

# Australasian Arachnology

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Newsletter of the Australasian Arachnological Society

## THE AUSTRALASIAN ARACHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY

[www.australasian-arachnology.org](http://www.australasian-arachnology.org)

Acari – Araneae – Amblypygi – Opiliones –  
Palpigradi – Pseudoscorpiones – Pycnogonida –  
Schizomida – Scorpiones – Uropygi

The aim of the society is to promote interest in the ecology, behaviour and taxonomy of arachnids of the Australasian region.

### MEMBERSHIP

Membership is open to all who have an interest in arachnids – amateurs, students and professionals – and is managed by our Administrator:

Richard J. Faulder  
11 Mulga Street  
Leeton, New South Wales 2705  
Email: [rfaulder@iinet.net.au](mailto:rfaulder@iinet.net.au)

Membership fees in Australian dollars (per 4 issues):

	*discount	personal	institutional
Australia	\$8	\$10	\$12
NZ/Asia	\$10	\$12	\$14
Elsewhere	\$12	\$14	\$16

There is no agency discount.

All postage is by airmail.

\*Discount rates apply to unemployed, pensioners and students (please provide proof of status).

Cheques are payable in Australian dollars to “Australasian Arachnological Society”. Any number of issues can be paid for in advance, and receipts can be issued upon request.

Members will receive a PDF version of the newsletter *Australasian Arachnology*, with hard-copies available for long-standing individual members, libraries and societies. Members will be notified by mail and email when their subscription has expired.

## ARTICLES

The newsletter *Australasian Arachnology* depends on the contributions of members. Please send articles to the Editor:

Michael G. Rix  
Department of Terrestrial Zoology  
Western Australian Museum  
Locked Bag 49  
Welshpool DC, Western Australia 6986  
Email: [michael.rix@museum.wa.gov.au](mailto:michael.rix@museum.wa.gov.au)

Articles should be typed and saved as a Microsoft Word document, with text in Times New Roman 12-point font. Only electronic email (preferred) or posted CD-ROM submissions will be accepted.

Previous issues of the newsletter are available at <http://www.australasian-arachnology.org/newsletter/issues>.

## LIBRARY

For those members who do not have access to a scientific library, the society has a large number of reference books, scientific journals and paper reprints available, either for loan or as photocopies. For all enquiries concerning publications please contact our Librarian:

Jean-Claude Herremans  
P.O. Box 291  
Manly, New South Wales 1655  
Email: [jclh@ihug.com.au](mailto:jclh@ihug.com.au)

Professional members are encouraged to send in their arachnological reprints as they become available.

### COVER ILLUSTRATION

Pseudoscorpion (Family Chthoniidae):

♀ *Pseudotyrannochthonius* sp. nov.

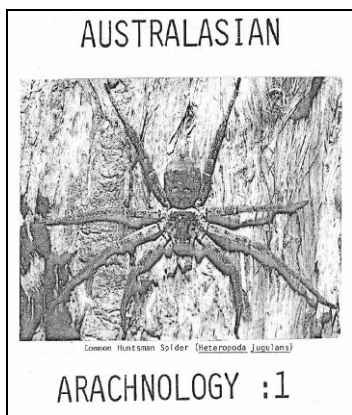
from Beedelup National Park, Western Australia.

Image by **Danilo Harms**

## EDITORIAL...

Welcome to Issue 79 of *Australasian Arachnology*! Volker Framenau has handed over editorial duties after five years of service, so thanks Volker for all of your efforts since 2004. Volker is now the proud father of six month-old Yannick Maxwell Framenau, and on behalf of the Australasian Arachnological Society I would like to wish him and his family all the very best for the future. Volker will, however, continue to maintain the Society's website, which can be accessed at:

<http://www.australasian-arachnology.org/>.



Cover page of Issue 1 of *Australasian Arachnology*, published in November 1979.

November 2009 marks a special month in the history of the Society, and at this time I'd like to formally acknowledge Dr. Robert Raven on the 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Australasian Arachnological Society. Robert founded the Society in 1979, with Issue 1 of *Australasian Arachnology* published in November of that year. In this first edition Robert outlined his vision for the Society, and highlighted the importance of the newsletter as a means of communication between all arachnologists – amateurs and professionals alike. Membership has grown significantly over the years, and on behalf of the Society I would like to thank Robert for his efforts in forging such an

important and valuable source of information for the Australasian arachnological community. Thanks Rob and here's to the next 30 years...!

In this issue, Mark Harvey and Julianne Waldock clarify information concerning fiddleback spiders (genus *Loxosceles*) in Australia, and debunk a hoax email. Volker Framenau introduces the 'Australian Spiders' Group on the photo-sharing website flickr®, and the many amazing images being uploaded there. And Trevor Clifford and Robert Raven tell us about a climbing Madiera Vine in Brisbane which used an orb-weaving spider's silk to grow into a nearby tree. Thanks very much to all those members who have contributed to this edition!

For the period 2009-2012 I will endeavour to publish at least two newsletters each year, so please consider contributing articles for inclusion in future editions. I wish all members the very best for the rest of 2009, and a happy start to 2010!

Cheers,

*Mike*

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## MEMBERSHIP UPDATES

### New Members:

#### **Donna Rayner**

Geraldton, Western Australia 6530

#### **Eric Reynolds**

Plano, Texas 75075, USA

#### **Ed Nieuwenhuys**

Badhoevedorp 1171GH, The Netherlands

### Change of Address:

#### **Danilo Harms**

Crawley, Western Australia 6009

**“Watch out for this spider - Please don't delete...forward to everyone!!”**

**The facts behind images of fiddleback/hobo spider (*Loxosceles* spp.) bites over the internet**

by **Julianne Waldock**

Western Australian Museum, 49 Kew Street,  
Welshpool, Western Australia 6106, Australia

***Loxosceles* species and ‘loxoscelism’**

Brown spiders (*Loxosceles* spp., family Sicariidae) have been known since the 1930s to cause severe illness in humans. *Loxosceles laeta* (Nicolet) is widespread throughout southern and central America, and was the first American species to be recognised as dangerous to humans. In the 1950s, as a result of bites in Texas, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma, the Brown Recluse Spider (*L. reclusa* Gertsch & Mulaik) was also identified as being highly venomous. The Brown Recluse Spider is native to the southern and central USA, where it is of medical significance. Other species of *Loxosceles* are found in the south-western USA and in Mediterranean countries, and of these, *L. rufescens* (Dufour) (the ‘fiddleback spider’) is the most widespread. *Loxosceles rufescens* probably originated from the Mediterranean region of Europe and Africa, but has since been recorded in Spain, France, Italy, the Balkans, Greece, southern Russia, northern Africa, Madagascar, Israel, Burma, China, Japan, the eastern USA, Mexico, Brazil, Paraguay, and many islands in the Atlantic Ocean.

The three above-mentioned species of *Loxosceles* – *L. laeta*, *L. reclusa* and *L. rufescens* – are the ones that can cause severe necrotic injuries and lesions in humans, a pathology known as ‘loxoscelism’. However, not all bites of these spiders result in severe injury, and in some cases there may be no harm at all. Most importantly, loxoscelism due to *L. rufescens* appears to be much milder than that produced by either *L. reclusa* or *L. laeta*.

***Loxosceles* spiders in Australia**

In 1974 Mike Gray reported the discovery of *L. rufescens* in Adelaide and also *L. rufipes* (Lucas) in Sydney (the latter record based on only three specimens). The three specimens from Sydney are actually *L. laeta* (see Harvey, 1996), and no further specimens have ever been found in New South Wales (Sutherland, 1983). In 1996 Mark Harvey reported the discovery of a single specimen of *L. rufescens* in the collection of the Western Australian Museum; this specimen had recently been donated, and was originally collected in 1957 from the suburb of Nedlands “amongst packing boxes from Singapore”. No other specimens of *Loxosceles* have been recorded from Western Australia.

Populations of the fiddleback spider (*L. rufescens*) thus appear to survive in Adelaide and nearby areas, but no other species of *Loxosceles* are found anywhere else in Australia. No bites by these spiders have ever been recorded in Australia, and loxoscelism due to *L. rufescens* is much less severe than that caused by other species.

**Hoax email**

The email that has been circulating entitled “Watch out for this spider – Please don't delete...forward to everyone” has been around for at least 10 years. It seems to have originated in the USA and has clearly been ‘doctored’ as it has progressed across the world to New Zealand and now Australia. The images of the bite resemble a reaction to a snake bite rather than a spider bite, and this particular email is on several internet sites that deal with hoaxes and urban legends, see:

[http://urbanlegends.about.com/library/bl\\_brown\\_recluse\\_bite5.htm](http://urbanlegends.about.com/library/bl_brown_recluse_bite5.htm).

**Suggested reading**

Forster, R. and Forster, L. (1999). *The Spiders of New Zealand*. University of Otago Press, Otago.

Harvey, M.S. (1996). The first record of the Fiddleback Spider *Loxosceles rufescens* (Araneae:

Sicariidae) from Western Australia. *Records of the Western Australian Museum* **18**, 223-224.

Levi, H.W. and Levi, L.R. (1968). *Spiders and Their Kin*. Golden Press, New York.

Schenone, H. and Suarez, G. (1978). Venoms of Scytodidae. Genus *Loxosceles*. In Bettini, S. (ed.). *Arthropod Venoms*. Springer-Verlag, London.

Sutherland, S.K. (1983). *Australian Animal Toxins*. Oxford University Press, Oxford.

Vetter, R.S. (2008). Spiders of the genus *Loxosceles* (Araneae, Sicariidae): a review of biological, medical and psychological aspects regarding envenomations. *Journal of Arachnology* **36**, 150-163.

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**Emails claiming a spider "similar to a huntsman" (depicted is a photograph of *Loxosceles*) causes severe skin ulcerations is a hoax!**

by Mark Harvey

Western Australian Museum, 49 Kew Street,  
Welshpool, Western Australia 6106, Australia

This email is a hoax that has been circulating on the web for quite some time. The images are apparently not the result of a Brown Recluse Spider bite, but are due to some other ailment (possibly a snake bite), and they do not emanate from Australia. I first saw these images attached to emails several years ago, and they were warning people in California about the Brown Recluse Spider. Someone has changed the email from California to Australia and it is being spread like wildfire over the internet.

The species in question and illustrated with a photograph – the Brown Recluse Spider (*Loxosceles reclusa*) – has never been found in Australia, although a related species occurs in Adelaide where they appear to have been accidentally introduced sometime in the past 100 years. They occur in sheds and garages and are not considered a problem. Indeed, there is

no record of anyone being bitten by them, and if someone was bitten, the symptoms would be relatively benign, not like those depicted in the email's images (which show progressive ulcerations of a thumb).

The Australian Red Cross has declared that the information in the email does not emanate from them, see:

[http://www.redcross.org.au/information\\_hoax.htm](http://www.redcross.org.au/information_hoax.htm).

There are several websites available that treat this issue, for example:

<http://www.hoax-slayer.com/brown-recluse.html> specifically mentions the "spider heading for Western Australia" hoax. The most strident critic of these hoax emails is Rick Vetter from the University of California, Riverside, and his article at: <http://insects.about.com/od/spiders/tp/brown-recluse-lies.htm> is authoritative.

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***A moment in time...***

**Many Australasian and international arachnologists gather at the XVII International Congress of Arachnology, São Pedro, Brazil, in August 2007**



*Back row:* Leonardo Gil-Azevedo, Volker Framenau, Mike Rix, Ricardo Ott, Mark Harvey, Erich Volschenk. *Middle row:* Amanda Mendes, Barbara Baehr, Robert Raven, Karen Edward, Julianne Waldock. *Front row:* Mary Whitehouse.



## Australian spiders on Flickr!

by **Volker Framenau**

Western Australian Museum, 49 Kew Street,  
Welshpool, Western Australia 6106, Australia

I have been taking live photos of Australian spiders for quite some time, especially photos of wolf spiders (family Lycosidae) and orb-weaving spiders (family Araneidae). My hard drive was therefore slowly filling up with more and more pictures, but none of these images had ever seen the light of the day (except, perhaps, as a screen-saver on my computer). This is a shame as all such photos have a little story to tell, especially regarding the identity of the species and where to find them. However, there are now a number of photo-sharing options on the internet and I finally decided to expose my fledgling photographic efforts to the public. I uploaded a few photos to flickr® ([www.flickr.com](http://www.flickr.com)) and started browsing their photographs for other images of Australian spiders, only to find a “Group” dedicated solely to Australian spiders:

<http://www.flickr.com/groups/australianspiders/>!  
How’s that?!

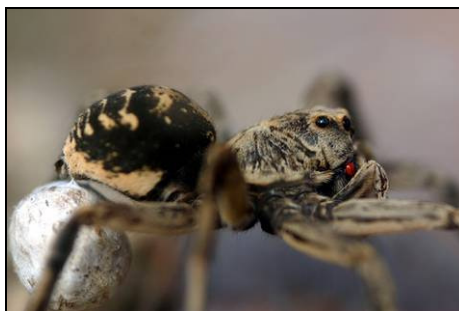


**Figure 1.** Screen shot from flickr®, showing The ‘Spiders of Australia’ Group homepage.

What is a flickr Group? A Group allows flickr members to build up a pool of images from all contributing members. There are hundreds of groups for all sorts of topics. For example, the Encyclopaedia of Life (EoL) ([www.eol.org](http://www.eol.org)) maintains a flickr Group to which a flickr

member can link their photos of species. These will, after checking by EoL curators, be linked into the respective EoL species page.

The flickr Group of Australian Spiders was initiated by Farhan Bokhari, a Ph.D. student from Perth, himself an avid and excellent photographer and naturalist. The Group was set up to provide a platform for people to identify photographs of Australian spiders. When opening the Group site, the most recently uploaded photographs are displayed as a thumbnail (see Fig. 1). Clicking on each thumbnail reveals a larger photograph and, if you have a flickr or Yahoo account, you can leave a comment relating to the photo (e.g. an identification, or simply a note if you like the image). Through a Discussion forum, all photos of the group can also be accessed according to spider family or habitat.



**Figure 2.** ♀ *Hoggicosa castanea* (Hogg) from South Australia, carrying egg sac.  
Image by Volker Framenau (from flickr®).

There are a number of great features of flickr that I particularly like. For example, the photographs can be geo-tagged, i.e. flickr can display a map showing the localities of all your photographs. Images can also receive a note referring to a particular part of the picture. For example, you can highlight a diagnostic part of a spider in a picture and add a note on how to identify the species based on this feature. In addition, EXIF information can be displayed, providing data on the camera and lens setup, aperture, focal distance, etc. I like this feature as

it allows me to work on my on photographic skills based on the settings of the images I like.

The advantage of flickr for me, in comparison to uploading my photographs to our own AAS website (which I will continue to do...), are two-fold. Firstly, flickr is instantaneous and much faster to use, in that it doesn't require a programming effort to create whole new pages for new content. Secondly, flickr is, above all, about photography, and I receive feedback from peers on my photographic skills. In turn, I can provide expert advice on the identification and biology of many of the species the photographers may not know.

There are a many amazing photographers contributing to the site. Check it out, but be careful, as it might be addictive if you like spiders!

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### Spider silk as a support for a climbing plant

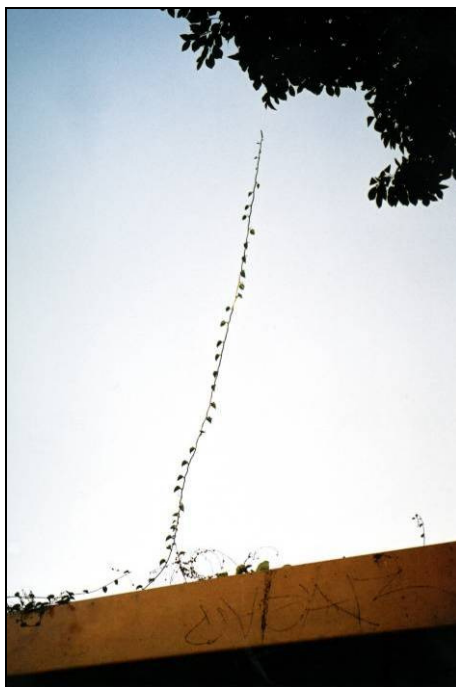
by **Trevor Clifford** and **Robert Raven**

Queensland Museum, P.O. Box 3300, South  
Brisbane, Queensland 4101

A situation was recently observed in which the succulent vine 'Lamb's Tail' or 'Madiera Vine', *Anredera cordifolia* (Ten.) van Steenis, was able to bridge a gap of about two metres by twining about a mooring thread of the web of a Golden Orb-Weaving Spider (Nephilidae, genus *Nephila*). One end of the thread was attached to the roof of a bus shelter and the other to the foliage of a nearby Chinese Elm tree (*Celtis sinensis* Pers.) (see Fig. 1).

The plant was growing in the guttering of a bus shelter situated on a busy suburban road (Sir Fred Schonell Drive, St Lucia, Brisbane) and so it was not possible to closely inspect the relationship between the plant and its supporting thread. Nonetheless, the rate at which the vine grew was observable, and

approximately three weeks elapsed between when it became attached to the thread until contact was made with the overhanging foliage. During this period the vine wound itself around the thread despite being constantly buffeted by the wind and turbulence generated by the passing traffic. The axis of the vine possessed little rigidity and most of its weight was borne by the thread which was disposed at an angle of about 15° to the vertical. Once the plant attached itself to the tree the role of the thread as a support was diminished and after a short period there was no sign of its former presence, other than the spiral twist present in the thickening stem of the vine.



**Figure 1.** A shoot of Madiera Vine (*Anredera cordifolia*) bridging a gap of about two metres with the assistance of a thread from the web of a Golden Orb-Weaving Spider.  
Image by Gillian Clifford.

The mechanism preventing the vine from slipping down the mooring thread appears to reside entirely with the plant because the silken mooring threads are smooth and lack the sticky glue droplets which are deposited on the spirally arranged capture threads (Foelix, 1982). The surfaces of both the leaves and stems of *A. cordifolia* are smooth and so are unlikely to prevent the vine from slipping on the mooring thread. The young leaves are often reflexed but the resulting loop generated by the twisting of the petiole is too open to clasp the thread. Therefore it is suggested that the twining shoot attaches itself to the thread by means of sticky droplets which are extruded from the apices of the axillary buds.



**Figure 2.** Female Golden Orb-Weaving Spider (*Nephila plumipes*) from Brisbane.  
Image by Mark Wojcieszek.

Two species of *Nephila* are common in the Greater Brisbane area, *N. plumipes* (Latreille) and *N. edulis* (Labillardière) (Harvey et al., 2007). The giant species *Nephila pilipes* (Fabricius) is rarely recorded around Brisbane, and if so usually only in rainforest. The spider that built the web was too high to be taken as a specimen, but we assume it was most likely *N. plumipes* (see Fig. 2).

## References

- Foelix, R.F. (1982). *Biology of Spiders*. Harvard University Press, Cambridge.
- Harvey, M.S., Austin, A.D and Adams, M. (2007). The systematics and biology of the spider genus *Nephila* (Araneae: Nephilidae) in the Australasian region. *Invertebrate Systematics* **21**, 407-451.

## Obituary:

### Joseph Albert Beatty (1931-2009)

Joseph Albert Beatty, 78, emeritus faculty member of the Department of Zoology at Southern Illinois University, passed away at 8:20 pm on Wednesday November 11, 2009, at his residence in Murphysboro, under the care of hospice.

Joseph was born June 3, 1931, in Pennsylvania to Herman Beatty and Dorothy (Dunn) Beatty.

Dr. Beatty joined SIUC and the Department of Zoology as an instructor in 1965 and served as the resident expert on the systematics, ecology and distribution of invertebrates, especially non-insect arthropods, echinoderms, turbellarians and fresh-water invertebrates.

His major research interests were the zoogeography of spiders of the Pacific Islands and the aquatic invertebrates of Illinois. Joe earned his doctorate from Harvard in 1968 and received some of his academic training from E.O. Wilson, a famous Harvard naturalist.

Dr. Beatty is survived by his brother, Jim Beatty, his aunt, Mary Anderson and her husband, Howard Anderson, and several cousins, nieces and nephews. He was preceded in death by his parents.

*\*Editor's Note: This obituary has been reproduced from an article that appeared in The Southern Illinoisan newspaper on November 15 2009. See: <http://www.thesouthern.com/>.*



**Call for Specimens:  
Re. *Teutoniella* and related genera**

by **Michael Rix** and **Mark Harvey**

Western Australian Museum, 49 Kew Street,  
Welshpool, Western Australia 6106, Australia

Dear Colleagues,

This is a loan request for any spider specimens that are similar to the South American micropholcommatid taxa *Teutoniella cekalovici* Forster & Platnick or *T. plaumanni* Brignoli. We are currently revising the genus *Teutoniella* and its relatives, and are aware of new South American and Australian taxa, along with at least two new genera from South Africa. These taxa may appear similar to other micropholcommatid or anapid species, and may be stored in collections with these groups. We are especially interested in seeing any South African material that may be available, or any specimens that are only tentatively assigned to the Micropholcommatidae or Anapidae. They are tiny (1-2 mm), relatively long-legged spiders, with or without an abdominal scute and with six or eight eyes. Images of known taxa are provided below, and further information can be provided upon request.

For further information or loan enquiries please contact Michael Rix at:

[michael.rix@museum.wa.gov.au](mailto:michael.rix@museum.wa.gov.au)

or call +61 8 9212 3790.



Habitus photographs of *Teutoniella* (left) and an undescribed genus from South Africa (right).

Images by Michael Rix.

**Call for Specimens:  
Re. *Pseudotyrannochthonius* and  
related genera**

by **Danilo Harms**

University of Western Australia, 35 Stirling  
Highway, Crawley, Western Australia 6009,  
Australia

Dear Colleagues,

I have recently commenced a PhD project at the University of Western Australia, studying the phylogeny and phylogeography of pseudoscorpions of the subfamily Pseudotyrannochthoniinae. This project is supervised by Adjunct Professor Mark S. Harvey (Western Australian Museum) and Professor J. Dale Roberts (University of Western Australia). Pseudotyrannochthoniinae is an ancient arthropod lineage with a disjunct distribution, with species found in old, mesic forest systems and caves all over the world. During the course of my PhD I intend to use the Pseudotyrannochthoniinae as a model group for testing Pangaeian biogeography. I will also critically test the current generic classification, and perform a phylogenetic analysis of the taxon.

Pseudotyrannochthoniinae currently consists of roughly 40 described species in five genera. *Afrochthonius* Beier, 1930 has seven described species from South Africa, Lesotho and Sri Lanka. *Allochthonius* Chamberlin, 1929 has 10 species from Japan, South Korea and south-eastern Russia. *Centrochthonius* Beier, 1931 has four 4 species from central Asia, China, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal and Russia. *Pseudotyrannochthonius* Beier, 1930 has 20 species from Australia, Chile, Japan, South Korea and the USA. *Selachochthonius* Chamberlin, 1929 has three species from South Africa and Lesotho.

I am currently searching for material suitable for morphological and molecular studies and would be most grateful for the loan, or the donation, of any material from research institutes or private individuals. Specimens for molecular studies should be best preserved in 95% ethanol and would be most welcome. Unidentified material will also be accepted and identified to species level, whenever possible. Loans can be made directly to the Western Australian Museum. Material on loan will be returned within the course of the project.

For further information or loan enquiries please contact Danilo Harms at:

[danilo.harms@museum.wa.gov.au](mailto:danilo.harms@museum.wa.gov.au)

or call +61 8 9212 3820.



Images of *Pseudotyranochthonius* spp. from Western Australia. Images by Danilo Harms.

### Recent Australasian Arachnological Publications

This column provides an informal list of arachnological publications issued since the last edition of *Australasian Arachnology*. These include publications on Australasian arachnids or papers written by Australasian arachnologists. If members would like to see their publications listed here please feel free to send me reference lists for the next edition.

Baehr, B.C. (2008). Revision of the Australian ant spider genus *Habronestes* L. Koch 1872 (Araneae: Zodariidae): III. The *Habronestes macedonensis*-group in Queensland and New South Wales. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* **52**, 65-87.

Baehr, B.C. and Smith, H.M. (2008). Three new species of the Australian orsolobid spider genus *Hickmanolobus* (Araneae: Orsolobidae). *Records of the Western Australian Museum* **24**, 325-336.

Barranco, P. and Harvey, M.S. (2008). The first indigenous paligrade from Australia: a new species of *Eukoenia* (Paligradi: Eukoeniidae). *Invertebrate Systematics* **22**, 227-233.

Boyer, S.L. and Giribet, G. (2009). Welcome back New Zealand: regional biogeography and Gondwanan origin of three endemic genera of mite harvestmen (Arachnida, Opiliones, Cyphophthalmi). *Journal of Biogeography* **36**, 1084-1099.

Edward, K.L. and Harvey, M.S. (2008). Short-range endemism in hypogean environments: the pseudoscorpion genera *Tyrannochthonius* and *Lagynochthonius* (Pseudoscorpiones: Chthoniidae) in the semiarid zone of Western Australia. *Invertebrate Systematics* **22**, 259-293.

Edward, K.L. and Harvey, M.S. (2009). A new species of *Ischnothyreus* (Araneae: Oonopidae) from monsoon rainforest of northern Australia. *Records of the Western Australian Museum* **25**, 287-293.

Fitzgerald, B.M. and Sirvid, P.J. (2009). A revision of *Nomaua* (Araneae: Synotaxidae) and description of a new synotaxid genus from New Zealand. *Tuhinga* **20**, 137-158.

Framenau, V.W. (2008). A new wolf spider species of the genus *Artoria* from Western Australia (Araneae: Lycosidae). *Records of the Western Australian Museum* **24**, 363-368.

Framenau, V.W. (2008). The male of the orb-weaving spider *Cyrtophora unicolor* (Araneae, Araneidae). *Journal of Arachnology* **36**, 131-135.

Framenau, V.W., Main, B.Y., Harvey, M.S. and Waldoek, J.M. (2009). *Tapetosa*, a new monotypic wolf spider genus from Western Australia (Araneae: Lycosidae: Lycosinae). *Records of the Western Australian Museum* **25**, 309-314.

Framenau, V.W. and Scharff, N. (2008). The orb-weaving spider genus *Larinia* in Australia (Araneae: Araneidae). *Arthropod Systematics & Phylogeny* **66**, 227-250.

Framenau, V.W. and Scharff, N. (2009). *Cyrtobill darwini*, a new species in a new orb-weaving spider genus from Australia (Araneae: Araneidae: Cyrtophorinae). *Records of the Western Australian Museum* **25**, 315-328.

Framenau, V.W., Scharff, N. and Levi, H.W. (2009). Not from "Down Under": new synonymies and combinations for orb-weaving spiders (Araneae: Araneidae) erroneously reported from Australia. *Zootaxa* **2073**, 22-30.

Gray, M.R. and Smith, H.M. (2008). A new subfamily of spiders with grate-shaped tapeta from Australia and Papua New Guinea (Araneae: Stiphidiidae: Borralinae). *Records of the Australian Museum* **60**, 13-44.

Harmer, A.M.T. (2009). Elongated orb-webs of Australian ladder-web spiders (Araneidae: *Telaprocera*) and the significance of orb-web elongation. *Journal of Ethology* **27**, 453-460.

Harmer, A.M.T. and Framenau, V.W. (2008). *Telaprocera* (Araneae: Araneidae), a new genus of Australian orb-web spiders with highly elongated webs. *Zootaxa* **1956**, 59-80.

Harms, D. and Dunlop, J.A. (2009). A revision of the fossil pirate spiders (Archnida: Araneae: Mimetidae). *Palaeontology* **52**, 779-802.

Harms, D. and Harvey, M.S. (2009). A review of the pirate spiders of Tasmania (Arachnida, Mimetidae, *Australomimetes*) with description of a new species. *Journal of Arachnology* **37**, 188-205.

Harms, D. and Harvey, M.S. (2009). Australian pirates: systematics and phylogeny of the Australasian pirate spiders (Araneae: Mimetidae), with

a description of the Western Australian fauna. *Invertebrate Systematics* **23**, 231-280.

Harvey, M.S. (2009). The first Australasian species of the halophilic pseudoscorpion genus *Paraliochthonius* (Pseudoscorpiones: Chthoniidae). *Records of the Western Australian Museum* **25**, 329-344.

Harvey, M.S., Berry, O., Edward, K.L. and Humphreys, G. (2008). Molecular and morphological systematics of hypogean schizomids (Schizomida: Hubbardiidae) in semiarid Australia. *Invertebrate Systematics* **22**, 167-194.

Harvey, M.S. and Leng, M.C. (2008). Further observations on *Ideoblothrus* (Pseudoscorpiones: Syarinidae) from subterranean environments in Australia. *Records of the Western Australian Museum* **24**, 381-386.

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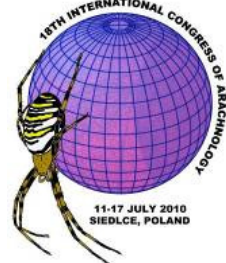
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## Conferences



## 18<sup>th</sup> International Congress of Arachnology:

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