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A REPORT ON MARYLAND SPIDERS

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The distributional records and the descriptions of new species contained in this paper are extracts from data collected in the course of a systematic study of spiders found in Maryland. Most of the material studied was collected by the author from 1940 through 1942, although a large number of specimens were collected by Dr. Walter F. Jeffers in 1937. Occasional species collected by other workers have been appropriately credited.

A total of 384 species and varieties representing 151 genera and 26 families were identified and recorded during the study. These species were distributed as follows:

Ctenizidae	2	Oxyopidae	3
Atypidae	2	Theridiidae	39
Oecobiidae	2	Linyphiidae	26
Scytodidae	2	Argiopidae	51
Pholcidae	2	Thomisidae	36
Mimetidae	3	Gnaphosidae	15
Uloboridae	2	Clubionidae	21
Dictynidae	8	Salticidae	45
Micryphantidae	39	Segestriidae	1
Amaurobiidae	4	Dysderidae	1
Agelenidae	19	Oonopidae	1
Pisauridae	11	Hahniidae	4
Lycosidae	36	Anyphaenidae	7

Of the 14 new species identified, all but the eight described here have been, or are being, described by other workers. Altogether 74 species are recorded in this paper.

The types of the described species, with representative specimens of the more interesting records, are deposited in the collection of the American Museum of Natural History, while the bulk of the material is in the collection of the University of Maryland.

Acknowledgment is due Dr. Willis J. Gertsch for his assistance and direction without which the study and this paper would not have been possible.

[1] University of Maryland (extracts from Ph.D. thesis).

SUBORDER MYGALOMORPHAE

Ctenizidae

Antrodiaetus shoemakeri (Petrunkevitch)

Brachybothrium shoemakeri PETRUNKEVITCH, 1925, Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., vol. 18, p. 318, pl. 20, figs. 3, 5, 6, 11.

ECOLOGY: One male washed down into sunken porch during rain storm. Other workers record it from river banks.

DISTRIBUTION: Prince Georges County, College Park (M. H. Muma and W. Jeffers), male.

Atypidae

Atypus bicolor Lucas

Atypus bicolor LUCAS, 1836, Ann. Soc. Ent. France, vol. 5, p. 213, pl. 5, fig. 5.

ECOLOGY: The tubular webs of this species are built at the bases of trees, particularly young white oaks. They extend 12 or more inches into the ground and 4 to 8 inches up the trees. Some webs may be built on vertical banks or large stones. All the webs seen by the author have been in low sandy land, but others have been found by other workers on hillsides and crests.

DISTRIBUTION: Prince Georges County, College Park, three females; Prince Georges County, Camp Roosevelt (recorded by H. S. Barber), two males.

SUBORDER DIPNEUMONOMORPHAE

Oecobiidae

Oecobius texanus Bryant

Oecobius texanus BRYANT, 1936, Psyche, vol. 43, p. 87, fig. 8a–8e.

ECOLOGY: Warm, dry, dusty buildings are the environs of this species. They are usually found on, under, and around stacked newspapers, magazines, or books.

DISTRIBUTION: Prince Georges County, College Park (M. H. Muma and K. E. Muma), female and young.

Scytodidae

Loxosceles marylandicus, new species

Figure 1

MALE: Total length, 6.75 mm.; carapace length, 3 mm.; carapace width, 2.7 mm.; abdomen length, 3.75 mm.; abdomen width, 2.1 mm. Leg formula, 2143. Carapace, first leg ratio, 1 to 8.5.

Coloration in alcohol typical for genus. Carapace dusky yellow darkening to reddish brown on the cephalic part. Sternum yellow, labium and endites yellow at base and reddish brown at apex. Chelicerae reddish brown. Palpi yellow except for tarsi which are reddish brown. Legs have the femora yellow with all other segments a reddish brown and lighter below than above.

All segments and appendages of the cephalothorax have red margins. Abdomen a yellowish gray somewhat lighter below than above. Spinnerets colored like abdomen.

Structure typical. Cephalothorax more than twice as wide in the thoracic part as in the cephalic part, clypeus more than three times as wide as one anterior eye, slanting, and essentially straight in profile. The three eye groups form a strongly recurved row and are separated by a little less than twice the diameter of one anterior eye. Brown hairs and spines on thoracic part of cephalothorax scattered; on cephalic part spines arranged more or less in rows extending from the anterior margin over the eye region back to the cervical groove; carapace margined with groups of stout curved spines. Fang of chelicerae opposed by a stout spur; chelicerae fused for one-third of their length. Tibia of palpus about twice as long as wide; bulb of palpus as wide as, or wider than, length of alveolus; embolus strongly bent. Legs heavily spined, with anterior faces of first femora most densely clothed

Abdomen heavily clothed with long brown hair. Anterior spinnerets longer than posterior spinnerets and separated by a colulus.

TYPE LOCALITY: College Park, Maryland; male holotype collected on a log, April 9, 1941.

Dictynidae

Dictyna formidolosa Gertsch and Ivie

Dictyna formidolosa GERTSCH AND IVIE, 1936, Amer. Mus. Novitates, no. 858, p. 10.

Dictyna armata BANKS, 1911, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 444, pl. 34, fig. 9. Not *Dictyna armata* Thorell, 1875.

ECOLOGY: Only one specimen, a female, has been sifted from hardwood leaves in Maryland.

DISTRIBUTION: Allegany County, Cumberland, female.

Scotolathys pallidus (Marx)

Neophanes pallidus MARX, 1890, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, vol. 2, p. 34.

ECOLOGY: This species has been taken by sifting sphagnum moss and moist leaves.

DISTRIBUTION: Prince Georges County, College Park, male.

Micryphantidae

Aduva flaveola (Banks)

Tmeticus flaveolus BANKS, 1892, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 39, pl. 4, fig. 15.

ECOLOGY: The one male collected in Maryland was taken by sweeping meadowland.

DISTRIBUTION: Prince Georges County, Berwyn, male.

Ceratinops carolina (Banks)

Diplocephalus carolinus BANKS, 1911, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 447, pl. 34, fig. 2.

ECOLOGY: One pair of spiders belonging to this species was taken by sweeping herbage near a stream bank.

DISTRIBUTION: Garrett County, Swallow Falls, male and female.

Dicymbium elongatum (Emerton)

Lophomma elongata EMERTON, 1882, Trans. Connecticut Acad. Sci., vol. 6, p. 44, pl. 10, fig. 2.

ECOLOGY: Two males of this species were sifted from sphagnum moss.

DISTRIBUTION: Prince Georges County, Branchville, two males.

Erigone tenuipalpus (Emerton)

Tmeticus tenuipalpus EMERTON, 1911, Trans. Connecticut Acad. Sci., vol. 16, p. 395, pl. 3, fig. 4.

ECOLOGY: Of the two males collected in Maryland, one was taken by sifting sphagnum moss, the other by sweeping grasses.

DISTRIBUTION: Prince Georges County, College Park (E. Beardsley), male.

Scyletria jona Bishop and Crosby

Scyletria jona BISHOP AND CROSBY, 1938, Jour. New York Ent. Soc., vol. 46, p. 90, figs. 75–76.

ECOLOGY: A pair of spiders belonging to this species was sifted from moderately dry leaves in Maryland.

DISTRIBUTION: Prince Georges County, Lanham, male and female.

Souessoula parva (Banks)

Tmeticus parvus BANKS, 1899, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, vol. 4, p. 192.

ECOLOGY: Several specimens have been sifted from moderately dry leaves in the state.

DISTRIBUTION: Prince Georges County, College Park, male and female.

Amaurobiidae

Titanoeca brunnea Emerton

Titanoeca brunnea EMERTON, 1888, Trans. Connecticut Acad. Sci., vol. 7, p. 452, pl. 10, fig. 5.

ECOLOGY: One male found under a log.

DISTRIBUTION: Prince Georges County, College Park, male.

Agelenidae

Coras angularis, new species

Figures 2, 3

MALE: Total length, 8.55 mm.; carapace length, 4.05 mm.; carapace width, 2.7 mm.; abdomen length, 4.5 mm.; abdomen width, 2.4 mm.

Color of male in alcohol essentially that of genus. Carapace light yellow, darker on cephalic part and over eyes; dark wedge-shaped bands typical of genus present but not extending to margins, forming a broad light marginal band on thoracic part of carapace. Sternum brownish gray with a narrow yellow band running from the anterior margin two-thirds the length of the sternum. Endites light yellow, dusky on the inner margins; labium brownish gray. Chelicerae dusky brown with conspicuous yellow lateral condyles. Palpi light yellow except for a light gray transverse band on the femora. Femora of legs light yellow with three gray transverse bands on the under surface; other segments of legs light yellow with traces and suggestions of transverse bands.

Dorsum of abdomen mottled with dark gray and light yellow, the most uniform marks being a dusky gray basal median lanceolate band extending more than one-half the length of the abdomen and behind which is a series of alternating light yellow and dark gray broken chevrons. Venter mottled gray and yellow with two light parallel lines extending from epigastric furrow to spinnerets; spinnerets dusky gray.

Body robust, legs moderately long, and chelicerae quite robust. Anterior eye row lightly procurved, posterior row moderately so; median ocular quadrangle as wide as long and slightly narrowed behind. All eyes except the anterior medians are subequal in size; anterior medians larger than other eyes by a ratio of 3 to 1.75. Clypeus little wider than the diameter of one anterior median eye. Lower margin of furrow of chelicerae with three teeth, upper margin with three. Patella of palpus furnished with two lateral processes at the apical end; they are short and well separated, the anterior one acute at the tip, the posterior rounded. Legs furnished with typical long stout spines; coxae with longitudinal ridge on anterior face. Spinnerets typical of group, posterior spinnerets twice the length of the anteriors and widely separated.

TYPE LOCALITY: Swallow Falls State Park, Maryland; male holotype collected under bark, August 24, 1942.

This species is closely related to *C. medicinalis* Hentz from which it may be distinguished by details of the palpus.

Coras crescentis, new species

Figure 5

FEMALE: Total length, 9.75 mm.; carapace length, 4.35 mm.; carapace width, 3 mm.; abdomen length, 5.4 mm.; abdomen width, 3.6 mm.

In alcohol, carapace dusky yellow darkening to light brown on cephalic part; radiating bands on thoracic part dusky brown and not extending to lateral and posterior margins, forming a wide lateral band of yellow on thoracic part. Sternum light brown with a narrow yellow median band running its entire length. Labium and endites light brown, dusky at the margins. Chelicerae dark reddish brown with distinct light brown lateral condyle. Palpi yellowish brown with tarsi somewhat darker than other segments. Legs yellowish brown above and below with the tarsi and metatarsi darker than other segments; femora with three dusky transverse bands below.

Abdomen mottled grayish brown and yellow with a dark median longitudinal herringbone stripe. Venter marked longitudinally with two wide dusky brown stripes extending from epigastric furrow to spinnerets. Spinnerets light brown.

Structure typical; body and chelicerae robust; legs moderately long and stout. Anterior eye row lightly procurved, posterior row moderately so; median ocular quadrangle as long as wide and slightly narrowed in front. All eyes subequal except anterior medians which are larger by the ratio of 2.5 to 2. Clypeus slightly wider than the diameter of an anterior median eye. Upper and lower margins of the furrow of the chelicerae with three teeth. Legs spined with typical long stout spines; coxae with longitudinal ridge on anterior face. Spinnerets typical. Epigynum with opening near anterior margin, usual median longitudinal groove absent.

TYPE LOCALITY: Dans Rock near Vale Summit, Maryland; female holotype collected under a board, November 23, 1941.

This species is similar to *C. lamellosus* (Keyserling), from which it may be distinguished by the smaller size, more distinct abdominal pattern, and details of the epigynum.

Coras lamellosus (Keyserling)

Figure 4

Coelotes lamellosus KEYSERLING, 1887, Verhandl. Zool.-Bot. Gesellsch. Wien, p. 469.

ECOLOGY: This species has been found under bark in one locality in Marylar

DISTRIBUTION: Garrett Count Deep Creek Lake, male and female.

Coras parallelis, new species

Figure 6

FEMALE: Total length, 10.2 mm.; carapace length, 4.8 mm.; carapace width, 3.45 mm.; abdomen length, 5.4 mm.; abdomen width, 3.9 mm.

Carapace in alcohol yellow darkening to reddish brown on cephalic part; typical brownish gray wedge-shaped radiating bands on thoracic part not extending to margins, leaving wide marginal band. Sternum brown with indistinct light median longitudinal stripe. Labium and endites brown, darker at margins. Chelicerae dark reddish brown. Palpi yellowish brown darkening on terminal segments. Legs yellowish brown above and below darkening on metatarsi and tarsi. Femora with three grayish brown transverse bands below.

Abdomen mottled with gray and light yellow; there is a suggestion of the usual basal lanceolate mark and broken chevrons. Venter light with several irregular dark spots forming two indistinct longitudinal bands extending from the epigastric furrow to the light brown spinnerets.

Structure typical, body robust, chelicerae robust and legs moderately long and stout with typical long stout spines. Coxae of legs with longitudinal ridge on anterior face. Anterior eye row lightly procurved, posterior row moderately so. Median ocular quadrangle as long as wide and slightly narrowed in front. All eyes subequal except anterior medians which are larger by a ratio of 2.75 to 2. Clypeus 1.8 times the diameter of one anterior median eye. Spinnerets typical of group

with posterior pair more than twice as long as anterior pair. Median groove of the epigynum long with parallel sides.

TYPE LOCALITY: Princess Anne, Maryland; female holotype collected on ground, October 29, 1941, by W. Barb.

This species is close to *C. medicinalis* Hentz from which it may be separated by details of the epigynum.

Pisauridae

Thanatidius dubius (Hentz)

Thomisus dubius HENTZ, 1847, Jour. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. 5, p. 448, pl. 23, fig. 11.

ECOLOGY: The only specimens taken in Maryland were collected beside water.

DISTRIBUTION: Calvert County, Solomon's Island (R. A. Littleford), male; Prince Georges County, College Park, female.

Lycosidae

Lycosa sepulchralis Montgomery

Lycosa sepulchralis MONTGOMERY, 1902, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 543.

ECOLOGY: This species is found under bo rds, stones, and logs, on dry hillsides and occasionally in houses.

DISTRIBUTION: Anne Arundel County, Bay Ridge, female; Cecil County, North East, female; Howard County, Ellicott City (G. Vogt), female; Kent County, Pleasant Hill, male; Prince Georges County, Berwyn (E. Beardsley), female.

Lycosa shenandoa (Chamberlin and Ivie)

Trochosa shenandoa CHAMBERLIN AND IVIE, 1942, Bull. Univ. Utah, vol. 32, p. 37, fig. 78.

ECOLOGY: Two females of this species have been found under boards near water in Maryland.

DISTRIBUTION: Calvert County, Scientist's Cliffs, female; Prince Georges County, Laurel (L. P. Ditman), female.

Pardosa xerampelina (Keyserling)

Lycosa xerampelina KEYSERLING, 1876, Verhandl. Zool.-Bot. Gesellsch. Wien, p. 662.

ECOLOGY: One female of this species was found under a stone on a rocky beach.

DISTRIBUTION: Garrett County, Deep Creek Lake, female.

Schizocosa duplex Chamberlin

Schizocosa duplex CHAMBERLIN, 1924, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. 67, p. 231.

ECOLOGY: Only one male found under a board in open woodland has been identified from Maryland by the author.

DISTRIBUTION: Montgomery County, Forestville (recorded by I. Fox), male; Prince Georges County, Berwyn (E. Beardsley), male.

Oxyopidae

Oxyopes aglossus Chamberlin

Oxyopes aglossus CHAMBERLIN, 1929, Ent. News, vol. 40, p. 17, figs. 1–2.

ECOLOGY: Two females have been collected in Maryland by beating brush.

DISTRIBUTION: Calvert County, Solomon's Island (R. A. Littleford), female; Prince Georges County, College Park, female.

Theridiidae

Conopistha ocula, new species

Figure 7

FEMALE: Total length, 4.35 mm.; carapace length, 1.65 mm.; carapace width, 1.2 mm.; abdomen length, 2.7 mm.; abdomen width, 2.55 mm.; abdomen height, 3.3 mm. Leg formula, 1243.

In alcohol, carapace a reticulate reddish brown, darker at margins and over eye region; conspicuous markings consist of three short, wide, dark bands in the middle near the posterior margin, a pair of dark, wide, S-shaped bands on either side of the median furrow, a pair of thin, parallel, dark bands extending posteriorly from the posterior median eyes to the posterior edge of the cephalic part, a pair of inwardly curving thin dark bands extending from posterior lateral eyes to the posterior edge of the cephalic part, and two light S-shaped marks on the clypeus. Legs dark brown, marked with lighter elongate reticulate areas. Sternum, labium, and endites dark brown with labium and endites lighter at apical ends. Palpi dark brown and marked like legs. Chelicerae dark reticulate brown, lighter at base.

Abdomen a reticulate brown, somewhat lighter than carapace, with short dark striae. Conspicuous markings consist of two light indistinct longitudinal bands extending from the pedicel up toward the apex and ending in two light eye-shaped areas complete with dark eyelashes and light eyebrows, an indistinct light crescent at the apex of the abdomen whose backward curving tips partly enclose a pair of light irregular spots, and three light indistinct inverted U-shaped marks over the spinnerets. Spinnerets dark brown. Venter brown with two irregular light areas just in front of spinnerets.

Structure of carapace typical of genus; anterior median eyes situated on broad tubercle which projects somewhat over strongly convex clypeus. Both eye rows lightly procurved in face view. Median ocular quadrangle slightly wider than long and narrowed slightly in front. Eyes of posterior row subequal; anterior median eyes about 1.5 the size of the anterior laterals. Sternum truncate with undulate lateral margins; labium wider than long and fused to sternum, endites wider at apex than at base. Cephalothorax naked except for a few curved spines on the cephalic region and on the margins. Legs moderately long and weakly spined; serrate comb on fourth tarsi distinct but consisting of only four or five bristles.

Abdomen bluntly triangular in outline having greater height than length or width and possessing two flattened irregular humps at the apex. Spinnerets very short and contiguous. Abdomen clothed with pale erect bristles. Openings of epigynum roughly triangular in outline and separated by less than the width of one opening.

TYPE LOCALITY: Salisbury, Maryland; female holotype collected on web of *Metepeira labyrinthea* Hentz, June 26, 1942, by W. Jeffers.

Dipoena dorsata, new species

Figure 8

FEMALE: Total length, 1.8 mm.; carapace length, 0.7 mm.; carapace width, 0.6 mm.; abdomen length, 1.1 mm.; abdomen width, 0.7 mm. Leg formula, 1423.

In alcohol, carapace dusky yellow with a darker reticulum radiating in all directions from a dark central shield-shaped area; eye area dark. Sternum, labium, and endites dusky yellow with the latter somewhat lighter. Legs and palpi dark yellow with the proximal ends of the tibiae, metatarsi, and tarsi furnished with wide dark rings.

Abdomen brownish gray, finely spotted and streaked with gray; venter somewhat lighter than dorsum with two narrow gray stripes extending from the epigastric furrow to the spinnerets. Spinnerets yellow.

Structure typical of genus. Carapace broadly oval in outline, somewhat narrower in the cephalic region and arched high in the eye region. Anterior eye row moderately procurved, posterior row strongly so; eyes of posterior row with lateral eyes slightly smaller than medians; anterior median eyes about twice the size of the anterior laterals; lateral eyes sub-contiguous; anterior median eyes separated by the diameter of one; median ocular quadrangle five times as wide as long and narrowed behind. Anterior median eyes situated on a broad tubercle projecting over clypeus; clypeus slightly convex and three times the diameter of an anterior median eye in width. Sternum truncate with lateral margins undulate and projecting between posterior coxae, separating them widely; labium wider than long, fused to the sternum and enclosed by strongly convergent endites. Legs moderately long and weakly spined. Carapace naked except for several spines on clypeus.

Abdomen oval in outline and gently flattened dorsally; abdomen clothed with many short dark spines above and below. Anterior spinnerets longer than posterior pair. Epigynum as figured.

TYPE LOCALITY: Churchville, Maryland; female holotype collected under board, June 28, 1941. College Park, Maryland; immature female paratype collected by sifting leaves, October 19, 1941. College Park, Maryland; immature female paratype collected by sifting leaves, April 19, 1941.

Episinus amoenus Banks

Episinus amoenus BANKS, 1911, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 445, pl. 35, figs. 13, 15.

ECOLOGY: This spider runs about on the foliage of low bushes and trees, from which it may be collected by sweeping.

DISTRIBUTION: Dorchester County, Sharptown, male; Prince Georges County, College Park (E. Beardsley), female.

Euryopis argentea Emerton

Euryopis argentea EMERTON, 1882, Trans. Connecticut Acad. Sci., vol. 6, p. 27, pl. 5, fig. 5.

ECOLOGY: This species has been taken by sifting leaves and beating brush in Maryland.

DISTRIBUTION: Allegany County, Cumberland, young male; Somerset County, Princess Anne, male.

Theridion australe (Banks)

Theridium australe BANKS, 1899, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, vol. 4, p. 191.

ECOLOGY: Most of the specimens of this species have been taken from the nest of the steel blue mud dauber. One female was collected under a board.

DISTRIBUTION: Queen Annes County, Matapeake, female; Wicomico County, Salisbury (W. Jeffers), 25 females and male.

Theridion pennsylvanicum (Emerton)

Theridium pennsylvanicum EMERTON, 1913, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., vol. 32, p. 255, fig. 1, pl. 48.

ECOLOGY: One male collected in the state was taken by sweeping low herbs and brush.

DISTRIBUTION: Montgomery County, Silver Spring, male.

Theridion punctosparsum (Emerton)

Theridium punctosparsum EMERTON, 1882, Trans. Connecticut Acad. Sci., vol. 6, p. 12, pl. 1, fig. 6.

ECOLOGY: This species is found under stones and boards, and in cool buildings such as milk sheds and spring houses.

DISTRIBUTION: Allegany County, Rocky Gap (H. E. Muma), female; Harford County, Churchville, male and female; Prince Georges County, College Park (E. Enzor), female.

Theridion redemptum Gertsch and Mulaik

Theridion redemptum GERTSCH AND MULAIK, 1936, Amer. Mus. Novitates, no. 863, p. 13, figs. 14–15.

ECOLOGY: The webs of this species are found on or near the ground, usually under boards and other litter.

DISTRIBUTION: Frederick County, Lewistown, male; Prince Georges County, College Park (E. Enzor), female.

Theridion reticulateum, new species

Figures 9, 10

MALE: Total length, 1.8 mm.; carapace length, 0.7 mm.; carapace width, 0.6 mm.; abdomen length, 1.1 mm.; abdomen width, 1 mm. Leg formula, 1423.

In alcohol, carapace pale yellow with a narrow black median band extending backward from the posterior eye row to the median furrow, margins seamed with black. Eyes narrowly ringed with reddish brown except for anterior medians which are ringed with black. Sternum pale yellow, seamed with black. Labium, endites, and chelicerae slightly darker than sternum. Legs pale yellow, slightly darker at distal ends of segments; femora, patellae, tibiae, and metatarsi with incomplete dark rings below or on anterior face near distal end.

Abdomen a reticulated chalky white marked dorsally with a longitudinal undulating folium having indistinct dusky margins. Venter marked transversely just behind epigastric furrow with a broad chalky white reticulate band. Spinnerets pale yellow.

Clypeus convex and divided longitudinally into two flattened lobes; width of clypeus three times the diameter of one anterior median eye. Eyes situated on a low broad tubercle; anterior row lightly procurved, posterior row moderately so; all eyes are subequal except for anterior medians which are slightly smaller. Median ocular quadrangle slightly wider than long and narrowed behind; lateral eyes contiguous; anterior medians separated by the diameter of one. Carapace roughly oval in outline, tapering to the front, and provided with several curved spines on the

cephalic part. Legs moderately long and weakly spined. Embolus as figured.

Abdomen subglobose and clothed with pale erect hairs. Spinnerets contiguous.

TYPE LOCALITY: College Park, Maryland; male holotype collected by sweeping, November 6, 1941, by E. Beardsley; male paratype collected in garden, August, 1942, in Baltimore, Maryland, by I. P. Schloss.

This species is closely related to *T. dulcineum* Gertsch and Archer. It may be distinguished from that species by the dorsal abdominal pattern and by details of the palpus.

Linyphiidae

Micronetа olivacea Emerton

Micronetа olivacea EMERTON, 1882, Trans. Connecticut Acad. Sci., vol. 6, p. 75, pl. 24, fig. 7.

ECOLOGY: Several specimens of this species were sifted from leaves in moist woodland.

DISTRIBUTION: Prince Georges County, College Park, three females and male.

Nesticus pallidus Emerton

Nesticus pallidus EMERTON, 1875, Amer. Nat., vol. 9, p. 279.

ECOLOGY: This species has been found in caves in complete darkness, but it also occurs out of doors under stones and boards.

DISTRIBUTION: Prince Georges County, Berwyn (W. Jeffers), female; Washington County, Crystal Grottoes (K. E. Muma), three females.

Argiopidae

Aranea miniata (Walckenaer)

Epeira miniata WALCKENAER, 1837, Hist. Nat. Insectes Aptères, vol. 2, p. 39.

ECOLOGY: This species has been collected in Maryland by beating and sweeping low bushes and herbs. The author has not seen the web.

DISTRIBUTION: Caroline County, Ridgely (L. P. Ditman and G. Vogt), female; Prince Georges County, Berwyn (E. Beardsley), female; Somerset County, Dividing Creek Swamp, young female; Wicomico County, Salisbury (W. Jeffers), two females.

Aranea nivea (Hentz)

Epeira nivea HENTZ, 1847, Jour. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. 5, p. 474, pl. 31, fig. 9.

ECOLOGY: All but one specimen of this species have been taken from mud daubers' nests. One male was found on the top of an automobile where it had apparently fallen from a tree. This species apparently has two forms or varieties. One variety has unmarked legs and cephalothorax, while the other has the yellow of these parts heavily spotted with red.

DISTRIBUTION: Prince Georges County, Berwyn (W. Jeffers), 11 males and nine females; Wicomico County, Salisbury (W. Jeffers), three young males and five females.

Aranea nordmanni (Thorell)

Epeira nordmanni THORELL, 1870, Remarks on Synonyms of European Spiders, p. 4.

ECOLOGY: This species has been taken in dense woodland near water. The webs are vertical and are on small trees or tall bushes between 3 and 6 feet off the ground. The spiders rest in silken nests built in curled leaves at upper angles of the webs.

DISTRIBUTION: Garrett County, Boiling Springs, two females; Wicomico County, Salisbury (W. Jeffers), female.

Mastophora bisaccata (Emerton)

Cyrtarachne bisaccata EMERTON, 1885, Trans. Connecticut Acad. Sci., vol. 6, p. 325, pl. 34, fig. 11.

ECOLOGY: One female of this species was found clinging to a shattered web in dense woodland. An egg case believed to be that of this species was jug-shaped and fastened securely to a small twig.

DISTRIBUTION: Anne Arundel County, Annapolis, female.

Mimognatha foxi (McCook)

Theridium foxi MCCOOK, 1893, Amer. Spiders, vol. 3, pl. 29, fig. 1.

ECOLOGY: One male of this species was collected in Maryland by sweeping grasses.

DISTRIBUTION: Prince Georges County, Berwyn, male.

Neoscona domicilorum (Hentz)

Epeira domicilorum HENTZ, 1847, Jour. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. 5, p. 469, pl. 3, fig. 7.

ECOLOGY: Three females of this well-marked species were taken from webs similar to those of *N. benjamina* Walckenaer in open woodland.

DISTRIBUTION: Somerset County, Dividing Creek Swamp, three females.

Pachygnatha furcillata Keyserling

Pachygnatha furcillata KEYSERLING, 1883, Verhandl. Zool.-Bot. Gesellsch. Wien, p. 661.

ECOLOGY: All specimens of this species collected in the state have been taken by sweeping over swamps or by sifting leaves over swampy land.

DISTRIBUTION: Garrett County, Deep Creek Lake, male; Prince Georges County, College Park, two females and male; Somerset County, Dividing Creek Swamp, male.

Thomisidae

Philodromus inaequipes Banks

Philodromus inaequipes BANKS, 1900, Canadian Ent., p. 99.

ECOLOGY: Two specimens of this species were taken in Maryland by sweeping bushes.

DISTRIBUTION: Cecil County, North East, female; Prince Georges County, Riverdale, female.

Philodromus laticeps Keyserling

Philodromus laticeps KEYSERLING, 1880, Die Spinnen Amerikas, vol. 1, p. 215.

ECOLOGY: All specimens of the species were collected from wasps' nests.

DISTRIBUTION: Prince Georges County, Berwyn (W. Jeffers), eight females; Wicomico County, Salisbury (W. Jeffers), two females.

Tmarus rubromaculatus Keyserling

Tmarus rubromaculatus KEYSERLING, 1880, Die Spinnen Amerikas, vol. 1, p. 158, pl. 3, fig. 86.

ECOLOGY: One male of this species was collected by sweeping low bushes.

DISTRIBUTION: Wicomico County, Salisbury, male.

Xysticus banksi Bryant

Xysticus banksi BRYANT, 1930, Psyche, vol. 37, p. 138, figs. 11, 12, 14.

ECOLOGY: One female of this species was taken by sweeping in an orchard.

DISTRIBUTION: Harford County, Churchville, female.

Xysticus discursans Keyserling

Xysticus discursans KEYSERLING, 1880, Die Spinnen Amerikas, vol. 1, p. 20, pl. 1, fig. 7.

ECOLOGY: One male was found on the ground in the state.

DISTRIBUTION: Prince Georges County, Lanham (E. Enzor and R. Rhine), male.

Gnaphosidae

Drassodes robinsoni Chamberlin

Drassodes robinsoni CHAMBERLIN, 1919, Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., vol. 12, p. 245, pl. 16, fig. 2.

ECOLOGY: One female of this species was found under a log.

DISTRIBUTION: Prince Georges County, Berwyn, female.

Drassyllus depressus (Emerton)

Prosthesima depressa EMERTON, 1909, Trans. Connecticut Acad. Sci., vol. 8, p. 173, pl. 3, fig. 8.

ECOLOGY: This species may be found under boards and stones on the ground and occasionally in houses.

DISTRIBUTION: Garrett County, Deep Creek Lake, female; Montgomery County, Woodside (J. H. Fales), male; Prince Georges County, College Park, male.

Drassyllus femoralis (Banks)

Zelotes femoralis BANKS, 1904, Proc. California Acad. Sci., ser. 3, vol. 3, p. 336, pl. 38, fig. 1.

ECOLOGY: Only two specimens were taken and put in the author's collection, one from Maryland and one from Washington, D. C. Both were taken in buildings.

DISTRIBUTION: Prince Georges County, College Park (R. Ballinger), female; Washington, D. C. (K. A. Dorsey), female.

Drassyllus frigidus (Banks)

Prosthesima frigida BANKS, 1892, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 17, pl. 1, fig. 56.

ECOLOGY: This species is found under boards and stones on the ground.

DISTRIBUTION: Allegany County, Dans

Rock (H. E. Muma), male; Cecil County, Pleasant Hill, male; Prince Georges County, College Park (J. Oltman), male; Worcester County, Pocomoke City, male.

Drassyllus rufulus (Banks)

Prosthesima rufula BANKS, 1892, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia, p. 17, pl. 1, fig. 55.

ECOLOGY: One female of this species was found under a board in the state.

DISTRIBUTION: Prince Georges County, College Park (E. Enzor), female.

Drassyllus sporadicus, new species

Figures 11, 12

MALE: Total length, 2.8 mm.; carapace length, 1.2 mm.; carapace width, 1 mm.; abdomen length, 1.6 mm.; abdomen width, 0.9 mm.

Carapace in alcohol yellow narrowly seamed with black. Eyes finely bordered reddish brown; anterior medians set on a black spot. Sternum and mouth parts yellow; sternum seamed with brown. Legs dusky yellow with apical segments darker.

Abdomen gray with metallic reflections and unmarked except for dusky yellow shield on the anterior third. Venter gray and marked with two fine parallel longitudinal lines. Spinnerets light yellow.

Structure typical; carapace flat and oval in outline. Both eye rows gently procurved and nearly equal in length with the anterior row being slightly smaller. Anterior median eyes about one-third the size of the anterior laterals, separated from each other by slightly less than the diameter of one, but subcontiguous with the laterals. Eyes of posterior rows subcontiguous, with the oblique median eyes being contiguous; median eyes larger than lateral eyes by the ratio of about 8 to 7. Median ocular area longer than wide by the ratio of 2 to 2.5 and narrowed in front by about that ratio. Clypeus narrow; less than the diameter of the anterior lateral eyes. Upper margin of the furrow of the chelicerae with four teeth, lower margin with three, the most proximal being largest. Anterior tibiae with no spines above or below. Anterior metatarsi with a pair of spines near the base below but no spine above. Second tibia with a single median spine below, but no spine above. Second metatarsi with a pair of spines near the base below but no spine above.

Abdomen generally tubular in form. Spinnerets proportionately long, the anterior pair measuring 0.4 mm., and the posterior pair 0.31 mm.

TYPE LOCALITY: Parole, Maryland; male holotype collected under a board, June 9, 1942.

Litopyllus rupicolens Chamberlin

Litopyllus rupicolens CHAMBERLIN, 1922, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. 35, p. 155.

ECOLOGY: One female of this species was collected by sifting moist leaves.

DISTRIBUTION: Prince Georges County, College Park, female.

Clubionidae

Castianeira lineata Emerton

Castianeira lineata EMERTON, 1909, Trans. Connecticut Acad. Sci., vol. 14, p. 216, pl. 10, fig. 5.

ECOLOGY: One female of this species was found on the ground by Walter F. Jeffers.

DISTRIBUTION: Wicomico County, Salisbury (W. Jeffers), female.

Castianeira variata Gertsch

Castianeira variata GERTSCH, 1942, Amer. Mus. Novitates, no. 1195, pp. 6–7, fig. 21.

ECOLOGY: One male found under board on ground.

DISTRIBUTION: Harford County, Churchville, male.

Marcellina piscatoria (Hentz)

Clubiona piscatoria HENTZ, 1847, Jour. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. 5, p. 450, pl. 23, fig. 15.

ECOLOGY: All specimens of this species were collected from trees at night with the use of spotlight.

DISTRIBUTION: Prince Georges County, College Park, male.

Meriola decepta Banks

Meriola decepta BANKS, 1895, Jour. New York Ent. Soc., p. 81.

ECOLOGY: All specimens of this species

collected in the state were taken over newly plowed ground or on leaves of corn stalks standing in the field.

DISTRIBUTION: Cecil County, Elkton, female; Kent County, Fairlee, female; Prince Georges County, Lanham, three males; Washington County, Delamere (R. W. Muma), female.

Phrurolithus brittoni Gertsch

Phrurolithus brittoni GERTSCH, 1941, Amer. Mus. Novitates, no. 1147, p. 14, figs. 34–36.

ECOLOGY: One male of this species was collected under a log in the state.

DISTRIBUTION: Garrett County, Deep Creek Lake, male.

Phrurotimpus kentuckyense (Chamberlin and Gertsch)

Phrurolithus kentuckyense CHAMBERLIN AND GERTSCH, 1940, Amer. Mus. Novitates, no. 1123, p. 9, figs. 31, 32.

ECOLOGY: Specimens of this species have been taken under logs and stones and by sifting leaves.

DISTRIBUTION: Baltimore County, Loch Raven, female; Cecil County, Pleasant Hill, female; Garrett County, Deep Creek Lake, female; Prince Georges County, College Park (I. Schloss), male.

Phrurotimpus umbratilis (Bishop and Crosby)

Phrurolithus umbratilis BISHOP AND CROSBY, 1933, Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., vol. 26, p. 152.

ECOLOGY: This species has been taken once in Maryland by sweeping.

DISTRIBUTION: Dorchester County, Sharptown, female.

Salticidae

Metaphidippus castaneus (Hentz)

Attus castaneus HENTZ, 1846, Jour. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. 5, p. 353.

ECOLOGY: One female of this species was found on the ground.

DISTRIBUTION: Prince Georges County, Lanham (J. Oltman), female.

Metaphidippus virginis (Chamberlin)

Dendryphantes virginis CHAMBERLIN, 1925, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., vol. 62, p. 233.

ECOLOGY: Same as that of *M. capitatus* Peckham. It is found on weeds, scrub pines, and other plants in dry open fields. It may be collected by sweeping these plants.

DISTRIBUTION: Allegany County, Cumberland, male; Prince Georges County, College Park, male.

Parnaenus chrysis (Walckenaer)

Attus chrysis WALCKENAER, 1837, Hist. Nat. Insectes Aptères, vol. 1, p. 454.

ECOLOGY: These large spiders are found on bushes and trees. They may occasionally be taken by sweeping, but never in numbers.

DISTRIBUTION: Cecil County, Colora, male; Harford County, Churchville, male; Montgomery County, Pennyfield, female; Prince Georges County, Berwyn (W. Jeffers), three females and two males.

Phidippus McCookii (Peckham)

Attus McCookii PECKHAM, 1883, Descr. Attidae U. S., p. 16.

ECOLOGY: This species is found on bushes and trees in open woodland and shaded fields.

DISTRIBUTION: Baltimore County, Catonsville (G. Vogt), female; Montgomery County (R. W. Muma), female; Prince Georges County, College Park (G. Vogt), male.

Phidippus mystaceus (Hentz)

Attus mystaceus HENTZ, 1846, Jour. Boston, Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. 5, p. 355.

ECOLOGY: The ecology of this species is not known to the author as all specimens were collected from wasps' nests, except one male taken in an automobile.

DISTRIBUTION: Prince Georges County, College Park (E. G. Meyer), male; Wicomico County, Salisbury (W. Jeffers), male and two females.

Phidippus putnami (Peckham)

Attus putnami PECKHAM, 1883, Descr. Attidae U. S., p. 1.

ECOLOGY: This spider is found on trees, bushes, and weeds in fields and orchards. It may be taken in numbers by sweeping.

DISTRIBUTION: Cecil County, Colora, female and three males; Harford County,

Churchville, male and female; Prince Georges County, Berwyn (W. Jeffers), six females.

Sassacus papenhoei Peckham

Sassacus papenhoei PECKHAM, 1895, Occas. Papers Nat. Hist. Soc. Wisconsin, vol. 2, no. 3, p. 177.

ECOLOGY: Only males of this interesting species have been taken in Maryland. They were collected by sweeping hot, dry, open fields.

DISTRIBUTION: Calvert County, Bertha, male; Montgomery County, Silver Spring, male; Prince Georges County, Riverdale, male.

Sidusa borealis Banks

Sidusa borealis BANKS, 1904, Jour. New York Ent. Soc., vol. 12, p. 116.

ECOLOGY: This species has been found in one locality in Maryland, in, on, and around greenhouses.

DISTRIBUTION: Prince Georges County, College Park, two males and two females.

Oonopidae

Orchestina saltitans Banks

Orchestina saltitans BANKS, 1894, Ent. News, p. 300.

ECOLOGY: This small species is found in warm, dry buildings.

DISTRIBUTION: Prince Georges County, College Park, female.

Hahniidae

Hahnia flaviceps Emerton

Hahnia flaviceps EMERTON, 1913, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., vol. 32, p. 257, pl. 58, fig. 6–6d.

ECOLOGY: Three females of this species were sifted from sphagnum moss.

DISTRIBUTION: Prince Georges County, Branchville (K. E. Muma), three females.

Neoantistea barrowsi Gertsch

Neoantistea barrowsi GERTSCH, 1934, Amer. Mus. Novitates, no. 712, p. 29, figs. 36–37.

ECOLOGY: This species has been found on the ground and under boards on the ground.

DISTRIBUTION: Anne Arundel County, Gibson Island, female; Prince Georges County, Beaver Dam Country Club, Landover, male.

Anyphaenidae

Anyphaena fragilis Banks

Anyphaena fragilis BANKS, 1897, Canadian Ent., p. 194.

ECOLOGY: Two females of this species have been taken from wasps' nests by Walter F. Jeffers.

DISTRIBUTION: Prince Georges County, Berwyn (W. Jeffers), female; Wicomico County, Salisbury (W. Jeffers), female.

Anyphaenella albens (Hentz)

Clubiona albens HENTZ, 1847, Jour. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. 5, p. 454.

ECOLOGY: One male of this species was taken by beating brush.

DISTRIBUTION: Prince Georges County, College Park, male.

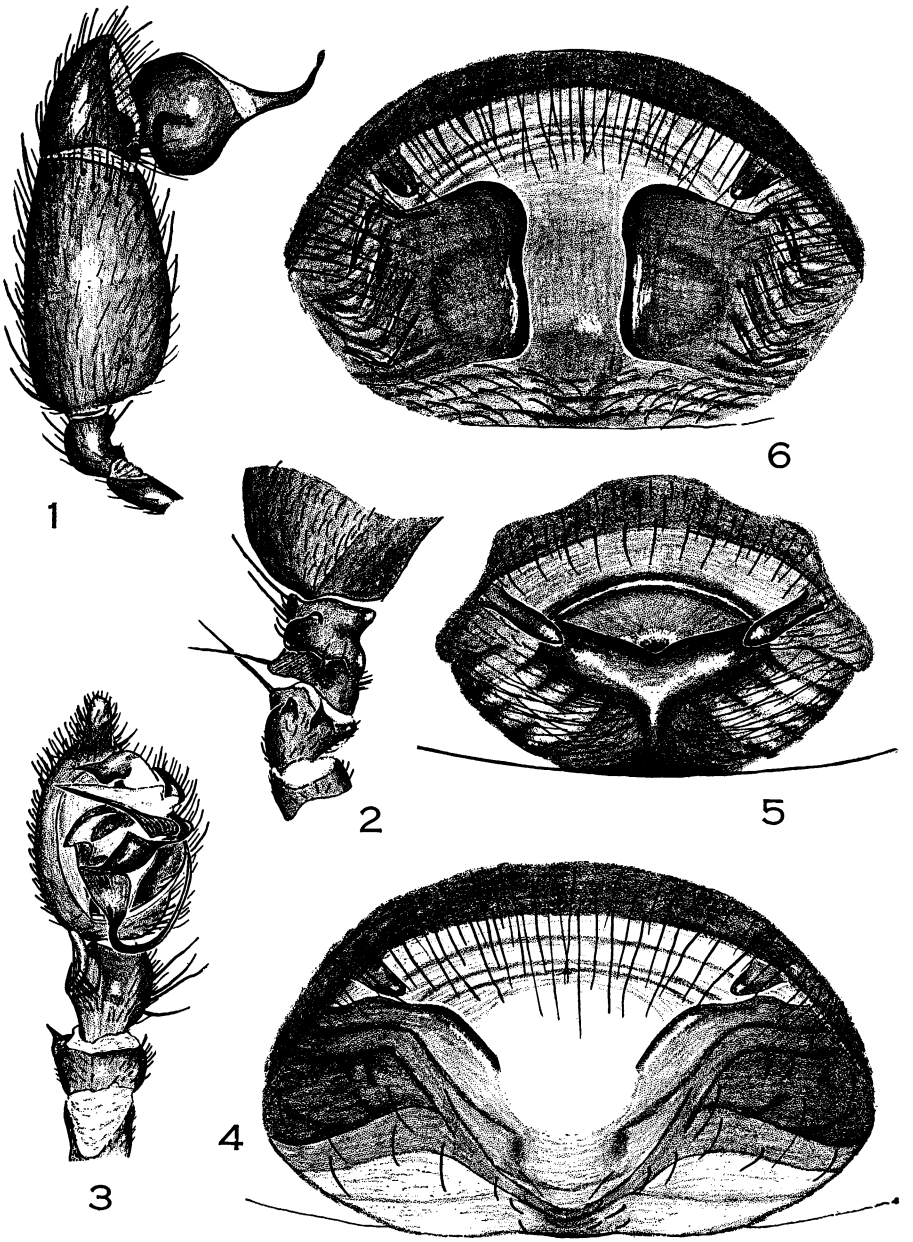
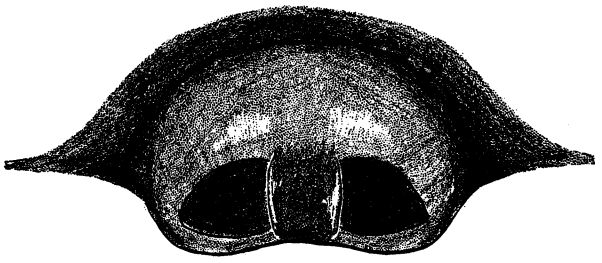


Fig. 1. *Loxosceles marylandicus*, new species, palpus, lateral view.
Fig. 2. *Coras angularis*, new species, lateral view of palpal patella and tibia.
Fig. 3. Idem, palpus, subventral view.
Fig. 4. *Coras lamellosus* (Keyserling), epigynum, ventral view.
Fig. 5. *Coras crescentis*, new species, epigynum, ventral view.
Fig. 6. *Coras parallelis*, new species, epigynum, ventral view.



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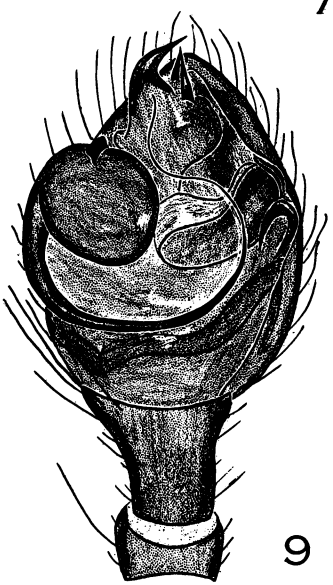

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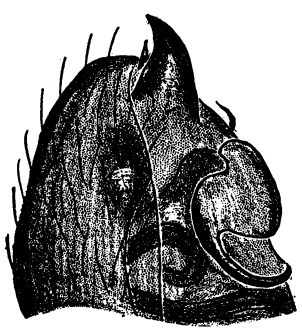

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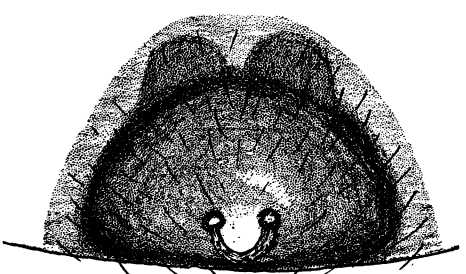

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Fig. 7. *Conopistha ocula*, new species, epigynum, ventral view.
Fig. 8. *Dipoena dorsata*, new species, epigynum, ventral view.
Fig. 9. *Theridion reticulateum*, new species, palpus, subventral view.
Fig. 10. Idem, tip of palpus, lateral view.
Fig. 11. *Drassyllus sporadicus*, new species, palpus, subventral view.
Fig. 12. Idem, tibia of palpus, lateral view.