

type A scopula hairs (which serve to hold the prey) are more numerous on the anterior legs. Our observations indicate that this is also true of *L. hentzi*, *L. georgicola* and *G. micanopy*. With the exception of some differences in *Geolycosa micanopy* related to feeding from a burrow, the prey capture behaviour of these species is similar (G. L. Miller, pers. obs.). The similarity in scopula hair arrangement (presence of greater numbers of type A hairs on tarsus I vs. tarsus IV) may, thus, reflect similar adaptive pressures related to prey capture as Rovner (1978) suggested. Whether or not the claw tufts of *L. hentzi* function in prey capture is unknown.

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Genus *Prinerigone*, gen. nov. (Araneae: Linyphiidae)

A. F. Millidge

Treasbeare, Higher Broad Oak Road,
West Hill, Ottery St. Mary,
Devon EX11 1XJ

Erigone longipalpis (Sundevall, 1830) has recently been designated as the type species of *Erigone* Audouin, 1826 (I.C.Z.N., 1987). *Erigone vagans* Audouin, 1826, which was previously the type species of *Erigone*, does not fit into *Erigone* as now defined by the new type species (Millidge, 1984), and a new genus is required to accommodate this species.

The purpose of this short note is to erect the new genus *Prinerigone* (derivation: from the Greek, *prin*,

formerly, and *Erigone*), with type species *Erigone vagans* Audouin. This genus is defined by the genital characters of both sexes of the type species (Millidge, 1984); these characters differentiate *Prinerigone* from both *Erigone* and *Eperigone* Crosby & Bishop, 1928.

I have not examined every reported *Erigone* species, but it is probable that *Erigone afroalpina* Holm, 1962 and *Erigone aethiopica* Tullgren, 1910 should be transferred to *Prinerigone*.

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