

This is a PDF version of PECKHAMIA 1(4): 62, March 1978. Pagination of the original document has been retained. Editor's note (22.1): Most North American *Pellenes* are now placed in the genus *Habronattus* (Griswold, C. E., 1987, Univ. Calif. Publ., Entomol. 107: i-ix, 1-344), most *Metaphidippus* in either *Pelegrina* or *Ghelna* (Maddison, W. P., 1996, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 154(4): 215-368), and the southeastern US spider formerly called *Corythalia* in the genus *Anasaitis* (as *A. canosa*; Edwards, G. B., 1999, Insecta Mundi 13(1-2): 10).

### MUSINGS OF A JACK PINE SAVAGE I (second part). Bruce Cutler

Platnick has commented on Prószyński's zoogeography, and in general terms I agree with Platnick. In my opinion, there is a distinct Holarctic generic component in the salticids, as well as a small number of species shared by both Nearctic and Palearctic. This is particularly striking if one looks at the northern tier of states and Canada. Most genera are shared. What does seem to happen in the southern US and Mexico is both an introgression of tropical American genera, and more importantly, the overwhelming specific abundance of certain Nearctic groups (most groups of *Metaphidippus*, *Pellenes* (*Habronattus*), *Phidippus*). It is often forgotten that the Nearctic includes almost all of Mexico. Recently this was brought home forcibly to me when I identified a small collection of salticids from Jalisco collected by Joel Harp. All of the genera could be found in Minnesota allowing for two exceptions (and these have been found as introductions in Minnesota). The genera are *Menemerus*, *Metacyrba*, *Metaphidippus*, *Pellenes*, *Phidippus*, *Sitticus*, *Thiodina* and *Zygoballus*. On any reasonable day in an exotic tropical place such as northern Missouri, one could pick up all of these genera with little trouble, *Menemerus* excepted. To sum up then, yes there is a Holarctic generic component in the north. However, the species composition is, as expected, different. In the southern Nearctic (and this is seen in places as far north and continental as Minnesota) certain elements of the native Nearctic fauna have explosively radiated, so that on a specific level it appears that the fauna is distinctive. Also by the time one reaches the far southern US, tropical American genera (*Corythalia*, *Neonella*) put in an appearance.

Parentetical zoogeographical note, in MN and WI they are jack pine savages, in NJ piney people, in the southern states hillbillies.