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2. Whitish, elongate, almost parallelsided, scales absent . . . \* *Nicoletia* Gervais.
- Short, fusiform, narrowed towards behind, covered with yellowish scales . . . 3
3. Eight pairs of abdominal stylets  
\* *Atelura formicaria* Heyden.
- Four pairs of abdominal stylets only  
*Gastrotheus sumatranus* Silvestri.
4. Last tergite triangular, sharply pointed behind (fig. 6). *Acrotelsa collaris* (Fabricius).
- Last tergite otherwise . . . 5
5. Last tergite subrectangular, elongate (fig. 8). All large setae bare (fig. 5)  
*Lepisma saccharina* Linné.
- Last tergite much shorter (fig. 7). The larger setae serrated (fig. 4) . . . 6
6. Maxillary palp with five segments  
\* *Ctenolepisma* Escherich.
- Maxillary palp with 6 segments  
*Thermobia domestica* (Packard).

\*) As it is not impossible that in future some additional species may be found in the Netherlands, these are included in the key marked with an asterisk(\*) .

### *Lepisma saccharina* L., 1758

*Lepisma saccharina* Linné, 1758, Syst. Nat., ed. 10 : 608.

*Lepisma saccharina* Escherich, 1905, Zoologica (Stuttgart) 43 : 52, pl. I, fig. 5, pl. IV, fig. 43.

*Lepisma saccharina* Wygodzinsky, 1941, Verh. Nat. Ges. Basel 52 : 97, fig. 13.

Material examined: Neercanne Castle, 15-VIII-1950, staff of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie coll. (2 ♂♂, RNH); Sint Pietersberg, at the base of the eastern slope, near the frontier, 12-VII-1949, C. O. van Regteren Altena coll. (1 ♀, RNH; two more specimens hiding under the same block of limestone escaped from the collector's forceps); Den Haag, IX-1938, C. de Jong coll. (3 ♀♀, RNH); Bedelaar, Haelen, 20-VII-1941 (5 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, RNH); Poeldijk, 7-VIII-1925 (3 ♀♀, RNH); Leiden, VIII-1938, C. de Jong coll. (1 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 immature specimen, RNH); Voorschoten, 19-III-1945, H. C. Blöte coll. (1 ♂, RNH); Amsterdam, 1898, V-1917, 22-VIII-1944 (1 ♂, 5 ♀♀, ZMA); Hilversum, 1-VI-1909. V-11

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## THE THYSANURA OF THE NETHERLANDS (APTERYGOTA, INSECTA)

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### II.

Practical key for the determination of the Dutch *Lepismatidae*. \*)

1. Eyes absent; body whitish or yellowish, if covered with scales, these uniformly golden coloured . . . *Nicoletiinae* . . . 2
- Eyes present; scales always present, those of dorsal surface uniformly grayish or forming a distinct pattern . *Lepismatinae* . . . 4

(1 ♂, 1 ♀, ZMA); Sneek, IV-1895 (1 ♂, 1 immature specimen, ZMA); Putten, in garden under a moist mat, VIII-1891, J. Th. Oudemans coll. (1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, ZMA).

The St. Pietersberg is one of the few places where free-living *Lepisma saccharina* have been found; the locality is therefore of special interest. The species is found in practically all extra-tropical regions of the world, distributed by man.

*Thermobia domestica* (Packard, 1873)

*Lepisma domestica* Packard, 1873, Rep. Peabody Ac. Arts Sc. 5: 48.

*Lepisma furnorum* Rovelli, 1884, Alcune ricerche sul tubo digerente degli Atteri, Ortoteri e Pseudoneuroterri. Como.

*Thermophila furnorum* Oudemans, 1889, Tijdschr. Ent. 32: 425, pl. 12.

*Thermobia domestica* Escherich, 1905, Zoologica (Stuttgart) 43: 101, pl. 1, fig. 4.

*Thermobia domestica* Stach, 1935, Ann. Mus. Zool. Pol. 11(4): 79, pl. VI, figs. 4—6.

Material examined: Leiden, Rijksherbarium. 9-XI-1950 (1 ♀, RNH); Amsterdam, 1915 (2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, ZMA).

This species has accompanied man into most regions with temperate climate, though it is slightly more thermophilous than the foregoing.

*Acrotelsa collaris* (Fabricius, 1793).

*Lepisma collaris* Fabricius, 1793, Ent. syst. 2: 64.

*Lepisma niveofasciata* Templeton, 1843, Trans. Ent. Soc. 3: 302.

*Lepisma cincta* Oudemans, 1890, in Weber, Zoolog. Ergebnisse 1: 80, pl. 6, fig. 1.

*Acrotelsa collaris* Escherich, 1905, Zoologica (Stuttgart) 43: 107, fig. 43, pl. 1, fig. 3.

*Acrotelsa collaris* Stach, 1935, Ann. Mus. Zool. Pol. 11(4): 88, pl. XIV.

Material examined: Leiden, VIII-1938, C. de Jong coll. (1 ♂, RNH).

*Acrotelsa collaris*, an anthropophilous species, is tropicopolitan, and only very rarely found outside the tropical or subtropical regions.

*Gastrotheus sumatranus* Silvestri, 1916

*Gastrotheus sumatranus* Silvestri, 1916, Boll. Lab. Zool. Portici 11: 96, fig. XI.

Material examined: Amsterdam, N.A.M. Insectarium, with ant *Tetramorium guianensis*, 7-XII-1944, 3-I-1945, 8-II-1945, 22-III-1945, G. Kruseman & D. Piet coll. (very numerous ♀♀, ZMA).

The discovery of the present species in the Netherlands certainly is a surprise, as there are very few *Nicoletiinae* (though many *Lepismatinae*) which are known to be subject to passive distribution. The species was described from Sumatra, and as *Gastrotheus* is entirely a tropical and subtropical genus, there can be very little doubt that this is really a species introduced accidentally into Holland. Attention is called to the fact that only females were collected (about 50); the male has not been described. Most certainly the species reproduces itself parthenogenetically, at least the population examined.

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