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# Checklist of Colombian cockroaches (Dictyoptera, Blattaria)

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## Abstract

This paper reviews the current state of knowledge about Blattaria for Colombia. Generalities on the suborder are presented and the species present in Colombia are catalogued. This study was made based on the literature and analysis of the various Colombian collections. The species listing obtained is made up of four families with 15 subfamilies, 62 genera and 133 species that account for 3.1% of the 4,330 species recognized worldwide. Moreover, an altitudinal range is given as well as distribution data for Colombia's biogeographical regions and departments. Some notes are made on the distribution for each region and on collection methods.

## Resumen

*En este trabajo se revisa el estado actual del conocimiento de Blattaria para Colombia. Se presentan generalidades sobre el suborden y se catalogan las especies presentes en Colombia. Este estudio se hizo con base a la literatura y revisión de ejemplares de diferentes colecciones colombianas. El listado de especies que se obtuvo está conformado por cuatro familias con 15 subfamilias, 62 géneros y 133 especies que representan el 3.1% de las 4,330 especies reconocidas a nivel mundial. Además se da el rango altitudinal y datos de distribución por las regiones biogeográficas y departamentos de Colombia. Se hacen algunas anotaciones sobre la distribución en cada región y sobre los métodos de colecta.*

## Introduction

Cockroaches are one of humanity's most familiar and least loved insects. They are easily recognised by their flattened, oval-shaped body, head always covered by the pronotum, chewing mouthparts, leathery appearance of their forewings (tegmen), membranous second wings, a very well developed anal area and long spiny legs with large flattened coxae covering all thoracic sternites. They have a pair of cerci in the last abdominal tergite (anal plate). Only in the males, the last abdominal sternite (genital plate) has a pair of accessory structures for copulation, known as styles (Cornwell 1968).

Cockroaches are principally of tropical and subtropical origin, being found in a great variety of habitats, such as dead leaves on the ground, animal dens, caves, tree trunks, bromeliads, ant nests, leaf litter and sometimes in water. Pest species are found inside housing in fissures, drains or rubbish tips. The majority of species are nocturnal; they may be solitary, gregarious or sub-social. Cockroaches are

omnivorous, the majority feed on decomposing vegetable material, including wood, for which they have symbiotic organisms, such as protozoa and bacteria inside their intestine (Grandcolas & Deleporte 1996). A characteristic of cockroaches, shared with mantids and some termites such as *Mastotermes darwiniwensis*, is the formation of a membrane (ootheca) covering the eggs in order to protect them from dehydration, predators and parasitoids (Roth 1970). They possess a pair of collateral glands inside the abdomen which secrete proteins, including quinone, which provides strength as well as the typical brown colour as eggs are laid (Roth 1968). As opposed to mantids, cockroaches perform this action within their abdomen (Grandcolas 1996). Depending on the family, females abandon the ootheca in a safe place (oviparous) or they transport it within an abdominal ventral brood sac until the eggs hatch (ovoviparous). In the latter, the ootheca is not rigid.

Traditionally, it has been thought that cockroaches are

a very old group, appearing before the Palaeozoic period (Cornwell 1968). However, according to Grandcolas (1996, 1998) they appear only in the Mesozoic era. Evidence points towards the recent arrival (Grimaldi 1997, 2003) of members of the Dictyoptera in the Jurassic, with radiation taking place in the Tertiary (Grimaldi & Engel 2005).

Determination of many fossil cockroach families was previously based on fragments of certain species (Schneider 1983, 1984) and what was thought to be a cockroach is now thought to have been a cockroach-like insect, one of the most abundant animals during the carboniferous period. Characteristic features of these insects include a large pronotal disc covering part of the head, large flattened coxae, tegminous forewings and a curved CuP vein. One of their most important characteristics was the presence of an external ovipositor, which is thought to have been used to lay eggs on the ground, in decaying logs or in humus, indicating the absence of an ootheca (Grimaldi & Engel 2005). Compared to cockroach-like insects of the Carboniferous period, fossils of existing cockroaches go no further back than the early Cretaceous (Ross 2001; Vršanský *et al.* 2002). Some findings indicate that the ancient polyphagids date to the early cretaceous (Martinez-Delclòs 1993; Ross 2001), the Blattellidae from the early Cretaceous (Ross 2001); the Blattidae from the late Cretaceous (Bekker-Migdisova 1962) and the Blaberidae from the Eocene (Shelford 1910); in the case of *Cryptocercus*, no fossils have been found.

### Systematics

Cockroaches are included within the Dictyoptera, with mantids and termites (Grimaldi & Engel 2005). McKittrick (1964) provided the first taxonomic scheme based on a morphological and anatomical study, which did not agree with that proposed previously by Princis (1960), who listed all existing species and genera, assigning a great number of families and subfamilies, based only on morphological characters. Classification at family level is currently unstable, around six families are recognised, but there is considerable dispute over the taxonomic range and composition of each, as well as the monophyly of some (Grimaldi & Engel 2005). Traditionally, the following families have been recognised: Blaberidae, Blattidae, Blattellidae, Cryptocercidae, Nocticolidae and Polyphagidae (Roth 1991).

Given the differences in the treatments by Princis & McKittrick (1964) and other later contributions by Roth (1970, 1972), Grandcolas (1993, 1994), Grandcolas & Deleporte (1992), a re-evaluation of taxa assignment within families and subfamilies is necessary and also to consider the paraphyly of the family Blattellidae which should

oblige to consider also the existence of the family Pseudophyllodromiidae. One of the most evident examples is the placement of the genus *Cryptocercus*, which is often put into the monogeneric family Cryptocercidae (McKittrick 1964), however, Grandcolas (1996) concludes that it belongs to Polyphagidae.

Phylogenetic relationships between members of the Dictyoptera, especially, relation between termites and *Cryptocercus* is of much interest today for researchers. Cockroaches within this genus have a special biological significance given their apparent close relation with termites (Cleveland *et al.* 1934) and are often considered to be the living ancestors of the latter group due to their xylophagous condition, having the same symbiotic flagellates protista in the mid intestine (Nalepa 1984) and their subsocial behaviour (Cornwell 1968). According to Grandcolas (1996), phylogenetic studies based on molecular and morphological characters show that this hypothesis is not correct, and concludes that characters shown by *Cryptocercus* are convergent, and that their flagellated protists are captured and are not the result of a common ancestor with the termites. The opposite is proposed by Lo *et al.* (2000), who provided strong support to the close relationship between *Cryptocercus* and termites based on molecular data, as well as Deitz *et al.* (2003), who carried out a phylogenetic analysis for Dictyoptera using morphological, biological and molecular characters, with the following result: Mantodea + (Blattaria + (Cryptocercidae + (Mastotermitidae + (Kalotermitidae + Termopsidae))))), in which *Cryptocercus* is the sister group to Isoptera.

Currently, phylogenetic relations within the group, based on morphological and molecular data continue to be controversial, according to the studies carried out by McKittrick (1964), Grandcolas (1994, 1996, 1999), Klass (1997, 1998, 2001) and Kambhampati (1995, 1996). The studies by Grandcolas and Klass, based on male morphology and female genitalia coincide on the following grouping:

Blattidae((Polyphagidae+*Cryptocercus*)(Anaplectidae(Blattellidae(Blaberidae))))), where Blattidae is considered polyphyletic with respect to the rest of the group (Klass 1997, 1998) and Blattellidae is possibly paraphyletic with respect to Blaberidae.

### Economic importance

Cockroaches are surprisingly diverse, with at least 4,337 species belonging to 515 genera (Roth 2003). The most famous domestic cockroaches *Blattella germanica*, *Supella longipalpa*, *Periplaneta americana* and *Blatta orientalis* are present in human dwellings. They are responsible for causing large economic losses and deterioration of public

health, given that they act as dispersers of bacteria and viruses which cause illness (Cornwell 1968) in humans. Grandcolas (1998) found that there are morphological, physiological and behavioural differences between these cockroaches and those not associated with humans, allowing them to colonise and survive in environments changed by humans.

#### Cockroaches in Colombia

Few authors have provided detailed treatments of this group in Colombia. Hebard (1919, 1921, 1933) carried out the first study, recording 41 genera and 77 species. Princis, in his publication *Orthopterorum catalogus* (1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1969) cited 53 genera and 121 species, Salazar (2001) mentioned 14 genera and 21 species,

whereas Vélez et al (2006) reported 61 genera, seven of which were new country records. Shelford (1907), Gurney (1937) and Grandcolas (1992) have described new species for the country.

There are few identification keys for non-pest cockroaches at genus and species level, furthermore, there are few taxonomists working on the group internationally, among the most well known are P. Grandcolas, E. Gutiérrez and S. López. The most representative collections, housing the greatest number of type specimens, are Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle de Paris, Museo de Historia Natural de Cuba; Museu Nacional da Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro and the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard University. In Colombia, the Entomological Collection at the Universidad de Antioquia (CEUA) has the greatest number of species from a large part of Colombia.

<b>Box. 1. Synopsis of families, subfamilies, genera and species of Blattaria in Colombia</b>		
<i>Tabla 1. Sinopsis de las familias, subfamilias, géneros y especies de Blattaria en Colombia</i>		
<b>Taxon / Taxón</b>	<b>Genera number / Número de géneros</b>	<b>Species number / Número de especies</b>
BLABERIDAE	23	48
Blaberinae	9	15
<i>Archimandrita</i> Saussure, 1893		1
<i>Blaberus</i> Serville, 1831		3
<i>Eublaberus</i> Hebard, 1920		2
<i>Hormetica</i> Burmeister, 1838		1
<i>Hyporhicnoda</i> Hebard, 1920		2
<i>Kemmeria</i> Princis, 1946		1
<i>Lucihormetica</i> Zombro & Fritzsche, 1999		2
<i>Paradicta</i> Grandcolas, 1992		1
<i>Phoetalia</i> Stål, 1874		2
Epilamprinae	6	18
<i>Antioquita</i> Hebard, 1933		1
<i>Capucinella</i> Hebard, 1920		1
<i>Colapteroblatta</i> Hebard, 1919		6
<i>Epilampra</i> Burmeister, 1838		7
<i>Homalopteryx</i> Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1865;		2
<i>Litopeltis</i> Hebard, 1920		1
Oxyhaloinae	1	1
<i>Rhyparobia</i> Krauss, 1892		1
Panchlorinae	2	6
<i>Achroblatta</i> Saussure, 1893		1
<i>Panchlora</i> Burmeister, 1838		5
Pycnoscelinae	1	1
<i>Pycnoscelus</i> Scudder, 1862		1
Zetoborinae	4	7
<i>Capucina</i> Saussure, 1893		1
<i>Lanxoblatta</i> Hebard, 1931		3

Taxon / Taxón	Genera number / Número de géneros	Species number / Número de especies
<i>Phortioeca</i> Saussure, 1862		2
<i>Tribonium</i> Saussure, 1862		1
BLATTELLIDAE	30	67
Anaplectinae	1	3
<i>Anaplecta</i> Burmeister, 1838		3
Blattellinae	6	17
<i>Blattella</i> Caudell, 1903		1
<i>Chromatonotus</i> Hebard, 1920		1
<i>Eudromiella</i> Hebard, 1920		1
<i>Ischnoptera</i> Burmeister, 1838		7
<i>Pseudomops</i> Serville, 1831		2
<i>Xestoblatta</i> Hebard, 1916		5
Nyctiborinae	5	13
<i>Eunyctibora</i> Shelford, 1908		1
<i>Megaloblatta</i> Dohrn, 1887		1
<i>Muzoa</i> Hebard, 1921a		1
<i>Nyctibora</i> Burmeister, 1838		6
<i>Paratropes</i> Serville, 1839		4
Pseudophyllodromiinae	18	34
<i>Asemoblattana</i> Strand, 1929		2
<i>Attaphila</i> Wheller, 1900		1
<i>Cahita</i> Hebard, 1923		1
<i>Cariblatta</i> Hebard, 1916		1
<i>Cerainoptera</i> Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1865		1
<i>Chorisoneura</i> Brunner, 1865		6
<i>Dendroblatta</i> Rehn, 1916		1
<i>Euphyllodromia</i> Shelford, 1908		7
<i>Eurylestes</i> Hebard, 1940		1
<i>Euthlastoblatta</i> Hebard, 1917		1
<i>Imblattella</i> Bruijning, 1959		4
<i>Macrophyllodromia</i> Saussure & Zehnter, 1893		1
<i>Nahublattella</i> Bruijning, 1959		1
<i>Neoblattella</i> Shelford, 1911		1
<i>Plectoptera</i> Saussure, 1864b		1
<i>Riatia</i> Walker, 1868		2
<i>Sciablatta</i> Hebard, 1921		1
<i>Supella</i> Shelford, 1911		1
BLATTIDAE	6	14
Blattinae	3	5
<i>Blatta</i> Linnaeus, 1758		1
<i>Neostylopyga</i> Shelford, 1911		1
<i>Periplaneta</i> Burmeister, 1838		3
Lamproblattinae	1	4
<i>Lamproblatta</i> Hebard, 1919		4
Polyzosteriinae	2	5

Taxon / <i>Taxón</i>	Genera number / <i>Número de géneros</i>	Species number / <i>Número de especies</i>
<i>Eurycotis</i> Stål, 1874		2
<i>Pelmatosilpha</i> Dohrn, 1887		3
POLYPHAGIDAE	3	4
Euthyrrhaphinae	1	1
<i>Euthyrrhapha</i> Burmeister, 1838		1
Latindinae	1	1
<i>Buboblatta</i> Hebard, 1920		1
Polyphaginae	1	2
<i>Hypercompsa</i> Saussure, 1864		2

### Materials and methods

The object of this listing is to catalogue the Blattaria species occurring in Colombia and to make some notes about their distribution and collection methods. This listing was made based on information obtained in the literature and in the analysis of the specimens present in various Colombian entomological collections. Although the reference literature used is over 30 years old (Hebard 1919, 1921, 1933; Princis 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1969), these are the only documents in which the species present in Colombia have been catalogued and dealt with. The work of Grandcolas (1996, 1997) and Roth (2003) was used for the correctly assigning the genera within the subfamilies and using valid names for the species.

The main entomological collections that were visited in order to study the Blattaria material, with their respective acronyms, are as follows:

CEUA - Colección entomológica, Universidad de Antioquia; Medellín.

CIB - Colección entomológica, Centro de investigaciones Biológicas; Medellín.

IvH - Instituto Alexander Von Humboldt; Villa de Leyva

MEPB – Museo Entomológico Piedras Blancas, Comfenalco Antioquia, Medellín.

MUJ - Museo de Historia Natural, Pontificia Universidad Javeriana; Bogotá.

UNAB - Colección entomológica de la facultad de Agronomía, Universidad Nacional; Bogotá.

UNCB - Instituto de Ciencias Naturales, Universidad Nacional; Bogotá.

MEFLG - Museo entomológico “Francisco Luis Gallego”, Universidad Nacional; Medellín.

### Results

The following listing reports four families with 15 subfamilies, 62 genera, and 133 species, that account for 3.1% of the species recognized worldwide. Additionally, data is given on Biogeographic distribution, Geopolitical distribution and Elevation. There are no distribution data for species with no specimens in the collections visited. Some species have not yet been identified at a species level but they are reported as “sp” nonetheless. The *Asemoblatta pilosa* species described by Salar (2004), initially named with a non-valid name for the genus, was treated in the list as *Asemoblattana pilosa* (Salazar, 2004).

## Taxonomic list / *Listado taxonómico*

Abbreviations for biogeographical regions / Abreviaturas para las regiones biogeográficas:

Amazonas (amz), Andes (and), Caribe (car), Orinoquia (ori), Pacífico (pac). In bracket the distribution of the species inside the departments.:

Taxon / <i>Taxón</i>	Biogeographic region / <i>Región bogeográfica</i>	Departmental Distribution Colombia / <i>Departamentos en Colombia</i>	Altitude (masl) / <i>Altitud (msnm)</i>	References / <i>Referencias</i>
<b>BLABERIDAE</b>				
<b>Blaberinae</b>				
<i>Archimandrita tessellata</i> Rehn, 1903				Princis 1963
<i>Blaberus discoidalis</i> (Serville, 1839)	and car ori	ant cor cun gv ma met suc to vc (H6 D6 D9 D7 I8)	792-1665	Princis 1963
<i>Blaberus giganteus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	amz and car ori pac	ant by cq cho cun gv ma met pu suc to va (G8 H8 H9 P12 M7 F4 J9 C9 D9 K13 J11 N5 J8 K7)	150-1524	Princis 1963
<i>Blaberus parabolicus</i> (Walker, 1868)	amz and car ori	ant at bl cor cun hu met snt suc to vc vch (H7 C8 D8 D7 J8 K7 L7 M7 J11 G11 H11 D7 J8 J6 K5 K6)		Princis 1963
<i>Eublaberus distanti</i> (Kirby, 1903)	and car ori	ant cho met snt to (G8 F4 K13 J10 H11 G9 J8)	150-900	Princis 1963
<i>Eublaberus posticus</i> (Erichson, 1848)	and car	ant cho cor (F8 H7 E5 F4 D7)	100-1050	Princis 1963
<i>Hormetica apolinari</i> Hebard, 1919	amz and	ama cun met (S15 J9 J10)	150-1665	Princis 1963
<i>Hyporhcnoda litomorpha</i> Hebard, 1921	and ori	ant met (H7 J10)	427	Princis 1967
<i>Hyporhcnoda metae</i> Hebard, 1921	ori	met (J10)	427-1890	Princis 1967
<i>Kemneria colombiana</i> Princis, 1946				Princis 1963
<i>Lucihormetica subcineta</i> (Walker, 1868)	and ori	cun met to (J8 J9 I9 I10 J10 J8)		Zompro y Fritzsche 1999
<i>Lucihormetica verrucosa</i> (Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1865)			1219	Zompro y Fritzsche 1999
<i>Paradicta minima</i> Grandcolas, 1992	and	cun (J9)	2600	Grandcolas 1992
<i>Phoetalia circumvagans</i> (Burmeister, 1838)				Princis 1967
<i>Phoetalia pallida</i> (Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1865)	and car	ant bl by cl cun ns snt suc to (G8 F8 H6 C7 I7 J8 I8 I9 F11 H9 H10 D7 J8 I8)		Princis 1967
<b>Epilamprinae</b>				
<i>Antioquita punctigera</i> Hebard, 1933	and car	ant at (B8)		Princis 1963
<i>Capucinella delicatula</i> Hebad, 1920	car	ma snt (C9 H11 H10)		Princis 1963
<i>Colapteroblatta adenophora</i> (Hebard, 1919)	car	ma (C9)	1219-1524	Princis 1963
<i>Colapteroblatta apatela</i> (Hebard, 1919)	and	snt	2286	Princis 1963
<i>Colapteroblatta bicolor</i> (Gurney, 1937)			323-1650	Princis 1963
<i>Colapteroblatta caudelli</i> (Gurney, 1937)				Princis 1963

Taxon / Taxón	Biogeographic region / Región bogeográfica	Departmental Distribution Colombia / Departamentos en Colombia	Altitude (masl) / Altitud (msnm)	References / Referencias
<i>Colapteroblatta compsa</i> Hebard, 1919	car	ma (C9)	2133-2529	Princis 1963
<i>Colapteroblatta cylindrica</i> (Hebard, 1919)	car	ma (C9)	1219-1524	Princis 1963
<i>Epilampra anderi</i> Princis, 1946				Princis 1967
<i>Epilampra azteca</i> Saussure, 1868	and car ori	ant bl gor met pu snt vc (F8 D8 O7 L10 G9 L4)	70-1200	Princis 1967
<i>Epilampra columbiana</i> Saussure, 1895				Princis 1967
<i>Epilampra conferta</i> Walter, 1868	and ori	met vc (J10 L4 )	730	Princis 1967
<i>Epilampra gatunae</i> (Hebard, 1920)	and	ant gor (F8)	70-100	Princis 1967
<i>Epilampra shelfordi</i> Hebard, 1919	and	by cau snt (H11 L6 G10)	305-2150	Princis 1967
<i>Epilampra substrigata</i> Walker, 1868	amz and	cun met pu (J10 O7)		Princis 1967
<i>Homalopteryx capucina</i> Brunner, 1865				Princis 1967
<i>Homalopteryx laminata</i> Brunner, 1892	car	at (B8)		Princis 1967
<i>Litopeltis</i> sp.	and	ant gor snt vc (G11 L4)		Vélez et al 2006
<b>Oxyhaloinae</b>				
<i>Rhyarobia maderae</i> (Fabricius, 1781)	and car	ant cl cun ma met ns qu snt vc (H7 I8 J8 C9 J10 F11 J7 H10 K6)	320-2015	Princis 1965
<b>Panchlorinae</b>				
<i>Achroblatta luteola</i> (Blanchard, 1843)	and car	ant met snt (F5 H8 F8 J10 G9)	445-540	Princis 1963
<i>Panchlora colombiae</i> Hebard, 1919	and	cau	2011	Princis 1964
<i>Panchlora exoleta</i> Burmeister, 1838	and	ant met (J10)		Princis 1964
<i>Panchlora nivea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	and car ori	ant by cl ma met (G6 F8 H7 F5 I9 B9 J10)	780	Princis 1964
<i>Panchlora sagax</i> Rehn & Hebard, 1927				Princis 1964
<i>Panchlora translucida</i> Kirby, 1903				Princis 1964
<b>Pycnoscelinae</b>				
<i>Pycnoscelus surinamensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	and ori	ant by cs cau cun hu met ns to snt vc ( F5 F8 G8 H6 H7 I7 I10 I8 I9 J8 L7 J10 F11 I8)	70-1250	Princis 1964
<b>Zetoborinae</b>				
<i>Capucina patula</i> (Walker, 1871)	amz and pac	ama ant by cho pu snt (S15 H8 I9 I4 O7 G9)	150-330	Princis 1963
<i>Lanxoblatta emarginata</i> Burmeister, 1838	and	ant		Princis 1964
<i>Lanxoblatta frater</i> Hebard, 1933	and	ant		Princis 1964
<i>Lanxoblatta lata</i> (Shelford, 1907)	and	by cun (I9 J9)	1710-2667	Princis 1964
<i>Phortioeca apolinari</i> Hebard, 1921	ori	met (J10)	427	Princis 1964
<i>Phortioeca phoraspoidea</i> (Walker, 1871)	and ori	ant by cun met (H8 H9 I9 J10)	1323	Princis 1964
<i>Tribonium colombicum</i> Hebard, 1933	and	ant (G8 H8)	900	Princis 1964
<b>BLATTELLIDAE</b>				
<b>Anaplectinae</b>				
<i>Anaplecta fallax</i> Saussure, 1862				Princis 1965

Taxon / Taxón	Biogeographic region / Región biogeográfica	Departmental Distribution Colombia / Departamentos en Colombia	Altitude (masl) / Altitud (msnm)	References / Referencias
<i>Anaplecta lateralis</i> Burmeister, 1838				Princis 1965
<i>Anaplecta unicolor</i> Burmeister, 1838				Princis 1965
<b>Blattellinae</b>				
<i>Blattella germanica</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	and	ant cun (H7 J9)		Princis 1969
<i>Chromatonotus andagoyae</i> Hebard, 1921	and	ant		Princis 1969
<i>Chromatonotus andagoyae chochoensis</i> Salazar, 2004	pac	cho	800	Salazar 2004
<i>Eudromiella calcarata</i> Bey-Bienko, 1947				Princis 1969
<i>Ischnoptera apolinari</i> Hebard, 1919	and	cun (J9)	1798	Princis 1969
<i>Ischnoptera colombiae</i> Hebard, 1919	and	to		Princis 1969
<i>Ischnoptera flagellifer</i> Hebard, 1921	and	ant		Princis 1969
<i>Ischnoptera implicata</i> Hebard, 1921	ori	met (J10)	427	Princis 1969
<i>Ischnoptera morio</i> Burmeister, 1838	and ori	cun met vc (J9 J10 L4)	730-1798	Princis 1969
<i>Ischnoptera panamae</i> Hebard, 1920				Princis 1969
<i>Ischnoptera rufa rufa</i> (De Geer, 1773)	amz and	ama gor cq pu (S15 N11 O7)		Princis 1969
<i>Pseudomops angustus</i> Walker, 1868	amz and ori	ama by cun met pu snt to (S15 I9 I10 J8 J9 J10 K9 J10 N5 H10 K8)	467-2782	Princis 1969
<i>Pseudomops boyacae</i> Hebard, 1933	and	by (I9)		Princis 1969
<i>Xestoblatta carrikeri</i> Hebard, 1916	car	ma (C9)	1219-1524	Princis 1969
<i>Xestoblatta festae</i> (Griffini, 1896)	pac	cho		Princis 1969
<i>Xestoblatta hamata</i> (Giglio-Tos, 1898)	and	ant snt (H8 G9)		Princis 1969
<i>Xestoblatta micra</i> Hebard, 1921	and	cun (I9)	975	Princis 1969
<i>Xestoblatta poecila</i> Hebard, 1921	ori	met (J10)	427-690	Princis 1969
<b>Nyctiborinae</b>				
<i>Eunyctibora nigrocincta</i> (Shelford, 1907)	and	ant cun to (H6 G8 J8 J9 I8)	281-2667	Princis 1967
<i>Megaloblatta blaberoides</i> (Walker, 1871)	and	ant by (G8 I9)	900	Hebard 1921
<i>Muzoa simplex</i> Hebard, 1921	and	ant by (H7 I9)	823	Princis 1967
<i>Nyctibora azteca</i> (Saussure & Zehntner, 1893)				Princis 1967
<i>Nyctibora intermedia</i> Saussure, 1873				Princis 1967
<i>Nyctibora mexicana</i> Saussure, 1862				Princis 1967
<i>Nyctibora noctivaga</i> Rehn, 1902	and ori pac	ant cun hu met qu snt to vc (G8 H7 H8 E5 J8 J9 I8 I9 L7 J7 G9 H9 K7 I8 J8 M2)	110-1050	Princis 1967
<i>Nyctibora obscura</i> Saussure, 1864	car	ma (C9)	1219-1524	Princis 1967
<i>Nyctibora truncata</i> (Saussure & Zehntner, 1893)	and	to vc (J8 J6)		Princis 1967
<i>Paratropes biolleyi</i> (Saussure & Zehntner, 1893)		cau		Princis 1967
<i>Paratropes metae</i> Hebard, 1921	amz ori	ama gv met (S15 H19 J10)	110-427	Princis 1967
<i>Paratropes otunensis</i> Salazar, 2004	and	ri (J6)	1900	Salazar 2004
<i>Paratropes phalerata</i> (Erichson, 1848)	and ori	by met (I9 J10)	380-900	Princis 1967
<b>Pseudophyllodromiinae</b>				
<i>Asemoblattana nana</i> (Hebard, 1921)	and	cun (J9)	2667	Princis 1969
<i>Asemoblattana pilosa</i> (Salazar, 2004)	and	cl	2150	Salazar 2004
<i>Attaphila aptera</i> Bolivar, 1905				Princis 1963
<i>Cahita</i> sp.		gor		Vélez et al 2006

Taxon / Taxón	Biogeographic region / Región biogeográfica	Departmental Distribution Colombia / Departamentos en Colombia	Altitude (masl) / Altitud (msnm)	References / Referencias
<i>Cariblatta</i> sp.	amz and ori	ama ant cq gor met ns snt vch (S15 F8 H8 N11 L10 F11 G10 G11 I19)		Vélez et al 2006
<i>Ceratinoptera picta</i> Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1865	and	cau		Princis 1969
<i>Choriseoneura apolinari</i> Hebard, 1933	and	cun (J9)		Princis 1965
<i>Choriseoneura colorata</i> Hebard, 1929				Princis 1965
<i>Choriseoneura diaphana</i> Princis, 1965				Princis 1965
<i>Choriseoneura nigrostriga</i> Hebard, 1929				Princis 1965
<i>Choriseoneura parishi</i> Rehn, 1918	and ori	ant met (H7 J10)	1538	Princis 1965
<i>Choriseoneura translucida</i> (Saussure, 1864)	and	cau	2011	Princis 1965
<i>Dendroblatta sobrina</i> Rehn, 1916	and	cun to (J9 I8)	100-320	Princis 1969
<i>Euphyllodromia angustata</i> (Latreille, 1811)	amz and pac	ama ant cho cun qu snt to vc (S15 F8 G7 G8 H7 H8 F4 J9 J7 G9 G10 H9 H10J8 I8 K6 M2)	70-1900	Princis 1969
<i>Euphyllodromia elegans</i> (Shelford, 1907)	and	cau		Hebard 1921
<i>Euphyllodromia erythromelas</i> Rehn, 1932				Princis 1969
<i>Euphyllodromia histrix</i> (Saussure, 1869)				Princis 1969
<i>Euphyllodromia liturifera</i> (Walker, 1871)				Princis 1969
<i>Euphyllodromia stigmatosoma</i> Hebard, 1921	and pac	ant gor snt vc (G9 M2)	70-1200	Princis 1969
<i>Euphyllodromia tupi</i> Rehn, 1928	and	cau		Princis 1969
<i>Eurylestes colombiae</i> (Hebard, 1919)	and	snt	2286	Princis 1969
<i>Euthlastoblatta</i> sp.	and	ant gor ri snt (G8 J6 G9)		Vélez et al 2006
<i>Imblattella acanthastylata</i> (Hebard, 1920)				Princis 1969
<i>Imblattella albida</i> (Saussure, 1869)	and	cun (J9)		Princis 1969
<i>Imblattella antioquiae</i> (Hebard, 1921)				Princis 1969
<i>Imblattella fratercula</i> (Hebard, 1916)				Princis 1969
<i>Macrophyllodromia</i> sp.	and	cl gor snt (I8 G10)	500-2200	Vélez et al 2006
<i>Nahublattella</i> sp.				Vélez et al 2006
<i>Neoblattella carrikeri</i> Hebard, 1919	car	ma (C9)	2133-2529	Princis 1969
<i>Plectoptera althenae</i> Princis, 1946				Princis 1965
<i>Riatia flabellate</i> (Saussure & Zehntner, 1893)	and	ant (H7)	732	Princis 1965
<i>Riatia hebari</i> Princis, 1946				Princis 1965
<i>Sciablatta mamatoco</i> Hebard, 1921	car	ma	15	Princis 1969
<i>Supella longipalpa</i> (Fabricius, 1798)				Princis 1969
<b>BLATTIDAE</b>				
<b>Blattinae</b>				
<i>Blatta orientalis</i> Linnaeus, 1758				Princis 1966
<i>Neostylopyga rhombifolia</i> (Stoll, 1813)				Princis 1966
<i>Periplaneta americana</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)				Princis 1966
<i>Periplaneta australasiae</i> (Fabricius, 1775)	and car ori	ant cl cor cun met (I8 J9 J10 J9 I9)	507	Princis 1966
<i>Periplaneta brunnea</i> Burmeister, 1838	and ori	cl cun met to (I8 J9 J10 J8)	275	Princis 1966
<b>Lamproblattinae</b>				

Taxon / Taxón	Biogeographic region / Región biogeográfica	Departmental Distribution Colombia / Departamentos en Colombia	Altitude (masl) / Altitud (msnm)	References / Referencias
<i>Lamproblatta albipalpus</i> Hebard, 1919	and car ori	ant bl by ma met qu snt to vc (F8 G8 H8 D8 J10 J11 J7 G9 J8 J6)	70-1900	Princis 1966
<i>Lamproblatta ancistroides</i> Rehn, 1930	ori	met (J10)		Princis 1966
<i>Lamproblatta flavomaculata</i> Princis, 1946				Princis 1966
<i>Lamproblatta gorgonis</i> Rehn, 1930	and pac	gor snt (G9)	70-1200	Princis 1966
<b>Polyzosteriinae</b>				
<i>Eurycotis bananae</i> Bey-Bienko, 1947				Princis 1966
<i>Eurycotis occidentalis</i> (Burmeister, 1838)				Princis 1966
<i>Pelmatosilpha erythrocephala</i> Salazar, 2004	and	cl	2150	Salazar 2004
<i>Pelmatosilpha micra</i> Hebard, 1919	and	snt	2286	Princis 1966
<i>Pelmatosilpha subalata</i> Saussure & Zehntner, 1893	and	cun (J9)	2640	Princis 1966
<b>POLYPHAGIDAE</b>				
<b>Euthyrrhaphinae</b>				
<i>Euthyrrhapha pacifica</i> (Coquebert, 1804)				Princis 1963
<b>Latindinae</b>				
<i>Buboblatta</i> sp.	pac	gor vc (L4)	70-730	Vélez et al 2006
<b>Polyphaginae</b>				
<i>Hypercompsa anolaima</i> Hebard, 1921	and	cun (J8)	1818	Princis 1963
<i>Hypercompsa xanthosticta</i> Hebard, 1933	and car	ant bl to (H7 D8 G7)	320-1538	Princis 1963

## Discussion and conclusions

Although the distribution data are only obtained from specimens from entomological collections and literature and are not complemented with information from systematic field collecting, the following can initially be concluded:

Andes Biogeographical Region: 75 species are reported, of which 41 have a restricted distribution only for this region and, of these, only 20 have been reported for Colombia. (*A. nana*, *A. pilosa*, *C. andagoyae*, *C. apatela*, *C. apolinari*, *E. colombiae*, *E. sbelfordi*, *H. anolaima*, *I. apolinari*, *I. colombiae*, *I. flagellifer*, *L. frater*, *L. lata*, *M. simplex*, *P. boyacae*, *P. erythrocephala*, *P. minima*, *P. otunensis*, *P. subalata*, *T. colombicum*). It can be said that Andes is the region with the greatest number of species, the greatest number of restricted distribution species, and the greatest number of species registered Colombia alone. (Fig. 1)

Orinoco Biogeographical Region: 26 species are reported, of which 5 species are of restricted distribution for this region alone and, of these, only four have been reported for Colombia (*H. metae*, *I. implicata*, *P. apolinari*, *X. poecila*).

Caribbean Biogeographical Region: 22 species reported, of which 8 species are of restricted distribution for this region alone and, of these, only six have been reported for Colombia (*C. adenophora*, *C. compsa*, *C. cylindrica*, *N. carrikeri*, *S. mamatoco*, *X. carrikeri*).

Pacific Biogeographical Region: 10 species are reported, of which three species are of restricted distribution for this region.

Amazon Biogeographical Region: 10 species are reported but none of these are of restricted distribution for this region alone. (Fig. 1)

It may be assumed that the great wealth of cockroach species in the Andean Region is due to the great diversity of flora and fauna concentrated on the mountain ranges' piedmont (Halffter & Ezcurra 1992) and to the diversity of thermal floors. But we must keep in mind that most of the material studied comes from the Andean region; therefore, this is the region with more samples as compared to the other biogeographical regions. This is a limiting factor for being able to know the true distribution of species in Colombia.

It is evident that there are many species in the collections

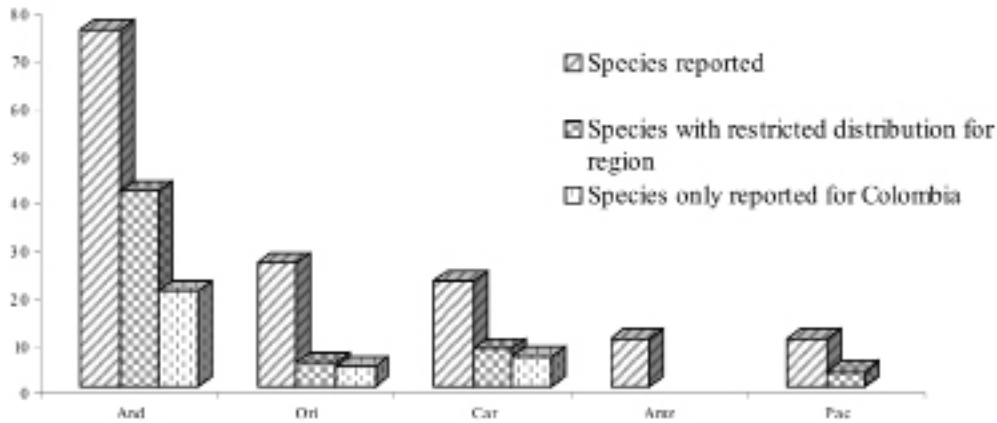


Figure 1. Number of species by Colombian biogeographical regions. Amazonas (Amz), Andes (And), Caribe (Car), Orniquia (ori), Pacifico (Pac).

represented with at least five specimens. This is probably due to lack of interest in the group or to lack of knowledge of the biology and behaviors of the animals in their habitat. The few individuals of the *Capucina*, *Lanxoblatta*, *Phortioeca* and *Tribonium* genera may be cited as examples. These have a cryptic coloration, leveled-out bodies, and they live only under barks, thus making their collection difficult; the same occurs with the species of the genus *Attaphila*, which are small in size and have myrmecophilus habits. The opposite occurs with the species of the *Anaplecta*, *Blaberus*, *Epilampra*, *Euphyllodromia*, *Hyporhichnoda*, *Ischnoptera*, *Lamproblatta*, *Nyctibora*, *Panchlora* and *Xestoblatta* genera; the great amount of specimens collected is related to their habitat, behavior, and capturing method used. Thus, species of the *Anaplecta*, *Epilampra*, *Euphyllodromia*, *Ischnoptera*, *Panchlora* and *Xestoblatta* genera are usually captured

manually on vegetation in night collections, with the exception of those of the *Euphyllodromia* species who have diurnal habits, or they are also captured with Malaise traps because of their flying behavior.

The *Nyctibora* genus specimens are easily collected in Butterfly Bait Traps since they are attracted by the rotten fish used as bait; likewise, other species of the Nyctiborinae subfamily belonging to the *Eunyctibora* and *Paratropes* genera are attracted to this type of trap; however, the collected specimens are not that numerous. The cockroaches of *Hyporhichnoda* and *Lamproblatta* genera that live in the wood's litter are commonly collected with pitfall traps. The *B. giganteus* species of cave-dwellers, a very large cockroach, is usually captured manually. Based on the collection data, it may be concluded that a large amount of the specimens in the collection has been captured by using the Malaise trap and the pitfall trap, as well as by manual capture (Fig. 2). In order to obtain more precise data on the diversity of these insects in any sampling site, I suggest that the above-mentioned traps be used and that light traps with mercury vapor light bulbs be implemented.

Cockroaches should be intensively collected systematically in the various habitats of the Amazon, Caribbean, Orinoco, and Pacific regions, in order to increase the number of museum specimens and, thus, obtain a more precise vision of the group's diversity and its distribution in the country. It is important to emphasize that of the 133 species catalogued in Colombia, 30 species have been reported for the country alone. This fact makes us a potentially rich country in endemic cockroach species. Therefore, work should be carried out on cockroach taxonomy, biology, ecology, and biogeography, allowing us to gain a greater understanding of the endemic species in Colombia and the Neotropics.

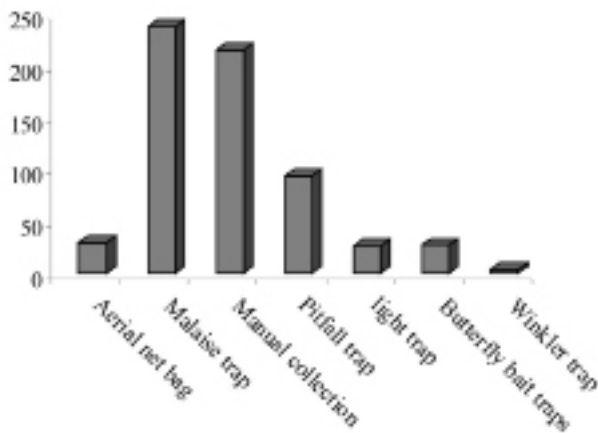


Figure 2. Number of Blattaria specimens present in Colombian entomological collections classified by sampling method.

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## Appendix 1. List of synonyms / Anexo 1. Lista de sinónimos

*Achroblatta luteola* (Blanchard, 1843) =  
*Blatta luteola* Blanchard, 1843  
*Panchlora tripartita* (Walker, 1868)  
*Paratropes histrio* (Saussure, 1862)  
*Pseudomops lituriceps* (Walker, 1868)  
*Zetobora sigillata* (Walker, 1868)

*Anaplecta fallax* Saussure, 1862 =  
*Anaplecta albomarginata* (Saussure & Zehntner, 1893)  
*Anaplecta decipiens* (Saussure & Zehntner, 1893)  
*Anaplecta parvipennis* (Saussure & Zehntner, 1893)

*Asemoblattana nana* (Hebard, 1921) =  
*Asemoblatta nana* Hebard, 1921

*Blaberus discoidalis* Serville, 1839 =  
*Blabera cubensis* (Saussure, 1864)  
*Blabera discoidalis* Serville, 1839  
*Blabera rufescens* (Saussure & Zehntner, 1894)  
*Blabera subspurcata* (Walker, 1868)  
*Blabera varians* (Serville, 1839)

*Blaberus giganteus* (Linnaeus, 1758) =  
*Blatta colossea* (Illiger, 1801)  
*Blatta giganteus* Linnaeus, 1758  
*Blatta livida* (Gronovius, 1764)  
*Blabera mexicana* (Saussure, 1862)  
*Blatta scutata* (Seba, 1765)  
*Blabera stolli* (Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1865)  
*Sisapona marginalis* (Walker, 1868)

*Blaberus parabolicus* (Walker, 1868) =  
*Blabera aequatoriana* (Bolívar, 1881)  
*Blabera armigera* (Scudder, 1869)  
*Blabera parabolicus* Walker, 1868

*Blatta orientalis* Linnaeus, 1758 =  
*Blatta badia* (Saussure, 1863)  
*Blatta castanea* (Blanchard, 1851)  
*Blatta culinaris* (De Geer, 1773)  
*Blatta europea* (Bartsch, 1846)  
*Blatta ferruginea* (Thunberg, 1810)  
*Blatta hemialata* (Gistel, 1856)  
*Blatta imperator* (Westwood, 1858)  
*Blatta secunda* (Schaeffer, 1769)  
*Blatta tertia* (Schaeffer, 1769)  
*Kakerlac pallipes* (Philippi, 1863)  
*Kakerlac platystetho* (Philippi, 1863)  
*Stylopyga spontanea* (Semenov-Tian-Shansky, 1909)

*Blattella germanica* (Linnaeus, 1767) =  
*Blatta asiatica* (Pallas, 1773)  
*Blatta bivittata* (Serville, 1839)  
*Blatta daurica* (Laxmann, 1769)  
*Blatta germanica* Linnaeus, 1767  
*Blatta obliquata* (Daldorf, 1794)  
*Blatta transfuga* (Brünnich, 1763)  
*Blattella shuguroffi* (Karny, 1908)  
*Ischnoptera paralella* (Tepper, 1893)  
*Phyllodromia cuneivittata* (Hanitsch, 1925)  
*Phyllodromia magna* (Tepper, 1895)  
*Phyllodromia nutakana* (Shiraki, 1931)

*Capucina patula* (Walker, 1971) =  
*Capucina cucullata* (Saussure, 1893)  
*Zetobora patula* Walker, 1971

*Ceratinoptera picta* Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1865 =  
*Phyllodromia binotata* (Bruner, 1906)

*Chorisoneura translucida* (Saussure, 1864) =  
*Blatta translucida* Saussure, 1864

*Colapteroblatta adenophora* (Hebard, 1919) =  
*Acroporoblatta adenophora* Hebard, 1919

*Colapteroblatta apatela* (Hebard, 1919) =  
*Poroblatta apatela* Hebard, 1919

*Colapteroblatta bicolor* (Gurney, 1937) =  
*Poroblatta bicolor* Gurney, 1937

*Colapteroblatta caudelli* (Gurney, 1937) =  
*Poroblatta caudelli* Gurney, 1937

*Colapteroblatta cylindrica* (Hebard, 1919) =  
*Poroblatta cylindrica* Hebard, 1919

*Epilampra conferta* Walker, 1868 =  
*Epilampra stigmosa* (Giglio-Tos, 1898)

*Epilampra gatunae* (Hebard, 1920) =  
*Audreia gatunae* Hebard, 1920

*Epilampra substrigata* Walker, 1868 =  
*Epilampra opaca* (Walker, 1868)

*Eublaberus distanti* (Kirby, 1903) =  
*Blaberus biolleyi* (Rehn, 1905)  
*Blaberus distanti* Kirby, 1903

- Eublaberus posticus* (Erichson, 1848) =  
*Blabera femorata* (Scudder, 1869)  
*Blabera lindmani* (Shelford, 1911)  
*Blabera posticus* Erichson, 1848  
*Blabera thoracica* (Saussure & Zehntner, 1894)  
*Blatta ferruginea* Stoll, 1813
- Eunycitibora nigrocincta* (Shelford, 1907) =  
*Nycitibora nigrocincta* Shelford, 1907
- Euphyllodromia angustata* (Latreille, 1811) =  
*Blatta angustata* Latreille, 1811  
*Blatta venosa* (Saussure, 1864)
- Euphyllodromia elegans* (Shelford, 1907) =  
*Pseudophyllodromia elegans* Shelford, 1907
- Euphyllodromia hystrix* (Saussure, 1869) =  
*Pseudophyllodromia histrio* (Saussure, 1870)  
*Pseudophyllodromia hystrix* Saussure, 1869
- Euphyllodromia liturifera* (Walker, 1871) =  
*Blatta liturifera* Walker, 1871  
*Euphyllodromia decastigmata* (Hebard, 1920)
- Eurycotis occidentalis* (Burmeister, 1838) =  
*Polyzosteria occidentalis* Burmeister, 1838
- Eurylestes colombiae* (Hebard, 1919) =  
*Platylestes colombiae* Hebard, 1919
- Euthyrrhapha pacifica* (Coquebert, 1804) =  
*Blatta bicincta* (Walker, 1875)  
*Blatta ciliata* Thunberg, 1810  
*Blatta pacifica* Coquebert, 1804  
*Cordylia biguttata* (Burmeister, 1838)  
*Euthyrrhapha ipsoides* Walker, 1868  
*Euthyrrhapha sanctae-helenae* (Walker, 1875)  
*Polyphagella bispinosa* Chopard, 1929  
*Polyzosteria oniscoides* Walker, 1875  
*Tivia macracantha* Chopard, 1950  
*Sphecophila catherine* Fernando, 1959  
*Sphecophila cornelie* Fernando, 1959  
*Sphecophila ravana* Fernando, 1957
- Imblattella acanthastylata* (Hebard, 1920) =  
*Neblattella acanthastylata* Hebard, 1920
- Imblattella albida* (Saussure, 1869) =  
*Blatta albida* Saussure, 1869
- Imblattella antioquiae* (Hebard, 1921) =  
*Neblattella antioquiae* Hebard, 1921
- Imblattella fratercula* (Hebard, 1916) =  
*Neblattella fratercula* Hebard, 1916
- Ischnoptera rufa* (De Geer, 1773) =  
*Blatta rufa* De Geer, 1773  
*Blatta rufescens* (Palisot de Beauvois, 1805)  
*Ischnoptera fumata* (Burmeister, 1838)  
*Ischnoptera rubiginosa* (Walker, 1868)  
*Ischnoptera terminalis* (Walker, 1868)
- Lanxoblatta emarginata* (Burmeister, 1838) =  
*Zetobora cicatricosa* (Burmeister, 1838)  
*Zetobora emarginata* Burmeister, 1838  
*Zetobora perspicua* (Walker, 1868)
- Lanxoblatta frater* (Hebard, 1933) =  
*Lauxoblatta frater* Hebard, 1933
- Lanxoblatta lata* (Shelford, 1907) =  
*Zetobora lata* Shelford, 1907
- Rhyparobia maderae* (Fabricius, 1781) =  
*Blatta maderae* Fabricius, 1781  
*Blatta maderensia* (Jones, 1859)  
*Blatta major* (Palisot de Beauvois, 1805)  
*Blatta tuberculata* (Thunberg, 1810)  
*Nauphoeta kukenthals* (Shelford, 1910)  
*Proscratea illepida* (Walker, 1868)
- Lucihormetica subcincta* (Walker, 1868) =  
*Brachycola subcincta* Walker, 1868
- Lucihormetica verrucosa* (Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1865)  
 =  
*Hormetica verrucosa* Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1865
- Megaloblatta blaberoidea* (Walker, 1871) =  
*Epilampra blaberoidea* Walker, 1871  
*Megaloblatta rufipes* (Dohrn, 1887)
- Neostylopyga rhombifolia* (Stoll, 1813) =  
*Blatta rhombifolia* Stoll, 1813  
*Blatta signata* (Eschscholtz, 1822)  
*Periplaneta decorata* (Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1865)  
*Periplaneta histrio* (Saussure, 1864)  
*Polyzosteria heterospila* (Walker, 1871)
- Nycitibora azteca* (Saussure & Zehntner, 1893) =  
*Nycitibora azteca* Saussure & Zehntner, 1893
- Nycitibora intermedia* (Saussure, 1873) =  
*Nycitibora intermedia* Saussure, 1873
- Nycitibora mexicana* (Saussure, 1862) =

- Nyctobora mexicana* Saussure, 1862
- Nyctibora obscura* (Saussure, 1864) =  
*Nyctobora obscura* Saussure, 1864
- Nyctibora truncata* (Saussure & Zehntner, 1893) =  
*Heminyctobora truncata* Saussure & Zehntner, 1893  
*Nyctobora truncata* Saussure & Zehntner, 1893
- Panchlora exoleta* Burmeister, 1838 =  
*Panchlora punctum* (Saussure & Zehntner, 1893)
- Panchlora nivea* (Linnaeus, 1758) =  
*Blatta alba* (Ström, 1783)  
*Blatta chlorotica* (Pallas, 1772)  
*Blatta hyalina* (Stoll, 1813)  
*Blatta nivea* Linnaeus, 1758  
*Blatta virescens* (Thunberg, 1826)  
*Ischnoptera lucida* (Walker, 1868)  
*Panchlora cubensis* (Saussure, 1862)  
*Panchlora luteola* (Saussure, 1864)  
*Panchlora poeyi* (Saussure, 1862)  
*Pycnosceloides aporus* (Hebard, 1919)
- Paratropes biolleyi* (Saussure & Zehntner, 1893) =  
*Paratropa biolleyi* Saussure & Zehntner, 1893
- Paratropes phalerata* (Erichson, 1848) =  
*Blatta phalerata* Erichson, 1848  
*Paratropes lycus* (Saussure, 1862)  
*Paratropes pinoganae* (Hebard, 1920)
- Periplaneta americana* (Linnaeus, 1758) =  
*Blatta americana* Linnaeus, 1758
- Periplaneta australasiae* (Fabricius, 1775) =  
*Blatta aurantiaca* (Stoll, 1813)  
*Blatta australasiae* Fabricius, 1775  
*Blatta domingensis* (Palisot de Beauvois, 1805)  
*Periplaneta emittens* (Walker, 1871)  
*Periplaneta onata* (Haan, 1842)  
*Periplaneta repanda* (Walker, 1868)  
*Periplaneta subcincta* (Walker, 1868)  
*Polyzosteria subornata* (Walker, 1871)
- Periplaneta brunnea* Burmeister, 1838 =  
*Blatta cubensis* (Saussure, 1862)  
*Blatta extenuata* (Walker, 1868)  
*Blatta incisa* (Walker, 1868)  
*Blatta phalerata* (Saussure, 1863)  
*Blatta subfasciata* (Walker, 1871)  
*Blatta supellectilium* (Serville, 1839)  
*Blatta transversalis* (Walker, 1871)  
*Ischnoptera quadriplaga* (Walker, 1868)
- Ischnoptera vacillans* (Walker, 1868)  
*Periplaneta concolor* (Walker, 1868)  
*Periplaneta ignota* (Shaw, 1925)  
*Periplaneta patens* (Walker, 1868)  
*Periplaneta trunrata* (Krauss, 1892)
- Phoetalia circumvagans* (Burmeister, 1838) =  
*Blatta marginicollis* (Stål, 1858)  
*Nauphoeta circumvagans* Burmeister, 1838
- Phoetalia pallida* (Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1865) =  
*Blatta laevigata* (Serville, 1839)  
*Nauphoeta pallida* Brunner von Wattenwyl, 1865
- Phortioeca phoraspoides* (Walker, 1871) =  
*Zetobora phoraspoides* Walker, 1871  
*Zetobora sublobata* (Saussure & Zehntner, 1893)
- Pycnoscelus surinamensis* (Linnaeus, 1758) =  
*Blatta corticum* (Serville, 1839)  
*Blatta indica* (Fabricius, 1774)  
*Blatta melanocephala* (Stoll, 1813)  
*Blatta surinamensis* Linnaeus, 1758  
*Panchlora celebesea* (Walker, 1868)  
*Panchlora occipitalis* (Walker, 1871)  
*Perispherus laevis* (Le Guillou, 1841)  
*Polyzosteria crassipes* (Walker, 1868)  
*Polyzosteria latipes* (Walker, 1868)  
*Epilampna dimorpha* (Shiraki, 1906)  
*Epilampna tatei* (Tepper, 1894)  
*Epilampria tatei* (Tepper, 1894)  
*Pycnoscelus major* (Roeser, 1940)  
*Pycnoscelus minor* (Roeser, 1940)
- Riatia flabellata* (Saussure & Zehntner, 1893) =  
*Anaplecta flabellata* Saussure & Zehntner, 1893
- Supella longipalpa* (Fabricius, 1798) =  
*Blatta longipalpa* Fabricius, 1798
- Xestoblatta festae* (Griffini, 1896) =  
*Epilampria festae* Griffini, 1896
- Xestoblatta hamata* (Giglio-Tos, 1898) =  
*Ischnoptera hamata* Giglio-Tos, 1898

