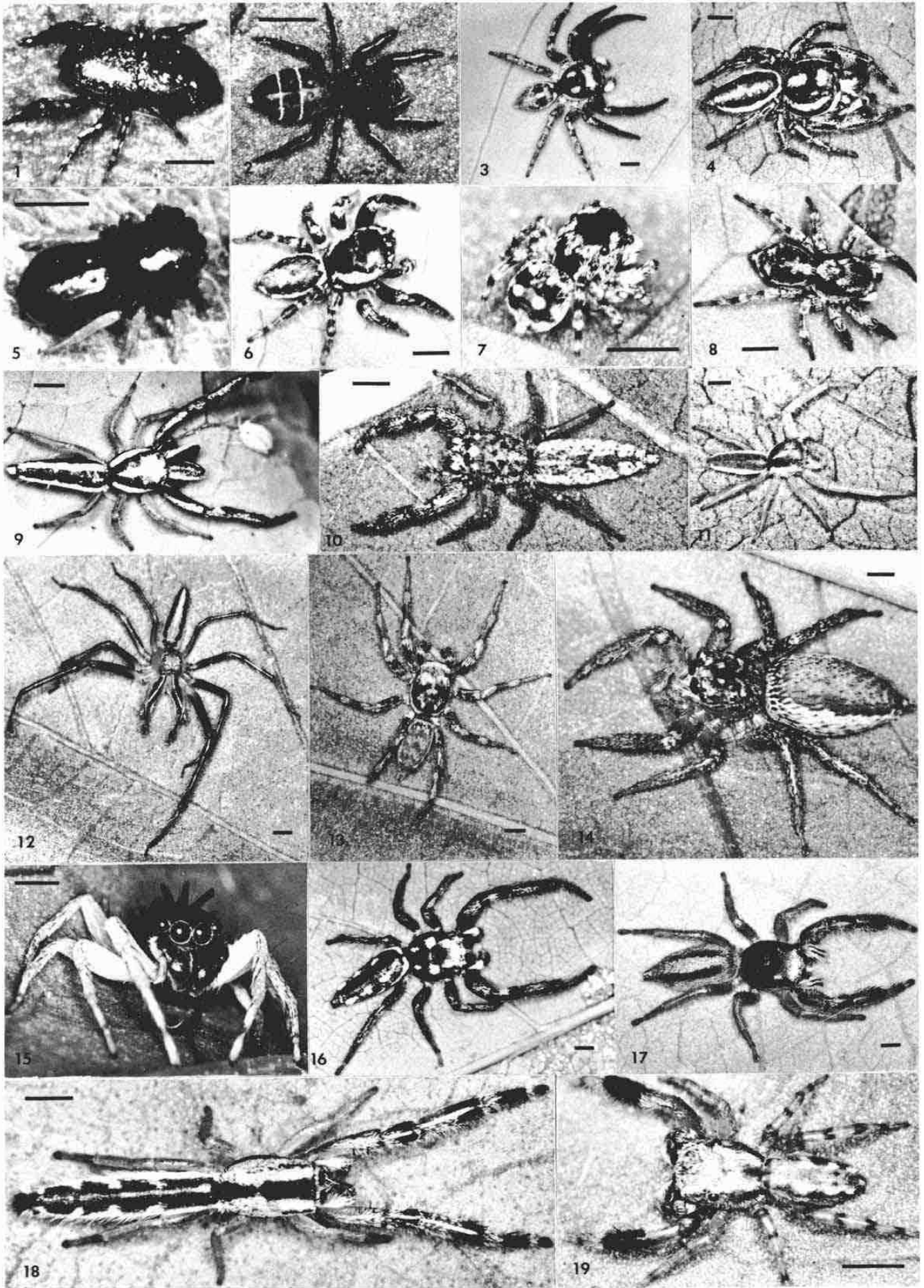


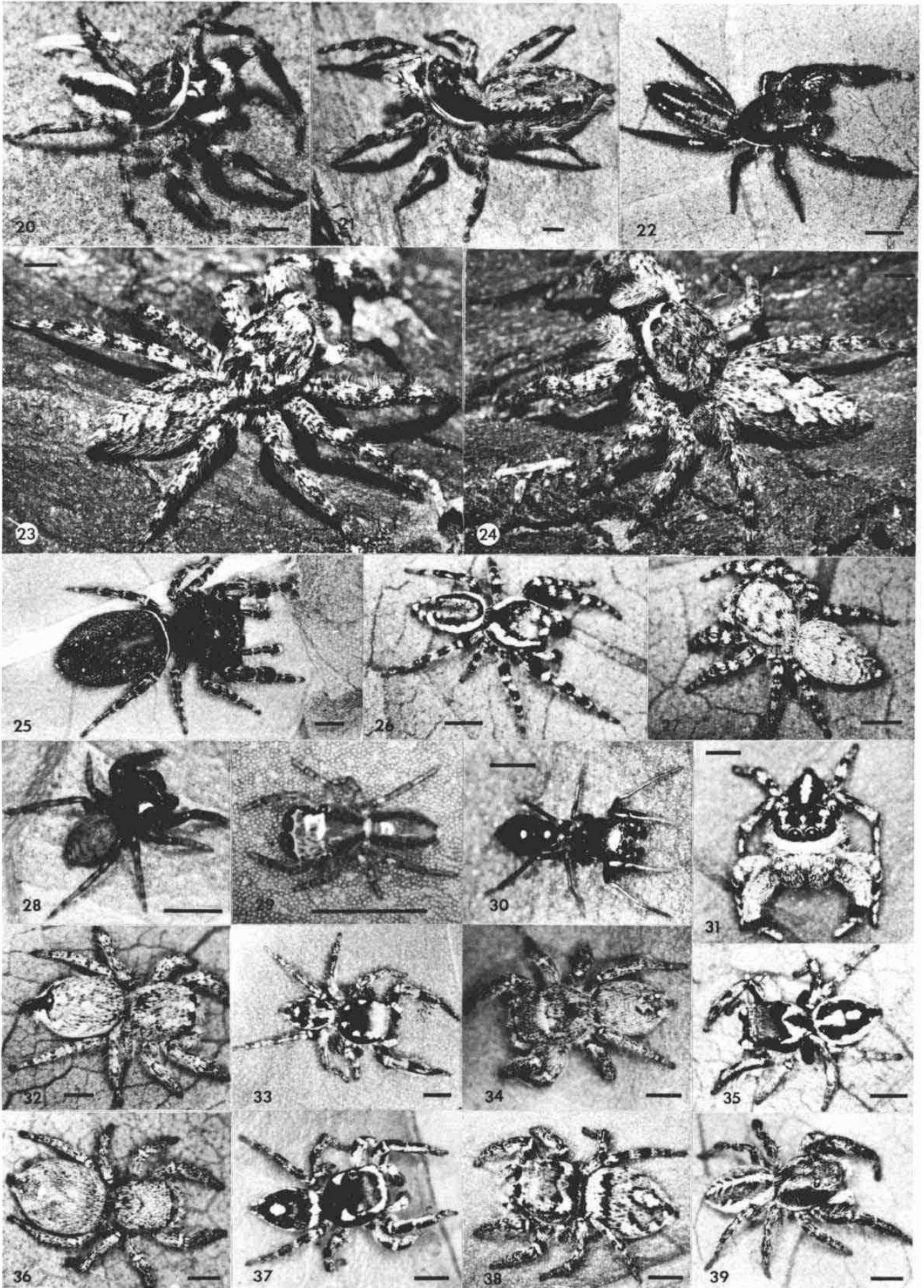
This is a PDF version of PECKHAMIA 1(5): 110-117, June 1978. Pagination of the original document has been retained. Authors' note: Many of the names that were used here are no longer valid. A new version (30.2) with corrected names will be released in the near future. The original illustrations were printed as half-tones, and they have been processed to improve their appearance in a digital format. Caption 46 used the word *description* only in the literal sense, as this did not constitute a *legal species description* according to publication rules set forth by the ICZN.

**REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NORTH AMERICAN SALTICID FAUNA.** G. B. Edwards and D. E. Hill

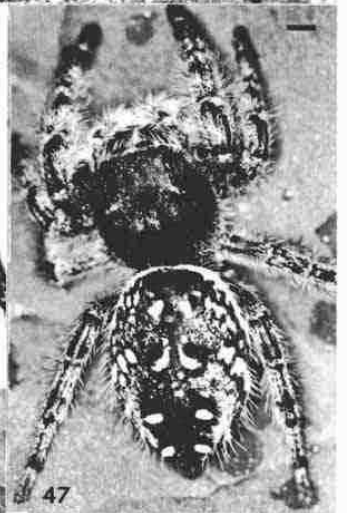
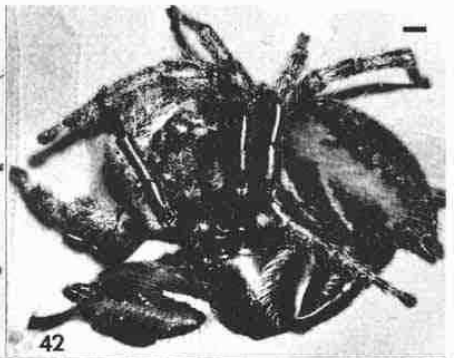
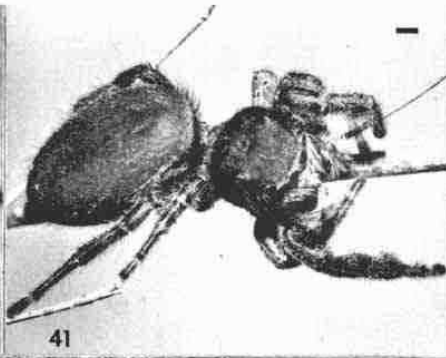
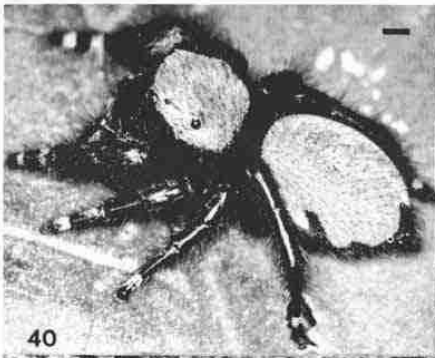
The collection of photographs on the next four pages (Figs. 1-64) should provide a good introduction to the appearance of living salticids from North America, for most of the major genera which occur here. Most of the photographs were taken as color slides by G. B. Edwards, with the exception of Figs. 20-21, 23-24, 41-46, 50-52, and 59-60, for which D. E. Hill is responsible. The spiders are arranged alphabetically, first according to genus and then according to species. In each of the following descriptions, a letter (m) or (f) precedes the species designation to identify the sex of the individual. Each photo has a 1 mm scale.

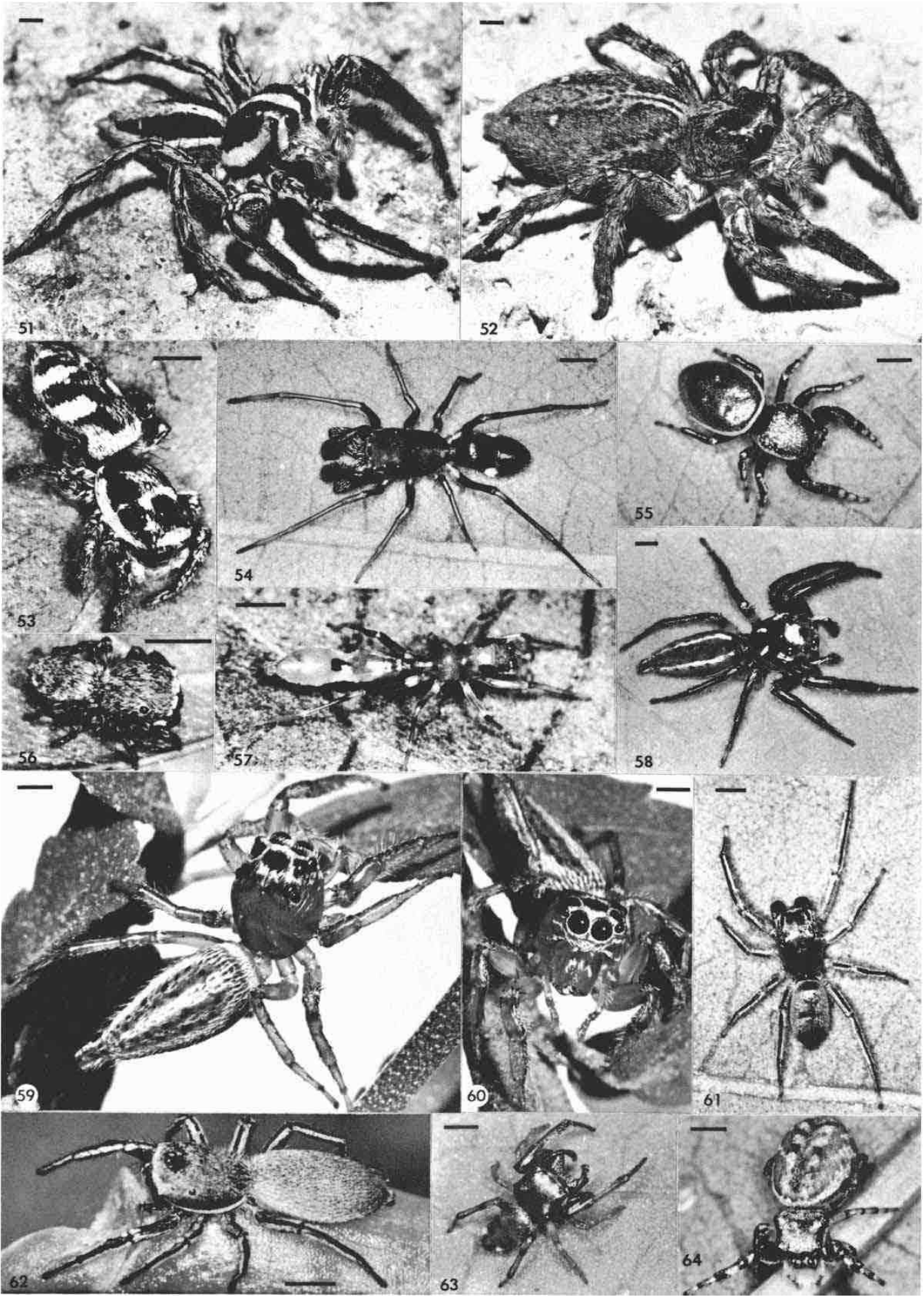
1. m *Agassa cyanea*. D. E. Hill captured this single individual in Gadsden Co., Florida; an extensive search of the old field habitat failed to reveal any additional spiders of this species. The dorsum of this little salticid (note the scale line which is 1 mm in this and all succeeding photographs) is a very beetle-like hard and shiny purple. Note the fit of prosoma and opisthosoma in this regard.
2. f *Ballus n sp.* Ocala National Forest, Marion Co., Florida. Dark brown, with light yellow-brown transverse bands.
3. m *Corythalia canosa*, Alachua Co., Florida. Color of this iridescent spider ranges from white to dark-brown. Silvery-white scales of the pedipalps appear as two moving spots when the spider jumps from place to place in its leaf-litter habitat.
4. m *Eris sp.*, Lake Wauberg, Alachua Co., Florida. According to G. B. Edwards this is *E. marginata*; D. E. Hill wonders why they look so different from the *E. marginata* in other parts of the country. Notice the "prognathous" chelicerae of the *Eris* male. Dorsal opisthosoma is iridescent gold, light brown on legs, body scales white.
5. f *Euophrys sp.* Alachua Co., near Prairie Creek, Florida. Shiny black, with light brown legs.
6. m *Evarcha falcata*, Minnesota. Light to dark brown.
7. m *Habrocestum bufoides*, Welaka in Putnam Co., Florida. Light to dark brown with white scales forming a pair of distinctive spots on the opisthosoma, pedipalps white.
8. m *Habrocestum pulex*, Gainesville, Alachua Co., Florida. Light brown to black, white scales on pedipalps and legs.
9. m *Hentzia grenada*, southern Florida. Body and legs I are black and white, shorter legs II-IV are dull translucent green.
10. f *Hentzia grenada*, Martin Co., Florida. Ivory-white or light brown to brown.
11. m *Hentzia mitrata*, Gainesville, Alachua Co., Florida. Legs light yellow-green, white scales on legs I, body red-brown to bronze with white marginal bands.











12. m *Lyssomanes viridis*, Ocala Nat. For., Marion Co., Florida. Shiny, translucent dull green with dark markings, red and white scales near eyes, brown chelicerae. The imago is originally brighter green like the female, but develops darker pigmentation after a few days. These long-legged spiders appear to pass much of their time waiting on the underside of tree and shrub leaves (such as magnolia), and they lay down only a rudimentary surface of silk against the leaf surface for molting and oviposition. Like other salticids, they turn toward sighted prey, stalk that prey, and jump upon it.
13. m *Maevia michelsoni*, Ocala Nat. For., Marion Co., Florida. Light brown scales on body and legs, rust-red transverse chevrons on dorsal opisthosoma.
14. f *Maevia vittata (inclemens)*, near Cross Creek, Alachua Co., Florida. Light brown, translucent. Opisthosoma with ivory-white marginal bands (scales), rust-red middorsal chevrons.
15. m *Maevia vittata (inclemens)*, face view of black phase male from Rodman Dam in Putnam Co., Florida. Black, with light yellow-green legs.
16. m *Marpissa bina*, Gainesville, Alachua Co., Florida. White scales on black.
17. f *Marpissa bina*, Cedar Key, Florida. Iridescent (bronzed) shades of brown, orange anterior marginal band (scales) of opisthosoma.
18. m *Marpissa pikei*, Cedar Key, Florida. White scales on brown body, legs I. Legs II-IV are light yellow-brown.
19. m *Marpissa sulcosa*, Gainesville, Florida. Translucent yellow-brown (honey) white and orange body scales, black on legs I.
20. m *Menemerus bivittatus*, wall of USDA research laboratory, Gainesville, Florida. Compressed, shades of brown, white on clypeus, chelicerae, and pedipalps.
21. f *Menemerus bivittatus*, same locality (20). Light to dark brown, dull but distinctive orange facial (clypeal) scales. Light brown pedipalps are often held in elevated position together, as shown here.
23. m *Metacyrba undata*, Lake Wauberg, Alachua Co., Florida, wall of picnic pavilion. Shades of brown, compressed.
24. f *Metacyrba undata*, same locality (23). Shades of brown, compressed.
25. f *Metaphidippus castaneus*, Gainesville, Florida. Dark brown peppered with some light brown scales. The distal pedipalps are white; these appear as two rotating spots when the pedipalps are vibrated in front of the spider, as is often the case when this animal is encountered. The spider also moves the pedipalps in this distinctive manner as it is stalking prey, as if it were intended to mesmerize the subject of attention. Quite unlike most other *Metaphidippus*.
26. m *Metaphidippus galathea*, Gainesville. White (scales) to shades of brown. A most typical, and abundant, representative of the genus. This small spider frequently inhabits the upper portion of herbs in an open field.
27. f *Metaphidippus galathea*, Gainesville. White to light grey on black.
28. m *Neon nellii*, Alachua Co., Florida. Black and brown (opisthosoma).
29. m *Neonella vinnula*, Gainesville. Translucent honey yellow-brown.
30. f *Peckhamia americana*, near Gainesville. Dark brown to black, distal portion of each leg is light brown.

31. m *Pellenes agilis*, Cedar Key, Florida. White scales on black.
32. f *Pellenes agilis*, Seahorse Key, Florida. White on dark brown to black.
33. m *Pellenes brunneus*, Gainesville. White to light brown on dark brown.
34. f *Pellenes brunneus*, Gainesville. White brown on dark brown. The two bright white spots of the extreme posterior dorsal opisthosoma are seen on many *Pellenes*, and particularly on juveniles. To the human observer, the adult males tend to exhibit the greater variety of form and coloration. In this genus, while the appearance of the females is relatively cryptic.
35. m *Pellenes calcaratus*, Ocala Nat. For., shades of brown from near-white to black. One good way to locate these spiders, which hop around near to the ground, is to stare fixedly at an open patch of ground in a suitable locality and wait for signs of movement. The same applies to many of these small but colorful salticids throughout the United States.
36. f *Pellenes calcaratus*, Ocala Nat. For., light grey scales.
37. m *Pellenes tachypodus*, Florida. White to light brown scales on black.
38. f *Pellenes tachypodus*, Florida. Shades of brown from near-white to black.
39. m *Pellenes wrighti*, Minnesota. Shades of brown, white scales on pedipalps.
40. f *Phidippus apacheanus*, Welaka, Putnam Co., Florida. Black with red-orange scales in ringlets on legs and dorsum of body.
41. f *Phidippus cardinalis*, Gadsden Co., Florida. Dull red all over, long light brown clypeal hairs as shown. This spider moves slowly, or, to employ an anthropomorphic term, cautiously, as it deals with the world at large. It appears to survey from concealed positions.
42. mf (mating) *Phidippus clarus*, Big Prairie, Ocala Nat. For. The male (below) is black, with very long legs I, opisthosoma with white marginal scale band and lateral bands of dark (brick) red on dorsum. Female with brown to red-brown or orange scales; this varies greatly from individual to individual. Extensive distribution in North America, often in high density local populations. These spiders dwell and nest at the top of herbs in an open field.
- 43, 44. f *Phidippus pulcher*, Newnan's Lake, Alachua Co., Florida. From tree at eye level. Light brown to orange body scales on a dark brown body; in the face view one can observe fringes of long orange setae, white clypeal scales and legs I fringed with long orange and black setae. Chelicerae are iridescent green to violet. G. B. Edwards prefers the name *P. otiosus* for this spider, partly because of usage and partly because of potential for the confusion of *P. pulcher* with *P. pulcherrimus* (in name only!).
45. f *Phidippus pulcherrimus*, Big Prairie, Ocala Nat. For. Dark brown body with white to light brown scales on prosoma and legs, red marginal scales in bands on opisthosoma and white to yellow central triangle of middorsal opisthosoma surrounded by shiny, transparent (flat) scales on black background. The chelicerae are iridescent green, like those of many *Phidippus*. Immatures dwell on herbs and shrubs in open field habitat, like the related *P. princeps* which this spider replaces in the extreme southeastern United States.
46. m *Phidippus pulcherrimus*, same locality (45). Black with white scales and setae on legs, pedipalps, posterior flanks of carapace. Iridescent green chelicerae. Opisthosoma with red to red-orange marginal bands, and a middorsal triangular patch of scales which are either red, yellow, or white, depending upon the individual. The triangular patch lies at the center of a field of shiny, transparent scales above the black-pigmented cuticle. This is the first description of the male of this species.

47. f *Phidippus purpuratus*, Ontario, Canada. Black with white and shiny, transparent scales.
48. m *Phidippus putnami*, Lynchburg, Virginia. Black with white scales.
49. f *Phidippus putnami*, Ocala Nat. For. Black with white to light brown scales.
50. f *Phidippus regius*, Big Prairie, Ocala Nat. For. White scales on legs, red-orange to black scales on dorsum, three light orange spots on dorsal opisthosoma. Chelicerae iridescent violet. This is the red or *mineatus* form of this species, other females may be white or brown in coloration, or lacking in scales (black). Males are easily confused with *P. audax*, although one can learn the many subtle distinctions between the two species with experience. In *P. regius*, the posterior pair of spots of the dorsal opisthosoma are rounded, as shown here, whereas in *P. audax* they tend to be linear.
51. m *Plexippus paykulli*, University of Florida campus, Gainesville. The longitudinal stripes are dark-brown to black (scales) and ivory-white (scales). This spider lives on the walls of buildings, and it will hunt insects at night where lighting is present to attract these insects.
52. f *Plexippus paykulli*, same locality (51). Shades of brown, with a distinct pair of light spots on the dorsal opisthosoma.
53. f *Salticus scenicus*, Minnesota. White and black scales. This little spider needs no introduction.
54. m *Sarinda hentzi*, Alachua Co., dark brown with some white scales.
55. f *Sassacus papenhoei*, Knob Noster State Park in Missouri. Iridescent purple, white to light yellow marginal scales. With a habitat preference comparable to that of *Metaphidippus galathea*, this attractive spider can occur in rather high density populations in an old field habitat. Several adults may inhabit the same plant.
56. m *Sitticus cursor*, Alachua Co., brown.
57. f *Synemosyna petrunkevitchi*, Martin Co., Florida. Yellow-brown, translucent.
58. m *Thiodina sylvana*, Alachua Co. Dark, but striking, coloration: red, orange, and white scales near eyes, body dark brown to gray with white scales, proximal portion of each leg is yellow-green. This is a creature of the woodland, and an excellent long-range jumper.
- 59, 60. f *Thiodina sylvana*, University of Florida campus, Gainesville, living on shrub in woods. Translucent light brown, with white scales. This is a very alert individual.
61. m *Tutelina elegans*, Ocala Nat. For. Blue-grey iridescent, some light scales and yellow legs.
62. f *Tutelina similis*, Minnesota. Grey, legs light yellow.
63. m *Zygoballus bettini*, Gainesville. Shiny brown with white scales, squared prosoma and angulate features are distinctive.
64. f *Zygoballus bettini*, Gainesville. Scales are white and light brown.