

A NEW SPECIES OF *MAZAX* FROM TEXAS  
(ARANEAE: CLUBIONIDAE)

Through the generosity of Timothy C. Kaspar (Iowa Park High School, Iowa Park, Texas) I had the opportunity to examine spiders he collected in Texas and México. Among the material was a form which is described as new in the present paper. The description format follows that in a recent revision of the genus (Reiskind, J. 1969. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 138: 162-325). A special thanks is extended to Drs. Norman I. Platnick and Jonathan Reiskind for their critical review of the manuscript and helpful suggestions.

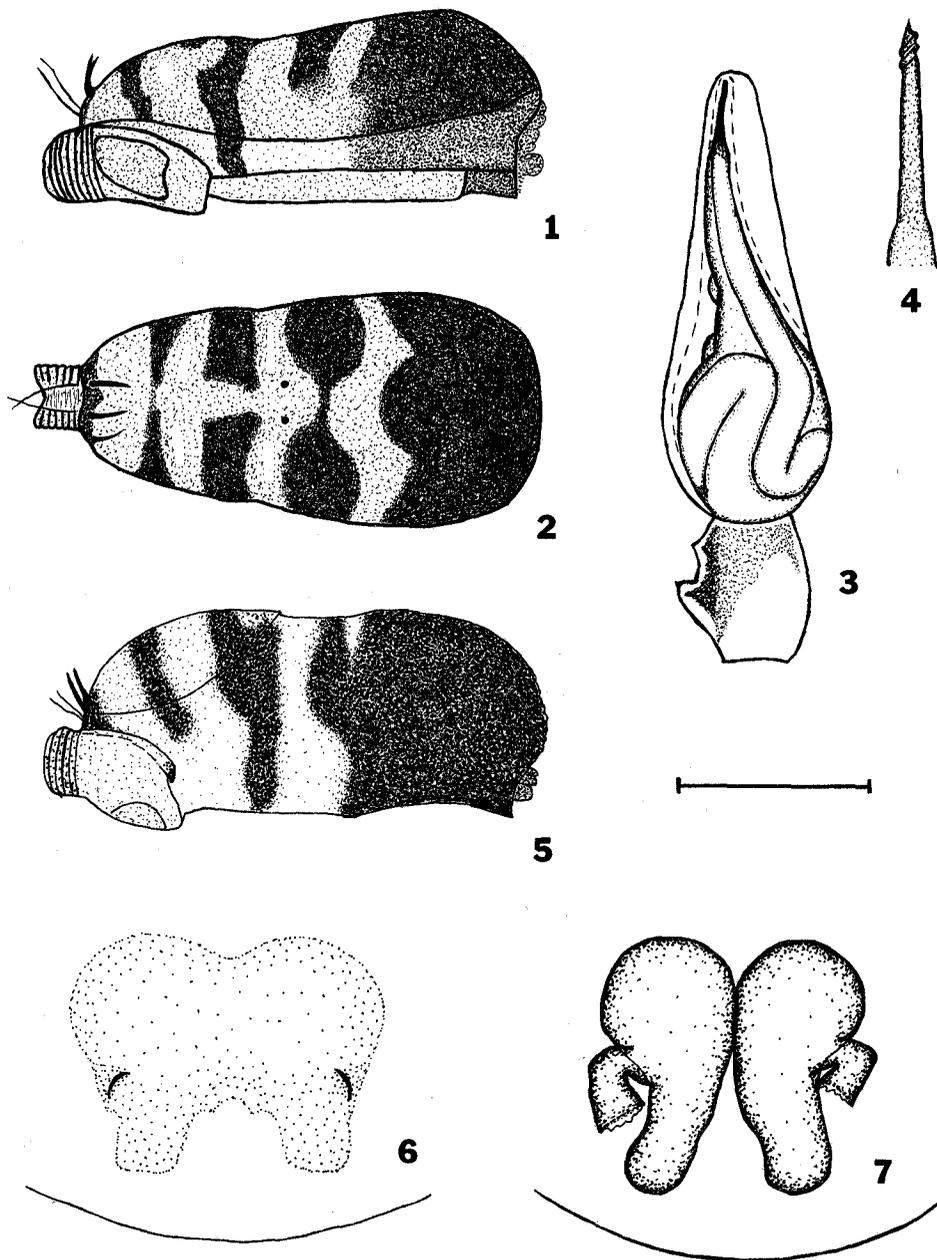
*Mazax kaspari*, new species

Figs. 1-7

**Types.**—Male holotype and female paratype from 4.0 km W. Lajitas, Presidio Co., Texas, 28 March 1975 (T. C. Kaspar), deposited in the American Museum of Natural History. The specific name is in honor of Mr. T. C. Kaspar, who collected the type specimens.

**Male.**—Carapace length 2.14 mm; carapace width 1.38 mm; sternum length 1.13 mm; sternum width 0.81 mm; femur IV length 2.00 mm; femur IV width 0.39 mm; abdomen length 2.63 mm; abdomen width 1.20 mm; petiole length 0.20 mm; embolus length 0.13 mm; bulb length 0.75 mm.

Carapace light orangish-brown with fine granulate surface; cephalic region and margins darker, with few thin, short hairs and few long setae. Eyes large, equal (except anterior median eyes smaller than others), bordered in black; anterior row slightly recurved, posterior row straight. Carapace narrower in head region, smoothly truncated anteriorly. Thoracic groove moderate. Abdomen elongate, with short anterior rugose petiole, slightly constricted in middle, covered with full, lightly granulose, reddish-brown dorsal sclerite (Fig. 1). Sclerite with broken bands of white, plumose hairs at constriction and anterior to constriction. Whole dorsum covered with sparse, simple hairs. Posterior one third of dorsum brownish-black with four irregular, brownish-black bands anteriorly (Fig. 2).



Figs. 1-7.—*Mazax kaspari*, new species: 1, male abdomen, lateral view; 2, male abdomen, dorsal view; 3, right palp, ventral view; 4, embolus, ventral view; 5, female abdomen, lateral view; 6, epigynum, ventral view; 7, spermathecae, dorsal view. (Scale line = 1.0 mm for Figs. 1 and 2; 0.35 mm for Fig. 3; 0.10 mm for Fig. 4; 1.20 mm for Fig. 5; 0.30 mm for Figs. 6 and 7).

Epigastric sclerite (forming petiole anteriorly) and almost full ventral sclerite light reddish-brown. Inframammillary sclerite dark red-brown. Three heavy spines (two medial, one lateral) set on low tubercles, and two long abdominal setae at anterior of abdomen (just posterior to petiole, with spines posterior to setae). Sternum yellowish-brown, with few hair-like, long setae. Pedicel short. Ground-color of chelicerae orange-brown, with brown reticulations; two moderate retromarginal teeth and two promarginal teeth; distal teeth large than proximal; distal promarginal teeth larger than distal retromarginal teeth. Fang furrow densely scopulate on margins, heaviest on promargin. Coxae and trochanters yellow-brown, darker laterally. Trochanter IV notch moderate. All leg segments yellow-brown; sides of femora I-III dark reddish-brown, patella I and II with reddish-brown spot on mesial margin, tibia III and IV with sides reddish-brown, metatarsus IV with two, wide, lateral bands of reddish-brown. Legs lightly hirsute. Tibia I (right) ventral spination: 3-2, moderately strong and long; leg I (left) missing. Pedipalp with long, cusp-like tibial apophysis, with two points (Fig. 3). Tarsus with globose genital bulb drawn out into long neck with fairly long, strong, straight, and sclerotized embolus with terminal double twist (Figs. 3, 4).

**Female.**—Carapace length 2.70 mm; carapace width 1.59 mm; sternum length 1.23 mm; sternum width 0.96 mm; femur IV length 2.39 mm; femur IV width 0.48 mm; abdomen length 3.19 mm; abdomen width 1.81 mm; dorsal sclerite length 1.44 mm; dorsal sclerite width 1.13 mm; petiole length 0.18 mm.

Carapace and eyes as in male, but with head region wider. Abdomen elongate, with short anterior rugose petiole; slightly constricted in middle; moderate orange-brown, lightly granulose, dorsal sclerite anterior to constriction (Fig. 5). Dorsum with pattern of four brownish-black horizontal bands and brownish-black posterior as in male, except base coloring off-white. Venter off-white anteriorly, brownish-black posteriorly. Epigastric sclerite light, orange-brown. Inframammillary sclerite very dark red-brown. Two moderate spines set on low tubercles and two long abdominal setae at anterior of abdomen (just posterior to petiole, with spines posterior to setae). Sternum, pedicel, chelicerae and dentation of chelicerae as in male. All leg segments colored as in male, trochanter IV notch moderate. Tibia I ventral spination: 3-3, moderately strong and long.

External epigynum with two small, widely separated openings (Fig. 6). Internal structure with globose spermathecae drawn out into moderately thin posterior necks and thickened bursa copulatrix (Fig. 7).

**Diagnosis.**—*Mazax kaspari* differs from all known *Mazax*, except *M. pax*, by the ventral spination of the first tibia (3-3). *Mazax kaspari* can be distinguished from *M. pax* by the lack of white plumose hairs on the carapace, the long double twisted embolus and the thickened bursa copulatrix.

**Remarks.**—This species is intermediate between the *ajax* and *pax* species groups. Although probably deserving a separate group, I feel it best to leave *Mazax kaspari* unplaced until a thorough revision of the South American forms of this genus is made. The groups as presently understood are not well defined on the basis of genitalia.

**Natural History.**—The only known specimens were captured on grasses along the bank of the Río Grande. The slender morphology of this species suggest it is an ant mimic, but this has not been verified in living specimens.

**Distribution.**—Known only from the type locality.

**James C. Cokendolpher**, Department of Biology, Midwestern State University, Wichita Falls, Texas 76308 (present address: Department of Biological Sciences and The Museum, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas 79409).