

NEW SYNONYMIES AND NEW RECORDS OF SOME
COSMOPOLITAN SPECIES OF THE GENUS TETRAGNATHA
(ARANEAE : TETRAGNATHIDAE)

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**NEW SYNONYMIES AND NEW RECORDS OF SOME COSMOPOLITAN
SPECIES OF THE GENUS TETRAGNATHA
(ARANEAE : TETRAGNATHIDAE)***

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Abstract

Five cosmopolitan species of the genus *Tetragnatha* are reported. New synonymies and new records of distribution treated in this paper are as follows:

- T. boydi* Cambridge, 1898
 =*T. mandibulata bidentata* Gravely, 1921. New synonymy.
 =*T. nitens kullmanni* Wiehle, 1962. New **synonymy**.
 New record from Brazil.
- T. mandibulata* Walckenaer, 1841
 New record from W. Africa.
- T. maxillosa* Thorell, 1895
 =*T. japonica* Boesenberg et Strand, 1906. New **synonymy**.
 =*T. listeri* Gravely, 1921. New **synonymy**.
 =*T. cliens* Chamberlin, 1924. New **synonymy**.
 =*T. propioides* Schenkel, 1936. New **synonymy**.
- T. nitens* (Audouin), 1827
 New record from Hawaii.
- T. vermiformis* Emerton, 1884
 =*T. mackenziei* Gravely, 1921. New **synonymy**.
 =*T. shikokiana* Yaginuma, 1960. New **synonymy**.

This paper reports five species of the genus *Tetragnatha* which were collected from various parts of the tropics to temperate regions by many seniors and other colleagues. In the present paper, I redescribe and illustrate the five species and I would like to remark here that the measurements of relative length of legs are expressed as a good character for separating species. New synonymies are proposed and new collecting records are also presented. The specimens examined in the present study are preserved in the collection of the Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu University.

* Contribution from the Entomological Laboratory, Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu University, Fukuoka (Ser. 3, No. 133).

Before going further, I wish to express my hearty thanks to Prof. Y. Hirashima of Kyushu University for the helpful suggestions and encouragement throughout the course of this work. I heartily thank many colleagues who offered me specimens for the present study, especially to Dr. H. D. Catling, Dr. Paul Cochereau, Dr. C. Cokendolpher, Prof. Y. Hirashima, Dr. N. Hokyo, Dr. J. Martens, Dr. H. Mita, Dr. K. Morimoto, Dr. H. Murakami, Dr. T. Nishida, Dr. Y. Nishikawa, Dr. A. Otake, Dr. O. Tadauchi, and Dr. K. Umeya.

Tetragnatha boydi Cambridge

Tetragnatha boydi Cambridge, 1898, Proc. Zool. Soc. London., 389 (Socotra) ; Lessert, 1915, Rev. Suisse Zool., 23(1): 14 (E. Africa) ; Lawrence, 1936, Ann. Transv. Mus., 17(2): 152 (S. Africa) ; Roewer, 1942, Katalog der Araneae, 2: 978.

Tetragnatha praedator Tullgren, 1910, Aran. in: Sjöstedt Kilimand. Exped., 3(20: 6) : 147 (E. Africa).

Tetragnatha nitens Lawrence, 1927, Ann. S. Afr. Mus., 25(1): 27 (S. W. Africa).

Tetragnatha mandibulata bidentata Gravely, 1921, Rec. Ind. Mus., 22: 422 (India) ; Tikader, 1966, J. Assam Sci. Soc., 9: 3 & 9 (India). New **synonymy**.

Tetragnatha nitens kullmanni Wiehle, 1962, Senck. biol., 43(5): 377 (Sardinia). New **synonymy**.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 4♂♂ and 5♀♀, W. Africa, Bouaké. VII. 1977, Los Sun Ly leg.; 1♀, Nepal, Kathmandu, Vally Chauni, 1300-1400 m, 17. IX. 1969, J. Martens leg.; 2♀♀, Nepal, Jiri, 1800-1900 m, 10. IV. 1973, J. Martens leg. ; 5♀♀, Nepal, Thanaphedi, 1500-1550 m, foot of Mt. Siwapuri, 8. X. 1981, Y. Nishikawa leg. ; 1♂ and 3♀♀, Nepal, Majbhatte, 1060 m, N. W. of Pokhara, 12. X. 1981, Y. Nishikawa leg.; 1♂ and 5♀♀, Brazil, Brazilia, Planaltina, 25-29. I. 1982, Y. Murakami leg.

DISTRIBUTION: Africa, Brazil (new record) and Nepal.

This species was described from Socotra, an island near the east side of Somali Peninsula, and has been recorded only from Africa. All specimens from Nepal, W. Africa and Brazil very well agree with Cambridge's description and figures. The figures and the descriptions indicate that both *T. mandibulata bidentata* and *T. nitens kullmanni* are undoubtedly identical with *T. boydi*.

NOTE: This species resembles *T. mandibulata* in the appearance (color, size and relative length of legs) and is quite similar to *T. nitens* in the shapes of male and female chelicerae, male palp and female epigynal fold.

Tetragnatha mandibulata Walckenaer

Tetragnatha mandibulata Walckenaer, 1841, Hist. Nat. Ins. Apt., 2: 211 (Guam) ; Roewer, 1942, Katalog der Araneae, 2: 984, Chrysanthus, 1963, Nova Guinea, Zool., 24: 733 (New Guinea) ; Okuma, 1968, Mushi, 42: 101 (Thailand) ; Okuma, 1968, Acta arach., 21: 40 (Amami-Oshima, Japan) ; Chu & Okuma, 1970, Mushi, 44: 73 (Taiwan) ; Chrysanthus, 1975, Zool. Verhandl., 140: 6 (New Guinea) ; Saaristo, 1978, Ann. Zool. Fenn., 15: 99 (Seychele) ; Okuma and Kishimoto, 1981, Jap. J. appl. Ent. Zool., 25: 297 (Java, Su-

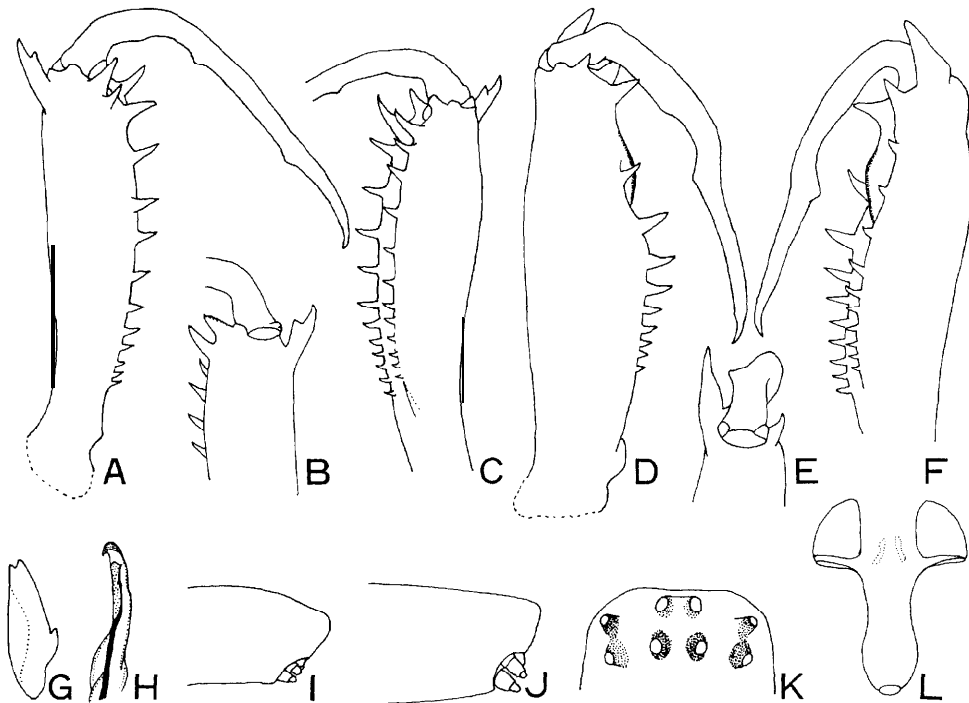


Fig. 1. *Tetragnatha boydi* Cambridge. A: Left chelicera of male. B: Ditto, lateral. C: Ditto, ventral. D: Left chelicera of female. E: Ditto, lateral. F: Ditto, ventral. G: Paracymbium of male. H: Distal end of conductor and embolus of male. I: Distal end of Abdomen, male. J: Ditto, female. K: Eye group of female. L: Genital fold of female.

matra, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines, Taiwan, China and Japan).

SPECIMENS EXAMINED : 3♂♂ and 4♀♀, W. Africa, Bouaké, VII. 1977, Los Sun Ly leg.; 1♂ and 4♀♀, Nepal, Majbhatti, 1060 m, N. W. of Pokhara, 12. X. 1981, Y. Nishikawa leg. ; 2♀♀, Nepal, Kiumrong, 1800 m, S. of Mt. Annapurna, 22. X. 1981, Y. Nishikawa leg. ; 11♂♂ and 7♀♀, West Malaysia, I-II. 1976, A. Otake leg.; 1♀, Sumatra, 2. III. 1976, A. Otake leg. ; 1♂, E. Java, 19. II. 1976, A. Otake leg. ; 2♂♂, Philippines, Bay Laguna, 10. VIII. 1979, K. Morimoto leg. Many other specimens of both sexes from Thailand, Taiwan and Japan (the Ryukyus) were examined.

DISTRIBUTION : W. Africa (new record), S. E. Asia, Australia and Polynesia.

This species has been known to widely occur in S. E. Asia, Australia and Polynesia. This species is recorded from W. Africa for the first time in this paper. It is suggested that *T. confraterna* Banks, 1909 from Costa Rica may be a synonym of this species.

NOTE This species is a close relative of *T. boydi*. Because this species has been often collected together with *T. boydi* at the same time and the

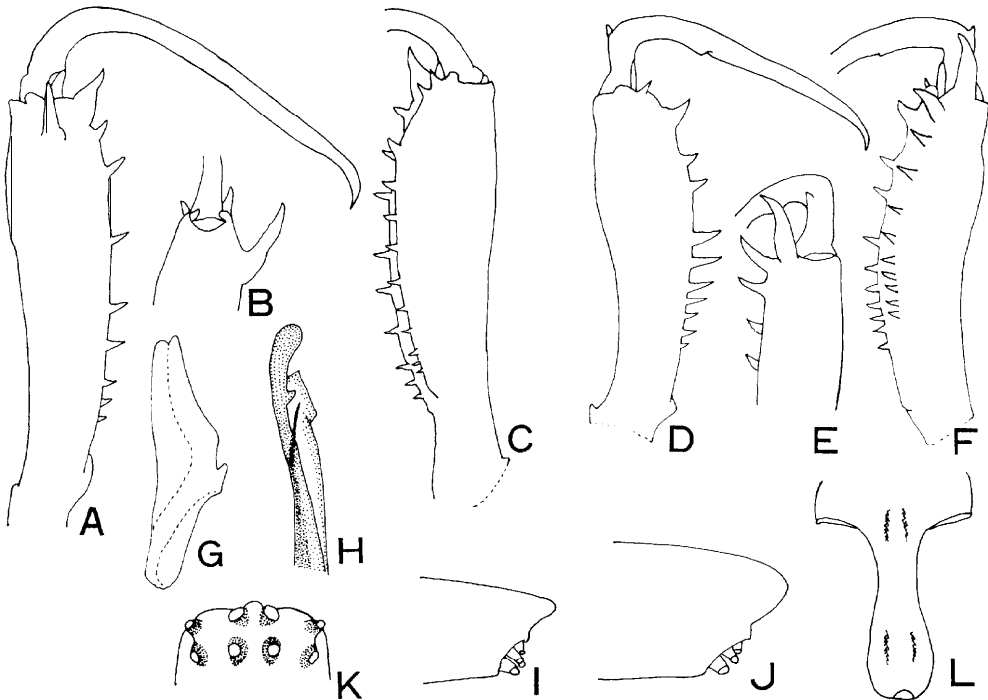


Fig. 2. *Tetragnatha mandibulata* Walckenaer. A: Left chelicera of male. B: Ditto, lateral. C: Ditto, ventral. D: Left chelicera of female. E: Ditto, lateral. F: Ditto, ventral. G: Paracymbium of male. H: Distal end of conductor and embolus of male. I: Distal end of abdomen, male. J: Ditto, female. K: Eye group of male. L: Genital fold of female.

same place in W. Africa and Nepal, specific identification requires careful examination.

Tetragnatha maxillosa Thorell

Tetragnatha maxillosa Thorell, 1895, Descr. Catal. Spid. Burma.: 139 (Burma and W. Malaysia); Roewer, 1942, Katalog der Araneae, 2: 974; Chrysanthus, 1975, Zool. Verhandl., 140: 8 (New Guinea).

Tetragnatha mandibulata Thorell, 1890, Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, 28: 221 (Java).

Tetragnatha japonica Boesenberg et Strand, 1906, Abh. Senckenbg. Ges., 30(1-2): 177 (Japan); Saito, 1933, Trans. Sapporo Nat. Hist. Soc., 13(1): 46 (Taiwan); Uemura, 1936, Acta arach., 1(3): 82 (Japan); Yaginuma, 1941, Acta arach., 6(4): 127 (Taiwan); Paik, 1953, Atypus, 4: 20 (Korea); Yaginuma, 1960, Spiders of Japan in Colour.: 73 (Japan); Okuma, 1968, Mushi, 42: 99 (Thailand); Song et al., 1976, Zool. Mag., 4: 38 (China); Okuma and Kishimoto, 1981, Jap. J. appl. Ent. Zool., 25: 297 (Sri Lanka, Java, Sumatra, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines, Taiwan, China, Japan, Korea and Himalaya). New **synonymy**.

Tetragnatha listeri Gravely, 1921, Rec. Ind. Mus., 22: 443 (Sri Lanka, Nepal, India, Burma, W. Malaysia and Thailand). New **Synonymy**.

Tetragnatha cliens Chamberlin, 1924, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 63(13): 12 (S. China). New

synonymy.

Tetragnatha propioides Schenkel, 1936, Ark. Zool., 29: 89 (Szechwan, China). New **synonymy.**

Table 1. *Tetragnatha boydi* Cambridge. Relative length of legs.

Locality	n	Length of 1st leg		1st leg	2nd leg	3rd leg	4th leg
		mean ± s. d.	range	ratio	ratio(r)	ratio(r)	ratio(r)
Africa ♂	4	29.45 ± 1.48	27.23-30.25	100	62 (0.993)	27 (0.975)	56 (0.985)
Brazil	1	33.80		"	60	26	56
Nepal	1	26.80		"	62	27	57
Africa ♀	5	27.34 ± 3.73	23.80-32.70	"	63 (1.000)	28 (0.984)	56 (0.996)
Brazil	5	28.48 ± 2.70	25.93 - 33.05	"	62 (0.991)	28 (0.985)	57 (0.981)
Nepal	11	31.91 ± 3.73	24.78-34.80	"	63 (0.998)	28 (0.992)	60 (0.999)

Table 2. *Tetragnatha mandibulata* Walckenaer. Relative length of legs.

Locality	n	Length of 1st leg		1st leg	2nd leg	3rd leg	4th leg
		mean ± s. d.	range	ratio	ratio(r)	ratio(r)	ratio(r)
Japan ♂	4	30.28 ± 2.98	26.45-33.45	100	61 (0.991)	27 (0.970)	59 (0.994)
Taiwan	10	28.89 ± 3.09	26.05-33.35		59 (0.990)	25 (0.997)	58 (0.986)
Thailand	10	29.48 ± 1.15	22.10-33.80		58 (0.997)	25 (0.986)	57 (0.997)
Africa	3	30.18 ± 1.10	29.45-31.45		60 (0.910)	26 (0.812)	59 (0.942)
Japan ♀	9	32.02 ± 3.36	24.16-35.80		60 (0.992)	28 (0.983)	60 (0.977)
Taiwan	10	24.57 ± 2.19	21.60-28.60	"	60 (0.995)	27 (0.830)	59 (0.991)
Thailand	10	31.77 ± 2.54	27.45-35.80		59 (0.960)	26 (0.958)	58 (0.966)
Africa	3	27.33 ± 2.28	25.25-29.95		60 (1.000)	27 (0.987)	60 (0.993)

Table 3. *Tetragnatha maxillosa* Thorell. Relative length of legs.

Locality	n	Length of 1st leg		1st leg	2nd leg	3rd leg	4th leg
		mean ts. d.	range	ratio	ratio(r)	ratio(r)	ratio(r)
Japan ♂	12	25.88 ± 3.17	21.85-33.40	100	59 (0.996)	27 (0.982)	59 (0.997)
Taiwan	10	21.75 ± 3.67	14.80-27.55	"	58 (0.989)	26 (0.974)	57 (0.988)
Philippines	12	22.62 ± 2.31	17.40-24.80	"	56 (0.992)	25 (0.977)	57 (0.990)
Thailand	10	23.32 ± 2.86	18.55-27.25	"	56 (0.994)	25 (0.989)	56 (0.983)
New Guinea	12	31.16 ± 3.31	26.70-35.85	"	58 (0.989)	26 (0.972)	60 (0.986)
Japan ♀	12	26.90 ± 13.84	20.30-31.75	"	61 (0.996)	28 (0.994)	58 (0.995)
Taiwan	10	24.03 ± 2.32	20.40-28.20	"	61 (0.995)	27 (0.989)	58 (0.987)
Philippines	13	22.54 ± 1.43	20.65-24.55	"	59 (0.980)	27 (0.942)	56 (0.971)
Thailand	10	24.53 ± 2.73	21.05 -29.50	"	58 (0.994)	26 (0.991)	55 (0.998)
New Guinea	11	31.49 ± 2.98	26.80 -35.90	"	60 (0.980)	28 (0.946)	59 (0.974)

Table 4. *Tetragnatha nitens* (Audouin). Relative length of legs.

Locality	n	Length of 1st leg		1st leg	2nd leg	3rd leg	4th leg
		mean \pm s. d.	range	ratio	ratio(r)	ratio(v)	ratio(v)
Japan ♂	7	25.25 \pm 3.44	20.30-26.40	100	69 (0.985)	31 (0.973)	64 (0.982)
Taiwan	10	23.61 \pm 4.12	17.55-30.90	"	68 (0.998)	30 (0.989)	63 (0.997)
Thailand 10	0	25.37 \pm 4.20	17.65-32.05	"	67 (0.998)	30 (0.992)	62 (0.998)
Florida	6	25.94 \pm 4.57	22.50-30.20	"	70 (0.999)	32 (0.995)	65 (0.995)
Japan ♀	10	23.99 \pm 4.48	15.65-30.85	"	68 (0.997)	31 (0.991)	64 (0.993)
Taiwan	10	20.64 \pm 2.88	16.60-24.90	"	68 (0.992)	31 (0.982)	65 (0.993)

Table 5. *Tetragnatha vermiformis* Emerton. Relative length of legs.

Locality	n	Length of 1st leg		1st leg	2nd leg	3rd leg	4th leg
		mean \pm s. d.	range	ratio	ratio(r)	ratio(y)	ratio(r)
Japan (Ibaragi) ♂	30	20.51 \pm 2.89	14.23-25.25	100	70 (0.996)	31 (0.967)	65 (0.992)
Japan (Tokushima)	8	19.91-11.17	18.15-21.75	"	68 (0.994)	29 (0.869)	63 (0.963)
China	8	22.59 \pm 2.50	18.48-25.45	"	70 (0.992)	29 (0.939)	65 (0.996)
Texas	1	24.40		"	71	32	64
Japan (Ibaragi) ♀	30	17.21 \pm 2.50	12.70-20.70	"	70 (0.996)	32 (0.990)	67 (0.995)
Japan (Tokushima)	8	15.86 \pm 0.77	14.65-16.75	"	68 (0.978)	31 (0.988)	66 (0.988)
China	8	18.48 \pm 1.35	17.10-20.95	"	70 (0.983)	31 (0.919)	67 (0.963)
Texas	1	18.10		"	72	32	67

(n)=The number of specimens. (r)=The coefficient of correlation.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1♂, Nepal, Kathmandu Valley, 1350-1400 m, IV-V. 1973, J. Martens leg.; 2♂♂, Nepal, foot of Mt. Phulcoki, 1600-1740 m, S. of Kathmandu, 16. IX. 1981, Y. Nishikawa leg.; 3♀♀, Nepal, Majbhatti, 1060 m, N. W. of Pokhara, 12. X. 1981, Y. Nishikawa leg.; 1♂ and 5♀♀, Nepal, Kium-rong, 1800 m, S. of Mt. Annapurna, 22. X. 1981, Y. Nishikawa leg.; 7♂♂ and 2♀♀, Sri Lanka, II-III. 1973, H. Mita leg.; 1♀, New Guinea, Wau, 22. VIII. 1969, Y. Hirashima leg.; 12♂♂ and 11♀♀, New Guinea, Wau, 15-22. VIII. 1982, Y. Hirashima and O. Tadauchi leg.; 2♀♀, E. Java, 12. II. 1976, A. Otake leg.; 1♀, Sumatra, 2. III. 1976, A. Otake leg.; 4♀♀, W. Malaysia, I-II. 1976, A. Otake leg.; 12♂♂ and 12♀♀, Philippines, Davao, 29. VIII. 1979, K. Morimoto leg.; 2♂♂ and 4♀♀, China, Hang Zhou, 26. VI. 1980, K. Umeya leg. Many other specimens of both sexes from Thailand, Taiwan, Korea and Japan were examined.

DISTRIBUTION: Nepal, S. E. Asia, E. Asia to New Guinea.

T. maxillosa Thorell, 1895 was originally described from Java and successively recorded from Burma, Malaya and India. But this species received no attention for some time. In 1975, Chrysanthus redescribed and illustrated the species and recorded it from New Guinea for the first time. *T. japonica*

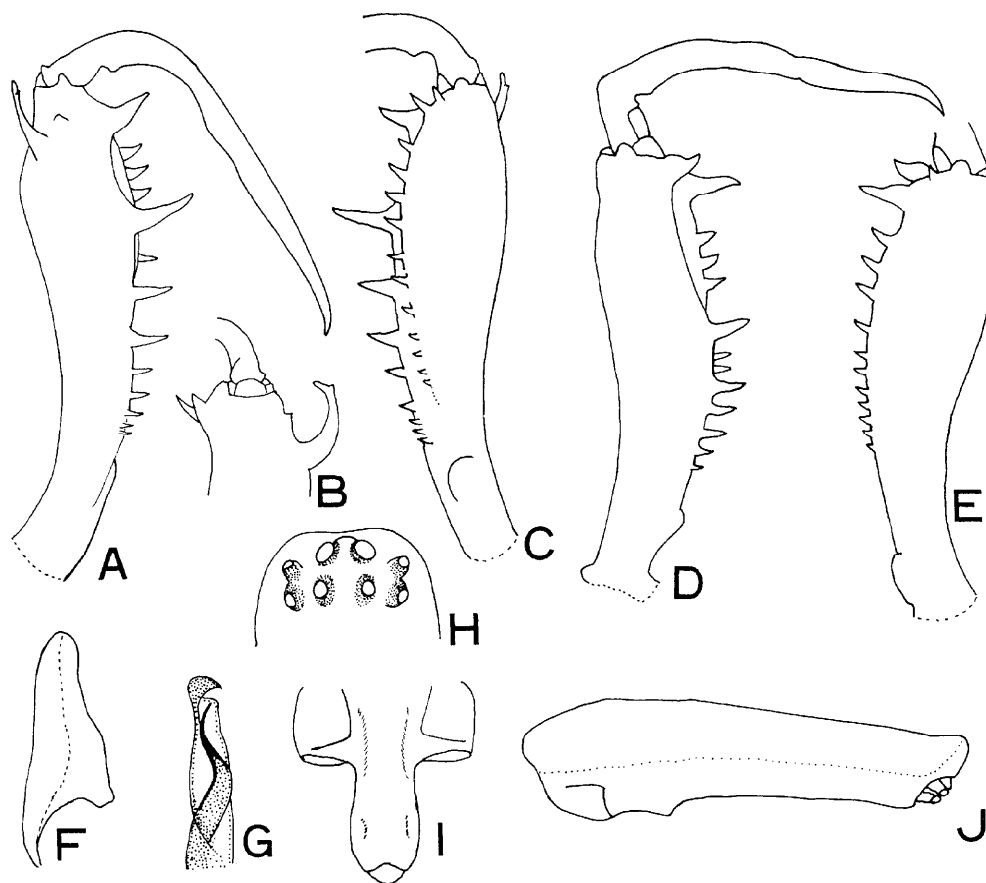


Fig. 3. *Tetragnatha maxillosa* Thorell. A: Left chelicera of male. B: Ditto, lateral. C: Ditto, ventral. D: Left chelicera of female. E: Ditto, ventral. F: Paracymbium of male. G: Distal end of conductor and embolus of male. H: Eye group of male. I: Genital fold of female. J: Lateral view of abdomen, female.

Boesenberg et Strand, 1906 was described from Japan and later recorded from Korea, Taiwan, China, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Java, Sumatra, Malaysia, Philippines and Himalaya. A careful examination of many specimens mentioned above with Chrysanthus' and Thorell's descriptions of *T. maxillosa* has convinced me that *T. japonica* is undoubtedly identical with *T. maxillosa*. In addition, it is very certain that *T. listeri*, *T. cliens* and *T. propioides* are undoubtedly identical with *T. maxillosa*. *T. strandi* Lessert, 1915 from Uganda may a synonym of this species.

Tetragnatha nitens (Audouin)

Eugnatha nitens Audouin, 1827, Explic. Planch. Arachn. in: Savigny, Desc. de l'Egypt., 22: 323.

Tetragnatha nitens Roewer, 1942, Katalog der Araneae, 1: 978; Okuma, 1968, Mushi, 42: 102 (Thailand); Okuma, 1968, Actaarach., 21: 40 (Japan (Ishigaki & Okinawa) and Taiwan); Song et al., 1976, 2001, Mag., 4: 39 (China); Levi, 1981, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 149(5): 291 (Neotropics).

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 6♂♂, Florida, New Nans' Lake, 23. VI. 1978, J. Coken-dolpher leg.; 1♂, Texas, Wichita Co., 17. X. 1972, Zaltsberg leg.; 4♀♀, Hawaii, Kauai, 31. X. 1978, T. Nishida leg. Many other specimens of both sexes from Japan, Taiwan and Thailand were examined.

DISTRIBUTION: This is a pansubtropical and pantropical species. This is newly recorded from Hawaii.

This species was described from Egypt and has been known to widely occur in Africa, S. E. Asia, E. Asia and Australia. Recently Dr. Levi (1981) reported that *T. antillana* Simon, *Eugnatha pelusia* Audouin in Savigny, *T. andina* Taczanowski, *T. vicina* Simon, *T. seminola* Gertsch, *T. peninsulana* Banks, *T.*

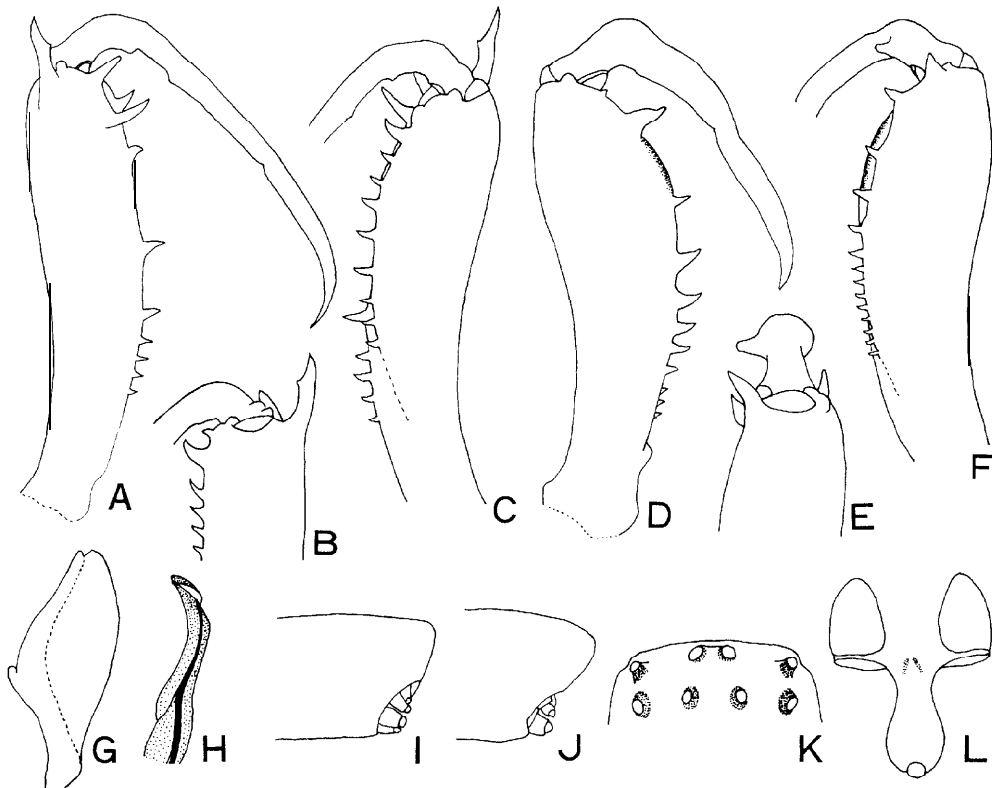


Fig. 4. *Tetragnatha nitens* (Audouin). A: Left chelicera of male. B: Ditto, lateral. C: Ditto, ventral. D: Left chelicera of female. E: Ditto, lateral, F: Ditto, ventral. G: Paracymbium of male. H: Distal end of conductor and embolus of male. I: Distal end of abdomen, male. J: Ditto, female. K: Eye group of female. L: Genital fold of female.

galapagoensis Banks, *T. eremita* Chamberlin, *T. steckleri* Gertsch, *T. elmora* Chamberlin and *T. festina* Bryant (most of them from the Neotropics) are synonyms of *T. nitens*. Judging from the figures and the description of *T. boeleni* Chrysanthus, 1975 from New Guinea, it is considered to be identical with *T. nitens*.

NOTE: This species is conspicuous by the spur and the two contiguous teeth on the chelicera of the male and the diagnostic posterior cusp on the fang of the female. These characters are very similar to those of *T. boydi*, so that the identification requires careful examination, but this species is easily distinguished from *T. boydi* by the relative length of the legs (see Tables 1 and 4).

Tetragnatha vermiformis Emerton

Tetragnatha vermiformis Emerton, 1884, Trans. Connect. Acad. Sci., 6: 333 (Costa Rica); Seeley, 1928, Bull. New York State Mus., 278: 138 (Nebraska); Roewer, 1942, Katalog der Araneae, 1: 994; Kaston, 1948, Bull. Connect. State Geol. Nat. Hist. Surv., 70: 272 (Connecticut); Chickering, 1957, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 116: 349 (Panama); Chickering, 1959, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 119: 495 (Michigan); Levi, 1981, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 149: 316 (Mexico).

Tetragnatha mackenziei Gravely, 1921, Rec. Ind. Mus., 22: 438 (India and Burma); Shinha, 1951, Rec. Ind. Mus., 49: 79 (India); Okuma, 1968, Mushi, 42: 101 (Thailand); Okuma and Kishimoto, 1981, Jap. J. appl. Ent. Zool., 25: 297 (Sri Lanka, Thailand and India).

New synonymy.

Tetragnatha shikokiana Yaginuma, 1960, Spiders of Japan in Colour, 74 (Japan); Song et al., 1976, Zool. Mag., 4: 38 (China); Okuma et al., 1978, Esakia, 11: 83 (Korea); Okuma and Kishimoto, 1981, Jap. J. appl. Ent. Zool., 25: 297 (China, Korea and Japan).

New synonymy.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: 1♂ and 1♀, Texas, Lake Wichita, Wichita Co., I. VII. 1977, L. K. Qonglss leg.; 1♂, Sri Lanka, II-III. 1973, H. Mita leg.; 1♂, Thailand, Ban-Saun Rit, 5. XI. 1966, C. Okuma leg., 2♂♂ and 1 young, Thailand, Lampon, 9. XI. 1966, C. Okuma leg.; 1♀, Thailand, Sanpatong, 3-6. XI. 1970, C. Okuma leg.; 4♂♂ and 13♀♀, Korea, Suwon, VI-IX. 1975, N. Hokyo leg.; 8♂♂ and 10♀♀, China, Hang Zhou, 26. VI. 1982, K. Umeya leg.; 18♂♂ and 15♀♀, Japan, Shikoku, 28-29. VIII. 1973, C. Okuma leg.; 5♂♂ and 4♀♀, Japan, Tokyo, 24. VIII. 1974, C. Okuma leg.; 3♂♂ and 6♀♀, Japan, Fukuoka, 15. VII. 1978, K. Ohara leg.; 30♂♂ and 30♀♀, Japan, Ibaragi, 22. VII. 1982, C. Okuma leg.; 3♀♀, Japan, Kyoto, 22. VIII. 1982, C. Okuma leg.

DISTRIBUTION: India, Sri Lanka, Burma, Thailand, China, Korea, Japan and U. S. A.

T. vermiformis Emerton, 1884 was described from Barro Colorado Is. Since then, it has been known from throughout southern Canada, northwest eastern states to the Canal Zone. *T. mackenziei* Gravely, 1921 was described from India and has been recorded from Burma, Thailand and Sri Lanka. *T. shikokiana* Yaginuma, 1960 was described from Japan and has been recorded from

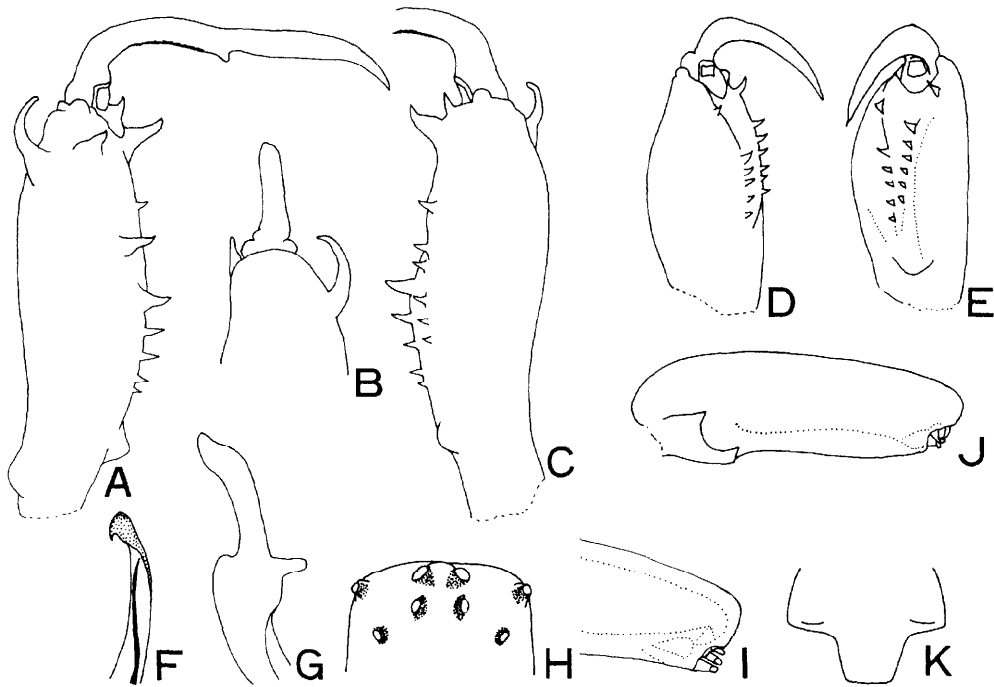


Fig. 5. *Tetragnatha vermiformis* Emerton. A: Left chelicera of male. B: Ditto, lateral. C: Ditto, ventral. D: Left chelicera of female. E: Ditto, ventral. F: Distal end of conductor and embolus of male. G: Paracymbium of male. H: Eye group of male. I: Distal end of abdomen, male. J: Lateral view of abdomen, female. K: Genital fold of female.

Korea and China. Careful examinations of many specimens mentioned above from Japan, China, Korea, Thailand and U. S. A. (Texas), and of several descriptions and figures of *T.vermiformis*, have convinced me that all of them belong to but one species. It is also suggested that *T.andonea* Lawrence, 1927 from S. W. Africa may be a synonym of *T.vermiformis*.

NOTE: This species mainly inhabits rice fields in Asia, being extremely abundant in some localities, although it is said to be uncommon in U. S. A.

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