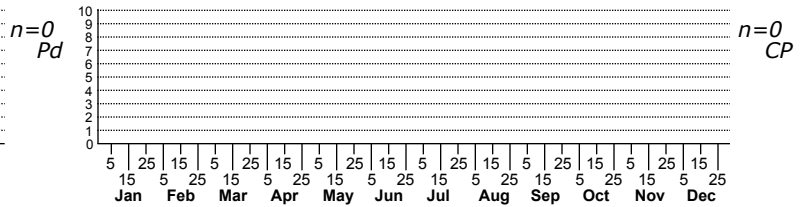
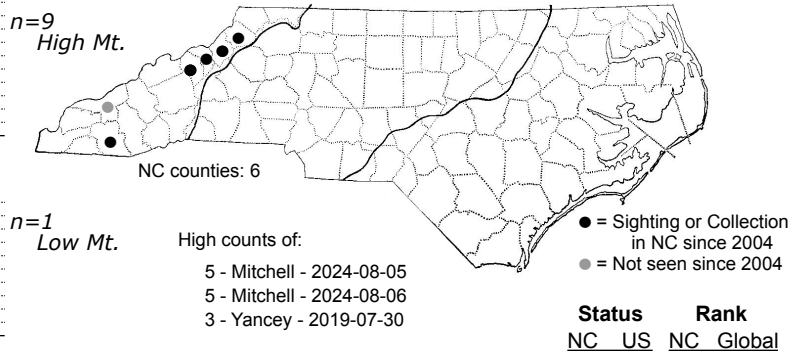
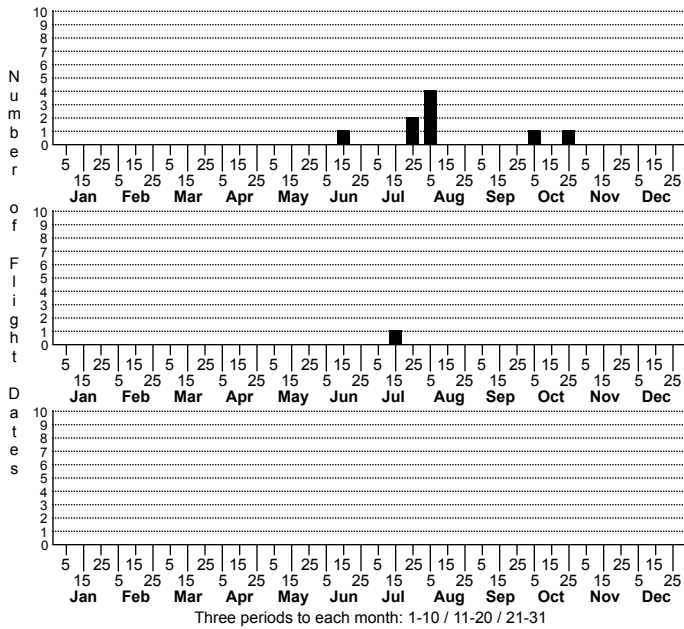


Odiellus nubivagus No common name



ORDER:OPILIONES SUBORDER:Eupnoi
SUPERFAMILY:Phalangoidea FAMILY:Phalangiidae

TAXONOMIC_COMMENTS: One of three species in this genus that occurs in North America (Cokendolpher and Holmberg, 2018), two of which have been recorded in North Carolina

DISTRIBUTION_COMMENTS: The only recorded locations for this species are Mt. Mitchell, Grandfather Mountain, and Clingman's Dome, all in North Carolina (Cokendolpher and Holmberg, 2018)

HABITAT: Crosby and Bishop (1924) recorded this species as abundant on rocks along the trail to the summit of Mt. Mitchell. Hall and Sullivan (pers. obs., 2019) observed a number of individuals on the sides of cabins and other outbuildings at the maintenance area located along that same trail. Records from both Mt. Mitchell and Clingman's Dome were made at high elevations in Spruce Fir Forests: 6683' at Mt. Mitchell, 6644' at Clingman's Dome (Cokendolpher and Holmberg, 2018). However, nubivagus has also been recorded at 3,999' at Grandfather Mountain (Cokendolpher and Holmberg, 2018) and at 3,366' at Dry Falls in Macon County (Carol Tingley, pers. comm., 2019). The site at Dry Falls was located near the spray zone of the waterfall.

OBSERVATION_METHODS: Crosby and Bishop (1924) report observing them in large number on the surface of rocks

NHP_RANKS: [G2G3] [S2S3]

NHP_STATUS: [SR]

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: This species, along *Sabacon mitchelli* and *Microhexura montivaga* were first discovered on an October visit made by Crosby and Bishop in 1923 and subsequently described by those authors. Although all three appear to be narrowly distributed and highly specialized on high elevation habitats in the Southern Appalachians, only the Spruce-Fir Moss Spider has received much notice from conservationists. All three, however, are likely to be similarly affected by the impacts of the Balsam Woolly Adelgid, acid precipitation, and global climate change. While the spider has received a great deal of attention as a federally listed Endangered Species, the other two remain some of the most poorly known species in North America. As in the case of the spider, both of these harvestmen would benefit from more intensive surveys, documenting their overall distribution, habitat needs, and population trends.