

## A check list of British spiders

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It is now some ten years since the publication of Volume III of *British Spiders* (Locket, Millidge & Merrett, 1974), and during this time a considerable number of species have been added to the British list and many changes in nomenclature have been made as a result of taxonomic revisions and the re-examination of collections. We therefore feel that it would be

useful to provide a revised check list for students of the British fauna, reflecting the current state of knowledge and general usage by our colleagues overseas. It must be emphasised that further changes in classification and names will become necessary in the future as a result of revisionary work which is being done all over the world, especially in little-known areas such as Australia, New Zealand and South America, and some of the changes given in the present list can therefore only be regarded as provisional.

Where names have been changed from those given in the check list in Volume III of *British Spiders*, we have placed the previous name used alongside the present name. Where the change has been previously published in the *Bulletin*, we also give just the reference to the relevant paper, but where the change has been described in other journals less readily accessible to members of the British Arachnological Society we add a brief note on the reasons for the change in addition to the reference.

We are grateful to Mr F. R. Wanless and Dr M. J. Roberts for their helpful discussions on certain parts of the check list.

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#### Family ATYPIDAE

*Atypus affinis* Eichwald, 1830

#### Family ERESIDAE

*Eresus niger* (Petagna, 1787)

#### Family AMAUROBIIDAE

*Amaurobius fenestralis* (Stroem, 1768)

*Amaurobius similis* (Blackwall, 1845)

*Amaurobius ferox* (Walckenaer, 1825)

#### Family DICTYNIDAE

*Dictyna arundinacea* (Linnaeus, 1758)

*Dictyna pusilla* Thorell, 1856

*Dictyna major* Menge, 1869

*Dictyna uncinata* Thorell, 1856

*Dictyna latens* (Fabricius, 1775)

*D. latens* was included in the new genus *Brigittea* by Lehtinen (1967) on account of its bipartite cribellum and palpal characters; this was followed by Brignoli (1983), but since there seems to be some doubt about the validity of this genus we have decided to leave *latens* in *Dictyna* for the present.

*Nigma puella* (Simon, 1870)

*Heterodictyna puella* (Simon)

The genus *Nigma* was proposed by Lehtinen (1967) as a *nomen novum* for *Heterodictyna* sensu Dahl,

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1924; the latter name was used in an entirely different sense from *Heterodictyna* sensu Dahl, 1907, which was synonymised by Dahl with *Dictynina* Banks, 1904 (=Mallos O. P.-Cambridge, 1902). The use of *Nigma* was followed by Brignoli (1983).

*Nigma flavescens* (Walckenaer, 1825)

*Heterodictyna flavescens* (Walckenaer)

*Nigma walckenaeri* (Roewer, 1951)

*Heterodictyna walckenaeri* Roewer

*Lathys humilis* (Blackwall, 1855)

*Lathys nielsenii* (Schenkel, 1932)

To be described soon as a British species by J. Murphy & R. Jones. Mentioned briefly by Jones (1984).

*Lathys stigmatisata* (Menge, 1869)

*Argenna subnigra* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1861)

*Argenna patula* (Simon, 1874)

*Altella lucida* (Simon, 1874)

## Family ULOBORIDAE

*Uloborus walckenaerius* Latreille, 1806

*Hyptiotes paradoxus* (C. L. Koch, 1834)

## Family OONOPIDAE

*Oonops pulcher* Templeton, 1835

*Oonops domesticus* de Dalmas, 1916

## Family DYSDERIDAE

*Dysdera erythrina* (Walckenaer, 1802)

*Dysdera crocata* C. L. Koch, 1838

Erroneously listed as C. L. Koch, 1839 in *British Spiders* Volume I. Brignoli (1985) has pointed out that the dates of publication of some parts of *Die Arachniden* by Hahn & Koch have been incorrectly cited by all recent authors.

*Harpactea hombergi* (Scopoli, 1763)

## Family SEGESTRIIDAE

Now generally accepted as a family separate from the Dysderidae, because of tarsi with three claws, leg III directed forwards, sternum without lateral extensions, etc. (see Kaston, 1981: 63).

*Segestria senoculata* (Linnaeus, 1758)

*Segestria bavarica* C. L. Koch, 1843

*Segestria florentina* (Rossi, 1790)

## Family SCYTODIDAE

*Scytodes thoracica* Latreille, 1804

## Family PHOLCIDAE

*Pholcus phalangioides* (Fuesslin, 1775)

*Psilochorus simoni* (Berland, 1911)

## Family GNAPHOSIDAE

*Drassodes lapidosus* (Walckenaer, 1802)

*Drassodes cupreus* (Blackwall, 1834)

*Drassodes pubescens* (Thorell, 1856)

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*Haplodrassus signifer* (C. L. Koch, 1839)  
*Haplodrassus dalmatensis* (L. Koch, 1866)  
*Haplodrassus umbratilis* (L. Koch, 1866)  
*Haplodrassus soerenseni* (Strand, 1900)  
*Haplodrassus silvestris* (Blackwall, 1833)  
*Haplodrassus minor* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1879)  
*Scotophaeus blackwalli* (Thorell, 1873)

*Herpyllus blackwalli* (Thorell)

As stated in Volume II of *British Spiders*, p. 418, Chamberlin (1922) synonymised *Scotophaeus* Simon, 1893 with *Herpyllus* Hentz, 1832. However, Platnick & Shadab (1977), in their revision of *Herpyllus* and *Scotophaeus*, concluded that these are two distinct genera and that *blackwalli* belongs to *Scotophaeus*.

*Phaeoecedus braccatus* (L. Koch, 1866)  
*Zelotes electus* (C. L. Koch, 1839)  
*Zelotes latreillei* (Simon, 1878)  
*Zelotes apricorum* (L. Koch, 1876)  
*Zelotes serotinus* (L. Koch, 1867)  
*Zelotes petrensis* (C. L. Koch, 1839)  
*Trachyzelotes pedestris* (C. L. Koch, 1839)

*Zelotes pedestris* C. L. Koch

The subgenus *Trachyzelotes* Lohmander, 1944 (type species *T. pedestris*) was removed from *Zelotes* and elevated to generic rank by Platnick & Murphy (1984).

*Urozelotes rusticus* (L. Koch, 1872)

*Zelotes rusticus* L. Koch

*Zelotes rusticus* was transferred to the genus *Urozelotes* Mello-Leitão, 1938 (type species *U. cardiogynus* Mello-Leitão, 1938 = *U. rusticus*) by Platnick & Murphy (1984).

*Drassyllus lutetianus* (L. Koch), 1866)

*Zelotes lutetianus* (L. Koch)

This and the two following species were transferred to the genus *Drassyllus* Chamberlin, 1922, on account of their palpal structure by Platnick & Shadab (1982).

*Drassyllus pusillus* (C. L. Koch, 1833)

*Zelotes pusillus* (C. L. Koch)

*Drassyllus praeficus* (L. Koch, 1867)

*Zelotes praeficus* (L. Koch)

*Gnaphosa lugubris* (C. L. Koch, 1839)

*Gnaphosa occidentalis* Simon, 1878

*Gnaphosa leporina* (L. Koch, 1866)

*Callilepis nocturna* (Linnaeus, 1758)

*Micaria pulicaria* (Sundevall, 1831)

*Micaria romana* L. Koch, 1866

*Micaria scintillans* (O. P.-Cambridge)

*Micaria scintillans* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871) was shown to be a junior synonym of *Micaria romana* L. Koch, 1866, by Wunderlich (1979a).

*Micaria alpina* L. Koch, 1872

*Micaria subopaca* Westring, 1861

*Micaria silesiaca* L. Koch, 1875

## Family CLUBIONIDAE

*Clubiona corticalis* (Walckenaer, 1802)

*Clubiona reclusa* O. P.-Cambridge, 1863

*Clubiona subsultans* Thorell, 1875

*Clubiona stagnatilis* Kulczynski, 1897

*Clubiona rossetae* Locket, 1953

*Clubiona norvegica* Strand, 1900

*Clubiona coeruleascens* L. Koch, 1867

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- Clubiona pallidula* (Clerck, 1757)  
*Clubiona phragmitis* C. L. Koch, 1843  
*Clubiona terrestris* Westring, 1862  
*Clubiona neglecta* O. P.-Cambridge, 1862  
*Clubiona similis* L. Koch, 1867  
*Clubiona lutescens* Westring, 1851  
*Clubiona compta* C. L. Koch, 1839  
*Clubiona brevipes* Blackwall, 1841  
*Clubiona trivialis* C. L. Koch, 1841  
*Clubiona juvenis* Simon, 1878  
*Clubiona genevensis* L. Koch, 1867  
*Clubiona diversa* O. P.-Cambridge, 1862  
*Clubiona subtilis* L. Koch, 1867  
*Cheiracanthium erraticum* (Walckenaer, 1802)

Bonnet (1956) used the spelling *Chiracanthium* because the correct transliteration of the Greek "ei" is "i" (ICZN Rules, Appendix B), and this has been followed by many authors. However, *Cheiracanthium* was the original spelling, and this should be used according to ICZN Rule 32a(ii) which states that "incorrect transliteration . . . are not to be considered inadvertent errors".

- Cheiracanthium pennyi* O. P.-Cambridge, 1873  
*Cheiracanthium virescens* (Sundevall, 1833)  
*Phrurolithus festivus* (C. L. Koch, 1835)  
*Phrurolithus minimus* C. L. Koch, 1839

Roewer (1954) included *Micaria* and *Phrurolithus* in the subfamilies Micariinae and Liocraninae respectively in the family Clubionidae, but in view of the similarities between *Micaria* and *Phrurolithus*, Lehtinen (1967) included both genera in the Micariinae, which he placed in the Gnaphosidae; this arrangement was followed by Brignoli (1983). However, in view of the differences in the spinners between *Phrurolithus* and the gnaphosids and the fact that the genitalia of *Phrurolithus* bear some resemblance to certain species of *Clubiona*, we prefer to leave *Phrurolithus* in the Clubionidae for the time being until the uncertainty of its position is more satisfactorily resolved.

## Family LIOCRANIDAE

The subfamily Liocraninae was included in the Clubionidae by Roewer (1954). Because of a number of important differences, this group was raised to family rank by Lehtinen (1967), who quoted the most useful key character of the Liocranidae as being the presence of a secondary conductor in the male palpus. This classification was followed by Brignoli (1983). In addition to morphological differences, there appear to be important ecological differences between the Liocranidae and Clubionidae, at least as far as British species are concerned, most of the former being mainly ground-living, while the latter tend to live higher in the vegetation.

- Agroeca brunnea* (Blackwall, 1833)  
*Agroeca proxima* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)  
*Agroeca inopina* O. P.-Cambridge, 1886  
*Agroeca lusatica* (L. Koch, 1875)  
*Agroeca cuprea* Menge, 1873  
*Agroeca striata* Kulczynski, 1882

*Agraecina striata* (Kulczynski)

The genus *Agraecina* Simon, 1932 was synonymised with *Agroeca* Westring, 1861 by Lehtinen (1967), and this was followed by Brignoli (1983). As stated in Volume I of *British Spiders* (p. 153), the differences between the two genera are very small.

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*Apostenus fuscus* Westring, 1851

Newly described from Britain by Williams & Locket (1982).

*Scotina celans* (Blackwall, 1841)

*Scotina gracilipes* (Blackwall, 1859)

*Scotina palliardi* (L. Koch, 1881)

*Liocranum rupicola* (Walckenaer, 1825)

## Family ZORIDAE

*Zora spinimana* (Sundevall, 1833)

*Zora armillata* Simon, 1878

*Zora nemoralis* (Blackwall, 1861)

*Zora silvestris* Kulczynski, 1897

## Family ANYPHAENIDAE

*Anyphaena accentuata* (Walckenaer, 1802)

## Family EUSPARASSIDAE

This name is now more usual than Sparassidae as used in *British Spiders*, Volumes I and III.

*Micrommata virescens* (Clerck, 1757)

## Family THOMISIDAE

*Thomisus onustus* Walckenaer, 1806

*Diaea dorsata* (Fabricius, 1777)

*Misumena vatia* (Clerck, 1757)

*Pistius truncatus* (Pallas, 1772)

*Xysticus cristatus* (Clerck, 1757)

*Xysticus audax* (Schrank, 1803)

*Xysticus kochi* Thorell, 1872

*Xysticus erraticus* (Blackwall, 1834)

*Xysticus lanio* C. L. Koch, 1824

*Xysticus ulmi* (Hahn, 1832)

Erroneously listed as Hahn, 1831 in *British Spiders* Volume I (see Brignoli, 1985).

*Xysticus bifasciatus* C. L. Koch, 1837

*Xysticus luctator* L. Koch, 1870

*Xysticus sabulosus* (Hahn, 1832)

Erroneously listed as Hahn, 1831 in *British Spiders* Volume I (see Brignoli, 1985).

*Xysticus luctuosus* (Blackwall, 1836)

*Xysticus acerbus* Thorell, 1872

*Xysticus robustus* (Hahn, 1832)

Erroneously listed as Hahn, 1831 in *British Spiders* Volume I (see Brignoli, 1985).

*Oxyptila blackwalli* Simon, 1875

The original spelling was *Ozyptila*, and according to ICZN Rule 32a(ii) this should not be altered, but *Oxyptila* is by far the commonest spelling and we consider that this should be retained on grounds of general usage.

*Oxyptila scabricula* (Westring, 1851)

*Oxyptila nigrita* (Thorell, 1875)

*Oxyptila sanctuaria* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)

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- Oxyptila praticola* (C. L. Koch, 1837)  
*Oxyptila trux* (Blackwall, 1846)  
*Oxyptila simplex* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1862)  
*Oxyptila atomaria* (Panzer, 1810)  
*Oxyptila brevipes* (Hahn, 1831)

## Family PHILODROMIDAE

Most recent authors have considered this group as a separate family from the Thomisidae, because of many differences including the structure of the egg sac, embryological development and eye structure (see Kaston, 1981: 948).

- Philodromus dispar* Walckenaer, 1825  
*Philodromus aureolus* (Clerck, 1757)  
*Philodromus praedatus* O. P.-Cambridge, 1871  
*Philodromus cespitum* (Walckenaer, 1802)  
*Philodromus buxi* Simon, 1884  
*Philodromus collinus* C. L. Koch, 1835  
*Philodromus fallax* Sundevall, 1833  
*Philodromus histrio* (Latreille, 1819)  
*Philodromus emarginatus* (Schrank, 1803)  
*Philodromus rufus* Walckenaer, 1825  
*Philodromus margaritatus* (Clerck, 1757)  
*Thanatus striatus* C. L. Koch, 1845  
*Thanatus formicinus* (Clerck, 1757)  
*Tibellus maritimus* (Menge, 1875)  
*Tibellus oblongus* (Walckenaer, 1802)

## Family SALTICIDAE

- Salticus scenicus* (Clerck, 1757)  
*Salticus cingulatus* (Panzer, 1797)  
*Salticus zebraneus* (C. L. Koch, 1837)  
*Heliophanus cupreus* (Walckenaer, 1802)  
*Heliophanus flavipes* (Hahn, 1832)

Erroneously listed as described by C. L. Koch, 1848 in *British Spiders* Volumes I and III.

- Heliophanus auratus* C. L. Koch, 1835  
*Marpissa muscosa* (Clerck, 1757)  
*Marpissa radiata* (Grube, 1859)

*Marpissa pomatia* (Walckenaer)

The species which has been known as *Marpissa pomatia* in this country has been shown by Harm (1981) to be *Marpissa radiata*; the two species are not synonyms.

- Marpissa nivoyi* (Lucas, 1846)

*Hycitia nivoyi* (Lucas)

In Volume III of *British Spiders* it was stated that Barnes (1958) regarded *Hycitia* Simon, 1876 as a synonym of *Marpissa* C. L. Koch, 1846, but doubts were expressed on the validity of this suggestion. However, Harm (1981) in her revision of *Marpissa*, also included *nivoyi* in this genus, and this is followed here.

- Bianor aurocinctus* (Ohlert, 1865)

*Bianor aenescens* (Simon, 1868)

*Bianor aenescens* was synonymised with *B. aurocinctus* by Prószyński & Starega (1971).

- Ballus depressus* (Walckenaer, 1802)  
*Neon reticulatus* (Blackwall, 1853)  
*Neon valentulus* Falconer, 1912

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- Euophrys frontalis* (Walckenaer, 1802)  
*Euophrys herbigrada* (Simon, 1871)  
*Euophrys petrensis* C. L. Koch, 1837  
*Euophrys erratica* (Walckenaer, 1825)  
*Euophrys aequipes* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)  
*Euophrys lanigera* (Simon, 1871)  
*Euophrys browningi* Millidge & Locket, 1955  
*Sitticus pubescens* (Fabricius, 1775)  
*Sitticus caricis* (Westring, 1861)  
*Sitticus floricola* (C. L. Koch, 1837)  
*Sitticus rupicola* (C. L. Koch, 1837)  
*Attulus saltator* (Simon, 1868)  
*Evarcha falcata* (Clerck, 1757)  
*Evarcha arcuata* (Clerck, 1757)  
*Aelurillus v-insignitus* (Clerck, 1757)

The genus *Aelurillus* Simon, 1884 was synonymised with *Phlegra* Simon, 1876 by Harm (1977), but we consider it best not to accept this until more species have been examined.

- Phlegra fasciata* (Hahn, 1826)  
*Synageles venator* (Lucas, 1836)  
*Myrmarachne formicaria* (Degeer, 1778)  
*Pellenes tripunctatus* (Walckenaer, 1802)

## Family OXYOPIDAE

- Oxyopes heterophthalmus* Latreille, 1804

## Family LYCOSIDAE

- Pardosa agricola* (Thorell, 1856)  
*Pardosa arenicola* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875)      *Pardosa agricola* forma *arenicola* (O. P.-Cambridge)  
 Contrary to the opinions expressed in Volume III of *British Spiders*, we now think that *agricola* and *arenicola* are probably separate species.  
*Pardosa agrestis* (Westring, 1861)  
*Pardosa purbeckensis* F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1895  
*Pardosa monticola* (Clerck, 1757)  
*Pardosa palustris* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
*Pardosa pullata* (Clerck, 1757)  
*Pardosa prativaga* (L. Koch, 1870)  
*Pardosa amentata* (Clerck, 1757)  
*Pardosa nigriceps* (Thorell, 1856)  
*Pardosa lugubris* (Walckenaer, 1802)  
*Pardosa hortensis* (Thorell, 1872)  
*Pardosa proxima* (C. L. Koch, 1847)  
 Erroneously listed as C. L. Koch, 1848 in *British Spiders* Volume I (see Brignoli, 1985).  
*Pardosa trailli* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873)  
*Pardosa paludicola* (Clerck, 1757)  
*Hygrolycosa rubrofasciata* (Ohlert, 1865)  
*Xerolycosa nemoralis* (Westring, 1861)  
*Xerolycosa miniata* (C. L. Koch, 1834)

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- Alopecosa pulverulenta* (Clerck, 1757)  
*Alopecosa cuneata* (Clerck, 1757)  
*Alopecosa accentuata* (Latreille, 1817)  
*Alopecosa fabrilis* (Clerck, 1757)  
*Trochosa ruricola* (Degeer, 1778)  
*Trochosa robusta* (Simon, 1876)  
*Trochosa terricola* Thorell, 1856  
*Trochosa spinipalpis* (F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1895)  
*Arctosa fulvilineata* (Lucas, 1846)  
*Arctosa perita* (Latreille, 1799)  
*Arctosa leopardus* (Sundevall, 1833)  
*Arctosa cinerea* (Fabricius, 1777)  
*Tricca alpigena* (Doleschall, 1852)  
*Pirata piraticus* (Clerck, 1757)  
*Pirata tenuitarsis* Simon, 1876  
 Described from Britain by Kronstedt (1980a) and Snazell (1983).  
*Pirata hygrophilus* Thorell, 1872  
*Pirata uliginosus* (Thorell, 1856)  
*Pirata latitans* (Blackwall, 1841)  
*Pirata piscatorius* (Clerck, 1757)  
*Aulonia albimana* (Walckenaer, 1805)

## Family PISAURIDAE

- Pisaura mirabilis* (Clerck, 1757)  
*Dolomedes fimbriatus* (Clerck, 1757)  
*Dolomedes plantarius* (Clerck, 1757)

The genus *Dolomedes* was included in the family Dolomedidae by Lehtinen (1967) and this family has been used by many recent authors, including Brignoli (1983), but since a formal definition of the Dolomedidae is still lacking we prefer to leave *Dolomedes* in the Pisauridae for the present.

## Family ARGYRONETIDAE

- Argyroneta aquatica* (Clerck, 1757)

Following Simon (1898), this species was placed in the Agelenidae in Volumes II and III of *British Spiders*. However, Menge (1871) placed it in the separate family Argyronetidae, and this was followed by Roewer (1954) and more recently by Brignoli (1983). Lehtinen (1967) doubted the validity of this, and listed it as a subfamily of the Dictynidae. In view of the uncertainty and the fact that it differs from the agelenids in several important respects (as mentioned in *British Spiders* Volume II, p. 2), it is probably best to place it in a separate family.

## Family AGELENIDAE

- Agelena labyrinthica* (Clerck, 1757)  
*Textrix denticulata* (Olivier, 1789)  
*Tegenaria gigantea* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1935

This species was first described from Britain as a separate species from *Tegenaria saeva* Blackwall by Locket (1975) as *Tegenaria propinqua* Locket, 1975. Crawford & Locket (1976) showed this to be a synonym of *Tegenaria gigantea* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1935, described from America, but subsequently Brignoli (1978) provided evidence that *gigantea* may be a synonym of *Tegenaria duellica* Simon, 1875 which has been



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found in France, Spain and Portugal. However, until type specimens of *duellica* have been found this synonymy cannot be confirmed.

*Tegenaria saeva* Blackwall, 1844

The differences between this species and *T. gigantea* were described by Locket (1975) and Merrett (1980).

*Tegenaria atrica* C. L. Koch, 1843

*Tegenaria parietina* (Fourcroy, 1785)

*Tegenaria agrestis* (Walckenaer, 1802)

*Tegenaria domestica* (Clerck, 1757)

*Tegenaria silvestris* L. Koch, 1872

*Tegenaria picta* Simon, 1870

Newly described from Britain by Jones (1984).

*Coelotes atropos* (Walckenaer, 1825)

*Coelotes terrestris* (Wider, 1834)

*Cicurina cicur* (Fabricius, 1793)

Transferred to the Dictynidae by Lehtinen (1967) because of the similarity of its genitalia to those of the cribellate genus *Brommella* Tullgren, 1948, but we have some doubts on the validity of this move.

*Cryphoea silvicola* (C. L. Koch, 1834)

*Tuberta maerens* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863)

*Tuberta macrophthalma* Kulczynski, 1896

*Tuberta arietina* (Thorell, 1871)

*Tetrilus macrophthalmus* (Kulczynski)

*Tetrilus arietinus* (Thorell)

Lehtinen (1967) synonymised the type species of *Tetrilus*, *T. japonicus* Simon, with *Cicurina*, and transferred the remaining species to *Tuberta*; this was followed by Brignoli (1983). Lehtinen (1967) also transferred *Cryphoea* and *Tuberta* to the subfamily Cryphoecinae of the family Hahniidae, but because of the arrangement of the spinners and other characters we prefer to leave them in the Agelenidae for the present.

## Family HAHNIIDAE

This group has been separated from the Agelenidae as the family Hahniidae by nearly all recent authors.

*Antistea elegans* (Blackwall, 1841)

*Hahnia montana* (Blackwall, 1841)

*Hahnia candida* Simon, 1875

*Hahnia microphthalma* Snazell & Duffey, 1980

Described from Britain by Snazell & Duffey (1980).

*Hahnia nava* (Blackwall, 1841)

*Hahnia helveola* Simon, 1875

*Hahnia pusilla* C. L. Koch, 1841

## Family MIMETIDAE

*Ero cambridgei* Kulczynski, 1911

*Ero furcata* (Villers, 1789)

*Ero aphana* (Walckenaer, 1802)

Described as new to Britain by Merrett & Snazell (1975).

*Ero tuberculata* (Degeer, 1778)

## Family THERIDIIDAE

*Episinus angulatus* (Blackwall, 1836)

*Episinus truncatus* Latreille, 1809

*Episinus maculipes* Cavanna, 1876

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*Euryopsis flavomaculata* (C. L. Koch, 1836)

*Dipoena erythropus* (Simon, 1881)

*Dipoena prona* (Menge, 1868)

*Dipoena inornata* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1861)

*Dipoena tristis* (Hahn, 1833)

Erroneously listed as Hahn, 1831 in *British Spiders* Volume II (see Brignoli, 1985).

*Dipoena coracina* (C. L. Koch, 1841)

*Dipoena melanogaster* (C. L. Koch, 1845)

*Dipoena torva* (Thorell, 1875)

*Crustulina guttata* (Wider, 1834)

*Crustulina sticta* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1861)

*Steatoda phalerata* (Panzer, 1801)

*Steatoda albomaculata* (Degeer, 1778)

*Steatoda bipunctata* (Linnaeus, 1758)

*Steatoda grossa* (C. L. Koch, 1838)

*Anelosimus vittatus* (C. L. Koch, 1836)

*Anelosimus pulchellus* (Walckenaer, 1802)

*Anelosimus aulicus* (C. L. Koch, 1838)

*Achaearanea lunata* (Clerck, 1757)

*Achaearanea riparia* (Blackwall, 1834)

*Achaearanea tepidariorum* (C. L. Koch, 1841)

*Achaearanea simulans* (Thorell, 1875)

*Achaearanea veruculata* (Urquhart, 1885)

*Theridion sisyprium* (Clerck, 1757)

*Theridion impressum* L. Koch, 1881

*Theridion pictum* (Walckenaer, 1802)

*Theridion varians* Hahn, 1833

Erroneously listed as Hahn, 1831 in *British Spiders* Volume II (see Brignoli, 1985).

*Theridion pinastri* L. Koch, 1872

Described from Britain by Murphy & Murphy (1979).

*Theridion simile* C. L. Koch, 1836

*Theridion familiare* O. P.-Cambridge, 1871

*Theridion melanurum* Hahn, 1831

*Theridion mystaceum* L. Koch, 1870

*Theridion blackwalli* O. P.-Cambridge, 1871

*Theridion tinctum* (Walckenaer, 1802)

*Theridion instabile* O. P.-Cambridge, 1870

*Theridion bellicosum* Simon, 1873

*Theridion bimaculatum* (Linnaeus, 1767)

*Theridion pallens* Blackwall, 1834

*Enoplognatha ovata* (Clerck, 1757)

*Enoplognatha latimana* Hipps & Oksala, 1982

Described from Britain by Snazell (1983).

*Enoplognatha thoracica* (Hahn, 1833)

Erroneously listed as Hahn, 1831 in *British Spiders* Volume II (see Brignoli, 1985).

*Enoplognatha crucifera* (Thorell, 1875)

*Enoplognatha schaufussi* (L. Koch)

Synonymy discussed in Merrett & Snazell (1975).

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*Enoplognatha tecta* (Keyserling, 1884)

Newly described from Britain by Merrett & Snazell (1975) as *Enoplognatha caricis* (Fickert, 1876). However, Wunderlich (1976) concluded that the original description of *caricis* is not of an *Enoplognatha* and is not of the same species as that described as *caricis* by Simon (1884, 1914). The latter was shown to be the same as *tecta*, which is the earliest valid name, by Wunderlich (1976).

*Enoplognatha oelandica* (Thorell, 1875)*Enoplognatha mandibularis* (Lucas)

Synonymy discussed in Merrett & Snazell (1975).

*Robertus lividus* (Blackwall, 1836)*Robertus arundineti* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)*Robertus neglectus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)*Robertus scoticus* Jackson, 1914*Robertus insignis* O. P.-Cambridge, 1907*Pholcomma gibbum* (Westring, 1851)*Theonoe minutissima* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1879)

## Family NESTICIDAE

*Nesticus cellulanus* (Clerck, 1757)

## Family TETRAGNATHIDAE

*Tetragnatha extensa* (Linnaeus, 1758)*Tetragnatha pinicola* L. Koch, 1870*Tetragnatha montana* Simon, 1874*Tetragnatha obtusa* C. L. Koch, 1837*Tetragnatha nigrata* Lendl, 1886*Tetragnatha striata* L. Koch, 1862*Pachygnatha clercki* Sundevall, 1823

Erroneously listed as Sundevall, 1830, in *British Spiders* Volume II.

*Pachygnatha listeri* Sundevall, 1830*Pachygnatha degeeri* Sundevall, 1830

## Family METIDAE

*Metellina segmentata* (Clerck, 1757)*Metellina mengei* (Blackwall, 1869)*Metellina merianae* (Scopoli, 1763)*Meta menardi* (Latreille, 1804)*Meta bourneti* Simon, 1922*Zygiella x-notata* (Clerck, 1757)*Zygiella atrica* (C. L. Koch, 1845)*Zygiella stroemi* (Thorell, 1870)*Meta segmentata* (Clerck)*Meta mengei* (Blackwall)*Meta merianae* (Scopoli)

Levi (1980) included the Tetragnathinae and Metinae as subfamilies of the Araneidae, but Brignol listed them as separate families. There is still much discussion on this group, so this may be the most satisfactory course at present. Levi (1980) also transferred *segmentata*, *mengei* and *merianae* into the *Metellina* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1941, because of their simpler genitalia, and included *Zygiella* P.-Cambridge, 1902 in this group.

## Family ARANEIDAE

Nearly all recent authors have followed the works of Levi and Grasshoff (summarised for the E

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- species by Grasshoff, 1976) in splitting the genus *Araneus* into a number of genera. This arrangement is similar in principle to that proposed by Archer (1951) and outlined in *British Spiders* Volume II, p. 123.
- Gibbaranea bituberculata* (Walckenaer, 1802) *Araneus bituberculatus* (Walckenaer)
- G. bituberculata* is the type species of the genus *Gibbaranea* Archer, 1951.
- Gibbaranea gibbosa* (Walckenaer, 1802) *Araneus gibbosus* (Walckenaer)
- Araneus angulatus* Clerck, 1757
- Araneus diadematus* Clerck, 1757
- Araneus quadratus* Clerck, 1757
- Araneus marmoreus* Clerck, 1757
- Araneus alsine* (Walckenaer, 1802)
- Larinioides cornutus* (Clerck, 1757) *Araneus cornutus* Clerck
- According to Grasshoff (1983), *Larinioides dernae* Caporiacco, 1934, the type species by monotypy of the genus *Larinioides* Caporiacco, 1934, is identical with *Araneus folium* (Schrank, 1803), a mediterranean species closely related to *A. cornutus*. *Larinioides* may therefore be used as the generic name for the so-called *Araneus cornutus* group which had previously been placed rather uneasily in the genus *Nuctenea* by Grasshoff (1976). Bonnet (1957) listed *Larinioides* as feminine in gender, and this was followed by Grasshoff (1983), but Article 30(a)(ii) of the ICZN Rules states that "Names ending in . . . -oides are masculine".
- Larinioides scolopetarius* (Clerck, 1757) *Araneus scolopetarius* Clerck
- Larinioides patagiatus* (Clerck, 1757) *Araneus patagiatus* Clerck
- Nuctenea umbratica* (Clerck, 1757) *Araneus umbraticus* Clerck
- N. umbratica* is the type species of the genus *Nuctenea* Simon, 1864. *Chinestela* Chamberlin, 1924, used by Archer (1951) and cited by Locket & Millidge (1953) for *umbratica*, is a subjective synonym of *Neoscona* Simon, 1864 (Yaginuma & Archer, 1959).
- Agalenatea redii* (Scopoli, 1763) *Araneus redii* (Scopoli)
- A. redii* is the type species of the genus *Agalenatea* Archer, 1951.
- Neoscona adianta* (Walckenaer, 1802) *Araneus adiantus* (Walckenaer)
- Neosconopsis* Archer, 1951, cited in Locket & Millidge (1953), is a subjective synonym of *Neoscona* Simon, 1864 (Berman & Levi, 1971).
- Atea sturmi* (Hahn, 1831) *Araneus sturmi* (Hahn)
- Atea triguttata* (Fabricius, 1775) *Araneus triguttatus* (Fabricius)
- A. sturmi* is the type species of the genus *Atea* C. L. Koch, 1837.
- Araniella cucurbitina* (Clerck, 1757) *Araneus cucurbitinus* Clerck
- Araniella opistographa* (Kulczynski, 1905) *Araneus opistographus* Kulczynski
- Araniella inconspicua* (Simon, 1874) *Araneus inconspicuus* (Simon)
- Araniella alpica* (L. Koch, 1869) *Araneus alpicus* (L. Koch)
- Araniella displicata* (Hentz, 1847) *Araneus displicatus* (Hentz)
- A. displicata* is the type species of the genus *Araniella* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1942.
- Zilla diodia* (Walckenaer, 1802)
- Hypsosinga albovittata* (Westring, 1851)
- Hypsosinga pygmaea* (Sundevall, 1831)
- Hypsosinga sanguinea* (C. L. Koch, 1844)
- Erroneously listed as C. L. Koch, 1845 in *British Spiders* Volume II (see Brignoli, 1985).
- Hypsosinga heri* (Hahn, 1831)
- Singa hamata* (Clerck, 1757)
- Cercidia prominens* (Westring, 1851)
- Mangora acalypha* (Walckenaer, 1802)

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*Cyclosa conica* (Pallas, 1772)*Argiope bruennichi* (Scopoli, 1772)

## Family THERIDIOSOMATIDAE

*Theridiosoma gemmosum* (L. Koch, 1877)

The separate family Theridiosomatidae has been used by nearly all recent authors. Many differences from the Araneidae are indicated by Locket & Millidge (1953: 111), and see Kaston (1981: 261).

## Family LINYPHIIDAE

*Ceratinella brevipes* (Westring, 1851)*Ceratinella brevis* (Wider, 1834)*Ceratinella scabrosa* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)*Walckenaeria acuminata* Blackwall, 1833*Walckenaeria acuminata* Blackwall

*Walckenaeria* was the original spelling used by Blackwall (1833). He amended this to *Walckenaera* in 1840, but according to the ICZN Rules the original spelling should stand, and this has been used by several recent authors.

*Walckenaeria mitrata* (Menge, 1868)*Walckenaeria mitrata* (Menge)*Walckenaeria antica* (Wider, 1834)*Walckenaeria antica* (Wider)*Walckenaeria alticeps* (Denis, 1852)

Described by Kronstedt (1980b) from Swedish material, but it has been found in Britain (P. Merrett coll.).

*Walckenaeria cucullata* (C. L. Koch, 1836)*Walckenaeria cucullata* (C. L. Koch)*Walckenaeria nodosa* O. P.-Cambridge, 1873*Walckenaeria nodosa* O. P.-Cambridge*Walckenaeria atrotibialis* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1878)*Walckenaeria melanocephala* O. P.-Cambridge

*W. melanocephala* was synonymised with *W. atrotibialis* by Millidge (1983).

*Walckenaeria capito* (Westring, 1861)*Walckenaeria capito* (Westring)*Walckenaeria incisa* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)*Walckenaeria incisa* (O. P.-Cambridge)*Walckenaeria dysderoides* (Wider, 1834)*Walckenaeria dysderoides* (Wider)*Walckenaeria stylifrons* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875)*Walckenaeria stylifrons* (O. P.-Cambridge)*Walckenaeria nudipalpis* (Westring, 1851)*Walckenaeria nudipalpis* (Westring)*Walckenaeria obtusa* Blackwall, 1836*Walckenaeria obtusa* Blackwall*Walckenaeria monoceros* (Wider, 1834)*Walckenaeria monoceros* (Wider)*Walckenaeria corniculans* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875)*Walckenaeria corniculans* (O. P.-Cambridge)*Walckenaeria furcillata* (Menge, 1869)*Walckenaeria furcillata* (Menge)*Walckenaeria unicornis* O. P.-Cambridge, 1861*Walckenaeria unicornis* O. P.-Cambridge*Walckenaeria kochi* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)*Walckenaeria kochi* (O. P.-Cambridge)*Walckenaeria clavicornis* (Emerton, 1882)*Walckenaeria clavicornis* (Emerton)*Walckenaeria cuspidata* (Blackwall, 1833)*Walckenaeria cuspidata* Blackwall*Walckenaeria vigilax* (Blackwall, 1853)*Walckenaeria vigilax* (Blackwall)*Dicymbium nigrum* (Blackwall, 1834)*Dicymbium brevisetosum* Locket, 1962*Dicymbium tibiale* (Blackwall, 1836)*Entelecara acuminata* (Wider, 1834)*Entelecara congenera* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1879)*Entelecara erythropus* (Westring, 1851)*Entelecara flavipes* (Blackwall, 1834)*Entelecara omissa* O. P.-Cambridge, 1902*Entelecara errata* O. P.-Cambridge, 1913

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- Moebelia penicillata* (Westring, 1851)
- Hylyphantes graminicola* (Sundevall, 1829)      *Erigonidium graminicola* (Sundevall)
- Erigonidium* Smith, 1904 was synonymised with *Hylyphantes* Simon, 1884 by Wunderlich (1970).
- Gnathonarium dentatum* (Wider, 1834)
- Trematocephalus cristatus* (Wider, 1834)
- Tmeticus affinis* (Blackwall, 1855)
- Gongylidium rufipes* (Sundevall, 1829)
- Dismodicus bifrons* (Blackwall, 1841)
- Dismodicus elevatus* (C. L. Koch, 1838)
- Hypomma bituberculatum* (Wider, 1834)
- Hypomma fulvum* Bösenberg, 1902
- Hypomma cornutum* (Blackwall, 1833)
- Metopobactrus prominulus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)
- Hybocoptus decollatus* (Simon, 1881)
- Baryphyma pratense* (Blackwall, 1861)      *Baryphyma pratensis* (Blackwall)
- As stated by Wiehle (1960: 231), *Baryphyma* is neuter (see also ICZN Article 30(a)).
- Baryphyma duffeyi* (Millidge, 1954)      *Praestigia duffeyi* Millidge
- Baryphyma gowerense* (Locket, 1965)      *Acanthophyma gowerensis* (Locket)
- Baryphyma trifrons* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863)      *Minyrioloides trifrons* (O. P.-Cambridge)
- Baryphyma maritimum* (Crocker & Parker, 1970)      *Minyrioloides maritimum* Crocker & Parker
- The genera *Praestigia* Millidge, 1954, *Acanthophyma* Locket, Millidge & Merrett, 1974, and *Minyrioloides* Schenkel, 1929, were synonymised with *Baryphyma* Simon, 1884 by Millidge (1977).
- Gonatium rubens* (Blackwall, 1833)
- Gonatium rubellum* (Blackwall, 1841)
- Gonatium paradoxum* (L. Koch, 1869)      *Gonatium corallipes* (O. P.-Cambridge)
- G. corallipes* was synonymised with *G. paradoxum* by Thaler (1972).
- Maso sundevalli* (Westring, 1851)
- Maso gallicus* Simon, 1894      *Maso gallica* Simon
- According to Bonnet (1957: 2734), *Maso* is masculine.
- Peponocranium ludicrum* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1861)
- Pocadicnemis pumila* (Blackwall, 1841)
- Pocadicnemis juncea* Locket & Millidge, 1953
- First described as a variety of *P. pumila* in *British Spiders* Volume II, but described as a separate species by Millidge (1975).
- Hypselistes jacksoni* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1902)
- Oedothorax gibbosus* (Blackwall, 1841)
- Oedothorax tuberosus* (Blackwall, 1841)
- Oedothorax fuscus* (Blackwall, 1834)
- Oedothorax agrestis* (Blackwall, 1853)
- Oedothorax retusus* (Westring, 1851)
- Oedothorax apicatus* (Blackwall, 1850)
- Trichopterna thorelli* (Westring, 1861)
- Trichopterna cito* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)
- Pelecopsis mendei* (Simon, 1884)      *Trichopterna mendei* (Simon)
- Transferred to *Pelecopsis* by Millidge (1977).
- Pelecopsis parallela* (Wider, 1834)
- Pelecopsis nemoralis* (Blackwall, 1841)

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- Pelecopsis mediocris* (Kulczynski, 1899)  
*Pelecopsis locketi* Cooke, 1967  
*Pelecopsis elongata* (Wider, 1834)  
*Pelecopsis radicolica* (L. Koch, 1875)  
*Silometopus elegans* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)  
*Silometopus ambiguus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1905)  
*Silometopus reussi* (Thorell, 1871)  
*Silometopus incurvatus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873)  
*Mecopisthes peusi* Wunderlich, 1972  
*Cnephalocotes obscurus* (Blackwall, 1834)  
*Acartauchenius scurrilis* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)  
*Trichoncus saxicola* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1861)  
*Trichoncus hackmani* Millidge, 1955  
*Trichoncus affinis* Kulczynski, 1894  
*Ceratinopsis romana* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)  
*Ceratinopsis stativa* (Simon, 1881)  
*Evansia merens* O. P.-Cambridge, 1900  
*Tiso vagans* (Blackwall, 1834)  
*Tiso aestivus* (L. Koch, 1872)  
*Troxochrus scabriculus* (Westring, 1851)  
*Troxochrus cirrifrons* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)  
*Minyriolus pusillus* (Wider, 1834)  
*Tapinocyba praecox* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873)  
*Tapinocyba pallens* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)  
*Tapinocyba insecta* (L. Koch, 1869)  
*Tapinocyba mitis* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1882)  
*Tapinocyboides pygmaeus* (Menge, 1869)                      *Tapinocyboides pygmaea* (Menge)  
 Article 30(a)(ii) of the ICZN Rules states that "Names ending in *-oides* are masculine".  
*Microctenonyx subitaneus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875)                      *Aulacocyba subitanea* (O. P.-Cambridge)  
 The genus *Aulacocyba* Simon, 1926 was synonymised with *Microctenonyx* Dahl, 1886 by Prószyński & Starega (1971); followed by Brignoli (1983).  
*Satlatlas britteni* (Jackson, 1913)                      *Perimones britteni* (Jackson)  
 The genus *Perimones* Jackson, 1932 was synonymised with *Satlatlas* Keyserling, 1886 by Lehtinen (1978), see also Millidge (1981).  
*Thyreosthenius parasiticus* (Westring, 1851)  
*Thyreosthenius biovatus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875)  
*Monocephalus fuscipes* (Blackwall, 1836)  
*Monocephalus castaneipes* (Simon, 1884)  
*Lophomma punctatum* (Blackwall, 1841)  
*Saloca diceros* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)  
*Gongylidiellum vivum* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875)  
*Gongylidiellum latebricola* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)  
*Gongylidiellum murcidum* Simon, 1884  
*Micrargus herbigradus* (Blackwall, 1854)  
*Micrargus apertus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1870)  
 Described as a separate species from *M. herbigradus* by Millidge (1975).  
*Micrargus subaequalis* (Westring, 1851)

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*Micrargus laudatus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1881)

Millidge (1977) suggested transferring the above two species to the genus *Grammonota* Emerton, 1882, but this is now considered to be incorrect.

*Notioscopus sarcinatus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)

*Glyphesis cottonae* (La Touche, 1945)

*Glyphesis servulus* (Simon, 1881)

*Erigonella hiemalis* (Blackwall, 1841)

*Erigonella ignobilis* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)

*Savignya frontata* (Blackwall, 1833)

*Diplocephalus cristatus* (Blackwall, 1833)

*Diplocephalus permixtus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)

*Diplocephalus latifrons* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863)

*Diplocephalus connatus* Bertkau, 1889

*Diplocephalus jacksoni* O. P.-Cambridge, 1903

*Diplocephalus picinus* (Blackwall, 1841)

*Diplocephalus protuberans* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875)

*Araeoncus humilis* (Blackwall, 1841)

*Araeoncus crassiceps* (Westring, 1861)

*Panamamops sulcifrons* (Wider, 1834)

*Lessertia denticelis* (Simon, 1884)

*Scotinotylus evansi* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1894)

*Caledonia evansi* O. P.-Cambridge

*Caledonia* O. P.-Cambridge, 1894 was synonymised with *Scotinotylus* Simon, 1884 by Millidge (1977).

*Typhochrestus digitatus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)

*Typhochrestus simoni* de Lessert, 1907

*Milleriana inerrans* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1884)

*Diplocentria bidentata* (Emerton, 1882)

*Erigone dentipalpis* (Wider, 1834)

*Erigone atra* (Blackwall, 1841)

*Erigone promiscua* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)

*Erigone arctica* (White, 1852)

*Erigone longipalpis* (Sundevall, 1830)

*Erigone tirolensis* L. Koch, 1872

*Erigone capra* Simon, 1884

*Erigone welchi* Jackson, 1911

*Erigone psychrophila* Thorell, 1871

*Erigone aletris* Crosby & Bishop, 1928

Described from Britain by Snazell (1980).

*Erigone vagans* Audouin, 1826

According to Millidge (1984), *E. vagans*, the type species of *Erigone* Audouin, 1826, is not congeneric with the other British species which have been placed in this genus. In order to conserve the name *Erigone* for the majority of species of this large and important genus, an application has been made (Millidge, 1985) to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to use its plenary powers to substitute *Erigone longipalpis* (Sundevall, 1830) as the type species of *Erigone* and to sanction the use of *vagans* as the type species of a new genus.

*Rhaebothorax morulus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873)

*Rhaebothorax paetulus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875)

Millidge (1977) synonymised the genus *Rhaebothorax* Simon, 1926 with *Mecynargus* Kulczynski, 1894,



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but the genital morphology of the type species (*paetulus*) throws some doubt on this synonymy, and for the present *Rhaebothorax* is retained.

*Latithorax faustus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1900)

*Eboria fausta* (O. P.-Cambridge)

In *British Spiders* Volume II, *Latithorax* Holm, 1943 was incorrectly synonymised with *Eboria* Falconer, 1910 (Millidge, 1977).

*Semljicola caliginosa* (Falconer, 1910)

*Eboria caliginosa* Falconer

The genus *Eboria* Falconer, 1910 was synonymised with *Semljicola* Strand, 1906 by Holm (1973). See also Brignoli (1983: 321).

*Donacochara speciosa* (Thorell, 1875)

*Leptorhoptrum robustum* (Westring, 1851)

*Drepanotylus uncatulus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873)

The genus *Drepanotylus* Holm, 1945 was synonymised with *Notiomaso* Banks, 1914 by Wunderlich (1978), but this is not thought to be correct.

*Leptothrix hardyi* (Blackwall, 1850)

*Phaulothrix hardyi* (Blackwall)

The genus *Phaulothrix* Bertkau, 1885 was synonymised with *Leptothrix* Menge, 1869 by Prószyński & Starega (1971). *Phaulothrix* was also synonymised with *Hilaira* Simon, 1884 by Millidge (1977), but this is not now thought to be correct.

*Hilaira excisa* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1870)

*Hilaira frigida* (Thorell, 1872)

*Hilaira nubigena* Hull, 1911

*Hilaira povicax* Hull, 1908

*Halorates reprobus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1879)

*Halorates distinctus* (Simon, 1884)

*Collinsia distincta* (Simon)

*Halorates holmgreni* (Thorell, 1871)

*Collinsia holmgreni* (Thorell)

The genus *Collinsia* O. P.-Cambridge, 1913 was synonymised with *Halorates* Hull, 1911 by Millidge (1977).

*Carorita limnaea* (Crosby & Bishop, 1927)

*Carorita paludosa* Duffey, 1971

*Wiehlea calcarifera* (Simon, 1884)

*Mioxena blanda* (Simon, 1884)

*Caviphantes saxetorum* (Hull, 1916)

*Lessertiella saxetorum* (Hull)

*Lessertiella* Dumitrescu & Miller, 1962 was synonymised with *Caviphantes* Oi, 1960 by Wunderlich (1979b).

*Asthenarthus paganus* (Simon, 1884)

*Jacksonella falconeri* (Jackson, 1908)

The genus *Jacksonella* Millidge, 1951 was synonymised with *Asthenargus* Simon & Fage, 1922 by Millidge (1977), but this is not now thought to be correct.

*Pseudomaro aenigmaticus* Denis, 1966

Described from Britain by Snazell (1978).

*Ostearius melanopygius* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1879)

*Aphileta misera* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1882)

*Porrhomma pygmaeum* (Blackwall, 1834)

*Porrhomma convexum* (Westring, 1861)

*Porrhomma rosenhaueri* (L. Koch, 1872)

*Porrhomma pallidum* Jackson, 1913

*Porrhomma campbelli* F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1894

*Porrhomma microphthalmum* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)

*Porrhomma errans* (Blackwall, 1841)

*Porrhomma egeria* Simon, 1884

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*Porrhomma oblitum* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1870)

*Porrhomma montanum* Jackson, 1913

*Agyneta subtilis* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863)

*Agyneta conigera* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863)

*Agyneta decora* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1870)

*Agyneta cauta* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1902)

*Agyneta olivacea* (Emerton, 1882)

Recognised as a species distinct from *A. cauta* and described from Britain by Hippa & Oksala (1985).

*Agyneta ramosa* Jackson, 1912

*Meioneta innotabilis* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863)

*Syedrella innotabilis* (O. P.-Cambridge)

The genera *Syedrella* Simon, 1929 and *Meioneta* Hull, 1920 were synonymised with *Agyneta* Hull, 1911 by Saaristo (1973). However, Millidge (1977) rejected the synonymy of *Meioneta* and *Agyneta*, but accepted that *Syedrella* should be regarded as a synonym of *Meioneta*.

*Meioneta rurestris* (C. L. Koch, 1836)

*Meioneta mollis* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)

*Meioneta saxatilis* (Blackwall, 1844)

*Meioneta simplicitarsis* (Simon, 1884)

*Meioneta beata* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1906)

*Meioneta gulosa* (L. Koch, 1869)

*Meioneta nigripes* (Simon, 1884)

*Microneta viaria* (Blackwall, 1841)

*Maro minutus* O. P.-Cambridge, 1906

*Maro sublestus* Falconer, 1915

*Maro lepidus* Casemir, 1963

*Syedra gracilis* (Menge, 1866)

Merrett (1965) and Millidge (1977) both concluded that *Syedra* is very close to *Centromerus*.

*Centromerus sylvaticus* (Blackwall, 1841)

*Centromerus prudens* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873)

*Centromerus arcanus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873)

*Centromerus laevitarsis* (Simon, 1884)

*Centromerus dilutus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875)

*Centromerus capucinus* (Simon, 1884)

*Centromerus incilium* (L. Koch, 1881)

*Centromerus incultus* Falconer, 1915

*Centromerus aequalis* (Westring, 1851)

*Centromerus serratus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875)

*Centromerus albidus* Simon, 1929

*Centromerus cavernarum* (L. Koch, 1872)

*Centromerus persimilis* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1912)

*Tallusia experta* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)

*Centromerus expertus* (O. P.-Cambridge)

*C. expertus* was transferred to the new genus *Tallusia* by Lehtinen & Saaristo (1972). This was not accepted in Volume III of *British Spiders*, but it seems that the differences in the palpal organs, and particularly in the structure of the epigyne, are sufficient to justify a separate genus.

*Centromerita bicolor* (Blackwall, 1833)

*Centromerita concinna* (Thorell, 1875)

*Sintula cornigera* (Blackwall, 1856)

*Oreonetides vaginatus* (Thorell, 1872)

*Volume III (if different)**Saaristoa abnormis* (Blackwall, 1841)*Oreonetides abnormis* (Blackwall)*Saaristoa firma* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1901)*Oreonetides firmus* (O. P.-Cambridge)

The above two species were transferred to the new genus *Saaristoa* Millidge, 1978, initially by Millidge (1977) but the new generic name was not valid until the later publication. The fact that these two species do not belong in *Oreonetides* was first pointed out by Saaristo (1972).

*Macrargus rufus* (Wider, 1834)*Macrargus carpenteri* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1894)*Bathyphantes approximatus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)*Bathyphantes gracilis* (Blackwall, 1841)*Bathyphantes parvulus* (Westring, 1851)*Bathyphantes nigrinus* (Westring, 1851)*Bathyphantes setiger* F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1894*Kaestneria dorsalis* (Wider, 1834)*Kaestneria pullata* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863)

The genus *Kaestneria* Wiehle, 1956 was synonymised with *Cresmatoneta* Simon, 1929 by Millidge (1977) on account of the close similarity of the palpal organs, but this is no longer thought to be correct.

*Diplostyla concolor* (Wider, 1834)*Poecilometes globosa* (Wider, 1834)

The genus *Poecilometes* Kulczynski, 1894 was synonymised with *Drapetisca* Menge, 1866 by Millidge (1977), but this is not now considered to be correct.

*Drapetisca socialis* (Sundevall, 1832)*Tapinopa longidens* (Wider, 1834)*Floronia bucculenta* (Clerck, 1757)

The genus *Floronia* Simon, 1887 was synonymised with *Tapinopa* Westring, 1851 by Millidge (1977), but this is now considered to be doubtful.

*Taranucnus setosus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863)*Labulla thoracica* (Wider, 1834)*Stemonyphantes lineatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)*Bolyphantes luteolus* (Blackwall, 1833)*Bolyphantes alticeps* (Sundevall, 1832)*Lepthyphantes nebulosus* (Sundevall, 1830)*Lepthyphantes leprosus* (Ohlert, 1865)*Lepthyphantes minutus* (Blackwall, 1833)*Lepthyphantes alacris* (Blackwall, 1853)*Lepthyphantes whympersi* F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1894*Lepthyphantes obscurus* (Blackwall, 1841)*Lepthyphantes tenuis* (Blackwall, 1852)*Lepthyphantes zimmermanni* Bertkau, 1890*Lepthyphantes cristatus* (Menge, 1866)*Lepthyphantes mengei* Kulczynski, 1887*Lepthyphantes flavipes* (Blackwall, 1854)*Lepthyphantes tenebricola* (Wider, 1834)*Lepthyphantes ericaeus* (Blackwall, 1853)*Lepthyphantes pallidus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)*Lepthyphantes pinicola* Simon, 1884*Lepthyphantes insignis* O. P.-Cambridge, 1913*Lepthyphantes angulatus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1881)

*Volume III (if different)*

*Lepthyphantes antroniensis* Schenkel, 1933

Described from Britain by Ashmole & Merrett (1981).

*Lepthyphantes complicatus* (Emerton, 1882)

*Lepthyphantes umbraticola* Keyserling

*L. umbraticola* (= *L. audax* Sørensen) was synonymised with *L. complicatus* by Holm (1958), but this was overlooked in *British Spiders* Volume III.

*Lepthyphantes midas* Simon, 1884

*Lepthyphantes carri* Jackson

The synonymy of *L. carri* with *L. midas* was proposed by Crocker (1979), but the description of the female in Britain, upon which the synonymy is based, has not yet been published.

*Lepthyphantes expunctus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875)

*Helophora insignis* (Blackwall, 1841)

*Pityohyphantes phrygianus* (C. L. Koch, 1836)

Described from Britain by Ashmole, Locket, Lodhi, Smith & Sudd (1978).

*Linyphia triangularis* (Clerck, 1757)

*Linyphia hortensis* Sundevall, 1829

*Linyphia (Neriene) montana* (Clerck, 1757)

Several recent authors (e.g. Millidge, 1977, 1984; Brignoli, 1983) have followed *British Spiders* Volume III in regarding *Neriene* as a subgenus of *Linyphia*.

*Linyphia (Neriene) clathrata* Sundevall, 1829

*Linyphia (Neriene) peltata* Wider, 1834

*Linyphia (Neriene) furtiva* O. P.-Cambridge, 1871

*Linyphia (Neriene) marginata* C. L. Koch, 1834

*Microlinyphia pusilla* (Sundevall, 1829)

*Microlinyphia impigra* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)

*Allomengea scopigera* (Grube, 1859)

*Allomengea vidua* (L. Koch, 1879)

*Allomengea warburtoni* (O. P.-Cambridge)

*A. warburtoni* was synonymised with *Linyphia vidua* L. Koch by Holm (1973), and further discussed by Van Helsdingen (1974).

## Appendix

The following species have been removed from the British list:

### Family OECOBIIDAE

*Oecobius annulipes* Lucas, 1846

Described from a population in the British Museum (Natural History) by Ritchie (1978), but since it has not been found elsewhere it cannot yet be regarded as an established member of the British fauna.

### Family SALTICIDAE

*Salticus mutabilis* Lucas, 1846

Since the only British record is of a single male found in 1860, it has been decided to delete this species from the British list.

*Heliophanus melinus* L. Koch, 1867

The only British record is of a single male taken in 1870. This species has therefore been deleted from the British list.

### Family ARANEIDAE

*Araneus marmoreus pyramidatus* Clerck, 1757

This appears to be only a colour form of *A. marmoreus* and there are many intermediates, so the separate

subspecific name is not justified.

*Aculepeira ceropegia* (Walckenaer, 1802)

Volume III (if different)

*Araneus ceropegius* (Walckenaer)

Included in the genus *Aculepeira* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1942 by Grasshoff (1976). Since the species has not been found in Britain since 1853, it has been decided to delete it from the British list.

Family LINYPHIIDAE

*Hypselistes florens* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875)

This species has not been found in Britain since 1909, in spite of many attempts at rediscovering it in the original locality. Since it has been recorded elsewhere only from North America, where it is common, there is also some doubt about the authenticity of the original record.

*Centromerus tantulus* Parker, 1962

As suggested in *British Spiders* Volume III, this is now considered to be an abnormal specimen of *C. dilutus* (O. P.-Cambridge). **Syn. nov.**

*Centromerus parkeri* Cooke, 1967

This was shown to be an abnormal specimen of *C. prudens* (O. P.-Cambridge) by Roberts (1976).

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## Spermatogenesis in the harvestman *Vonones sayi* (Simon) (Opiliones: Laniatores: Cosmetidae)

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### Summary

Transmission and scanning electron microscopes in addition to light microscopic techniques were used to study spermatogenesis and spermatozoa of the harvestman *Vonones sayi*. Spermatogenesis is characterized by formation of a shell stage, nuclear invagination, elongation, and development of a covering of numerous microvilli. Encysted non-viable spermatozoa are phagocytized in the testis. The unusual covering of microvilli on the spermatozoa are also reported for the cosmetid harvestman genera *Cynorta* and *Paecilaemana*.

### Introduction

Arthropodan spermatozoa range from elongated forms with long flagella to spheroid encysted shapes

lacking flagella. It is not surprising then that a progression of motility in spermatozoa is found from non-motile to highly motile types. Spermatozoa are often used in studies of phylogeny (Baccetti, 1979; Juberthie & Manier, 1976a, 1978; Phillips, 1976; and others cited therein).

Studies of spermatogenesis and spermatozoa in Opiliones remain incomplete. Spermatogenesis of the major groups of Opiliones follows a typical pattern including spermatids which lack flagella or axonemes, and maintaining a kinetic centre composed of centrioles (Tripepi, 1983). Despite this supposed common trend among Opiliones, many variations in developmental patterns and eventual morphology of mature spermatozoa are found. Spermatogenesis in Cyphophthalmi is characterized by formation of "flagellated" spermatids with two types of development. The first is considered normal, and the second atypical or aberrant with the formation of spermatid spheres (Juberthie, Manier & Boissin, 1976). Palpatores have a single type of sperm development and their spermatozoa are spheroid and aflagellate (Juberthie & Manier, 1976b, 1977a, 1977b; Reger, 1969; Sokolow, 1929, 1930; Tripepi, 1983; Warren, 1933). Laniatores have spermatogenic development similar to the Palpatores, lacking flagella and possessing a kinetic centre with two centrioles of the 9 + 0 type (Juberthie & Manier, 1977c; Sotelo &

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