

Cribellate Spider, *Metaltella simoni* (Keyserling) (Arachnida: Araneae: Amphinectidae)¹

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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 amaurobioid species, *Titanoeca brunnea* Emerton.

Distribution

Originally known from Argentina, southern Brazil, and Uruguay, *M. simoni* was subsequently imported into the southern United States. The first known record for this species in the US is July 23–30, 1944, from Harahan, Louisiana. The most recent revision of North American Amaurobioidae (the families in which *Metaltella* and *Titanoeca* were formally found, Leech (1972)) gives the following known US 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, March 28, 1966, two 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 A second, previously unpublished, Florida record is from Liberty County, Torreya State Park, June 7, 1977, one male collected by J. A. Beatty (personal communication).

The Florida State Collection of Arthropods (FSCA) has over 30 separate collections of *M. simoni* from Florida. Most of these records are from Gainesville in Alachua County. The

earliest such collection is February 22, 1981, one female taken by G. B. Edwards in a web under pine bark. 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, February 3 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, February 4, 1980, by J. N. Pott, on *Draceana* sp. An immature female was collected in Brevard County, Titusville, February 22, 1986, by A. Baker. Another penultimate male was found in Lee County, Alva, August 28, 1981, by C. Scharfenberg, on pothos, *Epipremnum aureum* (Linden & Andre) 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: one female, Suwannee County, Suwannee River State Park, May 1, 1987; one female, Alachua County, Gainesville, July 10, 1987; five males, one female, Polk County, Lake Wales, November 14, 1986; one female, also from Lake Wales, November 11, 1987. All of these specimens were taken from pitfall traps.

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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.

Description

Leech (1972) redescribed both *M. simoni* and *T. brunnea*. Males of *M. simoni* are 7.0 to 8.5 mm in length, whereas females are 8 to 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 four irregular white stripes on the venter. *M. simoni* is the only amaurobioid in the Nearctic region with five to six teeth on both the pro- and retromargins of the chelicerae. All other amaurobiid species in this geographic area have four or fewer teeth on each cheliceral margin.

Males of *T. brunnea* are 4 to 5 mm in length; females only a slightly larger 4.5 to 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*.

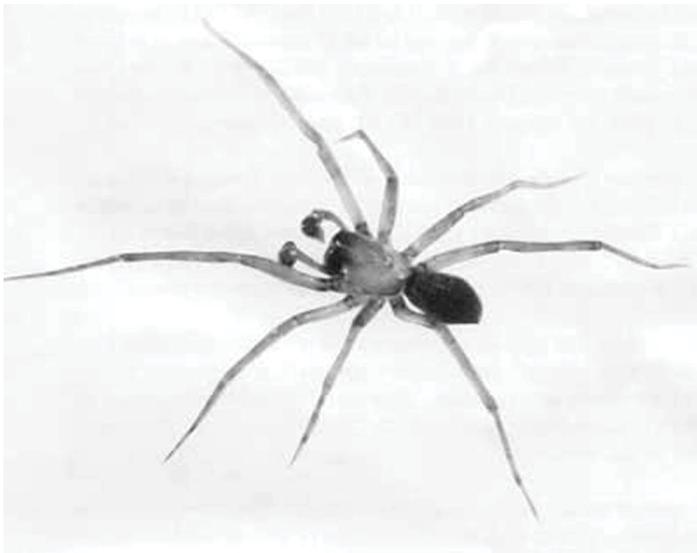


Figure 1. Male *Metaltella simoni* (Keyserling), a Cribellate spider.
Credits: G. B. Edwards, Division of Plant Industry



Figure 2. Female *Metaltella simoni* (Keyserling), a Cribellate spider.
Credits: G. B. Edwards, Division of Plant Industry

Habits and Habitat

Females and juveniles of *M. simoni* make webs using cribellate silk which, although smaller, are similar to 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 records in the FSCA, most males have been collected in May, June, or 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 amaurobioid, *Titanoeca brunnea* Emerton. Although *T. brunnea* is widespread in the eastern US, it only has been reported from Alachua, Hernando, and Putnam Counties in Florida (Leech 1972). The five 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, February 8, 1979, by G. Davidson, six males in a pitfall trap. There is also one earlier record with “habitat” data: Alachua County, Gainesville, May 5, 1964, collected by K.J. Stone, one male in a house. FSCA records for *T. brunnea* range from February to June. D.T. Corey (personal communication) has the following additional records: two

males, Suwannee County, Suwannee River State Park, one May 1987; one male, also Suwannee River State Park, April 28, 1988; one male, Alachua County, Gainesville, July 10, 1987; one male Pasco County, New Port Richey, May 6, 1988; one female, Polk County, Lake Wales, November 14, 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 latter collections by Corey seem to indicate that the two species coexist.

Selected References

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