SOME NEW OR LITTLE KNOWN SOUTHERN SPIDERS

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At the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy within the last two years many spiders have been received from Mr. George Nelson that were collected in Alabama and Florida. Among them were found the following species that are either new or known only from one sex. All are in the museum collection.

FAMILY OONOPIDAE

Genus *Philesius* Simon 1893*Philesius vernalis* spec. nov.

Female. Length, 1.6 mm., ceph. 0.4 mm., abd. 1.2 mm.

Cephalothorax bright brown, moderately convex, slightly granulate with a minute hair from each pit, anterior margin less than half the greatest width; *eyes*, a.l.e. largest of the six, separated by less than a radius, posterior row about the same length as the anterior row, straight, p.m.e. surrounded by black, a very broad oval, touching on the long diameter and separated from p.l.e. by about a line, p.l.e. smaller than p.m.e.; *clypeus* less than a diameter of a.l.e.; *labium* triangular, almost as long as broad; *maxillæ* inclined over labium, tips almost touching; *sternum* triangular, about two-thirds as wide as long, truncate between IV coxæ, all coxæ globose; *abdomen* pale, elliptical, half as wide as long, four-fifths of dorsum covered by an orange colored scutum, punctate, with a minute hair from each pit, venter with an orange colored scutum, that covers the basal two-thirds, also punctate with a hair from each pit, spinnerets closely grouped and not surrounded by a chitinous ring; *legs* paler than cephalothorax, no spines and very few hairs; *epigynum*, area swollen but showing no structure.

Holotype, ♀ Florida; Sebastian, March 1944, (Nelson).

The genus *Philesius* was based by Simon on a single species known from both male and female from St. Vincent. *Philesius marmoratus* the genotype, is much larger than *P. vernalis*. The genus is separated from *Gamasomorpha* which is widely dis-

tributed, by the ventral scutum shorter than the dorsal, and no chitinous ring about the spinnerets.

FAMILY PISAURIDÆ

Genus *Thanatidius* Simon 1898

Thanatidius tenuis (Hentz)

Figures 1, 6

Thomisus ? *tenuis* Hentz, 1847, p. 449, pl. 23, fig. 12; reprint, 1875, p. 82, pl. 10, fig. 12. "♀ Alabama."

Thanatidius tenuis Bishop, 1924, p. 18.

Male. Length, 14.6 mm., ceph. 5.5 mm. long, 4.0 mm. wide, an. margin, 2.0 mm., abd. 10.2 mm. long, 2.5 mm. wide at base, I leg. 42 mm. long.

Cephalothorax pale yellow, with a pair of narrow parallel darker stripes from p.m.e. to posterior margin, sparsely covered with short hairs, flat, thoracic groove very long and shallow, sides rounded and abruptly narrowed at region of posterior eye row to half the greatest width, an oblique row of bristles between lateral eyes and margin; *eyes* apparently in four rows, anterior row strongly procurved, eyes subequal, a.m.e. separated by slightly more than a diameter and from a.l.e. by fully two diameters, posterior row strongly recurved, slightly longer than anterior row, p.m.e. subequal with a.m.e., separated by fully two diameters, p.l.e. largest of the eight, slightly raised and directed backward, lateral eyes separated by about as much space as between p.l.e.; *quadrangle* of median eyes higher than wide and wider behind than in front; *clypeus* below a.l.e. less than a radius of a.l.e., a row of long bristles on margin of clypeus; *mandibles* vertical, pale, few long bristles near median margin, fang groove rather short, lower margin with three subequal teeth; *labium* white, longer than wide; *maxillæ* white, fully twice as long as labium, sides parallel; *sternum* white, flat, almost as wide as long, (4.0 : 4.5), with a few short bristles; *abdomen* a pale reddish-brown, very narrow, ending in a point above spinnerets, base bilobed, on sides a few dark dots, each bearing a short bristle, venter pale; *legs*, 1-2-4-3, all very long and slender; spines, I pair, patella, lateral, 2, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2-2-2, apical pair short, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2-2-2, all spines very long but not overlapping as in female; *palpus*, pale, not as long as cephalothorax, tibia longer than patella, but tibia

plus patella not as long as femur, tibia and patella each with a long dorsal spine, tibial apophysis very near distal end, a black, thin leaf-like projection, best seen in a lateral view, palpal organ very similar to *Thanatidius dubius* (Hentz), figured by Bishop and Crosby, 1936.

Allotype, ♂ Alabama; Silver Hill, July 1945, (Nelson); Additional specimens, ♀ Alabama; Silver Hill, July 1945, (Nelson); ♂ Alabama; Silver Hill, June 1945, (Krob).

The genus was based by Simon on *Thomisus* ? *dubius* Hentz and *Thomisus* ? *tenuis* Hentz, but as Bishop noted in 1924, unfortunately, Simon had a specimen of *Tetragonophthalma undulata* Keyserling instead of either of the two Hentz species. Bishop also erred in the number of ventral spines on the first and second tibiae. There are five pairs of ventral spines with the apical pair very short. In the female, the spines are long and over-lapping but in the male, the legs are so much longer that the spines do not over-lap. In 1924, Bishop in the revision of the Pisauridae described females of *Thanatidius tenuis* from Georgia, Florida and Louisiana.

FAMILY OXYOPIDÆ

Genus *Oxyopes* Latreille 1804

Oxyopes nelsoni spec. nov.

Figures 5, 7

Male. Length, 5.0 mm., ceph. 2.4 mm. long, 1.6 mm. wide, abd. 2.5 mm. long.

Cephalothorax yellowish, with wide slightly converging lateral dark stripes from p.l.e. to posterior margin, median area with vague dark marks, eyes surrounded by wide black rings, clypeus black, cephalothorax very high, widest between third coxæ, gradually narrowed anteriorly, thoracic groove long and faint, thoracic portion falls abruptly from groove; *eyes*, anterior row strongly recurved, a.m.e. very small, separated by a diameter, a.l.e. about twice the diameter of a.m.e. and separated from them by more than two diameters, posterior row longer than anterior, strongly procurved, eyes subequal and equidistant; *quadrangle* formed by a.l.e. and p.m.e. slightly wider in front and higher than wide; *clypeus* not as high as quadrangle of median eyes, slightly convex; *mandibles* dark, vertical, cone-shaped, fang groove very short; *labium* brown at tip,

longer than wide; *maxillæ* one and a half times as long as labium, outer half black, narrow; *sternum* pale, with vague elongate dark marks opposite coxæ, nearly as wide as long, (3.0 : 3.5), ending in a sharp point between fourth coxæ; *abdomen* almost black with middle area paler, widest at base and tapering to width of spinnerets at tip, venter black; *legs* pale with a narrow ventral black stripe on femora, posterior femora with a ventral line of black dots parallel to black line, spines long and black, few trichobothria on ventral surface of femora near base; *palpus* black, not as long as cephalothorax, tibia slightly longer than patella, with a very large spatulate process with two small marginal chitinized teeth near base on ventral side, no chitinized lobe on base of cymbium to interlock with tibial process, cymbium covered with black hairs, almost as wide as long, (4:5), ending in a very slender tip.

Female. Length, 6.0 mm., ceph. 2.5 mm. long, 1.6 mm. wide, abd. 2.8 mm. long.

Cephalothorax same as in male, but clypeus pale with two dark lines from a.m.e. that continues the length of the mandibles; *eyes* same as in male but surrounding black rings narrower and area between eyes covered with short white hairs; *abdomen* with a wide median pale stripe, sides black, venter pale with two parallel dark stripes; *legs* same as in male, trichobothria very prominent on ventral surface of femora near base; *epigynum* with a wide hairy median lobe, with a rounded tip that does not reach fold, each side are chitinized areas which partly surround the transverse openings, anterior to openings but below surface are dark sacs.

Holotype, ♀ Florida; Sebastian, 1-8 April 1944, (Nelson).

Allotype, ♂ Florida; Sebastian, 1-8 April 1944, (Nelson).

Paratype, ♂ Florida; Sebastian, 1-8 April 1944, (Nelson).

In 1902, F. O. P.—Cambridge described in the Biol. Centr.-Amer., vol. 2, p. 344, *Oxyopes tibialis* from Guatemala. The description is very brief and the clypeus is described with "fine black line on each side that crossing the clypeus and running down the mandibles, and a narrow black line running down the anterior side of the femora of all four pairs of legs." The tibia of the palpus is figured with "a long conspicuous process beneath it, strongly and concavospatulate at the apex." The female of *Oxyopes nelsoni* has the black lines on the clypeus and mandibles, and the black lines on the femora but the tibial

process on the male palpus is much larger than is figured for *O. tibialis* and has two small teeth near the base and lacks the process on the cymbium.

Through the courtesy of Dr. H. Dietrich of Cornell University, I have been able to examine the holotype female and the allotype male of *Oxyopes aglossus* Chamberlin from Billy's Island, Okefenokee Swamp, Georgia, collected by Dr. C. R. Crosby, June 1912. Figures (8, 10) are now given for comparison of the epigynum and palpus of this species. Both differ from *O. nelsoni*. The epigynum of *O. aglossus* is very distinct. The median lobe has a truncate tip and below is a darkened transverse band that apparently connects the two sacs beneath the surface. The tibial apophysis of the male palpus does not project at right angles as far from the tibia as is shown in the original figure and on the ventral side there is a rather slender branch with an anterior tooth that is set at right angles to the tibia. The original figure was from the dorsal side and shows only the process and the interlocking process on the cymbium. It is not impossible that the figure was drawn from another specimen and may be another species.

FAMILY THERIDIIDÆ

Genus *Emertonella* gen. nov.

Cephalothorax low and flat, as wide as long, thoracic groove very short; *eyes*, both rows recurved, a.m.e. largest of the eight, lateral eyes touching; *quadrangle* of median eyes wider than long; *clypeus* higher than quadrangle; *mandibles* vertical and weak; *labium* wider than long; *sternum* as wide as long, prolonged between fourth coxæ in a truncate lobe; *abdomen* oval, dorsum thickened, venter with a large epigastric scutum that surrounds the pedicel and a large infra-mammillary scutum, both can be seen from dorsal side; *legs*, 4-1-2-3, differing little in length; *palpus* with a short straight embolus, parallel to the conductor. Female unknown.

Genotype: *Emertonella emertoni* (Bryant).

The genus *Emertonella* differs from the genus *Histagonia* Simon, 1894, by the sternum extending between the posterior coxæ, by a faint dorsal scutum and the well defined scutum around and anterior to the spinnerets; from the genus *Paidisca* Bishop and Crosby, 1926, by the faint dorsal scutum, by a large

ventral scutum that includes the spinnerets and the absence of a stridulating organ between the abdomen and the cephalothorax.

Emertonella emertoni (Bryant)

Euryopis emertoni Bryant, 1933, p. 1, fig. 1. "♂ Georgia; Thompson's Mills, (Allard), Banks Coll."

Euryopis spinigera Emerton, 1924, p. 143, figs. 4, a-d nec *Euryopis spinigera* O. P.—Cambridge, 1895, p. 146, pl. 19, fig. 2.

Male. Length, 1.8 mm., ceph. 0.7 mm., abd. 1.1 mm.

Cephalothorax low and flat, as wide as long, anterior margin very little narrowed, thoracic groove short, a group of short erect hairs arranged in a diamond pattern anterior to the groove; *eyes* heavily ringed with black, cover anterior margin, anterior row recurved, a.m.e. convex, largest of the eight, separated by less than a diameter, almost touching a.l.e., posterior row very slightly recurved, lateral eyes touching, p.m.e. separated by about a diameter and from p.l.e. by a radius; *quadrangle* wider than long, wider in front than behind; *clypeus* higher than quadrangle; *mandibles* vertical and weak; *labium* wider than long; *maxillæ* twice as long as labium and inclined; *sternum* pale, as wide as long, convex, tip prolonged between coxæ as a truncate lobe; a row of hairs about margin directed inward; *abdomen* pale gray, the color ending abruptly on the sides, oval, more than half as wide as long, (5.0 : 7.0), with many long stiff hairs, each from a dark granule, two pairs of muscle spots, venter almost covered by an epigastric and inframammillary scuta, the anterior margin of the former can be seen on the dorsum and extends to the middle of the venter, the inframammillary scutum almost reaches the middle of the venter and dorsally covers the constricted tip of the abdomen, several small chitinized spots on sides and between the two large ventral scuta, posterior half of the venter with numerous long hairs, each from a pit, hairs not as long as those on the dorsum; *legs*, 4-1-2-3, pale, with distal joints darker, no spines and few hairs, a tarsal comb on IV tarsus of six stiff bristles; *palpus* not as long as cephalothorax, pale, with terminal joint much darker, patella and tibia short and broad, terminal joint broad, embolus at tip, a short straight spine, parallel to the large conductor.

This species was briefly described and figured by J. H. Emerton in 1924, as *Euryopis spinigera* O. P.—Cambridge, 1895.

Emerton examined three specimens, all males from widely separated localities, Chatham, Massachusetts, Charleston, South Carolina, and Riverhead, Long Island, New York. The first two specimens are in the Emerton Collection and the last in the C. I. Crosby Collection at Ithaca. Within a few years, the species has been found in Alabama and Oklahoma. A careful examination shows several characters that were not mentioned in the Emerton description.

Emertonella emertoni differs from the genus *Euryopis* by the very short thoracic groove, the two large ventral scuta, the numerous long stiff hairs on the dorsum. The two pairs of muscle spots on the dorsum are very conspicuous in this species.

FAMILY ARGIOPIDÆ

Genus *Theridiosoma* O. P.—Cambridge 1879

Theridiosoma nelsoni spec. nov.

Figure 4

Female. Length, 1.5 mm., ceph. 0.6 mm., abd. 1.0 mm.

Cephalothorax pale, head high; *eyes* about cover anterior margin, each eye heavily ringed with black, anterior row recurved, eyes subequal, a.m.e. diurnal, touching, posterior row procurved, p.m.e. largest of the eight, angular, touching, lateral eyes subequal and touching; *quadrangle* higher than wide and wider behind than in front; *clypeus* about as high as quadrangle; *mandibles* pale, vertical; *sternum* pale, dark about margins, not quite as wide as long, tip very broad and continued between the fourth coxæ as a broad lobe, convex, with many dark hairs; *abdomen* pale, with a narrow transverse silvery band about the middle that is broken on median line, oval, base high and extending over cephalothorax, a few short hairs on dorsum, venter pale gray; *legs* short and varying little in length, pale with rows of dark hairs; *epigynum*, area convex and slightly protruding from the venter, anterior margin very long, with area below very narrow, a broad median septum with dark areas each side.

Holotype, ♀ Alabama; Alexander City, 1–14 August 1944, (Nelson).

Theridiosoma nelsoni is much smaller than the two other species found in the United States. *Theridiosoma radiosum* McCook is found abundantly in the eastern part of the United

States. The p.m.e. do not touch, the abdomen is covered with a brown net work and the epigynum has a large chitinized hood that protrudes from the venter and shows a triangular opening below. *Theridiosoma argentatum* Keyserling was described from an immature male from Georgia. The cephalothorax is 0.8 mm. long and the abdomen, 2.2 mm. long, with silvery spots and a brown net work, this is shown in the figure of the entire spider but the figure of the eyes is undoubtedly wrong as the a.m.e. are the largest and neither the anterior or the posterior median eyes touch.

Theridiosoma nelsoni is probably the species figured by Dr. Archer, 1941, p. 18, pl. 1, fig. 4, as *Theridiosoma argentatum*. He describes it in life as "a minute spider — a red abdomen with a conspicuous transverse band across the middle. The red fades to greyish in alcohol." Unfortunately he gives no measurements but mentions several places in Alabama where it is found. The figure of the epigynum agrees fairly well with *Theridiosoma nelsoni*.

FAMILY GNAPHOSIDÆ

Genus *Sergiolus* Simon 1891

Sergiolus meretrix Chamberlin

Figure 3

Sergiolus meretrix Chamberlin, 1922, p. 153. "♂ North Carolina; Raleigh."

Sergiolus meretrix Kaston, 1945, p. 4, figs. 13, 22-24.

Female. Length, 5.3 mm., ceph. 2.5 mm. long, 1.5 mm. wide, abd. 3.0 mm. long, 1.5 mm. wide.

Cephalothorax yellow with scattered long dark hairs, moderately convex, anterior margin narrowed to about one-third greatest width, thoracic groove very short and faint at posterior third; *eyes* cover middle two-thirds of anterior margin, anterior row straight, eyes subequal and equidistant, a.m.e. diurnal, separated by about a diameter, posterior row longer than anterior row, recurved, eyes subequal, p.m.e. little nearer to p.l.e. than to each other; *quadrangle* narrower in front and higher than wide; *clypeus* narrow, about equals diameter of a.m.e.; *mandibles* yellow, with many long black bristles, vertical, cone-shaped; *labium* yellow, longer than wide, tip pointed; *maxillæ* yellow, twice as long as labium, strongly impressed, tips trun-

cate and black; *sternum* pale yellow with many black hairs, convex, three-fifths as wide as long, fourth coxæ separated by half a diameter; *abdomen* oval, black with three transverse bands of white hairs, the basal band widest and broken at the middle, the median and distal bands narrower and connected at the ends, venter black with a vague U-shaped stripe, spinnerets long, ventral pair widely separated; *legs*, 4-1-3-2, a darker yellow than the cephalothorax, no dark rings, very few spines, I and II tibiæ, dorsal, 0, ventral, 1 at tip, I and II metatarsi, dorsal, 0, ventral, 1 at base, III tibia with a dorsal median spine, IV tibia, no dorsal median spine; *epigynum*, area wider than long, a pair of transverse oval depressions with heavily chitinized margins, each with two pits, near the slender septum, one pit above the other.

Male. Length, 4.5 mm., ceph. 2.2 mm., abd. 2.3 mm. (Type).

Cephalothorax more slender than in the female; *eyes*, *mouth parts* and *sternum* as in the female; *abdomen* has been rubbed so that the white hairs on the basal band and the middle of the median band have disappeared, as well as the black hairs that cover the rest of the dorsum, showing a wide distinct scutum from the base to the white band near the tip, the posterior margin truncate, venter gray with wide pale lateral stripes; *legs*, I pair missing, III tibia with a strong dorsal median spine, IV tibia, no dorsal median spine; *palpus* shorter than cephalothorax, patella and tibia about as long as the diameter of the joint, tibial apophysis as long as the diameter of tibia, narrowing rather abruptly with the margins of the distal half parallel, with a recurved hook at the tip.

Holotype, ♂ North Carolina; Raleigh, (Brimley).

Allotype, ♀ Alabama; Alexander City, 1-14 August 1944, (Nelson).

Additional specimen, ♂ Alabama; Silver Hill, September 1945, (Nelson).

Sergiolus meretrix Chamberlin is separated from *S. variegatus* (Hentz), found in the same area, by the broader transverse bands of white hairs on the abdomen and by the secondary characters. In the male of *S. meretrix* the scutum almost covers the dorsum, the tibial apophysis of the palpus is more slender and the sides of the distal half are almost parallel; in *S. variegatus* the scutum covers about one-half the dorsum and the sides of the tibial apophysis are not parallel. The difference is as

great between the females of the two species, in *S. meretrix* the median septum of the epigynum is very narrow and the depressed areas are elongate, while in *S. variegatus* the septum is much wider and the depressions are nearly circular. Unfortunately, the specimen of *S. variegatus* figured by Mr. Emerton, 1890, pl. 4, fig. 1, probably lacks more than one moult of being adult.

FAMILY CLUBIONIDÆ
Genus *Clubiona* Latreille 1804

Clubiona procteri Gertsch

Figure 9

Clubiona procteri Gertsch, 1941, p. 10, figs. 17, 18. "♂ Indian Town, Florida, 28 March 1938."

Female. Length, 4.5 mm.

Cephalothorax typical; *eyes* seen from above, anterior row slightly recurved, eyes equidistant and subequal, posterior row slightly longer than anterior, eyes subequal, p.m.e. separated by fully two diameters and from p.l.e. by more than a diameter; *quadrangle* of median eyes narrower in front and wider than high; *clypeus* very narrow, less than a radius of a.m.e.; *mandibles* pale brown, geniculate, lower margin of fang groove with two teeth; *epigynum*, chitinized area longer than wide, posterior margin deeply notched, openings oblique, area between convex, spermatheca in anterior portion of area, separated by less than a diameter.

Allotype, ♀ Alabama; Silver Hill, July 1945 (Nelson). Additional specimens, ♂ Alabama; Silver Hill, July 1945, (Nelson). ♂ North Carolina; Raleigh, 5–10 June 1943, (Brimley). ♂ Florida; Wabasco, 25 April 1944, (Nelson).

FAMILY SALTICIDÆ
Genus *Habronattus* F. O. P.—Cambridge 1901

Habronattus trimaculatus spec. nov.

Figure 11

Male. Length, 4.0 mm., ceph. 2.1 mm. long, 1.5 mm. wide, abd. 2.0 mm. long.

Cephalic plate black, with three pale spots, median spot largest, lateral spots elongate, posterior margin of the darkened area deeply emarginate, a posterior median black spearmark

that reaches line of dorsal eyes, area each side bright yellow, a wide lateral dark spot each side, margins yellow, a fringe of long dark hairs above anterior eye row, widest between second pair of legs, sides almost parallel, cephalic portion high, thoracic falling abruptly on posterior two-fifths; *eyes*, anterior row straight by upper margins, a.l.e. about half a diameter of a.m.e., eyes of second row very small, and nearer first than third row, eyes of third row on margin, eye area occupies about one-third of carapace; *quadrangle* as wide behind as in front; *abdomen* black with a narrow pale basal band that extends on sides, a narrow median pale stripe which does not reach either end of abdomen, and two short oblique pale bars from the sides that extend only a short distance on the dorsum, a pair of widely separated white dots above the spinnerets, venter pale with three dark stripes; *legs*, 3-4-1-2, pale, with distal joints darker, third leg not modified and no fringes on first pair, spines, I pair, patella, prolateral, 1, tibia, ventral, 2 distal, followed by 1 prolateral, 1-1 retrolateral, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, twice the diameter of the joint, II pair, spines same as on I pair but smaller, III pair, femur, ventral, at distal end, short prolateral and retrolateral rows of long stiff bristles, (may be trichobothria), no ventral median spine on tibia; *palpus*, femur pale, tibial apophysis a very slender black spur with tip constricted in an out turned hook, palpal organ typical, with inner process starting about the middle and ending about half way on the side, outer process starting on side above the tibial apophysis, following the contour of the cavity and ending at the tip, more slender than the inner process.

Holotype, ♂ Florida; Sebastian, 1-7 April 1944, (Nelson).

The type and an immature male and female were collected at Sebastian, Florida in April by Mr. Nelson, probably by beating. All have the same markings. The species is related to *Habronattus delectus* (Peckham), known only from the type material of two males and a female found at Austin, Texas. It is separated from that species by the slightly larger size, darker legs, different spining of the first tibia and the tibial apophysis of the male palpus. Both have the three spots of white hairs in the eye area, a rather unusual character in this genus, but the posterior margin of the dark area between the dorsal eyes of *H. delectus* is transverse, while in *H. trimaculatus* it is deeply emarginate, and the tibial apophysis of *delectus* is broadly trun-

cate. It is separated from *H. tachypoda* Chamberlin and Ivie, 1944, found at Briar Creek, near Sylvania, Georgia, by the three white spots on the ocular area, the lack of modified hairs and bristles on the first tarsus, and the tibial apophysis.

Genus *Marpissa* C. Koch 1846

Marpissa rupicola (Hentz)

Figure 2

Attus rupicola Hentz, 1846, p. 357, pl. 21, fig. 14; reprint, 1875, p. 61, pl. 8, fig. 14. "♀ Alabama, September."

Female. Length, 10.5 mm., ceph. 4.5 mm. long, 3.5 mm. wide, abd. 6.0 mm. long, 3.5 mm. wide.

Cephalothorax darkest about the eyes, two converging dark stripes from p.m.e. to posterior margin, with area between pale, quite flat, sides rounded, widest between second and third coxæ, thoracic groove distinct; *eyes*, first row covers entire anterior margin, strongly recurved, a.m.e. almost touching and twice the diameter of a.l.e., eyes of second row slightly nearer first than third row, eyes of third row subequal with a.l.e., but convex; *quadrangle* same width in front as behind, a long bristle below each p.l.e.; *clypeus* about wanting below a.m.e.; *mandibles* brown, with many long white hairs, vertical, not swollen, fang groove short, upper margin with two teeth, one nearer base of fang larger, lower margin with one tooth, fang short with a thick base; labium more than twice as long as wide; *maxillæ* brown, almost twice as long as labium, tip widened; *sternum* about two-thirds as wide as long, narrower than labium at anterior end and ending in a rounded point in front of the fourth coxæ, widest between second and third coxæ; *abdomen* oval, quite hairy, dorsum flat, with a pale median stripe less than one-third the width of the abdomen, the pale stripe abruptly widened before the middle, the distal half bordered by dark stripes, a pair of small white dots above the spinnerets, sides mottled with dark, venter pale with dark dots; *legs*, 4-3-1-2, anterior pairs slightly enlarged, pale with ends of joints darker, spines, I pair, patella, 1 small prolateral, tibia, dorsal, 0, ventral, 2-2-2, distal, median and basal, spines of prolateral row larger, prolateral, 1-1, retrolateral, 0, metatarsus, dorsal, 0, ventral, 2-2, lateral, 0, II pair same as I pair, posterior pairs with many spines; *epigynum* large, chitinized area longer than

wide, a strongly chitinized excavate lateral openings on anterior half, a median raised ridge on posterior half sloping to depression on each side, the depressions separated by about a diameter.

Neotype, ♀ Alabama; Silver Hill, July 1945, (Nelson).

Hentz had both male and female of this species but he figures the female only. He states that it was found in cavities of limestone rocks on the margin of a river and describes it as rufous and hairy. The figure shows the median pale stripe on the dorsum much narrower than in *undata*, (*familiarius* Hentz), found about houses. Mr. Peckham examined the specimens identified by Mr. Banks as *rupicola* from Ithaca, New York and Falls Church, Virginia, and found them to be only color varieties of *undata*. On examining these specimens, the epigynum proves to be the typical *undata*. It was Mr. Banks who first recognized this specimen as *rupicola* Hentz.

Marpissa melanura F. O. P.—Cambridge described from a female from Guatemala City, (Biol. Centr.-Amer., 1901, 2 : 251, pl. 22, fig. 7), also has excavations on the sides of the epigynum but the pale median stripe on the dorsum is quite broad and it has no indications of the pale cross bars near the spinnerets. This species has been placed by Peckham as a synonym of *M. californica* (Peckham).

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EXPLANATION OF PLATE 15

- Fig. 1. *Thanatidius tenuis* (Hentz), left palpus, ventral.
Fig. 2. *Marpissa rupicola* (Hentz), epigynum.
Fig. 3. *Sergiolus meretrix* Chamb., epigynum.
Fig. 4. *Theridiosoma nelsoni* spec. nov., epigynum.
Fig. 5. *Oxyopes nelsoni* spec. nov., tibia of left palpus, ventral.
Fig. 6. *Thanatidius tenuis* (Hentz), tibia of left palpus, lateral.
Fig. 7. *Oxyopes nelsoni* spec. nov., epigynum.
Fig. 8. *Oxyopes aglossus* Chamb., epigynum.
Fig. 9. *Clubiona procteri* Gertsch, epigynum.
Fig. 10. *Oxyopes aglossus* Chamb., tibia of left palpus, ventral.
Fig. 11. *Habronattus trimaculatus* spec. nov., left palpus, ventral.