

NOTES ON THE SPIDERFAMILY HAHNIIDAE

by

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Material collected by Mr. J. van der Drift and by myself in the National Park "De Hooge Veluwe", situated near Hoenderloo in the province Gelderland, led to some notes on the nomenclature and to supplementary descriptions of some *Hahnia* species.

The main works dealing with European Hahniidae are Dahl (1937) and Simon (1937).

The descriptions and figures in Dahl (1937) are very good and it is rather easy to recognise the species by the sexual organs. Unfortunately the nomenclature is partly wrong. Now the nomenclature in Simon (1937) for the greater part is correct, but the descriptions are sometimes incomplete.

In the following I tried to clear up some points.

Hahnia ononidum Simon, 1875

Hahnia mengeri, M. Dahl, 1937, p. 105, figs. 6, 10, 19-21.

Hahnia ononidum, Simon, 1937, pp. 1029, 1045, figs. 1603-1605.

Hooge Veluwe, 13.XII.1946. — 2 ♂♂ subadult.

This species did not yet occur on our faunal list. During my revision of the collection Van Hasselt I found one adult male between males of *Hahnia nova* (Blackwall). Our subadult males correspond close with the adult one. They show already the round spots near the petiolus.

The description in Simon (1937) makes the above-mentioned synonymy evident.

Hahnia cacuminata Bösenberg, 1902

Hahnia cacuminata, M. Dahl, 1937, p. 108, figs. 13, 24.

Hooge Veluwe (beechwood without herbaceous layer), 15. VIII. 1944. — 2 ♀♀.

Simon (1937, p. 1046) adds with a question-mark *Hahnia cacuminata*

as a synonym to *Hahnia montana* (Blackwall). M. Dahl examined the type of Bösenberg and showed clear differences. To recognise this species it is necessary to examine the vulva. Moreover the epigyne shows some differences. Simon's figure of the epigyne of *Hahnia montana* (1937, fig. 1598) seems to me to correspond with M. Dahl's figure of the epigyne of this species (1937, fig. 17). The epigyne shows circular spots.

The description in Simon (1937, p. 1026), however, says: "de chaque

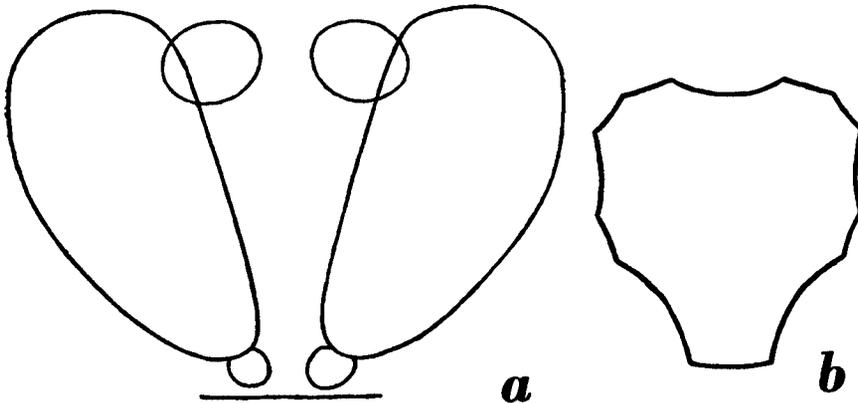


Fig. 1. *Hahnia cacuminata* Bösenberg, ♀. a, vulva; b, sternum. a, $\times 250$; b, $\times 90$.

côté une grande tache brun-rouge ovale large, divergeant un peu en avant." This is much as found in *Hahnia cacuminata*. It is therefore not impossible that *Hahnia montana*, Simon, 1937, consists of two species.

An examination of the vulva of *Hahnia cacuminata* shows large receptacula, corresponding with the dark, oval spots. The receptacula of *Hahnia montana* are much smaller.

In literature mention is made of two localities of *Hahnia cacuminata* only. In fig. 2 I represent the vulva and the sternum. The vulva is drawn after a specimen cleared up in essence of cloves. The anterior border of the sternum is curved inward in the median part.

Carapace length (without mandibles): 0.7-0.8 mm; total length (without mandibles and spinners): 1.5-1.8 mm.

Hahnia helveola Simon, 1875

Hahnia bressica, M. Dahl, 1937, p. 106, figs. 11, 22.

Hahnia helveola, Simon, 1937, pp. 1031, 1046, figs. 1608, 1609.

Hooge Veluwe; 15.VIII.1944. — 1 ♀, 2 juv.; 16.VIII.1944. — 1 ♀; 1945. — 7 ♂♂, 22 ♀♀, 47 juv.; 14.IX.1946. — 1 ♂, 9 ♀♀; 3.X.1946. — 9 ♂♂, 21 ♀♀, 28 juv.; 19.XI.1946. — 5 ♀♀, 9 juv.; 5.XII.1946. — 1 ♀; 13.XII.1946. — 3 ♂♂, 24 ♀♀, 40 juv.

Van Hasselt (1885) mentions this species as very rare. At "De Hooge Veluwe" it is common. We found it in beech-, oak- and pine-wood. In a beech-wood without herbaceous layer the density was some 50 per m².

The male of this species was unknown to M. Dahl. The description in Simon (1937) is incomplete. I give here some supplementary descriptions, mainly of the male palp.

♀. Epigyne as in fig. 2. It is not necessary to clear up the epigyne;

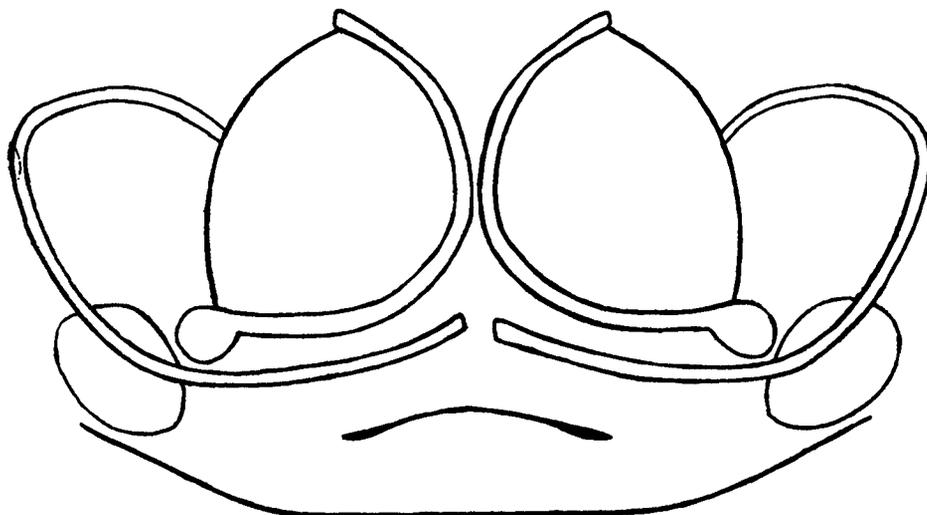


Fig. 2. *Hahnia helveola* Simon, ♀, vulva. $\times 400$.

fig. 2 has been drawn without doing so.

Carapace, sternum, chelicerae and legs light brown; between the eyes partly dark. Abdomen dorsally greyish with some six pairs of pale yellowish spots; laterally and ventrally pale yellowish.

Carapace length (without mandibles): 1-1.25 mm; total length (without mandibles and spinners): 2.3-3 mm; epigyne width: 0.3 mm; exterior spinners length: 0.5 mm; sternum length: 0.7, width: 0.6 mm.

♂. Corresponding with the female, but a little smaller and darker,

Palp as in fig. 3. Patellar apophysis (fig. 3d) with a small tooth as in *Hahnia onomidum*, but with two rather long, curved spines. Tibia (fig. 3e) with a curved apophysis, its point just reaching the anterior border of the tibia; with a keel and with some six strong hairs. Fig. 3a-c shows the directions of the apophyses.

Abdomen dorsally dark with some six pairs of large, pale greyish spots and a number of very small ones; laterally and ventrally greyish.

Carapace length: 1-1.2 mm; total length: 2-2.6 mm.

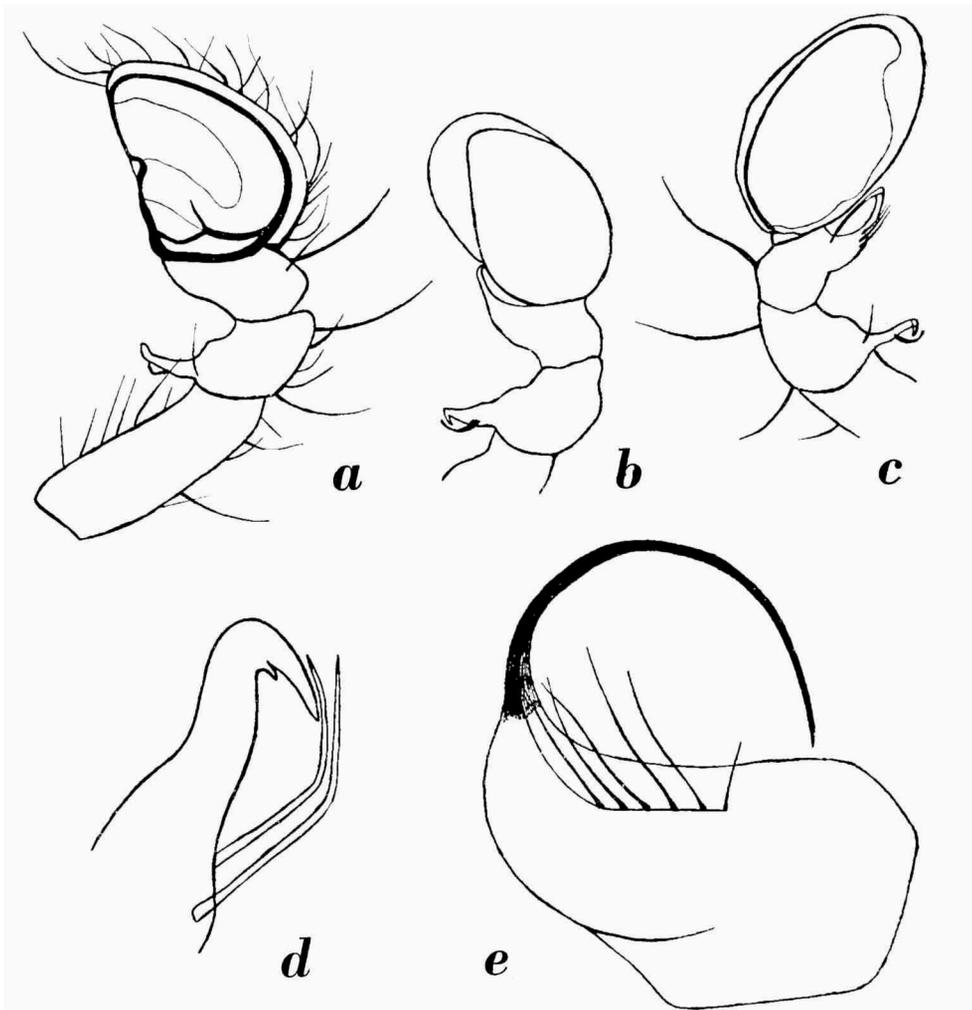


Fig. 3. *Hahnia helveola* Simon, ♂. a, b, right palp from the interior; c, right palp from the exterior; d, patellar apophysis of the right palp from the exterior; e, tibial apophysis of the left palp from the exterior. a-c, $\times 75$; d, e, \times about 500.

LITERATURE

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