Nachtrag / Addendum

Addendum to

Drisya-Mohan OM, Kashmeera NA & Sudhikumar AV 2019 Is cooperation in prey capture flexible in the Indian social spider *Stegodyphus sarasinorum*? – Arachnologische Mitteilungen 58: 97-102 – doi: 10.30963/aramit5813

This Addendum supplements information on procedures in sampling material, clarifies definitions and answers some other doubts that were pointed out by an anonymous reader. We would like to thank them for feedback on the article. The following points should be added:

- **Testing procedures used in the experiment:** Of the 144 tests, 72 tests carried out in the passive period and the remaining 72 were conducted in the active period. Tests were conducted with nine colonies during a period of eight days by supplying equal numbers of grasshopper and beetles (one prey at one time) alternatively (the tests were conducted alternatively in eight days with a frequency of eight tests per nest).

- **Definition of variables and explanation for measuring methods:** Immobilization time: The time noted from the beginning of the movement of spiders towards the prey until the last of them reached it.
  Recruitment time: The time in which the first of the attacking spiders reached the prey.
  Stage at which the number of recruited spiders was assessed: The total (maximum) number of spiders that immobilised the prey.

- **Precision of measuring the activity time in results:** The conclusion is based on observations of nine colonies. We counted the number of spiders which were present outside the nest during the active and passive period. During the active period (8.00–8.30 am) most of the spiders were outside the nest (67%) and some of them fed on prey. In the passive period (11.00–11.30 am) the number of spiders outside the nest was lower (21%).

- **Only nine cases of occurrence of a reaction to prey, given 144 tests:** We made a test only on nine colonies for identifying the first reaction towards the prey, i.e., grasshoppers and beetles before starting the 144 tests. After that the whole experiment was conducted.

- **Correction of p-values on page 99:** In the comparison of recruitment time for grasshoppers and beetles the correct p-value for the test is: $p<0.001$.

Nachruf / Obituary

Farewell to Mgr. Jaroslav Svatoň

On the last day of the previous year, both Slovak and Czech arachnologists received sad news. Jaroslav Svatoň, a significant scientist, godfather of Slovak arachnology (Fig. 1), an outstanding museum worker and very good friend, had died.

Fig. 1: Jaroslav Svatoň (*10. May 1933 – †31. Dec. 2019) (photo: Peter Fenďa)

Jaroslav was born on 10. May 1933 in Třešť village (district Jihlava in the Českomoravská vysočina Mts. in Bohemia), but he spent his whole life in Slovakia. Since his studies at elementary school in Martin (1946–1953) he was enthusiastic for, and fascinated by, nature. In 1963 he finished studying biology and chemistry at the Pedagogical College (presently Matej Bel University). He started his career as a teacher at elementary schools in the villages Detva, Očová and Hriňová. After gathering experience and teaching skills, he started teaching at high schools in the towns of Vrútky and Martin.

From 1961 to 1963 he worked as an independent nature protection specialist at the Regional Centre for State Preservation of Nature and Conservation. A significant breakthrough in his life occurred in 1964, when he helped establish the Andrej Kmeť Turiec's Museum in the town of Martin. He was the first director of the Museum, and later worked as a zoology specialist until his retirement.

His professional career started with vertebrates, but in 1970s he fell in love with spider research. During this era, he began to intensively cooperate with great arachnologists, including Prof. Dr. František Miller. DrSc. Jaroslav established a very close and strong professional and personal relationship with him; Professor Miller becoming his friend and mentor.