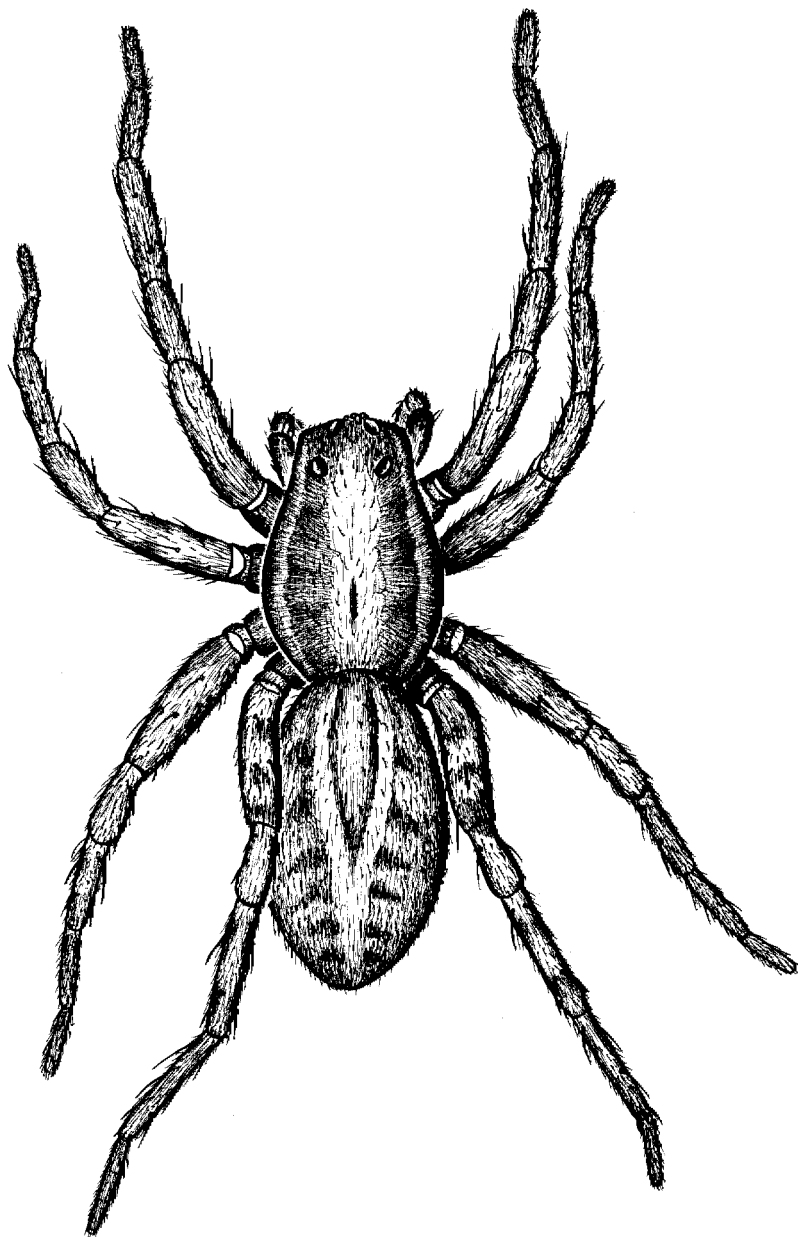


Spiders of the Yukon



Dondale and Redner - Spiders of the Yukon - Frontispiece

FRONTISPIECE. *Schizocosa minnesotensis* (Gertsch), female, a rare lycosid spider found in the Yukon on sagebrush slopes. Body length about 1.2 cm.

Spiders (Araneae) of the Yukon

C.D. DONDALE and J.H. REDNER

Biological Resources Program, Research Branch, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
K.W. Neatby Bldg., Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0C6

YURI M. MARUSIK

Institute for Biological Problems of the North
Russian Academy of Sciences
K. Marx pr. 24, Magadan 685010, Russia

Abstract. Spiders of 297 species are recorded from the Yukon Territory. Another 39 species that occur in adjacent regions and that are expected to occur in the Yukon are also listed. Seventeen percent (50 species) of the 297 Yukon species belong to the arctic zone, 27% (82 species) to the subarctic/alpine zone, and 52% (154 species) to the boreal zone. The remaining 4% (11 species) are associated with no particular zone but are mainly widespread in the western mountains and Central Plains. Most Arctic species are widespread in the Palaearctic region and also occur in East Beringia, or they are associated with Beringia. The ranges of Subarctic/Alpine species tend to fall into the categories of widespread in both the Palaearctic and the Nearctic regions, widespread Nearctic-West Beringian, or Cordilleran. The Boreal species fall mainly into the range categories widespread Holarctic, widespread Nearctic-West Beringian, or widespread Nearctic. Species of the family Erigonidae, comprising small, mainly litter-dwelling spiders, make up one-third of the spider species in the Yukon as a whole and also in the subarctic/alpine and boreal zones, but increase greatly in proportion in the arctic zone.

Résumé. *Les araignées (Araneae) du Yukon.* Il y a 297 espèces connues d'araignées au Yukon. Trente-neuf espèces additionnelles habitent des régions adjacentes et pourraient se retrouver au Yukon. Dix-sept pourcent (50 espèces) des espèces du Yukon habitent la zone arctique, 27% (82 espèces) sont de la zone subarctique/alpine et 52% (154 espèces) vivent dans la zone boréale. Les 4% qui restent (11 espèces) ne sont associées à aucune zone particulière mais sont surtout répandues dans les montagnes de l'ouest et dans les Plaines centrales. La plupart des espèces arctiques sont répandues dans toute la région paléarctique et se retrouvent aussi dans la Bérिंगie orientale ou alors sont associées à la Bérिंगie. Les espèces subarctiques/alpines appartiennent aux catégories suivantes de répartition: espèces répandues dans la région paléarctique et la région néarctique, espèces répandues dans la zone néarctique et dans la Bérिंगie occidentale et espèces cordillériennes. Les espèces boréales ont les répartitions suivantes: zone holarctique, zone néarctique et Bérिंगie occidentale, ou zone néarctique. Les espèces de la famille des Erigonidae, qui sont de petites araignées surtout de litière, constituent le tiers des espèces du Yukon dans son ensemble et des zones subarctique/alpine et boréale, mais elles sont présentes en proportions beaucoup plus considérables dans la zone arctique.

Introduction

Spiders are predatory arachnids that live in many kinds of terrestrial habitats including trees and shrubs, herbs, plant litter, and under or among stones. These habitats are all found in abundance in the Yukon, though no previous publication has made spiders of this Territory its focus. Taxonomic knowledge of northern spiders has lagged behind that of the temperate latitudes, though species lists exist for Alaska (Chamberlin and Ivie 1947; Holm 1960, 1970), Greenland (Braendegaard 1946; Holm 1967), Iceland (Braendegaard 1958), Siberia (Eskov 1985; Koponen and Marusik 1992; Marusik et al. 1992, 1993), and northern Scandinavia (Holm 1945, 1950; Koponen 1977; Hauge 1989). In addition, northern spiders are treated in certain generic revisions and in identification manuals such as those by Dondale and Redner (1978, 1982, 1990) and by Platnick and Dondale (1992). Many problems remain, however, in the identification of northern spiders.

Zoogeographical knowledge of the Yukon Territory's spider fauna is almost non-existent, and little has been published on other northern regions. Koponen (1996) recently compared the known numbers of spider species in the faunas of northern areas, and Marusik (1996) compared the species list from northeastern Siberia with that of Finland. We attempt here, however tentatively, to list and analyze the species known to date from the Yukon. Much remains to be learned regarding the geographical relationships between these species and those of northeastern Asia and regarding Pleistocene refugia and the subsequent movement of spiders to their present ranges.

The species list is based on collections made by many investigators during the past 40 years, when collecting has been concentrated along the Alaska, Klondike, and Dempster Highways. The most intensive collecting was done by the third author and associates in 1993 at Cultus Bay and the nearby mountains in Kluane National Park (61°11'N 138°20'W) and in the vicinity of Carmacks (62°11'N 136°22'W).

The species list treats web-building species (Dictynidae to Hahniidae) first and hunters (Pisauridae to Salticidae) following. The sequence of families follows that of the British Columbia list (West et al. 1984, 1988), and generic and specific names are given alphabetically. Species are numbered for reference elsewhere in the article. A second list consists of species which we believe, on current data, will be found by future collectors in the Yukon.

Annotated List of Species of Araneae Recorded from the Yukon

Range types in this list that refer to East Beringia or West Beringia include species with ranges extending only as far west in Eurasia as the Yenisey River in Siberia (and south to Kamchatka and northern Sakhalin), and only as far east in North America as Chesterfield Inlet, Northwest Territories (and south to northern British Columbia). Species are also categorized as Arctic, Boreal, or Subarctic/Alpine, in accordance with whether they occur mainly in one or another of these zones.

Species marked ** are new records for the Nearctic Region.

Family Dictynidae

Most dictynids use sticky silk emitted from a flat spinning plate called the cribellum in web construction. Their irregular webs are often built at the tips of weeds or twigs, or among stones and plant debris on the ground. Ten species are known from the Yukon.

1. *Arctella lapponica* (Holm) Palaeartic-East Beringian, Arctic
Distribution: Yukon, northwestern Northwest Territories and northern British Columbia; Scandinavia, Mongolia (Eskov 1989b).
Yukon records: Cultus Bay, Kluane L.
Biological information: On tussock tundra and under stones.
2. *Argenna obesa* Emerton Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Yukon to Newfoundland, south to Utah and New Jersey.
Yukon records: S shore, Kluane L.
Biological information: In litter.
3. *Argenna prominula* Tullgren Holarctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Manitoba, south to New Mexico; Scandinavia, northern Siberia.
Yukon records: Carcross; km 82 (North Fork Pass) and 141 Dempster Hwy.; Old Crow; British Mts. (68°54'N 140°23'W); Cultus Bay, Kluane L.; Rat L.; Carmacks.
Biological information: In moss and litter in coniferous woods.
Taxonomic notes: This species was known previously in North America as *A. lorna* Chamberlin and Gertsch (Aitchison-Benell and Dondale 1990).

4. ***Dictyna alaskae* Chamberlin and Ivie** Holarctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Montana; Scandinavia, Siberia (Marusik 1989).
Yukon records: North Fork Pass, Ogilvie Mts.; 100 km E Dawson; Rampart House.
Biological information: On shrubs and trees.
5. ***Dictyna annulipes* (Blackwall)** Holarctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Oregon, Colorado and Virginia; Scandinavia, Siberia.
Yukon records: Several localities northward to Dawson.
Biological information: On shrubs and trees.
6. ***Dictyna brevitarsus* Emerton** Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Arizona and Pennsylvania.
Yukon records: Several localities from southern border to Rampart House.
Biological information: On foliage of coniferous trees.
7. ***Dictyna chitina* Chamberlin and Gertsch** Cordilleran, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Alaska and Yukon, south to southern British Columbia.
Yukon records: Squana L., km 1360 Alaska Hwy.
Biological information: On foliage of coniferous trees.
8. ***Dictyna major* Menge** Holarctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Greenland and Labrador, south to northern California and South Dakota; Europe, Siberia.
Yukon records: Several localities from southern border to Old Crow.
Biological information: On foliage of conifers, herbs, and shrubs.
9. ***Dictyna terranea* Ivie** Western Nearctic, Unassigned to zone
Distribution: Yukon, south to Oregon, Utah and Colorado.
Yukon records: Cultus Bay, Kluane L.; Carmacks.
Biological information: In litter.
10. ***Lathys alberta* Gertsch** Cordilleran-West Beringian,
 Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Alaska and Yukon southwards in the Cordillera to Colorado; Siberia (Marusik 1989).
Yukon records: Many localities northward to Old Crow and km 465 Dempster Hwy.
Biological information: Under stones and plant debris.

Family Amaurobiidae

The amaurobiids are sedentary web builders living in moist dark places such as crevices beneath stones, logs, or loose bark. Most have a cribellum. Only 4 species have been recorded from the Yukon.

11. ***Arctobius agelenoides* (Emerton)** Holarctic, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Alaska to Manitoba, south to southern Alberta; northern Europe, Siberia south to Mongolia (Leech 1972; Eskov 1989b).
Yukon records: North Fork Pass, Ogilvie Mts.
Biological information: Under stones on talus slopes or limestone outcrops.
12. ***Callobius nomeus* (Chamberlin)** Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Labrador, south to northern New Mexico and to Mt. Washington, New Hampshire (Leech 1972).
Yukon records: Along Alaska Hwy. from Lower Post, British Columbia to Watson L.
Biological information: Under stones or logs in coniferous woods.
13. ***Titanoeca nivalis* Simon** Holarctic, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Alaska to Yukon, south to Washington; Europe, Asia.
Yukon records: Cultus Bay, Kluane L.; Carmacks.
Biological information: Under stones.

14. ***Titanoeca silvicola* Chamberlin and Ivie** Holarctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Manitoba, south to Arizona and New Mexico; Scandinavia (Leech 1972), Siberia.
Yukon records: Bluefish Caves.
Biological information: Under stones or logs in dense woods.

Family Theridiidae

These are the comb-footed spiders, so called because the hind tarsi are fitted with a row of stiff serrated setae by means of which the spider can fling loops of sticky silk over a struggling prey; in this way they can subdue even large fierce beetles or wasps. The web is an irregular tangle placed in shrubs and trees or in litter and among stones. Fourteen species are represented in the Yukon.

15. ***Chryso nordica* (Chamberlin and Ivie)** Cordilleran-West Beringian,
Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Alaska to northwestern Northwest Territories, south to California; Siberia.
Yukon records: Carmacks.
Biological information: In litter.
16. ***Enoplognatha intrepida* (Soerensen)** Nearctic, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Alaska to Greenland and northern Manitoba, south to New Mexico and Pennsylvania.
Yukon records: Kluane National Park; 50 km W Dawson; North Fork Pass, Ogilvie Mts.; Old Crow.
Biological information: Under stones and ground debris.
17. ***Euryopis argentea* Emerton** Nearctic-West Beringian, Boreal
Distribution: Yukon to Nova Scotia, south to Oregon and Maryland; Kamchatka (Sytschevskaja 1935).
Yukon records: Mayo.
Biological information: In plant litter.
18. ***Robertus fuscus* (Emerton)** Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Yukon to Newfoundland, south to Wyoming, Michigan, and Maine.
Yukon records: km 17 Canol Rd.; Whitehorse.
Biological information: In plant litter.
19. ***Robertus vigerens* (Chamberlin and Ivie)** Cordilleran, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Alaska south to California and Montana.
Yukon records: Kathleen L., Kluane National Park.
Biological information: Under stones and in moss and plant litter.
20. ***Steatoda albomaculata* (DeGeer)** Holarctic, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Yukon to New Brunswick, south to California, Chiapas, and Connecticut; Europe, Asia.
Yukon records: Kluane National Park; Pelly Crossing; Richardson Mts.
Biological information: In ground debris.
21. ***Theridion aurantium* Emerton** Holarctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Wyoming, Wisconsin, and New York; Karelia, Siberia (Marusik 1989).
Yukon records: Kathleen L.
Biological information: In plant litter in woods.
22. ***Theridion impressum* L. Koch** Palaeartic-East Beringian,
Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Alaska to western Northwest Territories, south to northern Alberta; Europe, Asia.
Yukon records: Kluane National Park; Otter L. (62°30'N 130°25'W); Rampart House.
Biological information: On shrub foliage.
23. ***Theridion montanum* Emerton** Holarctic, Boreal
Distribution: Yukon to Newfoundland, south to Oregon, New Mexico, and Tennessee; Scandinavia (Palmgren 1977), Siberia.

Yukon records: Kathleen L. and Cultus Bay, Kluane National Park.

Biological information: On shrub and tree foliage.

24. ***Theridion ohlerti* Thorell**

Holarctic, Boreal

Distribution: Alaska to Greenland and Newfoundland, south to California and New Mexico; Europe, Asia.

Yukon records: Several localities northward to Old Crow.

Biological information: On foliage of conifers.

25. ***Theridion petraeum* L. Koch**

Holarctic, Subarctic/Alpine

Distribution: Yukon to Newfoundland, south to California and Maine; Europe, Asia.

Yukon records: Cultus Bay, Kluane National Park.

Biological information: Under stones

26. ***Theridion sexpunctatum* Emerton**

Nearctic-West Beringian, Boreal

Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Arizona and North Carolina; Bering Island (Marusik 1989).

Yukon records: Kathleen L.; North Fork Pass, Ogilvie Mts.; Rampart House.

Biological information: On foliage of conifers.

27. ***Thymoites minnesota* Levi**

Nearctic, Boreal

Distribution: Yukon to Nova Scotia, south to Alberta, Minnesota, and Maine.

Yukon records: Old Crow.

Biological information: In plant litter and among stones on limestone outcrops.

28. ***Thymoites oleatus* (L. Koch)**

Holarctic, Subarctic/Alpine

Distribution: Yukon to Greenland, south to British Columbia and Mt. Washington, New Hampshire; Siberia, Kamchatka (Holm 1967).

Yukon records: Sheep Mt., Kluane National Park.

Biological information: Among stones in talus and on tundra.

Taxonomic notes: All of the published references to *T. minnesota* females pertain to *T. oleatus*. Our conclusion is based on the collection of both sexes of *T. minnesota* at a single locality and date, the specimens being deposited in the CNCI. The female of *minnesota* remains undescribed.

Family Linyphiidae

Most spider taxonomists today place these spiders and those of the following family together as the Linyphiidae (sens lat.) in the belief that the Erigonidae comprise a polyphyletic group. We separate the two families here, as most of the species can be readily assigned to one family or the other. The linyphiids build sheet webs, which usually have a mesh of sticky threads above; the mesh precipitates flying and jumping insects on to the sheet, where the spider waits on the underside. Most of the linyphiids live in litter or moss, though 3 of the Boreal species build among the branches of coniferous trees. Thirty-four species are represented in the Yukon.

29. ***Agyneta allosubtilis* Loksa**

Holarctic, Boreal

Distribution: Yukon to Newfoundland, south to Alberta and Maine; Asia.

Yukon records: Cultus Bay, Kluane National Park; Carmacks.

Biological information: In litter.

30. ***Agyneta olivacea* (Emerton)**

Holarctic, Boreal

Distribution: Yukon to Newfoundland, south to southern Alberta and to Mt. Washington, New Hampshire; Eurasia (Hippa and Oksala 1985).

Yukon records: North Fork Pass, Ogilvie Mts.; Cultus Bay, Kluane National Park; Carmacks.

Biological information: In shrub litter and alpine tundra mosses.

31. ***Allomengea scopigera* (Grube)**

Palaeartic-East Beringian, Arctic

Distribution: Alaska and Yukon; Europe, Asia.

Yukon records: Cultus Bay and Rat L., Kluane National Park.

Biological information: In litter.

32. ***Bathyphantes brevipes* (Emerton)** Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to California and northern New York.
Yukon records: km 17 Canol Rd.; Otter L. (62°31'N 130°25'W), 1300 m elevation.
Biological information: In tree and shrub litter, under stones.
33. ***Bathyphantes castor* Chamberlin** Cordilleran, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Alaska to Manitoba.
Yukon records: North Fork Pass, Ogilvie Mts.
Biological information: Under stones.
34. ***Bathyphantes crosbyi* (Emerton)** Nearctic, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Alaska to northern New England.
Yukon records: Swede Dome, 13 km W Dawson.
Biological information: Among stones in alpine tundra.
35. ***Bathyphantes eumenis* (L. Koch)** Holarctic, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Alaska to Greenland and Newfoundland, south to Alberta and northern New York; Scandinavia (Palmgren 1975), Siberia (Holm 1970; Tanasevitch 1985).
Yukon records: km 82 (North Fork Pass), 141, 155 and 260 Dempster Hwy.; Mason Hill (67°19'N 137°40'W); Swede Dome, 13 km W Dawson; Old Crow; Cultus Bay, Kluane National Park; Carmacks.
Biological information: In shrub and birch litter, among stones on talus slopes and limestone outcrops.
36. ***Bathyphantes gulkana* Ivie** East-West Beringian, Arctic
Distribution: Alaska, Yukon, and northwestern Northwest Territories; Magadan area south to North Sakhalin.
Yukon records: Cariboo Bar Cr. (67°36'N 140°31'W).
Biological information: On gravel bars in rivers.
37. ***Bathyphantes pallidus* (Banks)** Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Arizona and the Appalachian Mountains of North Carolina.
Yukon records: Kathleen L., Kluane National Park.
Biological information: In plant litter and among stones.
38. ***Bathyphantes simillimus* (L. Koch)** Holarctic, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to northern New York; Siberia, Europe.
Yukon records: Cultus Bay, Kluane National Park; Carmacks.
Biological information: On talus slopes, in litter.
39. ***Estrandia grandaeva* (Keyserling)** Holarctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to northern British Columbia, Tennessee, and North Carolina; Europe, Asia.
Yukon records: North Fork Pass, Ogilvie Mts.; Gravel L.; Otter L.; Kathleen L., Kluane National Park; Old Crow; Rampart House.
Biological information: On coniferous foliage.
40. ***Helophora insignis* (Blackwall)** Holarctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Nova Scotia, south to Connecticut; Europe, Asia.
Yukon records: Carmacks.
Biological information: In litter, under stones.
41. ***Incestophantes duplicatus* (Emerton)** Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to New Brunswick, south to southern Manitoba and Maine.
Yukon records: Cultus Bay, Kluane National Park; Carmacks.
Biological information: In litter, under stones.
42. ***Incestophantes washingtoni* (Zorsch)** Nearctic, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Alaska to Labrador, south to Colorado and northern New England.
Yukon records: North Fork Pass, Ogilvie Mts.; Sulphur L.; Carmacks.
Biological information: In moss and litter.

43. ***Kaestneria anceps* (Kulczyński)** Holarctic, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Alaska to northwestern Northwest Territories, southwards in the Cordillera to Colorado; Kamchatka (Ivie 1969), Siberia east of Yenisey River (Eskov 1988*d*).
Yukon records: North Fork Pass, Ogilvie Mts.
Biological information: In plant litter and among stones.
44. ***Kaestneria pullata* (O. P.-Cambridge)** Holarctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Oregon, Utah, and northern New York; Europe.
Yukon records: Otter L. (62°30'N 130°25'W); Kathleen L., Kluane National Park.
Biological information: In plant litter and among stones.
45. ***Kaestneria rufula* (Hackman)** Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Yukon to Newfoundland, south to northern British Columbia and New Jersey.
Yukon records: North Fork Pass, Ogilvie Mts.; Dragon L. (62°36'N 131°18'W).
Biological information: In moss and plant litter in bogs, more rarely on grass or low shrubs.
46. ***Lepthyphantes alpinus* (Emerton)** Nearctic-West Beringian, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Washington, Colorado, and northern New England; Chukotka Peninsula (Marusik 1991).
Yukon records: North Fork Pass, Ogilvie Mts.; Tagish L.; Carcross; Kluane L.; Firth R.; Old Crow.
Biological information: In plant litter and moss in coniferous and birch woods and on dunes.
47. ***Lepthyphantes calcaratus* (Emerton)** Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Yukon to Newfoundland, south to Montana, Colorado, and northern New England.
Yukon records: km 72 Dempster Hwy.; Tagish L.; Old Crow.
Biological information: In beach debris and shrub litter.
48. ***Lepthyphantes complicatus* (Emerton)** Holarctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Greenland and Newfoundland, south to Washington, Wyoming, and northern New England; Europe, Asia.
Yukon records: Swede Dome, 13 km W Dawson; Carcross; North Fork Pass, Ogilvie Mts.; km 7 Canol Rd.; Cultus Bay, Kluane National Park; Carmacks.
Biological information: In plant litter, moss, and among stones.
49. ***Lepthyphantes zelatus* Zorsch** Cordilleran, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Alaska and Yukon south in the Cordillera to Washington.
Yukon records: Kathleen L.; Sulphur L.; Squana L., km 1360 Alaska Hwy.
Biological information: In moss and leaf litter under shrubs.
50. ***Macrargus multesimus* (O. P.-Cambridge)** Holarctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Nova Scotia, south to Alberta and Connecticut; Europe.
Yukon records: Kluane L.; North Fork Pass, Ogilvie Mts.; Sulphur L.; Swede Dome, 13 km W Dawson.
Biological information: In shrub litter and in moss.
51. ***Meioneta lophophor* (Chamberlin and Ivie)** Western Nearctic, Unassigned to zone
Distribution: Alaska to Saskatchewan, south to Utah.
Yukon records: Carcross; Sheep Mt., Kluane National Park.
Biological information: In moss and plant litter on sagebrush-covered slopes, and on dunes.
52. ***Meioneta maritima* (Emerton)** Nearctic-West Beringian, Arctic
Distribution: Yukon through the Arctic Islands to Greenland; Siberia.
Yukon records: km 155 Dempster Hwy.
Biological information: Among stones in alpine or arctic tundra.
53. ***Microlinyphia impigra* (O. P.-Cambridge)** Holarctic, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Alaska to Ontario, south to Washington and northern New York; western and central Europe.
Yukon records: Firth R.
Biological information: In plant debris.

54. *Microlinyphia pusilla* (Sundevall) Holarctic, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Alaska and Yukon south in the Cordillera to Colorado; Europe, Asia, North Africa (Helsdingen 1970).
Yukon records: Blackstone R., km 148 Dempster Hwy.
Biological information: In deciduous leaf litter.
55. *Microneta viaria* (Blackwall) Holarctic, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Alaska to Nova Scotia, south to New Mexico and Connecticut; Europe, Asia.
Yukon records: km 203 and 260 Dempster Hwy.
Biological information: On talus slopes and in shrub litter.
56. *Neriene radiata* (Walckenaer) Holarctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to California and Florida; Europe, Asia.
Yukon records: Mayo.
Biological information: On shrubs and lower branches of trees.
57. *Oreonetides vaginatus* (Thorell) Holarctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Greenland and Newfoundland, south to Arizona and northern New England; Europe, Asia.
Yukon records: North Fork Pass, Ogilvie Mts.
Biological information: In plant litter in bogs and on alpine tundra.
58. *Pityohyphantes limitaneus* (Emerton) Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Yukon to Newfoundland, south to British Columbia, Ontario and Maine.
Yukon records: Tack L. (67°28'N 139°41'W); Squana L., km 1350 Alaska Hwy.
Biological information: On coniferous foliage.
59. *Pityohyphantes phrygianus* (C.L. Koch) Holarctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Banff, Alberta and southeastern Ontario; Europe, Asia.
Yukon records: Squana L., km 1350 Alaska Hwy.
Biological information: On coniferous foliage.
Taxonomic notes: We resort to the name *phrygianus* for this species after comparison of North American specimens with some from Scandinavia. It is distinct from *P. costatus* (Hentz).
60. *Poecilonea furcata* (Emerton) Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Yukon to New Hampshire.
Yukon records: Cultus Bay, Kluane National Park.
Biological information: In litter.
61. *Poecilonea petrophila* Tanasevitch** East-West Beringian, Arctic
Distribution: Yukon; eastern Siberia (Tanasevitch 1989a).
Yukon records: km 82 (North Fork Pass) and 155 (Windy Pass) Dempster Hwy.
Biological information: Under stones.
62. *Poecilonea variegata* (Blackwall) Holarctic, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Alaska to Washington; Siberia (Tanasevitch 1989a).
Yukon records: Cultus Bay, Kluane National Park.
Biological information: Under stones above treeline.
Taxonomic notes: As Tanasevitch (1989a) has shown, the published records of *P. globosa* (Wider) subsequent to the original description pertain to *P. variegata*.

Family Erigonidae

Sometimes referred to as dwarf spiders, the erigonids rarely exceed 2 mm in body length. The majority are litter dwellers that feed on springtails and similar prey. One hundred and two species, or about a third of all Yukon spider species, are recorded from the Yukon to date, but, because of their obscure lifestyles, small size, and difficulty of identification, many additional species are expected to come to light with further collecting.

63. ***Acartauchenius pilifrons* (L. Koch)** Nearctic-West Beringian, Arctic
Distribution: Alaska to Baffin Island, Northwest Territories; Siberia east of Yenisey River (Eskov 1988d).
Yukon records: km 140 and 155 Dempster Hwy.
Biological information: Under stones above treeline and in arctic tundra.
64. ***Baryphyma kulczynskii* (Eskov)** Holarctic, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Yukon to Newfoundland, south to British Columbia, southern Alberta, northern Ontario, and Maine; Siberia, Japan.
Yukon records: Kluane L.; Firth R.
Biological information: In plant litter.
65. ***Baryphyma trifrons* (O. P.-Cambridge)** Holarctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Nova Scotia and northern New England; Eurasia (Palmgren 1976).
Yukon records: North Fork Pass, Ogilvie Mts.; Otter L.; Rampart House; Old Crow; Gravel L.
Biological information: Found on low shrubs and in plant litter.
66. ***Ceraticelus alticeps* (Fox)** Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Yukon to Newfoundland, south to Georgia.
Yukon records: Swim Lks.
Biological information: In moss and on coniferous foliage.
67. ***Ceraticelus atriceps* (O. P.-Cambridge)** Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Yukon to Newfoundland, south to Washington, Montana, and northern New England.
Yukon records: Kathleen L., Kluane National Park; Gravel L.
Biological information: In plant litter and on coniferous foliage.
68. ***Ceraticelus bulbosus* (Emerton)** Holarctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to southern Ontario and Connecticut; Finland.
Yukon records: Kluane L.; Gravel L.
Biological information: In grass and leaf litter, and in moss.
69. ***Ceraticelus crassiceps* (Chamberlin and Ivie)** Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Labrador, south to Utah and New Mexico.
Yukon records: Sheep-Bullion Plateau, Kluane National Park; Old Crow; Rampart House.
Biological information: On herbs and low shrubs.
70. ***Ceraticelus fissiceps* (O. P.-Cambridge)** Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Yukon to Newfoundland, south to Montana, southern Manitoba, and Georgia.
Yukon records: Kathleen L., Kluane National Park.
Biological information: On low shrubs and herbs.
71. ***Ceraticelus laticeps* (Emerton)** Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Ontario, south to southern Alberta, Nebraska, and Georgia.
Yukon records: Summit L., Richardson Mts. (67°43'N 136°30'W).
Biological information: On herbs and in moss and plant litter.
72. ***Ceratinella alaskana* Chamberlin** Cordilleran, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Alaska, Yukon, western Northwest Territories, northern British Columbia, and Alberta.
Yukon records: North Fork Pass, Ogilvie Mts.
Biological information: In plant litter.
73. ***Ceratinopsis labradorensis* Emerton** Nearctic, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Yukon to Labrador.
Yukon records: km 64, 82 and 141 Dempster Hwy.
Biological information: In moss, in shrub and deciduous tree litter, and on wet tundra.
74. ***Ceratinopsis stativa* (Simon)** Holarctic, Boreal
Distribution: Northern British Columbia and western Northwest Territories to Newfoundland; Europe.
Yukon records: Cultus Bay, Kluane National Park.
Biological information: In moss and litter in bogs and deciduous or mixed woods.

75. ***Cnephalocotes obscurus* (Blackwall)** Holarctic, Boreal
Distribution: Yukon to Quebec; Eurasia west of Ural Mountains.
Yukon records: km 155 Dempster Hwy.
Biological information: In litter and moss.
76. ***Collinsia dentata* Eskov**** East-West Beringian, Arctic
Distribution: Yukon; Siberia.
Yukon records: North Fork Pass, Ogilvie Mts.
Biological information: In litter.
77. ***Collinsia holmgreni* (Thorell)** Holarctic, Arctic
Distribution: Alaska to Greenland, south to Mount Washington, New Hampshire; Iceland, northern Europe, northern Siberia.
Yukon records: km 465 Dempster Hwy.; Trout L. (68°50'N 138°45'W); Herschel Is.; Fish Cr. (69°27'N 140°23'W); Erebia Cr. (67°58'N 136°29'W).
Biological information: In willow litter.
Taxonomic notes: Eskov (1989*d*) rejected synonymy of *Collinsia* with *Halorates*.
78. ***Dactylopiastes video* (Chamberlin and Ivie)** Palaearctic-East Beringian, Arctic
Distribution: Alaska and Yukon; northern Siberia (Eskov 1990*b*).
Yukon records: Old Crow.
Biological information: On pebbly beaches.
79. ***Diplocentria bidentata* (Emerton)** Holarctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Utah, Colorado, and northern New England (Millidge 1984); Eurasia west of Ural Mountains.
Yukon records: North Fork Pass, Ogilvie Mts.; Kathleen L.; km 155 Dempster Hwy.; British Mts. (67°59'N 136°32'W); Richardson Mts. (67°59'N 136°32'W).
Biological information: In plant litter and among stones.
80. ***Diplocentria perplexa* (Chamberlin and Ivie)** Cordilleran, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Yukon and northwestern Northwest Territories south through the Cordillera to Utah (Millidge 1984).
Yukon records: Carcross.
Biological information: In alpine meadows, dunes, and on the ground in spruce-pine woods.
81. ***Diplocentria rectangulata* (Emerton)** Holarctic, Boreal
Distribution: Yukon and northwestern Northwest Territories to Newfoundland, south to British Columbia and northern New England (Millidge 1984); Central Europe.
Yukon records: North Fork Pass, Ogilvie Mts.
Biological information: In plant litter.
82. ***Diplocephalus barbatus* (L. Koch)** Holarctic, Arctic
Distribution: Alaska and northern Northwest Territories including the Arctic islands to northern Greenland; Spitzbergen and arctic coast of Siberia (Eskov 1988*b*).
Yukon records: Herschel Is., Blow R. (68°56'N 137°06'W).
Biological information: On arctic tundra.
83. ***Dismodicus alticeps* Chamberlin and Ivie** Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to British Columbia and northern New England.
Yukon records: Kathleen L.; Old Crow; 22 and 93 km E Dawson.
Biological information: In plant litter.
84. ***Dismodicus bifrons* (Blackwall)** Holarctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska and Yukon to Greenland and Newfoundland, south to Montana and northern New England; Europe, Asia.
Yukon records: North Fork Pass, Ogilvie Mts.; Old Crow.
Biological information: In plant litter.
Taxonomic notes: *D. bifrons* is Holarctic, with the North American form *H. decemoculatus* (Emerton) being accorded subspecific status by Hackman (1954).

85. ***Entelecara sombra* Chamberlin and Ivie** Nearctic-West Beringian, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to British Columbia and northern New England; Siberia.
Yukon records: Old Crow.
Biological information: In litter and among stones.
Taxonomic notes: We regard this species as distinct from the Palearctic species *E. media* Kulczyński; Crawford (1988) is also of this opinion.
86. ***Erigone arctica* (White)** Holarctic, Arctic
Distribution: Alaska to Baffin Is. and Greenland, south to James Bay; northern Europe, Siberia.
Yukon records: Herschel Is.; Vangorda Cr.
Biological information: On tundra.
Taxonomic notes: A number of subspecies have been described, but no subspecific name has been assigned to the Yukon form.
87. ***Erigone arctophylacis* Crosby and Bishop** Nearctic-West Beringian,
 Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Alaska to Baffin Island, south to Washington; Siberia.
Yukon records: North Fork Pass, Ogilvie Mts.; Takhini R. at Alaska Hwy.
Biological information: On alpine tundra vegetation.
88. ***Erigone atra* Blackwall** Holarctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Greenland and Newfoundland, south to British Columbia, Alabama and Virginia; Europe, Asia.
Yukon records: North Fork Pass, Ogilvie Mts.; Dawson; British Mts.
Biological information: In plant litter and among stones.
89. ***Erigone blaesa* Crosby and Bishop** Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Colorado, Arizona, and New Jersey.
Yukon records: 42 km W Whitehorse.
Biological information: In bog litter.
90. ***“Erigone” matanuskae* Chamberlin and Ivie** East Beringian, Unassigned to zone
Distribution: Alaska and Yukon.
Yukon records: Grizzly Cr., km 58 Dempster Hwy.
Taxonomic notes: This species does not belong in the genus *Erigone*, but further study is needed in order to place it properly.
91. ***Erigone psychrophila* Thorell** Holarctic, Arctic
Distribution: Alaska to Greenland and to northern Manitoba; northern Europe, Siberia.
Yukon records: Herschel Is.
Biological information: In tundra litter.
92. ***Erigone tirolensis* L. Koch** Holarctic, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Alaska to Greenland and northern Quebec; European Alps, Asia.
Yukon records: Herschel Is.; km 465 Dempster Hwy.
Biological information: In litter in arctic and alpine tundra.
93. ***Erigone zogographica* Crosby and Bishop** Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Nova Scotia, south to Oregon, Utah, and North Carolina.
Yukon records: Swim Lks.
Biological information: In litter.
94. ***Gnathonarium famelicum* (Keyserling)** Western Nearctic, Unassigned to zone
Distribution: Alaska to Manitoba, south to British Columbia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan.
Yukon records: Sheep Mt., Kluane National Park; North Fork Pass, Ogilvie Mts.; Dawson; Old Crow; Bluefish R. (67°08'N 140°49'W).
Biological information: In plant litter, limestone outcrops, and glacial debris.
95. ***Gonatium crassipalpus* Bryant** Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Nova Scotia, south to Colorado and North Carolina.
Yukon records: Sikianni R. at Alaska Hwy.; North Fork Pass, Ogilvie Mts.

Biological information: In plant litter in coniferous woods.

96. ***Grammonota angusta* Dondale**

Nearctic, Boreal

Distribution: Yukon to Newfoundland, south to British Columbia, South Dakota, and northern New England.

Yukon records: km 17 Canol Road; Gravel L., 93 km E Dawson.

Biological information: On coniferous foliage.

97. ***Hilaira gibbosa* Tanasevitch****

Palaeartic-East Beringian, Arctic

Distribution: Northern Northwest Territories; Siberia (Tanasevitch 1982; Eskov 1988d), Mongolia.

Yukon records: Cultus Bay, Kluane National Park.

Biological information: In litter on tundra.

98. ***Hilaira herniosa* (Thorell)**

Holarctic, Boreal

Distribution: Alaska to Greenland and Newfoundland, south to British Columbia and northern New England; Europe, Siberia (Eskov 1981).

Yukon records: North Fork Pass, Ogilvie Mts.; Carmacks.

Biological information: In plant litter in coniferous woods and on tundra.

99. ***Hilaira incondita* (L. Koch)****

East-West Beringian, Arctic

Distribution: Yukon and northwestern Northwest Territories; northern Siberia (Eskov 1981).

Yukon records: Running R. (68°57'N 137°17'W).

Biological information: In tundra litter.

100. ***Hilaira frigida* (Thorell)**

Palaeartic-East Beringian, Arctic

Distribution: The species *frigida* is Holarctic; the subspecies *H.f. intercepta* (O. P.-Cambridge) occurs in Alaska and Yukon, and in Siberia (Eskov 1981).

Yukon records: North Fork Pass, Ogilvie Mts.; km 140.5, 172, and 465 Dempster Hwy.; Dall Ridge Valley to Fish Cr. (67°59'N 136°32'W); June Cr., near Firth R. (69°13'N 140°05'W); Erebia Cr., on Fish Cr. (67°58'N 136°29'W).

Biological information: In litter on tundra.

101. ***Hilaira mentasta* (Chamberlin and Ivie)**

Nearctic, Boreal

Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland.

Yukon records: Mayo.

Biological information: In litter in bogs and swamps.

Taxonomic notes: Eskov (1981) showed that *H. mentasta* does not belong in the genus *Hilaira* but did not place it elsewhere. Chamberlin and Ivie (1947) described it in "*Erigone*", also incorrect.

102. ***Hilaira sibirica* Eskov****

Palaeartic-East Beringian, Boreal

Distribution: Alaska and Yukon; Siberia (Eskov 1987a).

Yukon records: North Fork Pass, Ogilvie Mts.; km 172 Dempster Hwy.

Biological information: In litter on shrubby tundra.

103. ***Hilaira tatrica* Kulczyński**

Nearctic-West Beringian,
Subarctic/Alpine

Distribution: Alaska to northern Quebec, south to Colorado; northeastern Siberia (Eskov 1981). The species *tatica* occurs in Palaeartic and Nearctic, the subspecies *t. garrina* Chamberlin is Nearctic.

Yukon records: Moose Cr. (63°31'N 137°01'W); Sheep-Bullion Plateau, Kluane National Park.

Biological information: In litter in conifer and willow stands.

104. ***Hilaira vexatrix* (O. P.-Cambridge)**

Nearctic-West Beringian, Arctic

Distribution: Alaska to Greenland; northeastern Siberia (Eskov 1981).

Yukon records: Summit L., Richardson Mts. (67°43'N 136°30'W); Running R. (68°57'N 137°17'W); Herschel Is.

Biological information: In tundra litter.

105. ***Horcotes quadricristatus* (Emerton)**

Nearctic, Subarctic/Alpine

Distribution: Yukon to Labrador, south to British Columbia and northern New England.

Yukon records: km 64 Dempster Hwy.; Old Crow; June Cr. delta (69°09'N 140°10'W).

Biological information: In litter in willow clumps and on tundra, and in limestone outcrops.

106. ***Hybauchenidium aquilonare* (L. Koch)** Palaeartic-East Beringian, Arctic
Distribution: Alaska to Chesterfield Inlet, Northwest Territories; Siberia (Holm 1973).
Yukon records: km 465 Dempster Hwy.; Herschel Is.
Biological information: In shrub litter on tundra.
107. ***Hybauchenidium gibbosum* (Soerensen)** Nearctic-West Beringian,
 Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Alaska to Greenland and Newfoundland, south to Utah and northern New England;
 Siberia east of Kolyma River.
Yukon records: Christmas Bay, Kluane L.
Biological information: In moss and plant litter in meadows and bogs.
108. ***Hybauchenidium prodigialis* (Holm)**** Palaeartic-East Beringian,
 Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Northwestern Northwest Territories; Scandinavia, northern Siberia.
Yukon records: Cultus Bay, Kluane National Park.
Biological information: In litter on tundra.
109. ***Hypomma nordlandica* Chamberlin and Ivie** Cordilleran, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Alaska, Yukon, and western Northwest Territories.
Yukon records: North Fork Pass, Ogilvie Mts.; Loon L. (60°02'N 127°35'W).
Biological information: In litter.
110. ***Hypomma subarctica* Chamberlin and Ivie** Cordilleran, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Alaska, Yukon, northwestern Northwest Territories, and northern British Columbia.
Yukon records: Kluane L.; Old Crow; Rampart House.
Biological information: In shrub litter.
111. ***Hypselistes florens* (O. P.-Cambridge)** Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Nova Scotia, south to British Columbia and North Carolina. The British record
 of earlier literature is not accepted by Merrett et al. (1985).
Yukon records: Swim Lks.; North Fork Pass, Ogilvie Mts.; Gravel L., 93 km E Dawson; Rampart House.
Biological information: On herbs and shrubs, under stones, and on foliage of coniferous trees.
112. ***Hypselistes semiflavus* (L. Koch)** Palaeartic-East Beringian, Arctic
Distribution: Yukon; Siberia (Holm 1973).
Yukon records: North Fork Pass, Ogilvie Mts.; Dawson, 350 m elevation; Old Crow; km 141 and
 465 Dempster Hwy.
Biological information: In shrub litter in wet tundra.
Taxonomic notes: We base our identification on Holm's (1973) and Marusik and Leech's (1993)
 illustrations.
113. ***Islandiana cristata* Eskov**** Palaeartic-East Beringian, Arctic
Distribution: Yukon; Siberia (Eskov 1987*b*, 1988*d*).
Yukon records: North Fork Pass, Ogilvie Mts.; British Mts. (68°54'N 140°23'W; 69°13'N 140°05'W).
Biological information: In tundra litter.
114. ***Islandiana falsifica* (Keyserling)** Palaeartic-East Beringian, Arctic
Distribution: Alaska to northwestern Northwest Territories and northern British Columbia; Scan-
 dinavia.
Yukon records: "Sunday Mt.", British Mts., 950 m elevation; North Fork Pass, Ogilvie Mts.
Biological information: In tundra litter.
115. ***Islandiana princeps* Braendegaard** Nearctic, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Alaska to Greenland and Newfoundland, south to Utah, Colorado, and northern New
 England; [and Iceland].
Yukon records: 42 km W Whitehorse.
Biological information: In leaf litter.
116. ***Ivielum sibiricum* Eskov**** Palaeartic-East Beringian, Arctic
Distribution: Yukon; Siberia.

Yukon records: Cultus Bay, Kluane National Park.

Biological information: In moss and litter.

117. ***Maso sundevalli* (Westring)**

Holarctic, Boreal

Distribution: Yukon to Newfoundland, south to northern British Columbia, Tennessee, and North Carolina; Europe, Asia.

Yukon records: Kathleen L., Kluane National Park; Cultus Bay and Christmas Bay, Kluane National Park; Takhini R. bridge.

Biological information: In plant litter in meadows and mixed woods.

118. ***Mecynargus borealis* (Jackson)**

Holarctic, Arctic

Distribution: Yukon to Greenland, south to Labrador; Scandinavia (Palmgren 1976), Siberia (Eskov 1988c).

Yukon records: km 465 Dempster Hwy.

Biological information: In leaf litter.

119. ***Mecynargus monticola* (Holm)**

Palaeartic-East Beringian,
Subarctic/Alpine

Distribution: Yukon, northwestern Northwest Territories, and northern British Columbia; Scandinavia, Siberia.

Yukon records: km 465 Dempster Hwy.; British Mts. (68°54'N 140°23'W).

Biological information: In moss and grass tussocks.

120. ***Mecynargus paetulus* (O. P.-Cambridge)**

Holarctic, Arctic

Distribution: Alaska, Yukon, and northern British Columbia to Greenland, northern Manitoba, and James Bay, Ontario; Scandinavia.

Yukon records: Kluane L. and Sheep-Bullion Plateau, Kluane National Park; Takhini Hot Springs; km 82 and 465 Dempster Hwy.; Richardson Mts.; British Mts.; Herschel Is.

Biological information: In litter.

121. ***Mecynargus sphagnicolus* (Holm)****

Holarctic, Arctic

Distribution: Yukon, northwestern Northwest Territories, and Greenland; Scandinavia.

Yukon records: km 465 Dempster Hwy.

Biological information: In tundra litter.

122. ***Mecynargus tungusicus* Eskov****

Holarctic, Subarctic/Alpine

Distribution: Yukon; Siberia, northern China (Eskov 1988d).

Yukon records: Eagle R.; km 155 Dempster Hwy.

Biological information: In litter in coniferous woods and on tundra.

123. ***Pelecopsis mengei* (Simon)**

Holarctic, Boreal

Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Connecticut and Massachusetts; Europe.

Yukon records: Kathleen L. and Sheep Mt., Kluane National Park; km 82 and 465 Dempster Hwy.; Old Crow; British Mts.

Biological information: In plant litter and among stones.

124. ***Perregrinus deformis* Tanasevitch****

Holarctic, Subarctic/Alpine

Distribution: Yukon and northwestern Northwest Territories to Quebec; Scandinavia, Siberia east of Ural Mountains (Eskov 1988d), Mongolia (Eskov 1989b).

Yukon records: North Fork Pass, Ogilvie Mts.; Vangorda Cr. (62°13'N 133°25'W); Kluane L.; Fish Cr., Richardson Mts.

Biological information: In litter.

125. ***Perro polaris* Eskov****

East-West Beringian, Arctic

Distribution: Yukon and northwestern Northwest Territories; northern Siberia (Eskov 1986).

Yukon records: Old Crow; Herschel Is.

Biological information: In litter on stream bank in tundra.

126. ***Pocadicnemis americana* Millidge**

Nearctic, Boreal

Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Utah and Connecticut.

Yukon records: Cultus Bay and Sheep Mt., Kluane National Park.

Biological information: In litter.

127. ***Procerocymbium sibiricum* Eskov**** Palaeartic-East Beringian, Arctic
Distribution: Yukon; Siberia (Eskov 1989a).
Yukon records: Eagle R.
Biological information: In moss and litter in spruce bog and in alpine tundra.
128. ***Saloca strandi* (Sytschevskaya)**** Palaeartic-East Beringian,
 Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Yukon; Siberia.
Yukon records: Cultus Bay and Rat L., Kluane National Park.
Biological information: In litter.
129. ***Satilatlas carens* Millidge** Western Nearctic, Unassigned to zone
Distribution: Yukon to Saskatchewan.
Yukon records: Kluane L.; 30 km W Whitehorse.
Biological information: In plant litter.
130. ***Satilatlas gertschi* Millidge** Cordilleran, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Yukon to Alberta.
Yukon records: Sheep-Bullion Plateau, Kluane National Park; km 82 and 155 (Windy Pass) and 465
 Dempster Hwy.
Biological information: In shrub litter.
131. ***Savignia birostrum* (Chamberlin and Ivie)** Palaeartic-East Beringian, Arctic
Distribution: Alaska and Yukon; Siberia (Marusik 1988; Eskov 1988b).
Yukon records: Old Crow; km 172 Dempster Hwy.
Biological information: In plant litter on tundra.
132. ***Sciastes dubius* (Hackman)** Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Yukon to Newfoundland, south to southern Manitoba.
Yukon records: Carmacks.
Biological information: Among sedges.
133. ***Sciastes truncatus* (Emerton)** Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Wyoming and Massachusetts.
Yukon records: W of Watson L., British Columbia.
Biological information: In plant litter and under stones.
134. ***Scotinotylus alienus* (Kulczyński)** Holarctic, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Alaska, Yukon, and Banff, Alberta to Greenland; Siberia, Kamchatka (Millidge 1981).
Yukon records: North Fork Pass, Ogilvie Mts.
Biological information: Under stones.
135. ***Scotinotylus alpinus* (Banks)** Holarctic, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Alaska to Greenland and eastern Quebec, south to Colorado and Mount Washington,
 New Hampshire; Mongolia, eastern Siberia (Eskov 1989c).
Yukon records: Swede Dome; Dawson; W of Watson L.; North Fork Pass, Ogilvie Mts.; Gravel L.;
 km 465 Dempster Hwy.
Biological information: Among stones.
136. ***Scotinotylus bodenburgi* (Chamberlin and Ivie)** East Beringian, Unassigned to zone
Distribution: Alaska, Yukon.
Yukon records: Cultus Bay, Kluane National Park.
Biological information: Under stones.
137. ***Scotinotylus majesticus* (Chamberlin and Ivie)** Cordilleran, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Alaska and Yukon southward in the Cordillera to Colorado.
Yukon records: Dawson; Swede Dome; North Fork Pass, Ogilvie Mts.; Cultus Bay and Sheep Mt.,
 Kluane National Park.
Biological information: Among stones.

138. *Scotinotylus protervus* (L. Koch) Palaeartic-East Beringian, Arctic
Distribution: Alaska, Yukon, and northern British Columbia (Summit Lake); Siberia (Millidge 1981).
Yukon records: Swede Dome; Sheep Mt., Kluane National Park; km 82 and 465 Dempster Hwy.; Richardson Mts., 1000 m elevation.
Biological information: Among stones.
139. *Scotinotylus sacer* (Crosby) Holarctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Greenland and Newfoundland, south to Oregon and Wyoming; Siberia.
Yukon records: Kluane National Park; Carcross; km 220 Dempster Hwy.
Biological information: In bog litter.
140. *Semjicicola convexus* (Holm) East-West Beringian, Arctic
Distribution: Alaska and Yukon; eastern Asia.
Yukon records: Cultus Bay, Kluane National Park; Herschel Is.
Biological information: In tundra litter.
141. *Silometopoides pampia* (Chamberlin) Nearctic-West Beringian, Arctic
Distribution: Alaska through the Arctic Islands of northern Canada to Ellesmere Island, Northwest Territories, south to northern British Columbia; Mongolia, Siberia (Eskov 1985, 1989b, 1990a).
Yukon records: Herschel Is.; km 465 Dempster Hwy.
Biological information: Under stones.
142. *Sisicottus montanus* (Emerton) Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Washington, Utah, Colorado, and northern New England.
Yukon records: Kluane L.; km 82 and 220 Dempster Hwy.
Biological information: In litter.
143. *Sisicottus nesides* (Chamberlin) Cordilleran, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Alaska south in the Cordillera to Oregon.
Yukon records: Kathleen L.
Biological information: In litter.
Taxonomic notes: We regard *nesides* as a valid species rather than a subspecies of *S. montanus* (Emerton).
144. *Sisis rotundus* (Emerton) Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Washington and southern Manitoba.
Yukon records: Cultus Bay, Kluane National Park.
Biological information: In moss.
145. *Soucron arenarius* (Emerton) Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Yukon to Nova Scotia, south to British Columbia and southern Alberta.
Yukon records: Takhini R.
Biological information: On marshy ground.
146. *Soudinus canaliculatus* (Emerton) Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Yukon to Newfoundland, south to Colorado.
Yukon records: Kluane L.; Teal L., British Mts. (68°54'N 140°23'W).
Biological information: In alder and shrub litter.
147. *Tapinocyba matanuskae* Chamberlin and Ivie Cordilleran, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Alaska to northwestern Northwest Territories.
Yukon records: km 72 Dempster Hwy.; Vangorda Cr.
Biological information: In litter and low shrubs.
Taxonomic notes: We regard *matanuskae* as a valid species rather than a subspecies of *T. parva* (Kulczyński).
148. *Tapinocyba minuta* (Emerton) Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Yukon to Newfoundland, south to British Columbia and northern New England.
Yukon records: British Mts. (69°09'N 140°W; 69°10'N 140°18'W; 69°13'N 140°10'W).
Biological information: In litter.

149. *Tapinocyba parva* (Kulczyński) Nearctic-West Beringian,
Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Alaska to Manitoba, south to British Columbia and Alberta; Siberia.
Yukon records: British Mts. (68°54'N 140°23'W).
Biological information: In litter in marshy and grassy areas.
Taxonomic notes: Some authors place this species in *Phlattothratia*.
150. *Tibioplus diversus* (L. Koch) Palaearctic-East Beringian, Arctic
Distribution: Alaska and Yukon; Siberia (Holm 1973).
Yukon records: North Fork Pass, Ogilvie Mts.; Swede Dome; Slims R. delta; Sheep Mt.; Moose Cr. (63°30'N 137°01'W).
Biological information: In litter.
Taxonomic notes: We retain the genus *Tibioplus* in the Erigonidae rather than remove it to the Linyphiidae; our opinion is based on structure of the external genitalia.
151. *Tiso aestivus* (L. Koch) Holarctic, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Yukon and Greenland; Siberia (Tanasevitch 1989b).
Yukon records: Summit L. (67°43'N 136°30'W) and Dall Ridge (67°59'N 136°32'W), Richardson Mts.; Cultus Bay, Kluane National Park.
Biological information: In litter.
152. *Tunagyna debilis* (Banks) Nearctic-West Beringian, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Colorado and the Great Smoky Mountains of Virginia; Siberia east of Yenisey River (Eskov 1988d), Kamchatka (Eskov and Marusik 1991).
Yukon records: Sheep-Bullion Plateau, Kluane National Park.
Biological information: In willow litter.
153. *Typhochraestus pygmaeus* (Soerensen) Nearctic, Arctic
Distribution: Yukon to James Bay, Ontario and Greenland.
Yukon records: Carcross; km 140.5 Dempster Hwy.; June Cr., British Mts. (69°13'N 140°04'W).
Biological information: In litter.
154. *Wabasso cacuminatus* Millidge Nearctic-West Beringian, Boreal
Distribution: Yukon to New Brunswick, south to British Columbia and northern New England; Siberia (Eskov 1988a).
Yukon records: km 17 Canol Rd., 1500 m elevation; Carmacks.
Biological information: In litter in coniferous woods.
155. *Walckenaeria castanea* (Emerton) Nearctic-West Beringian, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Utah, Michigan, and New Jersey (Millidge 1983); Siberia east of Yenisey R. (Eskov 1988d).
Yukon records: km 17 Canol Rd., 1300 m elevation.
Biological information: In litter in grass and under deciduous shrubs.
156. *Walckenaeria clavicornis* (Emerton) Nearctic-West Beringian,
Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Alaska to Greenland, with a record from Mount Washington, New Hampshire; Siberia.
Yukon records: Carmacks.
Biological information: In moss in bogs and heaths.
157. *Walckenaeria communis* (Emerton) Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to California and North Carolina.
Yukon records: Old Crow.
Biological information: On moss and litter in moist coniferous woods, and in lakeshore debris.
158. *Walckenaeria directa* (O.P.-Cambridge) Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Nova Scotia, south to Colorado and Georgia.
Yukon records: Cultus Bay, Kluane National Park.
Biological information: In litter.

159. *Walckenaeria exigua* Millidge Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Western Northwest Territories to Newfoundland, south to Montana and Tennessee.
Yukon records: Carmacks.
Biological information: In litter and moss under shrubs, and on sand dunes.
160. *Walckenaeria fraudatrix* Millidge East-West Beringian, Arctic
Distribution: Alaska and Yukon; Siberia.
Yukon records: km 155 and 465 Dempster Hwy.; Richardson Mts. (66°26'N 135°48'W).
Biological information: Unknown.
161. *Walckenaeria holmi* Millidge Holarctic, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Alaska to Greenland, James Bay, Ontario (and probably Newfoundland), south to Wyoming and northern New York; Scandinavia (Millidge 1983).
Yukon records: North Fork Pass, Ogilvie Mts.; Herschel Is.
Biological information: In moss and among stones in heathland.
162. *Walckenaeria lepida* (Kulczyński) Holarctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Montana and Nova Scotia (Millidge 1983); Scandinavia, Siberia.
Yukon records: Swim Lks.
Biological information: In litter and in low herbaceous or coniferous vegetation.
163. *Walckenaeria spiralis* (Emerton) Nearctic-West Beringian, Boreal
Distribution: Yukon to Newfoundland, south to New Mexico and Georgia; Siberia (Marusik 1989).
Yukon records: km 155 Dempster Hwy.; Old Crow.
Biological information: In moss and litter, herbs and low shrubs.
164. *Zornella cultrigera* (L. Koch) Holarctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Montana and northern New England; Europe.
Yukon records: Carcross; North Fork Pass, Ogilvie Mts.
Biological information: On herbs and rotting vegetation in barrens and coniferous woods.

Family Araneidae

The araneids, together with the tetragnathids (and some groups not found in the Yukon), comprise the orb-weaving spiders. Their two-dimensional wheel-shaped webs of sticky silk are common sights in tropical and temperate regions, but their representation decreases markedly in the north, probably owing to the loss of suitable web attachments. Sixteen species are recorded from the Yukon, most of them inhabitants of trees and shrubs in the boreal zone.

165. *Aculepeira carbonarioides* (Keyserling) Holarctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Mont Jacques Cartier, Quebec and Mount Washington, New Hampshire, south to Utah and Colorado; Scandinavia, Siberia (Levi 1977b).
Yukon records: km 155 Dempster Hwy.; Kluane National Park, 3300 m elevation; Timber Cr., British Mts., 1430 m elevation; Richardson Mts., 1760 m elevation.
Biological information: Between large boulders at high elevations.
166. *Aculepeira packardii* (Thorell) Holarctic, Boreal
Distribution: Yukon to Labrador, south to California, northern Mexico, and Pennsylvania; eastern Siberia, northern China (Levi 1977b).
Yukon records: Swim Lks.; Sheep Mt., Kluane National Park; Dezadeash L., S of Haines Jct.; Old Crow; Firth R.
Biological information: On glacial debris and lower branches of coniferous trees.
167. *Araneus corticarius* (Emerton) Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Nova Scotia, south to central Alberta, northern Indiana, and Connecticut (Levi 1971).
Yukon records: 21 km and 93 km E Dawson; Rampart House.

Biological information: On shrubs and low trees in swamps and bogs. Levi (1971) notes that the range of *corticarius* approximates that of black spruce and larch.

168. *Araneus nordmanni* (Thorell)

Holarctic, Boreal

Distribution: Yukon to Newfoundland, south to Arizona, Texas, and Tennessee; central and northern Europe, Siberia (Levi 1971).

Yukon records: Alaska Hwy. at southern Yukon border.

Biological information: On coniferous trees or among boulders.

169. *Araneus saevus* (L. Koch)

Holarctic, Boreal

Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Oregon, Colorado, and New York; Europe, Siberia (Levi 1971).

Yukon records: km 139 Dempster Hwy.; Carcross.

Biological information: On trees.

170. *Araneus trifolium* (Hentz)

Nearctic, Boreal

Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to California, northern New Mexico, and Alabama (Levi 1971).

Yukon records: 21 km and 93 km E Dawson; Marsh L., km 1400 Alaska Hwy.

Biological information: On shrubs and tall herbs.

171. *Araneus yukon* Levi

East-West Beringian, Arctic

Distribution: Yukon; Siberia (Marusik 1985).

Yukon records: Snag; Firth R., British Mts.; km 141 Dempster Hwy.; 25 km W Burwash Flats, Kluane National Park.

Biological information: Probably found in stunted spruce along creeks (R.E. Leech, in Levi 1971).

172. *Araniella displicata* (Hentz)

Holarctic, Boreal

Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Arizona, Alabama, and North Carolina; Europe (Levi 1974b).

Yukon records: Swim Lks.; Mason Hill (67°19'N 137°40'W).

Biological information: On shrubs and tall herbs.

173. *Cyclosa conica* (Pallas)

Holarctic, Boreal

Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Baja California, southern Illinois, and West Virginia; Europe (Levi 1977a).

Yukon records: Whitehorse; Swim Lks.; Rampart House.

Biological information: On shrubs and lower branches of coniferous trees.

174. *Hypsosinga alberta* Levi

Cordilleran-West Beringian,
Subarctic/Alpine

Distribution: Yukon, northern British Columbia, and Waterton Lakes National Park, Alberta (Levi 1972, 1975); Siberia (Marusik 1985).

Yukon records: Atlin L.

Biological information: On herbs and shrubs.

175. *Hypsosinga groenlandica* Simon

Nearctic, Arctic

Distribution: Yukon to Greenland (Levi 1972, 1975).

Yukon records: North Fork Pass, Ogilvie Mts.; Sheep-Bullion Plateau, Kluane National Park; Herschel Is.

Biological information: Among low plants on tundra.

176. *Hypsosinga pygmaea* (Sundevall)

Holarctic, Boreal

Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Washington, Colorado, and Cuba; Europe, Asia (Levi 1972, 1975; Marusik 1989).

Yukon records: Gravel L., 93 km E Dawson.

Biological information: On herbs and tall grass.

177. *Larinioides cornutus* (Clerck)

Holarctic, Boreal

Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to California, Texas and Panama; northern Europe (Levi 1974b).

Yukon records: McDougall Pass (67°42'N 136°29'W); E of Dawson; Ogilvie R., km 206 Dempster Hwy.; Old Crow.

Biological information: On shrubs and lower parts of trees.

178. *Larinioides patagiatus* (Clerck) Holarctic, Boreal

Distribution: Alaska to Greenland and Newfoundland, south to California, Texas, and North Carolina; Europe, Asia (Levi 1974b).

Yukon records: Dezadeash L., S of Haines Jct.; Marsh L., km 1400 Alaska Hwy.

Biological information: On foliage of coniferous trees.

179. *Metepeira grandiosa* Chamberlin and Ivie Nearctic, Boreal

Distribution: Yukon to Nova Scotia, south to northern Mexico.

Yukon records: L. Laberge; Carmacks; S shore, Kluane L.

Biological information: On shrubs and trees.

180. *Zygiella dispar* (Kulczyński) Nearctic-West Beringian, Boreal

Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to California and the southern extremity of the Appalachian Mountains; Siberia; Kamchatka (Levi 1974a).

Yukon records: Squana L., km 1350 Alaska Hwy.; Gravel L., 93 km E Dawson.

Biological information: On branches of coniferous trees and among boulders.

Family Tetragnathidae

The tetragnathids are long-bodied, long-legged spiders which, like the araneids, build orb webs. Most build in tall grass or in shrubs near water, and their prey is the flying stage of aquatic insects. Only 3 species are represented in the Yukon.

181. *Tetragnatha extensa* (Linn.) Holarctic, Boreal

Distribution: Alaska to Greenland and Newfoundland, south to Washington, Arizona, Michigan, and Maine; Europe, Asia (Levi 1981).

Yukon records: Numerous localities from Long's Cr. (61°54'N 140°14'W) to Old Crow, Fish Cr. (69°27'N 140°23'W), and km 465 Dempster Hwy.

Biological information: On shrubs and tall herbs in moist meadows or on tundra.

182. *Tetragnatha laboriosa* Hentz Nearctic, Boreal

Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Baja California, Florida, and Panama (Levi 1981).

Yukon records: Lone Tree Cr. (60°17'N 132°58'W); Sheep Mt., Kluane National Park.

Biological information: On shrubs and tall herbs in meadows, woods, and bogs.

183. *Tetragnatha versicolor* Walckenaer Nearctic, Boreal

Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Baja California, Florida, Nicaragua, and Cuba (Levi 1981).

Yukon records: Squana L. (km 1360) and Marsh L. (km 1410), Alaska Hwy.; Dragon L. (62° 36'N 131°18'W); Gravel L., 93 km E Dawson; 9 km W Black Fox Cr., Old Crow R.

Biological information: On shrubs and trees.

Family Agelenidae

Called funnel-web spiders because of their flat sheets with a funnel-like tube opening at one side, these spiders capture flying or jumping insects that land on the sheet. A single species is found in the Yukon to date.

184. *Agelenopsis utahana* (Chamberlin and Ivie) Nearctic, Boreal

Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Utah, Colorado, and North Carolina.

Yukon records: Mayo; Tagish L.

Biological information: Among beach stones and on ground in open woods.

Family Hahniidae

These small spiders build delicate sheet webs, in some cases with a funnel retreat, over small depressions on the ground. Four species are represented in the Yukon.

185. *Hahnia cineria* Emerton

Nearctic, Boreal

Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Washington, Utah, Mexico, and Florida.*Yukon records:* North Fork Pass, Ogilvie Mts.*Biological information:* In plant litter in woods and bogs.186. *Hahnia glacialis* SoerensenNearctic-West Beringian,
Subarctic/Alpine*Distribution:* Alaska to Greenland and northern New England, south to Colorado; Siberia (Eskov 1985).*Yukon records:* km 82 and 465 Dempster Hwy.; Old Crow; Eagle R.*Biological information:* In plant litter, and among stones above treeline.187. *Hahnia inornata* Chamberlin and Ivie

Cordilleran, Subarctic/Alpine

Distribution: Northern British Columbia southward in the Cordillera to New Mexico, with an outlier in Arizona.*Yukon records:* Cultus Bay and Christmas Bay, Kluane National Park; Carmacks.*Biological information:* In plant litter.*Taxonomic notes:* *Hahnia inornata* was treated as a junior synonym of *H. ononidum* Simon by Opell and Beatty (1976), but we doubt the validity of this synonymy.188. *Neoantistea magna* (Keyserling)

Nearctic, Boreal

Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to northern California, Colorado, and Florida.*Yukon records:* Old Crow; Slims R. delta.*Biological information:* In litter under deciduous shrubs and trees.**Family Pisauridae**

Pisaurids are called nurseryweb spiders because of the tent-like nursery in which the female suspends the egg sac as hatching approaches. The female “stands guard” on the outside of the nursery, and the young disperse into a solitary hunting mode of life. The habitats are the margins of lakes or ponds, and these spiders can hunt under water. A single species is known from the Yukon.

189. *Dolomedes triton* (Walckenaer)

Nearctic, Boreal

Distribution: Southern Alaska and western Northwest Territories to Maine, south to Mexico and Cuba.*Yukon records:* Koidern, km 1874 Alaska Hwy.*Biological information:* At the edges of ponds, lakes, and the quieter parts of rivers and streams.**Family Lycosidae**

The Lycosids, or wolf spiders, are mainly dark-bodied, strong-legged hunters on the ground. They have fairly sensitive vision, and they either “sit and wait” for moving prey or they simply run it down. The females carry their egg sacs about on the spinnerets till hatching time, then carry the young on their backs for a time. Well represented in the Yukon, the wolf spiders number 30 species, or about 10% of the Yukon total.

190. *Alopecosa aculeata* (Clerck)

Holarctic, Boreal

Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Arizona and Connecticut; Europe, Asia.*Yukon records:* Numerous localities from southern border to Old Crow and km 141 Dempster Hwy.*Biological information:* In meadows and sunny woods.191. *Alopecosa hirtipes* (Kulczyński)

Nearctic-West Beringian, Arctic

Distribution: Northern Alaska to northern Labrador; eastern Siberia.*Yukon records:* Firth R.; Old Crow.*Biological information:* Among lichens on tundra.192. *Alopecosa pictilis* (Emerton)Nearctic-West Beringian,
Subarctic/Alpine*Distribution:* Alaska to Labrador, south to Mt. Washington, New Hampshire; northern Siberia.*Yukon records:* Old Crow; British Mts.; Trout L.*Biological information:* Among lichens on tundra.

193. *Arctosa alpigena* (Doleschall) Holarctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Greenland and Newfoundland, south to Arizona and New Hampshire; Europe, Asia.
Yukon records: Several localities from Kluane National Park to Herschel Is. and km 155 Dempster Hwy.
Biological information: On tundra, and on moss in spruce woods and alpine meadows.
194. *Arctosa insignita* (Thorell) Nearctic, Arctic
Distribution: Alaska to Greenland, Baffin Is., and Labrador.
Yukon records: km 465 Dempster Hwy.
Biological information: Among lichens on tundra.
195. *Arctosa raptor* (Kulczyński) Nearctic-West Beringian,
Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Maine; Siberia.
Yukon records: Gravel L., 3280 m elevation.
Biological information: On river banks, moist meadows, bogs, and alpine tundra.
196. *Hogna frondicola* (Emerton) Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Yukon to Newfoundland, south to California and Alabama.
Yukon records: Moose Cr.
Biological information: In leaf litter in willow and alder thickets, mixed woods, and meadows.
197. *Pardosa albomaculata* Emerton Nearctic, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Alaska to Greenland and Newfoundland, south to northern British Columbia and Mt. Washington, New Hampshire.
Yukon records: Numerous localities from southern border to Herschel Is. and to km 465 Dempster Hwy.
Biological information: On limestone outcrops, scree slopes, and stony alpine tundra.
198. *Pardosa beringiana* Dondale and Redner East Beringian, Arctic
Distribution: Northern Alaska and northern Yukon.
Yukon records: km 82 and 155 Dempster Hwy.
Biological information: On talus slopes.
199. *Pardosa concinna* (Thorell) Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to New Mexico and Maine.
Yukon records: Kluane National Park; Carcross; Takhini River, W of Whitehorse.
Biological information: In alpine meadows, alpine tundra, and moss in coniferous woods.
200. *Pardosa furcifera* (Thorell) Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Greenland and Newfoundland, south to northern British Columbia and Mont Albert, Quebec.
Yukon records: Kluane National Park; km 82, 132, 141, and Engineer Cr., Dempster Hwy.; Bluefish R.
Biological information: In moss in coniferous woods, willow thickets, and alpine tundra.
201. *Pardosa fuscula* (Thorell) Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to New Mexico and northern New England.
Yukon records: Several localities north to Old Crow and km 465 Dempster Hwy.
Biological information: In moss and litter in moist meadows, more rarely in coniferous woods or alpine tundra.
Taxonomic notes: Dondale and Redner (1990) mention unpublished work showing that *P. fuscula* is probably distinct from the Eurasian *P. atrata* (Thorell).
202. *Pardosa glacialis* (Thorell) Nearctic-West Beringian, Arctic
Distribution: Northern Alaska to Greenland and northern Quebec; Chukotka Peninsula.
Yukon records: Trout L. (68°50'N 138°45'W).
Biological information: Among lichens on arctic tundra.
203. *Pardosa hyperborea* (Thorell) Holarctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Greenland and Newfoundland, south to Vancouver Island and northern New England; Iceland, Europe.
Yukon records: km 465 Dempster Hwy.
Biological information: In moss in coniferous woods, on talus slopes, and on alpine tundra.

204. ***Pardosa lapponica* (Thorell)** Holarctic, Arctic
Distribution: Alaska to Hudson Bay, south to northern British Columbia; Scandinavia, Mongolia (Eskov 1989b).
Yukon records: Numerous localities from Kluane National Park to Herschel Is.
Biological information: On talus slopes and limestone outcrops, and in litter on shrubby tundra.
205. ***Pardosa mackenziana* (Keyserling)** Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to northern California, Colorado, and Connecticut.
Yukon records: Sheep Mt., Kluane National Park; Tagish L.; Minto; Mayo, km 64 Dempster Hwy.
Biological information: In moss in coniferous woods, more rarely in deciduous woods.
206. ***Pardosa modica* (Blackwall)** Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Yukon to Nova Scotia, south to southern Alberta and Connecticut.
Yukon records: Kluane L.; Takhini R., W of Whitehorse.
Biological information: In swamps and meadows.
207. ***Pardosa moesta* Banks** Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Utah, Colorado, and Tennessee.
Yukon records: Many localities north to Old Crow and Eagle R.
Biological information: In moist meadows and on moss in mixed woods.
208. ***Pardosa nordicolens* Chamberlin and Ivie** East-West Beringian, Arctic
Distribution: Northern Alaska and northern Yukon; Siberia (Marusik 1989).
Yukon records: km 465 Dempster Hwy.
Biological information: In moss.
209. ***Pardosa palustris* (Linn.)** Palaearctic-East Beringian, Arctic
Distribution: Alaska, Yukon, and northern British Columbia; Iceland, Europe, Asia.
Yukon records: North Fork Pass, Ogilvie Mts.
Biological information: Under stones on tundra and on grassy stream banks.
210. ***Pardosa podhorskii* (Kulczyński)** Nearctic-West Beringian, Arctic
Distribution: Northern Alaska to Hudson Bay, south to northern British Columbia; Chukotka.
Yukon records: Swede Dome; km 82 and 465 Dempster Hwy.; Herschel Is.
Biological information: In grass tussocks or among shrubs on tundra.
211. ***Pardosa prosaica* Chamberlin and Ivie** Palaearctic-East Beringian, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Alaska, Yukon, northwestern Northwest Territories; Siberia.
Yukon records: North Fork Pass Dempster Hwy.; Old Crow; Eagle R.; Kluane L.; Tagish L.
Biological information: On pebbly stream banks.
212. ***Pardosa sodalis* Holm** East-West Beringian, Arctic
Distribution: Northern Alaska, northern Yukon, and northwestern Northwest Territories; Siberia.
Yukon records: Several localities from North Fork Pass, Ogilvie Mts. to Old Crow and the Richardson Mts.
Biological information: On shrubby tundra, in moss in larch or spruce bogs, and talus slopes.
213. ***Pardosa tesquorum* (Odenwall)** Holarctic, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Alaska to northern Quebec, south to New Mexico; Siberia, Kamchatka.
Yukon records: Many localities from Kluane National Park to Old Crow and the British Mts.
Biological information: On talus slopes, beaches, dry creek beds, and tundra.
214. ***Pardosa uintana* Gertsch** Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Utah, Colorado, and northern New England.
Yukon records: Many localities from Kluane National Park and the Canol Rd. north to Old Crow and km 438 Dempster Hwy.
Biological information: In moss in coniferous woods, rarely on tundra.
215. ***Pardosa xerampelina* (Keyserling)** Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Oregon, Colorado, and West Virginia.
Yukon records: Many localities from southern border to Old Crow.

Biological information: On talus slopes, limestone outcrops, and gravel bars, more rarely on moss in coniferous woods.

216. ***Pirata bryantae* Kurata** Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Banff, Alberta and southern Manitoba.
Yukon records: Carmacks.
Biological information: In moss in moist coniferous woods.

217. ***Pirata piraticus* (Clerck)** Holarctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to California and West Virginia; Europe, Asia.
Yukon records: Carcross; vicinity of Ross R.
Biological information: In moss and herbs in bogs and along margins of lakes and streams.

218. ***Pirata zelotes* Wallace and Exline** Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Yukon to eastern Ontario, south to northern Illinois and Massachusetts.
Yukon records: Old Crow.
Biological information: In bogs and swamps.

219. ***Schizocosa minnesotensis* (Gertsch)** (Frontispiece) Western Nearctic,
 Unassigned to zone
Distribution: Yukon to Minnesota, south to Oregon.
Yukon records: Mt. Wallace and Sheep Mt., Kluane National Park.
Biological information: On dunes and sagebrush-covered slopes.

Family Gnaphosidae

The gnaphosids, or ground spiders, live obscure lives beneath stones, or in plant debris, often building a tubular retreat from which they emerge and forage. The body is usually uniformly dark in colour, and many species appear superficially alike. Twenty-three species are represented in the Yukon.

220. ***Drassodes mirus* Platnick and Shadab** Cordilleran-West Beringian,
 Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Yukon through the Cordillera to Colorado; Siberia (Ovtsharenko and Marusik 1988).
Yukon records: Takhini R. at Alaska Hwy.; Cultus Bay, Kluane National Park.
Biological information: On alpine tundra and alkaline flats.

221. ***Drassodes neglectus* (Keyserling)** Holarctic, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Arizona and West Virginia; Siberia (Ovtsharenko and Marusik 1988).
Yukon records: Carcross; Little Salmon R. (62°15'N 135°27'W); Sheep Mt., Kluane National Park; Carmacks.
Biological information: In moss or under stones.

222. ***Gnaphosa borea* Kulczyński** Holarctic, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Alaska to Labrador, south to New Mexico and northern New England; Scandinavia, Siberia (Ovtsharenko and Marusik 1988).
Yukon records: Sheep-Bullion Plateau, Kluane National Park; km 82 and 141 Dempster Hwy.; Firth R.
Biological information: In moss, under stones, or among willow roots in moist ground, usually at elevations of 1000 m or more.

223. ***Gnaphosa brumalis* Thorell** Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Labrador, south to Arizona, New Mexico, and northern New England.
Yukon records: Swim Lks.; Eagle R.
Biological information: Under stones on talus slopes or alpine tundra, rarely in litter under coniferous trees.

224. ***Gnaphosa microps* Holm** Holarctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Colorado and northern New England; Europe, Siberia.
Yukon records: km 82 and 141 Dempster Hwy.; Swim Lks.; km 16 Canol Rd.; Old Crow.
Biological information: On river banks and dry tundra, and in litter and moss in coniferous woods.

225. ***Gnaphosa muscorum* (L. Koch)** Holarctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to New Mexico and West Virginia; Europe, Asia.
Yukon records: Numerous localities from the southern border to Old Crow and Firth R.
Biological information: Under stones and woody debris, often at elevations of 1000 m or more.
226. ***Gnaphosa orites* Chamberlin** Holarctic, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Alaska to Labrador, south to Wyoming and northern New England; Europe, Siberia.
Yukon records: Old Crow; Herschel Is.; km 151 Dempster Hwy.; Cultus Bay, Kluane National Park.
Biological information: On tundra.
227. ***Gnaphosa parvula* Banks** Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Colorado and to West Virginia.
Yukon records: Cultus Bay, Kluane National Park.
Biological information: In litter.
228. ***Haplodrassus eunis* Chamberlin** Western Nearctic, Unassigned to zone
Distribution: Alaska to north shore of Lake Superior, south to California, Arizona, and New Mexico.
Yukon records: Sheep Mt., Kluane National Park; Whitehorse.
Biological information: Under stones on sagebrush slopes.
229. ***Haplodrassus hiemalis* (Emerton)** Nearctic-West Beringian, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Colorado and New Jersey; Siberia (Ovtsharenko and Marusik 1988).
Yukon records: Several localities from southern border to Herschel Is.
Biological information: In litter in spruce and willow stands and in alpine tundra.
230. ***Haplodrassus signifer* (C.L. Koch)** Holarctic, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Yukon to Greenland and Newfoundland, south to Mexico and Florida; Europe, Asia.
Yukon records: Sheep-Bullion Plateau, Kluane National Park; North Fork Pass, Ogilvie Mts.
Biological information: Under stones on alpine tundra.
231. ***Micaria aenea* Thorell** Holarctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Utah and Colorado; Europe.
Yukon records: Carcross; Whitehorse; Old Crow; km 64 Dempster Hwy.; Little Salmon R. (62°15'N 135°27'W); Cultus Bay and Christmas Bay, Kluane National Park.
Biological information: On sagebrush slopes, sand dunes, river banks, and clearings in coniferous woods.
232. ***Micaria alpina* L. Koch** Holarctic, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Alaska to northern Ontario, south to northern British Columbia; European Alps.
Yukon records: Herschel Is.; km 82 and 141 Dempster Hwy.; Cultus Bay, Kluane National Park.
Biological information: On shrubby tundra and moss above treeline, and in litter in spruce and birch stands.
233. ***Micaria coloradensis* Banks** Western Nearctic, Unassigned to zone
Distribution: Alaska to Saskatchewan, south to California, Colorado, and South Dakota.
Yukon records: Dawson; Cultus Bay, Kluane National Park.
Biological information: On sagebrush slopes and talus slopes, and in litter in mixed woods at elevations up to 3600 m.
234. ***Micaria constricta* Emerton** Holarctic, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Yukon to Baffin Island and Newfoundland, south to California, Arizona, Colorado, and Maine; Spitzbergen.
Yukon records: Bluefish Ridge (67°08'N 140°46'W); Eagle R.; km 26–270 Dempster Hwy.; Cultus Bay, Kluane National Park.
Biological information: On talus slopes, in litter and moss in meadows, or under stones at elevations above treeline.
235. ***Micaria idana* Platnick and Shadab** Cordilleran, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Yukon south in the Cordillera to northern California.
Yukon records: km 141 Dempster Hwy.
Biological information: On alpine tundra.

236. *Micaria pulicaria* (Sundevall) Holarctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to California and Texas; Europe, Siberia.
Yukon records: Old Crow.
Biological information: In moss in bogs or coniferous woods.
237. *Micaria rossica* Thorell Holarctic, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Yukon to Manitoba, south to California and New Mexico; Europe.
Yukon records: Sheep Mt., Kluane National Park; Old Crow; Dry Cr.
Biological information: On sagebrush slopes and in litter in mixed woods.
238. *Micaria tripunctata* Holm Holarctic, Arctic
Distribution: Alaska to northern Manitoba; northern Scandinavia (Holm 1978), Siberia (Mikhailov 1987).
Yukon records: North Fork Pass, Ogilvie Mts.; Old Crow; Five Fingers; Cultus Bay, Kluane National Park.
Biological information: Under stones on tundra and in moss in spruce bogs.
239. *Orodrossus canadensis* Platnick and Shadab Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Yukon to Newfoundland, south to Washington and South Dakota.
Yukon records: Swim Lks. (62°13'N 133°W).
Biological information: In litter in spruce stands.
240. *Zelotes fratris* Chamberlin Holarctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to California and North Carolina; Siberia (Ovtsharenko and Marusik 1988).
Yukon records: Carmacks.
Biological information: Under stones.
241. *Zelotes puritanus* Chamberlin Holarctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to New Brunswick, south to California and Massachusetts; Europe, Siberia (Ovtsharenko and Marusik 1988).
Yukon records: Several localities from Sheep Mt., Kluane National Park to Old Crow and Firth R.
Biological information: Under stones.
242. *Zelotes sula* Lowrie and Gertsch Nearctic-West Beringian,
Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Alaska to Labrador, south to Colorado and northern New England; Siberia (Ovtsharenko and Marusik 1988).
Yukon records: Old Crow; km 141 and 260–270 Dempster Hwy.; Cultus Bay, Kluane National Park; Carmacks.
Biological information: On talus slopes and limestone outcrops, and in litter in spruce stands.

Family Liocranidae

This is one of the groups resulting from the break-up of the large, worldwide family Clubionidae. The spiders are small dark hunters living in litter. One species is represented in the Yukon.

243. *Scotinella pugnata* (Emerton) Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Nova Scotia, south to Utah and Delaware.
Yukon records: Cultus Bay, Kluane National Park; Carmacks.
Biological information: In plant litter, or under stones.

Family Clubionidae

The clubionids or sac spiders are mainly tawny hunters that forage by night and spend the daylight hours in a silk retreat under bark or in a rolled leaf. Seven species are recorded from the Yukon.

244. *Clubiona bryantae* Gertsch Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Wyoming and Massachusetts.

Yukon records: Alaska Hwy. near Watson L., British Columbia; Kluane National Park; Gravel L., 93 km E Dawson.

Biological information: In plant litter.

245. *Clubiona furcata* Emerton Nearctic-West Beringian, Boreal

Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Utah; Siberia (Mikhailov 1990).

Yukon records: Kathleen L., Kluane National Park.

Biological information: On coniferous foliage.

246. *Clubiona kulczynskii* Lessert Holarctic, Boreal

Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Colorado and North Carolina; Europe, Asia.

Yukon records: Kathleen L. and Sheep Mt., Kluane National Park; Dawson.

Biological information: On foliage of coniferous trees, and litter on sagebrush slopes.

247. *Clubiona norvegica* Strand Holarctic, Boreal

Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Utah and New York; Europe.

Yukon records: Gravel L.; Swim Lks.

Biological information: In litter and on foliage of low shrubs.

248. *Clubiona praematura* Emerton Nearctic-West Beringian, Arctic

Distribution: Alaska to Maine; Siberia (Mikhailov 1990).

Yukon records: North Fork Pass, Ogilvie Mts.

Biological information: Under stones.

249. *Clubiona riparia* L. Koch Holarctic, Boreal

Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to New Mexico and Maryland; Siberia, Kamchatka, Japan (Mikhailov 1990).

Yukon records: Old Crow.

Biological information: On riparian plants.

250. *Clubiona trivialis* C.L. Koch Holarctic, Boreal

Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Arizona and New York; Europe, Siberia (Mikhailov 1990).

Yukon records: Kathleen L.; Whitehorse; Gravel L.

Biological information: On foliage of spruce.

Family Thomisidae

The thomisids or crab spiders are mainly dark-bodied, rather flat hunting spiders with long strong front legs with which they grapple and hold prey while they feed. Most live on the ground, but the widespread *Misumena vatia* (251), or goldenrod spider, is brightly coloured and usually found on flowering herbs and shrubs. The family is represented by 17 species in the Yukon.

251. *Misumena vatia* (Clerck) Holarctic, Boreal

Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Mexico; Europe, Asia, North Africa.

Yukon records: Many localities from southern border to Rampart House, Peel R., and Old Crow Flats.

Biological information: On flowers and foliage of herbs, shrubs, and trees.

252. *Ozyptila arctica* Kulczyński Palaearctic-East Beringian,
Subarctic/Alpine

Distribution: Alaska to western Northwest Territories, south to northern British Columbia; Scandinavia, Swiss Alps, Siberia (Hippa et al. 1986).

Yukon records: km 465 Dempster Hwy.; June Cr., near Firth R., British Mts.; Cultus Bay, Kluane National Park.

Biological information: On shrubby tundra and alpine tundra.

253. *Ozyptila gertschi* Kurata Holarctic, Subarctic/Alpine

Distribution: Yukon to Labrador, south to southern Alberta, North Dakota, and Nova Scotia; Europe.

Yukon records: Swim Lks.; Gravel L.

Biological information: Among stones at high elevations.

254. *Ozyptila sincera* **Kulczyński** Holarctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Colorado and Minnesota; Asia.
Yukon records: Dawson; Cultus Bay and Rat L., Kluane National Park; Carmacks.
Biological information: In moss in coniferous woods.
Taxonomic notes: *Ozyptila sincera* in North America comprises 2 subspecies, *O. s. canadensis* Dondale and Redner from sphagnum bogs and *O. s. oraria* Dondale and Redner from the Atlantic coast (Dondale and Redner 1978); both are judged to differ subspecifically from the Eurasian form.
255. *Xysticus britcheri* **Gertsch** Holarctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to North Dakota and New York; Siberia (Eskov 1988d; Marusik 1988, 1989).
Yukon records: Several localities from McDougall Pass (67°42'N 136°29'W) and Trout L. (68°50'N 138°45'W) to Herschel Is. and km 465 Dempster Hwy.
Biological information: In moss in coniferous woods or among lichens on tundra.
256. *Xysticus canadensis* **Gertsch** Holarctic, Boreal
Distribution: Yukon to Newfoundland and northern New England; Siberia (Eskov 1985).
Yukon records: Swim Lks.; Whitehorse; North Fork Pass, Ogilvie Mts.
Biological information: On foliage of coniferous trees.
257. *Xysticus chippewa* **Gertsch** Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Yukon to eastern Ontario, south to North Dakota and Michigan.
Yukon records: Swim Lks.
Biological information: On herbs and shrubs.
258. *Xysticus cunctator* **Thorell** Western Nearctic, Unassigned to zone
Distribution: Yukon to Saskatchewan, south to Washington and southern Alberta.
Yukon records: Carcross; Cultus Bay and Sheep Mt., Kluane National Park; Carmacks.
Biological information: On dunes and sagebrush slopes.
259. *Xysticus deichmanni* **Soerensen** Nearctic, Arctic
Distribution: Alaska to Greenland, south to Baffin Island.
Yukon records: km 155 and 465 Dempster Hwy.; Boulder Cr., Barn Mts. (60°26'N 138°05'W); Timber Cr., British Mts. (60°25'N 104°W); Richardson Mts.; Herschel Is.
Biological information: On gravel or among stones on tundra.
Taxonomic notes: This species is regarded as a close relative of *X. albidus* Grese of Eurasia, and some or all Eurasian literature records of *X. deichmanni* are in error for the latter. Hence we regard *X. deichmanni* as Nearctic.
260. *Xysticus durus* (**Soerensen**) Nearctic, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Yukon to Greenland, south to Colorado and northern Quebec (Reeves et al. 1984).
Yukon records: Old Crow; Cultus Bay, Kluane National Park.
Biological information: On tundra.
261. *Xysticus emertoni* **Keyserling** Holarctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to New Mexico, Texas, and Georgia; Scandinavia, Siberia.
Yukon records: Many localities from southern border to Dawson and km 438 Dempster Hwy.
Biological information: In moss and litter under shrubs and trees.
262. *Xysticus ferox* (**Hentz**) Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Nova Scotia, south to Texas and Georgia.
Yukon records: Swim Lks.
Biological information: Under logs and stones.
263. *Xysticus keyserlingi* **Bryant** Nearctic, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Yukon to northern Manitoba, south in the Cordillera to New Mexico and in the east to Mount Washington, New Hampshire (Reeves et al. 1984).
Yukon records: km 16 Canol Rd., 1330 m elevation; km 155 and 260–270 Dempster Hwy.; Bluefish Ridge (67°08'N 140°46'W).

Biological information: In litter in coniferous woods, and under stones in alpine tundra.

264. *Xysticus labradorensis* **Keyserling** Nearctic, Subarctic/Alpine

Distribution: Yukon to northern Labrador, south to Colorado.

Yukon records: North Fork Pass, Ogilvie Mts.

Biological information: Among stones at high elevations.

265. *Xysticus montanensis* **Keyserling** Western Nearctic, Unassigned to zone

Distribution: Yukon to north shore of Lake Superior, south to California and New Mexico.

Yukon records: Rampart House; Carmacks.

Biological information: In litter and on shrubs.

266. *Xysticus rugosus* **Buckle and Redner** Holarctic, Subarctic/Alpine

Distribution: Yukon to southern British Columbia and southern Alberta; middle and eastern Asia.

Yukon records: Cultus Bay and Sheep Mt., Kluane National Park.

Biological information: Under stones.

267. *Xysticus triangulosus* **Emerton** Nearctic, Boreal

Distribution: Alaska to Labrador, south to Utah, Colorado, and southern Ontario.

Yukon records: Several localities from Evelyn Cr. (60°45'N 138°05'W) and Sheep Mt. to Firth R. and Rampart House.

Biological information: In litter and moss in coniferous woods, and in alpine meadows.

Family Philodromidae

Flattened and long-legged, the philodromids live mainly on the foliage of trees and shrubs or on the slippery surfaces of stones. Lithe and swift, they are “sit and wait” predators. In retreat they instantly shuffle into crevices, hidden from sight. They are believed to feed mainly on springtails and small flies. Thirteen species are recorded from the Yukon.

268. *Apollophanes margareta* **Lowrie and Gertsch** Cordilleran, Subarctic/Alpine

Distribution: Yukon through the Cordillera to California and New Mexico.

Yukon records: Grizzly Cr., Kluane National Park.

Biological information: Sagebrush slopes.

269. *Ebo pepinensis* **Gertsch** Nearctic, Boreal

Distribution: Yukon to Nova Scotia, south to California and Texas.

Yukon records: Cultus Bay, Kluane National Park.

Biological information: In litter in grass.

270. *Philodromus alascensis* **Keyserling** Holarctic, Boreal

Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Mexico; Siberia, China.

Yukon records: Many localities from Sheep Mt. to Firth R., British Mts.

Biological information: On sagebrush slopes and limestone outcrops, and in litter.

271. *Philodromus cespitum* (**Walckenaer**) Holarctic, Boreal

Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to California, Illinois and New Jersey; Europe, Asia, North Africa.

Yukon records: Snag; Swim Lks.; Whitehorse; Caribou Bar Cr.

Biological information: On foliage of trees and shrubs.

272. *Philodromus histrio* (**Latreille**) Holarctic, Boreal

Distribution: Yukon to Nova Scotia, south to Mexico; Europe.

Yukon records: Carcross.

Biological information: On sagebrush and heaths.

273. *Philodromus mysticus* **Dondale and Redner** Nearctic-West Beringian, Boreal

Distribution: Yukon to Newfoundland, south to Utah and Colorado; eastern Siberia (Marusik 1989).

Yukon records: km 465 Dempster Hwy.

Biological information: On foliage of spruce.

274. ***Philodromus rufus* Walckenaer** Holarctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Mexico and Lake Superior; Europe, Asia, North Africa.
Yukon records: Many localities from Kluane National Park and Swim Lks. to km 465 Dempster Hwy.
Biological information: On foliage of spruce.
Taxonomic notes: *Philodromus rufus* has been shown to comprise 3 populations in North America, each subspecifically distinct from the central European subspecies (Dondale and Redner 1978).
275. ***Thanatus arcticus* Thorell** Holarctic, Arctic
Distribution: Alaska to Greenland and subarctic part of Manitoba; Scandinavia, Siberia (Holm 1967).
Yukon records: Old Crow; km 141 Dempster Hwy.
Biological information: On tundra.
276. ***Thanatus bungei* (Kulczyński)** Holarctic, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Yukon through the Cordillera to Colorado; Asia.
Yukon records: Old Crow; km 141 Dempster Hwy.
Biological information: On limestone outcrops and scree slopes.
Taxonomic notes: This species was formerly known in North America as *T. patricia* Lowrie and Gertsch (Marusik 1989).
277. ***Thanatus coloradensis* Keyserling** Holarctic, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Alaska to Manitoba, south to California and Oklahoma; Europe, northeast Kazakhstan.
Yukon records: Cultus Bay and Christmas Bay, Kluane National Park.
Biological information: Under stones in meadows.
278. ***Tibellus asiaticus* Kulczyński** Holarctic, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Alaska to Ontario, south to Utah; Siberia.
Yukon records: Old Crow.
Biological information: On limestone outcrops and in alpine meadows.
Taxonomic notes: This species was previously known in North America as *T. gertschi* Chamberlin and Ivie (Marusik 1989).
279. ***Tibellus maritimus* (Menge)** Holarctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Utah and New England; Europe, Asia.
Yukon records: Kluane L.; Otter L.; Dawson; km 141 Dempster Hwy.; Swim Lks.
Biological information: Among tall grass.
280. ***Tibellus oblongus* (Walckenaer)** Holarctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Nova Scotia, south to Mexico; Europe, Asia.
Yukon records: LaForce; Whitehorse; Dawson.
Biological information: Among tall grass.

Family Salticidae

These are the jumping spiders. With keen eyesight and great agility they roam in full daylight over plants and stones, detect their prey by sight, and, cat-like, spring upon it. Before leaping they fasten a safety thread to the substrate and are thus able to regain their position, even on vertical walls, after taking to the air. Worldwide the salticids are the most numerous of all spider families. Seventeen species are represented in the Yukon.

281. ***Chalcoscirtus alpicola* Emerton** Holarctic, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Alaska to New Hampshire, south to Utah and Colorado (Cutler 1990); eastern Siberia (Marusik 1988).
Yukon records: km 72 and 132 Dempster Hwy.; Cultus Bay, Kluane National Park; 32 km N Burwash.
Biological information: On talus slopes and alpine tundra.
282. ***Chalcoscirtus carbonarius* Emerton** East-West Beringian,
 Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Alaska and Yukon, south to Montana; eastern Siberia.
Yukon records: Cultus Bay, Kluane National Park; km 132 Dempster Hwy.
Biological information: On talus slopes.

283. *Chalcoscirtus glacialis* **Caporiacco**** Palaeartic-East Beringian, Arctic
Distribution: Alaska, Yukon; Siberia.
Yukon records: Cultus Bay, Kluane National Park.
Biological information: On stones.
284. *Dendryphantus nigromaculatus* (**Keyserling**) Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Yukon to Newfoundland, south to Utah, Colorado, and northern New England.
Yukon records: Kluane L., Cultus Bay and Silver City, Kluane National Park; Swim Lks.; Firth R., British Mts.; Carmacks.
Biological information: Among stones, sometimes on alpine tundra.
Taxonomic notes: This species has generally been placed in the genus *Eris*.
285. *Eris militaris* (**Hentz**) Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Nova Scotia, south to California and Georgia.
Yukon records: North Fork Pass, Ogilvie Mts.; Dawson.
Biological information: On foliage of shrubs and trees.
286. *Evarcha hoyi* (**Peckham and Peckham**) Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to California and Arizona.
Yukon records: 20 and 100 km E Dawson; Bluefish Ridge (67°08'N 140°46'W); Old Crow.
Biological information: On foliage of deciduous shrubs and trees.
Taxonomic notes: This species is closely similar to *E. falcata* (Clerck) of the Palaeartic, and the 2 are regarded by some authors as conspecific. A form in western Nearctic and Siberia is regarded as a distinct species by Y.M. Marusik and D.V. Logunov.
287. *Habronattus captiosus* (**Gertsch**) Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Yukon to Wisconsin and Michigan (Griswold 1987).
Yukon records: Engineer Cr. Campground, km 194 Dempster Hwy.
Biological information: On outwash gravel and sand bars.
288. *Metaphidippus flavipedes* (**Peckham and Peckham**) Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Yukon to Newfoundland, south to Minnesota and northern New England.
Yukon records: Swim Lks.; Champagne; Whitehorse; Rampart House; 20 and 100 km E Dawson.
Biological information: On foliage of coniferous trees.
289. *Metaphidippus montanus* (**Emerton**) Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Yukon to Newfoundland, south to Illinois and Maine.
Yukon records: Snag; Swim Lks.
Biological information: On foliage of coniferous trees.
290. *Neon reticulatus* (**Blackwall**) Holarctic, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Alaska and Yukon, south to Oregon; Europe, Asia.
Yukon records: Carmacks.
Biological information: In litter.
291. *Pellenes ignifrons* (**Grube**) Palaeartic-East Beringian, Arctic
Distribution: Yukon; Siberia (Nenilin 1985).
Yukon records: km 140 Dempster Hwy., 2000 m elevation.
Biological information: Under stones.
292. *Pellenes levii* **Lowrie and Gertsch** Cordilleran, Subarctic/Alpine
Distribution: Yukon south in the Cordillera to Wyoming.
Yukon records: Sheep Mt., Kluane National Park.
Biological information: Under stones.
293. *Phidippus borealis* **Banks** Nearctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Washington and New York.
Yukon records: Firth R.
Biological information: In moss and among stones.
294. *Sitticus finschii* (**L. Koch**) Holarctic, Boreal
Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Oregon, Minnesota, and Maine; Siberia (Nenilin 1985).

Yukon records: Sheep Mt. and Christmas Bay, Kluane National Park; Whitehorse; Old Crow; Carmacks.

Biological information: In litter in spruce bogs.

295. *Sitticus lineolatus* (Grube)

Holarctic, Subarctic/Alpine

Distribution: Alaska to Newfoundland, south to Oregon and Wyoming; Siberia (Nenilin 1985).

Yukon records: km 82 and 132 Dempster Hwy.; Carcross; Dry Cr.; Sheep Mt., Kluane National Park.

Biological information: On dunes and among stones on alpine tundra.

296. *Sitticus palustris* (Peckham and Peckham)

Nearctic, Boreal

Distribution: Yukon to Massachusetts, south to California and New England.

Yukon records: Haines Jct.; Carmacks.

Biological information: On foliage of deciduous shrubs and trees.

297. *Talavera minuta* Banks

Nearctic-West Beringian, Boreal

Distribution: Yukon to Massachusetts, south to California; northeastern Siberia.

Yukon records: Carmacks.

Biological information: In litter.

Additional Species Expected from the Yukon

The following species of spiders probably are represented in the Yukon and their presence may well be confirmed by future collecting.

Family Dictynidae

298. *Dictyna borealis* O.P.-Cambridge. Recorded from Tuktoyaktuk, Northwest Territories. Nearctic-West Beringian. Under stones in arctic and alpine tundra.

Family Amaurobiidae

299. *Amaurobius borealis* Emerton. Recorded from Morely R. Lodge (59°57'N 132°01'W), British Columbia. Nearctic. In leaf litter under deciduous trees and shrubs.

Family Theridiidae

300. *Crustulina sticta* (O.P.-Cambridge). Holarctic. Among herbs, in litter.

301. *Enoplognatha tecta* (Keyserling). Recorded from Matanuska, Alaska. Nearctic-West Beringian. Under stones and ground debris.

302. *Robertus lividus* (Blackwall). Holarctic. On herbs, in moss and litter.

303. *Steatoda borealis* (Hentz). Nearctic. In tree crevices.

304. *Theonoe stridula* Crosby. Nearctic. In moss and litter.

305. *Theridion pictum* (Walckenaer). Recorded from Inuvik, Northwest Territories and from Jackfish L., Alaska Hwy., British Columbia. Holarctic. On foliage of conifers.

306. *Theridion saanichum* Chamberlin and Ivie. Cordilleran. On herbs.

Family Linyphiidae

307. *Bathypantes canadensis* (Emerton). Recorded from Umiat, Alaska and Norman Wells, Northwest Territories. Holarctic. In plant litter and under stones.

308. *Lepthyphantes turbatrix* (O.P.-Cambridge). Recorded from Summit L., Alaska Hwy., British Columbia. Nearctic. Under stones.

309. *Poecilometes vakkhanka* Tanasevitch**. Recorded from Involuted Hills, Northwest Territories (69°28'N 132°32'W). East-West Beringian. On grass tussocks in tundra.

Family Erigonidae

310. *Ceratinella alaskae* Chamberlin and Ivie. Known from Haines, Alaska. Nearctic-West Beringian. In litter.

311. *Collinsia thulensis* (Jackson). Known from Tuktoyaktuk, Northwest Territories. Holarctic. Among stones and in tundra litter.

312. *Diplocephalus subrostratus* (O.P.-Cambridge). Recorded from Canoe L., northwestern Northwest Territories. Nearctic-West Beringian. In litter. This species was illustrated and redescribed by Eskov (1988b), who regards it as identical with *D. cuneatus* (Emerton).
313. *Diplocephalus sphagnicolus* Eskov**. Recorded from Summit L., Alaska Highway, British Columbia. East-West Beringian. In moss and litter.
314. *Erigone alsaida* Crosby and Bishop. Recorded from Tikchik L., Alaska and Ford L., Northwest Territories. Nearctic. In beach debris and among stones, moss, litter.
315. *Erigone dentigera* O.P.-Cambridge. Recorded from Summit L., Alaska Hwy., British Columbia and from Inuvik, Northwest Territories. Nearctic. In litter in bogs and tundra. If synonymy with *E. capra* Simon, 1884 of Europe is accepted, then *dentigera* is Holarctic. We doubt the synonymy.
316. *Hilaira proletaria* (L. Koch)**. Known from Chesterfield Inlet, Banks Is., and Victoria Is., Northwest Territories. East-West Beringian. In tundra litter.
317. *Metopobactrus prominulus* (O.P.-Cambridge). Recorded from Tuktoyaktuk, Northwest Territories. Holarctic. In sphagnum moss and under stones.
318. *Semljicola beluga* (Chamberlin and Ivie). Known from Tuktoyaktuk, Northwest Territories. East Beringian. In tundra litter. *S. beluga* has been treated as a junior synonym of *S. lapponica* (Holm) by Holm (1960), and treated as a possible junior synonym of *S. caliginosa* (Falconer) by others, but we regard *beluga* as a valid species based on differences in the external genitalia. Also, we note Crawford's (1988) claim that *Eboria* is the correct genus for this species, and for other species as well; this claim requires evaluation with respect to type material.
319. *Semljicola beringiana* (Eskov)**. Known from Banks Is., Victoria Is., and Southampton Is. East-West Beringian. In tundra litter (Nearctic) and litter in alpine tundra or taiga.
320. *Sisicus apertus* (Holm). Holarctic. Recorded from Summit L., Alaska Hwy., British Columbia. Holarctic. In moss in alpine tundra and litter in pine woods. We retain the genus *Sisicus* in the Erigonidae rather than the Linyphiidae, basing our placement on the external genitalia.
321. *Tachygyna haydeni* Chamberlin and Ivie. Recorded from Summit L., Alaska Hwy., British Columbia. Cordilleran. In litter in spruce woods and alpine meadows.
322. *Thaleria leechi* Eskov and Marusik. Recorded from Isabel Pass, Alaska. East-West Beringian. In litter.
323. *Walckenaeria atrotibialis* O.P.-Cambridge. Recorded in adjacent Alaska and Northwest Territories. Holarctic. In litter in bogs and coniferous woods.
324. *Walckenaeria tricornis* (Emerton). Recorded from Summit L., Alaska Hwy., British Columbia, and Wrigley, Northwest Territories. Nearctic. In moss.

Family Araneidae

325. *Araneus marmoreus* Clerck. Known from central Alaska and western Northwest Territories. Holarctic. In tall grass, and on shrubs and low trees.
326. *Araniella proxima* (Kulczyński). Found at Inuvik and Fort Smith, Northwest Territories. Holarctic. On shrubs and trees.

Family Lycosidae

327. *Alopecosa mutabilis* (Kulczyński). Recorded from the vicinity of Prudhoe Bay, Alaska. East-West Beringian. Among lichens on tundra.
328. *Pardosa algens* (Kulczyński). Recorded from adjacent Alaska and Northwest Territories. Nearctic-West Beringian. In tundra litter.
329. *Pirata insularis* Emerton. Recorded from Summit L., Alaska Hwy., British Columbia. Nearctic. In moss in bogs and along margins of ponds, lakes, and streams.

Family Gnaphosidae

330. *Zelotes exiguides* Platnick and Shadab. Recorded from Telegraph Cr., British Columbia. Nearctic. On sagebrush slopes.

Family Liocranidae

331. *Agroeca ornata* Banks. Recorded from southern Alaska. Nearctic-West Beringian. In plant litter.

Family Clubionidae

332. *Clubiona kastoni* Gertsch. Recorded from adjacent Alaska. Nearctic. On foliage of low shrubs in bogs.

TABLE 1. Summary of known spider species from the Yukon by range category and zone.

Range category	Species in zone								
	Arctic		Subarctic/Alpine		Boreal		Unassigned		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
Holarctic	10	9	36	32	68	60	0	–	114
Palaeartic-East Beringian	17	71	6	25	1	4	0	–	24
East-West Beringian	10	91	1	9	0	–	0	–	11
Nearctic-West Beringian	8	27	9	30	13	43	0	–	30
Cordilleran-West Beringian	0	–	4	100	0	–	0	–	4
Nearctic	4	4	10	12	72	83	0	–	86
Western Nearctic	0	–	0	–	0	–	9	100	9
Cordilleran	0	–	16	100	0	–	0	–	16
East Beringian	1	33	0	–	0	–	2	67	3
Total	50	17	82	27	154	52	11	4	297

333. *Clubiona moesta* Banks. Recorded from adjacent Alaska. Nearctic. On foliage of deciduous trees and shrubs.

Family Thomisidae

334. *Xysticus obscurus* Collett. Recorded from Sikianni R. at Alaska Hwy., British Columbia. Holarctic. In litter in spruce stands.

335. *Xysticus triguttatus* Keyserling. Recorded from Summit L., Alaska Hwy., British Columbia. Nearctic. On herbs and shrubs, and in litter.

Family Philodromidae

336. *Thanatus striatus* C.L. Koch. Recorded from adjacent Alaska and Northwest Territories. Holarctic. In litter.

Analysis

We list 297 species of spiders from the Yukon, and a further 39 species probably are represented there but not yet documented by specimens. Fifty of the 297 species (17%) are related to the arctic zone (Table 1). Another 82 species (27%) are associated mainly or entirely with the subarctic/alpine zone, many of these ranging far southward into the western Cordillera of North America or into the Appalachian Mountains. A third main component is essentially boreal; it comprises 154 species (52%) that are associated with the conifers, aspens, and related plants of the boreal forest. The remaining 11 species (4%) either range widely over the Cordillera and Central Plains of North America or they are too poorly known geographically to classify.

Proportional representation by various spider families appears to vary with zoogeographical zone (Table 2). Small web-builders of the family Erigonidae, which dominate the fauna as a whole (37%) and of all 3 zoogeographical zones, show a large increase in the arctic. The Lycosidae, or wolf spiders, also show a lesser but probably significant increase in the arctic. The proportional representation of Theridiidae, or comb-footed spiders, Gnaphosidae, or ground spiders, and Thomisidae, or crab spiders, appears to decline in the arctic. Gnaphosidae appear to rise proportionally in the subarctic/alpine zone. Orb weavers of the family Araneidae show 8% representation in the boreal zone, where trees afford sites

TABLE 2. Percentages of known species among spider families by zone in the Yukon.

Family	Percent of species in zone			
	Yukon as a whole	Arctic	Subarctic/ Alpine	Boreal
Dictynidae	3	2	2	4
Theridiidae	5	0	9	5
Linyphiidae	12	8	13	12
Erigonidae	37	56	33	28
Araneidae	6	4	1	8
Lycosidae	11	18	6	10
Gnaphosidae	8	2	12	6
Thomisidae	6	2	7	5
Philodromidae	5	2	5	5
Salticidae	6	4	6	6

for their large webs, but this declines to 1% in the subarctic/alpine zone where a single small herb-dwelling species, *Hypsosinga alberta* (174), is represented, and to 4% in the arctic, where only *Araneus yukon* (171) and *Hypsosinga groenlandica* (175) are represented. Five families, Tetragnathidae, Agelenidae, Pisauridae, Liocranidae, and Clubionidae, are known in the Yukon to date only from the boreal zone.

Arctic Species. Arctic species are typically represented on stony tundra, on pebbly beaches and gravel bars, or in patches of lichens and plant litter beneath arctic plants. Eleven of the Arctic species (Table 1) may be regarded as circumpolar; examples are *Erigone arctica* (86), *Pardosa lapponica* (204), and *Thanatus arcticus* (275). Five species are widespread in the Palaearctic and are represented in the Nearctic only in East Beringia; examples are *Arctella lapponica* (1) and *Pardosa palustris* (209). Ten species are designated East-West Beringian (Table 1). Their ranges extend generally only as far west as the Yenisey River in Siberia and as far east as Chesterfield Inlet, Northwest Territories. They probably survived the Pleistocene in ice-free, well-drained places in Beringia, and they remain there today. Examples from this range category are *Hilaira incondita* (99), *Walckenaeria fraudatrix* (160), *Araneus yukon* (171) and *Pardosa sodalis* (212).

The remaining Arctic group with representation in both the Palaearctic and the Nearctic is designated Nearctic-West Beringian. The 8 species are widespread across the northernmost parts of Alaska, Yukon, and the Northwest Territories (in some cases to Greenland), but in the Palaearctic are represented only in West Beringia; they are *Meioneta maritima* (52), *Acartauchenius pilifrons* (63), *Hilaira vexatrix* (104), *Alopecosa hirtipes* (191), *Pardosa glacialis* (202), and *Pardosa podhorskii* (210).

The remaining Arctic species are represented, according to present knowledge, only in the Nearctic. Four of these are widespread, ranging from northern Alaska to Baffin Island or Greenland; they are *Typhochraestus pygmaeus* (153), *Hypsosinga groenlandica* (175), *Arctosa insignita* (194), and *Xysticus deichmanni* (259). One species appears to be strictly East Beringian, namely *Pardosa beringiana* (198).

Subarctic/Alpine Species. This group of 82 species is represented in stony, sparsely vegetated habitats in the subarctic and alpine regions. Individuals are commonly found in talus, pebbly stream banks, and in ground debris beneath aspens or willows. A few species extend into the arctic zone, and several extend southward into the North American Cordillera. At least some species may have survived the Pleistocene in the arid, ice-free parts of Beringia

and subsequently spread westward various distances into northern Eurasia and northern North America. None, however, is strictly East-West Beringian today.

Thirty-six species are regarded as widespread in both the Palaearctic and the Nearctic (Table 1). Examples are *Arctobius agelenoides* (11), *Theridion petraeum* (25), *Microneta viaria* (55), *Gnaphosa orites* (226), *Ozyptila gertschi* (253), and *Neon reticulatus* (290).

Nine species are assigned to the range category Nearctic-West Beringian, but only 6 to the reverse category Palaearctic-East Beringian. *Alopecosa pictilis* (192) exemplifies the former category, and *Ozyptila arctica* (252) the latter.

Four species are assigned to the range category Cordilleran-West Beringian. Some of these range as far south as the Front Range in Colorado, and most are represented in tundra habitats, at least in the northern Yukon.

Twenty-six of the strictly Nearctic species are either widespread Nearctic (10 species) or Cordilleran. The widespread Nearctic species extend, in some cases, into the arctic tundra, and most have outlier populations in the Cordillera and/or the Appalachians. Examples are *Enoplognatha intrepida* (16), *Horcotes quadricristatus* (105), and *Pardosa albomaculata* (197). The 16 species assigned to the Cordilleran range category extend from Alaska and the Yukon various distances southward into the Cordillera. None reaches the Central Plains. One species, *Dictyna chitina* (7), has been reported from coniferous foliage, but the others are inhabitants of moss or litter. Examples are *Hypomma subarctica* (110), *Scotinotylus majesticus* (137) and *Apollophanes margareta* (268).

Boreal Species. Approximately one-half of the species of spiders known from the Yukon are judged to belong to the boreal zone (Table 1). Boreal forest covers the lowlands and river valleys of much of the land today, as it apparently did in Miocene time (Matthews 1979). Cooling and drying of the climate during the Pliocene, however, apparently resulted in the virtual or entire elimination of such forests from Beringia, and permitted the occupation of Beringia by tundra vegetation. Conditions continued to deteriorate during the Pleistocene, with sea level dropping owing to the formation of extensive glaciers elsewhere in the northern hemisphere. When the glaciers began to melt, toward the end of the Pleistocene, the land bridge connecting Asia and North America became severed with the opening of Bering Strait. Thus boreal forest has been interrupted across the Strait possibly since late Miocene time, long enough, it would seem, to allow the boreal biota in Asia and North America to diverge significantly. Whereas this divergence appears to have taken place among plant species and in at least some groups of insects, e.g. Noctuidae (Lafontaine and Wood 1988), few of the Boreal spiders seem to exist as closely related pairs across Bering Strait. Future work using more refined techniques may reveal differences between populations in East and West Beringia that we have not yet been able to detect.

Sixty-eight of the Boreal species are widespread Holarctic (Table 1). Individuals of many of these inhabit coniferous foliage, and those of many others live in moss or litter in bogs and similar habitats. Most are transcontinental in North America, and many extend southward into the Cordilleran and/or Appalachian coniferous forests. Some examples of these widespread Holarctic spiders are *Dictyna annulipes* (5), *Theridion aurantium* (21), *Estrandia grandaeva* (39), *Ceraticelus bulbosus* (68), *Erigone atra* (88), *Araneus nordmanni* (168), *Alopecosa aculeata* (190), and *Philodromus rufus* (274).

A second group of 13 Boreal spiders ranges widely across the Nearctic but is represented in the Palaearctic only in West Beringia. Some of these are *Theridion sexpunctatum* (26), *Walckenaeria castanea* (155), *Zygiella dispar* (180) and *Haplodrassus hiemalis* (229).

The remaining 72 Boreal species are all widespread in the Nearctic only (Table 1). They inhabit coniferous foliage or moss and litter beneath the conifers of the boreal forest. Some well-known representatives of this group are *Argenna obesa* (2), *Theridion montanum* (23), *Bathyphantes pallidus* (37), *Ceraticelus atriceps* (67), *Grammonota angusta* (96), *Hypselistes florens* (111), *Araneus corticarius* (167), *Tetragnatha versicolor* (183), *Hogna frondicola* (196), *Pardosa moesta* (207), and *Eris militaris* (285).

Unassigned Species. Here we place 11 species that are not readily assignable to any of the 3 zones used in this work. Nine of them are widespread west of Hudson Bay and extend southward in the Cordillera as well as into the Central Plains. The wolf spider *Schizocosa minnesotensis* (219) occurs on sagebrush slopes in Kluane National Park, but the other 8 appear to be generalized litter inhabitants. The remaining pair of unassigned species are known from a few specimens collected in the Matanuska Valley of Alaska and from the southern Yukon; they are the erigonids "*Erigone*" *matanuskae* (90) and *Scotinotylus bodenburgi* (136).

Conclusions. Our compilation and preliminary analysis of the spiders of the Yukon constitute only a first step toward understanding the Yukon spider fauna. As the 39 "probable" species indicate, the list is far from complete, and much careful and thorough collecting is needed to reveal the full extent of this part of the northern fauna. A second major barrier to understanding is found in our ability to judge the distinctness and limits of the northern species. Till now the many Yukon species thought to be uniform populations, even though spread over vast areas of the Nearctic, or of the Holarctic, have been treated as units on the basis of preserved specimens. At least some of them would probably profit from examination by behavioural, electrophoretic, or other means using live material. Two minor works that tend toward this approach are those dealing with *Philodromus rufus* (274) and *Pardosa fuscula* (201). In each case, workers had treated the species as widespread in the Holarctic, whereas behavioural and other data suggested the presence of a number of subspecies (species?) of *P. rufus* and two distinguishable species, *P. fuscula* in the Nearctic and *P. atrata* (Thorell) in the Palaearctic, in *Pardosa*. In both cases, the Bering Strait apparently forms a barrier to species continuity.

The strictly Beringian species cited here may, on the other hand, constitute single genetic units regardless of their separation into two geographic parts by the intervention of Bering Strait. This similarity can be attributed to the long period of time between the Miocene and the Pleistocene during which the Bering land connection remained intact. There may, of course, have been warm intervals during this period which allowed flooding of the land bridge in part or in whole. This is yet another possible factor to be considered in the search for understanding of the Yukon spider fauna.

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