

# INSECTA MUNDI

A Journal of World Insect Systematics

---

0190

Noteworthy Records of Hispines from Belize  
(Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae)

R. F. C. Naczi  
The New York Botanical Garden  
2900 Southern Blvd.  
Bronx, NY 10458-5126, U.S.A.

C. L. Staines  
Department of Entomology, MRC 187  
National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution  
Washington, DC 20013-7012, U.S.A.

Date of Issue: September 2, 2011

R. F. C. Naczi and C. L. Staines  
Noteworthy Records of Hispines from Belize (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae)  
Insecta Mundi 0190: 1-6

**Published in 2011 by**

Center for Systematic Entomology, Inc.  
P. O. Box 141874  
Gainesville, FL 32614-1874 U. S. A.  
<http://www.centerforsystematicentomology.org/>

**Insecta Mundi** is a journal primarily devoted to insect systematics, but articles can be published on any non-marine arthropod. Topics considered for publication include systematics, taxonomy, nomenclature, checklists, faunal works, and natural history. **Insecta Mundi** will not consider works in the applied sciences (i.e. medical entomology, pest control research, etc.), and no longer publishes book reviews or editorials. **Insecta Mundi** publishes original research or discoveries in an inexpensive and timely manner, distributing them free via open access on the internet on the date of publication.

**Insecta Mundi** is referenced or abstracted by several sources including the Zoological Record, CAB Abstracts, etc. **Insecta Mundi** is published irregularly throughout the year, with completed manuscripts assigned an individual number. Manuscripts must be peer reviewed prior to submission, after which they are reviewed by the editorial board to ensure quality. One author of each submitted manuscript must be a current member of the Center for Systematic Entomology.

**Managing editor:** Paul E. Skelley, e-mail: [insectamundi@gmail.com](mailto:insectamundi@gmail.com)

**Production editor:** Michael C. Thomas & Ian Stocks, e-mail: [insectamundi@gmail.com](mailto:insectamundi@gmail.com)

**Editorial board:** J. H. Frank, M. J. Paulsen

**Subject editors:** G.B. Edwards, J. Eger, A. Rasmussen, F. Shockley, G. Steck, Ian Stocks, A. Van Pelt, J. Zaspel

**Printed copies deposited in libraries of:**

CSIRO, Canberra, ACT, Australia  
Museu de Zoologia, São Paulo, Brazil  
Agriculture and Agrifood Canada, Ottawa, ON, Canada  
The Natural History Museum, London, Great Britain  
Muzeum i Instytut Zoologiczny PAN, Warsaw, Poland  
National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan  
California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, CA, USA  
Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Gainesville, FL, USA  
Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL, USA  
National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, USA  
Zoological Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences, Saint-Petersburg, Russia

**Electronic copies in PDF format:**

Printed CD mailed to all members at end of year.  
Florida Center for Library Automation: <http://purl.fcla.edu/fcla/insectamundi>  
University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Digital Commons: <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/insectamundi/>  
Goethe-Universität, Frankfurt am Main: <http://edocs.ub.uni-frankfurt.de/volltexte/2010/14363/>

**Author instructions** available on the *Insecta Mundi* page at:  
<http://www.centerforsystematicentomology.org/insectamundi/>

**Printed copies deposited in libraries** (ISSN 0749-6737)

**Electronic copies in PDF format** (On-Line ISSN 1942-1354, CDROM ISSN 1942-1362)

Copyright held by the author(s). This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons, Attribution Non-Commercial License, which permits unrestricted non-commercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author(s) and source are credited. <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/>

## Noteworthy Records of Hispines from Belize (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae)

R. F. C. Naczi

The New York Botanical Garden  
2900 Southern Blvd.  
Bronx, NY 10458-5126, U.S.A.  
rnaczi@nybg.org

C. L. Staines

Department of Entomology, MRC 187  
National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution  
Washington, DC 20013-7012, U.S.A.  
stainesc@si.edu

**Abstract.** *Cephaloleia consanguinea* Baly, *Cephaloleia fulvolimbata* Baly, *Cephaloleia ruficollis* Baly, *Chalepus amabilis* Baly, *Chalepus brevicornis* (Baly), *Chalepus pici* Descarpentries and Villiers, *Microrhopala erebus* (Newman), *Octhispa bimaculata* Uhmann, *Octotoma championi* Baly, *Pseudispa tuberculata* Staines, *Sceloenopla erudita* (Baly), *Stenispia guatemalensis* Uhmann, *Sumitrosis gestroi* (Weise), and *Sumitrosis terminatus* (Baly) (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Cassidinae) are new country records of hispine chrysomelids for Belize, based on collections cited herein. These collections also document new host records for *Calyptocephala gerstaeckeri* Boheman (*Chamaedorea tepejilote* Liebm., Arecaceae), *Cephaloleia consanguinea* (*Heliconia bourgaeana* Petersen, *H. collinsiana* Griggs, *H. latispatha* Benth., *H. wagneriana* Petersen; Heliconiaceae), and *Cephaloleia perplexa* Baly (*Heliconia bourgaeana*, *H. latispatha*; Heliconiaceae).

### Introduction

Hispines comprise half of the subfamily Cassidinae (sensu lato) (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae). Until recently, most authors treated the hispines as a separate subfamily, but recent work has shown that there is no biological or morphological reason to retain sub-familial status. The combined subfamily consists of 6000 species placed in 42 tribes. See Staines (2002a) for a detailed history of the classification of the two groups. In this paper, our use of “hispine” refers to members of the formerly recognized Hispinae, not the Old World tribe Hispini.

New World cassidines fall into three ecological feeding groups (Staines 2002a; Chaboo 2007). Most Cassidinae (s. str.) are external feeders. Members of the former subfamily Hispinae are either appressed or rolled-leaf feeders (tribes Alurnini, Arescini, and Cephaloleiini), which feed primarily on monocots; or leaf-miners (tribes Chalepini, Prosopodontini, and Sceloenoplini), which feed primarily on dicots.

The insect fauna of Belize is poorly documented. A review of the hispine literature showed only 15 species reported from Belize. Extensive museum studies by Staines have failed to find much cassidine material from Belize. Recent field work in Belize and an examination of the insect collections of Brigham Young University (BYUC) and National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution (USNM) yielded specimens significant for understanding the distribution and ecology of hispines. These records include 14 new country records and seven new host records. In addition to the specimens cited herein, Naczi retains duplicates of his collections in his personal collection. Nomenclature of Belizean host plants follows Balick et al. (2000).

### Results and Discussion

#### *Calyptocephala gerstaeckeri* Boheman [Tribe Spilophorini]

Belize. Toledo District: ca. 9 mi NNE of Medina Bank, N side of Bladen Branch, 16°33'07"N, 88°42'00"W, 12 Apr 2008, R. Naczi; on *Chamaedorea tepejilote* Liebm. leaves (Arecaceae); (2 specimens, USNM). **New Host Record**

*Calyptocephala gerstaeckeri* is known from Belize, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Panama (Borowiec 1999, 2009).

Beetles of the genus *Calyptocephala* Chevrolat appear to be restricted to various genera of Areaceae. Recorded host plant species include *Arecastrum romanzoffiana* (Cham.) Becc. (*C. brevicornis* Boheman), *Astrocaryum* sp. (*C. paralutea* Buzzi and Miyazaki), *Bactris gasipaes* Kunth. (*C. marginipennis* Boheman), *Elaeis guineensis* Jacq. (*C. brevicornis* and *C. paralutea*), *Chamaedorea tepejilote* (*C. brevicornis* and *C. marginipennis*), and *Chamaedorea wendlandiana* Hemsl. (*C. brevicornis*) (Monrós and Viana 1951; Moura 1985; Oyama and Mendoza 1990; Buzzi and Miyazaki 1992; Windsor et al. 1992; Mora-Urpí et al. 1997; Meskens et al. 2008). Córdova-Ballona and Sánchez-Soto (2008) described the immature stages of *C. gerstaeckeri* on *Elaeis guineensis* and *Chamaedorea elegans* Mart. in Mexico. *Chamaedorea tepejilote* appears to be a new host record for this beetle.

The host palm grows in small colonies scattered in the rainforest over many hectares of the floodplain of the Bladen Branch. Feeding damage was quite evident on fronds of most plants in each of the four colonies observed. Adult beetles occurred on undersides of leaflets of mature palm fronds. However, individuals of *C. gerstaeckeri* were infrequent, and many of them were dead, adhering as dried remains on the palm leaves. Perhaps the date of collection is near the end of the adult season for the beetle.

### ***Cephaloleia consanguinea* Baly [Tribe Cephaloleiini].**

Belize. Toledo District: ca. 9 mi NNE of Medina Bank, N side of Bladen Branch, 16°33'35"N, 88°43'50"W, 6 Jan 2006, R. Naczi and T. Pop; in rolled leaves of *Heliconia bourgaeana* Petersen (Heliconiaceae); (6 specimens, USNM). Same locality data except N side of Bladen Branch, 16°33'21"N, 88°42'35"W, 4 Jan 2007, Keyona Gonzalez and Patricia Jackson; in rolled leaves of *Heliconia collinsiana* Griggs (Heliconiaceae); (1 specimen, USNM). Same locality data except Belize Foundation for Research and Environmental Education property, 16°33'21"N, 88°42'29"W, 4 Jan 2007, Keyona Gonzalez and Patricia Jackson; in rolled leaves of *Heliconia latispatha* Benth. (Heliconiaceae); (1 specimen, USNM). Same locality data except Belize Foundation for Research and Environmental Education property, 16°33'N, 88°42'W, 4 Jan 2007, Keyona Gonzalez and Patricia Jackson; in rolled leaves of *Heliconia wagneriana* Petersen (Heliconiaceae); (1 specimen, USNM). **New Country Record. New Host Records.**

*Cephaloleia consanguinea* was previously known only from Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Panama (Staines 1996). Thus, these collections are new country records and extensions of the known range to include Belize. In the focus area for field work in southern Belize, four species of *Heliconia* occur (*H. bourgaeana*, *H. collinsiana*, *H. latispatha*, and *H. wagneriana*). Adults of *C. consanguinea* were common in the rolled, expanding leaves of all four species.

Previously reported host plants for *C. consanguinea* are *Heliconia imbricata* (Kuntze) Baker, *H. latispatha*, *H. mariae* Hook., *H. pogonantha* Cuford, and *H. tortuosa* Griggs (Strong 1977). Staines (2004) mentioned that examination of Strong's voucher specimens showed that the species studied was *C. belti* Baly rather than *C. consanguinea*. The collections cited are the first definitive hosts for *C. consanguinea*: *H. bourgaeana*, *H. collinsiana*, *H. latispatha*, and *H. wagneriana*. Given the collection of the beetle species from all locally available *Heliconia* species in Belize, *C. consanguinea* appears to be relatively general in its feeding preferences within the plant genus.

### ***Cephaloleia fulvolimbata* Baly [Tribe Cephaloleiini].**

Belize. Toledo District: ca. 8 mi NNE of Medina Bank, ca. 1 mi S of Bladen Branch, 16°33'16"N, 88°42'49"W, 13 Apr 2008, R. Naczi; swept from herbaceous vegetation; (3 specimens, USNM). **New Country Record.**

*Cephaloleia fulvolimbata* was previously known only from Guatemala and southern Mexico (Staines 1996). Thus, this collection is a new country record, but not an unexpected one. The host plant is unknown (Staines 1996), and remains so. General sweeping of herbaceous vegetation yielded the beetle collection, but no knowledge of the host. One possible host plant, *Thalia geniculata* L. (Marantaceae), was present in the area but was not extensively sampled for *C. fulvolimbata*.

***Cephaloleia perplexa* Baly** [Tribe Cephaloleiini].

Belize. Toledo District: ca. 9 mi NNE of Medina Bank, N side of Bladen Branch, 16°33'35"N, 88°43'50"W, 6 Jan 2006, R. Naczi and T. Pop; in rolled leaves of *Heliconia bourgaeana* (Heliconiaceae); (4 specimens, USNM). Same locality data except Belize Foundation for Research and Environmental Education property, 16°33'21"N, 88°42'29"W, 4 Jan 2007, Keyona Gonzalez and Patricia Jackson; in rolled leaves of *Heliconia latispatha* (Heliconiaceae); (1 specimen, USNM). **New Host Records.**

*Cephaloleia perplexa* is known from Mexico, Belize, Guatemala, and Costa Rica (Staines 1996). Before this collection, only five specimens had been known. Five rolled, expanding leaves of *Heliconia bourgaeana* yielded 21 specimens of *C. perplexa*. These beetles were infrequent inside the leaves (usually 1–3 beetles per leaf, but sometimes as many as 5 per leaf). Individuals of *C. perplexa* co-occurred with the much more common *C. consanguinea* in the rolled leaves.

In addition, sampling of several rolled leaves of *Heliconia latispatha* yielded one individual of *C. perplexa*. Naczi had sampled the same population of *H. latispatha* the previous year, but without finding *C. perplexa*. Evidently, *C. perplexa* is quite rare in *H. latispatha*, at least at this locality. In *H. latispatha*, the lone *C. perplexa* occurred with several adults of *C. consanguinea*.

Because no host had been known for *C. perplexa* (Staines 1996), *H. bourgaeana* and *H. latispatha* are new host records for the beetle species. Two other species of *Heliconia* (*H. collinsiana* and *H. wagneriana*) occur in the vicinity of *H. bourgaeana* and *H. latispatha* at the collection localities, and Naczi sampled each of these others. However, *C. perplexa* apparently did not associate with these other *Heliconia* species. In contrast to *C. consanguinea*, *C. perplexa* appears to be relatively host-specific.

***Cephaloleia ruficollis* Baly** [Tribe Cephaloleiini].

Belize. Orange Walk District: Rio Bravo Conservation Area, La Milpa, VII-17-1996, C. W. and L. O'Brien; (1 specimen, BYUC). **New Country Record.**

*Cephaloleia ruficollis* was previously known from Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Mexico (Staines 1996). Thus the collection cited above is a new country record, though not unexpected from Belize. There is no published information on the biology of this species. The larval host plant is most likely a member of Zingiberales (Staines 2004).

***Chalepus amabilis* Baly** [Tribe Chalepini].

Belize. Orange Walk District: Rio Bravo Conservation Area, La Milpa, VII-11-1996, C. W. and L. O'Brien; (1 specimen, BYUC). Cayo Distr.: Chiquibul National Park, Doyles Delight near campground, 19-28 Aug. 2007, P. W. Kovarik, 16°29'35"N 89°02'49"W, 1100 m, flight intercept trap; (1 specimen, BYUC). **New Country Record.**

*Chalepus amabilis* was previously known from Colombia, El Salvador, Mexico, and Nicaragua (Staines 1997). Adults have been associated with *Chusquea* sp. and *Panicum* sp. (Poaceae) (Staines 1997).

***Chalepus brevicornis* (Baly)** [Tribe Chalepini].

Belize. Toledo District: Columbia Forest, 5 km N San Antonio, 11 June 1981, W. E. Steiner; (1 specimen, USNM). **New Country Record.**

*Chalepus brevicornis* was previously known only from Guatemala, Mexico, and Nicaragua (Staines 1993). There is no published information on the biology of the species. The larval host plant could be in several plant families, but is most likely a member of Poaceae or Fabaceae (Staines 2002a).

***Chalepus pici* Descarpentries and Villiers** [Tribe Chalepini].

Belize. Cayo District: Chiquibul National Park, Dry Creek Trail, 20-22 Aug. 2007, P. W. Kovarik, 16°29'N 89°02'W, 950-1100 m, yellow pan trap; (1 specimen, BYUC). **New Country Record.**

*Chalepus pici* was previously known from Brazil, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Panama (Staines 1997). There is no published information on the biology of this species. The host plant is probably a member of Poaceae (Staines 2002a).

***Microrhopala erebus* (Newman)** [Tribe Chalepini].

Belize. Belize: 19 miles NW Belize City, Aug. 11, 1977, E. W. and L. O'Brien and Marshall; (2 specimens, BYUC). **New Country Record.**

*Microrhopala erebus* was previously known from the United States and Mexico (Staines 2006). Adult beetles have been associated with *Solidago* sp. (Asteraceae) (Staines 2006).

***Octhispa bimaculata* Uhmman** [Tribe Chalepini].

Belize. Toledo District: Columbia Forest, 5 km N San Antonio, 11 June 1981, W. E. Steiner; (1 specimen, USNM). **New Country Record.**

*Octhispa bimaculata* was previously known only from Costa Rica (Uhmman 1957). Staines (1998) reported adults associated with *Paullinia* sp. and *Serjania* sp. (Sapindaceae), and *Pithecoctenium echinatum* K. Schum. (Bignoniaceae) in Costa Rica. Larvae have been reared from leaves of *Stigmaphyllon lindenianum* A. Juss. (Malpighiaceae) (Hespenheide and Dang 1999).

***Octotoma championi* Baly** [Tribe Chalepini].

Belize. Orange Walk District: Rio Bravo Conservation Area, Well and Bajo Trails, vii-12-1996, C.W. and L.B. O'Brien; (1 specimen, BYUC). **New Country Record.**

*Octotoma championi* was previously known from the United States, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama (Staines 1989, 2006). The species is a leaf-miner in *Lantana camara* L., *L. hispida* H. B. K., and *L. trifolia* L. (Verbenaceae) (Staines 1989, 2006).

***Pseudispa tuberculata* Staines** [Tribe Sceloenoplini].

Belize. Cayo District: Chiqibul National Park, Doyles Delight, Dry Creek Trail, 19-20 Aug. 2007, P. Kovarik, 16°29'N, 89°02'W, 950-1100 m, yellow pan trap; (1 specimen, BYUC). Same label data except 20-22 Aug. 2007; (2 specimens, BYUC). Same locality except 20-27 Aug. 2007, flight intercept trap; (2 specimens, BYUC). **New Country Record.**

*Pseudispa tuberculata* was previously known from Costa Rica, Mexico, and Panama (Staines 2002b). There is no published information on the biology of this species, and the host plant is unknown.

***Sceloenopla erudita* (Baly)** [Tribe Sceloenoplini].

Belize. Orange Walk District: Rio Bravo Conservation Area, Mahogany Trail, vii-19-1996, C. W. and L. O'Brien; (1 specimen, BYUC). **New Country Record.**

*Sceloenopla erudita* was previously known from Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, and Venezuela (Staines 1997). This species has been associated with *Anthurium* sp. (Araceae) and *Cluspania* sp. [sic] (Clusiaceae) (Santiago-Blay 2004).

***Stenispa guatemalensis* Uhmman** [Tribe Cephaloleiini].

Belize. Toledo District: 15–30 September 1906, Peck; (2 specimens, USNM). Toledo District: Punta Gorda, March 1931, [collector unknown]; (1 specimen, USNM). **New Country Record.**

*Stenispa guatemalensis* was previously known only from Colombia and Guatemala (Uhmman 1957). There is no published information on the biology of this species, but the larval host plant is probably a member of Cyperaceae or Poaceae (Staines 2002a).

***Sumitrosis gestroi* (Weise)** [Tribe Chalepini].

Belize. Orange Walk District: Rio Bravo Conservation Area, La Milpa, VII-17-1996, C. W. and L. B. O'Brien; (1 specimen, BYUC). **New Country Record.**

*Sumitrosis gestroi* was previously known from Costa Rica and Nicaragua (Staines 1997). There is no published information on the biology of this species, and the host plant is unknown.

***Sumitrosis terminatus* (Baly)** [Tribe Chalepini].

Belize. Orange Walk District: Rio Bravo Conservation Area, 7-13-1996, 2<sup>nd</sup> Logging Rd., C. W. and L. O'Brien; (1 specimen, BYUC). **New Country Record.**

*Sumitrosis terminatus* was previously known from Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, and Panama (Uhmann 1957). Larvae have been reared from an unidentified member of Fabaceae (Hespenheide and Dang 1999).

**Acknowledgments**

We thank Jacob and Kelly Marlin, founders and directors of the Belize Foundation for Research and Environmental Education (BFREE), for logistic support with field work in Belize and for permission to collect from BFREE property. Keyona Gonzalez, Patricia Jackson, and Thomas Pop assisted with field work. Shawn M. Clark, Brigham Young University, provided access to the material in that collection. Andrew J. Henderson (The New York Botanical Garden) determined the palm host of *Calyptocephala gerstaeckeri* from Naczi's description and digital photographs. A grant from the United States Department of Agriculture-Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service (USDA-CSREES grant 2005-38820-16378) funded Naczi's field work in Belize.

Robert Barney (West Virginia State University), Shawn M. Clark (Brigham Young University), Catherine N. Duckett (Rutgers University), and Timothy Morton provided helpful comments on an earlier draft of this manuscript. Shawn Clark and Timothy Morton reviewed the second draft. We greatly appreciate their help.

**Literature Cited**

- Balick, M. J., M. H. Nee, and D. E. Atha. 2000.** Checklist of the vascular plants of Belize. The New York Botanical Garden Press; Bronx, New York. 246 p.
- Borowiec, L. 1999.** A world catalogue of the Cassidinae (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae). Biologica Silesiae; Wroclaw. 476 p.
- Borowiec, L. 2009.** New records of Neotropical tortoise beetles (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Cassidinae). Genus 20(4): 615-722.
- Buzzi, Z. J., and R. D. Miyazaki 1992.** *Calyptocephala paralutea* sp. n. e descrição da larva e pupa (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae, Cassidinae). Revista Brasileira de Zoologia 9(1-2): 157-166.
- Chaboo, C. S. 2007.** Biology and phylogeny of the Cassidinae Gyllenhal sensu lato (tortoise and leaf-mining beetles) (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae). Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History 305: 1-250.
- Córdova-Ballona, L., and S. Sánchez-Soto. 2008.** Datos bionómicos y descripción de los inmaduros de *Calyptocephala gerstaeckeri* Boheman (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae), plaga de la palma aceitera (*Elaeis guineensis* J.) y de la palma camedor (*Chamaedorea elegans* Mart.) (Arecaceae) en Tabasco, México. Neotropical Entomology 37(6): 674-680.
- Hespenheide, H. A., and V. Dang. 1999.** Biology and ecology of leaf-mining Hispinae (Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae) of the La Selva Biological Station, Costa Rica. p. 375-389. In: M. L. Cox (ed.). Advances in Chrysomelidae biology 1. Backhuys Publishers; Leiden. 671 p.
- Meskens, C., D. Windsor, and T. Hance. 2008.** A comparison of hispine beetles (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) associated with three orders of monocot host plants in lowland Panama. International Journal of Tropical Insect Science 27(3/4): 159-171.

- Monrós, F., and M. J. Viana. 1951.** Las Cassidinae de la sección "Hemisphaerotina" con revisión de las especies Argentinas (Col. Cassidinae). *Acta Zoológica Lilloana* 11: 367-395.
- Mora-Urpí, J., J. C. Weber, and C. R. Clement. 1997.** Peach Palm, *Bactris gasipaes* Kunth. Promoting the Conservation and Use of Underutilized and Neglected Crops 20. International Plant Genetic Resources Institute; Gatersleben, Germany. 82 p.
- Moura, J. I. L. 1985.** Incidência de *Calyptocephala brevicornis* (Boheman, 1850) (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae, Cassidinae) en cultura de dendê (*Elaeis guineensis*) no Município de Porto Platon, Território Federal do Amapá. *Anais da Sociedade Entomológica do Brasil* 14(1): 37-43.
- Oyama, K., and A. Mendoza. 1990.** Effects of defoliation on growth, reproduction, and survival of a Neotropical dioecious palm, *Chamaedorea tepejilote*. *Biotropica* 22(2): 119-123.
- Santiago-Blay, J. A. 2004.** Leaf-mining chrysomelids. *In*: P. Jolivet, J. A. Santiago-Blay, and M. Schmitt (eds.). *New developments in the biology of Chrysomelidae*. SPB Academic Publishing; The Hague, Netherlands. 803 p. (CD format).
- Staines, C. L. 1989.** A revision of the genus *Octotoma* (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae, Hispinae). *Insecta Mundi* 3: 41-56.
- Staines, C. L. 1993.** *Parachalepus* Baly, 1885: A synonym of *Chalepus* Thunberg, 1805 (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae, Hispinae). *Florida Entomologist* 76: 650-651.
- Staines, C. L. 1996.** The genus *Cephaloleia* (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) in Central America and the West Indies. Special Publication No. 3 of the *Revista de Biología Tropical*: 1- 87.
- Staines, C. L. 1997.** The Hispinae (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) of Nicaragua. *Revista Nicaragüense de Entomología* 37/38: 1-65.
- Staines, C. L. 1998.** The Hispinae (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) known from the La Selva Biological Station, Costa Rica. <http://academic.evergreen.edu/projects/ants/alastaxa/hispinae/Hispinae.html>. Accessed 14 July 2011.
- Staines, C. L. 2002a.** The New World tribes and genera of hispines (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Cassidinae). *Proceedings of the Entomological Society of Washington* 104(3): 721-784.
- Staines, C. L. 2002b.** Nomenclatural notes and new species of Sceloenoplini (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Cassidinae). *Zootaxa* 89: 1-32.
- Staines, C. L. 2004.** Cassidines and Zingiberales: A review of the literature. p. 307-319. *In*: P. Jolivet, J. A. Santiago-Blay, and M. Schmitt (eds.). *New developments in the biology of Chrysomelidae*. SPB Academic Publishing; The Hague, Netherlands. 803 p.
- Staines, C. L. 2006.** The hispine beetles (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Cassidinae) of America north of Mexico. *Virginia Museum of Natural History Special Publication Number 13*: 1-178 p.
- Strong, D. R. 1977.** Rolled-leaf hispine beetles (Chrysomelidae) and their Zingiberales host plants in Middle America. *Biotropica* 9: 156-169.
- Uhmann, E. 1957.** Chrysomelidae: Hispinae, Hispinae Americanae. *Coleopterorum Catalogus Supplementa, Pars* 35(1): 1-153.
- Windsor, D. M., E. G. Riley, and H. P. Stockwell. 1992.** An introduction to the biology and systematics of Panamanian tortoise beetles (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Cassidinae). p. 372-391. *In*: D. Quintero and A. Aiello (eds). *Insects of Panama and Mesoamerica, selected studies*. Oxford University Press; Oxford. 692 p.

Received June 10, 2011; Accepted August 2, 2011.