

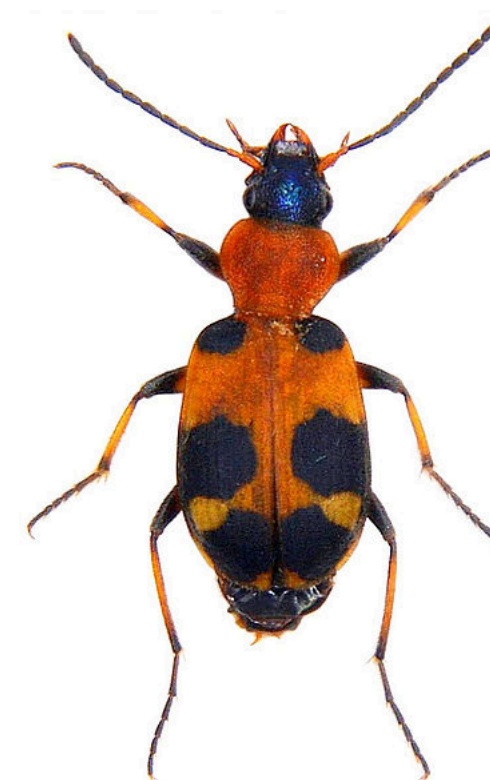
UK Beetles

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Key to the groups of British CARABIDAE

With more than 40000 described species worldwide and about 2700 in Europe it might seem somehow straightforward to deal with the U.K. fauna of about 350 species, but the variation in morphology of the various groups means that even a key to the tribes must be a compromise e.g. on morphology the Zabrinini will key out twice, and the Sphodrini and Platynini will key out together because there is no single character to distinguish them, they are generally separated on male genitalia characters which are hardly appropriate when all that is needed is an identification. For a similar reason, and in order to simplify things a little the species *Callistus lunatus* (Fabricius, 1775) is not included; it is so distinctive among our fauna that the picture to the right is all that is needed.

For more information on this family click [HERE](#).



Callistus lunatus (Fabricius, 1775)

Part 1: Subfamily Key

- | | | |
|----|--|---------------------|
| 1. | Habitus rounded, scutellum not visible. | Omoproninae |
| | Habitus elongate or oval, scutellum visible | -2- |
| 2. | Mandibles with large teeth along the inner surface. Antennae inserted inside the base of the mandibles. | Cicindelinae |
| | Mandibles without large teeth on the inner margin. Antennae inserted outside the base of the mandibles. | -3- |
| 3. | Appearance very characteristic; bicoloured red and blue or green. Dorsal surface with short, recumbent pubescence. Abdomen with 7 or 8 visible sternites. 4.5-9.5mm. | Brachininae |
| | Appearance otherwise. Abdomen with 6 visible sternites. Includes the majority of our species. | Carabinae |

Part 2: CARABINAE Tribes

- | | | |
|----|---|-----------------|
| 1. | Pro-tibiae smooth along the inside; lacking an antennal-cleaning notch. | -2- |
| | Pro-tibiae with a distinct sub-apical notch on the inside. | -6- |
| 2. | Posterior angles of the pronotum produced or rounded, or the elytra have 14 striae. | -3- |
| | Posterior angles of the pronotum sharp, elytra with at most 9 striae. | -4- |
| 3. | Head and mandibles produced forward, posterior angles of the pronotum rounded, elytra smooth and length <20mm | Cychnini |

	Head and mandibles less produced, or >20mm, posterior angles of the pronotum produced backwards.	Carabini
4.	Eyes very large; occupying most of the lateral margin of the head, and the second elytral interstice much wider than the others.	Notiophilini
	Eyes smaller; second interstice normal.	-5-
5.	Eyes smaller, fourth antennomere glabrous.	Nebriini
	Eyes larger, fourth antennomere pubescent.	Elaphrini
6.	Basal antennomeres with numerous long setae.	Loricerini
	Basal antennomeres with only a few setae.	-7-
7.	Scutellum placed on a peduncle between the pronotum and the elytra.	-8-
	Base of the scutellum in line with the basal elytral margin.	-9-
8.	Pro-tibiae simple at apex. ≥ 6 mm.	Broscini
	Pro-tibiae produced into two apical teeth. 2-6mm.	Scaritini
9.	Apical segment of the maxillary palpi very small compared with the penultimate segment.	Bembidiini
	Apical segment of the maxillary palpi normally developed.	-10-
10.	Head with deep, curved impressions extending to behind the eyes. First elytral stria recurved at the apex.	Trechini
	Any impressions on the head not extending behind the eyes, first elytral stria not recurved at the apex.	-11-
11.	Outer margin of the mandibles with a setiferous puncture.	-12-
	Outer margin of the mandibles without a setiferous puncture.	-13-
12.	Basal margin of the elytra with a strong border.	Pogonini
	Basal margin of the elytra without or with only a weak border.	Patrobini
13.	Mandibles truncate (view from in front).	Licinini
	Mandibles sharp or rounded at the apex.	-14-

14.	Elytra truncate at the apex; transverse or oblique, sometimes sinuate. Abdomen often visible beyond the apex.	-15-
	Elytra rounded, sometimes sinuate where they curve. Abdomen normally hidden.	-19-
15.	Pronotum strongly transverse; almost as broad as the elytra. Pro-tibiae with a series of short spines along the outer margin towards the apex.	Masoreini
	Pronotum much less transverse; distinctly narrower than the elytra. Pro-tibiae with at most fine setae or pubescence along the outer margin towards the apex.	-16-
16.	Pronotum cylindrical, without a distinct lateral border.	-17-
	Pronotum flattened, with a distinct lateral margin.	-18-
17.	Distinctive metallic blue or green species; basal antennomere as long as the next three combined. Penultimate tarsomere strongly bilobed.	Dryptini
	Elytra testaceous, dark at the apex.. Basal antennomere much shorter than the next three combined. Penultimate tarsomere not strongly bilobed.	Odacanthini
18.	Basal antennomere longer than the next two combined. Pronotum and two basal antennomeres pubescent.	Zuphiini
	Basal antennomere not as long as the next two combined. Pronotum and two basal antennomeres glabrous.	Lebiini
19.	Head with a single setiferous puncture by the inner margin of the eyes.	-20-
	Head with two setiferous punctures by the inner margin of the eyes.	-24-
20.	Very distinctive species with prominent eyes and densely punctured and pubescent dorsal surface, unmistakable red and black bicoloured	Panagaeini
	Different.	-21-
21.	Small <2.5mm Elytra with pubescent margins and the eighth stria strongly impressed. Mandibles strongly produced.	Perigonini
	Larger, or without pubescent elytral margins.	-22-
22.	Penultimate segment of the labial palpi with three or more setae along the inner margin.	Zabrini
	Penultimate segment of the labial palpi with two or less setae along the inner margin.	-23-

23.	Pro-tibiae strongly broadened towards the apex. Elytral epipleura crossed before the apex, except in <i>Pterostichus cristatus</i> (Dufour, 1820).	Pterostichini
	Pro-tibiae much less strongly bordered. Elytral epipleura always distinct and separate to the apex.	Sphodrini or Platynini
24.	Third antennomere as densely pubescent as the fourth.	Harpalini
	Third antennomere glabrous or very finely pubescent, contrasting with the fourth.	-25-
25.	Eighth elytral stria raised into a keel towards the apex.	Oodini
	Eighth stria normal.	-26-
26.	Dorsal surface glabrous.	Zabrini
	Dorsal surface punctured and pubescent.	Chlaeniini



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