

Subfamily Pimeliinae: Keys

Key C

Key to the Florida tribes [including genera and species] of Pimeliinae (underlined terms are defined to the right)

1. Mentum very large, concealing maxillae and usually ligula.....**Epitragini** (see Key D)

1'. Mentum generally smaller in size, never concealing both ligula and maxillae.....

Coniotini, [*Branchus floridanus* LeConte (length ~13 mm)] (Fig. 1)

Key D

Key to the Florida genera [including species] of Epitragini

1. Eyes inflated, projecting outward beyond lateral margin of head, overlapping temporal ridge, prosternum rounded, deflexed, mesosternum not excavate, body glabrous.....*Schoenicus* LeConte [*puberulus* LeConte (length ~8.0 mm)] (Fig. 6)

1'. Eyes not inflated, scarcely projecting outward beyond lateral margin of head, not overlapping temporal ridge; prosternum and mesosternum variable.....2

2 (1'). Body mottled with scattered setal patches3

2'. Body not mottled and without scattered setal patches.....4

3 (2). Prosternum broad, obtuse, mesosternum usually at most shallowly excavate.....**Epitragodes** Casey [*tomentosus tomentosus* (LeConte) (length 8.0-9.0 mm)] (Fig. 4)

3'. Prosternum narrow, acute, mesosternum deeply excavate...**Epitragodes** Casey [*tomentosus macilentus* Casey (size 8.0-9.0 mm)] (Fig. 5)

4 (2'). Color greenish-brown with metallic luster.....**Bothrotres canaliculatus acutus** (LeConte) (size 12-13 mm) (Fig. 2)

4'. Color brown without metallic luster**Bothrotres canaliculatus arundinis** (LeConte) (size 12-13 mm) (Fig. 3)

Tribe Trientomini (Florida?)

Trientoma sp. _____
(length 7.5 mm)



Acute-pointed; terminating in or forming less than a right angle

Deflexed-abruptly bent downward

Excavate-scooped out depression

Glabrous-smooth, devoid of pubescence

Ligula-the glossae (tongue) and paraglossae of the prementum and of the labium

Maxillae-second pair of jaws; mouthparts

Mentum-ventral fused plate derived from labium (lower lip)

Mesosternum-ventral portion of the second thoracic segment

Mottled-spotted or marked with blotches of different color

Obtuse-blunt or dull; at an angle greater than a right angle

Prosternum-ventral portion of first thoracic segment

Temporal ridge-ridge on the temple area of the head

Subfamily Pimeliinae: Species Profiles



Fig. 1: *Branchus floridanus* LeConte

Length: ~13 mm

Habitat: Debris on sandy beaches

Comments: 2 spp., Florida and Texas; known only in extreme southern FL; See Steiner (1991) and Triplehorn and Weems (1964)



Fig. 2: *Bothrotes canaliculatus acutus* (LeConte)

Length: 12-13 mm

Habitat: Taken on grasses, shrubs, flowers, and sandy trails

Comments: There are probably only 2 spp. in this genus in U.S.



Fig. 3: *Bothrotes canaliculatus arundinus* (LeConte)

Length: 12-13 mm

Habitat: Taken on grasses, shrubs, flowers, and sandy trails

Comments: There are probably only 2 spp. in this genus in U.S.



Fig. 4: *Epitragodes tomentosus tomentosus* (LeConte)

Length: 8.0-9.0 mm

Habitat: Taken on deciduous trees, esp. in the crevices between branches

Comments: Probably only 1 sp. in U.S.

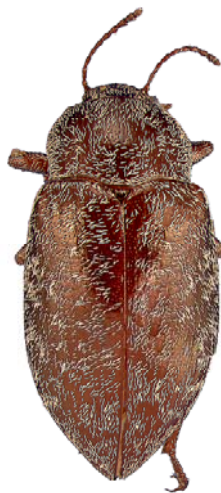


Fig. 5: *Epitragodes tomentosus macilentus* Casey

Length: 8.0-9.0 mm

Habitat: Taken on deciduous trees, esp. in the crevices between branches

Comments: Probably only 1 sp. in U.S.



Fig. 6: *Schoenicus puberlulus* LeConte

Length: ~8.0 mm

Habitat: ---

Comments: 1 sp. in U.S.