The small collection of spiders kindly submitted to me for identification by the Director of the Transvaal Museum and Mr V. Fitzsimons, Keeper of the Invertebrate collections, consists of thirty-three species, including two genera and six species new to science. The types of all new forms are preserved in the Transvaal Museum, Pretoria.

Family **AVICULARIIDAE**
Gen. **Harpactira** Auss.

**Harpactira namaquensis** Purcell.
1 ♂, van Wyks Vlei, North-West Cape Province.

Family **ERESIDAE**
Gen. **Eresus** Walck.

**Eresus namaquensis** Purcell.
1 ♀, between O'okiep and Springbok, Little Namaqualand.

Family **SICARIIDAE**
Gen. **Sicarius** Walck. (Text-fig. 1a–c)

**Sicarius albospinosus** Purcell.

The form of the modified hairs on the dorsal surface of the femora of the legs differs considerably in the various species of the genus. These hairs are most swollen in **testaceus** Purc. (Fig. 1c), not at all incrassate in **albospinosus** Purc. (Fig. 1a), while those of **damarensis** Lawr. and **dolichocephalus** Lawr. (Fig. 1b), are between these extremes. I have not been able to see specimens of **hahni** which must be closely related to **damarensis** and **dolichocephalus**.

Family **CAPONIIDAE**
Gen. **Caponia** Simon

Two full-grown females of this genus were obtained at Garies, Little Namaqualand, and three at Farm "Neudamm", 25 miles west of Windhoek. It is, however, impossible to diagnose the species of these specimens from females alone.
Family **DRASSIDAE**

Gen. **Platyoides** Cambr.

**Platyoides beta** Lawrence. *TH 7787*

1 adult ♀ from Farm "Huab", Huab River Valley, North-West Damara­
lund. Immature specimens doubtless referable to this species were taken at
Ikuma River, South Ovamboland, and Kalkveld, North Damaraland. The
type came from Outjo in Damaraland.

**Platyoides fitzsimonsi** n.sp. (Text-fig. 2).

*Type*: 1 ♀, Farm "Barby", 20 miles west of Helmeringshausen, Great
Namaqualand. *TH 7837*

**Fig. 1.** Spines of the dorsal surface of femur I in *Sicarius*. *a*, *S. albospinosus* Purcell,
*b*, *S. dolichocephalus* Lawrence and *S. damarensis* Lawrence; *c*, *S. testaceus* Purcell.

**Fig. 2.** *Platyoides fitzsimonsi* n.sp. ♀. Vulva.

**Colour**: Carapace orange, without darker radiating markings, chelicerae
and mouthparts orange; legs, sternum, and coxae pale yellow; abdomen above
and below pale ashy grey.

**Eyes**: Anterior row, seen from above, slightly recurved, medians about
three-quarters their diameter apart and a diameter from the laterals which are
distinctly larger; posterior row slightly recurved, medians subquadrate, their
long diameter apart and twice as far from the laterals, than which they are
distinctly smaller; median quadrangle about as long as posteriorly wide, and
wider behind than in front.

**Chelicerae** with a large triangular tooth on their upper margins, half-way
between the base of the segment and the insertion of the fang.

**Legs**: Tibia I below with a comb-like row of spatulate hairs, only a small
portion of the segment near the base free; in addition about twelve long fine
setae; metatarsus and tarsus of leg I with spatulate hairs along the entire length
of their ventral surfaces, these considerably more numerous than those of the
tibia; metatarsus in addition with three or four setae near its base. Tibia II
below entirely without spatulate hairs but with numerous setae, tarsus and
apex of metatarsus II with some spatulate hairs, these less numerous than
those of leg I.

**Vulva** as in Fig. 2.

**Dimensions**: Length of carapace 3.6, total length 9 mm.
Gen. *Xerophaeus* Purcell

*Xerophaeus aridus* Purcell.

1♀, Lake Otjkoto, 12 miles west of Tsumeb, North Damaraland.

Gen. *Theuma* Simon

*Theuma longipes* Lawrence.

2 ♂♀, between Okaukuejo and Outjo, North Damaraland.

Juvenile specimens of this genus were taken at the following localities: between Arandis and Karub, Namib, Damaraland; Farm "Okosongomingo", Waterberg, North Damaraland; Farm "Barby", 20 miles west of Helmeringshausen.

Family **PALPIMANIDAE**

Gen. *Iheringia* Keyserling

*Iheringia biplagiata* Simon.

1♀, between Outjo and Okaukuejo, North Damaraland; 1♂, Farm "Okosongomingo", Waterberg, North Damaraland.

*Ikuma* n.gen.


Arrangement of eyes as in *Palpimanus* Simon; legs and mouthparts as in *Palpimanus*. Differing from *Palpimanus* in having three patches of lanceolate, flattened hairs on the dorsal surface, one on the carapace and two on the abdomen.

The two patches of modified hairs on the abdomen, of the same size, and occupying the same positions, as the white patches on the abdomen of *Iheringia biplagiata* Simon; in the latter, however, the white patches are due to the actual colour of the skin and the hairs of the abdomen are all the same type, being very slender and finely pointed; lanceolate flattened hairs are entirely absent in both *Palpimanus* and *Iheringia*.

*Ikuma squamata* n.sp. (Text-fig. 3).

*Type:* 1♀, Ikuma River, South Ovamboland.

*Colour:* Carapace red, with a strongly contrasting patch of white lanceolate hairs behind the eyes; leg I red, the remaining legs, sternum, and coxae, pale yellow; abdomen dark red above, light brick-red below, with two patches of cream-coloured, flattened, lanceolate hairs on dorsal surface, one anterior and one posterior; remainder of abdomen covered with fine, pointed, ashy grey hairs, contrasting strongly with the cream-coloured patches.

Carapace covered with small round shiny granules, these more numerous posteriorly and at the sides than in front.

*Eyes:* Anterior row fairly strongly procurred, medians twice as large as the laterals, two-thirds their own diameter apart and slightly more from the laterals; median quadrangle considerably longer than wide, as long in front as behind, or very slightly wider behind; posterior row slightly recurved, medians subquadrate, a little larger than the laterals, their own long diameter apart, and twice as far from the laterals; anterior median eyes the length of
the median quadrangle from the anterior margin of clypeus; a number of blackish setae situated on the ocular area, the longest of these just anterior to, and between the anterior median eyes.

Fig. 3. *Ikuma squamata* n.gen. et sp. ♀. Epigastric region.

**Legs**: Whole of tibia, metatarsus, and tarsus of leg I with a brush-like scopula, that of the tibia rather thinner than those of the other segments; tibia II without a scopula, metatarsus II with a black brush-like scopula in distal half, tarsus III without a scopula; metatarsus III with a scopula in apical third, metatarsus IV in apical fifth or sixth.

*Epigastric region* as in Fig. 3.

*Dimensions*: Length of carapace 2·3, total length 5·5 mm.

Family **ZODARIIDAE**

Gen. **Caesetius** Simon

**Caesetius masculinus** n.sp. (Text-fig. 4).

*Type*: 1 ♂, 5 miles east of Port Nolloth, Little Namaqualand.

*Colour*: Carapace dark brown, covered with fine white hairs, especially in the middle, clypeus with some long black setae; legs brown, anterior ones with black hairs and spinules above, posterior ones covered above with predominantly white, more or less lanceolate hairs; abdomen above covered with fine white hairs, two or three subquadrate markings in the middle covered with black hairs; ventral surface of abdomen much rubbed, apparently covered with black or ashy grey hairs, but no white ones.
Eyes: Anterior row, seen from in front, procurred, less strongly curved than the posterior row; medians their own diameter or a little less apart, larger than the laterals but not much larger, a diameter from them; posterior row seen from above, strongly recurved, the eyes small and subequal, medians 1½-2 diameters apart and more than twice as far from the laterals as from each other; median quadrangle considerably longer than wide and wider behind than in front by the diameter of a posterior median eye; distance between anterior medians and the edge of clypeus about 1½ times the length of median quadrangle or a little less.

Legs: Patella and the distal segments of legs I and II thickly covered on their dorsal surfaces with fine, short, black spinules, but without any long spines; some short spatulate hairs mixed with spines on tarsus, metatarsus, and tibia of legs I and II, forming a scopula. Inferior surfaces of anterior legs unspined except for three spines in the distal half of metatarsus I and a row of four spines extending the whole length of metatarsus II, tibia II similarly with one apical inferior spine. Legs III and IV with very numerous long, stout, black spines, contrasting strongly with the generally smooth appearance of the anterior legs, femur III at its dorsal apex with a comb-like transverse row of eight strong spines, IV similarly with twelve spines; patella III with about fifteen, IV with about seventeen strong spines above, these segments with numerous strong spines on the outer side but not below; tibiae III and IV with numerous spines above and on the outer side, but not below and on the inner side; metatarsi III and IV with numerous spines on the outer and upper sides, less numerous spines below, and few or none on the inner sides; tarsi with short strong spines above, below, and at the sides, except for a small basal portion.

Pedipalp as in Fig. 4 seen from the inner side.

Dimensions: Total length 6·3 mm.

This form is probably closely allied to, if not actually the male of Caesetius canosus Simon, Schultze’s Forschungsreise, in Bd. iv, p. 184, 1910, described from the same region. This appears to be the first male of the genus Caesetius to be described.

Family HERSILIIDAE
Gen. Hersiliola Thorell

Hersiliola australis Simon.

Female specimens from the following localities: Farm “Kobos”, 40 miles south of Rehoboth, South Damaraland; Farm “Okosongomingo”, Waterberg North Damaraland.

Family PHOLCIDAE
Gen. Smeringopus Simon

Smeringopus atomaria Simon.

Female specimens from the following localities: Farm “Neudamm”, 25 miles west of Windhoek, Damaraland; between Outjo and Okaukuejo, North Damaraland; Ikuma River, South Ovamboland.

Smeringopus hypocrita Simon.

1 ♂, Klipfontein, Little Namaqualand.
Family **ARGYOPIDAE**

Gen. **Tetragnatha** Latr.

**Tetragnatha boydi** Cambr.
5 ♂♂, ♀♀, Lake Otjikoto, 12 miles west of Tsumeb, North Damaraland.

**Tetragnatha andonea** Lawrence.
12 ♂♂, ♀♀, from the following localities: Itota Dune, South Ovamboland; between Ondonga and Itota Dune, South Ovamboland; Ondonga, Ovamboland.

Gen. **Leucage** White

**Leucage festiva** Blackwall.
1 ♀, Ondonga, Ovamboland.

Gen. **Nephila** Leach

**Nephila senegalensis annulata** Thorell.
2 ♀♀, Etosha Pan, North Damaraland.

Gen. **Argyope** Aud.

**Argyope nigrovittata** Thorell.
1 ♂, Farm “Okosongomingo”, Waterberg, Damaraland.

Gen. **Araneus** Clerck

**Araneus theisi** (Walck.).
1 ♀, Itota Dune, Ovamboland.

This widespread species had previously been recorded by me from South-West Africa (*Ann. S. Afr. Mus.* xxv, pt 2, p. 244, 1928), and from the Kalahari (*Ann. Transv. Mus.* xvii, pt. 2, p. 152, 1935) under the name of *Araneus morelii* Vinson.

Family **CLUBIONIDAE**

Gen. **Selenops** Latr.

**Selenops radiatus** Latr.
Female specimens from the following localities: Farm “Okosongomingo”, Waterberg, North Damaraland; Farm “Huab”, Huab River Valley, North-West Damaraland.

Gen. **Olios** Walck.

**Olios correvoni nigrifrons** Lawrence.
1 ♂, between O‘okiep and Springbok, Little Namaqualand; 1 ♂, between Outjo and Okaukuejo, North Damaraland.
Gen. Palystella Lawrence

**Palystella namaquensis** n.sp. (Text-fig. 5).

*Type:* 1 ♀, Klipfontein, Little Namaqualand.

*Colour:* Seen dry. Carapace covered with ochre yellow hairs, a few indistinct longitudinal dark stripes behind the eyes, a distinct bow-shaped procurred marking near the posterior margin; clypeus with yellow hairs mixed with a few orange and brown ones along its edge, mandibles black; sternum and coxae brown with a distinct olive green tinge; abdomen above brown with some yellow hairs, four to five pairs of light spots in the middle, ventral surface olive green in the middle, this a little darker than the remainder of the ventral surface, with four faint, very narrow white longitudinal stripes, the inner ones much nearer to each other than to the outer ones; femora above, yellow, below and anteriorly, olive green; tibiae and metatarsi, orange (metatarsus I less so).

![Fig. 5. Palystella namaquensis n.sp. ♀. Vulva.](image)

Eyes: Anterior row recurved (a line touching the upper surface of the medians would pass just below the centres of the laterals), medians two-thirds the size of the laterals, two-thirds their own diameter apart and less than a radius from the laterals; posterior row straight, equidistant, medians half as large as the laterals; posterior medians distinctly smaller than anterior medians; median quadrangle much longer than posteriorly wide and wider behind than in front by a little more than the diameter of a posterior median eye; posterior laterals a trifle larger than anterior laterals, the diameter of a posterior lateral from them; anterior medians a little less, anterior laterals a little more than their own diameter from the edge of the clypeus.

*Cehlicerae:* Inferior margin with three strong teeth, superior margin with two, the basal one smaller.


*Vulva* as in Fig. 5.

*Dimensions:* Length of carapace 8·7, breadth 7·8; length of abdomen 17 mm.

Other specimens from Farm “Kochena”, Great Karas Mountains; Farm “Barby”, 20 miles west of Helmeringshausen, Great Namaqualand.
Palystella pallidus n.sp. (Text-figs. 6 and 7).

Types: 1 ♀, 1 ♂, 5 miles east of Port Nolloth, Little Namaqualand.

Colour: Carapace uniformly pale yellow except for a dark procurred transverse marking near the posterior margin, interrupted in the middle; clypeus with a patch of white hairs; chelicerae, mouthparts, sternum, coxae, and legs, all pale yellow; abdomen above pale yellow, a pair of minute well-separated black dots near the anterior margin and one pair near the spinners; under surface pale yellow, spinners blackish brown.

Eyes: Anterior row recurved, medians their radius apart and almost touching the laterals, which are $\frac{1}{2}-2$ as large as the medians; posterior row strongly recurved, medians $\frac{1}{2}$ times their diameter apart and a little less from the laterals which are about $\frac{1}{2}$ times as large as the medians; posterior laterals a trifle larger than the anterior laterals; median quadrangle slightly longer than posteriorly wide and wider behind than in front by the diameter of a posterior median eye; laterals on each side separated by a little less than the diameter of an anterior lateral eye; anterior medians $\frac{1}{2}$ times their diameter from the edge of the clypeus.

Chelicerae: Inferior margin with three stout teeth, the basal one half as large as the others which are subequal.

Legs: Spined as in P. sexmaculatus, the two anterior metatarsi, however, with inferior spines only. All tarsi and metatarsi scopulate, except metatarsus IV, the scopula thinning out towards the base of tarsus IV; all tarsi somewhat curved.

Vulva as in Fig. 6, covered in its posterior two-thirds by a thin sheet of more or less transparent chitin, beneath which the outlines of several structures can be vaguely discerned.

Dimensions: Length of carapace 4.7, length of abdomen 7 mm.

♀. Colour as in ♀.

Eyes: Posterior medians a little further from the laterals than from each other; anterior medians a little more than their diameter from the edge of the clypeus.

Chelicerae as in ♀ but the basal tooth of inferior margin not so small in comparison with the remaining teeth.
Legs much longer than those of the ♂ in proportion to the size of the body; spines of the legs longer than in the ♀; anterior metatarsi with posterior lateral spines in addition to the inferior ones.

Pedipalp as in Fig. 7a seen from the inner side, Fig. 7b seen from outer side, Fig. 7c seen from above. The tarsus, seen from the outer side (Fig. 7b), is well provided with silky curling hairs, partly obscuring the structures of the palpal organ.

Dimensions: Length of carapace 3.6, total length 7.6 mm. (abdomen 4.4).

**Palystella sexmaculatus** Lawrence.

2 ♀♀, Maltahohe, Great Namaqualand.

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Fig. 7. *Palystella pallidus* n.sp. ♀. a, tibia and tarsus of palp from inner side; b, the same from outer side; c, the same from above.

**Gen. Arandisa** n.gen. (Fig. 8a–d)

Carapace and abdomen somewhat flattened, though not strongly so, the general habitus rather resembling that of *Selenops*. Carapace a little longer than wide, horizontal in the middle but sloping a little at the anterior and posterior extremities (Fig. 8c); cephalic stria distinct and deep, anterior width of carapace (clypeus) not exceeding the greatest width of the ocular area; anterior row of eyes strongly recurved (Fig. 8b), posterior row straight, much wider than the anterior row; anterior lateral eyes several times larger than anterior medians, posterior laterals much the largest of all the eyes, several times as large as the posterior medians and placed on a large, fairly prominent tubercle, the remaining eyes being sessile. Maxillae (Fig. 8d) with their inner margins almost vertical or very slightly divergent; labium reaching to about a third the length of the maxillae; inferior margin of chelicerae with three teeth. Sternum longer than wide and pointed posteriorly. Anterior
Fig. 8. *Arandisa deserticola* n.gen. et sp. *a*, carapace and abdomen; *b*, carapace seen from in front; *c*, carapace seen from the side; *d*, mouthparts and sternum.
tibiae with three, anterior metatarsi with two pairs of inferior spines. This genus should be placed in Simons’ subfamily Heteropodeae, though hitherto the Heteropodeae, represented by Heteropoda, have been known only from the south-eastern portions of Subtropical Africa (Portuguese East Africa).

**Arandisa deserticola** n.sp.

*Type:* 1 subadult ♀, Farm “Huab”, Huab River Valley, North-West Damaraland.

*Colour:* Carapace light brown with blackish markings as in Fig. 8a, some light yellow silky hairs along its margins; coxae, sternum, and mouthparts pale yellow, labium a little darker than the maxillae. Abdomen lighter than carapace, with dorsal surface marked as in Fig. 8a, ventral surface uniformly light coloured; legs strongly spotted with black above, the markings on the underside of the femora confluent and forming longitudinal stripes; tibiae with two light and two dark bands, metatarsi with a black basal band.

*Eyes:* Seen from above and in front as in Figs. 8a, 8b, anterior row strongly recurved seen from in front (a line joining the centres of the medians would touch the inferior surfaces of the laterals); medians about two-thirds their diameter apart and touching the laterals which are three to four times as large; posterior row, seen from above, straight, medians their radius apart and a diameter from the laterals; median quadrangle much longer than posteriorly wide and about twice as wide behind as in front; anterior laterals only a little larger than posterior medians; laterals on each side separated by the diameter of a posterior lateral eye; anterior laterals more than their own diameter from the edge of the clypeus.

*Chelicerae:* Inferior margin with three teeth increasing progressively in size distally, the basal one much smaller than the apical one.

*Legs:* Tibia I and II with three pairs of inferior spines, the apical pair the weakest, one posterior and one anterior lateral spine in distal half of the segment, metatarsus I with two pairs of long inferior spines in the proximal half, II spined similarly in proximal two-thirds.

*Dimensions:* Length of carapace 4-6, width 4-3, total length 10-8 mm.

**Family PISAURIDAE**

**Gen. Euphrosthenops** Pocock

*Euphrosthenops australis* Simon.

1 ♀, between Outjo and Okaukuejo, North Damaraland; 1 ♀, Farm “Neudamm”, 25 miles west of Windhoek, Damaraland.

**Family LYCOSIDAE**

**Gen. Lycosa** Latr.

*Lycosa kalaharensis* Simon.

1 ♀, Lake Otjikoto, 12 miles west of Tsumeb, North Damaraland.

**Family OXYOPIDAE**

**Gen. Peucetia** Thorell

*Peucetia fasciiventris* Simon.

2 ♀♀, Farm “Paderburn”, Huab River Valley, North-West Damaraland.
Specimens of the following genera of spiders were too young to be determined specifically:

*Prodidomus* (Prodidomidae) Farm “Huab”, Huab River Valley, North-West Damaraland.

*Caphaeris* (Zodariidae) Farm “Kochena”, Great Karas Mountains, Great Namaqualand.


*Tmarus* (Thomisidae) Farm “Okosongomingo”, Waterberg, North Damaraland.

*Olios* (Clubionidae) Itota Dune, South Ovamboland; Farm “Huab”, Huab River Valley, North-West Damaraland; Kamanyab, North-West Damaraland.