(R. H. Beck coll.). *Holotype* and 3 paratypes in the collection of the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, 2 paratypes in my collection.

I am indebted to Mr. W. D. Hincks of Manchester, England, for confirming my opinion that the species is new.

NEW RECORDS OF ARACHNIDA FROM ALASKA

(Araneida, Phalangida)

BORYS MALKIN

University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.

During the summer of 1951 I spent ten weeks in southeastern Alaska, from the second half of July until the end of October. Although insect collecting was unfortunately incidental to my main occupation a considerable collection was accumulated and in it nearly 1000 specimens of spiders representing 59 species. Several of these are new, and 16 others are not listed from Alaska by Chamberlin and Ivie¹. Since the new species must await description, only new records will be mentioned here. In addition to the spiders four species of Phalangids were taken of which two, according to Dr. Clarence J. Goodnight of Purdue University who identified them, are additions to the Alaskan fauna in that group. It might be commented by the way that the spider fauna of Alaska must be very imperfectly known if 59 species were taken in a relatively short period of time in an area (southeastern Alaska) from which Chamberlin and Ivie list only 86 species! The entire spider collection is placed in the American Museum of Natural History and for the identification of it I am indebted, as usual, to my friend Dr. Willis J. Gertsch of that institution.

ARANEIDA

Antrodiaetus pacificus Simon. Ketchikan, July 28, (1 male).
Pardosa metlakatla Emerton. Wrangell, July 30-Aug. 4, (3 females).
Clubiona norvegica Thorell. Port Beauclerc in Kuiu Isl., Aug. 6, (1 female).
Clubiona trivialis Koch. Ketchikan, July 18-28, (1 male and 3 females).
Xysticus pretiosus Gertsch. Ketchikan, July 18-28, (1 male and 1 female);
Wrangell, Sept. 1-20, (1 female).

Misumena vatia Clerck. Ketchikan, July 18-28, (20 specimens, of both sexes, adult and immatures); Wrangell, Aug. 1-4, (1 female).

Sitticus palustris Emerton. Totem Bay in Kupreanof Isl., Aug 17–18, (30 specimens of both sexes adult and immature). These spiders were collected from under stones and rocks exposed by the tide. Undoubtedly the animals hide in a dense web with which they enmesh themselves when the tide floods their refuge. Mr. Paul Macy of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and I observed also pseudoscorpions surviving the incoming tides in the same manner in Totem Bay, and elsewhere in similar situations.

Metellina curtisi McCook. Wrangell, Sept. 1–20, (1 female); Ketchikan, July 18–28, (4 females); Port Protection on Prince of Wales Isl., Aug. 10–20, (2 males); Point Barrie on Kupreanof Isl., Sept. 9, (2 females); Manefee Inlet in Etolin Isl., Sept. 22, (1 female); Mayer's Chuck on Cleveland Peninsula (mainland), Sept. 22, (1 female).

Aranea gemmoides Chamberlin & Ivie. Ketchikan, July 18-28, (1 male).

Pityohyphantes robrofasciatus Keyserling. Wrangell, Aug. 1-4, (1 immature).

Linyphia digna Keyserling. Wrangell, Aug. 1-4, (1 male).

Leptyphantes ziba Korsch. Wrangell, Aug. 7-12, (1male).

Collinsia ksenia Crosby & Bishop. Wrangell, Aug. 1-4, (4 females); Port Beauclerc in Kuiu Isl., Aug. 6, (1 female).

Erigone metlakatla Crosby & Bishop. Big Castle Isl. in Duncan Canal, Aug. 27, (3 males, 1 female); Castle River on Kupreanof Isl., Aug. 28, (2 males, 3 females).

Erigone whymperi Cambridge. Big Castle Isl. in Duncan Canal, Aug. 27, (20; both sexes); 10 miles east of Wrangell on mainland, Sept. 20, (12; both sexes); Wrangell, Sept. 1–20, (6 males, 1 female); Ideal Cove in Mitkof Isl., Sept. 4, (1 male); Falls Creek on Mitkof Isl. (Wrangell Narrows), Sept. 1; Three Mile Arm in Kuiu Isl., Sept. 10, (2 males); Menefee Inlet in Etolin Isl., Sept. 21, (1 male, 3 females); Red Bay in Prince of Wales Isl., Sept. 14, (20; both sexes); Scenery Cove in Thomas Bay (mainland), Sept. 2, (6 males, 2 females).

PHALANGIDA

Leuronychus pacificus Banks. Ketchikan, July 18-28; Wrangell, July 30; and the following localities on Prince of Wales Island: Red Bay, Aug. 9; Port Protection, Aug. 10-20; 6 miles east of Point Baker, Sept. 15.

Phalangium opilio L. Ketchikan, July 18–28; Wrangell, Aug. 1–4. This very common species usually lives in close association with men and follows them. According to Dr. Goodnight it is found in the northern U.S.A., Canada, northern Europe, and Siberia, so its presence in Alaska is to be expected. It seems strange though that such a large and common form is not officially reported from that area.

REFERENCE

CHAMBERLIN, R. V. and IVIE, W.

1947. "The Spiders of Alaska." Bull. of the Univ. of Utah, 37 (10): 1-103, 99 figs. (A total of 247 species of spiders is listed for Alaska, 86 of which are found in southeastern Alaska.)



Malkin, B. 1953. "New records of Arachnida from Alaska (Araneida, Phalangida)." *The Pan-Pacific entomologist* 29, 205–206.

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