

EXPLANATION OF PLATE

(Procambarus lepidodactylus sp. nov.)

Pubescence removed from all structures illustrated except in Figure 12.

- Fig. 1. Mesial view of distal end of first pleopod of first form male.
 Fig. 2. Lateral view of carapace.
 Fig. 3. Lateral view of distal end of first pleopod of first form male.
 Fig. 4. Mesial view of distal end of first pleopod of second form male.
 Fig. 5. Lateral view of distal end of first pleopod of second form male.
 Fig. 6. Lateral view of first pleopod of first form male.
 Fig. 7. Epistome.
 Fig. 8. Annulus ventralis.
 Fig. 9. Antennal scale.
 Fig. 10. Dorsal view of carapace.
 Fig. 11. Basiopodites and ischiopodites of fourth and third pereopods of first form male.
 Fig. 12. Distal three podomeres of first pereopod of first form male.

A NEW SPECIES OF *GYRETES* FROM WESTERN FLORIDA

(Coleoptera; Gyrinidae)

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The new species of *Gyretes* described below represents a remarkable record for the genus in the Eastern United States. It was at first thought to be *Gyretes sinuatus* LeConte, the only member of the genus reported east of the Rocky Mountains, but comparison with specimens in the United States National Museum and the Museum of Comparative Zoology indicates that its closest allies are South American and Mexican. It may possibly be a chance introduction by commerce, but this seems improbable.

The genus *Gyretes* can easily be distinguished from the other genera of the "whirligig beetles" or "mellowbugs" (Gyrinidae) which occur in North America by the peculiarly elongate last abdominal segment, which is conical and has a row of hairs on the middle of the upper surface.

Gyretes iricolor sp. nov.

DIAGNOSIS: A small, iridescent, *Gyretes* with the elytra and pronotum narrowly margined with yellow, and the epipleura yellowish. Elytra truncate in both sexes, the posterior margin convex in the male, concave in the female; sutural angles produced in female but not dehiscent, only slightly produced in male; outer angle of elytral truncation not produced, but forming nearly a right angle. Pubescent border of pronotum and elytra

very narrow, not reaching the suture in the female. Length: About 4.5 mm. in male; 4.9 mm. in female.

Iricolor is probably most closely allied to *pygmaeus*, *oblongus*, and *tumidus* of Regimbart, but differs from the descriptions of all of these. From *sinuatus* LeConte, *iricolor* is easily separated by the narrow pubescent border of the elytra, narrow but distinct yellow margin of the elytra, and by the different truncation of the elytra. From *californicus* Regimbart, *iricolor* is distinguished by its smaller size, different pubescent border, and unproduced outer angle of the elytral truncation.

HOLOTYPE MALE: Elongate, broadest near basal third of elytra, attenuate behind and before. Length 4.5 mm., width at basal third of elytra 2.1 mm., width at base of pronotum about 1.9 mm., width at apex of pronotum about 1.6 mm. *Elytra:* Convexly truncate at apex, the outer angle not at all produced, but evident, forming nearly a right angle; sutural angle nearly a right angle, just perceptibly produced. *Legs:* Anterior tibiae not produced at outer apical angles; gradually broadened from constricted base to apex; anterior tarsi moderately dilated, ovate. *Anal Sternite:* Dull, micro-reticulate, not carinate. *Sculpture:* Clypeus and frons finely, densely punctate, dull; vertex and occiput finely, sparsely punctate, shining; pronotum finely punctate, micro-reticulate, less shining than the elytra; pubescent border of pronotum triangular, broadest anteriorly and narrowed posteriorly, coarsely and densely punctate throughout; elytra almost impunctate, with fine microsculpture throughout, strongly shining and iridescent; pubescent border of elytra very narrow, reduced to a single row of punctures at middle, slightly dilated anteriorly and narrowly expanded along apical truncation of elytra but narrowing again before reaching the suture. *Color:* Iridescent black above, with pronotum and elytra very narrowly bordered with yellow; pronotum dark brown, slightly bronzed, iridescent; venter dark reddish brown, with the legs, abdomen, and middle of thorax lighter reddish brown; epipleura and pronotal epipleura, anterior coxae, bases of antennae, palpi, and front of labrum yellow or light yellowish-brown.

ALLOTYPE FEMALE: Similar to the male, but slightly broader and larger, lacking the dilatation of the anterior tarsi, slightly darker in color below, and with the pubescent border of elytra not reaching the suture. The tips of the elytra are truncate as indicated in the diagnosis. Length 4.9 mm., width near basal third of elytra 2.3 mm., width at base of pronotum about 2.0 mm., width at apex of pronotum about 1.4 mm.

Holotype and allotype from Sandy Creek, Holmes County, Florida about 10 miles east of DeFuniak Springs. Sandy Creek is a large, swift, sand-bottomed tributary of the Choctawhatchee River. The holotype was collected Oct. 18, 1941 in company with *Gyrinus analis* Say; the allotype Dec. 11, 1937 from debris along the margin of the stream. The species probably occurs over a rather large area in western Florida, where it should be looked for in the swifter streams.

The holotype and allotype will be deposited in the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

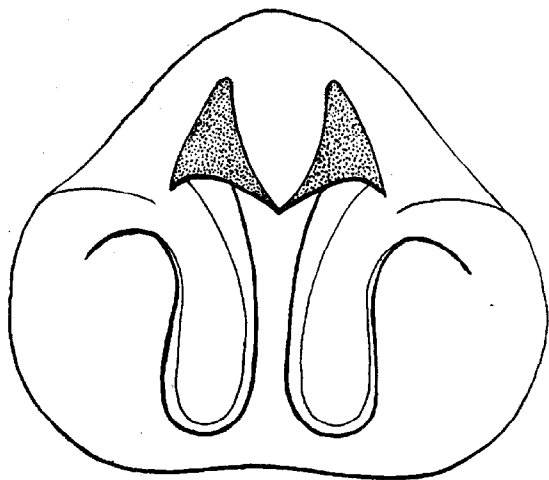
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**A NEW WOLF SPIDER FROM FLORIDA, WITH NOTES
ON OTHER SPECIES¹**

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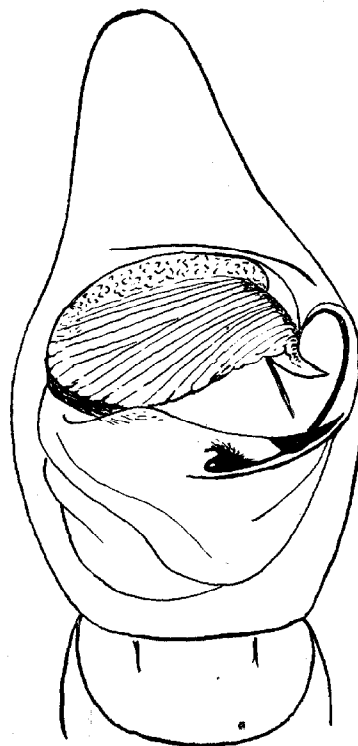
The following three species of spiders from north-central Florida are quite similar in appearance and size and may be easily confused. One of these is new; all three have distinctive genitalia and different habitat preferences. For the two described species references to papers containing figures of the genitalia are given.

Lycosa apothetica n. sp.



1

Fig. 1.—*Lycosa apothetica*, n. sp.,
epigynum.



2

Fig. 2.—*Lycosa apothetica*, n. sp.,
palpus.