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North American Jumping Spiders of the Genus *Maevia*

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Recent collections in the southeastern section of the United States have resulted in the discovery of a number of undescribed species of the small genus of jumping spiders, *Maevia*. The structure of the genitalia of the new species emphasizes the differences between the two previously known forms, and it was therefore felt that a general review of the genus in North America was warranted.

The author wishes to thank Dr. W. J. Gertsch of the American Museum for his many helpful suggestions during the progress of this study and also for generously placing the collection of *Maevia* from the American Museum at the author's disposal. Acknowledgement is also due to Dr. B. J. Kaston of the Teachers College of Connecticut, Dr. H. K. Wallace of the University of Florida, Dr. R. V. Chamberlin of the University of Utah, and Dr. Herbert Levi of the University of Wisconsin for the loan of additional specimens.

Types of the new species have been deposited in the collections of the American Museum of Natural History.

MAEVIA C. L. KOCH

Maevia C. L. KOCH, 1850, Uebersicht des Arachnidensystems, vol. 5, p. 50.

GENOTYPE: *Maevia inclemens* (Walckenaer).

Salticid spiders of medium size. Carapace moderately high, between 60 per cent and 70 per cent of width. Lateral margins evenly rounded, with the widest point just behind the posterior eye row. Integument not

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hairy and only sparsely covered with hairs and scales. Middle eye row halfway between first and third rows, or slightly closer to third row. First eye row only slightly wider than third, the latter occupying about 75 per cent of the width of the carapace at that point. Ocular area occupying between 40 per cent and 50 per cent of carapace. Chelicerae with a single compound tooth on retromargin and two denticles on promargin. Anterior end of sternum narrower than labium. First pair of legs not markedly heavier and only slightly shorter than fourth pair. Order of length: 4:1:2:3. Legs not hairy. First tibia with four pairs of ventral spines. Other spines variable.

On the basis of the genitalia the species of *Maevia* fall into two distinct groups: the group characterized by *M. inclemens* and that characterized by *M. poultoni*. For this reason the author has erected a subgeneric division. Whether this division should be placed at the generic level or not must await the decision of a later and more complete revision of the salticids.

SUBGENUS *MAEVIA*

Male palp with a long thin embolus partially encircling the tegulum and lying just within the margin of the alveolus. Epigynum with a tiny median opening lying eight to 10 times its diameter anterior to the epigastriac furrow.

Maevia inclemens (Walckenaer)

Figures 1, 4, 7, and 8

Attus inclemens WALCKENAER, 1837, Histoire naturelle des insectes, aptères, vol. 1, p. 465, figs. 413, 464.

Attus vittatus HENTZ, 1845, Jour. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. 5, p. 360, pl. 21, fig. 23 (male, female).

Attus niger HENTZ, 1845, Jour. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., vol. 5, p. 359, pl. 21, fig. 19 (male).

Plexippus undatus C. L. KOCH, 1846, Die Arachniden, vol. 13, p. 123, fig. 118 (male).

Maevia pencillata C. L. KOCH, 1848, Die Arachniden, vol. 14, p. 69, fig. 1325 (male).

Astia vittata (Hentz), PECKHAM, 1888, Trans. Wisconsin Acad. Sci., vol. 7, p. 70, pl. 1, fig. 52 (male, female).

Maevia vittata (Hentz), EMERTON, 1891, Trans. Connecticut Acad. Sci., vol. 8, p. 236, pl. 19, fig. 1.

Maevia vittata (Hentz), SIMON, 1903, Histoire naturelle des araignées, vol. 2, p. 849, figs. 994-996.

Maevia vittata (Hentz), PECKHAM, 1909, Trans. Wisconsin Acad. Sci., vol. 16, p. 452, pl. 49, fig. 7, pl. 51, fig. 8 (male, female).

Maevia vittata (Hentz), PETRUNKEVITCH, 1911, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., vol. 29, p. 668.

Maevia vittata (Hentz), COMSTOCK, 1940, The spider book, rev. ed., p. 702, figs. 761-763 (male, female).

Maevia inclemens (Walckenaer), CHAMBERLIN AND IVIE, 1944, Bull. Univ. Utah, biol. ser., vol. 8, no. 5, p. 202.

Maevia vittata (Hentz), KASTON, 1948, Connecticut Geol. Nat. Hist. Surv. Bull., no. 70, p. 495, figs. 1858-1860, 1871-1873 (male, female).

MALE: Total length, 4.75-6.50 mm.

Coloration extremely variable. Carapace light to dark brown and margined with black line. A pair of large lighter areas separated by a thin longitudinal line of brown usually present between last eye row and half-way down posterior declivity. Eyes surrounded by black. Two or three dark hair tufts occasionally present in darker forms. Clypeus and chelicerae dark or light. When light there is often a pair of spots on clypeus which extend down onto chelicerae as short bars. Labium and sternum pale to dusky. Palps pale, spotted or brown to jet black. Legs pale and unmarked or heavily marked with dark spots and longitudinal and oblique lines. The former condition is most frequently associated with dark specimens. Dorsum of abdomen with a series of brown chevrons over a pale ground color which in dark forms may be completely obscured. Sides of abdomen with many short oblique bars. Venter pale to dark. Although hair tufts and unmarked legs are usually restricted to dark forms, complete gradation of color exists between the dark and light extremes.

Structure typical. Anterior lateral eyes three-fourths of the diameter of the anterior medians. Eyes of anterior row equidistant and separated by one-third of the diameter of the anterior laterals. Eyes of second row slightly larger in diameter than one-sixth of the diameter of the anterior laterals and located midway or slightly closer to posterior eye row than to first. Third eye row as wide as first and eyes five-sixths of the diameter of anterior laterals. Ocular area formed by anterior laterals and eyes of third row wider than long (17:14) and occupying 45 per cent of the carapace.

Spines of the first and second legs: tibia, one median, two pairs of laterals, and four pairs of ventrals; metatarsus, two pairs of laterals and two pairs of ventrals.

Palp with a long thin embolus partially encircling the tegulum and lying just within the margin of the alveolus. Tibia with a thin narrow truncate apophysis, behind which lies a sharply pointed projection closely appressed against the cymbium.

Measurements of a specimen from Massachusetts: Total length, 5.85

mm. Carapace: length, 3.02 mm.; width, 2.03 mm. Patella and tibia: first leg, 2.48.; second leg, 2.30 mm.; third leg, 1.94 mm.; fourth leg, 2.48 mm.

FEMALE: Total length, 6.5-8.0 mm.

Color of carapace as in light-colored males. Legs pale and unmarked. Hair tufts never present. Dorsum of abdomen chalky, with a pair of black lateral bands running from anterior to posterior. In unrubbed specimens these black bands are frequently thinly clothed with orange scales. A series of chevrons is sometimes present in median area between bands. Venter pale.

Structure of carapace and eye arrangement as in male. Spines of first leg: tibia, four pairs of ventrals; metatarsus, two pairs of ventrals. Second leg: tibia, three pairs of ventrals; metatarsus, two pairs of ventrals.

Epigynum with a single, small, rounded opening. If a horizontal line is drawn between the margins of the most anterior coiled tubes visible beneath the chiton, the distance between this line and the posterior edge of the rim of the opening is at least three times the length of the opening. In specimens in which the epigynum has been cleared two small canals can be seen curving posteriorly and medially from the opening where they gradually widen to form a pair of contiguous bursae just anterior to the epigastric furrow. Extending dorsolaterally from each bursa are short canals to the lateral seminal receptacles and their coiled associated tubules which can be seen through the epigynal surface in uncleared specimens.

Measurements of a female from Massachusetts: Total length, 6.75 mm. Carapace: length, 2.38 mm.; width, 2.03 mm. Patella and tibia: first leg, 1.97 mm., second leg, 1.80 mm.; third leg, 1.71 mm., fourth leg, 2.02 mm.

DISTRIBUTION: This species is found throughout eastern and mid-western United States.

RECORDS: *Massachusetts*: Woods Hole, July 9, 1901, two males, one female (H. W. Britcher collection). *Connecticut*: Bethany, November 25, 1934, one female (B. J. Kaston); Brooksdale, April 25, 1935, one male (B. J. Kaston); Bransford, June 22, 1937, one male (B. J. Kaston); New Canaan, June, 1950, one female (M. Statham); New Britain, July 7, 1950, three males, one female (B. J. Kaston). *New York*: Picton Island, Clayton, July 25, 1954, two males; one female (B. Heineman). *New Jersey*: Rockhurst, 1909, one female; Ramsey, May 21, 1911, one male. *Pennsylvania*: Doylestown, May 25, 1945, one male (J. C. Pallister); Sweetwater, June 1951, one male (D. Rugh). *Maryland*: Bethesda, July 27, 1943, one male (J. M. Davis); Silver Spring, October

12, 1944, one female (J. M. Davis). *West Virginia*: Minnehaha Springs, July, 1947, one female (K. W. Haller). *Virginia*: Mt. Vernon, one male, one female; Mountain Lake, July 11, 1946, one male (H. K. Wallace). *North Carolina*: Highlands, April 5, 1929, one female (C. R. Crosby); Raleigh, June 22, 1939, one female; Davidson, May 16, 1954, one female (E. E. Brown). *Florida*: Gainesville, April 18, 1936, two males, one female (W. J. Gertsch); Duval County, November 29, 1949, one male (H. K. Wallace). *Alabama*: Hatchet Creek, Coosa County, June, 1940, one male (A. F. Archer); Clear Creek, Jackson County, June, 1940, one male (A. F. Archer). *Louisiana*: Bayou Boeuf, Bringlewurst, June 20, 1941, one female. *Texas*: Fort Worth, July 5, 1926, one male; Llano, July 9, 1936, one male (L. I. Davis); Somerset, April 17, 1937, one male (A. J. Kirn); Lufkin, May 8, 1952, one male (M. Cazier, W. Gertsch); Benbrook, Grissom Ranch, July 2, 1951, one female (Bigelow); Basin, Chisos Mountains, May 28, 1952, one male. *Kansas*: Kansas City, June 8, 1933, one female. *Iowa*: Sioux City, one male (C. N. Ainslee). *Kentucky*: Quicksand, June 27, 1925, one female (S. C. Bishop). *Indiana*: Lafayette, October 3, 1947, one female (C. J. Goodnight). *Illinois*: Jonesboro, June 18, 1936, one male; White Heath, April 13, 1939, one female (Jane C. Dirks); Elgin, June 20, 1946, one male (C. J. Goodnight). *Michigan*: Brighton, September 24, 1932, one female; Oceana County, Manistee National Forest, July, 1938, two males (M. Heifetz); Ottawa County, June 30, 1951, one male (R. R. Driesbach); George Reserve, June 25, 1951, one male (H. K. Wallace). *Wisconsin*: Wildcat Mountain, Vernon County, August 13, 1949, two females (H. Levi); Hills Lake, Wautoma, July, 1949; two females (R. Hunt); Long Lake, Waupauca County, June 23, 1953, one male (T. France).

Maevia intermedia, new species

Figures 2, 5, and 6

MALE: Color and structure as in light form of *M. inclemens*. Legs pale. Palp large, with cymbium rotated laterally so that palp is as wide as long.

Measurements of holotype: Total length, 5.27 mm. Carapace: length, 2.60 mm.; width, 1.75 mm. Patella and tibia: first leg, 2.12 mm.; second leg, 1.87 mm.; third leg, 1.70 mm.; fourth leg, 2.06 mm.

FEMALE: Color and structure as in *M. inclemens*. Opening of epigynum a tiny inverted heart-shaped or V-shaped pit. If a horizontal line is drawn between the margins of the most anterior coiled tubes visible beneath the chiton, the distance between this line and the posterior

edge of the rim of the opening is approximately equal to twice the length of the opening including its rim.

Measurements of allotype: Total length, 6.37 mm. Carapace: length, 2.67 mm.; width, 1.87 mm. Patella and tibia: first leg, 2.12 mm.; second leg, 1.82 mm.; third leg, 1.70 mm.; fourth leg, 1.94 mm.

COMPARISONS: This species is closely related to *M. inclemens* and *M. expansa* and in many respects is intermediate between the two. The tegulum of the male palp is not rotated and has somewhat the same shape as in that of *M. inclemens*. This is true also of the origin of the embolus. However, the large size of the palp and the rotation of the cymbium are similar to the condition found in *M. expansa*. In the female the proximity of the epigynal opening to the coiled tubules is intermediate between the condition found in *M. inclemens* and that in *M. expansa*.

TYPE LOCALITY: Male holotype, female allotype, and male paratype from west of Gainesville, Florida, collected April 18, 1938, by W. J. Gertsch.

RECORDS: *Alabama*: Black Warrior National Forest, Lawrence County, June, 1939, one female (A. F. Archer); Claiborne, April 11, 1940, one female (A. F. Archer); Harrison, April 26, 1940, one female (A. F. Archer); Alberta City, June 5, 1941, one female (A. F. Archer). *Georgia*: Two miles east of Sylvania, April 17, 1943, one male, one female (W. Ivie).

Maevia expansa, new species

Figures 3 and 9

MALE: Color and structure as in light form of *M. inclemens*. Palp large, with bulb and cymbium rotated laterally so that palp is wider than long. Tibial apophysis as in *M. inclemens* but more laterally directed.

Measurements of holotype: Total length, 5.17 mm. Carapace: length, 4.38 mm.; width, 1.84 mm. Patella and tibia: first leg, 2.20 mm.; second leg, 1.88 mm.; third leg, 1.84 mm.; fourth leg, 2.02 mm.

FEMALE: Color and structure as in *M. inclemens*. Opening of epigynum a tiny bilobed pit. If a horizontal line is drawn between the margins of the most anterior coiled tubes visible beneath the chiton, the distance between this line and the posterior edge of the rim of the opening is approximately equal to the length of the opening including its rim.

Measurements of allotype: Total length, 6.97 mm. Carapace: length, 3.21 mm.; width, 2.24 mm. Patella and tibia: first leg, 2.54 mm.; second leg, 2.00 mm.; third leg, 2.06 mm.; fourth leg, 2.42 mm.

COMPARISONS: This species is closely related to *M. inclemens* but differs from that species in the larger size of the male palp, in the rotation and shape of the cymbium and bulb, and the origin of the embolus. The epigynum of the female is distinct from that of *M. inclemens* in having a bilobed opening, which is situated much nearer the visible portions of the coiled tubules.

TYPE LOCALITY: Male holotype, female allotype, and male paratype, from Decatur, Georgia, collected April 14, 1938, by Mary Auten.

RECORDS: *Florida*: Liberty County, April 11, 1935, one male, one female (H. K. Wallace).

PARAMAEVIA, NEW SUBGENUS

Embolus of male palp heavy, arched above tegulum and equally or unequally bipartite. Epigynum with a large median circular opening or pit.

TYPE SPECIES: *Maevia poultoni* Peckham.

Maevia poultoni Peckham

Figures 10-12

Maevia poultoni PECKHAM, 1902, Trans. Wisconsin Acad. Sci., vol. 13, p. 344, pl. 25, fig. 15, pl. 26, fig. 3 (male, female).

Maevia poultoni Peckham, SIMON, 1903, Histoire naturelle des araignées, vol. 2, p. 848.

Plexippus vittatus (Hentz), BANKS, 1905, Proc. Ent. Soc. Washington, vol. 7, p. 100, pl. 2, fig. 6.

Maevia poultoni PECKHAM, 1909, Trans. Wisconsin Acad. Sci., vol. 16, p. 451, pl. 49, fig. 8 (male, female).

Maevia poultoni Peckham, PETRUNKEVITCH, 1911, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., vol. 29, p. 668.

MALE: Total length, 5.00-7.00 mm.

Edge of carapace with a thin margin of black, within which is a wide submarginal yellow band. Remainder of carapace dark brown, with a large yellow area between last eye row and posterior declivity. Eyes surrounded by black. Anterior face of chelicerae, lateral and posterior two-thirds of endites, and posterior half of labium dark. Sternum and legs pale yellow. Palps dark. Dorsum of abdomen yellow, with four pairs of indistinctly defined black spots becoming more distinct posteriorly. In un-rubbed specimens these spots are clothed with orange scales. Venter pale.

Structure typical. Anterior lateral eyes three-fifths of the diameter of the anterior medians. Eyes of anterior row equidistant and separated by one-third of the diameter of the anterior laterals. Eyes of second row slightly less than one-third of the diameter of anterior laterals and located

slightly closer to posterior eye row than to first. Third eye row only slightly narrower than first and eyes five-sixths of the diameter of the anterior laterals. Ocular area formed by anterior laterals and eyes of third row wider than long (9:7) and occupying 45 per cent of carapace.

Spines of first and second legs: tibia, one dorsomedian, two pairs of laterals and four pairs of ventrals; metatarsus, two pairs of laterals and two pairs of ventrals.

Palp with the embolus more or less equally bipartite and connected by a thin transparent membrane. In a cleared and expanded palp the ejaculatory duct can be seen extending to almost the end of the lower division and then looping back and across to the upper division so that the tip of the ejaculatory duct is carried by the tip of the upper division of the embolus. Tip of the tibial apophysis with a broad, semi-lunar notch.

Measurements of a male from Texas: Total length, 5.57 mm. Carapace: length, 2.79 mm.; width, 1.76 mm. Patella and tibia: first leg, 2.30 mm.; second leg, 2.07 mm.; third leg, 1.67 mm.; fourth leg, 2.25 mm.

FEMALE: Total length, 6.5–9 mm.

Carapace straw yellow, brown in ocular area. Eyes surrounded by black. Chelicerae, labium, and sternum yellow. Legs yellow, with two thin oblique lines on ventral distal end of first femur. Dorsum of abdomen pale, with a pair of black lateral bands over which are superimposed a pair of bands of golden scales. Between lateral bands is a median stripe of golden scales. These scales are frequently absent in rubbed specimens. Sides of abdomen with short, dark, oblique bars. Venter pale.

Structure and eye arrangement as in male. Spines of first leg: tibia, one prolateral and four pairs of ventrals; metatarsus, two pairs of ventrals. Second leg: tibia, two prolaterals and four pairs of ventrals; metatarsus, two pairs of ventrals.

Epigynum with a large single median opening.

Measurements of a female from Texas: Total length, 8.85 mm. Carapace: length, 3.47 mm.; width, 2.30 mm. Patella and tibia: first leg, 2.80 mm.; second leg, 2.43 mm.; third leg, 2.38., fourth leg, 2.70 mm.

COMPARISONS: Although the structure of the male palp of *M. poultoni* is entirely different from the condition found in *inclemens*, the epigyna do not differ markedly. In *M. poultoni* the cleared epigynum presents essentially the same plan as found in *M. inclemens*, although some modification has taken place for accommodating the bipartite male palp. The canal leading to the bursa and the bursa itself are much larger and with heavier walls than in *inclemens*. Also there is a lateral extension of the ventral wall of the bursa and a portion of the preceding canal which dur-

ing copulation is probably occupied by the upper division of the embolus.

DISTRIBUTION: Southwestern United States.

RECORDS: *Texas*: Kingsville, one female (Clyde T. Reed); Edinburg, October 9, 1934, one female (S. Mulaik); Arroyo Colorado, Cameron County, September, 1934, one male (S. Mulaik); Kelly Field, San Antonio, August 30, 1935, one female; San Antonio, August, 1935, one female (L. Irby Davis); Rio Grande City, October 24, 1939, one female; Edinburg, October 9, 1945, one male; Laguna Madre, July 18, 1945, one female (D. E. Hardy and V. L. Woolley).

Maevia hobbsi, new species

Figures 13-15

MALE: Carapace: length, 2.38 mm.; width, 1.62 mm. Abdomen and legs missing.

Carapace yellow, brown in ocular area. Eyes surrounded by black. Chelicerae, labium, and sternum yellow. Remainder of specimen missing.

Carapace structure typical. Diameter of anterior lateral eyes five-sevenths of the diameter of anterior medians. Eyes of first row equidistant and separated by two-fifths of the diameter of the anterior laterals. Eyes of second row one-fifth of the diameter of the anterior laterals and midway between the eyes of first and third rows. Third eye row as wide as first and three-fifths of the diameter of the anterior laterals. Ocular area formed by anterior laterals and eyes of third row slightly wider than long (29:23) and occupying 43 per cent of the length of the carapace.

Embolus of palp heavy and unequally bipartite. The smaller of the two divisions projects back into the alveolus and then bends sharply forward. The larger division is flat and the tip is twisted 90 degrees. Tibial apophysis truncate at the end.

FEMALE: Total length, 6.30 mm. Carapace: length, 2.7 mm.; width, 1.75 mm. Patella and tibia: first leg, 1.80 mm.; second leg, 1.66 mm.; third leg, 1.52 mm.; fourth leg, 1.80 mm.

Carapace straw yellow, eyes surrounded by black. Chelicerae, labium, and sternum yellow. Legs yellow, with three thin transverse black lines on the ventral and distal portion of the first and second femora; two such lines on the fourth femur and one on the third. Dorsum of abdomen chalky white, with a pair of longitudinal stripes formed by four pairs of black markings which are less distinctly separated posteriorly. Venter pale.

Carapace structure typical and eye arrangement as in male. Spines of the first leg: tibia, one lateral and four pairs of ventrals; metatarsus, two

pairs of ventrals. Second leg: two laterals and seven ventrals, one of which is unpaired; metatarsus, two pairs of ventrals.

COMPARISONS: *Maevia hobbsi* is distinct from the other two members of *Paramaevia* in that the embolus of the male palp is extremely heavy, broad, and arched in a curve over the tegulum and has the upper division reduced to a tiny interior hook. The tibial apophysis, in contrast to that in *M. poultoni* and *M. michelsoni*, is not notched but relatively smaller and truncate. The epigynum differs in detail.

TYPE LOCALITY: Male holotype and female allotype from Durham, North Carolina, May 9, 1953; female paratype from Mebane, Alamance County, North Carolina, July 10, 1953, collected by Betty M. Barnes.

This species is named in honor of Dr. Elizabeth Hobbs of the Zoology Department of Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts.

Maevia michelsoni, new species

Figures 16-18

MALE: Total length, 5.40 mm. Carapace: length, 2.60 mm.; width, 1.80 mm. Patella and tibia: first leg, 2.30 mm.; second leg, 2.00 mm.; third leg, 1.10 mm.; fourth leg, 2.30 mm.

Carapace pale orange, slightly darker in ocular area and edge margined in black. Posterior declivity with a square median and two triangular lateral dark spots. Eyes surrounded by black. Chelicerae, labium, and sternum pale. Legs pale yellow with patella and more distal segments slightly darker. Spine bases frequently surrounded with dark. Ventral and distal ends of femora one, two, and three with two oblique black lines and posterior femora with a single line. Dorsum of abdomen orange, with many small paired and unpaired dark symmetrical spots. Venter pale, with a dark spot in front of spinnerets.

Carapace structure typical. Diameter of anterior lateral eyes three-fifths of the diameter of anterior medians. Eyes of first row equidistant and separated by one-third of the diameter of the anterior laterals. Eyes of second row slightly larger than one-third of the diameter of the anterior laterals and located closer to eyes of third row than to anterior laterals (2:3). Third eye row as wide as first and eyes five-sixths of the diameter of the anterior laterals. Ocular area formed by anterior laterals and eyes of third row slightly wider than long (8:7) and occupying one-half of the length of the carapace.

Spines of the first and second legs: tibia, one dorsomedian, two pairs of laterals, four pairs of ventrals; metatarsus, two pairs of laterals and two pairs of ventrals.

Embolus of palp heavy and divided into two approximately equal

divisions. Tibial apophysis with the tip unequally notched and with a long shallow exterior depression.

FEMALE: Total length, 6.5 mm. Carapace: length, 3.00 mm.; width, 2.20 mm. Patella and tibia: first leg, 2.30 mm.; second leg, 2.10 mm.; third leg, 1.90 mm.; fourth leg, 2.20 mm.

Carapace pale yellow and sparsely covered with small black scales. Ocular area brown and enclosing a pair of light spots between second and third eye row. Eyes surrounded by black and pale tufts of hairs between eyes of anterior row. Chelicerae, labium, and sternum pale yellow. Palps pale yellow, with small scattered black spots. Legs pale yellow. Dorsum of abdomen with two lateral rows of black patches somewhat connected. These enclose a wide median light band. Superimposed on this pattern are four pairs of red scale patches spaced over black bands and three median patches over white. Dorsum surrounded by a white basal band. Venter pale, with a dark spot in front of spinnerets.

Carapace structure typical and eye arrangement as in male. Spines of first leg: tibia, one lateral and four pairs of ventrals; metatarsus, two pairs of ventrals. Second leg: tibia, two laterals and three pairs of ventrals; metatarsus, two pairs of ventrals.

Epigynum as figured.

COMPARISONS: This species is closely related to *M. poultoni* but can be distinguished from that species by the fact that the tibial apophysis in the male is less deeply notched and the embolus is distinctly elbowed above the tegulum. The epigynum differs in details.

TYPE LOCALITY: Male holotype from Sarasota, Florida, collected December 26, 1950, by A. M. Nadler. Female allotype from Archbold Biological Station, Lake Placid, Florida, collected February 8, 1951, by A. M. Nadler.

This species is named in honor of Dr. Harry Michelson of Northampton, Massachusetts.

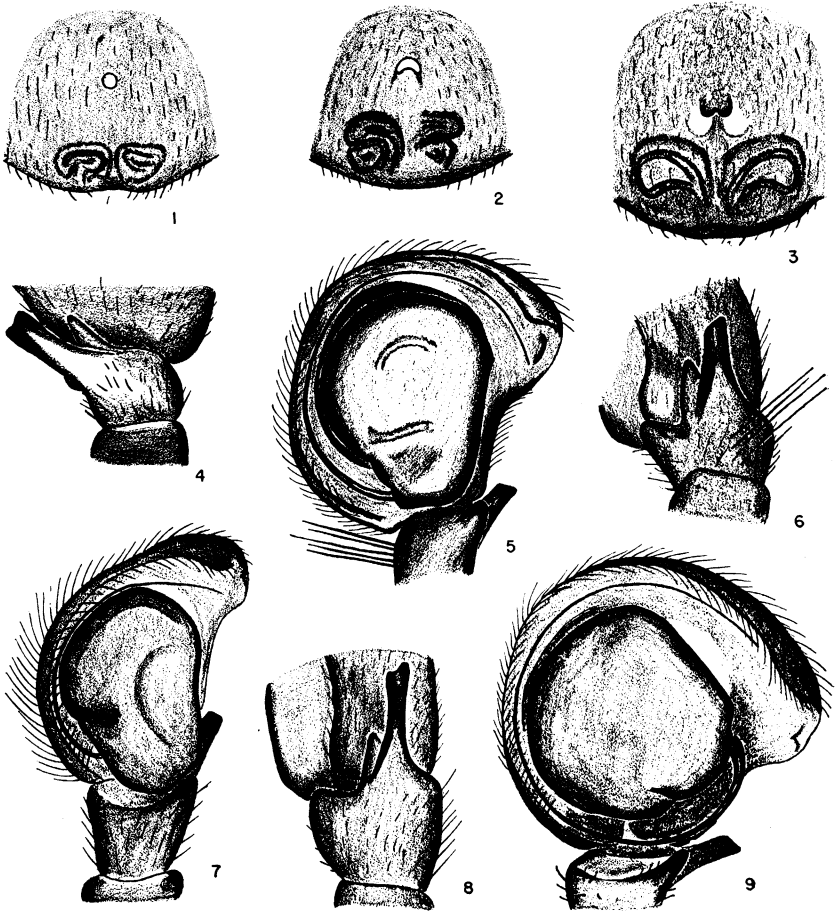


FIG. 1. *Maevia inclemens* Walckenaer, epigynum.

FIG. 2. *Maevia intermedia*, new species, epigynum.

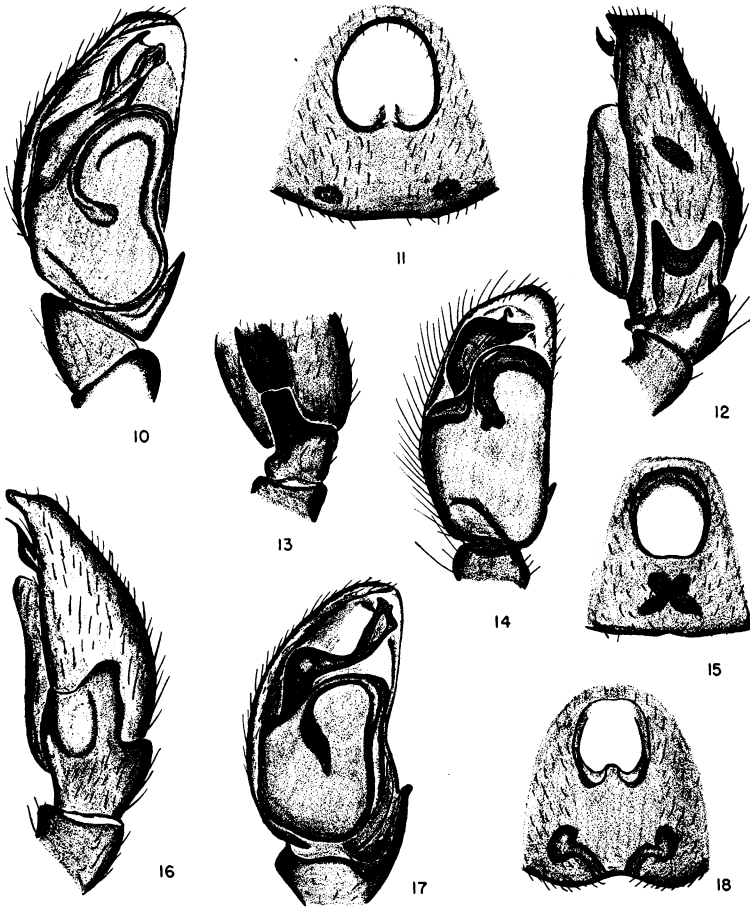
FIG. 3. *Maevia expansa*, new species, epigynum.

FIG. 4. *Maevia inclemens* Walckenaer, left tibia of male palpus, dorsolateral view.

FIGS. 5, 6. *Maevia intermedia*, new species. 5. Left male palpus, ventral view. 6. Left tibia of male palpus, lateral view.

FIGS. 7, 8. *Maevia inclemens* Walckenaer. 7. Left male palpus, ventral view. 8. Left tibia of male palpus, lateral view.

FIG. 9. *Maevia expansa*, new species, left male palpus, ventral view.



FIGS. 10-12. *Maevia poultoni* Peckham. 10. Left male palpus, ventral view. 11. Epigynum. 12. Left male palpus, lateral view.

FIGS. 13-15. *Maevia hobbsi*, new species. 13. Left tibia of male palpus, lateral view. 14. Left male palpus, ventral view. 15. Epigynum.

FIGS. 16-18. *Maevia michelsoni*, new species. 16. Left male palpus, lateral view. 17. Left male palpus, ventral view. 18. Epigynum.

