

### Abstract

The genus *Urgleptes* Dillon (1956) is reviewed for Hispaniola. We present justification for *U. haitiensis* Gilmour as a new synonym of *U. sandersoni* Gilmour. Material examined yielded five new species: *U. charynae* Ravin and Lingafelter, n. sp., *U. consimilis* Ravin and Lingafelter, n. sp., *U. curtipennis* Ravin and Lingafelter, n. sp., *U. marionae* Ravin and Lingafelter, n. sp., and *U. obliterated* Ravin and Lingafelter, n. sp. For all species examined we provide photographs, illustrations, full descriptions, and distribution maps.

### Introduction

- *Urgleptes* Dillon (1956) contains 79 described species and is recognized by distinct pronotal punctures only present on transverse sulcus and behind lateral pronotal spines (see arrow below).
- Within the material examined, 5 new species were described after thorough morphological comparison.
- *U. sandersoni* and *U. haitiensis* were described by Gilmour (1963) based on one specimen each. After studying hundreds of specimens, we have determined these to be a single, highly variable species.

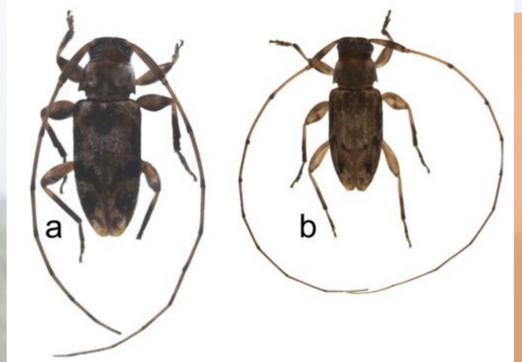


Top: Transverse punctures along pronotum

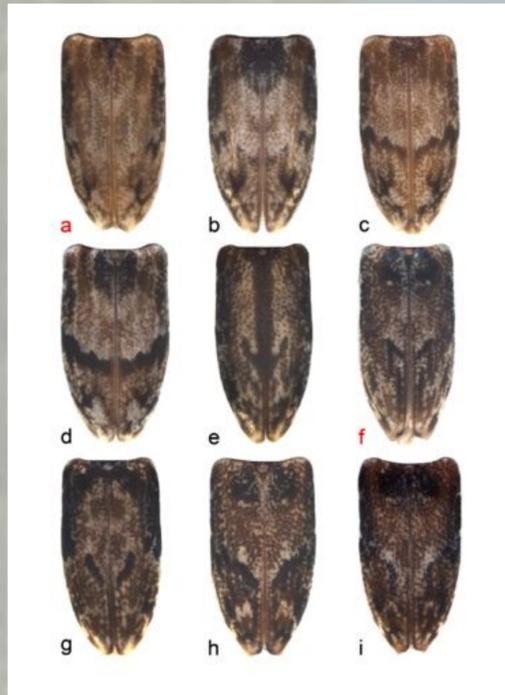


Left: Live individual of *U. sandersoni* in situ  
 Right: Blacklighting at night for cerambycids

### Previously Described Species



*U. puertoricensis* & *U. sandersoni*



Series showing the morphological variation in elytral maculation with (a) and (f) being most similar to the *U. sandersoni* and *U. haitiensis* holotypes respectively. This supports our synonymy of *U. haitiensis* with *U. sandersoni*

### Methods

- Cerambycids are typically collected by beating vegetation or running mercury vapor and UV lights at night.
- Specimens from the USNM and on loan from other collections were sorted based on morphological characters and consulted literature.
- Once specimens were carefully sorted, high quality images were taken in accessory to species descriptions.

### Newly Described Species



*U. charynae*      *U. consimilis*      *U. curtipennis*



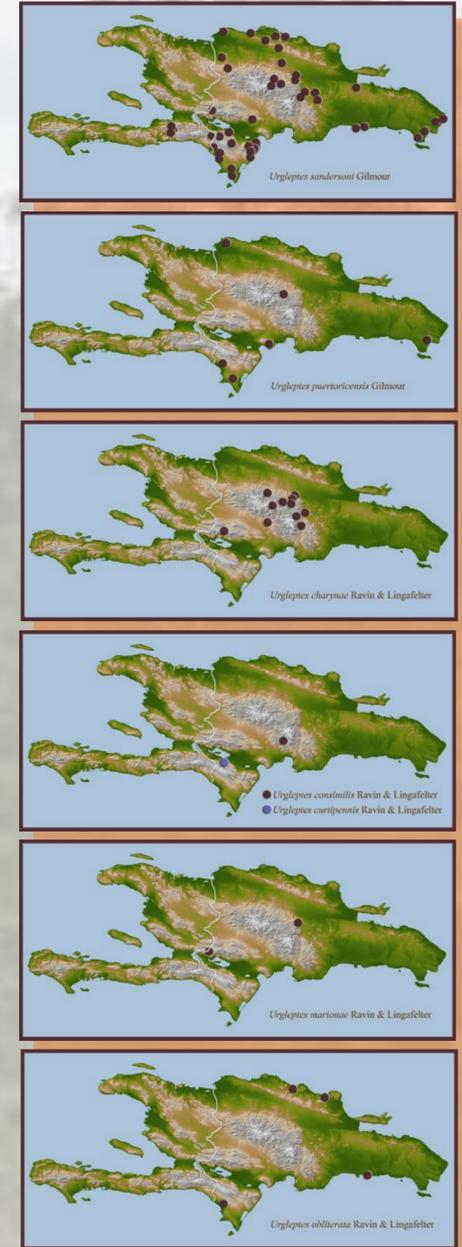
*U. obliterated*      *U. marionae*



a. *U. sandersoni*, b. *U. puertoricensis*,  
 c. *U. charynae*, d. *U. obliterated*

Morphological characters (following Lingafelter, 2007) such as the scapes, width of prosternal processes, and mesosternal processes above were used to identify each species. Pronotal and elytral maculation, leg coloration, distinctive fascia, and punctures were also used to make these determinations.

### Distribution Maps



Distribution maps demonstrate the geographical locations these species have been collected. *U. sandersoni* is found to be the most widespread species. The distribution for *U. charynae* suggests it occurs in high elevations and *U. obliterated* occurs coastally. Some species are only known from a few specimens making their distributions poorly understood.

### Literature Cited

Dillon, L. S. 1956. The Neartic components of the Tribe Acanthocnini (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae). Part 1. *Annals of the Entomological Society of America*, 49: 134-167.  
 Gilmour, E. F., 1963. On the Neotropical Acanthocnini (Col., Cerambycidae, Lamiinae): Some Caribbean genera and species. *Studies on the Fauna of Curacao and other Caribbean islands. Some Caribbean Coleoptera Cerambycidae*, 17: 57-96+2 plates.  
 Lingafelter, S. W., 2007. Illustrated Key to the Longhorned Woodboring Beetles of the Eastern United States. *Coleopterists Society Miscellaneous Publication No. 3*, 206 pp.