

Fireflies of Hispaniola (Coleoptera: Lampyridae)

Светлячки Испаниолы (Coleoptera: Lampyridae)

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KEY WORDS: Coleoptera, Lampyridae, new species, taxonomy, Greater Antilles, Neotropics.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Coleoptera, Lampyridae, новые виды, таксономия, Большие Антильские острова, Неотропика.

ABSTRACT. Thirtythree new fireflies, *Lychnacris atrocrocea*, *L. bahorucoensis*, *L. cienagaensis*, *L. hierroi*, *L. montensis*, *L. orbis*, *L. piceonotata*, *L. rufocaerulea*, *L. scintilla*, *Callopisma altimontana*, *C. dominicana*, *C. engombe*, *C. lamellicornis*, *C. larimarena*, *C. rubicunda*, *Erythrolychnia azuensis*, *E. caborojensis*, *E. cristobalensis*, *E. marcanoi*, *E. medranoi*, *E. pederalensis*, *E. roseimargo*, *Robopus acutangulus*, *R. bastardo*, *R. dissimilis*, *R. hondovallensis*, *R. nigrifrons*, *R. peregrinus*, *R. vallinovae*, *Heterophotinus monticola*, *H. nubilus*, *H. striatus* and *Presbyolampis mirabilis* Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert, 2009 **spp.n.**, are described from the Dominican Republic, mostly from the collections of Instituto de Investigaciones Botánicas y Zoológicas at the University of Santo Domingo and the Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, Santo Domingo. The genera *Callopisma* Motschulsky, 1853 and *Erythrolychnia* Motschulsky, 1853 are transferred from the tribe Photinini to Cratomorphini. *Erythrolychnia olivieri* Leng et Mutchler, 1922 **syn.n.** is synonymized with *E. bipartita* (E. Olivier, 1912). Distribution maps of Lampyridae of Hispaniola, as well as a checklist and determination keys to tribes, genera and species are presented. The number of lampyrid species registered for Hispaniola is raised from 34 to 66.

РЕЗЮМЕ. Из Доминиканской Республики описывается тридцать три новых вида светлячков: *Lychnacris atrocrocea*, *L. bahorucoensis*, *L. cienagaensis*, *L. hierroi*, *L. montensis*, *L. orbis*, *L. piceonotata*, *L. rufocaerulea*, *L. scintilla*, *Callopisma altimontana*, *C. dominicana*, *C. engombe*, *C. lamellicornis*, *C. larimarena*, *C. rubicunda*, *Erythrolychnia azuensis*, *E. caborojensis*, *E. cristobalensis*, *E. marcanoi*, *E. medranoi*, *E. pederalensis*, *E. roseimargo*, *Robopus acutangulus*, *R. bastardo*, *R. dissimilis*, *R. hondovallensis*, *R. nigrifrons*, *R. peregrinus*, *R. vallinovae*, *Heterophotinus monticola*, *H. nubilus*, *H. striatus* и *Presbyolampis mirabilis* Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert, 2009 **spp.n.** —

в основном из коллекций Института ботанических и зоологических исследований при Университете Санто-Доминго и Национального музея естественной истории Санто Доминго. Рода *Callopisma* Motschulsky, 1853 и *Erythrolychnia* Motschulsky, 1853 переносятся из трибы Photinini в трибу Cratomorphini. *Erythrolychnia olivieri* Leng et Mutchler, 1922 **syn.n.** сводится в синонимы к *E. bipartita* (E. Olivier, 1912). Приводится полный список лампирид Испаниолы вместе с картами ареалов, а также определительные таблицы для триб, родов и видов. Число видов Lampyridae, зарегистрированных на острове Испаниола, увеличивается с 34 до 66.

Introduction

The study of the firefly fauna of Hispaniola, the second largest of the Greater Antillean islands, began as early as in the 18th century [Olivier, 1790] and has been going on ever since [Laporte, 1840; Motschulsky, 1853; Leng & Mutchler, 1922; Mutchler, 1923a, b, etc.]. Thirty four firefly species of ten genera have been registered on the island [McDermott, 1966; Kazantsev, 2006; Perez-Gelabert, 2008], six of the ten genera being endemic to the Greater Antilles, and two genera and 32 species endemic to Hispaniola proper.

The possibility to study the abundant material collected recently, mostly by our colleagues from the University of Santo Domingo, the National Museum of Natural History of Santo Domingo and during the Hispaniolan Orthopteroids project (2001–2004), allows adding thirty three more species to the list of Hispaniolan Lampyridae, all of them new to science. The new species have been found in the genera *Lychnacris* Motschulsky, 1853, *Callopisma* Motschulsky, 1853, *Erythrolychnia* Motschulsky, 1853, *Robopus* Motschulsky, 1853, *Heterophotinus* E. Olivier, 1894 and *Presbyolampis* Buck, 1947. Descriptions of the new species are given below, along with a checklist and a determination

key to the genera and species of fireflies of Hispaniola. Availability of longer series also made it possible to clarify the status of certain taxa, such as *Erythrolychnia olieri* Leng et Mutchler, 1922 and *E. bipartita* (E. Olivier, 1912), which proved to represent a single species, and the genera *Callopisma* Motschulsky, 1853 and *Erythrolychnia* Motschulsky, 1853, which are transferred to Cratomorphini.

Despite the doubling in the number of lampyrid species known from Hispaniola as a result of this contribution, the fact that quite a few of the new species described below are represented by only one or two specimens indicates that further new firefly taxa will be discovered, mostly in isolated mountain forests anywhere in the Dominican Republic, not to mention the Haitian part of the island.

The following abbreviations are used in this paper: AMNH—American Museum of Natural History, New York; CMNH—Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburgh; ICM—Insect Center, Moscow; IIBZ—Instituto de Investigaciones Botánicas y Zoológicas, Universidad Autónoma de Santo Domingo; MHND—Museo de Historia Natural Dominicano, Santo Domingo; NMNH—U.S. National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C.; ZMMU—Zoological Museum of Moscow University.

Material and Methods

The studied material was pinned or glued on cardboard triangles. For more detailed examination some specimens of most of the species were relaxed in water, then, for approximately 24 hours, in 10% KOH at room temperature. Certain KOH treated parts of the body, including the aedeagi and external female genitalia, were placed in microvials with glycerin.

Taxonomy

KEY TO THE LAMPYRIDAE TRIBES AND GENERA OF HISPANIOLA

1. Head exposed (Fig. 1). Elytral epipleures absent. All male abdominal segments and genitalia symmetric [Cheguevariini] (one species on Hispaniola — *C. angusta* Kazantsev) *Cheguevaria* Kazantsev
- Head completely covered by pronotum (e.g., Figs 2, 3, 14, 17). Elytral epipleures present. At least some male abdominal segments and phallobase asymmetric (e.g., Figs 5–6, 9–10, 12–13, 16, 19) 2
2. All claws bifid [Photurini] *Presbyolampis* Buck
- All claws simple, at most anterior claw with basal tooth 3
3. Abdominal spiracles ventral [Lamprocerini] *Lychnacris* Motschulsky
- Abdominal spiracles dorsal or lateral 4
4. Mandibles small, with narrow glabrous apices [Cratomorphini] 5
- Mandibles large, uniform, gradually tapering apically [Photinini] 8
5. Photic organ on ventrites 5 and 6 6

- Photic organ, if present, only on ventrite 5 (e.g., Fig. 77) 7
- 6. Body elongate *Pyractomena* Melsheimer
- Body broadly oval (one species on Hispaniola — *A. ignitum* Linnaeus) *Aspisoma* Laporte
- 7. Eyes small. Antennae sometimes lamellate (Fig. 44). Photic organ on ventrite 5 absent or (only in *C. larimarena* sp.n.) small. Aedeagus with relatively narrow median lobe (Figs 39, 42, 46, 49, 50, 54) *Callopisma* Motschulsky
- Eyes large. Antennae never lamellate. Photic organ on ventrite 5 large (Fig. 77). Aedeagus with broad median lobe (e.g., Figs 57, 64, 65) *Erythrolychnia* Motschulsky
- 8. Male antenna long, reaching over elytral half, conspicuously flattened and serrate. External female genitalia without apparent coxital baculus (Figs 85, 93) *Robopus* Motschulsky
- Male antennae hardly attaining to middle of elytra, almost filiform. External female genitalia with conspicuous coxital baculus (Fig. 116) 9
- 9. Body flattened and relatively wide, pronotum transverse (Figs 103, 104, 106, 108, 110, 117, 121). Penultimate abdominal ventrites strongly transverse (e.g., Figs 111–112) *Heterophotinus* E. Olivier
- Body narrow, almost cylindrical; pronotum elongate (Fig. 125). Penultimate abdominal ventrites less transverse (Fig. 126) (one species on Hispaniola — *M. baorucoensis* Kazantsev) *Microdiphot* Buck

Tribe CHEGUEVARIINI

Genus *Cheguevaria* Kazantsev, 2006

Cheguevaria Kazantsev, 2006: 370

Type species: *Cheguevaria taino* Kazantsev, 2006

DIAGNOSIS. *Cheguevaria* differs from all other Caribbean lampyrid genera by the exposed head (Fig. 1), absent elytral epipleures and symmetric male abdominal segments and genitalia, i.e. by the apomorphies of the tribe Cheguevariini.

DISTRIBUTION. Hispaniola and Puerto Rico.

Cheguevaria angusta Kazantsev, 2006

Fig. 1, map 1

Cheguevaria angusta Kazantsev, 2006: 372

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, Dominican Republic, 15 km N Azua, 1000 m, 6.II.2006, S. Kazantsev leg. (ICM).

DISTRIBUTION. Dominican Republic (map 1).

Tribe LAMPROCERINI

Genus *Lychnacris* Motschulsky, 1853

Lychnacris Motschulsky, 1853: 33

Type species: *Lychnacris triguttula* Motschulsky, 1853

DIAGNOSIS. *Lychnacris* differs from all the other fireflies of Hispaniola by the presence of conspicuous lateral processes of abdominal tergites (e.g., Fig. 4) and by the ventral location of abdominal spiracles.

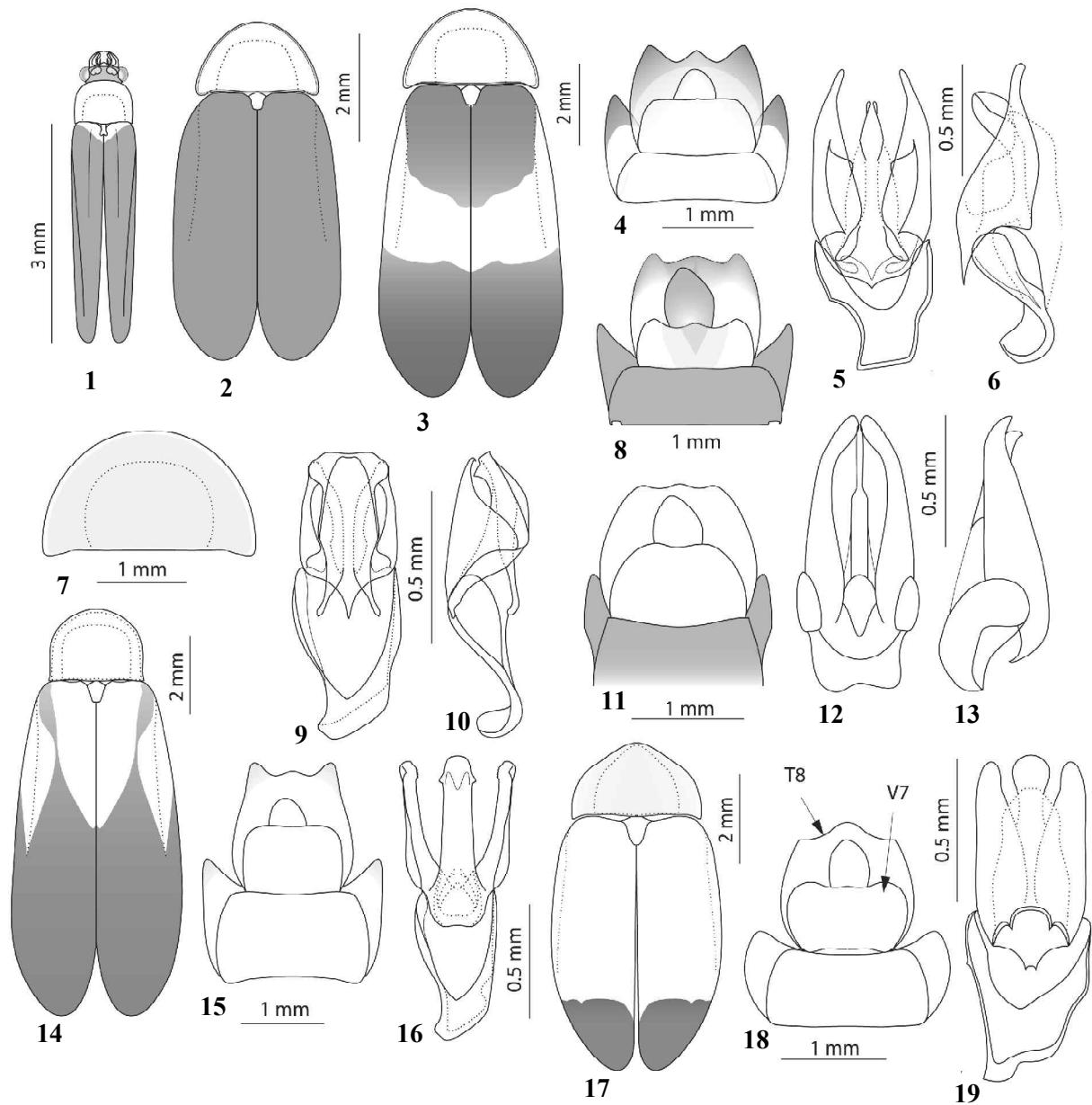
DISTRIBUTION. Neotropics, including Hispaniola.

Lychnacris atrocrocea Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert sp.n.

Fig. 2, map 1

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♀, Dominican Republic, Pedernales, Sierra de Bahoruco, Las Abejas, 18°08.85'N 71°36.93'W, 1370 m, 11.VIII.2004, A. Konstantinov leg. (ICM).

DESCRIPTION. **Female.** Orange; palps, antennae, elytra, femora distally, tibiae and tarsi, abdomen, except ultimate ventrite and tergite, black.



Figs 1–19. Details of *Cheguevaria* and *Lychnacris* spp., holotypes: 1 — *Ch. angusta*; 2 — *L. atrocrocea* sp.n.; 3–6 — *L. baborucoensis* sp.n.; 7–10 — *L. cienagaensis* sp.n.; 11–13 — *L. hierroi* sp.n.; 14–16 — *L. montensis* sp.n.; 17–19 — *L. orbis* sp.n.; 1, 3–19 — males; 2 — female; 2–3, 14, 17 — body outline; 7 — pronotum; 4, 8, 11, 15, 18 — terminal abdominal segments; 5, 6, 9–10, 12–13, 16, 19 — aedeagus; 4–5, 8–9, 11, 15–16, 18–19 — ventral view; 12 — dorsal view; 6, 10, 13 — lateral view; T — tergite; V — ventrite.

Рис. 1–19. Детали строения *Cheguevaria* и *Lychnacris* spp., голотипы: 1 — *Ch. angusta*; 2 — *L. atrocrocea* sp.n.; 3–6 — *L. baborucoensis* sp.n.; 7–10 — *L. cienagaensis* sp.n.; 11–13 — *L. hierroi* sp.n.; 14–16 — *L. montensis* sp.n.; 17–19 — *L. orbis* sp.n.; 1, 3–19 — самцы; 2 — самка; 2–3, 14, 17 — общие очертания тела; 7 — переднеспинка; 4, 8, 11, 15, 18 — верхинные сегменты брюшка; 5, 6, 9–10, 12–13, 16, 19 — эдеагус; 4–5, 8–9, 11, 15–16, 18–19 — снизу; 12 — сверху; 6, 10, 13 — сбоку; T — тергит; V — венитрит.

Eyes small (interocular distance 3 times greater than eye radius). Labrum transverse, convex distally. Antennae attaining to elytral fourth, from antennomere 3 slightly flattened, with antennomere 3 twice as long as antennomere 2 and subequal in length to antennomere 4.

Pronotum transverse, 1.5 times wider than long, with inconspicuous anterior and acute rounded posterior angles. Scutellum elongate, almost parallel-sided, rounded at apex (Fig. 2).

Elytra not too long, 2.6 times as long as wide humerally, widest below middle (Fig. 2), coarsely and densely punctate, with obscure oblique longitudinal costae.

Ultimate ventrite (ventrite 7) triangular, medially emarginate.

Male. Unknown.

Length: 5.9 mm. Width: 2.6 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name of the new species is derived from the Latin for “black” and “yellow” alluding to its orange pronotum and uniformly black elytra.

DIAGNOSIS. *Lychnacris atrocrocea* **sp.n.** may be easily distinguished from all congeners by the uniformly black elytra and orange pronotum (Fig. 2).

Lychnacris bahorucoensis Kazantsev
et Perez-Gelabert **sp.n.**
Figs 3–6, map 1

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, Dominican Republic, Pedernales, P.N. Sierra de Bahoruco, Las Abejas, 18°09.011'N 71°37.342'W, 1310 m, 11.VII.2004, D. Perez leg. [RD-266] (NMNH); paratypes, 2 ♂♂ and ♀, same label (NMNH and ICM).

DESCRIPTION. **Male.** Reddish testaceous; palps, antennae, elytra two fifths distal and two fifths proximally, except at sides (Fig. 3), tibiae, tarsi and apices of abdominal tergal lobes (Fig. 4) black; abdominal ventrites distally and laterally red.

Eyes small (interocular distance 2 times greater than eye radius). Labrum transverse, concave distally. Antennae attaining to elytral middle, from antennomere 3 flattened, with antennomere 3 2.3 times longer than antennomere 2 and 1.1 times shorter than antennomere 4.

Pronotum transverse, 1.7 times wider than long, semicircular anteriorly, with acute rounded posterior angles. Scutellum elongate, triangular, rounded at apex (Fig. 3).

Elytra not too long, 2.5 times as long as wide humerally, widest below middle (Fig. 3), finely and densely punctate, with obscure oblique longitudinal costae.

Ventrite 7 distally almost truncate, tergite 8 distally tridentate, with median dent only slightly shorter than lateral ones (Fig. 4). Aedeagus with relatively long and distally narrowed parameres and curved median lobe (Figs 5–6).

Female. Similar to male, but eyes smaller (interocular distance 2.3 times greater than eye radius), antennae shorter and narrower.

Length: 9.4–10.4 mm. Width: 3.2–3.5 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name of the new species is derived from Sierra de Bahoruco, where the type series was collected.

DIAGNOSIS. *Lychnacris bahorucoensis* **sp.n.** may be distinguished from all congeners by the coloration (Fig. 3) and relatively long narrowed parameres and curved median lobe of the aedeagus (Figs 5–6).

Lychnacris cienagaensis Kazantsev
et Perez-Gelabert **sp.n.**
Figs 7–10, map 1

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, Dominican Republic, La Vega, Jarabacoa, La Ciénaga de Manabao, 8.II.2001, J. Henriquez leg. (IIBZ); paratypes, 2 ♂♂, same label; paratype, ♂, Dominican Republic, La Hoja del Cacao, 4 km proximo a la Terrena, 13.III.1999, S. Navarro leg. (IIBZ and ICM).

DESCRIPTION. **Male.** Black; prothorax, except narrow pronotal border, pink; frons anteriorly red; narrow pronotal border, ventrite 7 and tergite 8 proximally testaceous; elytra violet blue with metallic tint.

Eyes small (interocular distance 2.2 times greater than eye radius). Labrum transverse, inconspicuously concave distally. Antennae attaining to elytral half, from antennomere 3 inconspicuously flattened, with antennomere 3 2.5 times longer than antennomere 2 and subequal in length to antennomere 4.

Pronotum transverse, 1.6 times wider than long, semicircular anteriorly, with small acute and rounded posterior angles (Fig. 7). Scutellum elongate, triangular, rounded at apex.

Elytra relatively broad, 2.4 times as long as wide, widest behind middle, finely and densely punctate, with traces of oblique longitudinal costae.

Ventrite 7 and tergite 8 distally tridentate (Fig. 8). Aedeagus with relatively short parameres and broad slightly curved median lobe (Figs 9–10).

Female. Unknown.

Length: 5.9 mm. Width: 2.1 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name of the new species is derived from La Ciénaga de Manabao, where most of the type series was collected.

DIAGNOSIS. *L. cienagaensis* **sp.n.** may be distinguished from *L. rufocaerulea* **sp.n.**, also with metallic blue elytra, by the pink semicircular pronotum (Fig. 7), mostly black underside, shape of the terminal abdominal segments (Fig. 8) and the structure the aedeagus (Figs 9–10).

Lychnacris hierroi Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert **sp.n.**
Figs 11–13, map 1

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, Dominican Republic, Independencia, Rd Loma del Toro — Puerto Escondido, at many flowers, 1762 m, 18°18.265'N 71°41.730'W, 13.VIII.2006, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (NMNH).

DESCRIPTION. **Male.** Orange testaceous; antennae, palps, elytra, except very narrowly at shoulders, tibiae, except proximally, tarsi and abdomen, except ventrites 7 and 8 and tergite 8, black; ventrites 7 and 8 whitish yellow.

Eyes small (interocular distance 2 times greater than eye radius). Labrum small, transverse, distally deeply emarginate. Antennae attaining to elytral two thirds, almost parallel-sided, from antennomere 3 slightly flattened, with antennomere 3 2.5 times longer than antennomere 2 and 1.1 times shorter than antennomere 4.

Pronotum transverse, 1.4 times wider than long, semicircular, with slightly triangularly produced anterior margin and conspicuous almost straight posterior angles. Scutellum elongate, trapezoidal.

Elytra moderately long, 2.1 times as long as wide, widest at distal two thirds, densely punctate.

Ventrite 7 transverse, medially concave, tergite 8 distally tridentate, with three equal in size blunt dents (Fig. 11). Aedeagus elongate, with long narrow proximally slightly widened median lobe (Figs 12–13).

Female. Unknown.

Length: 9.5 mm. Width: 3.8 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The new species is named after Brígido Hierro, Dominican biologist and friend, companion to DEPG of many expeditions and collector of many important insect specimens.

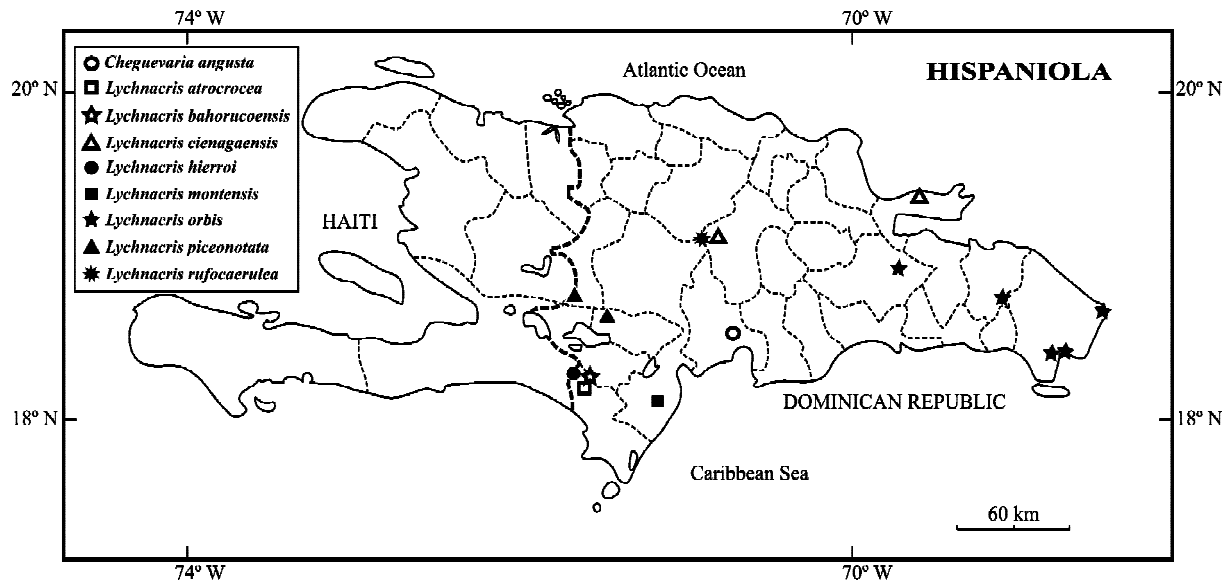
DIAGNOSIS. *L. hierroi* **sp.n.** differs from the congeners by the black (with narrowly testaceous shoulders) elytra, orange testaceous thorax and other details of the coloration, concave ventrite 7 (Fig. 11) and long narrow slightly widened proximally median lobe of the aedeagus (Figs 12–13).

Lychnacris montensis Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert **sp.n.**
Figs 14–16, map 1

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, Dominican Republic, Barahona, Polo, Monteadá Nueva, 25.III.1967, E. Marcano leg. [4009] (IIBZ).

DESCRIPTION. **Male.** Reddish testaceous; head, palps, antennae, distal elytral half and shoulders, femora distally, tibiae and tarsi black.

Eyes relatively small (interocular distance 1.8 times greater than eye radius). Labrum transverse, concave distally. Antennae long, attaining to elytral three fourths, from antennomere 3 conspicuously flattened, with antennomere 3 3.8 times longer than antennomere 2 and 1.3 times shorter than antennomere 4.



Map 1. Distribution of *Cheguevaria* and *Lychnacris* spp.
Карта 1. Распространение *Cheguevaria* и *Lychnacris* spp.

Pronotum transverse, 1.4 times wider than long, with rounded anterior margin, straight sides and small acute posterior angles. Scutellum elongate, triangular, rounded at apex (Fig. 14).

Elytra long, 3 times as long as wide, widest behind middle (Fig. 14), finely and densely punctate.

Ventrite 7 medially truncate, tergite 8 distally tridentate, with median dent conspicuously shorter than lateral ones (Fig. 15). Aedeagus with short and narrow parameres and straight median lobe (Fig. 16).

Female. Unknown.

Length: 10.3 mm. Width: 3.2 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after Monteada Nueva, the mountainous area in Barahona, where the unique specimen was collected.

DIAGNOSIS. *Lychnacris montensis* **sp.n.** may be distinguished from all congeners by the coloration (Fig. 14), relatively narrow pronotum with straight sides (Fig. 14) and the short narrow parameres of the aedeagus (Fig. 16).

Lychnacris orbis Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert **sp.n.**

Figs 17–19, map 1

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, Dominican Republic, La Altagracia, P.N. del Este, Boca de Yuma, 18°19.554'N 68°48.503'W, near sea level, 19–20.VII.2004, D. Perez leg. (IIBZ); paratypes, 8 ♂♂: same label; La Altagracia, Higüey, Reserva Ecológica Punta Cana, 18°30.59'N 68°22.31'W, 3 m, 14–15.XI.2005, L. Masner, D. Velóz, J. Henríquez, A. Marmolejo & R. Bastardo leg.; República Dominicana, El Seibo, Bejucal, El Peñón de Bejucalito, 20.III.1972, E. Marcano & C. Díaz [#11384]; República Dominicana, Monte Plata, Bayaguana, Hidalgo, Pilancón, 19.X.1974, E. Marcano [#17230]; República Dominicana, La Altagracia, Boca de Yuma, junto a la boca, 3.XII.1976, E. Marcano [#20887] (IIBZ and ICM).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Orange yellow; palps, antennae, tibiae distally, tarsi, narrow tergal margins and elytral distal fourth black; ventrites 1–6 pinkish.

Eyes relatively small (interocular distance 2 times greater than eye radius). Labrum transverse, medially broadly emarginate. Antennae attaining to elytral two fifths, from antennomere 3 flattened, with antennomere 3 3 times longer than antennomere 2 and 1.2 times shorter than antennomere 4.

Pronotum transverse, 1.7 times wider than long, with produced anterior margin and acute rounded posterior angles. Scutellum elongate, triangular, rounded at apex (Fig. 17).

Elytra broad, 1.5 times as long as wide, rounded, widest in distal two thirds (Fig. 17), densely punctate, with obscure oblique longitudinal costae.

Tergite 8 non-tridentate, simply medially produced (Fig. 18). Aedeagus with short robust parameres (Fig. 19).

Female. Unknown.

Length: 6.5–8.3 mm. Width (humeral): 2.8–3.2 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name of the new species is derived from the Latin for “round” alluding to its body shape.

DIAGNOSIS. *Lychnacris orbis* **sp.n.** may be distinguished by the roundish body (Fig. 17), mostly orange underside, shape of the terminal tergite (Fig. 18) and the short robust parameres of the aedeagus (Fig. 19).

Lychnacris piceonotata Kazantsev
et Perez-Gelabert **sp.n.**

Figs 20–22, map 1

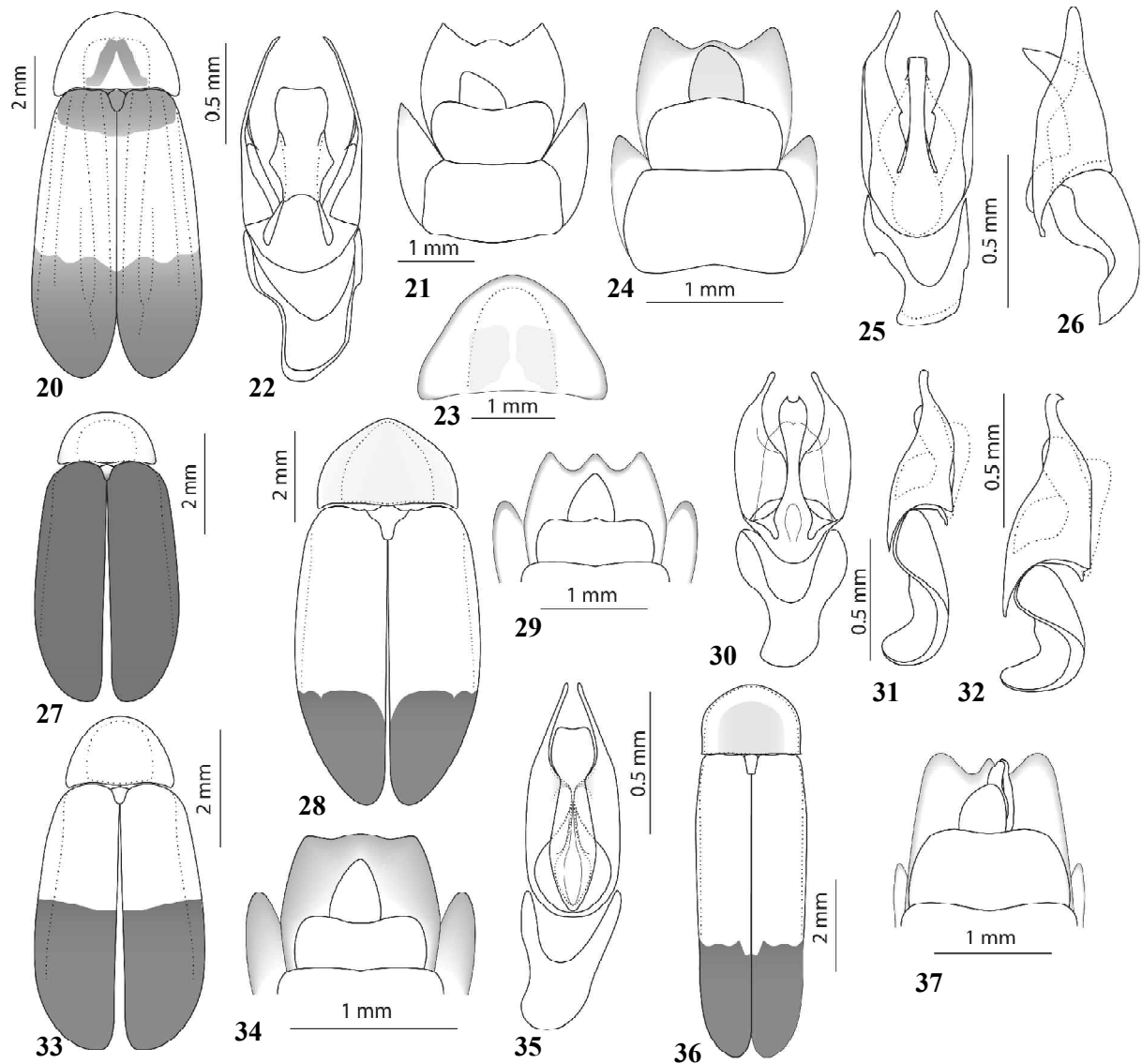
MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, República Dominicana, Elías Piña, Hondo Valle, Pirámide 204, 31.V.1975, E. Marcano & S. Inchaustegui leg. [#18653] (IIBZ); paratype, ♀, Dominican Republic, Independencia, Sierra de Neiba, 100 m up from del Agua, cloud forest, N Los Bolos, 18°39.339'N 71°39.279'W, 1520 m, 9.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. [RD-148] (NMNH).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Black; pronotum, except black discal spot, elytra, except distal two fifths and proximal sixth and abdomen testaceous.

Eyes small (interocular distance 2.5 times greater than eye radius). Labrum transverse, trapezoidal, feebly emarginate distally. Antennae attaining to elytral middle, from antennomere 3 flattened, with antennomere 3 3.7 times longer than antennomere 2 and 1.4 times shorter than antennomere 4.

Pronotum transverse, 1.7 times wider than long, trapezoidal, with prominent rounded posterior angles. Scutellum elongate, triangular, rounded at apex (Fig. 20).

Elytra long, 2.25 times as long as wide, widest below middle, finely and densely punctate, with almost complete longitudinal costae (Fig. 20).



Figs 20–37. Details of *Lychnacris* spp., males: 20–22 — *L. piceonotata* sp.n.; 23–26 — *L. rufocaerulea* sp.n.; 27 — *L. scintilla* sp.n.; 28–31 — *L. konstantinovi*; 32 — *L. mariposa*; 33–35 — *L. neslibanae*; 36–37 — *L. pedernalis*; 20–31, 33–37 — holotypes; 20, 22, 27–28, 33, 36 — body outline; 23 — pronotum; 21, 24, 29, 34, 37 — terminal abdominal segments; 22, 25–26, 30–32, 35 — aedeagus; 21–22, 24–25, 29–30, 34–35, 37 — ventral view; 26, 31–32 — lateral view.

Рис. 20–37. Детали строения *Lychnacris* spp., самцы: 20–22 — *L. piceonotata* sp.n.; 23–26 — *L. rufocaerulea* sp.n.; 27 — *L. scintilla* sp.n.; 28–31 — *L. konstantinovi*; 32 — *L. mariposa*; 33–35 — *L. neslibanae*; 36–37 — *L. pedernalis*; 20–31, 33–37 — голотипы; 20, 22, 27–28, 33, 36 — общие очертания тела; 23 — переднеспинка; 21, 24, 29, 34, 37 — верхние сегменты брюшка; 22, 25–26, 30–32, 35 — эдеагус; 21–22, 24–25, 29–30, 34–35, 37 — снизу; 26, 31–32 — сбоку.

Ventrite 7 medially emarginate, tergite 8 distally tridentate, with median dent conspicuously shorter than lateral ones (Fig. 21). Aedeagus with very narrow distal portion of parameres and broad median lobe (Fig. 22).

Female. Unknown.

Length: 11.5 mm. Width: 3.9 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name of the new species is derived from the Latin for “black” and “spot” alluding to the coloration of its pronotum and elytra.

DIAGNOSIS. *Lychnacris piceonotata* sp.n. may be distinguished from all congeners by the coloration (Fig. 20) and very narrow distal portion of the parameres of the aedeagus (Fig. 22).

Lychnacris rufocaerulea Kazantsev
et Perez-Gelabert sp.n.

Figs 23–26, map 1

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, Dominican Republic, La Vega, P.N. Armando Bermúdez, La Compartición — Los Tablones, 2450–1110 m, 3.VII.2004, D. Perez leg. (NMNH); paratype, ♀, same label (NMNH).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Orange testaceous; palps, antennae, narrow pronotal borders, femora distally, tibiae, tarsi and margins of tergal lobes black; elytra dark blue with metallic tint; head, pronotal disk and ventrites 1–6 pinkish.

Eyes small (interocular distance 3 times greater than eye radius). Labrum small, transverse, distally emarginate. Anten-

nae attaining to elytral two thirds, almost filiform, from antennomere 3 slightly flattened, with antennomere 3 3 times longer than antennomere 2 and 1.1 times shorter than antennomere 4.

Pronotum transverse, 1.6 times wider than long, with produced anterior margin and prominent rounded posterior angles (Fig. 23). Scutellum elongate, triangular, rounded at apex.

Elytra long, 2.5 times as long as wide, almost parallel-sided, widest at distal two thirds, densely punctate, with traces of longitudinal costae.

Ventrite 7 medially produced, tergite 8 distally emarginate, with inconspicuous median dent (Fig. 24). Aedeagus with relatively long, narrowed distally parameres and narrow curved median lobe (Figs 25–26).

Female. Similar to male, but body somewhat broader and antennae shorter. Ventrite 7 triangular, emarginate apically.

Length: 7.6–8.1 mm. Width: 2.6–3.0 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name of the new species is derived from the Latin for “red” and “blue” alluding to its red pronotum and metallic blue elytra.

DIAGNOSIS. *Lychnacris rufocaeerulea* sp.n. may be distinguished from *L. cienagaensis* sp.n., also with metallic blue elytra, by the red triangular pronotum (Fig. 20), red underside, structure of the terminal abdominal segments (Fig. 24) and the aedeagus (Figs 25–26).

Lychnacris scintilla Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert sp.n.

Fig. 27, map 2

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, Dominican Republic, Independencia Prov., 100 m up from El Sitio de Agua, N of Los Bolos, Sierra de Neiba, 1520 m, 18°39.339'N 71°39.279'W, cloud forest, 9.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (d/n) [RD-149] (NMNH).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Dark brown to black; pronotum and other parts of prothorax pink; ventrite 7 and 8 whitish yellow; tergite 8, except at distal margin, colourless and transparent.

Eyes small (interocular distance 1.6 times greater than eye radius). Labrum small, transverse, distally emarginate. Antennae attaining to elytral third, almost filiform, from antennomere 3 slightly flattened, with antennomere 3 twice as long as antennomere 2 and 1.1 times shorter than antennomere 4.

Pronotum transverse, 1.7 times wider than long, trapezoidal, with slightly convex anterior margin and prominent rounded ca. 80° posterior angles (Fig. 27). Scutellum elongate, triangular, distally truncate.

Elytra moderately long, 1.7 times as long as wide, widest at distal two thirds, densely punctate.

Ventrite 7 transverse, medially slightly produced, tergite 8 distally tridentate, with three equal in size dents. Aedeagus elongate, with long narrow parameres and distally widened median lobe (as in Fig. 35).

Female. Unknown.

Length: 6.0 mm. Width: 3.0 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name of the new species is derived from the Latin for “spark” alluding to the light it may emit.

DIAGNOSIS. Similar in the shape of the aedeagus to *L. neslihanae* Kazantsev, 2006 (Fig. 35), differing by the black (not metallic blue-and-orange) elytra (Fig. 27), dark brown venter, pink pronotum and uniformly black/dark brown legs.

Lychnacris konstantinovi Kazantsev, 2006

Figs 28–31, map 2

Lychnacris konstantinovi Kazantsev, 2006: 372

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, Dominican Republic, Pedernales, 15 km N Cabo Rojo, 670 m, 18°06.76'N 71°37.24'W, 10.VII.2004, A. Konstantinov leg. (ICM); paratype, ♂, same label (ICM); República Dominicana, Pedernales, Río Mulito, Fuerte Banano,

17.VIII.1973, E. Marcano [#15479, 15489], República Dominicana, Barahona, Cabral, El Firme, 16.VI.1974, E. Marcano [#16813], República Dominicana, Barahona, Santa Elena, 29.III.1975, E. Marcano [#18218], República Dominicana, Pedernales, Río Mulito, 8.VII.1978, E. Marcano [#22069] (ICM and IIBZ).

DISTRIBUTION. Dominican Republic (map 2).

Lychnacris mariposa (Leng et Mutchler, 1922)

Fig. 32, map 2

Callopisma mariposa Leng et Mutchler, 1922: 442

Lychnacris mariposa (Leng et Mutchler): Kazantsev, 2006: 372

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, Dominican Republic, Sanchez, 11.V.1915, F.E. Watson leg., “Holotype No. 24527” (AMNH); paratype, ♂, Santo Domingo, 1.I.1913, “Paratype No. 24528” (AMNH); República Dominicana, Azua, El Majagual, vía Peralta, 7.VII.1968, R. Sosa, K. Guerrero & J. Infante leg. [32670]; República Dominicana, Puerta Plata, Puerta Plata, El Macao, 3.XI.1979, E. Marcano, Abud & Mota leg. [11124, 11155]; República Dominicana, La Altagracia, Higüey, Boca de Yuma, 7.V.1988, E. Marcano & L. Schott leg.; República Dominicana, El Seibo, Bejucal, Cueva de El Peñón, E. Marcano [#11366]; República Dominicana, Azua, Sabana Yegua, 350 m, 20.VII.1973, E. Marcano [#14234]; República Dominicana, Elías Piña, Guaroa, junto al arroyo, 21.VII.1973, E. Marcano [#14281]; República Dominicana, Elías Piña, El Valle, 1.VI.1975, E. Marcano & A. Abud [#18467] (ICM and IIBZ).

DISTRIBUTION. Dominican Republic (map 2) and Haiti.

Lychnacris neslihanae Kazantsev, 2006

Figs 33–35, map 2

Lychnacris neslihanae Kazantsev, 2006: 372

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, Dominican Republic, San Cristobal, env. El Guineo, 500 m, 6.II.2006, S. Kazantsev leg. (ICM); Dominican Republic, La Vega, P.N. Armando Bermúdez, Los Tablones — La Laguna, 1270–1980 m, 30.VI.2004, D. Perez leg. (d) [RD-251] (NMNH).

DISTRIBUTION. Dominican Republic (map 2).

Lychnacris pedernalis Kazantsev, 2006

Figs 36–37, map 2

Lychnacris pedernalis Kazantsev, 2006: 372

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, Dominican Republic, Pedernales, 15 km N Cabo Rojo, 670 m, 18°06.76'N 71°37.24'W, 10.VII.2004, A. Konstantinov leg. (ICM); paratype, ♂, Dominican Republic, Pedernales, Upper Las Abejas, 38 km NNW Cabo Rojo, 18°09'N 71°38'W, 1350 m, mesic deciduous forest, sweeping, 22.VII.1990, L. Masner leg. (CMNH); Dominican Republic, Pedernales, P.N. Sierra de Bahoruco, Las Abejas, 18° 09.011'N 71° 37.342'W, 1310 m, 11.VII.2004, D. Perez leg. (NMNH).

DISTRIBUTION. Dominican Republic (map 2).

Lychnacris postica (E. Olivier, 1899)

Map 2

Lychnuris postica E. Olivier, 1899: 90

Callopisma postica (E. Olivier): E. Olivier, 1912: 20

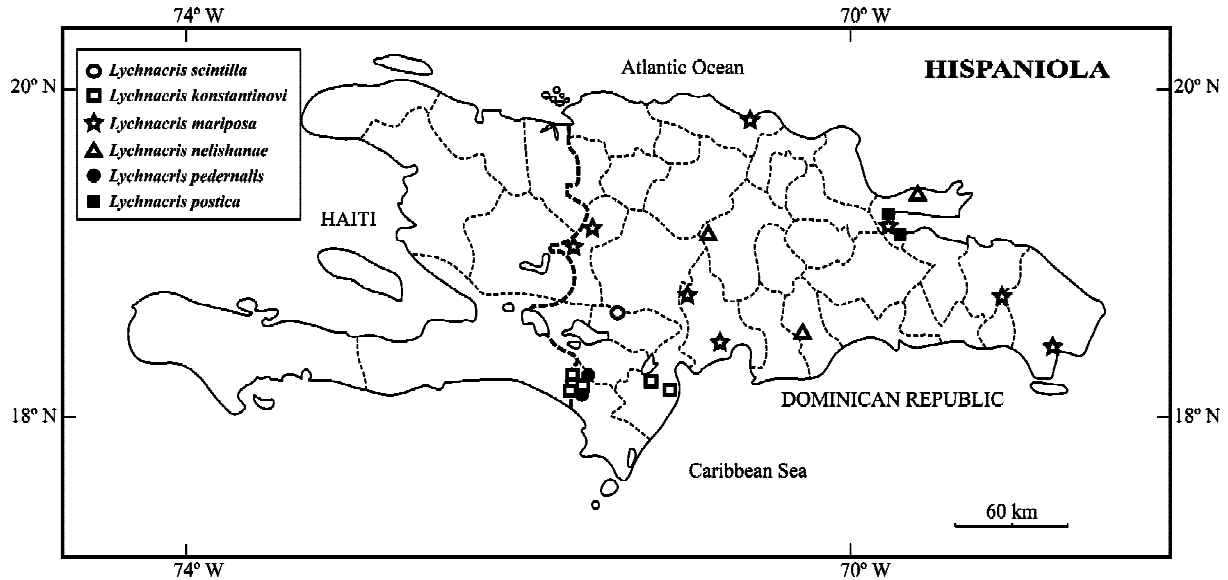
Lychnacris postica (E. Olivier): Kazantsev, 2006: 390

DISTRIBUTION. Dominican Republic and Haiti (map 2).

The *Lychnacris* species of Hispaniola may be distinguished by the key that follows.

KEY TO *LYCHNACRIS* SPECIES

1. Elytra uniformly black or blue, at most with small testaceous markings at shoulders 2
- Elytra conspicuously bicoloured 6
2. Elytra black, without metallic tint 3
- Elytra metallic blue 5
3. Pronotum pink, venter and legs uniformly black/dark brown. Aedeagus elongate, with long narrow parameres



Map 2. Distribution of *Lychnacris* spp.
Карта 2. Распространение *Lychnacris* spp.

- and distally widened median lobe (as in Fig. 35)
..... *L. scintilla* sp.n.
- Pronotum, venter and at least front and middle femora testaceous 4
4. Smaller (5.9 mm), roundish (Fig. 2). Elytra uniformly black, as well as posterior femora *L. atrocrocea* sp.n.
- Larger (9.5 mm), elongate. Elytra with testaceous shoulders, posterior femora testaceous. Aedeagus elongate, with long narrow proximally slightly widened median lobe (Figs 12–13) *L. hierroi* sp.n.
5. Pronotum pink. Aedeagus with short parameres and broad median lobe (Fig. 9–10) *L. cienagaensis* sp.n.
- Pronotum orange. Aedeagus with relatively long parameres and narrow median lobe (Figs 25–26)
..... *L. rufocerulea* sp.n.
6. Elytra with humeral and distal black spots 7
- Elytra only with distal black spots 9
7. Humeral and distal black spots connected (Fig. 14). Aedeagus with short and narrow parameres (Fig. 16)
..... *L. montensis* sp.n.
- Humeral and distal black spots disconnected (Figs 3, 20) 8
8. Pronotum yellow orange. Aedeagus with relatively long, narrowed distally parameres and curved median lobe (Figs 5–6) *L. bahorucoensis* sp.n.
- Pronotum with black discal spot (Fig. 20). Aedeagus with very narrow distal portion of parameres (Fig. 22)
..... *L. piceonotata* sp.n.
9. Elytra parallel-sided (Fig. 36) 10
- Elytra broadly oval (e.g., Figs 17, 28, 33) 11
10. Tibiae black *L. pedernalis* Kazantsev
- Tibiae yellow orange *L. postica* E. Olivier
11. Distal antennomeres yellow. Distal half of elytra metallic blue (Fig. 33). Aedeagus narrow (Fig. 35)
..... *L. nelishanae* Kazantsev
- All antennomeres black. Less than half of elytra distally black (Figs 17, 28) 12
12. Body roundish (Fig. 17). Aedeagus with short parameres (Fig. 19) *L. orbis* sp.n.

- Body more elongate (Fig. 28). Aedeagus with long parameres (Figs 30–31) 13
13. Distal third of elytra black (Fig. 28). Aedeagus with straight parameral apices (Figs 30–31)
..... *L. konstantinovi* Kazantsev
- Less than distal third of elytra black. Aedeagus with hooked parameral apices (Fig. 32)
..... *L. mariposa* (Leng et Mutchler)

Tribe CRATOMORPHINI

The small mandibles of the genera *Callopisma* and *Erythrolychnia* are characterized by very narrow glabrous apices. This character is considered to be autapomorphic for the tribe Cratomorphini [McDermott, 1964]. Hence, *Callopisma* and *Erythrolychnia* are transferred from the tribe Photinini to Cratomorphini.

Genus *Aspisoma* Laporte, 1833

Aspisoma Laporte, 1833: 145

Aspidosoma Lacordaire, 1857: 236

Nyctophanes Dejean, 1833: 101

Type species: *Lampyris ignita* Linnaeus, 1767

DIAGNOSIS. *Aspisoma* differs from other lampyrids of Hispaniola by the small mandibles with narrow glabrous apices (i.e., by the autapomorphy of Cratomorphini), location of photic organs on ventrites 5 and 6 and by the broadly oval body.

DISTRIBUTION. Neotropics, including the Caribbean.

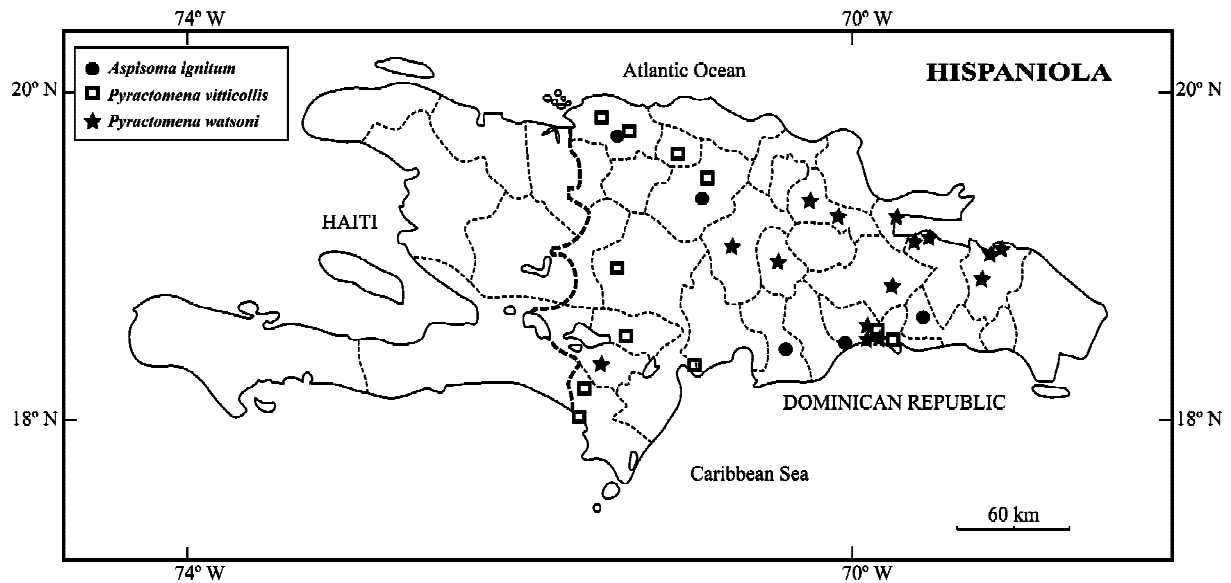
Aspisoma ignitum (Linnaeus, 1767)

Map 3

Lampyris ignita Linnaeus, 1767: 645

Aspisoma polyzona Chevrolat, 1834: 9

MATERIAL: R. D., San Cristóbal, Los Desamparados, Haina, 20.IX.1988, Gómez & Tineo leg.; Peravia, El Maizal, near Presa de Valdesia, 18°22.942'N 70°16.859'W, 97 m, 31.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (day) [RD-171]; Dominican Republic, Santiago, Babosico, on way to Jánico, 515 m, 19°20.955'N 70°47.503'W, 27.IV.2004, D. Perez, B. Hierro & R. Bastardo leg. (d) [RD-243]; República Dominicana, Montecristi, Guayubín, Ran-



Map 3. Distribution of *Aspsoma* and *Pyractomena* spp.
Карта 3. Распространение *Aspsoma* и *Pyractomena* spp.

chadero, 36 m, 251962 mE 2174216 mN 24.XII.2005, N. Bastardo, F. Ortíz, P. Ortíz, R. Bastardo; República Dominicana, San Pedro de Macoris, Batey Nuevo, 77 m, 18°29'13.8"N 69°8'11"W, 28.X.2005, S. Velez & R. Bastardo leg.; República Dominicana, Pedernales, 7.V.2006, E. Montero leg. (ICM, IIBZ, MHND and NMNH).

DISTRIBUTION. Dominican Republic (map 3), also in Central America, Colombia, Venezuela, Cuba, Puerto Rico [McDermott, 1966].

Genus *Pyractomena* Melsheimer, 1845

Pyractomena Melsheimer, 1845: 304

Pyrectomena Motschulsky, 1853: 37 (lapsus calami)

Lecontea E. Olivier, 1899: 371 (unjustified replacement)

Type species: *Pyractomena lucifera* Melsheimer, 1845

DIAGNOSIS. *Pyractomena* differs from *Aspsoma*, the other cratomorphine genus with photic organs on ventrites 5 and 6, by the elongate body.

DISTRIBUTION. Nearctic and Neotropics.

Pyractomena vitticollis Motschulsky, 1853

Map 3

Pyractomena vitticollis Motschulsky, 1853: 38

Lecontea vitticollis (Motschulsky): E. Olivier, 1912: 23

MATERIAL: Lectotype, ♂, "Antilles", "*Pyractomena vitticollis* Motsch." (Motschulsky's manuscript label), "Type" (ZMMU); República Dominicana, Santo Domingo, 21.IV.1967, E. Marcano leg. [#3975]; República Dominicana, Bahoruco, Neiba, 20.III.1967, E. Marcano leg. [#3963]; República Dominicana, Bahoruco, Neiba, 20.III.1967, E. Marcano leg. [♂ 3962]; República Dominicana, Santiago, La Herradura, en maíz, 26.I.1966, E. Marcano leg. [#3034]; República Dominicana, Bahoruco, Neiba, 27.XI.1965, E. Marcano leg. [#2792]; República Dominicana, Valverde, Esperanza, 25.VI.1965, E. Marcano leg. [#1500]; República Dominicana, Monte Cristi, Villa Vázquez, Villa Copa, 5.VIII.1965, E. Marcano leg. [#1826]; República Dominicana, Bahoruco, Neiba, 20.III.1967, E. Marcano leg. [#3964]; República Dominicana, Bahoruco, Neiba, 27.XI.1965, E. Marcano leg. [#2798]; República Dominicana, Monte Cristi, Guayubín, El Pocito, I.1972, E. Marcano leg. [#11036]; República Dominicana, San Juan, Las Matas de Farfán, 20.VII.1973, E. Marcano leg. [#14264]; República Dominicana, San Juan, Las Matas de Farfán, 20.VII.1973, E. Marcano leg. [#14263]; República Dominicana, Santo Domingo, San Isidro,

20.VI.1974, E. Marcano leg. [#16793]; República Dominicana, Pedernales, playa de Pedernales, 5.VIII.1978, E. Marcano leg. [#22132]; Dominican Republic, Azua, Barreras, La Furnia, 18°19.289N 70°54.755W, 18.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (n) [RD-156] (ICM & IIBZ).

DISTRIBUTION. Dominican Republic (map 3).

Pyractomena watsoni Leng et Mutchler, 1922

Map 3

Pyractomena watsoni Leng et Mutchler, 1922: 453

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, Dominican Republic, San Lorenzo, 29.VI.1915, F.E. Watson leg., "Holotype No. 24540"; allotype, ♀, same label "Allotype No. 24541" (AMNH); República Dominicana, Samaná, Sánchez, Gran Estero, 12.II.1965, E. Marcano leg. [#1119]; República Dominicana, Monseñor Nouel, Bonaó, La Ceiba, en luz, 14.VI.1972, E. Marcano leg. [#12599]; República Dominicana, La Vega, Ranchete, Mayo 1971, E. Marcano leg. [#9962]; República Dominicana, Monte Plata, Bayaguana, Los Berros, 18.VIII.1971, E. Marcano & S. Inchaustegui leg. [#10221]; República Dominicana, Santo Domingo, Capital, 25.I.1974, E. Marcano leg. [#15652]; República Dominicana, Duarte, Castillo, en aguacate, 21.II.1971, E. Marcano & J. García leg. [#9262]; República Dominicana, Santo Domingo, Alma Rosa, 20.VII.1974, E. Marcano leg. [#16910]; República Dominicana, Independencia, Duvergé, Puerto Escondido, Loma Quemada, 26.VII.1974, E. Marcano leg. [#16987]; R. D., Duarte, La Guama, S. F. de Macorís, 26.IV.1980, Reynoso leg.; R. D., El Seybo, Laguna El Limón, Miches, 29.IV.1980, Dominguez & Mota leg.; R. D., El Seybo, Laguna El Limón, Miches, 29.IV.1980, Marcano & Martínez leg.; R. D., El Seybo, Laguna El Limón, Miches, 29.IV.1980, Marcano & Aquino leg.; República Dominicana, Santo Domingo, Parque Mirador del Norte, 20.V.2001, H. Takizawa leg.; República Dominicana, Santo Domingo, Parque Mirador del Norte 15.VII.2001, H. Takizawa leg.; República Dominicana, Santo Domingo, Parque Mirador del Norte 12.VIII.2001, H. Takizawa leg.; Dominican Republic, Hato Mayor, env. Los Haitises, 8 km W Sabana de la Mar, 20 m, 14.II.2006, S. Kazantsev leg.; Dominican Republic, Hato Mayor, 5 km E Sabana de la Mar, 5 m, 16.II.2006, S. Kazantsev leg. (ICM, IIBZ and MHND).

DISTRIBUTION. Dominican Republic (map 3).

The two *Pyractomena* species from Hispaniola may be distinguished by the following key.

KEY TO *PYRACTOMENA* SPECIES

1. Pronotum with two narrow median bands and testaceous distal background *P. vitticollis* Motschulsky
 — Pronotum with one broad median band and pink distal background *P. watsoni* Leng et Mutchler

Genus *Calloposma* Motschulsky, 1853

Calloposma Motschulsky, 1853: 41

Type species: *Lampyrus rufa* Olivier, 1790

DIAGNOSIS. *Calloposma* may be easily distinguished from *Aspisoma* and *Pyractomena* by the absence of a photic organ on ventrite 6; it differs from *Erythrolychnia*, also without a photic organ on ventrite 6, by the small eyes, sometimes lamellate antennae (Fig. 44) and by the absence of photic organs altogether, including on ventrite 5.

The small eyes and the absence of photic organs in *Calloposma* species might be indicative of their rather diurnal than nocturnal mode of life.

DISTRIBUTION. Confined to Hispaniola.

Calloposma altimontana Kazantsev
et Perez-Gelabert **sp.n.**

Figs 38–40, map 4

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, Dominican Republic, Pedernales, P.N. Sierra de Bahoruco, Caseta 2, 1771 m, 231972 mE 2014802 mN, 28.VI.2005, R. Bastardo & E. Fernández leg. (IIBZ).

DESCRIPTION. **Male.** Reddish testaceous; head, palps, antennae, elytral distal third, tibiae, tarsi and lateral spots on abdominal ventrites black.

Eyes relatively small (interocular distance ca. 2.3 times greater than eye radius). Labrum transverse, concave distally. Antennae attaining to elytral fourth, from antennomere 3 flattened and slightly dentate, with scapus only slightly longer than antennomere 3; antennomere 3 2.2 times longer than antennomere 2 and subequal in length to antennomere 4.

Pronotum transverse, 1.5 times wider than long, semi-triangular, with prominent acute posterior angles. Scutellum elongate, triangular, finely emarginate at apex.

Elytra moderately long, 1.6 times as long as wide, widest at middle, densely punctate, with traces of oblique longitudinal costae; sides narrowly deflexed. Anterior claw of all tarsi with rounded basal dent.

Ventrite 7 transverse, slightly produced and emarginate medially (Fig. 38). Aedeagus with broad median lobe, parameres distally long and narrow, slightly hooked at apices (Figs 39–40).

Female. Unknown.

Length: 11.5 mm. Width: 5.6 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name of the new species is derived from the Latin for “high” and “mountain”, alluding to the relatively high altitude where the unique specimen was taken.

DIAGNOSIS. *Calloposma altimontana* **sp.n.** is easily distinguished from all congeners, except *C. larimarena* **sp.n.**, by the presence of basal dent in anterior claw of all tarsi and by the broad median lobe of the aedeagus (Figs 39–40). It differs from *C. larimarena* **sp.n.** by the coloration and details of the aedeagus.

Calloposma larimarena Kazantsev
et Perez-Gelabert **sp.n.**

Figs 41–42, map 4

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, Dominican Republic, Barahona, La Travesía, Eastern Sierra de Bahoruco, near Larimar mine, 850 m, 18°07.163N 71°08.505W, 29.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (n) [RD-166] (NMNH).

DESCRIPTION. **Male.** Reddish testaceous; antennomere 1 dorsally, antennomere 2 proximally, antennomeres 3–11, elytral distal three fifths, tibiae, except at base, and tarsi, except at base of tarsomere 1, black.

Eyes relatively small (interocular distance ca. 1.75 times greater than eye radius). Labrum transverse, concave distally. Antennae attaining to elytral two thirds, from antennomere 3 slightly flattened, but parallel-sided, with antennomere 3 2.6 times longer than antennomere 2 and 1.2 times shorter than antennomere 4.

Pronotum transverse, 1.2 times wider than long, semi-triangular anteriorly, with prominent acute posterior angles. Scutellum elongate, triangular, rounded at apex.

Elytra relatively long, 2.3 times as long as wide, widest before middle, densely punctate, with traces of longitudinal costae; sides narrowly margined. Anterior claw of all tarsi with rounded basal dent.

Ventrite 7 slightly elongate, feebly emarginate medially (Fig. 41). Aedeagus with broad median lobe, parameres distally long and narrow, slightly hooked at apices (Fig. 42).

Female. Unknown.

Length: 13.0 mm. Width: 4.6 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after the Larimar mine area in Sierra de Bahoruco where the unique specimen was collected.

DIAGNOSIS. *Calloposma larimarena* **sp.n.** may be easily distinguished from *C. altimontana* **sp.n.**, which also has basal dent at anterior claw, by the black distal three fifths of the elytra, elongate ventrite 7 and by the bidentate parameres and narrow median lobe of the aedeagus (Fig. 42).

Calloposma dominicana Kazantsev
et Perez-Gelabert **sp.n.**

Figs 43–45, map 4

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, República Dominicana, La Vega, Constanza, Casabito, 7.IV.1968, E. Marcano leg. (IIBZ); paratypes: 16 ♂♂, República Dominicana, La Vega, Constanza, La Palma, pie de Casabito, 23.XII.1958, E. Marcano & Clayton leg.; La Vega, Jarabacoa, Manabao, Los Tablones, 28.III.1964, E. Marcano leg.; República Dominicana, La Vega, Constanza, 4.IV.1965, E. Marcano leg. [#1061]; República Dominicana, La Vega, Constanza, Casabito, 7.IV.1968, E. Marcano leg.; La Vega, Constanza, El Convento, Semana Santa 1968, E. Marcano leg.; La Vega, Constanza, Valle Nuevo, 2.VII.1969, E. Marcano & E. William leg.; República Dominicana, Azua, Los Jabillos, 27.III.1970, E. Marcano [#6506]; República Dominicana, La Vega, Constanza, Casabito, 28.III.1971, E. Marcano & M. Heredia [#8884]; República Dominicana, La Vega, Constanza, la Nevera, Valle Nuevo, 7.V.1998, D. Veloz & S. Navarro leg.; República Dominicana, Monseñor Nouel, Bonaio, Pichon, 23–30.VI.1998, D. Veloz & S. Navarro leg.; República Dominicana, La Vega, Constanza, Reserva Científica Ebano Verde, El Arroyazo, 18.IX.1999, D. Perez & S. Medrano leg. (ICM, IIBZ and NMNH).

DESCRIPTION. **Male.** Reddish testaceous; head, palps, antennae, elytral proximal third and distal two fifths (Fig. 43), tibiae, tarsi and abdominal three ultimate segments black.

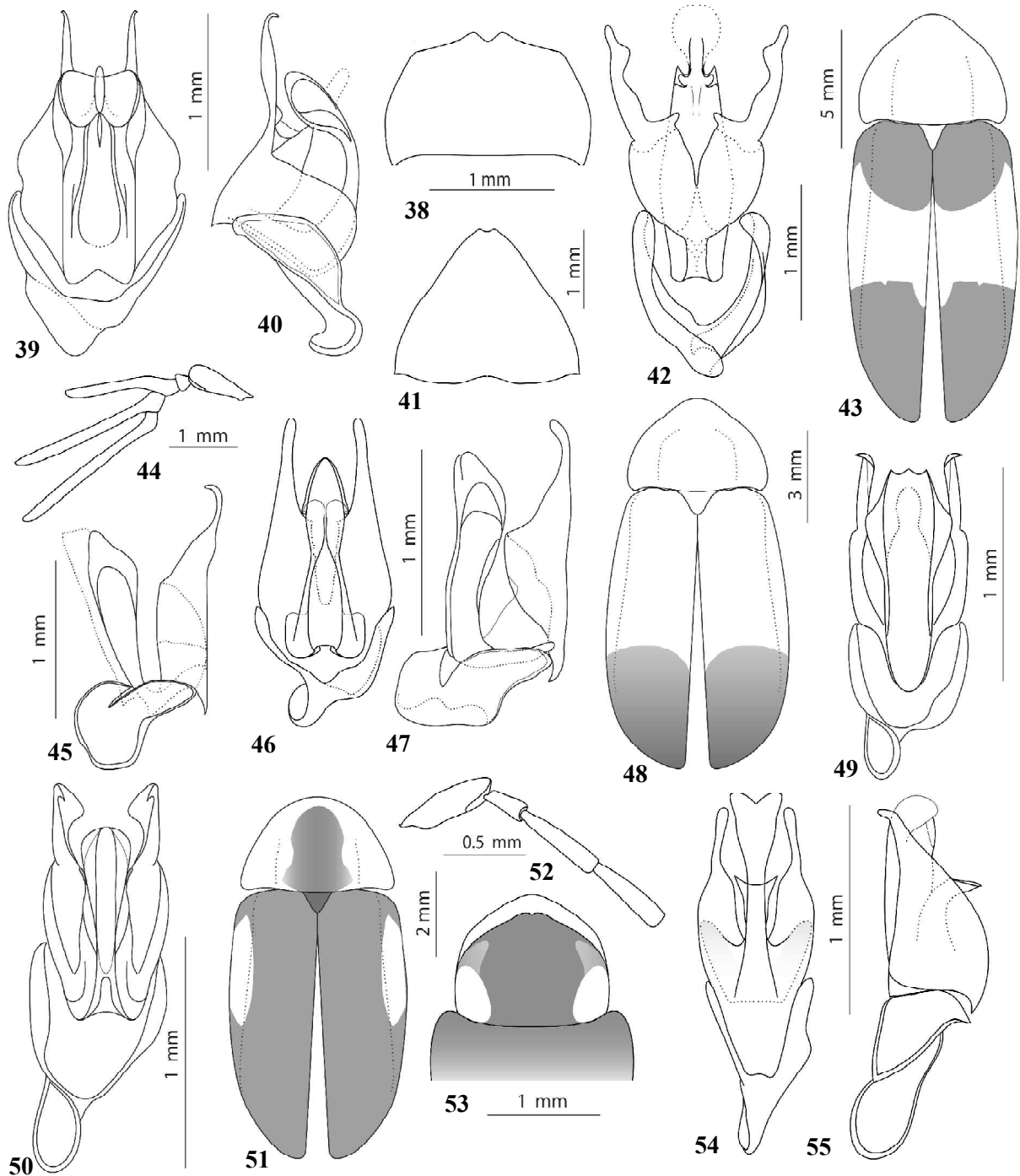
Eyes relatively small (interocular distance ca. 2.5 times greater than eye radius). Labrum small, transverse, roundly emarginate medially. Antennae attaining to elytral two fifths, filiform, from antennomere 3 with long lamella, antennomere 3 twice as long as antennomere 2 and 3.5 times shorter than its lamella; antennomere 4 5.5 times shorter than its lamella (Fig. 44).

Pronotum transverse, 1.3 times wider than long, with evenly rounded sides, produced medially anterior margin and prominent posterior angles. Scutellum elongate, triangular, rounded at apex (Fig. 37)

Elytra long, 1.9 times as long as wide, almost parallel-sided, tapering distally (Fig. 43), densely and finely punctate, with conspicuous oblique longitudinal costae; sides narrowly deflexed. All claws simple.

Ventrite 7 transverse, produced and slightly emarginate medially. Aedeagus with narrow hooked parameral apices and relatively short median lobe (Fig. 45).

Female. Unknown.



Figs 38–55. Details of *Callopisma* spp., holotypes: 38–40 — *C. altimontana* sp.n.; 41–42 — *C. larimarena* sp.n.; 43–45 — *C. dominicana* sp.n.; 46–47 — *C. lamellicornis* sp.n.; 48 — *C. engombe* sp.n.; 49 — *C. rubicunda* sp.n.; 50 — *C. rufa*; 51–55 — *C. rufoviolacea*; 38–47, 49, 51–55 — males; 48 — female; 43, 48, 51 — body outline; 44, 52 — antennomeres 1–5; 38–40, 42, 45–47, 49–50, 54–55 — aedeagus; 39, 46, 49–50, 54 — ventral view; 42 — dorsal view; 40, 45, 47, 55 — lateral view.

Рис. 38–55. Детали строения *Callopisma* spp., голотипы: 38–40 — *C. altimontana* sp.n.; 41–42 — *C. larimarena* sp.n.; 43–45 — *C. dominicana* sp.n.; 46–47 — *C. lamellicornis* sp.n.; 48 — *C. engombe* sp.n.; 49 — *C. rubicunda* sp.n.; 50 — *C. rufa*; 51–55 — *C. rufoviolacea*; 38–47, 49, 51–55 — самцы; 48 — самка; 43, 48, 51 — общие очертания тела; 44, 52 — антенномы 1–5; 38, 41 — вентрит 7; 39–40, 42, 45–47, 49–50, 54–55 — эдеагус; 39, 46, 49–50, 54 — снизу; 42 — сверху; 40, 45, 47, 55 — сбоку.

Length: 11.4–15.0 mm. Width: 5.0–7.7 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name of the new species is derived from the Dominican Republic, where the type series was taken.

DIAGNOSIS. *Callopisma dominicana* **sp.n.** is easily distinguished from all congeners, except *lamellicornis* **sp.n.**, by the lamellate antennae (Fig. 44). It differs from *C. lamellicornis* **sp.n.**, to which it is undoubtedly closely related, by the black humeral spots on the elytra (Fig. 37), generally more conspicuous oblique longitudinal elytral costae and by the black three distal abdominal ventrites; the aedeagus of the two species is fairly similar (Fig. 45).

Callopisma lamellicornis Kazantsev
et Perez-Gelabert **sp.n.**
Figs 46–47, map 4

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, Dominican Republic, La Vega, P.N. Armando Bermúdez, La Ciénaga de Manabao, 1183 m, 19°04.022'N 71°51.849'W, 19.VIII.2006, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (NMNH); paratypes: 4 ♂♂, same label (ICM and IIBZ); 16 ♂♂, República Dominicana, Elías Piña, Los Calimetes, 22.III.1964, E. Marcano leg.; La Vega, Constanza, La Palma, 3.VII.1969, E. Marcano & E. William leg.; República Dominicana, Dajabón, Loma de Cabrera, La Garrapata, 20.IV.1973, E. Marcano [#13889]; República Dominicana, La Vega, Constanza, La Palma, 30.III.1974, E. Marcano [#16511]; República Dominicana, Elías Piña, Pirámide 204, 1750 m, E. Marcano & J. Cicero [#18190, ♂18208]; República Dominicana, Elías Piña, Hondo Valle, Pirámide 204, 31.V.1975, E. Marcano & S. Inchaustegui [#18625, ♂18637, ♂18638, ♂18658]; Dominican Republic, La Vega, Jarabacoa, La Ciénaga de Manabao, 8.II.2001, J. Henríquez leg.; Dominican Republic, Independencia, 100 m up from El Sitio de Agua, N of Los Bolos, Sierra de Neiba, 1520 m, 18°39.339'N 71°39.279'W, cloud forest, 9.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (d/n) [RD-148]; Dominican Republic, Elías Piña, Rio Limpio, on way to Loma de las Tayotas, 844 m, 19°13.333'N 71°31.220'W, 24.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (n) [RD-164]; La Vega, P.N. Armando Bermúdez, La Ciénaga — Los Tablones, 1100 — 1270 m, 19°04.044'N 70°51.789'W, 17.VII.2004, D. Perez leg.; La Vega, P.N. Armando Bermúdez, La Ciénaga — Los Tablones, 1183 m, 19°04.022'N 71°11.849'W, 20.VIII.2006, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (ICM, IIBZ and NMNH).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Reddish testaceous; head, except frons, palps, antennae, elytral distal two fifths, tibiae and tarsi black.

Eyes relatively large (interocular distance ca. 2 times greater than eye radius). Labrum small, transverse, almost truncate anteriorly. Antennae attaining to elytral third, filiform, from antennomere 3 with long lamella, antennomere 3 twice as long as antennomere 2 and 3 times shorter than its lamella; antennomere 4 4.5 times shorter than its lamella.

Pronotum transverse, 1.3 times wider than long, with evenly rounded sides, produced medially anterior margin and prominent posterior acute angles. Scutellum elongate, triangular, feebly emarginate at apex.

Elytra long, 1.8 times as long as wide, almost parallel-sided, tapering distally, densely and finely punctate, with very feeble traces of longitudinal costae; sides narrowly deflexed. All claws simple.

Ventrite 7 transverse, conspicuously produced medially. Aedeagus with relatively broad straight parameral apices and long median lobe (Figs 46–47).

Female. Unknown.

Length: 11.2–11.8 mm. Width: 4.6–5.0 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from the Latin for “with lamellate horns”, alluding to the antennal structure of the new species.

DIAGNOSIS. *Callopisma lamellicornis* **sp.n.** may be distinguished from *C. dominicana* **sp.n.** by the less conspicuous

longitudinal elytral costae, uniformly testaceous abdominal ventrites, as well as by the absence of black humeral spots on the elytra — in case the black humeral spots are present there still is a narrow testaceous margin above the elytral epipleures.

Callopisma engombe Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert
sp.n.

Fig. 48, map 4

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♀, Dominican Republic, Santo Domingo, Engombe, 28.V.2006, E. Montero leg. (IIBZ).

DESCRIPTION. Female. Reddish testaceous; antennomeres 3–11 distally and tarsomere 4 distally black; elytral distal four ninths metallic blue.

Eyes small (interocular distance 3.3 times greater than eye radius). Labrum transverse, convex distally and slightly emarginate medially. Antennae attaining to elytral third, from antennomere 3 slightly flattened, but parallel-sided, with antennomere 3 twice as long as antennomere 2 and subequal in length to antennomere 4.

Pronotum transverse, 1.5 times wider than long, triangular anteriorly, with prominent rounded posterior angles. Scutellum triangular, wider than long, rounded at apex (Fig. 48).

Elytra relatively broad, 1.7 times as long as wide humerally, widest at middle (Fig. 48), coarsely and densely punctate, with oblique longitudinal costae. All claws simple.

Ultimate ventrite (ventrite 7) triangular, distally slightly rounded and medially emarginate.

Male. Unknown.

Length: 11.6 mm. Width: 5.5 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The species is named after the area in Santo Domingo where the unique specimen was collected.

DIAGNOSIS. *Callopisma engombe* **sp.n.** is readily distinguished from all congeners by the relatively broad elytra, their coloration and testaceous ultimate tarsomere.

Callopisma rubicunda Kazantsev
et Perez-Gelabert **sp.n.**

Fig. 49, map 4

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, Dominican Republic, Independencia, Parque Nacional Sierra de Bahoruco, 1 km SE caseta No. 1, 1153 m, 18°15.771'N 71°32.233'W, 4.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (d/n) [RD-140] (NMNH).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Reddish testaceous; head, palps, antennae, pronotal median fourth, scutellum except narrow margin, elytra, except middle sixth and narrow anterior margin, and legs, except trochanters and femora posteriorly, black; sides of pronotum and abdominal ventrites red.

Eyes relatively small (interocular distance ca. 2.6 times greater than eye radius). Labrum transverse, concave distally. Antennae attaining to elytral third, from antennomere 3 flattened and slightly dentate, with antennomere 3 twice as long as antennomere 2 and 1.3 times shorter than antennomere 4.

Pronotum transverse, 1.4 times wider than long, semi-triangular, with evenly rounded sides and noticeable 70° posterior angles. Scutellum elongate, triangular, rounded at apex.

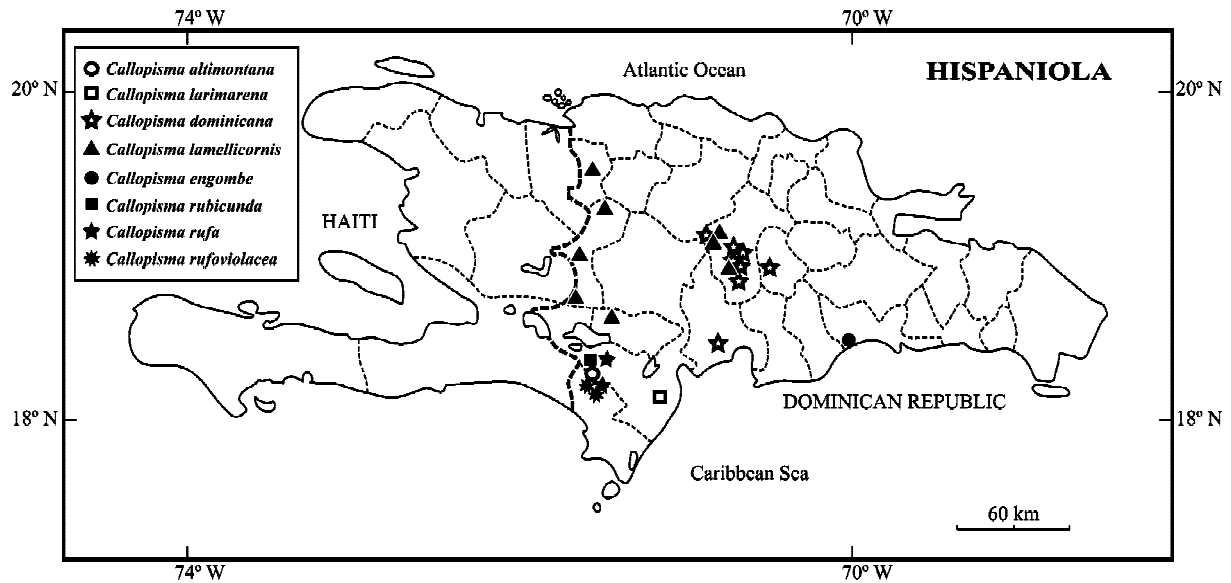
Elytra moderately long, 1.9 times as long as wide, widest at middle, densely punctate, with obscure traces of longitudinal costae; sides narrowly deflexed. All claws simple.

Ventrite 7 slightly transverse, broadly produced distally and rounded at apex. Aedeagus with narrow parameres and narrowed distally median lobe (Fig. 49).

Female. Unknown

Length: 12.0 mm. Width: 5.0 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name of the new species is derived from the Latin for “red” alluding to the coloration of its pronotum.



Map 4. Distribution of *Callopisma* spp.
Карта 4. Распространение *Callopisma* spp.

DIAGNOSIS. *Callopisma rubicunda* sp.n. may be placed near *C. rufa* (Olivier, 1790) differing by the broad black median stripe on the pronotum, black (not deep purple) elytral spots and by the narrow parameres and narrowed distally median lobe of the aedeagus (Fig. 49).

Callopisma rufa (Olivier, 1790)
Fig. 50, map 4

Lampyrus rufa Olivier, 1790: 28
Callopisma rufa (Olivier): Motschulsky, 1853: 42
Photinus rufus (Olivier): Gorham, 1880: 23
Callopisma rufa var. *humeralis* E. Olivier, 1912: 19

MATERIAL: República Dominicana, Independencia, Duvergé, Puerto Escondido, Loma Quemada, 26.VII.1974, E. Marciano [#16958, #17022]; Dominican Republic, Pedernales, Sierra de Bahoruco, Pelempito, 24.VII.2005, S. Vélez, B. Geller, J. Henríquez, A. Marmolejo & R. Bastardo leg. (ICM and IIBZ).

DISTRIBUTION. Dominican Republic (map 4) and Haiti.

Callopisma rufoviolaacea Kazantsev, 2006
Figs 51–55, map 4

Callopisma rufoviolaacea Kazantsev, 2006: 378
MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, Dominican Republic, Sierra de Baoruco, Las Abejas, 1370 m, 18°08.85'N 71°36.93'W, 11.VIII.2004, A. Konstantinov leg. (ICM); Dominican Republic, Pedernales, P.N. Sierra de Bahoruco, Las Abejas, 1310 m, 18°09.011'N 71°37.342'W, 11.VII.2004, D. Perez leg.; Rep. Dom., Pedernales, Las Abejas, Sierra de Bahoruco, 1221 m, 11.VII.2004, trampa de luz, K. A. Guerrero leg. (ICM, IIBZ, MHND and NMNH).

DISTRIBUTION. Dominican Republic (map 4).

The *Callopisma* species of Hispaniola may be distinguished by the key that follows.

KEY TO *CALLOPISMA* SPECIES

1. Male antennae lamellate (Fig. 44) 2
— Male antennae filiform (Fig. 52) 3
2. Elytra black at apices and humeri (Fig. 43); three distal abdominal ventrites black; aedeagus with relatively short median lobe (Fig. 45) *C. dominicana* sp.n.
— Elytra typically with black apices only, in case black humeral spots are present they do not touch narrow area

- above elytral epipleures; all abdominal ventrites testaceous; aedeagus with relatively long median lobe (Figs 46–47) *C. lamellicornis* sp.n.
3. Anterior claw of all tarsi with basal dent 4
— At most anterior claw of protarsus with basal dent 5
4. Elytral distal third black; ventrite 7 transverse; aedeagus with broad median lobe and long and narrow parameres (Figs 39–40) *C. altimontana* sp.n.
— Elytral distal three fifths black; ventrite 7 elongate; aedeagus with narrow median lobe and bidentate parameres (Fig. 42) *C. larimarena* sp.n.
5. Elytra with black distal spots; pronotum with broad black median stripe; aedeagus with narrow parameres and narrowed distally median lobe (Fig. 49)
..... *C. rubicunda* sp.n.
— Dark elytral areas with blue or purple metallic tint 6
6. Pronotum with conspicuous broad black median line (Fig. 51). Anterior claw of protarsus with basal dent. Ultimate abdominal segments black, with lateral rufous markings on ventrite 7 (Fig. 53). Aedeagal median lobe longer than parameres (Figs 54–55) *C. rufoviolaacea* Kazantsev
— Pronotum with narrow black median line at most. All claws simple. Ultimate abdominal segments reddish testaceous. Aedeagal median lobe shorter than parameres (Figs 49, 50) 7
7. Elytra elongate, their dark areas with deep purple metallic tint. Ultimate tarsomere black. Aedeagus with distally dentate parameres and widened distally median lobe (Fig. 50) *C. rufa* (Olivier)
— Elytra relatively broad, with distal four ninths metallic blue (Fig. 49). Ultimate tarsomere rufous
..... *C. engombe* sp.n.

Genus *Erythrolychnia* Motschulsky, 1853

Erythrolychnia Motschulsky, 1853: 29
Type species: *Erythrolychnia dimidiatipennis* Motschulsky, 1853

DIAGNOSIS. *Erythrolychnia* differs from *Callopisma* by the relatively large eyes, never lamellate antennae and presence of a conspicuous photic organ on ventrite 5 (Fig. 77).

Species of *Erythrolychnia* are divided into two groups, the “*bipartita*”-group, with compressed and slightly dentate antennomeres 3–10 (Fig. 50) and short erect pubescence on antennomeres 3–11 and the “*fulgida*”-group, with filiform antennomeres 3–11 (Fig. 64) and decumbent pubescence thereon. The first group consists of *E. azuensis* sp.n., *E. bipartita* (E. Olivier, 1912), *E. caborojensis* sp.n. and *E. quinquenotata* (Laporte, 1840). The second includes *E. clarki* Mutchler, 1923, *E. cristobalensis* sp.n., *E. fulgida* (Olivier, 1790), *E. marcano* sp.n., *E. medrano* sp.n., *E. nigriventris* Kazantsev, 2006, *E. pedernalensis* sp.n., *E. roseimargo* sp.n. and *E. unicolor* Kazantsev, 2006.

DISTRIBUTION. Confined to Hispaniola.

Erythrolychnia azuensis Kazantsev
et Perez-Gelabert sp.n.
Figs 56–57, map 5

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, Dominican Republic, Azua, Sierra Martín García, La Poza de Agua Nueva, El Curro, 800 m, 18°18.324'N 70°57.176'W, 16.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (d/n) [RD–153] (NMNH); paratypes: 13 ♂♂, same label; Dominican Republic, Azua, Sierra Martín García, Busú, El Curro, 771 m, 18°17.819'N 70°57.287'W, 17.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (d/n) [RD–155]; Dominican Republic, Azua, Barreras, La Furnia, 18°19.289'N 70°54.755'W, 18.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (n) [RD–156] (ICM, IIBZ and NMNH).

DESCRIPTION. **Male.** Testaceous; head, antennomeres 2–11, except proximally, elytra, except narrow suture, somewhat broader lateral margins and stripe over costa 2, apical ventrite, tibiae and tarsi brown to black; proximal third of pronotum medially pink (Fig. 56).

Eyes moderately large (anterior interocular distance equals to eye radius). Antennae dentate, tapering distally, attaining to elytral fourth, with antennomere 3 1.8 times longer than antennomere 2 and 1.1 times shorter than antennomere 4.

Pronotum transverse, 1.3 times wider than long, slightly angulate anteriorly, with acute rounded posterior angles. Scutellum elongate, triangular, rounded at apex.

Elytra moderately long, 1.7 times as long as wide, widest at middle, densely punctate, with traces of oblique longitudinal costae; sides noticeably deflexed.

Ventrite 7 transverse, semicircular, feebly emarginate medially; tergite 8 with prominent rounded lateral angles. Photic spot on ventrite 5 transverse, occupying ca. one third of ventrite's width. Aedeagus with widening distally, constricted near apex and emarginate medially median lobe, not provided with lateral incisions (Fig. 57).

Female. Unknown.

Length: 11.0–12.4 mm. Width: 4.6–5.8 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from Azua, a province in the Dominican Republic, where the type series of the new species was collected.

DIAGNOSIS. *E. azuensis* sp.n. belongs to the *E. bipartita* group, differing by the black elytra with light margins and oblique streak from the humeral area (Fig. 56) and by the constricted distally and not incised laterally median lobe of the aedeagus (Fig. 57).

VARIATION. Some paratypes have a small black discal marking on the pronotum.

Erythrolychnia caborojensis Kazantsev
et Perez-Gelabert sp.n.
Figs 58–61, map 5

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, Dominican Republic, Pedernales, La Charca, Km 30 road Cabo Rojo — Aceitillar, 9.VII.2004, day, D. Perez leg. [RD–262] (NMNH); paratypes: 3 ♂♂, Pedernales,

km 22 road Cabo Rojo — Aceitillar, Casa del Sr. Michel, 18°06'06"N 71°38'6.5"W, 513 m, bosque latifoliado, humedo, lampara vapor de mercurio, 23.VII.2005, D. Vélez, B. Geller, J. Henríquez, A. Marmolejo & R. Bastardo leg.; 4 ♂♂, Pedernales, km 13 road Cabo Rojo — Aceitillar, 18°01.866'N 71°38.806'W, 123 m, 16.VIII.2006, at night, D. Perez & R. Bastardo leg. (ICM, IIBZ and NMNH).

DESCRIPTION. **Male.** Testaceous; head, antennomeres 3–11, except proximally, discal pronotal spot, elytra, except narrow suture, somewhat broader lateral margins and stripe over costa 2, tibiae and tarsi black; proximal portion of pronotum medially pink (Fig. 58).

Eyes relatively large (anterior interocular distance 1.8 times smaller than eye radius). Antennae dentate, tapering distally, attaining to elytral humeri, with antennomere 3 twice as long as antennomere 2 and 1.1 times shorter than antennomere 4 (Fig. 59).

Pronotum transverse, 1.3 times wider than long, semicircular, with acute posterior angles. Scutellum as wide as long, triangular, rounded at apex (Fig. 58).

Elytra moderately long, 1.6 times as long as wide, slightly rounded, widest at middle, densely punctate, with traces of oblique longitudinal costae; sides slightly deflexed (Fig. 58).

Ventrite 7 triangular, rounded distally and feebly emarginate medially; tergite 8 with rounded lateral angles. Photic spot on ventrite 5 transverse. Aedeagus with almost parallel-sided parameres; median lobe dilated distally and emarginate medially, without lateral incisions (Figs 60–61).

Female. Unknown.

Length: 9.0–10.4 mm. Width: 4.0–5.0 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name is derived from Cabo Rojo, a locality in Pedernales, Dominican Republic, where the type series of the new species was collected.

DIAGNOSIS. *E. caborojensis* sp.n. also belongs to the *E. bipartita* group, differing by the connected black humeral and distal spots on the elytra (Fig. 58) and by the dilated distally and not incised laterally median lobe of the aedeagus (Figs 60–61).

Erythrolychnia bipartita (E. Olivier, 1912)
Figs 62–64, map 5

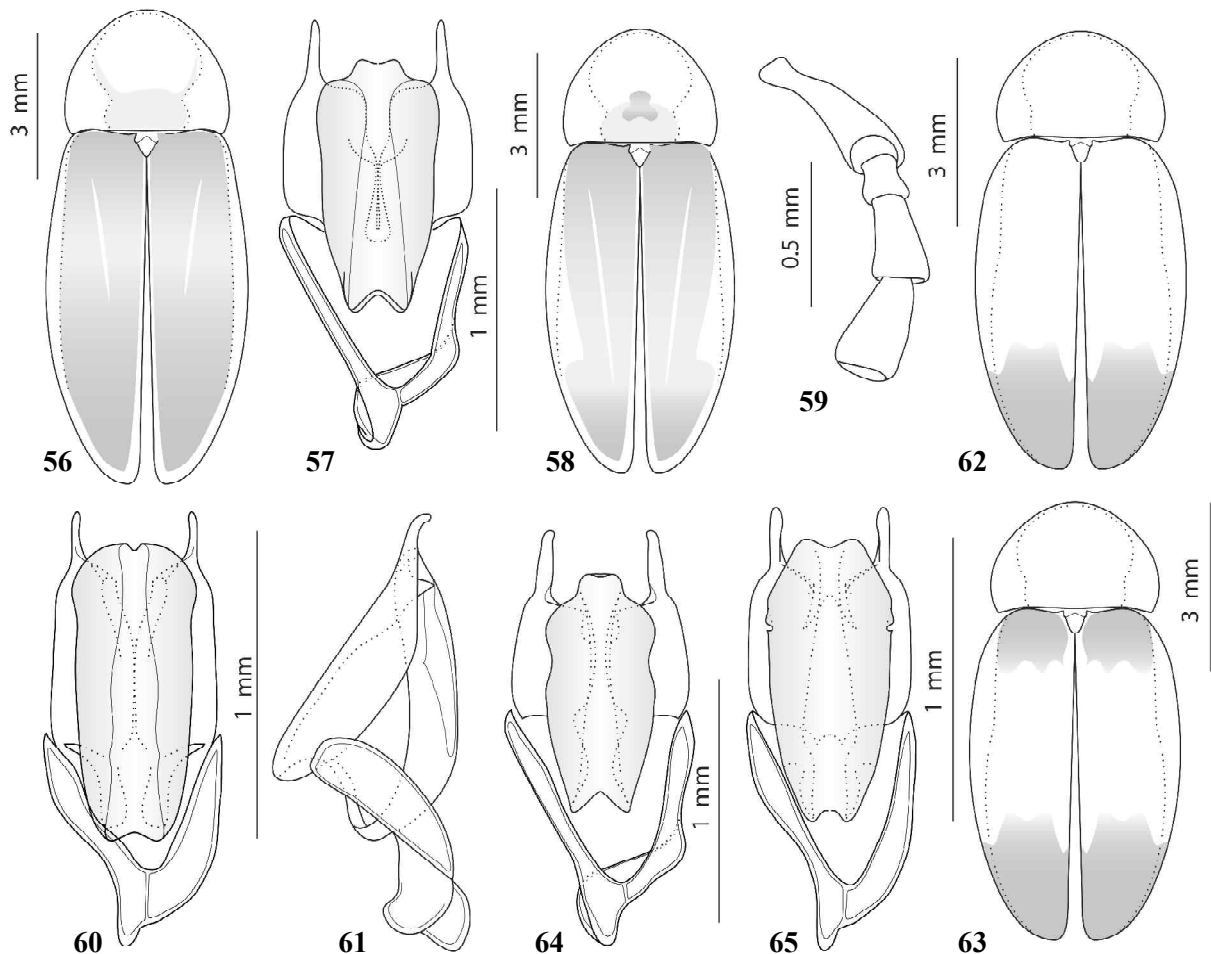
Pygolampis bipartita E. Olivier, 1912: 24

Erythrolychnia albopalpis Leng et Mutchler, 1922: 448

Erythrolychnia bipartita (E. Olivier) Kazantsev, 2006: 390

Erythrolychnia olivieri Leng et Mutchler, 1922: 448, **syn.n.**

MATERIAL: ♂, Dominican Republic, Puerta Plata, I-II, “*bipartitus*” (E. Olivier's manuscript label) (AMNH); ♂, “Haiti, Saona, VII or VIII”, “*Erythrolychnia albopalpis* sp.n.”, “Holotype No. 24518” (AMNH); ♂, “Higueral, Dominican Republic”, “*Erythrolychnia olivieri* sp.n.”, “Holotype No. 24588” (AMNH); República Dominicana, Distrito Nacional, La U., 8.II.1964 (No. 237), E. Marcano leg.; República Dominicana, Puerto Plata, Guanico, 8.II.1964 (No. 341), E. Marcano leg.; República Dominicana, La Vega, Jarabacoa, La Pita, 23.V.1964, E. Marcano leg. [#569]; República Dominicana, La Vega, Jarabacoa, Manabao, Los Tablones, 9.VIII.1964, E. Marcano leg. [#708]; República Dominicana, Santiago, Licey al Medio, 31.V.1965 (No. 1322), E. Marcano leg.; República Dominicana, Santo Domingo, El Cachón de la Rubia, 16.X.1965 (No. 2564), E. Marcano; República Dominicana, Santo Domingo, Los Minas, 24.X.1965 (No. 2598), E. Marcano leg.; República Dominicana, Monte Plata, Yamasá, La Cuaba, 22.XI.1965 (No. 2768), E. Marcano leg.; República Dominicana, Monte Plata, Yamasá, La Cuaba, 22.XI.1965 (No. 3107), E. Marcano leg.; República Dominicana, San Cristóbal, Villa Altagracia, Mana de Haina, 2.XI.1966 (No. 3415), E. Marcano leg.; República Dominicana, Monseñor Nouel, Piedra Blanca, Rincón Yuboa, La Quimbamba, 14.V.1967, E. Marcano leg.; República Dominicana, Monseñor Nouel, Piedra Blanca, Rincón Yuboa, La Quimbamba, 14.V.1967, E. Marcano leg. [#4059]; República Dominicana, Du-

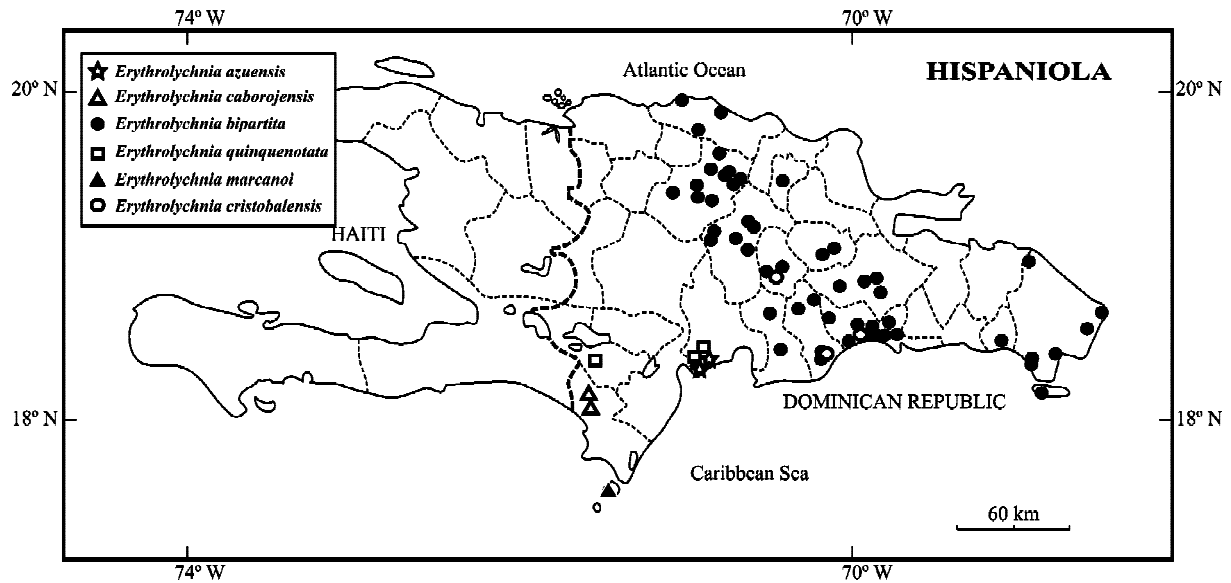


Figs 56–65. Details of *Erythrolychnia* spp., holotypes, males: 56–57 — *E. azuensis* sp.n.; 58–61 — *E. caborojensis* sp.n.; 62–64 — *E. bipartita*; 65 — *E. quinquenotata*; 56, 58, 62–63 — body outline; 59 — antennomeres 1–4; 57, 60–61, 64–65 — aedeagus; 57, 60, 64–65 — ventral view; 61 — lateral view.

Рис. 56–65. Детали строения *Erythrolychnia* spp., голотипы, самцы: 56–57 — *E. azuensis* sp.n.; 58–61 — *E. caborojensis* sp.n.; 62–64 — *E. bipartita* (E. Olivier); 65 — *E. quinquenotata* (Laporte); 56, 58, 62–63 — общие очертания тела; 59 — антенномеры 1–4; 57, 60–61, 64–65 — эдеагус; 57, 60, 64–65 — снизу; 61 — сбоку.

arte, Rincón Claro, Cevicos, 31.XII.1967 (No. 4378), E. Marcano & Dr. M. Pérez leg.; República Dominicana, San Cristóbal, Catarey, El Duey, 27.X.1968 (No. 4782), E. Marcano & L. Schott leg.; República Dominicana, Santiago, Quinigua, 24.III.1970 (No. 6362), en luz, E. Marcano & G. Maldonado leg.; República Dominicana, Santo Domingo, 10.X.1970 (No. 8128), E. Marcano leg.; República Dominicana, La Vega, La Vega, 2.III.1971, at light, Dominguez leg.; República Dominicana, La Vega, La Vega, 8.VI.1971, at light, Dominguez leg.; República Dominicana, La Vega, La Vega, 16.V.1972, at light, Dominguez leg.; República Dominicana, San Cristóbal, Campus Loyola, 29.I.1971, E. Marcano leg. [#8639]; República Dominicana, Santiago, San José de las Matas, Mata Grande, Rio Antozape Malo, 27.XII.1971, E. Marcano & A. Bueno leg. [#10614]; República Dominicana, La Vega, I.1972, E. Marcano leg. [#10936]; República Dominicana, Monte Playa, Bayaguana, El Cojobal, E. Marcano & A. Abud leg. [#11775]; República Dominicana, Santo Domingo, Pedro Brand, 23.V.1972, E. Marcano leg. [#12046]; República Dominicana, San Cristóbal, 25.X.1972, E. Marcano leg. [#12811]; República Dominicana, Santiago, Licey al Medio, 21.(III).1973, E. Marcano leg. [#13302]; República Dominicana, Santo Domingo, 4.VI.1973, E. Marcano leg. [#13585]; República Dominicana, Santo Domingo, Guerra, El Enjuagador, 11.XI.1973, E. Marcano leg. [#15020]; República Dominicana, San Cristóbal,

8.VII.1974, E. Marcano leg. [#16901]; República Dominicana, Puerto Plata, Laguna Grande, La Isabela, 15.IX.1974, E. Marcano leg. [#17077]; República Dominicana, Santo Domingo, San Luis, Ingenio Ozama, 24.IX.1974, E. Marcano leg. [#17116, 17118]; República Dominicana, Santiago, Jánico, Juncalito, 11.X.1975, E. Marcano leg. [#19096]; República Dominicana, San José de Ocoa, Rancho Arriba, junto río Nizao, 1977, E. Marcano leg. [#21356]; República Dominicana, Monte Plata, Sierra de Agua, Los Berros, 11.IX.1977, E. Marcano leg. [#21956]; República Dominicana, Salcedo, Las Cuevas, 13.IV.1979, Reynoso leg.; Santo Domingo, D.N., 22.V.1979, UASD; República Dominicana, Azua, El Majagual, 22.VII.1979, Dguez, Marcano & Reynoso leg.; República Dominicana, Salcedo, Las Cuevas, 29.VII.1979, Reynoso leg.; República Dominicana, Salcedo, Las Cuevas, 18.VIII.1979, Reynoso leg.; República Dominicana, Santiago, Tamboril, Los Amaceyes, 29.IX.1979, Marcano leg.; República Dominicana, Santiago, Tamboril, Guazumal Arriba, 4.XI.1979, Reynoso-Martinez leg.; República Dominicana, Salcedo, Las Cuevas, 2.III.1980, Reynoso leg.; República Dominicana, La Altagracia, Higuey, Nisibon, 28.IV.1980, Dominguez & Mota leg.; República Dominicana, La Altagracia, Higuey, Guaraguao, 6.V.1988; República Dominicana, La Altagracia, Higuey, Boca de Yuma, 7.V.1988; República Dominicana, Monseñor Nouel, La Presa de Blanco, 11–14.V.2001, H. Takizawa leg.; República



Map 5. Distribution of *Erythrolychnia* spp.
Карта 5. Распространение *Erythrolychnia* spp.

Dominicana, Santo Domingo, Parque Mirador del Norte, 20.V.2001, H. Takizawa leg.; República Dominicana, Santo Domingo, Parque Mirador del Norte, 24.VII.2001, H. Takizawa leg.; República Dominicana, Santo Domingo, Parque Mirador del Norte, 5.VIII.2001, H. Takizawa leg.; República Dominicana, Santo Domingo, Parque Mirador del Norte, 12.VIII.2001, H. Takizawa leg.; República Dominicana, Santo Domingo, Parque Mirador del Norte, 18.VIII.2001, H. Takizawa leg.; República Dominicana, San Cristobal, 43 NW Sto Domingo, Rio Isabela, 16.VIII.2001, H. Takizawa leg.; Dominican Republic, La Vega, La Sal, res Ebano Verde, 1043 m, 19°4'101"N 70°34'89"W, 11–12.VII.2002, D. Perez, B Hierro & R. Bastardo leg.; Dominican Republic, Sanchez Ramirez, EL-3T Mina de oro, Pueblo Viejo, 376–420 mE 2089–887 mN, 16.VIII.2003, R.H. Bastardo leg.; Dominican Republic, Santiago, entrance to Sabana Iglesia, 19°20.196'N 70°45.483'W, 372 m, 29.IV.2004, D. Perez, B. Hierro & R. Bastardo leg. [RD-248]; Dominican Republic, La Altagracia, Guaraguao, P. Nac. del Este, 18°19.562'N 68°48.492'W, 19.VII.2004, at light, K.A. Guerrero leg.; Dominican Republic, La Altagracia, P.N. del Este, Guaraguao, 18°20.296'N 68°48.907'W, near sea level, 19–20.VII.2004, day/night, D. Perez leg. [RD-277]; Dominican Republic, Altagracia, on trail to Hoyo Claro, Forest S. Verón, 18°34.976'N 68°26.555'W, 68 m, 22.VII.2004, at night, D. Perez leg. [RD-279]; República Dominicana, Peravia, Matadero, 18°24'8.2"N 70°25'12.2"W, 480 m, 1.VIII.2005, S. Vélez, J. Henriquez, A. Marmolejo & R. Bastardo leg.; República Dominicana, Santiago, Jacagua, finca UIASD, 19°30'27.0"N 70°41'52.8"W, 210 m, 21.VIII.2005, R. Bastardo leg.; República Dominicana, Altagracia, Higüey, Reserva Ecologica Punta Cana, 18°30'59"N 68°22'31"W, 3 m, 14–15.XI.2005, L. Masner, D. Veloz, J. Henriquez, A. Marmolejo & R. Bastardo leg.; República Dominicana, Monte Plata, Luisa Blanca, 27.XI.2005, O. Almonte leg.; Dominican Republic, La Vega, env. La Ciénaga, 1120 m, 8.II.2006 (day), S. Kazantsev leg.; Dominican Republic, Santo Domingo Oeste, Engombe, 18°27.038'N 69°59.800'W, 6.VIII.2006, D. Perez, R. Bastardo, R. Rodríguez & A. Hilario leg.; Dominican Republic, La Altagracia, trail Guaraguao — Cueva del Puente, 18°19.532'N 68°48.525'W, sea level, 24.VIII.2006, day/night, D. Perez & B. Hierro leg.; República Dominicana, Santo Domingo, Engombe, 3.XII.2006, R. Rodríguez leg.; Engombe, 9.XI.2007 (ICM, IIBZ MHND and NMNH).

DISTRIBUTION. Dominican Republic and Haiti (map 5).

REMARKS. *Erythrolychnia olivieri* Leng et Mutchler, 1922 was described from two specimens and was separated

from *E. bipartita* by the presence of proximal/humeral black spots on the elytra (Leng & Mutchler, 1922). This character, however, as the examination of a longer series of *E. bipartita* suggests, lies within the range of infraspecific variability of the species (Figs 62–63). The holotype of *E. olivieri* reveals no other characters that would distinguish it from *E. bipartita*. The two taxa are therefore considered to be synonymous.

It is noteworthy that none of more than a hundred studied specimens happened to be a female.

Erythrolychnia quinquenotata (Laporte, 1840)

Fig. 65, map 5

Photinus quinquenotatus Laporte, 1840: 269

Pygolampis quinquenotatus (Laporte): E. Olivier, 1912: 24

Erythrolychnia quinquenotata (Laporte): Kazantsev, 2006: 390

MATERIAL: Dominican Republic, Independencia Prov., 1 km SE caseta No. 1, Parque Nacional Sierra de Bahoruco, 18°15.771'N 71°32.233'W, 1153 m, 4.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (d/n) [RD-140]; Azua, Sierra Martin Garcia, La Poza de Agua Nueva, El Curro, 18°18.324'N 70°57.176'W, 800 m, 16.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (d/n) [RD-153]; Azua, Barreras, La Furnia, 18°19.289'N 70°54.755'W, 18.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (n) [RD-156]; Independencia, Caseta 1, P.N. Sierra de Bahoruco, 18°16.038'N 71°32.691'W, 1239 m, 14.VII.2004, D. Perez leg. [RD-272]; Independencia, Puerto Escondido, 18°19.372'N 71°34.014'W, 427 m, at night, 11.VIII.2006, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (ICM, IIBZ and NMNH).

DISTRIBUTION. Dominican Republic (map 5) and Haiti.

Erythrolychnia marcanoii Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert sp.n.

Figs 66–67, map 5

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, [República Dominicana], Isla Beata, trampa de luz, 21–22.X.1978, E. Marcano leg. (IIBZ); paratypes, 4 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀, same label (IIBZ and ICM).

DESCRIPTION. **Male.** Testaceous; head, palps, antennomeres 2–11, except proximally, protibiae and tarsi brown; pronotal discal spot and elytral spots, occupying ca. half of elytral length humerally and a fifth distally, leaving broad apical margin, black (Fig. 66).

Eyes large (anterior interocular distance 1.9 times smaller than eye radius). Antennae slender, slightly tapering distally, attaining to elytral eighth; antennomere 3 1.5 times longer than antennomere 2 and subequal in length to antennomere 4.

Pronotum transverse, 1.25 times wider than long, slightly angulate anteriorly, with conspicuous posterior angles. Scutellum elongate, triangular, narrowly rounded at apex.

Elytra moderately long, 1.6 times as long as wide, widest at middle, densely punctate, with oblique longitudinal costae; sides narrowly deflexed.

Ventrite 7 triangular, slightly concave in distal third, rounded apically, tergite 8 broadly rounded apically, with conspicuous blunt lateral angles. Photic spot on ventrite 5 transverse, leaving ca. one third of ventral width on each side. Aedeagus broad, with parallel-sided median lobe (Fig. 67).

Female. Similar to male, but eyes considerably smaller. Ventrite 7 triangular, slightly concave in distal third, emarginate apically.

Length: 10.4–12.4 mm. Width: 5.0–5.8 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The new species is named after Prof. Eugenio de Jesús Marcano, a prominent Dominican naturalist and educator of several generations, who collected the type series.

DIAGNOSIS. *E. marcanoi* sp.n. belongs to the *fulgida*-group and is similar to *E. pedernalensis* sp.n., differing by the greater elytral black markings (Fig. 66) and by the broader aedeagus with more parallel-sided median lobe (Fig. 67).

Erythrolychnia cristobalensis Kazantsev
et Perez-Gelabert sp.n.

Figs 68–69, map 5

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, República Dominicana, San Cristóbal, Campus Loyola, 10.XI.1970 (No. 8241), E. Marcano leg. (IIBZ); paratypes, 5 ♂♂: San Cristóbal, Campus Loyola, 8.X.1970 (No. 8076), E. Marcano leg.; Santo Domingo D.N., 22.V.1979, UASD; Santo Domingo, Jardín Botánico Nacional, 18°29'32"N 69°57'32.2"W, 58 m, 11.V.1992, R. Bastardo leg.; República Dominicana, Monseñor Nouel, La Presa de Blanco, 11–14.V.2001, H. Takizawa leg. (ICM, IIBZ and MHND).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Testaceous; head, antennae, palps, scutellum, vague humeral and distal spots on elytra, except narrow sutural and lateral margins, tibiae, tarsi and two apical ventrites black; proximal portion of pronotum and ventrites 1–4 pink.

Eyes large (anterior interocular distance 3 times smaller than eye radius). Antennae filiform, slightly tapering distally, attaining to elytral humeri, with antennomere 3 twice as long as antennomere 2 and 1.1 times shorter than antennomere 4.

Pronotum transverse, 1.4 times wider than long, semicircular, with small rounded posterior angles. Scutellum elongate, triangular, rounded at apex.

Elytra moderately long, 1.8 times as long as wide, almost parallel-sided, widest at middle, densely punctate, with oblique longitudinal costae; sides narrowly deflexed.

Ventrite 7 triangular, rounded distally, tergite 8 produced distally, with rounded lateral angles (Fig. 68). Photic spot on ventrite 5 transverse, leaving ca. one fourth of ventral width on each side. Aedeagus with relatively short parameres; median lobe constricted distally, with conspicuous lateral incisions (Fig. 69).

Female. Unknown.

Length: 11.4–12.0 mm. Width: 4.9–5.2 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name of the new species is derived from San Cristóbal, a province in the Dominican Republic, where two specimens of the type series were collected.

DIAGNOSIS. *E. cristobalensis* sp.n. belongs to the *fulgida*-group, differing from somewhat similar *E. nigriventris*

Kazantsev by the size, basally pink pronotum, partly testaceous abdomen and legs and by the conspicuous lateral incisions on the median lobe of aedeagus (Fig. 69).

Erythrolychnia medranoi Kazantsev
et Perez-Gelabert sp.n.

Fig. 70, map 6

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, Dominican Republic, Independencia, P. N. Sierra de Bahoruco, Caseta 1, 18°16.038'N 71°32.691'W, 1239 m, 14.VII.2004, D. Perez leg. [RD-272] (MHND).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Testaceous; head, except labrum and mouth parts, apical palpomeres, antennae, except scapus and antennomeres 2–10 distally, median pronotal spot, humeral and distal spots on elytra, not covering ca. one third of elytral middle and suture, and tarsi black.

Eyes large (anterior interocular distance 2.5 times smaller than eye radius). Antennae filiform, slightly tapering distally, attaining to elytral humeri, with antennomere 3 2.5 times longer than antennomere 2 and 1.2 times shorter than antennomere 4.

Pronotum transverse, 1.3 times wider than long, rounded anteriorly, with conspicuous acute posterior angles. Scutellum elongate, triangular, rounded at apex.

Elytra long, 1.9 times as long as wide, almost parallel-sided, widest at middle, densely punctate, with oblique longitudinal costae; sides narrowly deflexed.

Ventrite 7 triangular, rounded distally, tergite 8 produced distally, with inconspicuous lateral angles. Photic spot on ventrite 5 transverse, leaving ca. one third of ventral width on each side. Aedeagus with relatively narrow, dilated distally median lobe, without lateral incisions and distal “windows” (Fig. 70).

Female. Unknown.

Length: 14.0 mm. Width: 5.8 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The new species is named after Sardis Medrano, Dominican entomologist and enthusiastic participant of some of our field expeditions.

DIAGNOSIS. *E. medranoi* sp.n. belongs to the *fulgida*-group, differing from the similarly coloured *E. clarki* Mutchler by the deeply grooved frons between the eyes, by the broader elytral testaceous band, occupying ca. one third of elytral length and by the narrow, dilated distally median lobe of aedeagus, without lateral incisions and distal “windows” (Fig. 70).

Erythrolychnia pedernalensis Kazantsev
et Perez-Gelabert sp.n.

Fig. 71, map 6

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, República Dominicana, Pedernales, km 22 road Cabo Rojo — Aceitillar, Casa del Sr. Michel, 18°06'06"N 71°38'6.5"W, 513 m, bosque latifoliado humedo alterado, lampara vapor de mercurio, 24.VII.2005, D. Vélez, B. Geller, J. Henríquez, A. Marmolejo & R. Bastardo leg. (IIBZ); paratype, ♂, Pedernales, km 22 road Cabo Rojo — Aceitillar, Casa del Sr. Michel, 18°06'06"N 71°38'6.5"W, 513 m, bosque latifoliado, humedo, lampara vapor de mercurio, 23.VII.2005, D. Vélez, B. Geller, J. Henríquez, A. Marmolejo & R. Bastardo leg. (ICM).

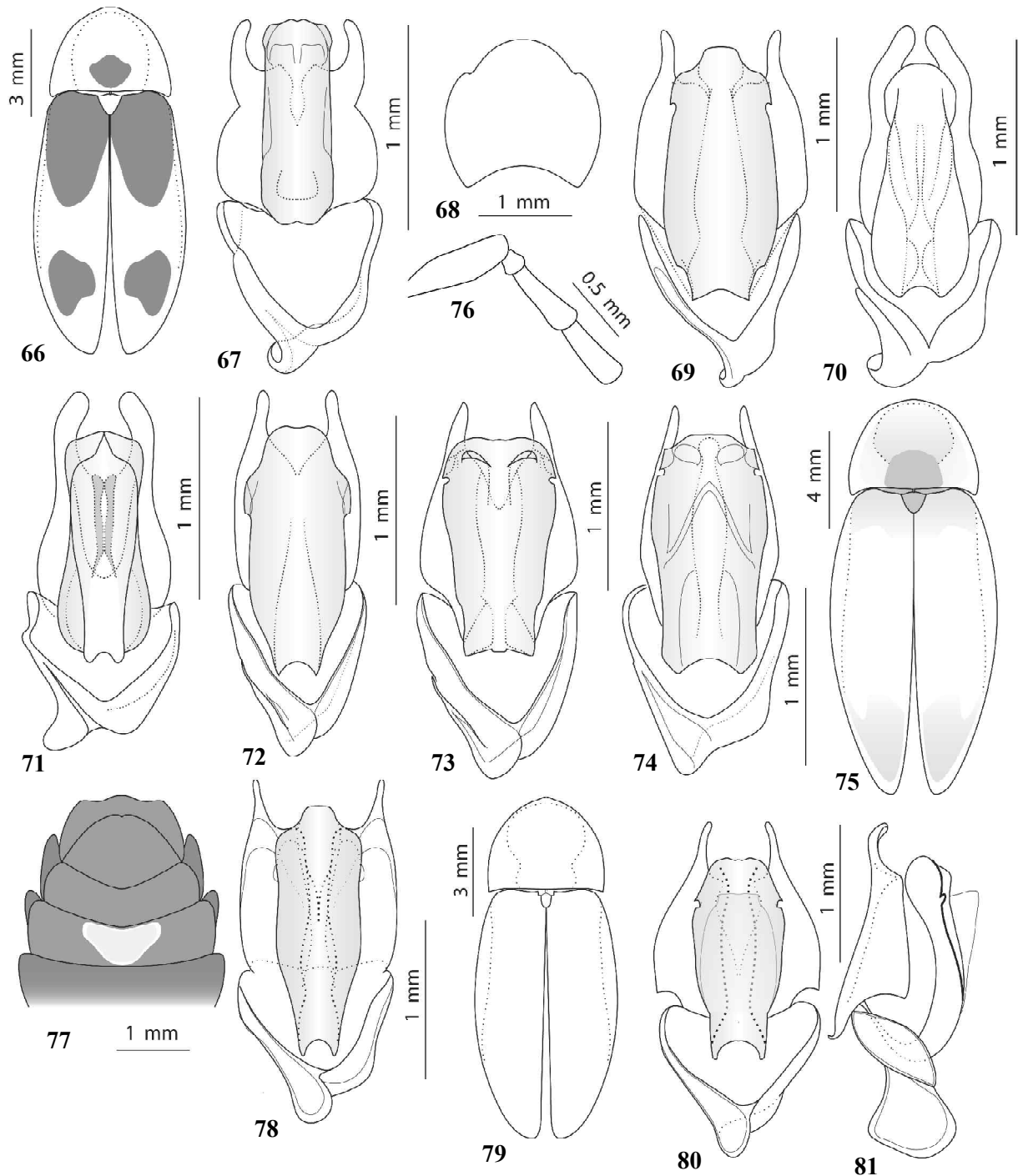
DESCRIPTION. Male. Testaceous; head, except labrum and mouth parts, apical palpomeres, antennae, except scapus and antennomeres 2–10 distally and proximally, small median pronotal spot, elytral spots, occupying ca. one fifth of elytral length humerally and one third distally, and tarsi black.

Eyes large (anterior interocular distance 3.3 times smaller than eye radius). Antennae filiform, slightly tapering distally, attaining to elytral humeri, with antennomere 3 twice as long as antennomere 2 and 1.3 times shorter than antennomere 4.

Pronotum transverse, 1.2 times wider than long, angulate anteriorly, with conspicuous acute posterior angles. Scutellum elongate, triangular, rounded at apex.

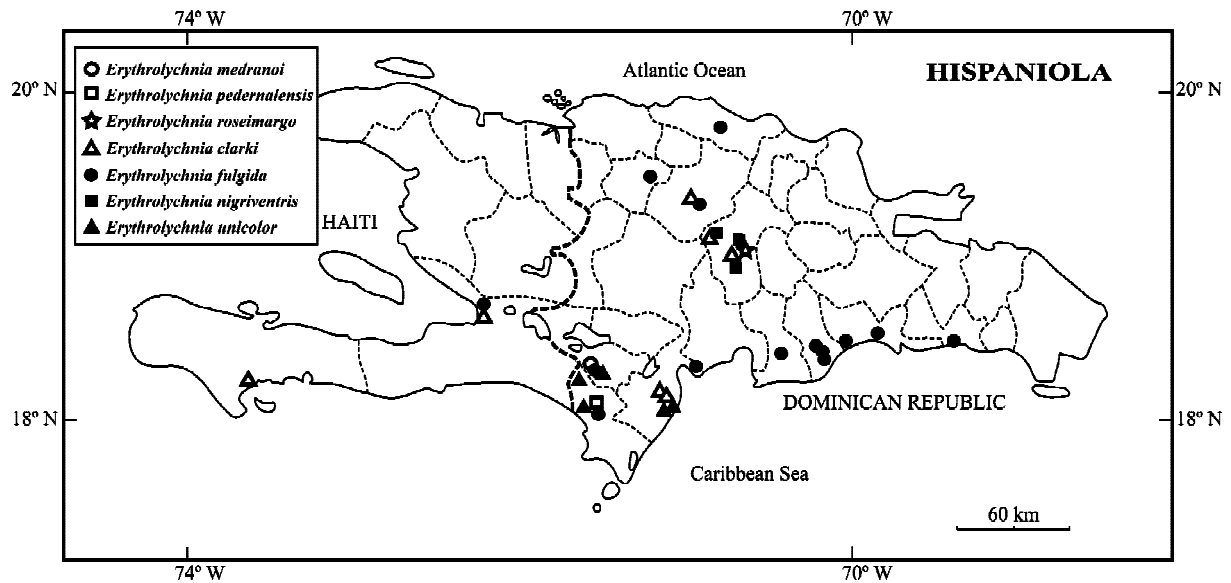
Elytra long, twice as long as wide, almost parallel-sided, widest at middle, densely punctate, with oblique longitudinal costae; sides narrowly deflexed.

Ventrite 7 triangular, rounded distally, tergite 8 with inconspicuous lateral angles. Photic spot on ventrite 5 transverse, leaving ca. one third of ventral width on each side.



Figs 66–81. Details of *Erythrolychnia* spp., holotypes, males: 66–67 — *E. marcanoi* sp.n.; 68–69 — *E. cristobalensis* sp.n.; 70 — *E. medranoi* sp.n.; 71 — *E. pedernalensis* sp.n.; 72 — *E. roseimargo* sp.n.; 73 — *E. clarki*; 74 — *E. fulgida*; 75–78 — *E. nigriventris*; 79–81 — *E. unicolor*; 66, 75, 79 — body outline; 76 — antennomeres 1–4; 77 — terminal abdominal segments; 68 — tergite 8; 69–74, 78, 80–81 — aedeagus; 69–74, 77, 78, 80 — ventral view; 81 — lateral view.

Рис. 66–81. Детали строения *Erythrolychnia* spp., голотипы, самцы: 66–67 — *E. marcanoi* sp.n.; 68–69 — *E. cristobalensis* sp.n.; 70 — *E. medranoi* sp.n.; 71 — *E. pedernalensis* sp.n.; 72 — *E. roseimargo* sp.n.; 73 — *E. clarki*; 74 — *E. fulgida*; 75–78 — *E. nigriventris*; 79–81 — *E. unicolor*; 66, 75, 79 — общие очертания тела; 76 — антенномеры 1–4; 77 — верхние сегменты брюшка; 68 — тергит 8; 69–74, 78, 80–81 — эдеагус; 69–74, 77, 78, 80 — снизу; 81 — сбоку.



Map 6. Distribution of *Erythrolychnia* spp.
Карта 6. Распространение *Erythrolychnia* spp.

Aedeagus with narrow, widened distally median lobe, without lateral incisions (Fig. 71).

Female. Unknown.

Length: 11.2 mm. Width: 4.4 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name of the new species is derived from Pedernales, a province in the Dominican Republic, where the two type specimens were collected.

DIAGNOSIS. *E. pedernalensis* sp.n. belongs to the *fulgida*-group, differing by the short humeral and relatively long distal black elytral spots, narrowly testaceous both proximally and distally antennomeres 3–11 and by the narrow, widened distally median lobe of the aedeagus, bearing no lateral incisions (Fig. 71).

Erythrolychnia roseimargo Kazantsev
et Perez-Gelabert sp.n.
Fig. 72, map 6

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, República Dominicana, La Vega, Casabito, Reserva Ébano Verde, en trampa de luz, 1.IX.1994, E. Marcano leg. [#22347] (IIBZ).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Testaceous; head, palps, antennae, elytral spots, occupying ca. one sixth of elytral length humerally and two fifths distally, except at narrow margins, ventrites 5–7, tibiae and tarsi black; pronotum proximally and laterally, except at narrow margins, pink.

Eyes moderately large (anterior interocular distance 1.5 times smaller than eye radius). Antennae tapering distally, attaining to elytral humeri, with somewhat flattened antennomeres 3–8; antennomere 3 twice as long as antennomere 2 and 1.3 times longer than antennomere 4.

Pronotum transverse, 1.6 times wider than long, rounded anteriorly, with conspicuous posterior angles. Scutellum elongate, triangular, narrowly rounded at apex.

Elytra long, 1.8 times as long as wide, almost parallel-sided, widest at middle, densely punctate, with oblique longitudinal costae; sides narrowly deflexed.

Ventrite 7 triangular, rounded distally, tergite 8 with inconspicuous lateral angles. Photic spot on ventrite 5 transverse, leaving ca. one fourth of ventral width on each side. Aedeagus with narrow, constricted distally median lobe, provided with lateral dents (Fig. 72).

Female. Unknown.

Length: 11.2 mm. Width: 4.9 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name of the new species is derived from the Latin for “with pink margins” alluding to its pronotal coloration.

DIAGNOSIS. *E. roseimargo* sp.n. belongs to the *fulgida*-group and is apparently close to *E. unicolor* Kazantsev, differing by the somewhat flattened antennomeres 3–8, pink pronotum and narrow, constricted distally median lobe of the aedeagus, provided with lateral dents (Fig. 72).

Erythrolychnia clarki Mutchler, 1923
Fig. 73, map 6

Erythrolychnia clarki Mutchler, 1923a: 11

MATERIAL: Paratypes No. 26978, ♂, [Haiti], La Moriniere, 1–5.III.1922, F.E. Watson leg., “*Erythrolychnia clarki* sp.n.”, ♂, [Haiti], Aux Cayes, 15–18.III.1922, F.E. Watson leg., “*Erythrolychnia clarki* sp.n.” (AMNH); Dominican Republic, La Vega, Constanza, 1164 m, Hotel Nueva Suiza, 29.V.1973, D. & M. Davis (AMNH); República Dominicana, Santiago, Jánico, Juncalito, El Cacique, 1350 m, 11.X.1975, E. Marcano & J. Cicero [#19056]; República Dominicana, La Vega, Jarabacoa, La Cienaga de Manabao, 15.II.2000, J. Henriquez leg.; Dominican Republic, Barahona Prov., Monteada Nueva, Cortico, 18°06.657'N 71°13.583'W, 1433 m, cloud forest, 5.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (n) [RD–142]; Dominican Republic, Barahona Prov., La Travesia, Eastern Sierra de Bahoruco, near Larimar mine, 18°07.163'N 71°08.505'W, 850 m, 29.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (n) [RD–166]; República Dominicana, La Vega, La Cienaga, P. Nac. Armando Bermudez, 1151 m, 17.VII.2004, K.A. Guerrero leg. (IIBZ, ICM and NMNH).

DISTRIBUTION. Dominican Republic and Haiti (map 6).

Erythrolychnia fulgida (Olivier, 1790)
Fig. 74, map 6

Lampyris fulgida Olivier, 1790: 16

Erythrolychnia dimidiatipennis Motschulsky, 1853: 29

Pygolampis fulgida (Olivier): E. Olivier, 1912: 24

Erythrolychnia fulgida (Olivier): Kazantsev, 2006: 390

MATERIAL: Lectotype, ♀, “St. Domingo”, “*Erythrolychnia dimidiatipennis* Motsch.”, “Type” (Motschulsky’s manuscript labels) (ZMMU); St. Domingo, St. Francisco Mts, IX.(19)05 A. Busck leg.; Haiti, Port-au-Prince, IV.1925 (AMNH); República Domini-

cana, Santo Domingo, El Cachón de la Rubia, 16.X.1965, E. Marcano leg. [#2514]; República Dominicana, Santo Domingo, Finca Engombe, 15.XII.1969, E. Marcano & A. Abud leg. [#5442]; República Dominicana, Santo Domingo, 10.VI.1970, E. Marcano leg. [#7241]; República Dominicana, San Cristóbal, Campus Loyola, 8.X.1970, E. Marcano leg. [#8068, 8077]; República Dominicana, San Cristóbal, 15.XII.1970, E. Marcano leg. [#8469]; República Dominicana, Santo Domingo, 10.X.1971, E. Marcano & B. Garcia leg. [#9672]; República Dominicana, Santo Domingo, 24.X.1971, E. Marcano & G. Olivo leg. [#10314]; República Dominicana, Santiago Rodríguez, Monción, Mamoncito, 29.III.1972, E. Marcano & R. Hansen leg. [#11245]; República Dominicana, San Cristóbal, 4.VI.1973, E. Marcano leg. [#13592]; República Dominicana, San Cristóbal, trampa de luz, 24.II.1974 E. Marcano leg. [#15987]; República Dominicana, San Cristóbal, trampa de luz, 18.III.1974, E. Marcano leg. [#16101]; República Dominicana, San Cristóbal, en trampa de luz, 24.V.1974, E. Marcano leg. [#16546, 16548]; Dominican Republic, Puerto Plata, Puerto Plata, La Cumbre, 26.XII.1978, Dominguez-Silfa leg.; Dominican Republic, S. P. Macoris, S. P. Macoris, Juan Dolio, 29.VI.1980, Diguez leg.; Matahero, Bani, 28.IX.2002, R. Bastardo leg.; Dominican Republic, Independencia, Parque Nac. Sierra de Bahoruco, 1 km SE caseta No. 1, 18°15'71"N 71°32'233W, 1153 m, 27.IV.2004, D. Perez, B. Hierro & R. Bastardo leg. (d/n) [RD-140]; Dominican Republic, Azua, Sierra Martin Garcia, La Poza de Agua Nueva, El Curro, 18°18'324"N 70°57'176W, 800 m, 15-16.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (d/n) [RD-153]; Dominican Republic, Santiago, Parque Botánico de Jánico, Cerro Santo Tomás, 18°29'32"N 69°57'32.2"W, 493 m, 27.IV.2004, D. Perez, B. Hierro & R. Bastardo leg. [RD-244]; República Dominicana, Pedernales, km 20 Carr. Cabo Rojo-Aceitillar, 733 m, 222624 mE 2004661 mN, 26.VI.2005, R. Bastardo & E. Fernández leg. (noche) (ICM, IIBZ and NMNH).

DISTRIBUTION. Dominican Republic and Haiti (map 6).

Erythrolychnia nigriventris Kazantsev, 2006
Figs 75–78, map 6

Erythrolychnia nigriventris Kazantsev, 2006: 375

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, Dominican Republic, La Vega, env. Constanza, ca. 1250–1550 m, 11.II.2006, S. Kazantsev leg. (ICM); La Vega, Constanza, La Palma, pie de Casabito, 23.XII.1958, E. Marcano & Clayton leg. [3]; Santiago, San José de las Matas, Mata Grande, 28.IV.1968, E. Marcano leg. [4643]; Rep. Dom., La Vega, Cienaga, P.N. Armando Bermudez, 19°4'1"N 70°51'795"W, 1151 m, 17.VII.2004, K. Guerrero leg. (ICM and IIBZ).

DISTRIBUTION. Dominican Republic (map 6).

Erythrolychnia unicolor Kazantsev, 2006
Figs 79–81, map 6

Erythrolychnia unicolor Kazantsev, 2006: 375

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, Dominican Republic, Pedernales, env. Cabeza de Agua, 300 m, 3.II.2006, S. Kazantsev leg. (ICM); Dominican Republic, Independencia Prov., Parque Nac. Sierra de Bahoruco, 1 km SE caseta No. 1, 18°15'71"N 71°32'233W, 1153 m, 4.VII.2003, D. Perez, B. Hierro, R. Bastardo leg. (d/n) [RD-140]; Dominican Republic, Barahona Prov., La Travesía, Eastern Sierra de Bahoruco, near Larimar mine, 18°07'163"N 71°08'505W, 850 m, 29.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. [RD-166] (n); República Dominicana, Barahona, Paraiso, Villa Nizao, 18°1'555"N 71°11'565"W, trampa luz, 8.VII.2004, K.A. Guerrero leg. (n); República Dominicana, Pedernales, Km 22 Carr. Cabo Rojo-Aceitillar, Casa del Sr. Michel, 18°6'6"N 71°38'6.5"W, 513 m, 24.VII.2005, S. Vélez, B. Geller, J. Henriquez, A. Marmolejo & R. Bastardo leg. (ICM, IIBZ and NMNH).

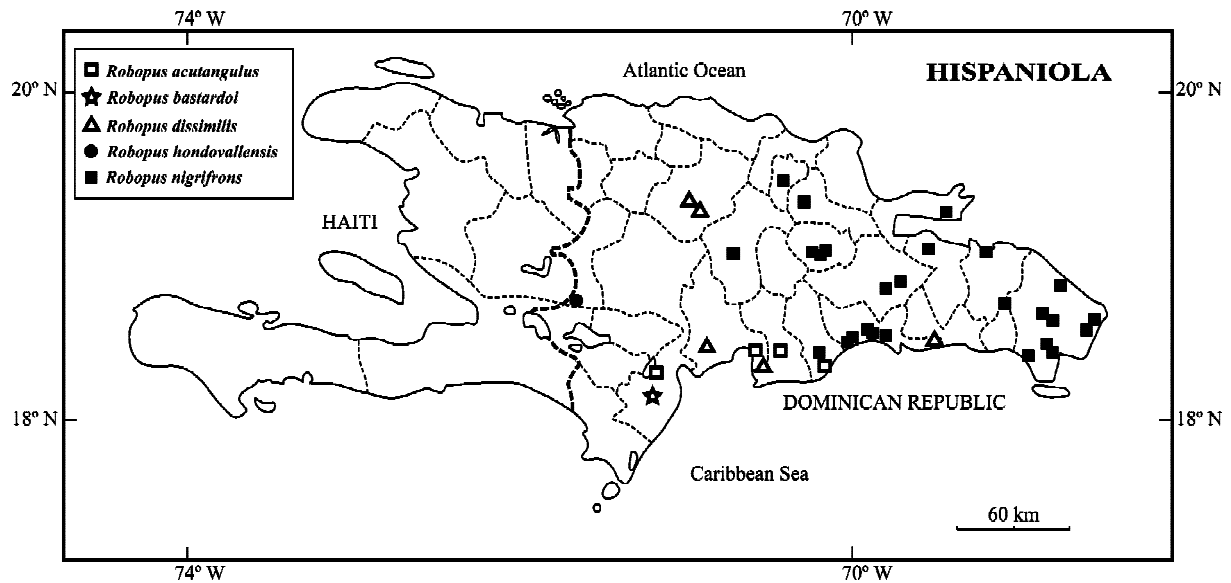
DISTRIBUTION. Dominican Republic (map 6).

The *Erythrolychnia* species of Hispaniola may be distinguished by the key that follows.

KEY TO *ERYTHROLYCHNIA* SPECIES

1. Antennae robust, with compressed and slightly dentate antennomeres 3–10 (Fig. 59) and short erect pubescence on antennomeres 3–11 2

- Antennomeres 3–11 filiform (Fig. 76), with decumbent pubescence 5
2. — Elytra distally black (Figs 62–63). Median lobe of aedeagus with waist-like lateral depressions (Fig. 64) ..
..... *E. bipartita* (Olivier)
- Elytra distally with testaceous margins (e.g., Figs 56, 58). Median lobe of aedeagus without waist-like lateral depressions (Figs 57, 60, 65) 3
3. Elytra typically with disjunct humeral and distal black spots. Median lobe of aedeagus narrowed distally and incised laterally (Fig. 65) *E. quinquenotata* (Laporte)
- Elytra typically with connected humeral and distal black spots (Figs 56, 58). Median lobe of aedeagus not incised laterally (Figs 57, 60) 4
4. Median lobe of aedeagus widening distally, constricted near apex and emarginate medially, (Fig. 57)
..... *E. azuensis* sp.n.
- Median lobe of aedeagus dilated distally (Fig. 60)
..... *E. caborojensis* sp.n.
5. Frons between eyes moderately grooved. Elytral distal third black. Median lobe of aedeagus somewhat narrowed distally, with small lateral incisions (Fig. 74)
..... *E. fulgida* (Olivier)
- Elytra uniformly testaceous or with humeral and distal black spots (e.g., Figs 66, 75, 79) 6
6. Elytra with prominent humeral and distal black spots, distance separating them shorter than length of black spots combined 7
- Elytra uniformly testaceous or with relatively small humeral and distal black spots, distance separating them much longer than length of black spots combined 9
7. Distal elytral black spot not reaching elytral apex (Fig. 66). Aedeagus broad, with parallel-sided median lobe (Fig. 67) *E. marcanoii* sp.n.
- Distal elytral black spot reaching elytral apex . 8
8. Frons between eyes deeply grooved. Elytral testaceous band broader, occupying ca. one third of elytral length. Median lobe of aedeagus narrow, dilated distally, without lateral incisions and distal “windows” (Fig. 70)
..... *E. medranoii* sp.n.
- Frons between eyes moderately grooved. Elytral testaceous band narrower, occupying ca. one fifth of elytral length. Median lobe of aedeagus broad, gradually broadened distally, with lateral incisions and distal “windows” (Fig. 73) *E. clarki* (Mutchler)
9. Elytra uniformly testaceous or with conspicuous well defined humeral and distal black spots (e.g., Fig. 79) 10
- Elytra with vaguely defined inconspicuous dark humeral and distal spots (e.g., Fig. 75) 12
10. Scapus and antennomeres 3–11 narrowly testaceous proximally and distally. Median lobe of aedeagus narrow, widened distally, without lateral incisions (Fig. 71)
..... *E. pedernalensis* sp.n.
- All antennomeres black 11
11. Antennomeres 3–8 slightly flattened. Pronotum proximally and laterally pink. Median lobe of aedeagus narrow, constricted distally, with lateral dents (Fig. 72)
..... *E. roseimargo* sp.n.
- Antennomeres 3–8 filiform. Pronotum proximally and laterally testaceous. Median lobe of aedeagus broad, rounded distally, with lateral incisions (Fig. 80)
..... *E. unicolor* Kazantsev
12. Large, over 14 mm. Pronotum with black proximal spot (Fig. 75). Abdomen and tarsi uniformly black. Median lobe of aedeagus without lateral incisions (Fig. 78)
..... *E. nigriventris* Kazantsev

Map 7. Distribution of *Robopus* spp.Карта 7. Распространение *Robopus* spp.

— Smaller, less than 12 mm. Pronotum pink at base. Abdomen and tarsi partly testaceous. Median lobe of aedeagus with conspicuous lateral incisions (Fig. 69)
 *E. cristobalensis* sp.n.

Tribe PHOTININI

Genus *Robopus* Motschulsky, 1853*Robopus* Motschulsky, 1853: 41*Robopus* Motschulsky, 1854: 42 [lapsus calami]Type species: *Robopus roseicollis* Motschulsky, 1853

DIAGNOSIS. *Robopus* is easily differentiated from the other Hispaniolan photinines (*Heterophotinus* and *Microdiphot*) by the long, conspicuously flattened and serrate male antenna, reaching over elytral half and by the structure of external female genitalia that lack apparent coxital baculus (Figs 85, 93).

DISTRIBUTION. Cuba, Hispaniola and Puerto Rico.

Robopus acutangulus Kazantsev
 et Perez-Gelabert sp.n.
 Figs 82–83, map 7

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, República Dominicana, Peravia, Baní, Honduras, Matadero, 10.IX.1968, E. Marcano & L. Schott leg. [4770] (IIBZ); paratypes, 2 ♂♂ and ♀, República Dominicana, San Cristóbal, Playa de Najayo, en finca UNPHU, 29.IX.1970, E. Marcano & J. Cicero leg. [7887]; R.D., Azua, Azua, Hatillo, 30.V.1981, Cicero & Abud leg.; Dominican Republic, Barahona, near Laguna Cabral, 55 m, 11.XII.2003, D. Perez, B. Hierro & R. Bastardo leg. (d) [RD-189] (ICM, IIBZ and NMNH).

DESCRIPTION. **Male.** Testaceous; head, ultimate palpomeres, antennae, elytral distal two thirds with a streak towards humeri, tibiae distally, tarsi, ultimate ventrites medially and tergites medially dark brown.

Eyes relatively small (interocular distance about twice as great as eye radius). Labrum transverse, almost truncate medially. Ventral surface of head densely punctate, with complete conspicuous groove. Antennae attaining to elytral three fourths, antennomeres conspicuously flattened and serrate; antennomere 3 about 4 times longer than antennomere 2 and 1.4 times shorter than antennomere 4.

Pronotum almost as long as wide, only 1.1 times wider than long, with prominently produced forward anterior margin and blunt posterior angles (Fig. 82). Scutellum transverse, triangular, truncate at apex.

Elytra relatively long, 2.8 times as long as wide, gradually narrowing distally, very densely punctate, margined at sides, with obscure traces of oblique longitudinal costae.

Distal margin of ventrite 7 convex; tergite 8 triangular, without distal angles. Aedeagus narrow, with sharpened parameral apices (Fig. 83).

Female. Similar to male, but eyes smaller and antennae shorter and less dentate.

Length: 7.8–9.4 mm. Width: 2.5–2.8 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name of the new species is derived from the Latin for “acute” and “angle”, alluding to the conspicuous acute angle formed by the anterior margin of pronotum.

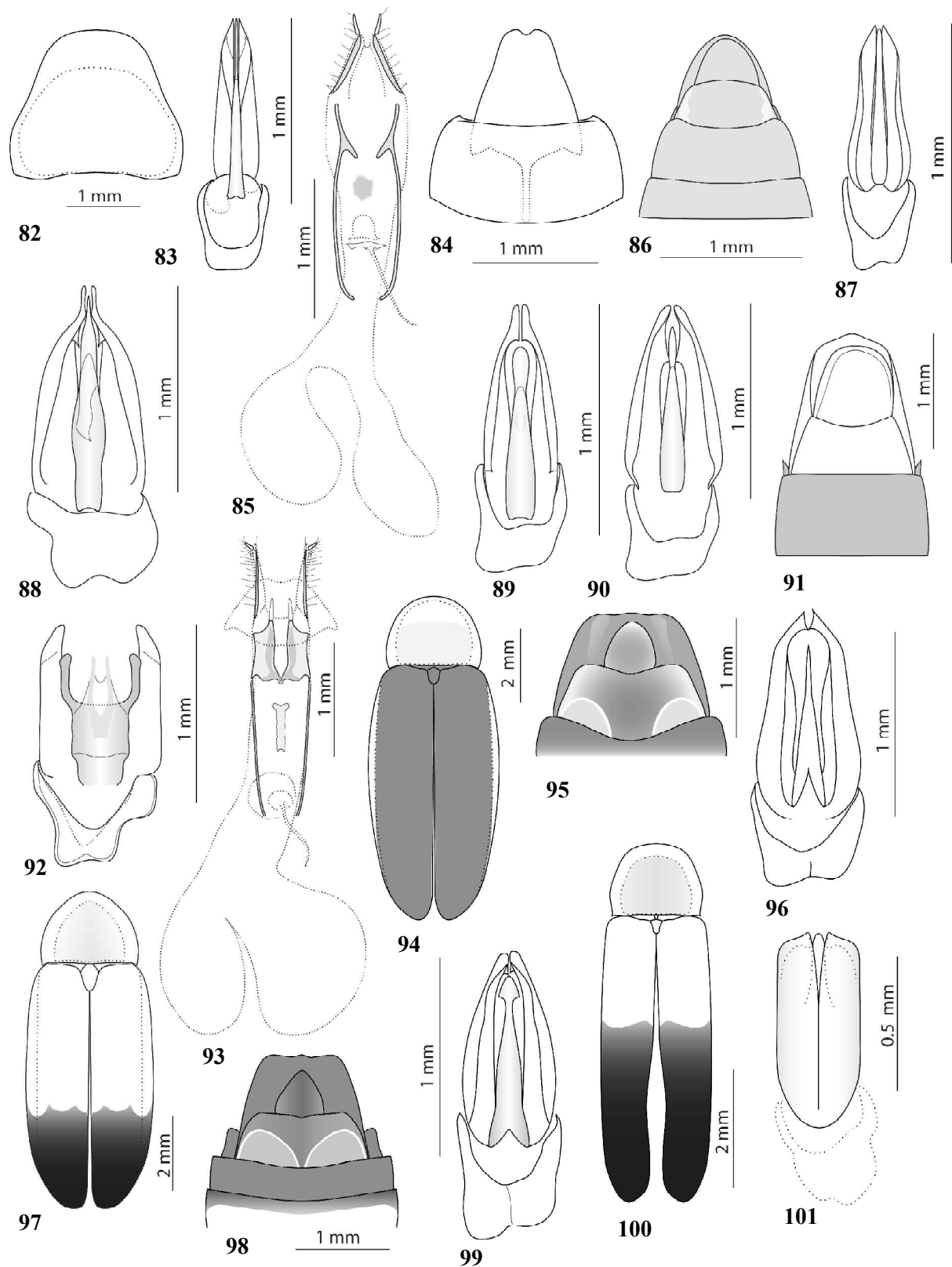
DIAGNOSIS. *R. acutangulus* sp.n. is distinguishable from the *Robopus* species with similarly coloured upperside by the shape of the anterior margin of pronotum (Fig. 82), complete conspicuous groove on the ventral surface of head and by the narrow aedeagus with sharpened parameral apices (Fig. 83).

Robopus bastardo Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert sp.n.
 Figs 84–85, map 7

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♀, Dominican Republic, Barahona, Polo Cortico, frente a la charca, 1391 m, 18°6'38"N 71°13'24.7"W, lampara luz negra, 29.VII.2005, D. Vélez, J. Henríquez, A. Marmolejo & R. Bastardo leg. (IIBZ).

DESCRIPTION. **Female.** Black; pronotum orange, except narrow black margins, elytra metallic blue; ultimate ventrite with testaceous lateral spots.

Eyes small (interocular distance 3.8 times greater than eye radius). Labrum transverse, concave distally. Antennae attaining to elytral third, from antennomere 3 slightly flattened, but almost parallel-sided, with antennomere 3 2.4 times longer than antennomere 2 and subequal in length to antennomere 4.



Figs 82–101. Details of *Robopus* spp: 82–83, 84–92, 94–101 — holotypes, 93 — paratype; 82–83 — *R. acutangulus* sp.n.; 84–85 — *R. bastardoii* sp.n.; 86–87 — *R. dissimilis* sp.n.; 88 — *R. bondovalensis* sp.n.; 89 — *R. nigrifrons* sp.n.; 90 — *R. peregrinus* sp.n.; 91–93 — *R. vallinovae* sp.n.; 94–96 — *R. branhami*; 97–99 — *R. erythrolytris*; 100–101 — *R. kasikus*; 82–83, 86–92, 94–101 — males; 84–85, 93 — female; 94, 97, 100 — body outline; 82 — pronotum; 86, 91, 95, 98 — terminal abdominal segments; 84 — ventrites 6 and 7; 83, 87–90, 92, 96, 99, 101 — aedeagus; 85, 93 — external female genitalia; 83, 84, 86–92, 95–96, 98–99 — ventral view; 101 — dorsal view.

Pronotum transverse, 1.4 times wider than long, semicircular, concave posteriorly, with almost straight rounded posterior angles. Scutellum elongate, trapezoidal.

Elytra moderately long, 2.1 times as long as wide humerally, almost parallel-sided, coarsely and densely punctate, with traces of oblique longitudinal costae.

Ultimate ventrite (ventrite 7) distally slightly constricted and medially emarginate, with relatively long spiculum ventrale (Fig. 84). Valvifers free, long and slender, proximally with sclerotized processus; coxites narrow, lightly sclerotized; styli minute (Fig. 85).

Male. Unknown.

Length: 8.0 mm. Width: 3.1 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The new species is named after Ruth Bastardo, Dominican entomologist, companion to DEPG of many expeditions and collector of many superb insect specimens.

DIAGNOSIS. *R. bastardo* sp.n. is the only *Robopus* species with metallic blue elytra.

Robopus dissimilis Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert sp.n.
Figs 86–87, map 7

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, R.D., Peravia, Bani, Cruce de Ocoa, 22.VII.1979, Dguez, Marcano & Reynoso leg. (IIBZ); paratypes, 4 ♂♂ and ♀: República Dominicana, San Pedro de Macoris, Cumayasa, 15.XI.1969, E. Marcano leg. [5685]; R.D., Azua, Azua, El Número, 24.VI.1979, Dominguez leg.; Dominican Republic, Santiago, Babosico, on way to Janico, 515 m, 19°20.955'N 70°47.503'W, 27.IV.2004, D. Perez, B. Hierro & R. Bastardo leg. [RD-243]; Dominican Republic, Santiago, Entrance to Sabana Iglesia, 372 m, 19°20.196'N 70°45.483'W, 29.IV.2004, D. Perez, B. Hierro & R. Bastardo leg. [RD-248] (ICM, IIBZ and NMNH).

DESCRIPTION. **Male.** Testaceous; ultimate palpomeres, antennae, elytra except at base, tibiae distally, tarsi, tergites and ventrites 3–7 dark brown; disk of pronotum pink.

Eyes relatively small (interocular distance ca 2.5 times greater than eye radius). Labrum transverse, slightly concave medially. Antennae attaining to elytral two thirds, antennomeres conspicuously flattened and moderately serrate; antennomere 3 about 3.4 times longer than antennomere 2 and subequal in length to antennomere 4.

Pronotum transverse, 1.2 times wider than long, with rounded anterior margin and blunt posterior angles. Scutellum as wide as long, triangular, truncate at apex.

Elytra relatively long, 2.6 times as long as wide, gradually narrowing distally, very densely punctate, narrowly deflexed at sides, without traces of longitudinal costae.

Distal margin of ventrite 7 convex; tergite 8 triangular, without distal angles (Fig. 86). Aedeagus relatively narrow, with sharpened parameral apices (Fig. 87).

Female. Similar to male, but eyes smaller and antennae shorter and less dentate.

Length: 5.8–7.0 mm. Width: 1.8–2.2 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name of the new species is derived from the Latin for “diverse” alluding to the rather variable coloration patterns of its upperside and abdomen.

DIAGNOSIS. *R. dissimilis* sp.n. may be separated from the congeners by the coloration (a combination of the orange head and black ultimate tergite) and by the relatively narrow aedeagus with acute parameral apices (Fig. 87).

VARIATION. In some paratypes the proximal elytral half is testaceous and all abdominal ventrites are pink.

Robopus hondovallensis
Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert sp.n.
Fig. 88, map 7

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, República Dominicana, Elias Piña, Hondo Valle, Pirámide 204, 31.V.1975, E. Marcano & S. Inchaustegui leg. [18668]; paratype, ♂, same label [18662] (IIBZ).

DESCRIPTION. **Male.** Dark brown to black; sides and anterior margin of pronotum and lateral margins of elytra testaceous; lateral spots on ventrite 7 whitish-testaceous.

Eyes relatively small (interocular distance ca 2.5 times greater than eye radius). Labrum trapezoidal, feebly triangularly emarginate medially. Antennae attaining to elytral two thirds, tapering distally, antennomeres 3–11 almost parallel-sided, but conspicuously flattened; antennomere 3 about 2.75 times longer than antennomere 2 and 1.3 times shorter than antennomere 4.

Pronotum transverse, 1.4 times wider than long, semicircular, bisinuate basally, with acute posterior angles and minute dents before them. Scutellum elongate, triangular, rounded at apex.

Elytra relatively broad, only 2.4 times as long as wide, widest behind the middle, densely punctate, deflexed at sides, with obscure traces of oblique longitudinal costae.

Distal margin of ventrite 7 roundly concave, its luminous areas broadly separated; tergite 8 triangular, with pronounced distal angles and concave sides. Aedeagus with concave distally parameral apices (Fig. 88).

Female. Unknown.

Length: 11.0–11.2 mm. Width: 4.4–4.5 mm.

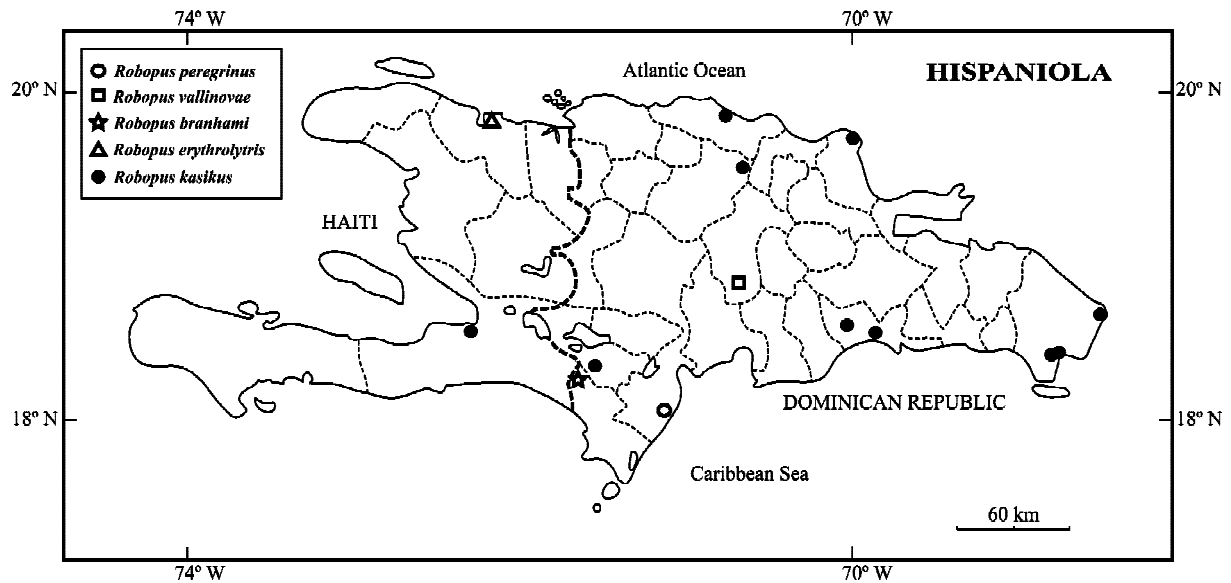
ETYMOLOGY. The name of the new species is derived from Hondo Valle, the location where all type specimens were collected.

DIAGNOSIS. *R. hondovallensis* sp.n. is easily distinguishable from the congeners by the coloration, shape of the ultimate abdominal segments and concave distally parameral apices of the aedeagus (Fig. 88).

Robopus nigrifrons Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert sp.n.
Fig. 89, map 7

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, Rep. Dominicana, Sto Domingo, Jardín Botánico Nacional, Area del Taller, 58 m, 18°29'32"N 70°32'36.6"W, 4.I.2006, R. Bastardo & D. Velóz leg. (IIBZ); paratypes, 54 ♂♂ and 8 ♀♀: same label; “Rep. Dom.”; República Dominicana, La Altagracia, San Rafael del Yuma, Boca de Yuma, 29.VI.1964, E. Marcano leg. [#633]; República Dominicana, Samaná, Loma Quemada, 13.IV.1965, E. Marcano leg. [#1139, 1140]; República Dominicana Prov. Santo Domingo, Los Minas, 24.X.1965, E. Marcano, [#2598]; República Dominicana, La Vega, Constanza, La Palma, 900 msnm, 17.VII.1966, E. Marcano leg. [#3338]; República Dominicana, Santo Domingo, Engombe, 30.VII.1970, E. Marcano & A. Abud leg. [#7909]; República Dominicana, La Altagracia, Higuey, Enero, 1972, E. Marcano [#10982]; República Dominicana, El Seibo, Bejucal, El Peñón de Bejucalito, 20.III.1972, E. Marcano & C. Díaz leg. [#11384]; República Dominicana, El Seibo, Miches, El Morro, 1.IV.1973, E. Marcano leg. [#13231]; República Dominicana, La Altagracia, Bayahibe, 17.VII.1976, E. Marcano leg. [#20369]; R.D., San Cristobal, Bayaguana, Trinidad, 22.V.1979, Marcano & Dominguez leg.; R.D., San Cristobal, San Cristobal, El Majagual, 13.VI.1979, Dominguez & Marcano leg.; “Anamuyita, Higuey, UASD, 21.VII.1979”; R.D., La Altagracia, Higuey, Verón, 21.VII.1979, Abud & Marcano leg.; R.D., Salcedo, Salcedo, Los Azules,

Рис. 82–101. Детали строения *Robopus* spp.: 82–83, 84–92, 94–101 — голотипы, 93 — паратип; 82–83 — *R. acutangulus* sp.n.; 84–85 — *R. bastardo* sp.n.; 86–87 — *R. dissimilis* sp.n.; 88 — *R. hondovallensis* sp.n.; 89 — *R. nigrifrons* sp.n.; 90 — *R. peregrinus* sp.n.; 91–93 — *R. vallinovae* sp.n.; 94–96 — *R. branhami*; 97–99 — *R. erythrolytris*; 100–101 — *R. kasikus*; 82–83, 86–92, 94–101 — самцы; 84–85, 93 — самки; 94, 97, 100 — общие очертания тела; 82 — переднеспинка; 86, 91, 95, 98 — верхние сегменты брюшка; 84 — вентриты 6 и 7; 83, 87–90, 92, 96, 99, 101 — эдеагус; 85, 93 — наружные гениталии самок; 83, 84, 86–92, 95–96, 98–99 — снизу; 101 — сбоку.



Map 8. Distribution of *Robopus* spp.
Карта 8. Распространение *Robopus* spp.

17.VIII.1979, Reynoso leg.; R.D., La Altagracia, Higüey, Verón, 17.XI.1979, Marcano, Vega & Martínez leg.; R.D., Duarte, S. F. Macoris, La Bajada, 8.XII.1979, Marcano & Aquino leg.; R.D., San Cristobal, Bayaguana, Los Berros, 27.XII.1979, Mota & Aquino leg.; R.D., El Seibo, Sabana de la Mar, El Valle Rio Yabon, 13.I.1980, Marcano leg.; R.D., La Altagracia, Higüey, El Cortecito, 4.IV.1980, Dominguez leg.; "Trepada, Alta, 5.V.1985"; República Dominicana, La Altagracia, San Rafael del Yuma, Benedicto, 25.X.1998, S. Medrano leg.; República Dominicana, Sánchez Ramírez, Mina de Oro, Pueblo Viejo, Hatillo, Margajita, 369–310 mE, 2095–124 mN, 23.IV.2003, R.H. Bastardo leg.; República Dominicana, Sánchez Ramírez, EL–3T, Mina de Oro, Pueblo Viejo, El Llagal, UTM 376–420 mE, 2089–887 mN, 24.IV.2003, R. Bastardo leg.; República Dominicana, Sánchez Ramírez, MR–3T, Mina de Oro, Pueblo Viejo, UTM 369–310 mE, 2095–124 mN, 1.VIII.2003, R.H. Bastardo leg.; República Dominicana, Sánchez Ramírez, MR–1T, Mina de Oro, Pueblo Viejo, UTM 373–634 mE, 2094–137 mN, 2.VIII.2003, R.H. Bastardo leg.; República Dominicana, Sánchez Ramírez, EL–3T, Mina de Oro, Pueblo Viejo, UTM 376–420 mE, 2089–887 mN, 16.VIII.2003, R.H. Bastardo leg.; Dominican Republic, Altagracia, on trail to Hoyo Claro, forest S Veron, 68 m, 18°34'976"N 68°26'555"W, 22.VII.2004, D. Perez leg. (n) [RD–279]; Dominican Republic, Santo Domingo, Jardín Botánico Nacional, 23.VI.2005, D.E. Perez leg.; República Dominicana, Distrito Nacional Santo Domingo, Jardín Botánico Nacional, Area del Taller, 58 m, 18°29'32"N 69°57'32.2"W, 7.VII.2005, B. Farrel, J. Henriquez & A. Marmolejo leg.; República Dominicana, Distrito Nacional Santo Domingo, Jardín Botánico Nacional, area del taller, 58 m, 18°29'32"N 69°57'32.2"W, trampa de luz negra, 8.VII.2005, B. Farrel, J. Henriquez & A. Marmolejo leg.; República Dominicana, Santo Domingo, Jardín Botánico Nacional, Area Taller, 59 m, 18°29'32"N 69°57'32.2"W, 29.XII.2005, R. Bastardo leg.; República Dominicana, Santo Domingo, Engombe, 28.V.2006, E. Montero leg.; República Dominicana, Santo Domingo, Engombe, 6.VIII.2006, D. Perez, R. Bastardo, R. Rodriguez & A. Hilario leg. (ICM, IIBZ and ZMMU).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Orange; head, antennae, ultimate palpoeres, distal elytral third, tibial apices, tarsomere 4 and ca. 2.5 terminal ventrites black; lateral third of ventrite 7 white; pronotal proximal two thirds except laterally and medially reddish; 5.5 proximal ventrites pinkish.

Eyes small (interocular distance about 3 times as great as eye radius). Labrum transverse, feebly emarginate medially.

Antennae attaining to elytral five sixths, antennomeres conspicuously flattened and serrate; antennomere 3 about 2.8 times longer than antennomere 2 and 1.1 times shorter than antennomere 4.

Pronotum transverse, 1.3 times wider than long, semicircular, with produced anterior margin and acute posterior angles. Scutellum transverse, triangular, feebly emarginate at apex.

Elytra moderately long, 2 times as long as wide, widest in the middle, densely punctate, narrowly deflexed at sides, with traces of longitudinal costae. Tibiae relatively short, triangular.

Luminous areas on ventrite 7 (sternite 8) broadly separated; tergite 8 emarginate medially, with rounded sides. Aedeagus with separated except distally, parameres and widened distally median lobe (Fig. 89).

Female. Similar to male, but eyes smaller, antennae shorter.

Length: 6.0–10.5 mm. Width: 2.2–3.8 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name of the new species is derived from the Latin for "black frons" alluding to the coloration of the antero-dorsal surface of its head.

DIAGNOSIS. *R. nigrifrons* sp.n. is easily distinguishable from the congenics by the coloration patterns (black head, black distal elytral third, black tibial apices, black tarsomere 4 and black ca. 2.5 terminal ventrites, ventrite 7 with white lateral thirds) and by the separated except distally, parameres and widened distally median lobe of the aedeagus (Fig. 89).

Robopus peregrinus Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert sp.n.
Fig. 90, map 8

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, República Dominicana, Barahona, Paraiso, La Malanga, 30–31.III.2004, R. Bastardo leg. (IIBZ).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Orange; head, palps, antennae, distal elytral four fifths, tibiae, tarsi and ventrites 3–6 black; ventrites 7 and 8 testaceous; round luminous areas on ventrite 7 white.

Eyes relatively small (interocular distance about twice as great as eye radius). Labrum transverse, convex. Antennae attaining to elytral five sixths, antennomeres conspicuously flattened and feebly serrate; antennomere 3 2.75 times longer than antennomere 2 and 1.5 times shorter than antennomere 4.

Pronotum transverse, 1.3 times wider than long, semicircular, with somewhat produced anterior margin and pronounced acute posterior angles. Scutellum elongate, triangular, rounded at apex.

Elytra moderately long, 2.3 times as long as wide, almost parallel-sided, densely finely punctate, narrowly deflexed at sides, with obscure traces of oblique longitudinal costae. Tibiae narrow and straight, almost parallel-sided.

Luminous areas on ventrite 7 separated by ca. fifth of ventrite width; its distal margin almost straight; tergite 8 with noticeable rounded distal angles and feebler roundish median projection. Aedeagus relatively narrow, with sharpened parameral apices (Fig. 90).

Female. Unknown.

Length: 10.0 mm. Width: 3.4 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name of the new species is the Latin for "stranger".

DIAGNOSIS. *R. peregrinus* **sp.n.**, somewhat similar in the structure of ultimate abdominal segments to *L. nigrifrons* **sp.n.**, may be easily distinguished from it by the mostly black elytra, only with orange proximal sixth, black straight narrow tibiae and by the more approximate parameres and narrowed distally median lobe of the aedeagus (Fig. 90).

Robopus vallinovae Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert **sp.n.**
Figs 91–93, map 8

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, República Dominicana, La Vega, Constanza, Valle Nuevo, 17.VIII.1979, E. Marcano & H. Marcano leg. (IIBZ); paratype, ♀, República Dominicana, La Vega, Valle Nuevo, en *Baccharis*, 15.IX.1984, E. Marcano leg. [22152] (IIBZ).

DESCRIPTION. Male. Dark brown; sides of pronotum, margins of elytra, front femora except distally and ventrite 8 testaceous; pronotal proximal two thirds except testaceous lateral margins and broad parallel-sided dark brown median band and ventrite 7 pink.

Eyes relatively small (interocular distance ca. 1.7 times greater than eye radius). Labrum transverse, rounded, emarginate medially. Antennae attaining to elytral two thirds, antennomeres conspicuously flattened and serrate; antennomere 3 about 4 times longer than antennomere 2 and 1.25 times shorter than antennomere 4.

Pronotum transverse, 1.3 times wider than long, semielliptic, with minute acute posterior angles. Scutellum triangular, rounded at apex.

Elytra long, 2.9 times as long as wide, parallel-sided, densely punctate, narrowly deflexed at sides, without traces of longitudinal costae.

Ventrite 7 (sternite 8) transverse, concave distally, its luminous area occupying all surface; ventrite 8 large, impressed at margins; tergite 8 slightly produced medially, with inconspicuous distal angles (Fig. 91). Aedeagus short and robust, with laterophyse-like processes of median lobe (Fig. 92).

Female. Similar to male, but somewhat broader, with narrower and shorter antennae and relatively shorter elytra. Ultimate ventrite triangular, with short spiculum ventrale. Valvifers long and slender, semi-attached to median sclerite bearing stylus-like distal appendages; coxites non-sclerotized, with long and slender lateral sclerite; styli minute, proctiger trapezoidal, emarginate medially (Fig. 93).

Length: 9.4–10.5 mm. Width: 2.6–3.5 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name of the new species is derived from the Latin for "Valle Nuevo" alluding to the location where all type specimens were collected.

DIAGNOSIS. *R. vallinovae* **sp.n.** is very unlike other *Robopus* species, differing by the large marginally impressed eighth male ventrite (Fig. 91), structure of the aedeagus, with the

median lobe forked into a pair of laterophyse-like processes (Fig. 92), and structure of the external female genitalia (Fig. 93).

Robopus branhami Kazantsev, 2006
Figs 94–96, map 8

Robopus branhami Kazantsev, 2006: 380

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, Dominican Republic, Pedernales, env. Los Arroyos, ca. 1450 m, 4–5.II.2006, S. Kazantsev leg. (ICM).
DISTRIBUTION. Dominican Republic (map 8).

Robopus erythrolytris Kazantsev, 2006
Figs 97–99, map 8

Robopus erythrolytris Kazantsev, 2006: 380

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, Haiti, Cap-Haitien, 21.V.1925, G.N. Wolcott leg. (AMNH); paratype, ♂, same label (ICM).
DISTRIBUTION. Haiti (map 8).

Robopus kasikus Kazantsev, 2006
Figs 100–101, map 8

Robopus kasikus Kazantsev, 2006: 380

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, Haiti, Diquini, 31.X.(19)25, W.A. Hoffman leg. (NMNH); República Dominicana, Santiago, Tamboril, Arroyo Bellaco, Boca de Licey, 13.VII.1965, E. Marcano leg. [1623]; República Dominicana, Puerto Plata, Arroyo del Toro, Cañada Honda, 17.VIII.1965, E. Marcano leg. [1942]; República Dominicana, Santo Domingo, El Cachón de la Rubia, 16.X.1965, E. Marcano leg. [2513]; República Dominicana, Barahona, Cabrera, Cabo Francés Viejo, 1.XII.1975, E. Marcano & J. Cicero leg. [19403]; República Dominicana, La Altagracia, Boca de Yuma, junto a la boca, 3.XII.1976, E. Marcano leg. [20890]; República Dominicana, Distrito Nacional, Piedra Gorda, 7.VI.1980, Marcano & Abud leg.; República Dominicana, La Altagracia, Higuey, Boca de Yuma, 7.V.1988, K. Guerrero, J. Infante & R. Sosa leg.; Dominican Republic, Independencia, Parque Nacional Sierra de Bahoruco, road down from door, 1000–800 m, 12.XII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. [RD–192]; República Dominicana, La Altagracia, Higuey, Reserva Ecológica Punta Cana, 3 m, 18°30'59"N 68°22'31"W, 14–15.XI.2005, L. Masner, D. Velóz, J. Henríquez, A. Marmolejo & R. Bastardo leg. (ICM, IIBZ, MHND and NMNH).

DISTRIBUTION. Dominican Republic and Haiti (map 8).

The *Robopus* species of Hispaniola may be distinguished by the key that follows.

KEY TO *ROBOPUS* SPECIES

1. Elytra uniformly metallic blue *R. bastardo* **sp.n.**
— Elytra bicoloured, orange, or yellow, and black 2
2. Elytra black, with narrow orange or yellow borders (e.g., Fig. 94) 3
— Elytra orange, with black distal part (e.g., Figs 97, 100) 5
3. Pronotum rufous, without black median band (Fig. 94).
Aedeagus with broadly open parameres and pointed distally median lobe (Fig. 96) *R. branhami* Kazantsev
— Pronotum with broad black median band 4
4. Pronotum black, with narrow testaceous margins. Aedeagus with narrow median lobe (Fig. 88)
..... *R. hondovallensis* **sp.n.**
— Pronotum with parallel-sided black median band, pink disk and testaceous margins. Aedeagus short and robust, with laterophyse-like processes of median lobe (Fig. 92)
..... *R. vallinovae* **sp.n.**
5. Head black 6
— Head orange or pink 8
6. Anterior margin of pronotum prominently produced forward (Fig. 82). Ventral surface of head with complete conspicuous groove. Aedeagus narrow, with sharpened parameral apices (Fig. 83) *R. acutangulus* **sp.n.**

- Anterior margin of pronotum not prominently produced forward. Ventral surface of head without groove 7
7. Elytra black, with only proximal sixth orange. Aedeagus with approximate parameres and narrowed distally median lobe (Fig. 90) *R. peregrinus* sp.n.
- Elytra orange, with black distal third. Aedeagus with separated, except distally, parameres and widened distally median lobe (Fig. 89) *R. nigrifrons* sp.n.
8. Luminous areas on ventrite 7 almost approximate (Fig. 98). Aedeagus with abruptly widened distally median lobe (Fig. 99) *R. erythrolytris* Kazantsev
- Luminous areas on ventrite 7 not approximate. Aedeagus not with abruptly widened distally median lobe (Figs 87, 101) 9
9. Abdominal ventrites and ultimate tergite pink. Aedeagus relatively broad (Fig. 101) *R. kasikus* Kazantsev
- At least ultimate tergite black. Aedeagus relatively narrow (Fig. 87) *R. dissimilis* sp.n.

Genus *Heterophotinus* E. Olivier, 1894

Heterophotinus E. Olivier, 1894: 24 [replacement name]

Pygolampis Motschulsky, 1853: 48 [preoccupied by *Pygolampis* Germar, 1824]

Diphotus Barber, 1941: 4

Type species: *Photinus limbipennis* Jacquelin-Duval, 1857

DIAGNOSIS. *Heterophotinus* may be separated from the other Hispaniolan photinines by the relatively broad body, filiform, hardly attaining to the middle of elytra antennae and by the conspicuous coxital baculus of external female genitalia (Fig. 116).

DISTRIBUTION. Neotropics, including Greater Antilles.

Heterophotinus monticola Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert sp.n.

Fig. 102, map 9

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, Dominican Republic, Barahona Prov., Monteada Nueva, Cortico, 1433 m, 18°06.657'N 71°13.583'W, cloud forest, 5.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (n) [RD-142]; (NMNH); paratypes, 5 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀, same label (NMNH and ICM).

DESCRIPTION. **Male.** Testaceous; head, palps, antennae, elytral shoulders, femora distally, tibiae, tarsi, ventrites 4–6 and 8 and ultimate tergites black; ventrites 1–4 pink; ventrite 7 white.

Eyes moderately large (interocular distance slightly smaller than eye radius). Labrum transverse, triangularly emarginate medially.

Pronotum transverse, wide, 1.3 times wider than long, noticeably concave posteriorly, with slightly produced forward anterior margin and short posterior angles. Scutellum elongate, triangular, rounded at apex.

Elytra moderately long, 1.9 times as long as wide, widest below middle, densely punctate, with conspicuous longitudinal costae. Tibiae narrow and relatively straight.

Luminous areas on ventrite 7 large, contiguous and occupying almost all ventral surface; tergite 8 noticeably produced medially, with broadly rounded distal angles. Aedeagus with narrowed and dentate distally parameres (Fig. 102).

Female. Similar to male, but eyes smaller, with interocular distance 2.8 times greater than eye radius. Ultimate ventrite triangular, medially narrowly produced and cleft at apex. Length: 13.0–15.0 mm. Width: 5.4–6.6 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name of the new species is the Latin for “highlander”, alluding to the high altitude (1433 m above sea level) the type series was collected at.

DIAGNOSIS. *H. monticola* sp.n. may be distinguished from other *Heterophotinus* species by the relatively large

size, exceeding 13 mm in length, small black basal elytral spots, narrow, uniformly black tibiae and by the narrowed and dentate distally parameres of the aedeagus (Fig. 102).

REMARKS. All specimens of the type series lack antennae.

Heterophotinus nubilus Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert sp.n.

Fig. 103, map 9

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, Dominican Republic, Barahona Prov., Monteada Nueva, Cortico, 1433 m, 18°06.657'N 71°13.583'W, cloud forest, 5.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (n) [RD-142] (NMNH); paratypes, 5 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀, same label; paratype, ♂, Dominican Republic, Independencia, ~ 1 km SE caseta no. 1, Parque Nacional Sierra de Bahoruco, 18°15.771'N 71°32.233'W, 1153 m, 4.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (day/night) [RD-140]; paratypes, 2 ♂♂, Dominican Republic, Barahona Prov., La Travesia, Eastern Sierra de Bahoruco, near Larimar mine, 18°07.163'N 71°08.505'W, 850 m, 29.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (night) [RD-166] (NMNH and ICM).

DESCRIPTION. **Male.** Black; pronotal anterior third and narrow lateral margins, elytral margins, broader at sides, narrower at suture, coxae and femora proximally whitish yellow; proximal two thirds of pronotum, except at sides, and prothorax ventrally pink; ventrite 7 white (luminous).

Eyes moderately large (interocular distance slightly greater than eye radius). Labrum transverse, rounded and emarginate medially. Antennae filiform, tapering distally, attaining to elytral fourth.

Pronotum transverse, 1.3 times wider than long, with rounded anterior margin and short posterior angles. Scutellum elongate, triangular, rounded at apex.

Elytra moderately long, only 2 times as long as wide, widest just below middle, densely punctate.

Luminous areas on ventrite 7 large, completely fused and occupying all ventral surface; tergite 8 broadly rounded distally.

Female. Similar to male, but eyes smaller, with interocular distance 1.7 times greater than eye radius. Ultimate ventrite transverse, triangular, medially emarginate.

Length: 7.2–8.8 mm. Width: 3.0–3.6 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name of the new species is derived from the Latin for “cloudy”, as most specimens of the type series were collected at high altitude in a cloud forest, together with *H. monticola* sp.n.

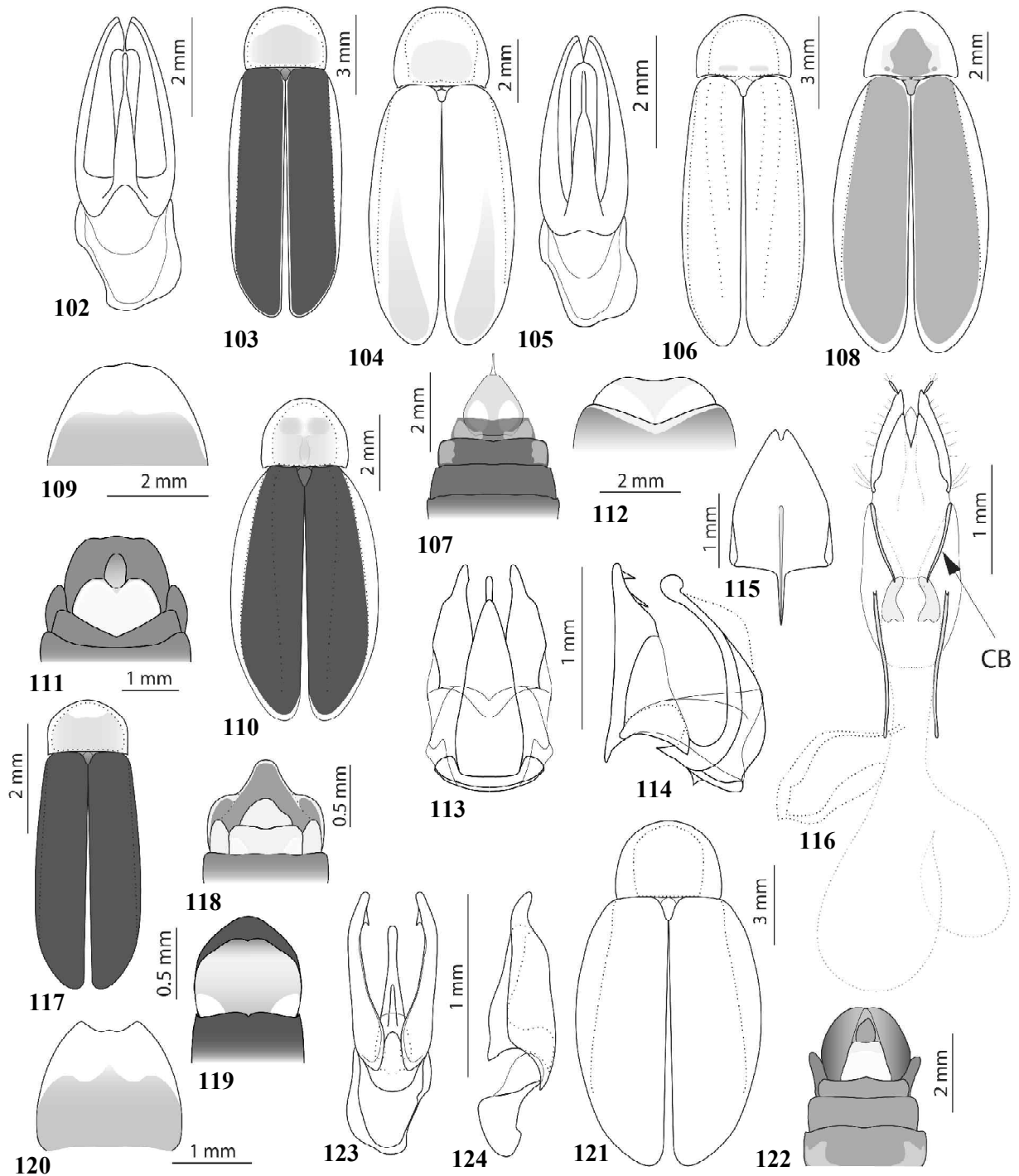
DIAGNOSIS. *H. nubilus* sp.n. may be easily separated from the similarly coloured *H. limpioensis* Kazantsev by the smaller size, more parallel-sided elytra and yellow elytral sutural margin (Fig. 103).

Heterophotinus striatus Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert sp.n.

Figs 104–105, map 9

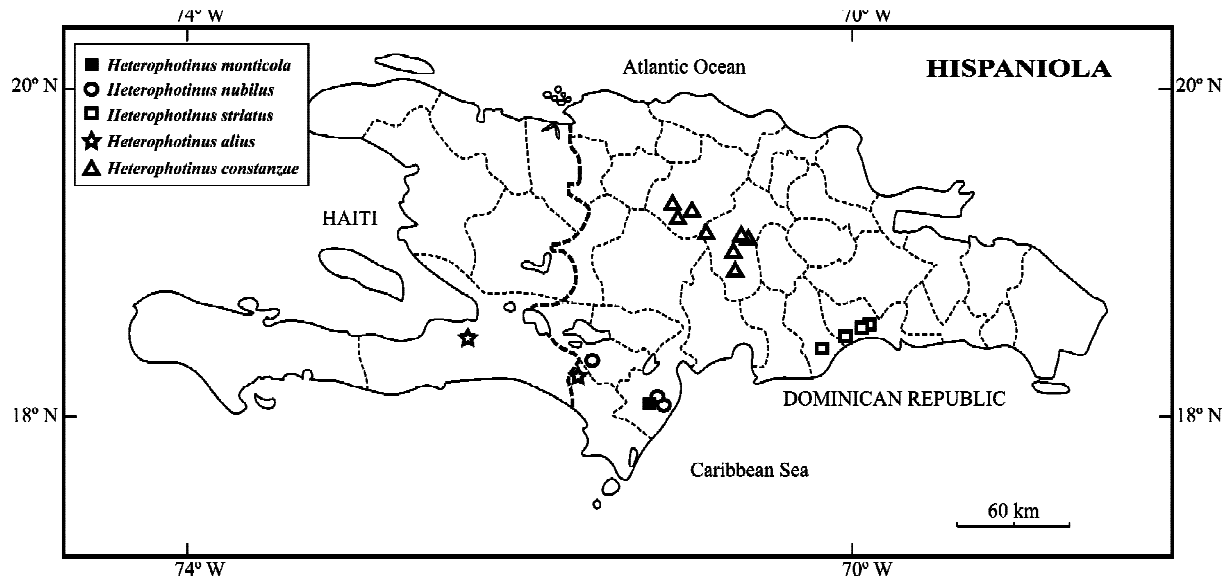
MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, Dom. Rep., N San Cristóbal, La Toma, 12.VI.2007, S. Sevak leg. (ICM); paratypes, 5 ♂♂, República Dominicana, Distrito Nacional, Jardín Botánico Nacional, Area del Vertedero, 58 m, 18°29'32.1"N 69°57'32.2"W, 6–7.XII.2005, J. Henriquez, D. Velóz & R. Bastardo leg.; República Dominicana, Santo Domingo, Jardín Botánico Nacional, 59 m, 18°29'32"N 69°57'32.2"W, 29.XII.2005, R. Bastardo leg.; República Dominicana, Distrito Nacional, Jardín Botánico Nacional, La Gran Cañada, 58 m, 18°23'32.1"N 69°57'32.2"W, 5.I.2006, D. Velóz & R. Bastardo leg.; República Dominicana, Santo Domingo, Engombe, 28.V.2006, A. Ponserrate leg. (IIBZ and ICM).

DESCRIPTION. **Male.** Testaceous; head, antennae, palps, distal elytral streaks (Fig. 104), tibiae externally, tarsi, ventrites 6 and 7 distally and tergites 7 and 8 black; proximal half of pronotal disk and prothorax ventrally pink; ventrite 7, except at distal border white.



Figs 102–124. Details of *Heterophotinus* spp.: 102–105, 106–108, 110–114, 117–118, 121–124 — holotypes; 115–116, 119 — paratypes; 102 — *H. monticola* sp.n.; 103 — *H. nubilus* sp.n.; 104–105 — *H. striatus* sp.n.; 106–107 — *H. alius*; 108 — *H. constanzae*; 109 — *H. lengi*; 110–111 — *H. limpioensis*; 112–116 — *H. merielae*; 117–119 — *H. nigricollis*; 120 — *H. quadrimaculatus*; 121–124 — *H. viridicolor*; 102–105, 108, 110–114, 117–118, 121–124 — males; 106–107, 115–116, 119 — females; 103–104, 106, 108, 110, 117, 121 — body outline; 107, 111, 118–119, 122 — terminal abdominal segments; 115 — ventrite 7; 112 — ventrites 6 and 7; 109, 120 — ultimate tergite; 102, 105, 113–114, 123–124 — aedeagus; 116 — external female genitalia; 102, 105, 107, 111, 113, 118–119, 122, 124 — ventral view; 123 — dorsal view; 114 — lateral view. CB — coxital baculus.

Рис. 102–124. Детали строения *Heterophotinus* spp.; 102–105, 106–108, 110–114, 117–118, 121–124 — голотипы; 115–116, 119 — паратипы; 102 — *H. monticola* sp.n.; 103 — *H. nubilus* sp.n.; 104–105 — *H. striatus* sp.n.; 106–107 — *H. alius*; 108 — *H. constanzae*; 109 — *H. lengi*; 110–111 — *H. limpioensis*; 112–116 — *H. merielae*; 117–119 — *H. nigricollis*; 120 — *H. quadrimaculatus*; 121–124 — *H. viridicolor*; 102–105, 108, 110–114, 117–118, 121–124 — самцы; 106–107, 115–116, 119 — самки; 103–104, 106, 108, 110, 117, 121 — общие очертания тела; 107, 111, 118–119, 122 — верхние сегменты брюшка; 115 — вентрит 7; 112 — вентриты 6 и 7; 109, 120 — верхний тергит; 102, 105, 113–114, 123–124 — эдеагус; 116 — наружные гениталии самок; 102, 105, 107, 111, 113, 118–119, 122, 124 — снизу; 123 — сверху; 114 — сбоку. СВ — бакулюс коксита.



Map 9. Distribution of *Heterophotinus* spp.
Карта 9. Распространение *Heterophotinus* spp.

Eyes moderately large (interocular distance slightly greater than eye radius). Labrum transverse, triangularly emarginate medially. Antennae filiform, attaining to elytral third, with antennomere 3 twice as long as antennomere 2 and subequal in length to antennomere 4.

Pronotum transverse, 1.3 times wider than long, semicircular, concave proximally, with straight posterior angles. Scutellum elongate, triangular, rounded at apex.

Elytra moderately long, 1.9 times as long as wide at humeri, oval, widest in the middle, densely punctate, with conspicuous longitudinal costae.

Luminous areas on ventrite 7 large, contiguous and occupying all ventral surface, except distal margin; tergite 8 with feeble distal angles. Aedeagus narrow, with relatively broad proximally median lobe (Fig. 105).

Female. Unknown.

Length: 8.0–11.0 mm. Width: 3.5–4.7 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name of the new species is derived from the Latin for “streak”, alluding to the coloration pattern of its elytra.

DIAGNOSIS. *H. striatus* sp.n. may be distinguished from the allied *Heterophotinus* species by the combination of the uniformly black ultimate tergite, black distal streak on each elytron (Fig. 104), partly testaceous tibiae and relatively broad proximal portion of median lobe of the aedeagus (Fig. 105).

Heterophotinus alius Kazantsev, 2006
Figs 106–107, map 9

Heterophotinus alius Kazantsev, 2006: 383

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♀, Dominican Republic, Pedernales, env. Los Arroyos, ca. 1450 m, 4–5.II.2006, S. Kazantsev leg. (ICM); paratype, ♀, Haiti, Kenscoff, 1–6.VIII.1961, J. Maldonado leg. (NMNH).

DISTRIBUTION. Dominican Republic and Haiti (map 9).

Heterophotinus constanzae Kazantsev, 2006
Fig. 108, map 9

Heterophotinus constanzae Kazantsev, 2006: 385

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, Dominican Republic, La Vega, env. Constanza, 1250–1550 m, 11.II.2006, S. Kazantsev leg.

(ICM); República Dominicana, Santiago, San José de las Matas, Mata Grande, Río Antonsape Malo, 4.IV.1970, E. Marcano & R. Hansen leg. [6798]; República Dominicana, La Vega, Constanza, Los Monos Valle Nuevo, 10–12.IV.1998, S. Navarro & D. Veloz leg.; Rep. Dom., La Vega, trail Arroyazo to La Sal, Res. Ebano Verde, 19°02'374"N 70°32'684"W, 1249 m, 10.VII.2002, D. Perez, B. Hierro & R. [Bastardo] leg.; Rep. Dom., La Vega, La Sal, Res. Ebano Verde, 19°04'101"N 70°34'89"W, 1043 m, 11–12.VII.2002, D. Perez, B. Hierro & R. [Bastardo] leg.; Rep. Dom., La Vega, Arroyazo, Res. Ebano Verde, 19°01'945"N 70°32'593"W, 1067 m, 9–10.X.2002, D. Perez, B. Hierro & R. Bastardo leg.; Santiago, Diferencia, 1 km from caseta PNAB, 19°16.080'N 71°02.763'W, 750 m, 8.IV.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (night) [RD–127]; La Vega, Los Tablones, Parque Armando Bermúdez, 19°03.308'N 70°53.049'W, 1270 m, 23.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (night) [RD–157] (ICM, IIBZ, MHND and NMNH).

DISTRIBUTION. Dominican Republic (map 9).

Heterophotinus glaucus (Olivier, 1790)
Map 10

Lampyris glauca Olivier, 1790: 13

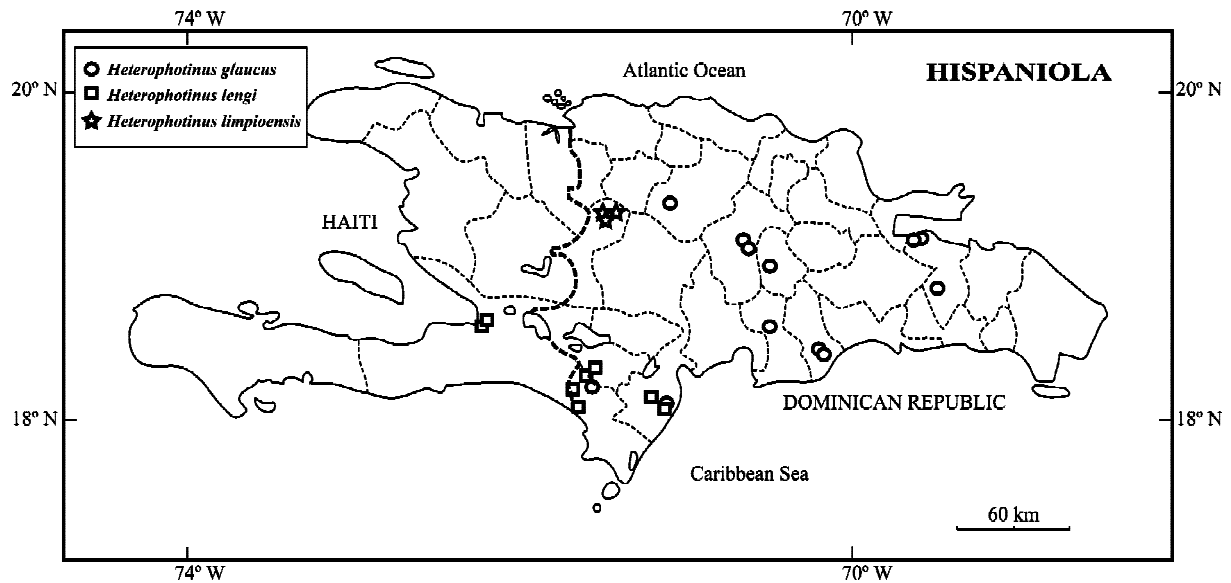
Pygolampis glauca (Olivier): E. Olivier, 1912: 30

Photinus glaucus (Olivier): Leng and Mutchler, 1922: 460

Diphotus glaucus (Olivier): Barber, 1941: 3

Heterohotinus glaucus (Olivier): Kazantsev, 2006: 391

MATERIAL: R. D., Peravia, Las Avispas, S. J. de Ocoa, 15.III.1979, Marcano & Abud leg.; República Dominicana, Hato Mayor, Juan Jiménez, en *Ciccus verticillata*, 27.IV.2001, C. Nuñez & H. Matsuzawa leg.; República Dominicana, Monseñor Nouel, Bonaio, Blanco, 11.V.2001, C. Nuñez leg.; República Dominicana, Monseñor Nouel, La Presa de Blanco, 11–14.V.2001, H. Takizawa leg.; República Dominicana, La Vega, Arroyazo, Res. Ebano Verde, 19°1'945"N 70°32'593"W, 1249 m, 10.VII.2002, D. Perez, B. Hierro & R. Bastardo leg.; República Dominicana, La Vega, La Sal, Res. Ebano Verde, 19°4'101"N 70°34'89"W, 1043 m, 11–12.VII.2002, D. Perez, B. Hierro & R. Bastardo leg.; República Dominicana, La Vega, Arroyazo, Res. Ebano Verde, 19°1'945"N 70°32'593"W, 1067 m, 9–10.X.2002, D. Perez, B. Hierro & R. Bastardo leg.; Dominican Republic, San Cristóbal, La Colonia, 773 m, 18°31.167'N 70°16.740'W, 26.XI.2002, D. Perez, B. Hierro & R. Bastardo leg. (night) [RD–073]; Santiago Prov., Diferencia, 1 km from caseta PNAB, 19°16.080'N



Map 10. Distribution of *Heterophotinus* spp.
Карта 10. Распространение *Heterophotinus* spp.

71°02.763'W, 750 m, 8.IV.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (night) [RD-127]; La Vega, La Sal, Reserva Ebano Verde, 19° 04.101'N 70° 34.089'W, 1043 m, 12.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (night) [RD-151]; Barahona Prov., La Travesia, Eastern Sierra de Bahoruco, near Larimar mine, 18°07.163'N 71°08.505'W, 850 m, 29.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (night) [RD-166]; Rep. Dom., Hato Mayor, Los Haitises, 8 km W Sabana de la Mar, 20 m, 14.II.2006, S. Kazantsev leg.; Rep. Dom., Sabana, E Sabana, 50 m, 15.II.2006, S. Kazantsev leg.; Rep. Dom., Hato Mayor, 5 km E Sabana de la Mar, 5 m, 16.II.2006, S. Kazantsev leg.; Dom. Rep., N San Cristóbal, La Toma, 12.VI.2007, S. Sevak leg.; Dom. Rep., Pedernales, Sierra de Bahoruco, Las Abejas, 17.VI.2007, S. Sevak leg. (ICM, IIBZ, MHND and NMNH).

DISTRIBUTION. Dominican Republic (map 10) and Haiti. Also in Cuba and Jamaica.

Heterophotinus lengi (Mutchler, 1923)

Fig. 109, map 10

Photinus lengi Mutchler, 1923b: 2

Diphotus lengi (Mutchler): McDermott, 1955: 50

Heterophotinus lengi (Mutchler): Kazantsev, 2006: 391

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, "Port au Prince (at light), December 22–31, 1921" "No. 26979", "*Photinus lengi* Mutchler" (AMNH); allotype, ♀, same label, "No. 26980" (AMNH); paratypes, ♂ and ♀, "Port au Prince (at light), December 22, 1922 to April 11, 1922", Nos. 26979 and 26982 (AMNH); Dominican Republic, Independencia, - 1 km SE caseta no. 1, Parque Nacional Sierra de Bahoruco, 18°15.771'N 71°32.233'W, 1153 m, 4.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (day/night) [RD-140]; Dominican Republic, Barahona Prov., Monteada Nueva, Cortico, 1433 m, 18°06.657'N 71°13.583'W, cloud forest, 5.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (n) [RD-142]; Dominican Republic, Barahona Prov., La Travesia, Eastern Sierra de Bahoruco, near Larimar mine, 18°07.163'N 71°08.505'W, 850 m, 29.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (night) [RD-166]; Rep. Dom., Pedernales, env. Pedernales, ca. 10 m, 2.II.2006, S. Kazantsev leg.; Rep. Dom., Pedernales, env. Los Arroyos, ca. 1450 m, 4–5.II.2006, S. Kazantsev leg.; Dom. Rep., Pedernales, Sierra de Bahoruco, Las Abejas, 17.VI.2007, S. Sevak leg. (ICM, IIBZ, MHND and NMNH).

DISTRIBUTION. Dominican Republic and Haiti (map 10).

Heterophotinus limpioensis Kazantsev, 2006

Figs 110–111, map 10

Heterophotinus limpioensis Kazantsev, 2006: 385

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, Dominican Republic, Elías Piña, Nalga de Maco, SE Rio Limpio, 800–850 m, 19–21.II.2006, S. Kazantsev leg. (ICM); paratypes, 2 ♀♀, same label (ICM); Elías Piña, Rio Limpio, around house, 19°14.685'N 71°31.991'W, 781 m, 24–25.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (night) [RD-162]; Elías Piña, on way to Loma de las Tayotas, Rio Limpio, 19°13.333'N 71°31.220'W, 844 m, 24.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (night) [RD-164]; Elías Piña, Rio Limpio, behind baseball field, 19°14.908'N 71°32.228'W, 769 m, 25.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (night) [RD-165] (ICM, IIBZ, MHND and NMNH).

DISTRIBUTION. Dominican Republic (map 10).

Heterophotinus merielae Kazantsev, 2006

Figs 112–116, map 11

Heterophotinus merielae Kazantsev, 2006: 385

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, Dominican Republic, Elías Piña, Nalga de Maco, SE Rio Limpio, 800–850 m, 19–21.II.2006, S. Kazantsev leg. (ICM); paratypes, ♂ and ♀, same label; paratypes, 4 ♂♂, Dominican Republic, Dajabon, 2 km W El Carrizal, 450 m, 18.II.2006, S. Kazantsev leg. (ICM).

DISTRIBUTION. Dominican Republic (map 11).

Heterophotinus nigricollis Kazantsev, 2006

Figs 117–119, map 11

Heterophotinus nigricollis Kazantsev, 2006: 387

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, Dominican Republic, Sierra de Baoruco, Las Abejas, 1370 m, 18°v08.85'N 71°36.93'W, 11.VIII.2004, A. Konstantinov leg. (ICM); paratype, ♀, Haiti, St. Michel, 21.I.1927, G.H. Wolcott leg. (AMNH).

DISTRIBUTION. Dominican Republic and Haiti (map 11).

Heterophotinus quadrimaculatus (Laporte, 1840)

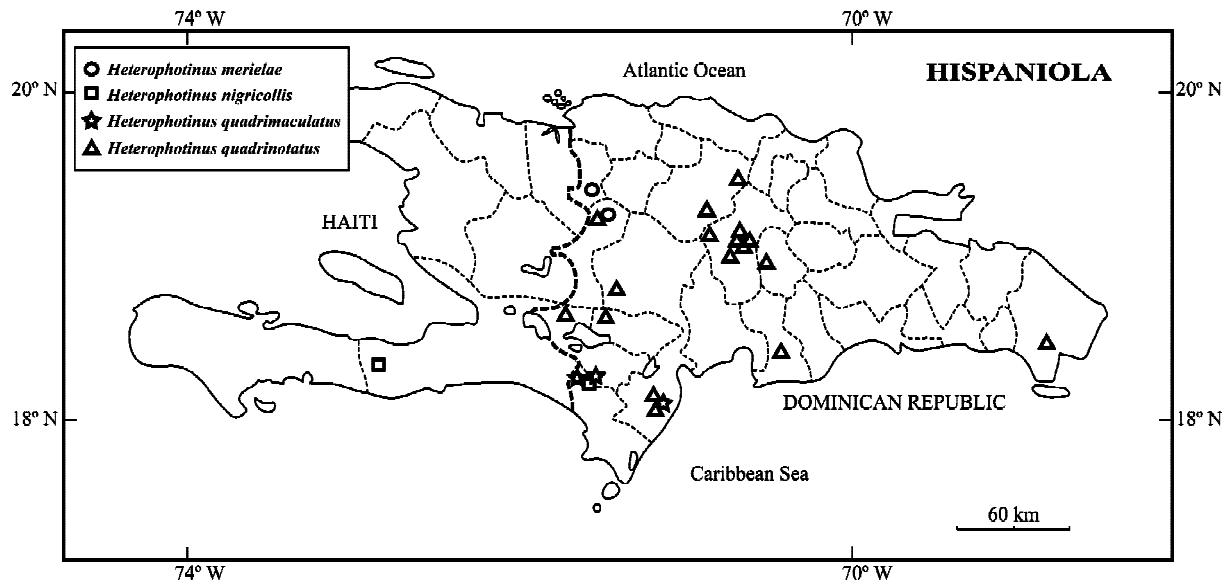
Fig. 120, map 11

Photinus quadrimaculatus Laporte, 1840: 269

Pygolampis quadrimaculata (Laporte): Motschulsky, 1853: 49

Pygolampis interrupta Motschulsky, 1854: 24

Photinus divisus Gemminger, 1870: 119



Map 11. Distribution of *Heterophotinus* spp.
 Карта 11. Распространение *Heterophotinus* spp.

Pygolampis divisus (Gemminger): E. Olivier, 1912: 25
Diphotus quadrimaculatus (Laporte): McDermott, 1955: 50
Callopisma interrupta (Motschulsky): McDermott, 1964: 15
Heterophotinus quadrimaculatus (Laporte): Kazantsev, 2006: 391
 MATERIAL: Dominican Republic, Barahona Prov., La Travesia, Eastern Sierra de Bahoruco, near Larimar mine, 18°07.163'N 71°08.505'W, 850 m, 29.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (night) [RD-166]; Rep. Dom., Pedernales, Las Abejas, Sierra de Bahoruco, 1221 m, trampa de luz, 11.VII.2004, K.A. Guerrero leg.; Rep. Dom., Pedernales, env. Los Arroyos, ca. 1450 m, 4-5.II.2006, S. Kazantsev leg. (ICM, IIBZ, MHND and NMNH).

DISTRIBUTION. Dominican Republic (map 11) and Haiti.

Heterophotinus quadrinotatus (Motschulsky, 1854)
 Map 11

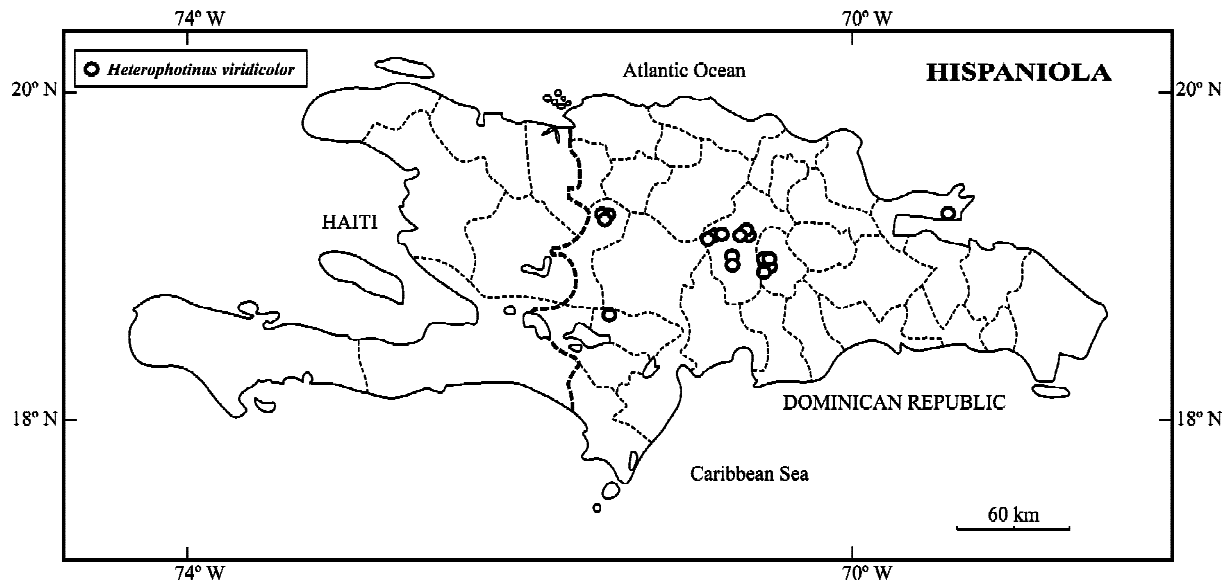
Pygolampis quadrinotata Motschulsky, 1854: 24
Photinus quadrinotatus (Motschulsky): Leng & Mutchler, 1922: 473
Heterophotinus quadrinotatus (Motschulsky): Kazantsev, 2006: 387
 MATERIAL: Lectotype, ♀, "Holzet(?)", "*Pygolampis quadrinotata* Motsch., St. Domingo", "Type" (Motschulsky's manuscript labels) (ZMMU); R.D., Santiago, Tamboril, Guazumal Arriba, 4.XI.1979, Marcano & Dguez leg.; R.D., San Juan, El Cercado, La Hermita, 28.III.1981, Marcano & Abud leg.; R.D., La Vega, Constanza, El Rio, 23-25.XII.1988, H. Dominguez leg.; R.D., La Vega, Jarabacoa, Pinar del Puerto, 24-25.III.1989, H. Dominguez leg.; R.D., La Vega, Constanza, Rio Constanza, 7.V.1989, H. Dominguez leg.; República Dominicana, La Altigracia, San Rafael del Yuma, Benedicto, 28.X.1998, S. Medrano leg.; Dominican Republic, La Vega, La Sal, Reserva Científica Ebano Verde, 19°04.42'N 70°34.18'W, 1010 m, 28-30.I.2002, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. [RD-022]; Dominican Republic, Barahona Prov., Monteada Nueva, Cortico, 1433 m, 18°06.657'N 71°13.583'W, cloud forest, 5.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (n) [RD-142]; Dominican Republic, Independencia, Sierra de Neiba, 4 km N Pinos del Edén, 18°37.046'N 71°46.599'W, 8.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (n) [RD-145]; Dominican Republic, Independencia, Sierra de Neiba, 100 m up from Sitio del Agua, N Los Bolos, cloud forest, 18°39.339'N 71°39.279'W, 1520 m, 9.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (d/n) [RD-148]; La Vega, Loma La Golondrina, Reserva Ebano Verde, 19°03.498'N 70°32.670'W, 11.VII.2003, D.

Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (d/n) [RD-149]; Elías Piña, Rio Limpio, behind baseball field, 19°14.908'N 71°32.228'W, 769 m, 25.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (night) [RD-165]; Dominican Republic, Barahona Prov., La Travesia, Eastern Sierra de Bahoruco, near Larimar mine, 18°07.163'N 71°08.505'W, 850 m, 29.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (night) [RD-166]; Dominican Republic, Peravia, Matadero, by river, 18°23.588'N 70°26.026'W, 159 m, 14.XII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (d) [RD-197]; Rep. Dom., La Vega, La Ciénaga, P. Nac. Armando Bermudez, 1151 m, con trampa de luz, 17.VII.2004, K.A. Guerrero leg.; República Dominicana, La Vega, Constanza, Reserva Científica Ebano Verde, 28.VII.2005, S. Velez & R. Bastardo leg.; República Dominicana, Monseñor Nouel, Bonao, alrededor de la casa de maquina de la Hidroelectrica de Blanco, 18°52'55.03"N 70°29'50.5"W, 542 m, 28.X.2005, S. Velez & R. Bastardo leg.; Rep. Dom., La Vega, Jarabacoa, ca. 600-700 m, 7.II.2006, S. Kazantsev leg.; Juncalito, 3-4.XI.2007 (ICM, IIBZ, MHND and NMNH)

DISTRIBUTION. Dominican Republic (map 11).

Heterophotinus viridicolor Kazantsev, 2006
 Figs 121-124, map 12

Heterophotinus viridicolor Kazantsev, 2006: 387
 MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, Dominican Republic, Elías Piña, Nalga de Maco, SE Rio Limpio, 800-850 m, 19-21.II.2006, S. Kazantsev leg. (ICM); paratypes, 8 ♂♂, same label (ICM); República Dominicana, Samaná, Pilon de Azúcar a 300 m de Samaná, 16.IV.1965 [1162]; República Dominicana, Monseñor Nouel, Bonao, Tireo, 1300 m, 25.VI.1998, S. Navarro & D. Vélez leg.; República Dominicana, La Vega, Constanza, El Aguacate, 15-16.VII.1998, S. Medrano, D. Vélez & S. Navarro leg.; República Dominicana, La Vega, Constanza, Arroyo Frio, 3.I.2001, S. Medrano leg.; República Dominicana, La Vega, Jarabacoa, La Ciénaga de Manabao, 8.II.2001, J. Henríquez leg.; República Dominicana, Monseñor Nouel, Bonao, Loma de Azúcar a 300 m de Samaná, 16.IV.1965 [1162]; República Dominicana, Monseñor Nouel, Bonao, Blanco, 11.V.2001, C. Nuñez leg.; República Dominicana, Monseñor Nouel, Bonao, La Cienagueta, Villa Las Hortensias, 12.V.2001, C. Nuñez leg.; República Dominicana, Monseñor Nouel, La Presa de Blanco 11-14.V.2001, H. Takizawa leg.; República Dominicana, La Vega, Los Tablones, P. N. A. Bermúdez, 19°3'308"N 70°53'49"W, 1249 m, 10.VII.2002, D. Perez, B. Hierro & R. Bastardo leg.; República Dominicana, La Vega, Trail



Map 12. Distribution of *Heterophotinus viridicolor*.
Карта 12. Распространение *Heterophotinus viridicolor*.

Arroyazo — La Sal, Res. Ebano Verde, 19°2'374"N 70°32'684"W, 1249 m, 10.VII.2002, D. Perez, B. Hierro & R. Bastardo leg.; República Dominicana, La Vega, Paso de la Perra, near La Ciénaga, 19°4'576"N 70°49'623"W, 16.VII.2002, D. Perez, B. Hierro & R. Bastardo leg.; Dominican Republic, Independencia, Sierra de Neiba, 100 m up from Sitio del Agua, N Los Bolos, cloud forest, 18°39.339'N 71°39.279'W, 1520 m, 9.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (d/n) [RD-148]; La Vega, Loma La Golondrina, Reserva Ebano Verde, 19°03.498'N 70°32.670'W, 11.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (day/night) [RD-149]; La Vega, La Sal, Reserva Ebano Verde, 19° 04.101'N 70° 34.089'W, 1043 m, 12.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (night) [RD-151]; La Vega, Los Tablones, Parque Armando Bermúdez, 19°03.308'N 70°53.049'W, 1270 m, 23.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (night) [RD-157]; Elías Piña, Río Limpio, around house, 19°14.685'N 71°31.991'W, 781 m, 24-25.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (night) [RD-162]; Elías Piña, on way to Loma de las Tayotas, Río Limpio, 19°13.333'N 71°31.220'W, 844 m, 24.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (night) [RD-164]; Elías Piña, Río Limpio, behind baseball field, 19°14.908'N 71°32.228'W, 769 m, 25.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (night) [RD-165] (ICM, IIBZ, MHND and NMNH).

DISTRIBUTION. Dominican Republic (map 12).

Heterophotinus vittatus (Olivier, 1790) Map 13

Lampyrus vittata Olivier, 1790: 23

Lampyrus suturalis Schönherr, 1817: 65

Photinus vittatus (Olivier): Gorham, 1898: 320

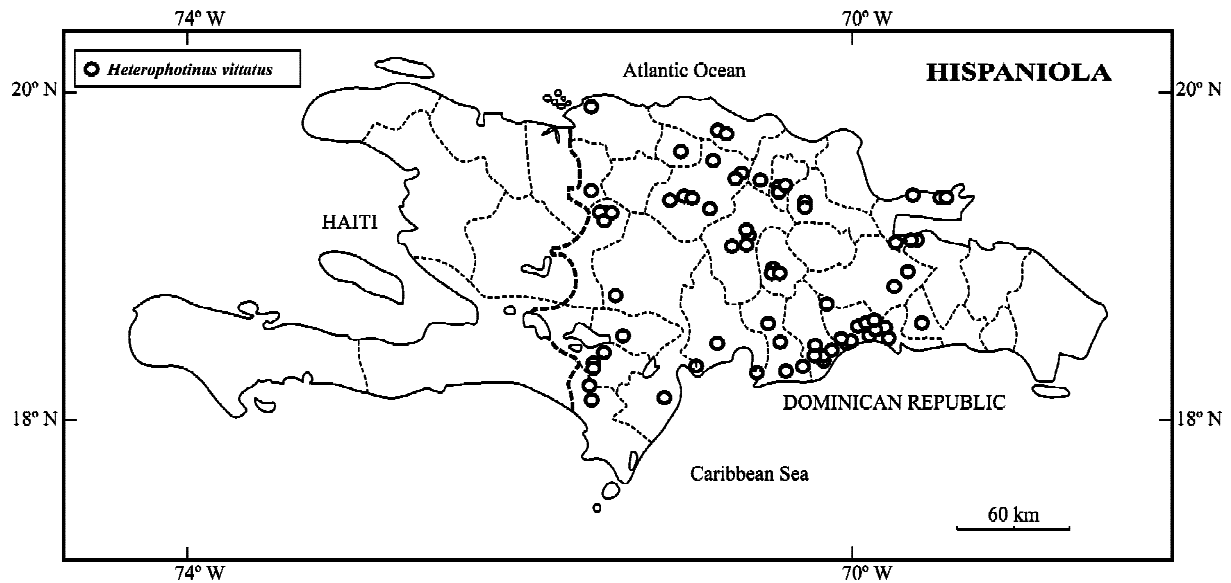
Pygolampis vittata (Olivier): E. Olivier, 1912: 27

Diphotus vittatus (Olivier): McDermott, 1955: 50

Heterophotinus vittatus (Olivier): Kazantsev, 2006: 391

MATERIAL. República Dominicana, La Vega, Constanza, La Palma, pie de Casabito, 23.XII.1958, E. Marcano & Clayton leg. [#10]; República Dominicana, Puerto Plata, El Túnel, carretera Altamira, 8.II.1964, E. Marcano leg. [#354]; República Dominicana, Santiago, Licey al Medio, 31.V.1965, E. Marcano [#1324]; República Dominicana, Santiago, Bisonó, La Villa Nueva, Aguacate de Navarrete, La Tinita, 230 m, en maíz, 4.XI.1965, E. Marcano leg. [#2663]; República Dominicana, San Cristóbal, Haina Arriba, Manresa Altagracia, 21.I.1966, E. Marcano leg. [#3013]; República Dominicana, Bahoruco, Neiba, 20.III.1967,

E. Marcano leg. [#3968]; República Dominicana, San Cristóbal, El Cacao, 27.IX.1969, E. Marcano leg. [#5337]; República Dominicana, Monseñor Nouel, Bonao, Los Quemados, 28.XII.1969, E. Marcano & A. Abud leg. [#5572, 5576]; República Dominicana, La Vega, El Pino, en luz eléctrica de noche, 25.I.1970, E. Marcano & Flia leg. [#5950]; República Dominicana, San Cristóbal, Campus Agricultura, 17.III.1970, E. Marcano & A. Abud leg. [#6659]; República Dominicana, Monseñor Nouel, Bonao, La Ceyba, en luz eléctrica, 25.III.1970, E. Marcano & G. Maldonado leg. [#6275]; República Dominicana, San Cristóbal, Campus Loyola, 10.XI.1970, E. Marcano leg. [#8240]; República Dominicana, San Cristóbal, Campus Loyola, 29.I.1971, E. Marcano leg. [#8635, 8666, 8724]; República Dominicana, San Cristóbal, 10.III.1971, E. Marcano leg. [#9072]; República Dominicana, San Cristóbal, Campus Loyola, 16.XII.1971, E. Marcano leg. [#10471, 10520]; República Dominicana, Santo Domingo, Engombe, 24.V.1972, E. Marcano & A. Abud leg. [#12062, 12063]; República Dominicana, Santo Domingo, Guerra, El Enjuagador, 25.XI.1972, E. Marcano leg. [#12948]; República Dominicana, Espaillat, Moca, El Caimito, 5.I.1973, E. Marcano & H. Guzmán leg. [#13119]; República Dominicana, Santiago, Licey al Medio, 21.1973, E. Marcano leg. ♂ [13301]; República Dominicana, San Cristóbal, Campus Loyola, 28.XI.1973, E. Marcano leg. [#14907]; República Dominicana, Peravia, Bani, Palmar de Ocoa, Río Ocoa, 16.XII.1973, E. Marcano leg. [#15084]; República Dominicana, Santiago, S.J. de las Matas, Rincón de Piedra, 20.XII.1973 E. Marcano leg. [#15095]; República Dominicana, San Cristóbal, trampa de luz, 24.II.1974, E. Marcano leg. [#15877, 16082]; República Dominicana, Santo Domingo, San Isidro, 20.VI.1974, E. Marcano leg. [#16787]; República Dominicana, Salcedo, Monte Llano, 5.VII.1974, E. Marcano leg. [#16876]; República Dominicana, Independencia, Duvergé, Puerto Escondido, Loma Quemada, 26.VII.1974, E. Marcano leg. [#16957]; República Dominicana, Monte Plata, Bayaguana, Río Sabana, próx a Hidalgo, 19.X.1974, E. Marcano leg. [#17224]; República Dominicana, San Cristóbal, Campus Loyola, 10.III.1976, E. Marcano leg. [#19697]; República Dominicana, Santiago, Tamboril, Licey al Medio, 28.XII.1976, E. Marcano leg. [#20929]; R. D., Pedernales, El Aceitillar, Pedernales, 7.XII.1978, Vargas leg.; R. D., Puerto Plata, La Cumbre, Puerto Plata, 28.I.1979, Domínguez leg.; R. D., Puerto Plata, La Cumbre, Puerto Plata, Luz, 28.I.1979, Domínguez leg.; R. D., Elías Piña, Río Limpio, Elías Piña, 8.V.1979, Hogan leg.; Rep. Dom., Distrito Nacional Mata de Palma — Guerra, Obs. Luz, 22.V.1979,

Map 13. Distribution of *Heterophotinus vittatus*.Карта 13. Распространение *Heterophotinus vittatus*.

Marcano & Domínguez leg.; R. D., San Cristóbal, Trinidad, Bayaguana, Obs. Luz, 22.V.1979, Domínguez & Marcano leg.; R. D., Salcedo, Las Cuevas, Salcedo, 28.V.1979, Reynoso leg.; Rep. Dom. Distrito Nacional Lomas Lindas, 12.VI.1979, Domínguez leg.; R. D., Peravia, Las Avispas, S. J. de Ocoa, 15.VIII.1979, Domínguez & Marcano leg.; R. D., Peravia, Pizarrete, Bani, 18.VIII.1979, Mota leg.; R. D., Peravia, Los Ranchitos, S. J. de Ocoa, 18.IX.1979, Aquino & Reynoso leg.; Rep. Dom., Distrito Nacional, Engombe, 20.IX.1979, Marcano & Domínguez leg.; R. D., Puerto Plata, La Cumbre, Puerto Plata, 3.XI.1979, Aquino & Martínez leg.; R. D., Puerto Plata, La Cumbre, Puerto Plata, 3.XI.1979, Domínguez leg.; R. D., Salcedo, Jayabo, Salcedo, 23.XII.1979, Reynoso leg.; R. D., Samaná, Naranjo, Los Haitises, Sánchez, 19.I.1980, Marcano leg.; R. D., Santiago, Cañafistol, S. J. de las Matas, 25.V.1980, Marcano leg.; R. D., Samaná, El Valle, Samaná, 21.VI.1980, Dguez & Aquino leg.; R. D., Duarte, La Boca, S. F. de Macoris, 4.X.1980, Reynoso leg.; República Dominicana, Santiago, Jánico, Juncalito, Puente sobre Río Bao, 11.X.1980, de noche, E. Marcano [#19102]; R. D., Valverde, Jicomé, Esperanza, 1.II.1981, Marcano & Mota leg.; R. D., Samaná, El Valle, Samaná, 1.V.1981, Domínguez leg.; R. D., Samaná, Las Terrenas, Sánchez, 2.V.1981, Domínguez leg.; R. D., Azua, El Número, Azua, 26.VI.1981, Dguez & Reynoso leg.; Rep. Dom., Distrito Nacional, 19.XI.1981, H. Domínguez leg.; Rep. Dom., Distrito Nacional, Haina, 17.I.1983, Dguez leg.; Rep. Dom., Distrito Nacional, Sto. Dgo, 23.I.1983, Dguez leg.; R. D., Duarte, Colón, S. F. de Macoris, 30.V.1983, Blas Reynoso leg.; Rep. Dom., Distrito Nacional Santo Domingo, 27.VI.1984, Reynoso leg.; R. D., La Vega, Pinar del Puerto, Jarabacoa 25–26.XI.1989, Domínguez leg.; República Dominicana, Distrito Nacional, Las Flores, C. Rey, 19.IX.1988, V. Lavandier leg.; República Dominicana, Monseñor Nouel, Boca de Río Blanco, 11–12.V.2001, H. Takizawa leg.; República Dominicana, Monseñor Nouel, La Presa de Blanco, 11–14.V.2001, H. Takizawa leg.; República Dominicana, Santo Domingo, Parque Mirador del Norte, 27.V.2001, H. Takizawa leg.; República Dominicana, Santo Domingo, Parque Mirador del Norte, 12.VIII.2001, H. Takizawa leg.; República Dominicana, San Cristóbal, 43 km NW Sto. Dgo., Río Isabela, 16.VIII.2001, H. Takizawa leg.; República Dominicana, San Juan, El Cercado, 27.IV.2002, K. Guerrero leg.; Peravia, Pueblo Nuevo, Bani, 97 m (400 ft.), 18°17.757'N 70°19.601'W, 27.VII.2002, D. Perez & R. Bastardo leg. [RD-052]; Azua, La Furnia, Barreras, 18°19.289'N 70°54.755'W, 18.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg.

(night) [RD-156]; Independencia, - 1 km SE caseta no. 1, Parque Nacional Sierra de Bahoruco, 18°15.771'N 71°32.233'W, 1153 m, 4.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (day/night) [RD-140]; Independencia, Río Las Damas, -1 km S Duvergé, Parque Nacional Sierra de Bahoruco, 18°22.284'N 71°31.940'W, 5.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (day) [RD-141]; Montecristi, -3 km SE Montecristi, very dry forest, 19°50.117'N 71°37.234'W, 42 m, 23.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (night) [RD-161]; Elías Piña, Río Limpio, around house, 19°14.685'N 71°31.991'W, 781 m, 24–25.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (night) [RD-162]; Elías Piña, Río Limpio, behind baseball field, 19°14.908'N 71°32.228'W, 769 m, 25.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (night) [RD-165]; Barahona Prov., La Travesía, Eastern Sierra de Bahoruco, near Larimar mine, 18°07.163'N 71°08.505'W, 850 m, 29.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (night) [RD-166]; Santiago, Inoa — El Caimito, near San José de las Matas, 19°22.225'N 71°00.661'W, 552 m, 28.IV.2004, D. Perez, B. Hierro & R. Bastardo leg. (d/n) [RD-247]; República Dominicana, La Vega, El Arroyazo, Reserva Científica Ebano Verde, 337594 mE 2105122 mN, 980 m, 4–5.VI.2005, R. Bastardo leg.; República Dominicana, San Pedro de Macoris, Batey Nuevo, 18°29'13.8"N 69°8'11"W, 77 m, 28.X.2005, S. Velez & R. Bastardo leg.; Rep. Dom., Hato Mayor, Los Haitises, 8 km W Sabana de la Mar, 20 m, 14.II.2006, S. Kazantsev leg.; Rep. Dom., Sabana, E Sabana, 50 m, 15.II.2006, S. Kazantsev leg.; Rep. Dom., Hato Mayor, 5 km E Sabana de la Mar, 5 m, 16.II.2006, S. Kazantsev leg.; Rep. Dom., Dajabon, 2 km W El Carrizal, 450 m, 18.II.2006, S. Kazantsev leg.; Rep. Dom., Elías Piña, Nelga de Maco, SE Río Limpio, 800–850 m, 19–21.II.2006, S. Kazantsev leg.; República Dominicana, Distrito Nacional, Villa Mella, Sierra Prieta, 8.VIII.2006, D. Perez, R. Bastardo, B. Hierro & S. Medrano leg.; Dominican Republic, Santo Domingo Norte, Sierra Prieta, 9.VIII.2006, D. Perez, R. Bastardo, B. Hierro & S. Medrano leg. (night); Dom. Rep., N San Cristóbal, La Toma, 12.VI.2007, S. Sevak leg.; Dom. Rep., Pedernales, Sierra de Bahoruco, Las Abejas, 17.VI.2007, S. Sevak leg. (ICM, IIBZ, MHND and NMNH).

DISTRIBUTION. Dominican Republic (map 13) and Haiti. Also in Puerto Rico.

The *Heterophotinus* species of Hispaniola may be distinguished by the key that follows.

KEY TO *HETEROPHOTINUS* SPECIES

1. Elytra uniformly black/ brown, often with light margins (e.g., Figs 103, 110, 117) 2
— Elytra testaceous (e.g., Fig. 106), or with testaceous streaks in discal area or with distal and/or proximal, sometimes connected, black spots (e.g., Fig. 104) 6
2. Elytra uniformly black (Fig. 117)
..... *H. nigricollis* Kazantsev
— Elytra with light margins (e.g., Figs 103, 108, 110) 3
3. Larger, more than 13 mm. Elytra pale brown with lighter margins (Fig. 108) *H. constanzae* Kazantsev
— Smaller, less than 10 mm. Elytra black with yellow margins (Figs 103, 110) 4
4. Elytra broadly oval, their sutural margin black (Fig. 110)
..... *H. limpioensis* Kazantsev
— Elytra more parallel-sided, their sutural margin yellow (Fig. 103) *H. nubilus* sp.n.
5. Elytra uniformly testaceous (e.g., Figs 106, 121) 6
— Elytra with elongate black stripes or distal and/or proximal, sometimes connected, black spots (e.g., Fig. 104) 8
6. Elytra broadly oval, their sides broadly deflexed (Fig. 121)
..... *H. viridicolor* Kazantsev
— Elytra more parallel-sided, their sides rather narrowly deflexed (Fig. 106) 7
7. Venter and abdomen, except two ultimate ventrites, dark brown *H. alius* Kazantsev
— Venter testaceous; ventrites 1–4 pink
..... *H. glaucus* (Olivier)
8. Elytra with elongate testaceous stripes 9
— Elytra with distal and/or proximal, sometimes connected, black spots (e.g., Fig. 104) 10
9. Each elytra with one relatively broad longitudinal testaceous stripe *H. vittatus* (Olivier)
— Elytra with two narrow longitudinal testaceous stripes. Aedeagus robust, with distally bidentate parameres (Figs 113–114) *H. merielae* Kazantsev
10. Ultimate tergite uniformly black 11
— Ultimate tergite distally yellowish 12
11. Larger, over 13 mm. Elytra with basal black spots. Tibiae narrow, uniformly black. Aedeagus with narrow, distally dentate parameres (Fig. 102) *H. monticola* sp.n.
— Smaller, not more than 11 mm. Each elytron with distal black streak (Fig. 104). Tibiae partly testaceous. Aedeagus narrow, with relatively broad proximal portion of median lobe (Fig. 105) *H. striatus* sp.n.
12. Elytra broadly deflexed at sides, with two proximal and two distal black spots; distal spots distant from elytral apices. Ultimate tergite distally deeply emarginate (Fig. 120) *H. quadrimaculatus* (Laporte)
— Elytra narrowly deflexed at sides, proximal spots often absent, or proximal and distal spots connected; distal spots typically spreading to elytral apices. Ultimate tergite triangular, distally rounded or only feebly emarginate (Fig. 109) 13
13. Proximal and distal elytral spots connected with black streak *H. lengi* (Mutchler)
— Proximal and distal elytral spots disconnected; proximal spots often absent *H. quadrinotatus* (Motschulsky)

Genus *Microdiphot* Barber, 1941

Microdiphot Barber, 1941: 12

Type species: *Microdiphot cavernarum* Barber, 1941

DIAGNOSIS. Body narrow, almost cylindrical; pronotum elongate (Fig. 125). Otherwise similar to *Heterophotinus*.

DISTRIBUTION. Jamaica and Hispaniola.

Microdiphot baorucoensis Kazantsev, 2006

Figs 125–126, map 14

Microdiphot baorucoensis Kazantsev, 2006: 387

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, Dominican Republic, Pedernales, env. Los Arroyos, ca. 1450 m, 4–5.II.2006, S. Kazantsev leg. (ICM).

DISTRIBUTION. Dominican Republic (map 14).

Tribe PHOTURINI

Genus *Presbyolampis* Buck, 1947

Presbyolampis Buck, 1947: 75

Type species: *Presbyolampis immigrans* Buck, 1947

DIAGNOSIS. *Presbyolampis* may be easily differentiated by the bifid claws (an apomorphy of Photurini), location of luminous areas on ventrites 5 and 6 (e.g., Fig. 127) and by the structure of male ventrite 7, which is provided with a distal median projection (Fig. 129).

DISTRIBUTION. Jamaica and Hispaniola.

Presbyolampis mirabilis Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert sp.n.

Figs 127–128, map 14

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, Dominican Republic, Pedernales, Sierra de Bahoruco, Las Abejas, 17.VI.2007, S. Sevak leg. (ICM).

DESCRIPTION. **Male.** Testaceous; antennae, palps, elytra, ventrites 2–6, femora distally, tibiae and tarsi black; proximal two thirds of pronotum except at broad margins pink.

Eyes small (interocular distance 1.4 times greater than eye radius). Antennae filiform, attaining to elytral half, with antennomere 3 twice as long as antennomere 2 and 1.2 times shorter than antennomere 4.

Pronotum transverse, 1.5 times wider than long, bisinuate basally, with rounded anterior margin and acute posterior angles. Scutellum triangular, as long as wide, rounded at apex.

Elytra relatively long, 2 times as long as wide, widest distal third, densely punctate, with four obscure longitudinal costae.

Luminous areas on sternites 6 and 7 (ventrites 5 and 6) occupying median third (Fig. 127). Tergite 8 triangular, rounded distally, with inconspicuous lateral angles; ventrite 7 (sternite 8) transverse, with long distal median projection. Aedeagus relatively short, conspicuously curved in lateral viewpoint, with prominent phallobase (Fig. 128).

Female. Unknown.

Length: 8.0 mm. Width: 3.3 mm.

ETYMOLOGY. The name of the new species is the Latin for “extraordinary”, alluding to its dissimilarity to the second known Hispaniolan *Presbyolampis*, *P. vegaensis* Kazantsev, 2006.

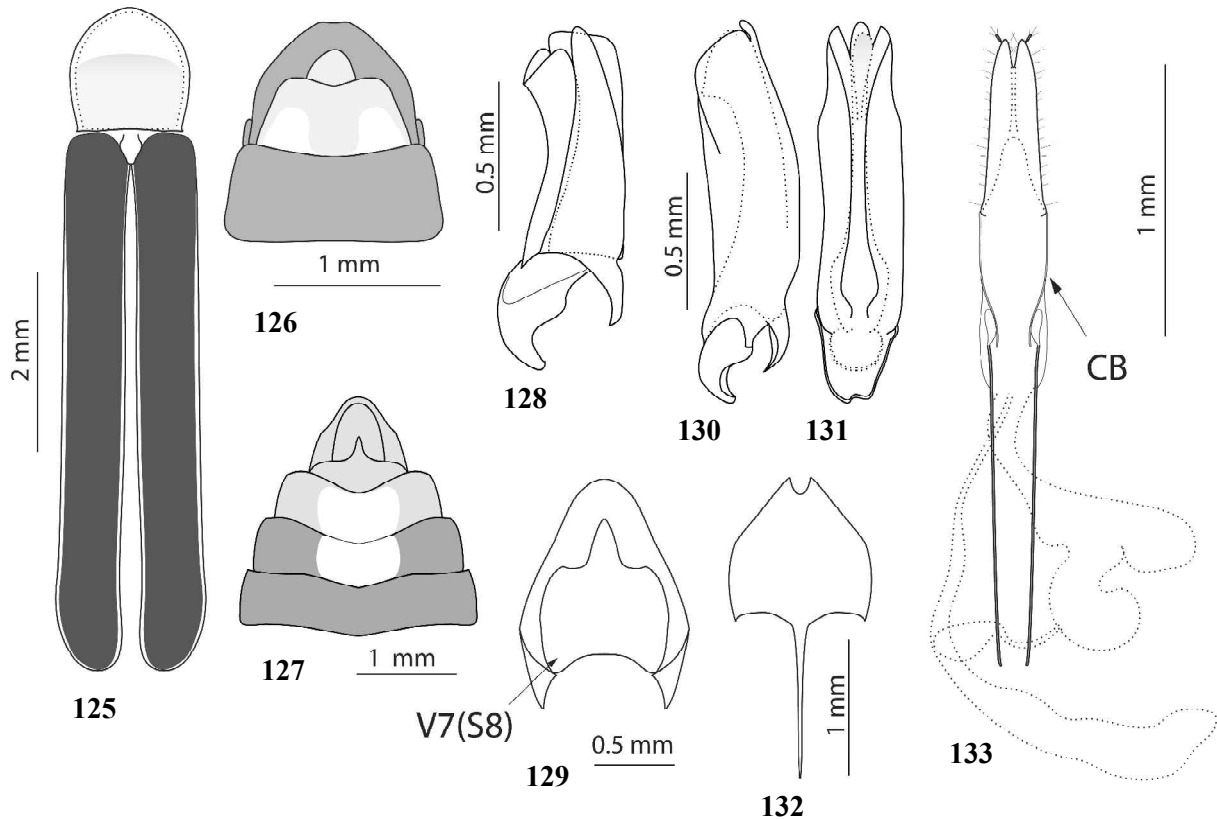
DIAGNOSIS. *P. mirabilis* sp.n. is distinguishable from the other two known species of the genus, *P. vegaensis* Kazantsev, also occurring on Hispaniola, and *P. immigrans* Buck from Jamaica, by the structure of the aedeagus (Fig. 128). Additionally, it may be readily differentiated from *P. vegaensis* by the uniformly black elytra and somewhat reduced photic organs, limited to the median halves of ventrites 5 and 6 (Fig. 127).

Presbyolampis vegaensis Kazantsev, 2006

Figs 129–133, map 14

Presbyolampis vegaensis Kazantsev, 2006: 389

MATERIAL: Holotype, ♂, Dominican Republic, La Vega, env. La Ciénaga, 1120 m, 8.IV.2005, S. Kazantsev leg. (ICM); paratypes, 18 ♂♂, same label; paratype, ♀, Dominican Republic, La Vega, env. Jarabacoa, ca. 600–700 m, 7.IV.2005, S. Kazantsev leg.; paratypes, 5 ♂♂, Dominican Republic, Elias Piña, Nalga de Maco, SE Rio Limpio, 800–850 m, 19–21.IV.2005, S. Kazantsev leg. (ICM, AMNH and ZMMU); R. D., Puerto Plata, La Cumbre,



Figs 125–133. Details of *Microdiphot* and *Presbyolampis* spp.: 125–131 — holotypes; 132–133 — paratypes; 125–126 — *M. baorucoensis*; 127–128 — *P. mirabilis* sp.n.; 129–133 — *P. vegaensis*; 125–131 — males; 132–133 — females; 125 — body outline; 126–127 — terminal abdominal segments; 132 — ventrite 7; 129 — ventrite 7 and tergite 8; 128, 130–131 — aedeagus; 133 — external female genitalia; 126–127, 131 — ventral view; 128, 130 — lateral view. CB — coxital baculus.

Рис. 125–133. Детали строения *Microdiphot* и *Presbyolampis* spp.: 125–131 — голотипы; 132–133 — паратипы; 125–126 — *M. baorucoensis*; 127–128 — *P. mirabilis* sp.n.; 129–133 — *P. vegaensis*; 125–131 — самцы; 132–133 — самки; 125 — общие очертания тела; 126, 127 — верхние сегменты брюшка; 132 — вентрит 7; 129 — вентрит 7 и тергит 8; 128, 130, 131 — эдеагус; 133 — наружные гениталии самок; 126, 127, 131 — снизу; 128, 130 — сбоку. CB — бакулюс коксита.

Puerto Plata, 28.I.1979, Domínguez leg.; REP. DOM., La Vega, La Sal, Res. Ebano Verde, 19°4'101"N 70°34'89"W, 1043m, 11–12.VII.2002, D. Perez, B. Hierro & R. Bastardo leg.; La Vega, La Sal, Reserva Ebano Verde, 19°04.101'N 70°34.089'W, 1043 m, 12.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (night) [RD–151]; La Vega, Los Tablones, Parque Armando Bermúdez, 19°03.308'N 70°53.049'W, 1270 m, 23.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (night) [RD–157]; Elías Piña, on way to Loma de las Tayotas, Rio Limpio, 19°13.333'N 71°31.220'W, 844 m, 24.VII.2003, D. Perez, R. Bastardo & B. Hierro leg. (night) [RD–164] (MHND and NMNH).

DISTRIBUTION. Dominican Republic (map 14).

The *Presbyolampis* species of Hispaniola may be distinguished by the key that follows.

KEY TO *PRESBYOLAMPIS* SPECIES

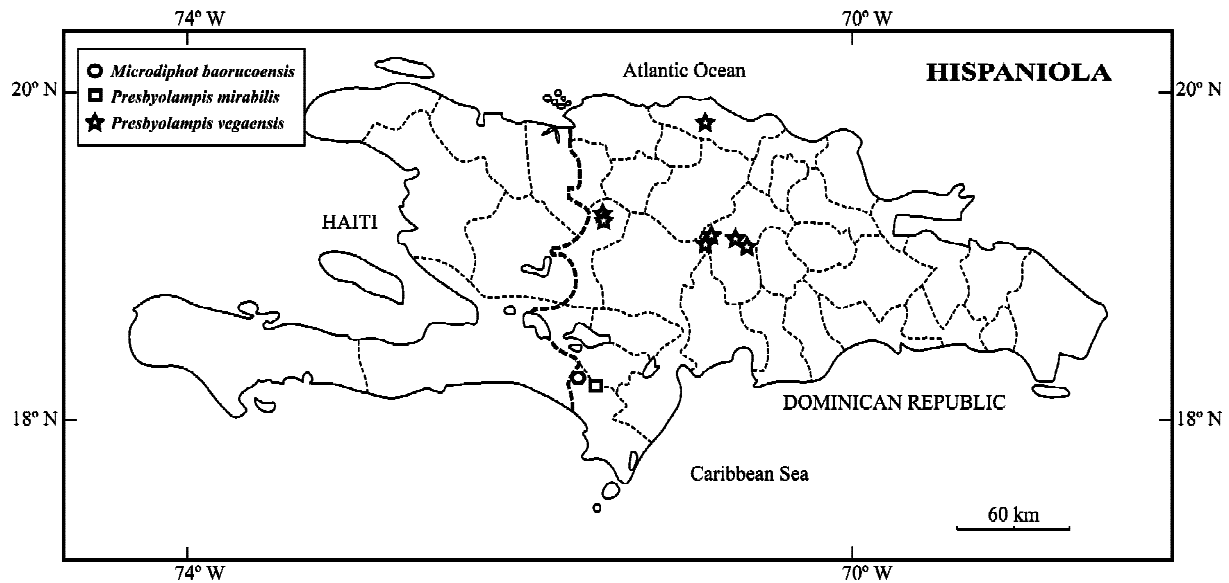
1. Elytra uniformly black. Photic organs occupy median portion of ventrites 5 and 6 (Fig. 127). Aedeagus shorter, curved in lateral viewpoint, with relatively greater phallobase (Fig. 128) *P. mirabilis* sp.n.
- Elytra uniformly testaceous. Photic organs occupy all ventral surfaces of ventrites 5 and 6. Aedeagus more elongate, less curved in lateral viewpoint, with relatively smaller phallobase (Figs 130–131) *P. vegaensis* Kazantsev

Biogeographical remarks

In Lampyridae Hispaniola has no endemic tribes and only two endemic genera, *Callopsisma* and *Erythrolychnia*, while 64 out of its 66 species do not occur anywhere else. On the other hand, six genera out of ten registered for the island are Greater Antillean endemics. Hispaniola and Puerto Rico have five genera in common (*Cheguevaria*, *Pyractomena*, *Lychnacris*, *Robopus* and *Heterophotinus*), and Jamaica and Hispaniola have three (*Heterophotinus*, *Presbyolampis* and *Microdiphot*).

The four genera not endemic to the Greater Antilles are: *Aspisoma*, *Pyractomena*, *Lychnacris* and *Heterophotinus*.

Aspisoma, with one species occurring in lowland, sometimes seashore localities, also known from Puerto Rico, Cuba, Central America, Colombia and Venezuela, is an apparent recent introduction by humans. *Pyractomena*, a genus registered in both Americas, with two endemic species on Hispaniola and one endemic species on each of Cuba and Puerto Rico, is apparently a much older element of the fauna probably introduced by over water dispersal. The biogeographical status of *Lychnacris* and *Heterophotinus*, quite species-rich on Hispaniola, is unclear. They are believed to be present in the Neotropics as well [McDermott, 1964], but



Map 14. Distribution of *Microdiphot* and *Presbyolampis* spp.
Карта 14. Распространение *Microdiphot* и *Presbyolampis* spp.

their relationships to their continental congeners should be verified. Interestingly, *Lychnacris* is not reported from Puerto Rico and Jamaica [Kazantsev, 2006].

Six genera are Greater Antillean endemics: *Cheguevaria*, *Callophisma*, *Erythrolychnia*, *Robopus*, *Microdiphot* and *Presbyolampis* (only the two latter genera are also found on Jamaica).

Callophisma and *Erythrolychnia* are species-rich endemics of Hispaniola and seem to be true relict groups of the island. *Cheguevaria*, belonging to the only endemic Greater Antillean tribe, Cheguevariini, apart from Hispaniola has been registered only on Puerto Rico and seems to be another relict group. *Robopus*, also endemic to the Greater Antilles, is a species-rich genus occurring on Cuba, Hispaniola and Puerto Rico. It is absent on Jamaica and may prove to be yet another relict group. The biogeographical status of *Microdiphot* and *Presbyolampis*, known only from Jamaica and Hispaniola, is unclear, as their taxonomic status has to be verified. They are undoubtedly closely related to *Heterophotinus* and *Bicellonycha* Motschulsky, 1853, respectively, both of which are distributed in the Neotropical region [McDermott, 1966].

We also find it appropriate, to facilitate further studies of fireflies of Hispaniola, to provide a simplified (no synonyms, no references, no type species of the genera) checklist of all 66 species of this family found on the island.

A checklist of Lampyridae of Hispaniola

Tribe CHEGUEVARIINI

Genus *Cheguevaria* Kazantsev, 2006

angusta Kazantsev, 2006 — Dominican Republic.

Tribe LAMPROCERINI

Genus *Lychnacris* Motschulsky, 1853

atrocrocea Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert, 2009 **sp.n.** — Dominican Republic.

bahorucoensis Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert, 2009 **sp.n.** — Dominican Republic.

cienagaensis Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert, 2009 **sp.n.** — Dominican Republic.

hierroi Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert, 2009 **sp.n.** — Dominican Republic.

konstantinovi Kazantsev, 2006 — Dominican Republic.

montensis Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert, 2009 **sp.n.** — Dominican Republic.

mariposa (Leng et Mutchler, 1922) — Dominican Republic and Haiti.

neslihanae Kazantsev, 2006 — Dominican Republic.

orbis Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert, 2009 **sp.n.** — Dominican Republic.

pedernalis Kazantsev, 2006 — Dominican Republic.

piceonotata Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert, 2009 **sp.n.** — Dominican Republic.

postica (E. Olivier, 1899) — Dominican Republic and Haiti.

rufocaerulea Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert, 2009 **sp.n.** — Dominican Republic.

scintilla Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert, 2009 — **sp.n.** Dominican Republic.

Tribe CRATOMORPHINI

Genus *Aspisoma* Laporte, 1833

ignitum (Linnaeus, 1767) — Dominican Republic. Also in Puerto Rico, Cuba, Central America, Colombia, Venezuela.

Genus *Pyractomena* Melsheimer, 1845

vitticollis Motschulsky, 1853 — Dominican Republic.

watsoni Leng et Mutchler, 1922 — Dominican Republic.

Genus *Callophisma* Motschulsky, 1853

altimontana Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert, 2009 **sp.n.** — Dominican Republic.

dominicana Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert, 2009 **sp.n.** — Dominican Republic.

engombe Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert, 2009 **sp.n.** — Dominican Republic.

lamellicornis Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert, 2009 **sp.n.** — Dominican Republic.

larimarena Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert, 2009 **sp.n.** — Dominican Republic.
rubicunda Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert, 2009 **sp.n.** — Dominican Republic.
rufa (Olivier, 1790) — Dominican Republic and Haiti.
rufoviolacea Kazantsev, 2006 — Dominican Republic.

Genus *Erythrolychnia* Motschulsky, 1853

azuensis Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert, 2009 **sp.n.** — Dominican Republic.
bipartita (E. Olivier, 1912) — Dominican Republic and Haiti.
caborojensis Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert, 2009 **sp.n.** — Dominican Republic.
clarki Mutchler, 1923 — Dominican Republic and Haiti.
crisobalensis Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert, 2009 **sp.n.** — Dominican Republic.
fulgida (Olivier, 1790) — Dominican Republic.
marcanoï Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert, 2009 **sp.n.** — Dominican Republic.
medranoï Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert, 2009 **sp.n.** — Dominican Republic.
nigriventris Kazantsev, 2006 — Dominican Republic.
pedernalensis Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert, 2009 **sp.n.** — Dominican Republic.
quinquenotata (Laporte, 1840) — Dominican Republic and Haiti.
roseimargo Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert, 2009 **sp.n.** — Dominican Republic.
unicolor Kazantsev, 2006 — Dominican Republic.

Tribe PHOTININI

Genus *Robopus* Motschulsky, 1853

acutangulus Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert, 2009 **sp.n.** — Dominican Republic.
bastardoï Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert, 2009 **sp.n.** — Dominican Republic.
branhami Kazantsev, 2006 — Dominican Republic.
dissimilis Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert, 2009 **sp.n.** — Dominican Republic.
erythrolytris Kazantsev, 2006 — Haiti.
hondovallensis Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert, 2009 **sp.n.** — Dominican Republic.
kasikus Kazantsev, 2006 — Dominican Republic and Haiti.
nigrifrons Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert, 2009 **sp.n.** — Dominican Republic.
peregrinus Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert, 2009 **sp.n.** — Dominican Republic.
vallinovae Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert, 2009 **sp.n.** — Dominican Republic.

Genus *Heterophotinus* E. Olivier, 1894

alius Kazantsev, 2006 — Dominican Republic.
constanzae Kazantsev, 2006 — Dominican Republic.
glaucus (Olivier, 1790) — Dominican Republic and Haiti. Also in Cuba and Jamaica.
lengi (Mutchler, 1923) — Dominican Republic and Haiti.
limpioensis Kazantsev, 2006 — Dominican Republic.
merielae Kazantsev, 2006 — Dominican Republic.
monticola Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert, 2009 **sp.n.** — Dominican Republic and Haiti.
nigricollis Kazantsev, 2006 — Dominican Republic.
nubilus Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert, 2009 **sp.n.** — Dominican Republic.
quadrimaculatus (Laporte, 1840) — Dominican Republic and Haiti.

quadrinotatus (Motschulsky, 1854) — Dominican Republic.
sriatus Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert, 2009 **sp.n.** — Dominican Republic.

viridicolor Kazantsev, 2006 — Dominican Republic.
vittatus (Olivier, 1790) — Dominican Republic and Haiti. Also in Puerto Rico.

Genus *Microdiphot* Barber, 1941

baorucoensis Kazantsev, 2006 — Dominican Republic.

Tribe PHOTURINI

Genus *Presbyolampis* Buck, 1947

mirabilis Kazantsev et Perez-Gelabert, 2009 **sp.n.** — Dominican Republic.
vegaensis Kazantsev, 2006 — Dominican Republic.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. It is our pleasant duty to express gratitude to R. Bastardo (Universidad Autónoma de Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic), B. Hierro (Departamento de Vida Silvestre and Universidad Autónoma de Santo Domingo), S. Medrano (Instituto Dominicano de Investigaciones Agropecuarias y Forestales, Santo Domingo) and C. Surliel (Museo Nacional de Historia Natural de Santo Domingo) for their invaluable contributions to the exploration of the firefly fauna of the Dominican Republic and for a possibility to study the firefly specimens in their care. Field expeditions of the Hispaniolan Orthopteroids project in the Dominican Republic were supported by National Science Foundation grant DEB-0103042 to inventory the Hispaniolan Orthopteroïd insects and small grants from the Orthopterists' Society and S.W. Williston Diptera Research Fund, Smithsonian Institution. We also wish to thank Dr. L.H. Herman (American Museum of Natural History, New York), Dr. D. Furth (US National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C.) and Dr. N.B. Nikitsky (Zoological Museum of Moscow University) through whose courtesy we were able to study the Lampyridae collections at the respective institutions.

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