

## **The Prioninae (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) of Hispaniola, with Diagnoses, Descriptions of New Species, Distribution Records, and a Key for Identification**

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**THE PRIONINAE (COLEOPTERA: CERAMBYCIDAE) OF HISPANIOLA,  
WITH DIAGNOSES, DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES, DISTRIBUTION RECORDS,  
AND A KEY FOR IDENTIFICATION**

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**ABSTRACT**

The Prioninae (Cerambycidae) of Hispaniola are reviewed. Twenty-eight species are known from the island, including six new species and a new genus described herein: *Elateropsis dichroma* Lingafelter, **new species**, *Elateropsis woodleyi* Lingafelter, **new species**, *Solenoptera tomentosa* Lingafelter, **new species**, *Solenoptera helbi* Lingafelter, **new species**, *Solenoptera rugosa* Lingafelter, **new species**, and *Derancistrachroma melanoleuca* Lingafelter, **new genus and new species**. *Derancistrus fufufosus* Galileo and Martins, 1993 is transferred to *Solenoptera* Audinet-Serville, 1832 as *S. fufufosa*, **new combination**; the holotype is determined to be a female, and the male is described for this species. *Derancistrodes vittatus* (Olivier, 1795) is transferred to *Solenoptera* as *S. vittata*, **new combination**, and *Derancistrodes* Galileo and Martins, 1993 is a **new synonym** of *Solenoptera*. **New country records** are recorded for *Strongylaspis corticarius* (Erichson, 1848), *Monodesmus atratus* Fisher, 1932, *Elateropsis quinquenotatus* Chevrolat, 1862, *Elateropsis sericeiventris* Chevrolat, 1862, and *Elateropsis trimarginatus* (Cazier and Lacey, 1952). The first known female of *E. trimarginatus* is described. Diagnoses and discussions are provided for each species. A key to all the Prioninae known from Hispaniola is included.

Key Words: Dominican Republic, Haiti, longhorned woodboring beetle, taxonomy, endemic species

Intensive faunal surveys of phytophagous beetles in the Dominican Republic over the last three decades have shown there to be a tremendous diversity of longhorned beetles on the island, including many previously unknown species. Prior to this study, the known diversity of Hispaniolan Prioninae as listed in Monné (2015) was second among all West Indian islands, behind Cuba. He listed 23 species for Cuba (including four unconfirmed) and 16 species for Hispaniola. Perez-Gelabert (2008) also listed 16 species for Hispaniola, but his list differed from that in Monné (2015) by including one species, *Elateropsis lineatus* (L., 1758), and excluding one species, *Orthomegas cinnamomeus* (L., 1758). Peck (2005) listed 22 species for Cuba, based on previous work by Zayas (1957, 1975). For comparison, Micheli (2010) recorded only seven species of Prioninae for Puerto Rico.

In this paper, six new species and one new genus are described, and five new country records are documented to bring the total species of Hispaniolan Prioninae to 28, propelling it to be the most diverse island for Prioninae in the Western Hemisphere. The subfamily is represented on the island by six tribes including Callipogonini, Macrotomini, Mallodonini, Meroscelisini, Prionini, and Solenopterini (the most diverse of these tribes). Most of the prionines are endemic to Hispaniola. With the exception of the tribe Solenopterini, species are typically collected at lights during the hottest part of the year (May through August). The Solenopterini are also encoun-

tered during this same period, but are frequently encountered from the late morning to late afternoon, in flight, on hot, sunny days. The cooler winter months (December and January) have the lowest activity for this subfamily, with only three species encountered.

New taxonomic and geographical distribution data for all Hispaniolan prionines, along with detailed photographs of habitus and diagnostic characters, are provided below. Complete descriptions are provided for five new species and one new genus. To facilitate identification, diagnoses and a dichotomous key are provided.

**MATERIAL AND METHODS**

The following collections were examined in the course of this and other research on Cerambycidae of Hispaniola (curators and/or contact persons listed for most). The primary types of Smithsonian Cerambycidae (Lingafelter *et al.* 2014), published online (Lingafelter *et al.* 2015), American Museum of Natural History (AMNH 2014), and Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University (MCZC 2014) proved very useful. The work of Nearn *et al.* (2006), who studied the Zayas Collection in Cuba, was very useful for species determinations.

**ACMT** American Coleoptera Museum (James Wappes Collection), San Antonio, TX, USA

<b>AMNH</b>	American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY, USA (Lee Herman)
<b>BMNH</b>	The Natural History Museum, London, UK (S. Shute, M. Barclay)
<b>CMNH</b>	Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh, PA, USA (J. Rawlins, R. Davidson, R. Androw)
<b>EFGC</b>	Edmund F. Giesbert Collection, Gainesville (at FSCA), FL, USA (M. Thomas)
<b>EMEC</b>	Essig Museum, University of California, Berkeley, CA, USA (P. Oboyski)
<b>ENPC</b>	Eugenio Nearn's Private Collection, West Lafayette, IN, USA
<b>FDZC</b>	Fernando de Zayas Collection, Havana, Cuba (the Zayas family)
<b>FSCA</b>	Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Gainesville, FL, USA (M. Thomas)
<b>FSPC</b>	Fred Skillman Private Collection, Cochise, AZ, USA
<b>IRSN</b>	Institut Royal de Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Brussels, Belgium
<b>JCPC</b>	Julio and Charyn Micheli Private Collection, Ponce, Puerto Rico
<b>JTPC</b>	Julien Touroult Private Collection, Paris, France
<b>MCZC</b>	Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, USA (B. Farrell, P. Perkins)
<b>MHPC</b>	Matthias Helb Private Collection, Frankfurt, Germany
<b>MNDR</b>	Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic (G. de los Santos)
<b>MNHN</b>	Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, France (G. Tavakilian)
<b>MNRJ</b>	Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (M. Monné)
<b>NWPC</b>	Norman Woodley Private Collection, North Potomac, MD, USA
<b>RHTC</b>	Robert H. Turnbow, Jr. Private Collection, Ft. Rucker, AL, USA
<b>USNM</b>	National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, USA (S. Lingafelter)
<b>WIBF</b>	West Indian Beetle Fauna Project, Montana State University, Bozeman, MT, USA (M. Ivie)

Species treatments are grouped alphabetically by tribe in the order of the following checklist, with the exception that new species are treated at the end of each genus. Label data from new holotypes are verbatim; data from other specimens are abbreviated by indicating the province (in bold italics) followed by the specific locality (if more than one for the same province, then they are separated by semicolons). For new species, new country

records, and rarely collected species, depository acronyms are also included.

For larger prionines, images were captured with a Canon EOS 10D camera equipped with a 100 mm Macro lens and ring flash, and for smaller specimens, with a Zeiss AxioCam HRC camera attached to a Zeiss Discovery.V20 stereomicroscope with a PlanApo 0.63X objective and a Zeiss KL 2500 LCD light source. Photo stacking was achieved by a combination of Axiovision and Adobe Photoshop software.

#### CHECKLIST OF THE PRIONIINAE OF HISPANIOLA (asterisks indicate species for which no Hispaniolan specimens have been verified)

##### Callipogonini

1. *Callipogon (Callomegas) sericeum* (Olivier, 1795)
2. *Orthomegas cinnamomeus* (L., 1758)\*

##### Macrotomini

3. *Strongylaspis corticarius* (Erichson, 1848)
4. *Xixuthrus domingoensis* Fisher, 1932

##### Mallodonini

5. *Hovorodon bituberculatum* (Palisot de Beauvois, 1805)
6. *Stenodontes exsertus* (Olivier, 1795)

##### Meroscelisini

7. *Monodesmus atratus* Fisher, 1932
8. *Sarifer seabrai* Fragoso and Monné, 1982

##### Prionini

9. *Prionus (Trichoprius) aureopilosus* Fragoso and Monné, 1982

##### Solenopterini

10. *Derancistrus anthracinus* (Gahan, 1890)\*
11. *Derancistrus elegans* (Palisot de Beauvois, 1805)
12. *Derancistrus hovorei* Lingafelter and Woodley, 2007
13. *Elateropsis antennatus* Galileo and Martins, 1994
14. *Elateropsis femoratus* (Sallé, 1855)
15. *Elateropsis lineatus* (L., 1758)\*
16. *Elateropsis quinquenotatus* Chevrolat, 1862
17. *Elateropsis sericeiventris* Chevrolat, 1862
18. *Elateropsis trimarginatus* (Cazier and Lacey, 1952)
19. *Elateropsis dichroma* Lingafelter, **new species**
20. *Elateropsis woodleyi* Lingafelter, **new species**
21. *Solenoptera dominicensis* (Gahan, 1890)
22. *Solenoptera furfurosa* (Galileo and Martins, 1993), **new combination**
23. *Solenoptera scutellata* (Gahan, 1890)
24. *Solenoptera vittata* (Olivier, 1795), **new combination**
25. *Solenoptera helbi* Lingafelter, **new species**
26. *Solenoptera rugosa* Lingafelter, **new species**
27. *Solenoptera tomentosa* Lingafelter, **new species**

28. *Derancistrachroma melanoleuca* Lingafelter,  
new species

SPECIES ACCOUNTS

1. *Callipogon (Callomegas) sericeum* (Olivier, 1795)  
(Figs. 1a, b, 13a)

**Discussion.** This species occurs in Hispaniola, Cuba, and Puerto Rico (Monné 2015). Two specimens examined had simply “Haiti” as label data, so are represented on the map by a dot on the capital, Port-au-Prince. In Hispaniola, this species has been taken from March through August, with one record from Jarabacoa collected in December. Specimens are attracted to lights and fermenting fruit traps, mostly in lowlands, but are uncommon. This species is remarkable for its sexual dimorphism as well as its allometry in mandibular size in males. Some “major” males have extremely large, upcurved mandibles exceeding 20 mm in length (Fig. 1a). The largest males can exceed 100 mm (including mandibles). One very small male from Nisibon, only 33 mm long, was examined.

The combination of densely pubescent elytra with rounded apices with a small sutural spine, densely pubescent scutellum, spatulate prosternal process, and third antennomere longer than scape are diagnostic for this species. The holotype cannot be located in the MNHN and is believed to be lost (G. Tavakilian, personal communication). *Callipogon proletarium* Lameere from Puerto Rico is very similar and perhaps should be considered a synonym. Examination of photographs of the two syntypes (both females) and the original description of Lameere (1904) show no apparent differences from the characters of *C. sericeum*.

**Hispaniolan Localities.** HAITI: (no specific data, 2 specimens [USNM]); DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: **Barahona Province** (Larimar Mine near Filipinas); **Espaillet Province** (Río San Juan); **Hato Mayor Province** (Parque Nacional Los Haitises; 3.5 km south of Sabana de la Mar); **La Altagracia Province** (Verón, Hoyo Azul; Nisibon, Finca Papagayo; Punta Cana); **La Vega Province** (Jarabacoa); **Monseñor Nouel Province** (Bonaó); **Pedernales Province** (Pedernales; 13 km N. Pedernales); **Puerto Plata Province** (Parque Nacional El Choco; La Cumbre; S. Pico Isabel de Terres, El Cupey Rd.); **Samaná Province** (Las Terrenas, El Portillo; Laguna Grande); **Santo Domingo Province** (Santo Domingo, Puerto Vaca, Sierra Prieta).

2. *Orthomegas cinnamomeus* (L., 1758)  
(Fig. 1c)

**Discussion.** Monné (2015) indicates this species is distributed in the northern half of South

America and Trinidad. It was recorded only recently from Hispaniola by Audureau (2012). It was not recorded from the island by Perez-Gelabert (2008) nor was it collected on any expedition from FSCA, CMNH, or USNM. The Hispaniolan specimen’s data labels indicate only “Saint Domingue”, without province or date. Therefore, these records must be viewed with skepticism.

Like *C. sericeum*, this species has densely pubescent elytra with apices rounded with a sutural spine, densely pubescent scutellum, and the third antennomere longer than the scape. The deeply sulcate third antennomere and densely pubescent frons distinguish it from *C. sericeum*. In Audureau’s (2012) revision of *Orthomegas*, he states that the species is characterized by the partially pubescent scape and a wide interocular space between the upper eye lobes.

**Hispaniolan Localities.** “Saint Domingue” (no further specific data [Alain Audureau collection]).

3. *Strongylaspis corticarius* (Erichson, 1848)  
(Figs. 1d, 13a)

**Discussion.** This species, the only one of the genus known from the West Indies, is uncommonly collected but widespread, being known from Mexico through northern South America, Cuba, Jamaica, Dominica, and Florida in the United States. Two specimens have been found from the Dominican Republic, and these represent a **new country and island record** for the species.

This species is very distinctive from all other Hispaniolan prionines. It is recognized by the convex scutellum that is strongly coarsely granulate-denticulate, and by the pronotum progressively widening posteriorly, the margins of which terminate in a posterolateral spine or acute angle. The integument of the head, pronotum, basal antennomeres, forelegs, and elytra is covered in small granules. The elytra are glabrous and impunctate.

**Hispaniolan Localities.** DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: **Independencia Province** (Sierra de Neiba, 6 km north of Piños del Eden [MNDR]); **Pedernales Province** (north of Pedernales at the border of the Río Banano Road south of Arroyos, 18°09.291’N 71°45.540’W, at light, 21 July 1999, Ivie, Guerrero, and Dominici [WIBF]).

4. *Xixuthrus domingoensis* Fisher, 1932  
(Figs. 1e, f, 11a, 13b)

**Discussion.** Until 2005, only three specimens of this endemic Hispaniolan species were known (Lingafelter and Woodley 2007). That year, a remarkable 13 specimens were collected at lights in June and July at the Punta Cana Resort and Ecological Reserve. Nearly all specimens were collected

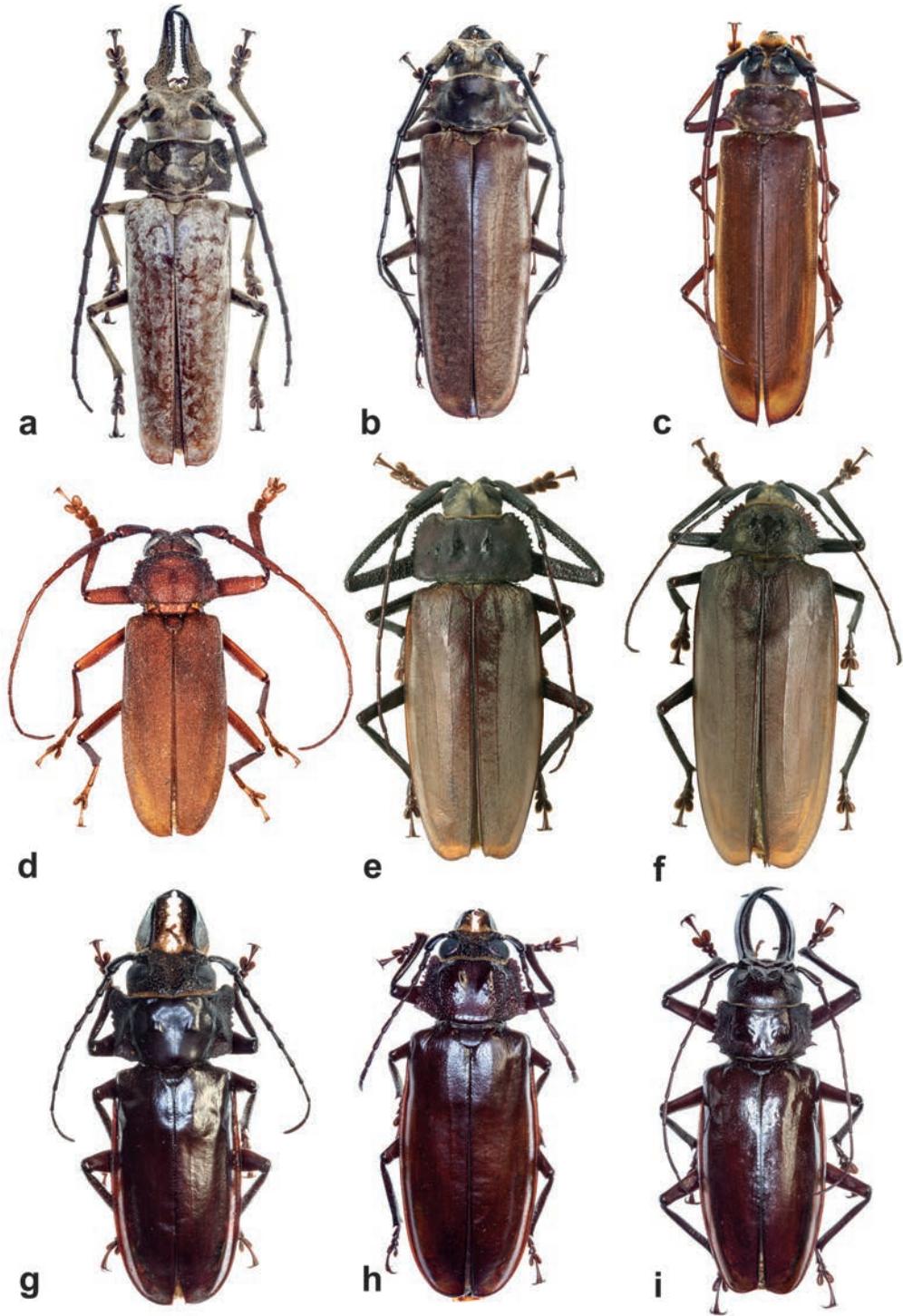


Fig. 1. Dorsal habitus of Hispaniolan Prioninae. a) *Callipogon sericeum*, major male, b) *C. sericeum*, female, c) *Orthomegas cinnamomeus*, female, d) *Strongylaspis corticarius*, male, e) *Xixuthrus domingoensis*, male, f) *X. domingoensis*, female, g) *Hovorodon bituberculatum*, male, h) *H. bituberculatum*, female, i) *Stenodontes exsertus*, major male.

near dry forests in coastal areas. These records, along with the first historical records, were discussed in Lingafelter and Woodley (2007) but are summarized here, along with additional records discovered since that publication.

This is the largest, heaviest bodied cerambycid in the Caribbean Islands, with some specimens known to exceed 85 mm in length (excluding mandibles). It is easily recognized by the densely pubescent elytra, sparsely pubescent scutellum, spatulate prosternal process, spinose lateral margins of the pronotum, and short third antennomere that is shorter than the scape. When this species was originally described, it was placed in the genus *Xixuthrus* Thomson, 1864 which is otherwise known from Malaysia, Indonesia, northeastern Australia, New Guinea, and eastern Pacific Islands. Ivie (1985) examined the holotype and concluded that it should be placed in *Mecosarthron* Buquet, 1840, a small genus of prionines known only from Brazil. Santos-Silva and Lingafelter (2012) made a full morphological comparison of *Mecosarthron* and *Xixuthrus* and formally restored *X. domingoensis* to its original combination.

**Hispaniolan Localities. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Espaillat Province** (Río San Juan, 17°37'17"N, 70°7'45"W, July 23, 2008, at light on beach, Julien Touroult); **La Altagracia Province** (Punta Cana, near Ecological Reserve; Playa Bavaro [Alain Audureau Collection]); **San Pedro de Macoris Province** (San Pedro de Macoris); **Santiago Province** (Santiago [USNM holotype], Hato del Yaque [Natural History Museum of Milano]); **Valverde Province** (Esperanza, 19°35'N, 56°88'W, 31 March 2005, L. Helms).

#### 5. *Hovorodon bituberculatum* (Palisot de Beauvois, 1805)

(Figs. 1g, h, 10e–f, 11b, 13b)

**Discussion.** This species, formally in the genus *Nothopleurus* Lacordaire but reclassified and redescribed by Santos-Silva *et al.* (2010), is widespread in the West Indies but apparently quite rare on Hispaniola. Only seven specimens (in addition to the holotype which was published without specific data as “Saint-Domingue” which in 1805 simply referred to the entire Island of Hispaniola) are known from the island, most collected in June and July. One specimen was collected in December, making it one of only three prionines, along with *Stenodontes exertus* and *Callipogon sericeum*, known to occur in the winter months. Most were attracted to lights.

Although superficially similar to the common *S. exertus*, *H. bituberculatum* can be recognized by differences in the mandibles and pronotum. The mandibles of males and females are very

thick at the base in lateral view, and this thickness extends nearly to the apices where they abruptly narrow (in *S. exertus*, the mandibles are only slightly thicker at the base and taper gradually toward the apices). The mandibles are very densely pubescent, particularly in males, along the mesal surface (sparsely pubescent in *S. exertus*). The pronotum is unevenly crenulate at the sides and in males is approximately the same width anteriorly as posteriorly. In females, the pronotum is slightly narrowed anteriorly. The pronotum, in most specimens, has a distinct, rounded lobe extending anteriorly on the anterolateral margins, unlike nearly all specimens of *S. exertus*. Santos-Silva *et al.* (2010) states that *H. bituberculatum* is similar to the Lesser Antillean *Hovorodon maxillosum* (Drury) but differs by the form of the genal apex which is distinctly projecting laterally (not projecting in *H. maxillosum*).

**Hispaniolan Localities. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Hato Mayor Province** (west of Sabaná del Mar, Parque Nacional Los Haitises, Bosque Húmedo, July, M. A. and R. O. Ivie [WIBF]); **La Altagracia Province** (Punta Cana, near Ecological Reserve; Bonao [USNM]).

#### 6. *Stenodontes exertus* (Olivier, 1795)

(Figs. 1i, 10g, 14a)

**Discussion.** This is a widespread species in Hispaniola and Puerto Rico and the most common prionine in Hispaniola. It has been collected, mostly at lights, in many localities in the Dominican Republic from April through October, and December. Along with the previous species and *C. sericeum*, it is the only other prionine from Hispaniola that has been collected in the winter—the others are most active in the hot summer months. One specimen was collected in a hollow of *Xanthoxylum* sp. (Rutaceae).

Like *C. sericeum*, this is a sexually dimorphic species and allometrically variable with regard to the male mandibles. One male was seen with extremely developed mandibles over 20 mm in length. While similar to *H. bituberculatum*, the mandibles in lateral view narrow gradually from the base to the apex. The mesal surface of the mandibles is only sparsely pubescent, unlike those of *H. bituberculatum* which are densely pubescent. The pronotum lacks a distinct, rounded lobe extending anteriorly on the anterolateral margin, unlike nearly all specimens of *H. bituberculatum*.

**Hispaniolan Localities. Dominican Republic: Barahona Province** (Larimar Mines, near Filipinas); **Dajabón Province** (14 km northwest Río Limpio); **Espaillat Province** (Río San Juan), **Independencia Province** (La Descubierta); **La Altagracia Province** (Verón; Hoyo Azul; Punta Cana; Bayahibe; Nisibon); **La Vega Province** (Pico Duarte; 5 km west Manabao;

Constanza); **Monseñor Nouel Province** (20 km west Bonao; Río Blanco Vivero Forestal); **Monte Cristi Province** (5 km north Villa Elisa); **Pedernales Province** (Los Tres Charcos); **Puerto Plata Province** (La Cumbre, Pico Isabel de Torres).

#### 7. *Monodesmus atratus* Fisher, 1932

(Figs. 2a, 14b)

**Discussion.** This very rare species is recorded for the first time from Hispaniola on the basis of one specimen collected in the Dominican Republic near the Haitian border. This is a **new country record** for this species, formerly known only from Cuba (Monné 2015).

This species is distinctive by having mostly glabrous elytra with very large, contiguous punctures and a pronounced, acute, mediolateral pronotal spine. Its congener from Cuba, *Monodesmus callidioides* Audinet-Serville, 1832 has elytra that are mostly smooth. The one Hispaniolan specimen examined differs from the Cuban holotype in having the lateral pronotal spines more slender and turning slightly posteriorly at their apices.

**Hispaniolan Localities. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:** **Elías Piña Province** (Río Limpio, Caseta Médico, 27 June 1999, M. Ivie [WIBF]).

#### 8. *Sarifer seabrai* Fragoso and Monné, 1982

(Figs. 2b, 14b)

**Discussion.** This striking species is known only from the Dominican Republic (Monné 2015). Lingafelter and Woodley (2007) provided detailed records of this species from the Dominican Republic around Pico Duarte in the Parque Nacional Armando Bermúdez, and those are summarized below, along with an additional record that extends the range considerably to the northwest near the Haitian border and represents a new provincial record for Elías Piña. Specimens are typically collected at lights during light rain in mountainous habitats in June and July.

The eyes of this species are very large with the upper and lower lobes nearly touching. There is pronounced sexual dimorphism in the antennae: the males have antennomeres 3–10 strongly biflabellate, while the females (which are exceedingly rare) have unmodified antennae (Fragoso and Monné 1982). The elytra of males are covered with a dense vestiture of golden pubescence, while those of females are sparsely pubescent. The pronotum of both sexes has two very long, apically recurved spines (positioned anteriorly and medially).

**Hispaniolan Localities. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:** **Elías Piña Province** (Río Limpio); **La Vega Province** (Constanza [holotype, paratype, MNRJ]; near Los Tablonas River, west of La

Ciénaga [USNM]); **Monseñor Nouel Province** (7 km northwest of La Ceiba).

#### 9. *Prionus (Trichoprionus) aureopilosus*

**Fragoso and Monné, 1982**

(Figs. 2c, d, 14b)

**Discussion.** This is a rarely collected Hispaniolan species, with only about four specimens known since the original description by Fragoso and Monné (1982). That paper included the male holotype, two male paratypes, and one female paratype that was collected in February (the male specimens had no date on their labels). An additional, very rare female specimen was collected in March, making only two known for that gender (MNRJ and WIBF).

Males of this species are distinctive by their strongly appendiculate antennae (particularly antennomeres 3–8) and densely golden pubescent elytra. Females are very different from males, being larger, all black, mostly glabrous, and having weakly serrate antennae. The pronotum of both sexes has three lateral spines (positioned anteriorly, postmedially, and posteriorly).

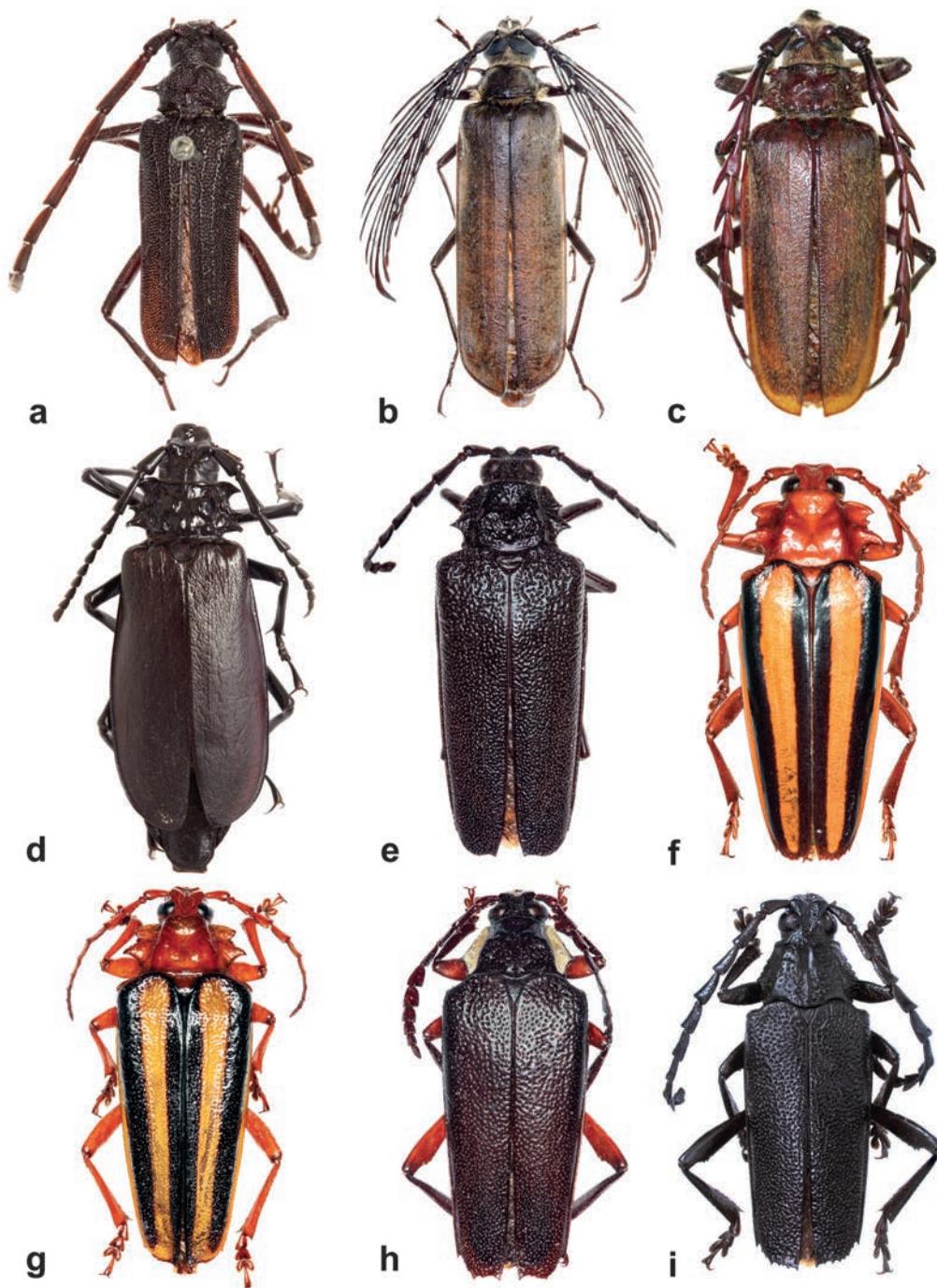
**Hispaniolan Localities. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:** **La Vega Province** (Yaquencillo, Constanza [holotype male, MNRJ]; near Constanza, 5,000', Casalito, 1,200 m [paratype males, female, MNRJ]; no specific data [1 male, USNM]); **Santiago Province** (Parque Nacional Armando Bermúdez, near Cerro Prieto, 13 March 1999, A. Del Monte [1 female, WIBF]).

#### 10. *Derancistrus anthracinus* (Gahan, 1890)

(Fig. 2e)

**Discussion.** This species was originally described from Cuba. According to Galileo and Martins (1993b), Lameere (1909) examined the holotype and mentioned mistakenly that this species was Hispaniolan. However, Russo (1930) apparently did collect at least one specimen from the Dominican Republic, saying his material was determined or confirmed by W. S. Fisher. He did not include specific locality data in his publication, however, and his specimen(s) have not been located or their determination verified. This record must be considered with skepticism as no specimens have been seen from any institution or collected by any expedition to Hispaniola since the 1980s.

This species is recognized by its glabrous, dark integument that is black with an azureous tinge; the pronotum with a moderate lateral spine just behind the middle and a smaller spine just in front of the middle; the narrow but distinctly explanate elytral margins; the dense punctures over the elytral surface, forming a semi-rugose surface sculpture at the basal third; and the pronounced prosternal process



**Fig. 2.** Dorsal habitus of Hispaniolan Prioninae. a) *Monodesmus atratus*, male holotype, b) *Sarifer seabrai*, male, c) *Prionus aureopilosus*, male, d) *P. aureopilosus*, female, e) *Derancistrus anthracinus*, female, f) *Derancistrus elegans*, female, g) *Derancistrus hovorei*, female holotype, h) *Elateropsis antennatus*, female, i) *Elateropsis femoratus*, male variant.

that is notched apically and weakly projecting ventrally at the base.

**Hispaniolan Localities. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:** no specific localities; specimen(s) not verified.

**11. *Derancistrus elegans* (Palisot de Beauvois, 1805)**  
(Figs. 2f, 15a)

**Discussion.** This is another of the endemic Hispaniolan Solenopterini. It was described from “Saint-Domingue”, an early reference to the entire island rather than the current capital of the Dominican Republic. Two specimens from a small island off the northern coast of Haiti, Île de la Tortue, were examined in the USNM collection.

This rare species is most similar morphologically to *D. hovorei* in terms of the pronotal structure and overall coloration but is easily distinguished from it based on its smooth elytra. Other characters separating this species from *D. hovorei* are discussed and illustrated in Lingafelter and Woodley (2007) and repeated here: In *D. elegans*, the frons is less sharply impressed between the antennae and the ventral pilosity is denser than in *D. hovorei*, particularly on the metepimeron which is essentially obscured. The anterior margin of the prosternum is somewhat inflated into a margined collar in *D. elegans* but not in *D. hovorei*. The pronotum has a sharp medial impression that divides into Y-shaped arms posteriorly and anteriorly in *D. elegans*; the median impression is broader but less sharply impressed, and the Y-shaped arms, especially posteriorly, are not well developed in *D. hovorei*. The black vitta is completely continuous around the base of the elytron and throughout the humeral region in *D. hovorei*; the humeral region is mostly pale in *D. elegans*. Finally, the posterior region of the scutellum lies in a more pronounced sutural depression of the elytra in *D. hovorei*; this region is more level and less recessed in *D. elegans*.

**Hispaniolan Localities. HAITI:** (Île de la Tortue = Tortuga Island [USNM]; Île de la Tortue, La Vallee [USNM]; **DOMINICAN REPUBLIC** (reported by Galileo and Martins, 1993b with no further data).

**12. *Derancistrus hovorei* Lingafelter and Woodley, 2007**  
(Figs. 2g, 15a)

**Discussion.** This endemic Hispaniolan species, described recently by Lingafelter and Woodley (2007), is known from only three specimens, all collected in June and July along the Cabo Rojo road in the extreme southwestern part of the Dominican Republic. No additional material has been collected since its description.

*Derancistrus hovorei*, with its vittate elytra, is morphologically similar only to *D. elegans* and *S. vittata*. It differs from the latter by its large, spine-like lateral processes on the pronotum and distinctly bilobed posterior margin of the prosternal process. In males, the pronotal margins of *S. vittata* are nearly parallel and slightly erose; in females, the pronotal margins are crenulate, with the posterolateral margin acutely produced but not as spine-like as in *D. hovorei*. The posterior margin of the prosternal process is evenly rounded in both sexes of *S. vittata*. *Derancistrus hovorei* differs from *D. elegans* by having obvious coarse punctation on the elytra (nearly impunctate in *D. elegans*, the tiny punctures not apparent without high magnification) and in having the median lateral spine of the pronotum shorter and less hooked than in *D. elegans*.

**Hispaniolan Localities. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Pedernales Province** (23–25 km north of Cabo Rojo [USNM, RHTC]).

**13. *Elateropsis antennatus* Galileo and Martins, 1994**  
(Figs. 2h, 15b)

**Discussion.** Although widespread in Hispaniola, this endemic species is rare as only one specimen has been collected recently. The remaining seven known specimens were collected over 30 years ago. All known records are from the Dominican Republic except for one for which the label simply indicates “Haiti”. Since no specific locality is known for that specimen, its locality is represented on the map by a dot near the capital, Port-au-Prince.

Like other species of *Elateropsis* Chevrolat, 1862, *E. antennatus* is characterized by the narrow, elongate, and posteriorly pointed scutellum and anterior depression at the middle of the pronotum. *Elateropsis antennatus* is described in Galileo and Martins (1994) as having the following characters: cylindrical metatibia; prosternal process notched; pronotum without microsculpture; pronotum with patches of pubescence at sides but lacking a patch anterior to the scutellum; elytra densely punctate, without pubescent fasciae; and mesal surface of profemora and ventral sclerites without long setae in males. The key of Galileo and Martins (1994) states that the legs are black, although the description states that the femora are reddish. The holotype photo and illustration clearly show the femora contrasting in color from the tibiae and tarsi, as in *E. femoratus*, but specimens in the USNM have been seen with both character states.

These characteristics make this species most similar to *E. femoratus*. The main distinction between them is that *E. femoratus* lacks pubescent patches on the pronotum and ventral sclerites. *Elateropsis antennatus* is also similar to the Cuban

*Elateropsis fulvipes* (Chevrolat, 1838), but that species lacks an anterior pronotal impression, has the elytra abruptly divergent at the apical third or more, and has the elytral punctures small and more closely spaced.

**Hispaniolan Localities.** HAITI (no further data [USNM]); DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: **Banica Province** (Tabacal [MNDP]); **Barahona Province** (Monteada Nueva Palo = Loma Pie de Palo, June 22, 1980 [MNDP]); **Elías Piña Province** (no specific locality data, 24 May 1981 [MNDP]); **La Vega Province** (La Vega, March 3, 1977 [MNDP]); **Pedernales Province** (Parque Nacional Jaragua, Oviedo [WIBF]); **Samaná Province** (Las Galeras, 24 April 2014 [Gontran Drouin Collection]); **Santo Domingo Province** (no further data [USNM]).

#### 14. *Elateropsis femoratus* (Sallé, 1855)

(Figs. 2i, 3a, 11c, 15b)

**Discussion.** Endemic to Hispaniola, this is the most common *Elateropsis* on the island (although still infrequently collected). It has been encountered during the daytime from May through July. One specimen was collected on recently dead *Maclura tinctoria* (L.) D. Don ex Steudel (Moraceae). Notes on this species, along with specific collection localities, were presented in Lingafelter and Woodley (2007).

In the key of Galileo and Martins (1994), *E. femoratus* is characterized as having: metatibia cylindrical; prosternal process notched; pronotum without microsculpture, depressed (although not strongly so) in the anterior half; pronotum and elytra without pubescent patches; femora uniformly reddish or with apices black; and prosternal process lacking a basal ventral tubercle. They illustrate this species as lacking any patches of pubescence on the venter. As with other species of *Elateropsis*, the variability in appendage coloration can make determinations difficult. Specimens may have reddish femora as illustrated by Sallé (1855) or legs completely black. These characteristics are similar to those of *E. antennatus*. The main distinction is that specimens of *E. antennatus* have dense patches of pubescence at the sides of the pronotum and on part of the metasternum and metepisternum.

**Hispaniolan Localities.** DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: **La Altagracia Province** (Punta Cana near Ecological Reserve; Parque Nacional del Este, Valle de Orqueta; Verón, road to Hoyo Azul); **La Vega Province** (Jarabacoa, 1700'); **Santo Domingo Province** (Puerto Vaca, Sierra Preta).

#### 15. *Elateropsis lineatus* (L., 1758)

(Fig. 3b)

**Discussion.** This species is known from Cuba, Jamaica, and Guadeloupe (Chevrolat 1862; Monné

2015). Two unconfirmed records from Hispaniola were reported by Galileo and Martins (1994). No specimens have been seen or collected on any expedition in the last four decades, however, and these records must be considered dubious.

This species is among the morphologically most variable members of the genus and therefore can be difficult to identify (*Elateropsis rugosus* Gahan, 1890 from Florida and the Bahamas is similarly variable). Female specimens have two bold, white, pubescent fasciae running lengthwise down each elytron (one in the middle and one on the lateral margin), while males have glabrous elytra. The pronotum of females has pubescent fasciae along the middle and lateral margins, while in males it is glabrous. The head in females can have a bold, white fascia extending from the vertex to the frons. All known specimens have red or orange legs and antennae, and the pronotum has elevated ridges lateral to the medial depression. Punctures on the elytra are fine and sparse and nearly absent from the anterior part of the pronotal depression.

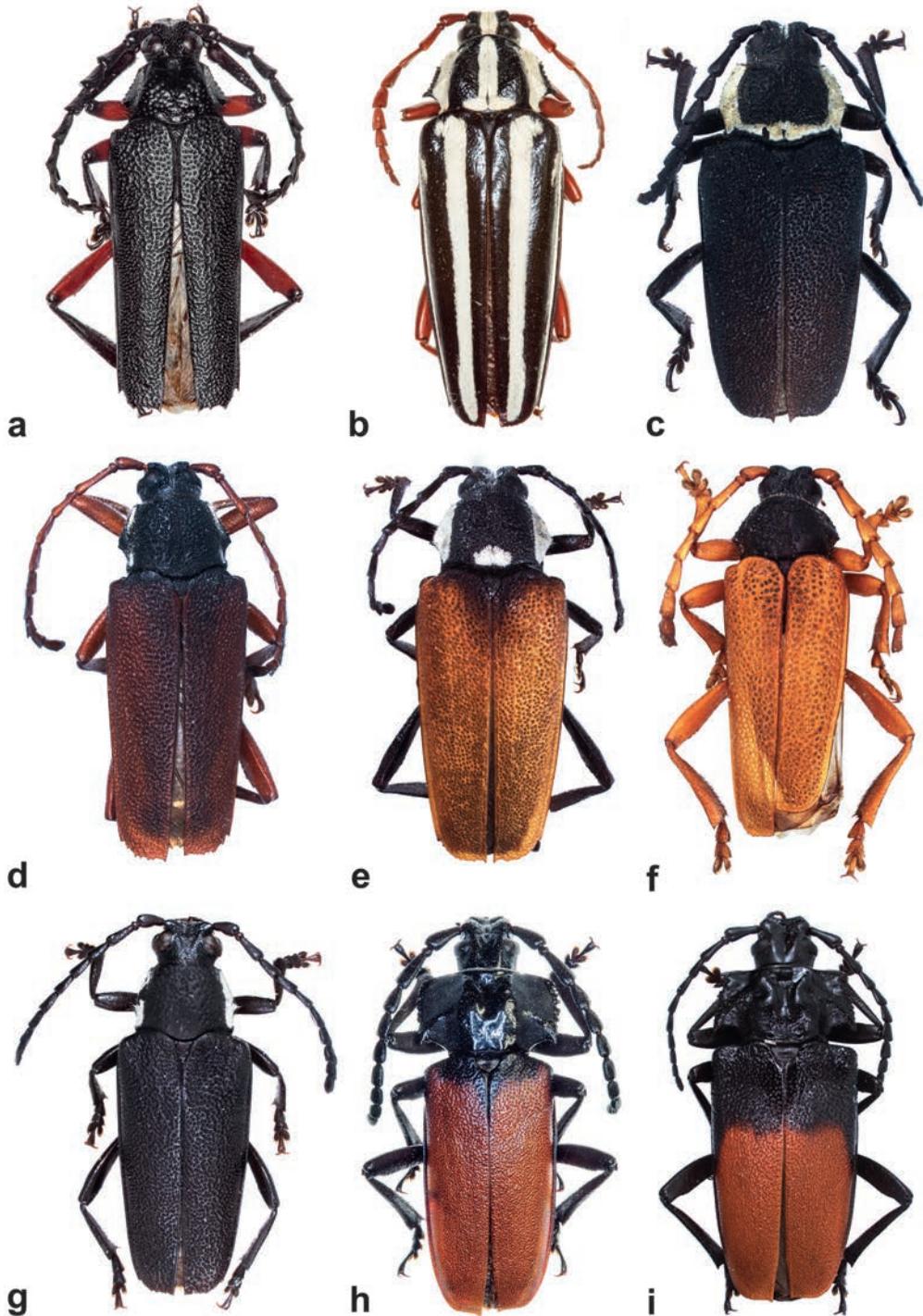
**Hispaniolan Localities.** DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Santo Domingo (no further data, recorded in Galileo and Martins (1994).

#### 16. *Elateropsis quinquenotatus* Chevrolat, 1862

(Figs. 3c, 15b)

**Discussion.** *Elateropsis quinquenotatus* was described from a single male specimen from Jamaica as having five separate spots of pubescence on the pronotum along the lateral and posterior margins (Chevrolat 1862). Using Galileo and Martins (1994), one female specimen from Haiti with dense, white pubescence along the sides and posterior margin of the pronotum and densely punctate elytra and pronotum is tentatively identified as *E. quinquenotatus*. This specimen represents a **new island record** for Hispaniola and a **new country record** for Haiti. Since no specific locality is known, its locality is represented on the map by a dot near the capital, Port-au-Prince. However, because *Elateropsis* are rarely collected and there is likely variation in pubescence patterns on the pronotum and coloration of the legs (as known in other species, such as *E. lineatus*), species delimitation is uncertain.

This species is very similar to *E. trimarginatus* by having dense, white pubescence along the sides and posterior margin of the pronotum and on the metepisternum, metasternum, and mesepisternum. It is distinguished from *E. trimarginatus* by having black elytra, very dense, rugose-punctate sculpturing on the basal third of the elytra and very dense punctures elsewhere on the elytra and head. In *E. trimarginatus*, the elytra are ferruginous, and



**Fig. 3.** Dorsal habitus of Hispaniolan Prioninae. a) *Elateropsis femoratus*, male, b) *Elateropsis lineatus*, female, c) *Elateropsis quinquenotatus*, female, d) *Elateropsis sericeiventris*, male, e) *Elateropsis trimarginatus*, female, f) *Elateropsis dichroma*, female holotype, g) *Elateropsis woodleyi*, male holotype, h) *Solenoptera dominicensis*, male, i) *S. dominicensis*, female.

the punctures are dense but mostly separately spaced. It is also very similar to *E. sericeiventris*, but that species lacks pubescence along the posterior margin of the pronotum, has at least partially ferruginous elytra, and is otherwise longer and slightly more slender in proportions.

**Hispaniolan Localities.** HAITI (no further data [USNM]).

**17. *Elateropsis sericeiventris* Chevrolat, 1862**  
(Figs. 3d, 16a)

**Discussion.** This species was previously known only from Cuba (Monné 2015). Two male specimens from the Dominican Republic (USNM, MNDR) were examined, representing a **new island** and **new country records**, along with a female from Galbis, Cuba (USNM).

The key of Galileo and Martins (1994) works well for these specimens and identifies them as *E. sericeiventris* on the basis of the pronotum having dense pubescence at the sides but not the posterior margin, the prosternum lacking a ventral projection (a weak projection is present in females), the prosternal intercoxal process being pronounced and deeply bilobed, and having long pubescence present on the mesal surface of the profemora and throughout the venter except along the middle of the sternites.

*Elateropsis sericeiventris* is part of the complex of similar species including *E. trimarginatus* and *E. quinquenotatus*. Both of those species differ in having dense pubescence along the posterior margin of the pronotum. Both the Dominican male and Cuban female specimens of *E. sericeiventris* in the USNM have mostly ferruginous elytra, legs, and antennae which is very similar to the holotype in BMNH, while the MNDR specimen is mostly piceous to black except for a ferruginous apical margin of the elytra. In *E. quinquenotatus*, the elytra are all black and the proportions are broader and less elongate. In *E. trimarginatus* the elytra are mostly ferruginous but, like *E. quinquenotatus*, the dimensions are broader and less elongate than in *E. sericeiventris*.

Zayas (1957: plate 13) has a photograph of a Cuban specimen from the USNM (not found) identified as *E. sericeiventris*. However, this specimen is either a variant of *E. trimarginatus* with incomplete pronotal pubescence along the posterior margin and a pronounced prosternal process that extends beyond hind margins of the procoxae or an undescribed species.

**Hispaniolan Localities. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:** Santo Domingo (no further data [USNM]); **Elías Piña Province** (Cerro de San Francisco, El Tabacal, Pedro Santana [MNDR]).

**18. *Elateropsis trimarginatus* (Cazier and Lacey, 1952)**  
(Figs. 3e, 16a)

**Discussion.** This species was described from one male specimen collected on Great Inagua Island, Bahamas (Cazier and Lacey 1952). A second specimen was recorded from San Salvador Island, Bahamas by Elliott (1993) and Turnbow and Thomas (2008). Since then, one additional female specimen representing a **new island** and **new country record**, was collected in the coastal forest of southeastern Dominican Republic (USNM). In color and structure, this specimen matches the male holotype. However, a few differences are noted, including the 11<sup>th</sup> antennomere which is ovoid, not elongate, and the prosternum lacking a median elevation. A full description of the previously unknown female is provided below.

*Elateropsis trimarginatus* is similar in coloration and proportions to the Puerto Rican *Elateropsis julio* Lingafelter and Micheli, 2004 but differs by having a densely punctate pronotum (smooth between sparse punctures in *E. julio*). *Elateropsis sericeiventris* is very similar but lacks a dense patch of white pubescence anterior to the scutellum (present in *E. trimarginatus*). *Elateropsis quinquenotatus* has a similarly pubescent pronotum but has uniformly black elytra (mostly ferruginous in *E. trimarginatus*).

**Description, Female.** Size 17.5 mm long; 6.5 mm wide between elytral humeri; integument mostly ferruginous on elytra except for base, scutellum, and periscutellar area which are black; remaining integument of head, pronotum, legs, antennae, and venter black. Head with broad v-shaped dorsomedial depression beginning anterior to antennal tubercle and widening posteriorly, extending inside plane of upper eye lobe inner margin and posteriorly beyond upper eye lobe; densely, irregularly punctate, both in size and distribution, but mostly confluent. Antennae extending just beyond basal third of elytra; mostly glabrous and densely microsculptured with scattered punctures. Antennomeres 4–11 flattened; poriferous sensory areas present on dorsolateral margins of antennomeres 4–7 and throughout dorsal surface on 8–11. Poriferous areas oval and elongate, of differing sizes. Antennomere 3 longest, antennomeres 4–10 triangular, much broader apically than basally, decreasing in length to 10 which is subequal in length to 11. Antennomere 11 ovoid.

Pronotum 5 mm wide; 3 mm long (1.6 times wider than long); with slight anteromedial impression; lacking raised calli; densely punctate with punctures at middle of disk larger than those at margins. Lateral margins crenulate from anterior margin to moderate spine just posterior of middle, and constricted behind spine toward base, mostly

without crenulae. Glabrous except for patches of very dense, white pubescence on each lateral margin extending to head and 1 bordering scutellum. Prosternal process broad, extending beyond posterior margin of procoxae and widely separating them; covered with sparse punctures and erect, white setae; apex notched, receiving mesosternal process. Prosternum lacking any ventral processes.

Elytra 12.5 mm long; 3.3 mm wide (3.8 times longer than wide); glabrous, gradually narrowing apically; not divergent at suture. Punctuation dense, mostly confluent, of similar size and density to punctures of pronotum. Elytral apex with weak lateral and sutural spines; rounded and dentiform between spines. Scutellum triangular, irregularly and sparsely punctate, with a few inconspicuous setae. Legs short, hind femur not reaching elytral apex. Femur gradually thickened toward apical fourth; each with 2–3 small denticles ventrally between thickest portion and apex, near tibial articulation. Metasternum with dense patch of appressed, white pubescence of similar size and angle to that of first ventrite. Metepisternum coated with dense, white pubescence except at anterior third. Abdomen with sparse, white setae throughout median area, and dense patches of appressed white pubescence at sides except for ventrite 1 which has the patches larger and extending around metacoxal margin. Last ventrite broad with apical margin angling slightly to a median notch.

**Hispaniolan Locality. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: La Altagracia Province** (Parque Nacional del Este, Guaraguao, 18°19.568'N, 68°48.500'W, 0–5 meters, 24 July 2004, N. E. Woodley, 1 female [USNM]).

**19. *Elateropsis dichroma* Lingafelter, new species**  
(Figs. 3f, 10a, 16a)

**Discussion.** This species is known from one specimen, a female, taken by beating in southwestern Dominican Republic in July. The single known specimen displays some asymmetrical deformity with regard to punctuation on the pronotum (more heavily punctate on the left half), elytral length (right elytron is 1 mm shorter than left), and pubescence of the mesepisternum (heavily pubescent on the left side, nearly glabrous on the right).

Based on the lack of pubescent patches on the pronotum and elytra, the ferruginous or orange femora, and the elongate depression at the middle of the pronotum, this species keys in Galileo and Martins (1994) to *Elateropsis scabrosus* Gahan, 1890. It differs in having a less punctate and sculptured pronotum with a shallow median impression (*E. scabrosus* has a heavily rugose-punctate pronotum with a deep median impression). It also has different elytral proportions (relatively shorter

compared to width, while *E. scabrosus* has longer, narrower elytra). It is unique in having the head, pronotum, scutellum, and most of the venter black, with remaining structures (elytra, legs, antennae, palpi) ferruginous.

**Description.** Size 17.5 mm long; 6.0 mm wide between elytral humeri; integument ferruginous on elytra, legs, antennae, palpi, and abdominal apex; black on head, pronotum, scutellum, and most of venter. Head with broad, heavily punctate depression extending over most of vertex and frons, in front, between, and behind antennal tubercles. Antennae extending just beyond midpoint of elytra; mostly glabrous except for microsetae and densely microsculptured with scattered punctures on dorsal surface. Antennomeres 4–9 strongly flattened and triangular, each with apex much broader than base [segments 10–11 missing from specimen; segment 9 partially missing]; poriferous sensory areas present in following configuration: inconspicuous on 3; confluent, circular, restricted to apex of dorsolateral margin on 4; confluent, circular throughout dorsolateral margin on 5; conjoined linear throughout dorsolateral margin on 6; conjoined linear throughout dorsolateral and dorsomesal margins on 6; striate on most of dorsal surface of 7–8, and probably similar on missing antennomeres 9–11. Antennomere 3 longest, antennomeres 4–8 triangular, much broader apically than basally, decreasing in length to 5, 5–7 subequal, 8–11 presumably slightly decreasing in length.

Pronotum 5.0 mm wide; 3.0 mm long (1.6 times wider than long); with slight longitudinal impression medially; lacking raised calli; sparsely to moderately punctate, with differing sizes and asymmetrical distribution over disk [holotype specimen may be abnormal since punctures are quite sparse on the right half of pronotum compared to left]. Lateral margins obtusely crenulate from anterior margin to weak spine just posterior of middle, and constricted posteriorly toward base, with sparser, obtuse crenulae. Glabrous except for sparse, semi-erect setae mostly concentrated around margins. Prosternal process broad, approximately as broad as procoxal width, extending beyond posterior margin of procoxae; surface with numerous long, erect and suberect setae; apex deeply notched, receiving mesosternal process. Prosternum lacking any ventral processes.

Elytra 13.0 mm long (length to apex of undeformed left elytron); 3.0 mm wide (4.3 times longer than wide); glabrous except for a few inconspicuous, isolated setae; slightly tapering apically; not divergent at suture. Punctures dense but separate, of varying size, similar to those on left side of pronotum. Elytral apex rounded, irregularly crenulate, without distinct spines. Scutellum triangular, irregularly and sparsely punctate, with a

few inconspicuous setae arising from punctures. Legs short, hind femur extending to apical fourth of elytra. Femora gradually thickened toward apical fourth; meso- and metafemora each with 2–3 small denticles ventrally between thickest portion and apex, near tibial articulation (absent from profemora). Metepisternum coated with dense, white pubescence except at anterior third. Mesepisternum with dense, white pubescence throughout [holotype displays asymmetry with the right side having very sparse pubescence]. Metasternum with dense patch of appressed white pubescence of similar size and angle to that of first ventrite. Abdomen with sparse, white setae throughout median area and dense patches of appressed, white pubescence at sides except for ventrite 1 which has patches larger and extending around metacoxal margin. Last ventrite broad with apical margin angling slightly to median notch.

**Etymology.** The species epithet *dichroma* is a noun in apposition, latinized from the Greek “Khroma” with prefix “di-” meaning of two surface colors. It refers to the striking contrast of the black head and pronotum with the ferruginous remainder of the dorsally visible integument.

**Type Data.** Holotype (female): **DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Pedernales Province** (23 km north of Cabo Rojo, 612 m, 9 July, beating, Sikes and Rosenfeld [WIBF, donated to USNM]).

## 20. *Elateropsis woodleyi* Lingafelter, new species (Figs. 3g, 10b, 16a)

**Discussion.** One specimen, the holotype male, was collected sweeping tree foliage in eastern Dominican Republic in June and a second specimen, gender unknown due to missing abdomen and much of the meso- and metathorax, was collected in western Dominican Republic (date unspecified).

This species keys closest to the Cuban *E. fulvipes* in Galileo and Martins (1994) due to the microsculptured, opaque pronotum that lacks a medial depression, unlike all other species of the genus. This new species has completely black integument, including all appendages, very dense, white pubescence on the sides of the pronotum but not the base, and only slightly divergent elytral apices at the suture. All known specimens of the variable *E. fulvipes* have the elytral apices relatively longer and narrower, strongly divergent at the suture toward the apex, and nearly all have red-orange legs (and usually basal antennomeres). Specimens of *E. fulvipes* are variable with regard to the pronotal pubescence, either present as a continuous fascia connecting the lateral and posterior margins or absent, but not restricted to the lateral margins as in this species.

The holotype has an unusual greasy exudate from the integument that has kept some of the

white pubescent patches on the ventral sclerites from being visible. Intensive cleaning with soapy water and a fine camel-hair brush only yielded slight improvement, exposing one metasternal patch. The paratype differs from the holotype by having slightly longer, narrower elytra (almost 4.2 times longer than wide) and scattered sparse, erect hairs on the pronotum (possibly abraded from the holotype).

**Description.** Size 16.5 mm long; 4.2 mm wide between elytral humeri; integument black throughout, including all appendages. Head with moderately punctate depression extending from between upper eye lobes, narrowing between antennal tubercles, and expanding onto frons. Antennae extending to just beyond basal third of elytra; mostly glabrous except for very few, scattered microsetae; microsculptured with sparse punctures on dorsal surface. Antennomeres 4–10 strongly flattened and triangular with apex much broader than base; antennomere 11 more elongate than 10, constricted subapically; poriferous sensory areas present as scattered, sparse patches on basal antennomeres, becoming more abundant on distal antennomeres, and covering most of dorsal surface on apical-most antennomeres. Antennomere 3 longest, remainder decreasing in length to 10; antennomere 11 longer than 10.

Pronotum 3.0 mm wide; 2.4 mm long (1.3 times wider than long); without any distinct medial impression; lacking raised calli; punctures sparse to moderate in density, differing in size and distribution, mostly separate; microsculptured, presenting a matte, non-reflective finish. Lateral margins angled outwardly to small spine just posterior of middle, behind which margins are weakly constricted posteriorly; margins mostly without crenulations or denticles. Glabrous except for dense patches of white pubescence on the lateral margins and a few scattered inconspicuous, short setae, mostly concentrated anterior to the scutellum (paratype also has scattered, erect hairs over pronotal disk). Prosternal process broad, approximately as broad as procoxal width, extending beyond posterior margin of procoxae; surface sparsely punctate and pubescent; apex moderately notched, receiving mesosternal process. Prosternum lacking ventral processes.

Elytra 8.5 mm long; 2.1 mm wide (4.0 times longer than wide; 4.2 times longer than wide in paratype); glabrous except for a few inconspicuous, isolated setae; slightly tapering apically; slightly divergent at suture. Punctuation dense (much more than on pronotum), mostly with confluent margins giving a weakly rugose texture. Elytral apex dentiform apicolaterally and at suture, rounded between denticles with weak crenulations. Scutellum triangular, nearly glabrous and impunctate. Legs short, hind femur extending to apical fourth of elytra. Femora

gradually thickened toward apical fourth; meso- and metafemora each with 2–3 small denticles ventrally between thickest portion and apex, near tibial articulation (absent on profemora). Metasternum with dense patch of appressed white pubescence of similar size and angle to that of first ventrite. Metepisternum and mesepisternum coated with dense, white pubescence (but concealed by oily exudate). Abdomen with sparse, white setae throughout median area and dense patches of appressed, white pubescence (mostly concealed by oily exudate) at sides except for ventrite 1 which has patches larger and extending half the length of metacoxal margin. Last ventrite broad with apical margin angling to moderate-sized median notch.

**Etmology.** The epithet *woodleyi* is a genitive latinized noun named for Norman Woodley who collected this holotype and many other rare, diurnal prionines in the Dominican Republic, thus greatly contributing to the knowledge of this subfamily.

**Type Data.** Holotype (male): **DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: La Altagracia Province** (Punta Cana near Ecological Reserve, 18°30.477'N, 68°22.499'W, 0–5 meters, day coll., 12–13 June 2005, N. E. Woodley [USNM]). Paratype (gender unknown): **DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Pedernales Province** (Parque Nacional Jaragua, Oviedo [WIBF]).

**21. *Solenoptera dominicensis* (Gahan, 1890)**  
(Figs. 3h, i, 11d, 16b)

**Discussion.** Lingafelter and Woodley (2007) provided detailed records of this species in the Dominican Republic, and abbreviated localities are included here for brevity. In 2005 and 2006, many specimens were collected in eastern Dominican Republic from late June through July. In fact, all known specimens have been taken in the eastern part of the country, with the exception of one specimen from Barahona (WIBF). Like other Solenopterini, adults are diurnal and encountered flying or resting on vegetation on hot days. Most specimens were collected as they were clinging to grasses and other herbaceous plants along a road in an area recently cleared of most trees for cattle grazing.

This species is very distinct with its black head, pronotum, scutellum, and elytral base, with the remainder of the elytra ferruginous. There is variation in extent of elytral darkening at the base: in males, it is limited to the basal and epipleural margin and periscutellar region, while in females it extends around the basal fourth or more. Sexual dimorphism is present on the pronotum, which is typical of the genus. Males have flattened, broad lateral margins that are densely punctate and not glossy, and these border a glossy, sulcate, impunctate disk; females have the entire pronotum glossy and mostly impunctate. Specimens are con-

siderably variable in size, ranging from 17–38 mm in length.

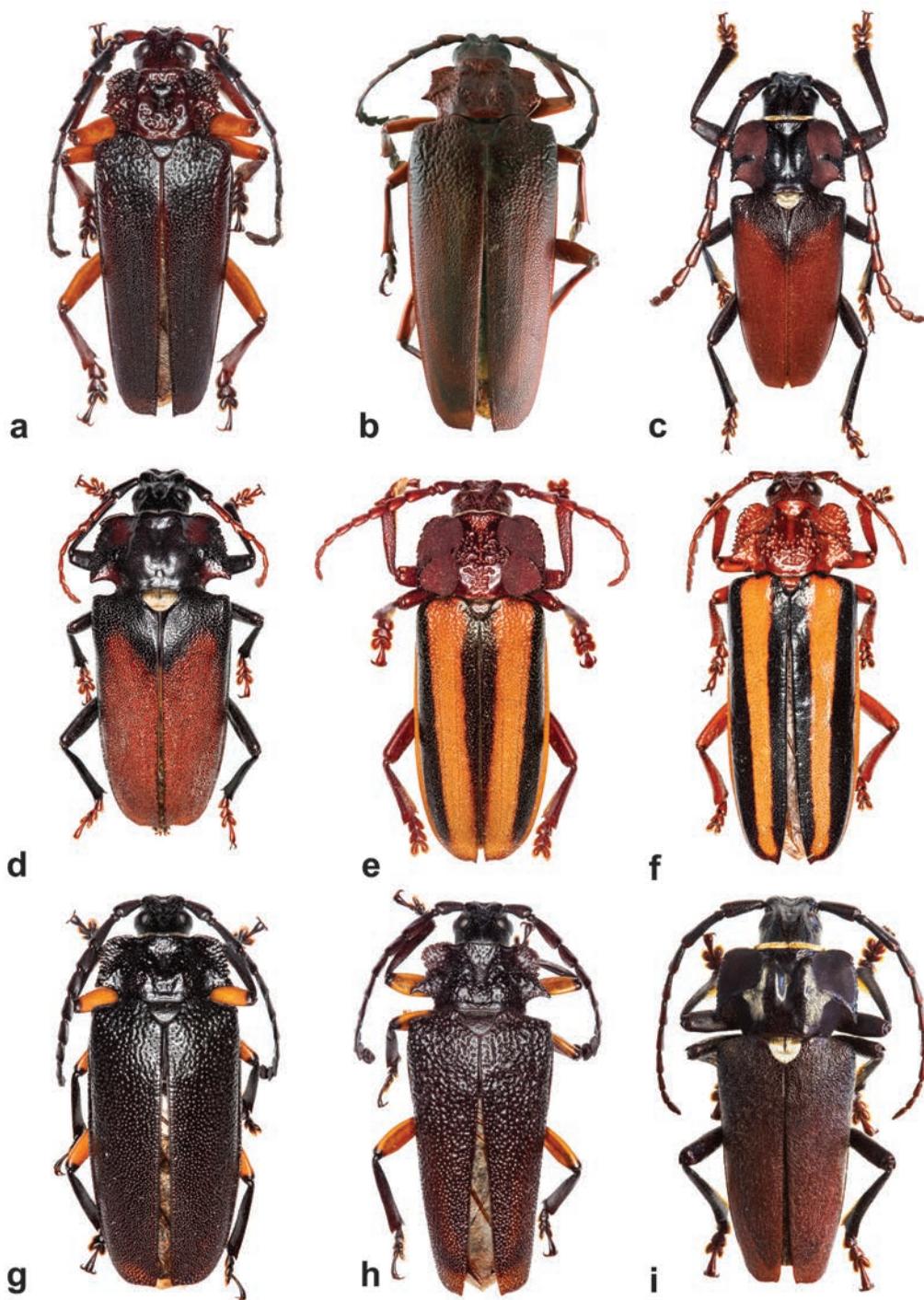
**Hispaniolan Localities. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Barahona Province** (7 km south of Cabral, 240 m, Cabral Polo Rd., 4 July 1992, Polo Magnetico, M. A. and R. O. Ivie); **La Altagracia Province** (Punta Cana near Ecological Reserve; Parque Nacional del Este, Boca de Yuma; Parque Nacional del Este, Valle de Orqueta; Verón, road to Hoyo Azul).

**22. *Solenoptera furfurosa* (Galileo and Martins, 1993), new combination**  
(Figs. 4a, b, 5a–f, 17a)

*Derancistrus furfurosus* Galileo and Martins, 1993b: 205.

**Discussion.** This species is endemic to Hispaniola and, until now, was known from one specimen collected in the central mountains in La Vega Province. The holotype was originally called a male by Galileo and Martins (1993b), but the structure of the abdomen (revealing the distal margin of sternite VIII) and undilated terminal maxillary palpomeres show it is actually a female. A newly discovered male specimen from the same province has been examined and shares nearly all characters with the holotype. However, it has sexually dimorphic characters such as more strongly, densely pubescent protibiae, micropunctate prosternal margins, longer antennae with more extensive sensory regions, and more dilated terminal maxillary palpomeres. The presence of these features, along with the absence of an anterolateral spine on the pronotum, justify transfer of this species to *Solenoptera* Audinet-Serville, 1832 (**new combination**). This last character was mentioned in Galileo and Martins (1993b) as problematic for the original assignment to *Derancistrus* Audinet-Serville, 1832, and further evidence herein supports this and renders their generic key more effective as it removes this exception. Nevertheless, this raises some concern about potential synapomorphies for many genera in Solenopterini that should be investigated through rigorous phylogenetic studies.

This species is somewhat similar to the Cuban *Derancistrus coeruleus* Lameere, 1912 by having the prosternal process boldly notched at the apex and the elytra unicolorous, but it differs from that species (and all other *Derancistrus*) by lacking an anterolateral pronotal spine and having an overall dark, red-brown to piceous color (black with metallic sheen in *D. coeruleus*). It is most similar to *Solenoptera helbi*, new species and *Solenoptera rugosa*, new species (described herein) in overall structure, shape, and elytral punctation. However, those species are immediately distinguished by



**Fig. 4.** Dorsal habitus of Hispaniolan *Solenoptera* species. a) *S. fufurosa*, male, b) *S. fufurosa*, female holotype, c) *S. scutellata*, male, d) *S. scutellata*, female, e) *S. vittata*, male, f) *S. vittata*, female, g) *S. helbi*, female holotype, h) *S. rugosa*, female holotype, i) *S. tomentosa*, male paratype.



**Fig. 5.** *Solenoptera fufurosa*. Female holotype: a) Dorsal view, b) Ventral view, c) Lateral view. Male: d) Dorsal view, e) Ventral view, f) Lateral view.

the leg color in which the tibiae and apex of the femora are black or piceous and strongly contrasting from the otherwise red-orange femora (the tibiae in *S. fufurosa* are only slightly and gradually darker than the femora and not distinctly bicolored). The prosternal process in *S. fufurosa* has more pronounced and divergent lobes, whereas

in *S. helbi* and *S. rugosa* they are more rounded and less divergent. A full description of the male is presented, along with images showing dorsal and ventral details of both genders (Fig. 5).

**Description, Male.** Size 38.0 mm long; 14.0 mm wide between elytral humeri; integument dark reddish brown with azureus tinge over most of elytra

and antennae; pronotum, head, and scape lighter reddish brown; tibiae reddish brown, slightly darker than femora and coxae which are more orange; venter piceous to reddish brown at middle of thoracic sclerites. Head with pronounced, sparsely punctate sulcus on vertex and frons between upper eye lobes and antennal tubercles. Antennae extending to just beyond midpoint of elytra. Scape nearly impunctate; remaining antennomeres glabrous; sparsely punctate except for sensory regions. All antennomeres elongate, slightly broadened apically, but not triangular. Apical antennomeres progressively more flattened than basal antennomeres. Antennomeres 3–10 successively decreasing in length; 11 with subapical constriction and longer than 10. Poriferous sensory areas as follows: dorsal apicolateral patch on 3; occupying entire dorsolateral margins on 4–6; occupying nearly entire dorsal surfaces on 7–11.

Pronotum 12.0 mm wide; 7.0 mm long (1.7 times wider than long); with shiny, mostly impunctate, deep central sulcus with raised margins; margins of sulcus and lateral margins of pronotum with sparse, poorly defined, large punctures. Anterolateral pronotal margin extended into poorly defined spine, crenulate on posterior margin to a more projecting posteromedial spine which has mostly smooth, constricted margin to base. Pronotum glabrous except for few scattered long setae on margins. Prosternal process pronounced, broad, approximately as broad as procoxal width, extending to mesocoxae; surface shiny, glabrous, sparsely punctate; apex deeply notched, receiving mesosternal process. Prosternum with moderate basal ventral process.

Elytra 29.0 mm long; 7.5 mm wide (3.9 times longer than wide); glabrous; tapering apically; slightly divergent apically at suture. With small anterolateral explanate margin. Semirugose basally, punctation dense (much more than pronotum), punctures deep and large basally becoming smaller, shallower, and denser apically. Elytral apex dentiform apicolaterally and at suture, rounded between without crenulae. Scutellum triangular but not acute posteriorly; nearly impunctate. Legs short, hind femur extending to apical fifth of elytral apex. Femora gradually clavate, shiny, impunctate, glabrous; without denticles. Foretibiae densely pubescent ventrally; mesotibiae less so; metatibiae glabrous. Metasternum shiny, glabrous, impunctate. Metepisternum and mesepisternum shiny, glabrous, impunctate with margin between elevated into crest. Abdomen glabrous, impunctate. Last ventrite elongate with broad, median notch.

**Hispaniolan Localities. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:** La Vega Province (no further data, 3 August 1967, L. H. Rolston, collector [holotype, EMEC]; Reserva Científica Ebano Verde, 19°01.9'N, 70°32.6'W, 4 September 1997, 1000 m,

P. W. Kovarik, collr., male specimen [WIBF, donated to USNM]).

### 23. *Solenoptera scutellata* (Gahan, 1890)

(Figs. 4c, d, 10c, 16b)

**Discussion.** This species is endemic to Hispaniola and quite rare. Specimens previously assigned to this species from Cuba have been determined to be *Solenoptera fraudulentata* Galileo and Martins (Galileo and Martins 1993c). All specimens known are from western Dominican Republic, collected in the daytime in the summer months of July and August.

This species is very distinctive as it has a short, rounded scutellum (as is typical of the genus) that is densely covered with golden white pubescence. The males have a flattened pronotum, densely punctate on either side of a shiny, glabrous, longitudinal median impression, and densely punctate ventrally. Females have a pronotum of similar shape, shiny and sparsely punctate dorsally, shiny and glabrous ventrally. Antennomere 3 is one-third longer than the scape in males (about as long as the scape in females), differentiating it from *S. fraudulentata* in which the males have the third antennomere about as long as the scape. It is also very similar to *Solenoptera tomentosa*, new species (described herein) but differs based on the following characters: the elytra are glabrous (elytra have many scattered setae throughout in *S. tomentosa*); the pronotum is glabrous on the disk (with small, dense patches of white pubescence on ridges lateral to medial impression in *S. tomentosa*); the prosternal process has a deep notch and greatly diverging apices in *S. scutellata* (weakly notched with non-diverging apices in *S. tomentosa* and *S. fraudulentata*); metasternal pubescence limited to narrow, oblique fascia (metasternum with dense coating of white pubescence over all of anterior and lateral portions, continuous with densely pubescent metepisternum in *S. tomentosa*); and abdominal pubescence limited to lateral margins (ventrite 2 completely, densely pubescent with remaining ventrites densely pubescent on wide margins in *S. tomentosa*).

**Hispaniolan Localities. DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:** Santo Domingo (original description, no further data; Tippmann collection [USNM]); **Independencia Province** (east southeast of Jimaní, south of Lago Limon, 18°24'N, 71°44'W, 23 August 1992, 20m, beating, Sikes and Brodzinsky [WIBF]; Sierra de Bahoruco, Villa Barrancolí, Rabo de Gato Trail [based on photo by Pedro Genaro]).

### 24. *Solenoptera vittata* (Olivier, 1795), new combination

(Figs. 4e, f, 17a)

*Prionus vittatus* Olivier, 1795: 66.

*Pyrodes (Solenoptera) vittatus*: Laporte 1840: 407.

- Solenoptera vittatus*: Chenu 1870: 308.  
*Elateropsis vittata*: Gemminger and Harold 1872: 2784.  
*Prosternodes oberthuri* Gahan 1895: 85.  
*Derancistrus (Prosternodes) oberthuri*: Lameere 1909: 4.  
*Derancistrus vittatus*: Lameere 1912: 170.  
*Derancistrus (Prosternodes) vittatus*: Lameere 1913: 49.  
*Derancistrodes vittatus*: Galileo and Martins 1993a: 99.

**Discussion.** This rare species is endemic to Hispaniola. The holotype was described from Haiti, and since that description only three additional specimens have been discovered.

It is similar in color and elytral pattern to *D. hovorei* and *D. elegans*. All three species have similarly vittate elytra. *Solenoptera vittata* differs from *D. elegans* by its pronotum and elytra which are distinctly punctate (glossy in *D. elegans*). It differs from *D. hovorei* by lacking large, lateral, spine-like pronotal processes (present in *D. hovorei*). It is further distinguished from *D. hovorei* by having the prosternal process not lobed or notched at the apex (strongly bilobed in *D. hovorei*). Other characters distinguishing this species from *D. hovorei* are discussed and illustrated in Lingafelter and Woodley (2007) and under the account of *D. hovorei* herein. *Prosternodes oberthuri* Gahan was synonymized with this species by Galileo and Martins (1993a).

Originally described in *Prionus* Geoffroy, 1762 by Olivier (1795), this species subsequently has been placed in *Solenoptera*, *Elateropsis*, and *Derancistrus*. Galileo and Martins (1993a) most recently proposed the new genus *Derancistrodes* for it, but they did not elaborate which characters were unique for that genus. Based on examination of both sexes and examination of most species of *Solenoptera*, I conclude that *Derancistrodes* is a **new synonym** of *Solenoptera*. It shares all the characters of that genus (pronotum lacking distinct anterolateral spine, prosternum with punctation in males but absent from females, protibia of males with dense brush of pubescence on apical half that is absent or greatly reduced in females, and broad, rounded scutellum). The only character that is atypical of the genus *Solenoptera* is the prosternal process which is not lobed at the apex.

**Hispaniolan Localities.** **HAITI:** (Port-au-Prince [female syntype of *P. oberthuri*, BMNH]); **DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:** Santo Domingo (no further data [IRSN, as reported in Galileo and Martins 1993b]); **Elías Piña Province** (Guayabal, Bánica, May [MNDR]); **Santiago Province** (Santiago [USNM]).

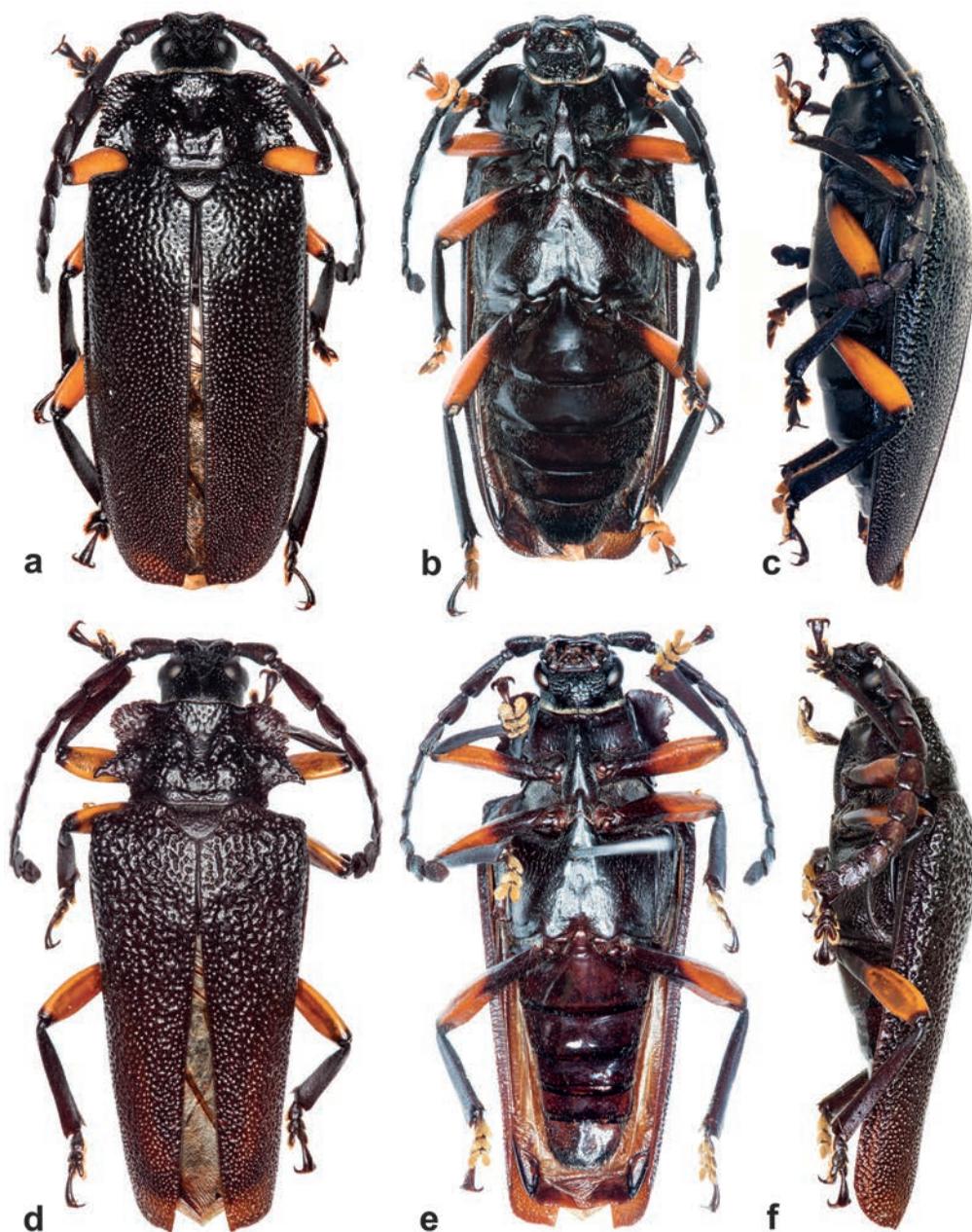
**25. *Solenoptera helbi* Lingafelter, new species**  
 (Figs. 4g, 6a–c, 12b, 17b)

**Discussion.** This rare species is known from only two specimens, both collected in the central mountains of the Dominican Republic mountains in July and August. The August specimen was collected from north of San José de Ocoa in the early afternoon as it flew from a smashed honeydew melon (*Cucumis melo* L., Cucurbitaceae).

This species is very similar to *S. furfurosa* in overall shape and punctation. However, it differs by being very thickened and fusiform in lateral view (thinner in lateral view in *S. furfurosa*); mostly black coloration (reddish brown in *S. furfurosa*); pronotal margins evenly dentate, without anterolateral or posterolateral spines (weak anterolateral lobe and posterolateral spine present in *S. furfurosa*); prosternal process with less divergent lobes at apex (strongly divergent and widened at apex in *S. furfurosa*); and mostly orange femora contrasting sharply with very dark tibiae and tarsi (tibiae only gradually darker than femora in *S. furfurosa*).

The shape, coloration, antennae, venter, and punctation are also very similar to the other new species described herein, *S. rugosa*. These species have similar color of their dorsal integument and femora and similar structure of the prosternum. They are distinguished by the following: *S. helbi* has the pronotal margins evenly dentate and lacking a posterolateral spine (*S. rugosa* has the pronotal margins unevenly dentate with a distinct posterolateral spine); *S. helbi* has a nearly complete elytral epipleural margin extending laterally in dorsal view and also present on the humeral angles (*S. rugosa* has an incomplete epipleural margin on the elytra and lacks this on the humerus); the elytral base is mostly large, deep, but mostly separate punctation in *S. helbi* (deeply, rugosely punctate in *S. rugosa*).

**Description, Female (Holotype).** Size 33.0 mm long; 12.4 mm wide between elytral humeri; integument with head, antennae, pronotum, elytra, tibiae, tarsi, and femoral bases and apices black; middle of femora orange; venter very dark reddish brown. Body very thick and fusiform in lateral view. Head with broad, deep, V-shaped sulcus extending from frons, widest at antennal tubercles, and narrowing to occiput. Margins of sulcus heavily sculptured and punctate. Apical maxillary palpomere not strongly dilated at apex. Antennae extending to just beyond midpoint of elytra; glabrous; sparsely, shallowly punctate. Antennomeres, except for 3 and 11, strongly broadened apically, triangular, nearly as broad as long. Antennomere 3 elongate, only slightly broadened apically, 1.5 times length of scape. Antennomere 11 about 1.3 times length of 10, oval with subapical constriction. Antennomeres 4–10 successively decreasing slightly in length.



**Fig. 6.** *Solenoptera* species, female holotypes. *S. helbi*: a) Dorsal view, b) Ventral view, c) Lateral view. *S. rugosa*: d) Dorsal view, e) Ventral view, f) Lateral view.

Poriferous sensory areas as follows: very small, oval dorsal apicolateral patches on antennomeres 3–5; 1 very small and 1 larger, oval dorsal apicolateral patches on 6–7; small ovoid patches increasing in number and distribution over dorsal surface on 8–9; dorsal surfaces nearly covered in oval sensory areas on 10–11.

Pronotum 11.5 mm wide; 5.5 mm long (2.1 times wider than long); with deep, sparsely punctate anteromedial depression; shiny, sparsely punctate to evenly dentate margins that lack anterolateral lobe or posterolateral spine. Margin with faint, oblique, shiny, sparsely punctate ridge extending from posterolateral angle to to median ridge.

Surface glabrous except for scattered, sparse setae along margins and between median ridge and margin of base. Abruptly constricted posterior to posterolateral angle such that base of pronotum extends to halfway point between scutellar margin and humeral margin. Prosternal process broad, slightly broader at apex than base, moderately punctate, strongly notched at apex with apices weakly divergent. Base of prosternum weakly, ventrally produced, but without distinct tubercle.

Elytra 26.0 mm long; 6.2 mm wide (4.2 times longer than wide); glabrous; nearly parallel-sided; not divergent apically at suture. Punctures dense and deep basally, becoming denser and shallower throughout apical 4/5. Epipleural margin complete in dorsal view, extending laterally, and humeral epipleural margin present. Epipleuron in ventral view mostly smooth, especially on basal half. Elytral apex rounded to very weakly dentiform suture. Scutellum broad, rounded posteriorly, moderately, shallowly punctate; glabrous. Legs short, hind femur extending to apical fourth of elytra. Femora very weakly thickened post-medially, not distinctly punctate, mostly glabrous; without denticles. Tibiae with fringe of short pubescence along inner margin of apical halves, most pronounced on metatibiae, least pronounced on protibiae. Thoracic pleura and sternites sparsely pubescent and punctate. Metasternum with shallow, V-shaped impression. Abdomen with venter sparsely pubescent. Last ventrite 1.3 times longer than fourth, truncate at apex.

**Etymology.** The epithet *helbi* is a genitive latinized noun named for Matthias Helb who collected a paratype and took the live photograph of this species (Fig. 12b).

**Type Data.** Holotype (female): **DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Santiago Province** (Parque Nacional Armando Bermúdez, Rio Bao, 1212 m, 10 July 1992, M. A. and R. O. Ivie, colls. [WIBF, donated to USNM]). Paratype (female): **DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: San José de Ocoa Province** (18°39'14.4"N 70°34'59.0"W, 14 km NNW San José de Ocoa, 1673 m, 1 August 2013, Matthias Helb, coll. [MHPC, to be donated to USNM]).

**26. *Solenoptera rugosa* Lingafelter, new species**  
(Figs. 4h, 6d–f, 16b)

**Discussion.** This species is known from only one specimen collected near Constanza in the central mountains of the Dominican Republic in August. This species is very similar to *S. furfurosa* in overall shape and punctuation. However, it differs by having the prosternal process with less divergent lobes at the apex (strongly divergent and widened at apex in *S. furfurosa*) and mostly orange femora contrasting sharply with very dark tibiae

and tarsi (tibiae only gradually darker than femora in *S. furfurosa*).

The shape, coloration, antennae, venter, and punctuation are also very similar to *S. helbi*. The two species are most easily distinguished by differences in the pronotal shape, elytral punctuation, and elytral proportions: *S. rugosa* has the pronotal margins unevenly dentate with a distinct posterolateral spine (*S. helbi* has the pronotal margins evenly dentate and lacking posterolateral spine); *S. rugosa* has an incomplete epipleural margin on the elytra that is rugose ventrally (*S. helbi* has a nearly complete epipleural margin on the elytra, extending laterally in dorsal view and mostly smooth ventrally); the elytral base is deeply, rugosely punctate in *S. rugosa* (the punctures are large and deep but not rugose in *S. helbi*), and the elytra are distinctly tapering to divergent apices in *S. rugosa* (more parallel-sided and not apically divergent in *S. helbi*).

**Description, Female (Holotype).** Size 29.0 mm long; 10.5 mm wide between elytral humeri; integument with head, antennae, pronotum, elytra, tibiae, tarsi, and femoral bases and apices very dark reddish brown, nearly black; middle of femora orange; venter very dark reddish brown. Body not greatly thickened in lateral view. Head with broad, deep, V-shaped sulcus extending from frons, widest at antennal tubercles, and narrowing to vertex. Margins of sulcus sparsely but deeply punctate. Apical maxillary palpomere not strongly dilated at apex. Antennae extending to midpoint of elytra; glabrous; sparsely, shallowly punctate. Antennomeres, except for 3 and 11, strongly broadened apically, triangular, nearly as broad as long. Antennomere 3 elongate and expanded apically, but much longer than broad, about 1.5 times length of scape. Antennomere 11 1.25 times length of 10, oval with subapical constriction. Antennomeres 4–10 successively decreasing slightly in length. Poriferous sensory areas as follows: very small, oval dorsal apicolateral patches on antennomeres 3–5; 1 very small and 1 larger, oval dorsal apicolateral patches on 6–7; small ovoid patches increasing in number and distribution over dorsomesal and dorsolateral surface on 8–9; dorsal surface nearly covered in oval and sensory areas on 10–11.

Pronotum 10.0 mm wide; 4.8 mm long (2.1 times wider than long); with deep, mostly impunctate median sulcus with Y-shaped branches toward anterior margin and broadly to near posteromedial margin. Pronotal margin with rounded anterolateral lobe and large posterolateral recurved spine. Uneven dentation along entire margin but absent from rounded posterior margin of posterolateral spine. Margin with faint, oblique, shiny, sparsely punctate ridge extending from posterolateral angle to median ridge. Surface glabrous except for a few

inconspicuous setae along margins. Abruptly constricted posterior to posterolateral angle such that base of pronotum extends medial to midpoint between scutellar margin and humeral margin. Prosternal process broad, broader at apex than base, moderately punctate, strongly notched at apex with apices weakly divergent. Base of prosternum continuous with apex, without any ventral elevation or distinct tubercle.

Elytra 21.0 mm long; 5.3 mm wide (4 times longer than wide); glabrous; distinctly tapering at apex and diverging at suture. Punctures dense and deep basally, interconnected and rugose, becoming smaller and denser but not rugose on apical 3/4. Epipleural margin incomplete in dorsal view and humeral epipleural margin absent. Epipleuron in ventral view rugose for entire length. Elytral apex rounded to very weakly dentiform suture; very weakly crenulate. Scutellum broad, subreniform, moderately, shallowly punctate; mostly glabrous. Legs short, hind femur extending to apical fourth of elytra. Femora very weakly thickened postmedially, not distinctly punctate, mostly glabrous; without denticles. Tibiae with fringe of short pubescence along inner margin of apical halves, most pronounced on metatibiae, least pronounced on protibiae. Thoracic pleura and sternites sparsely pubescent and punctate. Metasternum with shallow, V-shaped impression. Abdomen with venter sparsely pubescent. Last ventrite 1.3 longer than fourth, truncate at apex.

**Etymology.** The epithet *rugosa* is a latin adjective meaning wrinkled and refers to the wrinkled punctation at the base of the elytron and along the ventral margin of the epipleuron.

**Type Data.** Holotype (female): **DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: La Vega Province** (3–4 km S Constanza, along side of road, August 1991, F. del Monte, collector [USNM]).

### 27. *Solenoptera tomentosa* Lingafelter, new species

(Figs. 4i, 10d, 12a, 17b)

**Discussion.** Only two specimens of this species are known, both males and both from Jaragua National Park in the southwestern part of the Dominican Republic. This species is very similar to *S. scutellata* and *S. fraudulenta* but is distinguished by the moderately dense pubescence scattered over most of the elytra (elytra are glabrous in *S. scutellata* and *S. fraudulenta*); the pronotum with small, dense patches of white pubescence along the elevated margins of the central depression at middle (pronotal disk is glabrous in *S. scutellata* and *S. fraudulenta*); prosternal process weakly notched at apex with apices not divergent (similar to that in *S. fraudulenta*, but

the prosternal process has a deep notch and greatly diverging apices in *S. scutellata*); metasternum with dense coating of white pubescence over entire anterior and lateral portions, continuous with densely pubescent metepisternum (metasternal pubescence limited to narrow, oblique fascia in *S. scutellata* and *S. fraudulenta*); and ventrites densely, broadly pubescent on margins [the paratype has ventrite 2 completely pubescent] (abdominal pubescence is limited to the extreme lateral margins in *S. scutellata* and *S. fraudulenta*).

**Description, Male (Holotype, Paratype).** Size 31.0–34.0 mm long; 10.0–12.0 mm wide between elytral humeri; integument with head dark brown, pronotum dark reddish brown, elytra dark reddish brown at base, gradually becoming lighter reddish brown posteriorly; femora, tibiae, and basal antennomeres dark brown; tarsi and apical antennomeres reddish brown; venter dark brown. Head with pronounced, sparsely punctate sulcus on frons between upper eye lobes and antennal tubercles, narrowing on vertex. Antennae extending to just beyond midpoint of elytra; glabrous; moderately punctate. Antennomeres elongate, slightly broadened apically; not triangular. Antennomeres not flattened; antennomeres 8–10 abruptly constricted at base. Antennomeres 3–10 successively decreasing in length; 11 with subapical constriction and 1.5 times longer than 10. Poriferous sensory areas as follows: very small dorsal apicolateral patches on antennomeres 3–7; very small apicodorsal, apicomasal, basidorsal, and basimesal patches on 8–9; small patches on most of dorsal surfaces of 10–11.

Pronotum 10.0–12.0 mm wide; 6.2–7.5 mm long (1.6 times wider than long); with shiny, mostly impunctate central sulcus widened anteriorly near margin; non-shiny, densely micropunctate lateral to sulcus to crenulate margins, divided by narrow, oblique, shiny, sparsely punctate ridge; with small patch of dense, white pubescence on either side of posterior half of median sulcus, otherwise with only few scattered setae on margins and dense fringe of golden pubescence on anterior margin. Pronotum without defined spines on margin, but with acute posterolateral angle, behind which pronotum is narrowed abruptly. Prosternal process weakly notched at apex with apices not divergent and apex only slightly wider than region between procoxae. Base of prosternal process lacking ventral protuberance.

Elytra 20.0–23.0 mm long; 5.0–6.0 mm wide (3.8 times longer than wide); with moderately dense, fine, suberect setae over entire surface; slightly tapering apically; not divergent apically at suture. Semirugose basally, densely punctate throughout; punctures becoming smaller and denser apically. Elytral apex very weakly dentiform apicolaterally and at suture, rounded between denticles with only a few, indistinct crenulae. Scutellum

rounded or subreniform, very slightly acute posteriorly; completely covered in very dense, white pubescence. Legs short, hind femur extending to apical fifth of elytra. Femora gradually clavate, finely punctured, with sparse pubescent patches on lateral face; without denticles. Tibiae densely golden orange pubescent on inner margins on apical half (pubescence most dense and long on protibiae). Metasternum with dense coating of white pubescence over all of anterior and lateral portions, continuous with densely pubescent metepisternum. Mesosternum densely pubescent except at middle. Abdomen with venter densely, broadly pubescent along margins (ventrite 2 completely pubescent in paratype) but glabrous at middle and extreme lateral border. Last ventrite equal in length to fourth, with deep, broad emargination at middle.

**Etymology.** The epithet *tomentosa* is a Latin nominative singular feminine adjective meaning furry and refers to the very dense pubescence on the pronotum, scutellum, thoracic sternites, and abdominal ventrites.

**Type Data.** Holotype (male): **DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Pedernales Province** (3 km south of Los Tres Charcos, 17°48.063'N, 71°26.809'W, 99 meters, 16 July 2006, Nearn and Lingafelter [ENPC donated to USNM]). Paratype (male): **DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Pedernales Province** (Parque Nacional Jaragua, Oviedo, Carlitos, 13 October 1998, R. D. Perez [WIBF]).

***Derancistrachroma* Lingafelter, new genus**  
(Figs. 7a–c, 8a–f, 9a–e)

**Discussion.** In their revision of Solenopterini, Galileo and Martins (1993a) distinguish the tribe from the other Neotropical diurnal prionines on the basis of: lateral margins of the pronotum horizontal, not directed ventrally, and most often crenulate on the posterior half; metanotum not exposed between pronotum and elytral base; mesosternum projecting, without notable sulcus; integument lacking metallic luster; scutellum relatively small, semicircular, cuneiform, or triangular; antennae lacking pronounced sexual dimorphism and not flabellate or serrate in one sex but not the other. They further characterize members of the tribe by having: a medial, longitudinal sulcus well-demarcated on the head; widely separated antennal tubercles; finely faceted eyes; elongate, often acute genae; relatively short, 11-segmented antenna extending to around midpoint of elytra; antennal poriferous system progressively more developed on apical antennomeres; and prosternal process well-developed and extending beyond the posterior plane of the procoxae.

The key of Galileo and Martins (1993a) is not adequate to assess affinity for this new taxon since

several character states cannot be clearly interpreted. The cuneiform scutellum which is also as long as wide is not mutually exclusive for the new species of *Derancistrachroma*, thus couplet 1 cannot be used. The prosternal process is very slightly notched, but it is unclear how to interpret the state for couplet 3. The prothorax has a series of small spines or large denticles on the margins, terminating with a large, recurved posterolateral spine. Since the anterolateral spine or denticle is not clearly distinct from the adjacent one, it is unclear how to interpret this character state for couplets 4 and 5. Therefore, on the basis of the key, it is difficult to say to which genus *Derancistrachroma* has the closest affinity. Different interpretations could lead one to the conclusion that it is closest to *Prosternodes* Thomson, 1861, *Derancistrus*, or *Solenoptera*. This new genus shares with *Prosternodes* the deeply sulcate head and strongly acute genae. With *Derancistrus*, *Derancistrachroma* shares the deep frontal impression on the head and similar pronotal margins with pronounced posterolateral spine. It shares with some species of *Solenoptera*, particularly *S. dominicensis*, a similar laterally dentate pronotum with a semispiniform anterolateral margin (absent in most *Solenoptera*, however) and recurved posterolateral spine with a basal pronotal constriction. It also shares with *Solenoptera* the medially sulcate head and pronounced gena, but in *Solenoptera* these features are far less developed.

The characters for *Derancistrachroma* are listed in the generic diagnosis below and included in more detail with all other character states in the type species description. The peculiar integument with very low albedo is unique to this genus within the tribe. No other Cerambycidae are known with this type of non-reflective, sparsely punctulate surface. Crowson (1981) discusses in great detail the cuticular properties, appearance, color, and luminosity of Coleoptera and indicates the rarity of completely black species in Chrysomeloidea. In their review of iridescence and structural color mechanisms in Coleoptera, Seago *et al.* (2009), likewise, did not mention this type of integument which apparently completely lacks multilayer reflectors or diffraction gratings (*e.g.*, strigulose microsculpture or microtrichiae), the primary means of light reflectance. Likewise, this type of surface sculpturing and coloration is not mentioned for any species treated in Svacha and Lawrence (2014). This character along with the features of the pronotum, head, and ventral sclerites justify establishing this taxon as a new genus.

**Diagnosis.** Integument of elytra, pronotum, head, antennae, and legs punctulate, with matte, non-reflective surface. Pronotum with two raised, pock-marked protuberances on disk. Pronotal pubescence

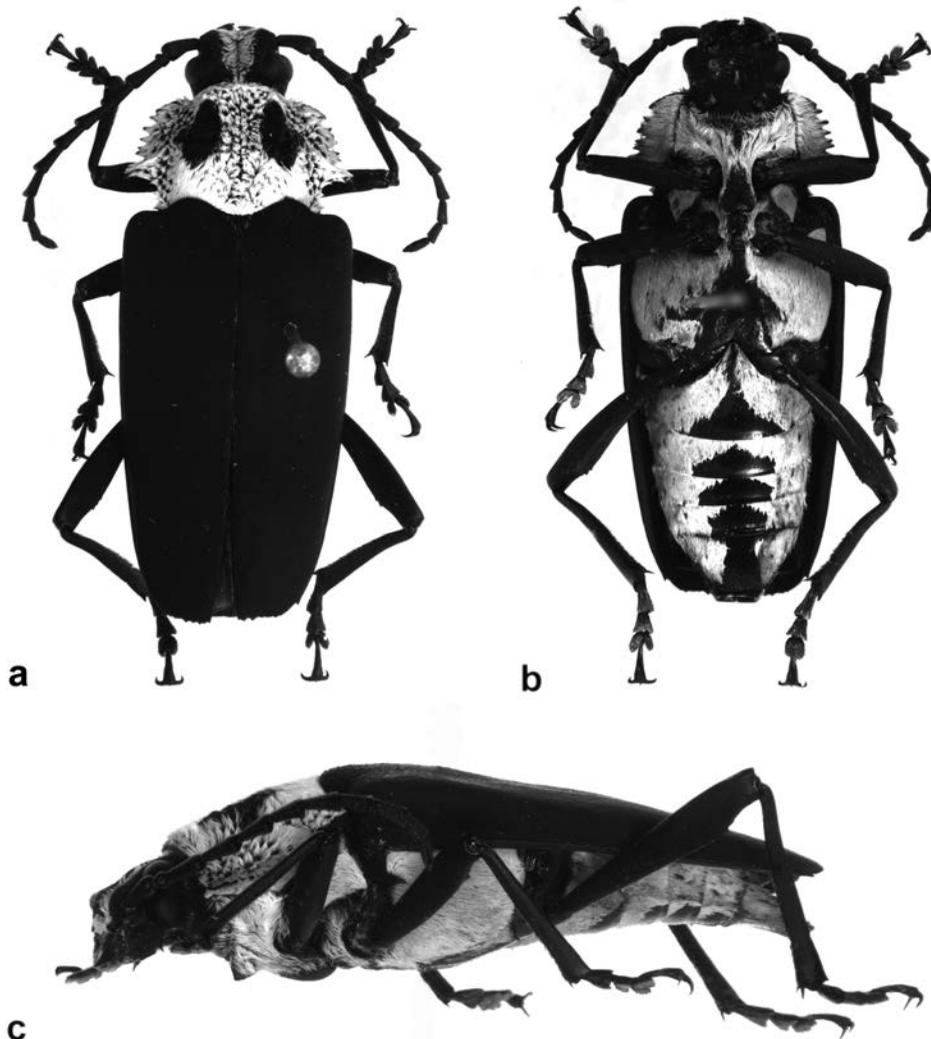


Fig. 7. *Derancistrachroma melanoleuca*, female holotype. a) Dorsal habitus, b) Ventral habitus, c) Lateral habitus.

comprised of numerous apically converging tufts of setae. Pronotal margins rounded anterolaterally, with 5–6 small lateral spines and large, recurved posteromedial spine. Prosternal base with pronounced, acute ventral tubercle. Prosternal process very thick, weakly bilobed at apex, articulating dorsally into space between procoxae and mesosternum, rugulose at procoxae. Genae acutely projecting anteroventrally beyond mandibular base. Ventrite 5 of female (male unknown) truncate at apex.

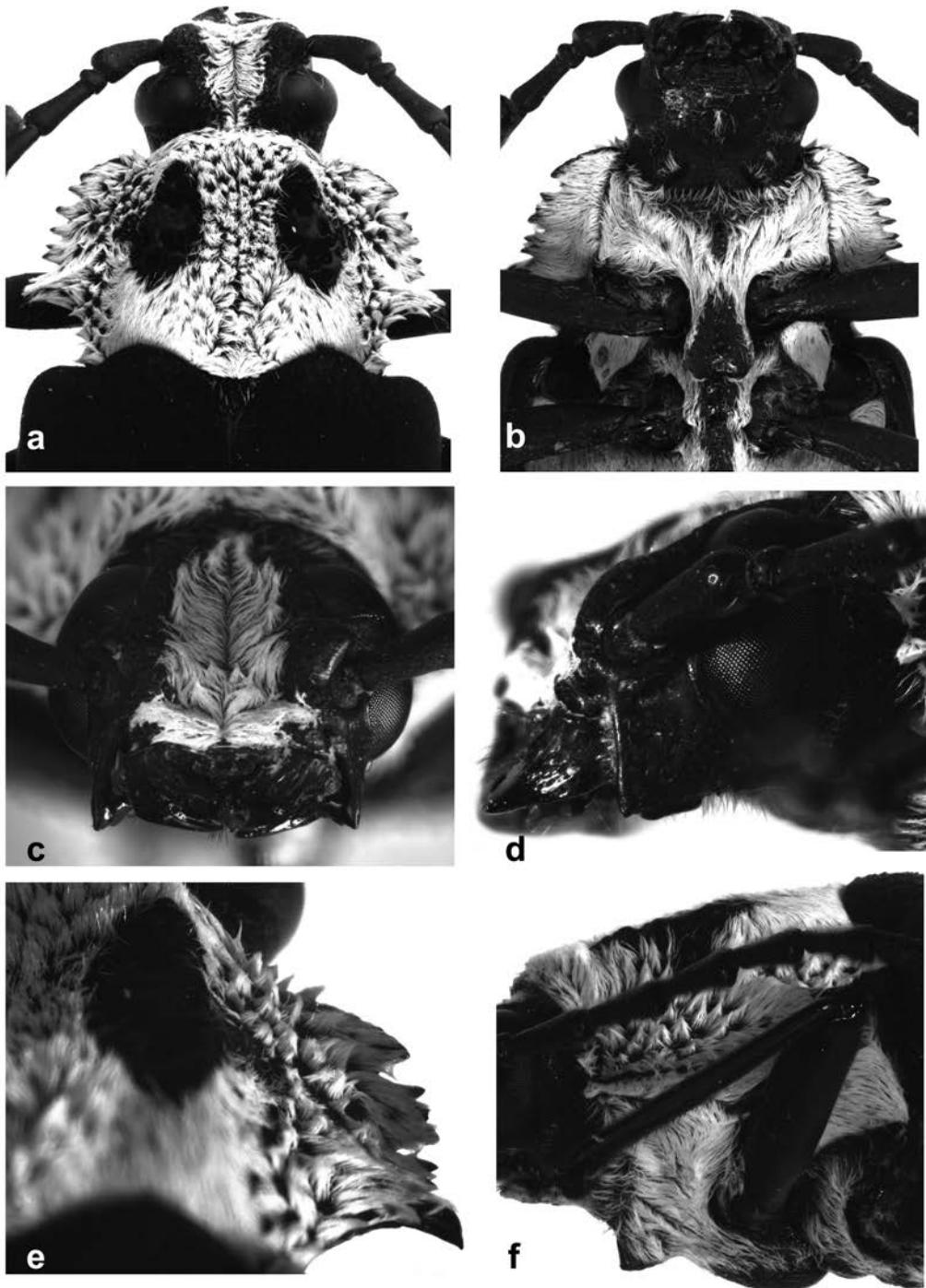
**Etymology.** The genus name is a composite of the Latin *Derancistrus* meaning hooked neck, referring to the pronounced posterolateral pronotal spine, and the Greek *achroma* meaning without color, referring to the completely black integument that reflects virtually no light. It is feminine in gender.

**Type species.** This genus is monotypic with the only known species, *Derancistrachroma melanoleuca* Lingafelter, new species, here designated as the type species.

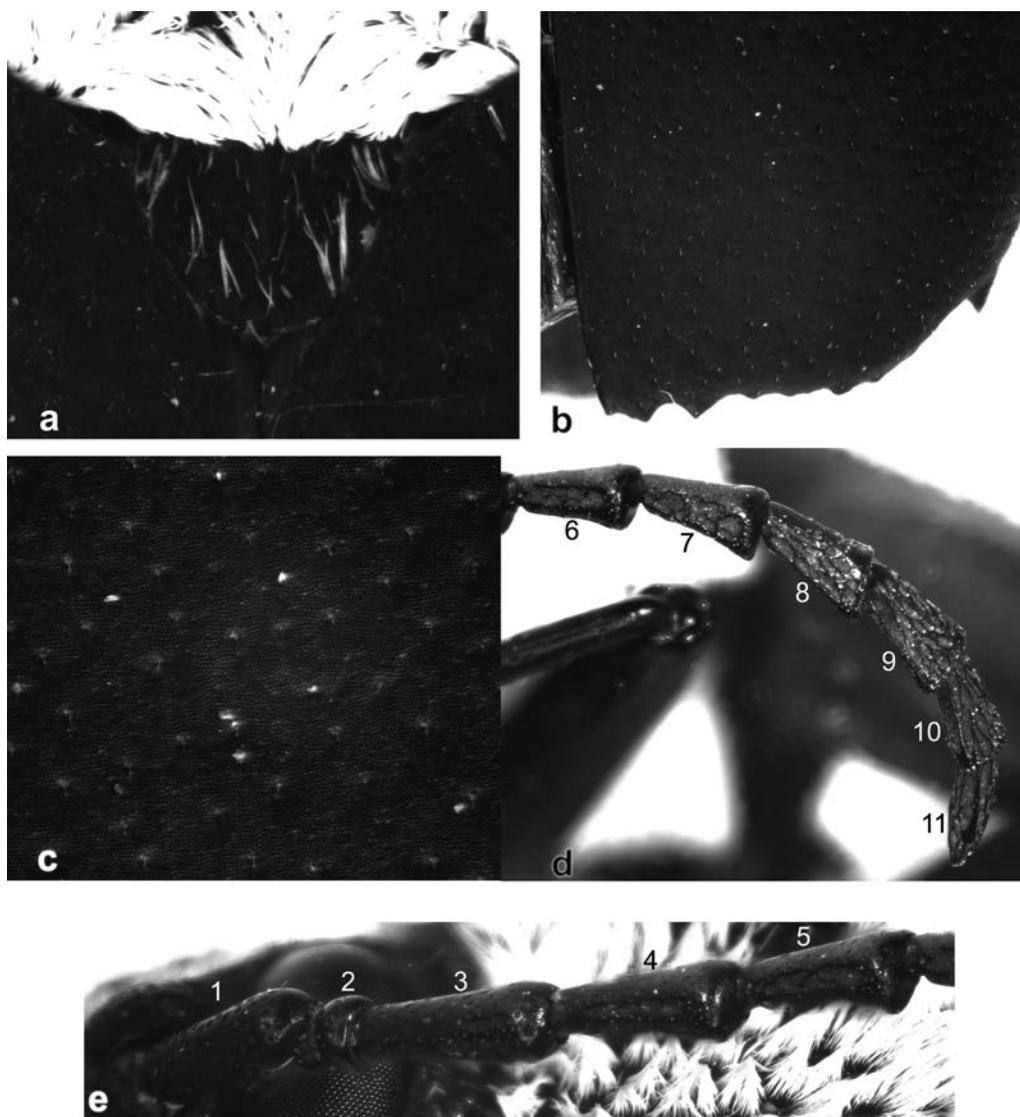
**28. *Derancistrachroma melanoleuca* Lingafelter, new species**

(Figs. 7a–c, 8a–f, 9a–e, 17b)

**Discussion.** This species is known only from one specimen collected in the arid forest near Oviedo in southwestern Dominican Republic. The specimen was purchased online, and the specimen data included only locality and date, so the collector or any other biological information is unknown. The suite of unique characters, as



**Fig. 8.** *Derancistrachroma melanoleuca*, female holotype. a) Pronotum and head, dorsal view, b) Prothorax, mesosternum, and head, ventral view, c) Head, anterior view, d) Head, lateral view, e) Lateral pronotal margin, f) Prothorax and prosternum, lateral view.

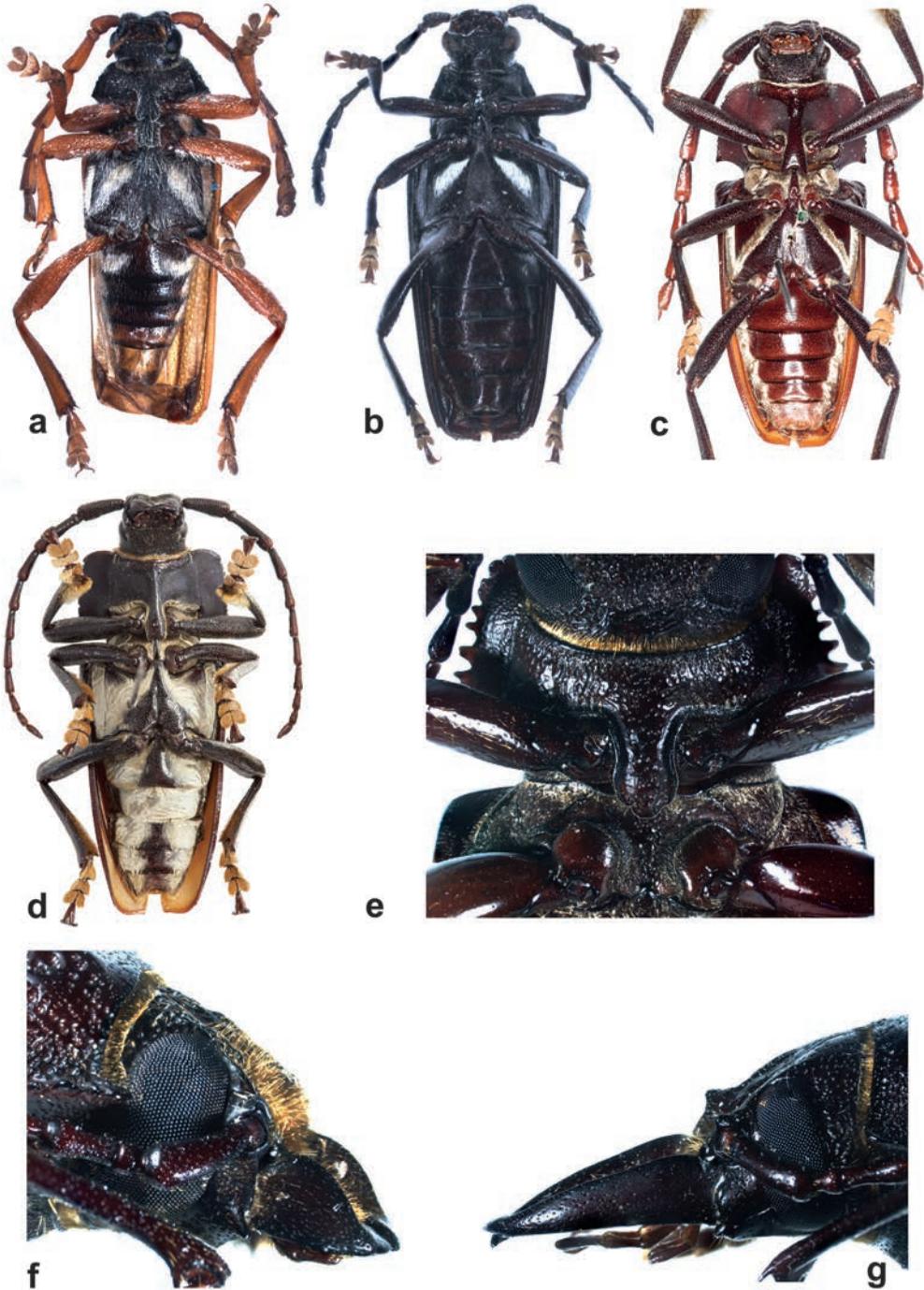


**Fig. 9.** *Derancistrachroma melanoleuca*, female holotype. a) Scutellum, b) Elytral apex, c) Elytral integument, d) Antennomeres 6–11, dorsolateral view, e) Antennomeres 1–5, dorsolateral view.

described here, are unlike any other taxon from the West Indies.

**Description, Female (Holotype).** Size 23.0 mm long; 9.0 mm wide between elytral humeri; integument black, micropunctulate. Head with pronounced, coarsely punctate, densely ivory white pubescent sulcus extending from vertex between upper eye lobes and broadening between antennal tubercles, becoming shallow on frons. Gena strongly produced, punctulate, sparsely pubescent. Mandibles moderately bidentate, with moderate preapical tooth. Eye large, height nearly

extending to extreme dorsal and ventral margin of head in lateral view; with deep notch nearly half width of upper eye lobe behind antennal tubercle; finely faceted. Antennae extending just beyond basal third of elytra, densely punctulate with sparse, minute punctures, glabrous. All antennomeres elongate, not triangular, strongly produced apicolaterally on antennomeres 5–10; antennomere 11 ovoid and more flattened than 10. Antennomere 3 subequal in length to scape; antennomeres 3–10 successively decreasing in length; 11 nearly 1.5 times length of 10. Poriferous



**Fig. 10.** Hispaniolan Prioninae. a) *Elateropsis dichroma*, female holotype, ventral view, b) *Elateropsis woodleyi*, male holotype, ventral view, c) *Solenoptera scutellata*, male, ventral view, d) *Solenoptera tomentosa*, male paratype, ventral view, e) *Hovorodon bituberculatum*, female, prosternal process, f) *H. bituberculatum*, female mandible, lateral view, g) *Stenodontes exsertus*, female mandible, lateral view.



**Fig. 11.** Living Hispaniolan Prioninae (photographs by Rick Stanley). a) *Xixuthrus domingoensis*, male, b) *Hovorodon bituberculatum*, female, c) *Elateropsis femoratus*, male, d) *Solenoptera dominicensis*, male.

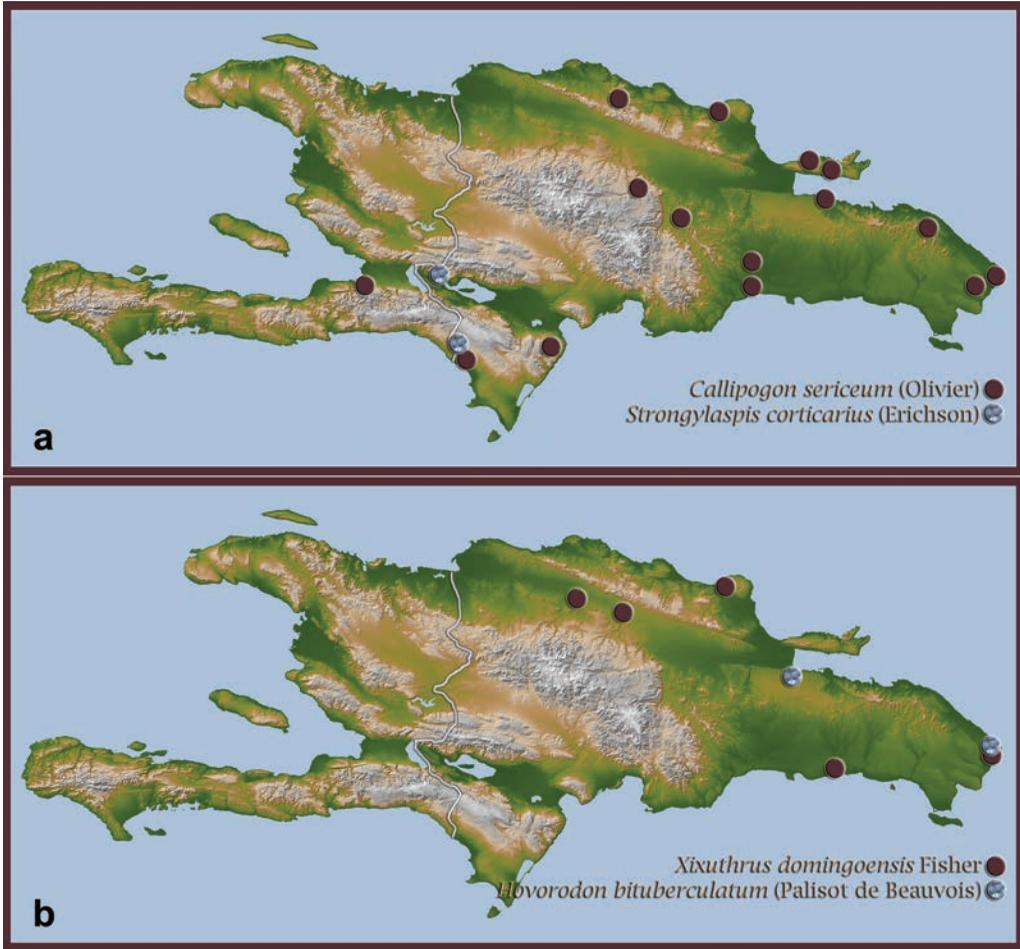


**Fig. 12.** Living Hispaniolan Prioninae. a) *Solenoptera tomentosa*, male holotype (photograph by Rick Stanley), b) *Solenoptera helbi*, female paratype (photograph by Matthias Helb).

sensory areas as follows: small, dorsal, apicolateral patch on 3; several contiguous patches occupying much of dorsolateral margins on 4–7; contiguous patches occupying half of dorsal surface on lateral side on 8; contiguous patches covering entire dorsal surface on 9–11.

Pronotum 9.0 mm wide between posterolateral spines; 5.3 mm long (1.7 times wider than long); densely covered (except for 2 oval prominences on either side of a median sulcus) in suberect, ivory white pubescence forming apically contiguous tufts of 20–40 setae. Tuft bases nearly contiguous but exposing black, punctulate integument. Setae more appressed along posterior margin of pronotum, concealing integument. Pronotal disk with 2 heavily pockmarked, oval, glabrous, punctulate prominences, 1 on each side of median sulcus. Anterolateral margin of pronotum rounded; lateral margin with 5–6 denticles or small spines; postero-medially with large, recurved spine extending to plane of elytral margin; pronotal base constricted behind spine to base of elytral humerus. Prosternal process extending beyond anterior margin of mesocoxae, weakly notched at middle, rounded in lateral view, articulating dorsally into space between procoxae and mesosternum; rugulose near procoxae. Prosternum with acute, strong, ventrally projecting tubercle at base; covered in dense, appressed, ivory white pubescence except for apex of basal tubercle and apex of prosternal process.

Elytra 16.5 mm long; 4.5 mm wide (3.7 times longer than wide); glabrous; punctulate throughout, with sparse, widely spaced punctures each bearing a single short seta, only visible with high magnification. Elytra sinuate basally; apically slightly divergent, tapering. Elytral apex slightly rounded, irregularly dentiform between subspinoe apicolateral margin and suture. Scutellum about as long as wide, rounded posteriorly; sparsely punctulate; very sparsely pubescent with appressed, ivory white setae. Legs moderate in length, metafemur extending nearly to apex of elytra; metatibia subequal in length to metafemur. Femur very weakly, gradually thickened apicomediaally, matte, punctulate, glabrous. Protibia without denticles; mesotibia with 1 ventral denticle on mesal and lateral margins; metatibia with 3 ventral denticles on mesal and lateral margins. Tibia with 2 apicoventral tibial spurs and weak, short, apicodorsal extension over base of 1<sup>st</sup> tarsomere; with scattered, stiff, apicoventral setae. Venter with dense, ivory white pubescence throughout except for basal tubercle and apex of prosternum, posterior third of prosternal margin underneath and behind posterolateral spine, mesosternal process, middle of metasternum, all of mesepimeron, and middle of abdominal ventrites which are shiny and sparsely punctate. Last ventrite elongate, about 1.75 times length of penultimate, slightly narrowed apically; truncate, without notch or indentation at middle.



**Fig. 13.** Distribution maps of Hispaniolan Prioninae. a) *Callipogon sericeum* and *Strongylaspis corticarius*, b) *Xixuthrus domingoensis* and *Hovorodon bituberculatum*.

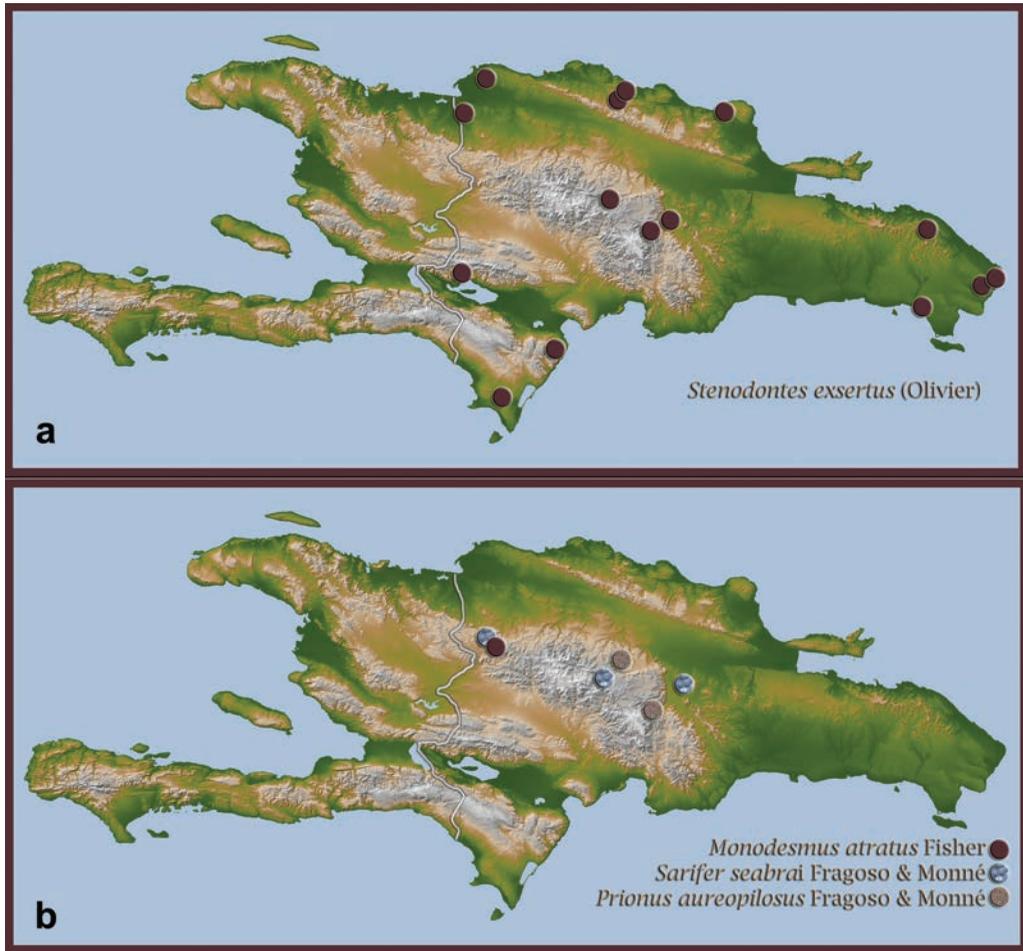
**Etymology.** The epithet *melanoleuca* is derived from the ancient Greek “melano” meaning black, and “leukos” meaning white and refers to the combination of black integument and white pubescence.

**Type Data.** Holotype (female): **DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Pedernales Province** (10 km N of Oviedo [estimated coordinates: 17°51'N, 71°28'W], 13 May 2013 (no collector information) [NWPC]).

**KEY TO THE PRIONINAE OF HISPANIOLA**

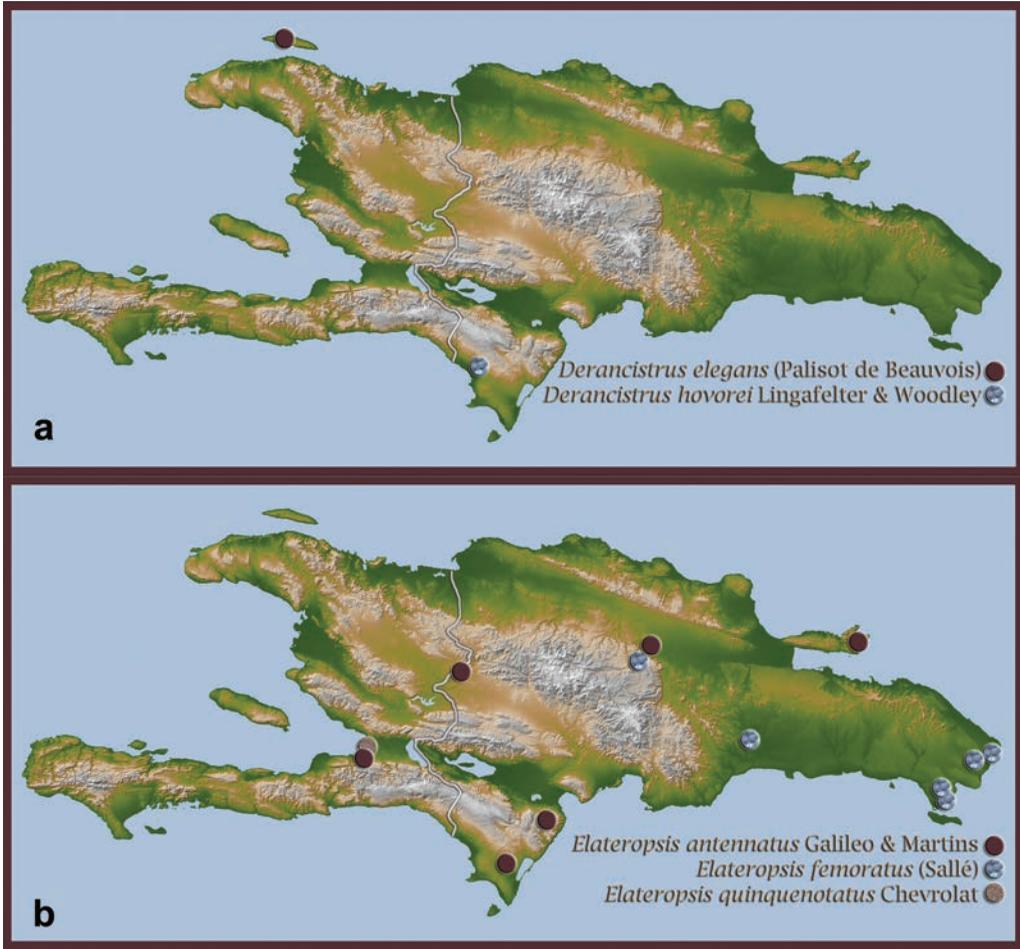
This key includes all species known from Hispaniola and also includes three species (*Orthomegas cinnamomeus*, *Derancistrus anthracinus*, and *Elateropsis lineatus*) reported in the literature for the island, but for which no specimens could be found to confirm their presence. One species (*Elateropsis sericeiventris*) is included twice in the key due to variability in pubescence and coloration.

- 1. Elytra with contrasting black and pale yellow, longitudinal vittae (Figs. 2f, g, 4e, f) ..... 2
- 1'. Elytra without pale yellow, longitudinal vittae ..... 4
- 2. Elytra with dense, deep punctures (Figs. 2g, 4e, f).....3
- 2'. Elytra with very sparse, shallow punctures, only visible under high magnification (Fig. 2f) ..... *Derancistrus elegans* (Palisot de Beauvois)
- 3. Prosternal intercoxal process strongly bilobed at apex (as in Fig. 6b, e) ..... *Derancistrus hovorei* Lingafelter and Woodley
- 3'. Prosternal intercoxal process not distinctly bilobed at apex (as in Fig. 8b)..... *Solenoptera vittata* (Olivier)



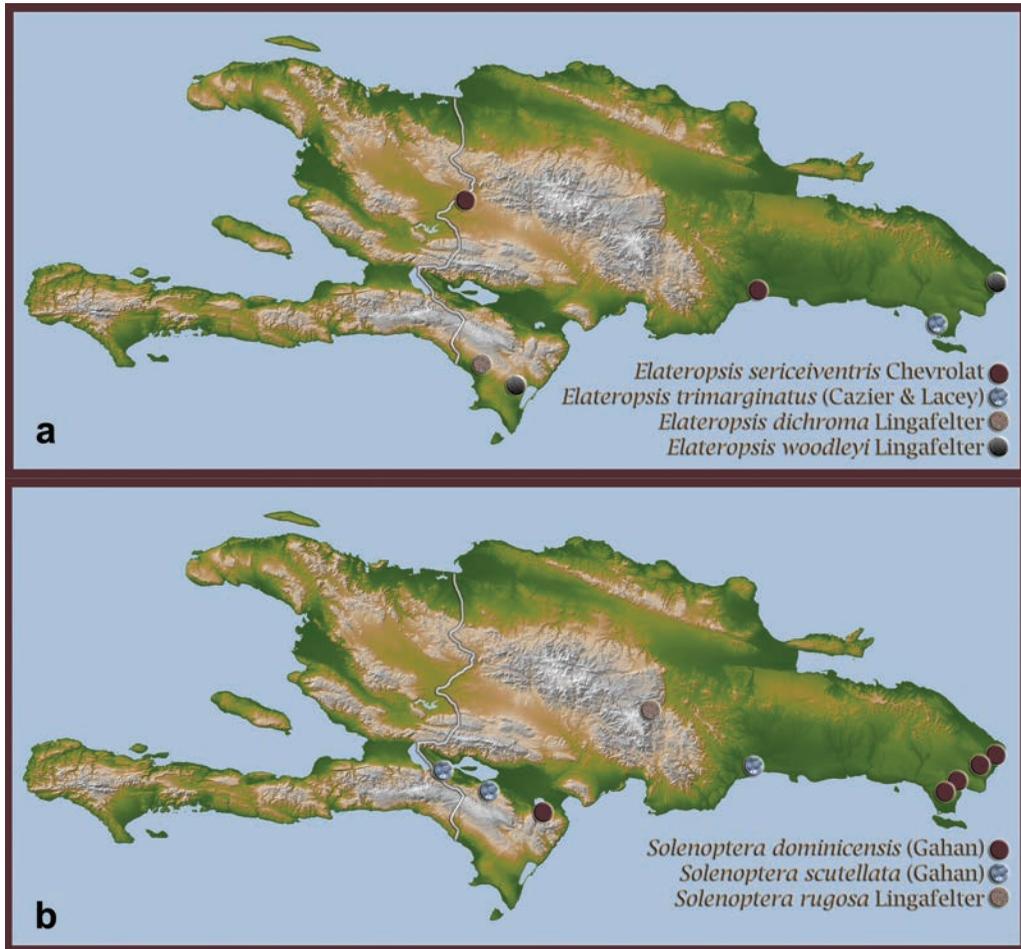
**Fig. 14.** Distribution maps of Hispaniolan Prioninae. a) *Stenodontes exsertus*, b) *Monodesmus atratus*, *Sarifer seabrai*, and *Prionus aureopilosus*.

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| <p>4. Elytra completely black with a matte, non-shiny surface (Fig. 7a), virtually impunctate; pronotum densely covered in tufts of ivory white setae (Fig. 8a) .....<br/> <i>Derancistrachroma melanoleuca</i><br/> <b>Lingafelter</b></p> <p>4'. Elytra color and punctation variable with at least partially shiny surface; pronotum lacking dense tufts of ivory-white pubescence ..... 5</p> <p>5. Prosternal process truncate, spatulate, or lingulate, usually with apex rounded or posteriorly projecting at middle (Fig. 10e) ..... 6</p> <p>5'. Prosternal process weakly or strongly bilobed, indented at middle of apex; often with anterior process of mesosternum articulating between lobes (Figs. 5b, e, 6b, e, 10a–d) ..... 14</p> | <p>6. Scutellum convex, strongly coarsely granulate-denticulate; elytral surface, especially at base, covered with many small granules and lacking distinct punctures (Fig. 1d) .....<br/> <i>Strongylaspis corticarius</i> (Erichson)</p> <p>6'. Scutellum flat, not granulate; elytral surface without granules; usually distinctly punctate ..... 7</p> <p>7. Pronotum with distinct, pronounced anterolateral and posterolateral spines, with smaller, shorter lateral spine between; elytra alutaceous, impunctate or indistinctly punctate (Fig. 2c, d); males with very strongly serrate antennae (Fig. 2c) .....<br/> <i>Prionus (Trichoprionus) aureopilosus</i> Fragoso and Monné</p> |
|---|---|



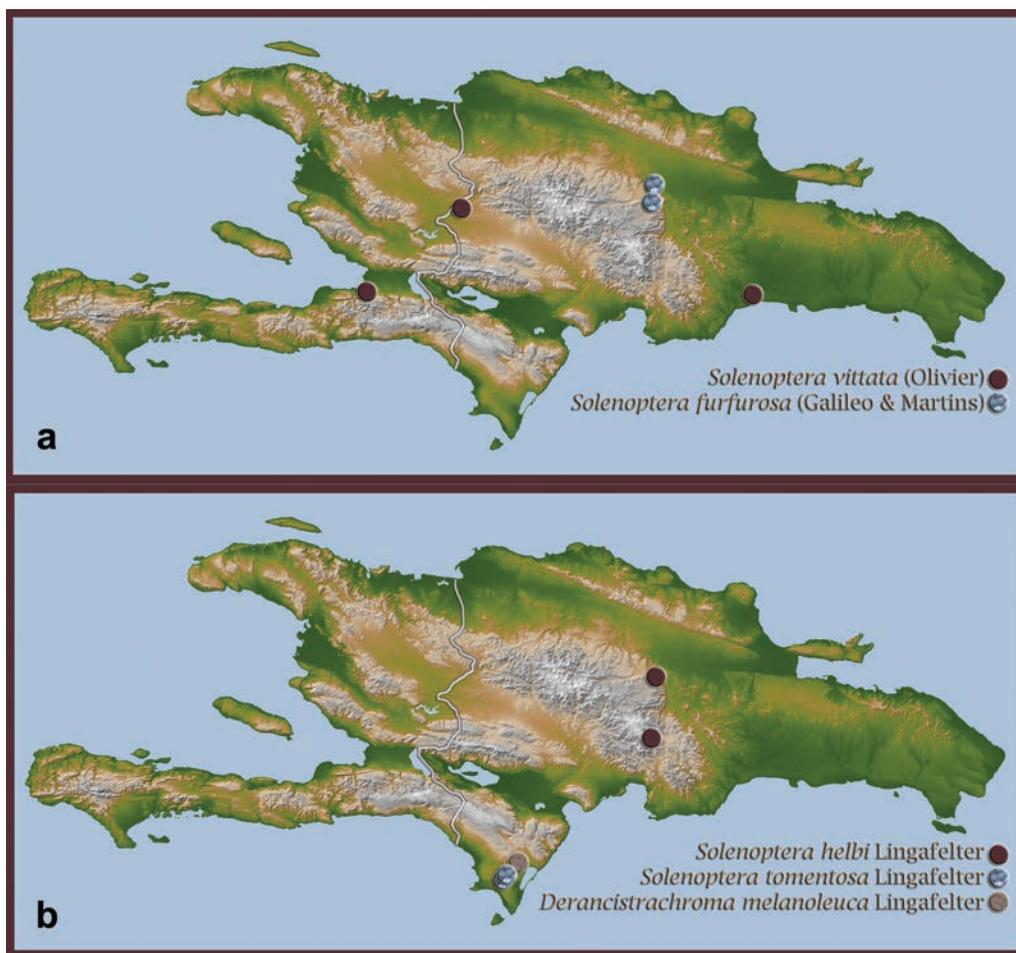
**Fig. 15.** Distribution maps of Hispaniolan Prioninae. a) *Derancistrus elegans* and *Derancistrus hovorei*, b) *Elateropsis antennatus*, *Elateropsis femoratus*, and *Elateropsis quinquenotatus*.

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| <p>7'. Pronotum with spines of different number, form or combined with denticles and crenulae; antennae either unmodified or biflabellate in males ..... 8</p> <p>8. Elytral disk glabrous or with only few, sparse setae (Figs. 1g–i, 2a) ..... 9</p> <p>8'. Elytral disk densely pubescent (as in Fig. 1a, b) ..... 11</p> <p>9. Pronotum pubescent with long, sharp lateral spine; elytral disk with dense, deep punctures throughout; elytra sparsely pubescent, mostly concentrated on margins (Fig. 2a).....<br/>..... <b><i>Monodesmus atratus</i> Fisher</b></p> <p>9'. Pronotum glabrous, without long, sharp lateral spine; elytral disk without punctures or with sparse punctation visible under high</p> | <p>magnification); elytra glabrous (Fig. 1g–i) ..... 10</p> <p>10. Mandibles greatly thickened for most of length and abruptly narrowed at apex in lateral view; mandibles densely pubescent on mesal margins; head with large, deep, nearly contiguous punctures (Fig. 10f).....<br/>..... <b><i>Hovorodon bituberculatum</i> (Palisot de Beauvois)</b></p> <p>10'. Mandibles only slightly thickened at base and gradually tapering toward apex in lateral view; mandibles sparsely pubescent on mesal margins; head with mostly small, shallow, non-contiguous punctures (Fig. 10g) .....<br/>..... <b><i>Stenodontes exsertus</i> (Olivier)</b></p> <p>11. Eyes very large with upper lobes nearly touching on vertex and lower lobes nearly</p> |
|---|--|



**Fig. 16.** Distribution maps of Hispaniolan Prioninae. a) *Elateropsis sericeiventris*, *Elateropsis trimarginatus*, *Elateropsis dichroma*, and *Elateropsis woodleyi*, b) *Solenoptera dominicensis*, *Solenoptera scutellata*, and *Solenoptera rugosa*.

- |  |   |
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| <p>touching on gula; pronotum with 2 long, recurved spines on each side (1 anterolateral, 1 posteromedial); males with distinctly biflabellate antennae (Fig. 2b).....</p> <p>..... <b><i>Sarifer seabrai</i> Frago and Monné</b></p> <p>11'. Eyes smaller with upper lobes and lower lobes more widely separated; pronotum without very long spines; antennae unmodified in both sexes (as in Fig. 1e, f)..... 12</p> <p>12. Frons, frontoclypeal margin, and base of mandibles with dense, long, golden orange pubescence; 3<sup>rd</sup> antennomere sulcate dorsally over most of its length (<i>not confirmed for Hispaniola</i>) (Fig. 1c).....</p> <p>..... <b><i>Orthomegas cinnamomeus</i> (L.)</b></p> <p>12'. Frons, frontoclypeal margin, and base of mandibles with sparse, short, pubescence; 3<sup>rd</sup> antennomere lacking dorsal sulcus .... 13</p> | <p>13. Third antennomere much shorter than scape; scutellum sparsely pubescent; each elytron with at least 2 narrow, slightly elevated, longitudinal costae (Fig. 1e, f).....</p> <p>..... <b><i>Xixuthrus domingoensis</i> Fisher</b></p> <p>13'. Third antennomere much longer than scape; scutellum densely pubescent; elytral costae not visible (Fig. 1a, b).....</p> <p>..... <b><i>Callipogon sericeum</i> (Olivier)</b></p> <p>14. Scutellum densely pubescent (Fig. 4c, d, i)..... 15</p> <p>14'. Scutellum glabrous or very sparsely pubescent (as in Fig. 3h, i)..... 16</p> <p>15. Elytra with short, moderately dense setae over most of surface (Fig. 4i); pronotum with small patches of dense, white pubescence on sides of median sulcus; metasternum mostly</p> |
|--|---|



**Fig. 17.** Distribution maps of Hispaniolan Prioninae. a) *Solenoptera vittata* and *Solenoptera fufurosa*, b) *Solenoptera helbi*, *Solenoptera tomentosa*, and *Derancistrachroma melanoleuca*.

- covered in dense pubescence (Fig. 10d)....  
 .....*Solenoptera tomentosa* Lingafelter
- 15'. Elytra glabrous (Fig. 4c, d); pronotum without patches of dense pubescence; metasternum mostly glabrous, with narrow, oblique fascia of white pubescence (Fig. 10c).....  
 .....*Solenoptera scutellata* (Gahan)
16. Integument boldly bicolored with head, pronotum, and sometimes base of elytra black and strongly contrasting with remainder of elytral color which is orange to ferruginous (as in Fig. 3h, i)..... 17
- 16'. Integument of head and pronotum the same color as, or only gradually darker than, elytra ..... 20
17. Scutellum broader than long, evenly rounded apically; prosternal process bare and shiny; pronotum with a deep, pronounced sulcus from middle to anterior margin (Fig. 3h, i)  
 .....*Solenoptera dominicensis* (Gahan)
- 17'. Scutellum longer than wide, triangular, acute apically (as in Fig. 3c–g); prosternal process distinctly pubescent (Fig. 10d); pronotum with very shallow anteromedial impression (as in Fig. 3c–g) ..... 18
18. Pronotum without dense patches of short, white pubescence, with only fine, erect hairs, especially laterally; legs, antennae, and elytra pale orange (Fig. 3f).....  
 .....*Elateropsis dichroma* Lingafelter
- 18'. Pronotum with dense patches of white pubescence laterally and sometimes adjacent to scutellum (as in Fig. 3d, e)..... 19
19. Pronotum with dense patch of white pubescence adjacent to base of scutellum; legs

- and antennae black to piceous (Fig. 3e)....  
..... *Elateropsis trimarginatus*  
**(Cazier and Lacey)**
- 19'. Pronotum without dense patch of white pubescence adjacent to base of scutellum; legs (at least femora) and antennae ferruginous (Fig. 3d).....  
..... *Elateropsis sericeiventris* **Chevrolat**
20. Elytra mostly smooth with sparse, shallow punctures; females with densely pubescent vittae on elytra (*not confirmed for Hispaniola*) (Fig. 3b)..... *Elateropsis lineatus* **(L.)**
- 20'. Elytra with mostly rough surface with dense punctures; never with densely pubescent patches or vittae on elytra (as in Fig. 3c) ..... 21
21. Scutellum acute posteriorly, triangular; punctation of elytra mostly uniform in size and density from base to apex (Fig. 2h, i)..... 22
- 21'. Scutellum as broad or broader than long, subreniform or rounded posteriorly; punctation of elytra larger or semirugose basally, becoming shallower, smaller, and denser apically (as in Figs. 2e, 4a, b, g, h)..... 26
22. Pronotum with densely pubescent patches (either at sides, posterior margin, or both); with or without an anteromedial depression ..... 23
- 22'. Pronotum without densely pubescent patches; with an anteromedial depression.....  
..... *Elateropsis femoratus* **(Sallé)**
23. Pronotum with punctures concentrated primarily in posterior half, mostly smooth and glabrous anteromedially (Fig. 2h); disc of pronotum flattened .....  
..... *Elateropsis antennatus* **Galileo and Martins**
- 23'. Pronotum with punctures more evenly scattered throughout, not mostly smooth anteromedially (Fig. 3d, g); disc of pronotum convex, evenly rounded..... 24
24. Pronotum with dense pubescence along posterior margin; integument color uniformly black (Fig. 3c).....  
..... *Elateropsis quinquenotatus* **Chevrolat**
- 24'. Pronotum without dense pubescence along posterior margin; integument color variable (as in Fig. 2h) ..... 25
25. Integument completely piceous-black in dorsal view (Fig. 3g) .....  
..... *Elateropsis woodleyi* **Lingafelter**
- 25'. Integument (usually femora, antennae, and part of elytra) partially ferruginous in dorsal view (Fig. 3d) ..... *Elateropsis sericeiventris* **Chevrolat**
26. Pronotum with lateral margins with small, antemedial spine and larger, postmedial spine, without crenulae or dentition between them; elytral base distinctly rugose; legs uniformly black or piceous (*not confirmed for Hispaniola*) (Fig. 2e) .....  
..... *Derancistrus anthracinus* **(Gahan)**
- 26'. Pronotum with lateral margins with combination of spines, denticles, and crenulae; legs (at least femora) reddish-brown or orange (Fig. 4a, b, g, h)..... 27
27. Legs distinctly bicolored with most of femora orange and tibiae dark reddish brown to black (Fig. 2g, h). Prosternal process moderately bilobed with apices slightly divergent (Fig. 6b, e)..... 28
- 27'. Legs unicolorous, without distinct difference in color of tibiae and femora (Fig. 5a–f). Prosternal process strongly bilobed with apices greatly divergent (Fig. 5b, e).....  
..... *Solenoptera furfurosa*  
**(Galileo and Martins)**
28. Pronotal margin evenly dentate, without anterolateral lobe or posterolateral spine (Figs. 4g, 6a). Elytral epipleural lateral margin nearly completely visible in dorsal view. Elytral base coarsely punctate, with small, bead-like, explanate margin at base of humerus on anterolateral corner .....  
..... *Solenoptera helbi* **Lingafelter**
- 28'. Pronotal margin unevenly dentate, with anterolateral lobe and posterolateral spine (Figs. 4h, 6d). Elytral epipleural lateral margin incomplete and mostly obscured in dorsal view. Elytral base rugosely punctate, without bead-like, explanate margin at base of humerus on anterolateral corner .....  
..... *Solenoptera rugosa* **Lingafelter**

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