PRELIMINARY LIST OF HARVESTMEN OF WISCONSIN WITH A KEY TO GENERA*

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After several years of intensive spider collecting, the authors found that they had accumulated also a moderate number of harvestmen. It was felt that if this collection were worked up, the information obtained from it might be of value or of interest, as no other list of the order has been compiled for this state. However, this list can not be considered complete, and further collecting must be done.

The papers of Davis and Bishop were found useful in making determinations. Dr. and Mrs. C. Goodnight very kindly identified those individuals which presented difficulties. Sincere thanks are offered to them as well as to Sister Mary Melanie and her students, Professor A. Hasler, Dr. N. Collias, Dr. D. Lowrie, Mr. R. Hunt, Miss R. Schiferl, and all others who contributed to the collection.

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ARTIFICIAL KEY TO THE GENERA OF WISCONSIN HARVESTMEN

A. Some or all coxae with anterior and/or posterior marginal rows of denticles (fig. 1); terminal claw of palp toothed ventrally at base (fig. 3).
   About 8 species, males ranging from 3.5 to 6 mm. in length...Leiobunum

AA. Coxae smooth, spiny or hairy, but never with marginal rows of denticles; terminal claw of palp absent, or if present, not toothed.
   B. Terminal claw of palp absent.
      C. Palp very long and slender, almost as long as first pair of legs; tibia and tarsus not swollen and only sparsely armed with fine setae.
      Male about 1 mm. in length......................Crosbycus
      CC. Palp stout; tibia and tarsus swollen and densely armed with bristles (fig. 2).
      Male about 3 mm. in length......................Sabaco

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1. LEIOBUNUM

2. SABAČON
   MALE; LEFT PALP, MESAL

3. LEIOBUNUM
   CLAW OF PALP

4. PHALANGIUM
   SECTION OF TIBIA IV

5. OPILIO
   SECTION OF TIBIA IV

6. PHALANGIUM
   MALE; CHELICERA

7. CADDÓ
   BODY, DORSAL

8. ODELLUS
   MALE; FEMUR, PATELLA
   TIBIA OF LEFT PALP, DORSAL

9. ODELLUS
   MALE; PALP, ECTAL
   TERMINAL CLAW
BB. Terminal claw of palp present.
D. Femur of palp with a ventro-lateral row of 3 to 10 stout spines, the longest being as long or almost as long as the femur is thick (fig. 9); femur of palp with a prominent distal median process (fig. 8); femurs of legs with bristles or hairs.
E. Eye tubercle nearly as wide as the thorax, and one third as long as the body (fig. 7); eye tubercle smooth and with a broad longitudinal canal; anterior margin of carapace in front of eye tubercle smooth; femur of palp only with distal median process.
   Male about 1.4 mm. in length.................. Caddo
EE. Eye tubercle less than one sixth as wide as thorax, and less than one third length of thorax alone (fig. 1); eye tubercle with a row of spines on either side of the narrow longitudinal canal; anterior margin of carapace in front of eye tubercle with 3 stout spines; femur, patella and tibia of palp all with distal median processes (fig. 8).
   Male about 5 mm. in length.................. Odiellus

DD. Femur of palp with bristles, but no stout spines; palp segments without prominent distal processes; femurs of legs with rows of stout spines.
F. Tibia of fourth leg distinctly angular in cross-section, with rows of short setae on the angles (fig. 4); males have a prominent spur on the second segment of the chelicerae (fig. 6).
   Male about 6 mm. in length.................. Phalangium
FF. Tibia of fourth leg round in cross-section with longitudinal rows of spines and hairs (fig. 5); males without spur on chelicerae.
   Male about 5 mm. in length.................. Opilio

CLASS ARACHNIDA
ORDER PHALANGIDA (OPILIONES)
SUBORDER PALPATORES
FAMILY NEMASTOMATIDAE SIMON
Genus Crosbycus Roewer 1914
Crosbycus dasycmenus (Crosby), 1911. Taylor County: Chequamegon National Forest. This single specimen was found in Sphagnum.

FAMILY ISCHYROPSALIDAE SIMON
Genus Sabacon Simon 1879
Sabacon crassipalpe (L. Koch), 1879. Grant County: Wyalusing State Park. Kewaunee County: north of Kewaunee. Shawano County: Neopit. This and the following species prob-
ably occur in much greater numbers than this collection indicates. However, partly because of their small size, they may be easily overlooked.

**Genus Caddo** Banks 1892

*Caddo agilis* Banks, 1892. Douglas County: Cedar Island, Brule.

**Genus Odiellus** Roewer 1923


**Genus Phalangium** Linnaeus 1758

*Phalangium opilio* Linnaeus, 1758. This species is very common in all parts of Wisconsin.

**Genus Opilio** Herbst 1778


**Genus Leiobunum** C. L. Koch 1839


*Leiobunum longipes longipes* Weed, 1887. This species is common in southern and central Wisconsin, but we have no records of it from counties north of Lincoln County, though it probably does occur farther north.


Leiobunum verrucosum (Wood), 1870. Waushara County: Wautoma.

Leiobunum vittatum (Say), 1821. This species is very common in all parts of Wisconsin.

Literature Cited


