RESEARCH NOTES

Mature specimens have been collected from the middle of September to late February. Specimens have been recorded from mesquite trees (*Prosopis juliflora*), where they prefer to stay on outer limbs one to two meters above ground. Three females collected in November deposited egg sacs in the laboratory. One egg sac contained 13 fertile eggs but the second female produced an infertile yolk-like material in which the individual "eggs" appeared to run together. The third female deposited fertile eggs on 20 November, which resulted in nine spiderlings. The spiderlings first left the egg sac on 20 December of the same year.

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).

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**THERIDION BIMACULATUM (LINNÉ) IN VERMONT**

*(ARANEAE : THERIDIIDAE)*

In 1975, six specimens of the European spider *Theridion bimaculatum* (Linné) were collected by Mark E. Whalon in the Meserole Apple Orchard, Colchester, Vermont, U.S.A. These specimens were collected by sweep-netting in grass and other low vegetation immediately beneath apple trees. Deposited in the University of Vermont Museum of Zoology are one male 5 June 1975, and two males and one female 9 June 1975. Deposited in the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology are one male and one female 19 June 1975. This species was previously known in North America only from Washington and British Colombia (Levi and Randolph 1975:43).

When *Theridion* was revised for North America (Levi 1957, 1963), *bimaculatum* was not included in the genus. A good description of this species is found in Levi (1956:407-412). The male can be easily recognized by the spur at the base of femur IV, the central tubercle on the sternum, and the shape of the palpal cymbium. The female has a distinctly protruding epigynum, similar to that of *Theridion neomexicanum* Banks (Levi 1957:76, fig. 269) and *Thymoites unimaculatus* (Emerton) (Levi 1957:108, fig. 409; Levi and Randolph 1975:47). The female of *T. bimaculatum* could easily be misidentified as either or these two species, but differs from both of them in having a small depression in the anterior facing surface of the epigynum. The color patterns and the shape of the clypeus are also useful characters for distinguishing these species from each other.

There is a typographical error in Levi (1956:409). Where it says, "The male, however, lacks the . . .", it should say, "The female, . . .". In Levi and Randolph (1975:43) the name of *T. bimaculatum* is misspelled, "bimaculata".

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John A. Kochalka, Department of Zoology, Marsh Life Science, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont 05401, U.S.A.
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).