

DESCRIPTION OF *HABROCESTUM PARVULUM*
(BANKS)¹

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Discovery of a male *Habrocestum parvulum* (Banks) taken from William Trelease Woods, University of Illinois, on Sept. 25, 1939, and two females, taken on Sept. 16, 1944, and Jan. 14, 1945, led to examination of the specimens in the collection in the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Harvard University. The male holotype is redescribed, and the female is described for the first time.

Male. Length 3.25 mm.; ceph. 1.75 mm. long, 1.25 mm. wide; abd. 1.5 mm. long; *cephalothorax* brown, ocular area darker with a posterior median emargination in dark area; lighter band across thorax behind eyes, and radiating dark lines on thorax; margin black; clypeus brown, darker around eyes, where are short white hairs; white hairs above anterior eye row and scattered over cephalothorax, which is high, sloping slightly forward and strongly backward from hind third, widest behind last eyes, with sides almost parallel; *clypeus* sloping posteriorly, one-half as wide as anterior median eyes; *eyes*, ant. row bulging, slightly recurved by posterior margins, medians almost twice the diameter of laterals, second row slightly nearer hind row, which is narrower than thorax; quadrangle one-fourth wider than long, narrower behind, occupying less than one-half of cephalothorax; *sternum* pale, longer than wide, with coxæ I separated by more than width of labium, coxæ IV contiguous; *labium* pale, as long as wide; mandibles reddish, paler below, with one tooth on lower fang groove, none above; *abdomen* cream, with narrow oblique black lines laterally, leaving a pale line bordering abdomen anteriorly and passing back laterally to hind third of abdomen; on dorsum are three pairs of light spots, the first two confluent; posteriorly are four light cross-bars and a light spot above the pale spinnerets; *venter* pale,

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with a median longitudinal band and a pair of crescentic lateral lines black; *legs* (removed from holotype, and described from male taken with female allotype) brown, first pair darker,

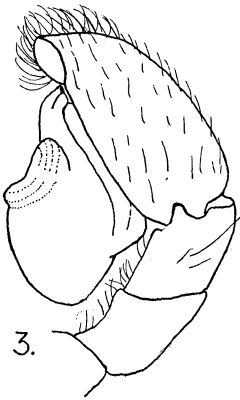
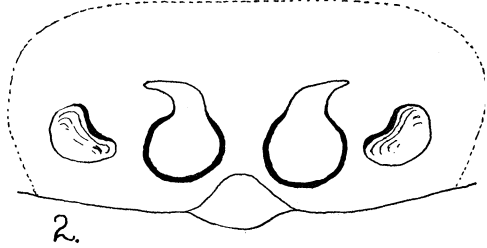
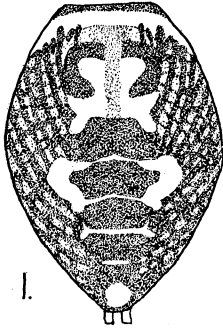


FIG. 1. Dorsum of male abdomen.
FIG. 2. Epigynum.

FIG. 3. Male palp, lateral view.
FIG. 4. Male palp, ventral view.

black on patella and tibia, with last two joints light, 4-3-1-2; spines, I pair, tibia, ventral, 2-2-2, prolateral, 1 distal, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2, twice the diameter of the joint; II pair, tibia, ventral, 1-2-2, prolateral, 1 distal, metatarsus as in I pair, no dorsal basal spine on last two pairs of tibiae; *palp* black, patella slightly longer than tibia, which is slightly longer than

wide, and longer dorsally than ventrally; apophysis short, hooked inward; embolus almost straight; bulb projecting ventrally and extending well over tibia.

Female. Length 3.5 mm.; ceph. 2.0 mm. long, 1.5 mm. wide; abd. 1.75 mm. long; *cephalothorax* colored as in male, but eye area black, transverse line behind eyes more distinct, and no radiating lines on thorax; hairs as in male, with also dark hairs above anterior eye row, longest between anterior eyes and below middle eye row; *eyes*, *sternum*, *labium*, and *mandibles* as in male; *abdomen* pale, mottled with black forming thin longitudinal lateral lines, dorsum with a large pair of light spots on anterior edge, two smaller pairs at mid-length, and four light cross-bars posteriorly; venter as in male; legs brown, 4-3-1-2, spines as in male; *palp* brown, outer two joints slightly swollen, with long stiff hairs ventrally and medially; *epigynum* with large median droplet-shaped spermathecae and smaller lateral vulval openings.

Holotype, Ithaca, N. Y. (N. Banks Collection). Allotype, Ithaca, N. Y., May 21, 1911. Coy Glen (N. Banks Collection). Taken with the allotype were one male and three immature specimens.

In the male from Illinois the cephalothoracic colors are more sharply contrasted than in the types. The male tibial apophysis is less blunt than in *H. pulex* (Hentz); the bulb protrudes as much posteriorly as in *pulex*, and much farther ventrally; and the embolus is less whorled than in *pulex*. The epigynum is distinctive in having the spermathecae medial to the vulval openings.



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