A NEW SPECIES OF *MAZAX* FROM TEXAS
(ARANEAE: CLUBIONIDAE)

Through the generosity of Timothy C. Kaspar (Iowa Park High School, Iowa Park, Texas) I had the opportunity to examine spiders he collected in Texas and México. Among the material was a form which is described as new in the present paper. The description format follows that in a recent revision of the genus (Reiskind, J. 1969. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 138: 162-325). A special thanks is extended to Drs. Norman I. Platnick and Jonathan Reiskind for their critical review of the manuscript and helpful suggestions.

*Mazax kuspri*, new species
Figs. 1-7

Types.—Male holotype and female paratype from 4.0 km W. Lajitas, Presidio Co., Texas, 28 March 1975 (T. C. Kaspar), deposited in the American Museum of Natural History. The specific name is in honor of Mr. T. C. Kaspar, who collected the type specimens.

Male.—Carapace length 2.14 mm; carapace width 1.38 mm; sternum length 1.13 mm; sternum width 0.81 mm; femur IV length 2.00 mm; femur IV width 0.39 mm; abdomen length 2.63 mm; abdomen width 1.20 mm; petiole length 0.20 mm; embolus length 0.13 mm; bulb length 0.75 mm.

Carapace light orangish-brown with fine granulate surface; cephalic region and margins darker, with few thin, short hairs and few long setae. Eyes large, equal (except anterior median eyes smaller than others), bordered in black; anterior row slightly recurved, posterior row straight. Carapace narrower in head region, smoothly truncated anteriorly. Thoracic groove moderate. Abdomen elongate, with short anterior rugose petiole, slightly constricted in middle, covered with full, lightly granulose, reddish-brown dorsal sclerite (Fig. 1). Sclerite with broken bands of white, plumose hairs at constriction and anterior to constriction. Whole dorsum covered with sparse, simple hairs. Posterior one third of dorsum brownish-black with four irregular, brownish-black bands anteriorly (Fig. 2).
THERIDION BIMACULATUM (LINNÉ) IN VERMONT
(ARANEAE: THERIDIIDAE)

In 1975, six specimens of the European spider Theridion bimaculatum (Linné) were collected by Mark E. Whalon in the Meserole Apple Orchard, Colchester, Vermont, U.S.A. These specimens were collected by sweep-netting in grass and other low vegetation immediately beneath apple trees. Deposited in the University of Vermont Museum of Zoology are one male 5 June 1975, and two males and one female 9 June 1975. Deposited in the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology are one male and one female 19 June 1975. This species was previously known in North America only from Washington and British Colombia (Levi and Randolph 1975:43).

When Theridion was revised for North America (Levi 1957, 1963), bimaculatum was not included in the genus. A good description of this species is found in Levi (1956:407-412). The male can be easily recognized by the spur at the base of femur IV, the central tubercle on the sternum, and the shape of the palpal cymbium. The female has a distinctly protruding epigynum, similar to that of Theridion neomexicanum Banks (Levi 1957:76, fig. 269) and Theridion unimaculatus (Emerton) (Levi 1957:108, fig. 409; Levi and Randolph 1975:47). The female of T. bimaculatum could easily be misidentified as either or these two species, but differs from both of them in having a small depression in the anterior facing surface of the epigynum. The color patterns and the shape of the clypeus are also useful characters for distinguishing these species from each other.

There is a typographical error in Levi (1956:409). Where it says, “The male, however, lacks the . . .”, it should say, “The female, . . .”. In Levi and Randolph (1975:43) the name of T. bimaculatum is misspelled, “bimaculata”.

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Figs. 1-7.—*Mazax kaspari*, new species: 1, male abdomen, lateral view; 2, male abdomen, dorsal view; 3, right palp, ventral view; 4, embolus, ventral view; 5, female abdomen, lateral view; 6, epigynum, ventral view; 7, spermathecae, dorsal view. (Scale line = 1.0 mm for Figs. 1 and 2; 0.35 mm for Fig. 3; 0.10 mm for Fig. 4; 1.20 mm for Fig. 5; 0.30 mm for Figs. 6 and 7).
Epigastric sclerite (forming petiolar anteriorly) and almost full ventral sclerite light reddish-brown. Inframamillary sclerite dark red-brown. Three heavy spines (two medial, one lateral) set on low tubercles, and two long abdominal setae at anterior of abdomen (just posterior to petiolar, with spines posterior to setae). Sternum yellowish-brown, with few hair-like, long setae. Pedicel short. Ground-color of chelicerae orange-brown, with brown reticulations; two moderate retromarginal teeth and two promarginal teeth, distal teeth larger than proximal; distal promarginal teeth larger than distal retromarginal teeth. Fang furrow densely scopulate on margins, heaviest on promargin. Coxae and trochanters yellow-brown, darker laterally. Trochanter IV notch moderate. All leg segments yellow-brown; sides of femora I-III dark reddish-brown, patella I and II with reddish-brown spot on mesial margin, tibia III and IV with sides reddish-brown, metatarsus IV with two, wide, lateral bands of reddish-brown. Legs lightly hirsute. Tibia I (right) ventral spination: 3-2, moderately strong and long; leg I (left) missing. Pedipalp with long, cusp-like tibial apophysis, with two points (Fig. 3). Tarsus with globose genital bulb drawn out into long neck with fairly long, strong, straight, and sclerotized embolus with terminal double twist (Figs. 3, 4).

**Female.**—Carapace length 2.70 mm; carapace width 1.59 mm; sternum length 1.23 mm; sternum width 0.96 mm; abdomen length 3.19 mm; abdomen width 1.81 mm; dorsal sclerite length 1.44 mm; dorsal sclerite width 1.13 mm; petiolar length 0.18 mm.

Carapace and eyes as in male, but with head region wider. Abdomen elongate, with short anterior rugose petiolar; slightly constricted in middle; moderate orange-brown, lightly granulose, dorsal sclerite anterior to constriction (Fig. 5). Dorsum with pattern of four brownish-black horizontal bands and brownish-black posterior as in male, except base coloring off-white. Venter off-white anteriorly, brownish-black posteriorly. Epigastric sclerite light orange-brown. Inframamillary sclerite very dark red-brown. Two moderate spines set on low tubercles and two long abdominal setae at anterior of abdomen (just posterior to petiolar, with spines posterior to setae). Sternum, pedicel, chelicerae and dentation of chelicerae as in male. All leg segments colored as in male, trochanter IV notch moderate. Tibia I ventral spination: 3-3, moderately strong and long.

External epigynum with two small, widely separated openings (Fig. 6). Internal structure with globose spermathecae drawn out into moderately thin posterior necks and thickened bursa copulatrix (Fig. 7).

**Diagnosis.**—*Mazax kaspari* differs from all known *Mazax*, except *M. pax*, by the ventral spination of the first tibia (3-3). *Mazax kaspari* can be distinguished from *M. pax* by the lack of white plumose hairs on the carapace, the long double twisted embolus and the thickened bursa copulatrix.

**Remarks.**—This species is intermediate between the *ajax* and *pax* species groups. Although probably deserving a separate group, I feel it best to leave *Mazax kaspari* unplaced until a thorough revision of the South American forms of this genus is made. The groups as presently understood are not well defined on the basis of genitalia.

**Natural History.**—The only known specimens were captured on grasses along the bank of the Rio Grande. The slender morphology of this species suggest it is an ant mimic, but this has not been verified in living specimens.

**Distribution.**—Known only from the type locality.

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