

## Amendments to the check list of British spiders

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## Summary

A list of additions, alterations and corrections to the check list of British spiders by Merrett, Locket & Millidge (1985) is given. *Harpactea rubicunda*, *Zodarion italicum*, *Scotophaeus scutulatus*, *Zelotes subterraneus*, *Philodromus albidus*, *Heliophanus dampfi*, *Euophrys thorelli*, *Steatoda nobilis* and *Minicia marginella* are added to the list, and *Anelosimus pulchellus* is deleted. *Oedothorax tuberosus*, *Troxochrus cirrifrons* and *Diplocephalus jacksoni* are also deleted, as they are considered synonyms of *O. gibbosus*, *T. scabriculus* and *D. connatus* respectively, and *Pelecopsis locketi* is deleted as it becomes, along with *P. mediocris*, a synonym of *P. nemoralioides*. *Alopecosa accentuata* is replaced by *A. barbipes* on the British list, and *Philodromus rufus* may be replaced by *P. albidus*. The following other previously established synonymies are noted: *Eresus niger* = *E. cinnaberinus*, *Zelotes serotinus* = *Z. longipes*, *Ballus depressus* = *B. chalybeius*, *Enoplognatha crucifera* = *E. mordax*, *Poecilometes globosa* = *P. variegata*. Generic changes affect *Erigone vagans*, transferred to *Prinerigone*, *Tricca alpigena*, transferred to *Arctosa*, *Agroeca striata*, transferred to *Agraecina*, *Tuberta macrophthalmia* and *arietina*, transferred to *Mastigusa*, *Theridion instabile* and *bellicosum*, transferred to *Rugathodes*, and *Phrurolithus*, transferred from the Clubionidae to the Liocranidae.

## Introduction

A considerable number of mainly minor amendments to the check list of British spiders by Merrett, Locket & Millidge (1985) have come to light over the last few years. These fall into five main categories:

1. Species which have been discovered recently in this country, either as completely new species or resulting from taxonomic splitting of existing species.
2. Changes in names or classification resulting from recent taxonomic work.
3. Earlier taxonomic changes which had been overlooked when compiling the 1985 list.
4. Minor errors of spelling, dates, etc., which were incorrect in Locket & Millidge (1951-53) and which had been copied by subsequent British authors. Most of these came to light while editing Platnick's (1989) catalogue, and subsequently all species have been checked against the entries in the catalogues by Bonnet (1955-59) and Roewer (1942-55).
5. Typographical errors in the 1985 list.

The current correct name is used for the heading of each entry in the list which follows.

## Family ERESIDAE

### *Eresus cinnaberinus* (Olivier, 1789)

*Eresus niger* was originally described by Petagna (1787) as *Aranea nigra*. This name was preoccupied by *Aranea nigra* Fabricius, 1775. *Aranea nigra* Petagna is therefore a primary homonym and must be rejected. *Eresus cinnaberinus* is the earliest available name; it has been used by a large number of authors, including Blackwall and Pickard-Cambridge in this country.

## Family AMAUROBIIDAE

### *Amaurobius similis* (Blackwall, 1861)

According to Bonnet (1955: 293) and Roewer (1955) this species was first described by Blackwall (1861: 141), not in 1845 as stated in Locket & Millidge (1951: 55) and subsequent British authors.

### *Amaurobius ferox* (Walckenaer, 1830)

According to Bonnet (1955) the date of the original publication was 1830, not 1825 as stated in Locket & Millidge (1951: 55) and subsequent British authors. The first part of Walckenaer's *Faune française* was published in 1825, but the part in which the description of *A. ferox* appeared was published in 1830.

## Family DICTYNIDAE

### *Nigma flavescens* (Walckenaer, 1830)

The date of the original publication was 1830, not 1825, as for *A. ferox* above. It is possibly doubtful whether this species should be retained on the British list, as it has been recorded only once, from Co. Durham in 1909.

## Family OONOPIDAE

### *Oonops domesticus* de Dalmas, 1916

N.B. The author is given in brackets in Roberts, Vol. I (1985: 58), but is correctly given without brackets in the check list in Roberts, Vol. II (1987: 186).

## Family DYSDERIDAE

### *Harpactea rubicunda* (C. L. Koch, 1839)

Recently recorded from Essex (Hamblen & Linfield, 1991). Several specimens were found, so there appears to be an established population. As it is fairly widespread in Europe, it is not unlikely to occur in this country.

## Family ZODARIIDAE (to follow PHOLCIDAE)

### *Zodarion italicum* (Canestrini, 1868)

First recorded from Britain by Harvey & Murphy (1985), and fully described by Roberts (1987: 172).

### *Zodarion* sp.

Both sexes found in Kent by R. Snazell (pers. comm.). Details of species not yet available.

## Family GNAPHOSIDAE

### *Scotophaeus blackwalli* (Thorell, 1871)

First described by Thorell (1871: 179), not in 1873 as stated in Locket & Millidge (1951: 104) and subsequent British authors.

### *Scotophaeus scutulatus* (L. Koch, 1866)

One female from a house in Essex reported by Harvey

(1990). It remains to be seen whether this was an accidental introduction or whether there is an established population in Britain, but as the species is widespread in Europe it is not unlikely to occur here.

*Zelotes subterraneus* (C. L. Koch, 1833)

Described as a British species distinct from *Z. apricorum* by Murphy & Platnick (1986) and Roberts (1987: 174).

*Zelotes longipes* (L. Koch, 1866)

It was first stated by Lohmander (1944) that *Zelotes serotinus* (L. Koch, 1866) is a junior synonym of *Z. longipes*. The latter name was used by Lohmander (1944) as first reviser, and must therefore be used in preference to *serotinus*. Full details of the synonymy are given by Grimm (1985).

*Trachyzelotes pedestris* (C. L. Koch, 1837)

First described by C. L. Koch (1837: 17), not in 1839 as stated in Locket & Millidge (1951: 107) and subsequent British authors.

*Drassyllus lutetianus* (L. Koch, 1866)

Owing to a typographical error, an extra bracket was inserted after the author's name in the 1985 check list.

*Drassyllus praeficus* (L. Koch, 1866)

The correct original publication is cited in Locket & Millidge (1951: 112), but the date should be 1866 (not 1867) according to Bonnet (1959: 4942) and Roewer (1955).

*Micaria pulicaria* (Sundevall, 1832)

The date of publication of Sundevall's paper was 1832, although it was in the issue of the journal for 1831 as stated in Locket & Millidge (1951).

#### Family CLUBIONIDAE

*Clubiona caerulea* L. Koch, 1867

According to Bonnet (1956: 1113) and Roewer (1955), the spelling should be *caerulea*, not *coerulea*.

*Clubiona terrestris* Westring, 1851

First described by Westring (1851: 49), not in 1862 as stated in Locket & Millidge (1951: 135) and subsequent British authors.

*Clubiona similis* L. Koch, 1867

This species was first named in part 6 of Koch's "Familie der Drassiden" published in 1866, but the description was not completed until part 7, published in 1867.

*Clubiona compta* C. L. Koch, 1839

The original spelling was *compta*, and *compta* is an unjustified emendation first used by Walckenaer in 1841 (see Bonnet, 1956: 1116).

*Clubiona trivialis* C. L. Koch, 1843

The correct original publication is cited by Locket & Millidge (1951: 140), but the date should be 1843 (as correctly given in the references, p. 300), not 1841.

*Clubiona genevensis* L. Koch, 1866

According to Bonnet (1956: 1126) the date of the original publication was 1866, not 1867 as given in Locket & Millidge (1951: 142).

*Clubiona subtilis* L. Koch, 1867

As for *C. similis* above.

#### Family LIOCRANIDAE

*Agraecina striata* (Kulczyński, 1882)

*Agraecina* was considered not to be a junior synonym of

*Agraecina* by Grimm (1986) in her major work on this group.

*Liocranum rupicola* (Walckenaer, 1830)

The date of the original publication was 1830, not 1825 (see under *Amaurobius ferox* above).

*Phrurolithus festivus* (C. L. Koch, 1835) and *P. minimus* C. L. Koch, 1839

*Phrurolithus* was placed in the Liocranidae by Platnick (1989), and Grimm (1986) included it in the subfamily Liocraninae in the Clubionidae.

#### Family HETEROPODIDAE

Considered by Platnick (1989) to be a senior synonym of Eusparassidae.

#### Family THOMISIDAE

*Xysticus lanio* C. L. Koch, 1835

First described by C. L. Koch (1835: 23), not in 1824 as stated in Locket & Millidge (1951: 181) and subsequent British authors. Koch's first publication on spiders was in 1833!

*Xysticus ulmi* (Hahn, 1831)

The description by Hahn (1831) in *Monographie der Spinnen* predates that by the same author in 1832 in *Die Arachniden* (see Sacher, 1988).

*Ozyptila blackwalli* Simon, 1875

As stated in the 1985 check list, *Ozyptila* was the original spelling, and is being increasingly used, e.g. by Platnick (1989).

*Ozyptila scabricula* (Westring, 1851)

*Ozyptila nigrita* (Thorell, 1875)

Considered by Dondale & Redner (1975) to be a junior synonym of *Ozyptila claveata* (Walckenaer, 1837), but as the identity of *claveata* cannot be established with certainty in the absence of type material we prefer to use the widely known name *nigrita*.

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

*Ozyptila praticola* (C. L. Koch, 1837)

*Ozyptila trux* (Blackwall, 1846)

*Ozyptila simplex* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1862)

*Ozyptila atomaria* (Panzer, 1801)

The date of Panzer's publication should read 1801, not 1810 (a typographical error in Locket & Millidge (1951: 193) which has been copied by subsequent British authors). The date is given correctly in the references, p. 302.

*Ozyptila brevipes* (Hahn, 1826)

First described by Hahn (1826) in *Monographie der Spinnen*, not in 1831 in *Die Arachniden* as stated in Locket & Millidge (1951: 193) (see Sacher, 1988).

#### Family PHILODROMIDAE

*Philodromus dispar* Walckenaer, 1826

The date of publication was 1826, as for *P. rufus* below.

*Philodromus rufus* Walckenaer, 1826

The part of Walckenaer's *Faune française* in which the description of *P. rufus* appears was published in 1826, not 1825 as stated in Locket & Millidge (1951: 200). See also *P. albidus* below.

*Philodromus albidus* Kulczyński, 1911

Described by Segers (1989) as a British species distinct from *P. rufus*. Most British specimens which have been

attributed to *P. rufus* appear to be *P. albidus*; the occurrence of *P. rufus* in Britain is at present uncertain, but fairly likely.

#### Family SALTICIDAE

##### *Heliophanus dampfi* Schenkel, 1923

Two females recently recorded from one site in Cardiganshire by S. A. Williams and K. Catley (Williams, 1991), and found at one site in Scotland (J. A. Stewart, pers. comm.). A northern and central European species found in raised bogs, as in Wales and Scotland.

##### *Ballus chalybeius* (Walckenaer, 1802)

*Ballus depressus* was originally described by Walckenaer (1802) as *Aranea depressa* (based on the female). This name was preoccupied by *Aranea depressa* Razoumowsky, 1789. *Aranea depressa* Walckenaer is therefore a primary homonym and must be rejected. *Ballus chalybeius* (based on the male) is the earliest available name.

##### *Euophrys erratica* (Walckenaer, 1826)

The date of publication was 1826, as for *Philodromus rufus* above.

##### *Euophrys thorelli* Kulczyński, 1891

Both sexes recently found in Kent by R. Snazell (pers. comm.). A widespread species in central and eastern Europe.

#### Family LYCOSIDAE

##### *Pardosa arenicola* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875)

Regarded as a junior synonym of *P. agricola* (Thorell, 1856) by Roberts (1985). While this may be correct, as there is still some doubt about the status of *arenicola* it is probably best to retain the separate name for the time being.

##### *Pardosa purbeckensis* F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1895

Regarded as a junior synonym of *P. agrestis* (Westring, 1861) by Roberts (1985). However, Kronestedt (1979) showed that the males of *purbeckensis* and *agrestis* have distinctly different courtship behaviour, which is probably associated with the differences in coloration and pilosity of the male tibia I. This strongly supports their retention as separate species.

##### *Alopecosa barbipes* (Sundevall, 1833)

For a long time this has been considered a junior synonym of *A. accentuata* (Latreille, 1817), but Dahlem, Gack & Martens (1987) showed that the males differ in their courtship behaviour, and that the male of *accentuata* lacks the dense black hairs on tibiae I which are characteristic of *barbipes*. This strongly suggests that they should be regarded as separate species, and all British specimens are probably *barbipes*. *Alopecosa accentuata* should therefore probably be deleted from the British list and replaced by *barbipes*. The date of publication of Sundevall's description of *barbipes* was 1833, although it was in the issue of the journal for 1832 as stated in Locket & Millidge (1951).

##### *Arctosa alpigena* (Doleschall, 1852)

The genus *Tricca* Simon, 1889 was considered a junior synonym of *Arctosa* C. L. Koch, 1847 by Dondale & Redner (1983) in their revision of this genus.

#### Family AGELENIDAE

##### *Coelotes atropos* (Walckenaer, 1830)

The date of the original publication was 1830, not 1825 (as for *Amaurobius ferox* above). Wunderlich (1986) considered the genus *Coelotes* to be more closely related to *Amaurobius* than to *Agelena*, and proposed that the Amaurobiidae be regarded as a synonym of Agelenidae, but Platnick (1989) preferred merely to transfer *Coelotes* to the Amaurobiidae. While the latter course may well prove to be correct, in view of the uncertainty we prefer to leave *Coelotes* in the Agelenidae for the present.

##### *Mastigusa macrophthalma* (Kulczyński, 1897)

This and the following species, previously misplaced in *Tetrilus*, were transferred to the genus *Mastigusa* Menge, 1854 (previously known only from Baltic amber) by Wunderlich (1986). *Tuberta maerens* was regarded by Wunderlich as not congeneric with *macrophthalma* and *arietina*, and therefore remains unaltered. The date of the original description of *macrophthalma* was 1897, not 1896 as given in the 1985 check list and in Roberts (1985: 166).

##### *Mastigusa arietina* (Thorell, 1871)

#### Family THERIDIIDAE

##### *Dipoena coracina* (C. L. Koch, 1837)

According to Bonnet (1956: 1504) and Roewer (1942), this species was first described by C. L. Koch (1837: 8), not in 1841 as stated in Locket & Millidge (1953: 48) and subsequent British authors.

##### *Dipoena melanogaster* (C. L. Koch, 1837)

As for *D. coracina* above, but 1837: 4, not 1845.

##### *Steatoda nobilis* (Thorell, 1875)

This species has been reported in Britain on a number of occasions, but these records have previously been regarded as chance importations. It is now clear, however, that it is well established out of doors in several places on the south coast, and therefore should be added to the British list. The species was described briefly by Jones (1979), and a further paper is in preparation by Snazell & Jones.

##### *Anelosimus pulchellus* (Walckenaer, 1802)

The only British specimen attributed to this species was shown by Roberts (1989) to be an abnormal specimen of *A. vittatus* (C. L. Koch). *Anelosimus pulchellus* should therefore be deleted from the British list.

##### *Achaearanea simulans* (Thorell, 1875)

Considered by Roberts (1985) to be a subspecies of *A. tepidariorum*, but we prefer to regard it as a separate species.

##### *Theridion pallens* Blackwall, 1834

Transferred to the genus *Paidiscura* Archer, 1950 by Wunderlich (1987), but it may be best to leave it in *Theridion* for the time being.

##### *Rugathodes instabilis* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)

The correct original publication is cited in Locket & Millidge (1953: 77), but the date should be 1871 (as correctly given in the references, p. 430), not 1870. This and the following species were transferred to the genus *Rugathodes* Archer, 1950 by Wunderlich (1987), and the status of *Rugathodes* as a genus distinct from *Theridion*

was supported by Forster, Platnick & Coddington (1990) because of the structure of the paracymbium.

*Rugathodes bellicosus* (Simon, 1873)

*Enoplognatha mordax* (Thorell, 1875)

Shown to be a senior synonym of *E. crucifera* (Thorell, 1875) by Van Helsdingen (1978), the name *mordax* having been published earlier in 1875 than *crucifera*.

*Robertus insignis* O. P.-Cambridge, 1907

The occurrence of this species in Britain was confirmed recently by Procter (1990).

#### Family METIDAE

Platnick (1989) followed Heimer & Nentwig (1982) and Levi (1986) in considering this family a junior synonym of Tetragnathidae, but as there is still some discussion about this group it is possibly best to leave it as a separate family for the time being. Also, Wunderlich (1987) regarded *Metellina* as a synonym of *Meta*, but again it may be best to retain *Metellina* for the present.

#### Family ARANEIDAE

*Neoscona adianta* (Walckenaer, 1802)

Bonnet (1955: 421) states that as *Adiantum*, the generic name of the maidenhair fern, which bears a resemblance to the abdominal folium of this spider, is a Latin noun, the specific name should be regarded as an invariable substantive: *adiantum*. This was followed by Platnick (1989). However, *adiantum* is derived from the Greek adjective *adiantos*, meaning "not capable of being wetted", *adiantum* being the neuter of the latinised form *adiantus*. Therefore, as Walckenaer originally used the combination *Aranea adianta*, it would appear that he intended to use the name as an adjective, and *adiantum* should be regarded as an unjustified emendation.

*Hyposyinga pygmaea* (Sundevall, 1832)

The date of publication was 1832, not 1831 (as for *Micaria pulicaria* above).

#### Family LINYPHIIDAE

*Walckenaeria alticeps* (Denis, 1952)

Owing to a typographical error, the date was given as 1852 in the 1985 check list.

*Walckenaeria cuspidata* Blackwall, 1833

Owing to a typographical error, the author and date were placed in brackets in the 1985 check list.

*Dicymbium brevisetosum* Locket, 1962

Regarded as only a form of *D. nigrum* by Roberts (1987), but in view of the fact that the two forms are not usually found together (in contrast to *Oedothorax gibbosus/tuberosus*), it is possibly best to leave it as a separate species for the present.

*Hylyphantes graminicola* (Sundevall, 1830)

The date of publication of Sundevall's paper was 1830, although it was in the issue of the journal for 1829 as stated in Locket & Millidge (1953).

*Gongylidium rufipes* (Linnaeus, 1758)

According to Bonnet (1957: 2048) and Roewer (1942) the original description was by Linnaeus, not by Sundevall (1829) as stated in Locket & Millidge (1953: 221) and subsequent British authors.

*Hypomma fulvum* (Bösenberg, 1902)

Originally described by Bösenberg in the genus *Gonatium* (*contra* Locket & Millidge, 1953: 225), so the author and date must be in brackets.

*Minicia marginella* (Wider, 1834) (to follow *Maso gallicus*)

Recently found in Kent, and described by Snazell (1991). A widespread species in Europe.

*Oedothorax gibbosus* (Blackwall, 1841)

This species has long been suspected to be a senior synonym of *O. tuberosus* (Blackwall, 1841) (e.g. Locket & Millidge, 1953: 239 and Roberts, 1987: 57). This has finally been shown to be correct by breeding experiments by De Keer & Maelfait (1988), and *O. tuberosus* should therefore be deleted from the list.

*Pelecopsis nemoralioides* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1884)

A senior synonym of *P. mediocris* (Kulczyński, 1899) and *P. locketi* Cooke, 1967 according to Wunderlich (1985). The spelling of the specific name is given as *nemoraloides* (as a synonym of *P. nemoralis*) in Roewer (1942: 614) and in Wunderlich (1985), but the correct original spelling is *nemoralioides* (as in Bonnet (1959: 4814) under *Walckenaera*). Roberts (1987: 61) considered both *mediocris* and *locketi* as synonyms of *P. nemoralis* (Blackwall, 1841), but Wunderlich (1985) regards *nemoralis* as a separate species, and we consider this is probably correct as "*mediocris*" and "*locketi*" are usually found together on sand dunes but *nemoralis* occurs in other habitats.

*Pelecopsis radicolica* (L. Koch, 1872)

According to Bonnet (1958: 3454), the original description was published by L. Koch (1872), not in 1875 as stated in Locket & Millidge (1953: 250) and subsequent British authors. The correct reference is given as L. Koch, 1872 (1) on p. 435 of Locket & Millidge.

*Ceratinopsis* Emerton, 1882 and *Ceratinella* Emerton, 1882

Considered by Wunderlich (1987) to be junior synonyms of *Sphecozone* O. P.-Cambridge, 1870, but this is not thought to be correct (Millidge, 1991).

*Troxochrus scabriculus* (Westring, 1851)

It is probably correct to follow Roberts (1987: 72) and consider this a senior synonym of *T. cirrifrons* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871), and delete the latter from the list.

*Micrargus apertus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)

The date of the original publication should read 1871, not 1870 (as for *Rugathodes instabilis* above).

*Savignia frontata* (Blackwall, 1833)

The spelling of *Savignia* was changed to *Savignya* by Bonnet (1958: 3937), and this was followed by Wiehle (1960) and Locket, Millidge & Merrett (1974), but *Savignia* was the original spelling and *Savignya* is therefore an unjustified emendation.

*Diplocephalus connatus* Bertkau, 1889

It is probably correct to follow Roberts (1987: 84) and consider this a senior synonym of *D. jacksoni* O. P.-Cambridge, 1903, and delete the latter from the list. The situation with this species and with *T. scabriculus* is very similar to that with *O. gibbosus*.

*Milleriana inerrans* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1885)

The correct original publication is cited by Locket & Millidge (1953: 307), but the date should be 1885 (as correctly given in the references, p. 431), not 1884.

*Erigone atra* Blackwall, 1833

First described by Blackwall (1833: 195) as *Erigone atra*, not by Blackwall (1841) as *Neriene atra* as stated in Locket & Millidge (1953: 309) and followed by subsequent British authors.

*Prinerigone vagans* (Audouin, 1826)

Following the decision of the ICZN (1987) to designate *Erigone longipalpis* (Sundevall, 1830) as the type species of *Erigone* Audouin, 1826, the new genus *Prinerigone* was erected by Millidge (1988) for the former type species of *Erigone*, *E. vagans* Audouin, 1826.

*Hilaira excisa* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)

The original date of publication in Locket & Millidge (1953: 321) should read 1871, not 1870 (as for *Rugathodes instabilis* above).

*Asthenargus paganus* (Simon, 1884)

*Asthenarthus* in the 1985 check list is a typographical error.

*Porrhomma convexum* (Westring, 1851)

First described by Westring (1851: 60), not in 1861 as stated in Locket & Millidge (1953: 330) and subsequent British authors (see Bonnet, 1955: 860).

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

The date in Locket & Millidge (1953: 334) should be 1871, as for *H. excisa*.

*Porrhomma* sp.

Two females recently found in Sussex by C. J. Topping (pers. comm.). Details of species not yet available.

*Agyneta decora* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)

The date in Locket & Millidge (1953: 341) should be 1871, as for *H. excisa*.

*Maro lepidus* Casemir, 1961

First described by Casemir (1961) from the female. The reference to Casemir (1963) cited in Locket, Millidge & Merrett (1974: 106) refers to the first description of both sexes.

*Syedra gracilis* (Menge, 1869)

The date of the original description (in Abt. 3 of *Preussische Spinnen*) was 1869, not 1866 as stated in Locket & Millidge (1953: 337) and subsequent British authors.

*Centromerus levitarsis* (Simon, 1884)

As stated by Roberts (1987: 128), *levitarsis* was the original spelling and must be retained in preference to *laevitarsis*.

*Sintula corniger* (Blackwall, 1856)

According to Bonnet (1958: 4061), *Sintula* is a man's name, and the genus was treated as masculine when created by Simon (1884). The spelling of the specific name should therefore be *corniger*, not *cornigera*.

*Saaristoa firma* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1905)

The page number given for the original publication is correct in Locket & Millidge (1953: 360), but the date should read 1905, not 1901.

*Poecilonea variegata* (Blackwall, 1841)

It was pointed out by Tanasevitch (1989) that the species commonly referred to as *P. globosa* (Wider, 1834) is in fact *P. variegata*. Strand (1907) erroneously regarded *globosa* as a senior synonym of *variegata*, but it was shown by Simon (1929) that *globosa* was actually a junior synonym of *Linyphia pusilla* Sundevall, 1830

(see also Bonnet, 1958: 3739). This seems to have been overlooked by many modern authors.

*Drapetisca socialis* (Sundevall, 1833)

The date of publication of Sundevall's paper was 1833, although it was in the issue of the journal for 1832 as stated in Locket & Millidge (1953).

*Bolyphantes alticeps* (Sundevall, 1833)

The date of publication was 1833, not 1832, as for *D. socialis* above.

*Linyphia hortensis* Sundevall, 1830

The date of publication was 1830, not 1829 (as for *Hylyphantes graminicola* above).

*Linyphia (Neriene) clathrata* Sundevall, 1830

As for *L. hortensis* above.

*Microlinyphia pusilla* (Sundevall, 1830)

As for *L. hortensis* above.

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