A synopsis of Central American and Caribbean Oxybelus
(Hymenoptera, Sphecidae)

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Abstract

The 37 recognized Oxybelus of Central America and the Caribbean are listed, a key given, and the critical thoracic projections figured for many of the species. New species are coloratus (Mexico), irwini (El Salvador), jamaicae (Jamaica), melanius (Mexico), morrisoni (Puerto Rico), propodealis (Honduras), rhodopyga (Mexico), and romingeri (Hispaniola). New synonyms of mexicanus Robertson 1889 are frontalis Robertson 1889, bugabensis Cameron 1891, and longispina Cameron 1891.

Introduction

The genus Oxybelus Latreille is almost worldwide, occurring on every continent except Australia. More than 250 species are known, which makes it the largest genus in the subfamily Crabroninae, and one of the largest in the Sphecidae. A general discussion of Oxybelus and a list of the world species was given by Bohart and Menke (1976).

I have recognized 37 species in Central America and the Caribbean islands. Of these 24 are found also in America north of Mexico, and most of these were reviewed by Bohart and Schlinger (1956a, b, c, 1957). In addition 3 are primarily South American, and these were treated by Bohart (1993b). This leaves 10 known only from Central America and the Caribbean. These are presumably endemic.

No doubt other species will be distinguished, particularly among the smaller-sized ones. The metanotum and propodeal projections (squamae and mucra) are characteristic and relatively constant. Illustrations are given for the new species and the already described endemic ones. When available, the figures are of females. In general males have the squama a little narrower, and the mucro somewhat longer and more slender.

A list of the recognized species, new synonymy, and a key to species follows.

Material used in this study consisted of about 2,000 specimens from the following institutions and curators. Location of type material is indicated in the list of species and descriptions by the relevant museum city in capital letters.

BUENOS AIRES, Jorge Genise, National Museum of Argentina;
DANISH, Lynn Kimsey, Steve Heydon, University of California Bohart Museum;
GAINESVILLE, Lionel Stange, Florida State Collection of Arthropods;
ITHACA, George Eickwort, E. Hoebeke, Cornell University, New York;
LAWRENCE, Robert Brooks, University of Kansas Snow Museum;
LOGAN, George Bohart, Utah State University;
LONDON, Colin Vardy, The Natural History Museum;
NEW YORK, Jerome Rozen, American Museum of Natural History;
PHILADELPHIA, Daniel Otte, Academy of Natural Sciences,
SAN FRANCISCO, W. J. Pulawski, California Academy of Sciences;

Terms in the keys and descriptions which may need explanation are: LID, least interocular distance; eye breadth, single eye from directly in front of face; MOD, median ocellus diameter; PD, puncture diameter, T-I, T-II, etc., terga after propodeum, F, antennal flagellomere.
Central American and Caribbean Oxycetus

Original reference, type data, depository (in capitals), and distribution. Synonyms listed in Bohart and Menke (1976) are not included.

abdominalis Baker 1896:158. Holotype male, Colorado (WASHINGTON). U. S. west of 100th Meridian; Mexico: Chihuahua (Villa Ahumada), Coahuila (Guadalupe). Fig. 3.


dalmata Brèthes 1913:143. Holotype female, Salta Province, Argentina (BUENOS AIRES). Widespread in South America, Central America: Costa Rica, Mexico (Sinaloa).

argentopilosaus Cameron 1891:157. Holotype male, Veracruz (LONDON), Western U. S., Costa Rica; Mexico: Oaxaca, Mexico D. F., Baja California Sur, Sonora.

caecus Cameron 1891:157. Holotype male, Veracruz (LONDON), Southwestern U. S., Panama, Costa Rica, El Salvador; Mexico: Chiapas to Veracruz and Sonora.


californicus Bohart and Schlinger 1956b:147. Holotype male, California: Davis (SAN FRANCISCO). Western U. S.: Mexico, Baja California.


cochise Pate 1943a:93. Holotype male, New Mexico: Stains (ITIACA). Mexico: Baja California (San José Vicente, San Ignacio, Concepcion Bay), Sonora (Alamos). Fig. 18.

colatoratus Bohart n. sp. Holotype female, Veracruz (DAVIS), Texas: Padre Island; Mexico: Veracruz, Tamaulipas (Matamoros). Fig. 1.

cornutus Robertson 1889:80. Lectotype male, Montana (PHILADELPHIA). U. S. west of 100th Meridian to Nevada and Arizona. Mexico: Durango, Zacatecas, Nayarit, Jalisco, Sonora, Chihuahua. Fig. 19.


fossor Rohwer and Cockerell 1908:179. Holotype female, New Mexico (WASHINGTON). U. S. west of 100th Meridian; Mexico: Sinaloa, Sonora. Baja California, Baja California Sur. Fig. 2.
hurdi Bohart and Schlinger 1956b:155. Holotype male, Nayarit: Ahuacatlan (SAN FRANCISCO). Mexico: Sonora (Alamos), Nayarit. Fig. 5.

irwini Bohart n. sp. Holotype female, El Salvador: Mt. San Salvador (DAVIS). El Salvador, Costa Rica. Fig. 16.

jamaicae Bohart n. sp. Holotype female, Jamaica: Catherine Parish, Hellshire Hills (LAWRENCE). Jamaica. Fig. 4.

melanitus Bohart n. sp. Holotype female, Mexico: Puebla: Tehuacan (DAVIS). Texas: Brewster Co.: Big Bend, Mexico: Guerreru, Michoacan, Pueb. Fig. 15.
mexicanus Robertson 1889:83. Holotype female, Mexico (PHILADELPHIA). Panama to Veracruz and Jalisco.


bogabensis Cameron 1891:156. Holotype female, Panama (LONDON). New synonymy.


Discussion. Types associated with the four names above have been examined and found to be the same structurally. In the case of frontalis from U. S. east of the Rocky Mts. and El Salvador the tergal markings are more or less interrupted medially, but this is rather variable.
morisoni Bohart n. sp. Holotype male, Puerto Rico: Anasco District (WASHINGTON). Puerto Rico. Fig. 11.
**Key to the *Oxybelus* of Central America and the Caribbean**

1. Squamal point extending posteriorly about as far as inner lobe (dorsal view, figs. 1, 4) ............ 2
   Squamal point extending posteriorly well beyond inner lobe (which may not be developed) (figs. 5, 13) ........................................ 14

2. Mucro unusually large, flattened, expanded medi-ally (fig. 8), often reddish, mesopleural punctures often 3 PD apart, male clypeus with a medial beard ......................... *sparidens* Cockerell
   Mucro not unusually large or reddish, other charac- ters various .................................. 3

3. Frons with transverse zone of setae that are shorter than those above and below (fig. 6), genal carina well developed, mesopleural pubescence sparse and short, female hindtibia dark, tergal yellow bands complete or incomplete, mucro rather long, male clypeus not bearded .................................
   .................................................. *mexicanus* Robertson
   Frons pubescence more even and evenly distributed, other characters various ......................... 4

4. T-I red or partly red .................................. 5
   T-I not red ......................................... 6

5. T-II punctation fine, slightly separated, often weakly impressed; female pygidial plate covered with long silvery setae; scape pale yellow in front (fig. 1) ........................................... *coloratus* Bohart
   T-II punctation close and moderately coarse; female pygidial plate with short, pale setae; scape usu- ally partly black in front (fig. 3) ....................
   .................................................. *abdominalis* Baker

6. Tergal bands on I-IV mostly complete, F-XI of male contrastingly dark, abdomen black posteriorly . .................................................. *marginatus* F. Smith
   Tergal bands broken medially, F-XI of male and pygidial plate of female various ..................... 7

7. Hindmetatarsus and T.V-VII of male all dark; mucro moderatley long and almost parallel-sided in both sexes; female: LID more than eye breadth (as in fig. 6), mesopleuron extensively polished, gena somewhat concave below, facial pubescence golden, hindtibia black ...................... *andinus* Brethes

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**Peruvius** Bohart 1993b. Holotype female, Peru: Tingo Maria (SAN FRANCISCO). Widespread in South America except Chile, also in Costa Rica.

**Pitata** Pate 1943b:123. Holotype male, California: San Bernardino Co., Crmlise (ITHACA). Southwestern U. S.; Mexico: Sonora, Oaxaca, Guanajuato, Puebla, Jalisco, Zacatecas, Sonora, Morelos, Veracruz, Michoacan, Guerrero, Quintana Roo. The species name is a noun meaning literally "fire tail".

**Propodealis** Bohart n.sp. Holotype male, Honduras: Zamora (WASHINGTON), Honduras. Fig. 13.

**Pyura** (Rohwer) 1914:520. Lectotype female (here designated), Guatemala. Quitigua (WASHINGTON), El Salvador; Guatemala; Mexico: Sinaloa, Jalisco, Zacatecas, Sonora, Morelos, Veracruz, Michoacan, Guerrero, Quintana Roo. The species name is a noun meaning literally "fire tail".

**Rhodopyga** Bohart n.sp. Holotype female, Mexico: Jalisco: La Primavera (DAVIS), Mexico: Chiapas, Oaxaca, Guerrero, Jalisco, Puebla; Guatemala: Antigua. Fig. 12. The species name is a noun.

**Romingeri** Bohart n.sp. Holotype female, Dominican Republic: Monti Cristi (DAVIS). Hispaniola. Fig. 10.

**Sericus** Robertson 1889:81. Lectotype female, Illinois (PHILADELPHIA). U. S.: transcontinental; Mexico: Tamaulipas, Hidalgo, Nayant, Sinaloa, Morelos, Veracruz, Baja California, Baja California Sur; Costa Rica. Fig. 14.

**Sparidens** Cockerell 1895:312. Lectotype male, New Mexico: Las Cruces (PHILADELPHIA). Southwestern U.S.; Costa Rica, El Salvador; Mexico: Oaxaca, Morelos, Guerrero, Jalisco, Chihuahua, Veracruz. Fig. 8.


**Ventralis** W. Fox 1894:107. Holotype female, Baja California Sur; San Jose del Cabo (SAN FRAN-CISCO). U. S.: Pacific Coast States; Mexico: Baja California, Baja California Sur. Fig. 17.
Hindmetatarsus of male yellow at least partly, T-V-VI various; female: facial pubescence silvery or off-silvery; mesopleuron not extensively polished, gena not concave, other characters various ......................................................... 8

16. Scutum marked with red adjacent to tegula and inside lateral rim (fig. 19) cornutus Robertson

17. Male hindmetatarsus yellow, male F-XI contrastingly dark, female pygidial plate with silvery setae (fig. 18) cochise Pate

18. Mucro all brown, slightly lighter towards apex (fig. 5); T-II punctuation unusually coarse and close; tergal markings deep yellow .......................................................... hirti Bohart & Schlinger

19. Mucro relatively slender, at least twice as long as broad, not or hardly notched at apex, tergal markings whitish yellow; female mesopleuron with punctures scattered but not mostly polished, female hindleg extensively whitish .......................................................... subcornutus Cockerell

20. Mucro relatively slender, usually parallel-sided or tapering towards apex which is entire or nearly so (figs. 11, 12, 14, 17, 20) .......................................................... melanitus Bohart

21. Propodeum covered dorsally with thick decumbent silvery pubescence. T-III and following with at least some reddish markings .......................................................... 22

22. Squama with inner lobe undeveloped (as in fig. 11), female mesopleuron partly polished, female T-V with considerable black pubescence .......................................................... exclamation Viereck

23. Mucro partly pale (fig. 14) terga with unusual amounts of apical silvery pubescence; female clypeus densely silvery pubescent, obscuring punctuation; male clypeus not bearded nor tridentate .......................................................... sericus Robertson
T-II with moderately fine punctures separated by at least 1 PD of polished integument, S-II with a lateral patch of rather long silvery hair, terga often with considerable red, especially in male (fig. 1) .............. fossor Rohwer & Cockrell

33. Small species, about 4.5 mm long .................. 34

Moderately large species, about 6-7 mm long ... 35

34. T-V of female nearly always red, mesopleuron parallel-sided or a little converging (fig. 10) .............. romingeri Bohart

T-V and post-tegula black, mesopleuron diverging toward apex (fig. 16) .................... irwini Bohart

35. Flagellum of male black toward apex, female mesopleuron extensively polished, T-V without red, post-tegula black, facial pubescence partly golden in male, entirely so in female ............... peruvicus Bohart

Flagellum of male light red toward apex, female mesopleuron not extensively polished, T-V usually partly or all red, post-tegula various, facial pubescence silvery ...... 36

36. Post-tegula red, mesopleuron light yellow, scutal pubescence in female silvery (fig. 9) .............. taenigaster (Viereck)

Post-tegula black, mesopleuron deep yellow, scutal pubescence in female bronzey (fig. 12) .............. rhodopyga Bohart

Oxybelus coloratus R. Bohart, new species

Holotype female. Length 4.5 mm. Black marked with whitish yellow mandible, scape in front, pronotal collar and lobe, scutellar spots, squama and meso- and meta-terga basal; T-I-V with apical bands, narrowed medially, enlarged laterally on I; eye breadth, clypeal carina obscured by pubescence, genal carina a set of a low ridge, squama and meso- and metaterga basal. T-I-V wings lightly stained. Pubescence silvery, prominent on lower two-fifths of face postocular spot, mesopleuron, tergal apices laterally, pygidial plate; median cell of forewing with numerous scattered setae. Punctuation mostly fine and a little separated on head, scutum and terga. LID about equal to eye breadth. Clypeal carina obscured by pubescence, genal carina a set of a low ridge, squama and meso- and meta-terga basal (fig. 1); pygidial plate angled at 60°, almost pointed posteriorly.

Male. Length 4.0-4.5 mm. T-II with little red, T-VII red, T-VI sometimes. Clypeus with a reddish bevel at apex, flagellum yellowish red beneath, mostly red above.
Female holotype (DAVIS), Veracruz, Mexico, VII-28-56 to VIII-11-56 (R. and K. Dreisbach). Paratypes, 7 males, 4 females (DAVIS, L. LAWRENCE, SAN FRANCISCO, WASHINGTON), same data as holotype. Also, female (DAVIS) Matamoros, Tamaulipas, Mexico, VII 4-78 (J. Gillaspy); female (DAVIS), Veracruz, Mexico, VI-20-61 (F. Hurd); male (LAWRENCE), 5 k s. Boca del Rio, Veracruz, I-2-82 (A. Lizardo); 4 males (DAVIS, LAWRENCE) 3 k e. Junction highways 150 and 180, Veracruz, I-2-82 (H. May); female (LAWRENCE), Padre I, Kleberg Co., Texas (A. Ortiz).

The extensive light yellow and red markings, along with the small size and well developed inner squama lobe (fig. 1) separate coloratus from all other Central American Oxybelus except abdominalis. The latter is somewhat larger and punctation, particularly on the terga, is more coarse.

**Oxybelus irwini** R. Bohart, new species

**Holotype female.** Length 4.5 mm. Black marked with light yellow. Mandible mostly separated spots on pronotal collar, lobe weakly, scutellar dots, foretibia outwardly, apical forefemoral and midfemoral dot; lateral spots on T-I-IV, that on IV weak; red are: flagellum beneath, pygidial plate; wings lightly stained. Pubescence silvery on lower half of face, becoming off-silvery above, brownish on vertex and scutum, silvery but sparse on mesopleuron, coppery on T-IV; forewing medial cell with abundant but scattered and tiny setae. Punctuation moderate and close on vertex, scutum and T-II; mesopleural punctures moderate but spaced by about 1.2 PD. LID about equal to eye breadth, clypeal median ridge partly obscured by pubescence, genal carina replaced by a ridge, squama and mucro (fig. 16), pygidial plate angled at about 45°.

**Male.** Length 4 mm. Scape mostly yellow in front, legs more extensively yellow including base of hindtibia and all basitarsal segments, T-V to VII red, lateral tergal spines inconspicuous, LID a little less than eye breadth.

**Female holotype (LAWRENCE),** Hellshire Hills, Catherine Parish, Jamaica, VI-8-85 (C. Michener). Paratypes (from Jamaica), male, female (LAWRENCE, DAVIS), same data as holotype; female (LONDON), Portland (O. Richards); female (LONDON), toptotype, XI-90-75 (A. Raw); male, 2 females (SAN FRANCISCO, DAVIS), near Fort Henderson, St. Katherine Parish, XI-16-86 (W. J. Pulawski).

The small size, red T-V-VI (female) or V-VII (male), black post-tegula, short squama lobe (fig. 4),

**Figures 1-20.** All illustrations except fig. 6 are of metanotal squamae and propodeal mucro of females unless otherwise indicated. Dotted lines enclose non translucent areas. Figures are comparative, not drawn to scale. Fig. 6, facial view to emphasize distribution of short setae.
1. coloratus
2. fossor
3. abdominalis
4. jamaicae
5. hurdi
6. mexicanus
7. mexicanus
8. sparideus
9. taenigaster
10. romingeri
11. morrisoni
12. rhodopyga
13. propodealis
14. sericeus
15. melanitus
16. irwini
17. ventralis
18. cochise
19. cornutus
20. uniglumis
the fine and separated mesopleural punctuation, and the converging mucrosides (fig. 6) distinguish *jamaicae* from other Caribbean species as well as all others.

**Oxybelus melanitius** R. Bohart, new species

**Holotype female** Length 7.5 mm. Black marked with yellow: tiny spot near base of foretibia, squamae and mucro partly, lateral spots on T-I, nearly connected on T-II-III, connected and thick on T-IV-V; wings nearly clear. Pubescence silvery on lower half of face, scanty elsewhere except on pygidial plate where setae are golden, forewing mediolateral cell with a few scattered setae anteriorly. Punctuation moderate and close on upper frons, more coarse and transverse on vertex, mostly coarse on scutum, somewhat separated on scutellum, widely scattered on mostly polished mesopleuron, weak on propodeum, moderate and a little separated on T-I-II. LID 1.5 x eye breadth, a small medial tubercle on vertex, clypeal carina toothlike, genal carina undivided, squama and mucro (fig. 15), pygidial plate angled at 45°.

**Male.** Length 6.7 mm. Clypeus widlmedian grey beard above three apical teeth, all tibiae with outer yellow stripe, tarsi mostly yellow, pronotal lobe rarely yellow, T-VI with a little yellow. Mesopleuron closely and quite coarsely punctate, mucro somewhat expanded (fig. 15). Lateral spine on T-VI toothlike, others weak.

Female holotype (DAVIS), Tehuacan, Puebla, Mexico, VI-23-51 (H. E. Evans). Paratypes, all from Mexico: 3 males (DAVIS), same as holotype; female (SAN FRANCISCO), Puebla, Puebla, VII-3-52 (E. Gilbert, C. MacNeill); male (DAVIS), 7 mine. Atlixco, Puebla, VIII-19-62 (U. Kans. Exped.); female (LAWRENCE), Chilpancingo, Guerrero, VIII-5-60 (U. Kans. Exped.); 2 males (DAVIS), Cotija, Michoacan, IX-14-75 (B. Villegas); female (LAWRENCE), Chamela, Jalisco, VII-10-89 (A. Roig); male (LAWRENCE), Big Bend, Brewster Co., Texas, IV-10-63 (R. Roberts, M. Naumann);

This medium-large species has the head and thorax of the female practically all black. There is a slight resemblance to species like *cornutus* but many differences exist, as indicated in the key.

**Oxybelus morrisoni** R. Bohart, new species

**Holotype male.** Length 7 mm. Black marked with deep yellow: pronotal collar laterally and lobe, scutellar spots, squama posteriorly, foretibia and midtibia outwardly, hindtibia basally, T-I-I-VI with medially interrupted bands, T-V-VI with complete bands, wings moderately stained; flagellum all dark; T-V red; post-tegula yellow and brownish. Pubescence silvery, clypeus with an ill-defined median beard above three blunt teeth, pubescence inconspicuous on thorax and abdomen; forewing mediolateral cell with abundant setae, especially toward forward margin. Punctuation moderate and close on frons, vertex, and scutum, close and coarse with some longitudinal ridging on mesopleuron; moderately coarse and slightly separated on T-I-II. LID a little greater than eye breadth, clypeal median ridge strong, genal carina absent, pronotal collar rounded laterally, squama and mucro (fig. 13), posterior face of propodeum with about 20 well defined...
basins, lateral spines of T-IV-VI stout and inconspicuous.

Male holotype (WASHINGTON), Zamora Honduras (T. Cockerell expid)

Although running in the key near uniglumis, the relationship is doubtful because of the following differences in propodealis: rounded pronotal collar laterally, red pygidium, coarsely punctate terga, weak clypeal teeth, and extensive propodeal compartmenting.

**Oxybelus rhodopyga** R. Bohart, new species

**Holotype female.** Length 7.5 mm. Black marked with deep yellow: pronotal collar laterally and lobe, scutellar spots, metanotum except medially, foretibiae outwardly, midfemoral spot, tergal bands on I-V, those on I-II broken medially, red are: foretibiae partly, T-V apically, T-VI; wings lightly stained. Pubescence silvery on lower two-thirds of face, behind eye, mesopleuron; bronze on scutum and tergal spine; golden on pygidial plate. Punctuation moderately coarse, close on head, a little separated on scutum, mesopleuron, and T-I-II medially. LID a little greater than eye breadth, clypeal carina toothlike, genal carina undeveloped, squama and micro (fig. 12), pygidial plate angled at 40°.

**Male.** Length 5.5-7.0 mm. Clypeus with a weakly differentiated silvery beard above three moderate apical teeth, all tibiae yellow marked, forefemurs sometimes spotted, hindfemur with dull red streak, T-V partly and T-VI-VII entirely red, last 4 or 5 flagellomeres red beneath, S-III-VI with well developed and dentiform lateral spines.

Female holotype (DAVIS), La Primavera, Jalisco, Mexico, VII-8-56 (R and K Dreisbach) Paratypes (all from Jalisco, Mexico): female (DAVIS), same data as holotype; male, 3 females (DAVIS, SAN FRANCISCO), 22 mi NW La Piedad, VII-2-54 (J. MacSwain); male (DAVIS), Zapotla, VII-8-56 (R. and K. Dreisbach); 2 males, female (DAVIS), Guadalajara, VII-24-51 (P. Hurd); 2 males, females (DAVIS, WASHINGTON), "Guadalajara" (J. Crawford).


Also paratype: female (NEW YORK), Antigua, Guatemala, VII-1980 (N. L. Krauss).

This moderately large species has a strongly pointed squama (fig. 12), black post-tegula, deep yellow markings, slightly flared micro, and reddish flagellar tip in the male. As indicated in the key, there is some resemblance to *taenigaster* which, however, has a red post-tegula and paler yellow markings. The name is a noun referring to the red terminal abdominal segments.

**Oxybelus romingeri** R. Bohart, new species

**Holotype female.** Length 5 mm. Black marked with light yellow: mandible mostly, scape in front. 2 spots on pronotal collar, lobe, scutellum and squamal spots, apical spots on forefemur and midfemur, foretibiae outwardly, multibia and hindtibia basally, lateral spots on T-I to IV and that on T-I the largest; red are: flagellum beneath, post-tegula partly, T-V-VI; wings nearly clear. Pubescence silvery on lower three-fifths of face and weak on postocular area, scutum, mesopleuron, and apically on T-I to IV; setae fine and scattered on median cell of forewing; golden on pygidial plate. Punctuation close and moderately fine on front, vertex, scutum, and T-I-II; moderate and spaced about 1 PD on mesopleuron. LID a little less than eye breadth, clypeus extending in an undivided, median clypeal carina mostly obscured by pubescence, genal carina part of a ridge, scutum quite weakly depressed medially, squama and micro (fig. 10), pygidial plate angled at about 45°.

**Male.** Length 4 mm. Darker than in female, scape usually yellow at apex only, scutellum usually dark, midtibia all yellow outwardly, lateral spots on T-I to II or I to III; T-V-VI to VII dark mahogany; post-tegula black. Clypeus ending in a depressed lobe between a pair of short teeth, genal carina sharp, micro narrow to moderately narrow and with a small distal notch.

Female holotype (DAVIS), Monti Cristi, Dominican Republic, VII-23-78 (R. Rominger and R. O. Schuster). Paratypes, male, female (DAVIS), same data as holotype, other paratypes, all from Dominican Republic, 7 males, 2 females (DAVIS, GAINESVILLE, WASHINGTON, NEW YORK, CORNELL), SAN FRANCISCO, 21 km NW Cabo Rojo, Pedernales, VI-20-76 (E. E. Grissell); 3 females (DAVIS, GAINESVILLE), Haina, District Nacional, V-30-85 (H. L. Dominguez, etc.), male (DAVIS), Playa Tortuguerro, Azua, V-23-86 (R. Miller, L. Stange). Also paratypes, one female each (GAINESVILLE) from: Paraíso, Monte Cristi, VI-2-86 (R. Miller and L. Stange); Punta Rusa, Puerto Plata, VI-4-86 (R. Miller, L. Stange); Galeón, Pervia, VI-19-76 (E. Grissell and E. Marcano); Boca del Soca, La Romana, VI-13-76 (E. E. Grissell); 2 males, female (SANFRANCISCO, DAVIS), Distrito Nacional, Jardin Botanico, XI-1976 (W. J. Pulawska); 2 males, 4 females...
The male of *romingeri* is similar to that of *morrisoni* but differs by the dark T-V to VII and the weakly notched mucro (fig. 10). From *irwini* the characters in the key are differentiating. The species appears to be widespread on the island of Hispaniola. The species is named for one of the collectors of the holotype, Richard Rominger.

**Literature Cited**


Pate, V. S. 1943b. Three new *Oxybelus* from southern California. Pan-Pac. Ent. 19:121-128.


