

New Data for Spiders and Harvestmen from Scotland

by Dmitri Logunov

This brief note aims to provide a list of arachnids (spiders and harvestmen), which I collected from 14 localities in Scotland between late-June and early-July 2003. In total, 482 adult specimens belonging to 80 spider and six harvestman species were collected and identified. The numbers of males and females and habitat data are given for each species. The linyphiid species marked with asterisks are identified provisionally, as the males required to confirm the identifications were not encountered.

All the specimens were identified by the author, except for a few linyphiids represented by single females. These were treated by Dr Andrei V. Tanasevitch (Moscow, Russia) and I am deeply indebted to him for his kind help. I also wish to thank Mr Richard Shortridge and Mr Henry McGhie (both Manchester, UK) for collecting spiders from localities '6-7' and '13-14' respectively (see below). Finally, Dr David Penney (Manchester, UK) is thanked for his kind linguistic help. The arachnids listed here are kept in the Manchester Museum, UK.

Although most of the species listed below are fairly common, these new data are important for UK recording schemes. For instance, as far as I am aware, nobody has yet collected spiders and harvestmen from some of the huge private estates, such as that described below under localities 10-12. At least six of the listed species are either rare or definitely under-recorded for the UK fauna (cf. Harvey *et al.*, 2002), namely, *Asthenargus paganus*, *Diplocentria bidentata*, *Meioneta gulosa*, *Monocephalus castaneipes*, *Pelecopsis nemoralis* and *Theonoe minutissima*.

List of localities and habitats

- 1 - UK, Perthshire, c. 1 km W of Enochdhu, Kindrogan Field Station, NO055628, 240-250 m, (a = wet vegetation near a pond; b = birch forest, sweeping and in litter; c = on tree trunks in moss and lichen; d = mixed secondary forest near River Ardlie, sweeping; e = meadow, sweeping and pitfall traps; f = pebble bank of River Ardlie), 29.VI-7.VII.2003, Coll. Logunov.
- 2 - UK, Perthshire, 6-8 km NNE of Spittal of Glenshee, NO128745, c. 400 m, heather (sieving moss), 1-2.VII.2003, Coll. Logunov.
- 3 - UK, Perthshire, 8-10 km NNE of Spittal of Glenshee, NO139757, c. 500 m, heather (sieving moss), 1-2.VII.2003, Coll. Logunov.
- 4 - UK, Perthshire, c. 10 km NNE of Spittal of Glenshee, Mt. The Cairnwell, NO135775, 830-900 m, upland heath (a = sieving moss; b = in screes and rock streams, under stones; c = pitfall traps), 1-5.VII.2003, Coll. Logunov.
- 5 - UK, Aberdeenshire, c. 9 km W of Braemar, River Dee, NO063897, c. 373 m, Caledonian pine forest (sieving moss and litter), 1.VII.2003, Coll. Logunov.
- 6 - UK, Perthshire, c. 36 km W of Pitlochry, S shore of Loch Rannoch, NN575565, c. 220 m, Caledonian pine forest (in litter), 3.VII.2003, Coll. R. Shortridge.
- 7 - UK, Perthshire, c. 36 km W of Pitlochry, c. 9 km W of Loch Rannoch, NN423576, c. 300 m, moorland (in litter), 3.VII.2003, Coll. R. Shortridge.

- 8 - UK, Aberdeenshire, 5-7 km ESE of Braemar, Ballochbuie Forest, NO205893, 500-550 m, Caledonian pine forest (sieving moss and litter), 5.VII.2003, Coll. Logunov.
- 9 - UK, Perthshire, c. 10 km NNE of Spittal of Glenshee, Mt. The Cairnwell, NO135775, 700-750 m, upland heath (wet moss, pitfall traps), 1-5.VII.2003, Coll. Logunov.
- 10 - UK, Perthshire, c. 15 km NNE of Pitlochry, NN996718, c. 450 m, heather (in litter and moss), 8.VII.2003, Coll. Logunov.
- 11 - UK, Perthshire, 17-18 km NNE of Pitlochry, near Loch Loch, NN987737, c. 460 m, heather (in litter and moss), 8.VII.2003, Coll. Logunov.
- 12 - UK, Perthshire, c. 20 km NNE of Pitlochry, near Loch Loch, NN986748, c. 500 m, heather (in litter and moss), 8.VII.2003, Coll. Logunov.
- 13 - UK, Ross-shire, Strathconon, NH227313, in *Juncus squarrosus* (acid grassland), c. 143 m, 9.IX.2003, Coll. H. A. McGhie.
- 14 - UK, Ross-shire, Craigdarroch oakwood, NH430568, roadside *Quercus petraea* (beaten from trees), c. 30 m, 9.IX.2003, Coll. H. A. McGhie.

List of species

ARANEAE

Family AMAUROBIIDAE

Amaurobius fenestralis (Stroem, 1768): 2♀ (1c).

Family CLUBIONIDAE

Clubiona reclusa O. P. -Cambridge, 1863: 2♂1♀ (1ad).

C. trivialis C. L. Koch, 1843: 4♀ (4b); 1♀ (8).

Family GNAPHOSIDAE

Haplodrassus signifer (C. L. Koch, 1839): 1♀ (4c).

Family HAHNIIDAE

Cryphoea silvicola (C. L. Koch, 1834): 1♀ (1c), 1♂17♀ (4b); 6♀ (12).

Hahnina montana (Blackwall, 1841): 1 (8).

Family LINYPHIIDAE

Agyneta decora (O. P. -Cambridge, 1871): 1♀ (11); 1♂ (4c).

**A. cauta* (O. P. -Cambridge, 1902): 1♀ (2).

A. olivacea (Emerton, 1882): 1♂ (5).

Asthenargus paganus (Simon, 1884): 5♀ (8).

Baryphyma trifrons (O. P. -Cambridge, 1863): 1♀ (1e).

Bathypantes gracilis (Blackwall, 1841): 1♂1♀ (1ad).

Centromerus arcanus (O. P. -Cambridge, 1873): 2♀ (4a); 1♀ (8).

C. dilutus (O. P. -Cambridge, 1875): 4♀ (8); 1♀ (5).

Ceratinella brevipes (Westring, 1851): 1♀ (2); 2♀ (4ac); 3♀ (8); 2♀ (11).

**Dicymbium nigrum* (Blackwall, 1834): 1♀ (1e).

D. tibiale (Blackwall, 1836): 1♂ (4c).

Diplocephalus latifrons (O. P. -Cambridge, 1863): 22♂13♀ (1abe); 2♀ (5).

D. picinus (Blackwall, 1841): 2♂4♀ (1be).

Diplocentria bidentata (Emerton, 1882): 1♀ (4a).

Dismodicus bifrons (Blackwall, 1841): 1♀ (1e).

Erigone atra Blackwall, 1833: 1♂2♀ (1f).

E. promiscua (O. P. -Cambridge, 1872): 2♀ (4b).

Erigonella hiemalis (Blackwall, 1841): 1♂ (2); 1♀ (12).

Gonatium rubens (Blackwall, 1833): 2♀ (4c).

Gongyliellum vivum (O. P. -Cambridge, 1875): 4♂ (1e).

Hilaira excisa (O. P. -Cambridge, 1870): 1♀ (3).

**H. frigida* (Thorell, 1872): 4♀ (4b).

Hypomma bituberculatum (Wider, 1834): 1♀ (3); 1♀ (12).

Leptorhoptrum robustum (Westring, 1851): 1♂ (1b).

Linyphia triangularis (Clerck, 1757): 1♀ (14).

Macrargus rufus (Wider, 1834): 1♀ (1b); 1♀ (8).

Maso sundevalli (Westring, 1851): 1♂ (1b).

Meioneta gulosa (L. Koch, 1869): 2♂2♀ (4b).

M. saxatilis (Blackwall, 1844): 1♀ (1a).

Micrargus apertus (O. P. -Cambridge, 1870): 1♀ (1e); 1♀ (5).

M. herbigradus (Blackwall, 1854): 1♂ (1e).

Microlinyphia pusilla (Sundevall, 1830): 2♀ (1a); 1♀ (12).
Minyriolus pusillus (Wider, 1834): 1♂ (1b); 1♂7♀ (2); 6♀ (3); 2♀ (4a); 2♂9♀ (5); 1♂3♀ (8); 1♂3♀ (11); 2♀ (12).
Monocephalus castaneipes (Simon, 1884): 1♀ (4a).
M. fuscipes (Blackwall, 1836): 3♀ (1be); 2♀ (10).
Neriene peltata (Wider, 1834): 4♂6♀ (1abcd).
Obscuriphantes obscurus (Blackwall, 1841): 1♂ (1b).
Oedothorax gibbosus (Blackwall, 1841): 1♂ (1e).
O. retusus (Westring, 1851): 1♂ (1e); 2♀ (2).
Palliduphantes ericaeus (Blackwall, 1853): 1♀ (2); 1♀ (3); 1♂3♀ (4ab); 1♂ (12); 3♀ (8).
Pelecopsis mengei (Simon, 1884): 1♀ (2); 1♂ (3); 4♂10♀ (4ac); 2♂2♀ (10); 2♂1♀ (11).
P. nemoralis (Blackwall, 1841): 2♀ (1c).
Pocadicnemis pumila (Blackwall, 1841): 2♂3♀ (1abe); 1♀ (2); 1♀ (3); 1♂ (8).
 **Porrhomma egeria* Simon, 1884: 2♀ (5).
P. pallidum Jackson, 1913: 1♀ (4b).
Saaristoa abnormis (Blackwall, 1841): 2♂ (1b); 1♂ (2).
 **Silometopus elegans* (O. P. -Cambridge, 1872): 1♀ (4c).
Tapinocyba pallens (O. P. -Cambridge, 1872): 2♀ (5); 2♀ (8).
Tenuiphantes alacris (Blackwall, 1853): 2♀ (1b); 1♀ (6).
T. cristatus (Menge, 1866): 3♀ (1a).
T. mengei (Kulczyński, 1887): 3♀ (1d), 1♀ (3); 2♀ (4a); 1♀ (12); 1♀ (6).
T. tenebricola (Wider, 1834): 1♂3♀ (1ae); 1♂1♀ (5).
T. zimmermanni (Bertkau, 1890): 2♂ (1ab); 1♀ (2); 6♂6♀ (4abc); 1♀ (9); 1♀ (12).
Tiso aestivus (L. Koch, 1872): 3♀ (4ab).
Walckenaeria acuminata Blackwall, 1833: 1♀ (1b); 1♀ (4b).
W. cuspidata Blackwall, 1833: 1♀ (1b); 1♂ (4c).
W. nudipalpis (Westring, 1851): 1♀ (4b).
W. vigilax (Blackwall, 1853): 2♀ (1ae).

Family LYCOSIDAE

Alopecosa pulverulenta (Clerck, 1757): 1♀ (1e).
Pardosa amentata (Clerck, 1757): 2♂13♀ (1ae).
P. pullata (Clerck, 1757): 1♂5♀ (1ae).
Pirata piraticus (Clerck, 1757): 1♂ (1e).
Piratula hygrophilus (Thorell, 1872): 1♀ (6).

Family TETRAGNATHIDAE

Metellina mengei (Blackwall, 1869): 14♂6♀ (1abd).
M. segmentata (Clerck, 1757): 1♂ (13); 2♂2♀ (14).
Tetragnatha extensa (Linnaeus, 1758): 2♂3♀ (1ae).
T. montana Simon, 1874: 1♂ (1d).

Family THERIDIIDAE

Enoplognatha ovata (Clerck, 1757): 3♂5♀ (1abde).
Pholcomma gibbum (Westring, 1851): 1♀ (2).
Robertus lividus (Blackwall, 1836): 4♂2♀ (1be); 5♀ (4b).
Theonoe minutissima (O. P. -Cambridge, 1879): 1♀ (5); 1♀ (6); 5♀ (8).

Family THOMISIDAE

Ozyptila trux (Blackwall, 1846): 1♂ (10).
Xysticus cristatus (Clerck, 1757): 1♀ (7).

OPILIONES

Family NEMASTOMATIDAE

Mitostoma chrysomelas (Hermann, 1804): 1♂2juv (1b); 1♂2♀2juv (4bc); 1♂ (12).
Nemastoma bimaculatum (Fabricius, 1885): 2♂3♀ (1b); 8♂23♀ (4abc); 2♂1♀ (5); 1♀ (8); 1♀ (11); 1♂3♀ (12).

Family PHALANGIIDAE

Megabunus diadema (Fabricius, 1779): 1♀ (1a).
Mitopus morio (Fabricius, 1799): 2♀ (1b); 6♂20♀ (4c); 1♀ (6).
Oligolophus hanseni (Kraepelin, 1896): 4♀ (14).
Rilaena triangularis (Herbst, 1799): 2♂3♀ (1b).

Reference

Harvey, P. R., Nellist, D. R. & Telfer, M. G. (2002) *Provisional atlas of British spiders (Arachnida, Araneae), Volumes 1 & 2*. Huntington: Biological Records Centre.

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A Second British Record of the Crab Spider *Synema globosum* (Fabricius)

by Ian C. Beavis

On 3rd July 2004, while sweeping in flower-rich grassland at Calverley Park, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, I discovered an unfamiliar female crab spider with a distinctive yellow and black abdomen. On returning home, I was surprised to find that it did not correspond with anything on the current British list, although it did match published illustrations of the Continental European *Synema globosum*. Anthony Russell-Smith confirmed the identification and noted that there was one previous record of this species at Norwich in July 2003 (*Newsl. Br. Arachnol. Soc.* 98: 9), although that had occurred in a garden and was suspected of having been introduced with cut flowers. The specimen is currently held in his collection.

Although Calverley Park does lie within the urban area of Tunbridge Wells, the spot where the spider was found is a semi-natural habitat some distance from houses. Calverley Park (not to be confused with the contiguous municipal park correctly named Calverley Grounds) was created by the architect and town planner Decimus Burton in the early nineteenth century as an informal 'pleasure ground' for a private estate whose residents have cared for it ever since. Apart from some limited ornamental tree-planting, it has retained its character as unimproved grassland from earlier agricultural usage and has a rich invertebrate fauna. It is currently being managed for its nature conservation interest. There is therefore a stronger possibility, as compared with the Norwich record, that the Tunbridge Wells specimen is the product of a local population rather than a primary import.

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Female *Oedothorax retusus* with a nematode parasite, from a pitfall trap on Snowdon, Wales. Can anybody elaborate on this gruesome condition?

Richard Gallon