

CONTRIBUTION TO THE PHENOLOGY OF 4 LINYPHIIDAE-SPECIES (ARANEAE)*

by H. VAN PRAET**

INTRODUCTION

The phenology and especially the distribution of the year-activity of the Linyphiidae-species was studied by a lot of authors (TRETZEL, 1954 ; POLENEC, 1961 & 1962 ; WILLIAMS, 1962 ; VON BROEN & MORITZ, 1963 ; PEARSON & WHITE, 1964 ; MERRETT, 1969 ; RUSSEL-SMITH & SWANN, 1972 ; SUDD, 1972 ; JOCQUÉ, 1973, etc.).

Phenological conclusions only are allowed when they are based on high numbers of capture.

This paper offers a contribution to the phenology of 4 Linyphiidae-species captured in few numbers till now.

HABITAT, METHOD, PERIOD

Ten pitfall-traps were placed in a marshy meadow (the « *Bourgoyen* » in Drongen, near Ghent) from 15/VI/73 to 21/VI/74.

Sampling periods and corresponding numbers used in the figures :

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4/I-18/I/1974 : 1	19/VI-17/VII/1973 : 14
18/I-1/II/1974 : 2	17/VII-3/VIII/1973 : 15
1/II-15/II/1974 : 3	3/VIII-17/VIII/1973 : 16
15/II-1/III/1974 : 4	17/VIII-31/VIII/1973 : 17
1/III-15/III/1974 : 5	31/VIII-14/IX/1973 : 18
15/III-29/III/1974 : 6	14/IX-28/IX/1973 : 19
29/III-16/IV/1974 : 7	28/IX-12/X/1973 : 20
16/IV-27/IV/1974 : 8	12/X-26/X/1973 : 21
27/IV-10/V/1974 : 9	26/X-9/XI/1973 : 22
10/V-27/V/1974 : 10	9/XI-23/XI/1973 : 23
27/V-7/VI/1974 : 11	23/XI-7/XII/1973 : 24
7/VI-21/VI/1974 : 12	7/XII-21/XII/1973 : 25
15/VI/1973-29/VI/1973 : 13	21/XII/1973-4/I/1974 : 26

PHENOLOGY

Ceratinella brevipes (WESTRING) (fig. A)

The males are active from the end of April to the first half of July. The highest activity is found in the second half of May.

The females are active from the end of April to the second half of August. The highest activity is found in the first half of July.

TRETZEL (1954) : 1 male in June. MERRETT (1969) : males active from March to June (based on 6 individuals), females active from June to August (based on 4 individuals).

Diplocephalus permixtus (O.P.-CAMBRIDGE) (fig. B)

The distribution of the year-activity of males and females is great.

The highest activity of the males is found in the second half of Februari. The highest activity of the females is found in the first half of July.

TRETZEL (1954) : 1 male in July. MERRETT (1969) : 1 male in October, females active from April to June and in November (based on 10 individuals).

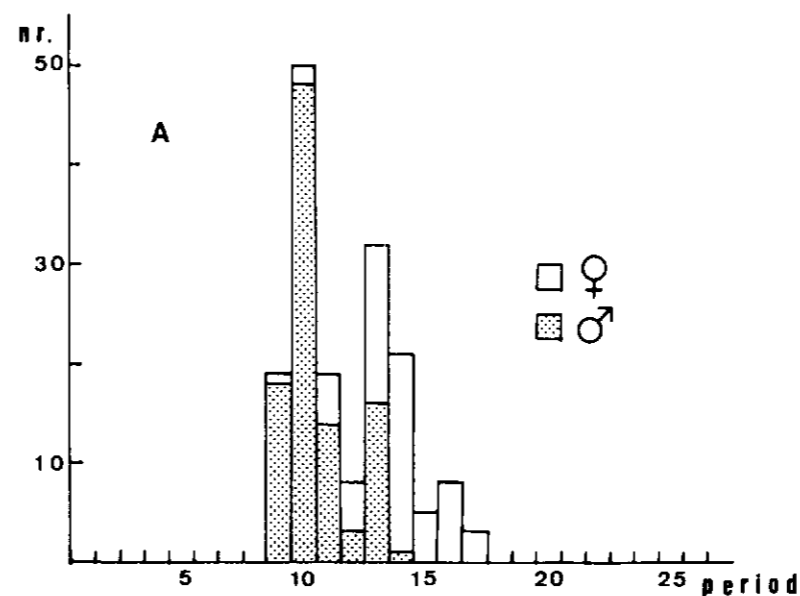


FIG. A. — Distribution of the year-activity of *Ceratinella brevipes* (WESTRING).

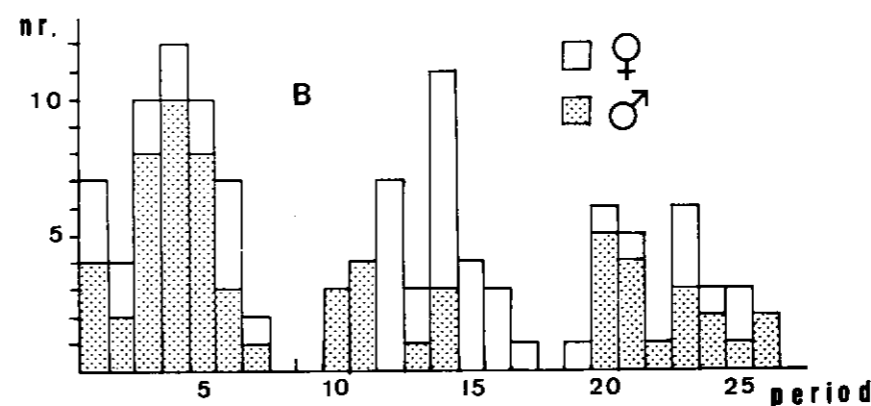


FIG. B. — Distribution of the year-activity of *Diplocephalus permixtus* (O.P.-CAMBRIDGE).

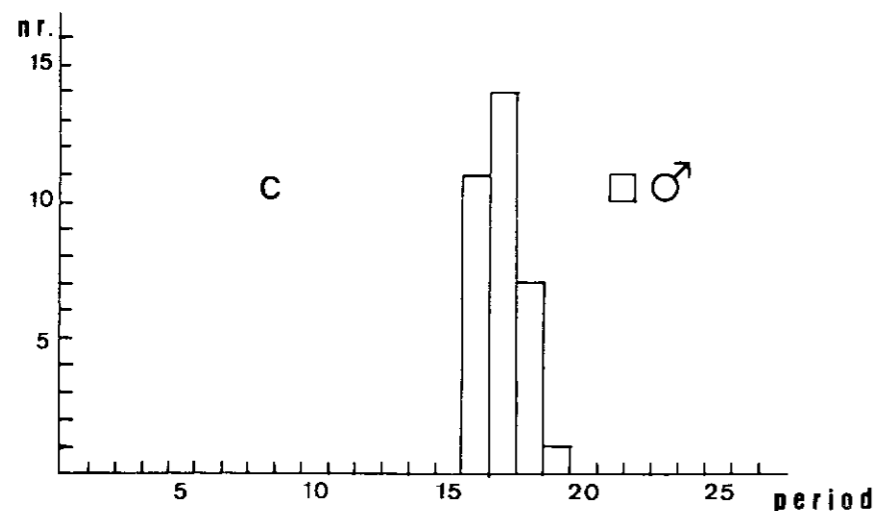


FIG. C. — Distribution of the year-activity of *Allomengea warburtoni* (O.P.-CAMBRIDGE).

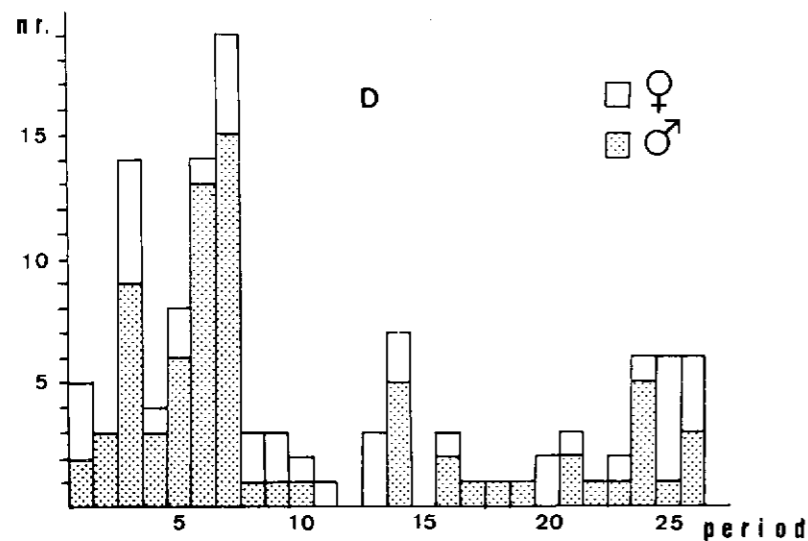


FIG. D. — Distribution of the year-activity of *Lophomma punctatum* (BLACKWALL).

Allomengea warburtoni (O.P.-CAMBRIDGE) (fig. C)

Only a registration of male-activity was found. There was an activity from the first half of August to the middle of September. The highest activity is found in the second half of August.

JOCQUÉ (1973) : males found in August (based on 2 individuals).

Lophomma punctatum (BLACKWALL) (fig. D)

Males and females are active during the whole year.

The highest activity of males is found in the first half of April. The highest activity of females is found in winter.

VON BROEN & MORITZ (1963) : males active in March and April (based on 3 individuals). MERRETT (1969) : males active in March and April, females found from the second half of May to the first half of July (based on 2 individuals).

DISCUSSION

MERRETT (1969) described 4 phenological categories of Linyphiidae :

- 1° males active in winter (November-February) ;
- 2° highest activity of males from February to March or April ;
- 3° males and females active in summer ;
- 4° males and females active during the whole year, without a peak-activity.

Diplocephalus permixtus (O.P.-CAMBRIDGE) and *Lophomma punctatum* (BLACKWALL) fall into the second category. *Ceratinella brevipes* (WESTRING) falls into the third category. The males of *Allomengea warburtoni* (O.P.-CAMBRIDGE) are active at the end of summer.

NOMENCLATURE

The nomenclature of the Linyphiidae-species is based on LOCKET, MILLIDGE & MERRETT (1974).

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CONTRIBUTION TO THE KNOWLEDGE
OF THE ARACHNO- AND ENTOMOFAUNA
OF DIFFERENT WOOD HABITATS*

PART IV

PHENOLOGY OF THE MOST ABUNDANT STAPHYLINIDAE,
PSELAPHIDAE AND CATOPIIDAE

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ABSTRACT

The phenology of some Staphylinidea is discussed. A possible relationship between activity and temperature is made.

INTRODUCTION

In previous parts we gave a theoretical investigation of the pitfall method, a description of the sampled habitats (Maelfait & Baert, 1975) and the general results for the Coleoptera (Baert & Maelfait, 1977). This part will deal with the phenological results of the most caught Staphylinidea (Staphylinidae, Pselaphidae and Catopidae). We also looked for a possible relationship between temperature and the temporal variation of the captures (the activities).

A. STAPHYLINIDAE

1. *Lathrimaeum atrocephalum* (GYLL.) (fig. 1) : This species is known to be a typical wood habitant, although during winter

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