

MEDDELELSER OM GRØNLAND

UDGIVNE AF

KOMMISSIONEN FOR VIDENSKABELIGE UNDERSØGELSER I GRØNLAND

Bd. 108 · Nr. 4.

6. OG 7. THULE-EXPEDITION TIL SYDØSTGRØNLAND 1931—33

LEADER: KNUD RASMUSSEN

SPIDERS (ARANEINA)
FROM SOUTHEAST GREENLAND

BY

JENS BRÆNDEGAARD

WITH 9 FIGURES IN THE TEXT

KØBENHAVN

C. A. REITZELS FORLAG

BIANCO LUNOS BOGTRYKKERI A/S

1937

UDGIVET MED STØTTE AF CARLSBERGFONDET

INTRODUCTION

The material for this list was collected on the sixth and seventh Expedition 1931—33, under the leadership of Dr. KNUD RASMUSSEN.

All the collections made in 1932 and the greater part of those made in 1933 were undertaken by the geologist of the expedition, RICHARD BØGVAD M.sc. A rather considerable part of the material from 1933, including all specimens from Berlese-samples were, however, collected by the zoologist MARIE HAMMER née JØRGENSEN M.sc. For valuable information regarding the localities I hereby thank the two collectors.

Further I tender my heart-felt thanks to Professor SV. EKMAN, from Zoologiska Institutionen, Upsala, and Professor L. A. JÄGERSKIÖLD, Naturhistoriska Museet, Göteborg, their courtesy having enabled me to compare part of the material with some of THORELL's types from Greenland and with one of my own types from Iceland. To Dr. E. SCHENKEL, Basel, I also extend my cordial thanks for having sent me *Arctosa alpigena* DOLL. from the Alps, for comparison with the Greenlandic individuals of the same species. Finally, I owe deep gratitude to Dr. A. RANDALL JACKSON, Chester, for valuable assistance rendered in the work of determination.

Apart from a few young animals which cannot with certainty be determined as to species, the material consisted of about 300 individuals belonging to 25 different species. Thirteen of these species are new to the fauna of East Greenland, and five of these (Nos. 3, 8, 16, 17 and 24) are, in their turn, new to the fauna of Greenland generally speaking.

In the case of some very little known species figures have been drawn of the epigynum and the palpus. These species have never, or only exceptionally, been delineated before, and I hope that these figures will facilitate future determinations.

The terms used in the list are: pull. = very small young; juv. = larger young, of which it is possible to determine the sex of the largest ones; jun. = young, which are practically adults, but for the final moult; ad. = sexually mature individuals.

RECORD OF THE SPECIES

FAMILY AGELENIDAE

1. *Hahnia glacialis* SOERENSEN 1898.

59°50' East Ikerasak, July 23, 1932: 1 ♀ ad.

63°25' Nukarfik, August 4, 1932: 1 ♀ ad; (on a small skerry, southwest of Graah's wintering harbour), August 11, 1932: 1 ♀ ad.

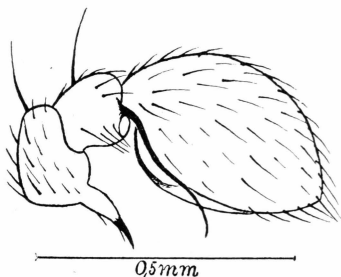


Fig. 1.

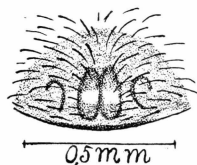


Fig. 2.

Fig. 1. *Hahnia glacialis* ♂. Right palpus, seen from the outer side.

Fig. 2. *Hahnia glacialis* ♀. Epigynum.

65°35' Angmagssalik, August 9, 1932: 1 ♂ ad; at "Flyversøen", July 21, 1933: 2 ♀ ad. 1 ♂ juv.

66°15' Nûk in Sermilik, July 21, 1933: 2 ♀ ad.

FAMILY LYCOSIDAE

2. *Arctosa alpigena* DOLESCHALL 1852.

59°50' East Ikerasak, July 23, 1932: 1 ♀ ad.

62°55' Ūmánaq (Griffenfeld's Island), July 25, 1932: 1 ♀ jun.

63°25' Nukarfik, August 4, 1932: 1 ♀ jun.

65°35' Angmagssalik, October 3, 1933: 1 ♂ ad; "Blomsterdalen", July 27, 1933: 1 ♀ juv.

66°25' Kangerdlugssuatsiaq (inner part), August 3, 1933: 1 ♀ jun.

68°10' Miki's Fjord (under stone), August 26, 1933: 1 ♀ juv.

3. *Lycosa (Tarentula) sp.*

New to the fauna of Greenland.

61°25' Cape Tordenskjold, August 7, 1932: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ jun.

The animals are of a uniform brown colour with grey hairs.

4. *Pardosa furcifera* THORELL 1875.

60°10' Igdlorsuit, September 22, 1932: 1 ♀ ad. 3 ♀ jun.

60°25' Tiningnertôq, September 14, 1932: 1 pull.

60°30' Narssaq in Lindenow's Fiord, September 9, 1932: 1 pull.

5. *Pardosa groenlandica* THORELL 1872.

60°05' Qaqarsuaq Sound (northern side), October 1, 1932: 1 ♂ jun. 1 pull.

60°25' Tiningnertôq, September 13, 1932: 1 ♀ ad. with egg-cocoon; September 14, 1932: 1 ♂ jun.

60°40' Kûtsit Fjord, September 2, 1932: 1 juv.

60°50' Iluileq in Danell's Fjord, September 1, 1932: 1 ♀ jun. 1 pull.

61°15' Auarqat, July 12, 1932: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ juv.

61°15' Taterait, August 18, 1932: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ jun. 2 juv.

61°25' Cape Tordenskjold, August 7, 1932: 2 ♀ jun; August 21, 1932: 2 pull.

61°45' Cape Rantzau, August 17, 1932: 2 ♀ jun.

62°35' Tingmiarmiut dwelling-place, July 17, 1932: 2 ♀ ad. with egg-cocoon, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ juv; July 18, 1932: 1 ♀ juv. 1 juv.

62°55' Ūmánaq (Griffenfeld's Island), July 25, 1932: 1 ♀ juv. 1 juv.

63°15' Skjoldunge Island, August 3, 1932: 1 ♂, 4 ♀ jun. 1 juv.

63°25' Nukarfik (on a smale skerry, southwest of Graah's wintering harbour), August 11, 1932: 2 ♂ jun.

63°30' Nukarfik (western part), August 4, 1932: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ jun. 1 ♀ juv. 3 juv.

65°05' Ørsted's Island, September 18, 1933: 2 ♂, 3 ♀ jun. 1 ♂ juv. 2 juv.

65°35' Angmagssalik, August 9, 1932: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ jun. (just after moulting), 1 juv; (fell-field), July 17, 1933: 1 ♂ juv; (fell-field), July 19, 1933: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ jun; Cape Dalin, July 19, 1933: 1 ♀ ad. with egg-cocoon; at "Flyversø", July 21, 1933: 1 ♂, 2 ♀ jun; the Angmagssalik rock (in tall vegetation), July 23, 1933: 1 juv; "Blomsterdalen" (under stone), July 27, 1933: 1 ♀ juv; October 3, 1933: 3 ♂, 2 ♀ jun. 2 juv.

65°50' Atingat in Ikerasagssuaq (under stone), July 31, 1933: 2 ♂, 1 ♀ jun. 1 ♀ juv. 2 juv; August 2, 1933: 1 ♀ ad. with egg-cocoon; (under stone), August 3, 1933: 1 ♀ jun; August 9, 1933: 1 ♀ ad. with egg-cocoon; (under stone), August 9, 1933: 1 ♀ jun.

- 65°55' Sarfaq in Sermilik, July 19, 1933: 1 ♂ juv; western part of Ikerasagssuaq, July 26, 1933: 1 ♀ juv; 109-Island in Sermilik, July 26, 1933: 1 ♀ ad. with egg-cocoon, 1 ♀ jun.
- 66°00' Pikiutdleq in Sermilik, July 25, 1933: 1 ♂ jun.
- 66°05' Northern side of II Fjord in Sermilik, July 24, 1933: 1 ♂, 3 ♀ juv.
- 66°15' Tasiussaq in Sermilik, July 20, 1933: 1 ♀ ad. with egg-cocoon, 1 ♂ juv.
- 66°20' Tugtulik (about 600 m above sea-level), August 9, 1933: 1 ♀ ad. 1 ♂ jun (immediately after moulting).
- 68°05' Kangerdlugssuaq (outer part), August 18, 1933: 1 ♂ juv.
- 68°10' Miki's Fjord, August 21, 1933: 1 ♀ jun; (under stone in fell-field), August 23, 1933: 1 ♀ ad; (under stone), August 26, 1933: 1 ♀ jun; August 29, 1933: 1 ♀ ad; (under stone), September 8, 1933: 1 ♂ jun.

FAMILY DICTYNIDAE

6. *Dictyna major* MENGE 1869.

- 60°25' Tiningnertôq (on a delta to the west), September 13 and 14, 1932: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ jun. 1 ♀ juv.
- 65°35' Angmagssalik (under stone in fell-field), July 26, 1933: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ jun. 1 juv; "Blomsterdalen" (under stone), July 27, 1933: 1 ♀ jun. 2 juv.
- 65°50' Atingat in Ikerasagssuaq, August 14, 1933: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ jun.

FAMILY THERIDIIDAE

7. *Enoplognatha intrepida* SOERENSEN 1898.

New to the fauna of East Greenland.

- 60°05' Qaqarssuaq Sound, October 1, 1932: 1 ♀ ad.
- 60°10' Igdlorsuit, September 22, 1932: 1 ♀ ad.
- 60°25' Tiningnertôq (towards north), September 13, 1932: 1 ♀ ad.

FAMILY LINYPHIIDAE

8. *Bolyphantes index* THORELL 1856.

New to the fauna of Greenland.

- 65°50' Atingat in Ikerasagssuaq (under stone), August 9, 1933: 1 ♀ ad.

9. *Lepthyphantes audax* SOERENSEN 1898.

New to the fauna of East Greenland.

- 61°35' Narssaq in Lindenow's Fjord, September 9, 1932: 1 ♀ ad.
- 62°35' Tingmiarmiut, July 17, 1932: 1 ♀ ad.

10. *Lepthyphantes turbatrix* CAMBRIDGE 1877.

New to the fauna of East Greenland.

60°15' Augpilagtoq, September 24, 1932: 3 ♂, 1 ♀ jun.

60°25' Tiningnertôq (towards north), September 13, 1932: 1 ♀ ad.

11. *Micryphantes nigripes* SIMON 1884.

65°55' Sarfaq (on a skerry), July 26, 1933: 1 ♀ ad.

66°05' Sermilik (on a plain at II Fjord), July 23, 1933: 1 ♀ ad.

68°05' Kangerdlugssuaq (outer part), August 18, 1933: 1 ♀ ad.

12. *Micryphantes nigripes jacksoni* n. subsp.

(*Tmeticus levinseni* SOERENSEN ad. part).

In his publication "Results of the Oxford University Expedition to Akpatok in 1931: Araneae" A. RANDELL JACKSON (1933, p. 153) writes about 3 ♂ and 3 ♀, which he classes with *Micryphantes nigripes* SIMON, in the following manner: "The Akpatok specimens differ from those from Scotland and Spitsbergen in the smaller size of the hind central eyes. These are only slightly larger than the hind laterals. In this way the back row is made to look straighter and all the eyes of this row further apart. The centrals are, however, always further apart than each is from its adjacent lateral. Females would be difficult to distinguish from those of *M. rusestris* C.L.K. and *M. gulosus* L.K. in the absence of the male. The lamella characteristica of the male palpus corresponds well with that of the only Scots specimen in my possession".

When going over the collection of Greenland spiders in the Zoological Museum of Copenhagen I found 4 ♀, which corresponded with JACKSON's above-mentioned description. These specimens had been determined by WILL. SØRENSEN as *Tmeticus levinseni*, and they all originated from southern Greenland.

As these animals from Agpatôq (Akpatok) and South Greenland only by the size of the eyes seem to be distinguished from the typical *Micryphantes nigripes*, it is undoubtedly most correct to regard them as a special geographical race which belongs to the nearctic area. In Greenland this nearctic race meets the typical *M. nigripes* which is of common occurrence farther north in Greenland, and is known from Spitsbergen, the Faroes, Scotland and the Alps.

JACKSON having first described this race I find it natural to name it after him.

In Greenland *M. n. jacksoni* is known from Godthaab (64°15') and Qeqertasugssuk (59°52') on the west coast, as well as from Ũmánaq (62°55') on the east coast.

13. *Oreonetides vaginatus* THORELL 1872.

New to the fauna of East Greenland.

60°30' Narssaq in Lindenow's Fjord, September 9, 1932: 1 ♀ ad.

60°40' Kûtsit Fjord, September 2, 1932: 1 ♂, 3 ♀ ad.

14. *Hilaira frigida* THORELL 1873.

59°50' East Ikerasak (a little west of Igdlut), July 23, 1932: 4 ♀ ad.

60°05' Qaqarssuaq Sound, October 1, 1932: 1 ♀ ad.

60°15' Augpilagtoq, September 24, 1932: 1 ♂, 6 ♀ ad. 1 ♂, 1 ♀ jun; (500 m above sea-level), September 28, 1932: 1 ♀ ad.

60°40' Kûtsit Fjord, September 2, 1932: 4 ♀ ad. 1 ♀ juv.

60°50' Iluileq (Stor Island in Danell's Fjord), September 1, 1932: 2 ♀ ad.

61°15' Auarqat, July 12, 1932: 1 ♀ ad.

62°35' Tingmiarmiut, July 17, 1932: 1 ♀ ad. 3 ♂ jun.

63°25' Nukarfik (on a small skerry, southwest of Graah's wintering harbour), August 11, 1932: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ jun.

65°05' Ørsted's Island, September 18, 1933: 1 ♀ ad.

65°35' Angmagssalik, August 9, 1932: 1 ♀ ad; at "Flyversø" (under stone), July 21, 1933: 3 ♀ ad. 1 ♂ jun; (fell-field under stone), July 26, 1933: 1 ♀ ad.

65°50' Atingat in Ikerasagssuaq (under stone), July 31, 1933: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ ad; (under stone), August 3, 1933: 3 ♀ ad; August 9, 1933: 1 ♂ jun. (immediately before the final moult, the structure of the bulbus being distinctly visible through the skin).

65°55' Ikerasagssuaq (western part), July 26, 1933: 1 ♀ ad. 1 ♀ jun. 1 ♀ juv.

66°00' Apusinek (on a gravel island), July 31, 1933: 2 ♀ ad.

66°05' Sermilik (on a plain at II Fjord), July 23, 1933: 1 ♀ ad. 1 ♀ jun.

66°15' Kangerdlugssuatsiaq (on the western side of Stor Island under stone), July 31, 1933: 2 ♀ ad.

66°20' Kangerdlugssuatsiaq, August 3, 1933: 1 ♀ ad. 1 ♀ jun; (at the dwelling-place), August 4, 1933: 5 ♀ ad. (one of them having just moulted) 1 ♂ jun. (immediately before moulting) 1 ♀ juv.

68°10' Miki's Fjord (under stone on fell-field), August 23, 1933: 1 ♀ ad; (under stone), August 26, 1933: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ ad; August 29, 1933: 1 ♀ ad; September 8, 1933: 1 ♂ ad.

15. *Microerigone spitsbergensis* THORELL 1871.

New to the fauna of East Greenland.

Owing to a mistake on my part the animal (1 ♂ ad.) had been removed from the tube, to which it belonged, and consequently the

exact date and locality cannot be given. I can only state with certainty that it was found by RICHARD BØGVAD in the Angmagssalik area (1933).

This species, which was unknown to me, has been determined by A. RANDELL JACKSON. According to what he wrote to me, it was larger

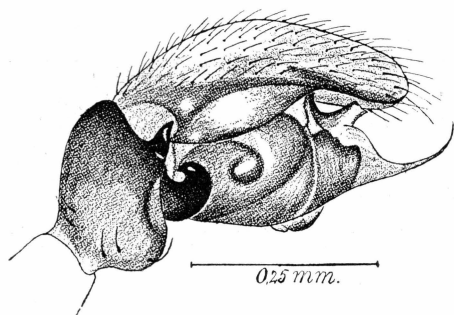


Fig. 3.

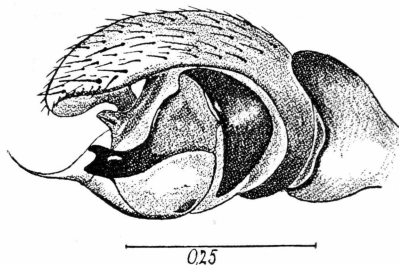


Fig. 4.

Fig. 3. *Microerigone spitsbergensis* ♂. Right palpus, seen from the outer side.

Fig. 4. *Microerigone spitsbergensis* ♂. Right palpus, seen from the inner side.

and lighter of colour than typical specimens from Spitsbergen, with which he had compared it; furthermore, its palpus organ deviated slightly from the typical one. Therefore, it is possible that the Greenland individuals of this species belong to a special geographical race or species, although it would be premature to establish it as such, as long as we only know this single specimen from East Greenland. As regards this point I fully agree with JACKSON, seeing that such deviations in one animal may be an individual variation.

16. *Rhaebothorax broccha* L. KOCH 1873.

New to the fauna of Greenland.

65°35' Angmagssalik (Berlese-sample from lichen heath), July 18, 1933:
1 ♀ ad.

This species has also been determined for me by A. RANDELL JACKSON, and this Greenland specimen seems to me to be in full agreement with the description made by R. DE LESSERT (1910, p. 166) both as regards colour and morphology. JACKSON was kind enough to send me a ♀ of this species from the French Alps for direct comparison, and there turned out to be a considerable difference between the Greenland specimen and the one originating from the Alps. It is hardly wise to attach too much importance to the fact of the latter being much lighter in colour, as this may be due to its having been kept in alcohol for a long time. There were, however, also essential morphological differences. The cephalothorax of the French specimen was comparatively broader, and the eyes of the hindmost row smaller. The distance between the hind-

most central eyes was considerably greater than the diameter of a central eye, whereas this distance in the Greenland specimen is smaller than the diameter of a central eye. LESSERT describes the hindmost row of eyes in the following manner: "Yeux postérieurs en ligne faiblement procurvée, les médians plus écartés, séparés par un espace un peu plus petit que leur diamètre". Curiously enough, this seems to agree best with the Greenland specimen, although the description of LESSERT is made from specimens taken in the Alps. The epigynes of the two specimens are in complete agreement, so there can hardly be any doubt that both belong to the same species.

Whether these differences are due to individual variations, or whether there are racial differences, it is impossible to determine on the strength of such a scanty number of individuals.

17. *Caledonia evansi* CAMBRIDGE 1894.

New to the fauna of Greenland.

65°35' Angmagssalik, October 3, 1933: 1 ♀ ad.

65°50' Atingait in Ikerasagssuaq (under stone), August 3, 1933: 1 ♀ ad.

65°55' Sarfaq in Sermilik, July 19, 1933: 1 ♀ ad.

18. *Coryphaeolana holmgreni* THORELL 1872.

60°40' Kûtsit Fjord, September 2, 1932: 1 ♂ ad.

61°25' Cape Tordenskjold, August 21, 1932: 1 ♂, 2 ♀ ad. 1 ♂ jun.

61°55' Puissortoq (on small island under stone), August 16, 1932: 2 ♀ ad.

65°55' Sermilik (on skerry off Sarfaq), July 26, 1933: 2 ♀ ad.

66°25' Kangerdlugssuatsiaq (inner part), August 3, 1933: 1 ♂, 3 ♀ ad. 3 ♂, 7 ♀ jun. 3 ♂ juv.

68°05' Kangerdlugssuatsiaq (outer part), August 18, 1933: 1 ♀ ad.

19. *Coryphaeolana lapidicola* SOERENSEN 1898.

(*Scotynotylus ungavensis* JACKSON 1933.)

New to the fauna of East Greenland.

60°15' Augpilagtoq, September 24, 1932: 1 ♀ ad.

60°30' Narssaq in Lindenow's Fjord, September 9, 1932: 2 ♀ ad.

61°25' Cape Tordenskjold, August 7, 1932: 1 ♀ ad.

In "Arachnida Groenlandica" WILL. SØRENSEN (1898, p. 204) describes this species (♂ and ♀) as *Gongylidium lapidicola* n. sp., and since then it has appeared in the arachnological literature as a species endemic to Greenland.

The material which the Oxford University Expedition (1931) brought back from the island of Agpatôq (Akpatok) included a ♀ which A. RAN-

DELL JACKSON (1933, p. 150) described as a n. sp. and named *Scotynotylus ungavensis*, because Agpatôq is situated in Ungave Bay on the northern shore of Labrador.

It is not very remarkable that JACKSON should not think of connecting this ♀ with *Gongylidium lapidicola*, although he knew SØRENSEN'S work on the spiders of Greenland. In "Arachnida Groenlandica" neither the palpus organ of the male nor the epigynum of the female are depicted, and so it is very difficult to determine specimens by means of this work, in spite of the rather full descriptions given in it. Besides, SØRENSEN classes his new species with the *Gongylidium* genus, which according to modern systematic ideas belongs to the subfamily *Gonatiinae*, whereas *Scotynotylus* and *Coryphaeolana* belong to the subfamily *Erigoninae*.

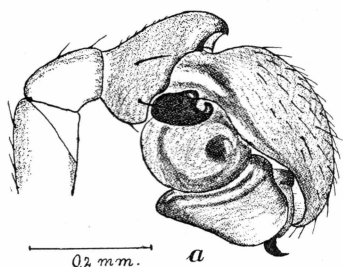


Fig. 5.

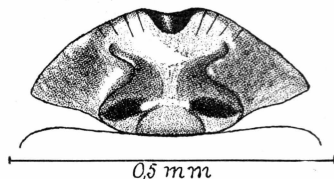
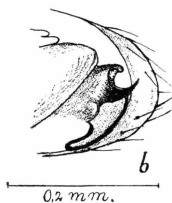


Fig. 6.

Fig. 5. *Coryphaeolana lapidicola* ♂. Right palpus, (a) seen from the outer side, and (b) the terminal point of the palpus with the embolic division seen from beneath.

Fig. 6. *Coryphaeolana lapidicola* ♀. Epigynum.

The first time that I found this species in the material collected by the sixth-seventh Thule-Expedition, I consequently determined it as belonging to *Scotynotylus ungavensis*. When, subsequently, I compared my determinations with the Greenland material determined by SØRENSEN, it became evident to me that the two species were synonymous, and when I examined the male, which was unknown to JACKSON, I likewise began to doubt the justification of classing the species with the *Scotynotylus* genus.

JACKSON was, however, so obliging as to examine a male and a female from the material of SØRENSEN and to compare them with his type from Agpatôq. He confirmed the synonymy of the two species, and after having seen the male, he furthermore declared that the species cannot belong to the *Scotynotylus* SIMON genus, but must rather be classed with *Coryphaeolana* STRAND, even though it is not a typical *Coryphaeolana*.

To the otherwise fairly complete diagnoses of SØRENSEN and JACKSON I may add that males as well as females have mandibulatory stridulation organs.

The species is hitherto only known from Agpatôq and West Greenland.

20. *Erigone psychrophila* THORELL 1871.

- 65°35' Angmagssalik (Berlese-sample from moor), July 18, 1933: 1 ♂ ad.
1 ♂ jun.
66°15' Kangerdlugssuatsiaq (western side of Stor Island under stone),
July 31, 1933: 1 ♂ ad.

21. *Erigone tirolensis* L. KOCH 1872.

- 65°55' Sarfaq in Sermilik, July 19, 1933: 1 ♀ ad; on a skerry off Sarfak,
July 26, 1933: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ ad.
66°05' Sermilik (on a plain at II Fjord), July 23, 1933: 1 ♀ ad.
66°15' Kangerdlugssuatsiaq (Stor Island, under stone on the west coast),
July 31, 1933: 3 ♀ ad. (one just after moulting), 1 ♂ jun; on the
north coast, August 1, 1933: 1 ♂, 2 ♀ ad.

22. *Erigone whymperei* CAMBRIDGE 1877.

- 60°15' Augpilagtoq, September 24, 1932: 7 ♂, 5 ♀ ad.

23. *Islandiana alata* EMERTON 1919.

(*Tmeticus alata* EMERTON, 1919 ♂, nec ♀; *Islandiana princeps*
BRAENDEGAARD 1932 ♂ and ♀; *Aduva alata* BISHOP and CROSBY
1936 ♂ and ♀.

- 61°25' Cape Tordenskjold, August 21, 1932: 1 ♀ ad.
62°55' Ũmánaq (Griffenfeld's Island), July 25, 1932: 1 ♀ ad.
65°35' Angmagssalik, August 9, 1932: 1 ♀ ad.

In 1932 I found 2 ♂ and 1 ♀ among the material collected on Iceland by CARL H. LINDROTH; these I described (p. 22) as belonging to a new species, *Islandiana princeps*, which was also the type of a new genus. I presumed that both species and genus in the main belonged in the nearctic area, and this presumption proved to be correct. In 1934 (p. 614) JACKSON recorded the species from Jamesons Land in East Greenland, while finally in 1936 BISHOP and CROSBY recorded it from several localities in the United States, Canada and Alasca, under the name of *Aduva alata* EMERTON. JACKSON who had himself had the opportunity of examining the species, called my attention to the work published by BISHOP and CROSBY, and after a reviewed examination of the Icelandic types I consider it beyond a doubt that *Tmeticus alatus* EMERTON (♂) and *Islandiana princeps* BRAENDEGAARD (♂ and ♀) are synonymous. After I had arrived at this result, JACKSON told me that he had sent a East Greenlandic male and female of *Islandiana princeps* to Professor C. R.

CROSBY, who after having made a direct comparison between the two species had arrived at the same result. This line, however, could not be followed up, as CROSBY most unfortunately died two days after he had sent this answer.

BISHOP and CROSBY write (1939, p. 39): "In this genus (*Aduva*) we place three species in which the hairs at the base of the paracymbium



Fig. 7.

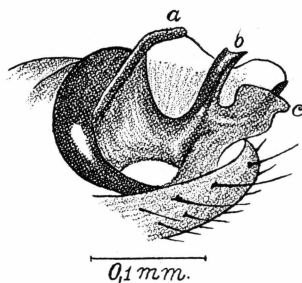


Fig. 8.

Fig. 7. *Islandiana alata* ♂. Right palpus, seen from the outer side.

Fig. 8. *Islandiana alata* ♂. The terminal point of the palpus with the embolic division seen from beneath.

are greatly lengthened and enlarged". On *Islandiana alata* there are three of the above-mentioned hairs at the base of the paracymbium. These are lanceolate, serrated along the lower edge and arranged tile-wise in relation to one another. When (1932) I described the species, I had regarded these three spatulate hairs as a continuous cover, which mistake has been corrected in fig. 7.

The species belongs to the subfamily *Erigoninae*, whereas the genus *Tmeticus* belongs to the subfamily *Gonatiidae*, so that it was fully justified to class the species as belonging to a new genus; but the name *Islandiana* BRAENDEGAARD (1932) has the priority of *Aduva* BISHOP and CROSBY (1936). We now know three species belonging to this genus viz. *Islandiana alata* EMERTON 1919, *I. flaveola* BANKS 1892, and *I. longisetosa* EMERTON 1882, all of which were originally classed with the *Tmeticus* genus.



Fig. 9. *Islandiana alata* ♀. Epigynum, (a) outersurface, and (b) inner surface.

24. *Tiso aestivus* L. KOCH 1872.

New to the fauna of Greenland.

68°05' Kangerdlugssuaq (outer part), August 18, 1933: 2 ♀ ad.

25. *Typhochraestus borealis* JACKSON 1930.

New to the fauna of East Greenland.

65°50' Atingait in Ikerasagssuaq, August 7, 1933: 1 ♂ ad; August 9, 1933: 1 ♂ juv.

68°50' Miki's Fjord, September 8, 1933: 3 ♂ ad. 2 ♂, 1 ♀ juv. 3 juv.

All of these animals have been found in Berlese-samples, taken under *Empetrum* and in lichen-heath and moor.

26. *Oxyptila dura* SOERENSEN 1898.

New to the fauna of East Greenland.

65°35' Angmagssalik, October 3, 1933: 1 ♀ jun.

66°20' Tugtulik (about 600 m above sea-level), August 9, 1933: 1 ♀ jun.

LITERATURE

- BISHOP, S. C. & CROSBY, C. R.: A New Genus of Spiders in the Erigonea. — Proc. Biolog. Soc. Vol. 49. Washington 1936.
- BRENDEGAARD, JENS: Isländische Spinnentiere 3, Araneae. — Kungl. Vetenskaps- og Vitterhets-Samhälles Handl. Ser. B, Bd. 2, No. 7, Göteborg 1932.
- Preliminary Statement of the Synonymity of Certain Greenland Spiders. — Vidensk. Medd. Dansk naturh. Foren. Bd. 98, København 1934—35.
- Insects and Arachnids III, Araneae. — Medd. om Grønland, Bd. 104, Nr. 16, København 1935.
- Revisal of Spiders from Ellesmereland coll. by the Sec. Arc. Exp. of the "Fram". — Norsk Entom. Tidssk. IV. H. 3. Oslo 1936.
- EMERTON, J. H.: Rep. Canad. Arc. Exp. 1913—18. Vol. III. Part H. Spiders 1919. Ottawa 1922.
- JACKSON, A. R.: Results of the Oxford Univ. Exp. to Akpatok 1931: Araneae. — Proc. Zoolog. Soc. London, 1933.
- List of Spiders coll. by the Cambridge Univ. Exp. to East Greenland 1933. — Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. London 1934.
- LESSERT, R. DE: Catal. Invertéb. Suisse. Fasc. 3, Araignées. Genève 1910.
- PETRUNKOVITSCH, ALEXANDER: Systema Araneorum. — Trans. Connecticut Acad. of Arts and Sci. New Haven 1928.
- SØRENSEN, WILL.: Arachnida Groenlandica. — Vidensk. Medd. Dansk naturh. Foren. København 1898.
- THORELL, T.: Om några Arachnider från Grönland. — Öfversigt Kongl. Vetensk.-Akad. Förhandlingar 1872. Stockholm 1873.
-

