



Figure 8. *Tegenaria agrestis*. © Steven Falk.

other attempts have been made to estimate frequency, given the difficulty in finding large enough samples and variation in how detectable this trait is, since it can sometimes only be determined upon dissection. Stratton (1995) states that “Only slightly more than 50 cases of gynandromorphy and intersexuality have been reported for spiders” although this figure probably does not reflect frequency since the majority of discoveries are unlikely to have been published in journals.



Figure 9. *Talavera aequipes* photographed through a microscope. Note the left male palp and female epigyne (left) and iridescent markings on first left leg, but plain colouration on the right leg.

Conclusions

Possibly due to their ephemeral and at times uninviting nature, brownfield habitats appear to be a very under-recorded land type. Unfortunately brownfield land is often prioritised for development, without proper consideration of conservation importance over less biodiverse ‘green belt’ land, which may include monocultures of crops. Although ecological succession, if left to proceed, will often result in sparsely vegetated habitat being lost, a network of brownfield sites of differing ages could provide an important refuge for a range of species. I hope this article has highlighted the potential interest of these sites and that readers may be persuaded to explore and record in similar havens of diversity in their locality.

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A Remarkable Spider – *Cyrtophora citricola* in Montenegro

by Kirill G. Mikhailov* and Elena N. Temereva**

The remarkable tent-web spider *Cyrtophora citricola* (Forskål, 1775) from the family of orb-web spiders (Araneidae) has a wide (sub)tropical distribution in the Old World, with introduced populations in the New World (southern USA, Greater Antilles, Costa-Rica, Colombia, Brazil) (Platnick, 2013).

In the East Mediterranean, it has recently been reported from Malta, Croatia, Albania (Deltshev *et al.*, 2011), Greece, Turkey: Mediterranean part only (Elverici *et al.*, 2012), and Israel (Levy, 1997). European data are mostly provided by Helsdingen (2013).

During a short holiday we found this species in Montenegro: 2♀ (collected), 2♀ (observed in habitat), Montenegro, Budva, on *Laurus* tree along a street, 4th August 2013, leg. K. Mikhailov and E. Temereva. Close

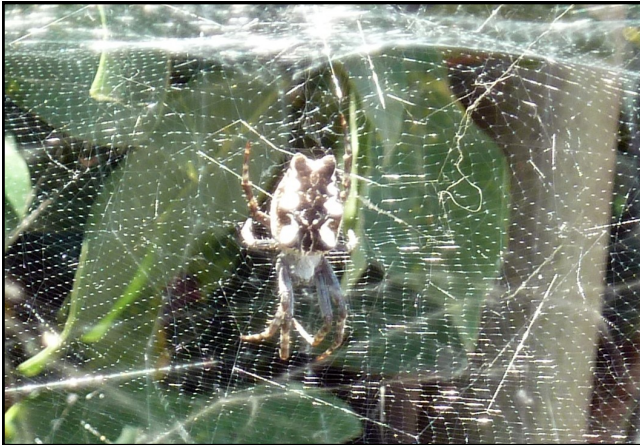


Figure 1. *Cyrtophora citricola*, female.
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to the large webs we also found small webs of immature *Cyrtophora*, in addition to numerous orb-webs of immature *Zygiella* sp. *sensu lato*.

Spider data from Serbia and Montenegro are not reflected in the database of “Fauna Europaea” (Helsdingen, 2013). Previously, 102 spider species were reported from Montenegro (Deltshev, 1999) but this figure did not include *C. citricola* (*C. Deltshev*, pers. comm.). This record adds a new species to the Montenegro spider fauna.



Figure 2. *Cyrtophora citricola*, female with consecutively hanging egg-sacs. © E. N. Temereva.



Figure 3. *Cyrtophora citricola*, a remarkable tent-web of the female. © E. N. Temereva.

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Never Say Die

by Ian Hughes

The ladybird spider (*Eresus sandaliatus*) and the jumping spider (*Sitticus distinguendus*) are amongst the rarest of British spiders and with very restricted known ranges. The ladybird spider is only proven from south Dorset and the distinguished jumping spider is known only from two small sites on either side of the River Thames in very close proximity to each other.

My task has been to fathom out a way to improve their chances of survival by gaining a practical understanding of their ecological needs and investigating ways to broaden their range and reduce the chances of total extinction at their tiny extant sites.