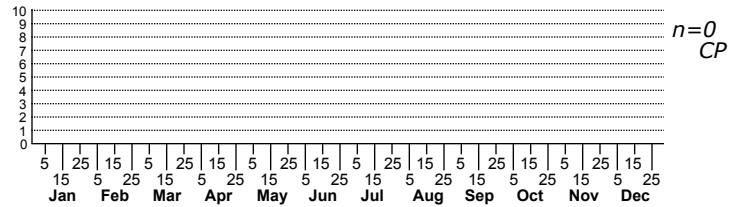
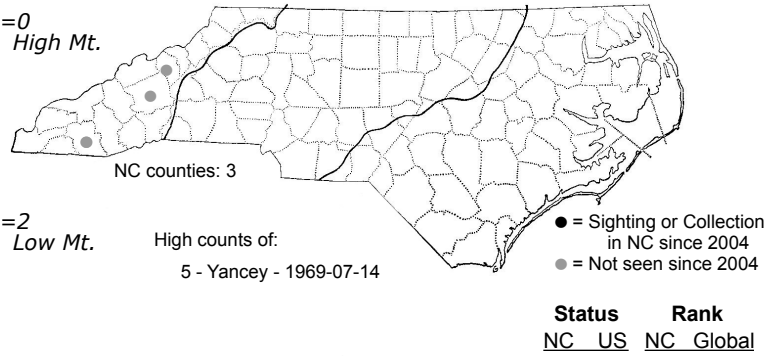
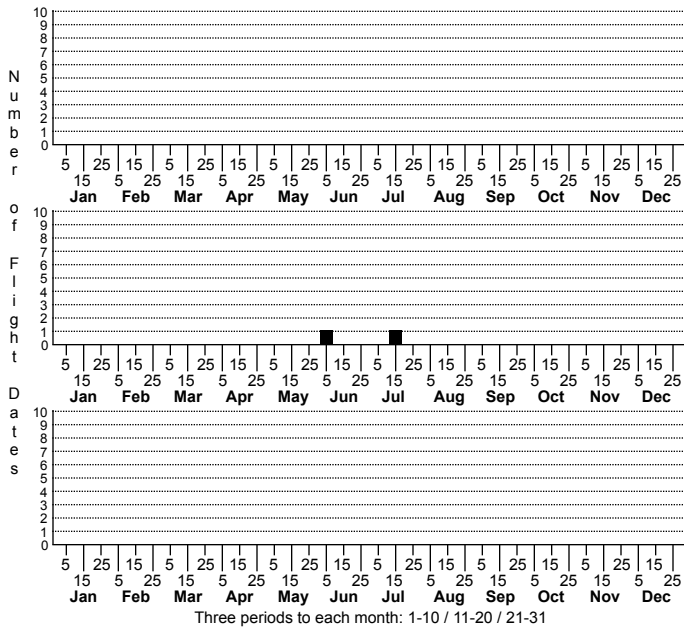


Caddo agilis No common name



ORDER:OPILIONES SUBORDER:Eupnoi
 SUPERFAMILY:Caddoidea FAMILY:Caddidae

TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS: One of two species in this genus that occur in North America north of Mexico (Shear, 1975a; Cokendolpher and Lee, 1994). Only *Caddo agilis* has been recorded in North Carolina.

ONLINE_PHOTOS: BugGuide, The Harvestmen of Maryland

DISTRIBUTION_COMMENTS: All of our records come from the Black Mountains, including the lower slopes of Mt. Mitchell. This species is primarily northern, occurring from New England and southern Canada west to the Ohio Valley (Shear, 1975a). The Cowee Mountains in North Carolina appear to represent the southernmost extent of its range.

HABITAT: Shear (1975a) reports that this species humid, densely shaded forests, often where hemlocks are present. Hoffman (1955), on the other hand, found this species in fairly dry forests and cliffs in Virginia and believed it has a preference for dry habitats. Our records are all from relatively low elevations.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: This species is active during the day and on the surface of the ground and is probably best found by direct search

NHP_RANKS: [GNR] [SH]

NHP_STATUS: [W3]

STATE_PROTECTION: Arachnids are not protected under state law, although permits are needed to collect them in State Parks and other public and private nature preserves

STATUS_COMMENTS: We have only three distinct records for this species, all historic. As a species associated with cool, humid, cove forests, this species is likely to be threatened by the loss of hemlocks due to the depredations of the Hemlock Woolly Adelgid. It probably was extirpated from large areas in the past to due to extensive timber harvests in our mountains. It will likely to decline in the future due to the warming and drying impacts of global climate change.