

## Subfamily Pimeliinae: Keys

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### 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 patches .....3

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

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**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.

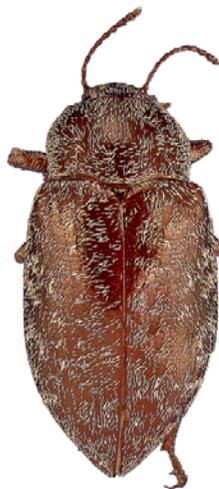


**Fig. 4:** *Epitragodes tomentosus tomentosus* (LeConte)

**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.