

FORFICULIDAE.

This family has never been divided by systematists save into genera, of which half a dozen occur in the United States, and may be separated by the subjoined table. Somewhat more than thirty genera are now recognized in the whole world. None of our genera are restricted to our territory.

Genera of Forficulidae.

A¹. Sixth antennal joint much shorter than the first.

δ¹. First antennal joint as long as the fourth to sixth joints inclusive.

c¹. Furnished with both tegmina and wings.

Labidura Leach.

c². Possessed of neither tegmina nor wings.

Anisolabis Fieber.

δ². First antennal joint no longer than the fourth and fifth joints together. *Spongophora* Serville.

A². Sixth antennal joint as long or very nearly as long as the first.

δ¹. Sixth antennal joint cylindrical, many times longer than broad; second tarsal joint produced beneath the first.

c¹. Forks of the male forceps dilate at base, contiguous.

Forficula Linné.

c². Forks of male forceps not dilate at base, separate.

Sphingolabis Bormans.

δ². Sixth antennal joint plainly obconic; second tarsal joint simple, compressed. *Labia* Leach.

The first two genera are represented by single cosmopolitan species, introduced along the Atlantic coast. *Spongophora* is also known only by a single species, found in the Southern States and southward. The other genera are better represented, especially *Forficula*, but most of the species are confined to the extreme south. Hardly more than a dozen species of the family occur anywhere in the United States.