

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

Aaron Weed¹

1. Base of antennal segments 2-4 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, only briefly towards the base (Figure 3); body dull3
- 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, sinuate, hind angles obtusely rounded to rectangular.....*P. crassus* Casey
4. Labrum smooth or only strigose between lobes, middle lobe 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:

- Bänninger, M. 1950. The subtribe Pasimachina (Coleoptera, Carabidae, Scaritini). *Revista de Ent.* 21: 481-511.
- Casey, T.L. 1913. *Memoirs on the Coleoptera*. IV. Lancaster, Pa. p 1-400.
- LeConte, J.L. 1874. Notes on the species of *Pasimachus*. *Soc. Nat. His. I. Bull. Buffalo.* p. 266-273.

¹ Entomology and Nematology Department, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida

Figure 1. Dorsal carina on antennal segments 2-4

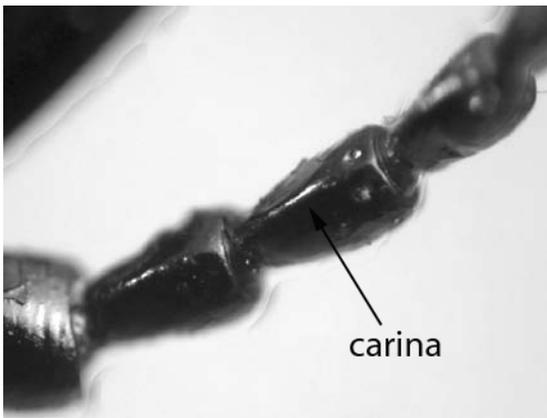


Figure 2. Bulbous antennal segments 2-4

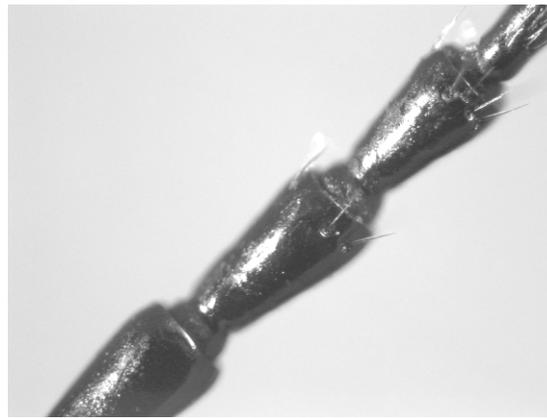


Figure 3. *Pasimachus marginatus* Fabricius



Figure 4. *Pasimachus punctulatus* Haldeman



Figure 5. *Pasimachus crassus* Casey



Figure 6. Smooth labrum of *P. floridanus*

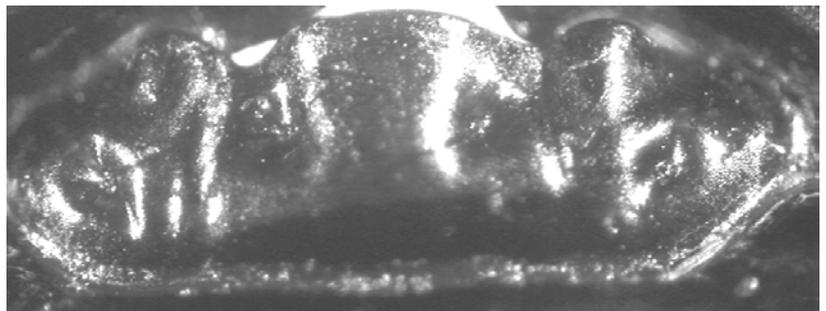


Figure 7. Strigose labrum of *P. strenuus*



Figure 8. Lateral view of *P. floridanus*



Figure 9. Lateral view of *P. subleavis*



Figure 10. *Pasimachus subsulcatus* Say



Figure 11. *Pasimachus floridanus* Casey



Figure 12. *Pasimachus subleavis* Beauvois



Figure 13. *Pasimachus strenuus* LeConte

