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CONTENTS

A Key to the Genera of the Subfamily Nitidulinae
(Nitidulidae, Coleoptera)

and

Description of a New Genus and a New Species

by

Lorin R. Gillgoly

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INTRODUCTION

This key is intended to assist in the determination of genera of the subfamily Nitidulinae of the Nitidulidae. No key exists at present which includes more than half of the described genera in this group and approximately one-half of the genera have never been included in any key.

It is my desire and intention to retain the systematic arrangement of this subfamily as proposed by Reitter (1884). The separations used in the present paper are intended only as an aid in determination until such time as sufficient information concerning all genera is at hand to permit them to be fitted into Reitter's groups.

Because my collection lacks many genera, I have found it necessary to use published descriptions in addition to actual specimens in order to construct a workable key. To separate the genera it has been necessary to use the characters that various authors have seen fit to mention in their descriptions and, in several cases, only rather weak characters were available. It will be noted that some couplets have confirming characters included in parentheses. This is to indicate that the genus under consideration has this character, but it must be remembered that the alternate genus or genera may also have the character.

Several genera were encountered in which one or more of the species will follow each division of a couplet. Such genera have been noted with a Roman numeral to indicate the first or second appearance of the genus in the key.

It is hoped that any identifications made with the key will be considered tentative until confirmed by careful checking with the types, identified specimens, or the descriptions listed in the bibliography.

As in all biological groups, the variations found here range from each extreme used in any couplet. Also, in nearly every case where only one character is used for a separation, there will be individuals, species, or genera which will be difficult or impossible to take through correctly. For instance, consider the couplet "Elytra entire" or "Elytra tips truncate or separately rounded." Specimens killed with cyanide and dried may have most of the pygidium covered, then the elytra would be considered to be entire. However, the same species when killed in 70% alcohol may have the abdomen slightly distended and cause the pygidium to be more exposed than covered, in which case the elytra would appear to be truncate or separately rounded. The only justification that can be offered for using such a character is that with the specimens and literature at hand no better character has presented itself.

The author hopes that this work will be of assistance to others and that such errors as come to their attention will be communicated to him in order that a better and more accurate key can be constructed.

The genera *Platychoropsis* and *Amystrops* fall together in this key and, on the basis of published descriptions, are separable only by the body being depressed in *Platychoropsis* and convex in *Amystrops*. This character is too weak to be of much value in separating genera and when specimens become available for study these genera will need to be redescribed or the synonymy made known.

Similarly, *Haptognathus* (Gilgoly 1962) which falls in the Meligethinae by virtue of the simple (unkeeled) margins of the middle and hind tibiae, would fall in this key with the genus *Pseudomystraps*. Inasmuch as I have not examined this latter genus and since the published description omits any mention of the subfamily character of its middle and hind tibiae, I

shall not speculate upon possible synonymy but I shall be interested to examine specimens of this genus also.

The single specimen of *Platychorodes* that I have examined (USNM) has the outer margin of the four hind tibiae single, that is, not double nor with a keel. The margins, however, are very strongly serrate which gives them an appearance quite foreign to the genera of Meligethinae that I have seen. Although I have included the genus in this key, it is my opinion that it should probably be placed with the Meligethinae.

This paper is based upon the work of many entomologists of the past and some still living who described the genera included. Their names appear in the bibliography and I wish to acknowledge their assistance and express my respect for their work. Without their help I could not have accomplished this key in one lifetime. Special appreciation is expressed to Dr. E. S. Ross (Curator of Entomology at the California Academy of Sciences) and to Hugh B. Leech (Curator of Coleoptera at the California Academy of Sciences) who have made available for study quantities of undetermined specimens and thus created the feeling of need for a proper key. Several friends also have generously loaned or given specimens from their collections for use in this study. Among these are: Dr. Sadanari Hisamatsu of Japan, Dr. Juhani Ojasti and Carlos Bordon of Venezuela, and Drs. Josef Jelinek and O. Marek of Czechoslovakia. Drs. Walter A. Connell, O. L. Cartwright and John M. Kingsolver assisted me with the loan from the United States National Museum of specimens of several genera that were otherwise unavailable to me. I wish to acknowledge the encouragement and help of Norman S. Coulson, Supervising Port Quarantine Officer at San Pedro, and his staff. I am grateful to Gwendolyn M. Gillogly, my wife, for making the drawings. Specimens from the collection of the Ministry of Agriculture at Bogotá, Colombia were made available to me through the kindness of Isabel Sanabria de Arévalo, taxonomist of that institution.

Nitidulingen Gillogly, new genus

(Nitidulinae; ingen, large)

Genotype: *Nitidulingen meridionalis* Gillogly, new species

The genus *Nitidulingen* is in the subfamily Nitidulinae of the Nitidulidae and in Reitter's key (1873) it would fall near *Stelidota* by reason of its depressed prosternum, dilated tarsi, and striate elytra.

Body large, moderately shining, nearly glabrous, oblong, moderately convex, punctations of various sizes from fine deep to large variolose punctures. Labrum bilobed, front porrect and not lobed before eyes. Mandibles outer margin nearly right angled. Maxillary palpi filiform. Labial palpi incrassate, truncate. Antennal first segment thick, long, second to fifth about equal, rather short, six through eight becoming shorter and wider, club of three segments, oval, compact. Prothorax twice as wide as long, all angles rounded, narrowed anteriorly, apex truncate, sides evenly curved, narrowly reflexed, widest at about posterior fourth, base nearly straight, sinuate near hind angles. Scutellum rounded-triangular. Elytral sides parallel, narrowly reflexed, margins densely ciliate, tips conjointly rounded, punctation more or less in double rows, sutural stria present only toward tip. Pygidium more closely and coarsely punctate and pubescent than dorsum. Antennal grooves deep, inner margins strongly convergent, outer margins limited by eye and becoming very broad and indistinct posteriorly. Prosternum not carinate, coxae rather close together, prosternal process depressed behind coxae, broadly expanded, tip obtusely pointed. Mesosternum short, depressed, reaching level of metasternum in a straight line, middle coxae hardly farther apart than anterior coxae. Metasternum short, transverse, with large elongate axillary space, hind coxae nearly twice as far apart as others. Abdominal segments along midline with first longest, second much smaller increasing to fifth. Femora canaliculate along inner margin. Tibiae greatly widened to tip, middle and hind pairs strongly keeled, tips all armed with stout spines. Tarsi with first three segments bilobed, felted pads beneath, fourth segment minute, fifth slender and as long as other four together, claws strongly bowed, not toothed nor dilated at base.

This genus is similar to *Oxycnemus* in the right angled outer margin of the mandibles, punctation of the elytra, spines of the tibiae, and in general appearance. However, *Oxycnemus* has the prosternum carinate, prosternal process elevated and projecting behind the coxae, and simple hind tarsi, while in *Nitidulingen* the prosternum is not carinate, the prosternal process is depressed behind the coxae, and the hind tarsi are bilobed.

Nitidulingen meridionalis Gillogly, new species (figs. 1, 2).

Body oblong, moderately convex, moderately shining, nearly glabrous, finely reticulate, reddish brown. Labrum bilobed, front narrowed before eyes, not lobed above insertion of antennae, clypeus projecting with parallel sides, meeting labrum in straight line; anterior tentorial maculae dark, lightly depressed, in line with anterior margin of eyes; suture from anterior margin of eye somewhat convergent posteriorly separating triangular area behind eye from vertex; head with sparse variolose punctures intermixed with rather fine deep punctures of varying diameter, finely reticulate between punctures. Pronotum nearly twice as wide as long, widest somewhat anterior to hind angles; anterior angles broadly rounded, posterior angles rounded, nearly right angled; anterior margin nearly straight; sides evenly rounded, narrowly reflexed; base nearly straight with sinuation near hind angles; all edges with fine submarginal line; punctation as on head; short, fine, recumbent setae from deep punctures, surface finely reticulate. Scutellum nearly semicircular, somewhat triangular; surface finely reticulate; sparse

deep punctures having short recumbent setae. Elytra nearly two and one-half times as long as wide together; tips conjointly rounded; sides nearly parallel; margins narrowly reflexed, very densely ciliate; sutural stria distinct only on basal third; serial setae short and recumbent with nine rows on each elytron; punctation variolose oval arranged in two more or less distinct rows between each series of setae; surface finely reticulate. Pygidium nearly covered by elytra, variolose oval punctations rather close, setae much longer, stouter, and closer together than on elytra. Antennae with eleven segments; first elongate not dilated, second through fifth about equal, sixth to eighth progressively wider and shorter, club oval compact. Mandibles very strongly curved; labial palpi with basal segments short, terminal segment slender, elongate, pointed; labial palpi with terminal segment incrassate, tip truncate; mentum pentagonal, densely punctate, narrow, not covering base of maxillae; antennal grooves inner margin strongly convergent, outer margin limited by eye and becoming greatly widened posteriorly; submentum rather sparsely punctate, with stout, sparse, recumbent, yellow setae; posterior tentorial pits very distinct, depressed, oblique, oval. Prosternum not carinate; process depressed behind coxae, widened, somewhat pointed in middle; coxal cavities closed behind. Mesosternum depressed, not carinate, reaching level of metasternum in a straight line. Metasternum transverse; axillary space large, reaching epimeron near hind coxae, rather sparsely finely punctate, surface finely reticulate. Anterior and middle coxae rather close together, hind coxae nearly twice as far apart. Abdominal segments sparsely punctate and pubescent, along center line first segment longest, fifth to second progressively shorter; fimbriae quite distinct near anterior side margins of each segment and extending across venter but usually hidden by posterior margin of preceding segment. Femora broad, outer margin curved, inner side straight and deeply canaliculate for entire length. Tibiae stout, strongly widened toward tip; anterior with outer margin finely serrate, outer tip prolonged, inner tip with stout curved spine; middle and hind tibiae with strong keels which are finely spined, tips armed with stout spines. Tarsi, first three segments strongly bilobed, thickly felted beneath, fourth segment minute, fifth slender and as long as others together, claws strongly bowed, simple.

Males with supplemental segment, in repose, concealed between pygidium and fifth ventral segment but indicated by fringe of long ciliae. Lobes of labrum with projections inward which nearly meet.

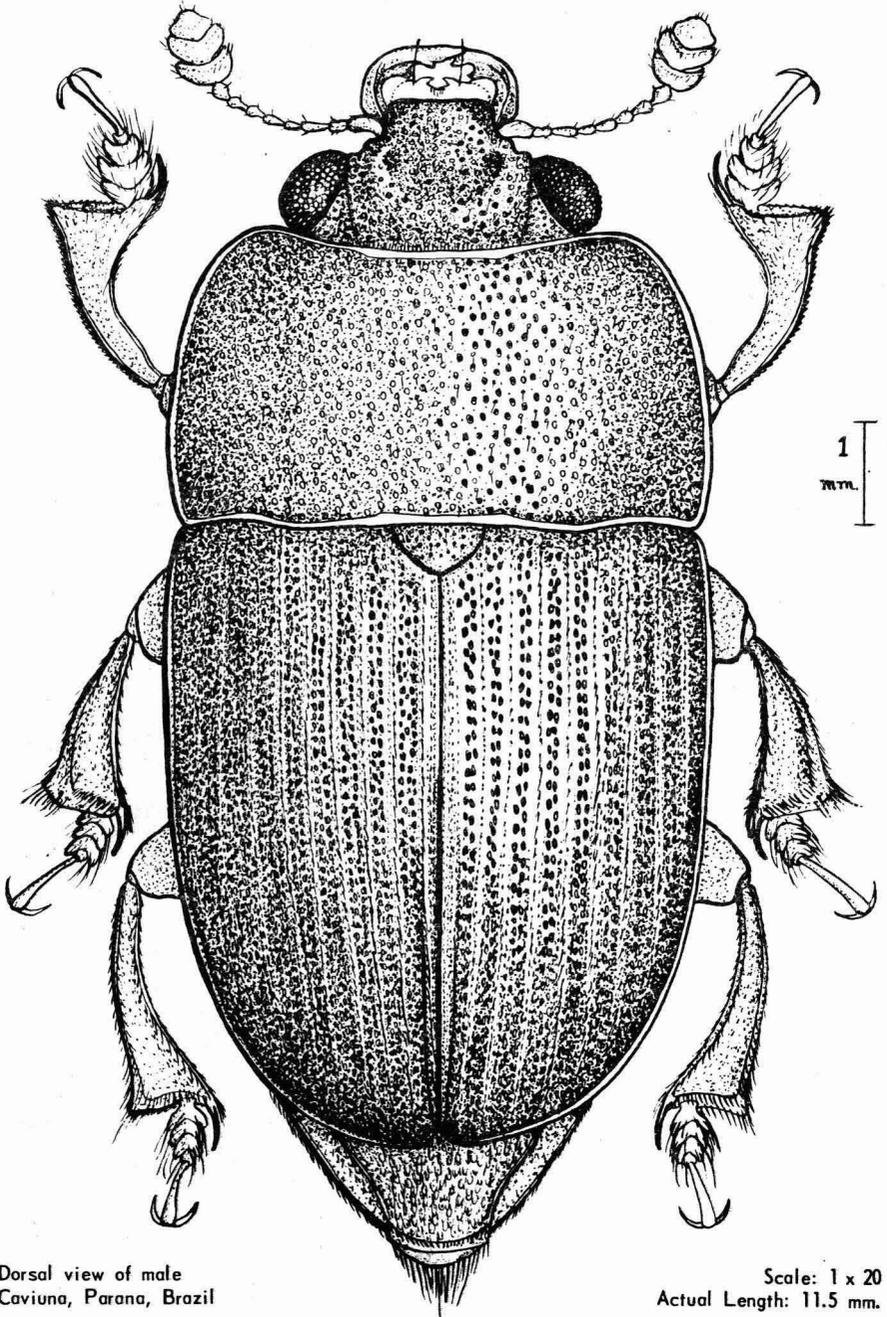
Holotype, male (American Museum of Natural History), Caviuna, Parana, Brazil XII-1945, A. Maller Coll., Frank Johnson donor; allotype, female (A.M.N.H.), Caviuna, Parana, Brazil, XII-1945, A. Maller Coll., Frank Johnson donor.

Eight paratypes: Three paratopotypes, same data as type (Gilgoly); one, (A.M.N.H.), Middle Rio Ucayali, Peru, IX-27-23, F6004, H. Bassler Collection, Acc. 33591; two, (California Academy of Sciences and Gilgoly), nr. Sani Beni, Lima, Peru, X-5-35, Woytkowski, R. W. L. Potts Collection; one, (Calif. Acad. Sci.), nr. Sani Beni, Lima, Peru, X-4-35, Woytkowski, R. W. L. Potts Collection; one, (Department of Agriculture, Colombia), labeled "24-2-41".

One of the paratopotypes and the specimen from the Middle Rio Ucayali lack any dorsal pubescence. One of the Lima specimens, taken X-5-35, is very dark brown in color, while the other two from the same locality are typically light brown. This specimen, a male, does not have the emargination of the labrum partially closed as in the other male specimens, but has the simple deep sinuation of the females. The glabrous female paratopotype has short projections on each side of the labrum but these are directed upward rather than inward. These differences seem to me to indicate a single variable species rather than two or more species.

Figure 1.

Nitiduligen meridionalis,
holotype, male, length 11.5 mm.



Dorsal view of male
Caviuna, Parana, Brazil

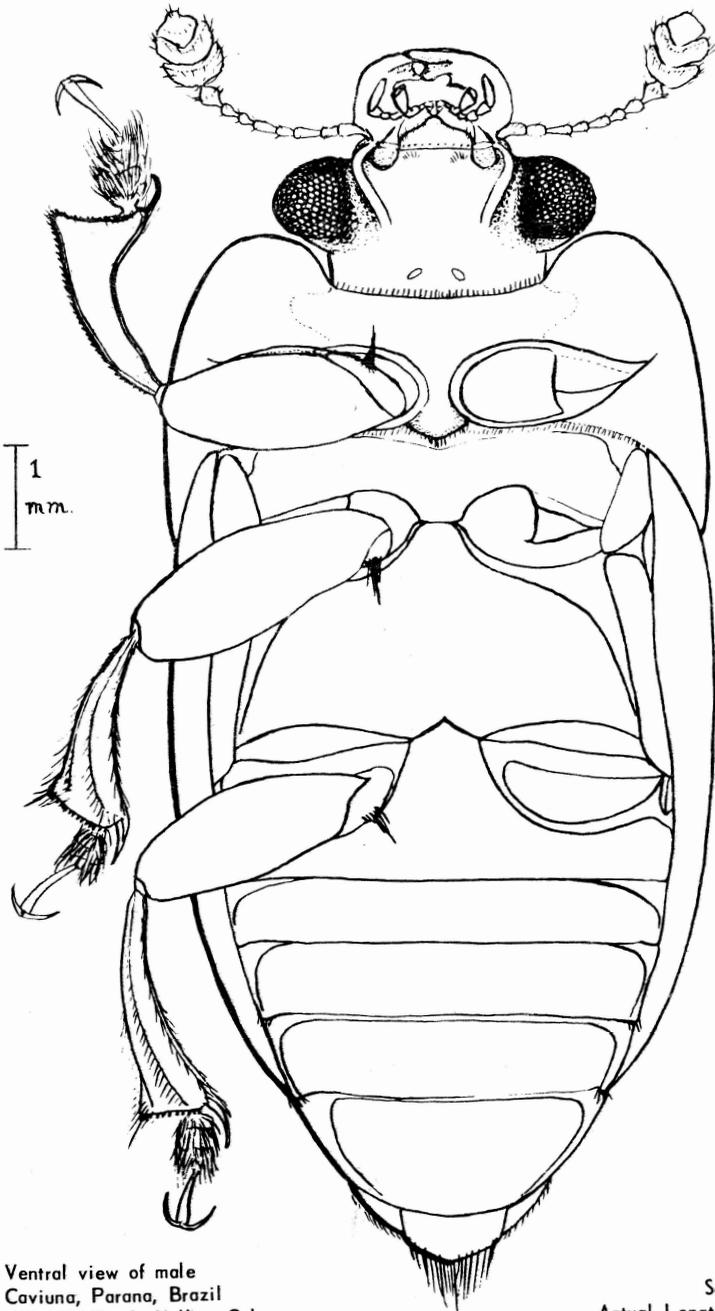
Scale: 1 x 20
Actual Length: 11.5 mm.

Figure 2.

Ventral View

Nitiduligen meridionalis,

holotype, male.



Ventral view of male
Caviuna, Parana, Brazil
XII - 1945 A. Maller, Col.

Scale: 1 x 20
Actual Length: 11.5 mm.

A KEY TO THE SUBFAMILIES OF NITIDULIDAE

1. Middle and hind tibiae with single outer margin, margin with or without a definite row of spines2
Middle and hind tibiae with double outer margins, margins spined.....3
2. Maxillae with two lobes; antennae feebly capitate; side margins of elytra not visible from above, epiplurae narrow and rather short; one to three dorsal abdominal segments exposedCATERETINAE
Maxillae with one lobe; antennae distinctly clubbed; side margins of elytra usually clearly visible from above; epiplurae broad and extending to tip of elytra; no more than pygidium exposed behind elytra MELIGETHINAE
3. Abdomen with two or three dorsal segments exposed..... CARPOPHILINAE
Abdomen with no more than pygidium exposed, occasionally the rear margin of the penultimate segment is visible 4
4. Labrum free, not concealed by clypeus NITIDULINAE
Labrum concealed by and connate with clypeus.....CRYPTARCHINAE

+++++

This key to subfamilies of the family Nitidulidae is adapted with only slight modifications from that of Reitter, E., 1911, Fauna Germanica, Kafer 3:11. One character that he used to separate the Carpophilinae from the other subfamilies has been omitted, "Elytra without rows of punctures," since there are several genera that have serial punctuation of the elytra.

A Key to the NITIDULINAE of the World

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. Tarsi with four segments only (body minute)..... | <i>Nodola</i> * |
| Tarsi with five segments | 2 |
| 2. Dorsum glabrous | 3 |
| Dorsum pubescent..... | 29 |
| 3. Hind tarsi bilobed or dilated..... | 4 |
| Hind tarsi simple | 14 |
| 4. Elytra entire | 5 |
| Elytra truncate exposing most of pygidium | 8 |
| 5. Body oblong; prosternal process depressed behind coxae; mesosternum not carinate | <i>Nitidulingen</i> (I) |
| Body oval; prosternal tip elevated, with vertical face, or prolonged; mesosternum carinate | 6 |
| 6. Mesosternum strongly protuberant; prosternum extended over mesosternum | <i>Camptodes</i> (I) |
| Mesosternum depressed; prosternum with vertical face behind coxae..... | 7 |
| 7. Mesosternum reaching level of metasternum in a straight line..... | <i>Mecyllodes</i> |
| Mesosternum forked, only tips reaching level of metasternum near coxae | <i>Cyllodes</i> |
| 8. Prosternal process depressed behind coxae | 9 |
| Prosternal process elevated behind coxae | 10 |
| 9. Body convex; scutellum rounded; mandible tip simple; prosternal tip resting on mesosternum in area having raised margins..... | <i>Priatelus</i> * |
| Body depressed; scutellum transverse triangular; mandible tip bicuspid; prosternal tip simple; mesosternum simple | <i>Psilonitidula</i> * |
| 10. Labrum entire..... | <i>Cychramptodes</i> * |
| Labrum bilobed..... | 11 |
| 11. Body oblong oval; elytra strongly striate | <i>Lordyrops</i> * |
| Body circular to oval; elytra not at all or faintly striate | 12 |
| 12. Labrum deeply notched nearly to clypeus; prosternum carinate to triangular tip; anterior tibia with strong spur at outer apex; (abdominal segments with transverse row of punctures on base of each) | <i>Gymnocychramus</i> |
| Labrum bilobed; prosternum not carinate; anterior tibia outer angle simple | 13 |
| 13. Mesosternum carinate; hind tarsal segments two and three elongate with narrow lobes, fourth elongate and simple, fifth as long as first four together | <i>Camptomorphus</i> * |
| Mesosternum carinate; hind tarsi broadly dilated, not elongate | <i>Camptodes</i> (II) |

NOTE: * indicates that specimens were not seen.

(I) indicates that genus falls more than once in this key.

14(3)	Elytra striate or serially punctate	15
	Elytra without striae, irregularly punctate	21
15.	Elytra strongly acuminate (all tarsi filiform)	<i>Somatoxus</i>
	Elytra not acuminate	16
16.	Body nearly globular; contractile; prosternum and mesosternum very short	<i>Eusphaerius*</i>
	Body oval or elongate, not contractile; prosternum and mesosternum normally developed	17
17.	Labrum entire	18
	Labrum bilobed	23
18.	Mesosternum simple	<i>Cyllodesus</i>
	Mesosternum carinate longitudinally	19
19.	Body elongate	<i>Meoncerus</i>
	Body oval	20
20.	Prosternum and mesosternum carinate; anterior tarsi dilated	<i>Apsectochilus*</i>
	Prosternum not carinate; mesosternum obsolete carinate; tarsi linear	<i>Cyclocaccus*</i>
21(14)	Body elongate (glabrous with hand lens, but lightly pubescent at 40X)	<i>Orthoepplus(I)</i>
	Body circular to oval	22
22.	Labrum entire; antennal segments slender, second longest, three to five about equal; club compact, symmetrical; mesosternum extremely short; mesocoxae very far apart	<i>Cyclaxyra</i>
	Labrum bilobed; antennal segment three elongate; club toothed on inner side; (lightly pubescent at 40X); mesosternum moderately long; all coxae equally far apart	<i>Parametopia</i>
23(17)	Body depressed	24
	Body convex	26
24.	Prosternal tip trifid; anterior tarsi dilated, posterior simple and elongate	<i>Triancanus</i>
	Prosternal tip expanded, truncate; tarsi simple	25
25.	Antennal grooves convergent; claws toothed	<i>Platychora(I)</i>
	Antennal grooves parallel; claws simple	<i>Ipidia(I)</i>
26.	Antennal grooves short and convergent	27
	Antennal grooves long, inner margins parallel, outer margins curved out behind eye	28
27.	Pronotum base with simple margin; tibiae tips unarmed; hind tarsi as long as tibiae	<i>Pallodes</i>
	Pronotum base emarginate on each side of scutellum; hind tarsi shorter than tibiae	<i>Neopallodes</i>

28.	Mandibular outer margin evenly curved; middle coxae rather close together; outer apices of tibiae not produced in a stout spine	<i>Pycnocnemus</i>
	Mandibular outer margin bent rather abruptly to right angle; middle coxae widely separated; outer apex of each tibia extended as a strong spine	<i>Oxycnemus</i>
29(2)	Hind tarsi bilobed or at least dilated to three times width of fourth segment	30
	Hind tarsi simple	73
30.	Elytra entire, most of pygidium covered	31
	Elytra truncate or separately rounded to expose most of pygidium	50
31.	Elytra without striae, irregularly punctate	32
	Elytra serially punctate, setose, or striate	37
32.	Labrum entire (mesosternum not carinate; claws toothed)	<i>Perilopsis</i>
	Labrum bilobed or sinuate	33
33.	Mesosternum carinate	34
	Mesosternum not carinate	35
34.	Prosternal process elevated; tip with vertical face; labial palpi terminal segment incrassate, tip truncate	<i>Cychromus</i> (I)
	Prosternal process depressed behind coxae and tip expanded; labial palpi terminal segment elongate	<i>Epuraeopsis</i>
35.	Dorsum very densely pubescent; prosternal process with vertical face behind coxae	<i>Xenostromylylus</i> (I)
	Dorsum rather finely and sparsely pubescent; prosternal process tip depressed behind coxae	36
36.	Labial palpi terminal segment greatly enlarged, hemispherical; pygidium usually exposed; male middle tibia usually simple, hind tibia sometimes sinuate on inner margin	<i>Haptoncus</i> (II)
	Labial palpi terminal segment swollen; elytra entire, covering most of pygidium; male middle tibia sometimes sinuate on inner margin, hind tibia simple	<i>Epuraea</i> (I)
37(31)	Labrum bilobed	39
	Labrum entire	38
38.	Body depressed; prosternal process simple, depressed behind coxae; mesosternum not carinate; anterior tibiae slender	<i>Perilopa</i>
	Body convex; prosternal process elevated, with a vertical face behind coxae; mesosternum carinate; anterior tibiae widened toward tip	<i>Pocadites</i>
39.	Body elongate; pronotum foveolate, a little transverse	<i>Ericmodes</i>
	Body oval to oblong; pronotum even, short	40
40.	Body convex	41
	Body depressed	46

41.	Antennal club as long as other segments together (mesosternum acutely carinate)	<i>Teichostethus</i>	42
	Antennal club not more than one-third as long as antenna		42
42.	Antennal club one-third as long as antenna		43
	Antennal club short		44
43.	Mesosternum carinate; labrum strongly bilobed; tarsi feebly dilated; elytra costate and sulcate	<i>Gaulodes*</i>	
	Mesosternum simple; labrum lightly sinuate; tarsi strongly dilated; elytra serially pubescent	<i>Hebascus</i>	
44.	Body oval; elytra sides not ciliate; antennal grooves parallel	<i>Stelidota</i>	
	Body oblong to elongate; elytra sides ciliate; antennal grooves convergent		45
45.	Body oblong; elytra nearly glabrous, with only short serial pubescence, tips conjointly rounded	<i>Nitiduligena(II)</i>	
	Body elongate; dorsum with long dense pubescence, tips truncate	<i>Idaethina</i>	
46(40)	Prosternum tip elevated, with short vertical face		47
	Prosternum tip depressed lying on mesosternum, widely expanded, truncate		48
47.	Antennal third segment elongate; mesosternum carinate; claws toothed	<i>Aethinodes</i>	
	Antennal third segment not elongate; mesosternum simple; claws simple	<i>Lasiodactylus</i>	
48.	Body elongate; elytra three times as long as pronotum	<i>Ornosia</i>	
	Body oval to oblong; elytra two to two and one-half times as long as pronotum		49
49.	Body broadly oval; elytra striate or costate, sides not ciliate; hind tarsi bilobed	<i>Psilotus</i>	
	Body oblong; elytra serially pubescent but neither striate nor costate, sides ciliate; hind tarsi simple but thickened	<i>Nitidulora</i>	
50(30)	Prosternal tip depressed behind coxae		51
	Prosternal tip elevated, prolonged, or with vertical face		61
51.	Elytra serially punctate, setose, or striate		52
	Elytra without striae, irregularly punctate		55
52.	Labrum deeply bilobed	<i>Propetes*</i>	
	Labrum entire or lightly sinuate in middle		53
53.	Antennal grooves convergent posteriorly	<i>Taracta</i>	
	Antennal grooves parallel		54
54.	Body oval, convex; scutellum broad; elytra tips broadly rounded	<i>Homepuraea*</i>	
	Body broadly oval, rather flat; scutellum small, triangular; elytra tips truncate	<i>Oturowana*</i>	

55.	Labial palpi terminal segment elongate	56
	Labial palpi terminal segment incrassate	57
56.	Body oblong; elytra margins ciliate, tips rounded; claws simple	<i>Nitidula</i>
	Body circular; elytra margins not ciliate, tips truncate; claws a little dilated at base	<i>Eumystrops</i>
57.	Labrum notched in middle, received in rounded emargination of front	<i>Somaphorus*</i>
	Labrum bilobed; margin of front straight	58
58.	Labial palpi terminal segment greatly enlarged, truncate	59
	Labial palpi terminal segment swollen, tip rather small	60
59.	Body somewhat convex; labial palpi terminal segment hemispherical; male middle tibia occasionally sinuate on inner margin	<i>Haptoncus(II)</i>
	Body broad, depressed; labial palpi terminal segment triangular; male middle tibia curved, excised on inner margin near tip	<i>Trimenus</i>
60.	Prothoracic side margins reflexed; tibiae unarmed; male pygidium tip truncate, supplementary segment terminal, visible from above	<i>Epuraea(II)</i>
	Prothoracic sides not at all reflexed; hind tibia spinulose on outer margin; male pygidium tip rounded, supplementary segment ventral	<i>Catonura</i>
61(50)	Elytra serially punctate, setose, or striate	62
	Elytra without striae, irregularly punctate	68
62.	Claws long, slender, with long straight basal spine	<i>Ithya*</i>
	Claws normal, without basal spine	63
63.	Claws dentate on base	64
	Claws simple	66
64.	Antennal segments six and seven dentate on inner side (elytra densely serially punctate)	<i>Anister*</i>
	Antennal segments six and seven simple	65
65.	Body nearly hemispherical; labrum nearly entire; antennal third segment no longer than first, club with three segments; elytra serially striate and pubescent	<i>Macroua</i>
	Body convex oval; labrum emarginate; antennal third segment as long as first two together, club with four segments; elytra with only traces of serial punctation	<i>Circope*</i>
66.	Elytra with side margins not ciliate	<i>Neothalyca*</i>
	Elytra with side margins ciliate	67
67.	Antennal third segment very long; prothorax nearly three times as wide as long	<i>Cametis*</i>
	Antennal third segment normal; prothorax 1.7 times as wide as long	<i>Cychromus(II)</i>
68(61)	Antennal club with four segments, dilated on inner side	<i>Aethinopsis*</i>
	Antennal club with three segments, symmetrical	69

69.	Antennal grooves absent (body convex)	<i>Pseudomystraps*</i>	
	Antennal grooves present		70
70.	Pygidium with several foveae across base.....	<i>Aethina</i>	
	Pygidium without basal foveae		71
71.	Body strongly pubescent; antennal club compact; claws strongly toothed	<i>Xenostrogylus</i> (II)	
	Body lightly pubescent; antennal club oblong, not at all compact; claws simple		72
72.	Body depressed	<i>Platychoropsis*</i>	
	Body convex	<i>Amystrops*</i>	
73(29)	Elytra entire, concealing most of pygidium.....		74
	Elytral tips truncate or separately rounded to expose most of pygidium..		89
74.	Elytra serially punctate, striate, or setose		75
	Elytra irregularly punctate		83
75.	Body convex		76
	Body depressed		77
76.	Elytra with rather erect setae; prothorax dilated in front of scutellum; tibiae broad.....	<i>Lordyrodes*</i>	
	Elytra with recumbent setae; prothorax base straight, not dilated; tibiae slender; (elytra costate)	<i>Osotima*</i>	
77.	Prothorax with all angles broadly rounded (elytra irregularly impressed behind scutellum, a tuft of setae at middle near suture.....	<i>Niliodes*</i>	
	Prothorax with hind angles distinct		78
78.	Antennal grooves strongly convergent		79
	Antennal grooves parallel or nearly so		80
79.	Front broadly rounded but without lobes above antennal bases; pro- notum with dark spots formed of black setae; elytra with three or four series of these spots; (hind tibia dilated beyond basal third)	<i>Platipidia</i>	
	Front lobed before eyes over insertion of antennae; elytra with several rows of large, thick erect setae.....	<i>Soronia</i>	
80.	Front not lobed over insertion of antennae		81
	Front lobed over insertion of antennae		82
81.	Elytra with side margins ciliate	<i>Phenolia</i>	
	Elytra with side margins not ciliate	<i>lpidia</i> (II)	
82.	Elytra not costate	<i>Lobiopa</i>	
	Elytra distinctly costate	<i>Amphotis</i>	
83(74)	Antennal grooves absent (labrum entire).....	<i>Priasilpha*</i>	
	Antennal grooves present		84

84.	Antennal grooves parallel (pronotum and elytra with protuberances)	..... <i>Atarphia</i>	
	Antennal grooves convergent or divergent	.....	85
85.	Antennal grooves divergent posteriorly (pronotum and elytra with protuberances)	..... <i>Physoronia</i>	
	Antennal grooves converging posteriorly	.....	86
86.	Prosternum elevated behind coxae (tibiae dilated)	..... <i>Pocadionta*</i>	
	Prosternal process depressed behind coxae	.....	87
87.	Mandibles nearly straight, projecting; labial palpi filiform	..... <i>Prometopia</i>	
	Mandibles curved on outer margin; labial palpi incrassate	.....	88
88.	Labrum bilobed; labial palpi terminal segment nearly hemispherical, truncate	..... <i>Haptoncus(III)</i>	
	Labrum feebly emarginate; labial palpi incrassate	..... <i>Cacconia*</i>	
89(73)	Labrum entire	.....	90
	Labrum bilobed	.....	91
90.	Body short oval; antennal segments two and three equal, club large, oval, compact	..... <i>Pocadites(II)</i>	
	Body oblong; antennal segment three elongate, club not at all compact	..... <i>Neopocadius*</i>	
91.	Middle and hind tibiae outer tips toothed, outer margins serrate	..... <i>Platychorodes</i>	
	Middle and hind tibiae not toothed or serrate	.....	92
92.	Body elongate	.....	93
	Body circular or oblong	.....	96
93.	Mesosternum not carinate	.....	94
	Mesosternum carinate	.....	95
94.	Dorsum nearly glabrous; elytra irregularly punctate; labial palpi terminal segment quadrate	..... <i>Orthoepplus(II)</i>	
	Dorsum with simple setae and erect, clavate, serial setae; labial palpi filiform	..... <i>Axyra</i>	
95.	Prosternal process elevated, tip truncate	..... <i>Pseudoischaena*</i>	
	Prosternal process tip depressed, bluntly pointed	..... <i>Megauchenia</i>	
96(92)	Body oval (1 x 1.5)	.....	97
	Body oblong (1 x 2)	.....	100
97.	Mesosternum not carinate (labial palpi terminal segment incrassate; claws simple)	..... <i>Pocadiodes</i>	
	Mesosternum carinate	.....	98
98.	Elytra irregularly punctate (prosternal tip elevated; elytra sides densely ciliate)	..... <i>Amphicrossus</i>	
	Elytra serially punctate	.....	99

99. Antennal grooves convergent; anterior tarsi dilated, middle and hind tarsi elongate; prosternum tip depressed *Pseudostelidota**
 Antennal grooves parallel; tarsi simple; (elytra sides densely ciliate); prosternal tip elevated *Thalycrodes*
- 100(96) Antennal grooves parallel *Platychorina**
 Antennal grooves convergent posteriorly 101
101. Prothorax with all angles broadly rounded *Nitidopecten*
 Prothorax with hind angles distinct 102
102. Elytra serially punctate or setose 103
 Elytra irregularly punctate, sutural striae only 106
103. Prosternal tip elevated, prolonged, with vertical face 104
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104. Antennal grooves distinct; elytra serially punctate or striate; middle and hind tibiae finely spinulose externally (mesosternum not carinate) *Pocadius*
 Antennal grooves very shallow; elytra with only apical half of sutural striae present, irregularly punctate; middle and hind tibiae with very distinct spines on outer margins 105
105. Prothoracic and elytral side margins distinctly visible from above; pronotum distinctly punctate, setae of moderate length arising from punctures; elytra side margins with short ciliae less than .09 mm. in length *Thalycra*
 Prothoracic and elytral sides not at all or scarcely visible from above; pronotum surface tuberculate with long setae from base of tubercules; elytra side margins with ciliae more than .15 mm. in length *Pseudothalyra*
106. Coxae widely separated; mesosternum carinate *Omosita*
 Coxae rather close together; mesosternum simple *Aphenolia*
107. Body broadly oval, depressed, shining; antennal club loosely segmented (fourth tarsal segment rather long) *Platychora*
 Body elongate oval, rather convex, little shining; antennal club rather compact oval *Axyra*(II)

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Cyllodes p. 342.
(Ecnomaeus p. 264, is in Carpophilinae)
Epuraea p. 267.
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Hebascus p. 311.
Ipidia p. 289.
(Ischaena) p. 287. = *Megauchenia* MacLeay
Lobiopa p. 291.
Lordites p. 316.
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Oxycnemus p. 351.
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Platychora p. 284.
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Soronia p. 277.
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(Micruria) p. 58 and 64 = *Eपुरaea* Erichson
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Mecyllodes p. 357.
Meoncerus p. 358.
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Xenostrogylus p. 127.

TABLE OF GENERA

Distribution

	KEY	
	COUPLET	
<i>Aethina</i> Erichson, 1843	70	x x x x -
<i>Aethinodes</i> Blackburn, 1891	47	- - - x -
<i>Aethinopsis</i> Grouvelle, 1908	68	- - x - -
<i>Amphicrossus</i> Er., 1843	98	x x x x -
<i>Amphotis</i> Er., 1843	82	- x x - x
<i>Amystrops</i> Grouv., 1906	72	- - x - -
<i>Anister</i> Grouv., 1901	64	x - - - -
<i>Aphenolia</i> Reitter, 1884	106	- x x - -
<i>Apsectochilus</i> Reitt., 1874	20	- x - - -
<i>Atarphia</i> Reitter, 1884	84	- - x - -
<i>Axyra</i> Er., 1843	94, 107	x x x - -
<i>Cacconia</i> Sharp, 1890	88	- x - - -
<i>Cametis</i> Motschulsky, 1863	67	- - x - -
<i>Camptodes</i> Er., 1843	6, 13	- x - - -
<i>Camptomorphus</i> Grouv., 1898	13	- x - - -
<i>Catonura</i> Reitter, 1875	60	- x - - -
<i>Circoptes</i> Reitter, 1873	65	x - x x -
<i>Cychnanptodes</i> Reitt., 1878	10	- - - x -
<i>Cychnamus</i> Kugelann, 1794	34, 67	x x x x x
<i>Cyclaxyra</i> Broun, 1893	22	- - - x -
<i>Cyclocaccus</i> Sharp, 1891	20	- x - - -
<i>Cyllodes</i> Er., 1843	7	x x x x x
<i>Cylladesus</i> Reitter, 1877	18	- x - - -
<i>Epuraea</i> Er., 1843	36, 60	x x x x x
<i>Epuraeopsis</i> Reitter, 1875	34	- x - - -
<i>Ericmodes</i> Reitter, 1877	39	- x - x -
<i>Eumystrops</i> Sharp, 1899	56	- x - - -
<i>Eusphaerius</i> Sharp, 1891	16	- x - - -
<i>Gaulodes</i> Er., 1843	43	- - - x -
<i>Gymnocychnamus</i> Lea, 1922	12	- - - x -
<i>Haptoncus</i> Murray, 1864	36, 59, 88	x x x x -
<i>Hebascus</i> Er., 1843	43	- x - - -
<i>Homepuraea</i> Broun, 1893	54	- - - x -
<i>Idaethina</i> Reitter, 1875	45	- - - x -
<i>Ipidia</i> Er., 1843	25, 81	- - x - x
<i>Ithyra</i> Reitter, 1873	62	x - - - -
<i>Lasiodactylus</i> Perty, 1830	47	x x x x -
<i>Lobiopa</i> Er., 1843	82	- x x - -
<i>Lordyodes</i> Reitter, 1884	76	- - x - -
<i>Lordyrops</i> Reitter, 1875	11	- x - - -
<i>Macroura</i> Reitter, 1873	65	- - x x -
<i>Mecyllodes</i> Sharp, 1891	7	- x - - -
<i>Megauchenia</i> MacLeay, 1825	95	- - x - -
<i>Meoncerus</i> Sharp, 1891	19	- x - - -
<i>Neopallodes</i> Reitter, 1884	27	- - x - -
<i>Neopacalius</i> Grouv., 1906	90	- x - - -

	KEY COUPLET	Africa . Americas . . Asia . . . Australia Europe
<i>Neothalycra</i> Grouv., 1899	66	x - - - -
<i>Niliodes</i> Murr., 1868	77	- x - - -
<i>Nitidopecten</i> Reichensp., 1913	101	x - - - -
<i>Nitidula</i> Fabricius, 1775	56	x x x - x
<i>Nitiduligen</i> Gillogly, 1965	5, 45	- x - - -
<i>Nitidulora</i> Reitter, 1873	49	- x - - -
<i>Nodola</i> Brethes, 1925	1	- x - - -
<i>Omosita</i> Er., 1843	106	x x x - x
<i>Ornosia</i> Grouv., 1899	48	x - - - -
<i>Orthopeplus</i> Horn, 1879	21, 94	- x - - -
<i>Osoima</i> Rebmann, 1844	76	- - x - -
<i>Oturovana</i> Reitter, 1913	54	x - - - -
<i>Oxycnemus</i> Er., 1843	28	- x x - -
<i>Palodes</i> Er., 1843	27	x x x x -
<i>Parametopia</i> Reitter, 1884	22	- - x - -
<i>Perilopa</i> Er., 1843	38	- x x - -
<i>Perilopsis</i> Reitter, 1875	32	- x - - -
<i>Phenolia</i> Er., 1843	81	- x - - -
<i>Physoronia</i> Reitter, 1884	85	- - x - -
<i>Platipidia</i> Broun, 1893	79	- - - x -
<i>Platychora</i> Er., 1843	25, 107	x x x - -
<i>Platychorina</i> Grouv., 1905	100	x - - - -
<i>Platychorodes</i> Reitter, 1884	91	- x - - -
<i>Platychoropsis</i> Grouv., 1912	72	- - - x -
<i>Pocadiodes</i> Ganglbauer, 1899	97	- - - - x
<i>Pocadionta</i> Lucas, 1920	86	- x - - -
<i>Pocadites</i> Reitter, 1884	38, 90	- - x - -
<i>Pocadius</i> Er., 1843	104	x x x - x
<i>Priasilpha</i> Broun, 1893	83	- - - x -
<i>Priatelus</i> Broun, 1882	9	- - - x -
<i>Prometopia</i> Er., 1843	87	x x x x -
<i>Propetes</i> Reitter, 1875	52	- - x - -
<i>Pseudoischaena</i> Grouv., 1897	95	- - x - -
<i>Pseudomystrops</i> Grouv., 1912	69	- - x - -
<i>Pseudostelidota</i> Grouv., 1906	99	- x - - -
<i>Pseudothalycra</i> Howden, 1961	105	- x - - -
<i>Psilonitidula</i> Heller, 1916	9	- - - x -
<i>Psilotus</i> Fischer, 1829	49	- x - - -
<i>Pycnocnemus</i> Sharp, 1891	28	- x - - -
<i>Somaphorus</i> Murr., 1864	57	- - x - -
<i>Somatoxus</i> Sharp, 1891	15	- x - - -
<i>Soronia</i> Er., 1843	79	x x x x x
<i>Stelidota</i> Er., 1843	44	x x x x -
<i>Taracta</i> Murr., 1867	53	x - - - -
<i>Teichostethus</i> Sharp, 1891	41	- x - - -
<i>Thalycra</i> Er., 1843	105	- x - - x
<i>Thalycrodes</i> Blackburn, 1891	99	- - - x -
<i>Triacanus</i> Er., 1843	24	x - - x -
<i>Trimenus</i> Murr., 1864	59	- - x x -
<i>Xenostrogylus</i> Wollas., 1854	35, 71	x - x - x