

Key to the Cetoniinae tribes of the New World

by Brett Ratcliffe, 2002

1. Posthumeral elytral emargination present; mesepimeron visible from above (fig. 1).....**2**

1'. Posthumeral elytral emargination lacking; mesepimeron not visible from above (fig. 2).....**4**

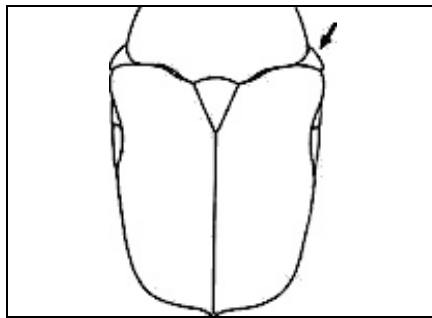


Figure 1. Dorsal view of Cetoniini showing mesepimeron visible from above.

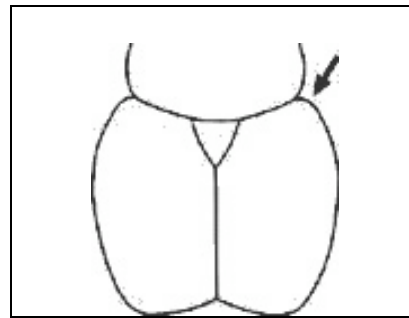


Figure 2. Dorsal view of Trichiini showing mesepimeron **not** visible from above.

2(1). Pronotum with basomedian lobe enlarged, covering scutellum **Gymnetini**

2'. Pronotum without enlarged basomedian lobe; scutellum visible **3**

3(2). Labium not enlarged or cup-shaped, less than half as wide as head **Cetoniini**

3'. Labium cup-shaped, one half to three quarters as wide as head **Cremastocheilini**

4(1). Posterior coxae contiguous or nearly so (fig. 3). Foretibia with 1-3 teeth. **Valgini**

4'. Posterior coxae widely separated (fig. 4). Foretibia with 3-5 teeth. **Trichiini**

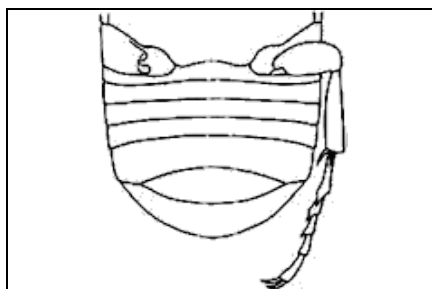


Figure 3. Posterior coxae of *Valgus* (coxae widely separated).

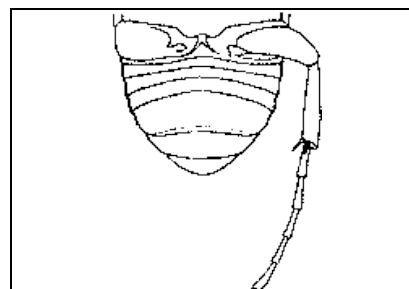


Figure 4. Posterior coxae of *Trichius* (coxae nearly contiguous).

URL: <http://www-museum.unl.edu/research/entomology/Guide/Scarabaeoidea/Scarabaeidae/Cetoniinae/Cetoniinae-Key/CetoniinaeK.html>