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STAATLICHES MUSEUM FÜR TIERKUNDE IN DRESDEN

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The Survey of the Dermaptera Material in the Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde Dresden

Part II: Eudermaptera

With 22 Figures

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Abstract. A revision of the Dermaptera material preserved in the Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde Dresden, 100 known and 4 new species could be established. Description of the new species *Gonolabis panayica* (Part I), *Nesogaster fulgor*, *Auchenomus pueritis*, and *Diaperasticus krausei* (Part II).

In recent years I have been studying the Dermaptera material of various Museums in Europe. Through the kindness of Dr. R. KRAUSE I had the opportunity to study and elaborate the earwings material of the Dresden Museum. The great majority of the several hundreds of dry specimens derive from the circumtropical regions. The best proportion of the material is very old, mostly purchased from private collectors to interpret, thus, the material can best be evaluated from taxonomical point of view mainly. Owing to this fact, the examined specimens shall not be listed in detail, in order to avoid misunderstandings, but will be summed up in a conscise form. A great value of this collection is that almost all Dermaptera materials arriving to German soil were directed to Berlin in the Museum für Naturkunde, thus, very little has been known about the Dermaptera material preserved in the Dresden Museum.

The present paper gives a survey of this material from taxonomical viewpoint well complemented with the genital apparatus of the males of the types and of the less known species.

Family 5: Labiidae BURR, 1909
Subfamily: Nesogastrinae VERHOEFF, 1902

Nesogaster aculeatus (BORMANS, 1900)

Annali Mus. civ. Stor. nat. Giacoma Doria 20: 456.

A brigtly shining, colourful species. Sometimes the whole insect is darker in colour. Each branch of male forceps with an inner tooth about mid-point, and with an indication of a second tooth towards apex; pygidium long (Fig. 1). Female forceps short, branches broad, and with a basal dorsal ridge which is produced medially.

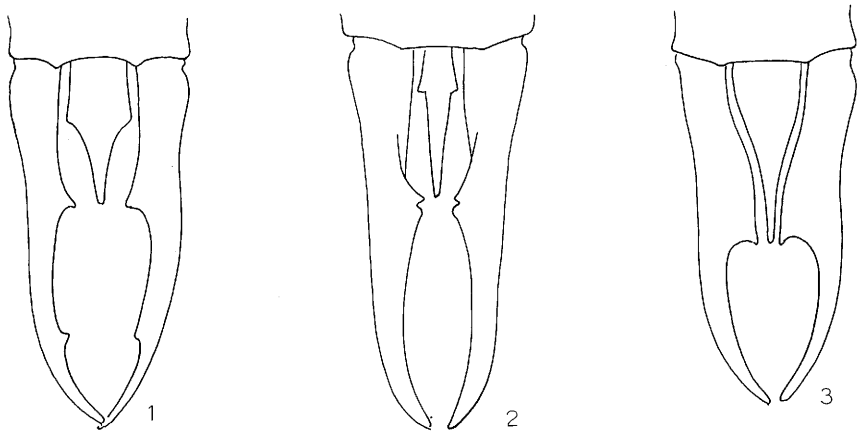
Distribution: New Guinea, Bismarck Archipelago, Samoa, Caroline Islands.

Material examined: New Guinea.

Nesogaster apicalis HINCKS, 1951

Ann. Mus. nat. Hist. (12) 4: 568:

Brown species, except basal antennal joints, lateral part of pronotum, legs, and forceps, yellowish. Each branch of male forceps with a longitudinal ridge bearing a double-toothed projection; pygidium with apex long, tapering (Fig. 2). Female forceps simple.

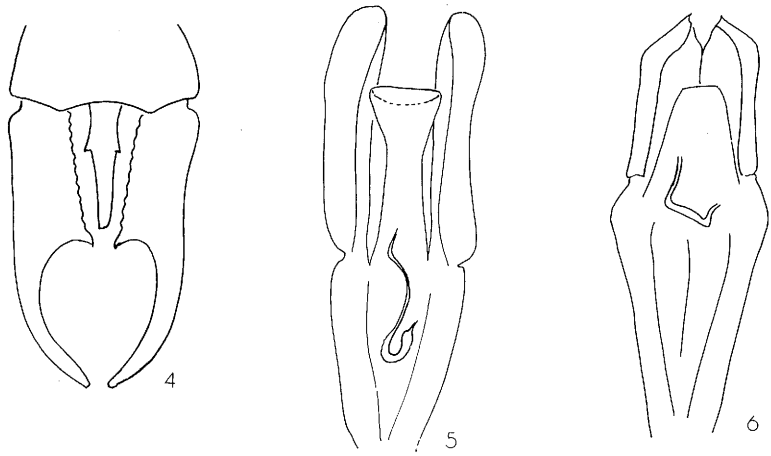


Figs. 1–3. 1: Posterior margin of male ultimate tergite with pygidium and forceps of *Nesogaster aculeatus* (BORMANS, 1900). – 2: Ditto, of *N. apicalis* HINCKS, 1951. – Ditto, of *N. apoensis* REHN, 1946. (Original)

Distribution: New Hebrides, New Britain, Solomon Islands, New Guinea.
Material examined: Neu Pommern.

Nesogaster apoensis REHN, 1946
Proc. Acad. nat. Sci. Philad. 98: 235.
Dark brown, sometimes lighter on abdomen; pronotum yellow at lateral margins; tegmina with a yellowish patch of variable extent near shoulders. Branches of male forceps characteristic; branches strongly broadened basally, the broadened part ending in a tooth, distal half curved, slender; pygidium long, tapering (Fig. 3).
Distribution: Philippine Islands, New Britain, New Ireland.
Material examined: Philippine Islands: Mindanao and Luzon.

Nesogaster fulgor sp. n.
Male colour light brown or a little reddish brown; shining. Tegmina with a small yellowish patch at anterior-lateral margin; wings brown, but yellow basally. Head rounded, tumid, postfrontal and coronal sutures indistinct. Eyes normal, a little longer than first antennal joint, and shorter than the length of the behind eyes. Antennae 12-jointed; first joint about as long a third; second joint transverse. Pronotum a little transverse; lateral margins expanded posteriorly; median longitudinal furrow indistinct. Tegmina normal, well developed, posterior margins excised transversally. Wings typical. Abdomen slender, finely punctured; ultimate tergite broad, as long as wide. Forceps comparatively short, specific; inner margins crenulate at basal half, margins with one characteristic tooth medially; apical half curved, typical. Pygidium (Fig. 4) with apex long. Genitalia (Fig. 5) with very long external parameres; central parameral plate short, broad; virga specific, slender, with characteristic basal vesicle. Unpaired genital lobe erected in holotype, a little expanded apically.
Female very similar to male, but forceps short, straight basally, and a little curved apically; branches trigonal at basal half and cylindrical at caudal half; inner margins with two small teeth basally.
Length of body with forceps, in both sexes: 9–11 mm.
Holotype male: Luzon, Los Banos, 1939, IV, gen. prep. No. 724, det. Dr. H. STEINMANN. Paratypes: 4 females, Luzon, Los Banos, W. H. Muche, Radeberg, Ankauf,



Figs. 4–6. 4: Holotype, posterior margin of ultimate tergite with pygidium and forceps of *Nesogaster fulgor* sp. n. – 5: Ditto, genital armature. – 6: Male genital armature of *Auchenomus vicinus* BORELLI, 1915. (Original)

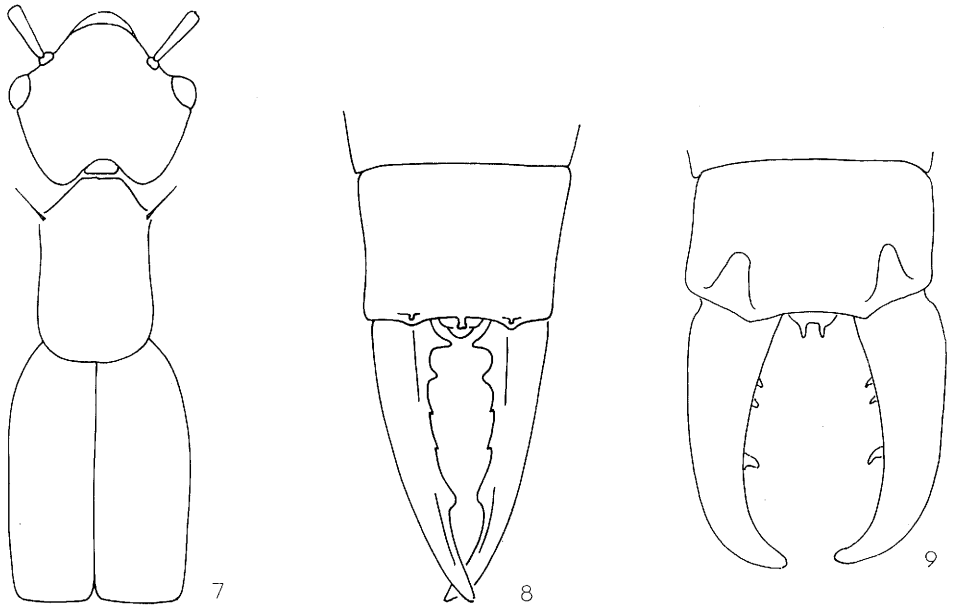
deposited in the Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde Dresden, DDR; 1 female, Luzon, Los Banos, 1939, IV., deposited in the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest.
Its nearest ally is *N. reditus* REHN, 1946, with the following differences:

	N. reditus	*N. fulgor* sp. n.
Colour	dark brown	light brown
Tegmina	very short	normal
Inner margin of male forceps	with short crenulation	basal half crenulated
Apex of genital lobe	rounded	excised
Body length	4,5–7 mm	8–9,5 mm

Subfamily: Sparattinae BURR, 1911

Auchenomus vicinus BORELLI, 1915
Boll. Mus. Zool. Anat. comp. Torino 30, 705: 6.
Male genitalia (Fig. 6, gen. prep. No. 658, det. Dr. H. STEINMANN) comparatively broad and short; central parameral plate expanded apically, virga specific, short; genital lobe normal, external paramere broad, a little sclerotized laterally, apex acuminate.
Distribution: Philippines Islands.
Material examined: Philippines Islands: Luzon.

Auchenomus pueritis sp. n.
Female general colour yellowish-brown, body elongate, slender, depressed. Head broad, flattened; postfrontal sutures and coronal suture present but obscure. Antennae broken, first joint long, of *Auchenomus*-type (Fig. 7), about as long as the length of distance between antennal bases. Eyes very small, shorter than the length of head behind eyes. Pronotum long, about as long as the length of head; lateral margin with characteristic seta at anterior angle; posterior margin rounded. Tegmina and wings fully developed. Tegmina long, without lateral keels, and posterior margin truncate. Legs normal, yellow. Abdomen shining, yellow; ultimate tergite broad (Fig. 8), normal, but posterior margin with two small tubercles, and in the median portion with a specific spine. Pygidium



Figs. 7–9. 7: *Auchenomus pueritis* sp. n., holotype, head, pronotum, and tegmina dorsally. – 8: Ditto, forceps. – 9: Male ultimate tergite and forceps of *Chelisoches handschini* GÜNTHER, 1934. (Original)

short, rounded. Forceps long, in the inner margin with a large denticulus at basal portion, and with a crenulation of middle portion.

Length of body with forceps: 11,5 mm.

Holotype female: Luzon, Laguna-Paete, Coll. W. SCHULTZE, VI. 1915 (Ankauf 1942 Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden). – Deposited in the Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden, DDR.

Its nearest ally is *A. vicinus* BORELLI, 1915, with the following differences:

	A. vicinus	*A. pueritis* sp. n.
Head	shining black	yellowish-brown
Eye	small, about half length of head behind eyes	very small, as in Fig. 7
Inner margin of forceps	with one large tooth medially	with some smaller teeth, and one large denticulus basally

Auchenomus javanus (BORMANS, 1883)

Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. 27: 65.

Distribution: Malay Archipelago, Java, Sumatra, New Guinea, Philippine Islands.

Material examined: Philippinen: Luzon.

Subfamily: Spongiphorinae BURR, 1911

Spongiphora croceipennis AUDINET-SERVILLE, 1831

Ann. Sc. Nat. 22: 34.

Head transverse, eyes very large. Basal abdominal tergites with numerous small conical tubercles; distal tergites with similar tubercles along posterior margins only; ultimate tergite with tubercles scattered over the surface, and similar tubercles may also occur on the forceps.

Distribution: Argentine, Brazil, Peru, Venezuela, Suriname, Panama.
Material examined: Brazil (St. Catharina, gen. prep. No. 653, det. Dr. H. STEINMANN), Nov. Teutonia, El Salvador.

Spongovostox semiflavus (BORMANS, 1894)
Annali Mus. civ. Stor. nat. Giacoma Doria 14: 385.
Distribution: South-East Asia.
Material examined: Philippinen: Mindanao, Luzon.

Marava luzonica (DOHRN, 1864)
Stett. Ent. Zeit. 25: 427.
Distribution: Oriental Region.
Material examined: Philippinen: Mindanao.

Marava grandis (DUBRONY, 1879)
Annali Mus. civ. Stor. nat. Giacoma Doria 9: 366.
Head tumid, convex. Pronotum subquadrate, gently widened posteriorly in macropterous specimens. Tegmina smooth, fully developed. Wings well developed or abbreviated.
Distribution: Malay Archiplago, New Guinea, Australia.
Material examined: „Neu-Pommern" (New Britain), Australia: Queensland.

Marava arachidis (YERSIN, 1860)
Ann. Soc. Ent. France (3) 8: 509.
Distribution: Cosmopolitan.
Material examined: „Annam": Phue Son.

Marava wallacei (DOHRN, 1864)
Stett. Ent. Zeit. 25: 427 [perhaps synonymy of *Marava arachidis* (YERSIN, 1860)].
Distribution: New Guinea.
Material examined: Single male: hab.?

Subfamily: Labiinae BURR, 1911

Labia minor (LINNÉ, 1758)
Syst. Nat. 1: 423.
Distribution: Cosmopolitan.
Material examined: „Germany", Czechoslovakia. France, South Africa.

Labia pilicornis (MOTSCHULSKY, 1863)
Bull. Soc. Nat. Moscou 36: 2.
Distribution: South Oriental Region, Oceania (Nearctic Region: GURNEY, 1950).
Material examined: Java.

Labia curvicauda (MOTSCHULSKY, 1863)
Bull. Soc. Nat. Moscou 36: 2.
Distribution: Cosmopolitan.
Material examined: Luzon, Formosa (Taiwan), N. Palawan, Java.

Labia mucronata (STÅL, 1860)
Eugenies Resa Inst., p. 303.
Distribution: Malay Archipelago, Java, Philippinen, New Guinea, Sumatra, Burma, South China.
Material examined: Philippinen: Luzon, Mindanao, N. Palawan.

Chaetospania feae BORMANS, 1894
Annali Mus. civ. Stor. nat. Giacoma Doria 14: 390.
Distribution: Burma to Philippines, Lombok, Java.
Material examined: N. Palawan.

Chaetospania borneensis (DUBRONY, 1879)
Annali Mus. civ. Stor. nat. Giacoma Doria 9: 381.
Distribution: Indonesia, New Guinea, Borneo, Sunda Islands.
Material examined: Java.

Chaetospania bakeri BORELLI, 1916
Boll. Mus. Torino 31, No. 715: 3.
Distribution: Philippine Islands.
Material examined: Philippinen: Mindanao, Luzon.

Chaetospania thoracica (DOHRN, 1867)
Stett. Ent. Zeit. 28: 348.
Distribution: Oriental Region.
Material examined: Philippinen: Mindanao, N. Palawan.

Family 6: Chelisochidae BURR, 1907

Subfamily: Chelisochinae BURR, 1907

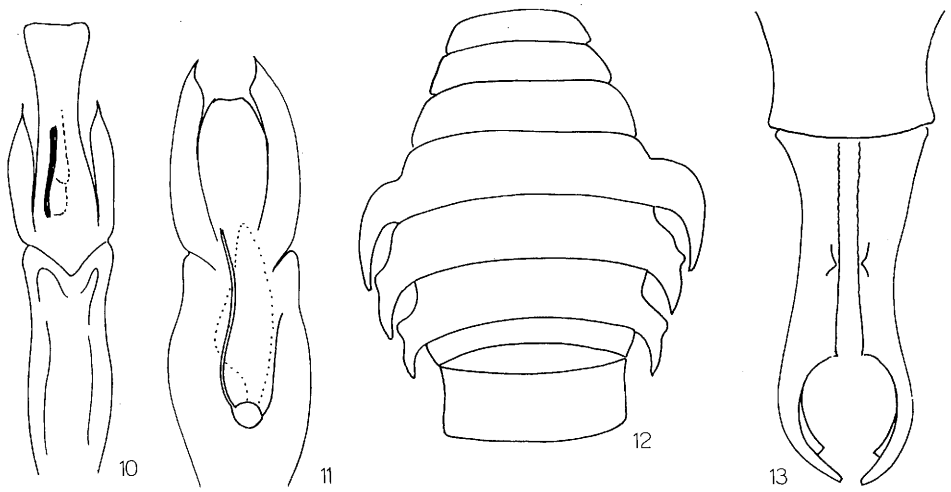
Chelisoches australicus (LE GUILLON, 1841)
Rev. Zool. 4: 292.
Distribution: Australia.
Material examined: Single female: hab.?

Chelisoches paravicinii GÜNTHER, 1933
Verh. Naturf. Ges. Basel 44: 162.
Distribution: Solomon Islands.
Material examined: Solomon Islands.

Chelisoches handschini GÜNTHER, 1934
Rev. Suisse Zool. 41: 530.
Male ultimate tergite very broad (Fig. 9) median longitudinal sulcus indistinct; pygidium with two small, but prominent spines. Forceps robust, inner margin with two small and one larger spines basally and medially. Male genitalia (Fig. 10, gen. prep. No. 646, det. Dr. H. STEINMANN) characteristic; central parameral plate narrow, simple; unpaired genital lobe with strongly sclerotized virga external paramere slender, acuminate.
Distribution: Australia.
Material examined: Cotype from Australia.

Chelisoches fuscipennis (DE HAAN, 1842)
Verh. Nat. Gesch. Nederl. Bezitt., Orth., p. 241.
Distribution: Sumatra, Java, Borneo, New Guinea; Philippines; Malaysia.
Material examined: Dapa, Bango.

Chelisoches morio (FABRICIUS, 1775)
Syst. Ent., p. 270.
Distribution: Oriental Region, New Guinea, East Africa.
Material examined: Philippinen: Luzon, Java, New Guinea, Tanzania: Kikokwe.



Figs. 10–13. 10: Male genitalia of *Chelisoches handschini* GÜNTHER, 1934. – 11: Male genitalia of *Exypnus chinensis* STEINMANN, 1974. – 12: Male abdomen of *Ancistrogaster luctuosum* (STÅL, 1855) dorsally. – 13: Male forceps of *Eparchus tenellus* subsp. *mindanaensis* GÜNTHER, 1934. (Original)

Euenkrates elegans (BORMANS, 1900)
Annali Mus. civ. Stor. nat. Giacoma Doria 20: 464.
Distribution: Sumatra, Java.
Material examined: Java.

Euenkrates variegatum (KIRBY, 1891)
Journ. Linn. Soc. 23: 526.
Distribution: West Africa.
Material examined: Cameroons.

Exypnus chinensis STEINMANN, 1974
Fol. Ent. Hung. 27: 195.
Male genitalia (Fig. 11, gen. prep. No. 645, det. Dr. H. STEINMANN) squat, wide; genital lobe of central parameral plate concavely truncate near apex of external paramere. Basal vesiculum of virga oval, the emitted paired, lobiform sacs obscurely outlined, hardly discernible, one considerably wider and longer than the other. External parameres arching into an oval, apically aciculately elongate.
Distribution: China.
Material examined: China: Fukien.

Proreus simulans (STÅL, 1860)
Eugenies Resa Inst., p. 302.
Distribution: Oriental Region.
Material examined: „Annam", Djakarta, Sumatra.

Family 7: Forficulidae STEPHENS, 1831

Subfamily: Ancistrogastrinae BURR, 1907

Ancistrogaster luctuosum (STÅL, 1855)
Oefvers. Vet. Akad. Förh. 12: 349.
Abdominal segments 4–6 with characteristic spines laterally (Fig. 12). Male forceps longer than or equal in length to the abdomen. General colour dark brownish-yellow.

Distribution: South America.
Material examined: Brazil.

Subfamily: Opisthocosminae VERHOEFF, 1902

Opisthocosmia centurio DOHRN, 1865
Stett. Ent. Zeit. 26: 79
Distribution: Borneo, Sumatra, Thailand, Philippines, Malaysia.
Material examined: N. Palawan.

Timomenus aeris (SHIRAKI, 1906)
Trans. Sapporo Nat. Hist. Soc., 1: 191.
Distribution: Taiwan.
Material examined: Formosa (Taiwan).

Timomenus lobophoroides (DOHRN, 1865)
Stett. Ent. Zeit. 26: 96.
General colour reddish-brown; lateral margins of pronotum yellowish. Eyes small, shorter than the length of head behind eyes. Pronotum quadrate, lateral margins parallel-sided, posterior margin rounded. Tegmina and wings fully developed. Male forceps trigonal basally, cylindrical apically, very long, branches straight at basal, and strongly curved at apical part; inner margin with prominent tooth.
Distribution: Philippines.
Material examined: Philippines: Luzon.

Paratimomenus flavocapitatus (SHIRAKI, 1906)
Trans. Sapporo Nat. Hist. Soc. 1: 192.
Distribution: Taiwan.
Material examined: China: Fukien. New for fauna of China.

Eparchus tenellus tenellus (DE HAAN, 1842)
Verh. Nat. Desch. Nederl. Overz. Bezitt., Orth., p. 243.
Distribution: Oriental Region.
Material examined: Sumatra, Java.

Eparchus tenellus subsp. **cruentatus** BURR, 1909
Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (8) 4: 115.
Distribution: Lombok, Borneo, Java, Flores, Sumba, Bali, Celebes, New Guinea, Philippines.
Material examined: Philippines.

Eparchus tenellus subsp. **mindanaensis** GÜNTHER, 1934
Ent. Beihefte 1: 102.
General colour reddish-brown, lateral margins of pronotum, and interior margins of wings yellow, legs yellowish brown. Pronotum as long as broad; lateral margins parallel-sided, posterior margin rounded. Tegmina and wings fully developed. Male forceps (Fig. 13) slender, inner margins crenulate basally, apical part curved, with one small tubercles ventrally; dorsal spine of branches small.
Distribution: Philippines.
Material examined: 2 males and 2 females (cotypes) from Luzon.

Eparchus insignis (DE HAAN, 1842)
Verh. Nat. Gesch. Nederl. Overz. Bezitt., Orth., p. 243.
Head, pronotum, and abdomen with forceps very dark brown; tegmina and legs brown,

wings yellow. Pronotum a little longer than broad. Abdominal segments 5–6 with prominent lateral teeth. Male forceps with very large and blunt dorsal spines.
Distribution: Oriental Region.
Material examined: Java, China.

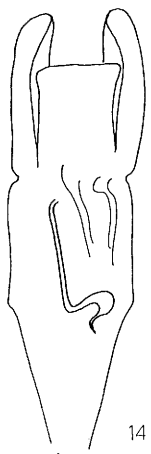
Narberia biroi (BURR, 1902)
Természetrajzi Füzetek 25: 485.
General colour dark brown. Head shining; postfrontal and coronal sutures very deep; first antennal joint long, longer than distance between antennal bases. Tegmina and wings fully developed. Forceps in both sexes simple, cylindrical.
Distribution: New Guinea.
Material examined: „Kais.-Wilhelmsland" (New Guinea).

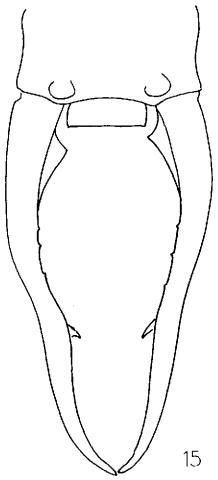
Subfamily: Diaperasticinae BURR, 1907

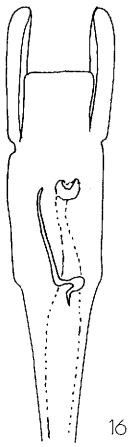
Diaperasticus bonchampsi (BURR, 1904)
Trans. Ent. Soc. London 1904: 317.
Head with clypeus and labrum rounded; postfrontal and coronal sutures distinct. Tegmina yellow, but inner margins with broad brownish stripes. Male genital apparatus slightly wider, especially anterior third of genital lobe on anterior margin widened; anterior margin transversally truncate (Fig. 14). Unpaired genital lobe slightly elongated, reaching or projecting beyond median line of external parameres. These latter robust, their apices more strongly curved in distal third. Virga short, with characteristic curvature, this curvature of *Diaperasticus*-type.
Distribution: East Africa (Ethiopia, Tanzania, Kenya).
Material examined: „Deutsch-Ostafrika" (Tanzania).

Diaperasticus krausei sp. n.
Male bicolorous: head with antennae and mouthparts, and thorax with legs and wings, yellow, abdomen with forceps dark brownish-red. Head flattened, first antennal joint very long, slightly longer than distance between antennal bases; second joint transverse, rest elongated. Eyes normal, shorter than the length of head behind eyes. Postfrontal and coronal sutures distinct. Pronotum longer than wide; lateral margins a little expanded posteriorly; posterior margin rounded. Tegmina and wings fully developed, unicolorous. Abdomen shining, punctured; ultimate tergite broad, median longitudinal sulcus indistinct. Posterior margin of last tergite with two large blunt tubercles. Pygidium very broad (Fig. 15), forceps similar to *sansibaricus* (KARSCH, 1886). Penultimate sternite with rounded excision at medial margin posteriorly. Genital armature of *Diaperaticus*-type (Fig. 16), well developed. Genital lobe on its anterior margin narrow, but slightly extending beyond median line of external parameres. Anterior margin of genital lobe transversally truncate, when at rest, its typical virga observable about its middle. Basal vesicle small in characteristic curvature, beyond a straight section, of virga. External paramere narrow, simple.
Female very similar to male, but forceps slender, contiguous, tapering; trigonal basally, cylindrical apically; inner margin with some blunt and small tubercles basally.
Length of body with forceps: male: 17 mm, female: 13 mm.
Holotype male: Sudan, Bahrel Ghazali, III. 1910, gen. prep. No. 786, det. Dr. H. STEINMANN. Paratype female, Sudan, Bahrel Ghazali, single specimen. Deposited in the Staatliches Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden.

The new species can be distinguished from the related taxa by the following identification key:
1 (2) Basal vesicle at base of virga in male genitalia comparativelly large; slerotized







Figs. 14–16.
14: Male genitalia of *Diaperasticus bonchampsi* (BURR, 1904). – 15: Holotype, ultimate tergite and forceps of *Diaperasticus krausei* sp. n. – 16: Ditto, male genitalia. (Original)

plate near virga in genital lobe characteristic, lemon-shaped form. Wings absent.
D. sudanicus STEINMANN, 1977

2 (1) Basal vesicle at base of virga in male genitalia comparativelly small, sclerotized plate near virga in genital lobe as in Fig. 16. Wings fully developed.
D. krausei sp. n.

Diaperasticus erythrocephalus (OLIVIER, 1791)
Encycl. Method. 6: 468.
First antennal joint short, basal segments relatively short, each joint, basal joints more or less cylindrical. Tegmina and wings usually fully developed; abdomen depressed, almost parallel-sided. Forceps arcuate, trigonal basally, cylindrical apically, the base broadened to form a flattened inner flange, the flange forming a triangular tooth.
Distribution: Throughout the Ethiopian Region, and also Madagascar.
Material examined: Natal, „Deutsch-Ostafrika", Syria. New for fauna of Syria.

Subfamily: Allodahlinae STEINMANN, 1975

Allodahlia scabriuscula (AUDINET-SERVILLE, 1839)
Hist. Nat., Orth., p. 38.
Distribution: Oriental Region.
Material examined: Java, Taiwan, Philippines: Mindanao, China.

Eulithinus analis (RAMBUR, 1838)
Faune Ent. Andalousie, Orth., 2: 10.
Distribution: Spain: Sierra Nevada.
Material examined: Spain: Sierra Nevada.

Subfamily: Anechurinae BURR, 1907

Anechura bipunctata (FABRICIUS, 1781)
Spec. Ins., 1: 340.
Distribution: Central and East Europe, West and Central Asia.
Material examined: Austria, Kaukasus, Asia Minor, Turkey.

Anechura japonica (BORMANS, 1880)
Ann. Soc. Espan. Hist. Nat. 9: 512.
Distribution: Japan, Korea, China.
Material examined: China: Fukien.

Chelidura aptera (CHARPENTIER, 1825)
Hor. Ent. p. 69 (MEGERLE von MÜHLFELD in MS).
Distribution: Europe: Alps, Apennines, Pyrenées.
Material examined: Alps: St. Bernard.

Pseudochelidura minor STEINMANN, 1979
Fol. Ent. Hung. 32: 167.
Posterior margin of ultimate tergite strongly elongated and in a superior view projecting deeply between forceps. Forceps comparatively short, and thick; their inner margins with a large-sized robust tooth each, apically nearly touching.
Distribution: France and Spain.
Material examined: Spain: Sierra Nevada.

Chelidurella acanthopygia (GENÉ, 1832)
Saggio Monogr. Forf., p. 13.
Distribution: Europe, from Sweden to France and from the Baltic States to Serbia.
Material examined: „Germany", Suisse, France.

Chelidurella transsylvanica EBNER, 1932
Wien. ent. Ztg. 49: 16.
Distribution: Roumania, the Ukraine (USSR).
Material examined: Banat. New for the fauna of Yugoslavia.

Oreasiobia fedtschenkoi (SAUSSURE, 1874) (apud FEDTSCHENKO)
Turkestan Orth., p. 6.
Distribution: Turkestan (USSR), Afghanistan, Kashmir (India).
Material examined: Asia Minor, Kasachstan.

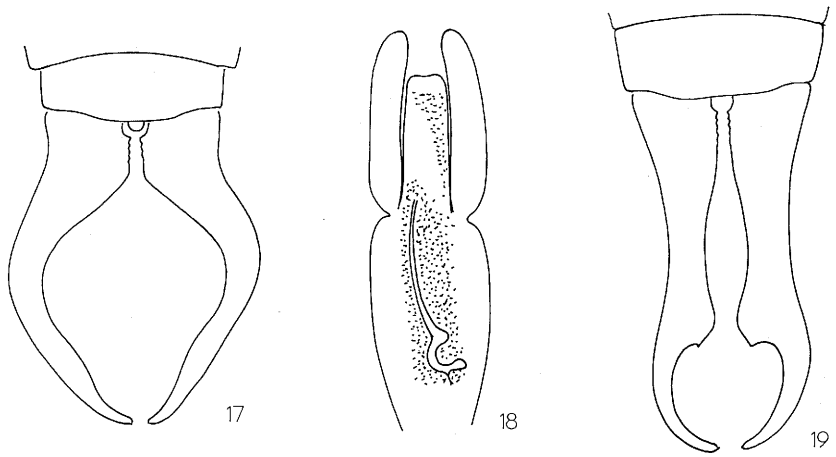
Subfamily: Neolobophorinae BURR, 1907

Metresura ruficeps (BURMEISTER, 1838)
Handb. Ent. 2: 755.
Distribution: Mexico southwards to Panama.
Material examined: Guatemala.

Subfamily: Forficulinae BURR, 1907

Guanchia cabrerae (BOLIVAR, 1893)
Ann. Soc. Esp. Nat. Hist. 22: 47.
Distribution: Grand Canary.
Material examined: Canary Islands.

Guanchia guancharia (HELLER, 1907)
Deutsche Ent. Zeitschr. 1907: 525.
Male, forceps (Fig. 17) strongly curved; branches of forceps strongly laminated basally, and cylindrical apically. Male genitalia (Fig. 18, gen. prep. No. 660, det. Dr. H. STEINMANN from holotype) of *Forficula*-type; central parameral plate oval, virga within genital lobe with characteristic curvature near basal vesicle; external paramere elongated, rounded apically.



Figs. 17–19. 17: Holotype, forceps of *Guanchia guancharia* (HELLER, 1907). – 18: Ditto, male genitalia. – 19: Holotype forceps of *G. uxoris* (HELLER, 1907). (Original)

Distribution: Grand Canary.
Material examined: Holotype, Teneriffa, Agua Garcia.

Guanchia uxoris (HELLER, 1907)
Deutsche Ent. Zeitschr. 1907: 525.
Male forceps of *Forficula*-type, basal section depressed, more or less laminated, distal section curved, and cylindrical (Fig. 19). Male genitalia (Fig. 20, gen. prep. No. 659, det. Dr. H. STEINMANN from holotype) robust, large, of *Forficula*-type; central parameral plate very broad, virga within genital lobe with characteristic curvature near basal vesicle; external paramere comparatively long, with sclerotized margins laterally.
Distribution: Grand Canary.
Material examined: Holotype, Teneriffa, Laguna.

Apterygida media (HAGENBACH, 1822)
Symb. Faun. Ins. Helvet. 1: 16.
Distribution: Europe.
Material examined: „Germany", Suisse, Austria, Bulgaria.

Doru luteipes (SCUDDER, 1876)
Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 18: 255.
Head and pronotum dark brown or yellowish brown. Tegmina and wings fully developed or concealed. Male forceps with or without inner tooth; forceps of female of usual type, simple, branches contiguous, tapering.
Distribution: Brazil, Argentina, Peru, Bolivia, Colombia, Suriname.
Material examined: Argentina, Brazil: La Plata.

Doru lineare (ESCHSCHOLTZ, 1827)
Entomographien 1: 81.
First antennal joint shorter than distance between antennal bases. Pronotum small, posterior margin strongly convex, reddish-brown; tegmina and wings with a yellow stripe, and always fully developed. Spine of pygidium of male widened basally.
Distribution: South America; from Mexico to Panama.

Material examined: Paraguay, Brazil, Bolivia, Panama, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Mexico.

Doru taeniatum (DOHRN, 1862)
Stett. Ent. Zeit. 23: 230.
Head and pronotum black, latter with lateral yellow margins, tegmina and wings yellow, sutures and lateral margins black, abdomen black, shining. Male forceps with teeth on inner margins. Female forceps simple, tapering.
Distribution: United States: California, Texas, Florida; from Mexico to Argentina.
Material examined: Brazil, Cuba.

Doru gracilis (BURMEISTER, 1838)
Hand. Ent. 2: 755.
Distribution: South America.
Material examined: Bolivia.

Forficula lurida FISCHER, 1853
Orth. Eur., p. 75.
Distribution: Asia Minor, Syria, Iraq, Libanon, Turkey, Greece.
Material examined: Anatolia, Syria.

Forficula smyrnensis SERVILLE, 1839
Hist. Nat., Orth., p. 38.
Distribution: South and Central Europe; from Caucasus to Iraq.
Material examined: Hungary, Kirgisia (USSR), Bulgaria.

Forficula ambigua BURR, 1904
Trans. Ent. Soc. London 1904: 321.
Distribution: India, South China, Taiwan, Vietnam, Nepal.
Material examined: China: Fukien.

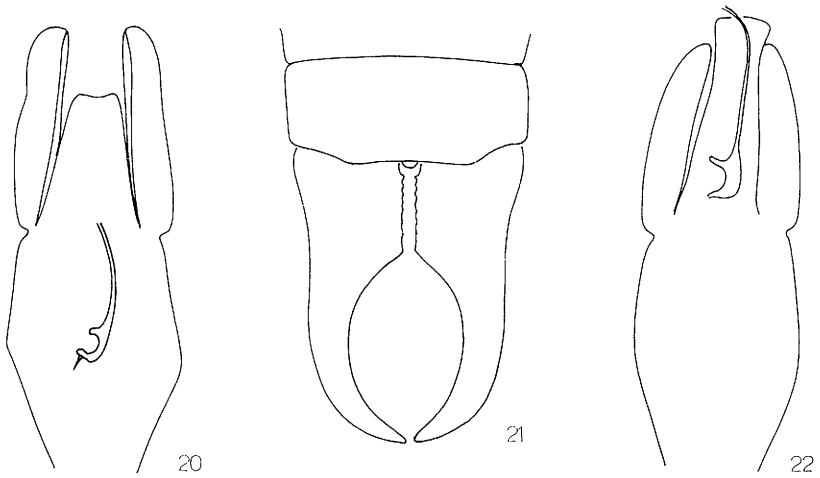
Forficula robusta SEMENOV, 1908
Rev. Suisse d'Ent. 8: 168.
Distribution: Ussuri region from Vladivostok to Khabarovsk and Sakhalin Island (USSR), Korea, Manchuria (NE China), Japan.
Material examined: China: Kansu, Manchuria.

Forficula senegalensis AUDINET-SERVILLE, 1839
Hist. Nat., Orth., p. 39.
Distribution: Africa.
Material examined: „Deutsch-Ostafrika" (Tanzania).

Forficula decipiens GENÉ, 1832
Ann. Sci. Nat. Regn. Lomb. Venet. 2: 228.
Distribution: Southern Europe, Asia Minor, North Africa.
Material examined: Yugoslavia.

Forficula lucasi DOHRN, 1865
Stett. Ent. Zeit. 26: 98.
Distribution: Syria, Israel, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, India, Burma.
Material examined: Oued Nca (? Algeria).

Forficula modesta MENOZZI, 1929
Mem. Soc. Ent. Ital. 8 (1): 11.
Male forceps (Fig. 21) very short, widened basally, basal section flattened, and inner margin crenulate basally; apical section curved, typical, cylindrical. Male genitalia (Fig.



Figs. 20–22. 20: Holotype, genital armature of *Guanchia uxoris* (HELLER, 1907). – 21: Paratype, forceps of *Forficula modesta* MENOZZI, 1929. – 22: Ditto, genital armature. (Original)

22, gen. prep. No. 662, det. Dr. H. STEINMANN from paratype) very broad, robust, central parameral plate oval, simple; virga within genital lobe specific, basal vesicle large.
Distribution: Australia.
Material examined: Australia.

Forficula pubescens AUDINET-SERVILLE, 1839
Hist. Nat., Orth., p. 46.
Distribution: Mediterranean.
Material examined: Mallorca, Sardinia.

Forficula iberica STEINMANN, 1981
Fol. Ent. Hung. 42: 190.
Distribution: Spain.
Material examined: 1 male and 2 females (paratypes) from Massilia.

Forficula tomis (KOLENATI, 1846)
Melet. Ent. 5: 74.
Distribution: Transcaucasia (USSR).
Material examined: Caucasus.

Forficula auricularia LINNÉ, 1758
Syst. Nat. 1: 423.
Distribution: Cosmopolitan.
Material examined: Caucasus, Asia Minor, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Roumania, Suisse, „Germany", Corsica, Sardinia, Grand Canary.

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