

AMERICAN ARACHNOLOGY

Issue Number 8

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Editor: B. Vogel, Texas Memorial Museum, 24th & Trinity, Austin, Tx 78705

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AMERICAN ARACHNOLOGY # 8 is another exciting issue containing news that you have been long awaiting, and even clamoring for. This issue contains a report of the newly formed AMERICAN ARACHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY, future meetings, news of arachnologists, poetry, book reviews, a proposal for a spider catalog, information on where you can (or cannot) get your specimens identified and various instructions for dealing with the U. S. P. O.

AMERICAN ARACHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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The AMERICAN ARACHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY was born 12 August 1972, at Rustler's Park, in the Chiricahua Mountains of Arizona. We arrived on Saturday morning, an hour or so before the appointed time, 10 AM, to find several others present. We had elected to camp in Cave Creek Canyon, 3000' and 45 minutes lower down the mountains, because we looked for 2 weeks of low altitude collecting. Other early birds had camped in the pines of Rustler's Park. A fair sized group convened before the meeting, and we stood around in small groups getting acquainted. It was most interesting to meet face to face old friends previously known only through correspondence.

An astonishing number of 35 attended the meeting, nearly 1/4th the mailing list of American Arachnology. There were 11 locals (Arizona and New Mexico), 10 from California, others from Oklahoma, Texas, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Kansas, New York and Massachusetts, though the latter two were also doing field research at the Southwestern Research Station (SWRS). Bill Peck from Missouri arrived with a flourish about half an hour before the meeting having flown to Phoenix and picked up a rent-a-car.

By 10 the sun had warmed up the concrete benches of the Forest Service picnic tables and we sat down to business. The business was galloped through in record time. First we empowered ourselves to make certain decisions, without approval of those not present at the meeting. This was for expedience, however, not all matters discussed were so treated.

The name of the Society was chosen. Of the several nominations, AMERICAN ARACHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY carried as the simplest and also covering the Western Hemisphere. Those present felt that "American" should not be considered synonymous with "of the United States", though, unfortunately, some of our correspondents expressed the view that it often is. Membership is open, and all arachnid workers in North and South America are invited to join, as well as others interested in New World fauna.

The big rationale for a formal Society is, of course, the Journal. Good News! We find that it will be possible to begin immediate publication because of an arrangement we inherit from the Arachnologists of the Southwest. Our Journal will take over and assimilate the Notes of the ASW and Los Angeles County will continue to print the Journal for us. Those of you who may have had the good fortune to see Number 3 of the Notes will know what a nice looking paper it has become. It was typed on an IBM Composer and printed photo offset. This process also makes possible reproduction of drawings, line drawings and photographs, equally well. Since it will be co-sponsored by Los Angeles County Dept. of Parks and Recreation, through the Whittier Narrows Nature Center, our dues for the first few years can be used to build up our treasury.

Robert W. Mitchell of Lubbock, Tx., was nominated Editor. Mitchell was not present at the meeting, but has accepted the nomination. There was much discussion of what kinds of papers should be published in our Journal. We have also received much correspondence on this subject. The consensus of the discussion was as follows: The papers could be on any subject of the biology of arachnids, including notes, subject to editorial discretion. The Editor of the Journal will select an Editorial Board of 3 to help him with decisions, the Board subject to approval of the membership. The Journal will be published at irregular intervals, whenever there is enough copy for an issue, but at least annually, if possible. Later on it may be changed to some regular issue, if convenient.

While the matter of refereeing was just mentioned at the meeting, Mitchell feels that manuscripts should have some kind of review, perhaps by the Editorial Board. This is one of the details left to the discretion of that Board.

There was considerable discussion about language. Most felt that papers in all American languages should be accepted, but it was pointed out that our editor may not be polylingual. Finally we decided not to make any statement concerning language, again leaving this to editorial discretion. The problem of a non-English Editor will have to be solved when it arises.

After a brief hour and half of business, we recessed for lunch. Arizona is the only state in the U. S. not on daylight saving time. A few of us who were acclimatized felt it was only 11:30. The SWRS and New Mexico, 20 miles away are on Mountain Daylight Time, so most stomachs said it was 12:30. Because the fine sunny weather, which had lasted for the week previous, was vanishing rapidly during lunch, we reconvened after a 40 minute recess and conducted the afternoon session under a darkening sky.

Most of the structure and organization of the Society was quickly dispatched by relegating these matters to the Constitution Committee. The Committee consists of John Cooke [New York], Russ Gabel [San Francisco], and Dave Marqua [Los Angeles]. They are to draft a constitution and by-laws, decide which officers are needed and nominate a slate, and decide on dues categories. Bea Vogel was elected president protem. The Constitution was not ready at the end of September when the Newsletter went to press, but it will be mailed out late October or November too all subscribers for approval.

Dues merited lively discussion, and finally \$ 10 (US) was agreed upon. The category of Charter Member was established. Anyone may become a Charter Member by paying \$20 during the first year. Those who join in 1973 and pay only \$10 will not be called Charter Members. This arrangement will permit anyone to become a Charter Member, and it is not restricted to members who attended the inaugural meeting. Our initial financial position seems to be good. Our income from dues moderate, but expenses light, since the total cost of publishing either the Journal or Newsletter need be met by the Society at this time.

Just before the sky broke, it was decided that procedural matters of business could be conducted by a default system. If the Secretary received negative comments from more than 10% of the membership within a month of mailing, the matter will go to a vote of the full membership. If less than 10 % respond negatively, a nomination or motion will carry.

As the deluge began, Vince Roth invited us all to the living room of the SWRS, where a third session was held, an hour later. The rain would have probably ended the meeting but for an unexpected happening. Mrs. Gertsch had invited us all (families too) for dinner in Portal after the business meeting was over. Her couragous [more than 50 to feed, the stores 60 miles away] and generous invitation saved the inaugural meeting from ending in a Woodstock-type fizzle.

In our third session we discussed the Portal meeting and next year's meeting. Most present felt the meeting was a success and well worth the 1000 miles most travelled to attend. Most everyone enjoyed the open air session. The consensus was that the value of the meeting was the informal, personal communication. Meetings should be informal, with dialogue replacing didactic. It was suggested that we have a Symposium of Work in Progress, and all members invited to discuss their current research. Completed work is better presented in publication. It was also felt that a casual room, porch or outdoors made people feel more comfortable, and freer with each other. The location of the meeting should permit collecting, and be accessible to campground and motels.

After 3 hours of heavy rains, the weather changed to a mild mist, just before the hoards of muddy feet invaded the Gertsch home in Portal. The delicious buffet supper of fried chicken was a bountiful climax to a highly rewarding and satisfactory meeting. We will be eternally indebted to the Gertsches for the banquet and for providing the opportunity for prolonged conversations. We were delighted to find alert lively people with interests broad enough to make most of us good friends as well as scientific colleagues.

Even the minor mishaps did not mar the meeting for most of us. When the Bruce Firstmans (Pomona) returned to their tent after dinner, they found it flooded out. They had to pack up their soggy bedding in the dark and drive 70 miles to a motel. Unfortunate also was the too late arrival of Pat Craig (Berkeley), who gambled that the meeting might last through Sunday. By the time he arrived, most everyone else had dispersed.

It was a good thing all the way around. Good meeting, Good place, good people, good vibes.

EPILOGUE

Bob Mitchell has been nominated Editor. He is in the Biology Dept of Texas Tech University, Lubbock. His interests include cave arachnids, and he is co-editor of the Bulletin of the Association for Mexican Cave Studies. For the next 30 days, until the end of November, I will accept further nominations. [I hope there are none.] If there are none, Bob can begin as Editor by the end of November. If there are further nominations, we will have a ballot sent out to the subscribers of the Newsletter. Nominations will be accepted by: B. Vogel, Texas Memorial Museum, 24th & Trinity, Austin, Tx. 78705, U.S.A.

The Constitution should be mailed you before the end of November, with information about joining the AMERICAN ARACHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

1973 MEETING (S?)

We thought the matter of next year's meeting was settled, but as the Newsletter goes to press we have run into several snags. At the Portal meeting, Martin Muma invited us to come to Silver City, New Mexico. It would suit all requirements, and is even accessible by air. After the meeting was long over, I realized that the 1973 meeting was located in the same part of the country as the 1972 meeting, unfair to those living on the eastern end of the continent. The participants of the 1972 meeting enthusiastically accepted the place of the 1973 meeting, obviously interested in attending next year, so it would be unfair to change to an Eastern locality. As a solution, I thought of having 3 regional meetings. There are disadvantages to this, for example, institutions won't pay travel money for a regional meeting. However, most workers should be within 1000 miles of a meeting, and might be able to stand the expense themselves. I believe we all did for the Portal meeting.

For the other 2 meetings, I had asked Jon Reiskind in Florida, and Charles Dondale in Ottawa: if they would sponsor regional meetings. Reiskind said he was greatly interested and would be happy to organize a meeting for 1973 to be held at the Welaka Reserve, a natural area on the St. John's River, owned by the University of Florida, with facilities to house and feed about 40. He tentatively schedules it for 6 October 1973, Columbus Day Weekend.

Dondale sent out about 70 letters to workers in his 1000 mile radius. Within the allotted few days, he received 14 enthusiastic responses for a summer meeting with good collecting, but a more central location was preferred. An alternative place was offered by R. J. Snetsinger, his own institution, Penn State University. The date is still in flux, respondents suggested June or August. Dondale would prefer July, because his children are still in school in June, and he fears collecting will be off in August. [Our own field records show that Pennsylvania collecting is rich in July, but does fall off in August.]

The date of the Silver City meeting was left to Vogel to decide. August 7 & 8 (midweek) were picked and cleared with Muma, the sponsor of the meeting. Now we learn of a conflicting meeting which will discomfort a few of us who might attend both. The other meeting is the First International Congress of Systematics and Evolutionary Biology in Boulder, Colorado from the 4th to 12th of August. It might be just as easy for us to move ours on a week to August 14 & 15.

Some people have expressed feelings against regional meetings. I don't know if the convenience of a regional meeting or the prestige of a national meeting will bring more people together. We are still a small group, and the regional meetings will have small attendance, but I think if even 10 gather, it would be worthwhile. I think perhaps we should go ahead with 3 meetings in 1973, and plan now for a single National Meeting in 1974.

The choice for 1973 seems to be a single meeting in New Mexico, or 3 regional meetings (or possibly 2?). If you would seriously consider attending a 1973 meeting, write the sponsor of the tentative meeting or Bea Vogel, but write within the next few weeks. Let us know if you would go to Silver City if it were a National meeting, but not attend any at all if we have regional meetings. We would like to be able to announce the final time(s) and places of the meetings later this fall; with the constitution, if possible, but by separate mailing, if necessary.

SILVER CITY

? August 14, 15 ?

Martin H. Muma
Box 1554
Silver City
New Mexico
88061

UNIVERSITY PARK

? July ? August ?

R. J. Snetsinger
102 Patterson Bldg.
Pennsylvania State Univ.
University Park
Penna. 16802

WELAKA RESERVE

October 6

Jon Reiskind
Dept. of Zoology
University of Florida
Gainesville
Fla. 32601

We also need a sponsor for the 1974 National meeting. It would be nice to announce a suggested time and place in the spring newsletter.

FUTURE OF AMERICAN ARACHNOLOGY

What will become of AMERICAN ARACHNOLOGY, this newsletter, when the American Arachnological Society is underway? We hope that it will continue in its present vein and function. Bea Vogel, editor, and John McCrone, duplicator and distributor, find the present arrangement workable and plan to go on indefinitely. The newsletter will continue to be distributed without charge to all interested workers, whether or not they become members of the Society.

Bill Peck would like to dedicate this poem to the Los Angeles County Nature Centers.

A un Inconnu.

Le mécène de l'Arachnologie

Gloire à vous, cher Monsieur, qui, comme au temps d'Auguste,
Avez aidé notre art assez déshérité,
Effaçant aussitôt toute difficulté
D'un geste généreux aussi noble que juste.

Je publie avec joie en photo votre buste,
Proclamant votre élan de générosité
Et je chante en ces vers la libéralité
Qui fait que votre nom dans notre ame s'incruste.

Soyez béni, Monsieur! Tous les fils d'Arachné
Vous rendent à jamais un déferent hommage.
Et d'un soyeux fil d'or de leurs fillières né,

L'Argiope et la Néphile, artistes en tissage,
Couronnant votre front en tout majesté,
Vous élèvent au ciel de l'immortalité!

P. Bonnet, En Marge de Bibliographia Araneorum, Toulouse, 1961

PROPOSAL FOR A NEARCTIC SPIDER CATALOG
with Keys to Genera

by
Vincent D. Roth
Southwestern Research Station, Portal, Arizona

One of the difficulties a novice encounters when entering the field of Arachnologie is the lack of keys and up-to-date lists to spiders of the Nearctic Region. Individually, we all work up our own lists of genera and families with corrections and synonymies, but most of us have difficulty when we get out of our specialty. Perhaps we arachnologists could work as a team and publish our individual lists and keys to make up a spider catalog.

Four lists of Nearctic spiders have been published by workers in the United States, the first being that of Hentz (1835) with 125 species for the U. S.; then Marx (1890) with approximately 1060 Nearctic species, and those of Banks (1910) and Petrunkevitch (1911) with approximately 1300 species.

The best keys for the beginner are in Kaston's (1972), "How to Know the Spiders", but these are still inadequate, with 9 families omitted and many of the genera and most of the species not listed. For instance, in the family Agelenidae, Kaston lists 13 genera and 21 species whereas 24 genera and 251 species are known.

I am suggesting that a working catalog of approximately 150-200 pages for the estimated 3000-4000 described species of Nearctic spiders (and other arachnids) be developed by publishing unbound and unnumbered lists of spiders, one family at a time. Keys to genera or even to groups of genera, where necessary, preferably illustrated, would be included and, as improvements are made, these sheets could be replaced and kept up to date. The final goal would be a published catalog (with keys) to the Nearctic spiders and other arachnids. Royalties, should any be earned, utilized for the support of the publication AMERICAN ARACHNOLOGY.

Nearctic arachnologists and any others interested in working on this catalog could join forces and, separately or jointly, select a family and complete part of the catalog. With a cooperative effort the catalog could be completed within a few years. If nothing else, the sections could be published individually by the institutions of the various authors. I would like to see the sections published (or at least distributed) as a part of AMERICAN ARACHNOLOGY.

Lists of the Nearctic Diguetae, Hahnidae and Homalonychidae are presented here as samples of what is being proposed. Each paper would be made in the same format on the same size paper to facilitate binding. The "Catalog of Diptera of America North of Mexico" 1955, and the "Style Manual for Biological Journals" 1964, are used for guidelines.

Each genus and species is listed with reference to the latest or best description or descriptions. Where figures are cited the sex illustrated is given. Complete references to species up to 1940 (and in part up to 1954) can be obtained from the catalogs of spiders by Bonnet (1945) and Roewer (1942, 1954). The type species will be listed immediately after the generic reference.

The distributional data will be abbreviated, giving the state or general area in widespread species. The two-letter abbreviations are those accepted by the U.S. Post Office in connection with Zip Code. Other abbreviations used are those for the points of the compass, S, SW, SE, etc.; CAN for Canada, and for its provinces, BCA, ALB, SAS, MAN; NEB, ONT, QUE, NEF, NOV, NMT, and PEI. It is useful to include genera and species found in adjacent Mexican states, and for this purpose the following abbreviations are used: MEX for Mexico, and for adjacent Mexican states, BCN, SON, CHI, COA, NUL and TAM.

Synonyms and invalid names will be included at the end of each family. New unpublished synonyms will be listed as "unpublished". For cosmopolitan species, only synonymy and invalid names of the Nearctic region will be included. Synonymy and changes not in Bonnet and Roewer catalogs will be included. The literature referred to under each family will be cited at the end of the list using Bonnet's "Bibliographia Araneorum" as a guideline.

Dichotomous keys will be used according to the enclosed list with an emphasis on simplicity. The object of the key is to aid in identification and not to show phylogeny. Precise alternatives should be used where possible (e.g. proportions, sizes, presence or absence of characters, and even distribution where practical.)

The advantage of these preliminary lists is that changes or additions can easily be made. Such additions as lists of synonymy or a complete list of Mexican species would not be part of the final catalog but would be listed as supplementary sheets.

Before the final copy is typed it is suggested that the manuscript be submitted to other specialists in the field and finally to the coordinators, Vince Roth and Willis Gertsch, for final additions and corrections. The final decision on nomenclature will be the responsibility of the author of the individual section. A footnote may be added where there is a difference of opinion on some species, genera, or families. An alphabetical list of the families is given below with a suggestion as to the possible authors for each family list. Volunteers are needed for those families without workers. The families which have been revised recently or which have not had additions since their revision are marked with an asterisk and the reference given. Volunteers are also needed for those families.

Will anyone interested in working up a family please contact the author [Vince Roth] to prevent any duplication of effort?

LITERATURE CITED

- Banks, N., 1910. Catalogue of Nearctic spiders. Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. 72: 1-111, 1-80.
 Bonnet, P., 1945. Bibliographia Araneorum, Toulouse. 1: i-xvii, 1-832.
 Kaston, B. J., 1972 How to know the spiders. Dubuque, Iowa, 2nd Ed, 289 pp.
 Marx, G., 1890. Catalogue of the described Araneae of temperate North America. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 12: 497-594.
 Petrunkevitch, A., 1911. A synonymic index-catalogus of spiders of North, Central and South America with all adjacent islands, etc. Bull. Amer. Nat. Hist. 29: 1-809.
 Roewer, C. F., 1942. Katalog der Araneae, Brenen. 1: 1-1040.
 _____, 1954. Ibid. 2: 1-1751.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The specimen pages for the catalog are placed at the end of the newsletter so they may conveniently be removed, hole-punched and placed in a looseleaf binder as the beginning of your very own catalog.

LIST OF FAMILIES AND TENTATIVE WORKERS

HYGALOMORPHAE

Antrodiaetidae* (Coyle, 1971), Coyle
 Atyplidae* (Gertsch, 1936), Gertsch
 Ctenizidae, Gertsch
 Dipluridae, Gertsch
 Mecicobothriidae, Gertsch
 Theraphosidae, Jung

ARANEOMORPHAE

Agelenidae, Roth
 Amaurobiidae* (Leech, 1972), Leech
 Amyphaenidae, Platnick
 Araneidae, Levi
 Caponiidae, Kaston
 Clubionidae, Roddy, Reiskind
 Ctenidae, Peck
 [Dictynidae* (Chamberlin & Gertsch, 1958), open
 Diguetidae* (Gertsch, 1958), Roth
 Dinopidae, Roth
 Dysderidae, Beatty, Cooke
 Filistatidae, Gertsch
 Gnaphosidae, Roth & Ubick
 Hahniidae, Roth, Beatty
 Hersiliidae, Roth
 Homalonychidae, Roth
 Hypochilidae, Hoffman
 [Leptonetidae, open
 [Linyphiidae, open
 [Loxoscelidae* (Gertsch, 1958), open
 Lycosidae, Wallace, Vogel, Lowrie
 Lyssomanidae, Hallen, Richman, Pinter, Cutler
 Micryphantidae, Cooke
 Mimetidae, Unzinger
 Nesticidae, Gertsch
 Ochyroceratidae, Gertsch
 Oecobiidae* (Shear, 1970), Shear

Oonopidae, Vogel
 Oxyopidae, Brady
 Pholcidae, Gertsch
 Pisauridae, Carico
 [Plectreuridae* (Gertsch, 1958), open
 Prodidomidae* (Cooke, 1964), Cooke
 Salticidae, Hallen, Richman, Pinter, Cutler

Scytodidae, Vogel
 Segestridae; Beatty
 Selenopidae* (Muma, 1953), Muma
 [Sparassidae, open
 [Symphytognathidae* (Gertsch, 1960), open
 Telemidae, Gertsch
 Tetragnathidae, Turnbull
 Theridiidae* (Levi, pub. in parts), Levi
 Theridiosomatidae, Archer
 Thomisidae, Dondale, Schick, Buckle, Sauer
 [Uloboridae* (Muma & Gertsch, 1964) open
 Zorariidae, Cooke
 [Zoridae, open

OTHER ARACHNIDS (except mites)

Amlypygi, Dio Quintero
 Chelonethi, Hoff, Malcom, Muchmore, Schuster
 Palpigradi, Rowland
 Ricinulei, Cooke
 Schizomida, Rowland
 Scorpions, Williams
 Solifgae, Muma, Brookhart
 Uropygi, Rowland
 Opiliones, Goodnight, Shear, Briggs

* Recently revised, or no additions since revision

[Volunteers needed for these families

C. I. D. A.

Our annual fall reminder to mail your bibliographies to your regional C.I.D.A. correspondent. Since Don Lowrie retired and moved to Sante Fe, Bob Schick is taking over as correspondent for Western U.S. Bob has moved too, so check the change of address section in the newsletter. [NOTE: if anyone does not know what C.I.D.A. is look in AA # 7, or write B.Vogel for info. See AA # 7 for your correspondent's name if you don't know.]

C.I.D.A. would like a financial contribution from all participants of 25 FF (US\$ 5). Bank check or money order should be payable to: C.C.P.Prof. Max Vachon, Paris 546-88, and mailed to him at 61, rue Buffon, PARIS, 5eme.

C.I.D.A. would also appreciate receiving 2 reprints of your publication, mailed to the above address.

ZOOLOGICAL RECORD

Probably by the time you have read this far in A.A., you will have noticed an enclosure with this number. J.R.Parker, Secretary of our opposite number (British Arachnological Society) was kind enough to supply us with information folders of Zoological Record. It is hard to imagine that there are American Arachnologists who have not heard of this extremely important index, and indeed have not used it at one time or other. It has been so useful to us that we thought it well worth while enclosing it with A.A. # 8 to inform the few who have not yet learned of its existence.

TRANSLATION POOL

Are you fluent in 4 languages? 3 ?, 2? We estimate a reading competence in at least 6 languages is required to cover all the papers just in our field of arachnological interest. Sue Riechert has suggested a Translation Pool to help alleviate this difficulty. She suggests that any time anyone translates an article, either by paid professional, or as some of us do, laboriously, with De Vries in hand, we should share copies. Sue suggests you inform AA of the Title, Author, etc. We will publish this information with your name and address so people can write you for copies. If you do not have access to free copying service, include the number of pages and cost per copy. Most of us blanch at \$25/1000 words which translations cost, but we could pay 4¢, 10¢ or even 25¢ a page for a Xerox copy of a translation. If you presently have translations, send them to Sue, she offered to take care of copying. We will print titles of available papers in the next news letter. Sue Riechert, Zoology Dept., Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisc., 53706.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

We have had several letters during the past year all saying about the same thing: " I have not received the last 2 issues of American Arachnology. Incidentally, I'm no longer at" We phoned our local Post Office to learn what the change of address situation is. When you move, you file a card with your P.O. Your mail is forwarded for one (1) year. After that it is returned to sender. Except PRINTED MATTER. They throw it away. I couldn't believe it and I asked under what circumstances it is forwarded. The clerk admitted it is forwarded if marked MERCHANDISE, that is, " of commercial value" [A grim comment on the power of business!]. I persisted. "What if the addressee had checked the box ' addressee will guarantee postage!'" Not all that printed matter gets forwarded either [if it is of no value]. The envelope has to have printed on it by the sender RETURN POSTAGE GUARENTEED. Now, I don't remember if John uses that kind of envelope or not, but the P.O. doesn't trust you to pay for the forwarding. If you change your mind after AA has been forwarded to you by them, and you won't pay double postage, they can always send it back to John and make him pay. But you still haven't got your copy of AA.

It would be much simpler if you would mail us a CHANGE OF ADDRESS form, at the same time you tell the P.O. about it. They give you the card free, all you have to do is put a 6¢ stamp on it and send it to B.Vogel, Texas Memorial Museum, 24th & Trinity, Austin, Tx. 78705, THE VERY DAY YOU MOVE!!

This situation, of course, exists in the U.S.P.O. I presume, however, that it is not restricted to it.

SPECIMENS, INFORMATION DESIRED

Wanted for Revision: Loans of any Cesonia except those east of the Mississippi River and Michigan [C.bilineata (Hentz)]. These gnaphosids will key out to Herpyllus at times, but have black and white abdominal stripes or spots. Vince Roth & Darrell Ubick, Southwestern Research Station, Portal, Ariz., 85632.

Passionately desired by William Shear, Biology Dept. Concord College, Athens W. Va., 24712. A real ♂ [not a pseudo ♂] of Caddo agilis and C. boopis. [Apparently the single ♂ of agilis known, is an aberrant individual, having only 1 spur on the pedipalp femur, instead of 3 (generic character). Look it up on P. 68 of The Spider Book, either Gertsch or Comstock edition, as we did.]

Identified specimens of Pardosa are desired by Bea Vogel for her reference collection. Bea's collection contains only 60 identified species of North American Pardosa of a possible 140 (100 named species, 40 synonyms). Exchange for specimens of your interest if possible, gifts gratefully accepted. North American Pardosa especially desired, but also interested in Pardosa from other parts of the world. North American Pardosa offered in exchange for these. (Texas Memorial Museum, 24th & Trinity, Austin, Tx. 78705)

NEWS ABOUT ARACHNOLOGISTS

This is always our favorite section of the newsletter. While we sometimes feel there is a paucity of copy, actually a fairly constant number are taking the time to send us a paragraph of current activities, others somewhat extended accounts. However, we are always greedy for more. We wish we knew how to persuade those of you who haven't written to overcome your natural modesty (surely not apathy or overwork) and submit a brief report of your work in progress. Our special encomium this issue for 2 enthusiastic correspondents who wrote us on pages torn from their field books! Rarely is such devotion to an editor encountered.

David BIXLER spent the summer kayaking 1165 miles down the Mackenzie River between Great Slave Lake and Tuktoyuktuk on the Canadian Northwest Territories arctic coast. The river transects 2 biomes, the boreal forest, and the arctic tundra. Dave's 1971 summer in the Alaskan arctic yielded some new species of the Pardosa modica group. The Mackenzie River provides an uninterrupted homogeneous habitat for dispersal between North and South, and the Boreal Forest extends further north there than any other place in the world. Dave is investigating the effect on increased latitude on wolf spider species in a homogeneous habitat, and comparing faunas of the Mackenzie River with faunas of Western Alaska. He hopes to compare his records with literature records to determine what effect lateral movement of glacial recession had on dispersal of Pardosa species. He expects to find a rainbow effect between N-S and E-W and also demonstrate that many arctic "species" belong to a morpho-genetic cline due to recession of ice sheets.

"The boreal forests have a very mixed fauna which is due to the mixing and competitive exclusion between two principle immigrant groups after glacial recession. The two groups are arctic species which survived in ice free areas and immigrants from the south below the ice sheets as they retreated. Early in succession arctic species would have an adaptive advantage but as communities matured the southern immigrants would have adaptive advantages. Hopefully someday after a few more years in the field and thousands more spiders, I can piece together a postglacial history for the North American Lycosidae."

We are delighted to receive news from some of our Southern workers. Dr. Wolfgang BUCHERL writes that he retired 2 years ago [see his new address in the address section], but still goes to the Instituto Butantan more or less every day for 4 to 6 hours, continuing his research on centipedes. Dr. SYLVIA is now keeper of the Section of Venomous Arthropods and Sylvia LUCAS and Vera DESSIMONI von EICKSTEDT, formerly Bücherl's assistants are also in the section. Presently, Sylvia Lucas and Wolfgang Bücherl are revising type-specimens of Mygalomorph spiders in the collection of the Instituto Butantan. Dr. Bücherl sends us the information that the salaries of Brazilian researchers are extremely low, even in the State of São Paulo which is notoriously the most progressive state in Brazil. For a full 8 - 5 day, the salary is about 1,800 - 2,000 cruzeiros, = US\$ 333 monthly. So, of course it is difficult to pay subscriptions, attend congresses or even

keep up one's library with xerox-copies.

Despite these hardships, Bücherl has an impressive bibliography. He has published 12 papers between 1962 and 1971, most of them in the past 5 years. His titles range from biology to systematics of venomous arthropods, especially scorpions, mygalomorphs and other spiders.

Will ENNS (Univ. of Missouri, Columbia) writes " Belatedly I have to inform you that since 1958 I have taught a course in Araneology as a special problems course, at irregular intervals, and as student interest dictated. However, only one student followed it up and made spiders his research interest for the M.Sc. degree. That was on the Thomisidae of Missouri. We had much help from the late Harriet Exline Frizzell as you know. We still keenly miss her and always will. Now we have Bill Peck nearby at Warrensburg for which we are thankful. I am still working fitfully at my annotated catalog of the spiders of Missouri."

The spider collection at the University of Utah has been transferred to the American Museum of Natural History. Willis GERTSCH and John COOKE went to Salt Lake City mid-September to supervise packing, Cooke will escort the specimens back to New York. The Types have been in New York for some years, but U.U. still retained most of the Chamberlin & Ivie collections, as well as other important western spiders.

Neil HADLEY (Arizona) attended a Symposium on Physiological Adaptations of Plants and Animals to Extreme Environments, 26-30 March 1972, in Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia. The meeting was sponsored by INTECOL. [Sorry, we don't know what this is short for] Neil presented a paper entitled "Adaptational Biology of Desert Scorpions" containing a review of all previous research conducted on behavioral, morphological and biochemical adaptations to hot dry environments by scorpions worldwide. He also included recent unpublished data from his own lab. The manuscript is in press and is scheduled to appear in Fall, 1972 as part of a special bound issue of INTECOL which will be for sale. Neil also hopes to have some reprints available.

Robert JACKSON has moved to the University of California, Berkeley. His present interest is in the sexual behavior and natural history of saltfield spiders.

Don LOWRIE retired from California State College at Los Angeles and moved to Sante Fe, N. M. in June. He is continuing his research on Pardosa ecology and hopefully will soon have ready a taxonomic revision of the mackenziana group. Since Don retired, there is no longer a spider course at Cal State.

Meeting Dave MARQUA in Arizona was a pleasant surprise, since we had not corresponded with him before. Dave works at the Los Angeles County Nature Center, with Mel THOMPSON, ecologically sharing his copy of the Newsletter, thus not having his name on our mailing list. Dave will coordinate publication of the Journal of the American Arachnological Society, which will be printed at the Nature Center. Dave is mainly a coleopterist but interested in spiders as they occur in his field work. After the Portal meeting, Dave spent another month in the field, will take a 10-day trip to Baja California Sur this fall, and head for Hawaii and New Guinea in March.

John E. MOEUR, a new addition to our mailing list this issue, has been a student at the University of California, Davis, but is moving to the University of Georgia this Fall. He writes this account of his work: "Much of my future work will be with spiders. Beyond an avocational interest in their natural history and general biology, I intend to pursue study of spiders' role(s) in food and nutrient dynamics and community energetics. My dissertation will explore some aspects of feeding behavior, age-class related character displacement in feeding strategies and other aspects of tertiary productivity of two Lycosid species in Yellowstone Park."

Florida is increasingly becoming an arachnology center. Jon REISKIND had a successful summer observing ant-mimicking spiders in Panama and Columbia. He writes that Allen BRADY is spending a sabbatical year in Gainesville working on Sosippus and oxyopids. Three new graduate students are joining the department: Albert JUNG [whom, we hope, is still working on theraphosid taxonomy], Ken PRESTWICH, both in the Zoology Department, and G.B. EDWARDS who will be working with Willard WHITCOMB in the Entomology Department.

We also have news from a Florida-ex, Yael LUBIN. "I am currently [May] completing my Ph.D. at the University of Florida on the behavioral ecology of orb-webs spiders of the genus Cyrtophora. This study was done mainly in New Guinea and includes the following areas: 1) predatory behavior, 2) function and adaptive value of a unique type of orb-web, 3) seasonality of spider populations and their prey, and 4) colonial behavior. The research was directed by M. H. ROBINSON, of the Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute. As of October, 1972, I will be continuing research on the behavior and ecology of tropical orb-web spiders on Barro Colorado Island, in the Canal Zone. This will be done with the aid of a Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute post-doctoral fellowship."

Sue RIECHERT spent most of May - September in Carizozo, New Mexico, studying thermoregulation of Agelenopsis. Sue rushed back to Wisconsin at the end of her field work to supervise her professor's class while he took a field trip to Africa.

The California Academy of Sciences has, at long last, a Curator of Spiders. Bob SCHICK has accepted that position on a five year grant. Bob moved to San Francisco mid-summer, but in spite of all that was able to make the Portal meeting in August.

Bea VOGEL spent a profitable 3 weeks in South Park, Colorado, continuing her study of sympatric occurrence of Pardosa. Single species represent only 25% of the Pardosa occurrence there, with 2 - 5 sympatric most common. Up to 10 species have been taken concurrently. Certain species associations are encountered repeatedly, even in widely separated Rocky Mountain localities. These associations show consistent habitat preferences and probably represent optimum utilization of Pardosa habitats in a varying environment. Bea is analyzing 10 years of data and hopes to complete at least one manuscript this winter. Bea is also plowing ahead on the taxonomic revision of North American Pardosa. The present plan is to characterize species groups and assign all described species to groups. This should be a minor aid to identifications, and will help coordinate all who are working on Pardosa.

Kenneth YEARGAN (Davis) is studying the population dynamics and predatory role of Pardosa ramulosa in alfalfa fields in Central California. Concurrently, he is determining the seasonal abundance of other less common spiders in local alfalfa fields.

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ARACHNID IDENTIFICATION SERVICES

In A A # 7 we included a questionnaire for those willing to identify arachnid specimens. We have had 9 responses so far, but are publishing the results now, hoping that others who intended to respond will be reminded to do so.

The information is given here in the following form:

NAME & ADDRESS @ TAXANOMIC GROUP

* GEOGRAPHIC RESTRICTIONS
 OTHER RESTRICTIONS
 \$ COST OR TAX
 & RIGHTS TO NEW SPECIES
 # TIME REQUIRED

.....

David E. Bixler
 Dept. of Biology
 Chaffey College
 P.O. Box 3127
 Alta Loma Calif 91701

@ Any arctic spider - tundra or nival
 High altitude or high latitude
 Lycosidae or Gnaphosidae

* North American temperate or boreal forests, tundra or high altitude for Lycosidae or Gnaphosidae. Any North American high altitude or arctic species.
 Proper data locality information and available ecological datum.
 One species per vial. Under 6 specimens, any time. Many specimens, by prior arrangement.

\$ A few free to serious workers. A specimen of anything relevant to my research - however, it is unlikely that this should occur.
 & Yes, if relevant to my work. Also the right to deposition of type if described.

2-3 weeks, for a few specimens.

Frederick A. Coyle
 Dept. of Biology
 Western Carolina Univ.
 Cullowhee, N. Carolina 28723

@ Mygalomorph spiders

* North America, Europe, Asia
 None
 \$ Unspecified tax
 & Yes

Weeks or months, depending on time available and what taxa are involved.

Charles D. Dondale
Entomology Research Institute
K.W. Neatby Bldg.
Carling Ave.
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G6

@ Will undertake general identifi-
cations in Araneida and Opiliones.
Greatest competence in the spider
families Thomisidae and Philodromidae.

- * North America north of Mexico
[] Fine sorting makes for less handling by the identifier and hence faster identifications.
\$ No charge. "We serve the state." Normally a selection of duplicates will be retained for research purposes in the Canadian National Collection.
& Negotiable.
Not specified.

Franklin Ennik
Bureau of Vector Control
Calif. Dept. of Public Health
2151 Berkeley Way
Berkeley, CA 94704

@ Loxosceles spp.

- * U.S. & northern Mexico
[] none
\$ up to 20% tax
& Yes
Variable, depending on collection and/or sample size.

Herbert W. Levi
Museum of Comparative Zoology
Harvard University
Cambridge, Mass. 02138

@ Spider family Araneidae otherwise
only once in a while individual
specimens of species used in some-
body's research or that bit a person
(if sorted and labeled)

- * Americas
[] Only if of interest to my research
\$ not specified
& not specified
Between one week if specimens can be determined and 10 years if they can not.
NOTE: We have no identification service as commonly believed. There is no time and there are no funds for this.

William B. Muchmore
Department of Biology
University of Rochester
Rochester, N.Y. 14627

@ Pseudoscorpionida

- * None, but I am most competent with American forms.
[] None
\$ I would like to keep all specimens, but other arrangements are possible.
& Not specified
2 weeks for genera, longer for species.

William A Shear
Biology Department
Concord College
Athens W. Va. 24712
[Please write before sending
specimens.]

@ Opiliones, all families, but
especially Sabaconidae, Sironidae
Ischyropsalidae and Nemastomatidae
(Includes Dendrolasma and Ortholasma,
which are not troglodids.)
Would be everlastingly grateful for
a real ♂ of Caddo aquilis - only a
single specimen known; pedipalp femur
has one spur. Also C. boopis.

- * U.S. and Canada, except for families listed above. Worldwide for those.
[] Specimens should have hand-printed or typed labels in pencil, india ink
or typewriter ink (mimeographed and commercially printed labels also good)
inside vials. No code numbers or taped-on labels please!
\$ Deal for tax made with individuals
& Yes
Usually a few weeks.
NOTE: Will also identify Diplopoda, but write first.

John D. Unzicker
Illinois Natural History Survey
Urbana Illinois 61801

@ Spider Family Mimetidae

- * World
[] Sorted to family. Full data
\$ Keep duplicates
& Yes
North America up to 2 months; Rest of World, up to 3 months.

Beatrice R. Vogel
Texas Memorial Museum
24th & Trinity
Austin, Tx 78705

@ Lycosid genus Pardosa
Will attempt general spider collections
from northeastern U.S. (this is the
only region for which I have reasonable
reference material.)

- @ Any North American Pardosa [suggest Bixler for arctic species]
Any spider from northeastern U.S.
[] Properly labeled and sorted. Sorted to species, if possible, for ecological
studies.
\$ Negotiable. Suggest \$5 an hour if you are on a grant and/or need identifi-
cations for ecological studies. Also will retain duplicate specimens.
Pardosa, in general, identified without charge.
& Yes.
Weeks to months depending on size of collection and locality.

NOTES ON PREPARATION AND SHIPPING OF SPECIMENS

We would like to give a hearty "I second!" to Shear's remarks about
labels and add a comment about the paper of the label. Don't use note paper

which weakens in fluid, or tears when pulled with forceps. Bond paper with rag content is ok, but something stiff is better. You should be able to find some drawing paper, or botany mounting paper which is best. It is most convenient to have a label which fits the vial and doesn't need to be folded. Most local data can be condensed to fit onto 4 or 5 lines. If you include extensive ecological data (and it's good if you do) it might be best to place it on a separate label, or the back of the locality label.

PACKAGING AND SHIPPING OF SPECIMENS: Becomes more and more difficult as postal service becomes more automated. Enclosed parts vials should be held in place with cotton or lens paper to prevent battering of other specimens. If you have screw cap vials, tape the cap with masking tape. Vials should be wrapped individually, or 2's & 3's, and taped with masking tape. If you have small lots (3 - 20), mailing tubes are fine, with padding under and above the vials. If you use a tall tube, you can stack 2 layers of vials, but pad in between. The cap of the mailing tube should be taped on. Masking tape is weak, and glass tape is better for this purpose. Brown paper tape is good too.

If you don't have a mailing tube, double wrap specimens. Make small bundles as above. Then all the vials should be packaged compactly, either in a small box, or wrapped in heavy paper or corrugated cardboard. This small package should be taped. Then it is packed in a strong cardboard box, preferably corrugated, with at least 2" of padding on all sides. Wadded up newspaper is fine, but make it firm. Include a card inside the box with both labels on it. Tape the box. Wrap it in heavy paper (like the large grocery bags, recycled) and tape it. Tie it with string on 3 sides, making knots at intersections. Write the address with waterproof ink. The cord should be strong enough to carry the package by. It will be handled this way in transit. Your package will also enjoy a 10-foot fall some time during transit. Do NOT write "Fragile" on the package. At best it is a waste of time. DO NOT MAIL ANY SPECIMENS BETWEEN DECEMBER 1st AND JANUARY 1st.

Within the U.S. specimens can be mailed "LIBRARY RATE" which is 6¢ a pound. Your clerk has never heard of it. Make him/her look it up. Museum materials are included. Library rate is not insured, but mere money cannot replace specimens, and the insurance will not finance another expedition either.

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ARACHNOLOGISTS OF THE SOUTHWEST +++++

A last minute news item as AA is in press. Mel THOMPSON writes that the Arachnologists of the Southwest will continue meeting and begin informal studies of the families and genera of California spiders. They will also work to establish a reference collection. While they will probably publish minutes of their meetings, notes, observations, etc., will be saved for the Journal of the American Arachnological Society.

Of his own work, Mel writes that he is studying the sexual biology of Plectreuridae and will be publishing with Willis GERTSCH. Mel is also interested in the taxonomy of Lutica; and thirdly, on sound production of spiders during courtship. "Recording sounds with cheap contact microphones and tissue paper-balsa wood drums has if anything made me aware of movements and behavior that might have been overlooked." It sounds most enterprising.

BOOK REVIEWS B.J. KASTON *****

MAIN, B. V., 1964 Australian Spiders. 125 p., 16mo. Jacaranda Press, Brisbane. \$1.70.

HICKMAN, V. V., 1967 Some Common Tasmanian Spiders. 112 p. 8vo., Tasmanian Museum, Hobart. Price?

FORSTER, R. R., 1967, 1968, 1970. The spiders of New Zealand. Parts I, II and III. All in 4to size; 124, 180 and 184 pages respectively. Bulletins 1, 2 and 3 of the Otago Museum, Dunedin.

These three works are written by araneologists of long standing whose studies have contributed much to our knowledge of spiders "down under". MAIN's book is tiny, the page size being only 4 x 5 inches, but it is stocked with useful information. It is primarily a guide to identification with brief notes on natural history of common forms. Approximately 44 pages are occupied with the illustrations, which are line drawings. While not great works of art they should serve as an aid in identifying specimens. Not only are there views of the dorsal aspect, but also of particular anatomical details, eye arrangements, nature of the web, egg sacs, etc. There are two sets of keys to the families, of which one is based on the natural history of the spiders; and the effective use of this guide depends upon keen observation, and the spiders being in its natural situation." For example, one must determine whether the spider is "vagrant" or a "permanent retreat builder"; or whether it is "arboreal" or "littoral". The other key to the 40 families considered is of the more conventional type, using structural characters. The author is conservative, and has kept the number of families to a minimum, so that, e.g., the amaurobiids are placed in the Dictynidae, and tetragrathids with the Argiopidae, etc. For each family one or more representative genera or species are considered, with a brief description, natural history and distribution. The author correctly states "spiders do not ingest solid food" but is mistaken in considering that it is merely the "fluid content [of the prey] which is extracted." On the whole, however, this is a fine piece of work.

In the work of HICKMAN there are 182 line drawings and 72 black and white photos. A dozen pages are given over to the structure and natural history of spiders in general. The author does not give any space to the rare or very small spiders; rather, a brief account is given of a few common species selected from 22 of the 39 families of the Tasmanian fauna. The description of each is followed by notes on the biology. The photos are good, and the line drawings are large and clear. Like the preceding book this is a fine piece of work.

The work by FORSTER is a most important contribution to the literature of araneology. The illustrations, with the exception of a very few photos, are all drawings, and are among the finest of spiders this reviewer has ever seen. Some are full page, and many occupy at least half a page. Except for the outlines in the section on structure, they are shaded, and done with such skill that makes them truly beautiful.

In part I the structure and life history of spiders in general is supplied. Then comes a key to the 33 families living in New Zealand, followed by a short account of each of the families, with an illustration of representative species or two. Part II includes the three mygalomorph families, Ctenizidae, Dipluridae and Migidae (the latter worked up by

C. H. Wilton). Keys are provided to the genera but not to species. Of the 95 species included 83 are described as new. Detailed descriptions and many illustrations (571 in all) are supplied. In addition notes on the biology are given. Part III contains an excellent discussion of the evolution of the families, with comparisons of various structural features and comments on the ideas of Lehtinen. Keys are supplied to the five families as here considered. They are: Dictynidae, Hahniidae, Amaurobioididae [not the Amaurobiidae!] Desidae and Nicodamidae, the two latter being taxa which have had not considered of family rank when Part I was prepared. There are keys to the 30 genera, of which 20 are erected as new. One hundred and thirty six species are described, of which 105 are described as new, and these descriptions are supported by 534 illustrations. There is every hope that the parts still to appear will be completed over the next few years, and at the same level of excellence.

ADDRESS CHANGES

BUCHERL, Wolfgang
rua Sagarana, 152
Vila Madalena
05444 SAO PAULO, SP
Brasil

HJELLE, John T.
California Academy of Sciences
Golden Gate Park
San Francisco, Calif
94118

JACKSON, Robert R.
Dept. of Zoology
University of California
Berkeley, Calif 94720

LOWRIE, D. C.
Rt. 2 Box 331F
Sante Fe, N.M.
87501

LUBIN, Yael
Smithsonian Tropical Research Inst.
P.O. Box 2072
Balboa, Canal Zone

SCHICK, R. X.
California Academy of Sciences
Golden Gate Park
San Francisco, Calif
94118

TRIPP, John R.
Dept. of Biology
Florida Southern University
Lakeland, Florida
33802

NEW LISTINGS

CROCKER, J.
66, Outwoods Drive
Loughbobough, Leics.
LE113LU England

DUMITRESCU, Dan
Musee d'Histoire naturelle.
"Gr. Antipa"
1, Chaussee Kisseleff
Bucarest, Roumanie

HYATT, K. H.
British Museum
(Natural History)
Cromwell Road
London SW 7, England

KAMM, Dwight
Div. of Biol. Sci., Snow Hall
University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kansas 66044

New Listings

MARQUA, David G.
Los Angeles County Nature Centers
1000 N. Durfee Ave.
So. El Monte, Calif.
91733

MOEUR, John E.
Zoology Dept.
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia
30601

O'HARE, Erin
10 I.U. Willets Rd. W.
Roslyn, New York
11576

PEDNEAULT, Andre
365 Morin
Chicoutimi, Quebec
Canada

PRENTICE, John H.
1825 T Street NW, # 608
Washington D. C.
20009

QUINTERO, Diomedes
Harvard University
Museum of Comparative Zoology
Cambridge, Mass
02138

SOLEGLAD, Michael E.
3927 Polack Street
San Diego, Calif
92110

VINEGAR, Allen
Plye Center, Box 1214
Wilmington College
Wilmington, Ohio
45177

YEARGAN, Kenneth
Entomology Dept.
367 Briggs Hall
University of California
Davis, Calif
95616

DIGUETIDAE

by

Vincent D. Roth
Southwestern Research Station, Portal, Arizona

Diguettia Simon, 1895. Gertsch, 1958 (Revision). SW US to TX, and MEX.
Type species: canites (McCook, 1890)

- ♀♂, albolineata (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1895). Gertsch, 1958:16-18, f. 6, 14-15 (♀♂). D. caudata Gertsch, 1935:6-7, f. 9 (♀). SW US from S CA to S TX, S to cent MEX.
♀, andersoni Gertsch, 1958:22-24. S CA.
♀♂, canites (McCook, 1890). Gertsch, 1958:6-12, f. 16-19 (♀♂). SW US from CA and S UT, E into OK, W TX, S into MEX.
♀♂, canites mulaiki Gertsch, 1958:12-13, f. 1-4, 11-13 (♀♂). S TX.
♀♂, imperiola Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940. Gertsch, 1958:18-20, f. 7-10 (♀♂). AZ and W MEX to S TX.
♀♂, molavea Gertsch, 1958:20-22. S CA and adj NV.
♀, signata Gertsch, 1958:22-24, f. 5 (♀). S CA to AZ and NV.

MEXICO

- ♀♂, canites dialectica Chamberlin, 1924. Gertsch, 1958:13-14. BCA
♀♂, propinqua (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1896). Gertsch, 1958:14-16. CHI, COA S to cent MEX.
♀, stridulans Chamberlin, 1924. Gertsch, 1958:24. BCA

SYNONYMY

caudata Gertsch = albolineata (O. Pickard-Cambridge)
dialectica Chamberlin = canites dialectica Chamberlin

LITERATURE CITED

- Gertsch, W. J., 1958. The spider family Diguettidae. Amer. Mus. Novitates. 1904:1-24.

HOMALONYCHIDAE

by

Vincent D. Roth
Southwestern Research Station, Portal, Arizona

Homalonychus Marx, 1891:29. SW US, NW MEX.
Type species: selenopoides Marx, 1891.

- ♀, selenopoides Marx, 1891:30, f. 1 (♀). S CA, AZ.

MEXICO

- ♀, positivus Chamberlin, 1924:630, f. 68 (♀). SON and Tiburon I, Gulf of CA.
♀, theologus Chamberlin, 1924:631, f. 69 (♀). BCA and islands in the Gulf of CA, and N SON.

LITERATURE CITED

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Marx, G. 1891. A contribution to the knowledge of North American spiders. Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. 2(1):28-37.

KEY TO GENERA OF NEARCTIC HAHNIIDAE

by

Vincent D. Roth
Southwestern Research Station, Portal, Arizona

1. AHE as large or larger than ALE 2
AHE much smaller than ALE 3
2. Tracheal spiracle midway between epigastric furrow and spinnerets
Antistea
Tracheal spiracle 1/3 the distance from epigastric furrow to the
spinnerets Neoantistea
3. Legs long and slender. Tibia-patella I 1-1/2 X as long as carapace
Hahnistea
Legs short, stout. Tibia-patella I shorter than to as long as
carapace. Hahnia

HAHNIIDAE

by

Vincent D. Roth
Southwestern Research Station, Portal, Arizona

Antistea Simon, 1898. Gertsch, 1934:15 (Revision).
Type species: elegans (Blackwall, 1841)

♀♂, brunnea (Emerton, 1909). Gertsch, 1934:15, 17-18, f. 31-33 (♀♂); Chickering
1963:66-67, f. 1-2 (♀♂). AK, BCO and N US.

Hahnia C. Koch, 1841. Nearctic Region: Gertsch, 1934:2-3. (Revision).
Type species: pusilla C.L. Koch, 1841.

- ♀♂, arizonica Chamberlin & Ivie, 1942:26, f. 54-55 (♀♂). N AZ
♀♂, cinerea Emerton, 1890. Gertsch, 1934:3, 5-8, f. 1-4, 19-21 (♀♂); Chickering
1963:67-69, f. 3-6 (♀♂). E US, S AK, BCO, and S to AZ.
♀♂, cinera seminola Gertsch, 1934:8; Chamberlin & Ivie, 1942:25, f. 51-53
(♀♂). FL.
♀♂, flacipes Emerton, 1913. Gertsch, 1934:11-13, f. 24-26 (♀♂). NJ, MO, OH,
TX.
♀♂, glacialis Soerensen, 1898. Braendegaard, 1937:4, f. 1-2 (♀♂); Chamberlin
& Ivie: 1947:17-18, f. 9 (♂). AK, ALB, MT, WY.
♀♂, inornata Chamberlin & Ivie, 1942:26-27, f. 56-57 (♀♂). CO, WY, UT.
♀, monticola Bryant, 1941:132-134, f. 1a-1b (♀). NH.

* The ♂ palps illustrated by Chamberlin & Ivie (1947) and Braendegaard
(1937) appear to depict 2 species!

Hahnidae 2

♀♂, okefinkensis Chamberlin & Ivie in Gertsch, 1934:8-9, f. 22-23 (♂). GA.
♀, sanjuanensis Exline, 1938:8-9, f. 45 (♀). WA.

Hahnistea Chamberlin & Ivie, 1942:27. UT, AZ, N CA.
Type species: longipes Chamberlin & Ivie, 1942

♀, longipes Chamberlin & Ivie, 1942:28, f. 58 (♀). N CA.

Neoantistea Gertsch, 1934:18-19. Nearctic Region.
Type species: agilis (Keyserling, 1887)

♀♂, agilis (Keyserling, 1887). Gertsch, 1934:19-23, f. 29, 41 (♀♂). Chickering,
1963:69, f. 7-10 (♀♂); bimaculata Emerton, 1889:32, pl. 7, f. 8, 8a-f.
S CAN to TX and NM.

♀♂, alachua Gertsch, 1946:33-34, f. 3-4 (♀♂). FL.
♀♂, barrowsi Gertsch, 1934:29-31, f. 36-37 (♀♂). MO, NC, KY.
♂, coconino Chamberlin & Ivie, 1942:28-29, f. 59-60 (♂). N AZ.

♀♂, crandalli Gertsch, 1946:35-36, f. 7-8 (♀♂). S AZ.
♀, gertschi Muma, 1945:101-102, f. 18-19 (♀). MD.
♀♂, gosiuta Gertsch, 1934:24-25, f. 30, 42 (♀♂). OR, WA, UT.

♀, jollensis Schenkel, 1950:91-92, f. 34 (♀). S CA.
♀♂, mulaiki Gertsch, 1946:34-35, f. 5-6 (♀♂). TX, TAM.
♂, procteri Gertsch, 1946:31-32, f. 1 (♂). FL.
♀♂, riparia (Keyserling, 1887). Gertsch, 1934:25-28, f. 13-17, 38-40 (♀♂);
Chickering, 1963:70-72, f. 11-14 (♀♂); magna Keyserling, 1887:464-465,
pl. 6, f. 28; radula Emerton, 1889:32, pl. 7, f. 10, 19a; Gertsch,
1934:28-29, f. 18.

♀♂, santana Chamberlin & Ivie, 1942:29, f. 61-63 (♀♂). S CA.

INDEX TO SYNONYMY AND INVALID NAMES

bimaculata Emerton (Hahnia) = Neoantistea agilis (Keyserling)
magna Keyserling (Hahnia) = Neoantistea riparia (Keyserling)
pulchella Marx (Hahnia), nomen nudum.
radula Emerton (Hahnia, Neoantistea) = Neoantistea riparia (Keyserling)
(Levi, 1954:455).
riparia Keyserling (Antistea). See Neoantistea.

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Hahnidae 3

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