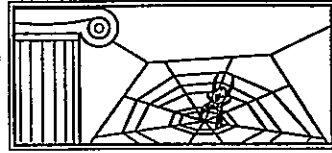


# AMERICAN ARACHNOLOGY

The Newsletter of the American Arachnological Society

Number 43



March 1991

## Society Elections

According to the Society By-Laws, this year we are to select a President-Elect, a Secretary and a new Director (also, as outgoing president, George Uetz will replace Bill Shear as a Director). The following members have kindly consented to be candidates for these positions. Brief resumes for each of the candidates are printed inside on page two. Please mark your ballot (enclosed) and return it to Alan Cady at the address indicated on the ballot. The candidates are:

*President-Elect:* James E. Carico, James E. Carrel  
*Secretary:* Brent Opell  
*Director:* Victor Fet, Charles Griswold, Daniel Jennings, Gary Polis, William Tietjen, David Wise  
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## Foreign Languages in the Journal by Ann Rypstra

At the business meeting of the Society in Ottawa, Canada last summer, the Executive Committee reported their decision to make English the sole language of the *Journal of Arachnology*. That decision arose from the difficulty the editors were having finding competent reviewers for non-English papers and the hardship associated with correcting proofs in unfamiliar languages. There was also some concern that the readership for these articles was very low and so a question whether all the extra work was really worth it.

The decision raised considerable discussion among the membership at the meeting and, as a result, the Executive Committee has agreed to reconsider the issue at their next meeting. In order to help them in their deliberations, I agreed to gather some information from you, the membership at large. To that end, please fill out the enclosed survey and return it to me at the address indicated on the form no later than May 15. It is important for us to have a good response. Please fill out what you can even if you do not attend meetings or review for the journal.

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## New Editor for the *Journal of Arachnology*

After five years under the successful editorship of Jim Carico, the *Journal of Arachnology* is getting a new editor. During his tenure as editor, Jim Carico has returned the *Journal of Arachnology* to an "on time" publication schedule and has overseen many changes - a new printer, a new format and page size, and the enormous task of moving to electronic publishing. The new editor -- Jim Berry of Butler University -- has been appointed by the Executive Committee to assume the office as journal editor beginning this summer.

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## 1991 Annual Meeting The University of Mississippi

Oxford, Mississippi

June 17-22, 1991

The 15th Annual Meeting of the American Arachnological Society will be held on the Oxford Campus of the University of Mississippi from June 17-22, 1991 in the E.F. Yerby Conference Center. There will be papers, films, video presentations, poster sessions, night collecting, several social events, and a post-meeting field trip is planned.

**Registration:** You will receive a registration packet in the mail. The registration fee is \$40 if postmarked by April 1, 1991. Late registration is \$50.

**Hosts:** Gary and Patricia Miller, of the Department of Biology, The University of Mississippi, University, MS 38655. Telephone (601)-232-7495

**Schedule:** Registration on Monday, 17 June from 1 - 5 PM; Paper Sessions on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday; Field Trip to Tishomingo State Park on Friday, 21 June. The Field Trip fee is \$20, which includes lunch and transportation.

**Air Service:** Memphis International Airport is the nearest airport, and free transportation will be available to the campus. Please send flight information with your registration form.

**Accommodations:** Dormitory housing at \$6.50 per person per night for double accommodations will be available. Single accommodations price is \$9.75 per night. The dormitories are air conditioned, but there are common baths. The Alumni House operates a campus motel (\$32 single; \$42 double, plus tax) per night. Motels close to campus include the Holiday Inn (\$35 single; \$45 double, plus tax), Best Western Oxford Inn (\$33 single; \$37 double, plus tax), and the University Inn (\$34 single, \$6 each additional person, plus tax). Camping facilities are available about 20 minutes from campus.

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## XII International Congress of Arachnology Brisbane, Australia -12-18 July 1992

The XII International Congress of Arachnology will be held in Brisbane, Queensland, Australia from 12 to 18 July, 1992. Brisbane is on the east coast of Australia and is near tropical rainforest and the Great Barrier Reef. Sessions will be held at the Queensland Museum in the city. Accommodation will be provided on the campus of the University of Queensland (approximate cost is A\$40.00 per day with breakfast) or as required. If you intend to attend, please send your name and address by the end of March 1991 to: The Secretary, XII International Congress of Arachnology, Queensland Museum, Box 300, SOUTH BRISBANE, Q 4101 AUSTRALIA. [The international telephone number is +61 7 840 7700; The facsimile number is +61 7 846 1918].

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## Resumes of Candidates

### Candidates for President-Elect

#### James E. Carico

Position: Professor; Dept. of Biology; Lynchburg College  
Education:

B.S. - East Tennessee State University (1959)  
M.S. - Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State Univ. (1964)  
Ph.D. - Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State Univ. (1970)

Recent publication: Descriptions of two new species of the genus *Archifus* (Araneae, Pisauridae) and the female of *A. vilhena*. *Journal of Arachnology* 17: 221-224. 1989.

#### James E. Carrel

Position: Assoc. Professor and Honors Director; Division of Biology; University of Missouri, Columbia

Education:

A.B. - Harvard University (1961)  
Ph.D. - Cornell University (1971)

Recent publication: Water and hemolymph content in the wolf spider *Lycosa ceratiola* (Araneae, Lycosidae). *Journal of Arachnology* 18: 35-40.

### Candidates for Director

#### Victor Fet

Position: Assistant Professor; Dept. of Biological Sciences; Loyola University; New Orleans, Louisiana

Education:

M.S. - University of Novosibirsk, USSR (1976)  
Ph.D. - Zoological Institute of Leningrad, (1984)  
Post-Doctoral work: Vanderbilt University

Recent publication: A catalogue of scorpions (Chelicerata: Scorpiones) of the USSR. *Riv. Mus. Sci. Natur. E. Caffi* (Bergamo, Italy). 13:73-171. 1988 (1990)

#### Charles E. Griswold

Position: Research Collaborator; Division of Myriapods and Arachnids; Dept. of Entomology, National Museum of Natural History; Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Education:

B.S. - Univ. of California at Berkeley (1972)  
Ph.D. - University of California at Berkeley (1983)

Recent publication: A revision and phylogenetic analysis of the spider subfamily Phyxelidinae (Araneae, Amaurobiidae). *Bull. American Museum Natural History* 196:1-206. 1990.

#### Daniel T. Jennings

Position: Principal Research Entomologist, USDA, Forest Service (retired); and Faculty Associate, Dept. of Entomology, University of Maine, Orono

Education:

B.S. - Colorado State University (1960)  
M.S. - University of New Mexico (1967)  
Ph.D. - University of New Mexico (1972)

Recent publication: Jennings, D.T., J.B. Dimond, and B.A. Watt. Population densities of spiders (Araneae) and spruce budworms (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae) on foliage of balsam fir and red spruce in east-central Maine. *Journal of Arachnology*. 18: 181-193. 1990.

#### Gary A. Polis

Position: Associate Professor, Dept. of Biology; Vanderbilt University; Nashville, Tennessee.

Education:

B.S. - Loyola University of Los Angeles (1969)  
M.S. - University of California at Riverside (1975)  
Ph.D. - University of California at Riverside (1977)

Recent publication: *Biology of Scorpions* (editor); Stanford University Press. 587 pp.

#### William J. Tietjen

Position: Assoc. Professor; Bellarmine College, Louisville, KY

Education:

B.S. - Pennsylvania State University (1973)  
Ph.D. - Ohio University (1979)

Recent publication: Preliminary isolation of male-inhibitory pheromone of the spider *Schizocosa ocreata*. *J. Chem. Ecol.* 13: 237-244. (1987) (with Rao Ayyagari)

#### David H. Wise

Position: Associate Professor; University of Maryland (Baltimore County Campus), and Affiliated Associate Professor, University of Maryland (College Park Campus)

Education:

B.S. - Swarthmore College (1967)  
M.S. - University of Michigan (1969)  
Ph.D. - University of Michigan (1974)

Recent publication: Reillo, P.R., and D.H. Wise. Experimental evaluation of selection on color morphs of the polymorphic spider *Enoplognatha ovata*. *Evolution* 42: 1172-1189.

### Candidate for Secretary

#### Brent Opell

Position: Professor of Biology; Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University; Blacksburg, VA

Education:

B.A. - Butler University (1971)  
M.S. - Southern Illinois University (1974)  
Ph.D. - Harvard University (1978)

Recent Publication: The relationship of book lungs and tracheal systems in the spider family Uloboridae (Araneida). *J. Morphology* 206: 211-216. 1990.

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### Black Widow Cafe T-Shirts

An advertisement in a catalog offers either a T-shirt (P24T @ \$12.95) or a sweatshirt (P24S @ \$22.95) from the Black Widow Cafe in Tasmania, Australia. Plus \$2 shipping and handling. They are available from "What on Earth"; at 2451 Enterprise East Parkway, Twinsburg, OH 44087-2399 or call 1-216-963-6555. (Neither the Society nor the officers profit from this!)



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**Applications and Opinions Published in the  
Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature  
(28 September 1990)**

Case 2734 - *Thalassocheles* Beier, 1940 (Arachnida, Pseudoscorpionida): proposed designation of *Chelifer taiensis* With, 1907 as the type species. [The purpose of this application is the designation of this species as the type species of the pseudoscorpion genus *Thalassocheles* Beier 1940. Beier had misidentified the species he was studying as *Chelifer pallipes* White, 1849.] (by Mark Harvey, Western Australian Museum, Frances Street, Perth, Western Australia 6000, Australia)

Opinion 1611 - *Heliophanus kochii* Simon 1868 (Arachnida, Araneae): specific name conserved.

Opinion 1612 - *Attus penicillatus* Simon, 1875 (currently *Sitticus penicillatus*; Arachnida, Araneae); specific name conserved.

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**Request for Mainland *Tetragnatha***

Rosemary Gillespie

Dept. of Zoology, University of Hawaii at Manoa  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

I would like to know if anyone has information on *Tetragnatha viridis*. Has anyone collected any recently; if so, from where? Could you do it again? I would very much like to have live specimens. The basis for my request is that I am working on the extraordinarily speciose lineage of *Tetragnatha* in Hawaii, within which an entire clade has abandoned web-building. This behavior is associated with elongation of leg spines - and often with vivid lime-green coloration. *T. viridis* has long leg spines, and is green: I am sure (speculation!) it is a cursorial predator, and does not build a web. Does this (if I'm right in my speculation!) mean that the Hawaiian *Tetragnatha* evolved from an ancestor similar to *T. viridis*, but some species have reverted to web-building behavior? Or does it mean that abandonment of web-building behavior has evolved independently in Hawaii? I would also be interested if anyone had information on any "spiny-legged" and/or lime-green tetragnathid (e.g. *T. laqueata* or *T. squamata*).

Finally, I would like to encourage all interested arachnologists to come to the Evolution meetings over here in July. It is a good excuse to come to Hawaii and see the spectacular araneoid fauna - almost all of which is endemic, although largely undescribed. I would especially encourage those interested in *Tetragnatha*, *Ariannes*, *Theridion*, thomisids and lycosids.

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**Proceedings From Turku Congress Available**

A limited number of the *Proceedings of the XI International Congress of Arachnology, Turku, Finland, 7-12 August 1989* (Acta Zoologica Fennica 190, 422 pp.) is available at a special price of \$30. Send orders to Mr. Veikko Rinne, Zoological Museum, University of Turku, SF-20500, Finland (FAX +358 21 6336590). The volume can be purchased also from Tiedekirja Oy, Kikkokatu, SF-00170, Helsinki, Finland, at the "official" price of 400 FIM (about \$110).

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**Report from the Photographic Library Committee for  
the Ann Morton Photographic Slide Collection**

Robin Leech

Biological Sciences

Northern Alberta Institute of Technology

11172-106 Street; Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5G 2R1

An *ad hoc* Committee has been established to examine the best ways to deal with the Ann Morton photographic slide collection, which was left in the care of the American Arachnological Society. The committee chairman is Robin Leech, and the committee members are Robert Holmberg and Don Buckle. Ultimately, all of the slides will be examined and put into one of two quality categories: (1) Good to Excellent; and (2) Poor. Many slides will be withdrawn from the collection if they are not seen as being even of poor grade. Poor slides will be retained until better ones can be found to replace them. To date, we have not seen any part of the collection, so we are not in a position to make a statement regarding overall quality, or the approximately number of slides that we will retain in this collection. We have drawn up a tentative list of 11 access codes to the slides: family; genus; species; morphology; distribution; ecology; reproduction; feeding; webs; parasitoids; and mimicry. If anyone has any suggestions for other access codes, or would like to substitute one of the above for another, please contact me. We will be contacting the British Arachnological Society, as we have been told that they have a slide collection that may have use access for its members. At present, we are soliciting opinions and ideas from the general membership. Later, we may solicit labor. We foresee that some members who have photographs may wish to submit either originals or good duplicates for this slide collection. Has anyone opinions on this matter?

These photographs slides will be available to society members for use in publications. If the slides are needed for educational purposes, it is our suggestion that the originals be duplicated and then returned. Many books published today have splendid photos of animals in them (for example, Hickman, Roberts, and Hickman, 1988. Integrated Principles of Zoology). We would like to know how members feel about loaning our pictures to publishers when the author is not one of our members.

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**Call for Memorabilia and Abstracts**

by Alan Cady

It has been a number of years since any presentation have been delivered at the meetings of the American Arachnological Society under the auspices of the AAFF (Arachnological Association for the Absorption of Federal Funds). There has been a call to revive these important contributions to our collective acumen. Therefore, two courses of action are being initiated. (1) To anyone who has presented papers relative to the AAFF, please send abstracts, manuscripts, or any other memorabilia to Alan Cady or Bill Tietjen. These will be compiled and made available at the meeting in Mississippi this June. This will be something to be treasured forever. (2) Anyone interested in presenting an AAFF paper at the next meeting please make your desires known to either Alan Cady (Zoology, Miami Univ., 4200 E. Univ. Blvd., Middletown, OH 45042) or Bill Tietjen (Biol., Bellarmine College, Newberg Rd., Louisville, KY 40205)

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## Report from the Committee on Common Names of Arachnids

G.B. Edwards

Florida State Collection of Arthropods  
Gainesville, Florida 32602

The following is the edited text of a letter I sent to the other six members of the Common Names Committee on Arachnids. I received replies from four of these members. There was a general consensus among the participants that such a committee is needed, and I have added their constructive comments as parenthetical annotations in italics.

"The function of this committee at present is to determine the feasibility of the American Arachnological Society taking over the responsibility of giving common names to arachnids when necessary. At present, the Entomological Society of America has assumed this responsibility. We can hardly blame them since we haven't been willing in the past to do it ourselves. On the other hand I am unwilling to continue to let an organization with little or no expertise in arachnids make rulings on common names of organisms which are (for some of us) our livelihood. While any contribution we make in this regard may seem insignificant to some, I don't think we can afford to ignore any opportunity to enhance our profession in the eyes of the scientific community or the public, no matter how minor. Frankly I am dismayed at the number of our colleagues who were indifferent or opposed to our involvement. It is my opinion that this negative response is shortsighted. The following is a list of recommendations I have for participation by the AAS in dealing with common names of arachnids:

1. The AAS should be responsible for approving common names of arachnids. (*It may be considered a necessary evil; we get enough bad Public Relations from other sources, e.g., Arachnophobia; numerous sources use common names for reference, e.g., the pest control, agriculture, and movie industries, libraries, even graduate students; we should concentrate particularly on common names at the family level.*)

2. Which organisms should we have jurisdiction over? Considering the history of the AAS, probably all arachnids except mites. However, we have recently allowed the participation of non-economic acarologists. Should we claim jurisdiction over them, also? Or should we leave the mites to the acarology society, which is larger than the AAS? I tend to favor leaving the mites for the acarologists. (*All agreed we should leave mites to the acarologists.*)

3. What geographical area should we have jurisdiction over? This might boil down to what we mean by the "American" Arachnological Society. Are we restricted to North America north of Mexico, all of North America (including Central America and the West Indies), or the entire Western Hemisphere? Another way to look at it would be to do as the ESA and include major pests wherever they occur worldwide, even if they don't occur in the U.S. at present. A related problem, which actually occurred recently, is what to do about an imported species which has become well-known enough to need a common name. I don't think we want to step on the toes of our sister arachnological societies in other parts of the world by giving common names to arachnids native to their areas. On the other hand, if they don't

have a common name for a species and we need one, I suppose we could name it. Certainly there are common names for a number of foreign species already in existence, and we should use them whenever it becomes necessary (e.g., *Latrodectus hasseltii*, the Australian redback spider). So what do you think about our geographical jurisdiction and what about imported species? (*Common names we assign are only enforceable by the Journal of Arachnology, unless the Entomological Society of America agrees to follow our outlines; generally Western Hemisphere, especially North American, arachnids; should use common names prevalent where species originates if not native to North America, e.g., should use Spanish name if from Chile [or English equivalent]; if we need to name an imported species, its common name should include the place of origin, e.g., Chilean recluse spider.*)

4. We should not give common names to just any species without a good reason. Species requiring common names should meet one of the following criteria: (a) They are abundant and conspicuous, at least seasonally, and frequently encountered by people. (b) They are economically important, (c) They are medically important. (*No others offered, all generally agreed.*)

5. After we work out the details over what animals and what areas we should cover, I will contact the ESA and propose that we take over making decisions on common names of arachnids. I suggest that we continue to work within the framework of the List of Common Names of Insects (and other Arthropods) and agree that the ESA will continue to publish the names with their List as we make decisions on them. What if ESA does not agree to cooperate with us; will we have conflicting lists? (*"I suspect that we will have few decisions to make anyway, but we should be willing to accept the responsibility to make what contribution we can. Frankly, I don't want to be the laughing stock of the scientific community because we allowed someone to mistranslate, e.g. *agrestis* [meaning rural or agrarian] as aggressive, and then use this mistranslation in the common name [e.g., *Tegenaria agrestis* = aggressive house spider]."*)

I would be happy to hear from any of the membership who have constructive comments to make concerning any of the above or related topics. Below is a consensus list of common names of spider families and well-known species, drawn largely from the Levis' *Spiders and Their Kin*, Kaston's *How to Know the Spiders*, and Gertsch's *American Spiders*, as well as the ESA official List of Common Names and a few miscellaneous sources. Where more than one common name exists, the name which would seem to cause the least confusion (i.e., the "preferred" name), if such is apparent, is marked with an asterisk (\*). I have received several lists with suggestions for common names for various genera and species, but I withhold these proposals until the guidelines and goals for this committee have been firmly established.

This is a cursory list; certainly more names will be found as the literature search for common names is continued. All common names which were derived directly from the family name, e.g., *eresids* for *Eresidae*, have been omitted from the above list. Anyone is welcome to submit to me additional common names (please indicate source), or make up some of your own.

Committee: G.B. Edwards, Chairman; Blaine Hebert, John Kaspar, Herb Levi, Tom Mason, Andy Penniman, and Louis Sorkin.

(continued)

# Tentative List of Common Names

Taxon	Common Name
Theraphosidae	tarantulas <sup>1</sup> , bird spiders, hairy mygalomorphs, baboon spiders <sup>2</sup> , monkey spiders
Ctenizidae	trapdoor spiders
<i>Bothriocyrtum californicum</i>	California trapdoor spider
Antrodiaetidae	folding door spiders
Dipluridae	funnel web tarantulas
Atypidae	purseweb spiders
Scytodidae	spitting spiders
Sicariidae	six-eyed crab spiders
Loxoscelidae	brown spiders <sup>3</sup>
<i>Loxosceles reclusa</i>	brown recluse spider <sup>3</sup> , violin spider
Pholcidae	daddy-longlegs spiders, cellar spiders
<i>Pholcus phalangoides</i>	long-bodied cellar spider
<i>Spermophora meridionalis</i>	short-bodied cellar spider
Therididae	cobweb spiders <sup>3</sup> , comb-footed spiders
<i>Achaearanea tepidariorum</i>	common house spider, American house spider
<i>Latrodectus mactans</i>	southern black widow <sup>3</sup> , black-widow
<i>Latrodectus geometricus</i>	brown widow <sup>3</sup> , gray widow
<i>Latrodectus bishopi</i>	red widow <sup>3</sup> , red-legged widow
<i>Latrodectus variolus</i>	northern black widow <sup>3</sup> , northern widow
<i>Latrodectus iradecimguttatus</i>	malmignatte
Linyphiidae	line-weaving spiders
Linyphiinae	sheetweb spiders
<i>Pityohyphantes costatus</i>	hammock spider
<i>Nerine radiata</i>	filmy dome spider
<i>Frontinella pyramitela</i>	bowl and doily spider
<i>Microlinphya</i>	platform spider
Erigoninae	dwarf spiders
Mimetidae	pirate spiders
Nesticidae	cave spiders
Araneidae	orb spiders
<i>Acanthepeira stellata</i>	star-bellied spider
<i>Argiope argentata</i>	silver argiope
<i>Argiope aurantia</i>	black and yellow garden spider <sup>3</sup> , writing spider
<i>Argiope trifasciata</i>	banded garden spider <sup>3</sup> , banded argiope
<i>Argiope breunni</i>	Breunni's argiope
<i>Argiope lobata</i>	lobed argiope
<i>Araneus diadematus</i>	cross spider, European garden spider
<i>Araneus trifolium</i>	shamrock spider
<i>Araneus marmoreus</i>	marbled spider
<i>Araneus cavaticus</i>	barn spider
<i>Araneus thaddeus</i>	lattice spider
<i>Nuctenea cornuta</i>	furrow spider
<i>Nuctenea sclopetaria</i>	bridge spider, gray cross spider
<i>Mecynopoda lemniscata</i>	basilica spider
<i>Mastophora</i>	bolas spider
Gasteracanthinae	spiny-backed <sup>3</sup> or spiny-bellied orb spiders
<i>Gasteracantha cancriformis</i>	spiny-backed spider
<i>Micrathena gracilis</i>	spined micrathena
<i>Micrathena sagittata</i>	arrow-shaped micrathena
<i>Micrathena mitrata</i>	white micrathena
Tetragnathinae	long-jawed orb spiders
<i>Leucauge venusta</i>	orchard spider
<i>Meta menardi</i>	cave orb spider
<i>Nephila clavipes</i>	golden silk spider
<i>Pachygnatha</i>	thick-jawed spider
<i>Tetragnatha</i>	long-jawed orb spider
Theridiosomatidae	ray spiders
Agelenidae	funnel web spiders
<i>Agelenopsis</i>	grass spider
<i>Argyroseta aquatica</i>	European water spider
<i>Tegenaria</i>	European house spider
Oxyopidae	lynx spiders
<i>Peucezia viridans</i>	green lynx spider
<i>Oxyopes aureus</i>	golden lynx spider
<i>Oxyopes salticus</i>	striped lynx spider
Pisauridae	nursery web spiders
<i>Dolomedes</i>	fishing spiders
Lycosidae	wolf spiders
<i>Lycosa carolinensis</i>	Carolina wolf spider
<i>Lycosa tarentula</i>	European tarantula
<i>Pardosa</i>	thin-legged wolf spider
<i>Pirata</i>	pirate wolf spider
<i>Geolycosa</i>	burrowing wolf spider
Gnaphosidae	(among a group of "running spiders") <sup>3</sup>
<i>Herpyllus ecclesiasticus</i>	parson spider
Clubionidae	sac spiders
<i>Chiracanthium mordax</i>	pale leaf spider
Anyphaenidae	(among a group of "running spiders") <sup>3</sup>
Ctenidae	wandering spiders <sup>3</sup>
Heteropodidae. (Sparassidae)	giant crab spiders
<i>Heteropoda venatoria</i>	hunter spider
Platoridae	platorid crab spiders
Selenopidae	selenopid crab spiders
Thomisidae	crab spiders
<i>Misumena, Misumenops</i>	flower spiders

(continued)

Philodromidae	pholodromid crab spiders
Salticidae	jumping spiders
<i>Salticus scenicus</i>	zebra spider
Dinopidae	ogre-faced spiders
Uloboridae	hickled band orb spiders
<i>Uloborus glomus</i>	feather-legged spider
<i>Hyptiotes</i>	triangle spider
<i>Hyptiotes cavatus</i>	Eastern triangle spider

\* preferred name; <sup>1</sup>New World; <sup>2</sup>Old World; <sup>3</sup>I have received comments that these names are too vague and the common names of the families should be changed.

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## Future Society Meeting Locations

1992	1993
St. Amselm's College	Universidad de Costa Rica
Manchester, New Hampshire	San Jose, Costa Rica
Host: Craig Hieber	Host: Carlos Valerio

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## Research Report

James E. Carrel

Dept. of Biological Sciences, University of Missouri - Columbia  
Columbia, Missouri 65211

I am interested in the physiological ecology of spiders, especially wolf spiders that are endemic to ancient beaches in south-central Florida. I am studying the life histories of several *Lycosa* and *Geolycosa* species, in particular *Geolycosa xera archboldi* that may be regarded as an endangered population.

I have long been interested in how spiders cope with chemical defenses that are commonly present in insects and millipedes that they prey upon. This has led me to investigate spider cardiovascular and metabolic biology in normal and poisoned spiders. Most of my studies are conducted under controlled laboratory conditions, but I plan to extend some of them to actual field conditions to ascertain the influence of environmental variables on regulated homeostatic systems.

Recently I began to investigate whether spiders possess juvenile hormones to control their metamorphosis and possibly other aspects of their growth and development. I began this work using wild *Lycosa ceratiola* and *L. osceola*, but I plan to switch my lab studies to use a spider that is easily reared under controlled conditions. I intend to vigorously pursue this research in several complementary lines of inquiry. First I am analyzing spider hemolymph and other tissues for juvenoid substances and their binding proteins. Second, I am administering synthetic juvenile hormones and antijuvénoid hormones to spiders in an attempt to produce selected alterations in developmental biology. Third, I am examining immatures and adults of both sexes to test whether juvenoids are regulated in spiders in a fashion comparable to juvenoid regulation in insects and crustaceans. Finally, I intend to use recombinant DNA and other molecular biological methods to characterize the juvenile hormone binding proteins present in spider hemolymph and to compare these results with those obtained recently with insects and crustaceans.

My personal interests in spider physiology and biochemistry are nicely complemented by those of my wife, Dr. Jan Weaver, who is dedicated to spider community-ecology. Our two children think of us as a team of "spider doctors" who together cover the whole spectrum of arachnid biology, from molecule to biome. But the truth is that Jan and I are simply arachnophiles.

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## Pierre Bonnet, a Memoir

by William B. Peck

Some thirty years ago or more, following my inquiry, Willis Gertsch wrote that if I was seriously interested in spiders, it was essential that I acquire Bonnet's *Bibliographia Araneorum*. And he thought that a few copies were still available from the author. I wrote Bonnet; there were still half a dozen or so copies available; and that was the beginning of a long correspondence and personal association until his death in 1990.

As many can attest and as befits and archivist, Professor Bonnet was an ardent and voluminous correspondent who recorded, often emphatically, every detail of the subject at hand. Parts of Vol. III of the *Bibliographia* (besides listing, on about 400 pages of double and triple columns, all the "group", generic, and species names that had been used in spider taxonomy from 1757 to 1939) are much like his letters, containing accounts of his travails in distributing and getting paid for his "grand ouvrage" once it had been published. Getting paid for it was, apparently, no small problem. (At his suggestion, I paid for my copy in three annual installments.) These accounts and others in the Introduction to Vol. I which detail his struggles in German-occupied France to obtain paper for the printer and electricity for the presses (sometimes only four or five hours a week) are typical of his correspondence -- interesting and exhaustive.

For taxonomists the importance of the *Bibliographia Araneorum* has largely been supplanted by recent bibliographies of Brignoli and Platnick, but the former, being more comprehensive and not limited to taxonomy remains eminently useful. For twelve years, long before the advent of electronic devices, Bonnet worked, essentially alone, accumulating and organizing his data on note cards and laboring to get it published. After initial literature searches in the major French libraries, he wrote 300-400 letters a years to foreign libraries and colleagues acquiring additional data. He guarded his increasing mass of note cards assiduously, even carrying them with him on vacation trips. He said that he was separated from them only once during those years. "In June 1944", he wrote, when his family was forcibly relocated out of Toulouse, they went astray. He was in despair thinking that all his records and years of work had been lost. Hours later, however, a German soldier arrived at the Pyrenees railway town of Vicdessos and restored his lost treasure.

For some time thereafter he lived in the tiny, vertical village of Suc completing the organization of the material. We first met when, at my request, I was invited to visit him there at his summer house years later. Intending to pay only a courtesy call between two trains that ran then from Barcelona to Toulouse, my wife and I hired a taxi in Vicdessos to drive us up the mountain to Suc. The taxi was to wait there and bring us back down to catch the next train. My barely-functional French was insufficient for a proper conversation, and it was a lame beginning until Mme. Bonnet rushed in from a neighborhood visit with her linguistic crutch. For many years she had taught Spanish, a language in which my wife and I were happily conversant, and she has been willing to unravel our communications complexities ever since. At our hosts' insistence the taxi was dismissed, and our intended few-hour visit extended into one of a few days during which we became fast friends.

Bonnet's vast correspondence had, of course, obliged him to read a variety of languages, but it was my impression that he

really considered French to be the only one in which it was fitting for one to write or speak. At international congresses when a session slipped out of its traditional tri-lingual mode into something that diminished the French element, he sometimes protested with vigor. The single exception in which I heard him abandon his language purity occurred after a bibulous banquet in a Bohemian wine cellar near Brno. He formally stood up and sang La Marseillaise in Spanish to the wide-eyed amazement of his reverently respectfully French colleagues seated at the same table.

Professor Bonnet, always accompanied by his wife, was an inveterate traveler -- especially to scientific meetings. He attended every International Arachnological Congress from 1961 to 1986 and all the meetings of the Colloque d'Arachnologie d'Expression Francaise since its inception. He was an honored guest at the first International Meeting of the American Arachnological Society in 1975. Being a member and officer of several French scholarly societies and a regular participant at their meetings, he was also the delegate of some of them in North Africa and once, to my knowledge, in Australia. He was the president of the Société d'Histoire Naturelle de Toulouse for many years, and when he relinquished that office at about 85 years of age, he said that he would consider resuming the presidency after his 100th birthday.

At the AAS meeting in 1975, besides H.W. Levi and C.D. Dondale with whom he was already personally acquainted, he met for the first time W.J. Gertsch, B.J. Kaston, H.K. Wallace, and D.C. Lowrie, all of whom he had been corresponding with for some 40 years. After the meeting he went to visit W.J. Baerg, then nearly 90, with whom he had been exchanging letters for 50 years. Along with many enthusiasms he had several strong biases. Among them was his disdain for many "modern" mechanical and electrical devices. He wrote all his letters, for instance, in clearly legible longhand and refused to have them transcribed on a typewriter. He rejected having a telephone altogether; never had one in his home. After a number of years resisting having one in his office, he finally acceded to the demands of the Universite Paul-Sabatier only on the condition that it be installed in the corridor outside his office door. He did make an exception of the automobile, however, provided that it was a Citroën and nothing else. He considered himself an expert driver and believed that seat-belt laws and speed limits were meant to be observed only by the less competent. I once made a long trip, with him at the wheel, from Barcelona to Toulouse via Montserrat and Andorra over hair-raising, hairpin curves of the precipitous Pyrenees highways and ended shakily convinced of his driving expertise.

Aside from documenting the intricacies of spider taxonomy, he was an inspired poet and often wrote his verse at the drop of a hat. After spending several days as our house guest during the 1975 AAS meeting, he appeared at breakfast one morning with two poems. One celebrated that meeting and the distinguished participants whom he had met, and the other praised our hospitality, our house and our dog and cat! IN 1961 he published a poem to "someone unknown" (a un inconnu) in which he purported to quote "l'Argiope et le Nephile" pleading through their artistic weaving for a patron of arachnology whose generosity they swore to immortalize in silken webs. The following year he wrote a longer one lamenting that such patronage must be dead. Earlier (1948) he transliterated (freely)

(continued)

the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature into poetry. It began: Friends of nature listen to your law,/ Read with great care these articles of faith,/ Respect them always and follow them without cease,/ Apply their rigor with unfailing strength." (Both the former were apparently published privately by the Imprimerie Douladoure in Toulouse.)

In later years, although he had contemplated compiling addenda for his *Bibliographia*, he partially abandoned his interest in spiders to devote his attention to the history of discovery of America and, especially to the national identity of Christopher Columbus. (1971. Un cas intéressant de nomenclature: le vrai nom et la véritable nationalité de Christophe Colomb. Bull. Soc. d'Hist. Natur. Toulouse. 107: 357-392; and 1979. Qui donc a découvert l'Amerique? *ibid.* 114: 408-428.) He vigorously supported the evidence that Columbus had been born Cristóbal Colon (or Colom) in the Majorcan village of Génova and was thus Spanish (Catalán), not Italian. Some time before his death he had completed a lengthy treatise on Columbus which he proposed to publish in Spain with the endorsement of an elderly Spanish nobleman, a direct descendent of Columbus living today in Barcelona. Over the years he regularly enlisted the (somewhat reluctant) intercession of his good and generous friend, Maria Rambla, in this Spanish enterprise. But the task of finding a modern publisher who would accept a translated, hand-written manuscript, among other problems, may have been overwhelming. To my knowledge this, Professor Bonnet's final publication, has not been accomplished.

Often imperious and demanding of his wishes and ways, he could just as often be ingratiating and solicitous of others. And his gregarious inclinations were not limited to mere humans; he was a great lover of pets. Their toy poodle, Toutoune, accompanied the Bonnets to many a scholarly meeting, and he labored for years over note cards with his Siamese cat draped over his shoulders. He offered an immoderately generous friendship that remains for me a warm and rewarding memory.

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### BITNET And INTERNET Addresses

Alan Cady has been compiling a list of BITNET and INTERNET addresses for members of the Society. If you have an electronic mail address, please send it to him at ACADY@MIAVX3. Below is the first listing for the Society.

Rich Bradley	-----	TS0896@OHSTMVSA
Internet:		TS0896@OHSTMVSA.ACS.OHIO-STATE.EDU
Alan Cady	-----	ACADY@MIAVX3
Jon Coddington	-----	MNHEN008@SIVM
Pierre-Alain Furst	-----	ZOARAPA@CNEDCU51
Matthew Greenstone	-----	ENTM0066@UMCVMB
Robert Jackson		
Internet:		ZOOL135@CSC.CANTERBURY.AC.NZ
Scott Larcher	-----	MHNEN017@SIVM
Sam Marshall	-----	PA136288@UTKVM1
Gary & Pat Miller	-----	BYMILLER@UMSVM
Brent Opell	-----	ULOBORID@VTVM1
William Piel	-----	PIEL@HUSC9
Internet:		PIEL@HUSC9.HARVARD.EDU
Norman Platnick		
Internet:		72737.3624@COMPUSERVE.COM
Ken Prestwich	-----	PRESTWICH@HLYCROSS
Jonathan Reiskind	-----	JON@UFFC
Ann Rypstra	-----	ALRYPSTRA@MIAVX2
Gail Stratton	-----	STRATTON@ALBION

## George Hazelwood Locket (1900-1991)

by A.F. Millidge

George H. Locket (known to his friends as "Ted"), the widely known and respected British arachnologist, died on 27 January 1991. He spent a happy childhood in the gentle countryside of the south of England, and developed an interest in spiders while still in his teens. After finishing his schooling, he was called up for military service in August 1918, but fortunately, before he was transferred to the killing fields of Flanders, the war came to an end. Soon afterwards he commenced his university education at Oxford; his main interest was chemistry, but during that period he also found time to carry out some early studies on lycosid courtship. After university, he spent his working life on science (chiefly chemistry) at high school level.

His interest in arachnology, as an amateur, was almost life-long, spanning more than 70 years. His publications on spiders extended from 1920 to 1982; the earlier papers were non-taxonomic (e.g., mating procedures, allometric growth), but from 1945 onwards his interests became largely taxonomic. He was the senior author of the standard work "*British Spiders*", published in 1951, 1942, and 1974, and published taxonomic papers on spiders from Britain, Angola, Central Africa and Malaysia.

In 1954 he started field courses on spiders, mainly for the benefit of beginners, and amongst those attending his first course was the future president of C.I.D.A. (P.J. van Helsdingen). He was one of the principal initiators of the British spider study group (1958, 1964) which later (1969) expanded to become the British Arachnological Society.

He received awards from the Zoological Society of London and from the Linnéan Society for his work, as an amateur, on spiders, and was elected an honorary member of the British Arachnological Society, the American Arachnological Society and C.I.D.A.

Over his long life he corresponded with arachnologists in many countries and had many arachnological friends; he was always generous with practical help and advice. His deep interest in spiders never flagged; he was still to be found at his microscope in his 90th year, and was discussing arachnological matters right up to his final illness. His death is a sad loss, and he will be missed by all who knew him.

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### Cassie Aitchison-Bennell

Dept. of Zoology; University of Manitoba  
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2N2 Canada

As our temperatures hover about -30° (roughly -21° F.) I am grateful not to be doing any winter work!

In June, 1990, my husband and I attended the AAS meeting in Ottawa where I gave a preliminary report on my postdoctoral project of post-fire recovery of taiga spiders. That project is now mostly written up. A more complete, specific list of taiga spiders, their phenology -- including winter activity -- and the habitats in which they occurred will follow. While perusing the literature, it is very difficult to encounter publications relating to fauna from such a habitat in North America; by contrast, some Scandinavians have done some similar research, sometimes printed in their own tongues! Thank goodness for Seppo Koponen's sabbaticals in Quebec, which have resulted in

(continued)

Research Report

publications of a similar nature.

Dick Carter and I are hopefully in the last stretch of our *Islandiana* paper. The task has grown from the original museum material (CNC, MCZ, AMNH) as other colleagues began to forward their specimens (often to be deposited in one of the above). From the original 13 species described by Ivie, we will cover 21 species. Dick even collected a minute (2 mm) new species in riparian forest just outside of Winnipeg. What appeared to be a new species from Alaska was described by Eskov of the U.S.S.R. in 1987 as a new species from Siberia. Thanks to the Congress in Turku, Finland, where we met Kiril Eskov, specimens were sent from Moscow to confirm this.

In 1986 I started to compile a checklist for our province, including habitat information, and ended up having to ask Charlie Dondale to help wade through all of the CNC material. The list now contains 471 species and 3 subspecies, with the manuscript submitted to *Le Naturaliste Canadien* for publication. Already two new species have to be added. This central province is interesting faunistically since it contains major elements in northern and southern distributions (arctic and aspen highlands) and in continental eastern and western distributions. No other such list has been compiled.

In September, I was contacted by several school teachers to augment information on spider projects being pursued by several fourth grade classes. In one instance I was contacted early enough so that 27 kids and their teacher could collect in a riparian forest without poison ivy (my in-law's back year to the river!). The kids were fascinated to find spiders not just in webs (dusted with cornstarch), but also in litter, on bushes, under logs, on tree trunks and in curled leaves. One girl with arachnophobia later wanted a "big spider" for her collection. Several children had specimens to display, including one fat *Argiope trifasciata*.

In autumn I also got frantic calls from locals discovering large "possibly dangerous" spiders in their yards. In one instance I retrieved a large female *Araneus gemmoides* which had a distinctly orange abdomen; the family said that she had survived on grasshoppers which in this area have orange legs and presumably contain much carotene. In another instance a power station in mid-central, eastern wilderness of Manitoba had shipped troublesome spiders to Winnipeg for identification. They were producing massive webs in crawlspaces, etc. such that arachnophobic employees were afraid to enter! These turned out to be females of *Nuctenea sclopeteria*, previously not on our checklist.

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### Book Review

Lange, A.B. (1989). *Fauna and Ecology of Spiders and Scorpions*. (in Russian). Moscow, Nauka Publ., Academy of Sciences; Moscow Society of Naturalists; ISBN 5-02-004582-9. 99 pages.

This book, written without any English summaries (but, of course, with Latin spider names!) includes ten papers representing recent advances in Soviet arachnology (data not yet included in any catalog). It is essential to consider new faunistic data from the USSR, which is relevant not only to the knowledge of European and Asian spiders but also of American ones. For example, the excellent paper by Yuri Marusik ("New data on fauna and synonymy of USSR spiders") extends the range of some North American spiders to the utmost North-East Asia: lycosid *Pardosa nordicolens*, dictynids *Lathys alberta*, *Dictyna alaska*, and

*Emblyna borealis*. Many species recorded from the Russian Far East were known only from Japan, as well as Middle Eastern spiders discovered in the Caucasus and in Russian Central Asia. A paper by Kirill Eskov ("On the spiders of Khangai Plateau; Mongolia") deals with a very poorly (since Schenkel's works) studied region. Other faunal lists are given by P.I. Duniin, for Azerbaijan; M.V. Legotai, for Transcarpatia; K.G. Mikhailov, for Volga-Kama district; and E. M. Zhukovets, for White Russia. We should hope that ethnic tensions in all these areas will cease and more spider data would be collected! A.S. Utochkin gives a list of 72 species of *Xysticus* known from the USSR. An ecological paper by C. Tarabaev describes feeding and biology of the thomisid, *Diaea dorsata*. Gnaphosids and structure of their setae (revealed by SEM) are the subject of V. I. Ovcharenko's paper ("The microstructure on the external surfaces of spider family Gnaphosidae"); along with *Gnaphosa*, *Haplodrassus* and *Zelotes*, Ovcharenko studied such rare and uncommon genera as *Talanites*, *Nomisia*, *Leptodrassus* and *Phaeocedus*. Finally the book includes my paper which is a part of a scorpion catalog of the USSR (Chactidae and Iuridae; the complete catalog, including Buthidae, was published in English in 1988).

The book is available upon request from K.G. Mikhailov, Zoological Museum of Moscow State University, USSR. There are also copies in the Smithsonian and the American Museum of Natural History. However, the Russian text with any English summary is not of great use; so I would be glad to give my consultations on any topic from this and/or any other Russian book or paper. Without Russian (or Turkish, Chinese, etc.) data, spider fauna or geography are not complete; spiders know no borders. (by Victor Fet, Dept. of Biological Sciences, Loyola-University; New Orleans, Louisiana 70118)

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### Hubert Höfer

Staatl. Museum für Naturkunde  
Abt. Zoologie, Ag Tropenökologie  
Postfach 6209 D-7500 Karlsruhe 1 Germany

### Research Report

Recently I finished my dissertation on the "Ecology of the spider community in a blackwater-inundation forest (igapo) in Central Amazonia". I will continue to investigate spider communities of Central Amazonia within the new project, financed by the DFG (German Science Foundation). The project is part of a special long term program of the DFG which concentrates on the question of "mechanisms of maintaining tropical diversity". I am participating in a group consisting of German and Brazilian ecologists working with ants, termites and beetles. We will start in August 1991 to collect ground and canopy fauna of a Terra Firme forest near Manaus (Reserva Ducke) and later carry out experiments to investigate (re)colonization, predation and competition in and between the mentioned arthropod groups. Together with a Brazilian post-graduate student, Thierry Gasnier, I plan to carry-out a one-year collecting program using various methods like pyrethrum fogging, pitfall traps, ground photo-electors (emergence traps), arboreal photo-electors (funnel traps) and quadrat sampling - comparable to my collections in blackwater and whitewater inundation forests. The results should give us a first idea of alpha- and beta-diversity (species richness) of the Central Amazon spider fauna and provide the base for future experiments with single species or

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species groups. We intend to make removal and enclosure experiments with araneid species and with *Ischnothele guyanensis* and try to observe/manipulate big hunting spiders like *Ancylometes bogotensis*, *Trechalea* sp. and *Theraphosa leblondi*. Concerning "diversity" I am specially interested in the distribution patterns (log normal or logarithmic series) of spider communities and comparable data on heterogeneity of communities in temperate and tropical forests.

Last year I started to develop a computer based collection of neotropical spiders in the Museum in Karlsruhe and another collection in the Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia (INPA) in Manaus. The German collection already contains more than 400 vials with over 250 identified species (including types), most of them from Central Amazonia. I will continue this work over the next years. In the long run I also want to complete my collections and data of some neotropical genera (e.g., *Ancylometes*, *Blechnoscelis*, *Corinna*) and together with colleagues (re)describe species. My main interest here is to complete the taxonomic data with information on the biology and ecology of the species.

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The American Arachnological Society  
 Gail E. Stratton, Treasurer  
 FINANCIAL SUMMARY 1990  
 DEC. 29, 1990

Balance from 1989 Final Statement \$20,325.18

DEPOSITS

Membership dues	\$29,882.80
Total Sales (back issues, cards and volumes)	629.40
Interest	1373.51
Page Charges	8970.00
Donations (does not incl. donations collected with dues)	95.00
<b>Subtotal:</b>	<b>\$40,950.71</b>

EXPENSES

Journal of Arachnology (includes mailing costs)	
17(3)	\$6,974.82
18(1)	6,334.42
18(2)	7,310.26
18(3)	6,613.56
Texas Tech (reprints and envelopes)	276.88
Postage and Supplies,	
Carico, Editor	159.59
Rovner, Associate Editor (June 89-Dec 90)	614.87
Stratton, Treasurer	25.00
Membership mailings	272.85
Honorarium for Jim Carico, JOA Editor	1,000.00
Co-collected dues	2,300.00
Filing fees	15.00
Returned checks (return of double payment)	80.00
Awards for Student Presentations	150.00
<b>Subtotal:</b>	<b>\$32,127.25</b>

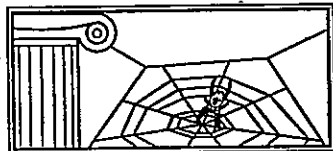
**Total Assets: \$29,148.64**

Respectfully submitted,



Gail E. Stratton, Treasurer

**American Arachnology**  
Department of Biological Sciences  
Butler University  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46208  
U.S.A.



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