

KEY TO GENERA

TRIBE STOLAINI

1. Antennae completely yellow. Elytral disc very convex, hemispherical or almost spherical. Genera from Antilles.
..... 2.
- At least distal antennal segments dark. Elytral disc from depressed to gibbous or tuberculate. Genera mostly outside Antilles.
..... 3.
2. Basal tooth of claws small, spiniform, with a curved ventral margin. Elytral disc extremely convex, almost spherical, usually extremely coarse punctate (except one species). Disc sharply demarcated from the explanate margin. Hind wings vestigial or absent.
..... **Elytrogona**
- Basal tooth of claws large, quadrate, with a straight ventral margin. Elytral disc moderately convex, hemispherical, smooth or finely punctate. Disc indistinctly demarcated from the explanate margin. Hind wings macropterous to brachypterous.
..... **Stoiba**
3. Hind angles of pronotum more or less protruding posterad.
..... 4.
- Hind angles of pronotum, if present, never protruding posterad.
..... 9.
4. Venter of pronotum without antennal grooves, sometimes with very short groove, bordered externally only by obtuse fold.
..... 5.
- Venter of pronotum with distinct antennal grooves, bordered externally by sharp carina.
..... **Chelymorpha**
5. Antennae with four or five basal glabrous segments.
..... 6.
- Antennae with six basal glabrous segments. Small, length below 10 mm. Elytra and pronotum uniformly yellow, or with black maculation.
..... **Phytodectoidea**
6. Elytra never circular in outline. Elytral pattern variable but never forms regular longitudinal stripes.
..... 7.
- Elytra circular in outline. Elytral pattern forms regular longitudinal stripes.
..... **Terpsis**
7. Pronotum yellow to black, never metallic. Body oval, sides of elytra moderately converging posterad.
..... 8.

- Pronotum metallic blue or green. Body triangular, sides of elytra strongly converging posterad.

..... **Echoma sgen. Pseudomoplata**

- 8. Antennae with five basal glabrous segments. Prosternal process broad, more or less distinctly impressed apically. Sexual dimorphism indistinct, pronotum in male and female similar, widest at base. Central America.

..... **Ogdoecosta**

- Antennae with only four basal glabrous segments. Prosternal process narrow, without apical impression. Sexual dimorphism distinct, pronotum in male very broad, widest distinctly before base. South America.

..... **Zatrephina**

- 9. Scutellum very small, its anterior part hidden by basal lobe of pronotum. 10.
- Scutellum normal or small but never hidden by basal lobe of pronotum. 15.
- 10. Antennae not or only slightly sexually dimorphic. 11.
- Antennae strongly sexually dimorphic. In male distal segments strongly explanate and on ventral side with long and dense vestiture.

..... **Paraselenis sgen. Spaethiechoma**

- 11. Humeri in male not or only slightly protruding anterad, no channel along anterior margin of marginalia. Prosternal process with deep impression or canaliculate along the middle. 12.
- Humeri in male strongly protruding anterad. Along anterior margin of marginalia runs shallow channel. Prosternal process without or with shallow impression.

..... **Paraselenis s. str.**

- 12. Ventral side of distal antennal segments in male never with erect hairs. Pronotum moderately trapezoidal or semicircular, its sides slightly convex, occasionally straight, moderately converging anterad. 13.
- Ventral side of distal antennal segments in male with erect hairs. Pronotum strongly trapezoidal, its sides straight or slightly concave, strongly converging anterad.

..... **Paraselenis sgen. Pseudechoma**

- 13. Pronotum more or less trapezoidal, anterior margin straight or shallowly emarginate, head usually visible from above. 14.
- Pronotum regularly semicircular, head not visible from above.

..... **Omaspides sgen. Parechoma**

- 14. Sexual dimorphism in elytral structure indistinct, humeral angles in both sexes rounded. Large, length usually above 10 mm. Dorsum often metallic, or mostly black, or with red pattern.

..... **Omaspides s. str.**

- Sexual dimorphism in elytral structure distinct, humeral angles in male distinctly marked, in female rounded. Small, length usually below 10 mm. Dorsum never metallic, elytral disc usually yellow, or with black pattern of longitudinal stripes, never with red.

..... **Omaspides sgen. Paromaspides**

15. Sexual dimorphism in elytral structure distinct. In male humeral angles strongly protruding anterad, acute or strongly angulate, sometimes thorn-like.

..... 16.

- Sexual dimorphism in elytral structure indistinct. In male humeral angles not or only slightly protruding anterad, occasionally in both sexes protruding anterad.

..... 17.

16. Pronotum almost triangular. Antennae slim, third segment at least thrice longer than second segment. Humeral angles in male runs anteriorly, acute or thorn-like. Marginalia in male often perforate.

..... **Acromis**

- Pronotum rectangular or pentagonal. Antennae stout, third segment at most twice longer than second segment Humeral angles in male runs obliquely anterad, acute or strongly angulate but never thorn-like. Marginalia in male never perforate

..... **Echoma**

17. Venter of pronotum without antennal groove.

..... 18.

- Venter of pronotum with more or less developed antennal groove, bordered externally by sharp carina or obtuse fold. Body oval or elongate oval, base of elytra only slightly wider than pronotum. Elytra never tuberculate or gibbous.

..... **Hilarocassis**

18. Last segment of tarsi moderately long, not or indistinctly extending behind setae surrounding third tarsal segment. Antennae with 4 or 5 basal glabrous segments.

..... 19.

- Last segment of tarsi very long, distinctly extending behind setae surrounding third tarsal segment. Antennae with 6 basal glabrous segments. Body depressed, elytra never metallic.

..... **Anepsiomorpha**

19. Prosternal collar elongate, often angulate on sides, at least in male separated from prosternal process by a groove.

..... 20.

- Prosternal collar short, never angulate on sides, never separated from prosternal process by a groove.

..... 21.

20. Antennae with four basal glabrous segments. Prosternal collar in the middle separated from prosternal process by a deep groove. Very large, elytra always with large, often sharp tubercle. Elytra and pronotum with adherent hairs, often with felt patches.

..... **Mesomphalia**

- Antennae with five basal glabrous segments. Prosternal collar only on sides separated from prosternal process by a shallow groove. Moderately large, elytra with obtuse tubercle. Elytra and pronotum bare or with erect hairs, never with felt patches.

..... **Trilaccodea**

21. Tarsi stout, their third segment not or only slightly wider than long. 22.

- Tarsi slim, their third segment distinctly longer than wide. Elytra almost parallelsided, marginalia form a shallow gutter. Head completely hidden by pronotum. Dorsum never metallic.

..... **Amythra**

22. Antennae with five basal glabrous segments. 23.

- Antennae with four basal glabrous segment. 26.

23. Body stout, from oval to almost circular, or triangular, elytra never parallelsided, elytral disc from uniformly convex to gibbous or tuberculate, marginalia declivous, only occasionally form a shallow gutter. Usually large, length above 10 mm. 24.

- Body slim, elongate oval, elytra parallelsided, elytral disc uniformly convex or depressed, marginalia form a shallow gutter. Small, length usually below 10 mm.

..... **Poecilaspidella**

24. Antennae stout, segments 4 and 5 usually distinctly shorter than segment 3. Elytra regularly convex or depressed, never gibbous or tuberculate. Elytral disc never metallic. 25.

- Antennae slim, segments 4 and 5 usually distinctly as long or only slightly shorter than segment 3. Elytra from regularly convex or depressed to gibbous or tuberculate. Elytral disc often metallic.

..... **Cyrtonota**

25. Pronotum widest at base, with distinct basal corners. Body oval or elongate oval, base of elytra only slightly wider than pronotum. Dorsum usually yellow, without pattern or with only a few small black spots or lines. Disc never reticulate. **Hilarocassis** (part)

- Pronotum widest before base, without basal corners. Body oval to circular, base of elytra usually distinctly wider than pronotum. Dorsum usually maculate or reticulate.

..... **Botanochara**

26. Antennae stout, segments 4 and 5 usually distinctly shorter than segment 3. Elytra regularly convex or depressed, never gibbous or tuberculate. Elytral disc never metallic. 27.

- Antennae slim, segments 4 and 5 usually distinctly as long or only slightly shorter than segment 3. Elytra from regularly convex or depressed to gibbous or tuberculate. Elytral disc often metallic.

..... **Stolas**

27. Elytra without reticulation.

..... 28.

- Elytra with distinct reticulation.

..... **Nebraspis**

28. Base of elytra distinctly wider than pronotum. Body never parallelsided, short-oval, circular or triangular.

..... 29.

- Base of elytra slightly wider than pronotum. Body from oval to elongate, often parallelsided.

..... 30.

29. Base of elytra straight, humeral angles angulate.

..... **Xenicomorpha**

- Base of elytra never straight, humeral angles rounded.

..... **Stolas (part)**

30. Anterior margin of pronotum deeply emarginate, head visible from above. Body extremely elongate, parallelsided.

..... **Eutheria**

- Anterior margin of pronotum not emarginate, head not visible from above. Body oval to elongate-oval.

..... **Anacassis**

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