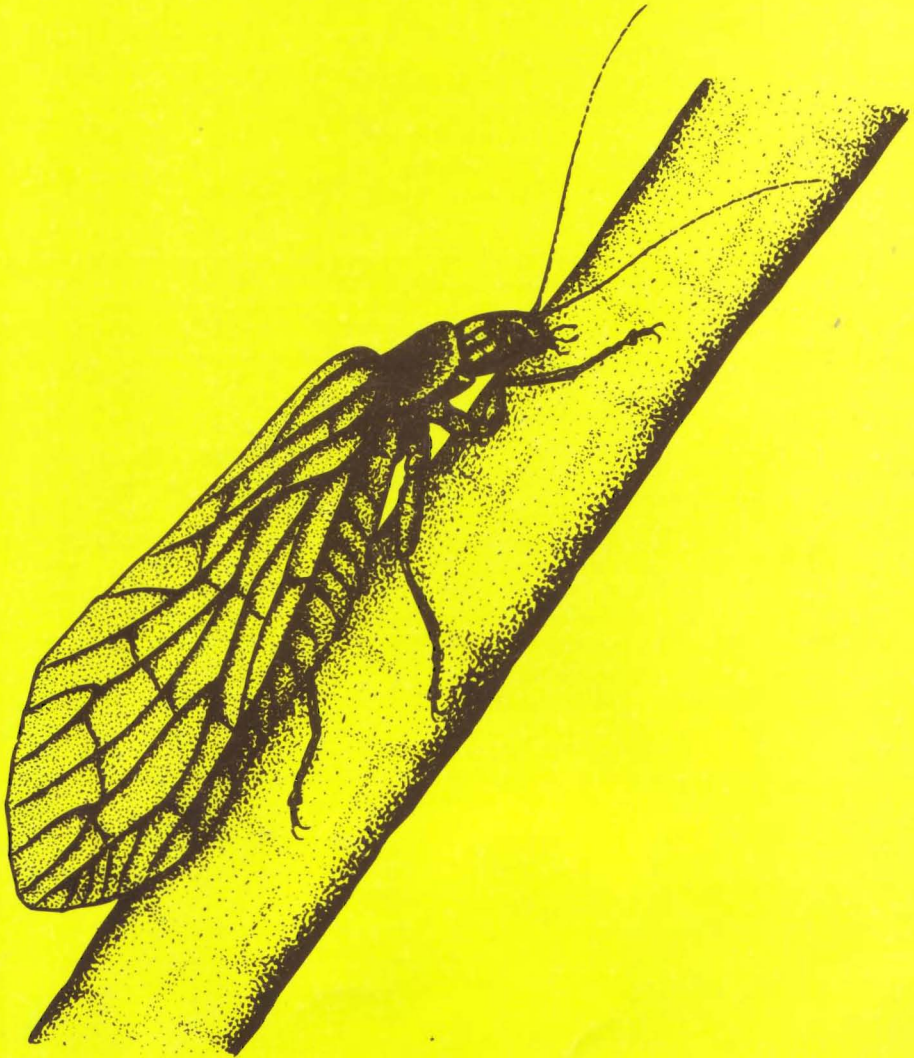


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***Opilio parietinus* (De Geer, 1778) (Arachnida, Opiliones) does belong to the Norwegian fauna**

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INTRODUCTION

The Norwegian harvestman fauna is up till now believed to comprise 15 species, with the latest new species reported in 1982. These are all well treated in Stol (1982), with the exception of the 15th, *Trogulus tricarinatus* (L., 1767), which was delivered for publication shortly afterwards (Solhøy 1982). *T. tricarinatus* was collected in Arendal which is in EIS 6, not in EIS 11 as the paper of Solhøy indicates.

Opilio parietinus has also been reported once from Norway (Strand 1900), but when Stol revised the Norwegian material in 1982, he decided to remove it from the list as all museum material proved to be juveniles of *Mitopus morio* (Fabricius, 1779) (Stol 1982). Strand (op. cit.) reported one specimen from a dwelling house in Oslo on 30 September 1899, but this specimen has not been examined by Stol, and is probably not present in any museum (I. Stol in litt.). When including the present records, this is the only species belonging to the genus *Opilio* hitherto to be recorded in Norway, and it can be distinguished from the other Norwegian harvestmen by the following combination of characteristics: distinct ocularium; palp with claw: palpal claw smooth; no distinct trident; patella and tibia of palp without apophysis; underside not white; no tubercles below the front edge of cephalothorax (Sankey & Savory 1974).

O. parietinus and *O. saxatilis* C.L. Koch, 1839 are both known from Denmark and southern Sweden, and the former also from southern Finland (Meinertz 1964, Martens 1978, Stol 1993). In Denmark and southern Sweden, a third species *O. canestrinii* (Thorell, 1876), is known. This was first recorded in 1985 (Gruber 1988), and in 1987 registered as the most abundant Danish harvestman, based on samples from walls, fences etc. (Enghoff 1987, 1988). There is good reason to look out for this species in Norway.

THE NEW NORWEGIAN MATERIAL

O. parietinus was handpicked on two occasions. Both times only one individual was collected from buildings, about 1 m above the ground. The first specimen, an adult male, was taken at Kringsjø, Oslo (EIS 28) on 17 September 1993. The second specimen, also an adult male, was collected from a brick wall in Hokksund, Buskerud county (EIS 28) on 29 September 1993. The distance between the two localities is about 45 km.

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SAMMENDRAG

***Opilio parietinus* (De Geer, 1778) (Arachnida, Opiliones) tilhører den norske fauna**

Langbeinarten *Opilio parietinus* (De Geer, 1778) kan på grunnlag av to funn av voksne hanner i 1993 gjeninnføres på den norske faunalisten. Strand (1900) angir arten fra et bolighus i Oslo i 1899, men ved revisjon har alt museumsmateriale vist seg å være unge

Mitopus morio (Fabricius, 1779) (Stol 1982). Strands eksemplarer har ikke vært å finne i noe museum, og Stol besluttet derfor å stryke arten fra den norske listen. Det bør i tillegg holdes skarpt utkikk etter *O. canestrinii* (Thorell, 1976), som nylig har vist seg å være meget vanlig i Danmark (Enghoff 1988), og som også har dukket opp i Sør-Sverige.

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***Cordioniscus stebbingi* (Patience, 1907) and *Trichorhina tomentosa* (Budde-Lund, 1893), two greenhouse woodlice (Isopoda, Oniscidea) new to Norway**

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INTRODUCTION

Several of the woodlice reported from Norway and the other Nordic countries are totally or predominantly confined to indoor localities. According to Enckell (1980), *Androniscus dentiger* Verhoeff, 1908 and *Trichoniscus pygmaeus* (G.O. Sars, 1898) are confined to greenhouses in Norway, but also these species have been found outdoor in the Oslo area by the author.

C. stebbingi is described from Glasgow, Scotland, where Patience (1907) found specimens both outdoor and in greenhouses in 1906. It is indigenous in South America and known from several European countries including Denmark, Finland and southern Sweden (Gruner 1966, Lindroth 1957). The species is also reported from the USA (Van Name 1936). The two subspecies described from Continental European specimens are not approved by Gruner (1966).