

SOME NEW AND LITTLE KNOWN SPECIES OF NEW ZEALAND SPIDERS

By ELIZABETH B. BRYANT

THROUGH the kindness of the Curator, some miscellaneous spiders from the Canterbury Museum have been sent to me to identify. Among them are two vials with labels by Urquhart, which may be his types. *Clubiona nitida* Urquhart is interesting for it belongs to the section of the genus where the spines on the anterior tibiae are not paired. *Marpissa aerihirta* Urquhart proves to be a *Laufeia*, a genus abundant in Japan and Malaysia, but not before recorded from Australia and New Zealand.

Two new genera have been made. *Plectophanes* for a female related to *Plectreurys* but with four pairs of eyes that are carried forward on a frontal lobe, a boss on the mandibles, the third pair of legs directed forward and but one pair of book lungs. *Notiodrassus* has the posterior eye row recurved, maxillae only lightly impressed, labium wider than high and in the male palpus, the patella and tibia subequal.

Periegops suteri (Urquhart) male is described for the first time. Two new species of *Ixeuticus* have been found. Probably when both sexes are known the genus may be divided again, using other characters than those used by Dalmas when he made the genus. Two species of *Rubrius* also were found to be new. That is another genus that may be divided when both sexes of all species are found.

Mr. A. W. Parrott, biologist to the Freshwater Research Committee of the N.Z. Acclimatisation Societies, has kindly allowed me to examine some of his collection. Among them is a new species of *Hahnia*, the first time the genus has been reported from New Zealand. It is much smaller than any species from America. A male of *Mimetus mendicis* Cambridge was found with *Theridion veruculatum* Urquhart, from sweeping long grass. Cambridge made the species on an imperfect female and it was not found by Dalmas. *Diaea sphaeroides* (Urquhart) is represented by a male and female. The female has a characteristic tibial apophysis on the palpus and fewer spines on the first tibia than in the other species found in New Zealand.

A few years ago Mr. G. A. H. Helson collected spiders about Canterbury and near the laboratory at Cass. Probably because the collecting was at a different season of the year, several very different species were found. These are included in this paper.

Undoubtedly intensive collecting on the ground and under trash will add many more species to the list already known. A few genera are the same as found in Europe and North America, and some, especially among the *Salticidae*, are found in Malaysia, but many genera are restricted to Australia and New Zealand, and show primitive characters or the presence or absence of characters that would place them in more than one family.

All the types are in the Canterbury Museum.

Family AMAUROBIIDÆ

Genus IXEUTICUS Dalmás, 1918

***Ixeuticus janus* sp. n.**

Fig. 19

♀ 8 mm. long; ceph. 4 mm.; abd. 4.5 mm.

Cephalothorax light yellow, darker about eyes, cephalic portion narrowed in front of I coxæ and carried forward with parallel sides, dark hairs from thoracic groove to eyes; eye area covers more than two-thirds width of head, anterior row of eyes straight by upper margins, eyes equidistant, a.m.e. smallest of the eight, separated by more than a diameter, posterior row slightly procurved, eyes subequal and equidistant, lateral eyes on a tubercle, subequal and separated by less than a diameter; quadrangle of median eyes much narrower in front, as high as wide behind; clypeus higher than diameter of a.m.e.; mandibles brown, slightly geniculate, fang groove short, superior margin with two sharp teeth near median edge, with a row of setæ from teeth to base of fang, each bristle from a granule, inferior margin with two small, widely separated teeth, fang short; labium one and a half times as high as wide, sides at base deeply notched, tip narrower than base; maxillæ nearly twice as high as labium; sternum broad ending in a slender point between IV coxæ; abdomen covered with long black hairs, a deep yellow, mottled with black which forms two vague stripes near the middle and afterwards breaks in irregular spots, much darker over spinnerets; venter light with faint gray spots; legs 1-2-4-3, all joints with dark rings much more distinct on ventral side, spines, I tibia, 2-2, median and apical, lateral 0, metatarsus, 2-2-2, basal and median spines not opposite, lateral 0; calamistrum less than half the length of metatarsus, ending about the middle; epigynum a much swollen area covered with hairs, showing a broad median septum narrowed near the fold with a darker area each side above the fold and two circular dark spots above, as figured.

Holotype ♀ N.Z.; Upper Hororata River, 21 January, 1922 (G. Archey).

This species differs from *I. chathamensis* (Simon), which also has a.m.e. smallest of the eight by the number of teeth on the superior margin of the fang groove and the epigynum as figured by Berland, *Rec. Cant. Mus.*, 1925, 2, p. 296, pl. 43, figs. 1-5. Dr. Berland suggests that with further study that this genus will be divided. The plan of the epigynum of *I. janus* and *I. chathamensis* is very different from *I. martius* Simon the genotype, also the number of spines on the I tibia.

***Ixeuticus helsoni* sp. n.**

Figs. 9, 32

♂ 11 mm. long; ceph. 5.5 mm.; abd. 6 mm.

Cephalothorax pale yellow with scattered short black hairs; eyes occupy middle half of head, anterior row slightly procurved, a.m.e. largest of the eight, separated by less than diameter and from a.l.e. by more than a diameter, posterior row procurved, subequal and equidistant, lateral eyes separated by less than half a diameter; quadrangle of median eyes narrower in front and higher than wide; clypeus not as high as diameter of a.m.e.; mandibles red-brown, transversely corrugated, superior margin of fang groove with two large teeth, inferior margin with two small teeth; sternum brown with many short black hairs; abdomen yellow with many very long black hairs, almost covered with dark marking, the principal one, a spear-shaped median mark at the base; venter dull brown; legs, pale yellow covered with short black hairs, on fourth metatarsus in place of the calamistrum the hairs are thick and very long, some three times the diameter of the joint, spines not paired, I tibia, 3 ventral, 2 lateral, stout and not as long as diameter of the joint, metatarsus, 3 ventral, 2 lateral; palpus very hairy, femur with three spines serially, tibia shorter than patella, flattened on ventral side, with three apophyses on dorsal, the median broader and more spatulate than Dalmas figures for *Ixeuticus martius* (Simon), palpal organ very similar.

Holotype ♂ N.Z.; Christchurch, Cass River Bed, 26 August, 1928 (G. A. H. Helson).

This species differs from *Ixeuticus martius* (Simon) by the large a.m.e. and the broader middle apophysis on the tibia of the palpus.

***Ixeuticus setosus* sp. n.**

Figs. 16, 23

♀ 10 mm. long; ceph. 4.8 mm.; abd. 5.8 mm.

Cephalothorax light brown, very dark about the eyes, with dark lines from p.m.e. curving and meeting at thoracic groove;

eyes covering two-thirds width of head, anterior row straight, a.m.e. smallest of the eight, less than a diameter apart and separated from a.l.e., posterior row procurved, little longer than anterior row, p.m.e. largest of the eight, separated by a diameter and a half and by more than two diameters from p.l.e., lateral eyes separated by diameter of p.l.e., quadrangle of median eyes narrower in front and as high as wide behind; clypeus more than twice as high as a.m.e. but not as high as quadrangle, many very long black hairs on clypeus, about the eyes and on mandibles; mandibles slightly corrugated; abdomen dark with no markings but much lighter on basal portion; legs same colour as cephalothorax with many long black hairs, broken dark rings on central side of femora, tibiæ and metatarsi; spines, I tibia, 2-2, I pair apical, 2 lateral, metatarsus, 2-2-2, 2 lateral; epigynum a broad oval place which extends to the fold with two dark points each side.

Holotype ♀ N.Z.; Christchurch, Port Hills, Kaituna, 23 May, 1929 (G. A. H. Helson).

This species has the a.m.e. smallest as in *Ixeuticus martius* (Simon) but it is smaller and the epigynum is quite different.

***Ixeuticus subfasciatus* (Simon)**

Badumna subfasciata Simon, *Zool. Jahrb.*, 1899, 12, p. 122.

Fig. 34

♀ 8 mm. long; ceph. 4.5 mm.; abd. 5 mm.

Cephalothorax bright brown, darker about eyes, many white hairs on sides, only slightly narrowed in front of I coxæ, thoracic groove distinct; eye area covers two-thirds width of head, anterior row straight, a.m.e. largest of the eight, separated by less than a diameter and from a.l.e. by a diameter and a half, posterior row a little longer than anterior, procurved, equidistant and subequal, lateral eyes subequal and almost touching; quadrangle narrower in front and as wide as high; clypeus as high as diameter of a.m.e.; mandibles red-brown, covered with long hairs, geniculate, fang groove slightly oblique, superior margin with four teeth, third from fang the largest, inferior margin with two teeth, fang very thick at base; labium slightly higher than wide, sides at base slightly emarginate, tip narrower than base, not emarginate; maxillæ twice as long as labium, outer margins parallel, slightly inclined over labium; sternum two-thirds as wide as long, covered with long coarse hairs, IV coxæ separated by more than half a diameter; abdomen oval, covered with white and brown hairs, a dark basal spear mark reaches almost to middle, followed by three pairs of dark spots and

three indistinct chevrons, sides brownish, venter thickly covered with brown hairs; legs, 1-2-4-3, moderately long, light brown, posterior legs show indistinct rings on ventral sides, spines I tibia, 2-2-2 basal, median and apical, 3 lateral on inner side, 2 lateral outer side, metatarsus, 2-2-2, basal, median and apical, 2 lateral on inner and 2 lateral outer side, calamistrum one-half length of metatarsus, starting one-fifth from base; epigynum, very similar to *I. martius* (Simon) but median septum much broader at tip as figured.

♀ Chatham Islands, Owenga (Young).

This species was described from a very young female from French Pass. Later Dalmas gave longer description comparing the epigynum with *I. martius* (Simon). Undoubtedly other characters than the relative size of the median eyes can be used to separate species, as number of spines on the anterior tibiae and position of teeth on the fang groove.

Family AGELENIDÆ

Genus CAMBRIDGEA L. Koch, 1872

Cambridgea pilosa sp. n.

Fig. 18

♀ 13 mm. long; ceph. 6 mm.; abd. 7.5 mm.

Cephalothorax brown, darker about the eyes; eyes, anterior row straight, a.m.e. smallest of the eight, separated by less than a diameter and from a.l.e. by more than a diameter of a.l.e., posterior row little longer than anterior row, slightly procurved, subequal and equidistant; quadrangle of median eyes narrower in front and not as high as wide behind; clypeus about as high as quadrangle; mandibles dark brown, geniculate, superior margin of fang groove with four subequal teeth, inferior margin with three minute subequal teeth, starting near the base of the fang; labium longer than wide, indentate at base; maxillæ about one-third larger than labium; sternum brown; abdomen gray, covered with fine short hairs, six pairs of lighter spots connected posteriorly to form chevrons; venter light; legs light brown without markings, covered with fine short hairs, spines, I tibia, 5-4, apical 0, lateral 0, metatarsus, 2-2-2, the two basal pairs twice diameter of joint; lateral 0; epigynum large, dark and covered with long hairs as figured.

Holotype ♀ N.Z.; Christchurch, Port Hills, Kaituna, 23 May, 1929 (G. A. H. Helson).

The arrangement of the eyes, the number of spines on the anterior tibia and the epigynum separates this species from others in the genus.

Genus MYNOGLENES Simon, 1905***Mynoglenes incerta* sp. n.**

Fig. 3

♂ ceph. 2 mm.; abd. 3 mm.

Cephalothorax bright brown, shining, with no hairs, two-thirds as wide as long, cephalic portion moderately high, narrowed in front of first coxæ to about one-half the greatest width, front rounded, thoracic groove long, with distinct groove marking cephalic portion and radial grooves faintly indicated; eyes covering two-thirds width of head, anterior row recurved, their lower margins forming a straight line, a.m.e. smallest of eight, separated by a diameter, surrounded by black with a deep depression between and above them, separated from a.l.e. by diameter of a.l.e. oblique, posterior row slightly longer than anterior, procurved, a.m.e. largest, separated by less than a diameter and from p.l.e. by more than a diameter, lateral eyes subequal, touching, on a low black tubercle; quadrangle much narrower in front and higher than wide; clypeus higher than quadrangle, slightly convex, groove below anterior eye row not very deep; mandibles brown, hairless, vertical, tips lightly divergent, swollen at base, no boss, fang groove long and oblique, superior margin with one very long sharp tooth and two small sharp teeth, inferior margin with five small granules each having a bristle, fang long, tip very slender; labium dark brown, twice as wide as high, with suture wanting between sternum, base not notched, tip reflexed and rounding; maxillæ more than twice as high as labium, broad, slightly inclined, outer margins parallel, with three long bristles, tip with a blackened carina and outer corner in a sharp point; sternum dark brown, flat, granulate, without hairs, heart-shaped, almost as wide as long, very little narrowed between first coxæ, below maxillæ strongly rebordered, sides emarginate and tip prolonged between fourth coxæ, ending in two diverging points, I coxæ largest, IV coxæ separated by more than half a diameter; abdomen oval, cylindrical, pointed above the spinnerets with scant long hairs, most numerous at base and long light bristles, light yellow with paired irregular dark gray marks, U-shaped at base and heaviest about the middle, sides with irregular gray lines, venter light with clouded gray between pedicle and fold, spinnerets closely grouped, two jointed, inferior pair the terminal joint very short, superior pair terminal joint a little longer, shortly in front of spinnerets a distinct fold; legs light brown with vague gray bands on femora, covered with short hairs and very few spines, I femur curved, spines, I femur, dorsal I median, I lateral sub-apical, patella, 0, tibia, dorsal, I above base, I median, ventral, I median, metatarsus and tarsus very slender; palpus

not as long as cephalothorax, seen from above patella about half as long as tibia, tibia narrow above patella widened to twice that width at tip, no apophysis, terminal joint but little longer than tibia more than twice as long as wide, embolus a long, straight, slender tube arising near base and ending just outside the cavity at the tip, resting on a semi-transparent sheath, no paracymbium.

Holotype ♂ N.Z.; Otarama, 7-20 October, 1921 (G. Archey).

The affiliation of this species is doubtful. The groove beneath the anterior eye row is not deep but the lip is recurved and the sternum is prolonged between the fourth coxæ as in *Mynoglenes*. Berland's figure of maxillæ, labium and sternum of *Mynoglenes marrineri* Hogg in *Rec. Canterbury Mus.*, 1931, 3, pl. 49, fig. 23 is very similar to this except a suture is shown between labium and sternum but palpal tibia is much longer than in the genotype and it lacks the pseudo-paracymbium. It may be near *M. marrineri* Hogg but that species has the tibia much longer than in this species; Berland figures it longer than the terminal joint.

In all descriptions of the species of this genus no mention is made of the lack of a suture between labium and sternum and the fold on the venter directly in front of the spinnerets, two characters that are found in primitive spiders.

When Simon made the genus he suggested that it was near *Nicodamus* a genus that Petrunkevitch thinks belongs in *Theridiidae* rather than *Agelenidae*. The palpi are very unlike the type of *Nicodamus*, but both lack a boss on the mandibles, and have few spines on the legs. The groove beneath the anterior eye root is very distinct in *Mynoglenes* and is missing in *Nicodamus*.

Genus RUBRIUS Simon, 1887

Rubrius bicolor sp. n.

Fig. 30

♀ 10 mm. long; ceph. 4.55 mm.; abd. 6 mm.

Cephalothorax red-brown, darker about front margin, front broad (very little narrowed) thoracic groove distinct; eyes surrounded by black, cover the middle half of head, anterior row straight by their upper margins, a.m.e. smallest of the eight, separated by a diameter and from a.l.e. by more than a diameter, posterior row slightly procurved and a little longer than anterior row, subequal and equidistant, lateral eyes on one low tubercle, p.l.c. slightly larger than a.l.e.; quadrangle of median eyes much narrower in front and as high as wide behind; clypeus almost equal to two diameters of a.m.e.; mandibles deeper brown than

cephalothorax, very small boss, geniculate and very slightly divergent, median area covered with long bristles, fang groove long, superior margin with row of small teeth, inferior margin with three teeth near base of fang, fang long and a simple curve; labium higher than wide, slightly emarginate at sides at base, tip slightly narrower than base; maxillæ one and a half times longer than labium, slightly inclined over labium, tips much widened; sternum light brown, heart-shaped, pointed between IV coxæ which are separated by nearly a diameter; abdomen oval, narrower at base than at spinnerets, covered with irregular gray marks which form an indistinct median stripe with three pairs of light spots around muscle spots on basal half and indistinct chevrons on apical half, sides mottled; venter light with a narrow U-shaped dark mark; spinnerets, colulus minute, inferior pair of spinnerets cone-shape as long as basal joint of superior pair, separated at base by less than half a diameter, terminal joint of superior pair half the length of basal joint and slender; legs yellowish brown and rather slender, I pair darker, 4-1-2-3, spines I femur, dorsal, 1 submedian, 2 apical, ventral, 0, patella, 0, tibia, dorsal, 0, left tibia has a very small spine on outer side near base, metatarsus, 2-2-2, ventral, lateral, 0, II femur, 2 serially submedian, 0 apical, tibia, dorsal 0, ventral, 2-2-2, not opposite, 2 lateral inner side, metatarsus, 2-2-2, ventral, 1 lateral inner side, posterior legs spines irregular on tibiæ, with apical and median whorls on metatarsi; epigynum with a narrow transverse opening, its long diameter above fold, below opening is a poorly defined broad median septum, each side are openings widely separated.

Holotype ♀ N.Z.; Puysegur Point, November, 1921 (R. S. Sutherland).

This was found in a vial with a male and three immature females *Ixeuticus*. It is a little larger than *Rubrius mandibularis*, sp. n. The mandibles are not quite so divergent and there are fewer teeth on the inferior margin of the fang groove. It differs from *Rubrius crucifer* Hogg which also has three teeth on the lower margin by lack of pattern on the abdomen and the epigynum.

***Rubrius mandibularis* sp. n.**

Figs. 21, 35

♀ 8.6 mm. long without mandibles; ceph. 4.2 mm. long, 3 mm. wide; abd. 4.6 mm. long; mand. 1.8 mm. long.

Cephalothorax red-brown, darker about the eyes, broad across the front, cephalic portion not high, sides slightly rounded, thoracic groove short but distinct; eyes cover the middle half of the head, all eyes surrounded by black, anterior row straight,

a.m.e. smallest of the eight, separated by less than a diameter and from a.l.e. by almost two diameters, posterior row slightly longer than anterior, slightly procurved, subequal and equidistant, lateral eyes about touching and on the same low tubercle; quadrangle much narrower in front and as high as wide behind; clypeus wider than diameter of a.m.e.; mandibles reddish-brown, strongly bowed on inner margin, and from there divergent, a few short white hairs on outer side, fang groove long with at least four teeth on superior margin, five smaller equidistant teeth on inferior margin, fang long and evenly curved; labium nearly twice as long as broad, emarginate each side at base, tip only slightly narrower than base; maxillæ one and a half times as long as labium, slightly inclined, tips widened and outer margin gently rounded; sternum remargined, triangular, nearly as wide as long, anterior margin straight, pointed between IV coxæ which are separated by less than a diameter, with a distinct longitudinal suture between them; anterior coxæ with a basal lobe; abdomen brownish-gray, without a distinct pattern but a slightly darker median line from base to spinnerets, oval, covered with short hairs; venter lighter showing three darker stripes; spinnerets, colulus minute, inferior pair of spinnerets cone-shaped, slightly divergent, almost as long as basal joint of superior pair, terminal joint of superior pair less than one-half length of basal joint; legs brownish-yellow, slender, sparsely covered with short hairs and longer bristles,

		fem.	pat. + tib.	metat. + tar.		
I	..	2.6	3.2	3	8.8	mm.
II	..	1.7	2	2.8	6.5	mm.
III	..	1.6	2	2.6	6.2	mm.
IV	..	2.6	3.2	4	9.8	mm.

spines, I femur dorsal, I basal, I apical, 0 ventral, tibia, dorsal, 0, ventral, 4 inner row, 3 outer row, not opposite, lateral, 0, metatarsus, ventral, 2-2-2, lateral, 0, dorsal, 0, II pair same as I, posterior legs, spines longer but not paired; epigynum, triangular openings apparently some distance above the fold with upper edges heavily chitinized, separated by a wide median lobe, above are two pairs of dark marks below the skin and parallel to the triangular openings, each side of median lobe near the fold and beneath the skin are two globular sacs.

Holotype ♀ N.Z.; Wellington, Wainui-o-mata, 13 January, 1923 (G. Archey).

This species may not belong to the genus *Rubrius* as it has five equidistant teeth on the inferior margin of the fang groove and the others of that genus in New Zealand have but two teeth near the base of the fang. It is smaller than *Rubrius crucifer* Hogg and *R. rufus* Berland.

Genus HAHNIA C. Koch, 1841

Hahnia solitaria sp. n.

Figs. 15, 20

♀ 1.5 mm. long.

Cephalothorax pale yellow shaded with gray anteriorly, cephalic portion convex and much narrowed thoracic groove long with three or four long bristles in a line directed forward; eyes, anterior row procurved, upper margins form a straight line, contiguous, a.m.e. smallest of the eight, diurnal, posterior row slightly longer than anterior, procurved, subequal, p.m.e. separated by less than a diameter and from p.l.e. by less than half a radius, lateral eyes touching; quadrangle of median eyes much narrower in front and not as high as width behind; clypeus below a.m.e. higher than quadrangle; mandibles pale yellow, vertical, impossible to see teeth on fang groove; labium yellow, wider than high; maxillæ yellow, very broad, inclined over labium; sternum yellow, clouded with gray about margin, convex, wider than long (5.5 : 4.5), heart-shaped with a very blunt tip between the widely separated IV coxæ, a fringe of black hairs directed forward about the margin; abdomen oval, two-thirds as wide as long, dull yellow, figured with a dark gray which forms a pair of dark basal spots followed by a pair of spots about the anterior muscle spots and five chevrons, the posterior three broken in the middle, sparsely covered with slender black hairs, sides mottled with gray; venter pale with gray spots, the largest in the middle, one pair between pedicle and epigynum, a smaller pair below the fold and two small pairs on posterior half; tracheal openings widely separated, a short distance above the spinnerets; spinnerets in a straight line across the width of the abdomen, basal joint of intermediary pair longest, terminal joint of exterior pair (superior) slender, shorter than basal joint, terminal joint of intermediary pair very short, median pair slender with only basal joint which is shorter than the others; legs light yellow, terminal joints of anterior pairs darker, legs covered with short dark hairs, no spines or bristles; epigynum with parts only lightly chitinized, probably the tubes beneath the skin, openings are impossible to see.

Holotype ♀ N.Z.; Canterbury, Oxford, 7 April, 1927 (A. W. Parrott), C. 27.

This genus has not been reported before from New Zealand. The distinct abdominal markings, relative length of joints of the spinnerets and position of the tracheal openings make this species distinct. The epigynum is never sharply defined in any of this genus.

Family SICARIIDÆ

Genus PERIEGOPS Simon, 1893

Periegops suteri (Urquhart)

Figs. 4, 13, 25

♂ 6 mm. long; ceph. 3.3 mm.; abd. 3.3 mm.

Cephalothorax golden brown, darker about the eyes with scattered hairs, as in female; eyes same; mandibles a darker brown, slightly projecting, sides parallel same width at tip as at base, two-thirds as wide as long, with a blade-like median edge ending at the end of the fang groove with a distinct tooth, on the inner side a parallel carina, superior margin of fang groove with a carina at base of fang followed by two small teeth, inferior margin with one small tooth; mouth parts same as in female; abdomen yellowish white covered with stiff hairs or small bristles from chitinous pits, cylindrical; venter covered with bristles that are quite numerous near fold, opening of spiracle near spinnerets; legs, three pairs directed forward, 1-4-2-3, yellow with stiff hairs arranged in rows, I, II and III coxæ with a large basal lobe, which extends towards the sternum, largest on I pair, I femur as long as cephalothorax, I tibia slightly swollen, no true spines except on I tibia about middle, on the outer side a row of nine curved spines as long or longer than the diameter of the joint, metatarsus with a few modified bristles on the inner side; palpus, pale yellow not as long as I femur, femur with a very few hairs at tip, patella same width as femur, about as long as wide, tibia greatly swollen on lower side, terminal joint about the size of the patella, palpal organ uncovered and ending in a flat ribbon like tip as figured.

Allotype ♂ Rhodes Bush, Port Hills, 13 November, 1915 (G. Archey).

PLECTOPHANES gen. nov.

Type *P. frontalis* sp. n.

Cephalothorax flat, more than twice as long as wide, broad behind, front projecting forward bearing both rows of eyes, thoracic groove longitudinal far removed from eyes; mandibles greatly swollen at base in front, with a boss, teeth on both margins of fang groove; labium twice as long as wide, maxillæ only slightly inclined over labium; eyes eight, homogeneous, anterior row of eyes recurved, eyes small, posterior eyes much larger; but one pair of book lungs, abdomen moderately elongate, cylindrical; third leg directed forward, no onychium, three claws on all tarsi; abdomen and legs covered with a fine pubescence as in *Plectreurys* and allied forms.

Plectophanes frontalis sp. n.

Figs. 10, 12, 14, 27

♀ 9.5 mm. long; ceph. 4.5 mm. long, 1.7 mm. wide; abd. 4.1 mm. long.

Cephalothorax brown, much darker on cephalic portion and almost black about p.m.e., cephalothoric part with a thin covering of fine white hairs, rather low and flat, front carried forward in a narrow lobe the tip of which bares the posterior eye root, lobe can be seen beneath between the mandibles, sides notched in front of first coxæ then almost parallel to posterior margin, thoracic groove long, between II and III pairs of legs so that thoracic portion is about one-third as long as cephalic; eyes eight, anterior row beneath frontal lobe, strongly recurved, subequal, a.m.e. separated by about a radius, a.l.e. at least four diameters from a.m.e., posterior row on margin of lobe, recurved, eyes subequal, much larger than eyes of anterior row, p.m.e. separated by a diameter and from p.l.e. by a diameter and a half; quadrangle of median eyes higher than wide and much narrower in front, clypeus hidden under the projecting head; mandibles dark brown with many long hairs and bristles, very much swollen at base and carried forward to a line with the p.m.e., with a distinct boss, superior margin of fang groove with two teeth, first the larger, inferior margin with two teeth near base of fang, fang a simple curve with a very thick base; labium with a distinct suture between sternum, dark brown, more than twice as high as wide, slightly notched at base, tip straight, slightly narrower than base; maxillæ slightly inclined and higher than labium; sternum pentagonal, flat, yellow with scattered dark hairs, anterior little wider than labium, sides parallel between II and III coxæ and pointed between IV coxæ, IV coxæ separated by half a diameter showing a distinct longitudinal suture on pedicle; abdomen yellowish, oval twice as long as wide, narrow at base and rounded above spinnerets, covered with fine, soft colourless hairs, with a narrow median gray stripe on basal half, followed by two or three lateral gray stripes bent much like chevrons, space between with pale yellow spots, sides gray at base, posterior half yellowish; legs, 1-2-4-3, first three pairs directed forward, yellowish, covered with fine hairs, tibiæ with basal and apical dark bands, I metatarsus dark-brown beneath, anterior metatarsi nearly as long as tibiæ, I and II trochanters with a basal tubercle and a partial suture, I femur curved, spines, I femur three dorsal spines in series, patella, I spine lateral on inner side, tibia, 2-2-2, ventral, basal and middle pairs long, 4 lateral on inner side, 3 lateral on outer side, 0 dorsal,

metatarsus, 2-2, 2 lateral inner side, 3 lateral outer side, apical whorl; epigynum very dark as it is heavily chitinized, shows a long narrow opening.

Holotype ♀ N.Z.; Waikanae, 19 January, 1923 (G. Archey), Canterbury College Collection.

Paratypes 2 ♀ immat. N.Z.; Wellington, 3 August, 1922 (Exped. Iowa Univ.) Museum of Comparative Zoology.

The family affiliations of this species are doubtful. As it has but one pair of book lungs it can not be placed in *Dysderidae*, although the third pair of legs is directed forward. Like *Plectreurys* it has four pairs of eyes and occasionally in that genus the third pair of legs is grouped with the two anterior pairs, it has no onychium but *Plectreurys* has no boss on the mandibles, or thoracic groove, and the fourth coxæ are contiguous, and the epigynum is extremely simple.

It differs from *Plectreurys* in much narrower head which projects forward over the clypeus, in the small inconspicuous eyes of the anterior row, in the more elongate abdomen, in the less inclined maxillæ, and the anterior metatarsi spined on the sides.

Family MIMETIDÆ

Genus MIMETUS Hentz, 1832

Mimetus mendicus Cambridge

Mimetus mendicus Cambridge, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1879, p. 697, pl. 53, fig. 14.

Fig. 28, 29

♂ 3.2 mm. long; ceph. 1.6 mm.; abd. 2 mm. long, 2 mm. wide.

Cephalothorax pale yellow with a median dark stripe narrow at posterior margin, deeply notched on sides about the thoracic groove and fading near the lateral eyes, margins of stripe are darker and in front of the thoracic groove is an oval light spot, sides of carapace shaded with gray, a few very long bristles mark the edge of dark stripe from the notch to the eyes; eyes, anterior row recurved, eyes subequal, a.m.e. on a low black tubercle, separated by a diameter and from a.l.e. by more than a diameter; posterior row procurved, subequal, p.m.e. surrounded by black, separated by half a diameter and from p.l.e. by more than a diameter, lateral eyes touching; quadrangle narrower behind and higher than wide; clypeus vertical and higher than quadrangle of median eyes; abdomen as wide between tubercles as long, tubercles about midway between the base and the spinnerets on extreme margin and directed upwards not outward, when seen laterally they form almost a straight line to the

spinnerets, abdomen whitish mottled with dark gray, posterior half behind the spinnerets a clear white with two dark cross bars, no hairs or bristles on abdomen; venter mottled with gray; legs, anterior pairs very long with the long and short spines on tibiæ and metatarsi characteristic of the genus, legs yellow, spotted with dark brown, I femur with broken dark rings; palpus slender, patella short, tibia nearly twice as long, widening at tip, cymbium with a spatulate process at base, outer margin heavily chitinized, on upper margin are three long curved black spines, palpal organ very complicated, at tip is a slender black spine directed forward, probably the embolus, directly above is a broad black point, on the opposite side, also near the tip is a large piece prolonged in two blackened points and between the two sides at the extreme tip is a large dull coloured piece with a curving edge.

♂ N.Z.; (Canterbury) Tai Tapu, January, 1934 (A. W. Parrott).

Cambridge described *Mimetus mendicus* from a female in poor condition with no other locality than New Zealand. Urquhart described two species both from Stratford and Mount Egmont. *Mimetus sennio* was described from both male and female and the palpus figured, *Mimetus atricinctus* was described from two males and was not figured. Because the palpus is so complicated it is difficult to follow the descriptions. The cephalic markings agree very well with the *M. medicus* and the palpus does not agree with the figure of *M. sennio*.

Family CTENIDÆ

Genus ARGOCTENUS L. Koch, 1878

Argoctenus aurens Hogg

Argoctenus aurens Hogg, *Proc. Zool. Soc. London*, 1911, p. 306, fig. 94.

Figs. 17, 33

♀ 9 mm. long; ceph. 3.5 mm.; abd. 6 mm.

Cephalothorax brown with a broad light stripe from posterior eye row, each side of thoracic groove a line of short, stiff, dark, hairs; eyes, anterior row strongly recurved, so that a straight line from upper margin of a.m.e would not touch lower margin of a.l.e., a.m.e. almost twice as large as a.l.e. separated by about a diameter, posterior longer than anterior, eyes subequal, p.m.e. less than a diameter apart, one-third larger than a.m.e.; clypeus below a.m.e. as high as quadrangle of median eyes; mandibles with three teeth on superior margin of fang groove and two teeth on inferior margin; labium about as wide as long; maxillæ more than twice as long as labium; abdomen with a median

dark stripe, narrow at base, gradually widening and disappearing in the dark area at the tip, margin of dark stripe with a row of short black hairs, light yellow each side of median stripe very distinct at base but gradually blending in the darker sides; venter grayish-yellow; legs, all joints but tarsi with indistinct long lines, heavier on femora, patellæ and tibiæ, pale beneath, scapula on all tarsi and metatarsi but heavier on I and II pairs, spines, I femur, I long near base, I lateral, tibia, 2-2-2, basal and median pairs long, apical pair short, metatarsus, 2 long at base, epigynum as figured.

I ♀ N.Z.; Canterbury, Sugarloaf Mountain, Cass (3,400 feet), 25 August, 1928 (G. A. H. Helson No. 4).

Hogg described the type from Mt. Peel, Canterbury. He states that the eyes of the anterior row are of the same size and the a.m.e. a radius apart but he figures the a.m.e. as about twice as large as a.l.e. as in the specimen from Sugarloaf Mountain. He also states that the longitudinal lines on the legs are on the ventral side and in this specimen the lines are on the dorsal side.

Family GNAPHOSIDÆ

NOTIODRASSUS gen. nov.

Type *Notiodrassus distinctus* sp. n.

Cephalothorax rather flat, much narrowed in front, eye area covering about two-thirds width, posterior eye row recurved, p.m.e. oval; mandibles with two small teeth on inferior margin of fang groove; labium wider than high; maxillæ very broad and lightly impressed, outer margin scarcely emarginate, only slightly inclined over labium, IV coxæ not elongate, anterior tarsi and metatarsi scopulate, and tibiæ weakly spined; male palpus, patella and tibia subequal.

Notiodrassus distinctus sp. n.

Figs. 7, 8, 11

♂ 8 mm. long; ceph. 4 mm.; abd. 4.2 mm.

Cephalothorax golden brown with a scant covering of short dark hairs, twice as long as wide, much narrowed in front of I coxæ, about one-half of greatest width, rather flat, thoracic groove long and deep; eyes cover two-thirds width of head, anterior row straight or slightly recurved, eyes small and subequal, a.m.e. separated by less than a diameter and from a.l.e. by less than a radius, posterior row longer than anterior, recurved, eyes larger

than anterior, equidistant, p.m.e. oval separated by more than long diameter, lateral eyes separated by diameter of p.m.e.; quadrangle of median eyes narrower in front and as high as wide behind; clypeus more than diameter of a.m.e.; mandibles slightly porrect, fang groove short, two small teeth on superior margin and two small teeth on right inferior margin and one on left; labium wider than high, tip narrower than base, sides deeply emarginate at base; maxillæ more than twice as long as labium; outer margins almost parallel, very slightly emarginate, only slightly inclined over labium, furrow very faint; sternum brown, darker about margins, pointed at tip, IV coxæ separated by less than half a diameter, I coxæ longer than IV but narrower; abdomen very much flattened, yellowish-white, covered with long dark hairs, a small basal triangular scutum difficult to see, from each side of which is a dark gray stripe broken about the middle to form two pairs of spots and above the spinnerets broken chevrons, sides and venter plain covered with long and short hairs; spinnerets, inferior pair separated by half a diameter; legs 4-1-3-2, a golden brown, with many dark hairs, anterior tarsi, metatarsi and III tarsi scopulate, spines, I tibia, I basal, inner side, 2 median, but not opposite, metatarsus, 2 basal, short, II tibia, 2 median, metatarsus, 2 basal; palpus, seen from above, tibia slightly longer than patella, tibial apophysis, short, heavy and dark, less than diameter of joint, terminal joint thickly covered with long whiteness, only little longer than tibia, palpal organ with a straight, dark spur just above the middle, on the inner side and near the tip, is a slender white lobe.

Holotype ♂ N.Z.; Puysegur Point, November, 1921 (R. S. Sutherland).

This species differs from others seen from New Zealand by the narrow head, the recurved posterior eye row, the broad, lightly impressed maxillæ, labium wider than high, IV coxæ not enlarged and the palpus.

Family THOMISIDÆ

Genus DIAEA Thorell, 1870

Diaea sphaeroides (Urquhart)

Philodromus sphaeroides Urquhart, *Trans. N.Z. Inst.*, 1884, 17, p. 44.

Fig. 2

♂ 4 mm. long; ceph. 1.6 mm.; abd. 2.5 mm.

Cephalothorax light brown, a little darker about eyes, nearly as wide as long, front margin wide, no thoracic groove, a few long bristles about eyes; eyes on white tubercles, anterior row covers the entire width of head, slightly recurved, eyes equidistant, separated by more than diameter of a.l.e., a.l.e. largest

of the eight, posterior row longer and more recurved than anterior, eyes equidistant, p.m.e. slightly smaller than a.m.e., p.l.e. directed backward, tubercles of lateral eyes connected; quadrangle of median eyes narrower in front and wider behind than high; clypeus vertical, not as high as quadrangle; mandibles dark brown, vertical, concave on inner margin and contracted about one-third length above the fang, fang groove short and fang small; labium brown, higher than wide, notched on sides at base; maxillæ one and a half times as high as labium, slightly inclined over labium and not much widened above insertion of palpi; sternum yellow, sparsely covered with fine white hairs, heart-shaped, as long as wide, ending in a blunt point in front of IV coxæ; coxæ yellow, II pair largest; abdomen a dull yellow, oval, nearly twice as long as wide, with an indistinct outline of a V in pale yellow dots which extends over two-thirds the abdomen, outside of these yellow dots on the posterior half are scattered brown dots, hairs scant but more numerous on posterior half, sides and venter dull yellow with no marks; legs 2-1-4-3, I pair dark brown, terminal joints lighter, showing faintly broad dark bands at tips of tibia, metatarsus and tarsus, femur not enlarged, spines, femur, about the middle a group of three on inner margin, and one dorsal, all short, tibia, 2-2, small and inconspicuous on middle third, 0 lateral, metatarsus, 2-2-2, apical, subapical and median, II pair pale yellow, metatarsus and tarsus darker near tips, spines, femur I dorsal, median, tibia, 2, subapical, I inner, submedian, metatarsus, 2-2-2, III pair pale yellow, IV pair yellow, femur and tibia darker; palpus, rather short, femur dark, seen from above, patella longer than tibia, tibial apophysis pressed close to terminal joint, tip a blunt point, near tip a spherical lobe which is conspicuous from dorsal view, a short, broad truncate ventral lobe on which the palpal organ rests, terminal joint almost as broad as long, palpal organ very simple, embolus starts about the middle, follows the contour of the cymbium making more than a circle.

Family CLUBIONIDÆ

Genus CLUBIONA Latreille, 1804

Clubiona nitida Urquhart

Clubiona nitida Urquhart, *Trans. N.Z. Inst.*, 1892, 25, p. 166.

Fig. 31

♀ ceph. 3 mm. long, 2 mm. wide; abd. 5 mm. long.

All colour has disappeared probably from age and the cephalothorax and legs are a golden brown, and the abdomen whitish.

Cephalothorax somewhat narrowed in front, thoracic groove distinct; eyes, surrounded by black and cover the middle two-

thirds of the head, anterior row recurved, a.m.e. with area between black, separated by a diameter and from a.l.e. by less than a diameter, a.l.e. slightly larger than a.m.e., posterior row slightly longer than anterior, procurved, eyes subequal and equidistant, lateral eyes separated by less than diameter of p.l.e.; quadrangle of median eyes almost square; clypeus as high as diameter of a.m.e.; mandibles darker than cephalothorax covered with long hairs, upper side slightly swollen, superior margin of fang groove with three teeth, inferior margin with two teeth, fang long and evenly curved; labium higher than wide, basal third deeply emarginate, tip narrower than base; maxillæ little longer than labium, enlarged above the insertion of the palpus, tips dilate; sternum oval two-thirds as wide as long, pointed between IV coxæ which are separated by about half a diameter; abdomen oval, a few of the short iridescent hairs remain, no markings; venter with irregular dark spots; legs, 4-1-2-3, anterior tibiæ and metatarsi darker, scopula on tarsi and metatarsi I and II, spines, I tibia, 1-1-1, ventral, apical, median and sub-median, metatarsus, 2 basal, II tibia, I apical, I median, metatarsus, 2 basal; epigynum a depression nearly twice as wide as long, with a heavily chitinized margin, deeply notched at apex, with a pair of globular sacs beneath the skin which are separated by a diameter, above them a pair of small circular openings, widely separated and below a pair of much larger sacs higher in colour which touch.

Two females were in a vial with a label *Clubiona s. n.*, probably written by Urquhart. *Clubiona nitida* was described in Urquhart's last paper and it is not impossible that these are types and a new label was never written. The description agrees very well with the specimens with the exception of a few minor details which may have escaped his notice. The I tibia has three spines, the apical is small and could have been easily overlooked. It is unusual in this genus for the tibial spines to be in a series, not paired. Urquhart did not mention the larger sacs below the septum but when fresh these sacs may have been less distinct.

Family SALTICIDÆ

UNIDENTATI

Genus CLYNOTIS Simon, 1901

Clynotis saxatilis (Urquhart)

Attus saxatilis Urquhart, *Trans. N.Z. Inst.*, 1885, 18, p. 204, pl. 8, fig. 10.

Fig. 26

♀ ceph. 3.6 mm.; abd. 5 mm.

Cephalothorax dark brown with a thin covering of white hairs, cephalic portion slightly narrowed, not very high, thoracic

groove rather short, anterior end on line with p.l.e., widest between III legs; eyes, anterior row curved so that when seen in front a straight line from the upper margins of a.m.e. would cut the middle of a.l.e., a.m.e. separated by a radius and about the same distance from the a.l.e., a.l.e. about one-half the diameter of a.m.e., long black hairs between eyes of anterior row, eyes of II row nearer anterior than III row, eyes of III row not on extreme edge of carapace, subequal with a.l.e.; quadrangle of lateral eyes not as wide behind as in front, covers two-fifths of carapace; clypeus below a.m.e. equal to radius of a.m.e., thickly covered with long white hairs directed forward; mandibles dark brown, rounded in front, fang groove short, on superior margin a bicuspid tooth, inferior margin with one tooth quite near base of the fang; fang short, labium about as long as wide at base, sides rounded; maxillæ twice as high as labium; sternum dark brown with long white hairs, a broad oval, anteriorly as wide as labium, IV coxæ touching; abdomen badly crushed on one side, brownish-gray showing no pattern, thickly covered with short white hairs and longer bristles; venter brownish with white hairs; legs, 3-4-1-2, dark brown, anterior pair thinly covered with long white hairs and scales, I pair heaviest, femur flattened laterally; patella longer than tibia, spines, patella, 0 tibia, 2-2-2, less than diameter of joint, lateral, 0, metatarsus, 2-2, basal pair more than half length of the joint, II spines same, III and IV metatarsi apical and subapical whorl of spines; epigynum, a very narrow septum separates two large oval areas which are probably the openings, in the lower part are irregular black bodies.

I ♀ Miller's Branch, Clarence River, January 1923 (G. Archey)

Urquhart described the type from Two-Thumb Range, Lake Tekapo, Canterbury. It is a little smaller than this specimen but the description agrees very well. Urquhart states that the IV leg is longer than the III but in this specimen they are subequal.

Genus LAUFEIA Simon, 1888

Laufeia aerihirta (Urquhart)

Marpissa aeri-hirta Urquhart, *Trans. N.Z. Inst.*, 1887, 20, p. 124.

Fig. 22

♀ 4.5 mm. long; ceph. 2 mm.; abd. 2.5 mm.

Cephalothorax very dark, iridescent green, sparsely covered with copper coloured hairs, longer and more numerous about anterior row of eyes, cephalothorax not high and cephalic portion flat, sides almost parallel, a slight curved depression behind III row of eyes, back of which is thoracic groove; eyes, anterior row recurved, eyes equidistant, a.m.e. separated by a line,

a.l.e. less than one-half diameter of a.m.e., II row of eyes slightly nearer anterior than to III row, p.l.e. very near edge of carapace, larger than a.l.e.; quadrangle of lateral eyes slightly narrower behind than in front and covers two-fifths of carapace; clypeus almost wanting below a.m.e.; mandibles dark brown slightly rounded in front, fang groove rather short, impossible to see teeth on superior margin because of thick hairs, inferior margin with a carina that almost reaches base of fang, rather than a tooth; labium higher than wide; maxillæ more than twice as high as labium with a dilate tip; sternum dark, a broad oval, narrowed to width of labium in front of I coxæ, IV coxæ touching; abdomen oval, very dark brown without any definite pattern, thickly covered with copper-coloured hairs; venter with a very broad dark stripe bordered by a narrow U-shaped light stripe, a pair of large light spots in the dark stripe connected laterally to the light stripe above the spinnerets, not the four converging yellowish streaks as described by Urquhart; legs 1-4-2-3, brown, posterior pairs wide darker bands showing faintly, I pair heaviest, femur flattened laterally, tibia very little longer than patella, cylindrical, not compressed at connection with patella and almost as thick at apex, metatarsus shorter than tibia and slender, spines, patella, 0, tibia, 2-2-2, longer than diameter of joint, middle spine on inner sides half the length of the joint, lateral I, metatarsus, 2-2, basal pair as long as joint and apical pair half as long as tarsus, II pair not as long as I pair or as much enlarged but number of spines same, III and IV pairs slender, spines few and small; epigynum small, two ovals slightly oblique above the fold in a pale, depressed area.

This specimen was probably named by Urquhart and has no locality, is old and brittle and some of the legs are missing. The type was a female from Te Karaka. It is placed in the genus *Laufeia* Simon as it agrees more closely to that genus than any other in the *Histoire Naturelle des Araignées*. It has been compared with specimen of *Laufeia keyserlingi* (Thorell) from Sumatra named by Simon in the Peckham Collection and it has the same arrangement of eyes, low cephalothorax, cylindrical I tibia with a very long middle spine and very long spines on the I metatarsus, but the inferior margin of the fang groove has a bicuspid tooth not a carina.

Genus EVOPHRYS C. Koch, 1834

Evophrys parvula sp. n.

Fig. 6

♂ 2.6 mm. long; ceph. 1 mm.; abd. 1.7 mm.

Cephalothorax very dark with a light spot in the centre of the eye area, many fine white and golden hairs; eyes, a.l.e. about half

the diameter of a.m.e., second row about midway between first and third rows, p.l.e. not separated quite as much as a.l.e., eye area occupying about two-fifths of cephalothorax; clypeus very narrow; mandibles with one tooth on inferior margin of fang groove; sternum almost as broad as long, I coxæ separated by more than a diameter and IV coxæ separated by less than half a diameter; abdomen with dark irregular median stripe covering about half the width of the abdomen and forming indistinct chevrons near the tip; legs, 1-4-2-3, I pair enlarged, coxa elongated, tranchanter one-half as long as coxa, femur dark, ventral side dark purple and shining, flattened laterally, patella elongated, tibia dark, not much longer than patella, metatarsus dark and longer than tarsus, tarsus light, II pair, femur and tibia dark, III and IV pairs rings on all joints, spines, I tibia, 2-2-2, long, metatarsus, 2-2, very long and overlapping; spinnerets very long; palpus, tibia shorter than patella with a short, sharp apophysis on outer side, palpal organ extends entire length of joint, very simple, embolus a short straight black spine at the tip as figured.

Holotype ♂ N.Z.; Christchurch (G. A. H. Helson, 38).

This species is congeneric with *Evophrys arenaria* (Urquhart), (*Marpissa arenaria* Urquhart, *Trans. N.Z. Inst.*, 1887, 20, p. 123), and it is with some hesitation that they are placed in the European genus *Evophrys* as all of that species have the IV coxa longest. In *E. arenaria* the IV coxa equals the I coxa and in *E. parvula* the I coxa is much longer than the IV.

Genus TRITE Simon, 1885

Trite bimaculosa (Urquhart)

Attus bimaculosus Urquhart, *Trans. N.Z. Inst.*, 1886, 19, p. 116; *ibid.*, 1887, 20, p. 125, pl. II, fig. 9.

Figs. 1, 5, 24

♂ 6 mm. long; ceph. 2.5 mm.; abd. 3.3 mm.

Cephalothorax chestnut-brown, eye area burnt orange, but showing no paired dark marks, rather wide black marks about the eyes and a row of white scales above anterior eye row, thoracic groove distinct, cephalothorax moderately high, sides rounded, cephalic portion flat; eyes, anterior row recurved, a.m.e. more than twice as large as a.l.e. almost touching, a little more separated from a.l.e., II row nearer anterior than III row and not directly behind a.l.e., III row on margin of carapace, eyes larger than a.l.e., quadrangle of lateral eyes same width behind as in

front; clypeus wanting below a.m.e., very few white scales below a.l.e.; mandibles bright mahogany-brown, not rounded, shining, no hairs or bristles, fang groove long and oblique, superior margin with one large tooth about the middle, two much smaller close together almost on the median edge, inferior margin, one sharp tooth opposite the two small teeth and a short carina near base of fang, fang long with a slight thickening on outer side about the middle like a cusp; labium one a half times as long as broad, slightly notched above the base, tip one-half width at base; maxillæ brown, twice as long as labium, tips widely dilate; sternum three-quarters as wide as long, bright yellow, slightly narrowed in front of I coxæ to width of labium, IV coxæ almost touching; abdomen oval, pale yellow almost covered with a faintly covered scutum, two converging rows of paired dark spots on posterior half dimly showing beneath the scutum and more distinct above the spinnerets; sides pale; venter pale with a faintly marked median stripe of gray; legs, 1-2-4-3, I leg much the largest, brown with terminal joints darker, II, III and IV pale yellow, I coxa large, femur enlarged and laterally compressed, patella two-thirds length of tibia, spines, I femur, 3 serially, patella 1-1, beneath, tibia, 2-2-2, about one-half diameter of joint, but not opposite, inner row one-third above base, outer row at base, I lateral inner side, apical, metatarsus, 2-2, basal pair one-half length of joint and overlapping, lateral, 0, II, patella, 0, tibia, 2-2-2, lateral, I, metatarsus, 2-2, III and IV metatarsi with apical whorls; palpus, short, light yellow, seen from above patella longer than tibia, tibial apophysis black, slender and slightly bent towards inner side, palpal organ extends a short distance on tibia, embolus a straight, slender black spine at tip.

♀ 6.5 mm. long.

Female slightly larger than male and much paler, a pair of dark spots show indistinctly in the eye area and a faint light median stripe can be traced from eye area to posterior margin; eyes same as in male; mandibles not as large as in male, superior margin the large tooth is much smaller, inferior margin with a compound tooth which reaches almost to base of fang; abdomen pale with a median light stripe bordered by slightly darker areas which in posterior half break up in vague spots; sides pale; venter pale; legs same colour as cephalothorax, I pair slightly larger and terminal joints much darker, spines same as on male but paired spines on tibia are more nearly opposite and as long as diameter of joint; epigynum, a pair of circular openings, separated by a diameter above a dark fold, below are two globular sacs beneath the skin almost twice the diameter of the openings, separated by half their diameter.

♂ ♀ N.Z.; Lake Brunner, 17-21 December, 1925 (A. Tonnoir).

Trite auricoma (Urquhart)

♂ ♀ *Plexippus capillatus* Urquhart, *Trans. N.Z. Inst.*, 1889, 22, p. 265.

Two females evidently named by Urquhart agree with his description and may be his types. They have been dried and are very brittle but they show the characteristic spines on the first pair of legs, the three dark stripes on the venter and the epigynum of *Trite auricoma*. They are a little smaller than some specimens but undoubtedly it is a species that varies greatly in size as well as the distinctness of the three stripes on the venter.

PLATE X

- Fig. 1—*Trite bimaculosa* (Urquhart); ventral view of palpus.
 Fig. 2—*Diaea sphaeroides* (Urquhart); ventral view of palpus.
 Fig. 3—*Mynoglenes incerta* sp. n.; ventral view of palpus.
 Fig. 4—*Periegops suteri* (Urquhart); lateral view of palpus.
 Fig. 5—*Trite bimaculosa* (Urquhart); lateral view of palpus.
 Fig. 6—*Evophrys parvula* sp. n.; ventral view of palpus.
 Fig. 7—*Notiodrassus distinctus* sp. n.; lateral view of palpus.
 Fig. 8—*Notiodrassus distinctus* sp. n.; ventral view of palpus.
 Fig. 9—*Ixeuticus helsoni* sp. n.; lateral view of palpus.

PLATE XI

- Fig. 10—*Plectophanes frontalis* sp. n.; lateral view of cephalothorax.
 Fig. 11—*Notiodrassus distinctus* sp. n.; mandibles, maxillæ and labium.
 Fig. 12—*Plectophanes frontalis* sp. n.; dorsal view of cephalothorax.
 Fig. 13—*Periegops suteri* (Urquhart); I tibia.
 Fig. 14—*Plectophanes frontalis* sp. n.; mandibles, maxillæ and sternum.
 Fig. 15—*Hahnia solitaria* sp. n.; spinnerets.
 Fig. 16—*Ixeuticus setosus* sp. n.; eyes.

PLATE XII

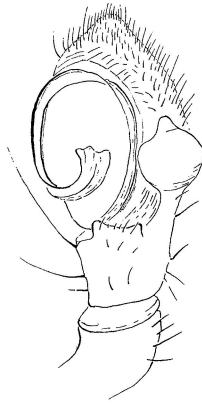
- Fig. 17—*Argoctenus aurens* Hogg; epigynum.
 Fig. 18—*Cambridgea pilosa* sp. n.; epigynum.
 Fig. 19—*Ixeuticus janus* sp. n.; epigynum.
 Fig. 20—*Hahnia solitaria* sp. n.; epigynum.
 Fig. 21—*Rubrius mandibularis* sp. n.; epigynum.
 Fig. 22—*Laufeia aerihiria* (Urquhart); epigynum.
 Fig. 23—*Ixeuticus setosus* sp. n.; epigynum.
 Fig. 24—*Trite bimaculosa* (Urquhart); epigynum.
 Fig. 25—*Periegops suteri* (Urquhart); ventral view of right mandible.
 Fig. 26—*Clynotis saxatilis* (Urquhart); epigynum.
 Fig. 27—*Plectophanes frontalis* sp. n.; epigynum.

PLATE XIII

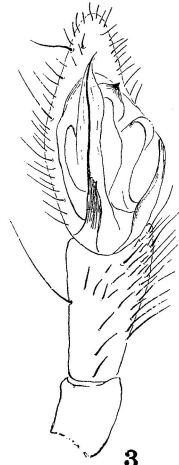
- Fig. 28—*Mimetus mendicus* Cambridge; lateral view of palpus.
Fig. 29—*Mimetus mendicus* Cambridge; dorsal view of palpus.
Fig. 30—*Rubrius bicolor* sp. n.; epigynum.
Fig. 31—*Clubiona nitida* Urquhart; epigynum.
Fig. 32—*Ixeuticus helsoni* sp. n.; eyes.
Fig. 33—*Argoctenus aurens* Hogg; eyes.
Fig. 34—*Ixeuticus subfasciatus* Simon; epigynum.
Fig. 35—*Rubrius mandibularis* sp. n.; eyes and mandibles.



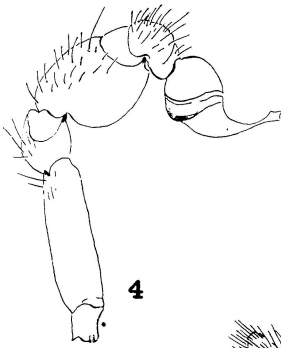
1



2



3



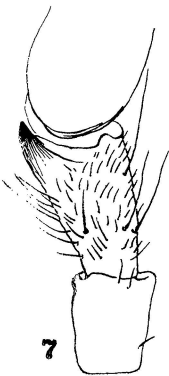
4



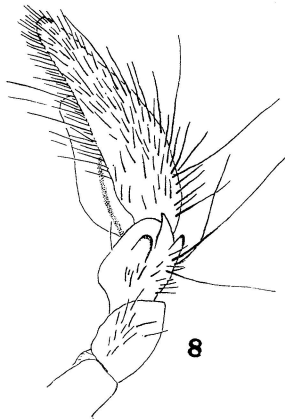
5



6



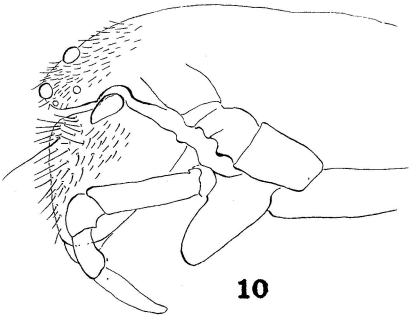
7



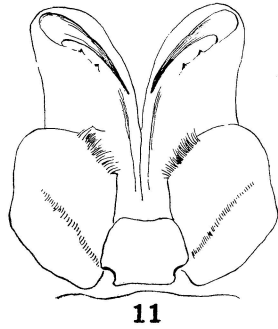
8



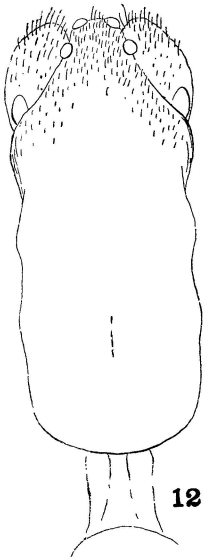
9



10



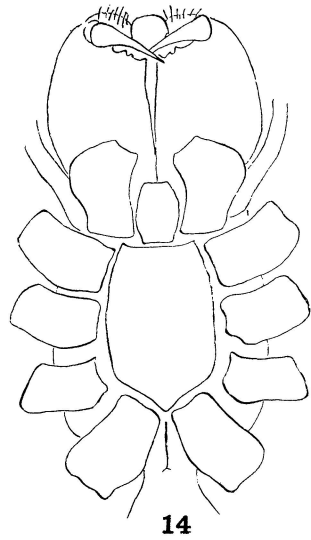
11



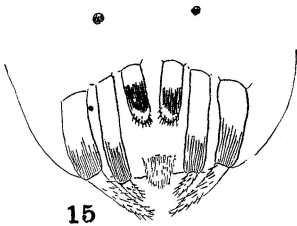
12



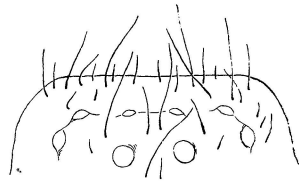
13



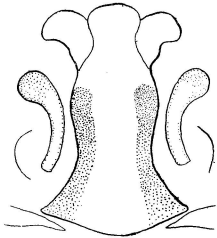
14



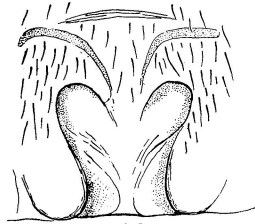
15



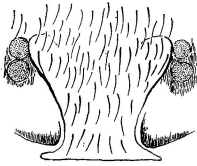
16



17



18



19



20



21



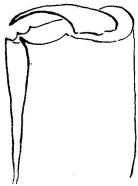
22



23



24



25



26



27

