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CDF Checklist of Galapagos Earwigs, pincerbugs

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This checklist is automatically generated using Version 3.0 of the online database CDF Galapagos Species Checklist.

Earwigs are predominantly a tropical group, with about 1800 species worldwide.

They are elongate, somewhat flattened insects, with characteristic forceps at the end of the abdomen. Most species are nocturnal and feed mainly as predators on insects or as scavengers on dead plant materials, but some may feed on live plant tissue. Three species in the Galapagos are indigenous to Europe and have probably been transported by humans.

For marine species distribution data cited in the CDF Galapagos Checklists refer to the five main bioregions of the archipelago (Far Northern, Northern, Western, South Eastern and the Elithabeth Bay Bioregion). For the terrestrial species the more than 120 islands, islets and small rocks have been aggregated into Islands Groups, thus, for example, the island group "Santa Cruz" includes smaller islands like Santa Fé, Plaza Norte, Plaza Sur, Baltra, Daphne Mayor, Daphne Minor, and others.

Please be aware that the distribution data presented here is automatically generated from specimen records and does not always accurately reflect the known distribution for all species.

IUCN red-list assessments presented here may deviate from the global IUCN list for the following reasons:

- for well known species groups like vascular plants or vertebrates updates proposed to the IUCN are shown instead of the outdated, but currently accepted status;
- for poorly known species groups (e.g., lichenized fungi) a general assessment is currently not possible and the list presented here is a regional red-list list for Galapagos archipelago.

Names of taxa included in this checklist: 7 (6 Accepted , 1 New to Science).

Origin of the taxa included: 2 Accidental, 2 Questionable Accidental, 1 Questionable Native, 2 Endemic.

1. *Anisolabis maritima* (Bonelli, 1832)

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Origin: Introduced, Questionable Native.

Galapagos Distribution: Floreana, Isabela, San Cristóbal, Santiago.

References: Linsley, E.G. et al. (1977), Peck, S.B. et al. (1996), Peck, S.B. et al. (2001).

2. *Anophthalmolabis sp. nov.*

Taxon status: Unpublished name (Nomen nudum).

This population is thought to be a separate species from that on Santa Cruz because it seems most likely that these two eyeless island populations are reproductively isolated from each other by the sea.

Origin: Native, Endemic.

Galapagos Distribution: Isabela.

References: Peck, S.B. et al. (1996), Peck, S.B. et al. (1990), Peck, S.B. et al. (2001).

3. *Anophthalmolabis leleupi* Brindle, 1968

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Origin: Native, Endemic.

Galapagos Distribution: Santa Cruz.

References: Brindle, A. et al. (1969), Linsley, E.G. et al. (1977), Peck, S.B. et al. (1996), Peck, S.B. et al. (1990), Peck, S.B. et al. (2001), Peck, S.B. et al. (1986).

4. *Circolabia arcuata* (Scudder, 1876)

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Brindle (1969: 334) notes that he thought that this species (as *Labia arcuata*) may not be a significant record for the Galápagos, and that it is a "casual." However, it is now widespread on three islands, and occurs in native habitats.

Origin: Introduced, Questionable Accidental.

Galapagos Distribution: Floreana, San Cristóbal, Santa Cruz.

References: Peck, S.B. et al. (1996), Peck, S.B. et al. (1998), Peck, S.B. et al. (2001).

5. *Euborellia annulipes* (Lucas, 1847)

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Origin: Introduced, Questionable Accidental.

Galapagos Distribution: Floreana, Isabela, San Cristóbal, Santa Cruz, Santiago.

References: Brindle, A. et al. (1969), Desender, K. et al. (1990), Hebard, M. et al. (1920), Linsley, E.G. et al. (1977), Linsley, E.G. et al. (1966), Parkin, P. et al. (1972), Peck, S.B. et al. (1996), Peck, S.B. et al. (1998), Peck, S.B. et al. (2001).

6. *Labia annulata* (Fabricius, 1793)

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

Origin: Introduced, Accidental.

Galapagos Distribution: Isabela, San Cristóbal.

References: Peck, S.B. et al. (1996), Peck, S.B. et al. (1998), Peck, S.B. et al. (2001).

7. *Labia curvicauda* (Motschulsky, 1863)

Taxon status: Accepted name; taxon occurs in Galapagos.

See Brindle (1971a) for key to Neotropical species of *Labia*. Note that Helfer (1963: 17) notes *Labia minor* (Linnaeus), the cosmopolitan least reawig, from the Galápagos. There are no records to verify this. I think the record may represent *Circolabia arcuata*.

Origin: Introduced, Accidental.

Galapagos Distribution: San Cristóbal, Santa Cruz.

References: Peck, S.B. et al. (1998), Peck, S.B. et al. (2001).

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