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NEW SPIDERS FROM UTAH.

BY RALPH V. CHAMBERLIN,
Cambridge, Mass.

DRASSIDÆ.

Zelotes fratrīs, sp. nov.

Male.—A species suggesting *Z. ater* in general appearance and structure. Cephalothorax, abdomen and legs black, the tarsi of the latter paler. Posterior row of eyes straight, the eyes nearly equal and equidistant, thus clearly contrasting with *ater*, in which the median eyes are larger and much more approximate to each other than to the laterals. Anterior row of eyes procurved as usual; the medians much smaller than the laterals, being about half the diameter of the latter, more than their diameter from each other, but very close to the laterals. Area of median eyes as wide in front as, or scarcely wider than, behind. Anterior tibiae wholly unspined, not armed at distal end as in *ater*. Anterior metatarsi with a pair of spines at base. Palpus with apophysis suggesting that of *ater*, the bulb, however, differing decidedly in details and much more similar to that of *tuobus*. See fig. 18, 1 and 2.

Length 6.3 mm. Length of cephalothorax 2.8 mm. Length of tib.+pat. I, 2.6 mm.; of tib.+pat. IV 2.8 mm.

Locality.—Utah: Logan Canyon. Collected by my brother, Seth C. Chamberlin.

Aside from difference in the palpal organs which are represented in the figures, this form differs from the male paratype of *tuobus* in having the tib.+pat. IV of the same length as the cephalothorax instead of much longer. In the male paratype of *tuobus* the cephalothorax is 3 mm. long, while the tib.+pat. IV measured 3.7 mm.

Zelotes lampra, sp. nov.

Female.—Cephalothorax shining black. Legs black, with all tarsi and the metatarsi of the first three pairs in the type paler. Abdomen black both above and below. Anterior row of eyes procurved in such degree that the tangent to the lower edge of the medians passes through or very near the centres of the laterals. Median eyes much smaller than the laterals, about their diameter apart, much closer to the laterals. Posterior row of eyes straight; median eyes larger than the laterals, scarcely their radius apart, an equal distance from the laterals. Quadrangle of median eyes wider behind than in front, a little longer than wide. Tibia I+II armed beneath near middle (or possibly a pair of spines). Metatarsi I and II each with a pair of subbasal spines beneath. Distinguished readily by the form of the epigynum, which is represented in fig. 19, 3.

Length 5 mm. Length of cephalothorax 2 mm. Length of tib.+pat. I 2 mm.; of tib.+pat. IV 2.36 mm.

Locality.—Utah: Salt Lake Co., Mill Creek.