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BY

RALPH V. CHAMBERLIN

AND

WILTON IVIE



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Mr. J. H. Emerton in 1911 described a new species of spiders under the name *Liocranum calcaratum*, mistakenly placing it in the family Clubionidae (Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts and Sci., vol. XVI, p. 402, pl. V, ff. 4-4f). This disposition of the species was natural in view of its resemblance to certain members of the Clubionidae in the spining of the legs; but the presence of a distinct third claw clearly excludes it from that association. The detailed structure shows that it belongs in the family Agelenidae and that it has close affinity with *Cybaeus* and related genera. It represents, however, a distinct and heretofore unrecognized genus which is described below.

Genus **CYBAEOTA** Chamberlin and Ivie (new)

Agreeing in general structural characteristics with *Cybaeus*, but differing, as does *Cybaeina*, in having five pairs of long spines under tibia I and in having chelicerae nearly straight instead of geniculate. *Cybaeota* is readily distinguishable from those genera by its small size. It differs from *Cryphoeca*, which it somewhat resembles in size and color, by having the hind spinnerets shorter than the front and in having more spines on the legs.

The carapace is wide and rounded behind, narrow at the head; rather low convex; highest point just anterior to median furrow in the female. Median furrow a short longitudinal groove. Width of clypeus nearly a diameter of an anterior lateral eye. Clypeus somewhat protrudent. Anterior eyes projecting over base of clypeus. Median ocular area slightly wider than long, much wider behind than in front.

Anterior eye row slightly procurved; posterior row slightly recurved. Anterior row much shorter than the posterior. Anterior median eyes less than a diameter apart, closer to the lateral eyes. Posterior median eyes slightly less than a diameter apart, closer to the lateral eyes. Lateral eyes on each side close together but not touching.

Chelicerae vertical; upper margin with three small teeth, of which the middle one is the largest; several small teeth on the lower margin (four in the genotype). A row of long coarse hairs overlapping the claw from above as in *Cybaeus*. Sternum large, pentagonal, slightly longer than wide; widely separating hind coxae. Labium small, much wider than long, semi-circular. Endites wide, convergent around labium.

Palpi of female moderately stout. Palpus of male of the *Cybaeus* type in general, but differing from *Cybaeus* and *Cybaeina* in lacking the spinulose apophysis on the patella, though having a small ectal apophysis on the tibia; the tarsal bulb with a conspicuous apophysis at base; the embolus arising distally as in *Cybaeus*, but shorter and not curving about ectal side.

Legs moderately stout, with many spines. Leg I with five pairs of long spines on under side of tibia and three pairs on under side of metatarsus. Legs III and IV with spines reduced.

Abdomen of the usual shape; smaller and more slender in the male, larger and more rounded in the female. Anterior spinnerets the largest, moderately separated. Front and hind spinnerets with a very small terminal segment. Colulus apparently absent. Epigynum simple as in *Cybaeus*,—a single median opening, with the large spermethecae showing through the integument.

Covered with a moderate growth of plumose hairs.

Known only from the genotype.

Genotype.—*Cybaeota calcarata* (Emerton).

Known localities.—The genotype is at present known to occur in New England; New York; and Michigan (Marquette).

PLATE I

Fig. 1. *Cybaeota calcarata* (Emerton). Male, lateral view.

Fig. 2. Same. Male, dorsal view.

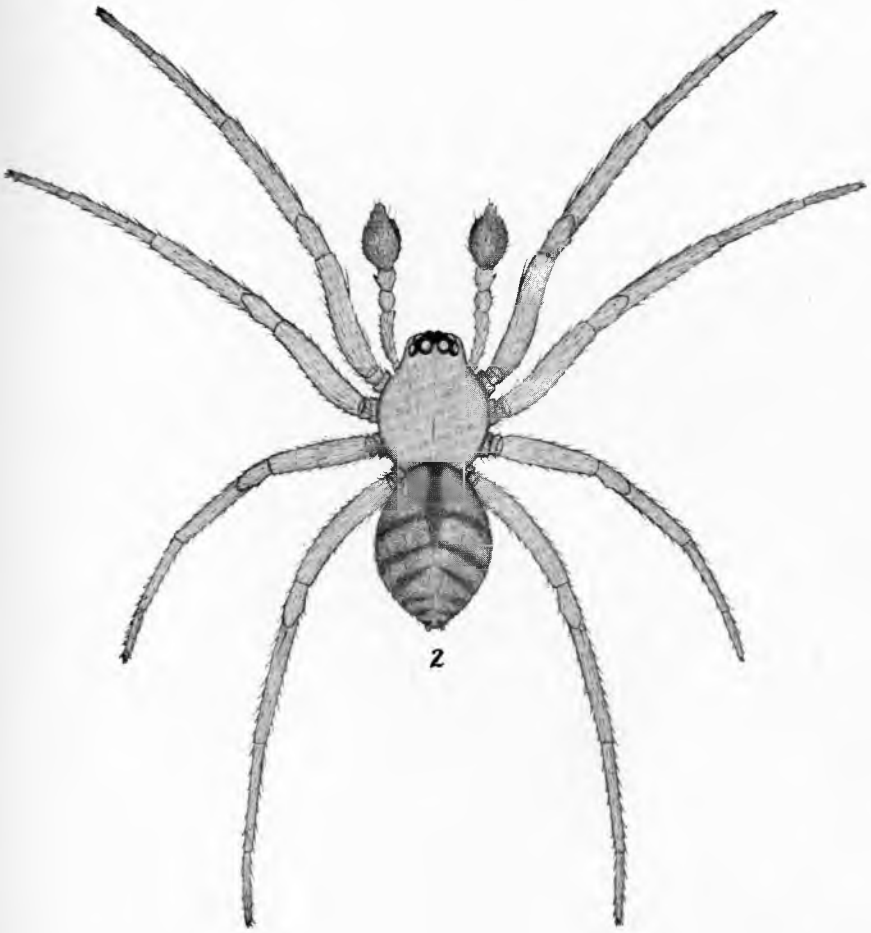
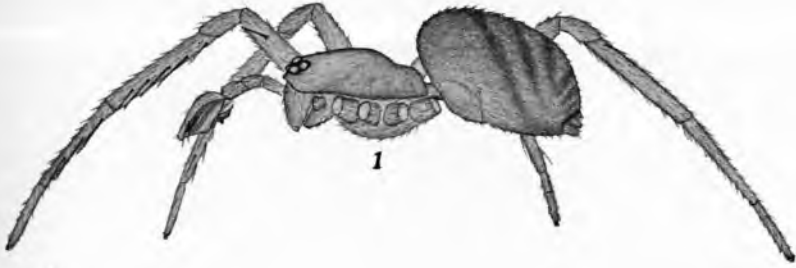


PLATE II

- Fig. 3. *Cybaeota calcarata* (Emerton). Male, front.
- Fig. 4. Same. Epigynum.
- Fig. 5. Same. Female, ventral view.
- Fig. 6. Same. Left palpus of male, ventral view.
- Fig. 7. Same. Left palpus of male, ectal view.
- Fig. 8. Same. Foot, lateral view.
- Fig. 9. Same. Spinnerets of female.
- Fig. 10. Left chelicera, under side.

