

Key to Genera of Eucnemidae of South Carolina

(adapted from Muona 2002)

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|--------|---|--|
| 1 | Front tibia with two well-developed apical spurs | 2 |
| | Front tibia mostly with one apical spur, rarely with none | 3 |
| 2(1) | Claws serrate | <i>Perothops muscida</i> (Say) |
| | Claws simple | <i>Anelastes druryi</i> Kirby |
| 3(1) | Hypomera with basally closed lateral antennal grooves; hind tibia with sharp angle between lateral and caudal surfaces | 4 |
| | Hypomera simple or with notosternal (on the suture) or basally open lateral antennal grooves; hind tibia with rounded angle between lateral and caudal surfaces | 5 |
| 4(3) | Abdomen with tarsal grooves | <i>Dendrocharis flavicornis</i> (Guérin-Ménéville) |
| | Abdomen without tarsal grooves | <i>Idiotarsus errans</i> (Horn) |
| 5(3) | Middle and hind tibiae without spines or spine combs on lateral surfaces; hypomera simple or with notosternal antennal grooves | 6 |
| | Middle and hind tibiae with spines or spine combs on lateral surfaces; hypomera simple or with lateral antennal grooves | 14 |
| 6(5) | Hypomera more or less parallel-sided; maxillary palpomere 4 acute | 7 |
| | Hypomera triangular; maxillary palpomere 4 dilated | 8 |
| 7(6) | Tibiae markedly flattened, wide | <i>Melasis pectinicornis</i> Melsheimer |
| | Tibiae slender | <i>Isorhipis</i> |
| 8(6) | Lateral pronotal ridge minutely serrate; hypomera often with notosternal antennal grooves | 9 |
| | Lateral pronotal ridge smooth; hypomera simple | <i>Hylis</i> |
| 9(8) | Frons with weak lateral keels; elytral apices produced..... | <i>Dirrhagofarsus lewisi</i> Fleutiaux |
| | Frons without lateral keels; elytral apices evenly curved | 10 |
| 10(9) | Antennomeres 2+3 at most as long as 4 | <i>Entomophthalmus rufiolus</i> (LeConte) |
| | Antennomeres 2+3 always distinctly longer than 4 | 11 |
| 11(10) | Metacoxal plates about parallel-sided..... | 12 |
| | Metacoxal plates distinctly, mostly markedly narrowed laterad..... | 13 |
| 12(11) | Form cylindrical; notosternal antennal grooves parallel-sided, always well-defined, at least laterad | <i>Rhagomicrus</i> |
| | Body widest anteriorly, notosternal antennal grooves widened caudad, mostly poorly delimited | <i>Adelothyreus dejeani</i> Bonvouloir |
| 13(11) | Frons between antennal sockets at least half as wide as distance between eyes, usually distinctly more | <i>Golbachia impressicollis</i> (Bonvouloir) |
| | Frons between antennal sockets less than half as wide as distance between eyes, usually distinctly less | <i>Microrhagus</i> |
| 14(5) | Antennomeres 6-11 flattened, enlarged; front tibia with expanded apex, conspicuously so in males | <i>Nematodes</i> |
| | Antennae various, but antennomeres 4 and 5 always about equal to 6 and 7; front tibia with simple apex | 15 |
| 15(14) | Elytral epipleura smooth, grooved basally..... | <i>Fornax bicolor</i> (Melsheimer) |
| | Elytral epipleura punctate, not grooved basally..... | 16 |
| 16(15) | Claws with basal tooth..... | <i>Onichodon</i> |
| | Claws simple | 17 |

- 17(16) Antennal grooves shallow, punctate, sharply defined medially by ridge, widened caudad, widest at base; antennomeres 3-10 pectinate or sharply serrate, flattened; pronotum bell-shaped[Deltometopus amoenicornis](#) (Say)
 Antennal grooves various, not widest at base; antennae and pronotum various 18
- 18(17) Pronotum wider than long; body covered with unicolored inconspicuous vestiture; antennal groove defined medially by ridge[Isarthrus](#)
 If pronotum wider than long, then either with antennal groove not defined medially, or dorsal surface with conspicuous bicolored vestiture.....[Dromaeolus](#)

Muona, J. 2002. Eucnemidae, pp. 152-157. In Arnett, R. H., Jr., M. C. Thomas, P. E. Skelley, and J. H. Frank, eds. American beetles. Volume 2. Polyphaga: Scarabaeoidea through Curculionoidea. CRC Press, New York.