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CATALOGUE OF NEW WORLD DERMAPTERA (INSECTA) PART I: INTRODUCTION AND PYGIDICRANOIDEA

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INTRODUCTION

Scudder (1876d) published the first catalogue of the order Dermaptera. In 1911 Malcolm Burr published the Dermaptera fascicle of the *Genera Insectorum* (Burr, 1911e). Burr's revision is the most recent catalogue presently available, and since published over 50 years ago, it is already much out of date. Hincks' *Monograph of the Dermaptera of the World* (1955a and 1959) was a magnificent beginning for a World revision of the order, but the untimely death of its author left it unfinished. The Manchester Museum (England) preserves the material gathered by Hincks for his Monograph, and this material is presently being worked over by Dr. Ollan Brindle, who is elaborating a World Catalogue of Dermaptera. His work, however, precludes the revision of several groups before it can be published.

Since Brindle's proposed World Catalogue will not be published for some time, the publication of this catalogue seems to be justified. The present catalogue started with the elaboration of a bibliographic file of the New World species, with the aim of having a catalogue for the reorganization of the collection of Dermaptera of the Departamento de Zoologia. This collection, even though small, has served as basis for Moreira's "Dermapteros da colleção do Museu Paulista" (1932), and contains a few types of Brazilian species.

One of the main problems in the elaboration of a catalogue of Dermaptera, is the higher classification of the order, which is still subject of intensive studies. A great number of important changes have occurred since the publication of Verhoeff's (1902a and 1902b) and Zacher's (1911, 1912 and 1915) papers. Their system was partly used by Burr (1911e, 1915b and 1916a). There still is a great number of groups (especially subfamilies and genera) whose placement in the system must be considered provisory. Popham (1965a, 1965b and 1965c) has recently published a reclassification of the order. His system seems to be a very sound one, and is the one followed in this catalogue. Some described genera have, however, not been included by Popham; in such cases, Burr's system (*Genera Insectorum*) has been followed.

The taxonomy of the Dermaptera rests heavily on characters of the male genitalia, both for specific as for higher classifications. The importance of the male genitalia has been pointed out espe-

cially by the works of Burr, Hincks and others (see *e.g.* Burr, 1915a, 1915b and 1916a; Hincks, 1953 and 1956; Popham, 1965a and 1965c; and Zacher, 1912).

A careful study of this catalogue shows how many of the New World species of Dermaptera are still only known from the type-locality, or only from one of the sexes (often the female sex). It must not be stressed in a catalogue like this one, that future work on New World Dermaptera has to develop along with the study of the male genitalia of the described species. Only when the species are understood taxonomically, will it be possible to turn to other problems of the group, such as the biology and habits of the species, of which practically nothing has been studied in the New World.

THE CATALOGUE

The Catalogue is restricted to the New World (Neotropical and Nearctic Regions), not including non-New World synonyms of Cosmopolitan species and genera (see Hincks, 1948: 519, for an interesting discussion on "Cosmopolitan Earwigs").

For the higher categories (superfamilies, families and subfamilies), only the important references are given, especially revisions. Since the priority rule does not apply to supra-generic names, and since the concept of these categories has varied very much from author to author, no attempt has been made to establish the first author of the higher categories.

For generic names, the type-species is given after the original reference, with indication of whose designation it was. The type-species of genera and subgenera have been treated in a relatively recent paper by Townes (1945), this author having designated type-species for the genera (and subgenera) which lacked them. It should, however, be noted that in most cases where Townes indicated that the type-designation was original, it actually was by monotypy, or vice-versa. The distribution of the genus (in the whole World, when occurring outside the New World), is given at the end of the generic references and synonymies.

Only the original reference is consistently given for genera and species; other important references (as revisions or redescriptions with important distributional data) are included, as well as the references with illustrations which can be helpful in the identification of the species (with indication of the parts of the species illustrated). For synonyms only the original reference and the one in which the synonymy was established for the first time, are given (and, in cases of doubtful synonymy, the relevant references). The synonymy is based on the current use in the literature; no new synonymies are added. When the species was originally described (or listed after the description) in a genus other than the presently used one, such generic name is always given, after the reference. After the original reference of a species the following data are given in parenthesis, in the following order: 1. generic name, if other than the current one; 2. type-locality, as complete as possible; 3. indication of types and their location at the time of description; 4. indication of the sex still undescribed. At the end of the references and synonymies of each species, the

presently known distribution is given, including country, and where possible state, province or department.

At the end of the catalogue, the bibliography of the order in the New World, is given.

The catalogue will be published in parts, by superfamilies. The last part will include the Bibliography and an index.

Order Dermaptera

Suborder Forficulina

Superfamily Pygidicranoidea

Many revisions of this superfamily have been published, the latest one being that Hincks (Pygidicranidae, 1955a and 1959). As presently understood, the superfamily is world-wide in distribution (Australian, Oriental, Ethiopian and Neotropical Regions); in the New World it does not occur north of Mexico.

The Neotropical Pygidicranoidea are presently classified in two families (Pygidicranidae and Diplatyidae), with a total of 8 genera and 36 species. Of these species all but *Dacnodes wellmani* Burr, are endemic (that species was originally described from Africa, and has been recorded from Brazil). Only 5 of the 8 genera which occur in the New World, are endemic.

Family **PYGIDICRANIDAE**

Pygidicranidae; Verhoeff, 1902a: 188; Burr, 1909d: 321 (with key to subfamilies); Burr, 1911e: 10 (revision with keys).
Pygidicraniales; Zacher, 1911: 307.

Subfamily PYGIDICRANINAE

Pygidicraninae; Verhoeff, 1902a: 189; Burr, 1908e: 382 ff (revision with key to genera); 1909d: 322-323; 1911e: 11, 16 (revision with key to genera); Popham, 1965b: 131 (with key to genera).

Dacnodes Burr, 1907

Dacnodes Burr, 1907c: 60 (type-species, *Dacnodes wellmani* Burr, from Africa, by monotypy); 1908e: 383 (in key); Hincks, 1959: 25 (revision with key to species; see for non-New World synonymy).

Distribution: Africa, Madagascar, Australia and Brazil.

wellmani Burr, 1907c: 60 (type-locality, Angola, Ochileso, 5.000 ft. Type ♂, British Museum; ♀ Turin Museum); Machado Filho, 1958a: 1-4, pl. 1, figs. 1-2, pl. 2, figs. 1-10 (dorsal and ventral view, details and male genitalia; *Acnodes*; Brazilian record); Hincks, 1959: 27-28, fig. 20 (male genitalia).

Distribution: Angola and Brazil (Mato Grosso).

Pygidicrana Serville, 1831

Pygidicrana Serville, 1831: 29, 30 (type-species, *Pygidicrana v-nigrum* Serville, by monotypy); Burr, 1908e: 383, 384-384 (revision, with key to species); 1911e: 16, 17; Hincks, 1959: 45 (revision, with key to species).

Dicranopygia Burmeister, 1840: 79 (emendation).

Pydicrana Stal, 1860: 299 (lapsus).

Pygodicrana Agassiz, 1846 (emendation); Scudder, 1876d: 298.

Distribution: South America.

americana Burr, 1911d: 329 (*Acnodes*; type-locality, "Bolivia". Types ♂ and ♀, Stettin Museum); 1911e: 17, pl. 1, fig. 4 (dorsal view; *Dacnodes*); Hincks, 1955b: 806 (generic assignment); Hincks, 1959: 51 (apterous form of *notigera* Stal?).

Distribution: Bolivia.

bivittata Erichson, 1848: 579-580 (type-locality, "British Guiana". Holotype ♂, Berlin Museum); Hebard, 1920a: 337 (record from French Guiana); Hincks, 1959: 48, fig. 40 (male genitalia).

Distribution: Guiana, French Guiana, Peru and (?) Brazil.

fiebrigi Burr, 1908e: 385, 386 (type-locality, Paraguay, San Bernardino. Holotype ♂, British Museum; ♀ undescribed); Hincks, 1959: 49, fig. 41 (male genitalia).

Distribution: Paraguay (type-locality).

forcipata Kirby, 1896: 522 (type-locality, Brazil, Pará. Holotype ♂, British Museum; ♀ undescribed); Hincks, 1959: 50.

Distribution: Brazil (type-locality).

herberti Machado Filho, 1957: 2-3, figs. 1-8 (dorsal view, details and male genitalia; *Dicrana*; type-locality, Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Rubião, ramal de Mangaratiba. Types ♂ and ♀, Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro); Hincks, 1959: 45 (generic assignment; indication of possible synonymy with *notigera* Stål).

Distribution: Brazil (type-locality).

notigera Stal, 1860: 299 (*Pydicrana*; type-locality, Brazil, Guanabara, Rio de Janeiro. Holotype ♀, Stockholm Museum; ♂ undescribed); Hincks, 1959: 51; Alvarenga, 1962: 22.

Distribution: Brazil (Guanabara and Fernando de Noronha) and (?) Colombia.

v-nigrum Serville, 1831: 31 (type-locality, "Brazil". Type ♀, Paris Museum); Hincks, 1959: 46, figs. 36-39 (details and male genitalia).

egregia Kirby, 1896: 523, pl. xx, fig. 3 view of female; (type-locality, Brazil, Santa Catarina. Holotype ♀, British Museum); Hincks, 1959: 46 (proposed synonymy with *v-nigrum* Serville).

Distribution: Brazil (Santa Catarina, Rio de Janeiro, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Bahia, Sergipe, Pernambuco, Paraíba and Rio Grande do Norte).

SUBFAMILY ESPHALMENINAE

Esphalmeninae Burr, 1909a: 249-251 (proposed as new subfamily of Labiduridae; with key to genera); 1909d: 324; 1911e: 24, 26; Hincks, 1959: 196; Popham, 1965b: 130.

Esphalmenus Burr, 1909

Esphalmenus Burr, 1909a: 251 (type-species, *Forficula lativentris* Philippi, by original designation; revision with key to species); 1911e: 26; 1913: 166-168 (with key to species); Hincks, 1959: 197 (revision with key to species).

Distribution: Western South America, from Ecuador to Chile and Argentina; South Africa.

argentinus Hincks, 1959: 198, 199, 203-205, figs. 202, 209 (male genitalia; type-locality, Argentina, Tucuman, Laguna Cazmiril, 4,500 m. Holotype ♂, Instituto Miguel Lillo, Tucuman; ♀ undescribed).

Distribution: Argentina (Tucuman and Chubut) and Chile (Tarapaca).

camposi Borelli, 1907a: 1-3, fig. (abdomen and forceps of male; *Gonolabis*; type-locality, Ecuador, Chuquibobuio, 3,604 m. Co-types, Turin Museum, British Museum and Manchester Museum); Hebard, 1924: 112 (records); Hincks, 1959: 198, 209-210, figs. 213, 214 (male genitalia).

Distribution: Ecuador (above 3,000 m).

dentatus Hincks, 1959: 198, 205-206, fig. 210 (male genitalia; type-locality, "Chile". Holotype ♂, Santiago University; ♀ undescribed).

Distribution: Chile (type-locality).

inca Burr, 1903b: 272 (*Gonolabis*; types, 1 ♂ and 1 ♀ from "Peru", 1 ♂ from Obrajillo, Cordilleras de Peru; Burr collection); Hincks, 1959: 198, 208, fig. 212 (male genitalia).

lativentris Philippi (pars); Bormans, 1883: 63; 1900b: 51; Burr, 1900b: 49.

Distribution: Peru.

kuscheli Hincks, 1959: 198, 199, 201-202, fig. 204 (paramere; type-locality, Chile, Bio-Bio, Laguna Laja, Los Barros, 1,500-2,550 m. Holotype ♂, Santiago University; ♀ undescribed).

Distribution: Chile (type-locality).

lativentris Philippi, 1863: 217 (*Forficula*; type-locality, Chile, "Valdivia". Holotype ♂ (?), Santiago University); Burr, 1909a: 253 (designation as type-species of *Esphalmenus*); Hincks, 1959: 198, 199-201, figs. 4, 9, 200, 203, 206, 207 (opisthomere, female gonapophyse, pronotum, paramere, dorsal view and male genitalia).

Distribution: Chile (Aconcagua to Valdivia) and Argentina (Catamarca and Santa Fé).

mucronatus Hincks, 1959: 198, 202, fig. 208 (male genitalia; type-locality, Bolivia, Estacion Condor, 4,790 m. Holotype ♂, Santiago University; ♀ undescribed).

Distribution: Bolivia (type-locality).

porteri Burr, 1913: 170-171, fig. 21 (dorsal view of male; type-locality, Chile, Aconcagua, Aconcagua. Cotypes, ♂ and ♀, British Museum); Hincks, 1959: 198, 205, figs. 201, 205 (prototum and paramere).

Distribution: Chile (Aconcagua and Santiago).

silvestrii Borelli, 1902: 4-6, figs. a-b (dorsal view of male and female forceps; *Gonolabis*; type-locality, Argentina, near Rio Santa Cruz. Cotypes, British Museum); Hincks, 1959: 198, 202-203; Brindle, 1966d: 128, figs. 10, 13, 14 (forceps of male and female, male genitalia).

lativentris Philippi (pars); Bormans, 1883; 62; 1900b: 51; Burr, 1900b: 49.

Distribution: Argentina (Santa Cruz) and Chile (Magellanes).

weidneri Brindle, 1966d: 128-132, figs. 9, 11, 12 (forceps of male and female, male genitalia; type-locality, Chile, (?) Santiago. Holotype ♂, 3 ♀ paratypes and 1 nymph, Hamburg and Manchester Museums).

Distribution: Chile (type-locality).

SUBFAMILY PYRAGRINAE

Pyragrinae; Verhoeff, 1902a: 189; Burr, 1909d: 325 (subfamily of Labiduridae); 1910c: 165 (revision with key to genera); 1911e: 11, 20 (with key to genera); Hincks, 1959: 181-183 (revision with key to genera); Popham, 1965b: 132 (with key to genera).

Echinopsalis Bormans, 1893

Echinopsalis Bormans, 1893: 2-3 (type-species, *Echinopsalis guttata* Bormans, by monotypy); Burr, 1911e: 20, 22; Hincks, 1959: 183.

Distribution: Central America (Guatemala to Panama), Amazonian Basin, Bolivia and Paraguay.

guttata Bormans, 1893: 3, pl. 1, fig. 4 (dorsal view of female; type-locality, Nicaragua, Chontales. Holotype ♂, British Museum); Burr, 1910b: 445-446 (distribution; larva listed in Caudell, 1907b: 172, as *Psalis* sp. is referred to this species); Rehn, 1933b: 3 (Amazonian record); Hincks, 1959: 183-184, figs. 180-183 (details and male genitalia).

Distribution: as genus.

Pyragropsis Borelli, 1908

Pyragropsis Borelli, 1908: 1-2 (type-species, *Pyragropsis tristani* Borelli, by original designation); Burr, 1911e: 20, 22; Hincks, 1959: 183, 184-185 (revision with key to males; indication that all species are only color forms of the type-species).

Distribution: Central America (Costa Rica to Panama), Greater Antilles and northern South America.

buscki Caudell, 1907a: 166-167 (*Pyragra*; type-locality, Cuba, Baracoa. Holotype ♂, United States National Museum; ♀ undescribed); Burr, 1910b: 445 (*Pyragra*); 1910c: 167 (*Propyragra*); Menozzi, 1931: 322, fig. 1 (male genitalia; record from Hispaniola); Hincks, 1959: 185, 189.

Distribution: Cuba, Jamaica and Hispaniola (Dominican Republic).

emarginata Rehn, 1916: 216, pl. XIV, fig. 1 (pronotum, tegmina and wings; type-locality, Brazil, Amazonas, Manaus. Holotype ♂, Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia); Boeseman, 1954: 19 (record from Surinam); Hincks, 1959: 185, 187, fig. 185 (distal lobe).

Distribution: Guianas, Peru and Brazil (Amazonas).

thoracica Serville, 1839: 22 (*Forficésila*; type-locality, French Guiana, Cayenne. Type ♀, Paris Museum); Burr, 1911e: 22 (*Echinopsalis*); 1914a: 579 (generic assignment); Hincks, 1959: 185, 186-187, fig. 184 (male genitalia; notes on specific status).

Distribution: Panama and French Guiana.

tristani Borelli, 1908: 2-4, figs. a-c (antenna, dorsal view of female, abdomen and forceps of male; type-locality, Costa Rica, Turrialba, ex-Bromeliaceae. Holotype ♂, Turin Museum; ♀ paratype, British Museum); Burr, 1911e: 22, pl. 2, fig. 7, pl. 3, figs. 2, 2a (antenna, head and tarsus); Hincks, 1959: 185, 188.

Distribution: Costa Rica.

sp. Hinks, 1959: 188 (*Pyragropsis* sp. ?; Bolivia, Mapiri, 1♀, British Museum; Tumupasa, 2♀, United States National Museum; Huachi Beni, 1♀, United States National Museum).

Distribution: Bolivia.

Pyragra Serville, 1831

Pyragra Serville, 1831: 30, 34 (type-species, *Pyragra fuscata* Serville, by monotypy); Scudder, 1876d: 298-299 (notes); Burr, 1910c: 166 (with key to species); 1911e: 20, 21; Hincks, 1959: 183, 189 (revision with key to species).

Thermastris Dohrn, 1863: 61 (type-species, *Forficula brasiliensis* Gray, by subsequent designation of Scudder, 1876d: 299); Bormans, 1900b: 24 (proposed synonymy with *Pyragra* Serville).

- Arthroedetus* Caudell, 1907b: 171 (type-species, *Arthroedetus barberi* Caudell, by original designation); Burr, 1911e: 21 (proposed synonymy with *Pyragra* Serville).
- Propyragra* Burr, 1910c: 166-167 (type-species, *Pyragra paraguayensis* Borelli, by original designation); 1911e: 20, 21; Hincks, 1959: 194 (transference of type-species to *Pyragra* Serville).
Distribution: Central and South America.
- eyrunepensis* Machado Filho, 1956: 159-161, figs. 1-6 (dorsal view and details, male genitalia; type-locality, Brazil, Amazonas, alto Rio Juruá, Eirunepé. Holotype ♂, Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro; ♀ undescribed). Note: this species is not included in Hincks revision.
Distribution: Brazil (type-locality).
- fuscata* Serville, 1831 (Brindle, 1966d: 132, validity of subspecies discussed as doubtful).
- fuscata fuscata* Serville, 1831: 34 (*fuscata*; type-locality, French Guiana, Cayenne. Type, Paris Museum); Hincks, 1959: 190, 191-193, figs. 5, 186, 188-191 (opisthomere, pronotum, forceps and paramere; proposition of subspecific status).
- saussurei* Dohrn, 1862: 225-226, pl. 1, fig. 2 (abdomen and forceps; *Pygidicrana*; type-locality, Mexico, Veracruz, Cordoba. Types, 3♂, Stettin Museum); Bormans, 1900b: 24 (proposed synonymy with *fuscata* Serville).
- chontalia* Scudder, 1876d: 258-259 (*Thermastris*; type-locality, Nicaragua, Chontales. Holotype ♀, location unknown); Burr, 1910c: 166 (proposed synonymy with *fuscata* Serville).
- brevibractea* Rehn, 1903c: 300 (*Echinopsalis*; type-locality, Mexico, Veracruz, Motzorongo. Holotype ♂, nymph, United States National Museum); Burr, 1910b: 445 (indication of synonymy with *fuscata* Serville).
- barberi* Caudell, 1907b: 171-172, fig. (antennal segments; *Arthroedetus*; type-locality, Guatemala, Polochic River. Holotype ♂, nymph, United States National Museum); Burr, 1910b: 445 (*Arthroedetus*; discussion of status); 1911e: 21 (proposed synonymy with *fuscata* Serville).
Distribution: Central America (Mexico to Nicaragua), Guianas, Colombia and Ecuador.
- fuscata brasiliensis* Gray, 1832: 184, pl. 78, fig. 2 (dorsal view of male; *Forficula brasiliensis*; type-locality, "Brazil". Type ♂, location unknown); Hincks, 1959: 190, 193, figs. 192-194 (ultimate tergite and forceps; proposition of subspecies status).
- opaca* Burmeister, 1838: 751 (*Forficula*; type-locality, "Brazil". Type, Halle Museum); Dohrn, 1862: 226 (proposed synonymy with *brasiliensis* Gray).

aspera Stal, 1860: 300 (*Forficula*; type-locality, "Brazil". Type, Stockholm Museum); Dohrn, 1862: 226 (proposed synonymy with *brasiliensis* Gray).

Distribution: southern Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina.

fuscata dohrni Scudder, 1875: 280-281 (*Thermastris dohrni*; type-locality, "eastern slopes of Peruvian Andes". Holotype ♀, location unknown); Hincks, 1959: 190, 193-194, figs. 195-197 (ultimate tergite and forceps; proposition of subspecific status).

peruviana Rehn, 1905: 501-502, fig. 1 (dorsal view of female; *Pygidicrana*; type-locality, Peru, Piches and Perene Valleys, 2,000-3,000 fts. Holotype ♀, United States National Museum); Burr, 1910b: 445 (proposed synonymy with *dohrni* Scudder).

Distribution: Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador and Brazil (Pará).

paraguayensis Borelli, 1904b: 1-3 (types from Paraguay, Asuncion, Luque and Villa Rica; Bolivia, Caiza and Missione di Aguai-renda; Brazil, Mato Grosso, Corumbá. Types ♂ and ♀, Turin Museum); Burr, 1910c: 166 (designation as type-species of *Propyragra*); Hincks, 1959: 189, 194-196, figs. 187, 198, 199 (pronotum, dorsal view of male and male genitalia; generic assignment).

minor Borelli, 1906b: 1-2 (type-locality, Costa Rica, Reventazon. Types, ♂ and ♀, Turin Museum); Menozzi, 1927: 234-235, fig. 1 (male genitalia); Hincks, 1959: 194 (proposed synonymy with *paraguayensis* Borelli).

brunnea Burr, 1909b: 254-255 (types, ♂ from Brazil, Fonteboa, Greifswald Museum; ♀ from Peru, Iguapo, British Museum); 1910c: 166, 167 (*Propyragra*); 1911e: 22, pl. 2, fig. 5 (dorsal view of male; *Propyragra*); Hincks, 1949: 627-628, fig. 1 (male genitalia; *Pyragropsis*; notes on status); 1959: 194 (proposed synonymy with *paraguayensis* Borelli).

Distribution: Central America (Nicaragua and Costa Rica), Guiana, Brazil (Amazonas and Mato Grosso), Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay and Argentina.

Family DIPLATYIDAE

Diplatyidae; Verhoeff, 1902a: 187-188: Popham, 1965b: 131 (with key to subfamilies).

Diplatyinae; Burr, 1909d: 321, 322 (subfamily of Pygidicranidae); 1911e: 10, 12; Hincks, 1955a: 17 (revision with key to genera); Popham, 1965b: 131.

Cylindrogastrinae Maccagno, 1929: 7; Hincks, 1955a: 17 (considered synonymous with Diplatyinae); Popham, 1965b: 131 (considered a valid subfamily).

Cylindrogaster Stal, 1855

Cylindrogaster Stal, 1855: 350 (type-species, *Cylindrogaster gracilis* Stal, by monotypy); 1860: 306 (proposed synonymy with

- Diplatys* Serville); Scudder, 1876d: 293 (notes; considered a valid genus); Burr, 1911e: 12 (as synonym of *Diplatys* Serville); Maccagno, 1929: 7 (considered a good genus); Hincks, 1955a: 18-19 (revision, with key to males).
- Diplatys* Serville (pars); Stal, 1858: 306; Burr, 1911e: 12.
- Antenoria* Ribeiro, 1937: 36-37 (type-species, *Antenoria bicyclura* Ribeiro, by monotypy); Hincks, 1955a: 18 (proposed synonymy with *Cylindrogaster* Stal).
- Distribution: Lesser Antilles and South America.
- bicyclurus* Ribeiro, 1937: 36, figs. (dorsal view of male and details; *Antenoria*; type-locality, Brazil, Pernambuco, Serra do Acaí, Poção. Holotype ♂, 2♂ paratypes and 4♀ paratypes, Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro); Hincks, 1955a: 19, 22-23, fig. 6 (male genitalia; proposed transference to *Cylindrogaster* Stal).
- Distribution: Brazil (type-locality).
- gracilis* Stal, 1855: 350 (type-locality, Brazil, Guanabara, Rio de Janeiro. Holotype ♂, Stockholm Museum); Hincks, 1955a: 20-22, fig. 5 (male genitalia).
- Distribution: Brazil (Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara, Minas Gerais and São Paulo) and (?) Peru.
- var. *dispar* Moreira, 1931b: 167 (*Diplatys gracilis* var. *dispar*; type-locality, Brazil, "São Paulo". Holotype ♀, Deutsches Entomologisches Institut); Hincks, 1955a: 20, 22 (distinct species ?).
- Distribution: Brazil (type-locality).
- occidentalis* Burr, 1904: 278, 280-281 (*Diplatys*; type-locality, West Indies, Grenada, Balthasar, 250 ft. Holotype ♂ (incorrectly mentioned as ♀), British Museum; ♀ undescribed); Hincks, 1955a: 25 (proposed transference to *Cylindrogaster*).
- Distribution: Lesser Antilles (type-locality).
- sahlbergi* Dohrn, 1863: 59 (type-locality, Brazil, Guanabara, Rio de Janeiro. Types, 2♂, Helsinki Museum and Stal collection); Hincks, 1955a: 19, 24-25, fig. 9 (male genitalia).
- gracilis* Stal (pars); Burr, 1911c: 31; 1911e: 31; Moreira, 1930: 7.
- Distribution: Brazil (Guanabara and Rio de Janeiro).
- thoracicus* Dohrn, 1863: 59 (type-locality, Brazil, Guanabara, Rio de Janeiro. Holotype ♂, Helsinki Museum); Hincks, 1955a: 22, 25-26, fig. 9a (male genitalia).
- Distribution: Brazil (Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro and Guanabara).
- velox* Hincks, 1955a: 19, 23-24, figs. 7-8 (male genitalia and penultimate sternite; type-locality, Guiana, Kaieteur, Savannah. Holotype ♂, British Museum; ♀ undescribed).
- Distribution: Guiana (type-locality).

Diplatys Serville, 1831

Diplatys Serville, 1831: 30, 33 (type-species, *Forficula macrocephala* Palisot de Beauvois, from Africa, by monotypy); Scudder, 1876d: 293 (notes); Burr, 1911c: 21 (revision with key to species, including *Cylindrogaster* as a synonymy); 1911e: 12; Hincks, 1955a: 17, 26-27, 28 (revision with key to Neotropical species on p. 28; see for non New World synonymy).

Distribution: Oriental, Ethiopian and Neotropical Regions.

jansoni Kirby, 1891: 507-508 (*Cylindrogaster*; type-locality, Nicaragua, Chontales. Holotype ♂, British Museum); Bormans, 1893: 2, pl. 1, figs. 1-2 (dorsal view of male, abdomen and forceps of female); Hincks, 1955a: 28-29.

Distribution: Central America (Guatemala to Panama).

malcomi Hincks, 1955a: 28, 31, figs. 13, 14 (penultimate sternite and male genitalia; type-locality, Panama, Canal Zone, Paraiso. Holotype ♂, British Museum; ♀ undescribed).

Distribution: Panama (type-locality).

severus Bormans, 1893: 2, pl. 1, fig. 3 (dorsal view of male; type-locality, Panama, Volcan de Chiriqui, 2,500 ft. Holotype ♂, British Museum); Hincks, 1955a: 28, 29-30, figs. 10-12 (penultimate sternite, head, pronotum and male genitalia).

? *jansoni* Kirby (pars); Maccagno, 1929: 14, figs. 4, 5 (male genitalia of Mexican specimen); Hincks, 1955a: 29.

Distribution: (?) Mexico, Guatemala and Panama.

