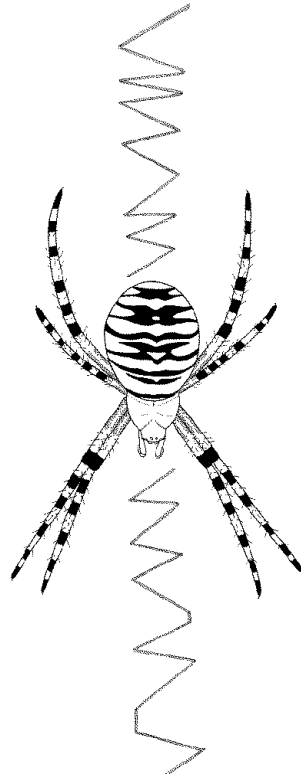


SPINED

Nieuwsbrief Spinnenwerkgroep Nederland



European Invertebrate Survey - Nederland
Leiden

Aflevering 41 - 2024

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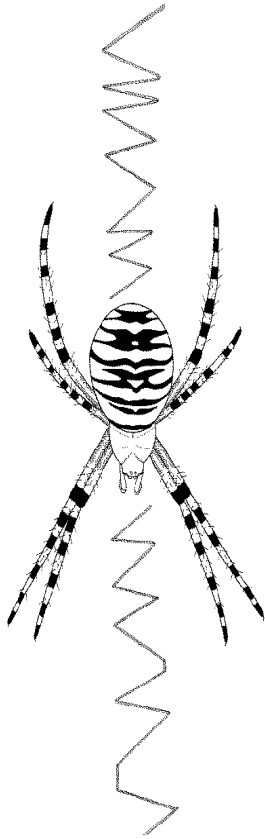


NIEUWSBRIEF SPINED

van de Spinnenwerkgroep EIS-Nederland

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REDACTIONEEL

Eigenlijk zou aflevering 41 een artikel bevatten over een korte inventarisatie van spinnen in oostelijk Griekenland, die in 2019 werden verzameld door Steven IJland en mijzelf. Helaas werd het opstellen van het artikel vertraagd door andere prioriteiten. Deze weinig omvangrijke aflevering vult het hiaat op dat anders dreigde te ontstaan. Hopelijk zal het artikel over Griekenland later dit jaar alsnog verschijnen.

Peter van Helsdingen



**THE SPIDER WITH THE SMILEY ☺ *KISHIDAIA CONSPICUA* (L. KOCH, 1866) IN THE LEAD (ARANEAE: GNAPHOSIDAE)
[DE SPIN MET DE SMILEY ☺ *KISHIDAIA CONSPICUA* (L. KOCH, 1866) IN DE HOOFDROL (ARANEAE: GNAPHOSIDAE)]**

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Introduction

As an observer I like to study the behavior of insects and spiders in the field. I am particularly selective about spiders. Jumping spiders have always interested me, mainly because of their behavior, but also because I find them very photogenic and simply beautiful and fun to watch. My area of interest, on the other hand, is mainly the species group of bees and wasps. From there is a link to spiders in the form of spider hunting wasps (Pompilidae), also one of my favorite groups.

I have been visiting Huis ter Heide nature reserve in Brabant regularly for years. Which is close to where I live. And I keep discovering new species there, by chance. I usually don't specifically look for them. I find it difficult to identify spiders, they often end up in the so-called 'spec.' or 'indet.' on my waarneming.nl. I never catch or kill insects or spiders (intentionally). And microscopic research is certainly not my cup of tea. That is why I am particularly focused on immediately recognizable species, but as 'bycatch' I cannot resist photographing them when they come in front of my lens, under the motto: you never know... Maybe identification is possible and it is something fun!



Fig. 1: *Kishidaia* on Blackberry on the lookout.

Kishidaia conspicua in the lead

After my first accidental discovery of *Kishidaia conspicua* on April 22, 2023, Huis ter Heide (NB), I became a bit obsessed with this beautiful spider with the smiley face. I didn't know the species, but via waarneming.nl I found out that it was *Kishidaia conspicua*. I couldn't find anything useful on the internet, but I did see that it was 'a new observation' for the Huis ter Heide area. Apparently never seen or photographed before. I have now been able to regularly observe and photograph *Kishidaia conspicua*, which is a challenge in itself: if you see it you are about too late! Given the many observations I have made over several days, weeks, months, even this year, this spider species must have been in this area for some time, but was simply never (consciously) seen or recorded. And I understand that very well after my field study. It is simply too fast and also moves between fallen leaves in the litter layer. You spot him and he's gone!

I was curious what this ADHD-spider was so feverishly searching for. I had already searched the internet for it, but I didn't find anything useful. I got an answer: other spiders (fig. 3, fig. 4, fig. 5, fig. 6, fig. 7, fig. 10)! After a month since my first discovery and several observations. And I was also able to capture that in photos. Spiders, which are quickly overpowered and paralyzed, and then eaten in a quiet place. It involved various spider species as prey, from various observations, so *Kishidaia* does not seem to be picky. Even an *Agelena labyrinthica* (Labyrinth spider) in its own web did not survive the confrontation. The *Kishidaia* walked over the web, the Labyrinth spider then emerges because of the vibration and the confrontation was quick and it was hopeless for the Labyrinth spider (fig. 2, fig. 3, fig. 4, fig. 5). I was able to capture it photographically, but it happened very quickly, it really took seconds.



Fig. 2: *Kishidaia* walks over web of a Labyrinth spider+ Fig. 3: *Kishidaia* bites Labyrinth spider on the bottom of the abdomen + Fig. 4: *Kishidaia* fiddling with legs of paralyzed Labyrinth spider + Fig. 5: *Kishidaia* leaves the web with paralyzed Labyrinth spider.

In my experience, it is usually difficult to tell from a photo whether it is a male or female. Due to the construction and often assumed resting position, a photo taken frontally is best. Then a male in particular can still be recognized by the palps. But then the angle of the photo has to be right if you want to get a good picture of them in the field. The resting position usually lasts only a short time and is characteristic of this spider species: four legs pointed forward, four legs pointed backwards or sometimes the penultimate pair of the hind legs pointed to the side (fig. 1, fig. 9, fig. 12, fig. 13). As if the battery needs to be charged in the sunlight, for example resting on a blackberry leaf.

In addition, in my increasingly extensive field study, I have also been able to observe that *Kishidaia* can also jump from one branch or leaf to another to avert danger. But it also happened that I got a little too close and the spider dropped itself. My photography method is probably not the best, but I always want to be close with my macro lens (60mm), without a tripod, freehand. So I do sometimes get too close. That's why I was able to observe this behavior.



Fig. 6: *Kishidaia* with paralyzed *Xysticus*+ Fig. 7: *Kishidaia* bites/eats *Xysticus*

I have entered all my observations of *Kishidaia conspicua* with photo evidence into waarneming.nl. *Kishidaia conspicua* has the status 'Very Rare' in waarneming.nl. Perhaps it is mainly for this reason that I have regularly encountered people in this area who had supposedly come because of my observations. For their species list, out of curiosity or to catch one or for other reasons. But it is not that simple! To illustrate this, I received a nice question from an enthusiastic observer who sent me an email because of one of my observations of *Kishidaia* (he used the 'email the observer' option button): "I've been there twice now, but can't find them... I did find, among others, the Striped Jumping spider (*Phlegra fasciata*) and the Three-point Jumping Spider (*Pellenes tripunctatus*), as well as *Xerolycosa miniata*. It's a long drive for me, but I would like to look there again. Do you have any tips for me to find this beautiful species? For example, should you wait long and patiently, or should you move quickly in the hope of seeing two moving away? I hope I can take a photo too." I have given some tips, but so far they have not led to observations with photos.

Discussion of further field study

A number of issues that still concern me for further study of *Kishidaia conspicua*:

- How effective is the behavior of *Kishidaia conspicua* (rapid ADHD, feverish)? It takes a lot of energy and usually seems ineffective. I have observed it hunting under, between, over fallen oak leaves in the litter layer on the ground, sometimes climbing quickly in (not too high) blackberry branches, grass/sorrel stems, then quickly over and under leaves, down, up in a feverish manner;
- I think the spider is diurnal, contrary to the information on observation.nl. Is he also nocturnal? I have not been able to investigate that, you are not allowed to walk in this area after sunset;
- Other observers have observed it in another area (Vlijmen, NB), in a different biotope on leaves of shrubs and oak trees, only its resting behavior has been recorded on photos, but also in the same characteristic resting position. Apparently no one had seen or captured *Kishidaia* with prey before;
- In rare moments, he/she can remain motionless in a split second in the position you see, for example, in the photo below fig. 9. (but also in photos entered from observations by other observers in waarneming.nl). The entered observations all consisted of photographs of *Kishidaia conspicua* in this characteristic resting position. Four legs forward, four legs pointed backward or sometimes the penultimate pair of the hind legs pointed to the side. What is the function of this behaviour? Mimicry?;
- What is the function of the white hair spots and the black base background with also black-red colored leg parts. The appearance is described a little further: eyes close together, mainly directed forward, slightly tapered 'head shape' and black with red hairy legs, males also appear to have black with red colored chelicerae (fangs);
- In some of my photos I also accidentally found a white hairy stripe on the bottom of the abdomen, so four-spotted mouse spider might as well be called five-spotted mouse spider. But not all specimens seem to have this on the bottom.



9



10

Fig. 9: *Kishidaia* in characteristic resting pose+ Fig. 10 *Kishidaia* eats paralyzed spider.

BIOTOPE

The biotope of Huis ter Heide is characterized by deciduous and coniferous forest, fens, heath, Broom, sandy soil, Alder buckthorn, hollow sand paths surrounded by Blackberry. The area is grazed by Scottish highlanders and the occasional flock of sheep. People walk, run, drive, ride on horseback and cycle on the sandy paths.



Fig. 11: biotope.

I have mainly found *Kishidaia conspicua* on Blackberry and between fallen leaves, on the somewhat higher parts right next to the so-called hollow sand paths at the edges of the forest. Fig. 11: left side of vegetation.



Fig. 12: *Kishidaia* resting on leaf blackberry Figuur 13: *Kishidaia* in characteristic resting pose.

DISTRIBUTION

According to articles about this species, the Four-spotted Mouse Spider occurs from Western Europe to the Far East (Siberia and China). Within Europe, finds are reported from mostly southern countries and the species is absent in Ireland, Great Britain, Denmark and Scandinavia, Poland and the Baltic countries. It is remarkable that in countries where the species does occur, often only a single specimen was observed per location. The apparent “(very) rarity” probably means “difficult to collect”. In the Netherlands, the data is limited to imported observations with photographic material from Northern part of Brabant (from 2018, most observations to date☺), Limburg (2020), Gelderland (2015), Overijssel (one observation from 2022). A new discovery location was recently added on waarneming.nl on March 27, 2024: het Noordhollands Duinreservaat - Terrein Bergen Zuid (NH). An approved observation was entered into waarneming.nl with two photos of a male. Also a slightly different biotope.

The Naturalis at Leiden collection contains an unpublished specimen from the Loonse en Drunense Duinen (NB), collected by Peter van Helsdingen, of a female, date 29.viii.1998. She was found in a clump of low vegetation of grass and heather, measuring a quarter of a square meter, surrounded by drifting sand. Also a different biotope. In addition, according to the Catalog of Dutch Spiders, there are data from a few more scattered sites: in the provinces of Gelderland (Veluwe, Groesbeek) and Limburg (Horn, Lerop) and some very old observations from Het Gooi.

Other interesting species of spiders

Other interesting spider species that I encountered in Huis ter Heide (NB) area (all concern approved observations), see fig. 14 below.

| scientific name | Dutch name | Notes |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| <i>Philodromus margaritatus</i> | Korstmosrenspin | Frequently found, both sexes, various stages |
| <i>Pellenes tripunctatus</i> | Driepuntspringspin | Frequently found, both sexes, various stages |
| <i>Phlegra fasciata</i> | Gestreepte springspin | Frequently found, both sexes, various stages |
| <i>Coriarachne depressa</i> | Platte krabspin | Found once, male |
| <i>Asagena phalerata</i> | Heidesteatoda | Found several times, both sexes |
| <i>Hygrolycosa rubrofasciata</i> | Trommelwolfspin | Found once, male |
| <i>Macaroeris nidicolens</i> | Ovale dennenspringer | Found twice, both females |

Fig. 14: Overview of other interesting spider species Huis ter Heide.

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FIRST RECORD OF *DIPLOCEPHALUS GRAECUS* (O. PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE, 1873) IN THE NETHERLANDS (ARANEAE, LINYPHIIDAE)

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ABSTRACT

The sheet weaver *Diplocephalus graecus* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873 is a common species in the holomediterranean region, but has been extending its northward distribution in the recent two decades. Our recording of the species marks the northernmost distribution of the species as of yet. With our recording, the number of species belonging to the *Linyphiidae* family in the Netherlands has been raised to 238.

Key-words; *Diplocephalus graecus*, first record

INTRODUCTION

In the summer of 2022 we carried out an extensive fieldwork on differently managed grasslands in the Netherlands, focusing on surveying the vegetation and sampling the arthropod fauna. This fieldwork contributed to the EcoCertified project, focusing on comparing biodiversity across various habitats, with a particular emphasis on solar parks. During this fieldwork we surveyed 18 solar parks and a total of 30 control sites (15 intensively managed agricultural grasslands and 15 grasslands under nature oriented management) over the Netherlands. Part of the survey consisted of capturing soil-emergent arthropods with emergent tents. These were large, pyramid-shaped traps covering 1 m² surface area. This sampling method is based on the photoreception of arthropods: the covering fabric of the tent is dark, and the only light source is at the top opening of the tent, where a plastic bottle is placed to collect specimens. The bottle was filled with a mixture of propylene-glycol and water to preserve specimens until removal. Later on the samples were transferred into 96% ethanol to preserve the specimen for later identification. In the autumn of 2022 we began sorting out the arthropod samples and separating spiders for further identification. The spiders were then taken to the Brandenburg University of Technology (BTU, Cottbus, Germany) in February 2023, to be identified by expert taxonomists in the Ecology Department. Our specimen is deposited in the collection of Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden.

ABOUT THE SPECIMEN

A male specimen of *D. graecus* was collected in Heerle, in the Netherlands (N 51°53.691', E 4°37.862'), in a grassland under intensive agricultural management. The site, nestled within the typical Dutch agricultural landscape, was characterized as an agricultural grassland, cultivated for grass production as fodder for dairy cattle, bordered primarily by other grasslands and maize crops. Connected to the field was a small, unmanaged field, similar to a semi-natural habitat. The grassland field was surveyed for a total of 14 days in May and another 14 days in July (e.g. total sampling period consisted of 28 days), with two traps sampling at the same time, close to the field margin. Our traps captured only one individual during the sampling period between 6–13.v.2022.

MALE SPECIMEN DIAGNOSIS

The male of this species is characterized by the raised cephalic part of the prosoma at about the double height of the thoracic part with even posterior slope. Distinct sulcus behind the posterior lateral eye (see fig. 1). The characters of our specimen completely resemble the illustrations given by Rosmans (1996, figs 43-47).



Fig. 1. *Diplocephalus graecus*. Male specimen shown from all sides.

DISTRIBUTION OVER EUROPE

The dwarf spider *D. graecus*, traditionally a common species throughout the Mediterranean, has been extending its range northward beyond its standard distribution in North-Africa and Southern-Europe. Over the past two decades, this species has been recorded in regions such as Belgium (Bonte et al., 2002), Britain (Dawson et al., 2011), Turkiye (Danışman & Coşar, 2022), and most recently in West-Germany (Bach et al., 2023). This pattern of northward movement is not isolated to *D. graecus*; it mirrors broader trends observed in other arthropods in the Northern Hemisphere, which are increasingly shifting their distributions in response to warming environmental conditions associated with climate change (Battisti et al., 2005; Hickling et al., 2006; Hill et al., 2002; Parmesan et al., 1999). The arrival of *D. graecus* in the Netherlands, proximate to earlier sightings outside its standard distribution area, underscores this trend. The species' ability to disperse via ballooning, coupled with the influence of Atlantic air masses and the flat terrain of Belgium and the Netherlands, likely facilitates this northward migration from coastal to more inland areas, as suggested by Bach et al. (2023).

As of date, our record in Heerle marks the Northernmost distribution limit of the species. However, given the successful strategy combined with environmental elements, it is likely to expand its distribution range further inland and northward. The species demonstrates high ability to colonize anthropogenically altered ecosystems, which might present an additional benefit when establishing new populations in the Netherlands, given that agricultural fields cover approximately 50% of the Netherlands (World Bank, 2024). However, its success in establishing viable populations in the Netherlands remains unclear, as only one specimen was caught in our survey. Further sampling of the field should be repeated, taking into consideration the phenological characteristics of the species in that it has its activity peak in winter months (Bonte et al., 2002). Contrastingly, our survey took place in summer, therefore, we are not able to conclude with certainty that the species has not only been blown into the area, but established a viable population as well.

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SPINNEN ZOEKEN OP DE BODEM

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ABSTRACT

The use of a litter-sieve to find and catch spiders goes hand in hand with the knowledge of the terrain you want to visit. Looking for different microhabitats goes easier when you know the surroundings! Sometimes those microhabitats can present you with remarkable combinations of rather rare or less found spider species. Examples of spiders in the Veluwe-region found during October 2023 in some microhabitats and using a litter-sieve or similar method are given below.

Het hulpmiddel dat ik steeds vaker gebruik om spinnen te zoeken is de strooiselzeef. Dat gaat dan gepaard met zoeken en herkennen van potentieel kansrijke elementen op de bodem. Gebieds-/terreinkennis is hierbij belangrijk. Mijn zoekgebied bevindt zich voornamelijk op de Veluwe en weten waar je daar bepaalde landschapselementen vindt, voorkomt het doelloos rondstruinen. Het verbaast me steeds opnieuw dat je dan plekken treft waar je een combinatie van soms behoorlijk schaarse spinnensoorten vangt. Een voorzichtige conclusie zou kunnen zijn dat zulke plekken mogelijk weinig door arachnologen bekeken worden. Alle terreinen bezocht met vergunning van de beheerders.

Navolgend als voorbeeld enkele van zulke vindplekken, bezocht in de maand oktober 2023.

02 oktober 2023, De Hoge Veluwe: open terrein omgeven door bossen met de aanwezigheid van enkele kleine vennen. Hier nam ik bij een van de vennen twee verschillende veenmos-monsters, die apart verzameld en bekeken werden. Beide monsternamen-plekken op ca. 10 meter van elkaar gelegen. De strooiselzeef is met vochtige inhoud minder effectief, zodat ik beide monsters handmatig, steeds een handvol en zorgvuldig uit elkaar haalde boven een wit doek. Dit leverde de volgende soorten op:

Monster 1: nat veenmos.

- 1 adult vrouw - *Oedothorax retusus* (Westring, 1851)
- 1 adult man - *Tallusia experta* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1871)
- 1 adult vrouw - *Walckenaeria cuspidata* (Blackwall, 1833) (fig. 1)
- > juvenielen - *Pirata* (Sundevall, 1833)/*Piratula* (Roewer, 1960)



Figure 1. *Walckenaeria cuspidata* (Blackwall): habitus, epigyne, en vulva (dorsaal)

Monster 2: minder nat veenmos tussen diverse grassen, biezen en kruiden.

| | |
|----------------|---|
| 1 subadult vr. | - <i>Micaria pulicaria</i> (Sundevall, 1831) - determinatie op habitus / NL-soort |
| 1 juveniel | - <i>Phaeoedus braccatus</i> (Simon, 1914) - determinatie op habitus |
| 1 adult vrouw | - <i>Hahnia helveola</i> (Simon, 1875) |
| 4 adult m/vr. | - <i>Centromerus dilutus</i> (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1875) |
| 2 adult vrouw | - <i>Ceratinella brevis</i> (Wider, 1834) |
| 1 juveniel vr. | - <i>Microlinyphia pussila</i> (Sundevall, 1830) - determinatie op habitus |
| 1 adult vrouw | - <i>Minyriolus pusillus</i> (Wider, 1834) |
| 1 adult vrouw | - <i>Piratula hygrophila</i> (Thorell, 1872) |
| 1 adult man | - <i>Attulus carisis</i> (Westring, 1861) (fig. 2) |
| 1 subadult vr. | - <i>Euophrys frontalis</i> (Walckenaer, 1802) - determinatie op habitus |
| 1 adult vrouw | - <i>Robertus lividus</i> (Blackwall, 1836) |

Met name monster 2 valt op door de betrekkelijke soortenrijkdom, met een mix van soorten die deels inderdaad representatie zijn voor vochtige gebieden, maar ook soorten die dat niet persé zijn.



Figure 2. *Attulus carisis* (Westring): habitus volwasswn man, palp ventral.

18 oktober 2023, Kootwijkerzand; open (stuif)zand op een stukje waarop ook wat grassen groeien met geclusterd drie hele kleine struikjes Amerikaanse vogelkers (*Prunus serotina*).

Bladstrooisel Amerikaanse vogelkers (kleine hoeveelheid).

| | |
|---------------|--|
| 2 adult vrouw | - <i>Porrhoclubiona genevensis</i> (L. Koch, 1866) |
| 1 man juv. | - <i>Nigma flavescens</i> (Walckenaer, 1830) - determinatie op habitus |
| 1 man adult | - <i>Pelecopsis parallela</i> (Wider, 1834) |
| 1 vrouw adult | - <i>Evarcha michailovi</i> (Logunov, 1992) |

Met in ieder geval twee zeldzame soorten toch weer verrassend!

Enkele weken later las ik dat SBB op het Kootwijkerzand een publieksactie organiseerde, met het doel om op diverse plekken de opslag van Amerikaanse vogelkers te verwijderen. Ik moest toen wel even aan deze waarneming denken! In een wat ruimer deel van het gebied vond ik op de zelfde dag o.a. ook: *Centromerus prudens*; *Centromerus incillium*; *Typhochrestus digitatus*; *Rhysodromus fallax*. Soorten die ik zelf op de Veluwe alleen in open droge gebieden vind.

23 oktober 2023, De Hoge Veluwe: rand en overgang stuifzandgebied met schaars begroeide bodem, met verspreid wat struikheide, lage kruiden en mossen.

Bladstrooisel onder eikje (dwerggroei).

1 man adult - *Typhochrestus digitatus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873) (fig. 3)

1 adult vrouw - *Evarcha michailovi* (Logunov, 1992) (fig. 4)



Figuur 3. *Typhochrestus digitatus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge): habitus man en palp lateraal. Figuur 4. *Evarcha michailovi* (Logunov), habitus vrouw.

Zelfde gebied, aan de rand van een wat groter struikheide-veld; berm verharde weg.

Bladstrooisel onder een (verdwaalde) meidoorn.

1 adult vrouw - *Porrhoclubiona genevensis* (L. Koch, 1866)

1 subad. man - *Dictyna major* (Menge, 1869), op 8.xii.2023, volwassen na kweek (fig. 5)

1 adult man - *Tapinocyba praecox* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873)

Ik had al eens eerder op deze plek het onderliggende (geringe) bladstrooisel willen bekijken.

Een wirwar van doornige takken belette het me toen. Deze keer nam ik bebloede handen op de koop toe en kreeg een klein handje bladstrooisel te pakken. Ik werd beloond met deze opvallende combinatie van soorten (op een totaal van slechts drie spinnen!).



Figuur 5. *Dictyna major* (O. Pickard-Cambridge): (van links naar rechts) habitus man, palp ventraal, palp retrolateraal, palp dorsaal.



RECENT CHANGES IN NOMENCLATURE (2024.1)

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ABSTRACT

Nomenclatorial changes and records of incidental imported species are listed here. They have been inserted in the Dutch Spider Catalogue.

Key words: imported species, nomenclatorial changes.

This overview presents recent nomenclatorial changes, restricted to the Dutch spider fauna. The changes are based on recent literature as indicated below.

| <i>Old combination</i> | <i>Transferred to other family</i> |
|--|--|
| HAHNIIDAE <i>Cicurina cicur</i> (Fabricius, 1793) | CICURINIDAE <i>Cicurina cicur</i> (Fabricius, 1793) |
| HAHNIIDAE <i>Mastigusa arietina</i> (Thorell, 1871) <i>Mastigusa macrophthalma</i> (Kulczynski, 1897) | CYBAEIDAE <i>Mastigusa arietina</i> (Thorell, 1871) <i>Mastigusa macrophthalma</i> (Kulczynski, 1897) |
| NESTICIDAE <i>Nesticella mogera</i> (Yaginuma, 1972) | NESTICIDAE <i>Howaia mogera</i> (Yaginuma, 1972) |
| NEW SPECIES FOR THE NETHERLANDS | |
| THERIDIIDAE <i>Latrodectus tredecimguttatus</i> (Rossi, 1790) | import; Noordijk 2023 |
| LINYPHIIDAE <i>Diplocephalus graecus</i> O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873 | first record, Koscic et al. 2024 (this issue) |

CICURINIDAE – Dutch name: HERFSTSTROOISELSPINNEN

The genus *Cicurina* has a long and unstable taxonomic history. Over the last years it moved from the Dictynidae to the Hahniidae, and now has landed in the Cicurinidae, originally placed (as a subfamily) in the Agelenidae; subsequently transferred – but not accepted – to the Cicurinidae, by Murphy & Roberts (2015) and now, finally, transferred to the Cicurinidae, and now accepted, by Gorneau et al. (2023). Therefore, the family name we will use presently is Cicurinidae F. O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1893., as it is based on the original subfamily Cicurinae within the family Agelenidae by F.O. Pickard-Cambridge (1893). *Cicurina* Menge, 1871 is the Type genus of the Cicurinidae.

CYBAEIDAE

The genus *Mastigusa*, with two species in the Netherlands, was transferred from the Hahniidae to the Cybaeidae by Castellucci et al. (Castellucci et al. 2023). The genus has made a taxonomic trip from the Agelenidae, along Dictynidae and Hahniidae, to its present position in the Cybaeidae.

NESTICIDAE

Nesticella mogera (Yaginuma, 1972) recently was transferred to the genus *Howaia* by Ballarin et al. (Ballarin et al. 2023), of which *N. mogera* is the type species, the transfer confirmed by Sherwood et al. (Sherwood et al. 2023). It had already been suggested by Lehtinen & Saaristo (Lehtinen et al. 1980) to be placed in *Howaia*, but that was apparently not generally accepted.

Nesticella mogera (Yaginuma, 1972) turned up during an inventory of the spiders in the Blijdorp Zoo in Rotterdam, Netherlands (Bloem & Noordijk, 2021). It is considered to be a species already settled in the Netherlands before that capture in the Rotterdam Zoo, because the species turned up in Poland in a shipment of plants imported from the Netherlands (Bielak-Bielecki & Rozwałka 2011).

A NEW SPECIES FOR THE NETHERLANDS

An incidental import of a specimen of *Latrodectus tredecimguttatus* (Rossi, 1790) was published in 2023 (Noordijk 2023). The species is, therefore, inserted in the Dutch spider catalogue and checklist.

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AVAILABILITY OF DISTRIBUTION DATA OF SPIDERS IN THE NETHERLANDS

Catalogue of spiders in the Netherlands Data on the distribution of spiders in the Netherlands are available on the internet. The Catalogue of the Spiders in the Netherlands is regularly updated on the website of the European Invertebrate Survey Nederland .through the following link:

<https://www.eis-nederland.nl/Portals/4/Werkgroepen/Spinnen/Spinnencatalogus%202024.1.pdf>

All nomenclatorial changes are incorporated in the latest version and cross-referenced so as to facilitate the users. At the end of the catalogue one can find an overview of the distributions of the species over the Dutch provinces. The catalogue is based on all published records, whereas verbal communications and other unpublished records are not included. People are asked to publish their new and interesting records which only then will lead to insertion in the catalogue. The data are also used for the site on the Dutch fauna “Het Nederlands Soortenregister” (<http://www.nederlandsesoorten.nl>).

PJvH

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