

**Key to genera and species of Lichniini**  
by Shauna Joy Hawkins 2007

Males and females are distinguished in the following manner: In the genus *Lichnia*, the male protibia is slender, whereas the female protibia is broader for its entire length. In the genus *Arctodium*, the male tibial apex is modified into a long, pointed spine, whereas the female tibial apex forms only a short, blunt spine.

1. Galea at least 1/3 body length. Mandible rounded, without apical teeth  
..... (5) *Lichnia* Erichson
- 1'. Galea length less than 1/3 body length. Mandible dentate, with 2 apical  
teeth..... (2) *Arctodium* Burmeister
  
2. Eye canthus with fringe of long, pale setae..... *Arctodium planum* (Blanchard)
- 2'. Eye canthus with fringe of long, dark setae ..... 3
  
3. Body length from apex of pronotum to apex of pygidium 5.0–6.5 mm. Male metatibia  
with apical spine shorter than adjacent metatibial spur .....*Arctodium mhdii* Hawkins
- 3'. Body length from apex of pronotum to apex of pygidium greater than 7.0 mm. Male  
metatibia with apical spine subequal to or longer than adjacent metatibial spur .... 4
  
4. Elytra as long as wide. Setae of posterior leg dark brown or black, never pale.....  
..... *Arctodium discolor* (Erichson)
- 4'. Elytra longer than wide. Setae of posterior leg variable, but never black.....  
.....*Arctodium vulpinum* (Erichson)
  
5. Antennal club of males shorter than segments 1–6. Occurs in Region IV  
(Coquimbo)..... *Lichnia gallardoii* Gutiérrez
- 5'. Antennal club of males longer than segments 1–6 combined. Occurs in  
Region V (Valparaíso) to Region VII (Maule)..... *Lichnia limbata* Erichson

URL: <http://www-museum.unl.edu/research/entomology/Guide/Scarabaeoidea/Scarabaeidae/Melolonthinae/Melolonthinae-Tribes/Lichniini/Lichniini-Key/LichniiniK.html>