

AMERICAN ARACHNOLOGY # 9

AMERICAN ARACHNOLOGY is a newsletter for Arachnologists in the Western Hemisphere. The newsletter will be sent to all members of the AMERICAN ARACHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY and to any arachnologist who requests it. You are not required to join the Society to receive the newsletter. It is sent to you twice a year without charge. Unless there are drastic economic reasons for change, we plan to continue this arrangement indefinitely.

Back issues of the newsletter are now available in the reduced format. [Like this number] A set of Numbers 1-8 can be obtained for US \$ 3.10, or \$ 0.40 for individual numbers. Orders should be sent to the Editor, B. Vogel, 2505 Ashdale Dr., Austin, Tx. 78758, USA.

The charge of \$0.40 is the cost of a Xerox copy. With an envelope and postage, the cost of sending you a single copy is \$0.50. If the newsletter arrives at your old address, 50¢ will be thrown away. The US Post Office virtually never forwards them. IF YOU MOVE, NOTIFY THE EDITOR IMMEDIATELY OF YOUR ADDRESS CHANGE.

AMERICAN ARACHNOLOGY # 9 contains news about: the Society and Journal, the 1973 arachnology meetings, arachnologists and arachnology collections. There is also a research note, a poem, the translation pool, and a fat section of our Nearctic Catalog. The list of names continues to swell. Issue # 6 (October 1971) contained a Directory of Arachnologists. This list has now increased almost 50%, and the next issue, # 10 will contain a new revised Directory containing names and addresses of all who receive the Newsletter and members of the Society.

AMERICAN ARACHNOLOGY

Issue Number 9

April 1973

EDITOR: B. Vogel , 2505 Ashdale Drive, Austin Texas, 78758, U. S. A.

AMERICAN ARACHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY

The Society is now well under way, with only minor hitches. The Secretary, Mel Thompson is arranging for the state of California and the US Internal Revenue Service for tax-exempt status. This involves form-filling and form-filling with no foreseeable difficulties.

The Journal is a living, breathing entity, and the Journal Editor, Bob Mitchell, hopes that the first issue will be published early in the summer. All of you should have received the announcement from the Editor with instructions to contributors. This was a comprehensive statement about editorial policy and manuscript format, worked out by the editorial staff in consultation with the Executive Committee of the Society.

Changes are proposed for the Constitution. A Tentative Constitution was mailed to you last winter, and we have had some reaction to it which require these changes. Instead of including the entire document here, we will list only the changes and ask that you dig out the copy already sent you for comparison. A copy of the revised, ratified constitution will be sent you later in the year. The Executive Committee has approved these changes.

Proposed Constitutional Changes

ART.II, Sec. 1: [rewrite] To promote the study of arachnids.

ART.V, Sec. 1: [rewrite] The elective offices shall consist of the President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Editor and a three member Board of Directors.

ART. VII [new] In case of the dissolution of the Society, remaining funds shall be contributed to an institution(s) with an arachnid collection for the curation of that collection. The institution(s) shall be named at the time of dissolution by the Executive Committee or vote of the membership.

Proposed changes in the Bylaws.

ART. II, Sec. 1. [rewrite] The elective offices shall consist of: President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Editor and a three member Board of Directors.

Sec. 5 [rewrite] An officer or Board of Director member may be re-nominated, but may not serve for more than two consecutive terms in the same office, except for the Editor. The Editor may be reelected as long as that person is willing to serve in that office.

Sec. 10. [rewrite] Publication policy shall be the responsibility of the Executive Committee.

ART. IV, Sec. 1. [rewrite] A Charter Membership will be available for the sum of US \$20.00 for a period of one year from the time of adoption of the Constitution and Bylaws by the general membership, that is, until 1 June 1974.

[NOTE: Members who have already paid \$10 for a regular membership in 1973, may pay another \$10 for Charter Membership, or pay \$20 during the first half of 1974 for Charter Membership.]

ART. IV, Sec. 3. [rewrite] Institutional dues shall be \$10 per calendar year.

[NOTE: This Section received the most comment. The institutional dues had been \$7, hoping to encourage institutions to subscribe to Journals. It has been the custom in the past to charge more for institutions than to members, but recently many state university libraries have had severe fund cutbacks, with the result that the less popular journals have been cancelled. However, our publication costs will be greater than expected a few months ago, and the increase is necessary.]

If there are any additional comments about the Constitution and Bylaws please mail your remarks to the Secretary or some other member of the Executive Committee, within a month of receipt of the Newsletter. Essential changes, if any can be made up to June 1st.

1973 MEETINGS

The 2nd Annual International Meeting of the American Arachnological Society will be in Silver City, New Mexico, August 14-15. [Naming this meeting the annual one is because of the Business Meeting, and is meant in no way to diminish the importance of the other two meetings. It is unfortunate that we were not able to arrange for a single centrally located meeting for 1974, but certainly should be able to do so for 1974.]

PROGRAM: A Business Meeting, open to all members, a symposium on Work-in-Progress on the 14th; on the 15th a workshop on collecting and research techniques and the annual banquet. All members attending the meetings will be expected to participate (even briefly) in the symposium. [It was once pointed out to me that symposium means "with drink"]

COORDINATOR: Martin H. Muma, P.O. Box 1554, Silver City, New Mexico 88061

REGISTRATION: Send Martin a card or letter BEFORE JULY 15 if you will attend the meeting. There is no registration fee. If you wish motel reservations inform Martin, and also how many persons will attend the banquet. Indicate if you require a slide projector to discuss your work in progress.

MEETING FACILITIES: Unsheltered forest camps (as in 1972); Western New Mexico University class rooms, Silver City Women's Club, and Muma's Laboratory in case of rain.

LIVING FACILITIES: Holiday Inn \$12 (single) - \$28 (4); Drifter Motel \$9 (single) - \$16 (4); Copper Manor Motel \$10 (single) - \$18 (4). Trailer Parks: KOA (all hookups) \$3.50-\$4.00; Lake Side Trailers \$3.50; Dunn's Foothills Trailer Park \$3.50. Forest Camps (Gila National Forest): McMillan Forest Camp (14 mi from Silver City) Cherry Creek Forest Camp (15 mi from Silver City) both with water only and no charge.

TRAVEL FACILITIES: Highways Into town: Route 180 from Flagstaff, Ariz.; Route 180 from El Paso Tex.; Route 90 from Truth or Consequences, N. M.; Route 90 from Lordsburg N. M. Bus Line: Whitfield Bus Lines Inc. twice daily from Doming, N. M. Air Line: Frontier Airlines once a day from Tucson, Ariz, and Albuquerque, N. M.

COLLECTING FACILITIES: Excellent in August and ranging from Montaine (8000'+ elev.) through Pinyon-Juniper (5000-7000' elev.) to High Desert (3-4000' elev.)

BANQUET: Hosted by Kay and Martin Muma at the Local Woman's Club. Families are invited and \$1.00/head will be collected to help defer expenses for a south-western dinner and beverages. *****

EASTERN Meeting of the American Arachnological Society will be June 28-30 at the Patterson Building, Pennsylvania State University, University Park (formerly State College) Pennsylvania.

PROGRAM: 10:00 AM Thursday, June 28. Coffee Hour
11:00 AM General Welcoming
Lunch
Afternoon, evening, June 28. Workshops and Discussion
Morning, Friday, June 29. Workshops and Discussion
(Details arranged later)
Afternoon, June 29. Collecting trip.
Morning, Saturday June 30. Tour of Penn State Campus and visit to mushroom research facilities.

Other events planned, but as yet unscheduled: Visit to Snetsinger's wine cellar, Banquet.

COORDINATOR: Robert Snetsinger, 106 Patterson Building, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Penna. 16802.

REGISTRATION: Snetsinger will mail a letter this month to interested people to determine what special interests exist for the meetings and activities. Others who have not yet written him should do so to indicate their interest.

MEETING FACILITIES: Patterson Building.

LIVING FACILITIES: Synoptic list - for further information write the Coordinator for a Chamber of Commerce list. Motels in University Park, KOA in Bellefonte, Penna, about 15 miles from Penn State Univ. In addition there are cabins available at the University's recreational center for the week of June 23-30. Stone Valley is about 20 miles from the University and the rental is \$40/week for a 4-bunk cabin and \$53/week for a 6 bunk cabin. This would be nice for families who like out-of-doors activities and want to include a family vacation. For reservations write Stone Cabin Rental, College of Health and Physical Education, 276 Recreation Building, University Park, Penna 16802.

SOUTHEASTERN Meeting of the American Arachnological Society will be held the weekend of October 6-7, 1973 at the Welaka Reserve, a tract of land on the St. John's River near Welaka, Florida and managed by the University of Florida. This location will allow the participants to collect in several different habitats within the reserve. The cost of the conference (mainly food expenses) will be shared by the participants; the estimated cost will be \$10/person.

Welaka offers free housing - a few apartments and dormitories - so there will be no housing costs. However it is necessary to bring your own bedding. The Reserve is on State 309 just south of the town of Welaka. If you decide to come by air one can fly to Gainesville and arrangements will be made to get you out to Welaka. Any questions can be directed to the Coordinator.

COORDINATOR: Jon Reiskind, Department of Zoology, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32601.

PROGRAM: Friday, Oct 5, 1973
 3-6PM Those arriving Friday can go directly to the Welaka Reserve
 6-7 Informal dinner
 Evening . Night collecting of arachnids. Bring your own headlamp.

Saturday, Oct 6
 8 AM Breakfast
 9-12 Most of the participants expected to arrive during this time
 Others can explore the area.
 12:30 Lunch and formal start of the meeting
 1-2 Lecture and discussion about Welaka Reserve, its habitats
 and geography.
 3-6 Field trips in the Reserve
 7 PM Banquet

Sunday, Oct 7
 8 AM Breakfast
 9-12. Contributed papers (15 min/ presentation)
 12:30 Concluding Lunch

REGISTRATION: Will those planning to participate please fill in the following form and return to Jon Reiskind, Dept of Zoology, University of Florida-Gainesville, Florida 32601, by SEPTEMBER 15, 1973.

NAME

ADDRESS

Will any one accompany you?
 How many?

When do you plan to arrive at Welaka ?

Do you plan to present a paper? (15 min)

If so attach a sheet with Title and Abstract

Will you need: (please circle)

2 x 2 slide projector

Overhead projector

Regular or super-8 mm motion picture projector

I C S E B

Another meeting which may be of interest to many arachnologists. The First International Congress of Systematic and Evolutionary Biology, 4-12 August, Boulder, Colorado. All Biologists are eligible and welcome to attend. Some of the Major Symposia:

- 6 August - Continental drift and its evolutionary consequences
 Species diversity as related to habitat.
 Evolution of pheromonal systems
- 7 August - Evolutionary development of form and symmetry
 Contemporary systematic philosophies
 Evolution of reproduction in the vertebrates
- 9 August - Evolutionary biology of populations
 Evolutionary significance of proteins
- 10 August - Computer revolution in systematics
 Coevolution of animals and plants
- 11 August - Uses of numerical taxonomy in systematic and evolutionary biology

+ Many More. All the above are invited speakers. There are also 25 symposia of special interest groups and sessions of contributed papers.

COORDINATOR: Richard S. Cowan, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington DC 20560 USA.

REGISTRATION: Until August 1, US\$ 40; \$50 at Congress. Deadline for papers has passed.

NEWS ABOUT ARACHNOLOGISTS

One of the "drained brains" has returned to his country of origin. The American continent has lost one of its shining lights - we hope only that the loss to American Arachnology is not a total loss. Many of us knew last year that John A. L. COOKE was finding the commuting rat race a bit much and that even the world's largest arachnid collection could no longer compensate for the hectic pace of living. In March of this year John and family returned to Oxford where he has a position of photographer with the Oxford Scientific Films Ltd. John was looking forward to being once again an Amateur Arachnologist. We hope that he will have enough time to keep his hand in American Arachnology as well.

As of this date the American Museum of Natural History has not named Cooke's successor, though we understand the field of candidates has been narrowed to the two or three most qualified. Meanwhile, requests for loans will be ably filled by MOHAMMAD UNAR SHADAB, Research Assistant for the spider section.

CLIFF CRAWFORD, Univ of New Mexico, Albuquerque is working on ecology and physiology of arid-land arthropods. In particular his research has concerned desert millipedes, Scolopendra centipedes, Mastigoproctus whip scorpions, and a variety of scorpions. Water and temperature relations, metabolism and aspects of population ecology have been emphasized. Cliff also teaches courses in entomology at U.N.M.

ROD CRAWFORD of the Thomas Burke Memorial Washington State Museum (TBMMSH?) is preparing a general guide to non-acarine arachnids of Washington to be complete in about 6 years. His interest in harvestmen and scorpions covers the country, but his spider interests are restricted to Washington, which by his estimate has 800 or so species. Rod also hopes to revise the spider genera Microhexura, Pityophantes and the harvestman Leuronychus.

A new Canadian Arachnologist, WALTER KRIVDA writes that he has been collecting spiders at The Pas, Manitoba for 25 years, and is working on a regional list. The Pas is 500 miles north of the Canada-USA border - in the Hudsonian Zone. Half the year is buried in the snow and the temperature falls to -40°, -50° F!

DON LOWRIE is finding time in his retirement for spiders. He is spending most of April at the Field Museum in Chicago as a visiting curator sorting spiders. The collections are unsorted and unidentified, only about 5-10,000 specimens, but in good shape. It is Chicago area stuff, and some from elsewhere in the

US, with several good tropical collections from various expeditions. Don suggests that workers doing monographs might write the Field Museum to borrow their specimens.

MICHAEL & BARBARA ROBINSON of the Smithsonian Tropical Research Inst, Canal Zone write that they are at present back in Panama, at least for the moment. In January 1970 they set off for New Guinea via Africa and India surveying opportunities for tropical research and spiders in Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Madagascar, India (particularly Madras, Kerala and Assam). Y.D. LUBIN (ex Gainesville) went with them. In New Guinea they spent a year based at Wau Morobe District, mainly working with spiders but also with orthopteroiid insects and marsupials. Michael's main study was on the Ecology and behavior of Nephila maculata (Fabricius) a giant among the Nephilas. This study is written up and in press. The Robinsons also worked with 5 Argiope spp. and with Yael Lubin did a weekly census of all web builders on 3 transects. They are currently writing that up but it has taken much time to process the data. Yael began a study of Cyrtophora spp. starting in Ghana and doing the detailed work at Wau. These 3 arachnologists also did a study of variations of web-adhesiveness with time. Michael writes "Wau had an amazing all the year round abundance of spiders and we hope to return this year in July to continue our work on courtship and mating behavior in araneids. We are now working on the ontogeny of predatory behavior in the local Argiope and Nephila species and courtship in Nephila clavipes, and studies of the predatory behavior of fresh water fishes and anti-predator adaptations of fresh water organisms. ... HERB LEVI [MCZ] is coming down in February (1973) we are looking forward to his visit. Panama would be a good site for an arachnologists get together sometime." 1974 anyone?

BOB SCHICK sends us news about arachnologists at the California Academy of Sciences. Bob's current research is on the reproductive isolating mechanisms in Misumenops and he has also started on the initial sorting stage for a revision of the genus, long term goal is revision of the genus. Other long range projects are a revision of California spiders with WILLIS GERTSCH, and generic revision of Thomisidae. The Cal Acad has 2 research associates, STAN WILLIAMS who is finishing a revision of the scorpions of Baja California and THOMAS BRIGGS who is revising groups of North American phalangids. There are also 3 curatorial and scientific assistants whose primary interest is in arachnids: JOHN HJELL in scorpions, VINCENT LEE in pseudoscorpions and CAROLYN MULLINEX who is currently finishing a revision of the New World genus Paraphrynus. Curatorial help on a volunteer basis has been provided by DARYL UBICK who is identifying California Gnaphosidae.

JOSEPH THILL, another "new" arachnologist is engaged in making a collection of the spiders of Western New York and adjacent Southern Ontario which will be deposited in the Buffalo Museum of Science.

BOB THOMPSON of Seattle sent us a post card with the news that "we have just returned recently from a year in Australia and S.E. Asia. I did quite a bit of collecting in the Cairns area and it was a rare day when we did not find up to 10-12 new species including such items as Polyts (Araneidae) which spin bright pink or yellow egg sacs, and a tiny green (unidentified) ♀ which carries her egg sac above the carapace, held by palps stretched up and back."

We asked Bob for a fuller account of his travels and got a 2 page letter in reply. "There were four of us, my wife Marian, daughter Ellen (21) and son Jonathan (15) that sailed from Vancouver B.C. on the Orsova, bound for Sydney. We stopped for 1 day each at Honolulu, Pago Pago, Suva and Auckland along the way, all of which were new and interesting to us. As soon as we arrived in Sydney (middle of July) we bought a used Toyota Land Cruiser, picked up a tent trailer we had ordered before we left here and headed north to the Cairns area. It was middle of winter in Australia, so we were happy to get into the warmer weather up north.

When we arrived in Cairns we had to put up in a trailer park because we had already made arrangements to fly to New Guinea the end of August to Mt. Hagen to attend a native sing-sing, and had no time to find a house to rent. The sing-sing was the sight of a lifetime, as any perusal of National Geographic articles about it will confirm. We were told the government is phasing out these events, because of the fact that they have pretty much achieved their original purpose (to provide peaceful contact among the dozens of tribes) and they are very expensive to subsidize. At any rate we are thankful that we

got to see one, because it's an experience that can't be matched anywhere else on earth.

"I had previously written to the ecology research station at Wau, and the government forestry research lab at Bulolo, and so we spent a few days at each of those places before we left N. G. The people were most kind, and I got to do some collecting. It may ring a bell if I mention that Yael Lubin was at Wau for some months. She had finished her work by the time we got there, but as I wandered around I saw some evidence of her projects in the form of numbered areas, etc. It is a beautiful spot and she must have enjoyed her work as few people are privileged to do.

"We arrived back in Cairns about the middle of September, and within a few days had found a beach house to rent at Clifton Beach, about 15 miles north of Cairns. We could step out of our house, cross the road, and be on a beautiful sand beach. Except for brief periods on the weekend we could look for a couple of miles in either direction and not see another soul.

"Since I knew we would be there for several months I just made like a complete slug for the first few weeks -- soaked up sun, read a few dozen books contemplated my navel, all the usual things to prove to myself I could kiss off the treadmill. It may not have accomplished anything else, but it convinced me I could cheerfully "retire" at 50, since the number of things I would like to do would take several normal lifetimes yet.

"Anyway after my initial indolence I gradually began to get around the area. I had written to Ramon Mascord, author of "Australian Spiders in Colour", before we left the States, and it happened that he was living in the Cairns area when we arrived there. He was doing some work on North Queensland spiders, and was living with Clyde Coleman, a local naturalist. As it happened, Ray left for Sydney rather sooner than he expected, mostly for personal reasons, but fortunately we had become acquainted with Clyde before Ray took off. He made the difference between a groping, inefficient exploration of the area and a practical efficient, effective survey of many worthwhile spots. Clyde is a bachelor, works as a mechanic for the Australian equivalent of the county, and is ready to go anywhere, anytime, if collecting, photographing or just plain nosing around is on the program.

"So, to make a long story short, we wandered about that area, up to a radius of 100 miles of Cairns, poking into everything we could find and learning a great deal about many of the wonderful things the general populace takes pride in ignoring. I began to refine my photographic technique to the point where occasionally I was producing a transparency I was proud of. With spiders the main target, this is at least a step in the right direction -- now all I need are a couple of hundred more rolls of film, a few more years and a few thousand bucks to support the necessary peregrinations.

"One thing that has resulted from my past ten years of spider hunting is that I now have a major ambition - I want to produce a book "Beautiful Spiders of the World" [cf. "Insects of the World" Linsemaier, Walter, 1972, McGraw-Hill Book Co.]. Not a taxonomic achievement, not an academic monument, but a paean to what we all know are some of nature's most exotic, astonishing, yet beautiful creatures. I have been able to dip into the collection of beauties just enough to know that a stunning book would result - and since nobody is assigning tasks in the spider world, I see no reason why I can't volunteer for this one. I have an idea most of my fellow spider lovers would be willing to help out with information, lists of their candidates for the most beautiful species, etc. Besides, I feel very strongly, given current problems of appreciation of the ecological situation throughout the world, anything that will arouse people's interest in any aspect of nature, would at least be a mark on the positive side of the ledger. Then of course there is always the fact that from the purely selfish standpoint it would be about the most enjoyable undertaking I could imagine -- and who am I to downgrade the role of pure pleasure.

"We left Cairns on May 1 for Bali - spent a few days in that heavenly atmosphere - thence across to Java to Singapore - up to Malaysia for a few days then back to Singapore to catch a jet for London. Spent a couple of weeks there and in Paris, renewing friendships originally made during the war. At last truly the end of the grand tour when we arrived back in Seattle in the middle of July. It's impossible to convey the sense of wonder, and satisfaction that such a year can provide."

Vachon, M. 1953. Commentaires a propos de la distinction des stades et des phases du developpement post-embryonnaire chez les Araignees. Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, (2) 25 (3): 294.

Vachon, M. 1957. Contributions a l'etude du developpement postembryonnaire des Araignees. I. Generalites et nomenclature des stades. Bull. Soc. Zool. Fr., 82: 337.

Vachon, M. 1958. Contributions a l'etude du developpement postembryonnaire des Araignees. II. Orthognathes. ibid. 83 (5-6): 429.

English translations of the above articles can be obtained for the cost of reproduction from Su Riechert, Dept. of Zoology, Birge Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisc. 53706.

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ARACHNID IDENTIFICATION SERVICES
+ + + + +

Last year we asked for information about persons willing to name specimens. In AA #8 we published the meagre results, but since then have had a few more responses.

Arlan L. Edgar
Dept of Biology
Alma College
Alma, Michigan 48801

@ Opilionids

- * GEOGRAPHIC RESTRICTIONS: any opilionid from North America, excluding Mexican forms.
 [] OTHER RESTRICTIONS: sorting of similar forms into separate vials is of much help.
 \$ COST OR TAX: no charge, retention of duplicates is highly desirable.
 & RIGHTS TO NEW SPECIES: yes, but negotiable.
 # TIME REQUIRED: variable, depending on genus and press of other duties.

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Martin H. Muma
P.O. Box 1554
Silver City, N. M. 88061

@ Solpugida

- * Western Hemisphere
 [] Complete collection data, including habitat and other ecological notes.
 \$ None, unless extensive and regular.
 & Will retain new species and uniques for description and deposition in museums.
 # Less than 10 vials, 2 weeks; more than 100 vials, 2 months.

.....

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

@ Scorpionida

- * Americas
 [] I would like to keep duplicates of interesting specimens but other arrangements are possible.
 \$ None.
 & Yes.
 # 2-3 weeks.

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LITERARY CRITICISM DEPARTMENT

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On Reading Lehtinen's "Classification
of the Cribellate Spiders"

Outstanding men have labored hard
To classify the spiders.
Problems are many, solutions few,
Too many exceptions -- and riders.

Full half a hundred systems exist,
None of them best, or worst.
Martin Lister wrote number one,
Lehtinen, the fifty-first.

A thousand errors had been made
But now have been corrected.
Existence of all these terrible wrongs
To me was unsuspected.

Astavakra, new genus, euphonious name --
Too strange to be placed in homonymy.
I wonder how long it will valid remain
And not fall into synonymy.

I read on page two hundred
That Petrunkevitch had failed!
Simon, too, shot wide the mark
Prestige and fame curtailed.

One critic, in pure frustration,
Made vicious verbal attack.
Its title alone remains today --
His Editor sent it back.

Grand works on higher taxa
Risk poems made in jest,
But work at species level
Is hardest still, and best.

Charles Dondale

!!!!!!!!!!!!

ARACHNOLOGISTS OF THE SOUTHWEST

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The Notes of the Arachnologists of the Southwest has been absorbed by the American Arachnological Society. Members of the ASW will now receive a newsletter which will concern itself with the activities of the ASW spider study group that meets at the Whittier Narrows Nature Center.
 Mel Thompson
 Whittier Narrows Nature Center
 1000 North Durfee Avenue
 South El Monte, Calif. 91733

ARACHNID COLLECTIONS

Mentioned in AA # 8 that the arachnid collection of the University of Utah (Chamberlin & Ivie material) was transferred to the American Museum of Natural History. The Utah collection consisted of about 250,000 specimens - added to the 770,000 specimens already at the AMNH, makes the collection in New York very much the largest in the world. Typically, the Museum is running out of space to store this vast collection and is seeking ways to expand the amount of space allotted to arachnids, before the two collections can be completely integrated. A quarter million specimens is an impressive sight, let alone one-and-one-quarter million. When we visited the AMNH in February, the arrangement was such that it was possible to view nearly the entire Utah collection, just unpacked for our benefit. Estimating an average of 5 specimens/vial, 20 vials/pint jar, it takes 2500 jars to accommodate 250,000 specimens. This occupied the shelves covering a wall and a half of a largish room.

Needless to say, the Utah collection is a valuable addition to the AMNH collection. Many of the specimens came from inaccessible and seldom-visited localities in regions of considerable zoogeographic importance. The transfer of this collection also makes the specimens accessible to arachnologists, which they were not always in Utah.

Second largest collection in the United States is at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard, with about 400,000 specimens. The collection has recently been moved into spacious quarters, not only with ample room for expansion of collections, but vast space for visitors. The collection is on the 5th floor of the new museum wing, in a warehouse-sized room. Grey metal shelving occupies the center of the room, and around 2 sides of the room, under the windows, is a continuous desk-high bench for work space.

Probably the next largest Museum collection in the United States, is at the California Academy of Sciences in San Francisco. Bob Schick writes "I would estimate at least 50,000 [spider] specimens. Our next largest arachnid group is the scorpions, 40,000, the great majority having been collected by Stanley Williams and his students. John Hjelle, of our staff, is attempting to amass as complete a generic representation as possible through exchange with other institutions; at present we have 36 of the 106 valid scorpion genera. The other non-acarine groups are phalangids, 2100; pseudoscorpions, 2800; solpugids, 1000; and pedipalps, 300. The bulk of the material comes from Ethiopian, Oriental and Neotropical regions, and Mexico, particularly Baja California." Don Frizzell, who was the husband of Harriet Exline, died in October, 1972. He bequeathed his estate to the Academy for arachnological research in memory of Harriet, who died in 1967. The exact amount is not yet known, but Bill Peck thinks it runs to 6 figures.

Bill Peck acquired Harriet Exline's library and spider collection at the time of her death. Peck estimates the collection at a quarter million specimens, making it one of the major collections on the continent. Much of the collection is sorted and identified. It contains specimens from Missouri, central and southern United States, Peru and other parts of South America.

In the next newsletter we hope to have information of other collections in the Americas. We intend to publish a revised version of a list Herb Levi prepared of major collections (in Museums) of the world. There seems to be no list of private collections of North America, or of small University collections. We would like to make such a list, particularly of collections available for loans for taxonomic revisions. Send your information to the EDITOR of this newsletter, size of your collection, specialty (if restricted taxonomically) and geographic coverage.

RESEARCH NOTE

Submitted for publication in Notes of the Arachnologists of the Southwest, 13 November 1972. Since the Notes are no longer published this was forwarded to AA. A more detailed report will be presented at the British Museum in June 1973 and probably published in Toxicon. Future notes of this nature should be published in the Journal of Arachnology, unless the author prefers American Arachnology.

EFFECTS OF LATRODECTUS EGG POISON ON

WEB BUILDING

Findlay E. Russell

Laboratory of Neurological Research, University of Southern California, Los Angeles County/University of Southern California Medical Center, Los Angeles California 90033.

It has been known for many years that the egg sacs of Latrodectus sp. were toxic (Kobert, 1889; Kellogg, 1915) but studies on the chemistry and toxicology of this poison have only recently been reported (Buffkin and Russell, 1971; Buffkin et al., 1971). The present note deals with a preliminary study on the effects of a lyophilized, sugar-water Latrodectus hesperus egg extract on the web-building pattern of Araneus diadematus.

The methods employed were those described by Witt et al. (1968). Twenty spiders were used in the study. The extracts were prepared as previously described (Buffkin et al., 1971). The egg extract dosages varied from 100 mg of extract/kg. of spider body weight to 5 g./kg. Prior to being fed an extract, and in controls, the spiders were deprived of food for two days. Female spiders were used in all experiments, and all webs were removed prior to feedings, as well as immediately after study. Control web patterns were obtained from each spider and compared on an individual and collective basis.

In most cases the spiders spun no webs for several days following the feedings. In spiders fed 100-800 mg. extract/kg. body weight, there appeared to be no change in the number, length or thickness of threads, web radius or trap construction. One spider receiving 1 g./kg. died 6 hours after feeding. The web-building activity of those spiders receiving 3-5 g./kg. was abnormal. There was a significant reduction in the thread lengths and in the number of spirals. In general, the spiders showed a considerable decrease in activity from their control experiments. This decrease in activity persisted for several days in some spiders. Another spider died after receiving 5 g./kg.

Although definitive quantitative measurements were not obtained, it appeared that there was a positive correlation between dose level and the number of web disturbances but there did not appear to be a significant relationship between the dose and the time of extract effect. These preliminary data indicate that the use of web-building activity as an assay for animal poisons should be explored. Further investigations with this toxic egg extract and other arthropod poisons are in progress.

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NEARCTIC SPIDER CATALOG

Vince Roth is forging ahead setting a shining example for the rest of us on what is probably the first (official?) project of the American Arachnological Society. This is proposed as a cooperative venture, with arachnologists working up the families of their specialty - the catalog of species, and an illustrated key to genera. Completed manuscripts should be sent to the coordinators of the Catalog, Vince Roth and Willis Gertsch, Vince, because he is willing to do the work, and Willis because he has more information in his head than the rest of can hope to find in our libraries.

This newsletter contains the family Gnaphosidae of the nearctic region, and a catalog of Mexican Gnaphosidae as well. The catalog is placed at the end of each newsletter, so you can remove it and place it in a separate notebook if you wish. AA # 8 contained the families Digeuidae, Homalonychidae and Mahniidae. The fascicle on Gnaphosidae should be used as a pattern for future families by other authors. The genus Micaria was not included by Roth in the Gnaphosidae because it is being revised by Robin Leech and was not ready in time for publication. There is a fine illustrated key to the genera of Gnaphosidae (hope Xerox reproduction does it justice). For Iaghiappe Vince also included a speed "monochotomous" key to be utilized once the arachnologist has mastered the dichotomous key. It is fast and almost as accurate and will be useful for rapid sorting of material.

We asked for volunteers to work on a few unassigned families. Several workers responded so the assignments were made on a first come basis. There are still 4 families unspoken for.

New Assignments:

Donopidae - Crawford & Vogel
Plectreuridae - Thompson
Sparassidae - Kaston
Symphytognathidae - Cutler
Uloboridae - Ubick
Zoridae - Cutler

Volunteers still needed for:

Dictynidae (recently revised)
Leptonetidae
Linyphiidae (several workers needed, can be done in parts)
Loxoscelidae (recently revised)

AMERICAN ARACHNOLOGISTS

Address Change

COOKE, J.A.L.
Oxford Scientific Films Ltd
Long Hanborough
Oxford OX7 2LD
England

PINTER, Larry
San Marcos Biological Laboratory
P. O. Box 612
Solvang, Calif 93463

New Listings

+++++

ALLEN, Terry M.
5931 Belice St.
Long Beach, Calif 90815

CARPENTER, R. M.
4507 McNeil Street
Wichita Falls Texas 76308

BASS, James T., Jr.
507 Barlow St.
Americus Ga
31709

CASEY, Ernest R.
1005 S. W. 2nd Ave
Gainesville Fla 32601

BRIGGS, Carey
12504 Cedarbrook Lane
Laurel Md 20810

CRAWFORD, Clifford S.
Dept of Biology
University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, N.M. 87106

CRAWFORD, Rod
Burke Museum, Zoology Division
Univ of Washington
Seattle Wash 98105

DINGERKUS, Guido
55 Ecology House
Cornell University
Ithaca New York 14850

DREWS, Dave
120 S. 5th St
Warren Minn 56762

FIRSTMAN, Bruce
California Polytechnic College
Pomona, Calif 91766

FRANCKE, Oscar F
Dept of Zoology
Arizona State University
Tempe Ariz 85281

HARP, Joel
3606 S. Hughes St
Amarillo Tx 79110

HOBBS, Donna E.
305, Kokona Hall
Univ of New Mexico
Albuquerque N.M. 87106

JACOBSON, Larry
3024 Edens Ave
Bellingham Wash 98225

JILLSON, Ray
Whittier Narrows Nature Center
1000 N. Durfee Ave
South El Monte Calif 91733

KILLEBREW, Don W.
310 Redmond Drive, Apt 125
College Station Texas 77840

KRIVDA, Walter
The Pas, Manitoba
P. O. Box 864
Canada

LUPTON, David W.
Serials Section
The Libraries
Colorado State University
Fort Collins, Colo 80521

MATTHIASEN, Fabio Aranha
Faculdade de Filosofia
Ciencias e Letras do Rio Claro
Caixa Postal 178
Rio Claro, Brasil

MULLEN Gary R.
Dept of Entomology
Comstock Hall, Cornell Univ
Ithaca NY 14850

PARKER, William S
Dept of Biology
Univ of Utah
Salt Lake City Utah 84112

PURRONE Alan D
482 Edison Road
Turnbull Conn 06611

ROWLAND, J. Mark
Dept of Biology
Texas Tech University
P. O. Box 4149
Lubbock Texas 79409

SEDGWICK, Walter C
Bar M Ranch
Boston Ga 31626

SHADAB, Mohammad Umar
Dept of Entomology
American Museum of Natural History
Central Park West at 79th Street
New York NY 10024

SILVER, Timothy
6883 N. Elm Tree Road
Milwaukee Wis 53217

THILL, Joseph F.
36 Allegany Ave
Kenmore NY 14217

UBICK, Darrell
2336 Jones Street
San Francisco Calif 94133

WANLESS, F. R.
Arachnology
Brit Mus (N. H.)
Cromwell Rd
London SW7 England

WEBB, James P
Dept of Biology
Texas Tech Univ
P.O. Box 4149
Lubbock Tx 79409

WISE, David H
Museum of Zoology
Univ of Michigan
Ann Arbor Mich 48104

Address Change

BROWN, Kathy M.
Westhall Manor Apt 2099
2809 Northaven Rd
Dallas Tx 75229

SPEED KEY TO NEARCTIC GNAPHOSIDAE 1/

If the character listed is not present or does not agree, move on to the next.

Spinnerets contiguous; iridescent scales on abdomen----- MICARIA

Carapace and abdomen with 3-4 longitudinal black markings on a white to light gray background; one species in SW US has markings broken
----- GESORIA

Abdomen with pale transverse markings or "H" like pale markings ----- POECLIOCHROA

Epigynum with a scape
Cheliceral retromargin with 2 teeth ----- SOSTICUS
Cheliceral retromargin with 0-1 tooth ----- SOSTOGEUS

All trochanters notched ----- DRASSODES

Cheliceral retromargin with a serrated keel. Endites evenly rounded laterally, occasionally indented distally, never in the middle ----- GNAPHOSA

Metatarsal comb present on legs III and IV.
PME round, hardly, if at all, larger than PLE; posterior eyes nearly equidistant; PER straight, occasionally slightly procurved -- ZELOTES
PME oval, larger than PLE; PME close or contiguous; PER procurved.
----- DRASSYLLUS

PER strongly procurved; PLE situated anterior to PME. Dist: AZ, S CA, BCN, MEX ----- SCOPODES

Cheliceral retromargin with a single lobe ----- CALLILEPIS

Cheliceral retromargin with 2-3 lobes. Dist: FL, E MEX.----- LARONIA

Cheliceral retromargin with two teeth
Tibia IV lacking dorsal median spine
Tibia I with 1 ventral spine ----- ORODRASSUS
Tibia I with no ventral spines ----- HAPLODRASSUS
Tibia IV with 2 dorsal median spines
Eye rows almost contiguous, trochanters shallowly notched----- RACHODRASSUS
Eye rows separated, trochanters not notched ----- SOSTICUS

1/ Includes Mexican genera except Bonna and Echemus. This key is adequate for the majority of species. Some Zelotes-Drassyllus and Nodocion-Herpyllus are difficult to separate.

AME 1/2 diameter of ALE. Dist: Central MEX ----- TIVODRASSUS

Tibia IV with 2 dorsal median spines ----- SOSTOGEUS

PME round, separated by their diameter. Cheliceral promargin usually toothed; retromargin usually with one tooth. Endites always shorter than width of sternum. Abdomen usually gray, occasionally with markings. ----- HERPYLLUS

PME usually oval, contiguous or almost so. Cheliceral promargin keeled or trilobed; retromargin usually lacking teeth. Endites nearly as long as or longer than width of sternum. Abdomen usually yellowish, no markings ----- NODOCION

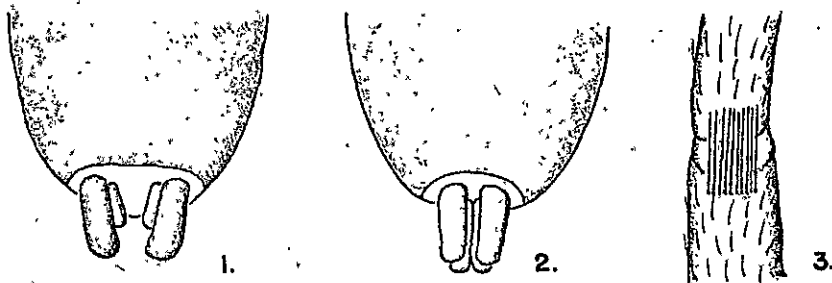
ILLUSTRATED KEY TO NEARCTIC GNAPHOSIDAE 1/2/

by

Vincent D. Roth, Resident Director
Southwestern Research Station, Portal, Arizona
and
Wynne Brown, Skidmore College
Saratoga Springs, New York

1. Spinnerets well separated (fig. 1). Abdomen lacking iridescent scales ----- 2
Spinnerets contiguous (fig. 2). Abdomen with iridescent scales ----- 3
MICARIA

2. Metatarsi III and IV lacking comb ----- 4
Metatarsi III and IV with a distal comb (fig. 3) ----- 3

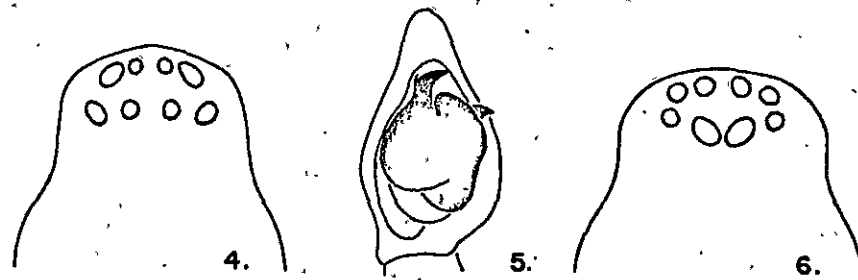


3. FME hardly, if at all, larger than PLE (fig. 4), usually round, rarely oval; posterior eyes nearly equidistant; PER straight, occasionally slightly procurved ----- ZELOTES
FME larger than PLE; FME close or contiguous (fig. 6), usually oval; PER slightly procurved 3/ ----- DRASSYLLUS

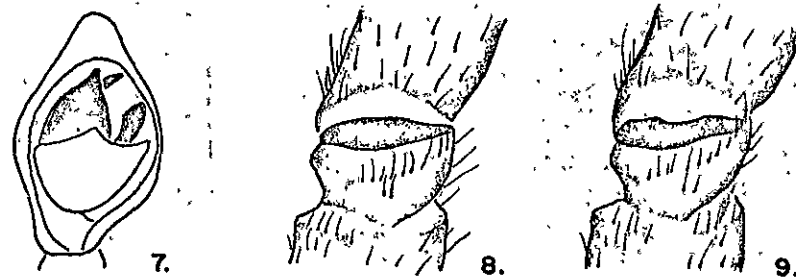
1/ Includes Mexican genera except *Bonna* and *Echemus* which have not been studied. *Bonna* is similar to *Nodocion* but has a clypeus twice the diameter of an ALE. *Echemus* has two minute teeth on the cheliceral promargin and "small teeth" on the retromargin but appears similar to *Nodocion*.

2/ Spines or teeth are often lost so check both legs or margins of the chelicera and use the larger number.

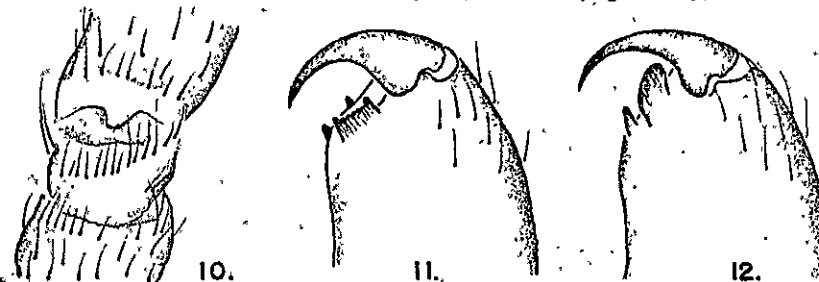
3/ Some *Zelotes* key out here, especially *Z. rusticus* L. Koch, but these have only one or two distal apophyses on the bulb of the male palpus and lack ventral and ectal apophyses (fig. 5) whereas *Drassyllus* has large ventral and ectal apophyses as well as a distal apophysis (fig. 7). No characters are known to separate the females of these problem species. Perhaps these species are misplaced or the genera should be synonymized.



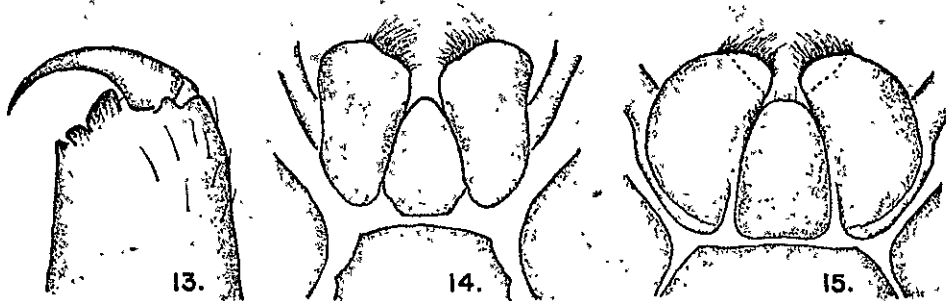
4. Trochanters not notched (fig. 8) or shallowly notched (fig. 9) ----- 5
Trochanters deeply notched (fig. 10) ----- DRASSODES



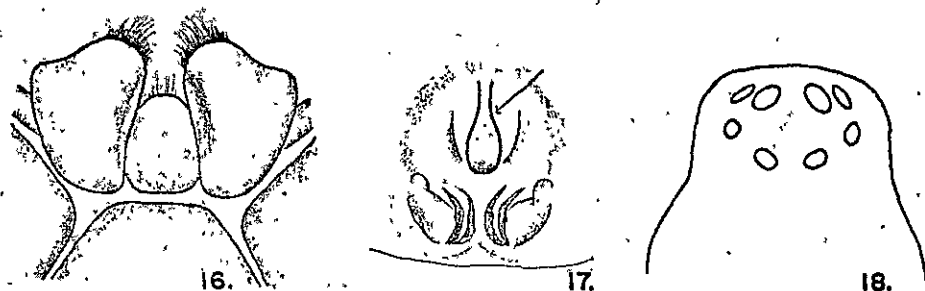
5. Cheliceral retromargin toothed or lacking teeth, not keeled or lobed. ----- 8
Cheliceral retromargin keeled (fig. 11) or lobed (figs. 12-13) ----- 6



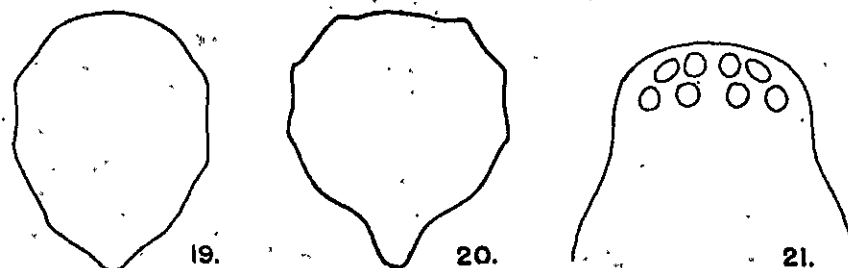
6. Cheliceral retromargin with a rounded lobe or lobes (figs. 12-13). Spatulate claw tufts present. Endites usually angular or indented laterally (fig. 14) ----- 7
Cheliceral retromargin with a serrated, truncated keel (fig. 11). No spatulate claw tufts. Endites usually semicircular laterally (fig. 15), occasionally indented laterally near tip (fig. 16) ----- GNAPHOSA



7. Cheliceral retromargin with one rounded lobe (fig. 12). Sternum short, stout, much wider than length of endites. Dist: not FL nor E. MEX ----- CALLILEPIS
 Cheliceral retromargin with 2-3 rounded lobes (fig. 13). Sternum elongate, endites about as long as width of sternum. Dist: FL and E. MEX ----- IARONIA
8. Males, or females lacking a scape ----- 10
 Females with a scape (fig. 17) ----- 9
9. Cheliceral retromargin with 1 tooth. PME larger than PLE, almost contiguous ----- SOSTOGEUS
 Cheliceral retromargin with 2-3 teeth. PME smaller than PLE, equally spaced ----- SOSTICUS



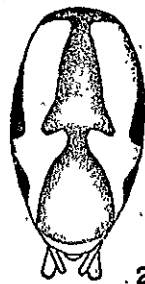
10. FER slightly procurved, straight or slightly recurved (figs. 4, 6, 21). Dist: Widespread ----- 11
 FER strongly procurved (fig. 18). PLE anterior to PME. Dist: Extreme SW US and W. MEX ----- SCOPODES
11. AME larger than or subequal to ALE. Sternum lacking posterior projection (fig. 19). Dist: Widespread ----- 12
 AME minute, less than half the diameter of an ALE. Sternum about as wide as long, not including the posterior projection (fig. 20). Dist: S. MEX ----- TIVODRASSUS



12. Cheliceral retromargin with 2 or 3 teeth ----- 13
 Cheliceral retromargin with 1 or 0 teeth ----- 16
13. Tibia IV lacking dorsal median spines ----- 14
 Tibia IV with 2 dorsal median spines ----- 15
14. Tibia I with 1 ventral distal spine. Lateral eyes separated by their diameter ----- ORODRASSUS
 Tibia I lacking ventral spines. Lateral eyes separated by 1/2 their diameter ----- HAFIODRASSUS
15. Eye rows almost contiguous (fig. 21). Trochanters shallowly notched (fig. 9). Metatarsi I-IV not scopulate. Dist: SE US ----- RACHODRASSUS
 Eye rows distinctly separated (figs. 4, 6). Trochanters not notched (fig. 8). Metatarsi I-IV scopulate on distal half. Dist: NE US ----- SOSTICUS
16. Abdomen lacking pale transverse markings, occasionally spotted or with longitudinal stripes ----- 17
 Abdomen with pale transverse markings (fig. 22), occasionally with pale longitudinal lateral stripes, almost connected to form an "H" (fig. 23) ----- POECILOCHROA
17. Trochanters slightly notched (fig. 9) ----- 19
 Trochanters not notched (fig. 8) ----- 18



22.

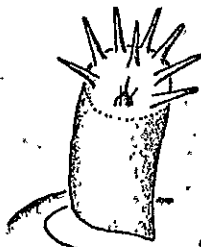


23.

18. Endites long, slender, about $3/4$ width of sternum. Embolus of male originates on ventral surface of bulb, exposed on surface of conductor. Epigynum with a scape (fig. 17). Tip of anterior spinnerets with stout, truncate spigots (fig. 24)----- SOSTOGEUS
Endites short, stout, about $1/2$ width of sternum. Embolus of male originates on side of bulb, hidden behind conductor. Epigynum lacking scape. Tip of anterior spinnerets with slender, acuminate spigots (fig. 25)----- Litopyllus paludis Ch. & G.



24.



25.

19. Tibia IV with 1 dorsal spine. FME separated by their diameter, usually round $1/$, similar in size to ALE. Cheliceral retromargin with 1 tooth ----- 20
Tibia IV lacking a dorsal spine. FME contiguous or slightly separated, usually oval, slanted, larger than PLE. Cheliceral retromargin usually lacking teeth ----- LITOPYLLUS $2/$ & NODOCION
20. Abdomen gray or with a median white line ----- HERPYLLUS
Abdomen with 3-4 longitudinal black lines dorsally and laterally on a pale background, occasionally lines broken or spotted -- GESONIA

- $1/$ Nodocion arizonicus (Chamberlin) has similar eyes but differs in having the endites as long as the width of the sternum.
 $2/$ Probably a synonym of Nodocion.

NEARCTIC GNAPHOSIDAE INCLUDING SPECIES FROM
ADJACENT MEXICAN STATES

by
Darrell Ubick $1/$ and Vincent D. Roth $2/$

Callilepis Westring 1874:43. N AM.

Type species: nocturna (Linnaeus).

- σ , altitudinis Chamberlin 1936a:14, f. 25(σ); Levi and Levi 1951:226, f. 19(σ); Bonnet 1956:930, emendation from altitudinis. CO, WY.
 σ , aremella Chamberlin in Chamberlin and Gertsch 1928:177; Chamberlin and Gertsch 1940:11, f. 15(σ). UT.
 σ , femoralis Banks 1911:441, f. 11(σ). NC, MS.
 σ , gosoga Chamberlin and Gertsch 1940:10-11, f. 13-14(σ). GA.
 σ , imbecilla (Keyserling) 1887:427, pl. 6, f. 5(σ); Kaston 1948:343, f. 1150-51, 1158-59(σ); pluto Banks 1896:60; Pythonissa imbecilla, Emerton 1890:177, pl. 4, f. 6, 6a-6d(σ). N US, CAN.
 σ , munda Chamberlin 1936a:16-17, f. 22-24(σ). AR, OK, TX, TAM, NUL.
 σ , nocturna (Linnaeus) 1758:621; Tullgren 1946:91, f. 28, 185-86(σ). CAN.

Gesonia Simon 1893a:365-69, 375. E and SW US to Panama.

Type species: bilineata (Hentz).

- σ , bilineata (Hentz) 1847:456, pl. 24, f. 5(σ); Kaston 1948:348, f. 1163-64 (σ). E US W to TX.
 σ , classica Chamberlin 1924:619-20, f. 57(σ). BCS, BCN, CA, AZ, SON.
 σ , sincera Gertsch and Mulaik 1936:10-11, f. 12, 16(σ). TX, TAM, SLP.

Drassodes Westring 1851:48. CAN, US, MEX.

Type species: lpidosus (Walckenaer):

- σ , auriculoides Barrows 1919:355, pl. 15, f. 4a-b(σ); D. robinsoni, Kaston 1938 (in part):178, pl. 8, f. 12-14(σ); Kaston 1948:352, f. 1190-91, 1196-97(σ). OH, CT, WI.
 σ , celes Chamberlin 1919a:5, pl. 2, f. 2(σ). CA, UT, AZ.
 σ , gosiutus Chamberlin 1919b:245, pl. 16, f. 3(σ); Kaston 1948:353, f. 1192, 1199-1201(σ); Geodrassus auriculoides, Kaston 1938:175, pl. 8, f. 5-8 (σ). UT, OK, CT.
 σ , hunterae (Blackwall) 1871:432. CAN.
 σ , louisianus Roddy 1957:290-291, f. 2(σ). LA.
 σ , neglectus (Keyserling) 1887:434, pl. 6, f. 10(σ); Kaston 1948:351-52, f. 1176, 1188-89, 1195(σ); Drassus saccatus Emerton 1890:178, pl. 4, f. 7-7d (σ); D. humilis Banks 1892:20, pl. 1, f. 60-60a(σ); D. inornatus Banks 1895:420. CAN, US.
 σ , phanus Chamberlin 1922:159; Kaston 1948:353-54, f. 1193-94, 1202(σ). UT, CT, NY.
 σ , robinsoni Chamberlin 1919:245, pl. 16, f. 2(σ); Kaston 1938:179, in part, none of the figures; Kaston 1948:352-53, f. 1198(σ). UT, WY, NB, MI, MA, CT, TX.
 σ , yavapaius (Chamberlin) 1925:213. AZ.

$1/$ San Francisco, California.

$2/$ Southwestern Research Station, Portal, Arizona.

Drassyllus Chamberlin 1922:166. US, CAN, MEX.

Type species: fallens Chamberlin.

- ♂, adocetus Chamberlin 1936a:21-22, f. 27(♀); Kaston 1948:361, f. 1228-30(♂♀). NY, NC.
- ♂, agilis (Bryant) 1936:93-95, pl. 3, f. 3(♂); Nodocion zelotoides Chamberlin 1936b:6, f. 20(♀), preoccupied; N. solaster Chamberlin 1937:170, new name; N. chamberlini Roewer 1951:443, new name. CA to TX.
- ♂, aprilinus (Banks) 1904c:110, f. 7(♀); Kaston 1948:360, f. 1217-19(♂♀); Drassyllus frigidus, Chamberlin 1936a:24-25, f. 40-41(♂), not frigidus Banks, MD, CT, NJ, NC.
- ♀, arizonensis (Banks) 1901a:582, f. 3(♀); D. viduus Chamberlin 1936a:30, f. 45(♀). AZ.
- ♀, coahuilanus Gertsch and Davis 1940:7-8, f. 15(♀). COA.
- ♂, conformans Chamberlin 1936a:22-23, f. 30(♀); D. gertschi Chamberlin 1936a:25, f. 33-34(♂). CA, UT.
- ♂, covensis Exline 1962:83-85, f. 1-6(♂♀). AR.
- ♂, crebrius Chamberlin and Gertsch 1940:13-14, f. 26-27(♂♀); Kaston 1948:360, f. 1214-16(♂♀). LA; OH, CT.
- ♂, dentelifer Chamberlin 1936b:13, f. 1-2(♂). FL.
- ♂, depressus (Emerton) 1890:9, pl. 3, f. 8-8a(♀); Kaston 1948:359, f. 1209-10(♂♀). CAN, E US, OR, CO, NM, AZ.
- ♀, deversus Chamberlin 1936b:13, f. 7(♀). UT.
- ♂, dixinus Chamberlin 1922:169; D. finium Chamberlin 1936b:15, f. 33-34(♂). CA, LA, TX.
- ♂, ellipsis Chamberlin and Gertsch 1940:14-15, f. 3-4(♂). GA, AL.
- ♀, eremitus Chamberlin 1922:167. TN, FL.
- ♂, eremophilus Chamberlin and Gertsch 1940:15-16, f. 18-19(♂). MI.
- ♂, fallens Chamberlin 1922:166-67; Kaston 1948:361, f. 1223-24(♂♀); Prosthesima depressa Emerton 1911:406, pl. 5, f. 8(♂), (in part, not f. 8a-c). MA; NY, WI, NC, VA, PA, MD.
- ♀, fractus Chamberlin 1936b:14, f. 6(♀). CA.
- ♂, frigidus (Banks) 1892:17, pl. 1, f. 56-56a(♀); Kaston 1948:359, f. 1211-13(♂♀); Chamberlin 1936a:24-25, f. 40-41(♂) = aprilinus (Banks), not frigidus (Banks); Prosthesima nova Banks 1895:78; D. amissus Chamberlin 1936a:22, f. 28-29(♂). NY, MD, GA, AZ.
- ♂, gyndaphes Chamberlin 1936b:16, f. 26-28(♂♀). TX.
- ♂, hubbelli Chamberlin and Gertsch 1940:15, f. 28-29(♂). AZ.
- ♂, inanus Chamberlin and Gertsch 1940:17, f. 24-25(♂). UT.
- ♂, insularis (Banks) 1900:97; Zelotes irritans 1919a:6-7, pl. 2, f. 6(♂); Z. ethops Chamberlin 1919a:7; D. apachus Chamberlin 1922:168-69; Chamberlin and Woodbury 1929:135, pl. 2, (captions reversed) f. 3-4(♂); D. empiricus Chamberlin 1924:628, f. 66(♂); D. rationalis Chamberlin 1924:629, f. 67(♀); D. monteriensis Schenkel 1950:38-40, f. 6a-b, 7(♂♀). CA, AZ, UT, COA.
- ♀, lambros (Chamberlin) 1920:193, f. 19(♀). UT, WY.
- ♀, lasalus Chamberlin and Gertsch 1940:13, f. 30(♀). UT.
- ♀, lebidus (Banks) 1899:190. LA.
- ♀, louisianus Chamberlin 1922:168. LA.
- ♀, lutzi Chamberlin 1936a:25, 27, f. 39(♀). CO.
- ♂, mehisto Chamberlin 1936b:14, f. 3-5(♂♀). TX, NB, UT, WA.
- ♀, monicus Chamberlin 1936a:27, f. 35(♀). CA.
- ♂, mormon Chamberlin 1936a:27, 29, f. 36-38(♂♀). UT to BCN.

- ♀, moronius (Chamberlin) 1936b:5-6, f. 21(♀). UT.
- ♀, nannellus Chamberlin and Gertsch 1940:11, 13, f. 33(♀). UT, NB.
- ♂, niger (Banks) 1896:62; Kaston 1948:359, f. 1206-08(♂♀); Prosthesima rufula, Emerton 1909:217, pl. 9, f. 6a, d, (in part, not other figures); P. transversa Emerton 1911:406, pl. 5, f. 9(♂). New England, NJ, PA, NH, WA, AK.
- ♂, notonus Chamberlin in Chamberlin and Gertsch 1928:179; D. fratrellus Chamberlin 1936a:23-24, f. 31-32(♂♀); D. tonaquintus Chamberlin and Gertsch 1940:17-18, f. 20-21(♂). WA, UT, AZ.
- ♂, orgilus Chamberlin 1922:169; D. dromicus Chamberlin, 1922:169-170. TX.
- ♂, osteganus Chamberlin (emended from ostegae by Bonnet 1956:1605) 1936a:29, f. 42-43(♂). FL, GA.
- ♂, peninsulanus (Banks) 1898b:217, pl. 13, f. 16(♀); Nodocion barbaranus Chamberlin 1922:154; 1936a:12-13, f. 16(♀); 1936b:6, f. 19(♀); N. iugans Chamberlin 1922:154. "Baja Cal.", CA, AZ, COA.
- ♂, proclesis Chamberlin 1922:170-71. CA.
- ♂, prosaphus Chamberlin 1936b:16-17, f. 29-30(♂). TX.
- ♂, rufulus (Banks) 1892:17, f. 55-55a(♀); Kaston 1948:358, f. 1203-05(♂♀); Prosthesima immaculata Banks 1892:18, f. 58-58a(♀). NY, CT, MD, PA, NB, CO.
- ♀, saphes Chamberlin 1936a:29-30, f. 44(♀). CA, AZ.
- ♀, suminolus Chamberlin and Gertsch 1940:16-17, f. 31(♀). FL.
- ♂, socius Chamberlin 1922:167; Kaston 1948:361, f. 1231-32(♂); Prosthesima rufula, Emerton 1909:217, pl. 9, f. 6c(♀), in part; P. depressa Emerton 1911:406, pl. 5, f. 8b-8c(♂), in part. MA.
- ♂, sporadicus Muma 1944:10, f. 11-12(♂). MD.
- ♀, texanans Chamberlin 1936b:17, f. 25(♀). TX.
- ♂, virginianus Chamberlin 1922:168; Kaston 1948:360, f. 1225-27(♂♀); Prosthesima rufula, Emerton 1909:217, pl. 9, f. 6(♀), in part, not f. 6a-8. NY, CT, WI, VA, WV.
- ♀, zelotoides (Worley) 1928:621, f. 4(♀). NB.

Gnaphosa Latreille 1804:134. CAN, US, MEX.

Type species: lucifuga (Walckenaer).

- ♀, altudona Chamberlin 1922:157-58. TX.
- ♂, antipola Chamberlin 1933:4-5, f. 5-7(♂♀). UT.
- ♂, brumalis Thorell 1875:497; Kaston 1948:346, f. 1156-57; 1185(♂♀); Chamberlin 1933:6, 8, f. 1-2(♂); G. scudderi Thorell 1877:491; G. humilis Banks 1892:19, pl. 1, f. 59. CO, N US, AK, CAN.
- ♀, californica Banks 1904a:335, pl. 38, f. 10(♀). CA, UT.
- ♂, clara (Keyserling) 1887:429, pl. 6, f. 6(♂). UT.
- ♂, fontinalis Keyserling 1887:426, pl. 6, f. 4(♀); Kaston 1948:345-46, f. 1178-80(♂♀); G. americana Banks 1896:61. CT, PA, WI, KY, OK, TX.
- ♂, gosoga Chamberlin in Chamberlin and Gertsch, 1928:178. UT, CA.
- ♂, hirsutipes Banks 1901b:573, f. 4(♀); Fox 1938:228, pl. 1, f. 9(♂). AZ, CA, NM, UT, CO.
- ♂, laponum (L. Koch) 1866:7, 33, pl. 2, f. 23-25(♂♀); G. islandica Sörensen 1898:222; Braendegaard, 1946:54-55, f. 33-34(♂♀). E. Greenland.
- ♂, mima Chamberlin 1933:2, 4, f. 3-4(♂). NEF, ALB.
- ♀, muliki Chamberlin 1936b:6-7, f. 24(♀). TX.
- ♂, muscorum (L. Koch) 1866:14, pl. 1, f. 9-10(♂♀); Kaston 1948:344-45,