

## A revised check list of British spiders

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### Summary

A complete revised check list of British spiders is presented, with explanations for all changes made since the list of amendments given by Merrett & Millidge (1992). For the sake of consistency with most recent spider literature, the order of families is changed from that used in previous recent British lists to follow the order used by Platnick (1998).

The following 24 species are added to the list: *Orchestina* sp. (?), *Steatoda triangulosa*, *Theridion hemerobium*, *Theridion* sp., *Wabasso quaestio replicatus*, *Porrhomma cambridgei*, *Meioneta mossica*, *Meioneta fuscipalpa*, *Centromerus minutissimus*, *Nothophantes horridus*, *Megalephyphantes collinus occidentalis* (?), *Lepthyphantes beckeri*, *Neriene emphana*, *Tegenaria ferruginea*, *Clubiona pseudo-neglecta*, *Zodarion vicinum*, *Zodarion rubidum*, *Zodarion fuscum*, *Gnaphosa nigerrima*, *Philodromus longipalpis*, *Ozyptilla pullata*, *Neon rubustus*, *Neon pictus* (?) and *Talavera thorelli*. The following 4 species are deleted: *Pardosa arenicola*, *Nigma flavescens*, *Philodromus buxi* and *Philodromus rufus*. On the British list *Eresus cinnaberinus* is replaced by *E. sandaliatus*, *Pardosa lugubris* by *P. saltans*, *Clubiona similis* by *C. frisia*, and *Sitticus rupicola* by *S. inexpectus*.

The following previously proposed synonyms are accepted: *Centromerus incultus*=*C. semiater* and *Euophrys browningi*=*Pseudeuophrys obsoleta*. Generic changes affect *Theridion simile* (transferred to *Simitidion*), *Theridion bimaculatum* (transferred to *Neottiura*), *Theridion pallens* (transferred to *Paidiscura*), *Lepthyphantes nebulosus* (transferred to *Megalephyphantes*), *Lepthyphantes midas* (transferred to *Midia*), *Linyphia montana*, *L. clathrata*, *L. peltata*, *L. furtiva* and *L. marginata* (transferred to *Neriene* (where *L. marginata* becomes *N. radiata*)), *Euophrys erratica* and *E. lanigera* (transferred to *Pseudeuophrys*), *Euophrys petrensis* and *E. aequipes* (transferred to *Talavera*), and *Attulus saltator* (transferred to *Sitticus*). Also, *Rhaebothorax* is regarded as a synonym of *Mecynargus*, and *Atea* as a synonym of *Araneus*. The name *Centromerus aequalis* is replaced by *C. brevivulvatus*. The genera *Meta* and *Metellina* are transferred from the Metidae to the Tetragnathidae, and *Zygiella* to the Araneidae. *Argyroneta* is transferred from the Argyronetidae to the Cybaeidae. From the Agelenidae, the genera *Cicurina*, *Cryphoeca*, *Tuberta* and *Mastigusa* are transferred to the Dictynidae, and *Coelotes* to the Amaurobiidae. The family name Sparassidae replaces Heteropodidae.

*Uloborus plumipes* and *Thanatus vulgaris* are noted as having been found in Britain, but are not included in the check list. A graph is provided to show the rate of discovery of British species from the 17th century to the present time. Species which have been recorded from the Channel Islands but not in mainland Britain are listed in a separate Appendix. The present check list includes 645 species, with a further 11 species having been confirmed as found in the Channel Islands.

### Introduction

Fifteen years have passed since the last complete check list of British spiders was published by Merrett, Locket & Millidge (1985), although a list of later amendments was published by Merrett & Millidge (1992) and a complete list based on the latter was produced for the British Arachnological Society Members' Handbook, also in 1992. The publication of a complete revised list in November 2000 is timely, not only because of the need to record many recent additions and changes, but also to commemorate the centenary of the publication of the list of British spiders by Octavius Pickard-Cambridge in November 1900. It also gives us great pleasure to dedicate this list to mark the centenary of the birth on 12 August 1900 of our dear friend and colleague the late G. H. (Ted) Locket, who did so much to promote the study of spiders in Britain during the second half of the 20th century.

The rate of discovery of British spider species since the earliest times is shown in Fig. 1. This is based on the date of publication when each of the currently recognised species was first described from Britain, but not necessarily under its current name. Early works contained many synonyms, with the result that the number of species appeared higher than that indicated here, e.g. the list of Pickard-Cambridge (1900) contained 536 names, but only 451 of these are still valid. The principal contributors to the publication of new British species are indicated on the graph, with their main periods of activity. It is noticeable that there was a marked decline in the rate of discovery of species new to Britain after about 1915 until the publication of *British Spiders* by

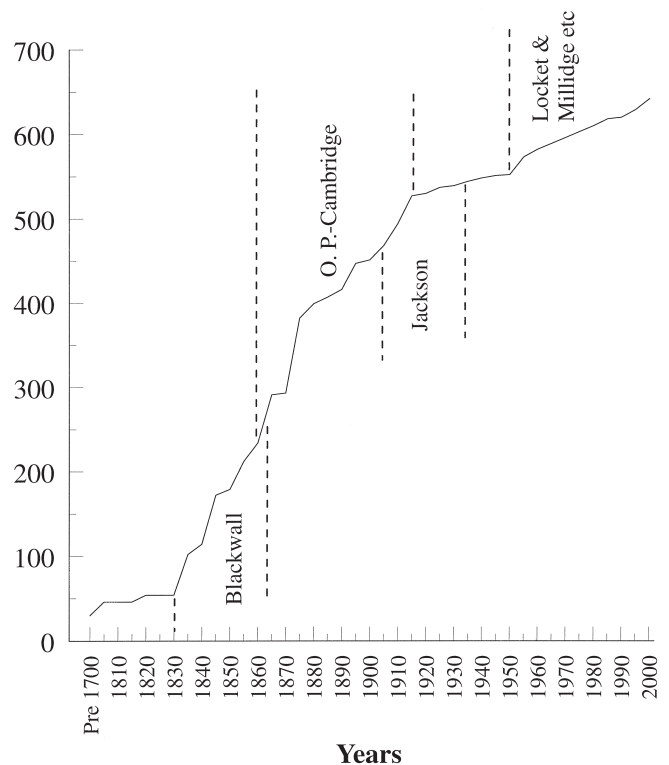


Fig. 1: Rate of discovery of British spider species, based on date of publication when each currently recognised species was first described from Britain, plotted in 5-year periods.

Locket & Millidge in the early 1950s. Since then the rate of increase has remained almost constant at an average of about 1.5 species per year. This suggests that the great increase in interest in spiders, encouraged by the publication of *British Spiders* and other more recent books, has compensated for the fact that new species are becoming increasingly more difficult to find. In a remarkable end to the 20th century, seven species were added to the British list during 1999.

Probably the main difference that British readers will notice in the present list compared with previous lists is the change in the order of families. This order has remained almost unchanged in all British works since Bristowe (1939), but it has become increasingly out of date in recent years. Here we have adopted the family order used by Platnick (1998), which reflects modern thinking on phylogeny and the interrelationships of families. This order, or something very like it, has been used in most recent publications throughout the world. However, in order to make this list more easily comparable with previous British lists, within each family we have retained the order of genera and species used in the 1985 and 1992 lists, except in those cases where generic transfers make changes unavoidable. An index to genera is also provided to facilitate the location of entries.

Name changes shown here have been generally accepted in the literature following recent taxonomic revisions. Some other changes which have been proposed elsewhere are not accepted here if we disagree with the conclusions or if we feel there is still some doubt among other workers. We have, however, usually referred to the existence of such proposed changes in the literature even if we have not followed them.

We have included as an Appendix a list of the species which have been recorded from the Channel Islands but not from mainland Britain. From a zoogeographical point of view the fauna of the Channel Islands is related to that of northern France, and these species cannot be regarded as British, but since a list is unlikely to appear soon elsewhere in the literature we thought it would be useful to list them here as a supplement.

In the list which follows, the current name is printed in 10 point and, where different, the name used in the 1985 or 1992 list is printed below in 8 point within square brackets and indented. Any comments on the change are then given below, also in 8 point, with the appropriate reference/s to the literature.

### Check list

#### Family ATYPIDAE

*Atypus affinis* Eichwald, 1830

#### Family SCYTODIDAE

*Scytodes thoracica* (Latreille, 1802)

[*Scytodes thoracica* Latreille, 1804]

First described by Latreille in 1802 as *Aranea thoracica*.

#### Family PHOLCIDAE

*Pholcus phalangioides* (Fuesslin, 1775)

*Psilochorus simoni* (Berland, 1911)

#### Family SEGESTRIIDAE

*Segestria senoculata* (Linnaeus, 1758)

*Segestria bavarica* C. L. Koch, 1843

*Segestria florentina* (Rossi, 1790)

#### Family DYSDERIDAE

*Dysdera erythrina* (Walckenaer, 1802)

*Dysdera crocata* C. L. Koch, 1838

The original spelling used in the description by Koch (1838: 81) was *crocata*, but in the index to the same work (p. 156) he used *crocata*. Walckenaer (1841: 444) chose to use *crocata*, and should be deemed the First Reviser, and this was followed by Koch (1850: 76); *crocata* thus becomes the correct original spelling (ICZN (4th ed., 1999), Art. 24.2.3).

*Harpactea hombergi* (Scopoli, 1763)

*Harpactea rubicunda* (C. L. Koch, 1838)

[*Harpactea rubicunda* (C. L. Koch, 1839)]

The correct date of publication was 1838 (see Brignoli, 1985).

#### Family OONOPIDAE

*Oonops pulcher* Templeton, 1835

*Oonops domesticus* Dalmas, 1916

*Orchestina* sp.?

In 1992 an 8-eyed female oonopid was collected in Essex (Ruffell & Kovoov, 1994). Oonopids usually have 6 eyes, and lack the AMEs present in most spiders. Subsequent searches in the same habitat produced several more females, some with 6 eyes and some with 8 eyes. All had the general appearance and typical reddish-purple markings of the oonopid genus *Orchestina*. However, femora IV of the Essex specimens are much less swollen than those of typical *Orchestina* species. Dalmas (1916) in his revision of *Orchestina* also refers to the sporadic occurrence of AMEs in some species, although the 8-eyed patterns figured are different from that of the Essex specimens. In spite of further intensive searching no males have yet been collected, and it is still unclear whether the Essex specimens belong to *Orchestina* or to a closely related (new?) genus.

#### Family MIMETIDAE

*Ero cambridgei* Kulczyński, 1911

*Ero furcata* (Villers, 1789)

*Ero aphana* (Walckenaer, 1802)

*Ero tuberculata* (De Geer, 1778)

#### Family ERESIDAE

*Eresus sandaliatus* (Martini & Goeze, 1778)

[*Eresus cinnaberinus* (Olivier, 1789)]

It was shown by Ratschker & Bellmann (1995a,b) that the species which occurs in Britain is different from *E. cinnaberinus* and should be called *E. sandaliatus*.

#### Family ULOBORIDAE

*Uloborus walckenaerius* Latreille, 1806

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

#### Family NESTICIDAE

*Nesticus cellulanus* (Clerck, 1757)

#### Family THERIDIIDAE

*Episinus angulatus* (Blackwall, 1836)

*Episinus truncatus* Latreille, 1809

*Episinus maculipes* Cavanna, 1876

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

*Dipoena erythropus* (Simon, 1881)

*Dipoena prona* (Menge, 1868)

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

*Dipoena tristis* (Hahn, 1833)

Transferred by Wunderlich (1988) to the genus *Lasaeola*, but as the status of these genera remains somewhat uncertain we leave it in *Dipoena* for the time being.

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

Since it has not been found in Britain since 1913, it should possibly be deleted from the list, but some of its original sites still exist and it is a small, inconspicuous species which could easily be overlooked.

*Dipoena melanogaster* (C. L. Koch, 1837)*Dipoena torva* (Thorell, 1875)*Crustulina guttata* (Wider, 1834)*Crustulina sticta* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1861)*Steatoda phalerata* (Panzer, 1801)*Steatoda albomaculata* (De Geer, 1778)*Steatoda bipunctata* (Linnaeus, 1758)*Steatoda grossa* (C. L. Koch, 1838)*Steatoda nobilis* (Thorell, 1875)

Described from Britain by Snazell & Jones (1993).

*Steatoda triangulosa* (Walckenaer, 1802)

Found in Leicester in 1996 by Daws (1997). As it is a synanthropic species widespread in Europe, it is likely to occur in Britain. Described in Roberts (1995).

*Anelosimus vittatus* (C. L. Koch, 1836)*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 sisyphium* (Clerck, 1757)*Theridion impressum* L. Koch, 1881*Theridion pictum* (Walckenaer, 1802)*Theridion hemerobium* Simon, 1914

Described from Britain by Bosmans *et al.* (1994) and Roberts (1995). The ending of the specific name should be *-um*, not *-us*, according to Platnick (1998).

*Theridion varians* Hahn, 1833*Theridion* sp.

A male of an unidentified species apparently related to *T. varians* was found in Wiltshire in 1999 (M. C. Askins, pers. comm.). Further details are not yet available.

*Theridion pinastrum* L. Koch, 1872*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)*Simitidion simile* (C. L. Koch, 1836)

[*Theridion simile* C. L. Koch, 1836]

Transferred to the new genus *Simitidion* by Wunderlich (1992), and followed by Knoflach (1996). *S. simile* is the type species of the genus.

*Neottiura bimaculata* (Linnaeus, 1767)

[*Theridion bimaculatum* (Linnaeus, 1767)]

The genus *Neottiura* Menge, 1868 now seems to be generally accepted as valid (see Platnick, 1998), and *bimaculata* is the type species of the genus.

*Paidiscura pallens* (Blackwall, 1834)

[*Theridion pallens* Blackwall, 1834]

The genus *Paidiscura* Archer, 1950 (type species *P. pallens*) was removed from the synonymy of *Theridion* by Wunderlich (1987), and this now seems to be generally accepted.

*Rugathodes instabilis* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)*Rugathodes bellicosus* (Simon, 1873)*Enoplognatha ovata* (Clerck, 1757)*Enoplognatha latimana* Hippa & Oksala, 1982*Enoplognatha thoracica* (Hahn, 1833)*Enoplognatha mordax* (Thorell, 1875)*Enoplognatha tecta* (Keyserling, 1884)*Enoplognatha oelandica* (Thorell, 1875)*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 THERIDIOSOMATIDAE

*Theridiosoma gemmosum* (L. Koch, 1877)

## Family LINYPHIIDAE

*Ceratinella brevipes* (Westring, 1851)*Ceratinella brevis* (Wider, 1834)*Ceratinella scabrosa* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)*Walckenaeria acuminata* Blackwall, 1833*Walckenaeria mitrata* (Menge, 1868)*Walckenaeria antica* (Wider, 1834)*Walckenaeria alticeps* (Denis, 1952)*Walckenaeria cucullata* (C. L. Koch, 1836)*Walckenaeria nodosa* O. P.-Cambridge, 1873*Walckenaeria atrotibialis* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1878)*Walckenaeria capito* (Westring, 1861)*Walckenaeria incisa* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)*Walckenaeria dysderoides* (Wider, 1834)*Walckenaeria stylifrons* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875)*Walckenaeria nudipalpis* (Westring, 1851)*Walckenaeria obtusa* Blackwall, 1836*Walckenaeria monoceros* (Wider, 1834)*Walckenaeria corniculans* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875)*Walckenaeria furcillata* (Menge, 1869)*Walckenaeria unicornis* O. P.-Cambridge, 1861*Walckenaeria kochi* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)*Walckenaeria clavicornis* (Emerton, 1882)*Walckenaeria cuspidata* Blackwall, 1833*Walckenaeria vigilax* (Blackwall, 1853)*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*Moebelia penicillata* (Westring, 1851)*Hylyphantes graminicola* (Sundevall, 1830)*Gnathonarium dentatum* (Wider, 1834)*Trematocephalus cristatus* (Wider, 1834)*Tmeticus affinis* (Blackwall, 1855)*Gongylidium rufipes* (Linnaeus, 1758)*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)  
Regarded by Wunderlich (1995a) as a junior synonym of *Hybocoptus corrugis* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875) from Corsica, but we consider that there may be some doubt about this synonymy, so prefer to leave it as *decollatus* for the time being.
- Baryphyma pratense* (Blackwall, 1861)
- Baryphyma duffeyi* (Millidge, 1954)
- Baryphyma gowerense* (Locket, 1965)
- Baryphyma trifrons* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863)
- Baryphyma maritimum* (Crocker & Parker, 1970)
- Gonatium rubens* (Blackwall, 1833)
- Gonatium rubellum* (Blackwall, 1841)
- Gonatium paradoxum* (L. Koch, 1869)
- Maso sundevalli* (Westring, 1851)
- Maso gallicus* Simon, 1894
- Minicia marginella* (Wider, 1834)
- Peponocranium ludicrum* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1861)
- Pocadicnemis pumila* (Blackwall, 1841)
- Pocadicnemis juncea* Locket & Millidge, 1953
- Hypselistes jacksoni* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1902)
- Oedothorax gibbosus* (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 mengei* (Simon, 1884)
- Pelecopsis parallela* (Wider, 1834)
- Pelecopsis nemoralis* (Blackwall, 1841)  
Wunderlich (1992) placed this species and *P. nemoralioides* in the new genus *Parapelecopsis* (type species *nemoralis*), but we consider this to be unnecessary in view of the range of variation among other species of *Pelecopsis*.
- Pelecopsis nemoralioides* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1884)
- Pelecopsis elongata* (Wider, 1834)
- Pelecopsis radicolica* (L. Koch, 1872)
- 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* Kulczyński, 1894
- Ceratinopsis romana* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)  
Marusik & Tanasevitch (1998) transferred *C. romana* and *C. stativa* to the genus *Styloctetor*, but this is not accepted here.
- Ceratinopsis stativa* (Simon, 1881)
- Evansia merens* O. P.-Cambridge, 1900
- Tiso vagans* (Blackwall, 1834)
- Tiso aestivus* (L. Koch, 1872)
- Troxochrus scabriculus* (Westring, 1851)
- 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)
- Microctenonyx subitaneus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875)
- Satilatlas britteni* (Jackson, 1913)
- 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, 1871)
- Micrargus subaequalis* (Westring, 1851)
- Micrargus laudatus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1881)
- 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)
- Savignia frontata* Blackwall, 1833  
[*Savignia frontata* (Blackwall, 1833)]  
The author should not be in brackets. This error has persisted in British check lists since Volume 2 of Locket & Millidge (1953).
- Diplocephalus cristatus* (Blackwall, 1833)
- Diplocephalus permixtus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)
- Diplocephalus latifrons* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863)
- Diplocephalus connatus* Bertkau, 1889
- Diplocephalus picinus* (Blackwall, 1841)
- Diplocephalus protuberans* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875)
- Araeoncus humilis* (Blackwall, 1841)
- Araeoncus crassiceps* (Westring, 1861)
- Panamomops sulcifrons* (Wider, 1834)
- Lessertia dentichelis* (Simon, 1884)
- Scotinotylus evansi* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1894)
- Typhochrestus digitatus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)
- Typhochrestus simoni* Lessert, 1907
- Milleriana inerrans* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1885)  
Eskov (1990) regards *Milleriana* as a junior synonym of *Collinsia*, and *Collinsia* as not a junior synonym of *Halorates*, but this is not accepted here. The palpal structure of *Collinsia* is very similar to that of *Halorates*, but different from *Milleriana*.
- Diplocentria bidentata* (Emerton, 1882)
- Wabasso quaestio replicatus* (Holm, 1950)  
Found in Inverness-shire in 1999 by Ian Dawson. Described by Holm (1950) as *Diplocentria replicata*, but synonymised by Millidge (1984) with the Nearctic species *Wabasso quaestio* (Chamberlin, 1948). It clearly belongs in the genus *Wabasso* and is very close to *quaestio*, but there are small differences between European and N. American specimens, and it seems best to treat them as subspecies (Merrett & Dawson, in prep.).
- Erigone dentipalpis* (Wider, 1834)
- Erigone atra* Blackwall, 1833
- Erigone promiscua* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)
- Erigone arctica* (White, 1852)
- Erigone longipalpis* (Sundevall, 1830)
- Erigone tirolensis* L. Koch, 1872
- Erigone capra* Simon, 1884  
Considered by Eskov (1994) to be a synonym of *Erigone dentigera* O. P.-Cambridge, 1874, but he provides no new evidence for this decision. Locket (1964) described small differences between the two forms, and regarded them as probably distinct species, which is followed here. Alternatively, they could be regarded as subspecies.
- Erigone welchi* Jackson, 1911
- Erigone psychrophila* Thorell, 1871

- Erigone alettris* Crosby & Bishop, 1928  
*Prinerigone vagans* (Audouin, 1826)  
*Mecynargus morulus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873)  
 [*Rhaebothorax morulus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873)]  
 The genus *Rhaebothorax* Simon, 1926 was synonymised with *Mecynargus* Kulczyński, 1894 by Millidge (1977), but this was questioned by Merrett, Locket & Millidge (1985). However, the synonymy has been followed by Eskov (1988) and Tanasevitch (1989), and is accepted here. The palpal structure of the two genera is extremely similar.
- Mecynargus paetulus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875)  
 [*Rhaebothorax paetulus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875)]  
*Latithorax faustus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1900)  
 The synonymy of *Latithorax* with *Mecynargus* suggested by Wunderlich (1995b) is not followed here, nor is the synonymy of *Latithorax* with *Semljicola* proposed by Saaristo & Eskov (1996), in view of the marked differences in palpal structure.
- Semljicola caliginosus* (Falconer, 1910)  
 [*Semljicola caliginosa* (Falconer, 1910)]  
*Semljicola* is masculine.
- Donacochara speciosa* (Thorell, 1875)  
*Leptorhoptrum robustum* (Westring, 1851)  
*Drepanotylus uncatus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873)  
*Leptothrix hardyi* (Blackwall, 1850)  
*Hilaira excisa* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)  
*Hilaira frigida* (Thorell, 1872)  
*Hilaira nubigena* Hull, 1911  
*Hilaira pervicax* Hull, 1908  
*Halorates reprobus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1879)  
*Halorates distinctus* (Simon, 1884)  
 Eskov (1990) includes *distinctus* and *holmgreni* in *Collinsia*, distinct from *Halorates*, but this is not accepted here (see note after *Milleriana* above).
- Halorates holmgreni* (Thorell, 1871)  
*Carorita linnaea* (Crosby & Bishop, 1927)  
*Carorita paludosa* Duffey, 1971  
*Wiehlea calcarifera* (Simon, 1884)  
*Mioxena blanda* (Simon, 1884)  
*Caviphantes saxetorum* (Hull, 1916)  
*Asthenargus paganus* (Simon, 1884)  
*Jacksonella falconeri* (Jackson, 1908)  
*Pseudomaro aenigmaticus* Denis, 1966  
*Ostearius melanopygius* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1879)  
*Aphileta misera* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1882)  
*Porrhomma pygmaeum* (Blackwall, 1834)  
*Porrhomma convexum* (Westring, 1851)  
*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  
*Porrhomma oblitum* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)  
*Porrhomma cambridgei* Merrett, 1994  
 Replacement name for *Porrhomma oblongum* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871), a primary homonym of the fossil species *Linyphia oblonga* Koch & Berendt, 1854, removed from synonymy of *P. oblitum*, contra Millidge & Locket, 1952. Listed as *Porrhomma* sp. in 1992 list.
- Porrhomma montanum* Jackson, 1913  
*Agyneta subtilis* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863)  
*Agyneta conigera* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863)  
*Agyneta decora* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)  
*Agyneta cauta* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1902)  
*Agyneta olivacea* (Emerton, 1882)
- Agyneta ramosa* Jackson, 1912  
*Meioneta innotabilis* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863)  
*Meioneta rurestris* (C. L. Koch, 1836)  
*Meioneta mollis* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)  
*Meioneta saxatilis* (Blackwall, 1844)  
*Meioneta mossica* Schikora, 1993  
 Described and recorded from Britain by Schikora (1993, 1995).  
*Meioneta simplicatarsis* (Simon, 1884)  
*Meioneta beata* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1906)  
 Considered by Wunderlich (1973) a junior synonym of *Meioneta affinis* (Kulczyński, 1898), but there may be some doubt about this synonymy and we prefer to retain *beata* on grounds of usage.
- Meioneta fuscipalpa* (C. L. Koch, 1836)  
 Found in Suffolk in 1998 by Paul Lee, and described by Lee & Merrett (in press). The specific name has usually been spelled *fuscipalpis* in the literature, but the original spelling was *fuscipalpus* (in the masculine *Micryphantes*) and, according to H. D. Cameron (in litt.), although *palpus* is a masculine noun, *fuscipalpus* must be treated as a compound adjective, so the feminine ending must be *-palpa*.
- 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, 1961  
*Syedra gracilis* (Menge, 1869)  
*Centromerus sylvaticus* (Blackwall, 1841)  
*Centromerus prudens* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873)  
*Centromerus arcanus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873)  
*Centromerus levitarsis* (Simon, 1884)  
*Centromerus dilutus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875)  
*Centromerus capucinus* (Simon, 1884)  
*Centromerus incilium* (L. Koch, 1881)  
*Centromerus semiater* (L. Koch, 1879)  
 [*Centromerus incultus* Falconer, 1915]  
*C. incultus* was considered to be a junior synonym of *C. semiater* by Eskov & Marusik (1992), following Holm (1973).
- Centromerus brevivulvatus* Dahl, 1912  
 [*Centromerus aequalis* (Westring, 1851)]  
 Generally known during the last 40 years or so, following Wiehle (1956), as *C. aequalis* (Westring, 1851). However, this is not an available name, as Westring (1851: 44) described it as “*Erigone aequalis* Koch?”. The species described by Westring (1851) is different from that described by C. L. Koch (1841) as *Micryphantes aequalis*, which in turn is stated by Simon (1884: 415) and Roewer (1955: 1589) to be a possible synonym of *Macrargus rufus* (Wider, 1834). Westring’s species was considered by Thorell (1871) to be a synonym of *Bathyphantes brevipalpus* Menge, 1866 (♂, not ♀), and the latter name was used by a number of authors in the period between 1880 and 1940 (Bonnet, 1956: 989). Types of *brevipalpus* are not available, but it seems that Menge’s drawings cannot show the *aequalis* of recent authors, and a tube labelled *Erigone/Bathyphantes brevipalpis* Menge in Thorell’s collection contains 1♂ 2♀ of *Macrargus carpenteri* and 1♂ of *Microneta viaria* (T. Kronstedt and K. Thaler, pers. comm.). There is, however, little doubt that *Tmeticus brevipalpus* sensu Simon (1884: 415, fig. 194) corresponds to the *aequalis* of modern authors. The only available name is *C. brevivulvatus* Dahl, 1912, which was originally proposed as a nom. nov. for the *Erigone aequalis* of Westring, but even this only refers to the male, as females belong to *C. incultus* Falconer (M. Moritz and K. Thaler, pers. comm.) (= *C. semiater* (L. Koch)).
- Centromerus serratus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875)  
*Centromerus albidus* Simon, 1929  
*Centromerus cavernarum* (L. Koch, 1872)  
*Centromerus persimilis* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1912)  
*Centromerus minutissimus* Merrett & Powell, 1993



- Described by Merrett & Powell, in Merrett, Powell & Maher (1993). Listed as *Centromerus* sp. in 1992 Handbook list, but not included in Merrett & Millidge (1992).
- Tallusia experta* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)  
*Centromerita bicolor* (Blackwall, 1833)  
*Centromerita concinna* (Thorell, 1875)  
*Sintula corniger* (Blackwall, 1856)  
*Oreonetides vaginatus* (Thorell, 1872)  
*Saaristoa abnormis* (Blackwall, 1841)  
*Saaristoa firma* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1905)  
*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)  
*Diplostyla concolor* (Wider, 1834)  
*Poeciloneta variegata* (Blackwall, 1841)  
*Drapetisca socialis* (Sundevall, 1833)  
*Tapinopa longidens* (Wider, 1834)  
*Floronia bucculenta* (Clerck, 1757)  
*Taranucnus setosus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863)  
*Labulla thoracica* (Wider, 1834)  
*Stemonyphantes lineatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
*Bolyphantes luteolus* (Blackwall, 1833)  
*Bolyphantes alticeps* (Sundevall, 1833)  
*Nothophantes horridus* Merrett & Stevens, 1995  
 Described by Merrett & Stevens (1995, 1999). Listed as *Lepthyphantes* sp. in 1992 Handbook list, but not included in Merrett & Millidge (1992).
- Megalepthyphantes nebulosus* (Sundevall, 1830)  
 [*Lepthyphantes nebulosus* (Sundevall, 1830)]  
 Transferred to the new genus *Megalepthyphantes* by Wunderlich (1994b) along with the rest of the *nebulosus*-group *sensu* Wunderlich (1977). *M. nebulosus* is the type species of the genus.
- Megalepthyphantes collinus occidentalis* (Machado, 1949)?  
 Discovered in Kent in 1999 by Peter Harvey. Closely related to, but distinct from, typical *M. collinus* (L. Koch, 1872), and probably best treated as a subspecies at present, contrary to Saaristo (1997) who regarded it as a synonym of *M. collinus*. The British male resembles the type material of *occidentalis* in having a truncated tibial apophysis, but shows some differences, and may represent another subspecies (Merrett & Harvey, in prep.).
- Lepthyphantes leprosus* (Ohlert, 1865)  
*Lepthyphantes minutus* (Blackwall, 1833)  
*Lepthyphantes alacris* (Blackwall, 1853)  
*Lepthyphantes whymperi* F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1894  
*Lepthyphantes obscurus* (Blackwall, 1841)  
*Lepthyphantes tenuis* (Blackwall, 1852)  
*Lepthyphantes zimmermanni* Bertkau, 1890  
*Lepthyphantes cristatus* (Menge, 1866)  
*Lepthyphantes mengei* Kulczyński, 1887  
*Lepthyphantes flavipes* (Blackwall, 1854)  
*Lepthyphantes tenebricola* (Wider, 1834)  
*Lepthyphantes beckeri* Wunderlich, 1973  
 Described from Britain by Crocker & Daws (1996). There is some doubt about the validity of this species, which could represent abnormal specimens of another species.
- 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)  
*Lepthyphantes antroniensis* Schenkel, 1933  
*Lepthyphantes complicatus* (Emerton, 1882)  
*Lepthyphantes expunctus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875)  
*Midia midas* (Simon, 1884)  
 [*Lepthyphantes midas* Simon, 1884]  
 Transferred to the new genus *Midia* by Saaristo & Wunderlich (1995). It has been clear for some time that *midas* is not closely related to *Lepthyphantes*.  
 [Some other *Lepthyphantes* species have been transferred to other new genera by Saaristo & Tanasevitch (1996, 1999), but there may be some doubt about the validity of some of these genera, and until all the species have been revised we prefer to leave them in *Lepthyphantes*. However, such revision is clearly needed (see Saaristo & Tanasevitch, 1993).]
- Helophora insignis* (Blackwall, 1841)  
*Pityohyphantes phrygianus* (C. L. Koch, 1836)  
*Linyphia triangularis* (Clerck, 1757)  
*Linyphia hortensis* Sundevall, 1830  
*Neriene montana* (Clerck, 1757)  
 [*Linyphia (Neriene) montana* (Clerck, 1757)]  
 The separate genus *Neriene* now seems to be generally accepted by most authors, although we still regard it as unnecessary to separate these species from *Linyphia* in view of their many similarities.
- Neriene clathrata* (Sundevall, 1830)  
 [*Linyphia (Neriene) clathrata* Sundevall, 1830]  
*Neriene peltata* (Wider, 1834)  
 [*Linyphia (Neriene) peltata* Wider, 1834]  
*Neriene emphana* (Walckenaer, 1841)  
 Found on the Isle of Wight in 2000 by Ian Dawson (pers. comm.).  
*Neriene furtiva* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)  
 [*Linyphia (Neriene) furtiva* O. P.-Cambridge, 1871]  
*Neriene radiata* (Walckenaer, 1841)  
 [*Linyphia (Neriene) marginata* C. L. Koch, 1834]  
 As explained in Roberts (1987: 159), *L. marginata* has to be changed to *N. radiata* when transferred to the genus *Neriene*.
- Microlinyphia pusilla* (Sundevall, 1830)  
*Microlinyphia impigra* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)  
*Allomengea scopigera* (Grube, 1859)  
*Allomengea vidua* (L. Koch, 1879)
- Family TETRAGNATHIDAE
- Tetragnatha extensa* (Linnaeus, 1758)  
*Tetragnatha pinicola* L. Koch, 1870  
*Tetragnatha montana* Simon, 1874  
*Tetragnatha obtusa* C. L. Koch, 1837  
*Tetragnatha nigrita* Lendl, 1886  
*Tetragnatha striata* L. Koch, 1862  
*Pachygnatha clercki* Sundevall, 1823  
*Pachygnatha listeri* Sundevall, 1830  
*Pachygnatha degeeri* Sundevall, 1830  
*Metellina segmentata* (Clerck, 1757)  
 The family name Metidae cannot be used because it is preoccupied in the Copepoda, so *Metellina* and *Meta* are transferred to the Tetragnathidae, following Platnick (1989).
- Metellina mengei* (Blackwall, 1869)  
*Metellina merianae* (Scopoli, 1763)  
*Meta menardi* (Latrielle, 1804)  
*Meta bourneti* Simon, 1922  
 [For *Zygiella* see under Araneidae]
- Family ARANEIDAE
- Gibbaranea bituberculata* (Walckenaer, 1802)

This species possibly should be deleted from the list as it no longer exists at its only British site at Burnham Beeches, but as it is widespread on the continent it might be found elsewhere in Britain.

*Gibbaranea gibbosa* (Walckenaer, 1802)

*Araneus angulatus* Clerck, 1757

*Araneus diadematus* Clerck, 1757

*Araneus quadratus* Clerck, 1757

*Araneus marmoreus* Clerck, 1757

*Araneus alsine* (Walckenaer, 1802)

*Araneus sturmi* (Hahn, 1831)

[*Atea sturmi* (Hahn, 1831)]

The genus *Atea* was considered a junior synonym of *Araneus* by Levi (1991).

*Araneus triguttatus* (Fabricius, 1775)

[*Atea triguttata* (Fabricius, 1775)]

*Larinioides cornutus* (Clerck, 1757)

*Larinioides sclopetarius* (Clerck, 1757)

*Larinioides patagiatus* (Clerck, 1757)

*Nuctenea umbratica* (Clerck, 1757)

*Agalenatea redii* (Scopoli, 1763)

*Neoscona adianta* (Walckenaer, 1802)

*Araniella cucurbitina* (Clerck, 1757)

*Araniella opisthographa* (Kulczyński, 1905)

[*Araniella opisthographa* (Kulczyński, 1905)]

The original spelling was *opisthographa*.

*Araniella inconspicua* (Simon, 1874)

*Araniella alpica* (L. Koch, 1869)

*Araniella displicata* (Hentz, 1847)

*Zilla diodia* (Walckenaer, 1802)

*Hypsosinga albovittata* (Westring, 1851)

*Hypsosinga pygmaea* (Sundevall, 1831)

[*Hypsosinga pygmaea* (Sundevall, 1832)]

The correct date of publication was 1831 according to Blick & Kronstedt (2000).

*Hypsosinga sanguinea* (C. L. Koch, 1844)

*Hypsosinga heri* (Hahn, 1831)

This species possibly should be deleted from the list as it has not been recorded from Britain since 1912 and its main site, Wicken Fen, has changed considerably since that time.

*Singa hamata* (Clerck, 1757)

*Cercidia prominens* (Westring, 1851)

*Zygiella x-notata* (Clerck, 1757)

As explained under *Metellina* (Tetragnathidae), *Zygiella* cannot be included in the Metidae, and according to Scharff & Coddington (1997) it belongs in the Araneidae.

*Zygiella atrica* (C. L. Koch, 1845)

*Zygiella stroemi* (Thorell, 1870)

*Mangora acalypha* (Walckenaer, 1802)

*Cyclosa conica* (Pallas, 1772)

*Argiope bruennichi* (Scopoli, 1772)

#### Family LYCOSIDAE

*Pardosa agricola* (Thorell, 1856)

[*Pardosa arenicola* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875) is deleted from the list, as it now seems to be generally regarded as a synonym of *P. agricola*.]

*Pardosa agrestis* (Westring, 1861)

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

Regarded as a subspecies of *P. agrestis* by Alderweireldt & Maelfait (1993), but we prefer to treat them as separate species.

*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 saltans* Töpfer-Hofmann, 2000

[*Pardosa lugubris* (Walckenaer, 1802)]

*Pardosa saltans* was described by Töpfer-Hofmann, in Töpfer-Hofmann, Cordes & Helversen (2000) as a species distinct from *P. lugubris*. So far, British material that has been examined has proved to be *P. saltans*, but it is possible that *P. lugubris* may occur here as well.

*Pardosa hortensis* (Thorell, 1872)

*Pardosa proxima* (C. L. Koch, 1847)

*Pardosa trailli* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1873)

*Pardosa paludicola* (Clerck, 1757)

*Hygrolycosa rubrofasciata* (Ohlert, 1865)

*Xerolycosa nemoralis* (Westring, 1861)

*Xerolycosa miniata* (C. L. Koch, 1834)

*Alopecosa pulverulenta* (Clerck, 1757)

*Alopecosa cuneata* (Clerck, 1757)

*Alopecosa barbipes* (Sundevall, 1833)

*Alopecosa fabrilis* (Clerck, 1757)

*Trochosa ruricola* (De Geer, 1778)

*Trochosa robusta* (Simon, 1876)

*Trochosa terricola* Thorell, 1856

*Trochosa spinipalpis* (F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1895)

*Arctosa fulvolineata* (Lucas, 1846)

*Arctosa perita* (Latreille, 1799)

*Arctosa leopardus* (Sundevall, 1833)

*Arctosa cinerea* (Fabricius, 1777)

*Arctosa alpigena* (Doleschall, 1852)

*Pirata piraticus* (Clerck, 1757)

*Pirata tenuitarsis* Simon, 1876

*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)

#### Family OXYOPIDAE

*Oxyopes heterophthalmus* Latreille, 1804

#### Family AGELENIDAE

*Agelena labyrinthica* (Clerck, 1757)

*Textrix denticulata* (Olivier, 1789)

*Tegenaria gigantea* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1935

*Tegenaria saeva* Blackwall, 1844

*Tegenaria atrica* C. L. Koch, 1843

*Tegenaria parietina* (Fourcroy, 1785)

*Tegenaria ferruginea* (Panzer, 1804)

Described from Britain by Oxford (1999) and Oxford & Merrett (2000).

*Tegenaria agrestis* (Walckenaer, 1802)

*Tegenaria domestica* (Clerck, 1757)

*Tegenaria silvestris* L. Koch, 1872

*Tegenaria picta* Simon, 1870

[For *Coelotes* see Amaurobiidae, and for *Cicurina*, *Cryphoeca*, *Tuberta* and *Mastigusa* see Dictynidae.]

## Family CYBAEIDAE

*Argyroneta aquatica* (Clerck, 1757)

Transferred here (sub Agelenidae: Cybaeinae) by Grothendieck & Kraus (1994). The separate family Cybaeidae was proposed for the cybaeines by Forster (1970) and this has been followed in the catalogues of Brignoli and Platnick.

## Family HAHNIIDAE

*Antistea elegans* (Blackwall, 1841)*Hahnina montana* (Blackwall, 1841)*Hahnina candida* Simon, 1875*Hahnina microphthalma* Snazell & Duffey, 1980*Hahnina nava* (Blackwall, 1841)*Hahnina helveola* Simon, 1875*Hahnina pusilla* C. L. Koch, 1841

## Family DICTYNIDAE

*Dictyna arundinacea* (Linnaeus, 1758)*Dictyna pusilla* Thorell, 1856*Dictyna major* Menge, 1869*Dictyna uncinata* Thorell, 1856*Dictyna latens* (Fabricius, 1775)*Nigma puella* (Simon, 1870)

[As suggested in Merrett & Millidge (1992), we consider that *Nigma flavescens* (Walckenaer, 1830) should be deleted from the list, as it has been recorded from Britain only once, in Co. Durham in 1909, and there may be some doubt about the original record.]

*Nigma walckenaeri* (Roewer, 1951)*Cicurina cicur* (Fabricius, 1793)

Transferred to the Dictynidae by Lehtinen (1967) because of the similarity of its genitalia to those of the dictynid genus *Brommella*, and this seems to be generally accepted.

*Cryphoeca silvicola* (C. L. Koch, 1834)*Tuberta maerens* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863)

Both *Cryphoeca* and *Tuberta* have been placed in Hahniidae by some authors, following Lehtinen (1967), but we prefer to restrict the Hahniidae to those genera with the characteristic linear arrangement of the spinnerets. Wunderlich (1995c) suggested transferring *Cryphoeca* to the Dictynidae, and Wunderlich & Hansen (1995) also considered *Tuberta* as a possible member of the Dictynidae in view of the similarities in its genitalia to those of *Mastigusa*. *Mastigusa* has been included in the Dictynidae in all of the catalogues of Platnick, following Wunderlich's (1986) revision, so it seems best to include all three genera in Dictynidae. It should be noted that Pickard-Cambridge (1900) included the *Mastigusa* and *Tuberta* species in *Cryphoeca*!

*Mastigusa arietina* (Thorell, 1871)*Mastigusa macrophthalma* (Kulczyński, 1897)

According to Wunderlich (1986) British specimens described as *macrophthalma* are large-eyed examples of *M. arietina*, but this requires confirmation.

*Lathys humilis* (Blackwall, 1855)*Lathys nielsenii* (Schenkel, 1932)*Lathys stigmatisata* (Menge, 1869)

Not *Lathys puta* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1863) as used by some authors (see Merrett, 1998).

*Argenna subnigra* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1861)*Argenna patula* (Simon, 1874)*Altella lucida* (Simon, 1874)

## Family AMAUROBIIDAE

*Amaurobius fenestralis* (Stroem, 1768)*Amaurobius similis* (Blackwall, 1861)*Amaurobius ferox* (Walckenaer, 1830)*Coelotes atropos* (Walckenaer, 1830)

As mentioned in Merrett & Millidge (1992), *Coelotes* was transferred to the Amaurobiidae by Platnick (1989), and this seems sensible in view of its many similarities to *Amaurobius*. This is curiously appropriate as the British *Coelotes* species used to be known as *Amaurobius*!

*Coelotes terrestris* (Wider, 1834)

## Family ANYPHAENIDAE

*Anyphaena accentuata* (Walckenaer, 1802)

## Family LIOCRANIDAE

*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*Agraecina striata* (Kulczyński, 1882)

Wunderlich (1999) transferred *A. striata* to the new genus *Liocranoeca*, as he stated that it is not congeneric with the type species of *Agraecina*, *A. lineata* (Simon, 1878), but we are not convinced by the evidence provided for this change, so consider it best to leave it in *Agraecina* for the present.

*Apostenus fuscus* Westring, 1851*Scotina celans* (Blackwall, 1841)*Scotina gracilipes* (Blackwall, 1859)*Scotina palliardi* (L. Koch, 1881)

[*Scotina palliardi* (L. Koch, 1881)]

The original spelling was *palliardi*, and Koch (1881: 60) states that it was named after a Dr Palliardi.

*Liocranum rupicola* (Walckenaer, 1830)*Phrurolithus festivus* (C. L. Koch, 1835)*Phrurolithus minimus* C. L. Koch, 1839

## Family CLUBIONIDAE

*Clubiona corticalis* (Walckenaer, 1802)*Clubiona reclusa* O. P.-Cambridge, 1863*Clubiona subsultans* Thorell, 1875*Clubiona stagnatilis* Kulczyński, 1897*Clubiona rosserae* Locket, 1953*Clubiona norvegica* Strand, 1900*Clubiona caerulescens* L. Koch, 1867*Clubiona pallidula* (Clerck, 1757)*Clubiona phragmitis* C. L. Koch, 1843*Clubiona terrestris* Westring, 1851*Clubiona neglecta* O. P.-Cambridge, 1862*Clubiona pseudoneglecta* Wunderlich, 1994

Only recently recognised as a species distinct from *C. neglecta* by Wunderlich (1994a). Collected in Scilly in 1959 and in Kent in 1975 (Merrett, in press).

*Clubiona frisia* Wunderlich & Schütt, 1995

[*Clubiona similis* L. Koch, 1867]

Wunderlich & Schütt (1995) showed that the species known as *C. similis* in Britain is in fact the new species *C. frisia*. This is mainly coastal in distribution, whereas *C. similis* is a Central European and more upland species.

*Clubiona lutescens* Westring, 1851*Clubiona comta* C. L. Koch, 1839*Clubiona brevipes* Blackwall, 1841*Clubiona trivialis* C. L. Koch, 1843*Clubiona juvenis* Simon, 1878*Clubiona genevensis* L. Koch, 1866*Clubiona diversa* O. P.-Cambridge, 1862*Clubiona subtilis* L. Koch, 1867



*Cheiracanthium erraticum* (Walckenaer, 1802)

The genus *Cheiracanthium* was transferred to the family Miturgidae by Ramirez, Bonaldo & Brescovit (1997), but although *Cheiracanthium* is almost certainly misplaced in the Clubionidae the indications are that it also does not belong in the Miturgidae, so we think it best to leave it in the Clubionidae for the present.

*Cheiracanthium pennyi* O. P.-Cambridge, 1873*Cheiracanthium virescens* (Sundevall, 1833)

## Family ZODARIIDAE

*Zodarion italicum* (Canestrini, 1868)*Zodarion vicinum* Denis, 1935

Described from Britain by Snazell & Bosmans (1997, 1998). Listed as *Zodarion* sp. in 1992 list.

*Zodarion rubidum* Simon, 1914

Collected in Essex in 1997 (Harvey, 1999). Described in Bosmans (1997).

*Zodarion fuscum* (Simon, 1870)

Found recently in Wiltshire and described by Askins (1999). Also described by Bosmans (1997).

## Family GNAPHOSIDAE

*Drassodes lapidosus* (Walckenaer, 1802)*Drassodes cupreus* (Blackwall, 1834)*Drassodes pubescens* (Thorell, 1856)*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, 1871)*Scotophaeus scutulatus* (L. Koch, 1866)*Phaeoecus braccatus* (L. Koch, 1866)*Zelotes electus* (C. L. Koch, 1839)*Zelotes latreillei* (Simon, 1878)*Zelotes apricorum* (L. Koch, 1876)*Zelotes subterraneus* (C. L. Koch, 1833)

Although there is increasing evidence of introgression between *Z. apricorum* and *Z. subterraneus* (e.g. Noordam, 1992) we feel that the two species should still be maintained at present.

*Zelotes longipes* (L. Koch, 1866)*Zelotes petrensis* (C. L. Koch, 1839)*Trachyzelotes pedestris* (C. L. Koch, 1837)*Urozelotes rusticus* (L. Koch, 1872)*Drassyllus lutetianus* (L. Koch, 1866)*Drassyllus pusillus* (C. L. Koch, 1833)*Drassyllus praeficus* (L. Koch, 1866)*Gnaphosa lugubris* (C. L. Koch, 1839)*Gnaphosa occidentalis* Simon, 1878*Gnaphosa nigerrima* L. Koch, 1877

Described from Britain by Felton (1997).

*Gnaphosa leporina* (L. Koch, 1866)*Callilepis nocturna* (Linnaeus, 1758)*Micaria pulicaria* (Sundevall, 1831)

[*Micaria pulicaria* (Sundevall, 1832)]

The correct date of publication was 1831 according to Blick & Kronstedt (2000).

*Micaria romana* L. Koch, 1866*Micaria alpina* L. Koch, 1872*Micaria subopaca* Westring, 1861*Micaria silesiaca* L. Koch, 1875

## Family ZORIDAE

*Zora spinimana* (Sundevall, 1833)*Zora armillata* Simon, 1878*Zora nemoralis* (Blackwall, 1861)*Zora silvestris* Kulczyński, 1897

## Family SPARASSIDAE Bertkau, 1872

[Family HETEROPODIDAE Thorell, 1873]

Jäger (1999) proposed the use of Sparassidae as a valid family name instead of Heteropodidae, and this seems likely to be generally accepted.

*Micrommata virescens* (Clerck, 1757)

## Family PHILODROMIDAE

*Philodromus dispar* Walckenaer, 1826*Philodromus aureolus* (Clerck, 1757)*Philodromus praedatus* O. P.-Cambridge, 1871*Philodromus cespitum* (Walckenaer, 1802)*Philodromus longipalpis* Simon, 1870

Redescribed as a species distinct from *P. aureolus* and *P. cespitum* by Segers (1992) and described from Britain by Roberts (1993, 1995).

*Philodromus collinus* C. L. Koch, 1835

[We have decided to delete *Philodromus buxi* Simon, 1884 from the list, as only one specimen has ever been recorded from Britain, by Pickard-Cambridge before 1879, and it is possible that the source of the specimen could have been confused.]

*Philodromus fallax* Sundevall, 1833*Philodromus histrio* (Latreille, 1819)*Philodromus emarginatus* (Schrank, 1803)*Philodromus albidus* Kulczyński, 1911

[We consider that *Philodromus rufus* Walckenaer, 1826 should be deleted from the list, as it has not been found in Britain since the redescription of *P. albidus* in 1989.]

*Philodromus margaritatus* (Clerck, 1757)*Thanatus striatus* C. L. Koch, 1845*Thanatus formicinus* (Clerck, 1757)*Tibellus maritimus* (Menge, 1875)*Tibellus oblongus* (Walckenaer, 1802)

## 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, 1835*Xysticus ulmi* (Hahn, 1831)*Xysticus bifasciatus* C. L. Koch, 1837*Xysticus luctator* L. Koch, 1870*Xysticus sabulosus* (Hahn, 1832)*Xysticus luctuosus* (Blackwall, 1836)*Xysticus acerbus* Thorell, 1872*Xysticus robustus* (Hahn, 1832)*Ozyptila blackwalli* Simon, 1875*Ozyptila scabricula* (Westring, 1851)*Ozyptila nigrita* (Thorell, 1875)*Ozyptila pullata* (Thorell, 1875)

Described from Britain by Bell (1999) and Bell & Merrett (2000).

*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)  
*Ozyptila brevipes* (Hahn, 1826)

#### Family SALTICIDAE

*Salticus scenicus* (Clerck, 1757)  
*Salticus cingulatus* (Panzer, 1797)  
*Salticus zebraneus* (C. L. Koch, 1837)  
*Heliophanus cupreus* (Walckenaer, 1802)  
*Heliophanus flavipes* (Hahn, 1832)  
*Heliophanus auratus* C. L. Koch, 1835  
*Heliophanus dampfi* Schenkel, 1923  
*Marpissa muscosa* (Clerck, 1757)  
*Marpissa radiata* (Grube, 1859)  
*Marpissa nivoyi* (Lucas, 1846)  
*Bianor aurocinctus* (Ohlert, 1865)  
*Ballus chalybeius* (Walckenaer, 1802)  
*Neon reticulatus* (Blackwall, 1853)  
*Neon robustus* Lohmander, 1945

Described from Britain by Snazell, Jonsson & Stewart (1999).

*Neon valentulus* Falconer, 1912

*Neon pictus* Kulczyński, 1891?

Found in Sussex in 1998 (A. P. Phillips, pers. comm.) and in Kent in 1999 (A. Russell-Smith, pers. comm.). Specimens correspond to the species usually described as *Neon levis* (Simon, 1871) in northern Europe, e.g. by Lohmander (1945), but males are different from specimens of *levis* from Corsica (the type locality) and probably correspond to *N. pictus* from Central Europe (Merrett & Phillips, in prep.).

*Euophrys frontalis* (Walckenaer, 1802)

*Euophrys herbigrada* (Simon, 1871)

*Pseudeuophrys erratica* (Walckenaer, 1826)

[*Euophrys erratica* (Walckenaer, 1826)]

This and the following two species were transferred to the genus *Pseudeuophrys* Dahl, 1912 by Logunov (1998).

*Pseudeuophrys lanigera* (Simon, 1871)

[*Euophrys lanigera* (Simon, 1871)]

*Pseudeuophrys obsoleta* (Simon, 1868)

[*Euophrys browni* Millidge & Locket, 1955]

The close similarity between *E. browni* and *E. obsoleta* was commented upon by Millidge & Locket (1955) and by Locket, Millidge & Merrett (1974), and *browni* is considered a synonym of *obsoleta* by Logunov (1998).

*Talavera petrensis* (C. L. Koch, 1837)

[*Euophrys petrensis* C. L. Koch, 1837]

Transferred to the genus *Talavera* Peckham & Peckham, 1909 by Logunov, Cutler & Marusik (1993).

*Talavera aequipes* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)

[*Euophrys aequipes* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1871)]

This and the following species were transferred to *Talavera* by Logunov (1992).

*Talavera thorelli* (Kulczyński, 1891)

[*Euophrys thorelli* Kulczyński, 1891]

Described from Britain by Snazell (1995).

*Sitticus pubescens* (Fabricius, 1775)

*Sitticus caricis* (Westring, 1861)

*Sitticus floricola* (C. L. Koch, 1837)

*Sitticus inexpectus* Logunov & Kronstedt, 1997

[*Sitticus rupicola* (C. L. Koch, 1837)]

Logunov & Kronstedt (1997) showed that the species known in Britain as *S. rupicola* is in fact the new species *S. inexpectus*. *S. rupicola* is a Central European and more upland species.

*Sitticus saltator* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1868)

[*Attulus saltator* (Simon, 1868)]

Transferred to *Sitticus* by Logunov (1993) by confirmation of its membership of the *Sitticus penicillatus* species group. The original description was by O. P.-Cambridge in Simon, 1868.

*Evarcha falcata* (Clerck, 1757)

*Evarcha arcuata* (Clerck, 1757)

*Aelurillus v-insignitus* (Clerck, 1757)

*Phlegra fasciata* (Hahn, 1826)

*Synageles venator* (Lucas, 1836)

*Myrmarachne formicaria* (De Geer, 1778)

*Pellenes tripunctatus* (Walckenaer, 1802)

#### Other species found in Britain

The following two species have been found in Britain in recent years, but are not included in the check list because they are unlikely to form part of our natural fauna.

#### Family ULOBORIDAE

*Uloborus plumipes* Lucas, 1846

Frequently found in glasshouses where it sometimes forms large populations, but it is unlikely to survive out of doors in Britain as it is a southern European species. Described in Roberts (1998).

#### Family PHILODROMIDAE

*Thanatus vulgaris* Simon, 1870

Found in Britain on several occasions recently (see Wright & Oxford, 1998), but probably imported and there is no evidence of established populations in this country. Occurs mainly in warmer climates, and is frequently transported with freight.

#### Spiders of the Channel Islands

The following additional species have been confirmed as having been recorded from the Channel Islands but not from the British mainland.

#### Family LINYPHIIDAE

*Sintula retroversus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1875)

Found on Guernsey by R. Snazell (pers. comm.) in 1977, and recorded here for the first time.

#### Family LYCOSIDAE

*Alopecosa albofasciata* (Brullé, 1832)

#### Family DICTYNIDAE

*Archaeodictyna ammophila* (Menge, 1871)

#### Family GNAPHOSIDAE

*Zelotes civicus* (Simon, 1878)

*Micaria albimana* O. P.-Cambridge, 1872

#### Family PHILODROMIDAE

*Philodromus pulchellus* Lucas, 1846

#### Family THOMISIDAE

*Heriaeus melloteei* Simon, 1886

#### Family SALTICIDAE

*Heliophanus aeneus* (Hahn, 1831)

*Heliophanus tribulosus* Simon, 1868

*Dendryphantus rudis* (Sundevall, 1833)

*Pellenes nigrociliatus* (Simon, 1875)

The following species have also been recorded from the Channel Islands, but are considered uncertain to varying extents:

#### Family ERESIDAE

*Eresus cinnaberinus* (Olivier, 1789)

Not recorded for at least 100 years and species identity uncertain, but as *E. cinnaberinus* has been found in Brittany (A. Canard, pers. comm.) it may be more likely than *E. sandaliatus*.

#### Family OECOBIIDAE

##### *Oecobius navus* Blackwall, 1859

Recorded from Guernsey in 1971 (J. Guerin, pers. comm.) as a subadult of *O. cellariorum* (Dugès, 1836), but in view of the habitat (cliff-top outdoors) it is more likely to have been *O. navus*.

#### Family THERIDIIDAE

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

Not recorded for over 100 years, and often confused with *A. vittatus* in the past, *vittatus* being considered to be much more likely.

##### *Enoplognatha mandibularis* (Lucas, 1846)

An old record (F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1895) probably referable to either *E. oelandica* or *E. mordax*.

#### Family AGELENIDAE

##### *Tegenaria pagana* C. L. Koch, 1840

Unlikely to be established as a resident member of the fauna.

#### Family DICTYNIDAE

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

Old records only (F. O. P.-Cambridge, 1895; Bristowe, 1929), and in the past often confused with *N. puella*, which is considered much more likely.

#### Family CLUBIONIDAE

##### *Chubiona similis* L. Koch, 1866

Recorded from Jersey by Williams (1980), but the only specimen seen by us was in fact a female *C. pseudoneglecta*. Other specimens from the same locality identified as *C. neglecta* were also females of *C. pseudoneglecta* (S. A. Williams, pers. comm.).

#### Family ZODARIIDAE

##### *Zodarium gallicum* (Simon, 1873)

Records are apparently misidentifications of *Z. italicum* (Bosmans, 1997; S. A. Williams, pers. comm.).

#### Family PHILODROMIDAE

##### *Philodromus rufus* Walckenaer, 1826

Recorded from Jersey by Williams (1980), but it is possibly more likely to have been *P. albidus*.

#### Family SALTICIDAE

##### *Euophrys sulfurea* (L. Koch, 1867)

Old records, and identity uncertain.

#### Acknowledgements

We wish to thank Norman Platnick, Konrad Thaler, Torbjörn Kronstedt and Frank Millidge for helpful comments and discussion, but they are not necessarily responsible for the opinions expressed here. We also thank Rowley Snazell for drawing the figure.

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## A new species of the huntsman spider genus *Cerbalus* Simon, 1897 from S. Tunisia (Araneae: Sparassidae)

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### Summary

*Cerbalus ergensis* sp. n. is described from S. Tunisia. Diagnostic and descriptive characters are given for *Cerbalus* in comparison with the genera *Cebrennus* and *Olios*. Known *Cerbalus* spp. are listed with comments on synonymies.

### Introduction

Species of the huntsman spider genus *Cerbalus* Simon, 1897 seem to represent important predators in North

African arid ecosystems. In spite of this they are poorly known and insufficiently investigated. The genus *Cerbalus* was described by Simon (1897), who included two species: the widespread *C. pulcherrimus* (Simon, 1880) as type species and *C. verneaui* (Simon, 1889) from the Canary Islands. Four further species are currently listed in *Cerbalus*: *C. alegranzaensis* Wunderlich, 1991, *C. negebensis* Levy, 1989, *C. pellitus* Kritscher, 1960 and *C. psammodes* Levy, 1989. Levy (1993) described the female of *C. negebensis*. Two additional nominal species appear to be nomina dubia: *C. nigriventris* Simon, 1909 (immature female; see Kritscher, 1960; Levy, 1989) and *C. nigropatellata* (Caporiacco, 1928) (immature male; see Levy, 1989). In addition, *C. angustifrons* Denis, 1960 and *C. sahariensis* Jézéquel & Junqua, 1966 were synonymised by Levy (1989) with *C. pulcherrimus*, and *C. concolor* Denis, 1947 was transferred by Levy (1989) to *Cerbalopsis* Jézéquel & Junqua, 1966. *Cerbalus*