



## Non-insects

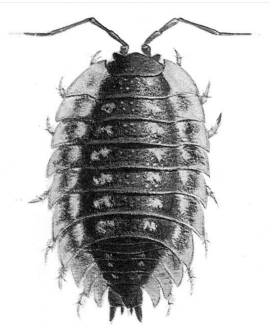
### Pseudoscorpions (Cheliferidae)

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*).



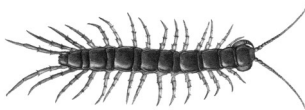
### Woodlice (Isopoda)

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 may 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.



## AC/DP CoLab

AC/DP CoLab is a collaboration between Amy Crossman, Consultant Conservator and David Pinniger, Consultant Entomologist.

Other factsheets in the series:

- Integrated Pest Management: A Holistic Approach to Managing Pest Damage to Cultural Assets [AC1]
- Integrated Pest Management and the Risk Assessment Process [AC2]
- Key References and sources of information for Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and pest identification [AC3]

Resource AC1 is also available in Arabic, Spanish, Dutch, German, Mandarin and Welsh.

## AC/DP CoLab by



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## AC/DP CoLab

# Animals found on traps which are not pests

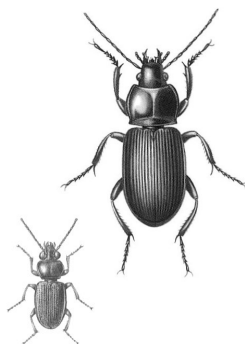


# Animals found on sticky traps which are not pests

## Insects

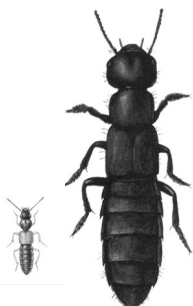
### Ground beetles (Carabidae)

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.



### 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.



### Click beetles (Elateridae)

Long, oval, black or brown beetles often 8 to 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



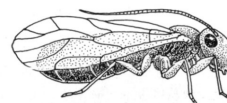
### Plaster beetles and fungus beetles (Lathridiidae and Mycetophagidae)

Many species of small brown beetles usually 1 to 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, so check for damp spots.



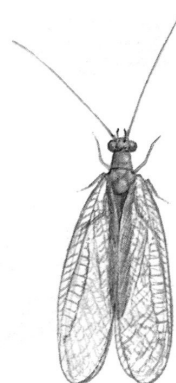
### Winged booklice or barklice (Psocoptera)

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.



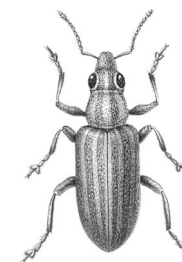
### Lacewings (Chrysopidae)

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 the larvae of carpet beetles.



### Clover weevils (Sitona sp.)

Small (4 to 5mm), brown or green beetles sometime with a metallic sheen. They have a short snout and cranked antennae. They live in legumes and other similar plants and are intruders.



### Springtails (Collembola)

Very thin cylindrical insects, usually small (1 to 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.



### Plant and flower bugs (Hemiptera)

Plant and flower bugs are part of a very large group of true bugs which have piercing syringe-like mouthparts. Many bugs feed on plants, but others are predators of other insects or feed on blood of birds and mammals. Plant and flower bugs range in size from 3 to 10mm and can be multicoloured. They are easily distinguished from beetles as their folded wings form a X shape across the body.

