

Subfamily Coelometopinae: Keys (including Centronopini of Tenebrioninae)

(underlined terms are defined to the right)

Key II

Key to the Florida genera [including species] of Centronopini and Coelometopini

1. Dorsal lobe of eye with marginal groove around apex.....2
1'. Dorsal lobe of eye without groove around apex.....5

2 (1). Metasternal length between coxae equal to or less than mesocoxal diameter....*Polypleurus* Eschscholtz (see Key JJ)
2'. Metasternal length between coxae 1.5 to 2 times mesocoxal diameter.....3

3 (2'). Epipleuron abruptly narrowing at about anterior margin of fifth abdominal sternite, disappearing before elytral apex.....*Haplandrus* LeConte (in part) (see Key KK)
3'. Epipleuron complete to apex of elytra, gradually narrowed posteriorly from fifth abdominal sternite.....4

4 (3'). Fifth abdominal sternite with marginal groove or impressed line.....*Glyptotus* LeConte [*cribratus* LeConte] (Fig. 3)
4'. Fifth abdominal sternite without marginal groove or line....*Merinus* LeConte [*laevis* (Olivier)] (Fig. 6)

5 (1'). Femora clavate; profemur about twice as thick in middle as at base.....6
5'. Femora subcylindrical; profemur less than 1.5 times thicker in middle than at base.....7

6 (5). Eyes with dorsal lobe equal to subequal to ventral lobe.....*Centronopus* Solier [*calcaratus* (Fabricius)] (see Tenebrioninae: Centronopini p. 67)
6'. Eyes with dorsal lobe clearly much larger than ventral lobe.....*Polopinus* Casey (in part) (see Key LL)

7 (5'). Metasternum length between coxae equal to or less than coxal diameter.....*Polopinus* Casey (in part) (see Key LL)
7'. Metasternum length between coxae about 1.5 to 2 times mesocoxal diameter.....8

8 (7'). Pronotum with base unmarginated, at least medially.....*Haplandrus* LeConte (in part) (see Key KK)
8'. Pronotal base with complete raised margin.....9

9 (8'). Fifth abdominal sternite with marginal groove.....*Xylopinus* LeConte (see Key X-1)
9'. Fifth abdominal sternite without marginal groove.....*Alobates* Motschulsky (see Key MM)

Clavate-thickening gradually toward the tip

Coxae-basal leg segments

Epipleuron-deflexed or inflexed portion of the elytra, laterally when the elytra are closed

Femora-third segment of legs, following the coxa and trochanter; often the stoutest leg segments

Mesocoxa-basal segment of middle legs

Metasternum-ventrally, the third thoracic segment

Profemur-third leg segment of the foreleg

Pronotum-upper dorsal plate of the first thoracic segment

Sternite-subdivision of the sternum (ventral segmentation)

Striae-longitudinal depressed lines or furrows, frequently punctured

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Key JJ

Key to the Florida species of *Polypleurus* Eschscholtz

1. Length greater than 13 mm.....*geminatus* Solier (**Fig. 11**)
1'. Length less than 11 mm.....*perforatus* (Germar) (**Fig. 12**)

Key KK

Key to the Florida species of *Haplandrus* LeConte

1. Legs entirely brownish-black.....*ater* (LeConte) (**Fig. 4**)
1'. Legs with femora reddish-orange, remainder black.....*fulvipes* (Herbst) (**Fig. 5**)

Key LL

Key to the Florida species of *Polopinus* Casey
(modified from Kritsky 1989)

1. Pronotum shiny.....2
1'. Pronotum dull.....3
- 2 (1). Basal margin or pronotum bisinate (northeast coast to central Florida).....*nitidus* (LeConte) (**Fig. 9**)
2'. Basal margin or pronotum straight (southern Georgia to central Florida).....*ingens* Casey (**Fig. 8**)
- 3 (1'). Basal margin or pronotum sinuate (southeast and southwest coasts of Florida).....*youngi* Kritsky (**Fig. 10**)
3'. Basal margin or pronotum feebly sinuate (Big Pine Key, Florida).....*hubbelli* Kritsky (**Fig. 7**)

Key MM

Key to the Florida species of *Alobates* Motschulsky

1. Mentum with undersides smooth or without tuft of long yellowish setae.....*pennsylvanicus* (DeGeer) (**Fig. 2**)
1'. Mentum with tuft of long yellowish setae.....*morio* (Fabricius) (**Fig. 1**)

Key NN

Key to the Florida species of *Talanus* Mäklin
(modified from Triplehorn 1968)

1. Body elongate, slender; elytra, in dorsal view, four-tenths or less as wide as long; male with conspicuous tooth on mesal margin of distal half of each tibia, female with tibia unmodified.....2

Bisinate-with two incisions

Distal-near or toward the free end of any appendage

Elytra-the forewings of beetles

Femora-third segment of legs, following the coxa and trochanter; often the stoutest leg segments

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

Mesal-situated on the midline

Pronotum-upper dorsal plate of the first thoracic segment

Sinuate-wavy, applying to edges or margins

Tibia-the fourth leg segment, following the femur

Subfamily Coelometopinae: Keys (including Centronopini of Tenebrioninae)

- 1'**. Body robust; elytra, in dorsal view, approximately half as wide as long; tibial teeth variable.....
.....*stenochinus* (LeConte) (**Fig. 17**)
- 2 (1)**. Legs short; metafemora not extending caudad much beyond middle of third abdominal sternum; mesofemora barely extending to base of metafemora; profemora not extending cephalad beyond head; width of pronotum usually less than 85 percent length; total body length seldom exceeding 5 mm.....
.....*langurinus* (LeConte) (**Fig. 15**)
- 2'**. Legs longer; metafemora extending caudad to or beyond suture separating third and fourth abdominal sternum; mesofemora extending beyond metacoxae; profemora extending cephalad beyond head; width of pronotum usually greater than 85 percent of length; total length of body usually greater than 5 mm.....*spilmani* Triplehorn (**Fig. 16**)

Key OO

Key to the Florida species of *Strongylium* Kirby
(modified from Triplehorn and Spilman 1973)

- 1**. Antenna with article 3 much shorter than article 4.....
.....*simplicicollis* LeConte (**Fig. 23**)
- 1'**. Antenna with article 3 as long as or longer than article 4
.....2
- 2 (1')**. Pronotum with distinct lateral margins; terminal antennal article usually lighter colored than those preceding
.....4
- 2'**. Pronotum without distinct lateral margins; antennal articles usually concolorous.....3
- 3 (2')**. Elytra bicolorous, each with broad yellow longitudinal stripe laterally.....*aulicum* Mäklin (**Fig. 19**)
- 3'**. Elytra concolorous.....*crenatum* Mäklin (**Fig. 20**)
- 4 (2)**. Elytral striae with punctures not in continuous sulcus, a few punctures connected by weak sulcus or fine line, most punctures in separate depressions; striae with fewer punctures, for example, on elytral disc third stria with approximately 5 punctures in 1 mm.....*anthrax* Schwarz (**Fig. 18**)
- 4'**. Elytral striae with punctures in continuous sulcus, punctures not in separate depressions; striae with more punctures, for example, on elytral disc third stria with approximately 10 punctures in 1 mm.....5
- 5 (4')**. Pronotum with median length more than 80 percent of pronotal width, lateral margins obsolete at middle as viewed from above, punctures of disc closely spaced, sometimes rugulose.....*tenuicollis* (Say) (**Fig. 24**)
- 5'**. Pronotum with median length less than 80 percent of pronotal width, lateral margins entirely visible from above, a

Article-a subdivision of any segmented or jointed structure

Caudad-toward the rear or posterior end

Cephalad-toward the front in or the anterior end

Disc-central portion of upper surface

Elytra-the forewings of beetles

Mesofemora-third segment of middle legs, following the coxa and trochanter

Metacoxa-basal segment of hind legs

Metafemora-third segment of hind legs, following the coxa and trochanter

Profemora-third leg segment of the forelegs

Pronotum-upper dorsal plate of the first thoracic segment

Rugulose-minutely wrinkled

Striae-longitudinal depressed lines or furrows, frequently punctured

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median longitudinally impressed line usually apparent,
punctures of disc well separated.....
.....*terminatum* (Say) (**Fig. 25**)

Pronotum-upper dorsal plate of the
first thoracic segment

Key X-1

Key to the Florida species of *Xylopinus* LeConte

- 1.** Pronotum at least one-third broader than long, sides
strongly curved; brown or black with brassy luster.....
.....*aenescens* LeConte (**Fig. 13**)
- 1'.** Pronotum almost as long as broad, sides nearly straight;
black to dark brown.....*saperdioides* (Olivier) (**Fig. 14**)

Subfamily Coelometopinae: Species Profiles



Fig. 1: *Alobates morio* (Fabricius)

Length: 17-20 mm

Habitat: Under bark, on dead standing trees

Comments: Both of the known *Alobates* spp. occur in FL



Fig. 2: *Alobates pennsylvanicus* (Degeer)

Length: 20-23 mm

Habitat: Under bark, on dead standing trees

Comments: Many adults can often be found on a single tree



Fig. 3: *Glyptotus cribratus* LeConte

Length: ~11 mm

Habitat: ---

Comments: The only known *Glyptotus* sp. in N.A. occurs in FL



Fig. 4: *Haplandrus ater* (LeConte)

Length: 6.5-7.5 mm

Habitat: On oak spp.; attracted to blacklight; often collected from squirrel nests

Comments: This genus need revision



Fig. 5: *Haplandrus fulvipes* (Herbst)

Length: 7.5-11 mm

Habitat: Under bark; often beaten from dead limbs; esp. sandy localities

Comments: ---



Fig. 6: *Merinus laevis* (Olivier)

Length: 18-26 mm

Habitat: Under bark

Comments: The only known N.A. *Merinus* sp. occurs in northern parts of FL



Fig. 7: *Polopinus hubbelli* Kritsky

Length: 18.4-22.9 mm
Habitat: Under bark of *Pinus*
Comments: Precinctive to southern FL (see Kritsky 1989)



Fig. 8: *Polopinus ingens* Casey

Length: ~25 mm
Habitat: Adults taken from turkey oak in GA
Comments: Typically the largest of the *Polopinus* spp.



Fig. 9: *Polopinus nitidus* (LeConte)

Length: 12.8-18.5 mm
Habitat: Under bark
Comments: Precinctive to FL?



Fig. 10: *Polopinus youngi* Kritsky

Length: 13.2-20 mm
Habitat: FL scrub habitat; on various turkey oak
Comments: Precinctive to FL



Fig. 11: *Polypleurus geminatus* Solier

Length: ~14 mm
Habitat: Under bark; turkey oak
Comments: Both of the known *Polypleurus* spp. in N.A. occur in FL



Fig. 12: *Polypleurus perforatus* (Germar)

Length: ~10 mm
Habitat: On *Pinus* spp.
Comments: ---

Subfamily Coelometopinae: Species Profiles



Fig. 13: *Xylopinus aenescens* LeConte

Length: 13-15 mm

Habitat: On oak spp.; at blacklights

Comments: Not as commonly encountered as *X. saperdioides*



Fig. 14: *Xylopinus saperdioides* (Olivier)

Length: 12-16 mm

Habitat: On oak spp.; under bark; at blacklights

Comments: A red-legged race occurs in FL and in other states



Fig. 15: *Talanus langurinus* (LeConte)

Length: ~4.0 mm

Habitat: Attracted to lights

Comments: Type locality for this species is in Florida (LeConte 1878)



Fig. 16: *Talanus spilmani* Triplehorn

Length: ~7.0 mm

Habitat: Taken in blacklight traps

Comments: Type locality for this species is in southern FL (Triplehorn 1968)



Fig. 17: *Talanus stenochinus* (LeConte)

Length: ~5.5-6.0 mm

Habitat: Attracted to lights

Comments: Type locality for this species is in Florida (LeConte 1878)



Fig. 18: *Talanus* sp.

Length:

Habitat: ---

Comments: Possible immigrant from Neotropics; only known from Archbold Biological Station, Highlands Co., FL



Fig. 18: *Strongylium anthrax*
Schwarz

Length: 13-16 mm

Habitat: Dead oak spp; taken at lights

Comments: Precinctive to FL



Fig. 19: *Strongylium aulicum*
Mäklin

Length: 10-12.6 mm

Habitat: Taken in FL (1997) on grapefruit tree branch in old grove

Comments: Only known from FL and TX in the U.S.; prob. more common in Mexico and C.Amer.



Fig. 20: *Strongylium crenatum* Mäklin

Length: 7.4-10.8 mm

Habitat: Deciduous trees

Comments: Adults have been taken in sugar baits in GA



Fig. 23: *Strongylium simplicicolle*
LeConte

Length: 9.4-10 mm

Habitat: At lights

Comments: ---



Fig. 24: *Strongylium tenuicolle*
(Say)

Length: 11.8-16.5 mm

Habitat: Various decaying deciduous tree spp. (oak, pecan, elms, willow, hickory)

Comments: A red-orange legged race occurs in FL and other southern states



Fig. 25: *Strongylium terminatum*
(Say)

Length: 11.2-12.3 mm

Habitat: Deciduous trees; at lights

Comments: ---