

On Three New Spiders of the Genus *Oxyopes* (*Araneina*).

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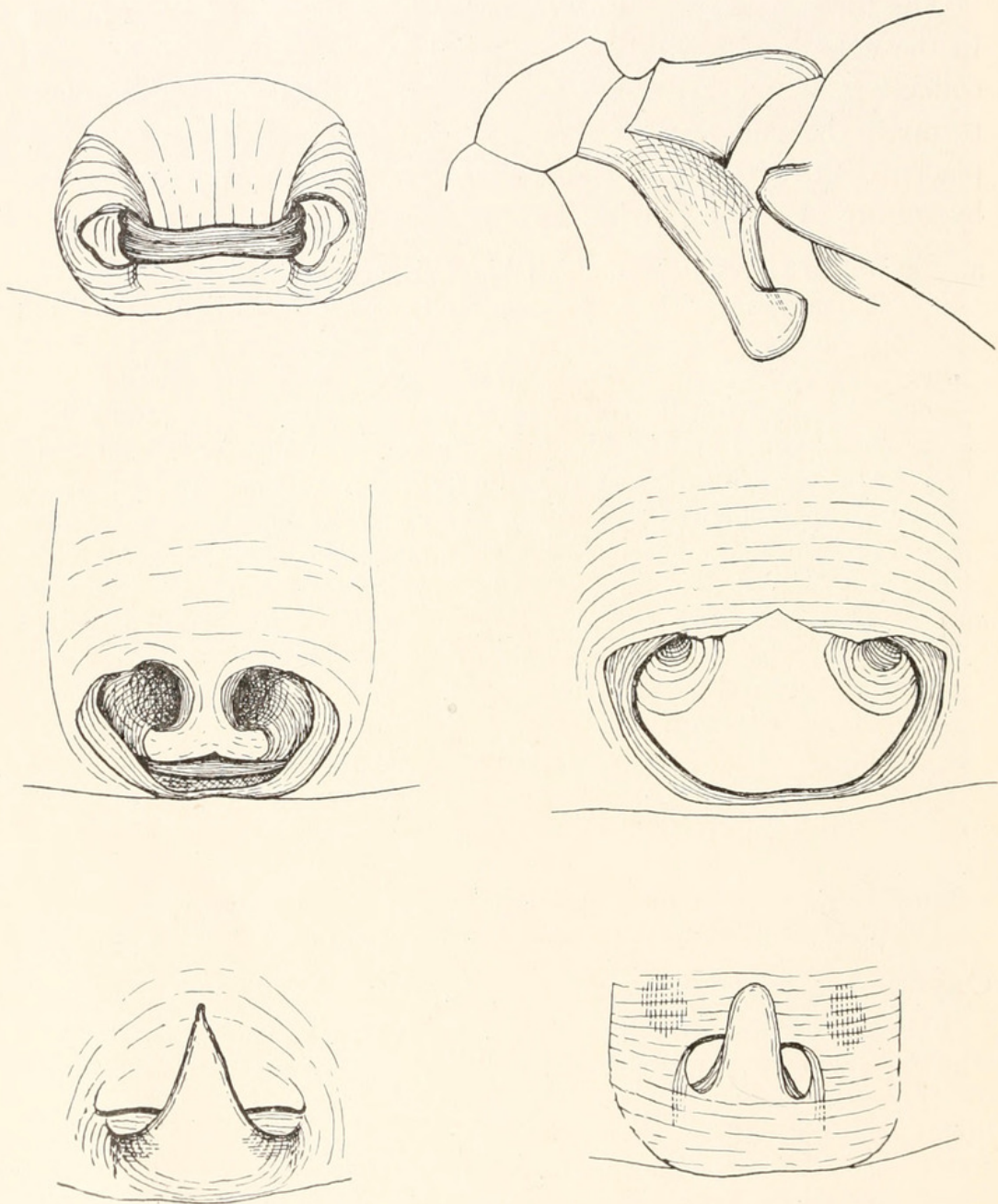
The three new species of *Oxyopes* here described were noted in the course of a study of material in the Cornell University collection, where the types are deposited. They are described through the courtesy of Prof. C. R. Crosby. They may be placed with reference to the commoner North American species by means of the following key to females.

- a. Femora of legs lined with black beneath.
 - b. Epigynum with a pronounced, forwardly-directed, distally acute process (fig. 5).....*O. salticus* Htz.
 - bb. Epigynum with no such forwardly-directed process.
 - c. Spermathecal openings not widely separated; the transverse caudal ridge or plate with its anterior margin obtusely angular at middle (fig. 3)...*O. acleistus* n. sp.
 - cc. Spermathecal openings widely separated; the transverse ridge farther forward, its anterior margin not angular at middle (fig. 1).....*O. aglossus* n. sp.
- aa. Femora of legs without longitudinal black lines beneath.
 - b. Epigynum with a conspicuous, forwardly-directed, apically rounded process or finger.
 - c. Line of cephalothorax seen in profile nearly straight; finger of epigynum narrower (fig. 6)...*O. scalaris* Htz.
 - cc. Line of cephalothorax in profile rising decidedly in head region; finger of epigynum broader
O. rufipes Banks
 - bb. Epigynum with no such conspicuous finger, at most obtusely angular in front (fig. 4).....*O. helius* n. sp.

***Oxyopes aglossus* n. sp.**

♀.—Coloration much as in *O. salticus*. Carapace with integument yellow, or brownish yellow, clothed with dark scales on the sides and with white scales on middle band, a black line extending from each anterior lateral eye and down the front face of the chelicera, the lateral margins lined with black. Sternum yellow, typically with marginal black dots. Legs yellow, the femora each with a ventral black line and often some small scattered black spots on coxae, femora, patellae and tibiae, especially at bases of the spines. Abdomen dorsally light yellowish grey or somewhat silvery, sides brown with darker maculations, the venter with a median black band between

epigynum and spinnerets, this band often broken into spots. Characterized especially by the form of the epigynum which presents a strongly chitinized transverse plate behind a cavity, bearing no forwardly-directed process or finger. (Fig. 1.) Length, 6 mm.



1 Epigynum of *Oxyopes aglossus* n. sp. 2 Lateral view of portion of right palpus of male of *Oxyopes aglossus* n. sp. showing tibial apophysis. 3 Epigynum of *Oxyopes acleistus* n. sp. 4 Epigynum of *Oxyopes helius* n. sp. 5 Epigynum of *Oxyopes salticus* Hentz. 6 Epigynum of *Oxyopes scalaris* Hentz.

♂.—Coloration in general as in the female. Palpi darkened, the tarsus and palpal organ black or nearly so. The abdomen, which is more slender and pointed than in the female, with dorsal light band narrower, pointed behind, commonly enclosing a dark, subsagittate area anteriorly. Tibia of palpus with a low, dorso-ectal angular process as in *salticus* but with ventral process of the form shown in fig. 2. The cymbium posteriorly cornuate, but the process rather small, rounded, and close to the tibia. Length, 4 mm.

Localities.—Georgia: Okefenokee Swamp, Billy's Id. (C. R. Crosby, June, 1912), Honey Id. and Mixon's Hammock; Tennessee: Beersheeba (one ♂, Fox Coll., June, 1888); Louisiana: Chestina (2 ♂, K. R. Schmidt, May, 1915). *Holotype*, a female, and *allotype* from Billy's Id.

Likely to be confused with *salticus* because of the similar lineation of the legs but easily distinguished by the very different epigynum. The male is most easily distinguished by the larger, differently formed ventral apophysis of the tibia of the palpus (fig. 2). The posterior process of the cymbium is shorter and less salient than in *salticus*.

***Oxyopes acleistus* n. sp.**

♀.—Color pattern of this species also suggesting that of *salticus*. The vertical black lines down clypeus are broader, extending over space between anterior median and anterior lateral eye on each side, narrowing from eyes gradually to edge of clypeus. Black lines along antero-ventral face of femora wider, often with edges irregular; a broader band along ventro-caudal face mostly broken into spots; a stripe along antero-dorsal face complete on first legs but on third and fourth legs showing only distally; the stripes on femora tending to spread laterally and to unite with each other distally. Median dorsal light area of abdomen enclosing a dark sagittate mark; sides dark, and venter with the usual median longitudinal dark band. The spermathecal openings not concealed; caudal rim of epigynum angled at middle but with no forwardly-directed finger (fig. 3). Length, 6 mm.

Locality.—Florida: Stanford (1 ♀ taken by Stone, 27 July, 1927).

***Oxyopes helius* n. sp.**

♀.—Contrasting with the two preceding species in showing no longitudinal dark lines on the femora of legs; these are dusky with a tendency to show a paler annulus at middle and at distal end; patellae and tibiae also dusky; posterior legs

paler than the anterior. Clypeus and chelicerae with no vertical black lines, the clypeus with three sub-vertical lines of white hair, a median one and a lateral one on each side from between posterior lateral and anterior lateral eyes to ventro-lateral corner. Sternum and coxae of legs yellow, not spotted. Light area of dorsum subdivided by a median brown line which sends off oblique lines on each side behind; sides very dark; mid-ventral band broad but not so deeply colored as the sides. The cephalothorax is very high in front of the posterior declivity, the dorsal line in profile a little convex. The epigynum presents a marginal rim laterally and caudally which is narrower behind than in other species and presents neither median tooth nor finger from the rim (fig. 4). Length, 5 mm.

Locality.—Georgia: Okefenokee Swamp, Mixon's Hammock (Crosby coll., 16 June, 1912). 1 ♀ taken from a nest of *Pelopoeus*.

The epigynum of this species separates it at once from other species. The abdomen is proportionately broader and shorter than usual, and the caudally high, broad cephalothorax is also characteristic.

A New Riordinid from Louisiana (Lepid.).

By W. J. HOLLAND, Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Calephelis louisiana n. sp.

Upper side:—The prevalent color of the wings is dull brown, interrupted on the fore wing by a band of dark luteous, which extends from the base parallel with the costa to the outer margin; a similarly colored light transverse band crosses the hind wing about its middle, parallel to the outer margin, sending an outward ray-like projection about its middle toward the outer margin. The thorax and abdomen on the upper side are concolorous.

Under side:—The ground-color of this side of the wings is pale red, much paler than in *C. virginiensis* Gray, and in tint like that of *C. perditalis* B. & McD. The metallic spots and dark markings disposed much as in *C. virginiensis* and *C. borealis*, but with the post-median band of metallic spots relatively larger, and widening toward the costa of the fore wing, in certain lights showing dark reflections. Thorax and abdomen on the under side concolorous. Legs testaceous; tibiae whitish. Expanse: .75 in.

Type (♂) in the Holland Collection, taken at Opelousas, Louisiana, by G. R. Pilate.



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