

OBEREA MYOPS Hald.—This species, which is often placed erroneously as a variety of *O. tripunctata* Sived., does considerable damage to living Rhododendron in the nurseries around Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It breeds in *Kalmia* also.

OBEREA RUFICOLLIS Fab.—This species was found breeding in the stems of living spice bush (*Benzoin aestivale*). Adults were reared June 12 from material collected at Rockville, Pennsylvania.

Two New Spiders from the Blue Ridge Mountains of North Carolina (*Araneina*).

By C. R. CROSBY and S. C. BISHOP.

In 1923 the writers collected during October in the Blue Ridge Mountains. Two of the most interesting spiders taken on the trip are described below.

The genus *Leptoneta* is represented in Europe by fourteen species, which are treated in an excellent monograph by L. Fage (Arch. Zool. Exp. ser. 5, vol. 10: 479-576, 1913). Most of the species inhabit caves, but some are found above ground in the moss of deep forests in the mountains. Heretofore the genus has been known in America from one species described by Banks as *L. californica* from a single female from Mt. Diablo, Contra Costa County, California.

The spiders of the genus *Leptoneta* are remarkable for the peculiar arrangement of the hairs on the tibia of the male palpus. On the side of this segment there is borne a long stiff hair, which toward the end is flattened, grooved and somewhat twisted. This grooved tip serves to hold the end of a long and very slender hair which arises nearer the base of the segment (Fig. 1). The function of this structure is probably auditory, and is doubtless an adaptation resulting from the subterranean habits of most members of the genus. It reminds one of the radio device known as the crystal detector.

The following species was collected by sifting decaying leaves under Rhododendrons in deep woods.

Leptoneta silvicultrix n. sp.

♂. Length, 1.5 mm. Cephalothorax yellowish white lightly tinged with brownish near the margin, broadly oval, narrower

in front, slightly constricted opposite the eyes, broadly rounded in front, truncate and slightly emarginate behind; seen from the side the highest point just back of the middle, steeply declived posteriorly, nearly level back of the eyes, clypeus slightly convex, steeply sloping forward. Anterior eyes in a recurved line, the median a little larger than the lateral, sub-contiguous, separated from the lateral by one-third the diameter. The posterior pair of eyes smaller than the others, oval, sub-contiguous, separated from the anterior lateral by the diameter of the latter.

Sternum light yellow suffused with brownish, darker on the margin, broadly triangular. Labium broader than long, trapezoidal, rounded in front. Endites nearly three times as long as labium, broadened towards the tip; serrula distinct, composed of 17 to 20 teeth. Chelicerae armed in front with a few slender black spines near the furrow and towards tip; claw long and slender, upper margin of the furrow armed with seven teeth, the five nearer the tip of claw evenly spaced and two towards the base widely separated; the lower margin with three small teeth near the tip. Outer surface of chelicera finely striate, forming a stridulating organ with a small spine on the inner side of the trochanter of the palpus.

Legs pale yellowish, slender. The paired claws armed with four slender teeth toward the base; the third claw short, strongly curved and unarmed. Onychium distinct. Abdomen regularly oval, light reddish brown over a pale yellowish ground color, on the underside darker, especially in front of the epigastric furrow and around the spinnerets, except behind.

Femur of palpus long, slender, armed distally on the outside with two rows of 4 black spines and one spine proximad of the group. Patella short, broad, armed on the outside near the base with a transverse row of four black spines. Tibia a little longer than patella, slightly enlarged distally and armed on the outside on the distal half with a series of 5 or 6 long black spines. Tarsus long, strongly constricted above near the middle; beyond the constriction there is a large external branch squarely truncate at tip. The distal margin of the branch armed with six spines, the one on the inner angle the largest and slightly plumose towards the tip. The spine on the outer angle next in size and also slightly plumose. One small spine arises just back of and between the two inner ones on the apical margin. On the outer angle of the branch there is an erect, short, black, blunt, slightly curved spine. Under high magnification the tip appears annulate with fine serrations on the inner side. Proximad of this spine there is a long spine

enlarged and flattened distally with an acute point. Just back of this there is one ordinary spine. Proximad of the constriction there arises on the external side a very long spine which curves down around the bulb; the tip is flattened, broadened and grooved for holding the end of a very fine-tipped spine which arises nearer the base of the tarsus. The tip of the internal

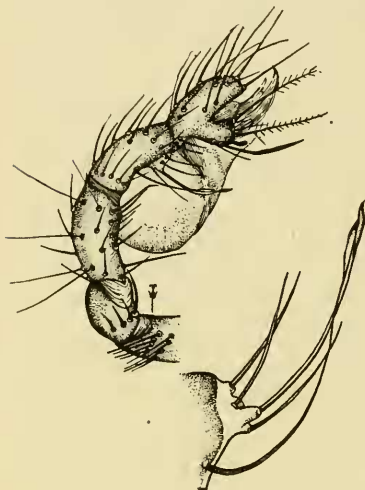


FIG. 1.—Palpus of *Leptoneta silvicultrix* n. sp.

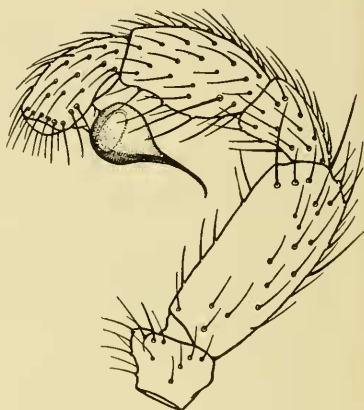


FIG. 2.—Palpus of *Microhexura montivagus* n. sp.

branch of the tarsus armed with numerous large spines, two of which are plumose. (Fig. 1.)

♀. Length, 2.3 mm. Similar to the male in coloration; sternum and underside of abdomen a little darker. Abdomen swollen over epigynum. Colulus slightly longer than broad, tapering to a blunt point, armed with two long spines near the middle.

Holotype, male; *Allotype*, female. Oteen, North Carolina, 15 Oct., 1923. *Paratypes*: 1♂ and 2♀ same locality.

1♀ Minehole Gap, Buncombe County, 17 Oct., 1923. 2♂ and 1♀ Blowing Rock, 10 Oct., 1923. 1♂ Montreat, 16 Oct., 1923. All the localities in North Carolina.

We spent the great part of one day sifting moss and decaying leaves in the evergreen forest near the summit of Mt. Mitchell at an elevation of 6,600 feet. Most of the spiders collected in this way are too small for determination in the field. On returning home we were surprised to find that, mixed with

the little Linyphias and Erigones, were several specimens of the minute tarantula described below. The spider fauna of Mt. Mitchell seem to combine at least two distinct elements. This tarantula, evidently an intrusion from, or a survival of a subtropical fauna was found associated with such distinctively northern species as *Oedothorax montanus* Emerton and *Linyphia nearctica* Banks.

Microhexura n. g.

Median furrow of cephalothorax longitudinal. Chelicerae not provided with a rake, the furrow indistinct. Closely related to *Hexura* but possesses only two pairs of spinnerets; the chelicerae are not enlarged; the tibia of the first leg of the male armed with a long spur.

Type *M. montivagus* described below.

Microhexura montivagus n. sp.

♂. Length, 2.7 mm. Cephalothorax oval, a little longer than broad; longitudinal median furrow short, distinct. The radiating furrows weakly developed but indicated by pigmentation. Ground color of cephalothorax yellowish suffused with dusky, darker on the margins and on wedge-shaped areas between the radiating furrows. V-shaped dark lines from the dorsal furrow to the posterior lateral eyes, between them a narrower median line that does not reach the furrow. Ocular area black.

Anterior eyes seen from in front in a procurved line, the median one-half the diameter of the lateral, separated from each other by a little more than the diameter and from the lateral by half the diameter. Posterior eyes in slightly recurved line, the median a little smaller than the lateral, separated from each other by twice the diameter, subcontiguous to the lateral. Anterior lateral eyes a little larger than posterior lateral. Posterior median eyes; rounded behind, bluntly pointed in front, a little larger than anterior median. The anterior lateral eyes are the largest and the anterior median are the smallest. Median ocular area broader than long and wider behind than in front. Clypeus half as wide as ocular area, seen from the side straight slanting forward. Sternum yellowish suffused with dusky, broadly oval, bluntly pointed between hind coxae. Three pairs of sigilla, indistinct, oval, at margin of sternum opposite base of first three coxae. Labium broader than long, rounded in front. Coxae of palpus with inner distal angle slightly produced. Chelicerae not swollen, normal, compressed; the furrow shallow, armed on the inner side with four small sharp teeth, on the outer side with a row of numerous small black denticles.

Legs pale yellowish, slightly dusky above, rather robust, without scopulae, sparsely clothed with long slender hairs. Tibia of first leg armed ventrally at the middle with a strong spur which extends beyond the tip; metatarsus excavated slightly at base beneath. Palpus same color as the legs; femur cylindrical, twice as long as broad; patella short, thick, wider distally; tibia fusiform, a little longer than patella; tarsus curved, excavated below. Palpal organ consists of a simple pyriform bulb which terminates in a slender curved embolus; no conductor present. (Fig. 2.) The basal division of the bulb represented on the lateral aspect by a small brown graduate sclerite deeply emarginate posteriorly (not shown in figure, which is of mesal view). Abdomen light reddish brown, ovate, widest back of the middle; underside same color as above, lighter in front. Only two pairs of spinnerets present. The anterior ones short, cylindrical, and separated by a little more than the length. Posterior pair long, half as long as abdomen, slender, tapering towards tip, composed of three segments; apical and basal segment of nearly equal length, middle segment a little shorter than the others. Apical segment with slight indications of annulations.

♀. Two immature females were captured with the male. They are 2.5 and 2 mm. in length. They resemble the male in color and form. The chelicerae are not enlarged.

Holotype male. 1♂, 2 immature ♀. Mt. Mitchell, North Carolina, 6600 ft., 22 Oct., 1923. Collected by sifting moss.

The drawings are by Mr. Albert W. Force.

What Becomes of Great Collections?

Editor Entomological News.—It seems to me that it is just as important to know the whereabouts of the great collections which have changed hands as it is that they were formed. For this reason the writer is one of many persons who would be interested in learning through the NEWS what becomes of them. It would be a great pity if collections such as those of Kerremans and Charles Oberthür are not kept intact and placed in secure and permanent institutions. Men of wealth should take heed of such opportunities.

EDWARD A. KLAGES, Crafton, Penna.

[Mr. J. D. Sherman, Jr., in his latest catalogue of books for sale, states that the Sphingidae of the Oberthür collection, have been bought by Mr. B. P. Clark, of Boston, and the types of North American species of Lepidoptera of other groups in the Oberthür collection have been obtained for that of Dr. William Barnes.—EDITOR.]