

# PSYCHE

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## A FEW SOUTHERN SPIDERS

BY ELIZABETH B. BRYANT

Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Harvard University

During recent years, several small collections of spiders from Florida have been received at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy and among them are a few new and little known species. All types are in the museum collection.

### GNAPHOSIDÆ

***Herpyllus emertoni*** sp. n. (Pl. V, Figs. 1, 2.)

♀ 6 mm. long, ceph. 2.5 mm., abd. 4 mm.

Cephalothorax golden brown, with short, colorless hairs on the sides, thoracic groove long and distinct; eyes covering two thirds the width of the head, anterior row slightly recurved, a.m.e. largest of the eight, separated by a radius and almost touching the a.l.e., posterior row same length as anterior, slightly procurved, subequal, p.m.e. round, separated by a diameter and from p.l.e. by fully a radius, lateral eyes separated by radius of p.l.e.; quadrangle of median eyes higher than wide and a little wider in front than behind; clypeus less than a diameter of a.m.e.; mandibles brown, slightly attenuate, superior margin of fang groove with three teeth, median largest, inferior margin with one small tooth, labium higher than wide; maxillæ not twice as high as labium, slightly inclined over labium, margin straight with darkened edge; sternum oval, widest between II coxæ, pointed between IV coxæ; abdomen pale yellow, with scattered dark hairs; legs same color as cephalothorax with many long hairs, spines, I tibia beneath, 1 at tip, 1 median, metatarsus 1-1, basal, III tibia with a medium dorsal spine; epigynum dark, with two large oblique, oval areas

below the skin above a transverse depressed oval which has paired circular openings near the upper margin.

♂ 5.7 mm. long, ceph. 2.6 mm., abd. 2.8 mm.

Coloring and eyes same as in female; palpus seen from above, patella and tibia of about equal length, from below, tibia wider than long, tibial apophysis bent almost at right angle ending in a slender, sharp hook, palpal organ completely filling cavity, embolus straight and dark, origin near the base half hidden by a semi-transparent lobe which protrudes from the plane of the palpus, tip of embolus reaches nearly the end of cymbium.

Holotype ♀ Florida; Dunedin (W. S. Blatchley).

Allotype ♂ Florida; Dunedin (W. S. Blatchley).

#### ***Herpyllus floridanus* (Banks) (Pl. V, Fig. 3.)**

*Prosthesima floridana* Banks, Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., 1896, 23, p. 61.

♀ 7 mm. long, ceph. 2.8 mm., abd. 4.3 mm.

Cephalothorax yellowish brown with scattered long black hairs, narrowed in front, thoracic groove short but distinct; eyes covering middle half of head, anterior row straight, a.m.e. largest of the eight, separated by their radius and almost touching a.l.e., posterior row slightly procurved, seen from above, a little longer than anterior row, p.m.e. oval, separated by their long diameter and by almost the same distance from p.l.e., lateral eyes separated by almost a diameter; quadrangle slightly wider in front and higher than wide; clypeus less than radius of a.m.e., margin with a row of long black hairs; mandibles brown with many long hairs, porrect and slightly attenuate, fang groove short, distinct carina on superior margin, no tooth or carina on inferior margin; labium once and a half times as high as wide, more than half as long as maxillæ; maxillæ two and a half times as long as wide, tips slightly widened, sternum light brown with scattered fine hairs, oval, at anterior end about twice the width of labium, pointed at posterior end, widest between II coxæ; abdomen yellowish gray, pale, covered with fine hairs; muscle spots distinct, venter pale, covered with fine hairs; legs, I right leg missing, anterior pairs darker than posterior, I leg short, metatarsus equals patella, I and

II metatarsi and tarsi scopulate, spines I and II tibiæ, beneath, 1 at tip, 1 median, metatarsi 1-1, basal, all spines short and inconspicuous, posterior tibiæ and metatarsi with many ventral spines, III tibia, 1 dorsal basal spine; epigynum a darkened oval area with a pair of oval depressions in posterior part separated by a darkened ridge, openings apparently a pair of circular pits separated by less than their diameter above the darkened ridge in the depression.

Holotype ♀ Florida, Punta Gorda (Mrs. A. T. Slosson).

**Poecilochroa decipiens** (Chamb.) (Pl. V, Figs. 4, 5.)

*Sergiolus decipiens* Chamberlin, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 1922, 35, p. 151.

♀ 6.2 mm. long, ceph. 3.2 mm., abd. 3.2 mm.

Cephalothorax golden brown with scattered black hairs most numerous about eyes and posterior margin, thoracic groove short; eyes cover middle half of head, anterior row straight, a.m.e. largest of the eight, separated by less than a radius, and nearer to a.l.e., posterior row a little longer than anterior, slightly recurved, equidistant and subequal, p.m.e. round, lateral eyes separated by more than a diameter of p.l.e.; quadrangle of median eyes higher than wide and the same width behind as in front; clypeus higher than diameter of a.m.e. with a row of long black bristles near margin; mandibles a golden brown with many long black bristles, superior margin of fang groove with a broad tooth or carina, no tooth on inferior margin; labium very high and narrow, two thirds the length of the maxillæ; maxillæ slightly widened at tips, and not inclined over labium; sternum twice as long as wide, at anterior end little wider than labium, pointed between IV coxæ; abdomen brownish-gray, thickly covered with long hairs, two light bands, one basal and one about the middle, neither continued on venter, sides and venter brownish, thickly covered with hairs; legs same color as cephalothorax covered with short hairs, spines, I and II tibiæ, beneath, 1-1, at tip, 1 median, metatarsi, 1 basal, III tibia, 1 dorsal median spine; epigynum a pair of brown oval areas beneath the skin above a transverse oval depression with a pair of circular openings by the lower margin which are separated by at least three diameters.

Allotype ♀ Florida; Royal Palm Park, 1-18 April 1927 (W. S. Blatchley).

Both male and female were found at Royal Palm Park, Florida. The male is marked much like *Sergiolus variegatus* (Hentz) but it is smaller and the posterior eye row is less recurved so that the lateral eyes are closer together. The tibial apophysis of the palpus is pressed close to the tarsus until near the distal end when it bends outward as figured. In all males seen the thoracic groove is distinct. The epigynum is equally distinct from *Sergiolus variegatus* (Hentz).

***Sergiolus tribolus* Chamberlin (Pl. V, Fig. 6.)**

Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 1922, 35, p. 153.

♀ 7 mm. long, ceph. 2.8 mm., abd. 4.5 mm.

Cephalothorax shining yellowish-brown with a few long black hairs, most numerous about the eyes, nearly twice as long as wide, no thoracic groove; eye area covering the middle half of the head, anterior row of eyes slightly recurved, a.m.e. slightly largest of the eight and separated by less than a radius, and from a.l.e. by less than half a radius, posterior row of eyes longer than anterior, slightly recurved, subequal, p.m.e., round, separated by at least two diameters and from p.l.e. by more than one, p.l.e. directed slightly backward, lateral eyes separated by more than a diameter of p.l.e.; quadrangle of median eyes wider behind and higher than wide; clypeus higher than diameter of a.m.e. with a row of long black hairs midway between margin and anterior row of eyes; mandibles yellowish-brown, covered with long black hairs, attenuate, no teeth on either margin of fang groove, fang groove short; labium twice as high as wide and more than half as long as maxillæ; maxillæ more than twice as long as wide, tips widened; sternum twice as long as wide, at anterior end only a little wider than labium, widest between II coxæ, pointed between IV coxæ which are separated by half a diameter, abdomen glossy black, without hairs except for a fringe at base, two white bands of equal width, one at base which does not meet and one about middle; sides and venter hairless, basal half of venter pale yellow which continues as a median tongue or lobe towards

the spinnerets, posterior half black; legs same color as cephalothorax and sternum, spines, femora with long dorsal spines, 1 tibia, beneath, 1 apical, metatarsus 1-1, basal, II tibia, 1 apical, 1 above the middle, metatarsus 1-1, basal, III tibia dorsal, 1 median spine near base, posterior legs spiny; epigynum dark brown, in lower part are two broad oval areas almost touching above a median transverse oval, very black between.

Allotype ♀ Florida, Sebastian, April 1934 (G. Nelson).

This species was made for one male from Punta Gorda, Florida, identified by Mr. Banks as *Sergiolus cyanoventris* Simon. This latter species was made from a female also from Florida. The original description is very brief and it is very probable that the two species are the same.

In 1891 Simon separated *Herpyllus variegatus* Hentz from the genus *Poecilochroa* because it lacked the thoracic groove and made for it the genus *Sergiolus*. Recently in examining all adult specimens of that species in the museum collection, the groove has been found, sometimes very short and faint, but always present. It is not easy to understand how such an error arose as Emerton figures the groove in his paper of 1890. In many of Chamberlin's species described as *Sergiolus* the groove is very distinct. Chamberlin states that it is "questionable whether this genus, *Sergiolus*, can be maintained apart from *Poecilochroa* with which it agrees closely in most structural features."

***Drassyllus wallacei* sp. n.** (Pl. V, Figs. 7, 8.)

♀ 5.5 mm. long, ceph. 2.3 mm., abd. 3.2 mm.

Cephalothorax light brown with two parallel dark gray stripes extending from lateral eyes to posterior margin, heavily veined diagonally with black as striæ, narrow black marginal line and black about the eyes, thoracic groove long and distinct; eyes cover middle half of head, anterior row very slightly procurved, eyes subequal and equidistant, separated by a radius, posterior row slightly longer than anterior, procurved, eyes equidistant and subequal, separated by more than a diameter, p.m.e. round, not elliptical, lateral eyes separated by a diameter of p.l.e.; quadrangle of median eyes narrower in front and as high as width

behind; clypeus not as wide as diameter of a.m.e.; mandibles, right mandible missing, light brown with two parallel black stripes, superior margin of fang groove with two small teeth, inferior margin with one tooth; labium grayish, as high as wide, with rounded sides; maxillæ shaded with gray, more than twice as long as labium, sides almost parallel; sternum light brown, shaded with gray about margins, almost as wide as long, broadly truncate below labium and pointed between IV coxæ, widest between II coxæ; abdomen dark gray, bright brown at base divided by a narrow gray stripe, the brown gradually changing to gray; sides gray; venter light brown, mottled with gray which forms three vague stripes; legs, femora heavily banded with dark gray, patellæ and tibiæ gray, dorsally with two parallel light stripes separated by a narrow gray line, metatarsi and tarsi brown, spines, I tibia, beneath, 2-2, basal and median, basal pair almost half the length of the joint, metatarsus, 2-2; lower spinnerets separated by half a diameter; epigynum rather large, openings in upper margin, oval separated by their long diameter followed by a lobed figure with the margins heavily darkened.

Holotype ♀ Florida, Alachua Co., Wauberg Lake Station, 13 March, 1933 (H. K. Wallace).

#### LYCOSIDÆ

**Lycosa ornatipes** sp. n. (Pl. V, Figs. 9, 10.)

♂ 9.2 mm., ceph. 6 mm., abd. 3.4 mm.

Cephalothorax with light median stripe, reddish between second and third eye rows, widening behind third eye row, then narrowing before thoracic groove with sides slightly converging, stripe does not reach posterior margin, eyes surrounded by black, very narrow marginal black line, sides chestnut brown covered with short, white hairs except for a small area back of third row of eyes where hairs are black; eyes, anterior row as long as second row, straight, a.m.e. separated by more than a diameter and a half, eyes of second row separated by a diameter; quadrangle of posterior eyes wider behind and as high as space between eyes of second row; clypeus as high as diameter of a.m.e.; mandibles yellow, covered with short, white and long, black

hairs, inferior margin of fang groove with three stout teeth, superior margin with two teeth, fang evenly curved; labium, maxillæ, sternum and coxæ pale, abdomen with a median black stripe, one third the width of abdomen, not reaching base and ending in front of spinnerets in a point, on each side and at the base is a white stripe, not as wide as the black, covered with short, white hairs, on each side a narrow black stripe which does not reach the spinnerets; venter with a median black spot from lung slits and surrounding the spinnerets, sides white, covered with white hairs; legs long and slender, pale, spines black and a few short, black hairs, I tibia black except for a narrow light ring at base and covered with short, black hairs, distal half of metatarsus black covered with black hairs, scopula on tarsi and distal half of metatarsi; palpus about as long as cephalothorax, light with terminal joint darker and covered with short, white hairs, tibia much longer than patella and about as long as terminal joint, palpal organ as figured.

♀ 16 mm. long, ceph. 8 mm., abd. 8 mm.

Cephalothorax with median light stripe, reddish but same shape as in male, does not reach posterior margin, sides chestnut brown, veined with black, covered with short white hairs, no marginal light stripe and area of black hairs behind third eye row much reduced; eyes same as in male; mandibles reddish mahogany with a few short, white hairs and long, black bristles; labium, maxillæ, sternum and coxæ light; abdominal markings not as distinct as in male, but the median dark stripe does not reach base and the lateral light stripes are poorly defined; venter, the black spot not as large as in the male and forms a triangle from the lung slits and does not reach the spinnerets; legs light and marked as in the male; epigynum of the usual inverted T type, median septum long, slender and slightly arched near the base, terminal cross piece about two thirds as long as the septum and wider, with a dark spot above at each end.

Holotype ♂ Florida; Alachua Co., Gainesville, Science Hall, 31 October 1933 (A. F. Carr).

Allotype ♀ Florida; Alachua Co., Biven's Arm, 6 May 1933 (H. K. Wallace).

The markings of this species are very distinct and quite

unlike any other species. The epigynum is not unlike *Lycosa fatifera* (Hentz) but that species has no thoracic or abdominal markings and the venter is light. The black first tarsus and metatarsus are very conspicuous.

**Schizocosa duplex** Chamberlin (Pl. V, Fig. 11.)

Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoöl., 1925, 67, p. 231.

♀ 6.5 mm.

Cephalothorax with a median stripe of yellow, narrower than the third eye row and extending between the eyes of that row, margins even and slightly converging, sides dark brown with many white hairs, a narrow light supramarginal stripe rather broken; eyes, anterior row shorter than second row, a.m.e. separated by nearly a diameter and from a.l.e. by a radius, eyes of second row separated by a diameter and a half; quadrangle of posterior eyes wider behind than high; mandibles dark with three teeth on inferior margin of fang groove; sternum dark with a light stripe in middle; coxæ light; abdomen with a converging median light stripe from base to spinnerets, usual basal spear mark within rather indistinct and posterior half of median stripe with indistinct cross bars, sides dark; venter light with a row of dark spots about sides meeting at the spinnerets; legs brown with very faint darker rings on femora, anterior patellæ and tibiæ darker; epigynum, the median septum very long and narrow, sides parallel, cross piece shorter than median septum and the upper section narrower than the lower, the division on each side about one third the length of the cross piece.

Allotype ♀ Florida; Sebastian, 1922 (G. Nelson).

The male was described from Fairfax, Virginia, in 1925. It differs from *Schizocosa ocreata* (Hentz) by the lack of a brush of black hairs on the first tibia and the shorter horn in the male palpus. The females differ from *S. ocreata* by the very long and narrow septum in the epigynum and the comparatively short division in the cross pieces. Specimens collected by Mr. H. K. Wallace from Alachua Co., Florida, have the median stripe on the abdomen very distinct and the basal spear mark and cross bars very faint, so that the abdominal stripe appears as a continuation of the median stripe on the cephalothorax. Hentz describes and figures



*Lycosa venustula* with similar marking and ventral markings on the abdomen of lateral converging lines of dark spots but until more specimens are collected from Alabama and South Carolina, the region from which Hentz had his material, it is thought best to leave this species as *Schiozocosa duplex*.

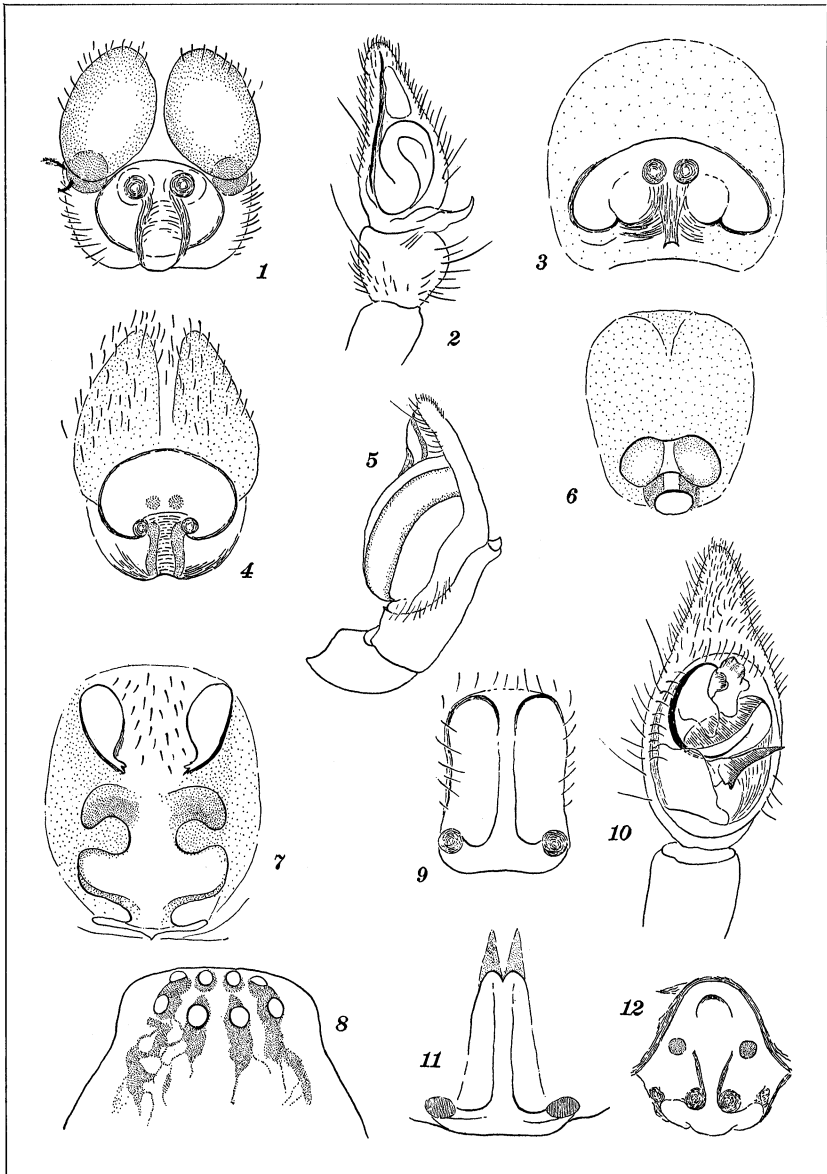
***Pardosa ocala* sp. n.** (Pl. V, Fig. 12.)

♀ 4.6 mm. long, ceph. 2.2 mm., abd. 2.6 mm.

Cephalothorax with a median light brown stripe extending between p.l.e. half way to the second eye row, widening to almost the width of p.l.e. and gradually narrowing to posterior margin, on each side a lateral dark stripe with numerous diagonal cross lines of black, submarginal light stripes almost as wide as dark stripe continue to clypeus, a narrow marginal dark line; eyes surrounded by black, anterior row shorter than second row, a.m.e. larger than a.l.e., separated by less than a diameter and from a.l.e. by a radius, eyes of second row separated by almost two diameters; quadrangle of posterior eyes wider behind and not as high as width in front; clypeus below a.m.e. twice diameter of a.m.e.; mandibles yellow with scattered long bristles, inferior margin of fang groove with three teeth; sternum yellow with three pairs of black spots about margin and an irregular black line from middle to posterior tip; abdomen with the usual basal spear mark very indistinct in a yellow stripe which extends from base to spinnerets, basal spear mark outlined by well separated black dots, followed by four pairs of small black dots on posterior half forming converging rows, each dot surrounded by bright yellow, each side of yellow stripe a gray stripe of the same width, sides and venter light; legs light with vague dark rings most distinct on femora, base of each dorsal spine surrounded by black, all spines unusually long, basal pair on first tibia more than half the length of the joint; epigynum with median septum narrow at its origin at the cross piece, widening but not reaching the anterior end.

Holotype ♀ Florida; Alachua Co., Hale's Siding, 14 October 1933 (H. K. Wallace).

Paratype ♀ Florida; Lake Co., 9 October 1933 (H. K. Wallace).



Bryant—Southern spiders

The spines on the anterior tibiae are much longer than is usually found even in this genus and the clypeus is higher, two characters noted by Tullgren in his description of *Pardosa longispina*, but the epigynum is very unlike the figure given for that species. The specimen from Lake Co. is darker but the markings are the same with submarginal light stripe continuing on the clypeus and the epigynum is the same with the median septum widening and not reaching the anterior end. Both specimens have egg sacs.

## EXPLANATION OF PLATE V.

- Fig. 1. *Herpyllus emertoni* sp. n.
- Fig. 2. *Herpyllus emertoni* sp. n.
- Fig. 3. *Herpyllus floridanus* (Banks).
- Fig. 4. *Pæcilochroa decipiens* (Chamb.).
- Fig. 5. *Pæcilochroa decipiens* (Chamb.).
- Fig. 6. *Sergiolus tribolus* Chamb.
- Fig. 7. *Drassyllus wallacei* sp. n.
- Fig. 8. *Drassyllus ornatipes* sp. n.
- Fig. 9. *Lycosa ornatipes* sp. n.
- Fig. 10. *Lycosa ornatipes* sp. n.
- Fig. 11. *Schizocosa duplex* Chamb.
- Fig. 12. *Pardosa ocala* sp. n.



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