

Daniela Ble Carrasco, Oscar Francke Ballvé

National Collection of Arachnids (CNAN), Institute of Biology, National Autonomous University of Mexico, Mexico City, Mexico  
daniela\_ble@hotmail.com

El género de arañas *Pelegrina*, grupo furcata, está conformado actualmente por seis especies. Las hembras de este grupo presentan una amplia variación morfológica intraespecífica, lo que complica su identificación con base en taxonomía tradicional. El objetivo de este estudio fue realizar la delimitación de las especies putativas con base en un criterio de taxonomía integradora (morfología y evidencia molecular). Se llevó a cabo la revisión morfológica principalmente de los caracteres sexuales, como son los pedipalpos en machos y epiginios en hembras, en donde, el carácter que proporcionó mayor información fue la forma de los émbolos presentes en los pedipalpos de machos, identificando tres especies candidatas (JALNAY, EDOMEX y JAL-ZAPOPAN). Para los análisis moleculares, se utilizó el gen mitocondrial CO1, y el análisis de cuatro métodos de delimitación (ABGD, HB, GMYC, bPTP). Bajo el criterio de congruencia entre métodos moleculares de delimitación y la evidencia morfológica se delimitó como especie candidata no confirmada a JAL-ZAPOPAN de la cual no se incluyeron datos moleculares, mientras que como especies candidatas confirmadas se recuperó a JALNAY y EDOMEX. Concluimos que la evidencia morfológica y molecular, dentro de un contexto de taxonomía integradora, son evidencias suficientes para la delimitación de especies del género *Pelegrina*.

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### **Spiders in the spotlight: a global assessment of news coverage on spiders and spider bites**

Angela Chuang, Catherine Scott, Jagoba Malumbres-Olarte, Ingi Agnarsson, Valeria Arabesky, Diego Alejandro Barrales-Alcalá, Aimee Lynn Barrion-Dupo, Marco Antonio Benamú, Tharina Bird, Maria Bogolomova, Pedro Cardoso, Maria Chatzaki, Ren-Chung Cheng, Tien-Ai Chu, Naufal Urfi Dhiya'Ulhaq, André-Philippe Drapeau Picard, Hisham K. El-Hennawy, Mert Elverici, Caroline S. Fukushima, Zeana Ganem, Efrat Gavish-Regev, Naledi Gonnye, Axel Hacala, Charles Haddad, Thomas Hesselberg, Tammy A. T. Ho, Thanakorn Into, Marco Isaia, Dharmaraj Jayaraman, Nanguai Karuaera, Rajashree Khalap, Kiran Khalap, Dongyoung Kim, Tuuli Korhonen, Simona Kralj-Fišer, Heidi Land, Shou-Wang Li, Sarah Loboda, Elizabeth Lowe, Yael Lubin, Marija Miličić, Alejandro Martínez, Zingisile Mbo, Grace Mwendu Kioko, Veronica Nanni, Yusoff Norma-Rashid, Daniel Nwankwo, Christina Painting, Aleck Pang, Paolo Pantini, Martina Pavlek, Richard Pearce, Booppa Petcharad, Julien Pétilion, Onjaherizo Christian Raberahona, Joni A. Saarinen, Laura Segura-Hernández, Lenka Sentenská, Gabriel Uhl, Leilani Walker, Charles M. Warui, Konrad Wiśniewski, Alireza Zamani, Stefano Mammola

Entomology and Nematology, University of Florida, Lake Alfred, Florida, USA  
angelachuang@ufl.edu

Rampant arachnophobia and risk perceptions of spider bites contribute towards a negative public image of spiders. This can be exacerbated by sensationalist or inaccurate media representations of human-spider encounters. We examined online news from the last decade on spiders and spider bites in 40 languages across 6 continents to understand global trends of the 1) news frequency over time, 2) geographical distribution of news and sensationalism, 3) frequency of expert consultation, and 4) error rates in reporting spider taxonomy, anatomy, venom, and photographic use. Spider news coverage increased over the decade, with seasonal peaks in northern hemisphere countries. Spiders from medically important genera (*Loxosceles*, *Latrodectus*, and *Phoneutria*) were among the most covered taxa, but so were false black widows (*Steatoda*) and other species of minor concern. Reports originating from Europe and the Americas were less likely to ask arachnologists, doctors, or other experts to comment on spider news than those from Asia, Africa, and Oceania. Sensationalism and errors were common, occurring in nearly half the articles from the Americas, Asia, and Europe. These trends suggest spiders are readily thrust in the media spotlight but are often inaccurately and unobjectively portrayed, which may heighten public misinformation and exacerbate arachnophobic sentiments.

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### **Cryptic diversity and the importance of biogeography: preliminary results in a genus of a mygalomorph spider (*Antrodiaetus*, Antrodiaetidae) from the Pacific Northwest**

Erik Ciaccio\*, Chris Hamilton

Department of Entomology, Plant Pathology, and Nematology, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, USA  
ciac1074@vandals.uidaho.edu

Patterns of diversification among many taxa in the Pacific Northwest are a reflection of the complex geographic history in the region. Understanding these patterns provides important insight into how lineages have responded to climatic and geographic shifts. Complicating the understanding of these patterns are lineages with cryptic diversity, a phenomenon where morphological conservatism confounds taxonomy and underrepresents alpha taxonomy. As much evolutionary research relies upon a complete picture of biodiversity, cryptic lineages can represent a source of systemic bias. Folding trapdoor spiders (the genus *Antrodiaetus*) are poorly dispersing habitat specialists that previous research has shown to follow a trend of diversification that reflects the geographic history of where they live. Additionally, *Antrodiaetus* are suspected of containing an unknown amount of undescribed diversity. We present preliminary results of research to characterize the true diversity of *Antrodiaetus* in the Pacific Northwest, relationships among said lineages, and the geographic forces that have shaped them.

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### **Molecular evolution of Inhibitor Cystine Knot toxins in wandering spiders (Araneae: Ctenidae)**