ON A NEW SPIDER OF THE GENUS DRASSYLLUS
(ARANEAE, GNAPHOSIDAE) FROM FLORIDA

A dozen species of the zelotine gnaphosid genus Drassyllus have been reported from Florida (Platnick and Shadab, 1982, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 173:1-97), among which two, D. seminolus Chamberlin and Gertsch and D. alachua Platnick and Shadab, appear to be endemic to the state. We report here on an additional species collected from a pine flatwoods plant community in the St. Johns River drainage. We thank the Exline-Frizzell Fund for Arachnological Research of the California Academy of Sciences for supporting the field work that led to the discovery of this species, and Dr. M. U. Shadab of the American Museum of Natural History (AMNH) for help with the illustrations. The format of the description follows that used in the generic revision.

Drassyllus orlando, new species
Figs. 1-4

Types.—Male holotype and female allotype taken in a pitfall trap on the University of Central Florida campus, 12 miles east of Orlando, S10 R31E T22S, Orange Co., Florida (25 May 1983; D. T. Corey), deposited in AMNH.

Etymology.—The specific name is a noun in apposition taken from the type locality.

Diagnosis.—Males can be distinguished from those of all other American Drassyllus by the retrolateral depression on the palpal tibia (Fig. 2), females by the widely separated median and anterior epigynal ducts (Fig. 4).

Male.—Total length 3.19-3.58. Carapace 1.43-1.50 long, 1.14-1.20 wide. Femur II 0.94-0.98 long (four specimens). Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.06, ALE 0.09, PME 0.10, PLE 0.09; AME-AME 0.05, AME-ALE 0.01, PME-PME 0.01, PME-PLE 0.03, ALE-PLE 0.03; MOQ length 0.22, front width 0.17, back width 0.21. TA small, lobular, EP prolonged retrolaterad of EMB (Fig. 1); RTA bent at right angle above glabrous depression on retrolateral surface of tibia (Fig. 2). Leg spination typical for genus.

Female.—Total length 2.87. Carapace 1.37 long, 1.11 wide. Femur II 0.87 long. Eye sizes and interdistances: AME 0.05, ALE 0.07, PME 0.10, PLE 0.09; AME-AME 0.06, AME-ALE 0.01, PME-PME 0.01, PME-PLE 0.03, ALE-PLE 0.04; MOQ length 0.20, front width 0.16, back width 0.21. MP almost square (Fig. 3);
MED and AED widely separated (Fig. 4). Leg spination: femora: II p0-0-0; IV p0-0-0.

Other material examined.—Three males taken with the types (AMNH).

Distribution.—Known only from the type locality.

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SPERM DEPLETION IN THE ORB-WEAVING SPIDER

*Nephila clavipes* (Araneae, Araneidae)

In the spider literature, it is generally assumed that individual males can and do inseminate more than one female. This would appear to be adaptive from the male point of view, particularly since spider males invest nothing in care of egg sac or young, and, in all three species examined so far, it seems that the first male to mate with a given female fertilizes most of her eggs (Austad 1984; Christenson and Cohn 1988). If a male defended a juvenile female for a period of time and then mated with her just after her final molt, he might well be expected to search for and mate with another female. However, the data showing that male spiders can inseminate that second female are sparse. Breene and Sweet (1985) have