RESEARCH NOTES

SCYTODES POENITENS CHAMBERLIN, NOT *PNOEITENS* (ARANEAE, SCYTODIDAE)

In his descriptions of new species from "the shores and islands of the Gulf of Baja California," Chamberlin (1924) showed a great propensity for scientific names with religious or philosophical meanings. For instance, he used such religious terms as *theologus, dogmaticus, agnosticus, reformans, protestans, calvanisticus* (sic), *catholicus*, and even *scepticus*, and *redempta*. Names with a philosophical reference are: *positivus, rationalis, empiricus, syntheticus, eclecticus, pragmaticus, realisticus, scholastica, philosopha*. Sometimes these names were used several times in different genera.

Among these was a new species, *Scytodes poenitens*, correctly spelled, and again misspelled in the same paper. Subsequent cataloguers perpetuated the misspelling (Bonnet 1958: 3988), or produced a new misspelling (Roewer 1942: 330). We correct these errors, and present our reasoning.

Scytodes poenitens Chamberlin

Scytodes poenitens Chamberlin 1924:572 (in a list of species of San Marcos Island).
Scytodes pnoeitens Chamberlin 1924:592 (description of the new species); Bonnet 1958: 3988 (printer's error).
Scytodes pnocitens Roewer 1942:330 (*lapsus calami* or printer's error).

The fact that Chamberlin's 1924 paper has two different spellings is sufficient to justify the correction, since there is in the original publication itself clear evidence of an inadvertant error (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature 1985: Art. 32c). The form *pnoeitens* of Chamberlin is clearly an error of the printer, who simply got the *n* in the wrong place. Roewer's (1942: 330) *pnocitens* is the result of a further error in which the printer, working from Roewer's handwriting, read the *e* as a *c*.

Chamberlin started with the correct *poenitens* (1924: 272) meaning "penitent", correctly formed as the present participle of the Latin verb *poeniteo*. Subsequent references are all misspelled.

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DO FEMALE *MIAGRAMMOPES ANIMOTUS* (ARANEAE, ULOBORIDAE) SPIN COLOR-COORDINATED EGG SACS?

Like other members of their pantropical genus, *Miagrammopes animotus* Chickering females spin capture webs consisting of only a few threads and monitor them from one of their attachment points (Lubin 1986; Lubin et al. 1978). In this position, the spiders' cylindrical abdomens, long, slender legs, and linear web-monitoring postures (Opell 1987) contribute to their twig-like protective resemblance. Unlike most members of the family Uloboridae that produce stellate or lenticular egg sacs (Opell 1984), *Miagrammopes* females construct cylindrical egg sacs consisting of two columns of eggs wrapped tightly with tubuliform (cylindrical) gland silk (Foelix 1982; Lubin et al. 1978; Opell 1984). The color of both *M. animotus* females and their egg-sac-wrapping silk ranges from light tan to brownish gray to dark, rusty red. During the day, females hang contiguously with their egg sacs, maintaining fourth leg contact with the egg sac and first leg contact with a support to which their web is attached (Fig. 1). This alignment of females with their egg sacs enhances the twig-like appearance of both and may reduce threats to the spiders from visually hunting predators such as lizards, birds, wasps, and other spiders, and to their egg sacs from these predators and egg parasitoids. If a female's proximity to her egg sac serves primarily to permit her to chase away egg parasitoids, the pair's stick-like appearance places her in less jeopardy while she tends her egg sac.

Unless the colors of a female and her egg sac are similar, each would appear more distinct and the crypsis of both would be compromised. This study tests the hypothesis that the colors of *M. animotus* females and their egg sacs are linked by determining if the colors of females and sacs are significantly correlated. It was conducted from 20 February to 10 March, 1987 at the Center for Energy and Environmental Research's El Verde field station, located in the Luquillo National Forest of Puerto Rico.

During day and night field observations, I collected a total of 94 *M. animotus* females and their egg sacs. After accumulating 7-21 female-egg sac pairs, I separated each female from her egg sac and placed them in separate vials with matching numbers. To quantify color, I removed each spider and egg sac from its vial, placed it directly onto the paint chips of a Naturalist's Color Guide (NCG) (Smithe 1975), and recorded the best color match. Specifically, I used the 1981 color dilution series 1 and 2 of sepia and raw umber pigments and series 1 of Vandyke brown pigment. This provided 25 possible colors, 13 of which were matched by females and egg sacs. I scored egg sac and spider color in separate observational series conducted from 1400-1700 under natural light. If the dorsal

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