

Subfamily Tachyporinae

Key to European genus translated by Mike Hackston from the original German by Dr Arved Lompe, derived from the key of Lohse.

References

The source of this translation can be found at <http://www.coleo-net.de/coleo/texte/tachyporinae.htm>. The translation is reproduced here with the kind permission of Dr Arved Lompe.

Subfamily characteristics

Body more or less boat-shaped, usually shining. Antennae inserted on the front margin of the frons outside or in line with the outer angle of the mandibles. Tarsi 5-segmented. Antennae 11-segmented, not filamentous. Pronotum hairless or with with fine hair, but in this case the exposed segments of the abdomen have the sides extremely acutely angled. Head with the eyes flush, not constricted and the temples (area behind the eyes) hidden under the pronotum. Front coxae well developed, almost as long or even longer and often wider than the front femora. The tips of the front femora are not visible from above, not extending beyond the sides of the pronotum. Elytra with linear, differentiated epipleura. Species on fungi, rotting plant materials and leaf litter.

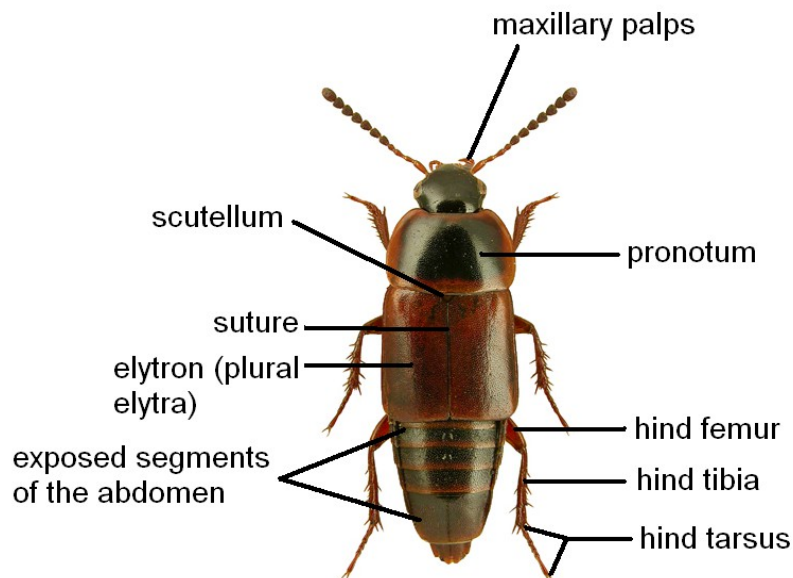
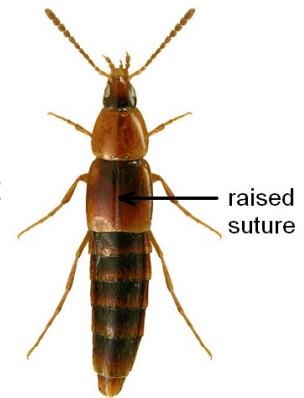


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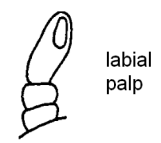
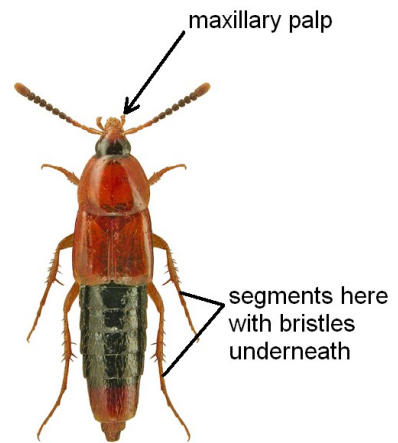
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- 1 Each elytron with a distinct ridge along the inner edge, so the suture is raised. Temples angled at least at the front. Elytra with rows of punctures alongside the suture and the side margin as well as a main row in the middle of each elytron; additional irregular punctures are rarely also present. **Tribe Mycetoporini**2



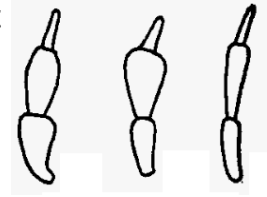
Elytra without a ridged suture (but sometimes with a darker line next to the suture) and without rows of punctures. Temples not angled. **Tribe Tachyporini** [8](#)

2 First segment of the middle and hind tarsi with isolated, strong bristles and fine background hairs on the underside. Terminal segment of the labial palps (shorter than and nearer the centre line than the maxillary palps) obliquely sheared off, the end rather hollowed out and covered with small sense bristles. At least 6 mm. long.
 Genus ***Bolitobius*** Leach in Samouelle, 1819
 These species have a clear sexual dimorphism with the males with the middle tibia and tarsi thickened and the 11th antennal segment elongated and/or clear irregular hairs on the elytra. Line drawing from Lohse.

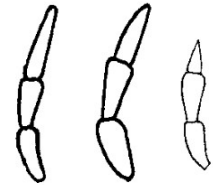


First segment of the middle and hind tarsi with the background hairs only on the underside. Terminal segment of the labial palps at most sheared off straight. Without noticeable sexual dimorphism or irregular hair on the elytra.3

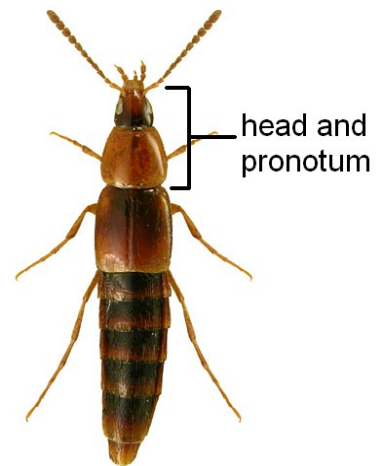
- 3 Last segment of the maxillary palps much shorter and at most half as broad as the previous, often only forming a thin needle-like point. Head with a strong bristle-bearing puncture behind the inner margin of the eye.4



- Last segment of the maxillary palps more robust and always more than half as broad as the previous segment and usually the same length; rarely shorter and then without a bristle-bearing puncture on the inner margin of the eye.5
Line drawings from Lohse.



- 4 Antennae long and narrow, longer than the head and pronotum combined; second to last segment not distinctly broader than long. Last segment of the hind tarsus not longer than the previous segment. Underneath the male abdomen, segments 5 and 6 bear conspicuous fields of bristles. Base of the last segment of the maxillary palps about half as broad as the previous segment, not particularly needle-like. Genus ***Ischnosoma*** Stephens, 1829



Antennae shorter, not or scarcely longer than the head and pronotum combined; second to last segment almost always broader than long. Last segment of the hind tarsi longer than the previous segment. Underneath the male abdomen, segments 5 and 6 do not have fields of bristles. Last segment of the palps needle-like. Genus ***Mycetoporus*** Mannerheim 1830



- 5 Head with a clear bristle-bearing puncture against the inner margin of the eye.6
Photograph from r.a.r.e.free.fr.



- Head at most with a fine bristle-bearing puncture on the inner margin of the eye towards the rear.7

- 6 Antennae short and clearly thickened towards the tip, the last segment of the antennae distinctly laterally compressed. Third segment of the labial palps considerably longer than the shortened second segment.
..... Genus ***Carphacis*** des Gozis, 1886



- Antennae at most slightly thickened towards the tip, not laterally compressed, with the segments scarcely broader than long. Segment three of the labial palps not significantly longer than the second segment.
..... Genus ***Bryoporus*** Kraatz



- 7 The segments of the labial palps are of decreasing width, the first segment distinctly thickened, the second one very short and clearly broader than the third. Scutellum with the basal edge interrupted in the middle. Elytra usually more or less uniform in colour.
 Genus ***Bryophacis*** Reitter



Labial palps elongated, the third scarcely narrower than the second. Scutellum with a complete basal edge. Elytra usually of differing shades.
 Genus ***Lordithon*** Thomson
 Line drawings from Lohse.



- 8 Upper surface finely, but distinctly hairy.
Exposed segments of the abdomen with
at most a very inconspicuous border at the
side.
..... Genus ***Sepedophilus*** Gistel, 1856



Head and pronotum hairless. Exposed segments of the abdomen almost always
clearly bordered.9

9 Last segment of the maxillary palps small and awl-shaped.10

Last segment of the maxillary palps at least as long as the previous
segment.12

10 Antennae not or only slightly laterally compressed.
Fourth segment of the tarsi very small.
..... Genus **Tachyporus** Gravenhorst, 1802



Antennae distinctly laterally compressed. Fourth segment of the hind tarsi only
slightly shorter than the third.11

11 Antennae short, scarcely reaching the middle of the pronotum.
..... Genus ***Lamprinus*** Heer

Antennae longer, reaching at least to the end of the pronotum.
..... Genus ***Lamprinodes*** Luze 1901

- 12 Small species, under 2 mm., distinctly convex. Elytra with a clear longitudinal furrow just inside the side margin. Epipleura completely folded under the elytra and therefore not visible from the side.
..... Genus **Coproporus** Kraal 1856



Usually larger species, but in all cases not particularly convex. Elytra without a longitudinal furrow inside the side margin. Epipleura always clearly angled from the elytra, therefore at least partly visible from the side.13

- 13 First segment of the hind tarsi as long as segments 2-4 together. Length 1.8-4.0 mm. Elytra black with yellow markings or pale brown, sometimes with darker patches in the middle.

..... Genus **Cilea** du Val 1856

Note that if the elytra lack epipleura and the middle and hind tarsi have 4 segments, check genus *Atanygnathus* in subfamily Staphylininae.



First segment of the hind tarsi only slightly longer than the segment two. Always over 3 mm.

..... Genus **Tachinus** Gravenhorst 1802

