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SOME SYNONYMIES IN OLD WORLD SPIDERS

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With 2 text-figures

ABSTRACT

Some species described by Grube and O. Pickard-Cambridge from Siberia and by Thorell from The Netherlands are discussed and partly revised. The following synonymies and new combinations are discussed: *Linyphia sagittata* Grube = *Helophora insignis* (Blackwall); *Linyphia (Bolyphantes) sibirica* Grube = *Stemonyphantes lineatus* (L.); *Zilla mordax* Thorell = *Enoplognatha mordax* (Thorell) (= *Enoplognatha crucifera* (Thorell), junior synonym); *Erigone tarsalis* Thorell = *Oedothorax fuscus* (Blackwall); *Theridium hasseltii* Thorell = *Theridion blackwalli* O. Pickard-Cambridge; *Linyphia taczanowskii* O. Pickard-Cambridge = *Lepthyphantes trucidans* (L. Koch). *Lepthyphantes dybowskii* (O. Pickard-Cambridge) is redescribed. *Erigone speciosa* Thorell and *E. leptocarpa* Thorell, *Sagana rutilans* Thorell, *Lepthyphantes karpinskii* O. Pickard-Cambridge and *L. unicornis* O. Pickard-Cambridge are discussed.

INTRODUCTION

During recent years the original material of a number of linyphiid species described by Grube (1861) and O. Pickard-Cambridge (1873) from Siberia were located and investigated; of other species described at the same occasions the material could not be found. The results of the re-examination of the type-material or, where feasible, an analysis of the original descriptions are discussed below in the first (Grube) and second chapter (O. Pickard-Cambridge).

In a third chapter the only six species ever described from The Netherlands by Thorell (1875a, b) can be discussed after a successful search for the original material in the Thorell collection at the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet at Stockholm and the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie at Leiden. In most cases the results support the views already suggested by earlier authors, but since it appears to be the first time that the actual specimens have been reconsulted they are thought worth publishing.

I. LINYPHIIDAE DESCRIBED BY GRUBE FROM SIBERIA IN 1861

Among the many new species described by Grube (1861) from eastern Siberia four were placed in the genus *Linyphia* and three in *Micryphantes*. Through the kindness of Dr. A. Wiktor of the Zoological Museum at Wroclaw I have been allowed to examine two of the *Linyphia* species and one of the species described in *Micryphantes*. They are dealt with below. The four remaining species could not be found under their original names, viz., *Linyphia albomaculata*, *L. melanopleuros*, *Micryphantes miniatus* and *M. ferrum equinum*. The collection of Grube was seriously neglected early this century (A. Wiktor, in litt.) and many specimens may have been lost. The four missing species may represent well-known Palaearctic species, as two of the triad I was able to examine, but it is equally well possible that some rarer species are among them. The short original descriptions give no clue.

Linyphia (Bolyphantes) sibirica Grube, 1861 (= *Stemonyphantes lineatus* (L.), syn. nov.)

The Grube collection contained but a single female specimen, which comes from "Wilui (Maack)" as is in agreement with the original description (Grube, 1861: 165). The specimen may be considered to be the holotype of *Linyphia (Bolyphantes) sibirica* Grube and belongs to *Stemonyphantes lineatus* (L.) of which it is a junior synonym.

As indicated in an earlier paper (Van Helsdingen, 1968) there are certain difficulties with regard to Siberian specimens of *Stemonyphantes*, caused in the first place by a severe lack of material from this region. Our conception of the main Palaearctic species, *S. lineatus*, is therefore mainly based on European material. In the paper mentioned I have referred (p. 130) to a male specimen from Ussuryisk (80 km N. of Vladivostok), which because of a number of characters seemed to agree with the North American *S. blawveltae* Gertsch rather than with *lineatus*, while two female specimens (p. 126) from "Siberia" were identified with *lineatus* despite certain resemblances to *blawveltae*. Grube's specimen from Wilui (near Jakutsk in the Jenissej River basin) is well in agreement with *lineatus* as far as the external characters are concerned. The vulval structures were not examined.

Linyphia sagittata Grube, 1861 (= *Helophora insignis* (Blackwall), syn. nov.)

There is only a single female specimen present in the collection at Wroclaw, the label bearing the name of the species but no locality or other data. There can, therefore, be no certainty about its type status, but since it is the only

specimen present in the Grube collection it at least serves as an indication about the identity of the species.

The specimen concerned could be identified with *Helophora insignis* (Blackwall) and on the basis of the above grounds *Linyphia sagittata* should be considered a junior synonym of that species. If the specimen indeed originates from Nikolajevsk near the mouth of the river Amur, the locality *L. sagittata* was described from (Grube, 1861: 166), the record falls well within the range of *Helophora insignis*.

Micryphantes dentisetis Grube, 1861 (= *Allomengea dentisetis* (Grube))

The single available specimen, a male, comes from Irkutsk (leg. Maack) (Grube, 1861: 168) and was considered to represent the holotype (Van Helsdingen, 1974: 317) and at the same occasion was recognized as a senior synonym of *Linyphia pigra* L. Koch, which was transferred to *Allomengea*. *Allomengea dentisetis* is an eastern Siberian species which resembles the North American *A. pinnata* (Emerton) very closely.

2. *LINYPHIA* SPECIES DESCRIBED BY O. PICKARD-CAMBRIDGE FROM SIBERIA IN 1873

In 1873 the descriptions of thirteen new species from East Siberia were published by O. Pickard-Cambridge, four of which belonged to *Linyphia* as conceived at that time. They are discussed below. Not all the original specimens could be found in the Pickard-Cambridge collection at the Hope Department of Zoology, University Museum, at Oxford, and not all specimens were in satisfying condition after more than one-hundred years of preservation. All specimens concerned were collected by Dr. B. Dybowski "in the neighbourhood of Kuttuk on the southern point of Lake Baikal in Oriental Siberia" and sent to England by Mr. Taczanowski of the Zoological Museum at Warsaw. The cooperation of Mr. E. Taylor in locating the specimens in the collection at Oxford and allowing me examination is gratefully acknowledged here.

Linyphia karpinskii O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873

The original material, consisting of male and female, could not be traced at Oxford. Simon (1884: 330) transferred the species to *Lepthyphantes*, where, according to Pickard-Cambridge himself (1873: 437), it shows affinities to *L. angulipalpis* (Westring). Description and illustrations support its attribution to *Lepthyphantes*. The epigyne is characterized by large lateral lobes at either side of a relatively narrow scape, a type of epigyne found in

L. angulatus (O. Pickard-Cambridge) from northwestern Europe, *L. angulipalpis* (Westring) from the Palearctic Region, *L. bonneti* Schenkel from China (Kansu), *L. impudicus* Kulczyński from Madeira, *L. kochiellus* (Strand) from northern Europe and West Siberia, *L. taczanowskii* (O. Pickard-Cambridge) from East Siberia, and probably several others. Nothing more can be added at the moment.

Linyphia dybowskii O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873

According to the description (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873: 438) both sexes were present in the material O. Pickard-Cambridge received from Mr. Taczanowski of Warsaw. The vial sent to me contained two males and one female, but the abdomen of the female was not present. The following redescription, therefore, is incomplete. The species was transferred to *Lepthyphantes* by Simon (1884: 330) and seems to be related to *Lepthyphantes angulipalpis* (Westring), a resemblance already suggested by Pickard-Cambridge himself (l.c.: 438).

Redescription (figs. 1, 2).

Measurements. Total length (one ♂ only) 1.92 mm. Cephalothorax, length 0.97-1.00 (♂) and 0.85 (♀), width 0.85-0.90 (♂) and 0.70 (♀). Abdomen, length 1.05-1.10 (♂), width 0.65 (♂).

Cephalothorax. Very light whitish-yellow, probably bleached through preservation. Diameter of PME and all lateral eyes 0.075 mm, AME smaller (0.050 mm); eyes of posterior row half a diameter apart, AME separated by $\frac{3}{8}$ diameter; black triangles in front of and behind PME, AME on a common black spot. Height of clypeus 3.5 diams. of AME.

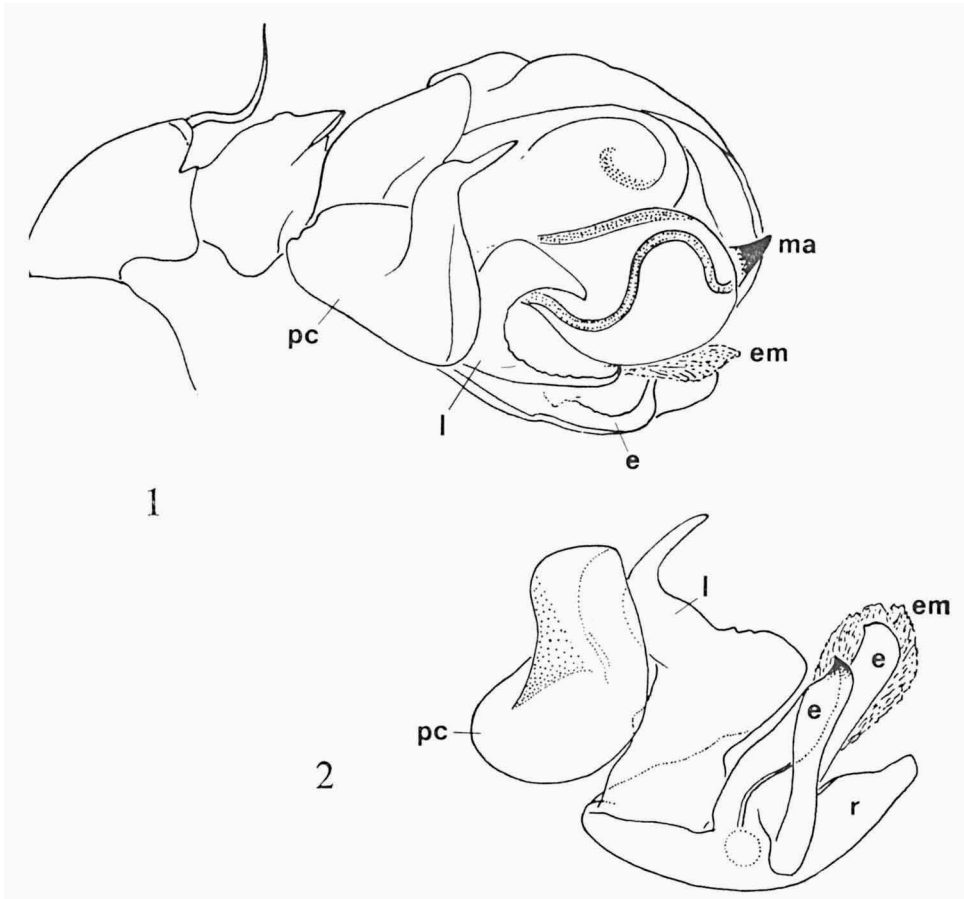
Chelicerae. Length 0.50 (♂) and 0.37 mm (♀). Colour as cephalothorax. Stridulating files very fine and well visible in male, faintly so in female. In male, inner row with one tooth and two or three denticles immediately next to it at distal side, outer row with three larger and well spaced teeth; the female has five denticles in the inner row.

Sternum. Light yellow with a narrow blackish margin.

Legs. Fe I as long as or slightly longer than length cephalothorax. Most spines broken off, position of retrodorsal spine on tibia I 0.34. Chaetotaxy of the simple *Lepthyphantes* type, i.e. without ventral spines on tibia I and with only a single metatarsal spine. The legs are very slender and of a whitish yellow colour.

Abdomen. There is no trace of a dorsal pattern. The central dorsal area is light, but the sides and ventral surface are suffused with grey, which may have been more pronounced originally.

Palp (figs. 1, 2). Patella with a protrusion bearing a rather short, twisted spine. Tibia with anterior dorsal margin in the shape of a protruding ridge. Paracymbium with a large plate-like structure or comb between proximal part and distal branch, set on the transverse ventral part, about halfway



Figs. 1-2. *Lepthyphantes dybowskii* (O. P.-Cambridge). 1, male palp, lateral aspect; 2, ventral aspect of radical section; *e* = embolus, *em* = embolic membrane, *l* = lamella, *ma* = median apophysis, *pc* = paracymbium, *r* = radix. $\times 150$.

between proximal and distal parts and parallel to these parts. Lamella (*l*) with a curved dorsal branch and a broad ventral part, the latter with slightly serrate anterior margin; the element is rather heavily developed (chitinous). Radix (*r*) with conspicuous Fickert's gland. Embolus (*e*) more or less straight in ventral view, but spermduct-tooth curved to dorsal side.

Epigyne. According to the figures given by Pickard-Cambridge (pl. 40 figs. 3b, c) the epigyne strongly protrudes from the ventral surface of the female abdomen (lost!) and possesses the well-developed lateral lobes, characteristic of the group of species around *L. angulipalpis* (Westring); only the lateral aspect was illustrated.

Linyphia unicornis O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873

Both sexes were reported to be present in the material received from Mr. Taczanowski at Warsaw and collected by Dr. Dybowski near Kuttuk, and the illustrations (pl. 40 figs. 4a-h) comprise the habitus of the female, the male cephalothorax, the epigyne (ventral aspect) and the patella and tibia of the male palp as seen from different sides. The cymbium and its appendages were not figured. Unfortunately the original specimens, the only ever recorded, could not be found in the Pickard-Cambridge collection at Oxford.

Pickard-Cambridge (p. 439) compares the species with *Linyphia angulipalpis* (Westring) (= *Lepthyphantes a.*) and *Linyphia* (= *Lepthyphantes minuta*) (Blackwall) and consequently Simon (1884: 330) refers to it as *Lepthyphantes unicornis*. I can offer no better solution though I am not convinced of its belonging in that genus. The curiously modified spine on the male palpal tibia is certainly unique in *Lepthyphantes*; it is described and depicted as "a long and strong spine-like bristle, dilated on the inner side, rather more than halfway towards its fine point, into a largish, flat, semi-circular dilatation." Also the cephalothorax bears a "strong, curved, horn-like, semidiaphanous, pointed spine, which rises from immediately behind the hind central eyes and arches forwards over the ocular area". Nothing comparable is known in *Lepthyphantes*, but it reminds of North American *Wubana* (cf. Chamberlin & Ivie, 1936), which, however, do not have anything like the curious tibial spine mentioned above. Since Pickard-Cambridge did not depict the other palpal elements and no details are mentioned in the description, there is no help from that side.

The epigyne looks relatively simple: a scape with concave lateral margins and narrow tip, when looked at from the ventral side, and rather strongly curved in lateral aspect. Again I am not convinced that it fits in with any of the known types of epigyne in *Lepthyphantes*.

Linyphia taczanowskii O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873

Pickard-Cambridge (p. 440) reported the presence of two adult females and one immature male in the material from East Siberia. The vial received from Oxford contains one female and the immature male.

As reported earlier (Van Helsdingen et al., 1977: 19, footnote), *L.*

taczanowskii is a senior synonym of *Linyphia trucidans* L. Koch, 1879, recently transferred to *Lepthyphantes* by Holm (1973: 95). Holm also listed *Lepthyphantes torvus* Kulczyński, 1926, as a junior synonym. The species thus should be called *Lepthyphantes taczanowskii* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873) and is now known from the following localities in Siberia: Surgutskoj (40 km S. of Podkamennaja Tunguska, near the Jenissej at 61°15'N); Klutschevskoje (Kamtchatka, = Klyuchevskaya?); Kuttuk (south point of Lake Baikal).

The female specimen bears a pair of ventral spines on tibia I at about half its length. On the metatarsus I only the usual dorsal spine could be discerned and no extra lateral or ventral spines, but the specimens, again, are very bleached and the scars therefore may be hardly visible. Neither Kulczyński (1926), in his description of *Lepthyphantes torvus*, nor Holm (1973), when redescribing *Lepthyphantes trucidans*, mention ventral spines on tibia I as observed by me in *taczanowskii*. The occurrence of ventral spines on tibia I so far has been mentioned in certain species-groups of this very large genus, viz., in the *nebulosus* group and the *mughi* group. In the *nebulosus* group the combined occurrence of ventral spines on tibia I and additional spines (more than the single dorsal spine) on metatarsus I is a species-group character. In the *mughi* group the metatarsus I bears no additional spines, while the first tibia does have ventral spines, but in a different pattern, viz., one pair on the basal half of the segment and a subapical pair (checked for *mughi*). The chaetotaxy in *taczanowskii* thus disagrees with that found in the *nebulosus* and *mughi* groups of species. The structure of the epigyne of *taczanowskii*, with lateral lobes at either side of the scape, also makes its belonging in the *nebulosus* group very unlikely, and its affiliation with the *mughi* group an only remote possibility.

As mentioned above (sub *L. karpinskii*), a number of species might constitute a separate species-group around *L. angulipalpis* (Westring), a group relationship suggested by structural similarity of the epigynes. *Lepthyphantes taczanowskii* is one of these species. Whether the recognition of this species-group is supported by the chaetotaxy remains to be seen.

3. LINYPHIIDAE DESCRIBED BY THORELL FROM HOLLAND IN 1875

In 1875, Thorell shortly described 74 new species of spiders from all over Europe (Thorell, 1875a). All 74 species were again included in a more substantial treatise on European and North-African spiders (Thorell, 1875b), but the short descriptions then were replaced by long and more detailed descriptions, while many new species were added. Unfortunately the paper does not contain illustrations of the species dealt with.

Of the original 74 species six came from Holland. They had been sent to Thorell by Dr. A. W. M. van Hasselt of The Hague in The Netherlands on the assumption that they were new species. Apparently Van Hasselt at that time did not yet think himself capable of describing new species. The six species were described in the two papers referred to above and the material concerned was partly or completely returned to Van Hasselt, depending on the number of available specimens. In several cases Van Hasselt subsequently collected more specimens of these species at the same or other localities and added these to his collection. Unfortunately Van Hasselt never kept new specimens separate from the older ones but just added them to the vial reserved for the species, maybe even throwing out formerly collected items and replacing them by fresh material, or, in other cases, simply disposing of new captures of a species because his collection already contained that species. Therefore it is not always possible to establish with certainty from which locality the preserved specimens originated, though the notes, catalogue and its supplements published by Van Hasselt are of great help.

The specimens that were retained by Thorell are preserved in the Thorell collection at the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet at Stockholm. The help of Dr. Kronestedt in locating these specimens is gratefully acknowledged here.

Zilla(?) *mordax* Thorell, 1875 (= *Enoplognatha mordax* (Thorell)) (= *E. schaufussi* (L. Koch) and *E. crucifera* (Thorell), junior synonyms)

Zilla(?) *mordax* Thorell, 1875a: 82 (descr. ♂); 1875b: 15 (descr. ♂).

Zilla mordax; Van Hasselt, 1886: 56 (catal.).

A single male specimen is present in the Van Hasselt collection at Leiden. From Van Hasselt's catalogue it is clear that the specimen came from near the Kromme Rijn, a branch of the River Rhine between Wijk-bij-Duurstede and the city of Utrecht. In 1886, Van Hasselt still stated that he possessed only a single male specimen, which is in agreement with the absence of a specimen from Holland of this species in the Thorell collection at Stockholm. The specimen at Leiden therefore must be the holotype.

The specimen could be identified as *Enoplognatha schaufussi* (L. Koch, 1882), which thus becomes a junior synonym of *Enoplognatha mordax* (Thorell, 1875), a new synonymy. Not completely new, though, because Van Hasselt (1886: 57) already remarks that according to Simon (1884: 195) the species should be placed in *Enoplognatha*, while Simon seems to have suggested to Van Hasselt, in a letter, that *Zilla* (= *Enoplognatha*) *mordax* Thorell might be synonymous with *Enoplognatha maritima* Simon, the latter subsequently being recognized as a junior synonym of *E. schaufussi* (L. Koch). I agree completely with Simon's view.

Recently Wunderlich (1976: 99) established the synonymy of *Enoplognatha crucifera* (Thorell, 1875) with *E. schaufussi* (L. Koch, 1882), the former having priority. The description of *Zilla crucifera* was published in volume 11 of the journal *Horae Societatis entomologicae Rossicae*, which according to the wrapper of the issue containing Thorell's paper on Russian spiders was published on May 1st, 1875. *Zilla mordax* first appears in volume 18 of the *Tijdschrift voor Entomologie* (1874-1875), which volume, according to Barendrecht & Kruseman (1957) appeared not later than December 1875. A search in the archives of the Dutch Entomological Society revealed that parts 1 and 2 of volume 18 were already published on January the 24th, 1875, but it is impossible to find out how many pages these two parts comprised. It also could be inferred from written reports that pages 150-264 had not yet been published on July the 24th of that year, but it appeared impossible to correlate these pages with number(s) of part(s) of the volume concerned. Thus there remains a gap between parts 1 and 2 (published 24 January, 1875) and pages 150-264 (published later than 24 July, 1875). This gap may be non-existent if parts 1 and 2 comprised pages 1-149 and part 3 started with page 150. The article by Thorell (pp. 81-108) by all means must have been published before July the 24th. A stock survey of the journal, made by the librarian in January 1875 shows that most earlier volumes were published in 6 parts. In the finally printed volumes there is no indication of the different parts or their contents, and the whole volume is printed on complete sheets.

A strong indication that the gap exists indeed and that pages 81-108 were not published in parts 1 or 2, I found in my own reprint of Thorell's article. My reprint was obtained through an antiquarian bookdealer. It has a paper cover which bears a presentation inscription to Prof. S. Lovén. The first page shows a stamp of the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet (from relatively recent date), which apparently sold the reprint as a duplicate. On the last page, below the printed text, there is a written remark in a very neat hand (pencil) "Ed. 24 Martii 1875". The handwritten inscription on the cover is different from that on the last page. Dr. T. Kronstedt of the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet at Stockholm was so kind as to compare the handwritings on my copy with written labels in the Thorell collection. According to him (in litt.) both handwritings might be Thorell's, even though they differ. He also checked the two available reprints of Thorell's article from the *Tijdschrift voor Entomologie* and writes that both have the same handwritten remark "Ed. 24 Martii 1875" as my private copy. Enough proof, I would suggest, to consider the paper to have been published on that date. *Enoplognatha crucifera* (Thorell), therefore, can be considered a junior synonym of

Enoplognatha mordax (Thorell), the latter becoming the valid name for the species previously known as *Enoplognatha maritima* Simon, *E. schaufussi* (L. Koch) and *E. crucifera* (Thorell).

Erigone speciosa Thorell, 1875, and *Erigone leptocarpa* Thorell, 1875 (= *Donacochara speciosa* (Thorell))

Erigone speciosa Thorell, 1875a: 87 (descr. ♀); 1875b: 32 (descr. ♀).

Neriere speciosa (s. *leptocarpa*); Van Hasselt, 1885: 169 (catalog.).

Erigone leptocarpa Thorell, 1875a: 88 (descr. ♂); 1875b: 34 (descr. ♂).

Thorell explicitly states (1875b: 32, 34) that the descriptions of *Erigone speciosa* and *leptocarpa* were based on single female and male specimens, respectively, which he had received from "Cel. Dr. A. W. M. van Hasselt". In 1885, Van Hasselt in his catalogue indeed mentions "Femina et mas unici (Typus)", while he gives Utrecht as the origin. This must be the province of Utrecht and not the city, because he adds "Nescio ubi."

Subsequently Van Hasselt (1890: 199; 1898: 61) has mentioned other localities in The Netherlands, and indeed the collection now contains 8 ♀ and 1 ♂ specimens. The single male must be the holotype of *Erigone leptocarpa* Thorell, while the ♀ holotype of *Erigone speciosa* Thorell probably is hidden among the eight females. Material originating from Holland and pertaining to Thorell's *speciosa* or *leptocarpa* could not be found in the Thorell collection at Stockholm.

Simon recognized the conspecificity of Thorell's two *Erigone* species and also created the genus *Donacochara*, where it has been maintained since.

Erigone tarsalis Thorell, 1875 (= *Oedothorax fuscus* (Blackwall))

Erigone tarsalis Thorell, 1875a: 90 (descr. ♂); 1875b: 43 (descr. ♂).

Neriere (Erigone) tarsalis; Van Hasselt, 1885: 166.

Thorell described *Erigone tarsalis* after a single male specimen, received from Van Hasselt, and clearly differentiates it from *Erigone retusa* Westring (= *Oedothorax retusus* (Westring)). In 1885, Van Hasselt states this single male to have been found in the province of Utrecht, while he also mentions two female specimens, captured in the province of Zuid-Holland prior to the male sent to Thorell. However, he seemed to be uncertain about their identification with *tarsalis*. Subsequently (Van Hasselt, 1898) other localities were mentioned and the Van Hasselt collection now contains 2 ♀ and 4 ♂ specimens of *tarsalis*. Since no material of this species could be found in the Thorell collection at Stockholm, the holotype should be among these four males. Again the males were put together in one sample (see

introductory remarks on this chapter, p. 192) and the holotype, therefore, cannot be indicated.

In an earlier paper (Van Helsdingen, 1961: 251) I have already referred to *Erigone tarsalis* as a junior synonym of *Oedothorax fuscus* (Blackwall).

Theridium hasseltii Thorell, 1875 (= *Theridion blackwalli* O. Pickard-Cambridge)

Theridium Hasseltii Thorell, 1875a: 92 (descr. ♀ ♂, Holland and Germany); 1875b: 51 (descr. ♀ ♂, Holland and Germany).

Theridion Hasseltii; Van Hasselt, 1885: 156; 1898: 51.

Thorell remarks to have received several specimens, among which a single adult male, from Van Hasselt, and a juvenile female specimen from Wendemark in Sachsen, Germany, from Zimmermann. Van Hasselt (1885: 156) mentions the species to be very rare, occurring on shrubs in forests near Zeist in the province of Utrecht. Later (1898: 51) he also recorded the species from Loosduinen, S. of The Hague (province Zuid-Holland), collected by Mr. A. F. A. Leesberg.

In the Thorell collection at Stockholm there are 6 ♀ labelled "Holland, van Hasselt ded.". The Van Hasselt collection at Leiden contains 2 ♂, 3 ♀, one subadult ♂ and one juvenile specimen. All adult specimens from both samples could be identified with *Theridion blackwalli* O. Pickard-Cambridge, of which *Theridion hasseltii* thus becomes a junior synonym.

Since the single adult male mentioned by Thorell is not present in the Thorell collection, we may assume that Thorell returned the male to Van Hasselt and only kept the females, apparently six in number. In 1885, Van Hasselt still mentions a single male and a single female, among several juveniles, and thus the second male in the Van Hasselt collection and the two additional female specimens may have been added when the species was found a second time at Loosduinen. Again all the specimens in the Van Hasselt collection form one sample and it is, therefore, impossible to know the origin of each specimen.

The synonymy of *T. hasseltii* with *T. blackwalli* has repeatedly been suggested by Simon (1881: 82; 1914: 298, footnote 2) and Kulczyński (1905: 566, Bösenberg, in litt.); Van Hasselt himself (1885: 156) hesitated to accept it. Up till now the original material seems to have been neglected in this respect.

Sagana rutilans Thorell, 1875 (= *Liocranum rutilans* (Thorell))

Sagana rutilans Thorell, 1875a: 96 (descr. ♀ ♂, Holland and Tirol); 1875b: 97 (descr. ♀ ♂, Holland and Tirol). Van Hasselt, 1885: 138.

Thorell described this clubionid spider after a female from Tirol (Alto-Adige, now northern Italy), received from Canestrini, and one female and one male specimen from Holland, sent to him by Van Hasselt. According to Van Hasselt's catalogue of 1885 these two specimens came from Naarden (province Noord-Holland) and Breda (Noord-Brabant), where they were captured in leaf-litter in forests. It has never been rediscovered in The Netherlands.

The male specimen was returned to Van Hasselt and is still preserved in the collection at Leiden; the female is present in the Thorell collection at Stockholm, appropriately labelled "Hollandia, van Hasselt ded."

The species was transferred to *Liocranum* by Simon, where it has remained since. It appears to be more common in Central-Europe. Figures of the genitalia have been provided by Chyzer & Kulczyński (1897: pl. 9 figs. 43, 64, 76), Simon (1932: figs. 1436, 1437) and Reimoser (1937: figs. 62, 63).

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