
Neotropical Tiger Beetles (Coleoptera: Cicindelidae): Checklist and Biogeography

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The taxonomy and general biology of the Neotropical tiger beetle fauna is relatively well-known. We provide here a short review of the family, with a bibliography for the beginner student.

The Neotropical Realm

We follow Udvardy (1975) and define the Neotropics as the whole South and Central America, and, in addition, most of the coastal and tropical areas of Mexico (Udvardy's Sinaloan, Guerreran, Campechean and Yucatecan provinces), as well as Cuba and the West Indies, with some minor modifications that exclude the Bermudan island complex and the Everglades in southern Florida. We simplify Udvardy's 47 provinces, based on vegetational characters, by re-grouping some of them into 21 biogeographical provinces only (ranged in a West to East and North to South sequence): (1) Sinaloan/Guerreran, (2) Campechean/Yucatecan, (3) Central American/Panamanian, (4) Bahamas/Cuban/Greater Antillean, (5) Lesser Antillean, (6) Cocos, Revillagigedo and Galapagos Is., (7) Colombian/Ecuadorian coastal, (8) Northern Venezuelan (Dry and Deciduous), (9) Northern Andean and Colombian Montane, (10) Llanos and Campos Limpos, (11) Guyanan, (12) Amazonian/Madeiran/Campos Cerrados, (13) Yungas, (14) Babacu/Caatinga, (15) Brazilian Rainforest/Planalto, (16) Serra do Mar, (17) Pacific Desert, Southern Andean and Chilean (Araucaria, Sclerophyll, Nothophagus and Valdivian Forests), (18) Andean Puna/Monte (19) Gran Chaco, (20) Uruguayan/Argentinian Pampas, (21) Patagonian and Tierra del Fuego. The Titicaca habitat, the small Fernando de Toronja and the South Trinidad islands in the Atlantic Ocean have not been considered here. A checklist is given below of all the tiger beetle species that inhabit each of these biogeographical areas.

Systematics

The family of tiger beetles (Coleoptera: Cicindelidae) includes nearly 2500 species, and they occur worldwide except in Antarctica, the boreal regions above 65° latitude, Tasmania, and some isolated oceanic islands like Hawaii and the Maldives. Ranging in altitude from sea level up to nearly 4,000 m, tiger beetles are primarily diurnal predators, active on soil surfaces but with some groups on leaves and smaller branches of mid-strata tropical vegetation. They are especially numerous in the tropical and subtropical areas. Wiesner's Catalogue (1992) indicated 340 species as occurring in the Neotropical realm, but a more recent reckoning (Cassola & Pearson 2000) raised this total to 467 species. In the present paper we list 537 tiger beetle species from all Neotropical areas, as defined previously, which represent two subfamilies, three tribes, seven subtribes, and thirty-one genera. Thus, the Neotropics is the second richest biogeographical region of the world (after the Oriental region).

Recently, the systematic knowledge of Neotropical tiger beetles has been remarkably improved by intensive field collecting and by taxonomic revisions of several important genera, such as *Ctenostoma* (Naviaux 1998), *Oxycheila* (Wiesner 1999a), *Pseudoxycheila* (Cassola 1996, 1997), *Oxygonia* (Pearson *et al.* 1995; Kippenhan 1997), *Odontocheila* (Bates 1869; Rivalier 1963, 1969; Johnson 1996, 2000; Huber 1999, 2000), *Pentacomia* (Rivalier 1969; Huber 1999; Wiesner 1999b), *Iresia* (Sumlin 1994a, 1999), *Langea* (Sumlin 1993a), and *Cicindela* s. auct. (Rivalier 1950, 1954, 1955, 1971; Freitag & Barnes 1989). The only large genus still in need of revision is the megacephaline genus *Tetracha*, that Horn (1905, 1908-15, 1926), Basilewsky (1966) and Wiesner (1992) had considered to be a subgenus

of a single Gondwanian genus, *Megacephala* Latreille, 1802, but which, perhaps more correctly, was raised again to full generic status by Huber (1994). Moreover, new species or new taxonomic arrangements have been published in several papers (Mandl 1953, 1956a, 1956b, 1957, 1960a, 1960b, 1963, 1964, 1970, 1973, 1975, 1981a, 1981b; Freitag & Barnes 1989; Cassola & Sawada 1990; Johnson 1991, 1993, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000; Deuve 1992; Freitag 1992b; Sumlin 1993b; Cassola 1994, 1999; Cassola & Kippenhan 1997; Sawada & Wiesner 1997; Cassola & Pearson 1999; Wiesner 1999b; Huber 1999, 2000; Huber & Brzoska 2000; Cassola 2000, 2001a, 2001b; Cassola & Werner 2001).

Intensive field collecting in the Neotropics has been done in recent years by several North American and European collectors (Klopp 1974; Paarmann & Stork 1987). Lists of species, or preliminary checklists (e.g. Blackwelder 1944), are presently available for most Neotropical countries, such as Mexico (Cazier 1954; Sumlin 1994b), the West Indies (Boyd *et al.* 1982; Freitag 1992a), the Virgin Islands (Ivie 1983), Jamaica (Dunn 1986), the Lesser Antilles (Jonge Poerink 1953; Wagenaar Hummelinck 1955, 1983; Balazuc & Chalumeau 1978; Chalumeau 1984; Hutchings 1987), Central America and Panama (Bates 1881-84; Mandl 1961; Wilson 1980; Boyd *et al.* 1982; Johnson 1989), Colombia (Fernández *et al.* 1993, 1994), Venezuela (Hutchings 1987; Rodríguez *et al.* 1994, 1997), French Guyana (Rivalier 1970), Ecuador (Nuñez *et al.* 1994, 1995; Pearson *et al.* 1999a), the Galápagos Islands (Desender *et al.* 1992; Cassola *et al.* 2000; Leffler 2000), Peru (Mandl 1941, 1967; Pearson 1984, 1994; Pearson & Huber 1994), Bolivia (Horn 1931; Mandl 1956a, 1958; Wiesner 1989; Guerra *et al.* 1997; Pearson *et al.* 1996, 1999b), Chile (Varas Arangua 1921; Peña 1969; Peña & Barria 1973), Uruguay (Barattini 1929; Fernández 1936), and Argentina (Bruch 1911; Vidal Sarmiento 1965, 1966; Sumlin 1979, 1993b). Several Neotropical countries proved to be high in the rank order of the world countries with the highest number of recorded tiger beetle species: Brazil (third richest country), Bolivia (14th country), Peru (18th), Ecuador (19th), Colombia (22th), Argentina (25th), and Venezuela (28th) (Cassola & Pearson 2000).

The remarkable biologies and life histories of several tiger beetle faunal elements in the inundated Amazonian plains or in upland and montane habitats have also been investigated (Adis 1982; Adis & Messner 1997; Adis *et al.* 1993, 1998; Amorim *et al.* 1997a, 1997b; Cummins 1992;

Guerra 1993; Irmiler 1973, 1985; Knisley & Hoback 1994; Paarmann *et al.* 1982, 1998; Palmer 1976, 1981, 1983; Pearson 1980, 1986, 1999; Pearson & Anderson 1985; Pearson *et al.* 1996; Schultz 1994; Zerm & Adis 2001a, 2001b; Zikan 1929), and larval stages of a few species have been described (Arndt *et al.* 1996a, 1996b; Cekalovic 1981; Putschkov 1994; Putschkov & Arndt 1994, 1996, 1997). The importance of tiger beetles as an appropriate indicator taxon for biodiversity and conservation studies has been duly emphasized (Cassola & Pearson 2000; Pearson 1992; Pearson & Cassola 1992; Rodríguez *et al.* 1998), and concern for the conservation of an endangered species has been expressed (Cassola *et al.* 2000).

Faunal Analysis

The bulk (nearly one half) of the Neotropical tiger beetle fauna is constituted by the genera *Ctenostoma* (which includes so far over one hundred arboreal species, all of which are poorly known inhabitants of the dark mid-strata understorey of tropical and submontane forests), *Tetracha* (a megacephaline genus, still in need of revision, with at least 55 nocturnal species that inhabit open spaces of riverbanks and salty to brackish lagoons), *Oxycheila* (46 primarily nocturnal species, occurring along running water in mountain streams, sometimes seeking escape by running into flowing water and letting the current take them downstream), and *Pseudoxxycheila* (21 terrestrial species, that, unlike *Oxycheila*, inhabit steep to vertical clay banks along road cuts and hillsides). Nearly an additional one hundred species belong to *Odontocheila*, *Pentacomia*, and allied prothymine genera (*Cenothyla*, *Phyllodroma*, *Cheilonycha*), whose species are usually encountered along primary and secondary forest paths, flying to or seeking refuge and nocturnal roosting on the leaves of undergrowth bushes.

In comparison with the above mentioned genera, the Neotropical tiger beetles of the subtribe Cicindelina are fewer than 140 species, 45 of which are in the primarily Neotropical genus *Brasiella*. An additional 39 species belong to the primarily Nearctic genus *Cicindelidia* (with many species in the United States and Mexico, and only five in South America), and 33 species belong to the world-wide genus *Cylindera* (most of them, however, belonging to an endemic Neotropical subgenus, *Plectographa*).

Escarabajos Tigre de la Región Neotropical: (Coleoptera: Cicindelidae) Listado Taxonómico y Biogeografía

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Palabras clave: Coleoptera, Cicindelidae, Escarabajos Tigre, Región Neotropical, Lista de Especies

La taxonomía y biología general de la fauna de escarabajos tigre (Coleoptera: Cicindelidae) de la Región Neotropical, se conoce relativamente bien. Se presenta aquí una breve introducción de la familia, con una bibliografía básica para quien se inicia en el grupo.

La Región Neotropical

Se sigue a Udvardy (1975) en su definición del Neotrópico como todo América Central y del Sur, contando la mayoría de las áreas costeras y tropicales de México (las provincias Sinaloana, Guerrerana, Campecheana y Yucatecana de Udvardy), así como Cuba y las Indias Occidentales, con algunas modificaciones menores que excluyen el complejo de las islas Bermudas y los Everglades al sur de Florida. Se simplifican las 47 provincias de Udvardy (basadas en caracterización vegetal) en sólo 21 provincias biogeográficas (secuencia en orden de Occidente a Oriente y de Norte a Sur): (1) Sinaloana/Guerrerana (2) Campecheana/Yucatecana (3) América Central/Panamaniana (4) Bahamas/Cubana/Antillas Superiores (5) Antillas Menores (6) Islas de Cocos, Revillagigedo y Galápagos (7) Costas de Colombia y Ecuador (8) Norte de Venezuela (Bosques secos y deciduos) (9) Norte de los Andes y montañas de Colombia (10) Llanos y Campos Limpos (11) Guayanesa (12) Amazonas/Madeira/Campos Cerrados (13) Yungas (14) Babacú/Caatinga (15) Bosque húmedo y Planalto Brasileño (16) Serra do Mar (17) Desierto Pacífico, Andes y Chile del sur (Bosques Esclerófilos, Notófagos, Valdivianos y de Araucaria) (18) Puna Andina/Monte (19) Gran Chaco (20) Pampas de Uruguay y Argentina (21) Patagonia y Tierra del Fuego. El hábitat de Titicaca, el pequeño Fernando de Toronja y las islas de Trinidad del Sur ubicadas en el Océano Atlántico no se consideraron en este estudio. Más adelante se ofrece un listado taxonómico de las especies de escarabajos tigre del Neotropico.

Sistemática

La familia de escarabajos tigre (Coleoptera: Cicindelidae) incluye cerca de 2500 especies con amplia distribución mundial exceptuando la Antártida, las regiones boreales por encima de 65° de latitud, Tasmania y algunas islas oceánicas aisladas como Hawái y Maldivas; se localizan

en un rango de altitud desde el nivel del mar hasta casi los 4.000 m. Los escarabajos tigre son principalmente depredadores diurnos, activos en la superficie del suelo, aunque algunos grupos se encuentran en hojas y ramas de vegetación tropical de estrato medio. Son especialmente numerosos en áreas tropicales y subtropicales. El catálogo de Wiesner (1992) lista 340 especies en la Región Neotropical, aunque un reciente recuento (Cassola & Pearson 2000) eleva el número a 467 especies. En esta contribución se ofrece un listado de 537 especies de cicindélidos, las cuales representan 2 subfamilias, 3 tribus, 7 subtribus, y 31 géneros. Así, el Neotrópico es la segunda región más rica en el Mundo, después de la Región Oriental (Cassola & Pearson 2000).

Recientemente, la sistemática de los cicindélidos neotropicales se ha incrementado notoriamente gracias a intensas colectas por parte de varios investigadores norteamericanos y europeos (Klopp 1974; Paarmann & Stork 1987) y revisiones taxonómicas de varios géneros importantes, como *Ctenostoma* (Naviaux 1998), *Oxycheila* (Wiesner 1999a), *Pseudoxycheila* (Cassola 1996, 1997), *Oxygonia* (Pearson et al. 1995; Kippenhan 1997), *Odontocheila* (Bates 1869; Rivalier 1963, 1969; Johnson 1996, 2000; Huber 1999, 2000), *Pentacomia* (Rivalier 1969; Huber 1999; Wiesner 1999b), *Iresia* (Sumlin 1994a, 1999), *Langea* (Sumlin 1993a), y *Cicindela s. auct.* (Rivalier 1950, 1954, 1955, 1971; Freitag & Barnes 1989). El único género grande aún en necesidad de revisión es *Tetracha* (*Megacephalini*), que Horn (1905, 1908-15, 1926), Basilewsky (1966) y Wiesner (1992) han considerado subgénero de un único género gondwaniano, *Megacephala* Latreille, 1802, pero que -quizá mas correctamente- fué elevado nuevamente a estatus genérico por Huber (1994). Más aún, se han publicado descripciones de nuevas especies o nuevos arreglos taxonómicos en varias partes (Mandl 1953, 1956a, 1956b, 1957, 1960a, 1960b, 1963, 1964, 1970, 1973, 1975, 1981a, 1981b; Freitag & Barnes 1989; Cassola & Sawada 1990; Johnson 1991, 1993, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000; Deuve 1992; Freitag 1992b; Sumlin 1993b; Cassola 1994, 1999; Cassola & Kippenhan 1997; Sawada & Wiesner 1997; Cassola & Pearson 1999; Wiesner 1999b; Huber 1999, 2000; Huber & Brzoska 2000; Cassola 2000, 2001a, 2001b; Cassola & Werner 2001).

Listas de especies, o listados taxonómicos preliminares (por ejemplo: Blackwelder 1944), están disponibles para muchos países neotropicales, como México (Cazier 1954; Sumlin 1994b), Indias Occidentales (Boyd et al. 1982; Freitag 1992a), Islas Vírgenes (Ivie 1983), Jamaica (Dunn 1986), Antillas Menores (Jonge Poerink 1953; Wagenaar Hummelinck 1955, 1983; Balazuc & Chalumeau 1978; Chalumeau 1984; Hutchings 1987), América Central y Panamá (Bates 1881-84; Mandl 1961; Wilson 1980; Boyd et al. 1982; Johnson 1989), Colombia (Fernández et al. 1993, 1994), Venezuela (Hutchings 1987; Rodríguez et al. 1994, 1997), Guyana Francesa (Rivalier 1970), Ecuador (Nuñez et al. 1994, 1995; Pearson et al. 1999a), Islas Galápagos (Desender et al. 1992; Cassola et al. 2000; Leffler 2000), Perú (Mandl 1941, 1967; Pearson 1984, 1994; Pearson & Huber 1994), Bolivia (Horn 1931; Mandl 1956a, 1958; Wiesner 1989; Guerra et al. 1997; Pearson et al. 1996, 1999b), Chile (Varas Arangua 1921; Peña 1969; Peña & Barria 1973), Uruguay (Barattini 1929; Fernández 1936), y Argentina (Bruch 1911; Vidal Sarmiento 1965, 1966; Sumlin 1979, 1993b). Varios países neotropicales han demostrado estar arriba en la lista de los países del Mundo con los mayores números de especies: Brasil (puesto 3 en el mundo), Bolivia (14), Perú (18), Ecuador (19), Colombia (22), Argentina (25), y Venezuela (28) (Cassola & Pearson 2000).

La interesante biología e historia natural de elementos faunísticos de cicindélidos en la cuenca inundable del Amazonas o en hábitats de tierras altas y montaña han sido también objeto de investigación (Adis 1982; Adis & Messner 1997; Adis et al. 1993, 1998; Amorim et al. 1997a, 1997b; Cummins 1992; Guerra 1993; Irmeler 1973, 1985; Knisley & Hoback 1994; Paarmann et al. 1982, 1998; Palmer 1976, 1981, 1983; Pearson 1980, 1986, 1999; Pearson & Anderson 1985; Pearson et al. 1996; Schultz 1994; Zerm & Adis 2001a, 2001b; Zikan 1929) y se han descrito los estadios larvales de unas pocas especies (Arndt et al. 1996a, 1996b; Cekalovic 1981; Putschkov 1994; Putschkov & Arndt 1994, 1996, 1997). La importancia de los escarabajos tigre como indicadores apropiados para

estudios de biodiversidad y conservación se ha enfatizado notoriamente (Cassola & Pearson 2000; Pearson 1992; Pearson & Cassola 1992; Rodríguez et al. 1998), así como la preocupación por la conservación de una especie amenazada (Cassola et al. 2000).

Análisis Faunístico

Una buena parte (casi la mitad) de la fauna Neotropical de Cicindelidae está constituida por los géneros Ctenostoma (con más de cien especies arbóreas, todas habitantes pobremente conocidos de los estratos medios y umbrófilos de la vegetación en bosques tropicales y submontanos), Tetracha (Megacephalini, aún en necesidad de revisión, con al menos 55 especies nocturnas que habitan espacios abiertos de riberas y bordes de lagunas saladas a salobres), Oxycheila (46 especies principalmente nocturnas, se encuentran a lo largo de corrientes de agua en quebradas y riachuelos de montaña; algunas veces buscan escape corriendo sobre el agua y tomando la corriente aguas abajo), y Pseudoxycheila (21 especies terrestres, que a diferencia de Oxycheila, habitan barrancos a lo largo de caminos y laderas). Casi un centenar adicional de especies pertenecen a Odontocheila, Pentacomia, y géneros cercanos en Prothymini (Cenothyla, Phyllodroma, Cheilonycha), cuyas especies usualmente se encuentran en trochas de bosques primario y secundario, volando o buscando refugio y perchamientos nocturnos en hojas de arbustos y matorrales.

En comparación con los géneros mencionados arriba, la subtribu Cicindelina comprende menos de 140 especies en la región, 45 de las cuales corresponden al género básicamente Neotropical Brasiella. 39 especies adicionales pertenecen al género primariamente Neártico Cicindelidia (con muchas especies en los Estados Unidos y México, y sólo 5 en Sudamérica), y 33 especies en el ampliamente distribuido género Cylindera (muchas de estas, no obstante, ubicadas en el subgénero endémico Neotropical Plectographa).

Box 1. Synopsis of Neotropical and world's Tiger Beetles (subfamilies, tribes, subtribes and genera).

Cuadro 1. Sinopsis de los Escarabajos Tigre (subfamilias, tribus, subtribus y géneros) de la Región Neotropical y del mundo.

| Taxon Taxón | Species Number Número de Especies | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Neotropics Neotrópico | Rest of the World Resto del Mundo |
| Subfamily / Subfamilia Collyrinae | 109 | 359 |
| Tribe / Tribu Ctenostomini Ganglbauer, 1892 | 109 | 94 |
| <i>Ctenostoma</i> Klug, 1821 | 109 | - |
| Tribe / Tribu Collyrini Fleutiaux, 1892 | - | 265 |
| Subfamily / Subfamilia Cicindelinae Csiki, 1906 | 428 | 1.569 |
| Tribe / Tribu Manticorini Csiki, 1907 | - | 13 |
| Tribe / Tribu Megacephalini Csiki, 1906 | 141 | 72 |
| Subtribe / Subtribu Platychilina W. Horn, 1908 | - | 1 |
| Subtribe / Subtribu Omina W. Horn, 1910 | 1 | 27 |
| <i>Picnochile</i> Motschulsky, 1856 | 1 | - |
| Subtribe / Subtribu Megacephalina W. Horn, 1910 | 71 | 44 |
| <i>Aniara</i> Hope, 1838 | 1 | - |
| <i>Metriocheila</i> Thomson, 1857 | 1 | - |
| <i>Phaeoxantha</i> Chaudoir, 1850 | 11 | - |
| <i>Tetracha</i> Hope, 1938 | 58 | 1 |
| Subtribe / Subtribu Oxychilina Chaudoir, 1860 | 69 | - |
| <i>Oxycheila</i> Dejean, 1825 | 46 | - |
| <i>Pseudoxycheila</i> Guérin, 1839 | 21 | - |
| <i>Cheiloxya</i> Guérin, 1855 | 2 | - |
| Tribe / Tribu Cicindelini Sloane, 1906 | 287 | 1.484 |
| Subtribe / Subtribu Prothymina W. Horn, 1910 | 128 | 360 |
| <i>Odontocheila</i> Castelnau, 1834 | 59 | - |
| <i>Cenothyla</i> Rivalier, 1969 | 2 | - |
| <i>Pentacomia</i> Bates, 1872 | 38 | - |
| <i>Mesochila</i> Rivalier, 1969 | 9 | - |
| <i>Poecilochila</i> Rivalier, 1969 | 12 | - |
| <i>Pentacomia</i> s. str. | 13 | - |
| <i>Mesacanthina</i> Rivalier, 1969 | 3 | - |
| <i>Beckerium</i> W. Horn, 1897 | 1 | - |
| <i>Phyllodroma</i> Lcordaire, 1843 | 2 | - |
| <i>Cheilonycha</i> Lacordaire, 1843 | 2 | - |
| <i>Prepusa</i> Chaudoir, 1850 | 1 | - |
| <i>Opisthencentrus</i> W. Horn, 1893 | 1 | - |
| <i>Oxygonia</i> Mannerheim, 1837 | 21 | - |
| <i>Pometon</i> Fleutiaux, 1899 | 2 | - |
| Subtribe / Subtribu Iresina Rivalier, 1971 | 20 | 27 |
| <i>Eucallia</i> Guérin, 1844 | 1 | - |
| <i>Euprosopus</i> Dejean, 1825 | 2 | - |
| <i>Iresia</i> Dejean, 1831 | 14 | - |
| <i>Palaeoiresia</i> Sumlin, 1994 | 10 | - |
| <i>Iresia</i> s. str. | 4 | - |
| <i>Langea</i> W. Horn, 1901 | 3 | - |
| Subtribe / Subtribu Theratina | - | 95 |
| Subtribe / Subtribu Cicindelina | 139 | 1.001 |
| <i>Cicindela</i> Linné, 1758 | 1 | 87 |
| <i>Cicindelidia</i> Rivalier, 1954 | 39 | 41 |

| Taxon <i>Taxón</i> | Species Number <i>Número de Especies</i> | |
|---|---|---|
| | Neotropics <i>Neotrópico</i> | Rest of the World <i>Resto del Mundo</i> |
| <i>Cylindera</i> Westwood, 1831 | 33 | 173 |
| <i>Cylindera</i> s. str. | 13 | 32 |
| <i>Plectographa</i> Rivalier, 1954 | 20 | - |
| <i>Brasiella</i> Rivalier, 1954 | 45 | - |
| <i>Brasiella</i> s. str. | 38 | - |
| <i>Gaymara</i> Freitag & Barnes, 1989 | 7 | - |
| <i>Ellipsiptera</i> | 1 | 12 |
| <i>Microthylax</i> Rivalier, 1954 | 3 | 2 |
| <i>Sumlinia</i> Cassola & Werner, 2001 | 1 | - |
| <i>Habroscelimorpha</i> Dokhtourov, 1883 | 10 | 6 |
| <i>Opilidia</i> Rivalier, 1954 | 6 | - |
| Subtribe / <i>Subtribu</i> Apterossina | - | 1 |
| Total of species / <i>Total de especies</i> | 537 | 1.928 |
| Total world's species / <i>Total de especies en el mundo</i> | | 2.465 |

Taxonomic List / *Listado Taxonómico*

The following checklist includes all published and unpublished information which deals with Neotropical tiger beetles. Provinces and countries inhabited by the various species are also indicated. The numbers indicated in the checklist refer to the authors' numeration (from 1 to 21) of the biogeographical provinces: (1) Sinaloa/Guerrera, (2) Campechean/ Yucatecan, (3) Central American/Panamanian, (4) Bahamas/Cuban/Greater Antillean, (5) Lesser Antillean, (6) Cocos, Revillagigedo and Galapagos Is., (7) Colombian/Ecuadorian coastal, (8) Northern Venezuelan (Dry and Deciduous), (9) Northern Andean and Colombian Montane, (10) Llanos and Campos Limpos, (11) Guyanan, (12) Amazonian/Madeiran/Campos Cerrados, (13) Yungas, (14) Babacu/Caatinga, (15) Brazilian Rainforest/Planalto, (16) Serra do Mar, (17) Pacific Desert, Southern Andean and Chilean (Araucaria, Sclerophyll, Nothophagus and Valdivian Forests), (18) Andean Puna/Monte (19) Gran Chaco, (20) Uruguayan/Argentinian Pampas, (21) Patagonian and Tierra del Fuego. All but a few of the species proved to be restricted to the Neotropics. As to the few species inhabiting the Nearctic parts of Mexico (Chihuahuan, Tamaulipan and Madrean-Cordilleran provinces), or even the United States (McKown & Shank 1975; Pearson *et al.* 1997), indication is given, whether they are to be considered as primarily Nearctic (NA) or Neotropical (NT) faunal elements, depending on the species overall distribution or on the genus which they belong to. Subspecific or synonymous taxa have not been considered in the list. Localities with question marks ("?") mean that either the occurrence of a species in a country is uncertain, or that occurrence in the biogeographic provinces is still unknown and it is just tentatively proposed in the list by the authors.

Of course, we are well aware that new forthcoming forms or further taxonomic revisions eventually will make such a list incomplete (hopefully not obsolete). Nevertheless, we hope that such a list will prove to be useful, both to encourage further field collecting in many poorly known Neotropical areas by voyagers, collectors and non-specialist biologists, and to emphasize the urgent need of carefully protecting large parts at least of the various biota and especially of the various types of Neotropical forests.

El listado de especies incluye toda la información publicada y no publicada concerniente a los escarabajos tigre de la Región Neotropical. Se indican las provincias y países habitados por las diferentes especies. Los números que aparecen en el listado corresponden a la numeración de los autores (de 1 a 21) de las provincias biogeográficas: (1) Sinaloana/Guerrerana (2) Campecheana/Yucatecana (3) América Central/Panamaniana (4) Bahamas/Cubana/Antillas Superiores (5) Antillas Menores (6) Islas de Cocos, Revillagigedo y Galápagos (7) Costas de Colombia y Ecuador (8) Norte de Venezuela (Bosques secos y deciduos) (9) Norte de los Andes y montañas de Colombia (10) Llanos y Campos Limpos (11) Guyanesa (12) Amazonas/Madeira/Campos Cerrados (13) Yungas (14) Babacú/Caatinga (15) Bosque húmedo y Planalto Brasileño (16) Serra do Mar (17) Desierto Pacífico, Andes y Chile del sur (Bosques Esclerófilos, Notófagos, Valdivianos

y de *Araucaria*) (18) Puna Andina/Monte (19) Gran Chaco (20) Pampas de Uruguay y Argentina (21) Patagonia y Tierra del Fuego. Todas las especies (excepto unas pocas) están limitadas al Neotrópico. Para las pocas especies que habitan las partes neárticas de México (provincias Chihuahua, Tamaulipana y Madreo-Cordillerana), o aún los Estados Unidos (McKown & Shank 1975; Pearson et al. 1997), se indica si estas se consideran o no elementos faunísticos primariamente neárticos (NA) o neotropicales (NT), dependiendo de la distribución general de la especie o del género al cual pertenece. Taxones subspecíficos o sinónimos no se consideran en la lista. Las localidades señaladas con interrogante (“?”) sugieren una probable distribución de la especie en ese país o provincia, pero su presencia aún no ha sido confirmada.

Por supuesto, los autores están al tanto de nuevas formas o revisiones taxonómicas que eventualmente harán esta lista incompleta (¡ojalá no obsoleta!). Aún así, se espera que esta lista sea útil, para animar más colecciones de campo en muchas áreas neotropicales pobremente conocidas para viajeros, coleccionistas y biólogos no especializados, y para enfatizar la urgente necesidad de proteger cuidadosamente grandes porciones o al menos partes de los varios tipos de biota y especialmente varios tipos de bosques neotropicales.

| Taxon Taxón | Biogeographical Provinces Provincias Biogeográficas | Neotropical Distribution Distribución Neotropical | Notes Observaciones |
|--|--|--|------------------------|
| COLLYRINAE | | | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Procephalus) metallicum</i> Castelnau, 1834 | 11 | gi gf | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Procephalus) insigne</i> Chaudoir, 1860 | 12 | br pe | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Procephalus) nigrum</i> Chaudoir, 1860 | 12 13 | co br pe bo | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Procephalus) onorei</i> Naviaux, 1998 | 7 | co ec | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Procephalus) arnaudi</i> Naviaux, 1998 | 7 12 | ec | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Procephalus) sallei</i> Chaudoir, 1860 | 8 | vn | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Procephalus) longipalpe</i> Naviaux, 1998 | 3 | cr pn co | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Procephalus) aeneum</i> Naviaux, 1998 | 3 | ni cr pn | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Procephalus) simile</i> Naviaux, 1998 | 3 | cr pn | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Procephalus) dormeri</i> W. Horn, 1898 | 9 | co ec | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Procephalus) ecuadoriensis</i> Naviaux, 1998 | 7 9 | co ec | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Procephalus) maculosum</i> Naviaux, 1998 | 9 | co | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Procephalus) erwini</i> Naviaux, 1998 | 3 | pn | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Procephalus) spinosum</i> Naviaux, 1998 | 3 | pn | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Procephalus) ornatum</i> Klug, 1834 | 15 | br | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Procephalus) ebeninum</i> Bates, 1868 | 12 | br pe bo | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Procephalus) cayennensis</i> Naviaux, 1998 | 11 | gf | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Procephalus) subtilesulptum</i> W. Horn, 1913 | 12 | br bo | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Procephalus) pearsoni</i> Naviaux, 1998 | 3 | pn | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Procephalus) durantoni</i> Naviaux, 1998 | 11 12 | gf br | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Neoprocephalus) maculicorne</i> (Chevrolat, 1856) | 1 2 3 | me be gu ho es ni cr pn | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Neoprocephalus) davidsoni</i> Naviaux, 1998 | 3 | cr | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Neoprocephalus) guatemalensis</i> Van Nidek, 1960 | 3 | gu | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Neoprocephalus) laeticolor</i> Bates, 1878 | 3 | ni cr pn | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Neoprocephalus) cylindratum</i> Naviaux, 1998 | 12 | br pe | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Neoprocephalus) immaculatum</i> W. Horn, 1925 | 7 | ec | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Neoprocephalus) brunneum</i> Naviaux, 1998 | 7? 9? | ec | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Neoprocephalus) cassolai</i> Naviaux, 1998 | 9 | ec | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Neoprocephalus) deuvei</i> Naviaux, 1998 | 12 | pe | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Neoprocephalus) germaini</i> W. Horn, 1902 | 18 | bo | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Neoprocephalus) intermedium</i> Naviaux, 1998 | 8? | vn | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Neoprocephalus) ibidion</i> Dohrn, 1880 | 3 9 | cr vn | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Neoprocephalus) vairai</i> Cassola, 2000 | 9 | ec | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Neoprocephalus) nitidum</i> Naviaux, 1998 | 13 18 | pe bo | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Neoprocephalus) landolti</i> Steinheil, 1877 | 15 | br | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Neoprocephalus) tumidum</i> Naviaux, 1998 | 3 | cr | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Neoprocephalus) angustobliquatum</i> W. Horn, 1924 | 3 | cr | |

| Taxon <i>Taxón</i> | Biogeographical Provinces <i>Provincias Biogeográficas</i> | Neotropical Distribution <i>Distribución Neotropical</i> | Notes <i>Observaciones</i> |
|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| <i>Ctenostoma (Neoprocephalus) wappesi</i> Naviaux, 1998 | 3 | pn | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Neoprocephalus) brendelli</i> Naviaux, 1998 | 3 | pn | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Neoprocephalus) turnbowi</i> Naviaux, 1998 | 3 | pn | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Neoprocephalus) jonhsoni</i> Naviaux, 1998 | 9 | ec | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Microprocephalus) brevilabre</i> W. Horn, 1931 | 16 | br | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Microprocephalus) pusillum</i> Naviaux, 1998 | 11 | gf | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Microprocephalus) minimum</i> Naviaux, 1998 | 12 | ec | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Ctenostoma) formicarium</i> (Fabricius, 1801) | 11 12 | gi gu gf br pe | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Ctenostoma) guyanensis</i> Naviaux, 1998 | 11 | gf | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Ctenostoma) acciavattii</i> Naviaux, 1998 | 15 | br | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Ctenostoma) chaudiroid</i> (W. Horn, 1895) | 12 14 | br | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Ctenostoma) succinctum</i> (Castelnau, 1834) | 11 12 | gf vn ec | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Ctenostoma) jekeli</i> Chevrolat, 1858 | 11 12 14 | gf br | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Ctenostoma) bahiaensis</i> Naviaux, 1998 | 14 7 | br | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Ctenostoma) heydeni</i> W. Horn, 1894 | 12? | br | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Ctenostoma) rugiferum</i> (W. Horn, 1895) | 8 14 | br | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Ctenostoma) batesi</i> Chaudoir, 1860 | 12 | br | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Ctenostoma) transversum</i> Naviaux, 1998 | 12 13 | br bo | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Ctenostoma) rugicolle</i> W. Horn, 1904 | 12 | br ec pe | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Euctenostoma) trinotatum</i> (Fischer, 1821) | 15 16 | br | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Euctenostoma) rugosum</i> Klug, 1824 | 15 16 | br | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Euctenostoma) bifasciatum</i> Dejean, 1831 | 16 | br | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Euctenostoma) rapillyi</i> Naviaux, 1998 | 14 16 | br | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Euctenostoma) sahlbergi</i> Chaudoir, 1860 | 16 | br | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Euctenostoma) wiesneri</i> Naviaux, 1998 | 16 | br | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Euctenostoma) klugeanum</i> W. Horn, 1915 | 12 15 | br | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Euctenostoma) fryi</i> Chaudoir, 1865 | 15 | br | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Euctenostoma) bondari</i> W. Horn, 1938 | 16? | br | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Euctenostoma) sumlini</i> Naviaux, 1998 | 18 | pe | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Euctenostoma) eburatum</i> Bates, 1872 | 15 | br | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Euctenostoma) luctuosum</i> Chaudoir, 1860 | 11 12 | gf br pe | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Euctenostoma) inca</i> Naviaux, 1998 | 12 | pe | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Euctenostoma) regium</i> Naviaux, 1998 | 12 | ec pe | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Euctenostoma) magnum</i> Naviaux, 1998 | 12 | pe | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Euctenostoma) tyrannum</i> (Thomson, 1859) | 14 16 | br | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Myrmecilla) unifasciatum</i> Dejean, 1831 | 15 16 | br | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Myrmecilla) zerchei</i> Naviaux, 1998 | 14 16 | br | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Myrmecilla) rivalieri</i> Naviaux, 1998 | 15 | br | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Myrmecilla) flexuosum</i> Naviaux, 1998 | 12? | br | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Myrmecilla) gautardi</i> Chaudoir, 1869 | 15 | br | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Myrmecilla) vicinum</i> Naviaux, 1998 | 15 | br | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Myrmecilla) brevicorne</i> W. Horn, 1898 | 8 | vn | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Myrmecilla) plicaticolle</i> W. Horn, 1911 | 12 | pe | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Myrmecilla) ichneumoneum</i> Dejean, 1826 | 15 16 | br pr ar | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Myrmecilla) coracinum</i> Naviaux, 1998 | 15 16 | br | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Myrmecilla) breviusculum</i> Mannerheim, 1837 | 15 16 | br | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Myrmecilla) abbreviatum</i> Naviaux, 1998 | 16 | br | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Myrmecilla) macilentum</i> Klug, 1834 | 14 16 | br | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Myrmecilla) hirsutum</i> W. Horn, 1892 | 14 16 | br | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Myrmecilla) globifrons</i> W. Horn, 1898 | 14 | br | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Myrmecilla) bicristatum</i> Chaudoir, 1860 | 16 | br | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Myrmecilla) schmalzi</i> W. Horn, 1898 | 15 19 | br pr | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Myrmecilla) zonatum</i> Chaudoir, 1860 | 12 | br | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Myrmecilla) asperulum</i> Bates, 1868 | 12 | br | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Myrmecilla) pygnaeum</i> (Lacordaire, 1843) | 15 16 | br | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Myrmecilla) infimum</i> Naviaux, 1998 | 14 16 | br | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Myrmecilla) dokhtourowi</i> W. Horn, 1898 | 15 16 | br | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Myrmecilla) parvulum</i> Naviaux, 1998 | 14 16 | br | |

| Taxon Taxón | Biogeographical Provinces Provincias Biogeográficas | Neotropical Distribution Distribución Neotropical | Notes Observaciones |
|---|--|--|------------------------|
| <i>Ctenostoma (Myrmecilla) dentifrons</i> W. Horn, 1901 | 15 | br | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Myrmecilla) schaumii</i> W. Horn, 1895 | 11 14 | gf br | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Myrmecilla) agnatum</i> Chaudoir, 1860 | 12 | br ec pe | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Myrmecilla) crucifrons</i> W. Horn, 1911 | 12 | pe | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Myrmecilla) obliquatum</i> Chaudoir, 1860 | 12 | br pe bo | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Myrmecilla) luteum</i> Naviaux, 1998 | 12 | pe | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Myrmecilla) compactum</i> Naviaux, 1998 | 12 | pe | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Myrmecilla) albofasciatum</i> Chaudoir, 1860 | 15 16 | br | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Myrmecilla) modicum</i> Naviaux, 1998 | 16 | br | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Myrmecilla) oblitum</i> Chaudoir, 1865 | 15 12? 16 | br | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Paractenostoma) corculum</i> Bates, 1868 | 14 16 | br | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Paractenostoma) parallelum</i> Naviaux, 1998 | 14 16 | br | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Paractenostoma) simpliceps</i> W. Horn, 1900 | 16 | br | |
| <i>Ctenostoma (Salvioides) zikani</i> W. Horn, 1911 | 15 | br | |
| CICINDELINAE | | | |
| <i>Picnochile fallaciosa</i> (Chevrolat, 1854) | 21 | ar ch | |
| <i>Aniara sepulchralis</i> (Fabricius, 1801) | 5 8 10/12 | co tt vn gf br ar | |
| <i>Metriocheila nigricollis</i> (Reiche, 1842) | 12 18 | co ec pe bo ar | |
| <i>Phaeoxantha bucephala</i> (W. Horn, 1909) | 12 18 19 | bo pr ar | |
| <i>Phaeoxantha testudinea</i> (Klug, 1834) | 12 | br | |
| <i>Phaeoxantha lindemanna</i> (Mandl, 1964) | 12 | br | |
| <i>Phaeoxantha wimmeri</i> (Mandl, 1958) | 12 | bo | |
| <i>Phaeoxantha klugii</i> Chaudoir, 1850 | 10 12 19 | co vn ec pe bo | |
| <i>Phaeoxantha cruciata</i> (Brullé, 1837) | 14 15 19 20 | br bo pr ur ar | |
| <i>Phaeoxantha tremolerasi</i> (W. Horn, 1909) | 20 | ur ar | |
| <i>Phaeoxantha aequinoctialis</i> (Dejean, 1825) | 10/12 19 | co vn gu gf br ec pe bo ar | |
| <i>Phaeoxantha limata</i> (Perty, 1830) | 12 15 19 | br pr | |
| <i>Phaeoxantha epipleuralis</i> W. Horn, 1923 | 14 | br | |
| <i>Phaeoxantha asperula</i> (Westwood, 1852) | 12 | br pe | |
| <i>Tetracha germaini</i> Chaudoir, 1865 | 19 20 21 | bo ar | |
| <i>Tetracha suturalis</i> W. Horn, 1900 | 7 17 | ec pe | |
| <i>Tetracha carolina</i> (Linné, 1766) | 1/4 7 17 | me cu ja gu ni co ec pe ch | NT |
| <i>Tetracha latreillei</i> (Castelnau, 1834) | 17 | pe ch | |
| <i>Tetracha nicaraguensis</i> (Johnson, 1993) | 3 | ni | |
| <i>Tetracha camposi</i> W. Horn, 1900 | 7 | ec pe | |
| <i>Tetracha biimpressicollis</i> (Mandl, 1960) | 12 | br bo | |
| <i>Tetracha distinguenda</i> (Dejean, 1831) | 15 18 19 20 | br bo pr ur ar | |
| <i>Tetracha biprolongata</i> W. Horn, 1937 | 15 19 20 | br pr ur ar | |
| <i>Tetracha fulgida</i> (Klug, 1834) | 12 15 19 20 | tt co vn br ec pe bo pr ur ar | |
| <i>Tetracha flammula</i> (W. Horn, 1905) | 12 | ec | |
| <i>Tetracha pilosipennis</i> (Mandl, 1958) | 12 19 | pe bo pr | |
| <i>Tetracha</i> n. sp. Cassola i.l. | ? | br | |
| <i>Tetracha huedepohli</i> (Mandl, 1974) | 13 | bo | |
| <i>Tetracha pseudodistinguenda</i> (W. Horn, 1905) | 12 14 18 19 | br bo pr ar | |
| <i>Tetracha cyanea</i> (W. Horn, 1905) | 18 19 | ar pr | |
| <i>Tetracha angusticollis</i> W. Horn, 1896 | 10 | vn | |
| <i>Tetracha thomsoniana</i> (W. Horn, 1915) | 12 13 | bo | |
| <i>Tetracha sparsimpunctata</i> (Mandl, 1961) | 13 18 19 | bo | |
| <i>Tetracha spinosa</i> (Brullé, 1837) | 12 | tt? br ec pe bo | |
| <i>Tetracha lateralis</i> W. Horn, 1905 | 12 | br bo | |
| <i>Tetracha lucifera</i> (Erichson, 1847) | 12 13 18 | pe bo | |
| <i>Tetracha steinheili</i> (W. Horn, 1900) | 13 18 | pe bo ar | |
| <i>Tetracha cribrata</i> Steinheil, 1875 | 7 | co vn? | |
| <i>Tetracha annuligera</i> Lucas, 1857 | 12 15 18 | br pe bo ar | |
| <i>Tetracha prolongata</i> (W. Horn, 1932) | 18 | ar | |
| <i>Tetracha bilunata</i> (Klug, 1834) | 13 15 18 19 | br pe bo pr | |
| <i>Tetracha martii</i> (Perty, 1830) | 13 15 19 | br bo pr | |

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|---|--|--|------------------------|
| <i>Tetracha acutipennis</i> (Dejean, 1825) | 4 | cu am | |
| <i>Tetracha globosicollis</i> (W. Horn, 1913) | 11 | gi | |
| <i>Tetracha sobrina</i> (Dejean, 1831) | 2 3 4 5 7 8 12 15 19 ec pe bo pr ar | me cu am an gu ho es ni cr pn co vn gi gf br | |
| <i>Tetracha sommeri</i> Chaudoir, 1850 | 7 8 12 19 | co vn br pr? | |
| <i>Tetracha chacoensis</i> (Sawada & Wiesner, 1997) | 18 19 | bo ar? pr | |
| <i>Tetracha ensenada</i> Huber, 1994 | 8 | vn | |
| <i>Tetracha pseudofulgida</i> (Mandl, 1963) | 12 15 | br ar | |
| <i>Tetracha spixii</i> (Brullé, 1837) | 12 13 | br co pe bo | |
| <i>Tetracha inquinata</i> Thomson, 1857 | 12 18 | ec pe | |
| <i>Tetracha phylogenetica</i> (W. Horn, 1909) | 12 | ec | |
| <i>Tetracha panamensis</i> (Johnson, 1991) | 3 | pn | |
| <i>Tetracha affinis</i> (Dejean, 1825) | 2/5 8 12 15 20 | me am tt ho es cr pn? vn gi gf br pe bo pr ur ar | |
| <i>Tetracha gracilis</i> (Reiche, 1842) | 5 7 | an co vn | |
| <i>Tetracha angustata</i> (Chevrolat, 1841) | 1 2 3 7 | me gu es ni cr co | NT |
| <i>Tetracha fuliginosa</i> (Bates, 1874) | 1 2 3 | me gu be ho ni cr pn | |
| <i>Tetracha huberi</i> (Johnson, 1991) | 3 | pn | |
| <i>Tetracha brasiliensis</i> (Kirby, 1818) | 12 15 19 | br pe bo pr ar | |
| <i>Tetracha lafertei</i> Thomson, 1857 | 19 20 | pr ar | |
| <i>Tetracha insignis</i> Chaudoir, 1850 | 12 15 | br | |
| <i>Tetracha parinsignis</i> (Mandl, 1981) | 12 | br | |
| <i>Tetracha rutilans</i> Thomson, 1857 | 12 14 | br pe | |
| <i>Tetracha speciosa</i> Chaudoir, 1860 | 14 15 | br | |
| <i>Tetracha lacordairei</i> (Gory, 1833) | 10 11 12 | co vn gi gf su | |
| <i>Tetracha femoralis</i> (Perty, 1830) | 15 19 | br pr ar | |
| <i>Tetracha aptera</i> Chaudoir, 1862 | 15? | br | |
| <i>Tetracha lanei</i> (Mandl, 1961) | 15 | br pr | |
| <i>Tetracha ruth</i> (W. Horn, 1907) | 15 | br | |
| <i>Tetracha oxychiliformis</i> (W. Horn, 1905) | 15 | br | |
| <i>Tetracha coerulea</i> Lucas, 1857 | 12? 13? 15? | bo ar? | |
| <i>Tetracha klagesi</i> W. Horn, 1903 | 10 | vn | |
| <i>Oxycheila chestertonii</i> Bates, 1872 | 9 | co vn | |
| <i>Oxycheila brzoskai</i> Wiesner, 1999 | 7 9 | co ec | |
| <i>Oxycheila wittmeri</i> Wiesner, 1981 | 2 | me | |
| <i>Oxycheila affinis</i> W. Horn, 1900 | 7 9 | ec | |
| <i>Oxycheila pseudoaquatica</i> Wiesner, 1999 | 9 | co | |
| <i>Oxycheila polita</i> Bates, 1872 | 3 7? | ho cr pn co? | |
| <i>Oxycheila chaudiroidi</i> W. Horn, 1894 | 3 | cr pn | |
| <i>Oxycheila aquatica</i> Guérin-Méneville, 1843 | 9 | co | |
| <i>Oxycheila tristis</i> (Fabricius, 1775) | 12 15 16 | br co? vn? | |
| <i>Oxycheila obscura</i> Wiesner, 1999 | 12? | br | |
| <i>Oxycheila pinelii</i> Guérin-Méneville, 1843 | 15 16 19 | br pr ar | |
| <i>Oxycheila schmalzi</i> W. Horn, 1896 | 15 16 | br | |
| <i>Oxycheila plaumanni</i> Mandl, 1963 | 15 16 | br | |
| <i>Oxycheila similis</i> W. Horn, 1892 | 12 15 | br | |
| <i>Oxycheila pseudofemoralis</i> W. Horn, 1938 | 15 | br | |
| <i>Oxycheila fleutiauxi</i> W. Horn, 1898 | 15 | br | |
| <i>Oxycheila femoralis</i> Castelnau, 1833 | 15 19 20 | br pr? ur ar | |
| <i>Oxycheila immaculata</i> W. Horn, 1913 | 12 15 | br | |
| <i>Oxycheila pochoni</i> Mandl, 1953 | 19 | pr | |
| <i>Oxycheila germaini</i> Fleutiaux, 1893 | 13 18 | pe bo ar | |
| <i>Oxycheila haenschi</i> W. Horn, 1900 | 9 18 | ec pe | |
| <i>Oxycheila pseudonigroaenea</i> W. Horn, 1938 | 13 18 | pe bo | |
| <i>Oxycheila nigroaenea</i> Bates, 1872 | 9 | ec | |
| <i>Oxycheila binotata</i> Gray, 1832 | 3? 7 | gu? co | |
| <i>Oxycheila gratiosa</i> Bates, 1874 | 9 | co | |

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|--|--|--|------------------------|
| <i>Oxycheila barkleyi</i> Wiesner, 1999 | 12 | pe | |
| <i>Oxycheila costaricana</i> Huber & Brzoska, 2000 | 3 | cr pn | |
| <i>Oxycheila glabra</i> Waterhouse, 1880 | 9 | ec | |
| <i>Oxycheila pseudoglabra</i> Wiesner, 1999 | 13 | pe | |
| <i>Oxycheila pearsoni</i> Wiesner, 1999 | 7 9 | co ec | |
| <i>Oxycheila labiata</i> Brullé, 1837 | 12 15 19 | bo br pr ar | |
| <i>Oxycheila buestani</i> Wiesner, 1999 | 7 | ec | |
| <i>Oxycheila pseudostrandii</i> Wiesner, 1999 | 7 9 | ec | |
| <i>Oxycheila weyrauchi</i> Mandl, 1967 | 9 12 13 | ec pe | |
| <i>Oxycheila gracillima</i> Bates, 1872 | 9 12 | ec | |
| <i>Oxycheila howdeni</i> Br. van Nidek, 1980 | 7 | co ec? | |
| <i>Oxycheila bolivari</i> W. Horn, 1897 | 13 | bo | |
| <i>Oxycheila strandii</i> W. Horn, 1913 | 13 | pe | |
| <i>Oxycheila oberthueri</i> W. Horn, 1896 | 13 18 | pe bo | |
| <i>Oxycheila lucasi</i> W. Horn, 1893 | 12 | br | |
| <i>Oxycheila cophognatoides</i> W. Horn, 1913 | 15 | br | |
| <i>Oxycheila distigma</i> Gory, 1831 | 16 | br | |
| <i>Oxycheila opacipennis</i> Waterhouse, 1889 | 15 19 | br ar | |
| <i>Oxycheila ingridae</i> Wiesner, 1999 | 16 | br | |
| <i>Oxycheila oxyoma</i> Chaudoir, 1848 | 16 | br | |
| <i>Oxycheila chabrilacii</i> Thomson, 1857 | 12? | br | |
| <i>Pseudoxycheila bipustulata</i> (Latreille, 1811) | 9 | co vn ec? pe? | |
| <i>Pseudoxycheila macrocephala</i> Cassola, 1997 | 9 | co | |
| <i>Pseudoxycheila colombiana</i> Cassola, 1997 | 9 | co | |
| <i>Pseudoxycheila chaudiroidi</i> Dokhtoureff, 1882 | 7 9 | co ec pe? | |
| <i>Pseudoxycheila pearsoni</i> Cassola, 1997 | 9 | ec | |
| <i>Pseudoxycheila atahualpa</i> Cassola, 1997 | 9 | co ec | |
| <i>Pseudoxycheila angustata</i> Chaudoir, 1865 | 9 | ec pe? | |
| <i>Pseudoxycheila onorei</i> Cassola, 1997 | 9 | ec | |
| <i>Pseudoxycheila nitidicollis</i> Cassola, 1997 | 9 | co ec pe? | |
| <i>Pseudoxycheila oxychiloides</i> W. Horn, 1927 | 9 | ec | |
| <i>Pseudoxycheila pseudotarsalis</i> Cassola, 1997 | 7 | ec | |
| <i>Pseudoxycheila tarsalis</i> Bates, 1869 | 3 | ni? ho? cr pn co? | |
| <i>Pseudoxycheila confusa</i> Cassola, 1997 | 9 | co vn? | |
| <i>Pseudoxycheila caribe</i> Cassola, 1997 | 9 | co vn | |
| <i>Pseudoxycheila inca</i> Cassola, 1997 | 9 | ec pe bo | |
| <i>Pseudoxycheila quechua</i> Cassola, 1997 | 13 18 | pe? bo | |
| <i>Pseudoxycheila andina</i> Cassola, 1997 | 13 18 | pe bo | |
| <i>Pseudoxycheila aymara</i> Cassola, 1997 | 18 | pe | |
| <i>Pseudoxycheila lateguttata</i> Chaudoir, 1844 | 9 18 | co ec pe | |
| <i>Pseudoxycheila immaculata</i> W. Horn, 1905 | 18 | pe bo? | |
| <i>Pseudoxycheila ceratoma</i> Chaudoir, 1865 | 9 | co? ec pe? | |
| <i>Cheiloxya binotata</i> (Castelnau, 1833) | 11 | gi | |
| <i>Cheiloxya longipennis</i> W. Horn, 1891 | 12 | co ec pe bo | |
| <i>Odontocheila cayennensis</i> (Fabricius, 1787) | 8 11 12 15 | co vn gi gf tt? br ec pe bo | |
| <i>Odontocheila nicaraguensis</i> Bates, 1874 | 3 | ni cr pn | |
| <i>Odontocheila molesta</i> Br. van Nidek, 1957 | 3 | pn | |
| <i>Odontocheila nigrotarsalis</i> W. Horn, 1929 | 12 | br | |
| <i>Odontocheila cylindricoflavescens</i> W. Horn, 1922 | 12 | bo | |
| <i>Odontocheila chiriquina</i> Bates, 1881 | 3 7 9 | cr pn co ec | |
| <i>Odontocheila baeri</i> Fleutiaux, 1903 | 18 | pe | |
| <i>Odontocheila marginata</i> (Fischer, 1821) | 15 | br | |
| <i>Odontocheila marginilabris</i> Erichson, 1847 | 12 18 | ec? pe bo | |
| <i>Odontocheila atripes</i> Rivalier, 1970 | 11 | gf | |
| <i>Odontocheila camposi</i> W. Horn, 1925 | 7 | ec pe? | |
| <i>Odontocheila jordani</i> W. Horn, 1898 | 7 | co? ec | |
| <i>Odontocheila parallelaruga</i> Huber, 1999 | 12 | bo | |
| <i>Odontocheila sternbergi</i> W. Horn, 1898 | ? | vn | |

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|--|--|--|------------------------|
| <i>Odontocheila simulatrix</i> W. Horn, 1894 | ? | co | |
| <i>Odontocheila cylindrica</i> (Dejean, 1825) | 15 16? | br | |
| <i>Odontocheila nodicornis</i> (Dejean, 1825) | 15 16? | br | |
| <i>Odontocheila salvini</i> Bates, 1874 | 3 9 | pn co | |
| <i>Odontocheila cinctula</i> Bates, 1881 | 2 3 | me gu es cr | |
| <i>Odontocheila mexicana</i> Castelnau, 1835 | 1 2 | me | |
| <i>Odontocheila quadrina</i> Chevrolat, 1835 | 2 3 | me be ho | |
| <i>Odontocheila gilli</i> Johnson, 2000 | 3 | pn | |
| <i>Odontocheila margineguttata</i> (Dejean, 1825) | 10/13 | co vn gi br ec pe bo | |
| <i>Odontocheila ignita</i> Chaudoir, 1860 | 2 3 8 | me es cr pn vn | |
| <i>Odontocheila exilis</i> Bates, 1884 | 3 | es pn | |
| <i>Odontocheila</i> n. sp. Cassola i.l. [apud <i>iodopleura</i> Bates, 1872] | ? | co | |
| <i>Odontocheila iodopleura</i> Bates, 1872 | 3 | es ni cr | |
| <i>Odontocheila iodopleuroides</i> Mandl, 1972 | ? | ? | |
| <i>Odontocheila tawahka</i> Johnson, 1996 | 3 | ho | |
| <i>Odontocheila</i> n. sp. 1 Johnson i.l. | 2 | me | |
| <i>Odontocheila</i> n. sp. 2 Johnson i.l. | 3 | cr pn | |
| <i>Odontocheila hamulipenis</i> W. Horn, 1933 | ? | co | |
| <i>Odontocheila amabilis</i> Chaudoir, 1860 | 12 | br | |
| <i>Odontocheila spinipennis</i> Chaudoir, 1843 | 11 | gf | |
| <i>Odontocheila chrysis</i> (Fabricius, 1801) | 11/13 15 20 | vn gi gf br pe bo pr ur ar | |
| <i>Odontocheila tricuspipenis</i> W. Horn, 1933 | 12 | br pe | |
| <i>Odontocheila rondoniana</i> Huber, 2000 | 12 | br | |
| <i>Odontocheila eximia</i> Lucas, 1857 | 12 | br pe bo | |
| <i>Odontocheila vermiculata</i> Bates, 1872 | 12 | co ec | |
| <i>Odontocheila rufiscapis</i> Bates, 1874 | 9 12 | ec pe | |
| <i>Odontocheila trilbyana</i> Thomson, 1857 | 12 | co ec pe bo br | |
| <i>Odontocheila angulipenis</i> W. Horn, 1933 | 10 12 | co vn | |
| <i>Odontocheila cyanella</i> Chaudoir, 1860 | 11 12 | gf br ec pe bo | |
| <i>Odontocheila batesii</i> Chaudoir, 1860 | 12 | ec br pe | |
| <i>Odontocheila luridipes</i> (Dejean, 1825) | 11 12 18 | vn gf br pe bo | |
| <i>Odontocheila howdeni</i> Br. van Nidek, 1980 | 3 9 | pn co | |
| <i>Odontocheila confusa</i> (Dejean, 1825) | 12 | co vn br ec pe bo | |
| <i>Odontocheila annulicornis</i> Brullé, 1837 | 12 13 | pe bo | |
| <i>Odontocheila divergentehamulata</i> W. Horn, 1929 | 12 13 | bo | |
| <i>Odontocheila scapularis</i> W. Horn, 1896 | 11 12 | vn gf br | |
| <i>Odontocheila nitidicollis</i> (Dejean, 1825) | 12 13 15 18 19 | br bo pr ar | |
| <i>Odontocheila rutilans</i> (Klug, 1834) | 12 15 | bo? br pr | |
| <i>Odontocheila fulgens</i> (Klug, 1834) | 18 19 | pr ar | |
| <i>Odontocheila suareziiana</i> Huber, 1999 | 19 | bo br? pr? | |
| <i>Odontocheila yunga</i> Huber, 1999 | 13 | bo ar? | |
| <i>Odontocheila camuramandibula</i> Huber, 1999 | 12 | bo | |
| <i>Odontocheila dilatoscapis</i> Huber, 1999 | 18 19? | bo pr? | |
| <i>Odontocheila</i> n. sp. Cassola i.l. [apud <i>fulgens</i> (Klug, 1834)] | ? | co | |
| <i>Odontocheila?</i> <i>euryoides</i> W. Horn, 1922 | 15 | br | |
| <i>Cenothyla consobrina</i> (Lucas, 1857) | 12 | co ec pe | |
| <i>Cenothyla cognata</i> (Chaudoir, 1843) | 11 12 | vn gf br pe bo | |
| <i>Pentacomia (Mesochila) smaragdula</i> (Dejean, 1825) | 15 16 | br | |
| <i>Pentacomia (Mesochila) cyaneomarginata</i> (W. Horn, 1900) | 15 16 | br | |
| <i>Pentacomia (Mesochila) conformis</i> (Dejean, 1831) | 16 | br | |
| <i>Pentacomia (Mesochila) brasiliensis</i> (Dejean, 1825) | 15 16 19 | br pr | |
| <i>Pentacomia (Mesochila) biguttata</i> (Dejean, 1825) | 15 16 | br | |
| <i>Pentacomia (Mesochila) procerca</i> (Chaudoir, 1860) | 15 16 | br | |
| <i>Pentacomia (Mesochila) distincta</i> (Dejean, 1831) | 16 | br | |
| <i>Pentacomia (Mesochila) discrepans</i> (W. Horn, 1893) | 10 12 15 16 19 | vn br bo pr | |
| <i>Pentacomia (Mesochila) distigma</i> (Dejean, 1825) | 13 15 16 | br bo | |

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|---|--|--|------------------------|
| <i>Pentacomia (Poecilochila) lacordairei</i> (Gory, 1833) | 11 12 15 18 | co vn gf br ec? pe bo ar | |
| <i>Pentacomia (Poecilochila) rhytidopteroides</i> (W. Horn, 1906) | 13 15 19 | br bo ar pr | |
| <i>Pentacomia (Poecilochila) brevipennis</i> (W. Horn, 1907) | 12 15 | br bo | |
| <i>Pentacomia (Poecilochila) pseudochrysis</i> (W. Horn, 1929) | 13 15 | br bo | |
| <i>Pentacomia (Poecilochila) drechseli</i> Sawada & Wiesner, 1997 | 19 | pr | |
| <i>Pentacomia (Poecilochila) cupricollis</i> (Kollar, 1836) | 13 15 19 | br bo pr | |
| <i>Pentacomia (Poecilochila) pearsoni</i> Wiesner, 1999 | 13 | bo | |
| <i>Pentacomia (Poecilochila) brzoskai</i> Wiesner, 1999 | 19 | bo | |
| <i>Pentacomia (Poecilochila) prepusula</i> (W. Horn, 1907) | 15 | br | |
| <i>Pentacomia (Poecilochila) championi</i> Bates, 1881 | 3 | gu | |
| <i>Pentacomia (Poecilochila) rugipennis</i> (Kollar, 1836) | 13 15 | br bo | |
| <i>Pentacomia (Poecilochila) ventralis</i> (Dejean, 1825) | 11 12 13 15 19 | co vn gi gf br ec? pe bo pr | |
| <i>Pentacomia (Pentacomia) pentacomioides</i> (W. Horn, 1900) | 15 | br pe bo? | |
| <i>Pentacomia (Pentacomia) chrysamma</i> Bates, 1872 | 12 13 | co br ec pe bo | |
| <i>Pentacomia (Pentacomia) nigrimarginata</i> Huber, 1999 | 18 | bo | |
| <i>Pentacomia (Pentacomia) vallicola</i> Huber, 1999 | 12 | bo | |
| <i>Pentacomia (Pentacomia) egregia</i> (Chaudoir, 1835) | 12 18 | co vn br ec? pe bo | |
| <i>Pentacomia (Pentacomia) speculifera</i> (Brullé, 1837) | 12 18 | br bo | |
| <i>Pentacomia (Pentacomia) degandei</i> (Tatum, 1851) | 15 | br pr | |
| <i>Pentacomia (Pentacomia) sericina</i> (Klug, 1834) | 15 | br | |
| <i>Pentacomia (Pentacomia) cupriventris</i> (Reiche, 1842) | 7 9 | pn co ec? pe | |
| <i>Pentacomia (Pentacomia) horni</i> Schilder, 1953 | 11 15 | gf br | |
| <i>Pentacomia (Pentacomia) lanei</i> (W. Horn, 1924) | 15 | br | |
| <i>Pentacomia (Pentacomia) fernandezi</i> Cassola 2000 | 9 | co | |
| <i>Pentacomia (Pentacomia)? eurytarsipennis</i> W. Horn, 1905 | 9 12 | ec pe | |
| <i>Pentacomia (Mesacanthina) cribrata</i> (Brullé, 1837) | 12 13 18 19 | br ec pe bo ar pr | |
| <i>Pentacomia (Mesacanthina) reductesignata</i> W. Horn, 1905 | 12 19 | bo pr ar | |
| <i>Pentacomia (Mesacanthina) punctum</i> (Klug, 1834) | 12 13 19 | br bo pr ar | |
| <i>Pentacomia (Beckerium) leptalis</i> (Bates, 1881) | 11 | me | |
| <i>Phyllodroma cylindricollis</i> (Dejean, 1825) | 15 | br | |
| <i>Phyllodroma hispidula</i> (Bates, 1872) | 15 | br | |
| <i>Cheilonycha auripennis</i> Lucas, 1857 | 12 15 18 19 | br bo pr ar | |
| <i>Cheilonycha chalybea</i> (Dejean, 1825) | 15 | br | |
| <i>Prepusa miranda</i> (Chaudoir, 1843) | 15 19 | br pr | |
| <i>Opisthencentrus dentipennis</i> (Germar, 1843) | 15 16 | br | |
| <i>Oxygonia vuillefroyi</i> Chaudoir, 1869) | 9 | ec pe | |
| <i>Oxygonia kondratieffi</i> Kippenhan, 1997 | 9 | co | |
| <i>Oxygonia moreti</i> Deuve, 1992 | 9 | co ec | |
| <i>Oxygonia nigricans</i> W. Horn, 1926 | 7 | co | |
| <i>Oxygonia onorei</i> Cassola & Kippenhan, 1997 | 9 | ec | |
| <i>Oxygonia</i> n. sp. Kippenhan i.l. | 9 | ec | |
| <i>Oxygonia oberthueri</i> W. Horn, 1896 | 7 9 | co ec | |
| <i>Oxygonia carissima</i> Bates, 1872 | 9 | ec | |
| <i>Oxygonia annulipes</i> Bates, 1872 | 9 | ec | |
| <i>Oxygonia boucardi</i> Chevrolat, 1881 | 3 | cr pn | |
| <i>Oxygonia schoenherrri</i> Mannerheim, 1837 | 9 18 | co ec pe | |
| <i>Oxygonia uniformis</i> W. Horn, 1900 | 9 | ec | |
| <i>Oxygonia prodiga</i> Erichson, 1847 | 9 18 | co? ec pe bo | |
| <i>Oxygonia delia</i> (Thomson, 1859) | 18 | pe | |
| <i>Oxygonia erichsoni</i> W. Horn, 1898 | 13 18 | bo | |
| <i>Oxygonia floridula</i> Bates, 1872 | 9 18 | co ec pe | |
| <i>Oxygonia buckleyi</i> Bates, 1872 | 9 18 | ec pe | |
| <i>Oxygonia gloriola</i> Bates, 1872 | 9 18 | ec pe | |
| <i>Oxygonia moronensis</i> Bates, 1872 | 9 18 | co ec pe | |
| <i>Oxygonia nigrovenator</i> Kippenhan, 1997 | 9 | ec | |
| <i>Oxygonia fleutiauxi</i> W. Horn, 1896 | 9? 18 | co? pe | |
| <i>Pometon singularis</i> Fleutiaux, 1899 | 12 | br | |

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|--|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| <i>Pometon bolivianus</i> Huber, 1999 | 12 | bo | |
| <i>Eucallia boussingaultii</i> (Guérin, 1843) | 9 | co vn? ec pe | |
| <i>Euprosopus chaudiroidii</i> Thomson, 1859 | 15 16 | br | |
| <i>Euprosopus quadrinotatus</i> (Latreille & Dejean, 1822) | 15 16 | br | |
| <i>Iresia (Palaeoiresia) besckii</i> Mannerheim, 1837 | 15 16 | br | |
| <i>Iresia (Palaeoiresia) aureorufa</i> W. Horn, 1909 | 15 | br | |
| <i>Iresia (Palaeoiresia) latens</i> Sumlin, 1994 | 15 | br | |
| <i>Iresia (Palaeoiresia) psyche</i> Sumlin, 1994 | 9 12 | vn pe | |
| <i>Iresia (Palaeoiresia) surinamensis</i> Chaudoir, 1862 | 11 | gi su | |
| <i>Iresia (Palaeoiresia) opalescens</i> Sumlin, 1999 | 12 | bo | |
| <i>Iresia (Palaeoiresia) phaedra</i> Sumlin, 1999 | 12 | ec | |
| <i>Iresia (Palaeoiresia) egregia</i> Chaudoir, 1860 | 12 | br pe | |
| <i>Iresia (Palaeoiresia) binotata</i> Klug, 1834 | 11 12 15 | br su | |
| <i>Iresia (Palaeoiresia) bimaculata</i> Klug, 1834 | 16 | br | |
| <i>Iresia (Iresia) mniszehii</i> Chaudoir, 1862 | 8 11 | vn su | |
| <i>Iresia (Iresia) pulchra</i> Bates, 1881 | 3 | ni cr pn | |
| <i>Iresia (Iresia) lacordairei</i> Dejean, 1831 | 8 12 15 | vn br ar pr | |
| <i>Iresia (Iresia) boucardii</i> Chevrolat, 1856 | 2 3 | me cr pn | |
| <i>Langea euprosopides</i> W. Horn, 1901 | 18 | pe | |
| <i>Langea fleutiauxi</i> W. Horn, 1915 | ? | ? | |
| <i>Langea mellicollis</i> Sumlin, 1993 | 12 | pe | |
| <i>Cicindela (Cicindela) hirticollis</i> Say, 1817 | 2 | me | NA |
| <i>Cicindelidia chrysippe</i> (Bates, 1884) | 1 | me | NA |
| <i>Cicindelidia aterrima</i> (Klug, 1834) | 2 | me | NA |
| <i>Cicindelidia obsoleta</i> (Say, 1823) | 1 | me | NA |
| <i>Cicindelidia thalestris</i> (Bates, 1890) | 1 | me | NA |
| <i>Cicindelidia tenuisignata</i> (LeConte, 1851) | 1 | me | NA |
| <i>Cicindelidia cyaniventris</i> (Chevrolat, 1834) | 2 | me gu cr | NT |
| <i>Cicindelidia papillosa</i> (Chaudoir, 1854) | 1 2 | me es gu cr | NA |
| <i>Cicindelidia viridiflavescens</i> (W. Horn, 1923) | 4 | am | |
| <i>Cicindelidia cardini</i> (Leng & Mutchler, 1916) | 4 | cu | |
| <i>Cicindelidia cubana</i> (Leng & Mutchler, 1916) | 4 | cu | |
| <i>Cicindelidia guerrerensis</i> (Bates, 1890) | 1 | me | NT |
| <i>Cicindelidia aeneicollis</i> (Bates, 1881) | 1 2 | me es | NA |
| <i>Cicindelidia dysenterica</i> (Bates, 1881) | 1 | me | NA |
| <i>Cicindelidia dugesi</i> (Bates, 1884) | 1 | me | NA |
| <i>Cicindelidia longicornis</i> (W. Horn, 1913) | 3 | es | |
| <i>Cicindelidia fera</i> (Chevrolat, 1834) | 1 2 | me gu ho ni cr | NT |
| <i>Cicindelidia vasseletii</i> (Chevrolat, 1834) | 2 3 | me gu be es | |
| <i>Cicindelidia radians</i> (Chevrolat, 1841) | 2 3 | me gu be es ho | NT |
| <i>Cicindelidia veracruzensis</i> (Johnson, 1998) | 2 | me | |
| <i>Cicindelidia pseudoradians</i> (Johnson, 1998) | 2 3 | me gu | |
| <i>Cicindelidia aurora</i> (Thomson, 1859) | 1 | me | NT |
| <i>Cicindelidia pseudoaurora</i> (Johnson, 1998) | 2 | me | |
| <i>Cicindelidia</i> n. sp. 1 Sumlin i.l. | 1 | me | |
| <i>Cicindelidia</i> n. sp. 2 Sumlin i.l. | 1 | me | |
| <i>Cicindelidia</i> n. sp. 3 Sumlin i.l. | 1 | me | |
| <i>Cicindelidia rufiventris</i> (Dejean, 1825) | 2 | me es | NA |
| <i>Cicindelidia flohri</i> (Bates, 1878) | 1 2 | me | NA |
| <i>Cicindelidia sedecimpunctata</i> (Klug, 1834) | 1 2 | me gu cr | NA |
| <i>Cicindelidia hydrophoba</i> (Chevrolat, 1835) | 1 2 | me gu es ho ni cr | NT |
| <i>Cicindelidia ocellata</i> (Klug, 1834) | 1 2 | me gu be ho es ni cr pn | NT |
| <i>Cicindelidia roseiventris</i> (Chevrolat, 1834) | 2 | me gu cr | NA |
| <i>Cicindelidia carthagena</i> (Dejean, 1831) | 1 3 4 | me ja gu es ho ni cr pn co | NT |
| <i>Cicindelidia lisaanae</i> (Gage, 1991) | 2 | me | |
| <i>Cicindelidia sommeri</i> (Mannerheim, 1837) | 1 | me | NA |
| <i>Cicindelidia favergeri</i> (Audouin & Brullé, 1839) | 3 7 8 | cr pn co ec vn | |
| <i>Cicindelidia mathani</i> (W. Horn, 1897) | 7 | ec | |

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|---|--|--|------------------------|
| <i>Cicindelidia rufoaenea</i> (W. Horn, 1915) | 9 13 18 | co ec pe bo pr ar | |
| <i>Cicindelidia galapagoensis</i> (W. Horn, 1920) | 6 | ec | |
| <i>Cicindelidia trifasciata</i> (Fabricius, 1781) | 1/7 11? 17 | cu am ja an tt me gu be es ho ni cr pn co vn gf? su? ec pe ch bh | NT |
| <i>Cylindera (Cylindera) lemniscata</i> (LeConte, 1854) | 1 | me | NA |
| <i>Cylindera (Cylindera) viridisticta</i> (Bates, 1881) | 2 | me | NA |
| <i>Cylindera (Cylindera) praecisa</i> (Bates, 1890) | 1 | me | NA |
| <i>Cylindera (Cylindera) n. sp.</i> Stamatov i.l. | 1 | me | |
| <i>Cylindera (Cylindera) kollari</i> (Gistel, 1837) | 12 15 | br | |
| <i>Cylindera (Cylindera) malaris</i> (W. Horn, 1896) | 12 | ec pe | |
| <i>Cylindera (Cylindera) confluentesignata</i> (W. Horn, 1915) | 15 19 20 | br pr ur ar | |
| <i>Cylindera (Cylindera) granulipennis</i> (Bates, 1874) (?) | 9 | ec | |
| <i>Cylindera (Cylindera) morio</i> (Klug, 1834) | 12 15 | br bo ar | |
| <i>Cylindera (Cylindera) marquardtii</i> (W. Horn, 1906) | 12 | br | |
| <i>Cylindera (Cylindera) piligera</i> (W. Horn, 1897) | 12 15 | ec? br | |
| <i>Cylindera (Cylindera) obsoletesignata</i> (W. Horn, 1895) | 15 19 | br pr ar | |
| <i>Cylindera (Cylindera) friedenreichi</i> (Dokhtouroff, 1887) | 15 | br | |
| <i>Cylindera (Plectographa) siccalacicola</i> (Sumlin, 1979) | 18 | ar | |
| <i>Cylindera (Plectographa) hirsutifrons</i> (Sumlin, 1979) | 18 | ar | |
| <i>Cylindera (Plectographa) hassenteufeli</i> (Mandl, 1960) | 18 | ar | |
| <i>Cylindera (Plectographa) sinuosa</i> (Brullé, 1837) | 19 20 | bo pr ar ur | |
| <i>Cylindera (Plectographa) zischkai</i> (Mandl, 1956) | 18 | bo | |
| <i>Cylindera (Plectographa) suturalis</i> (Fabricius, 1798) | 4/5 8 | am an tt co vn gi | |
| <i>Cylindera (Plectographa) nivea</i> (Kirby, 1818) | 11/13 15 | gf br ec pe bo | |
| <i>Cylindera (Plectographa) ramosa</i> (Brullé, 1837) | 15 20 21 | br ur ar | |
| <i>Cylindera (Plectographa) nahuelbutae</i> (Peña, 1957) | 18 20 21 | ar ur | |
| <i>Cylindera (Plectographa) mixtula</i> (W. Horn, 1915) | 17 | ch | |
| <i>Cylindera (Plectographa) ritsemiae</i> (W. Horn, 1895) | 18 | bo pr ar | |
| <i>Cylindera (Plectographa) ritsemiae</i> (W. Horn, 1895) | 18 | ar | |
| <i>Cylindera (Plectographa) drakei</i> (W. Horn, 1892) | 18 | ar | |
| <i>Cylindera (Plectographa) melaleuca</i> (Dejean, 1831) | 20 21 | br ar ur | |
| <i>Cylindera (Plectographa) patagonica</i> (Brullé, 1837) | 20 21 | ar ur | |
| <i>Cylindera (Plectographa) gormazi</i> (Reed, 1871) | 17 21 | ch ar | |
| <i>Cylindera (Plectographa) chiliensis</i> (Audouin & Brullé, 1839) | 17 21 | ch ar | |
| <i>Cylindera (Plectographa) chubuti</i> Cassola, 1999 | 21 | ar | |
| <i>Cylindera (Plectographa) nigrovittata</i> (W. Horn, 1896) | 15 | br | |
| <i>Cylindera (Plectographa) apiata</i> (Dejean, 1825) | 15 18 19 20 | br pr ur ar | |
| <i>Cylindera (Plectographa) eugeni</i> (Castelnau, 1835) | 18 | ar | |
| <i>Brasiella (Brasiella) obscurvata</i> Sumlin, 1993 | 18 | ar | |
| <i>Brasiella (Brasiella) acumiae</i> (Mutchler, 1924) | 4 | cu | |
| <i>Brasiella (Brasiella) viridicollis</i> (Dejean, 1831) | 4 | cu | |
| <i>Brasiella (Brasiella) adisi</i> (Mandl, 1981) | 12 | br | |
| <i>Brasiella (Brasiella) wickhami</i> (W. Horn, 1903) | 1 | me | NA |
| <i>Brasiella (Brasiella) mendicula</i> Rivalier, 1955 | 3 | ni cr pn co vn ec | |
| <i>Brasiella (Brasiella) sphaerodera</i> Rivalier, 1955 | 3 | gu cr pn | |
| <i>Brasiella (Brasiella) speculans</i> (Bates, 1890) | 1 | me | |
| <i>Brasiella (Brasiella) maya</i> Cassola & Sawada, 1990 | 2 | me | |
| <i>Brasiella (Brasiella) hemichrysea</i> (Chevrolat, 1835) | 1 2 3 | me gu be es ho cr pn | NT |
| <i>Brasiella (Brasiella) argentata</i> (Fabricius, 1801) | 3/5 7/8 11/13 | am an pn co vn gi gf | |
| <i>Brasiella (Brasiella) umbrogemmata</i> (W. Horn, 1906) | 15 18/20 | ec pe bo br pr ur ar | |
| <i>Brasiella (Brasiella) jolyi</i> (Freitag, 1992) | 7 | ec | |
| <i>Brasiella (Brasiella) jolyi</i> (Freitag, 1992) | 12 | vn | |
| <i>Brasiella (Brasiella) argentinica</i> (Mandl, 1963) | ? | ar | |
| <i>Brasiella (Brasiella) wiesneri</i> Mandl, 1981 | 8 | vn | |
| <i>Brasiella (Brasiella) chiapasi</i> Br. van Nidek, 1980 | 2 | me | |
| <i>Brasiella (Brasiella) venustula</i> (Gory, 1833) | 7 8 11 | co vn gi gf | |
| <i>Brasiella (Brasiella) obscurella</i> (Klug, 1829) | 12 15 18/20 | br bo pr ur ar | |

| Taxon <i>Taxón</i> | Biogeographical Provinces <i>Provincias Biogeográficas</i> | Neotropical Distribution <i>Distribución Neotropical</i> | Notes <i>Observaciones</i> |
|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| <i>Brasiella (Brasiella) pretiosa</i> (Dokhtouroff, 1882) | 12 | br | |
| <i>Brasiella (Brasiella) rivalieri</i> (Mandl, 1963) | 8? | vn | |
| <i>Brasiella (Brasiella) amoenula</i> (Chaudoir, 1854) | 12 15 | br bo | |
| <i>Brasiella (Brasiella) aureola</i> (Klug, 1834) | 12 15 18 19 | br bo pr ar | |
| <i>Brasiella (Brasiella) horioni</i> (Mandl, 1956) | 18 | bo | |
| <i>Brasiella (Brasiella) dolosulaffinis</i> (Mandl, 1963) | 19 | bo pr | |
| <i>Brasiella (Brasiella) tippmanni</i> (Mandl, 1963) | 19 | pr | |
| <i>Brasiella (Brasiella) dolosula</i> Rivalier, 1955 | 12 15 16 18 | br bo ar | |
| <i>Brasiella (Brasiella) misella</i> (Chaudoir, 1854) | 3 8 12 15 18 | gu cr pn co vn br bo ar | |
| <i>Brasiella (Brasiella) venezuelensis</i> (Mandl, 1973) | 8 | vn | |
| <i>Brasiella (Brasiella) dominicana</i> (Mandl, 1982) | 4 | am | |
| <i>Brasiella (Brasiella) stamatovi</i> (Sumlin, 1979) | 18 | ar | |
| <i>Brasiella (Brasiella) hamulipenis</i> (W. Horn, 1938) | 15 | br | |
| <i>Brasiella (Brasiella) brevipalpis</i> (W. Horn, 1926) | 15 | br | |
| <i>Brasiella (Brasiella) banghaasi</i> (W. Horn, 1907) | 15 19 | br bo pr | |
| <i>Brasiella (Brasiella) minarum</i> (Putzeys, 1845) | 15 19 | br pr | |
| <i>Brasiella (Brasiella) nebulosa</i> (Bates, 1874) | 3 7 8 | ni cr pn co vn ec | |
| <i>Brasiella (Brasiella) mandli</i> Br. van Nidek, 1978 | 2 | me | |
| <i>Brasiella (Brasiella) insularis</i> Br. van Nidek, 1980 | 5 | tt | |
| <i>Brasiella (Brasiella) brullei</i> (Guérin, 1839) | 13 | bo | |
| <i>Brasiella (Gaymara) chlorosticta</i> (Kollar, 1836) | 15 18 19 | br pr ar | |
| <i>Brasiella (Gaymara) staudingeria</i> (W. Horn, 1915) | 15 20 | br ur ar | |
| <i>Brasiella (Gaymara) nigroreticulata</i> (W. Horn, 1927) | 20 | br | |
| <i>Brasiella (Gaymara) paranigroreticulata</i> (Freitag & Barnes, 1989) | 20 | br | |
| <i>Brasiella (Gaymara) anulipes</i> (W. Horn, 1897) | 15 20 | br | |
| <i>Brasiella (Gaymara) balzani</i> (W. Horn, 1899) | 9 13 18 | ec pe bo | |
| <i>Brasiella (Gaymara) rotundatodilatata</i> (W. Horn, 1925) | 13 18 19 | bo pr | |
| <i>Elliptoptera hamata</i> (Audouin & Brullé, 1839) | 2 | me | NA |
| <i>Microthylax sinaloae</i> (Bates, 1890) | 1 | me | NT |
| <i>Microthylax schaefferi</i> (W. Horn, 1903) | 4 | am | |
| <i>Microthylax olivaceus</i> (Chaudoir, 1854) | 4 | cu | NT |
| <i>Sumlinia halophila</i> (Sumlin, 1979) | 18 | ar | |
| <i>Habroscelimorpha californica</i> (Ménétriés, 1843) | 1 | me | NA |
| <i>Habroscelimorpha gabbi</i> (G. Horn, 1866) | 1 | me | NA |
| <i>Habroscelimorpha dorsalis</i> (Say, 1817) | 2 | me | NA |
| <i>Habroscelimorpha curvata</i> (Chevrolat, 1834) | 2 | me | |
| <i>Habroscelimorpha severa</i> (Laferté, 1841) | 2 | me | NA |
| <i>Habroscelimorpha wellingi</i> Cassola & Sawada, 1990 | 2 | me | |
| <i>Habroscelimorpha schwarzi</i> (W. Horn, 1923) | 3 7 | pn co | |
| <i>Habroscelimorpha boops</i> (Dejean, 1831) | 4 | cu ja bh am | |
| <i>Habroscelimorpha auraria</i> (Klug, 183) | 3 5 7 8 | pn co vn an | |
| <i>Habroscelimorpha euryscopa</i> (Bates, 1890) | 1 3 | me es | |
| <i>Opilidia macrocnema</i> (Chaudoir, 1852) | 1 3 7 | me gu es ni cr pn co ec | NT |
| <i>Opilidia leuconoe</i> (Bates, 1890) | 1 | me | NT |
| <i>Opilidia chlorocephala</i> (Chevrolat, 1834) | 2 | me | NT |
| <i>Opilidia pilosipes</i> (W. Horn, 1925) | 3 | ho | |
| <i>Opilidia graphiptera</i> (Dejean, 1831) | 3 7 | cr co | |
| <i>Opilidia fulgidiceps</i> (Putzeys, 1845) | 5 8 | vn | |

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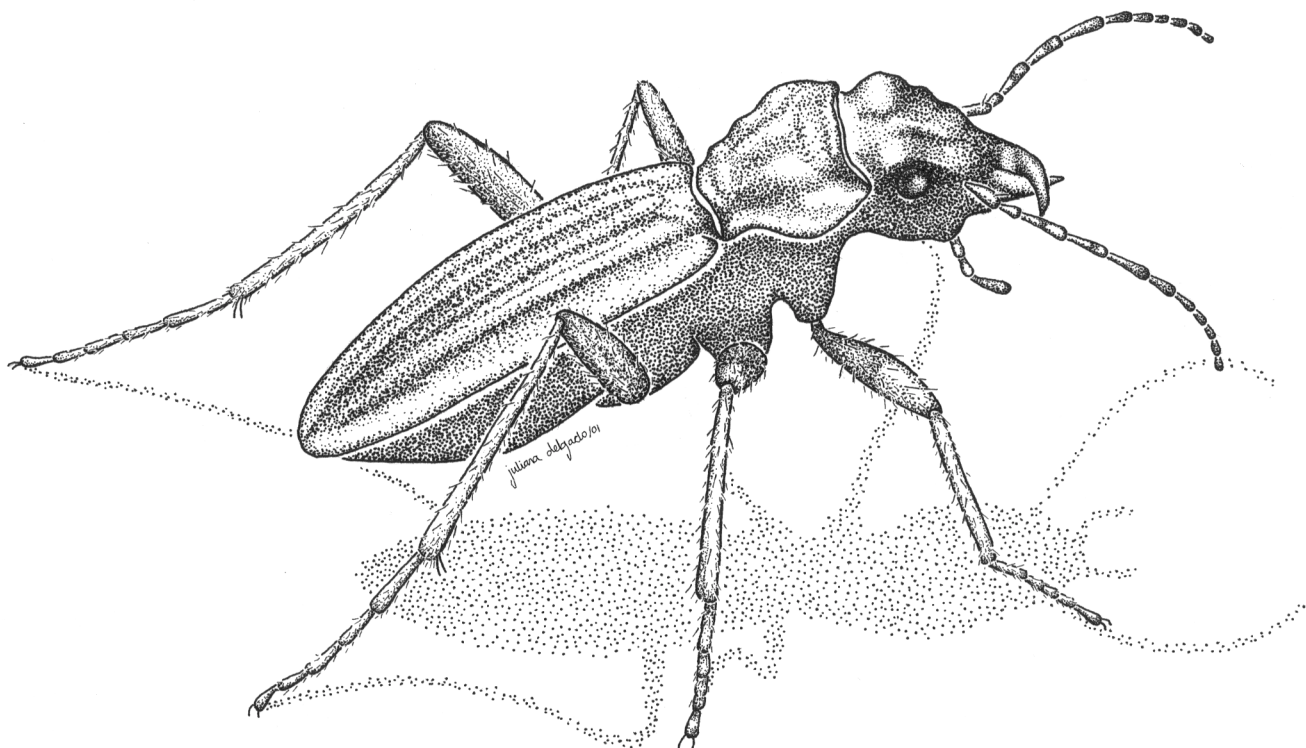
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