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LITERATURE CITED


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ORTHOLASMA SETULIPES SHEAR AND GRUBER IS A SYNONYM OF ORTHOLASMA CORONADENSE COCKERELL

In our recent revision of the opilionid subfamily Ortholasmatinae (1983. Amer. Mus. Novitates no. 2757:1-65), we described Ortholasma setulipes as a new species from southern California (type specimens from Borrego Palm Canyon, San Diego County, deposited in AMNH). We thought at that time that the name might fall as a synonym of O. coronadense Cockerell (Cockerell, T. 1916. Ent. News 27:158), if the types of that species (from South Island, Coronados Group, Baja California, Mexico) ever were to turn up. Our requests to all major American museums failed to locate the specimens, and so, since Cockerell’s original description lacked the information needed to place the species, we listed O. coronadense with a few comments and described our southern California material as new. We might have recognized the synonymy given here at that time but for the occurrence in southern California (syntopically in two instances) of two species (the other is O. levipes Shear and Gruber).

Some time after our paper had appeared, our colleague James Cokendolpher made us aware that Ralph Crabill, curator of arachnids (since retired) at the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, had written him that the holotype specimen was in the collection there, even providing a catalog number. We borrowed the specimen courtesy of the present curator, Jonathan
Coddington. It proved to be a typical female of what we had described as *O. setulipes*. Cockerell's statement that the animal had a rounded hood, like that found in *O. pictipes*, was mistaken.

Therefore the name *Ortholasma setulipes* Shear and Gruber 1983 is placed as a junior subjective synonym of *Ortholasma coronadense* Cockerell 1916.

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**A PROPOS DU MALE D'ANANTERIS LUCIAE**

(SCORPIONES, BUTHIDAE)


L'étude d'un matériel de Scorpions de Tucurui, également dans l'Etat de Pará, de la collection de l'Institut Butantan(IB), a permis l'identification d'un mâle adulte, appartenant à l'espèce *A. luciae*; ainsi, il nous a paru utile de compléter à présent la diagnose de l'espèce.

Dans la diagnose proposée pour le mâle, seuls les caractères qui le diffèrent des femelles sont donnés; la pigmentation des chélicères, caractère important dans la diagnose des espèces (Lourenço, W. R., 1982, Bull. Mus. natn. Hist. nat., Paris, 4e sér., 4:119-151.), est illustrée pour la première fois (Fig. 1). Les illustrations sont de M. Gaillard.

Figs. 1 et 2.* Ananteris luciae*, mâle de Tucurui: 1, chélicère droite. 2, cinquième anneau du metasoma et telson, vue latérale.