

This is a PDF version of PECKHAMIA 2(3): 36-37, December 1982. Pagination of the original document has been retained. Editor's note (53.1): This spider is presently known as *Pseudeuophrys erratica* (Zabka, M., 1997, Fauna Polski 19: 5-187).

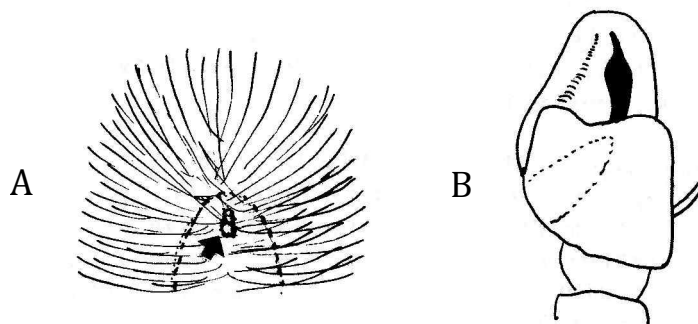
***EUOPHRYS ERRATICA* (WALCKENAER) NEW TO NORTH AMERICA.** Bruce Cutler

On June 29, 1981, I was collecting in Oradell, Bergen County, New Jersey, on a very weathered, extensive, board fence in a highly disturbed meadow with much concrete and wood debris. A couple of female *Pellenes borealis* (Banks) were collected at the base of the fence, and several female *Phidippus audax* (Hentz) were found under the debris. A small salticid was noted at about eye-level on the fence, and was assumed to be a penultimate female *Sitticus fasciger* (Simon). No obvious epigynum was noted, but there was a demarcated area just anterior of the epigastric furrow. A few weeks later in Minnesota, this "penultimate" specimen made an eggsac with four infertile eggs. The specimen was killed, and after examination it seemed to resemble the Eurasian *Euophrys erratica* (Walckenaer) most closely. It was sent to Fred Wanless, who confirmed the diagnosis. I have drawn the external epigynal structures, such as they are, as they appear under alcohol. They are more distinct than in the living spider. The rim with the numerous setae is set off from the median area, which lacks setae, and the surrounding cuticle which has relatively few setae. The very small depression in the median area (fig. A, arrow) is very inconspicuous, and more pronounced in this drawing. The simple internal copulatory tubes are illustrated in Dahl (1926), p. 37. This individual has the epigynum slightly different than the one illustrated in Locket and Millidge (1951). I have traced the male palpus from Locket and Millidge (1951) (fig. B) since I do not have a male specimen. This species was known for many years as *Pseudeuophrys callida* (Walckenaer). In England it is found in many localities, but is most abundant in northern England and southern Scotland (Locket, Millidge, and Merrett 1974). In continental Europe it occurs in most countries, but is most common in France, Germany, Poland, and southern Sweden. Records exist from western U.S.S.R., Central Asia, and the Vladivostok area in the far east (Prószyński 1976). There are now 4 similar synanthropic salticid species in the metropolitan New York area. These are *E. erratica*, the native *Habrocestum pulex* (Hentz), and the Old World introductions *Sitticus fasciger* (Simon) and *S. pubescens* (Fabricius). Using the key to genera in Richman (1978), with the addition of the revision of Cutler (1979), this species keys down readily to *Euophrys*. Preserved specimens are readily distinguished from *H. pulex* by the tibia and patella of leg IV being longer than the tibia and patella of leg III; from the two *Sitticus* species by having a distinct retromarginal cheliceral tooth.

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Figures A, B. *Euophrys erratica* (Walckenaer). A. External epigynum of New Jersey specimen. B. Tracing of male palpus from Locket and Millidge (1951).