

Family	Taxon	Status
Araneidae	<i>Araneus diadematus</i> Clerck, 1757	
	<i>Araneus quadratus</i> Clerck, 1757	
	<i>Larinioides cornutus</i> (Clerck, 1757)	
	<i>Larinioides sclopetarius</i> (Clerck, 1757)	
	<i>Araniella cucurbitina sens. str.</i> (Clerck, 1757)	
	<i>Araniella opisthographa</i> (Kulczynski, 1905)	
	<i>Zygiella x-notata</i> (Clerck, 1757)	
	<i>Xysticus cristatus</i> (Clerck, 1757)	
Lycosidae	<i>Pardosa palustris</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	
	<i>Pardosa pullata</i> (Clerck, 1757)	
	<i>Pardosa amentata</i> (Clerck, 1757)	
	<i>Pirata piraticus</i> (Clerck, 1757)	
Pisauridae	<i>Pisaura mirabilis</i> (Clerck, 1757)	
Dictynidae	<i>Dictyna arundinacea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	
	<i>Dictyna uncinata</i> Thorell, 1856	
Clubionidae	<i>Clubiona reclusa</i> O.P.-Cambridge, 1863	
	<i>Clubiona stagnatilis</i> Kulczynski, 1897	
	<i>Clubiona phragmitis</i> C.L.Koch, 1843	
	<i>Clubiona lutescens</i> Westring, 1851	
Thomisidae	<i>Philodromus aureolus</i> (Clerck, 1757)	
	<i>Philodromus cespitum</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	
	<i>Tibellus oblongus</i> (Walckenaer, 1802)	

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***Cryptachaea blattea* (Urquhart, 1886) a Theridiid New to Great Britain**

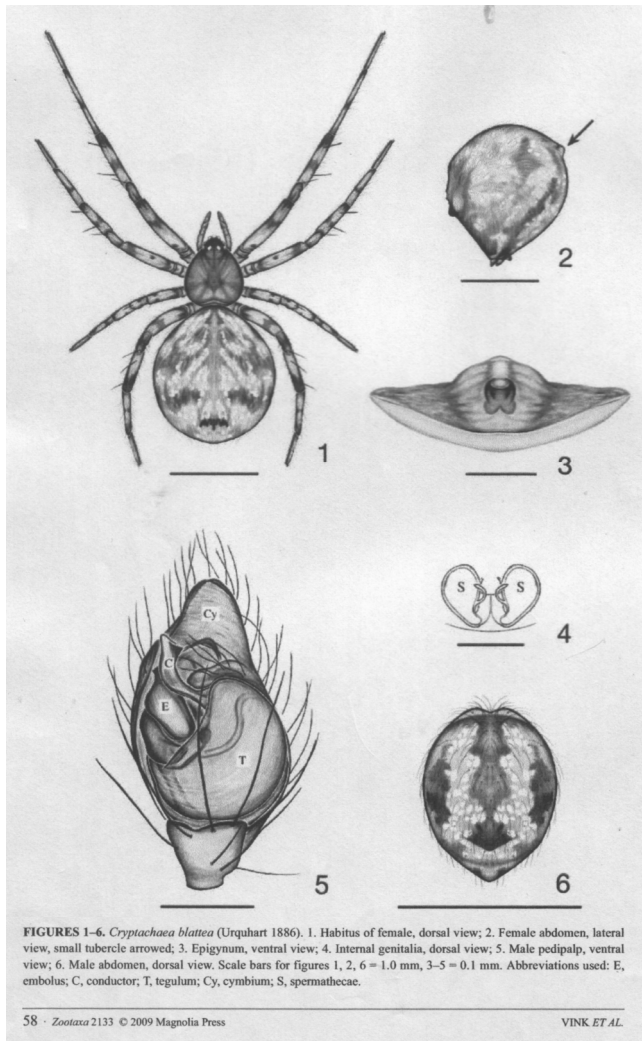
by Doug Marriott

On the 21st of August 2011 I was on a week's holiday with my family on the southwest coast of the Isle of Wight in the small village of Brook (UK grid reference SZ390839). We were staying in a hired bungalow with a very large garden. That morning, whilst waiting for the others to get their act together, I decided to give the

vegetation a slow geriatric sweep. Later, the identification of a female theridiid from the sweep proved impossible. With a length of 4 mm, it looked similar to an *Achaearanea* sp. with the abdomen tilted up and the spinnerets pointing downwards. The sternum however was creamy yellow with brownish black marks opposite each coxa which linked up to give a black frill around the sternum. The pattern and coloration on the dorsal abdominal surface was unlike any illustration in Roberts (1993); at about mid point on the dorsal surface of the abdomen there was a small white tubercle which I had not seen on any theridiid before. Also identification was not helped by the epigyne appearing to be blocked by a translucent cover, although some features could be seen through it.

I showed the specimen to David Nellist and he was also mystified, so I sent it to Tony Russell-Smith who also could not name it and he sent it on to Barbara Knoflach in Innsbruck. She identified it as *Cryptachaea blattea*, a cosmopolitan species first discovered in New Zealand in 1886 by A. T. Urquhart who named it *Theridium blatteus*. Since then other synonyms have been *Cryptachaea acoreensis* and also *Achaearanea acoreensis* (Berland, 1932).

Since its discovery in New Zealand the species has been found in North America, Chile, Hawaii, Portugal, Belgium, St. Helena, Madeira and the Azores. In 2008 a specimen was found in a shrub and tree nursery in Hildesheim, south of Hanover, Germany, which gives rise to the hypothesis that it is being transported to new areas on vegetation or other materials.



This perhaps is the reason for it being found on the southwest coast of the Isle of Wight. The owner of the garden is a regular exhibitor at the Chelsea Flower Show so it has quite possibly been imported via Chelsea or on new material acquired for the show, although the plants I swept seemed to be long established in the garden. I am including with this note drawings of the genitalia etc., kindly made available to me by Dr Cor Vink and Nadine Duperre, co-authors of the paper in *Zootaxa*. My thanks to Barbara Knoflach for identifying the specimen, also for the help and advice from Tony Russell-Smith and David Nellist.

References

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ERIC DUFFEY AT 90

I don't know whether readers of the Newsletter will be interested to know that Eric is 90 on 2nd January 2012. As he started working on spiders in 1951 he will have had



over 60 years of activity in the field. He's still working on another ecology paper, but has sadly been hospitalised over Christmas. He's trying to get himself discharged in time for his birthday and a party with

ex-colleagues and other ecologically minded friends on Wednesday 4th, but it seems the medics are having difficulty in finding what's wrong [Ed. Rita informs me that Eric has been discharged and is anxious to get back to his microscope].

Rita Duffey

An American Jumper in Leeds, West Yorkshire and an Update on Non-Native Taxa Recorded in the UK

by Richard Wilson

Introduction

In Wilson (2011), I described a brief foray for spiders in Tropical World, Roundhay Park, Leeds which yielded four species. The article also provided a list of non-native taxa recorded in the UK, based on a literature search undertaken to place the foray in some context. This literature search identified 39 non-native taxa recorded in the UK from various situations dating back to the turn of the 20th Century (Pickard-Cambridge, 1906), which was the earliest written record to my knowledge of any non-native species recorded in the UK.

Since this review, a number of correspondents have contacted me to raise my awareness of additional species that I missed, or have commented on certain species being included on the list. Furthermore, I have located additional records myself and in one instance, received a specimen for identification. This article describes the occurrence of the specimen that I received for identification, updates the list presented in Table 1 of Wilson (2011) and reiterates the need to record non-native species in the UK.

An American Jumper

On the 6th December 2011, I received an e-mail forwarded from Dr Stephen Compton (Faculty of Biological Sciences, University of Leeds) that contained a message enquiring about a spider with a 'red abdomen' that had been removed from a bag of grapes purchased from Leeds city centre Morrisons supermarket that day (SE300341; vice-county 64). Attached to the e-mail was a photograph of the spider, which despite being out of focus, was clearly discernible from its body shape as being a member of the Salticidae (jumping-spiders). The abdomen was scarlet red with a black central stripe; the cephalothorax was black, or at least very dark. The palps appeared swollen, suggesting it was a male. My immediate thought without knowing the grapes' country of origin, was that it was *Philaeus chrysops* (Poda, 1761), a European species not recorded as a native species on the British list. I responded by stating that without the