

December 1991–March 1992; 1 male, 6 females—April–July 1992.

This record expands the known range of this species in Europe. After the record of Wozny & Czajka (1985) from southern Poland, Růžička (1994) reported its presence at numerous rock debris localities in the Czech and Slovak Republics. Blick (1991) recorded it for the first time in Germany (Schwarzwald/Black Forest) and France (Vosges) and there have been subsequent records from other parts of Germany. In Central Europe, *B. eumenis* is restricted to rock debris localities and is believed to be a relict of periglacial or early postglacial times. It has yet to be found in the Alps. The extension of the known range in recent years almost certainly indicates an increase in research rather than a spreading of the species. *B. eumenis* might also be present in Britain.

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*Heidloh 8, D-95503 HUMMELTAL, Germany

†Institut fuer Spezielle Zoologie, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena, Erbertstrasse 1, D-07743 JENA, Germany

Bathyphantes eumenis (L. Koch, 1879) First Record in Belgium

by Theo Blick* and Roland Molenda†

First, a brief taxonomic note: the differences and/or synonymies between *Bathyphantes eumenis* (L. Koch, 1879), *B. simillimus* (L. Koch, 1879) and *B. eumenoides* Holm, 1967 are not clear. Wozny & Czajka (1985) regarded all three as one species, *eumenis*, and Platnick accepted this nomenclature in his 1989 and 1993 catalogues. Eskov (1988) rejected all synonymies, but Marusik *et al.* (1993) regarded two species as valid: *eumenis* and *simillimus* (= *eumenoides*). Subsequently, Růžička (1994) has used *simillimus* for the central European records. Here we use the name selected by the first revisers (Wozny & Czajka, 1985)—*Bathyphantes eumenis*—following Platnick and the first German and French records (Blick, 1991).

Bathyphantes eumenis (2 males, 11 females) is here reported for the first time from Belgium. Specimens were collected in a special type of pitfall trap (see Růžička, 1988) set amongst rock debris in the valley of the River Warche, northeast of Malmedy in eastern Belgium. The biotope, north facing and 310 m AMSL, belongs to an azonal insular ecosystem described as 'cold-air-producing rock debris' by Molenda (1996). Special microclimatic conditions have allowed the rare *Betulo carpaticae*–*Sorbetum aucupariae* plant community to flourish (Matzke, 1990). The pitfall traps were in place from April 1991 to July 1992 and were checked every three months. All the specimens of *B. eumenis* were captured in one particular trap at the lowest part of the debris: 5 females—March–July 1991; 1 male—

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