

# *Carneodon* (Özdikmen, 2009)

## Taxonomy

Sub family: Dynastinae / Tribe: Pentodontini / Genus: *Carneodon*

## Distinguishing Features

Small to medium oblong shaped beetles, body length 10-17mm. Body colouration reddish brown to reddish black. Clypeus narrowing with a truncated margin, rarely emarginate. Apex of clypeus with a pair of tubercles or upturned marginal sinuations. Antennae 10 segmented, with a 3 segmented club. Mentum narrowed towards a rather acute ligula, setose on margins. Frontoclypeal suture present, transverse, forming a ridge and often giving rise to a pair of tubercles. Mandibles toothed, visible beyond clypeus. Ocular canthus glabrous. Pronotum of males with a small frontal tubercle followed by a fovea. Female pronotum evenly convex, or with a slight anteromedian swelling. Scutellum unspiculate. Elytra with sutural striae, or punctate striae. Propygidium with stridulatory ridges present or absent. If present, either dispersed or in pairs of bands. Foretibia tridentate. Metatibia bicarinate. Hind tarsi about as long as hind tibia. Tarsal claws simple.

## Related and Similar Species

The genus *Carneodon* is a member of the Pentodontini which share the following characteristics: Sexual dimorphism usually not well pronounced. Mentum not broad, and not covering basal joint of palpi. Legs shorter and stouter than those of Cyclocephalini. Anterior tibia of males not longer than females. Apex of metatibia truncated, straight, with bristles present. Elytra more or less convex, usually with double rows. Propygidium with or without stridulatory area.

An updated key to the Australian genera of Pentodontini is provided by Weir *et al.* (2019). There are currently 10 known species in the genus, previously known as *Neodon*, with possibly the same number or more still undescribed. A key to species can be found in Endrödi (1985).

## Biological Data

*Carneodon* is a common encountered genus, though little is known about their biology and they are not considered economically important. Larvae are typical of Dynastinae and feed on decaying organic matter in the soil.

## Distribution

*Carneodon* can be found all across mainland Australia from southern, central and far northern areas. It is absent from Tasmania.

## References

- Carne, P.B. 1957. A Systematic Revision of the Australian Dynastinae: (Coleoptera: Scarabaeidae). CSIRO, Melbourne. 284pp.
- Endrödi, S. 1985 The Dynastinae of the World. W. Junk. London. 800pp.
- Matthews, E.G. 1984 A Guide to the Genera of Beetles of South Australia. Part 3 Polyphaga: Eucinetoidae, Dascilloidea and Scarabaeoidea. Special Educational Bulletin Series (No. 6) South Australian Museum, Adelaide. 60pp.
- Weir, T.A., Lawrence J.F., Lemann, C., Gunter N.L. 2019. 33. Scarabaeidae: Dynastinae Macleay, 1919. In: Australian Beetles. Volume 2. Archostemata, Myxophaga, Adepaga, Polyphaga (part) (eds A Ślipiński & JF Lawrence) pp. 516–530. CSIRO, Clayton, Australia.



[Carneodon sp. dorsal view](#)

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[Carneodon sp. ventral view](#)

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[Carneodon sp. head front](#)

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[Carneodon sp. clypeus](#)

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