

BANISTERIA

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE NATURAL HISTORY OF VIRGINIA



This special issue is devoted to the first catalog of the spiders (Arachnida: Araneae) of Virginia

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Research Articles

Catalog of Virginia spiders

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

CATALOG OF VIRGINIA SPIDERS

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ABSTRACT

The US state of Virginia is the 35th largest state within the nation and possesses five physiographic provinces, making it one of the most topographically diverse states in the southeastern part of the country, surpassed only by Florida. While spiders have a long history of being studied within this physiographically diverse region, a catalog of the spiders from Virginia has never previously been assembled and published. Herein we use published and unpublished literature, unpublished museum collection data, online database records, and the private collections of the first author to compose such a catalog. Using these methods, we cataloged 713 spider species from Virginia, including 147 new distribution records previously unrecorded from the state. Additionally, we used range data of regionally close species to predict the presence of heretofore unrecorded species within the state. Moreover, using literature and online database data, we mark species that are either “lost” or “long lost,” terms used to describe species whose existence has not been recorded in 10-50 or 50+ years, respectively. We also marked species that have been re-discovered since being labeled as such. Finally, we compare these biodiversity data to those of other US states in an attempt to explain similarities and differences.

Keywords: Araneae, biodiversity, checklist, faunistics, taxonomy.

INTRODUCTION

The earliest known published work to address spiders in the US state of Virginia was *Some Observations concerning Insects made by Mr. John Banister in Virginia, A.D. 1680* by John Banister and James Petiver (1700). This work attempted to publish the observations of the great naturalist, John Banister (1649 – 1692), who was accidentally killed prior to completing the work (Ewan & Ewan, 1970). In this work, Banister spends most of his time describing insects, but near the end mentions the existence of a “grey spider with very long pedicles and black gills” which

†Deceased

has since been interpreted as being a pholcid, possibly the introduced species, *Spermophora senoculata*, which brings into question the time of this species' arrival in North America (Ewan & Ewan, 1970). There have been a few region-focused works on natural history published since Banister's manuscript that include Virginia and spiders. Most of these are cave-focused works that identify all of the invertebrates found within these specialized habitats (Emerton, 1875; Holsinger & Culver, 1988). Meanwhile, Bishop & Crosby (1926) focused on epigeal spiders within the southeastern US. Conversely, there have been many spider-focused taxonomic works (e.g., Levi, 1957a; 1957b; 1957c, etc.) and field guides (e.g., Bradley, 2012; Rose, 2022, etc.) that are only broadly region-focused (e.g., North America) and describe new or list known species that exist within Virginia in addition to many other areas. However, a Virginia-focused catalog or list of spiders has never been published.

There have been many published studies, largely ecologically focused, conducted in Virginia habitats in which spiders were collected and identified. Unfortunately, some of these studies identified the specimens to only either family or genus, limiting the taxonomic usefulness of the work (e.g., Ferguson, 1983; Ferguson et al., 1984; Laub & Luna, 1992). Of the ecological studies that identified spiders to species, the earliest was by Howell & Pienkowski (1971) in which they used a sweep net and vacuum to collect spiders in alfalfa fields in the late 1960's. Further ecological studies in Virginia that identified spiders to species include McCaffrey (1978), McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980), Dowd & Kok (1981), Holsinger (1982), McCaffrey et al. (1983), Stietenroth & Horner (1987), Johnson (1996), Kjar & Barrows (2004), Mallis & Hurd (2005), Milne (2010), Holsinger et al. (2013), Milne & Waller (2018), and Kish & Henkanaththegedara (2019). Additionally, while he was the Curator of Recent Invertebrates at the Virginia Museum of Natural History (VMNH), Richard Hoffman published three manuscripts on specific spider taxa from Virginia (Hoffman 1992; Hoffman 2002; Hoffman & Roble 2012). For a detailed history of araneology in the state, see Abraham (2013). These Virginia-focused studies that identified spiders to species, the taxonomically focused studies that may include Virginia as collection locales, and the region-focused natural history works provide an initial list of known spider species published within the state.

Some of the older spider faunistic data within Virginia are unpublished and some of the more recent data exist within online databases and data aggregation websites. For example, in his role as Curator of Recent Invertebrates, Richard Hoffman kept a database of spider occurrence data in the form of an unpublished card catalog at VMNH (Fig. 1). Online data in data aggregation sites such as the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF; www.gbif.org) combine both amateur observation data from websites such as iNaturalist (www.inaturalist.org) and museum collection data largely identified by taxonomic experts from websites such as Symbiota (<https://symbiota.org>). Moreover, data exist from unpublished personal collections such as part of those of the first author. These "dark data" are often scientifically useful and are important to include in scientific studies if they are known about, available, accessible, and reliable (Heidorn, 2008).

The flora and fauna of Virginia includes groups of species with affiliations to a wide variety of regions, including northern, southern, Midwestern, and habitats endemic to the Appalachians. This intermixing of floral and faunal distributions is primarily attributed to Virginia's location in the center of the East Coast of the United States, approximately equidistant between the northern and southern extents of the country. Five of the 24 major physiographic provinces of the United States are found in Virginia, tying it with Georgia as the most topographically diverse states in the southeast (Fenneman, 1928; Fig. 2). Furthermore, the state contains nine major river systems,

connecting to a variety of watersheds, including the Chesapeake Bay and the Ohio and Mississippi River Basins, which has facilitated the transportation of plants and animals throughout the state. Elevation, rainfall, temperature, and growing season all vary greatly across the state, leading to a proliferation of habitats that can support endemic and rare species (Fleming, 2012).



Figure 1. Photograph of the catalog of “Arachnida” index cards curated by Dr. Richard Hoffman during his time as Curator of Recent Invertebrates at VMNH between 1989–2009. This photograph was taken in January 2009 in Dr. Hoffman’s laboratory by the first author.

In general, the five physiographic provinces of Virginia – the Appalachian Plateaus, the Ridge and Valley, the Blue Ridge, the Piedmont Plateau, and the Coastal Plain – vertically divide the state and increase in elevation from east to west, with a maximum elevation of 1746 m a.s.l. at Mt. Rogers in the far southwest (Fig. 2). As elevation increases, the humid subtropical climate of the lowland areas gives way to boreal and sub-boreal climates scattered throughout the Blue Ridge, Ridge and Valley, and Appalachian Plateaus (Fleming, 2012). For many species of plants and animals, Virginia represents the northern or southern extent of their distributions, making the documentation of the state’s biodiversity crucial in the study of these groups, including spiders.

In terms of spider diversity, the Coastal Plain of Virginia provides a corridor to and from the southern states, and many species known primarily from Florida, Georgia, and the Carolinas can be found along Virginia’s eastern edge. Conversely, spider species adapted for colder climates can often be found in restricted, high-elevation habitats of western Virginia. Despite the potential

for high spider diversity in the state, Virginia's spider fauna remain poorly studied and under documented.

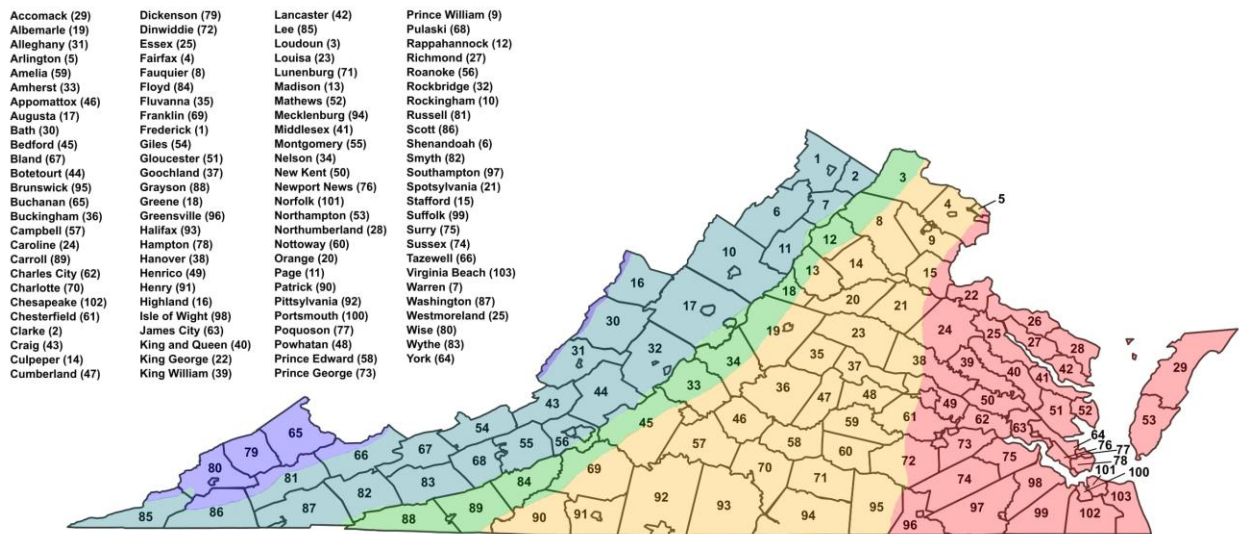


Figure 2. Map of Virginia showing the five physiographic regions within the state (different colors) and with the relevant counties and independent cities numbered.

METHODS

Distribution records were obtained from many sources, but initial records were collected from the historical documents written by Dr. Richard Hoffman, while he was employed at the VMNH as the Curator of Recent Invertebrates from 1989 – 2009 (Roble & Mitchell, 2012). Richard Hoffman was an incredibly knowledgeable naturalist who kept meticulous records of many vertebrate and invertebrate groups within the state, including arachnids (Roble & Mitchell, 2012; Norman Platnick, personal communication). His records of arachnids within the state were those that he had personally observed, collected (or were given to him), identified, and deposited into the VMNH collection itself. Hoffman maintained this list of Virginia arachnids (mostly spiders) on 5” x 8” index cards arranged in a cardboard box with each card containing the information of a single species (Fig. 1). The data on these cards were typed onto them by Hoffman via typewriter. The typed information included three kinds: 1) references to published historical records of their existence in the state, 2) more recent records of VMNH specimens collected either by VMNH staff, volunteers, or those that were donated to the collection, and 3) predictions of species’ existence in the state – largely represented by a blank card with only the name of the species and its known distribution typed across the top.

This initial list of distribution records curated by Hoffman was then built upon by conducting in-depth searches of a database of specimens previously identified to species by the first author through past collection visits and loans. This database of specimens included spiders in many taxonomic families from the Clemson University Arthropod Collection (CUAC) and the University of Indianapolis Spider Collection (UISC) and in Linyphiidae only from the Field Museum of Natural History (FMNH), the Florida State Collection of Arthropods (FSCA), and VMNH. Searches consisted of a database search of all spider specimens by searching for “Virginia” as the state in which the specimen was collected. The number of specimens searched

within the aforementioned institutions was: CUAC = 5,828; FMNH = 1,459 (Linyphiidae only); FSCA = 614 (Linyphiidae only); UISC = 21,154; VMNH = 425 (Linyphiidae only); Total = 29,580. Other collections of specimens identified by the first author from other museum collections (e.g., The Canadian National Collection of Arthropods and Nematodes) were also searched in this way but did not result in any specimens from Virginia and were therefore excluded from this study. Two or three records were also obtained from interactions with researchers at San Diego State University (SDSU) and University of Kentucky.

All records found using these two methods (both from Hoffman's original notecards and from searches of the database of the first author) were then cross-referenced against published records of specimens existing in Virginia. Published records were found by first locating the taxonomic records for the species in the World Spider Catalog by going to that specific species' entry (World Spider Catalog, 2025). Each potentially relevant reference in the entry for that species (i.e., those references that could plausibly cite a collection point in Virginia) was then searched to find the section pertaining to the species in question and read to ascertain the species' collection location(s). Sometimes the references used only maps to show the collection localities of specimens and in these cases, cardinal directions were used to specify the locality of the record within the state (e.g., northern Virginia). After the World Spider Catalog references were searched, 21 region-specific (oftentimes Virginia-specific) manuscripts were then searched for references to the species in question (see Bishop & Crosby, 1926; Dowd & Kok, 1981; Emerton, 1875; Harrison, 2023; Hoffman, 1992; Hoffman, 2002; Hoffman & Roble, 2012; Holsinger, 1982; Holsinger & Culver, 1988; Holsinger et al., 2013; Howell & Pienkowski, 1971; Johnson, 1996; Kish & Henkanaththegedara, 2019; Kjar & Barrows, 2004; Mallis & Hurd, 2005; McCaffrey, 1978; McCaffrey & Horsburgh, 1980; McCaffrey et al., 1983; Milne, 2010; Milne & Waller, 2018; Stientenroth & Horner, 1987).

After these 21 region-specific manuscripts were searched, a search of the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) was done by selecting "Present" under the "Occurrence status" filter, "Araneae" under the "Scientific name" filter, "Material sample" and "Preserved specimen" under the "Basis of record" filter, and by drawing a polygon around the state of Virginia under the "Location" filter. The returned records were then downloaded. A conservative approach was taken to adding online records from GBIF to our manuscript: as noted by our filters, records from specimen collections (e.g., MCZ, AMNH, etc.) were used as valid identifications ("Material sample" and "Preserved specimen" being selected under the "Basis of record" filter) but not from iNaturalist observations. This approach was taken for two reasons: 1) specimens in collections are much more likely to have been identified by taxonomic experts rather than a computer algorithm used by the iNaturalist or SEEK smart phone applications and are less prone to error when evaluating taxa (Hochmair et al., 2020; Koo et al., 2022; Manderfield, 2022), and 2) specimens in collections are much more likely to possess a voucher and their authenticity may be validated, if deemed necessary. Records from this filtered GBIF dataset which matched these criteria and were not already listed from the previous two sources were then added to our manuscript. Some records from this filtered GBIF dataset were previously unpublished new records from collections by the first author; these were included in this manuscript as new records to the state rather than previously published.

If these published sources did not produce a record of the species existing within the state, but the aforementioned search of Hoffman's catalog or the first author's database did produce such a record, the species for which the record was noted was deemed as a new, unpublished, distribution record. Specimens that were found to be new, unpublished, distribution records to the

state of Virginia were re-examined and re-identified to species (when available) by the first two authors to ensure accuracy. Specimens were available for examination if they were located at either VMNH ([99/147]; 67% of new records), UISC ([47/147]; 32% of new records), or CUAC ([22/147]; 15% of new records), which accounted for 99% of new distribution records found (sometimes specimens were found at multiple locations, hence the combined percentage doesn't add up to 100%).

The geographic range in North America was given for each species. This range was taken from species range lists maintained and updated by the American Arachnological Society, accessible at <https://www.americanarachnology.org/about-arachnids/arachnid-orders/araneae/>. These range lists give ranges for species in North America north of Mexico but do not indicate if the species ranges into Mexico. Therefore, in addition to using these ranges, we used the country ranges indicated on the World Spider Catalog for each species to determine if the species was also known from Mexico (WSC, 2025).

Species labeled with “P” (probably exists in the state) were determined by analyzing the geographic ranges using the aforementioned methods. Specifically, species received the “P” label if they possessed ranges that abutted the state (e.g., NC, MD, TN), spanned but did not include the state (e.g., GA and NY but not VA), or possessed eastern US distributions and closely related species also exist in the state.

Some species are considered “lost species” or “long-lost species.” These species are those that have not been seen or recorded as existing in situ for an extended time. Specifically, species that have not been seen for 10-50 years are considered “lost” while those that have not been seen in over 50 years are considered “long-lost” (Long & Rodríguez, 2022). These relatively short timeframes (e.g., 10 years between observations) are likely due to a focus on more common vertebrate observations, undoubtedly a result of the overemphasis on vertebrate versus invertebrate biodiversity research within the literature (Titley et al., 2017). However, we are unaware of any other published timespans for considerations of “lost” and “long-lost” that focus solely on invertebrates and therefore we used the timespans of Long and Rodríguez (2022). When these species are found after these periods of time, they are considered “re-discovered” and this is the terminology we used herein. Lost and long-lost species were determined using the aforementioned database and record searches of species (i.e., looking through the Hoffman records, the first author's database, WSC sources, region-specific sources, and GBIF). However, our searches for records of lost or long-lost species were not regionally or geographically restricted. Moreover, after these searches, a Google Scholar search for the species name in quotes was done to locate other manuscripts that may contain collection records of the species. These articles were then read for references to collection dates for the species. We recognize this method is not complete, as many collections do not have digitized records and many collection events go unpublished. However, without direct access to such dark data, knowledge of these records is difficult to obtain. It is also recognized that the designations of “lost” and “long-lost” are oftentimes due to a lack of collecting and recording of collection data rather than any perceived rarity of the species in question. We mark species with these designations regardless of the reason(s) for it being marked in such a way.

Species that were found cited in the literature as existing in Virginia but were not valid species per the World Spider Catalog (WSC, 2025) are listed near the end as *nomina dubia* with an explanation given for each. Likewise, species that were found to be previously incorrectly listed as existing within the state by the first author in previous publications are listed at the end of this list under “Removed species” with an explanation given for each.

Abbreviations are as follows: mi. = mile(s), km = kilometer(s), m = male, f = female, imm = immature, E = east, W = west, N = north, and S = south. Each new distribution record was formatted to indicate location, habitat, date of collection, number/sex/maturity, trap type, and names of collector(s), if available. Superscript abbreviations used prior to the binomial are as follows: I = introduced species that is not native to Virginia, * = new distribution record for the state, L = lost species, LL = long-lost species, RL = rediscovered lost species, RLL = rediscovered long-lost species, P = probably exists in the state, ? = questionable publication record. Nomenclature follows that of the World Spider Catalog (WSC, 2025). Citations of publications include the year of publication and the page on which the species is cited after a colon. County and independent city records are given for each entry, if available (see Fig. 2 for a map of the relevant counties and independent cities). Species in the Taxonomy section are listed alphabetically by family, then by genus, then species epithet.

TAXONOMY

Family Agelenidae

- Agelenopsis emertoni* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1935 – eastern Canada S to Florida and W to Colorado. Previously recorded from the Cities of Fredericksburg and Petersburg by Chamberlin & Ivie (1941: 593) and Albemarle Co. by Whitman-Zai et al. (2015: 15). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Accomack, Bath, Cumberland, Dickenson, Franklin, Greensville, Henry, Montgomery, and Roanoke counties as well as the City of Virginia Beach.
- Agelenopsis kastoni* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1941 – southern USA and the east coast up to Massachusetts. Previously recorded from Sussex Co. by Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1). Additional specimens held at VMNH are from Cumberland, Dickenson, Dinwiddie, Henrico, Henry, Isle of Wight, King George, Lee, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Prince William, Stafford, Sussex, Wise, and York counties as well as the Cities of Chesapeake and Virginia Beach.
- Agelenopsis naevia* (Walckenaer, 1841) – central and eastern US from Maine S to Florida and W to Colorado. Previously recorded from Brunswick Co. by Bishop & Crosby (1926: 196 as *Agelena naevia*), Prince George and Rappahannock counties and the Cities of Fredericksburg and Petersburg by Chamberlin & Ivie (1941: 598) and Giles and Montgomery counties, and the City of Norfolk by Whitman-Zei et al. (2015: 17). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Augusta, Bath, Bedford, Brunswick, Cumberland, Fairfax, Grayson, Henry, Northampton, Nelson, Prince George, Rappahannock, Roanoke, Smyth, Spotsylvania, Stafford, and York counties and the Cities of Chesapeake and Virginia Beach.
- Agelenopsis pennsylvanica* (C. L. Koch, 1843) – northern US and southern Canada from Massachusetts to Oregon. Previously recorded from Prince George Co. by Chamberlin & Ivie (1941: 589), Rockbridge Co. by Mallis & Hurd (2005: 104), and Augusta Co. by Whitman-Zai et al. (2015: 20). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Augusta, Bath, Clarke, Craig, Dickenson, Fairfax, Floyd, Franklin, Greensville, Montgomery, Nelson, Tazewell, Warren, and Washington counties.
- Agelenopsis potteri* (Blackwall, 1846) – British Columbia E to Nova Scotia S to Virginia. Specimens identified as this species exist at U. Guelph's Centre for Biodiversity Genomics

- from Nelson County and at the Smithsonian Conservation Biology Institute from Warren County (GBIF, 2025a). VMNH also possesses a female specimen from Dickenson County. *Agelenopsis utahana* (Chamberlin & Ivie, 1933) – Canada and northern US, from Massachusetts to Utah. Virginia represents the southern limit along the east coast for this species. Previously recorded from Augusta Co. by McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 249) and Giles Co. by Whitman-Zai et al. (2015: 23). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Augusta, Bath, Bedford, Floyd, Grayson, Highland, Nelson, and Rockingham counties.
- Barronopsis jeffersi* (Muma, 1945) – Maryland S to Florida. Specimens identified to this species exist at MCZ from Arlington (GBIF, 2025a). No other specimens were found in collections examined.
- **Barronopsis stephaniae* Stocks, 2009 – Florida N to Virginia. The single known VA specimen represents the first published record of this species in the state and a northern range expansion of ~554 km. The specimen exists at VMNH from Essex County (Kloke Farm, 1 mi. S of Dunnsville, 10 October 1991, 1m, malaise trap, DR Smith).
- **Barronopsis texana* (Gertsch, 1934a) – western Texas to Florida N to Virginia. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state and a northern range expansion of 195 km. Specimens exist at VMNH from Accomack (Assateague Island, Chincoteague NWR, Wildcat Marsh, 22 July 1998, 1m, sweeping salt marsh edge, A.C. Chazal), King George (Naval Weapons Laboratory, Dahlgren, 8 May 1992, 1m, KA Buhlmann/VDNH), and York Counties (Yorktown Weapons Station, pine drift fence site, 30 December 1990, 4m, KA Buhlmann), and the Cities of Roanoke (2915 Waxwing Circle, 25 September 2024, 1f, J Means) and Virginia Beach (False Cape State Park, 11 June 1993, 1f, BJ Abraham; Dam Neck Navy Base, 12 October 1990, 1m, KA Buhlmann/VDNH; same, dune drift fence site, 14 May 1991, 1m, KA Buhlmann).
- **Coras aerialis* Muma, 1946 – northeastern US and Canada from Nova Scotia W to Ontario and S to Virginia. The following specimens represent the first published distribution records for this species in the state and likely the southern limits of its range; a southern range expansion of approximately 175 km. Specimens held at VMNH by county: Augusta (5mi. W Stokesville, comp. 453-1A, 12 November 1988, 2m, B Flamm).
- **Coras angularis* Muma, 1944 – previously only known from Ontario, Maryland, and Florida. The following specimens represent the first published distribution record for this species in the state. Specimens held at VMNH by county: Rockingham (Tomahawk Mtn. drift fence site, off FS 85, ca. 7mi. NNW Rawley Springs, 19 November 1988, 5m 1f, *Plethodon punctatus* study, KA Buhlmann).
- Coras juvenilis* (Keyserling, 1881) – Nova Scotia W to Ontario and S to Virginia. These records likely represent the southern limits of this species' range. Previously recorded from Giles Co. by Muma (1946: 14). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Amherst, Augusta, Cumberland, Dickenson, Giles, Grayson, Nelson, Rockingham, and Warren counties.
- Coras lamellosus* (Keyserling, 1887) – southern California E to Mississippi N to Quebec. Previously recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 517 as *Coelotes lamellosus*). No other specimens were found in collections examined.
- Coras medicinalis* (Hentz, 1821) – Quebec S to Florida and W to Colorado. Previously recorded from Falls Church by Muma (1946: 5). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Amherst, Cumberland, Fairfax, Greenville, Henry, Loudoun, Northampton, Prince Edward, and Prince William counties and the City of Virginia Beach.

- **Coras montanus* (Emerton, 1890) – Manitoba E to New Brunswick and S to Virginia. The single VA specimen represents the first published distribution record for this species in the state and a significant southern range expansion of 745 km. Specimens held at VMNH by county: Grayson (Grayson Highlands State Park, Haw Orchard Mtn., trap site 1 nr. Visitor Center, 2 October 1990, 8m; DF site 2, below picnic area, 17 October 1990, 4m 1imm; Whitetop Mtn., DF site off FS 90, 5000ft., beechwoods, 18 November 1993 – 16 March 1994, 1m).
- ^{LL, P}*Coras parallelis* Muma, 1944 – Connecticut S to Delaware. The most recent collection record is of the holotype from 1941 as all other collection events capturing this species were prior to its description (Muma, 1946: 5).
- ^L**Coras taugynus* Chamberlin, 1925a – previously only known from Tennessee, North Carolina, and Alabama. The following specimens represent the first published distribution records for this species in the state and a northern range extension of 211 km from Black Mountain, NC. Specimens held at VMNH by county: Floyd (Buffalo Mtn. Nat. Area Pres., N slope drift fence site, 5 May - 2 June 2001, 1f, VMNH survey) and Montgomery (Ironto, TNC Preserve, 3 April 1993, 1f, RS Hogan). The Floyd County specimen represents the most recent record in the databases and collections examined.
- ^L**Coras tennesseensis* Muma, 1946 – previously only known from North Carolina and Tennessee. The following specimens represent the first published distribution records for this species in the state and likely the northern limits of its range with a 150 km northern range extension. Specimens held at VMNH by county: Dickenson (Breaks Interstate Park, Laurel Branch Trail drift fence site, 22 August - 6 October 1991, 2m 1immf) and Tazewell (Burkes Garden, Station Spring Creek, under sticks in maple woods, 2 September, 1979, 1m, RL Hoffman). The Dickenson County specimen represents the most recent record in the databases and collections examined.
- ^l*Tegenaria domestica* (Clerck, 1757) – throughout North America. There are many gaps in its range, however. This species was recorded from Shenandoah Co. by Bishop & Crosby (1926: 201 as *Coelotes plumaris*). Additional specimens are held at VMNH from Roanoke Co.
- Wadotes bimucronatus* (Simon, 1898) – Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia. Previously recorded from the far western tip of Virginia by Bennett (1987: 122). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Henry, Pittsylvania, Scott, and Washington Counties as well as the City of Roanoke.
- Wadotes calcaratus* (Keyserling, 1887) – Quebec S to Alabama. Recorded previously from Loudoun, Rappahannock, Smyth, and Warren counties by Muma (1947: 4) and throughout western Virginia by Bennett (1987: 120). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Alleghany, Augusta, Botetourt, Cumberland, Dickenson, Floyd, Franklin, Fluvanna, Grayson, Henry, King George, Lunenburg, Madison, Nelson, Page, Prince Edward, Prince William, Rockingham, Scott, Smyth, and Warren Counties.
- ^{L, P}*Wadotes deceptis* Bennett, 1987 – North Carolina and Tennessee. The most recent collection record for this species is from 1984 (Bennett, 1987: 112).
- ^P*Wadotes dixiensis* Chamberlin, 1925a – Alabama, North Carolina, and Tennessee.
- Wadotes hybridus* (Emerton, 1890) – Quebec S to Alabama. Previously recorded from Fairfax and Pulaski counties by Muma (1947: 8) and the western edge of Virginia by Bennett (1987: 122). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Augusta, Bath, Botetourt, Dickenson, Floyd, Rockingham, and Washington Counties.

^P*Wadotes tennesseensis* Gertsch, 1936 – Michigan, North Carolina, and Tennessee.

^{LL}*Wadotes willsi* Bennett, 1987 – North Carolina and Virginia. Previously recorded from VA in Grayson and Smyth counties by Bennett (1987: 125). Additional specimens from Grayson Co. exist at VMNH. The most recent collection record for this species is from 1975 (Bennett, 1987: 126).

Family Amaurobiidae

**Amaurobius borealis* Emerton, 1909 – British Columbia E to Newfoundland and S to Virginia. The following specimens represent the first published distribution records for this species in the state. These specimens also represent the southernmost known distribution records for this species and expands this species' range by 364 km from Potter Co., Pennsylvania. Specimens held at VMNH by county: Rockbridge (W side Apple Orchard Mtn. nr. Top, ca. 4000 ft., in mixed litter at base of rock outcrops, northern hardwoods and rhododendron, 16 May 1998, 1m, RL Hoffman) and Rockingham (drift fence site on Tomahawk Mtn. ca. 1100 ft., off FS 72, ca. 7mi. NNW Rawley Springs, virgin stand, 28 May 1988, 1m, KA Buhlmann; same, 17 June 1988, 4m).

^I*Amaurobius ferox* (Walckenaer, 1830) – Nova Scotia W to Ontario and S to Virginia as an introduced species from Europe. There are also a few records from Washington state, possibly due to a separate introduction. Previously recorded from Campbell, Fairfax, and Montgomery Counties by Leech (1971: 30). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Campbell, Fairfax, Henry, Montgomery, and Roanoke Counties.

Callobius bennetti (Blackwall, 1846) – Newfoundland W to Manitoba and S to North Carolina. Previously recorded from Virginia in Carroll, Fairfax, Floyd, and Grayson Counties by Leech (1972: 32). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Augusta, Bath, Grayson, Nelson, Rockingham, Tazewell, and Warren Counties.

^P*Cybaeopsis armipotens* (Bishop & Crosby, 1926) – North Carolina.

^P*Cybaeopsis hoplites* (Bishop & Crosby, 1935a) – North Carolina.

**Cybaeopsis hoplomachus* (Bishop & Crosby, 1935a) – was previously only known from North Carolina so these collections represent the first published distribution records for this species in the state and a northern range expansion of 160 km from Alexander Co., NC. Specimens held at Clemson University, SC by county: Dickenson (Breaks Interstate Park, Prospector Trail, 37.284°, -82.305°, 12 June 2022, 2f, sifted litter, CW Harden; Camp Branch Trail, mesic stream hollow, 37.2724°, -82.2956°, 5f); Scott (Jefferson National Forest, 488 m, *Rhododendron* thicket adjacent to a stream in a mixed bottomland forest (36.81727°, -82.62429°), 15 July 2017, 1f, Winkler litter extraction, K Ivanov).

Cybaeopsis pantopla (Bishop & Crosby, 1935a) – Kentucky S to Georgia. A specimen identified as this species exists at the Denver Museum of Nature and Science from the City of Norton (GBIF, 2025a). No other specimens were found in collections examined.

Family Antrodiaetidae

Antrodiaetus robustus (Simon, 1891) – Pennsylvania S to Virginia. Previously recorded from Fairfax County by Petrunkevitch (1925a: 320 as *Brachybothrium shoemakeri*), from Prince William County by Simon (1891: 311 as *Brachybothrium robustum*), and from

Shenandoah County by Hendrixson & Bond (2007: 742). Additionally, multiple specimens exist at VMNH from Warren Co.

^P*Antrodiaetus microunicolor* Hendrixson & Bond, 2005 – North Carolina but see note for *Antrodiaetus unicolor*.

Antrodiaetus unicolor (Hentz, 1842) – New York S to Georgia and W to Arkansas. Specimens of *A. unicolor* within collections, including at VMNH, and older publications may actually be *Antrodiaetus microunicolor*, a recently described species (Hendrixson & Bond 2005). Previously recorded from Dickenson, Fairfax, Giles, Montgomery, and Wise Counties in the state by Coyle (1971: 344), from Tazewell Co. by Holsinger & Culver (1988: 52), and Rockbridge Co. by Mallis & Hurd (2005: 104). Additionally, specimens of either *A. unicolor* or *A. microunicolor* exist at VMNH from Bath, Cumberland, Floyd, Fluvanna, Henry, Highland, Nelson, and York counties.

Family Anyphaenidae

Anyphaena celer (Hentz 1847) – Ontario S to Florida and W to Texas. Previously recorded from Clarke, Henry, Mecklenburg, Nelson, and Pittsylvania Counties by Hoffman (2002: 9) and from Isle of Wight County by Milne (2010: 132) and Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1). More specimens may be found at UISC from Isle of Wight Co.

Anyphaena fraterna (Banks, 1896a) – New York S to Florida and W to Texas. Previously recorded from Chesterfield, Essex, Henrico, Henry, King George, Roanoke, Stafford, and York Counties and Virginia Beach by Hoffman (2002: 10). Additional specimens are at VMNH from Wise Co.

Anyphaena maculata (Banks, 1896a) – New York S to Georgia and W to Texas. Previously recorded from Chesterfield and Greensville Counties by Hoffman (2002: 10). More specimens exist at UISC from Brunswick Co.

Anyphaena pectorosa L. Koch, 1866 – Ontario S to Florida and W to Texas. Previously recorded from Fairfax County by Platnick (1974: 235), Montgomery County by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164), and Essex, Greensville, Mecklenburg, and Pulaski Counties by Hoffman (2002: 10). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Clarke, Floyd, and Louisa Counties and the City of Virginia Beach.

Arachosia cubana (Banks, 1909) – southeastern Arizona to Florida and N to Michigan and Massachusetts. Previously recorded from Louisa County and Virginia Beach by Hoffman (2002: 11; recorded as *Oxysoma cubanum*) and from Montgomery County by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164 as *Gayennina britcheri*). However, the latter record is doubted as authentic by Hoffman (2002). More specimens exist at VMNH from Floyd and Grayson Counties.

Hibana cambridgei (Bryant, 1931) – Texas E to Virginia. Previously recorded from King George County by Hoffman (2002: 10). Possibly disjunct from its range due to an introduction from more western states (Hoffman 2002). No additional specimens were found at collections examined.

Hibana gracilis (Hentz, 1847) – Minnesota E to Nova Scotia, S into Mexico. Previously recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 511 as *Anyphaena gracilis*) and Chesterfield, Greensville, Henry, King George, Montgomery, Pittsylvania, Roanoke, and York Counties as well as the Cities of Chesapeake and Virginia Beach by Hoffman (2002: 11). Also recorded from

Fairfax and Northampton Counties by Platnick (1974: 252; recorded as *Aysha gracilis*). No additional specimens were found at collections examined.

**Hibana velox* (Becker, 1879) – Texas E to Florida and N to Virginia. The single VA specimen represents the first published distribution record for this species in the state and a northern range expansion of ~120 km. The specimen is held at VMNH and is from Amherst Co., trail to Pompey Mtn., 3 km. N of Alto, 21 September 1997, 1f, RL Hoffman, det. MA Milne.

Lupettiana mordax (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1896) – Connecticut S to Texas. Previously recorded from Essex County and the City of Suffolk by Hoffman (2002: 11; recorded as *Teudis mordax*) and from Isle of Wight County by Milne (2010: 132) and Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1). More specimens are at VMNH from Isle of Wight Co.

Wulfila albens (Hentz, 1847) – Illinois E to Massachusetts S into Mexico. Previously recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 513 as *Chiracanthium albens*) and Cumberland County by Hoffman (2002: 11). No additional specimens were found in collections examined.

Wulfila saltabundus (Hentz, 1847) – Nebraska E to Nova Scotia. Previously recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 511 as *Anyphaena saltabunda*), the City of Virginia Beach by Platnick (1974: 243 as *Wulfila saltabunda*), Montgomery County (Howell & Pienkowski 1971: 164 as *Anyphaenella saltabunda*), Louisa and Patrick Counties by Hoffman (2002: 11), and Prince Edward Co. by Kish & Henkanaththegedara (2019: 17). An additional specimen from Louisa County exists at VMNH.

Family Araneidae

Acacesia hamata (Hentz, 1847) – New Hampshire S into Mexico. Previously recorded in Montgomery County by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164 as *Acacesia foliata*), in Isle of Wight County by Milne (2010: 132), Sussex Co. by Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1), and distributed across the state by Levi (1976: 375). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Dickenson, Dinwiddie, Greensville, Halifax, Henry, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, and Roanoke counties and the Cities of Chesapeake and Suffolk.

Acanthepeira cherokee Levi, 1976 – Texas N to Illinois and E to Maryland. Previously shown to be distributed near the center of the state by Levi (1976: 362). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Essex, Dunnsville, and Louisa counties as well as the Cities of Suffolk and Virginia Beach.

^P*Acanthepeira marion* Levi, 1976 – Texas E to Florida N to Illinois.

Acanthepeira stellata (Walckenaer, 1805) – Manitoba E to Nova Scotia and S into Mexico. Previously shown to be distributed across the state by Levi (1976: 362) and in Prince Edward Co. by Kish & Henkanaththegedara (2019: 17). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Cumberland Co. and the Cities of Suffolk and Virginia Beach.

Acanthepeira venusta (Banks, 1896a) – Virginia S to Florida. Previously shown to be distributed in the southeastern portion of the state by Levi (1976: 362). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from the Cities of Chesapeake and Virginia Beach.

^P*Araneus alboventris* (Emerton, 1884) – Ohio E to Maine S to Georgia.

Araneus bicentenarius (McCook, 1888) – Manitoba E to Nova Scotia and S to Texas. Previously shown to be distributed in the western portion of the state by Levi (1971: 143). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Alleghany, Botetourt, Halifax, Highland, Roanoke, Scott, and Warren counties as well as the City of Suffolk.

- ^P*Araneus bivittatus* (Walckenaer, 1841) – Maine S to Florida.
- Araneus bonsallae* (McCook, 1894) – Texas N to Illinois and E to Maryland. Previously shown to be distributed in the central part of the state by Levi (1973: 518). No additional specimens were found in collections examined.
- Araneus cavaticus* (Keyserling, 1881) – Quebec S to Texas. Previously shown to be distributed in the southwestern portion of the state by Levi (1971: 171) and Dondale et al. (2003: 246). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Dickenson, Lee, and Wise counties.
- Araneus cingulatus* (Walckenaer, 1841) – Texas NE to Massachusetts. Previously shown to be distributed in the central part of the state by Levi (1973: 518) and Dondale et al. (2003: 258). No additional specimens were found in collections examined.
- ^P*Araneus gadus* Levi, 1973 – Massachusetts S to Florida, W to Arkansas.
- Araneus guttulatus* (Walckenaer, 1841) – Quebec S to Georgia. Previously shown to be distributed in the central part of the state by Levi (1973: 518) and Dondale et al. (2003: 261). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Nelson and Roanoke counties.
- **Araneus iviei* (Archer, 1951) – Alaska SE to Nova Scotia S to Virginia. The single VA specimen represents the first published record of this species in the state and a southern range extension of ~240 km for this species. Specimen held at VMNH from Prince William County (Quantico Marine Corps Base, 3.5 km NW Kapp, old beaver ponds, 8 September 1999, 1f, hand collected using UV lighting, AC Chazal).
- Araneus juniperi* (Emerton, 1884) – Quebec S to Florida. Previously recorded in Montgomery County by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164 as *Conepeira juniperi*). Additional specimens from Montgomery Co. exist at VMNH.
- Araneus marmoreus* Clerck, 1757 – Alaska E to Newfoundland, S to Florida. Previously shown to exist throughout the state by Levi (1971: 157) and Dondale et al. (2003: 223), and in Prince Edward Co. by Kish & Henkanaththegedara (2019: 17). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Arlington, Bath, Giles, and Montgomery counties and the Cities of Chesapeake, Suffolk, and Virginia Beach.
- **Araneus miniatus* (Walckenaer, 1841) – Texas NE to Connecticut. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. Specimens held at VMNH by county / city: Brunswick (Reedy Creek at Webb's Mill, 2 mi SW of Pleasant Shade at end of VA. 687 as part of VMNH survey, 29 April 1993, 1f); Essex (Kloke Farm, 1 mi S of Dunnsville, 11 April 1993, 1m, malaise trap); Mecklenburg (Elm Hill State Game Management Area, nr Kerr Dam, 16 April 1988, 1f, RL Hoffman).
- ^{L, P}*Araneus nashoba* Levi, 1973 – Maine S to Florida, W to Texas. The most recent collection record for this species is from 1994 (GBIF, 2025b).
- Araneus niveus* (Hentz, 1847) – Missouri NE to Connecticut. Previously documented from Campbell County by Levi (1981: 256). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Campbell and Halifax counties.
- Araneus nordmanni* (Thorell, 1870) – Alaska E to Newfoundland, S to South Carolina. Shown to exist in western Virginia by Levi (1971: 152) and Dondale et al. (2003: 219). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Amherst, Giles, Grayson, Highland, and Scott counties.
- Araneus partitus* (Walckenaer, 1841) – Oklahoma NE to Connecticut. Previously recorded in Augusta County by McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 249). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Isle of Wight Co.
- Araneus pegnina* (Walckenaer, 1841) – California E to New Hampshire, S into Mexico. Previously recorded in Augusta County by McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 249) and in central

- Virginia by Levi (1973: 540) and Dondale et al. (2003: 215). No additional specimens were found in collections examined.
- Araneus pratensis* (Emerton, 1884) – Ontario S to Texas. Shown to exist in northern Virginia by Levi (1973: 492). No additional specimens were found in collections examined.
- ^{L, P}*Araneus prunus* Levi, 1973 – Maryland S to Florida, W to Mississippi. The most recent collection record for this species is from 1956 (Levi, 1973: 536).
- **Araneus saevus* (L. Koch, 1872) – Alaska E to Pennsylvania. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state and a southern range extension for this species of 350 km. Specimens held at VMNH by county / city: Amherst (Tarjacket Ridge drift fence site, of FS 1167, 21 October 1997, 1f); Augusta (Deep Pond, Maple Flats area nr. Sherando, 10 September 1999, 1f, MW Donahue); Giles (Jefferson National Forest, North Fork Stony Creek, bog 1.3km W FS 10420, 10 August 2004, 1m, sweep netting, SM Roble); Warren (NZP*CRC, 3 mi. E of Front Royal, drift fence site in mesic woods nr. stream, 15 March 1994, 2f).
- Araneus thaddeus* (Hentz, 1847) – Manitoba E to Maine, S into Mexico. Marx (1890: 548 as *Epeira thaddeus*) and McCook (1894: 170 as *Epeira thaddeus*) recorded it from the state while Levi (1973: 540) and Dondale et al. (2003: 211) show it existing throughout much of northern and western Virginia. Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Prince George Co.
- Araneus trifolium* (Hentz, 1847) – Alaska, throughout Canada, and S to Alabama. First recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 548 as *Epeira trifolium*) and McCook (1894: 145 as *Epeira trifolium*) and it has also been shown to exist throughout the state by Levi (1971: 168) and Dondale et al. (2003: 233). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Grayson Co.
- **Araneus tuscarora* Levi, 1973 – previously only known from North Carolina. The single VA specimen represents the first published record of this species in the state and a northern range extension of 172 km for this species. Specimen held at UISC: Sussex (Cherry Orchard Bog, under power lines in fire-maintained fen surrounded by pine plantation, 3 July 2023, 1f, vacuum sampling, MA Milne, ML Draney, and N Sandlin).
- Araniella displicata* (Hentz, 1847) – Alaska E to Newfoundland, S into Mexico. Previously recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 544 as *Epeira displicata*), in Augusta and Nelson Counties by McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 249), Montgomery County by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164), Roanoke County (Holsinger & Culver 1988: 52), and in northern and western parts of the state by Levi (1974a: 294) and Dondale et al. (2003: 195). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Alleghany, Bedford, Floyd, Montgomery, Roanoke, Rockingham, and Tazewell counties.
- Argiope aurantia* (Lucas, 1833a) – Ontario S into Mexico. Previously recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 541 as *Argiope cophinaria*), in Montgomery County by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164), and in the northern and western parts of the state by Levi (1968: 339) and Dondale et al. (2003: 155). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Alleghany, Bath, Fairfax, and Floyd counties.
- ^P*Argiope florida* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1944 – Alabama E to Florida, N to North Carolina.
- Argiope trifasciata* (Forsskål, 1775) – British Columbia SE to Florida. Previously recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 541 as *Argiope argyraspides*), Montgomery County by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164), and in northern and western parts of the state by Levi (1968: 341) and Dondale et al. (2003: 159). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Alleghany, Giles, Halifax, Russell, and Sussex counties and the City of Chesapeake.

- Colphepeira catawba* (Banks, 1911) – Texas E to Virginia. Shown to exist in northern Virginia by Levi (1978: 421). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Fairfax Co. and the City of Virginia Beach.
- Cyclosa conica* (Pallas, 1772) – Alaska E to Newfoundland, S to Texas. Previously recorded from Montgomery County by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164) and in western Virginia by Dondale et al. (2003: 162). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Botetourt, Grayson, and Montgomery counties.
- Cyclosa turbinata* (Walckenaer, 1841) – Washington E to Maine, S into Mexico. Previously recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 549), Augusta County by McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 249), Montgomery County by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164), Sussex Co. by Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1), and throughout the state by Levi (1977a: 76) and Dondale et al. (2003: 166). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Henry and Montgomery counties and the Cities of Newport News and Suffolk.
- ^P*Eriophora ravilla* (C. L. Koch, 1844) – Maryland S to Florida, W to Texas.
- Eustala anastera* (Walckenaer, 1841) – Manitoba E to Newfoundland, S into Mexico. Shown to exist in Augusta and Nelson Counties by McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 249) and Levi (1977a: 99); Dondale et al. (2003: 267) show this species existing throughout Virginia, and Kish & Henkanaththegedara (2019: 17) collected it in Prince Edward Co. Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Amelia, Montgomery, Northampton, Rockbridge, and Wise counties as well as the Cities of Chesapeake and Virginia Beach.
- Eustala cepina* (Walckenaer, 1841) – Quebec S to Florida. Levi (1977a: 99) and Dondale et al. (2003: 273) show this species existing throughout Virginia. Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from York Co.
- Eustala emertoni* (Banks, 1904a) – Kansas E to Connecticut. Previously documented from Montgomery County by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164 as *Eustala triflex*). Levi (1977a: 99) and Dondale et al. (2003: 271) show this species existing in western Virginia. Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Accomack Co.
- **Gasteracantha cancriformis* (Linnaeus, 1758) – southeastern United States and into Mexico. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state and a northern range extension for this species of 123 km. Specimens held at VMNH by county / city: Accomack (Conard's Branch, ca 0.5 km E jct. VA 661 and 658, 3.5 km SW Parksville, 24 July 1994, 2f, SM Roble); Northampton (Greens Creek at VA 600, 3 km NE of Nassawadox, 3 December 1993, 5?, SM Roble; Kiptopeke State Park, 6 October 1996, 2f, SM Roble; Savage neck Natural Area Preserve, 23 September 1999, 1f, SM Roble; 29 October 1999, 1f, SM Roble; 22 August 2003, Hobson and Field); Surry (Colonial National Historical Park, Swann's Point, ca 2 mi NW of Scotland, 5 October 1993, 1f, SM Roble); Virginia Beach (False Cape State Park, Barbour Hill, 3 July 1991, 1f, KA Buhlmann).
- ¹*Gea heptagon* (Hentz, 1850) – California E to New Hampshire, S into Mexico. Previously documented from the state by Marx (1890: 541) and McCook (1894: 209), Isle of Wight County by Milne (2010: 132), Montgomery County by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164), Sussex Co. by Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1), and northern Virginia by Levi (1968: 325) and Dondale et al. (2003: 153). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Fairfax, Floyd, Greensville, Pittsylvania, and Prince Edward counties.
- Hypsosinga funebris* (Keyserling, 1892) – Northwest Territories SE to Florida. Previously recorded from Isle of Wight Co. by Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1). No additional specimens were found in collections examined.

- ^P*Hypsosinga pygmaea* (Sundevall, 1831) – Alaska SE to Newfoundland, S to Florida.
- Hypsosinga rubens* (Hentz, 1847) – Northwest Territories S into Mexico. Documented from Isle of Wight Co. by Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1) and throughout Virginia by Levi (1972: 249) and Dondale et al. (2003: 290). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Fairfax, Giles, and Henrico counties as well as the Cities of Suffolk and Virginia Beach.
- **Kaira alba* (Hentz, 1850) – Texas and northern Mexico E to Florida, N to Virginia. The single VA specimen represents the first published record of this species in the state. Specimen held at VMNH from the City of Chesapeake (Northwest River Park, 9-16 July 2004, Jimmf, R Vigneault).
- Larinia borealis* Banks, 1894 – British Columbia E to Nova Scotia, S to Kansas. Levi (1975: 108) and Dondale et al. (2003: 314) show this species existing in southwestern Virginia. No additional specimens were found in collections examined.
- Larinia directa* (Hentz, 1847) – California E to Vermont, S into Mexico. Previously documented in Montgomery County by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164). Additional specimens from Montgomery Co. exist at VMNH as well as from the Cities of Suffolk and Virginia Beach.
- Larinioides cornutus* (Clerck, 1757) – almost every US state and every Canadian province. Documented from the state by Marx (1890: 544 as *Epeira cornuta*), Levi (1974a: 305; as *Nuctenea cornuta*), and Dondale et al. (2003: 184) and in Prince Edward Co. by Kish & Henkanaththegedara (2019: 17). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Fairfax, Mecklenburg, and Roanoke counties and the City of Richmond.
- Larinioides patagiatus* (Clerck, 1757) – every Canadian province and most states within the United States. Recorded from Virginia by Marx (1890: 546 as *Epeira patagiata*), McCook (1894: 140 as *Epeira patagiata*), Levi (1974a: 308; as *Nuctenea patagiata*), and Dondale et al. (2003: 188). Specimens exist at VMNH from Grayson Co.
- ^L*Larinioides sclopetaria* (Clerck, 1757) – Alaska E to Newfoundland, S into Mexico. Levi (1974a: 310; as *Nuctenea sclopetaria*) and Dondale et al. (2003: 189) show records of this species existing in the eastern half of the state. Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from the City of Virginia Beach.
- Mangora gibberosa* (Hentz, 1847) – Manitoba E to New Brunswick S into Mexico. Previously recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 545 as *Epeira gibberosa*), Montgomery County by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164), Northampton Co. by Johnson (1996: 139), and Isle of Wight Co. by Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1). Levi (1975: 120) and Dondale et al. (2003: 136) show this species existing throughout Virginia. Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Essex, Greensville, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Pittsylvania, Russell, and Southampton counties.
- Mangora maculata* (Keyserling, 1865) – Nebraska E to Virginia and N to Ontario. Shown to exist in the state by Marx (1890: 546 as *Epeira maculata*) and throughout the state by Levi (1975: 120) and Dondale et al. (2003: 139). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from the City of Suffolk.
- Mangora placida* (Hentz, 1847) – Manitoba E to Nova Scotia and S into Mexico. Documented from the state by Marx (1890: 547 as *Epeira placida*), Craig Co. by Holsinger & Culver (1988: 52), throughout the state by Levi (1975: 120), and Dondale et al. (2003: 138), and in Prince Edward Co. by Kish & Henkanaththegedara (2019: 17). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from the City of Virginia Beach.
- ^P*Mangora spiculata* (Hentz, 1847) – Pennsylvania S to Florida W to Texas.

- Mastophora bisaccata* (Emerton, 1884) – Connecticut S to Florida. It has previously been documented from the state by Marx (1890: 541 as *Ordgarius bisaccatus*) and Falls Church (Gertsch 1955: 244) and northern Virginia by Levi (2003: 321). No additional specimens were found in collections examined.
- Mastophora cornigera* (Hentz, 1850) – California and Mexico E to Florida, N to Indiana. Marx (1890: 541 as *Ordgarius cornigerus*) and McCook (1894: 198 as *Ordgarius cornigerus*) recorded it from the state. No additional specimens were found in collections examined.
- Mastophora hutchinsoni* Gertsch, 1955 – Minnesota E to Massachusetts, S to Georgia. Records exist of it occurring in apple orchards in Augusta Co. (McCaffrey & Horsburgh 1980: 249), Falls Church (Gertsch 1955: 239), and in the northern part of the state by Levi (2003: 321) and Dondale et al. (2003: 132). No additional specimens were found in collections examined.
- Mastophora phrynosoma* Gertsch, 1955 – New York, S to Florida. It has previously been documented from Falls Church (Gertsch 1955: 246) and northeastern Virginia by Levi (2003: 321). No additional specimens were found in collections examined.
- Mastophora stowei* Levi, 2003 – Connecticut S to Florida. Documented from northeastern Virginia by Levi (2003: 321). No additional specimens were found in collections examined.
- Mecynogea lemniscata* (Walckenaer, 1841) – Oklahoma E to Massachusetts, S into Mexico. It has been documented from Virginia by Levi (1980: 13, 1997: 223) and in Fairfax Co. by Wheeler et al. (2017: 137). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Accomack, Greensville, and Roanoke counties in addition to the Cities of Chesapeake, Newport News, and Virginia Beach.
- ^P*Metazygia calix* (Walckenaer, 1841) – Ohio S to Florida.
- ^{L, P}*Metazygia carolinialis* (Archer, 1951) – North Carolina. The most recent collection record for this species is from 1956 (GBIF, 2025c).
- Metazygia wittfeldae* (McCook, 1894) – southeastern United States and S into Mexico. Previously documented from southeastern Virginia by Levi (1977a: 91, 1995: 73). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from the Cities of Norfolk and Virginia Beach.
- Metepeira labyrinthea* (Hentz, 1847) – Ontario S into Mexico. Well known from Virginia as it has been recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 545 as *Epeira labyrinthea*), Montgomery County by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164), Amherst County by McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 249 as *Metapeira labyrinthea*), Isle of Wight County by Milne (2010: 132) and throughout the state by Levi (1977b: 194) and Dondale et al. (2003: 319). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Clarke Co. and the City of Newport News.
- Micrathena gracilis* (Walckenaer, 1805) – Kansas NE to Connecticut and S into Mexico. Recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 539 as *Acrosoma gracile*), Montgomery County by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164), Augusta County by McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 249), and throughout the state by Levi (1978: 426) and Dondale et al. (2003: 146). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Accomack and Halifax counties and the City of Suffolk.
- Micrathena mitrata* (Hentz, 1850) – Kansas NE to Maine and S into Mexico. Previously recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 540 as *Acrosoma reduvianum*) and throughout the state by Levi (1978: 426) and Dondale et al. (2003: 150). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Greensville, Henry, Lee, Mecklenburg, and Scott counties and the City of Suffolk.
- Micrathena sagittata* (Walckenaer, 1841) – Kansas NE to Connecticut and S into Mexico. It has been recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 540 as *Acrosoma sagittatum*), Augusta County by McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 249), throughout the state by Levi (1978: 426)

- and Dondale et al. (2003: 145), and in Prince Edward Co. by Kish & Henkanaththegedara (2019: 17 as *Micrathena sigittata*). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Chesterfield, Cumberland, Mecklenburg, and Patrick counties as well as the Cities of Chesapeake, Suffolk, and Virginia Beach.
- Neoscona arabesca* (Walckenaer, 1841) – British Columbia E to Newfoundland, S into Mexico. A common species, previously recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 542 as *Epeira arabesca*), Montgomery County by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164), Augusta County by McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 249), Sussex Co. by Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1), in Prince Edward Co. by Kish & Henkanaththegedara (2019: 17), and throughout the state by Berman & Levi (1971: 477) and Dondale et al. (2003: 171). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Accomack, Grayson, Greensville, Henry, King George, and Smyth counties as well as the Cities of Hampton and Suffolk.
- Neoscona crucifera* (Lucas, 1838) – Washington E to New Brunswick, S into Mexico. Shown to exist in August County by McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 249; as *Neoscona hentzi*) and throughout the state by Berman & Levi (1971: 483; as *Neoscona hentzi*) and Dondale et al. (2003: 175). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Accomack, Henry, and Patrick counties and the Cities of Hampton, Poquoson, and Virginia Beach.
- Neoscona domiciliorum* (Hentz, 1847) – Connecticut S into Mexico. Previously recorded from the eastern part of the state by Berman & Levi (1971: 480) and Fairfax Co. by Kjar & Barrows (2004: 32). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Fairfax Co.
- Neoscona nautica* (C. L. Koch, 1847) – Virginia S into Mexico. Shown to exist throughout the state by Berman & Levi (1971: 496). No additional specimens are known from examined collections.
- Neoscona pratensis* (Hentz, 1847) – British Columbia E to Connecticut and S to Florida. The species was previously noted from the state by McCook (1894: 143 as *Epeira pratensis*). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Accomack County and Virginia Beach.
- Ocrepeira ectypa* (Walckenaer, 1841) – Texas NE to Connecticut. Shown to exist in the state by Marx (1890: 544 as *Epeira ectypa*) and McCook (1894: 207 as *Wixia ectypa*), Montgomery County by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164; as *Wixia anaglyphe*), and northeastern Virginia by Levi (1976: 379; as *Wixia ectypa*). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Augusta, Fairfax, Warren, and Wise counties and the City of Suffolk.
- Ocrepeira georgia* (Levi, 1976) – Texas NE to New Jersey. Previously documented throughout the state by Levi (1976: 379; as *Wixia georgia*). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Henrico Co. and the City of Virginia Beach.
- ^P*Singa eugeni* Levi, 1972a – Ontario E to New York, S to Florida.
- ^P*Singa keyserlingi* McCook, 1894 – British Columbia SE to New Jersey, S to Texas.
- ^{P,1}*Trichonephila clavata* – introduced in Atlanta, GA around 2014 and has since spread across the southeastern United States, including in states north of parts of Virginia, such as Maryland and West Virginia (Chuang et al., 2023).
- ^P*Trichonephila clavipes* (Linnaeus, 1767) – Arizona E to Florida, N to North Carolina.
- Verrucosa arenata* (Walckenaer, 1841) – Kansas E to Pennsylvania and S into Mexico. Previously shown to live in the state by Marx (1890: 541 as *Mahadeva verrucosa*) and throughout Virginia by Levi (1976: 358). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Botetourt, Campbell, Fairfax, Giles, Greensville, Henry, Lee, Powhatan, Roanoke, Surry, Washington, and Wise counties and the City of Chesapeake.

Zygiella nearctica Gertsch, 1964 – northern United States and Canada. Has been previously documented from Virginia by Gertsch (1964: 6), Levi (1974b: 276; misidentified as *Zygiella dispar*), and Dondale et al. (2003: 308). More specimens are located at VMNH from Giles Co.

¹*Zygiella x-notata* (Clerck, 1757) – British Columbia E to Maine and S into Mexico. Said to exist in Virginia by Levi (1974b: 278). No additional specimens were found in collections examined.

Family Atypidae

Sphodros atlanticus Gertsch & Platnick, 1980 – is known only from Illinois, Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia. It was recorded from Spotsylvania Co. by Gertsch & Platnick (1980: 30), Isle of Wight Co. by Milne (2010: 132), Sussex Co. by Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1), and throughout the eastern and middle parts of the state by Hoffman (2010: 34). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Cumberland, Fluvanna, Greensville, Henrico, Isle of Wight, King George, Northampton, Mecklenburg, Pittsylvania, Prince William, Spotsylvania, Stafford, and York counties and the Cities of Chesapeake and Virginia Beach.

Sphodros coylei Gertsch & Platnick, 1980 – exists in Indiana, Georgia, South Carolina, and Virginia. It was recorded from eastern and central Virginia by Hoffman (2010: 34). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Franklin, Henrico, Isle of Wight, King George, Pittsylvania, Prince William, Sussex, and York counties and the Cities of Suffolk and Virginia Beach.

Sphodros niger (Hentz, 1842) – is the only atypid spider known from Canada and may also be found throughout the central and eastern USA from Nebraska to Connecticut. Previously recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 499 as *Atypus niger*), Rockbridge Co. by Gertsch & Platnick (1980: 35), and throughout the western and central part of the state by Hoffman (2010: 36). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Alleghany, Augusta, Bath, Botetourt, Cumberland, Fluvanna, Northampton, Pittsylvania, Prince Edward, Prince William, Roanoke, Rockbridge, Warren, and Wise counties.

Sphodros rufipes (Latreille, 1829) – Texas NE to Rhode Island. Previously recorded from Fairfax Co. by Gertsch & Platnick (1980: 25) and eastern Virginia by Hoffman (2010: 37). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Fairfax and Greensville counties and the City of Virginia Beach.

Family Cheiracanthiidae

Cheiracanthium inclusum (Hentz, 1847) – is the most common member of this family in North America and is distributed throughout North America from British Columbia into Mexico. It has been previously recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 511 as *Anyphaena inclusa*), Montgomery County by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164), and Augusta Co. by McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 249 as *Chiracanthium inclusum*). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Alleghany, Essex, Greensville, Highland, Isle of Wight, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, and Russell counties and the Cities of Suffolk and Virginia Beach.

^L,**Cheiracanthium mildei* L. Koch, 1864 – is introduced throughout much of North America, from British Columbia to Newfoundland S into Mexico. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. The specimen, held at VMNH, is from Hampton City (Old Fox Hill Road, 5 July 1993, 1F, BJ Abraham).

Strotarchus piscatorius (Hentz, 1847) – Massachusetts S into Mexico. It has been previously recorded from Isle of Wight Co. by Milne (2010: 132 and Milne & Waller 2018: Appendix S1) and Giles Co. and the City of Harrisonburg by Bonaldo et al. (2012: 30). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Chesterfield, Dickenson, Henrico, Henry, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Prince William, Stafford, and York counties as well as the City of Virginia Beach.

Family Cicurinidae

Cicurina arcuata Keyserling, 1887 – is the most widespread of all of the *Cicurina*, ranging from Washington E to Nova Scotia and S to Florida. It was recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 516), Roanoke County by Bishop & Crosby (1926: 196), Falls Church by Chamberlin & Ivie (1940: 65), and Isle of Wight County by Milne (2010: 133) and Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1). More specimens exist at VMNH from Nelson, Pittsylvania, and Prince Edward counties, at UISC from Brunswick Co., and at CUAC from Wythe Co.

Cicurina brevis (Emerton, 1890) – Manitoba E to Nova Scotia S to North Carolina. It was recorded from Shenandoah County by Bishop & Crosby (1926: 197), Fairfax County by Chamberlin & Ivie (1940: 31), and Falls Church by Exline (1936: 9). More specimens exist at VMNH from Amherst, Nelson, and Prince Edward counties and at CUAC from Patrick Co.

^P*Cicurina cavealis* Bishop & Crosby, 1926 – Illinois S to Arkansas, E to North Carolina.

^L,^P*Cicurina minima* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1940 – Quebec S to Alabama, NE to Maryland. The most recent collection record for this species is from 1977 (GBIF, 2025d).

Cicurina pallida Keyserling, 1887 – Illinois E to Nova Scotia, S to Virginia. It was recorded from Montgomery and Floyd counties by Harrison (2023: 32), from caves in Augusta and Shenandoah counties by Holsinger & Culver (1988: 50), and from Isle of Wight County by Milne (2010: 133). More specimens exist at VMNH from Nelson, Rockingham, and Warren counties, at UISC from Highland, Roanoke, Shenandoah, and Tazewell counties, and at CUAC from Bath Co.

Cicurina placida Banks, 1892 – Manitoba E to Nova Scotia, S to Virginia, though unpublished records exist from as far S as Georgia and Alabama. It was recorded from Montgomery County by Harrison (2023). No specimens were found in collections examined.

Cicurina robusta Simon, 1886 – Alberta E to Nova Scotia, S to Texas. It has been previously recorded from Falls Church by Exline (1936: 21). No additional specimens were found in collections examined.

Family Clubionidae

Clubiona abboti L. Koch, 1866 – is the most widespread member of this genus in North America, existing from Alberta E to Nova Scotia and S to Florida. It has been previously recorded from Arlington Co. by Edwards (1958: 419), Montgomery Co. by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164), Prince Edward Co. by Kish & Henkanaththegedara (2019: 17), and likely exists throughout the state. Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Arlington,

Clarke, Essex, Fairfax, and Pittsylvania counties and the City of Chesapeake and at UISC from Augusta and Chesterfield counties.

^P*Clubiona bishopi* Edwards, 1958 – Ontario E to Nova Scotia, S to West Virginia.

Clubiona canadensis Emerton, 1890 – British Columbia E to Nova Scotia and S to Virginia. It has been previously recorded from Giles Co. by Edwards (1958: 407). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Grayson, Giles, and Rockingham counties.

Clubiona catawba Gertsch, 1941a – Texas E to Virginia. It has been previously recorded from Falls Church by Edwards (1958: 427), Montgomery Co. by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164), and Sussex Co. by Milne (2010: 132) and Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1).

**Clubiona kastoni* Gertsch, 1941a – Alaska E to Nova Scotia and S to Virginia. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. The specimens, held at VMNH, are from Louisa Co. (4 mi. S. of Cuckoo, 8-18 June 1988, 1m, DR Smith and J Kloke), Montgomery Co. (Slaughterpen Hollow off Den Creek, 2 mi. SE of Ellett, 10 June 2001, 1m, JC Ludwig), and Warren Co. (DF site at NZP-CRC, ca. 3 mi. SE of Front Royal, rich woods by stream, 12 May – 7 July 1994, 1m).

^P*Clubiona kulczynskii* Lessert, 1905 – Alaska SE to Newfoundland, S to North Carolina.

^{L, P}*Clubiona littoralis* Banks, 1895a – Ontario E to Nova Scotia, S to North Carolina. The most recent collection record for this species is from 2010 (GBIF, 2025e).

**Clubiona maritima* L. Koch, 1867 – Quebec S to Florida. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. The specimens, held at VMNH, are from Greensville Co. (1 mi. E of Claresville, VA. 666, 1m, sweeping, RL Hoffman), Louisa Co. (4 mi. S. of Cuckoo, 16 March – 5 April 1989, 1m 2f, DR Smith and J Kloke; 23 June – 6 July 1986, 1m), Sussex Co. (Fort Lee, Blackwater Swamp at powerline, 3 November 1993, 1m, SM Roble), Scott Co. (Clinch River at Dungannon, VA. 65 bridge, 11 September 1996, 2m, SM Roble), and Virginia Beach (Dam Neck Navy Base, dune DF site, 1 August 1990, 1m, VDNH survey, K Buhlmann; 12 August 1989, 1m).

Clubiona mixta Emerton, 1890 – eastern Canada and northeastern United States. This published record is from Augusta County (McCaffrey & Horsburgh 1980: 249). No other specimens were found in collections examined.

^P*Clubiona mutata* Gertsch, 1941a – British Columbia SE to Georgia.

^P*Clubiona saltitans* Emerton, 1919 – Nova Scotia S to Florida.

^L*Clubiona newnani* Ivie & Barrows, 1935 – is an elusive species that has only been recorded from Florida, Virginia, and Pennsylvania. It has been previously recorded from Giles Co. by Edwards (1958: 424). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Louisa County from 1989, the most recent collection record known.

**Clubiona nicholsi* Gertsch, 1941a – is a rare species that was previously only known from Nova Scotia, Massachusetts, New York, and North Carolina. The single VA specimen represents the first published record of this species in the state. The specimen, held at VMNH, is from Accomack Co. (Paramore Island, 7 August 1993, 1m, sweeping, JM Anderson).

Clubiona obesa Hentz, 1847 – Quebec S to North Carolina. It has been previously recorded from Falls Church by Edwards (1958: 400). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Floyd, Greensville, Henrico, Henry, Pittsylvania, Roanoke, Russell, and Washington counties.

Clubiona pikei Gertsch, 1941a – Quebec S to Florida. It has been previously recorded from Montgomery Co. by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164) and Falls Church (Edwards 1958: 421). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Isle of Wight Co.

- ^L. **Clubiona plumbi* Gertsch, 1941a – is a rare species previously only known from Massachusetts, New York, and North Carolina. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. The specimens, held at VMNH, are from Accomack Co. (CNWR, Assateague Id., Wildcat Marsh, 22 July 1998, 2m 1f, sweeping edge of marsh, AC Chazal) and Northampton Co. (Savage Neck Natural Area, dune DF site, 20 May – 24 June 1999, 1m, AC Chazal). The Northampton specimen is the most recent record for this species.
- ^{LL,P}*Clubiona procteri* Gertsch, 1941a – Alabama E to Florida N to North Carolina. The most recent collection record for this species is from 1945 (Bryant, 1945: 187).
- Clubiona pygmaea* Banks, 1892 – Quebec S to Florida. It has been previously recorded from Falls Church (Edwards 1958: 393). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Tazewell Co.
- ^P*Clubiona rhododendri* Barrows, 1945 – is only known from Tennessee and North Carolina.
- Clubiona spiralis* Emerton, 1909 – northeastern United States, Ontario, and Quebec. It has been previously recorded from Montgomery Co. by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Alleghany and Rockingham counties.
- Elaver excepta* (L. Koch, 1866) – is the most widespread member of this genus, with all of the other species in *Elaver* existing in western USA. This species exists in central and eastern North America and has been recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 512 as *Clubiona pallens*), Giles Co. by Edwards (1958: 378 as *Clubionoides excepta*), and Rockbridge County by Saturnino & Bonaldo (2015: 36). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Accomack, Augusta, Charles City, Chesterfield, Cumberland, Dickenson, Essex, Floyd, George, Greenville, Halifax, Henrico, Henry, Isle of Wight, King, Montgomery, Smyth, Warren, and Wise counties and the City of Virginia Beach and at UISC from Brunswick and Southampton counties.

Family Corinnidae

- **Castianeira alata* Muma, 1945 – is a relatively rare species previously only known from Indiana, Illinois, and Maryland. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state and a southern range extension of 200 km. The specimens held at VMNH include one from Cumberland Co. (2 km SSW Columbia, north of clearcut site, 16 June 1990, 1m, JC Mitchell) and Greenville Co. (2.5 mi. NW of Skippers, 18 June 1990, 3m, JC Mitchell).
- Castianeira amoena* (C. L. Koch, 1841) – Illinois E to Florida and S into Mexico. Previously recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 514 as *Thargalia ornata*). More specimens are held at VMNH from the City of Virginia Beach.
- Castianeira cingulata* (C. L. Koch, 1841) – Manitoba E to Maine and S to Florida. Previously shown to exist in northeastern Virginia (Reiskind 1969: 224) and Rockbridge Co. by Mallis & Hurd (2005: 104). Additional specimens at VMNH are from Augusta, Bedford, Botetourt, Cumberland, Dickenson, Fluvanna, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, and Wise counties.
- Castianeira crocata* (Hentz, 1847) – Texas NE to New Jersey. Previously shown to exist in the state by Marx (1890: 513 as *Thargalia crocata*) and Isle of Wight Co. by Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1). Additional specimens held at VMNH are from Appomattox and Isle of Wight counties.

Castianeira crucigera (Hentz, 1847) – Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, and Virginia. It was previously documented in northeastern Virginia by Reiskind (1969: 208). No additional specimens were found in collections examined.

Castianeria descripta (Hentz, 1847) – Alberta E to Nova Scotia and S to Florida. It was previously documented in southwestern Virginia by Reiskind (1969: 208). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Alleghany, Botetourt, Craig, Cumberland, Dickenson, Henry, Mecklenburg, Pittsylvania, and Russell counties as well as the City of Virginia Beach.

Castianeira gertschi Kaston, 1945a – Ontario S to Florida. Recorded from northern Virginia by Reiskind (1969: 219). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from the City of Virginia Beach.

Castianeira longipalpus (Hentz, 1847) – is the most widespread North American member of the genus and can be found throughout southern Canada and in USA from Washington E to Florida. Reiskind (1969: 189) shows it existing in northern Virginia and it has also been recorded from Rockbridge Co. by Mallis & Hurd (2005: 104) and Isle of Wight Co. (Milne 2010: 133; Milne & Waller 2018: Appendix S1). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Cumberland, Dickenson, Floyd, Greensville, King William, Montgomery, Northampton, Pittsylvania, Warren, Wise, and York counties.

Castianeira trilineata (Hentz, 1847) – Ontario S to Florida. Previously recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 514 as *Thargalia trilineata*). Additional specimens are at VMNH from Greensville and York Counties as well as the City of Virginia Beach.

Castianeira variata Gertsch, 1942 – Ontario S to Louisiana. It has been recorded from western Virginia by Reiskind (1969: 199), Montgomery County by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164), and Fairfax Co. by Kjar & Barrows (2004: 32). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Fluvanna, Greensville, Henrico, Lunenburg, and Montgomery counties as well as the City of Virginia Beach.

^L **Castianeira vulnerea* Gertsch, 1942 – was previously only known from New York. The following specimens represent the first published records of these species in the state and are held at VMNH from the City of Virginia Beach (False Cape State Park, 0.5 km S. of Wash Woods cemetery, pitfall in pine-oak-*Hudsonia* dunes, 5 August 2005, 1m, SM Roble), Northampton Co. (Savage Neck Dunes Natural Area, dune S PT site, 4 September 2003, 3m and 1f, Erdle and Field), and Accomack Co. (CNWR, Assateague Island, North Gate dune S DF site, 24 July – 12 August 1998, 1m, SM Roble) and represent a 450 km southern range extension. The specimen from Virginia Beach is the most recent record for this species.

^P*Myrmecotypus lineatus* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1894 – Florida N to Michigan.

Family Ctenidae

**Anahita punctulata* (Hentz, 1844) – southeastern and midwestern USA. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. The specimens, held at VMNH, are from Dickenson (Breaks Interstate Park, Nature Trail drift fence, 15-29 June 1991, 3m, VMNH survey; 1-14 July 2000, 4m, R Vigneault), Lee (Cedar Glades along VA 656, ca. 4 mi. WSW of Jonesville, 24 August 1994, 1f, RL Hoffman), and Wise (Jefferson National Forest, ca. 1.2 km SSE of Pound Gap, 5 June 1995, 1m, CS Hobson and T Lane) counties.

Family Cybaeidae

Calymmaria persica (Hentz, 1847) – is the most widespread species in the genus and can be found in southeastern and midwestern USA. It has been previously recorded from Tazewell Co. by Holsinger & Culver (1988: 50, as *Calymmaria cavicola*) and Giles Co. by Heiss & Draney (2004: 505). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Grayson Co. and at UISC from Bland and Tazewell counties.

**Cryphoeca montana* Emerton, 1909 – Quebec E to Nova Scotia and S to Virginia. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state and the southernmost records for this species by approximately 275 km. The presence of this species in Virginia likely represents an Appalachian relic. The specimens, held at VMNH, are from Nelson (DF site on The Pirest, ca. 3900 ft. ASL, ca. 4 mi. SE of Montebello, 22 June 1992, 1m, VMNH survey) and Rockingham (DF site on Tomahawk Mountain, off FS 72, virgin forest at ca. 1100m ASL, ca. 7 mi. AL NNW of Rawley Springs, 17 June 1988, 1m, KA Buhlmann) counties.

Cybaeus giganteus Banks, 1892 – is the most widespread member of the genus and is known to occur across the eastern US, from Illinois E to Pennsylvania and S to North Carolina. It has been previously recorded from the state by Copley et al. (2009: see NCBI) and from western and northwestern Virginia (Bennett et al. 2016: 66) and Lee Co. (Bennett 2006: 485). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Dickenson, Floyd, Franklin, Grayson, Lee, Nelson, and Wise counties.

^{L, P}*Cybaeus patritus* Bishop & Crosby, 1926 – North Carolina and Tennessee. The most recent collection record for this species is from 1985 (Bennett, 2006: 487).

Cybaeus silicis Barrows, 1919 – Pennsylvania S to North Carolina. It has been previously recorded from western and northern Virginia (Bennett et al. 2016: 66) and Page and Patrick counties (Bennett 2006: 491). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Grayson and Nelson counties.

Family Dictynidae

Arethyna volucripes Keyserling, 1881 – Manitoba E to Maine, S into Mexico. It was previously recorded from Montgomery County (Howell & Pienkowski 1971: 164 as *Dictyna volucripes*). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Nottoway County.

^P*Argenna obesa* Emerton, 1811 – Alberta E to Newfoundland, S to New Jersey and Ohio.

**Dictyna bostoniensis* Emerton, 1915 – British Columbia E to Newfoundland, S to Florida. The single VA specimen represents the first published record of this species in the state. The specimen, held at VMNH, is from the City of Portsmouth (Craney Island Disposal Area, 15 September 1993, 1m, BJ Abraham).

^P*Dictyna brevatarsus* Emerton, 1915 – Alaska SE to Newfoundland, S to New Mexico and Ohio.

^{L, P}*Emblyna altamira* (Gertsch & Davis, 1942) – Nova Scotia S to Florida, W to Louisiana. The most recent collection record for this species is from 2011 (GBIF, 2025f).

^P*Emblyna angulata* (Emerton, 1915) – New Hampshire S to Georgia.

Emblyna annulipes (Blackwall, 1846) – British Columbia E to Nova Scotia, S into Mexico. It has been recorded from northern Virginia by Chamberlin & Gertsch (1958: 124 as *Dictyna annulipes*). No additional specimens were found in collections examined.

- Emblyna cruciata* (Emerton, 1888) – Ontario S to Florida. Previously recorded from southern Virginia by Chamberlin & Gertsch (1958:111 as *Dictyna cruciata*). No additional specimens were found in collections examined.
- **Emblyna hentzi* (Kaston, 1945b) – Manitoba E to New Brunswick and S to Texas. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. The specimens, held at UISC, are from Augusta County (Cowbane Prairie Natural Area Preserve (38.02297°, -79.05604°), 5 July 2023, 1f, sweep net, ML Draney, MA Milne, N Sandlin; (38.02270°, -79.05250°), 1f; vacuum, 2f).
- ^P*Emblyna maxima* (Banks, 1892) – Alberta E to New Brunswick, S to Tennessee.
- ^P*Emblyna roscida* (Hentz, 1850) – Ontario E to New Hampshire, S to Florida and Texas.
- ^L, **Emblyna sublatooides* (Ivie & Barrows, 1935) – was previously only known from Florida. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state and a large northern range expansion of approximately 900 km. The specimen, held at VMNH, is from Greensville Co. (DF site at end of VA 666, 4 mi. NE Claresville, sedges, VMNH survey, 10 May 1993, 1m, RL Hoffman). The most recent collection record for this species is from 2008 (GBIF, 2025g).
- ^P*Emblyna zaba* (Barrows & Ivie, 1942) – Utah E to Ohio, S to Georgia.
- ^P*Eriena minuta* (Emerton, 1888) – British Columbia E to Newfoundland, S to Ohio and New Jersey.
- Nopalityna sublata* (Hentz, 1850) – British Columbia E to Nova Scotia, S into Mexico. This species was previously recorded from northern Virginia by Chamberlin & Gertsch (1958: 128 as *Dictyna sublata*), Amherst, Augusta, and Rockbridge counties by McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 250 as *Dictyna sublata*), and Augusta Co. by McCaffrey et al. (1984 as *Emblyna sublata*). Additional specimens are held at VMNH from Henry and Warren counties and at CUAC from York Co.
- ^P*Phantyna bicornis* (Emerton, 1915) – Utah SE to Texas, E to Florida, N to Ontario and Maine.
- ^L, ^P*Phantyna formidolosa* (Gertsch & Ivie, 1936) – Texas E to Florida, N to Ontario. The most recent collection record for this species is from 2009 (GBIF, 2025h).
- ^P*Phantyna pixi* (Chamberlin & Gertsch, 1958) – Michigan S to Arkansas, E to North Carolina.
- ^{LL}, ^P*Purplocorna gloria* (Chamberlin & Ivie, 1944) – Georgia and North Carolina. The most recent collection record for this species is from 1951 (Chamberlin & Gertsch, 1958: 68 as *Dictyna gloria*).
- ^P*Simziella sylvania* (Chamberlin & Ivie, 1944) – Texas E to Georgia, N to North Carolina.
- Spagnius foliaceus* (Hentz, 1850) – Alberta E to Nova Scotia, S to Florida. It has previously been recorded from northeastern Virginia by Chamberlin & Gertsch (1958: 66 as *Dictyna foliacea*) and from Augusta Co. by McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 250 as *Dictyna foliacea*). No additional specimens were found in collections examined.
- ^P*Thallumetus pineus* (Chamberlin & Ivie, 1944) – Texas E to Florida, N to Tennessee.
- ^{LL}*Tivyna pallida* (Keyserling, 1887) – is only known from Florida, Maryland, Utah, and Virginia. It was recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 510 as *Dictyna pallida*). No other specimens were found in collections examined. Per Chamberlin & Gertsch (1958: 52 as *Dictyna pallida*), only the type specimens, which were collected by Keyserling prior to 1887 (Keyserling, 1887 as *Dictyna pallida*), are known for this species.

Family Dolomedidae

Dolomedes albineus Hentz, 1845 – Texas E to Florida, N to Illinois. It was previously recorded from southeastern Virginia by Carico (1973a: 467). It was also captured in Prince Edward Co. by Kish & Henkanaththegedara (2019: 17). Additional specimens are at VMNH from Cumberland, Fluvanna, Greensville, Henrico, Henry, King George, Lee, Stafford, Wise and York counties and the City of Virginia Beach.

Dolomedes scriptus Hentz, 1845 – Manitoba E to Nova Scotia, S to Texas. It was recorded from the City of Falls Church and Fairfax Co. by Bishop (1924: 47), throughout the state by Carico (1973a: 471), and from Prince Edward Co. by Kish & Henkanaththegedara (2019: 17). More specimens may be found at VMNH from Amherst, Henry, and Russell counties.

Dolomedes striatus Giebel, 1869 – Alberta E to Newfoundland, S to Florida. It was recorded from the southwestern part of the state by Carico (1973a: 481). No other specimens were found in collections examined.

Dolomedes tenebrosus Hentz, 1844 – Manitoba E to Nova Scotia, S to Texas. Marx (1890: 566) recorded it from the state, Bishop (1924: 43) recorded it from the Cities of Falls Church and Hampton and Fairfax Co., Bishop & Crosby (1926: 204) from Botetourt Co., Carico (1973a: 457) from throughout the state, and Mallis & Hurd (2005: 105) from Rockbridge Co. More specimens exist at VMNH from Dickenson, Greensville, and Henry counties as well as the City of Newport News.

Dolomedes triton (Walckenaer, 1837) – Alaska SE to Maine, S into Mexico. It was recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 566 as *Dolomedes sexpunctatus*), Fairfax Co. by Bishop (1924: 55 as *Dolomedes triton sexpunctatus*), and throughout the state by Carico (1973a: 485). Additional specimens are located at VMNH from Bath, Cumberland, Dickenson, King George, Lunenburg, and York counties as well as the City of Suffolk.

Dolomedes vittatus Walckenaer, 1837 – Ontario E to New Hampshire S to Texas. It was initially recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 566 as *Dolomedes urinator*), from Fairfax and Frederick Counties as well as the western part of the state by Bishop (1924: 38 as *Dolomedes urinator*), and throughout the state by Carico (1973a: 476). More specimens are at VMNH from Cumberland, Lunenburg, and Shenandoah Counties.

Family Dysderidae

¹*Dysdera crocata* C. L. Koch, 1838 – is a widespread introduced species that has been recorded as existing throughout North America. It was previously recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 504), Fairfax Co. by Kjar & Barrows (2004: 32), and Rockbridge Co. by Mallis & Hurd (2005: 104). More specimens are held at VMNH from Alleghany, Henry, Montgomery, and York counties as well as the City of Virginia Beach.

Family Euctenizidae

Myrmekiaphila foliata Atkinson, 1886 – West Virginia S to Alabama. It has been recorded from Prince William Co. by Simon (1891: 317 as *Myrmeciophila atkinsoni*), Franklin, Giles, and Prince William counties by Bailey et al. (2010: 10), and throughout most of Virginia by Bond & Platnick (2007: 2). Additionally, specimens may be found at VMNH from Alleghany, Franklin, Pittsylvania, and Wise counties.

Myrmekiaphila fluviatilis (Hentz, 1850) – is only known from Alabama and Virginia. Records of this species from Virginia exist from Giles Co., at Cascades National Recreational Area in the southwestern part of the state (Hedin & Bond 2006: see NCBI; Wheeler et al. 2016: see NCBI). No specimens are known to exist at VMNH.

Family Filistatidae

Kukulcania hibernalis (Henz, 1842) – is the most widespread member of this genus, occurring throughout North America. It has previously been recorded from the City of Portsmouth (Magalhaes & Ramirez, 2019: 60). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from the City of Richmond, but this species likely exists statewide.

Family Gnaphosidae

Callilepis imbecilla (Keyserling, 1887) – Ontario S to Florida. Recorded from the City of Roanoke (Bishop & Crosby 1926: 174). No additional specimens are known from collections examined.

Callilepis pluto Banks 1896a – British Columbia E to Nova Scotia, S to Georgia. Previously recorded from Campbell, Fairfax, Giles, Page, Rockbridge, and Warren counties (Platnick 1975: 12) and Isle of Wight County (Milne 2010: 133; Milne & Waller 2018: Appendix S1). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Augusta, Greenville, Henrico, Henry, Isle of Wight, Mecklenburg, Northampton, and York counties in addition to the City of Virginia Beach.

Cesonia bilineata (Hentz, 1847) – is the most widespread species in this genus in North America and is distributed from Manitoba to Massachusetts and S into Mexico. It was first recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 508 as *Poecilochroa bilineata*), and Isle of Wight County (Milne 2010: 133; Milne & Waller 2018: Appendix S1) and the City of Fairfax (Platnick & Shadab 1980a: 343). Additional specimens are at VMNH from Augusta, Campbell, Cumberland, Dickenson, Essex, Floyd, Greenville, Henrico, Isle of Wight, Loudon, and York counties as well as the City of Virginia Beach.

^L*Drassodes auriculoides* Barrows, 1919 – Illinois E to Massachusetts S to Texas. It was previously recorded from Giles, Montgomery, and Page counties (Platnick & Shadab 1976a: 20). Additional specimens at VMNH were collected from Augusta, Appomattox, Cumberland, Greenville, Prince William, Stafford, and York counties. The most recent collection record for this species is from 1991 (GBIF, 2025i).

**Drassodes gosiutus* Chamberlin, 1919 – Arizona E to Connecticut. The single VA specimen represents the first published record of this species in the state. The specimen, held at VMNH, is from Accomack County (Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge, Assateague Island, White Hills, blueberry swamp, 14 October – 5 November 1998, 1m, VDNH survey).

^P*Drassodes neglectus* (Keyserling, 1887) – Alaska SE to Newfoundland, S to West Virginia.

^{L, P}*Drassyllus adocetus* Chamberlin, 1936 – New York S to Florida. The most recent collection record for this species is from 1980 (Platnick & Shadab, 1982: 42).

Drassyllus aprilius (Banks, 1904a) – Oklahoma E to Massachusetts. It has been recorded from Carroll, Page, and Princess Anne counties as well as the Cities of Fairfax and Norfolk (Platnick & Shadab 1982: 49). Additional specimens at VMNH are from Augusta,

Botetourt, Cumberland, Fluvanna, Greensville, Henrico, King George, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Prince Edward, Stafford, Sussex, Warren, Wise, and York counties in addition to the Cities of Chesapeake and Virginia Beach, at UISC from Brunswick and Southampton counties, and at CUAC from Chesterfield, Halifax, Northampton, and Sussex counties and the Cities of Suffolk and Virginia Beach.

**Drassyllus covensis* Exline, 1962 – has been recorded from the Midwest and southeastern USA. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. The specimens held at VMNH are from Fluvanna (Kent's Store, Bell DF site, 4-16 May 1995, 1m, M Bell), Greensville (DF site 2.3 mi. NE of Slates Corner, 18 June 1990, 1m, JC Mitchell; DF site at end of VA. 666, 1 mi. NE of Claesville, 19 May – 3 June 1993, ?m; 25 May – 30 June 1994, 1m), Mecklenburg (Elm Hill SGMA, pitfall nr. Kerr Dam powerhouse, 1991, 1m), and Wise (Powell Mtn. Karst Preserve, E. of Crackers Neck Church, Cedar Ridge pitfalls, 13-29 May 2009, 1m, Hobson/Townsend) counties in addition to the City of Chesapeake (Fentress Naval Air Station, drift fence, VNHP survey, 11 May 1989, 1m; 6 June 1989, 8m; 7 September 1989, 1m; 27 April 1990, 1m; 6 June 1989, K Buhlmann; 7 September 1989, 3m, KA Buhlmann). Specimens held at CUAC include those from Mecklenburg (Dick Cross WMA, pitfalls nr. stream (36.6189°, -78.3065°), 12 April – 21 April 2019, 1m, CW Harden) and Sussex counties (Cherry Orchard Bog NAP (37.04540°, -77.28412°), oak-pine litter, 8 April 2016, RS Anderson and AV Evans) in addition to the City of Suffolk (South Quay NAP (36.57571°, -76.9052°), turkey oak-pine litter, 8 April 2016, 4f, RS Anderson and AV Evans).

Drassyllus creolus Chamberlin & Gertsch, 1940 – occurs in Ontario as well as much of the central and eastern USA, from Kansas to Massachusetts. It has been recorded from the Cities of Fairfax and Norfolk (Platnick & Shadab 1982: 58). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Cumberland and Pittsylvania counties.

Drassyllus depressus (Emerton, 1890) – British Columbia SE to Virginia. Platnick & Shadab (1982: 14) record it from Augusta County, Mallis & Hurd (2005: 104) collected it in Rockbridge Co., and Kish & Henkanaththegebara (2019: 17) recorded it from Prince Edward Co. Additionally, VMNH possesses specimens from Montgomery and Northampton counties.

**Drassyllus dixinus* Chamberlin, 1922 – occurs in the Midwest and the southeastern USA. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. The specimens, held at VMNH, are from Accomack (Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge, Assateague Island, White Hills, clearcut DF site, 10-26 June 1998, 2m 1f, AC Chazal), Cumberland (5.5 km S. of Columbia, pine DF site, 1 August 1990, 1m, JC Mitchell; 2 km S. of Columbia, north clearcut DF site, 16 June 1990, 3m, JC Mitchell), Mecklenburg (Elm Hill WMA, open field beyond Clydes Pond, 11-29 May 1995, ?m ?f, VMNH survey; open field pitfall, 29 May – 17 June 1995, 1m, VMNH survey), and Northampton (Savage Neck Nat. Area Pres., White Hills DF site, 24 June – 28 July 1999, 1m, Chazal and Foster) counties as well as the City of Virginia Beach (Dam Neck Navy Base, dune DF site, 4 July 1990, 3m, VNHP survey).

**Drassyllus dromeus* Chamberlin, 1922 – has a disparate distribution, being present in western North America but also in eastern states. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. The specimens, held at VMNH, are from Accomack County (Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge, Assateague Island, White Hills swamp DF site, 10-25 June 1998, 2m, VDNH survey).

- **Drassyllus ellipes* Chamberlin & Gertsch, 1940 – is a southeastern USA species, distributed from Texas to Virginia. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. These specimens also represent the northernmost records for this species. The specimens, held at VMNH, are from Caroline (Fort A.P. Hill, 10 May 2006, 1m, A.C. Chazal), Greensville (DF site at end of VA. 666, 1 mi. NE Claesville, 19 May – 3 June 1993, ?m ?f, VMNH survey; 25 May – June 1994, VMNH survey), Mecklenburg (Elm Hill SGMA pitfall nr. Kerr Dam powerhouse, 5-22 April 1991, 3m, VMNH survey), Pittsylvania (Lacy Farm, ca. 4 mi. ENE of Axton, pitfall trap, 13 May 1992, VMNH survey), and Prince Edward (Hampden-Sydney College, ex oak wood and litter, 14 November 1991, WA Shear) counties in addition to the Cities of Chesapeake (Fentress Naval Air Station, drift fence, 11 May 1989, 3m 1f, VNHP survey), Martinsville (Susan Lane, 24 April 1998, 1m, S Wolen), and Virginia Beach (Oceana Naval Air Station, 3 May 1989, 2m 1f, KA Buhlmann).
- Drassyllus eremitus* Chamberlin, 1922 – Ontario S to Florida. Previous records from Virginia include Nansemond (Platnick & Shadab 1982: 11) and Sussex (Milne & Waller 2018: Appendix S1) counties. Additional specimens at VMNH are from Accomack and Northampton counties.
- Drassyllus fallens* Chamberlin, 1922 – Quebec S to Virginia. Virginia records are from Amherst (Platnick & Shadab 1982: 11) and Fairfax (Chamberlin 1922: 167; Platnick & Shadab 1982: 11) counties. More records of this species are at VMNH from Cumberland, Grayson, Patrick, and Pittsylvania counties and at UISC from Chesterfield Co.
- ^L*Drassyllus frigidus* (Banks, 1892) – Arizona E to Florida N to Vermont. Chamberlin (1922: 168) records this species from the state without a specific location while Platnick & Shadab (1982: 53) documented this species from Montgomery County and the City of Fairfax. More species at VMNH are from Augusta, Cumberland, and Montgomery counties. The most recent collection record for this species is from 1970 (GBIF, 2025j).
- **Drassyllus louisianus* Chamberlin, 1922 – Texas E to Virginia. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state as well as the northernmost records for this species. The specimens held at VMNH are from Northampton (Savage Neck Dunes NAP, 9-28 May 2004, 1m, D Field) and York (Grafton Ponds, 21 March 1991, VNHP survey) counties as well as the Cities of Chesapeake (Fentress NALF, 9 April 1990, 3m, KA Buhlmann) and Virginia Beach (Seashore State Park, mesic pitfall site, 14 April 1989, 5m, VDNH survey). Specimens held at UISC are from Southampton County (Cypress Bridge Swamp (36.67786°, -77.03983°), edge of swamp in sifted leaves, 23 February 2023, 2m, MA Milne).
- Drassyllus novus* (Banks, 1895a) – Ontario S to Virginia. Previously recorded from Fairfax (Chamberlin 1922: 168), Mercer, and Wayne (Platnick & Shadab 1982: 44) counties. At VMNH, additional specimens were collected from Augusta, Chesterfield, Dickenson, Fluvanna, Henrico, Isle of Wight, King George, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Rockbridge, Warren, and York counties and at UISC from Southampton Co.
- **Drassyllus rufulus* (Banks, 1892) – Ontario S to Texas. The single VA specimen represents the first published record of this species in the state. The specimen, held at VMNH, is from the City of Virginia Beach (Little Creek Amphibious Base, 21 June 1989, 1m, KA Buhlmann).
- Gnaphosa fontinalis* Keyserling, 1887 – Oklahoma E to Maryland. Previous studies have recorded this species from Isle of Wight Co. (Milne 2010: 133; Milne & Waller 2018: Appendix S1). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Augusta, Botetourt, Cumberland,

Dickenson, Essex, Greensville, Henrico, Henry, King and Queen, King George, Mecklenburg, Prince Edward, Roanoke, and York counties as well as the Cities of Chesapeake and Virginia Beach and at CUAC from Stafford Co.

**Gnaphosa muscorum* (L. Koch, 1866) – is the most well-distributed species in the genus in North America, occurring from Alaska to Newfoundland, S to New Mexico. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state and the northernmost records for this species. The specimens, held at VMNH, are from Augusta County (5 mi. W of Stokesville, GWNF comp. 460-12, trap 2, 7 August 1989, 3m, B Flamm).

Gnaphosa parvula Banks, 1896a – occurs across southern Canada and much of northern USA from Alaska to Virginia. It was previously recorded from Accomack County by Platnick & Shadab (1975a: 51). No additional specimens were found in collections examined.

Gnaphosa sericata (L. Koch, 1866) – Utah E to New York, S into Mexico. It was recorded from Campbell and Fairfax counties (Platnick & Shadab 1975a: 63) and additional records exist from Accomack, Cumberland, Mecklenburg, and Roanoke counties in addition to the City of Virginia Beach.

Haplodrassus bicornis (Emerton, 1909) – British Columbia SE to Virginia. It was previously recorded from Princess Anne County (Platnick & Shadab 1975b: 19). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Accomack, Augusta, Cumberland, Fluvanna, Greensville, Isle of Wight, Mecklenburg, and Northampton counties as well as the City of Virginia Beach.

Haplodrassus mimus Chamberlin, 1922 – Illinois and New York S to Louisiana. It has been found in Fairfax County (Chamberlin 1922: 161; Platnick & Shadab 1975b: 26). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Mecklenburg County.

Haplodrassus signifer (C. L. Koch, 1839) – is the most widespread North American member of this genus, occurring from British Columbia to Nova Scotia S to Mexico. Previous records of this species in Virginia exist for Fairfax (Platnick & Shadab 1975b: 14) and Sussex (Milne 2010: 133; Milne & Waller 2018: Appendix S1) counties. Additional records exist at VMNH from Accomack, Cumberland, Pittsylvania, and Sussex counties in addition to the City of Virginia Beach.

Herpylus ecclesiasticus Hentz, 1832 – is by far the most widespread species in this genus in North America, ranging from Alberta to Maine and S into Mexico. It is known from Fairfax, Giles, Highland, Montgomery, and Rockingham counties as well as the City of Norfolk (Platnick & Shadab 1977: 9). Other specimens exist at VMNH from Accomack, Augusta, Caroline, Dickenson, Franklin, Henry, King George, Northampton, Rockingham, and Warren counties and the City of Virginia Beach.

Litopyllus temporarius Chamberlin, 1922 – Missouri E to Massachusetts, S to Florida. It has been recorded from Fairfax County (Platnick & Shadab 1980b: 20). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Appomattox, Augusta, Cumberland, Dickenson, Greensville, Henry, King George, Mecklenburg, Nelson, and Northampton counties and the City of Virginia Beach.

^{LL, P}*Micaria browni* Barnes, 1953 – Mississippi E to Georgia, N to Tennessee. The most recent specimens of this species were collected in 1950 (Platnick & Shadab, 1988: 24).

^L*Micaria delicatula* Bryant, 1941 – Massachusetts S to South Carolina. Bryant (1941: 138) states that Emerton's (1913) description of *Castianeira aurata* was actually *M. delicatula*, where the male was from the City of Falls Church. Additional specimens exist at VMNH from

the City of Virginia Beach. The most recent specimens of this species were collected in 2007 (GBIF, 2025k).

^P*Micaria elizabethae* Gertsch, 1942 – Ontario E to Massachusetts, S to North Carolina.

^P*Micaria emertoni* Gertsch, 1935 – Alberta E to Massachusetts, S to New Jersey.

Micaria longipes Emerton, 1890 – British Columbia E to Newfoundland, S into Mexico. It has been previously recorded from the City of Fairfax (Platnick & Shadab 1988: 50) and Isle of Wight County (Milne 2010: 133; Milne & Waller: Appendix S1). Other specimens at VMNH include those from Accomack, Augusta, Cumberland, and Prince Edward counties in addition to the City of Suffolk.

^P*Micaria longispina* Emerton, 1911 – Alberta E to Nova Scotia, S to Florida.

**Micaria punctata* Banks, 1896a – Nebraska E to Virginia, S into Texas and Florida. The single VA specimen represents the first published record of this species in the state. The specimen, held at VMNH, is from the City of Virginia Beach (Dam Neck Navy Base, 14 May 1991, K Buhlmann).

^P*Micaria riggsi* Gertsch, 1942 – British Columbia E to Connecticut, S to Tennessee.

^P*Nodocion floridanus* (Banks, 1896a) – Arizona E to Florida, N to Connecticut.

^P*Sergiolus bicolor* Banks, 1900 – Manitoba E to New Jersey, S to Florida.

Sergiolus capulatus (Walckenaer, 1837) – Minnesota E to New Hampshire, S to Florida. It has previously been recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 508 as *Poecilochroa variegata*) and the Cities of Fairfax and Virginia Beach by Platnick & Shadab (1981: 11). The VMNH contains additional specimens from Augusta, Bland, Dickenson, Grayson, Greenville, Henrico, Henry, Isle of Wight, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Prince Edward, Rockingham, Warren, Wythe, and York counties and the City of Virginia Beach.

^L **Sergiolus cyaneiventris* Simon, 1893 – is distributed throughout the Gulf Coast states N along the Atlantic coast, N to New York. The single VA specimen represents the first published record of this species in the state. The specimen, held at VMNH, is from York County (Yorktown Naval Weapons Station, hardwood DF site, 16 July 1990, 1m, VDNH survey, det. N Platnick) and is the most recent record of this species in databases and collections examined.

^P*Sergiolus montanus* (Emerton, 1890) – Alaska SE to New Brunswick, S to North Carolina.

**Sergiolus minutus* (Banks, 1898a) – occurs along the Gulf Coast states from Texas to North Carolina N to Massachusetts. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. The specimens, held at VMNH, are from Mecklenburg County (Elm Hill SWMA, DF nr. Lake Gaston, 10 July – 1 August 1995, ?m ?f, VMNH survey) and the City of Virginia Beach (Dam Neck Navy Base, intertidal dune, swale drift fence site, 7 September 1990, 1f, VDNH survey).

Sergiolus ocellatus (Walckenaer, 1837) – Manitoba E to Nova Scotia, S to Texas. It has been previously recorded from Giles County (Platnick & Shadab 1981: 13). The VMNH also possesses specimens from Roanoke County and the City of Virginia Beach.

Sergiolus tennesseensis Chamberlin, 1922 – Colorado S to Texas, E to Virginia, N to North Dakota. This species was previously recorded from Giles and Page Counties by Platnick & Shadab (1981: 34). No other specimens were found in collections examined.

^P*Sergiolus unimaculatus* Emerton, 1915 – Ontario E to Connecticut S to Florida.

**Sosticus insularis* (Banks, 1895a) – Ontario S to Texas. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. The specimens, held at VMNH, are from Augusta (5 mi. W of Stokesville, George Washington and Jefferson National Forest, 7

- September 1988, 1m, B Flamm; 15 October 1988, 1m; 9 July 1989), Dickenson (Breaks Interstate Park, 1-14 July 2000, 1f, R Vigneault), and Greenville (DF site at end of VA. 666, 1 mi. NE Claesville, 25 May – 30 June 1994, VMNH) counties as well as the City of Virginia Beach (Seashore State Park, dune site, 26 July 1989, 1m 1imm, VNHP survey).
- ^L. **Synaphosus paludis* (Chamberlin & Gertsch, 1940) – Indiana S to Texas and E to Georgia. The single VA specimen represents the first published record of this species in the state. The specimen, held at VMNH, is from the City of Virginia Beach (Back Bay National Wildlife Refuge, 0.3km S of Black Gut, 21 May – 22 June 2000, 1m, Duran and Farrell). The most recent specimens collected of this species are from 2004 (GBIF, 20251).
- Talanites echinus* (Chamberlin, 1922) – northern Mississippi NE to West Virginia. It was previously recorded from Giles and Roanoke counties (Platnick & Shadab 1976b: 7 as *Rachodrassus echinus*). More specimens are at VMNH from Botetourt County.
- ¹*Urozelotes rusticus* (L. Koch, 1872) – is an introduced species that now exists throughout most of USA, Mexico, and at least one Canadian province. It was recorded from Fairfax County by Platnick & Murphy (1984: 26) and the City of Falls Church by Chamberlin (1922: 170 as *Drassyllus femoralis* and as *Drassyllus liopus*).
- Zelotes duplex* Chamberlin, 1922 – Oklahoma E to Massachusetts. It has been recorded from Fairfax (Chamberlin 1922: 164; Platnick & Shadab 1983: 170), Giles, Isle of Wight (Milne 2010: 133; Milne & Waller 2018: Appendix S1), and Nansemond counties (Platnick & Shadab 1983: 170). Additionally, specimens are at VMNH from Alleghany, Amelia, Augusta, Bath, Bland, Botetourt, Dickenson, Floyd, Greenville, Henrico, Isle of Wight, King George, Northampton, Pittsylvania, Prince Edward, and York counties as well as the Cities of Suffolk and Virginia Beach, and from Brunswick Co. at UISC.
- **Zelotes exiguoides* Platnick & Shadab, 1983 – Washington E to New Hampshire. The single VA specimen represents the first published record of this species in the state and the southernmost record for this species. The specimen, held at VMNH, is from Clarke County (Bland Farm, 3 km. S of Boyce, 21 May 1991, 1m, malaise trap, DR Smith).
- **Zelotes fratris* Chamberlin, 1920 – Alaska SE to North Carolina, S into Mexico. The single VA specimen represents the first published record of this species in the state and the southernmost record for this species. The specimen, held at CUAC, is from the City of Chesapeake (Northwest River Park (36.58559°, -76.16448°), 22m, mixed mesic forest with open understory, 31 August 2017, 1f, Winkler litter extraction, 120 hrs., K Ivanov).
- Zelotes hentzi* Barrows, 1945 – California E to Nova Scotia, S to Florida. Recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 507 as *Prothesima atra*) and by Platnick & Shadab (1983: 113) from Fairfax County. Additional records exist at VMNH Accomack, Augusta, Cumberland, Floyd, Grayson, Henry, Montgomery, Warren, and York counties and the City of Virginia Beach.
- ^P*Zelotes laccus* (Barrows, 1919) – Saskatchewan E to New Jersey, S to Texas.
- ^L*Zelotes lymnophilus* Chamberlin, 1936 – Texas E to Georgia. It was recorded from Isle of Wight County by Milne & Waller in 2006 (2018: Appendix S1). An additional specimen exists at VMNH from the City of Suffolk. The Isle of Wight County record is the most recent one for this species in the collections and databases examined.
- Zelotes pseustes* Chamberlin, 1922 – Oklahoma into northern Mexico and from New York S to Florida. It was recorded from the City of Norfolk by Platnick & Shadab (1983: 120). Additional specimens of this species exist at VMNH from Greenville, Mecklenburg, and Prince Edward counties as well as the Cities of Suffolk and Virginia Beach.

^L*Zelotes pullus* Bryant 1936 – New York S to Florida. It was recorded from Fairfax County and the City of Norfolk by Platnick & Shadab (1983: 119). More specimens exist at VMNH from Bath, Henry, and Roanoke counties. The most recent collection record for this species is from 2008 (GBIF, 2025m).

Family Hahniidae

Antistea brunnea Emerton, 1909 – Alaska E to Newfoundland, S to New Jersey. Mallis & Hurd (2005: 104) collected it in Rockbridge Co. No specimens were found at any other collections examined.

Hahnia cinerea Emerton, 1890 – is the most widespread North American species in this genus, ranging from Alaska to Nova Scotia S into Mexico. It was recorded from Alexandria and Falls Church by Gertsch (1934b: 7), northern and western Virginia by Opell & Beatty (1976: 423), and Rockbridge Co. by Mallis & Hurd (2005: 104). More specimens exist at VMNH from Augusta Co. and the City of Suffolk, from Brunswick and Southampton counties by UISC, and from Isle of Wight Co. by CUAC.

**Hahnia flaviceps* Emerton, 1913a – Texas NE to Maryland. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. The specimens held at VMNH are from Greensville County (Fontaine Swamp, beside VA. Rte. 624, in deciduous leaf litter, 28 January 1993, 3m and 3f, RL Hoffman) while the specimens held at UISC are from Prince Edward County (Prince Edward-Gallion State Forest, broadleaf and pine forest, sifted litter, 4 January 2019, 2m and 7f, MA Milne).

Neoantistea agilis (Keyserling, 1887) – British Columbia E to Nova Scotia and S to Texas and Florida. It has been recorded from Alexandria and Falls Church by Gertsch (1934b: 23), throughout the state by Opell & Beatty (1976: 404), Fairfax Co. by Kjar & Barrows (2004: 32), Rockbridge Co. by Mallis & Hurd (2005: 104), and Isle of Wight County by Milne (2010: 133) and Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1) and Sussex County by Milne (2010: 133). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Augusta County, and the Cities of Chesapeake and Virginia Beach, at CUAC from the City of Martinsville and Henry Co., and at UISC from Brunswick Co.

Neoantistea magna (Keyserling, 1887) – Alaska E to Nova Scotia, S to Florida. It was recorded from the western part of the state by Opell & Beatty (1976: 417) and Rockbridge Co. by Mallis & Hurd (2005: 104). Gertsch (1934b) records this species (as *Neoantistea riparia radula*) from “Virginia: Smugglers Notch Mountain, Mansfield, July 10, 1908” but this is clearly meant to be Vermont instead of Virginia, as VT has a mountain by the same name very close to Mansfield, VT. More specimens exist at VMNH from Alleghany, Bath, Grayson, Highland, and Nelson counties.

**Neoantistea riparia* (Keyserling, 1887) – Michigan SE to Florida. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. The specimens, held at VMNH, are from Roanoke County (Bandy Road, Back Creek, 28 August 1994, 2m, MW Donahue).

Family Halonoproctidae

Ummidia audouini (Lucas, 1836) – is the most widespread species in the genus and occurs from Texas to Maryland (Godwin & Bond 2021). It has been recorded from throughout the state

by Marx (1890: 501 as *Pachylomerus carolinensis*) and Godwin & Bond (2021: 26-27) using many VMNH specimens.

^L*Ummidia carabivora* (Atkinson, 1886) – is only known from North Carolina and Virginia. It was recorded from Fairfax Co. by Petrunkevitch (1929: 514-515) and the City of Virginia Beach (Godwin & Bond 2021: 40). No additional localities are represented by VMNH specimens. The Virginia Beach specimen listed by Godwin & Bond (2021: 40) was collected in 2003 and is the most recent record for this species.

Ummidia gingoteague Godwin & Bond 2021 – is endemic to Virginia and known from no other states. It was described by and recorded from Accomack, Greensville, Isle of Wight, Prince Edward, and York counties as well as the Cities of Newport News and Virginia Beach by Godwin & Bond (2021: 37). No additional localities are represented by VMNH specimens.

Ummidia neilgaimani Godwin & Bond 2021 – is only known from South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia. It was recorded from throughout Virginia by Godwin & Bond (2021: 31-330). No additional localities are represented by VMNH specimens.

Ummidia rongodwini Godwin & Bond 2021 – Louisiana NE to Virginia. It was recorded from Isle of Wight Co. and the City of Virginia Beach by Godwin & Bond (2021: 46).

Family Hypochilidae

Hypochilus gertschi Hoffman, 1963 – occurs only in Kentucky, West Virginia, and Virginia. It was recorded from Alleghany, Bland, Giles, and Montgomery counties by Hoffman (1963: 6-7) and Buchanan and Dickenson counties by Forster et al. (1987: 19). No additional localities are represented by other specimens.

Hypochilus pococki Platnick, 1987 – occurs in NE Georgia, NW South Carolina, western North Carolina, eastern Tennessee, and western Virginia. It was recorded from Lee, Washington, and Wise counties by Forster et al. (1987: 15). No additional localities are represented by other specimens.

Hypochilus thorelli Marx, 1888 – exists in NE Alabama, NW Georgia, eastern Tennessee, SE Kentucky, and extreme western Virginia. It was recorded from Lee Co. by Forster et al. (1987: 9). No additional localities are represented by other specimens.

Family Lathyidae

^{L, P}*Lathys albida* Gertsch, 1946 – Florida N to North Carolina. The most recent collection record for this species is from 2011 (GBIF, 2025n).

^{LL, P}*Lathys dixiana* Ivie & Barrows, 1935 – Louisiana E to Florida, N to South Carolina. The most recent collection record for this species is from 1952 (Chamberlin & Gertsch, 1958: 29).

^P*Lathys foxi* (Marx, 1891) – Ontario E to Nova Scotia S to Florida.

Scotolathys immaculata (Chamberlin & Ivie, 1944) – Illinois E to Maryland, S to Florida. This species was recorded from Isle of Wight County (Milne 2010: 133; Milne & Waller 2018: Appendix S1 as *Lathys immaculata*) and southeastern Virginia (Chamberlin & Gertsch 1958: 32 as *Lathys immaculata*). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Northampton County, at UISC from Brunswick, Chesterfield, Mecklenburg, Prince Edward, and Southampton counties, and at CUAC from Caroline, Charles City, Chesterfield, Franklin, Halifax, Isle of Wight, Northampton, Pittsylvania, Rockingham, Russell, Scott,

Southampton, Stafford, Surry, Sussex, and York counties, and the Cities of Suffolk and Virginia Beach.

**Scotolathys maculina* Gertsch, 1946 – Indiana E to New Jersey, S to Florida. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. The specimens, held at VMNH, are from Greensville (DF site at end of VA. 666, ca. 1 mi. NE of Claesville, ex Berlese 12 November 1993, 1f) and Prince Edward counties (Hampden-Sydney College, ex Berlese pine bark-fern litter, 15 November 1987, 3m 3f, WA Shear; in rotting pine bark, 12 June 1989, 4m 3f, WA Shear) as well as the City of Virginia Beach (Dam Neck Navy Base, dune DF site, 19 April 1991, 1m, VNHP, KA Buhlmann; Seashore State Park, mesic DF site, 19 May 1989, 4m, VNHP survey).

**Scotolathys pallida* (Marx, 1891) – is the most widespread member of the genus in North America, occurring from Manitoba E to Nova Scotia and S to Virginia. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. The specimens held at VMNH are from Pittsylvania County (Banister River Bluff, VA. Hwy. 832, ca. 4 mi. E of Chatham, 9 December 1990, 1f, RL Hoffman). Specimens held at CUAC are from the City of Suffolk (South Quay NAP (36.57571°, -76.9052°), turkey oak-pine litter, 8 April 2016, 2f, RS Anderson and AV Evans; (36.56195°, -76.90832°), 1f; (35.59513°, -76.89972°), pine barrens, young mixed pine/hardwood forest with thick understory, 30 September 2017, 2f, Winkler litter extraction, K Ivanov; (36.60091°, -76.9043°), sifted litter and decayed wood, secondary pine-scrub oak forest, pine barrens/sandhill, 22 May 2019, 1f, Winkler litter extraction, K Ivanov).

Family Leptonetidae

Appaleptoneta silvicultrix (Crosby & Bishop, 1925a) – is only known from North Carolina and Virginia. It was previously recorded from Lee Co. by Gertsch (1974: 151). No additional localities are represented by other specimens.

Montanineta sandra (Gertsch, 1974) – is only known from Virginia and West Virginia. Previously recorded from Tazewell Co. by Gertsch (1974: 154). Another specimen exists at VMNH from Dickenson Co. and others from Bath Co. exist at UISC.

Family Linyphiidae

Agyneta angulata (Emerton, 1882) – Nova Scotia S to Florida and W to Arkansas. Previously recorded from the City of Fredericksburg and Giles Co. by Dupérré (2013: 153) and Isle of Wight Co. by Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1). Additional specimens exist at CUAC from the City of Suffolk, and Sussex, Fauquier, Charles City, Chesterfield, Mecklenburg, at VMNH from Wythe Co. and the City of Virginia Beach, and at UISC from Brunswick and Prince Edward counties.

Agyneta barrowsi (Chamberlin & Ivie, 1944) – Ontario SE to Florida. It was recorded from Spotsylvania Co. by Dupérré (2013: 112). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from the City of Virginia Beach, at UISC from Brunswick and Chesterfield counties, and at CUAC from the City of Suffolk and Surry Co.

**Agyneta bronx* Dupérré, 2013 – North Dakota S to Missouri E to Virginia. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. The specimens, held at UISC, are from Botetourt (Karls Pit, 2 mi. SE of Salisbury, 18 June 2024, 1m and

- 2f, hand collected, T Malabad, P Vorster, and KK Ficco; Crumley Pit, 6 mi. NW of Buchanan, 28 June 2016, 2m and 2f, hand collected, W Orndorff), Giles (Wilburn Valley Cave, 3.5 mi SW of Pearisburg, 26 November 2019, 5f, hand collected, T Malabad; 25 June 2021, 1m and 2f, T Malabad and R Blackwell), and Rockingham counties (Jennings Cave, 10.5 mi NE of Harrisonburg, 3f, hand collected, T Malabad and KK Ficco).
- Agyneta evadens* (Chamberlin, 1925b) – Ontario S to Alabama. It was recorded from Spotsylvania Co. and the City of Fredericksburg by Dupérré (2013: 100) and Isle of Wight Co. by Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1). Additional specimens exist at CUAC from Bath and York counties and at VMNH from Greenville, James City, and Northampton counties and the Cities of Suffolk and Virginia Beach.
- Agyneta fabra* (Keyserling, 1886) – is the most widespread North American species in this genus, ranging from British Columbia to Nova Scotia S to Florida. It has been recorded from Madison Co. by Dupérré (2013: 124) and Montgomery Co. by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164 as *Meioneta fabra*). Additional specimens exist at UISC from Isle of Wight Co.
- ^{L, P}*Agyneta issaqueena* Dupérré, 2013 – South Carolina and Tennessee. The most recent collection record for this species is from 1998 (Dupérré, 2013: 168).
- ^{L, P}*Agyneta leucophora* (Chamberlin & Ivie, 1944) – Illinois S to Florida. The most recent collection record for this species is from 2004 (GBIF, 2025o).
- Agyneta llanoensis* (Gertsch & Davis, 1936) – Texas E to Virginia. It was recorded from central Virginia by Dupérré (2013: 132). No additional specimens are known from collections examined.
- Agyneta micaria* (Emerton, 1882) – Ontario E to Florida, W to Oklahoma. It was recorded from Montgomery Co. by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164 as *Meioneta micaria*) and Isle of Wight Co. by Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1). Other specimens exist at UISC from Augusta, Brunswick, Mecklenburg, at VMNH from the City of Virginia Beach, and at CUAC from Hanover Co.
- Agyneta minorata* (Chamberlin & Ivie, 1944) – New York S to Florida. It was recorded from Isle of Wight Co. by Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1). More specimens exist at CUAC from the City of Suffolk and at VMNH from Giles and Northampton counties.
- ^{RL}*Agyneta okefenokee* Dupérré, 2013 – is only known from Georgia and now, Virginia. The last published collection event taking this species was in 1967 (Dupérré, 2013: 164) prior to being collected again during the first author's dissertation work in 2005 (a 38-year gap) from Isle of Wight Co. (Milne & Waller 2018: Appendix S1). Additional specimens exist at UISC from Brunswick and Sussex counties and at CUAC from Surry Co.
- Agyneta parva* (Banks, 1896a) – Oklahoma E to Florida, N to Indiana. It was previously recorded from the City of Franklin by Crosby & Bishop (1936a: 49) and from Isle of Wight Co. by Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1). Additional specimens exist at CUAC from the City of Suffolk, at VMNH from Fluvanna Co. and the City of Suffolk, and at UISC from Chesterfield, Prince Edward, Sussex, and Southampton counties.
- **Agyneta regina* (Chamberlin & Ivie, 1944) – was previously only known from Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. The specimens, held at UISC, are from Dinwiddie Co. (Fort Barfoot, savanna / prairie (37.0805°, -77.8874°), 4 November 2024, 2m and 8f, vacuum, MA Milne and J Means).

- Agyneta semipallida* (Chamberlin & Ivie, 1944) – Arkansas E to Virginia, S to Florida. It has previously been recorded from Sussex Co. by Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1). Additional specimens exist at UISC from Augusta, Brunswick, and Chesterfield counties.
- Agyneta serrata* (Emerton, 1909) – Nova Scotia S to Texas. It was previously recorded from Isle of Wight Co. by Milne (2010: 133) and by Dupérré (2013: 138). Additional specimens exist at UISC from Brunswick and Mecklenburg counties and at VMNH from Bedford, Cumberland, Sussex, and York counties, and the City of Suffolk.
- ^P*Agyneta simplex* (Emerton, 1926) – Alaska E to Newfoundland, S to Arizona and Tennessee.
- Agyneta unimaculata* (Banks, 1892) – Manitoba E to Nova Scotia, S to Georgia. It was previously recorded from Montgomery Co. by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164 as *Meioneta unimaculata*) and Arlington and Augusta counties by Dupérré (2013: 102). More specimens exist at VMNH from Clarke, Essex, and Sussex counties and at UISC from Augusta Co.
- **Anibontes mimus* Chamberlin, 1924 – was previously only known from Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, and Mississippi. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. The specimens, held at UISC, are from Prince George Co. (Cherry Orchard Bog, pond edge, thatch and mud with leaves, cypress swamp in woods, 3 July 2023, 2m and 2f, ML Draney, MA Milne, and N Sandlin).
- ^{L, P}*Annapolis mossi* (Muma, 1945) – New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Maryland. The most recent collection record for this species is from 1986 (CNC, unpublished data).
- Annapolis williamsi* Milne, in press – Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia, and Virginia. Originally described with specimens from Bland County (Milne, in press). No other specimens were found in collections examined.
- **Anthrobia acuminata* Tellkampf, 1844 – Illinois E to Connecticut, S to Virginia. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. The specimens, held at CUAC, are from York Co. (Grafton Ponds Natural Area Preserve (37.17602°, -76.51214°), oak-pine-liquidambar litter, 9 April 2016, 9f, RS Anderson and AV Evans).
- Anthrobia coylei* Miller, 2005 – is only known from caves in Virginia and West Virginia. It was reported from Alleghany and Bath counties by Miller (2005: 582) and Holsinger et al. (2013: 15). Additional specimens are held at UISC from Alleghany, Giles, Greenbrier, and Montgomery counties.
- Anthrobia monmouthia* Tellkampf, 1844 – is only known from Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia. It was previously recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 531 as *Antrobia mammothia*) and Scott and Smyth counties by Holsinger & Culver (1988: 49) and Holsinger et al. (2013: 15). No additional specimens are known to exist in any of the collections examined.
- Anthrobia whiteleyae* Miller 2005 – Indiana SE to South Carolina. It was recorded from Isle of Wight Co. by Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1). No additional specimens are known to exist in any of the collections examined.
- **Anthrobia yamaskensis* (Dupérré & Paquin, 2007) – was previously only known from Quebec and unpublished records from UISC were also known from Maine and Illinois. The single VA specimen represents the first published record of this species in the state and the country. The specimen, held at UISC, is from Southampton Co. (Cypress Bridge Swamp (36.67786°, -77.03983°), moss on logs at edge of swamp, 23 February 2023, 1m, vacuum, MA Milne).

Bathyphantes alboventris (Banks, 1892) – Ontario E to Nova Scotia, S to Virginia. It has been recorded from Montgomery Co. by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164 as *Bathyphantes albiventris*), Lee Co. by Holsinger & Culver (1988: 52 as *Bathyphantes albiventris*), and northern Virginia by Ivie (1969: 14 as *Bathyphantes albiventris*). No additional specimens are known to exist in any of the collections examined.

**Bathyphantes bishopi* Ivie, 1969 – was previously only known from North Carolina and Tennessee. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in Virginia. The specimens are held at VMNH and are from Grayson Co. (Mt. Rogers, Grayson Highlands State Park, DF site 1, nr. visitor center, 15-30 June 1991, 3m) as well as at CUAC from the City of Danville (Angler's Park, Riverside Drive trail (36.557°, -79.353°), under rock nr. stream on a hot, sunny, dry day, 25 December 2021, 1m, CW Harden).

Bathyphantes pallidus (Banks, 1892) – is the largest ranging North American species in the genus, from British Columbia E to Nova Scotia, S to Arizona. It was previously recorded from Fairfax and Smyth counties by Ivie (1969: 33) and from Montgomery Co. by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Bedford, Clarke, Fairfax, Floyd, Greensville, Henry, Pittsylvania, and Smyth counties, at CUAC from Henry Co., and at UISC from Lee and Prince Edward counties.

Bathyphantes weyeri (Emerton, 1875) – Ontario SE to Virginia. It was described from Grand Caverns at Weyers Cave in Augusta Co. in Virginia by Emerton (1875: 278), Holsinger & Culver (1988: 52), and Holsinger et al. (2013: 15). It was also recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 530 as *Linyphia weyeri*). Additional records exist at UISC from Bath and Pendleton counties, at VMNH from Floyd Co., and at CUAC from Bath Co.

Blestia sarcocoon Millidge, 1993 – is only known from Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia but additional specimens also exist at UISC from GA, TN, NC, and WV. Previously recorded from Amherst Co. by Millidge (1993: 128). Additional specimens exist at CUAC from Wythe Co. and at VMNH from Bedford and Floyd counties.

Centromerus cornupalpis (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1875) – Utah E to Nova Scotia, S to North Carolina. It has been recorded from Montgomery Co. by Holsinger & Culver (1988: 52) and the Cities of Alexandria and Falls Church by van Helsdingen (1973a: 14). More specimens representing further records exist at VMNH from the Cities of Alexandria and Virginia Beach and in Fairfax, Montgomery, and York counties, at CUAC from Fauquier, Shenandoah, and Wythe counties, and at UISC from Alleghany, Giles, and Southampton counties.

**Centromerus denticulatus* (Emerton, 1909) – Manitoba E to Nova Scotia, S to Alabama. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. Specimens at VMNH are from Halifax (Difficult Creek Natural Area Preserve, 7 mi. E. of Scottsburg, mixed beech-maple woods, 8 November 2005, 1m and 1f, Berlese funnel, RL Hoffman), Henry (SE side of Turkeycreek Mtn., ravine off of Rt. 619, 0.7 mi. N. of jct. Rt. 651, 10 February 2008, 1f), Pittsylvania (White Oak Mountain WMA, *Pinus taeda* litter nr. Spring Pond parking area (36.81344°, -79.30553°), November 2017, 3f, Winkler funnel, AV Evans), Prince Edward (Hampton-Sydney College, on campus, 20 November 1987, 1m, Berlese funnel, WA Shear; in rotting pine bark, 12 June 1989, 10m and 10f, WA Shear; bark-fern leaf litter, 15 November 1987, Berlese funnel, WA Shear), and Russell (Stuart land and cattle company, 3 mi. NE of Blackford along Little River, VA Hwy 640, 3 September 1989, 1m, RL Hoffman) counties, at UISC from Brunswick (Great Creek

Park, litter alongside trail, 20 February 2023, 2m and 4f, Berlese funnel, MA Milne; forested trail (36.76286°, -77.77882°), 24 February 2023, 2m and 2f, sifted litter, MA Milne; Alberta, Tobacco Heritage Trail, nearby woods (36.86539°, -77.88926°), 24 February 2023, 3f, sifted litter, MA Milne), Mecklenbug (Occoneechee State Park, alongside Beaver Pond trail (36.6204°, -78.5080°), 21 February 2023, 2f, Berlese funnel, MA Milne; rotten tree stump litter (36.62592°, -78.52871°), 21 February 2023, 1f, sifted litter, MA Milne), and Prince Edward counties (Prince Edward-Gallion State Forest, broadleaf and pine forest, under leaf litter against the soil, 4 January 2019, 1m, manual aspirator, MA Milne; Twin Lakes State Park, ravine with oak, beech, and sycamore (37.17425°, -78.27541°), 24 February 2023, 1m, sifted litter, MA Milne), and at CUAC from Bath (George Washington National Forest, Rt. 683, ~0.2mi. W. Rt. 629, sandy soil from sinkhole, steep ridge, oak-hickory woods (38.03593°, -79.70560°), 27 October 2018, 1m, soilwash-flotation-berlese, CW Harden), Caroline (Carmel Church Quarry, dry mixed woods with open understory (37.90719°, -77.47874°), 70m, 26 July 2017, Winkler funnel, K Ivanov), Charles City (Harrison Lake Natural Fish Hatchery (37.3422°, -77.18718°), 17m, 29 March 2017, 7f, Winkler funnel, AV Evans), Dickenson (Breaks Interstate Park, Prospector Trail (37.284°, -82.305°), 12 June 2022, 3f, sifted litter, CW Harden), Giles (Jefferson National Forest, ~8.5mi. SW of Rte. 100 (37.24207°, -80.86471°), litter among large rocks, ferny burned area, 3850ft., 28 June 2019, 1f, Winkler funnel, CW Harden), Lee (Jefferson National Forest, Cave Springs (36.80076°, -82.92407°), 460m, mixed bottomland forest, 16 July 2017, 1f, Winkler funnel, K Ivanov), Northampton (A-B Coastal Res. Center (37.28896°, -75.92680°), secondary loblolly pine-red maple-sweetgum forest patch, 13 April 2017, 1f, Winkler funnel, K Ivanov), Patrick (Off Hwy 57, 4.5mi. NW jct. w/ Rte. 8, dry *Rhododendron* slope (36.765°, -80.183°), 6 June 2020, 2f, Berlese funnel, CW Harden), Richmond (Carters Warf Rappahannock R., beach wrack (38.07131°, -75.92380°), 25 February 2017, 1m, Winkler funnel, AV Evans), Rockingham (10km W. Fulks Run, SE-facing slope above small creek, oak-hickory-pine litter (38.662°, -79.025°), 1800ft, 21 January 2018, 3f, Berlese funnel, CW Harden and GS Chapman), Scott (Jefferson National Forest, *Rhododendron* thicket adjacent to stream in a mixed bottomland forest (36.81727°, -82.62429°), 488m, 15 July 2017, 1f, Winkler funnel, K Ivanov), Shenandoah (George Washington National Forest, Beetle Run, Rte. 720, 2mi. W of Rte. 717, litter/duff along stream in laurel hardwoods (38.8469°, -78.7987°), 575m, 17 March 2019, 1m and 1f, Berlese funnel, CW Harden, LM Thompson, GS Chapman), Sussex (Cherry Orchard Bog Natural Area Preserve, oak-pine litter (37.04540°, -77.28412°), 8 April 2016, 2f, RS Anderson and AV Evans), and York (Grafton Ponds NAP (37.17602°, -76.51214°), oak-pine-liquidambar litter, 9 April 2016, 1f, AV Evans) counties and the City of Suffolk (South Quay Natural Area Preserve, turkey oak-pine litter (36.56195°, -76.90832°), 8 April 2016, 1f, RS Anderson and AV Evans).

Centromerus latidens (Emerton, 1882) – Newfoundland S to Texas. Previous records exist for Lee and Shenandoah counties (Holsinger & Culver 1988: 53) and Isle of Wight Co. (Milne 2010: Appendix; Milne & Waller 2018: Appendix S1). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Botetourt, Floyd, Henry, Northampton, Pittsylvania, Sussex, and Wythe counties in addition to the City of Virginia Beach, at CUAC from Sussex and Wythe counties, and at UISC from Bath, Brunswick, Craig, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Prince Edward, Scott, and Wythe counties.

^P*Centromerus sylvaticus* (Blackwall, 1841) – Alaska SE to Newfoundland, S to Ohio.

^P*Centromerus tennapex* (Barrows, 1940) – New York, Ohio, and Tennessee.

^{LL, P}*Ceraticelus albus* (Fox, 1891) – Washington D.C. S to Georgia. This species is likely a junior synonym of *Ceraticelus fissiceps* per the examination of the types and discussion by Crosby & Bishop (1925b: 13). Chamberlin (1949) described the “female” but his illustrations are indistinguishable from *C. fissiceps*. Chamberlin (1949) also did not state any information on the species, including any collection information. Therefore, the types are the only collected specimens of this species for which any data exist and were collected by Fox prior to 1891 (Fox, 1891).

Ceraticelus alticeps (Fox, 1891) – Yukon Territory SE to Nova Scotia, S to Georgia. It was previously recorded from Augusta and Rockbridge counties by McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 249) and Brunswick Co. and Falls Church by Crosby & Bishop (1925b: 14). Further specimens exist at UISC from Brunswick, and Prince Edward counties and at CUAC from Halifax and Cities of Suffolk and Virginia Beach.

Ceraticelus atriceps (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1874) – Alaska SE to Nova Scotia, S to Virginia. This species was recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 532 as *Erigone atriceps*). Additional specimens exist at UISC from Brunswick Co.

Ceraticelus bryantae Kaston, 1945b – Minnesota E to Connecticut, S to Louisiana. The species was previously recorded from Augusta Co. by McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 249). Additional records exist from Greenville Co. at VMNH.

**Ceraticelus carinatus* (Emerton, 1911) – Massachusetts S to North Carolina. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. Specimens exist at CUAC from Charles City (VCU Rice River Center, edges of mossy logs, stumps, and vernal pools along Kimages Rd. (37.32818°, -77.19576°), 58 meters, 1m, 12 February 2017, Winkler funnel, AV Evans), Southampton (Cypress Bridge Swamp Natural Area Preserve, bottomland swamp forest (36.67850°, -77.04302°), 10m, 19 July 2017, 4m and 2f, Winkler funnel, K Ivanov), and Wythe (Little Walker Mountain, 7 Sisters Trail, talus slope (37.00°, -81.18°), 17 April 2016, 2m, Berlese, CW Harden) counties, and at VMNH from York Co. (Cheatham Annex Navy Base, Cheatham Pond, 12 February 1990, 1m, KA Buhlmann).

^{RLL}*Ceraticelus creolus* Chamberlin, 1925b – Texas NE to Maryland. This species was previously recorded from the City of Alexandria and Brunswick Co. by Crosby & Bishop (1925b: 20). The most recent records of collections of this species are from 1963 (MCZ #84577). However, a specimen was recently collected from Mecklenburg Co. (Oconeechee State Park, tall grassy area nr. parking lot nr. Beaver Pond Trail, 21 February. 2023, 1m, sweep net, M.A. Milne), representing a 60-year gap since this species was last recorded. This species is likely a prairie specialist that used to be common in the largely destroyed Piedmont Prairie.

Ceraticelus emertoni (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1874) – Quebec E to Nova Scotia, S to Texas. It has been previously recorded from the City of Falls Church (Crosby & Bishop 1925b: 21) and Isle of Wight Co. (Milne 2010: Appendix). More specimens exist at UISC from Sussex Co.

^P*Ceraticelus fastidiosus* Crosby & Bishop, 1925b – Florida N to North Carolina.

Ceraticelus fissiceps (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1874) – is the most widespread species in this genus in North America, ranging from Alaska E to Nova Scotia, S to North Carolina. It has been previously recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 534 as *Erigone fissiceps*), and the City of Falls Church (Crosby & Bishop 1925b: 25). Other specimens exist at VMNH from the

City of Virginia Beach and the counties of Clarke, Essex, and Grayson and at CUAC from the City of Virginia Beach and Sussex Co.

**Ceraticelus laetabilis* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1874) – Alberta E to Nova Scotia, S to North Carolina. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. Specimens exist at CUAC from Caroline (Mattaponi Wildlife Management Area, floodplain forest (38.060°, -77.387°), 13 March 2016, 4m and 3f, Berlese, CW Harden), Charles City (VCU Rice River Center, edges of mossy logs, stumps, and vernal pools along Kimages Rd. (37.32818°, -77.19576°), 58m, 1m, 12 February 2017, Winkler funnel, AV Evans), and Pittsylvania (Pittsylvania Wayside Park, secondary mixed hardwood forest, 187m (37.09002°, -79.32050°), 27 April 2017, 1f, Winkler funnel, JB Keiper and C Deatherage) counties and at UISC from Brunswick (Alberta, remnant pine forest (36.86219°, -77.87575°), 17 November 2019, 1m and 1f, sifted litter, S Burton, MA Milne, and E Garcia) and Wise counties (St. Paul, Clinch River State Park, Sage Hill Loop Trail, oak, maple, tulip tree litter, 459 meters (36.9021°, -82.3203°), 25 April 2023, 1f, Berlese funnel, DA Hennen).

^{RLL, P}*Ceraticelus laetabilis pisga* Chamberlin, 1949 – North Carolina. This species was not seen since its description in 1949 from specimens collected at an unknown prior date. Specimens matching this species were collected from NC in Jackson in 2020, representing a 71-year gap since its description (Blue Ridge Parkway National Park, Browning Knob, 6140' (35.4630, -83.1310), 1m, 22.ix.2020, sifted litter, M Caterino; Nantahala National Forest, Toxaway Mt., 4603' (35.1346, -82.9825), 1m, 13.x.2020, sifted litter, M Caterino, F Etzler, and P Wooden) and Macon Counties (Nantahala National Forest, Copper Ridge Bald, 5068' (35.2376, -83.5594), 1m, 15.ix.2020, sifted litter, F Etzler, A Haberski, and P Wooden).

Ceraticelus laetus (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1874) – Saskatchewan E to Newfoundland, S to Texas. It was previously recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 534 as *Erigone laeta*) and Isle of Wight Co. by Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1). Other records exist at UISC from Southampton Co.; at VMNH from Alleghany, Amherst, and Giles counties; and at CUAC from Alleghany, Giles, and Wythe counties.

Ceraticelus laticeps (Emerton, 1894) – Alaska SE to Ontario S to Georgia. It was previously recorded from Fairfax Co. (Crosby & Bishop 1925b: 32). Additional specimens exist at UISC from Augusta, Brunswick, and Chesterfield counties and at CUAC from the City of Suffolk.

^P*Ceraticelus limnologicus* Crosby & Bishop, 1925b – Manitoba E to Nova Scotia, S to Georgia.

Ceraticelus micropalpis (Emerton, 1882) – exists from Ontario S to Kansas, E to Massachusetts and Virginia. It was previously recorded from the City of Roanoke by Crosby & Bishop (1925b: 34). More specimens may be found at CUAC from Chesterfield and Dickenson counties and at UISC from Mecklenburg and Prince Edward counties.

Ceraticelus minutus (Emerton, 1882) – Manitoba E to Nova Scotia, S to Georgia. It exists in the Cities of Falls Church and Roanoke and Fairfax Co. (Crosby & Bishop 1925b: 36). Additional specimens may be located at UISC from Prince Edward Co., at VMNH from Henry Co., and at CUAC from Alleghany, Craig, Dickenson, Franklin, Pittsylvania, Shenandoah, Stafford, and Wythe counties.

Ceraticelus paschalis Crosby & Bishop, 1925b – Minnesota E to New York, S to Texas. Recorded from the state by Crosby & Bishop (1925b: 41). No other specimens were found in collections examined.

Ceraticelus pygmaeus (Emerton, 1882) – Illinois E to Connecticut, S to Georgia. Crosby & Bishop (1925b: 42) previously recorded the species from the City of Falls Church and Milne (2010: 134) and Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1) recorded it from Isle of Wight Co. VMNH holds additional specimens from the City of Virginia Beach, and CUAC holds some from Richmond and the City of Suffolk.

**Ceraticelus savannus* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1944 – was previously only known from Georgia but additional specimens exist at CUAC that extended its range throughout SC, TN, NC, and up to VA. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state and a 595 km northeastern range extension. Specimens exist at CUAC from Sussex Co. (Cherry Orchard Bog Natural Area Preserve, oak-pine forest (37.04540°, -77.28412°), 8 April 2016, 2f, RS Anderson and AV Evans) as well as the Cities of Suffolk (South Quay Natural Area Preserve, turkey oak-pine forest (36.57571°, -76.9052°), 8 April 2016, 7m and 9f, RS Anderson and AV Evans) and Virginia Beach (First Landing State Park, maritime forest of *Quercus virginiana* (36.91888°, -76.05336°), 30 August 2017, 1f, Winkler funnel, K Ivanov).

Ceraticelus similis (Banks, 1892) – Manitoba E to Nova Scotia, S to Texas. Previously recorded from the Montgomery Co. by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164). Additional specimens exist at UISC from Augusta Co. and at CUAC from Richmond Co.

Ceraticelus tibialis (Fox, 1891) – Ohio SE to Florida. It was previously recorded from Falls Church by Crosby & Bishop (1925b: 45) and an additional specimen exists at CUAC from the City of Suffolk.

Ceratinella brunnea Emerton, 1882 – is the most widespread member of the genus in North America and exists from Alaska E to Nova Scotia S to Texas. It was previously recorded from the City of Falls Church (Crosby & Bishop 1925b: 8 and as “*Ceratinella placida*”, 10). Additional specimens exist at CUAC from Fauquier Co.

^{LL}, ?*Ceratinella hemetha* Chamberlin 1949 – the District of Columbia S to Florida and W to Missouri. It was recorded as existing in the state by Buckle et al. (2001: 27). The existence of this species separate from *Ceratinella brunnea* is questionable. No illustrations exist of this species nor of the species it is compared with, *Ceratinella holocerea* (Chamberlin 1949). Moreover, the only characteristic that Chamberlin gave that separates *C. holocerea* from *C. brunnea* is the possession of the “larger dorsal sclerite on the abdomen” (1949). However, without an examination of the types, many of which from Chamberlin’s collection are missing, a definitive species determination is not possible. No collections of this species have been made since its description in 1949 and collection in 1942 (Chamberlin, 1949), possibly because it doesn’t truly exist as a species separate from *C. brunnea*.

^{RLL}, **Ceratinops carolinus* (Banks, 1911) – was previously only known from North Carolina, but specimens exist at CUAC from TN, VA, and WV as well. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state and a 135 km northeastern range extension. This species was not seen since it was collected in 1926 (Crosby & Bishop, 1933: 111). Specimens at CUAC are from Smyth Co. (Whitetop Mountain, 5503’ (36.6391°, -81.6064°), 3 July 2018, 2f, sifted litter, M Caterino and P Marek; Mount Rogers nr. summit, 5706’ (36.6601°, -81.5448°), 3 July 2018, 2f, sifted litter, M Caterino and P Marek; 5700’ (36.6600°, -81.5449°), 2f). This species was collected again in 1995 by Toti et al. (2000: 334) from the GSMNP in NC, representing a 69-year gap between sightings.

- Ceratinops crenatus* (Emerton, 1882) – Manitoba E to Massachusetts, S to Texas and Florida. It was previously recorded from the City of Falls Church by Crosby & Bishop (1933: 113). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Sussex Co.
- Ceratinops latus* (Emerton, 1882) – Saskatchewan E to Massachusetts, S to Florida. It was previously recorded from Isle of Wight Co. (Milne & Waller 2018: Appendix S1) and questionably in Milne 2010: 134). Additional specimens exist at UISC from Dinwiddie County.
- ^P*Ceratinops obscurus* (Chamberlin & Ivie, 1939) – Florida N to North Carolina.
- Ceratinops rugosus* (Emerton, 1909) – Nebraska NE to Massachusetts, S to Florida. It was previously recorded from Isle of Wight Co. (Milne 2010: 134, Milne & Waller 2018: Appendix S1). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Sussex Co.
- Ceratinopsidis formosa* Bishop & Crosby, 1930 – Ontario SE to North Carolina. It was previously recorded from Arlington, Brunswick, Franklin, and Montgomery counties (Bishop & Crosby 1930: 31) as well as Isle of Wight Co. (Milne 2010: 134, Milne & Waller 2018: Appendix S1). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Augusta, Brunswick, Franklin, Henry, and Montgomery counties; and at UISC from Brunswick and Prince Edward counties.
- ^{L, P}*Ceratinopsis atolma* Chamberlin, 1925b – New York S to Louisiana. This species has not been collected since 1996 (GBIF, 2025p).
- Ceratinopsis interpres* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1874) – Quebec E to New Brunswick, S to Florida. It has been recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 534 as *Erigone interpres*), Arlington, Fairfax Counties by Bishop & Crosby (1930: 20), and Isle of Wight County by Milne (2010: 134, Milne & Waller 2018: Appendix S1). More specimens exist at FMNH from Wythe Co., at VMNH from the Essex Co. and the City of Virginia Beach, at FSCA from Giles Co., and at CUAC from the City of Suffolk.
- **Ceratinopsis laticeps* Emerton, 1882 – Ontario S to Florida. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state, are at CUAC from the City of Suffolk (South Quay NAP (36.57571°, -76.9052°), turkey oak-pine litter, 8 April 2016, 1m, RS Anderson and AV Evans), and at UISC from Augusta (Cowbane Prairie Natural Area Preserve, wet meadow (38.02270°, -79.05250°), 5 July 2023, 1m and 3f, vacuum, ML Draney, MA Milne, and N Sandlin), Brunswick (Dundas Granite Flatrock Natural Area Preserve, among lichen and moss on granite outcrop (36.95234°, -78.00319°), 17 November 2019, 3f, sifted litter, S Burton, MA Milne, and E Garcia), and Chesterfield counties (Pocahontas State Park, shore of Beaver Lake on Spillway Trail among *Sphagnum* moss (38.38535°, -77.58360°), 4 July 2023, 1f, vacuum, ML Draney, MA Milne, and N Sandlin).
- Ceratinopsis nigriceps* Emerton, 1882 – Manitoba E to Nova Scotia, S to Georgia. It has been recorded from Augusta Co. by McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 249), Sussex Co. (Milne 2010: 134, Milne & Waller 2018: Appendix S1), Isle of Wight Co. (Milne 2010: 134), and Brunswick and Shenandoah counties (Bishop & Crosby 1930). More specimens of this species may also be found at UISC from Sussex Co.
- ^P*Ceratinopsis nigripalpis* Emerton, 1882 – Manitoba E to Newfoundland, S to Louisiana.
- ^{LL, P}*Ceratinopsis sutoris* Bishop & Crosby, 1930 – Illinois E to Washington D.C., S to Florida. This species has not been seen since it was last collected in 1927, before its description (Bishop & Crosby, 1930: 28).
- ^P*Ceratinopsis swanea* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1944 – North Carolina S to Florida.

- ^{LL, P}*Cheniseo faceta* Bishop & Crosby, 1935b – North Carolina. This species has not been seen since it was last collected in 1929, before it was described by Bishop & Crosby (1935: 262).
- ^P*Cheniseo sphagnicultor* Bishop & Crosby, 1935b – Manitoba E to Newfoundland, S to North Carolina.
- **Collinsia oxypaederotipus* (Crosby, 1905) – Ontario SE to Connecticut, S to Virginia. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. Specimens are at UISC from Wise Co. (Norton, Norton Reservoir, High Knob, oak-maple-birch-rhododendron-beech forest, 1074 meters (36.9087°, -82.6253°), 6 June 2023, 11f, Berlese funnel, DA Hennen), and at VMNH from Bedford Co. (Apple Orchard Mountain, 4000ft, rhododendron forest, 15 June 1997, 4m and 6f, sifted litter, RL Hoffman).
- ^P*Collinsia plumosa* (Emerton, 1882) – British Columbia E to Nova Scotia, S to Ohio.
- **Coloncus siou* Chamberlin, 1949 – British Columbia SE to North Dakota, but unpublished records exist for Florida, Texas, and Arizona. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. The specimens are at UISC from Brunswick Co. (Dundas Granite Flatrock Natural Area Preserve, lichen and moss on granite outcrop (36.95234°, -78.00319°), 17 November 2019, 2f, sifted litter, S Burton, MA Milne, E Garcia).
- Cornicudiabola draneyi* Milne et al., in press – Illinois E to Ohio, S to Virginia. Described with species from Sussex and York Counties (Milne et al., in press). No other specimens were found in collections examined.
- ^P*Cornicudiabola infernalis* (Keyserling, 1886) – Indiana E to Washington D.C., S to South Carolina. *Erigone infernalis* Keyserling, 1886 was transferred to *Cornicudiabola* by Milne et al., in press.
- **Dicymbium elongatum* (Emerton, 1882) – Alberta E to Nova Scotia, S to North Carolina. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. The specimens are at CUAC and are from Smyth Co. (Whitetop Mountain (36.6379°, -81.6053°), 5436', 27 October 2020, 1m, sifted litter, M Caterino, F Etzler, and A Haberski; Mt. Rogers (36.6612°, -81.5456°), 5686', 1m).
- **Diplocentria hiberna* (Barrows, 1945) – was previously only known from North Carolina. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state, and are at VMNH from Patrick Co. (Stuart, 1986 Central Acad. Rd., mixed hardwoods (36.6997°, -80.2659°), 539m, 12 August - 10 November 2022, 1m, subterranean trap, K Ivanov, J Means, and L Hightower; (36.7007°, -80.2607°), 560 meters, 12 August – 10 November 2022, 3m and 5f).
- **Diplostyla concolor* Emerton, 1882 – is the only North American species in this genus and exists from British Columbia E to Nova Scotia, S to Virginia. The single VA specimen represents the first published record of this species in the state. Held at UISC, this specimen is from Russell Co. (Banners Corner Cave, 10 April 2017, 1m, hand collected, T Malabad).
- ^P*Disembolus corneliae* (Chamberlin & Ivie, 1944) – Indiana E to New Jersey, S to Georgia.
- Drapetisca alteranda* Chamberlin, 1909 – Alaska SE to Nova Scotia, S to Virginia. This species was recorded from Rockbridge Co. by Mallis & Hurd (2005: 104). Additional specimens exist at SDSU from Giles Co.
- ^P*Emertongone montifera* (Emerton, 1882) – Ontario E to Newfoundland, S to Washington D.C.
- Epiceraticelus fluvialis* Crosby & Bishop, 1931 – Texas NE to New York, S to South Carolina, and unpublished records extend its range into Florida. This species has been previously

- recorded from Isle of Wight (Milne & Waller 2018: Appendix S1) and Mecklenburg Co. (Draney et al. 2019: 193). Additional specimens exist at UISC from Brunswick Co., at VMNH from Accomack, Greensville, Halifax, Lee, Pittsylvania, Prince Edward counties, and the City of Suffolk, and at CUAC from Carolina, Charles City, Dickenson, Fauquier, Franklin, Henry, Isle of Wight, Patrick, Shenandoah, Sussex, York, and the Cities of Richmond, Suffolk, and Virginia Beach.
- Epiceraticelus mandyae* Draney et al., 2019 – Louisiana NE to Virginia. It was previously recorded from Isle of Wight Co. by Draney et al. (2019: 196). More specimens exist at CUAC and VMNH from the City of Suffolk.
- Eridantes erigonoides* (Emerton, 1882) – Manitoba E to Nova Scotia, S to Tennessee. Recorded from the City of Falls Church by Crosby & Bishop (1933: 148), Augusta Co. by McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 249), and Montgomery Co. by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164). Further specimens may be found at VMNH from Clarke Co., at FMNH from Pulaski Co., and at CUAC from Richmond Co.
- ^P*Erigone atra* Blackwall, 1833 – Alaska SE to Newfoundland, S to Ohio.
- Erigone autumnalis* Emerton, 1882 – Manitoba E to Nova Scotia, S into Mexico. It was previously recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 532) and the Cities of Alexandria, Covington, and Falls Church (Crosby & Bishop 1928: 20), as well as Isle of Wight (Milne 2010: 134; Milne & Waller 2018: Appendix S1), Sussex (Milne 2010: 134), Montgomery (Howell & Pienkowski 1971: 164), and Nelson counties (McCaffrey & Horsburgh 1980: 249). Additional specimens are present at UISC from Augusta, Brunswick, Chesterfield, Mecklenburg, Prince Edward, Sussex, Southampton, and Wythe counties, at VMNH from Henry, Montgomery, Sussex counties, and at CUAC from Pittsylvania and Shenandoah counties.
- ^P*Erigone dentigera* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1874 – Alaska SE to Newfoundland, S to Florida and Texas.
- **Erigone dentosa* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1894 – British Columbia E to Ohio, S to Texas but has been spreading across North America. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. Specimens exist at UISC from Isle of Wight (Blackwater Ecological Preserve, 21 June 2008, 1m, pitfall trap, MA Milne) and Northumberland (6.8km NE of Kilmarnock, Hughlett Point Natural Area Preserve, 2m (37.7428°, -76.3144°), 4 May 2023, 1m, Berlese of organic debris on beach, DA Hennen) counties and at VMNH from Northampton Co. (Savage Neck Dunes Natural Area Preserve, Custis Pond, 13 June 2003, 1m, AC Chazal).
- Estrandia grandaeva* (Keyserling, 1886) – is a widespread species that has a Holarctic distribution, but in North America it exists from Alaska SE to Nova Scotia, S to North Carolina. Buckle et al. (2001: 50) list it as existing in the state. No specimens are known from any collections we examined.
- ^{RL, P}*Floricomus bishopi* Ivie & Barrows, 1935 – Ohio and Florida. This species was known from specimens at FMNH collected in 1999 (GBIF, 2025q). Specimens matching this species were collected from Telfair County in GA in 2024 (Horse Creek Wildlife Management Area, swamp (31.8381, -82.8120), 1f, 16.v.2024, Berlese of duff / litter, CW Harden; (31.8356, -82.8141), 1m and 1f), representing a 25-year gap since it was seen.
- ^P*Floricomus nasutus* (Emerton, 1911) – Ontario E to Nova Scotia, S to Washington D.C.
- ^P*Floricomus plumalis* (Crosby, 1905) – Ontario E to Nova Scotia, S to Louisiana.

- **Floricomus praedesignatus* Bishop & Crosby, 1935c – Indiana E to New York. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. Specimens exist at UISC from Dickenson (Breaks Interstate Park, Camp Branch Trail (37.2724°, -82.2956°), [no date], 2f, sifted leaf litter from mesic stream hollow, CW Harden) and Scott counties (Jefferson National Forest, N. of Dungannon, 1660 ft. (36.8584°, -82.4477°), 10 June 2022, 1f, sifted leaf litter, CW Harden).
- ^{RLL}, **Floricomus pythonicus* Crosby & Bishop, 1925c – was previously only known from Florida. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. This species was also lost, as it had not been seen since the holotype was collected in 1919 from the stomach of a frog (Crosby & Bishop 1925c: 36). Our specimens, collected in 2023, mark 104 years since the species had been documented as extant. Specimens exist at UISC from Augusta Co. (Cowbane Prairie Natural Area Preserve, wet meadow (38.02270°, -79.05250°), 5 July 2023, 1m and 8f, vacuum, ML Draney, MA Milne, and N Sandlin; under senesced reeds in wet meadow, 6 November 2024, 1m and 1f, vacuum, MA Milne).
- ^P*Floricomus rostratus* (Emerton, 1882) – Washington E to Newfoundland, S to Georgia.
- [?]*Floronia bucculenta* (Clerck, 1757) – this species is not present in North America. This species was recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 527 as *Linyphia bucculenta*) but is likely a misidentification. No specimens were found in collections examined.
- Florinda coccinea* (Hentz, 1850) – Illinois E to Maryland, S into Mexico. It was previously recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 530 as *Frontina coccinea*), and Isle of Wight Co. (Milne 2010: 134) and Sussex Co. by Milne (2010: 134) and Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1), and Prince Edward Co. by Kish & Henkanathgedara (2019: 17). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Hampton City and Sussex Co. and at UISC from Augusta Co.
- Frontinella pyramitela* (Walckenaer, 1841) – is a widespread species that occurs in practically every Canadian province and every state in the USA and S into Mexico. It was previously recorded from Augusta (McCaffrey & Horsburgh 1980: 249), Isle of Wight (Milne 2010: 134, Milne & Waller 2018: Appendix S1), Montgomery (Howell & Pienkowski 1971: 164), Sussex (Milne & Waller 2018: Appendix S1), Rockbridge (Holsinger & Culver 1988: 53), and Prince Edward (Kish & Henkanathgedara 2019: 17) counties. Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Essex, Frederick, Grayson, and Patrick counties as well as the City of Suffolk.
- **Gnathonargus unicorn* Bishop & Crosby, 1935b – was previously only known from New York. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species existing in the state. This species is very rare in collections, likely because it is winter-active. The most recent published record of it being collected is from 1918, but images were uploaded to BugGuide (<https://bugguide.net/node/view/640095>) in 2012 of a specimen from Georgia, making this species not “long lost” but merely rare. Specimens exist at UISC from Montgomery Co. (Blacksburg, Pandapas Pond, Joe Pye Trail, 593m (37.2796°, -80.4702°), 28 December 2022, 2m and 1f, Berlese of oak, pine, maple, and birch litter, DA Hennen).
- Gonatium crassipalpus* Bryant, 1933 – Alaska SE to Nova Scotia, S to North Carolina. Many records exist of *Gonatium rubens* existing in North America, but those records are erroneous and are likely conflated with those of *G. crassipalpus*, per Millidge (1981a). Millidge (1981a) mentions the specimens examined by Bishop & Crosby (1935c) as being

- G. crassipalpus*. These specimens were from Arlington Co. and the City of Falls Church. Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Franklin and Pittsylvania counties.
- ^{LL}*Goneatara eranistes* (Crosby & Bishop, 1927) – is only known from Virginia. This species was collected by Crosby & Bishop in Alberta (Brunswick Co.) in October 1923 during a long, circuitous collecting trip from NY to NC (Crosby & Bishop 1927: 149). It has not been seen since it was collected despite multiple regional searches for this species by the first author and no other specimens of the species exist in any examined collections.
- Goneatara platyrhinus* (Crosby & Bishop, 1927) – Illinois E to Pennsylvania, S to Georgia. It was previously collected in Orange Co. (Crosby & Bishop, 1927: 148). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Hanover, Isle of Wight, James City, Patrick counties, and the City of Virginia Beach and at UISC from Mecklenburg and Montgomery counties.
- ^{LL, P}*Gongyliidiellum tennesseense* Petrunkevitch, 1925b – Tennessee. This species has not been seen since it was collected in 1921 prior to it being described in 1925 (Petrunkevitch, 1925b).
- ^{LL, P}*Grammonota barnesi* Dondale, 1959 – Washington D.C. and North Carolina. This species has not been seen since it was collected in 1941 prior to it being described in 1959 (Dondale, 1959: 236).
- Grammonota inornata* Emerton, 1882 – Manitoba E to Nova Scotia, S to Texas. Previously recorded from Isle of Wight (Milne & Waller 2018: Appendix S1), Montgomery (Howell & Pienkowski 1971: 164), and Sussex counties (Milne 2010: 135, Milne & Waller 2018: Appendix S1). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Essex Co.
- **Grammonota inusiata* Emerton, 1925 – Ontario E to Nova Scotia, S to Virginia. The following specimens represent the first published record of this species in the state and a ~582 km southern range extension. Specimens are located at CUAC from Surry Co. (368 Spring Grove Rd., 28m, *Pinus taeda* stand (37.17249°, -76.96918°), 19 October 2018, 1m and 5f, Winkler funnel of sifted coniferous litter, E Moore) and at UISC from Augusta (Cowbane Prairie Natural Area Preserve, tall grass dry prairie, 6 November 2024, 1m, vacuum, MA Milne) and Brunswick Counties (Alberta, Tobacco Heritage Trail (36.86512°, -77.88483°), 25 February 2023, 1f, litter sift of moss in small marsh, MA Milne).
- Grammonota maculata* Bishop & Crosby, 1933 – Ontario E to Nova Scotia, S to New York. It was previously recorded from Isle of Wight Co. (Milne 2010: 135, Milne & Waller 2018: Appendix S1) and the City of Falls Church (Bishop & Crosby 1933: 402). No examined collections possessed additional specimens of this species.
- **Grammonota ornata* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1875) – Ontario E to Nova Scotia, S to North Carolina. The single VA specimen represents the first published record of this species in the state. The specimen exists at UISC from Augusta Co. (Cowbane Prairie Natural Area Preserve, wet meadow (38.02270°, -79.05250°), 6 July 2023, 1f, vacuum, ML Draney, MA Milne, and N Sandlin).
- ^P*Grammonota pallipes* Banks, 1895a – Ontario E to Nova Scotia, S to New Jersey.
- ^P*Grammonota pictilis* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1875) – Saskatchewan E to Newfoundland, S to North Carolina.
- ^{LL, P}*Grammonota trivittata georgiana* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1944 – New Jersey S to Georgia. This species has not been seen since it was collected between 1950 and 1952 prior to it being reduced to a subspecies of *Grammonota trivittata* by Dondale (1959).
- ^P*Grammonota vittata* Barrows, 1919 – British Columbia E to Newfoundland, S to Texas.

- **Grammonota texana* (Banks, 1899) – Texas E to Florida, N to New Jersey. The following specimens represent the first published record of this species in the state. The specimens, at UISC, are from the City of Virginia Beach (Dam Neck Naval Base, interdunal swale DF site, 30 April 1991, 2m, KA Buhlmann).
- **Helophora insignis* (Blackwall, 1841) – Alaska SE to Nova Scotia, S to Virginia in North America. The following specimens represent the first published record of this species in the state. The specimens, at VMNH, are from Grayson (Grayson Highlands State Park, Haw Orchard Mtn., DF site 2, below picnic area, 17 October. 1990, 1m; Whitetop Mtn., DF site off FS 90 at 5000 ft., 17 October – 18 November 1993, 2m and 2f) and Nelson counties (The Priest, 3900 ft., 25 October – 23 November 1991, 4m and 8f, pitfall in mixed woods).
- **Horcotes uncinatus* Barrows, 1945 – was previously only known from North Carolina, but unpublished records also record it existing in Georgia, Tennessee, and West Virginia. The following specimens represent the first published record of this species in the state. The specimens, at VMNH, are from Giles Co. (Crest of Potts Mtn., east side, 0.5 mi. SW of Rt. 613 crossing, small spruce stand at ca. 3800 ft., 8 November 2011, 5m and 1f, RL Hoffman).
- Hypselistes florens* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1875) – Alaska E to Nova Scotia, S to Virginia. It was previously recorded from Falls Church by Crosby & Bishop (1933: 134). Additional specimens exist at UISC from Isle of Wight Co.
- ^P*Idionella formosa* (Banks, 1892) – Saskatchewan E to Maine S to Texas.
- Idionella sclerata* (Ivie & Barrows, 1935) – California E to Ontario, S into Mexico. It was previously recorded from Isle of Wight Co. by Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1). No examined collections possessed additional specimens of this species.
- Islandiana flaveola* (Banks, 1892) – British Columbia E to Nova Scotia, S to Texas. It was previously recorded from Montgomery Co. by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164). No examined collections possessed additional specimens of this species.
- **Islandiana longisetosa* (Emerton, 1882) – Alaska SE to Nova Scotia, S to Missouri. The following specimens represent the first published record of this species in the state. The specimens, at UISC, are from Bath Co. (Serpent Cave, 0.9 mi. S. of Callison (3 December 2019, 1f, T Malabad, KK Ficco, M Hodge, and A Mincin).
- Islandiana muma* Ivie, 1965 – is only known from Alabama and Virginia, but unpublished records have it also existing in Tennessee. It was previously recorded from Rockbridge Co. (Ivie 1965: 23, Holsinger & Culver 1988: 53, Holsinger et al. 2013: 15). Additional specimens exist at UISC from Bath Co.
- **Islandiana speophila* Ivie, 1965 – was previously only known from Missouri, Ohio and West Virginia. The following specimens represent the first published record of this species in the state. The specimens, at UISC, are from Alleghany (Carter’s Salamander Pit, 2.5 mi. NE of Sweet Chalybeate (2 November 2020, 1m and 2f, T Malabad, KK Ficco, M Ficco, and R Thomas), Pulaski (Sam Bells Cave, 15 October 2018, 1f, T Malabad), Rockingham (Jennings Cave, 10.5 mi. NE of Harrisonburg, 26 May 2021, 1m and 3f, T Malabad and KK Ficco) and Wythe counties (Early Cave, 7 November 2018, 1m, T Malabad).
- ^P*Lepthyphantes intricatus* (Emerton, 1911) – Alaska SE to Newfoundland, S to New York.
- ^{LL, P}*Lepthyphantes umbratilis* (Keyserling, 1886) – North Carolina and New York. The species has not been recorded as existing since it was collected by Banks in NY prior to 1892 (Banks, 1892: 45).

- ^{RL}*Maso politus* Banks, 1896a – is only known from Washington D. C. and Virginia. A specimen identified as this species exists at MCZ from Falls Church (GBIF, 2025a). Other specimens, at VMNH were collected in 1990 from Virginia Beach and represent the first time this species has been recorded since its collection prior to its description in 1896 (Banks, 1896a: 67), a 94-year gap. Other specimens also exist at UISC from Montgomery County.
- Maso sundevalli* (Westring, 1851) – Alaska SE to Nova Scotia, S to North Carolina in North America. Specimens identified as this species exist at MCZ from Tazewell County (GBIF, 2025a). Additional specimens exist at UISC from Wise Co. and at CUAC from Craig Co.
- ^P*Megalephyphantes nebulosus* (Sundevall, 1830) – British Columbia E to Newfoundland, S to Louisiana.
- **Mermessus albulus* (Zorsch & Crosby, 1934) – was previously only known from Indiana, Louisiana, and Texas. The following specimens represent the first published record of this species in the state. The specimens, at VMNH, are from Isle of Wight (Antioch Pines NAP, red rot log / leaf litter (36.83247°, -76.85376°), 1m, Winkler litter extr., AV Evans) and Northampton counties (Magothy Bay NAP, *Pinus taeda* dominated maritime forest, 25 meters from forest edge (37.15606°, -79.95083°), 13 April 2017, 2f, Winkler litter extr., 96hrs., K Ivanov) as well as the City of Suffolk (South Quay NAP, turkey-oak-pine forest (36.57571°, -76.9052°), 8 April 2016, 1m, litter sifting, RS Anderson and AV Evans).
- **Mermessus brevidentatus* (Emerton, 1909) – Quebec E to Nova Scotia, S to North Carolina. The following specimens represent the first published record of this species in the state. The specimens, at VMNH, are from Wythe Co. (north slope of Fosters Falls Mtn., 2 mi. W of Barren Springs, Rt. 608, *Ausculus-Liriodendron* forest, 27 April 1996, 1m, litter sifting, RL Hoffman), at CUAC from Dickenson Co. (Breaks Interstate Park, Camp Branch Trail, nr. mesic stream hollow (37.2724°, -82.2956°), [no date], 1f, litter sifting, CW Harden).
- Mermessus bryantae* (Ivie & Barrows, 1935) – Nebraska NE to Nova Scotia, S to Mexico. It was previously recorded from the City of Fairfax (Millidge 1987: 18 as *Eperigone bryantae*). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Montgomery Co. and at UISC from Augusta, Chesterfield, and Isle of Wight counties.
- ^P*Mermessus denticulatus* (Banks, 1898b) – California E to Florida N to Illinois.
- ^P*Mermessus entomologicus* (Emerton, 1911) – Ontario E to Newfoundland S to North Carolina.
- **Mermessus fradeorum* (Berland, 1932) – Ontario E to New Jersey, S to Texas and Florida. The following specimens represent the first published record of this species in the state. Specimens exist at U. Kentucky from Augusta Co. (Spottswood, alfalfa field (38.0136, -79.2359), 15 August 2025, 16m and 36f, JA White).
- **Mermessus index* (Emerton, 1914) – Ontario E to Newfoundland, S to Virginia. The following specimens represent the first published record of this species in the state. The specimens, at CUAC, are from Patrick County (Off Hwy 57, 4.5 mi. NE jct. w/ Rte. 8 (36.7667°, -80.1830°), 27 November 2019 – 6 June 2020, 2f, buried pipe trap in clay, C Harden, K Ivanov, B Williams, and L Thompson; 6 June – 14 August 2020, 2f; (36.76734°, -80.18268°), 14 August – 27 December 2020, 1f).
- Mermessus maculatus* (Banks, 1892) – Mexico E to Florida, N to Newfoundland. It was previously recorded from Fairfax Co. and the City of Covington (Crosby & Bishop 1928: 57 as *Eperigone maculata*), the City of Norfolk (Millidge 1987: 33 as *Eperigone maculata*), Isle of Wight Co. (Milne 2010: 135 as *Eperigone maculata*; Milne & Waller 2018: Appendix S1), Montgomery Co. (Howell & Pienkowski 1971: 164 as *Eperigone maculata*), and

- Sussex Co. (Milne 2010: 135 as *Eperigone maculata*; Milne & Waller 2018: Appendix S1). Additional specimens exist at UISC from Brunswick, Chesterfield, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Prince Edward, and Wise counties, at FMNH from Southampton Co., at VMNH from Pittsylvania and Sussex counties, and the City of Suffolk, and at CUAC from the Cities of Chesapeake, Suffolk, and Virginia Beach, and Charles City, Dickenson, Giles, New Kent, Shenandoah, and York counties.
- Mermessus tridentatus* (Emerton, 1882) – Manitoba E to Massachusetts, S to Florida and Puerto Rico. It was previously recorded from Smyth (Millidge 1987: 23 as *Eperigone tridentata*), Montgomery (Howell & Pienkowski 1971: 164 as *Eperigone tridentata*), and Sussex counties (Milne 2010: 135 as *Eperigone tridentata*; Milne & Waller 2018: Appendix S1). Additional specimens may be found at UISC from Augusta, Montgomery, Prince George, and Southampton counties, at VMNH from the Cities of Chesapeake and Suffolk and in Greensville Co., and at CUAC from Richmond Co.
- Mermessus trilobatus* (Emerton, 1882) – is the most widespread member of the genus in North America, ranging from British Columbia E to Nova Scotia, S to Florida. It was previously recorded from the City of Falls Church and from Fairfax (Crosby & Bishop, 1928: 63 as *Eperigone trilobata*), Madison (Millidge 1987: 11 as *Eperigone trilobata*), Montgomery (Howell & Pienkowski 1971: 164 as *Eperigone trilobata*), and Sussex counties (Milne & Waller 2018: Appendix S1).
- **Micrargus longitarsus* (Emerton, 1882) – Alberta E to Nova Scotia, S to Virginia. The single VA specimen represents the first published record of this species in the state. This specimen, at UISC, is from Highland Co. (Helictite Cave, 25 April 2022, 1f, hand collected, T Malabad, KK Ficco, and R Drake). This specimen record represents an ~878 km southern range extension for this species. Moreover, the existence of this species in Virginia likely represents an Appalachian relict.
- Microlinyphia mandibulata* (Emerton, 1882) – Alaska E to Nova Scotia, S to Georgia. It was previously recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 528 as *Linyphia mandibulata*) and Montgomery Co. by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Highland Co.
- **Microneta viaria* (Blackwall, 1841) – is known in North America from Alaska to Nova Scotia, S to Virginia. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. The specimens, held at CUAC, are from the City of Danville (Anglers Park (36.5630°, -79.3595°), 10 November 2023, Berlese of sifted litter and soil in a mesic hollow, CW Harden) and Wythe County (Little Walker Mtn., 7 Sisters trail, (37.00°, -81.18°), 17 April 2016, 1m, Berlese of litter by logs on talus slope, CW Harden).
- Mythoplastoides exiguus* (Banks, 1892) – Ontario E to Newfoundland, S to Nebraska. The species was previously recorded from Isle of Wight Co. (Milne & Waller 2018: Appendix S1). No other examined collections possessed specimens of this species from Virginia.
- ^P*Neodietrichia depressum* (Emerton, 1882) – British Columbia E to Nova Scotia, S to South Carolina.
- ^{L, P}*Neodietrichia hesperia* (Crosby & Bishop, 1933) – California E to Maine, N to Quebec. This species has not been collected since 2008 (Milne et al., 2023: 37).
- Neriere clathrata* (Sundevall, 1830) – ranges in North America from Alberta to Nova Scotia, S to North Carolina. The species was previously recorded from Sussex Co. (Milne 2010: 135, Milne & Waller 2018: Appendix S1). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Augusta, Cumberland, and Greensville Co. in addition to the City of Chesapeake.

Neriere radiata (Walckenaer, 1841) – exists in North America from Alaska to Nova Scotia, S into Mexico. The species was previously recorded from Roanoke Co. by Holsinger & Culver (1988: 53 as *Linyphia marginata*) and Prince Edward Co. by Kish & Henkanaththegedara (2019: 17). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Greensville Co. and the City of Virginia Beach.

^P*Neriere redacta* Chamberlin, 1925b – Indiana S to Florida.

Neriere variabilis (Banks, 1892) – Quebec E to Nova Scotia, S to Georgia. The species was previously recorded from Montgomery Co. (Howell & Pienkowski 1971: 164 as *Linyphia maculata*). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Essex, Gloucester, Greensville, Patrick, Pittsylvania, Wise, and York counties in addition to the City of Virginia Beach.

^{LL, P}*Oedothorax howardi* Petrunkevitch, 1925b – Tennessee. This species has not been seen since it was collected in 1921 prior to it being described in 1925 (Petrunkevitch, 1925b).

Oreonetides beattyi Paquin et al. 2009 – Indiana E to Pennsylvania S to Virginia. It was recorded from Montgomery and Tazewell counties (Paquin et al. 2009: 5, Holsinger et al. 2013: 15). Additional specimens from VA were not found in any collections examined.

**Oreophantes recurvatus* (Emerton, 1913b) – British Columbia E to Nova Scotia S to Virginia. The single VA specimen represents the first published record of this species in the state. The specimen held at UISC is from Bath Co. (Whites Cave, 15 October 2020, 1f, hand collected, T Malabad). This record represents a ~860 km southern distribution record for this species. The specimens from this cave are likely part of an evolutionary relict population as all of the other populations are known from northern states and Canadian provinces.

Origanates rostratus (Emerton, 1882) – Illinois E to Massachusetts S to Georgia. The species was previously recorded from Brunswick, Fairfax, and Franklin counties and the City of Roanoke by Crosby & Bishop (1933: 156) and from Isle of Wight Co. (Milne 2010: 135, Milne & Waller 2018: Appendix S1). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Augusta, Bland, Cumberland, Floyd, Halifax, Northampton, Pittsylvania, Prince Edward, Prince William, Rockingham, and Wythe counties as well as from the Cities of Suffolk and Virginia Beach, at UISC from Brunswick, Mecklenburg, Southampton, Prince Edward, and Wise counties, and at CUAC from Charles City, Chesterfield, Franklin, Isle of Wight, New Kent, Northampton, Rockingham, Shenandoah, Stafford, Sussex, and York counties as well as from the Cities of Suffolk and Virginia Beach.

**Paracornicularia bicapillata* Crosby & Bishop, 1931 – previously only known from Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and Mississippi. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. The specimen held at UISC is from Prince Edward Co. (Twin Lakes State Park, in a steep ravine (37.17248°, -78.27806°), 24 February 2023, 1f, litter sifter, MA Milne) and the one at VMNH is from Montgomery Co. (Blacksburg, Blacksburg municipal park, on playground, 15 December 2024, 1m, hand collected, JC Means). The Prince Edward Co. record represents an eastern range extension of ~730 km.

Pelecopsidis frontalis (Banks, 1904a) – Connecticut, Indiana, North Carolina, and Virginia. It was previously (and originally) recorded from the City of Falls Church (Banks, 1904a: 111). Additional specimens exist at UISC from Brunswick Co., at VMNH from the Cities of Suffolk and Virginia Beach, and at CUAC from Russell Co. and the City of Suffolk.

**Pelecopsis bishopi* Kaston, 1945b – Alberta E to New Hampshire, S to Virginia. This specimen represents the first published record of this species in the state. The specimen, held at UISC,

is from Dinwiddie Co. (Fort Barfoot, savanna / prairie (37.1058°, -77.8686°), 5 November 2024, 1f, vacuum, MA Milne).

**Pelecopsis moesta* (Banks, 1892) – Alberta E to Connecticut, S to North Carolina. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. The specimens, held at VMNH, are from Pulaski Co. (New River Trail State Park, mixed hardwoods, 549 meters (36.9591°, -80.7165°), 2m and 2f, 12 March 2024, Berlese, DA Hennen and JC Means).

Phanetta subterranea (Emerton, 1875) – Illinois E to Pennsylvania S to Alabama. It was previously (and originally) recorded from Crawford and Lee counties (Emerton 1875: 279). It was recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 531). It has also been recorded from Alleghany, Augusta, Bath, Bland, Botetourt, Craig, Frederick, Giles, Highland, Lee, Montgomery, Page, Pulaski, Roanoke, Rockingham, Russell, Scott, Smyth, Tazewell, Warren, Washington, Wise, and Wythe counties (Holsinger et al. 2013: 15 and 17). It has also been recorded from Shenandoah Co. (Kennedy et al. 2024: Table 1). Additional specimens exist at UISC from Alleghany, Bath, Botetourt, Craig, Giles, Highland, Lee, Montgomery, Page, Pulaski, Russell, Scott, Shenandoah, Smyth, Tazewell, Washington, and Wise counties, and the City of Roanoke, at VMNH from Alleghany, Giles, and Scott counties, and at CUAC from Bath, Botetourt, Highland, Lee, and Scott counties.

Pityohyphantes costatus (Hentz, 1850) – British Columbia E to Nova Scotia, S to North Carolina. It has been previously recorded from Fairfax Co. (Blauvelt 1936: 141). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Augusta, Essex, Grayson, Nelson, and Prince William counties as well as the City of Suffolk.

^P*Pocadicnemis americana* Millidge, 1976 – Alaska SE to Newfoundland, S to Ohio.

^P*Pocobletus coroniger* Simon, 1894 – Illinois S to Florida.

Porrhomma cavernicola (Keyserling, 1886) – Illinois NE to Ontario, S to Alabama. It was previously (and originally) recorded from Augusta Co. (Emerton 1875: 280). It was recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 531 as *Willibaldia incerta*). It has also been recorded from Bath, Bland, Craig, Frederick, Giles, Lee, Montgomery, Page, Roanoke, Rockbridge, Rockingham, Russell, Scott, Smyth, Tazewell, Washington, Wise, and Wythe counties (Holsinger et al. 2013: 17). Additional specimens exist at UISC from Alleghany, Bath, Bland, Craig, Frederick, Giles, Highland, Lee, Montgomery, Roanoke, Rockingham, Scott, Shenandoah, Tazewell, Wise, and Wythe counties, at VMNH from Wise Co., and at CUAC from Bath, Highland, Roanoke, and Shenandoah counties.

**Porrhomma convexum* (Westring, 1851) – Alaska SE to Newfoundland, S to Tennessee but also occurs throughout Europe and eastern Russia (Růžička 2018). The single VA specimen represents the first published record of this species in the state. The specimen, held at UISC is from Alleghany Co. (Stones Cave No. 2, 1.3mi. northwest of Jordan Mines (16 September 2020, 1m, hand collected, T Malabad).

^P*Porrhomma terrestre* (Emerton, 1882) – Alaska SE to Nova Scotia, S to Ohio.

^{LL, P}*Satilatlas arenarius* (Emerton, 1911) – Ontario E to Nova Scotia, S to Ohio. This species has not been seen since 1974 (Millidge, 1981b: 251).

^P*Satilatlas marxi* Keyserling, 1886 – British Columbia E to Newfoundland, S to Missouri.

^{LL, P}*Sciastes tenna* Chamberling, 1949 – Tennessee. This species hasn't been collected since 1933, before it was described in 1949 by Chamberlin (1949: 542).

**Scironis tarsalis* (Emerton, 1911) – Alaska SE to Newfoundland, S to Virginia. This specimen represents the first published record of this species in the state. The specimen, held at

- VMNH, is from the City of Newport News (Newport News Park, 23 June 1993, 1f, BJ Abraham).
- **Scelopembolus littoralis* (Emerton, 1913b) – was previously only known from New Brunswick and Connecticut. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state and a ~650 km southern range extension. The specimens held at UISC are from Dinwiddie Co. (Fort Barfoot, savannah / prairie, moss in a wet area (37.091°, -77.8782°), 4 November 2024, 2m and 2f, vacuum, MA Milne and J Means) and at VMNH from Louisa Co. (Louisa, Northeast Creek Res., dry forest of white oak, maple, and pine (37.9797°, -77.9402°), 20 March 2024, 1f, Winkler extr., J Means and K Ivanov).
- ^P*Scotinotylus exsectoides* Millidge, 1981c – Alberta E to Ontario, S to Ohio.
- Scylaceus pallidus* (Emerton, 1882) – Quebec E to Vermont, S to North Carolina. It was previously recorded from Brunswick and Fairfax counties (Bishop & Crosby 1938: 93). Additional specimens exist at UISC from Brunswick, Chesterfield, Mecklenburg, Southampton, and Wise counties, at VMNH from Henry and the City of Suffolk, at CUAC from Charles City, Chesterfield, Franklin, Halifax, Hanover, New Kent, Northampton, Stafford, Wythe, and York counties, and the Cities of Suffolk and Virginia Beach.
- ^P*Scyletria inflata* Bishop & Crosby, 1938 – Alberta E to Newfoundland, S to North Carolina.
- ^{L, P}*Sisicottus montigena* Bishop & Crosby, 1938 – New Brunswick E to Newfoundland, S to North Carolina. This species was last known to have been collected in 1995 (Miller, 1999: 572).
- Souessoula parva* Crosby & Bishop, 1936b – Ontario E to New York, S to Louisiana. It was previously recorded from Fairfax Co. (Crosby & Bishop 1927: 151). Additional specimens exist at UISC from Isle of Wight and Mecklenburg counties.
- **Soulgas corticarius* (Emerton, 1909) – Quebec E to Newfoundland, S to Texas. These specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. The specimens, held at UISC, are from Giles (Mountain Lake Station, 14 August 1965, 1m, sweeping, HK Wallace), Isle of Wight (Antioch Pines Natural Area, 7 km. S. of Zuni, unburned site, 25 November 2002, 1m, CS Hobson, S Erdle), Mecklenburg (Oconeechee State Park, Mossy Creek Trail, floodplain, 21 February 2023, 19f, sifted litter, MA Milne), Montgomery (Blacksburg, 231 Price St., 17 October – 31 October 2021, 1m and 1f, sticky trap on tree, T Malabad), and Southampton counties (Cypress Bridge Swamp, edge of swamp (36.6735°, -77.0388°), 16 November 2019, 7m, sifted litter, MA Milne; edge of swamp (36.6779°, -77.0398°), 23 February 2023, 32f, Berlese of cypress litter, MA Milne; 7f, vacuum).
- Stemonyphantes blauveltae* Gertsch, 1951 – British Columbia E to Newfoundland, S to Virginia. This species was recorded from Falls Church by Blauvelt (1936: 163 as *Stemonyphantes bucculentus*). No additional specimens were found in collections examined.
- [?]*Stemonyphantes lineatus* (Linnaeus, 1758) – European and Asian species. It was recorded from Rockbridge Co. by Mallis & Hurd (2005: 104) but is not known from North America. This identification is likely in error. The authors could have possessed a specimen of *Stemonyphantes blauveltae* (see above), as this species was long confused with *S. lineatus* (Gertsch 1951). However, without examining the specimens, it is not possible to be sure.
- Styloctetor purpureus* (Keyserling, 1886) – Ontario E to Massachusetts, S to Florida. It was previously collected by Bishop & Crosby (1930: 27 as *Ceratinopsis purpureus*) from Fairfax Co. Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Roanoke Co.
- ^P*Tapinocyba emertoni* Barrows & Ivie, 1942 – Indiana and Ohio.
- ^P*Tapinocyba hortensis* (Emerton, 1924) – Ohio E to Massachusetts, S to Texas and Georgia.

- Tapinopa bilineata* Banks, 1893 – Manitoba E to Newfoundland, S to Georgia. It was previously recorded from Isle of Wight Co. by Milne (2010: 135) and Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Augusta, Dickenson, and Warren counties and at UISC from Augusta Co.
- Taranucnus ornithes* (Barrows, 1940) – Ontario E to Pennsylvania, S to North Carolina. It was previously collected in the state by van Helsdingen (1973b: 49). An additional specimen exists at UISC from Bath Co.
- **Tennesseeillum formica* (Emerton, 1882) – Alaska SE to Newfoundland, S to Florida. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. The specimens, held at VMNH, are from Clarke (Blandy Farm, 3 mi. S. of Boyce, 2 July 1991, 1m, malaise trap, DR Smith), Essex (Kloke Farm, 1 mi. S. of Dunnsville, 9 August 1991, 2m, DR Smith), and Montgomery counties (Whitethorne, VPISU Exp. Farm, 2m, pitfall trap, S Clark).
- Tenuiphantes sabulosus* (Keyserling, 1886) – Alberta E to Connecticut, S to Texas. It was previously recorded from Brunswick and Fairfax counties as well as the Cities of Roanoke and Covington (Zorsch 1937: 892 as *Lepthyphantes sabulosus*) and Isle of Wight Co. (Milne & Waller 2018: Appendix S1). Additional specimens exist at CUAC from Giles, Scott, Stafford, and Sussex counties and the City of Suffolk, at VMNH from the City of Virginia Beach, and Botetourt, Grayson, Pittsylvania, and York counties, and at UISC from Brunswick, Mecklenburg, Prince Edward, and Southampton counties.
- *.¹*Tenuiphantes tenuis* (Blackwall, 1852) – British Columbia E to Newfoundland, S to Virginia. The single VA specimen represents the first published record of this species in the state. The specimen held at U. Kentucky is from Augusta Co. (Spottswood, alfalfa field (38.0136, -79.2359), 15 August 2025, 1f, JA White).
- Tenuiphantes zebra* (Emerton, 1882) – Alaska SE to Newfoundland, S to Texas. This species was recorded from Rockbridge Co. by Mallis & Hurd (2005: 104). Additional specimens are held at VMNH from Floyd and Nelson counties and at UISC from Montgomery Co.
- ^P*Thyreosthenius parasiticus* (Westring, 1851) – Ontario E to Newfoundland, S to Ohio.
- **Tmeticus maximus* (Emerton, 1882) – Ontario E to Newfoundland, S to Virginia. These specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state and a southern range expansion of ~250 km. These populations likely represent evolutionary relics, cut off from the northern range of the species long ago. The specimens, held at UISC, are from Bland (Banes Spring Cave, 24 August 2018, 1f, hand collected, T Malabad; Paul Penley's Cave System, 29 August 2018, 1f, hand collected, T Malabad), Giles (Wilburn Valley Cave, 26 November 2019, 2m and 3f, hand collected, T Malabad; 25 June 2021, 4f, hand collected, T Malabad and R Blackwell), Scott (Coley Cave #2, 15 September 2015, 1m, hand collected, W Orndorff; Kerns Swallet Cave, 22 October 2020, 1m, hand collected, T Malabad), Tazewell (Lost Mill Cave 1, 22 July 2019, 1f, hand collected, T Malabad), and Wythe counties (Deep Spring Cave, 21 September 2018, 1f, hand collected, T Malabad).
- ^P*Tmeticus ornatus* (Banks, 1892) – British Columbia E to New York, S to Ohio.
- ^P*Traematosisis bispinosus* (Emerton, 1911) – Ontario E to New Brunswick, S to Kentucky.
- Tunagyna debilis* (Banks, 1892) – is known in North America from Alaska to Newfoundland, S to Virginia. It was previously recorded from SW Virginia by Millidge (1983: 140). No additional specimens are known from collections examined.
- ^P*Tusukuru hartlandianus* (Emerton, 1913b) – Manitoba E to New Hampshire, S to Indiana.

- ^L*Tutaibo anglicanus* (Hentz, 1850) – Texas E to Florida, N to Illinois. It was previously recorded from Isle of Wight Co. (Milne 2010: 135). No additional specimens are known from collections examined. This species has not been collected since 2010 (Milne, unpublished data).
- Walckenaeria auranticeps* (Emerton, 1882) – occurs in North America from British Columbia to Newfoundland, S to Virginia. It was previously recorded from northern Virginia by Millidge (1983: 185). No additional specimens are known from collections examined.
- Walckenaeria brevicornis* (Emerton, 1882) – Kansas E to Georgia, N to Ontario. It was previously recorded from northern Virginia by Millidge (1983: 156). Additional specimens are at VMNH from Carolina, Giles, Northampton, and York counties and at CUAC from York Co.
- Walckenaeria carolina* (Millidge, 1983) – Missouri E to North Carolina, N to West Virginia. It was previously recorded from Isle of Wight Co. by Milne (2010: 135). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Greenville, Pittsylvania, and Prince William counties as well as the City of Virginia Beach, and at UISC from Brunswick Co.
- **Walckenaeria castanea* (Emerton, 1882) – is known in North America from Alaska SE to New Brunswick, S to Nevada. It was previously collected from Isle of Wight Co. (Milne 2010: 135) but was marked as a questionable identification (“?”). Upon examining the specimen, it was found to be misidentified, and not *W. castanea*. However, other specimens collected recently represent the first published records of this species in the state. These exist at VMNH and were collected from Floyd (Buffalo Mountain NAP, Rhododendron cove, 1197m (36.7959°, -80.4754°), 20 November 2024, 1 female, Winkler litter extr., J Means and K Ivanov) and Smyth counties (Hungry Mother State Park, mixed hardwoods (36.9023°, -81.5360°), 21 October 2024, 1 male, Berlese funnel, DA Hennen).
- ^P*Walckenaeria communis* (Emerton, 1882) – Alaska SE to Newfoundland, S to North Carolina.
- Walckenaeria digitata* (Emerton, 1913a) – Alberta E to Newfoundland, S to New Jersey, but additional unpublished records also exist from Tennessee. It was previously collected from Sussex Co. (Milne 2010: 135; Milne & Waller 2018: Appendix S1). No additional specimens are known from collections examined.
- Walckenaeria directa* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1874) – Alaska E to Newfoundland, S to Georgia. It was previously recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 533 as *Erigone directa*) and noted to exist in western Virginia by Millidge (1983: 148). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Grayson Co. and the City of Virginia Beach.
- **Walckenaeria exigua* Millidge, 1983 – Alaska E to Newfoundland, S to Tennessee. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. The specimens held at VMNH are from Pittsylvania Co. (White Oak Mtn. WMA, Spring Pond parking area, *Pinus taeda* litter (36.81344°, -79.30553°), 12 November 2017, 3f, Winkler litter extr., AV Evans), and at UISC from Brunswick Co. (Dundas Granite Flatrock Natural Area Preserve, among oak/juniper litter (36.95234°, -78.00319°), 17 November 2019, 1f, sifted litter, MA Milne, S Burton, and E Garcia).
- ^P*Walckenaeria microspiralis* Millidge, 1983 – Ontario E to New Brunswick, S to New Jersey.
- **Walckenaeria minuta* (Emerton, 1882) – Ontario E to New Brunswick, S to Missouri. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. The specimens, held at VMNH, are from Northampton Co. (Savage Neck Dunes Natural Area Preserve, interdunal ponds DF site, 18 April – 19 May 1999, 3m, Chazal and Foster).

Walckenaeria pallida (Emerton, 1882) – E Manitoba to Newfoundland, S to Georgia. It was previously recorded from the eastern part of the state by Millidge (1983: 154) and from Isle of Wight Co. by Milne (2010: 135) and Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Pittsylvania Co. and the City of Virginia Beach.

^P*Walckenaeria palustris* Millidge, 1983 – Saskatchewan E to Newfoundland, S to Ohio.

Walckenaeria spiralis (Emerton, 1882) – occurs in North America from Alaska SE to Maine, S to Florida. It was previously recorded from Falls Church by Crosby & Bishop (1931: 380 as *Walckenaeria vigilax*), Sussex Co. by Milne (2010: 135) and Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1), and Montgomery Co. by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164 as *Walckenaera* [sic] *vigilax*). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Accomack, Arlington, and Henry counties, and at UISC from Prince George Co.

^P*Walckenaeria subdirecta* Millidge, 1983 – Manitoba E to Nova Scotia, S to North Carolina.

Walckenaeria subpallida Millidge, 1983 – Illinois E to Maryland, S to North Carolina. It was previously recorded from western Virginia by Millidge (1983: 154). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from the City of Virginia Beach, and at UISC from Isle of Wight Co.

^P*Walckenaeria tibialis* (Emerton, 1882) – Manitoba E to Massachusetts, S to Ohio.

Walckenaeria tumida (Crosby & Bishop, 1931) – Ontario E to Nova Scotia, S to Virginia. It was recorded from northern Virginia by Millidge (1983: 156). Additional specimens exist at CUAC and at VMNH from the City of Suffolk.

**Wubana drassoides* (Emerton, 1882) – California E to Newfoundland, S to New Mexico. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. The specimens held at VMNH are from Augusta (George Washington National Forest, ca. 5 mi. W. of Stokesville, comp. 453-1A, 12 December 1988, B. Flamm; 460-12, 22 December 1988), Prince Edward (Hampden-Sydney College, 15 November 1987, 1m, Berlese of pine bark, WA Shear), Wythe (Base of Walker Mtn. at Rte. 717, nr. dry stream, 2600' (37.01°, -81.15°), 16 October 2016, 1f, Berlese of litter, CW Harden and LM Thompson), and York counties (Grafton ponds, 20 April 1991, 1m, KA Buhlmann), and the City of Virginia Beach (Seashore State Park, mesic DF site, 1 May 1989, 1m, KA Buhlmann; dune DF site, 9 July 1989, 1m, KA Buhlmann), and at UISC from Prince Edward Co. (Prince Edward Gallion State Forest, pine forest, 4 January 2019, 2m and 1f, Berlese, MA Milne; Twin Lakes State Park, steep ravine (37.17248°, -78.27806°), 24 February 2023, 1f, sifted litter, MA Milne).

Family Liocranidae

**Agroeca limnicunae* McCook, 1884 – is known within North America from Alaska E to Newfoundland, S to Colorado. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. The specimens, held at VMNH, are from Augusta Co. (George Washington National Forest, ca. 5 mi. W. of Stokesville, comp. 452-16, trap 2, 15 October 1988, 1m and 1f, B Flamm).

**Agroeca minuta* Banks, 1895a – Illinois E to Connecticut, S to Tennessee. The single VA specimen represents the first published record of this species in the state. The specimen, held at VMNH, is from Augusta Co. (George Washington National Forest, ca. 5 mi. W. of Stokesville, comp. 460-05, trap site 1, 18 May 1989, 1m, B Flamm).

Agroeca pratensis Emerton, 1890 – British Columbia E to Nova Scotia, S to Florida. It was previously recorded from Montgomery Co. by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164) and

Fairfax Co. by Kjar & Barrows (2004: 32). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Dinwiddie, Greensville, Mecklenburg, Prince Edward, and York counties as well as the Cities of Chesapeake and Virginia Beach.

**Liocranoeca emertoni* (Kaston, 1938) – was previously only known from Indiana, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. The specimens, held at VMNH, are from the City of Virginia Beach (Seashore State Park, mesic area, 21 June 1989, 3m, pitfall trap; 22 May 1990, 1m; 1 May 1991, 3m).

Family Lycosidae

^P*Allocosa absoluta* (Gertsch, 1934a) – Texas E to Florida, N to North Carolina.

Allocosa funerea (Hentz, 1844) – Kansas E to Florida, N to Massachusetts. It was previously recorded from a throughout Virginia by Dondale & Redner (1983a: 939), Montgomery Co. by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164 as “*Arctosa funerea*”), Rockbridge Co. by Mallis & Hurd (2005: 104), and Sussex Co. by Milne (2010: 136) and Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1). No additional specimens are known from collections examined.

^P*Allocosa furtiva* (Gertsch, 1934a) – Texas E to Florida, N to New York.

^P*Allocosa mulaiki* (Gertsch, 1934d) – Texas E to Florida, N to North Carolina.

Allocosa sublata (Montgomery, 1902) – Kansas E to North Carolina, N to Massachusetts. Recorded from SE Virginia by Dondale & Redner (1983a: 941). An additional specimen is at VMNH from Northampton Co.

Alopecosa aculeata (Clerck, 1757) – Alaska SE to Newfoundland, S into Mexico in North America. It was recorded from Rockbridge Co. by Mallis & Hurd (2005: 104) and Prince Edward Co. by Kish & Henkanathgedara (2019: 17). No additional records are known from collections examined.

**Alopecosa kochi* (Keyserling, 1877) – British Columbia E to New Hampshire, S into Mexico. The single VA specimen represents the first published record of this species in the state. The specimen is held at VMNH and is from the City of Virginia Beach (False Cape State Park, main park road, 0.6km S. Wash Woods Cemetery, live oak-loblolly pine, *Hudsonia tomentosa* dunes (36.57386°, -76.09222°), 7 October 2005, UV trap, SM Roble and GW Wahl III).

^P*Arctosa emertoni* Gertsch, 1934d – British Columbia E to Nova Scotia, S to North Carolina.

Arctosa littoralis (Hentz, 1844) – British Columbia E to Nova Scotia, S into Mexico. This species was previously recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 562 as *Lycosa littoralis* and as *Lycosa maritima*). No other specimens were found in collections examined.

^P*Arctosa rubicunda* (Keyserling, 1877) – British Columbia E to Newfoundland, S to Ohio and New Jersey.

Arctosa virgo (Chamberlin, 1925c) – Arkansas E to Virginia, N to Michigan. It was originally recorded from Fairfax Co. (Chamberlin 1925c: 226 as *Allocosa virgo*), was also recorded from the northern and western parts of the state by Dondale & Redner (1983b: 14) and from Rockbridge Co. by Mallis & Hurd (2005: 104). Additional specimens are at VMNH from Botetourt, Essex, and King George counties.

Geolycosa fatifera (Hentz, 1842) – Texas E to Florida, N to Michigan. A specimen identified as this species exists at MCZ from Falls Church (GBIF, 2025a). No other specimens of this species were found in collections examined.

- ^P*Geolycosa missouriensis* (Banks, 1895d) – Arizona E to Florida, N to Quebec.
- Geolycosa pikei* (Marx, 1881) – Massachusetts, S to Florida. Marx (1890: 561 as *Lycosa arenicola*) recorded it from the state. Chamberlin (1908: 241 as *Lycosa arenicola*) also recorded it from Virginia, but was actually describing a similar species, *G. turricola*, according to Emerton (1912). Wallace (1942a: 22) recorded it from the City of Norfolk and Princess Anne Co. An additional specimen is present at AMNH from the City of Virginia Beach.
- Geolycosa turricola* (Treat, 1880) – Michigan E to New Hampshire, S to Florida. Chamberlin (1908:241) recorded it from Virginia as *Lycosa arenicola*, a synonym for *G. pikei* (Emerton 1912). Marx (1881: 396 as *Tarentula nidifex*) recorded it from the City of Alexandria, and Wallace (1942a: 28) from the City of Falls Church. No additional specimens are known from collections examined.
- ^P*Gladicosa bellamyi* (Gertsch & Wallace, 1937) – Oklahoma E to Florida, N to Ontario.
- Gladicosa gulosa* (Walckenaer, 1837) – Ontario E to Nova Scotia, S to Texas. It was previously recorded from Virginia by Chamberlin (1908: 267 as *Lycosa gulosa*), from Brunswick, Hanover, and Shenandoah counties, and the City of Richmond by Bishop & Crosby (1926: 207 as *Lycosa gulosa*), from the Cities of Falls Church and Richmond and from Fairfax, King William, Montgomery, Prince Edward, Rockingham, and Shenandoah counties by Brady (1987: 298-299), and from Isle of Wight Co. by Milne (2010: 136) and Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1). Additional specimens exist at UISC from Southampton Co. and at VMNH from Augusta, Botetourt, Caroline, Chesterfield, Cumberland, Dickenson, Franklin, Henry, Isle of Wight, King George, Mecklenburg, Pittsylvania, Warren, Wise and York Counties as well as the Cities of Chesapeake and Virginia Beach.
- Gladicosa pulchra* (Keyserling, 1877) – Colorado E to New Jersey, S to Florida. It was previously recorded from Fairfax Co. and the Cities of Alexandria and Falls Church by Brady (1987: 303) and from Isle of Wight Co. by Milne (2010: 136) and Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1). Additional records exist at UISC from Brunswick Co. and at VMNH from Franklin and the City of Suffolk.
- Hogna baltimoriana* (Keyserling, 1877) – Ontario E to Massachusetts, S to Texas. Recorded from Alexandria by Chamberlin (1925c: 227 as *Lycosa benedicta*) and Northampton Co. by Fox (1937: 115 as *Lycosa baltimoriana*). Further records exist at VMNH from Cumberland, Henry, and Mecklenburg counties as well as the City of Virginia Beach.
- Hogna carolinensis* (Walckenaer, 1805) – Oregon E to Maine, S into Mexico. It was previously recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 561 as *Lycosa carolinensis*) and Prince Edward Co. by Kish & Henkanaththegedara (2019: 17). There are additional specimens held at VMNH from Augusta, Cumberland, Grayson, Henry, and Russell counties.
- **Hogna frondicola* (Emerton, 1885) – British Columbia E to Newfoundland, S to Texas. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. The specimens, held at VMNH, are from Cumberland Co. (7 km S. of Columbia, S clearcut DF site, 5 October 1989, 2f, JC Mitchell).
- Hogna lenta* (Hentz, 1844) – Arkansas E to Virginia, S to Florida and Texas. It was previously recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 563 as *Lycosa ruricola*) and from Isle of Wight Co. by Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1). No additional specimens are known from collections examined.
- Hogna timuqua* (Wallace, 1942b) – Virginia S to Florida and W to Mississippi. It was recorded from Halifax Co. by Wallace (1942b: 10 as *Lycosa timuqua*). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Pittsylvania Co. and the City of Virginia Beach.

- ^{LL, P}*Lycosa philadelphia* Walckenaer, 1837 – Georgia N to Pennsylvania. This species has not been collected since prior to its description in 1837 (Walckenaer, 1837: 289).
- Pardosa atlantica* Emerton, 1913a – Connecticut S to Georgia, W to Oklahoma. It was previously recorded from central Virginia by Dondale & Redner (1984: 82) and Vogel (2004: 77). No additional specimens are known from collections examined.
- Pardosa distincta* (Blackwall, 1846) – British Columbia E to Nova Scotia, S to Texas. It was previously recorded from Highland (Hoffman & Roble 2012: 56), Montgomery (Howell & Pienkowski 1971), and Rockbridge Counties (Mallis & Hurd 2005: 104). No additional specimens are known from collections examined.
- Pardosa floridana* (Banks, 1896a) – Virginia S to Florida, W to Arkansas. It was previously recorded from Montgomery Co. by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164). No additional specimens are known from collections examined.
- Pardosa lapidicina* Emerton, 1885 – Ontario E to Newfoundland, S to Texas. It was recorded from northern Virginia by Barnes (1959: 6) and in the state by Vogel (2004: 71). An additional specimen exists at VMNH from King George Co.
- Pardosa littoralis* Banks, 1896b – Arkansas NE to Nova Scotia, S to Florida. It was previously recorded from eastern Virginia by Dondale & Redner (1984: 78) and Vogel (2004: 79). No additional specimens are known from collections examined.
- ^P*Pardosa modica* (Blackwall, 1846) – Alberta E to Labrador, S to Ohio.
- Pardosa milvina* (Hentz, 1844) – Ontario E to Maine S into Mexico. It was recorded from the state by Chamberlin (1908: 180), Dondale & Redner (1984: 96), and Vogel (2004: 79) and from Franklin and Hanover Co. by Bishop & Crosby (1926: 210), Montgomery Co. by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164), Rockbridge Co. by Mallis & Hurd (2005: 104), and Sussex Co. by Milne (2010: 136) and Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Accomack and Louisa counties and the Cities of Richmond and Virginia Beach.
- **Pardosa moesta* Banks, 1892 – Alaska E to Newfoundland, S to Arkansas. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. The specimens, held at VMNH, are from Botetourt (Blue Ridge Parkway, MP 99.8, Great Valley Overlook, 28 May 1993, RS Hogan) and Grayson counties (Grayson Highlands State Park, Sullivan Swamp, Wilburn Ridge, 12 August 1990, pitfall trap, RL Hoffman).
- Pardosa pauxilla* Montgomery, 1904 – New Mexico E to Florida, N to Maryland. It was previously recorded from Montgomery Co. by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164 as *P. paufilla*), from eastern Virginia by Dondale & Redner (1984: 96), and from the state in general by Vogel (2004: 79). No additional specimens are known from collections examined.
- Pardosa saxatilis* (Hentz, 1844) – Manitoba E to Nova Scotia, S to Texas. Recorded from the state by Dondale & Redner (1984: 82), from Rockbridge Co. by Mallis & Hurd (2005: 104), from Isle of Wight and Sussex counties by Milne (2010: 136) and Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1) and from Montgomery Co. by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Augusta, Pittsylvania, and Russell counties as well as the City of Virginia Beach.
- Pardosa xerampelina* (Keyserling, 1877) – Alaska SE to Newfoundland, S to New Mexico. It was previously recorded from western Virginia by Dondale & Redner (1986: 820) and the state in general by Vogel (2004: 101). No additional specimens were found in collections examined.

Pirata alachuus Gertsch & Wallace, 1935 – Illinois E to Maryland, S to Florida and Texas. It was previously recorded from Albemarle and Nasmond counties as well as from the City of Norfolk by Wallace & Exline (1978: 82). No additional specimens are known from collections examined.

^P*Pirata apalacheus* Gertsch, 1940 – Texas E to Florida, N to Illinois.

Pirata aspirans Chamberlin, 1904 – Manitoba E to Nova Scotia, S to Georgia. It was originally described from Virginia (Chamberlin 1904: 287), but Wallace & Exline (1978) could not find the specimens used to describe the species from Virginia, North Carolina, or Washington D.C. However, Mallis & Hurd (2005: 104) recorded it from the state. No additional specimens are known from collections examined.

Pirata hiteorum Wallace & Exline, 1978 – Texas E to Florida, N to Indiana. It was previously recorded from Giles and Albemarle counties when it was described (Wallace & Exline 1978: 93). Additional specimens exist at UISC from Augusta Co.

^{L, P}*Pirata iviei* Wallace & Exline, 1978 – Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina. This species has not been seen since 2001 (GBIF, 2025r).

Pirata montanus Emerton, 1885 – Manitoba E to Newfoundland, S to North Carolina. Wallace & Exline (1978: 106) record it as existing in Virginia. Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Accomack, Alleghany, Dickenson, Nelson, and Wythe counties.

Pirata piraticus (Clerck, 1757) – Alaska SE to Nova Scotia, S to southern California and Tennessee. Previously recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 564 as *Pirata piratica*). No other specimens were found in collections examined.

Pirata praedo Kulczyński, 1885 – Yukon Territory SE to Massachusetts, S to Virginia. This species was recorded from Fairfax Co. by Kjar & Barrows (2004: 32 as *Pirata zelotes*). No additional specimens are known from collections examined.

Pirata sedentarius Montgomery, 1904 – Washington E to Maine and S into Mexico. It was recorded from Giles, Powell, Rappahannock, Shenandoah, and Smyth counties by Wallace & Exline (1978: 76). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from the City of Suffolk, and at UISC from Augusta Co.

^P*Pirata seminolus* Gertsch & Wallace, 1935 – Texas E to Florida, N to Michigan.

^P*Pirata spiniger* (Simon, 1898) – Texas E to Florida, N to Indiana.

^{*}*Pirata suwaneus* Gertsch, 1940 – Texas E to Florida, N to Virginia. These specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. The specimens, held at UISC, are from Prince George Co. (Cherry Orchard Bog, fire-maintained fen under powerlines on sandy soil (37.04590°, -77.28986°), 3 July 2023, 3m and 4f, vacuum, MA Milne, ML Draney, and N Sandlin).

Pirata sylvanus Chamberlin & Ivie, 1944 – Texas E to Georgia, N to Illinois. Recorded from Rappahannock Co. by Wallace & Exline (1978: 108). No additional specimens were found at collections examined.

[?]*Piratula cantralli* (Wallace & Exline, 1978) – Alberta E to Newfoundland, S to Virginia. A specimen identified as this species exists at FMNH from the City of Chesapeake (GBIF, 2025a). However, this species is easily confused with *P. insularis* as they are very morphologically similar (Wallace & Exline, 1978), and this distribution record is far out of its range. This is likely a misidentification of *P. insularis*. No other specimens were found in collections examined.

Piratula insularis (Emerton, 1885) – Alaska SE to Newfoundland, S into Mexico. It was previously recorded from Montgomery Co. by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164 as *Pirata*

- insularis*), from Arlington, Giles, Nansemond, Page, and Surry counties by Wallace & Exline (1978: 42 as *Pirata insularis*), from Rockbridge Co. by Mallis & Hurd (2005: 105 as *Pirata insularis*), and from Isle of Wight and Sussex counties by Milne (2010: 136 as *Pirata insularis*) and Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1 as *Pirata insularis*). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Cumberland Co. and the City of Virginia Beach, and at UISC from Augusta, Chesterfield, Page, and Prince George counties.
- Piratula minuta* (Emerton, 1885) – Saskatchewan E to Newfoundland, S to North Carolina. Previously recorded from Montgomery Co. by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164 as *Pirata minutus*) and Giles and Montgomery counties by Wallace & Exline (1978: 102 as *Pirata minutus*). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Cumberland Co.
- ^P*Rabidosa carrana* (Bryant, 1934) – Florida N to North Carolina.
- ^P*Rabidosa hentzi* (Banks, 1904b) – Texas E to Florida, N to Illinois.
- Rabidosa punctulata* (Hentz, 1844) – Texas E to Florida, N to Massachusetts. Recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 563 as *Lycosa punctulata*), Fairfax, James City, and Montgomery counties as well as the City of Falls Church by Brady & McKinley (1994: 147) and Isle of Wight Co. by Milne (2010: 136 as *Hogna punctulata*) and Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Clarke, Cumberland, Greenville, Henry, and Mecklenburg counties and the Cities of Chesapeake and Virginia Beach.
- Rabidosa rabida* (Walckenaer, 1837) – Ontario E to Massachusetts, S into Mexico. It was previously recorded from Montgomery Co. by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164 as *Lycosa rabida*), Giles Co. by Holsinger & Culver (1988: 54 as *Lycosa rabida*), Fairfax, Giles, Lee, Pittsylvania, Powhatan, Surry, and Smyth counties as well as the Cities of Alexandria, Falls Church, Fredericksburg, Lynchburg, Petersburg, and Radford by Brady & McKinley (1994: 45), Rockbridge Co. by Mallis & Hurd (2005: 105), Sussex Co. by Milne (2010: 136 as *Hogna rabida*) and Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1), and Prince Edward Co. by Kish & Henkanathgedara (2019: 17). More specimens are at VMNH from Accomack, Augusta, Halifax, Henry, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Russell, and York counties as well as the City of Virginia Beach.
- Schizocosa avida* (Walckenaer, 1837) – Manitoba E to Maine, S into Mexico. Recorded from Montgomery Co. by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164 as *Lycosa avida*), northern and western Virginia by Dondale & Redner (1978: 157), and Rockbridge Co. by Mallis & Hurd (2005: 105). More specimens exist at VMNH from Accomack, Henry, and Montgomery counties.
- Schizocosa bilineata* (Emerton, 1885) – Manitoba E to New Hampshire, S to Texas. It was previously recorded from Montgomery Co. by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164), Dondale & Redner (1978: 159) provide a map of it occurring throughout the state, and from Rockbridge Co. by Mallis & Hurd (2005: 105). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Cumberland, Mecklenburg, Nottoway, and Roanoke counties as well as the City of Virginia Beach.
- ^P*Schizocosa communis* (Emerton, 1885) – Ontario E to Nova Scotia, S to New Jersey.
- Schizocosa crassipes* (Walckenaer, 1837) – Texas E to Florida, N to Michigan. It was previously recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 563 as *Lycosa rufa*), and Greenville, Isle of Wight, Northampton, and York counties by Hoffman & Roble (2012: 55). No additional specimens were found at any collections examined.

- Schizocosa duplex* Chamberlin, 1925c – Ontario E to Massachusetts, S to Texas. Chamberlin (1925c: 231) originally described the species using specimens from Fairfax Co. It was further recorded from Halifax Co. by Gertsch & Wallace (1937: 17), from southern Virginia by Dondale and Render (1978: 157), and from Isle of Wight Co. by Milne (2010: 136) and Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1). Other specimens exist at VMNH from the City of Virginia Beach and at CUAC from Russell Co.
- Schizocosa humilis* (Banks, 1892) – Ontario E to New Brunswick, S to Louisiana. Shown to exist in eastern Virginia by Dondale & Redner (1978: 155). No additional specimens were found at any collections examined.
- Schizocosa ocreata* (Hentz, 1844) – Ontario E to Massachusetts, S into Mexico. Shown to occur in the state by Marx (1890: 562 as *Lycosa ocreata*), throughout Virginia by Dondale & Redner (1978: 151), Fairfax Co. by Kjar & Barrows (2004: 32), Rockbridge Co. by Mallis & Hurd (2005: 105), and in Isle of Wight Co. by Milne (2010: 136) and Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1). Further specimens may be found at VMNH from Alleghany, Grayson, Greensville, Henry, King George, Montgomery, and Northampton counties, and at UISC from Prince George Co.
- Schizocosa retrorsa* (Banks, 1911) – Manitoba E to New York, S into Mexico. Recorded as occurring in the state by Gertsch & Wallace (1937: 21) and in the central and western parts of the state by Dondale & Redner (1978: 168). Other specimens are at VMNH from Northampton Co.
- Schizocosa salsa* Barnes, 1953 – is only known from North Carolina and Virginia. This species was recorded from the City of Virginia Beach by Hoffman & Roble (2012: 55). No specimens are known from collections other than these and the original specimens used to describe the species.
- Schizocosa saltatrix* (Hentz, 1844) – Ontario E to Nova Scotia, S into Mexico. Previously recorded from throughout Virginia by Dondale & Redner (1978: 155). More specimens may be found at VMNH from Bath and King George counties.
- Tigrosa annexa* (Chamberlin & Ivie, 1944) – Texas E to Florida, N to Indiana. It was recorded from Montgomery Co. by Brady (2012: 189). No other specimens were found at any collections examined.
- Tigrosa aspersa* (Hentz, 1844) – Ontario E to Vermont, S to Texas. Brady (2012: 194) recorded it from Falls Church. Additional specimens are at VMNH from Botetourt, Henry, Rockingham, and Russell counties.
- Tigrosa georgicola* (Walckenaer, 1837) – Texas E to Florida, N to Michigan. Marx (1890: 563 as *Lycosa riparia*) and Chamberlin (1908: 236 as *Lycosa riparia*) recorded it from the state, Bishop & Crosby (1926: 209 as *Lycosa riparia*) recorded it from Brunswick, Hanover, and James City Co., and Brady (2012: 196) recorded it from Halifax and Sussex counties as well as the City of Fredericksburg. No additional specimens are known from collections examined.
- Tigrosa helluo* (Walckenaer, 1837) – is the most widespread member of this genus in North America, ranging from Ontario E to Maine and S into Mexico. Recorded from Montgomery Co. by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164 as *Lycosa helluo*), Rockbridge Co. by Mallis & Hurd (2005: 104 as *Hogna helluo*), Isle of Wight and Sussex Counties by Milne (2010: 136 as *Hogna helluo* and Milne & Waller 2018: Appendix S1), and Alleghany, Augusta, Bath, and Page Counties as well as the City of Portsmouth by Brady (2012: 202). Other

specimens exist at VMNH from Carroll, Dickenson, Halifax, King George, Rockbridge, and Russell Counties as well as at UISC from Prince George Co.

Trabeops aurantiacus (Emerton, 1885) – Nova Scotia S to Florida, W to Nebraska. Recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 565 as *Aulonia aurantiaca*), Hanover Co. by Bishop & Crosby (1926: 210 as *Trabea aurantiaca*), and from Isle of Wight and Sussex Counties by Milne (2010: 136) and Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1). Specimens of this species were also found at VMNH from Augusta, Greensville, King George, Sussex, and York counties. UISC also has specimens from Brunswick and Prince Edward Counties.

Trebacosa marxi (Stone, 1890) – is the only member of the genus in North America and may be found from Ontario E to Nova Scotia and S to Florida. It was recorded from Fairfax and Lancaster Counties by Wallace & Exline (1978: 96 as *Pirata marxi*), Fairfax, Nansemond, Princess Anne, and Sussex Counties and the Cities of Falls Church and Virginia Beach by Dondale & Redner (1981: 109), and Sussex Co. by Milne (2010: 136) and Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1). Further specimens exist at VMNH from Greensville, Henrico, King George, and York Counties in addition to the City of Virginia Beach.

^P*Trochosa abdita* (Gertsch, 1934a) – Florida N to North Carolina.

**Trochosa sepulchralis* (Montgomery, 1902) – Texas E to Florida, N to Indiana and Pennsylvania. The single VA specimen represents the first published record of this species in the state. The specimen, held at VMNH, is from Charles City Co. (VCU Rice Rivers Center, SW Education Building (37.325696°, -77.206135°), 3 July 2024, 1f, hand coll., SO Lockett and AJ Bobb).

Trochosa terricola Thorell, 1856 – has a Holarctic distribution and in North America from Alaska E to Newfoundland, S into Mexico. It was recorded from Rockbridge Co. by Mallis & Hurd (2005: 105). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from the City of Hampton.

Varacosa avara (Keyserling, 1877) – Ontario E to Maine, S into Mexico. It was previously found in Mecklenburg Co. and the City of Winchester by Bishop & Crosby (1926: 205 as *Lycosa avara*), Fairfax and Nansemond Counties and the Cities of Falls Church and Virginia Beach by Brady (2012: 194 as *Trochosa avara*), and in Isle of Wight and Sussex Counties by Milne (2010: 136) and Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1). More specimens exist at VMNH from Cumberland, Greensville, King George, Mecklenburg, and York Counties and the City of Suffolk and at UISC from Brunswick Co.

Varacosa shenandoa (Chamberlin & Ivie, 1942) – Quebec E to Massachusetts, S to Florida. It was originally described from Page Co. by Chamberlin & Ivie (1942: 37 as *Trochosa (Varacosa) shenandoa*) and was also reported from the City of Falls Church by Brady (1980: 202 as *Trochosa shenandoa*). More specimens exist at VMNH from King George Co.

Family Microhexuridae

Microhexura montivaga Crosby & Bishop, 1925a – is only known from North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. This species was recorded in the Virginia Balsam Mountains, including Whitetop Mountain at the intersection of Grayson, Smyth, and Washington Counties (Hedin et al. 2015: 3469). No other specimens were found from collections examined.

Family Mimetidae

**Ero leonina* (Hentz, 1850) – British Columbia E to Nova Scotia, S to Virginia. These specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state and a ~289 km southern range extension. The specimens are at UISC and were collected from Brunswick Co. (Alberta, wooded areas around town (38.8849°, -77.8662°), 15 October 2016, 1f, sifted litter, MA Milne; pine forest (36.8622°, -77.8757°), 17 November 2019, 1f, MA Milne, S Burton, and E Garcia).

Mimetus epeiroides Emerton, 1882 – Alberta E to Rhode Island, S to Virginia. This species was recorded from Montgomery Co. (Howell & Pienkowski 1971: 164). No additional specimens were found among collections examined.

Mimetus nelsoni Archer, 1950 – is only known from Ontario, Florida, Indiana, Ohio, and Virginia. It was previously recorded from the northern part of the state by Mott (1990: 127). Additional records exist at UISC from Augusta and Dinwiddie Co.

^P*Mimetus notius* Chamberlin, 1923 – Texas E to Florida, N to Quebec.

Mimetus puritanus Chamberlin, 1923 – Ontario E to Maine, S to Florida. It was originally described from Virginia, among other states, by Chamberlin (1923: 6), specifically from Fairfax Co. and the City of Falls Church. It was also recorded as existing throughout the state by Mott (1990: 125). More specimens exist at VMNH from Essex, Louisa, and Pittsylvania Counties in addition to the City of Virginia Beach.

Mimetus syllepsicus Hentz, 1832 – Mexico E to Florida N to New York. It was recorded from the western and northern parts of the state by Mott (1990: 123). More specimens are at VMNH from the City of Virginia Beach.

Family Miturgidae

**Zora pumila* (Hentz, 1850) – Texas E to Florida, N to New York. These specimens, representing the first published records of this species in the state, are at VMNH from Cumberland (Pine DF site, 5.5 km SSW of Columbia, 16 June 1990, 1m, JC Mitchell) and York Counties (Yorktown Naval Weapons Station, pine DF site, 16 July 1991, 1m and 1f, VDNH survey).

Family Mysmenidae

Maymena ambita (Barrows, 1940) – Illinois E to Ohio, S to Florida. It was recorded from Isle of Wight Co. by Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1). Additional specimens exist at UISC from Chesterfield, Pittsylvania, and Roanoke Counties.

Microdipoena guttata Banks, 1895a – Ontario E to Ohio S into Mexico in North America. It was previously recorded from Alleghany Co. by Levi (1956a: 9 as *Mysmena guttata*) and from Isle of Wight Co. by Milne (2010: 136) and Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1). More specimens exist at UISC from Chesterfield Co.

Family Nesticidae

Eidmannella pallida (Emerton, 1875) – Ontario E to Newfoundland, S into Mexico. Previously recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 521 as *Nesticus pallidus*), Augusta Co. by Emerton 1975 (279 as *Nesticus pallidus*), Alleghany, Augusta, Giles, Lee, Page, Rockbridge,

Rockingham, Scott, Tazewell, and Washington Counties by Gertsch (1984: 58 and again by Holsinger & Culver 1988: 54), and Fairfax Co. by Kjar & Barrows (2004: 32). More specimens at VMNH are from Isle of Wight and Northampton Counties and the City of Virginia Beach.

Nesticus carteri Emerton, 1875 – Indiana E to West Virginia, S to Tennessee. Marx (1890: 521) recorded it from the state, Gertsch (1984: 35) records it from Dickerson, Lee, Rockbridge, Scott, Smyth, and Tazewell Counties, Holsinger & Culver (1988: 55) from Lee, Rockbridge, Scott, Smyth, and Tazewell Counties, and Hedin & Milne (2023: 92-93) from Giles, Lee, Rockbridge, Scott, Smyth, Tazewell, and Wise Counties. More specimens exist at CUAC from Wise Co., and at UISC from Gilles, Lee, Scott, Smyth, Tazewell, Washington, and Wise Counties.

Nesticus holsingeri Gertsch 1984 – is only known from Virginia. It was described from caves in Lee, Scott, and Wise Counties (Gertsch 1984: 25, Holsinger & Culver 1988: 55) and has also been recorded from Russell and Washington Counties (Hedin & Milne 2023: 36-37). Other records include Montgomery and Pulaski Counties (Holsinger et al. 2013: 17). More material of this species exists at UISC from Scott and Russell Counties.

Nesticus mimus Gertsch, 1984 – occurs in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. It was originally recorded from Washington Co. (Gertsch 1984: 27, Holsinger & Culver 1988: 55) then even later in Giles, Pulaski, Radford, Smyth, and Wythe Counties (Hedin & Milne 2023: 37-38). More specimens exist at UISC from Giles, Pulaski, Smyth, Wythe Counties and the City of Radford.

Nesticus paynei Gertsch, 1984 – only occurs in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. Gertsch (1984: 29) recorded it from Scott Co. which was subsequently listed by Holsinger & Culver (1988: 55) and Holsinger et al. (2013: 17). Hedin & Milne (2023: 51) added more cave records in Scott Co. Specimens exist at VMNH from Scott Co.

Nesticus tennesseensis (Petrunkevitch, 1925a) – only occurs in North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia. Gertsch (1984: 24) previously recorded it from Alleghany, Craig, Giles, Highland, Smyth, and Tazewell Counties. Holsinger & Culver (1988: 55) recorded the same counties save for Highland, while Hedin & Milne (2023: 41) added Montgomery and Scott Counties. Additional specimens exist at UISC from Alleghany, Giles, Montgomery, Scott, and Tazewell Counties.

Family Oecobiidae

^L **Oecobius cellariorum* (Dugès, 1836) – is introduced into North America and is now recorded from California E to New Jersey and S into Mexico. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state and are at VMNH from the City of Martinsville (inside VMNH building, July 1992, 2m and 2f, hand collected).

^{P, I} *Oecobius navus* Blackwall, 1859 – Arizona E to Florida, N to Quebec.

Family Oonopidae

^P *Ischnothyreus peltifer* (Simon, 1892) – Ontario S to Florida.

^P *Opopaea concolor* (Blackwall, 1859) – California E to Florida, N to Washington D.C.

Orchestina saltitans Banks, 1894 – Alabama E to Georgia, N to Massachusetts. It was previously recorded from Rockbridge Co. by Mallis & Hurd (2005: 105). No other specimens were found in collections examined.

^{L, P}*Scaphioides minuta* (Chamberlin & Ivie, 1935) – Florida N to North Carolina. This species has not been recorded since 2008 (Platnick & Dupérré, 2012: 15).

Family Oxyopidae

Hamataliwa grisea Keyserling, 1887 – southern California E to Florida, N to Virginia. Recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 517 misspelled as “*Hamalativae crisea*”). No other specimens were found in collections examined.

Oxyopes aglossus Chamberlin, 1929 – Texas E to Florida, N to Illinois. It was first recorded from the state in Fairfax Co. by Brady (1964: 463) and later from Prince Edward Co. by Kish & Henkanaththegedara (2019: 17). Further specimens are at VMNH from Cumberland, Henry, Isle of Wight, Pittsylvania, and York Counties.

**Oxyopes apollo* Brady, 1964 – Arizona and Mexico E to Florida, N to Virginia. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state and are at VMNH from Mecklenburg Co. (Elm Hill SGMA, DF site in field nr. Clydes Pond, 11-29 May 1995, 1m, VMNH survey; 7.5 mi. SW Boydton, N. bank Roanoke, 1m, R / L Gaston, VMNH survey).

^{LL, P}*Oxyopes cougar* Brady, 1970 – Texas E to Florida, N to North Carolina. This species has not been seen since 1966 (Brady, 1970: 437).

Oxyopes salticus Hentz, 1845 – Oregon E to New Hampshire, S into Mexico. It was previously recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 567 as *Oxyopes astutus* and *Oxyopes salticus*), from Arlington, Bath, Fairfax, Giles, Page, Pittsylvania, and Rockingham Counties by Brady (1964: 482), from Montgomery Co. by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164), from Amherst, Augusta, Nelson, and Rockbridge Counties by McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 249), from Rockbridge Co. by Mallis & Hurd (2005: 105), from Isle of Wight and Sussex Counties by Milne (2010: 136) and Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1), and from Prince Edward Co. by Kish & Henkanaththegedara (2019: 17). More specimens of this species exist at VMNH from Cumberland, Henry, Lee, Louisa, Mecklenburg, Northampton, and Roanoke Counties as well as the City of Hampton, and at UISC from Augusta Co.

Oxyopes scalaris Hentz, 1845 – British Columbia E to Labrador, S into Mexico. Specimens identified as this species exist at Muzeum i Instytut Zoologii Polskiej Akademii Nauk from Prince Edward County (GBIF, 2025a). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Chesterfield, Henry, and Pittsylvania Counties.

Peucetia viridans (Hentz, 1832) – is the most widespread member of the genus in North America, existing from California E to Virginia and S throughout Mexico. It was recorded from Nansemond Co. by Brady (1964: 511). Other specimens exist at VMNH from Mecklenburg Co. and the Cities of Chesapeake and Suffolk.

Family Philodromidae

^P*Ebo iviei* Sauer & Platnick, 1972 – Alberta E to Connecticut, S to New Jersey.

Ebo latithorax Keyserling, 1884a – Ontario E to Massachusetts, S to Texas. It was originally described from Richmond by Keyserling (1884a: 679). It was also recorded from the state

- by Marx (1890: 558) and from Portsmouth by Sauer & Platnick (1972: 38). More specimens exist at VMNH from the City of Virginia Beach, and at UISC from Isle of Wight Co.
- [?]*Philodromus aureolus* (Clerck, 1757) – non-North American species. This species was recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 559) but is almost certainly a misidentification. No specimens were found in collections examined.
- ^P*Philodromus barrowsi* Gertsch, 1934c – Louisiana E to Florida, N to Georgia.
- ^P*Philodromus bimuricatus* Dondale & Redner, 1968 – Illinois E to New York, S to Florida.
- ^P*Philodromus cespitum* (Walckenaer, 1802) – Alaska SE to Nova Scotia, S into Mexico.
- Philodromus imbecillus* Keyserling, 1880 – Alberta E to Newfoundland, S to Texas. Previously recorded from Falls Church by Dondale & Redner (1968: 9). No additional specimens are known from collections examined.
- Philodromus infuscatus* Keyserling, 1880 – Ontario E to Vermont, S to Texas. It was recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 559), and from Falls Church by Bryant (1933: 185) and Dondale & Redner (1969: 930). More specimens are known from Wise Co. at VMNH.
- Philodromus keyserlingi* Marx, 1890 – Ontario E to Massachusetts, S to Texas. This species was recorded from Falls Church by Dondale (1961: 210) and Dondale & Redner (1976: 142) and Augusta Co. by McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 250). Further specimens may be found at VMNH from Henry, Rockbridge, and York Counties as well as the City of Virginia Beach.
- ^{*}*Philodromus laticeps* Keyserling, 1880 – Texas E to Florida, N to Massachusetts. The single VA specimen represents the first published record of this species in the state. This specimen is at VMNH from the City of Martinsville (VMNH building, 13 May 1994, 1m, VMNH survey).
- Philodromus marxi* Keyserling, 1884a – Texas E to Florida, N to Michigan. It was recorded from Alleghany Co. and the City of Falls Church by Dondale & Redner (1968: 14), Augusta Co. by McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 250), and Isle of Wight Co. by Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1). More specimens may be found at VMNH from Accomack and Greensville Co.
- ^P*Philodromus mineri* Gertsch, 1933a – Manitoba E to New York, S to Florida.
- Philodromus minutus* Banks, 1892 – Ontario E to Massachusetts, S to Texas. Bryant (1933: 183 as *Philodromus inaequipes*) recorded it from Falls Church, as did Dondale & Redner (1968: 55). It was also recorded from Montgomery Co. (Howell & Pienkowski 1971: 164) and Augusta Co. (McCaffrey & Horsburgh 1980: 250). No other specimens were found in collections examined.
- ^L*Philodromus montanus* Bryant, 1933 – Texas E to Florida, N to Illinois. Dondale & Redner (1968: 52) recorded it from Page Co. No additional specimens were found at collections examined. The last published record of this species is from 1995 (Toti et al., 2000: 335).
- ^P*Philodromus peninsulanus* Gertsch, 1934c – Alberta E to New York, S to Florida.
- ^P*Philodromus pernix* Blackwall, 1846 – British Columbia E to Nova Scotia, S to Florida.
- Philodromus placidus* Banks, 1892 – Alaska SE to Newfoundland, S into Mexico. Dondale & Redner (1968: 35) recorded it from Falls Church, McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 250) found it in Augusta Co, and Kish & Henkanaththegedara (2019: 17) found it in Prince Edward Co. More specimens are at VMNH from the Cities of Suffolk and Virginia Beach.

- Philodromus praelustris* Keyserling, 1880 – British Columbia E to Nova Scotia, S to Texas. Dondale (1961: 208) and Dondale & Redner (1976: 147) recorded it from Falls Church. The VMNH also possesses specimens of this species from Roanoke and York Counties.
- Philodromus rufus* Walckenaer, 1826 – Alaska SE to Newfoundland, S to Arizona and Georgia. Previously recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 559). No other specimens were found in collections examined.
- **Philodromus rufus quartus* Dondale & Redner, 1968 – is known in North America from Alaska to Newfoundland and S into Mexico. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state and are at VMNH from Dickenson Co. (Breaks Interstate Park, 4 May 1968, WA Shear) and Wise Co. (Powell Mountain Karst Preserve, ca. 1.3 km east of Crackers Neck Church, 13-27 May 2009, 1m, malaise trap, Hobson and Townsend).
- Philodromus rufus vibrans* Dondale, 1964 – Alberta E to Nova Scotia, S to North Carolina. Dondale & Redner (1968: 25) recorded it from Falls Church, and McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 250) recorded it from Augusta Co. No other specimens were found in collections examined.
- ^{LL}*Philodromus undarum* Barnes, 1953 – Texas E to Florida, N to Virginia. It was recorded from Rockbridge Co. by Dondale & Redner (1968: 15). No other specimens were found in collections examined. This species has not been recorded since before 1968, but Dondale & Redner (1968) failed to give dates for collection events. Its most recent published collection date is from 1951 (Barnes, 1953: 19).
- **Philodromus validus* (Gertsch, 1933a) – Quebec S to Florida. The single VA specimen represents the first published record of this species in the state and is at VMNH from Essex County (1.5km SE of Dunnsville, 4-14 May 1993, 1m, malaise trap, DR Smith).
- Philodromus vulgaris* (Hentz, 1847) – Alberta E to Nova Scotia, S to Texas. Dondale (1961: 206) and Dondale & Redner (1976: 145) recorded it from Falls Church. Additional specimens are at VMNH from Essex and York Counties and the City of Richmond.
- Rhysodromus histrio* (Latreille, 1819) – Yukon Territory SE to Nova Scotia, S to Arizona and Alabama in North America. Previously recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 559 as *Philodromus clarus*). No other specimens were found in collections examined.
- Thanatus formicinus* (Clerck, 1757) – British Columbia E to Newfoundland, S to Texas. Dondale et al. (1964: 647) recorded it from Falls Church, Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164) found it in Montgomery Co., and Mallis & Hurd (2005: 105) recorded it from Rockbridge Co. More specimens may be found at VMNH from Augusta and Cumberland Counties in addition to the City of Virginia Beach.
- Thanatus rubicellus* Mello-Leitão, 1929 – Alberta E to Maine S to Texas. It was recorded from Falls Church by Dondale et al. (1964: 650). More specimens are at VMNH from Augusta and Cumberland Counties.
- ^P*Thanatus vulgaris* Simon, 1870 – British Columbia E to Nova Scotia, S into Mexico.
- **Tibellus duttoni* (Hentz, 1847) – Manitoba E to New York, S into Mexico. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. The specimens are at VMNH and are from Botetourt Co. (Camp Fincastle, ca. 4 mi. NW of Fincastle, VA 606, 5 June 1994, MW Donahue) and the City of Virginia Beach (Dam Neck Navy Base, 7 September 1990, VMNH survey; 28 May 1991, K Buhlmann; Seashore State Park, beach dunes, 27 May 1993, BJ Abraham; False Cape Hope State Park, dune DF, 18-21 May 1998, 1m, VDNH survey).

**Tibellus maritimus* (Menge, 1875) – Alaska SE to Newfoundland, S into Mexico in North America. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. The specimens, at VMNH, are from Accomack Co. (Mutton Hunk Fen, 1 mi. NE of Metompkin, off Rt. 742, 15 May 2004, 1f, AC Chazal), the City of Hampton (Grandview Wildlife Preserve, 1 May 1993, BJ Abraham), and the City of Poquoson (Big Salt Marsh, end of Bay St., 15 May 1993, BJ Abraham).

Tibellus oblongus (Walckenaer, 1802) – Alaska SE to Nova Scotia, S into Mexico. It was recorded from Montgomery Co. by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164) and Northampton Co. by Johnson (1996: 139). More specimens are at VMNH from Augusta and Mecklenburg Counties and the City of Virginia Beach, and at UISC from Augusta Co.

Family Pholcidae

¹ **Crossopriza lyoni* (Blackwall, 1867) – was previously known to be introduced in Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Texas, New York, and California in North America. The single VA specimen represents the first published record of this species in the state. It is at VMNH from Henry Co. (Dupont nylon plant, S. of Martinsville, in warehouse, 11 March 1997, 3 males and 5 females, hand collected, A Bruce).

¹ **Holocnemus pluchei* (Scopoli, 1763) – was previously known to be introduced into Arizona and California from the Old World, The following specimens represent the first published records from Virginia, and likely, eastern North America. The specimens are at VMNH from the City of Roanoke (Black Dog Salvage, on window at back of door section (37.2672°, -79.9661°), 302m, 26 September 2025, 2 males, 1 female, and 3 juveniles, hand collected, J. Means).

**Pholcus jusahi* Huber, 2011 – was previously only known from North Carolina. The single VA specimen represents the first published record of this species in the state. It is at UISC and is from Lee Co. (Cumberland Gap National Historic Park, Skylight Cave, 5 June 2019, hand collected, KS Zigler and LE Trumbore).

¹*Pholcus manueli* Gertsch, 1937 – introduced from Nebraska NE to Maine, S into Mexico. It was previously recorded from Montgomery and Prince William by Huber (2011: 364) and Prince Edward Co. by Kish & Henkanathgedara (2019: 17). No additional specimens were found in collections examined.

¹*Pholcus phalangioides* (Fuesslin, 1775) – introduced from British Columbia E to Newfoundland, S into Mexico. It was recorded from Page Co. by Holsinger & Culver (1988: 56). No additional specimens were found in collections examined.

**Psilochorus pullulus* (Hentz, 1850) – Colorado E to Minnesota, S into Mexico. The single VA specimen represents the first published record of this species in the state. It may be found at VMNH from the City of Virginia Beach (False Cape State Park, crossing of the main park road and Wash Woods trail, 7 September 2005, 1m, SM Roble).

¹*Spermophora senoculata* (Dugès, 1836) – introduced into Utah NE to Quebec, S into Mexico. A specimen identified as this species exists at MCZ from Surry County (GBIF, 2025a). This species was also speculated as being identified by John Banister in the late 1600's (Ewan and Ewan, 1970). An additional specimen exists at VMNH from Prince Edward Co.

Family Phrurolithidae

^P*Phrurolithus emertoni* Gertsch, 1935 – Texas E to Florida, N to Illinois and Indiana.

^{LL}*Phrurolithus kentuckyensis* Chamberlin & Gertsch, 1930 – Kentucky E to Maryland. A specimen identified as this species exists at MCZ from Falls Church (GBIF, 2025a). No other specimens of this species were found in collections examined. The last published record of this species is the holotype, collected sometime before 1930 (Chamberlin & Gertsch, 1930: 142).

^P*Phrurotimpus abditus* Gertsch, 1941b – Ontario E to Nova Scotia, S to Florida.

^P*Phrurotimpus annulatus* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1944 – Texas E to Georgia, N to North Carolina.

Phrurotimpus borealis (Emerton, 1911) – British Columbia E to Nova Scotia, S to Texas. It was previously recorded from Fairfax Co. by Kjar & Barrows (2004: 32) and Rockbridge Co. by Mallis & Hurd (2005: 104). More specimens exist at UISC from Brunswick Co., and at CUAC from Scott Co.

Phrurotimpus certus Gertsch, 1941b – Alberta E to Nova Scotia, S to Florida. Gertsch (1941b: 18) described it from Page Co. and it was also recorded from Isle of Wight Co. (Milne 2010: 133; Milne & Waller 2018: Appendix S1). Additional specimens exist at UISC from Dinwiddie Co. and at VMNH from Accomack Co.

^P*Phrurotimpus dulcineus* Gertsch, 1941b – Ontario S to Florida.

^{LL}, ^P*Phrurotimpus illudens* Gertsch, 1941b – Illinois S to Georgia. The last published records of this species are from 1968 (GBIF, 2025s).

Phrurotimpus minutus (Banks, 1892) – Wisconsin E to New York, S to Florida. It was recorded from Rockbridge Co. by Mallis & Hurd (2005: 104). No other specimens are known from collections examined.

Phrurotimpus palustris (Banks, 1892) – Ontario E to Nova Scotia, S to North Carolina. Bishop & Crosby (1926: 193 as *Phrurolithus palustris*) recorded it from Caroline, Franklin, and Roanoke Counties, Mallis & Hurd (2005: 104) caught it in Rockbridge Co., and Platnick (2019: 12) recorded it from Amherst, Augusta, Botetourt, Franklin, Giles, Greenville, Highland, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nelson, Northampton, Prince William, Stafford, Surry, Sussex, Tazewell, Wise, and York Counties as well as the Cities of Chesapeake, Falls Church, Norfolk, Richmond, Suffolk, and Virginia Beach. More specimens exist at VMNH from Augusta, Greenville, and Mecklenburg Counties and the Cities of Richmond and Virginia Beach, at CUAC from Campbell, Patrick, Shenandoah, Wythe, and York Counties and the Cities of Suffolk and Virginia Beach, and at UISC from Chesterfield Co.

Phrurotimpus umbratilis (Bishop & Crosby, 1926) – Mississippi E to Florida, N to Maryland. It was previously recorded from Greenville, Isle of Wight, King George, Northampton, and York Counties as well as the Cities of Chesapeake and Suffolk by Platnick (2019: 24-25). More specimens exist at CUAC and VMNH from the City of Suffolk and at UISC from Chesterfield Co.

Scotinella banksi Gertsch, 1941b – is only known from North Carolina and Virginia. This species was described from Falls Church by Gertsch (1941b: 4 as *Phrurolithus banksi*). More specimens exist at UISC from Augusta and Dinwiddie Counties, and at CUAC from the City of Suffolk.

Scotinella britcheri (Petrunkevitch, 1910) – is only known from Ontario, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and New York. It was previously recorded from Rockbridge Co. by Mallis

- & Hurd (2005: 104). No other specimens were found of this species in collections examined.
- Scotinella coylei* Platnick & Chamé-Vázquez, 2024 – Georgia N to West Virginia. It was recorded from Patrick Co. by Platnick & Chamé-Vázquez (2024: 345). No other specimens are known from collections examined.
- **Scotinella divinula* (Gertsch, 1941b) – was previously only known from Ontario, New York, and North Carolina. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. They may be found at UISC from the City of Danville (Anglers Park, under rock on sandy soil nr. creek (36.5630°, -79.3595°), 10 November 2023, 1f, hand collected, CW Harden) and at VMNH from Bedford Co. (Smith Mountain Lake State Park, edge of lake nr. trail, 248 meters (37.093°, -79.6019°), 4 November 2023, 1f, Winkler litter extr., J Means).
- Scotinella formica* (Banks, 1895a) – Arizona E to Florida, N to Massachusetts. It was recorded from Rockbridge Co. by Mallis & Hurd (2005: 104). More specimens may be found at UISC from Dinwiddie and Isle of Wight Counties and at VMNH from Pittsylvania Co.
- ^P*Scotinella fratrella* (Gertsch, 1935) – Ontario S to South Carolina, W to Texas.
- **Scotinella goodnighti* Muma, 1945 – Arkansas E to North Carolina, N to Illinois and Maryland. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. They may be found at UISC from Southampton Co. (Cypress Bridge Swamp, pine and elm forest at edge of swamp (36.6753°, -77.0429°), 16 November 2019, 1f, sifted litter, MA Milne; 23 February 2023, 1f, sifted litter, MA Milne) and at VMNH from Caroline Co. (Mattaponi Wildlife Management Area, floodplain forest (38.060°, -77.387°), 13 March 2016, 1m, Berlese, CW Harden) and James City Co. (York River State Park (37.3993°, -76.7195°), 25 March 2017, 1f, Winkler litter extr., AV Evans).
- Scotinella madisonia* Levi, 1951 – Manitoba E to Ontario, S to Virginia. It was previously recorded from Isle of Wight Co. (Milne 2010: 133). More specimens may be found at UISC from Augusta Co. and at VMNH from Northampton Co.
- ^P*Scotinella pallida* Banks, 1911 – North Carolina.
- ^L*Scotinella pintura* (Ivie & Barrows, 1935) – Florida N to Virginia. Recorded from the state by Platnick & Chamé-Vázquez (2024: 311). Additional specimens exist at UISC from Isle of Wight Co. The specimens from Isle of Wight County are from 2008 and are the last published records for this species.
- Scotinella pugnata* (Emerton, 1890) – Alaska SE to Nova Scotia, S to Texas. Recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 514 as *Phrurolithus pugnatus*). No other specimens were found in collections examined.
- Scotinella redempta* (Gertsch, 1941b) – Ontario E to Washington D.C., S to Alabama. It was recorded from Falls Church by Gertsch (1941b: 4) and Fairfax Co. by Kjar & Barrows (2004: 32). More specimens exist at UISC from Brunswick, Mecklenburg, Prince Edward, and Southampton Counties, at VMNH from Campbell, Caroline, Chesterfield, Dickenson, Giles, Halifax, Henry, James City, Northampton, Pittsylvania, and Wythe Counties and the City of Virginia Beach, and at CUAC from Charles City, Fauquier, Hanover, Henry, Patrick, Stafford, and Sussex Counties and the City of Virginia Beach.
- ^L*Scotinella similis* Banks, 1895a – Illinois S to Alabama, E to Virginia. It was recorded from Roanoke Co. by Bishop & Crosby (1926: 195 as *Phrurolithus similis*). No other collections examined possessed this species. This species has not been seen since 2009 (GBIF, 2025t).

Scotinella singula Gertsch, 1941b – Alabama E to Florida, N to Virginia. A specimen identified to this species exists at MCZ that was collected in Falls Church (GBIF, 2025a). Additional specimens exist at UISC from Dinwiddie County.

Family Pisauridae

Pisaurina brevipes (Emerton, 1911) – Ontario E to Massachusetts, S to Florida. It was recorded from Isle of Wight and Sussex Counties by Milne (2010: 136) and Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1). Another specimen exists at VMNH from the City of Virginia Beach.

Pisaurina dubia (Hentz, 1847) – Texas E to Florida, N to Ohio. It was recorded from northeastern Virginia by Carico (1973b: 309). Further specimens are at VMNH from Cumberland, Isle of Wight, King George, Louisa, Northampton, and York Counties and the City of Virginia Beach.

Pisaurina mira (Walckenaer, 1837) – Ontario E to New Brunswick, S to Florida. It was recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 565 as *Ocyale undata*), Fairfax and Greene Counties as well as the City of Falls Church by Bishop (1924: 28), throughout the state by Carico (1973b: 301), and in Prince Edward Co. by Kish & Henkanaththegedara (2019: 17). Further specimens are located at VMNH from Cumberland, Greensville, and York Counties in addition to the Cities of Suffolk and Virginia Beach.

^P*Pisaurina undulata* (Keyserling, 1887) – Louisiana E to Florida, N to Illinois and Indiana.

Family Salticidae

Admestina tibialis Peckham & Peckham, 1888 – Texas E to Florida, N to Connecticut. It was recorded from the City of Falls Church and Accomack Co. by Piel (1992: 273), the Virginia Peninsula by Stietenroth & Horner (1987: 237), and the state by Richman et al. (2012: 3). No additional specimens were found in any of the collections examined.

^P*Anasaitis canosus* (Walckenaer, 1837) – Texas E to Florida, N to Indiana.

Attidops youngi (Peckham & Peckham, 1888) – Ontario E to Connecticut, S to Texas. It was recorded from Arlington and York Counties by Edwards (1999: 8), from the Virginia Peninsula by Stietenroth & Horner (1987: 237 as *Ballus youngii*), and from the state by Richman et al. (2012: 4). No additional specimens were found in any of the collections examined.

Attinella concolor (Banks, 1895a) – Kansas E to Connecticut, S into Mexico. It was recorded from Isle of Wight Co. by Milne (2010: 137 as *Sitticus cursor*), Montgomery Co. by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 165 as *Sitticus floridanus*), Augusta Co. by McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 250 as *Sitticus floridanus*) and Sussex Co. by Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1 as *Sittiab cursor*). More specimens exist at UISC from Augusta Co.

¹*Attulus ammophilus* (Thorell, 1875) – is an introduced species from Europe and Asia and has been recorded in British Columbia, Ontario, Indiana, Utah, and Virginia. It was recorded from Prince Edward Co. by Kish & Henkanaththegedara (2019: 17 as *Sitticus ammophilus*). No additional specimens were found in any of the collections examined.

¹*Attulus fasciger* (Simon, 1880) – is an introduced species from Asia and has been recorded from British Columbia to New York and S to Virginia. It was recorded from the Virginia Peninsula by Stietenroth & Horner (1987: 241 as *Sitticus fasciger*). No additional specimens were found in any of the collections examined.

- ^{P, 1}*Attulus pubescens* (Fabricius, 1775) – British Columbia and Indiana E to New Hampshire, S to New Jersey.
- Attulus sylvestris* (Emerton, 1891) – California E to Massachusetts. It was previously recorded from Sussex Co. by Milne (2010: 137 as *Sitticus magnus*) and Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1 as *Sittiflor magnus*). No additional specimens were found in any of the collections examined.
- **Chalcoscirtus diminutus* (Banks, 1896b) – California E to Florida, N to Minnesota. The single VA specimen represents the first published record of this species in the state. It may be found at VMNH from Mecklenburg Co. (Elm Hill WMA, ca. 6 mi. SE Boydton, 11-29 May 1995, 1m, pitfall trap, VMNH survey).
- Chinattus parvulus* (Banks, 1895b) – Ontario E to New York, S to Florida. It was previously recorded from the northwest part of the state by Richman (1981: 205), and from the state by Richman et al. (2012: 6). More specimens exist at UISC from Mecklenburg and Prince George Counties.
- Colonus puerperus* (Hentz, 1846) – Mexico E to Florida, N to Minnesota. It was previously recorded from Isle of Wight and Sussex Counties by Milne (2010: 150 as *Thiodina puerpera*) and Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1). Additional specimens exist at UISC from Augusta Co.
- Colonus sylvanus* (Hentz, 1846) – New York S into Mexico. It was previously recorded from the Virginia Peninsula (Stietenroth & Horner 1987: 241-242 as *Thiodina sylvana*), Essex, Fairfax, and Greene Counties (Richman & Vetter 2004: 422 as *Thiodina sylvana*), Isle of Wight County (Milne 2010: 150 as *Thiodina sylvana* and Milne & Waller 2018: Appendix S1), and from the state by Richman et al. (2012: 76 as *Thiodina sylvana*). More specimens exist at VMNH from Campbell, Henry, and Wise Counties as well as from the Cities of Suffolk and Virginia Beach, and at UISC from Prince George Co.
- Eris flava* (Peckham & Peckham, 1888) – Mexico E to Florida, N to Ontario. It was previously recorded from eastern Virginia by Maddison (1986: 147) and Northampton Co. by Johnson (1996: 138). Additional specimens may be found at VMNH from Northampton Co.
- Eris floridana* (Banks, 1904b) – Texas E to Florida, N to New York. It was recorded from the state by Kaston (1973: 120) and Richman et al. (2012: 9). No specimens were found in any collections examined.
- Eris militaris* (Hentz, 1845) – Alaska SE to Nova Scotia, S to Texas and Florida. It was recorded from Montgomery Co. by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 165 as *Paraphidippus marginata*), from Augusta Co. by McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 250 as *Eris marginata*) and McCaffrey et al. (1984: 364 as *Eris marginata*), from northern Virginia by Maddison (1986: 146), from the Virginia Peninsula by Stietenroth & Horner (1987: 238), and from Prince Edward Co. by Kish & Henkanaththegegara (2019: 17). Extra specimens are present at VMNH from Greensville Co. and the Cities of Chesapeake, Hampton, Suffolk, and Virginia Beach.
- ^P*Eris rufa* (C. L. Koch, 1846) – Illinois E to Massachusetts, SW to Texas.
- Evarcha hoyi* (Peckham & Peckham, 1883) – Ontario E to Maine, S to Virginia. It was recorded from Montgomery Co. by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 165), from Augusta Co. by McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 250), and from the state by Richman et al. (2012: 10). No additional specimens were found at collections examined.

- Ghelna barrowsi* (Kaston, 1973) – Texas E to Georgia, N to Indiana. The holotype was collected in Loudoun Co. (Kaston 1973: 107). No additional specimens were found at collections examined.
- **Ghelna canadensis* (Banks, 1897) – Ontario E to Newfoundland, S to North Carolina. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. They may be found at UISC from Brunswick (Alberta, remnant pine forest (38.862191°, -77.875746°), 17 November 2019, 2m and 2f, sifted litter, MA Milne, S Burton, and E Garcia; 15 October 2016, 2f; Dundas Granite Flatrock Natural Area Preserve, oak/juniper forest (36.952344°, -78.00319°), 17 November 2019, 2m and 3f, sifted litter, MA Milne, S Burton, and E Garcia) and Southampton Counties (Cypress Bridge Swamp, 16 November 2019, 3m and 3f, sifted litter, MA Milne), and at CUAC from Gloucester (Gloucester Pt., VIMS Campus, sparse litter under a large *Carva illinoensis*, gravel road and paved lot (37.25087°, -76.49788°), 10m, 4 May 2017, 1f, Winkler litter extr., K Ivanov), Surry (368 Spring Grove Rd. (37.17249°, -76.96918°), *Pinus taeda* stand, 28m, 19 October 2018, 3f, sifted coniferous litter using Winkler litter extr., E Moore) and Sussex Counties (Cherry Orchard Bog Natural Area Preserve, oak-pine litter (37.04540°, -77.28412°), 8 April 2011, 1f, RS Anderson and AV Evans).
- ^L*Ghelna castanea* (Hentz, 1846) – Texas E to Florida, N to Maryland. It was previously recorded from the City of Falls Church (Peckham & Peckham 1909: 473 as *Dendryphantes castaneus*) and from the state by Richman et al. (2012: 12). No additional specimens were found at collections examined. The last published collection record for this species is from 2004 (Patrick et al. 2012).
- Ghelna sexmaculata* (Banks, 1895b) – Texas E to Florida, N to Maryland. It was recorded as being collected from the state by Kaston (1973: 109). No additional specimens were found at collections examined.
- Habronattus agilis* (Banks, 1893) – Illinois E to Maine, S to Texas. It was recorded from Northampton Co. by Johnson (1996: 138) and from the state by Richman et al. (2012: 12). More specimens exist at VMNH from Cumberland and Northampton Counties as well as the City of Virginia Beach, and at UISC from Isle of Wight Co.
- Habronattus borealis* (Banks, 1895b) – Manitoba E to Nova Scotia, S to Arkansas. Mallis & Hurd recorded it from Rockbridge Co. (2005: 105) and Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1) recorded it from Sussex Co. Additional specimens exist at VMNH from King George Co.
- ^P*Habronattus calcaratus* (Banks, 1904a) – Ontario E to Maine, S to Texas and Florida.
- **Habronattus carolinensis* (Peckham & Peckham, 1901) – was previously only known from Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. They may be found at UISC from Isle of Wight Co. (Blackwater Ecological Preserve, turkey oak pine barren, 14 June 2008, 1m, hand collected, MA Milne) and Prince George Co. (Cherry Orchard Bog, fire-maintained fen under power line right-of-way, 3 July 2023, 1f, vacuum, MA Milne, ML Draney, and N Sandlin).
- Habronattus coecatus* (Hentz, 1846) – Mexico E to Florida, N to Massachusetts. It was recorded from Montgomery Co. by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 165 as *Habronattus coronatus*), Alleghany, Fairfax, and Nansemond Counties by Griswold (1987: 98), Isle of Wight Co. by Milne (2010: 137), Sussex Co. by Milne (2010: 137) and Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1), and from the state by Richman et al. (2012: 15). More specimens exist at VMNH from Franklin and Roanoke Counties.

- ^P*Habronattus decorus* (Blackwall, 1846) – British Columbia E to Nova Scotia, S to Florida and Texas.
- ^P*Habronattus notialis* Griswold, 1987 – Mississippi E to Florida, N to North Carolina.
- Habronattus orbis* Griswold, 1987 – Arizona E to South Carolina, N to Indiana. It was recorded from Alleghany and Powhatan Counties by Griswold (1987: 209) and from the state by Richman et al. (2012: 20). No other specimens were found in the collections examined.
- ^P*Habronattus texanus* (Chamberlin, 1924) – Saskatchewan E to Connecticut, S to Georgia and into Mexico.
- Habronattus viridipes* (Hentz, 1846) – Ontario E to Nova Scotia, S to Texas. It was recorded from Isle of Wight Co. by Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1). No other specimens were found in the collections examined.
- ¹*Hasarius adansoni* (Audouin, 1826) – is a cosmopolitan species that, in North America, has been introduced into several eastern and southern states, including Virginia. It was recorded from Falls Church by Peckham & Peckham (1909: 594 as *Sidusa borealis*) and from the state by Richman et al. (2012: 23). No additional specimens were found in collections examined.
- Hentzia mitrata* (Hentz, 1846) – Ontario E to Massachusetts, S to Florida and Texas. It was previously recorded from Augusta Co. by McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980:250), the Virginia Peninsula by Stietenroth & Horner (1987: 238), Amherst, Arlington, Campbell, Fairfax, Montgomery, and Page Counties by Richman (1989: 306), Isle of Wight and Sussex Counties by Milne (2010: 137) and Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1), and from the state by Richman et al. (2012: 24). More specimens exist at VMNH from Henry Co.
- Hentzia palmarum* (Hentz, 1832) – is the most widespread species in the genus in North America, ranging from Manitoba E to Nova Scotia and S into Mexico. It was recorded from Montgomery Co. by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 165), Augusta Co. by McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 250), the Virginia Peninsula by Stietenroth & Horner (1987: 238), Accomack, Arlington, Augusta, and Montgomery Counties as well as the City of Norfolk by Richman (1989: 302), Northampton Co. by Johnson (1996: 137), the state by Richman et al. (2012: 24), and Sussex Co. by Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Accomack, Clarke, and Northampton Counties as well as the Cities of Hampton and Virginia Beach.
- ^{P, 1}*Hakka himeshimensis* (Dönitz and Strand 1906 in Bösenberg & Strand, 1906) – Massachusetts, New York, and New Jersey.
- Lyssomanes viridis* (Walckenaer, 1837) – Mexico E to Florida, N to Virginia. It was previously recorded from the Virginia Peninsula by Stietenroth & Horner (1987: 238), Isle of Wight Co. by Milne (2010: 137) and Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1), and from the state by Richman et al. (2012: 26). More specimens may be found at UISC from Prince Edward and Sussex Counties, and at VMNH from Henry and Isle of Wight Counties as well as the Cities of Newport News and Virginia Beach.
- Maevia inclemens* (Walckenaer, 1837) – Manitoba E to Connecticut, S to Texas and Florida. Barnes (1955: 5) recorded it from Fairfax and Giles Counties, McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 250) recorded it from Augusta and Rockbridge Counties, Stietenroth & Horner recorded it from the Virginia Peninsula (1987: 243), Milne (2010: 137) and Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1) recorded it from Isle of Wight and Sussex Counties, and Richman et al. (2012: 27) recorded it from the state. More specimens are at VMNH from Accomack,

Augusta, Floyd, Henry, Montgomery, and Roanoke Counties as well as the Cities of Chesapeake and Virginia Beach.

^P*Maevia intermedia* Barnes, 1955 – Alabama E to Florida, N to Tennessee.

Marpissa bina (Hentz, 1846) – Wisconsin S to Florida. It was recorded from Montgomery Co. by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 165). No other specimens were found in collections examined.

^P*Marpissa dentoides* Barnes, 1958 – Texas E to Florida, N to New York.

**Marpissa formosa* (Banks, 1892) – Ontario E to Maine, S to Texas. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. They may be found at UISC from Augusta Co. (Cowbane Prairie NAP, wet meadow (38.02270°, -79.05250°), 5 July 2023, 1f, sweep net, MA Milne, ML Draney, and N Sandlin) and Chesterfield Co. (Pocahontas State Park, amongst *Sphagnum* moss on Spillway Trail next to Beaver Lake (38.38535°, -77.58360°), 4 July 2023, 1f, vacuum, MA Milne, ML Draney, and N Sandlin), and at VMNH from Carroll (NW of Five Forks, off Rte. 783, 20 July 2000, 1m, SM Roble), King William (Broad Creek Marsh, 17 June 1999, 2m and 1f, SM Roble and AC Chazal), and Prince Edward Counties (Hampden-Sydney College, litter beside pond, 2 October 1993, 1m) and the City of Martinsville (Dupont DF site beside Smith River, 18 April 1996, 1m, sweep net, VMNH survey).

^P*Marpissa grata* (Gertsch, 1936) – Ontario S to Florida.

Marpissa lineata (C. L. Koch, 1846) – Ontario E to New York, S to Texas. It was previously collected from Montgomery Co. by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 165) and from the Virginia Peninsula (Stietenroth & Horner 1987: 239). Additional specimens exist at UISC from Prince George Co., at CUAC from Pittsylvania and Russell counties, and at VMNH from Mecklenburg and Northampton Counties in addition to the City of Virginia Beach.

Marpissa pikei (Peckham & Peckham, 1888) – Mexico E to Florida, N to Ontario. It was recorded from Falls Church by Barnes (1958: 19), Sussex Co. by Milne (2010: 137) and Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1), Montgomery Co. by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 165), Northampton Co. by Johnson (1996: 139), the Virginia Peninsula by Stietenroth & Horner (1987: 239), and from the state by Richman et al. (2012: 29). More specimens may be found at UISC from Augusta and Dinwiddie Counties, and at VMNH from Accomack, Halifax, Northampton, and York Counties in addition to the Cities of Chesapeake and Poquoson.

^P*Marpissa sulcosa* Barnes, 1958 – Florida N to North Carolina.

^{P, I}*Menemerus bivittatus* (Dufour, 1831) – California and Texas E to Florida, N to West Virginia.

^P*Metacyrba floridana* Gertsch, 1934a – Arizona E to Florida, N to Georgia.

Metacyrba taeniola (Hentz, 1846) – Mexico N to California, E to Massachusetts, S to Florida. It was recorded from the Virginia Peninsula by Stietenroth & Horner (1987: 239), from Portsmouth by Edwards (2006: 206), and from the state by Richman et al. (2012: 31). A single specimen is also present at VMNH from the City of Hampton.

^{LL}*Myrmarachne albocincta* (C. L. Koch, 1846) – Texas E to Florida, N to New York. A specimen identified as this species exists at MCZ that was collected in Falls Church (GBIF, 2025a). No other specimens of this species were found in collections examined. This species has not been seen or recorded as existing since 1929 (GBIF, 2025u).

^{P, I}*Myrmarachne formicaria* (De Geer, 1778) – New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

Naphrys pulex (Hentz, 1846) – Manitoba E to Newfoundland S to Texas and Florida. It was recorded from Fairfax and Giles Co. by Richman (1981: 202), Fairfax Co. by Kjar &

- Barrows (2004: 32), Isle of Wight Co. by Milne (2010: 137) and Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1), Prince Edward Co. by Kish & Henkanaththedegara (2019: 17), the Virginia Peninsula by Stietenroth & Horner (1987: 238), and the state by Richman et al. (2012: 34). Additional specimens are at VMNH from Botetourt, Floyd, and Henry Counties and the City of Virginia Beach, and at UISC from Chesterfield Co.
- Neon nelli* (Peckham & Peckham, 1888) – British Columbia E to Newfoundland, S to Florida. It was previously recorded from Rockbridge Co. by Mallis & Hurd (2005: 105 as “*Neon neli*”). No other specimens were located in collections examined.
- **Neon plutonus* Gertsch & Ivie, 1955 – Illinois E to New York, S to Florida. The single VA specimen represents the first published record of this species in the state. It may be found at VMNH from Grayson Co. (Whitetop Mtn., 5000 ft., DF site off FS 85, beech woods, 1f, 11 June 1993, VMNH survey).
- ^P*Neonella vinnula* Gertsch, 1936 – Texas E to Florida, N to North Carolina.
- Paramaevia hobbsae* (Barnes, 1955) – is only known from Florida, North Carolina, and Virginia. It was previously collected from Sussex Co. (Milne 2010: 137 as “*Maevia hobbsi*”) and (Milne & Waller 2018: Appendix S1, mislabeled as “BEP” but should be “JPP”). No other specimens were found in collections examined.
- Paraphidippus aurantius* (Lucas, 1833b) – Mexico E to Florida, N to Illinois, and E to Delaware. It was previously collected from Amherst, Augusta, Nelson, and Rockbridge Cos. (McCaffrey & Horsburgh 1980: 250 as *Eris aurantia*), Augusta Co. (McCaffrey et al. 1984: 364 as *Eris aurantia*), Montgomery Co. (Howell & Pienkowski 1971: 165), Prince Edward Co. (Kish & Henkanaththedegara 2019: 17), the Virginia Peninsula (Stietenroth & Horner 1987: 243 as *Eris aurantia*), and from the state by Richman et al. (2012: 37). Additional specimens are located at VMNH from Henry and Roanoke Counties.
- Peckhamia americana* (Peckham & Peckham, 1892) – Kansas E to New Hampshire, S to Florida and Texas. Recorded from the state by Richman et al. (2012: 40). No other specimens were found in collections examined.
- Peckhamia picata* (Hentz, 1846) – Saskatchewan E to New Hampshire, S into Mexico. Recorded from the state by Richman et al. (2012: 40). Additional records exist at VMNH from Greensville and Henry Counties as well as the City of Virginia Beach.
- ^P*Peckhamia scorpionia* (Hentz, 1846) – British Columbia E to Ohio, and S to Florida and Texas.
- Pelegrina exigua* (Banks, 1892) – Ontario E to Massachusetts, S to Texas. It was recorded from the state by Chamberlin (1925c: 234 as *Dendryphantes virginis*) and Kaston (1973: 112 as *Metaphidippus exiguus*), from Augusta, Bedford, Brunswick, Essex, Fairfax, Page, Shenandoah, and Washington Counties and the City of Norfolk by Maddison (1996: 283), from the Virginia Peninsula (Stietenroth & Horner 1987: 243 as *Metaphidippus exiguus*), and from the state by Richman et al. (2012: 42). Additional specimens are located at UISC from Brunswick Co., and at VMNH from Essex and Henry Counties.
- ^P*Pelegrina flaviceps* (Kaston, 1973) – Ontario E to New Brunswick, S to West Virginia.
- ^P*Pelegrina flavipedes* (Peckham & Peckham, 1888) – British Columbia E to Newfoundland, SW to Texas.
- Pelegrina galathea* (Walckenaer, 1837) – Nova Scotia S to Florida and W to Colorado. It was previously recorded from Alleghany, Botetourt, Fairfax, Surry, and Washington Counties as well as the Cities of Suffolk, Portsmouth, and Richmond by Maddison (1996: 265), the Virginia Peninsula (Stietenroth & Horner 1987: 243 as *Metaphidippus galathea*), Amherst, Augusta, Nelson, and Rockbridge Cos. (McCaffrey & Horsburgh 1980: 250 as

Metaphidippus galathea), Augusta Co. (McCaffrey et al. 1984: 364 as *Metaphidippus galathea*), from Montgomery Co. (Howell & Pienkowski 1971: 165 as *Metaphidippus galathea*), and from the state by Richman et al. (2012: 43). Additional specimens may be found at VMNH from Essex, Northampton, and Pittsylvania Counties and the City of Suffolk.

^P*Pelegrina insignis* (Banks, 1892) – Alberta E to New Brunswick, S to Ohio.

Pelegrina montana (Emerton, 1891) – Alaska SE to New Hampshire, S to Virginia. It was recorded from Giles Co. by Maddison (1996: 284) and from the state by Richman et al. (2012: 44). No other specimens were found in collections examined.

^P*Pelegrina peckhamorum* (Kaston, 1973) – Texas NE to Massachusetts.

Pelegrina proterva (Walckenaer, 1837) – is the most widespread species in this genus in North America, ranging from British Columbia E to New Brunswick and S to Texas. It was recorded from Fairfax Co. by Chamberlin (1925c: 234 as *Dendryphantus atopodon*), Fairfax, Rockingham, Shenandoah, and Washington Counties and the City of Suffolk by Maddison (1996: 272), Isle of Wight Co. by Milne (2010: 137) and Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1), Montgomery Co. by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 165 as *Metaphidippus protervus*), the Virginia Peninsula by Stietenroth & Horner (1987: 243 as *Metaphidippus protervus*), and from the state by Richman et al. (2012: 46). More specimens are at UISC from Augusta and Southampton Counties and at VMNH from Fairfax and Isle of Wight Counties.

^P*Pelegrina tillandsiae* (Kaston, 1973) – Texas E to Florida, N to North Carolina.

^P*Pellenattus longimanus* Emerton, 1913a – Texas E to Florida, N to New York.

^P*Phidippus apacheanus* Chamberlin & Gertsch, 1929 – California E to Florida, N to Minnesota.

Phidippus audax (Hentz, 1845) – is a common jumping spider that exists from California E to Florida, N to Ontario, and S into Mexico. It has been recorded from Accomack, Augusta, Giles Gloucester, Grayson, Greensville, Montgomery, Nelson, Northampton, Page, Patrick, Powhatan, Prince Edward, Rockbridge, Russell, Surry, Washington, and Wythe Counties and the Cities of Fairfax, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Roanoke by Edwards (1980: 91, 2004: 75), from Montgomery Co. by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 165), from Augusta, Nelson, and Rockbridge Counties by McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 250), from the Virginia Peninsula by Stietenroth & Horner (1987: 243), from unspecified counties by Dowd & Kok (1981: 136), and from the state by Richman et al. (2012: 52). More specimens are at VMNH from Greenville, King George, Patrick, Richmond, Roanoke, Russell, and Wythe Counties.

Phidippus cardinalis (Hentz, 1845) – Massachusetts S to Florida, W to New Mexico and S into Mexico. It was recorded from Fairfax, Giles, Montgomery, Pittsylvania Counties and the City of Falls Church by Edwards (1980: 87, 2004: 65), and from the state by Richman et al. (2012: 54). An additional specimen exists at VMNH from Pittsylvania Co.

Phidippus clarus Keyserling, 1885 – is a wide-ranging species, known from Quebec S to Florida, W to California, and S into Mexico. It was recorded as existing in the state by Peckham & Peckham (1909), from Amherst, Arlington, Augusta, Campbell, Fairfax, Giles, Grayson, Halifax, Lancaster, Pittsylvania, Powhatan, Pulaski, and Surry Counties and the Cities of Charlottesville, Danville, Falls Church, Manassas, and Virginia Beach by Edwards (1980: 90, 2004: 62), from Sussex Co. by Milne (2010: 137) and Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1), from Augusta Co. by McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 250), from the Virginia Peninsula by Stietenroth & Horner (1987: 243), and from the state by Richman et al. (2012:

- 55). More specimens are at VMNH from Halifax and Northampton Counties and the City of Suffolk.
- Phidippus insignarius* (C. L. Koch, 1846) – Colorado E to Massachusetts, S to North Carolina. It was recorded from Fairfax, Giles, and Pittsylvania Counties by Edwards (1980: 94, 2004: 53) and from the state by Richman et al. (2012: 56). No other specimens were found in collections examined.
- Phidippus mystaceus* (Hentz, 1846) – Colorado E to New York, S to Florida and Texas. It has been shown to exist in Campbell, Fairfax, and Pittsylvania Counties by Edwards (1980: 86, 2004: 43), on the Virginia Peninsula by Stietenroth & Horner (1987: 243), and from the state by Richman et al. (2012: 57). More specimens exist at VMNH from Henry and Montgomery Counties.
- Phidippus otiosus* (Hentz, 1846) – Texas E to Florida, N to Indiana. Edwards (1980: 92, 2004: 56) recorded this species from Fairfax and Grayson counties, Stietenroth & Horner (1987: 241) recorded it from the Virginia Peninsula, and Richman et al. (2012: 58) recorded it from the state. Additional specimens may be found at VMNH from Henry Co. and the City of Suffolk.
- Phidippus pius* Scheffer, 1905 – Arizona and Mexico E to Florida, N to Minnesota. Edwards (1980: 88, 2004: 59) recorded this species from Fairfax Co., Milne (2010: 137) and Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1) recorded the species from Sussex Co., and Richman et al. (2012: 59) recorded it from the state. More specimens may be found at VMNH from Mecklenburg Co.
- Phidippus princeps* (Peckham & Peckham, 1883) – Saskatchewan E to Nova Scotia, S to Texas. It was recorded from Augusta, Campbell, Fairfax, Fauquier, Henry, Montgomery, Pittsylvania, Powhatan, and Prince Edward Counties and the City of Norfolk by Edwards (1980: 95, 2004: 69). This species was also recorded from Isle of Wight and Sussex Counties by Milne (2010: 137) and Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1), Augusta and Rockbridge Counties by McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 250), from the Virginia Peninsula by Stietenroth & Horner (1987: 240), and from the state by Richman et al. (2012: 59). Additional specimens may be found at VMNH from Greensville, Henry, Montgomery, and Pittsylvania Counties as well as the City of Suffolk.
- Phidippus purpuratus* Keyserling, 1885 – British Columbia E to Nova Scotia, S to Florida. In Virginia, it is only known from Tazewell County (Edwards 1980: 97, 2004: 94). Its existence was also recorded from the state by Richman et al. (2012: 60). No other specimens were found in collections examined.
- Phidippus putnami* (Peckham & Peckham, 1883) – New Jersey S to Georgia, W to Kansas. It has been recorded from Campbell, Fairfax, Pittsylvania, and Surry Counties and the City of Harrisonburg by Edwards (1980: 85, 2004: 29) and from the state by Richman et al. (2012: 60). An additional specimen may be found at VMNH from Dickenson Co.
- Phidippus regius* C. L. Koch, 1846 – Virginia S to Florida, W to Mississippi. It has been recorded from the City of Alexandria by Peckham & Peckham (1909: 427) and Edwards (1980: 93, 2004: 55), and from the state by Richman et al. (2012: 61). No other specimens were found in collections examined.
- Phidippus whitmani* Peckham & Peckham, 1909 – Manitoba E to Newfoundland, S to Texas and Florida. It was first recorded from the City of Falls Church by Peckham & Peckham (1909: 395). It has also been recorded from Fairfax Co. by Kaston (1945a: 13), Augusta, Bath, Fairfax, Giles, Montgomery, Prince Edward, Rockingham, and Stafford Counties and the

City of Chesapeake by Edwards (1980: 89, 2004: 79), the Virginia Peninsula by Stietenroth & Horner (1987: 243), and from the state by Richman et al. (2012: 62). More specimens are at VMNH from Augusta, Botetourt, and Lunenburg Counties and the City of Chesapeake.

Phlegra hentzi (Marx, 1890) – Ontario E to Massachusetts, S to Florida. It was recorded from Alleghany Co. by Logunov & Koponen (2002: 266), and Isle of Wight and Sussex Co. by Milne (2010: 137) and Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1). More specimens may be found at VMNH from Augusta, Craig, Isle of Wight, and Pittsylvania Counties as well as the City of Virginia Beach, and at UISC from Chesterfield Co.

Platycryptus undatus (De Geer, 1778) – Manitoba E to Nova Scotia, S into Mexico. It was recorded from Falls Church (Bryant 1945: 190), Fairfax Co. (Barnes 1958: 38), Prince Edward Co. (Kish & Henkanaththegedara 2019: 17), the Virginia Peninsula (Stietenroth & Horner 1987: 243), and from the state (Richman et al. 2012: 64). More specimens are at VMNH from Accomack, Cumberland, Henry, Montgomery, and Roanoke Counties and the City of Newport News.

^{P, 1}*Plexippus paykulli* (Audouin, 1826) – Indiana S into Mexico.

Poultonella alboimmaculata (Peckham & Peckham, 1883) – New Mexico and Mexico, E to New York. It was previously found in Northampton Co. by Johnson (1996: 138) and recorded from the state by Richman et al. (2012: 65). No other specimens were found in collections examined.

^{P, 1}*Pseudeuophrys erratica* (Walckenaer, 1826) – New York S to New Jersey.

¹*Salticus scenicus* (Clerck, 1757) – Alberta E to Newfoundland, S to Texas and Florida. It was recorded from Prince Edward Co. by Kish & Henkanaththegedara (2019: 17). Additional specimens may be found at VMNH from Montgomery Co. and the City of Virginia Beach.

Sarinda hentzi (Banks, 1913) – Arizona E to Florida, N to Connecticut. This species was previously found on the Virginia Peninsula (Stietenroth and Horner 1987: 243) and in Sussex Co. (Milne 2010: 137, Milne & Waller 2018: Appendix S1). More specimens exist at VMNH from Cumberland, Nottoway, and Prince Edward Counties in addition to the Cities of Newport News and Virginia Beach, and at UISC from Augusta Co.

Sassacus cyaneus (Hentz, 1846) – New Brunswick E to Florida, W to Nebraska. It was recorded from Fairfax Co. by Richman (2008: 33), Isle of Wight Co. by Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1 as *Agassa cyanea*), Montgomery Co. by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 165 as *Agassa cyanea*), and from the state by Richman et al. (2012: 67). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Isle of Wight Co.

Sassacus papenhoei Peckham & Peckham, 1895 – British Columbia E to Maryland, S into Mexico. This species was recorded from Fairfax County by Richman (2008: 29) and from the state by Richman et al. (2012: 68). No other specimens were found in collections examined.

Synageles bishopi Cutler, 1988 – New York E to Florida, W to New Mexico. It has been recorded from Falls Church by Cutler (1988: 332), Isle of Wight Co. by Milne (2010: 137) and Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1), and from the state by Richman et al. (2012: 72). No additional specimens were found in collections examined.

Synageles noxiosus (Hentz, 1850) – Arizona and Mexico E to Florida, N to Ontario. It was recorded from Falls Church by Cutler (1988: 337) and from the state by Richman et al. (2012: 72). An additional specimen exists at VMNH from Louisa Co.

Synemosyna formica Hentz, 1846 – Texas E to Florida, N to Ontario. This species was recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 581). More may be found at VMNH from Franklin and Henry Counties, and at CUAC from Richmond.

Talavera minuta (Banks, 1895b) – Northwestern Territories SE to Nova Scotia, S into Mexico. It was recorded from Augusta Co. by McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 250). No other specimens were found in collections examined.

Tutelina elegans (Hentz, 1846) – Texas E to South Carolina, N to Ontario. It was previously recorded from the Virginia Peninsula (Stietenroth & Horner 1987: 243), Prince Edward Co. (Kish & Henkanathgedara 2019: 17), Isle of Wight and Sussex Counties (Milne 2010: 137 and Milne & Waller 2018: Appendix S1), and Augusta, Amherst, and Nelson Counties (McCaffrey & Horsburgh 1980: 250). An additional specimen exists at VMNH from Smyth Co.

**Tutelina formicaria* (Emerton, 1891) – Ontario E to Connecticut, S to Georgia. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. They may be found at VMNH from the City of Martinsville (Virginia Museum of Natural History, 16 June 1993, 1m, VMNH survey; 29 June 1993, 1m).

^P*Tutelina harti* (Emerton, 1891) – Ontario E to New York, S to Georgia.

Tutelina similis (Banks, 1895b) – British Columbia E to Nova Scotia, S to Texas. It was previously recorded from the Virginia Peninsula (Stietenroth & Horner 1987: 243) and Sussex Co. (Milne & Waller 2018: Appendix S1). No additional specimens were found in collections examined.

Zygoballus nervosus (Peckham & Peckham, 1888) – Ontario E to Florida, W to Texas. This species was previously recorded from the state by Peckham & Peckham (1909: 581), the Virginia Peninsula by Stietenroth & Horner (1987: 243), and Isle of Wight Co. by Milne (2010, 138) and Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1). More specimens exist at UISC from Southampton Co.

Zygoballus rufipes (Peckham & Peckham, 1885) – Ontario E to Florida and Mexico, W to Arizona. It was recorded from the Virginia Peninsula by Stietenroth & Horner (1987: 243), Montgomery Co. by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 165 as *Zygoballus bettini*), Isle of Wight Co. by Milne (2010: 137 as *Zygoballus bettini*) and by Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1). Additional specimens exist at UISC from Brunswick and Prince George Counties.

Zygoballus sexpunctatus (Hentz, 1845) – Texas E to Florida, N to Illinois. It was previously recorded from Montgomery Co. (Howell & Pienkowski 1971: 165) and the Virginia Peninsula (Stietenroth & Horner 1987: 243). More specimens exist at VMNH from the City of Hampton.

Family Scytodidae

^{P, I}*Scytodes thoracica* (Latreille, 1802) – Ontario S to Florida.

Family Segestriidae

Ariadna bicolor (Hentz, 1842) – California E to New York, S into Mexico. It was previously recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 504 as *Ariadne bicolor*) and Banks (1891: 209), from Fairfax, Montgomery, and Page Counties by Beatty (1970: 461), and Fairfax and Rockbridge Counties by Giroti & Brescovit (2018: 16). More specimens are present at

UISC from Brunswick and Southampton Counties, and at VMNH from Cumberland, Dickenson, Henrico, King George, Montgomery, Prince Edward, and Wise Counties and the Cities of Chesapeake and Virginia Beach.

Family Sicariidae

^L*Loxosceles reclusa* Gertsch & Mulaik, 1940 – New Mexico E to Georgia, N to Illinois but has also been found in small populations in urban areas outside of this range. Specimens of this species identified as such exist at the Illinois Natural History Museum from the City of Richmond and at the Smithsonian Institution from Louisa County (GBIF, 2025a). An additional specimen may be found at VMNH, also from the City of Richmond.

^{P, L}*Loxosceles rufescens* (Dufour, 1820) – California E to Florida, N to Michigan.

Family Tetragnathidae

^P*Dolichognatha pentagona* (Hentz, 1850) – Tennessee S to Florida and SW into Mexico.

Glenognatha foxi (McCook, 1894) – California and Mexico E to Florida, N to Ontario. Recorded from throughout Virginia by Levi (1980: 65), Bath and Fairfax Co. and the Cities of Norfolk and Falls Church by Cabra-Garcia & Brescovitt (2016: 114), and Montgomery Co. by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164 as *Mimognatha foxi*). More specimens are at VMNH from Montgomery Co., at UISC from Augusta, Dinwiddie, Montgomery, and Prince George Counties, and at CUAC from Richmond and the City of Danville.

^{L, P}*Glenognatha heleios* Hormiga & Döbel, 1990 – New Jersey. This species has not been seen since 1984 (Cabra-Garcia & Brescovitt, 2016: 121).

Leucauge venusta (Walckenaer, 1841) – California and Mexico E to Florida, N to Quebec. Previously recorded throughout the state by Levi (1980: 27) and Dondale et al. (2003: 51), from Craig Co. by Holsinger & Culver (1988: 52), from the state by Álvarez-Padilla & Hormiga (2011: 714), Isle of Wight Co. by Milne (2010: 138) and Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1), and Prince Edward Co. by Kish & Henkanaththegedara (2019: 18 as “*Leucage venusta*”). Additional specimens are located at VMNH from Botetourt Co. and the Cities of Chesapeake, Newport News, and Virginia Beach.

Meta ovalis (Gertsch, 1933b) – Ontario E to Newfoundland, S to North Carolina. Recorded from caves in the state by Emerton (1884: 328 misidentified as *Meta menardi*), Marx (1890: 551 misidentified as *Meta menardi*), and Holsinger & Culver (1988: 52), and from caves in the western part of the state by Levi (1980: 40 misidentified as *Meta menardi*) and Dondale et al. (2003: 118). No other specimens were found in collections examined.

Pachygnatha autumnalis Marx, 1884 (in Keyserling, 1884a) – Texas E to Florida, N to Quebec. Previously recorded from northern Virginia by Levi (1980: 52) and Dondale et al. (2003: 96), Montgomery Co. by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164), and Augusta Co. by McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 249). Additional specimens are at UISC from Prince Edward Co. and at VMNH from Cumberland, Halifax, and Orange Counties.

Pachygnatha brevis Keyserling, 1884a – Ontario E to Newfoundland S to Virginia. It was recorded from northern Virginia by Dondale et al. (2003: 103). More specimens are located at VMNH from Warren Co.

^P*Pachygnatha dorothea* McCook, 1894 – British Columbia E to New York S to New Jersey.

- Pachygnatha furcillata* Keyserling, 1884a – Ontario E to Massachusetts S to Florida. It was previously recorded from northern and western Virginia by Levi (1980: 52) and Dondale et al. (2003: 102). More specimens are located at VMNH from Henry, Prince William, and Shenandoah Counties.
- Pachygnatha tristriata* C. L. Koch, 1845 – Alberta E to Maine S to Texas and Florida. It was recorded from Montgomery Co. by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164). More specimens are located at VMNH from Cumberland and Grayson Counties.
- ^P*Pachygnatha xanthostoma* C. L. Koch, 1845 – Alberta E to New Brunswick S to New Jersey.
- **Tetragnatha branda* Levi, 1981 – was previously only known from Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, and Mississippi. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. They may be found at VMNH from Northampton Co. (Oyster, salt marsh, 8 August 1996, 2f and 2imm, JM Anderson) and the City of Portsmouth (Craney Island Disposal Area, 15 September 1993, 1f, BJ Abraham).
- Tetragnatha caudata* Emerton, 1884 – British Columbia E to New Brunswick S into Mexico. It was previously recorded from northern and western parts of the state by Dondale et al. (2003: 61). More specimens are located at VMNH from Accomack and Northampton Counties and the City of Hampton.
- Tetragnatha elongata* Walckenaer, 1841 – British Columbia E to Newfoundland S into Mexico. It was previously recorded from throughout the state by Levi (1981: 289) and Dondale et al. (2003: 83). More specimens are located at VMNH from Greensville Co. and the City of Suffolk and at UISC from Southampton Co.
- Tetragnatha guatemalensis* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1889 – Ontario E to Nova Scotia S into Mexico. Recorded from western Virginia by Levi (1981: 288) and Dondale et al. (2003: 81). Additional specimens are located at VMNH from King George Co. and the City of Virginia Beach.
- Tetragnatha laboriosa* Hentz, 1850 – Alaska E to Newfoundland S into Mexico. It was previously recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 552), Falls Church and Buckingham Co. by Seeley (1928: 126), Montgomery Co. by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164), and throughout the state by Levi (1981: 289) and Dondale et al. (2003: 74). Additional specimens may be found at VMNH from Essex Co. and the City of Hampton.
- Tetragnatha pallescens* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1903 – Saskatchewan E to Maine S into Mexico. It has been recorded from various parts of the state by Levi (1981: 290) and Dondale et al. (2003: 66). VMNH has an additional specimen from the City of Hampton.
- Tetragnatha straminea* Emerton, 1884 – Alberta E to Maine S to Texas and Florida. Previously recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 553 as *Eugnatha straminea*), northern and western parts of the state by Levi (1981: 290) and Dondale et al. (2003: 67), and from Prince Edward Co. by Kish & Henkanathgedara (2019: 17). More specimens exist at VMNH from the City of Virginia Beach.
- ^P*Tetragnatha vermiformis* Emerton, 1884 – Ontario E to New York S to Florida.
- Tetragnatha versicolor* Walckenaer, 1841 – Alaska E to Newfoundland S into Mexico. Previously recorded from eastern and western parts of the state by Levi (1981: 289) and Dondale et al. (2003: 76) and from Northampton Co. by Johnson (1996: 139). VMNH has more specimens from the City of Newport News.
- **Tetragnatha viridis* Walckenaer, 1841 – Ontario E to Nova Scotia S to Texas and Florida. The single VA specimen represents the first published record of this species in the state. It may

be found at VMNH from Accomack Co. (Jct. VA 690 and 692, ca. 1.5 mi. W of Hallwood, nr. salt marsh, 6 October 1993, 1f, sweep net, RL Hoffman).

Family Theridiidae

Anelosimus studiosus (Hentz, 1850) – Illinois E to Connecticut S into Mexico. Previously recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 520 as *Theridium studiosum*), Fairfax Co. by Levi (1956b: 420), Arlington, Augusta, Nansemond, and Prince Edward Counties by Agnarsson (2006: 509), and Augusta Co. by McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 249). More specimens are located at VMNH from the City of Virginia Beach.

?*Argyrodes argyrodes* (Walckenaer, 1841) – does not exist in North America. This species was recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 523) but is undoubtedly a misidentification of another *Argyrodes* species. No specimens of this species were found in collections examined.

Argyrodes elevatus Taczanowski, 1873 – California E to Virginia S into Mexico. Previously recorded from Fairfax Co. by Exline & Levi (1962: 137). Additional specimens may be found at VMNH from Accomack, Fairfax, and Northampton Counties as well as the City of Chesapeake.

Argyrodes pluto Banks, 1906 – Missouri E to Maryland S into Mexico. First described from the City of Falls Church (Banks 1906: 96). Exline & Levi (1962: 144) recorded the species from Fairfax Co. No additional specimens were found at collections examined.

Asagena americana Emerton, 1882 – British Columbia E to Maine S into Mexico. Previously recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 524), Brunswick Co. by Bishop & Crosby (1926: 176), Fairfax Co. by Levi (1957a: 402), and Augusta Co. by McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 249 as *Steatoda americana*). More specimens may be found at CUAC from Charles City, Craig, and Gloucester Counties, at UISC from Brunswick Co., and at VMNH from Augusta, King George, and Mecklenburg Counties and the City of Virginia Beach.

Canalidion montanum (Emerton, 1882) – Alaska E to Newfoundland S to New Mexico and Tennessee. A single record exists for this species from SW Virginia in Dickensen County (Levi 1957b: 73 as *Theridion montanum*). No additional specimens are known to have been collected from Virginia.

^P*Chrosiothes jenningsi* Piel, 1995 – Ohio and West Virginia.

^P*Chryso albomaculata* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1882 – North Carolina S to Florida SW into Mexico.

^P*Coleosoma floridanum* Banks, 1900 – Ontario S to Florida.

^P*Coleosoma normale* Bryant, 1944 – California E to Florida N to North Carolina.

Crustulina altera Gertsch & Archer, 1942 – Ontario E to New York S to Florida and Texas. Previously recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 526, misidentified as *Crustulina sticta*) and Fairfax Co by Levi (1957a: 374, Kjar & Barrows 2004: 32). More specimens may be found at VMNH from Cumberland, Essex, Franklin, Halifax, Henrico, Isle of Wight, James City, Pittsylvania, Prince Edward, and York Counties and the City of Virginia Beach and at UISC from Brunswick and Southampton Counties and at CUAC from Craig, Dickenson, Hanover, Patrick, Sussex, and York Counties and the City of Suffolk.

^P*Crustulina sticta* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1861) – Alaska SE to Newfoundland S into Mexico.

Cryptachaea porteri (Banks, 1896c) – Illinois E to New York S to Florida and Texas. Previously recorded from Shenandoah National Park (Levi 1955a: 32 as *Achaearanea porteri*). No additional specimens are known to have been collected from Virginia.

^P*Cryptachaea rupicola* (Emerton, 1882) – Ontario E to Maine S to Georgia.

Dipoena appalachia Levi, 1953 – Quebec E to Maryland S to Georgia. Previously recorded from Falls Church (Levi 1953: 20). Additional specimens may be found at VMNH from the City of Virginia Beach.

^L*Dipoena buccalis* Keyserling, 1886 – Ontario E to New York S to Florida and W to Arizona. Recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 526). The paratype was described from the City of Hampton (Levi 1953: 29). No additional specimens are known to have been collected from Virginia. The last published collection record for this species was in 2000 (GBIF, 2025v).

^L **Dipoena dorsata* Muma, 1944 – Maryland W to Arizona, S into Mexico. The single VA specimen represents the first published record of this species in the state. It may be found at MCZ from Fairfax Co. (Falls Church, N Banks). The last published collection record for this species is from 1997 (GBIF, 2025w).

Dipoena nigra (Emerton, 1882) – British Columbia E to Newfoundland, S into Mexico. Previously recorded from Brunswick (Bishop & Crosby 1926: 177) and Page Counties (Levi 1953: 25). Additional specimens exist at CUAC from Halifax and Russell Counties.

^P*Emertonella emertoni* (Bryant, 1933) – New York S to Florida, SW into Mexico.

^P*Emertonella taczanowskii* (Keyserling, 1886) – Massachusetts S to Florida, SW into Mexico and N up to Utah.

Enoplognatha caricis (Fickert, 1876) – Alaska SE to New Brunswick, S to Texas in North America. Previously recorded from Warren County by Chamberlin & Ivie (1942: 42 as *Enoplognatha tecta*) and Fairfax County by Levi (1957b: 113 as *Enoplognatha tecta*). Additional specimens also exist at VMNH from Cumberland, Halifax, and Prince William Counties.

Enoplognatha joshua Chamberlin & Ivie, 1942 – British Columbia S to Arizona, E to Virginia. It was previously recorded from Falls Church (Levi 1957b: 15). More specimens may be found at VMNH from Rockingham Co., and at UISC from Isle of Wight County.

Enoplognatha marmorata (Hentz, 1850) – British Columbia E to Newfoundland, S to Texas. Previously recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 522 as *Lithyphantes marmoratus*), the northern and western parts of the state by Levi (1957b: 11), and in Augusta and Nelson Counties by McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 249). No additional specimens were found in collections examined.

Episinus amoenus Banks, 1911 – is the only member of its genus in North America and occurs from Texas E to Florida, N to Maryland. It was recorded from Highland Co. by Levi (1955b: 69). More specimens are located at VMNH from Dickenson and Rockingham Counties.

[?]*Episinus truncatus* Latreille, 1809 – does not occur in North America. This species was recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 524) and is undoubtedly a misidentification of *Episinus amoenus*. No specimens were found in collections examined.

Euryopis argentea Emerton, 1882 – Yukon Territory SE to Nova Scotia, S to Virginia. It was previously recorded from Fairfax Co. by Levi (1954a: 15) and Kjar & Barrows (2004: 82), and from Rockbridge Co. by Mallis & Hurd (2005: 105). Additional specimens exist at

- VMNH from Henrico, Mecklenburg, Warren, and York Counties and the City of Chesapeake.
- Euryopsis funebris* (Hentz, 1850) – British Columbia E to Nova Scotia, S to Florida. It was recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 526), Falls Church by Levi (1954a: 28 as *Euryopsis limbata*), Montgomery County by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164 as *Euryopsis funebris* and *Euryopsis limbata*), and Augusta and Amherst Counties by McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 249). The VMNH has more specimens from Amherst, Augusta, Brunswick, Carroll, Cumberland, Dickenson, Essex, Greensville, Henrico, Lee, Montgomery, Northampton, Rockbridge, and Sussex Counties as well as the Cities of Chesapeake and Virginia Beach, and UISC has more from Prince Edward and Prince George Counties.
- Euryopsis gertschi* Levi, 1951 – Saskatchewan E to Quebec, S to Virginia. It was recorded from Falls Church by Levi (1954a: 11) and Montgomery County by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164). No additional specimens were found in collections examined.
- Euryopsis quinquemaculata* Thorell, 1875 – Texas E to Georgia, N to New York in North America. This species was described by Banks (1900: 98) from Falls Church as *Euryopsis 5-maculata*. It was also recorded from Fairfax Co. by Levi (1954a: 47) and northeastern Virginia by Levi (1963a: 127). More specimens exist at VMNH from Augusta and Clarke Counties and the City of Virginia Beach, and at UISC from Prince George Co.
- ^P*Euryopsis pepini* Levi, 1954a – Ontario S to Iowa, E to Ohio.
- ^P*Euryopsis saukea* Levi, 1951 – Alberta E to New Jersey.
- Faiditus cancellatus* (Hentz, 1850) – Ontario E to New Hampshire, S to Texas. It was previously recorded from Brunswick Co. by Bishop & Crosby (1926: 175 as *Argyrodes cancellatus*) and, additionally, Fairfax County by Exline & Levi (1962: 183 as *Argyrodes cancellatus*). No additional specimens were found in collections examined.
- Hentziectypus conjunctus* (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936) – Quebec S to Louisiana. It was previously recorded from Sussex County (Milne & Waller 2018: Appendix S1). No other specimens were found in collections examined.
- Hentziectypus globosus* (Hentz, 1850) – Manitoba E to Nova Scotia S to Texas and Florida. Milne (2010: 138) recorded it from Sussex County as *Achaeearanea globosa* and Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1) also recorded it from Isle of Wight County. Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Cumberland, Floyd, and Washington Counties as well as the City of Virginia Beach, and at UISC from Brunswick County.
- ^P*Lasaeola prona* (Menge, 1868) – Saskatchewan E to Nova Scotia, S to North Carolina and Arizona.
- Latrodectus bishopi* Kaston, 1938 – this species is only known from Florida and Virginia. A specimen identified as this species exists at MCZ from Fairfax County (GBIF, 2025a). No other specimens of this species were found in collections examined.
- Latrodectus mactans* (Fabricius, 1775) – California E to New York, S into Mexico. It was previously recorded from Shenandoah County by Bishop & Crosby (1926: 177) and, additionally, York County by Levi (1959: 34). It was also recorded as existing in the state by Kaston (1970: 35). More specimens exist at VMNH from Dickenson and Essex Counties.
- Latrodectus variolus* Walckenaer, 1837 – British Columbia E to Ontario, S into Mexico. It was recorded from Fairfax and Northampton Counties by Levi (1959: 41 as *Latrodectus curacaviensis*) and from the state by Kaston (1970: 35). Specimens exist at VMNH from Henry, Greensville, and Northampton Counties.

- [?]*Neospintharus obscurus* (Keyserling, 1884b) – this species is only known from Peru and does not occur in North America. It was recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 524 as *Argyrodes montanus*) but is undoubtedly a misidentification. No specimens of this species were found in collections examined.
- Neospintharus trigonum* (Hentz, 1850) – Ontario E to Nova Scotia, S into Mexico. This species was previously recorded from Brunswick and Shenandoah Counties by Bishop & Crosby (1926: 176 as *Argyrodes trigonum*), Brunswick and Fairfax Counties by Exline & Levi (1962: 124 as *Argyrodes trigonum*), and Prince Edward County by Kish & Henkanaththegedara (2019: 18). More specimens exist at VMNH from Greensville and Lee Counties and the City of Newport News.
- ¹*Parasteatoda tepidariorum* (C. L. Koch, 1841) – Introduced into British Columbia E to Newfoundland, S into Mexico within North America. It was recorded from Augusta, Page, and Rockbridge Counties by Holsinger & Culver (1988: 56 as *Achaearanea tepidariorum*), Montgomery County by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164 as *Achaearanea* [sic] *tepidariorum*), and Prince Edward County by Kish & Henkanaththegedara (2019: 18). No other specimens were found in collections examined.
- **Pholcomma barnesi* Levi, 1957c – was previously only known from North Carolina and Pennsylvania. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. They may be found at CUAC from Chesterfield (Pocahontas State Park, Beaver Lake Trail, pine-oak litter (37.38094°, -77.59048°), 9 March 2017, 1f, Winkler litter extraction, AV Evans), Franklin (Grassy Hill Natural Area Preserve, open xeric oak-hickory forest (37.00671°, -79.91727°), 21 March 2017, 1m, Winkler litter extraction, K Ivanov), and Patrick Counties (Stuart, 1986 Central Acad. Rd., mixed hardwoods (36.6997°, -80.2659°), 9 February – 10 May 2023, 1f, subterranean trap, K Ivanov, J Means, and L Hightower) and the City of Suffolk (South Quay Natural Area Preserve, turkey oak-pine litter (36.57571°, -76.9052°), 8 April 2016, 1f, RS Anderson and AV Evans; pine barrens, young mixed pine/hardwood forest with thick understory (35.59513°, -76.89972°), 30 September 2017, 1f, Winkler litter extraction, K Ivanov). Specimens may also be found at UISC from Prince Edward (Prince Edward Gallion State Forest, pine forest, 4 January 2019, 1f, Berlese funnel of pine litter, MA Milne) and Sussex Counties (Cherry Orchard Bog, oak-pine litter (37.0454°, -77.28412°), 8 April 2016, 1f, RS Anderson and AV Evans).
- ^{L, P}*Pholcomma carota* Levi, 1957c – Florida N to North Carolina. The last published collection record for this species was in 2001 (GBIF, 2025x).
- Pholcomma hirsutum* Emerton, 1882 – Ontario E to New Hampshire, S to Texas. This species was recorded from Brunswick County and the City of Roanoke by Bishop & Crosby (1926: 175 as *Ancylorrhaneis hirsutum*). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Alleghany, Henry, and Patrick Counties and the Cities of Chesapeake and Poquoson, as well as at CUAC from Campbell, Dickenson, Northampton, Patrick, Scott, Shenandoah, York, and the City of Virginia Beach, and at UISC from Brunswick and Wise Counties.
- Phoroncidia americana* (Emerton, 1882) – Ontario E to Nova Scotia, S to Florida and Texas. Previously recorded from Isle of Wight Co. (Milne 2010: 138; Milne & Waller 2018: Appendix S1). More specimens exist at VMNH from Essex and Pittsylvania Counties.
- ^P*Phylloneta pictipes* (Keyserling, 1884b) – Alabama E to Florida, N to Illinois.
- **Platnickina alabamensis* (Gertsch & Archer, 1942) – Texas E to Florida, N to Quebec. The following specimen represents the first published records of this species in the state. It may

be found at VMNH from the City of Virginia Beach (Seashore State Park, 27 May 1993, 1m, BJ Abraham).

^L*Platnickina antoni* (Keyserling, 1884b) – Illinois E to Connecticut, S to Texas and Florida. It was previously recorded from Shenandoah National Park by Levi (1963b: 494 as *Theridion antonii*). No other specimens were found in collections examined. The last published collection record for this species was in 1995 (GBIF, 2025y).

Platnickina punctosparsa (Emerton, 1882) – Illinois E to Connecticut, S to Texas and Florida. Recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 520 as *Theridium punctosparsum*) and Montgomery County by Levi (1957b: 116 as *Theridion punctosparsum*). No other specimens were found in collections examined.

Rhomphaea fictilium (Hentz, 1850) – British Columbia E to Nova Scotia, S into Mexico. Previously recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 523 as *Ariamnes fictilium*) and Brunswick County by Bishop & Crosby (1926: 180). More specimens are present at VMNH from Warren County and the Cities of Richmond and Virginia Beach.

^P*Robertus banksi* (Kaston, 1946) – Alberta E to Newfoundland, S to New Jersey.

^P*Robertus eremophilus* Chamberlin & Gertsch, 1928 – Ontario E to New York, S to Ohio.

**Robertus frontatus* (Banks, 1892) – Manitoba E to Connecticut, S to North Carolina. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. They may be found at VMNH from Franklin (Grassy Fork Creek, 2 mi. SE Snow Creek, 9 October 2004, 1m, RL Hoffman), King George (Caledon Natural Area, 8 April 1999, 1m, RL Hoffman), Rockingham (DF Site on Tomahawk Mtn., 3300 ft., off FS 72, ca. 7 mi. NNW of Rawley Springs, in virgin forest stand, 19 November 1988, 1m, KA Buhlmann), and Warren Counties (NZN CRC, ca. 2 mi. SE of Front Royal, damp woods nr. stream, 1-28 September 1995, 1m, pitfall trap), at UISC from Bland (Buddy Penleys Cave, 31 August 2018, 1f, T Malabad), and at CUAC from Alleghany Co. (Rte. 602, 0.3 mi. W Alleghany, mixed hardwood forest edge (37.74728°, -80.24617°), 13 July 2017, 1f, Winkler litter extraction, K Ivanov), Dickenson (Breaks Interstate Park, Camp Branch Trail, mesic stream hollow (37.2724°, -82.2956°), [no date], 1m and 2f, CW Harden), Wythe (Base of Walker Mtn. at Rte. 717 (37.01°, -81.15°), 2600', nr. dry stream, 16 October 2016, 2m and 4f, Berlese funnel, CW Harden and LM Thompson).

Robertus laticeps (Keyserling, 1884b) – Ontario E to Connecticut, S to North Carolina. This species was previously recorded from Arlington Co. and the Cities of Falls Church and Radford by Kaston (1946: 9 as *Ctenium laticeps*). No other specimens were found in collections examined.

**Robertus riparius* (Keyserling, 1886) – Alaska SE to Newfoundland, S to North Carolina. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. They may be found at VMNH from the City of Virginia Beach (Fort Story, DF site on Hospital Road, nr. entrance, 22 June 1995, 1m, DA Young), and at CUAC from Northampton County (Magothy Bay Natural Area Preserve, *Pinus taeda*-dominated maritime forest, 25m from forest edge (37.15606°, -75.95083°), 13 April 2017, 1f, Winkler litter extraction, K Ivanov).

^P*Rugathodes aurantius* (Emerton, 1915) – Alaska SE to Newfoundland, S to Tennessee.

^P*Rugathodes sexpunctatus* (Emerton, 1882) – Alaska SE to Newfoundland, S to Florida.

Spintharus flavidus Hentz, 1850 – Illinois E to Connecticut, S into Mexico. This species was previously recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 523), Brunswick County by Bishop & Crosby (1926: 180), and, additionally, Rockbridge County by Levi (1955b: 82). It was also

- recorded from Augusta County by McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 249), and from Isle of Wight County by Milne (2010: 138) and Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1). More specimens are located at VMNH from Floyd, Hampton City, Nelson, and Washington Counties.
- Steatoda borealis* (Hentz, 1850) – Alaska SE to Nova Scotia, S to Texas and Florida. It was previously recorded from Fairfax and Pulaski Counties by Levi (1957a: 424). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Chesterfield, Henry, and Rockingham Counties.
- ^{P, I}*Steatoda erigoniformis* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872) – Connecticut and Florida.
- ^I*Steatoda grossa* (C. L. Koch, 1838) – introduced into North America and now exists from Alaska E to Nova Scotia and S into Mexico. It was recorded from Prince Edward County by Kish & Henkanaththegedara (2019: 18). Additionally, a specimen exists at VMNH from the City of Virginia Beach.
- ^I*Steatoda triangulosa* (Walckenaer, 1802) – introduced into North America and now occurs from British Columbia E to Nova Scotia and S into Mexico. It was recorded from Fairfax County by Levi (1957a: 409). An additional specimen exists at VMNH from Henry County.
- **Stemmops ornata* (Bryant, 1933) – Illinois E to New Jersey, S to Florida. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. They may be found at CUAC from Scott County (Jefferson National Forest, N. of Dungannon (36.8584°, -82.4477°), 1660', 10 June 2022, 1m, CW Harden).
- Theonoe stridula* Crosby, 1906 – Alaska SE to Newfoundland, S to North Carolina. Recorded from the City of Falls Church by Crosby & Bishop (1926: 181) and Levi (1955a: 6). No other specimens were found in collections examined.
- Theridion albidum* Banks, 1895a – Ontario E to Nova Scotia S to Louisiana. This species was previously recorded from Fairfax County by Levi (1957b: 118), Augusta, Amherst, Nelson, and Rockbridge Counties by McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 249), Montgomery County by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164) and Isle of Wight County by Milne (2010: 138) and Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1). More specimens exist at UISC from Augusta County.
- ^P*Theridion australe* Banks, 1899 – New Jersey S to Florida, SW into Mexico.
- **Theridion cheimatos* Gertsch & Archer, 1942 – Indiana E to Delaware S to Florida. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. They may be found at UISC from Prince George County (Cherry Orchard Bog, tupelo near swamp, in patches of moss (37.04299°, -77.28825°), 3 July 2023, 1m, vacuum, MA Milne, ML Draney, and N Sandlin).
- Theridion differens* Emerton, 1882 – British Columbia E to Newfoundland, S to Texas. Previously recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 519 as *Theridium differens*), Fairfax and Page Counties by Levi (1957b: 114), Augusta and Rockbridge Counties by McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 249), and Montgomery County by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164). More specimens exist at VMNH from Poquoson City.
- ^P*Theridion dividuum* Gertsch & Archer, 1942 – Texas E to South Carolina, N to Wisconsin.
- ^P*Theridion dulcineum* Gertsch & Archer, 1942 – Texas E to Georgia, N to Maryland.
- **Theridion flavonotatum* Becker, 1879 – Illinois E to Maryland, S to Texas and Florida. The single VA specimen represents the first published record of this species in the state. It may be found at VMNH from the City of Suffolk (Great Dismal Swamp National Wildlife Refuge, 30 June 1993, 1f, BJ Abraham).

- Theridion frondeum* Hentz, 1850 – British Columbia E to Nova Scotia, S into Mexico. Recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 519 as *Theridium frondeum*) and Giles County by Levi (1957b: 118). Additional records exist at VMNH from Alleghany, Floyd, Grayson, Nelson, Patrick, and Tazewell Counties.
- Theridion glaucescens* Becker, 1879 – Manitoba E to Newfoundland, S to Texas and Florida. Previously recorded from the state by Keyserling (1884b: 58 as *Theridium spirale*) and Marx (1890: 520 as *Theridium spirale*) and from Fairfax and Pittsylvania Counties by Levi (1957b: 115). More specimens exist at VMNH from Accomack County and the City of Newport News.
- Theridion murarium* Emerton, 1882 – Alaska SE to Newfoundland, S to Texas and Florida. Previously recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 519 as *Theridium murarium*), Accomack and Fairfax counties by Levi (1957b: 114), and Augusta County by McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 249). Additionally, specimens may be found at VMNH from King George and Louisa Counties and the City of Virginia Beach.
- Theridion neshamini* Levi, 1957b – Illinois E to Delaware, S to Georgia. It was previously recorded from Arlington County by Levi (1957b: 89) and Montgomery County by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164). Another specimen exists at VMNH from Clarke County.
- Theridion pennsylvanicum* Emerton, 1913a – Ontario E to Connecticut, S to Florida. Recorded from Montgomery County by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164). No other specimens were found in collections examined.
- Theridion rabuni* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1944 – British Columbia E to Nova Scotia, S to Texas. It was previously recorded from Montgomery County by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164). No other specimens were found in collections examined.
- **Theridula emertoni* Levi, 1954b – British Columbia E to Newfoundland, S to South Carolina. The single VA specimen represents the first published record of this species in the state. It may be found at VMNH from Franklin County (Smith Mountain Lake at Rte. 834 bridge, ca. 4 mi. N of Gladehill, on foliage, 5 September 2002, 1f, RL Hoffman).
- Theridula opulenta* (Walckenaer, 1841) – Ontario E to New York, S to Texas and Florida. Previously recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 525 as *Theridula sphaerula*), Fairfax County by Levi (1954b: 336), Montgomery County by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164), Augusta County by McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 249), Isle of Wight County by Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1), and Prince Edward County by Kish & Henkanathgedara (2019: 18). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Henry, King George, Pittsylvania, and Sussex Counties.
- ^P*Thymoites expulsus* (Gertsch & Mulaik, 1936) – North Carolina S to Florida, SW into Mexico.
- Thymoites marxi* (Crosby, 1906) – Indiana E to Connecticut, S to Texas and Florida. Previously recorded from Brunswick and Fairfax Counties by Bishop & Crosby (1926: 180 as *Paidisca marxi*) and again by Levi (1957b: 120 as *Paidisca marxi*). More specimens exist at VMNH from Halifax County and the City of Suffolk, at UISC from Brunswick, Pulaski, and Southampton Counties, and at CUAC from New Kent, Northampton, Surry, and Sussex Counties and the City of Suffolk.
- **Thymoites pallidus* (Emerton, 1913b) – California E to Massachusetts, S into Mexico. The single VA specimen represents the first published record of this species in the state. It may be found at FSCA from Albemarle County (25 August 1949, 1m, HKW, 1337T).
- ^P*Thymoites unimaculatus* (Emerton, 1882) – Saskatchewan E to Nova Scotia, S to Florida and Texas.

**Tidarren sisypoides* (Walckenaer, 1841) – California E to Florida, N to Virginia. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. They may be found at VMNH from the Cities of Suffolk (Great Dismal Swamp National Wildlife Refuge, 26 September 1993, 1f, BJ Abraham) and Virginia Beach (False Cape State Park, 30 August 1995, 1f, SM Roble).

Wamba crispulus (Simon, 1895) – Ontario E to Nova Scotia, S into Mexico. Previously recorded from the City of Falls Church by Kaston (1945b: 5 as *Theridion blandum*) and Fairfax County by Levi (1957b: 117 as *Theridion interrvallatum*). No other specimens were found in collections examined.

Yunohamella lyrica (Walckenaer, 1841) – Ontario E to Nova Scotia, S to Texas and Florida. Previously recorded from Fairfax County and the City of Hampton by Levi (1957b: 119 as *Theridion lyricum*) and Nelson County by McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 249 as *Theridion lyricum*). An additional record exists at VMNH from Greensville County.

Family Theridiosomatidae

Theridiosoma gemmosum (L. Koch, 1877) – Ontario E to Newfoundland, S to Florida. This species was recorded from the state by Keyserling (1893: 313 as *Theridiosoma radiosa*), throughout the state by Dondale et al. (2003: 331), and from Isle of Wight County by Milne (2010: 138) and Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1). The VMNH holds additional specimens from Dickenson County and the City of Suffolk, and UISC holds a specimen from Bath County.

**Theridiosoma savannum* Chamberlin & Ivie, 1944 – was previously only known from Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi. The single VA specimen represents the first published record of this species in the state and a northeastern range expansion of 678 km from Savannah, GA. It may be found at UISC from Prince George County (Cherry Orchard Bog, Tupelo nr. swamp in patches of moss (37.04299°, -77.28825°), 3 July 2023, 1f, vacuum, MA Milne, ML Draney, and N Sandlin).

Family Thomisidae

Bassaniana floridana (Banks, 1896a) – Texas E to Florida, N to New York. Recorded from Giles County and the City of Falls Church by Bowling & Sauer (1975: 189 as *Coriarachne floridana*). An additional specimen exists at VMNH from Chesterfield County.

Bassaniana utahensis (Gertsch, 1932) – Alaska SE to Newfoundland, S to Texas. Recorded from Augusta County by McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 250 as *Coriarachne utahensis*). No other specimens were found in collections examined.

Bassaniana versicolor (Keyserling, 1880) – Arizona E to Florida, N to Ontario. Recorded from Arlington County and Falls Church by Gertsch (1939: 407 as *Coriarachne versicolor*), in the western part of the state by Bowling & Sauer (1975: 190 as *Coriarachne versicolor*), and Augusta County by McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 250 as *Coriarachne versicolor*). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Augusta, Botetourt, Clarke, King George, Roanoke, and Wythe Counties.

Mecaphesa asperata (Hentz, 1847) – British Columbia E to Ontario, S into Mexico. Previously recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 556 as *Misumena rosea*), Fairfax County by Gertsch (1939: 329 as *Misumenops asperatus*), Montgomery County by Howell &

- Pienkowski (1971: 164 as *Misumenops asperatus*), from Augusta, Amherst, Nelson, and Rockbridge Counties by McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 250 as *Misumenops asperatus*), and from Augusta County by McCaffrey et al. (1984: 364 as *Misumenops asperatus*). More specimens exist at VMNH from Dickenson, Grayson, and Mecklenburg Counties.
- Mecaphesa celer* (Hentz, 1847) – British Columbia E to Maine, S into Mexico. Recorded from Falls Church and Radford by Gertsch (1939: 324 as *Misumenops celer*), from Bath County by Holsinger & Culver (1988: 56 as *Misumenops celer*), and from Northampton County by Johnson (1996: 138 as *Misumenops celer*). More specimens exist at VMNH from Accomack, Mecklenburg, and Patrick Counties and the City of Hampton.
- Misumena vatia* (Clerck, 1757) – Alaska SE to Newfoundland, S into Mexico. Previously recorded from Falls Church by Gertsch (1939: 317 as *Misumena calycina*) and from Sussex County by Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Henry County.
- Misumenoides formosipes* (Walckenaer, 1837) – British Columbia E to Maine, S into Mexico. This species was recorded from Falls Church and Arlington and Nelson Counties by Gertsch (1939: 312 as *Misumenoides aleatorius*), Montgomery County by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164 as *Misumenoides aleatorius*), Augusta, Amherst, Nelson, and Rockbridge Counties by McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 250), Augusta County by McCaffrey et al. (1984: 364), and Isle of Wight and Sussex Counties by Milne (2010: 138) and Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1). More specimens exist at VMNH from Floyd, Greensville, Patrick, and Roanoke Counties and the City of Virginia Beach.
- Misumessus oblongus* (Keyserling, 1880) – Arizona E to Florida, N to Ontario. Recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 556 as *Misumena americana*), from Falls Church and Page County by Gertsch (1939: 321 as *Misumenops oblongus*), Montgomery County by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164 as *Misumenops oblongus*), Augusta, Amherst, Nelson, and Rockbridge Counties by McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 250 as *Misumenops oblongus*), Augusta County by McCaffrey et al. (1984: 364 as *Misumenops oblongus*), and Amherst, Arlington, Craig, Fairfax, Giles, Goochland, Hampshire, Montgomery, Page, Prince Edward, Randolph, and Smyth Counties by Edwards (2017: 311). Further specimens exist at VMNH from Chesapeake City and King George and Montgomery Counties, and at UISC from Augusta County.
- ^{L, P}*Modysticus floridanus* (Banks, 1895c) – Florida N to Tennessee. The last published collection record for this species was in 1993 (GBIF, 2025z).
- Modysticus modestus* (Scheffer, 1904) – Texas E to Florida, N to Michigan. One of the paratypes of this species was collected from Falls Church by Banks (Bryant 1930: 384 and Gertsch 1939: 341 as *Ozyptila modesta*). The VMNH holds other specimens from Augusta County and George Washington National Forest.
- Ozyptila americana* Banks, 1895c – Manitoba E to Nova Scotia, S to Texas. Recorded from Falls Church by Dondale & Redner (1975: 158). No other specimens were found in collections examined.
- **Ozyptila conspurcata* Thorell, 1877 – British Columbia E to New Hampshire, S to Arizona and Georgia. The single VA specimen represents the first published record of this species in the state. It may be found at VMNH from the City of Chesapeake (Fentress Naval Air Station, Pocaty Creek, 7 September 1989, 1m, VNHP survey).
- ^{L, P}*Ozyptila creola* Gertsch, 1953 – Georgia and Ohio. The last published collection record for this species was in 1978 (Heiss & Meisch, 1985: 121).

- Ozyptila curvata* Dondale & Redner, 1975 – Manitoba E to Massachusetts, S to Virginia. Previously recorded from the City of Norfolk by Dondale & Redner (1975: 157). A single specimen exists at UISC from Prince George County.
- Ozyptila distans* Dondale & Redner, 1975 – Manitoba E to Newfoundland, S to North Carolina. Recorded from Giles County by Dondale & Redner (1975: 154). More specimens exist at VMNH from Grayson and Nelson Counties.
- **Ozyptila formosa* Bryant, 1930 – was previously only known from Florida, Massachusetts, and New York. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. They may be found at VMNH from Virginia Beach (Pendleton Navy Base, Lovett's Marsh DF, 24 November 1989, 1m, K Buhlmann; Back Bay Natural Wildlife Refuge, 2.4km SSE Visitor Center, 22 June – 19 July 2000, 1m, Duran and Farrell), and at UISC from Brunswick Co. (Alberta, marsh alongside Sturgeon Creek (36.885103°, -77.845854°), 6 August 2021, 1f, MA Milne).
- **Ozyptila georgiana* Keyserling, 1880 – Manitoba E to Newfoundland, S to Georgia. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. They may be found at UISC from Augusta County (Cowbane Prairie Natural Area Preserve, wet meadow (38.02270°, -79.05250°), 5 July 2023, 2m, vacuum, MA Milne, ML Draney, and N Sandlin).
- Ozyptila monroensis* Keyserling, 1884a – Texas E to Florida, N to Ontario. Described from a specimen captured at Fort Monroe in Hampton (Keyserling, 1884a: 671), and also recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 555), and Fairfax County by Gertsch (1953: 466). Additional specimens have been found in Falls Church (Dondale & Redner, 1975: 149). More specimens exist at VMNH from Lunenburg and Smyth Counties, and at CUAC from Charles City and Craig Counties.
- ^L*Ozyptila oraria* Dondale & Redner, 1975 – New York S to Virginia. Previously recorded as existing in the City of Portsmouth by Dondale & Redner (1975: 152 as *Ozyptila sincera oraria*). No additional specimens were found in collections examined. The last published collection record for this species was in 2008 (GBIF, 2025a).
- Synema parvulum* (Hentz, 1847) – California E to Florida, N to Illinois. Previously recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 555 as *Synema nigromaculata*), Fairfax County and Falls Church by Gertsch (1939: 335), Montgomery County by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164), Amherst and Augusta Counties by McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 250), Isle of Wight County by Milne (2010: 138) and Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1), and Prince Edward County by Kish & Henkanaththegebara (2019: 18). More specimens are at VMNH from Brunswick, Campbell, Essex, Greensville, Henry, Patrick, Roanoke, and Warren counties and the Cities of Suffolk and Virginia Beach, and at CUAC from Surry County.
- ^{LL, P}*Thomisus bicolor* Walckenaer, 1837 – New Hampshire S to Georgia. The last published collection record for this species was at an unknown date prior to its description in 1837 (Walckenaer, 1837: 533).
- Tmarus angulatus* (Walckenaer, 1837) – British Columbia E to Nova Scotia, S into Texas and Florida. Recorded from Montgomery County by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164), and Augusta, Nelson, and Rockbridge Counties by McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 250). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Alleghany, Campbell, Mecklenburg, and Wise Counties and the City of Virginia Beach.

- Tmarus minutus* Banks, 1904a – Ohio E to Washington D.C., S to Georgia. Previously recorded from Falls Church by Gertsch (1939: 303). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Patrick County and the City of Virginia Beach.
- **Tmarus rubromaculatus* Keyserling, 1880 – Texas E to Florida, N to Connecticut. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. They may be found at VMNH from Greensville County (DF site at end of VA. 666, 1 mi. NE of Claesville, among grass, sedge, and low shrubbery along ditch, 21 May 1993, 1m, sweep net, RL Hoffman) and the City of Virginia Beach (Seashore State Park, 27 May 1993, 1m, BJ Abraham).
- Xysticus alboniger* Turnbull, Dondale & Redner, 1965 – Ontario S to Virginia. Previously recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 555 as *Synema bicolor*) and Gertsch (1939: 338 as *Synema bicolor*). No additional specimens were found in collections examined.
- Xysticus auctificus* Keyserling, 1880 – Alberta E to Michigan, S to Texas. Previously recorded from Montgomery County (Howell & Pienkowski 1971: 164) and Sussex County by Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1). No additional specimens were found in collections examined.
- **Xysticus banksi* Bryant, 1933 – Illinois NE to New Brunswick, S to North Carolina. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. They may be found at VMNH from the City of Virginia Beach (Dam Neck Navy Base, dune DF site, 19 April 1991, 10m and 1f, KA Buhlmann; 28 May 1991, VNHP survey; 30 April 1991, VNHP survey).
- Xysticus bicuspis* Keyserling, 1887 – Alaska SE to Maine, S to Alabama. Previously recorded from Falls Church by Gertsch (1939: 378). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Cumberland, Dinwiddie, Isle of Wight, Mecklenburg, and Northampton Counties and the City of Virginia Beach.
- ?*Xysticus cunctator* Thorell, 1877 – British Columbia E to Illinois, S to New Mexico. Recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 555 as *Xysticus quinquepunctatus*) but is likely a misidentification as this species is largely western in its range. No specimens were found in collections examined.
- Xysticus discursans* Keyserling, 1880 – British Columbia E to Newfoundland, S to Arizona and Florida. Previously recorded from Montgomery County (Howell & Pienkowski 1971: 164). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Halifax and Mecklenburg Counties and the City of Virginia Beach.
- Xysticus elegans* Keyserling, 1880 – Alaska SE to Newfoundland, S to Texas. Recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 555 as *Xysticus limbatus*) and Prince Edward County by Kish & Henkanaththegedara (2019: 18). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Alleghany, Amherst, Appomattox, Augusta, Botetourt, Chesterfield, Floyd, Greensville, Isle of Wight, King George, Mecklenburg, Russell, Wise, and York Counties.
- **Xysticus emertoni* Keyserling, 1880 – Illinois NE to New Brunswick, S to North Carolina. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. They may be found at VMNH from Grayson County (Whitetop Mountain, just off FS89, ca. 5000 ft., 25 June 1993, 1m, sweep net, VMNH survey group; beechwoods, 23 June 1994, 1f, sweep net, VMNH survey group).
- Xysticus ferox* Hentz, 1847 – Alaska SE to Nova Scotia, S to Texas and Florida. Previously recorded from the Cities of Falls Church, Fredericksburg, and Salem, and Arlington County by Gertsch (1938: 387), Montgomery County by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164 as

- Xysticus transversatus*), Pulaski County by Dowd & Kok (1981: 136), Rockbridge County by Mallis & Hurd (2005: 105), Isle of Wight County by Milne (2010: 138) and Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1), and Prince Edward County by Kish & Henkanaththegedara (2019: 18). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Augusta, Botetourt, Chesterfield, Cumberland, Floyd, Greensville, Henrico, Highland, King George, Lunenburg, Loudoun, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Northampton, Pittsylvania, Rockingham, Warren, York, and the Cities of Chesapeake and Virginia Beach.
- Xysticus fraternus* Banks, 1895a – Ontario E to Connecticut, S to Texas and Florida. Previously recorded from the City of Falls Church by Bryant (1930: 135) and Gertsch (1939: 385). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Alleghany, Augusta, Botetourt, Cumberland, Floyd, Grayson, Greensville, Henrico, Highland, Isle of Wight, King George, Mecklenburg, Warren, York, and the Cities of Chesapeake and Virginia Beach, and at CUAC from Mecklenburg County.
- Xysticus funestus* Keyserling, 1880 – Ontario E to Massachusetts, S into Mexico. Recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 555), Cities of Falls Church and Richmond and the County of Fairfax by Gertsch (1939: 368), Amherst, Augusta, and Nelson by McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 250), and from Pulaski County by Dowd & Kok (1981: 137). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Chesterfield, Clarke, Cumberland, Henry, Isle of Wight, Mecklenburg, Roanoke, and York Counties and the Cities of Chesapeake, Suffolk, and Virginia Beach, and at UISC from Brunswick and Southampton Counties.
- [?]*Xysticus furtivus* Gertsch, 1936 – this species is only known from Texas and was recorded from Montgomery County by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164 as *Xysticus* “*fervidus*”). However, this is far outside of the species’ range and is therefore likely a misidentification. No specimens were found in any collections examined.
- Xysticus gulosus* Keyserling, 1880 – British Columbia E to Nova Scotia, S to Texas. Previously recorded from the Cities of Falls Church and Richmond by Gertsch (1939: 355), Page and Rappahannock Counties (Gertsch 1953: 422), and Sussex County by Milne (2010: 138) and Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Cumberland and Mecklenburg Counties.
- Xysticus luctans* (C. L. Koch, 1845) – Alberta E to Nova Scotia, S to Florida. Previously recorded from Falls Church by Gertsch (1939: 370). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Cumberland and Montgomery Counties and the City of Virginia Beach.
- Xysticus pallax* O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1894 – Arizona E to Mississippi, N to Ontario. Previously recorded from Falls Church by Gertsch (1939: 356 as *Xysticus ontariensis*). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Augusta County and the City of Virginia Beach.
- Xysticus punctatus* Keyserling, 1880 – British Columbia E to Nova Scotia, S to Texas and Florida. Previously recorded from Rockbridge County by Mallis & Hurd (2005: 105). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from the City of Virginia Beach.
- ^P*Xysticus texanus* Banks, 1904a – Colorado SE to Florida, N to Indiana.
- Xysticus triguttatus* Keyserling, 1880 – British Columbia E to Newfoundland S to Florida. Recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 555), Falls Church by Gertsch (1939: 364), Montgomery County by Howell & Pienkowski (1971: 164), and Augusta County by McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 250). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Floyd, Grayson, Roanoke, and Smyth Counties.
- ^{LL, P}*Xysticus variabilis* Keyserling, 1880 – Florida N to North Carolina. The last published collection record for this species was in 1943 (Gertsch, 1953: 429).

Family Titanoecidae

Titanoeca americana Emerton, 1888 – Quebec S to Texas, W to New Mexico. Recorded from Page, Rappahannock, and Smyth Counties by Leech (1972: 102). No additional specimens were found in collections examined.

**Titanoeca brunnea* Emerton, 1888 – Ontario E to New Hampshire, S to Florida. The single VA specimen represents the first published record of this species in the state. It may be found at UISC from Chesterfield County (Pocahontas State Park, Lush Forest Trail, oak/pine/sweetgum/holly, large trees and stumps (34.34093°, -77.56627°), 4 July 2023, 1f, litter sifter, MA Milne, ML Draney, and N Sandlin).

Family Trachelidae

Meriola decepta Banks, 1895a – British Columbia E to New York, S into Mexico. Previously recorded from Falls Church (Platnick & Shadab 1974a: 32 as *Trachelas deceptus*) and Montgomery County (Howell & Pienkowski 1971: 164). Additional specimens exist at VMNH from Greensville, Mecklenburg, and York Counties and the City of Virginia Beach and at UISC from Brunswick and Dinwiddie Counties.

Trachelas similis F. O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1899 – Arkansas E to Virginia, S into Mexico. It was recorded from Nansemond County by Platnick & Shadab (1974: 24). More specimens exist at VMNH from Accomack, Greensville, Henry, King George, and Northampton Counties and the City of Virginia Beach, and at UISC from Brunswick and Southampton Counties.

Trachelas tranquillus (Hentz, 1847) – southern California E to Georgia, N to Ontario. Recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 513), from Albemarle, Fairfax, Grayson, and Montgomery Counties and the City of Portsmouth by Platnick & Shadab (1974: 9), and from Augusta and Nelson Counties by McCaffrey & Horsburgh (1980: 249). More specimens exist at VMNH from Campbell, Clarke, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, and Prince Edward Counties and the Cities of Hampton and Virginia Beach.

Family Uloboridae

Hyptiotes cavatus (Hentz, 1847) – Ontario E to Maine, S to Texas and Florida. This species was recorded from the state by Marx (1890: 553) and from the northern part of the state by Muma & Gertsch (1964: 4). More records exist at VMNH from Dickenson and Montgomery Counties.

¹*Octonoba sinensis* (Simon, 1880) – Illinois E to Maryland, S to Texas. Specimens identified as this species exist at MCZ from Amherst and Fairfax Counties and the City of Staunton (GBIF, 2025a). No other specimens were found in collections examined.

²*Uloborus diversus* Marx, 1898 (in Banks, 1898b) – Oregon S to Arizona. This species was recorded from Prince Edward Co. by Kish & Henkanathgedara (2019: 17 under “Araneidae”) but is likely a misidentification. No specimens of this species were found in any collections examined.

Uloborus glomosus (Walckenaer, 1841) – Ontario E to Massachusetts, S into Mexico. Previously recorded from the northern and eastern parts of the state by Muma & Gertsch (1964: 6) and from Prince Edward Co. by Kish & Henkanathgedara (2019: 18). Additionally, specimens exist at VMNH from Caroline, Clarke, Dinwiddie, Essex, and Henry Counties.

Family Zoropsidae

Liocranoides coylei Platnick, 1999 – is only known from North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. Recorded from Washington County by Platnick (1999: 9) and likely Holsinger & Culver (1988: 52; see explanation under *Liocranoides unicolor*). No other specimens were found in collections examined.

**Liocranoides gertschi* Platnick, 1999 – was previously only known from Alabama and Georgia. The following specimens represent the first published records of this species in the state. They may be found at VMNH from Washington County (Nr. VA 260, ca. 3 km NE of Mendota, 1 July – 8 August 1997, 2f, pitfall trap, VMNH survey).

?*Liocranoides unicolor* Keyserling, 1881 – is only known from Georgia, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Holsinger & Culver (1988: 52) describe this species as existing in Hall Bottom Cave No. 1 in Washington County. However, Platnick (1999: 9) documents *L. coylei* from the same county. Since this species is not otherwise known from the state and specimens in this county were identified by an expert arachnologist (Norman Platnick), it is likely that the Holsinger & Culver (1988) record is a misidentification of *L. coylei*.

Published Virginia records that are nomina dubia

Family Tetragnathidae

Pachygnatha trilineata (Keyserling). – Cited in Howell and Pienkowski (1971) adjacent to a valid species, *Pachygnatha tristriata* C. L. Koch. However, Keyserling never described a species named *P. trilineata* and the species has never been known to exist (WSC, 2025).

Family Trachelidae

Meriola distincta Banks – Cited in Howell and Pienkowski, 1971 adjacent to a valid species, *Meriola decepta* Banks. *Meriola distincta* (Mello-Leitão, 1941) is a synonym of *Meriola cetiformis*, a South American species, but *Meriola distincta* Banks does not exist (WSC, 2025).

Meriola ornata Banks – Cited in Howell & Pienkowski 1971 adjacent to *Meriola distincta* Banks (nomen dubium, see above). This is also not a valid species as there has never been a species within Trachelidae with that species epithet (WSC, 2025). It is possible Howell and Pienkowski (1971) meant *Meriola inornata*, which was later found to be a synonym of *Meriola decepta* (Platnick and Shadab, 1974).

Family Uloboridae

Uloborus americanus Walckenaer, 1841 – Cited by Bishop & Crosby, 1926, this species was declared nomina dubia by Muma and Gertsch, 1964.

Removed species

Family Clubionidae

Clubiona johnsoni Gertsch, 1941a – is a northern species ranging throughout much of Canada and the northeastern USA. This species was recorded from Isle of Wight Co. by Milne & Waller (2018: Appendix S1) but is likely misidentified. It is therefore not known from Virginia.

Clubiona rhododendri Barrows, 1945 – is only known from Tennessee and North Carolina. Milne (2010: 132) misidentified this specimen when recording it from Isle of Wight Co. It is not known from Virginia.

Family Linyphiidae

Islandiana princeps Braendegaard, 1932 – Alaska SE to Newfoundland, S to Colorado in North America. It was previously recorded from Isle of Wight Co. by Milne (2010: 135) but that specimen has since been re-identified as a different species. No examined collections possessed specimens of this species.

^{LL}*Masonetta floridana* (Ivie & Barrows, 1935) – is only known from Georgia and Florida. It was previously recorded from Sussex Co. (Milne & Waller 2018: Appendix S1) but that specimen has since been re-identified as a species of *Ceratinopsis*. No examined collections possessed specimens of this species. This species has not been seen since its collection in 1933 prior to its description in 1935 (Ivie & Barrows, 1935: 6 as *Caseola floridana*). The “female” was described by Chamberlin & Ivie (1944: 67 as *Ceratinopsis tybeensis*) from specimens collected in 1943, but those specimens belong to a different species (Milne, unpublished data).

Mermessus undulatus (Emerton, 1914) – Alberta E to Nova Scotia, S to New York. It was previously recorded from Sussex Co. (Milne 2010: 135 as *Eperigone undulata*) but those specimens were re-identified as *Mermessus bryantae*. No examined collections possessed specimens of this species.

Family Salticidae

Habronattus ocala Griswold, 1987 – is only known from Florida. This species was identified and shown to exist in Isle of Wight Co. by Milne (2010: 137). However, the specimen was later determined to be misidentified and this species likely does not exist in the state.

Naphrys acerba (Peckham & Peckham, 1909) – is only known from New Mexico and Texas. This species was recorded from Isle of Wight Co. by Milne (2010: 137) but is a misidentification of *Naphrys pulex*. It is not known to occur in the state.

Tutelina harti (Emerton, 1891) – Ontario E to New York, S to Georgia. It was previously recorded from Isle of Wight Co. by Milne (2010: 137) but this record was a misidentification of *Tutelina similis*. This species is not known to have been collected within Virginia.

DISCUSSION

Through this work, we have determined that there are 713 spider species currently known to exist in the state of Virginia. This includes 147 new, unpublished distribution records that we

have recorded herein but does not include species listed as “probable” with a “P” superscript nor those marked as “questionable” with a “?” superscript. The distribution of species collection records within the state is highly variable by county, ranging from 179 species (Virginia Beach) to 0 (multiple counties and independent cities). This variation is undoubtedly largely due to variations in collection effort rather than any biogeographic influence (Fig. 3). For example, Isle of Wight County has a high number of records because it was a sampling location for the first author’s dissertation (Milne, 2010). Likewise, the eminent arachnologist, Nathan Banks, lived in Falls Church for a time while working for the USDA in Washington D.C. (Carpenter and Darlington, 1954), and therefore that county holds a high number of spider collection records. It is clear from the map of species collection records that the northern areas of the Piedmont Plateau and Coastal Plain regions of the state have been less sampled than the southern and western parts of the state (Fig. 3).

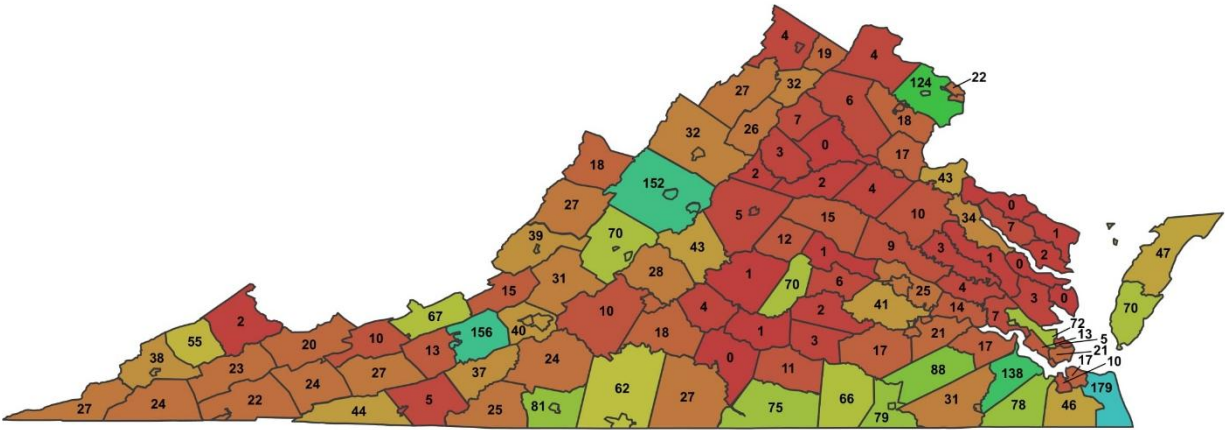


Figure 3. Map of Virginia showing the number of species of spiders for which we have records that are known from each county or independent city. Colors indicate numbers of species found per county / independent city where red (low number of species) transitions to blue (high number of species).

The family with the most genera within Virginia is the Linyphiidae (67) followed by the Salticidae (36), Theridiidae (30), Araneidae (24), Lycosidae (16), and others (Table 1). The most speciose family within Virginia is the Linyphiidae (146; 21% of total species) followed by the Salticidae (75; 11%), Araneidae (65; 9%), Theridiidae (60; 8%), Lycosidae (58; 8%), and others (Table 1). When these values (% of species richness for the most speciose families) are compared against the findings of other authors for some other states, we see some trends emerging (Fig. 4). For example, it is evident that several states follow a similar pattern as Virginia in having the Linyphiidae as the most speciose family followed by the Salticidae, and then a mixture of Araneidae, Theridiidae, and Lycosidae (e.g., Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Washington, and Wisconsin; Fig. 4). However, several other states do not follow this pattern (e.g., Arkansas, California, Kansas, Missouri, North Dakota, and Texas; Fig. 4). These patterns seem to reflect the influence of biogeography, as most of the states that possess similar patterns as Virginia are more northern within the USA, while those that lack this pattern are more southern (excluding North Dakota). Of course, there are likely many confounding variables influencing these values, such as a state’s diversity of biogeographic regions, the history and current status of faunistic araneological research in the state (Sierwald et al, 2005), the taxonomic expertise of araneologists in the state, the amount of human disturbance and development present in the state within the temporal boundaries of the development of the species list, and the methods used to assess that richness.

Table 1. Number of genera, species, % of total species (# of species in family / total # of species), new distribution records, lost or long-lost species (excluding “P”), probable species, and non-native species (excluding “P”) present in Virginia within each family.

Family	Number of genera	Number of species	% of total species	New to Virginia (*)	Lost / long-lost species in Virginia (L, LL)	Probable species (P)	Non-native species in Virginia (I)
Agelenidae	5	22	3.10%	7	3	4	1
Amaurobiidae	3	5	0.70%	2	0	2	1
Antrodiaetidae	1	2	0.28%	0	0	1	0
Anyphaenidae	5	11	1.55%	1	0	0	0
Araneidae	24	65	9.15%	6	0	16	3
Atypidae	1	4	0.56%	0	0	0	0
Cheiracanthiidae	2	3	0.42%	1	0	0	1
Cicurinidae	1	5	0.70%	0	0	2	0
Clubionidae	2	14	1.97%	4	2	7	0
Corinnidae	1	11	1.55%	2	1	1	0
Ctenidae	1	1	0.14%	1	0	0	0
Cybaeidae	3	4	0.56%	1	0	1	0
Dictynidae	6	9	1.27%	3	2	14	0
Dolomedidae	1	6	0.85%	0	0	0	0
Dysderidae	1	1	0.14%	0	0	0	1
Euctenizidae	1	2	0.28%	0	0	0	0
Filistatidae	1	1	0.14%	0	0	0	0
Gnaphosidae	15	46	6.48%	15	7	12	1
Hahniidae	3	6	0.85%	2	0	0	0
Halonoproctidae	1	5	0.70%	0	1	0	0
Hypochilidae	1	3	0.42%	0	0	0	0
Lathyidae	1	3	0.42%	2	0	3	0
Leptonetidae	2	2	0.28%	0	0	0	0
Linyphiidae	67	146	20.42%	49	3	63	1
Liocranidae	2	4	0.56%	3	0	0	0
Lycosidae	16	58	8.17%	5	0	17	0

Cont.

Microhexuridae	1	1	0.14%	0	0	0	0
Mimetidae	2	5	0.70%	1	0	1	0
Miturgidae	1	1	0.14%	1	0	0	0
Mysmenidae	2	2	0.28%	0	0	0	0
Nesticidae	2	6	0.85%	0	0	0	0
Oecobiidae	1	1	0.14%	1	0	1	1
Oonopidae	1	1	0.14%	0	0	3	0
Oxyopidae	3	6	0.85%	1	0	1	0
Philodromidae	5	22	3.10%	5	2	8	0
Pholcidae	4	7	0.85%	4	0	0	5
Phrurolithidae	3	18	2.54%	2	3	7	0
Pisauridae	1	3	0.42%	0	0	1	0
Salticidae	36	75	10.56%	6	2	27	4
Scytodidae	0	0	0%	0	0	1	0
Segestriidae	1	1	0.14%	0	0	1	0
Sicarridae	1	1	0.14%	0	0	1	1
Tetragnathidae	5	16	2.25%	2	0	5	0
Theridiidae	30	60	8.45%	11	3	23	3
Theridiosomatidae	1	2	0.28%	1	0	0	0
Thomisidae	10	36	5.07%	6	1	5	0
Titanoecidae	1	2	0.28%	1	0	0	0
Trachelidae	2	3	0.42%	0	0	0	0
Uloboridae	3	3	0.42%	0	0	0	1
Zoropsidae	1	2	0.28%	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	284	713	100%	147	30	212	24

One of the factors that seems to most influence spider species richness within a state may be its area. When other, more recently developed (within the past 30 years) spider catalogs of US states were compared using state area (km²), a relationship is evident, though not particularly strong ($r^2 = 0.43$; Fig. 5). Some states (California, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Virginia, and Washington) possess more spider species than would be expected given their area, others (Arkansas, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, North Dakota, Nebraska, and Wisconsin) possess fewer species than would be expected, and two (Texas and Utah) are just about as expected given the area of the state ($y = 0.0009x + 460$, where $x =$ the area in km² and $y =$ the expected species richness).

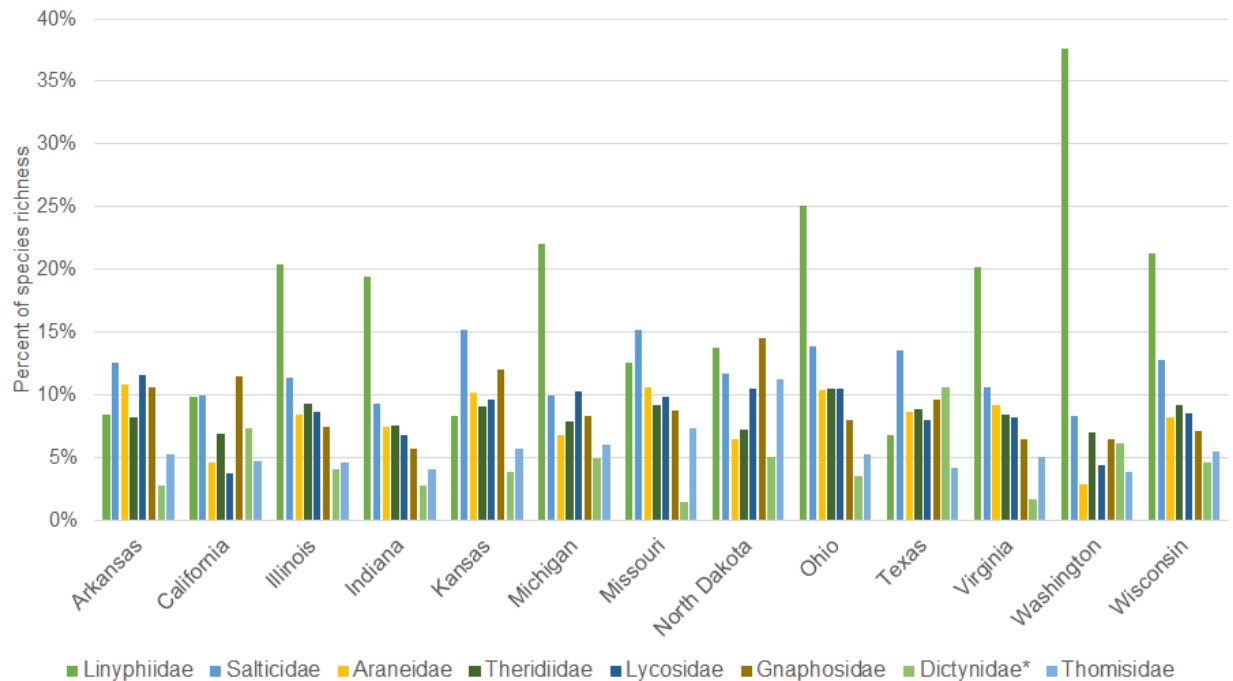


Figure 4. Bar graph of percent of species richness found in each state. Only the shared top eight families are represented. *Dictynidae is represented by its pre-Montana et al. (2025) circumscription.

We predicted that there are approximately 212 species that likely exist in the state but their existence in Virginia has not yet been documented and published (Table 1). These species were marked with a superscript “P”. The family with the most predicted species was the Linyphiidae (63), but this is likely due to its massive species richness within the state. When controlled for species richness, Scytodidae stands at 100% (one species predicted to exist in Virginia while none are known to exist). However, when only the families with a known VA species richness of 5 or more are examined, the Dictynidae possess the highest percent of predicted species (61%) followed by Clubionidae (33%), Linyphiidae (30%), and Amaurobiidae and Cicurinidae (29%). Because predicted species mean that this species has not been recorded from the state but is likely to be present, it may be an indicator of smaller, harder to find species and those that are more taxonomically difficult and therefore harder to tease out without expert examination. Moreover, it may also be an indicator of how intensely the group has been studied in the past. The Dictynidae and Linyphiidae are taxonomically difficult groups full of small (<2 mm) spiders (Montana et al., 2025; Draney & Buckle, 2017), while the largest genus in Clubionidae, *Clubiona*, comprises 50

morphologically similar species in North America that are difficult to differentiate without good magnification and taxonomic expertise (Gertsch, 1941a; Edwards, 1958). Likewise, amaurobiids and cicuriniids are not able to be identified to species using typical macrophotographic equipment unless the genitalia are photographed and oftentimes dissected (Leech, 1972; Chamberlin and Ivie, 1940), preventing identification using more readily available methods.

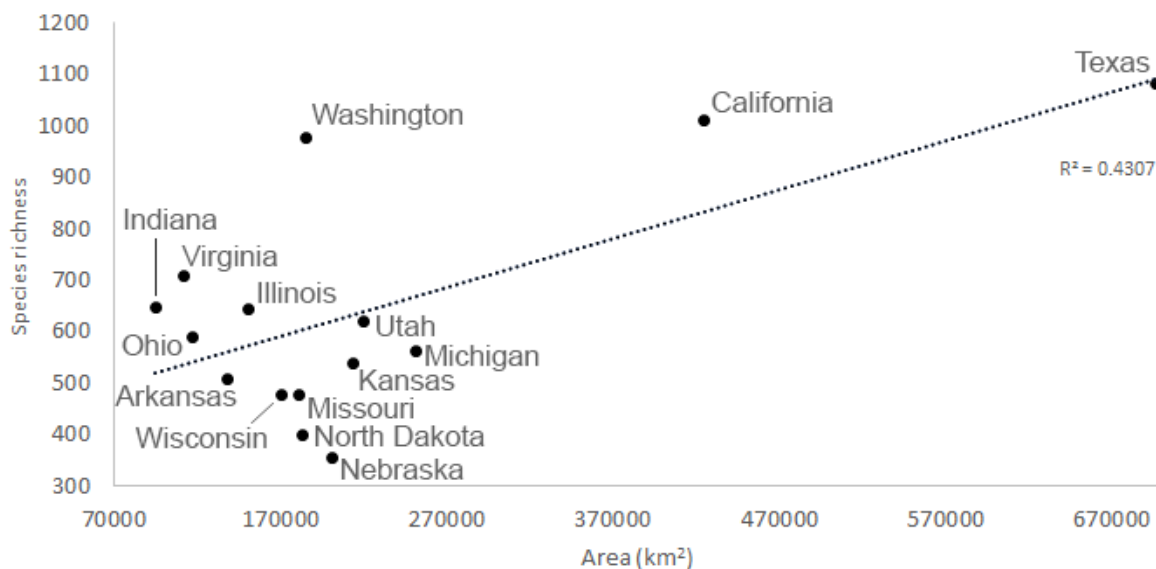


Figure 5. Scatterplot of spider species richness found in each state versus the area (km²) of those states.

Our list includes 24 non-native species (~3.4%; marked with a superscript “I” for introduced; especially in Salticidae). Additionally, we predict the existence of additional non-native species (marked with both a superscript “I” and “P”) in Virginia that have not yet been found. This proportion of non-native spiders is within the range of several other US states (Sierwald et al., 2005) but is likely much lower than that of others such as Florida (Skelley et al., 2025) and Hawaii (Dawson et al., 2017; Pfau et al., 2025). Some of these non-native species have likely been present in Virginia for hundreds of years, especially *Spermophora senoculata*, which is suspected as being recorded in the state by John Banister in the late 1600’s (Ewan & Ewan, 1970). Others are much newer introductions, including *Trichonephila clavata*, which likely exists in Virginia since it has already been recorded in Maryland and West Virginia since spreading from Georgia from a ~2014 introduction (Chuang et al., 2023). These introductions are likely due to the importing of trade goods, such as fruit, potted plants, and packaging material, from overseas locations (Kobelt & Nentwig, 2008; Nentwig, 2015). Moreover, it has been noted that many of the species that successfully invade human-dominated landscapes, including in Virginia, are synanthropic (e.g., many house (Theridiidae) and cellar spider (Pholcidae) species; Thaler-Knoflach, 2010). The impact of such invasions is not well studied for the vast majority of species. However, for those that have been studied, the main impact is ecological, whereby the introduced species compete with native spiders by preying on native arthropods (Nentwig, 2015; however, see Houser et al., 2014). That being said, because many of the introduced species in Virginia are synanthropic, their ecological impact may be limited. We expect that the number of non-native spider species within the state will continue to increase as global trade expands. Species lists such as is contained within this work are essential for the assessment and monitoring of non-native species (Seebens et al., 2025) and we encourage other taxonomic experts, especially those that

study biodiverse dark taxa (Page, 2016) and/or in understudied regions (Titley et al. 2017), to produce their own lists.

The scientific field of taxonomy is underfunded and shrinking even though the world's biodiversity is severely threatened as we enter a sixth mass extinction (Drew, 2011; Löbl et al., 2023). One of the consequences of fewer and fewer scientists studying the earth's biodiversity is that more and more species are becoming either forgotten (Gippoliti et al., 2024) or lost (Long and Rodriguez, 2022), oftentimes due to a lack of taxonomists and a lack of funding for the remaining taxonomists, what Löbl et al. (2023) terms, "a silent extinction." As we have demonstrated in this work, these "lost" and "long-lost" designations also apply to many spider species within Virginia. Some, such as *Goneatara eranistes*, a small shovel-faced spider in the family Linyphiidae that is endemic to Virginia, have not been seen since they were first described. In the case of *G. eranistes*, that is 102 years ago (Crosby & Bishop, 1927). This is despite being searched for on multiple collecting trips in the region and in surrounding states (Milne, unpublished data). It is a sad reality that only a few of these "lost" and "long-lost" species are ever re-discovered (Long and Rodriguez, 2022) and even fewer are reported in the literature or the media. However, it is reassuring that some, such as the seven re-discovered spider species (all within the family Linyphiidae) listed in this work, may be re-discovered with extensive collecting combined with examination by taxonomic experts. Indeed, six of the seven species listed as re-discovered here were a product of either collection by the first author or a colleague of the first author and then examination and identification by the first author, a taxonomic expert in Linyphiidae. Unfortunately, with the global decrease in taxonomists and taxonomic funding (Löbl et al., 2023) combined with an increase in conservation risk for so much of the earth's biodiversity (Rodrigues et al., 2014; Wagner et al., 2021; van Klink et al., 2024), it is hard to foresee a future where rediscovery of lost species outpaces their disappearance.

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General information

The Virginia Natural History Society (VNHS) was formed in 1992 to bring together persons interested in the natural history of the Commonwealth of Virginia. The VNHS defines natural history in a broad sense, from the study of plants, animals, and other organisms to the geology and ecology of the state, to the natural history of the native people who inhabit it. The goals of the VNHS are to promote research on the natural history of Virginia, educate the citizens of the Commonwealth on natural history topics, and to encourage the conservation of natural resources.

Dissemination of natural history information occurs through publication of the journal *Banisteria*, named for John Banister (1650-1692) who was the first university-trained naturalist to work in Virginia. The first issue was published in 1992, and until 2020, the journal was published twice per year in spring and fall. Beginning in 2020, the distribution of *Banisteria* was changed to “electronic only, Open Access,” and articles are published online as soon as they are accepted. Articles cover a wide array of subjects, and members of VNHS are encouraged to submit manuscripts on any aspect of natural history in Virginia; book reviews and biographies of relevance to natural history in Virginia are also welcomed. Manuscripts are peer-reviewed for suitability and edited for inclusion in the journal. The society’s website contains detailed instructions for prospective authors. *Banisteria* is indexed by Zoological Record and is available through EBSCO and the Biodiversity Heritage Library.

Memberships

The VNHS is open to anyone with an interest in natural history and welcomes participation by all members in society activities and efforts to promote education and conservation. Annual dues are \$20 for regular members and \$5 for students (per calendar year). Members may pay dues online or by check. Checks should be mailed with a membership form to the Treasurer, who also has most back issues of *Banisteria* available for sale. The VNHS is a tax-exempt, nonprofit, society under Section 501(C)3 of the IRS. We welcome donations to support our mission in Virginia.