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# A summary of the endemic beetle genera of the West Indies (Insecta: Coleoptera); bioindicators of the evolutionary richness of this Neotropical archipelago

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# A summary of the endemic beetle genera of the West Indies (Insecta: Coleoptera); bioindicators of the evolutionary richness of this Neotropical archipelago

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**Abstract.** The Caribbean Islands (or the West Indies) are recognized as one of the leading global biodiversity hot spots. This is based on data on species, genus, and family diversity for vascular plants and non-marine vertebrates. This paper presents data on genus level endemicity for the most speciose (but less well publicised) group of terrestrial animals: the beetles, with 205 genera (in 25 families) now recognized as being endemic (restricted) to the West Indies. The predominant families with endemic genera are Cerambycidae (41), Chrysomelidae (28), Curculionidae (26), and Staphylinidae (25). This high level of beetle generic endemicity can be extrapolated to suggest that a total of about 700 genera of all insects could be endemic to the West Indies. This far surpasses the total of 269 endemic genera of all plants and non-marine vertebrates, and reinforces the biodiversity richness of the insect fauna of the West Indies.

**Resumen.** Las islas del Caribe (o Indias Occidentales) son reconocidas como uno de los principales hotspots de la biodiversidad global. Esto se basa en datos sobre la diversidad de especies, géneros y familias de plantas vasculares y vertebrados no-marinos. Este trabajo presenta datos sobre la endemicidad a nivel genérico para el más especioso (pero menos popularizado) grupo de animales terrestres: los escarabajos, con 205 géneros (en 25 familias) reconocidos al presente como endémicos (restringidos) a las Indias Occidentales. Las familias predominantes en géneros endémicos son Cerambycidae (41), Chrysomelidae (28), Curculionidae (26) y Staphylinidae (25). Este alto nivel de endemicidad genérica en los escarabajos puede extrapolarse a sugerir que alrededor de 700 géneros pudieran ser endémicos entre todos los insectos de las Indias Occidentales. Esto sobrepasa ampliamente el total de 269 géneros endémicos de plantas y vertebrados no-marinos y refuerza la riqueza en biodiversidad de la fauna de insectos en las Indias Occidentales.

## Introduction

The Caribbean Islands (Figure 1) are generally recognized as one of the world's 25 to 34 biodiversity hotspots (Myers et al. 2000, Myers 2003, Conservation International 2007). These are the earths biologically richest and most endangered terrestrial ecosystems. As such, the Caribbean Islands Hotspot, with an area of 229,549 km$^2$, has only 10% (22,955 km$^2$) of its original habitat remaining. The predominant biome of the Caribbean Islands is subtropical and tropical dry broadleaf forest, although extensive areas of rainforest occur, especially on the windward sides of the higher islands (Mittermeier et al. 2004).

Their biological richness and uniqueness is measured in the total number and percentage of endemic (restricted to the islands) species of vascular plants (13,000, 50%), mammals (89, 46%), birds (607, 28%), reptiles (499, 94%), amphibians (165, 99%), and freshwater fishes (161, 40%) (Mittermeier et al. 2004). Endemism in higher level (older) taxa is evident in vascular plants (205 of 2500 genera, 1 of 186 families), mammals (15 of 57 genera, 2 of 18 families), birds (35 of 205 genera, 2 of 56 families), reptiles (8 of 46 genera, 0 of 19 families), amphibians (1 of 7 genera, 0 of 4 families), and freshwater fishes (5 of 67 genera, 0 of 39 families) (Mittermeier et al. 2004). These total 269 endemic genera, and this figure places the Caribbean Islands second, after Madagascar and the Indian Ocean islands, in a ranking of 34 of the

worlds biodiversity hotspots in numbers of endemic genera and families of terrestrial and freshwater biota (Mittermeier et al. 2004).

However, the real biodiversity would be expected to occur in the hyperdiverse insects of each of the world's hotspots because, of all the world's microscopic and macroscopic lifeforms (including bacteria and viruses), some 55% of the total of all species are insects (Wilson 1992). Yet, few data are available for total insect diversity in any of the hotspots. Some exceptions for the Caribbean Islands are: tiger beetles (9 endemics of 23 species) and *Nasutitermes* termites (7 endemics of 14 species) (Mittermeier et al. 2004); lygaeid true bugs (83 endemics of 170 species, Slater 1988); butterflies (170 endemics of 301 species, Miller and Miller 2001), and crickets (nearly all endemic out of 580 species, Otte and Perez-Gelabert 2009).

The purpose of this paper is to document and discuss the genus level richness of endemic beetle genera of the Caribbean Islands.

## Methods and Materials

**Definitions.** Because not all of the islands (Figure 1) border on the Caribbean Sea (e. g., Bahamas Islands), the alternative geographic term, the West Indies, is used hereafter as the equivalent of the Caribbean Islands. They are defined as the oceanic islands which have not had Tertiary and Pleistocene land connections to circum-Caribbean continental land masses. These include the Bahamas group (including the Bahamas group and Turks and Caicos), the Greater Antilles (Cayman Islands, Cuba, Jamaica, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico (including the Virgin Islands group, of which all except St. Croix are on the Puerto Rico marine shelf), the Lesser Antilles, and various smaller islands of the Caribbean Basin. While Conservation International (2007) includes them, we here exclude islands on or near the South American continental shelf such as Trinidad, Tobago, Aruba, Curaçao, Bonaire, and the offshore islands of Venezuela, all of which have been closer to or in direct contact with continental lands at times of low sea levels in the Pleistocene. The islands of the Greater Antilles and the Lesser Antilles island arcs are separated by the Anegada passage, which marks a distinct separation in the geological time and nature of the origins of the two groups. The Bahamas group has a still different origin and is actually composed of several larger paleo-islands (marine banks).

For purposes of simplifying the analysis we generally consider all islands on a single marine bank to be a single island, and the satellites of each large island are grouped with their main island. However, in reality, the situation is more complicated. For instance, all the smaller islands associated with Guadeloupe are grouped with it, even though the satellite island of Marie-Galante is on its own bank. Additionally, all the Virgin Islands, except St. Croix, are on the Puerto Rico Bank and are considered here to be a single island grouped with Puerto Rico; the three Caymans (Grand Cayman, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac) are on separate marine banks, but are treated here as a single entity; and the Bahamas (and Turks and Caicos) are treated as a single entity.

Genera are accepted as they stand in the current literature. There are cases of subgenera which are considered endemic to the West Indies, but these are not considered here. Examples are the West Indian endemic subgenera *Frontelba* Park, *Cismelba* Park, and *Rameloidea* Park of the Nearctic and Neotropical genus *Melba* Casey (Staphylinidae; Pselaphinae, Newton and Chandler 1989).

**Literature.** We recorded data on endemic beetle genera of the West Indies, principally in a search of Blackwelder (1944-1957) and Zoological Record from 1940 to present, when we recorded beetle species for separate studies on Cuba (Peck 2005), Hispaniola (Perez-Gelabert 2008) and other West Indian islands (e. g., Peck 2011a, 2011b). Nichols (1988) had produced a list of 187 West Indian endemic beetle genera by family but details were not provided. Subsequently, data were checked against more recent literature and catalogs as follows: Alonso-Zarazaga and Lyal (1999) for Curculionoidea, Bellamy (2008-2009) for Buprestidae, Herman (2001) for some Staphylinidae, Monné and Bezark (2011) for Cerambycidae, Newton and Chandler (1989) for Staphylinidae: Pselaphinae, Takizawa (2003) for Chrysomelidae, and Valentine (2003) for Anthribidae.

So that the literature cited section of this work does not become unwieldy, we only cite full references for generic descriptions and synonomies published since 1940. Earlier citations can be found in Blackwelder (1944-1957).

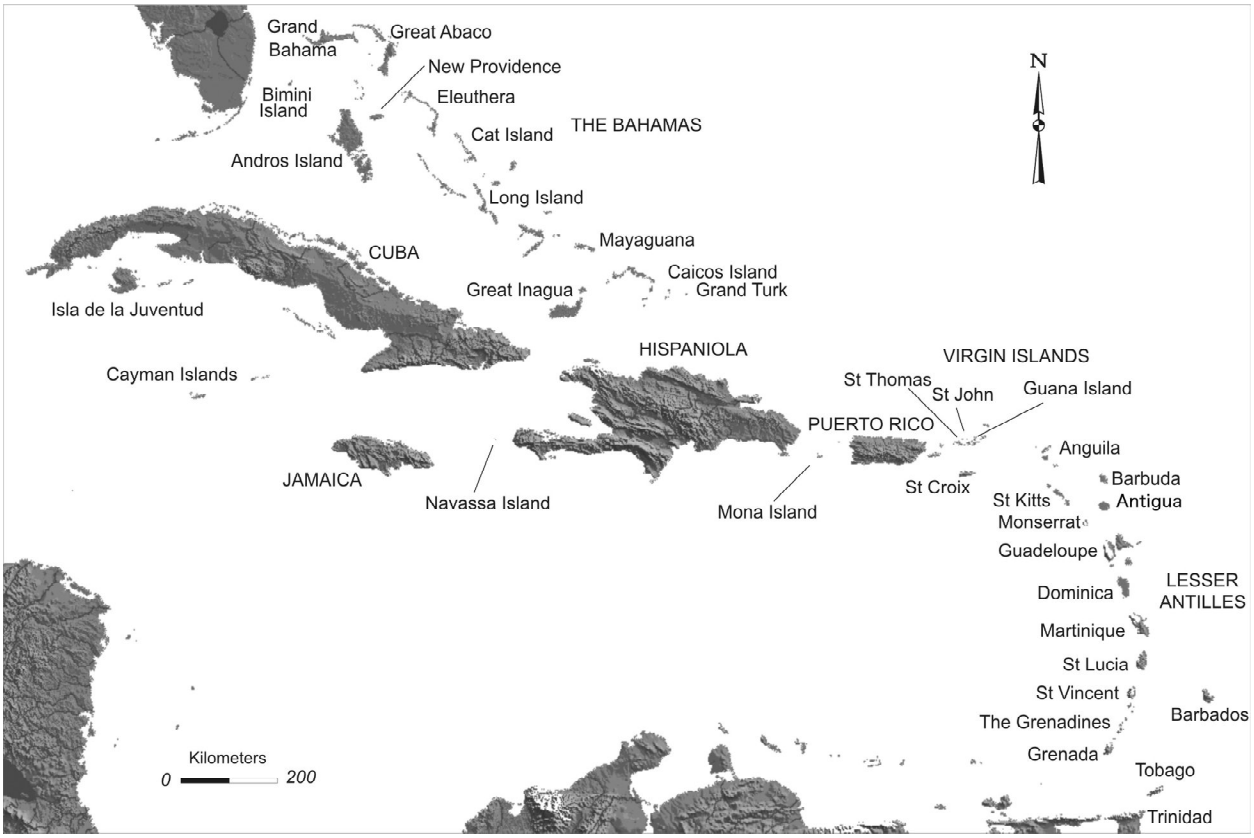


**Figure 1.** Map of the major oceanic islands and island groups of the West Indies.

## Results and Discussion

The search found 205 beetle genera considered to be endemic to the West Indies (Tables 1, 3). An additional 22 genera (Table 2) were found which were previously thought to be West Indian endemics, and are now known to also occur in continental lands. The results can only be seen to be a report of present knowledge. We cannot presume to suggest that the data are as complete as those for vascular plants and non-marine vertebrates (Mittermeier et al. 2004). As field work and entomological study continues, new discoveries will increase the number of genera of beetles recognized as being endemic, and revisionary studies of broader geographic areas will reduce supposed endemic genera by placing them into synonomy with genera with extra-West Indian distributions. Additionally, the concepts of genus level distinctness are not equivalent between vascular plants, terrestrial vertebrates, and insects such as beetles. So the numbers themselves are arguably not comparable.

## Endemism by Family Group

Twenty five beetle families have one or more genera endemic to the West Indies. In descending order, the families with 10 or more endemic genera, and their most represented subfamilies, are: Cerambycidae, 41 (21 Cerambycinae, 17 Lamiinae); Chrysomelidae, 28 (18 Galerucinae); Curculionidae, 26 (9 Entiminae, 7 Molytinae); some Staphylinidae, 25 (16 Pselaphinae); Tenebrionidae, 18 (7 Tenebrioninae); Coccinellidae, 11 (6 Sticholotidinae); Scarabaeidae, 11 (9 Dynastinae). The generally larger families have more endemic genera, as might be expected. However, the rank diversity and dominant subfamilies and tribes are often different from that of the continental Neotropical fauna, although there is no quantitative listing for this except for Blackwelder (1944-1957). As a null hypothesis we can assume the rank order would be similar to that in Marske and Ivie (2003) for the beetle family rankings for the United States and Canada, and this is not supported.

The oceanic character of the West Indies is marked by a relatively low proportion of higher taxa of the continental beetle fauna, but there is an extraordinary diversity within those phyletic groups which are present. This disharmonious abundance distribution reflects the uneven abilities or opportunities of the higher taxa at crossing oceanic water gaps and colonizing islands. Similarly, we know of no family or subfamily of beetles which is endemic to the West Indies. The only apparently endemic tribe is Cheguevariini (genus *Cheguevaria*, Lampyridae, of Hispaniola and Puerto Rico, see Kazantsev 2006, Kazantsev and Perez-Gelabert 2008).

**Endemism by Island Groupings**

**Single island endemics.** Many endemic genera occur only on one island and are grouped as single island endemics. The most notable are: Cuba, 31; Hispaniola, 30; Jamaica, 21; Puerto Rico island group (combined with the Virgin Islands), 18; Guadeloupe island group, 9. This sequence parallels the decreasing size of the islands. Since the Greater Antilles are about 10 times the land area of the Lesser Antilles and have more topographic diversity, it is not suprising that the majority occurs in the Greater Antilles. In the Lesser Antilles, Guadeloupe is the largest island, and has been the most thoroughly studied. There are insufficient data to suggest whether endemicity is more frequent in lower elevation and climatically seasonal habitats, or in higher elevation and more climatically uniform habitats. Islands with lower numbers of endemic genera are: St. Vincent, 2; Cayman Islands group, 1; Martinique, 1; and St. Lucia, 1.

The Greater Antilles alone thus contain a total of 100 beetle genera endemic to a single island or island group. This is somewhat lower than the 118 genera of plants endemic to a single island of the Greater Antilles out of a total of 205 genera of endemic plants in this island group (Mittermeier et al. 2004).

**Bahamas Island group endemics**. Five genera occur only on one or more islands of the Bahamas and are grouped as Bahamas endemics. While the islands are many and of large total area, they are all low and were mostly or entirely submerged at times of higher sea levels during Pleistocene interglacials, so the presence of endemic genera is suprising.

**Lesser Antilles island group endemics.** Ten genera occur only on more than one island in just the Lesser Antilles and are grouped as Lesser Antilles endemics. These have originated on one island of the group and dispersed to one or more other islands of the group.

**Greater Antilles island group endemics.** Fifty six genera occur on more than one island in just the Greater Antilles (and sometimes the Bahamas) and are grouped as Greater Antilles endemics. These have originated on one island of the group and dispersed to one or more other islands of the group.

**West Indies endemics.** Twenty four of the endemic genera occur on at least one island in both the Greater and Lesser Antilles and are grouped as West Indies endemics. These are genera which have differentiated somewhere, presumably on one of the larger islands of their island group, and have had time and the dispersal ability to colonize other (presumably smaller) islands. Darlington (1957) generalized that dispersal and colonization proceeds from larger to small land masses. These examples are not known to have colonized circum-Caribbean continental lands, possibly because they cannot establish themselves in the face of the competition of the greater diversity of continental taxa which more completely fill the available niches. The corollary is that the non-endemic genera of the West Indies have moved from the circum-Caribbean mainland to one or more of the islands.

**Correlates of Generic Endemism**

The obvious likely explanations for the patterns of generic endemicity are island area and its accompanying topographic complexity, and island age. The Greater Antilles are larger, more complex, and generally older than the Lesser Antilles (see below). But the Lesser Antilles present a larger number of smaller geographic units for geographic isolation, speciation, and genus level differentiation. The numbers are not yet explored by a regression analysis, in contrast to what has been done for analyses of insects and beetles of the Galapagos and Hawaiian Islands (Peck 2001, 2006, Peck et al. 1999).

**Ages and origins.** The West Indies are composed of three major and separate geological units of different ages and origins. Generalizations are derived from Donnelly (1988), Graham (2003), Maury et al. (1990), and Pindell and Barrett (1990) which can be consulted for details. The first, and largest in

area, are the older regions of the Caribbean Tectonic Plate; which is composed of the islands of the Greater Antilles (especially Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico and its attached Virgin Islands group). Some of these may have land areas dating from the late Mesozoic or early Tertiary, but most land area was available for terrestrial colonization only from the mid Tertiary. The second group is the composite and slightly raised limestone platforms of the Bahamas, Barbados, Turks and Caicos, and Cayman Island groups. These have a Tertiary age and origin and have changed extensively in area during times of Pleistocene interglacial high sea levels. The third group are the tops of volcanos at the eastern leading edge of the Caribbean Plate, and comprise the chain of the smaller islands of the Lesser Antilles: which is composed of an outer and older island arc of the Limestone Caribbees which are sunken and then upraised volcanos capped with emergent limestones; and an inner and younger island arc of more recently active volcanos of the Volcanic Caribbees. These are mostly of mid- to late Tertiary age and most have existed as land for colonization only from the Pliocene through to the present. The different island areas, and times of origin, and time available for initial terrestrial colonization are undoubtedly important for allowing differentiation of colonists to genus level.

**Areas.** The areas of the islands vary greatly and they have been dynamic through time. Their areas at low elevation have also changed with eustatic sea level changes in the Pleistocene, as sea level rose and fell several times, and was perhaps as much as 170-200 m lower at various intervals. At the height of the last glacial maximum, from 26,500 to 19,000 years ago, there was a sea level depression of 130 m (Clark et al. 2009).

**Elevations**. The islands vary in elevation, which can be taken as a proxy for habitat diversity. Hispaniola has the greatest elevation difference, from its formerly glaciated summit at over 3000 m to a depression with a saline lake at -40 m. But even so, the effect of area on diversity seems to be somewhat dominant over elevation, as suggested by the greater diversity of Cuba. For instance, Cuba has the highest species diversity of any West Indian island (Woods 1989) because of its largest size, oldest geological history, and geological isolation, and has the highest degree of endemism of insects (Vales et al. 1992, Genaro and Tejuca 2001). The caveat of these assertions is that Hispaniolan insects have not been collected and studied as well as those of Cuba (see Perez-Gelabert 2008).

## Evolutionary Dynamics

**Fossils.** Fossils can be an excellent source of information on evolutionary change. The only source of fossil information for the West Indies is the amber inclusion fossils from the Dominican Republic. There has been much discussion about the age of the Dominican amber. Dating studies have been based on associated foraminifera, coccoliths, and various chemical analyses. Each of these approaches carries a large degree of uncertainty due to various factors. Overall, they suggest that there is a range of ages for amber from different mines, with the oldest possibly being up to 45 ma (million years) (see Poinar 2010b). In contrast to these arguments, studies based on biostratigraphic and paleogeographic data have proposed that all Dominican amberiferous deposits were formed in a single sedimentary basin during the lower to middle Miocene (15-20 million ma) (Iturralde-Vinent and MacPhee 1996). This estimate was later further constrained to 16 ma (Iturralde-Vinent 2001).

Sanderson and Farr (1960) produced the first scientific publication calling attention to the fossiliferous character of the Dominican amber. The taxonomic study of insect fossils of this amber started with the description of the bee *Proplebeia dominicana* Wille and Chandler (1964). But the study of beetles in Dominican amber is even more recent. The scydmaenid *Neuraphes fossilis* Franz (1983) was the first fossil beetle to be described. Despite the late onset of these studies, only 16 years later, the first taxonomic catalog of the Dominican amber biota (Perez-Gelabert 1999) already recorded a total of 87 fossil beetles. A summary of the extant and fossil arthropod fauna of Hispaniola by Perez-Gelabert (2008) listed 160 records of fossil beetles identified to genus or species level. According to a more recent count (Perez-Gelabert 2011), a total of 184 fossil species in 90 genera and 29 families of beetles have been described from the Dominican amber. Most families are known from few species (16 families with only one species). The families with most species are Curculionidae (49), Tenebrionidae (28) and Staphylinidae (24). Four families with extant genera (Lucanidae, Micromalthidae, Mycetophagidae and Scraptiidae) are still only known from Hispaniola from amber fossils, although it is expected that at least some of them will be found in the extant fauna. Many more discoveries are expected, because the Dominican amber is very

abundant, beetles are very common inclusions, and only a small fraction of the specimens already in collections has been studied.

Only 20 genera of amber fossil beetles are considered extinct or have not yet been found in the extant Hispaniolan fauna (Table 4). Thus, the majority of the records are assignable to contemporary genera, of which almost all are now known from Hispaniola or other West Indian islands. This shows that the genera were in existence and present on the island of Hispaniola, and probably elsewhere, some 15-20 ma. The genus-level evolution of the fauna has thus been extremely conservative, and with comparatively little turnover. Data are similar for the ants, in which 34 of the 37 well defined genera and subgenera of fossils are still present in the New World tropics if not on Hispaniola (Wilson 1985, 1988). However, it is clear that some lineages of both plants and animals represented in the amber are no longer present on modern Hispaniola. Among insect orders, Megaloptera and Mecoptera, found in the Dominican amber, have become extinct on the island. Climate change, possibly cooling events during the PlioPleistocene (25 ma) probably played an important role in these extinctions (see Poinar 1999).

Although the general pattern of faunal relationships associates the Dominican amber fossils most closely with the neighboring continental tropics of Central and South America, there are several cases that exemplify the New World extinction of lineages, and where the closest extant relatives are found in Africa and the Australasian regions. Examples of these biogeographic disjunctions are among termites (*Mastotermes electrodominicus* Krishna and Grimaldi), ants (*Leptomyrmex neotropicus* Baroni Urbani), marine waterstriders (*Halovelia electrodominica* Anderson and Poinar), woodgnat flies (*Valeseguya disjuncta* Grimaldi), as well as in beetles (the lucanid *Syndesus ambericus* Woodruff) (reviewed in Woodruff 2009). The most accepted explanation for these cases of extreme biogeographic adjustment is that present forms are relicts of groups that once had a much broader geographic distribution (see below).

Among fossil insects in Dominican amber there are several examples of apparent evolutionary stasis, where specimens found as inclusions appear morphologically indistinguishable from individuals of extant species. Among beetles there is the case of extant *Micromalthus debilis* LeConte, found in Dominican amber but now having its natural distribution restricted to North America. Extensive morphological comparisons between fossil and extant specimens (Hörnschemeyer et al. 2010) concluded that (taking into account the variability observed between these groups) both fossil and recent specimens would seem to represent the same species. Such morphological stasis would imply that some species can persist for more than just a few million years as is generally assumed.

**Relict groups.** Relict groups are ones with former more widespread distributions, which have experienced extinction and are now restricted to smaller and often isolated parts of the former distribution. Fossils are the usual evidence of the former wider distributions of relicts. Examples are the endemic mammal families of the hutia rodents (*Capromys* Desmarest, Capromyidae) and *Solenodon* Brandt insectivores (Solenodontidae) of Cuba and Hispaniola, as remnants of groups once on the American continents. The only likely relict reptile of the West Indies is in the family Xantusiidae (genus *Cricosaura* Gundlach and Peters). Few papers have commented on the possible relict status of the endemic beetle genera. Examples are Kazantsev and Perez-Gelabert (2008) for some Lampyridae, and Nichols (1988) on *Antilliscaris* Bänninger (Carabidae). These are not verified by fossil evidence.

**Either vicariance or dispersal from Africa?** There are three West Indian beetle genera whose closest relationship has been identified as being with Africa. These are *Antilliscaris* Bänninger of Hispaniola and Puerto Rico (Carabidae, Nichols 1988: 108), *Barylaus* Liebherr of Hispaniola and Puerto Rico (Carabidae, Liebherr 1986), and *Anoplodrepanus* Simonis of Jamaica (Scarabaeidae, Howden 1970, Simonis 1981). In the absence of fossils they cannot be confirmed to be relicts. Two alternatives exist. The first is that these represent examples of vicariant lineage separation from a time dating to or near the final separation of the South American plate from the African plate, about 80 ma. This suggests greater age and a time when the early Caribbean plate was in a more western position and carrying the proto-Antilles. The second is that long distance dispersal events produced successful colonizations from Africa in the early Tertiary. It is of note that all examples occur in the older Greater Antilles and not the younger Lesser Antilles. Other insect groups also show an African connection but only Liebherr (1986) has offered a cladistic analysis.

**What else do the endemic genera mean?** Only two of the extant endemic genera (*Leptonesiotes* Blake (Chrysomelidae) and *Parahymenorus* Campbell (Tenebrionidae, Alleculidae)) of Hispaniola are known in the Hispaniolan fossil record. Do the endemics of the West Indies indicate that they are older

taxa, from earlier colonization of the West Indies? This can be answered only with phylogenetic analysis, but seems likely. Are the endemics the result of more intense selective pressures promoting rapid differentiation? It may not be possible to answer this question.

**Early modes of colonization.** As noted by Nichols (1988), the endemic genera may represent the oldest element in the West Indian beetle fauna. The fauna has the hallmarks of one arriving by overwater colonization, and not vicariance (Nichols 1988). We can ask how it colonized these oceanic islands? The family with the largest number of endemic genera (Cerambycidae, 42 genera) all have woodboring larvae. The remaining families are ones which live as adults or larvae on or in wood, twigs, stems, fruits, leaves, or roots or are common under bark and in forest soil and litter. So, although aerial colonization by winged adults is likely (Peck 1994a), it is even more likely that many if not most of the early colonists arrived by rafting on floating materials or on the sea surface itself (Peck 1994b) as has been experimentally shown for the distinctly more isolated and younger Galapagos Islands.

## Implications for total insect generic endemicity

Can beetle endemicity in the West Indies be an indicator of total insect generic endemicity? We know of few applicable summaries which compare genus level diversity of beetles with other insect orders. The most complete is for the United States and Canada and lists 3,145 beetle genera and 12,530 genera for all insect orders (Arnett 2000) so that beetles represent 25% of all insect genera. Marske and Ivie (2003) give a more accurate list of 3,526 beetle genera (so that 28% of the US and Canada insect genera are beetles). For less well known Cuba there are 3,059 insect genera (Genaro and Tejuca 2001) and 954 beetle genera (31. 2%) (Peck 2005). For Hispaniola there are 2701 insect genera and 753 beetle genera (27. 9%) (Perez-Gelabert 2008). If these similar ratios hold for the West Indies in general, this suggests that there could be from 651 to 728 (rounded here to 700) endemic genera of insects in the West Indies. Summaries of the other large insect orders in the West Indies would be useful to test this generalization. This number of 700 far outstrips the 205 endemic genera of West Indian vascular plants, and exceeds the summation of 269 endemic genera of all plants and all groups of non-marine vertebrates combined, and helps to document the extraordinary total biotic diversity of the West Indies. The West Indies have certainly been an active theatre in the origin of genus-level insect diversity. It is evident to us that more survey and conservation attention should be directed to its beetles and other insect groups, perhaps by way of the practical approach of conserving habitats for plants and vertebrates.

While we realize that the public at large does not appreciate or value insect diversity, it is a fact that a healthy functioning of ecosystems, containing a diversity of plants and vertebrates, does truly depend on the diversity and abundance of their insects. This is because of the ecosystem roles that insects play in being food sources, pollinators, decomposers, predators, and habitat-stabilizing parasitoids. It really is true that the insects and other invertebrates are the little things that run the world (Wilson 1987).

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**Table 1.** Alphabetical listing of beetle genera now considered endemic to the oceanic islands of the West Indies, with their higher classification.

1. *Acladocera* Wittmer 1981: 105. Phengodidae; Phengodinae; Penicillophorini.
2. *Aedmon* Clark 1860: 129. Chrysomelidae; Galerucinae; Alticini.
   =*Hadropoda* Suffrian 1868: 174.
3. *Agathispa* Weise 1905: 64. Chrysomelidae; Hispinae; Chalepini. .
4. *Aglaostola* Saunders 1871: 47. Buprestidae; Buprestinae.
5. *Alecton* Laporte 1833: 135. Lampyridae; Lampyrinae; Lampyrini.
6. *Allomelba* Park 1954a: 16. Staphylinidae; Pselaphinae; Euplectini.
7. *Allothenemus* Bright and Torres 2006: 400. Curculionidae; Scolytinae; Cryphalini.
8. *Altisessor* Skelley 2009: 33. Erotylidae; Erotylinae; Tritomini.
9. *Anommatelmis* Spangler 1981: 376. Elmidae; Elminae.
10. *Anoplodrepanus* Simonis 1981: 87. Scarabaeidae; Scarabaeinae; Oniticellini.
11. *Antillengis* Skelley 2009: 14. Erotylidae; Erotylinae; Megalodacnini.
12. *Antilliscaris* Bänninger 1949: 136. Carabidae; Scaritinae; Scaritini.
13. *Antillomonomma* Freude 1955: 687. Zopheridae; Zopherinae; Monommatini.
14. *Apleuraltica* Bechyné 1956: 596. Chrysomelidae; Galerucinae; Alticini.
15. *Apodrosus* Marshall 1922: 59. Curculionidae; Entiminae; Polydrusini.
16. *Apotomoderes* Dejean 1834: 253. Curculionidae; Entiminae; Geonemini.
17. Apraea Baly 1877: 293. Chrysomelidae; Galerucinae; Alticini.
   =Glyptobregma Blake 1947: 92.
18. *Apteroxenus* Valentine 1979: 21. Anthribidae; Choraginae; Choragini.
19. *Arawakia* Villiers 1981: 105. Cerambycidae; Cerambycinae; Tillomorphini.
20. *Asteriza* Chevrolat 1837: 372. Chrysomelidae; Cassidinae; Asterizini.
21. *Barylaus* Leibherr 1986: 84. Carabidae; Harpalinae; Pterostichini.
22. *Belopherus* Schönherr 1833: 334. Brentidae; Brentinae; Arrhenodini.
23. *Belorhynchus* Berthold 1827: 384. Brentidae; Trachelizinae; Thystenini.
   =*Tinoteramocerus* Kleine 1927: 444.
24. *Bonfilsia* Villiers 1979b: 98. Cerambycidae; Cerambycinae; Tillomorphini.
25. *Bonfilsus* Scherer 1967: 219. Chrysomelidae; Galerucinae; Alticini.
26. *Boricyrtinus* Micheli 2003: 196. Cerambycidae; Lamiinae; Cyrtinini.
27. *Borinken* Konstantinov and Konstantinova 2011: 66. Chrysomelidae; Galerucinae; Alticini.
28. *Botynella* Weise 1891: 286. Coccinellidae; Scymninae; Coccidulini.
29. *Brittonella* Fisher 1932: 7. Cerambycidae; Cerambycinae; Hesperophanini.
30. *Bura* Mulsant 1850: 374. Coccinellidae; Sticholotodinae; Sticholotodini.
31. *Bythinogaster* Schaufuss 1887: 111. Staphylinidae; Pselaphinae; Brachyglutini.
32. *Calanthosoma* Reitter 1876: 10. Trogossitidae; Nemosomatinae.
33. *Calliclytus* Fisher 1932: 66. Cerambycidae; Cerambycinae; Tillomorphini.
34. *Callopisma* Motschulsky 1853: 42. Lampyridae; Lampyrinae; Photinini.
35. *Calocosmus* Chevrolat 1862: 250. Cerambycidae; Lamiinae; Hemilophini.
36. *Calypsoryctes* Howden 1970: 10. Scarabaeidae; Dynastinae; Oryctini.
37. *Canthochilum* Chapin 1934: 39. Scarabaeidae; Scarabaeinae; Scarabaeini.
   =*Chapincanthon* Vulcano and Pereira 1966: 139.
   =*Antillicanthon* Vulcano and Pereira 1966: 142.
38. *Caymania* Ratcliffe and Cave 2010: 11. Scarabaeidae; Dynastinae; Phileurini.
39. *Cenophorus* Mulsant and Rey 1859: 177. Tenebrionidae; Tenebrioninae; Pedinini.
40. *Cephalalges* Schönherr 1840: 467. Curculionidae; Hyperinae; Cephurini.
41. *Cessator* Kazantsev 2009: 93. Lycidae; Lycinae; Leptolycini.
42. *Cheguevaria* Kazantsev 2006: 370. Lampyridae; incertae sedis; Cheguevariini.
43. *Cladis* Mulsant 1850: 1033. Coccinellidae; Scymninae; Chilocorini.
44. *Cometochus* Villiers 1980: 89. Cerambycidae; Lamiinae; Acanthocinini.
45. *Cossonorhynchus* Hustache 1930: 14. Curculionidae; Cryptorhynchinae; Cryptorhynchini.
46. *Cryptozoon* Schaufuss 1882: 47. Tenebrionidae; Hypophloeinae; Gnathidini.

47. *Ctenophorus* Mulsant and Rey 1859: 177. Tenebrionidae; Tenebrioninae; Pedinini.
48. *Ctesicles* Champion 1896: 7. Tenebrionidae; Tenebrioninae; Pedinini.
49. *Cubaecola* Lameere 1912: 164. Cerambycidae; Prioninae; Calipogonini.
50. *Cubyrus* Skelley 2009: 43. Erotylidae; Erotylinae; Tritomini.
51. *Cupeyalia* Zayas 1975: 167. Cerambycidae; Lamiinae; Parmenini.
52. *Cyptoxenus* Valentine 1982: 197. Anthribidae; Choraginae; Araecerini.
53. *Dalmomelba* Park 1954a: 6. Staphylinidae; Pselaphinae; Euplectini.
54. *Decarthria* Hope 1834: 16. Cerambycidae; Lamiinae; Cyrtinini.
55. *Decorosa* Opitz 2008: 4. Cleridae; Epiphloeinae.
56. *Decuanellus* Osella 1980: 416. Curculionidae; Cossoninae; Cossonini.
57. *Democrates* Burmeister 1847: 28. Scarabaeidae; Dynastinae; Dynastini.
58. *Derancistrodes* Galileo and Martins 1993: 96. Cerambycidae; Prioninae; Solenopterini.
59. *Dicoelotrachelus* Blake 1941: 171. Chrysomelidae; Galerucinae; Galerucini.
60. *Doleropus* Buchanan 1947: 46. Curculionidae; Entiminae; Geonemini.
61. *Dorytomorpha* Hustache 1929: 209. Curculionidae; Molytinae; Pissodini.
62. *Dufauiella* Hustache 1929: 215. Curculionidae; Molytinae; Cycloterini.
63. *Eburiola* Thomson 1864: 203. Cerambycidae; Cerambycinae; Heteropsini.
64. *Ectmesopus* Blake 1940: 108. Chrysomelidae; Galerucinae; Luperini.
65. *Egius* Mulsant 1850: 452. Coccinellidae; Scymninae; Coccidulini.
66. *Elytrogona* Chevrolat 1837: 394. Chrysomelidae; Cassidinae; Stolaini.
    =*Cyphoptea* Hope 1840: 160.
67. *Endroedianibe* Chalumeau 1981: 219. Scarabaeidae; Dynastinae; Pentodontini.
68. *Eneodes* Fisher 1926: 31. Cerambycidae; Lamiinae; Acanthocinini.
69. *Enosmaeus* Thomson 1878: 9. Cerambycidae; Cerambycinae; Achrysonini.
    = *Pseudoeme* Fisher 1932: 4.
70. *Ephimerus* Schönherr 1843: 43. Curculionidae; Baridinae; Peridinetini.
71. *Epytus* Dejean 1836: 428. Erotylidae; Erotylinae, Tritomini.
72. *Erythrolychnia* Motschulsky 1853: 29. Lampyridae; Lampyrinae; Cratomorphini.
73. *Eucloeus* Wolfrum 1930: 26. Anthribidae; Anthribinae; Platyrhinini.
74. *Eugamandus* Fisher 1926: 33. Cerambycidae; Lamiinae; Acanthocinini.
75. *Compsonomus* Jekel 1875: 138. Curculionidae; Entiminae; Geonemini.
    =*Eugeonemus* Buchanan 1947: 44.
76. *Euharmophola* Park 1960: 23. Staphylinidae; Pselaphinae; Tanypleurini.
77. *Exochognathus* Blake 1946: 114. Chrysomelidae; Eumolpinae; Eumolpini.
78. *Filiolus* Pacheco 1964: 84. Heteroceridae; Heterocerinae; Heterocerini.
79. *Fisherostylus* Gilmour 1963: 60. Cerambycidae; Lamiinae; Acanthocinini.
80. *Fortuneleptura* Villiers 1979a: 25. Cerambycidae; Lepturinae; Lepturini.
81. *Garridoa* Marcuzzi 1985: 180. Tenebrionidae; Pimeliinae; Eurymetopini.
82. *Geodimmockius* Chapin 1930: 489. Coccinellidae; Scymninae; Coccidulini.
83. *Gnypetosoma* Cameron 1922: 127. Staphylinidae; Aleocharinae; Mimecitonini.
84. *Gonaives* Clark 1987: 168. Chrysomelidae; Galerucinae; Galerucini.
85. *Gorditus* Ratcliffe 2010: 2. Scarabaeidae; Dynastinae; Pentodontini.
86. *Gourbeyrella* Lane 1959: 13. Cerambycidae; Cerambycinae; Tillomorphini.
87. *Guadeloupena* Bechyné 1956: 587. Chrysomelidae; Galerucinae; Alticini.
88. *Guajira* Bierig 1938: 146. Staphylinidae; Aleocharinae; Myrmedonini.
89. *Haasellia* Park in Park et al. 1976: 35. Staphylinidae; Pselaphinae; Euplectini.
90. *Hanfordia* Park 1960: 10. Staphylinidae; Pselaphinae; Euplectini.
91. *Hemilactica* Blake 1937: 72. Chrysomelidae; Galerucinae; Alticini.
92. *Hilarotes* Thomson 1878: 39. Buprestidae; Buprestinae.
93. *Hirtasphaera* Medvedev 2004: 121. Chrysomelidae; Galerucinae; Alticini.
94. *Hispaniolara* Brown 1981a: 85. Elmidae; Larinae.
95. *Hispanioryctes* Howden and Endrödi in Howden 1978: 388. Scarabaeidae; Dynastinae; Oryctini.
96. *Hispanisella* Park in Park et al. 1976: 32. Staphylinidae; Pselaphinae; Euplectini.
97. *Holopeplus* Arrow 1930: 230. Hemipeplidae.

98. *Homoschema* Blake 1950: 12. Chrysomelidae; Galerucinae; Alticini.
99. *Hoplicnema* Matthews 1899: 124. Corylophidae; Corylophinae.
100. *Hormathus* Gahan 1890: 33. Cerambycidae; Cerambycinae; Ibidionini.
= *Trinoplon* Zayas 1975: 115.
101. *Hormotrophus* Schönherr 1843: 43. Curculionidae; Entiminae; Phyllobiini.
102. *Indieraligus* Dechambre 1979: 101. Scarabaeidae; Dynastinae; Pentodontini.
103. *Ischionoplus* Chevrolat 1878: ix. Curculionidae; Entiminae; Geonemini.
104. *Ixanchonus* Voisin 1992: 400. Curculionidae; Molytinae; Anchonini.
105. *Jamphotus* Barber 1941: 4. Lampyridae; Lampyrinae; Photinini.
106. *Kiskeya* Konstantinov and Chamorro-Lacayo 2006: 276. Chrysomelidae; Galerucinae; Alticini.
107. *Lamproclytus* Fisher 1932. 67. Cerambycidae; Cerambycinae; Tillomorphini.
108. *Latacula* Campbell 1971: 103. Tenebrionidae; Alleculinae; Alleculini.
109. *Latomelba* Park 1955: 111. Staphylinidae; Pselaphinae; Euplectini.
110. *Lemalelmis* Spangler 1981: 380. Elmidae; Elminae.
111. *Lenasa* Gordon 1994: 233. Coccinellidae; Sticholotidinae; Sticholotidini.
112. *Leptolycus* Leng and Mutchler 1922: 430. Lycidae; Lycinae; Leptolycini.
113. *Leptonesiotes* Blake 1958: 75. Chrysomelidae; Galerucinae; Luperini.
114. *Lethes* Zayas 1975: 169. Cerambycidae; Lamiinae; Acanthocinini.
115. *Leucocera* Stål 1858: 477. Chrysomelidae; Chrysomelinae; Chrysomelini.
116. *LicnostrategusPrell* 1933: 68. Scarabaeidae; Dynastinae; Oryctini.
117. *Licracantha* Lingafelter 2011: 58. Cerambycidae, Cerambycinae; Tillomorphini.
118. *Liosynaphaeta* Fisher 1926: 1. Cerambycidae; Lamiinae; Mesosini.
119. *Litostilbus* Guillebeau 1894: 283. Phalacridae.
120. *Loxostethus* Triplehorn 1962: 504. Tenebrionidae; Tenebrioninae; Diaperini.
121. *Maisi* Zayas 1957: 169. Cerambycidae; Cerambycinae; Parmenini.
122. *Malleoceps* Park 1954b: 1. Staphylinidae; Pselaphinae; Euplectini.
123. *Megastylulus* Giachino and Sciaky 2002: 39. Carabidae; Trechinae; Anillini.
124. *Melanispa* Baly 1858: 30. Chrysomelidae; Hispinae; Cephaloleiini.
125. *Menimopsis* Champion 1896: 16. Tenebrionidae; Tenebrioninae; Diaperini.
126. *Mesestola* Breuning 1980: 70. Cerambycidae; Lamiinae; Caliini.
127. *Metaphrenon* Martins 1975: 330. Cerambycidae; Cerambycinae; Smodicini.
128. *Metaptous* Hustache 1930: 14. Curculionidae; Cryptorhynchinae; Cryptorhynchini.
129. *Microdiphot* Barber 1941: 13. Lampyridae; Lampyrinae; Photinini.
130. *Minibi* Grigarick and Schuster 1980: 40. Staphylinidae; Pselaphinae; Euplectini.
131. *Molicorynes* Waterhouse 1879: 310. Curculionidae; Cryptorhynchinae; Sophrorhinini.
132. *Monodesmus* Serville 1832: 160. Cerambycidae; Prioninae; Meroscelisini.
133. *Monotalla* Bechyné 1956: 588. Chrysomelidae; Galerucinae; Alticini.
134. *Nanilla* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890. 46. Cerambycidae; Lamiinae; Parmenini.
135. *Nelasa* Gordon 1991: 299. Coccinellidae; Sticholotidinae; Sticholotidini.
136. *Neocyrtosoma* Marcuzzi 1976: 137. Tenebrionidae; Coelometopinae; Coelometopini.
137. *Neodiachipteryx* Noonan 1985: 42. Carabidae; Harpalinae; Harpalini.
138. *Neopoeciloderma* Monné and Martins 1981: 186. Cerambycidae; Cerambycinae; Heteropsini.
139. *Neotina* Gordon 1977: 213. Coccinellidae; Sticholotidinae; Sticholotidini.
140. *Nesanoplium* Chemsak 1966: 214. Cerambycidae; Cerambycinae; Elaphidiini.
141. *Neseilipus* Kuschel 1955: 292. Curculionidae; Molytinae; Hylobiini.
142. *Nesiosphaerion* Martins and Napp 1982: 62. Cerambycidae; Cerambycinae; Elaphidiini.
143. *Nesolordops* Marshall 1934: 627. Curculionidae; Entiminae; Lordopini.
144. *Nesopalla* Paulian and Howden 1982: 78. Ceratocanthidae; Ceratocanthinae.
145. *Nesophanes* Chemsak 1967: 184. Cerambycidae; Cerambycinae; Hesperophanini.
146. *Normaltica* Konstantinov 2002: 2. Chrysomelidae; Galerucinae; Alticini.
147. *Notacula* Campbell 1971: 107. Tenebrionidae; Alleculinae; Alleculini.
148. *Notaepytus* Skelley 2009: 53. Erotylidae; Erotylinae; Tritomini.
149. *Nyctiplanctus* Blake 1963: 15. Chrysomelidae; Galerucinae; Metacyclini.
150. *Obesacula* Campbell 1971: 109. Tenebrionidae; Alleculinae; Alleculini.

151. *Omoteina* Chevrolat 1837: 398. Chrysomelidae; Cassidinae; Dorynotini.
152. *Opsablechrus* Wittmer 1967: 431. Melyridae; Malachiinae; Attalini.
153. *Orghidania* Ardoin 1977a: 383. Tenebrionidae; Tenebrioninae; Ulomini.
154. *Paraclytemnestra* Breuning 1974: 239. Cerambycidae; Lamiinae; Onciderini.
155. *Paradacrys* Howden 1970: 40. Curculionidae; Entiminae; Tanymecini.
156. *Parandraceps* Giesbert 1998: 75. Cerambycidae; Cerambycinae; Hesperophanini.
157. *Paranelasa* Gordon 1991: 304. Coccinellidae; Sticholotidinae; Sticholotidini.
158. *Paratrikona* Spaeth 1923: 65. Chrysomelidae; Cassidinae; Dorynotini.
159. *Paululusus* Howden 1970: 32. Curculionidae; Entiminae; Tanymecini.
160. *Peronaemis* Waterhouse 1887: 178. Buprestidae; Buprestinae; Buprestini.
161. *Phaenotheriopsis* Wolfrum 1931: 70. Anthribidae; Anthribinae; Piesocorynini.
162. *Phoenicus* Lacordaire 1869: 174. Cerambycidae; Cerambycinae; Trachyderini.
163. *Planophileurus* Chapin 1932: 207. Scarabaeidae; Dynastinae; Phileurini.
164. *Platylus* Mulsant and Rey 1859: 134. Tenebrionidae; Tenebrioninae; Pedinini.
165. *Plectrocerum* Lacordaire 1869: 135. Cerambycidae; Cerambycinae; Heteropsini.
166. *Presbyolampis* Buck 1947: 75. Lampyridae; Photurinae; Photurini.
167. *Pseudocaecocossonus* Osella 1977: 393. Curculionidae; Molytinae; Lymantini.
168. *Pseudodisonycha* Blake 1954: 248. Chrysomelidae; Galerucinae; Alticini.
169. *Pseudothamiaraea* Cameron 1922: 363. Staphylinidae; Aleocharinae; Myrmedonini.
170. *Pseudothonalmus* Guerrero in Lingafelter and Micheli 2004. Cerambycidae; Cerambycinae; Heteropsini.
171. *Psorolyma* Sicard 1922: 358. Coccinellidae; Scymninae; Coccidulini.
172. *Punctacula* Campbell 1971: 112. Tenebrionidae; Alleculinae; Alleculini.
173. *Pygmaleptostylus* Gilmour 1963: 74. Cerambycidae; Lamiinae; Acanthocinini.
174. *Pyropus* Schönherr 1936: 641. Curculionidae; Pyropinae; Pyropini.
175. *Ramelbida* Park 1942: 112. Staphylinidae; Pselaphinae; Euplectini.
176. *Riehla* Hustache 1936: 213. Curculionidae; Cryptorhynchinae; Cryptorhynchini.
177. *Robopus* Leng and Mutchler 1922: 436. Lampyridae; Photininae; Photinini.
178. *Sandersonella* Park in Park et al. 1976: 38. Staphylinidae; Pselaphinae; Euplectini.
179. *Sciocyrtinus* Fisher 1934: 207. Cerambycidae; Lamiinae; Cyrtinini.
180. *Sellio* Mulsant and Rey 1859: 169. Tenebrionidae; Tenebrioninae; Bedinini.
181. *Semiviride* Gordon 1991: 308. Coccinellidae; Sticholotidinae; Sticholotidini.
182. *Silidiscodon* Leng and Mutchler 1922: 483. Cantharidae; Silinae; Silini.
183. *Spaethispa* Uhmann 1939: 333. Chrysomelidae; Hispinae; Chalepini.
184. *Sphaerognathium* Dajoz 1975: 112. Tenebrionidae; Hypophloeinae; Gnathidiini.
185. *Stenolinus* Bierig 1937: 273. Staphylinidae; Staphylininae; Xantholinini.
186. *Stevewoodia* Bright 2010: 46. Curculionidae; Scolytinae; Micracini.
187. *Stilocaurus* Blackwedler 1943: 345. Staphylinidae; Paederinae; Paederini.
188. *Stoiba* Spaeth 1909: 720. Chrysomelidae; Cassidinae; Stolaini.
189. *Styloleptoides* Chalumeau 1983: 230. Cerambycidae; Lamiinae; Acanthocinini.
190. *Stylulus* Schaufuss 1882: 46. Carabidae; Trechinae; Anillini.
191. *Suniophacis* Blackwelder: 1943: 345. Staphylinidae; Paederinae; Paederini.
192. *Suniosaurus* Bierig 1938: 139. Staphylinidae; Paederinae; Paederini.
193. *Tainopteron* Kazantsev 2009: 92. Lycidae; Lycinae; Leptolycini.
194. *Thecturella* Cameron 1922: 386. Staphylinidae; Aleocharinae; Bolitocharini.
195. *Thesiectus* Park 1960: 8. Staphylinidae; Pselaphinae; Euplectini.
196. *Thonalmus* Burgeois 1833: 376. Lycidae; Lycinae; Thonalmini.
197. *Trichrous* Chevrolat 1858: 210. Cerambycidae; Cerambycinae; Heteropsini.
198. *Trientoma* Solier 1835: 256. Tenebrionidae; Tentyriinae; Trientomini.
199. *Trimiosella* Raffray 1898: 236. Staphylinidae; Pselaphinae; Euplectini.
200. *Trimiovillus* Park 1954a: 11. Staphylinidae; Pselaphinae; Euplectini.
201. *Trimytantron* Ardoin 1977b: 388. Tenebrionidae; Tentyriinae; Trimytini.
202. *Xenelmoides* Hinton 1936: 5. Elmidae; Elminae.
203. *Xenobiota* Bierig 1938: 144. Staphylinidae; Aleocharinae; Bolitocharini.

204. *Zaglyptoides* Champion 1909: 495. Curculionidae; Baridinae; Apostasimerini.
205. *Zolium* Casey 1897: 560. Staphylinidae; Pselaphinae; Euplectini.

**Table 2.** Alphabetical list of genera previously published as being endemic to the West Indies but now also known to occur elsewhere.

1. *Acrepidopterum* Fisher 1926: 6. Cerambycidae; Lamiinae; Apomecyini. Formerly thought to be endemic to Cuba, Hispaniola, and Jamaica; and now known from Honduras (Monné and Bezark 2011: 249).
2. *Antilleptostylus* Gilmour 1963: 73. Cerambycidae; Lamiinae; Acanthocinini; formerly thought to be endemic to Jamaica and Puerto Rico; and now considered a synonym of *Styloleptus* Dillon 1965 (Monné and Bezark 2011: 221) which is widespread in the New World.
3. *Balega* Reitter 1883: 43. Staphylinidae; Pselaphinae; Jubinini; formerly thought to be endemic to Hispaniola, Jamaica, Virgin Islands (St. Thomas); now known to have a species in Mexico (Newton and Chandler 1989: 31).
4. *Biblomimus* Raffray 1903: 545. Staphylinidae; Pselaphinae; Euplectini; formerly thought to be endemic to Guadeloupe, Grenada, and St. Vincent; now known from a species in Honduras (Newton and Chandler 1989: 21).
5. *Caecophloeus* Dajoz 1972: 278. Tenebrionidae; Hypophloeinae; Gnathidiini; formerly thought to be endemic to Jamaica, but since discovered in Mexico and Panama (Dajoz 1975: 117).
6. *Caribbeana* Gilmour 1963: 97. Cerambycidae; Lamiinae; Acanthocinini; formerly thought to be endemic to the West Indies. Synonymized into *Styloleptus* Dillon 1956, which is widespread in the New World (Monné and Bezark 2011: 221).
7. *Chalcosicya* Blake 1930: 215. Chrysomelidae; Eumolpinae; Adoxini; formerly thought to be endemic to Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Bahamas (Andros, Eleuthera), Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands (St. Croix), Guadeloupe, but it has since been reported from Mexico (Flowers 1996: 30).
8. *Cubispa* Barber 1946: 19. Chrysomelidae; Eumolpinae; Cubispini; formerly thought to be endemic to Cuba, but it has since been reported from Guatemala (Staines 2000: 58).
9. *Curiosa* Micheli 1983: 261. Cerambycidae; Cerambycinae; Curiini; formerly thought to be endemic to Hispaniola, but since synonymized with *Plectromerus* Haldeman 1847 (Nearns and Branham 2008), which contains species in Mexico and Central America (Monné and Bezark 2011: 149).
10. *Enbrachys* Fisher 1935: 51. Buprestidae; Agrilinae; Agrilini; formerly thought to be endemic to Cuba and Hispaniola, but now recognized as a synonym of *Leiopleura* Deyrolle 1864, which is widespread in the Neotropics (Bellamy 2008-2009).
11. *Mimestoloides* Breuning 1980: 70. Cerambycidae; Lamiinae; Rhodopinini; formerly thought to be endemic to Guadeloupe and Martinique, but is now also known from Mexico (Monné and Bezark 2011: 273.
12. *Neaptera* Gordon 1991: 309. Coccinellidae; Sticholotidinae; Sticholotidini; formerly thought to be endemic to Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, but is now also known from Costa Rica (Gordon 1994: 236).
13. *Nesaecrepida* Blake 1964: 21 Chrysomelidae; Galerucinae; Alticini; formerly thought to be endemic to Cuba, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, but is now known to include species from mainland North America (Riley et al. 2001).
14. *Neseuterpia* Villiers 1980: 88. Cerambycidae; Lamiinae; Acanthocinini; formerly thought to be endemic to Dominica and Guadeloupe, but is now also known from Ecuador (Monné and Bezark 2011: 213).
15. *Paha* Dajoz 1984: 155. Colydidae; Colydiinae; Synchitini; formerly thought to be endemic to Guadeloupe, but the genus is now known to also occur in the eastern USA (OK-NY-FL) and Cuba (Stephan 1989: 31).
16. *Parinesa* Gordon 1991: 315. Coccinellidae; Sticholotidinae; Sticholotidini; formerly thought to be endemic to Hispaniola. This genus is diverse in South America in the mainland Neotropics but this is not yet published (N. Vandenberg and H. Escalona, pers. comm., 2011).

17. *Pentomacrus* White 1855: 297. Cerambycidae; Cerambycinae; Curiini; formerly thought to be endemic to many islands in the West Indies, but is now synonymized with *Plectromerus* Haldeman 1847 (Nearns and Branham 2008), which contains one species in Mexico and Central America (Monné and Bezark 2011: 148).
18. *Pseudofustiger* Reiter 1884: 167. Staphylinidae; Pselaphinae; Fustigerini; formerly thought to be endemic to Cuba, and St. Thomas; now placed into synonymy with *Fustiger*, which has species widespread in the Old and New World (Newton and Chandler 1989: 64).
19. *Quadrelba* Park 1952: 140 (proposed by Park 1942: 120 but no type species designated). Staphylinidae; Pselaphinae; Euplectini; formerly thought to be endemic to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands (St. Thomas); now reported from the mainland Neotropics (Newton and Chandler 1989: 26).
20. *Scopobium* Blackwelder 1939: 97. Staphylinidae; Paederinae; Paederini; formerly thought to be endemic to Grenada, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent but a species is now known from Mexico (Navarrete et al. 2002: 277).
21. *Styracopus* Marshall 1916: 467. Curculionidae; Cryptorhynchinae; Cryptorhynchini; formerly known only from Dominica, Montserrat, and St. Vincent, but now reported from Venezuela (Alonso-Zarazaga and Lyal 1999: 128).
22. *Tinotoma* Cameron 1922: 386. Staphylinidae; Aleocharinae; Myrmedonini; formerly thought to be endemic to Grenada; but synonymized into the widespread genus *Microlia* Casey (Hanley 2003: 125).

**Table 3.** Endemic beetle genera of the West Indies listed in descending taxonomic level from family to genus, with the islands from which they are known and the island-group level of endemism of the genus.

1. Anthribidae; Anthribinae; Piesocorynini. *Phaenotheriopsis* Wolfrum 1931: 70. **Distribution**. Bahamas, Cuba, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands; Greater Antilles endemic.
2. Anthribidae; Anthribinae; Platyrhinini. *Eucloeus* Wolfrum 1930: 26. **Distribution**. Cuba; single island endemic.
3. Anthribidae; Choraginae; Araecerini. *Cyptoxenus* Valentine 1982: 197. **Distribution.** Jamaica; single island endemic.
4. Anthribidae; Choraginae; Choragini. *Apteroxenus* Valentine 1979: 21. **Distribution.** Jamaica; single island endemic.
5. Brentidae; Brentinae; Arrhenodini. *Belopherus* Schönherr 1833: 334. **Distribution.** Cuba; Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico; Greater Antilles endemic.
6. Brentidae; Brentinae; Ithystenini. *Belorhynchus* Berthold 1827: 384. **Distribution.** Jamaica; single island endemic.
7. Buprestidae; Buprestinae, tribe unresolved. *Aglaostola* Saunders 1871: 47. **Distribution.** Jamaica; single island endemic.
8. Buprestidae; Buprestinae; Buprestini. *Peronaemis* Waterhouse 1887: 178. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico; Greater Antilles endemic.
9. Buprestidae; Buprestinae; tribe unresolved. *Hilarotes* Thomson 1878: 39. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola; Greater Antilles endemic.
10. Cantharidae; Silinae; Silini. *Silidiscodon* Leng and Mutchler 1922: 483. **Distribution.** Hispaniola; single island endemic.
11. Carabidae; Harpalinae; Harpalini. *Neodiachipteryx* Noonan 1985: 42. **Distribution**. Hispaniola; single island endemic.
12. Carabidae; Harpalinae; Pterostichini. *Barylaus* Liebherr 1986: 84. **Distribution.** Hispaniola, Puerto Rico; Greater Antilles endemic.
13. Carabidae; Scaritinae; Scaritini. *Antilliscaris* Bänninger 1949: 136. **Distribution.** Hispaniola, Puerto Rico; Greater Antilles endemic.
14. Carabidae; Trechinae; Anillini. *Megastylulus* Giachino and Sciaky 2002: 39. **Distribution.** St. Lucia; single island endemic.
15. Carabidae; Trechinae; Anillini. *Stylulus* Schaufuss 1882: 46. **Distribution.** St. Thomas; St. Lucia; West Indies endemic.
16. Cerambycidae; Cerambycinae; Achrysonini. *Enosmaeus* Thomson 1878: 9. =*Pseudoeme* Fisher 1932: 4. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia; West Indies endemic.

17. Cerambycidae; Cerambycinae; Elaphidiini. *Nesanoplium* Chemsak 1966: 214. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Hispaniola, Jamaica, St. Barthélemy, Guadeloupe, St. Lucia; West Indies endemic.
18. Cerambycidae; Cerambycinae; Elaphidiini. *Nesiosphaerion* Martins and Napp 1982: 62. **Distribution**. Cayman Islands, Hispaniola, Jamaica; Greater Antilles endemic.
19. Cerambycidae; Cerambycinae; Hesperophanini. *Brittonella* Fisher 1932: 7. **Distribution.** Puerto Rico; single island endemic.
20. Cerambycidae; Cerambycinae; Hesperophanini. *Nesophanes* Chemsak 1967: 184. **Distribution.** Grand Bahama, Bahamas; single island endemic.
21. Cerambycidae; Cerambycinae; Hesperophanini. *Parandraceps* Giesbert 1998: 75. **Distribution.** Hispaniola; single island endemic.
22. Cerambycidae; Cerambycinae; Heteropsini. *Eburiola* Thomson 1864: 203. **Distribution.** Hispaniola**,** Jamaica; Greater Antilles endemic.
23. Cerambycidae; Cerambycinae; Heteropsini. *Neopoeciloderma* Monné and Martins 1981: 186. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola; Greater Antilles endemic.
24. Cerambycidae; Cerambycinae; Heteropsini. *Plectrocerum* Lacordaire 1869: 135. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Hispaniola; Greater Antilles endemic.
25. Cerambycidae; Cerambycinae; Heteropsini. *Pseudothonalmus* Guerrero in Lingafelter and Micheli 2004: 43. **Distribution**. Cuba, Jamaica, Puerto Rico; Greater Antilles endemic.
26. Cerambycidae; Cerambycinae; Heteropsini. *Trichrous* Chevrolat 1858: 210. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica; Greater Antilles endemic.
27. Cerambycidae; Cerambycinae; Ibidionini. *Hormathus* Gahan 1890: 33. =*Trinoplon* Zayas 1975: 115. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola; Greater Antilles endemic.
28. Cerambycidae; Cerambycinae; Parmenini. *Maisi* Zayas 1957: 169. **Distribution.** Cuba; single island endemic.
29. Cerambycidae; Cerambycinae; Smodicini. *Metaphrenon* Martins 1975: 330. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico; Greater Antilles endemic.
30. Cerambycidae; Cerambycinae; Tillomorphini. *Arawakia* Villiers 1981: 105. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Marie-Galante; single island endemic.
31. Cerambycidae; Cerambycinae; Tillomorphini. *Bonfilsia* Villiers 1979b: 98. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Martinique; Lesser Antilles endemic.
32. Cerambycidae; Cerambycinae; Tillomorphini. *Calliclytus* Fisher 1932: 66. **Distribution.** Cuba; single island endemic; Greater Antilles endemic.
33. Cerambycidae; Cerambycinae; Tillomorphini. *Gourbeyrella* Lane 1959: 13. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Marie-Galante, Martinique, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic.
34. Cerambycidae; Cerambycinae; Tillomorphini. *Lamproclytus* Fisher 1932: 67. **Distribution.** Hispaniola, Puerto Rico; Greater Antilles endemic.
35. Cerambycidae; Cerambycinae; Tillomorphini. *Licracantha* Lingafelter 2011: 58. **Distribution**. Hispaniola; single island endemic.
36. Cerambycidae; Cerambycinae; Trachyderini. *Phoenicus* Lacordaire 1869: 174. **Distribution.** Hispaniola; single island endemic? (see Lingafelter and Nearns 2006).
37. Cerambycidae; Lamiinae; Acanthocinini. *Cometochus* Villiers 1980: 89. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
38. Cerambycidae; Lamiinae; Acanthocinini. *Eneodes* Fisher 1926: 31. **Distribution.** Cuba; single island endemic.
39. Cerambycidae; Lamiinae; Acanthocinini. *Eugamandus* Fisher 1926: 33. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico; Greater Antilles endemic.
40. Cerambycidae; Lamiinae; Acanthocinini. *Fisherostylus* Gilmour 1963: 60. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Cuba; Greater Antilles endemic.
41. Cerambycidae; Lamiinae; Acanthocinini. *Lethes* Zayas 1975: 169. **Distribution.** Cuba; single island endemic.
42. Cerambycidae; Lamiinae; Acanthocinini. *Pygmaleptostylus* Gilmour 1963: 74. **Distribution.** Cuba; single island endemic.
43. Cerambycidae; Lamiinae; Acanthocinini. *Styloleptoides* Chalumeau 1983: 230. **Distribution.** Virgin Islands, Guadeloupe, Grenada, Mustique; West Indies endemic.

44. Cerambycidae; Lamiinae; Caliini. *Mesestola* Breuning 1980: 70. **Distribution.** St. Lucia, Guadeloupe; Lesser Antilles endemic.
45. Cerambycidae; Lamiinae; Cyrtinini. *Boricyrtinus* Micheli 2003: 196. **Distribution**. Puerto Rico; single island endemic.
46. Cerambycidae; Lamiinae; Cyrtinini. *Decarthria* Hope 1834: 16. **Distribution.** Grenada, Puerto Rico, St. Vincent; West Indies endemic.
47. Cerambycidae; Lamiinae; Cyrtinini. *Sciocyrtinus* Fisher 1934: 207. **Distribution.** Jamaica; single island endemic.
48. Cerambycidae; Lamiinae; Hemilophini. *Calocosmus* Chevrolat 1862: 250. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica; Greater Antilles endemic.
49. Cerambycidae; Lamiinae; Mesosini. *Liosynaphaeta* Fisher 1926: 1. **Distribution.** Jamaica; single island endemic.
50. Cerambycidae; Lamiinae; Onciderini. *Paraclytemnestra* Breuning 1974: 239. **Distribution.** Barbados, St. Lucia; Lesser Antilles endemic.
51. Cerambycidae; Lamiinae; Parmenini. *Cupeyalia* Zayas 1975: 167. **Distribution.** Cuba; single island endemic.
52. Cerambycidae; Lamiinae; Parmenini. *Nanilla* Fleutiaux and Sallé 1890: 46. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe; West Indies endemic.
53. Cerambycidae; Lepturinae; Lepturini. *Fortuneleptura* Villiers 1979a: 25. **Distribution.** Martinique; single island endemic.
54. Cerambycidae; Prioninae; Calipogonini. *Cubaecola* Lameere 1912: 164. **Distribution.** Cuba; single island endemic.
55. Cerambycidae; Prioninae; Meroscelisini. *Monodesmus* Serville 1832: 160. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Cuba, Jamaica, Cayman Islands. **Note**. Monné and Bezark (2011: 24) list a species from Amerique merid. [Amerique Meridional] but until an explicit continental locality is identified we retain this as a Greater Antilles endemic.
56. Cerambycidae; Prioninae; Solenopterini. *Derancistrodes* Galileo and Martins 1993: 96. **Distribution.** Hispaniola; single island endemic.
57. Ceratocanthidae (=Acanthoceridae); Ceratocanthinae. *Nesopalla* Paulian and Howden 1982: 78. **Distribution.** Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands (on the Puerto Rico platform) as a part of Puerto Rico; single island endemic.
58. Chrysomelidae; Cassidinae; Asterizini. *Asteriza* Chevrolat 1837: 372. **Distribution.** Hispaniola; single island endemic.
59. Chrysomelidae; Cassidinae; Dorynotini. *Omoteina* Chevrolat 1837: 398. **Distribution.** Hispaniola; single island endemic.
60. Chrysomelidae; Cassidinae; Dorynotini. *Paratrikona* Spaeth 1923: 65. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola; Greater Antilles endemic.
61. Chrysomelidae; Cassidinae; Stolaini. *Elytrogona* Chevrolat 1837: 394. =*Cyphoptea* Hope 1840; 160. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola; Greater Antilles endemic.
62. Chrysomelidae; Cassidinae; Stolaini. *Stoiba* Spaeth 1909: 720. **Distribution.** Cuba, Jamaica; Greater Antilles endemic.
63. Chrysomelidae; Chrysomelinae; Chrysomelini. *Leucocera* Stål 1858: 477. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico; Greater Antilles endemic.
64. Chrysomelidae; Eumolpinae; Eumolpini. *Exochognathus* Blake 1946: 114. **Distribution.** Cuba; single island endemic.
65. Chrysomelidae; Galerucinae; Alticini. *Aedmon* Clark 1860; 129; Konstantinov and Konstantinova 2011:63. =*Hadropoda* Suffrian 1868: 174. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, Dominica, Guadeloupe; West Indies endemic.
66. Chrysomelidae; Galerucinae; Alticini. *Apleuraltica* Bechyné 1956: 596; Konstantinov and Konstantinova 2011:63. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
67. Chrysomelidae; Galerucinae; Alticini. *Apraea* Baly 1877: 293; Konstantinov and Konstantinova 2011:63. =*Glyptobregma* Blake 1947: 92. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Bahamas (Eleuthera); West Indies endemic.

68. Chrysomelidae; Galerucinae; Alticini. *Bonfilsus* Scherer 1967: 219; Konstantinov and Konstantinova 2011:63. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
69. Chrysomelidae; Galerucinae; Alticini. *Borinken* Konstantinov and Konstantinova 2011: 66. **Distribution**. Puerto Rico; single island endemic.
70. Chrysomelidae; Galerucinae; Alticini. *Guadeloupena* Bechyné 1956: 587; Konstantinov and Konstantinova 2011:64. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
71. Chrysomelidae; Galerucinae; Alticini. *Hemilactica* Blake 1937: 72. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico; Greater Antilles endemic.
72. Chrysomelidae; Galerucinae; Alticini. *Hirtasphaera* Medvedev 2004; 121; Konstantinov and Konstantinova 2011:64. **Distribution.** Hispaniola; single island endemic.
73. Chrysomelidae; Galerucinae; Alticini. *Homoschema* Blake 1950: 12; Konstantinov and Konstantinova 2011:64. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola, Bahamas (Andros Island, Cat Island, Long Island), Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands (St. Thomas, St. Croix), Guadeloupe, Dominica; West Indies endemic.
74. Chrysomelidae; Galerucinae; Alticini. *Kiskeya* Konstantinov and Chamorro-Lacayo 2006: 276; Konstantinov and Konstantinova 2011:64. **Distribution.** Hispaniola; single island endemic.
75. Chrysomelidae; Galerucinae; Alticini. *Monotalla* Bechyné 1956: 588; synonymized into *Pseudodibolia* Jacoby in Scherer 1962: 583, 1983: 71; and resurrected by Savini and Furth 2001: 907; treated as a synonym under *Pseudodisonycha* Blake in Takizawa 2003: 89. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Dominica, St. Lucia (Konstantiov and Konstantinova 2011: 64); Lesser Antilles endemic.
76. Chrysomelidae; Galerucinae; Alticini. *Normaltica* Konstantinov 2002: 2. **Distribution.** Hispaniola, Puerto Rico; Greater Antilles endemic.
77. Chrysomelidae; Galerucinae; Alticini. *Pseudodisonycha* Blake 1954: 248; wrongly listed to contain *Monotalla* Bechyné 1956: 588 as a synonym in Takizawa 2003: 89; and listed as a valid genus by Konstantinov and Konstantinova 2011: 64, where it was inadvertently not indicated as an endemic genus. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico; Greater Antilles endemic.
78. Chrysomelidae; Galerucinae; Galerucini. *Dicoelotrachelus* Blake 1941: 171. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola; Greater Antilles endemic.
79. Chrysomelidae; Galerucinae; Galerucini. *Gonaives* Clark 1987: 168. **Distribution.** Hispaniola; single island endemic.
80. Chrysomelidae; Galerucinae; Luperini. *Ectmesopus* Blake 1940: 96. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico; Greater Antilles endemic.
81. Chrysomelidae; Galerucinae; Luperini. *Leptonesiotes* Blake 1958: 75. **Distribution.** Cuba; single island endemic. **Note**. Also recorded from Dominican amber.
82. Chrysomelidae; Galerucinae; Metacyclini. *Nyctiplanctus* Blake 1963: 15. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica; Greater Antilles endemic.
83. Chrysomelidae; Hispinae; Cephaloleiini. *Melanispa* Baly 1858: 30. **Distribution.** Cuba, Guadeloupe; West Indies endemic.
84. Chrysomelidae; Hispinae; Chalepini. *Agathispa* Weise 1905: 64. **Distribution.** Hispaniola; single island endemic.
85. Chrysomelidae; Hispinae; Chalepini. *Spaethispa* Uhmann 1939: 333. **Distribution**. Cuba; single island endemic.
86. Cleridae; Epiphloeinae. *Decorosa* Opitz 2008: 4. **Distribution.** Hispaniola; single island endemic.
87. Coccinellidae; Scymninae; Chilocorini. *Cladis* Mulsant 1850: 1033. **Distribution.** Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia; West Indies endemic.
88. Coccinellidae; Scymninae; Coccidulini. *Botynella* Weise 1891: 286. **Distribution.** Cuba; single island endemic.
89. Coccinellidae; Scymninae; Coccidulini. *Egius* Mulsant 1850: 452. **Distribution.** Cuba; single island endemic.
90. Coccinellidae; Scymninae; Coccidulini. *Geodimmockius* Chapin 1930: 489. **Distribution.** Cuba; single island endemic.
91. Coccinellidae; Scymninae; Coccidulini. *Psorolyma* Sicard 1922: 358. **Distribution.** Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, Jamaica; Greater Antilles endemic.

92. Coccinellidae; Sticholotidinae; Sticholotidini. *Lenasa* Gordon 1994: 233. **Distribution**. Puerto Rico; single island endemic.
93. Coccinellidae; Sticholotidinae; Sticholotidini. *Nelasa* Gordon 1991: 299. **Distribution**. Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica; West Indies endemic.
94. Coccinellidae; Sticholotidinae; Sticholotidini. *Neotina* Gordon 1977: 213. **Distribution.** Cuba; single island endemic.
95. Coccinellidae; Sticholotidinae; Sticholotidini. *Paranelasa* Gordon 1991: 304. **Distribution**. Jamaica; single island endemic.
96. Coccinellidae; Sticholotidinae; Sticholotidini. *Semiviride* Gordon 1991: 308. **Distribution**. Puerto Rico; single island endemic.
97. Coccinellidae; Sticholotodinae; Sticholotodini. *Bura* Mulsant 1850: 374. **Distribution.** Hispaniola; single island endemic. Note. This genus might occur in the mainland Neotropics (Vandenberg, pers. comm. 2011).
98. Curculionidae; Baridinae; Apostasimerini. *Zaglyptoides* Champion 1909: 495. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.
99. Curculionidae; Baridinae; Peridinetini. *Ephimerus* Schönherr 1843: 43. **Distribution.** Jamaica; single island endemic.
100. Curculionidae; Cryptorhynchinae; Cryptorhynchini. *Cossonorhynchus* Hustache 1930: 14. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
101. Curculionidae; Cryptorhynchinae; Cryptorhynchini. *Metaptous* Hustache 1930: 14. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
102. Curculionidae; Cryptorhynchinae; Cryptorhynchini. *Riehla* Hustache 1936: 213. **Distribution.** Cuba; single island endemic.
103. Curculionidae; Cryptorhynchinae; Sophrorhinini. *Molicorynes* Waterhouse 1879: 310. **Distribution.** Jamaica; single island endemic.
104. Curculionidae; Curculioninae; Pyropini. *Pyropus* Schönherr 1936: 641. **Distribution.** Cuba, Jamaica, Puerto Rico; Greater Antilles endemic.
105. Curculionidae; Entiminae; Eugeonemini. *Ischionoplus* Chevrolat 1878: ix. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola; Greater Antilles endemic.
106. Curculionidae; Entiminae; Geonemini. *Apotomoderes* Dejean 1834: 253. **Distribution.** Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, Mona Island; Greater Antilles endemic.
107. Curculionidae; Entiminae; Geonemini. *Compsonomus* Jekel 1875: 138. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola Alonso-Zaragaga and Lyal 1999: 159); Greater Antilles endemic. =*Eugeonemus* Buchanan 1947: 44. (species recorded as *Eugeonemus* sp. Buchanan 1947).
108. Curculionidae; Entiminae; Geonemini. *Doleropus* Buchanan 1947: 46. **Distribution.** Cuba; single island endemic.
109. Curculionidae; Entiminae; Lordopini. *Nesolordops* Marshall 1934: 627. **Distribution.** Cuba; single island endemic.
110. Curculionidae; Entiminae; Phyllobiini. *Hormotrophus* Schönherr 1843: 43. **Distribution.** Hispaniola; single island endemic.
111. Curculionidae; Entiminae; Polydrusini. *Apodrosus* Marshall 1922: 59. **Distribution.** Bahamas, Turks and Caicos, Hispaniola, Mona Island, Puerto Rico; Greater Antilles endemic.
112. Curculionidae; Entiminae; Tanymecini. *Paradacrys* Howden 1970: 40. **Distribution.** Grand Turk and Long Island, Bahamas; single island endemic.
113. Curculionidae; Entiminae; Tanymecini. *Paululusus* Howden 1970: 32. **Distribution.** Hispaniola; single island endemic.
114. Curculionidae; Hyperinae; Cephurini. *Cephalalges* Schönherr 1840: 467. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola; Greater Antilles endemic.
115. Curculionidae; Molytinae; Anchonini. *Ixanchonus* Voisin 1992: 400. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe, Martinique; Lesser Antilles endemic.
116. Curculionidae; Molytinae; Cycloterini. *Dufauiella* Hustache 1929: 215. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.
117. Curculionidae; Molytinae; Hylobiini. *Neseilipus* Kuschel 1955: 292. **Distribution.** Guadeloupe; single island endemic.

118. Curculionidae; Molytinae; Lymantini. *Decuanellus* Osella 1980: 416. **Distribution.** Cuba, Puerto Rico, Bahamas (San Salvador), Virgin Islands (St. Thomas, St. John, St. Croix), Guadeloupe; West Indies endemic.
119. Curculionidae; Molytinae; Lymantini. *Kuschelaxius* Howden, 1992:43. **Distribution.** Hispaniola, Puerto Rico; Greater Antilles endemic.
120. Curculionidae; Molytinae; Lymantini. *Pseudocaecocossonus* Osella 1977: 393. **Distribution.** Cuba; single island endemic.
121. Curculionidae; Molytinae; Pissodini. *Dorytomorpha* Hustache 1929: 209. **Distribution. Dominica,** Guadeloupe, Montserrat; Lesser Antilles endemic.
122. Curculionidae; Scolytinae; Cryphalini. *Allothenemus* Bright and Torres 2006: 400. **Distribution**. Puerto Rico; single island endemic.
123. Curculionidae; Scolytinae; Micracini. *Stevewoodia* Bright 2010: 46. **Distribution**. Puerto Rico; single island endemic.
124. Elmidae; Elminae; Elmini. *Anommatelmis* Spangler 1981: 376. **Distribution.** Hispaniola; single island endemic.
125. Elmidae; Elminae; Elmini. *Lemalelmis* Spangler 1981: 380. **Distribution.** Hispaniola; single island endemic.
126. Elmidae; Elminae; Elmini. *Xenelmoides* Hinton 1936: 5. **Distribution.** Cuba; single island endemic.
127. Elmidae; Larinae. *Hispaniolara* Brown 1981: 85. **Distribution.** Hispaniola; single island endemic.
128. Erotylidae; Erotylinae; Megalodacnini. *Antillengis* Skelley 2009: 14. **Distribution**. Cuba, Hispaniola; Greater Antilles endemic.
129. Erotylidae; Erotylinae; Tritomini. *Altisessor* Skelley 2009: 33. **Distribution**. Cuba, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico; Greater Antilles endemic.
130. Erotylidae; Erotylinae; Tritomini. *Cubyrus* Skelley 2009: 43. **Distribution**. Cuba; single island endemic.
131. Erotylidae; Erotylinae; Tritomini. *Epytus* Dejean 1836: 428. **Distribution**. Cuba; single island endemic.
132. Erotylidae; Erotylinae; Tritomini. *Notaepytus* Skelley 2009: 53. **Distribution**. Hispaniola, Cuba, Jamaica, Bahamas; Greater Antilles endemic.
133. Hemipeplidae. *Holopeplus* Arrow 1930: 230. **Distribution.** Cuba, Bahamas (Andros); Greater Antilles endemic.
134. Heteroceridae; Heterocerinae; Heterocerini. *Filiolus* Pacheco 1964: 84. **Distribution.** Cuba; single island endemic.
135. Lampyridae; Lampyrinae; Cratomorphini. *Erythrolychnia* Motschulsky 1853: 29. **Distribution.** Hispaniola; single island endemic. **Note**. A relict group (Kazantsev and Perez-Gelabert 2008).
136. Lampyridae; Lampyrinae; Lampyrini. *Alecton* Laporte 1833: 135. **Distribution.** Cuba; single island endemic.
137. Lampyridae; Lampyrinae; Photinini. *Callopisma* Motschulsky 1853: 42. **Distribution.** Hispaniola; single island endemic. **Note**. A relict group (Kazantsev and Perez-Gelabert 2008).
138. Lampyridae; Lampyrinae; Photinini. *Jamphotus* Barber 1941: 4. **Distribution.** Jamaica; single island endemic.
139. Lampyridae; Lampyrinae; Photinini. *Microdiphot* Barber 1941: 13. **Distribution.** Hispaniola, Jamaica; Greater Antilles endemic.
140. Lampyridae; Lampyrinae; Photinini. *Robopus* Leng and Mutchler 1922: 436. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico; Greater Antilles endemic. **Note**. A possible relict group (Kazantsev and Perez-Gelabert 2008).
141. Lampyridae; Photurinae; Photurini. *Presbyolampis* Buck 1947: 75. **Distribution.** Hispaniola, Jamaica; Greater Antilles endemic.
142. Lampyridae; subfamily unresolved; Cheguevariini. *Cheguevaria* Kazantsev 2006: 370. **Distribution.** Hispaniola, Puerto Rico; Greater Antilles endemic; Greater Antilles tribal endemic. **Note**. A relict group (Kazantsev, 2006; Kazantsev and Perez-Gelabert 2008).
143. Lycidae; Lycinae; Leptolycini. *Cessator* Kazantsev 2009: 93. **Distribution**. Puerto Rico; single island endemic.

144. Lycidae; Lycinae; Leptolycini. *Leptolycus* Leng and Mutchler 1922: 430. **Distribution.** Puerto Rico, Hispaniola; Greater Antilles endemic.
145. Lycidae; Lycinae; Leptolycini. *Tainopteron* Kazantsev 2009: 92. **Distribution**. Puerto Rico; single island endemic.
146. Lycidae; Lycinae; Thonalmini. *Thonalmus* Burgeois 1833: 376. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola, Bahamas (New Providence, Andros, Mangrove Cay), Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Montserrat, Guadeloupe; West Indies endemic.
147. Melyridae; Malachiinae; Attalini. *Opsablechrus* Wittmer 1967: 431. **Distribution.** Hispaniola; single island endemic.
148. Phalacridae. *Litostilbus* Guillebeau 1894: 283. **Distribution.** St. Thomas, Virgin Islands (St. Thomas); single island group endemic; (on the Puerto Rico platform) as a part of Puerto Rico; single island endemic.
149. Phengodidae; Phengodinae; Penicillophorini. *Acladocera* Wittmer 1981: 105. **Distribution.** Hispaniola; single island endemic.
150. Scarabaeidae; Dynastinae; Dynastini. *Democrates* Burmeister 1847: 28. **Distribution.** Hispaniola, Jamaica; Greater Antilles endemic.
151. Scarabaeidae; Dynastinae; Oryctini. *Calypsoryctes* Howden 1970: 10; Gasca-Alvarez and Ratcliffe3 2011: 24. **Distribution.** Jamaica; single island endemic.
152. Scarabaeidae; Dynastinae; Oryctini. *Hispanioryctes* Howden and Endrödi in Howden 1978: 388; Gasca-Alvarez and Ratcliffe 2011: 29. **Distribution.** Hispaniola; single island endemic.
153. Scarabaeidae; Dynastinae; Oryctini. *Licnostrategus* Prell 1933: 68. **Distribution**. Jamaica; single island endemic (Gasca-Alvarez and Ratcliffe 2011: 23, 29; not Galapagos as in Blackwelder 1944-1957: 257).
154. Scarabaeidae; Dynastinae; Pentodontini. *Endroedianibe* Chalumeau 1981: 219. Resurrected by Ratcliffe and Cave 2011: 2 from synonymy under *Hispanioryctes* Howden and Endrödi 1978. **Distribution.** Hispaniola; single island endemic.
155. Scarabaeidae; Dynastinae; Pentodontini. *Gorditus* Ratcliffe 2010: 2. **Distribution.** Cuba, single island endemic.
156. Scarabaeidae; Dynastinae; Pentodontini. *Indieraligus* Dechambre 1979: 101. **Distribution.** Puerto Rico; single island endemic.
157. Scarabaeidae; Dynastinae; Phileurini. *Caymania* Ratcliffe and Cave 2010: 11. **Distribution.** Little Cayman, Cayman Islands; single island endemic.
158. Scarabaeidae; Dynastinae; Phileurini. *Planophileurus* Chapin 1932: 207. **Distribution.** Cuba, Bahamas (Andros Island); West Indies endemic.
159. Scarabaeidae; Scarabaeinae; Oniticellini. *Anoplodrepanus* Simonis 1981: 87. **Distribution.** Jamaica; single island endemic.
160. Scarabaeidae; Scarabaeinae; Scarabaeini. *Canthochilum* Chapin 1934: 39. =*Chapincanthon* Vulcano and Pereira 1966; 139. =*Antillicanthon* Vulcano and Pereira 1966: 142. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands (St. John, Tortola); West Indies endemic.
161. Staphylinidae; Aleocharinae; Bolitocharini. *Thecturella* Cameron 1922: 386. **Distribution.** St. Vincent, Grenada; Lesser Antilles endemic.
162. Staphylinidae; Aleocharinae; Bolitocharini. *Xenobiota* Bierig 1938: 144. **Distribution.** Cuba; single island 1ndemic.
163. Staphylinidae; Aleocharinae; Mimecitonini. *Gnypetosoma* Cameron 1922: 127. **Distribution.** St. Vincent; single island endemic.
164. Staphylinidae; Aleocharinae; Myrmedonini. *Guajira* Bierig 1938: 146. **Distribution.** Cuba; single island endemic.
165. Staphylinidae; Aleocharinae; Myrmedonini. *Pseudothamiaraea* Cameron 1922: 363. **Distribution.** Hispaniola; single island endemic.
166. Staphylinidae; Paederinae; Paederini. *Stilosaurus* Blackwelder 1943: 345. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico; Greater Antilles endemic.
167. Staphylinidae; Paederinae; Paederini. *Suniophacis* Blackwelder 1943: 345. **Distribution.** Antigua, Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica; Greater Antilles endemic.

168. Staphylinidae; Paederinae; Paederini. *Suniosaurus* Bierig 1938: 139. **Distribution.** Cuba; single island endemic.
169. Staphylinidae; Pselaphinae; Brachyglutini. *Bythinogaster* Schaufuss 1887: 111. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica; Greater Antilles endemic.
170. Staphylinidae; Pselaphinae; Euplectini. *Allomelba* Park 1954a: 16. **Distribution.** South Bimini Island, Bahamas; single island endemic.
171. Staphylinidae; Pselaphinae; Euplectini. *Dalmomelba* Park 1954a: 6. **Distribution.** South Bimini Island, Bahamas; single island endemic.
172. Staphylinidae; Pselaphinae; Euplectini. *Haasellia* Wagner 1984: 282, replacement name. **Distribution.** Puerto Rico; single island endemic.
173. Staphylinidae; Pselaphinae; Euplectini. *Hanfordia* Park 1960: 10. **Distribution.** Jamaica; single island endemic.
174. Staphylinidae; Pselaphinae; Euplectini. *Hispanisella* Park in Park et al. 1976: 32. **Distribution.** Hispaniola; single island endemic.
175. Staphylinidae; Pselaphinae; Euplectini. *Latomelba* Park 1955: 111. **Distribution.** Jamaica; single island endemic.
176. Staphylinidae; Pselaphinae; Euplectini. *Malleoceps* Park 1954b: 1. **Distribution.** Hispaniola, Puerto Rico; Greater Antilles endemic.
177. Staphylinidae; Pselaphinae; Euplectini. *Minibi* Grigarick and Schuster 1980: 40. **Distribution**. South Bimini Island, Bahamas; single island endemic.
178. Staphylinidae; Pselaphinae; Euplectini. *Ramelbida* Park 1942: 112. **Distribution.** St. Thomas, Virgin Islands (on the Puerto Rico platform) as a part of Puerto Rico; single island endemic.
179. Staphylinidae; Pselaphinae; Euplectini. *Sandersonella* Park in Park et al. 1976: 38. **Distribution.** Hispaniola; single island endemic.
180. Staphylinidae; Pselaphinae; Euplectini. *Thesiectus* Park 1960: 8. **Distribution.** Jamaica; single island endemic.
181. Staphylinidae; Pselaphinae; Euplectini. *Trimiosella* Raffray 1898: 236. **Distribution.** St. Thomas, Virgin Islands; (on the Puerto Rico platform) as a part of Puerto Rico; single island endemic.
182. Staphylinidae; Pselaphinae; Euplectini. *Trimiovillus* Park 1954a: 11. **Distribution.** South Bimini Island, Bahamas; St. Thomas, Virgin Islands; Greater Antilles endemic.
183. Staphylinidae; Pselaphinae; Euplectini. *Zolium* Casey 1897: 560. **Distribution.** St. Thomas, Virgin Islands (on the Puerto Rico platform) as a part of Puerto Rico; single island endemic.
184. Staphylinidae; Pselaphinae; Tanypleurini. *Euharmophola* Park 1960: 23. **Distribution.** Jamaica; single island endemic.
185. Staphylinidae; Staphylininae; Xantholinini. *Stenolinus* Bierig 1937: 273. **Distribution.** Cuba; single island endemic.
186. Tenebrionidae; Alleculinae. *Latacula* Campbell 1971: 103. **Distribution.** Jamaica; single island endemic.
187. Tenebrionidae; Alleculinae. *Notacula* Campbell 1971: 107. **Distribution.** Jamaica; single island endemic.
188. Tenebrionidae; Alleculinae. *Obesacula* Campbell 1971: 109. **Distribution.** Jamaica; single island endemic.
189. Tenebrionidae; Alleculinae. *Parahymenorus* Campbell, 1971: 100. **Distribution.** Jamaica, Cayman Islands (Grand Cayman); Greater Antilles endemic. **Note**. Also recorded from the Dominican amber.
190. Tenebrionidae; Alleculinae. *Punctacula* Campbell 1971: 112. **Distribution.** Jamaica; single island endemic.
191. Tenebrionidae; Coelometopinae; Coelometopiini. *Nesocyrtosoma* Marcuzzi 1976: 137. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico; St. Thomas, St. John, Montserrat (Hopp and Ivie 2009); West Indies endemic.
192. Tenebrionidae; Hypophloeinae; Gnathidiini. *Cryptozoon* Schaufuss 1882: 47. **Distribution.** Montserrat, Puerto Rico; West Indies endemic. Formerly placed in Colydiidae; Colydiinae; Aglenini; see Doyen and Lawrence1979: 366, Ivie and Zlipínski 1990: 18.
193. Tenebrionidae; Hypophloeinae; Gnathidiini. *Sphaerognathium* Dajoz 1975: 112. **Distribution.** Hispaniola; single island endemic.

194. Tenebrionidae; Pimeliinae; Eurymetopini. *Garridoa* Marcuzzi 1985: 180. **Distribution.** Cuba; single island endemic.
195. Tenebrionidae; Tenebrioninae; Bedinini. *Sellio* Mulsant and Rey 1859: 169. **Distribution.** Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands (St. Thomas); West Indies endemic.
196. Tenebrionidae; Tenebrioninae; Diaperini. *Loxostethus* Triplehorn 1962: 504. **Distribution.** Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Puerto Rico; Greater Antilles endemic.
197. Tenebrionidae; Tenebrioninae; Diaperini. *Menimopsis* Champion 1896: 16. **Distribution.** Jamaica, St. Vincent; West Indies endemic.
198. Tenebrionidae; Tenebrioninae; Pedinini. *Cenophorus* Mulsant and Rey 1859: 177. **Distribution.** Hispaniola; single island endemic.
199. Tenebrionidae; Tenebrioninae; Pedinini. *Ctesicles* Champion 1896: 7. **Distribution.** Grenada, Montserrat, Mustique, St. Vincent; Lesser Antilles endemic.
200. Tenebrionidae; Tenebrioninae; Pedinini. *Platylus* Mulsant and Rey 1859: 134. **Distribution.** St. Thomas, Virgin Islands; on the Puerto Rico platform as a part of Puerto Rico; single island endemic.
201. Tenebrionidae; Tenebrioninae; Ulomini. *Orghidania* Ardoin 1977a: 383. **Distribution.** Cuba; single island endemic.
202. Tenebrionidae; Tentyriinae; Trientomini. *Trientoma* Solier 1835: 256. **Distribution.** Antigua, Bahamas, Barbuda, Cuba, Désirade, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Martinique, Puerto Rico, Les Saintes, St. Eustatius, St. Kitts; West Indies endemic.
203. Tenebrionidae; Tentyriinae; Trimytini. *Trimytantron* Ardoin 1977b: 388. **Distribution.** Cuba; single island endemic.
204. Trogossitidae; Nemosomatinae. *Calanthosoma* Reitter 1876: 10. **Distribution.** Unspecified island(s); West Indies endemic?
205. Zopheridae; Zopherinae; Monomatini. *Antillomonomma* Freude 1955: 687. **Distribution.** St. Thomas, Virgin Islands; (on the Puerto Rico platform) as a part of Puerto Rico; single island endemic.

**Table 4.** Alphabetical listing of apparently extinct beetle genera known from the Dominican amber (20 genera in 10 families). References for the descriptions are in Perez-Gelabert (2008) or are given in this paper.

**Brentidae**
1. *Dominibrentus* Poinar 2009

**Cerambycidae**
2. *Kallyntrosternidius* Vitali 2009
3. *Paleohemilophus* Martins and Galileo 1999
4. *Pterolophosoma* Vitali 2006

**Cleridae**
5. *Arawakis* Opitz 2007

**Curculionidae**
6. *Corthylites* Bright and Poinar 1994
7. *Dryomites* Bright and Poinar 1994
8. *Geratozygops* Davis and Engel 2006
9. *Micracites* Bright and Poinar 1994
10. *Paleophthorus* Bright and Poinar 1994
11. *Paleosinus* Bright and Poinar 1994
12. *Protosinus* Bright and Poinar 1994
13. *Velatis* Poinar and Voisin 2002

**Dermestidae**
14. *Amberoderma* Háva and Prokop 2004

**Endomychidae**
15. *Discolomopsis* Shockley 2006

**Hybosoridae**
16. *Procoilodes* Ocampo 2002
17. *Tyrannosorus* Ocampo 2001

**Nitidulidae**
18. *Palaeometopia* Kirejtshuk in Kirejtshuk and Poinar 2007

**Scarabaeidae**
19. *Paleotrichius* Poinar 2010

**Staphylinidae**
20. *Dolichoxenus* Engel and Chatzimanolis 2009