

degree of duplication of the reproductive organs are correlated with relationships based on the structure of the genitalia.

A number of authors have worked on the reproductive organs and genitalia of a wide range of species of Dermaptera. However, as mentioned above, most of the descriptions are fairly generalised. Berlese (1909) figures the reproductive systems of *Forficula auricularia* L. and of *Euborellia moesta* (Gené) 1839. In the latter species there are some points of resemblance with *Anisolabis littorea*, but the internal organs are fully paired. Burr (1915) describes and develops a detailed terminology for the parts of the dermapteran genitalia. In the same paper there appears the last revision of the group as a whole; this is based on genitalic characters. The same author (1916) figures and describes the ninth sternum and the manubrium of a series of Forficulina. The reproductive organs and genitalia of *Arixenia jacobsoni* Burr 1912 are figured and fully described macroscopically by Burr and Jordan (1913). Chopard (1949) figures and deals briefly with the reproductive organs and genitalia of *Forficula auricularia* and figures those of *Hemimerus* sp. Crampton (1918) illustrates the genitalia of some Dermaptera and later (1938) holds that the structures called "parameres" in the Dermaptera are peculiar to the group, unless they "are homologous with similarly located structures borne on each side of the paired penes of male Ephemera". He calls these structures "*parandrites* to distinguish them from the true parameres of higher insects".

The reproductive organs and genitalia of *Hemimerus deceptus ovatus* Deoras 1941 are figured and discussed by Deoras (1941). Hincks (1956) describes the genitalia of the Dermaptera as a group, noting the variations shown in the major sub-groups. Imms (1957) figures and deals briefly with the reproductive organs and genitalia of *Forficula auricularia* and some other species. The reproductive organs and genitalia of *Hemimerus talpoides* Walker 1871 are shown and briefly discussed by Jordan (1909). Meinert (1863) figures and describes in varying detail the reproductive organs and genitalia of *Forficula auricularia*, *Forficula minor* L. [= *Labia minor* (Linnaeus) 1758] and *Forficula acanthopygea* Gené 1832 [= *Chelidurella acanthopygea* (Gené) 1832]. He also mentions these organs in *Forficula gigantea* Fabricius 1793 [= *Labidura riparia* (Pallas) 1773]. Meinert (1868) figures and describes the reproductive organs and genitalia of *Labidura gigantea* Fabricius 1793 [= *Labidura riparia* (Pallas) 1773], *Labidura advena* Meinert 1868 [= *Anisolabis advena* (Meinert) 1868] and *Forficula biguttata* Fabricius 1792 [= *Anechura bipunctata* (Fabricius) 1781]. He points out the paired nature of the reproductive organs in the two species of *Labidura*. Qadri (1940) traces the development of the genitalia and the reproductive organs in *Forficula auricularia* and figures and deals briefly with these structures in *Hemimerus hansenii* Sharp 1895. Ramamurthi (1958) describes portions of the reproductive organs and genitalia of *Euborellia annulipes* (Lucas) 1847, *Nala lividipes* (Dufour) 1828, *Forcipula quadrispinosa* (Dohrn) 1863, *Labidura riparia* and *Marava arachidis* (Yersin) 1860. He also figures parts of the reproductive organs of *M. arachidis*, *E. annulipes* and *L. riparia*. Later (1959) he describes the development of the reproductive organs and genitalia of *Euborellia annulipes* and discusses the evolutionary significance of the trend from the paired to the single condition seen in the series *Anisolabis maritima* (Gené) 1832, *E. annulipes*, *Marava arachidis* and *Forficula auricularia*.

Sharp (1901) very briefly describes the reproductive organs of the Dermaptera as a whole. Snodgrass (1935) figures and describes the genitalia of *Anisolabis maritima* and *Forficula auricularia*. Later (1936) he gives a fuller treatment of the genitalia of a Labiduroid, *Hemimerus* and *Forficula* and extends the terminology developed in 1935. He further (1957) develops a uniform terminology for the parts of the male genitalia of insects to show the homologies of the organ throughout the