

## Key to genera of New World Psammodiini (Scarabaeidae: Aphodiinae)

1. Apical clypeal angle with 1 small, sharp, clearly upturned tooth on each side of apical emargination (Fig. 1) ..... 2  
1'. Clypeus rounded or angled at each side of median emargination, always lacking teeth (Fig. 2) ..... 5

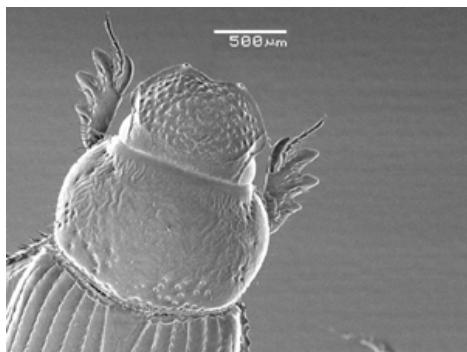


Figure 1. *Odontopsammodius cruentus*.

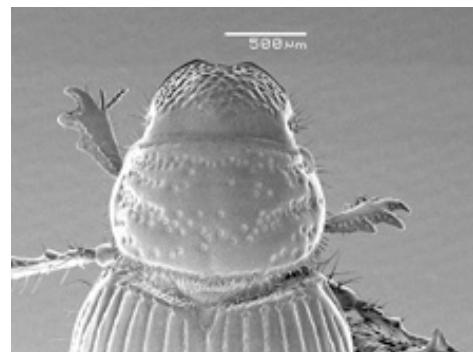


Figure 2. *Tesarius caelatus*.

- 2(1). Dorsal surface lacking setae ..... 3  
2'. Dorsal surface with setae throughout (Fig. 3) ..... 4



Figure 3. *Trichopsammodius brasiliensis*

3(2). Body robust, somewhat globose (Fig. 4). Basal metatarsomere short, triangularly expanded ..... *Odontopsammodius* Gordon and Pittino  
 3'. Body elongate, somewhat cylindrical (Fig. 5). Basal metatarsomere weakly shortened, widened apically, usually not notably triangular  
 ..... *Parapsammodius* Verdú, Stebnicka and Galante

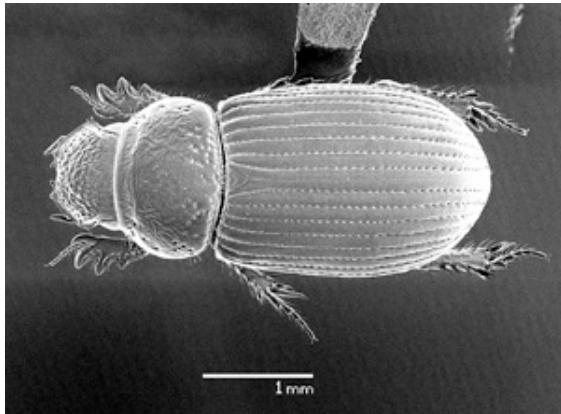


Figure 4. *Odontopsammodius cruentus*.



Figure 5. *Parapsammodius pseudointeger*.

4(2). Pronotal punctures large, simple, with depressed setal pore. Elytral setae prominent (Fig. 6). Metafemur broad, wider than profemur. Metatarsomeres strongly, obviously asymmetrically widened apically ..... *Trichiopsammodius* Petrovitz  
 4'. Pronotal punctures very large, appearing O-shaped, with small central tubercle bearing setae. Elytral setae short, indistinct (Fig. 7). Metafemur slender, obviously narrower than profemur. Metatarsomeres moderately, asymmetrically widened apically  
 ..... *Mysarus* Petrovitz



Figure 6. *Trichiopsammodius brasiliensis*.



Figure 7. *Mysarus peruanus*.

- 5(1). Metatibiae with distinct transverse carina (Fig. 8) ..... *Tesarius* Rakovic  
 5'. Metatibia lacking transverse carina, rarely with weak transverse line, often with row of setiferous teeth (Fig. 9) ..... 6

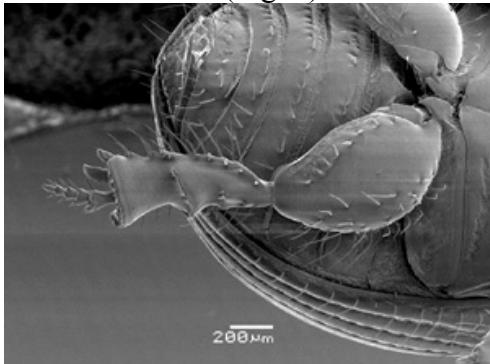


Figure 8. *Tesarius caelatus*.

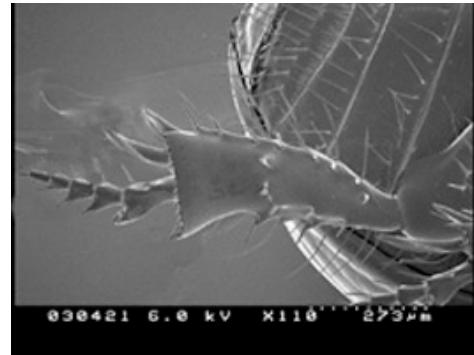


Figure 9. *Geopsammodius rileyi*.

- 6(5). Pronotal sculpture with at least 5 transverse ridges (Fig. 10), ridges either continuous or broken into discrete granules, usually with as many transverse furrows ... 7  
 6'. Pronotal sculpture with at most 3 weak, rarely with vague 4, transverse ridges and furrows (Fig. 11) ..... 11

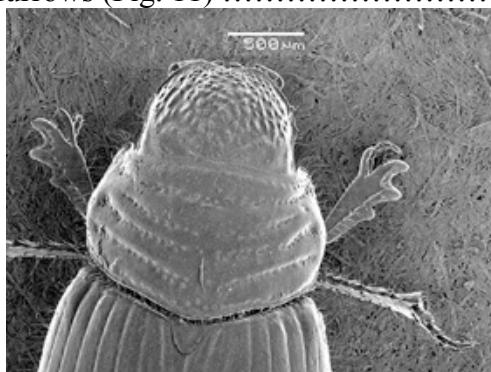


Figure 10. *Psammodius basalis*.

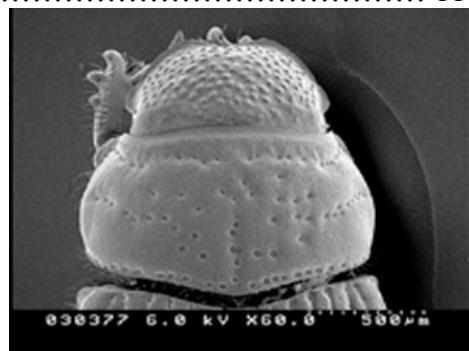


Figure 11. *Leiopsammodius malkini*.

- 7(6). Metatarsomeres with at least basal segment short, broad, strongly asymmetrically widened apically (Fig. 12) ..... 8  
 7'. Metatarsomeres elongate, basal segment subcylindrical (as in Fig. 13), slightly symmetrically or asymmetrically widened apically ..... 9

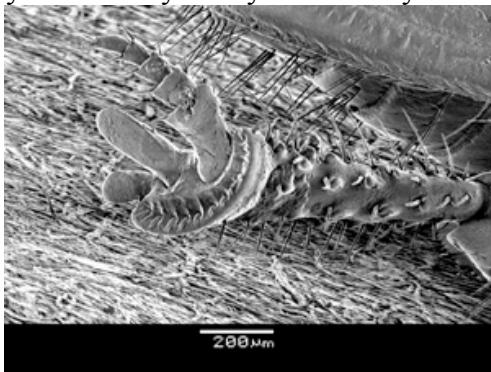


Figure 12. *Psammodius basalis*.

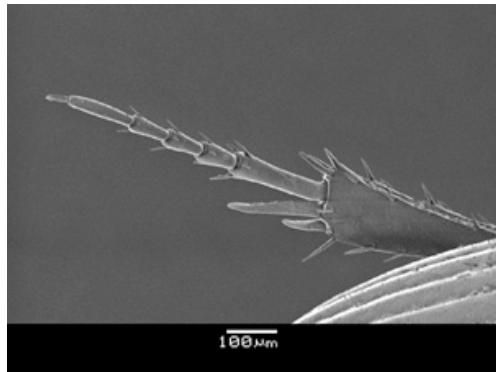


Figure 13. *Pleurophorus caesus*.

8(7). Vertex of head with 1 or 2 pairs of oblique ridges arranged in chevron (Fig. 14), ridges either continuous or broken into discrete tubercles ..... *Psammodius* Fallen  
8'. Vertex of head without oblique ridges (Fig. 15) ..... *Neopsammodius* Rakovic

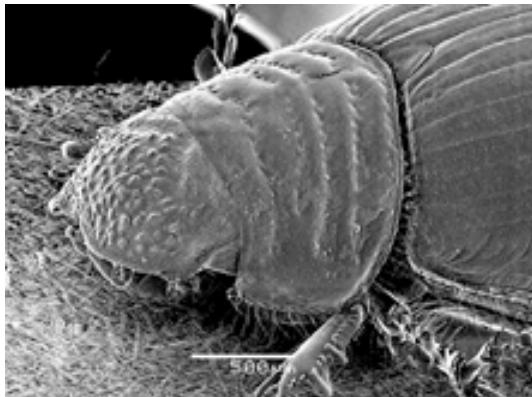


Figure 14. *Psammodius basalis*.



Figure 15. *Neopsammodius werneri*.

9(7). Elytra with scale-like setae on raised intervals (Fig. 16) .. *Trichiorhyssemus* Clouët  
9'. Elytra lacking setae ..... 10



Figure 16. *Trichiorhyssemus riparus*.

10(9). Vertex of head with 1 or 2 pairs of oblique ridges arranged in a chevron, ridges either continuous or broken into discrete tubercles (Fig. 17). Pronotal margins obviously setaceous. Elytral intervals either flattened or costate with distinct rows of fine to coarse tubercles ..... *Rhyssemus* Mulsant  
10'. Vertex of head without oblique ridges (Fig. 18). Pronotal margins lacking setae. Odd elytral intervals strongly costate, even intervals flat, both lacking tubercles ..... *Neorhyssemus* Gordon and Pittino

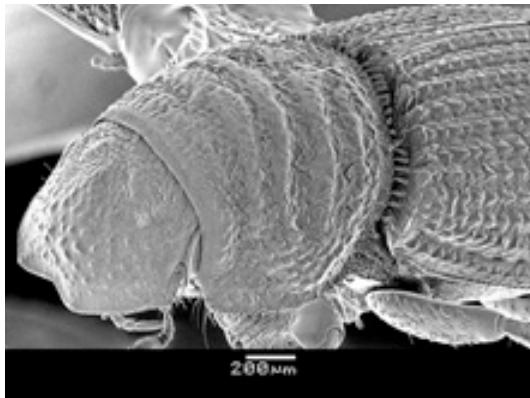


Figure 17. *Rhysssemus germanus*.



Figure 18. *Neorhyssemus quinquecostatus*.

- 11(6). Body short, robust, visibly dilated posteriorly (Fig. 19). Elytral base not margined. Posterior tarsus short, tarsomeres 1-4 triangular (Fig. 20) ..... 12  
11'. Body slender, elongate, either suboval or subparallel, slightly dilated posteriorly (Fig. 21). Elytral base margined. Posterior tarsus elongate or somewhat shortened, all tarsomeres elongate or with basal 1 or 2 segments asymmetrically widened apically (Fig. 22) ..... 13

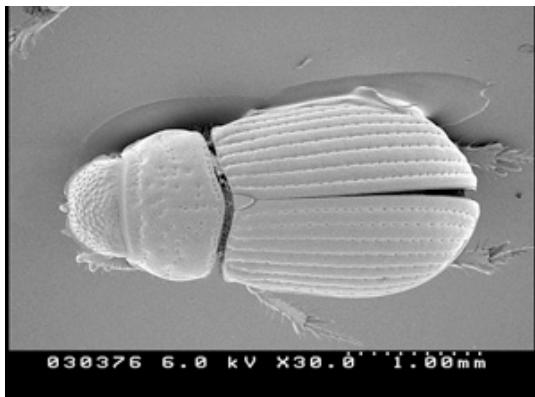


Figure 19. *Leiopsammodius malkini*.

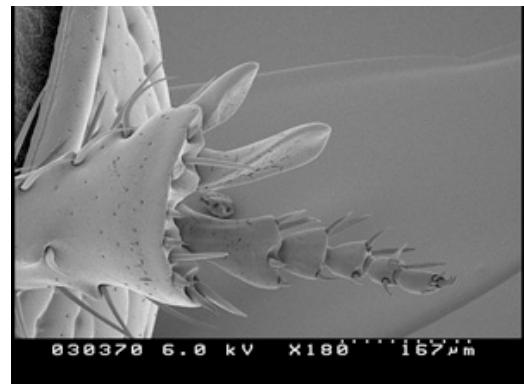


Figure 20. *Leiopsammodius malkini*.

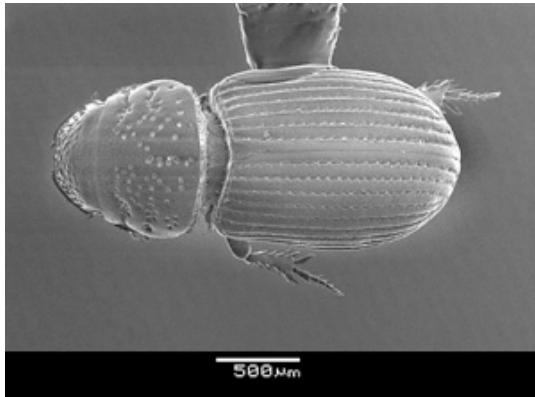


Figure 21. *Platyptomus micros*.

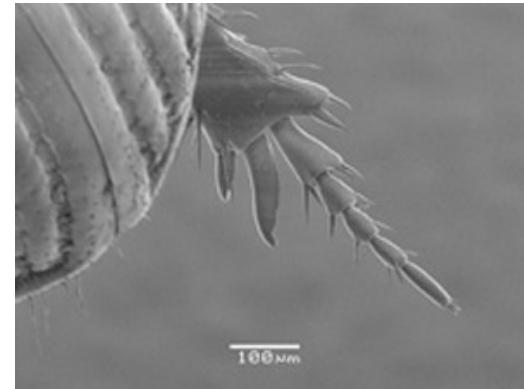


Figure 22. *Platyptomus micros*.

- 12(11). Eye normal. Frontal suture usually distinct (Fig. 23). Tenth elytral interval reaching apical third (Fig. 24). Wing normally developed. Claw corneous ..... *Leiopsammodius* Rakovic
- 12'. Eye small, poorly developed. Frontal suture apparently lacking (Fig. 25), vertex lacking transverse ridge. Tenth elytral interval short, only attaining middle of eltyra (Fig. 26). Wing vestigial. Claw setaceous ..... *Geopsammodius* Gordon and Pittino



Figure 23. *Leiopsammodius acei*.



Figure 24. *Leiopsammodius deyrupi*.

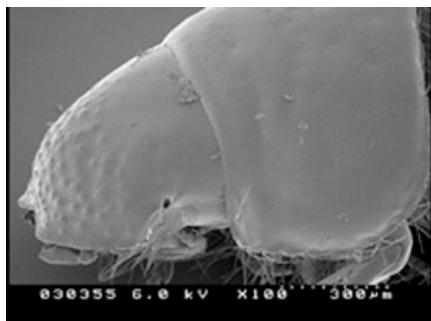


Figure 25. *Geopsammodius hydropicus*.



Figure 26. *Geopsammodius morrisi*.

- 13(11). All elytral intervals ridged to costate (Fig. 27). Pronotum with 3 more or less distinct, flat, vestigial transverse ridges, with equal number of transverse furrows, distinct vestige of midline furrow present ..... *Afrodiasticus* Pittino and Mariani
- 13'. All elytral intervals weakly convex to flat, never ridged to costate (Fig. 28). Pronotum with no transverse ridges, with at most 2 incomplete transverse furrows, vestige of midline furrow present ..... 14

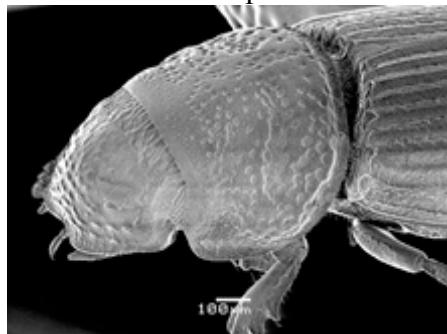


Figure 27. *Afrodiastictus mimicus*.

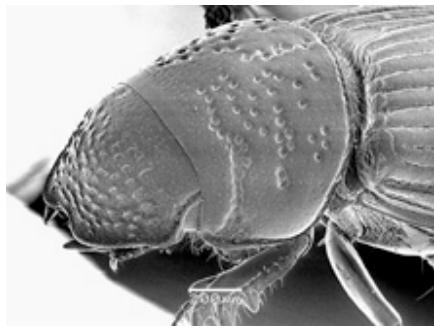


Figure 28. *Platytomus micros*.

14(13). Metatarsus elongate, at least as long as tibia; first tarsomere subequal in length to long spur (Fig. 29), cylindrical, slightly widened apically ..... *Pleurophorus* Mulsant  
14'. Metatarsus weakly to strongly shortened, visibly shorter than tibia; first tarsomere shorter than long spur (Fig. 30), weakly to visibly widened at apex and slightly asymmetrical ..... *Platyptomus* Mulsant

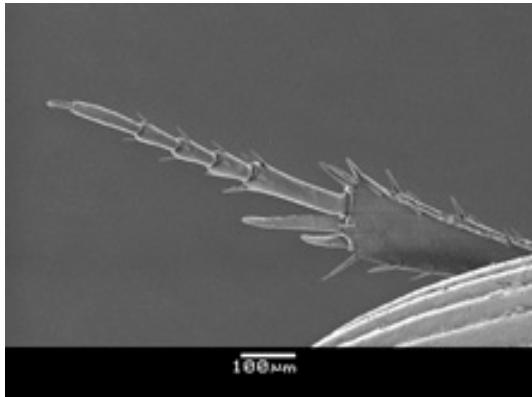


Figure 29. *Pleurophorus caesus*.

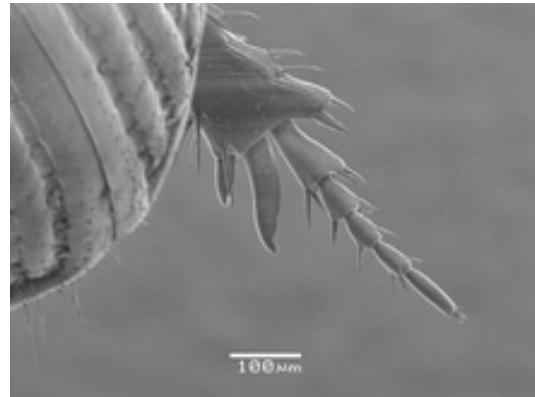


Figure 30. *Platyptomus micros*.