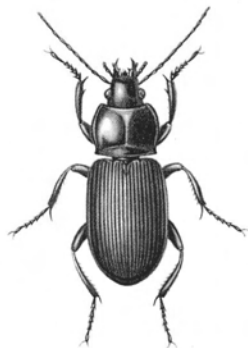


Animals found on traps which are not pests

Ground beetles [*Carabidae*]

A huge family of predatory beetles ranging in size from 2mm to 25mm. They are often black but may be brown or metallic. Large jaws and long slender antennae. They always live outdoors so large numbers on traps indicate very poor proofing.



Clover weevils [*Sitona* sp.]

Small [4-5mm], brown or green beetles sometimes with a metallic sheen. They have a short snout and cranked antennae. They live in legumes and other similar plants and are intruders.



Click beetles [*Elateridae*]

Long, oval black or brown beetles often 8-12 mm long. A long helmet-shaped thorax and usually lines on the wing cases. The name is because they have a projection under the thorax which enables them to spring into the air with an audible click. Larvae [wireworms] live in grass and therefore the beetles are intruders.



Lacewings [*Chrysopidae*]

Delicate insects with long bodies and large lacy wings. They are often green and the largest is about 15mm long. They have larvae which are very useful predators of garden insect pests and the adults come indoors in the Autumn to hibernate. They may occur in attics in large numbers and the dead bodies provide food for woolly bears.



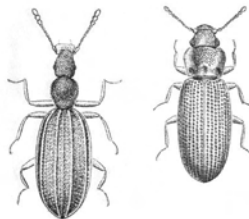
Rove beetles [*Staphylinidae*]

A very large family of scavenger and predator beetles ranging in size from 2mm to 25mm. Their main characteristic is that the wing cases are short and leave segments of the abdomen exposed. They are often black but may be partly brown or reddish. They are outdoor beetles and come in from outside.



Plaster beetles and fungus beetles [*Lathridiidae* and *Mycetophagidae*]

Many species of small brown beetles usually 1-2 mm long. They often have a slender thorax and ridges or lines on the wing cases. Antennae with a loose club. Always associated with damp areas such as new plaster or condensation. There may be large numbers in very localised areas, if so check for damp spots.



Springtails [*Collembola*]

Very thin cylindrical insects, usually small [1-2mm]. All have a spike which sticks out the back or is folded underneath the body. Some are hairy with bent antennae. All live in damp places such as in moss.



Winged booklice or barklice [*Psocoptera*]

Very small insects [1mm] with large heads like pest booklice but with longer legs and with very delicate transparent wings. All live outdoors and are therefore intruders. Sometimes quite large numbers are found in the glue at the edge of traps.



Thrips or Thunderbugs [*Thripidae*]

Very tiny [0.5 to 1mm] thin black insects with short antennae and a short tube at the rear end. All live outdoors in grasses and huge numbers can drift on the wind and be blown indoors. They are often found inside the glass of pictures and prints. The bodies can stain the paper if they are not removed.



Pseudoscorpions [*Cheliferidae*]

Strange-looking small [1-2mm] brown animals with flattened round bodies and eight legs plus a pair of very large pincers in front of the head. They are useful predators and eat booklice. When numbers are found on traps there are also usually pest booklice [*Liposcelis*].



Woodlice [*Isopoda*]

Grey-coloured Crustaceans [related to shrimps] with 14 legs and a tough tank-like segmented body. They all live in very damp conditions such as rotting wood and leaf mould. Often found in damp basements and near open doors and windows on ground floors. Large numbers will come indoors from outside but they usually dry out and die.



Centipedes [*Chilopoda*]

Long, thin, flattened animals up to 40mm long with many legs [usually about 20 pairs]. They are fast-moving predators that live outdoors.



Millipedes [*Diplopoda*]

Long, cylindrical animals up to 40 mm long with many legs [over 100]. They are slow-moving and live in soil or rotting vegetation.

