Upon reaching maturity, *Sphodros* males emerge from their burrows and wander in search of suitable mates (Coyle and Shear 1981). During this period, they are especially vulnerable to predation. Fitch (1963) observed a jumping spider, *Phidippus audax* (Hentz) (Salticidae), attack and quickly kill a male *S. fitchi* that was confined in an open glass jar in his laboratory. In view of an interesting account of a trapdoor spider (*Ummidia* sp.) (Ctenizidae) caught by a *Steatoda triangulosa* (Walckenaer) (Horner and Russell 1986), *S. triangulosa* and other theridiids could conceivably prey upon male *Sphodros*.

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LITERATURE CITED


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COMMENTS ON A WOLF SPIDER FEEDING ON A GREEN ANOLE LIZARD

Reports of terrestrial, araneomorph spiders feeding on vertebrates are infrequent. Cokendolpher (1977. J. Arachnol., 5:184) observed a female *Argiope aurantia* Lucas eating a *Eumeces laticeps* Schneider (broad-headed skink). The present note is the first report of a wolf spider feeding on a green anole.

*A. carolinensis carolinensis* is an abundant lizard in this region of the south, found on trees, shrubs, vines, or the ground. The attack on the anole was not observed. The spider may have encountered the anole at night while it was asleep.

I found the spider and anole after opening the back of a Sherman small mammal trap. It is not known if the spider cornered the lizard in the trap or dragged the lizard into the trap after catching it. The anole measured 3.9 cm (snout-vent length) and was found in the chelicerae of the spider.

The anole received two bites which penetrated the body. The first was immediately behind the hind limbs and the second bite was immediately behind the right fore limb. The wolf spider's jaws were located in the second bite area when first observed. The spider dropped the anole, dropped off the door of the trap and disappeared in the litter. A search of the litter failed to produce the spider.

Identification of the spider is based on (1) size, (2) coloration, and (3) the fact the site has been sampled for 18 months with *L. ammophila* being the only large wolf spider of that size and coloration collected. *Lycosa ammophila* is a large spider belonging to the *lenta* group (Wallace, 1942. American Mus. Nov. No. 1185:1-21). It appears that *L. ammophila* is large enough to handle a medium sized anole without any harm coming to itself.

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**NOTES SUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT POSTEMBRYONNAIRE DE *TITYUS STRANDI* (SCORPIONES, BUTHIDAE)**