## Catalog and Atlas of the Cockroaches of North America North of Mexico

## Cryptocercidae

Cryptocercus punctulatus Scudder
"woodeating cockroach," "brown wingless cockroach"
Map 1

Cryptocercus punctulatus Scudder 1862: 420; Hebard 1917a: 255 (taxonomy U.S., figure); Cleveland 1934: 187 (distribution, ecology, biology, figure); Roth & Willis 1960: 9 (ecology, photo); Helfer 1963: 56 (key U.S., figure); Princis 1965: 332 (world catalog); Roth 1968: 85 (ootheca); Cornwell 1968: 93 (general information, photo); Dakin & Hays 1970: 12 (taxonomy Ala.); Ebeling 1975: 238 (general information); Pratt 1988: 883 (checklist U.S.); Appel 1989: 286 (external morphology).

Distribution. Disjunct distribution with eastern and western ranges. Eastern United States: Alabama: Dekalb<sup>14</sup>, Jackson<sup>14</sup>, Tallapoosa<sup>14</sup>; Georgia: Floyd<sup>26</sup>, Rabun (USNM)<sup>26</sup>; Kentucky: Edmonson<sup>26</sup>, Green<sup>26</sup>, Laurel<sup>26</sup>, Whitley (USNM); Maryland: Garrett<sup>26</sup>; Pennsylvania: Allegheny<sup>26</sup>; North Carolina: Avery<sup>26</sup>, Graham (USNM), Haywood (NCSU, FSCA), Henderson (USNM)<sup>26</sup>; Jackson (NCSU)<sup>26</sup>, Swain (FSCA), Watauga (FSCA, USNM)<sup>26</sup>; New York: "New York"<sup>26</sup>; Ohio: Adams<sup>17</sup>, Hamilton<sup>12</sup>, Washington<sup>12</sup>; South Carolina: Oconee (ANSP); Tennessee: Blount (ANSP), Claiborne<sup>26</sup>, Decatur (ANSP), Monroe (ANSP), Sevier (ANSP); Virginia: Bath<sup>26</sup>, Boteturt (USNM), Giles (NCSU, FSCA)<sup>26</sup>, Highland<sup>26</sup>, Lee<sup>26</sup>, Pulaski<sup>26</sup>, Roanoke (NCSU), Rockbridge<sup>26</sup>; West Virginia: Fayette (WVDA), Hardy (USNM), Kanawha (WVDA), Pendeton (USNM), Pocahontas (WVDA), Raleigh (WVDA), Summers<sup>26</sup>. Western United States: California: Del Norte (USNM)<sup>12</sup>, Humboldt<sup>12</sup>, Siskiyou (CASC); Oregon: Coos (ANSP), Douglas<sup>26</sup>, Josephine (FSCA, USNM), Lane<sup>12</sup>; Washington: Lewis<sup>26</sup>.

Ecology. Found in very humid, montane environments in rotten wood. In the East, this species is more common in the southern part of its range than in the northern (Cleveland 1934). There are no substantiated collection records of this species from New York, suggesting that the early record cited by Hebard (1917) and others may be erroneous. The eastern and western populations have long been separated and differ in their protozoan symbionts