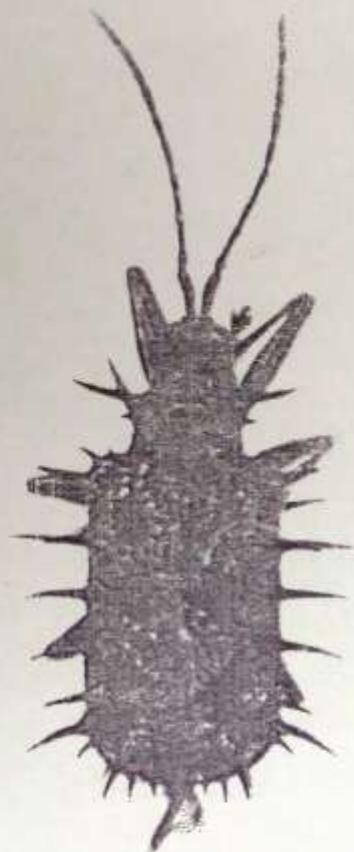


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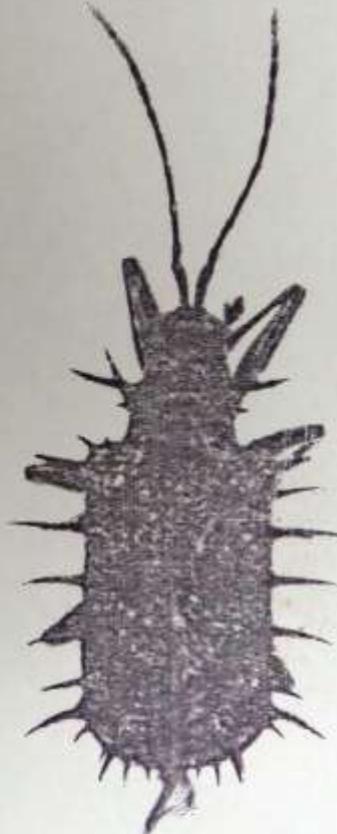


**PUBLICACION DEL MUSEO ENTOMOLÓGICO  
SERVICIO ENTOMOLÓGICO AUTÓNOMO  
LEÓN --- NICARAGUA**

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La Revista Nicaragüense de Entomología es una publicación del Servicio Entomológico Autónomo que aparece sin periodicidad fija, con un promedio de 4 números al año. Publica trabajos relacionados con el área de Entomología, principalmente de Nicaragua.

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**STAINES C.L. - The Hispinae (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) of  
Nicaragua. pp. 33-65.**



THE HISPINAЕ  
(COLEOPTERA: CHRYSOMELIDAE)  
OF NICARAGUA.

C. L. Staines.\*

ABSTRACT

The 26 genera and 80 species of Hispinae (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) known from Nicaragua are described. Keys to the subfamilies of Chrysomelidae, the Hispinae tribes, and Hispinae species of Nicaragua are presented.

RESUMEN

Los 26 géneros y 80 especies de Hispinae (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) de Nicaragua están descritos. Se presentan claves de las subfamilias de Chrysomelidae, de las tribus, géneros y especies de Hispinae de Nicaragua.

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The family Chrysomelidae is the third largest family of Coleoptera with 35,000 described species (Jacques, 1988). These beetles feed on plants both as larvae and adults. Chrysomelids are known to feed on all portions of plants but especially leaves, which is why they are called the Leaf Beetles.

Because of the economic importance of some species, some groups of Chrysomelidae are relatively well known. Like all large groups, the task of classification on a world basis is overwhelming. Seeno & Wilcox (1982) categorized all chrysomelid genera into nineteen subfamilies. While there is still disagreement among chrysomelid workers on the status of various tribes and subfamilies, the classification proposed by Seeno & Wilcox (1982) is adopted here.

Wilcox (1975) catalogs 450 genera and 5111 species of Chrysomelidae north of Panamá. Maes & Staines (1991) record 168 genera and 450 species from Nicaragua.

### Key to the subfamilies of Chrysomelidae known from Nicaragua

1. Head with vertex projecting strongly forward and mouth directed posteriorly below and often partly hidden by prosternum; pronotum margined laterally; larvae dorso-ventrally flattened.....2
- Head normal, with vertex not projecting forward and with mouth directed forward and downward; larvae not dorso-ventrally flattened.....3
- 2(1). Pronotum and elytra with broad marginal expansions, the former often covering head; larvae surface feeders, bearing caudal appendages.....Cassidinae
- Pronotum and elytra rarely with broad marginal expansions; body generally slender; head never covered by pronotum; larvae generally leafminers, lacking caudal appendages.....Hispineae
- 3(1). Base of antennae close together on front of head; head with frontal suture usually absent; frons usually narrow, ridged; antennal calli usually present; anterior coxae contiguous, prominent; pronotum margined laterally; larvae free-living, root-feeding or leafmining, more or less cylindrical.....4
- Base of antennae separated by frons or vertex; head with frontal suture usually present; frons usually without ridge, wide; antennal calli usually absent; only in the Clytrinae and a few Eumolpinae are both the anterior coxae contiguous and the pronotum margined laterally.....5
- 4(3). Posterior femora greatly enlarged; head with mid-cranial suture usually absent.....Alticinae
- Posterior femora not greatly enlarged; head with mid-cranial suture usually present.....Galerucinae

- 5(3). Eyes prominent, head more or less strongly constricted behind eyes; anterior coxae prominent and close or fairly close; pronotum not completely margined laterally.....6  
 - Eyes generally not very prominent, head not strongly constricted behind eyes; anterior coxae (except in Clytrinae) not close and not very prominent; pronotum usually completely margined laterally.....8
- 6(5). Posterior femora large and swollen, often armed with teeth ventrally.....Megalopodinae  
 - Posterior femora generally not strongly swollen, rarely armed with teeth ventrally.....7
- 7(6). Pronotum stout, usually constricted in middle; head strongly narrowed behind eyes, antennae fairly stout; larvae free-living or stem boring, bearing feces.....Criocerinae  
 - Pronotum slender, cylindrical, much narrower than elytra; head hardly narrowed behind eyes; antennae very slender.....Megascelinae
- 8(5). Middle three abdominal sternites constricted in middle; body form subcylindrical; larvae case-bearers.....9  
 - Middle three abdominal sternites not constricted in middle; body form more or less ovate or rounded, often strongly convex and constricted anteriorly; larvae not case-bearers.....11
- 9(8). Antennae relatively short and serrate; anterior coxae close and prominent or antennal grooves in propleura.....10  
 - Antennae long and slender, not serrate and not lying in grooves; anterior coxae widely separated and not prominent.....Cryptocephalinae
- 10(9). Propleura without antennal grooves; body surface smooth; anterior coxae contiguous, prominent; larvae often in ant nests.....Clytrinae  
 - Propleura with grooves for reception of antennae; body surface very rough or tuberculate; larvae foliage feeders.....Chlamisinae
- 11(8). Third tarsal segment not distinctly bilobed, entire.....Chrysomelinae  
 - Third tarsal segment distinctly bilobed.....12
- 12(11). Pronotum as wide as base of elytra, sides grooved for reception of antennae; abdomen grooved for reception of posterior legs.....Lamprosomatinae  
 - Pronotum generally narrower than base of elytra, sides not grooved for reception of antennae; abdomen not grooved for reception of posterior legs.....13
- 13(12). Fronto-clypeal suture more or less distinct; head exserted; front coxal cavities visibly closed behind.....Aulacoscelineae  
 Fronto-clypeal suture not distinct; head hypognathous; front coxal cavities open behind.....Eumolpinae

## Hispinae

The New World Hispinae have been little studied beyond the alpha taxonomic level. The entire literature consists of scattered species descriptions, a few biological notes, and some ecological studies. Most of the generic and species descriptions are extremely short and do not have comparative notes.

Weise (1911) published the most recent key to the genera of the New World, covering the 49 genera described by that date. Uhmann (1957, 1964) compiled the most recent New World catalog, containing 82 genera and 1391 species. Seeno & Wilcox (1982) record 83 genera from the New World.

From Nicaragua Weise (1906) recorded 8 genera and 21 species. Maes & Staines (1991) recorded 21 genera and 57 species from Nicaragua.

### Description of the Subfamily Hispinae

Body more or less elongate, oval or parallel; flat or slightly concave. Head: opisthognathous, prominent, visible from above, at least behind eyes; frons prominent, exposed or rarely retracted; antennae not retractable, closely inserted between eyes. Pronotum: narrower than base of elytra; more or less quadrangular or trapezoidal, with definite anterior angles which may have small tubercles. Scutellum: always visible. Elytra: without latera. expansions or with reduced and discontinuous expansions; margins usually denticulate or with spines. Larvae: either leafminers or free living; eight pairs of abdominal spiracles well developed and dorsally located; eighth abdominal segment terminal, with free hind margin.

Many important identification characters are on the antennae. In many instances, without antennae it is difficult to place a specimen to genus. The number of antennal segments varies from 3 to 11. The shape and relative length of the segments is also important. The sculpture of the vertex of the head is useful—mostly the presence or absence of sulci, carinae or depressions. The sculpture and shape of the frons is of use in several genera. Elytral sculpture and shape is often useful. The presence or absence of costae or tubercles, the relative development and shape of costae, armature of the side and apical margins, and the number and placement of puncture rows are all used in the following keys. On the pronotum the shape of the side margins and sculpture (punctuation, depressions, sulci, carinae) are often useful. Also the shape of the scutellum (triangular or quadrate) may be useful. In some instances, color has been used in the keys; this is always at the species level. In most instances the coloration separates unicolorous, maculate, and vittate species.

Most hispines are between 5 and 10 mm in length. However, species range in size from about 2 mm to 40 mm. The biology and food plants are unknown for most species. Adults may feed on the larval host plant or on a variety of plants. Larvae may be leafminers, external feeders or feed in the rolled leaves of plants such as *Heliconia*.

### Key to the genera of Hispinae known in Nicaragua

1. Large species (greater than 25 mm).....*Alurnus*.  
- Smaller species (less than 15 mm).....2.
- 2(1). Elytra without costae or tubercles or costae are vestigial; puncture rows little impressed.....3.  
- Elytra with costae or tubercles; puncture rows strongly impressed.....7.
- 3(2). Mouth projecting forward and visible from above; labrum large, joins head by oblique angle; vertex falls off suddenly at neck; anterior margin of pronotum crenate in middle.....*Homalispis*.  
- Mouth not projecting forward; front of head perpendicular; vertex gradually joins neck; anterior margin of pronotum not crenate.....4.
- 4(3). Elytra rounded, broadly oval or widens apically.....5.  
- Elytra parallel sided.....6.
- 5(4). Interantennal carina distinct.....*Aslamidium*.  
- Interantennal carina not distinct.....*Imatidium*.
- 6(4). Body very slender, somewhat cylindrical; elytra at base little wider than pronotum, narrows apically.....*Stenispis*.  
- Body parallel, more or less flattened; elytra rarely narrows apically, usually widens apically.....*Cephaloleia*.
- 7(2). Antennae 8-segmented or less.....16.  
- Antennae 10- or 11-segmented.....8.
- 8(7). Last 5 antennal segments usually thickened but similar to others.....9.  
- Last 4 antennal segments different from others (either longer or shorter, thicker or thinner, more pubescent, different in color).....*Sceloenopla*.
- 9(8). Each elytron with 8 complete puncture rows.....10.  
- Each elytron with 10 complete puncture rows.....12.
- 10(9). Antennae 10-segmented.....*Charistena*.  
- Antennae 11-segmented.....11.

- 11(10). Body more or less cylindrical.....*Anisostena*.  
 - Body more or less wedge-shaped.....*Sumitrosis*.
- 12(9). Elytra without costae.....*Prosopodonts*.  
 - Elytra costate.....13.
- 13(12). Body form elongate; each elytron with 10 striae at base.....*Chalepus*.  
 - Body form oval or cuneiform; each elytron with 11 striae at base.....14.
- 14(13). Apices of elytra regularly rounded, sutural angles rectangulate.....*Belliosus*.  
 - Apices of elytra cojointly rounded, sutural angles emarginate.....15.
- 15(14). Last antennal segment pointed at apex.....*Oxychalepus*.  
 - Last antennal segment rounded at apex.....*Xenochalepus*.
- 16(7). Antennae clavate.....17.  
 - Antennae not clavate.....18.
- 17(16). Elytra tuberculate.....*Octotoma*.  
 - Elytra not tuberculate.....*Brachycoryna*.
- 18(16). Antennae 7-segmented.....*Heptispa*.  
 - Antennae 8-segmented.....19.
- 19(18). Each elytron with 8 complete puncture rows.....22.  
 - Each elytron with 10 complete puncture rows.....20.
- 20(19). First and fourth elytral costae unite; profemur with two teeth ventrally.....*Probaenia*.  
 - First and fourth elytral costae do not unite; profemur with one ventral tooth or unarmed.....21.
- 21(20). First elytral costa strongly raised; 2nd raised on apical half; 3rd only on basal half; 4th complete, only finely raised; puncture rows complete.....*Heterispa*.  
 - Elytra not as above.....*Uroplata*.
- 22(19). Vertex of head with 2-5 sulci.....*Octhispa*.  
 - Vertex of head with median sulcus or not.....23.
- 23(22). Elytral costae absent or incomplete.....*Microrhopala*.  
 - Elytra with well defined costae.....24.
- 24(23). Elytra tuberculate.....*Euprionota*.  
 - Elytra not tuberculate.....25.
- 25(24). Antennal segments compressed, flattened.....*Platocthispa*.  
 - Antennal segments rounded, not flattened.....*Pentispa*.

***Alurnus* Fabricius 1775:94.**

Head: front slightly concave; antennae filiform, extends to humeri; antennal segment I short, thick; II smaller, wider than long; III as long as IV-V combined; VI-XI decreasing in length, thinner than preceding. Pronotum: highly convex, more so anteriorly; wider than long; glabrous to finely pubescent; narrowed posteriorly; may be marginated. Scutellum: cordate or triangular. Elytra: oblong-oval; convex; marginated; sparsely pubescent. Venter: pubescent.

***Alurnus ornatus* Baly 1869**

Head and legs black; pronotum red; elytra yellow with black maculae and fascia. Head: depressed between eyes, depression punctate; median sulcus and four lateral sulci present; vertex smooth. Antennae: segment III more than three times length of IV. Pronotum: subcylindrical; much narrower than elytra; narrowed and subcylindrical in front; transversely convex at base; basal half and sides coarsely and almost rugosely punctate, middle distinctly punctate; posterior angles acute; anterior angles rounded. Scutellum: black; pentagonal. Elytra: yellow with apical fourth, humeral callus, median macula, and curved transverse fascia black; sides with recurved margin. Venter: black; last two abdominal sterna setose. Total length: 25 mm.

Food plant: palms (Arecaceae) (Uhmann 1930).

Range: Nicaragua and Costa Rica (Uhmann 1957).

Nicaragua Records: Chontales.

***Anisostena* Weise 1910:120.**

Body elongate, coarsely punctate. Head: antenna 11-segmented; segment I subglobose; II cylindrical, as wide as I; III-VI gradually widening; VII-XI form a club; frons medially impressed; vertex with median sulcus or not; eyes little swollen. Elytra: 8 puncture rows; tricostate. Legs: mesotibiae strongly curved.

**Key to the *Anisostena* of Nicaragua**

- |                                    |                          |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Dorsum unicolorous.....         | <i>funesta</i> (Baly)    |
| - Elytra vittate.....              | 2                        |
| 2. Vertex of head punctate.....    | <i>trilineata</i> (Baly) |
| - Vertex of head not punctate..... | <i>pilatei</i> (Baly)    |



Figure : *Alurnus ornatus*.

***Anisostena funesta* (Baly 1885)**

Overall color metallic blue-green. Head: vertex micropunctate; median sulcus present; row of punctures on each side of sulcus; frons projecting at base of antennae. Antennae: segment I subglobose; II-III cylindrical, III longer than II; IV-VI transverse; VII-X transverse, wider than preceding ones; XI pointed at apex; I-VI glabrous, VII-XI with setae. Pronotum: covered with large scattered punctures, more dense laterally; apical margin and anterior part of disc impunctate; basal margin bisinuate; lateral margins parallel for basal half, then weakly convergent; basal impression present. Scutellum: black; quadrate. Elytra: lateral margin slightly narrowed just behind humerus; suture slightly darker than rest of surface; interval 2 not strongly produced; intervals 4 and 6 more produced; 2 & 6 unite on apical fifth, 4 does not attain union by the diameter of three punctures; apical margin dentate; lateral margins smooth. Venter: pro- and mesosterna brownish, punctate

in middle, blue-green and rugose at sides; metasternum entirely metallic blue-green; abdomen brownish, smooth in middle, rugose at sides. Legs: brownish; femora punctate, mesofemora not serrate on inner margin. Total length: 3.1-4.0 mm.

Food plant: unknown.

Range: southern United States to Nicaragua (Staines 1994b).

Nicaragua Records: Esteli.

### *Anisostena pilatei* (Baly 1864)

Vertex of head and elytral vittae shining aeneus green, pronotum and elytral background orangish-red. Head: vertex aeneus, frons orangish-red; projection at base of antennae; median sulcus not projecting onto vertex; interocular area reddish. Antennae: dark except segment I which is reddish; I subglobular; II-III cylindrical, subequal in length; IV-VI transverse, decreasing in length; VII-X transverse, wider than preceding; XI pointed at apex; I-V rugose; VI-XI with setae. Pronotum: apical margin darkened; covered with large scattered punctures, more dense laterally; basal transverse impression. Scutellum: quadrate; greenish-black. Elytra: sutural vitta extends to interval 2; lateral vitta embracing humerus, includes intervals 5-8; vittae usually unite on apical fifth; intervals 2, 4, and 6 costate; 2 and 4 not strongly produced, 6 strongly produced; intervals 2 and 6 unite on apical fifth, 4 does not attain union by the diameter of a puncture; apical margins serrate, orangish-red; lateral margins parallel for basal third, then divergent. Venter: orangish; rugose at sides. Legs: orangish-red, except at joints and tarsi; mesofemora not serrate on inner margin. Total length: 2.7-4.0 mm.

Food plant: unknown.

Range: southern México to Panamá (Staines 1994a).

Nicaragua Records: Nandaime; Granada.

### *Anisostena trilineata* (Baly 1864)

Body orange, pronotum may have black markings, elytra with black sutural and lateral vittae. Head: vertex punctate; median sulcus present; area between eyes slightly concave; frons projecting. Antennae: segment I orange, rest black; I subglobose; II transverse; III cylindrical, subequal in length to II; IV-VI transverse, decreasing in size; VII-XI wider than preceding, hirsute; XI acutely pointed at apex. Pronotum: sparsely punctate with large, coarse punctures uniformly distributed; apical margin darker; lateral margins sometimes black; transverse subbasal depression present; lateral margins parallel for basal half, then strongly convergent. Scutellum: black; quadrate. Elytra: suture with black vitta extending to puncture row 2; black vitta on lateral margin, extends to interval 6 and humerus, stops on apical fifth; lateral margins sparsely dentate; apical margin dentate; intervals 2, 4, and 6 costate, intervals 2 and 6 unite on apical fifth, 4 does not attain union by the diameter of a puncture. Venter: orange; entirely glutaceous; last abdominal segment darker in center. Legs: femora clavate, orange, mesofemur

not serrate on inner margin; tibiae orange, black at apex; tarsi blackish-brown.  
Total length: 2.8-3.8 mm.

Food plant: unknown.

Distribution: México to Costa Rica (Staines 1994a).

Nicaragua Records: Managua.

### *Aslamidium* Borowiec 1984:412.

Head: posterior frons concave; eyes projecting; interocular space equal to maximum width of eye; antennae inserted equidistant between eyes and interantennal carina; interantennal carina sharp and joined to transverse carina which encloses mouth cavity behind and around labrum; labrum very short and transverse; maxillary palp with fourth segment thicker and slightly longer than third. Antennae: narrowed to apex; segment I thicker and longer than II; III as least twice length of II; IV-X decreasing in length; XI flattened and longer than X. Pronotum: small notch on external side of each setiferous tubercle within apical emargination; deeply impressed on either side at base; sparsely punctate; sides convergent from base to apex; anterior angles rounded; sides lipped. Scutellum: broadly triangular. Elytra: sides laminate; lamina reticulate; 10 1/2 rows moderate punctures; slightly constricted behind humeri. Venter: metepisterna fuses posteriorly with metasternum; hypomera beside anterior coxal cavities with transverse impression; four visible abdominal sterna. Legs: tibiae obliquely and abruptly emarginate appearing pointed externally.

### *Aslamidium impurum* (Bohemian 1850)

Yellow with variable black elytral and pronotal coloration and variable pronotal punctuation. Head: vertex with carina; depressed between eyes; punctate in depression. Antennae: segment III longest; VIII-XI compressed laterally. Pronotum: posterior angles acute; anterior angles rounded, projecting; convex; depressed on each side of disc. Scutellum: triangular; black. Elytra: sides smooth, expanded; punctures little impressed; constricted behind humeri; convex. Total length: 6.0 mm.

Food plants: *Heliconia* (Heliconiaceae), *Calathea insignis* (Maranthaceae) (Spaeth 1938).

Range: México to Panamá (Spaeth 1938).

Nicaragua Records: Chontales; Managua; Rio San Juan.

*Baliōsus* Weise 1905:64.

Wedge-shaped, somewhat flattened. Head: clypeus usually yellow, very rarely black; smooth or slightly punctate; antenna 11-segmented; segments I-VI freely articulate, VII-XI more compressed, somewhat dilated. Elytra: much broader at apex; apex obtuse or approaching truncate; 10 1/2 puncture rows; four costae, 3rd feebly interrupted in middle, oblique from umbone to 2nd or 3rd interval for a short distance forward. Legs: short to moderately long; mesotibiae not curved.

**Key to the *Baliōsus* known from Nicaragua**

1. Frons longitudinally sulcate; elytra with puncture rows 7 and 8 abbreviated posteriorly; elytral interspaces 2, 4, and 6 strongly costate.....*marmoratus* (Baly)
- Frons not longitudinally sulcate; elytra with puncture rows 7 and 8 not abbreviated posteriorly; elytral interspaces 2 and 4 strongly costate, 8 less costate.....*fraternus* (Baly)

***Baliōsus fraternus* (Baly 1885)**

Yellowish with apices of elytra black; antennae black; legs black except base of femora. Head: vertex smooth, impunctate; interocular space moderately produced, angulate. Antennae: robust, thickened toward apex; longer than head and pronotum combined; segments I-II cylindrical, subequal in length; III slightly longer than II. Pronotum: wider than long; sides convergent from base to apex, subangulate-rotundate; disc transversely convex; prebasal impression in middle; coarsely, densely punctate. Elytra: sides slightly dilated; apices regularly rounded, outer margin distinctly serrate; each elytron with 10 puncture rows at base, 9 rows anteriorly; puncture rows with large, deeply impressed punctures; interspaces 2 and 4 strongly costate, 8 less strongly costate, 6 thickened at apex, suture also thickened. Total length: 6.0-7.0 mm.

Food plant: unknown.

Range: México to Costa Rica (Uhmann 1957).

Nicaragua records: Ameya.

***Baliōsus marmoratus* (Baly 1885)**

Yellowish; elytra with black markings; pronotum black laterally. Head: vertex smooth, impunctate; frons longitudinally sulcate; interocular space produced, obtuse. Antennae: longer than head and pronotum combined; robust, thickened at apex; segments cylindrical, last five forming an ill-defined club. Pronotum: wider than long; sides converging and slightly rounded from base to apex, obsoletely angulate; disc transversely convex, excavated transversely behind middle; coarsely, densely punctate; lateral margin (in some specimens) narrowly

black. Elytra: sides slightly expanded toward apex; apex obtuse; margin serrulate; each elytron with 9 puncture rows at base, 10 rows after the middle; rows 7 & 8 abbreviated posteriorly; interspaces 2, 4, and 6 (on base and apex) strongly costate, 8 less strongly costate. Total length: 4.5-5.1 mm.

Food plant: unknown.

Range: México to Panamá (Uhmann 1957).

Nicaragua Records: Chontales: Santo Domingo; León, Masaya.

### *Brachycoryna* Guérin-Méneville 1844:280.

Head: small; black; vertex not prominent; antenna short, 8-segmented, segments I-VI more or less similar, VII slightly expanded, VIII forming hirsute, oval club; occiput with longitudinal sulcus. Pronotum: wider than long; narrower than base of elytra; convex; punctate over entire surface; sides marginated. Scutellum: small; quadrate; black. Elytra: oblong-oval, longer than wide; sides parallel; apices broadly evenly rounded; 10 puncture rows, punctures usually distinct, arranged in pairs, but sometimes becoming confused; even intervals raised, often costate; sides serrate; humeral angles rounded.

### *Brachycoryna pumila* Guérin-Méneville 1844

Head: black; occiput punctate; shallow median sulcus; antennal segments I-VII punctate. Pronotum: yellow to reddish-yellow with variable brown markings; sides parallel; uniformly punctate with large, coarse, discrete punctures; median callus present; apical margin with 2 horizontal rows of punctures, usually with black vitta. Elytra: sutural margin raised; punctures large, coarse; 2nd interval raised, costate on apical third; 4th and 8th intervals costate; 6th costate at humeri; side margins serrate; apical margins smooth; yellow with variable brown markings. Venter: black; abdominal sterna glutaceous; 4th segment with 2 1/2 rows of setae; 5th with 2 1/2 rows of setae and a fringe of setae at apex. Legs: yellowish-red with variable brown markings; femora and tibiae with some punctures. Total length: 2.5-3.5 mm.

Food plants: *Sida*, *Malvastrum*, *Abutilon*, *Alcea*, *Gossypium* (Malvaceae); *Zea* (Poaceae); *Baccharis* (Asteraceae); *Phaseolus* (Fabaceae); *Monarda* (Lamiaceae) (Staines 1986).

Distribution: southern United States to Colombia (Staines 1986).

Nicaragua Records: San Marcos; Granada; Chontales; Managua; León; Carazo; Matagalpa.



Figure : *Brachycoryna pumila*.

*Cephaloleia* Chevrolat 1837:390.

Body elongate, rather parallel (rarely oval), flat or moderately convex. Head: small; eyes oval, convex, finely faceted, slightly prominent; labrum rather large, anterior margin rounded; maxillary palps with segment 1 short, 2 oblong conical, 3 shorter than 1 or 2, 4 subequal in length to 2, truncate at apex. Antennae: as long as head and pronotum combined, filiform, slightly thickened at apex. Pronotum: quadrangular, square or transverse; frequently widest behind anterior angles; usually margined laterally, sometimes canaliculate. Scutellum: short; pentagonal or triangular. Elytra: variable in form and color; 10 1/2 puncture rows; very narrowly emarginate; margin widens behind humeri or humeri are insignificant; one segment of pygidium exposed. Venter: prosternum strongly contracted between coxae, truncate at base; mesosternum short, transverse; metasternum larger; abdominal sterna 1 and 2 often fused (at least in middle). Legs: short; robust; femur dilated in middle; tibia short, dilated toward apex, obliquely truncate at apex; tarsi wide, short; claws divaricate.

Key to the *Cephaloleia* known from Nicaragua

1. Dorsum unicolorous.....2.
- Dorsum maculate or vittate.....3.
- 2(1). Body rectangulate in outline.....*dilaticollis* Baly.  
- Body not rectangulate in outline.....*puncticollis* Baly.
- 3(1). Elytra maculate.....4.  
- Elytra vittate.....6.
- 4(3). Elytra with humeri reddish.....*uhmanni* Staines (in part).  
- Elytral markings more extensive.....5.

- 5(4). Elytra dark with four pale maculae.....*ornatrix* Donckier.  
 - Elytra yellow with black humeral maculae and black transverse band after middle.....*reventazonica* Uhmann.
- 6(3). Elytra black with median yellow vitta.....*belti* Baly.  
 - Elytra yellow with black vitta(e).....7.
- 7(6). Elytra with sutural and lateral vittae; humeri reddish or yellowish.....*trivittata* Baly.  
 - Elytra with sutural vitta; humeri not reddish or yellowish.....8.
- 8(7). Vertex of head with Y-shaped sulcus.....*suturalis* Baly.  
 - Vertex of head without sulcus.....*uhmanni* Staines (in part).

### *Cephaloleia beltii* Baly 1885

Head, antennae, and scutellum black; pronotum yellowish with variable black markings; elytra black with yellow median vitta. Head: vertex black, sparsely punctate; median carina present; frons yellow. Antennae: black; segment I incrassate, as long as II-IV combined; II transverse; III triangular, longer than II; IV-VI transverse. Pronotum: wider than long; sides marginated; scattered large punctures laterally; anterior angles rounded, sinuate; yellow with median black vitta, vitta may be obsolete in middle. Scutellum: black; sharply pointed triangle. Elytra: black with yellow median vitta and lateral margins; apical margin black; from suture to 2nd puncture row dark, then through 5th puncture row yellow, then black through 9th puncture row; 10th puncture row and margin yellow. Venter: pro-, meso-, and metasterna yellow medially, black laterally; abdominal segment I yellow medially, black laterally; segments II and III black laterally, each has black stripe along apex; rest yellow; IV-V all black. Total length: 6.4-6.6 mm.

Food plant: *Heliconia imbricata* (Staines 1996).

Distribution: México to Panamá (Staines 1996).

Nicaragua Records: Chontales: Santo Domingo; Jinotega, Matagalpa, Zelaya.

### *Cephaloleia dilaticollis* Baly 1858

Reddish brown, eyes and apex of antennae darker. Head: faint median carina; sparsely punctate; frons not projecting; eyes black. Antennae: last four segments black, rest yellow; segment I obovate, subequal to III; II transverse; III cylindrical; IV-X transverse, decreasing in length; XI pointed at apex. Pronotum: twice as wide as long; sparsely punctate; sides dilated, slightly rounded; anterior angles nearly truncate; posterior angles rectangular. Scutellum: triangular; impunctate. Elytra: scarcely wider than base of pronotum; sides parallel, marginated, smooth; apices obtusely rounded, subtruncate; slightly convex, flattened along suture; slightly deflected behind humeri; finely punctate-striate; puncture

rows converge and unite at apex. Venter: prosternum rugose in middle; meso- and metasterna punctate laterally; abdominal sterna 1 & 2 fused in middle; sterna 3-5 setose; last abdominal segment deeply sinuate in male, obtusely rounded in female. Legs: punctate; tibiae darker at base, fringe of setae at apex. Total length: 4.3-4.6 mm.

Food plants: Adults collected on *Calathea insignis* (Staines 1996).

Range: México to Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil, and Ecuador (Staines 1996).

Nicaragua Records: Zelaya : Caño El Macho.

### *Cephaloleia ornatrix* Donckier 1899

Head and antennae black; pronotum reddish-brown with black macula on anterior and posterior margins; elytra black with four large yellow maculae. Head: vertex sparsely punctate-striate, slightly depressed between eyes; median carina present; frons not projecting. Antennae: segment I incrassate, clavate in male; II half length of I, finely punctate, inner apical angle projecting; III 1 1/2 times length of II, triangular; IV-V subequal in length, cylindrical; VI-X subequal in length, expanding slightly at apex; XI oval. Pronotum: slightly wider than long; sides marginated; straight and parallel, convergent at apex; anterior angles rounded, produced; posterior angles acute, slightly produced; anterior macula semicircular, behind head; posterior macula horizontal along margin, does not reach sides. Scutellum: triangular; black. Elytra: sides marginated, smooth; parallel-sided; apices obtusely truncate; flattened along suture; finely punctate striate, punctures little impressed; basal maculae elongate triangle, extends to midline, with narrow point curving around edge of humeri toward suture; apical maculae squarish, just above apex, covering apical fifth. Venter: pro-, meso-, and metasterna reddish-brown in middle, black at sides; abdomen finely pubescent. Legs: femora reddish-brown, apex dark; tibiae black, dentate at apex, setae on apical third; tarsi dark. Total length: 7.4-8.3 mm.

Food plant: *Heliconia* (Staines 1996).

Distribution: Nicaragua to Panamá (Staines 1996).

Nicaragua Records: Chontales.

### *Cephaloleia puncticollis* Baly 1885

Reddish-brown, eyes and antennae darker. Head: vertex and front punctate; not depressed between eyes; median sulcus absent; frons not projecting. Antennae: reddish-brown; filiform; segment I slightly thickened and compressed, longer than II, subequal in length to III; II transverse; III cylindrical; IV-X transverse, subequal in length; XI pointed at apex. Pronotum: wider than long; sides marginated; sides straight and parallel from base to near apex, then rounded and converging to anterior angles; anterior angles obtuse; posterior angles produced, acute; disc densely punctate. Scutellum: broad triangle. Elytra: sides marginated, smooth; parallel-sided; slightly dilated beyond middle; convex, flattened

along suture; strongly, regularly punctate-striate, punctures little impressed; humeri rounded, slightly produced. Venter: pro-, meso-, and metasterna punctate laterally.  
Food plant: *Heliconia imbricata* (Staines 1996).  
Range: Nicaragua to Panamá (Staines 1996).  
Nicaragua Records: Chontales: Santo Domingo; Jinotega.

### *Cephaloleia revertazonica* Uhmann 1930

Narrowly elongate; pale yellow with black maculae on pronotum and elytra; antennae, except segments I and XI black. Head: vertex smooth; fine median sulcus present; frons not projecting. Antennae: segment I cylindrical, subequal in length to III; II transverse; III cylindrical; IV-X transverse, subequal in length; XI rounded at apex, elongate, subequal in length to I and III; I-II yellowish, rest darker; IV-XI setose. Pronotum: subquadrate; nearly impunctate; macula subtriangular, extends from apical margin three-fourths way to basal margin; sides margined, straight and parallel for basal three-fourths, then rounded and convergent; apical and basal margins black; anterior angles rounded, not produced; posterior angles rectangular. Scutellum: yellow, acutely triangular. Elytra: sides margined, smooth, black; regularly punctate-striate, punctures moderately impressed; apices conjointly rounded; humeral macula subquadrate, from puncture row 2 to side margin; median macula from suture to side margins. Venter: pro-, meso-, and metasterna smooth; abdominal sterna setose; segments 1 & 2 not fused in middle. Legs: tibiae dentate at apex, with setae at apex. Total length: 6.1-7.1 mm.

Food plant: Adults collected on *Heliconia lathispatha* (Staines 1996).  
Range: Nicaragua and Costa Rica (Staines 1996).  
Nicaragua Records: Jinotega, Matagalpa : Selva Negra, Zelaya : Wani and Caño El Macho.

### *Cephaloleia suturalis* Baly 1885

Head, antennae, and scutellum black; pronotum and elytra yellowish with black markings. Head: vertex densely punctate; median longitudinal carina; not depressed between eyes; frons not projecting. Antennae: segment I subclavate, punctate; II oblong-ovate, 2/3 length of I, rugose; III cylindrical, subequal in length to I; IV-V cylindrical, shorter than I or III; VI-X transverse, decreasing in length; XI pointed at apex; IV-XI setose. Pronotum: slightly wider than long; sides margined; sides straight and parallel for basal 3/4, then rounded and convergent at extreme apex, slightly canaliculate anteriorly; anterior angles produced, obtuse; posterior angles acute; convex; covered with large, deep punctures, medial line on disc nearly impunctate; median black macula from base to apex. Scutellum: pentagonal. Elytra: subelongate; sides margined, smooth; convex; parallel-sided; apices conjointly obtusely rounded; strongly punctate-striate; humeri almost impunctate; yellow; black sutural vitta from base to 3/4 length, gradually narrows to apex. Venter: pro-, meso-, and metasterna dark reddish-brown and smooth in middle, punctate at sides; abdominal sterna lighter reddish-brown; 1 and 2 fused in middle.

punctate at sides; 3-5 setose. Legs: yellowish-brown; tibiae with fringe of setae at apex. Total length: 4.9-5.1 mm.

Food plant: *Costus* (Zingiberaceae) (Staines 1996).

Range: Guatemala to Costa Rica (Staines 1996).

Nicaragua Records: Chontales: Santo Domingo.



Figure : *Cephaloleia suturalis*.

#### *Cephaloleia trivittata* Baly 1885

Head, pronotum, and antennae black; elytra yellow with black sutural and lateral vittae; humeri reddish or yellowish. Head: vertex densely punctate; median carina present; not depressed between eyes; frons not projecting. Antennae: filiform, cylindrical; segment I clavate, longer than II, subequal in length to III; II transverse, short; III cylindrical; IV-X transverse, decreasing in length; XI pointed at apex; I-II punctate, III-XI setose. Pronotum: subquadrate; disc deeply but moderately punctate; sides margined, straight, parallel, slightly convergent at extreme apex; apical margin paler; anterior angles produced, subacute; posterior angles rectangular. Scutellum: pentagonal; black. Elytra: wider than base of pronotum; elongate; sides margined, smooth, parallel; apices rounded, slightly sinuate cojointly at sutural angle; moderately convex; slightly flattened on anterior

disc; strongly punctate-striate, punctures little impressed; puncture rows obsolete at apex; yellow with three wide black vittae, medial vitta along sutural margin, slightly dilated below scutellum; lateral vittae begin below humeral callus, extend entire length of disc, incurve to join sutural vitta. Venter: pro-, meso-, metasterna, and abdominal sterna 1-4 yellow and smooth in middle, dark and punctate at sides; abdominal sterna 1-2 fused in middle; sternite 5 totally black; abdominal sterna setose. Legs: yellow except dark apex of femora, base of tibiae, and tarsi; tibiae with setae on inner apex; femora setose. Total length: 4.1-4.4 mm.

Food plant: *Calathea haamelii* and *C. macrosepala* (Marantaceae) (Staines 1996).

Distribution: Nicaragua to Panamá (Staines 1996).

Nicaragua Records: Musawas: Waspuc River.

### *Cephaloleia uhmanni* Staines 1996

Small; variable in coloration. Head: punctate; median sulcus absent; slightly depressed between eyes; frons not projecting. Antennae: segments I-III reddish-yellow, rest black; I-II transverse, punctate, subequal in length; III cylindrical, longer than I or II; IV-X transverse, subequal in length; XI pointed at apex, subequal in length to III. Pronotum: sides marginated, canaliculate; straight and parallel for basal 3/4 then convergent; anterior angles rounded, not produced; posterior angles acute; convex; sparsely, deeply punctate, less dense on disc and anterior margin; punctures on disc smaller than those on sides. Scutellum: pentagonal; blackish; smooth. Elytra: sides marginated, smooth; apices cojointly rounded; puncture rows little impressed; puncture rows converge and unite at apex; black with reddish-yellow at humeri and margins or brownish with dark suture. Venter: pro-, meso-, and metasterna pale and smooth in middle, dark and punctate at sides; abdominal sterna 1 & 2 fused in middle; 1 punctate at sides; 3-5 setose. Legs: tibiae with fringe of setae at apex; femora robust. Total length: 3.3-3.9 mm.

Food plant: unknown.

Range: Nicaragua to Panamá (Staines 1996).

Nicaragua Records: Zelaya: El Recreo.

### *Chalepus* Thunberg 1805:282.

Head: wider than long; vertex sulcate or micropunctate; clypeus large and usually longer than wide, triangularly elevated, apex feebly arcuate. Antennae: 11-segmented; basal antennal segment incrassate. Pronotum: transverse; lateral margins obtusely angulo-subroundate at middle; dorsum transversely convex, slightly depressed posteriorly. Elytra: subelongate, parallel, slightly constricted at sides; apices regularly rounded and finely serrulate; each elytron with 10 puncture rows at base and apex. Venter: sparsely, irregularly micropunctate; 5th abdominal sternum apically truncate.

### Key to the *Chalepus* known from Nicaragua

1. Frons sulcate.....2.  
- Frons not sulcate.....8.
- 2(1). Frons with one sulcus.....3.  
- Frons with three sulci.....4.
- 3(2). Vertex of head sulcate.....*bellulus* (Chapuis).  
- Vertex of head not sulcate.....*clypeatus* Baly.
- 4(2). Vertex of head with carina.....*acuticornis* (Chapuis).  
- Vertex of head without carina.....5.
- 5(4). Each elytron with nine puncture rows on disc.....6.  
- Each elytron with ten puncture rows on disc.....7.
- 6(5). Pronotum wider than long, conical, sides nearly straight, obsoletely angulate in middle.....*amabilis* Baly.  
- Pronotum transverse, sides converging from base to apex, bisinuate, distinctly angulate in middle.....*digressus* Baly.
- 7(5). Sides of pronotum distinctly angulate towards apex.....*horni* Baly.  
- Sides of pronotum straight and parallel from base to middle then obliquely converging to apex.....*similatus* Baly.
- 8(1). Vertex of head with carina.....*verticalis* (Chapuis).  
- Vertex of head without carina.....9.
- 9(8). Vertex of head sulcate.....*sanguinicollis* (L.).  
- Vertex of head not sulcate.....10.
- 10(9). Frons projecting.....11.  
- Frons not projecting.....12.
- 11(10). Frons without fovea.....*brevicornis* (Baly).  
- Frons with fovea.....*subhumeralis* Baly.
- 12(11). Scutellum triangular.....*pici* Descarpentries & Villiers.  
- Scutellum quadrate.....*schmidti* Uhmann.

### *Chalepus acuticornis* (Chapuis 1877)

Head, antennae, and legs black; pronotum yellowish with black median vitta; elytra yellowish with black apices and black sutural vitta connected to black central macula. Head: frons deeply trisulcate; interocular space strongly produced.

apical portion with short longitudinal carina. Antennae: nearly half body length; thickened apically, last five segments closely articulated; XI acutely pointed. Pronotum: transverse, subconical; sides obliquely converging from base to apex, bisinuate, obtusely angulate in middle; anterior angles with short acute tooth; transversely depressed and elevated near base; covered with coarse, shallow punctures, apical margins nearly impunctate. Elytra: parallel-sided; apices regularly rounded, finely serrulate, apical margin with few spinous teeth; convex on sides, flattened along suture; each elytron with 10, at extreme base 11, puncture rows; rows 5-8 sometimes confused and irregular on disc; interspaces 2 and 4 strongly and equally costate, basal portion of 6 and all of 8 less strongly costate. Total length: 7.8-9.0 mm.

Food plant: *Bauhinia* (Caesalpiniaceae) (Maes & Staines 1991).

Range: México to Nicaragua (Uhmann 1957).

Nicaragua Records: Chontales.

### *Chalepus amabilis* Baly 1885

Elongate; head, antennae, and legs black; pronotum and elytra yellowish-brown. Head: interocular space strongly produced between eyes; frons deeply trisulcate. Antennae: filiform, slightly thickened at apex; segments cylindrical; III one half longer than II. Pronotum: slightly wider than long; conical; sides nearly straight, obtusely angulate in middle; densely rugose-punctate. Elytra: parallel-sided; apices regularly rounded; sides finely serrulate; apical margin narrowly dilated, acutely denticulate; each elytron with 10, medial disc with 9, puncture rows; interspaces 2 and 4 strongly costate, 8 less strongly costate, 6 costate at base and apex. Total length: 7.3 mm.

Food plant: *Chusquea*, *Panicum* (Poaceae) (Maulik 1937).

Range: México to Colombia (Uhmann 1957).

Nicaragua Records: El Crucero; Granada.

### *Chalepus bellulus* (Chapuis 1877)

Head, legs, and antennae black; pronotum yellowish-red; elytra dark with basal yellowish-red maculae. Head: smooth, impunctate; vertex and frons impressed with median sulcus; frons with conical process between eyes. Antennae: half body length; robust, filiform, slightly thickened toward apex; segments I-II short, subequal in length, I slightly incrassate; III obconical, longer than II. Pronotum: wider than long; sides obtusely angulate-subrotundate, nearly parallel from base to the middle, then obliquely converging to apex; anterior angles with short subacute tooth; subcylindrical; transverse depression on each side at base; coarsely, deeply foveolate-punctate; ill-defined longitudinal sulcus on disc. Elytra: parallel, slightly constricted at sides, concavity from humeri to posterior angle; sides serrulate; apices rounded, more serrulate at sides; each elytron with 10 rows deep punctures, 9-10 irregular, 7-8 obsolete in middle third; interspaces 2, 4, and 8 strongly costate, suture thickened; yellow with coppery-black broad

vitta on disc, confluent at base, extending from basal margin to below middle.  
Total length: 6.5-7.0 mm.

Food plant: *Oryza* (Poaceae); *Phaseolus* (Fabaceae) (Maes & Staines 1991).

Range: México to Nicaragua (Uhmann 1957).

Nicaragua Records: Chontales; Esteli; Managua.



Figure : *Chalepus bellulus*.

#### *Chalepus brevicornis* (Baly 1885)

Head dark; pronotum orange with dark central vitta and lateral marginal vittae; elytra orange, apices may be black. Head: reddish-brown; median sulcus absent; vertex impunctate; eyes margined in black; frons punctate, projecting at base of antennae; clypeus darker than frons, margin evenly arcuate; eyes slightly emarginate near antennal bases. Antennae: segments I-VI punctate, VII-XI with setae; I globose; II transverse, narrower than I; III-IV cylindrical, subequal in length;

V cylindrical, shorter than III or IV; VI-X transverse, VII-X wider than preceding; XI hirsute, pointed at apex. Pronotum: wider than long; basal margin bisinuate; lateral margins bisinuate; basal impression present; lateral margins darkened; central longitudinal black vitta; convex; covered with large, dense punctures, except basal impression which is impunctate. Scutellum: quadrate; black; alutaceous. Elytra: 10 puncture rows plus sutural row of 3 punctures; 3 complete costae- on intervals 2, 4, and 8; interval 6 is costate at humerus and on apical fifth; lateral and apical margins dentate; small lamina produced on apices; sutural margin carinate, darkened at base; elytral apices may be darkened on apical fifth, rest orange. Venter: pro- and mesosterna black laterally, reddish in middle; metasternum black laterally with punctures, testaceous medially; 5 visible abdominal sterna, all black medially, testaceous laterally; abdominal sternum 1 with row of setae on basal third, sternites 2-5 with row of setae on apical margins. Legs: femora yellowish on basal half, apical half reddish-brown, punctate; tibiae gradually expanded to apex, with tuft of setae on inner apical margin, punctate. Total length: 5.3-6.1 mm.

Food plant: unknown.

Range: México to Nicaragua (Staines 1993).

Nicaragua Records: Masaya: San Rafael del Sur.

### *Chalepus clypeatus* Baly 1885

Head, antennae, scutellum, legs, and venter black; pronotum orangish with side margins and central longitudinal vitta black; elytra orangish with black sutural vitta and apical third black. Head: strongly produced between eyes; frons deeply sulcate; vertex with deep median sulcus, depressed between eyes, micropunctate; clypeus quadrate-elongate, thickened, coarsely and deeply punctate. Antennae: robust; subfusiform; segments I-II laterally compressed; I transverse, sulcate; II transverse, punctate; III cylindrical, micropunctate; IV-X transverse, setose; XI pointed at apex, setose. Pronotum: transverse; sides straight and slightly convergent from base to beyond middle, then obliquely converging and sinuate to apex; apical angles with short acute tooth; transversely convex; depressed behind middle; coarsely irregularly punctate. Scutellum: quadrate, alutaceous. Elytra: parallel; serrulate at sides; apices rounded; apical margin with strong, acute teeth; 10 regular puncture rows; interspaces 2, 4, and 8 costate, apex of 6 subcostate, 2 strongest, 4 and 8 less produced; humeri slightly produced; no scutellar row. Venter: pro- and mesosterna orange in middle, black at sides; abdominal sterna 2-4 with row of setae at apex, 5 with scattered setae. Legs: tibiae and femora punctate. Total length: 6.5-7.5 mm.

Food plant: unknown.

Range: Nicaragua (Uhmann 1957).

Nicaragua Records: Chontales.

### *Chalepus digressus* Baly 1885

Reddish-brown; eyes, antennae, and side margins of elytra black; tarsi and apices of femora black. Head: deep median sulcus; sulcus on inner margin of each eye; depressed between eyes; several large punctures between eyes; vertex alutaceous; frons not projecting, trisulcate. Antennae: segments I-II transverse, subequal in length; III cylindrical, longer than II; IV transverse; V-X transverse, decreasing in length; XI bluntly pointed at apex; VII-XI with golden setae. Pronotum: convex; slight basal impression; anterior angles with acute tooth; covered with large, shallow punctures; sides margined; sides converging from base to apex, bisinuate, distinctly angulate in middle. Scutellum: quadrate; alutaceous. Elytra: sides serrate; apices more densely serrate; black markings begin below humeri and extend on side margin to exterior apical angle; intervals 2, 4, and 8 costate; 10 puncture rows at base and apex, row 8 obsolete in middle. Venter: pro- and metasterna alutaceous at sides; mesosternum with several large punctures laterally; abdominal sterna with row of setae on apical third. Legs: femora punctate; tibiae with row of setae on inner margins and tuft of setae at apex. Total length: 5.1-6.1 mm.

Food plant: unknown.

Range: México to Venezuela (Uhmann 1957).

Nicaragua Record: Las Flores.

### *Chalepus horri* Baly 1885

Wedge-shaped; head, antennae, and legs black; pronotum yellowish-orange; elytra black with yellowish-orange sides on basal half. Head: vertex and frons smooth, trisulcate; small indistinct area near antennae piceo-rufus; interocular space strongly produced. Antennae: segment I short; II longer than I; III longer than II; IV as long as II; V-VI transverse; VII short, narrower than VI or VIII. Pronotum: immaculate; subcylindrical; sides distinctly angulate towards apex; deep transverse impression near base; densely and coarsely rugose-punctate; anterior angles with tooth; posterior angles acute. Scutellum: quadrate. Elytra: parallel-sided; apices regularly rounded, outer margin finely serrulate; each elytron with 10 puncture rows; interspaces 2, 4, and 8 costate; apical black patch varies in extent; suture black. Total length: 6.5-7.0 mm.

Food plant: unknown.

Range: México to Costa Rica (Uhmann 1957).

Nicaragua Records: Carazo: Providencia.



Figure : *Chalepus horni*.

*Chalepus pici* Descarpentries & Villiers 1959  
= *Chalepus reductus* Pic 1922

Black with variable reddish markings. Head: black; median sulcus absent; vertex glutaceous; frons densely punctate, not projecting. Antennae: segments I and II transverse, subequal in length; III cylindrical, slightly longer than I or II; IV-VI transverse, decreasing in length; VII-X transverse, wider than preceding; XI pointed at apex. Pronotum: projection in anterior angles; posterior angles acute; strong basal impression; densely punctate; side margins arcuate, constricted behind head. Scutellum: triangular; black. Elytra: sides dentate; apices dentate, conjointly rounded; narrow lamina from apical angles to suture; 10 regular puncture rows; tricostate; humeri reddish; red vitta from humeri to midline or apical fourth. Venter: prosternum red; mesosternum red in middle, black at sides; metasternum and abdominal sternites black. Legs: black except base of femora which is red. Total length: 4.2-5.2 mm.

Food plant: unknown.  
Range: Nicaragua to Brazil (Uhmann 1957).  
Nicaragua Records: Granada.



Figure : *Chalepus pici*.

*Chalepus sanguinicollis* (L. 1771)

Head, antennae, and legs black; pronotum reddish; elytra black with reddish markings around humeri. Head: black; vertex with deep median sulcus and shallower ocular sulcus on outer margin of each eye; finely granulate between eyes; interocular space sharply carinate. Antennae: segment III slightly longer than IV; VI slightly shorter than V. Pronotum: red, anterior margin darker; wider than long; sides parallel on basal 3/5, then converging anteriorly and constricted, then straight to apex; coarsely, deeply punctate. Elytra: red on base, apices blue-black; each elytron with 10 puncture rows at base and apex, 9 rows in middle; striae 5 to 8 reduced at middle to 3 puncture rows; interspaces 2, 4, and 8 costate, 8 stronger than others; sides serrate, more so apically. Legs: blue-black. Venter: black, except pro- and mesosterna. Total length: 6.3-7.0 mm.

Food plant: unknown.  
Range: Florida, West Indies, to Colombia (Uhmann 1957).  
Nicaragua Records: Managua.



Figure : *Chalepus schmidti*.

*Chalepus schmidti* Uhmann 1934

Variable in coloration; orangish or yellowish with black head, legs, and antennae with black central vitta from behind head to middle of elytra, may have apical third of elytra black. Head: black; median sulcus absent; vertex alutaceous; frons not projecting. Antennae: segment I subglobular; II transverse; III cylindrical, longer than II; IV-VI transverse, decreasing in length; VII-X transverse, wider than preceding; XI acute. Pronotum: convex; anterior angles with tooth; covered with large punctures; basal impression present. Scutellum: quadrate; alutaceous. Elytra: sides dentate; apices more strongly dentate; 10 regular puncture rows; four costae. Venter: prosternum yellowish or orangish with coxae and trochanters black; remainder black. Legs: first pair with femur yellowish on basal third, rest black. Total length: 5.5-6.0 mm.

Food plant: *Chusquea*, *Panicum* (Poaceae) (Maes & Staines 1991).

Range: Nicaragua and Costa Rica (Uhmann 1957).

Nicaragua Records: Jinotega, Managua.

### *Chalepus similatus* Baly 1885

Elongate, subcylindrical; black with base of femora and pronotum yellowish. Head: smooth, shining; faintly aeneous; frons produced, trisulcate, with ill-defined dark patch anteriorly. Antennae: more than one-third length of body; filiform; slightly thickened toward apex; segments I-II subovate, equal in length; III longer than II. Pronotum: broader than long; sides nearly straight and parallel from base to middle, then obliquely converging to apex; anterior angle with short obtuse tooth; subcylindrical; densely covered with foveate punctures; base of disc flattened; yellowish with side and basal margins black. Elytra: parallel, rounded at apex; sides finely serrulate; apices serrulate; each elytron with 10 rows of large, deep punctures; tricostate, interspaces 2, 4, and 8 plus suture raised; interspace 6 raised beyond middle; black with yellowish vitta from basal margin to midline. Total length: 6.5-7.0 mm.

Food plant: unknown.

Range: Guatemala to Panamá (Uhmann 1957).

Nicaragua Records: Managua.

### *Chalepus subhumeralis* Baly 1885

Elongate, parallel-sided; black, base of femora yellowish; elytra with yellowish humeral maculae. Head: front impressed with broad, longitudinal fovea; interocular space produced, apex angulate. Antennae: more than one-third length of body; segments cylindrical. Pronotum: transverse; sides angulate, straight and parallel behind middle, then obliquely converging and faintly sinuate to apex; anterior angle with small, subacute tooth; subcylindrical; transverse basal impression present; strongly and deeply punctured. Elytra: parallel; apices rounded; side margins finely serrulate; each elytron with 10 puncture rows; tricostate, interspaces 2 and 4 strongly raised, 8 less so. Total length: 4.5-5.1 mm.

Food plant: unknown.

Range: México to Costa Rica (Uhmann 1957).

Nicaragua Records: Managua.

### *Chalepus verticalis* (Chapuis 1877)

Medium brown or caramel yellow with black markings. Head: depressed between eyes; median carina present; vertex glutaceous; frons densely punctate, not projecting. Antennae: segment I transverse; II subglobular, shorter than I; III cylindrical, subequal in length to I and II combined; IV cylindrical; V-VI transverse; VII-X transverse, wider than preceding; XI pointed at apex; III-VI sculptured. Pronotum: anterior angles with slight projection; posterior angles acute; sides arcuate, constricted behind head; basal impression present; covered with large, shallow punctures; convex; central longitudinal vitta usually present. Scutellum: quadrate; black. Elytra: sides dentate; apices dentate, cojointly rounded; 10 puncture rows; tricostate; caramel yellow with black sutural vitta and black apical

third. Venter: black; abdominal sterna glutaceous at sides and smooth in middle.  
Legs: black; femora punctate. Total length: 6.5-7.7 mm.

Food plant: *Phaseolus* (Fabaceae) (Maes & Staines 1991).

Range: México to Nicaragua (Maes & Staines 1991).

Nicaragua Records: Ometepe; Managua; Masaya.



Figure : *Chalepus verticalis*.

*Charistena* Baly 1864:251.

Head: small; front not prominent; eyes moderate, finely granulate. Antennae: 10-segmented; segment I stout, oval; II longer; III longer than II; IV-VI gradually shorter; VII-X distinct, shorter than others. Pronotum: subcylindrical, not clearly emarginate. Elytra: elongate; parallel; apex rounded; tricostate; 8 coarse puncture rows. Legs: moderate; mesotibiae strongly arcuate, inner apical angle acute, slightly prolonged; tarsi dilated, densely pubescent beneath.

*Charistena ruficollis* (Fab. 1801)

Cylindrical; head black; pronotum yellowish-orange; elytra black with yellowish vittae. Head: median sulcus present; depressed between eyes; frons not projecting. Antennae: segments I-IV cylindrical, I, II, and IV subequal in length, III slightly longer than any of the other three; V-VI transverse, shorter than preceding; VII-IX transverse, wider than preceding; X rounded at apex. Pronotum: sides arcuate; convex; covered with large, shallow punctures; slight basal impression; anterior angles with small tooth; posterior angles acute. Scutellum: quadrate, black. Elytra: sides sparsely dentate; apices strongly dentate, conjointly rounded; 8 regular puncture rows; tricostate, costa 1 more developed on apical half; median vitta on each elytron, width and length of vitta extremely variable. Venter: prosternum red or orangish-yellow; rest of venter black; meso- and metasterna punctate at sides; abdominal sterna 1, 2, and 3 glutaceous at sides. Legs: profemura orangish-yellow basally, black apically; meso- and metafemura dark, paler at base. Total length: 4.2-5.5 mm.

Food plant: *Paspalum conjugatum* (Poaceae) (Maulik 1937).

Range: Nicaragua to Brazil (Uhmann 1957).

Nicaragua records: Managua.



Figure : *Charistena ruficollis*.

*Chelobasis* Gray 1832:143.

Head: frontal horn truncate in front; head impunctate; depressed between eyes. Antennae: segment I lengthening into an underside process which is as long as segments II and III. Pronotum: quadrate; anterior margin bisinuate, not deeply bilobed; setae in anterior angles; punctate laterally and basally. Scutellum: long triangle. Elytra: 10 puncture rows, no costae; margined laterally; apices conjointly rounded; no appendages on male. Venter: mesocoxae separated by the diameter of a coxa; prosternal process projecting between mesocoxae; pro- and mesotibiae expanded at apex.

*Chelobasis perplexa* (Baly 1858)

Head: frontal horn wide, scarcely narrows to apex, truncate; concave between eyes, smooth. Pronotum: black; transverse; side margins straight, nearly parallel, converging at apex; anterior angles angulate; convex; disc impunctate; shallow depression on each side; sides deeply, sparsely punctate. Scutellum: smooth. Elytra: convex; side margins parallel; apical margin produced posteriorly to form short triangular reflexed process; suture angularly notched; suture without tooth; 10 puncture rows plus short scutellar row; yellowish, outer margin, posterior third of suture, humeral macula, and two transverse fasciae black, first fascia just before middle, second immediately after middle. Venter: black. Total length: 11-13 mm.

Food plants: *Heliconia imbricata* and *Calathea insignis* (Maulik 1937).

Range: Nicaragua to Ecuador (Uhmann 1957).

Nicaragua Record: Jinotega.

*Euprionota* Guérin-Méneville 1844:278.

Head: vertex with four longitudinal sulci; antenna 8-segmented, I-VII short, slightly flattened; VIII broader, flattened; antennae reach to middle of elytra. Pronotum: transverse; lateral margins sinuate, narrows anteriorly; basal margin as wide as base of elytra. Elytra: expanded apically; margins strongly denticulate, laterally and apically, teeth alternatively large and small on apex; tricostate, 1 strong, entire, more elevated at base.

*Euprionota aterrima* Guérin-Méneville 1844

Overall color black with light brownish markings. Head: two deep sulci; frons slightly projecting. Antennae: segment I globular; II transverse; III elongate, subequal to I and II combined; IV-VII transverse, decreasing in length; VIII the longest, subequal to V-VII combined, truncate at apex. Pronotum: slides slightly sinuate; trapezoidal; anterior angles with tooth; posterior angles acute; basal impression present; covered with large punctures; longitudinal vitta on each side of

disc; median longitudinal sulcus more or less developed. Scutellum: black; quadrate; glutaceous. Elytra: sides strongly dentate; apices strongly dentate, conjointly rounded; lamina in apical angles; 8 puncture rows; tricostate; costa 1 strongly elevated just behind humeri into a triangular projection; costa 2 slightly sinuate, slightly raised around midline; humeri projecting. Venter: black; prosternum punctate in middle; meso- and metasterna smooth; abdominal sterna depressed at sides, glutaceous. Legs: light reddish-brown; femora punctate. Total length: 6.0-7.0 mm.

Food plant: unknown.

Range: México to Costa Rica (Uhrmann 1957).

Nicaragua Records: Chontales; Matagalpa.

### *Heptispa* Weise 1906:241.

Body strongly flattened. Head: median sulcus present; sulcus present on inner margin of each eye; occiput with few scattered punctures; antenna 7-segmented; segments I-II transverse, subequal in length; III longer, cylindrical; IV-VI transverse, decreasing in length; VII longest, hirsute, slightly pointed at apex. Pronotum: completely margined; anterior margin prolonged into tooth on either side of head; transverse; prebasal impression present; covered with large punctures. Scutellum: transverse, rounded at apex. Elytra: parallel-sided; lateral and apical margins dentate; tricostate, 1 and 2 entire, 3 begins at humerus, all unite at apex; 7 entire puncture rows plus short row at the humeri, no scutellar row. Venter: metasternum punctate at sides; last abdominal segment punctate in middle.

#### Key to the *Heptispa* known from Nicaragua

1. Elytra not vittate; pronotum without median sulcus.....*solarii* Weise
- Elytra vittate; pronotum with median sulcus.....*limbata* (Baly)

### *Heptispa limbata* (Baly 1885)

Elongate, parallel; reddish-yellow; antennae black; pronotum and elytra with black vitta. Head: interocular space slightly produced. Antennae: longer than head and pronotum combined; dilated toward apex; segments cylindrical; last five segments form club. Pronotum: wider than long; sides rounded, nearly straight and parallel behind middle; transversely convex; basal impression present; coarsely, densely punctate; black submarginal vitta on each side. Elytra: parallel-sided; apices rounded, outer margin serrulate; each elytron with 8 regular puncture rows; interspaces 2, 4, and 6 costate; sides black with aeneous tint, vitta narrows apically. Total length: 5.6 mm.

Food plant: *Cassia grandis* L., *Inga*, *Machaerium* (Fabaceae); *Serjania* (Sapindaceae) (Maulik 1937).

Range: México to South America (Uhrmann 1957).

Nicaragua Records: Granada; Managua.

*Heptispa solarii* Weise 1906

Caramel yellow with darker antennae and legs. Head: concave between eyes; median sulcus absent; glabrous; frons not projecting. Antennae: castanaceous; segment I transverse, short; II transverse, longer than I; III elongate, subequal in length to I and II combined; IV-VI transverse; VII elongate, clavate; pointed at apex, longest. Pronotum: sides straight and divergent for basal half, then curved and convergent; anterior angles with lobe-like projection; posterior angles acute; scattered large, shallow punctures, more dense on sides; slight basal impression. Scutellum: triangular, smooth. Elytra: sides dentate; apices dentate, cojointly rounded; narrow lamina in apical angles; 7 puncture rows; tricostate; costa 3 strong from humeral angle to apex, where it unites with costa 2. Venter: metasternum with large punctures at sides. Legs: first pair light reddish-brown; second and third pairs with femora light reddish-brown at base, remainder black. Total length: 5.7-6.0 mm.

Food plant: unknown.

Range: Nicaragua to Colombia (Maes & Staines 1991).

Nicaragua records: Managua.



Figure : *Heptispa solarii*.

*Heterispa* Chapuis 1875:321.

Head: small; globose; vertex with median sulcus; conical projection forward between eyes; conical projection at base of antennae; eyes large, convex. Antennae: 8-segmented; extends beyond base of pronotum; VIII with whorls of setae. Pronotum: quadrangular or slightly transverse, narrower than elytra; narrows from base to apex; light prescutellar impression. Scutellum: longer than wide; apex truncate or rounded. Elytra: oblong or elongate; subparallel; posterior angles rounded; anterior angle with obtuse projection; margin finely serrate; posterior margins with many strong, sharp, unequal spines; 10 1/2 large, regular puncture rows; interval 2 strongly costate; interval 4 costate at humerus and apex; 6 visible only at base; 8 entire, less raised. Venter: mesosternum swollen anteriorly. Legs: long, slender, simple.



Figure : *Heterispa vinula*.

### *Heterispa vinula* (Erichson 1847)

Black with reddish and yellowish markings. Head: black, yellow between eyes; median sulcus present; frons not projecting. Antennae: segment I subglobose; II subglobular, smaller than I; III cylindrical; IV-VII transverse; VIII elongate, acutely pointed; III-VII sculptured. Pronotum: quadrate; sides straight and parallel; small tooth in anterior angles; strong basal impression; densely punctate; convex; yellow with black longitudinal median vitta and black lateral maculae. Scutellum: black; quadrate. Elytra: sides sparsely dentate; apices strongly dentate, emarginate; 10 puncture rows; tricostate; costa 1 strong, elevated at base near humeri; costa 2 visible at base and apex; humeri produced; black with humeri yellowish and reddish spot on humeral angle, variable yellowish markings at apex. Venter: pro-, meso-, and metasterna yellow in middle, black at sides; abdominal sterna black, smooth. Legs: femora yellow with black spots; rest black. Total length: 6.3-7.1 mm.

Food plant: *Triumfetta josefina* Polak. (Tiliaceae); *Guazuma ulmifolia* L. (Sterculiaceae); *Sida rhombifolia* L. (Malvaceae); *Infagofera* (Fabaceae) (Maulik 1937).

Range: México to Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia (Uhmann 1957).

Nicaragua Records: Managua.

### *Homalipsa* Baly 1858:33.

Body oval or oblong-oval, rather flat. Head: small; eyes elongate; frons depressed; front obliquely directed forward; labrum large, visible from above; mandibles long, bidentate; labrum large, almost as long as wide; clypeus short, with narrow cross striation, which is ledge-shaped and bent upwards; mouth projecting forward; head retractable. Antennae: thin, filiform; inserted in a frontal depression; not separated by a keel; segment III longest. Pronotum: transverse; sides convergent toward front; anterior margin angularly pointed; narrower than elytra. Scutellum: pentagonal, cuspidate behind. Elytra: wider than pronotum; indented behind humeri; 10 1/2 puncture rows, no punctures on humeri; margins serrate.

### *Homalispa balyi* Weise 1910

Head, pronotum, and legs red; elytra metallic blue; antennae dark. Antennae: half body length; segments I-II short, equal in length; III longer than I-II combined. Pronotum: transverse; sides regularly rounded, converging from base to apex; anterior angles obtuse; apical margin concave; disc impunctate; lateral margins reflexed. Scutellum: pentagonal. Elytra: broadly ovate, rounded on sides, broadly rounded at apex; side margin serrulate; disc slightly convex, flattened along suture; broadly excavated laterally before middle; punctate-striate; striae on outer side of disc sulcate; interspaces thickened, distinctly costate in places. Total length: 5.2 mm.

Food plant: unknown.  
Range: Nicaragua (Maes & Staines 1991).  
Nicaragua Records: Chontales.

***Imatidium* Fabricius 1801:345.**

Head: posterior half of frons plane; eyes not projecting; interocular width less than width of eye; distance between antennae not less than twice distance between antennae and eye; interantennal carina not raised and transverse carina behind labrum absent; labrum distinct. Antennae: not broadened apically; segment I equal to II; II more than half length of III; IV-X decreasing in length; XI not flattened and shorter than X; IV-XI setose. Pronotum: without notch external to each setiferous tubercle within anterior emargination of anterior margin; side margins convergent from base to apex; sparsely punctate; no depressions. Scutellum: broadly triangular. Elytra: side margins laminate; 10 1/2 rows moderate punctures; slightly constricted behind humeri. Venter: hypomera with transverse impression beside each anterior coxal cavity; four visible abdominal sterna. Legs: tibiae not pointed externally though excavated subapically.

**Key to the *Imatidium* known from Nicaragua**

1. Elytra and pronotum reddish-brown.....*rubignosum* Boheman.
- Elytra metallic blue, pronotum yellow.....*thoracicum* Fabricius.

***Imatidium rubignosum* Boheman 1862**

Castanaceous, paler at sides; antennae pale yellow basally, segments VII to base of XI black, apex of XI yellow. Head: smooth, glutaceous. Antennae: segment I robust, elongate; II-VI cylindrical, III longest; VII-X transverse, subequal in length; XI bluntly pointed at apex; VII-XI hirsute, rest glabrous. Pronotum: convex; virtually impunctate; sides reflexed, rounded to apex; rounded tooth in anterior angles; row of punctures along basal margin; scattered large punctures along side margins. Scutellum: triangular; glutaceous. Elytra: convex; constricted behind humeri; side margins deflexed; regular puncture rows, punctures lightly impressed; row 10 not close to side margin. Venter: pale yellow; abdominal sterna setose; mesosternum punctate at sides. Legs: femora robust with pale setae; tibiae setose on inner margin and tuft of setae at apex. Total length: 4 mm.

Food plant: unknown.  
Range: Nicaragua to Panamá (Spaeth 1938).  
Nicaragua Record: Cerco Saslaya.

*Imatidium thoracicum* Fabricius 1801

Head, antennae, elytra, and legs dark blue; pronotum yellow; convex. Head: vertex punctate; median carina faint; frons not projecting; clypeus punctate. Antennae: cylindrical; segments I-II subequal in length; III longest; IV-V subequal in length; VI-X decreasing in length; IV-X hirsute. Pronotum: head in deep emargination of anterior margin; side margins convergent; slight reticulations along side margins; convex; sparsely punctate; sides laminate. Scutellum: elongate triangular; punctures in basal angles. Elytra: side and apical margins smooth; convex; punctures moderately impressed; 10th puncture row removed from side margin; glutaceous. Venter: pro-, meso-, and metasterna dark; abdomen pale; metasternum punctate at sides; vestige of suture at sides in middle of first visible abdominal sternum; abdomen hirsute. Legs: femora clutaceous; tibiae with fringe of setae at apex. Total length: 6 mm.

Food plant: Calathea insignis (Spaeth 1938).

Range: Nicaragua to Brazil and Peru (Spaeth 1938).

Nicaragua Record: Jinotega.

*Microrhopala* Chevrolat 1837:339.

Head: subglobular; often with arcuate, transverse carina below antennae; longitudinal sulcus between antennae; surface minutely reticulate, at least dorsally; area surrounding eyes closely punctured; vertex medially impressed, impression bordered on each side by longitudinal row of punctures. Antennae: distinctly longer than pronotum; segments VII-XI wider and more pubescent than preceding; VIII-XI closely united, appear as a single segment. Pronotum: longer than wide, widest posteriorly; often narrowed anteriorly; narrower than elytra at humeri; transverse profile convexly arched; in dorsal aspect, anterior margin straight, lateral margins straight, arcuate, sinuate or bisinuate, posterior margin bisinuate; anterolateral margins each armed with a bristle; surface minutely reticulate; punctuation usually dense; a slender, usually slightly elevated strip lacking coarse punctures present in front of scutellum. Elytra: longer than wide; usually slightly narrowed behind humeri; often minutely reticulate; eight puncture rows and usually a scutellar row present; rows 1 and 2 extending at apex, 8 and 9 separate or sometimes confused apically, extending to near suture where they join 1 and 2; intervals 1 and 9 and also 3 and 7 meeting apically; interval 9 strongly elevated. Venter: minutely reticulate, except medial area of mesosternum; prosternum margined anteriorly by row of short setae; abdomen sparsely punctate and pubescent, terminal segment more coarsely punctate and often more pubescent than preceding segments.

### Key to the Microrhopala known from Nicaragua

1. Each elytron with alternate interspaces subcostate; first puncture row entire.....*perforata* Baly.
- Each elytron with interspace 2 subcostate for entire length, rest subcostate near apex; first puncture row abbreviated.....*pulchella* Baly.

#### *Microrhopala perforata* Baly 1864

Narrowly ovate; convex; shining blue-black; pronotum bright red, extreme lateral margin and apical macula blue-black; elytra blue-black with two bright red maculae on each elytron. Head: vertex with two longitudinal sulci. Antennae: segment I subglobose; II transverse; III cylindrical, longer than II; IV-VII transverse; VIII rounded at apex; setae of last five segments dark. Pronotum: more than one-half wider than long; sides narrowly margined, slightly sinuate behind, narrowed and slightly sinuate in front; subcylindrical; transversely depressed near base; rugose-punctate; anterior angles acute; posterior angles acute. Scutellum: quadrate. Elytra: oblong; sides narrowly margined; side and apical margins finely serrate; 8 regular puncture rows; alternate interspaces subcostate; red oblique maculae before middle and a subrotundate one behind. Venter: abdominal sterna with row of punctures on apical margin. Total length: 4.5 mm.

Food plant: *Salvia* (Lamiaceae) (Maulik 1937).

Range: Guatemala to Colombia (Uhmann 1957).

Nicaragua Records: Granada.



Figure : *Microrhopala pulchella*.

### *Microrhopala pulchella* Baly 1864

Elongate-oval; convex; shining blue-black; pronotum and below, and elytra with bright red. Head: vertex with two longitudinal sulci; subrugose on front. Antennae: last five segments with yellowish setae. Pronotum: more than half as wide as long at base; sides rounded, sinuate behind, narrowed in front; subcylindrical, transversely excavated near base; rugose-punctate; center of disc with faint longitudinal sulcus. Scutellum: quadrate; smooth, impunctate. Elytra: oblong; sides subparallel, narrowly margined; lateral and apical margins finely serrate; apices rounded; convex; each elytron with 8 regular, deep puncture rows, row 1 abbreviated; interspaces near apex and 7 subcostate; red with bright metallic blue base, wide transverse fascia in middle, and common apical spot. Venter: black. Legs: black. Total length: 3.9 mm.

Food plant: *Gossypium* (Malvaceae) (Maes & Staines 1991).

Range: México to Costa Rica (Uhmann 1957).

Nicaragua Records: Jinotega; Esteli; León; Managua; Masaya; Carazo.

### *Octhispa* Chapuis 1877:23.

Body moderately attenuate or very narrow. Head: small; clypeus prominent, punctured; eyes slightly prominent; vertex with median sulcus. Antennae: moderately long or short, 7- to 9-segmented; more or less club-shaped; last segment rounded; middle segments compressed. Pronotum: narrowed anteriorly; prescutellar impression present; punctate. Scutellum: quadrangular, angles rounded. Elytra: 7 or 8 puncture rows; tricostate; apex rounded, emarginate or truncate; humerus with large tooth; lateral and apical margins dentate.

#### Key to the Octhispa known from Nicaragua

1. Head with vertex sulcate.....*centromaculata* (Chapuis).  
- Head with vertex not sulcate.....2.
2. Elytra dilated to apex.....*belti* (Baly).  
- Elytra not dilated to apex.....*decepta* (Baly).

### *Octhispa beltii* (Baly 1885)

Yellowish; vertex of head and antennae black; pronotum with lateral and median vittae; elytra with black sutural vitta. Head: slightly produced between eyes; front opaque. Antennae: nearly half length of body; segment III as long as I-II combined, slightly compressed; IV, V, and VII subequal in length, VI shorter; VIII not wider than preceding. Pronotum: transverse; half as wide as long; sides nearly straight and parallel from base to middle, then rounded and converging to apex; anterior angles with subacute tooth; transversely convex; strongly, deeply

punctured; narrow lateral vitta (abbreviated at extreme apex) and broader median vitta black. Elytra: broadly dilated posteriorly; apices broadly rounded, finely serrulate; posterior angles obsolete; each elytron with 8 regular puncture rows; interspaces 2, 4, and 6 costate. Total length: 7.9 mm.

Food plant: unknown.

Range: Nicaragua (Maes & Staines 1991).

Nicaragua Records: Chontales.

### *Ochthispa centromaculata* (Chapuis 1877)

Small; yellowish-brown with humeral projection and exterior apical margin of elytra with flattened lamina. Head: deep median sulcus and deep sulcus on inner margin of each eye; frons not projecting; vertex alutaceous. Antennae: castanaceous. Pronotum: convex; with large, deep punctures except for central area of disc which is impunctate; lateral punctures brownish, punctures toward center yellowish; basal impression present; anterior angles with tooth; posterior angles acute; sides margined. Scutellum: quadrate; alutaceous. Elytra: 8 puncture rows; tricostate; sides serrate; apices serrate; costa 1 sinuate at base; all costae pronounced, strong; humeral projection extends laterally beyond elytral margins; anterior edge of projection canaliculate; posterior edge of projection merging with costa 2. Legs: pale yellow. Total length: 5.3 mm.

Food plant: unknown.

Range: México to Costa Rica (Uhmann 1957).

Nicaragua Records: Managua.

### *Ochthispa decepta* (Baly 1885)

Elongate, almost parallel; yellowish; vertex of head, antennae, and scutellum black; pronotum with black central and lateral vittae; elytra with black sutural vitta. Head: vertex and front smooth; median sulcus ends in oblong fovea. Antennae: half length of body; filiform; segment III longer than I-II combined, slightly compressed. Pronotum: nearly half wider than long; sides nearly straight and parallel from base to middle, then converging and slightly rounded at apex; anterior angles with short, subacute tooth; transversely convex, slightly depressed near base; coarsely rugose-punctate; medial line impressed with longitudinal sulcus. Elytra: nearly parallel, obsoletely dilated posteriorly; apices regularly rounded, sutural angle subangulate emarginate; side margin serrulate, more irregularly serrulate on apices; each elytron with 8 regular puncture rows; interspaces 2, 4, and 6 subcostate. Total length: 6.8 mm.

Food plant: unknown.

Range: Nicaragua to Panamá (Uhmann 1957).

Nicaragua Records: Chontales.

*Octotoma* Chevrolat 1837:390.

Body wedge-shaped. Head: median sulcus present or not. Antennae: 8-segmented; segment I subglobose; VII as wide as VIII; VIII oval, subacute at tip; as long as head and pronotum combined. Pronotum: transverse; anterior angles produced into tooth on either side of head; margined laterally; four depressions, two before and two after midline. Elytra: each elytron at base slightly explanate, more or less irregularly arcuate, slightly overlapping pronotal base; with 8 1/2 or 10 1/2 puncture rows; costae may be developed; some species with transverse and lateral carinae, these species having symmetrical sculpture on each elytron. Legs: femora moderate, distinctly sinuate beneath near tip; tibiae curved at base, anterior more dilated than others and with outer edge sinuate; tarsi dilated, densely pubescent beneath, 1st segment small, 2nd twice as long as wide, 3rd longer than 2 and deeply bilobed, 4th little longer than lobes of 3rd; claws divergent; empodium between claws.

Key to the Octotoma known from Nicaragua

1. Apex of elytra with large flattened lamina.....*championi* Baly
- Apex of elytra without large flattened lamina.....*scabripennis* Guérin-Méneville



Figure : *Octotoma championi*.

### *Octotoma championi* Baly 1885

Head and elytra black, pronotum reddish with black maculae. Head: vertex black; micropunctate; median sulcus absent; row of punctures along inner margin of each eye; front reddish; antennae divided by a keel; clypeus punctate. Antennae: reddish; segment II transverse, longer than I; III cylindrical, longer than II; IV-VI transverse; VIII elliptical, hirsute. Pronotum: reddish; anterior margin black; row of punctures on anterior margin; six black maculae, one on each lateral margin in middle, two transverse on anterior half, two large circular ones on posterior half; disc smooth, except for several large punctures. Scutellum: glutaceous, reddish-yellow, transverse. Elytra: black; carinae over entire surface; lateral margins dentate; apical margins more dentate; exterior apical margin with flattened lamina. Legs: reddish; pro- and mesofemora with tooth, punctate; protibia flattened. Venter: glutaceous at sides. Total length: 4.3-5.3 mm.

Food plants: *Lantana* (Verbenaceae); *Mentha*, *Oreganum* (Lamiaceae); *Sesamum* (Pedaliaceae) (Staines 1989).

Range: south Texas to Panamá (Staines 1989).

Nicaragua Records: Jinotega.

### *Octotoma scabripennis* Guérin-Méneville 1844

Head and elytra black, pronotum red with black maculae. Head: vertex black, glutaceous; median sulcus faint; several large punctures near eyes; front reddish; clypeus reddish, coarsely punctate; antennae divided by a keel. Antennae: segment II transverse; III cylindrical, longer than II; IV-VI transverse; VIII elliptical, hirsute, longer than III; I-VII with some setae. Pronotum: reddish with six black maculae, one on each lateral margin in middle, two transverse spots on anterior half on either sides of longitudinal carina, two large spots on posterior half on either side of longitudinal carina; covered with large, coarse punctures; basal margin bisinuate; front angles acute. Scutellum: yellowish-red; transverse; micropunctate. Elytra: black; carinae over entire surface; lateral and apical margins dentate; gradually expanding to apex; apical margin flattened; lateral margins more flattened apically. Legs: pro- and mesofemora with tooth, femur reddish at base and apex, rugose; tibia expands to apex, protibia flattened apically. Venter: black; rugose at sides. Total length: 5.1-6.4 mm.

Food plants: *Lantana* (Verbenaceae); *Mentha*, *Salvia* (Lamiaceae); *Sesamum* (Pedaliaceae); *Vigna*, *Phaseolus*, *Stizolobium* (Fabaceae) (Staines 1989).

Range: México to Nicaragua (Staines 1989).

Nicaragua Records: Chontales; León; Managua.

***Oxychalepus* Uhmann 1936:614.**

Head: projection at base of antennae; deep median sulcus; slightly constricted behind eyes. Antennae: 11-segmented; segment XI sharply pointed at apex; III-XI laterally compressed; suture between segments VII-XI very weak, segments almost fused. Pronotum: trapezoidal, widest at base; transverse basal impression. Elytra: 10 1/2 puncture rows; four costae- 1, 2, and 4 complete, 3 visible at humerus and apex; apices strongly dentate.

**Key to the *Oxychalepus* known from Nicaragua**

1. Each elytron with 11 puncture rows at base.....*balyanus* (Weise)  
- Each elytron with 10 puncture rows at base.....2

2. Apical third of elytra black, rest pale.....*posticatus* (Chapuis)  
- Black elytral markings more extensive.....*anchora* (Chapuis)

***Oxychalepus anchora* (Chapuis 1877)**

Orangish-yellow with black markings. Head: black; slightly depressed between eyes; faint median sulcus; vertex glutaceous; frons punctate, not projecting. Antennae: segments I-II subglobular; III-IV cylindrical; V-X transverse, XI acutely pointed at apex; I-IV slightly compressed laterally. Pronotum: sides sinuate, constricted behind head; anterior angles with small tooth; posterior angles rounded; basal impression present; scattered large punctures, more dense at sides; trapezoidal; black median longitudinal vitta. Scutellum: black; subcordate; glutaceous. Elytra: sides dentate; apices strongly dentate, individually rounded; 10 puncture rows; tricostate; orangish-yellow with black anchor-like marking along suture on basal half; apical quarter black. Venter: pro-, meso-, and metasterna orange in center, black at sides; abdominal sternites 1 and 2 orange in middle; all sternites have orange stripe at sides; remainder black. Legs: profemura orange basally, black apically; meso- and metafemura pale at base then black; all femora punctate. Total length: 8.3-9.2 mm.

Food plants: *Canavalia*, *Dioclea*, *Phaseolus* (Fabaceae) (Maes & Staines 1991).

Range: México to Argentina (Uhmann 1957).

Nicaragua Records: Maes & Staines (1991) recorded from Nicaragua.

***Oxychalepus balyanus* (Weise 1911)**

Orangish-yellow with black markings. Head: black; trisulcate; glutaceous; frons punctate, not projecting. Antennae: segments I-II subglobular, II smaller than I; III-V transverse, decreasing in length, slightly compressed laterally; VI-X transverse, rounded; XI acutely pointed at apex. Pronotum: sides bisinuate;

anterior angles with small tooth; posterior angles acute; basal impression present; virtually impunctate; trapezoidal; median longitudinal black vitta. Scutellum: subcordate; black; glutaceous. Elytra: sides dentate; apices strongly dentate, conjointly rounded; 10 strong puncture rows plus short scutellar row; tricostate; bulbous black macula at base along suture and apical quarter black. Venter: pro-, meso-, and metasterna orangish in middle, black at sides; abdominal sternite 1 and base of 2 orange; sides of sterna 2-5 orange; remainder black. Legs: femura punctate, basal half orange, apical half black. Total length: 7.2-7.8 mm.

Food plant: unknown.

Range: México to Nicaragua (Uhmann 1957).

Nicaragua records: Chontales.

### *Oxychalepus posticatus* (Baly 1885)

Antennae and legs black; pronotum orangish with black median vitta; elytra orangish with basal black sutural vitta and apical fourth black. Head: frons strongly produced between eyes; vertex opaque. Antennae: half length of body; robust, rigid; slightly compressed; segments I-II short, cylindrical, I submoniliform, II turbinate; III-IV each subequal in length to I-II combined; XI acutely pointed. Pronotum: transverse; sides slightly rounded, converging from base to apex, some specimens obsoletely angulate just before middle; transversely excavated at base, with large, shallow punctures; lateral margin and discoidal vitta black. Elytra: sides gradually dilated from base towards apex; apices regularly rounded; lateral margins distinctly serrulate; apical margin with several short, acute spines; each elytron with 10 regular, deep puncture rows; interspaces 2 and 3 strongly costate; sutural vittae at base and large apical spot black. Total length: 10.7 mm.

Food plant: unknown.

Range: Nicaragua (Uhmann 1957).

Nicaragua Records: Chontales.

### *Pentispa Chapuis* 1875:322.

Head: small, globulose; 3 to 5 longitudinal sulci on vertex; eyes slightly convex, large. Antennae: short, robust; 8-segmented, last two segments thickened; segment I transverse, large; II transverse, smaller than I; III cylindrical, pitted; IV transverse, pitted; V-VII transverse, with setae; VIII elongate, setose, pointed at apex. Pronotum: wider than long, widest at base, slightly constricted in middle; basal impression present; covered with punctures. Scutellum: subquadrate, transverse or square. Elytra: oblong, slightly expanded apically; apices rounded; 8 or 8 1/2 puncture rows; tricostate; lateral margins dentate; apices strongly dentate. Venter: metasternum rounded forwardly, slightly convex. Legs: short, robust; tarsi with 2 claws.

### Key to the Pentispa known from Nicaragua

1. Apices of elytra emarginate.....2
- Apices of elytra rounded.....4
2. Apices of elytra notched; interspaces 2, 4, and 6 plus suture strongly costate..3
- Apices of elytra not notched; interspace 2 strongly costate....*explanata* (Chapuis)
3. Head with three sulci.....*fairmairei* (Chapuis)
- Head with four sulci.....*clarkella* (Baly)
4. Each elytron with 9 puncture rows at base.....5
- Each elytron with 8 puncture rows at base.....*vittatipennis* (Baly)
5. Elytral interspaces 2 and 4 strongly costate, 6 less elevated.....*beata* (Baly)
- Elytral interspaces 2, 4, and 6 plus suture strongly costate....*melanura* (Chapuis)



Figure : *Pentispa beata*.

### *Pentispa beata* (Baly 1885)

Head, antennae, and legs black; pronotum orangish-red with black central macula; elytra orangish-red with two black maculae after middle, apical margin black. Head: smooth; front moderately produced between eyes, deeply trisulcate. Antennae: robust; as long as head and pronotum combined; segments I-II short, I slightly thickened; III longer than II, subovate; IV-V subequal in length to II; VI very short, subturbinate; VII twice as long as VI; VIII compressed and dilated. Pronotum: longer than wide at base; sides nearly straight, obsoletely bisinuate, obliquely converging from base to apex; anterior angles with short, acute tooth; disc flattened behind; densely, strongly foveolate-punctate. Elytra: parallel-sided; apices obtusely rounded, coarsely serrate; 8 1/2 regular puncture rows; interspaces 2 and 4 strongly costate, 6th less elevated. Total length: 7.9 mm.

Food plant: unknown.

Range: México to Nicaragua (Uhmann 1957).

Nicaragua Records: Managua: El Doble.

### *Pentispa clarkella* (Baly 1885)

Head, antennae, and legs black; pronotum reddish-orange with central black macula; elytra reddish-orange, apical fourth and triangular basal area black. Head: vertex and front with four sulci; tinged with seneous; clypeus transverse, semilunate. Antennae: half body length; robust; slightly compressed; segment II shortest; VIII longest. Pronotum: transverse, subconical; sides converging from base to apex, slightly but distinctly angulate; transverse depression on base; densely, coarsely punctate; black, each side with submarginal torulose, impunctate, orangish vitta. Scutellum: black; quadrate. Elytra: subparallel, obtuse; apices rounded; sides finely serrulate; apices strongly, irregularly notched and subquadrate-emarginate; 8 regular puncture rows; interspaces 2, 4, and 6 plus suture costate; suture and apical third black. Total length: 5.6 mm.

Food plant: unknown.

Range: Guatemala to Panamá (Uhmann 1957).

Nicaragua Records: Uhmann (1957) reports from Nicaragua.

### *Pentispa explanata* (Chapuis 1877)

Black with yellowish lateral margins of pronotum and elytra. Head: seneous; vertex trisulcate, lateral sulci deeply impressed; apex of clypeus produced into transverse bifid plate. Antennae: more than half body length; segments I-II short, subnodose; remaining compressed; II and VII cristate. Pronotum: transverse; subconical; sides converging from base to apex, slightly bisinuate; transversely convex, flattened and excavated basally; coarsely punctate; broad bicallose, impunctate yellow vitta on each side. Elytra: gradually expanding to apex; sides finely serrulate; apical margin dilated, more strongly serrate; sutural

angle broadly subquadrate-emarginate; each elytron with 8 regular puncture rows; interspace 2 strongly costate. Total length: 6.8-8.4 mm.

Food plant: *Pithecoctenium* (Bignoniaceae) (Maes & Staines 1991).

Range: México to Colombia (Uhmann 1957).

Nicaragua Records: Chontales; Managua.

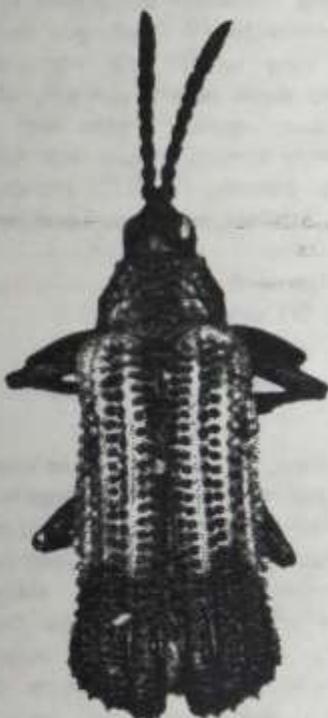


Figure : *Pentispa fairmairei*.

### *Pentispa fairmairei* (Chapuis 1877)

Head, antennae, and legs black; pronotum orangish with black median vitta; elytra orangish with black sutural vitta and apical fifth black. Head: black or aeneous; vertex and front deeply trisulcate; clypeus semilunate, black. Antennae: longer than head and pronotum combined, robust; segments III-VIII compressed. Pronotum: transverse, sides obtusely angulate; excavated behind middle; closely and deeply punctate; black with broad, torulose, impunctate yellow vitta on each side along lateral margins. Scutellum: black; quadrate. Elytra: oblong; lateral margins serrulate; apices strongly, irregularly notched, emarginate at sutural angle, strongly serrulate; each elytron with 8 regular puncture rows; interspaces 2, 4, and 6 plus suture strongly costate; suture, apical third, and side margins at base black. Total length: 5.6 mm.

Food plants: *Chusquea* (Poaceae); *Cales urticaefolia* DC., *C. axillaris* DC., *Vernonia mollis* H. B. & K., *Verbesina*, *Elephantopus spicatus* Aubl., *Eupatorium*

*populifolium* Hook. & Arn., *Clibadium* (Asteraceae); *Malpighia glabra* L.  
(Malpighiaceae); *Serjania* (Sapindaceae) (Maulik 1937).

Range: México to Panamá (Uhmann 1957).

Nicaragua Records: Chontales; Jinotega: Los Pinares; Matagalpa: Fuente  
Pura; Managua: Pojomil.



Figure : *Pentispa melanura*.

### *Pentispa melanura* (Chapuis 1877)

Head, antennae, and legs black; pronotum orangish with black median vitta; elytra orangish with black basal vitta at suture and apical fourth black. Head: vertex trisulcate; interocular space moderately produced; clypeus transverse, produced, semilunate. Antennae: black; robust; basal segments cylindrical; VII-VIII slightly compressed. Pronotum: transverse; sides converging from base to apex, distinctly angulate; covered with coarse punctures. Elytra: parallel-sided; apices rounded; sides finely serrulate, more strongly apically; each elytron with 8 1/2 puncture rows; interspaces 2, 4, and 6 plus suture costate. Total length: 6.2 mm.

Food plant: unknown.

Range: southwestern United States to Costa Rica (Uhmann 1957).  
Nicaragua Records: Laguna de Apoyo; Managua.

*Pentispa vittatipennis* (Baly 1885)

Head, antennae, and legs black; pronotum dark brown with black lateral margins; elytra dark brown with black lateral margins and apices. Head: vertex deeply trisulcate; interocular space strongly produced; clypeus black, prominent, transverse, subpentangular. Antennae: robust; longer than head and pronotum combined; scarcely thickened toward apex; segments cylindrical. Pronotum: transverse; sides obliquely converging from base to apex, distinctly angulate; transversely convex, flattened on base; coarsely, strongly punctate; subcallose, nearly impunctate yellow vitta on each side. Scutellum: transverse; apex truncate. Elytra: oblong; parallel-sided; apices rounded; lateral margins distinctly serrulate; apical margins more strongly serrulate; each elytron with 8 regular puncture rows; interspaces 2, 4, and 6 plus suture costate. Total length: 5.6 mm.

Food plant: unknown.

Range: Honduras to Costa Rica (Uhmann 1957).

Nicaragua Records: Chontales.

*Platocthispa* Uhmann 1939:332.

Body flattened. Head: median sulcus present plus a parallel sulcus on each side toward eye; frons projecting. Antennae: 8-segmented, segments transverse, apical segments thickened, segment I slightly compressed laterally; II shorter and narrower than I; III longer than IV and V, compressed laterally, tooth-like projection on outer apical margin; IV-V compressed laterally; IV with smaller tooth similar to III; VII compressed laterally; VIII elongate, as long as V-VII combined; reaches middle of elytra. Pronotum: side margins evenly convergent from base to apex; margined laterally; basal impression present; basal margin bisinuate; wider than long; tooth in anterior angles; longitudinal sulcus on disc. Scutellum: quadrate. Elytra: 8 puncture rows, no scutellar row; tricostate, 1 st costa most pronounced, 3 rd extends from humerus to middle of elytra; side margins dentate; apical margins more dentate, laminate, subcordate-emarginate; exterior apical angles rounded. Venter: five visible abdominal sterna. Legs: tarsi with 2 claws.

*Platocthispa emorsitans* (Baly 1885)

Elongate, subdepressed. Head: interocular space strongly produced; vertex with faint longitudinal sulcus; front finely carinate. Antennae: more than half body length; strongly compressed, attenuated toward apex; segments III-VII cristate; I-II short, cylindrical. Pronotum: male not wider than long, female more transverse; side margins nearly straight and parallel at base, then slightly converging and slightly rounded to apex; transversely convex; broadly depressed

behind middle; densely punctate. Elytra: subparallel, slightly increasing in width from base to apex; apices rounded, broadly emarginate at sutural angle; side margins finely serrulate; each elytron with 8 regular puncture rows; intervals 2, 4, and 6 costate, 6 less raised than others. Total length: 7.5-8.0 mm.

Food plant: Unknown.

Range: Nicaragua to Panamá (Uhmann 1957).

Nicaragua Record: Selva Negra.

### *Probaenia* Weise 1904:447.

Body elongate, rectangular. Head: eyes not prominent; clypeus triangular, smooth, edges marginated, central keel present. Antennae: 8-segmented. Pronotum: trapezoidal; base as wide or else little narrower than elytra; strongly narrowed behind anterior margin, conical; with 3 dark longitudinal bands, which extend to lateral margins. Elytra: 10 1/2 puncture rows; four costae, 3rd and 4th unite at apex; apical and lateral margins dentate; flat triangular lamina on exterior angle. Legs: serrate; profemur with 1 to 3 teeth on inner margin.

### *Probaenia armigera* (Baly 1885)

Pale yellowish, head darker; antennae black, segments VII-VIII yellow; pronotum with median and lateral vittae; elytra with black markings; legs pale. Head: vertex and front smooth, impunctate; front with small nitidous tubercle; interocular space moderately produced. Antennae: longer than head and pronotum combined; subclavate; segments cylindrical; VII-VIII slightly compressed; black, segments VII-VIII yellowish. Pronotum: twice as wide as long; sides converging from base towards apex, slightly rounded; transversely depressed near base; rugose-punctate; longitudinal sulcus medially. Elytra: parallel-sided, slightly dilated apically; apices obtusely truncate, outer margin minutely serrulate; posterior angle produced into strong, acute tooth which is thickened and convex; each elytron with 10 1/2 puncture rows; interspaces 2, 4, and 8 costate, 8th less produced than others. Legs: anterior femora with two small acute teeth, other femora with one tooth. Total length: 6.8 mm.

Food plant: unknown.

Range: Nicaragua (Uhmann 1957).

Nicaragua Records: Chontales.

### *Prosopodonta* Baly 1858:68.

Head: median sulcus absent; antennae separated by sharp keel. Antennae: filiform; 11-segmented; segments I-II subequal in length, thick; III cylindrical, as long as I and II combined; IV-VI shorter, oblong, decreasing in length; VII-XI short, slightly dilated. Pronotum: transverse; marginated laterally and basally; scattered coarse punctures posteriorly on lateral margins. Scutellum: cuspidate. Elytra:

oblong; margined laterally; no costae; 10 1/2 puncture rows; apices rounded. Legs: profemur may have a tooth.

### *Prosopodonta dorsata* (Baly 1885)

Head, antennae, pronotum, and legs black; elytra reddish-brown with large black central macula. Head: front, between eyes, with longitudinal carina, lower half usually produced into a recurved horn, the apex sometimes dilated or truncate. Antennae: filiform, slightly thickened towards apex; segment III subequal in length to I-II combined. Pronotum: wider than long; sides nearly straight and parallel, usually slightly angulate in middle, rounded and converging towards apex; disc smooth, punctate at sides. Elytra: oblong, convex; humeral callus laterally prominent, not compressed; surface regularly punctate-striate, striae at sides and apex sulcate. Total length: 6.2 mm.

Food plant: unknown.

Range: Nicaragua to Colombia (Uhmann 1957).

Nicaragua Records: Chontales.

### *Sceloenopla* Chevrolat 1837:388.

Variable in form. Head: small, slightly convex; median sulcus present; eyes slightly prominent. Antennae: last four segments longer than preceding four; segment III longest. Pronotum: trapezoidal; slightly convex; basal impression present; covered with punctures; anterior angles prominent, directed forward; posterior angles obliquely backwards. Scutellum: quadrate. Elytra: apical margin may be dentate; external apical angle with lamina or tooth; no secondary punctures between interspaces 2 and 4.

#### Key to the *Sceloenopla* known from Nicaragua

1. Exterior apical angles with tooth or spine.....4
- Exterior apical angles without tooth or spine.....2
- 2(1). Head with projection between antennal bases.....3
- Head without projection between antennal bases.....*fraterna* (Baly)
- 3(2). Elytral intervals 2, 4, 6, and 8 plus suture costate.....*godmani* (Baly)
- Elytral interval 4 costate.....*ampliata* (Baly)
- 4(1). Head with fovea.....5
- Head without fovea.....6
- 5(4). Antennal segment II half length of I.....*eruditia* (Baly)
- Antennal segment I and II subequal in length.....*proxima* (Baly)

- |  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| 6(4). Head with median sulcus.....                               | <i>obscurovittata</i> (Baly) |
| - Head without median sulcus.....                                | 7                            |
| 7(6). Humeri with spine.....                                     | <i>ferox</i> (Baly)          |
| - Humeri without spine.....                                      | 8                            |
| 8(7). Vertex of head finely punctate, produced between eyes..... | <i>scherzeri</i> (Baly)      |
| - Vertex of head smooth, not produced between eyes.....          | <i>pallida</i> (Baly)        |

***Sceloenopla ampliata* (Baly 1885)**

Body elongate; wedge-shaped; yellowish; pronotum with black median vitta; scutellum black; elytra with short basal vitta and black markings. Head: front with black rugose-punctate; small tooth between antennae. Antennae: nearly 3/4 body length; slender; segments III-VII compressed, cristate. Pronotum: scarcely wider than long; sides nearly straight behind middle, converging and sinuate between middle and apex; anterior angles with acute tooth; transversely convex; slight depressed basally; densely, coarsely punctate. Scutellum: narrowly oblong; truncate; sinuate at sides. Elytra: wedge-shaped; broadly dilated, dilation starts at humeri and regularly continues to posterior angle; posterior angles broadly rounded, obsolete; apices rounded, conjointly emarginate at suture; sutural angle with stout, acute tooth; lateral margins smooth; apical margins finely serrulate; sides with transverse, horizontal sulci, become oblique near posterior angles; each elytron with 10 1/2 puncture rows; suture and 4th interspace costate. Total length: 10.0-11.3 mm.

Food plant: unknown.

Range: Nicaragua (Uhmann 1957).

Nicaragua Records: Chontales.

***Sceloenopla erudita* (Baly 1885)**

Antennae black; head pale yellow; pronotum yellow with two black oblique vittae on disc; elytra yellow with black sutural vitta and apical half black. Head: front with oblong fovea. Antennae: 3/4 body length; filiform; segments obsoletely compressed; segment I short; II-IV subequal in length, each half length of I. Pronotum: not longer than wide; sides nearly parallel, slightly sinuate from base to middle, then sinuate and obliquely converging to apex; anterior angles with obtuse tooth; subcylindrical, slightly depressed transversely at base; closely, coarsely punctate. Scutellum: subquadrate. Elytra: parallel, slightly dilated towards apical angles; apex of each elytron with two large, flattened teeth- 1 acute backcurved at posterior angle, other irregular, near suture; each elytron with 10 1/2 puncture rows at base, rows irregular; interspace 4 from suture costate; humeral callus flattened, laterally produced, apex acute. Total length: 7.5 mm.

Food plant: *Anthurium* (Araceae) (Maes & Staines 1991).

Range: México to Panamá (Uhmann 1957).  
Nicaragua Records: Chontales.

### *Sceloenopla ferox* (Baly 1885)

Yellowish; antennae, legs, and humeral tooth black. Antennae: slender; filiform; more than half body length; segments I-II subovate, subequal in length; III nearly as long as I-II combined. Pronotum: not wider than long; subconical; sides straight and parallel from base to middle, then obliquely converging and sinuate to apex; anterior angles with strong, subacute tooth; subcylindrical; transversely sulcate at base; densely foveolate-punctate. Elytra: parallel, slightly dilated posteriorly; apical margins obtusely rounded, smooth; posterior angles with strong, flattened, acute tooth, apex recurved; 10 1/2 puncture rows; 4th interspace moderately costate; humeral callus laterally produced, with long, acute, black spine, apex directly outwards. Total length: 7.3 mm.

Food plant: unknown.

Range: Nicaragua (Uhmann 1957).

Nicaragua Records: Chontales.

### *Sceloenopla fraterna* (Baly 1885)

Body elongate, wedge-shaped; yellowish; vertex of head and antennae black; pronotum with black vitta on disc; elytra with short submarginal black vitta at base. Head: vertex with black. Antennae: black; compressed. Pronotum: conical; bisinuate at sides; rugose-punctate; basal margin and discoidal vitta black. Elytra: posterior angles with small tooth; sutural angles not produced into tooth, acute; strongly striate-punctate; transverse sulci present. Total length: 10.0 mm.

Food plant: unknown.

Range: Nicaragua (Uhmann 1957).

Nicaragua Records: Chontales.

### *Sceloenopla godmani* (Baly 1885)

Pale yellow or whitish; elytra with darker markings. Head: front with tooth between antennae. Antennae: more than half body length; filiform; segments cylindrical; I-II short, subequal in length. Pronotum: twice as wide as long, anteriorly abruptly contracted to nearly half width; sides straight and obliquely diverging from base to middle, then to apex with deep angular notch; anterior angles with subacute tooth; transversely excavated at base; irregularly, sparsely punctate, median disc nearly impunctate. Elytra: side broadly dilated; obtusely rounded; apical angles not produced, obtusely angulate, obliquely rounded; flattened between humeral calli; calli strongly produced laterally, apices acute; each elytron with 10 deep punctures, rows 1-2 abbreviated at base, this space having a longitudinal callus; suture plus interspaces 2, 4, 6, and 8 costate;

reddish, area between costae black; irregular fascia just behind middle and basal callus white. Total length: 11.3-13.5 mm.

Food plant: unknown.

Range: Nicaragua (Uhmann 1957).

Nicaragua Records: Chontales.

### *Sceloenopla obscurovittata* (Baly 1885)

Elongate, slightly depressed; yellowish; antennae and eyes dark; elytra with subsutural vitta. Head: front smooth, with longitudinal sulcus; eyes black. Antennae: filiform, slender, slightly thickened at apex; segments cylindrical; II more than twice length of I; III shorter than II. Pronotum: wider than long; sides straight and parallel at base, angulate behind middle, then obliquely converging to apex; anterior angles with stout oblique tooth; transversely convex; transverse depression basally; with large foveolate punctures, more densely punctate on sides, less densely punctate on disc. Elytra: parallel, slightly dilated near posterior angle; posterior angles with backward directed, flattened spine; each elytron with 10 deep puncture rows; suture and 4th interspace costate; humeral callus laterally produced, acute; two discoidal vittae variable in shape. Legs: slender; elongate. Total length: 9.0 mm.

Food plant: unknown.

Range: Nicaragua (Uhmann 1957).

Nicaragua Records: Chontales.

### *Sceloenopla pallida* (Baly 1885)

Yellowish; vertex of head with black macula; antennal segment I black; pronotum with black vitta on disc; scutellum black. Head: smooth. Antennae: segment I short. Pronotum: wider than long; sides parallel at base, obtusely angulate in middle, then obliquely converging towards apex; anterior angles subacute; convex on sides, broadly flattened on disc; slightly depressed behind middle; densely punctate, with large round punctures; apical margin impunctate. Elytra: sides gradually expand to apex, more abruptly dilated after middle; posterior angles with small, acute backward directed tooth; lateral margin smooth; apical margin finely serrulate; convex on sides and apex, flattened along apical 2/3 of suture; humeral callus laterally produced, apex acute; each elytron with 10 large, deep puncture rows; interspace 4 strongly costate for entire length, 2nd, 6th, and 8th thickened behind middle. Total length: 9.0 mm.

Food plant: unknown.

Range: Nicaragua (Uhmann 1957).

Nicaragua Records: Chontales.

### *Sceloenopla proxima* (Baly 1885)

Head black; antennae with segments I-IX black, X-XI pale; pronotum orangish with black median and lateral vittae; elytra orangish with black sutural vitta and apical fourth black. Head: front with oblong fovea; pale between eyes; vertex black. Antennae: 3/4 body length; segments I-II short, subequal in length; III-VII compressed and dilated; III longer than I-II combined, IV-V subequal in length, shorter than III. Pronotum: longer than wide; widest at base; sides slightly converging from base to apex, bisinuate, distinctly angulate; closely rugose-punctate; sides and apex torulose; orangish-yellow with black side margins and two black vittae on disc. Scutellum: triangular. Elytra: expanded toward apex; sides smooth; apical angles with two teeth; one costa. Venter: pro-, meso-, and metasterna pale in middle, black at sides. Total length: 7.9 mm.

Food plant: unknown.

Range: Nicaragua to Panamá (Uhmann 1957).

Nicaragua Records: Chontales.

### *Sceloenopla scherzeri* (Baly 1885)

Elongate; yellowish with blackish markings; antennae and scutellum black; pronotum with median and lateral vittae; elytra dilated toward apex, short submarginal vitta. Head: finely punctate; produced between eyes. Pronotum: longer than wide; sides straight and parallel behind, angled in middle, narrowed and sinuate in front; anterior angles produced, subacute; apical margin slightly produced, obsoletely angled in middle; coarsely punctate; with black central vitta and lateral margins. Scutellum: black; smooth. Elytra: subparallel, slightly sinuate; apices rounded; posterior angles dilated, gradually increasing from base to apex, armed with flattened, acute spine; sutural angles emarginate, irregularly serrate; flattened along suture; humeri prominent, rounded in front, produced with short subacute tooth; deeply, regularly punctate-striate; each elytron with strong costa from base to near apex; black submarginal band. Venter: black except base and sides of abdomen and pro-, meso-, and metasterna which are yellowish. Legs: base of femora yellowish; slender; elongate. Total length: 10.5 mm.

Food plant: unknown.

Range: Guatemala to Panamá (Uhmann 1957).

Nicaragua Records: Chontales.

### *Stenispa* Baly 1858:13.

Body cylindrical or flattened; parallel-sided or narrowing posteriorly. Head: small, rounded; front concave; maxillary palps segment I small, II-III obconical, subequal, IV oval, acuminate; antennae inserted close to eyes in shallow pits, divided by longitudinal keel; eyes oval, finely faceted, slightly prominent. Antennae: 11-segmented; segments I-II subglobose; III-X cylindrical, III longer than IV; XI subacute, slightly dilated toward apex. Pronotum: quadrate; more or less

subparallel; slightly narrower than elytra; anterior margin rounded; lateral margins parallel. Scutellum: pentagonal or subcylindrical. Elytra: elongate; slightly convex; narrowed apically; finely dentate; 10 1/2 puncture rows. Legs: short, robust; femora stout; tibiae not arcuate, slightly flattened; tarsi dilated, densely pubescent beneath, IV with nearly 1/2 projecting beyond III; claws stout, moderately arcuate, divaricate. Venter: metasternal episterna very narrow at middle; prosternum longitudinally furrowed; abdominal sternites I and II with suture obsolete in middle.

*Stenispa sallaei* Baly 1858

Elongate; narrow; subcylindrical; shining cupreous. Head: slightly concave between eyes; front longitudinally canaliculate, distinctly punctate. Pronotum: as wide as long; sides straight and parallel, margined, slightly narrowed and rounded at apex; anterior margin straight; transversely convex; sides canaliculate; deeply, sparsely punctate, more dense at sides. Scutellum: smooth. Elytra: sides parallel, narrowed apically, margined; apices rounded, slightly dilated, serrate; sutural angles emarginate, with small tooth; 10 1/2 puncture rows, several obsolete before apex. Venter: cupreous; abdomen punctate; last sternite angulato-emarginate. Total length: 5.6 mm.

Food plant: unknown.

Range: México to Nicaragua (Uhmann 1957).

Nicaragua Records: Zelaya: El Recreo, Caño El Macho.



Figure : *Stenispa sallaei*.

**Sumitrosis Butte 1969:13.**

Head: slightly wider than long; vertex finely granulose with deep median sulcus; frontal carina feeble, joins clypeal base; clypeus feebly transverse. Antennae: 11-segmented; varies in length. Pronotum: transverse; lateral margins obtusely subangulate at middle, narrowing toward apex and obliquely more or less so towards base; dorsum transversely convex; posterior depression may be present. Elytra: elongate-ovate; apices cojointly, distinctly rounded; each elytron with 8 1/2 puncture rows; tricostate; outer margin may be serrulate.

**Key to the *Sumitrosis* known from Nicaragua**

- |   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Head with median sulcus.....           | <i>palleescens</i> (Baly) |
| - Head trisulcate.....                    | 2                         |
| 2. Pronotum without basal impression..... | <i>distinctus</i> (Baly)  |
| - Pronotum with basal impression.....     | <i>gestroi</i> (Weise)    |



Figure : *Sumitrosis* sp.

***Sumitrosis distinctus* (Baly 1885)**

Yellowish with black markings; antennae and eyes black; pronotum with lateral vittae; elytra with variable black markings. Head: front trisulcate; moderately produced between eyes. Antennae: less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  body length; thickened toward apex; segments cylindrical; last five form slender, elongate club. Pronotum: slightly wider than long; sides obsoletely angulate, nearly straight and parallel at base, obliquely converging before middle; subcylindrical; densely foveolate-punctate; lateral margins and some punctures on each side black; fascia just before scutellum and apical margin black. Elytra: oblong; parallel; apices obtusely rounded; side margins minutely serrulate, serrulations coarser toward posterior angles; posterior angles rounded; each elytron with 8  $\frac{1}{2}$  deep puncture rows;

interspaces 2, 4, and 6 costate, 5th raised at base to beyond middle; irregular black fasciae. Total length: 3.4 mm.

Food plant: unknown.

Range: México to Colombia (Uhmann 1957).

Nicaragua Records: Managua, Waspuc River: Musawas.

### *Sumitrosis gestroi* (Weise 1906)

Head dark; antennae brownish; pronotum and elytra yellow with darker markings. Head: black; trisulcate; vertex glutaceous; frons slightly projecting. Antennae: segment I subglobose; II transverse; III-IV cylindrical; V-VI transverse; VII-X transverse, wider than preceding; XI acute; VII-XI hirsute, with goldenish setae. Pronotum: convex; covered with deep punctures; slight basal impression; long, thin dark macula on each side along side margins. Scutellum: quadrate; black; glutaceous. Elytra: 8 puncture rows, tricostate; all costae unite on apical fifth; humeri slightly projecting; dark triangular humeral macula; variable dark maculae on various parts of elytra; sides smooth. Venter: prosternum yellowish; meso- and metasterna darker; abdominal sterna brownish. Legs: yellowish with darker tarsi, coxae, and trochanters. Total length: 2.8-3.3 mm.

Food plant: unknown.

Range: Nicaragua and Costa Rica (Uhmann 1957).

Nicaragua Records: Managua; Masaya: Las Flores.

### *Sumitrosis pallescens* (Baly 1885)

Pale yellow with irregular black markings; antennae black. Head: vertex minutely granulose; deep median sulcus; interocular space slightly produced; clypeus convex, base subangulate, prominent; mandibles monodentate. Antennae: 1/3 body length; segments cylindrical; last five distinctly thickened; segments II-VI irregularly sulcate, feebly carinate; I and III subequal in length; II shorter than I or III. Pronotum: subcylindrical; slightly wider than long; sides slightly rounded, nearly straight and parallel at base, slightly converging before middle; anterior angles with small, subacute tooth; convex; faint transverse line at base; basal impression absent; densely, coarsely punctate. Elytra: oblong; parallel at sides; slightly wider at apex; apices obtusely rounded; suture faintly sinuate; sutural angles with minute tooth; lateral and apical margins closely, irregularly serrulate; each elytron with 8 1/2 puncture rows; interspaces 2, 4, and 6 moderately costate; scattered, ill-defined black fasciae. Total length: 3.0-3.5 mm.

Food plants: *Cassia fasciculata* Michx. and *C. nictitans* L. (Fabaceae) (Cavey 1994).

Range: United States to Panamá (Cavey 1994).

Nicaragua Records: Chontales; Managua; Waspuc River: Musawas.

***Uroplata* Chevrolat 1837:389.**

Head: oblong; rounded; vertex smooth or nonsulcate. Antennae: 8-segmented; VII-VIII with whorls of golden setae. Pronotum: variable in form; at base narrower than elytra; sides more or less rounded; disc frequently with 3 longitudinal vittae, one in middle, and one on each side. Scutellum: transverse. Elytra: 10 1/2 or rarely 10 puncture rows; 4 costae, 3rd and 4th unite on apex, 3rd interrupted. Legs: moderately long; protibia occasionally with a tooth; empodium between tarsal claws.

**Key to the *Uroplata* known from Nicaragua**

1. Exterior apical angle of elytra expanded; apex notemarginate.....2
- Exterior apical angle of elytra rounded; apex emarginate.....*sculptilis* Chapuis
2. Exterior apical angle of elytra with lamina.....3
- Exterior apical angle of elytra without lamina.....*pascoei* (Baly)
3. Exterior apical angle of elytra with triangular lamina.....*fulvopustulata* Baly
- Exterior apical angle of elytra with rounded lamina.....*fusca* Chapuis

***Uroplata fusca* Chapuis 1877**

Black with yellowish markings. Head: yellow; vertex with median fovea; frons not projecting. Antennae: segments I & II subequal in length; III cylindrical, equal to I & II combined; IV-VII transverse, widening toward apex; VIII elongate, pointed at apex. Pronotum: widest at base; sides strongly curved, slightly laminate; anterior angle with tooth; convex; sparsely punctate; yellow with two black, almost thumb-shaped maculae on either side of the center; sides black. Scutellum: black; quadrate. Elytra: sides dentate; apices dentate, quadrate; lamina in apical angles; widens toward apex; 10 puncture rows; three strong, slightly sinuate costae; black with variable yellowish maculae. Venter: prosternum yellowish in middle, black at sides; meso- and metasterna black; abdominal sterna black in middle, yellow at sides. Legs: black except basal third of femora which is yellow; femora punctate. Total length: 5.2-6.0 mm.

Food plants: *Pithecellobium echinatum* K. Schum. (Bignoniaceae); *Malpighia glabra* L. (Malpighiaceae) (Maulik 1937).

Range: Nicaragua to Brazil (Uhmann 1957).

Nicaragua records: El Crucero.

***Uroplata fulvopustulata* Baly 1885**

Head, pronotum, antennae, and legs yellowish; elytra black with yellowish markings. Head: very slightly produced between eyes; front and vertex smooth,

impunctate. Antennae: more than one third the length of the body, slender basally, thickened apically, joints cylindrical. Pronotum: twice as wide as long at base; sides straight and slightly converging and slightly sinuate from the base to the middle, more quickly converging and slightly sinuate toward the apex, anterior angle with a subacute tooth; dorsal surface transversely convex, transversely excavate at base, coarsely, irregularly punctate. Elytra: much wider than pronotum, sides gradually dilated from basal third to apical angle which is produced into a triangular concave lamina, apical margin obtuse, distinctly serrate, lateral margin finely and sparsely serrulate, each elytron with ten, at the extreme base with eleven, rows of punctures, the suture and interspaces 2, 4, and 6 costate, humeri produced, blackish with scattered yellow maculae. Total length: 4.5 mm.

Food plant: unknown.

Range: México to Panamá (Uhmann 1957).

Nicaragua Records: Masaya: Laguna de Apoyo.

#### *Uroplata pascoei* (Baly 1885)

Elongate, parallel; yellowish; vertex of head, antennae, and scutellum black; pronotum with median and lateral vittae; elytra with basal sutural vitta. Head: smooth, impunctate; vertex with shallow longitudinal sulcus; produced between eyes. Antennae: robust; longer than head and pronotum; thickened toward apex; segments cylindrical. Pronotum: transverse; sides angulate, converging from base to apex; disc transversely convex; transverse basal impression present; densely, coarsely, shallowly punctured. Elytra: subparallel; apices regularly rounded; apical angles minutely serrulate; each elytron with 10 puncture rows, reduced to 8 or 9 rows before middle; tricostate, interspaces 2 and 4 strongly, 8 less so. Total length: 7.9 mm.

Food plant: unknown.

Range: Guatemala to Panamá (Uhmann 1957).

Nicaragua Records: Managua.

#### *Uroplata sculptilis* Chapuis 1877

Black with yellowish markings. Head: faint median sulcus; vertex impunctate; pale between eyes; frons projecting. Antennae: segment I subequal in length to II; III as long as I and II combined; IV cylindrical, shorter than III; V-VII transverse, widens toward apex; VIII elongate, pointed at apex; VI-VIII hirsute. Pronotum: widest at base; sinuate at sides; tooth in anterior angles; convex; densely punctate; yellow with black median longitudinal vitta. Scutellum: black; quadrate. Elytra: sides dentate; apices strongly dentate, emarginate; apical angles with lamina; 10 puncture rows; three weak costae; yellow with black vitta at base around scutellum, widens apically so that apical third is black. Ventral: black; pro-, meso-, and metasterna punctate; abdominal sterna glutaceous at sides, smooth in middle. Legs: black except basal half of femora which is yellow; femora punctate. Total length: 5.0 mm.

Food plant: *Clibadium aspersum* DC. (Asteraceae) (Maulik 1937).  
Range: México to Panamá (Uhmann 1957).  
Nicaragua records: El Crucero.

***Xenochalepus* Weise 1910:136.**

Head: slightly wider than long; vertex sulcate; surface between antennae elevated into longitudinal ridge reaching base of clypeus; labrum prominent, broader than long; clypeus large, surface sculpturing rugged to rugose; outer margin of each mandible rather broadly and evenly arcuate; eyes convex, elongate oval. Antennae: 11-segmented; basal segment incrassate, inserted dorsally before middle length of eye. Pronotum: broader than head; wider than long; lateral margins bisinuate, angulate in middle; dorsum transversely convex; slightly depressed posteriorly, ante-scutellar transverse ridge; surface generally coarsely foveo-punctate. Elytra: elongate-oval; apices cojointly rounded; lateral and apical margins serrulate; each elytron with 10 1/2 puncture rows. Legs: last tarsal segment produced between base of claws into narrow triangular, truncate process. Venter: abdomen sparsely micropunctate; apex of 5th sternum slightly emarginate; generally 5th sternum of female with small irregular patch of setae on either side of central elevation and in males the patch of setae is scarcely perceptible.

**Key to the *Xenochalepus* known from Nicaragua**

1. Elytral intervals 2, 4, and 8 costate.....2
- Elytral intervals 2 and 8 costate, others may have costae at base and apex.....4
2. Pronotum with basal impression present.....3
- Pronotum without basal impression.....*rufithorax* (Baly)
3. Sides of pronotum bisinuate.....*bicostatus* (Chapuis)  
- Sides of pronotum parallel at base then converging.....*chromaticus* (Baly)
4. Vertex of head with three sulci.....5
- Vertex of head with four sulci.....*omogerus* (Crotch)
5. Antennal segment III twice as long as II; pronotal punctures shallow, ill-defined.....*chapuisi* (Baly)  
- Antennal segment III 1 1/2 times as long as II; pronotal punctures deep, clearly defined.....*contubernalis* (Baly)

***Xenochalepus bicostatus* (Chapuis 1877)**

Variable in coloration- from orange with central black pronotal macula to mostly black. Head: black; trisulcate; frons projecting. Antennae: segments I-II

subglobular, equal in length; III cylindrical, as long as I-II combined; IV-X transverse; XI acute. Pronotum: subconical; sides bisinuate; anterior angles with tooth; posterior angles acute; strong basal impression; sides laminate; punctate at sides, disc nearly impunctate; central and two lateral black vittae. Scutellum: quadrate; elutaceous. Elytra: sides dentate; apices strongly dentate; 10 puncture rows; two complete costae and partial third at humeri and apical fifth; costa I wide and strong. Venter: prosternum orangish; meso- and metasterne black laterally, orangish medially; abdominal sterna yellow laterally, darker than lighter brown in center; last sternite hirsute. Legs: basal third of femora yellowish-orange, rest black; femora punctate. Total length: 7.5-8.8 mm.

Food plant: unknown.

Range: Nicaragua to French Guiana (Uhmann 1957).

Nicaragua Records: Maes & Staines (1991) record from Nicaragua.



Figure : *Xenochalepus bicostatus*.

*Xenochalepus chapuisi* (Baly 1885)

Elongate; head, antennae, and scutellum black; pronotum reddish-yellow; elytra black with reddish-yellow vitta. Head: vertex and front trisulcate, median sulci wide; interocular space strongly produced, obtusely angulate. Antennae: filiform, robust; as long as head and pronotum combined; segment II shorter than I,

moniliform; III twice as long as II. Pronotum: transverse, subconical; sides strongly converging from base to apex, bisinuate; posterior angles obtuse; anterior angles with short obtuse tooth; deeply depressed behind middle; large, shallow, ill-defined punctures, more dense laterally. Elytra: black with reddish-yellow vitta from lateral margin to suture to below middle. Total length: 7.9 mm.

Food plant: unknown.

Range: México to Nicaragua (Uhmann 1957).

Nicaragua Records: Uhmann (1957) reports from Nicaragua.

### *Xenochalepus chromaticus* (Baly 1885)

Head, antennae, and legs black; pronotum orangish with black median and lateral vittae; elytra orangish with basal sutural vitta. Head: vertex longitudinally sulcate; strongly produced between eyes. Antennae: robust; nearly half the body length; filiform; segments cylindrical. Pronotum: transverse; sides nearly parallel at base, then converging to apex, sinuate just before apex; anterior angles slightly produced laterally, acute; transversely convex; transverse basal impression present, impressed with large, shallow, ill-defined punctures. Elytra: parallel; apices regularly rounded; side margins minutely serrulate; apices with acute teeth, equal in length, evenly spaced along margin; each elytron with 10 regular puncture rows; interspaces 2, 4, 8, and base and apex of 6 costate. Total length: 6.8-7.9 mm.

Food plant: unknown.

Range: Guatemala to Costa Rica (Uhmann 1957).

Nicaragua Records: Managua.

### *Xenochalepus contubernalis* (Baly 1885)

Elongate; black; pronotum and elytra with pale vittae. Head: front strongly trisulcate, middle sulcus wide; interocular space strongly produced, obtuse. Antennae: subfiliform; segment II slightly shorter than I, submoniliform; III half longer than II. Pronotum: transverse, subconical; sides converging from base to apex, bisinuate; anterior and posterior angles subacute; transverse depressed behind; strongly, coarsely, irregularly punctate. Scutellum: quadrate-oblong. Elytra: subelongate; parallel; apices rounded; sides finely serrulate; apical margin denticulate; each elytron with 10 1/2 puncture rows; interstices thickened, reticulate; interspaces 2, and 4 strongly costate, 8 and base of 6 less costate; black with yellow vitta from base to middle, extends to 2nd puncture row, apex truncate. Total length: 6.8 mm.

Food plant: *Nissolia* (Fabaceae) (Maulik 1937).

Range: México to Costa Rica (Uhmann 1957).

Nicaragua Records: Uhmann (1957) reports from Nicaragua.

### *Xenochalepus omogerus* (Crotch 1873)

Cuniform; pronotum reddish-yellow with black median and lateral vittae; elytra black with yellow triangular macula at humeri. Head: vertex with four sulci, sulci near eyes deep, well defined; frontal carina narrow, feeble; groove over frontal carina absent; clypeus large; labrum prominent; mandibles unidentate. Antennae: segments III-VI robust, coarsely irregularly sulcate, carinate; I incrassate, cylindrical; II-VI obconical; II shorter than I; III as long as I-II combined; VI as long as III. Pronotum: transverse; widest at base; side margins obtusely angulate in middle and bisinuate; transverse basal impression present; coarsely and deeply punctate; shallow longitudinal sulcus. Scutellum: quadrate, longer than wide. Elytra: elongate-ovate; slightly dilated apically; side margins distinctly serrulate, more coarsely serrulate posteriorly and on apical margin; interspaces 2 and 8 costate, 4 and 6 feebly costate at base and apex. Venter: abdominal sternum 5 subtruncate at apex. Total length: 7.3-8.2 mm.

Food plant: wild bean vine (Vitaceae) (Butte 1968).

Range: southwestern United States to Costa Rica (Uhmann 1957, Butte 1968).

Nicaragua Records: Managua.

### *Xenochalepus rufithorax* (Baly 1885)

Elongate; elytra black; pronotum reddish. Head: vertex smooth; front trisulcate, strongly produced between eyes; clypeus large, pentangular, with two oblique apical foveae. Antennae: 1/2 body length; filiform; segments cylindrical. Pronotum: sides trisinuate; basal margin depressed on each side; anterior angles with short obtuse tooth; punctures faint, little impressed. Elytra: black; subelongate; sides parallel, slightly constricted in middle, irregularly serrulate, serrulations increasing in size toward apex; spines rounded, with strong teeth; interspaces 2 and 8 costate, base and apex of 4 and 6 costate. Total length: 8.4 mm.

Food plant: unknown.

Range: México to Costa Rica (Uhmann 1957).

Nicaragua Records: Uhmann (1957) reports from Nicaragua.

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