

Results of an entomological collecting trip to St. Eustatius (Coleoptera)

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KEY WORDS

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In February and March 2020 the second author visited St. Eustatius to collect various insect groups. The beetles collected during this trip were identified by the first author. Forty-six species could be identified to genus or species level. Twenty-one of these were new for the island and 15 even for the Dutch Antilles. This research brings the number of beetle species currently known to occur on St. Eustatius to 117, which is about a quarter of the number of species expected to be present on the island. There still remains a lot to be discovered.

Introduction

The coleopteran fauna of the (former) Dutch Antilles (the southern Leeward Antilles Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao, and the northern Leeward Islands Saba, St. Eustatius and St. Martin; figure 1) is poorly known. Colijn *et al.* (2020) recently published a first critical review of the beetle species known from the islands. For the northern Leeward Islands, only about 10-20% of the beetle species expected to be present are currently known (Colijn *et al.* 2020). The study of Antillean invertebrates is seriously hampered by the so-called 'taxonomic impediment': a big gap in our taxonomic knowledge and a shortage of trained taxonomists for the Antillean region. The only (relatively) well-studied beetle groups in the Antilles comprise the larger species of families such as the Carabidae, Scarabaeidae, Cerambycidae and Tenebrionidae and the smaller members of the subfamily Scolytinae. For most other groups modern revisions are lacking. This makes it frequently impossible to identify specimens to species or even genus level. For an introduction to the island we refer to Colijn *et al.* (2020).

Material and methods

The second author visited St. Eustatius (figure 2) from February 6th, 2020 till March 22nd, 2020 to sample various insect groups. Beetles were collected at light, by hand or with a sweep net, killed with ethyl acetate and after 24 hours dried and pinned, or stored in paper bags. After transport to the Netherlands, 8% acetic acid was used to relax the specimens. The relaxed specimens were stored in 70% ethanol. Identification was done with a stereo microscope using different identification keys. All specimens are currently in possession of the first author, but will eventually become part of the Coleoptera collection of the Naturalis Biodiversity Center. In this paper, we follow the (sub)familial level classification of the most recent review of the beetles of the Lesser Antilles (Peck 2016). This is that of Arnett & Thomas (2001) and Arnett *et al.* (2002), modified from Lawrence & Newton (1995).

Results

Suborder ADEPHAGA

Family CARABIDAE

Subfamily HARPALINAE

Apenes variegata (Dejean, 1825)

F.D. Roosevelt Airport, 12.ii.2020.

Collected by hand from under dead leaves. A widespread species present on the mainland from Brazil to northern Mexico; in the Caribbean from Trinidad to the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico (Ball & Shpeley 2009). In the Dutch Antilles on St. Martin and St. Eustatius (Ball & Shpeley 2009, Colijn *et al.* 2020).

Selenophorus alternans Dejean, 1829

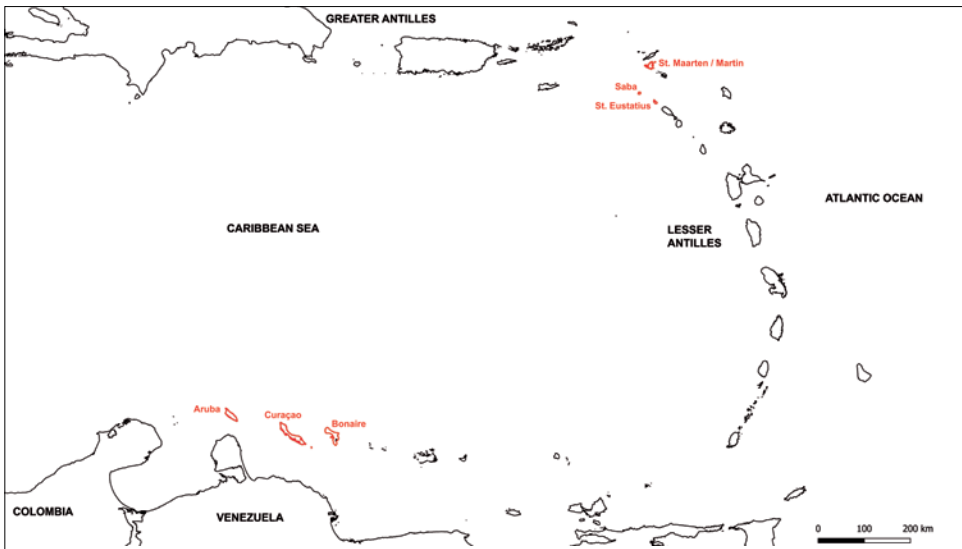
Zeelandia Bay, 12.iii.2020, ♀.

Collected from under a stone near the beach together with a specimen of *S. parumpunctatus*. New to St. Eustatius. A widespread species present on the mainland from Uruguay to Mexico; in the Caribbean in the Lesser Antilles from Grenada north-westward to the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Hispaniola and to the islands of Andros, Mayaguana and New Providence in the Bahamas (Peck 2016, Shpeley *et al.* 2017). Hitherto only known in the Dutch Antilles from Saba (Colijn *et al.* 2020, Shpeley *et al.* 2017).

Selenophorus discopunctatus Dejean, 1829

F.D. Roosevelt Airport, 10.ii.2020, ♂; Northeast of Oranjestad, pasture near solar park, 18.ii.2020, ♀; F.D. Roosevelt Airport, 11.iii.2020, ♀; Oranjestad, Golden Rock, Caribbean Netherlands Science Institute, 15.iii.2020, ♂.

Collected by hand from under dead leaves and stones and on the road. A widespread species present on the mainland in



1. The (former) Dutch Antilles. Aruba, Bonaire and Curaçao are part of the southern Leeward Antilles; Saba, St. Eustatius and St. Martin are part of the northern Leeward Islands.

1. De (vroegere) Nederlandse Antillen. Aruba, Bonaire en Curaçao maken deel uit van de Benedenwindse Eilanden; Saba, St. Eustatius en St. Martin van de Bovenwindse Eilanden.



2. Map of St. Eustatius. © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA.

2. Kaart van St. Eustatius. © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA.



3. The diving beetle *Thermonectus basillaris*, Oranjestad, 18.ii.2020. Photo: Jan-Joost Mekkes

3. De waterroofkever *Thermonectus basillaris*, Oranjestad, 18.ii.2020.

South and Central America and in the Caribbean from Grenada to the Greater Antilles, Bahamas and Florida with the exception of the Greater Antillean Cayman Islands (Shpeley et al. 2017). In the Dutch Antilles on Saba, St. Eustatius and St. Martin (Colijn et al. 2020, Shpeley et al. 2017).

Selenophorus integer (Fabricius, 1801)

Oranjestad, Golden Rock, Caribbean Netherlands Science Institute, 1.iii.2020, ♀ & 15.iii.2020, 2× ♀.

Endemic to the Antilles, from Grenada to Hispaniola and Puerto Rico Islands (Shpeley et al. 2017). In the Dutch Antilles on Saba, St. Eustatius and St. Martin (Colijn et al. 2020, Shpeley et al. 2017).

Selenophorus parumpunctatus Dejean, 1829

Zeelandia Bay, 12.iii.2020, ♀.

Collected from under a stone near the beach together with a specimen of *S. alternans*. Known from Mustique to the Florida Keys and the Bahamas (Shpeley et al. 2017). In the Dutch Antilles on Saba, St. Eustatius and St. Martin (Colijn et al. 2020, Shpeley et al. 2017).

Selenophorus propinquus Putzeys, 1874

Oranjestad, Golden Rock, Caribbean Netherlands Science Institute, 8.ii.2020, ♀ & 24.ii.2020 & 26.ii.2020, ♀ & 1.iii.2020, 2× ♀; near F.D. Roosevelt Airport, pasture, 10.ii.2020, ♀; Oranjestad, graveyard, 23.ii.2020, ♂.

From Martinique northwards to the Virgin Islands and Jamaica



4. View from Zeelandia at Great Bay.
Photo: Jan-Joost Mekkes
4. Uitzicht vanuit Zeelandia op Great Bay.

plus Andros in the Bahamas (Shpeley *et al.* 2017). In the Dutch Antilles on Saba, St. Eustatius and St. Martin (Colijn *et al.* 2020, Shpeley *et al.* 2017).

Family DYTISCIDAE

Subfamily DYTISCINAE

Thermonectus basillaris (Harris, 1829) (figure 3)

Oranjestad, Golden Rock, Caribbean Netherlands Science Institute, 18.ii.2020, ♀.

Attracted to light. New to the Dutch Antilles (Colijn *et al.* 2020). A widespread species present on the mainland from Brazil to the eastern United States and Ontario, Canada; probably throughout the Caribbean.

Suborder POLYPHAGA

Family HYBOSORIDAE

Subfamily HYBOSORINAE

Hybosorus illigeri Reiche, 1853

Oranjestad, Golden Rock, Caribbean Netherlands Science Institute, 8.ii.2020 & 24.ii.2020.

Attracted to light. An introduced species, native to southern Europe. First recorded for the Lesser Antilles by Colijn *et al.* (2020).

Family SCARABAEIDAE

Subfamily APHODIINAE

Labarrus pseudolividus Balthasar, 1941

Oranjestad, Golden Rock, Caribbean Netherlands Science Institute, 24.ii.2020 & 1.iii.2020, 4x.

Attracted to light. New to the Dutch Antilles. A nearly cosmopolitan species.

Nialaphodius nigrita (Fabricius, 1801)

Oranjestad, Golden Rock, Caribbean Netherlands Science Institute, 1.iii.2020.

Attracted to light. Introduced species native to Africa, widespread in the New World, from South America to the southern United States (Peck 2016). In the Dutch Antilles known from Saba and St. Eustatius (Colijn *et al.* 2020).

Ataenius scabrellus Schmidt, 1909

Great Bay, 3.iii.2020 (figure 4).

Collected from under plants near the coast. New to the Dutch Antilles. Known from the mainland from Venezuela, British Guyana and Florida; in the Caribbean from Grenada north to the Bahamas (Peck 2016, Stebnicka 2003, 2007).

Subfamily SCARABAEINAE

Digitonthophagus gazella (Fabricius, 1787)

Oranjestad, Golden Rock, Caribbean Netherlands Science Institute, 8.ii.2020, ♀, ♂ & 18.ii.2020, ♀ & 24.ii.2020, ♀ & 1.iii.2020, ♀, 2x ♂ & 14.iii.2020, ♂; F.D. Roosevelt Airport, pasture, 10.ii.2020, ♀; Great Bay, 7.iii.2020, ♀.

Attracted to light. Introduced, native to Africa. In the Dutch Antilles known from St. Eustatius and provisionally from St. Martin (Colijn *et al.* 2020), based on a photo by Yokoyama (2013).

Family ELATERIDAE

Subfamily AGRYPNINAE

Conoderus bifoveatus Palisot de Beauvois, 1807 (figure 5)

Quill National Park, 27.ii.2020, ♀, ♂.

Collected with sweep net in herb-rich meadow. Listed as an Antillean endemic (Dominica to the Bahamas) by Peck (2016), but also known from southern Florida from at least as early as 1875 (Becker 1975). In the Dutch Antilles on Saba, St. Eustatius and St. Martin (Colijn *et al.* 2020).



5. The click beetle *Conoderus bifoveatus*, Quill National Park, 27.ii.2020. Photo: Jan-Joost Mekkes

5. De kniptor *Conoderus bifoveatus*, Quill National Park, 27.ii.2020.



6. The firefly *Aspisoma ignitum*, Boven National Park, 20.ii.2020. Photo: Jan-Joost Mekkes

6. De glimworm *Aspisoma ignitum*, Boven National Park, 20.ii.2020.

Heteroderes amplicollis (Gyllenhal, 1817)

Oranjestad, Golden Rock, Caribbean Netherlands Science Institute, 1.iii.2020, ♀; northeast of Oranjestad, 7.iii.2020, ♀.

Attracted to light. New to St. Eustatius. A widespread species present on the mainland from South America to the southern United States; in the Caribbean from Grenada to the Bahamas (Peck 2016). Hitherto only known in the Dutch Antilles from St. Martin (Chassain & Touroult 2012, Colijn et al. 2020).

Family LAMPYRIDAE

Subfamily LAMPYRINAE

Aspisoma ignitum (Linnaeus, 1767) (figure 6)

Boven National Park (figure 7), 20.ii.2020.

Collected by hand from shrubs. A widespread species present on the mainland from French Guyana to the southern United States; in the Caribbean from Trinidad to Cuba (Peck 2016). First recorded for the Dutch Antillean islands St. Eustatius and St. Martin by Colijn et al. (2020).

Family DERMESTIDAE

Trogoderma serraticorne (Fabricius, 1792)

Oranjestad, Golden Rock, Caribbean Netherlands Science Institute, 13.iii.2020, ♂.

New to the island. A widespread species present on the mainland from Brazil and Peru to Texas; in the Caribbean from Aruba to Cuba (Háva 2015). Hitherto only known in the Dutch Antilles from Aruba (Colijn et al. 2020, Háva 2003).

Family BOSTRICHIDAE

Subfamily BOSTRICHINAE

Xylomeira tridens (Fabricius, 1792)

Oranjestad, Golden Rock, Caribbean Netherlands Science Institute, 13.iii.2020.

Attracted to light. On the mainland from Mexico to Texas and Florida; in the Caribbean from Grenada to the Bahamas (Peck 2016). In the Dutch Antilles known from St. Eustatius and provisionally from St. Martin (Colijn et al. 2020), based on a photo by Yokoyama (2013).

Family TROGOSSITIDAE

Subfamily TROGOSSITINAE

Tenebroides transversicollis (Jacquelin du Val, 1857)

Oranjestad, Golden Rock, Caribbean Netherlands Science Institute, 24.ii.2020.

New to the Dutch Antilles. An Antillean endemic present from Guadeloupe to Cuba and the Virgin Islands (Peck 2016).

Family CLERIDAE

Subfamily KORYNETINAE

Necrobia rufipes (De Geer, 1775)

Northeast of Oranjestad, pasture, 12.ii.2020, 3×.

Collected by hand from the remains of a dead cow (figure 8). Introduced, cosmopolitan species. In the Dutch Antilles known from St. Eustatius and provisionally from St. Martin (Colijn et al. 2020), based on a photo by Yokoyama (2013).

Family LANGURIIDAE

Subfamily XENOSCELINAE

Loberus species

Quill National Park, 27.ii.2020, 2×; Botanical Garden, 4.iii.2020, 6×.

Collected by hand and with sweep net from herb-rich meadows. New to St. Eustatius. Hitherto this genus was only known in the Dutch Antilles from Saba (Colijn et al. 2020, Peck 2016). The genus is in need of a modern revision.

Family COCCINELLIDAE

Subfamily SCYMNINAE

Diomus roseicollis (Mulsant, 1853)

Quill National Park, 27.ii.2020, ♂.

Collected with sweep net in herb-rich meadow. New to the island. A widespread species present on the mainland from Ecuador to Central America; in the Caribbean from Curaçao to the Bahamas and southern Florida (Gordon 1999, Peck 2016).



7. View from the Quill at Boven National Park, with Saba in the background. Photo: Jan-Joost Mekkes
7. Uitzicht vanaf de Quill op Boven National Park, met Saba op de achtergrond.

Hitherto known in the Dutch Antilles from Saba and Curaçao (Colijn et al. 2020, Peck 2016).

Hyperaspis connectens (Thunberg, 1808)

Botanical Garden, 4.iii.2020, 7×.

Collected with sweep net from herb-rich meadow. A widespread species present on the mainland from Venezuela north to the southern United States; in the Caribbean from Guadeloupe north to Hispaniola (Gordon & Canepari 2008, Peck 2016). In the Dutch Antilles known from St. Eustatius and St. Martin (Colijn et al. 2020).

Scymnus coccivora Ramakrishna Ayyar, 1925

Oranjestad, Golden Rock, Caribbean Netherlands Science Institute, 9.ii.2020, ♀.

Collected by hand from a tree. New to the Dutch Antilles. Introduced as a biological control agent in the United States and the Caribbean. Native to India. Also introduced in the Lesser Antilles on Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago, St. Kitts and Montserrat (Sagarra & Peterkin 1999).

Scymnus (*Pullus*) species

Quill National Park, 27.ii.2020, ♂.

Collected with sweep net in herb-rich meadow. Another, second species of this subgenus from the island which is also new to the Dutch Antilles.

Subfamily COCCINELLINAE

Coelophora inaequalis (Fabricius, 1775)

F.D. Roosevelt Airport, 11.ii.2020.

Collected by hand from Oleander *Nerium oleander*. New to the Dutch Antilles. Introduced as a biocontrol agent. Native to Australia. Also present in Florida and Hawaii and the Antillean islands Cuba, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, Anguilla, St. Barthélemy, Montserrat, Guadeloupe, Martinique and St. Lucia (Peck 2016, Colijn et al. 2020).

Cycloneda sanguinea (Linnaeus, 1763) (figure 9)

Boven National Park, 25.ii.2020, 2×; Quill National Park, 27.ii.2020; F.D. Roosevelt Airport, 11.iii.2020.

Collected by hand from Oleander *Nerium oleander* and shrubs. A very widespread species present on the mainland from Argentina and Chile north to the southern United States; in the Caribbean from Bonaire north to the Bahamas (Peck 2016, Vandenberg 2002). In the Dutch Antilles known from Bonaire, Curaçao, St. Eustatius and provisionally from Saba and St. Martin (Colijn et al. 2020).

Family TENEBRIONIDAE

Subfamily DIAPERINAE

Gondwanacrypticus cf *filicornis* (Chevrolat, 1878)

Great Bay, 3.iii.2020.

Collected by hand from under plants near the coast. New to the Dutch Antilles. Antillean endemic hitherto known from Hispaniola, Puerto Rico and St. Barthélemy (Peck 2016).

Trachyscelis aphodioides Latreille, 1809

Zeelandia Bay, 12.iii.2020.

Collected by hand from under a coconut shell on the beach. Introduced, native to the Mediterranean coasts. In the Caribbean from Martinique north to the Turks and Caicos Islands (Peck 2016). In the Dutch Antilles known from St. Eustatius and St. Martin (Colijn et al. 2020).

Subfamily OPATRINAE

Blapstinus opacus Mulsant & Rey, 1859

Oranjestad, 27.ii.2020; F.D. Roosevelt Airport, 3.iii.2020; Great Bay, 3.iii.2020.

Collected by hand from a road, dry soil with sand and stones and from under plants near the coast. An Antillean endemic present from Dominica north to Puerto Rico (Ivie & Hart 2016). In the Dutch Antilles known from St. Eustatius and St. Martin (Colijn et al. 2020).



8. The remains of a dead cow, location of the cosmopolitan ham beetle *Necrobia rufipes*, northeast of Oranjestad, 12.ii.2020. Photo: Jan-Joost Mekkes

8. De resten van een dode koe, vindplaats van de kosmopolitische koprakever *Necrobia rufipes*, noordoost van Oranjestad, 12.ii.2020.



9. The lady beetle *Cycloneda sanguinea*, F.D. Roosevelt Airport, 18.ii.2020. Photo: Jan-Joost Mekkes

9. Het lieveheersbeestje *Cycloneda sanguinea*, F.D. Roosevelt Airport, 18.ii.2020.

Diastolinus leewardensis Hart & Ivie, 2016

Oranjestad, 11.ii.2020, 2×; Quill National Park, 10.iii.2020.

Collected by hand from under dead leaves. Endemic to the northern Lesser Antilles where it occurs from Montserrat to Barbuda and Saba (Hart & Ivie 2016). In the Dutch Antilles known from Saba and St. Eustatius (Colijn et al. 2020).

Subfamily ALLECULINAE

Hymenorus species

Oranjestad, Golden Rock, Caribbean Netherlands Science Institute, 13.iii.2020, ♂.

Attracted to light. New to the Dutch Antilles. The aedeagus does not match any of those figured in Campbell (1971).

Family OEDEMERIDAE

SUBFAMILY OEDEMERINAE

Hypasclera cf *simplex* (Waterhouse, 1878)

Oranjestad, Golden Rock, Caribbean Netherlands Science Institute, 13.iii.2020.

Attracted to light. New to the Dutch Antilles. An Antillean endemic known from Martinique north to the Virgin Islands and Jamaica, but not on Hispaniola (Peck 2016, Perez-Gelabert 2008).

Family ADERIDAE

Zonantes species

Quill National Park, 10.iii.2020.

New to the Dutch Antilles. The genus is in need of a modern revision. Other unidentified species in this genus are known from the Bahamas, Montserrat and St. Lucia (Peck 2016).

Family CERAMBYCIDAE

Subfamily CERAMBYCINAE

Methia necydalea (Fabricius, 1798)

Oranjestad, Golden Rock, Caribbean Netherlands Science Institute, 13.iii.2020, 3×.

Attracted to light. A widespread species present on the mainland from Belize north to the southern United States; in the Caribbean from Grenada to the Bahamas (Monné 2020a). In the Dutch Antilles known from St. Eustatius and St. Martin, probably also on Saba but there is no voucher available yet (Colijn et al. 2020).

Neocompsa cylindricollis (Fabricius, 1798) (figure 10)

Oranjestad, Golden Rock, Caribbean Netherlands Science Institute, 8.ii.2020 & 13.ii.2020 & 13.iii.2020 & 14.iii.2020.

Attracted to light. A widespread species present in Venezuela north through Trinidad to Puerto Rico and Jamaica (Monné 2020a). In the Dutch Antilles known from Saba, St. Eustatius and St. Martin (Colijn et al. 2020).

Subfamily LAMIINAE

Urgleptes cobbeni Gilmour, 1963

Oranjestad, Golden Rock, Caribbean Netherlands Science Institute, 18.ii.2020.

Attracted to light. Antillean endemic present on Bonaire and Curaçao, and from Barbados north to St. Martin (Monné 2020b). In the Dutch Antilles known from Bonaire, Curaçao, Saba, St. Eustatius and St. Martin (Colijn et al. 2020).



10. The longhorn beetle *Neocompsa cylindricollis*, Oranjestad, 13.ii.2020.
Photo: Jan-Joost Mekkes
10. De boktor *Neocompsa cylindricollis*, Oranjestad, 13.ii.2020.

Family BRUCHIDAE

Subfamily BRUCHINAE

Acanthoscelides desmanthi Johnson, 1977

Botanical garden, 4.iii.2020, 2 ♂, ♀.

Collected with sweep net. A widespread species known from the mainland from Colombia and Venezuela north to the southern United States; in the Caribbean on Curaçao and from Guadeloupe to Puerto Rico (Johnson 1990). In the Dutch Antilles known from Curaçao and St. Eustatius (Colijn et al. 2020).

Acanthoscelides species

Botanical garden, 4.iii.2020, ♀.

A single female collected in the same sweep sample did not match the description of the species listed above.

Family CHRYSOMELIDAE

SUBFAMILY GALERUCINAE

Centralaphthona species

Quill National Park, 27.ii.2020.

Collected with sweep net in herb-rich meadow. New to the Dutch Antilles. The genus is in need of a modern revision. Konstantinov & Konstantinova (2011) list sixteen species in this genus for the Antilles, but without naming them.

Disonycha spilotrachelata Blake, 1928 (figure 11)

Quill National Park, 27.ii.2020.

Collected with sweep net in herb-rich meadow. Endemic to the Antilles. The first collected voucher for the Dutch Antilles. Hitherto provisionally listed for Saba and St. Martin, based on photo's published on the citizen science website iNaturalist and in Yokoyama (2013) (Colijn et al. 2020). Elsewhere known from Cuba, Haiti and Puerto Rico (Blake 1955).

Neolochmaea obliterata (Olivier, 1808)

Oranjestad, Golden Rock, Caribbean Netherlands Science Institute, 17.ii.2020.

Collected by hand from under leaves. New to the Dutch Antilles. A widespread species present on the mainland from Argentina north to Guatemala; in the Caribbean from Trinidad to Puerto Rico and Jamaica (De Azevedo Moura 1998, Peck 2016). Introduced into Florida (White 1979).

Subfamily CRYPTOCEPHALINAE

Cryptocephalus krugi Weise, 1885

Quill National Park, 27.ii.2020, 5×.

Collected with sweep net in herb-rich meadow. Endemic to the Antilles: Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands and provisionally from St. Barthélemy; in the Dutch Antilles known from St. Eustatius and provisionally from St. Martin (Colijn et al. 2020), based on a photo by Yokoyama (2013).

Family CURCULIONIDAE

Subfamily DRYOPHTHORINAE

Sphenophorus venatus (Say, 1831)

F.D. Roosevelt Airport, 25.ii.2020 / 25.iii.2020.

Collected by hand. New to the Dutch Antilles. A widespread species present on the mainland from at least Costa Rica north to southern Canada (Anderson 2002, Bouchard 2017); scattered locations in the Antilles: Bahamas, Cuba, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico, Montserrat, Martinique (Peck 2016), and now St. Eustatius.

Subfamily CURCULIONINAE

Anthonomus species

Quill National Park, 27.ii.2020.

Collected with sweep net in herb-rich meadow. New to the island and the second species of the genus known to occur on St. Eustatius. Colijn et al. (2020) recorded *Anthonomus* cf. *macromalus*, but the present specimen is a different species.



11. The leaf beetle *Disonycha spilotrachela*, Quill National Park, 27.ii.2020. Photo: Jan-Joost Mekkes

11. De bladkever *Disonycha spilotrachela*, Quill National Park, 27.ii.2020.

Subfamily BARIDINAE

Trichobaris bridwelli Barber, 1935 (figure 12)

Oranjestad, Golden Rock, 11.iii.2020, ♂, ♀.

Collected by hand from thornapple *Datura*. New to the Dutch Antilles. Most probably introduced. Elsewhere known from the southern United States (O'Brien & Wibmer 1982) and more recently from Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic (O'Brien & Wibmer 1984, Prena 2019).

Subfamily ENTIMINAE

Artipus corycaeus Sahlberg 1823

Fort de Windt, 9.ii.2020; Botanical garden, 4.iii.2020, 2x.

The first collected by hand from sea grape *Coccoloba uvifera*, the others caught with a sweep net. Endemic to the Lesser Antilles. Hitherto known from St. Barthélemy and Barbados (Peck 2016) and in the Dutch Antilles from St. Eustatius (Colijn et al. 2020). The Barbados specimens probably belong to a different species (Franz 2012).

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12. The weevil *Trichobaris bridwelli*, Oranjestad, 11.iii.2020. Photo: Jan-Joost Mekkes

12. De snuitkever *Trichobaris bridwelli*, Oranjestad, 11.iii.2020.

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Samenvatting

Resultaten van een entomologische verzamelreis naar St. Eustatius (Coleoptera)

In februari en maart 2020 bezocht de tweede auteur St. Eustatius om verschillende insectengroepen te verzamelen. De kevers die tijdens deze reis werden verzameld, werden gedetermineerd door de eerste auteur. Zesenvertig soorten konden worden geïdentificeerd tot op genus- of soortniveau. Eenentwintig daarvan waren nieuw voor het eiland, waarvan 15 zelfs nieuw voor de Nederlandse Antillen. Hiermee komt het aantal op St. Eustatius bekende soorten kevers op 117, wat neerkomt op ongeveer een kwart van het aantal soorten dat naar verwachting op het eiland aanwezig is.

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Dalen

