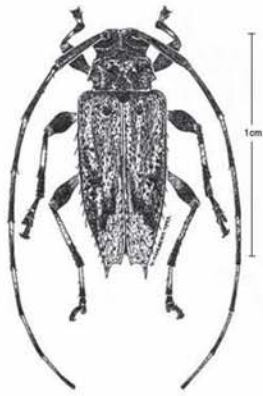
Lagochirus araneiformis,
Wolcott 1948

155. Cerambycidae cont.

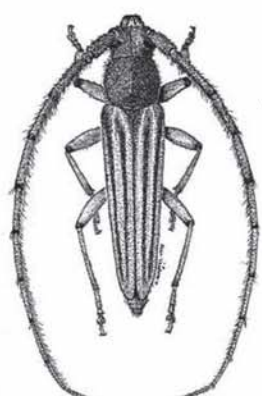
PLATE 45



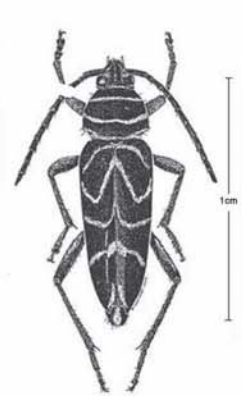
Leptostylopsis martinicensis,
Villiers 1980e



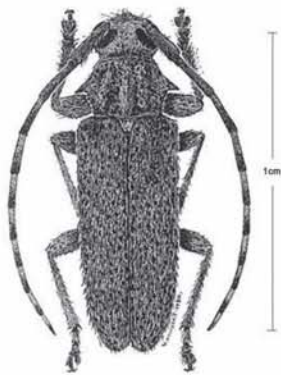
Lithargyrus guadeloupensis,
(Villiers) 1980f



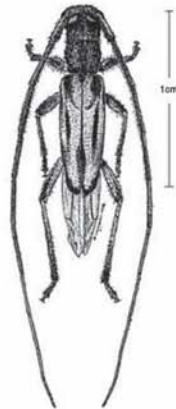
Malacopterus tenellus,
Villiers 1980c



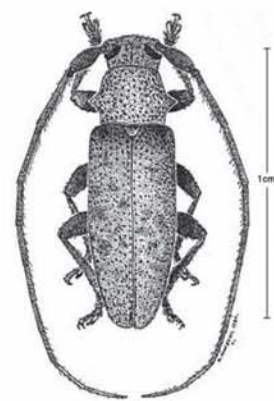
Megacyllene angulata,
Villiers 1980c



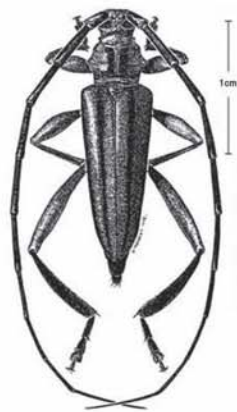
Mesestola guadeloupensis,
Chalumeau & Touroult 2005



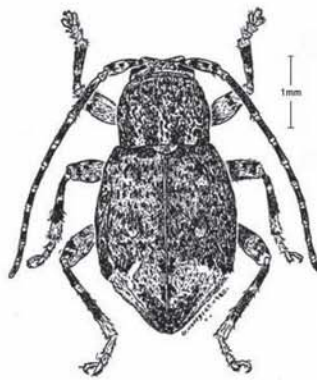
Methia necydalea,
Villiers 1980c



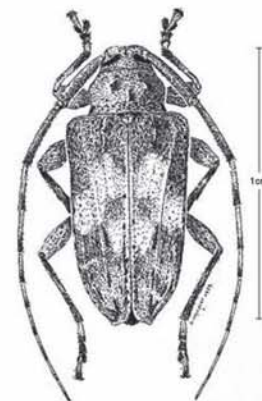
Mimestoloides bernardi,
Villiers 1980e



Mionochroma elegans,
Villiers 1980c

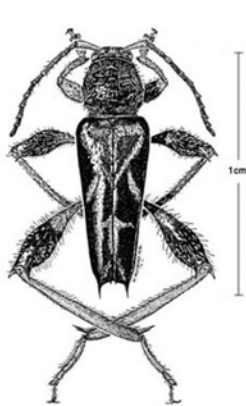


Nanilla delauneyi,
Villiers 1980e

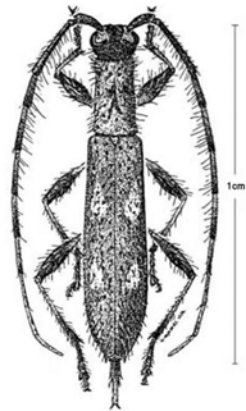


Nealcidion socium,
Villiers 1980e

155. Cerambycidae cont.



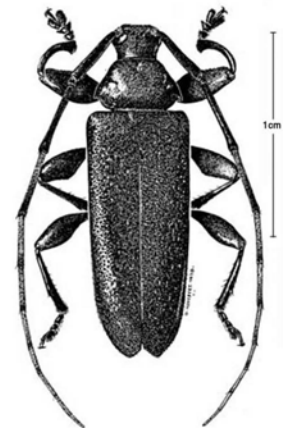
Neoclytus araneiformis,
Villiers 1980c



Neocompsa cylindricollis,
Villiers 1980c



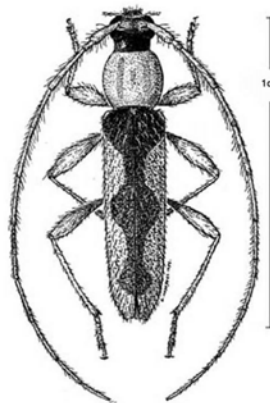
Nesanoplium puberulum,
Villiers 1980c



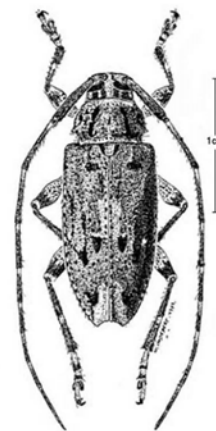
Neseuterpia curvipes,
Villiers 1980e



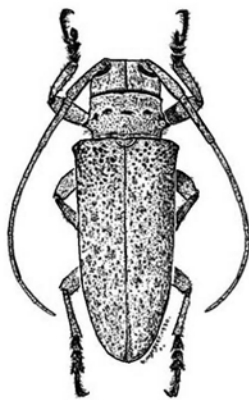
Neseuterpia deknuydti,
Chalumeau & Touroult 2005b



Ochrus ornatus,
Villiers 1980c



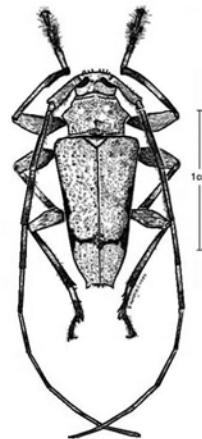
Oedopeza fleutiauxi,
Villiers 1980e



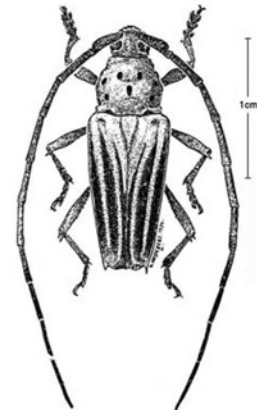
Oncideres amputator,
Villiers 1980e



Onychocerus crassus,
Villiers 1980e



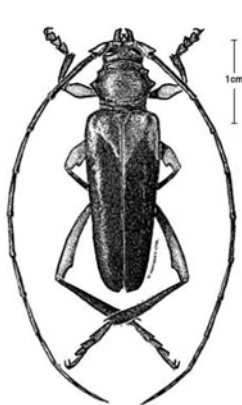
Oreodera glauca,
Villiers 1980e



Oxymerus aculeatus lebasi,
Villiers 1980c

155. Cerambycidae cont.

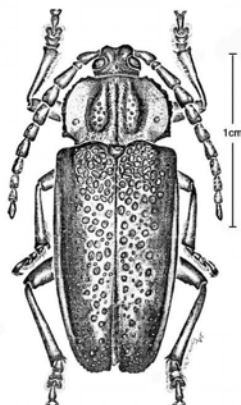
PLATE 47



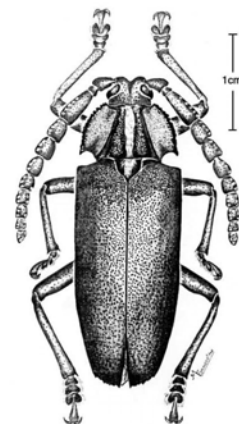
Philematium festivum,
Villiers 1980c



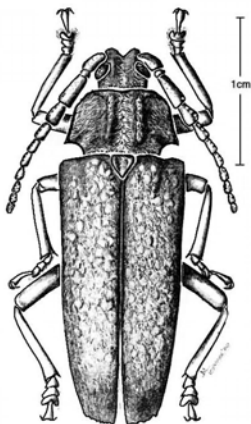
Rosalba arawakiana,
Villiers 1980e



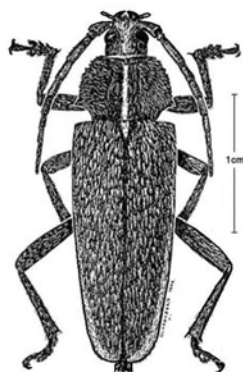
Solenoptera bilineata,
Galileo & Martins 1993



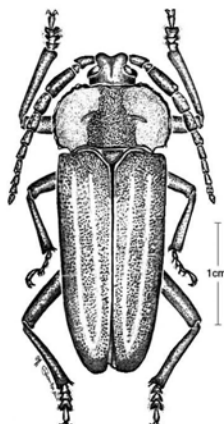
Solenoptera canaliculata,
Galileo & Martins 1993



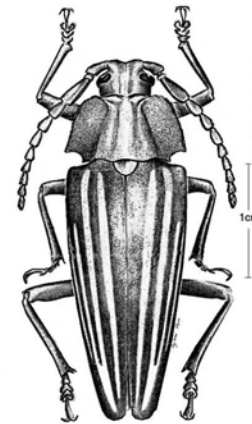
Solenoptera chalumeaui,
Galileo & Martins 1993



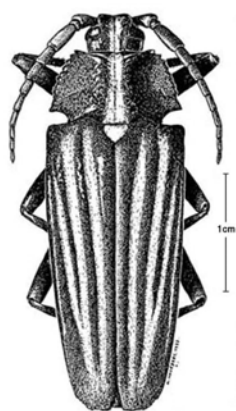
Solenoptera chalumeaui,
Villiers 1980b



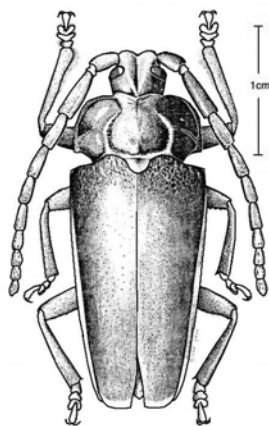
Solenoptera quadrilineata,
Galileo & Martins 1993



Solenoptera sulcicollis,
Galileo & Martins 1993



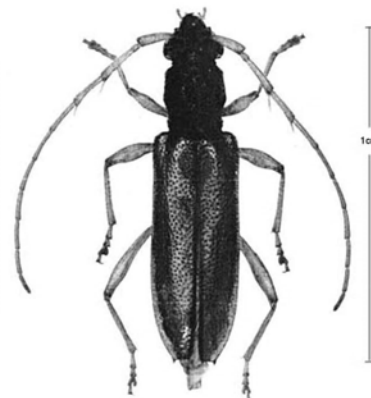
Solenoptera sucicollis,
Villiers 1980b



Solenoptera thomae,
Galileo & Martins 1993



Steirastoma breve,
Villiers 1980e



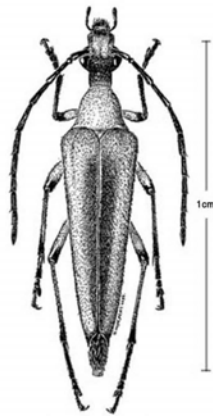
Stizocera daudini,
Chalumeau & Tourout 2004c

155. Cerambycidae cont.

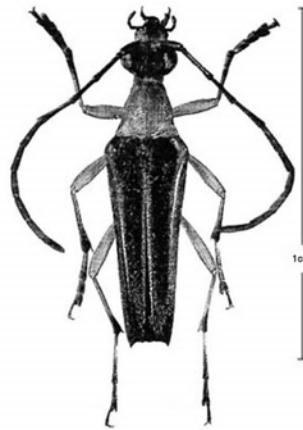
PLATE 48



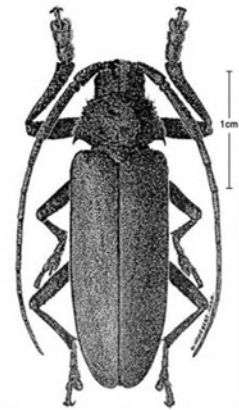
Strangalia benitoespinali,
Chalumeau 1985c



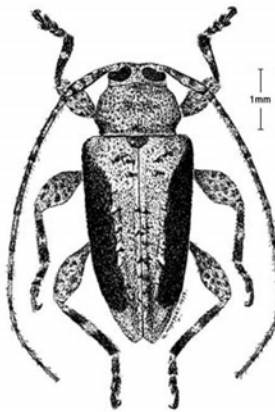
Strangalia bonfilsii,
Villiers 1980b



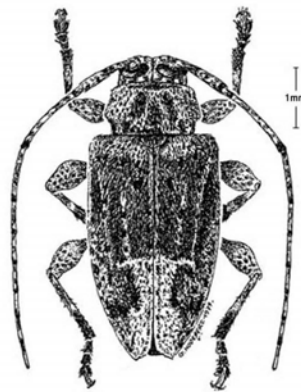
Stragalia deboizei,
Chalumeau & Tourout 2005b



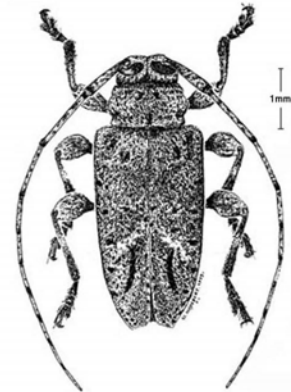
Strongylaspis corticarius,
Chalumeau & Tourout 2005



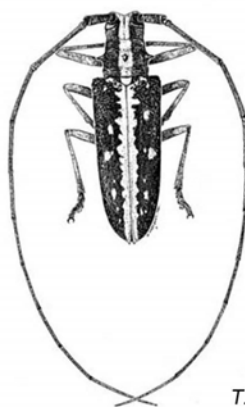
Styloleptus posticalis,
Villiers 1980e



Styloleptus posticalis,
Villiers 1980e



Styloleptus posticalis bonfilsii,
Villiers 1980e



Taeniotes insularis,



T. scalaris,



T. pulverulentus,
(right elytron)



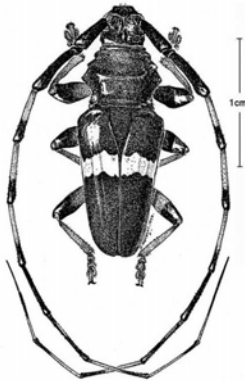
Taeniotes leucogrammus,



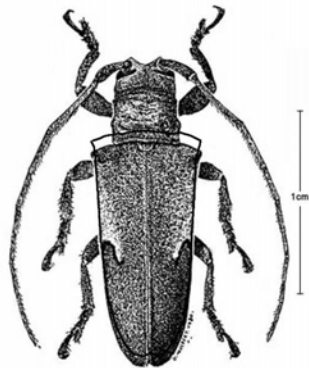
Trachyderes maxillosus,
Chalumeau & Tourout 2005a

155. Cerambycidae cont.

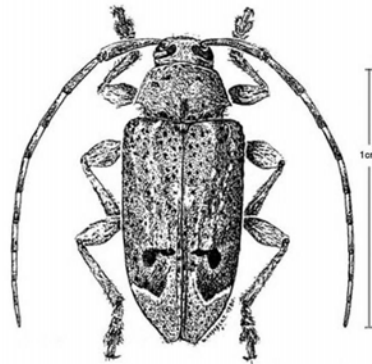
PLATE 49



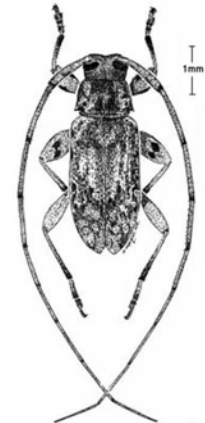
Trachyderes succinctus,
Villiers 1980c



Trestonia fulgurata,
Villiers 1980e

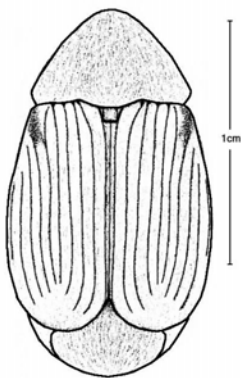


Trypanidius spilmani,
Villiers 1980e

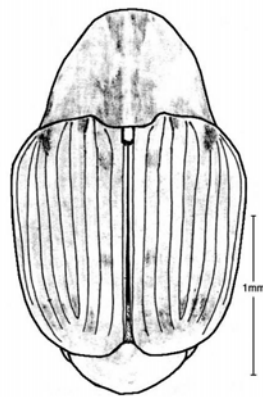


Urgleptes guadeloupensis,
Villiers 1980e

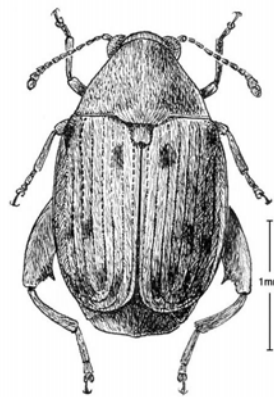
156. Bruchidae



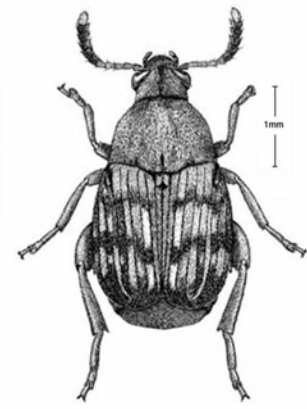
Acanthoscelides apicalis,
Johnson 1990



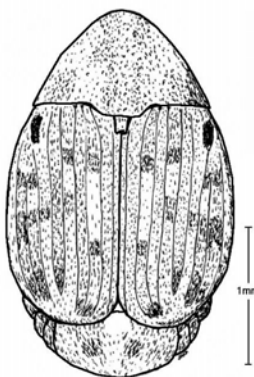
Acanthoscelides johnique,
Johnson 1986



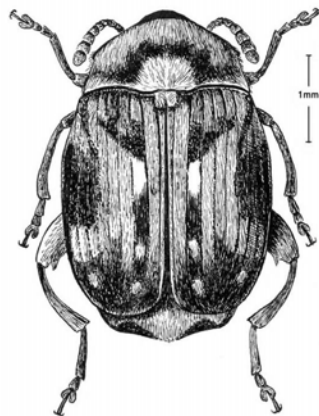
Acanthoscelides obtectus,
Gorham 1991



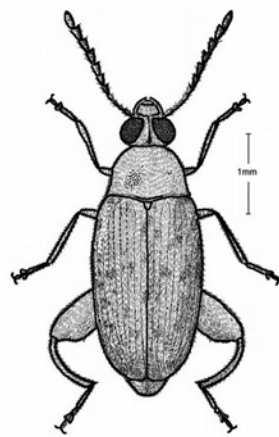
Acanthoscelides obtectus,
Bousquet 1990



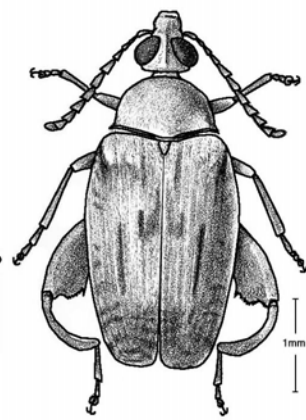
Acanthoscelides zeteki,
Kingsolver 1969



Bruchus pisorum,
Gorham 1991



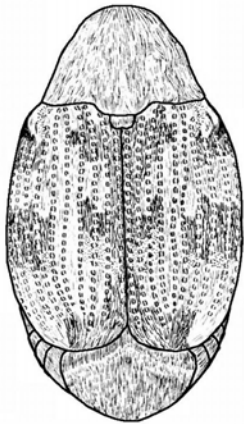
Caryedon serratus,
Hinton & Corbet 1975



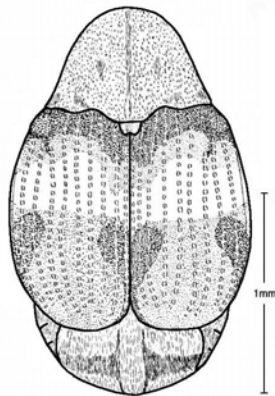
Caryedon serratus,
Gorham 1991

156. Bruchidae cont.

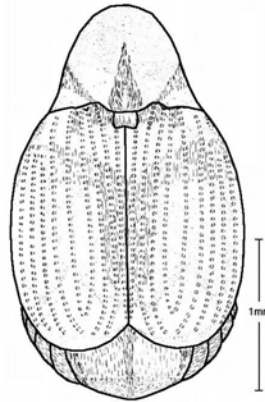
PLATE 50



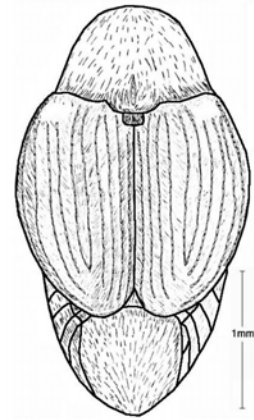
Sennius fallax,
Kingsolver 2004



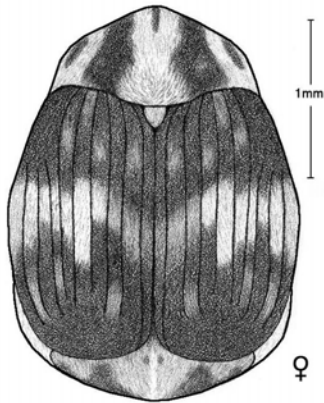
Sennius lebasii,
Kingsolver 2004



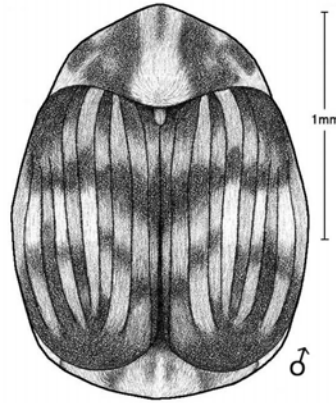
Sennius trinotaticollis,
Kingsolver 2004



Stator monachus,
Kingsolver 2004

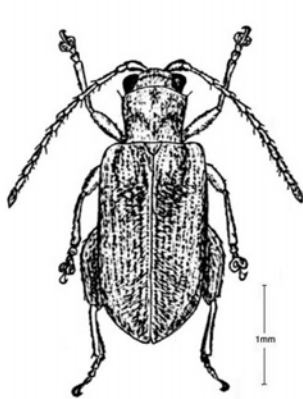


Zabrotes subfasciatus,
Gorham 1991

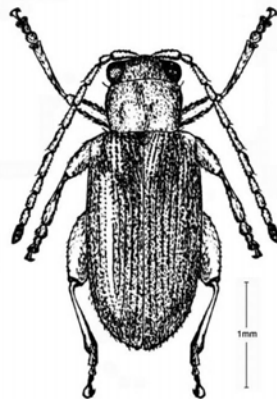


Zabrotes subfasciatus,
Gorham 1991

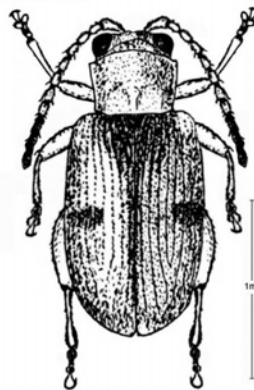
156. Chrysomelidae



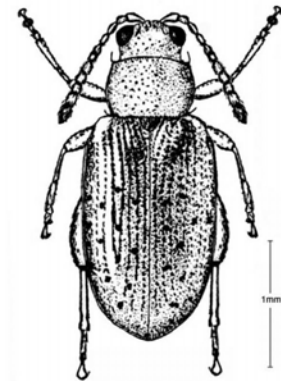
Aedmon aspila,
Blake 1944



Aedmon dominicae,
Blake 1943



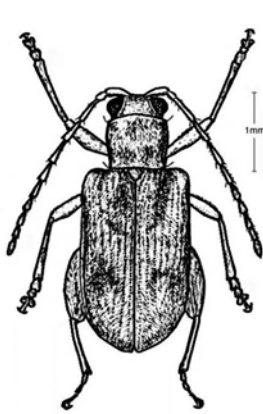
Aedmon fennahi,
Blake 1943



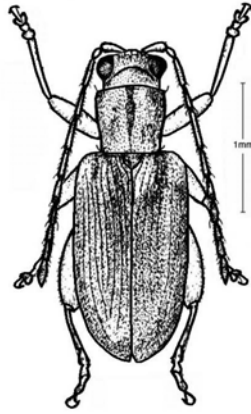
Aedmon glabra,
Blake 1943

159. Chrysomelidae cont.

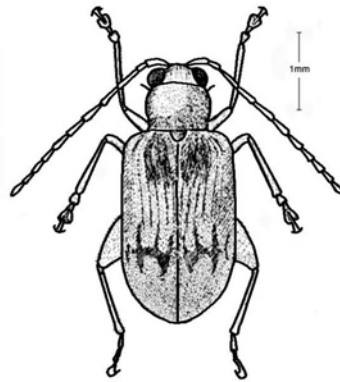
PLATE 51



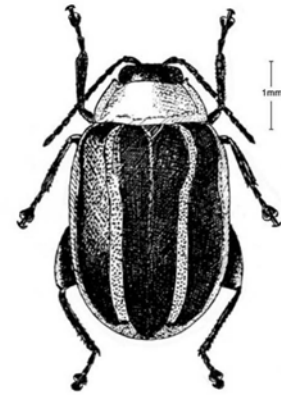
Aedmon poikila,
Blake 1944



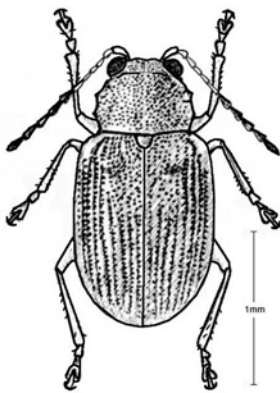
Aedmon stenotrachela,
Blake 1943



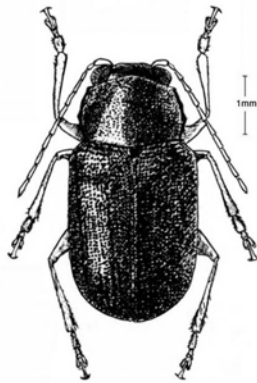
Aedmon xanthoura,
Blake 1968



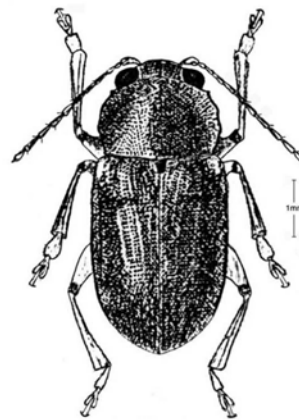
Alagoasa punctipennis,
Blake 1971



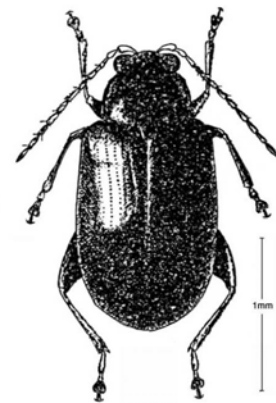
Alethaxius dominicae,
Blake 1968



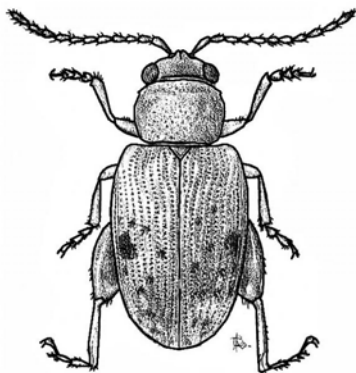
Allocolaspis fastidiosa,
Blake 1976



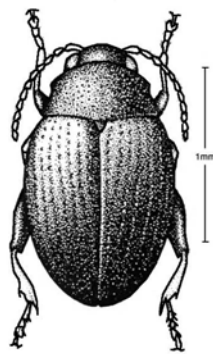
Allocolaspis insidiosa,
Blake 1967



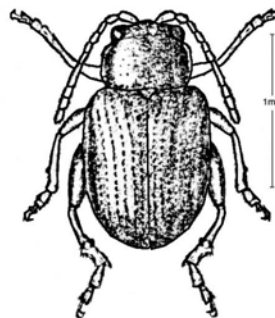
Aphthona insularis,
Blake 1964



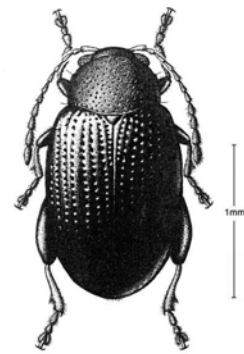
Bonfilius subpubescens,
Scherer 1967



Chaetocnema confinis,
White 1996



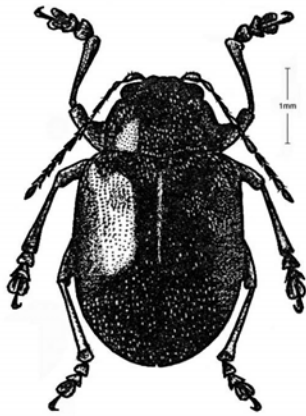
Chaetocnema elachia,
Blake 1941



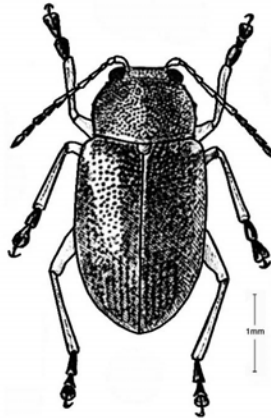
Chaetocnema pucilaria,
White 1996

159. Chrysomelidae cont.

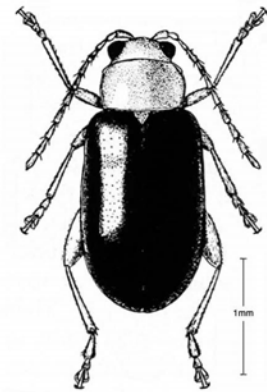
PLATE 52



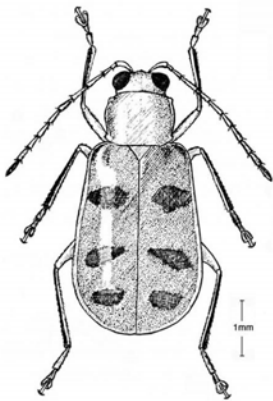
Chalcoscicya grandis,
Blake 1951



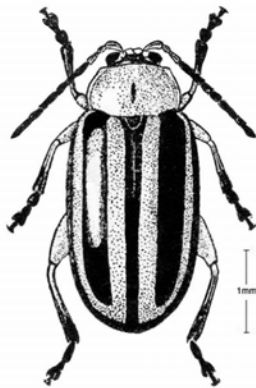
Colaspis luciae,
Blake 1967



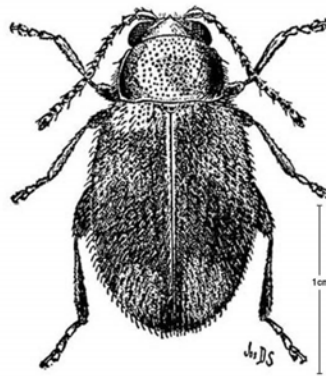
Cyrsylus montserrati,
Blake 1949



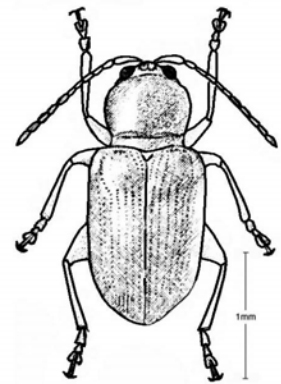
Diabrotica luciana,
Blake 1965



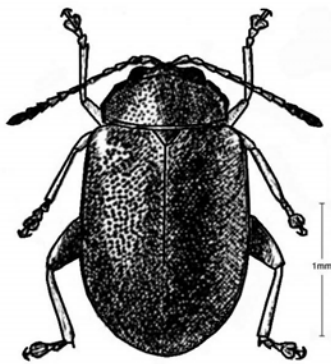
Disonycha glabrata,
Blake 1955



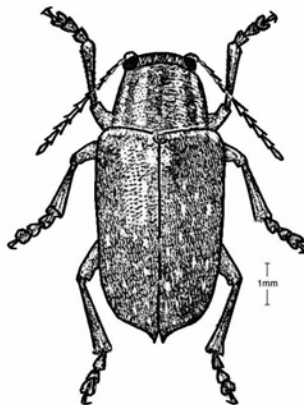
Epitrix fasciata,
Wolcott 1948



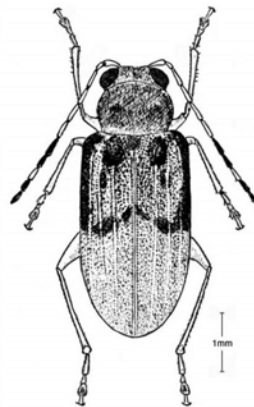
Exocerus flinti,
Blake 1966



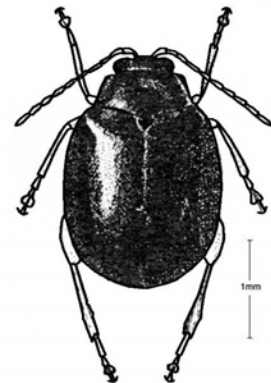
Gioia philtata,
Blake 1968



Glyptoscelis aeneipennis,
Blake 1967



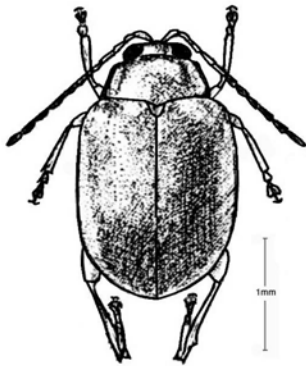
Habrophora thelmae,
Blake 1968



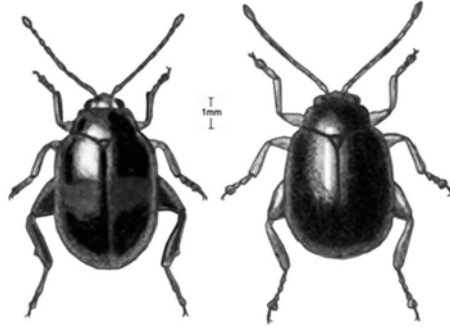
Heikertingerella blakeae,
Blake 1960

159. Chrysomelidae cont.

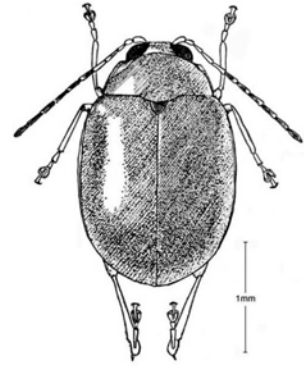
PLATE 53



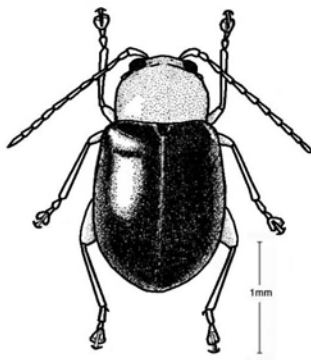
Heikertingerella dominicae,
Blake 1960



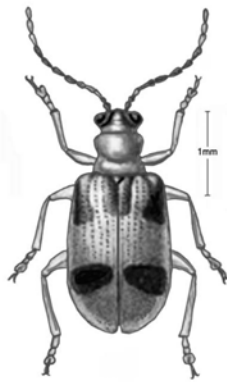
Heikertingerella variabilis,
Jacoby 1885



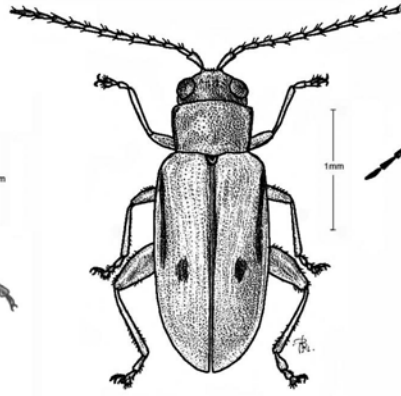
Heikertingerella wirthi,
Blake 1968



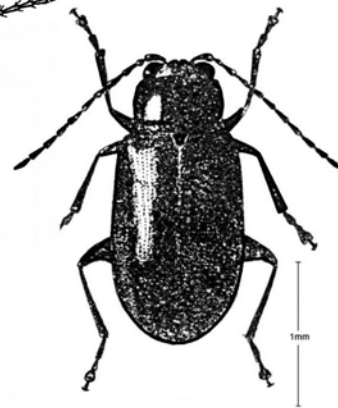
Homoschema dominicae,
Blake 1968



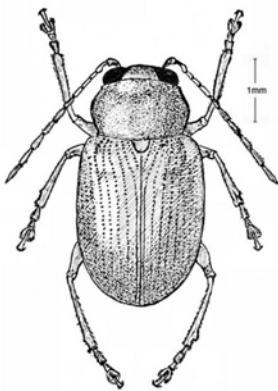
Lema insularis,
Jacoby 1888



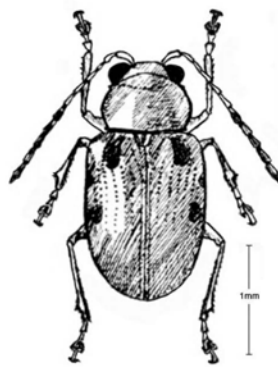
Leptophysa guadeloupensis,
Scherer 1967



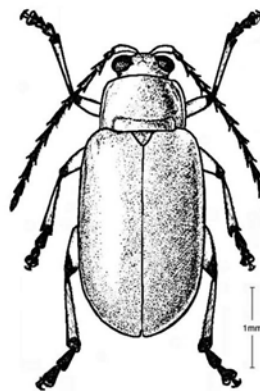
Lysathia occidentalis,
Blake 1964



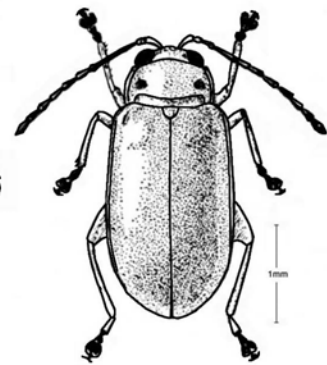
Metachroma bredeni,
Blake 1958



Metachroma gagnei,
Blake 1970



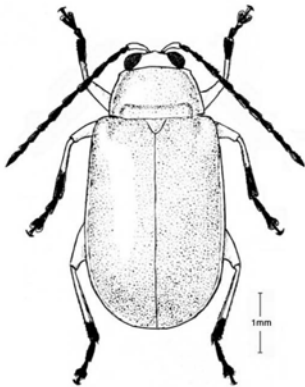
Monomacra dominicae,
Blake 1946



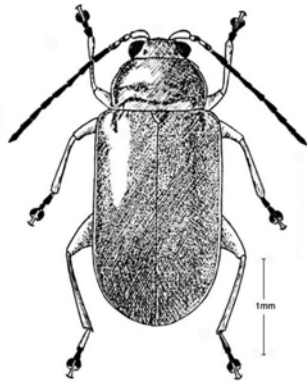
Monomacra flinti,
Blake 1968

159. Chrysomelidae cont.

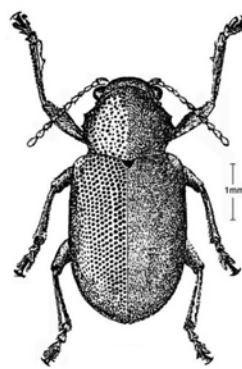
PLATE 54



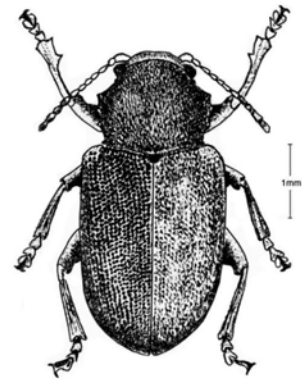
Monomacra grenadensis,
Blake 1963



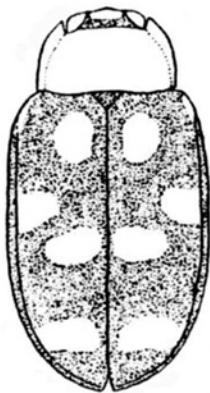
Monomacra nigripes,
Blake 1965



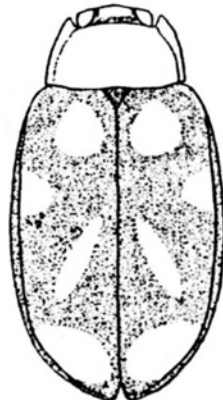
Myochrous barbadensis,
Blake 1947



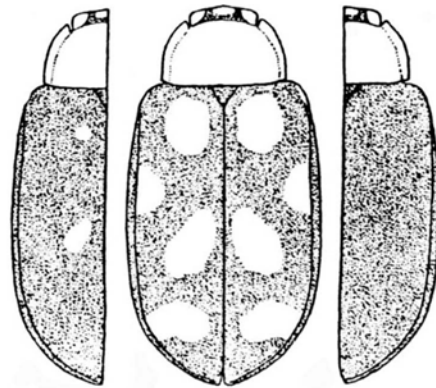
Myochrous denticollis,
Blake 1950b



Omophoita aequinoctialis,
Blake 1931

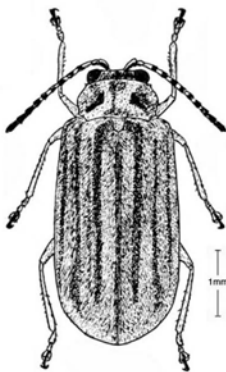


Omophoita albicollis,
Blake 1931

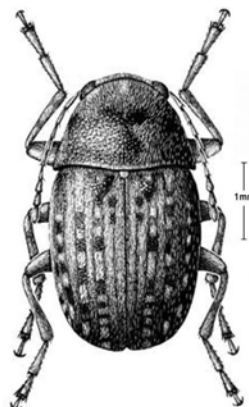


Omophoita cyanipennis,
Blake 1931

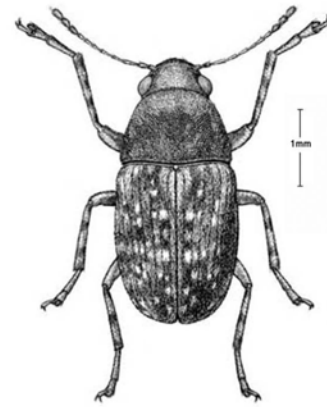
161. Anthribidae



Yingaresca brevivittata,
Blake 1968

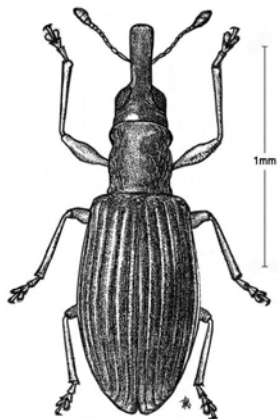


Araecerus fasciculatus,
Gorham 1991



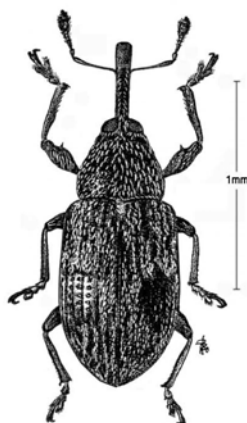
Araecerus fasciculatus,
Bousquet 1990

164. Brentidae

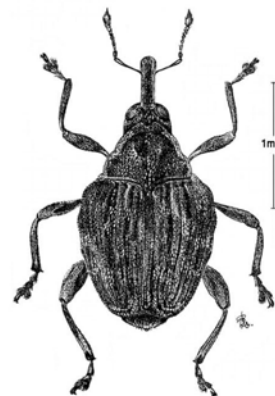


Apion hustachei,
Ferragu 1967

167. Curculionidae

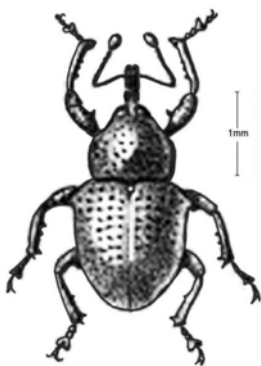


Anthonomus aguilari,
Ferragu 1963

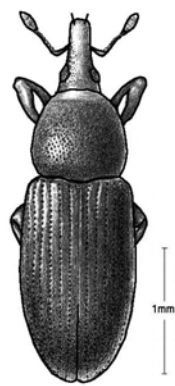


Auleutes guadeloupensis,
Ferragu 1963

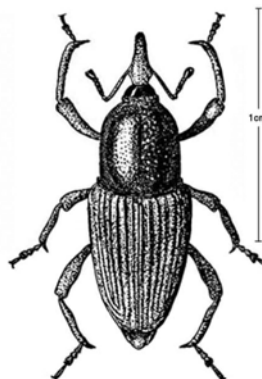
PLATE 55



Chalcodermus angularis,
Champion 1904



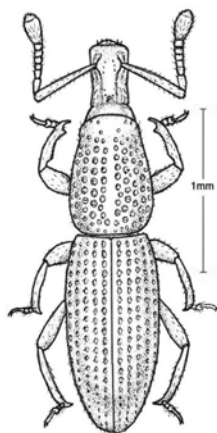
Caulophilus oryzae,
Gorham 1991



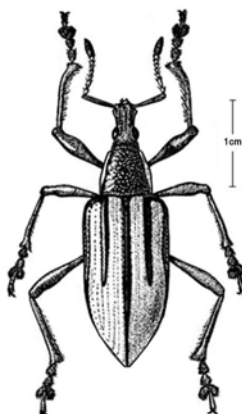
Cosmopolites sordidus,
Wolcott 1948



Cosmopolites sordidus,
Woodruff 1969b



Decuanellus viti,
Osella 1976



Diaprenes abbreviatus,
Wolcott 1948



Diaprenes abbreviatus,
Woodruff 1968

167. Curculionidae cont.

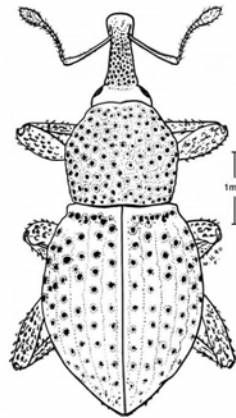
PLATE 56



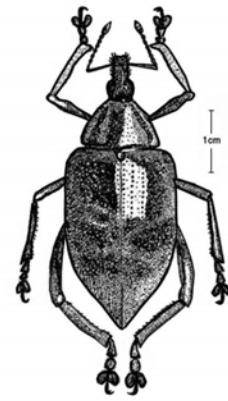
Euscepes postfasciatus,
Wolcott 1948



Geraeus bicruciata,
Champion 1908



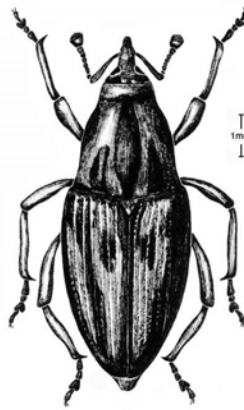
Ixanthonus hustachei,
Voisin 1992



Lachnopus curvipes,
Wolcott 1948



Madarellus laticollis,
Champion 1908



Metamasius hemipterus,
Woodruff & Baranowski 1985



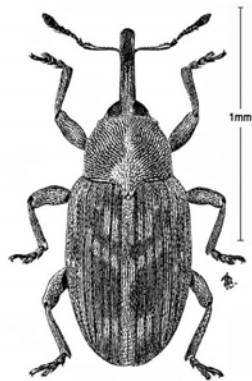
Metamasius hemipterus,
Wolcott 1948



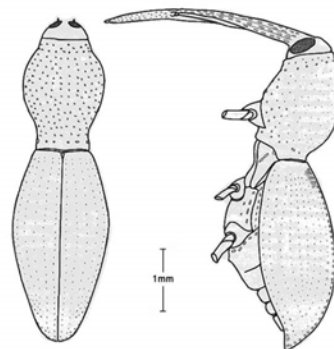
Neotyloides errans,
Chalumeau 1985c



Pandeleteius testaceipes,
Champion 1911



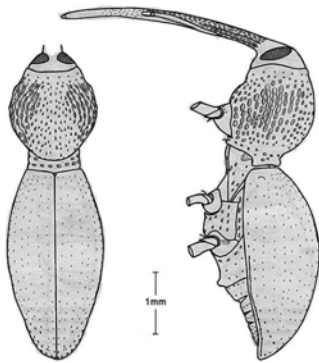
Sibinia bonfilsii,
Ferragu 1963



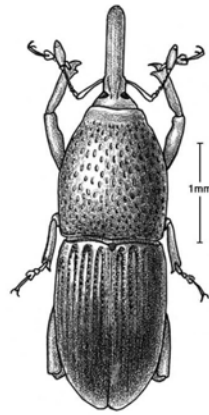
Sicoderus delauneyi,
Vanin 1986

167. Curculionidae cont.

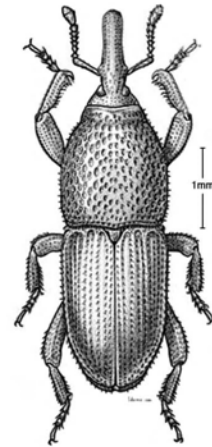
PLATE 57



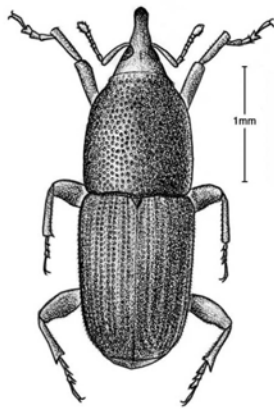
Sicoderus remotus,
Vanin 1986



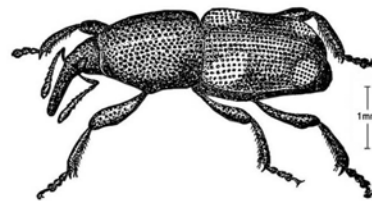
Sitophilus granarius,
Gorham 1991



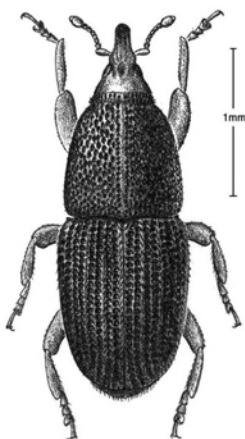
Sitophilus granarius,
Bousquet 1990



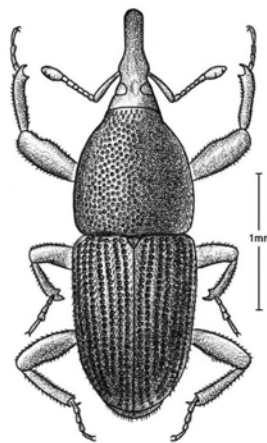
Sitophilus linearis,
Gorham 1991



Sitophilus oryzae,
Wolcott 1948



Sitophilus oryzae,
Gorham 1991



Sitophilus zeamais,
Gorham 1991



Sternochetus mangiferae,
Woodruff 1970