The beetle fauna of Dominica, Lesser Antilles (Insecta: Coleoptera):
Diversity and distribution

Stewart B. Peck
Department of Biology, Carleton University,
1125 Colonel By Drive, Ottawa, Ontario K1S 5B6, Canada
stewart_peck@carleton.ca

Abstract. The beetle fauna of the island of Dominica is summarized. It is presently known to contain 269 genera, and 361 species (in 42 families), of which 347 are named at a species level. Of these, 62 species are endemic to the island. The other naturally occurring species number 262, and another 23 species are of such wide distribution that they have probably been accidentally introduced and distributed, at least in part, by human activities. Undoubtedly, the actual numbers of species on Dominica are many times higher than now reported. This highlights the poor level of knowledge of the beetles of Dominica and the Lesser Antilles in general. Of the species known to occur elsewhere, the largest numbers are shared with neighboring Guadeloupe (201), and then with South America (126), Puerto Rico (113), Cuba (107), and Mexico-Central America (108). The Antillean island chain probably represents the main avenue of natural overwater dispersal via intermediate stepping-stone islands. The distributional patterns of the species shared with Dominica and elsewhere in the Caribbean suggest stages in a dynamic taxon cycle of species origin, range expansion, distribution contraction, and re-speciation.

Introduction

The islands of the West Indies are increasingly recognized as a “hotspot” for species biodiversity (Myers et al. 2000, Myers 2003, Mittermeier et al. 2005). But this generalization is mostly based on a few better-known groups such as vascular plants, terrestrial vertebrates and perhaps butterflies (Ricklefs and Lovette 1999). The terrestrial animal groups that are actually the most diverse are the insect orders Diptera (true flies), Lepidoptera (moths), Hymenoptera (bees, wasps and ants) and especially Coleoptera (beetles). Beetles alone are estimated to account for some 20% of all the world’s animal species known to science (Wheeler 1990, Wilson 1992). The goal and purpose of this report is to provide a critical summary of knowledge of the diversity of the beetle fauna of Dominica, and to provide a starting point for others to add to what is now known.

The island. Dominica is in the Leeward Islands group, near the middle of the of the Lesser Antilles chain of islands. It lies between 15°10' to 15°40’ N latitude and 61°15’ to 61°30’ W longitude, and between the French islands of Guadeloupe (45 km to the north) and Martinique (40 km to the south) (Fig. 1). It is 751 km² in area, with a maximum elevation of 1447 m and is roughly tear-drop in shape, with a length of 48 km and a width of 24 km at its widest (in the southern half). It is a lush and comparatively undisturbed island, with a drier leeward (western) side (with an average of 190 mm of rain annually), and a wetter windward (eastern) side (with an average of 250 mm of rain annually). Rainfall is heavy and varies seasonally, with the dry season from mid-January to mid-June and the rainy season from mid-June to mid-January. April is the driest month. The yearly average temperature is 26°C at the southwestern coastal capital city of Roseau, with an average maximum of 29°C and a minimum of 24°C. In the highland interior of the island the temperatures are markedly lower (about 10°C lower at about 600 m). Large areas, especially at higher elevations, are protected in Forest Reserves and National Parks. Development has been relatively minor in comparison to some other islands in the Lesser Antilles. The present national policy of Dominica is to promote ecotourism through conservation practices for the generation of foreign exchange.

The geological age and origin of Dominica is similar to that of most of the other high islands in the mostly volcanic island arc of the Lesser Antilles. The whole island arc lies to the west of the trench into which the Atlantic (North American) seafloor plate is being overridden by the Caribbean seafloor plate. Dominica is volcanic in origin and bedrock and may be, at most, only of mid-Tertiary age, and available for terrestrial colonization only since the Miocene. There is no compelling evidence of continuous land connections between the major Lesser Antillean volcanic islands from the Miocene onwards (Donnelly, 1988). Thus, Dominica has probably always been an isolated oceanic island, never with a land bridge connection to other islands (Hedges 2001). The general biotic distri-
butational patterns are of overwater dispersal, not a vicariant separation of prior continuous biotic distributions existing on a land bridge as in the model proposed by Iturralde-Vinent and MacPhee (1999).

The beetle fauna. The beetles of the entire West Indies are still very poorly known. Blackwelder (1944-1957) summarized beetle data for the Neotropics, including the West Indies, as of the date of that publication. A recent summary of the Greater Antillean island of Cuba enumerates 2673 beetle species (Peck 2005). This compares to the 4675 species known in the continental beetle fauna of Florida (Peck and Thomas 1998). The island of Hispaniola has 1466 known beetle species (Perez-Gelabert 2005). Tiny Guana Island in the eastern-most part of the Greater Antilles has received intensive attention by a variety of workers, and now has 405 documented beetle species (Valentine and Ivie 2005).

Within the Lesser Antilles, Leng and Mutchler (1914, 1917), listed 705 species of beetles for the Guadeloupe island group from the work of Fleutiaux and Sallé (1890), Grouvelle (1902), and Grouvelle and Raffray (1908, 1912). The next best-known island may be St. Vincent, which was collected by Mr. H. H. Smith in 1887-1889 as a part of a project of the British Association for the Advancement of Science on the insects of the islands of “British West India” (Holland 1919). The beetles were described by several workers (e.g. Champion 1897), and Howard (1898) summarized the results of the project up to that time. Later references are in Blackwelder (1944-1957). For the islands of Grenada and the Grenadines, Woodruff et al. (1998) list 507 species of beetles (in 51 families). Bennett and Alam (1985) list the insect fauna of Barbados, with 239 species of beetles. Peck et al. (2002) list a very incompletely known fauna of 672 species of beetles from the continental shelf island of Tobago, northeast of Trinidad.

The most important “recent” work on presenting a multi-family overview of the beetles of a part of the Lesser Antilles may be Fleutiaux et al. (1947) on the French Antilles, because of its scope and thoroughness. This was projected to be a set of volumes, but I am aware of only one volume being published. This covers 25 families of Polyphaga, including 118 genera and 207 species, with keys for generic and species identification, and many descriptions and fine illustrations. It estimates the entire beetle fauna of the French Antilles to be about 500-600 genera and about 1500 species. In the first summary compilation for Dominica, 57 beetle species were reported by Leng and Mutchler (1914, 1917) and then 123 species by Blackwelder (1944-1957) according to Spilman (1971). The first focused beetle survey of Dominica is that of Blackwelder (1943) as a part of his study of the Staphylinidae of the West Indies. He sampled in Dominica from 18 May to 12 July, 1936, with 26 sample stations, and found 26 species of Staphylinidae, excluding Aleocharinae. Spilman (1971) inaugurated a series of modern reviews of the beetle fauna of the French Antilles to be about 500-600 genera and about 1500 species.

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Materials and Methods

The modern beetle collecting which was the basis of the work by Spilman (1971) and Cartwright and Chalumeau (1978) was based on a field sampling program called the Bredin-Archbold-Smithsonian Biological Survey of Dominica, conducted from May 1964 to October 1966. Although this resulted in many fine inventory reports for many groups of plants and animals on Dominica, the beetles have been negligibly reported. Undoubtedly, many unidentified or identified but unpublished specimens are in the collections of the US National Museum of Natural History (USNM), Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC. Because of this, I spent a week with the USNM collections searching for Dominica records determined to species. Insect collections were also made by the Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh, PA (CMNH) in 1991 and beetles may be in that collection. A list of earlier insect collectors on Dominica is given in Table 1.

Collecting: The present inventory was generated as a result of my sampling in Dominica in May and June, 2004, in cooperation with the field biology course in tropical island biology, given by Texas A & M University (TAMU). This field course has been given since 1992, and it operates out of Springfield Estate Guest House and Biology Station (e-mail address: springfield2@cwdom.dm). The course has frequently been partly taught by the entomologists Dr. James Woolley and Dr. Bob Wharton of TAMU, as well as others. Their insect samples are in the collections of the Department of Entomology, TAMU, College Station, Texas. These, as well as those in the USNM and CMNH, should be consulted for material for any future study of any insects of Dominica. My records are in my collection (SBPC) or the Canadian Museum of Nature (CMNC), which contains undetermined material. My residues are in the Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Gainesville, FL (FSCA). Some additional records are given here for specimens in collections of the West Indian Beetle Fauna project (WIBF) of Mike Ivie (MAI collection), Department of
Table 2. Numbers of beetles named to species known from Dominica which are shared with other Caribbean Basin continental land masses and continental shelf islands or Caribbean oceanic island banks, arranged from north and west to south and east.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Number of Species</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Southwestern USA</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico and Central America</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southeastern USA</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuba Bank</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahamas Banks, including Turks and Caicos</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cayman Banks (Grand, Little, Brac)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica Bank</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispaniola Bank</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rico Bank, including Mona, British and most U. S. Virgin Islands</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Croix Bank</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sombrero Bank</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anguilla Bank, including St. Martin, St. Bartholomew, etc.</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saba Bank</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

St. Kitts Bank, including Eustatius, Nevis | 28 |
Antigua Bank, including Barbuda | 50 |
Montserrat | 57 |
Guadeloupe Bank, including La Désirade, Marie Galante, Les Saintes | 201 |
Dominica | 352 |
Martinique | 57 |
St. Lucia | 57 |
St. Vincent | 91 |
Grenada & Grenadines Bank | 23 |
Barbados | 55 |
Trinidad & Tobago shelf islands | 44 |
Other South American continental shelf islands and South America | 126 |
Old World and Tropicopolitan | 23 |

Entomology, Montana State University, Bozeman, MT, and Institute National de la Recherche Agronomique, Guadeloupe (INRA). Because Dominica was formerly a British colony there may also be unreported species in the collections of The Natural History Museum, London, U.K. (NHM; formerly British Museum of Natural History, BMNH).

Collecting and export permits are issued for an administrative fee for scientific research projects by the director of the Forestry, Wildlife and Parks Division (presently Mr Eric Hippolyte), Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment, located in the Botanical Gardens, Roseau; telephone: (767) 448-2401, ext. 3417; Fax: (767) 448-7999; e-mail: forestry@cwdom.dm. Our prime contact person was Mr. Arlington James.

Literature records. I have searched the literature for records of beetles from Dominica. This includes the Coleoptera sections of the Zoological Record, from 1940 to 2003. Catalogs and summaries with West Indian records were searched for references to Dominica. Undoubtedly, the vast taxonomic literature of family and generic revisions of beetles in the West Indies contains Dominica records which I have missed. A limitation of the Blackwelder (1944-1957) list and some other catalogs is that references are given for the original species description, but are often not given for later literature which added supplementary distributional information. Sometimes these do not specifically mention Dominica but vaguely group it with other islands as “West Indies,” “Antilles” or “Lesser Antilles.” Identifications listed here for new records are attributed to the person providing the determination or the collection holding the record. No effort was made to give all earlier citations of a species if these are given in a more recent work that is cited. Full citations for descriptions by early authors can be found in Blackwelder (1944-1957). To give these here would excessively lengthen the references section of this list.

Classification. 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. Complete synonomies are not given, but original generic assignments are provided when known. The last citation is usually that of the source from which the record is drawn. Earlier references to the species can be drawn from this source or from Blackwelder (1944-1957).

Distributions. Data on distributions outside of Dominica and biology is given when known or can be inferred. Names of West Indian “oceanic” islands are listed in alphabetical order. If continental mainland countries or continental shelf islands are known as a part of the species range these are listed separately in alphabetical order after the island localities.

A conservative approach is taken in the construction of the distribution list. It usually includes only
Table 3. Alphabetical list of beetles known from Dominica that have been at least partly distributed (accidentally introduced) by human agency. These species are mostly widespread or tropicopolitan in distribution and mostly originated in the Old World. The numbers are the minimum number of Caribbean Basin geographic areas of Table 2 in which they are known to occur. These numbers may reflect a relative and comparative measure of their invasiveness and dispersability. These species are excluded from the analyses in tables 5 and 6.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species Name</th>
<th>Numbers</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alphitobius laevisatus (Tenebrionidae)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anotylus glareosus (Staphylinidae)</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anotylus insignitus (Staphylinidae)</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aphodius lividus (Scarabaeidae)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aphodius nigritus (Scarabaeidae)</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camptodontus angelicanus (Carabidae)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpophilus mutilatus (Nitidulidae)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coproporus pulchellus (Staphylinidae)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cosmopolites sordidus (Curculionidae)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dactylosternum abdominale (Hydrophilidae)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinoderus minutus (Bostrichidae)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epuraea luteolus (Nitidulidae)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypothenemus eruditus (Curculionidae)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithocharis ochracea (Staphylinidae)</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lobiopa insularis (Nitidulidae)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Megacylene angulata (Cerambycidae)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perigona nigripeps (Carabidae)</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Philonthus hepaticus (Staphylinidae)</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philonthus ventralis (Staphylinidae)</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Premnobius cavipennis (Curculionidae)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sitophilus linearis (Curculionidae)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sternochetus mangiferae (Curculionidae)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stronglylaspis corticarius (Curculionidae)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribolium castaneum (Curculionidae)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xyloborus volvulus (Curculionidae)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xyloborus ferrugineus (Curculionidae)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylopuscus capucinus (Bostrichidae)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The data set was examined to obtain some distribution patterns. Even though it is far from complete, the following listing can be viewed as a subset of the entire fauna and it can serve as a random sample for the extraction of major patterns of distribution, which is likely to be reflective of those of the whole fauna. Table 2 presents the numbers of naturally occurring species on Dominica which are shared with other islands or continents. It is evident that many more families, genera, and species remain to be sampled and reported. It is premature to make an estimate of the actual number of beetle species which exist on Dominica, but it is many times more than presently known.

Results and Discussion

Diversity. The list contains 269 genera, and 361 species (in 42 families), of which 347 are known by species name. Sixty-two species are endemic (limited) to Dominica and thus probably evolved on the island and have not moved beyond it. The other named species are known to occur on other islands or continental regions. It is evident that many more families, genera, and species remain to be sampled and reported.

Distribution patterns. Even though it is far from complete, the following listing can be viewed as a subset of the entire fauna and it can serve as a random sample for the extraction of major patterns of distribution, which is likely to be reflective of those of the whole fauna. Table 2 presents the numbers of naturally occurring species on Dominica which are shared with other islands or land masses. The varying distributions reflect the random opportunities and different dispersal abilities of the species in crossing oceanic water gaps and their subsequent colonization ability in a new island or land mass. The islands of the Lesser Antilles themselves are only of mid or late Tertiary age. Each beetle species is probably not older than a few million years, so their distributions have been achieved after the species originated.
Xylomeira torquata  
Tropisternus lateralis  
Opatrinus clathratus  
Metamasius hemipterus  
Coproporus rutilus  
Aspisoma ingitum

Table 4. Beetles species which are widespread only in the New World and probably naturally occur in Dominica. The numbers are the Caribbean Basin lands and islands of Table 2 from which the species are known. This excludes the species in Table 3, which have probably been widely distributed by human activities. These species are probably very vagile, are probably common and ecologically adaptable, and can be called tramp species. Since many are associated with areas of human disturbance they also could have been at least partly dispersed by human activities. These species are included in the analyses in tables 5 and 6.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Dominica</th>
<th>Guadeloupe</th>
<th>Martinique</th>
<th>Puerto Rico</th>
<th>Cuba</th>
<th>Mexico</th>
<th>Central America</th>
<th>South America</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ligyrus cuniculus (Scarabaeidae)</td>
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<td>Thoracophilus guadelupensis (Staphylinidae)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ataenius gracilis (Scarabaeidae)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clivina fasciata (Carabidae)</td>
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<td>Lithocharis limbata (Staphylinidae)</td>
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<td>Aspisoma ingitum (Lampyridae)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Metamasius hemipterus (Curculionidae)</td>
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<td>Opatrinus clathratus (Tenebrionidae)</td>
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<td>Tropisternus lateralis (Dytiscidae)</td>
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<td>Xylomeira torquata (Curculionidae)</td>
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<td>Zophobas atratus (Tenebrionidae)</td>
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<td>Achryson surinamum (Cerambycidae)</td>
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<td>Cafius bistriatus (Staphylinidae)</td>
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<td>Neohypnus attenuatus (Staphylinidae)</td>
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<td>Platythorax scutellaris (Staphylinidae)</td>
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<td>Neohypnus attenuatus (Staphylinidae)</td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atheta cuniculus (Scarabaeidae)</td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The varying distributions show the results of active or passive dispersal from the island or continental area in which the species originated. It could be predicted that the number of Dominican species shared with the other islands would be highest for neighboring islands such as Guadeloupe and Martinique, and then would decrease with distance from Dominica. Stepping-stone dispersal between other Lesser Antillean islands and South America would be expected to decline with distance from Dominica and to be more frequent than between the more distant Greater Antilles and Central and North America. The data only partly show this. Guadeloupe (201 species) and South America (126 species) have the highest number of shared species. Rather than other Lesser Antillean islands and South America, it is evident that, after their origin, some species exhibit a pattern that at least partly reflects the amount of collecting and research effort on other islands and land masses.

The neighboring island of Guadeloupe has the largest number of shared species, as expected. This is because of the pioneering work of Fleutiaux and Sallé (1890) and Fleutiaux et al. (1947) and the collecting over the past 35 years of Fortuné E. Chalumeau on Guadeloupe. The island of Martinique, similar in size, habitat diversity, and distance from Dominica, would be expected to have a similar number of shared species, but has only 57, which is undoubtedly because it has received less effort in collecting and publication.

Twenty-three species are of such wide distribution that they have probably been aided by human activity in achieving a nearly tropicopolitan or wider distribution (Table 3). These are species which are often pests of agriculture or stored products.

There is a marked inequality in the number of areas from which the shared species are known, ranging from a single other area (often Guadeloupe), to up to 26 other geographic areas. Table 4 lists the species recorded from 12 or more of the areas in Table 2. These are obviously wide ranging and might be called tramp species and they are often associated with habitats disturbed by human activity.

Evolution of the distribution patterns. The above general patterns are ones which have been long known and frequently recognized (e. g., Darlington 1957, Liebherr 1988, Matthews 1966, Woods and Sergile 2001). It is a pattern of varying numbers of species shared with other areas (Table 5). Each island of the Lesser Antilles can have its own endemic species and additional species are shared with other combinations of islands. Some species are also shared with northern South America or other continental areas. While both islands and continents can originate species, the ultimate sources of island species are seemingly continents, and 124 species are broadly distributed in the mainland Neotropics. These may be considered the dominant taxa, which have tended to arise and spread from continents, which are the largest favorable land masses for species origin (Wilson 1961).

It is evident that, after their origin, some species do cross the water gaps between islands or continents and expand their ranges (Howden 1996). The major continental source of species for Dominica is South America via the Lesser Antilles with 34 species exhibiting this distribution. It can be expected that many more shared species are present and remain to
be documented on the islands along the chain to the south of Dominica and connecting to South America. An additional 17 species also show that the second major avenue of dispersal to and from Dominica is probably through the islands of the Greater Antilles, and from there to a second continental source of species in Mexico and Central America, probably via the Yucatan Peninsula or Honduras. Only five species are shared with the southeastern United States which do not also occur in Mexico-Central America, suggesting that southeastern North America has not been an important source of colonizing species.

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

Stage 1 is characterized by species with widespread distributions expanding from larger (usually continental) land masses to smaller (usually insular) land masses. The species often occupy marginal and lowland habitats and exhibit ecological release on islands due to lack of competition. Stage II is when differentiation begins between islands, and is best detected in vertebrates with a subspecies level of taxonomic nomenclature. Stage III is characterized by species with conspicuous gaps in ranges caused by extinction on individual (usually smaller) islands and more marked phenotypic (subspecies) differentiation and local ecological specialization. Stage IV is when the species have become differentiated into species endemic to single islands, and these are usually ecologically more restricted and specialized to island interior (often upland) habitats. Table 6 presents groups of Dominican beetle species whose known patterns of distribution suggest parallels with stages in a taxon cycle.

The dynamics of distribution are related to habitat type and geographical and ecological range of the species. This has been best studied and verified for West Indian birds (Ricklefs 1970, and Ricklefs and Cox 1972, 1978) which have a well developed subspecies taxonomy and on which data can be measured for habitat use and ecological amplitude. Ricklefs and Lovette (1999) examined the relative importance of island area versus habitat diversity as correlates of species richness in the Lesser Antilles. For four groups of animals they found that both were important to varying amounts depending on the animal group. The same would be expected for beetles and to vary for different families. Criticism of the taxon cycle...
The concept has been countered (Ricklefs and Bermingham 2002) with molecular phylogenies which parallel ecological-distributional properties of Lesser Antillean birds. Detailed data are not now available to test the reality of taxon cycles for beetle species in the Antilles, but such could be gained, following the methodology of Ricklefs (1970) and Ricklefs and Cox (1972, 1978). Research into the details of individual beetle species can test taxon cycle hypotheses and shed additional light on the underlying evolutionary meaning of the patterns and dynamics of species origin and distribution on Caribbean islands. This is a productive area for future synthetic study.

### Table 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stage I.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of expanding or widespread species, probably of continental origin, moving from larger to smaller land masses, with no local differentiation, probably naturally invasive (competitively dominant), and frequently inhabiting marginal habitats.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Dominica and generally shared with continental Neotropics</td>
<td>124</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Dominica and in South America, but not in Central America-Mexico</td>
<td>34</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Dominica and in Central America-Mexico, but not in South America</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Dominica and in the southeastern USA, but not Central America-Mexico</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage II.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of widespread species limited to the Antilles (with lower dominance and no longer present on a continent), perhaps with some differentiation between islands. Some of these are found only on two banks. Few explicit examples are available because of the infrequent use of subspecies in beetles. Possible examples are in Cerambycidae where subspecies are used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Dominica and elsewhere only in oceanic Greater and/or Lesser Antilles</td>
<td>129</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Dominica and only on other Lesser Antilles Islands</td>
<td>78</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage III.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of species limited to the Lesser Antilles and with conspicuous gaps in geographic ranges because of island extinctions, and probably inhabitants of specialized and island interior habitats. More local differentiation (subspeciation) would be expected in these. Alternatively, these more probably represent inadequately sampled taxa and/or islands (or in some cases are misidentifications).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Dominica and Guadeloupe only</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Dominica and Martinique only</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Dominica and St. Vincent only</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Dominica and Puerto Rico only</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Dominica and Grenada only</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Dominica and Barbados only</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage IV.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of species endemic to a single island-bank and probably inhabiting specialized island interior habitats.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endemic to (found only on) Dominica</td>
<td>62</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Acknowledgments**

Field work was partly supported by discovery grants from the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada to SBP. Eric Hypolite (Director) and Arlington James (Forestry, Wildlife and Parks, Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment) are thanked for issuing scientific sampling and specimen export permits. The administration and staff of Springfield Guest House and Biology Station provided field facilities. James Woolley of Texas A & M University initiated this project as a part of his long-term program of field courses on the biodiversity of Dominica. Robert S. Anderson (Curculionoidea...
excluding Scolytinae), G. Ball (Carabidae), Chuck Bellamy (Buprestidae), D. A. Bright (Scolytinae), Zack H. Falin (Rhipiphoridae), H. F. Howden (Scarabaeidae), Alexander Konstantinov (Chrysomelidae), Steven Lingafelter (Cerambycidae, Chrysomelidae), A. F. Newton (Staphylinidae), Ed Riley (Chrysomelidae), Warren Steiner (Tenebrionidae), and Natalia Vandenberg (Coccinellidae) helped by providing data or checking parts of this list. Hume Douglas aided in the preparation and organization of the data set. The manuscript was reviewed and improved by comments from J. Cook, H. F. Howden, R. S. Anderson, and M. Ivie, who supplied some records from the WIBF and INRA collections. The author will appreciate and acknowledge notification of errors, omissions, and literature that was missed. There are obviously many beetles in collections which remain unreported, as well as even more which are yet uncollected in Dominica.

**Systematic List**

Island records without any indication of their specific source are from Blackwelder 1944-1957 or other indicated literature. Island records marked by an asterisk are from vouchers housed in the USNM. General sources of other records are individually indicated by family. The abbreviated notes in the “Bionomics” sections refer to general observations or collecting localities for the island of Dominica. This section is presented even if no data are available, to provide a place for future annotations.

**Suborder Adephaga**

**Family 9. Rhysodidae**, the wrinkled bark beetles

*Clinidium smithsonianum* Bell and Bell 1985: 134; Bell 2001: 120. **Distribution.** Endemic to Dominica. Closely related species in the guilding species group occur on Guadeloupe, Martinique and St. Vincent (Bell 2001: 123). **Bionomics.** Found in rotted wood, where they feed on slime molds in the wood.

**Family 10. Carabidae**, the ground beetles

Identifications and new records courtesy of G. E. Ball, supplemented by data from an unpublished report of GEB (10 May 1995) to Dominica Forestry, Wildlife and Parks Department, Ministry of Agriculture. Erwin (undated) is an online checklist of the Carabidae of the western Hemisphere. *Lebia viridis* Say 1823: 14 (listed in Blackwelder 1944-1957: 56 and Erwin (undated) from Cuba, Dominica, Puerto Rico, Guatemala, Mexico, and widespread in USA) is probably not in Puerto Rico and Dominica (GEB), and is not included in the list below. Erwin and Sims (1984) provide keys for identification of the genera of the West Indies.

**Subfamily Cicindelinae**

**Tribe Cicindelini**


**Subfamily Scaritinae**

**Tribe Clivinini**


Halocoryza arenaria (Darlington) 1939: 84 (Schizoegenius); Nichols 1988: 90, 117. Distribution. Bahamas, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Dominica, Grenadines, Martinique, St. Croix, St. John, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Mexico, Eastern USA. Bionomics. Living in burrows in soft moist soil near fresh water.

Subfamily Harpalinae

Tribe Forcipatorini


Subfamily Trechinae

Tribe Bembidiini


Paratachys dominicanus (Darlington) 1934: 81 (Tachys); Erwin and Sims 1984: 430. Distribution. Endemic to Dominica. Bionomics. Taken in flight intercept and UV light traps at Springfield Estate (GEB and SBP); in moist habitats, probably in gravel along rivers.

Subfamily Harpalinae

Tribe Harpalini


Notiobia (Notiobia), probably new species (GEB determination, SBPC). Distribution. Probably endemic to Dominica. New record. The subgenus is otherwise unknown in the West Indies. Bionomics. Taken in flight intercept traps at Springfield Estate, and at Trou Cuchon (in CMNH).


Selenophorus sinuatus Gyllenhal 1806: 203; Erwin and Sims 1984: 441. Distribution. Antigua,
Cuba, Dominica (new GEB record), Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico. **Bionomics.** At uv light at Springfield Estate.

*Selenophorus subquadratus* Putzeys 1878: 59; Erwin and Sims 1984: 441. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica (new GEB record), Hispaniola. **Bionomics.** Living in moist habitats on the ground. Taken at Bellevue-Chopin.

**Tribe Pentagonicini**

*Pentagonica flavipes flavipes* (Leconte) 1853: 377 (*Didetus*); Bell 1985: 323. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Cuba, Dominica, Grand Cayman, Guadeloupe, Montserrat. Brazil, Central America, Colombia, Mexico, Trinidad, southeastern USA. The subspecies *P. f. picipes* Darlington occurs on Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, and St. Croix. **Bionomics.** Taken in uv light and flight intercept traps at Springfield Estate (by GEB and SBP).

*Pentagonica maculicornis* Bates 1883: 217; Bell 1985: 322. **Distribution.** Dominica, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama, Trinidad, Venezuela. **Bionomics.** Taken in flight intercept traps at Springfield Estate.

**Tribe Platynini**

*Dyscolus glaucipennis* (Liebherr) 1987: 357 (*Platynus*). **Distribution.** Endemic to Dominica. **Bionomics.** Arboreal and occuring in forest.


*Dyscolus paramemnonius* (Liebherr) 1987: 359 (*Platynus*). **Distribution.** Endemic to Dominica. **Bionomics.** Arboreal and occuring in forest.

*Dyscolus pseudellipticus* (Liebherr) 1987: 352 (*Platynus*). **Distribution.** Endemic to Dominica. **Bionomics.** In forest above 800 m, with reduced flight wings.

*Glyptolenus chalybaeus* Dejean 1831: 720; Erwin and Sims 1984: 435; Erwin undated; Liebherr 1997: 90. **Distribution.** Endemic to Dominica. **Bionomics.** Taken near Antrim, Clarke Hall, Chiltern, Portsmouth and Springfield Estate (GEB records).

*Glyptolenus simplicicollis* Darlington 1943: 97; Erwin and Sims 1984: 435; Liebherr 1997: 90. **Distribution.** Endemic to Dominica. **Bionomics.** Taken at Morne Macaque, 1. 1 mi E Pont Casse, trail to Morne Trois Pitons, and in flight intercept traps at Springfield Estate.

**Tribe Perigonini**

*Perigona nigriceps* Dejean 1831: 44; Erwin and Sims 1984: 443; Bennett and Alam 1985: 20. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Dominica (new GEB record), Guadeloupe, Martinique, Puerto Rico, Canada (PQ), USA (NH-FL-CA), Old World. **Bionomics.** 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; collected at uv light (GEB) at Springfield Estate.

**Tribe Ctenodactylini**

*Calophaena*, undescribed species (GEB determination, SBPC). **Distribution.** Endemic to Dominica. The tribe is otherwise known in the West Indies by *Leptotrachelus dorsalis* of Cuba and Central America. **Bionomics.** Taken in flight intercept traps at Springfield Estate. Adults probably hunt on the leaves of *Heliconia* and *Calathea*.

**Tribe Lebiini**

*Apenes dominica* Ball and Shpeley in Ball 1992: 119. **Distribution.** Endemic to Dominica. **Bionomics.** Taken near Antrim, Clarke Hall, Chiltern, Portsmouth and Springfield Estate (GEB records).


*Apenes (Didymochaeta) plauumanni* (Liebke) 1939: 120 (*Sphalera*). **Distribution.** Dominica (Ball 1992: 106). Brazil. No other localities are known for the species. **Bionomics.** Collected at DL'eau Gommier; 4 mi E Pont Casse; St. George; and ¾ mi W Freshwater Lake.

*Apenes purpurata* Fleutiaux & Sallé 1890: 36; Erwin and Sims 1984: 445. **Distribution.** Dominica (new GEB record), Guadeloupe. **Bionomics.** Liv-
ing in moist habitats on the ground; collected on Morne Macaque.


*Lebia bitaeniata* Chevrolat 1834 (no. 37); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 53; Erwin undated. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Puerto Rico. Mexico to Costa Rica. **Bionomics.** Taken by GEB at uv lights at Springfield Estate. Adults are active on vegetation and the larvae are probably parasites on leaf-feeding beetles.

**Tribe Galeritini**

*Galerita tristis* Reiche 1842: 273; Erwin and Sims 1984: 442. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Jamaica. Costa Rica, El Salvador, Panama, South America, Trinidad. **Bionomics.** Taken in flight intercept trap at Springfield Estate.

**Family 11. Gyrinidae, the whirligig beetles**

**Subfamily Gyrininae**


**Family 15. Dytiscidae, the predaceous diving beetles**

**Subfamily Copelatinae**


**Subfamily Lacophilinae**

*Lacophilus proximus* Say 1825: 201; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 74. **Distribution.** Antigua, Baha-


**Subfamily Hydroporinae**

**Tribe Hydrovatini**


**Tribe Methlini**

*Celina* sp.; det. Spangler. **Distribution.** Unknown. **Bionomics.** Papillote, 1000’, CWO’Brien; in WIBF.

**Subfamily Dytiscinae**

**Tribe Berosini**


**Suborder Polyphaga**

**Series Staphyliniformia**

**Superfamily Hydrophiloidea**

**Family 18. Hydrophilidae, the water scavenger beetles**

**Subfamily Hydrophilinae**

**Tribe Anacaenini**

*Paracycnum confusum* Wooldridge 1966: 719; 1971: 402. **Distribution.** Bahamas (Grand Bahama

Tribe Hydrophilini

Enochrus bartlettii Short 2004: 352. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Hispaniola, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. John, St. Thomas. **Bionomics.** Taken at Café and 3 km NW Pont Casse.

Enochrus pseudochraceus Gundersen 1977: 256; Short 2004: 355. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Grand Cayman, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. John, St. Thomas. **Bionomics.** Taken at Cabrit Swamp.


Tribe Sphaeridiinae

Dactylosternum abdominale (Fabricius) 1792: 79 (*Sphaeridium*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 173. **Distribution.** Introduced to New World. Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Montserrat, Puerto Rico. USA, Mexico to Brazil, Old World. Cosmopolitan, native to Afrotropics (Hansen 1999). **Bionomics.** Morne Salsbury and Dublane; in WIBF and in box 426 FC-INRA.


Cercyon variegatus Sharp 1882: 107; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 174; Smetana 1978: 105. **Distribution.** Dominica, Jamaica, Puerto Rico. Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Venezuela, USA (NC-TX). **Bionomics.** In moist decaying organic debris.


Superfamily Staphylinoidea

Family 21. Histeridae, the clown beetles

Subfamily Dendrophilinae

Tribe Paromalini

Carcinops miserula Marseul 1862: 10; Mazur 1984: 100. **Distribution.** Dominica, new record. Central America, Columbia, Brazil, Paraguay. **Bionomics.** Wet Area Exp. Station, 300', MAI in WIBF, det R. Wenzel.

Family 22. Hydraenidae, the minute moss beetles

Subfamily Hydraeninae

Hydraena insularis d’Orchymont 1945: 2; Perkins 1980: 183. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe. **Bionomics.** Taken 2 miles NW Pont Casse in stream.

Family 25. Leiodidae, the small carrion and round fungus beetles

Subfamily Leiodinae

Tribe Leiodini

Zeadalopus, undescribed species, SBPC. **Distribution.** Endemic to Dominica. **Bionomics.** A forest fungus scavenger captured in flight intercept traps in forest at 330-550 m at Springfield Estate, and 30 m at Cabrits National Park.
Tribe Scotocryptini

Aglyptinus, undescribed species, SBPC. Distribution. Endemic to Dominica. Bionomics. A forest fungus scavenger captured in flight intercept traps in forest at 330-550 m at Springfield Estate, and 560 m on Middleham Falls Trail, and in forest tree base litter at 560 m on Sindicate Trail.

Creagrophorus, undescribed species, SBPC. Distribution. Endemic to Dominica. Bionomics. A forest fungus scavenger captured in flight intercept traps in forest at 330-550 m at Springfield Estate, and forest litter at 650 m on Middleham Falls Trail.

Family 26. Scydmaenidae, the antlike stone beetles

Subfamily Scydmaeninae

Tribe Cyrtoscydmini


Family 28. Staphylinidae, the rove beetles

Subfamily Tachyporinae

Tribe Tachyporini

Coproporus pulchellus (Erichson) 1839: 247 (Tachinus); Blackwelder 1943: 520; Herman 2001: 832. Distribution. Antigua, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada. Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Azores, Brazil, Canary Islands, Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Trinidad, Venezuela, USA (AL, FL). Bionomics. Collected from decaying plant matter, under wood chips on stumps, from fungus, manure, forest debris, and flying at dusk.


Subfamily Piestinae

Piestus pygmaeus Laporte 1835: 130; Blackwelder 1943: 49; Herman 2001: 1793. Distribution. Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Mexico to Argentina, Galapagos Islands, Trinidad. Bionomics. Found in decaying plant materials such as banana slash.


Subfamily Osoriinae

Tribe Thoracophorini


Thoracophorus guadelupensis Cameron 1913: 323; Blackwelder 1943: 151; Herman 2001: 1303. Distribution. Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. Brazil, Belize, Costa Rica, Panama, Peru, Trinidad. Bionomics. Found flying at dusk, under bark of rotting logs, and under wood chips on tree stumps.


Subfamily Oxytelinae

Tribe Thinobiini


**Thinobius opaculus** Cameron 1923: 396; Blackwelder 1943: 106; Herman 2001: 1754. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Hispaniola, Jamaica. **Bionomics.** Found on sandy beaches, on soft mud, and along streams.

**Tribe Oxytelini**


**Anotylus insignitus** (Gravenhorst) 1806: 188 (**Oxytelus**); Blackwelder 1943: 92; Herman 2001: 1359. **Distribution.** Antigua, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Grenadines, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. Atlantic Islands, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Europe, Guatemala, Mauritius, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Réunion, Tahiti, Tobago, Trinidad, USA (NY to FL to KS), Venezuela. **Bionomics.** Collected at dung, manure, excrement, sheep and burro dung.

**Oxytelus incisus** Motschulsky 1857: 504; Blackwelder 1943: 96; Woodruff et al. 1998: 40; Bennett and Alam 1985: 21; Herman 2001: 1433. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Bermuda, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Grenadines, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Mona Island, Montserrat, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. Africa, Colombia, Costa Rica, Orient. Panama, Trinidad, Tobago, USA (FL, TX). **Bionomics.** Perhaps the most common and widespread staphylinid in the West Indies. It has been taken wherever cattle or horses are kept, and collected from dung, manure, excrement, in bat guano, flying at dusk, and on muddy banks of ponds.

**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. Argentina, Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Trinidad, USA (CA-TX-FL), Venezuela. **Bionomics.** Collected from dung and manure, in plant refuse, flying at dusk, and flying to lights.

**Subfamily Paederinae**

(Not covered in Herman 2001)

**Tribe Paederini**

**Lithocharis limbata** Erichson 1840: 621; Blackwelder 1943: 246. **Distribution.** Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Colombia, Guatemala, Panama, Trinidad. **Bionomics.** Collected in dung, manure, excrement, rotten fruit, decaying cocoa pods, and fermenting coconut husks.

**Lithocharis ochracea** (Gravenhorst) 1802: 58 (**Paederus**); Blackwelder 1943: 242. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. John, St. Kitts. Africa, Brazil, Chile, Europe, Guatemala, Oriental Region, USA (CA). **Bionomics.** Collected on horse manure, cattle dung, in decaying cocoa pods, and flying at dusk.

**Medon johni** Blackwelder 1943: 271. **Distribution.** Dominica, St. John. **Bionomics.** Collected from cut banana stalks and rotting cocoa pods.

**Monista vola** Blackwelder 1943: 298. **Distribution.** Endemic to Dominica. **Bionomics.** Caught flying at dusk.

**Palaminus sp.; det J. S. Ashe.** **Distribution.** Unknown. **Bionomics.** From Pt. Casse and Dublanc, in WIBF.

**Stilomedon connexum** (Sharp) 1876: 254 (**Lithocharis**); Blackwelder 1943: 257; Woodruff et al. 1998: 42. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Brazil, Mexico, Panama, Trinidad, Venezuela. **Bionomics.** Collected in rotting cocoa pods, flying at dusk and flying to lights.

**Stamnoderus labeo** (Erichson) 1840: 648 (**Sunius**); Blackwelder 1943: 353. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. John. **Bionomics.** Collected by sifting leaf litter.

**Thinocharis exilis** (Erichson) 1840: 627 (**Lithocharis**); Blackwelder 1943: 237. **Distribution.** Antigua, Cuba, Dominica, St. Lucia. Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala, Panama, Trinidad, USA (AL, FL, IN). **Bionomics.** Found in dung, in...
decaying cocoa pods, in piles of dead grass, and flying at dusk.

Subfamily Staphylininae
Tribe Staphylinini


_Cafius bistriatus_ (Erichson) 1840: 502 (Philonthus); Blackwelder 1943: 438; Woodruff *et al.* 1998: 42; Herman 2001: 2569. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Mona Island, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. John, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Thomas. Canada (PQ), South America (unspecified countries), Trinidad, Tobago, USA (widespread). **Bionomics.** Collected from dung, manure, from decaying plant debris, and flying at dusk.


_Cafius subtilis_ Cameron 1922: 121; Blackwelder 1943: 436; Herman 2001: 2578. **Distribution.** Antigua, Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Thomas. USA (FL). **Bionomics.** Found under seaweed and drift on beaches.

_Philonthus hepaticus_ Erichson 1840: 451; Blackwelder 1943: 401; Bennett and Alam 1985: 21; Herman 2001: 2837. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Grenadines, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Les Saintes, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Kitts, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. Argentina, Australia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Tobago, Trinidad, Venezuela, USA (widespread). **Bionomics.** Collected in dung, manure, from under seaweed on the beach, from decaying forest debris, and flying at dusk.

_Philonthus ventralis_ (Gravenhorst) 1802: 174 (Staphylinus); Blackwelder 1943: 404; Woodruff *et al.* 1998: 43; Bennett and Alam 1985: 21; Herman 2001: 2996. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Culebra, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Mona Island, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. Africa, Asia, Europe, French Guiana, Tobago, Trinidad, USA (widespread). Cosmopolitan. **Bionomics.** Collected in dung, manure, from rotting plant debris, and flying at dusk.

Tribe Xantholini

_Neohypnus attenuatus_ (Erichson) 1839: 330 (Xantholinus); Blackwelder 1943: 478; Herman 2001: 3708. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Kitts, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, Paraguay, St. Helena, Tobago, Trinidad, USA (CA-TX-FL), Venezuela. **Bionomics.** Collected from dung, manure, carrion, decaying grass, and at edge of streams.

_Xantholinus humeralis_ Erichson 1839: 327; Blackwelder 1943: 479; Herman 2001: 3799. **Distribution.** Antigua, Cuba, Dominica, Hispaniola, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. John, St. Vincent. **Bionomics.** Collected from dung and in decaying forest debris.

_Xantholinus illucens_ Erichson 1839: 315; Blackwelder 1943: 488; Herman 2001: 3800. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Colombia, Tobago, Trinidad, Venezuela. **Bionomics.** Collected from dung, manure, decomposing plant material.

Series Scarabaeiformia
Superfamily Scarabaeoidea

Chalumeau and Gruner (1974, 1976) and Chalumeau (1983a) summarize the fauna of Scarabaeiformia of the Lesser Antilles from Guadeloupe to Martinique and present keys to identify the genera and species.

Family 31. Passalidae, the bess beetles

_Ivie and Gillogly_ (1998) give a summary of West Indian Passalidae.

_Passalus unicornis_ Saint-Fargeau and Serville 1825: 20; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 4; Chalumeau 1983a: 35; Ivie and Gillogly 1998: 4. **Passalus abortivus** (Percheron) (Phoronous), Fleutiaux and Salle 1890; Paulian 1947; erroneously reported from Antilles and Guadeloupe. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Jamaica,
Martinique, St. Lucia. Central and South America. Bionomics. Larvae and adults in rotting logs.


Family 33. Trogidae, the skin beetles


Family 38. Hybosoridae, the hybosorid scarab beetles

Allsopp (1984: 106) lists *Apalonychus rufulus* (Castelnau) 1840 from Dominica and *Apalonychus waterhousei* Westwood 1846 from Dominica and Guadeloupe, but these are errors. Both species actually occur only in the Greater Antilles.

Family 39. Ceratocanthidae, the ceratocanthid scarab beetles


Family 41. Scarabaeidae, the scarab beetles

**Aphodius (Nalus) lividus** (Olivier) 1789: 86 (*Scarabaeus*); subspecies *A. l. pseudolividus* Balthasar 1941: 148; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 7; Chalumeau 1983a: 57. Distribution. Cuba, Désirade, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Les Saintes, Marie Galante, Martinique, Puerto Rico; practically all West Indian islands. *Aphodius lividus* is tropicopolitan; widespread from USA to Mexico to Argentina; native to the Old World and introduced to the New World. Bionomics. Common in cow dung and other excrement.


Tribe Euparini

**Ataenius cribrithorax** Bates 1887: 95; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 14. Distribution. Cuba, Dominica, Jamaica, Martinique, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands. Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama. Bionomics. Adults attracted to lights; found in cow dung.

**Ataenius gracilis** (Melsheimer) 1845: 137 (*Oxyomus*); Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 12; Chalumeau 1983a: 74; Bennett and Alam 1985: 22; Woodruff et al. 1998: 33. Distribution. Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Marie-Galante, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Kitts, St. Vincent, Vieques. Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Galapagos Islands, United States, Canada. Bionomics. Adults attracted to lights; found in cow dung; at Roseau, Clarke Hall, La Plaine.

**Ataenius liogaster** Bates 1887: 94; Stebnicka and Lago 2005: 60. = *A. edwardsi* Chapin 1940: 26; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 14; Chalumeau 1983: 174; Chalumeau 1983a: 82; Bennett and


Ataenius temperei Chalumeau and Gruner 1974: 799; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 12; Chalumeau 1983a: 64. Distribution. Dominica, Guadeloupe, St. Christopher. Bionomics. Adults attracted to lights; not found on cow dung.


Tribe Psammodiini


Saprosites wirthi Cartwright and Chalumeau, in Chalumeau 1977: 72; Cartwright and Chalumeau
1978: 16; Chalumeau 1983a: 90. **Distribution.** Endemic to Dominica. **Bionomics.** Adults and immatures taken in decaying heart of *Euterpe* palm.

**Subfamily Scarabaeinae**

*Onthophagus antillarum* Arrow 1903: 510; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 5; Chalumeau 1983a: 52. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Vincent. **Bionomics.** Collected in cow and human dung. CMNC.

*Pseudocanthon caeranus* Matthews 1966: 93; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 7; Chalumeau 1983a: 46. **Distribution.** Endemic to Dominica. **Bionomics.** A species of lowland coastal forests (and maybe up to 610 m) and scrub; can be taken in traps baited with cow or human dung. CMNC.

*Subfamily Orphninae*

*Aegidium dominicensis* Cartwright and Chalumeau, in Chalumeau 1977: 78; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 5; Chalumeau 1983a: 96. **Distribution.** Endemic to Dominica. **Bionomics.** Adults found in banana trash and rotting banana trunks.

**Subfamily Melolonthinae**

*Phyllophaga (Cnemarachis) cambeforti* Cartwright and Chalumeau, in Chalumeau 1977: 92; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 21; Chalumeau 1983a: 108. **Distribution.** Endemic to Dominica. **Bionomics.** Adults attracted to lights at many localities. CMNC.

*Phyllophaga (Cnemarachis) dominicensis* Cartwright and Chalumeau, in Chalumeau 1977: 102; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 19; Chalumeau 1983a: 118. **Distribution.** Endemic to Dominica. **Bionomics.** Adults attracted to lights at many localities. CMNC.

**Subfamily Rutelinae**

*Anomala insularis* (Castelnau) 1840: 136 (*Euchlora*); Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 24; Chalumeau 1983a: 131. **Distribution.** La Désirade, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Marie Galante. Hispaniola is possibly in error. **Bionomics.** Adults attracted to lights at many sites; larvae found in decaying breadfruit and mangos. CMNC.

*Leucothyreus guadulpiensis* Burmeister 1844: 501; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 22; Chalumeau 1983a: 133. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Marie Galante. **Bionomics.** Adults feed on *Citrus* leaves at night. CMNC.

*Macraspis tristis* Castelnau 1840: 117; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 22; Chalumeau 1983a: 126. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe. **Bionomics.** Taken at many sites; adults attracted to flowers of *Poinciana* (flametree); larvae in decaying trees. CMNC.

**Subfamily Dynastinae**

**Tribe Cyclocephalini**

*Cyclocephala melanocephala* (Fabricius) 1775: 36 (*Melolontha*); *C. m. rubiginosa* Burmeister 1847: 59; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 25; Chalumeau 1983a: 145. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Les Saintes, Marie Galante. Martinique are localities for the subspecies. The species ranges from Brazil and Argentina to the Lesser Antilles. **Bionomics.** Adults attracted to flowers.

*Cyclocephala tridentata* (Fabricius) 1801: 170 (*Melolontha*); *C. t. dominicensis* Cartwright and Chalumeau, in Chalumeau 1977: 135; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 25; Chalumeau 1983a: 151. **Distribution.** Subspecies endemic to Dominica. The species also occurs in Guadeloupe and Martinique. **Bionomics.** Adults attracted to lights; larvae a pest of the roots of sugarcane. A widespread and common beetle in Dominica. CMNC.

**Tribe Dynastini**

*Dynastes hercules hercules* (Linnaeus) 1758: 345 (*Scarabaeus*); Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 21; Chalumeau 1983a: 162. =*Dynastes lagaii* Verrill 1906: 318. Type locality: Dominica. =*Dynastes vulcan* Verrill 1906: 319. Type locality: Dominica. **Distribution.** Dominica and Guadeloupe comprise the range of the subspecies. Another subspecies occurs on Martinique and St. Lucia. The full range of the species includes these islands and from Mexico to Panama, and throughout northern South America to Bolivia and Brazil.
(Chalumeau and Reid 2002; Silvestre 1996). Seemingly absent on St. Vincent and Grenada. **Bionomics.** Adults attracted to lights; larvae found in decaying trees. Rather common, and the largest beetle species in Dominica. The polymorphism in the male horns led to several names being applied to this species.

**Tribe Oryctini**

*Ligyrus cuniculus* (Fabricius) 1801: 20 (*Geotrupes*); Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 27; Chalumeau 1983a: 154; Bennett and Alam 1985: 22. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, La Désirade, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Les Saintes, Jamaica, Marie-Galante, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy, St. Martin, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. Brazil, French Guiana, Trinidad, United States. **Bionomics.** Adults attracted to lights; larvae are a serious pest of roots of sugar cane, or may be saprophagous or coprophagous where sugar cane is absent.

*Ligyrus ebenus* (DeGeer) 1774: 317 (*Scarabaeus*); Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 26; Chalumeau 1983a: 156. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Marie-Galante, Martinique, Saint Martin. Brazil, Colombia, Guyana, Mexico, Surinam, Venezuela. **Bionomics.** Adults attracted to lights; larvae feed on small tubers of Dioscoreaceae and Convolvulaceae and may damage gardens.


**Tribe Phileurini**


*Phileurus didymus* (Linnaeus) 1758: 347 (*Scarabaeus*); Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 27; Chalumeau 1983a: 169; Woodruff *et al.* 1998: 34. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent. Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Trinidad to Brazil. **Bionomics.** Adults attracted to lights; larvae found in decaying palm trees.

*Phileurus valgus* Linnaeus 1758: 347; *P. v. antillarum* Prell 1912: 179; Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 27; Chalumeau 1983a: 168. **Distribution.** Cuba, La Désirade, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Barthélemy, St. Martin. Venezuela. The nominate subspecies is in USA (FL) and Central and South America. **Bionomics.** Adults attracted to lights; adults and larvae collected in decaying *Inga* log.

**Subfamily Cetoniinae**

*Paragymnetis lanius* (Linnaeus) 1766: 557 (*Gymnetis*); *P. l. guadelupiensis* (Gory and Percheron) 1833: 351 (*Gymnetis*); Cartwright and Chalumeau 1978: 29 (seen flying only); Chalumeau 1983a: 173. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe. **Bionomics.** Adults very rare. One specimen, possibly not this species, CMNC.

**Series Elateriformia**

**Superfamily Scirtoidea**

**Family 47. Scirtidae**

*Microcara* sp. **Bionomics.** Wet habitats, various localities. In WIBF.

*Scirtes* sp. **Bionomics.** Wet habitats, various localities. In WIBF.

**Superfamily Buprestoidea**

**Family 51. Buprestidae, the metallic wood-boring beetles**

*Micrasta fisheri* Théry 1927: 35 and *Polycesta regularis* Waterhouse 1904: 256 (Polycestinae, Mastogenini) were reported in error by Blackwelder (1944-1957: 306 and 341) from Dominica. Both are from the Dominican Republic.

**Subfamily Buprestinae**

**Tribe Chalcophorini**
Euplectalecia erythropa (Gory) 1840: 126 (Buprestis); Fisher 1925: 81 (Halecia); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 308; Fleutiaux et al. 1947: 143. Distribution. Dominica, Guadeloupe.


Subfamily Agrilinae
Tribe Agrilini


Superfamily Byrrhoidea
Family 53. Elmidae, the riffle beetles
Subfamily Larainae


Family 63. Callirhipidae, the cedar beetles


Superfamily Elateroidea
Family 69. Elateridae, the click beetles
Subfamily Agrypninae
Tribe Oophorini


Tribe Hemirhipini


Chalcolepidius sulcatus Fabricius 1777: 234; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 283; Fleutiaux et al. 1947: 108; Casari 2002: 335 (who does not confirm the questioned Guadeloupe record of Blackwelder). Distribution. Dominica, Guadeloupe?, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Croix. Mexico?

Family 76. Lampyrinae, the firefly beetles
Subfamily Lampyrinae
Tribe Photinini
Tribe Crateromorphini


Family 54. Dryopidae, the long-toed beetles

Momentum sp.; Perkins 1997: 114; discussed by Ivie 1988b: 35 as Protoparnus pusillus (Hinton) 1937: 302. Distribution. Dominica. Bionomics. The specimen was taken in leaf litter in rain forest of Sloanea one mile north of Castle Bruce, along the road, at 1250 feet, near a waterfall. It may be either terrestrial or riparian. Momentum pusillus (Hinton) 1937: 302 (Protoparnus) is described from St. Vincent and the Dominican species may prove to be this when males become known (Perkins 1997: 114).
Subfamily Photurinae


Family 78. Cantharidae, the soldier beetles
Subfamily Cantharinae

Tylocerus lineatus Gorham 1898; 320; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 363. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, St. Vincent. The varieties dominicus and melanicus were named by Leng and Mutchler 1922: 495-496 from Dominica. **Bionomics.** Collected at Portsmouth, Long Ditton, Roseau, and Castle Bruce.

Subfamily Chauliognathinae

Tribe Ichthyurini


Series Bostrichiformia
Superfamily Bostrichoidea

Family 83. Bostrichidae, the horned powder-post beetles
Subfamily Polycaoninae

Heterarthron gonagrum (Fabricius) 1798; 156 (Apate); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 398; Spilman 1971: 3. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. **Bionomics.** Adults and larvae probably bore in the wood of hardwood trees.

Subfamily Bostrichinae

Tribe Xyloperthini

Tetrapriocera longicornis (Olivier) 1795: 15 (Bostrichus); Spilman 1971: 3; Fleutiaux et al. 1947: 209; Bennett and Alam 1985: 23. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, St. Thomas. Central America, Mexico, South America, United States. **Bionomics.** Adults attracted to lights; adults and larvae bore into living and dead wood of various trees and shrubs.

Xylopsocus capucinus (Fabricius) 1781: 62 (Apate); Spilman 1971: 3. **Distribution.** Dominica. Brazil, Old World tropics, Surinam, Trinidad. **Bionomics.** Larvae and adults bore into wood of living and dead plants and wooden structures.

Xylomeira torquata (Fabricius) 1801: 382 (Apate); Fleutiaux et al. 1947: 208; Spilman 1971: 4. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas (Eleuthera), Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Martinique, Mona Island, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. John, St. Lucia, St. Thomas, Tortola. Mexico, United States. **Bionomics.** Adults are attracted to lights; adults and larvae bore in seed pods of Parkinsonia, Poinciana, Acacia, and Tamarindus.

Subfamily Dinoderinae

Tribe Dinoderinae

Dinoderus minutus (Fabricius) 1775: 54 (Apate); Spilman 1971: 3. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent. Old and New World tropics. **Bionomics.** The bamboo powder-post beetle. Adults and larvae bore into dry (not living) bamboo and canes, and the adults also bore into many kinds of timber, plants, and vegetable products.

Tribe Lyctinae


Family 84. Anobiidae, the death-watch beetles
Subfamily Ptininae

Ptinus tectus (Boieldieu) 1856: 652; Hatch 1933: 201; Papp 1962: 417. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica. Widespread in the Americas, cosmopolitan. **Bionomics.** Living in many kinds of dry stored foods.
Subfamily Dorcatominae

*Protheca granulata* White 1979: 12. **Distribution.** Endemic to Dominica. **Bionomics.** Adults and larvae probably bore in dry wood.

*Protheca undulata* White 1979: 20. **Distribution.** Endemic to Dominica. **Bionomics.** Adults and larvae probably bore in dry wood.

**Series Cucujiformia**

**Superfamily Lymexyloidea**

*Family 85. Lymexylidae*, the ship-timber beetles

*Atractocerus braziliensis* Lepeltier and Audinet-Serville 1825: 309; Spilman 1971: 7; Bennett and Alam 1985: 24. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent. Central America, Mexico, South America. **Bionomics.** Adults are attracted to lights and larvae live in dying trunks and logs of various trees.

**Superfamily Cucujoidae**

*Family 97. Nitidulidae*, the sap feeding beetles

*Subfamily Cillaeinae*

*Colopterus posticus* Erichson 1843: 237; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 409. **Distribution.** Dominica. Mexico to Colombia. **Bionomics.** Taken at Pont-Cassé, 23. 2. 74, det J. Jelinek 1981; in FC-INRA.

*Subfamily Carpophilinae*


*Epuraea luteolus* (Erichson) 1843: 272 (Haptoncus); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 412. **Distribution.** Widespread West Indies; Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent. Central and South America, USA, Old World. Cosmopolitan, spread by commerce. **Bionomics.** Taken at Portsmouth, 23. 2. 74, det J. Jelinek 1981, in FC FC-INRA.

**Subfamily Nitidulinae**

*Lobiopa insularis* Laporte 1840: 10; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 414. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. Central and South America, USA. Distributed by commerce. **Bionomics.** Taken at St. Paul, 5. 8. 73, det J. Jelinek 1981, in FC FC-INRA.

*Family 103 Silvanidae*

*Subfamily Brontinae*

*Telephanus nodicornis* Nevermann 1931: 21; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 422. **Distribution.** Dominica*, Guadeloupe, Montserrat. **Bionomics.** Taken at D’leau Gommier, in dead and decaying leaves.

*Family 114. Erotylidae*, the pleasing fungus beetles

*Aegithus clavicornis* Linnaeus 1758: 370; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 457. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada. Mexico to Panama, Colombia to Brazil and Argentina.


*Family 122. Coccinellidae*, the ladybird beetles

*Subfamily Sticholatidinae*

*Tribe Microweisiini*

*Coccidophilus cariba* Gordon 1978: 205. **Distribution.** Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts. Curacao. **Bionomics.** Taken at Girandel, on coffee; predator on diaspidid scale insects.

*Subfamily Scymninae*

*Tribe Scymnini*


*Tribe Diomini*

*Diomus roseicollis* (Mulsant) 1853: 270 (Scymnus); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 445 (as *Scymnus*); Gordon 1999: 175. **Distribution.** Antigua*, Bahamas,

Tribe Chilocorini

Exochomus nitidula (Fabricius) 1792: 286 (Cladis);

Superfamily Tenebrionoidea
Family 130. Melandryidae, the false darkling beetles Subfamily Serropalpinae

Phloeotrya mexicana (Champion) 1889: 83 (Dircaea); Spilman 1971: 7. Distribution. Dominica. Central America, Mexico, South America. Bionomics. Larvae found in rotted stump in area being cleared at 1900 feet.

Family 132. Rhipiphoridae, the wedge-shaped beetles


Macrosiagon octomaculatum (Gerstäcker) 1858: 480 (Rhipiphorus); Spilman 1971: 9; Bennett and Alam 1985: 27. Distribution. Barbados, Dominica, Guadeloupe, St. Vincent. Central America, South America, United States. Bionomics. Adults collected by beating vegetation; larvae probably hypermetamorphic and parasitic on larvae of wasps (Bembicidae, Tippiidae, and Scolidae).

Family 133. Colydiidae, the cylindrical bark beetles

Tribe Adimerini

Monoedus, undetermined species in USNM. Bionomics. Widespread in Dominica.
Tribe Lagriinae


Subfamily Phrenapatinae

Tribe Penetini


Subfamily Bolitophaginae

Tribe Bolitophagini


Subfamily Diaperinae

Tribe Phaleriini


Tribe Diaperini


Subfamily Opatrinae

Tribe Opatrini


Subfamily Tenebrioninae

Tribe Ulomini


Tribe Tribolini

*Tribolium castaneum* (Herbst) 1797: 7; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 531; Bennett and Alam 1985: 27. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Dominica*, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Mexico to Panama, Colombia to Argentina, USA, Old World; cosmopolitan; introduced. **Bionomics.** Taken at a light in Roseau. A stored products pest.

Tribe Alphitobiini

*Alphitobius laevigatus* (Fabricius) 1781: 90; Marcuzzi 1962: 38; Bennett and Alam 1985: 27. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica*, Puerto Rico, Saba, St. Martin, Aruba, Curacao, Mexico to Brazil, Old World: Cosmopolitan. Distributed by commerce. **Bionomics.** Taken in bat guano in a ruined basement in Cabrits.

Tribe Tenebrionini

*Zophobas atratus* Fabricius 1775: 256; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 534 (as *Z. morio* Fabr. 1776: 241); Marcuzzi 1984: 98 (as *Z. rugipes* Kirsch); Bennett and Alam 1985: 27. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Dominica*, Puerto Rico, St. Thomas, St. Vincent, Saba, St. Croix, St. Martin, Aruba, Curacao, Mexico to Panama, Trinidad to Paraguay, USA (CA-FL). **Bionomics.** Taken at Portsmouth, Cabrits, Greenhill Estate, and Roseau.

Subfamily Alleculinae

*Lobopoda* (*Mesolobopoda*) *ebenina* Champion 1896: 34; Campbell 1971: 39. **Distribution.** Grenada. Dominica record questionable because it is based on one female in USNM. **Bionomics.** Adults feed on lichens or algae on tree trunks, and larvae feed on humus.

Subfamily Coelometopinae

*Acropterion chabrieri* Fleutieux and Sallé 1890: 429; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 540. **Distribution.** Dominica*, Guadeloupe. **Bionomics.** Taken near Chiltern, at Greenhill Estate and Pont Casse; by beating decayed branches of fallen trees.


Tribe Talanini

*Talanus guadeloupensis* Fleutieux and Sallé 1890: 430; Marcuzzi 1984: 104. **Distribution.** Dominica*, Guadeloupe. **Bionomics.** Taken at Clarke Hall and Pont Casse. One specimen in FC-INRA, box 362.

Tribe Stronglyliini


Family 145. Meloidae, the blister beetles

Subfamily Nemognathinae

Tribe Horini

*Cissites maculata* Swederus 1787: 199; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 482; Selander and Bouseman 1960: 212; Bennett and Alam 1985: 27. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent. Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Mexico to Panama to Peru, Trinidad, Venezuela. **Bionomics.** The larvae are parasitic upon the immatures of carpenter bees (Xylocopidae).

Tribe Nemognathini

*Pseudozonitis marginata* (Fabricius) 1781: 159 (*Lagria*); Selander and Bouseman 1960: 214. = *Epicauta annulicornis* Chevrolat 1877: ix; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 482. **Distribution.** Bahamas (Andros), Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Lucia. **Bionomics.**

Family 151. Salpingidae, the narrow-waisted beetles

*Inopeplus praestus* (Chevrolat) 1858: 212 (*Ino*); Spilman 1971: 4 (in Inopeplidae). **Distribution.** Cuba*, Dominica*, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Vincent. **Bionomics.** Adults rarely at lights, adults and larvae mostly collected under bark of fallen trees.

Family 152. Anthicidae, the ant-like flower beetles

*Sapintus pallidus* (Say) 1826: 245 (*Anthicus*); Wener 1964: 230; 1983: 233 (*Anthicus*). **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe,
Hispaniola, Puerto Rico. Mexico to Panama, Venezuela, USA (TX, MS, AL, FL). **Bionomics.** Adults occur on flowers of herbaceous vegetation.

**Superfamily Chrysomeloidea**

Family 155. Cerambycidae, the long-horned beetles

Chalumeau and Touroult (2005a) summarize the fauna of the Lesser Antilles and provide keys for identification.

**Subfamily Parandrinae**

**Tribe Parandrinini**

*Hesperandra glabra* (Degeer) 1774: 352 (*Atellabus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 551; Villiers 1980a: 130; 1980b: 138; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 42. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. Mexico to Panama to Venezuela, Trinidad and Argentina. **Bionomics.** Larvae have been found in wood of trees in the genera *Acacia*, *Araucaria*, *Aspidosperma*, *Ochroma*, *Phoebe*, *Spondias*, etc. Adults are under bark and sometimes in small groups.


**Subfamily Prioninae**

**Tribe Macrotopini**

*Stenodontes* (*Nothopleurus*) maxillosus (Drury) 1773: pl.38, fig. 2 (*Cerambyx*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 552; Villiers 1980a: 141; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 45. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Barbuda, Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico (seemingly absent in Virgin Islands), St. Barthélemy, St. Christopher, St. Kitts, St. Martin. **Bionomics.** Larvae attack healthy and unhealthy wood of orange, mango, *Bursera* and other trees. Taken at Pont-Cassé.

*Strongyguspsis corticarius* (Erichson in Schomburg) 1848:571 (*Ergates*); Villiers 1980a: 130; 1980b: 143; Monné and Giesbert 1995: 7; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 49. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica (introduced, the only known Lesser Antilles locality), Jamaica. Northern South America to Panama to Mexico, USA (Florida).

**Tribe Solenopterini**

*Solenoptera canaliculata* (Fabricius) 1787: 130 (*Pri- onus*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 554 (*Deranecistrus*); Villiers 1980b: 145; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 54. **Distribution.** Bequia, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mustique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Union. Trinidad. To be expected in Dominica. **Bionomics.** In trunks of live trees such as *Accacia, Eugenia*, and *Pimenta*.


**Subfamily Cerambycinae**

**Tribe Methiini**


**Tribe Achrysonini**

trees: Acacia, Leucaena, Lonchocarpus, Tamarindus.

Tribe Eburini


Tribe Elaphidionini


Tribe Clytini

Megacyllene (Megacyllene) angulata (Fabricius) 1775: 192 (Callidium); Villiers 1980a: 131 (as M. cayennensis Castelnau and Gory 1835: 10); Chemsak et al. 1992: 67; Monné and Giesbert 1995: 115.

Tribe Rhopalophorini


Subfamily Lepturinae

Tribe Lepturini


Tribe Lamiini


Tribe Apomecynini


Bionomics. Polyphagous on many tree genera.

Subfamily Lepturinae

Tribe Lamiini


Oncideres amputator (Fabricius) 1792: 276 (Lamia); Villiers 1980c: 466; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 160. Distribution. Bahamas (South Bimini*), Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Union. Bionomics. Taken at Pont Cassé. Host trees: Piscidia, Lonchocarpus, Mangifera.

Tribe Pteropliini

Epectasis similis Gahan 1895: 126; Villiers 1980c: 466; Chemsak et al. 1992: 118; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 163. Distribution. Bahamas (South Bimini*), Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Martin-
Amniscus similis (Gahan) 1895:136

**Tribe Acanthoderini**

*Oreodera glauca* (Linnaeus) 1758: 397 (Cerambycidae); Villiers 1980c: 465; 1980d: 95 (Leptostyloidea). Polyphagous on many tree genera.

**Tribe Acanthocinini**

[Alcidion dominicum (Fisher) 1928: 30 (Probatis)]. Type specimen stated to have been collected by H. W. Foote on the June-July, 1913, Yale expedition to Dominica; Monné and Giesbert (1995: 246) list both Dominica and the Dominican Republic. **Distribution.** Dominica* (type locality); as stated in the description. Chalumeau and Touroll 2005 do not list any species of Alcidion from the Lesser Antilles. Other species occur in USA (FL), Mexico to South America, and the Greater Antilles (Monné and Giesbert 1995: 246). Dominica is here treated as an erroneous locality.

**Amniscus assimilis** (Gahan) 1895:136 (Leptostyloidae); Villiers 1980c: 465; 1980d: 91 (Leptostyloidea); Monné and Giesbert 1995: 246; Chalumeau and Touroll 2005a: 179. **Distribution.** Désirade, Dominica*, Guadeloupe*, Martinique, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Lucia*. **Bionomics.** Taken at Clarke Hall and La Sourcer; under bark of felled trees. Polyphagous on many tree genera.


**Anisopodus dominicensis** Villiers 1980d: 96; Villiers 1980c: 467; Chemaske et al. 1992: 134; Chalumeau and Touroll 2005a: 194. **Distribution.** Dominica, Martinique. **Bionomics.** Known from Traf- falgar and Clarke Hall in mesophile forest.

*Lagocheirus araneiformis* (Linnaeus) 1767: 625 (Cerambycidae); Villiers 1980c: 465; Bennett and Alam 1985: 28; Chalumeau and Touroll 2005a: 213. **Distribution.** Barbados, Bequia, Cuba*, Dominica*, Grand Cayman*, Guana*, Guadeloupe*, Grenada, Grenadines, Hispaniola*, Jamaica*, Martinique*, Mustique, St. Croix*, St. Lucia*, St. Thomas*, St. Vincent. The subspecies *L. a. guadeloupensis* Dillon 1957: 150 is reported in Guadeloupe, Guana, St. Barthelemy, St. Croix, St. John, St. Thomas. The subspecies *L. a. insulorum* Dillon 1957: 150 is distributed in Bequia, Dominica, Grenada, Martinique, Mustique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Union. Five other subspecies are elsewhere in the West Indies (Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao), Mexico to Panama, and northern South America. Introduced to Tahiti and Hawaii. **Bionomics.** Polyphagous on many tree genera.

*Nesuterpia deknuydti* Chalumeau and Touroll 2005a: 175; Chalumeau and Touroll 2005b: 155. **Distribution.** Endemic to Dominica. The mention of *Nesuterpia curvipes* Villiers 1980d: 89; Chalumeau 1983b: 221; Monné and Giesbert 1995: 264 from Dominica is in error (Chalumeau and Touroll 2005a: 175); it is endemic to Guadeloupe. **Bionomics.** Known from one specimen, taken at Pont Cassé. Larva in stems of fallen fronds of *Prestoea montana* palm.

*Oedopeza fleutiauxi* (Villiers) 1980d: 95 (Chaetanes); Villiers 1980c: 467; Chemaske et al. 1992: 144; Monné and Giesbert 1995: 266; Chalumeau and Touroll 2005a: 183. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique. **Bionomics.** Taken at Fond-Figues, Pont-Cassé, Clarke Hall, La Plaine. Under bark of *Dacryodes.*


Tribe Cyrtini

Cyrtinus hubbardi Fisher 1926: 38; Villiers 1980c: 467; Chalumeau and Touroult 2005a: 217. **Distribution.** Dominica*, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat. **Bionomics.** Taken at Clarke Hall. Larvae in branches of *Inga*, *Lonchocarpus* and *Acacia*.

Tribe Calliini


Family 156. Bruchidae, the pea and bean weevils

Subfamily Pachymerinae


Family 159. Chrysomelidae, the leaf beetles

Revised by Ed Riley, May 2006

USNM records for Alticini, Cassidinae and Chlamisinae are online at: www. sel. barc. usda. gov/ Coleoptera/chrysom/about. htm. Takizawa (2003) is the most up-to-date listing of West Indian Chrysomelidae.
Tribe Cassidini


Charidotella; undetermined species. Distribution. Unknown. Bionomics. Taken at Trafalgar Village (TAMU). This species should be found feeding on members of the morning glory family, Convolvulaceae.

Subfamily Galerucinae
Tribe Galerucini

Neolochmaea obliterata (Olivier) 1808: 635 (Galeruca); Takizawa 2003: 51. Distribution. Dominica, Jamaica, Puerto Rico. Central and South America and as immigrant to southern Florida. Bionomics. Elsewhere on Diodia and Borreria spp. (Rubiaceae).

Yingaresca brevivittata (Blake) 1968: 62 (Galerucella); Takizawa 2003: 53. Distribution. Endemic to Dominica. Bionomics. Collected at Clarke Hall Estate (type locality) and 3 mi W Pont Lolo, 1800 ft. alt.

Tribe Hylaspini


Tribe Alticini

Aedmon aspila (Blake) 1944: 253 (Hadropoda). Distribution. Endemic to Dominica. Bionomics. Taken on the Yale expedition of 1913 (type specimen).

Aedmon dominicae (Blake) 1943: 438 (Hadropoda); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 715. Distribution. Endemic to Dominica. Bionomics. Taken at St. George, Fresh Water Lake, Greenhill Estate (type locality) and in forest at 800 feet.

Aedmon fennahi (Blake) 1943: 434 (Hadropoda); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 715. Distribution. Endemic to Dominica. Bionomics. Taken at 800 feet in forest (type specimen).

Aedmon glabra (Blake) 1943: 424 (Hadropoda); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 715. Distribution. Endemic to Dominica; not in Dominican Republic. Bionomics. Taken at Sylvania, Soulton Estate (type locality) and Pont Casse, at lights. Common at Springfield Estate in Malaise traps (TAMU).


Aedmon stenotrachela (Blake) 1943: 438 (Hadropoda); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 715. Distribution. Endemic to Dominica. Bionomics. Taken at L’Etang, Chiltern Estate, Greenhill Estate (type locality), and Clark Hall.


Chaetocnema; undetermined species. Distribution. Unknown. Bionomics. Specimens in TAMU and USNM.


**Omophoita cyanipennis** Fabricius 1798: 97; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 707; Woodruff *et al.* 1998: 19. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. Trinidad. The variety *octomaculata* Crotch 1883: 59 is reported from Grenada, Guadeloupe, St. Vincent, and USA.

**Systena s-littera** (Linnaeus) 1758: 373 (*Chrysomela*); Blackwelder 1944-1957: 707. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, St. Vincent. Mexico to Panama to Argentina. **Bionomics.** Collected at Springfield Estate in Malaise trap (TAMU).

**Subfamily Eumolpinae**

**Tribe Tytophorini**

**Metachroma bredeni** Blake 1958: 94; 1970: 82. **Distribution.** Endemic to Dominica. **Bionomics.** Taken at Castle Bruce Junction (type locality), (type); 2. 2 mi. E Pont Cassé, 1 mi. W Pont Lolo; Pont Cassé (TAMU).

**Colaspis musae** Bechyné 1950: 71. **Distribution.** Unknown. **Bionomics.** Collected at Springfield Estate, tropical deciduous forest, in flight intercept trap (TAMU).

**Tribe Eumolpini**

**Alethaxius dominicae** Blake 1968: 61. **Distribution.** Endemic to Dominica. **Bionomics.** Collected Clarke Hall (type) and ½ mile W of Pont Lolo, 1800 ft. alt. (Blake, 1968); Morne Trois Pitons Nat’l Park, Boiling Lake Trail (TAMU).

**Colaspis** **Distribution.** Dominica. Guyana.

**Tribe Mesacelidini**

**Megascelis**; undescribed species being described by K. Marske. **Distribution.** Maybe endemic to Dominica. **Bionomics.** Collected at Springfield Estate in Malaise and yellow pan traps (TAMU, USNM and WIBP).

**Tribe Adoxini (?)**

**Habrophora thelmae** Blake 1968: 60. **Distribution.** Endemic to Dominica. **Bionomics.** Collected on Pont Lolo, 1800 ft. alt. (type locality), and trail to Middleham Falls, Morne Trois Piton Nat’l. Park, 2200 ft., Malaise trap (TAMU).
Subfamily Lamprosomatinae
Tribe Lamprosomatini

*Oomorphus*; undetermined species. **Distribution.** Unknown. **Bionomics.** Collected at Syndicate Trailhead (St. Peter Parish) (TAMU).

Subfamily Cryptocephalinae
Tribe Cryptocephalini

*Diachus*; undetermined species. **Distribution.** Unknown. **Bionomics.** Collected at Cuda Rd., N. Mero, and Springfield Estate; dry forest, forest margin and forest interior, Malasie trap (TAMU).

Superfamily Curculionoidea

Family 160. Anthribidae, the fungus weevils
Subfamily Choraginae
Tribe Choragini

*Euxenulus*, n. sp. 4 in USNM; Valentine 2003: 55. **Distribution.** Endemic to Dominica. A neotropical genus of two species, distributed from Lesser Antilles to Brazil.

New Subfamily
New Tribe

New genus, n. sp. 1 in USNM, BDVC; Valentine 2003: 55. **Distribution.** Endemic to Dominica. A neotropical genus of two species, distributed from Lesser Antilles to Brazil.

Subfamily Anthribinae
Tribe Rhinotropidini

*Homocloeus insularis* (Frieser) 1959: 420 (*Piezocorynus*); Valentine 2003: 56. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe. **Bionomics.** Anderson (1992) noted that *Homocloeus distentus* Frieser is found in hardwood hammocks and pinelands in southern Florida. Adults have been collected in flight intercept traps and by beating dead vines and twigs.

Tribe Zygaenodini

*Ormicus conis* Jordan 1924: 240; Valentine 2003: 61. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique. **Bionomics.** Anderson (1992) reported 6 species of *Ormicus* in southern Florida. Most were found beating dead vegetation or sweeping.

Family 164. Brentidae, the straight-snouted weevils
Subfamily Brentinae
Tribe Arrhenodini

*Rhaphirhynchus nitidicollis* Gyllenhall 1833: 328; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 774. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Venezuela. **Bionomics.** One specimen in FC FC-INRA, box 432, det. R. Damoiseau, Bellevue-chopin, 22. 6. 73. FC.

Subfamily Trachelizinae
Tribe Acratini

*Nemocephalus dolosus* Kleine 1927: 456; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 775. **Distribution.** Endemic to Dominica.

Tribe Brentini

*Brentus anchorago* Linnaeus 1758: 383; Blackwelder 1944-1957: 776. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Montserrat. Argentina, Brazil, Mexico to Panama, Paraguay, USA. **Bionomics.** Adults of this species are found commonly under loose bark of various trees, especially *Bursera simaruba* (L.) Sarg.

Subfamily Apioninae
Tribe Apionini


Family 167. Curculionidae, the snout beetles and true weevils
Subfamily Dryophthorinae
Tribe Orthognathini

*Mesocordylus porriginosus* (Boheman) 1838: 811 (*Sipalus*); O’Brien and Wibmer 1982: 220. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe. **Bionomics.** Hustache (1932) reported this species from the trunks of *Ormosia dasycarpa* (Fabaceae) as well as in the trunks of other trees, and under cut wood.
**Tribe Rhyncophorini**

**Subtribe Rhynchophorina**

*Rhyncophorus palmarum* (Linnaeus) 1758: 377 (*Curculio*); O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 210; Bennett and Alam 1985: 30. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Dominica*, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Vincent, Mexico to Panama, South America, USA (CA, TX). **Bionomics.** Taken at Fortune, Pont Casse, Fond Figues, Grand Bay and Café; associated with palm trees. These large weevils primarily are associated with a wide variety of palms. According to Wattanapongsiri (1966), *R. palmarum* has been associated with species of the palm genera *Acrocomia, Attalea, Bactris, Chrysalidocarpus, Cocos* (including coconut palm), *Desmoncus, Elaeis* (including oil palm), *Euterpe, Guilelma, Manicaria, Maximiliana, Oreodoxa, Ricinus,* and *Sabal* as well as *Gynerium* and *Saccharum* (sugar cane) (*Graminae*), *Carica* and *Jaracatia* (*Caricaeae*), *Ananas* (pineapple) (*Bromeliaceae*) and *Musa* (banana) (*Scitamineae*).

Adult females lay eggs in the base of leaf sheaths, terminal shoots or in cuts made by man 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 inside the base of the trunk made from the fibers in the stem around them. The species develops throughout the year. The complete life cycle varies from 45-180 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 the Central and South America and the West Indies. Damage is due to the feeding habits of the larvae which generally weaken the trunk to the point at which the plant is easily broken or toppled.

**Subtribe Litosomina**

*Sitophilus linearis* (Herbst) 1797: 5 (*Rhyncophorus*); O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 220; Bennett and Alam 1985: 30. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Dominica*, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. Barthélemy. Costa Rica, South America, Old World, USA (FL, LA). **Bionomics.** Taken at Pont Cassé, Castle Comfort, Goodwill, Anse Bouleau, and Pringles Bay. Adults are often found in fallen tamarind pods. Species in this genus are cosmopolitan pests of stored products.

**Subtribe Sphenophorina**

*Cosmopolites sordidus* (Germar) 1824: 299 (*Calandra*); O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 219; Bennett and Alam 1985: 30. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico. Mexico to Panama, South America, Old World, USA (FL). **Bionomics.** 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 sheath as well as around the corm. Newly emerged larvae bore into the corm. The complete life cycle takes from 30-40 days with the egg stage lasting 5-7 days, the larval stage 15-20 days, and the pupal stage 6-8 days. Adults are primarily nocturnal. The immature stages were described by Anderson (1948). **Economic significance.** This species is 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 hemipterus* (Linnaeus) 1758: 377 (*Curculio*); O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 218; Bennett and Alam 1985: 30; Woodruff et al. 1998: 22. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Bequia, Dominica*, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Croix, St. Kitts, St. Thomas, St. Vincent. South America. **Bionomics.** 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 a species of *Chamaedorea*. In Costa Rica, numerous adults have been collected on fermenting palm trunks. Adults have also been recorded on a variety of rotting fruits. **Economic significance.** Woodruff and Baranowski.
(1985) report that there is debate over the economic status of this species. Certainly the species has been associated with both banana and sugarcane but its impact, especially on the former is uncertain. They appear to prefer unhealthy or injured plants and thus may not be the 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*); O'Brien and Wibmer 1982:218. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique. **Bionomics.** Vaurie (1966) notes that in Guadeloupe this species is common on ‘balisiers’ (*Canna indica*) and has been found in rain-soaked banana trunks lying on the ground.

*Metamasius maurus* (Gyllenhal) 1838: 912 (*Sphenophorus*); O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 218. **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Croix, St. Vincent. **Bionomics.** 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*); O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 218. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat. Panama. **Bionomics.** Vaurie (1966) reports specimens taken from the crowns of *Tillandsia* in Montserrat.

**Subfamily Curculioninae**

**Tribe Derelomini**

*Phyllotrox nigriventris* Hustache 1929: 245; O'Brien and Wibmer 1982: 96. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe. **Bionomics.** Neotropical species placed in the genus *Phyllotrox* are usually associated with flowers of palms or cyclanths (Franz 2006). No specific details are available for this species.

**Subfamily Bagoinae**


**Subfamily Cryptorhynchinae**

**Tribe Cryptorhynchini**


*Sternochetus mangiferae* (Fabricius) 1775: 139 (*Curculio*); Anonymous 1986: 215. **Distribution.** Dominica, widespread in Caribbean; native to Old World, not established in Florida. **Bionomics.** The mango seed weevil. A pest of mangos. Woodruff (1970) reports that in Hawaii eggs are laid on mango fruits in various stages of development. Eggs hatch 5-7 days later and the newly hatched larva burrows through the fruit into the seed. There are 5 larval instars. Pupation takes place in the seed. Generally one adult matures in each seed. This species has only been found in association with *Mangifera indica* L.


**Subfamily Entiminae**

**Tribe Anypotactini**


**Tribe Eustylini**

*Diaprepes abbreviatus* (Linnaeus) 1758: 386 (*Curculio*); O’Brien and Wibmer 1982: 55; Bennett and Alam 1985: 30. **Distribution.** Barbados, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Martinique, Mona, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, St. Vincent. USA (FL, introduced, first reported in 1964). Native to the Caribbean. **Bionomics.** The citrus root weevil or the diaprepes root weevil. A serious pest in Florida, attacking roots of *Citrus* and many other cultivated plants. Woodruff (1964, 1968, 1985) reports that this weevil is commonly called ‘the sugar-cane root-stalk borer weevil’ or ‘vaquita’ in Puerto Rico. Adults feed on leaves of a wide variety of plants and larvae bore into the roots of many types of plants.

*Diaprepes balloui* Marshall 1916: 449; O’Brien and Wibmer 1982: 55. **Distribution.** Endemic to Dominica. **Bionomics.** Unknown but likely similar to that of *D. abbreviatus*. 
Diaprepes famelicus (Olivier) 1790: 544 (Curculio); O’Brien and Wibmer 1982:55; Whitwell 1991. **Distribution.** Antigua, Barbados, Cuba, Dominican, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Barthélemy, St. Kitts. **Bionomics.** This species is a pest in Citrus nurseries. The biology is likely similar to that of *D. abbreviatus.*

**Tribe Geonemini**

*Lachnopus* sp., Ambrose 1983: 60. **Distribution.** Dominica. Many species in the genus occur in the West Indies. **Bionomics.** This species is called the banana fruit-scarring beetle.

**Tribe Naupactini**


*Litostylus strangulatus* (Chevrolat) 1880: 213 (Cyphus); O’Brien and Wibmer 1982:33. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Montserrat.

**Tribe Tanymecini**


**Subfamily Molytinae**

**Tribe Cholini**

*Cholus zonatus* (Swederus) 1787: 194 (Curculio); O’Brien and Wibmer 1982:124 (Archarias). **Distribution.** Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe. **Bionomics.** Associated with the endemic bromeliad *Pitcairnia micotrinitensis* R. W. Read. Vaurie (1976) reports specimens collected from *Euterpe globosa* (at Morne Trois Pitons) and *Cyrilla racemiflora* (at Pont Cassé). This species has been recorded as a pest of pineapple. *Homalinotus herinieri* (Chevrolat) 1878: CXLI (Homalonotus); O’Brien and Wibmer 1982:124. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe. **Bionomics.** Associated with palms. Vaurie (1973) records specimens collected on *Euterpe dominica* near Castle Bruce in August.

Tribe Sternechini

*Sternechus vicinus* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 442; O’Brien and Wibmer 1982:85. **Distribution.** Dominica*, Guadeloupe. **Bionomics.** Adults of related species are associated with Fabaceae.

**Tribe Trypetidini**

*Trypetes guildingi* Fahraeus 1844:36; O’Brien and Wibmer 1982:97. **Distribution.** Dominica*, St. Vincent. **Bionomics.** Adults were taken at Roseau, east of Pont Cassé and Fortune; in crowns of fallen *Euterpe dominicana* palm trees.

**Subfamily Scolytinae,** the bark and ambrosia beetles

**Tribe Hylesinini**

**Subtribe Bothrosternina**

*Bothroternus isolatus* Bright 1972: 28; Bright 1985: 171, 179. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Jamaica. **Bionomics.** Unknown.


*Pagiocerus frontalis* (Fabricius) 1801: 389 (Bostri chus); Bright 1985: 171. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe. Widespread; Mexico to Chile and Argentina, USA (NC to FL to TX). **Bionomics.** Host trees: Avocado and *Ocotea.* A pest of stored corn.

**Subtribe Phloeotribina**

*Phloeotribus insularis* Egers 1940: 123; Bright 1985: 171. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe. **Bionomics.** Unknown.

**Subtribe Phloeosinina**

*Chramesus opacicollis* Egers 1940: 124; Bright 1985: 171. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica. **Bionomics.** Unknown.
Tribe Scolytini
Subtribe Ctenophorina


_Scolytodes maurus_ (Blandford) 1897: 178 (Prionosceles); Bright 1985: 172. **Distribution.** Dominica. Mexico to Panama, Venezuela. **Bionomics.** Host tree: _Cecropia_ sp., in leaf petioles.


Xylocerus caraibicus (Fabricius) 1775: 454 (_Bostri-chus_); Bright 1985: 174. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico. Widespread in Central and South America, Africa, Asia, USA (FL). **Bionomics.** Found in many species of woody plants.

Subtribe Xyleborina


_Premnobius cavipennis_ Eichoff 1878: 404; Cognato and Bright 1996: 72. **Distribution.** Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Puerto Rico. Central and South America, Africa, USA (FL). **Bionomics.** Known to live in 54 genera of trees and woody vines.


_Xyleborus affinis_ Eichhoff 1868: 401; Bennett & Alam 1985; Wood and Bright 1992: 706. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico. Widespread in Africa, Asia, Pacific Islands, North, Central, and South America. **Bionomics.** Attacks fermenting sugarcane in Barbados. Several hundred host plants are known.

_Xyleborus caraibicus_ Egers 1914: 103; Bright 1985: 173. **Distribution.** Dominica, Guadeloupe, Costa Rica to Bolivia and Brazil, Trinidad. **Bionomics.** Hosts: _Ochroma_ sp., _Theobroma cacao._

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