

AN ANNOTATED CHECKLIST OF THE GROUND BEETLES OF BONAIRE

(COLEOPTERA: CARABIDAE)

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Based on material collected during the Bonaire Estafette Expeditie a critical overview of the Carabidae fauna of the Caribbean island of Bonaire is presented. For this, 350 specimens were studied which were found to belong to 30 species. In addition, some older material preserved in the collection of Naturalis Biodiversity Center (Leiden) was studied, resulting in four additional species. Currently the faunal list of the island enumerates 34 species, of which 31 are reported here for the first time. Eleven of these could not be identified to species level and another eight are referred to a species with some doubt. It is likely that at least some of these refer to undescribed species.

INTRODUCTION

The recent catalogue of the Coleoptera of the Dutch Antilles by Colijn et al. (2020) lists only three species of ground beetles (Carabidae) from Bonaire: *Eunota auraria*, *Tetracha sobrina* and *Clivina tristis*. In 2022-2023 several participants of the Bonaire Estafette Expeditie (BEE) (Kalkman et al. 2025) collected material of Carabidae. In total, 350 specimens belonging to 30 species were collected, including the three species previously reported from the island. In addition, an effort was made to locate relevant specimens in the collection of Naturalis Biodiversity Center (RMNH) (Leiden, the Netherlands). This resulted in the addition of four more species, bringing the total number of species known from Bonaire to 34, five of which are also known from Klein Bonaire. Based on this material an overview of the ground beetle fauna of the island of Bonaire is presented.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

From 16 October 2022 to 7 March 2023, Carabidae were collected from many different habitats on the island. Several different collecting techniques were applied: malaise traps, pitfall traps, catching at light and hand collecting, the latter including sifting litter and beating the vegetation. Specimens were identified at least to genus level. For various reasons identification to species level

was not always possible. The literature on Carabidae occurring in the region is limited. Publications on the fauna of the Caribbean region is often focussing on the Greater Antilles and to a lesser extent on the Lesser Antilles, with the southern Caribbean rarely taken into account. Some genera, such as *Apenes*, *Selenophorus*, *Oxycrepis*, *Pericompsus*, have recently been explored in detail, but many genera are poorly studied. In the collection of Naturalis Neotropical Carabidae are rather scarce, so there were few specimens available for comparison. Specimens that could only be identified at genus level were provisionally named spec. A, spec. B, spec. C etc.

Of all species, material was prepared dry, either pinned or carded. Of the rarer species this was done for all the specimens, whereas of the more frequently collected species not all specimens were kept. Mounted specimens were deposited in the collection of Naturalis Biodiversity Center. Each 'series' (all specimens of a species from a single collection event) was assigned a unique collection registration number (RMNH.5122141 through RMNH.5122583). When a 'series' consisted of multiple specimens, these were registered individually with a consecutive number as suffix to the registration number (e.g. RMNH.5122142.1, RMNH.5122142.2 etc.). All specimens are registered in the Collection Registration Database (CRS) of

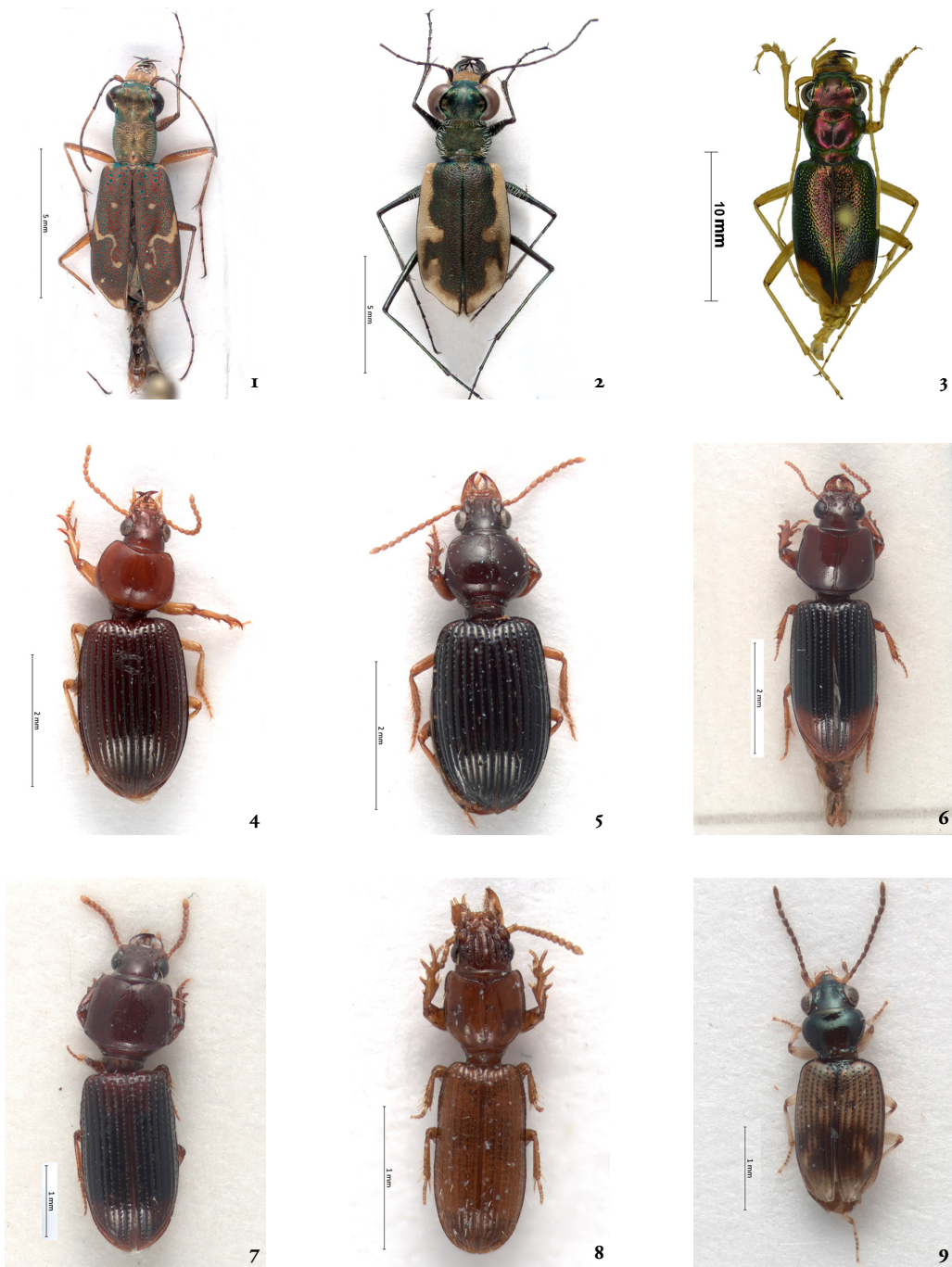


Figure 1-9. Ground beetles of Bonaire, 1. *Brasiella wiesneri*, RMNH.INS.1488468, 2. *Eumota auraria* ♀, RMNH.5122489, 3. *Tetracha sobrina sobrina* ♂, RMNH.5122318.I, 4. *Aspidoglossa* spec. A ♀, RMNH.5122296, 5. *Aspidoglossa* spec. B ♀, RMNH.5122304, 6. *Clivina* cf. *distigma*, RMNH.INS.1488470.I, 7. *Clivina tristis*, RMNH.INS.1488469, 8. *Halocoryza* cf. *arenaria* ♂, RMNH.5122485, 9. *Bembidion darlingtoni* ♀, RMNH.5122270. All specimen photos by Yvonne van Dam.



Figure 10-18. Ground beetles of Bonaire, 10. *Micratopus* spec. A, RMNH.INS.1488471, 11. *Pericompso* cf. *immaculatus* ♂, RMNH.5122563.1, 12. *Pericompso* cf. *metallicus* ♂, RMNH.5122562.1, 13. *Pericompso* cf. *reichei* ♂, RMNH.5122564, 14. *Tachys* cf. *pallidus* ♂, RMNH.5122520.1, 15. *Tachys* cf. *vittiger*, RMNH.5122320.8, 16. *Tachys* spec. A ♂, RMNH.5122519.1, 17. *Tachys* spec. D, RMNH.5122488.9, 18. *Apenes variegata* ♀, RMNH.5122507.8.



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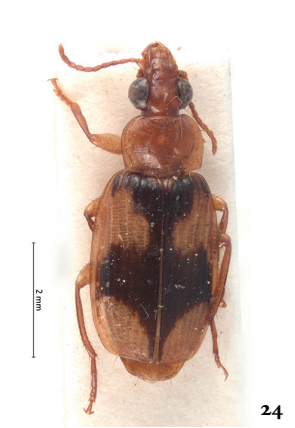
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Figure 19-27. Ground beetles of Bonaire, 19. *Apenes* spec. A ♀, RMNH.5122384.1, 20. *Colliuris* spec. A, RMNH.INS.1488192, 21. *Lebia* cf. *histrionica* ♂, RMNH.5122153.2, 22. *Morion cordatus* ♀, RMNH.5122472.5, 23. *Perigona nigriceps*, RMNH.5122450.3, 24. *Plochionus pictipennis*, RMNH.INS.1488194, 25. *Selenophorus obtusoides* ♂, RMNH.5122566, 26. *Selenophorus parvus* ♀, RMNH.5122511, 27. *Selenophorus woodruffi* ♂, RMNH.5122197.3.

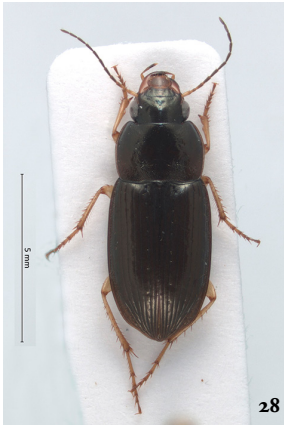


Figure 28-34. Ground beetles of Bonaire, 28. *Selenophorus yucatanus* ♀, RMNH.5122508.11, 29. *Selenophorus* spec. A ♂, RMNH.INS.1488472.1, 30. *Stenocrepis olivacea*, RMNH.INS.1488195, 31. *Stenocrepis tibialis*, RMNH.INS.1488193, 32. *Stolonis* spec. A ♀, RMNH.5122443, 33. *Stolonis* spec. B ♀, RMNH.INS.1488473, 34. *Tetragonoderus* spec. A ♀, RMNH.5122513.2.

Naturalis using the prefix RMNH.INS. and will be made available through the Global Biodiversity Information Facility portal (GBIF.org). All material was identified by Ron Felix and all material was collected by Oscar Vorst, unless otherwise noted.

Habitus photographs of all 34 species known to occur on Bonaire were taken. All but one (*Plochionus pictipennis*) are taken from specimens collected on the island. Photographs were taken with a Zeiss Discovery V12 stereomicroscope equipped with an Axiocam digital camera and AxioVision software. Photographs of larger specimens were taken with a Nikon D600 camera with 60 mm macro lens and stacked with Helicon Remote and Helicon Focus.

The subfamily level classification of the catalogues of Colijn et al. (2020) and Peck (2016) is followed.

SPECIES LIST

Material All the material studied by the authors is presented. Specimens collected by the second author are carrying collecting event numbers with prefix 'Bo', details of which can be found in Vorst et al. (2025). Material collected during the BEE by either malaise traps or pitfall traps (operated by M. Boeken, A.M. Bouma, W. Klein, S. van Leeuwen, J.-J. Mekkes, T. Peeters & J.J. Wieringa) carry a collecting event number with prefix 'BON'. A detailed description of these collecting events is given by Kalkman et al. (2025). The collecting data of the other specimens collected during the BEE are given in more detail (collected by M. Boeken, A.M. Bouma, F. Groenen, W. Klein, J.-J. Mekkes, T. Peeters & J.J. Wieringa). The additional material studied from Bonaire preserved at Naturalis is enumerated here as well. **Identification** The relevant identification works used are given here.

Diagnosis The indicated length is based on the specimens studied. When appropriate a short diagnosis is given.

Distribution The distribution area of the species (or the genus).

Ecology Based on the studied material as well as

on the literature.

Remarks Any relevant remarks.

Subfamily Cicindelinae

Brasiella (Brasiella) wiesneri Mandl, 1981 (fig. 1)

Material Rincón, Kas Sientífiko, 12.2695 -68.3460, 30.X.2022, at light, 1 ex., W. Klein & T. Peeters, det. J. Wiesner (RMNH.INS.1488468).

Identification Mandl (1981).

Diagnosis 8 mm. A typical *Brasiella*, see fig. 1.

Distribution Venezuela, Peninsula Paraguaná (Estado Falcón). New for Bonaire.

Ecology Mandl (1981) doesn't provide habitat information but according to Erwin & Pearson (2008) the species occurs along seasonal desert streams on wet sand and gravel beaches.

Remarks The specimen from Bonaire was identified by Jürgen Wiesner based on a photograph. The holotype is in the collection of J. Wiesner. Thus far only known from mainland Venezuela (pers. comm. J. Wiesner).

Eunota auraria (Klug, 1834) (fig. 2)

Material B050, 1 ex. (RMNH.5122489).

Identification Jonge Poerink (1953).

Diagnosis 10.5 mm. See fig. 2.

Distribution Wiesner (1992) and Lorenz (2005) distinguish three subspecies including the nominal one. The nominal subspecies is recorded from Margarita, Bonaire, Klein Bonaire, Curaçao, Aruba, Venezuela, Columbia and Panama (Colijn et al. 2020). Subspecies *euryscopa* (Bates, 1890) is known from Mexico and subspecies *bechyneiorum* (Mandl, 1961) from El Salvador.

Ecology Wagenaar Hummelinck (1955) states that the species prefers muddy flats and sandy beaches and Erwin & Pearson (2008) found it at saline mud with no vegetation. Wagenaar Hummelinck (1955) found this species on a large number of localities on Bonaire (Sarinja Tam, Goto, Deentera, Lagoen, Satinja di Cai, Awa Loto di Lac,

Cai di Meeuchi, Witte Pan, Blauwe Pan, Salinja Martinus). It is therefore surprising that only one specimen was found during the 2022-2023 field-work, in shrinkage cracks at a salty muddy flat along a lagoon.

Remarks Recently several species of *Hadrosceлиморpha* Dokhtouroff, 1883 including *H. auraria* were transferred to *Eunota* Rivalier, 1954, based on morphology, ecology and molecular phylogenetics (Duran & Gough 2019, Duran 2022). This transfer was not followed by Wiesner (2020).

Tetracha (Tetracha) sobrina sobrina (Dejean, 1831) (fig. 3)

Material Bo30, 3 ex. (RMNH.5122318). BON.2022-2023.13, malaise trap, 2 ex. (RMNH.INS.1488509). BON.2022-2023.32, pitfall traps, 9 ex. (RMNH.INS.1488508). BON.2022-2023.35, pitfall traps, 1 ex. (RMNH.INS.1488510). BON.2022-2023.47, pitfall traps, 1 ex. (RMNH.INS.1488507). Rincón, Kas Sientifiko, 12.2695 -68.3460, 30.X.2022, at light, 1 ex., W. Klein & T. Peeters (RMNH.INS.1488506).

Identification Wagenaar Hummelinck (1955, 1983).

Diagnosis 15 mm. Unmistakable. The only *Tetracha* species on Bonaire.

Distribution *Tetracha sobrina sobrina* has a vast distribution including Mexico, Central America and the Antilles.

Ecology *Tetracha sobrina* is a species of sea shores and saltpans and often comes to light. On Bonaire recorded near fresh, brackish and salt water, in humid forest, mangrove, shore of a salt lake and on loamy soil under stones and detritus.

Remarks Wagenaar Hummelinck (1955) described the subspecies *bonaireana* based on specimens collected from Bonaire, Klein Bonaire, Curaçao and Aruba. Wiesner (1992) and Lorenz (2005) list ten subspecies of *Megacephala (Tetracha) sobrina*, including *bonaireana* (erroneously as *bonnaireana*). The recent catalogue of Wiesner (2020) only gives seven subspecies and treats *bonaireana* as a synonym of *sobrina*. From the neighbouring area *T. sobrina antiguana* Leng & Mutchler, 1916 and

T. sobrina confusa Chaudoir, 1865 are mentioned (Wiesner 2020). The differences between the three subspecies seem very small and are mainly limited to differences in colour.

Subfamily Scaritinae

Aspidoglossa spec. A (fig. 4)

Material Bo23, 1 ex. (RMNH.5122296). Bo61, 1 ex. (RMNH.5122539). Washington Slagbaai NP, Pos Mangel, 12.2950 -68.3919, 19.I.2023, hand collecting, 1 ex., J.-J. Mekkes & M. Boeken (RMNH.INS.1488515).

Identification Arnett & Thomas (2001), Erwin & Sims (1984), Nichols (1988).

Diagnosis 4.5 mm. Elytra pitch black, head and pronotum red, antennae and legs yellow red.

Ecology Species of this genus live in a variety of wet habitats in leaf litter, along rivers and streams or in wet areas in the forest. Comes occasionally to light (Erwin et al. 2012). According to Peck (2006), *Aspidoglossa* species known from the Antilles live in burrows in soft, moist soil near fresh water. On Bonaire it was collected on a bank of a temporary natural dune lake with grassy vegetation.

Remarks According to Kult (1950) and Erwin et al. (2012) the genus is in need of taxonomic revision and identification is only possible by study of the types. Differs from *Ardistomus* Putzeys, 1846 in having shorter and evenly bent mandibles and striae III not joining the basal border of the elytra as in *Ardistomus*. *Ardistomus* has smooth striae, without punctures. Kult (1950) distinguishes two groups within *Aspidoglossa*: the *intermedius* group with only the third interval with setigerous pores and uniform elytra, without apical spot, and the *latiuscula*-group with setigerous pores on interval III and V and elytra generally with apical ferruginous spot. Despite the uniform elytra, the species of Bonaire, apparently belong to the latter group. The species mentioned in Lorenz (2005) are the same as mentioned in Blackwelder (1944) plus those described in Kult

(1950) except for *A. subangulata* (Chaudoir, 1843) (syn. *A. humeralis* (Chaudoir, 1843)), *A. fraternus* Putzeys, 1846 and *A. vicina* (Putzeys, 1846), which may have been overlooked by Blackwelder (1944). This means that since then no other species have been described and the species found in Bonaire could be a new species. According to Nichols (1988) there are four West Indian species. Erwin (2011a) mentions 26 species from the Western Hemisphere of which he treats 22 species.

Aspidoglossa spec. B (fig. 5)

Material BON.2022-2023.37, 1 ex. (RMNH.5122304).

Identification Arnett & Thomas (2001), Erwin & Sims (1984), Nichols (1988).

Diagnosis 4.5 mm. In all aspects similar to *Aspidoglossa* spec. A, except that head and pronotum are black and the U-groove on the head is shallower with more punctures.

Ecology Collected at a rainwater pond.

Remarks Maybe a mere variety of *Aspidoglossa* spec. A.

Clivina (*Paraclivina*) cf. *distigma* Putzeys, 1867 (fig. 6)

Material BON.2022-2023.37, pitfall traps, 1 ex. (RMNH.INS.1488514). Rincón, Kas Sientífiko, 12.2695 -68.3460, 30.X.2022, at light, 1 ex., W. Klein & T. Peeters (RMNH.INS.1488512). Rincón, Kas Sientífiko, 12.2695 -68.3460, I.XI.2022, at light, 5 ex., W. Klein & T. Peeters (RMNH.INS.1488470). Tera Barra, 12.211 -68.278, II.I.2023, at light, 2 ex., J.-J. Mekkes & M. Boeken (RMNH.INS.1488513).

Identification Putzeys (1846, 1866), Nichols (1988).

Diagnosis 4.5-5 mm. There are several variations among the specimens from Bonaire: completely pitch black with red-brown marking on the apical part of the elytra, the same with brownish head and pronotum, the same with a brownish base of the elytra.

Distribution Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico (Erwin 2011a), Louisiana (Putzeys 1866). New for Bonaire.

Ecology According to Peck (2016) a halophilic hygrophile species, often associated with agriculture. On Bonaire collected near thickets and coppice.

Remarks There are several species of *Clivina* with the apex of the elytra red, some of them also with more or less reddish shoulders. Colijn et al. (2020) mention *C. fasciata* (Putzeys, 1846) from Saba, a species with a vast distribution in USA, West Indies and South America (Peck 2006). Putzeys (1866) makes a division between species in which the two setae on the apex of the last sternite are either far apart or close together. In *C. biguttata* they are far apart, but in the Bonaire specimen they are very close together. Material of the species from Bonaire was sent to P. Bulirsch who confirmed that it is neither *C. fasciata* nor *C. biguttata* Putzeys, 1866. The Bonaire specimen could belong to *Clivina distigma* which is according to Putzeys (1866) almost identical to *biguttata*, except that the red marks are usually smaller and more circumscribed.

Clivina (*Paraclivina*) *tristis* Putzeys, 1846 (fig. 7)

Material BON.2022-2023.41, pitfall traps, 1 ex. (RMNH.INS.1488511). Rincón: Kas Sientífiko, 12.2695 -68.3460, 12.I.2023, hand collecting, 1 ex., J.-J. Mekkes & M. Boeken (RMNH.INS.1488469).

Identification Putzeys (1846, 1866), Nichols (1988).

Diagnosis 4.5 mm. In contrast to *Clivina* cf. *distigma* lacks any red markings on the elytra.

Distribution Wagenaar Hummelinck (1983) mentions *Clivina tristis* from northern South America, Latin America, Curaçao and Bonaire. The species has been recorded from Bonaire (Dos Pos) before by Nichols (1988).

Ecology A halophilic hygrophile species. According to Erwin (2011a) ground-dwelling on moist substrate. On Bonaire collected on a shore.

Halocoryza cf. arenaria (Darlington, 1939)
(fig. 8)

Material Bo49, 1 ex., det. O. Vorst
(RMNH.5122485).

Identification Erwin (2011b), Whitehead (1966, 1972).

Diagnosis 2.3 mm. Completely yellowish red.

Distribution Bahama's, Guadeloupe, Grenada, Hispaniola (Peck 2016, Peck et al. 2014), South Florida, Yucatan, Panama, Brazil, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St. John, St. Thomas, Barbados, Africa (Cameroon) (Nichols 1988); Atlantic Ocean and Caribbean Sea (Erwin 2011b). New for Bonaire.

Ecology On Bonaire found at a sandy mangrove along the edge of a dry bush. According to Nichols (1988) halobiont, on beaches and in mangroves, under logs and stones. According to Erwin (2011b) nocturnal and associated with the centipede *Pectiniunguis halirrhytus* Crabill, 1959.

Remarks *Halocoryza* is virtually identical to *Schizogenius*. In some publications (Whitehead 1966, 1972) the distinction between *Halocoryza* and *Schizogenius* is discussed. The first antennomere of *Halocoryza* would be multisetose while that of *Schizogenius* would have one or two setae (Whitehead 1966). In *Schizogenius* the pygidium is striated by rows of tubercles, in *Halocoryza* these rows are inconspicuous and weakly developed; in *Halocoryza* the gula is very wide and in *Schizogenius* narrow; in *Halocoryza* the brush row on the lacinia is single and irregular, while in *Schizogenius* it is very dense (Whitehead 1972). In the same paper Whitehead states that the number of setae on the first antennomere is not a reliable characteristic. Another characteristic is that in *Halocoryza* the fused stylus and coxite has one large seta, in *Schizogenius* there are several. The specimen from Bonaire has one seta on the first antennomere but a very wide gula, while the bristles on the lacinia correspond to those of *Halocoryza*. Erwin (2011b) discusses four species of *Halocoryza*. *Halocoryza arenaria* can be distinguished from the other species by its median sulcus on the pronotum with paramedian carinae at its margins and its densely setose elytra (10 or more setae in

interval III). The aedeagus of the specimen from Bonaire and its length (elytral length 1.3 mm) better fit to that of *H. acupulcana* Whitehead, 1966. However, *H. acupulcana* is a species of the Pacific coasts, while *H. arenaria* occurs along the Atlantic and Caribbean coasts.

Subfamily Trechinae

Bembidion darlingtoni Mutchler, 1934 (fig. 9)

Material Bo18, 1 ex. (RMNH.5122270). BON.2022-2023.34, pitfall traps, 1 ex., det. L. Toledano (based on photo) (RMNH.INS.1488529). Pos Gurubu, 12.1932 -68.2626, 14.1.2023, hand collecting, 1 ex., J.-J. Mekkes & M. Boeken (RMNH.INS.1488531). Rincón: Dam Grandi, 12.260 -68.338, 22.1.2023, hand collecting, 1 ex., J.-J. Mekkes & M. Boeken (RMNH.INS.1488530). Rincón, Dam Grandi, 3 km NNW Rincón, 12.2606 -68.3386, 5.11.2023, hand collecting, 4 ex., A.M. Bouma & J.J. Wieringa (RMNH.INS.1488532).

Identification Darlington (1934), Mutchler (1934).

Diagnosis 2.7 mm.

Distribution Widespread Antilles endemic. New for Bonaire.

Ecology On Bonaire found at mudflats and banks of loamy rain puddles and at lake shore at Dam Grandi.

Micratopus spec. A (fig. 10)

Material Rincón, Kas Sientífico, 12.2695 -68.3460, 30.X.2022, at light, 1 ex., W. Klein & T. Peeters (RMNH.INS.1488471).

Identification Arnett & Thomas (2001), Boyd & Erwin (2016), Darlington (1934), Erwin (1974), Erwin & Simms (1984).

Diagnosis Length 2.7 mm. The genus is characterised by the head being largely covered by the pronotum.

Distribution Members of this speciose genus in which many species are still undescribed are known from southern North America to northern

South America and the Caribbean (Boyd & Erwin 2016).

Ecology Mesophilous, inhabiting swampy areas. Adults are best collected by sifting forest floor litter (Arnett & Thomas 2001). *Micratopus* species are often abundant at light.

Remarks Erwin & Simms (1984) mention two Antillean species: *M. parviceps* Darlington, 1934 (2 mm) and *M. insularis* Darlington, 1934 (1.66 mm). Both are widespread Antillean endemics (Peck 2016). Erwin (1974) mentions three Antillean species, but according to him still about 40 species from the New World are undescribed.

***Pericompsus (Eidocompsus) cf. immaculatus* Bates, 1871 (fig. 11)**

Material Bo64, 2 ex. (RMNH.5122563). BON.2022-2023.15, malaise trap, 1 ex. (RMNH.INS.1488528). Kralendijk, Sewage Works, 12.1550 -68.2525, 7.III.2023, hand collecting, 1 ex., F. Groenen (RMNH.INS.1488527).

Identification Erwin (1974).

Diagnosis 2.0 mm. Rufous, paler and slightly smaller than *P. metallicus*. Elytra with 5 punctured striae with more than 10 fine punctures.

Distribution Species of this subgenus are numerous and described from across the New World between the temperate mid-latitudes of North and South America and some of the Caribbean Islands (Boyd & Erwin 2016). The range of this species extends from the Caribbean to the southern Amazonian Basin over Brazil, Peru, Colombia and Venezuela, and it can be expected anywhere north of 20 °S. (Erwin 1974). New for Bonaire.

Ecology Among others, bank of loamy ponds. Erwin (1974) mentions the occurrence at sea beaches.

Remarks This and other Tachyini species regularly come to light. The specimens were compared with material from Naturalis, identified by George Ball.

***Pericompsus (Eidocompsus) cf. metallicus* Bates, 1871 (fig. 12)**

Material Bo44, 1 ex. (RMNH.5122449). Bo64, 22 ex. (RMNH.5122562).

Identification Erwin (1974).

Diagnosis 2.20-2.60 mm. Glossy brownish black to reddish brownish black.

Distribution According to Erwin (1974) recorded from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Paraguay and Uruguay. The observation on Bonaire is therefore quite far outside the then known area. New for Bonaire

Ecology On Bonaire found at a compost heap and a bank of a loamy pond. Erwin (1974) recorded it from muddy banks of rain puddles.

***Pericompsus cf. reichei* (Putzeys, 1845) (fig. 13)**

Material Bo64, 1 ex. (RMNH.5122564).

Identification Erwin (1974).

Diagnosis 2.2 mm. Elytra with six coarsely punctured striae.

Distribution Mid-Mexico through Central America to the north coast of South America, Jamaica (Erwin 1974). New for Bonaire.

Ecology On Bonaire found at a muddy bank of a drying pool on ruderal terrain. Erwin (1974) recorded it from fine-grained sand margins of rain water pools, from half buried twigs and branches and from grass roots near pools.

Remarks In the collection of Naturalis there is a specimen from Peru, identified by George Ball in 1989, that strongly resembles the specimen from Bonaire. The only difference seems to be the size of the four yellow spots on the elytra. In the specimen from Peru these are less extensive, with the subhumeral spots restricted to intervals VII-VIII and the subapical spots to intervals V-VIII. In the specimen from Bonaire the subhumeral spots cover intervals II-VIII, the subapical spots intervals IV-VIII. However, (sub)humeral and (sub)apical spots in Tachyini are known to vary widely within the species.

Tachys cf. pallidus Chaudoir, 1868 (fig. 14)

Material Bo30, 3 ex. (RMNH.5122321). Klein Bonaire, Bo58, 11 ex. (RMNH.5122520).

Identification Erwin & Sims (1984), Hayward (1900).

Diagnosis 2.4 mm. In general habitus similar to *Tachys scutellaris* Stephens, 1828.

Distribution Guadeloupe. Erwin (1974) designated a lectotype from Texas. New for Bonaire.

Ecology On Bonaire found at the shore of a natural salt lake, under stones and in wash-up, bare soil, salty, dried up.

Remarks The description in Chaudoir (1868) of *Tachys pallidus* fits the specimens collected in Bonaire perfectly, except that he mentioned *pallidus* to be 3 mm.

The genera *Tachys*, *Paratachys* and *Polyderis* are morphological very similar and in the past various authors used different characteristics to distinguish them. Jeannel (1941) used the distance between the four humeral setae and the form and length of the recurrent apical stria. Several species described by Jeannel (1946) as *Eotachys* were transferred to *Tachys* (Basilewsky 1968) and some species initially placed in *Tachys* were transferred to *Polyderis*. Erwin (1978) introduced a new character to separate *Tachys* from *Paratachys*. According to this author the posterior half of stria eight is subsulcate and the apex of this sulcus bends inwards interior to the fifth and sixth setae of the umbilicate series. In *Tachys* the posterior half of the eighth stria is subsulcate, but does not bend inwards near these setae (Sciaky & Vigna Taglianti 2003). Moreover, in *Paratachys* the subapical seta of the third interval is enclosed by the hook of the recurrent stria, while in *Tachys* the subapical seta is in the extension of the hook.

Tachys cf. vittiger LeConte, 1852 (fig. 15)

Material Bo30, 32 ex. (RMNH.5122320). Bo49, 3 ex. (RMNH.5122486). Bo51, 1 ex. (RMNH.5122496). BON.2022-2023.32, pitfall traps, 1 ex. (RMNH.INS.1488525). Rincón, Kas Sientífiko, 12.2695

-68.3460, I.XI.2022, at light, 1 ex., W. Klein & T. Peeters (RMNH.INS.1488526).

Identification Erwin & Sims (1984), Hayward (1900), Mutchler (1934).

Diagnosis 2.5 mm. First two elytral striae obvious, those of III-IV when seen at the right angle (with grazing light), v hardly traceable.

Distribution Widespread in the New World (Peck 2011). New for Bonaire.

Ecology On Bonaire found at a sandy mangrove.

Remarks The specimens of *T. vittiger* were compared with specimens in the collection of Naturalis from California identified by George Ball. In Naturalis there are also two specimens from Soledad (Cuba), identified as *T. ensenadae* Mutchler, 1934 by Darlington. Erwin & Sims (1984) synonymised *T. ensenadae* with *T. vittiger*. However, Lemaire (2017) treats *T. ensenadae* as a separate species. The specimens of *T. ensenada* in Naturalis differ from typical *vittiger* in some aspects such as the colour of the antennae and the palpomeres and in body length. The aedeagus of the Bonaire material seems not different from that of *T. ensenada* as depicted by Lemaire (2017).

Tachys spec. A (fig. 16)

Material Bo10, 10 ex. (RMNH.5122199). Bo18, 3 ex. (RMNH.5122269). Bo25, 2 ex. (RMNH.5122303). Bo30, 3 ex. (RMNH.5122319). Bo50, 1 ex. (RMNH.5122487). Bo61, 1 ex., det. O.Vorst. Bo64, 7 ex. (RMNH.5122565). BON.2022-2023.1, malaise trap, 1 ex. (RMNH.INS.1488517). BON.2022-2023.34, pitfall traps, 1 ex. (RMNH.INS.1488523). BON.2022-2023.36, pitfall traps, 1 ex. (RMNH.INS.1488520). BON.2022-2023.41, pitfall traps, 3 ex. (RMNH.INS.1488521). Kralendijk, Sewage Works, 12.1550 -68.2525, 7.III.2023, hand collecting, 1 ex., F. Groenen (RMNH.INS.1488522). Rincón, Kas Sientífiko, 12.2695 -68.3460, I.XI.2022, at light, 12 ex., W. Klein & T. Peeters (RMNH.INS.1488518). Rincón, Dam Grandi, 12.2607 -68.3386, 22.I.2023, hand collecting, 23 ex., J.-J. Mekkes & M. Boeken (RMNH.INS.1488516). Rincón, Dam Grandi, 3 km NNW Rincón, 12.2606 -68.3386, 5.II.2023, hand

collecting, 6 ex., A.M. Bouma & J.J. Wieringa (RMNH.INS.1488519). Klein Bonaire, Bo58, 8 ex. (RMNH.5122519).

Identification Boy & Erwin 2016, Erwin & Sims 1984, Sciaky & Vigna Taglianti 2003.

Diagnosis 2.0-2.7 mm. Elytra with striae I-II present, stria III absent or only vaguely visible.

Ecology Collecting sites: mudflats, muddy coast, muddy and gravelly banks, dikes, lake shores, under stones, in wash-up, salty bare soil, loamy rain puddles, under stones and detritus.

Remarks Seems closely allied to *T. vittiger* LeConte, 1852. Fits the description of *Tachys occultator* Casey, 1884 rather well, except for its antennae: in the latter species the antennae are pitch black with the three basal ones paler. In the specimens from Bonaire the entire antennae are yellow. *Tachys occultator* is mentioned (Hayward 1900) from New Jersey to Florida and from Texas.

Tachys spec. D (fig. 17)

Material Bo50, 16 ex. (RMNH.5122488). Washington Slagbaai NP, Kas Sientífiko, 12.2695 -68.3460, 10-16.1.2023, at light, 1 ex., J.-J. Mekkes & M. Boeken (RMNH.INS.1488524).

Identification Boyd & Erwin (2016), Erwin & Sims (1984), Sciaky & Vigna Taglianti (2003).

Diagnosis 2 mm. Uniform pitch black. Elytra with two shallow striae, strong isodiametric microsculpture.

Ecology On Bonaire found at a muddy coastal area.

Remarks Fits the description of *T. bradycellinus* Hayward, 1900 in all aspects except the rufous tinge in the sutural region, especially towards the base (Hayward 1900, see also the photo of *T. bradycellinus* on Bugguide.net).

Subfamily Harpalinae

Apenes variegata (Dejean, 1825) (fig. 18)

Material Bo57, 8 ex. (RMNH.5122507). Rincón,

Kas Sientífiko, 12.2695 -68.3460, 30.X.2022, at light, 2 ex., W. Klein & T. Peeters (RMNH.INS.1488555). Rincón, Kas Sientífiko, 12.2695 -68.3460, 1.XI.2022, at light, 1 ex., W. Klein & T. Peeters (RMNH.INS.1488554). Rincón, Kas Sientífiko, 12.2695 -68.3460, 16.1.2023, hand collecting, 5 ex., J.-J. Mekkes & M. Boeken (RMNH.INS.1488556).

Identification Ball & Shpeley (2009).

Diagnosis 9.2-9.9 mm. Almost completely dull brown with strong microsculpture; with or without minute yellow markings.

Distribution Widespread in the Neotropics ranging from southwestern USA to Honduras, Panama, Trinidad, Brazil. Known from a large number of Caribbean islands (Anguilla, Antigua, Barbados, Desirada, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Jamaica, Les Saintes, Marie Galante, Martinique, Montserrat, Mustique, Puerto Rico, St. Barthelemy, St. Eustatius, St. Croix, St. Justin, St. Kitts, St. Martin, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Turks and Caicos) (Peck 2011, 2016, Peck et al. 2014). New for Bonaire.

Ecology Species of this genus are living in moist habitats on the ground (Ball & Shpeley 2009). Probably a predator on pests of crop plants. On Bonaire it was found on the ground and under rosettes at ruderal terrain with scarce vegetation.

Remarks Compared with material from the Naturalis collection, identified by George Ball, and verified by D. Shpeley based on a photograph.

Apenes spec. A (fig. 19)

Material Bo40, 2 ex., det. O. Vorst (RMNH.5122384).

Identification Ball & Shpeley (2009).

Diagnosis 5.6 mm. Completely dull dark brown as a result of strong isodiametric microsculpture.

Ecology On Bonaire found on the ground and under rosettes of a waste land.

Remarks This species does not seem to match any of the species in the revision of the *Apenes* of the West Indies by Ball & Shpeley (2009) and is possibly an undescribed species.

Colliuris spec. A (fig. 20)

Material Kralendijk, in house, 21.X.1930, 1 ex., P. Wagenaar Hummelinck, det. D. Shpeley (RMNH.INS.1488192).

Identification Bousquet (2010).

Diagnosis 6.6 mm.

Ecology According to Erwin & Sims (1984) adults of this genus live in forests on vegetation or in marshes. According to Erwin et al. (2012) members of this genus are also found on stumps emerging from the water of marshes, where they easily take flight when disturbed.

Remarks Erwin & Sims (1984) mention about 100 New Tropics species belonging to this genus, seven of which occur in the West Indies. For French Guiana Erwin et al. (2012) mention 11 species. None of the available publications, including that of Liebke (1938), led to a satisfactory identification.

Lebia cf. histrionica Bates, 1883 (fig. 21)

Material Bo7, 4 ex. (RMNH.5122153). Bo31, 1 ex. (RMNH.5122324). Rincón, Kas Sientífico, 12.2695-68.3460, 3.1.2023, at light, 1 ex., J.-J. Mekkes (RMNH.INS.1488553).

Identification Bates (1883), Bugguide.net.

Diagnosis 4.8 mm. With characteristic colour pattern.

Distribution Mexico, USA (Arizona, Texas). New for Bonaire.

Ecology Unknown.

Remarks Very similar to the variation 'c' described by Bates (1883), except that in the specimens from Bonaire the subhumeral spots are smaller and the outer spots on the elytra are longer, as is the common central spot in the Bonaire specimens. Other described variations have otherwise separate or confluent dark markings. The species belongs to the *vittatus*-group (Bugguide.net, Bates 1883).

Morion cordatus Chaudoir, 1837 (fig. 22)

Material Bo45, 8 ex. (RMNH.5122472).

Identification Allen (1968).

Diagnosis 14 mm. Black, legs and antennae dark red. Easily confused with *Morion monilicornis* Latreille, 1806; differs from this species by the presence of setae on the anterior part of the prosternum and males possessing adhesive pads on tarsomeres II and III (tarsomeres I-III in *M. monilicornis*).

Distribution Brazil, Honduras, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, French Guyana, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Trinidad (Allen 1968). From the Antilles it is only mentioned by Erwin & Simms (1984). New for Bonaire.

Ecology On Bonaire found under bark. Habitat not described by Allen (1968). The closely related species, *M. monilicornis*, is found in rotten logs and under stones.

Perigona nigriceps (Dejean, 1831) (fig. 23)

Material Bo44, 4 ex., det. O. Vorst (RMNH.5122450).

Diagnosis 2.7-3.1 mm.

Identification Arnett & Thomas (2001).

Distribution Cosmopolitan species. Known from North America and the Caribbean region and also recorded from the Old World. In the Caribbean region known from Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Caymans, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Hispaniola, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Lucia, St. Vincent (Peck 2006, 2011, Peck et al. 2014). New for Bonaire.

Ecology Living in decaying plant matter in and around gardens. On Bonaire collected from a compost heap.

Plochionus (Menidius) pictipennis (Reiche, 1842) (fig. 24)

Material Dos Pos, 24.V-6.VI.1930, 4 ex., H.J. Mac Gillavry, det. G.E. Ball (RMNH.INS.1483339-)

1483342). Kralendijk, 6-9.VI.1930, 1 ex., H.J. Mac Gillavry (RMNH.INS.1483343). Curaçao Mahaai, 23.XII.1951, 1 ex., B. de Jong (RMNH.INS.1488194) (fig. 26).

Identification Chaudoir 1872.

Diagnosis 5.4 mm Yellow, head and disk of pronotum somewhat darker.-

Distribution Colombia (Reiche 1842, Chaudoir 1872). New for Bonaire

Ecology No information known and not recorded during the 2022-2023 fieldwork.

Selenophorus (Selenophorus) obtusoides Shpeley, Hunting & Ball, 2017 (fig. 25)

Material Bolivia, before the cave of Spelonk, St. 187, 1 ex., 24.III.1937, P. Wagenaar Hummelinck (RMNH.INS.1483345). Deentera, near Tanki George, St. 186, 25.III.1937, 2 ex., P. Wagenaar Hummelinck (RMNH.INS.1483344, RMNH.INS.1483346). Bo10, 5 ex., det. O. Vorst (RMNH.5122198). Bo61, 1 ex., det. O. Vorst (RMNH.5122538). Bo64, 1 ex., det. O. Vorst (RMNH.5122566). BON.2022-2023.36, pitfall traps, 1 ex. (RMNH.INS.1488538). Rincón, Kas Sientifiko, 12.2695 -68.3460, 30.X.2022, at light, 3 ex., W. Klein & T. Peeters (RMNH.INS.1488535). Rincón, Kas Sientifiko, 12.2695 -68.3460, I.XI.2022, at light, 3 ex., W. Klein & T. Peeters (RMNH.INS.1488536). Rincón, Dam Grandi, 12.2607 -68.3386, 22.I.2023, hand collecting, 1 ex., J.-J. Mekkes & M. Boeken (RMNH.INS.1488539). Rincón, Kas Sientifiko, 12.2695 -68.3460, 3.III.2023, at light, 1 ex., F. & M. Groenen (RMNH.INS.1488537).

Identification Shpeley et al. (2017).

Diagnosis 4.8 mm. Bronze coloured. Punctures in intervals III and v deep and large. Similar to *S. parumpunctatus* Dejean, 1829 which, however, lacks deep elytral punctures.

Distribution According to Shpeley (2017) only found on Cuba. New for Bonaire.

Ecology On Bonaire found at an artificial pool with bare loamy to gravel bank and muddy banks of drying pool on ruderal terrain. Collected by

washing the banks. Wagenaar Hummelinck collected his specimens from 'Diabase detritus on coral-limestone with scattered shrubs and small trees, mainly *Caesalpinia*, *Opuntia* and *Croton*' (station 186) 'Coral-limestone; scanty shrubs, mainly *Croton*; between some leaf decay of *C. flavens*, under stones' (station 187) (Wagenaar Hummelinck 1940).

Selenophorus (Selenophorus) parvus Darlington, 1934 (fig. 26)

Material Fontein Hofje, 21-24.V.1930, 9 ex., H.J. Mac Gillavry (RMNH.INS.1483351 to 56, RMNH.INS.1483358 to 60). Kralendijk, 24.X.1930, 1 ex., P. Wagenaar Hummelinck (RMNH.INS.1483349). Kralendijk, 26.X.1930, 2 ex., P. Wagenaar Hummelinck (RMNH.INS.1483347 to 48). Zeebad, 10.IX.1955, 1 ex., P. Wagenaar Hummelinck (RMNH.INS.1483361). Bo57, 1 ex. (RMNH.5122511). BON.2022-2023.13, malaise trap, 1 ex. (RMNH.INS.1488543). Rincón, Kas Sientifiko, 12.2695 -68.3460, 30.X.2022, at light, 2 ex., W. Klein & T. Peeters (RMNH.INS.1488541). Rincón, Kas Sientifiko, 12.2695 -68.3460, I.XI.2022, at light, 1 ex., W. Klein & T. Peeters (RMNH.INS.1488540). Seru LARGU, 12.194 -68.272, 17.I.2023, hand collecting, 1 ex., J.-J. Mekkes & M. Boeken (RMNH.INS.1488544). Tera Barra, 12.2114 -68.2784, 11.I.2023, at light, 1 ex., J.-J. Mekkes & M. Boeken (RMNH.INS.1488542). Klein Bonaire, 14.V.1930, 1 ex., H.J. Mac Gillavry (RMNH.INS.1483360).

Identification Shpeley et al. (2017).

Diagnosis 4.5 mm. Punctures in intervals III and V small. Striae deep. Scutellar striae absent.

Distribution Widespread Antilles endemic and known from Barbados, Bequia, Canouan, Grenada, Montserrat, Mustique, Puerto Rico and St. Lucia. New for Bonaire.

Ecology On Bonaire found on the ground and under rosettes at scarcely vegetated wasteland and ruderal terrain.

***Selenophorus (Selenophorus) woodruffi* Ball & Shpeley, 1992 (fig. 27)**

Material BO10, 3 ex., det. O. Vorst (RMNH.5122197). Bo61, 1 ex., det. O. Vorst (RMNH.5122537). Bo64, 1 ex., det. O. Vorst (RMNH.5122559). BON.2022-2023.13, malaise trap, 1 ex. (RMNH.INS.1488533). Rincón, Kas Sientífiko, 12.2695 -68.3460, 1.XI.2022, at light, 1 ex., W. Klein & T. Peeters (RMNH.INS.1488534).

Identification Shpeley et al. (2017).

Diagnosis 8.6 mm. Bronze coloured. Outer intervals and apex densely hairy.

Distribution Known from southern America and the Lesser Antilles (Mayreau and Grenada (type locality)) (Peck 2016). Previously already recorded from Aruba and Curaçao (Shpeley et al. 2017). New for Bonaire.

Ecology On Bonaire found on bare loamy to gravelly bank at an artificial lake.

Remarks Compared with paratypes from Aruba and Curaçao (Naturalis collection).

***Selenophorus (Celiomorbus) yucatanus* Putzeys, 1878 (fig. 28)**

Material Fontein Hofje, 21-24.V.1930, 7 ex., H.J. Mac Gillavry (RMNH.INS.1483363 to 69). Dos Pos, 24.V-6.VI.1930, 1 ex., H.J. Mac Gillavry (RMNH.INS.1483370). Bolivia, before the cave of Spelonk, St. 187, 24.III.1937, 1 ex., P. Wagenaar Hummelinck (RMNH.INS.1483362). Bolivia, near cave of Spelonk, St. 187a, 15.IV.1955, 1 ex., P. Wagenaar Hummelinck (RMNH.INS.1483377). Bolivia, farm, St. 557, 15.IV.1955, 1 ex., P. Wagenaar Hummelinck (RMNH.INS.1483376). Zeebad, 10.IX.1955, 5 ex., P. Wagenaar Hummelinck (RMNH.INS.1483371 to 75). Bo15, 3 ex. (RMNH.5122227). Bo23, 1 ex., det. O. Vorst (RMNH.5122297). Bo44, 1 ex., det. O. Vorst (RMNH.5122455). Bo57, 13 ex., det. O. Vorst (RMNH.5122508). Bo64, 2 ex., det. O. Vorst (RMNH.5122560). BON.2022-2023.13, malaise trap, 4 ex. (RMNH.INS.1488550). BON.2022-2023.36, pitfall traps, 4 ex. (RMNH.INS.1488552). Rincón, Kas Sientífiko, 12.2695 -68.3460, 30.X.2022, at light,

6 ex., W. Klein & T. Peeters (RMNH.INS.1488549). Rincón, Kas Sientífiko, 12.2695 -68.3460, 1.XI.2022, at light, 3 ex., W. Klein & T. Peeters (RMNH.INS.1488548). Rincón, Kas Sientífiko, 12.2695 -68.3460, 3-9.I.2023, at light, 1 ex., J.-J. Mekkes & M. Boeken (RMNH.INS.1488500). Rincón, Kas Sientífiko, 12.2695 -68.3460, 10-16.I.2023, at light, 1 ex., J.-J. Mekkes & M. Boeken (RMNH.INS.1488501). Rincón, Kas Sientífiko, 12.2695 -68.3460, 12.I.2023, at light, 1 ex., J.-J. Mekkes & M. Boeken (RMNH.INS.1488499). Rincón, Kas Sientífiko, 12.2695 -68.3460, 17-22.I.2023, at light, 1 ex., J.-J. Mekkes & M. Boeken (RMNH.INS.1488502). Rincón, Kas Sientífiko, 12.2695 -68.3460, 3.III.2023, at light, 1 ex., F. Groenen (RMNH.INS.1488547). Tera Barra, 12.2114 -68.2784, 11.I.2023, at light, 3 ex., J.-J. Mekkes & M. Boeken (RMNH.INS.1488551).

Identification Shpeley et al. (2017).

Diagnosis 7.1 mm. With bronze shine.

Distribution This species is only recorded from the Lesser Antillean islands of Grenada, Mustique and Union. On the mainland it is known from the Central American Yucatan Peninsula (Shpeley et al. 2017). In Naturalis specimens from Aruba and Curaçao are present. New for Bonaire.

Ecology On Bonaire found on the ground and under rosettes at the loamy bank of a pond and at a compost heap. Wagenaar Hummelinck (1940, 1981) recorded it from 'Coral-limestone; scanty shrubs, mainly *Croton*; between some leaf decay of *C. flavens*, under stones' (Station 187) and 'Scanty shrubs; decay of *Croton flavens*, limestone debris' (Station 187a).

Remarks Compared with material from the Naturalis collection identified by D. Shpeley (Shpeley et al. 2017).

***Selenophorus spec. A* (fig. 29)**

Material Fontein Hofje, 21-24.V.1930, 1 ex., H.J. Mac Gillavry (RMNH.INS.1483357). Rincón, Kas Sientífiko, 12.2695 -68.3460, 30.X.2022, at light, 1 ex., W. Klein & T. Peeters (RMNH.INS.1488545). Rincón, Dam Grandi, 12.2607 -68.3386, 22.I.2023,

hand collecting, 7 ex., J.-J. Mekkes & M. Boeken (RMNH.INS.1488472). Aruba Mon Plaisir, St. 277, 15.XII.1936, 2 ex., P. Wagenaar Hummelinck (RMNH.INS.1483378, RMNH.INS.1483379). San Nicolaas, II.II.1952, 1 ex., J.G. v.d. Bergh (RMNH.INS.1483381). Eagle Petroleum Company, St. 562, II.VIII.1955, P. Wagenaar Hummelinck (RMNH.INS.1483380).

Identification Noonan (1985), Shpeley et al. (2017).

Diagnosis 3.4 mm. Strong bronze shine. Pronotum widest near base and quite different from other *Selenophorus* species. Elytra widest at base, more or less tapering towards the rear, convex. Striae rather deep, intervals convex. Scutellar striae weak and reduced. Aedeagus long and slender with two tooth-shaped sclerites.

Distribution Currently only known from Aruba and Bonaire.

Ecology In 2022-2023 collected at a mudflat at Dam Grandi. On Aruba collected from 'Diorite detritus; scattered aloe with some *Opuntia* and *Jatropha*' (station 277) (Wagenaar Hummelinck 1940) and 'Sink hole in low limestone terrace; scanty shrubs; some leaf decay of *Croton* and *Prosopis*' (station 562) (Wagenaar Hummelinck 1981).

Remarks Probably an undescribed species.

***Stenocrepis (Stenous) olivacea* (Bates, 1878)**
(fig. 30)

Material Deentera, near Tanki George, St. 186, 25.III.1937, 1 ex., P. Wagenaar Hummelinck, det. D. Shpeley (RMNH.INS.1488195).

Identification Bousquet (1996).

Diagnosis 7.5 mm. The specimens in the Naturalis collection are metallic green. Interval III with two discal setigerous punctures in apical half. Resembles *Stenocrepis metallica* (Dejean, 1826) (Bousquet 1996).

Distribution The species is known from mainland Mexico and Guatemala and in the Greater Antilles from Cuba to Puerto Rico. The species probably also occurs in French Guyana and Brazil (Bousquet 1996). New for Bonaire.

Ecology Bousquet (1996) mentions this species to be found along mud banks. On Bonaire collected from 'Diabase detritus on coral-limestone with scattered shrubs and small trees, mainly *Caesalpinia*, *Opuntia* and *Croton*' (station 186) (Wagenaar Hummelinck 1940).

Remarks Specimens show variation in several characters, especially between those of the mainland, Cuba and other islands of the West Indies (Bousquet 1996).

***Stenocrepis (Stenous) tibialis* (Chevrolat, 1834)** (fig. 31)

Material Deentera, near Tanki George, St. 186, St. 186, 25.III.1937, 1 ex., P. Wagenaar Hummelinck, det. D. Shpeley (RMNH.INS.1488193).

Identification Bousquet (1996).

Diagnosis 7.5 mm. The specimens in the Naturalis collection are metallic green. Interval III without discal setigerous punctures; at most with one or two minute depressions. Resembles *Stenocrepis (Stenous) cuprea* (Chaudoir, 1843), but this species has one or two small, discal setigerous punctures and is much bigger than *S. tibialis* (Bousquet 1996).

Distribution This species ranges from Texas south to Peru and Brazil, and along the Greater Antilles to at least Puerto Rico (Bousquet 1996). New for Bonaire.

Ecology In wet places, often in salt marshes (Bousquet 1996). On Bonaire collected from 'Diabase detritus on coral-limestone with scattered shrubs and small trees, mainly *Caesalpinia*, *Opuntia* and *Croton*' (station 186) (Wagenaar Hummelinck 1940).

Remarks Specimens show variation in several characters, including the sinuosity of the pronotum sides and striae punctures of the elytra, and slight differences in the shape of the apex of the aedeagus.

Stolonis spec. A (fig. 32)

Material Bo44, 1 ex. (RMNH.5122443). BON.2022-2023.13, malaise trap, 1 ex. (RMNH.INS.1488503).

Identification Allen & Ball (1979), Will (2005).

Diagnosis 7 mm. Pitch brown. Elytra with preapical yellow spot on the suture on intervals I and II. Ninth interval yellowish. First antennomere yellow, like top of second and basal half of third, rest dark, except last four white.

Ecology Species of this genus have been collected in damp leaf litter in scrubs and forest (Allen & Ball 1979). On Bonaire collected at a compost heap.

Remarks Previously, *Stolonis* was regarded as subgenus of *Oxycrepis* (Allen & Ball 1979) but at present they are regarded as separate genera (Will 2005, Lorenz 2005).

Stolonis spec. B (fig. 33)

Material BON.2022-2023.34, pitfall traps, 1 ex. (RMNH.INS.1488473).

Identification Allen & Ball (1979), Will (2005).

Diagnosis 7 mm. Similar to *Stolonis spec. A*, but in contrast to that species the preapical spot is hardly visible and is more longitudinal, covering only first interval. All antennomeres dark including first one, last four somewhat darker.

Ecology On Bonaire found in a humid forest.

Remarks Does not match any of the species in the overview of the Neotropical genera *Oxycrepis* and *Stolonis* published by Will (2005) and might be an undescribed species.

Tetragonoderus spec. A (fig. 34)

Material Bo57, 2 ex., det. O. Vorst (RMNH.5122513). Rincón, Kas Sientifiko, 12.2695 -68.3460, I.XI.2022, at light, 1 ex., W. Klein & T. Peeters (RMNH.INS.1488504). Tera Barra, 12.2114 -68.2784, II.I.2023, at light, 1 ex., J.-J. Mekkes & M. Boeken (RMNH.INS.1488505).

Diagnosis 4.1-4.7 mm. Pattern on elytra different

from other known *Tetragonoderus*.

Ecology On Bonaire found on the ground and under rosettes at waste land.

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SAMENVATTING

Een geannoteerde naamlijst tot de loopkevers van Bonaire (Coleoptera: Carabidae)

Dit kritische overzicht van de loopkevers van Bonaire is grotendeels gebaseerd op de resultaten van de Bonaire Estafette Expeditie in 2022 en 2023. In totaal werden 350 exemplaren verzameld, verdeeld over 30 soorten. Daarnaast werden vier aanvullende soorten gevonden in ouder materiaal in de collectie van Naturalis Biodiversity Center (Leiden). Van de 34 soorten worden er hier 31 nieuw voor het eiland gemeld.

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