

An Introduced Cribellate Spider, *Metaltella simoni* (Araneae: Amaurobiidae), in Florida¹

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INTRODUCTION: *Metaltella simoni* (Keyserling) is a relatively recent introduction to the Florida spider fauna. Although it is generally inconspicuous, *M. simoni* may be a threat to extirpate the Florida population of our native amaurobiid species.

Originally known from Argentina, southern Brasil, and Uruguay, *M. simoni* was subsequently imported into the southern United States. The first known record for this species in the U. S. is 23-30 July 1944, from Harahan, Louisiana. The most recent revision of North American Amaurobiidae (Leech 1972) gives the following known U. S. records (by county): Florida (Bay County); Louisiana (East Baton Rouge, Orleans, and St. Tammany Parishes); and Mississippi (Jackson and Pearl River Counties). The published Florida record is from St. Andrews State Park, 28 March 1966, 2 females collected by J. A. Beatty, under board in open sandy area at edge of woods. A second, previously unpublished, Florida record is from Liberty County, Torreya State Park, 7 June 1977, 1 male collected by J. A. Beatty (personal communication, J. A. Beatty).

The Florida State Collection of Arthropods (FSCA) presently has 30 separate collections of *M. simoni* from Florida. Most of these records are from Gainesville in Alachua County. The earliest such collection is 22 February 1981, 1 female taken by G. B. Edwards in a web under pine bark; the most recent collection is 28 August 1986, 1 male found by G. B. Edwards wandering inside a building. Many of the Gainesville records are from the Doyle Conner Building prior to the initiation of a regular fumigation program.

A few records exist in Florida south of Alachua County. A female *M. simoni* was collected in Orange County, Lake Buena Vista, 3 February 1982, by J. Atwood, in a shipment of *Jacaranda acutifolia* Humb. & Bonpl. plants from California. As no records of this spider are known from California, it is likely that the spider entered the shipment after it arrived in Florida. Three juvenile specimens which appear to be *M. simoni* have also been found. A penultimate male was captured in Volusia County, Samsula, 4 February 1980, by J. N. Pott, on *Draceana* sp. An immature female was collected in Brevard County, Titusville, 22 February 1986, by A. Baker. Another penultimate male was found in Lee County, Alva, 28 August 1981, by C. Scharfenberg, on pothos, *Epipremnum aureum* (Linden & André) Bunt.

Recent surveys of arachnid populations from various Florida plant communities (e.g., Corey and Taylor, 1988, 1989; Corey *et al.* 1991) have been useful for recording the presence of particular species. Florida records for *M. simoni* collected by D. T. Corey are as follows: 1 female, Suwannee County, Suwannee River State Park, 1 May 1987; 1 female, Alachua County, Gainesville, 10 July 1987; 5 males, 1 female, Polk County, Lake Wales, 14 November 1986; 1 female, also from Lake Wales, 11 November 1987. All of these specimens were taken from pitfall traps.

Based on the above records, it appears that *M. simoni* has spread steadily eastward and southward into Florida since it was first collected in the state in 1966. Its synanthropic habits are well documented by its frequent occurrence in buildings and, to a lesser extent, on ornamental plants. However, several records of feral individuals indicate that it is equally at home away from human habitations. Leech (1972) noted that *M. simoni* is quite common in Mississippi and parts of Louisiana in the wild.

HABITS AND HABITAT: Females and juveniles of *M. simoni* make webs using cribellate silk that are similar to, although smaller than, those made by the southern house spider, *Kukulcania* (formerly *Filistata*) *hibernalis* (Edwards 1983, Roth 1985). Spiders may be found under logs, with the web attached to log and ground (Leech 1972), under bark, under boards and boxes, in crevices and corners in buildings, or, in the case of males, wandering around. Almost nothing is known about the life history of this species. There does not appear to be any biological information, such as number of young or type of prey, in the literature. Based on the 30 records in the FSCA, most males have been collected in May, June, and July, although individuals have been found from February to October. FSCA records of females include the months January, February, April, May, and August. It seems likely that adults of both sexes can be found in any month of the year in Florida.

One cause for concern about the presence of *M. simoni* in Florida is its potential effect on our only native amaurobiid, *Titanoeca brunnea* Emerton. Although *T. brunnea* is widespread in the eastern U. S., it only has been reported from Alachua, Hernando, and Putnam Counties in Florida (Leech 1972). The 5 FSCA records are from Alachua, Columbia, and Putnam Counties. The most recent record for *T. brunnea* in the FSCA is from western Alachua County, Green Acres, 8 February 1979, by G. Davidson, 6 males in a pitfall trap. There is also one earlier record with "habitat" data: Alachua County, Gainesville, 5 May 1964, collected by K. J. Stone, 1 male

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in a house. FSCA records for *T. brunnea* range from February to June. D. T. Corey (personal communication) has the following additional records: 2 males, Suwannee County, Suwannee River State Park, 1 May 1987; 1 male, also Suwannee River St. Pk., 28 April 1988; 1 male, Alachua County, Gainesville, 10 July 1987; 1 male, Pasco County, New Port Richey, 6 May 1988; 1 female, Polk County, Lake Wales, 14 November 1986. Four new counties (Columbia, Pasco, Polk, and Suwannee) are added to the known Florida distribution of *T. brunnea*. All of Corey's records are from pitfall traps, in several cases from the same localities and collection dates as *M. simoni*. I have examined Corey's specimens and confirmed his records.

Leech (1972) reported *T. brunnea* as an inhabitant of leaf litter, whereas *M. simoni* apparently uses some larger structural feature, such as a log or board, from which to base its web. Is this a sufficiently distinct microhabitat difference to prevent competition between the two species? The last FSCA record of *T. brunnea* was from 1979, at approximately the same time that *M. simoni* began dispersing into peninsular Florida. Until recently, this seemed to indicate that *M. simoni* was displacing *T. brunnea*. All of the records of *M. simoni* from peninsular Florida have been since 1980, from situations similar to those previously reported for *T. brunnea*. However, the later collections by Corey seem to indicate that the two species coexist.

DESCRIPTION: Leech (1972) redescribed both *M. simoni* and *T. brunnea*. Males (Fig. 1) of *M. simoni* are 7.0-8.5 mm in length, whereas females (Fig. 2) are 8-9 mm in length. Males have the carapace (darker anteriorly) and legs (darker distally) yellow to yellow-orange, but these structures in the female are brown. Both sexes have the abdomen mottled gray with 4 irregular white stripes on the venter. *M. simoni* is the only amaurobiid in the Nearctic region with 5-6 teeth on both the pro- and retromargins of the chelicerae. All other amaurobiid species in this geographic area have 4 or fewer teeth on each cheliceral margin.

Males of *T. brunnea* are 4-5 mm in length; females only a slightly larger 4.5-5.5 mm. Both sexes of *T. brunnea* are similar in color. The carapace and legs are uniformly yellow-orange to orange. The abdomen is dark gray with lateral white patches and posterior chevrons dorsally, and a pair of pale spots on the venter. However, specimens from peninsular Florida frequently lack abdominal markings. In general, *T. brunnea* is smaller and more brightly colored than *M. simoni*.

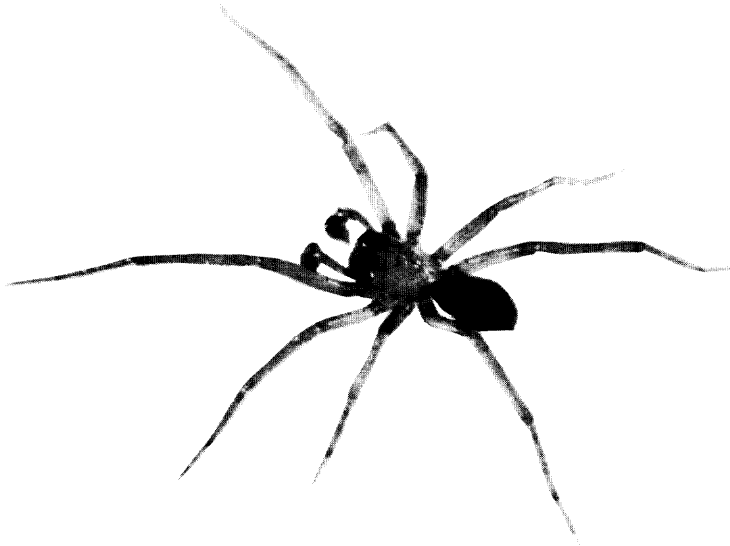


Fig. 1. Male *Metaltella simoni*, 3 x natural size.

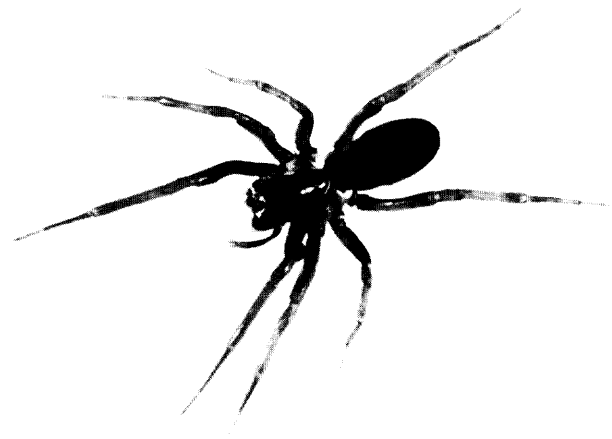


Fig. 2. Female *M. simoni*, 3 x natural size.

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