



Fig. 7. Variation of the dorsal spicula in *Lopidea nigridia* Uhler: A, *L. n. nigridia* Uhler, Lander Co., NV; B, *L. n. serica* Knight, Carbon Co., WY; C, *L. n. aculeata* Van Duzee, Trinity Co., CA.

Morrison; (USNM). *Lopidea flavicostata* Knight and Schaffner: ♂, Camino, Calif., July 10, 1965, H. H. Knight; (USNM). *Lopidea medleri* Akingbohunge: ♂ (holotype not examined) Eau Claire Co., Fairchild, Wisc., 7-15-63, J. T. Medler (UWM). *Lopidea nigridea hirta* Van Duzee: ♂, San Miguel Isl., Cal., V-20-1919; EP Van Duzee Collector; (CAS). *Lopidea rainieri* Knight: ♂, Mt. Rainier, Wash., Aug. 14, 1931, H. H. Knight; (USNM). *Lopidea rolfsi* Knight: ♂, Mt. Adams Wa., Aug. 3 1930, A. R. Rolfs; (USNM). *Lopidea rubrofusca* Knight: ♂, Monticello, Ut., 6-18-33; G. F. Knowlton Collector [the name written on the holotype label is spelled "rubrofusca" but was published as *rubrofusca*] (USNM). *Lopidea sculleni* Knight: ♂, Cornucopia, OR, 7,100', July 25, 1936, H. A. Scullen, col.; (USNM). *Lopidea serica* Knight: ♂, Ft. Collins, Col. 6-28-00; (USNM). *Lopidea usingeri* Van Duzee: ♂, Oakland Rec. Camp, Cal., VII-20-27; Toulumne Co.; R. L. Usinger Collector; (CAS). *Lopidea wilcoxi* Knight: ♂, Mt. Rainier, Wa., VII-13-'31, sunrise, 6,318'; J. Wilcox, Coll.; (USNM). *Lopidea yakima* Knight: ♂, Olympia, Wash., Aug. '93; (USNM).

DIAGNOSIS.—*Lopidea nigridia* belongs to a western species group united by the rectangular shape and serrate apex of the right paramere; slender, unforked ventral spicula and red-white dorsal color pattern. Males can be distinguished by the presence of a straight, elongate dorsal spine at the apex of the right paramere (Fig. 5).

Because of the common patterns of color variation between *nigridia* and sympatric species, females are difficult to identify. Females of *ute* Knight and *garryae* Knight lack erect, dark setae on the head and pronotum. In *taurina* Van Duzee the dark setae are much shorter and decumbent, and the embolium usually supports only pale setae. Females of *dakota* Knight have the second antennal segment strongly tapered distally. *L. chelifer* Knight is also solid red in eastern Colorado but has the anterior width of the pronotum narrower than *n. serica*, and western populations have white on the clavus. *L. marginata* Uhler can be distinguished only by its smaller size in areas of sympatry and white coloration on the clavus when present.

DISTRIBUTION.—*L. nigridia* is widely distributed throughout western North America, and the three subspecies display a largely parapatric distribution (Fig. 9). In the original description, Uhler (1895) listed this species from New Mexico and Arizona, states in which *nigridia* is not known to occur. Osborn (1898) reported *nigridia* from Iowa. This was clearly a misidentification, as at that time only the fuscous-white *n. nigridia* subspecies was recognized, and this form does not occur east of the Rocky Mountains.

REDESCRIPTION (Male).—Length 4.52–6.55; red to grayish fuscous; dorsum with erect, black setae and small, appressed sericeous setae. HEAD: width across eyes 1.01–1.29, vertex 0.61–0.76, vertically declivent, triangular; tylus produced, arcuate anteriorly, black; distance between antennal fossa and anterior margin of eye less than width of second antennal segment, antennal socket ringed in black; gena red; all sutures black; frons slightly convex, red, vittae black; vertex slightly concave, posterior margin black; basal carina usually distinct, lined with erect, black setae; posterior margin of head straight in dorsal view, postocular regions pale to rufous. ROSTRUM: length 1.53–1.78, black, dorsal surface slightly lighter; first segment rufous or