SOMMAIRE

Le mot du président  4
The word of the President  5

Report of the General Meeting
POLAND -1996  6

Report of the General Meeting
SCOTLAND - 1997  9

Mémoire de Maîtrise / D.E.A.  13

Bookshop / NEWS  15

SOCIETY & COLLOQUIUMS  23

Information  27

Annonce  31

Membership form  33
Subscription  35

Questionnaire  37

SOCIETE EUROPEENNE
D'ARACHNOLOGIE

n°10  1998
La recherche scientifique s'effectue de plus en plus dans un esprit de compétition interdisciplinaire marqué par une lutte de tous les instants pour les crédits ou pour les emplois. Dans un contexte de crise, alors que la dotation globale à la recherche a tendance à s'amenuiser, les secteurs les plus forts se maintiennent, mais les plus faibles peuvent avoir des craintes, parfois pour leur existence même. Une discipline, lorsqu'elle est pratiquée par une grande quantité de chercheurs, dispose de plus de voix pour la défendre et en conséquence d'un lobby plus important pour la promouvoir. Les dominances entre disciplines indiquent, plus un état relatif de leurs forces, en moyens et en nombre de chercheurs, qu'un reflet de leurs excellences respectives comme on voudrait parfois le faire croire. Cet effet logique est encore amplifié par les effets pervers de systèmes administratifs comme celui de l'utilisation des facteurs d'impact de revues pour évaluer les chercheurs ou les chercheurs. En réalité, ces indices, en raison de leur mode de calcul, indiquent moins l'importance des travaux publiés que le nombre de chercheurs qui s'y intéressent. Toutes les disciplines scientifiques sont utiles pour la recherche de demain et, aujourd'hui, personne n'est capable de déterminer les travaux qui s'y concrétiseront.

Le bulletin de liaison... et aujourd'hui le maximum de ce qu'il peut saisir, sans se soucier des autres ou des conséquences pour demain.

Porter un jugement sur cet état pourrait être nous soulever mais n'aurait pas beaucoup d'influence sur le phénomène. Il est par contre indispensable de résister et de ne pas se laisser submerger par le système. En effet, dans ce contexte, les disciplines biologiques qui, comme l'arachnologie, ne peuvent compter que sur un petit nombre de chercheurs ont tout à perdre, à prévenir l'évolution actuelle. De nombreux signaux nous ont déjà indiqué que nous sommes plus vulnérables que d'autres : perte de moyens, non remplacement de chercheurs, faible recrutement de jeunes... Mais aucun combat n'est perdu tant qu'il n'est pas encore acquis et, jusqu'à preuve du contraire, l'arachnologie est encore bien vivante ; il est même parfois possible de constater qu'elle chante (au moins au ras des colllques). Nos sommes peu nombreux, mais notre vitalité est forte, de nombreux jeunes chercheurs ou arachnologues amateurs ou rejoint nos rangs ces dernières années, nous disposons même d'au moins un ou deux (ou plusieurs) qui peuvent se révéler très utiles en médecine ou pharmacologie (venins) ou en environnement (biodiversité, diagnostics de maladies...). Malgré cela, il nous sera utile de nous doter d'armes efficaces pour mieux nous défendre, c'est le rôle de la Société Européenne d'Arachnologie d'assurer la coordination.

Notre Société joue actuellement un rôle dans le parrainage des colloques européens et édite un bulletin de liaison, mais ces actions devraient pouvoir s'améliorer. Avant de nous consacrer à une défense plus administrative (maintien des moyens et des chercheurs, aide à la coopération internationale...), il nous semble indispensable de nous réunir pour agir. En effet, si la décadence des disciplines dans deux directions : 1 - dans le domaine de la cartographie des espèces européennes, projet déjà ancien qu'il faudrait enfin faire aboutir.

2 - à propos d'un Revue, ancien projet également, dont les formes possibles et les objectifs n'ont jamais été bien définis.

C'est à notre bureau de faire des propositions dans ces deux secteurs et à l'Assemblée générale de les discuter.

Alain CANARD

Scientific research is carried out more and more in an interdisciplinary competitive spirit marked by a fight of every moment for the appropriations or employment. In a context of crisis, whereas the total equipment with research tends to be reduced, the strongest sectors are maintained, but weakest can have fears, sometimes for their existence even. A discipline, when it is practised by a great quantity of researchers, lays out of more than voice to defend it hand and in consequence of a more important lobby to promote it. Predominates between disciplines indicate, rather a relative state of their forces, in means and of numbers of researchers, that a reflection of their respective excellence as one would like sometimes to make it believe. This logical effect is still amplified by the perverse effects of administrative systems like that of the use of the impact factors of reviews to evaluate research or the researchers. Actually, these indices, because of their mode of calculation, indicate less the importance of work published than the number of researchers who are interested in it. All the scientific disciplines are useful for the search for tomorrow and, today, nobody is able to determine work which will bring the most developments in the future. In spite of that, the current context tends to cause the disappearance of the weakest research sectors. The disciplines which profit from this fight would be placed better than the others to announce the effects of them, but they do not seem to want to invest itself in such an action. The evolution of our scientific systems thus resembles, more and more, with that of our economic systems: it encourages each one to consume today the maximum of what it can seize, without worrying about the others or the consequences for tomorrow.

To give an opinion on this state could perhaps relieve us but would not have much influence on the phenomenon. It is on the other hand essential to resist and not to be let submerge by the system. Indeed, in this context, the biological disciplines which, like the arachnology, cannot count that on a small number of researchers have very fear current evolution. Many signals already indicated us that we are more vulnerable than others: loss of means, non replacement of researchers, weak recruitment of young people... But no combat is lost as much as it is not completed yet and, until proof of the opposite, the arachnology is still quite alive; it is even sometimes possible to note... that it sings (at least with the meals of the conferences). We are very few, but our vitality is strong, of many enquiring young people or arachnologists amateurs joined our rows these last years, we have even applied assets which can appear very useful in medicine or pharmacology (venoms) or in environment (biodiversity, diagnoses of mediums...). In spite of that, it will be useful for us to equip us with effective weapons for better defending us, it is the role of the European Arachnological Society to ensure coordination of us.

Our Society currently plays a part in the sponsorship of the European conferences and publishes a useful secretary's newsletter, but these actions should be able to develop. Before devoting us to a defense more administrative (maintains means and researchers, contributes to the international co-operation), it seems essential to us to increase our scientific actions. For that we advance proposals in two directions:

1 - in the field of the cartography of the European species, already old project which it would finally be necessary to make success.

2 - in connection with a Review, old project also, but whose possible forms and the objectives were never well defined.

This is to our council to make proposals in these two directions and to the general assembly to discuss them.

Alain CANARD
The 16th European Colloquium of Arachnology, organized by Marek Zabka, was held at the Wyzsza Szkola Rolniczo-Pedagogiczna (W.S.R.-P.) in Siedlce (Poland). Seventy arachnologists from over twenty countries (especially from the East) were present.

Ecology took a large part during the first two days. Thursday began with taxonomy and evolution, finishing with the poster session. Finally, biogeography was treated on Friday.

The general assembly of the European Arachnological Society was held in the afternoon of the last day.

12th July 1996 - Siedlce (Poland)

1) The president, Pierre-Alain Fürst, opened the meeting by welcoming everybody. First he gave a short overview of the points to be treated during the meeting. He noted that a list of presence would be circulated and asked people to mark their name and indicate if they were member or not, recalling that only members may vote for decisions to be taken during meetings.

2) Adhesions and resignations

There were no resignations this year.

20 new members have been accepted unanimously in our society.

3) Christine Rollard read the report of the last general assembly at Geneva (Switzerland). It was approved unanimously.

4) Report of the president

"What about the last years and the future? - Situation of the Society"

Pierre-Alain Fürst dealt with the following points:
- Current membership 138, but only 50% up to date with their subscriptions;
- Reminder: short texts are always welcome for the bulletin!
- A.F.E. (Arachnids and Faunistics in Europe): where are we now?
  (a) "Systematic and Scanning drawings" are treated by members from Rennes, under the direction of A. Canard.
  (b) P.A. Fürst began the listing of european habitats this year; it's the first step, expected for the end of the year 1996! Contacts have been already taken to obtain opinions from different countries.

5) Report of the treasurer (Christine Rollard)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Post office account</th>
<th>Previous credit</th>
<th>7,507,74 FF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>Subscriptions (4,621 FF)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of bulletins (470 FF)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project &quot;Environment&quot; (40,000 FF)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses</td>
<td>Colloquium in Poland (4,000 FF)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International banking expenses (225,5 FF)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing of bulletins 8 &amp; 9 (3,164 FF)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contracts for the environmental project (19,944.14 FF)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>Previous credit</td>
<td>1,268,30 FF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts</td>
<td>2,216,90 FF (subscriptions, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses</td>
<td>2,752,80 FF (stationary, etc.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>= 732,40 FF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>= 25,265,10 FF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL = 25,997,50 FF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expenses anticipated for the environmental project: - 18,055.86 FF

6) Elections of four new members of council

Elected or re-elected: Alain CANARD (France)
                  Marie-Louise CELERIER (France)
                  Bozidar CURCIC (Yugoslavia)
                  Christine ROLLARD (France)

The composition of the council is now as follows: Baert, Bartosh, Canard, Cantarella, Célérier, Curcic, Emerit, Fürst, Haupt, Rollard, Stockmann, Villepoux.
7) Next colloquium
After recalling that the next European colloquium would be held in Edinburgh (Scotland), in 1997, and the next international in Chicago (U.S.A.), in 1998, the possibilities announced for 1999 and beyond, were:
- Denmark (Soren TOFT)
- Hungary (Ferenc SAMU)
- Slovakia (Peter GAJDOS).
Propositions to be discussed in Edinburgh.

8) Prize for the best poster
Four posters were in competition. The jury (5 persons) was composed of the present members of the council plus the colloquium organizer. Two posters were judged to be joint winners. It was therefore decided to award two prizes, corresponding to half the total sum (500FF each).
The congratulations went to Maciej Bartos (male pedipalps of a Pholcidae), and Pawel Szymkowiak (on a rare European spider).

9) Miscellaneous
The amount of the minimum contribution for the moral person (200FF) and for supporting members (400FF) was discussed.
Post cards for some absent members were put into circulation for signature.
Marek Zabka drew up a short balance-sheet of the colloquium.
Finally, Pierre-Alain Fürst closed the meeting by thanking all the participants and the organizers.

Report of the General Meeting
SCOTLAND - 1997

16th July 1997
Edinburgh (Scotland)

1) The president, Alain CANARD, opens the meeting at 19.13pm. He welcomes everybody (40 persons are present). He apologizes for the fact that the report of the last general assembly held at Siedlce (Poland) in 1996, was not ready in time and could not be sent to the members before the meeting. Copies laid all day at the registration desk for those who wanted to read the report before the general meeting. This report was approved but for 3 abstentions.

2) The report of the president was approved unanimously.

3) The treasurer, Christine Rollard, gives a report on the finances of the Society.

Post office account
Previous credit = 7209.24 FF
Receipts
Subscriptions (10 276 FF)
Purchases of bulletins (38,50 FF)
Expenses
Colloquium in Edinburgh (4000 FF)
International transfer expenses (531,50 FF)
Stationery/Overheads (2632,08 FF)
= 10 560,16 FF
Cash
Previous credit = 732,40 FF
Receipts = 1775 FF (subscriptions, ...)
Expenses = 2079,50 FF (paper-making, ...)
= 427,90 FF
TOTAL = 10 988,06 FF

Expenses anticipated (next bulletin, ...): = 3500 FF

The great difference between the '96 and the '97 balance is due to the fact that in the balance of this year the environmental project was not taken into account as Society-money.
The report is approved unanimously.

4) Adhesions
The following people wanted to become members of the Society:
Yann EVENOU (France) - Gabriele GLÜCK (Deutschland) - Elke JANTSCHER (Austria) - Carola MEIERROSE (Portugal) - Stanislav PEKAR (Czech Republic)
As there were no objections from the assembly, these new members were accepted unanimously as such.
5) Regulation about the candidates as council-member

With every election of new council members the council faces problems with the introduced candidates. Often one or more of the members proposing their candidate are not known by the majority of the members or never showed up during a meeting of the council. That results often in the council not reaching the quota to have the power to take decisions. Some-thing must change in the way members are proposed as candidates for the council.

A new article should be added in the rules: the council tries to find members (good candidates) willing to accept to propose their candidate for becoming a member of the council. Of course, everybody can go on putting his candidate but the council finally nominates (suggests to the members to vote for) 4 members ready to work as an active council member. The assembly approved unanimously with the explicit conditions that the candidates proposed by the council agree with their nomination and that the list of candidates should be longer than the number of council members

6) The next colloquium

There were two candidates for organizing the next colloquium in 1999. Peter Gajdos proposes Sarajevo (Bosnia), a beautful city in the Tatra mountains. The Belgian Arachnological Society (Arabel) was the second candidate for organizing the colloquium either in Ghent or Brussels.

As 21 members voted for Slovakia and 15 for Belgium, the 1999 colloquium will be held in Sarajevo (Bosnia).

They proposed the period between 5 and 9 July. After an entangled discussion (votes: 20 for later than first week and 30 agreed with the first week) the organiser will try to delay the date to the third week of July. The Proceedings will be published as a supplement of their Journal of Ecology/Entomology.

7) Miscellaneous

- List of european spiders

Alain Canard is preparing a list of European spiders. Therefore he asks to receive a list of spiders from each country. A country could be formed with a representative for each country. The attention was drawn on the existence of species lists on internet.

It becomes essential to have a list of the species of Arachnida (excluded Acarina). Partial lists exist for certain groups, or for certain areas, they pose some problems for others, but a general work on Europe or all the West-palearctic area does not exist, and it would be useful to carry it out. A reasonable expiry appears me to be its realization in two years, i.e. for next European Colloquium.

Our competences are, either of a geographical nature or of a systematic nature. Some among us can indicate the species of their country or of their area, others can specify the species of a group of families or a family.

The procedure could be the following one:
- for the spiders: from a list, already carried out, obtained by means of the consultation of the general catalogues and some regional or national lists (Alain Canard), the members of the Society agreeing to take part in the project will be able to modify this list according to their knowledge (geographical and/or systematic) and according to their availabilities.
- for the other groups: specialists in each group will be solicited to draw up these lists.

Some among us already published lists or have some which are still new. Consequently, it should not thus be complicated to conclude this work. Problems of systematic arise and there are litigations on interpretations. We will pose these problems but we will leave to the specialists the pleasure of solving them. In order to not forget any collaboration, we will be able to ask by a questionnaire which of the arachnologists ready to join with this work. All the participants in the program will be quoted and their opinions taken into account.

The list of species are the first essential elements for the realization of works of identification or of cartography, let us consider that it is a first stage in this way.

---

ANNEXE :

A PROPOS DE LA DISCUSSION SUR LES POSSIBILITES
DE PUBLICATIONS DE LA SOCIETE...

Le conseil de la Société avait envisagé 3 sortes de publications possibles :
- un bulletin scientifique "classique"
- l'édition annuelle des comptes-rendus de congrès uniquement;
- la publication de données faunistiques uniquement.

L'idée de ne publier, sous le nom de la société, que les comptes-rendus de colloques, soit une fois par année, ne fait pas l'unanimité. L'investissement de temps réalisé pour cette entreprise (recherche de sponsors, rédactions, correction) pourrait être trop grand par rapport au résultat. De plus une question se pose sur l'homogénéité des articles présentés - certains ayant la figure d'articles de revue, d'autres ayant seulement pour but l'indiquer l'objet d'une recherche en cours. Or tous doivent être publiés.

La publication des données faunistiques est bien reconnue comme un réel problème, non seulement au niveau des possibilités de publications qui sont très restreintes, mais aussi en ce qui concerne la pertinence de ces dénominations. Mais les physiologistes, biochimistes, éthologues, ... sont moins sensibles (évidemment) à cet aspect des choses. De plus, plusieurs centres nationaux n'occupent déjà de ces...
Écophysiologie de deux espèces de mygales du genre Brachypelma et de leurs hybrides.

Maitrise de Biologie des Populations et des Écosystèmes (Laboratoire d’Écologie - Université PARIS VI) sous la direction de Marie-Louise CELERIER.


Considérant la consommation d’oxygène comme reflétant le niveau métabolique des animaux, nous l’avons utilisée pour différencier les deux espèces. Nous avons alors, par des mesures de respirométrie, évalué l’intensité respiratoire de ces animaux.

L’IR de B. albopilosa semble très différente de celle de B. vagans et des hybrides, toutefois B. vagans et les hybrides ont des IR semblables. Il semble donc que l’on puisse, au niveau physiologique, différencier ces deux “espèces”. Cependant, l’interfécondité et l’absence de données de terrain, nous empêchent de conclure quant à leur statut taxonomique. Nous avons néanmoins émis l’hypothèse que les deux espèces étaient en cours de spéciation amis que les barrières reproductives n’étaient pas encore installées.

Nous avons constaté, chez ces animaux, un faible niveau métabolique par rapport aux autres poikilothermes de même masse. En reprenant les données de la littérature, nous avons tenté de replacer cette caractéristique dans un contexte écologique et évolutif. En effet, il parait possible de relier le niveau métabolique d’une espèce à son histoire évolutive et, peut-être, sa place dans les communautés terrestres. Cette démarche nous a amenés à définir deux types de stratégies de réponses aux variations environnementales : Résistance et Ajustement.

Hos TRAN QUOC (1997) - Le processus d’essaimage des araignées et ses aspects écologiques.

Mémoire de Maîtrise de Biologie des populations et des écosystèmes (Université Pierre et Marie Curie, Paris VI) sous la direction de Mme M.-L. CELERIER.

Plan

Introduction
1. La dispersion des araignées
   1) Fonction de la dispersion
   2) Prospection de l’habitat
2. L’essaimage
   1) Qu’est-ce que l’essaimage?
      1.1) Les araignées qui peuvent essaimer
      1.2) Mécanisme du phénomène
   2) L’essaimage : une explication de la distribution des araignées
      2.1) Exemples de distribution insulaire
      2.2) Dispersion des espèces tropicales
      2.3) Distribution spatiale des araignées (Lycosidae, Linyphiidae) dans les systèmes agraires
   3) Limites
III - Facteurs possibles déclenchant l'essaimage

1) Facteurs abiotiques
   1.1) Température
   1.2) Humidité
   1.3) Vent
   1.4) Lumière

2) Facteurs biotiques

IV - Autres aspects écologiques et évolutifs, en vue d'une application agro-écosystémique

1) Relation dispersion-habitat
2) Les araignées et le contrôle biologique
3) Limites

Conclusion


Diplôme d'études approfondies : Interactions toxiques dans les écosystèmes et biotechnologie liées aux toxines (Université PARIS 7 - Denis Diderot, École Supérieure de Physique et de Chimie Industrielles sous la direction de Mme M.-L. CELERIÉR et Mr M. RHOLAM.

Résumé

Les venins de plusieurs espèces de mygales du genre Brachypelma (B. vagans, B. albopilosa) ont été analysés par des méthodes physico-chimiques afin de purifier et d'isoler les composants actifs. Les tests de toxicité des fractions, obtenus par filtration du venin de B. vagans et B. albopilosa sur tamis moléculaire, ont révélé une activité létale chez la souris (Mus domesticus) et paralytique chez le grillon (Gryllus bimaculatus). Cette toxicité est due aux composés de bas poids moléculaire (inférieur à 5000 Da).

Ces fractions toxiques ont subi une deuxième étape de purification par chromatographie en phase inverse. Les tests de toxicité chez la souris révèlent principalement deux pics toxiques chez B. vagans et un seul chez B. albopilosa. Leurs poids moléculaires, obtenus par spectrométrie de masse, sont de l'ordre de 4500 Da.

L'ensemble des tests de toxicité montre que les venins de B. vagans et de B. albopilosa présentent des différences au niveau de la nature et du nombre des composés actifs.

Mots clés : Araignée, Mygale, Brachypelma, Venin, Purification, Toxicité, Chromatographie, Spectrométrie de masse.

Summary

Venoms of several mygal species of genus Brachypelma (B. vagans, B. albopilosa) have been analysed by physico-chemical methods in order to purify and identify active components.

Toxicity tests of the fractions resulting from the gel filtration of B. vagans and B. albopilosa venoms show an activity which is a lethal one in mice (Mus domesticus) and a paralytic one in cricket (Gryllus bimaculatus). This toxicity is due to low molecular weight components (less than 5000 Da).

These toxic fractions have been purified one more time by reverse phase high performance liquid chromatography. Toxicity tests in mice essentially show two toxic peaks for B. vagans and only one for B. albopilosa. Their molecular weights, obtained by mass spectrometry, gave a value of about 4500 Da.

Whole toxicity tests show differences on the active components' nature and number depending on whether they come from B. vagans or from B. albopilosa venom.

Keywords: Spider, Tarantula, Brachypelma, Venom, Purification, Toxicity, Chromatography, Mass spectrometry.
This catalogue describes the spider fauna of the Ural Mountains, the borderline between Europe and Asia, and gives much valuable information about the total range of the species. The book is a necessary tool for all arachnologists, especially for European students of the forest zones as well as of arctic and alpine areas.

The last ten years have been characterized by a boom of faunistic works on the spiders in Russia and adjacent territories. The first larger checklist was compiled by Eskov (1988) on Middle Siberia, it was followed by several papers by Marusik with coauthors (1992-1996) on NE Siberia, Yakutia, Sakhalin Area and Altaï. Large areas were covered by the checklists of Buryatia (Danilov) and Khabarovsk Province (Kim & Kurenashikhov). Eskov's (1994) catalogue of North Asian Linyphiidae spiders is a kind predecessor of the present catalogue.

The new catalogue looks like a continuation of the above-mentioned surveys of the Russian spider fauna. But after careful examination this monograph gives much greater impression. First of all it is a separate, independent book, and it is a pleasure to hold such a well edited and produced Russian book, which contains data on 780 spider species (much more than any other publication on similar topic). Unlike some checklists this one was compiled by experts not only in faunistics but also in taxonomy.

While cover of the catalogue is in Russian, whole text of the book, except for short introduction and a few footnote comments, is in English. The structure of catalogue is typical. Spiders are arranged within 28 families, genera within families and species within genera are in alphabetic order. Specific names are followed by reference to illustrations of Ural specimens (if available) and list of records (with references) within the Ural S and distribution besides the study area. Some species reviews include synonyms and misidentifications. The format of catalogue resembles that of Eskov's catalogue of Linyphiidae, but this is more readable. Unlike other checklists, this one has a species index.

The first critical comment is dealing with the cover page, which with a humorous illustration (suitable for a popular publication but not for a scientific one) and with the Russian title in the Cyrillic alphabet, is not attractive or informative.

A few printing errors occur, e.g. Tegenaria domestica - Cosmopolitan; Agyneta conifera - Promiyre, read Primorye; Centricellus, read Centricelus; Leptyphantes vabiskoensis in the text, correctly, L. abiskoensis, in the index.

Some confusion may be caused by the fact that the physiographical regions in the map (pp. 6-7) and in the list of localities (pp. 10-12) are not identical. The regions I (Polar Urals) and II (Cispolurals) of the map have been combined as the region Polar Urals in the list of localities, probably due to missing of records from the region I. Correspondingly the rest of regions are different in the map and list of localities.

Definition of geographical areas is not always clear. It is unclear if Caucasus means countries besides Russia or includes the Russian part of Caucasus. For West-European reader (Russian) Far East and adjacent areas may be problematic, e.g. Far East, S-Far East, N-Far Est, Primorye, Khabarovsk Province; a map indicating these areas, like also W-, S-, C- and E-Siberia and Middle Asia, would be welcome.
By careful checking some mistakes or absence of already known information can be found. While detail data on distribution outside of the Urals is generally given, a part of the range of many species is missing, e.g. _Era cambridgei_ is known in Finland and Great Britain but not listed in distribution. _Pinta uliginosus_ is present in Fennoscandia, not only in Central Europe, same for _Zelotes exiguus_. _Ceratogyna sibiricus_ is recorded from Poland.

There is no reference for East Siberian records of many species, like _Statoda_ (all species except _S. triangulosa_ are known there). Contrary, _Robertus scoticus_ is unknown from _E_ Siberia. Some more comments; _Pachygnatha listeri_ is present in NE Siberia, _Aculepeira ceropis_ is not present in Kamchatka, China and Middle Asia, _Cypherpeira silicolutrix_ is known besides C Siberia also in NE Siberia (or northern Far East), _Pardosa lapponica_ has wider range than Alaska in the Nearctic, _Chonephora nitens_ is known also in Alaska, not only in Canada, _Xysticus bonneti_ is unknown in _N_ Europe.

For several species old and wrong information is given; _Calliopis nocturna_ is not present in the Nearctic and _Hypopusina silbobivata_ in Greenland, _Zelotes apricorum_ and _Z. subterraneus_ do not occur in Russian Far East. _Phteya festiva_ has been recently transferred to _Australasus_. _Euryopsis frontalis_ is not present in Japan but a separate species. The recent limitation of the genus _Achaeaera_ except _S._ is generally given, a part of the range of many species is missing, e.g. _Era cambridgei_ is known in Finland and Great Britain but not listed in distribution. _Pinta uliginosus_ is present in Fennoscandia, not only in Central Europe, same for _Zelotes exiguus_. _Ceratogyna sibiricus_ is recorded from Poland.

Although we have above listed some inaccuracies, normal to catalogues of this nature is given: _Calliopis nocturna_ is not present in the Nearctic and _Hypopusina silbobivata_ in Greenland, _Zelotes apricorum_ and _Z. subterraneus_ do not occur in Russian Far East. _Phteya festiva_ has been recently transferred to _Australasus_. _Euryopsis frontalis_ is not present in Japan but a separate species. The recent limitation of the genus _Achaeaera_ except _S._ is generally given, a part of the range of many species is missing, e.g. _Era cambridgei_ is known in Finland and Great Britain but not listed in distribution. _Pinta uliginosus_ is present in Fennoscandia, not only in Central Europe, same for _Zelotes exiguus_. _Ceratogyna sibiricus_ is recorded from Poland.

For several species old and wrong information is given; _Calliopis nocturna_ is not present in the Nearctic and _Hypopusina silbobivata_ in Greenland, _Zelotes apricorum_ and _Z. subterraneus_ do not occur in Russian Far East. _Phteya festiva_ has been recently transferred to _Australasus_. _Euryopsis frontalis_ is not present in Japan but a separate species. The recent limitation of the genus _Achaeaera_ except _S._ is generally given, a part of the range of many species is missing, e.g. _Era cambridgei_ is known in Finland and Great Britain but not listed in distribution. _Pinta uliginosus_ is present in Fennoscandia, not only in Central Europe, same for _Zelotes exiguus_. _Ceratogyna sibiricus_ is recorded from Poland.

Although we have above listed some inaccuracies, normal to catalogues of this nature is given: _Calliopis nocturna_ is not present in the Nearctic and _Hypopusina silbobivata_ in Greenland, _Zelotes apricorum_ and _Z. subterraneus_ do not occur in Russian Far East. _Phteya festiva_ has been recently transferred to _Australasus_. _Euryopsis frontalis_ is not present in Japan but a separate species. The recent limitation of the genus _Achaeaera_ except _S._ is generally given, a part of the range of many species is missing, e.g. _Era cambridgei_ is known in Finland and Great Britain but not listed in distribution. _Pinta uliginosus_ is present in Fennoscandia, not only in Central Europe, same for _Zelotes exiguus_. _Ceratogyna sibiricus_ is recorded from Poland.

Although we have above listed some inaccuracies, normal to catalogues of this nature is given: _Calliopis nocturna_ is not present in the Nearctic and _Hypopusina silbobivata_ in Greenland, _Zelotes apricorum_ and _Z. subterraneus_ do not occur in Russian Far East. _Phteya festiva_ has been recently transferred to _Australasus_. _Euryopsis frontalis_ is not present in Japan but a separate species. The recent limitation of the genus _Achaeaera_ except _S._ is generally given, a part of the range of many species is missing, e.g. _Era cambridgei_ is known in Finland and Great Britain but not listed in distribution. _Pinta uliginosus_ is present in Fennoscandia, not only in Central Europe, same for _Zelotes exiguus_. _Ceratogyna sibiricus_ is recorded from Poland.

Although we have above listed some inaccuracies, normal to catalogues of this nature is given: _Calliopis nocturna_ is not present in the Nearctic and _Hypopusina silbobivata_ in Greenland, _Zelotes apricorum_ and _Z. subterraneus_ do not occur in Russian Far East. _Phteya festiva_ has been recently transferred to _Australasus_. _Euryopsis frontalis_ is not present in Japan but a separate species. The recent limitation of the genus _Achaeaera_ except _S._ is generally given, a part of the range of many species is missing, e.g. _Era cambridgei_ is known in Finland and Great Britain but not listed in distribution. _Pinta uliginosus_ is present in Fennoscandia, not only in Central Europe, same for _Zelotes exiguus_. _Ceratogyna sibiricus_ is recorded from Poland.

Although we have above listed some inaccuracies, normal to catalogues of this nature is given: _Calliopis nocturna_ is not present in the Nearctic and _Hypopusina silbobivata_ in Greenland, _Zelotes apricorum_ and _Z. subterraneus_ do not occur in Russian Far East. _Phteya festiva_ has been recently transferred to _Australasus_. _Euryopsis frontalis_ is not present in Japan but a separate species. The recent limitation of the genus _Achaeaera_ except _S._ is generally given, a part of the range of many species is missing, e.g. _Era cambridgei_ is known in Finland and Great Britain but not listed in distribution. _Pinta uliginosus_ is present in Fennoscandia, not only in Central Europe, same for _Zelotes exiguus_. _Ceratogyna sibiricus_ is recorded from Poland.

Although we have above listed some inaccuracies, normal to catalogues of this nature is given: _Calliopis nocturna_ is not present in the Nearctic and _Hypopusina silbobivata_ in Greenland, _Zelotes apricorum_ and _Z. subterraneus_ do not occur in Russian Far East. _Phteya festiva_ has been recently transferred to _Australasus_. _Euryopsis frontalis_ is not present in Japan but a separate species. The recent limitation of the genus _Achaeaera_ except _S._ is generally given, a part of the range of many species is missing, e.g. _Era cambridgei_ is known in Finland and Great Britain but not listed in distribution. _Pinta uliginosus_ is present in Fennoscandia, not only in Central Europe, same for _Zelotes exiguus_. _Ceratogyna sibiricus_ is recorded from Poland.


Senckenbergische Naturforschende Gesellschaft
Abteilung Internationaler Schriftentausch / Exchange Department

African Arachnological Society
Sixth Colloquium: Swakopmund, Namibia
19-23 April 1999

Announcement

During our last colloquium in November 1996 it was decided to rename the Research Group for the Study of African Arachnids to something shorter and more appropriate, thus the African Arachnological Society (Afr.A.S.) was born.

It is our pleasure to announce the sixth colloquium. This meeting will be held in Swakopmund, Namibia during the period of 19 - 23 April 1999. As always, the objectives of the forthcoming colloquium will be: the promotion of African non-acarine arachnids studies; the encouragement of cooperation between professional scientists; presentation and discussion of oral and poster presentations; and discussion of current topics and trends.

Venue

The colloquium will be held at the Conference Hall of the recently opened National Marine Aquarium in the town of Swakopmund. The conference hall seats 120 people and is fully equipped with VCR, slide projector, slide to video, overhead projector, video recorder, and audio recording. These will all be operated by a trained technician.

For delegates who did not attend the 1988 Swakopmund colloquium; Swakopmund is a small, seaside resort-town located approximately 450 kilometres west of Windhoek, the capital of Namibia. Swakopmund is an ideal setting for an arachnological colloquium in Namibia as it is close to a wide variety of Namib desert habitats, including: sand dunes; gravel plains; rocky inselbergs; ephemeral rivers; saline streams; and of course the beach. All of these habitats have their unique arachnid communities. Due to the small size of Swakopmund access to the conference hall, shops and hotels/pensions is easily achieved on foot.
The 18th European Colloquium of Arachnology will be held in Slovakia from 12 to 17 July 1999.

The 18th European Colloquium of Arachnology organized by Slovak Academy of Sciences, Institute of Zoology and Institute of Landscape Ecology, Slovak Entomological Society - Arachnological Department and European Arachnological Society will be held in a magnificent area at the foot of the High Tatras mountains.

Accommodation will be provided in Hotel Academis, Stern Lova village. The hotel also offers appropriate rooms for the lecturers. Excursions for scientists and accompanying persons are therefore planned as tours to the mountains and the surrounding areas such as Belianske Tatry, old towns Kezmarok, Leova, a thermal water in Vrbob, rafting on the Dunajec river, as well as more distant sites such as Spis Castle and Kosice.

President - MSc Jaroslav Stanov
Vicepresident - Dr. Peter Gajdos PhDr.
Chairperson of the Organizing Committee - Dr. Zuzana Krumpalova

First Announcement will be distributed in April 1998.

Organizing committee offer to look up some new information on Internet:
http://www.savba.sk/savlast/uzae/arachn.htm

Contact person: Zuzana Krumpalova, Institute of Zoology Slovak Academy of Sciences, Dubravska cesta 9, SK - 942 06 Bratislava, Slovakia.
E-mail: uzacnkr@savba.sk
Fax: ++421-7-378 9757

---

Petr. SIERWALD, Dept Zoology, Field Museum of Natural History, Roosevelt Road at Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60605-9410
E-Mail: p.sierwald@fmnh.org

Arachnologische Gesellschaft - 1st meeting Mainz, GERMANY
(April 24 - 26 1998)
Peter JÄGER, Johannes Gutenberg-Universität, Institut für Zoologie, Postfach 3980, Saarstrasse 21, 55122 Mainz
E-Mail: jaegp000@goofy.zdv.uni-mainz.de
Catalogue provisoire des Araignées de France - 1ère partie

Quel est le but de la revue
Connaissance des Invertébrés ?

Cette revue souhaite faire découvrir des animaux méconnus : araignées, myriapodes, opilions, crustacés, mais aussi des insectes pour lesquels peu de documents existent.

Pour mieux cerner vos centres d'intérêt la revue est découpée en série.

Cet ouvrage a été élaboré durant plusieurs années et comprend plusieurs milliers de références : noms des auteurs, année de publication, titre et référence du journal (ou de l'éditeur). Tous les sujets seront traités : taxonomie, phylogénie, faunistique, zoogéographie, paléontologie, scorpionisme, biologie générale, biochimie, éthologie, anatomie, etc.


This work was elaborated over several years and includes several thousand references: authors, year of publication, title and journal reference (or publisher). All subjects were present: taxonomy, phylogeny, faunistiques, biogeography, scorpionism, general biology, biochemistry, ethology, anatomy, etc.
Les Cahiers de l'Appi
édité par l'Association pour la Promotion
de la Protection des Invertébrés

Sommaire

Éditorial: C'est parti ......................................................... 1
Agenda de l'APPI ............................................................ 2

Dossier
Pourquoi protéger les Invertébrés?

Qui sont les Invertébrés (V. Cherrigaud) ........................................... 3
La vie des Invertébrés (P. Maréchal) ................................................. 24
Pourquoi protéger les Invertébrés ? (P. Maréchal) .................................. 41

Magazine
Menaces sur le Muséum d'histoire naturelle de Rouen ................................ 49
Revue de presse: A Sourcebook for Conservation and Biological Diversity Information ................................................................. 50
La Société herpétologique de France lance un club junior ............................... 51
Glossaire .............................................................................. 52

Pour vous abonner : page 53
Mentions légales : page 2

50 F

Association pour la promotion de la protection des invertébrés
15, rue Mouton-Duvernet
75014 Paris
France
La Société Européenne d'Arachnologie envisage de créer une page sur INTERNET.
Nous souhaitons y intégrer des informations générales ainsi que la liste des membres (qui le désirent). Ceci permettra des échanges profitables à tous au sein de la S.E.A. et entre tous les arachnologistes.

The "Société Européenne d'Arachnologie" plans to create a home-page on the WEB.
We wish to integrate general information on the society as well as a list of members (who wish to be included). This will permit profitable exchanges for everybody within the Society, between all arachnologists.

Formulaire à remplir et à retourner pour la base de données des membres de la S.E.A.
Form to fill in and return for the data base of the members of the S.E.A.

Titre (title):
NOM (NAME):
Prénom (First name):
Adresse (address):
Tel.:
Fax:
Mail:
Spécialités (specialities):

Au cas où vous ne souhaiteriez pas être sur ce site, veuillez nous le faire savoir.
If you do not want to be on this list, please let us know.
Return to:
Secretary of the "Société Européenne d'Arachnologie"
Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle
Laboratoire de Zoologie (Arthropodes)
61, rue Buffon - 75005 PARIS (France)

I would like to become member of the Society:

NAME, First name: ..................................................
Title (Dr, Pr,...): .............................................

Address(es):
Institute: ..................................................................
Laboratory: ...........................................................
University: .............................................................
Street: ...................................................................
Postal number/City: ..................................................
Country: ..................................................................
Phone number: ......................................................
Fax number: ...........................................................
E-Mail: ..................................................................
Telex: ..................................................................

Private address: ......................................................
(optional)
Phone number: ......................................................
Fax number: ...........................................................

My two proposers are: 1) ..........................................
2) .................................................................

Date: .................................................................
Signature: ...........................................................
COTISATION A LA SOCIETE EUROPEENNE D'ARACHNOLOGIE

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE EUROPEAN ARACHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY

La qualité de membre titulaire de la Société est lié au paiement d'une cotisation annuelle.

The statute of titular member of the Society is bound to the payment of an annual subscription.

Membre titulaire non étudiant (non-student titular member) : 100 FF
étudiant (student) : 50 FF
Personne morale (moral person) : 200 FF
Membre bienfaiteur (benefactor member) : minimum 400 FF

(Le frais de transfert sont à la charge du cotisant)
(The transfer costs are taxable to the subscriber)

Bulletin à renvoyer avec le titre de paiement libellé à l'ordre de :
(Order form to return with the payment title drawed to the order at:)
Société Européenne d'Arachnologie
or direct payement on the count number: CCP PARIS 17 585 65 P

NOM (NAME) :
PRENOM (FIRST NAME) :
NATIONALITE (NATIONALITY) :
ADRESSE (ADDRESS) :

MEMBRE (MEMBER) :
non étudiant (non-student)
étudiant (student)
personne morale (moral person)
bienfaiteur (benefactor) (*)

ANNEE DE PAIEMENT (PAYMENT YEAR) :

RAPPEL - RECALL:

Un certain nombre de membres ne sont toujours pas à jour de leurs cotisations. Nous vous rappelons que c'est la seule rentrée financière de la Société. Merci de votre compréhension.

A number of members are still not up to date with their subscriptions. We remind you that they are the only financial support for the Society. Thanks for your understanding.
Questionnaire sur la réalisation d'une Liste européenne (ou Ouest-paléarctique) des arachnides (retour à ?)

Nom : __________________________________________
prénom : _________________________________________

adresse :
________________________________________________


téléphone : télécopie : adresse électronique :

1 - êtes-vous intéressé par le programme ?
□ oui □ non

2 - voulez-vous vous y associer en corrigeant une liste qui vous sera envoyée ?
□ oui □ non

Si oui,

pour quel(s) secteur(s) géographique(s) ? ______________________________

pour quel(s) famille(s) ? ______________________________

Disposez-vous d'un ordinateur de type PC ?
□ oui □ non
Questionnaire on the realization of a European List (or West-palaearctic) Arachnida (return to?)

Name: ____________________________
first name: _________________________
address: ____________________________

telephone: ________________________ telefax: ____________________________
electronic address: __________________

1 - are you interested by the program?
☐ yes  ☐ not

2 - do you want to join with it by correcting a list which will be sent to you?
☐ yes  ☐ not

If so,

geographic area? ____________________________________________

family? ____________________________________________

Do you have a computer of PC type?
☐ yes  ☐ not