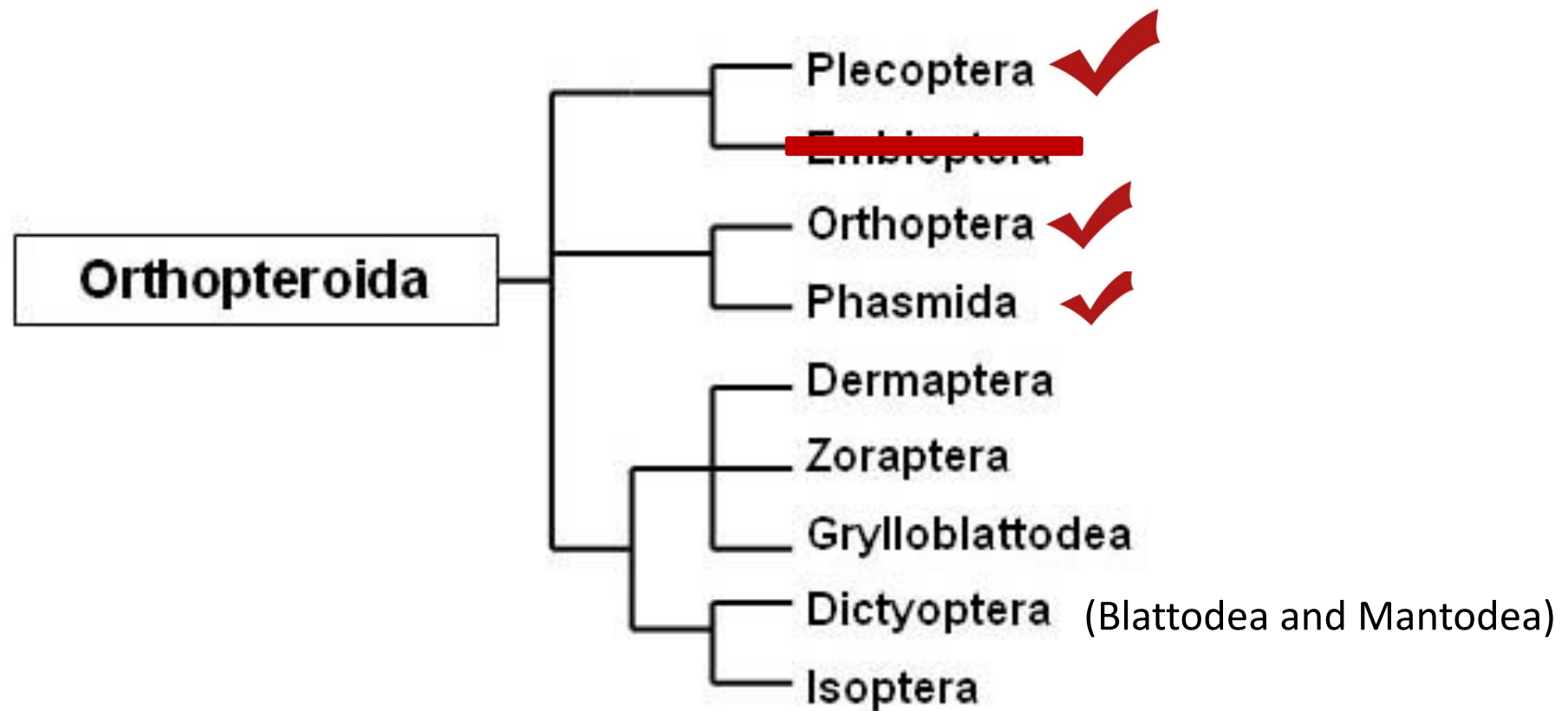
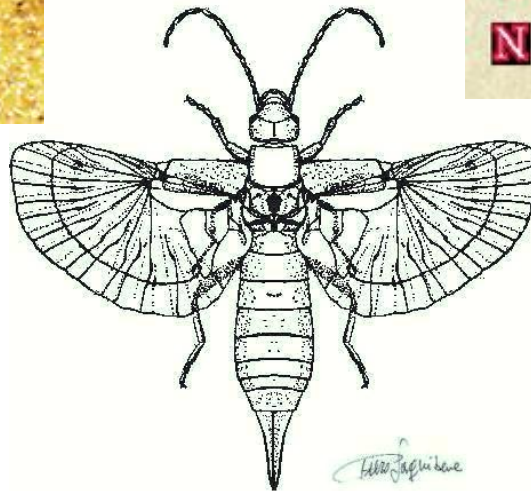


- Pterygota: Winged True Insects
 - Paleoptera: Ephemeroptera and Odonata
 - Neoptera: wings fold flat onto back
 - Exopterygota (simple metamorphosis)
 - Orthopteroida (mandibulate mouthparts, large anal lobe in the hind wing)



ORDER: Dermaptera – Earwigs

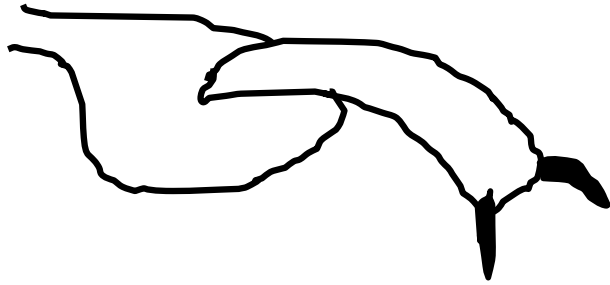
- The order is distinguished by a pincer-like set of cerci called the forceps. They are winged or wingless insects; if winged, then the forewings are short and leathery and hide hind wings. Tarsi with three segments.
- Most are detritivores, some are herbivorous or predaceous
- some produce a foul-smelling fluid as a defensive secretion
- they can use their forceps to pinch



ORDER: Dermaptera – Earwigs

1. Forficulidae – European and Spine tailed Earwigs

- second tarsal segment extends beyond the first (basal) segment, and it is expanded
- antennae with 12-16 segments, yellow/brown



European earwig (male)

Spinetail (Genus *Doru*)



ORDER: Dermaptera – Earwigs

1. Forficulidae – European and Spinetailed Earwigs
2. Labiduridae – Striped Earwigs
 - Second tarsal segment normal
 - Antennae with 25-30 segments
 - pronotum often with stripes



ORDER: Dermaptera – Earwigs

1. Forficulidae – European and Spinetailed Earwigs
2. Labiduridae – Striped Earwigs
3. Anisolabididae – Seaside and Ring-legged Earwigs
 - second tarsal segment normal
 - male right forceps curves more than left
 - antennae 14-24 segments



ORDER: Dermaptera – Earwigs

1. Forficulidae – European and Spinetailed Earwigs
2. Labiduridae – Striped Earwigs
3. Anisolabididae – Seaside and Ring-legged Earwigs
4. Labiidae – Little Earwigs
- antennae 10-16 segments

Labia minor - 7mm, gold hairs

