

**AN ANNOTATED LIST OF SOUTH CAROLINA SALTICIDAE (ARANEAE).** S. H. Roach and G. B. Edwards

The occurrence of jumping spiders (Salticidae) as a group has not previously been reported for the state of South Carolina. Numerous records of individual species collected in the state are scattered throughout the literature but often the records and the identifications are questionable, especially in light of recent revisions of several important genera. In this report we present the results of several years collection of salticids in the state of South Carolina, and a listing of species which may occur, but have not been collected by us, or else have been reported as occurring in the state by other workers (indicated by an asterisk). Extensive use of the lists published by Richman and Cutler (1978) and Kaston (1980) has been made in formulating this report. Griswold's (1983) revision of *Habronattus* when published will undoubtedly change what we now know about this genus.

Since collections in the mountains and along the Georgia-South Carolina border have been limited, numerous species may be present which we have not collected, and these may be reported later if warranted. In all, about 80 species of salticids are known or suspected to occur in South Carolina at this time.

*\*Admestina tibialis* (C. L. Koch). Reported from Georgia (Edwards & Rossman 1981) from Habersham County (in mountainous region).

*Agassa cyanea* (Hentz). Evidently present in most areas of the state. Reported by Barnes and Barnes (1955), Chamberlin and Ivie (1944). Abundant in reforested pine fields in coastal plains. Matures in early spring.

*Corythalia canosa* (Walckenaer). Reported in South Carolina by Peckham & Peckham (1909). This species is common on surface leaf litter throughout the state.

*Eris aurantia* Lucas. This variable species has been reported from the southern states by several authors under various genus and species names (Kaston 1973). This species is common in the herb-shrub zone in most of the state.

*\*Eris flava* (Peckham & Peckham). Reported from Georgia (Edwards & Rossman 1981), North Carolina and Georgia (Kaston 1973). This species has been collected from the foothills of the mountains to the coast.

*\*Eris floridana* (Banks). Reported from North Carolina and Florida (Kaston 1973). I (SHR) have not collected nor seen specimens of this species although another worker (Kelley 1979) collected a single specimen in Pickens County, South Carolina, in 1976-78.

*Eris marginata* (Walckenaer). Reported collected from most eastern states by Kaston (1973).

*Euophrys diminuta* (Banks). This tiny spider was collected from leaf litter during the winter in the coastal plains region of the state. The statewide distribution is unknown but it is occasionally found in leaf litter samples.

*\*Habrocestum acerbum* Peckham & Peckham. This species was reported from Georgia by the Peckhams (1909). Richman (1981) reports this species only from Texas and northeastern Mexico; the Georgia record appears to be a misidentification or locality error.

*\*Habrocestum bufoides* Chamberlin & Ivie. This species was reported from Georgia and Florida by Chamberlin & Ivie (1944) and Richman (1981), and from Georgia by Edwards & Rossman (1981). We have not as yet collected it in South Carolina.

*\*Habrocestum parvulum* (Banks). Richman (1981) reports this species has been collected from states surrounding South Carolina. However, no one to our knowledge has as yet collected this species in the state. If it occurs, it is probably resident in the western, mountainous region of the state.

*Habrocestum pulex* (Hentz). This species has been reported from most of the eastern United States (Richman 1981) and is common through South Carolina in leaf litter.

*Habronattus agilis* (Banks). This species has been collected from several coastal and Piedmont counties in South Carolina. Richman & Cutler (1978) indicate this species occurs from Maine to Florida.

*Habronattus georgiensis* (Chamberlin & Ivie). Richman & Cutler (1978) indicate this species occurs in Georgia and Florida. I (SHR) collected this species from coastal sand dune vegetation and from other inland locations.

\**Habronattus borealis* (Banks). Richman & Cutler (1978) indicate this species occurs in the northeastern states south to North Carolina.

*Habronattus calcaratus* Banks. This species is reported from Florida, Georgia, and Tennessee (Richman & Cutler 1978). It was collected in weedy areas in the coastal plain but is not a common species.

\**Habronattus carolinensis* (Peckham & Peckham). The Peckhams reported this species from the Charleston, South Carolina and Waycross, Georgia areas. It has been reported under its synonym, *H. tachypodus*, by Chamberlin & Ivie (1944) and by Edwards & Rossman (1981) from Georgia.

*Habronattus coecatus* (Hentz). This species is widely distributed in the eastern and southern states, and is the most commonly collected species of the genus in eastern South Carolina, being especially abundant in open grassy areas.

*Habronattus decorus* (Blackwall). This species has been reported from North Carolina to Florida by Richman & Cutler (1978). In eastern South Carolina, it is most often collected in dry, open woodland areas.

*Habronattus sabulosus* Peckham & Peckham. This species was reported from Georgia and Kansas by the Peckhams (1909), and Georgia by Edwards & Rossman (1981). A female, apparently of this species, has been collected in the present study from woods litter near Bishopville, South Carolina.

*Habronattus viridipes* (Hentz). Hentz (1846) reported this species from South Carolina. Kelley (1979) reported this species from Pickens County, and we have it from Florence and Darlington Counties, South Carolina.

\**Hentzia grenada* (Peckham & Peckham). Occurs from Georgia south to South America (Richman & Cutler 1978). We have not yet collected this species in South Carolina.

*Hentzia mitrata* (Hentz). Widely distributed from Canada south to Florida and west to Montana and Louisiana (Richman & Cutler 1978). Chamberlin & Ivie (1944) reported this species from Georgia. We have it from Horry, Florence, and Darlington Counties, South Carolina, on shrubs.

*Hentzia palmarum* (Hentz). Occurs in the eastern U. S., west to Montana and south to Texas (Richman & Cutler 1978). It is common in low bushes and soybeans in eastern South Carolina.

*Lyssomanes viridis* (Walckenaer). Hentz (1846) reported this species from North and South Carolina. It is common throughout most of the state and was collected from Pickens County to the coast by SHR.

\**Maevia expansa* Barnes. This species has been reported from Florida and Georgia (Richman & Cutler 1978, Edwards & Rossman 1981).

*Maevia inclemens* (Walckenaer). Barnes (1955) reported this species from throughout the eastern and Midwestern United States. This is a common woodland species in eastern South Carolina.

*Maevia intermedia* Barnes. Barnes (1955) reported this species from Alabama, Georgia, and Florida. We have collected it once in Pickens County, South Carolina.

*Marpissa bina* (Hentz). Barnes (1955) reported this species from the southeastern coast of the United States. It is not commonly collected in South Carolina; according to Barnes (1958) this species is easily confused with the more common northern species, *M. formosa*.

\**Marpissa dentoides* Barnes. This species has been recorded from Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. Females of this species are very similar to *M. lineata*. Males are also similar to *M. lineata*, but have obvious differences

in palpal structure. Unseparated, if in my collection (SHR).

\**Marpissa formosa* Banks. Barnes (1958) indicated this species occurs throughout the eastern United States from New York to Minnesota and south to Alabama and Texas. It is more common in the northern states.

*Marpissa lineata* (C. L. Roch). Barnes (1958) indicated this species is widely distributed over the eastern half of the United States but is displaced along the southern coast by *M. sulcosa*. Edwards (1980b) has synonymized these two species, *sulcosa* being a variant of *lineata*. This is a very common species in leaf litter in South Carolina.

*Marpissa pikei* (Peckham & Peckham). This species was reported from South Carolina by the Peckhams (1909). Barnes (1958) indicated this species is widely distributed over the eastern half of the United States. We have collected this species along the coast and throughout the coastal plain.

\**Menemerus bivittatus* (Dufour). Barnes (1958) records this species from Burlington, North Carolina. However, this cosmopolitan species, as far as we know, has not been recorded in South Carolina.

*Metacyrba taeniola* (Hentz). Barnes (1958) indicated this species is widely distributed over the southern half of the United States. We have it from the foothills of North Carolina (Rutherford County) to the coastal plain of South Carolina.

\**Metaphidippus barrowsi* Kaston. This species is reported by Kaston (1973) as occurring in Maryland, Georgia, Ohio, Arkansas, and Kansas. It is not yet known from South Carolina.

\**Metaphidippus castaneus* (Hentz). Kaston (1973) records this species from Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, and Mississippi, but like the preceding species to which it is related, it has not yet been found in South Carolina.

*Metaphidippus exiguus* Banks. Kaston (1973) indicated this species occurs from Ontario to Georgia. It is fairly common in the weed-shrub zone in the coastal plain of South Carolina.

*Metaphidippus galathea* (Walckenaer). Chamberlin & Ivie (1944) listed this species as occurring in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida; Richman & Cutler (1978) indicated it occurs from Ontario southward. It is very common in the weed-shrub zone in eastern South Carolina.

\**Metaphidippus peckhamorum* Kaston. This species has been recorded from New York, New Jersey, Ohio, and Indiana (Kaston 1973). We have collected this species in Rutherford County, North Carolina (a new state record), which borders on Cherokee and Spartanburg Counties, South Carolina, an area characterized as foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

*Metaphidippus protervus* (Walckenaer). Chamberlin & Ivie (1944) reported this species from Georgia. Richman & Cutler (1978) indicated this species has essentially the same range as *M. galathea*, although Kaston (1973) reported this species is usually more common in the northern states. It is almost as common as *M. galathea* in eastern South Carolina.

*Metaphidippus sexmaculatus* (Banks). Chamberlin & Ivie (1944) reported this species as *M. canadensis* with which it is easily confused. It occurs from Maryland south to Florida and west to Louisiana. It primarily occurs in leaf litter in eastern South Carolina.

*Metaphidippus tillandsiae* Kaston. Kaston (1973) reports this species from South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, and Louisiana. Evidently it occurs wherever its preferred microhabitat, Spanish Moss (*Tillandsia usneoides*) grows. It is very common in eastern South Carolina with literally dozens of specimens inhabiting most older patches of moss.

\**Neon nellii* Peckham & Peckham. This species occurs widely in eastern North America from Canada to Georgia (Gertsch & Ivie 1955) and Florida (Richman 1977). It is an inhabitant of deep, moist woods litter and may be rare in most of the southern United States where pine monoculture and woods burning are practiced. Kelley (1979) reported a specimen collected near Liberty, South Carolina, as *Neon* sp. which he represents this species.

\**Neon plutonus* Gertsch & Ivie. Gertsch & Ivie (1955) identified this species from Florida, Georgia, and New York.

\**Neonella vinnula* Gertsch. Gertsch (1936) indicated this species occurs from North Carolina to Texas on the coastal plain. It is also an inhabitant of deep woods litter.

\**Paramaevia hobbsae* (Barnes ). Barnes (1955) reported this species from North Carolina, and Edwards (1980b) reported it from Florida.

\**Peckhamia americana* (Peckham & Peckham). The Peckhams (1909) reported this species from Georgia, Florida, Texas, Missouri, Arizona, and Mexico. It is an ant mimic often associated with *Camponotus* and *Crematogaster* species.

*Peckhamia picata* (Hertz). Richman & Cutler (1978) indicated this species is widespread in the eastern United States from Canada to Texas. It is common la eastern South Carolina especially in wooded habitats and on leaf litter.

\**Peckhamia scorpionia* (Hentz). The Peckhams (1909) reported this species was collected in coastal North and South Carolina, and most other eastern and southern states. Possibly misidentified.

\**Pellenes longimanus* Emerton. Kaston (1948) reported this species from New Jersey, New York, and Florida.

\**Phidippus apacheanus* Chamberlin & Gertsch. Richman & Cutler (1978) reported this spider occurs from Florida west to California and Nevada, and north to Minnesota. Edwards & Rossman (1981) collected this species from several counties in Georgia.

*Phidippus audax* (Hentz). This common species occurs throughout the eastern United States west to Texas and California (Richman & Cutler 1978). It is the most common species of the genus in many areas of South Carolina.

\**Phidippus cardinalis* (Hentz). Apparently this is a widely distributed species found from New England south to Florida, and west to New Mexico and Colorado (Richman & Cutler 1978. It is evidently rare if found in South Carolina, although Edwards & Rossman (1981) list it from Georgia and Petrunkevitch (1911) listed it as occurring in South Carolina.

*Phidippus clarus* Keyserling. This species occurs over most of the United States (Richman & Cutler 1978) and is common in the herb-shrub zone in eastern South Carolina.

\**Phidippus insignarius* C. L. Koch. Peckham & Peckham (1909) listed this species from Wilmington, South Carolina (which is probably an error, meaning Wilmington, North Carolina or Delaware). Chamberlin & Ivie (1944) listed it from Burke County, Georgia, as a synonym of *P. fraudulentus* (Walckenaer), which is unrecognizable and probably an error. This is primarily a northern species.

\**Phidippus mystaceus* (Hentz). This species is also widely distributed, from New England to Florida and across the midwest, south to Texas (Edwards 1980a). It was apparently collected in Pickens County, South Carolina, by Kelley (1979), but it has not been collected thusfar in the coastal plain area of the state.

*Phidippus otiosus* (Hentz). This species occurs from the middle Atlantic states south and west to Alabama (Richman & Cutler 1978). This is the most common woodland species in central and coastal South Carolina, often found foraging in tree canopies.

*Phidippus princeps* (Peckham & Peckham). Richman & Cutler (1978) indicated this species occurs from the northeastern states southwest to Texas. It is common in eastern South Carolina, especially in woodland shrubs and regrowth areas, inhabiting areas similar to *P. clarus*, which it resembles superficially in coloration.

*Phidippus purpuratus* Keyserling. Only a few specimens are known from South Carolina, all from Aiken County.

*Phidippus putnami* (Peckham & Peckham). This is also a widely distributed species occurring across the mid-American states to the east coast and south to Florida (Richman & Cutler 1978). It is occasionally collected on trees and shrubs within wooded areas in eastern South Carolina.

*Phidippus regius* C. L. Koch. This is a southeastern species (Richman & Cutler 1978) occurring only along the coast into North Carolina and Virginia. We have it only from the coastal counties where palmettos occur.

*Phidippus whitmani* Peckham & Peckham. This species is widely distributed from New England west to South Dakota and south to Florida (Edwards 1980a). A brightly-colored species, it is commonly found on the forest floor throughout most of South Carolina.

*Phlegra fasciata* Hahn. Reported from Georgia by Chamberlin & Ivie (1944). Primarily occurring in the eastern United States, west to Kansas (Richman & Cutler 1978). Kelley (1979 reports it from Pickens County, and we have collected this uncommon species from mixed hardwood-pine and mixed weeds areas in Darlington and Florence Counties, South Carolina.

*Platycryptus undatus* (DeGeer). Barnes (1958) records this species from throughout the eastern half of the United States, including South Carolina. This is a common species under bark and on trees in the coastal plain of South Carolina.

*Plexippus paykulli* (Audouin). Cosmotropical, across the southeastern United States to Texas (Richman & Cutler 1978). We have it only from Pickens County (Clemson), South Carolina, at the present time.

\**Salticus scenicus* (Clerck). This species reportedly occurs from Canada south to Georgia and west to California (Richman & Cutler 1978). It may occur in the western part of the state, but it has not been collected in the coastal plain area.

*Sarinda hentzi* (Banks). Richman & Cutler (1978) indicated this little orange ant mimic occurs from Maine south to Florida and west to Kansas and Texas. It is evidently rare or else difficult to collect in eastern South Carolina. We have it from mixed hardwood leaf litter in Darlington County, South Carolina.

*Sitticus cursor* Barrows. This species occurs from Connecticut to Florida and west to Nebraska (Richman & Cutler 1978). We have occasionally collected it from weeds and cotton in eastern South Carolina.

\**Sitticus magnus* Chamberlin & Ivie. Proszynski (19803 recently reviewed this species and listed all known records, which are from northern Georgia and Durham County, North Carolina.

*Synageles noxiosa* (Hentz). This little ant mimic occurs over most of the eastern and southern United States (Richman & Cutler 1978). We have several juvenile specimens of what is probably this species from sandy, bottomland weeds in Darlington County, South Carolina.

*Synemosyna formica* Hentz. This ant mimic occurs in the eastern United States west to Montana and south to Georgia (Richman & Cutler 1978) and Florida (Edwards 1982). We have it from Florence and Plckens Counties, South Carolina, collected in open areas by sweeping low vegetation.

\**Thiodina peurpera* (Hentz). This species occurs from New Jersey south to Florida and west to Missouri (Richman & Cutler 1978). Extensive collections from Pickens, Florence, Darlington, and Dillon Counties have failed to reveal this species in South Carolina. Chamberlin & Ivie (1944) reported this species from Bethune, South Carolina and numerous locations in northern Georgia.

*Thiodina sylvana* (Hentz). Occurs from North Carolina south to Florida (Richman & Cutler 1978). It is very common on low shrubs throughout South Carolina.

*Tutelina elegans* (Hentz). This beautiful little iridescent blue to green spider occurs throughout the eastern United States west to Wyoming. We have it from Florence and Darlington Counties, South Carolina, collected from low bushes, especially along the Big Pee Dee River.

*Tutelina harti* (Emerton). One adult female collected on soil surface in a corn field in Florence, South Carolina, on 30 April 1984. In northern states, this species is found on tree bark at all heights (Kaston 1948).

\**Zygoballus nervosus* (Peckham & Peckham). Distributed throughout the eastern United States (Richman & Cutler 1978). We have not yet collected this species in South Carolina.

*Zygoballus rufipes* Peckham & Peckham. This species occurs in the eastern United States southwest to Central America (Richman & Cutler 1978). It is very common in low shrubs and woodlands in eastern South Carolina.

*Zygoballus sexpunctatus* (Hentz). Occurs in the southeastern United States to Texas (Richman & Cutler 1978). This is a common species in low shrubs and grasslands in the coastal plains region of South Carolina.

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