

Key to Tribes of Rutelinae (Scarabaeidae)
 (Jameson 2000. After Jameson 1990) □

1. Labrum horizontally produced with respect to clypeal apex (Fig. 1), distinctly separated from clypeus 2

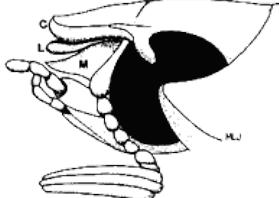


Figure 1. Head, lateral view, with labrum horizontally produced with respect to the clypeus. C=clypeus, L, =labrum, M=mandible.

- 1'. Labrum vertically produced with respect to clypeal apex (Fig.2) and more or less fused to clypeus 3

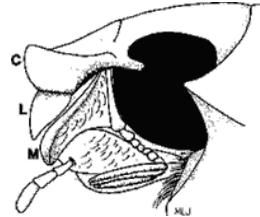


Figure 2. Head, lateral view, with labrum vertically produced with respect to the clypeus. C=clypeus, L, =labrum, M=mandible.

- 2(1). Margin of elytra with membranous border. Antenna 9-segmented Anomalini

- 2'. Margin of elytra without membranous border. Antenna 10-segmented (except in Parachrysina (Areodina), Eremophagous (Pelidnotina), and female Pseudogeniates richterianus (Pelidnotina)] Rutelini

- 3(1). Mentum and labrum each with median, apical tooth or projection (Fig. 3) 5

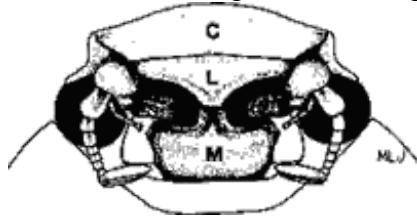


Figure 3. Head (frontal view) showing labrum and mentum with median, apical tooth (Geniatini and Anoplognathini). C=clypeus, L=labrum, M=mentum.

3'. Mentum lacking median, apical tooth or projection; labrum with or without median, apical tooth or projection (Figs. 4, 5) 4

A diagram of a beetle head in frontal view. The clypeus (C) is at the top, followed by the labrum (L). Below the labrum is the mentum (M), which has a small triangular projection (apical tooth) at its apex. The entire mentum is labeled 'M'.	A diagram of a beetle head in frontal view. The clypeus (C) is at the top, followed by the labrum (L). Below the labrum is the mentum (M), which lacks any median or apical teeth.
Figure 4. Head (frontral view) showing labrum mentum with median, apical tooth; mentum lacking tooth (Adoretini). C=clypeus, L=labrum, M=mentum	Figure 5. Head (frontral view) showing labrum and mentum lacking median, apical tooth (Spodochlamyini).

4(3). Labrum with median, apical projection; apex overhanging mentum (Fig.4) Adoretini
 4'. Labrum and mentum both simple, lacking median, apical projection (Fig. 5) Spodochlamyini

A diagram of a beetle head in frontal view. The clypeus (C) is at the top, followed by the labrum (L). Below the labrum is the mentum (M), which has a small triangular projection (apical tooth) at its apex. The entire mentum is labeled 'M'.	A diagram of a beetle head in frontal view. The clypeus (C) is at the top, followed by the labrum (L). Below the labrum is the mentum (M), which lacks any median or apical teeth.
Figure 4. Head (frontral view) showing labrum mentum with median, apical tooth; mentum lacking tooth (Adoretini). C=clypeus, L=labrum, M=mentum	Figure 5. Head (frontral view) showing labrum and mentum lacking median, apical tooth (Spodochlamyini).

5 (3). Protarsomeres dorsoventrally flattened and expanded apically in males and/or females (Fig. 6) Geniatini
 5'. Protarsomeres simple, not dorsoventrally flattened and expanded apically in males or females (Fig. 7) Anoplognathini

A detailed line drawing of the dorsal view of two protarsomeres (hind legs) of a beetle from the Geniatini subfamily. The tibiae and tarsi are elongated and slightly curved, with distinct claws at the tips.	A detailed line drawing of the dorsal view of two protarsomeres (hind legs) of a beetle from the Anoplognathini subfamily. The tibiae and tarsi are more robust and rounded compared to those in Figure 6.
Figure 6. Dorsal view of protarsomeres of Geniatini.	Figure 7. Dorsal view of protarsomeres of Anoplognathini.