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The diversity and distributions of the beetles (Insecta: Coleoptera) of the Guadeloupe Archipelago (Grande-Terre, Basse-Terre, La Désirade, Marie-Galante, Les Saintes, and Petite-Terre), Lesser Antilles

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The diversity and distributions of the beetles (Insecta: Coleoptera) of the Guadeloupe Archipelago (Grande-Terre, Basse-Terre, La Désirade, Marie-Galante, Les Saintes, and Petite-Terre), Lesser Antilles

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Abstract. The Guadeloupe Archipelago, the French overseas Département de Guadeloupe, is a geographically associated group of islands and a natural biogeographic unit. The islands have been available for terrestrial colonization since the late Tertiary. From the viewpoint of beetle systematics and biodiversity, this is the most important set of islands of the Lesser Antilles because more species have been described or recorded from Guadeloupe than any other island or group in the Lesser Antilles. We present a summary of the 1338 beetle species recorded in the literature from the archipelago, in 60 families, and 719 genera. The families with the largest numbers of species are Curculionidae (420), Staphylinidae (153), Chrysomelidae (75), Cerambycidae (69), Scarabaeidae (64), and Tenebrionidae (59). Four hundred eighty two species are known only from one or more islands of the Guadeloupe group and likely speciated there. Guadeloupe is the type locality for an additional 59 species. At least 61 species have been accidentally introduced by human activities. A total of 261 species are known only from the Lesser Antilles including Guadeloupe. The remaining species are naturally more widespread in the Lesser Antilles, or the West Indies, and elsewhere in the New World. The actual number of species on the Guadeloupe Archipelago is estimated to be around 1850 or more species.

Introduction

The islands of the Caribbean are recognized as a “hotspot” for species biodiversity (Myers et al. 2000, Myers 2003, Mittermeier et al. 2004, Conservation International 2010a). This generalization is mostly based on data for only a few better-known groups such as vascular plants, terrestrial vertebrates and butterflies (Ricklefs and Lovette 1999). In reality, the terrestrial animal groups that are the most species diverse are the insect orders Diptera, Lepidoptera, Hymenoptera and especially Coleoptera (the beetles). These alone are estimated to account for some 20% or more of all the world’s animal species known to science (Wilson 1992). The goal and purpose of this report is to provide a summary and analysis of the species and distributions of all published records of the beetle fauna of the Guadeloupe Archipelago. This is a contribution to a longterm project to understand the diversity, evolution, and distribution of the beetles of the Lesser Antilles.

The Islands

Physical geography. The islands of the Guadeloupe Archipelago lie in the Leeward Islands group, in the upper half of the Lesser Antilles chain of islands of the West Indies (Fig. 1). Politically, the islands are

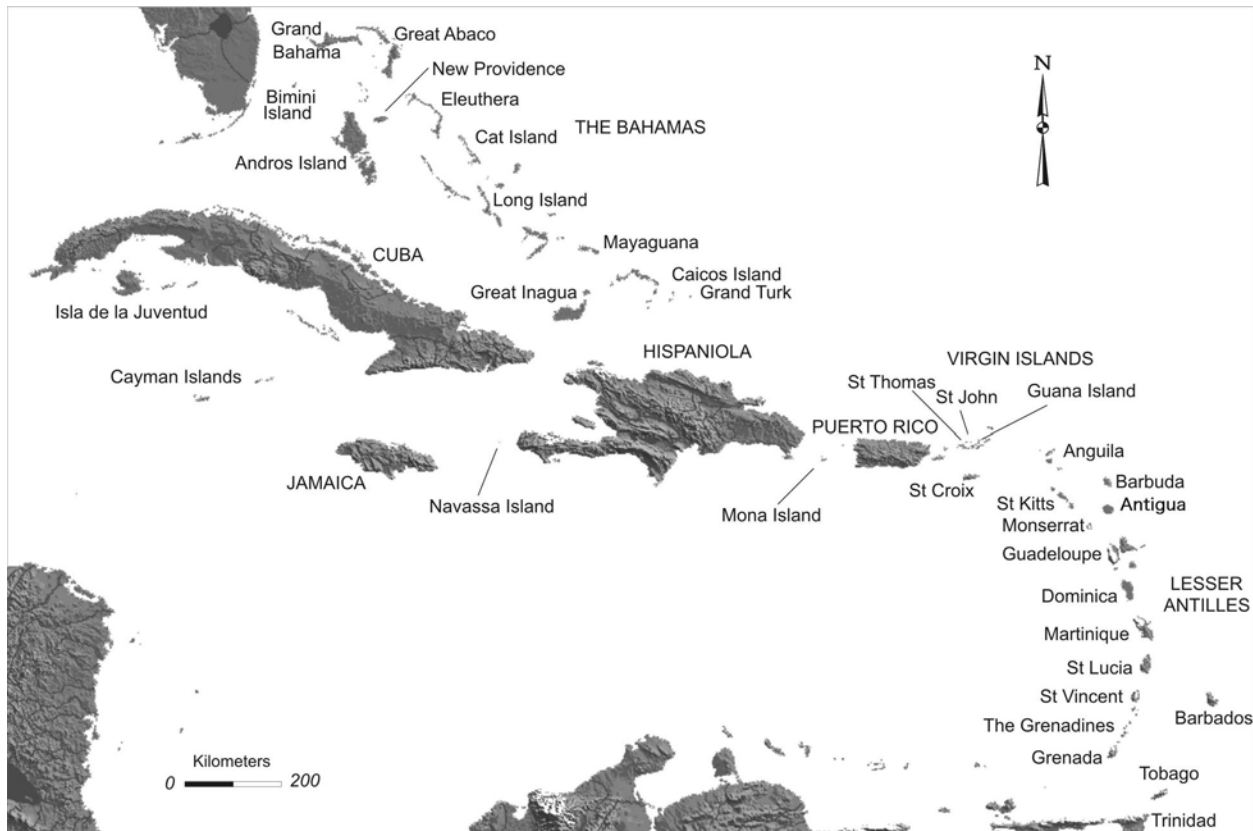


Figure 1. The islands of the central and eastern West Indies and adjacent continental land masses, showing in the east the main island arc of the Lesser Antilles and the location of the Guadeloupe Archipelago.

an overseas Département of France. They are a political unit of France equivalent to the status of Hawaii in the USA. All is French in language, customs, laws, etc., and there is also a creole language. The Archipelago is located between 15°50' to 16°31' N latitude and 61°00' to 61°48' W longitude. It lies between the islands of Montserrat (53 km to the northwest) and Dominica (35 km to the south-southeast). It is composed of the main pair of islands of Grande-Terre and Basse-Terre which are collectively called Guadeloupe and the smaller satellite islands of Marie-Galante and La Désirade, and five small islands collectively called Les Saintes, and two smaller islands collectively called Îlets de Petite-Terre (Fig. 2).

With an area of 1434 km² (554 mi²) bipartite Guadeloupe is the largest island in the Lesser Antilles. The two main islands of Guadeloupe are of nearly similar size: the eastern one of Grande-Terre is of lower elevation and the western one of Basse-Terre is mountainous. These two islands are separated by the 50 m wide sea water gap called 'la Rivière Salée'. The terrain is punctuated by hills, plateaus, and mountains. The maximum elevation of 1467 m is at the summit of la Soufrière volcano, Basse-Terre, the highest point in the Lesser Antilles. Guadeloupe is a tropical island which has been heavily altered by clearing for large and small scale agriculture (especially on Grande-Terre), but with a significant area of coastal mangrove and regenerating or little-disturbed lowland seasonal (xeric and humid) forest and submontane wet forest (especially on Basse-Terre).

There are two geophysical groupings of islands in the Archipelago. 1). The low and drier islands of Grande-Terre, La Désirade, Marie-Galante and Îlets de Petite-Terre (a national nature reserve), all with a limestone surficial geology; and the volcanic Les Saintes group. 2). The high and wetter Basse-Terre with a volcanic bedrock. The physical characteristics are presented in Table 1. The terrestrial part of the Parc National de Guadeloupe is the core of Basse-Terre and contains about 30,000 ha of mostly submontane rain forest. The Park is divided into a terrestrial and a marine component.

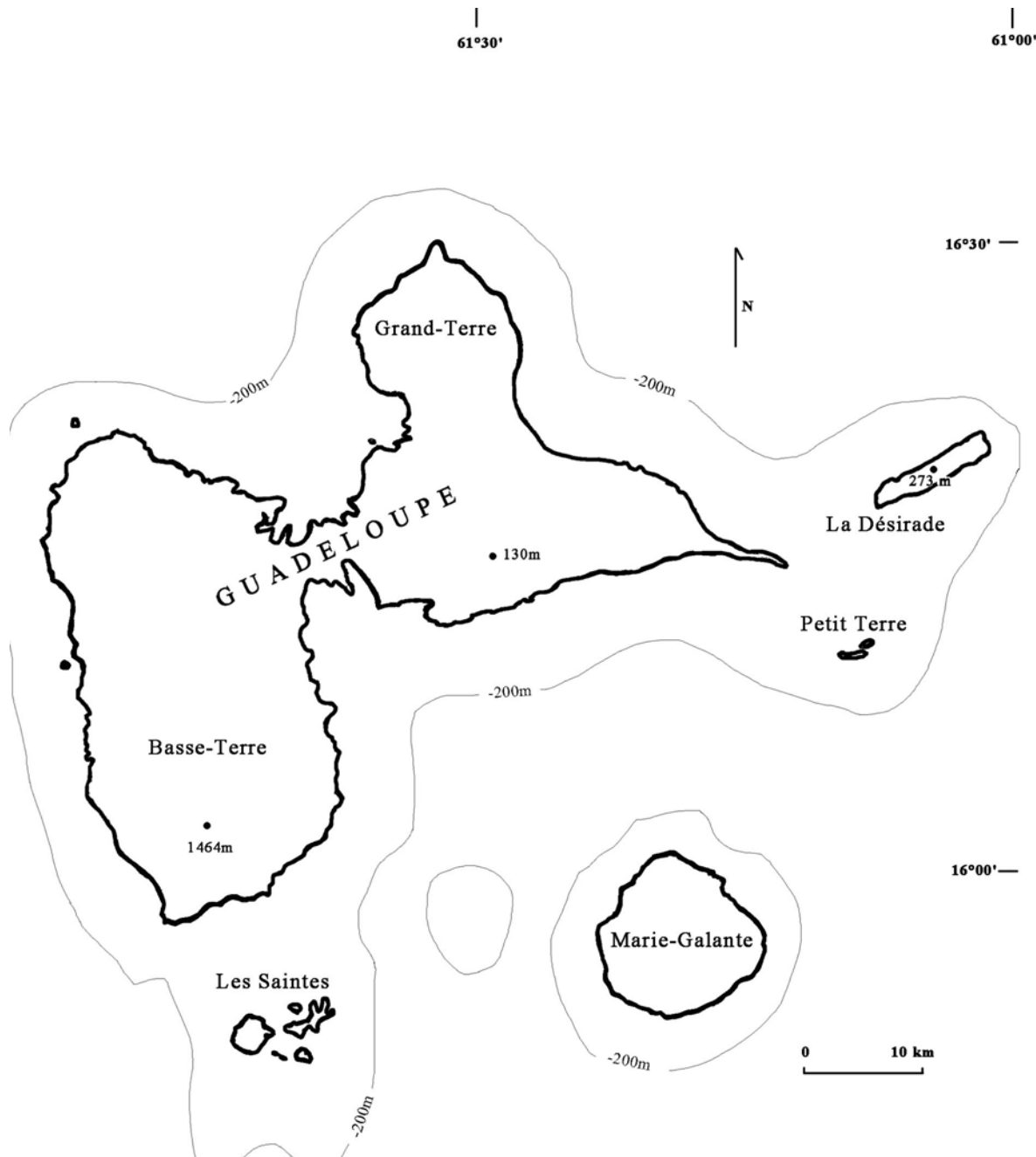


Figure 2. Outline map of physical relationships of the individual islands of the Guadeloupe Archipelago. Note the -200 isobath lines indicating the extent of the Guadeloupe Bank. This approximately shows the maximum of the increased areas of the islands during Pleistocene glacials, when sea levels were lower than at present, and only three separate islands (“Grand Guadeloupe,” and Les Saintes, and Marie-Galante) existed (Clark et al. 2009).

Geological history. The islands of the Lesser Antilles (except Barbados) form a double set of two geologically distinct arcs of islands of two age classes. The entire double island arc lies to the west of the deep oceanic trench into which the Atlantic (North American) seafloor plate is being subducted under the eastward moving Caribbean seafloor plate. The Anegada Passage, to the northwest of the Leewards, separates the Lesser Antilles from the Greater Antilles, which have a very different geological age and origin (Pindell and Barrett 1990).

The eastern and outer arc of islands is composed of lower and older eroded volcanos which were capped with thick and younger marine sediments and limestone deposits and were then uplifted. These

Table 1. Some physical characteristics of the islands of the Guadeloupe Archipelago.

Island name	Area (km ²)	Maximum elevation (m)	Bedrock geology	Climate	Native vegetation cover
Guadeloupe: Basse-Terre	848	1464 (Pic de la Soufrière)	volcanic	humid to wet	semiarid to wet rainforest
Guadeloupe: Grande-Terre	586	130 (Collines des Grands-Fonds)	limestone	humid	semiarid to humid forest
Marie-Galante	158	204 (Barre de l'Île)	limestone	humid	semiarid to humid forest
La Désirade	20	200	limestone	semiarid	semiarid forest
Les Saintes: Terre-de-Bas, Terre-de-Haut, Îlet à Cabrit, Grand Îlet, La Coche	14	300 (Pic du Chameau, Terre-de-Haut)	volcanic	semiarid	semiarid forest
Îles de la Petite-Terre: Terre-de-Bas, Terre-de-Haut	1.7	35	limestone	semiarid	semiarid forest

are called the Limestone Caribbees. The western and inner arc is composed of higher and younger volcanic islands, and is called the Volcanic Caribbees (Bouysse et al. 1985).

The main geological difference between the volcanic and limestone islands is the age and composition of the surface bedrock, ranging from 38-10 million years in the outer limestone arc, and 10 million years 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 middle to late Oligocene volcanism followed by extensive erosion and subsidence. The submerged islands were then capped with late Oligocene-early Miocene marine limestones, followed by late Miocene uplift and re-emergence above sealevel. The Limestone Caribbees are comprised of the Grande-Terre half of Guadeloupe, La Désirade, Marie-Galante and Îles de Petite-Terre as well as Sombrero, Anguilla, St. Martin, St. Barthélemy, Antigua, and Barbuda. These are, at most, only of mid-Tertiary age, and were available for terrestrial colonization only since the late Miocene at the earliest (for the past 15-10 million years at most).

The inner island arc of the Volcanic Caribbees is composed of younger volcanics. The present wave of volcanic activity began about 10 million years ago and uplifted and built upon any older volcanic or metamorphosed cores. This group of islands contains the major arc of the Lesser Antilles including Basse-Terre (which may be the oldest of the islands of the Lesser Antilles) and the Les Saintes group, as well as all the remaining islands in an arc from Saba to Grenada. They are typically mountainous islands over 500 m in elevation, and are mostly composed of rather recently erupted volcanic rocks of 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 biotic colonization may have been in the past 3 million years. The volcano, la Soufrière, on Basse-Terre, had its last major eruption in the 1970s.

Biogeographic (paleo-island) units. The areas of the islands have been dynamic and not fixed in their shorelines, areas, or elevations. They have increased through volcanic activity and uplift, and have decreased through erosion and subsidence. The areas have also changed with eustatic sea level changes, which were lower at times of global Pleistocene glacials, and were perhaps as much as 150 m lower at various intervals. At the height of the last glacial maximum, from 26,500 to 19,000 yBP, there was a sea-level depression of 130 m (Clark et al. 2009). At times of lowest sea-levels all the islands except Les Saintes and Marie-Galante were united into one larger island and the flora and fauna had no marine barriers separating them on this larger paleo-island.

Speciation by island isolation is probably correlated with the boundaries of the marine banks. They were probably of similar area in earlier glacials, with the exception of growth by volcanic activity through the Pleistocene and erosion of the islands without volcanic activity. Thus, there were three distinct paleo-

island units in the Guadeloupe Archipelago which functioned as separate biogeographic areas for biotic colonization and as areas for speciation through geographic isolation.

Climate. The climate of the Guadeloupe Archipelago is tropical maritime, with steady trade winds. The leeward (western) sides of the islands are drier because of rain shadows, and the windward (eastern) sides are wetter. The dry season is from December to May, with mean temperatures at sea level around 26°C. The rainy season is from June to November, with almost daily heavy showers. September is the rainiest month. The relative humidity is high and about 80% in March to 87% in October and November. It is cooler and rainier in the mountains of Basse-Terre (orographic precipitation) which support luxuriant rain forests. Drier conditions exist on the coasts, and the smaller islands. Annual rainfalls reach 10 m per year at the Soufrière peaks, but only 1200 mm in the driest parts of Guadeloupe.

Habitats. The natural vegetation has been much altered by a long history of clearing for both large scale plantation and small-hold subsistence agriculture. The irregular coast line is cut by deep bays and coves. Much of the island of Basse-Terre is still forested, and these areas are mostly public forest lands administered either by the Office National des Forêts or the Parc National de Guadeloupe. The rest is urban, suburban, small scale agriculture, and large agricultural plantations, especially of sugarcane or banana. There is a diversity of altered and natural habitats from a fringe of coastal mangrove, dry coastal thorn scrub, seasonally xeric forest and seasonal tropical humid forests grading into submontane rain forest. There is much secondary regrowth. Much forest exists in the steep uplands of Basse-Terre and the National Park. These are not easy of access except along a well developed system of forestry roads and over 150 km of hiking trails. The vegetation types have been described by by Stehlé (1940, 1941, 1946) and Beard (1949), who stated that Guadeloupe contains the greatest and finest extent of mountain forests in the Lesser Antilles. A comprehensive ecological map based on potential vegetation, with an interpretative text, is available for Guadeloupe archipelago (Rousteau et al. 1988). Chalumeau (1983a) discusses habitats for Scarabaeoidea. Chalumeau and Touroult (2005) discuss habitats for Cerambycidae. The most extensive general discussion of habitats and the beetle species beyond these groups is Schiller (2004).

The Beetles

Importance of Guadeloupe. Understanding the identity of the beetle species of Guadeloupe is central to an accurate understanding of the identity of the diversity and distribution of the beetle species of the Lesser Antilles. This is because more species have been first named and described from Guadeloupe than from any other island in the chain. The avoidance of misidentifications and the creation of junior synonyms, and establishing false records of species from other islands all require careful study of properly documented specimens as well as an accurate understanding of the names and publication priorities of the species of Guadeloupe.

The beetle fauna. The Guadeloupe Archipelago has the best known beetle fauna in the Lesser Antilles because of its heritage of some 250 years of study by French and other entomologists. The literature references are extensive and date back to the second half of the 1700s and Linnaeus, Fabricius, Olivier, Chevrolat, etc. Guadeloupe was the focus of the detailed pioneering summary study of Fleutiaux and Sallé (1890) with supplements by Grouvelle (1898, 1902), Grouvelle and Raffray (1908, 1912), and Fleutiaux et al. (1947). Hustache (1929, 1930, 1932) contributed an overview of the weevils of Guadeloupe. The island was sampled by Blackwelder (1943) in his field work for his study of the Staphylinidae of the West Indies. He sampled 22 localities on Guadeloupe from 24 October to 16 November, 1936, and recorded 26 species of Staphylinidae. There are also many additional publications on beetles of Guadeloupe and nearby islands. The larger contributions are by Matthews (1966) on Scarabaeinae of the Antilles, Chalumeau (1976 and later) on Scarabaeidae of the Lesser Antilles, Chalumeau and Touroult (2004a, and later) and Touroult (2004a and later) on Cerambycidae of the Lesser Antilles. 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. A summary of some vegetable crop and agriculture pests of the Lesser Antilles, including beetles (Chrysomelidae and Coccinellidae)

Table 2. Summary of nine distributional groupings of the named species of beetles of the Guadeloupe Archipelago. The groupings are hypotheses of natural and human-aided distributions based on available data. The summary is only as accurate as the published taxonomy and knowledge of distributions. New data may change the summary totals of species in the groups, but the general patterns are expected to remain similar. Distributions are used to suggest general regions of origin of the species and their subsequent dynamics of dispersal. The underlying assumption is that speciation more likely occurred on larger land masses (continents or larger islands) and dispersal proceeded to smaller land masses (islands). In addition, Guadeloupe is the type locality for 59 species also occurring elsewhere.

Distributional Group	Characterization of Geographic Areas	species
Introduced to Lesser Antilles and introduced to Guadeloupe	Not naturally occurring in either the Guadeloupe Archipelago or other islands of the Lesser Antilles. Probably present through accidental human-assisted processes from elsewhere in the New or Old Worlds. This category is called adventive by some authors. See table 3.	61 4.55%
Single island endemic or archipelago endemic; only found on one or more islands of the Guadeloupe Archipelago	Naturally restricted to one or more islands of the Guadeloupe Archipelago. Originating in the Guadeloupe Archipelago. This category is called precinctive by some authors.	482 36.02%
Lesser Antilles endemic	Occurring naturally in the Guadeloupe Archipelago and only elsewhere on at least one other island of the Lesser Antilles; endemic to Lesser Antilles; originating somewhere in the Lesser Antilles.	261 19.51%
Widespread Antilles endemic	Occurring naturally in the Guadeloupe Archipelago and somewhere else on at least one island of the Greater Antilles (which is defined to include St. Croix and other Virgin Islands) and sometimes on other West Indian oceanic islands such as Bahamas, Caymans, or northern South American oceanic islands; originating somewhere in the Antilles; sometimes possibly introduced elsewhere.	111 8.29%
Lesser Antilles and Latin America	Occurring naturally in the Guadeloupe Archipelago and usually elsewhere in the Lesser Antilles and in at least one country in South America, and not in the Greater Antilles; sometimes including Central America and/or Mexico; probably suggesting a South American origin.	127 9.49%
Widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America	Occurring naturally in the Guadeloupe Archipelago and elsewhere on at least one island of the Greater Antilles and at least one country of USA and/or Mexico-Central America, excluding South America; suggesting natural dispersal from the north and west, not through South America.	47 3.51%
Widespread Antilles and South America	Occurring naturally in the Guadeloupe Archipelago and elsewhere on at least one island of the Greater Antilles and one country of South America; excluding Mexico and Central America; suggesting a South American origin.	13 0.97%
Widespread Antilles and Latin America	Occurring naturally in the Guadeloupe Archipelago and elsewhere on at least one island of the Greater Antilles and at least one country of Mexico and/or Central and also South America; dispersal direction unclear.	104 7.77%
Widespread New World	Occurring naturally in the Guadeloupe Archipelago and elsewhere on at least one island of the Greater Antilles and one country of North, Central, and South America; with varying northern and southern range limits; dispersal direction to Lesser Antilles unclear; possibly partly introduced in parts of the range, especially if associated with humans; often tropicopolitan in distribution; sometimes introduced to or from Old World, direction often unclear.	132 9.86%
	Total named species	1338

Table 3. Beetles hypothesized to have been accidentally introduced by human activities to at least one island of the Guadeloupe Archipelago, with probable place of origin, habits, and probable impact to human concerns. We know of no species recorded to have been intentionally introduced, although it is likely at least for some Coccinellidae for the biocontrol of plant pests.

Family	Genus and Species	Probable origin	General habits or habitats	Impact on humans
Anthicidae	<i>Onomadus floralis</i>	Old World	Stored products	Negative?
Anthicidae	<i>Stricticollis tobias</i>	Old World	Predator	Positive
Bostrichidae	<i>Dinoderus minutus</i>	Oriental	Stored products	Negative
Bostrichidae	<i>Apate cephalotes</i>	Old World	Wood borer	Negative
Brentidae	<i>Cylas formicarius</i>	India?	Sweet potato pest	Negative
Bruchidae	<i>Callosobruchus chinensis</i>	Old World	Stored seeds	Negative
Bruchidae	<i>Callosobruchus maculatus</i>	Africa	Stored seeds	Negative
Bruchidae	<i>Zabrotes subfasciatus</i>	Mexico?	Stored seeds	Negative
Buprestidae	<i>Aemaedera flavomarginata</i>	Central America?	Wood borer	Negative?
Buprestidae	<i>Aphanistichus cochinchinae</i>	Old World	Sugar cane pest	Negative
Buprestidae	<i>Buprestis decora</i>	USA?	Wood borer	Negative?
Carabidae	<i>Anchonoderus subaeneus</i>	South America	Predator	Neutral
Carabidae	<i>Paratachys albipes</i>	USA?	Predator	Neutral
Carabidae	<i>Perigona nigriceps</i>	Old World	Predator	Neutral?
Carabidae	<i>Scarites octocoelus</i>	Mexico?	Soil predator	Neutral
Carabidae	<i>Somotrichus unifasciatus</i>	Old World	Predator	Neutral
Cerambycidae	<i>Hephialtes ruber</i>	Latin America	Tree borer	Neutral?
Cleridae	<i>Thanoclerus buqueti</i>	Old World	Predator	Positive
Coccinellidae	<i>Cryptolaemus montrouzieri</i>	Australia	Mealybug predator	Positive
Curculionidae	<i>Coccotrypes carpophagus</i>	Old World	Nuts and seeds	Negative
Curculionidae	<i>Cosmopolites sordidus</i>	Old World	Banana pest	Negative
Curculionidae	<i>Hypocryphalus mangiferae</i>	Old World	Mango tree borer	Negative
Curculionidae	<i>Hypothenemus brunneus</i>	Africa	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>Premnobius cavipennis</i>	Africa	Tree borer	Negative
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>Sternochaetus mangifera</i>	Old World	Mango fruit pest	Negative
Histeridae	<i>Atholus bimaculatus</i>	Old World	Predator	Positive?
Histeridae	<i>Atholus confusus</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>	Afrotropical	Predator on pests	Positive
Laemophloeidae	<i>Placonotus politissimus</i>	Afrotropical	Moldy debris	Neutral
Nitidulidae	<i>Carpophilus dimidiatus</i>	Old World	Frugivore	Negative
Nitidulidae	<i>Conotelus substriatus</i>	Latin America	Frugivore	Negative
Scarabaeidae	<i>Chalepides barbatus</i>	Latin America	Defoliator	Neutral?
Scarabaeidae	<i>Digitonthophagus gazella</i>	Africa	Dung scavenger	Positive
Scarabaeidae	<i>Labarrus lividus</i>	Old World	Dung scavenger	Positive
Scarabaeidae	<i>Nialaphodius nigrita</i>	Old World	Dung scavenger	Positive
Scarabaeidae	<i>Protatia fusca</i>	Southeast Asia	Plant pest	Negative?
Silvanidae	<i>Monanus concinnulus</i>	Asia	Moldy debris	Neutral
Silvanidae	<i>Silvanopropus scuticollis</i>	Old World	Stored products	Negative
Silvanidae	<i>Silvanus proximus</i>	Africa	Stored Products	Positive?
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>Sumius debilicornis</i>	Old World	Predator	Positive
Tenebrionidae	<i>Gnatocerus maxillosus</i>	Latin America	Stored products	Negative
Tenebrionidae	<i>Leichenium canaliculatum</i>	Madagascar	Plant root feeder	Neutral?
Tenebrionidae	<i>Microcrypticus zizac</i>	Old World	Stored products	Negative
Tenebrionidae	<i>Neomida lecontei</i>	Latin America	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 ocellaris</i>	Philippines	Stored products?	Negative?
Trogossitidae	<i>Tenebroides mauritanicus</i>	Old World?	Stored products	Negative

is in Ryckewaert (1998) but this does not mention individual island records or species names. Other smaller contributions are cited in the species list.

Nevertheless, the beetles of the entire West Indies, as well as the rest of the Lesser Antilles, are still poorly known. The first overall summary was the listing of Leng and Mutchler (1914, 1917). Blackwelder (1944-1957) summarized beetle data for the Neotropics, including the West Indies. O'Brien and Wibmer (1982) published a checklist of New World weevils in which distributions of species on Guadeloupe are noted. 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. The island of Hispaniola has 1810 listed beetle species (Pérez-Gelabert 2008). Puerto Rico (excluding the Virgin Islands) has 1098 recorded species (Wolcott 1950, Maldonado Capriles 1996). Tiny Guana Island in the British Virgin Islands (the eastern-most part of the Greater Antilles and on the Puerto Rico Bank) has received intensive attention and now has 405 documented beetle species (Valentine and Ivie 2005). Miskimen and Bond (1970) summarize the known beetle fauna of St. Croix, U. S. Virgin Islands (on a marine bank of its own, and a separate biogeographic unit from the other Virgin islands, all of which are on the Puerto Rico bank) at 310 species. Modern beetle faunal summaries for the Lesser Antilles are 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 recognized species (Ivie 2008a, 2008b), Barbados with 232 named species (Peck 2009a), St. Lucia with 175 named species (Peck 2009c), St. Vincent with 536 named species (Peck 2010a), the group of many smaller islands of the northern Leewards with 218 species (Peck 2011a), and Martinique with 270 species (Peck 2011b).

Collecting. Collecting and export of specimens from private property is with the permission of the property owner. There is a well developed system of protected lands by local, départemental, and national agencies. Collecting in the National Park or in the national nature reserve of Petite-Terre must be with a permit. The only officially protected insect species, enacted by law in 1995, is *Dynastes hercules* (Linnaeus) a scarab beetle.

Guadeloupe insect collections. The principal insect collection, composed of two parts, is at present housed in two air conditioned rooms, shared with an herbarium collection, at INRA (Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique) at the agriculture research station located at Domaine Duclos, Petit-Bourg, Basse-Terre. The general CRAAG (Centre de Recherche Agronomique Antilles-Guyane) insect collection of all orders is in about 200 numbered boxes. Much material is unnamed. This collection resulted from the work of several persons through many years. It is expected that a listing of the holdings will soon be available on line at: www.insectes.antilles.inra.fr. The second part is the extensive collection of Fortuné Chalumeau (at least 40,000 specimens, mostly beetles) which was placed at INRA-CRAAG in 1996. It consists of approximately 450 numbered boxes (all families, with about 350 boxes of Coleoptera). See the following for details: http://www.antilles.inra.fr/les_recherches/unite_de_recherche_agrosystems_tropicaux/les_programmes_anterieurs_1/productions_vegetales/ressources_et_collections_biologique/collections_entomologiques.

In addition to the INRA-CRAAG collections, and those mentioned as holding specimens as vouchers of published literature records, material is in the collections of the authors of this paper.

Early collectors. We think it is important to recognize the collectors who contributed much of the material forming an understanding of the fauna of the Guadeloupe Archipelago. Some species were described from Guadeloupe as early as 1759 by Linnaeus, and by Olivier in 1790 and 1792 and a few soon afterwards by Boheman and Chevrolat. There is no mention of the people who collected those 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 as follows. Fleutiaux and Sallé themselves never collected on Guadeloupe. Several boxes of historically important specimens are housed in the Fleutiaux collection in the National Collection of Insects, MNHN, Paris, France.

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.

Table 4. Alphabetical list of families with beetle genera endemic to the Lesser Antilles and known from the Guadeloupe Archipelago, and number of species in the genus in the Lesser Antilles, and island localities for the genus. Note that most of the endemic genera are in the families Cerambycidae and Curculionidae. More genera endemic to the Lesser Antilles are known only from Guadeloupe than elsewhere in the Lesser Antilles.

Family, subfamily and tribe	Genus endemic to Lesser Antilles	No. of species	Known from:
Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae, Tillomorphini	<i>Arawakia</i>	1	Guadeloupe, Marie-Galante
Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae, Tillomorphini	<i>Bonfilsia</i>	2	Guadeloupe, Martinique
Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae, Tillomorphini	<i>Gourbeyrella</i>	4	Guadeloupe, Martinique, Marie-Galante, Montserrat
Cerambycidae, Lamiinae, Acanthocinini	<i>Cometochus</i>	1	Guadeloupe
Chrysomelidae, Galerucinae, Alticini	<i>Apleuraltica</i>	1	Guadeloupe
Chrysomelidae, Galerucinae, Alticini	<i>Bonfilsus</i>	1	Guadeloupe
Chrysomelidae, Galerucinae, Alticini	<i>Guadeloupena</i>	1	Guadeloupe
Curculionidae, Cryptorhynchinae, Cryptorhynchini	<i>Cossonorhynchus</i>	1	Guadeloupe
Curculionidae, Cryptorhynchinae, Cryptorhynchini	<i>Metaptous</i>	1	Guadeloupe
Curculionidae, Molytinae, Anchonini	<i>Ixanchonus</i>	4	Guadeloupe, Martinique
Curculionidae, Molytinae, Hylobiini	<i>Neseilipus</i>	1	Guadeloupe
Curculionidae, Molytinae, Pissodini	<i>Dorytomorpha</i>	1	Guadeloupe, Montserrat, Dominica
Curculionidae, Molytinae, Cyclaterini	<i>Dufaiiella</i>	1	Les Saintes, Dominica

Leo Dufau was an ardent hunter in the area of Trois-Rivières, Guadeloupe. Fifty eight Lesser Antillean beetle species are named in recognition of his collecting efforts.

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 lizard are named for him. Upon his death, his son, Dr. Ferdinand l'Herminier gave that beetle collection, along with his own from Guadeloupe, to the French entomologists Chevrolat and Dupont. The mix of those two collections, from South Carolina and Guadeloupe, led to the creation of some errors as to the origin of the specimens when they were later described, so some U.S.A. 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 Pointe-à-Pitre. The first museum, founded in 1866 by M. Schramm, was destroyed by fire in 1871. Nineteen Lesser Antillean beetle species are named in recognition of Vitrac.

Later Collectors. More recently, Jacques Bonfils was an important and gifted collector of the 1960s. He worked as a research assistant with the INRA-CRAAG collection at Domaine Duclos, and was assigned to collect and prepare Guadeloupe specimens. He specialized in Heteroptera, and contributed greatly to the general insect collection now at INRA-CRAAG. Three beetle species and two genera are named after him. Several years ago the CRAAG collection was divided by Jacques d'Aguilar and more than half of the Coleoptera was transported to INRA-France at its former location at La Minière, and has since been moved to another location in France (F. Chalumeau, in lit., Nov. 2012).

Fortuné Chalumeau pursued scientific and financial studies at the University of Bordeaux (France), and then returned to his birthplace of Guadeloupe in 1971. Whilst pursuing a career in finance, he spent about 25 years collecting in the Guadeloupe Archipelago. He also undertook several expeditions to other Caribbean islands, mainly investigating the Scarabaeoidea and the Cerambycidae. In 1978 he defended a thesis at the University of Bordeaux 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), a private foundation devoted to Entomological studies. He has published about 70 papers on the insect faunas of the New World, mainly on the Antillean realm, and 3 books – two of them with colleagues Bernard Brochier (The Chiasognathinae of the Andes) and Julien Touroult (Les longicornes des Petites Antilles). In 1987 he resigned from his financial post in order to embark on a literary career and to further his entomological

research (see Literature Cited). In 1995, as noted above, 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), and deposited at the CRAAG.

In the past decade Julien Touroult has become the most active collector and author on beetles of Guadeloupe and Martinique (see Literature Cited).

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.

Materials and Methods

Literature records. Fleutiaux and Sallé (1890), Grouvelle (1898, 1902), Grouvelle and Raffray (1908, 1912), Leng and Mutchler (1914, 1917), Hustache (1929, 1930, 1932), Fleutiaux et al. (1947), Blackwelder (1944-1957) and O'Brien and Wibmer (1982) were used as the initial sources of species records for the Guadeloupe Archipelago, followed by a search of the Coleoptera sections of the Zoological Record from 1940 to 2011. A limitation of the Blackwelder (1944-1957) list and some other more recent catalogs is that references are given for the original species description, but are often not given for later literature records that added supplementary distributional information. Some records for the archipelago are given by Blackwelder (1944-1957) based on his collections of 1936 without indicating these as the source of the record. Additional data were drawn by Blackwelder (1944-1957) from the then existing numbers of the Junk Coleopterorum Catalogus. It is likely that the vast taxonomic literature of family and generic revisions of beetles in the West Indies contains some Guadeloupe Archipelago records that we have missed. No effort is made here to give all earlier citations of a species if these are given in a more recent work that is cited. We give citations for original descriptions only from 1940 to present. Full citations for original descriptions and distributional records earlier than 1940 can be found in Blackwelder (1944-1957). To give these here would excessively lengthen the Literature Cited section of this summary.

Synonyms. Some of the species were originally reported as names which have been recognized as synonyms of older names, as different combinations, as misidentifications, and as subspecies. Complete synonymies are not given, but original and subsequent generic assignments are provided when known. Our use of "=" does NOT necessarily mean that a name is a synonym, but can also indicate that a Guadeloupe or other Lesser Antilles island record was given as another name combination or is a misidentification. Only alternative names which have been applied to populations in the Lesser Antilles are given. We have accepted the taxonomic status of a name as it is given by the last revision. There may not be complete agreement with all such revisions and future study is expected to yet alter names and combinations as well as add new species and new island records.

Erroneous records. Literature records wrongly attributed to the Guadeloupe Archipelago are enclosed in brackets [...]. Doubtful records in the literature for the Archipelago or other localities are indicated with a question mark. A question mark with a genus or species name indicates uncertainty in the literature about the accuracy of that taxon name. A few records for the Mexican island of Guadalupe (note different spelling), in the Pacific, have been confused with Guadeloupe (in Blackwelder 1944-1957) and we note these.

New records. While it is not the intention of this report to extensively include new species records for Guadeloupe from museum specimens or our field work, some have been included. These are indicated with a statement "new island record" along with the standard acronym for the collection holding the voucher specimens, and the name of the person making the identification.

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

Curculionidae, examination of Hustache voucher specimens on loan from Landcare Research (New Zealand) has prompted comments by R. S. Anderson about incorrect generic placements although no formal nomenclatural acts are carried out here. These specimens were in the collection of Guillermo “Willy” Kuschel and obtained many years ago as an exchange with Hustache himself on a visit by Kuschel to France.

Distributions. Data on distributions within and outside of the Guadeloupe Archipelago are given as indicated in the literature. Names of West Indian “oceanic” islands are listed in alphabetical order. We have placed the names of the islands of the Guadeloupe Archipelago in bold to make them more distinct. We have not separated Basse-Terre and Grande-Terre but combine them under the single name of Guadeloupe. If continental mainland countries or continental shelf islands are known as a part of the species range these are then listed separately in alphabetical order after the West Indian oceanic island localities. A conservative approach is taken in the construction of the distribution list. Some species suspected or reported to be widespread in the Lesser Antilles probably remain to be found on Guadeloupe as well but are not reported here if records are not in the literature. Following the itemized distributional data is a general statement of the species total distribution, as defined in Table 2.

Results and Discussion

Diversity. The list contains 60 families, 718 genera, and 1338 species known by species name. Human-caused habitat change may have caused the loss of some of the original species, especially from lowland forests, but no examples are known.

The families with the largest numbers of species are Curculionidae (420), Staphylinidae (153), Chrysomelidae (75), Cerambycidae (69), Scarabaeidae (64), and Tenebrionidae (59). These families are well represented in most faunas and are better known because they have received more detailed research attention, especially by Hustache (1929, 1930, 1932), Blackwelder (1943), Chalumeau (1983a and later), Chalumeau and Touroult (2004a and later) or are of applied importance as pests of stored products, forestry or agriculture.

A species/area calculation of the actual number of beetle species, based on the area of the Guadeloupe Archipelago in comparison to that of Montserrat Island (Ivie 2008a, 2008b), suggests that somewhere around 1850 species could be expected to occur on the Archipelago (Peck 2009b). This suggests that some 500 or more species may remain to be discovered on the Archipelago.

Species numbers for the satellite islands are few, and records are as follows: La Désirade (26), Marie-Galante (42), Les Saintes (38), and Petite-Terre (0). These low numbers indicate how understudied these islands are.

Distribution patterns. The following listing might be viewed as a subset of the entire (but still unknown) fauna of the Guadeloupe Archipelago. It may serve as a random sample for the extraction of major patterns of distribution and evolution, which may possibly be reflective of the whole fauna.

Table 2 presents the numbers of species in different distributional groupings on the Guadeloupe Archipelago. The accuracy of the groupings depends on the accuracy of available taxonomic and distributional data in the literature. The varying distributions also reflect the random opportunities and different dispersal abilities for active or passive dispersal in crossing oceanic water gaps and subsequent colonization ability on a new land mass. Each beetle species is probably not older than a few million years at most. If they occur on more than one island their distributions have been achieved by over-water dispersal after the species originated. The distribution patterns are dynamic and have been formed through time, but are younger than the present islands.

Introduced species. Sixty one (4.55%) species are recognized as probably having been accidentally introduced to the Archipelago by human activities. These are listed in Table 3. There are no records known to us of any species being intentionally introduced for biocontrol or other applied purposes but it is also likely for groups such as Coccinellidae. From a viewpoint of importance to human concerns, 34 of these species may have some detrimental impact, and 15 may be beneficial, especially as predators on arthropod pests. None seem to be detrimental in natural ecosystems but this remains to be studied.

Thus, the beetle fauna of the archipelago is more intact (less modified by intentionally or accidentally introduced species) than that of an island such as Barbados, which has 66 beetle species known or hypothesized to have been introduced (Peck 2009a) in a faunal total of 232 named species.

Endemic species

Guadeloupe archipelago endemics. In total, 482 species (36.02%) are endemic (known only from one or more of the islands of the Guadeloupe Archipelago) (Table 2). This includes species known only from La Désirade, Marie-Galante, and Les Saintes, but not from Basse-Terre and Grande-Terre. These likely originated (speciated) in the Archipelago and have not dispersed outward from the Archipelago. This shows that the Guadeloupe Archipelago has been a significant center of species-level evolution. It might be expected that these species would more often be inhabitants of the interior wetter and higher elevation forests of the islands, but data are not available to document this (except for Cerambycidae and Scarabaeoidea). Guadeloupe apparently has more single island endemics than any other Lesser Antilles island. This may be because of the older age of the island, its larger size, and especially the greater amount of study the island has received.

In addition to the 482 species endemic to the Guadeloupe Archipelago, at least 59 species with distributions outside of the archipelago have Guadeloupe as their type locality. This adds to the importance of knowing the species of Guadeloupe to evaluate identities and distributions outside of the archipelago.

Within-island speciation. The preponderance of species limited to Guadeloupe only represent differentiation of ancestral colonizing species which have become Guadeloupe endemics through isolation after colonization. In contrast to the more numerous examples of within-island species multiplication (radiations) in the Greater Antilles, there are only a few examples of within-island species multiplication on Guadeloupe. The few and best documented cases are scarabs and cerambycids in which the usually widespread parent species has produced a daughter species on Guadeloupe and these occur in upper elevation and island-interior habitats.

Lesser Antilles endemics. Another 261 species (19.51%) on Guadeloupe are endemic to the Lesser Antilles. These have evolved on one of the islands, and have dispersed to at least one other island in the chain, but have not dispersed beyond the chain. This shows that the Lesser Antilles as a group have also been a significant center of species-level evolution, followed by outward dispersal from their island of origin.

West Indies endemics. One hundred eleven species (8.29%) on Guadeloupe are endemic to the combined Greater and Lesser Antilles and evolved somewhere within this extensive grouping of islands. This was probably on one of the Greater Antilles and the dispersal has been to the Lesser Antilles, 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 of origin.

Endemic genera

Genus-level endemism is more prevalent in the much larger and older islands of the Greater Antilles than in the Lesser Antilles. In total, 205 genera are listed as being endemic to the oceanic islands of the West Indies (Peck and Perez-Gelabert 2012). Most of these are endemic to the Greater Antilles and only 30 genera of these are known to also occur in the Lesser Antilles. Twenty two genera are endemic to the Lesser Antilles alone and 13 of these are reported from the Guadeloupe Archipelago (Table 4). This shows sufficient time or selective pressure for some genus-level evolution.

Widespread species

The remaining 424 species (31.68%) have probably originated outside of the combined Greater and Lesser Antilles (Table 2) and have since dispersed to the Archipelago and/or other islands of the Lesser Antilles.

From South American sources. Their distribution pattern suggests that 140 (127+13) species (10.46%) have dispersed into the Lesser Antilles exclusively from a South American source.

From North and/or Central American sources. Fewer species (47, 3.5147%) are not reported from South America, and seem to have dispersed from North and/or Central America via the Greater into the Lesser Antilles and not from South America.

Widespread Latin American or New World species. Two hundred thirty six (104+132) species (17.7%) (Table 2) are of such wide distribution throughout Latin America or the New World that the direction of their dispersal is not evident. The dispersals of this group may have been partly aided by accidental human activity for achieving their wide distributions. These are often species which are eurytopic ecological generalists, anthropophilic tramp species, or pests of agriculture, forestry or stored products and naturally occurring in the New World.

Shared island distributions. It would be expected that the number of Archipelago species shared with the other islands would be highest for immediately neighboring islands such as Dominica and Montserrat. Such predictable and probabalistic “stepping-stone dispersal” between other Lesser and Greater Antillean islands and tropical America would be expected to decline with distance from Guadeloupe. The data do not show this. From north to south the number of Guadeloupe species known from the adjacent large and high islands (north to south) of the Lesser Antilles are: Montserrat, 301; Dominica, 369; Martinique, 218; St. Lucia, 118; St. Vincent, 237; and Grenada, 243. These numbers are interpreted as an artifact that reflects the comparative amount of collecting and research effort on the different islands and not the actual distributional pattern.

SYSTEMATIC LISTING

SUBORDER ADEPHAGA

9. FAMILY RHYSODIDAE, the wrinkled bark beetles

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

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

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

SUBFAMILY PAUSSINAE

TRIBE OZAENINI

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

SUBFAMILY CICINDELINAE, the tiger beetles

TRIBE CICINDELINI

Cicindela (*Brasiella*) *argentata* Fabricius 1801: 242; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 359; Leng and Mutchler 1916: 692; Freitag 1992: 156. =*Cicindela pallipes* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 359 of Guadeloupe; Dheurle 2012: 31. =*Cicindela lherminieri* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1889: 359 of Guadeloupe; Dheurle 2012: 31. **Distribution. Guadeloupe,** Hispaniola, Martinique. Mexico to Colombia, Trinidad, and Venzeuela to Argentina and Bolivia; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

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; Ivie et al. 2008b: 237; Turnbow

and Thomas 2008: 12. **Distribution.** Anegada, Anguilla, Antigua, Bahamas, Barbuda, Bermuda, Cuba, **La Désirade**, Dominica, Grand Cayman, **Guadeloupe**, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy, St. Croix, St. John, St. Martin, St. Thomas. USA (CA, NC to TX); Tobago, Tortola, Trinidad, Maragarita, Venezuela south to Chile, Galapagos; widespread New World.

Cicindela (Plectographa) suturalis Fabricius 1798: 62; Leng and Mutchler 1916: 693; Balazuc and Chalumeau 1978: 23 (*Cylindera*); Ivie 1983: 196; Erwin and Sims 1984: 424; Freitag 1992: 157; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 275; Touroult 2005: 88. = *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 and Dheurle 2012: 30, as subspecies. = *Cylindera suturalis balazuci* Chalumeau 1984: 175 of Martinique; Touroult 2005: 88. = *Cylindera suturalis grenadensis* Chalumeau 1984: 176 of Grenada. **Distribution.** Anagada, Antigua, Barbados, Barbuda, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Guana, Hispaniola, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy, St. Kitts, St. John, Saint Martin-Sint 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.

SUBFAMILY SCARITINAE

TRIBE CLIVINI

Ardistomis atripennis Putzeys 1866: 202; Nichols 1988: 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 1988: 101. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic. **Notes.** Lower to upper montane wet forest humicole.

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

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

Clivina (Paraclivina) fasciata Putzeys 1846: 624; Nichols 1988: 94; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 12. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Dominica, Granada, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Thomas, St. Croix. 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 1988: 95. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic. **Notes.** Winged halophobic hygrophile.

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

Clivina (Paraclivina) tuberculata Putzeys 1846: 615; Nichols 1988: 95. **Distribution.** Barbados, Dominica, **Guadeloupe**, Martinique, St. Lucia. Colombia, Argentina; Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Winged halophobic hygrophile.

Clivina (Semiclivina) elongata Chaudoir 1843: 734; Nichols 1988: 93. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**. Trinidad, Venezuela, French Guiana; Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Winged halophobic hygrophile.

Halocoryza arenaria (Darlington) 1939: 84 (*Schizogenius*); Nichols 1988: 90; Schiller 2004: 14; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 13; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 82. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, **Guadeloupe**,

Grenada, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. John, St. Thomas. USA (south FL), Mexico, Panama, Brazil; Cameroon (introduced?); widespread New World. **Notes.** Found on marine beaches in the intertidal zone, in mangrove swamps; halobiont.

Oxydrepanus micans Putzeys 1866: 105; Nichols 1988: 97. = *Oxydrepanus rufus* Putzeys 1846: 564; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 363 of Guadeloupe; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 13 of Bahamas. **Distribution.** Bahamas, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico. Trinidad, Guyana, Surinam; Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Swamp inhabiting humicolous hygrobiont.

Semiardistomis laevistriatus (Fleutiaux and Sallé) 1890: 363 (*Ardistomis*); Nichols 1988: 100. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic. **Notes.** Humicole, under rotting bark.

TRIBE SCARITINI

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

SUBFAMILY TRECHINAE

TRIBE BEM BIDINI

SUBTRIBE TACHYINA

Mioptachys autumnalis Bates 1882: 137; Erwin and Sims 1984: 429; Ivie et al. 2008b: 238. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, **Guadeloupe**, Montserrat. Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. **Notes.** The genus needs revision and the species identity is questionable.

Paratachys abruptus (Darlington) 1934: 80 (*Tachys*); Mateu 1977: 378; Erwin and Sims 1984: 430. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, **Guadeloupe** (type locality), Hispaniola; widespread Antilles endemic.

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); introduced to Lesser Antilles?

SUBFAMILY HARPALINAE

TRIBE HARPALINI

SUBTRIBE HARPALINA

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; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

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

Athrostictus iridescens Chaudoir 1843: 783; Erwin and Sims 1984: 441. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

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

Gynandropus guadeloupensis Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 365; Wolcott 1950: 229; Erwin and Sims 1984: 440 (as *Selenophorus*); Ball and Maddison 1987: 232. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**, Puerto Rico; widespread Antilles endemic.

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. = *Selenophorus macleayi*

- (Kirby) 1837: 50; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 49; Bennett and Alam 1985: 20; Ball 1992: 85. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, Cayman Islands, Cuba, **Guadeloupe**, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Mona, Montserrat, Puerto Rico. Mexico to Venezuela to Uruguay; widespread Antilles and Latin America.
- 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. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Dominica, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Montserrat, Puerto Rico. Central and South America; widespread Antilles and Latin America.
- 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, Montserrat. South America; 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 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. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Dominica, **Guadeloupe**, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, **Les Saintes**, Mona, Montserrat, Puerto Rico; widespread Antilles endemic.
- 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. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Montserrat, unspecified Windward Islands; widespread Antilles endemic.

TRIBE PENTAGONICINI

- Pentagonica flavipes 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. = *Rhombodera picea* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 362 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Cuba, Dominica, Grand Cayman, **Guadeloupe**, Guana, Hispaniola, Montserrat, St. Croix. SE USA, Mexico, Central America, Colombia, Trinidad, Brazil; widespread New World. The subspecies *P. f. picipes* Darlington occurs on Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, and St. Croix.

TRIBE PLATYNINI

- Dyscolus* spp. - ellipticus species group; restricted to Lesser Antilles, flight wings completely or partially reduced
- Dyscolus alternans* (Chaudoir) 1878: 348 (*Colpodes*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 368; Liebherr, 1988: 138 (*Platynus*). **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.
- Dyscolus lherminieri* (Chaudoir) 1842: 838 (*Paranomus*), Chaudoir 1859: 318 (*Colpodes*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 367; Liebherr 1987: 352 (*Platynus*), 1988: 138; Schiller 2004: 43. **Distribution.** Dominica, **Guadeloupe**; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Dyscolus* spp. - memnonius species group; also occurring in Greater Antilles and on continental mainland (winged)
- Dyscolus dejeani* (Chaudoir) 1859: 359 (*Colpodes* (*Dyscolus*)); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 367; Liebherr, 1987: 355, 1988: 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, 1988: 138 (*Platynus*). **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.
- Dyscolus memnonius* Dejean 1831: 439; Chaudoir 1878: 343 (*Colpodes*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 367; Liebherr 1987: 358, 1988: 138 (*Platynus*). **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.
- Glyptolenus chalybaeus* Dejean 1831: 720; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 368 (*Colpodes*); Erwin and Sims 1984: 435 (*Platynus*); Liebherr 1997: 90; Ivie et al. 2008b: 238. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada,

Guadeloupe, Montserrat, St. Christopher, St. Vincent. Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama, Brazil; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

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. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, **Guadeloupe**, Guana, Hispaniola, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico. Canada (PQ), USA (NH-FL-CA); introduced to Lesser Antilles. **Note.** 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 subaeneus Reiche 1843: 40; Liebherr 1988: 27. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**, probably introduced. Ecuador, Colombia, French Guiana, Guatemala, Panama; introduced to Lesser Antilles?

TRIBE LEBIINI

SUBTRIBE APENINA

Apenes spp. - *purpurata* species group; known only from the Greater and 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. - *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. - *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, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Jamaica, **Les Saintes**, Martinique, Montserrat, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Turks and Caicos (Grand Turk). Southwestern USA to Honduras, Panama, Trinidad, Brazil; 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); Ball 1992: 88; Ball and Shpeley 2009: 104. = *Cymindis guadeloupensis* Gory 1833: 196. **Distribution.** Anguilla, Antigua, Desirade, **Guadeloupe**, **Les Saintes**, **Marie-Galante**, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy (type locality), St. Eustatius, St. John, St. Kitts, St. Martin, St. Vincent. Trinidad, Brazil, to n Mexico; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Note.** 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 LEBIINA

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*). French Guiana; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

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 Lesser Antilles.

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; Reichardt 1967: 96. = *Galerita unicolor* Dejean 1824: 117 in Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 359 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Barbados, Dominica, **Guadeloupe, Jamaica.** Costa Rica, El Salvador, Panama, South America, Trinidad; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

11. FAMILY GYRINIDAE, the whirligig beetles

SUBFAMILY GYRININAE

TRIBE ENHYDRINI

Dineutus metallicus Aubé 1838: 781; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 374; Ochs 1924: 4; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 81. **Distribution.** Antigua, 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 morio Aubé 1838: 756; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 374; Ochs 1924: 6; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 82; Schiller 2004: 41. **Distribution.** Antigua, **Guadeloupe;** Lesser Antilles endemic.

12. FAMILY HALIPLIDAE, the crawling water beetles

Haliphus gravidoides Vondel and Spangler 2008: 93. **Distribution.** Cuba, **Guadeloupe.** Belize, Mexico; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

Haliphus gravidus Aubé 1838: 26; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 72; Vondel and Spangler 2008: 94; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 77. = *Haliphus 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, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia,

Margarita to Venezuela and Trinidad, south to Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil; Galapagos Islands; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

14. FAMILY NOTERIDAE, the burrowing water beetles

Canthydrus subsignatus Sharp 1882: 271; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 370; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 73.

Distribution. Guadeloupe. Panama; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

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. Trinidad; not USA; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

Pronoterus obscuripennis Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 369; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 399; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 73. **Distribution. Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

Suphisellus binotatus (Fleutiaux and Sallé) 1890: 370 (*Canthydrus*); Leng and Mutchler 1914: 398; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 73; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 77. **Distribution. Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola; widespread Antilles endemic.

Suphisellus nigrinus (Aubé) 1838: 411 (*Canthydrus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 370; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 73. **Distribution. Guadeloupe.** Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina; Lesser Antilles and Latin America. Unidentified *Sulphisellus* specimens from Dominica are in USNM.

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; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

17. FAMILY DYTISCIDAE, the predaceous diving beetles

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.** Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Mexico to Panama to Venezuela, French Guiana, Brazil; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

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. Guadeloupe** (type locality), Mustique; Lesser Antilles endemic? **Note.** Epler (2010: 5. 45) states that *Copelatus glyphicus* (Say) is a more northern species, and genitalic illustrations of it do not match Lesser Antilles specimens, so they do not belong to this name but to *Copelatus vitraci*.

Rhantus (Rhantus) calidus (Fabricius) 1792: 193 (*Dytiscus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 372; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 79; Ramos 1946: 32; Wolcott 1950: 232; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 80; Nilsson 2001: 48; Ivie et al. 2008b: 239; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 36. **Distribution.** Bahamas, 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 LACCOPHILINAE

Laccophilus proximus Say 1823: 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. = *Laccophilus americanus* Aubé 1838: 422, Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 370 of Guadeloupe. = *Laccophilus subsignatus*, Bass 2006b: 33 of St. Kitts, of Nevis; Turnbow

and Thomas 2008: 35. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Cuba, Dominica, Hispaniola, **Guadeloupe**, Montserrat, Nevis, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. John, St. Lucia, St. Kitts, St. Vincent. Canada (southern), USA (widespread), Mexico; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. **Notes.** In stony bottomed running waters in lowlands.

Laccophilus subsignatus Sharp 1882: 296; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 74; Harrison and Rankin 1976: 279, 291; Nilsson 2001: 251; Bass 2006a: 13. = *Laccophilus cayennensis* Aubé 1838: 434; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 371 of Guadeloupe. = *Laccophilus guianensis* Aubé 1838: 434 in Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 371 of Guadeloupe; as subspecies of *Laccophilus subsignatus* in Blackwelder 1944-1957: 74; as full species from French Guiana in Nilsson 2001: 241. **Distribution.** Antigua, Dominica, **Guadeloupe**, St. Vincent. Panama, Venezuela; 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, Bass 2006a: 13 (probable misidentification). **Distribution.** Antigua?, **Guadeloupe** (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic.

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; widespread Antilles and Latin America? **Notes.** An inhabitant of stony bottomed running waters.

Hydrovatus pustulatus (Melsheimer) 1844: 29 (*Hygrotus*); Biström 1996: 153; Larson et al. 2000: 92; Nilsson 2001: 200. = *Hydrovatus compressus* Sharp 1882: 324; Spangler 1981: 151. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, **Guadeloupe**, St. Lucia. Canada (southeastern), USA (widespread eastern); widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

TRIBE HYPHYDRINI

Pachydrus globosus (Aubé) 1838: 457 (*Hyphydrus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 371; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 75; Nilsson 2001: 230. = *Pachydrus?* sp., Leng and Mutchler 1914: 399; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 75 of Antigua. **Distribution.** Antigua, **Guadeloupe**, Puerto Rico. Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

SUBFAMILY DYTISCINAE

TRIBE HYDATICINI

[*Hydaticus (Hydaticus) cinctipennis* Aubé 1838: 191; Sharp 1882: 651; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 372; Roughly and Pengelly 1981: 269; Nilsson 2001: 107. **Distribution.** Not **Guadeloupe**, a likely label error or misidentification. USA (NY and TN-FL-MS).]

[*Hydaticus modestus* Sharp 1882: 650; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 372, not Guadeloupe, misidentification].
Hydaticus (Guinotites) rimosus Aubé 1838: 182; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 372; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 79; Roughly and Pengelly 1981: 274; Nilsson 2001: 105; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 35; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 77. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados (not determined to species, Bass 2003: 279), Cuba, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola. Mexico to Nicaragua; widespread 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 1950: 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: 3; Alarie et al. 2009: 7. = *Acilius incisus* Aubé 1838: 147 of Guadeloupe, of St. Barthélemy. **Distribution.** Antigua, Cuba, Bahamas, Barbados, **Guadeloupe**, Grenada, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Mona, Montserrat, Nevis, Puerto Rico. Canada (southern Ontario), USA (eastern), Mexico to Brazil; widespread New World.

Thermonectus circumscriptus (Latreille) 1809: 223 (*Dytiscus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 372 (*Thermonectes*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 79; Wolcott 1950: 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. = *Hydaticus insularis* Laporte 1835: 91 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Cuba, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Mona, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Thomas. Mexico to Brazil and Argentina; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

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.

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.** Bahamas, Barbados, **Guadeloupe**, Guana, 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 2002: 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. = *Cybister lherminieri* Laporte 1835: 99 of Guadeloupe; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 374 (*Megadytes*). = *Megadytes laevigatus* Olivier 1795: 14, Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 373 of Guadeloupe. = *Megadytes fraterna* Sharp 1882: 99, Blackwelder 1944-1957: 80 of Antigua, of Guadeloupe; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 80 of St. Croix; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 36 of Bahamas; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 77 of Hispaniola. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix. Mexico to Argentina; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** The larvae are predaceous on tadpoles of the introduced giant toad *Rhinella marina* (Linnaeus), formerly known as *Bufo marinus* Linnaeus. 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 pests.

SUBORDER POLYPHAGA

SERIES STAPHYLINIFORMIA

SUPERFAMILY HYDROPHILOIDEA

18. FAMILY HYDROPHILIDAE, the water scavenger beetles

SUBFAMILY HYDROPHILINAE

TRIBE BEROSINI

Berosus (Berosus) interstitialis Knisch 1924: 270 (replacement name for *B. tessellatus*); 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). = *Berosus tessellatus* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 377 (secondary homonym) of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbuda Cuba, Dominica, Grand Cayman, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Mona, Puerto Rico, St. Croix; St. John, St. Lucia, St. Thomas. USA (TX); widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. .

Berosus (Enoplurus) undatus (Fabricius) 1792: 185 (*Hydrophilus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 169; Hansen 1999: 82. = *Berosus guadeloupensis* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 376 of Guadeloupe; Wolcott 1950: 242 of Puerto Rico. **Distribution.** Cuba, **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; not South America; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

TRIBE ANACAEINI

Paracymus delatus Wooldridge 1971: 401; Harrison and Rankin 1976: 287, 291; Spangler 1981: 159; Hansen 1999: 110. = *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.** Cuba, Dominica, **Guadeloupe**, Puerto Rico, St. Thomas; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** In marshes and estuarine pools.

TRIBE HYDROPHILINI

SUBTRIBE ACIDOCERINA

Enochrus (Methydrus) bartletti Short 2004: 352; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 275; Ivie et al. 2008b: 240; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 40 = *Philydrus aequalis* Sharp 1882: 68?, Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 375 of Guadeloupe; Harrison and Rankin 1976: 279, 291. = *Enochrus orchymonti* Mouchamps 1956: 10 (of South America); misidentification in Bennett and Alam 1985: 20; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 40. = *Enochrus. nebulosus* Say 1822: 277, misidentification of Ramos 1946: 32 of Mona; Wolcott 1950: 244 of Puerto Rico. = *Enochrus sharpi* (*nomen nudum*), misidentification of Bass 2003: 279 of Barbados. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, **Guadeloupe**, Guana, Hispaniola, Mona, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. John, St. Thomas, St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Found in marshes and stony bottom rivulets. Lesser Antilles records of *Enochrus (Methydrus) debilis* (Sharp) 1882: 69 (*Philydrus*) in Hansen 1999: 180 of Hispaniola, Guatemala and Mexico may refer to *E. bartletti*.

Helochares (Helochares) abbreviatus (Fabricius) 1801: 251; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 172; Spangler 1981: 158; Hansen 1999: 159. = *Helochares (Hydrobaticus) rufobrunneus* Balfour-Brown 1939: 293 of Grenada; Wolcott 1950: 2, 44 of Puerto Rico. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Puerto Rico. 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.

SUBTRIBE HYDROPHILINA

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

Hydrophilus (Hydrophilus) insularis Laporte 1840: 50; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 374; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 399 (*Stethorus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 171; Wolcott 1950: 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. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, **Guadeloupe**, Guana, Hispaniola, Martinique, Mona, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Puerto Rico. USA (CA-TX-FL), Mexico to Costa Rica; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. Not South America, contra Blackwelder 1944-1957: 171.

[*Neohydrophilus medius* (Brullé) 1837: 54 (*Hydrophilus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 171 of Guadeloupe, of Martinique; Wolcott 1950: 243 of Puerto Rico; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 81 of St. Croix; Hansen 1999: 215. **Distribution.** Bolivia; other records dubious; not Lesser Antilles, records in Blackwelder 1944-1957: 171 in error.

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, Puerto Rico. Mexico to Panama, to Brazil (not Argentina, Hansen 1999: 219); widespread Antilles and Latin America.

Tropisternus (Tropisternus) lateralis (Fabricius) 1775: 228 (*Hydrophilus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 375; 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, Grand Cayman, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Jamaica, 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).

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.** Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Jamaica (intentionally introduced), Montserrat, Puerto Rico. USA, Mexico to Argentina; Old World; introduced to New World; introduced to Lesser Antilles. Cosmopolitan, native to Afrotropics (Hansen 1999).

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.** Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, **Guadeloupe**, Guana, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix. USA, Central America, Argentina, Brazil; widespread New World.

TRIBE OMICRINI

Omicrus subopacus Smetana 1975: 16; Orchymont 1925: 292 (*Perochthes*) of Guadeloupe; Hansen 1999: 268; Bameul 2002: 227; Ivie et al. 2008b: 240. **Distribution.** Dominica, **Guadeloupe**, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic.

TRIBE MEGASTERINI

Cercyon (Cercyon) cribratum 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; Smetana 1978: 137; Hansen 1999: 284; Fiká ek 2009: 354. = *Cercyon atricapillum* (Marsham) 1802: 73; Hansen 1999: 284; Ivie et al. 2008b: 240 of Montserrat, of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Jamaica, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Montserrat. Widespread USA to Argentina; cosmopolitan; introduced to New World, probably native to Oriental Region; introduced to Lesser Antilles.

Pelosoma rufipes (Fleutiaux and Sallé) 1890: 378 (*Cercyon*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 174; Hansen 1999: 300. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

SUPERFAMILY STAPHYLINOIDEA

21. FAMILY HISTERIDAE, the clown beetles

SUBFAMILY ABRAEINAE

TRIBE ABRAEINI

Abraeus dufau Desbordes 1914: 234; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 178; Mazur 1984: 11 (in incertae sedis, who notes (after 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

Aeletes gulliver (Marseul) 1856: 623 (*Acritus*); Wenzel 1944: 80; Mazur 1984: 25, 1997: 204; Degallier 2012: 55. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Hispaniola. Guatemala; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

SUBFAMILY TRYPANAEINAE

Trypanaeus flavipennis Marseul 1856: 117; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 177; Degallier 2012: 56. = *Trypanaeus pallidipennis* Marseul 1860: 841, Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 384 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe. Guyana, Surinam; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

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 azureus (Marseul) 1855: 423 = *Euspilotus nigrata* (Blanchard) 1837-1846: 70 (*Hister*); Degallier 1981: 60; Mazur 1984: 69, 1997: 234; Degallier 2012: 56. = *Saprinus aenaeicollis* Marseul 1855: 424; Champion 1898: 395 of St. Vincent; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 178; Degallier 1981: 60 as valid species. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, St. Vincent. USA (FL, TX), Mexico to Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil, Uruguay; widespread New World.

Euspilotus 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. Mexico? (probable confusion with the Guadalupe Island off the coast of Baja California, Mexico).

SUBFAMILY DENDROPHILINAE

TRIBE BACANIINI

Bacanius ferrugineus Bickhardt 1918: 286; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 178; Mazur 1984: 120; Degallier 2012: 55. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

TRIBE PAROMALINI

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

SUBFAMILY HISTERINAE

TRIBE OMALODINI

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; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

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; Degallier 2012: 55. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe (introduced). USA, Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Holarctic; widespread Old World; introduced to New World; introduced to Lesser Antilles.

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

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

22. FAMILY HYDRAENIDAE, the minute moss beetles**SUBFAMILY HYDRAENINAE**

Hydraena guadelupensis d'Orchymont 1923: 37; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 85; Perkins 1980: 145; Ivie et al. 2008b: 240. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. John. Costa Rica; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

Hydraena insularis d'Orchymont 1945: 2; Perkins 1980: 183; Schiller 2004: 41. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** The mention of *Hydraena marginicollis* Kiesenwetter 1849: 177 of Guadeloupe in d'Orchymont 1945: 1 is in error. This species occurs in the eastern USA (Perkins 1980: 184).

Ochthebius attritus LeConte 1878: 380; Perkins 1980: 346; Schiller 2004: 14, first Guadeloupe record; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 40; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 85. **Distribution.** Bahamas, 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

SUBFAMILY ACROTRICHINAE

Acrotrichis rufescens (Matthews) 1894: 131 (*Trichopteryx*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 383; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 86. **Distribution. Guadeloupe.** Guatemala, Panama; Lesser Antilles and Latin America. *Nephanes meridionalis* Matthews 1872: 174, 1894: 341; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 85. **Distribution. Grenada, Guadeloupe.** Venezuela; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

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

SUBFAMILY LEIODINAE, The round fungus beetles

TRIBE SCOTOCRYPTINI

Aglyptinus guadelupensis Portevin 1942: 76. **Distribution. Guadeloupe;** single island endemic. *Aglyptinus kaszabi* Hlisnikovsky 1964: 195. **Distribution. Guadeloupe;** single island endemic.

26. FAMILY SCYDMAENIDAE, the antlike stone beetles

SUBFAMILY SCYDMAENINAE

TRIBE CYRTOSCYDMINI

Euconnus gouadeloupensis Franz 1980: 178. **Distribution. Guadeloupe;** single island endemic.

TRIBE SCYDMAENINI

Scydmaenus (Armatoscydmaenus) gouadeloupensis Franz 1984: 31, 1991: 41; Ivie et al. 2008b: 240. **Distribution. Guadeloupe,** Martinique, St. John, St. Thomas; widespread Antilles endemic.

[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 reports 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). The 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.]

28. FAMILY STAPHYLINIDAE, the rove beetles

SUBFAMILY OMALIINAE

TRIBE OMALIINI

Phloeonomus pedicularius (Erichson) 1840: 887 (*Omaliium*); Blackwelder 1943: 52; Herman 2001: 547 of Guadeloupe. = *Phloeonomus lacrymalis* (Fleutiaux and Sallé) 1890: 381 (*Homalium*). **Distribution. Guadeloupe.** Cuba, Grenada, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Trinidad. Widespread Antilles and Latin America. Note: *P. pedicularis* of Blackwelder is a composite of several species, including *P.*

lacrymalis of Guadeloupe, which is probably a valid species and not a synonym as assumed by Blackwelder (M.K. Thayer, pers. comm.).

FAMILY PSELAPHINAE, the ant-like mold beetles

SUPERTRIBE EUPLECTITAE

TRIBE TROGASTRINI

SUBTRIBE TROGRASTRINA

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

TRIBE EUPLECTINI

SUBTRIBE EUPLECTINA

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

TRIBE TRICHONYCHINI

SUBTRIBE PANAPHANTINA

Biblomimus impressa (Raffray) in Grouvelle and Raffray 1908: 36 (*Ramecia*); Park et al. 1976: 24; 76 (listing St. Vincent in error). **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.
[*Biblomimus minutus* Raffray 1904a: 545; Park et al. 1976: 24; 76 (listing **Guadeloupe** in error). **Distribution.** Grenada, St. Vincent (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic.]

SUBTRIBE TRIMIINA

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

TRIBE JUBINI

Jubus insularis Raffray in Grouvelle and Raffray 1908: 33; Park et al. 1976: 12. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

SUPERTRIBE GONIACERITAE

TRIBE BRACHYGLUTINI

SUBTRIBE BRACHYGLUTINA

Reichenbachia guadelupensis Raffray in Grouvelle and Raffray 1908: 38; Park et al. 1976: 51. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

Scelenarthrus 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.

SUBTRIBE EUPSENIINA

Eupsenius politus Reitter 1883: 36. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**, Virgin Islands (type locality); widespread Antilles endemic.

TRIBE INIOCYPHINI

SUBTRIBE INIOCYPHINA

Bythinophysis humilis (Raffray) in Grouvelle and Raffray 1908: 39 (*Dalmodes*); Park 1976: 19. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

[*Dalmodes ensipes* Raffray 1890: 316, Blackwelder 1944-1957: 95, questionable record of Guadeloupe in error.]

SUPERTRIBE PSELAPHITAE

TRIBE PSELAPHINI

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

TRIBE TYRINI

SUBTRIBE HAMOTINA

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

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; introduced to New World; Canada, USA, Trinidad; Europe, Africa, Asia; introduced to Lesser Antilles.

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

SUBFAMILY ALEOCHARINAE

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 Lesser Antilles?

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

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

Hoplandria guadeloupensis Pace 1987: 194. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

SUBTRIBE DINARDINA

Feluva guadalupensis Pace 1987: 195. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

NOT PLACED TO SUBTRIBE

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

TRIBE HYPOCYPHTINI

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

Holobus guadeloupeae (Frank) 1972: 133 (*Oligota*), replacement name; Ivie et al. 2008b: 241 (*Oligota*). = *Oligota minutissima* Bernhauer 1923: 144 of Guadeloupe, preoccupied; Blackwelder 1943: 537. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Holobus hypocyphtina (Bernhauer) 1923: 143 (*Oligota*); Blackwelder 1943: 536; Frank 1972: 134. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

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

TRIBE MYLLAENINI

Myllaena guadalupensis Pace 1987: 187; Caron and Klimaszewski 2008: 359. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

TRIBE PRONOMAEINI

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

TRIBE AUTALIINI

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

TRIBE HOMALOTINI

SUBTRIBE GYROPHAENINA

Gyrophaena guadelupensis Pace 1987: 188. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

SUBTRIBE HOMALOTINA

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

SUBTRIBE BOLITOCCHARINA

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

SUBTRIBE SILUSINA

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

TRIBE DIESTOTINI

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

Diestota didyma (Erichson) 1840: 116 (*Homalota*); Pace 1986: 421. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Colombia; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

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

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

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

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

Diestota melanura (Erichson) 1839: 117 (*Homalota*); Pace 1986: 421. **Distribution.** 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.

NOT ASSIGNED TO SUBTRIBE

Plesiomalota tenella Pace 1987: 189. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

TRIBE PLACUSINI

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 flavoterminalata (Cameron) 1923: 381 (*Atheta*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Jamaica; widespread Antilles endemic.

Acrotona semilacera (Pace) 1996: 650 (*Atheta* (*Acrotona*)); =*Atheta* (*Acrotona*) *parcior* Bernhauer 1927: 257 of Guadeloupe in Pace 1987: 192 (missidentification). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, single island endemic. Not Colombia, Chile, Brazil, Argentina.

SUBTRIBE ATHETINA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

NOT PLACED TO SUBTRIBE

Apalonia semiscapa (Pace) 1987: 194 (*Macrogerodonia*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe (type locality). Trinidad, Brazil; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Heterostiba antillarum Pace 1987: 193. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Ecuador; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

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

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

TRIBE LOMECHUSINI

SUBTRIBE MYRMEDONIINA

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

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

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

TRIBE PHYTOSINI

Phytosus caribeanus Haghebaert 1993: 163. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

SUBFAMILY SCAPHIDIINAE

TRIBE SCAPHISOMATINI

Baeocera dufai Pic 1920: 3. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

SUBFAMILY PIESTINAE

Piestus capricornis Laporte 1835: 129; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 382; Blackwelder 1943: 50; Herman 2001: 1789. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. French Guiana, Surinam, Guyana, Venezuela, Brazil (Para); Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Piestus penicillatus (Dalman) 1821: 375 (*Ziophorus*); Blackwelder 1943: 46; Herman 2001: 1793. *Piestus erythropus* Erichson 1840: 834; Blackwelder 1943: 46, as synonym of *Piestus penicillatus* (Dalman) 1821: 375; Scheerpeltz 1952: 290; Herman 2001: 1790. *Piestus fulvipes* Erichson 1840: 833; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 382; Blackwelder 1943: 45; Scheerpeltz 1952: 288; Herman 2001: 1791. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy, St. Lucia. Mexico, 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. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Montserrat, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Mexico to Argentina, Galapagos Islands, Trinidad; widespread 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; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

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.

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. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Montserrat?, Puerto Rico. Trinidad to Brazil, Peru, Bolivia; widespread 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. = *Lispinus granadensis* Fauvel 1865: 52 of Nicaragua (Grenada City), not Grenada Island (see Irmeler 2000: 82). **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent. Mexico, Central America in error; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.
- Lispinus linearis* Erichson 1840: 829; Irmeler 1994: 59. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe** (type locality). Mexico to Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, Surinam, Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay; 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 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**, 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. French Guiana; widespread Antilles and South America.
- Nacaeus planellus* (Sharp) 1887: 722 (*Lispinus*); Irmeler 2003: 107. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**. Mexico, Belize, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, French Guiana, Suriname, Brazil; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Nacaeus sculpturatus* (Sharp) 1887: 721 (*Lispinus*); Irmeler 2003: 109. **Distribution.** Cuba, **Guadeloupe**, Jamaica. Mexico, Guatemala to Panama, French Guyana; widespread Antilles and Latin America.
- Nacaeus sulciger* Irmeler 2003: 110. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**. French Guiana; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Tannea tenella* (Erichson) 1840: 830 (*Lispinus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 382 (*Lispinus*); Blackwelder 1943: 126 (*Pseudolispinodes*); Herman 2001: 1285 (*Nacaeus*); Irmeler 2003: 97. = *Nacaeus impar* (Cameron) 1913: 322 (*Lispinus*) of St. Vincent; Blackwelder 1943: 122 (*Pseudolispinodes*); Herman 2001: 1280; Irmeler 2003 97 (synonymy); Ivie et al. 2008b: 242 of Montserrat. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. John, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. USA (SC-FL-TX), Mexico to Argentina, Trinidad; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

SUBTRIBE THORACOPHORINA

- Thoracophorus 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), 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 (se), Mexico, Belize and Costa Rica to Peru and Brazil, Trinidad; widespread New World.
- Thoracophorus sculptilis* (Erichson) 1840: 910 (*Glyptoma*); Irmeler 1985: 56; Herman 2001: 1305. = *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; 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 guadelupensis (Wendeler) 1930: 182 (*Calocerus*); Blackwelder 1943: 143; Herman 2001: 1244.

Distribution. **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

Pseudespeson crassulus (Fauvel) 1902: 35 (*Espeson*); Blackwelder 1943: 144; Herman 2001: 1249 (*Pseudespeson*). **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; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

TRIBE OSORIINI

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 (Oriental, Africa, Indian Ocean islands, New Caledonia, Australia); widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

SUBFAMILY OXYTELINAE

TRIBE THINOBIINI

Apocellus ustulatus Erichson 1840: 813; Blackwelder 1943: 89; Herman 2001: 1411; Ivie et al. 2008b: 243.

Distribution. 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.

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. #2. **Distribution.** Barbados, Grand Cayman, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Little Cayman, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia (type locality), St. Vincent. Trinidad; widespread Antilles and South America.

[*Carpelimus corticinus* (Gravenhorst) 1806: 192 (*Oxytelus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 381 (*Trogophloeus*) 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. Mexico; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

Carpelimus imitator (Bierig) 1935: 14 (*Trogophloeus*); Blackwelder 1943: 72; Herman 2001: 1670. **Distribution.** Cuba, **Guadeloupe**, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Croix; widespread Antilles endemic.

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. = *Thinodromus arcuatus* (Fauvel) 1863: 439, preoccupied. **Distribution.** Cuba, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat; widespread Antilles endemic.

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

TRIBE OXYTELINI

Anotylus insignitus (Gravenhorst) 1806: 188 (*Oxytelus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 381; Blackwelder 1943: 92; Herman 2001: 1359; Ivie et al. 2008b: 242. **Distribution.** Antigua, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Grenadines (probably Mustique), **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. Canada, USA (NY 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. = *Oxytelus ferrugineus* Kraatz 1859: 173 in Fauvel 1901: 71 of Guadeloupe, St. Vincent. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Bermuda, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Mona, Montserrat, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. Canada, USA (FL, TX), Mexico to Panama, Colombia, Trinidad, Tobago, Guyana, Brazil; Orient; Africa; Indian and Pacific ocean islands; Australia; introduced to Old World; widespread New World. **Note.** Perhaps the most common and widespread staphylinid in the West Indies.

Parosus antillarum Wendeler 1928: 33; Blackwelder 1943: 104; Herman 2001: 1463. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

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

SUBFAMILY STENINAE

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

SUBFAMILY PAEDERINAE

TRIBE PAEDERINI

SUBTRIBE MEDONINA

Lithocharis dorsalis Erichson 1840: 616; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 380; Blackwelder 1943: 247, 1944-1957: 117; Ivie et al. 2008b: 243. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Cuba, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Trinidad; widespread Antilles and South America.

Lithocharis infuscata Erichson 1840: 622. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe.** Mexico to Panama, Colombia to Bolivia and Argentina; 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. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Orient (introduced?); widespread Antilles endemic?
- Lithocharis vilis* Kraatz 1859: 139; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 117. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe.** Brazil, Peru; Old World; Lesser Antilles and Latin America? **Notes.** Ivie et al. 2008b: 243 list an undetermined species in this genus from Montserrat.
- 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. Mexico, Panama, Trinidad, Venezuela, Brazil, widespread Antilles endemic.
- Sunius debilicornis* (Wollaston) 1857: 19 (*Lithocharis*); Blackwelder 1943: 267, 1944-1957: 118; Ivie et al. 2008b: 243. **Distribution.** Antigua, Cuba, Grand Cayman, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. USA (SC-FL-TX), Mexico, Trinidad, Argentina; Europe; Africa, Asia; Australia, Pacific Islands; widespread New World; native to the Old World; introduced to the New World; introduced to Lesser Antilles.

SUBTRIBE SCOPAEINA

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

SUBTRIBE STILICOPSINA

- Stamnoderus labeo* (Erichson) 1840: 648 (*Sunius*); Blackwelder 1943: 353, 1944-1957: 126. = *Stamnoderus delauneyi* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 380 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Grand Cayman, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. John; widespread Antilles endemic.

SUBTRIBE CRYPTOBIINA

- Biocrypta centralis* (Sharp) 1885: 528 (*Cryptobium*); Blackwelder 1943: 332, 1944-1957: 124 (*Ochtheophilum*). **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe.** Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina; 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.
- Ochtheophilum vitraci* Bernhauer 1916: 263; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 125. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe;** single island endemic.

TRIBE PINOPHILINI

SUBTRIBE PINOPHILINA

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

SUBTRIBE PROCIRRINA

Palaminus apterus Bernhauer 1918: 82; Notman 1929: 17; Blackwelder 1943: 388, 1944-1957: 130. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

Palaminus dubius Notman 1929: 16; Blackwelder 1943: 390, 1944-1957: 130. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

Palaminus insularis Cameron 1913: 331; Notman 1929: 17 of Guadeloupe, misidentification; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 130. **Distribution.** Jamaica, **Guadeloupe**, widespread Antilles endemic.

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

SUBFAMILY STAPHYLININAE

TRIBE DIOCHIINI

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

TRIBE XANTHOLININI

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

Neohypnus 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.

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

SUBTRIBE PHILONTHINA

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.

Cafius bistratus (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**, 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 1934: 68; Blackwelder 1943: 437; Woodruff et al. 1998: 42; Frank et al. 1986: 149; Herman 2001: 2571. **Distribution.** Antigua, Carriacou, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Croix. USA (FL), Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, 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.

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 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 ventralis (Gravenhorst) 1802: 174 (*Staphylinus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 380; Blackwelder 1943: 404; Ramos 1946: 33; Woodruff et al. 1998: 43; Bennett and Alam 1985: 21; Smetana 1995: 190; Herman 2001: 2996; Ivie et al. 2008b: 244. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Culebra, Dominica, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Mona, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. USA (widespread), Mexico, Costa Rica, French Guiana, Tobago, Trinidad; Africa; Asia; Europe. Cosmopolitan; widespread New World.

SERIES SCARABAEIFORMIA

SUPERFAMILY SCARABAEOIDEA

A large number of taxa of Scarabaeoidea have been erroneously recorded from Guadeloupe and some additional name changes have been recognized. It is important for future revisers to note these in Chalumeau 1983a: 215-218.

31. FAMILY PASSALIDAE, the peg or bess beetles

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. =*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. Trinidad, probably Venezuela; widespread Antilles and Latin America; other Central and South American records are doubtful (J. Schuster, 2008, in litt.).

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 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. Brazil, French Guyana, Surinam, Argentina; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

33. FAMILY TROGIDAE, the hide beetles

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

[38. FAMILY HYBOSORIDAE, the scavenger scarab beetles]

[Allsopp (1984: 106) lists *Apalonychus waterhousei* Westwood 1846 from Dominica and **Guadeloupe**, but these are errors. The species actually occurs only in the Greater Antilles.]

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

Ceratocanthus bonfilsii Chalumeau 1977: 23, 1983a: 39. = *Acanthocerus chalceus* Germar 1843: 114 of Cuba; Paulian 1947a: 26; Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 788 (misidentifications). **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; 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. = *Claeotus pyritosus* Erichson 1843: 121, Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 398, error. **Distribution.** Dominica, **Guadeloupe** (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic.

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

41. FAMILY SCARABAEIDAE, the scarab beetles (including dung beetles, June beetles, and lamellicorn beetles)**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.** Cuba, **La Désirade**, Dominica, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, **Les Saintes**, **Marie-Galante**, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix; 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 Lesser Antilles. **Notes.** This species has commonly been confused with *Labarrus pseudolividus* and the island records listed above (mostly from Chapin 1940a: 6) need confirmation (Gordon and Skelley 2007: 263). Common in cow dung and other excrement.

Nialaphodius nigrita (Fabricius) 1801: 73 (*Aphodius*); Gordon and Skelley 2007: 265; Ivie et al. 2008b: 244 (*Aphodius*). = *Aphodius cuniculus* Chevrolat 1864: 411, Chapin 1940a: 7; Ramos 1946: 41; Wolcott 1950: 248 of Puerto Rico, of Mona, of Vieques; synonymy in Bordat 1990: 62; Paulian 1947a: 37 (*Nialus*); Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 795; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 8; Bennett and Alam 1985: 22; Woodruff et al. 1998: 32; Chalumeau 1983a: 58 (all as *Aphodius* (*Nialus*)); Valentine and Ivie 2005: 276; Skelley et al. 2007, generic synonymy; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 49. = *Aphodius granarius* variety *guadeloupensis* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 395. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Carriacou, Cuba, **La Désirade**, Dominica, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Guana, Hispaniola, **Les Saintes**,

Jamaica, **Marie-Galante**, Martinique, Mona, Montserrat, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. John, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, St. Vincent, Tortola, Vieques. Widespread southern USA, Mexico to widespread South America, Tobago; introduced to Lesser Antilles. Introduced to New World from Afro-tropical region; worldwide in tropics and subtropics. **Notes.** Common in cow dung.

TRIBE EUPARIINI

The principle of following the “last reviser” is the basis of the use of the taxonomic opinions of Stebnicka (especially 2007b, 2009) as used below but issues and disagreement remain and are noted, following the extensive and detailed study of this tribe by F. Chalumeau.

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 lit., 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 lit., Nov. 2012).

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, 2007b: 57. = *Ataenius cameneni* Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 801; Chalumeau 1983a: 67; Ivie et al. 2008b: 244. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cayman Islands, **La Désirade**, **Guadeloupe**, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Mona, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Thomas; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** In fowl dung on Barbados. Chalumeau (pers. comm., December 2010) does not agree with Stebnicka's placement of *A. cameneni* as a junior synonym, but views it as a distinct species

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. = *Ataenius sulcatulus* Chevrolat 1864: 413 of Cuba, reported in Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 397 and Paulian 1947a: 42 from **Guadeloupe**. = *Ataenius lherminieri* Paulian 1947a: 43 of Guadeloupe; Chalumeau 1983a: 77. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Cuba, **La 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 *A. lherminieri* is in question, and the species has not been seen since the type collection (Chalumeau 1983a: 78).

Ataenius carinator Harold 1874: 20; Stebnicka 2007b: 76; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 48. = *Ataenius vincentiae* Arrow 1903: 513; Chapin 1940a: 19; Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 801; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 11; Chalumeau 1983a: 65; Ivie et al. 2008b: 244; Schiller 2004: 42. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Dominica, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent. USA (FL), Mexico to Costa Rica, Venezuela to Bolivia, Brazil, Peru; widespread New World. **Notes.** Adults attracted to lights; found in cow dung. Chalumeau (in lit., Nov. 2012) does not agree with Stebnicka's placement of *A. 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.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

Ataenius gracilis (Melsheimer) 1845: 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; Stebnicka 2007b: 79; Ivie et al. 2008b: 244; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 48. = *Ataenius chilensis* Solier 1851: 72 of Barbados in Woodruff et al. 1998: 33. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Jamaica, **Marie-Galante**, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Kitts, St. Vincent, Vieques. United States, Canada; throughout the Neotropics (Argentina, Chile,

- Colombia, Peru, Galapagos Islands); widespread New World. **Notes.** Adults attracted to lights; found in cow dung.
- Ataenius hygrophilus* Paulian 1947a: 39; Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 809; Chalumeau 1983a: 79; Stebnicka 2007a: 57, 2007b: 62. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** The species has not been found again (Chalumeau 1983a: 80).
- Ataenius imbricatus* (Melsheimer) 1845: 136; Stebnicka 2003a: 225, 2007b: 27; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 48. **Distribution.** Bahamas, 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 lit., 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, 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. = *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, Cuba, Dominica (overlooked in Stebnicka and Lago 2005: 61), Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Mexico to Panama, Ecuador (including Galapagos), Trinidad, Venezuela; Micronesia; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Adults attracted to lights; found in cow dung.
- Ataenius 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; Arrow 1903: 512 (not Chevrolat). = *Ataenius versicolor* Hinton 1937: 183 (not Schmidt) of Barbados. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, **La 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.
- 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). = *Ataenius tenebrosus* Arrow 1903: 512; Chapin 1940a: 23; Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 804 (as synonym of *A. picipes*). **Distribution.** Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, Vieques. Trinidad, Venezuela south to Argentina; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** In rotting materials, especially dung; frequent in light traps.
- [*Ataenius platensis* (Blanchard) 1837-1846: 185 (*Oxyomus*); Stebnicka 2005: 124, 2007b: 50; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 48. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Mexico to Venezuela to Chile and Argentina; widespread Antilles (but not Lesser Antilles). Not **Guadeloupe**, not Martinique (records of Hinton 1937: 177 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; Stebnicka 2004: 224, 2007b: 42. = *Ataenius elongatus* Beauvois 1811: 104, Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 397 of Guadeloupe. = *Ataenius darlingtoni* Hinton 1937: 179; Chapin 1940a: 30; Ramos 1946: 41; Paulian 1947a: 40. **Distribution.** Antigua, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Jamaica, **Marie-Galante**, Martinique, Mona, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Vincent. widespread New World; nearly cosmopolitan; United States, Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay; Australia, Fiji, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, New Zealand. The most widely distributed species in the genus, and undoubtedly on all islands of the Lesser Antilles. **Notes.** Adults attracted to lights; found in cow dung.
- 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. = *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; 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, Cuba, Bahamas, **La**

Désirade, Hispaniola, Jamaica, **Les Saintes**, Puerto Rico, **Guadeloupe**, Martinique, Mona, Montserrat, St. Croix, St. Kitts. USA (FL); Venezuela, Guyana; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Fortuné Chalumeau (in lit., 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.

Ataenius scutellaris Harold 1867: 82; Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 803; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 14; Chalumeau 1978: 44, 1983a: 69; Bennett and Alam 1985: 22; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 276; Stebnicka 2007a: 48, 2007b: 59; Ivie et al. 2008b: 244. =*Ataenius frater* Arrow 1903: 512 of St. Vincent; Chapin 1940a: 32; Woodruff et al. 1998: 33. =*A. elongatus* 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, St. Croix, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Martin, St. Thomas, St. Vincent, Tortola. Mexico to Bolivia and Brazil, Trinidad; widespread Antilles and Latin America; introduced to Vanuatu (New Hebrides), Seychelles, Mascarenes, Malaya. **Notes.** Adults attracted to lights; found in cow dung.

Ataenius strigicaudus Bates 1887: 96; Chapin 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; Stebnicka 2004: 214, 2007b: 40. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, Bequia, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. Mexico to Trinidad, Chile and Argentina; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Adults attracted to lights; found in cow dung.

Ataenius temperei Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 799; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 12; Chalumeau 1983a: 64; Stebnicka 2007b: 69; Ivie et al. 2008b: 244. **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, **Guadeloupe** (type locality). The records of Grenada and of Trinidad are not verified in Stebnicka 2009: 14. Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Caught at lights, possible myrmecophile.

Iguazua blackwelderi (Chapin) 1940a: 11 (*Saprosites*); Ivie et al. 2008b: 244; Stebnicka 2009: 51. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**, Montserrat, St. Lucia, Puerto Rico. Guyana; 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. *Saprosites* species live under the bark of dead branches and are rarely collected. More material is needed for a revision of the West Indian fauna.

Saprosites exaratus (Fleutiaux and Sallé) 1890: 397 (*Ataenius*); Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 815; Chalumeau 1983a: 89; Stebnicka 2009: 46. **Distribution.** Dominica, **Guadeloupe**, Martinique; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Chalumeau (in lit., Nov. 2012) does not accept the synonymy of *S. wirthi* Cartwright and Chalumeau in Chalumeau 1977: 72 of Dominica into this species.

TRIBE PSAMMODIINI

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

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.

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 RHYPARIINI

Rhyparus spilmani Cartwright and Chalumeau in Chalumeau 1977: 76; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 8; Chalumeau 1983a: 93. **Distribution.** Dominica, **Guadeloupe**; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Collected at light traps and by sifting plant debris.

SUBFAMILY SCARABAEINAE

TRIBE CANTHONINI

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. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic. **Notes.** In moist and wet forests; night active, at dung baits.

TRIBE ATEUCHINI

Ateuchus insulare (Fleutiaux and Sallé) 1890: 395 (*Choeridium*); Leng and Mutchler 1914: 438, 1917: 207; Paulian 1947a: 31; Matthews 1966: 46 (synonymy); Chalumeau 1983a: 49 (reinstated as a valid full species of Guadeloupe, contra Matthews 1966: 46); Ivie et al. 2008b: 244. = *Ateuchus illaesum* (Harold) 1868: 53 (*Choeridium*); Leng and Mutchler 1914: 438; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 204; Matthews 1966: 46; Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 789; this species is elsewhere in the Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

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. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic. **Notes.** The species has much variation in size and shape between major and minor males.

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. **Distribution.** Anguilla (2004), Antigua, **Guadeloupe** (Basse-Terre, 1992), Hispaniola, Jamaica, **Marie-Galante** (1992), Martinique (first Lesser Antilles report in Huchet 1992), Montserrat (2000), Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Kitts (2003), St. Vincent, Union; introduced to Lesser Antilles. The species is native to much of the hotter and drier parts of Africa, and ranges into Madagascar, Asia Minor, India, and Ceylon. Introduced to the New World via Texas in 1972. By 1977 it was distributed from California to Florida, south to Mexico and Guatemala (Hoebeke and Beucke 1997) and is expanding its range in the Caribbean (Ivie and Philips 2008; dates above are year of first island records). **Notes.** Introduced to Texas to speed the removal of livestock dung in pastures. It has a rapid reproduction rate and high mobility. It may be a threat to the native dung beetles of the West Indies (Ivie and Philips 2008), but this is a species of open habitats 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.

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; Schiller 2004: 22. = *Onthophagus femoralis* Kirsch 1870: 362; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 395 (misidentification); Leng and Mutchler 1914: 438; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 211. **Distribution.** Bequia, Dominica, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Martinique, St. Vincent (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Collected in cow and human dung in forests up to 800 m.

SUBFAMILY ORPHNINAE

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

SUBFAMILY MELOLONTHINAE

TRIBE MELOLONTHINI

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.

Phyllophaga (Cnemarachis) mariaegalantae Chalumeau and Gruner 1976: 90; Chalumeau 1983a: 107. **Distribution. Les Saintes, Marie-Galante; Guadeloupe** Archipelago endemic.

Phyllophaga (Cnemarachis) patrueloides Paulian 1947a: 56; Chalumeau and Gruner 1976: 91; Chalumeau 1983a: 109 (lectotype); Schiller 2004: 34. = *Phyllophaga patruelis* (Chevrolat) in Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 399 of Guadeloupe; not *Phyllophaga patruelis* (Chevrolat) of Greater Antilles. **Distribution. Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

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 of Lacordaire 1856: 286; Chalumeau and Gruner 1976: 96; Chalumeau 1980: 80 (lectotype), 1983a: 116, 1985: 27; Schiller 2004: 34. = *Phyllophaga portoricensis* Smyth 1917: 65. **Distribution. Guadeloupe**, (not Martinique), Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. John, St. Thomas, Tortola; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** We found the species to be exceptionally abundant in light traps in May. The distribution is unusual: it is seeming absent in the intermediate northern Leeward islands, between **Guadeloupe** and the Virgin Islands.

Phyllophaga (Cnemarachis) sandersoniella Chalumeau and Gruner 1976: 92; Chalumeau 1983a: 112. **Distribution. Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

SUBFAMILY RUTELINAE

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. = *Anomala marginata* (Fabricius) 1792: 164 and *A. cincta* Blanchard of Guadeloupe, of Martinique. = *Strigoderma marginatum* Olivier 1789: 5; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 399 of Guadeloupe. = *Anomala valida* Burmeister 1844: 264; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 399 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution. La Désirade**, Dominica, **Guadeloupe, Les Saintes**, Martinique, **Marie-Galante**; St. Kitts (*Anomala insularis liamaigae* Chalumeau 1985a: 249); not Hispaniola (contra 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.

TRIBE RUTELINI

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, 1985b: 244; Schiller 2004: 23; Ivie et al. 2008b: 244. = *Antichira lucida* Olivier 1789: 75; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 400 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Barbados (probably introduced), Dominica, **Guadeloupe**, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Adults attracted to flowers of *Poinciana* sp. (flametree); larvae in decaying trees.

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; Chalumeau 1985a: 241; Jameson 1997: 102; Schiller 2004: 23; Ivie et al. 2008b: 244. = *Rutela striata* variety *guadelupensis* Laporte 1840: 120 of Guadeloupe. = *Rutela striata* variety *marginicollis* Laporte 1840:

120 of Guadeloupe. = *Rutela lineolata* Linnaeus 1758: 350; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 400 of Guadeloupe.

Distribution. *Rutela striata striata*: **Desirade, Guadeloupe, Les Saintes**, Montserrat; *Rutela striata antiqua* Ohaus 1922: 325 (= *Rutela striata martinicensis* Chalumeau and Gruner 1976: 105): Martinique, St. Lucia (Jameson 1997: 104); Lesser Antilles endemic. Not Venezuela.

TRIBE GENIATINI

Leucothyreus gadulpiensis 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, 1985b: 254; Schiller 2004: 34; Ivie et al. 2008b: 244. **Distribution.** Dominica, **Guadeloupe, Marie-Galante**, Montserrat, St. Kitts; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Adults feed on citrus leaves at night.

SUBFAMILY DYNASTINAE

TRIBE CYCLOCEPHALINI

Chalepides barbatus barbatus (Fabricius) 1787: 10 (*Scarabaeus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 253; Paulian 1947a: 73; Chalumeau and Gruner 1977: 590 (suggesting labelling error); Chalumeau 1982a: 343, 1983a: 216; Endrödi 1985: 172; Audreau: 2001: 426. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, **Guadeloupe** (seemingly not established), 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.** Introduced to Lesser Antilles; or at least the southern of these islands according to Chalumeau 1983a: 216. Some records are placed in the genus *Chalepus* M'Leay 1819: 149 (*Scarabaeidae*) which is preoccupied by *Chalepus* Thunberg 1805: 282 (*Chrysomelidae*). Wolcott 1950: 263 discusses the natural history of this detritus feeding non-economic beetle in Puerto Rico.

Cyclocephala immaculata (Olivier) 1789: 29 (*Melolontha*); Paulian 1947a: 69; Chalumeau and Gruner 1977: 582; Chalumeau 1983a: 143; Endrödi 1985: 101. = *Cyclocephala danforthi* Chapin 1935: 69 of St. Martin. **Distribution.** Anegada, **La Désirade, Guadeloupe** (type locality), St. Barthélemy, St. Kitts, St. Martin. French Guiana (*Cyclocephala immaculata ferruginea* (Fabricius) 1798: 170 (*Melolontha*)); Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

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.

Cyclocephala mafaffa Burmeister 1847: 69; Chalumeau and Gruner 1977: 581; Chalumeau 1983a: 141; Endrödi 1985: 85; 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, 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.

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; Giannoulis et al. 2011: 4, karyotype. = *Cyclocephala dimidiata* Burmeister 1847: 57; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 251 of Grenada. **Distribution.** Localities for the subspecies *Cyclocephala melanocephala rubiginosa* are: Dominica, **Guadeloupe, Les Saintes, Marie-Galante**, Martinique. The Grenada record may be a South American subspecies. The species ranges from the Lesser Antilles to Brazil and Argentina; 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).]

Cyclocephala tridentata (Fabricius) 1801: 170 (*Melolontha*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 401; Paulian 1947a: 68; Chalumeau and Gruner 1977: 587; Chalumeau 1978: 44, 1983a: 149; Endrödi 1985: 99; Schiller 2004: 34; Giannoulis et al. 2011: 3, karyotype. **Distribution.** Barbados, **Guadeloupe**, Martinique, St. Lucia; Dominica (*Cyclocephala tridentata dominicensis* Cartwright and Chalumeau in Chalumeau

1977: 135; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 250; Chalumeau 1983a: 151; record from Dominican [Domineekan] Republic of Endrödi 1966 is an error). Colombia, Surinam; Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Dutrillaux and Dutrillaux (2012: 9) indicate that each of the populations of Guadeloupe, of Dominica, and of Martinique are a different species based on chromosomes, and that a new species name will be proposed for the Martinique population.

Dyscinetus questeli Chalumeau 1982a: 340; Toroult 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, of Guadeloupe, misidentification; Endrödi 1985: 167; Schiller 2004: 20; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 48; Ratcliffe and Cave 2008: 6. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe, Marie-Galante; Guadeloupe** archipelago, single island endemic

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 1983a: 162; Chalumeau and Reid 2002; Schiller 2004: 20. = *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 (*Scarabaeus*); Deknuydt and Romé 2012: 52 [= *Dynastes hercules reidi* Chalumeau 1977: 237; = *Dynastes baudrii* Pinchon 1976: 1 (nomen nudum)] is of Martinique and of 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); Lesser Antilles and Latin America. It is seemingly absent on St. Vincent and Grenada. **Notes.** Gruner and Chalumeau (1977) summarize the biology of the species in Guadeloupe. Adults are attracted to lights, even during nights of full moon; larvae found in decaying trees. Rather common, and the largest beetle species in the Lesser Antilles. In contrast to the nominal subspecies of Guadeloupe, *Dynastes hercules alcides* seems to be rather uncommon. The polymorphism in the male horns led to several names being applied to this species. The species is protected by law in Martinique and Guadeloupe. **Notes.** Fortuné Chalumeau (pers. comm., December 2010) recognizes *Dynastes alcides* as a full and valid species. Dutrillaux and Dutrillaux (2012: 11) report on the caryotype of the Guadeloupe population.

TRIBE ORYCTINI

Tomarus cuniculus (Fabricius) 1801: 20 (*Geotrupes*); Paulian 1947a: 76 (*Ligyris*); Chalumeau and Gruner 1977: 591; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 27; Chalumeau 1978: 44, 1982: 344, 1983a: 154; Bennett and Alam 1985: 22; Schiller 2004: 20; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 276; Ivie et al. 2008b: 245; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 49. = *Ligyris antillarum* Palisot de Beauvois 1805: 104, Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 402 of Guadeloupe. = *Ligyris tumulosus* Burmeister 1847: 101, Ramos 1946: 41 of Mona. **Distribution.** Anguilla, Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Cuba, **La Désirade**, Dominica, **Guadeloupe**, Guana, Hispaniola, **Les Saintes**, Jamaica, **Marie-Galante**, Martinique, Mona, Montserrat, Nevis, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélémy, St. Croix, St. John, St. Martin, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. United States to Trinidad, French Guiana, Brazil; widespread New World. **Notes.** Adults attracted to lights; larvae a serious pest of roots of sugar cane, or may be saprophagous or coprophagous where sugar cane is absent.

Tomarus ebenus (DeGeer) 1774: 317 (*Scarabaeus*); Paulian 1947a: 76 (*Ligyris*); Chalumeau and Gruner 1977: 592; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 26; Chalumeau 1978: 44, 1983a: 156. = *Ligyris 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.

Strategus syphax (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, not Cuba, not Hispaniola (contra Perez-Gelabert 2008: 94.)

TRIBE PHILEURINI

[*Archophileurus cribrosus* (LeConte) 1854; Endrödi 1985: 699 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** USA (TX) probably named for county or river of this name, Mexico; not Guadeloupe Archipelago of 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 gysini* Cartwright and Chalumeau in Chalumeau 1977: 152. **Distribution.** Dominica, **Guadeloupe**; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Adults attracted to lights; larvae in rotting logs and trees (mango, *Inga* spp., etc.).

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

Phileurus valgus Linnaeus 1758: 347; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 403; Ratcliffe 1988: 52; Touroult 2005: 90 = *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; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 49. = *Phileurus valgus capra* Bates 1889: 341 of Guadeloupe, of Martinique, of St. Martin, and of St. Barthélemy in Endrödi 1985: 726. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, **La Désirade**, Dominica, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Jamaica, **Marie-Galante**, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy, St. Croix, St. Martin, St. Vincent. Venezuela. The nominate subspecies is in 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. And *Swietenia* sp.

SUBFAMILY CETONIINAE

TRIBE GYMNETINI

Gymnetis lanius Linnaeus 1766: 557. = *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.** Dominica (seen flying only) and **Guadeloupe** (*Gymnetis lanius guadelupiensis*); Hispaniola (*Gymnetis lanius burmeisteri* Schürhoff 1937: 63); St. Lucia (*Gymnetis lanius rudolphi* Frölich 1892: 115); widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Adults often rare. Blackwelder 1944-1957: 263 lists Jamaica but this is in error. **Notes.** In some catalogues as *Paragymnetis*.

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** (new island record, INRA), 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 Lesser Antilles. **Notes.** The Asian mango flower beetle. Adults feed on flowers of pigeon pea on Barbados, and probably pollen of many plants as well, where they may cause plant 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

47. FAMILY SCIRTIDAE, the marsh beetles

Cyphon degoutteti Pic 1918: 22; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 266. **Distribution. Guadeloupe;** single island endemic.

Microcara dufau Legros 1947: 92. **Distribution. Guadeloupe;** single island endemic.

Ora dufau Legros 1947: 94. **Distribution. Guadeloupe;** single island endemic.

Scirtes dufau 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. Guadeloupe, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.**

Scirtes testaceus Fabricius 1801: 503; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 415; Legros 1947: 93; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 268. **Guadeloupe.** South America; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

SUPERFAMILY BUPRESTOIDEA**51. FAMILY BUPRESTIDAE, THE METALLIC WOODBORING BEETLES****SUBFAMILY POLYCESTINAE****TRIBE HAPLOSTETHINI**

Micrasta creola Obenberger 1936: 144; Paulian 1947b: 152; Bellamy 2008-2009: 140; Brûlé 2012: 42.

Distribution. Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** In Bellamy 1990: 124 as Cuba, in error.

Micrasta gyleki Obenberger 1917: 90; Fisher 1925: 201; Paulian 1947b: 153; Bellamy 2008-2009: 140; Brûlé 2012: 42. **Distribution. Guadeloupe;** single island endemic.

Micrasta pygmaeola Obenberger 1917: 91; Fisher 1925: 202; Paulian 1947b: 152; Bellamy 2008-2009: 142; Brûlé 2012: 42. **Distribution. Guadeloupe;** single island endemic.

Micrasta strandi Obenberger 1936: 145; Paulian 1947b: 153; Bellamy 2008-2009: 142; Brûlé 2012: 42. **Distribution. Guadeloupe;** single island endemic.

TRIBE ACMAEODERINI

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 2012: 42. =*Acmaeodera contigua* Kerremans 1897: 42 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution. Guadeloupe;** introduced to Lesser Antilles. USA (AZ, TX), Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua.

Acmaeodera villiersi Descarpentries 1981: 129; Bellamy 2008-2009: 271; Brûlé 2012: 42. **Distribution. Guadeloupe;** single island endemic.

TRIBE POLYCESTINI

Polycesta depressa (L.) 1771: 533 (*Buprestis*); Fisher 1925: 25; Paulian 1947b: 145; Cobos 1981: 68; Schiller 2004: 9; Touroult 2005: 87; Bellamy 2008-2009: 370; Brûlé 2012: 42. =*Polycesta porcata* Laporte and Gory 1837: 2 of Guadeloupe; Wolcott 1950: 275; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 276. =*Polycesta karakera* Chevrolat 1836: 55, Fleutiaux and Sallé 1898: 404 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution. La Désirade, Guadeloupe, Guana, Jamaica, Les Saintes, Martinique, Petit Terre, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, French Guiana, Guyana, Venezuela; Lesser Antilles and Latin America. Notes.** The species may be distributed by commerce in wood and products such as furniture (Wolcott 1950: 276). Larvae are known to develop in wood of species of *Pimenta* sp., *Eugenia* spp., *Melicococcus* sp., *Bucida* sp., *Averrhoa* sp., and *Coccoloba uvifera* L.

SUBFAMILY CHRYSOCHROINAE

TRIBE CHRYSOCHROINI

Chalcophora humboldti (Laporte and Gory) 1836: 12 (*Buprestis*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 403; Fisher 1925: 76; Paulian 1947b: 143; Bellamy 2008-2009: 561; Brûlé 2012: 42. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

TRIBE PARALEPTODEMINI

SUBTRIBE EUCHROMATINA

[*Euchroma giganteum* (L.) 1758: 408 (*Buprestis*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 405 (considered an accidental record of Guadeloupe, not established); Fisher 1925: 6; Bellamy 2008-2009: 572. =*Euchroma gigantea* variety *harperi* Sharp 1881: 289 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Cuba, Jamaica; seemingly not established in Lesser Antilles. Tropical America from Mexico to Argentina and Bolivia.]

SUBTRIBE EUPLECTALECIINA

Euplectalecia erythropha (Gory) 1840: 126 (*Buprestis*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 403 (*Halecia*); Fisher 1925: 81; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 308; Paulian 1947b: 143; Schiller 2004: 40; Touroult 2005: 86; Bellamy 2008-2009: 590; Brûlé 2012: 42. =*Euplectalecia pyropus* Kerremans 1893: 504, 1909: 419; Fisher 1925: 82. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Host: *Miconia mirabilis* (Aublet) A.O. Williams (Melastomataceae) (Schiller 2004: 40, Touroult 2005: 86).

TRIBE DICERCINI

SUBTRIBE DICERCINA

[*Psiloptera fulgida* (Olivier) 1790: 10 (*Buprestis*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 405, as an accidental record of Guadeloupe, not established; Kerremans 1910: 21; Fisher 1925: 49; Bellamy 2008-2009: 840; Brûlé 2012: 42, seemingly accepting the record but with no new data. =*Buprestis viridiaurea* Schonherr 1817: 215 of Guadeloupe. *Psiloptera variolosa* Fabricius 1801: 109; misidentification of Guadeloupe record in Kerremans 1910: 113. **Distribution.** French Guiana; not of Guadeloupe.]

SUBFAMILY BUPRESTINAE

TRIBE BUPRESTINI

[*Buprestis aurulenta* Linnaeus 1767: 66; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 405 (as accidental record of Guadeloupe, not established); Fisher 1925: 151; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 313; Bellamy (*Cypriacis*), 2008-2009: 1028. **Distribution.** Western Canada, USA, Mexico; seemingly introduced to Australia, Guam.]

Buprestis decora Fabricius 1775: 217; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 405 (as 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 Lesser Antilles.

[*Buprestis fasciata* Fabricius 1787: 177; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 405 (as accidental record of Guadeloupe, not established); 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.]

[*Buprestis lineata* Fabricius 1775: 217; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 405 (as accidental record of Guadeloupe, not established); Fisher 1925: 152; Bellamy 2008-2009: 1053. **Distribution.** Cuba, Puerto Rico; both introduced? USA (TX-IN-FL), widespread Canada.]

[*Buprestis maculipennis* Gory 1840: 118; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 405 (as accidental record of Guadeloupe, not established); Fisher 1925: 145; Bellamy 2008-2009: 1053. **Distribution.** Eastern North America.]

TRIBE CHRYSOBOTHRINI

Chrysobothris guadeloupensis Descarpentries 1981: 131 (as *Chrysobothris thoracica guadeloupensis*); Touroult 2005: 87; Woodley and Touroult 2012a: 1, elevation to species status); Brûlé 2012: 42. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe** (type locality), La Désirade; single island endemic. **Notes.** *Chrysobothris thoracica* (Fabricius) 1789: 138 (*Buprestis*) is thus limited to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands of Guana, St. Croix, St. John, St. Thomas. No identification is given for the record from Anegada. Host trees: *Tamarindus indica* L., white mangrove (*Laguncularia racemosa* (L.) Gaertn., and *Acacia tortuosa* (L.) Willd. Ivie et al. 2008b: 245 reports a species in this group from Montserrat.

Chrysobothris tranquebarica (Gmelin) 1788 (1790): 1932 (*Buprestis*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 404; Fisher 1925: 96; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 318; Paulian 1947b: 141; Miller and Ivie 1984: 294; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 276; Bellamy 2008-2009: 1688; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 9; Brûlé 2012: 42. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Guana, Hispaniola, 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 in *Casuarina* spp. and *Rhizophora mangle* L.; also in *Cassia* spp., *Conocarpus* spp., and *Pinus pallustris* Miller (Wolcott 1950: 277, Benoit 1966: 330).

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 2012: 42. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe, Marie-Galante, St. Lucia**; widespread; native to SE Asia (Malaysia, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam), introduced to Algeria, India, and many circumtropical sugarcane growing regions, including USA (HI, TX, FL), and Central America, and Hispaniola introduced to Lesser Antilles. **Notes.** A leafmining pest of sugarcane. First collected in Guadeloupe in 1999.

TRIBE TRACHYDINI

SUBTRIBE TRACHYDINA

Neotrachys dominicanus Théry 1947: 677; Hespénheide 1980: 819; Bellamy 2008-2009: 2569; Brûlé 2012: 42. **Distribution.** Dominica, **Guadeloupe**; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Neotrachys guadeloupensis (Fleutiaux and Sallé) 1890: 405 (*Lius*); Fisher 1925: 178 (*Trachys*); Paulian 1947b: 151; Hespénheide 1980: 822; Bellamy 2008-2009: 2569; Brûlé 2012: 42. = *Trachys chevrolati* Kerremans 1896: 26 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

Pachyschelus, group of *undulatus* Waterhouse 1889: 151; Brûlé 2012: 41. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic? **Notes.** *Pachyschelus undualtus* itself is known from Panama.

SUBTRIBE BRACHYINA

Taphrocerus chalumeaui Hespénheide 1997: 195; Bellamy 2008-2009: 2589; Brûlé 2012: 42. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic. **Notes.** Associated with the palm *Euterpe globosa* auct. non Gaertn.

SUPERFAMILY BYRRHOIDEA**53. FAMILY ELMIDAE, The riffle beetles****SUBFAMILY ELMINAE****TRIBE ELMINI**

Hexacylloepus smithi (Grouvelle) 1898: 47 (*Helmis*); Champion 1898: 412; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 2701; Hinton 1971: 261; Schiller 2004: 21, first Guadeloupe record; Bass 2004: 28. **Distribution.** Grenada (type locality), **Guadeloupe**. Trinidad; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

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.

54. FAMILY DRYOPIDAE, the long-toed beetles

Pelonomus picipes (Olivier) 1795: 2 (*Dryops*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 393; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 273; Legros 1947: 87. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

56. FAMILY LIMNICHIDAE, the minute marsh-loving beetles**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. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Grenada*, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Mayreau*, Mustique*, Puerto Rico, Union*; widespread Antilles endemic.

SUBFAMILY LIMNICHINAE

Limnichus sulcatulus Pic 1922a: 3; Paulian 1947c: 101; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 273; Spangler 2001: 158. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

57. FAMILY HETERO CERIDAE, the variegated mud-loving beetles**SUBFAMILY HETERO CERINAE****TRIBE HETERO CERINI**

Tropicus arawak Bameul 1995: 477. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

58. FAMILY PSEPHENIDAE, the water penny beetles

Psephenops smithi Grouvelle 1898a: 45; Champion 1898: 411; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 274; Harrison and Rankin 1976: 279; Bass 2004: 28, 2007: 24. = *Xenanchorinus lata* Grouvelle 1898a: 46 of Grenada. = as *Xenanchorinus latus* Grouvelle in 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.

60. FAMILY PTILODACTYLIDAE, the ptilodactylid beetles

SUBFAMILY PTILODACTYLINAE

Chaetodactyla lyciformis Champion 1897c: 661; Aberlenc and Allemand 1997: 100. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe.** Nicaragua to Colombia; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Ptilodactyla emarginata Chevrolat 1870: 71; Legros 1947: 97. **Distribution.** Cuba, **Guadeloupe**; widespread Antilles endemic.

Ptilodactyla guadelupensis Legros 1947: 98. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

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, **Guadeloupe**; widespread Antilles endemic.

61. FAMILY CHELONARIIDAE, the turtle beetles.

Chelonarium pilosellum Chevrolat 1880: 260; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 393; Méquignon 1932: 245, 1933: 47; Paulian 1947c: 102. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

63. FAMILY CALLIRHIPIDAE, the cedar beetles

Callirhipis lherminieri Laporte 1834: 250; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 414 (as *Callirrhypis* [sic]); Champion 1897a: 290; Fleutiaux 1947: 139; Spilman 1971: 7. = *Callirhipis brunnea* Laporte 1834: 251 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), St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Adults common; taken at lights and in malaise traps; larvae found in rotten wood.

SUPERFAMILY ELATEROIDEA

67. FAMILY EUCNEMIDAE, the false click beetles

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; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

TRIBE DIRRHAGINI

Adelothyreus curtus Fleutiaux 1907: 237, 1911: 242, 1947: 134; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 279; Ivie et al. 2008b: 246 (*A. curtis*). = *Adelothyreus bonvouloiri* Fleutiaux 1911: 242 of Guadeloupe; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 279; Fleutiaux 1947: 135; Chassain 2005: 188. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** On dry cacao branches.

Adelothyreus dufai 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 *Annona palustris* L.

- 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.** Guadeloupe, Martinique. Mexico to Panama, to Brazil and Peru; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Rhagomicrus solitarius* Fleutiaux 1911: 243; Fleutiaux 1947: 133; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 279. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

SUBFAMILY EUCNEMINAE

TRIBE MACRAULACINI

- Dromaeolus fastidiosus* Bonvouloir 1871: 197, 226; Fleutiaux 1911: 238, 1947: 127; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 277. = *Tachycnemis delauneyi* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 406 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Mexico, Panama to Guyana, Bolivia, Brazil; Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** On dry leaves of banana and *Cecropia obtusa* Trec.
- Dromaeolus palpalis* Fleutiaux 1911: 238; Fleutiaux 1947: 127; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 277. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- 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.** Guadeloupe. Panama, Guatemala; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- 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.** Guadeloupe. Mexico, Panama, Brazil; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Fornax insita* Horn 1890: 226, 231; Fleutiaux 1911: 240, 1947: 129; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 277; Chassain and Sautière 2007: 144. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Panama; 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.

TRIBE NEMATODINI

- Nematodes biimpessus* Fleutiaux 1911: 244; Fleutiaux 1947: 131; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 280; Chassain 2005: 184; Chassain and Sautière 2007: 144. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Nematodes guadelupensis* Fleutiaux 1911: 244, 1947: 130; Chassain 2005: 184; Chassain and Sautière 2007: 144. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Martinique; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** On dry leaves of banana and *Cecropia obtusa* Trec. at 600-700 m.

68. FAMILY THROSCIDAE, the throscid beetles

SUBFAMILY THROSCINAE

- Aulonothroscus bicarinatus* Fleutiaux 1911: 235; Fleutiaux 1947: 136; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 305. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

69. FAMILY ELATERIDAE, the click beetles

SUBFAMILY ELATERINAE

TRIBE MEGAPENTHINI

[*Megapenthes sturmi* Germar 1843: 188, Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 413 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Cuba; not Guadeloupe; Fleutiaux 1911: 260.]

TRIBE AGRIOTINI

Agriotes guadulpensis Candeze 1863: 361, 372; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 414; Fleutiaux 1911: 263; 1947: 112; Schiller 2004: 44; Chassain and Sautière 2007: 142, 2012: 65. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Martinique; Lesser Antilles endemic.

TRIBE AMPEDINI

Anoplischius brunneus (Fleutiaux and Sallé) 1890: 408 (*Crepidius*); Fleutiaux 1911: 250 (*Ischiodontus*), 1947: 120; Chassain and Touroult 2012a: 67. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Anoplischius sulcifrons Candeze 1859: 52, 70; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 407; Fleutiaux 1911: 248, 1947: 120; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 298. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; 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 2012a: 67. = *Ischiodontus convexus* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 408 of Guadeloupe; Fleutiaux 1911: 250. = *Crepidius cavifrons* Candeze 1881: 43 of Guadeloupe; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 297. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Dicrepidius distinctus Fleutiaux 1911: 251; Fleutiaux 1911: 251, 1947: 124; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 298; Ivie et al. 2008b: 245; Chassain and Touroult 2012a: 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 2012a: 67. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Dicrepidius ignotus Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 409; Fleutiaux 1911: 252, 1947: 124; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 298; Chassain and Touroult 2012a: 67. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Dicrepidius ramicornis Palisot de Beauvois 1805: 10; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 409; Fleutiaux 1911: 251, 1947: 123; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 298; Wolcott 1950: 275; Ivie et al. 2008b: 245; Chassain and Touroult 2012a: 67. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Martinique, Mona, Montserrat, Puerto Rico. USA, Mexico, Central America, Guyana, Brazil; widespread New World.

Dipropus puberulus (Boheman) 1858: 66 (*Heterocrepidius*). = *Dicrepidius inornatus* (Candeze) 1859: 100 (*Ischiodontus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 409; Champion 1897a: 285; Fleutiaux 1947: 121; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 300; Johnson and Peck 2006: 169 (synonymy). = *Dipropus inornatus*; Chassain and Sautière 2007: 142, 2012: 67; . Fleutiaux 1911: 249 (*Ischiodontus*). = *Ischiodontus separatus* Fleutiaux 1911: 249 of Guadeloupe; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 300. **Distribution.** Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mustique, St. Vincent. Colombia, Galapagos Islands; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

TRIBE PHYSORHININI

[*Anchastus jamaicae* Candeze 1863: 334; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 301. **Distribution.** Jamaica; not Guadeloupe (misidentification).]

Anchastus insularis (Candèze) 1889: 120 (*Monelasmus*); Fleutiaux 1911: 259, 1947: 115; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 290 (*Monelasmus*), 301 (*Anchastus*); Chassain and Touroult 2012a: 65. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Martinique; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Anchastus sautièrei Chassain 2008: 257; Chassain and Touroult 2012a: 65. = *Anchastus* sp. aff. *rufiventris* Candeze 1859; Chassain and Sautière 2007: 142; Cuba (type locality), not Guadeloupe (Chassain 2008: 257). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Anchastus terminatus Candeze 1865: 26; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 413; Fleutiaux 1911: 259, 1947: 114; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 301; Schiller 2004: 23; Chassain and Touroult 2012a: 65. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

- Anchastomorphus dufai* Fleutiaux 1911: 259, 1947: 115; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 301; Chassain and Touroult 2012a: 65. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.
- 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*); Chassain and Touroult 2012a: 65. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe, Marie-Galante, Montserrat**; Lesser Antilles endemic.

SUBFAMILY CARDIOPHORINAE

- Esthesopus grenadensis* Champion 1897a: 289; Fleutiaux 1911: 261; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 303. **Distribution.** Grenada (type locality), **Guadeloupe**; 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 (*Esthesopus paedicus*); Wolcott 1950: 275; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 276; Schiller 2004: 9. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada?, **Guadeloupe, Guana, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy, St. Martin**; widespread Antilles endemic.
- Esthesopus* sp. aff. *quadripustulatus* Candèze 1860: 285; Chassain and Touroult 2012a: 65. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe.** The accepted species range (Blackwelder 1944-1957: 303) is Nicaragua, Colombia, Venezuela; 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 2012a: 65. = *Horistonotus aethenicus* variety *sallei* Fleutiaux 1911: 260 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Cuba, **Guadeloupe, Hispaniola** (type locality); widespread Antilles endemic.
- Horistonotus* sp. Chassain and Touroult 2012a: 65. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic?

SUBFAMILY LISSOMINAE

TRIBE LISSOMINI

- Drapetes mediorufus* Fleutiaux 1911: 236; Fleutiaux 1947: 137; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 304; Chassain and Touroult 2012a: 67. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.
- Drapetes nigricans* Bonvouloir 1859: 42, 54; Fleutiaux 1911: 237, 1947: 137; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 304; Ivie et al. 2008b: 245; Chassain and Touroult 2012a: 67. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe, Montserrat, Panama, Colombia**; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Drapetes sellatus* Bonvouloir 1859: 43, 59; Fleutiaux 1911: 236, 1947: 137; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 304; Chassain and Touroult 2012a: 67. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe.** Mexico to Colombia, Brazil; Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** On *Inga ingoides* Rich. (Willd.).
- Lissomus insularis* Cobos 1966: 339; Chassain and Touroult 2012a: 67. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.
- Lissomus punctulatus* Dalman 1824: 14; Fleutiaux 1911: 237; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 305; Chassain and Touroult 2012a: 67. = *Lissomus impressifrons* Bonvouloir 1859: 103, 115; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 405; Fleutiaux 1947: 137; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 305 (as synonym); Chassain and Touroult 2012a: 67. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe, Martinique.** Mexico to Panama, Colombia to Brazil, Argentina; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

SUBFAMILY AGRYPNINAE

TRIBE AGRYPNINI

- 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.** Cosmotropical; Mexico;

Australia, New Caledonia, Philippines, Japan, Borneo, Indochina, Ceylon, Seychelles, Madagascar; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Lacon subcostatus (Candeze) 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 Tourouot 2012: 63. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Cuba, **Guadeloupe**, Guana, Montserrat; widespread Antilles endemic.

TRIBE OOPHORINI

Aeolus melliculus Candeze 1859: 295; Champion 1897a: 286; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 290. =*Aeolus melliculus* variety *rubricatus* Candeze 1859: 294; Fleutiaux 1911: 257. =*Aeolus rufulus* Candeze 1859: 295. **Distribution.** Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, St. Vincent. Mexico, Guatemala, South America to Argentina; 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 2012a: 65. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Cuba, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy, St. Croix, St. Martin; 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* Candeze 1859: 197; Fleutiaux 1911: 253 of Martinique. **Distribution.** Cuba, **Guadeloupe**, Guana, Martinique, St. Martin; widespread Antilles endemic.

Conoderus delauneyi Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 411; Fleutiaux 1947: 117; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 287; Chassain and Touroult 2012a: 65. =*Conoderus castaneipes* variety *delauneyi* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 411 of Martinique; Fleutiaux 1911: 253; . **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**, Martinique; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Conoderus sp. aff. pinguis Candéze 1859: 207; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 288; Chassain and Touroult 2012a: 67. **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* Candeze 1859: 260 of Guadeloupe; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 276 of Guana. =*Conoderus binotatus* Candeze 1859: 287 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Guana, Hispaniola, 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; Fleutiaux 1911: 255, 1947: 112; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 289; Chassain and Sautière 2007: 142, 2012: 65. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**, St. Barthélemy; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Heteroderes amplicollis (Gyllenhal) 1817: 141 (*Elater*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 412; Fleutiaux 1911: 258; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 289; Fleutiaux 1947: 119; Cooter 1983 as *Heteroderes* sp.; Ivie et al. 2008b: 245; Chassain and Touroult 2012a: 67. =*Heteroderes laurentii* (Guérin-Méneville) 1838: 31 (*Elater*); Champion 1897a: 285; Fleutiaux 1911: 258; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 289; Tucker 1952: 342; Bennett and Alam 1985: 22; Chassain 2005: 188; Chassain and Sautière 2007: 142. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Martinique, Montserrat, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy (type locality), St. Martin, St. Vincent. USA (CA-TX-AL-FL); probably native to southern South America; Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Peru (H. Douglas, pers. comm., 2007); wide-spread New World. **Notes.** Frequent at lights in the littoral zone (beaches, mangroves, swamps).

TRIBE PYROPHORINI

Lygelater ignitus (Fabricius) 1787: 167 (*Elater*); Fleutiaux 1911: 262 (*Pyrophorus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 285 (*Pyrophorus*); Costa 1975: 107; Chassain 2005: 182; Chassain and Sautière 2007: 141, 2012: 63. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia. French Guiana, Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

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

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; Chassain and Sautière 2007: 141; Chassain and Tourouot 2012: 63. = *Pyrophorus hesperus* Candèze 1859: 8; Fleutiaux 1911: 262 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe (type locality); Martinique. Mexico to Panama, Trinidad, Guiana, Brazil; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Pyrophorus tuberculifer Eschscholtz 1829b: 32; Costa 1972: 203, 1976: 146. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe (record 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; Chassain and Sautière 2007: 141; Chassain and Tourouot 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.

[*Chalcolepidius silbermanni* Chevrolat 1835: 197; Champion 1897a: 282; Casari 2002: 329. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe (additional records are needed to confirm the presence of this species, J. Tourouot, pers. comm.), Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico (introduced in lumber, Wolcott 1950: 271), St. Vincent. Mexico to Venezuela and Trinidad; widespread Antilles and Latin America?]

Chalcolepidius validus Candèze 1857: 263; Cassari 2002: 337, revalidation of the name; Chassain and Tourouot 2012: 63 = *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). **Notes.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic.

[*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. = *Chalcolepidius sulcatus* Fabricius 1777: 234 of Martinique; Fleutiaux 1911: 246, 1947: 108. **Distribution.** Barbados, Grenada, Tobago, Trinidad, Venezuela to Surinam, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil; 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).]

73. FAMILY LYCIDAE, the net-winged beetles

SUBFAMILY LYCINAE

TRIBE CALOPTERINI

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 1930a: 77-80 of Guadeloupe; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 346; Chalumeau and Roguet 1984: 30, synonymy. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. Not Cuba.

[*Thonalmus bicolor* (L.) 1763: 395 (*Cantharis*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 415; Leng and Mutchler 1922: 419; Paulian 1947b: 155; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 343. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica

(Gorham 1898a: 317). **Guadeloupe** (needs confirmation, probably mislabeled specimens); not Africa.]

[*Thonalmus dominicensis* Chevrolat 1870: 73; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 415; Paulian 1947b: 156; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 343. **Distribution.** Hispaniola, Puerto Rico; record of Guadeloupe needs confirmation and may be based on mislabelling.]

76. FAMILY LAMPYRIDAE, the firefly beetles

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; Ivie et al. 2008b: 246. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Martinique, Montserrat, Mustique, St. Kitts, St. Vincent, Union. USA (southernmost FL, TX), Mexico, Central America to Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad, French Guiana; widespread New World. **Notes.** Larvae predaceous on various terrestrial molluscs.

TRIBE PHOTININI

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.

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.

Robopus vittatus (G. A. Olivier) 1790: 23 (*Lampyrus*); Leng and Mutchler 1922: 478 (*Photinus*); McDermott 1955: 50 (*Diphodus*), 1966: 53. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico; widespread Antilles endemic.

78. FAMILY CANTHARIDAE, The soldier beetles

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.

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 unilineatus Pic 1938: 85 (replacement name); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 363. =*Tyloceras bilineatus* Pic 1928: 55; of Guadeloupe; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 363. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; 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. = *Belotus guadeloupensis* variety *obscurior* Pic 1906c: 57 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

SERIES BOSTRICHIFORMIA

UNPLACED SUPERFAMILY

79. FAMILY JACOBSONIIDAE, the jacobsoniid beetles

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 BOSTRICOIDEA

81. FAMILY NOSODENDRIDAE, the nosodendrid beetles

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?, **Guadeloupe** (type locality), St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic? Not endemic to Cuba, contra Peck 2005: 117.

82. FAMILY DERMESTIDAE, the skin or larder beetles

SUBFAMILY DERMESTINAE

TRIBE DERMESTINI

Dermestes ater DeGeer 1774: 223; Wolcott 1950: 287; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 86; Mroczkowski 1968: 59; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 35; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 103. = *Dermestes cadaverinus* Fabricius 1775: 55; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 392 of Guadeloupe; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 395. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Cuba, **Guadeloupe**; Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, St. Croix; probably on all inhabited 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.

Dermestes 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. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Puerto Rico, St. Croix; probably on all Lesser Antilles islands. Mexico to South America, USA; widespread New World; cosmopolitan. **Notes.** A stored products pest.

Dermestes lardarius Linnaeus 1758: 354; Lepesme 1947: 186; Mroczkowski 1968: 60. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; probably on all Lesser Antilles islands; widespread New World; cosmopolitan. **Notes.** The larder beetle. A pest of dried meat, fish, and cheese.

Dermestes maculatus DeGeer 1774: 223; Lepesme 1947: 185; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 396; Mroczkowski 1968: 42; Ivie et al. 2008b: 246; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 104. **Distribution.** Cuba, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Montserrat, Puerto Rico; probably on all Lesser Antilles islands. USA, Mexico to Argentina; widespread New World; cosmopolitan. **Notes.** The hide beetle. A stored products pest of stored skins and hides.

TRIBE THORICTINI

Thorictodes heydeni Reitter 1875a: 46; Grouvelle 1902: 769; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 408; Mroczkowski 1968: 159. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**. USA, Mexico; widespread New World; Old World; cosmopolitan.

TRIBE THYLODRINI

[*Thylodras contractus* Motschulsky 1839: 76; Mroczkowski 1968: 58. **Distribution.** No explicit Lesser Antilles records, cosmopolitan. **Notes.** The odd beetle. In homes and museums, on animal skins; the females are wingless.]

SUBFAMILY MEGATOMINAE

TRIBE ANTHRENINI

Orphinus fulvipes (Guérin-Ménéville) 1838: 138 (*Globulicornis*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 392 (*Cryptorhopalum*); Lepesme 1947: 191. Blackwelder 1944-1957: 396; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 87; Mroczkowski 1968: 127. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, **Guadeloupe**, Puerto Rico, St. Croix. USA (FL), Brazil; widespread New World; cosmopolitan; introduced to Old World.

[*Perimegatoma guadelupensis* Casey 1900: 150; Lepesme 1947: 191; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 396. **Distribution.** Erroneously interpreted to be in West Indies; from Guadeloupe Island, off the west coast of Mexico].

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

SUBFAMILY POLYCAONINAE

Melalgus caribbeanus (Lesne) 1906: 396 (*Heterarthron*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 398; Borowski and Wegrzynowicz 2007:52 (new combination); Ivie et al. 2008b: 246. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe** (type locality), Montserrat. Trinidad, Central America; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

Melalgus gonagrus (Fabricius) 1798; 156 (*Apate*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 419 (= *Polycaon femoralis* (Fabricius) 1792: 361 (*Apate*), 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**, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy, St. Croix, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. Guyana, Trinidad; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

SUBFAMILY BOSTRICHINAE

TRIBE APATINI

Apate cephalotes (Olivier) 1790: 108 (*Bostrichus*). = *Phonapate frontalis* Fähræus 1871: 664; Lepesme 1947: 210; Borowski and Wegrzynowicz 2007: 156. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; introduced to Lesser Antilles; introduced to New World; native to Africa, Middle East, India. **Notes.** Attacking date palms, in wood of tamarisk and bamboo.

TRIBE BOSTRICHINI

Amphicerus cornutus Pallas 1772: 8; 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. = *Bostrychus bicornutus* Latreille 1833: 65, Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 419 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, **Guadeloupe**, Guana, Jamaica, **Marie-Galante**, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Martin, St. Thomas. USA to Mexico to Panama and Brazil, Hawaii (introduced); widespread New World. **Notes.** Adults and larvae bore in many tree species.

[*Heterobostrychus aequalis* (Waterhouse) 1884: 215 (*Bostrichus*); Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 8. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba. USA (FL, introduced and established); probably tropicopolitan, introduced to New World, no explicit **Guadeloupe** records; probably native to Africa; introduced to 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. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Mona, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Thomas. USA (FL), Mexico, Central America, South America to Peru, Brazil; Galapagos; widespread New World. **Notes.** Boring in wood of many trees, roots and wooden boxes.

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. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique, Mona, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. John, St. Lucia, St. Thomas (type locality), Tortola. USA (TX, FL), Mexico; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. **Notes.** Adults and larvae bore in wood of *Parkinsonia* spp., *Poinciana* spp., *Acacia* spp., and *Tamarindus indica* L.

SUBFAMILY DINODERINAE

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

[*Dinoderus distinctus* Lesne 1897: 322; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 398; Lepesme 1947: 200. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; introduced; no evidence that it is established. Philippines; Germany (introduced). **Notes.** Found in imported roots in a pharmacy in Pointe-à-Pitre, **Guadeloupe**.]

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. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Vincent. USA (FL, CA), Guatemala to Argentina; widespread in Old and New World tropics; introduced to New World tropics; introduced to Lesser Antilles. **Notes.** The bamboo powder-post beetle. Adults and larvae bore into dry (not living) bamboo (wherever dry bamboo is stored) plus sugarcane, rattan, packing cases, and stored products such as many kinds of timber, plants, and vegetable products.

Rhizopertha dominica Fabricius 1792: 359; Lepesme 1947: 200; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 90; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 104. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix. Mexico to Brazil, USA?; widespread New World. Cosmopolitan. **Notes.** In stored products; also attacking books.

SUBFAMILY LYCTINAE, the powder-post beetles.

TRIBE LYCTINI

Lyctus brunneus (Stephens) 1830: 116 (*Xylotrogus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 400; Lepesme 1947: 197; Gerberg 1957: 18; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 104. **Distribution.** Cuba, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola. USA; cosmopolitan; widespread New World. **Notes.** The brown powderpost beetle. In dry stored seeds and spices.

Lyctus caribeanus Lesne 1931: 96; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 400; Lepesme 1947: 198; Gerberg 1957: 19; Spilman 1971: 6; Ivie et al. 2008b: 246. **Distribution.** Dominica, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Montserrat, Puerto Rico. Mexico to Panama; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

Minthea rugicollis (Walker) 1858: 206 (*Ditoma*); Lepesme 1947: 199; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 401; Gerberg 1957: 33; Ivie et al. 2008b: 247. **Distribution.** Cuba, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Montserrat, Puerto Rico. USA (FL?), cosmopolitan; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. **Notes.** Bores in wood and roots.

84. FAMILY ANOBIIDAE, the drug-store, death-watch, and spider beetles**SUBFAMILY PTININAE, the spider beetles**

Pitnus (Pitnus) antillanus Bellés 1992: 183; Schiller 2004: 12, first **Guadeloupe** record; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 277. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**, Guana, Mona, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Kitts; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** West Indian *Pitnus* spp. are leaf miners (Philips et al. 1998), commonly in *Tournefortia gnaphalodes* (L.) R. Brown (sea lavender).

Pitnus dufawi Pic 1906a: 21, 1909: 168, 171; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 402; Lepesme 1947: 230, 232; Ivie et al. 2008b: 247. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic.

SUBFAMILY ERNOBIINAE**TRIBE OZOGNATHINI**

Scymnuseutheca apicalis Pic 1909: 170, 172; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 402; Lepesme 1947: 213. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

SUBFAMILY ANOBIINAE**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. **Distribution.** Barbados, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix. USA to Argentina, Old World; cosmopolitan; widespread New World. **Notes.** The drug store beetle. A pest in a wide variety of stored organic materials.

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 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 1950: 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 1950: 293).

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.

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). **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.

TRIBE DORCATOMINI

Pseudodorcatoma mariei Lepesme 1947: 222; Ivie et al. 2008b: 247. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Montserrat?; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Pseudodorcatoma ornate Pic 1905a: 171, 1909: 169, 172; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 404; Lepesme 1947: 221. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

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, Guadeloupe, Montserrat?. Guatemala; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

Petalium fauveli Pic 1905b: 188, 1909: 172; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 404; Lepesme 1947: 219. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Grenadines; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Petalium fleutiauxi Lepesme 1947: 220. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Petalium pici Lepesme 1947: 220. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Petalium punctatum Pic 1911a: 183; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 404; Lepesme 1947: 219. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

TRIBE PROTHECINI

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.

Stichtoptychus dufau (Pic) 1911: 183 (*Cathorama*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 405 (*Catorama*); White 1980: 12; Ivie et al. 2008b: 247 (*Stichtoptenus*). **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic.

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 dufau dufau (Pic) 1909: 169, 172 (*Pseudodorcatoma*), 1912: 61; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 404; Lepesme 1947: 223; White 1971: 183. = *Cryptorama dufau pici* White 1984: 125, new name. = *Pseudodorcatoma dufau minuta* Pic 1909: 169 (homonym, not LeConte), Pic 1912: 61; Blackwelder 1945: 404; Lepesme 1947: 223; White 1971: 183. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Cryptorama sericeum (Pic) 1909: 169 (*Pseudocorcatoma*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 404; White 1984: 124; Ivie et al. 2008b: 247 (*Cryptorama sericeum aureum* (Lepesme); Valentine and Ivie 2005: 277 of Guana? = *Peridorcatoma sericea* (Pic); Lepesme 1947: 223; White 1984: 118. = *Pseudodorcatoma sericea semirufa* Pic 1909: 169, 1912: 61; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 404. = *Peridorcatoma sericea semirufa* (Pic), Lepesme 1947: 223; White 1984: 124. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Guana?, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic?

Tricorynus lepesmei White 1965: 115, replacement of preoccupied name; 1981: 780. = *Catorama estriatum* Lepesme 1947: 228, not Horn 1895: 390. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Tricorynus pierrei (Lepesme) 1947: 227 (*Catorama*); White 1981: 78, Ivie et al. 2008b: 247. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Montserrat?; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Tricorynus sallei (Guérin-Méneville) 1851: cxv (*Catorama*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 418 (*Cathorama*); Pic 1909: 172; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 406; White 1981: 782, uncertain status of species. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Hispaniola; widespread Antilles endemic.

SERIES CUCUJIFORMIA

SUPERFAMILY LYMEXYLOIDEA

85. FAMILY LYMEXYLIDAE, The ship-timber beetles

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

87. FAMILY TROGOSSITIDAE, The bark-gnawing beetles

SUBFAMILY LOPHOCATERINAE

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

SUBFAMILY TROGOSSITINAE

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 Kunth and Bouche in littoral zone.

Nemosoma fleutiauxi Lepesme 1947: 177; Schiller 2004: 23. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Temnoscheila obscura (Reitter) 1875b: 18 (*Trogosita*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 387; Lepesme 1947: 181; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 393; Ivie et al. 2008b: 248 (*Temnocheila*). = *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; Lesser Antilles endemic. Not North America. Ivie et al. 2008b: 248 indicate another species in this genus for Montserrat.

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 Lesser Antilles. Introduced to New World; USA (FL), Mexico to Argentina; cosmopolitan. **Notes.** The cadelle beetle; an important stored products pest in flour, meal, and grains; also found under tree bark.

Tenebroides punctulata Reitter 1875: 74; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 388; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 394. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico; widespread Antilles endemic.

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.** Cuba, **Guadeloupe**, Guana, **Marie-Galante**, Montserrat, Puerto Rico; widespread Antilles endemic.

89. FAMILY CLERIDAE, the checkered 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 Lesser Antilles. **Notes.** These may occur under bark and in bracket fungi, but are more often found as a pest of stored tobacco.

SUBFAMILY EPIPHLOEINAE

Madoniella caporaali Pic 1935: 10; Lepesme 1947: 170; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 391. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

Madoniella minor Pic 1935: 10; Lepesme 1947: 169; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 391. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

Madoniella pici Lepesme 1947: 170; Ivie et al. 2008b: 248. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic.

SUBFAMILY ENOPLIINAE

Orthopleura guadeloupensis Wolcott 1943: 138; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 389. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

Pelonium subfasciatum Chevrolat 1874: 327; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 418; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 391 (*Corinthiscus*). **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

SUBFAMILY TARSOSTENNINAE

Tarsostenus univittatus Rossi 1792: 147; Lepesme 1947: 171. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**. 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.

SUBFAMILY KORYNETINAE

Corynetes coeruleus DeGeer 1775: 163; Lepesme 1947: 172; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 391. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**. Cosmopolitan; widespread New World. **Notes.** Predators on stored products pests such as larvae of moths and beetles (e. g., *Stegobium paniceum* Linnaeus).

Necrobia rufipes DeGeer 1775: 165; Lepesme 1947: 174; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 391; Ramos 1946: 33; Wolcott 1950: 286; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 105. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Mona, Puerto Rico. Mexico to Chile, USA (FL); cosmopolitan; widespread New World. **Notes.** The redlegged ham beetle, found on dry animal carcasses.

SUPERFAMILY CUCUJOIDEA

93. FAMILY MELYRIDAE, the soft-winged flower beetles

SUBFAMILY MALACHIINAE

TRIBE MALACHIINI

Ablechrus nigrocaeruleus (Gorham) 1898a: 323 (*Ebaeus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 375; Wittmer 1976: 281. = *Ablechrus guadeloupensis* (Pic) 1914: 11 (*Ebaeus*); Lepesme 1947: 165; Blackwelder 1944-

1957: 375; Wittmer 1976: 281; 1984: 228 (synonymy). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

97. FAMILY NITIDULIDAE, the sap beetles

SUBFAMILY CILLAEINAE

Brachypeplus mutilatus Erichson 1843: 246; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 384; Champion 1898: 396; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 410. **Distribution.** Grenada, Guadeloupe, St. Thomas. Central America, Colombia, Brazil; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

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

Cillaeus linearis Erichson 1843: 249; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 385; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 410. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Colombia; Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Schiller (2004: 38) mentions a *Cillaeus lateralis* of Guadeloupe but we cannot find such a species.

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.

Colopterus infimus (Erichson) 1843: 245; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 410 (as synonym of *Colopterus truncatus* Rand. 1838); Ivie et al. 2008b: 249. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Montserrat; distribution uncertain; Lesser Antilles endemic?

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

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

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

Conotelus substriatus Erichson 1843: 253; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 385; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 411; Jelinek and Nicholas Evans 1982: 235. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe?, Colombia; introduced to Lesser Antilles?

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. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix. Canada (PQ), USA (CA, TX-FL); Mexico to Argentina; probably introduced to New World; introduced to Lesser Antilles; cosmopolitan. **Notes.** The corn sap beetle, *Carpophilus dimidiatus*, as listed in the Coleopterorum Catalogus (Grouvelle 1913: 84) and Blackwelder 1944-1957: 411, represents a complex of sibling species (e. g. *Carpophilus mutilatus*, *Carpophilus fumatus*, *Carpophilus maculatus*, *Carpophilus vittiger*, etc.) and the true identity of many listed synonyms is uncertain without the revision of type species.

Carpophilus dufauai Grouvelle in Grouvelle and Raffray 1908: 41; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 411. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

- Carpophilus hemipterus* (L.) 1758: 358 (*Dermestes*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 385; Champion 1898: 397; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 412; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 88. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Vincent. USA, Mexico to Argentina; Old World; Pacific islands, cosmopolitan; widespread New World. **Notes.** The dried fruit beetle. It feeds on many dried fruits, seeds, and coconut husks.
- Carpophilus mutilatus* Erichson 1843: 258; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 385; Champion 1898: 397; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 411; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 277. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Guana, Hispaniola, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent, Vieques. USA, Central and South America; widespread New World; Old World. Cosmopolitan, spread by commerce. **Notes.** There is confusion regarding the limits and true identify of this species.
- Carpophilus ovatus* Grouvelle in Grouvelle and Raffray 1912: 291; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 412. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.
- Carpophilus vitraci* Grouvelle 1902: 757; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 412. **Distribution.** Cuba, **Guadeloupe**; widespread Antilles endemic.
- Epuraea luteolus* (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: 267, Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 386 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Guana, Mona, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Vincent. USA, Central and South America, widespread New World; Old World; cosmopolitan, spread by commerce.

SUBFAMILY NITIDULINAE

- 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.** Bahamas, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. USA, Central and South America; widespread New World; introduced to Old World (Canary Islands, Lason and Przewozny 2009). **Notes.** Partly distributed by commerce.
- Mystrops dufau* Grouvelle in Grouvelle and Raffray 1912: 290; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 409; Gillogly 1955: 199. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic. **Notes.** Taken by us by beating of palm flowers at upper elevations.
- Stelidota championi* Sharp 1890: 315; Champion 1898: 398; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 413; identification of Lesser Antilles records need confirmation. It may also be *Stelidota chontalensis* Sharp of Nicaragua (record of Grouvelle 1902: 757 of Guadeloupe). **Distribution.** Mustique, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, St. Vincent. Mexico to Panama; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. **Notes.** Taxonomy of Neotropical *Stelidota* is very confused and a revision is badly needed. Therefore it is difficult to give the exact distributions of particular species. Nevertheless, the list corresponds to the present knowledge.
- Stelidota geminata* (Say) 1825: 181 (*Nitidula*); Champion 1898: 398; Grouvelle 1902: 757; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 413; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 89; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 45. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Cuba, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Vincent. Mexico to Brazil; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** The strawberry sap beetle.
- Stelidota 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. **Distribution.** Bahamas, 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 1950: 297; Ivie et al. 2008b: 249; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 45. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Bequia, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent. Baja California; widespread Antilles and Latin America.
- Stelidota thoracica* Kirsch 1873: 142; Grouvelle 1902: 757; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 413. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**, Montserrat. Peru; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

98. FAMILY SMICRIPIDAE, The palmetto beetles

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

99. FAMILY MONOTOMIDAE, The root-eating beetles**SUBFAMILY MONOTOMINAE**

TRIBE MONOTOMINI

Monotoma 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?, **Guadeloupe?**. 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.

Monotoma spinicollis Aubé 1837: 462; Grouvelle and Raffray 1912: 299; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 424. **Distribution.** Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, St. Vincent. USA, Canada, Europe, Africa, Asia, New Zealand; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America? **Notes.** In decaying plant material.

TRIBE THIONINI

Thione championi Sharp 1899: 546; Grouvelle 1902: 764; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 424. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe.** USA (FL), Guatemala, Panama; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America?

TRIBE EUROPINI

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

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.

Europs foveicollis Grouvelle in Grouvelle and Raffray 1908: 57; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 424. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island 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.

103. FAMILY SILVANIDAE, the flat bark beetles**SUBFAMILY BRONTINAE**

TRIBE TELEPHANINI

- Telephanus guadalupensis* Grouvelle 1902: 762; Nevermann 1932: 7; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 422. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.
- 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 as in Blackwelder 1944-1957: 422; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- 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.

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.** Cuba, Mona, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico. USA (FL); widespread Neotropics, cosmopolitan; widespread New World. **Notes.** The foreign grain beetle. On moldy stored products.
- 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) 1854: 78 (*Silvanus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 421 (*Ahasverus*); Thomas 1993: 28; Halstead 1993: 168; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 51. = *Silvanus trivialis* Grouvelle 1878: 75, 1902: 764 of Guadeloupe; Champion 1898: 406; Halstead 1973: 84 (*Cathartosilvanus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 421. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Cuba, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Jamaica, St. Croix, St. Vincent. USA (FL, AZ, CA), Mexico, Central America south to Trinidad, Brazil and Bolivia; widespread New World. **Notes.** Associated with various plant products but not of economic importance.
- Cathartus quadricollis* (Guérin-Méneville) 1829: 198 (*Silvanus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 390; Champion 1898: 406; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 421; Thomas 1993: 35; Halstead 1993: 158; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 278; Ivie et al. 2008b: 249; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 51. = *Cathartus cassiae* Reiche 1854: 78; Champion 1898: 407 of St. Vincent. = *Cathartus gemellatus* (Jacquelin du Val) 1857: 104 (*Silvanus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 390 of Guadeloupe; Champion 1898: 407 of Grenada. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Guana, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent. USA (AL-FL); widespread Neotropics; cosmopolitan; widespread New World. **Notes.** The square-necked grain beetle. A stored products pest.
- Monanus concinnulus* (Walker) 1858: 207 (*Monotoma*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 421; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 84; Thomas 1993: 31; Halstead 1993: 137; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 51. = *Silvanus signatus* Frauenfeld 1867: 438; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 390 of Guadeloupe. = *Silvanus fasciatus* Frauenfeld 1867: 438; Champion 1898: 406 of Grenada and of St. Vincent. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Vincent. USA (FL); widespread Neotropics, Mexico to Panama; introduced to New World; introduced to Lesser Antilles?; cosmopolitan. **Notes.** In moldy plant wastes; spread by commerce.
- Nausibius clavicornis* (Kugelann) 1794: 511 (*Cucujus*); Champion 1898: 407; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 421; Halstead 1980: 347, 1993: 148; Thomas 1993: 16. = *Nausibius dentatus* Marsham 1802: 108; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 390 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, **Guadeloupe**,

Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent. Mexico to Argentina, widespread Neotropics; cosmopolitan; widespread New World. **Notes.** A stored products pest.

Oryzaephilus surinamensis (L.) 1758: 357 (*Dermestes*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 389 (*Silvanus*); 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.

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 (as *Silvanoprus*). = *Silvanus triangularis* Reitter 1876b: 56, 60; Champion 1898: 406; Grouvelle 1902: 764 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Barbados, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Vincent. USA (OK-WV-FL); Costa Rica, Panama, Trinidad, French Guiana, Brazil; introduced to New World, cosmopolitan; introduced to Lesser Antilles. **Notes.** Frequent at lights and in piles of plant debris; on occasion in agricultural products; introduced by commerce.

Silvanus proximus Grouvelle 1904: 183; Halstead 1973: 61, 1993: 182; Thomas 1993: 25. = *Silvanus planatus* Germar 1824: 466; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 390; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 420; Halstead 1973: 64 of Guadeloupe; likely a misidentification of *S. proximus*. = *Silvanus unidentatus* (Olivier) 1790: 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 Lesser Antilles. **Notes.** Occasionally in stored products; also at lights and in forest litter.

106. FAMILY LAEMOPHLOEIDAE, the flat bark beetles

Cryptolestes ferrugineus (Stephens) 1832: 223 (*Laemophloeus*); Grouvelle and Raffray 1912: 303; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 419. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**. Cosmopolitan; widespread New World; in stored products.

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

Cryptolestes uncicornis (Reitter) 1876: 45 (*Microbrontes*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 389; Champion 1898: 405; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 419 (*Laemophloeus*); Thomas 1988: 56, 1993: 49, 2002: 153 (key); Ivie et al. 2008b: 249; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 42. = *Laemophloeus iteratus* Sharp 1899: 528; Grouvelle 1876: 502 (as *Microbrontes uncicornis* Reitter, according to Sharp 1899: 528); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 419. = *Laemophloeus minutus* Olivier 1791: 243; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 419; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 107. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Cuba, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent, Virgin Islands. USA (FL) to Mexico to Surinam to Argentina; southern Nearctic, widespread Neotropical; widespread New World.

Dysmerus sulcicollis Grouvelle in Grouvelle and Raffray 1908: 56 (*Dasymerus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 420; Thomas 1993: 53, 2009: 8. Incorrectly synonymized into *D. basalis* Casey 1884: 97 by Lefkovich 1958: 97. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Laemophloeus dufau Grouvelle 1902: 763; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 419. **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic? 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, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Montserrat, St. Croix, St. John. USA (FL), Mexico; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

Lepidophloeus exquisitus (Grouvelle) in Grouvelle and Raffray 1908: 54; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 419 (*Laemophloeus*); Thomas 1984: 450. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; 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. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Cuba,

Guadeloupe, Guana, Virgin Islands. USA (FL), Panamá; widespread New World.

Placonotus modestus (Say) 1827: 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.

Placonotus planifrons Thomas 1984: 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 1984: 13; Ivie et al. 2008b: 249. **Distribution.** Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Montserrat, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Placonotus politissimus (Wollaston) 1867: 67 (*Laemophloeus*); Thomas 1984: 6, 1993: 68; Halstead 1993: 103; Ivie et al. 2008b: 249; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 42. =*Laemophloeus commixtus* Grouvelle and Raffray 1912: 304 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Cuba, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico. USA (FL), Mexico to Trinidad, Bolivia, Peru, and Brazil; introduced to New World; introduced to Lesser Antilles?; widespread Afrotropical. **Notes.** Often at lights and under bark.

111. FAMILY CRYPTOPHAGIDAE, the silken fungus beetles

SUBFAMILY CRYPTOPHAGINAE

TRIBE CRYPTOPHAGINI

Telmatoscius dufau Grouvelle and Raffray 1912: 308; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 427. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

113. FAMILY LANGURIIDAE, the lizard beetles

SUBFAMILY LANGURIINAE

TRIBE THALLISELLINI

Platoberus dufau Grouvelle 1916: 56; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 427; Ivie et al. 2008b: 250. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Platoberus latus Sharp 1900: 586; Grouvelle 1902: 768; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 427. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**. Panama; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

SUBFAMILY CRYPTOPHILINAE

TRIBE CRYPTOPHILINI

Cryptophilus frater Grouvelle 1898a: 43; Champion 1898: 407; Grouvelle 1902: 767; Grouvelle and Raffray 1912: 310; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 425, 469. **Distribution.** Grenada, **Guadeloupe**; Lesser Antilles endemic.

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.

Hapalips delauneyi Grouvelle in Grouvelle and Raffray 1908: 59; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 427. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

Hapalips dufai Grouvelle in Grouvelle and Raffray 1908: 62; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 427. **Distribution. Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

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 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.

114. FAMILY EROTYLIDAE, the pleasing fungus beetles

SUBFAMILY EROTYLINAE

TRIBE EROTYLINI

Iphiclus (Neogaster) guadeloupensis (Fabricius) 1792: 16 (*Galleruca*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 482 (*Brachysphaenus*, as synonym of *B. marginatus*); Skelley 1998: 27 (*Brachysphaenus*); Skelley 2009: 29. = *Erotylus marginatus* Olivier 1792: 437; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 482 (*Brachysphaenus*); Leng and Mutchler 1914: 412, 1917: 200; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 459; Schiller 2004: 39 of Guadeloupe; 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 1945-1957: 459; Peck 2006: 187 (*Iphiclus*). **Distribution.** Dominica. Not Guadeloupe, misidentification.]

117. FAMILY BOTHRIDERIDAE, the dry bark beetles

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 dufai (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**; widespread Antilles endemic.

TRIBE DERETAPHRINI

Sosylus castaneus Pascoe 1863: 94; Grouvelle and Raffray 1912: 296; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 472. **Distribution. Guadeloupe.** Brazil; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

118. FAMILY CERYLONIDAE, the minute bark beetles**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. = *Euxestus picipes* Gorham 1898b: 336 of Grenada. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Cuba, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico. USA (FL), Mexico, Guatemala, Surinam, Old World; widespread New World?. **Notes.** The species has been found in bat guano as well in plant debris (Lawrence and Stephan 1975). Valentine and Ivie 2005: 278 report *Euxestus globosus* Arrow from Guana.

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.

SUBFAMILY CERYLONINAE

Cautomus infimus Grouvelle in Grouvelle and Raffray 1908: 52; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 473. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

Metacerylon dufau Grouvelle and Raffray 1912: 296; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 473. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

Mychocerus discretus (Casey) 1890: 318 (*Lapethus*); Grouvelle 1902: 761; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 474. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**. USA, Guatemala, Panama, Argentina; widespread New World?

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

Philothermus 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.

121. FAMILY ENDOMYCHIDAE, the handsome fungus beetles**SUBFAMILY EUPSILOBIINAE**

Eidoreus politus (Casey) 1895: 454 (*Eupsilobius*); Pakaluk and Slipinski 1990: 715. **Distribution.** Cuba?, **Guadeloupe**?. 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.

122. FAMILY COCCINELLIDAE, the lady beetles**SUBFAMILY STICHOLOTIDINAE**

TRIBE STICHOLOTINI

Mesopilo soufrierensis Duverger 2001: 96. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

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.

TRIBE MICROWEISIINI

Coccidophilus cariba Gordon 1978: 206; Ivie et al. 2008b: 251; Lucas 2012: 94. **Distribution.** Antigua, Curaçao, Dominica, **Guadeloupe**, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts; widespread Antilles endemic.

Coccidophilus nigra Duverger 1986: 220; Lucas 2012: 94. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

TRIBE SERANGIINI

Delphastus barti Duverger 1986: 221; Lucas 2012: 94. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

Delphastus nebulosus Chapin 1940b: 264; Gordon 1994: 102; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 278; Ivie et al. 2008b: 251; Lucas 2012: 94. =*Delphastus barti* Duverger 1986: 221 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Barbados, **Guadeloupe**, Guana, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Predator on *Orthesia insignis* Browne and aleurodids on citrus on Barbados.

SUBFAMILY SCYMNINAE

TRIBE SCYMNINI

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: 94. **Distribution.** Antigua**, Barbados, **Guadeloupe****, Hispaniola, **Marie-Galante****, Martinique**, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy**, St. Kitts**, St. Martin**. Bermuda, USA, Central America; introduced to 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).

TRIBE DIOMINI

Diomus ochroderus (Mulsant) 1850: 951 (*Scymnus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 484 (*Scymnus*); 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; widespread West Indies; 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 *A. 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; 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 (*Scymnus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 445 (*Scymnus*); Ramos 1946: 36 (*Scymnus*); Bennett and Simmonds 1964: 84; Gordon 1999: 74; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 278; Ivie et al. 2008b: 251; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 27; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 109; Lucas 2012: 94. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bequia, Cuba, Curaçao, Dominica, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique, Mona, Montserrat, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. John, St. Lucia, St. Martin, St. Thomas, St. Vincent, Vieques (island records from USNM, mostly unpublished). Central America, 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.

Diomus thoracicus (Fabricius) 1801: 378 (*Coccinella*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 484 (*Scymnus*); Gorham 1898b: 341 (*Scymnus*); 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. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Jamaica, Montserrat, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Vincent, Union. USA (southern FL), Mexico to Trinidad to Peru; widespread New World. **Notes.** Predaceous on Barbados on *Sipha flava* Forbes, *Aleurocanthus woglumi*, *Coccus viridis*, *Geococcus coffeae*, *Lepidosaphes beckii*, *Pulvinaria urbicola* Cockerell, and *Aphis* spp.

TRIBE PENTILIINI

Pentilia egena Mulsant 1850: 502; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 484; Wolcott 1950: 310; Bennett and Simmonds 1964: 90; Lucas 2012: 94. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**, Puerto Rico (introduced). Panama, Trinidad, Brazil; Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Predator on *Planococcus citri* (Risso).

SUBFAMILY CHILOCORINAE

TRIBE CHILOCORINI

Cladis nitidula Fabricius 1792: 286, Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 483 (*Exochomus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 451; Bennett and Simmonds 1964: 92. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, **Guadeloupe**, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia; widespread Antilles endemic. Genus endemic to West Indies. **Notes.** Predator on *Asterolecanium* sp.

Chilocorus cacti (Linnaeus) 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: 94. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Martinique, Mona, Montserrat, Puerto Rico (introduced), St. Croix. Bermuda, USA to Mexico to Trinidad, Guyana, South America; widespread New World. **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). Duverger 2001b: (no pagination) gives *Chilocorus nigrinus* Fabricius 1798 of St. Barthélemy but I cannot verify this name.

SUBFAMILY COCCIDULINAE

TRIBE AZYINI

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; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Pseudoazyia trinitatis (Marshall) 1912: 320 (*Azya*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 451; Tucker 1952: 344; Wolcott 1950: 311; Bennett and Simmonds 1964: 90 (*Azya*); Gordon 1980: 194; Bennett and Alam 1985: 26; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 278; Lucas 2012: 94. **Distribution.** Barbados, Bequia, Dominica, Grand Cayman, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Guana, Nevis, Puerto Rico (introduced), St. Croix, St. Eustatius, St. Kitts; St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Colombia, Tobago, Trinidad, Venezuela, Guyana, Surinam; widespread Antilles and Latin America; introduced to Old World, Fiji. **Notes.** Introduced to Barbados from Trinidad against *Aspidiotus destructor*; established.

SUBFAMILY COCCINELLINAE

TRIBE COCCINELLINI

- 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; Lucas 2012: 94. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Curaçao, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Jamaica, Martinique, St. Croix, St. Vincent. USA, Mexico to Colombia, Venezuela, Trinidad to Argentina; widespread New World. **Notes.** Predaceous on aphids (*Aphis* spp.), eggs of moths (*Spodoptera* spp.) and on other soft bodied insects on Barbados.
- Cycloneda delauneyi* (Fleutiaux and Sallé) 1890: 483 (*Neda*); Gorham 1898b: 340; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 452; Bennett and Simmonds 1964: 92; Lucas 2012: 94. **Distribution.** Grenada, **Guadeloupe**; 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; Bennett and Alam 1985: 25; Cooter 1983: 185; Vandenberg 2002: 228; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 278; Ivie et al. 2008b: 251; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 27; Lucas 2012: 94. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bequia, Carriacou, Cuba, Culebra, Curaçao, Dominica, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique, Mona, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Union, Vieques. USA through Central America to Trinidad, to Argentina and Chile; widespread New World. **Notes.** Chapin (1957) notes the subspecies *Cycloneda sanguinea limbifer* to be 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* (Linnaeus), and *Heliothis* spp.

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; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 278; Ivie et al. 2008b: 251; Lucas 2012: 94. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**, Guana, Jamaica, Martinique, Mona, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, Saba, St. Croix; widespread Antilles endemic.

123. FAMILY CORYLOPHIDAE, The minute hooded beetles

SUBFAMILY PELTODINAE

- Holopsis pellucidus* (Matthews) 1899: 148; (*Corylophodes*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 431. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

SUBFAMILY ORTHOPERINAE

- Orthoperus minutissimus* Matthews 1899: 184; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 431. **Distribution.** Barbados, **Guadeloupe**; Lesser Antilles endemic.

SUBFAMILY RHYPOBIINAE

TRIBE RHYPOBIINI

- Hoplicnema sallei* Matthews 1899: 163; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 431; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 278. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**, Guana; widespread Antilles endemic? Genus endemic to West Indies.

SUPERFAMILY TENEBRIONOIDEA

125. FAMILY MYCETOPHAGIDAE, the hairy fungus beetles

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 guadalupensis Grouvelle and Raffray 1908: 63; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 469. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Typhaea stercorea (L.) 1758: 357 (*Dermestes*); Ramos 1946: 36; Parsons 1975: 106; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 44. = *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.** Bahamas, Barbados, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guana, Mona, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Vincent. USA (widespread); Mexico to Guatemala; widespread New World; cosmopolitan. **Notes.** The hairy fungus beetle. It feeds on fungi in moldy grains, seeds, and peanuts.

128. FAMILY CIIDAE, the minute tree-fungus beetles

SUBFAMILY CIINAE

Ceracis castaneipennis (Mellié) 1848: 376 (*Enearthron*); Lawrence 1967: 97. = *Ceracis ater* (Pic) 1922b: 2 of Guadeloupe. = *Ceracis rufipes* Pic 1922b: 2 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe; widespread Antilles endemic.

Ceracis cucullatus (Mellié) 1849: 372 (*Ennearthron*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 549; Rose 2012: 95. **Distribution.** Marie-Galante. Cayenne; Old World; widespread New World?

Ceracis furcifer (Mellié) 1848: 379 (*Enearthron*); Gorham 1898a: 331; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 550; Lawrence 1967: 97. = *Ceracis semipallidus* Pic 1922b: 3 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, St. Vincent. Guatemala, Surinam, French Guiana, Peru; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Ceracis laticornis Pic 1922b: 3; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 550. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Ceracis particularis Pic 1922b: 3; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 550. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Ceracis quadridentatus Pic 1922b: 3; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 550. Lawrence 1967; 97. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Cis atromaculata Pic 1916: 5; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 549. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

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. = *Cis puberulus* Mellié 1848: 358 of St. Thomas; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 420 of Guadeloupe. = *Cis nubilus* Gorham 1898a: 331 of St. Vincent. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guana, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. Widespread USA, Mexico, to Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, Galapagos Islands; widespread New World.

Cis dufawi 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 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 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.

131. FAMILY MORDELLIDAE, The tumbling flower beetles

TRIBE MORDELLSTENINI

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

132. FAMILY RIPIPHORIDAE, the wedge-shaped beetles

SUBFAMILY RIPIPHORINAE

TRIBE MACROSIAGONINI

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

133. FAMILY COLYDIIDAE, the cylindrical bark beetles

TRIBE ADIMERINI

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**, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Monoedus pubescens Dajoz 1984: 151. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

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, **Guadeloupe**, Montserrat, Puerto Rico. Mexico to Brazil; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

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.

TRIBE SYNCHITINI

- Asynchita granulata* (Say) 1827: 266 (*Synchita*); Grouvelle 1902: 758; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 470. **Distribution.** Cuba, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico; widespread Antilles endemic.
- Bitoma longior* Grouvelle in Grouvelle and Raffray 1908: 49 (*Ditoma*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 470. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.
- 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 multimaculatus* Grouvelle 1902: 759; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 471. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.
- Colydodes mammillaris* (Pascoe) 1860: 104 (*Distaphyla*); Ivie and Slipinsky 1989b: 244. = *Colydodes bostrychoides* Grouvelle 1902: 759 of Guadeloupe; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 471; Ivie et al. 2008b: 253. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**, Montserrat, St. Vincent. Costa Rica, Panama, Trinidad, Venezuela, Peru, Brazil; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- 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.
- Microsicus minimus* Grouvelle 1898a: 37; Champion 1898: 401; Grouvelle 1902: 759; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 471. **Distribution.** Grenada, **Guadeloupe**; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Neotrichus guadalupensis* Grouvelle 1902: 758; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 471. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island 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) 1893: 66 (*Synchita*), distributed in the eastern USA (OK-NY-FL) and Cuba, but does not make a formal synonymy.
- 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

134. FAMILY MONOMMATIDAE, the opossum or monommatid beetles

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, 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.

135. FAMILY ZOPHERIDAE, the zopherid beetles

SUBFAMILY ZOPHERINAE

TRIBE ACROPINI

- 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* Reiter 1877: 355; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 472; Ivie and Slipinski 1989a: 69; Ivie et al. 2008b: 253. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Jamaica,

Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent, Tortola. Guatemala, Peru, Brazil; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

Pycnomerus infimus (Grouvelle) 1902: 464 (*Penthelispa*); Leng and Mutchler 1914: 413; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 47 (as *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. Champion 1898: 401 of St. Vincent; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 413; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 472. **Distribution.** Dominica, **Guadeloupe**, Martinique, St. Vincent. Brazil; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Pycnomerus uniformis Ivie and Slipinski 1989a: 77; Ivie et al. 2008b: 253. = *Pycnomerus aequicolle* (Reitter) 1878: 123 (*Penthelispa*); Grouvelle 1902: 758; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 413 (not Reitter) (in part); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 472. **Distribution.** Dominica, **Guadeloupe**, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic; not Puerto Rico.

140. FAMILY TENEBRIONIDAE, The darkling beetles

SUBFAMILY LAGRIINAE

TRIBE LAGRIINI

Statira fulva Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 431; Champion 1917: 229; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 498; Spilman 1971: 6. **Distribution.** Dominica, **Guadeloupe** (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Adults attracted to lights and found on coffee trees.

TRIBE GONIADERINI

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

Lorelus cribricollis Kaszab 1940: 156; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 93; Marcuzzi 1984: 101. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

Lorelus guadeloupensis Kaszab 1940: 155; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 91; Marcuzzi 1984: 101. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; 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.

SUBFAMILY PHRENAPATINAE

TRIBE PENETINI

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; *Arrhabaeus*); 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.

SUBFAMILY PIMELIINAE

TRIBE STENOSINI

Rhyphasma venezuelense Marcuzzi 1953: 76; Chalumeau 1982b: 192; Marcuzzi 1984: 75. **Distribution.** Bonaire, **Guadeloupe**, Orchilla. Venezuela (Testigos, Frailes islands); Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

TRIBE EPITRAGINI

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, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, St. Vincent (type locality), Union. Trinidad; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

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, **La Désirade**, **Guadeloupe** (type locality), **Les Saintes**, St. Eustatius, St. Kitts; Lesser Antilles endemic. Genus endemic to West Indies.

SUBFAMILY BOLITOPHAGINAE

TRIBE BOLITOPHAGINI

SUBTRIBE RHIPIDANDRINA

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

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

SUBFAMILY DIAPERINAE

TRIBE PHALERIINI

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; Woodruff et al. 1998: 44; Ivie et al. 2008b: 254. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbuda, Canouan, Dominica, Grenada, **Guadeloupe** (type locality), Hispaniola, Isote de Aves, **Les Saintes**, Los Roques, Margarita, Montserrat, Mustique, Orchilla, St. Barthélemy, St. Lucia, St. Martin. 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 *P. 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 and Watrous 1979: 291; Watrous and Triplehorn 1982: 19; Marcuzzi 1984: 84; Triplehorn 1991: 266; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 279; Ivie et al. 2008b: 254; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 57. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Guana, Hispaniola, Isote de Aves, Jamaica, Marguerita, Montserrat, Mustique, Las Roques, **Les Saintes**, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy, St. Martin. 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 and Watrous 1979: 281; 1982: 13; Marcuzzi 1984: 84; Triplehorn 1991: 268; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 279; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 57. =*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, 1984: 84. **Distribution.** Anagada, Antigua, Bahamas, Cuba, **Guadeloupe**, Guana, Jamaica, **Les Saintes**, St. Barthélemy. USA (FL); Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean coastal; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

Phaleria testacea Say 1824: 280; Marcuzzi 1984: 84; Triplehorn and Watrous 1979: 289; 1982: 19; Triplehorn 1991: 266; Schiller 2004: 13; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 279; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 112. = *Phaleria angustata* Chevrolat 1878: ccxlviii; Ramos 1946: 39; Marcuzzi 1962: 39; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 83; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 57. = *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, **La Désirade**, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Guana, Hispaniola, **Les Saintes**, Margarita, **Marie-Galante**, Martinique, Mona, Mustique, Nevis, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy, St. Eustatius, St. Martin, Virgin Islands; most Caribbean islands. Trinidad, Venezuela, French Guiana, Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, and Caribbean coastal; from NE USA (Maine) to Argentina; widespread New World.

TRIBE DIAPERINI

SUBTRIBE ADELININA

Adelina pici (Ardoin) 1977a: 7 (*Doliema*); Marcuzzi 1984: 97 (*Doliema*); Triplehorn and Ivie 1983: 274; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 279; Ivie et al. 2008b: 254. **Distribution.** Anegada (British Virgin Islands), Cuba, **La Désirade**, **Guadeloupe**, Guana, Montserrat. Venezuela; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

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; Ardoin 1977a: 3; Marcuzzi 1984: 96; Spilman 1973 (generic synonymy); Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 53; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 112. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Cuba, Mustique, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola. USA (FL), Mexico to Colombia, Venezuela, Chile; widespread New World.

Gnatocerus maxillosus (Fabricius) 1801: 155 (*Trogosita*); Champion 1896: 18 (*Echocerus*); Leng and Mutchler 1914: 462; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 530; Wolcott 1950: 328; Marcuzzi 1984: 92 (*Gnathocerus*). **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Puerto Rico. USA, Mexico to Colombia; introduced to Lesser Antilles; cosmopolitan. **Notes.** The slender-horned flour beetle; in stored products, also under tree bark.

Iccius rufotestaceus Champion 1896: 18; Leng and Mutchler 1914: 462; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 531; Marcuzzi 1984: 92; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 279. = *Hypophloeus dufau* Pic 1945: 7; Chalumeau 1982b: 194; Marcuzzi 1984: 98; Bremer and Triplehorn 1999: 59 (synonymy). = *Iccius* sp. Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 85 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**, Guana, St. Vincent; widespread Antilles 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 Panamá, South America, Madeira; cosmopolitan; introduced to Old World, probably native to tropical America; introduced to Lesser Antilles? **Notes.** A stored products pest.

SUBTRIBE DIAPERINA

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 ?inermis Champion 1886: 179; Chalumeau 1982b: 193. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**. Guatemala; Lesser Antilles and Latin America?

Neomida lecontei Bates 1873: 233; Chalumeau 1982b: 193; Ivie et al. 2008b: 254; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 112. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe** (introduced), Hispaniola, Montserrat. Mexico, Colombia; introduced to Lesser Antilles?

[*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 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.

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. **Distribution.** Anguilla, Bahamas, Guana, Cuba, Dominica, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Martin-Sint Maarten, St. Thomas, St. Vincent, Union*. USA (FL); introduced to New World; introduced to Lesser Antilles; native to the Philippines. **Notes.** Sometimes a pest in tamarind pods.

TRIBE CRYPTICINI

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.** Grenada, **Guadeloupe**; introduced to New World; introduced to Lesser Antilles; native in Asia, Africa, Australia.

TRIBE TRACHYSCELINI

Trachyscelis aphodioides Latreille 1809: 379, Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 422; Steiner 2004: 335. = *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); Valentine and Ivie 2005: 279. **Distribution.** Barbuda, **Guadeloupe**, Guana, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy, St. Martin, St. Thomas; Turks and Caicos. USA (MD, VA, NC, FL, LA; but maybe not now established because there are no records since the 1950's); Brazil; introduced to New World; introduced to 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.

TRIBE GNATHIDIINI

Tyrtaeus rufus Champion 1913: 77; Blackwelder 1945: 474; Hopp and Ivie 2008: 429. = *Tyrtaeus guadalupensis* Dajoz 1981: 227 (placed in Cerylonidae); Hopp and Ivie 2006: 429 (synonymy). **Distribution.** Dominica, Cuba, Grand Cayman, **Guadeloupe**. Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Usually taken under bark.

SUBFAMILY HYPOPHLOEINAE

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.

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.** **La Désirade**, **Guadeloupe**, **Les Saintes**, Margarita, **Marie-Galante**, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Eastern Venezuela; Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** In coastal sand dunes.

Ammodonus tropicus Kirsch 1866: 190; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 526; Marcuzzi 1984: 83. = *Scaptus squamulatus* Champion 1886: 223, Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 422 of Guadeloupe (*Ulus*). **Distribution.** Cuba, **Guadeloupe**. Mexico to Brazil; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

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, **La Désirade**, **Guadeloupe**, Guana, Islote de Aves, **Marie-Galante**, Montserrat, St. Croix, St. Barthélemy (including Fourche); , St. Eustatius, St. Kitts, St. Martin (including Fourmarre (= *Blapstinus opacus martinensis* Marcuzzi 1977: 29)), St. John, Tintamarre (NE of St. Martin); Lesser 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, Fourche, **Guadeloupe**, **La Désirade**, **Marie-Galante**, Martinique, **Les Saintes**, St. Barthélemy, St. Croix, St. Martin, Tintamarre; 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, **La Désirade**, Saba; widespread Antilles endemic.

Trichoton marcuzzi Kulzer 1961: 212; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 81, Marcuzzi 1977: 33; 1984: 82; Ferrer and Moraguès 2001: 507. **Distribution.** Blanquilla, **Guadeloupe**. Northern Venezuela and Margarita; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

TRIBE PLATYNOTINI

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

TRIBE LEICHENINI

Leichenium canaliculatum variegatum Klug 1833: 88; Spilman 1961: 127; 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 Lesser Antilles.

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 and Dutrillaux and Dutrillaux 2012: 12, reporting viviparous reproduction. **Distribution.** Dominica, **Guadeloupe** (type locality), Martinique; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Collected in decaying bana tree pseudostems, and possibly a predator on eggs of the weevil *Cosmopolites sordidus* Germar.

Uloma guadeloupensis Marcuzzi 1971: 110; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 87. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic, or a label error (see Chalumeau 1982b: 194).

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.

Uloma roudeni (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.

TRIBE TRIBOLIINI

Tribolium castaneum (Herbst) 1797: 282 (*Colydium*); Leng and Mutchler 1914: 462; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 531; Ramos 1946: 40; Wolcott 1950: 328; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 92; Marcuzzi 1977: 38, 1984: 93; Ivie et al. 2008b: 253. = *Uloma rubens* Laporte 1840: 220. = *Tribolium ferrugineum* Fabricius 1781: 324, Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 425 of Guadeloupe; Champion 1896: 19. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Curaçao, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Margarita, Martinique, Mona, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Vincent. USA to Argentina; introduced to New World; introduced to Lesser Antilles; native to Old World; cosmopolitan. **Notes.** The red flour beetle. A pest in many kinds of stored products; also under tree bark.

Ulosonia biimpressa 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) 1797: 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. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix. 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.

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. = *Alphitobius piceus* (Olivier) 1792: 50 (*Helops*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 427; Champion 1896: 24. **Distribution.** Antigua, Aruba, Barbados, Cuba, Curaçao, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico, Saba, St. Croix, St. Martin, St. Vincent. Mexico to Trinidad, Brazil; widespread Antilles and Latin America; Old World; cosmopolitan. **Notes.** The black fungus beetle. In caves, stored products, chicken coops.

TRIBE TENEBRIONINI

Zophobas atratus Fabricius 1775: 256; Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 90; Bennett and Alam 1985: 27; Chalumeau 1982b: 194; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 114. = *Zophobas morio* Fabricius 1776: 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. **Distribution.** Aruba, Barbados, Bonaire, Cuba, Culebra, Curaçao, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hermanos, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Margarita; Martinique, Puerto Rico, Saba, St. Barthélemy; St. Croix, St. Martin, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. USA (CA-FL), Mexico to Panama, Ecuador including Galapagos, Venezuela (Testigos), Trinidad to Paraguay; widespread New World. **Notes.** Many references have cited *Zophobas atratus*, *Zophobas morio*, and *Zophobas rugipes*

as separate species but Tschinkel (1984) found no way to separate them so they are treated as one species here.

TRIBE AMARYGMINI

Cymatotheres nebulosa (Fabricius) 1781: 158 (*Pyanisia*); Marcuzzi and d'Aguilar 1971: 95; Chalumeau 1982b: 195; Marcuzzi 1984: 104; Schiller 2004: 35; Touroult 2005:88. =*Cymathothes undata* (Fabricius) 1792: 122 (*Pyanisia*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 429 of Guadeloupe; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 544. **Distribution.** Cuba, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Martinique. Mexico to Panamá, to Brazil and Argentina; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

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. USA (AL), Mexico to Panamá; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

SUBFAMILY ALLECULINAE, the comb-clawed bark beetles

TRIBE ALLECULINI

SUBTRIBE ALLECULINA

Lobopoda (Monoloba) tarsalis Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 431; Campbell 1966: 163; 1971: 24. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

SUBTRIBE LYSTRONYCHINA

Lystronychus (Lystronychus) delauneyi (Fleutiaux and Sallé) 1890: 428 (*Anaedus*); Campbell 1971: 12. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

SUBFAMILY COELOMETOPINAE

TRIBE COELOMETOPINI

Acropteron chabrieri Fleutieux 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.

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

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.

Hesiodus caraibus 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.

TRIBE TALLANINI

Talanus guadeloupensis Fleutieux 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.

TRIBE STRONGYLINI

Strongylium delauneyi Fleutieux 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, **Guadeloupe** (type locality), Montserrat; 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. = *Strongylium inaequale* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 430 of Guadeloupe; Chalumeau 1982b: 191 (lectotype). **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

143. FAMILY OEDEMERIDAE, the false blister beetles

SUBFAMILY OEDEMERINAE

TRIBE ASCLERINI

Asclera thoracica Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 434; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 491; Arnett 1983: 6. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe.** Trinidad (specimen in FSCA, R. A. Arnett det.); Lesser Antilles and Latin America. *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 *dufaui* Pic 1929: 8. **Distribution.** Antigua, **Guadeloupe**, Guana, Jamaica, Montserrat, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Barthélemy (type locality), St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic.

Hypasclera spinosus (Arnett) 1957: 3; 1983: 6; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 85. **Distribution.** Bahamas, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Little Cayman, Martinique, St. Croix; 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. = *Oxycopsis lateralis* (Waterhouse) 1878: 307 (*Copdita*); Champion 1896: 41 of St. Vincent; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 490; Bennett and Alam 1985: 27. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, **Guadeloupe**, Martinique, Mona, Montserrat, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, Vieques. USA (FL, Keys and Dade Co.); widespread Antilles endemic. **Note.** Arnett 1983: 3 does not list the Lesser Antilles records which he provided in 1953 and 1957.

145. FAMILY MELOIDAE, the blister beetles

SUBFAMILY TETRAONYCINI

TRIBE TETRAONYCINI

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

SUBFAMILY NEMOGNATHINAE

TRIBE HORIINI

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

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; 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. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**, Guana, Jamaica, Puerto Rico; widespread Antilles endemic.

146. FAMILY MYCTERIDAE, the palm and flower beetles

SUBFAMILY LACCONOTINAE

Physcius 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

SUBFAMILY PROSTOMINIINAE

Aprostomis cephalotes Grouvelle and Raffray 1912: 306; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 424; Ivie et al. 2008b: 254. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

Serrotibia pollocki Escalona 2008: 138; Ivie et al. 2008b: 254 (as. n. sp.). =*Serrotibia bicolor* Reitter 1877c: 341; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 473 of Guadeloupe; Escalona 2008: 138 (restricted to Colombia). =*Paralindria bipartita* Olliff 1883: 37; 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 OTHNIINAE

Ocholissa laeta Pascoe 1863: 85; Grouvelle in Grouvelle and Raffray 1912: 293; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 474; Ivie and Slipinski 1990: 17 (placed into Salpingidae). **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**. Guatemala, Brazil; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

SUBFAMILY INOPEPLINAE

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

Inopeplus striatulus Blackwelder 1943: 141; Ivie et al. 2008b: 254. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Sosthenes dufau Pic 1919: 2; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 493. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

152. FAMILY ANTHICIDAE, the antlike flower beetles**SUBFAMILY ANTHICINAE**

TRIBE ANTHICINI

- Acanthinus chalumeau* Bonadona 1981: 284. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island 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. Aruba, Trinidad, Venezuela to French Guiana and Brazil (Caribbean and circum-Caribbean); Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Omonadus floralis* (L.) 1758: 420 (*Meloe*); Champion 1896: 47 (*Anthicus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957:433; Ramos 1946: 39 Bonadona 1981: 282; Pollock and Ivie 1996: 23. **Distribution.** Cuba, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique, Mona, Puerto Rico, St. Croix. USA, Central and South America; introduced to Lesser Antilles; introduced to New World; cosmopolitan (Werner 1983b: 232. **Notes.** The narrow-necked grain beetle; in stored grain and dried fruit.
- Sapintus teapensis* (Champion) 1890: 249 (*Anthicus*); Werner 1983a: 424; Pollock and Ivie 1996: 236. =*Sapintus suzelae* Bonadona 1981: 278 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Croix. Mexico to Honduras, Trinidad to Brazil; widespread Antilles and Latin America.
- Stricticollis tobias* Marseul 1879: 125 (*Anthicus*); Bonadona 1981: 278 (*Stricticomus*); Pollock and Ivie 1996: 233; Chandler et al. 2004: 121 (transfer to *Stricticollis*); Ivie et al. 2008b: 255; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 5; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 116 (*Anthicus*). **Distribution.** Bahamas, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. John, St. Thomas. USA (CA-OR-NH-FL), Mexico, Panamá; introduced to Lesser Antilles; introduced to New World; native to Old World; cosmopolitan.
- Vacusus vicinus* (LaFerté-Sèneçtère) 1848: 157 (*Anthicus*); Bonadona 1981: 281. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands. USA (CA-MO-NC-FL), Mexico to Panamá, Venezuela; widespread New World.

TRIBE NOTOXINI

- Squamannotoxus guyanensis* (Pic) 1914c: 181 (*Notoxus*). =*Mecynotarsus chalumeau* Bonadona 1981: 276; Schiller 2004: 8. =*Notoxus vianay* Pic 1940: 3; Chandler 2002: 488 (synonymy). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Colombia, Guyana, Argentina, Brazil; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

153. FAMILY ADERIDAE, the antlike leaf beetles

TRIBE ADERINI

SUBTRIBE ADERINA

- Aderus multinotatus* (Pic) 1920: 14 (*Hylophilus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 407. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

SUPERFAMILY CHRYSOMELOIDEA**155. FAMILY CERAMBYCIDAE, the longhorned wood boring beetles****SUBFAMILY PARANDRINAE**

TRIBE PARANDRINI

Parandra (Parandra) glabra (Degeer) 1774: 352 (*Atellabus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 551; Villiers 1980a: 130, 1980b: 138; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 42 (*Hesperandra*); Touroult 2012a: 76. = *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; 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* Linnaeus, etc. Adults occur under bark and sometimes in small groups; in hygrophile zone forest.

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, 78, removal from Lesser Antilles list. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Johns, St. Thomas; not Guadeloupe; Greater Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Larvae attack healthy and unhealthy wood of orange, mango, *Bursera simaruba* (Linnaeus) Sarg. and other trees. Records of Antigua, of Barbados, of Dominica, of Martinique, of Montserrat, of St. Barthélemy, of St. Kitts, and of St. Martin-Sint 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) 1770-1782: 133 (*Cerambyx*); Gahan 1895: 83; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 552; Villiers 1980b: 141; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 45; Ivie et al. 2008b: 257; Santos-Silva 2010: 23; Touroult 2012a: 75. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados (record doubted by Touroult 2012a: 78), Barbuda (type locality), Cuba, Dominica, **Guadeloupe**, **Marie-Galante**, Martinique (record doubted by Touroult 2012a: 78), Montserrat, Nevis, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy, St. Kitts, St. Martin; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** In forest from the mangrove zone up to 500 m; larvae attack healthy and unhealthy wood of orange, mango, *Bursera simaruba* (L.) Sarg., and other trees.

TRIBE CALLIPOGONINI

Hepialtes ruber (Thunberg) 1822: 303; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 50. = *Hepialtes sulcatus* Olivier 1795: 39, Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 460 of Guadeloupe. = *Hepialtes tricostatus* Thomson 1864: 285 of Guadeloupe, Gahan 1895: 84. = *Anacanthus ruber* (Thunberg) 1822: 305 (*Trachyderes*), Villiers 1980b: 152. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe** (introduced?), Jamaica?; introduced to Lesser Antilles? French Guiana, Brazil. **Notes.** Rare, in moist and wet forests.

TRIBE SOLENOPTERINI

[*Elateropsis lineatus* (L.) 1758: 389 (*Cerambyx*); Leng and Mutchler 1914: 444; Galileo and Martins 1994: 112; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 121. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica; Not **Guadeloupe**, contrary to Monné and Hovore 2005: 22.]

[*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 Lesser Antilles list. **Distribution.** Anegada, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. John, St. Lucia, St. Thomas; not Guadeloupe, Greater Antilles endemic, records in Lesser Antilles not verified. **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. **Distribution.** Bequia, **Guadeloupe** (subspecies *S. c. asteria* Gahan), Martinique (invalid subspecies *asteria* Gahan), Mustique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Union. Trinidad; Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** In trunks of live trees such as *Acacia* spp., *Eugenia* spp., and *Pimenta* sp.

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. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe** (type locality, needs confirmation), Martinique; Lesser Antilles endemic.

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). **Distribution.** Martinique, **Guadeloupe** (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic. Not Cuba. **Notes.** Larvae bore into wood of orange and other trees; in urban areas and dry to wet forests.

[*Solenoptera thomae* (L.) 1767: 623 (*Cerambyx*); Villiers 1979a: 24 (neotype); 1980b: 149; Galileo and Martins 1993: 429; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 61; Touroult 2012a: 77, removal from Lesser Antilles list. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Thomas; not Guadeloupe; Greater Antilles endemic].

SUBFAMILY CERAMBYCINAE

TRIBE OEMINI

Malacopterus tenellus (Fabricius) 1801: 335 (*Callidium*); Villiers 1980c: 267; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 69. **Distribution.** Cuba, **Guadeloupe**. s USA through Mexico, Central America to Brazil; widespread New World. **Notes.** Found in mangrove forests.

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. =*Methia pusilla* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 468 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Cayman Islands, Cuba, **La Désirade**, Dominica, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Guana, Hispaniola, **Marie-Galante**, Martinique, Mona, Montserrat, Nevis, Puerto Rico, **Les Saintes**, St. Barthélémy, St. Croix, St. John, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Martin, Nevis, St. Thomas, St. Vincent, Union. USA (TX-FL-VA) to Mexico, Belize to Argentina; widespread New World. **Notes.** Taken at lights, mostly in dry forests. Host trees: *Sloanea* spp., *Inga* spp., *Laguncularia* spp., *Conocarpus* spp., *Rhizophora mangle* L., *Avicennia* spp. Touroult (2004b) has reared the species from *Inga* sp. branches girdled by *Oncideres amputator* (Fabricius) in **Guadeloupe**.

TRIBE ACHRYSONINI

Achryson quadrimaculatum (Fabricius) 1792: 328 (*Callidium*); Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 75. =*Achryson surinamum* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 461 of Guadeloupe. =*Achryson ornatipenne* Perroud 1855: 383; Gahan 1895: 92; Villiers 1980c: 272 (error), corrected in Villiers 1980e: 595 (synonymy). **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**, Martinique. Trinidad, Aruba, Costa Rica to Argentina; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Achryson surinamum (L.) 1767: 632 (*Cerambyx*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 461; Gahan 1895: 92; Chemsak 1966: 211; Villiers 1980a: 130; Schiller 2004: 34; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 74; Dalens and Touroult 2007: 291; Touroult 2007: 6; Ivie et al. 2008b: 257. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Carriacou, Dominica, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Jamaica, **Les Saintes**, **Marie-Galante**, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, St. Martin, St. Vincent. sw USA to Trinidad to Argentina; widespread New World. **Notes.** Host trees: *Acacia* spp., *Leucaena* spp., *Lonchocarpus* spp., *Tamarindus indica* L.

TRIBE EBURIINI

Eburia cinnamonea Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 463; Gahan 1895: 98; Villiers 1980c: 276; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 80; Touroult 2012a: 72 (new key to Lesser Antilles species). **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; Bennett and Alam 1985: 28; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 78; Vitali and Touroult 2005: 67 (larva); Ivie et al. 2008b: 257. **Distribution.** Antigua, Dominica, **Guadeloupe**, Martinique (presence doubted by Touroult 2012a: 78), Montserrat, St. Barthélemy, St. Croix, St. Eustatius, St. Kitts, St. Martin; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Host trees: *Delonix* spp., *Hippomane mancinella* L., *Leucaena* spp., *Acacia* spp. In dry zone forests.

[*Eburia dejeani* Gahan 1895: 94; Villiers 1980c: 278; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 80. **Distribution.** Martinique (endemic), not Guadeloupe. **Notes.** In dry 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. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe** (type locality), Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic. Not Martinique (misidentification of specimen of *E. insulana* by Villiers). **Notes.** In dry to wet forests.

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; Schiller 2004: 34; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 77; Ivie et al. 2008b: 257. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, **Guadeloupe**, Martinique, Montserrat, **Les Saintes**, St. Kitts; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Host trees: *Citrus* spp., *Eugenia* spp., *Inga* spp., *Tamarindus indica* L. In dry to mid-humid forests. This species, common in **Guadeloupe**, was not previously known from Martinique, until it was first collected near Fort-de-France (Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 77). It may be a recent introduction to Martinique.

[*Eburia quadrimaculata* (Linnaeus) 1767: 626 (*Cerambyx*); Ramos 1946: 41; Villiers 1980c: 278; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 81; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 280; Micheli 2010: 98. **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. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**, Montserrat, St. Lucia (type locality). Venezuela; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

TRIBE ELAPHIDIINI

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. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic. **Notes.** The taxonomic status needs confirmation.

Cyrtomerus flavus (Fabricius) 1775: 191 (*Callidium*); Ramos 1946: 42 (*Cylindera*); Chemsak 1966: 212; Villiers 1980a: 131; 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. = *Cyrtomerus puberulus* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 464 of Guadeloupe; Gahan 1895: 108. = *Cyrtomerus pilicornis* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 465 of Guadeloupe; Gahan 1895: 108 (*Cylindera*). **Distribution.** Anguilla, Bahamas, Barbados, Barbuda, British Virgin Islands (Guana, Virgin Gorda), Cuba, **La Désirade**, Dominica, Grand Cayman, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Jamaica, **Marie-Galante**, Martinique, Mona, Monserrat, Puerto Rico, **Les Saintes**, St. Kitts, St. Croix, St. John, St. Lucia, St. Martin, St. Vincent. USA (FL), Central and South America; widespread New World; widely

spread by commerce to Hawaii, Tahiti, Marquesas Islands, and Philippines. **Notes.** Polyphagous on many tree genera.

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. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Bonaire, Cuba, Curaçao, **Guadeloupe**, Guana, Hispaniola, Mona, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. John, St. Martin, St. Thomas; widespread Antilles endemic.

Elaphidion excelsum Gahan 1895: 101; Villiers 1980c: 287; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 100. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic. Not Cuba. **Notes.** Larvae found in *Rhizophora mangle* L.

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. =*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. **Distribution.** Anagada, Antigua, Bahamas, Dominica, **Guadeloupe**, Mona, Montserrat, Nevis, Saba, St. Barthélemy, St. Croix, St. Eustatius, St. John, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Martin, St. Thomas, Tortola, Virgin Gorda; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** *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.

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. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Bonaire, Cuba, Curaçao, **Guadeloupe** (type locality), Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Mona, Puerto Rico, St. Croix; St. Barthélemy and St. Martin (*Elaphidion irroratum debieni* Chalumeau and Touroult 2004c: 754, 2005a: 98). USA (FL), Mexico to Panama; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. **Notes.** Host trees: *Spondias* spp., *Rhizophora mangle* L., *Laguncularia* spp.

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. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Dominica, Grenada, **Guadeloupe** (type locality), Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique (record needs confirmation, possibly confused with *Nesanoplium dalensi* Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 90 of St. Lucia), St. Barthélemy, St. Vincent, Tortola; not Montserrat; widespread Antilles endemic. Genus endemic to West Indies. **Notes.** Host trees: *Inga* spp., *Hymenaea* spp., *Tamarindus indica* L., *Acacia* spp., *Cytharexylum* spp., *Coccoloba uvifera* L. In dry and moist forests. Touroult (2004b) has reared the species from *Inga* sp. branches girdled by *Oncideres amputator* (Fabricius) in **Guadeloupe**.

TRIBE IBIDIONINI

Neocompsa cylindricollis (Fabricius) 1798: 146 (*Heterachtes*); Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 109 (*Stenocorus*); Valentine and Ivie 2005: 280; Touroult 2007: 7; Ivie et al. 2008b: 257. =*Heterachthes quadrimaculata* Haldeman 1847: 43 (not Fabricius 1792: 328); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 464 (*Ibidion*); Gahan 1895: 107 (*Compsa*); Chemsak 1966: 215; Schiller 2004: 23. =*Neocompsa quadrimaculata* (Fabricius) 1792: 328; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 464; Villiers 1980a: 131, 1980c: 291, 1980e: 595; Woodruff et al. 1998: 16 (as *Heterachthes quadrimaculata* Fabricius); Schiller 2004: 34; Vitali and Touroult 2005: 68 (larva), Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 109; Dalens and Touroult 2007: 291. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Barbuda, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, **Les Saintes**, Martinique, Montserrat, Mustique, Puerto Rico, Saba, St. Croix, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Martin, St. Thomas, St. Vincent, Tortola, Trinidad; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Polyphagous on many tree genera. Touroult (2004b) has reared the species from *Inga* sp. branches girdled by *Oncideres amputator* (Fabricius) in **Guadeloupe**.

Neocompsa fulgens (Fisher) 1932: 48 (*Heterachtes*); Villiers 1979b: 97, 1980a: 131, 1980c: 292; Chemsak et al. 1992: 52; Monné and Hovore 2005: 82; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 108. **Distribution.**

Dominica (type locality), **Guadeloupe**, Martinique, Union; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Host trees: *Hippomane mancinella* L., *Piscidia* spp., *Thespesia* sp.

TRIBE CALLIDIOPINI

Caribbomerus similis (Fisher) 1932: 53 (*Merostenus*); Lingafelter 2011: 26, key to species; Touroult 2012a: 78, indicating limitation to Lesser Antilles and confusion of past records. = *Caribbomerus attenuatus* (Chevrolat) 1862: 263 (*Lampromerus*) of Greater Antilles; 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. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Montserrat, St. Barthélemy, St. Martin; Lesser Antilles endemic; not Greater Antilles. **Notes.** In xerophile and hygrophile forests.

TRIBE CALLICHRMATINI

Mionochroma elegans (Olivier) 1790: 298 (*Cerambyx*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 466 (*Callichroma*); Gahan 1895: 113; Villiers 1980a: 131, 1980f: 97 (lectotype); Monné and Hovore 2005: 103; Woodruff et al. 1998: 15 (*Callichroma*); Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 115. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic. Not St. Thomas, not South America.

Mionochroma rufescens (Gahan) 1895: 113 (*Callichroma*); Villiers 1980c: 296, 1980f: 98 (lectotype); Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 116. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe?** (its presence needs confirmation), Martinique, St. Lucia (type locality), St. Thomas?; Lesser Antilles endemic; not Mexico and Guyana.

[*Philematium festivum* (Fabricius) 1775: 166 (*Cerambyx*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 466; Gahan 1895: 114; Villiers 1980c: 296; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 117. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe** (introduced, seemingly not established, Touroult 2012a: 77); introduced to Lesser Antilles; native to tropical Africa. **Notes.** Found in flowers of coconuts.]

TRIBE CLYTINI

Neoclytus araneiformis (Olivier) 1795: 61 (*Callidium*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 467; Gahan 1895: 115; Villiers 1980c: 299; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 118. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, Saba, St. Croix, St. John; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Polyphagous on many tree species. Touroult (2004b) has reared the species from *Inga* sp. branches girdled by *Oncideres amputator* (Fabricius) in Guadeloupe.

TRIBE TILLOMORPHINI

Arawakia inopinata Villiers 1981: 106; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 121. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe, Marie-Galante**; single island endemic (Guadeloupe Archipelago endemic). Genus endemic to Lesser Antilles. **Notes.** In dry zone forests; developing in branches of *Citharexylum* sp., and *Hippomene mancinella* L.

Bonfilsia tricolor Villiers 1979b: 98, 1980c: 300; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 127. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe, Marie-Galante**; single island endemic (Guadeloupe Archipelago endemic). Genus endemic to Lesser Antilles. **Notes.** Reared from branches of *Coccoloba uvifera* L., and *Miconia* spp.

Gourbeyrella alexisi Chalumeau and Touroult 2004a: 191; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 123; Touroult 2007:12. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic. Genus endemic to Lesser Antilles. **Notes.** Developing in branches of *Sloanea* sp., *Ocotea* sp., and *Miconia* spp. Genus endemic to Lesser Antilles.

Gourbeyrella romanowskii (Fleutiaux and Sallé) 1890: 464 (*Neocorus*); Gahan 1895: 108; Villiers 1980c: 301; Chalumeau and Touroult 2004: 190, 2005a: 122. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic. **Notes.** Found in wet and moist forest; developing in branches of *Inga* spp., *Sloanea* spp.,

Coccoloba uvifera L., and *Ocotea* sp. Touroult (2004b) has reared the species from *Inga* sp. branches girdled by *Oncideres amputator* (Fabricius).

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; Schiller 2004: 34; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 130; Touroult 2007: 7; Ivie et al. 2008b: 257; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 119. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, **Marie-Galante**, Martinique, Montserrat, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. USA (FL), Central and South America to Argentina; widespread New World. Introduced to Old World; São Tome, Gulf of Guinea. **Notes.** Polyphagous on many tree genera.

TRIBE TRACHYDERINI

SUBTRIBE TRACHYDERINA

Oxymerus aculeatus lebasi Dupont 1838: 47; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 132; Ivie et al. 2008b: 257. = *Oxymerus lebasii* Dupont, Villiers 1980c: 305. = *Oxymerus luteus* of Gahan 1895: 110; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 592, not Voet 1778: 17. **Distribution.** Curaçao, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Jamaica, Montserrat, Mustique, St. Vincent. Mexico to Colombia, Venezuela, Aruba, Trinidad, Guyana; other subspecies in Brazil and Bolivia to Uruguay; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** From mangrove to moist forest zone. Host trees: *Artocarpus* spp., *Inga* spp., *Conocarpus* spp., *Acacia* spp. Touroult (2004b) has reared the species from *Inga* sp. branches girdled by *Oncideres amputator* (Fabricius) in Guadeloupe.

Trachyderes (Trachyderes) succinctus (L.) 1758: 391 (*Cerambyx*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 467; Gahan 1895: 119; Villiers 1980c: 304; Schiller 2004: 15; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 134; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 119. **Distribution.** Barbados, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Martinique, St. Croix, St. Martin, St. Thomas, Union. Honduras to Argentina; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Larvae bore in wood of many tree genera. Touroult (2004b) has reared the species from *Inga* sp. branches girdled by *Oncideres amputator* (Fabricius).

SUBFAMILY LEPTURINAE

TRIBE LEPTURINI

Strangalia bonfilsii Villiers 1979a: 24, 1980b: 155; Chalumeau 1985b: 149; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 64. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic. **Notes.** In wet forests, adults are a mimic of *Photinus discoideus* (Sahlberg) firefly beetles.

Strangalia thoracica (Fleutiaux and Sallé) 1890: 465 (*Ophiostomis*); Gahan 1895: 110; Villiers 1980b: 155; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 63. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic. **Notes.** Day active, on flowers; larvae develop in branches of *Inga* spp., *Miconia* sp. and *Micheria* sp.; in humid and wet forests.

SUBFAMILY LAMIINAE

TRIBE PARMENIINI

Nanilla delauneyi Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 467; Gahan 1895: 120; Villiers 1980e: 553; 1980f: 88 (lectotype); Chalumeau 1885c: 150; Schiller 2004: 37; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 137. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic. Genus endemic to West Indies. **Notes.** In wet forests; develop-

ing in branches of *Inga* sp.; a visual mimic of the cryptorhynch weevil *Neotyloides errans* (Boheman), which also inhabits high elevation *Inga* spp.

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. **Distribution.** Dominica (the subspecies *Taeniotes insularis gahani* Breuning 1943: 246) and **Guadeloupe** (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic; not Cuba. **Notes.** Host trees; *Artocarpus* spp., *Morus* sp., *Ficus* sp. [*Taeniotes pulverulentus* (Olivier) 1790: 302 (*Lamia*); Gahan 1895: 121; Villiers 1980e: 558; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 138; Touroult 2012a: 77, removing species from list of Lesser Antilles. **Distribution.** Not Grenada; not Guadeloupe, not Martinique. Costa Rica to Paraguay; continental Latin America. **Notes.** This is listed as a synonym of *T. farinosus* (L.) 1758: 390 in Monné and Hovore 2005: 270, which occurs from Costa Rica to Peru.]
- [*Taeniotes scalaris* Fabricius 1781: 213; Gahan 1895: 121; Villiers 1980e: 556; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 138; Touroult 2012a: 77, removal of species from Lesser Antilles list. = *Taeniotes scalatus* Gmelin 1790: 1825; Monné and Bezark 2011: 306. **Distribution.** Not Cuba, not Grenada, not Martinique, not Guadeloupe. Mexico, Central and South America; continental Latin America. **Notes.** Host trees; *Ficus* sp., *Morus* sp., *Artocarpus altilis* (Parkinson) Fosberg, *Castilloa* sp.]

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. = *Adetus leewardensis* Breuning 1940: 38 of St. Vincent. = *Adetus grossepunctatus* Breuning 1940: 38 of Grenada and of Mustique. **Distribution.** Barbados, Canouan, Dominica (subspecies *Adetus lherminieri dominicensis* Breuning 1971: 307), Grenada, **Guadeloupe** (type locality), **Marie-Galante**, Martinique, Montserrat, Mustique, Petit St. Vincent, St. Lucia, St. Kitts, St. Vincent, Union; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Host plants: *Coccoloba wifera* L., *Cordia* spp., *Cossypium* spp., *Hibiscus* spp., *Thespiea* spp.
- Bisaltes sautierei* Chalumeau and Touroult 2004a: 64, 2005a: 148. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic. **Notes.** Found in back-beach mangroves.
- Rosalba arawakiana* Villiers 1980f: 86, 1980e: 545; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 147. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic; not Martinique (misidentification of *Rosalba hovorei* Touroult 2007:13, Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 147 of Martinique).;

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. **Distribution.** Bequia, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Martinique, Montserrat, Mustique, St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Host trees: *Mangifera indica* L., *Chrysobalanus* sp., and *Avicenia* sp.
- Hypsioma grisea* (Fleutiaux and Sallé) 1890: 469 (*Hypomia*); Gahan 1895: 125; Villiers 1980d: 466, 1980e: 549, 1980f: 87 (lectotype) (*Tritania*); Monné and Hovore 2005: 204; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 154; Vitali and Touroult 2005: 72 (larva); Dalens and Touroult 2007: 292; Touroult 2007: 8. = *Hypsioma picticornis* Bates 1865: 111; Gahan 1895: 125 of Grenada. **Distribution.** Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Union; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Host trees: *Piscidia* spp., *Lonchocarpus* spp., and *Mangifera indica* L. In dry and moist zone forests.
- Oncideres amputator* (Fabricius) 1792: 276 (*Lamia*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 470; Gahan 1895: 125; Villiers 1980d: 466, 1980e: 547; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 151; Vitali and Touroult 2005: 74 (larva); Touroult 2007: 8, 2012: 76. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Jamaica, Martinique, **Les Saintes**, St. Lucia, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** The female of this beetle lays its eggs in a small tree branch and then girdles the branch with its mandibles until the

branch drops to the forest floor. The larva develops in the fallen branch. Host trees are: “bois doux” (*Inga ingoides* (Rich.) Willd., and *Inga laurina* (Sw.) Willd., with a diameter up to 20 mm), *Coccoloba uvifera* L., *Lonchocarpus* spp., *Diospyros* sp., *Acacia* spp., *Sloanea* spp., *Citrus* spp., etc. The people of islands such as Dominica and St. Lucia commonly and mistakenly think these fallen branches are the act of the large hercules beetle (*Dynastes hercules* Linnaeus, Scarabaeidae), which supposedly grasps the branches between its two horns and flies in loops until the branch is cut. Touroult (2004b) has reared 15 species of other cerambycids from *Inga* sp. branches cut by this species.

Trestonia fulgurata Buquet 1859: 48; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 469; Gahan 1895: 125; Villiers 1980e: 548; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 156; Touroult 2007: 8. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, St. Lucia, Union; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** In moist zone; in branches of *Inga* spp., *Acacia* spp., and *Sloanea* sp. Touroult (2004b) has reared the species from *Inga* spp. branches girdled by *Oncideres amputator* (Fabricius).

Trestonia signifera Buquet 1859: 49; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 469; Gahan 1895: 125 (*Trestonia*); Villiers 1980e: 549; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 157. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe? (type locality, but its presence needs confirmation), Martinique; Lesser Antilles endemic.

TRIBE PTEROPLIINI

Epectasis similis Gahan 1895: 126; Villiers 1980d: 466, 1980e: 552, 1980f: 87 (lectotype); Chemsak et al. 1992: 118; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 160; Touroult 2012a: 75. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada (type locality), Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Host trees: *Mangifera indica* L., and *Sloanea* sp. In wet zone forests.

TRIBE POGONOCHEIRINI

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. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada (type locality), Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. John, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, Union; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Polyphagous on many host trees. Touroult (2004b) has reared the species from *Inga* sp. branches girdled by *Oncideres amputator* (Fabricius).

TRIBE DESMIPHORINI

Desmiphora (*Desmiphora*) *hirticollis* (Olivier) 1795: 11 (*Saperda*); Gahan 1895: 122; Micheli and Hovore 2003: 3; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 165; Touroult 2007: 8; Touroult 2012a: 75. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Curaçao, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Union. sw USA, Mexico to Venezuela, to Argentina; Galapagos; widespread New World. *Mimestoloides benardi* Breuning 1980: 70; Villiers 1980e: 559; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 166; Touroult 2007: 8. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe (type locality), Martinique, Montserrat, St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** In dry and moist zone forests; reared from branches of *Artocarpus* spp., and captured on *Clusia plukenetii* Urban.

TRIBE ACANTHODERINI

Oreodera glauca (L.) 1758: 390 (*Cerambyx*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 471; Gahan 1895: 128; Villiers 1980d: 467, 1980e: 583; Schiller 2004: 34; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 169; Touroult 2007: 11; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 21. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia. Mexico to Panama, Argentina; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** An anthropophile and possibly introduced to some islands. Host trees: *Ficus* spp., *Artocarpus* spp., *Coccoloba uvifera* L., etc.

TRIBE ACANTHOCININI

- Amniscus assimilis* (Gahan) 1895: 136 (*Leptostylus*); Gahan 1895: 136; Gilmour 1963: 59 (*Leptostylopsis*); Villiers 1980d: 466, 1980e: 571, 1980f: 90 (*Leptostyloides*); Monné and Hovore 2005: 246; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 179; Vitali 2001: 153 (larva); Valentine and Ivie 2005: 280; Dalens and Touroult 2007: 291. = *Leptostylopsis bidentatus* (Fabricius) 1775: 165 (*Cerambyx*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 471 of Guadeloupe; Gahan 1895: 136 (*Leptostylus*) of Nevis. = *Leptostylus bidentatus* in part, Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 471; Gilmour 1963: 59 (new combination). **Distribution.** Barbados, **La Désirade**, Dominica, **Guadeloupe** (type locality), Guana, Martinique, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic. Mexico record in doubt. **Notes.** Polyphagous on many tree genera. Touroult (2004b) has reared the species from *Inga* sp. branches girdled by *Oncideres amputator* (Fabricius).
- [*Amniscus praemorsus* (Fabricius) 1792: 275 (*Lamia*), Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 472; Gahan 1895: 135 (*Leptostylus*); Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 180. = *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; Lesser Antilles endemic. Mexico record in doubt. **Notes.** The real distribution is unclear. According to Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 180 it is probably restricted to northern islands of the Lesser Antilles such as St. Martin.]
- Amniscus similis* (Gahan) 1895: 136 (*Leptostylus*); Gahan 1895: 136; Villiers 1980d: 466, 1980e: 572, 1980f: 91 (lectotype) (*Leptostyloides*); Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 178; Vitali and Touroult 2006: 5 (larva); Touroult 2007: 11. = *Leptostylus bidentatus* in part; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 471 of Guadeloupe; Gahan 1895: 136. = *Leptostyloides turbidus* Gilmour 1963: 63 of St. Eustatius. = *Paratrypanidius antiquae* Gilmour 1963: 15 of Antigua. = *Leptostylopsis testaceus* (Froelich) 1792: 141 (*Leptostylus*); Gilmour 1963: 59. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Bermuda, **La Désirade**, Dominica, Grenada (type locality), **Guadeloupe**, Guana, **Marie-Galante**, Martinique, Puerto Rico, Saba, **Les Saintes**, St. Croix, St. Eustatius, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tortola, Virgin Gorda. Mexico, Trinidad; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Host trees: *Tabebuia* spp., *Delonix* spp., *Hippomane mancinella* L., *Mangifera indica* L., *Artocarpus* spp., *Cecropia* spp., *Clusia* spp.
- Lithargyrus guadeloupensis* (Villiers) 1980f: 89; Touroult 2012a: 73, new combination. = *Cometochus guadeloupensis* Villiers 1980f: 89; 1980e: 568; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 181; erroneously considered to be a genus endemic to the Lesser Antilles. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic. **Notes.** In moist forest zone.
- 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; Schiller 2004: 34; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 213; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 280; Touroult 2007: 12; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 20. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bequia, Cuba, Dominica, Grand Cayman, Guana, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique, Mustique, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, St. Vincent, Union. The subspecies *Lagocheirus araneiformis guadeloupensis* Dillon 1957: 150 is reported in Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy, St. Eustatius, St. Martin, St. John. The subspecies *Lagocheirus araneiformis insulorum* Dillon 1957: 150 is distributed on various other islands of the Lesser Antilles. Five other subspecies are elsewhere in the West Indies (Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao), USA (FL); Mexico to Panama, and northern South America; widespread New World. Introduced to Tahiti and Hawaii. **Notes.** Polyphagous on many tree genera and species, especially in dry zones. The emergence holes of adult beetles from the tree are through large, conspicuous, circular “trap-doors” cut through the bark of the host tree, which are sometimes still attached to the tree. The holes under the bark are feeding chambers and pupation takes place deeper in the tree.
- Neseuterpia curvipes* Villiers 1980f: 89, 1980e: 564; Chalumeau 1983b: 221; Schiller 2004: 37; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 175; Vitali and Touroult 2005: 77 (larva). **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic. The mention of this species from Dominica (Chalumeau 1983b: 221; Monné and Hovore 2005: 264) is in error (Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 175). **Notes.** Host tree: *Euterpe globosa* auct. non Gaertn. palms, in leaf bases.
- Oedopeza 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. **Distribution.** Dominica, **Guadeloupe**, Martinique; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Under bark of *Dacryodes* sp.
- Styloleptooides morazzanii* Chalumeau 1983b: 231, Chalumeau and Touroult 2004: 193, 2005a: 195. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe, Les Saintes; Guadeloupe** Archipelago endemic. Genus endemic to West Indies. **Notes.** Host plants: *Inga ingoides*, *Cytharexylum spinosum*, *Acacia tortuosa*; in dry and moist forests.
- 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; 2012: 76, 2012: 77. = *Styloleptus inermis* Fabricius 1801: 293, Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 472 of Guadeloupe. = *Styloleptus albosuturalis* Villiers 1980f: 93; Villiers 1980c: 467; Chalumeau 1983b: 230; Chemsak et al. 1992: 146; Monné and Hovore 2005: 271; Chalumeau and Touroult 2004b: 194 (synonymy). = *S. bonsils* 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, St. Barthélémy, St. Lucia, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Polyphagous on many tree genera. Touroult (2004b) has reared the species from *Inga* sp. branches girdled by *Oncideres amputator* (Fabricius).
- Urgleptes cobbeni* Gilmour 1963: 85; Villiers 1980e: 580; Chalumeau 1983b: 233; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 188; Dalens and Touroult 2007: 291. **Distribution.** Barbados, **La Désirade, Guadeloupe, Les Saintes, Marie-Galante**, Martinique, Montserrat, Saba, St. Barthélémy, St. Eustatius, St. Martin; Lesser Antilles endemic. Curaçao and Bonaire records are in error. **Notes.** In dry to wet forests; developing in branches of many species of trees.
- Urgleptes guadeloupensis* (Fleutiaux and Sallé) 1890: 472 (*Lepturges*); Gahan 1895: 136; Ramos 1946: 42; Villiers 1980d: 467, 1980e: 579, 1980f: 94 (lectotype); Chalumeau 1983b: 233; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 190; Touroult 2007: 11, 12; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 22. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Curaçao, Dominica, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Martinique, Mona, Montserrat, Mustique, Puerto Rico?, **Les Saintes**, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Polyphagous on many tree genera. Touroult (2004b) has reared the species from *Inga* sp. branches girdled by *Oncideres amputator* (Fabricius).
- Urgleptes leopaulini* Touroult 2004a: 66; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 192; Touroult 2007: 12. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**, Martinique; Lesser Antilles endemic.

TRIBE CYRTININI

- Cyrtinus hubbardi* Fisher 1926: 38; Villiers 1980d: 467, 1980e: 588; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 217. **Distribution.** Dominica, **Guadeloupe**, Martinique, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Larvae develop in branches of *Inga* spp., *Lonchocarpus* spp., and *Acacia* spp. in humid and wet forests. Touroult (2004b) has reared the species from *Inga* sp. branches girdled by *Oncideres amputator* (Fabricius).
- Decarthria stephensi* Hope 1834: 16; Gahan 1895: 138; Villiers 1980e: 589; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 219. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**, Martinique, St. Vincent (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Develops in branches of *Ficus* spp., *Rhizophora mangle* L., *Coccoloba uvifera* L.

TRIBE COLOBOTHEINI

- Carneades bicincta* Gahan 1890: 393; Gahan 1895: 137; Villiers 1980e: 590, 1980f: 97 (lectotype); Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 221. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic. **Notes.** A species of the upper humid forest zone.

TRIBE CALLIINI

- Drycothaea guadeloupensis* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 473; Gahan 1895: 139; Villiers 1980e: 593. Villiers 1980f: 97 (lectotype); Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 224. **Distribution.** Dominica, **Guadeloupe**; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** In wet zone forests.

Mesestola guadeloupensis Breuning 1980: 70; Villiers 1980e: 594; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 225; Touroult 2007:12. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Martinique; Lesser Antilles endemic. Genus endemic to West Indies.

TRIBE HEMILOPHINI

Adesmus nigriventris (Fleutiaux and Sallé) 1890: 472 (*Amphionycha*); Gahan 1895: 130; Villiers 1980e: 592, 1980f: 97 (lectotype); Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 222. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Adults are a mimic of *Photinus* firefly beetles, in wet forests.

156. FAMILY BRUCHIDAE, The bean weevils

SUBFAMILY AMBLYCERINAE

TRIBE SPERMOPHAGINI

Zabrotes subfasciatus (Boheman) 1833: 111 (*Spermophagus*); Miskimen and Bond 1970: 96; Kingsolver 1970: 487, 2004: 52; de Luca 1972: 103. = *Amblycerus semifasciatus* Boheman 1839: 137, Blackwelder 1944-1957: 763. **Distribution.** Cuba, Jamaica, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy, St. Croix; introduced to 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.

SUBFAMILY BRUCHINAE

TRIBE BRUCHIDIINI

Callosobruchus chinensis (L.) 1758: 386 (*Curculio*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 761; Tucker 1952: 347; de Luca 1972: 103; Bennett and Alam 1985: 28; Udayagiri and Wadhi 1989: 167; Kingsolver 2004: 80; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 119. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico; introduced to 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 (new island record, INRA, J. Kingsolver det.), 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 Lesser Antilles; cosmopolitan. **Notes.** Also called the cow pea weevil; a stored products pest of seeds of various legumes.

TRIBE ACANTHOSCELIDINI

Acanthoscelides argillaceus (Sharp) 1885: 452 (*Bruchus*); Udayagiri and Wadhi 1989: 37. *Acanthoscelides obreptus* Bridwell 1942: 256. deLuca 1972: 1. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Hispaniola. Mexico, Guatemala, Panama, Colombia, Trinidad, Venezuela, to Brazil, Chile; Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** A pest of stored seeds *Cajanus* sp., *Dolichos* sp., *Phaseolus* spp., and *Vigna* sp.

Acanthoscelides desmanthi Johnson 1990: 364. **Distribution.** Antigua, Curaçao, Guadeloupe (new island record, INRA, J. Kingsolver det.), Nevis. Puerto Rico, St. Eustatius. USA, Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil; widespread New World.

Acanthoscelides flavescens (Fahraeus) 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. = *Acanthoscelides ochraceicolor* (Pic) 1913: 110 (*Bruchus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 760; Kingsolver 1969: 53; de Luca

- 1972: 103. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Bahamas, Bonaire, Cuba, Curaçao, Grand Cayman, Grenada, Grenadines, **Guadeloupe**, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Monserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Kitts, St. Vincent (type locality), Tortola, Union. USA (FL, LA, TX) and Mexico to Panama, Colombia, Aruba, Trinidad, Surinam; Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil; widespread New World. **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: 1944: 759; Johnson and Kingsolver 1981: 414. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.
- 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. Thomas. Trinidad, Tobago; widespread Antilles and Latin America.
- Acanthoscelides modestus* (Sharp) 1885b: 461 (*Bruchus*); Johnson 1990: 433. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, **Guadeloupe** (new island record, INRA, J. Kingsolver det.), 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; de Luca 1972: 103; 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.
- 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; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Ctenocolum janzeni* Kingsolver and Whitehead 1974: 289. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe** (new island record , FSCA; 14 specimens, 5 localities; J. Kingsolver det.). Mexico, Costa Rica; Lesser Antilles and Latin America? **Notes.** The distribution could also suggest that the species is introduced to Guadeloupe.
- 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 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

- Mimosestes insularis* Kingsolver and Johnson 1978: 35, Kingsolver 2004: 188. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe** (new island record, INRA, J. Kingsolver det.), Jamaica, Puerto Rico. 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.** Cuba, Curaçao, **Guadeloupe** (new island record, INRA, J. Kingsolver det.), Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico; expected throughout Lesser Antilles. USA, Mexico to Colombia, Venezuela, Aruba, Trinidad, Guyana and Brazil; WNA; introduced to Azores. **Notes.** Hosts: Many species including *Acacia* spp., *Caesalpinia* sp., *Hymenaea* sp., *Ochroma* sp., *Prosopis* sp., and *Vicia* sp. This is a variable species, with small but consistent differences in the male genitalia

SUBTRIBE MEGACERINI

Megacerus lherminieri (Fahraeus) 1839: 37 (*Bruchus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 473 (*Acanthoscelides*) of Guadeloupe; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 1944: 760; Terán and Kingsolver 1977: 101; Johnson and Kingsolver 1981: 411. = *Bruchus (Pachybruchus) curtipennis* 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 on Convolvulaceae.

159. FAMILY CHRYSOMELIDAE, the leaf beetles

SUBFAMILY CRIOCERINAE

TRIBE LEMINI

Lema bifida Olivier 1808: 737; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 474; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 628; Takizawa 2003: 5. = *Lema punctata* Olivier 1796: l, Figure 16, of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe; widespread Antilles endemic.

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 nigroarcuata Clark 1866: 45; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 474; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 630; Takizawa 2003: 7. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Lema ochracea Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 474; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 631. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic.

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. = *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. Vincent. USA (s TX) to Panama, Colombia to Argentina and Peru; widespread New World. **Notes.** On *Commelina* spp. (Commelinaceae) in south Texas.

SUBFAMILY HISPINAE

TRIBE CEPHALOLEIINI

Melanispa truncata Baly 1858 [1851]: 31; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 480; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 718; Takizawa 2003: 94. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. Genus endemic to West Indies.

TRIBE MESOMPHALIINI

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

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

Echoma distincta (Boheman) 1854: 141 (*Omoplata*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 481; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 743; Takizawa 2003: 101. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Martinique; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Stolas aenea Olivier 1790: 391; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 780 (*Mesomphala*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 738; not in Takizawa 2003. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Guiana, Brazil; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

TRIBE CASSIDINI

Acromis spinifex (L.) 1763: 392 (*Cassida*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 481 (*Selenis*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 743; Takizawa 2003: 96. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. South America (Argentina); Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Feeds on *Ipomoea* spp.

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

Charidotella sexpunctata (Fabricius) 1781: 109 (*Cassida*); Takizawa 2003: 98; Cooter 1983 (*Metriana trisignata*, according to Ivie et al. 2008b: 255); Schiller 2004: 18 = *Coptocyclus bicolor* (Fabricius) 1798: 83 (*Cassida*); Champion 1897b: 279; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 751 (*Metriana*). = *Coptocyclus bistrispunctata* Olivier 1790: 382; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 481 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bequia, Dominica, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Montserrat, St. Croix, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. USA, Mexico to Costa Rica, Venezuela to Argentina; widespread New World. **Notes.** Feeds on *Ipomoea* spp., and various Convolvulaceae.

Deloyala guttata (Olivier 1790: 383 (*Cassida*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 748; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 95. = *Deloyala fuliginosa* (Olivier); Takizawa 2003: 100. = *Coptocyclus cruciata* Linnaeus 1767: 576, Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 481 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Cuba, **Guadeloupe** (*Deloyala guttata* variety *fuliginosa* Olivier 1808: 971), Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Croix. USA (widespread) to Mexico, to Colombia; widespread New World. **Notes.** Sometimes found on sweet potato but usually not economically important.

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

SUBFAMILY GALERUCINAE

TRIBE GALERUCINI

Metrogaleruca obscura (DeGeer) 1775: 354 (*Chrysomela*); Takizawa 2003: 50. = *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.** Grenada, **Guadeloupe**; Lesser Antilles endemic.

TRIBE HYLASPINI

Acalymma innubum (Fabricius) 1775: 117 (*Crioceris*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 479 (*Diabrotica*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 682 (*Diabrotica*); Ivie et al. 2008b: 256. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, Virgin Islands. Mexico to Costa Rica, Colombia to French Guiana; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Probably found associated with Curcubitaceae.

TRIBE LUPERINI

Cerotoma ruficornis (Olivier) 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. = *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. Vincent.

USA (FL, TX), Mexico, Central America to Venezuela; widespread New World. **Notes.** A severe pest of beans and peas, and also found on cucurbits and peppers.

Diabrotica 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.

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.** **Guadeloupe**, Montserrat. Mexico to Panama, Brazil; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Metrogaleruca obscura (DeGeer) 1775: 354 (*Chrysomela*); Takizawa 2003: 50. **Distribution.** Grenada, **Guadeloupe**. South America; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Pyesia detrita (Fabricius) 1801: 450 (*Crioceris*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 479 (*Malacosoma*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 689 (*Exora*); Takizawa 2003: 53. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**. Guatemala, Peru; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

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.

Aedmon heikertingeri (Bechyné) 1956: 596 (*Hadropoda*); Takizawa 2003: 57. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

Aedmon orsodacnina (Bechyné) 1956: 596 (*Hadropoda*); Takizawa 2003: 58. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

Aphthona maculipennis Jacoby 1885: 365, 1897: 267; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 694; Bechyné 1956: 586; Takizawa 2003: 62. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent. Mexico to Panama. widespread Antilles and Latin America.

Aphthona salaisi Bechyné 1956: 586; Takizawa 2003: 62. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

Apleuraltica curculionides Bechyné 1956: 596; Takizawa 2003: 62; Konstantinov and Konstantinova 2011: 63. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic. Genus endemic to Lesser Antilles.

Bonfilsus subpubescens (sic) (Bechyné) 1956: 598 (*Aedmon*); Scherer 1967: 219; Takizawa 2003: 65. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic. Genus endemic to Lesser Antilles.

Chaetocnema conocarpicola Scherer 1967: 217; Takizawa 2003: 66; Schiller 2004: 16. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic. **Notes.** Found on *Conocarpus erectus* L.

Chaetocnema rexora Bechyné 1956: 594; Takizawa 2003: 67. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

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. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent. USA, Mexico to Panama; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. **Notes.** Feeding on egg-plant, tobacco, tomato, potato, bean and sweet potato. **Notes.** Ivie et al. 2008b: 256 list an undetermined species in this genus from Montserrat.

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.

Exocerus heikertingeri Bechyné 1955: 145, 1956: 592; Takizawa 2003: 70. **Distribution.** Dominica, **Guadeloupe** (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic.

- Gioia antillarum* Bechyné 1955: 79, 1956: 585; Savini and Furth 1999: 21; Takizawa 2003: 71; Schiller 2004: 44. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Host: *Charianthus alpinus* Schwartz (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, 1956: 585; Savini and Furth 1999: 27; Takizawa 2003: 71. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Guadeloupena cadmum* Bechyné 1956: 588; Takizawa 2003: 71. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. Genus endemic to Lesser Antilles.
- Halticops aenea* (Olivier) 1808: 690 (*Haltica*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 477; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 700; Bechyné 1956: 592 (*Graphodera*); not in Takizawa 2003. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana. Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Heikertingerella blakeae* Takizawa 2003: 72; replacement name for *Heikertingerella guadeloupensis* Blake 1960: 103. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Heikertingerella guadeloupensis* Bechyné 1956: 589; Takizawa 2003: 72. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Host: *Besleria lutea* L. (Gesneriaceae) (Schiller 2004).
- Heikertingerella krugi* (Weise) 1885b: 163 (*Homophyla*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 478 (as *Homophyla* ?*krugi*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 705; not in Takizawa 2003: 72. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico; widespread Antilles endemic.
- Heikertingerella retracta* Bechyné 1955: 105; Takizawa 2003: 72. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Heikertingerella rubra* Bechyné 1956: 590; Takizawa 2003: 73. = *Euplectroscelsis variabilis* var. *rubra* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890. **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.
- 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; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Homoschema azureipenne* Bechyné 1956: 585; Takizawa 2003: 74. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. Genus endemic to West Indies.
- 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* L. (Capparaceae) (Schiller 2004).
- Longitarsus cornelius* Bechyné 1955: 86; Takizawa 2003: 79. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Longitarsus isochromus* Bechyné 1956: 587; Takizawa 2003: 79. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Longitarsus varicornis* Suffrian 1968: 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; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Lysathia 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; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 280; Ivie et al. 2008b: 256 (*Altica*). **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, 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* spp. (Haloragaceae) as well as genera of Onagraceae (Habeck and Wilkerson, 1980).

Megistops granulata Jacoby 1897: 275; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 717; Blake 1952: 2; Bechyné 1956: 598; Takizawa 2003: 82. **Distribution.** Grenada, **Guadeloupe**; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Monomacra corallina Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 477 (*Lactica*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 701; Bechyné 1956: 595; Takizawa 2003: 83. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

Monomacra guadeloupensis Bechyné 1956: 594; Takizawa 2003: 84. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; 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; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 478 (*Asphaera*) of Guadeloupe; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 7007; Bechyné 1956: 595. **Distribution.** Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Jamaica, St. Thomas?, St. Vincent. Mexico to Panama, Colombia to Trinidad, Brazil and Bolivia; widespread Antilles and Latin America.

Omophoita cyanipennis Fabricius 1798: 97; Blake 1931: 77; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 707; Woodruff et al. 1998: 19. =*Podagriscia cyanipennis* Weise 1885: 165; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 476 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. Trinidad. USA (FL, TX); widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. The variety *octomaculata* Crotch 1873: 59 is of Grenada, of Guadeloupe, of St. Vincent, and USA.

Phyllotrupes limbatus (Blake) 1953: 234 (*Oxygona*); Takizawa 2003: 89. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**. Costa Rica; Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** According to A. Konstantinov (pers. comm., 23 Dec., 2011), *Platiprosopus* Chevrolat 1834: 87 appears to be an older name for this genus, and lists two unidentified species under this genus name for Guadeloupe (Konstantinov and Konstantinova 2011: 65).

Phyllotrupes pallens (Fabricius) 1792: 25 (*Galeruca*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 477 (*Oxygona*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 695; Takizawa 2003: 89. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

Pseudodisonycha guadeloupensis (Bechyné) 1956: 588 (*Monotalla*); Takizawa 2003: 89. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic. Genus endemic to West Indies.

Syphraea impala Bechyné 1956: 591; Takizawa 2003: 91. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

Systema lherminieri Bryant 1942: 792; Bechyné 1956: 591; Takizawa 2003: 92; Schiller 2004: 19. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**. Trinidad; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

SUBFAMILY EUMOLPINAE

TRIBE EUMOLPINI

Phanaeta antillarum Bechyné 1955: 625; Takizawa 2003: 49. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

TRIBE ADOXINI

Chalcosicya grandis Blake 1951: 299; Takizawa 2003: 26. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

Habrophora annulicornis Pic 1923: 18; Takizawa 2003: 31. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; 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.

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. **Distribution. Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

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 vitraci Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 475; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 647; Takizawa 2003: 18. **Distribution. Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

SUPERFAMILY CURCULIONOIDEA

161. FAMILY ANTHRIBIDAE, the fungus weevils

SUBFAMILY CHORAGINAE

TRIBE ARAECERINI

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. Bermuda; cosmopolitan. **Notes.** A pest of cocoa, coffee, and dozens of other dried plant materials (Childers and Woodruff 1980). Many names have been applied worldwide to this pest (Valentine 2006). A generalist feeder on many dried and living plant tissues.

SUBFAMILY ANTHRIBINAE

TRIBE PLATYRHININI

Homocloeus insularis (Frieser) 1959: 420 (*Piezocorynus*); Valentine 2004: 56; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 2. **Distribution.** Dominica, **Guadeloupe** (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic.

TRIBE ZYGAENODINI

Ormiscus conis Jordan 1924: 240; Schiller 2004: 16; Valentine 2004: 61; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 2. **Distribution.** Dominica, **Guadeloupe** (type locality), Martinique; Lesser Antilles endemic.

163. FAMILY ATTELABIDAE, the leaf rolling and tooth-nosed snout beetles

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 promordia. Ivie et al. 2008b: 276 list an undetermined species in this genus from Montserrat.

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

SUBFAMILY BRENTINAE

TRIBE BRENTINI

Brentus anchorago (Linnaeus) 1758: 383 (*Curculio*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 458; Denier 1922: 28. Blackwelder 1944-1957: 776; Schiller 2004: 15; Ivie et al. 2008b: 276; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 3; Sforzi and Bartolozzi 2004: 146. **Distribution.** Dominica, **Guadeloupe**, Montserrat. USA (CA, FL), Mexico to Panama, Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay; widespread New World. **Notes.** Adults are found commonly under loose bark of various trees, especially *Bursera simaruba* (L.) Sarg.

TRIBE ARRHENODINI

Rhaphirhynchus cylindricornis (Fabricius) 1792: 492 (*Brentus*); Denier 1922: 27 of Guadeloupe; Sforzi and Bartolozzi 2004: 262. = *Rhaphirhynchus nitidicollis* Gyllenhal 1833: 328; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 458; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 774; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 4. **Distribution.** Dominica, **Guadeloupe**, Martinique. Costa Rica, Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil; 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); Mantilleri and Sforzi 2006: 27; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 8; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 131; Mantilleri 2010: 157; Touroult 2012b: 96. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Cuba, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Martinique, Virgin Islands. USA (Southern Florida); widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. **Notes.** An unidentified species in this genus is reported from Dominica by O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 4.

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.

Leptocymatium perlucidum Kleine 1922: 148; Sforzi and Bartolozzi 2004: 570. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Virgin Islands. Brazil. West Indies and Latin America?

Nemocephalus monilis (Fabricius) 1787: 85 (*Brentus*); Sforzi and Bartolozzi 2004: 580. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Virgin Islands; widespread Antilles endemic.

TRIBE TRACHELIZINI

Hephebocerus nanus (Boheman) 1833: 355 (*Ephebocerus*); Sforzi and Bartolozzi 2004: 495. = *Hephebocerus dufau* Denier 1922: 24 (*Ephebocerus*); 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; Miskimen and Bond 1970: 99; Denon and Mauléon 2004: 14; Ivie et al. 2008b: 276; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 8; Perez-Gelabert 2008: 131. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Cuba, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Mona, Montserrat, Nevis*, St. Croix. USA (NM-FL), Central and South America; widespread West Indies; introduced to 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* Linnaeus) where the larvae mine the stems. It is also found in coastal habitats in older and larger subterranean stems of *Ipomoea pes-caprae* (Linnaeus) 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.

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.

Apion iteratum Kissinger 1974: 23. **Distribution.** Grenada, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Apion kissingeri Ferragu 1967: 256; Kissinger 1974: 5. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

167. FAMILY CURCULIONIDAE, the snout beetles and true weevils

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 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, excluding some 70 Scolytinae and Platypodinae, number some 367 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.

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.

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: 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, 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

Sitophilus granarius (L.) 1758: 378 (*Curculio*); Hustache 1932: 385 (*Calandra*); Perez-Gelabert 2008: 137. **Distribution.** Barbados, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola; cosmopolitan; widespread New World; probably native to the Old World, introduced to New World, introduced to Lesser Antilles. **Notes.** The grain weevil. Species in this genus are cosmopolitan pests of stored products.

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 Lesser Antilles. **Notes.** Adults are often found in fallen tamarind pods.

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 Lesser Antilles. **Notes.** A pest in stored food products such as rice.

SUBTRIBE SPHENOPHORINIA

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. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix. USA (FL), Mexico to Panama, South America, native to Old World; widespread New World; introduced to 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.

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 *Iriartea 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 reinfest subsequent crops.

Metamasius liratus (Gyllenhal) 1838: 914 (*Sphenophorus*); Coquerel 1849: 445; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 455; Hustache 1932: 378 (*Sphenophorus*); Vaurie 1966:279-281. **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 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; Lesser Antilles and North and/or Central America. **Notes.** Vaurie (1966) reports specimens taken from the crowns of *Tillandsia* sp. in Montserrat.

Sphenophorus erythrurus Chevrolat 1880: XXXII; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 452 (*Nanus*). **Distribution. Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

Sphenophorus rusticus Gyllenhal 1838: 937. **Distribution. Guadeloupe.** Widespread South America; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Sphenophorus tetraspilosus Chevrolat 1880: XXXI. =*Sphenophorus tetraspilotus*: Chevrolat 1880: 315 [error] of Guadeloupe. **Distribution. Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

SUBFAMILY ERIRHININAE

TRIBE ERIRHININI

Helodytes hustachei Kuschel 1956: 229. **Distribution. Guadeloupe**, Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

Onychylis guadelupensis (Hustache) 1929: 243 (*Neochetina*) [resurrected name]. **Distribution. Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

Penestes variabilis (Chevrolat) 1879: 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 aguilari* Ferragu 1963: 249. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- 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. = *Anthonomus picipes* Blatchley 1928: 249. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Cuba, Guadeloupe, Guana, Hispaniola, Montserrat; widespread Antilles endemic.
- Anthonomus bellus* (Hustache) 1929: 264 (*Pseudanthonomus*); Clark 1990: 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 is labeled "sur fruits de *Amyris elemifera* L.", Rutaceae (Clark 1991: 50-51).
- Anthonomus convexifrons* Hustache 1929: 257; Clark 1991: 50; Valentine and Ivie 2005: 281; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 6. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Guana; widespread Antilles endemic? **Notes.** A specimen of this species from Grande Terre is labeled "sur fruits de *Amyris elemifera* L.", Rutaceae (Clark, 1991: 50-51).
- Anthonomus filicornis* Hustache 1929: 257; Clark 1987: 333. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Brazil, Panama, Venezuela; Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** This species has been collected on *Byrsonima stipulacea* Adr. Juss. (Venezuela), *B. spicata* (Cav.) DC (Venezuela) and *Myrica splendens* (SW) DC (probably incidental; Guadeloupe) (Clark 1987: 333-334).
- Anthonomus flavescens* Boheman 1843: 239; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 444; Hustache 1929: 252; Clark 1992: 137; Ivie et al. 2008b: 276. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Montserrat. Panama; 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; Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** 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 pecki* Anderson 2013: 264 [replacement name] = *Anthonomus pusillus* (Hustache) 1929: 266 (*Pseudanthonomus*) [not LeConte 1876]; Clark 1990a: 657 (new 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]. Clark and Burke 1986: 64. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy; widespread Antilles 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 thyasocnemoides* Hustache 1929: 263; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 7. = *Anthonomus thyasocnemoidus*: Hustache 1929: 263 [error.] **Distribution.** Dominica, **Guadeloupe**; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Atractomerus dufau* (Hustache) 1929: 250 (*Anthonomus*). Clark 1989: 330, new combination. **Distribution.** Dominica, **Guadeloupe**; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Atractomerus spinipennis* (Hustache) 1929: 251 (*Anthonomus*); Clark 1989: 379-380, new combination; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 7. **Distribution.** Dominica, **Guadeloupe**; Lesser Antilles 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

- Catiline elongatus* Hustache 1929: 241; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 8. **Distribution.** Dominica, **Guadeloupe**; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Catiline tuberculatus* Hustache 1929: 240. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.
- Ceratopus fulvus* Hustache 1929: 239. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

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.
- 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. **Notes.** Neotropical species placed in the genus *Phyllotrox* are usually associated with flowers of palms or cyclanths (Franz 2006).
- 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 EUGNOMINI

- Udeus muticus* Hustache 1929: 246. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

TRIBE TYCHINI

Lignyodes acalyptoides (Hustache) 1930: 107 (*Thyasocnemis*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Lignyodes dufau (Hustache) 1930: 108 (*Thyasocnemis*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

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.

SUBFAMILY BARIDINAE

TRIBE BARIDINI

SUBTRIBE BARIDINA

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 1880: 300; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 452; Hustache 1932: 325; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 9. = *Baris picea* Chevrolat 1880: 300 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Chalcobaris callaidis (Chevrolat) 1880: 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.

Procholus pulchellus (Chevrolat) 1880: 307 (*Centrinus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 453; Hustache 1932: 305. = *Centrinus sociatus* (Chevrolat) 1880: 307. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

TRIBE MADARINI

Hulpesellus vitraci (Hustache) 1932: 320 (*Notesia*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

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.

TRIBE PERIDINETINI

Palliatrix insignis Chevrolat 1880: XXVII (*Peridinetus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 452; Hustache 1932: 307; Prena 2009: 52. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

TRIBE MADOPTERINI

SUBTRIBE ZYGOBARIDINA

- Centrinus lanaefaucis* Chevrolat 1880: 307; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 453. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Cylindrocerus 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.
- Geraeus arcufascia* (Chevrolat) 1880: 307 (*Centrinus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 453; Hustache 1932: 313. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- 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 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 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].

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.

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; single island endemic. **Notes.** Montserrat has a species near this.
- Eulechriops auricollis* Hustache 1932: 288. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- 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) 1880: 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. = *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; Lesser Antilles and Latin America?

TRIBE ZYGOPINI

- Archocopturus basalis* Hustache 1932: 281; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 11. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Archocopturus pulchellus* Hustache 1932: 280. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

TRIBE TACHYGONINI

- Laemorchestes dufau* Hustache 1930: 106. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Tachygonus dufau* Hustache 1932: 300. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

SUBFAMILY COSSONINAE

TRIBE COSSONINI

- [*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 hypocritus* Hustache 1932: 367. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- 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; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- 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 vitraci Hustache 1932: 366; Ivie et al. 2008b: 277; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 12. **Distribution.** Dominica, **Guadeloupe**, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic.

TRIBE ACAMPTINI

Acamptus interstitialis (Chevrolat) 1880: 253 (*Cryptorhynchus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 448 (*Euscepes*); Hustache 1932: 329. = *Cryptorhynchus orthodoxus* (Chevrolat) 1880: 253; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 448 (*Euscepes*). **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

TRIBE XEROPHILEOTRIBINI

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.

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**. Not USA; Lesser Antilles endemic.

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.

TRIBE ONYCHOLIPINI

Allopentarthrum elumbe (Boheman) 1838: 1062 (*Rhyncholus*); 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.

Pentarthron elumbe (Boheman) 1838: 1062 (*Rhyncholus*); 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?

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.

Pseudopentarthrum importatum Hustache 1932: 342. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

Pseudopentarthrum intermedium Hustache 1932: 344; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 15. **Distribution.** Dominica, **Guadeloupe**; Lesser Antilles endemic.

TRIBE PENTARTHINI

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

Pseudapotrepus insularis Hustache 1932: 344. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

TRIBE RHYNCOLINI

Apotrepus delauneyi Hustache 1932: 116. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

Apotrepus dufai Hustache 1932: 117. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

Apotrepus enigmaticus Hustache 1932: 118. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

Apotrepus guadelupensis Hustache 1932: 117. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

Apotrepus hypocritus Hustache 1932: 115. = *Apotrepus hypocrita* Csiki 1936: 166 [unjustified emendation]. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

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

Apotrepus sulcatifrons Hustache 1932: 113. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

Apotrepus sulcatirostris Hustache 1932: 112. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

Apotrepus vitraci Hustache 1932: 114. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

Nyssonotus angustus Hustache 1932: 337 (*Nissonotus*); O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 15. **Distribution.** Dominica, **Guadeloupe**; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Rhyncolus dufai Hustache 1932: 372; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 15. **Distribution.** Dominica, **Guadeloupe**; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Rhyncolus regularis Hustache 1932: 371. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

SUBFAMILY CRYPTORHYNCHINAE

TRIBE CRYPTORHYNCHINI

SUBTRIBE CRYPTORHYNCHINA

Coelosternus dufai (Hustache) 1930: 246 (*Graphonotus*). **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

Coelosternus insularis (Rosenschoeld) 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 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) 1880: 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) 1880: 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.
- Homoeostethus dufau* Hustache 1930: 215. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.
- Homoeostethus neglectus* (Chevrolat) 1880: 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) 1880: 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)]; Lesser Antilles and Latin America?
- Macromeropsis venezolana* Fiedler 1935: 286. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**. Venezuela; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Macromerus lanipes* (Olivier) 1790: 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 Lesser Antilles.
- Metoposoma clunaris* (Chevrolat) 1879: 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 (*Metriophilus*); O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 16. **Distribution.** Dominica, **Guadeloupe**; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Neotylodes caudatus* Hustache 1930: 198. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.
- 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 *A. albivertex*.] =*Acalles albivertex* (Chevrolat) 1880: 151. =*Acalles costulatus* (Chevrolat) 1879c: 109. =*Acalles laevirostris* (Chevrolat) 1879: 108. **Distribution.** Dominica, **Guadeloupe**; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- 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. =*Neotylodes parallelipennis*: Hustache 1936: 179 [error]. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.
- Neotylodes scapularis* (Chevrolat) 1880: 150 (*Acalles*); Hustache 1930: 196; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 16. =*Tylodes setulosus* Chevrolat 1880: 235; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 416. =*Acalles solidus* Chevrolat 1880: 235; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 446. **Distribution.** Dominica, **Guadeloupe**; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Neotylodes sexcostatus* (Chevrolat) 1880: 252 (*Rhysomatus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 449 (*Cryptorhynchus*); Hustache 1930: 199. =*Rhysomatus fasciatus* (Chevrolat) 1880: 252 (*Rhysomatus*). **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 1880: 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 quadripunctatus* (Chevrolat) 1880: 252 (*Cryptorhynchus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 448; Hustache 1930: 236 (*Metriophilus*). **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; 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 polycelis* (Chevrolat) 1880: 286 (*Coelosternus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 451; Hustache 1932: 256; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 18 =*Cophes polycelis*: 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*). **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.
- 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) 1880: 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) 1880: 285 (*Coelosternus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 450; Hustache 1932: 259; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 19. **Distribution.** Dominica, **Guadeloupe**; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- 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 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. 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. This species has only been found in association with mango (*Mangifera indica* L.).
- 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.
- Tyloderma pilosellum* (Chevrolat) 1879: 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, Surinam, French Guiana, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay; Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** A long series of this species was collected on *Borreria verticillata* (L.) Meyer (Saint Lucia) (Wibmer 1989: 31).
- Tyloderma schoenherri* Wibmer 1989: 74. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola. **Notes.** Many specimens have been collected on *Ludwigia octovalvis* (Jacq.) Raven (Dominican Republic) (Wibmer 1989: 75).
- Tyrannion quadrioveatum* (Chevrolat) 1880: 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.

SUBTRIBE MECISTOSTYLINA

- Cylindrocorynus alternans* (Boheman) 1837: 211 (*Coelosternus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 450; Hustache 1930: 250. = *Cylindrocorynus nigrostriata* Chevrolat 1880: 236 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**. French Guiana; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

SUBTRIBE TYLODINA

- Acalles dufau* Hustache 1930: 146. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.
- Acalles hustachei* O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 138 [new name]. = *Acalles squamosus* Hustache 1930: 147 [not Solari and Solari 1907]. **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) 1880: 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. = *Acalles longulus* (LeConte) in LeConte and Horn 876: 244. = *Euscepes porcatus*: Chevrolat 1879: 109 [error.] **Distribution.** Bahamas, Cuba, Dominica, Hispaniola, **Guadeloupe**, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix. USA (FL); Belize, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama; widespread New World.
- 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.
- Gerstaeckeria crassirostris* (Chevrolat) 1879: 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. S. 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 semicibratus* Boheman 1844: 391; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 448 (*Pseudomus*); Hustache 1930: 167. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe** (type locality), Hispaniola; widespread 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.
- Microxypterus maculaalba* Hustache 1930: 186. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.
- Microxypterus minutus* Hustache 1930: 187. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.
- Microxypterus niveiceps* (Chevrolat) 1880: 251 (*Conotrachelus*); Hustache 1930: 186. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.
- Oxyteropsis decemguttatus* (Chevrolat) 1880: 294 (*Cryptorhynchus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 450. Hustache 1930: 184. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**, Martinique; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Oxytenopterus decemguttata* (Chevrolat) 1880: 294 (*Cryptorhynchus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 450. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**, Martinique; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Oxytenopterus dentatus* (Chevrolat) 1880: 252 (*Cryptorhynchus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 450; Hustache 1930: 171; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 20. **Distribution.** Dominica, **Guadeloupe**; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Oxytenopterus minutus* Hustache 1930: 83. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.
- Oxytenopterus niveiceps* (Chevrolat) 1880: 251 (*Conotrachelus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 446. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island 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) 1880: 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) 1880: 230 (*Conotrachelus*); Hustache 1930: 169. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Pseudomopsis cribricollis* Hustache 1930: 170. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Pseudomopsis dufaii* Hustache 1930: 170; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 21. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Pseudomus parallelus* Hustache 1930: 167. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Pseudomus semicribratus* Boheman 1844: 391; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 21. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola; West Indies 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; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Ulosominus rufus* Hustache 1930: 159. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Ulosominus setosus* (Boheman) 1837: 319 (*Ulosomus*); Hustache 1930: 160. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, St. Vincent (type locality); Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Ulosominus squamulosus* Hustache 1930: 153; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 22. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Ulosominus versicolor* Hustache 1930: 157; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 22. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Xenosomina gonodera* (Chevrolat) 1879: 108 (*Acalles*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 446; Hustache 1930: 141 (as *Xenosomus*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; 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 1880: 286 of Guadeloupe. = *Macromerus cultricollis* Chevrolat 1880: 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*.
- Cophes aurulentus* (Chevrolat) 1880: 286 (*Coelosternus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 450; Hustache 1932: 257. **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 *Eubulus*.
- Cophes basalis* (Chevrolat) 1880: 286 (*Coelosternus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 451. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Cophes crucifier* (Chevrolat) 1880: 285 (*Coelosternus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 451; Hustache 1932: 258. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Cophes grisescens (Chevrolat) 1880: 286 (*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. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, **Guadeloupe**. USA (widespread); widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America.

Episcirrus singularis (Chevrolat) 1880: 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 moestus Chevrolat 1880: 190; Hustache 1929: 186; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 22. = *Polydracys nigrosparus* Chevrolat 1880: 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 posticus Fåhraeus 1840: 322; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 442; Hustache 1929: 201; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 23. = *Artipus alboscuteclatus* (Chevrolat) 1880: 254. = *Promecops olivieri* Faust 1892: 27. **Distribution.** Dominica, **Guadeloupe**; Lesser Antilles endemic. Not South America.

Promecops sinuato-collis Hustache 1929: 202. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

TRIBE EUSTYLINI

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 (*Oxyderces*); Wibmer and O'Brien 1989: 29. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**, Jamaica. South America (French Guiana, type locality; not Guadeloupe); widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** A possible pest of citrus.

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. = *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 *C. guadeloupensis* Gyllenhal 1834.] **Distribution.** Barbados, Dominica, **Guadeloupe**, Guana, Hispaniola, Martinique, Mona, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Vincent; widespread Antilles endemic. USA (FL, introduced, first reported in 1964). **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.

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.] = *Diaprepes famelicus* subspecies *barbadensis* Marshall 1916: 451 of Barbados. = *Diaprepes famelicus* 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; O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 55; Schiller 2004: 19. = *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 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.
- 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 dufau* (Hustache) 1929: 198 (*Prepodes*). **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic. **Notes.** A possible pest of citrus.
- Exophthalmus foveicollis* (Chevrolat) 1880: 175 (*Diaprepes*). **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.
- Exophthalmus interruptus* (Chevrolat) 1880: 165 (*Diaprepes*). **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.
- Exophthalmus marginicollis* (Chevrolat) 1880: 175 (*Diaprepes*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 438; Hustache 1929: 198 (*Prepodes*); O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 24. **Distribution.** Dominica, **Guadeloupe**; 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 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) 1880: 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.
- 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.
- Lachnopus lineicollis* (Chevrolat) 1880: 175 (*Diaprepes*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 439 (*Lachnopus*); Hustache 1929: 199 (*Prepodes*); O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 24. = *Diaprepes foveicollis* (Chevrolat) 1880: 175. = *Diaprepes quadritaenia* (Chevrolat) 1880: 190; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 439; Hustache 1929: 196. **Distribution.** Dominica, **Guadeloupe**; Lesser Antilles endemic.

TRIBE NAUPACTINI

Litostylus leucocephalus (Chevrolat) 1880: 213 (*Cyphus*). **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Litostylus strangulatus (Chevrolat) 1880: 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, contra 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

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

SUBFAMILY MOLYTINAE

TRIBE ANCHONINI

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) 1880: 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 (Spinanchomus) 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.

Anchonus caveatus Fahraeus 1843: 406; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 441. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

Anchonus delauneyi Chevrolat 1879: 84; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 441; Hustache 1929: 227. =*Anchonus alveolatus* Chevrolat 1880: 213. =*Anchonus delaunayi*: Chevrolat 1879: 84 [incorrect original spelling; emended Chevrolat 1879: 109]. =*Anchonus hopei*: Chevrolat 1880: 197 [misidentification, not Fahraeus 1843]; Hustache 1929: 224. =*Anchonus rudis* Chevrolat 1879: 84. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Martinique; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Anchonus hopei Fahraeus 1843: 392; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 440. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Anchonus inaequalis Fahraeus 1843: 406; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 441; Hustache 1929: 228. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Found under stones, on humid tree runks, under bark, in cacao waste.

Anchonus interruptus Fahraeus 1843: 400; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 442; Hustache 1929: 235; Ivie et al. 2008b: 279; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 26. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic. - **Notes.** Montserrat has a species near this.

Anchonus leprosus Chevrolat 1879: 84; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 440; Hustache 1929: 224. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

- Anchonus rufescens* Chevrolat 1879: 84; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 441; Hustache 1929: 233. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.
- Anchonus scrobrosus* 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 1880: 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, **Guadeloupe**, Guana, Hispaniola, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy, St. Croix; widespread Antilles endemic.
- Anchonus tuberosus* Hustache 1929: 230. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.
- Geobyrssa trossula* (Chevrolat) 1879: 84 (*Anchonus*); Hustache 1929: 237 (*Geobyrssa*); O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 27. =*Anchonus hispidus* (Chevrolat) 1880: 214. =*Anchonus trossula* variety *cirrigera* (Chevrolat) 1880: 214 of Guadeloupe. =*Anephilus guadulpianus* (Faust) 1892: 57. **Distribution.** Dominica, **Guadeloupe**; Lesser Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Ivie et al. 2008b: 279 list an undetermined species in this genus from Montserrat.
- Ixanchonus clathratus* (Fåhraeus) 1843: 399 (*Anchonus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 440; Voisin 1992b: 400. =*Anchonus reticulatus* Chevrolat 1880: 213. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic. Genus endemic to Lesser Antilles.
- Ixanchonus hustachei* Voisin 1992b: 400. =*Anchonus pudens* Faust 1892: 43 of Guadeloupe, Hustache 1929: 227 (*Anchonus*). **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.
- Ixanchonus lherminieri* (Chevrolat) 1879: 85 (*Anchonus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 440; Hustache 1929: 225; Voisin 1992b: 400. =*Anchonus plicaticollis* Chevrolat 1880: 213; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 440. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; 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) 1880: 229 (*Prionomerus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 444; Hustache 1930: 108. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

TRIBE CHOLINI

- Cholus zonatus* (Swederus) 1787: 194 (*Curculio*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 444 (*Polydceres*); Hustache 1930: 112 (*Polydceres*); 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* auct. non Gaertn. palms and *Cyrtia racemiflora* L. This species has been recorded as a pest of pineapple.
- Homalinotus lherminieri* (Chevrolat) 1878: 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 CONOTRACHELINI

- Conotrachelus brevicrinitus* Hustache 1930: 138. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

- 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, **Guadeloupe**, Montserrat. USA (MS), Mexico to Panama, South America; widespread New World?
- Conotrachelus dufaii* 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 1880: 229. **Distribution.** Dominica, **Guadeloupe**; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Conotrachelus marginiceps* Chevrolat 1880: 230; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 445; Hustache 1930: 129. = *Conotrachelus frontalis* Chevrolat 1880: 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 1880: 230; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 445; Hustache 1930: 130. = *Conotrachelus ocellatus*: Dejean 1835: 296 and 1837: 321 [nomen nudum; incorrectly attributed to Chevrolat 1880.] **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.
- Conotrachelus serripennis* Chevrolat 1880: 285; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 445; Hustache 1930: 128. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.
- Conotrachelus unicus* Hustache 1936: 38. = *Conotrachelus scapularis* Chevrolat 1880: 229 [not Fåhraeus 1837]; Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 446; Hustache 1930: 131. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.
- Microhyus ruber* (Chevrolat) 1880: 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 CYCLOTERINI

- Dufaiella heterostris* Hustache 1929: 215. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic. Genus endemic to Lesser Antilles.
- 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 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.

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, **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) 1880: 229 (*Heilipus*); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 443; Hustache 1929: 205 (*Hilipus*); O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 28. **Distribution.** Dominica, **Guadeloupe**; Lesser Antilles endemic.

Neseiopus carinifrons (Hustache) 1929: 205 (*Hilipus*); O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 28. **Distribution.** Dominica, **Guadeloupe**; Lesser Antilles endemic. Genus endemic to Lesser Antilles.

Ozotenus 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**; single island endemic. Genus endemic to West Indies. **Notes.** An eyeless soil species.

TRIBE PISSODINI

Dorytomorpha tonsa (Chevrolat) 1880: 252 (*Eusepes*); Hustache 1929: 209; 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.

TRIBE STERNECHINI

Chalcodermus insularis Chevrolat 1880: 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. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Dominica, **Guadeloupe**, 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.

Neonanus erythrurus (Chevrolat) 1880: XXXII ("*Sphenophorus*?"); Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 452 (*Nanus*); Hustache 1932: 332; O'Brien and Turnbow 2011: 30. **Distribution.** Dominica, **Guadeloupe**; Lesser Antilles endemic.

SUBFAMILY SCOLYTINAE, the bark and ambrosia beetles

TRIBE HYLESININI

SUBTRIBE TOMICINA

Phrixosoma caraibica Schedl 1966: 101; Wood and Bright 1992: 189. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

SUBTRIBE BOTHROSTERNINA

[*Bothrosternus isolatus* Bright 1972: 28, 1985: 171, 179. **Distribution.** Jamaica. The records of Dominica, and of Guadeloupe are not verified in Wood and Bright 1992: 215.]

- Cnesius guadeloupensis* Eggers 1940: 137; Wood and Bright 1992: 209. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Cnesius insularis* Eggers 1940: 138; Wood and Bright 1992: 209. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Cnesius longicollis* Eggers 1940: 137; Wood and Bright 1992: 209. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Pagiocerus frontalis* (Fabricius) 1801: 389 (*Bostrichus*); Bright 1985: 171; Wood and Bright 1992: 213. =*P. caraibaicus* Eggers 1940: 136 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe. 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* sp. A pest of stored corn.

SUBTRIBE PHLOEOTRIBINA

- Phloeotribus insularis* Eggers 1940: 123; Bright 1981: 155, 1985: 171; Wood and Bright 1992: 223. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.

SUBTRIBE PHLOEOSININA

- Chramesus deplanatus* Eggers 1940: 124; Wood and Bright 1992: 265. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Chramesus opacicollis* Eggers 1940: 124; Bright 1981: 153, 1985: 171; Wood and Bright 1992: 267. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Martinique (*Chramesus opacicollis nitidus* Eggers 1940: 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. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Martinique, Puerto Rico. Mexico (Veracruz); widespread Antilles and Latin America? **Notes.** Hosts: *Inga vera* (Willd.) Guaba.
- Cladoctonus major* (Eggers) 1940: 125 (*Hoplites*); Wood and Bright 1992: 239. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Hosts: *Ficus laurifolia* Hort. Berol. ex Kunth and Bouche.

TRIBE SCOLYTINI

SUBTRIBE CTENOPHORINA

- Gymnochilus insularis* (Eggers) 1932: 232 (*Problechilus*); Bright 1981: 154, 1985: 172; Wood and Bright 1992: 386. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Microborus aberrans* Wichmann 1914: 143; Wood and Bright 1992: 383. =*Microborus imitans* Eggers 1940: 131 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Venezuela, French Guiana, Brazil; Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Hosts: *Clusia* spp.
- 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. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands. USA (FL, TX) through Mexico and Central America to Guyana and Venezuela; widespread New World. **Notes.** Hosts: *Ficus* spp.
- 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.
- Scolytodes discedens* (Eggers) 1940: 133 (*Hexacolus*); Bright 1985: 172; Wood and Bright 1992: 391. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Scolytodes guyanaenensis* (Schedl) 1937: 13 (*Erineophilus*); Bright 1985: 172; Wood and Bright 1992: 393. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Guyana; Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Hosts: *Swetenia* sp.
- Scolytodes imitans* (Eggers) 1940: 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 nitidissimus* (Eggers) 1940: 135 (*Hexacolus*); Bright 1985: 172; Wood and Bright 1992: 396. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Scolytodes notatus* (Eggers) 1940: 133 (*Hexacolus*); Bright 1981: 156, 1985: 172; Wood and Bright 1992: 396; Bright and Torres 2006: 394. =*Hexacolus pseudobicolor* Eggers 1940: 132 of Guadeloupe. =*Hexacolus subparallelus* Eggers 1940: 134 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico. Mexico?; widespread Antilles and Latin America?
- Scolytodes oblongus* (Eggers) 1940: 134 (*Hexacolus*); Bright 1985: 172; Wood and Bright 1992: 396. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Scolytodes ovalis* (Eggers) 1940: 132 (*Hexacolus*); Bright 1985: 172; Wood and Bright 1992: 396. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
- Scolytodes striatulus* Wood 1979: 136; Bright 1985: 172; Wood and Bright 1992: 399; Ivie et al. 2008b: 280. =*Hylocurosoma striatum* Eggers 1940: 139, replacement for name preoccupied by Eggers 1934. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic.

SUBTRIBE DRYOCOETINA

- 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 Lesser Antilles; introduced to New World; probably native to Africa (Wood 1977: 68). **Notes.** Attacks seeds of palms (*Thrinax argentea* (Jacq.) L.H.Bailey and *Thrinax radiata* Lodd. ex Schult., and Schult.), 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 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. =*Dryocoetes subdepressus* Eggers 1940: 127 of Guadeloupe. =*Dryocoetes insularis* Eggers 1940: 127 of Guadeloupe and of Martinique. =*Coccotrypes insularis* Eggers 1940: 129 of Guadeloupe. =*Dryocoetes subimpressus* Eggers 1940: 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. USA (LA-FL), Central and South America and Pacific islands; widespread New World; widespread Asia, Australia. **Notes.** Hosts: known from 28 tree genera.
- 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; Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Hosts: infesting stems of Cucurbitaceae.

SUBTRIBE XYLEBORINA

- Ambrosiodmus gundlachi* Eggers 1931a: 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. =*Xyleborus pseudobrasiliensis* Eggers 1941: 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.
- Dryocetoides capucinus* (Eichhoff) 1869: 281 (*Xyleborus*); Bright 1985: 173; Wood and Bright 1992: 656. =*Xyleborus capucinoides* Eggers 1941: 104 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Jamaica. Mexico, Central and South America; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Hosts: Known from 18 genera of trees, especially *Inga* sp., and *Miconia* sp.
- 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: 34. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Cuba, Dominica, **Guadeloupe**, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico. USA (FL), Central and South America; introduced to 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. =*Xyleborus psuedococcotrypes* Eggers 1941: 105 of Guadeloupe. =*Xyleborus hirtellus* Schedl 1948: 271 of St. Vincent. **Distribution.** Barbados, Dominica, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, St. Vincent. Mexico to Panama, Colombia to French Guiana; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Host trees: *Erythrina costaricensis* Micheli, *Ochroma* sp., *Theobroma cacao* L.
- Xyleborinus buscki* (Hopkins) 1915: 63 (*Xyleborus*); Bright 1981: 156, 1985: 173; Wood and Bright 1992: 806. **Distribution.** Dominica, **Guadeloupe**; Lesser Antilles endemic. Not St. Croix, contra 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 1941: 106 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** **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. =*Xyleborus sacchari* Hopkins 1915: 64 of St. Vincent. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix. Widespread in North, Central, and South America; widespread New World; Africa, Asia, Pacific Islands. **Notes.** Attacks fermenting sugarcane on Barbados. Several hundred host plants are known.
- Xyleborus caraibicus* Eggers 1941: 103; Bright 1981: 157, 1985: 173; Wood and Bright 1992: 717. **Distribution.** Dominica, **Guadeloupe**. Costa Rica to Bolivia and Brazil, Trinidad; 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. =*Xyleborus notatus* Eggers 1941: 107 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, **Guadeloupe**, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico. Widespread North, Central, and South America; widespread New World; Africa, Pacific Islands. **Notes.** Found in many species of woody plants.
- Xyleborus novagranadensis* Eggers 1941: 103; Bright 1985: 174; Wood and Bright 1992: 755. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**. Venezuela; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.
- Xyleborus posticus* Eichhoff 1869: 281; Bright 1985: 174; Wood and Bright 1992: 764; Bright and Torres 2006: 419. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**, Puerto Rico. Mexico to Panama, Colombia to Trinidad to Brazil; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Hosts: *Erythrina costaricensis* Micheli, *Ficus* spp., *Spondias purpurea* L., *Theobroma cacao* L.
- Xyleborus pusio* Eggers 1941: 105; Bright 1985 174; Wood and Bright 1992: 767. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**. Surinam; 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. **Distribution.** Grenada, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Ja-

maica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico. Mexico to Panama, Trinidad to Colombia and Argentina; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Hosts: *Acacia* spp., *Albizzia* spp., *Bursera simaruba* L., *Cecropia* spp., *Citrus* spp., *Gleditsia* sp., *Mangifera indica* L., *Nicotiana* sp., *Ochroma* sp., *Pinus* spp., *Qualea* sp., *Rudgea* sp., *Samanga* sp., and *Terminalia* spp.

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 southern Canada to southern USA; widespread Antilles and North and/or Central America. **Notes.** Hosts: *Quercus* spp., rare in other hosts.

Xylosandrus curtulus (Eichhoff) 1869: 281 (*Xyleborus*); Wood and Bright 1992: 793. = *Xyleborus curtuloides* (Eggers) 1941: 102 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe.** Mexico to Brazil; Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Hosts; *Ficus* spp., *Phoradendron* spp., *Serjania* sp.

SUBTRIBE CRYPHALINA

Cryptocarenus 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. = *Cryptocarenus caraibicus* Eggers 1937: 82 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, **Guadeloupe**, Guana, Hispaniola, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, 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* Emil Laurent, *Protium* sp., *Serjania* sp., *Xeiopia* sp.

Hypocryphalus mangiferae Stebbing 1914: 542 (*Cryphalus*), Bennett and Alam 1985: 30; Wood and Bright 1992: 869; Bright and Torres 2006: 402. = *Cryphalus inops* Eichhoff 1872 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Barbados, **Guadeloupe**, Puerto Rico; introduced to Lesser Antilles; introduced to West Indies; introduced to New World; USA (FL); Central and South America; widespread in Africa, Asia, Australia, Pacific Islands; native to India (Wood 1977: 68). **Notes.** Bores in twigs of *Mangifera indica* L., and *Mangifera odorata* Griffith.

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. = *Stephanoderes bituberculatus* Eggers 1940: 126 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Cuba, **Guadeloupe**, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands. Southern USA through Mexico to Honduras and Galapagos Islands; introduced to Lesser Antilles; introduced to New World; probably native to Africa (Wood 1977: 68). **Notes.** Hosts: many tree genera.

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. = *Hypothenemus sacchari* Hopkins 1915: 17 from Nevis. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Cuba, Dominica, **Guadeloupe**, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico. 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 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 Lesser Antilles; introduced to New World; probably native to Africa. **Notes.** Hosts: in branches, bark pods, and seeds of 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. = *Hypothenemus seriatus* Eichhoff in Bennett and Alam 1985: 30; misidentified. **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* Bonpland (brazil nut), *Crotalaria* sp., *Hymenaea courbaril* L., *Myristica fragans* Hout. (nutmeg), *Tamarindus indica* Linnaeus, *Theobroma cacao* Linnaeus, and in guava fruit. In-

tercepted 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 and both could be this species
Hypothenemus plumeriae (Nordlinger) 1856: 74; Wood and Bright 1992: 938; Ivie et al. 2008b: 281. =*H. guadeloupensis* Schedl 1951: 98 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Montserrat. Mexico to Panama, Colombia to Trinidad to Brazil. Apparently native to Africa; introduced to Lesser Antilles; introduced to New World. **Notes.** Hosts: *Acacia* spp., *Canavalia villosa* Benth., *Cayaponia microdonta* S. F. Blake, *Coffea* sp., *Daphnopsis seibertii* Standl. in Woodson and Seibert, *Dioclea megacarpa* Rolfe, *Harungana madagascariensis* (Haronga), *Qualea wiittrockii* Malme, *Serjania* sp.
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 Lesser Antilles; introduced to New World; probably native to Africa. **Notes.** Hosts: *Acacia* spp. *pennatula*, *Bauhinia variegata* L., *Cecropia* spp., *Mangifera indica* L., and *Theobroma cacao* L.
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 Lesser Antilles. **Notes.** Hosts: *Calonyction tamnifolium* (L.) Griseb., *Candiospermum halicacabum* L., *Ipomoea pes-caprae* (L.) R. Br., *Serjania* spp., and other lianas.

SUBTRIBE PITYOPHTHORINA

Araptus eggersianus (Schedl) 1958: 144 (*Pityophthorus*); Wood and Bright 1992: 955. =*Pityophthorus denticulatus* Eggers 1940: 129 (preoccupied by Wichtmann 1915) of Guadeloupe. =*Pityophthorus guadeloupensis* Nunberg 1956: 208 (preoccupied by Schedl 1951) of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
Araptus guadeloupeanus Wood 1989: 177; Wood and Bright 1992: 957. =*Brachydendrulus guadeloupensis* Schedl 1970: 91 (preoccupied by Schedl 1951) 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 1940: 128 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Panama, Trinidad, widespread South America; widespread Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Hosts: *Brownea* sp., *Cajanus cajan* (L.) Millsp. (pigeon pea), *Ceratonia* sp., *Cicer arietinum* L. (chickpea), *Erythrina*, seeds of *Hymenaea courbaril* L.
Araptus laevigatus (Eggers) 1933: 6 (*Pityophthorus*); Bright 1955: 176; Wood and Bright 1992: 958. =*Neopityophthorus insularis* Eggers 1940: 130 of Guadeloupe. =*Neodryocoetes guadeloupensis* Schedl 1951: 73 of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Costa Rica to French Guiana and Brazil; Lesser Antilles and Latin America. **Notes.** Hosts: *Brownea* sp., *Cynometra hemitomophylla* (Donn. Sm.) Britt., and Rose, *Daphnopsis seiberti* Standl. in Woodson and Seibert, *Entada gigas* (L.) (nicker bean or sea bean), *Euterpe oleracea* Mart. (açai palm); in seeds.
Araptus laevis (Schedl) 1938: 181 (*Neopityophthorus*); Bright 1985: 176; Wood and Bright 1992: 958. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
Pityophthorus punctatus Eggers 1940: 130; Bright 1985: 176; Wood and Bright 1992: 1025. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Hosts: unknown.
Pityophthorus subconcentralis Schedl 1938: 183; Bright 1985: 176; Wood and Bright 1992: 1029. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic. **Notes.** Hosts: unknown.

SUBTRIBE CORTHYLINA

Corythylus luridus Blandford 1904: 256; Bright 1985: 176; Wood and Bright 1992: 1074. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe. Guatemala, Panama; Lesser Antilles and Latin America.

- Corthylus subasperulus* Eggers 1940: 141; Bright 1985: 176. Wood and Bright 1992: 1080. **Distribution.** Dominica, **Guadeloupe**; Lesser Antilles endemic.
- Corthylus tuberculatus* Eggers 1940: 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.** Hosts: unknown.
- Monarthrum denticulatum* Wood 1981: 122; Wood and Bright 1992: 1053. = *Pterocyclon dentatum* Eggers 1941: 101 (preoccupied by Eggers 1931) of Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; 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) 1941: 100 (*Pterocyclon*); Bright 1981: 155; Wood and Bright 1992: 1061. **Distribution.** Dominica, **Guadeloupe**, Puerto Rico; widespread Antilles endemic. **Notes.** Hosts: *Dacryodes excels* Vahl., *Inga laurina* Ekha.
- Tricolus gracilis* Eggers 1937: 87; Bright 1985: 176; Wood and Bright 1992: 1043. **Distribution.** **Guadeloupe**; single island endemic.

SUBFAMILY PLATYPODINAE, the flat-footed ambrosia beetles

- Euplatypus parallelus* (Fabricius) 1801: 284 (*Bostrichus*); Valentine and Ivie 2005: 282. Ivie et al. 2008b: 281; Turnbow and Thomas 2008: 31. = *Platypus parallelus* (Fabricius) of most published records. = *Platypus laevicollis* Chapuis 1865: 212 of Guadeloupe. = *Platypus rugulosus* Chapuis, Ramos 1946: 44 of Mona. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Cuba, **Guadeloupe**, Guana, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Mona, Montserrat, Puerto Rico. 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).

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