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REFERENCES


STUDIES ON SOME SPIDERS OF THE FAMILIES OECOBIIDAE, ERESIDAE, HERSILIIDAE, UROCTEIDAE AND ULOBORIDAE (ARANEAE : ARACHNIDA) FROM MADHYA PRADESH, INDIA

U. A. GAJBE
Zoological Survey of India, Central Regional Station, Jabalpur-(M.P.), India

INTRODUCTION

The spiders of the families Oecobiidae, Eresidae, Hersiliidae, Urocteidae and Uloboridae are little known from Madhya Pradesh. Pocock (1900) in his Fauna of British India described some species. Gravely (1921) described many species of some families. Sinha (1950) described many species of the family Hersiliidae. Tikader (1962, 63, 69, 70, 77) and Tikader & Biswas (1981) described some species of all the families.

Family 1. OECOBIIDAE

Characters: The members of this small family have three claws, both the carapace and sternum wider than long. The spiders live under stones, but are often found in houses, especially in corner angles of walls.

There is a striking similarity between oecobiidae and the ecribellate family Urocteidae of the old world. Some American workers prefer to consider both as sub-families within the same family, in this case, the name Oecobiidae having priority, should be used. Beside the presence or absence of calamistrum and cribellum only minor external differences can be found.

The most common genus is Oecobius with four species so far known from India.

Genus 1. Oecobius Lucas


1981. Characters: This is the best known genus of the family. The cephalothorax is convex and moderately elevated. The legs are proportionately long, the metatarsus and tarsus together of

Present address : Zoological Survey of India, 13th floor, Nizam Palace, Kolkata-700 020
each of the legs far exceeding the carapace in length. Median ocular quadrangle as long as, or longer than broad.

This spider makes small flat webs on window sills, and over cracks on the walls of buildings.

_Type-species:_ Oecobius domesticus Lucas.

_Distribution:_ America, Arabia, Japan and India.

1. _Oecobius putus_ O.P. Cambridge


_General:_ Cephalothorax and abdomen light deep to brown, legs pale green. Total length 2.60 mm. Carapace 0.90 mm long, 1.10 mm wide; abdomen 1.80 mm long, 1.10 mm wide.

_Cephalothorax:_ Wider than long, depressed on the centre but cephalic region slightly high and eyes groups situated on the top, margin encircled by a deep brown line. Eyes unequal in size and dissimilar in form. The anterior medians and posterior lateral eyes dark in colour and others pearly white; posterior medians triangular in size, both rows procurved but anterior row more procurved than posterior. Legs long, clothed with five long hairs and all legs transversely banded with dark brown bands but in male no such bands.

_Abdomen:_ Long, slightly pointed behind, clothed with long hairs, dorsum ornamented by dark and chalk-white irregular patches, middorsally with a spear-shaped black area extending from base to behind the middle. The hind spinnerets long and two joined; the second segment longer than the first and furnished with a comb of long spinning tubes on the inner side.

_Distribution:_ INDIA: Madras, Tamil Nadu; Poona, Maharashtra; Kolkata, West Bengal; Jabalpur, Hoshangabad, Madhya Pradesh; Egypt, Tripoli, Yemen, Tanjanyika, Lahore.

_Remarks:_ This species is being reported here for the first time from Madhya Pradesh.

Family II ERESIDAE

_Characters:_ Cephalothorax very wide in front (resembling at first sight that of Salticidae); cephalic region high; the clypeus low; the four median eyes forming a small quadrangle narrower in front than behind; the posterior lateral far removed from the rest of the eyes and situated high up on the posterior portion of the head. Abdomen very heavy, over hanging, cephalothorax; cribellum thick, transversely divided.
Genus 2. *Stegodyphus* Simon


Characters: Cephalic region large, rounded, high, posterior lateral eyes remote from other eyes; anterior lateral eyes situated at the edge of clypeus; clypeus low, mandibles flat in front, fang groove scarcely toothed; legs strong and stout, spiny. Abdomen oval; anterior spinnerets thick.

The species of the genus occur on bushes or branches of trees, where they spin either large sheet-like webs, accompanied by a tubular retreat, or a large saccular nest, in which many individuals live, gregariously habits among spiders.

Type-species: *Stegodyphus lineatus* Latreille.

Distribution: Asia, Arabia, Africa.

2. *Stegodyphus sarasinorum* Karsch


This spider is gregarious in its habits. It spins a labyrinthine tube, which ends blindly at one end and the other end expands into a broad sheet, which however is smaller than that spun by the genus *Hippasa*. This species does not sting the prey to death, but feeds on the captive alive. All members of the colony sharing the same victim. Spiderlings hatch in the month of October and November and feed on their parents, hibernating in the web tubes in winter.

**Distribution**: INDIA: Travancore, Bangalore, Chingleput, Bilaspur, Poona, Calcutta, Barkuda Islands, Punjab and Madhya Pradesh.

3. *Stegodyphus socialis* Pocock


**Distribution**: INDIA: Bangalore, Karnataka; Ahmednagar, Maharashtra; Hoshangabad, Madhya Pradesh.

**Remarks**: This species is being reported here or the first time from Madhya Pradesh.

**Family III HERSILIIDAE**

**Characters**: The species of the family are very active spiders, living on tree trunks, old walls, or under stones and at most spinning a scanty web of irregular threads. Cephalothorax as wide as long, with cephalic region elevated, narrow and defined by a deep semicircular sulcus; eyes of anterior and posterior row strongly recurved, the anterior laterals standing high up half way between the anterior and posterior. Mandibles weak, at most weakly toothed below: maxillae inclined obliquely on the labium. Legs except III pair, very long and slender armed with three claws. Abdomen short, subpentagonal, posterior spinnerets very long usually longer than the abdomen.

**Distribution**: Africa, South Asia, Australia, South America.
Genus 3. **Hersilia** Audouin


*Characters*: Ocular quadrangle parallel sided; head flat, angular laterally; clypeus usually very high, prominent, protarsi of IInd and IV legs bisegmented.

*Type-species*: *Hersilia caudata* Audouin.

*Distribution*: Africa, Madagascar, Oriental region.

4. **Hersilia savignyi** Lucas


*General*: Cephaloghorax and legs brown, abdomen brownish-black. Total length 6.00 mm. Carapace 2.50 mm. long, 2.00 mm. wide; abdomen 3.50 mm. long, 3.00 mm. wide.

*Cephaloghorax*: Longer than wide, slightly narrowing in front, clothed with pubescence. Cephalic area very high, black. Both eye row recurved. Anterior median eyes are black, larger than the other eyes, lateral small and oval, equally spaced. Posterior row of eyes slightly recurved, equal in size and equidistant from each other. Median ocular quadrangle longer than wide, widest in front than behind. Clypeal height much greater than the diameter of the anterior median eyes. Chelicerae strong, vertical, narrowing in front, inner margin without tooth, outer margin with one tooth. Labium broad than long, triangular, maxillae oblique, longer than wide and provided with black setae. Sternum heart-shaped, pointed behind, clothed with long black setae. Legs long, clothed with hairs and some spines, protarsi I, II and IV bisegmented.