

Das Schildchen mehr dreieckig.

Die Flügeldecken ohne Spur von erhabenen flachen Rippen.

Beide Geschlechter sind vollkommen geflügelt.

Die Fühlerfahne des Männchens bedeutend länger, etwas länger als das 1. bis 7. Glied zusammengenommen.

Der Bau der Kopulationsorgane des Männchens ist bei beiden Arten recht abweichend.

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Das Schildchen stärker quer, beim Weibchen fast halbrund.

Wenigstens die innerste breite und flache, leicht erhabene Rippe ist mehr oder weniger deutlich erkennbar.

Das Männchen vollkommen geflügelt, das Weibchen mit reduzierten Flügeln.

Die Fühler 9-gliederig, die Fühlerfahne beim Männchen weniger lang, kürzer als die übrigen Fühlerglieder zusammengenommen.

Notes on Spiders II

by

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About some females of the genus *Trochosa* (C. L. KOCH 1846)

Four species of this genus occur in the West European countries viz.

T. ruricola (de Geer 1778)

T. terricola (Thorell 1856)

T. robusta Simon 1876 (= *T. lapidicola* auct. non Hahn 1829), and

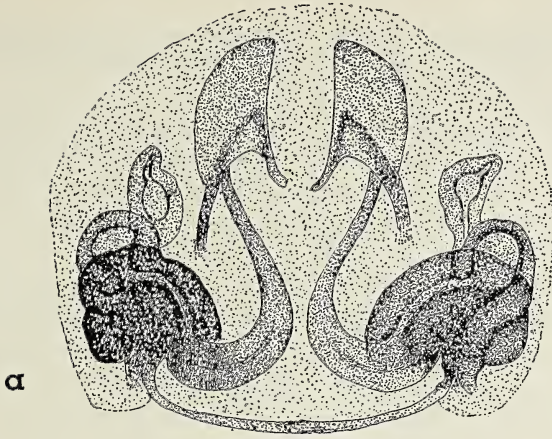
T. spinipalpis (F. Cambridge 1895).

All these animals strongly resemble each other; it is not so difficult to determine the males because all show on the palps or chelicerae a distinctive mark, which can be easily established; on the other hand the discrimination of the females is very difficult. Though several authors give elaborate descriptions of the outward appearances of these animals, they generally come short of definite statements which can be called certain, and the figures — usually small and sketchy — of the epigynes are not of much help either; even the large and fine figures by LOCKET & MILLIDGE (1951, p. 281) are not conclusive. DAHL goes even so far as to say: "Wir sind bei Unterscheidung der Arten hauptsächlich auf die Unterschiede im Vorkommen und in der Lebensweise angewiesen" (1927), p. 54).

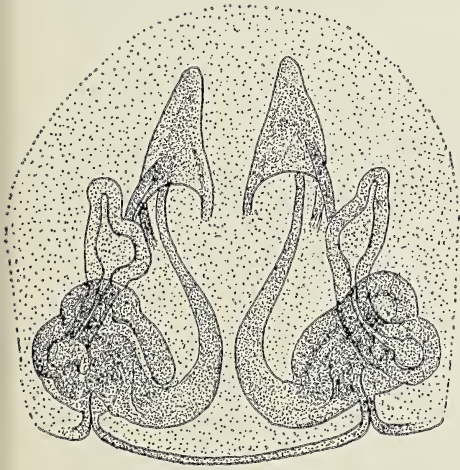
These distinctive marks fail, of course, altogether with animals the exact origin of which is not known, and even with accurately collected material they do not give absolute certainty.

There are, however, two methods by which we can obtain certainty:

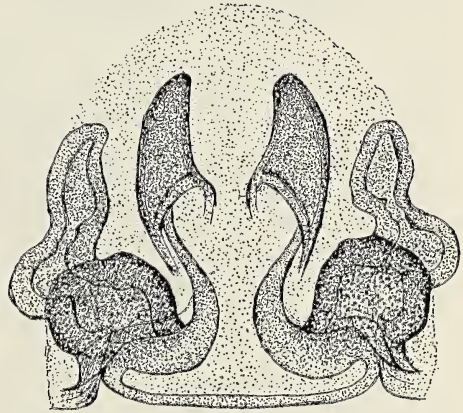
1) by determining the ratios of several measurements mainly of the epigyne. LOCKET & MILLIDGE, who worked out this method, declare: "If the following measurements are taken and compared the results will provide a separation which has proved reliable in all specimens examined hitherto" (l.c., p. 278).



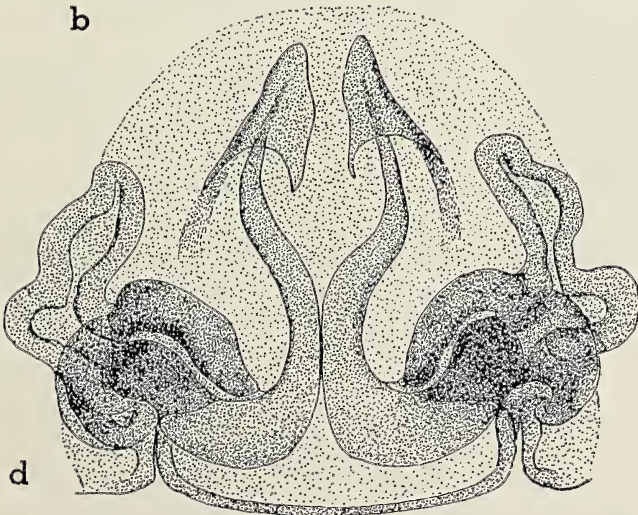
a



b



c



d

a) Vulva of *T. terricola*, b) id. of *T. spinipalpis*, c) id. of *T. ruricola*, d) id. of *T. robusta*; $\times 100$.

2) by cutting out the vulva — an easy manipulation — and by studying it while it lies in a strong solution of caustic potash or (afterwards) in lactic acid. DAHL has based his key on this method. It is a pity, however, that his figures of the vulvae are very superficial and do not accentuate the differences as clearly as they are in reality: e.g. by neglecting the shapes of the receptacula seminis which are seen on either side of the vulvae. Moreover the highly squarely-built ("breitlap-pig") form of the helmetshaped broadenings of the vulva in *T. terricola* is in its natural position not so striking as he has drawn it.

I trust the annexed figures will make the discrimination of these species easier though the more subtle details of the *internal* construction with fresh material, laying in caustic potash or lactic acid, are not so clearly visible as when mounted in Canada balsam (the latter served to compose my figures).

I would like to thank here again Dr H. HOMANN (Göttingen, Germany) and Mr A. F. MILLIDGE (Coulsdon, England) for their kindness in providing me with specimens from their countries.

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Bizondere dagvlindervangsten in 1954. Uiteraard zijn voor 1954 niet zoveel goede vangsten te noteren geweest als in de voorafgaande jaren, maar hier volgen toch enkele. *Pieris brassicae* L., f. *marginata* Graham-Smith. Een ♂, dat deze afwijking zeer duidelijk vertoont. Amsterdam, 27 Mei.

Lasiommata megera L. Pathologisch ♀, linker voorvleugel verbleekt, Amsterdam, 14.VIII.
Maniola jurtina L., f. *pallens* Thierry Mieg. Een mooi ♀, waarbij de grote vlek op de voorvleugels wit is. Amsterdam, 10.VII.

Thersamonía dispar Hw. Drie pathologische exemplaren, waarbij de linker voorvleugels gedeeltelijk verbleekt zijn. Nijetrijne, ♂ en ♀, 15. en 27.VII, e. i; Scherpenzeel, ♂, 12.VII.
Thymelicus lineola Ochs. Een pathologisch ♂, dat op beide voorvleugels een witte vlek heeft. Amsterdam, 14.VIII.

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Tiende Internationaal Entomologisch Congres. Ten vervolge op de mededeling in *Ent. Ber.* 15: 456 zij vermeld, dat een eerste circulaire reeds verschenen is. Zij, die belang stellen in de verdere gegevens, moeten zich richten tot de secretaris J. A. DOWNES, Division of Entomology, Science Service Building, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

Te koop. OUDEMANS, Nederlandsche Insecten f 20.—; FROHAWK, Varieties British Butterflies (uitverkocht) f 15.—; TUTT, The British Noctuae and their Varieties, 4 vols. 1891—1892 f 15.—; SNELLEN VAN VOLLENHOVEN, Gedaanteverwisseling en levenswijze Ins. f 5.—; idem, Dieren van Nederland f 3.—; *Lambillionea*, vol. 33—40, 1933—April 1940, met de planches photographiques, f 35.—; *Entomologists' Record*, vol. 45—50, 1933—1939, f 12.—. Porto voor kopers. Indien na 8 dagen geen antwoord, dan verkocht. Aanvragen bij de Redactie.