Preliminary key to the *Pasimachus* (Coleoptera: Carabidae: Scaritini) of Florida

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1. Base of antennal segments 2-4 laterally compressed forming a distinct dorsal carina (Figure 1) ……………2

   - Base of antennal segments 2-4 without dorsal carina, segments bulbous throughout (Figure 2).……………4

2. Elytra with distinctly raised intervals; humeral carina long and continuous with interval; prothorax not abruptly sinuate, at most only briefly towards the base (Figure 3); body dull …………………………………3

   - Elytra smooth and without raised intervals; humeral carina short; prothorax distinctly narrowed towards base and abruptly sinuate, hind angles rectangular; head with rounded projections covering antennal insertions; body glossy (Figure 4)……………………………………………………………………..*P. punctulatus* Haldeman

3. Each elytron with 4 glossy, raised intervals each separated by a broad concave interval (Figure 3); prothorax briefly sinuate and feebly narrowed towards base, rectangular hind angles rounded in ♀ or sharp in ♂……………………………………*P. marginatus* Fabricius

   - Each elytron with 8 glossy, raised intervals each separated by a narrow concave interval (Figure 5); prothorax rounded throughout and feebly narrowed towards base, not sinuate, hind angles obtusely rounded to rectangular………………………………………………………………………………..*P. crassus* Casey

4. Labrum smooth or only strigose between lobes, middle lobe equal to or broader than lateral lobes, never narrower (Figure 6); body flattened (at least elytra) throughout and not cylindrical (Figure 8); head flattened to convex between eyes; 2nd labial palpomere with 5 erect setae at most; smaller species (19-24mm)…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………5

   - Labrum mildly to heavily strigose throughout, middle lobe not as broad as lateral lobes (Figure 7); head convex between eyes; body cylindrical and not flattened throughout (Figure 9) OR if appearing flattened then with 6-7 erect setae on 2nd labial palpomere; larger and more robust species (21-39mm)………………..6

5. Elytra smooth and without raised intervals (Figure 10); humeral carina short and not sharp; labrum usually deeply lobed with middle lobe rounded; head rounded between eyes……………….*P. subsulcatus* Say

   - Elytra with distinctly raised intervals (Figure 11); humeral carina long and continuous with interval; labrum not deeply lobed with middle lobe more truncate; head flattened between eyes………………..*P. floridanus* Casey

6. Body slender and elongate, elytra very cylindrical; prothorax rounded throughout with no sinuation, hind angles round (Figure 12); elytra very convex with parallel sides, a rounded apex, and an abrupt declivity down to apex (seen in lateral view) (Figure 9), with or without raised intervals; 2nd labial palpomere commonly with 5 erect setae………………………………………………………………………………..*P. sublaevis* Beauvois

   - Body robust and wide; prothorax narrowed towards base and briefly sinuate, apex noticeably wider than base, hind angles rectangular (Figure 13); elytra short and broad, with or without raised intervals, and with sides gradually narrowing towards apex; 2nd labial palpomere commonly with 6-7 erect setae; labrum heavily strigose, median lobe wider than in the preceding……………………………………..*P. strenuus* LeConte

References:


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**Figure 1.** Dorsal carina on antennal segments 2-4

**Figure 2.** Bulbous antennal segments 2-4

**Figure 3.** *Pasimachus marginatus* Fabricius

**Figure 4.** *Pasimachus punctulatus* Haldeman

**Figure 5.** *Pasimachus crassus* Casey

**Figure 6.** Smooth labrum of *P. floridanus*

**Figure 7.** Strigose labrum of *P. strenuus*
Figure 8. Lateral view of *P. floridanus*

Figure 10. *Pasimachus subsulcatus* Say

Figure 12. *Pasimachus subleavis* Beauvois

Figure 9. Lateral view of *P. subleavis*

Figure 11. *Pasimachus floridanus* Casey

Figure 13. *Pasimachus strenuus* LeConte