

AMERICAN ARACHNOLOGY

The Newsletter of the American Arachnological Society

NUMBER 51

April 1995

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*****PLEASE NOTE*****

We are electing many officers this year. The deadline for ballot submission is **31 May**, 1995. Please do not delay sending your ballot today. Take the few minutes it requires to mark your thoughtful decisions on the handy ballot (page 14), and post it to Lenny Vincent.

AMERICAN ARACHNOLOGY

is the official newsletter of the American Arachnological Society and is distributed biannually to members of the Society. Items for the Newsletter should be sent to the editor, Alan B. Cady, Dept. Zoology, Miami Univ.-Middletown, 4200 E. Univ. Blvd., Middletown, Ohio, 45042, USA. (E-mail: ACADY@MIAVX3 [BitNet]; ACADY@MIAVX3.MID.MUOHIO.EDU [InterNet]). Deadline for receipt of material for the fall issue is 15 October, 1995. All correspondence concerning changes of address and information on membership in the American Arachnological Society should be addressed to the membership secretary, Norman I. Platnick, American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th St., New York, N.Y., 10024 U.S.A. Members of the Society also receive the JOURNAL OF ARACHNOLOGY, published triannually.

1994 A.A.S. MEETING COLUMBIA, MISSOURI

General Information:

The 19th annual meeting of the A.A.S. will begin officially on Wednesday morning, June 21, 1995 with registration at 7:30 a.m. Check-in at the dorms will begin on Tuesday afternoon, unless prior arrangements are made for early arrival, and there will be an informal mixer that evening. The business meeting and banquet will be held on Friday. An all-day field trip on Saturday will be held in Rock Bridge State Park, famous for its limestone/karst formations, clear streams, and mixed mesic forests and grasslands that border the City of Columbia. Opportunities to collect arachnids will be arranged.

Location:

All program sessions for the meetings will be held in the Memorial Union, an impressive gothic-limestone structure on the University of Missouri campus in the heart of Columbia. Columbia is located near the middle of the state, approximately 115 miles from St. Louis Lambert Airport and 140 miles from Kansas City International Airport.

Weather Conditions:

The temperature in Columbia during mid-June is often pleasant with an average high temperature of 85° F and an average low temperature of 65° F. The relative humidity is moderate but thunderstorms are common.

Lodging:

Many rooms have been reserved on campus in the air-conditioned Johnston/Wolpers dorm complex located one block from the Memorial Union where the meeting will be held. As indicated on the registration form, rooms run \$25 per night single occupancy and \$16 per night double occupancy. The rooms are operated on a bed-and-breakfast plan. Eva-J's, a

restaurant in Johnston Hall, serves breakfast to dorm residents. Additional meals can be purchased as desired. There is a reception desk staffed 24 hours daily, 7 days a week. The reception desk phone number is (314) 882-6215. To reserve dorm space, please fill in the registration form included with this information.

For persons who do not wish to stay in a dormitory, blocks of lodging rooms at "Arachnological Conference" rates have been reserved at two motels:

Ramada Limited (downtown)

1111 East Broadway

(314) 443-2090

\$ 43.00 plus tax flat rate

Campus Inn (southside)

1112 Stadium Blvd.

(314) 449-2731

\$ 39.50 plus tax single/\$44.00 plus tax double

Both motels are within 8 blocks walking distance to the meeting. To make a motel reservation, either contact the motel of your choice directly or contact Ms. Joy Williams, 348 Hearn Center, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65211, (314) 882-8320.

Child care:

If you need assistance with caring for young children during the meeting, please contact Jim Carrel at (314) 82-3037 before June 1, 1995 for referrals.

Commercial Transport to Columbia:

Airline Service: Columbia has connecting flights from St. Louis via Trans World Express, but it has no air connections from Kansas City. Trans World Express flies 10 shuttles between St. Louis and Columbia on Monday through Friday. Fewer flights are available on Saturday and Sunday. Please contact your travel agent or TWA for current flight information. Columbia Regional Airport is 8 miles south of the city; the Fancy Airport Limousine Service (314-474-5936) and car rental agencies offer ground transportation.

Car Rental at Airports:

Many car rental agencies are available at Kansas City International and St. Louis Lambert Airports. Hertz, National, and Ace all have outlets at the Columbia Regional Airport.

Tiger Air Express Service:

Tiger Air Express is a passenger van serving Columbia to/from St. Louis Lambert Airport and Kansas City International Airport. This service offers eleven round trips daily to St. Louis and three round trips daily to Kansas City at reasonable rates and it goes directly to your residence in Columbia. For more information on Tiger Air Express, call 1-800-333-3026 or (314) 443-3544.

Greyhound Bus Service:

Greyhound Buses run directly from Lambert Airport in St. Louis to downtown Columbia, 4 blocks from the University. Buses depart St. Louis at 7:50 a.m., 1:50 p.m., and 6:20 p.m. In Kansas City, buses depart from the Greyhound station downtown, which is far from the airport, at 7:30 a.m., 1:20 p.m., and 6:45 p.m. For additional information regarding bus service, call (314) 449-2416.

Automobile Transport to Columbia, MO:

Drive to Columbia on Interstate 70 from the east or west or on US Highway 63 from the north or south. Exit either highway onto Stadium Boulevard. Go on Stadium until you come to College Avenue=Missouri Highway 763 north. Go north on College for about 4 blocks, turning left (west) at the second traffic light onto Rollins Road. Go west on Rollins Road for 2 blocks and turn left (south) onto Hitt Street. Johnston Hall is located at the southeast corner of Rollins Road and Hitt Street, so park near there to register in Johnston Hall on Tuesday. The Memorial Union is located 1 block north on Hitt Street. There will be "AAS 95" signs posted to enhance navigating in Columbia.

Please see the map on page 15 for local directions

Student Paper Award Guidelines

I. ELIGIBILITY

A. Desire to enter the competition should be expressed by the student by submitting a copy of the paper's abstract to the meeting organizer AND to the current President-Elect. In addition to the abstract, a letter to the President-Elect should contain the name of the major professor who supervised the work. The name and mailing address of the current President-Elect is :

**Dr. Matthew Greenstone, USDA-ARS-
BCIRL, 1503 South Providence,
Columbia, MO 65203**

Be sure to write: **DO NOT FORWARD** on the envelope.

B. The presentation either represents independent or joint research in which the student's contribution has been substantial. In case of a co-authored paper the student presenting the paper must be first author.

C. Entry is limited to one standard research paper per meeting (invited symposia presentations are excluded from competition.)

D. Previous winners of the outstanding Student Paper award are not eligible.

II. JUDGES

A. A panel of three judges will be appointed by the current President-Elect before the meeting. The abstracts of all student papers and a copy of the judging guidelines will be mailed to each judge prior to the meeting. An appropriate number of evaluation sheets (listing the criteria as below) shall accompany the abstract package for each judge. Judges will be chosen from different disciplines (systematics, morphology, physiology, ecology, behavior).

B. Efforts should be made to avoid bias or conflict of interest in judging, either by appointing judges with no students in the competition or, if that is unavoidable, by having judges abstain from voting on their own students.

C. Judges should meet twice: once before the paper presentation to review the guidelines and once afterward to make a decision on ranking.

D. At least one hour should be available between the last eligible presentation and the scheduled announcement of the award.

III. EVALUATION

A. Judges should give equal weight (expressed in points from 1-10) to each of the criteria listed below. Decisions should be based on the total points earned. In co-authored papers, the judges will carefully evaluate the student's contribution to the presented research. In case of a tie or very close ranking, the judges may decide on a joint award.

B. Criteria

1. Abstract and paper title:

Organization, clarity, completeness. The abstract should summarize the main results of the research.

2. Scientific merit:

Difficulty and scope of research problem

Approach and design of study

Details of analysis

Creativity of experimental design

Soundness of conclusions

Significance of results

3. Presentation:

Overall organization and clarity, timing of talk

Oral presentation skill, poise

Quality of visual aids

Response to questions

IV. ADDITIONAL PROCEDURES

A. Traditionally, the award is announced at the society's banquet. Students entering the student paper award competition are eligible to buy banquet tickets for a reduced price.

V. AWARDS

The top ranking and runner-up individuals traditionally receive a monetary award. Other awards vary according to donations and other philanthropy.

STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

SAMPLE JUDGING SHEET

Name of Student: _____

Co-authors: _____

Title of Paper: _____

Equal weight (expressed in points from 1-10) should be given to each of the criteria listed below.

Total number of points: 110

1. Abstract and paper title:

_____ organization, clarity, completeness. The abstract should summarize main results of research.

2. Scientific merit

_____ difficulty and scope of research problem

_____ approach and design of study

_____ details of analysis

_____ creativity of experimental design

_____ soundness of conclusion

_____ significance of results

3. Presentation

_____ overall organization and clarity, timing of talk

_____ oral presentation skill, poise

_____ quality of visual aids

_____ response to questions

Points awarded: _____

Total number of points by all three judges: _____

Arachno-Auction

or

Comb Your Closets

The third annual Arachno-Auction will be held at the 1995 A.A.S. Meeting. This event has produced some significant contributions for the A.A.S., and this tradition will certainly continue in 1995. Bill Peck and some other donors are placing some valuable arachnid books on the block, which should generate as much interest as last year's offerings. Everyone else is urged to search

your storage and purge your bookshelves to find books, curios, T-shirts, and other objects for bidding at the Arachno-Auction.

Historical Slide Show

There will be an informal slide show of photographs taken at the Warrensburg A.A.S. Meeting, and some other pictures from the more recent Ole Miss A.A.S. Meeting. Everyone is warmly encouraged to bring their slides from other meetings (or other places of arachnological interest) to share with us. If you do plan to show slides of a "historical" nature, please contact Jim Carrel (co-host) beforehand.

Poster Symposium

Microscopic Studies of Arachnid Structure

Bruce Cutler is trying to put together a poster symposium on Microscopic Studies of Arachnid Structure for the 1995 A.A.S. meeting. Any application of microscopy is appropriate, including light, electron, confocal, atomic force, acoustic, X-ray, or some combination of these. Pure technique papers also are acceptable, but they must illustrate an arachnological subject. The format for posters will follow that of the meeting. If you are interested, please contact:

Bruce Cutler, Electron Microscopy Lab, Univ. of Kansas, Haworth Hall, Lawrence, KS 66045-2106.

(913) 864-4140 (10 ring delay; 30 sec cutoff on machine; sorry!)

FAX (913) 864-5321

The abstracts may be sent directly to Jim Carrel since time is short. Bruce will be out the mid 2 weeks of April and the second half of May.

1995 Elections

This year is a big one for the Executive Committee of the Society. We are electing a President-Elect, Secretary, Treasurer, and a Director. You'll find a handy ballot on page 14, so read-up on the candidates, turn to the ballot, and exercise one of your privileges of being a Society member.

Please send your ballot (on page 14) to:

Lenny Vincent

Division of Natural Sciences

Fullerton College

321 Chapman Ave.

Fullerton, CA 92632

Deadline for ballots is 31 MAY, 1995

THE CANDIDATES

President - Elect

Ann L. Rypstra

Ann Rypstra is currently an Associate Professor of Zoology at the Hamilton Campus of Miami University in Ohio. She went to Miami after completing a Ph.D. at the Pennsylvania State University in 1982. Her position places a heavy emphasis on teaching and service to the community however she has maintained a fairly active research program involving graduate and undergraduate students. Currently she is beginning a large project on the spider community and their role in the agricultural food web. Specifically, she is investigating how tillage affects the abundance and foraging activity of spiders and therefore changes their role in the food web. She also has an active interest in the evolution of social behavior in spiders. She has studied the reproductive division of labor and foraging ecology of a Peruvian population of *Anelosimus eximius* and the increased conspecific tolerance under certain prey regimes of *Achaearanea tepidariorum*. Her work has been published in the Journal of Arachnology, Animal Behavior, Oecologia, Oikos and the American Naturalist.

Gary Polis

Polis graduated from Loyola University of Los Angeles, with majors in Biology and Philosophy. He earned his masters (1975) and doctorate (1977) in Biology from the University of California at Riverside. He came to Vanderbilt University in 1979 where he is now a Professor of Biology. He is a population and community ecologist that works primarily with scorpions and spiders, organisms he believes are model systems. Research interests revolve around the biology of scorpions and spiders, the ecology of deserts, the dynamics of cannibalism and intraguild predation, and the ecology and evolution of age/size structure. His current research focuses on spider and scorpion ecology and biology on islands in the Gulf of California and in Namibia. He is associate editor of four journals (including JOA for the last 10 years), editor of a monograph series on desert ecology, and editor of 4 books (Biology of Scorpions [1990], Ecology of Desert Communities [1991], Food Web: Integration of Patterns and Dynamics [1995, with Kirk Winemiller] and Scorpions: Biology and Research [in press, with Phil Brownell]). He organized 4 symposia (including one for the AAS), been an invited or keynote speaker in 19 symposia (including 5 arachnological ones), is funded by NSF, and authored over 60 papers.

Secretary

Alan B. Cady

Alan currently is an Assistant Professor of Zoology at the Middletown campus of Miami University. After receiving a B.S. in Forest Biology/Entomology from SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry (1976), he studied wolf spider behavioral ecology at Ohio University, receiving an MS

in 1978. Cady continued his interest in behavioral ecology at the Univ. of Tennessee, and obtained a Ph.D. in 1984. He then taught zoology/ecology/physiology until entering a post-doc studying mechanisms of sleep physiology in 1986. One of Alan's current research interests concerns the effects on spider behavior from sub-lethal doses of agricultural chemicals in the field. He also is interested in the evolution of sleep, and is investigating how mammalian somnogens influence arthropod rest/activity cycles.

Last two non-physiological publications: Cady, Leech, Sorkin, Stratton, Caldwell. 1993. Acrocerid life histories, behaviors, host spiders, and distribution records. *Can. Ent.* 125.; Leech & Cady. 1994. Function shift and the origin of insect flight. *Austral. Biol.* 7.

Treasurer

Gail Stratton

Gail earned her Bachelor of Arts from Carleton College in 1976, and then went on to pursue a Masters of Science (1979) and a Ph.D. (1982) at the University of Cincinnati. She is currently an Associate Professor at Albion College. Gail's current research interest is the behavior and systematics of *Schizocosa* wolf spiders.

Recent publications: Stratton, G.E. 1991. A new species of wolf spider, *Schizocosa stridulans*. *JOA* 19; Cady, Leech, Sorkin, Stratton, Caldwell. 1993. Acrocerid life histories, behaviors, host spiders, and distribution records. *Can. Ent.* 125.

Director

David B. Richman

Dave received his Masters of Science from the University of Arizona in 1973, and then obtained his Ph.D. from the University of Florida in 1977. He currently is the Science Specialist and Curator of the Arthropod Museum, Dept. of Entomology, Plant Pathology and Weed Science, New Mexico State University in Las Cruces.

Most recent publications: Richman, D.B. 1993. Notes on the jumping spiders (Araneae: Salticidae) of Nicaragua, with some other records from Central America. *Revista Nicaraguense de Entomologia* 26:31-37; Richman, D.B. 1992. A review of the ethology of jumping spiders (Araneae, Salticidae). (with R. R. Jackson) *Bulletin of the British Arachnological Society*, 9:33-37.

G. B. Edwards

G. B. received his B.S. in Entomology from the University of Maryland in 1971, and his Ph.D. in Entomology from the University of Florida in 1980. His dissertation title was: "Taxonomy, ethology, and ecology of *Phidippus* (Araneae: Salticidae) in Eastern North America." G.B.'s present position and job responsibilities include: Curator of Arachnida, Myriapoda, & Thysanoptera, Florida State Collection of Arthropods Captive Arthropod Permit Coordinator, State of Florida Agricultural Roadshow, entomology display coordinator Editor, Peckham Society. His current research interests are:

Taxonomy, behavior, ecology, and biogeography of Salticidae. Biocontrol of insect pests with spiders. Documentation of the Florida spider fauna. G.B. has about 50 publications, mostly on spiders (taxonomy, courtship behavior, predation behavior, life histories, in crops), but also a few on centipedes, thrips, and butterfly migration.

Robert B. Suter

Robert earned a Bachelor of Arts from Swarthmore College (in Biology), and a Ph.D. from Indiana University in Zoology/Animal Behavior. He is currently the Chair of the Department of Biology, Vassar College. Suter also has been the Business Manager for the AAS for the past 6 years or so. His current research interests are: (1) The physics of locomotion by fishing spiders and water striders, especially concerning the generation of horizontal motion in a nearly frictionless environment; (2) The patterning of behavior in spiders and others, especially the existence and functions of random or chaotic output in pattern generators.

Recent publications: Suter, R. B. and T. G. Forrest (1994). Vigilance in the Interpretation of Spectral Analyses. *Animal Behaviour* 48, 223-225. Suter, R.B. (1993). Circadian rhythmicity and other patterns of spontaneous motor activity in bowl and doily spiders. *Journal of Arachnology* 21, 6-22.

American Arachnological Society Fund for Arachnological Research

The American Arachnological Society is pleased to announce the creation of the A.A.S. Fund for Arachnological Research. Grants will not exceed \$500.00 and can be used for research related to Arachnids. Funds may be used for field work, museum research (including travel), expendable supplies, identification of specimens and/or for preparation of figures and drawings for publication. Preference will be given to students. We anticipate the possibility of 5 awards each granting period. To be considered for the A.A.S. Research Award, please submit a 2-3 page proposal detailing your research project and how the funds will be spent. Three copies should be submitted to Dr. Craig Hieber Dept. of Biology #1742, St. Anselm College, Manchester, NH 03102-1310 and must be postmarked by May 30 or Nov. 30. You may FAX your proposal to (603) 641-7116.

TREASURER'S REPORT

American Arachnological Society
Fourth Quarter, 1994
Dec. 31, 1994

Balance brought forward, Sept. 1994 \$82,455.04

Income

Membership	6113.00
Page charges	1778.00
Sales of back issues	60.00
Funds from 1994 meeting	3524.86
Sales of Spider Genera	188.00
Interest on checking account	91.10

Total Income \$11,754.96

Expenses

Journal of Arachnology (22(2))	6730.18
State of California, filing fees	30.00
New York Ent. Soc. renewal notices	125.80
Student Award, AAS meeting	100.00
Sam Marshall, reimb. from meeting	15.00
Univ. of Tenn, mailing back issues	114.39
Paula Cushing, postage	14.53
Smith Barney, purchase of CDs	73000.00
Account #221-11904-14-123	

Total expenses \$80,129.90

Amount in checking	\$14,080.10
C.D.s	\$73,000.00
Total assets	\$87,080.10

The American Arachnological Society
Final Report, 1994
Dec. 31, 1994

Balance in checking account, end of 1993 \$70,762.81

Deposits

Membership	35866.30
Page charges	3928.00
Donations	1575.00
Interest, checking account	1341.85
Sales of Spider Genera	2084.00
Sales, back issues	433.80
Income from AAS annual meetings (1994, 1992)	4024.86

Subtotal \$49,253.81

Expenses

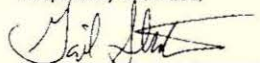
Publication of Journal of Arachnology (3 issues)	18747.80
JOA 21 (3)	6345.30
JOA 22(1)	5672.35
JOA 22(2)	6730.18
Newsletter	2375.80
Co-collected dues (BAS, ASJ, CIDA, RA)	7640.00
Honoraria	2000.00
Student Awards	100.00
Misc expenses (filing fee, bank fees)	367.06
Postage and supplies	322.69
Printing of Spider Genera	1398.14
Purchase of C.D.s	71000.00

Subtotal \$103,951.49

Amount in Checkin	\$16,065.13
Amount in CDs	\$71,000.00

Total Assets \$87,065.13

Respectfully submitted,



Gail E. Stratton, Treasurer
American Arachnological Society

American Arachnological Society Minutes of the 18th Annual Business Meeting University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 1 August, 1994

1. The 1994 annual Business Meeting was called to order by President-elect Matt Greenstone on 1 August at 1350 hours. The minutes of the 1993 meeting were distributed, and reviewed. After minor corrections were made, the minutes were approved.

2. President-elect Greenstone opened by acknowledging the efforts of the Secretary, Alan Cady, relative to the Newsletter and the A.A.S. E-mail Directory.

Greenstone also acknowledged those involved with conducting the meeting in Gainesville. All were greeted by the hearty thanks of the Membership.

3. Future Meeting Sites:

- 1995 - Columbia Missouri, hosted by Jim Carrel, Jan Weaver, and Matt Greenstone.

- 1996 - Tucson, Arizona, hosted by Wayne Maddison. It was mentioned that Wayne suggested a later time to hold the meeting (early-mid August) due to cooler temperatures and higher spider activity.

- 1997 - Poughkeepsie, N.Y., hosted by Bob Suter. This is still a tentative arrangement.

- 1998 - San Francisco, California, hosted by Charles Griswold. Greenstone encouraged people to consider hosting a meeting. He also reminded everyone of the Meeting Committee (Petra Sierwald & Karen Cangialosi) which keeps records of past meetings. It is a good place to find what works and what does not when hosting a meeting.

4. Election Results:

- The amendment to the Bylaws of the Society concerning placing the Associate Editor on the Executive Committee PASSED by a wide margin.

- Election Committee Chair Maggie Hodge reported that Pat Miller was elected to fill the open Director position.

- Greenstone thanked Maggie and her committee for administering the election.

5. Student Paper Awards:

- Greenstone acknowledged Petra Sierwald and her committee of Alan Cady, Leslie Bishop, Jack Kaspar, and Gail Stratton for establishing guidelines for the student papers. The three judges, Ann Rypstra, Heather Proctor, and Jeff Shultz were also thanked for handling a difficult job.

- First place went to I-Min Tso, who was awarded a copy of *Spiders of Connecticut*, (donated by John Anderson), a year's membership to the Society, and \$100.

- Second place was secured by John Dobyms, who obtained a copy of *American Spiders* and \$50.

- Congratulations to I-Min and John were afforded to the recipients by the attending members.

6. Treasurer's Report:

- Treasurer Gail Stratton presented a second quarter accounting .
- The Society currently had \$93,974, which is \$20K more than last year.
- For the remainder of the year, Gail said to expect to spend approximately \$13K to publish the next issues of the Journal of Arachnology, dues for other societies will cost about \$9K, but there were approx. \$8K in outstanding page charges still to be collected.
- Pat Miller audited the books and found a \$0.90 mistake.
- It was moved to approve the report of the Treasurer; it was approved by the present membership.
- The membership then entered into a lively debate concerning where the Society's investment money is placed. Environmentally and socially sensitive funds were suggested.
- It was eventually suggested that there should be a standard procedure for accounting of meeting expenses, and to establish policy on what to do with excesses or shortcomings.
- Greenstone suggested that a sub-committee will be formed to look how the interest from the investments should be used, perhaps for student awards.
- It was moved and approved to form a committee to oversee management policies and directions for the Society's investment funds.
- It was suggested that specific funds should be established for specific uses as it encourages donations.

7. Membership Report:

- Membership secretary, Norm Platnick, reported we had 453 individual members and 120 institutional members in 1993. This was slightly down from 1992. None-the-less, we have a very stable membership.
- It was suggested that the Society produce a phone/FAX directory, and President-elect Greenstone stated he would help compile such a directory. Solicitation for information should be in the Newsletter.

8. Report of the Journal of Arachnology:

- Editor Jim Berry asked Associate Editor Gary Miller to report some details concerning manuscripts. Gary stated that in 1994, 33 manuscripts were published, 1 accepted without revisions, 18 accepted with revisions, 11 were pending, and 3 were rejected. These 33 compared to 36 in 1993, and 45 in 1992. Gary estimates the Journal requires 50-55 papers per year.
- Jim Berry stated we have a new contract with Allen Press which is 3% higher than the last one. However, real costs are declining because more authors are submitting via disks.
- All 3 1993 issues of the Journal were out on time. For 1994, we obtained enough for No. 1, which should be out in early August. We just acquired enough ms for No.2, which should be out in October. There were no manuscripts for issue 3 at that time.
- Editor Berry made a plea for good manuscripts for the Journal of Arachnology. He also requests that any and all suggestions about the Journal be forwarded to him.
- It was suggested that a note appear in the Newsletter about the lower page charges and potential waivers.

9. New Business:

- Greenstone read a notice from the editor of the British Arachnological Society that the next edition of their Newsletter will be out in August, not July.
- Vince Roth stated publishing of the proposed linyphiid catalog is now in the hands of Rod Crawford, and will be distributed via floppy disks. This will facilitate updates.
- G.B. Edwards has turned over the chair of the Common Names Committee to Bob Breene. G.B. states there will be two lists, one from the Entomological Society (small), and one from the A.A.S. (large). There apparently are many tarantula names, reflecting the current boom for the pet trade in mygalomorphs, and many other revisions.
- Lenny Vincent suggested that there be an auction for slides of spiders and their kin.
- Phyllis Rovner suggested that each person in the group photo have a large card with a number. One photo is taken with the number showing. Each person writes their name on the back of the card, and the cards are then collected. This photo and the collected cards are then used to produce a key to the group photo. It was stated that this is something for the Meeting Committee to archive.
- President-elect Greenstone again thanked all involved with the meeting.
- Adjourn at 1420 hours.

Respectfully submitted,
Alan B. Cady
Secretary

Phone / FAX Directory

There was some discussion during the 1994 AAS Business Meeting about developing an AAS Phone / FAX directory. Here is the first attempt to start compiling data for this potentially useful reference item. Please send the requested data to the Secretary (Alan Cady; please see masthead for addresses). There is no need to include an E-mail address, for that is currently a separate entity. (The two directories will be merged eventually.) However, you are encouraged to use E-mail for submission of the information requested below.

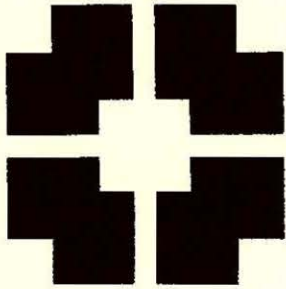
Please submit:

Name:

Address:

Phone Number:

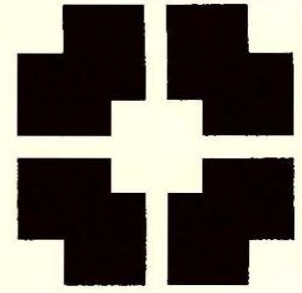
FAX Number:



Registration Form

19th Annual Arachnological Society Meeting

June 20-25, 1995
University of Missouri-Columbia



Full registration fees and this form must be sent by May 26, 1995, or you will have to pay the late fee. Banquet, field trip, and t-shirt fees can accompany this form or they may be paid upon arrival. Housing costs should be included in the total (i.e., send one check to cover ALL costs.) PLEASE PAY IN U.S. DOLLARS.

Please print or type:

Full Name _____ Daytime Phone (____) _____
 Organization _____ Evening Phone (____) _____
 Organization Address _____ FAX Number (____) _____
 City/State/Zip _____ E-Mail Number (____) _____

Registration Fee:

Regular Registration (<i>prior to May 26</i>)	\$50	\$ _____
Late Registration (<i>after May 26</i>)	\$60	\$ _____
Student Registration (<i>prior to May 26</i>)	\$35	\$ _____
Late Student Registration (<i>after May 26</i>)	\$45	\$ _____

Awards Banquet & Auction:

Friday Evening, June 23

Regular	\$20	\$ _____
Student	\$12	\$ _____
Child (under 12)	\$ 6	\$ _____

Field Trip to Rock Bridge State Park:

Saturday, June 24

Day-trippers	\$12	\$ _____
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(includes transportation & box lunch)

Total for Registration \$ _____

T-Shirts (w/Brown Recluse Spider Logo) \$10 each

Small	# ordered _____	\$ _____
Medium	# ordered _____	\$ _____
Large	# ordered _____	\$ _____
Extra Large	# ordered _____	\$ _____

Total for T-Shirts \$ _____

Lodging:

Bed & Breakfast accommodations, 2 blocks from meeting site, in air-conditioned Johnston/Wolpers Residence Hall. (*Includes linens, towel, and washcloth.*) If you request double occupancy and do not provide roommate information or your indicated roommate does not register, you will be assigned a roommate.

Single occupancy:
 _____ Nights @ \$25 per night \$ _____

Double occupancy:
 _____ Nights @ \$16 per night \$ _____

Male Female
 Roommate Name _____
 Address _____

 Phone: (____) _____

Arrival Date: _____ **Time:** _____ am or pm

Departure Date: _____ **Time:** _____ am or pm

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CALL FOR ABSTRACTS

**American Arachnological Society
19th Annual Meeting: June 20-25, 1995
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AAS 95 Abstract

Jim's phone: (314) 882-3037

Dr. James Carrel

Jim's FAX: (314) 882-0123

106 Tucker Hall, BioSci

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Each presenter should fill out a separate form (photocopy as needed). The form must be mailed by May 26, 1995, in order for your presentation to be scheduled!

STUDENTS AND OTHER PARTICIPANTS ARE STRONGLY ENCOURAGED TO PRESENT POSTERS BECAUSE THEY ALLOW MORE TIME FOR DISCUSSION AND OTHER INTERPERSONAL INTERACTIONS.

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Please check the pertinent options below:

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TITLE OF PAPER IN ALL CAPS

Spidercrazy, I.M., Too, I.M.*, and Rachnee, A.

*Full address of principal author.

The body of the abstract should be no longer than 1/2 single-spaced page, with 1" margins (300 words or less), using 10-12 point font type style. Abstracts that are too long will be edited and cut. The abstract should fully summarize the presentation.

**AMERICAN ARACHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY
DIRECTORY OF GRADUATE SCHOOL
SPONSORS IN ARACHNOLOGY**

Arachnologists tend to be scattered in graduate schools and museums thus creating a potential problem for rising graduate students in their search for a sponsor for graduate study in Arachnology. To alleviate this situation, the A.A.S. is developing a global data base of persons interested in sponsoring students who wish to pursue a graduate degree in some aspect of Arachnology. We believe that this list will be an important aid to the up-and-coming generation of Arachnologists and will further advance the study of arachnids.

This list of graduate school sponsors will be available for distribution through the Secretary via mail and the Newsletter (American Arachnology). A constantly updated version will also be available from the Secretary via electronic mail. If you are interested in being included on this list, please reply with the information requested below. (Please note that this return e-mail address is temporary, and valid only until completion of this project.) We will make subsequent appeals through the newsletter and hopefully have a complete list in time for the annual meeting of the Society for 1995 in Columbus, Missouri.

Name and Title:

Institutional Affiliation (e.g., Univ. and Dept.) and type of Affiliation (e.g., Professor, Adjunct, Curator, etc.)

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Send info to: The Secretary (Alan Cady; see masthead for addresses) or Jim Carico (carico@acavax.lynchburg.edu)

Arachnology Courses

August 1994 Spider Course a Success!

Fred Coyle and Bill Shear's excellent two-week course on the Biology of Spiders at Highlands Biological Station (Highlands, NC) was an unqualified success! Ten students from all over the United States (Joe Barnes, Vanderbilt University; Eileen Hebets, Univ. Cincinnati; Bob Hogan, Virginia; Joella Killian, Mary Washington College; Michael Killian, Virginia; Jeremy Miller, Western Carolina University; Dennis Radabaugh, Ohio Wesleyan University; Linda Rayor, Cornell University) and the world (Ian Baxter, United Kingdom; Matjaz Kuntner, Slovenija) greatly improved their spider collection and identification skills, along with expanding their general knowledge of spider biology from Bill Shear's articulate and scintillating lectures.

Participants in the course collected and identified spiders from 28 families, 110 genera, and 171 species from field trips throughout North and South Carolina. While the number of genera and species collected were topped by Fred and Bill's larger 1992 enrollment, we surpassed the previous course

record (n= 26) for the number of families represented in the collections. Potentially five undescribed species of spiders were found (3 Agelenidae, 1 Lycosidae, 1 Pholcidae). Each student made an extensive reference collection of spiders which, by all reports, has been used extensively by everyone.

Along with the satisfaction gained from learning to use spider keys, correctly identifying the distal haematodocha, and learning how to collect androdiaetids, this summer's course had more unusual highlights: Observing Fred's diplomatic acumen and circumlocutory expertise as he verged on arrest by Federal Park Rangers for not having collecting permits for the Smoky Mnts. National Park. Assuredly, the most talked about event on the course was on a special expedition to collect the cave-dwelling *Nesticus* (Nesticidae) in the railroad tunnel near where the train wreck in the movie 'The Fugitive' was filmed. Although few successfully captured the elusive *Nesticus*, everyone did have a heart-pounding, breath-takingly close encounter with an aggressive *Trainus locomotivus* surprised in its lair. To reassure future participants in the course, we assure you that only once did Fred drive on the wrong side of the highway into oncoming traffic! The Biology of Spiders course will be taught again in late July or early August 1996. Those interested in taking the 1996 course should contact Dr. Fred Coyle, Dept. Biology, Western Carolina University, Cullowhee, NC 28723 (704 277-7244) or Dr. William Shear, Hampden-Sydney College, Hampden-Sydney, VA 23943 (804) 223-6172.

— Linda Rayor

New Spider Course at Cornell

I am teaching a popular introductory level course on spider biology at Cornell University. The course was a tremendous success, largely due to the intrinsic appeal of arachnids. The structure of my course could readily be adapted to other universities. It is a 2 credit, non-laboratory course, which is not restricted to biology majors. In fact, most of my students were in the class because of a general interest in or fear of spiders. Several things worked surprisingly well to give this non-lab course a hands-on component: Twice during the semester, lectures were cancelled and I held open laboratories, which were open all day for 1.5 days. The open labs combined live animals and preserved specimens under microscopes, and the students had to answer detailed worksheets on the material in the lab. In addition, students kept a 'pet' spider (or scorpion or some other arachnid) or watched 'feral' spiders a month. I provided crickets or fruit flies for food. Based on their observations of the pet spider, students wrote reports covering detailed questions about the behavior of the spiders, essentially developing a behavioral ethogram. Salticids, theridiids, and agelenids were particularly satisfactory subjects. I frankly did not expect the project to work, but it got each student personally involved with spiders in a way that I never could have from lectures alone. I aimed the course to be the introduction that I wanted to have to spiders when I began to get interested in them, combining natural history and current

research. After much search for general introductory text books, I used 'Spiders of the World' by R. and K. Preston-Mafham and the Golden Guide to 'Spiders and their Kin'. I limited enrollment to 40 students the first semester, and anticipate 50 to 80 students this coming fall when I offer it again. For further information about the structure of the course, contact Dr. Linda Rayor, Dept. Entomology, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853, lsr1@cornell.edu, 607-255-8406.

— Linda S. Rayor

THE SPIDERS OF HERNANDEZ'S NATURAL HISTORY OF NEW SPAIN

Christopher K. Starr and María Luisa Jiménez
Department of Zoology Centro de Investigaciones Biológicas
University of the West Indies de Baja California Sur, A.C.
St Augustine, Trinidad Apartado Postal 128
La Paz, BCS 23000, México

Francisco Hernández (1514-1587) was born in Montealbán, Toledo, Spain and studied medicine at the University of Alcalá de Henares (Gortari 1980). At the request of King Philip II, at the age of 50 he undertook together with his son Juan to travel to Mexico to make the first floristic-faunistic assessment of Spain's overseas colonies. He returned in 1577, bringing 16 volumes titled *De Historia Plantarum Novae Hispaniae*, which he deposited in the library of the Escorial. The original of this work was lost in a fire in 1671, but Hernández had taken the fortunate precaution to leave a copy in Mexico. Together with other of his writings, these volumes have been of enormous importance in the history of biology (Rodríguez-Sala & Gomezgil 1992).

Hernández's natural-history writings of 1571-1576 were in this century brought together in Spanish translation in two folio volumes (see reference). More than 80% of the work is devoted to plants, with the discussion of animals and minerals forming part of volume 2. The section on animals is divided into five "treatises", of which the fourth deals with land invertebrates. This latter comprises 30 paragraphs (called "chapters"), mostly about insects, but with five devoted to spiders. Barrera & Hoffmann (1981) provide commentary on the fourth treatise, with special attention to suggested identities of the various animals.

Here we provide an English translation of Hernández's five chapters on spiders, summarize comments from Barrera & Hoffmann (1981), and add a few of our own. All Mexican linguistic notes are taken from Barrera & Hoffmann. Commentary is in square brackets.

New Spain at that time consisted of Mexico and the very recently colonized Philippine Islands. These latter were administered as a sub-province of Mexico, with little direct oversight from Spain. Native names from Mexico are mainly in Náhuatl, but some are in the Purépecha language of Michoacán. Those from the Philippines are all in Sebuano or a closely related language (C.K. Starr, unpublished wordlists). On this basis, Barrera & Hoffmann (1981) conclude that Hernández's notes from Mexico are mainly from the Cuernavaca area of modern Morelos state and we conclude that his Philippine notes came from the Visayas group of islands, probably from Cebu. Chapter 1. On the *atocatil*, or aquatic spider.

The *atocatil* is red, golden yellow and black spider. It usually lives and builds its web in the plant known to the Indians as *metl*. Its bite is light and quite innocuous. One must admire the great trouble to

which it goes in spinning out its extensive lines, later laying down threads in geometrically regular circles, then spinning between these and finally dismantling them on the woof.

[Barrera & Hoffmann suggest that *Leucauge venusta* (Araneidae) fits the description of this spider. *Metl* usually refers to agaves, but may here refer to a waterside bromeliad.]

Chapter 3. On the *aoachtocatil*, or dewy spider.

This is a spider of extraordinary size, larger than a dove's egg, but not deadly poisonous. It lives in hot regions, such as Quauhnahuaca, and is most abundant where it is hottest. Some call it the *tlalhoéhoetl*. [Barrera & Hoffmann suggest that this spider is a theraphosid, possibly *Aphonopelma* sp. The alternative name can be rendered as "big soil-dweller", from *tlali* (soil) and *huéhuetl* (large, robust). *Quauhnauhauca* is a Náhuatl name for the region of Cuernavaca, Morelos.]

Chapter 4. On the *ecatocatil*, or wind spider.

This rotund spider resembles a hazel nut in size and shape, although it is sometimes more elongate. It has a tawny stripe and a series of yellow dots across the middle part of the dorsum. The rest of the body is scarlet, white and tawny. It seems not to be venomous. The feet are black and white, relatively short, but a little broader than in other species. It is very common in the fields of Tepoztlán [near Cuernavaca]. Some call it the *oceltocatil* [= *ocelotocatil*; see below], on account of its appearance.

[Barrera & Hoffmann suggest that this applies to various araneids, including *Neoscona oaxacensis*, the name deriving from the wind shaking the spider in its web. The alternative name they attribute to striping of the body.]

Chapter 5. On the *hoitztocatil*, or spiny spider.

The bite of this spider produces dementia. The middle and upper parts of the body are black, the rest yellow. It is like an iron nail in shape with thornlike projections. The local name derives from this last feature, as *hoitztli* means "spine".

[This seems obviously to refer to one or more gasteracanthines, as noted by Barrera & Hoffmann. We likewise follow these authors in doubting that the bite "produces dementia." This belief would appear to be of a kind with those in West Africa about the deadly bite of chameleons.]

Chapter 25. On the various kinds of *tocatil*, or spiders.

The first kind of spider is the *tlazotocatil*, or dungheap spider. It is blackish brown and medium-sized. The second is larger, of about the same colour, and is called *tocamaxacualli*. Third is the *tocatzintlauhqui*, smaller than the first two and black. The fourth is called *tzintlatlauhqui* [tzin = hind end, *tlailauhqui* = red] on account of having a red spot, although the body as a whole is almost entirely black. Yet another -- also called *tocamaxacualli* -- is large, hairy and tawny. The sixth, known as *tlalhoéhoetl*, is the largest of all and coloured black, yellow and ashy red. In addition, there are the *ocelotocatil* (so called because its variegated colouration has a certain resemblance to that of a jaguar), the *huitztocatil* (which takes its name from its spines), and the black, scarlet and yellow *atocatil* (so called because it is found by water). It is said that the largest spiders are found near the sea.

Some of the spiders named here have a noxious bite, but I cannot say whether the venom of any is very poisonous. The bite of the *tocamaxacualli* produces ulcers that are hard to cure and which, even if they end as scars, reappear at intervals in different parts of the body. Ulcers of this type are not caused by the animal's bite or sting but by its footfall or just the rub of its body, and by the faeces from its underside, which it casts into the affected site.

[*Tocatil* is evidently a generic term for spiders or perhaps for visible arachnids. Barrera & Hoffmann suggest the following identifications for spiders introduced spiders in Chapter 25: *tlazotocatil* as a salticid,

often seen hunting prey around dungheaps; *tocamaxacuali* as *Loxosceles boneti* and/or *L. misteca*; *tocatzintlahqui* as a theridiid; and *tzintlatlauqui* as *Latrodectus mactans*, very similar names still used in Náhuatl for this spider.]

Chapter 28. On the *laualaua* spiders.

This spider is very small, golden yellow with red dots. Its bite is very serious, causing insanity in the victim and terribly painful swelling around the site. The remedy is to take three swallows of *tuba* and several of *tumbalaguisa* and *pilipoc* dissolved in palm wine, or to anoint the bitten site with the oil described in the section on plants. It is important that one should then abstain from drinking for three days; if one must drink, it should be palm wine or (preferably) grape wine. The victim must also avoid sunlight and the open air during recovery. The spider lives in the grassy meadows of the Philippines. [Barrera & Hoffmann plausibly suggest that Hernández's description fits *Latrodectus tredecimguttatus*. However, *lawa-lawa* (modern spelling) and cognates are a generic term for spiders in several Philippine languages. *Tuba* is fermented sap from the coconut-palm inflorescence, and Hernández's "palm wine" is most likely a translation of this same term. *Tumbalaguisa* (sic) is the Sebuano name for a common medicinal plant, while *pilipoc* refers to a wild-type coconut tree; we thank Andres Duatin for explaining these two terms.]

References

Barrera, A. & A. Hoffmann 1981. Notas sobre la interpretación de los artrópodos citados en el tratado cuarto, *Historia de los Insectos de Nueva España*, de Francisco Hernández. *Folia ent. mex.* (49):27-34.

Gortari, E. de 1980. La ciencia en la historia de México. México D.F.: Grijalvo 446 pp.

Hernández, F. 1959. Historia natural de Nueva España. Vol. I-II. Mexico City: Universidad Nacional de México 476 pp., 554 pp.

Rodríguez-Sala, M.L. & I. Gomezgil R.S. 1992. Francisco Hernández: La primera expedición científica a la Nueva España en el siglo XVI. *Ciencia* (45):197-213.

ARACHNOLOGICAL NOTES

Request for Great Smoky Mountains Spider Data

With funding from Western Carolina University and the National Park Service, I am beginning an intensive survey of spiders of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park (GSMNP). My students and I have begun standardized sampling in threatened old growth forest communities and grass and heath balds using a protocol similar to the one Jon Coddington has used to estimate species richness in tropical forests. We are developing a computer database of spider records that is integrated with the map-based GSMNP Natural Resources Database which provides visual overlays of elevation, plant communities, disturbance history, taxon distribution, and other variables.

In order to include knowledge collected by previous arachnologists and to build an information foundation for more effective identification, I am also creating a bibliographic database of all published records of spiders collected in the GSMNP. Moreover, I am attempting to gather additional information about the current location of material collected in

the Park. If any of you have in your personal collections spiders from the GSMNP, I would very much appreciate being able to borrow them and include them in the database.

Susan Riechert reminded me that a number of participants at the 1981 International Meeting of the AAS at the University of Tennessee spent Saturday, August 8, 1981 collecting spiders in the Park. Material from that or any other visit to the Park would be an important contribution to our survey. Any other information or advice about this biodiversity survey would be greatly appreciated. Frederick A. Coyle, Department of Biology, Western Carolina University, Cullowhee, NC 28722; (phone: 704-227-7244; E-mail: COYLE@WPOFF.WCU.EDU)

--- Fred Coyle

Searching for slides!

Pete Griffin, a park ranger at Stephen C. Foster State Park in Fargo, Georgia was recently smitten with arachnophilia. As a result, he is trying to put together an interpretive program on spiders for the park. If you have any extra "oh wow" spider slides and would like to donate them to this worthy cause, please send them to:

Pete Griffin Stephen C. Foster State Park Rt. 1, Box 131
Fargo, GA 31631

Thanks!

--- Paula Cushing

Arachnologische Mitteilungen

a new journal

A German language journal was started in 1990 by the arachnological study groups of Germany to encourage publication of these and smaller research reports. The *Arachnologische Mitteilungen* is directed toward faunal-ecological publications on arachnids (other than mites) for the Central European area. Local lists of species, descriptions of behavior, history of arachnology, discussion of new literature, geographical and also taxonomical problems are included, but not taxonomic revisions.

The papers will be in the German language, but longer papers are expected to have an English summary. Two issues will be published each year in Basel, Switzerland, each with about 60 pages. The managing editors are E. Bauchhens, Weingartenweg 4, D-97422 Schweinfurt and P. Sacher, August-Winnig-Str. 6, D-38889 Blankenburg a. Harz, Germany. The review editors are T. Blick, F. Renner, Germany, and R.F. Foelix, A. Hanggi, Switzerland. There also is an advisory board which includes members from Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. Subscriptions may be sent to Franz Renner, Sonnentauser, 3, D-88410 Bad Wurzach, Germany. Individual subscriptions are 20.00 DM (ca. \$13.60), libraries are 30.00 DM.

--- Herbert W. Levi

Smithsonian Spider Exhibit Schedule

Petra Sierwald has submitted the itinerary for the traveling Smithsonian Spider Exhibit. This has been receiving rave reviews from the public and professionals. Check to see when it will be near your town.

SPIDERS !

<u>Booking Period</u>	<u>Location</u>
1994 9 June - 2 January	National Museum of Natural History, Washington, DC
1995 17 March - 4 June	American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY
1 July - 24 September	Cranbrook Institute of Science, Bloomfield Hill, MI
21 October - 14 January	Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Ontario
1996 10 February - 5 May	Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, PA
1 June - 25 August	Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, IL
21 September - 15 December	Bishop Museum, Honolulu, HI
1997 11 January - 6 April	Cincinnati Museum of Natural History, Cincinnati, OH
3 May - 27 July	Fernbank Museum of Natural History, Atlanta, GA
23 August - 16 November	California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, CA
13 December - 8 March	Museum of Science and History, Jacksonville, FL

Microscope Ocular Scratches on Eyeglasses

If you are like me, you scratch the plastic lenses in your glasses against the metal on the microscope oculars. With the creation of newer, light weight plastics, more and more users are switching from glass lenses to the soft plastics in modern eyeglasses. Unfortunately, the plastic shields supplied by most microscope manufacturers are not flat and are intended for use by individuals that are not wearing glasses.

Over the years I have tried a variety of ways to soften the contact between the microscope and eyeglass lenses. While gluing felt and other agents onto the oculars helped, lint and other debris inevitably ended up on the lenses. Tapes also worked well for a while, but then the adhesive would ooze out and end up on the eyeglasses, resulting in a difficult smear to clean.

The best solution I have found is coating the metal on the microscope with a plastic drip. This product is a liquid which dries to a soft, rubbery, pliable, plastic coating. It is sold as a means to coat the handles of tools and other objects

including those to be submerged in water. The product I found at the local hardware store is "Plasti Dip" and is manufactured by PDI Inc., P.O. Box 130, Circle Pines, MN 55014. According to the label it will not crack, chip, or peel for years. I have had it on my microscopes (which receive almost daily use) for over a year and it is beginning to peel slightly. This coating is soft but tough, and does not leave marks or smudges on eyeglasses.

Can this type of coating be used for other laboratory uses? It appears similar to the coatings found on the inside lining of many jars containing food products. If they are the same, maybe the plastic dip could be used to coat the inside surfaces of museum jar lids. If it does not peel or otherwise deteriorate in the presence of alcohol, it should make a good vapor seal.

--- James C. Cokendolpher

Note: (I have used this material in a wide variety of ways and is worthwhile investigating. -- Ed.)

Observations on the spider *Oxysoma cubana* Banks (Araneae : Anyphaenidae)

by James Buchkovich
Andrew Martin Associates
2700 W. 21st St.
Erie, Pennsylvania 16506

In describing the anyphaenid spider *Oxysoma cubana*, Platnick (1974) stated "One specimen was taken in a pitfall trap, but the habits of this widespread but rare species are unknown." Notes are presented here on cursory observations of this species while sifting through leaves in December 1994 and January 1995 at Presque Isle State Park near Erie, Pennsylvania.

Presque Isle State Park is situated on a 3,200 acre recurved sand spit extending into Lake Erie. The park consists of a pattern of beaches, dune ridges, tall grass and shrub areas, wetlands, lagoons, and open woodland. Approximately 20% of Pennsylvania's plant species of special concern within the park boundary.

An apparently thriving population of *O. cubana* was found in open deciduous woodland primarily consisting of red oak (*Quercus rubra*) and red maple (*Acer rubrum*), with lesser amounts of sassafras (*Sassafras albidum*) and black cherry (*Prunus serotina*). The understory is dominated by tall grass. The spiders were most prevalent just off the edge of an emergent-type wetland which borders a large lagoon. *Dolomedes triton* and *Pachygnatha xanthostoma* occupied the same habitat. Farther away from the wetland, *O. cubana* was still found but in lesser numbers. Small lycosids dominated the area along with a great number of deer ticks.

At temperatures around 40°F, *O. cubana* was one of the most active species seen in the park. When disturbed, some individuals would scurry about until they encountered a leaf petiole. They would quickly affix themselves to the petiole in an outstretched fashion somewhat resembling that of *Tibellus* spp. or *Tetragnatha* spp. clinging to a twig or blade of grass. It took more prodding to get a spider to move from this position

BALLOT

1995 A.A.S. ELECTION

Please choose ONE candidate for each office, or you may enter a write-in candidate.

Clip this and send on, or before, **31 MAY, 1995** to:

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than if it had simply stopped on a flat surface. This suggests that the outstretched position serves a "protective" function. Presque Isle approximates the northern range limit of *O. cubana* as shown on the distribution map of Platnick (1974). Dondale & Redner (1982) do not report this species from Canada despite Presque Isle lying only 28 miles (albeit "wet miles") from Long Point, Ontario.

Truman (1942) reported this species at Presque Isle under the synonym *Gayennia britcheri*.

References

Dondale, C.D. and J.H. Redner. 1982. The sac spiders of Canada and Alaska (Araneae:Clubionidae and Anyphaenidae). In: The Insects and Arachnids of Canada, part 9, Canadian Dept. Agriculture Publication 1724, 194 pp.

Platnick, N.I. 1974. The spider family Anyphaenidae in America north of Mexico. Bull. Museum Comp. Zool. 146(4): 205-266.

Truman, L.C. 1942. A taxonomic and ecological study of the spider fauna of Presque Isle. Bull. Pittsburgh University, XXXVIII(2): 404-411.

Dr. Giraldo Alayon Garcia writes:

Giraldo Alayon Garcia has moved to CIQRO (Centro de Investigaciones de Quintana Roo, Chetumal, A.P. 424, Quintana Roo 77000, Mexico), where he has been chairman of the Arachnological Project of Yucatan Peninsula (with funds from CONACyT) until December 1995.

He and his colleague are collecting and studying the araneofauna of this peninsula in five different sub-projects.

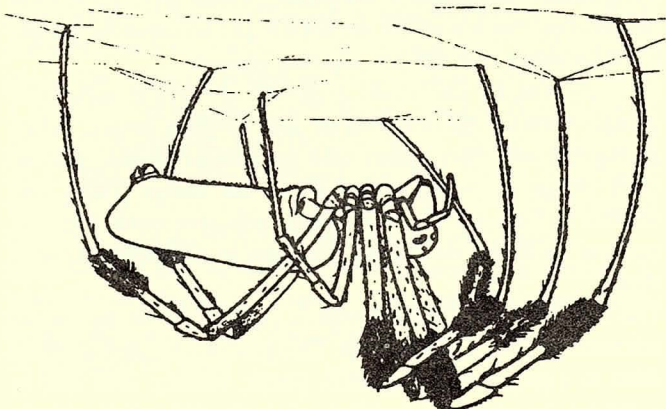
The CIQRO houses, at the present, more than 2000 specimens of spiders, a result of the field trips of the project.

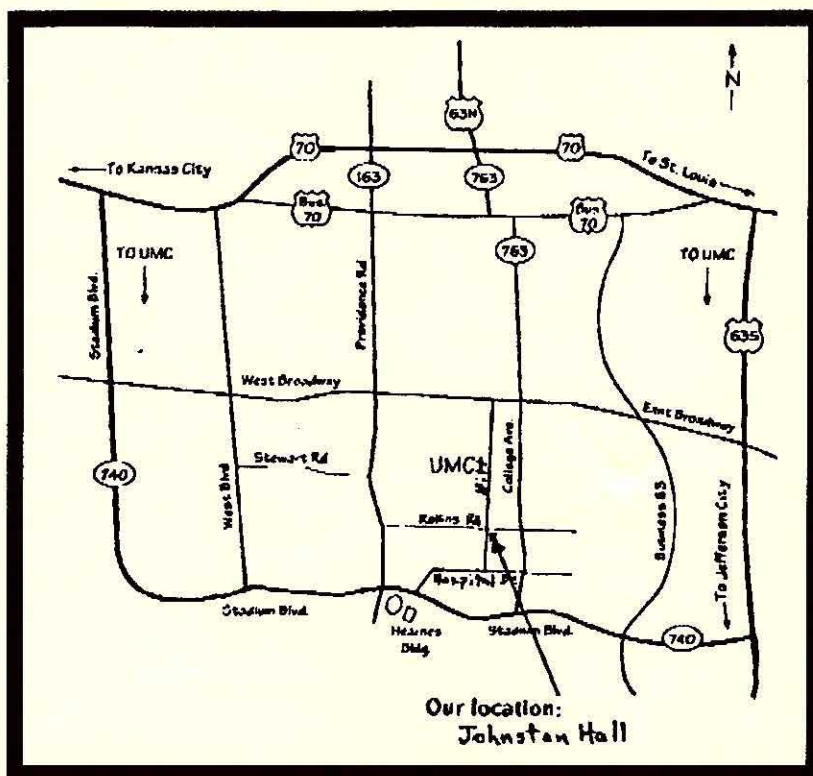
All inquiries regarding Arachnida should now be addressed to him.

Dr. Giraldo Alayon Garcia:

Phone: (983) 21666

FAX: (938) 20447





Map of Johnston Hall Location, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri

Two volumes from the Memoirs of the Queensland Museum that would be of particular interest to arachnologists.

Proceedings of the XII International Congress of Arachnology

Volume 33(2), 11 November, 1993

Held in Brisbane in July 1992, the conference was chaired by Dr. Robert Raven of the Queensland Museum. Over 50 authors have contributed 47 papers on arachnid paleontology, scorpion biology and ecology, solfugid taxonomy, pseudoscorpion biology, and opilone morphology. Varied aspects of spiders are addressed including biodiversity, taxonomy, ecology, ultrastructure, population biology, chromosomes, behavior, phylogeny and evolution, biogeography, morphology, embryology and development, phenology, bio-indicators, biocontrol, and others. The publication includes over 300 pages, 100 figures, and many tables.

Barychelidae Spiders of the Pacific

Volume 35(2), 25 July, 1994

Barychelidae are a family of tarantulas which occur throughout the tropics. Their cryptic burrows ensure they are rarely collected. This monograph describes a rich new fauna of barychelids from Australia and includes many new species and genera from Malaysia through to Fiji. The diversity of the Pacific fauna, at present, outstrips that known for the Amazon basin, and suggests that the family may have first arisen in the north-western Pacific region. In total, 159 species are treated,

of which 129 are new. Detailed and well illustrated discussions of morphology reveal a new suite of characters of substantial phylogenetic significance. The biology of the barychelids includes discussion of their burrows, habitat, phenology, and distribution. Records of envenomization, and their predators and parasites are given. The limited distribution of many species and the longevity of the spiders indicates they are excellent historians of environmental change. Color photographs and extensive maps enhance the quality of this issue, which is the single largest publication on Australian spiders this century.

For information on acquiring these volumes, contact: Queensland Museum Bookshop, Box 3300 South Brisbane 4101, Australia; Phone: (07) 840 7555; FAX: 61 7 8461918

Journal of Arachnology Note

Back issues of the Journal of Arachnology may be obtained from:

Patricia Miller, P.O. Box 5354, Northwest Mississippi Community College, Senatobia, Mississippi 38668 (601) 562-3382

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AMERICAN ARACHNOLOGY

The Newsletter of the American Arachnological Society

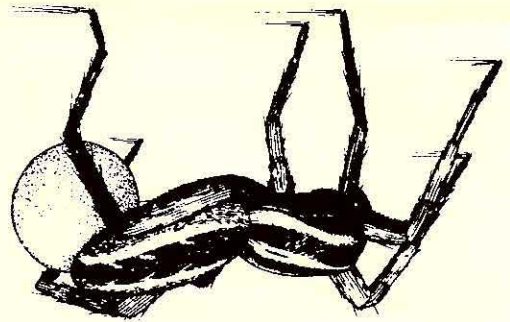
Number 51

April 1995

E-Mail Happenings

The latest version of the A.A.S. E-Mail Directory (Version 2.8) will be transmitted via e-mail in May 1995. Those wishing a hard copy of the Directory should contact the Secretary (Alan B. Cady, Dept. Zoology, Miami Univ.-Middletown, 4200 E. Univ. Blvd., Middletown, OH 45042, U.S.A.).

If you wish to have your E-mail address included in the A.A.S. E-Mail Directory, or if your address has changed, or if it's an incorrect entry, please contact Alan Cady (ACADY@MIAVX3.MID.MUOHIO.EDU). Please do not forget to submit your information for the phone \ FAX directory.



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