Jerzy Prószyński
& Contributors of drawings and photos

Modified extract from
Monograph of *Salticidae (Araneae)* of the World 1995-2016

Salticidae (Araneae) genera of the world and species diversity - an atlas

Vol. 2

Attachment on Salticidae species diversity

Version in PDF
(unfinished manuscript)

From database designed by Marek Sokół

Version November 11th, 2020



Photograph by Jürgen Otto, with permision.

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Foreword to the PDF edition

The present PDF transcription of the SALTICIDAE DATABASE (available at the Internet site ***http://salticidae.pl/4_genera/***, presumably until 2030), is designed for free copying by individual arachnologists onto their own computers and, perhaps, storage in some libraries. Full explanation is given in the "Chapter 0 - Introduction". There is added the "ATTACHMENT of SPECIES DIVERSITY" displaying diversity of diagnostic characters of 4800 recognizable species - a modified transcript of the earlier version of the 2nd part of the 2016 database. Both parts use versions of nomenclature used **prior to July 10th, 2018**, which could be updated with help of the **World Spider Catalog**.

Moving about over this large publication and finding needed plates of genera and GROUPS OF GENERA could be done by several facilities provided by the Adobe System, including "SEARCH" facility, and by clicking links provided below. It is advisable to adjust size of the pages to your convenience by operating "*CONTROL +*" and "*CONTROL -*".

Index of links of comparative plates

for electronic searching

GROUPS OF GENERA in order of appearance

CHRYSILLOIDA: CHRYSILLINES1 ICIINES 2 , SIMAETHINES 3 HELIOPHANINES 4, HOLOPLATINES 5 COLONINES 6
HYLLOIDA: EVARCHINES 8 HABRONATTINES 9 HARMOCHIRINES 10, PELLENINES 11 PSEUDICIINES 12 YLLENINES 13
AMYCOIDA: AMYCINES 14 AMYCOIDA VARIA 15 SITTICINES 16 SARINDES 17
MYRMARACHNOIDA: MYRMARACHNINES 18 LIGONIPEINES 19 BELIPPINES 20
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Genera in alphabetic order

A Abracadabrella Ajaraneola Acragas Admestina Admesturius Akela Adoxotoma Aelurillus Afraflacilla Afrobeata Afromarengo Agelista Agobardus Agorius Aillutticus Akela Albionella Alcmena Alfenus Allococalodes Allodecta Amatorculus Amphidraus Amycus Ananeon Anaurus Anarrhotus Anasaitis Ancepitilobus Anicius Anokopsis Ansienulina Antillattus Aphirape Apricia Arachnomura Araneotanna Arasia Aruana Arnoliseus Artabrus Aruattus Asaphobelis Asaracus Ascyltus Asemonea Ashtabula Asianellus Astia Astilodes Atelurius Athamas Atomosphyrus Attidops Attulus Augustaea Avitus

B Bacelarella Bacelarella-2 Bagheera Ballus Balmaceda Banksetosa Barraina Baryphas Bathippus Bathippus-Parabathippus Baviola Bavia Beata Belippo Belliena Bellota Bianor Bindax Bocus Boesenbergus gen. n. Breda Brancus Brettus Bristowia Bryantella Bulolia Burmattus Bythocrotus

C Canama Capeta Capeyorkia Capidava Carabella Caribattus Carrhotus Cavillator Cembalea Ceriomura Cerionesta Chalcolecta Chalcolemia Chalcoscirtus Chalcotropis Chapoda Charippus Cheliceroides Cheliferoides ,Chinattus Chinophrys Chinoscopus Chira Chirothecia Chloridusa Chrysilla, Clynotis Cobanus, Cocalodes Cocalus Coccorchestes Colaxes Colonus Colopsus Colyttus Commoris Compsodecta Consingis Copocrossa Corambis, Corcovetella Corticattus Corusca Coryphasia Corythalia, Cosmophasis-see-HYLLINES Cosmophasis-see-ICINES Cotinusa Cucudeta Curubis Cylistella Cyllodania Cynapes Cyrba Cytaea

D Damoetas Darwinneon Dasycyptus, Dendryphantes Depreissia Descanso Dexippus Dinattus Diolenius Diplocanthopoda Donaldius Donoessus Drizztius Druzia

E Eburneana Echeclus Echinussa ,Ecuadattus Edilemma, Efate, Emathis, Emertonius Empanda Encolpius, Encymachus , Enoplomischus Epeus Epidelaxia, Epocilla Erasinus Erica Eris Ergane, Euophrys Eupoa Euryattus ,Eustiromastix Evalba Evacin Evarcha Evaneg Evawes

F Featheroides, Festucula Flacillula , Fluda Foliabitus Frespera, Frewena, Frigga Fritzia, Fuentes Furculattus Appendix on subfamily Freyineae

G Galianora Gambaquezonia Gastromicans Gavarilla Gedea Gelotia *Gen[Jau_34]* Ghelna Ghumattus Goleba Goleta Gorgasella Grayenulla

H Habrocestum , Habrocestoides, Habronattus (*agilis*-group) (americanus-group) (*amicus*-group) (*decorus*-group) (d*orotheae*-group) (*moratus*-group) (*pretiosus*-group) (*tranquillus*-group) (*viridipes*-group) (*incertae-sedis*-group) Hakka , Harmochirus Hasarina Hasarinella, Hasarius, Havaika Helafricanus Helicius Heliocapensis Heliophanillus Heliophanoides Heliophanus Helpis Helvetia Hentzia Heratemita Hermotimus Hinewaia Hindumanes Hispo Hisukattus Holcolaetis Holoplatys Homalattus **(no species recognizable)** Huntiglennia Hurius Hyctiota Hyetussa Hyllus Hypaeus Hypoblemum

I Icius, Idastrandia Imperceptus Indomarengo Iona . Iranattus Irura Itata Ilargus

J Jacksonoides Jajpurattus, Jerzego Jollas Jotus Judalana Junxattus **K** Kalcerrytus Katya Kima Kupiuka

L Lagnus, Lakarobius, Lamottella Langelurillus Langerra Langona Lapsamita Lapsias Laufeia, Lauharulla Lechia Leikung Leptorchestes Lepidemathis, Leptathamas, Leptofreya, Letoia Leuserattus Ligdus Ligonipes Ligurra LOGUNYLLUS Longarenus Lophostica Lurio Lycidas, Lystrocteisa Lyssomanes

M Mabellina Macaroeris Macopaeus Macutula Maddisonia Madhyattus Maenola Maeota Maeotella Maevia Mago Magyarus Maileus Malloneta Maltecora Mantisatta Mantius Maratus, Margaromma, Margaromma [misplaced] Marchena, Marengo Marma Marpissa Martella Marusyllus Mashonarus Massagris Matagaia, Mburuvicha Meata Megafreya, Megaloastia Meleon Mendoza Menemerus. Messua Metacyrba , Metaphidippus Mexcala Mexigonus Microbianor Microhasarius Microheros Mikrus Mintonia "Mithion" dakarensis Modunda Mogrus Monaga Mopiopia, Mopsolodes Mopsus Muziris,
[MYRMARAHNINES from Gabon]
[MYRMARAHNINES by Vipin Baliga] Myrmage Myrmagua Myrmanu Myrmapana , Myrmapeni Myrmaplata Myrmaplata[?] cf with teratological_palp Myrmarachne Myrmatheca MYRMAVOLA Myrmele
Uncertain MYRMARACHNINE Misidentifications of gene sequenced genera

N Nagaina Nandicius Nannenus Naphrys Napoca Natta Naubolus Neaetha Nebridia Neobrettus Neon Neonella Nepalicius Nicylla,Nigorella, Nilakantha Nimbarus Noegus Nosferattus Nungia Nycerella,

O Ocnotelus Ocrisiona Ogdenia Ohilimia Okinawicius, Omoedus, Onofre Onomastus. Opisthoncana Opisthoncus Orcevia Orienticius Orsima Orthrus Orvilleus Osericta

P Pachomius Pachyballus Pachypoessa Padilla Padillothorax Padillothorus Panachraesta Pancorius Pandisus Paradamoetas Paraheliophanus Paraphidippus Paraharmochirus Parahelpis Parajotus Paramaevia Paramarpissa Paraphilaeus Paraplatoides Parathiodina Parnaenus Parvattus Pelegrina Pellenes [including subgenera: (Pellenes) (Pellap) (Pellevii) (Pelmirus) (Pelmultus) (*Pelpaucus*) pending classification Pellolessertia Penionomus Pensacola Pensacolops Peplometus Petemathis Phaeacius Phanias Phanuelus Pharacocerus Phasmolia Phaulostylus Phausina Phidippus Philaeus Philates Philira Phintella monteithi versicolor vittata Singapore Phlegra Phyaces Pignus Pilia ,Piranthus Planiemen Platycryptus Platypsecas Plesiopiuka Plexippoides NOTE on Plexippoides Plexippus Pochyta Poecilorchestes Poessa ,Popcornella, Porius Portia Poultonella Pristobaeus (syn. Palpelius), Prostheclina, Proszynellus, Proszynskiana Psecas Psenuc Pseudamycus Pseudattulus Pseudemathis Pseudeuophrys, Pseudicius [Pseudicius] Unknown genus Pseudosynagelides Ptocasius Pungalina Pystira

R Rafalus Rarahu Rhene Rhetenor Rhombonotus Rhondes Rhyphelia, Rishaschia Rogmocrypta Rudakius Rudra .Rumburak

S Saaristattus Sadies Saitidops, Saitis, Saitissus,Salpesia, Salticus Sandalodes Saphrys, Saraina Sarinda Sassacus Schenkelia Scopocira Sebastira Selimus Semora Semiopyla Semnolius Semorina Servaea Sibianor Sidusa Sigytes Siler Siloca Similaria Simonurius Simprulla, Simaetha Simaethula Simaethulina Sinoinsula Sittiab Sitticus s. s. leucoproctus palpalis SITTIFLOR Sittilong Sittipub Sittisax Sobasina Soesiladeepakius Soesilarishius, Sondra Sonoita Spadera Sparbambus Spartaeus Spilargis, Stagetillus Stenaelurillus. Stergusa Stertinius Stichius Stoidis, Sumakuru Sumampattus Synageles Synagelides Synemosyna OTHER"Synemosyna"SPECIES

T Tabuina TacunaTaivala Tamigalesus Talavera, Tanzania, Tanybelus Tara, Taraxella Tarkas Tarne Tarodes, Tasa Tatari TaualaTelamonia termite mimics Terralonus Thammaca Theriella (overlooked!) Thiania,

Thianitara Thiodina Thiratoscirtus Thorelliola Thrandina Thyenula Thyene Tisaniba Titanattus
Toloella Tomis Tomobella Tomocyrba Tomomingi Toticoryx Toxeus Toxeus - an ominous case Toticoryx Triggella, , Trite, Truncattus, Trydarssus Tullgrenella Tulpius Tusitala Tutelina Tuvaphantes Tylogonus

U Udalmella Udvardya Ugandinella Uluella Ureta Uroballus. Urogelides Urupuyu Uxuma

V Vailimia Variratina.Veissella Viciria Vinnius Variratina, Viribestus, Viroqua

W Wallaba Wanlessia Wedoquella Wesolowskana

X Xanthofreya Xenocytaea Xuriella

Y Yacuitella Yaginumaella Yaginumanis Yamangalea Yepoella Yimbulunga Yllenus Yogetor

Z Zabkattus Zebraplatys Zenodorus Zeuxippus Zulunigma Zuniga Zygoballus

ATTACHMENT ON SALTICIDAE SPECIES DIVERSITY
Abbreviated version of "Monograph of the Salticidae (Araneae) of the World 1995-2015.
Part I: Introduction to alternative classification of Salticidae".
http://salticidae.pl/Subfamilies/

Jerzy Prószyński

ATTACHMENT 1a
CHRYSILLINES GROUP OF GENERA

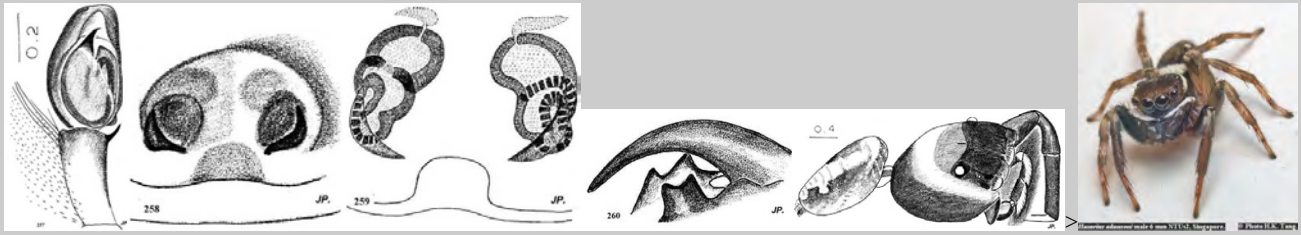
Version July 1st, 2016.

Sources and permissions of illustrations are displayed in the IInd part of the monograph http://www.peckhamia.com/salticidae/

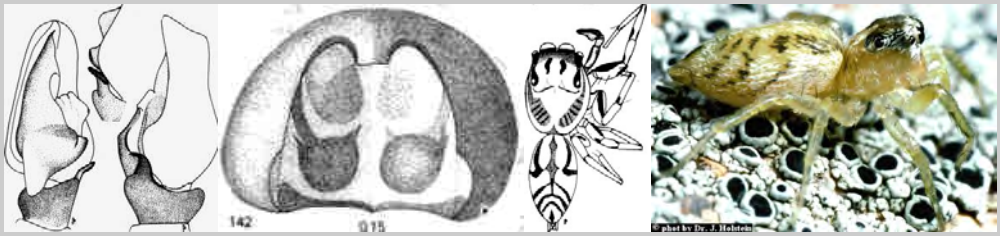
Interactive index of genera. Type genus Chrysilla .
Akela Apricia Bavia, Bristowia, Carrhotus, Chrysilla, Clynotis, Epidelaxia, Epocilla, Flacillula, Freya, Frigga, Habrocestum, Hasarius, Leptofreya Megafreya Nandicius, Natta, Nycerella, Orsima, Pachomius, Pachypoessa, Phiale, Phintella, Plexippus, Proszynellus , Rhondes, Salticus, Siler, Tara, Triggella . (295 species)

Introduction

CHRYSILLINES are characterized in males by antero-lateral angle of spermophor loop emerging from underneath **thin fleshy layer, r**unning diagonally over bulbus and narrowing anteriorly, ending by short sclerotized embolus. Typical structure is developed in *Hasarius adansoni* or in *Phintella*, in some genera structure of embolus and bulbus is comparable or possibly derived. Females with spermathecae globular, relatively small, with ducts running anteriorly. In some genera there is a pair of pockets, developed posteriorly on epigyne. Diversity in this character in particular genera is illustrated below. Body shape not specialized, medium sized or small spiders, living mainly on vegetation. Large group of genera, distributed world wide, containing several subgroups, previously recognized as independent subfamilies. Present composition temporary, some transfers to other groups may be advisable. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definitions.



Hasarius adansoni. Proszynski 2003a. Ann. zool. 68-69, figs 256-260. Singapore.©Phot H.K.Tang.



Phintella castriesiana Proszynski J. 1979.. Photo J. Holstein. By courtesy.

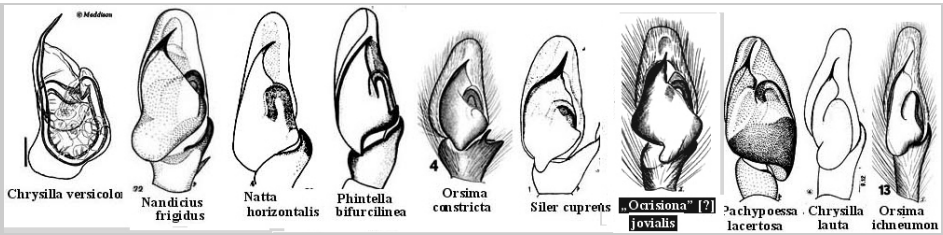


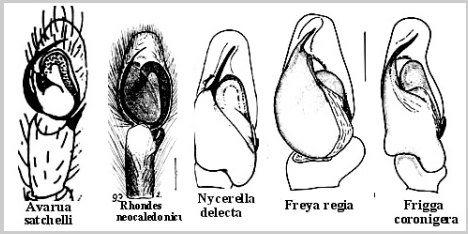
Chrysilla lauta:Type species Proszynski J. 1983c. Acta arach., XXXI, (2): 44, f. 4-6. © Photo H. Tang + Marcus Ng. By courtesy.

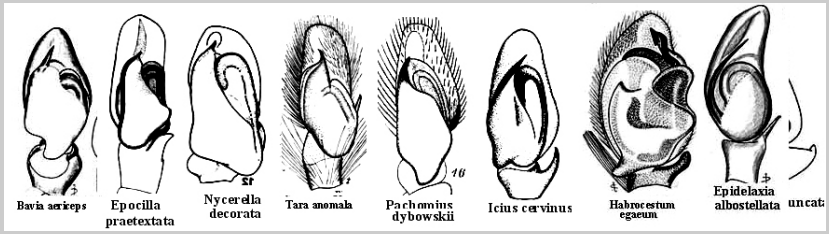


Plexippus paykulli: Type species Proszynskib 2003a. Ann. zool. 2003: 143-145, f 577-578, 583, 587-588 + ©Phot A. Senglet, 2002 + ©Phot B. Knoflach. By courtesy

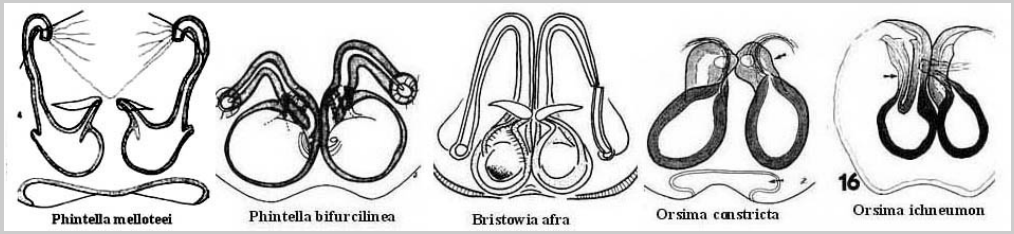
Guide to identification of genera by male palps

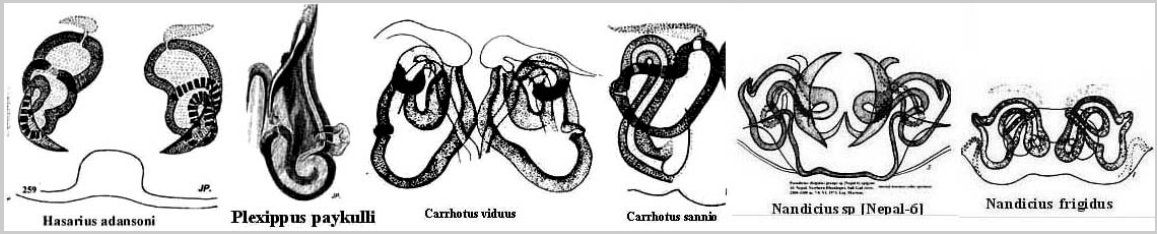


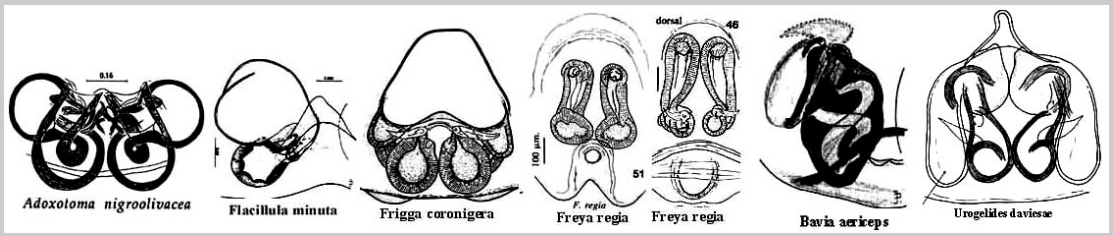


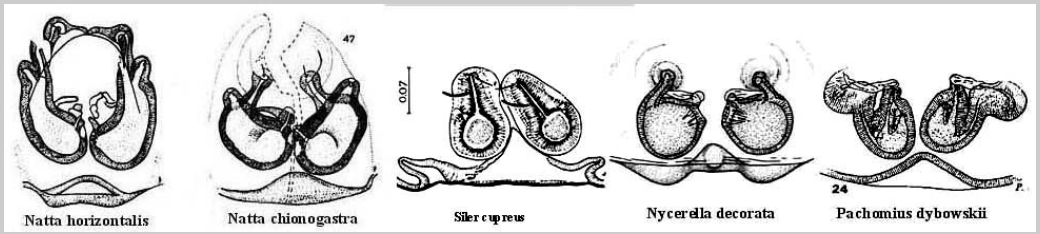


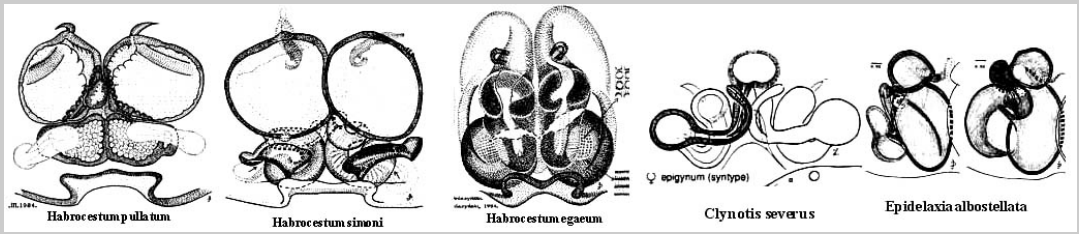
Guide to identification of genera by internal structure of epigyne

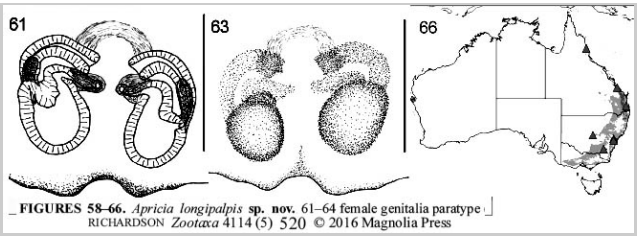






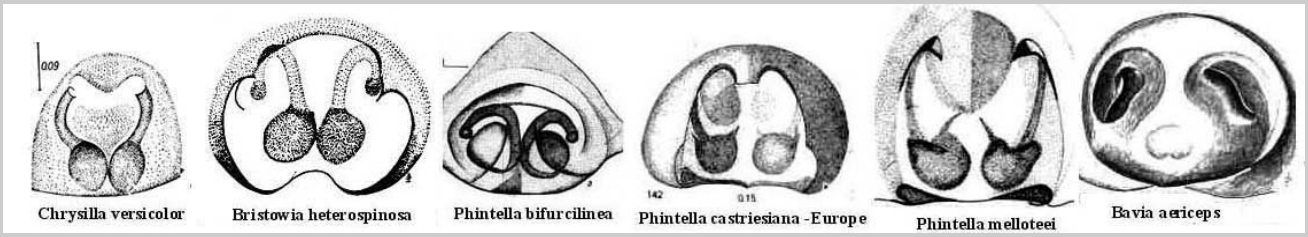


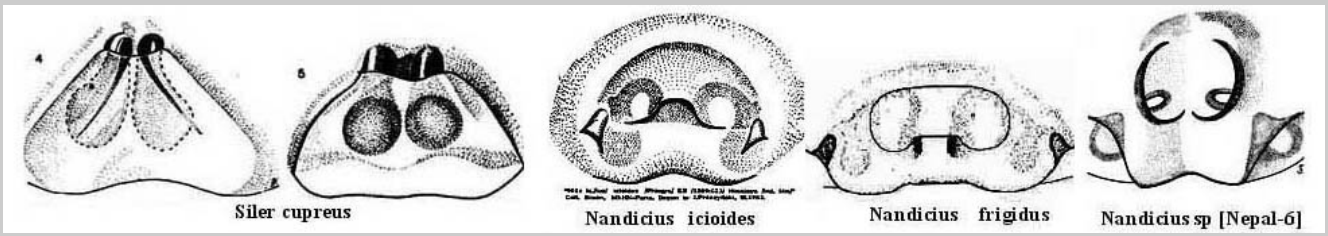


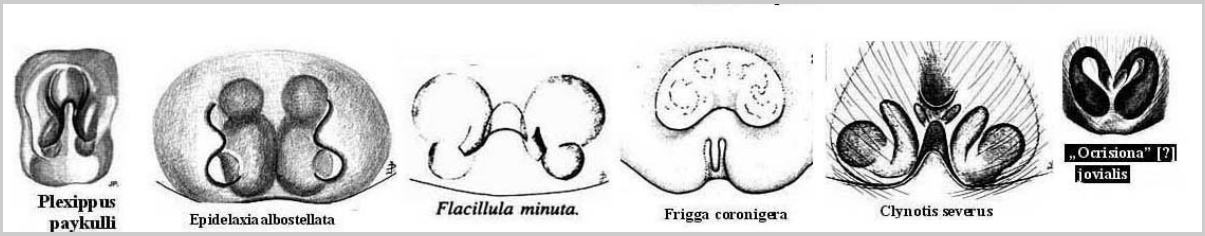


FIGURES 58–66. *Apricia longipalpis* sp. nov. 61–64 female genitalia paratype

Guide to identification of genera by external appearance of epigyne





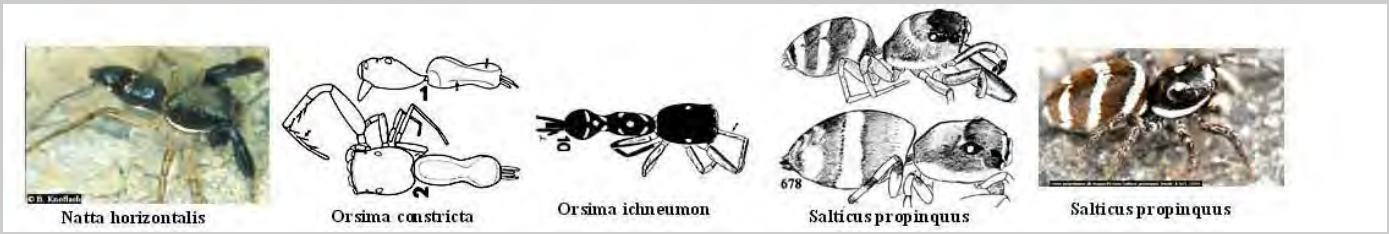


Guide to identification of genera by body shape and color pattern

















Gen. *Akela* Peckham & Peckham, 1896 (2 species)

Type species *Akela charlottae*.
Present classification pending revision. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definitions.



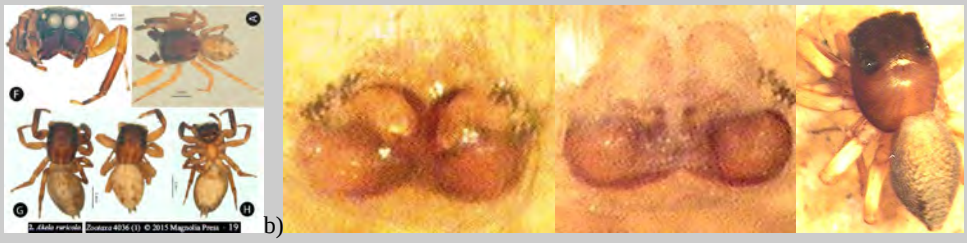
Akela sp.: Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 121. By courtesy.





Akela charlottae : Galiano 1989b: 8 (2): 49, f 1-4 + Chickering 1946: 188, f. 160-162 + Edwards, 2015: 17, f. 1A-I. Zootaxa 4036 (1) © 2015 Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



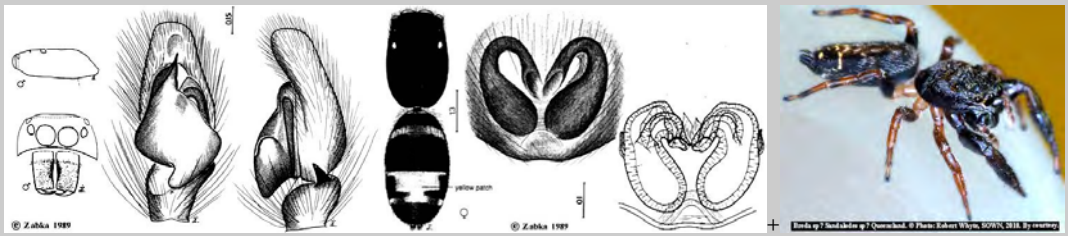


b)

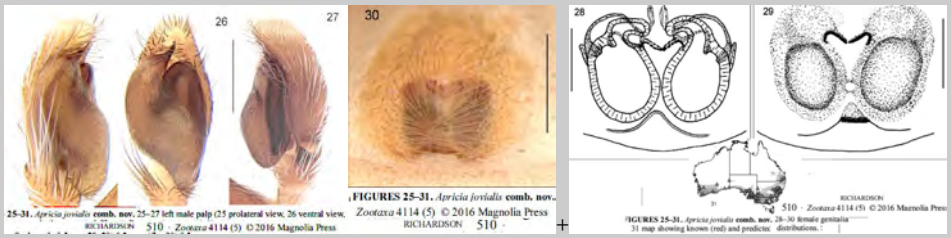
Akela ruricola* +b) *sp : Galiano M.E. 1998b. Physis, sec. C, 55 (128-129): 1-4, figs 1-8 + Edwards, 2015: 17, f. 1A-I. Zootaxa 4036 (1) © 2015 Magnolia Press. By courtesy + b) ©Photo Simó & Rodríguez - Uruguay. By courtesy.

Gen. *Apricia* Richardson, 2016

Type species *Ocrisiona* jovialis [MISPLACED comb. *"Breda"*, "Ocrisiona"]
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definitions.



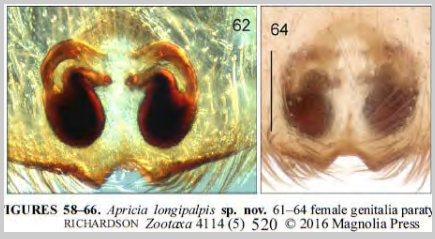
Apricia jovialis ["Ocrisiona", "Breda"] : TRUE Apricia jovialis: Davies Todd V., Zabka M. 1989. Mem. Queens. Mus. 27(2): 263, t 62 + ©Phot: R. Whyte. By courtesy. **Nomenclatorical note: species misplaced by Simon 1909b: 198 into S American genus *Breda*, later transfered into wrong Australian genus *Ocrisiona*.**



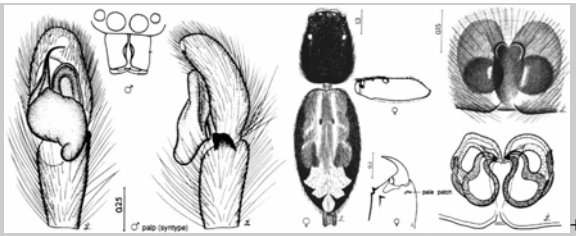
Apricia jovialis [CONSPECIFIC? sp. n.?] : Apricia jovialis Richardson, 2016: Zootaxa 4114 (5): 508, f. 17-30. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



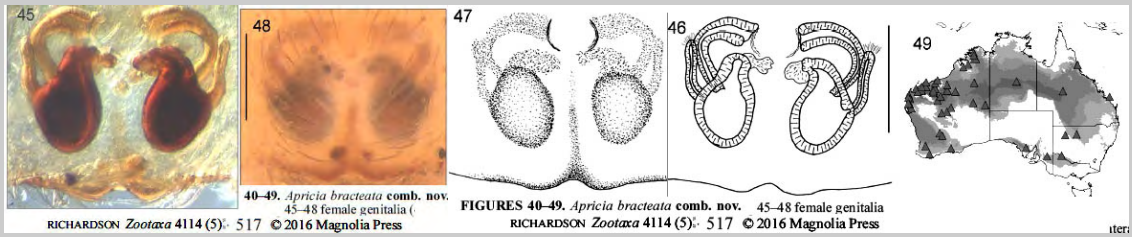
+female



Apricia longipalpis : Richardson, 2016. Zotaxa 4114 (5): 518-521, f. 50–66. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.


+b)





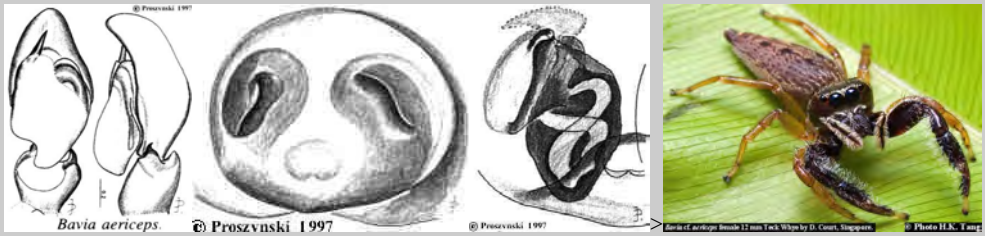


Apricia bracteata [CONGENERIC?] : Davies Todd V., Zabka M. 1989. Mem. Queensland Mus., 27 (2): 256, 258, t. 57 +b): Richardson, 2016. Zotaxa 4114 (5): 518-529, f 32-49. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

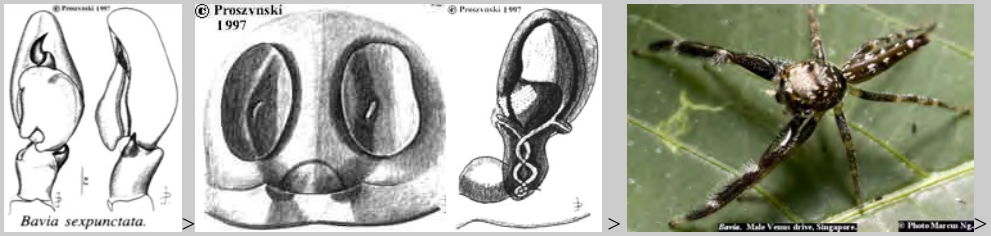
Gen. *Bavia* Simon, 1877 (16 species)

apparently composite genus containing unrelated species

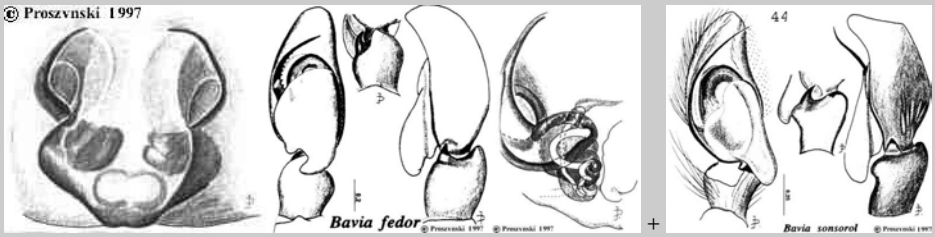
Type species *Bavia aericeps.*
NOTE. Diversified genus, recognizable by similar body shape: elongate, narrow, with robust and long legs I and pointed abdomen. However palps and epigyne so diverse that reclassification some species to other genera seems unavoidable. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definitions.



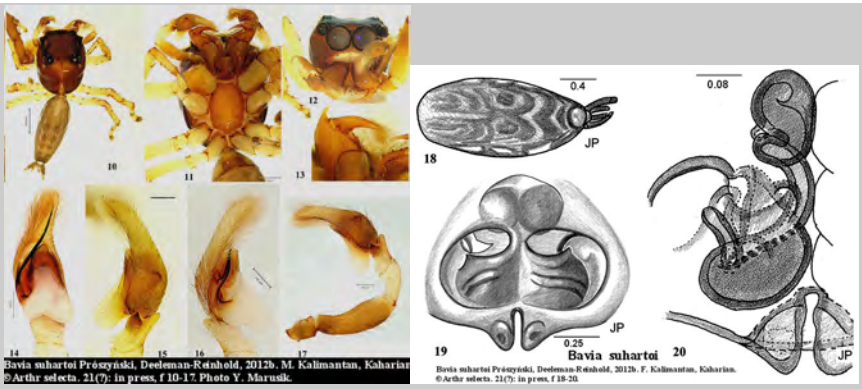
Bavia aericeps + elegans : Type species Bavia Berry, Beatty, Proszynski 1997. J. Arachn. 25 (2): 117-118, 31-34, 45. ©Phot H.K. Tang.By courtesy.



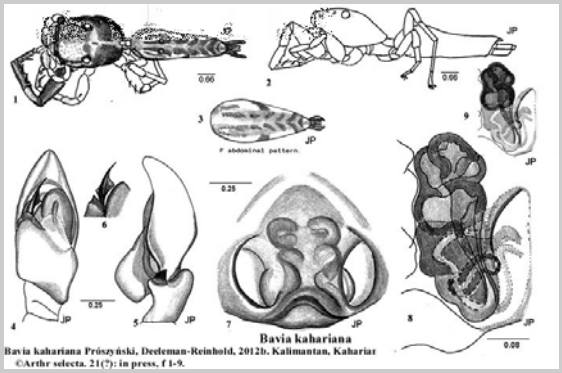
Bavia sexpunctata (Doleschall, 1859).B & B & Proszynski 1997. J. Arachnol. 25 (2): 118-119, figs 35-38, 46 + Singapore. ©Phot Marcus Ng.



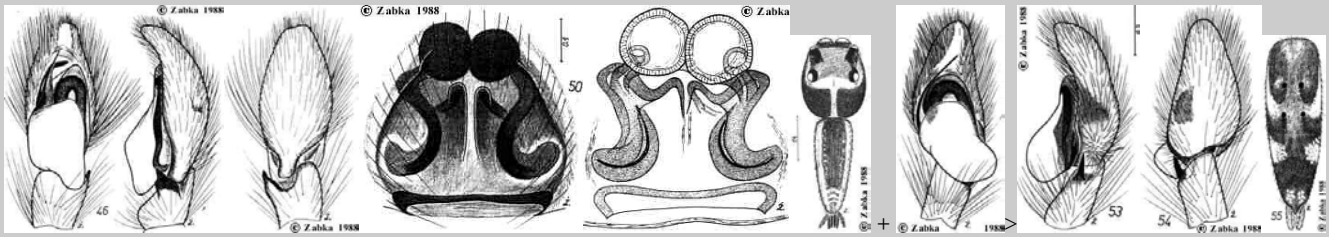
Bavia fedor + sonsorol Berry, Beatty, Prószynski, 1997 J. Arachnol. 25 (2): figs 39-42, 47 + 120-121, figs 43, 44, 48,.



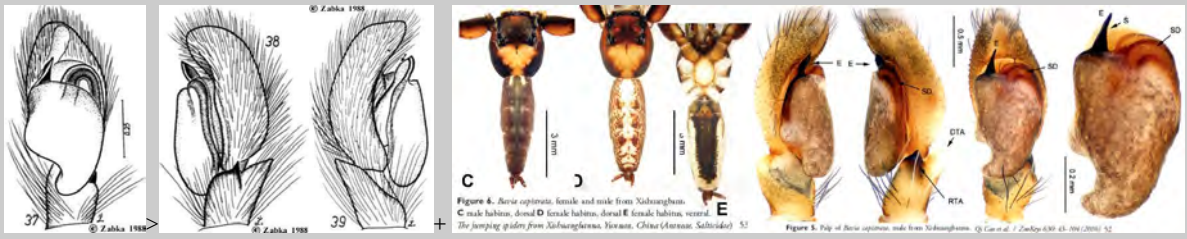
Bavia suhartoi Prószynski, Deeleman-Reinhold, 2012b.Kalimantan, Kaharian. Arthr selecta. 22(2): 115-117, f 18-20. By courtesy

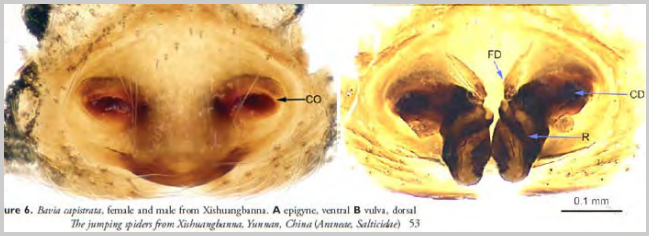


Bavia kahariana Prószynski, Deeleman-Reinhold, 2012b. Kalimantan, Kaharian. Arthr selecta. 22(2): 115-117, f 1-9. By courtesy

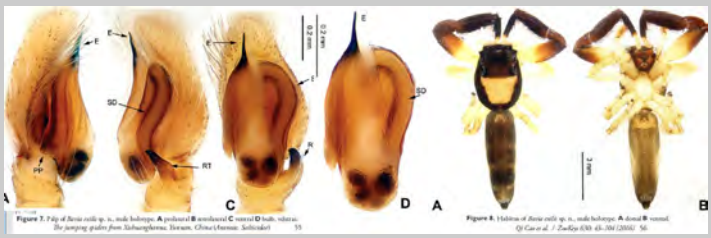


Bavia annamita + Bavia thorelli: Simon, 1903 Zabka M. 1988b. Ann. zool., 41 (14): 438-440, ff. 46-51 +440-441, ff. 52-55.

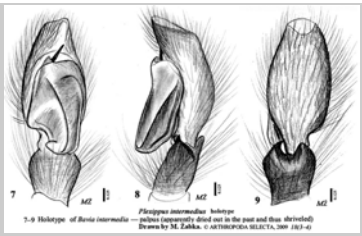




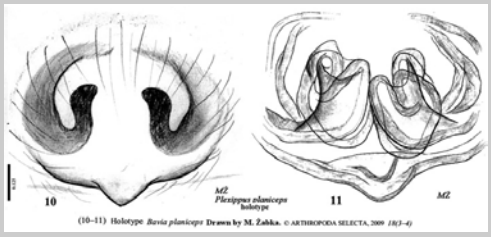
Bavia capistrata Zabka M. 1988b. Ann. zool., 41 (14): 435-436, ff. 37-39 + Cao, Li & Żabka, 2016: ZooKeys 630: 51-54, f. 5–6, 43. By courtesy..



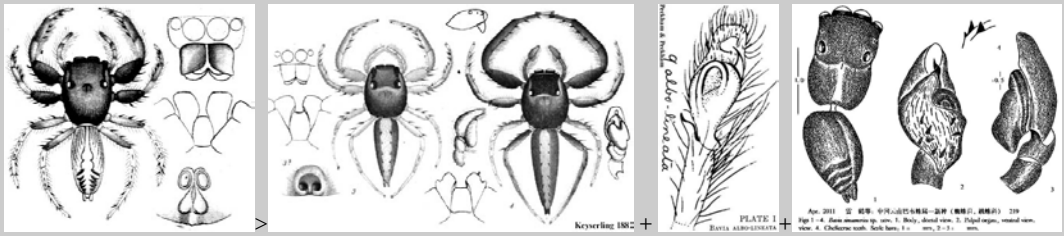
Bavia exilis Cao, Li & Żabka, 2016. ZooKeys 630: 54-56 , f. 7–8, 43. By courtesy.



Bavia intermedia Zabka in: Prószynski 2009: Arhropoda selecta 18(3-4): f 7-9.



Bavia planiceps: Prószynski 2009b. Arhropoda selecta 18(3-4): f 10-11.



Bavia modesta + B. valida + B. albolineata + B. sinoamerica:
+ Peckham, Peckham, 1885: 39 T. 1 F. 9 + Lei H., Peng X., 2011 Acta zootax. sin. 3: 218-220, f 1-4. .

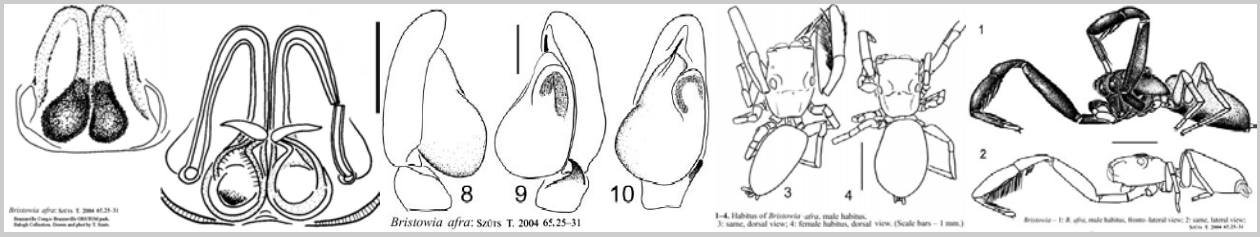
Gen. *Bristowia* Reimoser, 1934 (2 species)

Alternative classification - DIOLENINAE.

Type species *Bristowia heterospinosa* .
DIAGNOSIS. With palp and epigyne typical for this group of species, *Bristowia* can be best recognized by habitus, especially by enormously long leg I, with dense fringe of dark setae ventrally on tibia I. Note elongation of coxa I and trochanter I, analogous to DIOLENINES. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definitions.



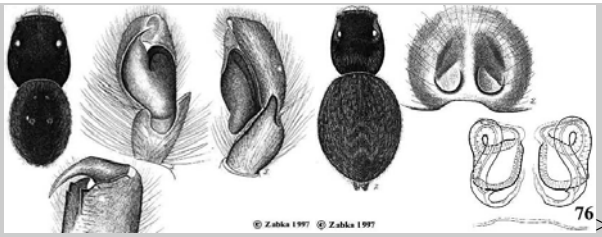
Bristowia heterospinosa + Bristowia sp. Proszynski 1984c:14 + © Photo H.K. Tang (Singapore).
+ © Photo J. Caleb (India). By courtesy.



Bristowia afra: Szüts, 2004. Folia ent. Hungarica 65: 30, f. 1-4, 8-10, 12-13, 16-17. By courtesy.

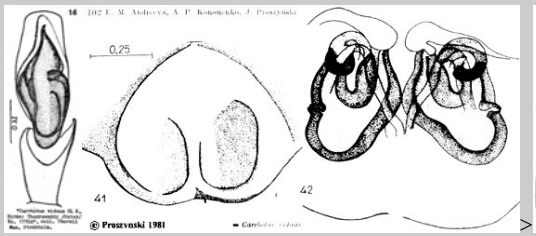
Gen. *Carrhotus* Thorell, 1891 (18 species)

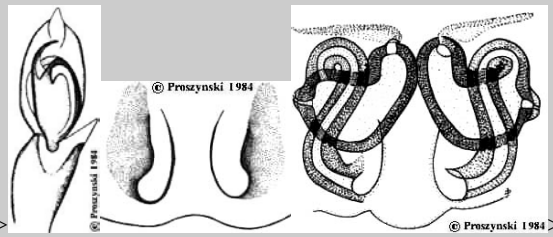
Type species *Carrhotus viduus*.
REMARK. With some diversity of palps and epigyne this genus can be easiest recognized by habitus appearance. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definitions.





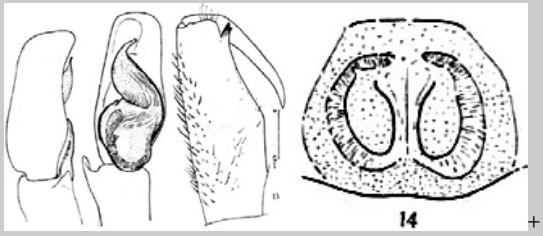

Carrhotus xanthogramma : Zabka 1997. Fauna Polski 19: 43, figs 70-76 + Czech Rep. ©Phot J. Lissner. By courtesy.



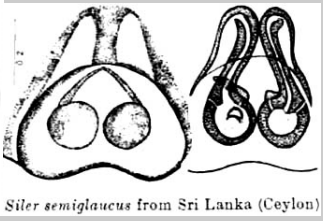




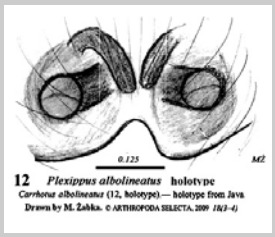
Carrhotus viduus **+** ***C. sannio***: Zabka 1997. F. Pol.19: 43, figs 70-76 (type species) + Proszynski 1984c: 16 (Burma - coll. Oates) + . ©Phot H.K. Tang (Singapore). By courtesy.



+ b)**COMPARE**

Carrhotus viridiaureus **(*from Brazil or SE Asia - labels mixed up?*)+b) compare *Siler semiglaucus*** : Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 345-347, t. 15, ff. 11-14 [But see: Maddison 2015: 249, also similar palp in ***Siler semiglaucus :]***: + b) Proszynski 1985a. Ann. zool.: 75-76, f 24-26. By courtesy.



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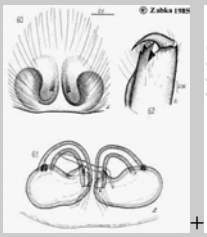

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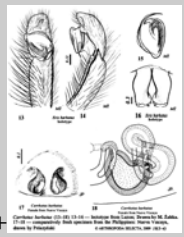
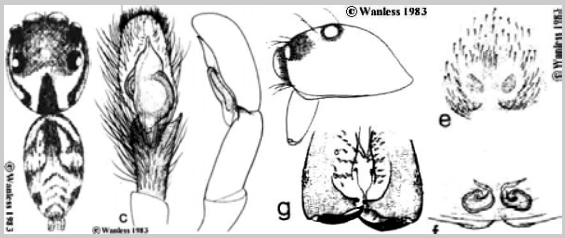


Carrhotus albolineatus +b) coronatus +c) barbatus: Prószynski 2009b. Arthr. sel. 18(3-4): f 12 + Zabka M. 1985. Ann. zool., 39, 11: 207, f 60-62 , m. 4. + Prószynski 2009b. Arhr. sel. 18(3-4): f 13-18. By courtesy.



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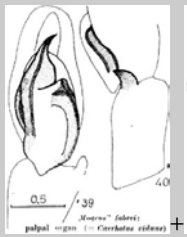

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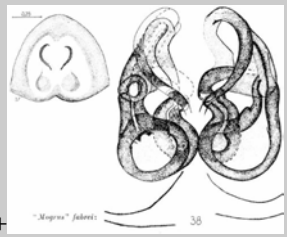
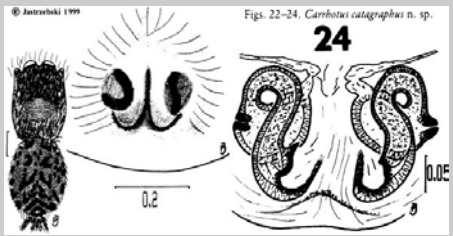


Carrhotus bellus **+** ***fabrei [male only, female = Mogrus?]*** : Wanless, 1983. Ann. Mus. Roy. Afriq. Centr., 241: 61-63, ff. 21a-g (erroneous caption) + Andreeva, Kononenko, Proszynski 1981. Ann. zool.,36: 103, f 39-40 .



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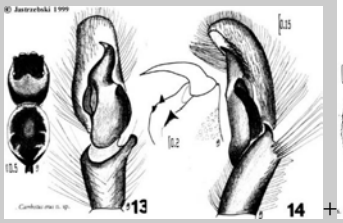

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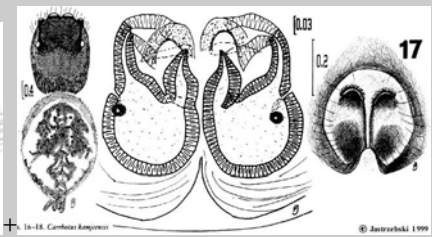
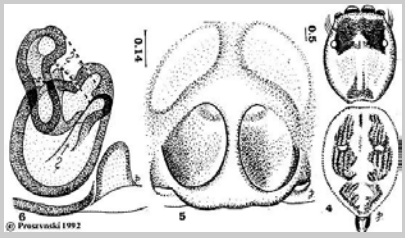


Carrhotus catagraphus **+** ***erus*** **+** ***kamjeensis***: Jastrzebski, 1999 Senck. biol., 79 (1): 7, figs 22-24. + 4-5, figs 12-15 + 5-6, figs 16-18. By courtesy.



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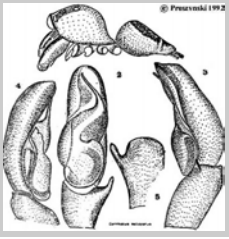
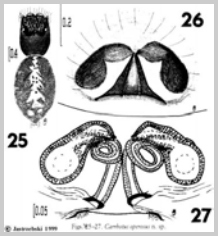
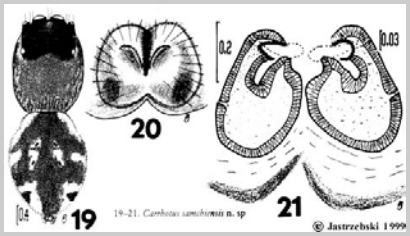
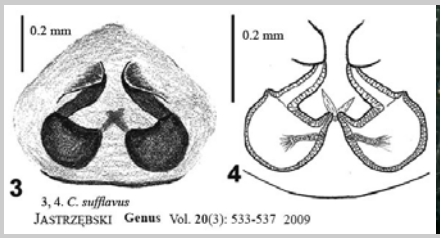
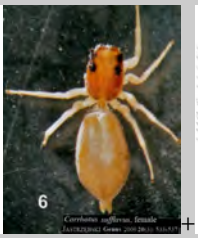
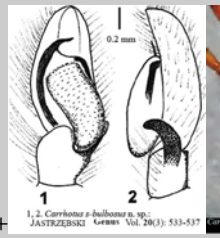


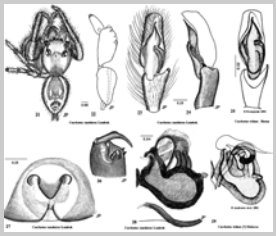
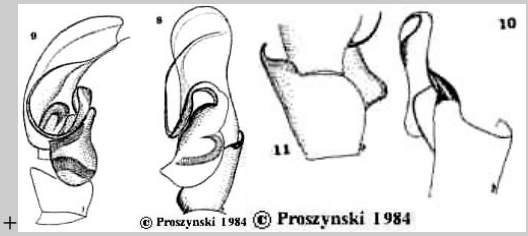
Carrhotus harringtoni* + *malayanus: Prószynski, 1992 Ann. zool., 44, 8: 90-91, fig. 4-6 + 167, figs 1-5. . By courtesy.

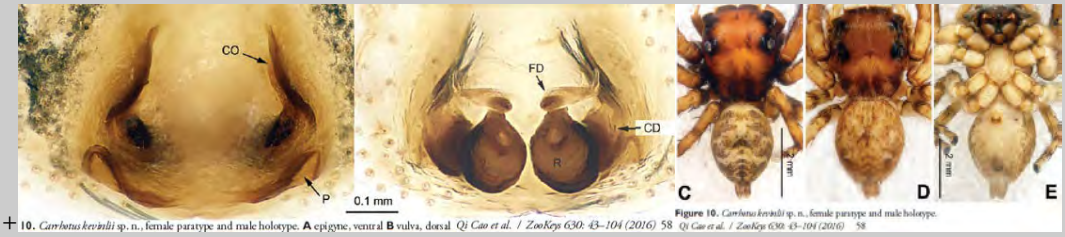
Carrhotus operosus* + *samchiensis: Jastrzebski, 1999 Senck. biol., 79 (1): 7-8, figs 25-27+ 6-7, f 19-21. By courtesy


Carrhotus sufflavus +b) s-bulbosus [MISPLACED]: Jastrzębski, 2009. Nepal. Genus 20: 533-537, f 1-2. +535, f 3-4, photo 6 +b) 533-537, f 1-2, photo 5. By courtesy.

Carrhotus sundaicus* + *tristis: Prószynski, Deeleman-Reinhold, 2010. Arthr. sel., 19(3): 157-159, f 21-24, 26-28 + Proszynski J. 1992b. 1992b. Ann. zool., 44, 9: 168-169, figs 9-11. By courtesy.

Carrhotus kevinlii: Cao, Li & Zabka, 2016. 2016. ZooKeys 630: 56-59 , f. 9–10, 43. By courtesy. By courtesy.



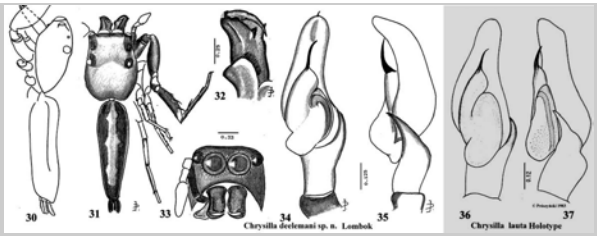

Carrhotus sarahcrewsaeCao, Li & Zabka, 2016. ZooKeys 630: 59-62 , f. 11–12, 43. By courtesy.

Gen. *Chrysilla* Thorell, 1887(4 species)

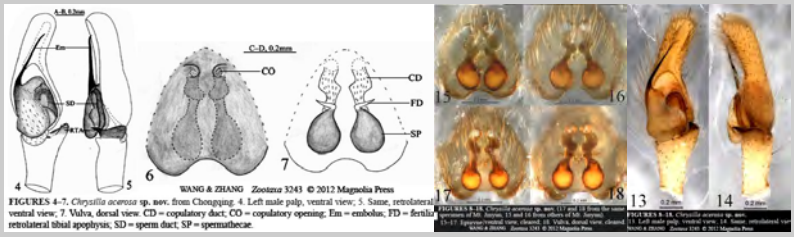
Type species *Chrysilla lauta* Thorell, 1887 .
NOTE. With only four recognizable species, having in addition similar palps and epigyne, *Chrysilla* may be best recognized by bright, shinning coloration. In difference, forms with white spots on darker background are classified in the genus *Phintella*, independently from similarities in palps and epigyne. Often photographed by macrophotographers, the correlation of coloration with genital characters is not certain, hence identification of living specimens without revision of type specimens is tentative. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definitions.



Chrysilla lauta: Type species Proszynski J. 1983c. Acta arach., XXXI, (2): 44, f. 4-6. © Photo H. Tang + Marcus Ng. By courtesy.



Chrysilla deelemani: Prószynski, Deeleman-Reinhold, 2010 (compared with Chrysilla lauta). Arthr. sel., 19(3): 159-160, f 31-35.





Chrysilla acerosa: Wang L., Zhang Z. 2012. Zootaxa 3243: 65–68 , f 1-19. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Chrysilla volupe : Zabka 1988b. Sri Lanka Ann. zool., 41 (14): 465-466, f 122-125 + : Caleb Mathai, 2014. ©JEZS: 2(5): 64, 15-23 as *Phintella volupe*]. By courtesy.

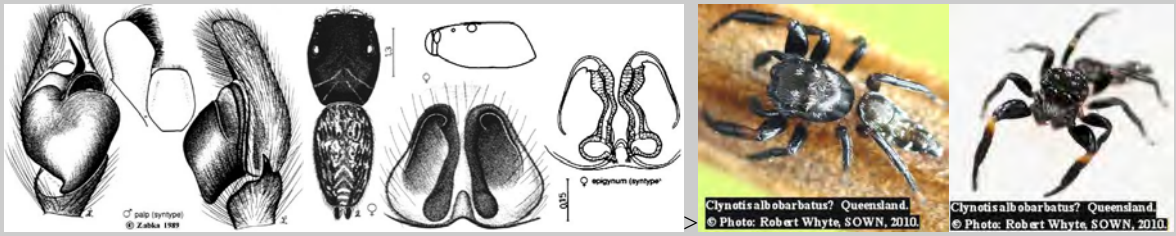
Gen. *Clynotis* Simon, 1901 (5 species)

composite genus pending reclassification

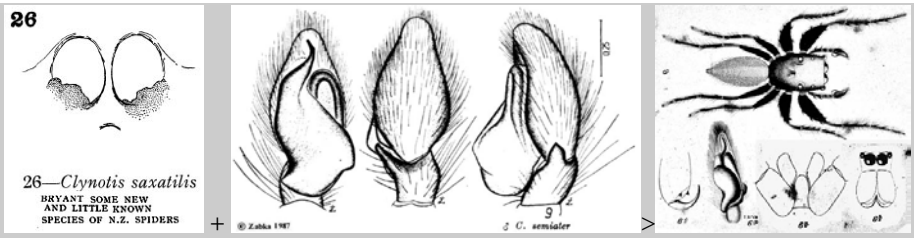
Type species *Clynotis severus*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definitions.



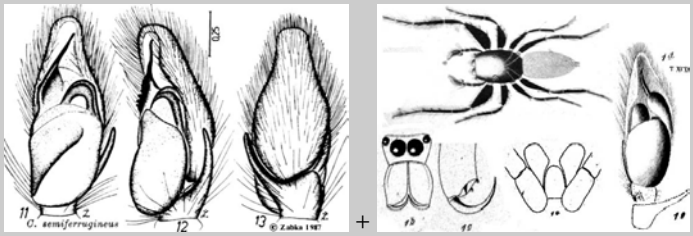
Clynotis severus: Davies Todd V., Zabka M. 1989. Mem. Queensland Mus., Brisbane, 27 (2): 257, t. 56. + Zabka M. 1987a. Ann. zool., 40, 10: 444, ff. 14-21 + ©Phot R. Whyte + Richardson, 2016. Zotaxa 4114 (5): 523, f. 77–86. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Clynotis albobarbatus: Davies Todd V., Zabka M. 1989, 27 (2): 260, t. 59 + Koch L. 1879: 1138, pl 99, f 2, 3. + ©Phot: Robert Whyte. By courtesy. Remark. Apparently not congeneric!



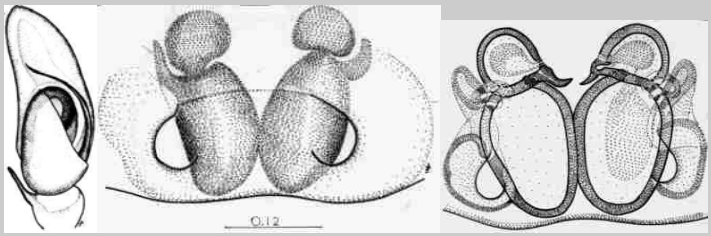
Clynotis saxatilis* + *C. semiater: Bryant 1935, Rec Canter. Mus. 4: 88, pl 12, f 26 + Zabka M. 1987a. Ann. zool., 40, 10: 441, ff. 8-10 + Koch L. 1879: 1133, pl 98, f 6. . By courtesy.

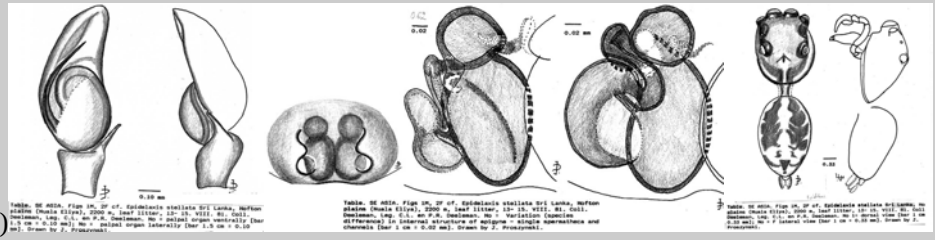


Clynotis semiferrugineus: Zabka M. 1987a. Ann. zool. 40, 10: 442-444, ff. 11-13 + Koch L. 1879: 1135, pl 99, f 1. By courtesy.

Gen. *Epidelaxia* Simon, 1902(1 species)

Type species *Epidelaxia albostellata* .
Present classification pending revision. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definitions.



b) 

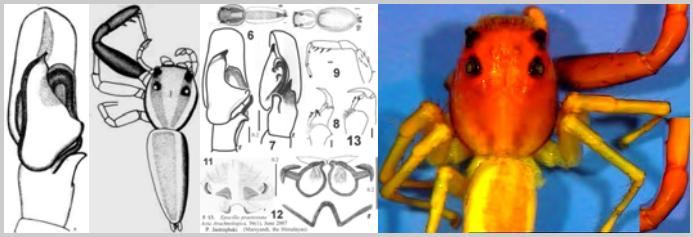
Epidelaxia albostellata* +b) *E. sp [Sri Lanka] in: Proszynski 1987. Atlas ...: 22 (Type, Colombo, "20475") +b) Sri Lanka, coll. Deeleman. Drawn by J. Prószynski. By courtesy.

Gen. *Epocilla* Thorell, 1887(8 species)

Type species *Epocilla praetextata*.
NOTE. Habitus appearance, and especially facial coloration may be important in identification. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definitions.

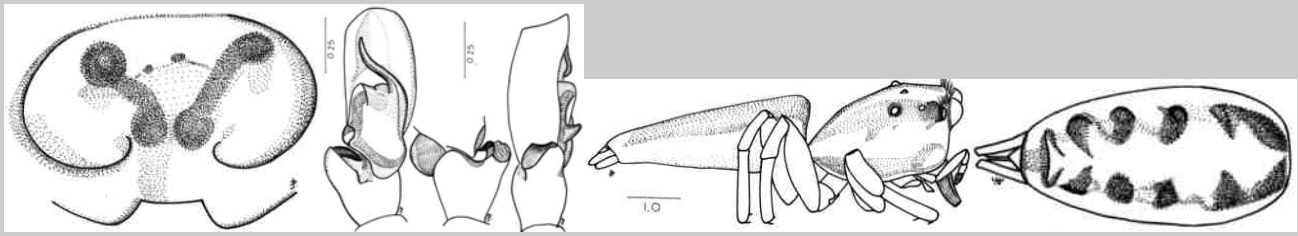


Epocilla sp.: Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 94. By courtesy.

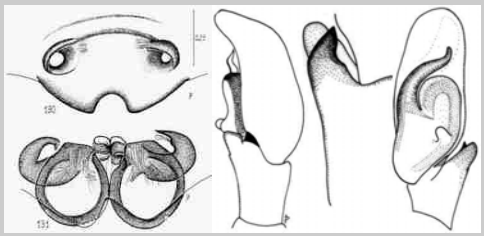


Epocilla praetextata : Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 39 (Java, van Hasselt, "1648") + Jastrzebski P. 2007.

Acta Arachn., 56 (1): 16-19, f 5-13, 16-19. By courtesy.



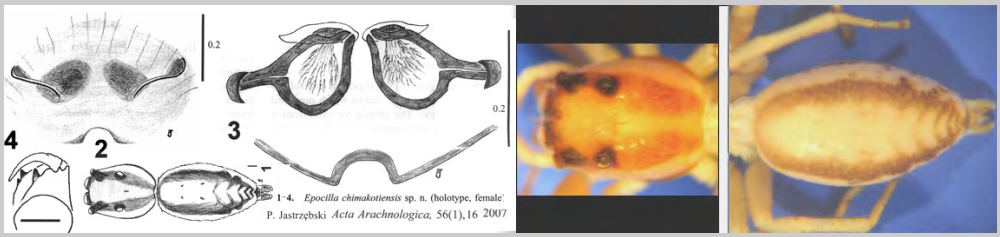
Epocilla aurantiaca (Simon, 1885)Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 38 (specimens "16293 Coll. Simon. MNHN-Paris)



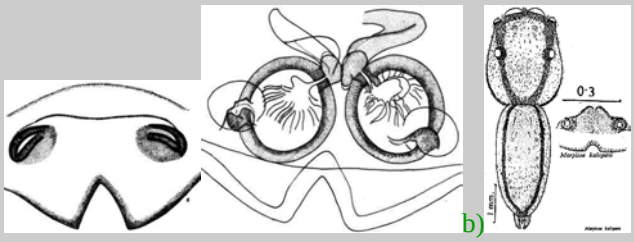
Epocilla blairei Zabka, 1985 Zabka 1985. Ann.zool., 39, 11: 217, ff. 127-131. + Specime misidentified as *E. aurantiaca* by Simon, (specimen "22475 Coll. Simon. MNHN-Paris"). In: Proszynski 1984c: 155 By courtesy



Epocilla calcarata Zabka 1985. Annales zoologici, 39, 11: 217, ff. 132-148. © Photo H.K. Tang. By courtesy.

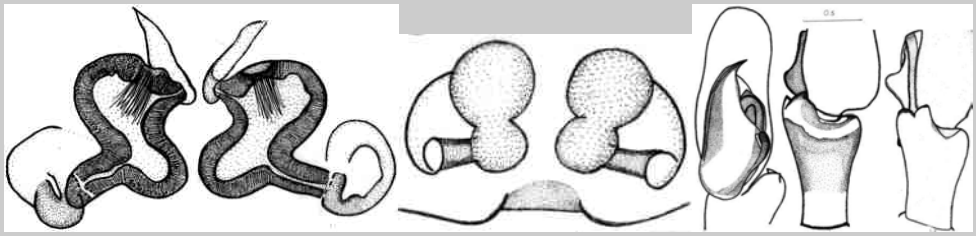


Epocilla chimakothiensis Jastrzebski 2007a. Acta Arachnologica, 56 (1): 15-16, f 1-4, 14-15. By courtesy.



b)

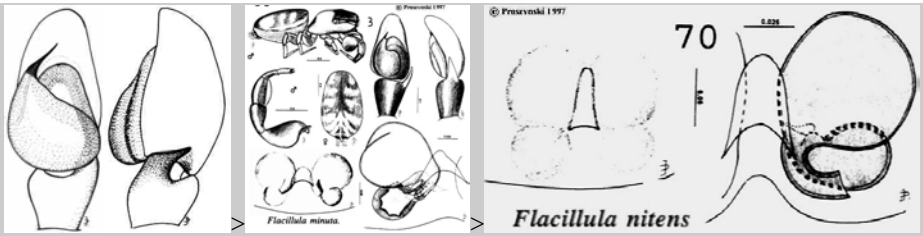
Epocilla picturata +b) kalapani: Proszynski 1984c: 39 (from Swatow, China) +b) Tikader B. K. 1977a: 72: 200, figs 23A-B.



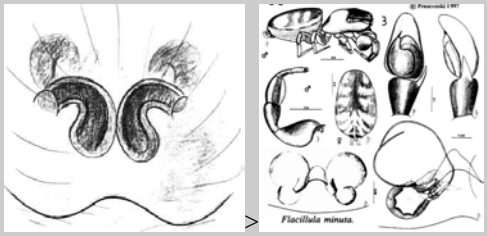
Epocilla xylina Simon, 1906 - "18922. Bas. pl. de l'Himalaya /type/. Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 40.

Gen. *Flacillula* Strand, 1932 (3 species)

Type species *Flacillula lubrica* .
Present classification pending revision. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definitions.



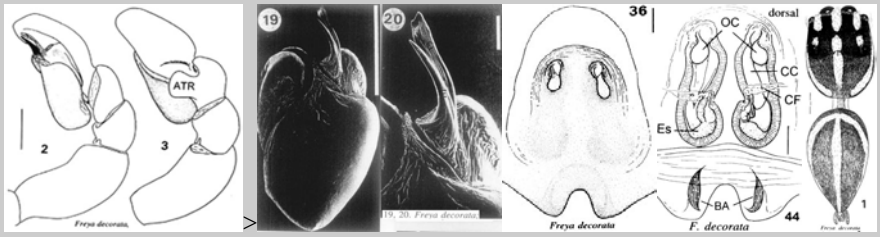
Flacillula lubrica + minuta + nitens Type species Ceylon "20542", Simon coll: Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ... 77+ Berry, Beatty, Proszynski 1997. J. Arachnology. Vol. 25(2): f 69-70 + 125-126, f 66-68, 71-74. By courtesy.



Flacillula albofrenata + incognita: Zabka, in litt. Java: Buitenzorg [Bogor] "aus Farnkraut detritus" leg. K. Kraepelin, 7. III. 1904 + Zabka 1985. Ann. zool., 39, 11: 225-226, ff. 197-198.. By courtesy.

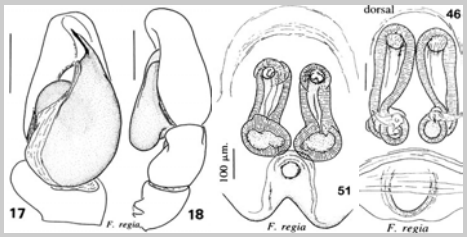
Gen. *Freya* Koch C.L., 1850 (27species)

Type species *Freya decorata* .
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definitions.

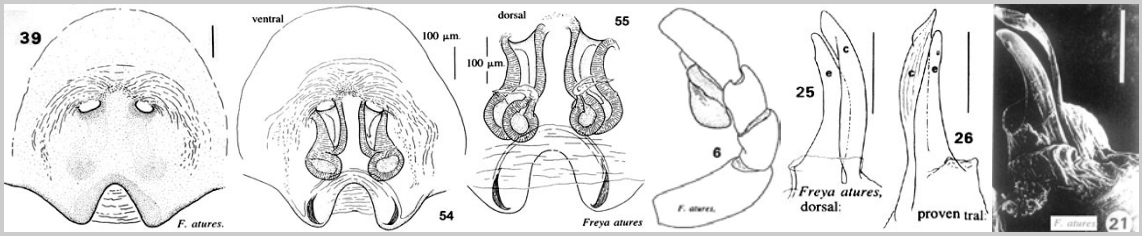




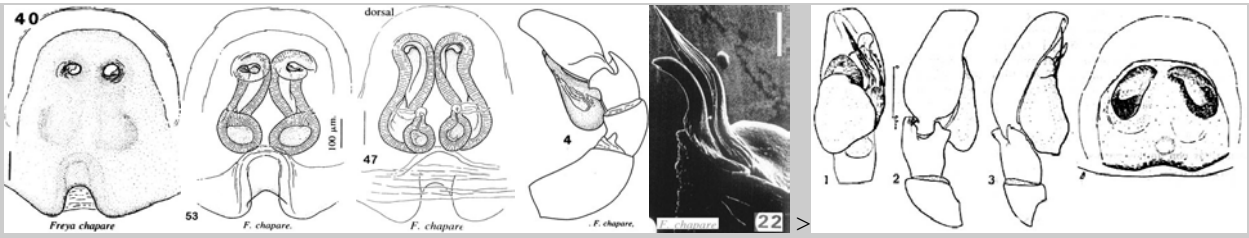
Freya decorata : Galiano 2001. J. Arachnol. 29: 24, f. 1-3, 12-13, 19-20, 27, 33, 36, 44, 49 + Edwards, 2015: Zootaxa 4036(1): 36, f. 12A-K. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



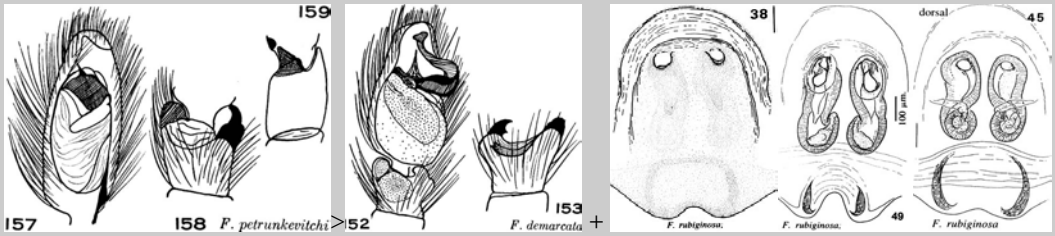
Freya regia :Galiano 2001. J. Arachnol. 29: 24, f. 1-3, 12-13, 19-20, 27, 33, 36, 44, 49 + 28, f. 17-18, 30-32, 42-43, 46, 52 + 28, f. 17-18, 30-32, 42-43, 46, 52. By courtesy.



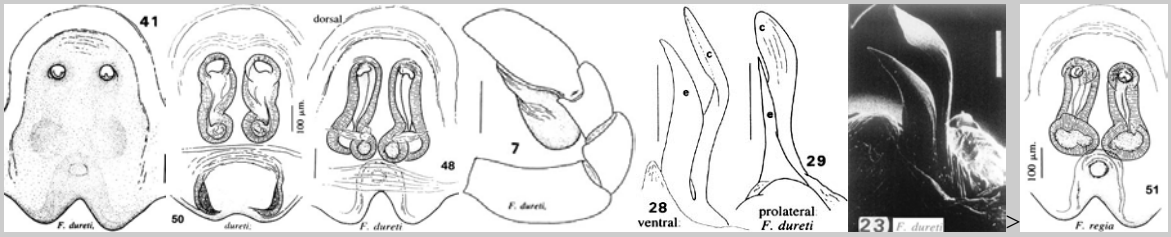
Freya atures Galiano, 2001 J. Arachnology: 29: 21-26, f 6, 10, 21, 25-26, 34, 39, 54-55. By courtesy



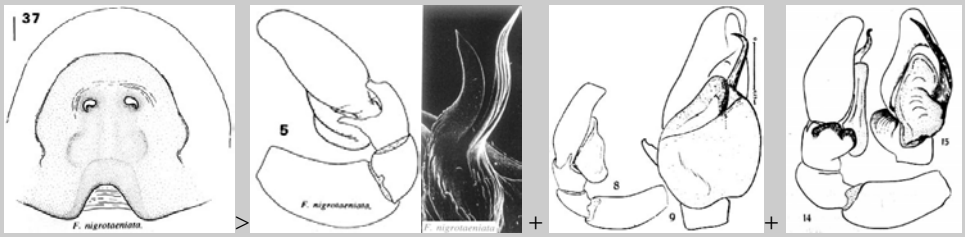
Freya chapare Galiano, 2001 J. Arachnology 29: 37, f 4, 11, 22, 35, 40, 47, 53. + Freya chionopogon Simon, 1902 .: Galiano M.E. 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 356-357, t. 20, ff. 1-4.



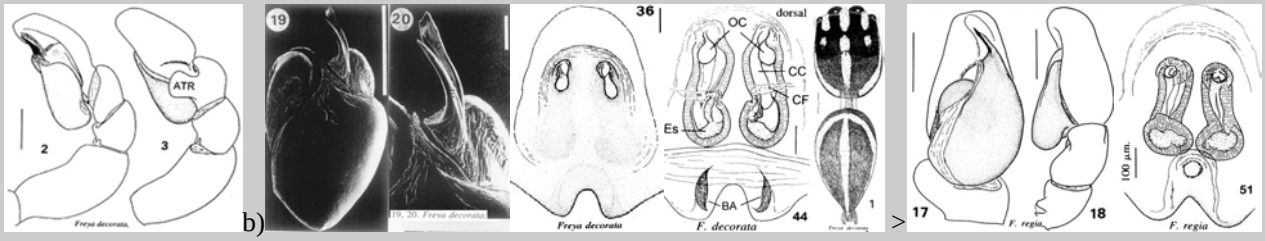
Freya petrunkevitchi + F. demarcata + F. rubiginosa Chickering 1946. .Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard 97: 185 f. 157-159 + Chamberlin, Ivie, 1936 Chickering 1946. .Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard 97: 177, f. 151-153 + Galiano M. E. 2001 J. Arachnology , 29, f. 38, 45, 50 .



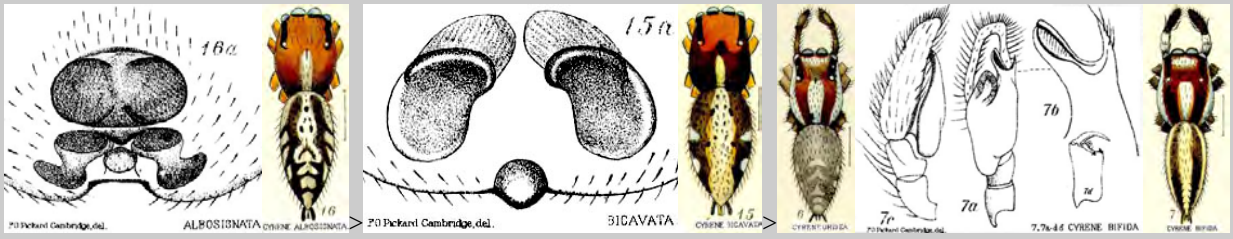
Freya dureti Galiano, 2001 J. Arachnology , 34, illustrations 7-8, 23, 28-29, 41, 48, 51



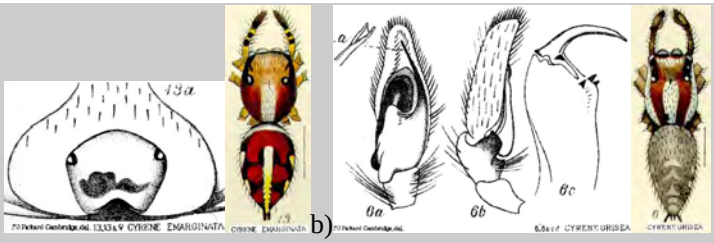
Freya nigrotaeniata + F. perelegans + F. rufohirta : J. Arachnol. 29: 31, f 5, 9, 24, 37, 56-57. + Galiano M.E. 1963b. Physis, Buenos Aires, 23 (66): 359, t. 20, ff. 8-9 + 349, pl. XVIII, f. 14-15



Freya decorata +b) regia:Type species Galiano 2001. J. Arachnol. 29: 24, f. 1-3, 12-13, 19-20, 27, 33, 36, 44, 49 + 28, f. 17-18, 30-32, 42-43, 46, 52. By courtesy.

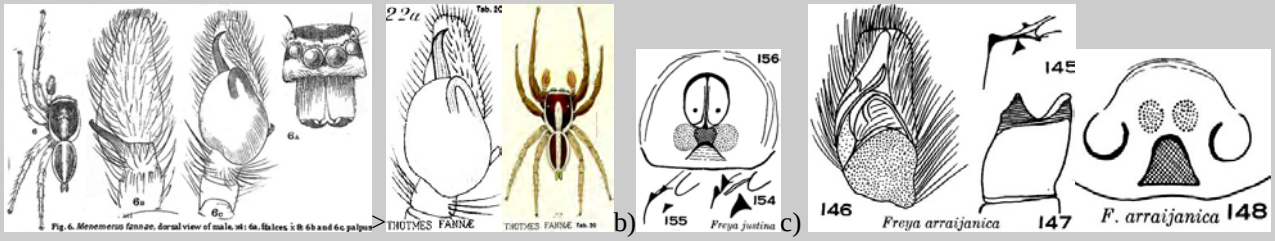


Freya albosignata + F. bicavata + F. bifida) Biologia Centrali-Americana, Zoologia, : 228, 235, table 19, figs 16 +228, 235, table 19, figs 15224, 233, t. 19, f. 7.



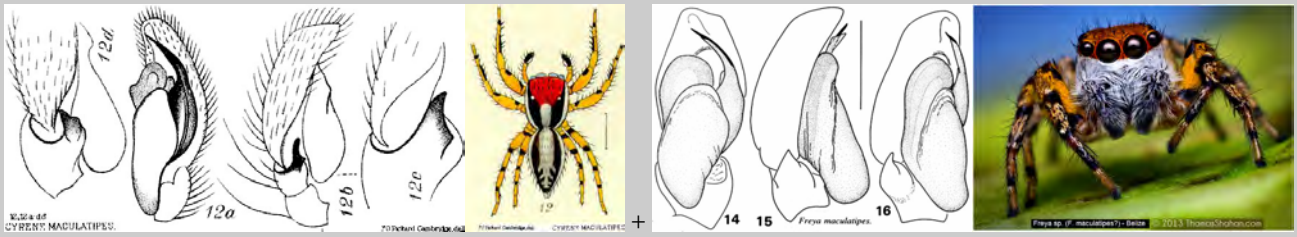
b)

Freya emarginata* + *grisea Biol. Centr.-Amer., Zool.: 225, 234, t. 19, f. 11 + 226, 235, table 19, figs 13 +224, 233, table 19, figs 6.



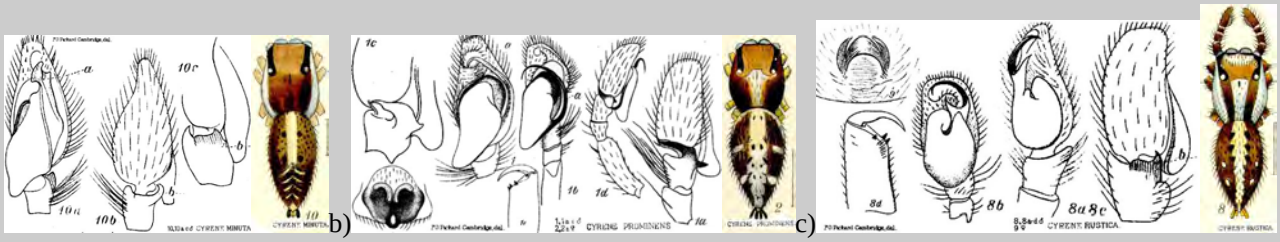
b) c)

Freya fannae* + *F. justina* + *Freya arraijanica : Peckhams 1896: tab. VI, Fig. 6 + P.-Cambridge F., 1901 Biol. Centr.-Amer., Zool.:240, t 20, f 22 + Banks, 1929: Chickering 1946. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard 97: 182 f. 154-156 Chickering, 1946 Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard 97: 170, f. 145-148



+

Freya maculatipes Biol. Centr.-Amer., Zool.: 224, 230, table 17, figs 14. + 225, 234, table 19, figs 12 + Galiano 2001. J. Arachnology: 34, f. 14-16. ©Phot T. Shahan. By courtesy.

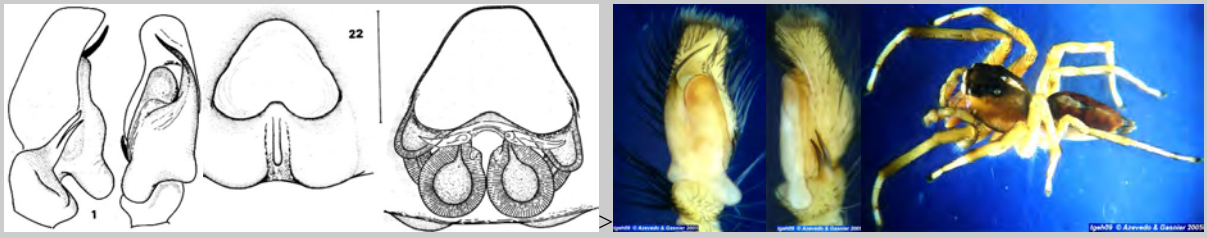


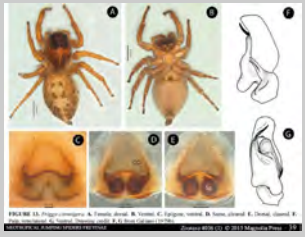
b) c)

***Freya minuta* +b) *prominens* +c) *rustica*:** Pickard-Cambridge F., 1901 Biol. Centr.-Amer., Zool.: 224, 227, 231, t. 19, f. 1, 2. + Biol. Centr.-Amer., Zool.: 224, 227, 231, pl 19, f 8a-d, 9.

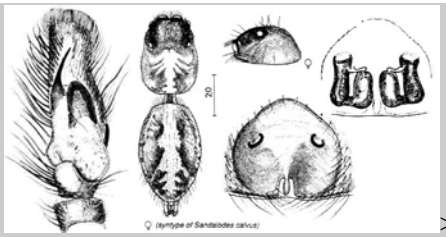
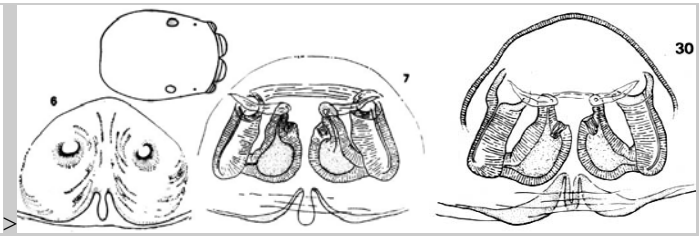
Gen. *Frigga* Koch C.L., 1851 (9 species)

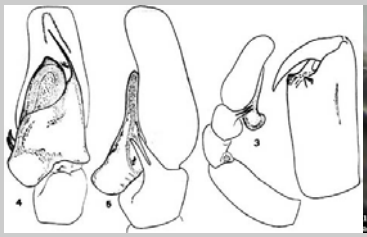
Type species *Frigga coronigera* .
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definitions.





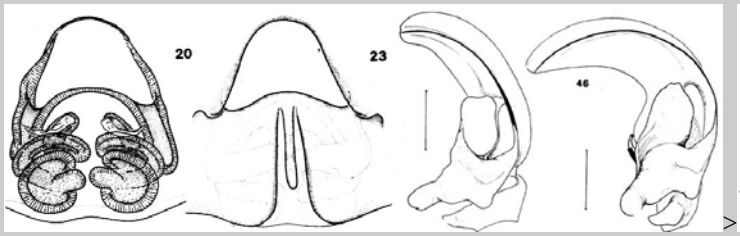
Frigga coronigera : Galiano 1981f. Rev.Soc. Ent. Argentina 39 (3-4): 283, f. 1-2. + 1979a.. Acta Zool.Lil. 33 (2): 119, f. 11, 21-22, 34, 49. Brasil: Amazonas: Manaus, Copas, Igapó, Anavilhanas.©Phot Gasnier & Azevedo + Edwards, 2015: Zootaxa 4036(1): 39, f. 13A-G. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

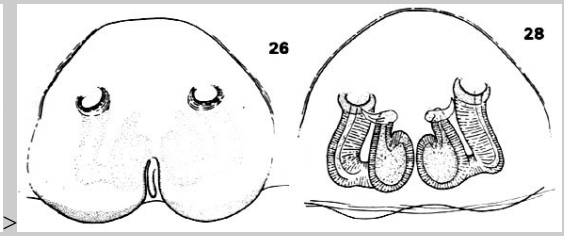





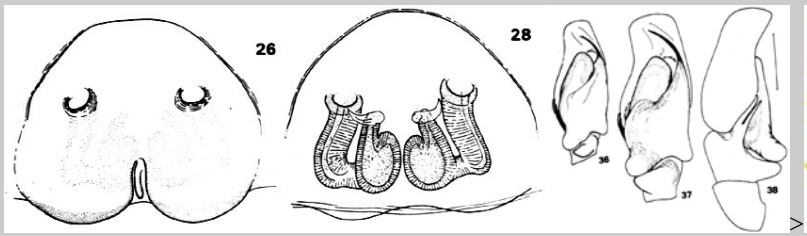


Frigga crocuta : Davies, Zabka 1989. Mem. Queensland Mus., Brisbane, 27 (2): 246, 249, t. 50.. + Galiano 1979 Acta zool. Lillo., 35: 691-694, f. 1-7, + 28, f. 17-18, 30-32, 42-43, 46, 52. + from N Caledonia. ©Phot B. Patoleta. By courtesy.



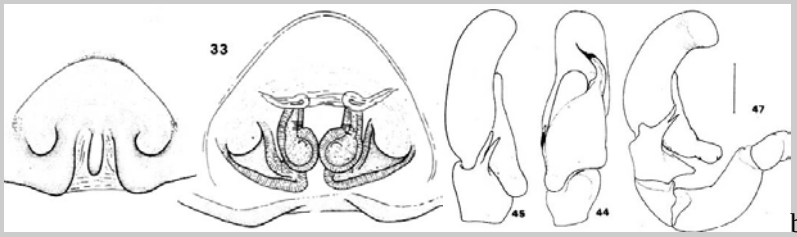


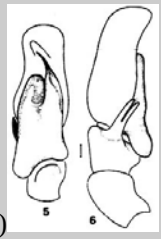
Frigga finitima + flava ; Galiano, 1979a. Acta Zool.Lilloana 33 (2): 122-124, f. 46-48 + 33 (2): 133-134, f. 26, 28.



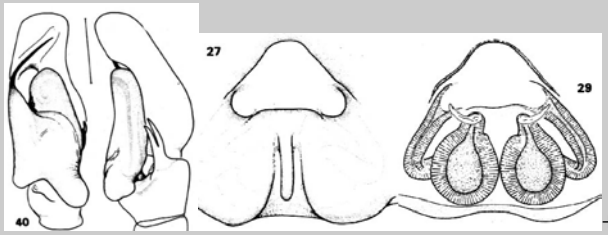


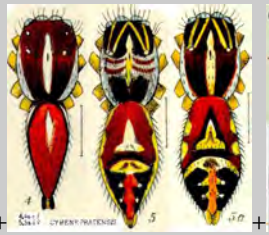
Frigga kessleri Galiano 1979a. Acta Zool.Lilloana 33 (2): 125, f. 25, 35 + ©Phot Gasnier & Azevedo.

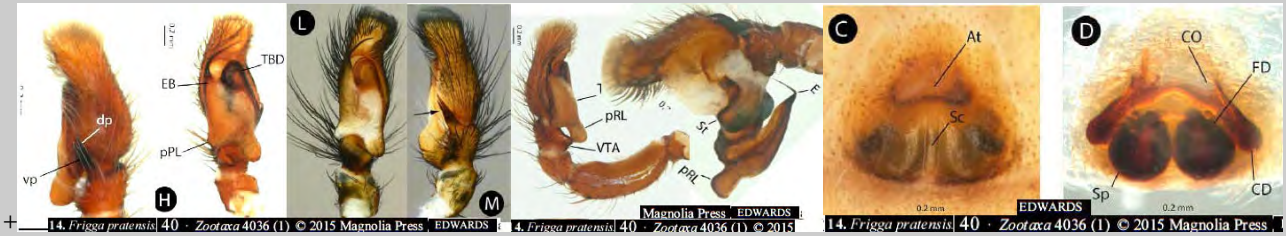


b)


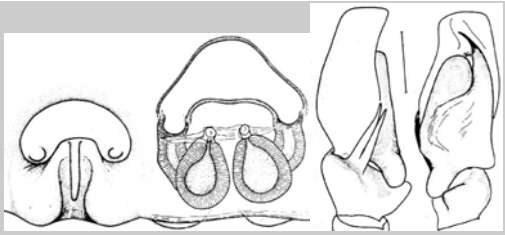
Frigga opulenta +b) rufa Galiano, 1979. Acta Zool.Lilloana 33 (2): 122-124, f. 46-48
+ Galiano M.E. 1982a.. Bull. Br. arachnol.Soc. 5 (9): 424, f. 5-6.



+

+

Frigga pratensis Galiano M.E. 1979a. Acta Zool.Lilloana 33 (2): 132-133, f. 7, 19, 27, 29, 39-40 + 128-132, f. 9-10, 24, 32, 41-42
+.F. P.-Cambridge 1901. Biologia Centrali-Americana, Zoologia, 1901: 232, pl. 19, f. 4-5.

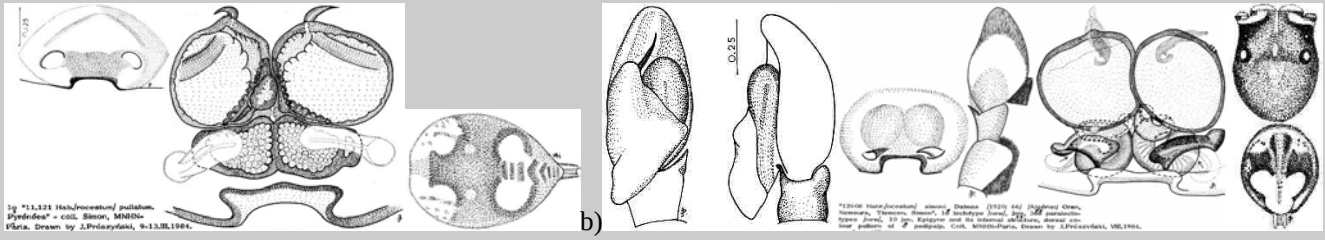


Frigga quintensis Galiano M.E. 1979a. Acta Zool.Lilloana 33 (2): 128-132, f. 9-10, 24, 32, 41-42 +.F. P.-Cambridge 1901. Biologia Centrali-Americana, Zoologia, 1901: 232, pl. 19, f. 4-5.

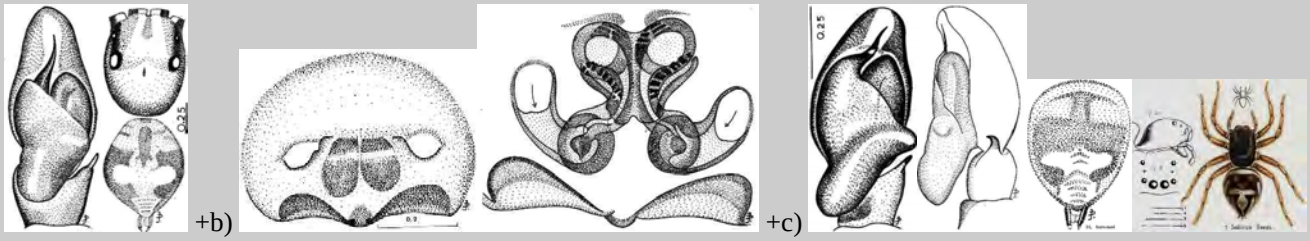
Gen. *Habrocestum* Simon, 1876 (38 species)

Type species *Habrocestum pullatum*

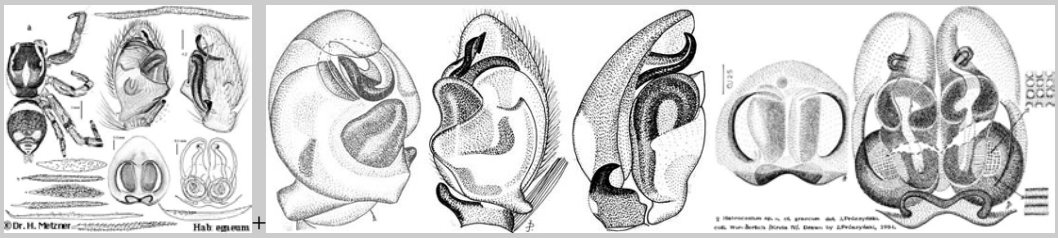
DIAGNOSIS. Two chambered spermatheca, with short, membranous ducts, are particularly useful recognition character. Palps are rather uniform in majority of species. Many species have white spots on abdomen, often a pair of round spots, also some white markings on carapace. Body high, short. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definitions.



Habrocestum pullatum* +b) *simoni: Proszynski 1987. Atlas: 35-36 "11.121 Pyrenees" coll. Simon, Mus. Paris.

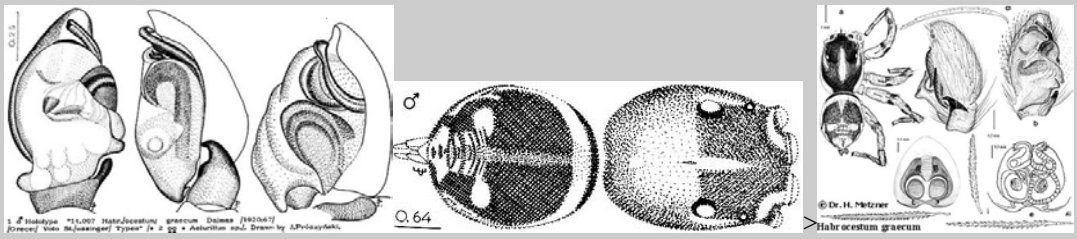


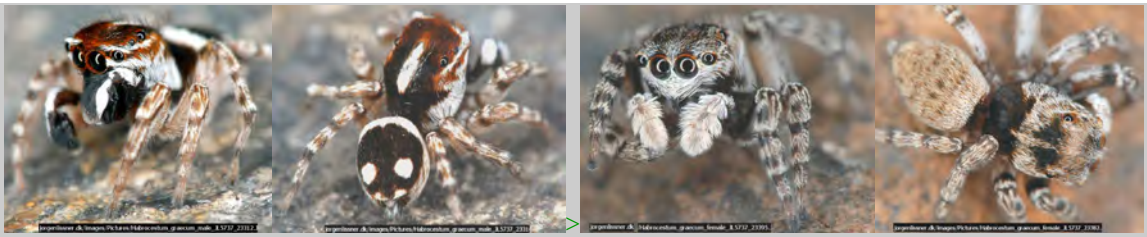
***Habrocestum algericum* +b) *arabicum* +c) *bovei*:** Proszynski 1987. Atlas ...: 29-30.
+ Prószynski, 1989. Fauna of Saudi Arabia. 33-34, ff. 3-4. . + Lucas 1846: 179, t 9, f 7. By courtesy.



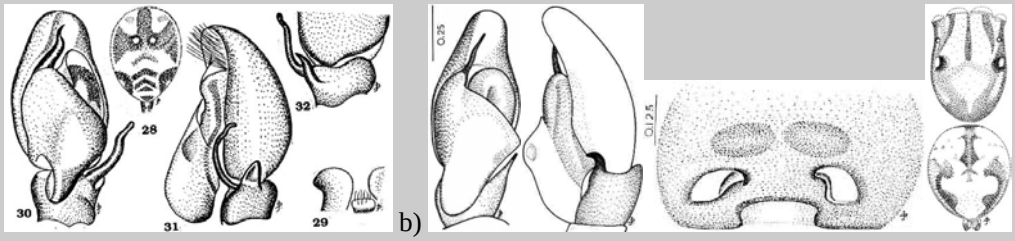


Habrocestum egaeum Metzner, 1999. Andrias 14: 63-64, 182, table 28a-m, f 30 = "Habrocestum cf. graecum" Proszynski 1987. Atlas ...: 31-33. C©Phot J. Lissner - M+F 6768 Greece: Telendos. By courtesy.

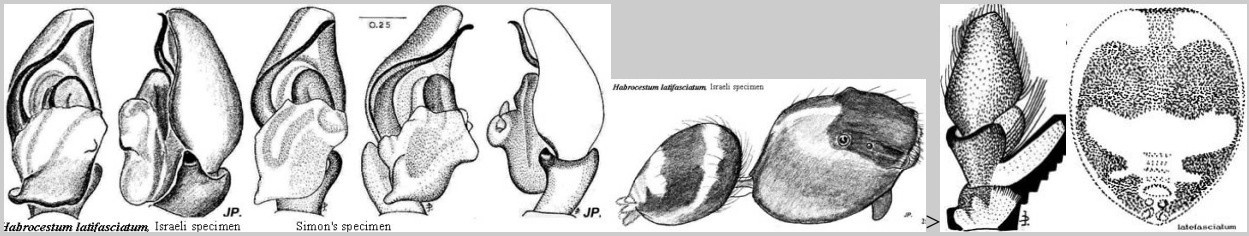


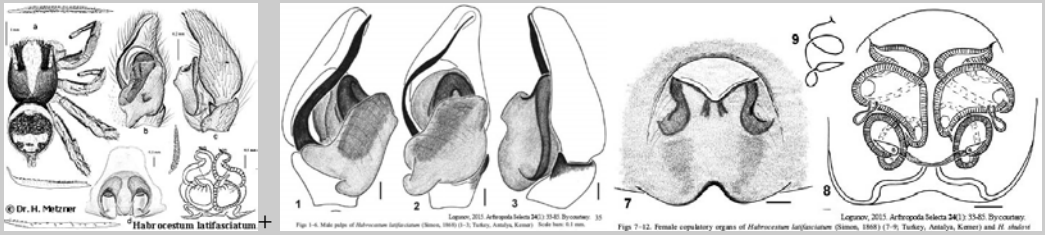


Habrocestum graecum Type specimen - Proszynski 1987. Atlas ...: 30-31 (male only) + Metzner H. 1999 . Andrias 14: 60-61, 179, table 25a-i, map 27. + M 5737 Greece: Lefkas. C©Phot J. Lissner. By courtesy.

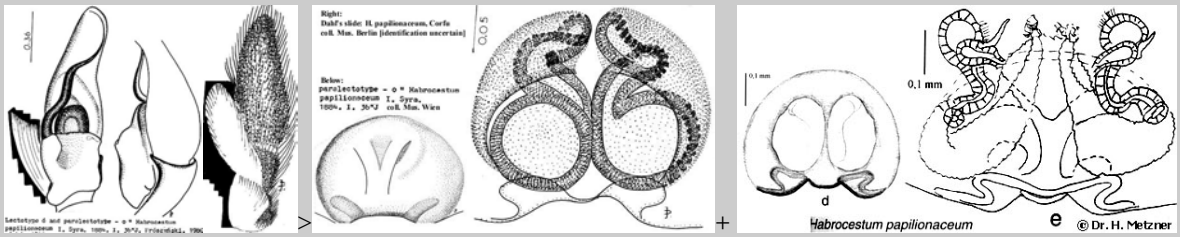


Habrocestum hongkongiensis +b) ibericumPrószynski, 1992a. Annales zoologici, 44, 8: 96, figs 28-32. Type specimen Proszynski 1987: fig. 30."13.379 Cartagena". By courtesy.



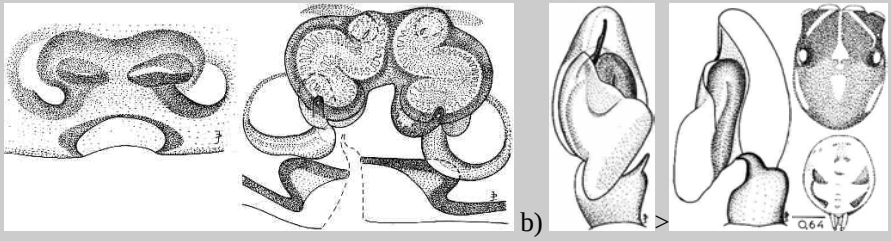


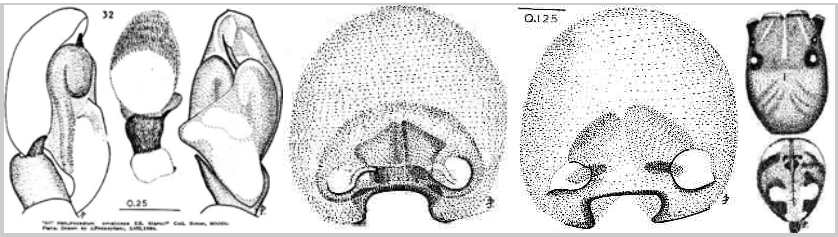
Habrocestum latifasciatum : Proszynski. Ann. zool. 2003a: 65-66, figs 244-251 + Proszynski 1987. Atlas ...: 30, 32-34. + Metzner 1999. Andrias 14: 61-62, 180, table 26a-i, map 28 [ID female uncertain] + Logunov, 2015. Arthropoda Selecta 24(1): 34, f. 1-3, 7-9. By courtesy.



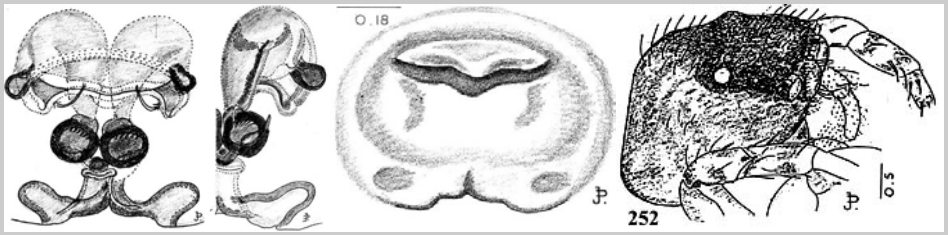


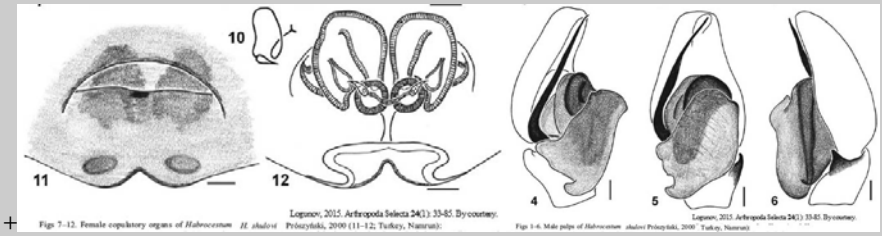
Habrocestum papilionaceum Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 54; Proszynski 1987. Atlas ...: 59 (female identification uncertain) + female - according to Metzner H. 1999. Andrias 14: 181, table 27d-e. By courtesy.



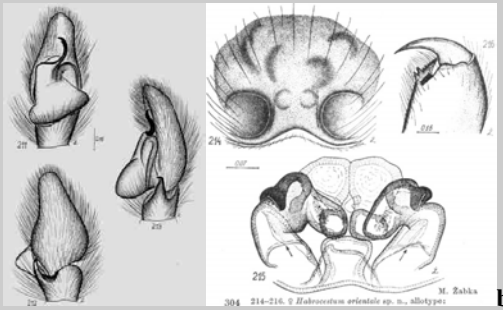


Habrocestum laurae +b) lepidum +c) ornaticeps. Proszynski 1987. Atlas ...: 36 + 29-30 +32. "807 ... Maroc" - coll. Simon, Mus. Paris. By courtesy.



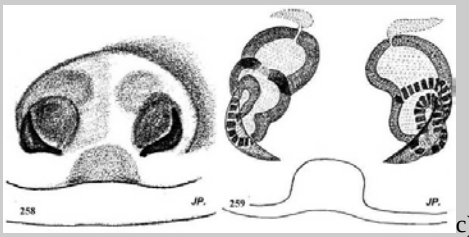


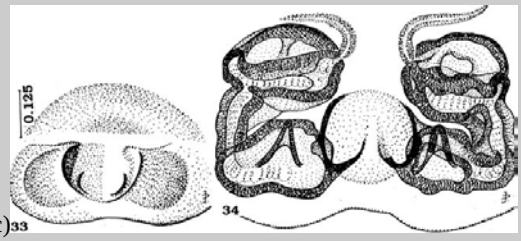
Habrocestum shulovi Prószynski, 1999[2000] Proszynski. Ann. zool. 2003: 66-67, figs 252-255 68By courtesy.





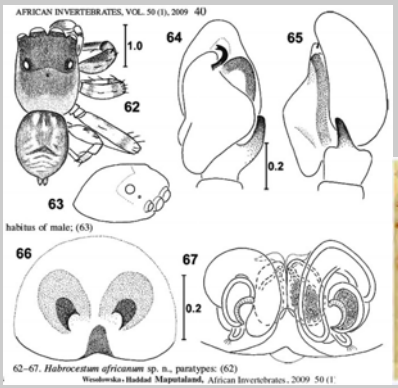
b)



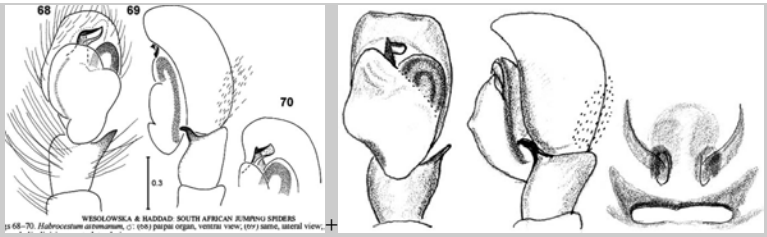


c)

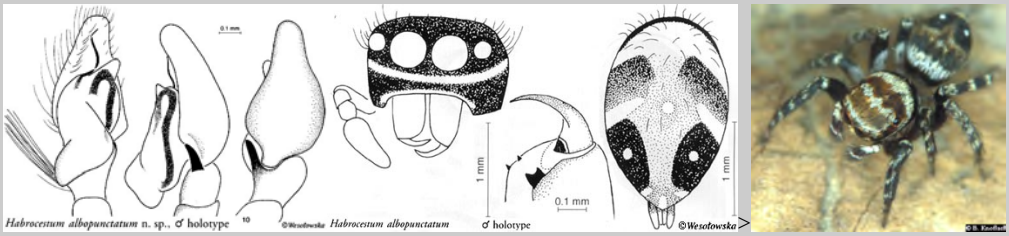
Habrocestum orientale +b) Hasarius adansoni +c) Habrocestum kweilinensis: Zabka 1985. Ann. zool. 39, 11: 228-229,
f 211-216 + Prószynski, 1992a. Ann.zool., 44, 8: 96-97, figs 33-34 + Reasoning by Logunov D.V. 1999a. Bull.Brit.Arachn.Soc.11 (4): 148. **COMPARE WITH SUPPOSEDLY RELATED HASARIUS ADANSONI**..





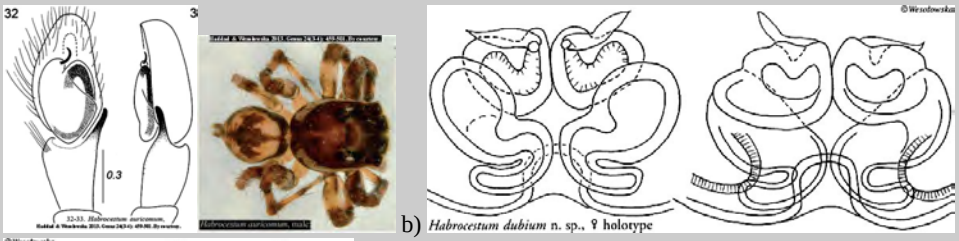


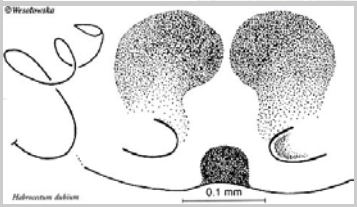
Habrocestum africanum + H. albimanum: Wesolowska, Haddad 2009, Afr. Invert., 50(1): 38-41, f 62-67 +b).Wesolowska & : Haddad 2013. Afr. Invert.: 54 (1): 199-200, f 68-70. + Proszynski "H. albimanum Simon, Cape Town" coll. MCZ, Harvad Univ.



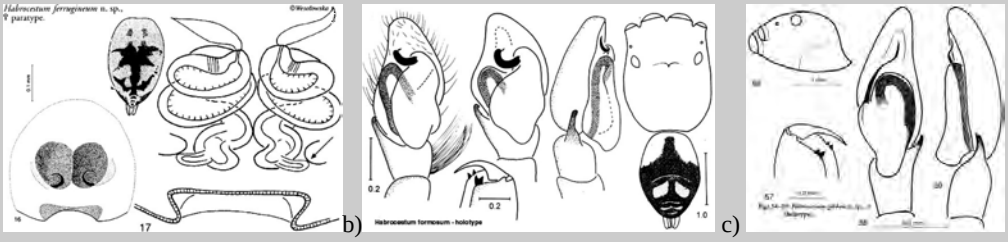


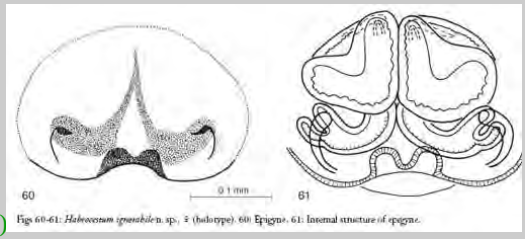
Habrocestum albopunctatum :Wesolowska, van Harten, 2002 Fauna of. Arabia 19: 370-372, figs 5-10, phot 1-2. ©Phot Barbara Knoflach, from Socotra, coll. van Harten. By courtesy





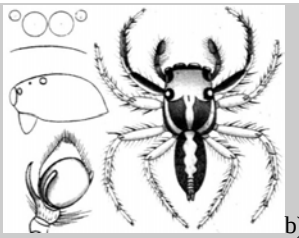
Habrocestum auricomum + H. dubium : Haddad, Wesolowska, 2013 2013: 24(3-4): 473-475, f 31-33. + Wesolowska, van Harten, 2002 Fauna of Arabia 19: 373, figs 11-14. By courtesy.





d)

Habrocestum ferrugineum +b) formosum +c) .gibbosum +d). ignorabile: Wesolowska, van Harten, 2002 .Fauna of Arabia 19: 374, f 15-17 +b) Wesolowska, 1999a. Arnoldia Zimbabwe, 10(15): 149-151, figs 11-15 +c) Wesolowska, van Harten, 2007 Fauna Arabia, 23: 209-211, 56-59 + 211, 62-64. By courtesy.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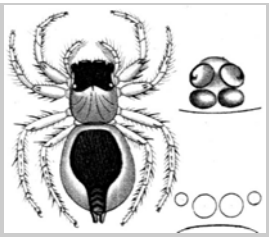
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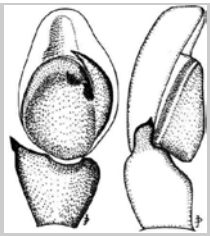
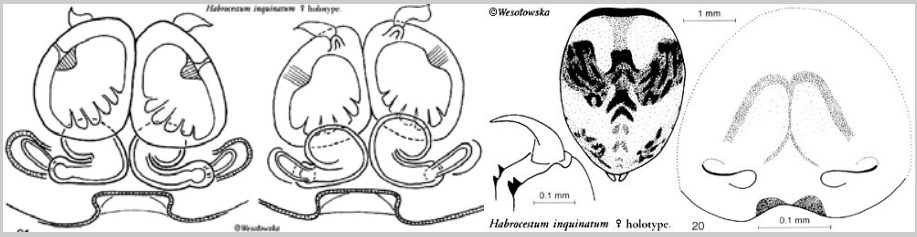
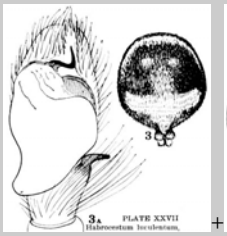


Habrocestum flavipes + H. punctiventre H. subpenicillatum: Keyserling, 1882 : 1403, T. 119, F. 1. + 1412, T. 119, F. 6. + Proszynski 1987. Atlas ...: 38.



+


Habrocestum inquinatum : Wesolowska, van Harten, 2002. Fauna of Arabia 19: 375-376, f 18-22 = 23: 211-213, f 62-64.



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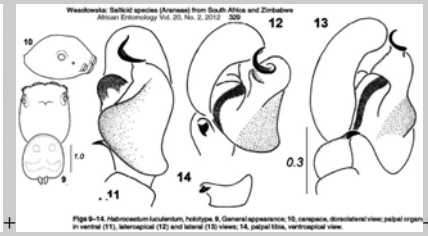

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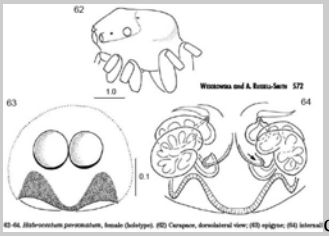
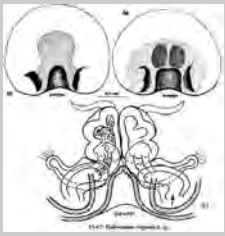
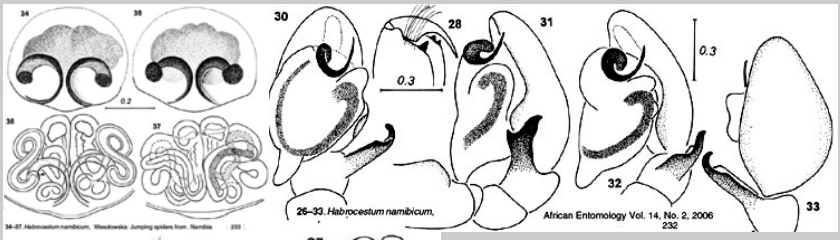
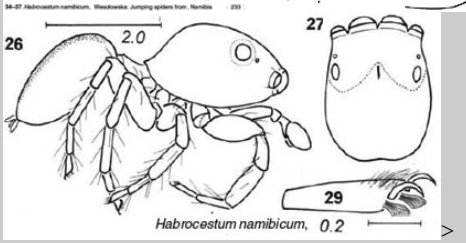


c)


Habrocestum luculentum + H. personatum+ H. virginale: Peckhams, 1903 Trans. Wisc. Acad. Sci. Arts Let., 14 (1): 241, tab. 27, figs 3-3a +b) Wesolowska 2012a: 20(2): 327-328, f 9-14: Ann. zool. 61(3): 571-572, f 62-64 +c) Wesolowska, van Harten, 2007. Fauna of Arabia, 23: 213-214, f 65-67. By courtesy.





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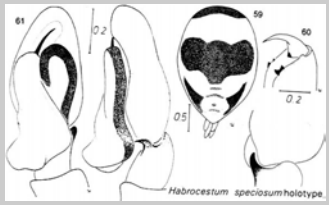
Habrocestum namibicum : Wesolowska, 2006 . African Entomology, 14 (2): 231-233, f 26-37 By courtesy.


b)


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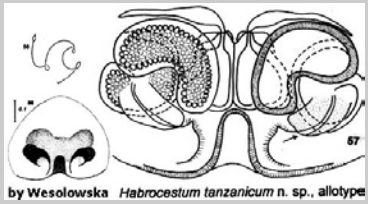
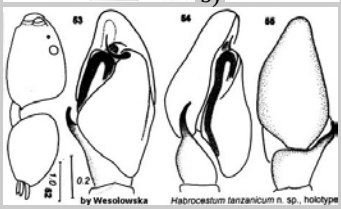
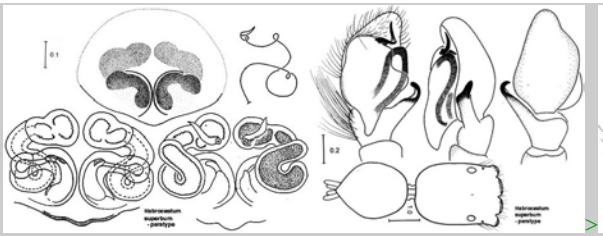
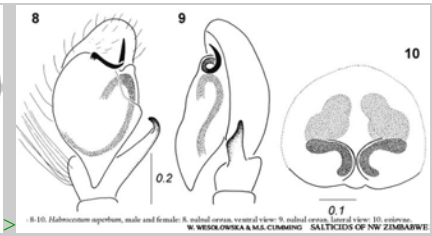




Habrocestum socotrense +b) speciosum +c) tanzanicum: Wesolowska, van Harten 2002. Fauna of Arabia 19: 376, figs 23-25 +Wesolowska, van Harten, 1994. Yemeni-German Plant Protection Project 28-30, f 59-63 + Wesolowska, Russel-Smith, 2000. Tropical Zool., 13 (1): 31-33, figs 52-58. By courtesy.



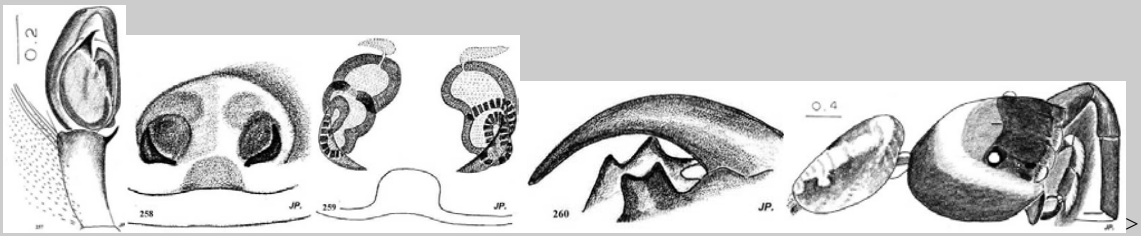




Habrocestum superbum : Wesolowska, 1999[2000]. Arnoldia Zimbabwe 151-153, f 16-22 + Wesolowska & Cumming, 2011: J. Afrotrop. Zool. .7:78, f 8-10, 94. C By courtesy.

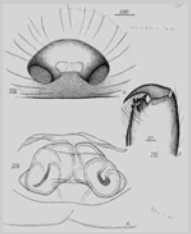
Gen. *Hasarius* Simon, 1871 (16 species)

Type species *Hasarius adansoni*.
NOTE. A "waste bucket" genus of only two species known from both sexes and 12 with single sex described, some of these pending revision. There are 17 unrecognizable species and 69 synonyms. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definitions.

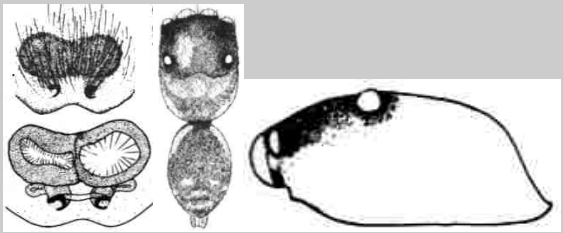




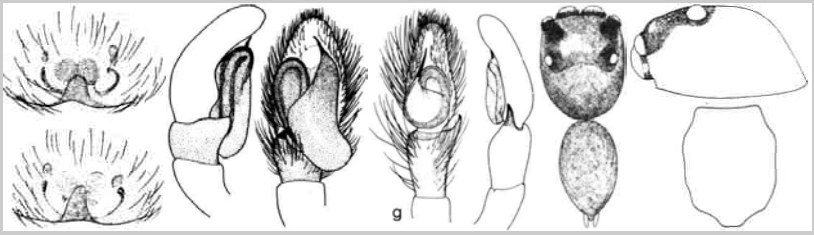
Hasarius adansoni: Proszynski 2003a. Ann. zool. 68-69, figs 256-260. Singapore.©Phot H.K.Tang. By courtesy.



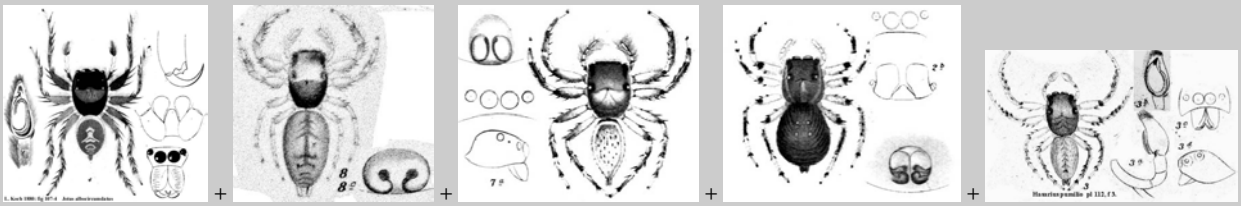
Hasarius kulczynskii: Zabka, 1985 Annales zoologici, 39, 11: 227-228, ff. 208-210. By courtesy



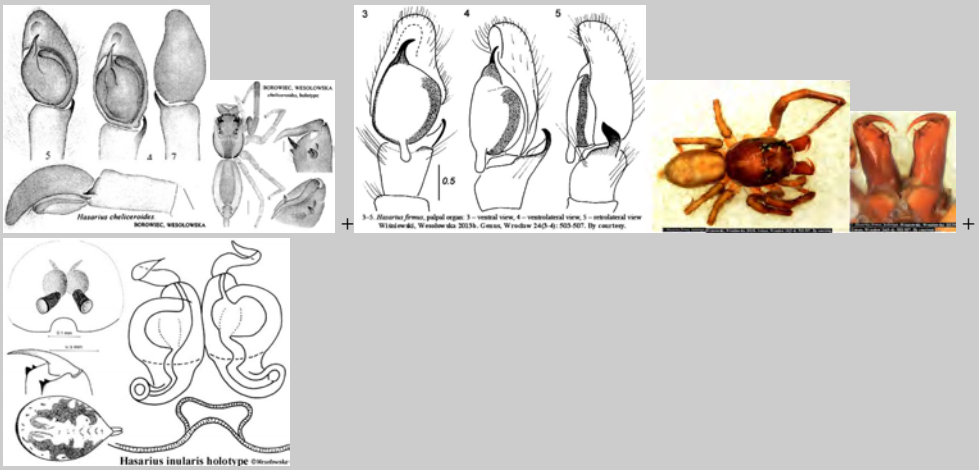
Hasarius mahensis : Wanless, 1983a. Ann. Mus. roy. Afr. centr., ser. 8. Tervuren, 241: 54-55, ff. 18a-f. By courtesy



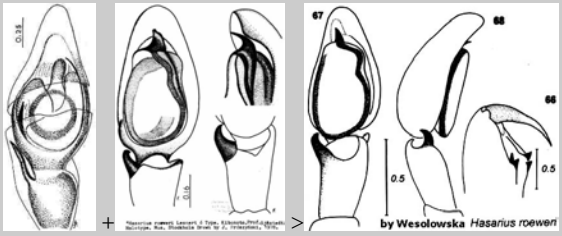
Hasarius rufociliatus: Simon,1898 Wanless F.R. 1983a. Ann. Mus. roy. Afr. centr., ser. 8. Tervuren, 241: 51-52, ff. 17a-g.



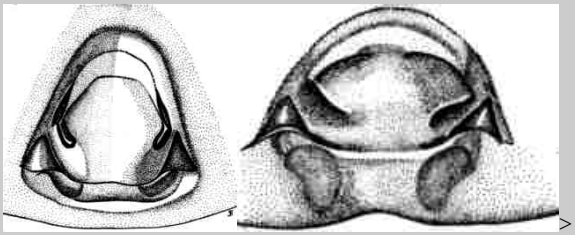
Hasarius albocircumdatus* + *H. inhonestus* + *H. mulciber* + *H. obscurus* + *H. pumilio : Koch L., 1881 Die Arachn.
Austral.: 1250, T. 107, F. 4. Keyserling, 1881: 1312, pl 111, f 8. MISPLACED. Keyserling, 1881 Die Arachn.Austral. 1881:
1310 T. 111 F. 7. + 1315, T. 112, F. 2. + 1317, pl 112, f 3.



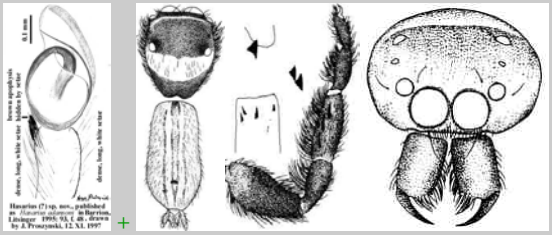
Hasarius cheliceroides +b) firmis +c) insularis : Borowiec, Wesolowska, 2002 Genus, 13(3): 405-408, figs 1-7. Wisniewski, Wesolowska, 2013 Genus, 2013b. 24(3-4): 503-507 + Wesolowska, van Harten, 2002 Fauna of Arabia 19: 377-378 figs 26-29. By courtesy.



Hasarius pauciaculeis +b) roeweri : Proszynski 1987. Atlas ...: 45 + Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 60 Wesolowska, Russel-Smith 2000. Tropical Zoology, 13 (1): 35-36, figs 66-68. By courtesy



Hasarius rusticus : Thorell, 1887 Type Birmania, Modha . Proszynski 1984c: 60. By courtesy



Hasarius sp [Philippines] + H. sp. "H. adansoni" : Prószynski, 2003 Quick sketch by J. Proszynski + Barrion, Litsinger 1995. Internat. Rice Research Inst.: 93-94, fig 48a-l. By courtesy



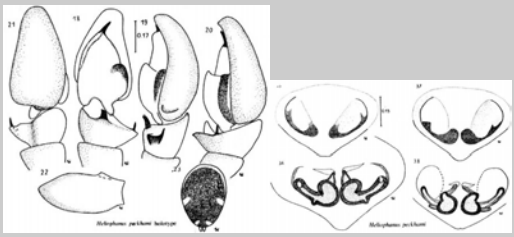
Hasarius sp [Queensland] Brisbane. + "Hypoblemum" sp [Cedar Creek] - Brisbane : ©Phot R. Whyte,By courtesy



Hasarius tropicus : Jastrzebski, 2010 Bhutan: Phuntsholing, 200-400 m. Genus: 21(2): 321-323, f 2-3. By courtesy

Gen. *Heliophanus (Heliocapensis)* Wesolowska, 1986

[only two exceptional species out of 13: ***peckhami*** + ***termitophagus*** (2 species)



Heliophanus (H-cap) peckhami : Wesolowska 1986. Ann. zool. 40, 1: 8, 13, ff. 18-38.. By courtesy.



Heliophanus (H-cap) termitophagus : Wesolowska, Haddad 2002. Trop. Zool. 15 (1): 197-207, f 1-4 [also photo of environment - termite mound]. By courtesy.

Gen. *Leptofreya* Edwards, 2015, gen. n. (3 species)

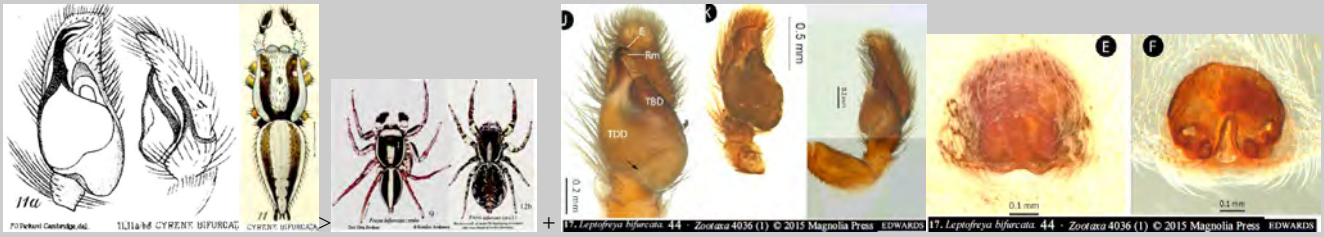
including *Megafreya* Edwards, 2015, comb. n

Type species *Leptofreya ambigua*

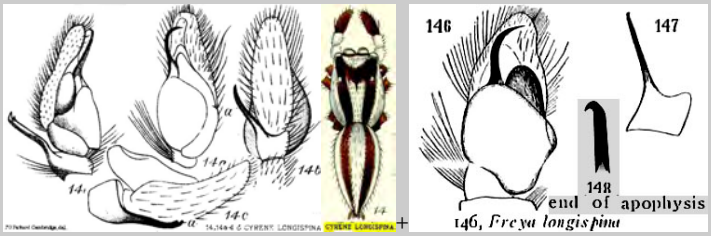
NOTE. Separation of *Leptofreya* from *Freya* by Edwards 2015 is a good idea, but I think similarities with genus *Megafreya*. deserves also some consideration. The differences in palp between these genera is, in my opinion, modification of parts, while similarity in structure of epigyne is striking (unfortunately photos of these are poor). An interesting feature is analogy of epigyne with Pacific genus *Xenocytaea*, however these genera have very different structure of palps, excluding possibility of closer affinity.



Leptofreya ambigua : Edwards, Ruiz: 2013: JoA, 41: 11-17, f 11-13. From Florida [imported to the USA], also Edwards, 2015: 43, f. 16A-G . By courtesy.



Leptofreya bifurcata: Biol. Centr.-Amer., Zool.: 225, 234, t. 19, f. 11 + Painting by Kuniko Arakawa + : Edwards, 2015: Zootaxa 4036 (1): 43, f. 16H, 17A-K. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



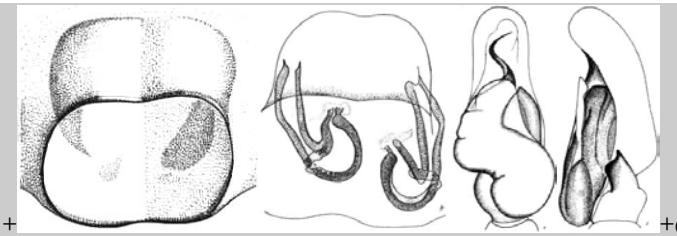
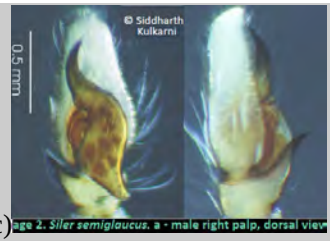
Leptofreya longispina: Biol. Centr.-Amer., Zool.: 224, 230, table 17, figs 14 + 225, 234, table 19, figs 12 +Petrunkevitch, 1925a: 235, f. 146-148.

Gen. *Megafreya* Edwards, 2015 (1 species)

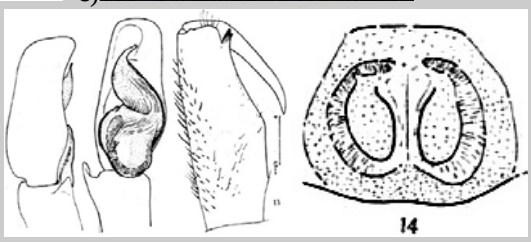
Type species *Megafreya sutrix*.
NOTE. Similarities of *Leptofreya* with genus *Megafreya* deserves some consideration. The differences in palp between these genera is, in my opinion, modification of parts, while similarity in structure of epigyne is striking (unfortunately photos of these are poor). An interesting feature is analogy of epigyne with Pacific genus *Xenocytaea*, however these genera have very different structure of palps, excluding possibility of closer affinity.

a) 

ATTENTION: COMPARED WITH:


+c)




+d)


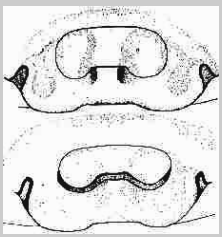
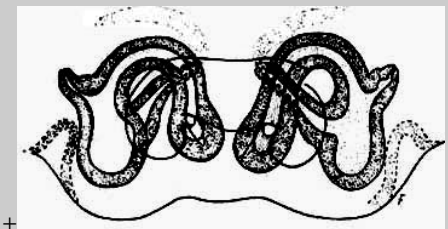
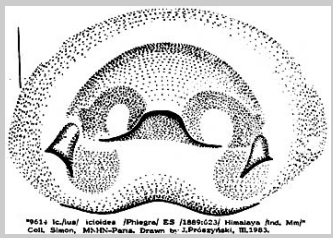
Megafreya sutrix* COMPARED WITH: *+b) "Xenocytaea" mccooki + c) Siler semiglaucus +d) Carrhotus" viridiaureus: Edwards, 2015. Zootaxa 4036 (1) : 45, f. 18A-F© 2015 Magnolia Press + Buenos Aires City. © photo by C.J. Grismado, 2008 +b) Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 59 [Lectotype of *Xenocytaea mccooki* from Java: Thorell collection No 1773, Mus. Stockholm] +c) Kulkarni & Joseph, 2015: Journal of Threatened Taxa 7(10): 7701, f. 1a-b, 2a-b, 3a-b, 4 + d) Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 345-347, t. 15, ff. 11-14. **REMARK: Analogies include hood like epigyne and expanded, long basis of eembolus, differs strikingly by external appearance.** Two of the above 4 species have assumedly mixed up label data on continents they were collected from. By courtesy.

Gen. *Nandicius* Prószyński, 2016, gen. n. (10 species)

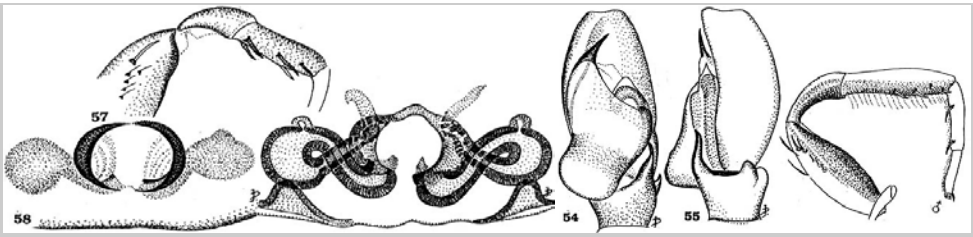
Type species *Phintella mussooriensis* Prószynski, 1992.
Etymology. Name combines name of the Nanda Devi National Park and *Icius*, grammar gender assumed masculine.

Diagnosis. *Nandicius* differs strikingly from *Pseudicius* and related genera by absence of subocular row of stridulatory bristles on protuberances and tibia I not modified. Male palpal organ resembling *Chrysilla* Thorell, 1887 and *Phintella* Bösenberg & Strand, 1906, embolus base has a form of thin, soft layer laying diagonally over bulbus, narrowing anteriorly and producing anterior embolus - short, claw-like and sclerotized. Only antero-lateral angle of spermophor is visible. Tibial apophysis variable, biramous with ventral ramus thin and gently bent (in *N. pseudicioides* even twisted "S" like), dorsal ramus robust, but in some species modified into short lobe, or even reduced to a vestigial tooth.
Epigyne with prominent oval depression medially, there is a pair of translucent pockets, spaced at the posterior rim of epigyne, which is somewhat bent anteriorwards, copulatory opening located medially, in mid-length of epigyne. Spermathecae resembling some *Pseudicius*, with spermathecae slightly elongate oval, set transversally or parallel to main axis, with distal part elongate and duct like, ducts sclerotized, semiarching.
Body small and fragile, not flattened or elongated, with brown pattern on whitish background. Legs whitish, the I not strikingly longer or more robust than legs II-IV.
Integral part of the definition are drawings below.
Remark. Taxonomic position of *Nandicius* (known to me from old type specimens and series of drawings of unidentified species from Central Asia) remained enigmatic for 30 years, because of mixture of poorly understood characters resembling other, unrelated genera. The breakthrough is due to photographs by Miss Shazia Quasin, of a species almost [?] identical with the drawings of epigyne, made in 1980ties. These epigyne structures, with simultaneous absence of *Pseudicius*-like features, could be accommodated only by erection of a new genus.

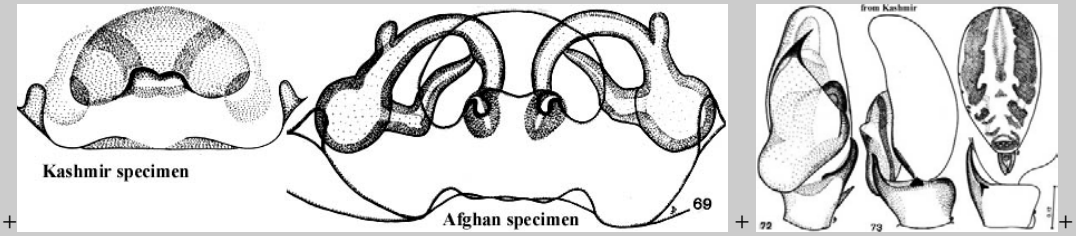
Composition. The following species are transferred from genus the Pseudicius Simon, 1885: *Nandicius cambridgei* (Prószynski, Żochowska, 1981) comb. n., *N. deletus* (Pickard-Cambridge O., 1885) comb. n., *N. frigidus* (Pickard-Cambridge O., 1885) comb. n., *N. mussooriensis* (Prószynski, 1992) comb. n., [syn. *Phintella m.*], *N. pseudoicioides* (Caporiacco, 1935) comb. n., *N. szechuanensis* Logunov, 1995) comb. n., *N.* sp. [Bhutan] Prószynski [unpublished], *N.* 2 sp [Shazia]) [unpublished] Shazia Quasin, 2011.


+

b)


NANDICIUS frigidus +b) Type of Icius icioides (Pickard-Cambridge O., 1885) comb. n.. Proszynski, Zochowska 1981: ol. pismo ent. 51: 26, f 16-18; +b) Proszynski 1987. Atlas ...: 56. By courtesy .



NANDICIUS mussooriensis comb. n.: Prószynski, 1992a. Annales zoologici, 44, 8: 101-102, f 54-59 (note row of stridulatory microsetae on femur I - a character resembling *Pseudicius*). By courtesy .

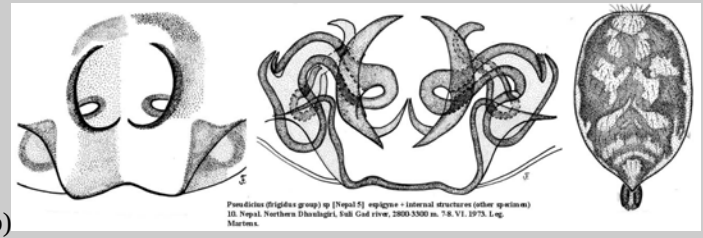


NANDICIUS sp. related to frigidus : Andreeva, Heciak, Proszynski 1984. Ann. zool.: 84, 373-374, f 69-74. By courtesy

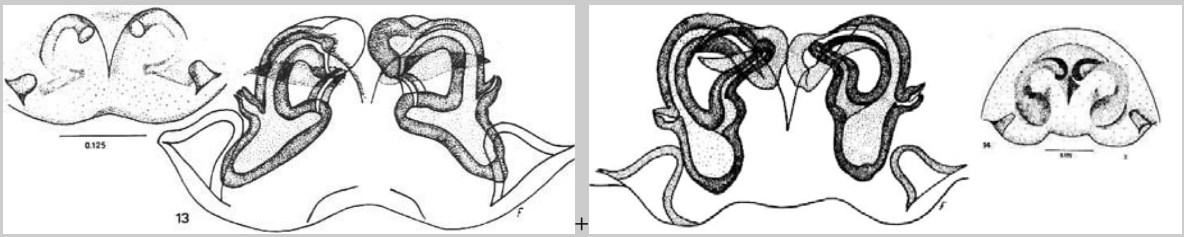
a)



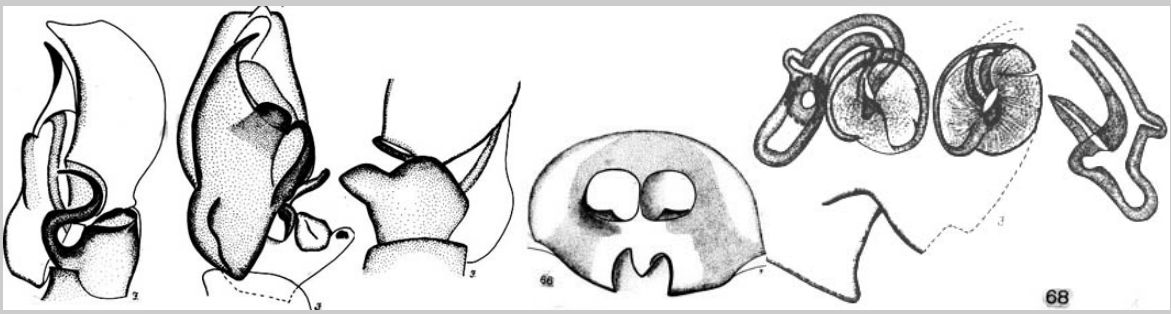
b)



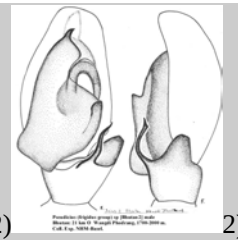
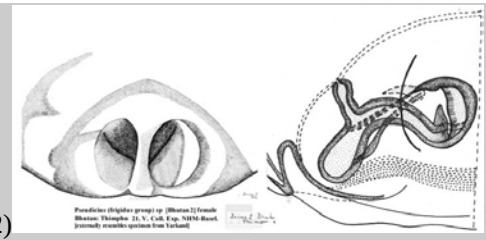
NANDICIUS sp [Shazia] +b) Nandicius sp [Nepal-5] : a) Documented by the ©photos by Shazia Quasin. Nanda Devi
Reserve 2000-4000 m,Uttarakhand, India +b) related species - drawings by © J. Prószynski. Nepal, Northern Dhaulagiri, Suli Gad river, 2800-3300 m. 7-8. VI. 1973. Leg. Martens.

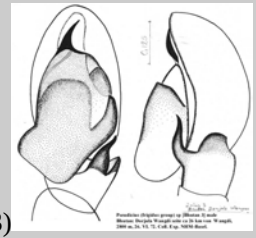
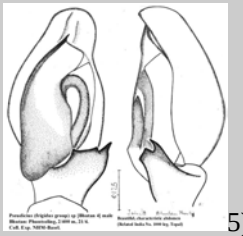
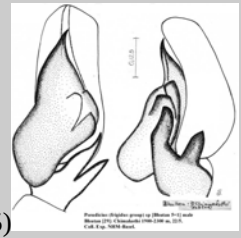


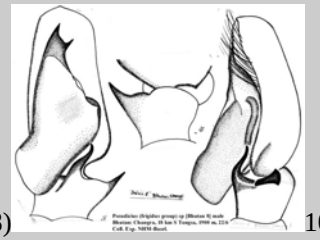
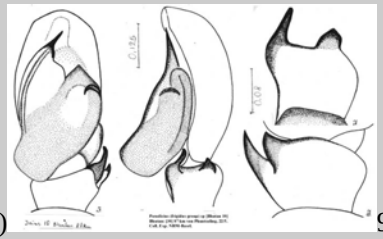
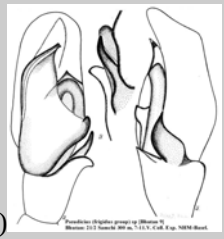
NANDICIUS cambridgei+ Nandicius deletus : Prósz., Zochowska, 1981 comb. n., Type species.
+ Proszynski, Zochowska 1981: Pol. pismo ent. 51: 26, f 14-15 + 26, f 14-15.



NANDICIUS pseudicioides : Andreeva, Heciak., Proszynski. 1984. Ann. zool., 3, 13: 374, f 63-68.

2)  2) 

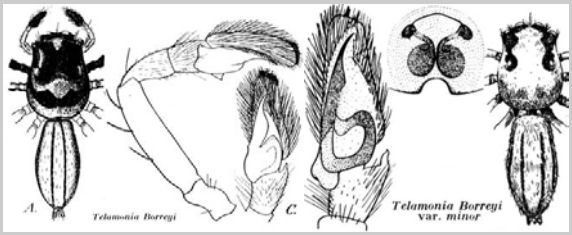
3)  4)  5) 

8)  10)  9) 

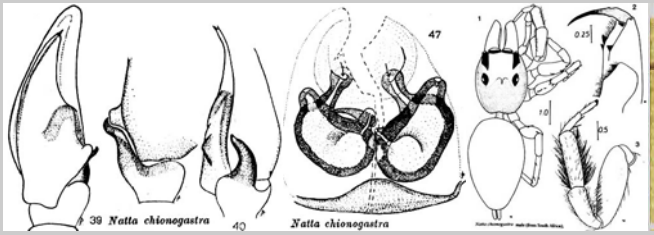
NANDICIUS sp [Bhutan 2 male](m) + sp [Bhutan 2 female]) + sp [Bhutan 3] + sp [Bhutan 4] + sp [Bhutan 5] + sp [Bhutan 8]+ sp [Bhutan 10] + Epocilla praetextata [Bhutan 9] : Bhutan. Coll. Exp. NHM-Basel. © Prószynski [drawn, neither named nor described].

Gen. *Natta* Karsch, 1879 (3 species)

Type species *Natta horizontalis*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definitions.



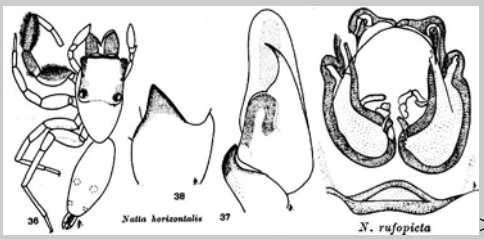
Natta borreyi: Berland, Millot, 1941 Mem. Mus. Nat. Hist. Natur., 12, 2: 326 f. 29.







Natta chionogastra : Proszynski 1985a. Ann. zool. 39, 2: 82-83, f 32, 35-38 + 1984c: 88. Wesolowska W. 1993a. Genus, 4 (1):
18-25, figs 1-16. ©Haddad, Wesolowska 2011. © Afr. Invertebr. 52(1): 90, f 74-75. By courtesy.



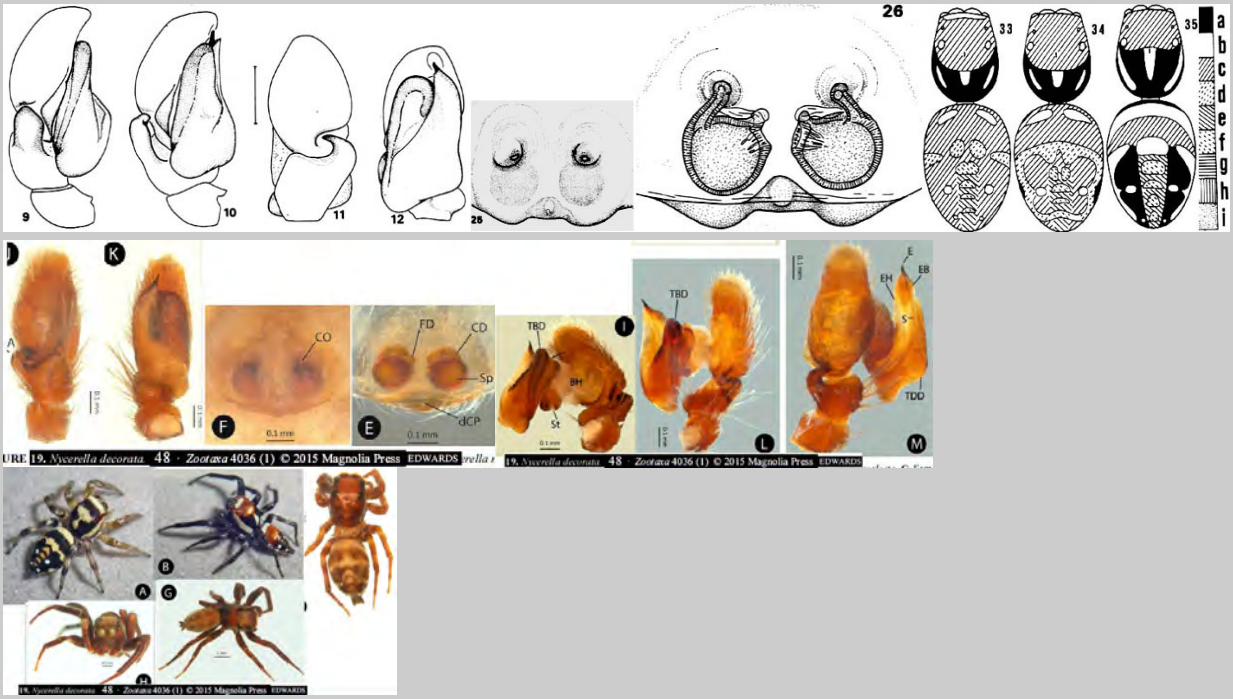


Natta horizontalis: Proszynski 1985a. Ann. zool. 39, 2: 82-83, f 32, 35-38 + 1984c: 88. ©Photo B. Knoflach..

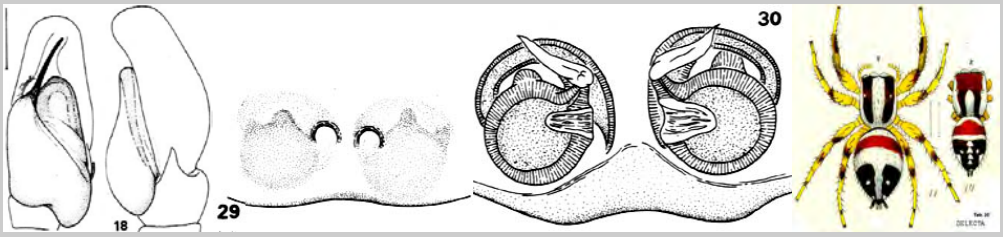
Gen. *Nycerella* Galiano, 1982 (8 species)

Type species *Nycerella decorata*.

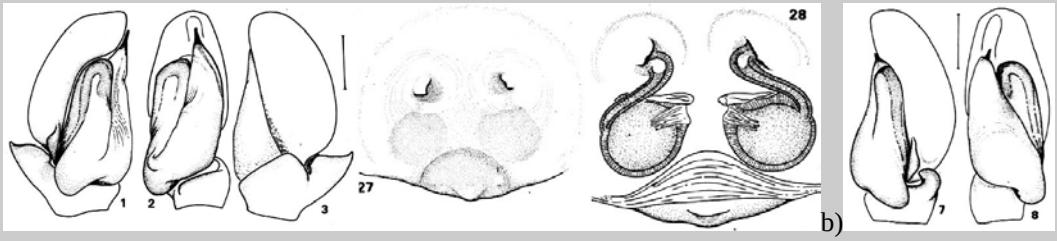
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definitions.



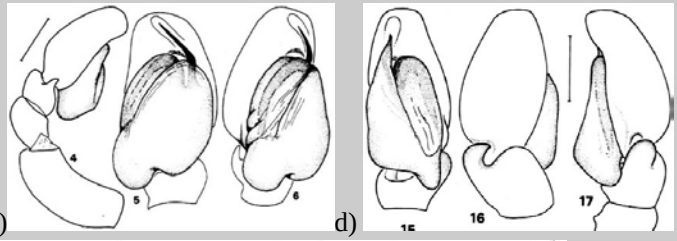
Nycerella decorata : Galiano M.E. 1982b. Physis C, 41, 100: 56, ff.9-12, 25-26, 33-35 + Edwards, 2015: Zootaxa 4036 (1): 47, f. 19A-B, 37K-P. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



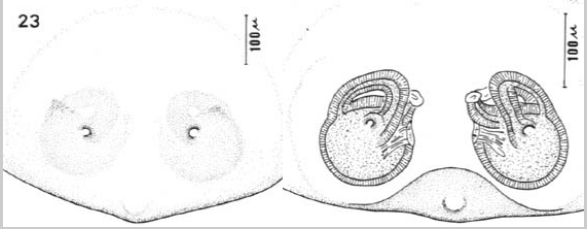
Nycerella delecta: Galiano M.E. 1982b. Physis C, 41, 100: 56, ff.9-12, 25-26, 33-35. Galiano M.E. 1982b. Physis C, 41, 100: 58. By courtesy.



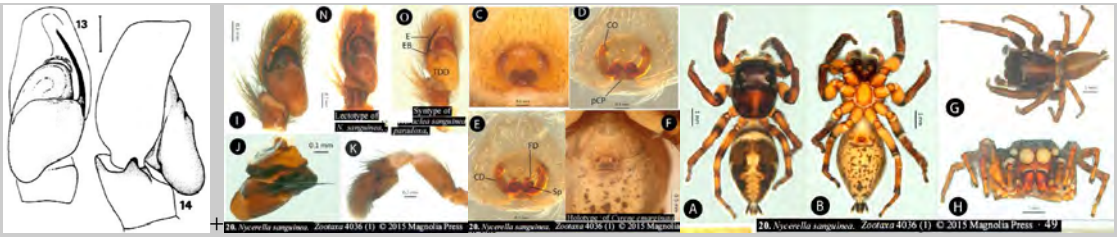
b)



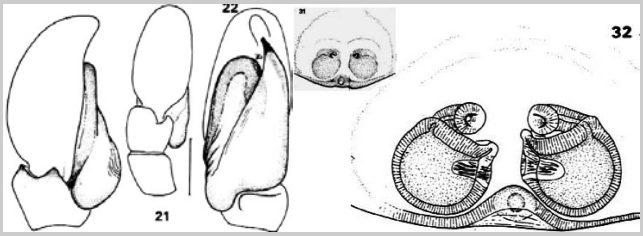
c) d)



Nycerella aprica +donaldi + melanopygia + neglecta: Galiano M.E. 1982b. Physis C, 41, 100: 56, 58; ff.1-3, 27, 28, 43-44
+ 58, f 7, 8, 42 + 60, 62; f 4-6, 46 + 62; ff. 15-17, 23-24, 36-37. By courtesy



Nycerella sanguinea: Galiano M.E. 1982b. Physis C, 41, 100: 60; f 13, 14. +Edwards, 2015: Zootaxa 4036 (1): 47, f. 20A-N, 28F. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



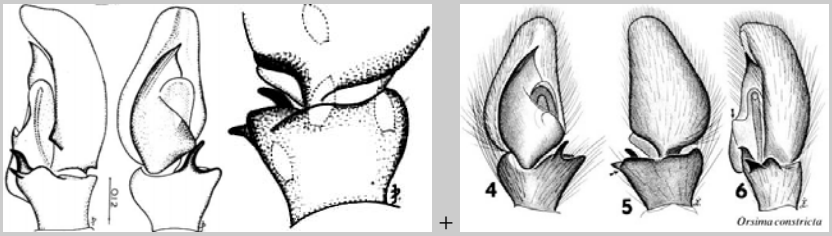
Nycerella volucripes : Galiano M.E. 1982b. Physis C, 41, 100: 62-63; f 20-22, 31-32, 45. By courtesy.

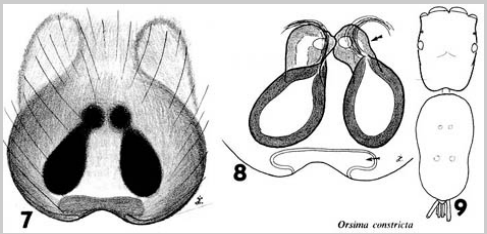
Gen. *Orsima* Simon, 1901 (3 species)

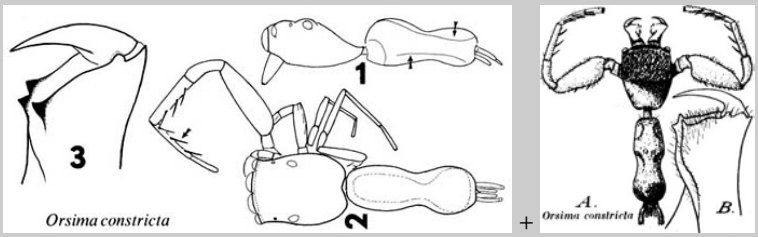
Type species *Orsima constricta* .
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definitions.



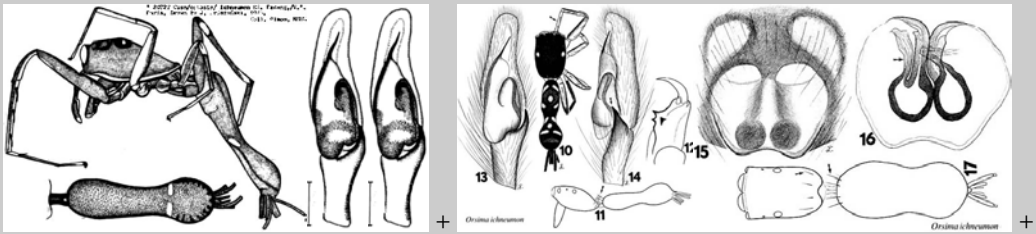
Orsima ichneumon: Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 90. By courtesy.





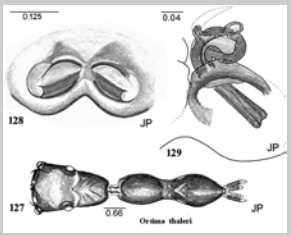


Orsima constricta: Proszynski 1987. Atlas ...: 70. Zabka M. 1992b. Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc. 9 (1): 11-12, f 7-9. Berland L., Millot J. 1941. Mem. Mus. Nat. Hist. Natur., 12, 2: 325, f 28a-b. By courtesy





Orsima ichneumon : Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 20.("20727 Cosmophasis ichneumon E.S. Padang/W, coll Simon") Zabka M. 1992b. BZabka M. 1992b. Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc. 9 (1): 11-12, f 10-17 + Murphy F. and J. 2000. Malaysian Nature Society, Kuala Lumpur, 2000: 311-312. By courtesy.

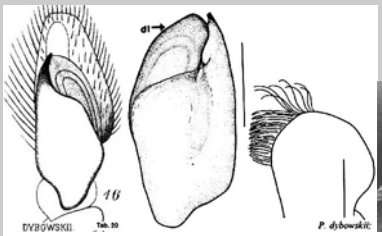


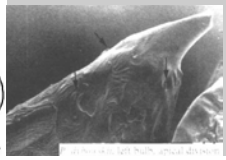
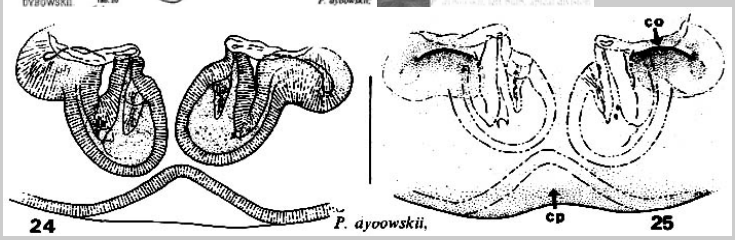
+


Orsima thaleri + Orsima sp. (alarmed) : Prószynski, Deeleman-Reinhold, 2012 Arthr. select. 21(1): 53-54, f 127-129. +
©Photo D. & F. Knowles. By courtesy.

Gen. *Pachomius* Peckham & Peckham, 1896 (6 species)

Type species *Pachomius dybowskii* .
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definitions.



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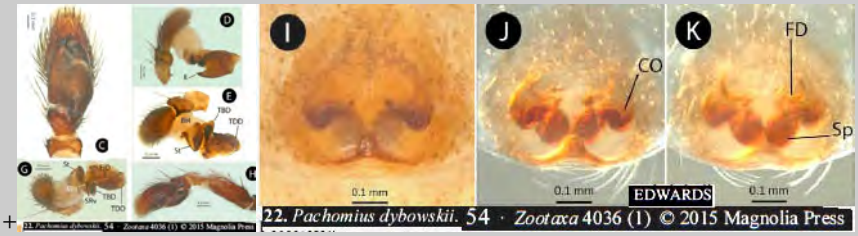
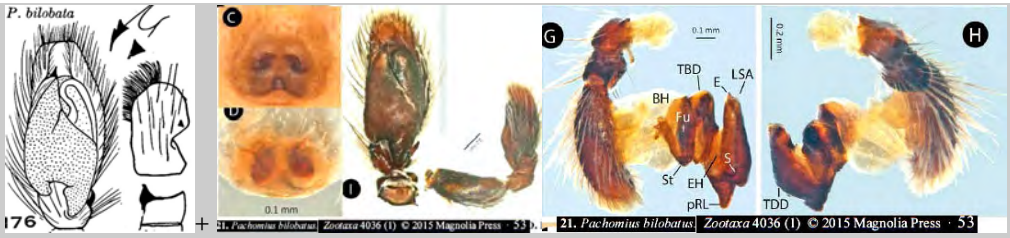


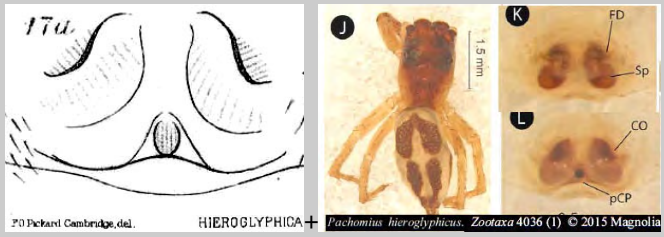


Pachomius dybowskii: F.P.-Cambridge 1901. Biologia Centrali-Amer., Zoologia, 239, t 20, f 16 Galiano M.E. 1994. Bull. British Arachnol. Soc., 9(7): 215-216, f 1-3, 7, 13, 14, 18, 20, 24, 25 + Edwards, 2015: Zootaxa 4036 (1): 51, f. 22A-M. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.





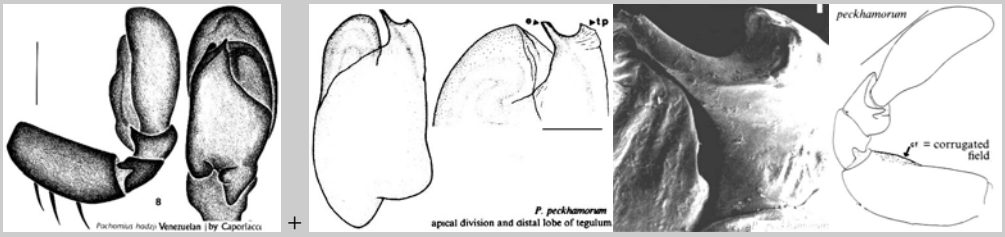
Pachomius bilobatus: Chickering 1946. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard 97: 208, f 174-177 + Edwards, 2015: Zootaxa 4036 (1): 51, f. 21A-I. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



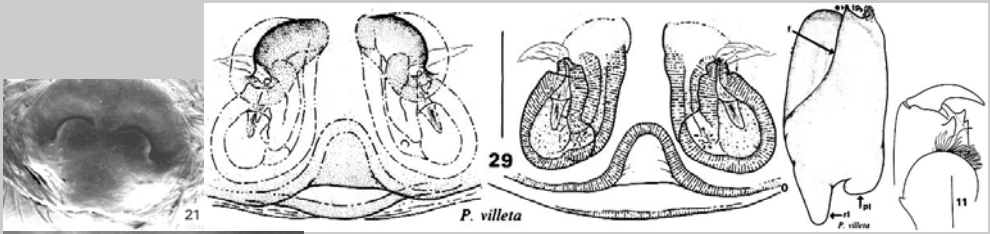
Pachomius hieroglyphicus: F. P.-Cambridge 1901. Biologia Centrali-Americana, Zoologia: 236, t 19, f 17 + Edwards, 2015: Zootaxa 4036 (1): 51, f. 21J-L. © Magnolia Press. Edwards, 2015: Zootaxa 4036 (1): 51, f. 21A-I. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

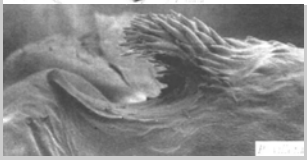


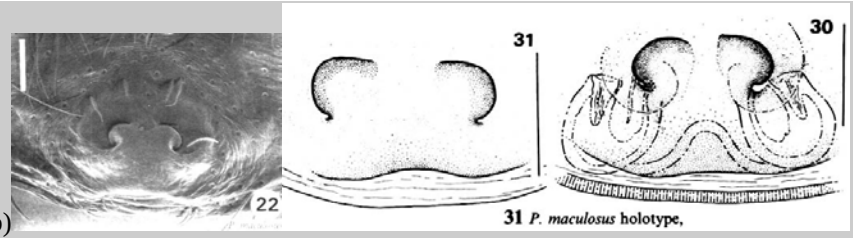
Pachomius niveoguttatus: F. P.-Cambridge 1901. Biologia Centrali-Americana, Zoologia, 240, t 20, f 18, 19 + Edwards, 2015: Zootaxa 4036 (1): 51, f. 21M, 22N-O. © Magnolia Press. . By courtesy.

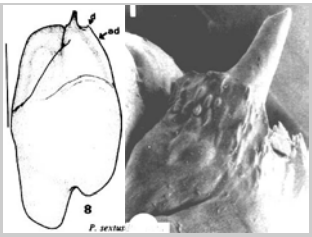


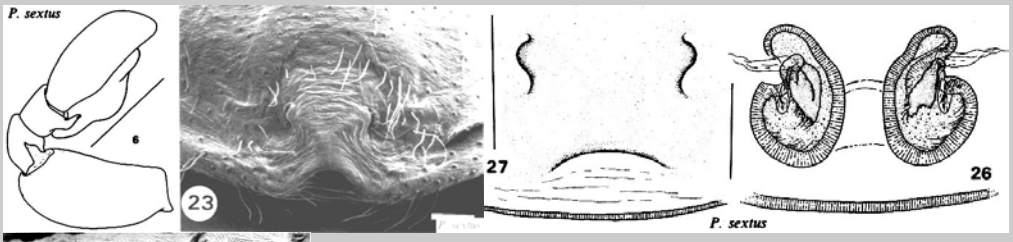
Pachomius hadzji + P. peckhamorum: Ruiz, Brescovit 2005b. Revta bras. Zool. 22(3): 754-755, f 7-8. Galiano, 1994. Galiano M.E. 1994. Bull. British Arachn. Soc. 9(7): 216-217, figs 4, 9, 12, 16. By courtesy.





b) 

c) 

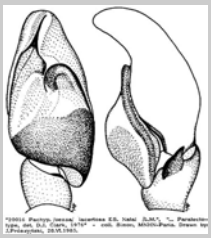




Pachomius viletta* +b) *maculosus* +c) *sextus Galiano, 1994. Bull. British Arachn. Soc. 9(7): 219, figs 5, 10-11, 15, 19, 21, 28-29 + 220, figs 22, 30, 31 + 217-218, f 6, 8, 17, 23, 26-27. By courtesy.

Gen. *Pachypoessa* Simon, 1901 (1 species)

Type species *Pachypoessa* .
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definitions.



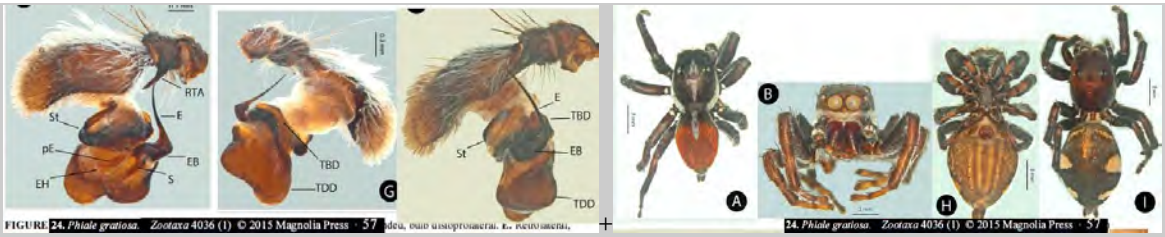
Pachypoessa lacertosa: Proszynski J. 1987. Mozambique; South African Rep.: Natal; Indian O Is; Madagascar. Atlas ...: 73

Gen. *Phiale* Koch C.L., 1846 (25 species)

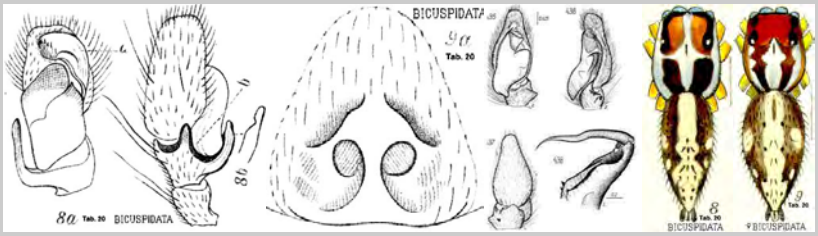
Type species *Phiale gratiosa* .
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definitions.



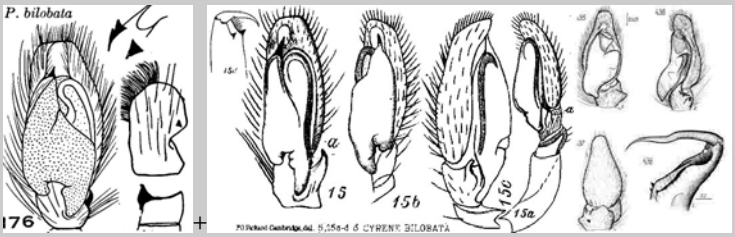




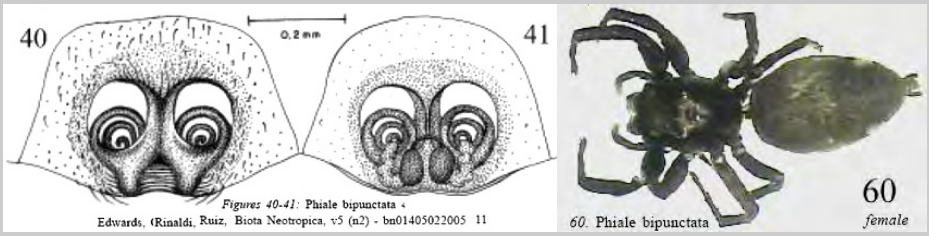
Phiale gratiosa: Galiano 1981e. Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc., 5 (5): 206, f 1, 5-6, 10-12 + Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 165 + Edwards, 2015: Zootaxa 4036 (1): 55, f. 24A-L. © Magnolia Press. .



Phiale bicuspidata: F. P.-Cambridge 1901. 224, 227, 238, t 20, f 8-9. ..



Phiale bilobata: Chickering 1946. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard 97: 208, f 174-177 + F. P.-Cambridge 1901. Biologia Centrali-Americana, Zoologia: 230, t 18, f 15 .



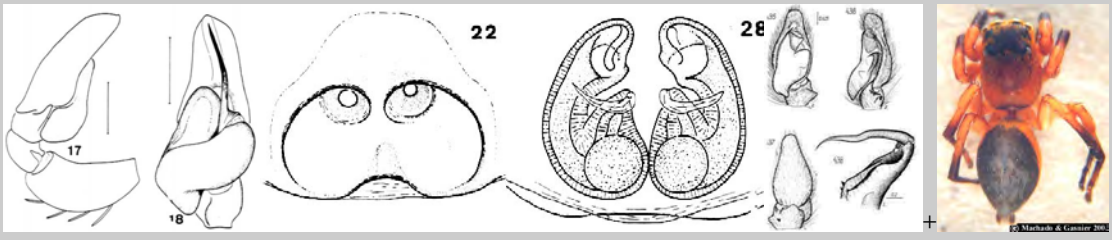
Phiale bipunctata : Edwards, Rinaldi, Ruiz 2005. Biota Neotropica 5(2): 28, f 40-41, 60. By courtesy.



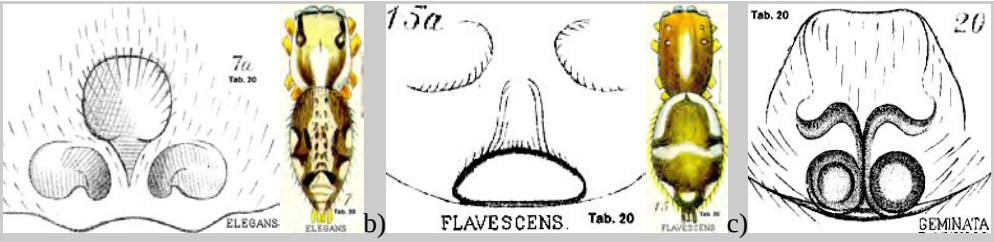
Phiale bisignata +b) cubana [Misplaced]: F. P.-Cambridge 1905. 236, t 20, f 1 +b) Bryant, E. B. 1940. Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. 86: 490, t 21, f 283-284 .



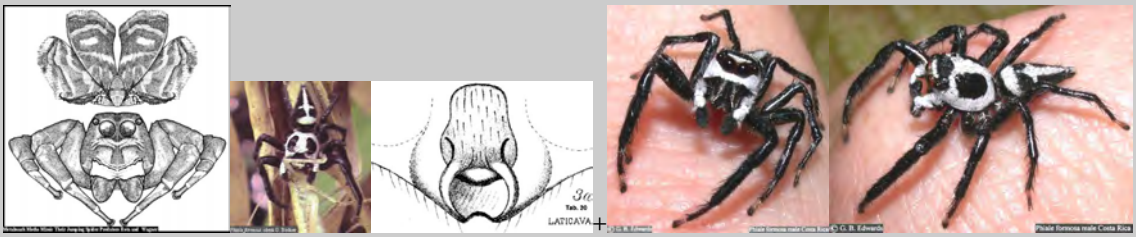
Phiale bulbosa: Galiano M. E. 1981b. J. Arachnol., 9: 63, 82-83, f 9, 13-14 + ©Photo G. B. Edwards, 2001. By courtesy.



Phiale crocea: Galiano M. E. 1981b. J. Arachnol., 9: 75, 79-82, f 8, 9, 17-18, 22, 28 + ©Photo Machado & Gasnier 2003. By courtesy.

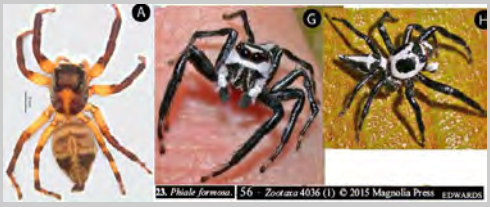


Phiale elegans* +b) *flavescens*+c) *geminata: F. P.-Cambridge 1901. Biologia Centrali-Americana, Zoologia, 238, t 20, f 7 +b) 238, t 20, f 15 +c) 240, t 20, f 20..





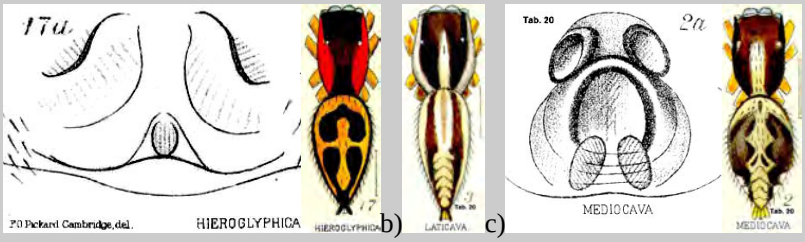




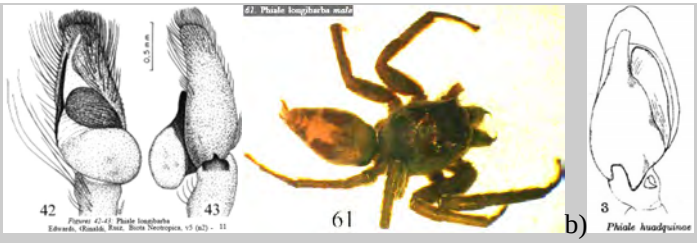
Phiale formosa: Rota, Wagner 2006. Predator Mimicry: .... : 1(1): e45 + ©Photo G. B. Edwards, 2001 + Edwards, 2015: Zootaxa 4036 (1): 55, f. 23A-K. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Phiale guttata: Galiano 1979d. Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc., 5 (5): 345-348, f 1-7+ ©Photo G. B. Edwards, 2001. By courtesy.

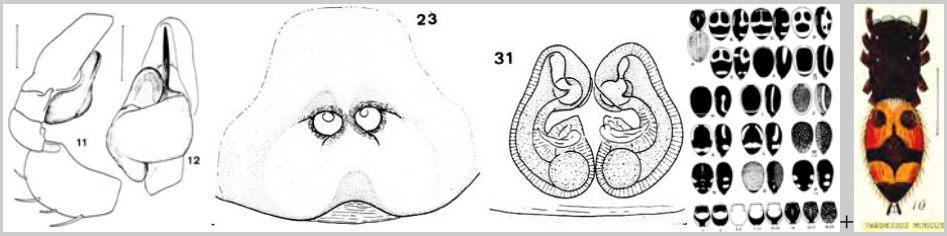


Phiale hieroglyphica* +b) *laticava* +c) *mediocava: F. P.-Cambridge 1901: 236, t 19, f 17 +b) 237, t 20, f 3 +c) 236, t 20, f 2..



b)

Phiale longibarba +b) huadquinae: Edwards, Rinaldi, Ruiz 2005. Biota Neotropica 5(2): 28, f 42-43, 61 +b) .Chamberlin R. V. 1916. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 60 (6): 299, tab. 25, fig. 3. By courtesy.

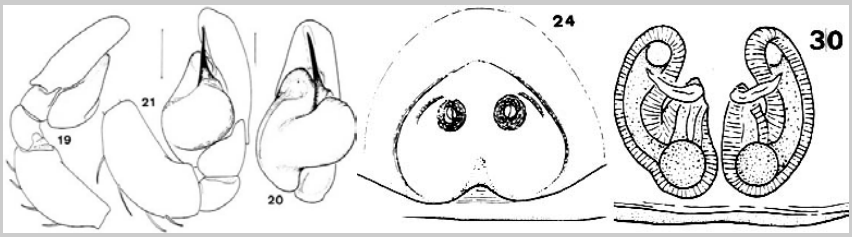


Phiale mimica: Galiano 1981b. J. Arachnol., 9: 77-79; f 11-12, 23, 31 + F. P.-Cambridge 1901. 221, t 18, f 10-10a. By courtesy.

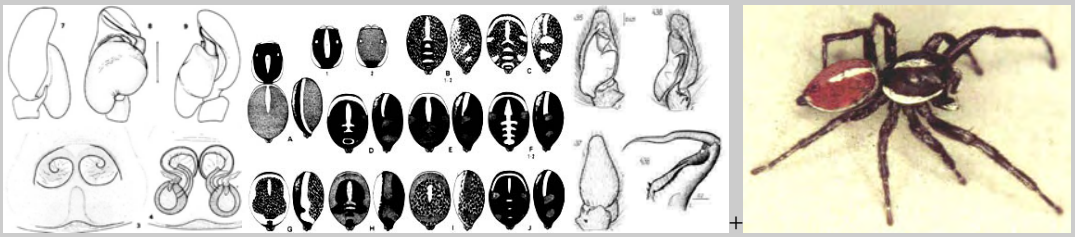


b)

Phiale niveoguttata +b) pallida: F. P.-Cambridge 1901. Biol, Centr.-Amer., Zoologia, 240, t 20, f 18, 19 +b) 227, 237, t 20, f 5.

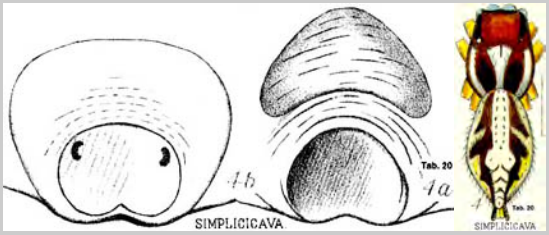


Phiale ortrudae: Galiano M. E. 1981b. J. Arachnol., 9: 75, 83; f 19-21, 24, 30. By courtesy.

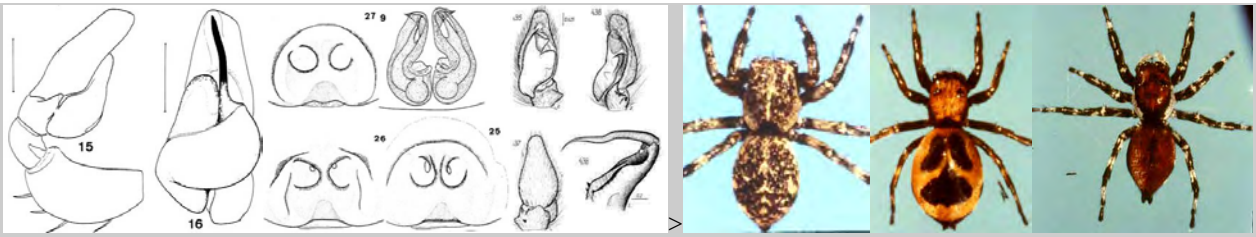




Phiale roburifoliata: Galiano 1981e. Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc., 5 (5): 212-215, f 2, 3-4, 7-9, 13 + ©Photo Galiano. By courtesy.



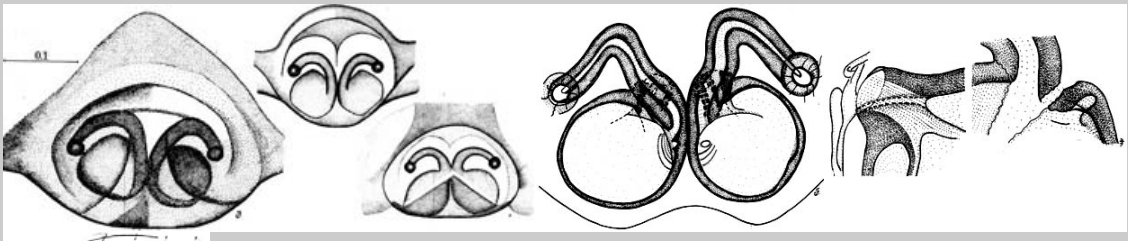
Phiale simplicicava: F. P.-Cambridge 1901. Biologia Centrali-Americana, Zoologia, 237, t 20, f 4.

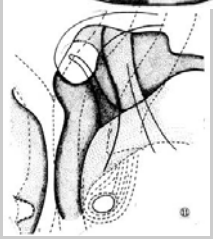


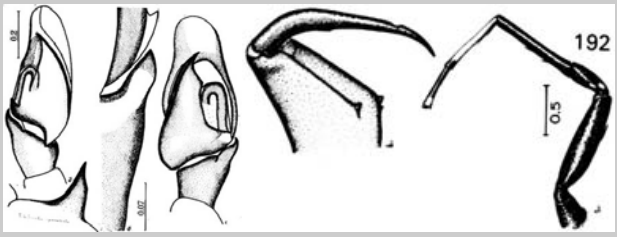
Phiale tristis: Galiano 1981e. Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc., 5 (5): 74-75, 76-77; f 15-16 + ©Photo Galiano. By courtesy.

Gen. *Phintella* Bösenberg, Strand, 1906 (49 species)

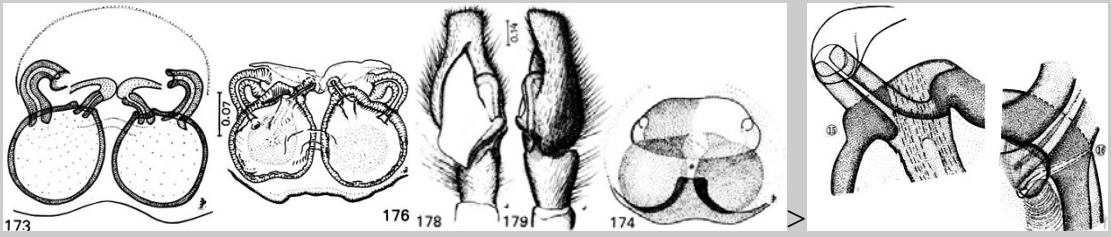
Type species *Phintella bifurcilinea*.
NOTE. A speciose genus with palps and epigyne resembling other genera of this group. I propose to separate them arbitrarily from *Chrysilla* by white pattern of spots (see photos below) on abdomen and carapace, and by body shape. However some species are pending revision and reclassification to new genera. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definitions.



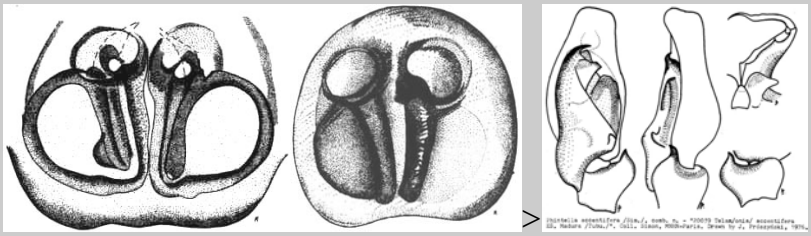




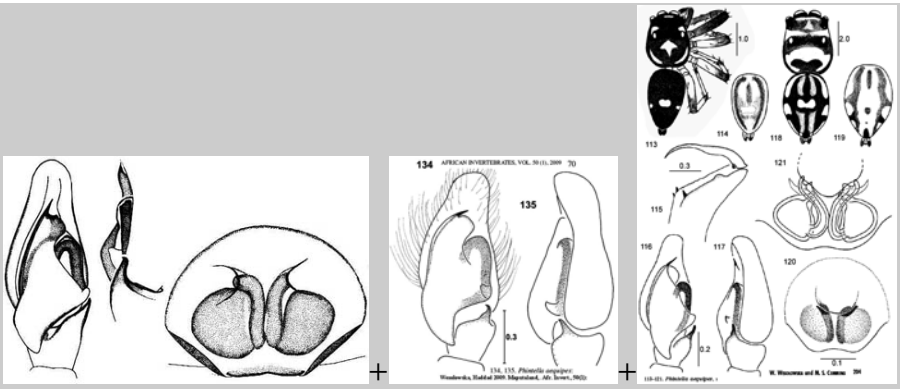
Phintella bifurcilinea : paralectotype (1-3) + Goto Is. Proszynski J. 1983d + Acta arachnol.: 7, f. 1-11 + Bohdanowicz, Proszynski 1987: 103-105, ff. 184-192. By courtesy. .



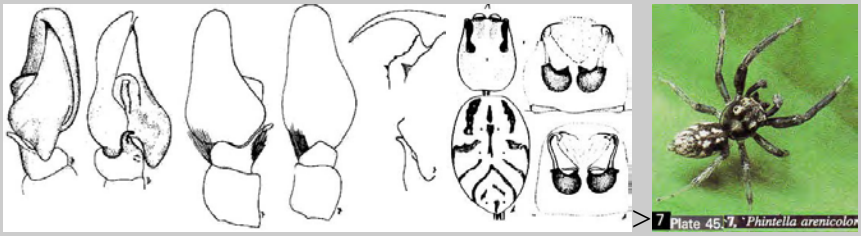
Phintella abnormis: Bohdan., Proszy. 1987. Ann. zool., 41, 2: 100-103, f 172-179.Proszynski 1983d. Acta arachnol. : 6, f. 15-16. .



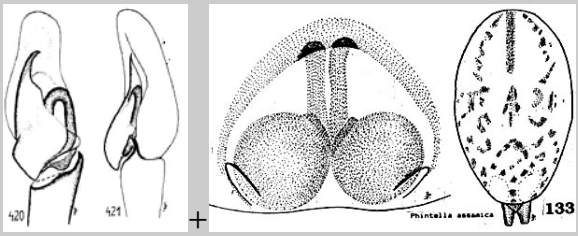
Phintella accentifera: Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 156



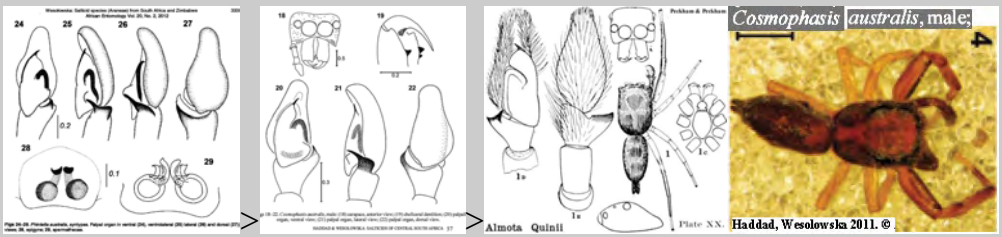
Phintella aequipes: Prószynski 1984c: 106 +Wesolowska, Haddad 2009. Afr. Inver., 50(1): .69, f 134-135 + Wesolowska, Cumming 2008. Ann. zool. 58: 203-205, 113-121.. By courtesy. .



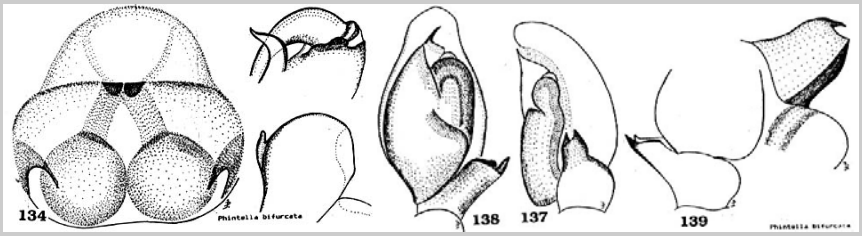
Phintella arenicolor : Proszynski J. 1971d. Annales zoologici, 28: 207, f 1-6. Logunov, Wesolowska 1992. Ann. Zool. Fennici, 29: 135-137, f 26. ©Ono, Ikeda, Kono. Salticidae of Japan. 2009: 572, pl 45-7. .



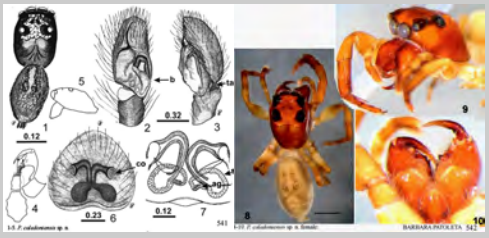
Phintella argenteola + ***P. assamica***: Proszynski 1984c: 107 + Prószynski, 1992. Annales zoologici, 44, 9: 196-197, f 132-133.



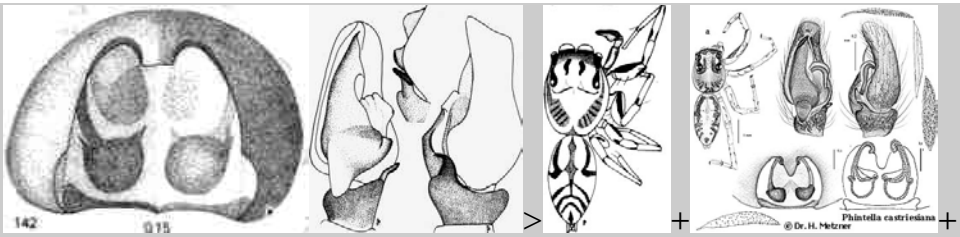
Phintella australis: Wesolowska 2012a : 20(2): 332, f 24-29. Supposed synonym (by Clark 1974) Almota quini: - Peckham, Peckham 1903.Trans. Wisc. Acad. Sci. Aris. Let., 14 (1): 194, tab. XX, figs 1..



Phintella bifurcata: Prószyński,1992. 1992b. Annales zoologici, 44, 9: 196-197, f 134-140 .

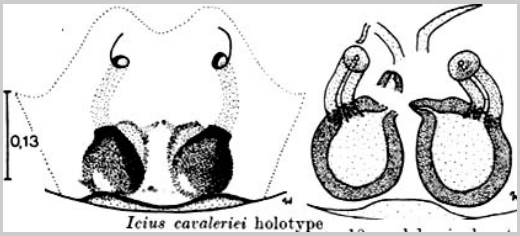


Phintella caledoniensis: Patoleta, 2009. Genus: 20(3): 540-543, f 1-7. By courtesy.

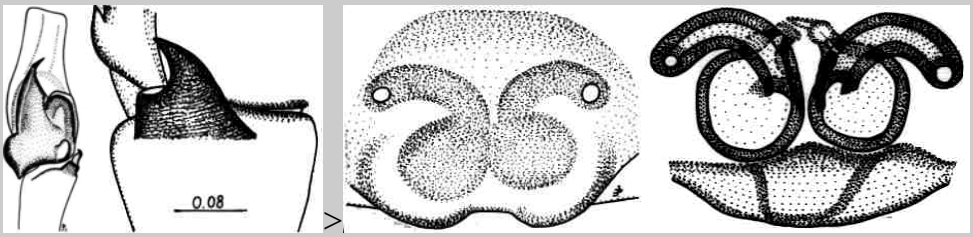




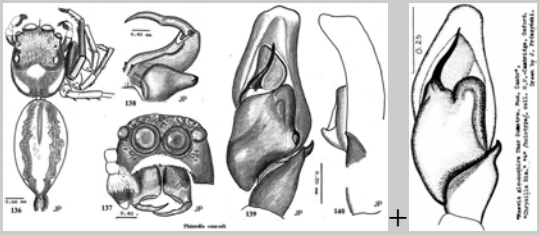
Phintella castriesiana: Proszynski J. 1979. Annales zool., 34:1979: 310-311, f 138-142 - comp. spec. from Rumania + Proszynski J. 1979. Annales zoologici, Warszawa, 34:1979: 310-311, f 131-137 specimen from E Russia: Primore. .
Metzner H. 1999. Andrias 14: 88, 207, t 53a-j, map 57. Specimen from Greece. Photo J. Holstein. By courtesy.



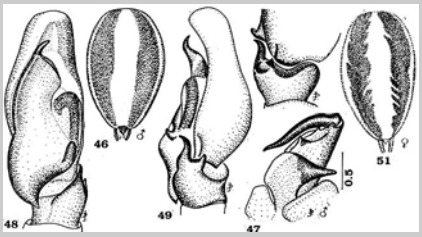
Phintella cavaleriei: Wesolowska, 1981b. Annales zoologici: 134, f. 18-21. By courtesy..



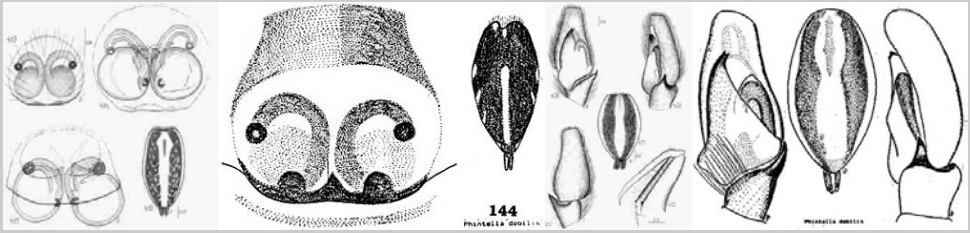
Phintella clathrata : Syntypes - Burma, Oates, coll. Thorell, Mus. Stockholm. Proszynski 1984c: 107.



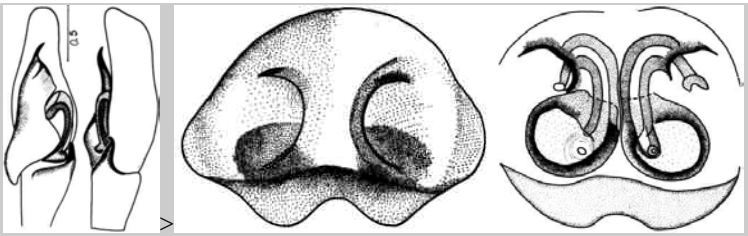
Phintella conradi + Icius glaucochirus: Prószynski, Deeleman-Reinhold, 2012. Arthr. select. 21(1): 55-56, f 141-145
Sumatra: Mt. Singalang "Maevia glaucochira Thor. Holotype , Sumatra". Proszynski 1984c: 69.



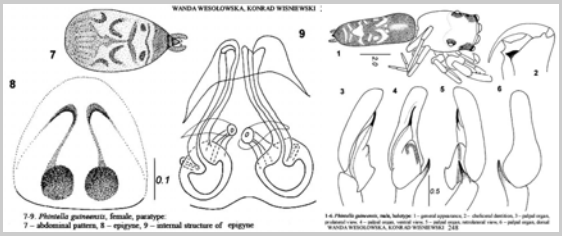
Phintella coonooriensis: Prószynski, 1992a. Annales zoologici, 44, 8: 100-101, f 46-53. By courtesy .



Phintella debilis : From Vietnam. Zabka M. 1985. Annales zoologici, 39, 11: 425-426, ff. 408-419, m. 29.
From India Proszynski J. 1992b. Annales zoologici, 44, 9: 198-199, f 141-145. By courtesy.



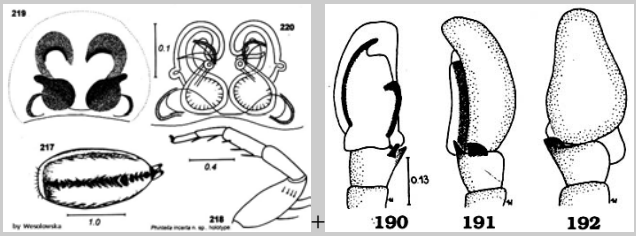
Phintella dives : Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 108. Specimen #11294 Philippines: Manila, Antipolo, coll. Simon, MNHN . .



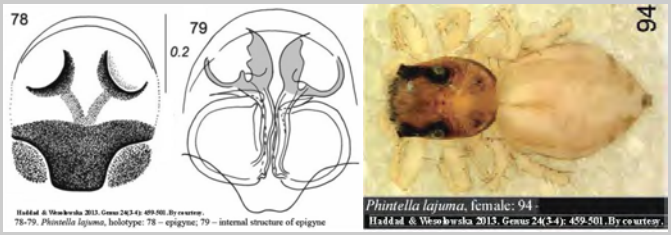
Phintella guineensis : Wesolowska, Wisniewski, 2013. Holotype + Paratype. GUINEA, Kéoulenta . coll. M. Lamotte (NHM London).Genus 24(2): 247-250, f 1-9. By courtesy. .



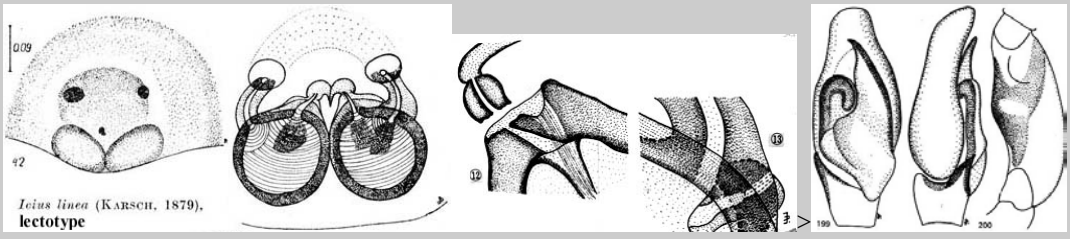
Phintella hainani : Song D., Gu M., Chen Z., 1988. The Spiders of China: 539, f 307P-Q. By courtesy .

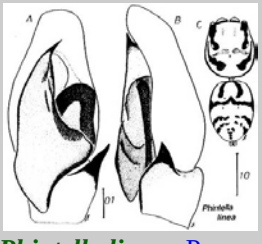


Phintella incerta + indica : Wesolowska, Russel-Smith, 2000. Tropical Zoology, 13 (1): 82, f 217-220 + Wesolowska 1986: 230, f 862-865. By courtesy.

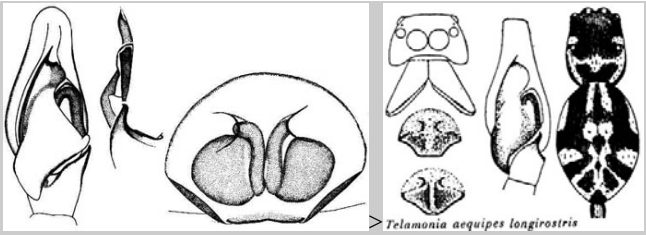


Phintella lajuma: Haddad, Wesolowska, 2013: 24(3-4): 492-494, f 78-79, 94. By courtesy. .

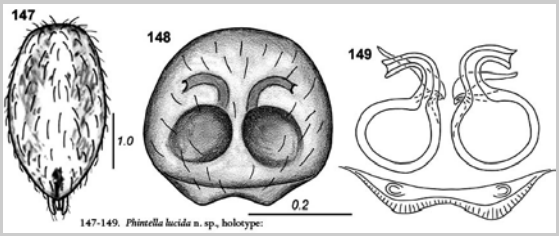




Phintella linea : Proszynski 1973b. Annales zoologici, 30: 113, f 42-43. Proszynski 1983d. Acta arachnol. Osaka: 6, 11, f 12-13.Logunov, Wesolowska. 1992. Ann. Zool. Fennici, 29: 138-139, f 30-31..



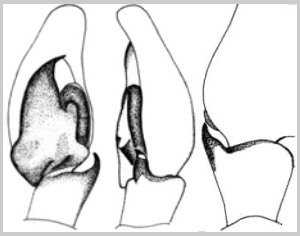
Phintella longirostris: Proszynski J. 1984c. Atlas ...: 106.(Euophrys linea Karsch - lectotype Syntypes "Telamonia aequipes
subsp. longirostris Lessert, MF, Sjostedt" Mus. Stockholm. Lessert R. 1925a. Rev. suisse zool., 31 (13): 448 figs 26-30..



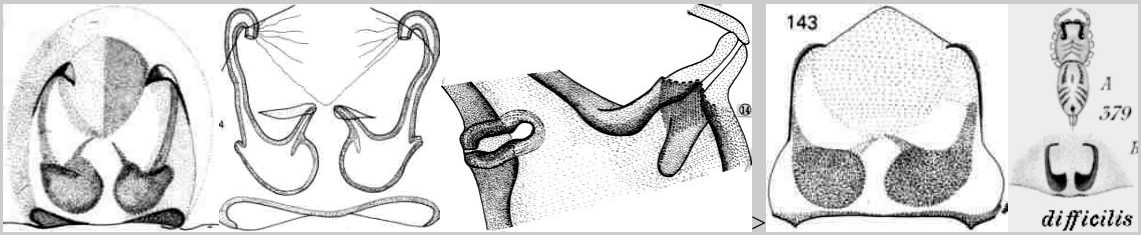
Phintella lucida : Wesolowska, Tomasiewicz, 2008 Journal of Afrotropical Zoology, 4: 38-39, 147-149. By courtesy..



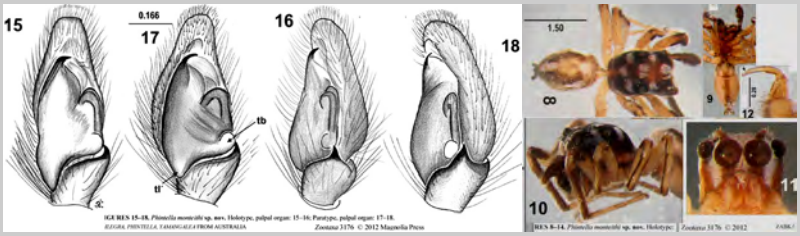
Phintella lunda : Wesolowska, 2010. Angola: Lunda. Genus 21: 111-114, f 2-9.



Phintella macrops : Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 109: "17651 Chrysilla macrops ES. Sikkim". Coll, Simon - MNHN Paris..



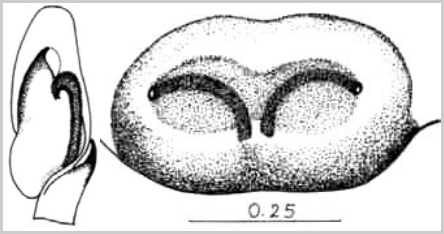
Phintella melloteei Is it I. difficilis or P. parva ?: Proszynski 1979: 311, f 143-144.
Boesenberg, Strand, E. 1906. Japanische Spinnen. Abh. senck. naturf. Ges., 30: 341, f 379.
Comments: Acc. to Logunov = P. castriesiana = P. abnormis., Acc.to Proszynski = Icius difficilis.



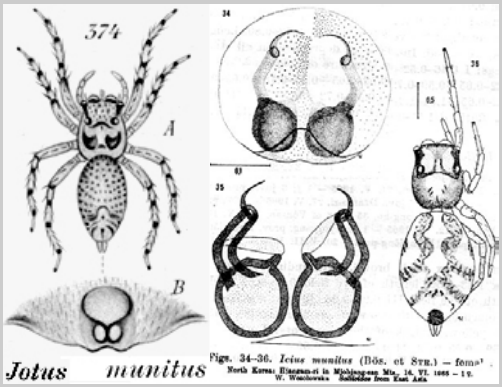


Phintella monteithi: Żabka, 2012 ©Zootaxa 3176: 62-63, f 8-18. M holotype+paratype, Australia, Queensland.

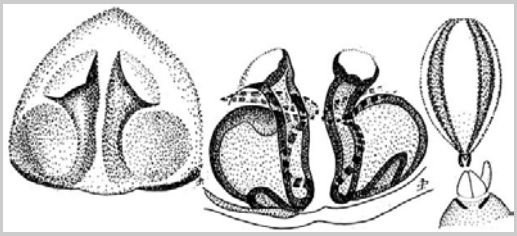
By courtesy.
+ Photo R. Whyte .



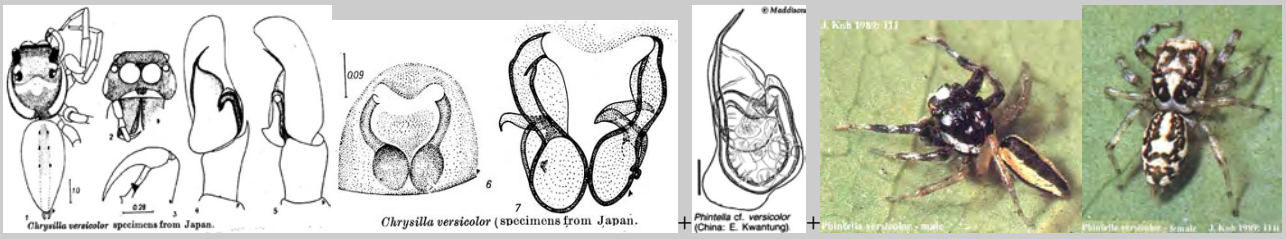
Phintella multimaculata : Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 109"17259 Chrysilla multimaculata ES. Kandy! Mutale". Coll, Simon .



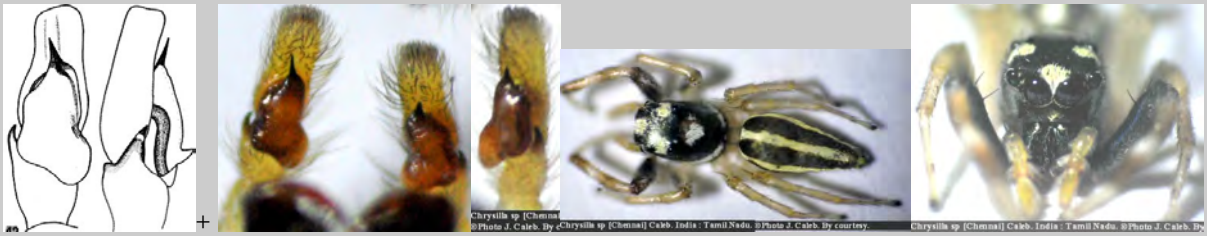
Phintella munita : . Boesenberg W., Strand, E. 1906. Abh. senck. naturf. Ges., 30: 398, fig. 125,126, 374. Wesolowska, 1981a: 59, f. 34-36. By courtesy.



Phintella nilgirica: Prószynski, 1992a. Annales zoologici, 44, 8: 102-103, f 60-63. By courtesy.



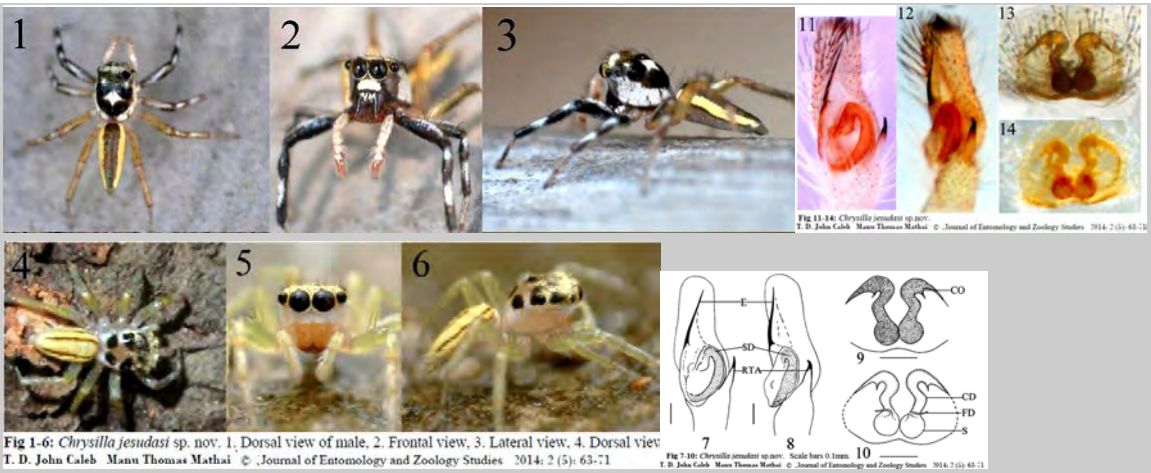
Phintella versicolor [transfer from Chrysilla]: Proszynski J. 1973b. Ann. zool., 30: 107-110, f 25-32. + Maddison 1996. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.: 330, f 17. ©Photo J. Koh, 1989. By courtesy.



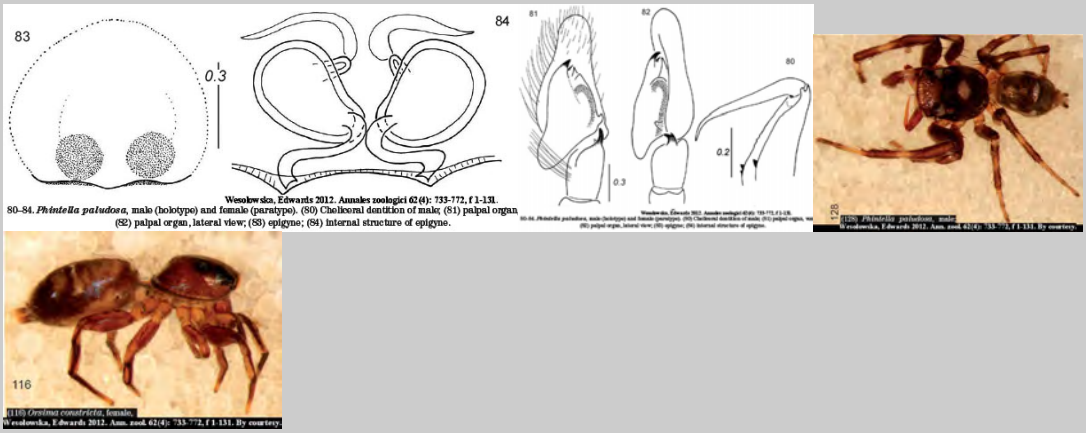
Phintella [?] diatreta [described as Viciria d.]: Proszynski J. 1984b. Ann. zool. 37: 18: 432, f 42-43 [India].[+ Caleb and Mathai 2014. JEZS: 2 (5): 63-71Caleb.India : Tamil Nadu, [Chennai]. © Photo J. Caleb. By courtesy.



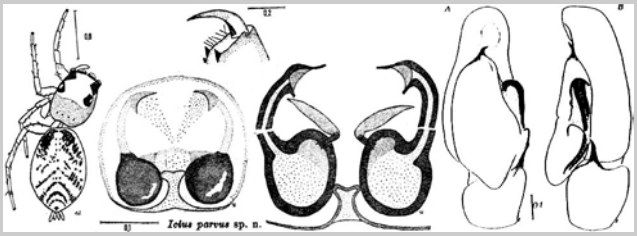
Phintella anusuae (= syn.Marpissa a.) : Tikader et Biswas 1981. Rec. zool. Surv. India, Occ. Pap., 30: 97, f 18-20.



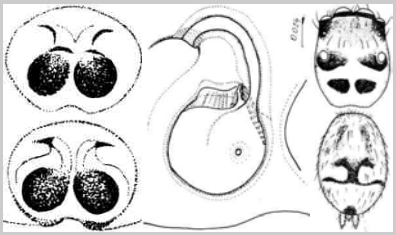
Phintella jesudasi: Caleb, Mathai, 2014. ©JEZS: 2(5): 63-64, 1-14. + © Photo J. Caleb. By courtesy.



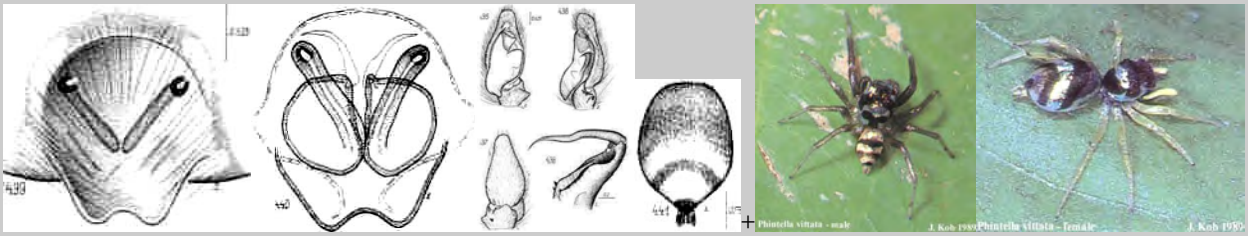
Phintella paludosa : Wesolowska, Edwards, 2012. Ann. zool.: 62(4): 756-757, f 80–84, 128. By courtesy.



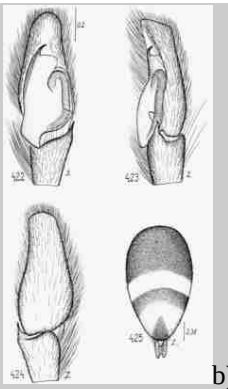
Phintella parva : Wesolowska, 1981)1981a. Annales zoologici: 60, f 45-48 + Logunov, Wesolowska 1992. Ann. Zool. Fennici, 29: 139-141, f 32-33. By courtesy



Phintella piatensis : Barrion, Litsinger, 1995. Riceland Spiders ... IRRI: .76-77, f 36a-f. By courtesy.
Quick sketch of internal structure of epigyne of the holotype, by J. Proszynski..



Phintella vittata: Zabka M. 1985. Ann.zool. 39, 11: 429-430, f 435-441 + ©Photo J. Koh, 1989. By courtesy..

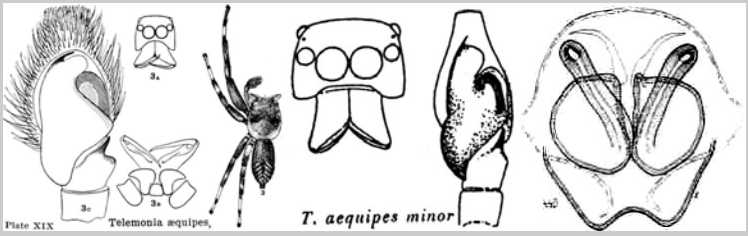



b)

Phintella aequipeiformis +b) lucai : Zabka, 1985. Ann. zool. 39, 11: 429-430, f 435-441 +b0 430, f 444-446. By courtesy.



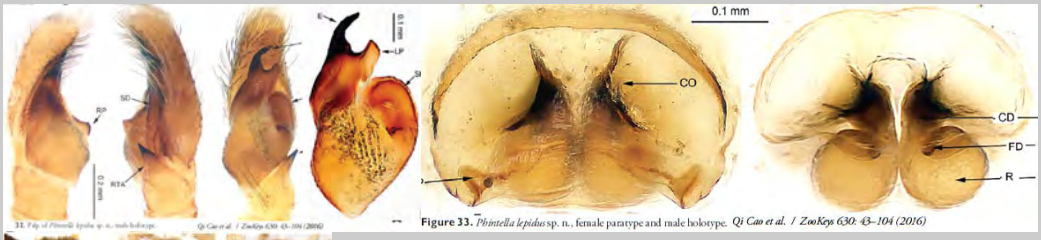
Phintella leucaspis: Phintella Bohdanowicz & Prószynski, 1987: 110, 112, f. 214-215. By courtesy.

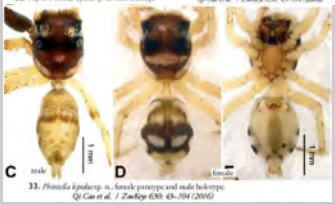


Phintella minor : Peckham, Peckham 1903. Trans. Wisc. Acad. Sci. Aris. Lot., 14 (1): 188, t 19, f 3..

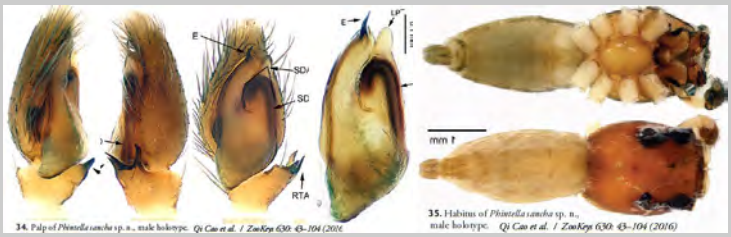


Phintella spp.:[spotted cf vittata] Borneo, Singapore, India .



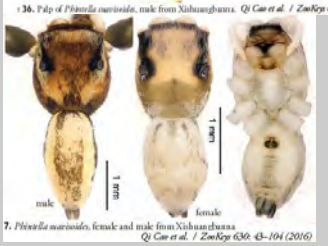


Phintella lepidus: Cao, Li & Żabka, 2016. ZooKeys 630: 88-91, f. 32–33, 43. By courtesy.

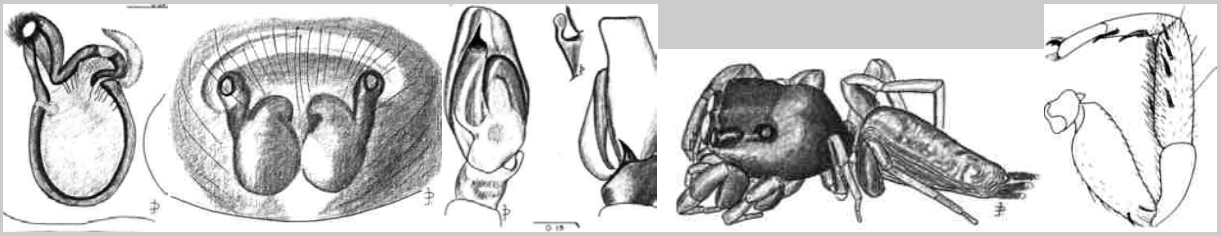


Phintella sancha: Cao, Li & Zabka, 2016. ZooKeys 630: 91, f. 34–35, 43. By courtesy.

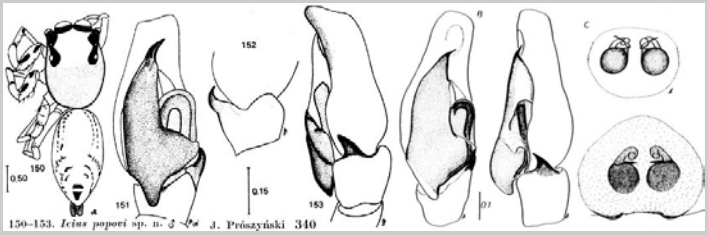




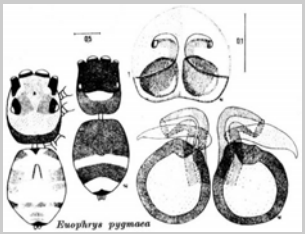
Phintella suavisoides: Cao, Li & Żabka, 2016. ZooKeys 630: 91-96, f. 36–37, 43. By courtesy.



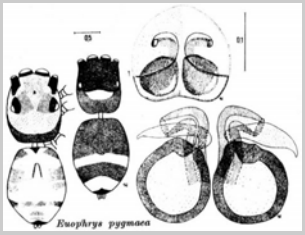
Phintella planiceps :Berry, Beatty, Prószynski,1996. J. Arachn. Vol. 24(3): 246-248, f 114-120, map 7. By courtesy.



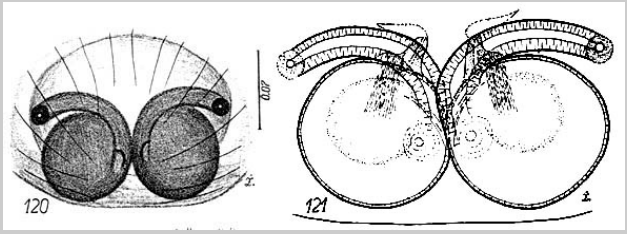
Phintella popovi :Proszynski 1979. Annales zoologici, 34: 311, f 150-153, 310, also: f 130 (as Icius abnormis). Note femur I dark stripe divided into 2 spots.



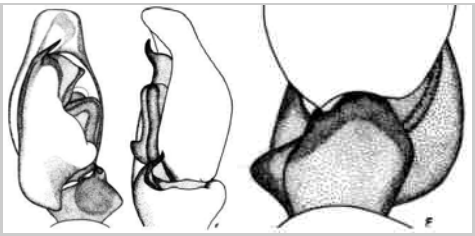
Phintella pygmaea : Wesolowska 1981a. Annales zoologici: 49-50, f 11-14. By courtesy. .



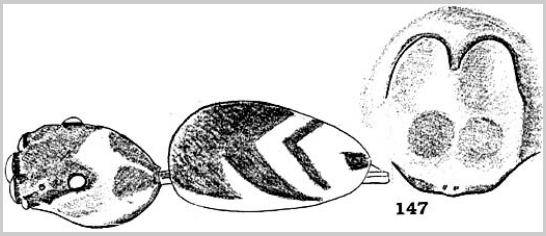
Phintella africana : Wesołowska, Tomasiewicz, 2008. Journal of Afrotropical Zoology, 4: 37, f 144-146. By courtesy.



Phintella reinhardti: Zabka M. 1988b. Annales zoologici, 41 (14): 465, f 121-122. By courtesy. .



Phintella suavis "#4172 Tel.[amonia] suavis ES. Malacca" Proszynski1984c. Atlas ... 1984c: 106. .



Phintella suknana Prószynski, 1992b. Annales zoologici, 44, 9: 200, f 146-147. By courtesy.







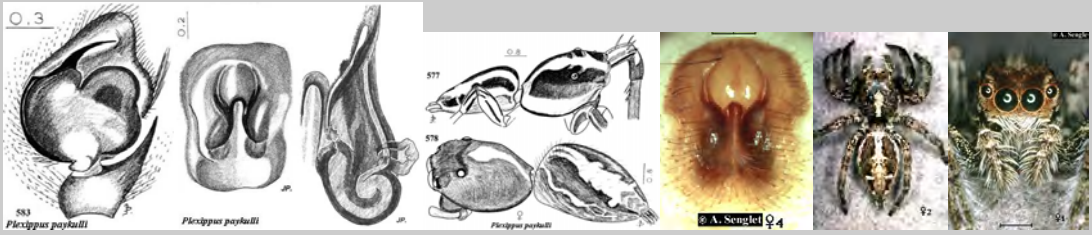


"Phintella" alboterminus: Caleb, 2014a: 9 (2): 605-608 f 1-12 (Chennai). By courtesy.

Gen. *Plexippus* Koch C.L., 1846 (20 species)

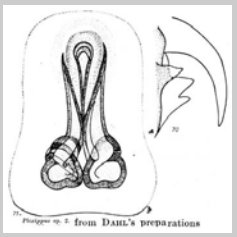
Type species *Plexippus paykulli* .

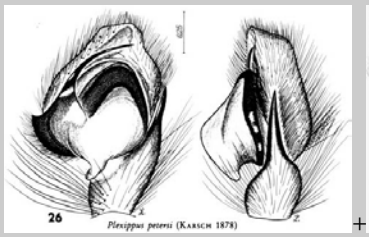
NOTE. Another "waste bucket" genus of 165 nominal species, of which 125 are just synonyms (*Plexippus paykull*i alone was published under 21 synonymic and combination names), for 8 species both sexes are known, but for 11 only single sex was described, 19 species are unrecognizable. The best know representative is *Plexippus paykulli*, cosmopolite in warmer areas around the globe, found also in hothouses in cooler areas. Both palps and epigyne are considerably modified, but confront to the general plan of this group of genera. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definitions.





Plexippus paykulli: Type species Proszynskib 2003a. Ann. zool. 2003: 143-145, f 577-578, 583, 587-588 + ©Phot A. Senglet, 2002 + ©Phot B. Knoflach. By courtesy



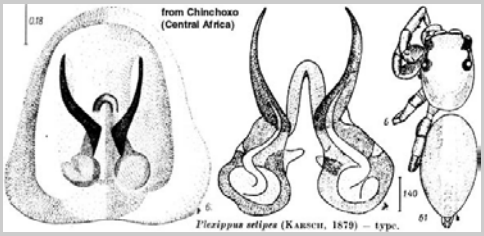


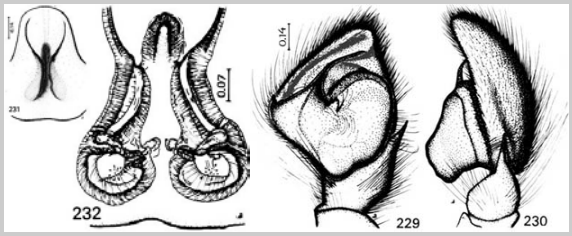







Plexippus petersi Japan. Proszynski 1973b. Ann. zool., 30: 120-124, f 61-66. + Solomon Is. Proszynski 1987. Atlas ...: 80 + Zabka M. 1990c. Senck. biol. 70 (1/3): 172, f 26-27 +Zabka 1985. Ann. zool.: 433-434, f 464-470, map 34 + ©PhotoJ. Holstein - Kenya + R. Whyte - Queensland. By courtesy.

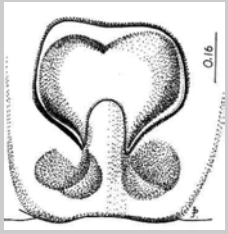
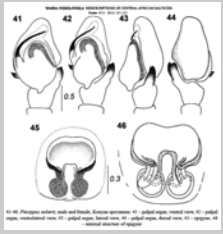
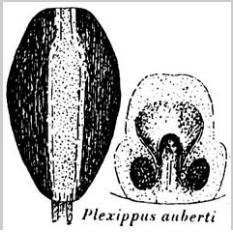




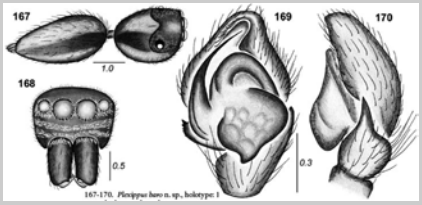




Plexippus setipes Proszynski 1973b. Annales zool. 30: 120-124, f 61-66. + Bohdanowicz , Proszynski. 1987. Ann. zool.
41, 2: 117-119; f 229-232 + ©Phot Ono, Ikeda, Kono. Japan. 2009: 576, pl 47-1. By courtesy

Plexippus auberti Proszynski J. 1984c: 152. + Wesolowska 2012b. Genus. 23(2): 213-215, f 41-46 +. Lessert R. 1925a. Rev. suisse zool., 31 (13): 503-504, f 85-86. By courtesy



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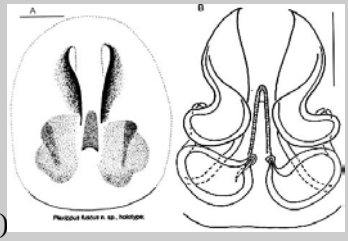

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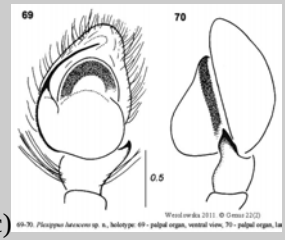
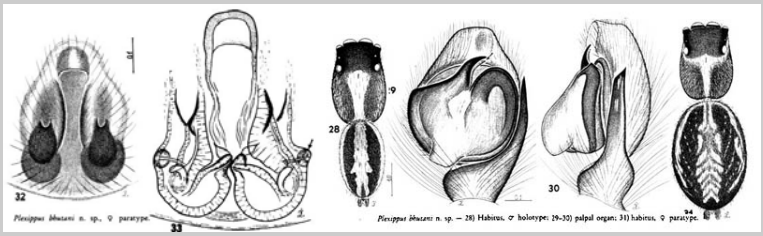




Plexippus baro* + *P. fuscus* + *P. lutescens Wesolowska, Tomasiewicz, 2008. J. Afrotrop. Zool., 4: 44-45, 167-170 +b) Rollard, Wesolowska, 2002 Zoosystema. Paris, 24 (2): 303-304, f 15A-B +c) Wesolowska, 2011 Genus, 22(2): 336-337, f 69-70, 94. By courtesy.



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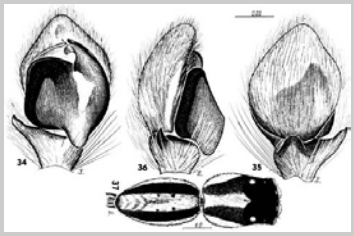
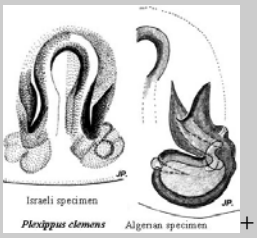


Plexippus bhutani* +b) *Plexippus pokharae Zabka M. 1990c. Sencken. biol. 70 (1/3): 173, f 28-33 + Zabka M. 1990c. Senck. biol. 70 (1/3): 175-177, f 34-37. By courtesy



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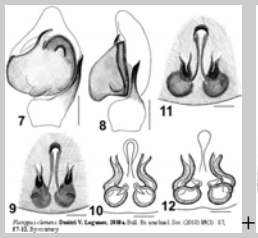

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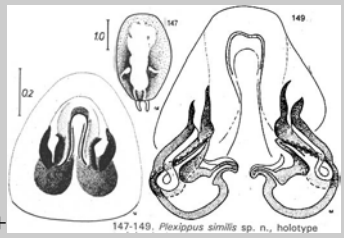
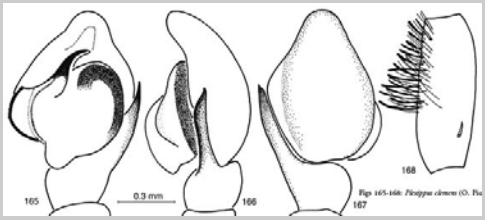
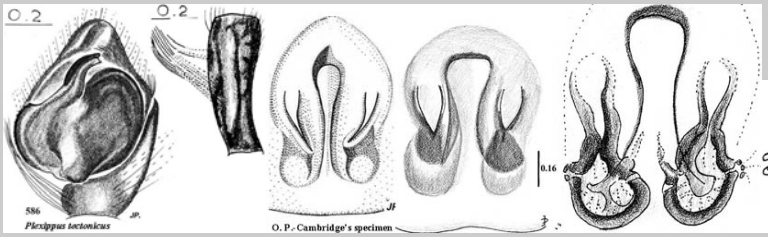
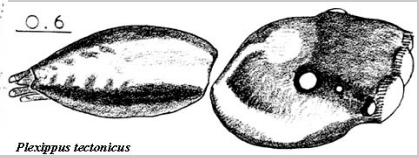






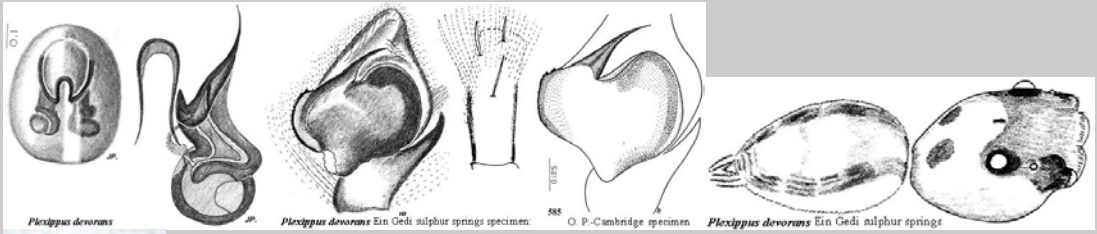
Plexippus clemens (conspecific? P. similis) Proszynski 1984c: 85 (**Left** - "21" Attus clemens Cambr." "B. 1821", ***Right:***
Algerian specimen) - reprinted in: Proszynski. Ann. zool. 2003: 142, f 592-593 +b) Logunov, 2010a. Bull. Br. arachnol.
Soc. 15(3) : 87, f 7-12 +c) Wesolowska W., van Harten A. 1994: 72, f 147-149 + ©Phot B. Knoflach. By courtesy







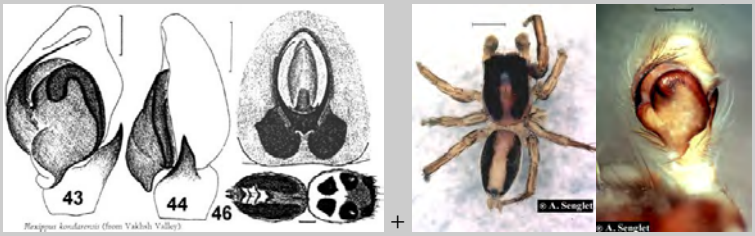
Plexippus tectonicus Proszynski 2003a. Ann. zool. 53, 1: 145-146, f 581-582, 586, 591, 736-737. By courtesy
Uncertain identification -Wesolowska W., van Harten A. 1994. ... Salticidae ... of Yemen.: 72, f 147-149 - ©Phot B. Knoflach. By courtesy.



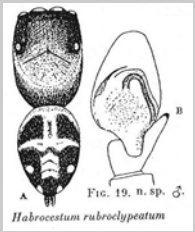




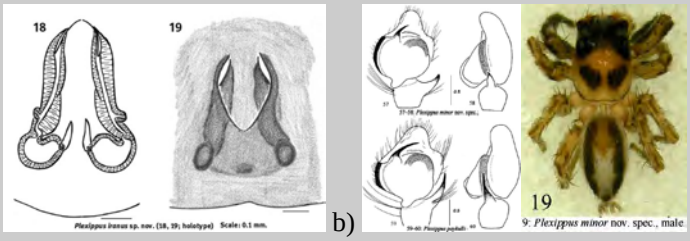
Plexippus devorans Proszynski 2003a. Ann. zool. 2003: 143-145, f 577-578, 583, 587-588
+ ©Phot A. Senglet, 2002. By courtesy



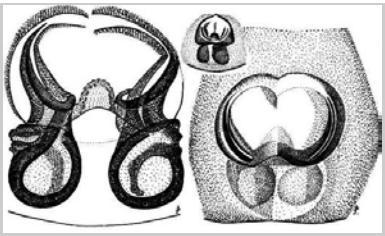
Plexippus kondarensis: Logunov D.V., Rakov. S.Y. 1998. Arthr.Sel. 7(2): 129, f 43-46 + ©Phot A. Senglet, 2002. By courtesy



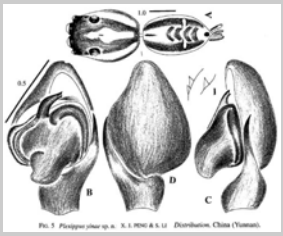
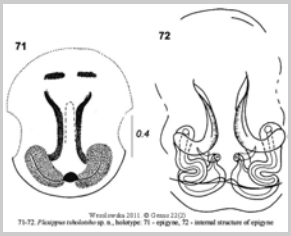
Plexippus rubroclypeatum (**comb. n.**) (Habrocestum r.) Lessert, 1927: 435, 19. By courtesy.



Plexippus iranus +b) minor: Logunov, 2009. Iran. Contrib. Nat. History 12: 908-909, 18-19 +b) Wesolowska, van Harten, 2010: United Arab Emirates, 2010: 3: 49, pl 19, f 57-58 (compared with *P. paykulli*). By courtesy.



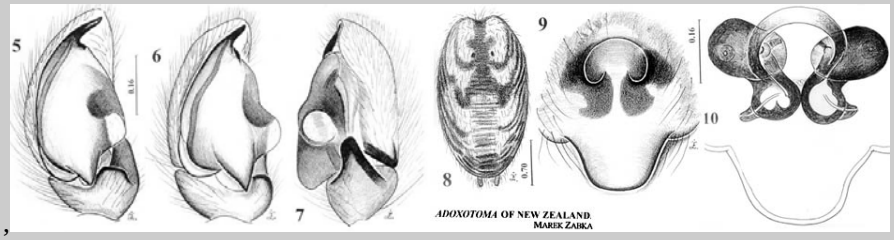
Plexippus perfidus Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 112. Birma: Tharrawaddy, Oates" "No, 1791" "Prep. 6518" - coll. Thorell,

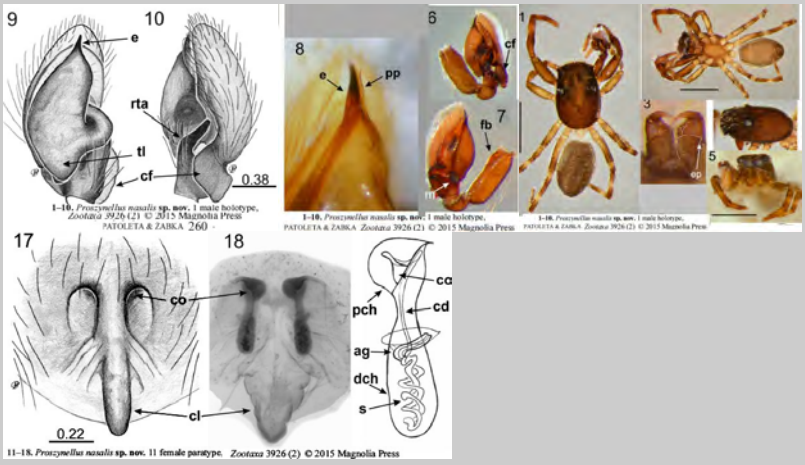
Plexippus yinae + tsholotsho Peng X., Li S., 2003. Rev. suisse de zoologie. 110: 755, f 5A-E. By courtesy Wesolowska, 2011 C Genus, 22(2): 337-338, f 71-72. By courtesy

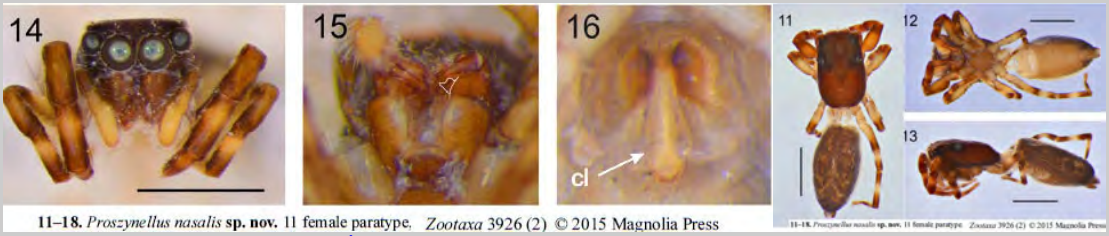
Gen. *Proszynellus* Patoleta, Zabka, 2015 (5 species)

Type species *Proszynellus nasalis*
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definitions.

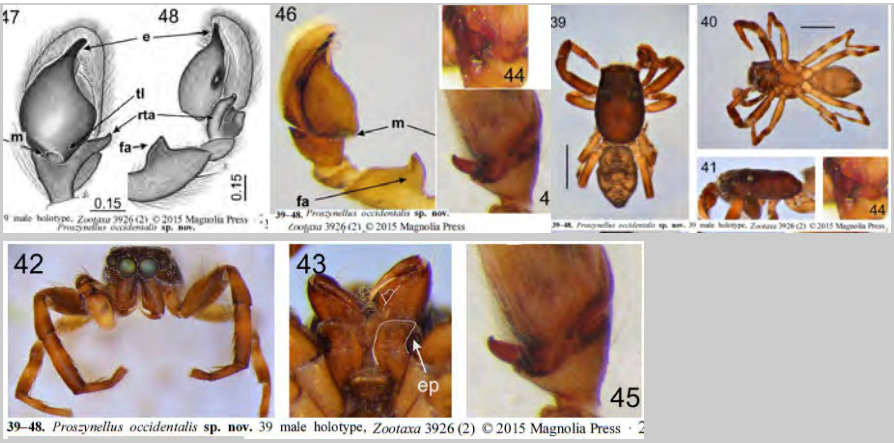


Proszynellus forsteri comb. n (s. Adoxotoma f.): Zabka, 2004 Ann. zool. 54: 93, f 5-7 + Prószyński 2015 - online.

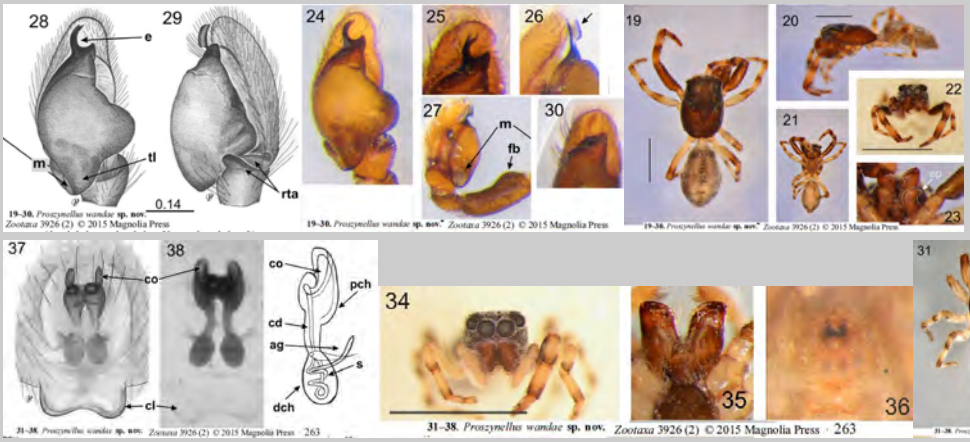




Proszynellus nasalis: Patoleta, Żabka, 2015 . Zootaxa 3926 (2): 259, 1–18, 49. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



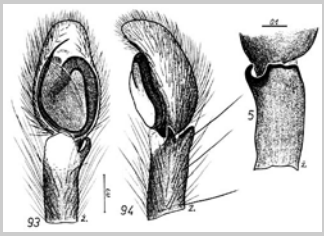
Proszynellus occidentalis: Patoleta, Żabka, 2015 . Zootaxa 3926 (2): 264, 39-49. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Proszynellus wandae: Patoleta, Żabka, 2015 . Zootaxa 3926 (2): 259-264, 19-21, 38, 49. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

Gen. *Rhondes* Simon, 1901 (1 species)

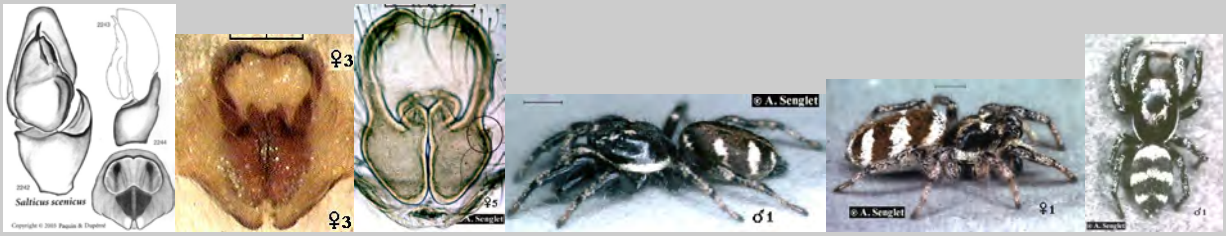
Type species *Rhondes neocaledonicus* .
Present classification pending revision. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definitions.



Rhondes neocaledonicus : Zabka M. 1988b. Ann. zool., 41 (14): 456-458, f 93-95. By courtesy

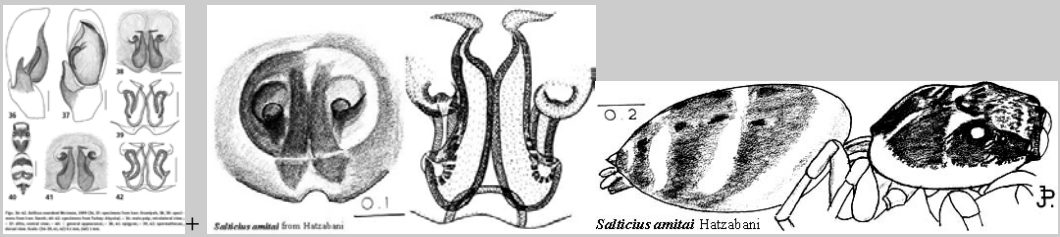
Gen. *Salticus* Latreille, 1804 (19 species)

Type species *Salticus scenicus*
NOTE. Well known genus, type genus of the family Salticidae, recognizable by characteristic pattern of white belts on abdomen and carapace (which however occurs also in unrelated genera in various parts of the world). Also body shape, low, narrow and elongate, is characteristic. Palps and epigyne vary quite widely, but are comparable. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definitions.

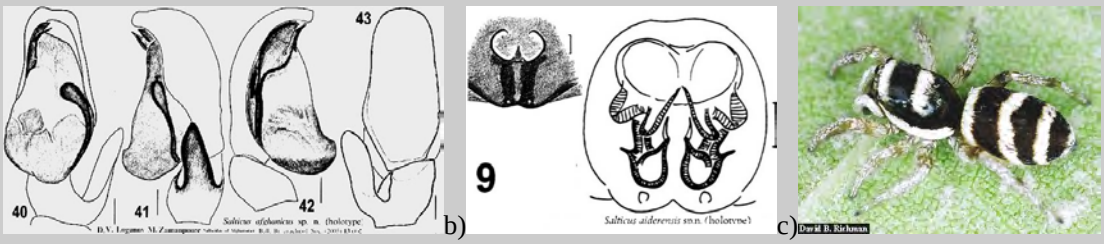




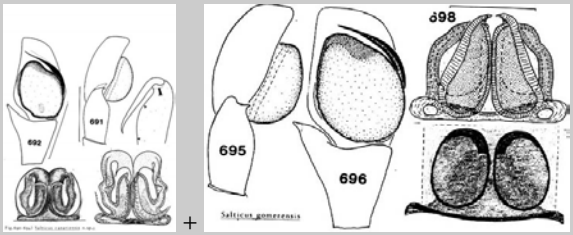
Salticus scenicus : Paquin P., Duperre N. 2003. Fabreries, Suppl. 11: 200, f 2242-2244 + ©Photo Senglet, 2002. By courtesy.



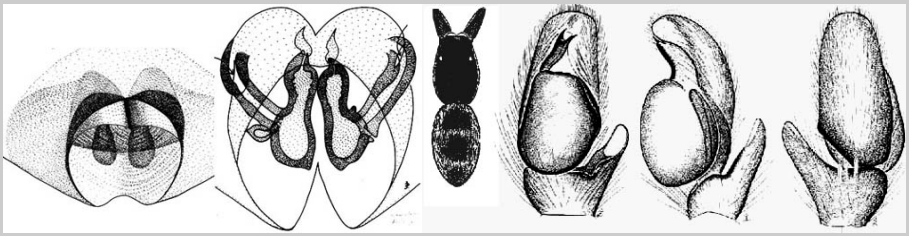
Salticus noordami (syn. amitai?): Logunov, 2009. Contrib. Nat. Hist. 2009c: 12: 915-916, f 36-42 + Proszynski J. 2003a. Ann. zool. 166-167, f 677, 690-691 By courtesy.



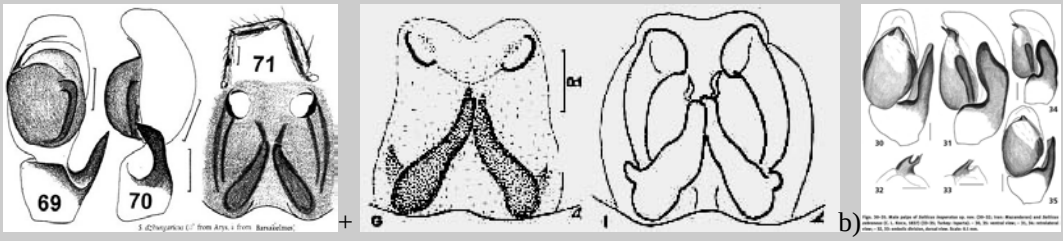
Salticus afghanicus +b) aiderensis +c) austinensis: Logunov, Zamanpoore, 2005 Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc., 13 (6): 230, f 40-43
. + Logunov, Rakov 1998. Artropoda Selecta, 7(2): 137, f 8-9 + Photo D. Richman.



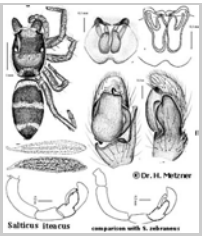
Salticus canariensis + gomerensis: Wunderlich, 1987 Triops Verlag: 277-278, f 695-698. By courtesy. .



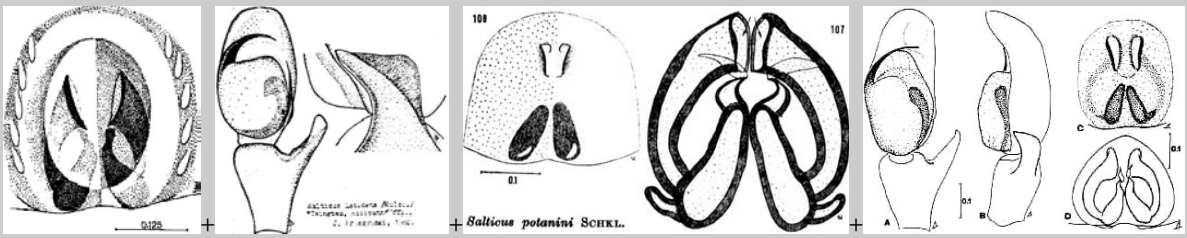
Salticus cingulatus : Proszynski + Zabka M. 1997. Fauna Polski 19: 81-82, f 290-296. By courtesy. .



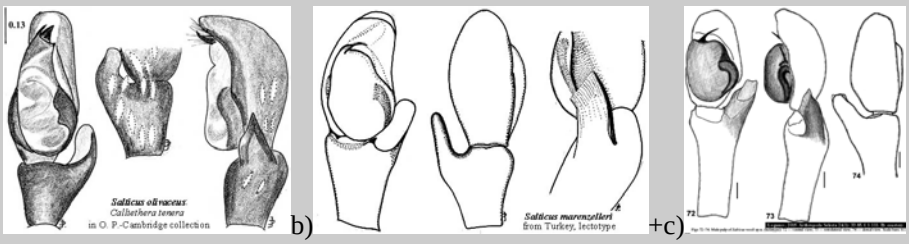
Salticus dzhungaricus + Salticus insperatus:Logunov, 1992 Logunov D.V., Rakov. S.Y. 1998.Artropoda Selecta, 7(2): 137, f 69-72, map 11 + 1992a: Arthropoda Selecta, 1 (1): 54, f 2g-i + Logunov, 2009. Contrib. Nat. History: 12: 913-915, f 30-35, map 3. By courtesy. .



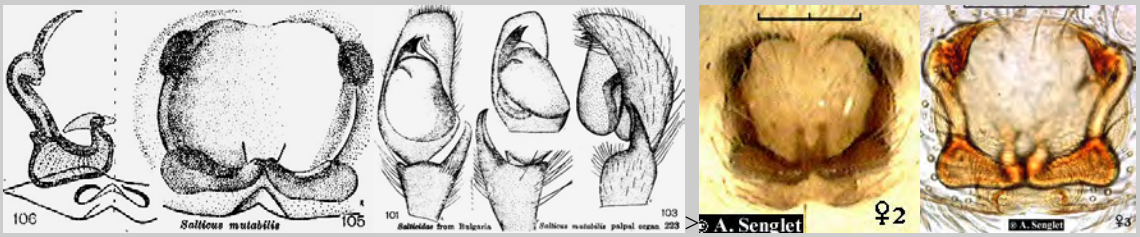
Salticus iteacus: Metzner, 1999 Andrias 14: 112-113, 231, f 78a-h, map 84. By courtesy.



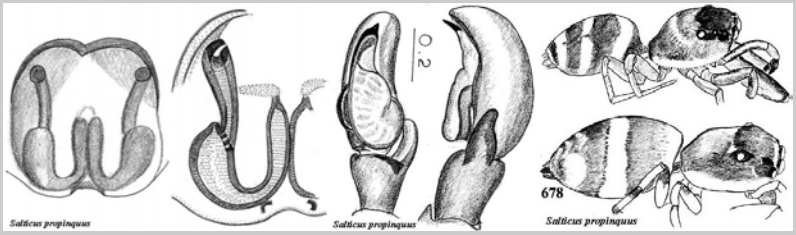
Salticus latidentatus : Proszynski J. 1982. Ann. hist. nat. Mus. hung., 74: 288, f 43 [Mongolia] . + Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ... : 128 [Kulczynski, Tsingtau, Hofmann - Mus. Wien] + Wesolowska 1981a. Annales zoologici, 36: 79, f 106-107 + Logunov D.V. 1992a. Arthropoda Selecta, 1 (1): 57, f 2a-d. By courtesy.



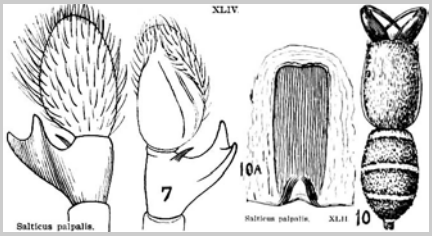
Salticus mandibularis +b) olivaceus +c) ressli: : Proszynski. 2003a. Ann. zool. 53, 1: 167-168, f 687-689 (S. olivaceus - Hebron specimen, the O. P.-C. collection) +b) 169, f 680-684 +c) Logunov, 2015. Arthropoda Selecta 24(1): 50, f. 72-74. By courtesy.



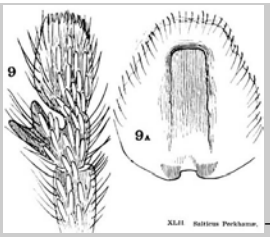
Salticus mutabilis : Flanczewska E. 1981. Annales zoologici, 36: 221, f 101-106. ©photo A. Senglet, 2002. By courtesy.



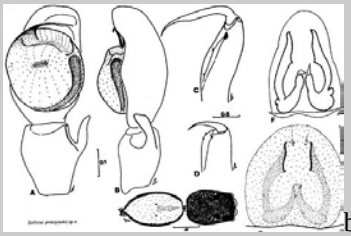
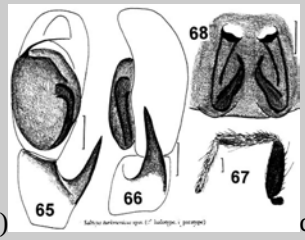
Salticus propinquus Proszynski 2003a. Ann. zool. : 168-169, f 678-679, 685-686, 692-693. By courtesy. .



Salticus palpalis : Peckham G.W., Peckham E.G. 1909. Trans. Wisc. Acad. Sci. Arts Let., 16 (1): 477, t. 52, f. 10, t 54, f 7.




Salticus peckhamae : Peckham G.W., Peckham E.G. 1909. Trans. Wisc. Acad. Sci. Arts Let., 16 (1): 16 (1): 478, t. 42, f. 9, t. 44, f. 6 + ©Photo D. Richman. By courtesy .


b)


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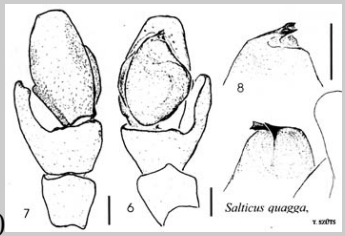
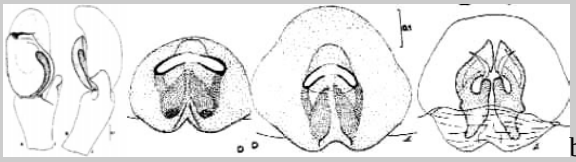


Salticus proszynskii +b) turkmenicus +c) quagga Logunov 1992a. Arthropoda Selecta, 1 (1): 54-57, f 3a-g +b) Logunov, Rakov. 1998. Artropoda Selecta, 7(2): 138, f 65-68, map 11 +c) Szüts et al., 2003: 52, f. 6-9. By courtesy. .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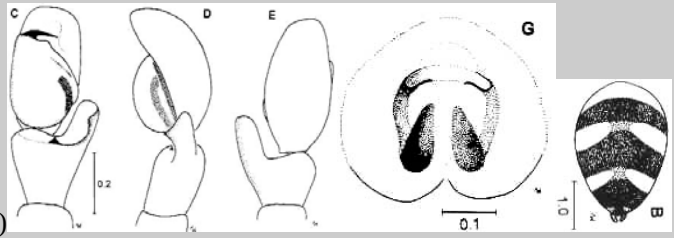

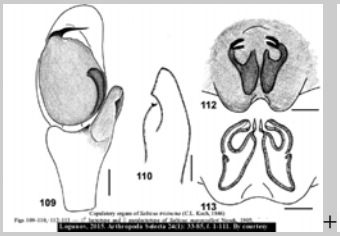

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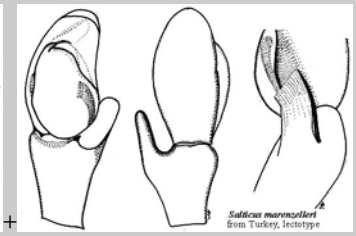
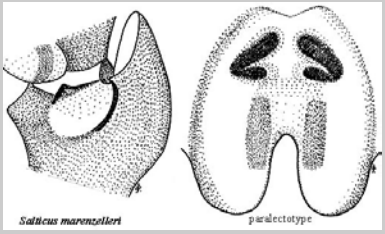
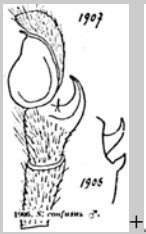
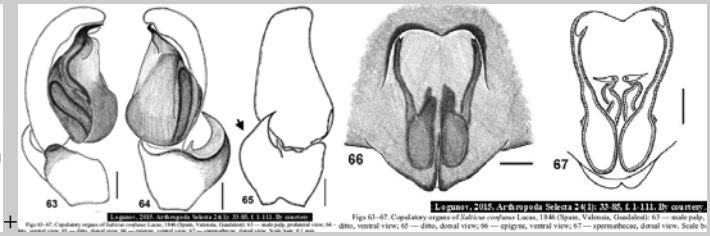


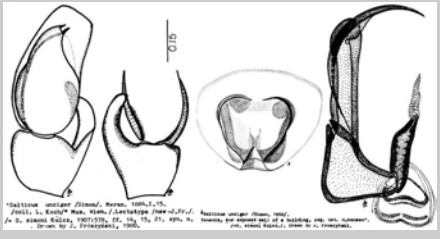


Salticus tricinctus* + *syn. marenzelleri: Logunov D.V. 1992a. Arthropoda Selecta, 1 (1): 57, f 4a-e, map 5 +b) Szüts et al., 2003: 52, f. 6-9 +Wesolowska W. 1996. Arthropoda Saelecta, 5 (1/2): 41, f 32a-g + c)marenzelleri (types) = tricinctus: Logunov, 2015. Arthropoda Selecta 24(1): 78, f. 107-113 + (lectotype) Proszynski 2003a. Annales zoologici 53, 1: 169, f 680-684. By courtesy. .

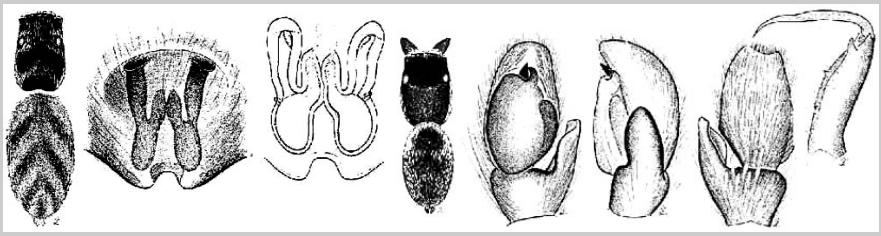


+


Salticus confusus: Simon 1937. Les Arachnides de France. Tome VI 1200, f 1906-1907 + Logunov, 2015. Arthropoda Selecta 24(1): 49, f. 63-71. By courtesy.



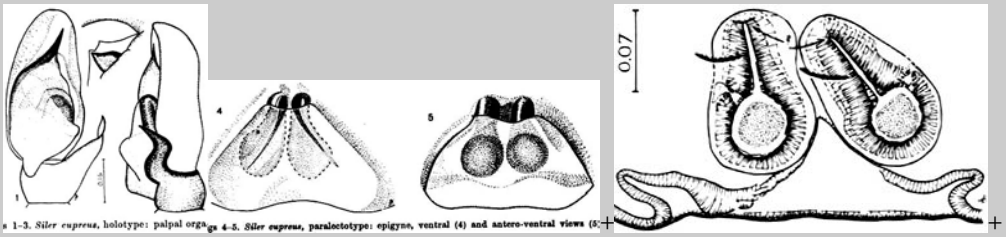
Salticus unciger Proszynski: 1984c. Atlas ...: 128. By courtesy. .



Salticus zebraneus Zabka M. 1997. Fauna Polski 19: 83-84, f 305-312. By courtesy. .

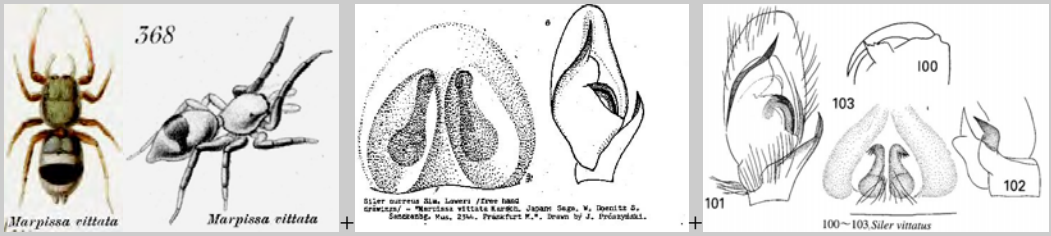
Gen. *Siler* Simon, 1889 (10 species)

Type species *Siler cupreus*.
NOTE. Genus recognizable by bright, shining coloration. Palp confront with other genera of this group. Pockets anterior, their rims for sort of a roof (or fold) over anterior part of epigyne. ATTENTION. Similar bright color pattern can be seen in unrelated genera on other continents. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definitions.

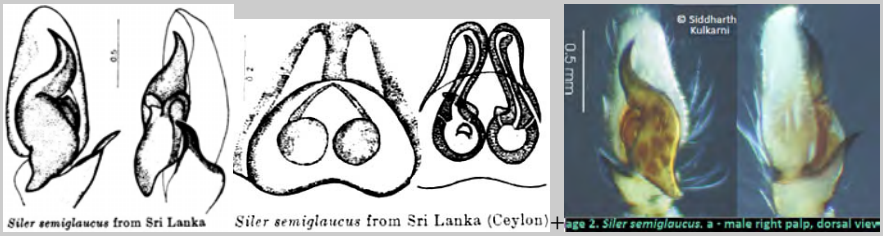




b)



Siler cupreus: Proszynski 1985a. Ann. zool.70-73, f 1 -11. Bohdanowicz, Proszynski 1987.41, 2: 125-127, f 250-251
+ .+ © Ono et al. 2009: 570, pl 45-1. + Ann. zool.70-73, f 1 -11. Bohdanowicz, Proszynski 1987.41, 2: 125-127, f 250-251 +b) *Siler vittatus*:[**TENTATIVE SEPARATION FROM S. CUPREUS Body coloration shown in Boes, & Str. 1906 resemble rather several species of transversely striped Phintella, drawings of palp and epigyne VERY close to S. cupreus** !] Boesenberg & Strand 1986: 346, pl. 8, f. 118, pl. 14, f. 368 +Proszynski 1984a. Atlas ... 135 + © Ono et al. 2009: 570, pl 45-1.

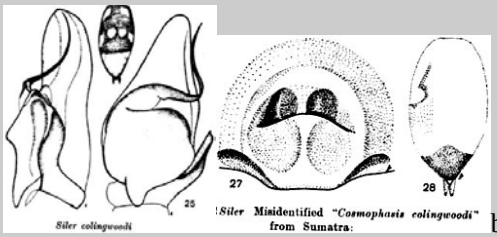






+c)

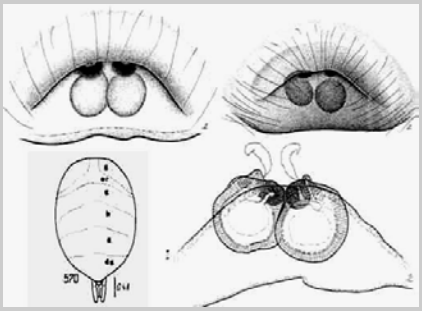
Siler semiglaucus* +b)*compare analogies with Megafreya s: Proszynski 1985a. Ann. zool.: 75-76, f 24-26 + Kulkarni & Joseph, 2015: Journal of Threatened Taxa 7(10): 7701, f. 1a-b, 2a-b, 3a-b, 4 +c) ***compare analogies with Megafreya***. By courtesy.



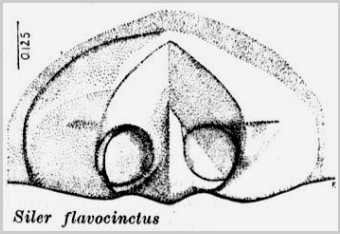
b)



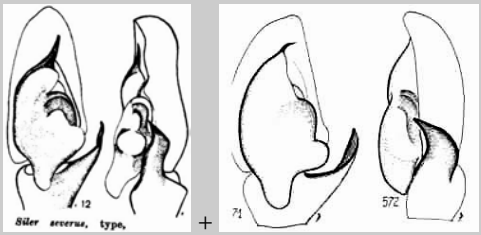
S. collingwoodi* +b) *S. sp.:: Proszynski 1984: Atlas ... 135, Proszynski 1985a: 73-74, f 16-17 + © Photo Murphy F. and J. By courtesy.



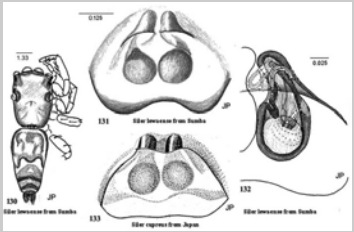
Siler bielawskii: Zabka, 1985 Annales zoologici, 39, 11:446-447, f 567-570. By courtesy



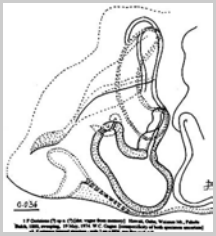
Siler flavocinctus : Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 135;"7474 Cyllob. [ellus] flavocinctus ES. Singapoore!"



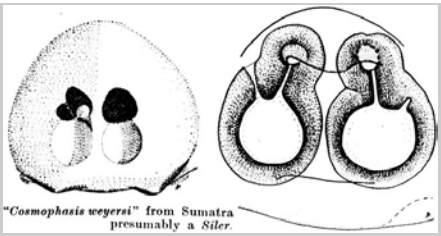
Siler severus* + *hanoicus: Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 136 + Zabka 1985: Ann. zool., 39, 11: 447, f 571-572.



Siler lewaense: Prószynski, Deeleman-Reinhold, 2010 Arthropoda selecta, 19(3): 179,130-132. By courtesy.



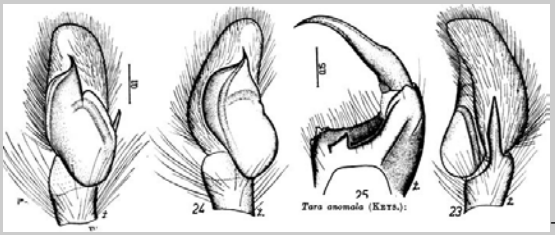
Siler sp [Hawaii]: Prószyński, 2002 Arthropoda Selecta 10 (3): 225-241, f 81. By courtesy.



Siler weyersi : Proszynski J. 1985a: 30-31."21277. Cosmophasis weyersi ES. Sumatra /Weyers" .

Gen. *Tara* Peckham & Peckham, 1886 (2 species)

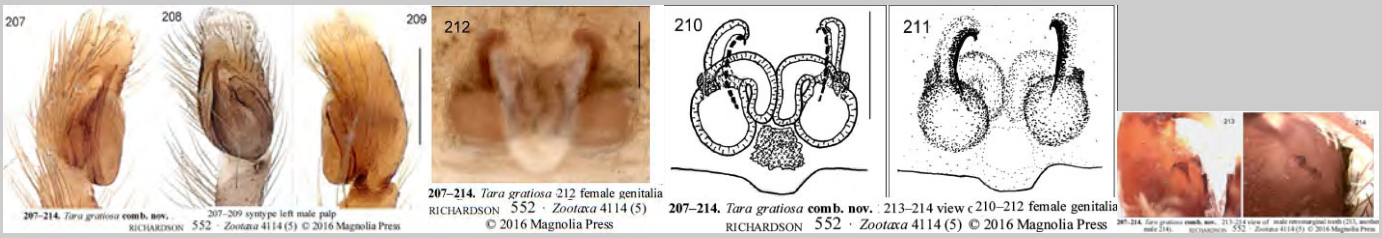
Type species *Tara anomala*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definitions.





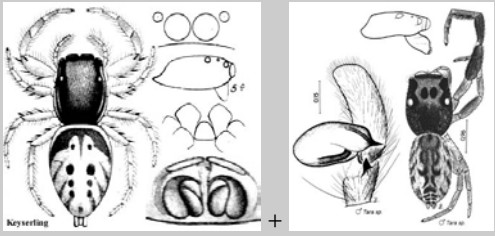


Tara anomala + Tara [?] cf anomala: Zabka 1987a: 447-448, f 22-25.
+ © Photo B. Foster. By courtesy





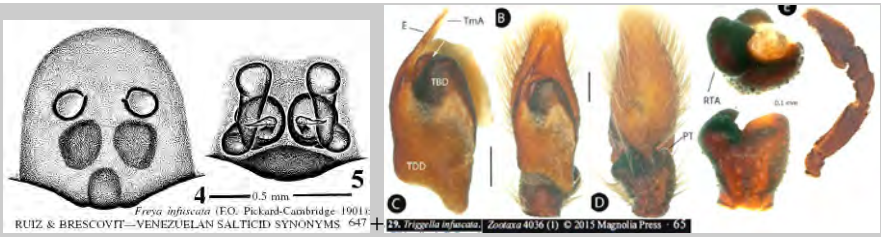
Tara gratiosa : Tara gratiosa: Richardson, 2016: Zotaxa 4114 (5): 549, f. 199-214. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

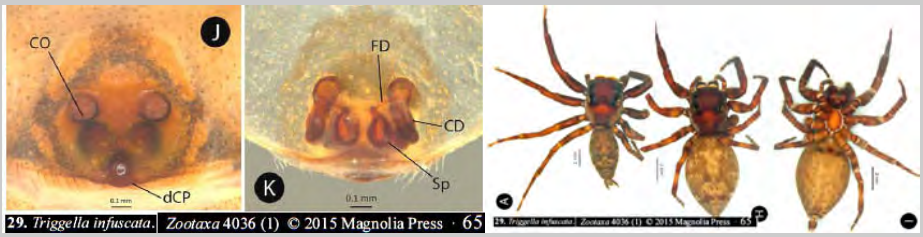


Tara parvula : Keyserling, 1883) T. 122 F. 5: 1449 T. 122 F. 5. + *Tara sp.* Davies Todd V., Zabka M. 1989. Mem. Queensland Mus., 27 (2): 215,t. 20. By courtesy.

Gen. *Triggella* Edwards, 2015 (1 species)

Type species *Triggella infuscata*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.





Triggella infuscata : F. P.-Cambridge 1901. Biologia Centrali-Americana, Zoologia,: 224, 233, t. 19, f. 7 + Edwards, 2015: Zootaxa 4036 (1): 67, f. 29A-K. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Triggella bifida : Ruiz, Brescovit. 2007a. Journal of Arachnology, 34: 647, f 4-5 + Edwards, 2015: Zootaxa 4036 (1): 67, f. 30A-E. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Triggella grisea+ b) distincta : F. P.-Cambridge 1901. Biologia Centrali-Americana, Zoologia,: 224, 233, table 19, figs 6.+ Edwards, 2015: Zootaxa 4036 (1): 67, f. 29A-K. © Magnolia Press +b) Petrunkevitch, 1925a: 233, f. 143-145. By courtesy.



Triggella minuta : F. P.-Cambridge 1901. Biologia Centrali-Americana, Zoologia, 1901: 225, 234, table 19, figs 10 + Edwards, 2015: Zootaxa 4036 (1): 67, f. 30F-J. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

Newly proposed subfamily Freyinae Edwards, 2015

contains some genera classified into this group of genera, recognizable by:
slightly more elongate, **distinctive** arrangement and **unusually** thick - states of selected characters

Definicja and contents of Freyinae

G. B. EDWARDS 2015

Freyinae, a major new subfamily of Neotropical jumping spiders (Araneae: Salticidae) Zootaxa (1): 001–087 © 2015 Magnolia Press

Freyinae, new subfamily, is described for a group of genera of Neotropical jumping spiders **that can be distinguished from other non-ant mimic salticoid Neotropical salticids** by having the following three morphological features:
1) a **slightly more elongate carapace**,
2) a distinctive **prolateral tibial macrosetae** arrangement (medially placed subdistal and subproximal macrosetae, with a subdorsal medial macroseta in some males),
3) and an unusual **dorsoventrally thick tegulum basal division** (although one or two of these features are sometimes lost).

It includes 20 genera previously considered valid, of which 19 are retained: *Akela* Peckham & Peckham, 1896, *Aphirape* C.L. Koch, 1850, *Asaracus* C.L. Koch, 1846, *Capidava* Simon, 1902, *Chira* Peckham & Peckham, 1896, *Edilemma* Ruiz & Brescovit, 2006, *Eustiromastix* Simon, 1902, *Freya* C.L. Koch, 1850, *Frigga* C.L. Koch, 1850, *Kalcerrytus* Galiano, 2000, *Nycerella* Galiano, 1982, *Onofre* Ruiz & Brescovit, 2007, *Pachomius* Peckham & Peckham, 1896, *Phiale* C.L. Koch, 1846, *Rishaschia* Makhan, 2006, *Sumampattus* Galiano, 1983, *Trydarssus* Galiano, 1995, *Tullgrenella* Mello-Leitão, 1941, and *Wedoquella* Galiano, 1984. *Romitia* Caporiacco, 1947 (and its synonym *Uspachus* Galiano, 1995) is synonymized with *Pachomius*, new synonymy.
New genera described in the subfamily are: *Drizztius, Leptofreya, Megafreya, Philira, Tarkas, Triggella,* and *Xanthofreya*.

Freyinae: G. B. EDWARDS 2015 Zootaxa (1): 001–087 © 2015 Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

ATTACHMENT ON SALTICIDAE SPECIES DIVERSITY

Abbreviated version of "Monograph of the Salticidae (Araneae) of the World 1995-2015.
Part I: Introduction to alternative classification of Salticidae".
http://salticidae.pl/Subfamilies/

Jerzy Prószyński

ATTACHMENT 2a

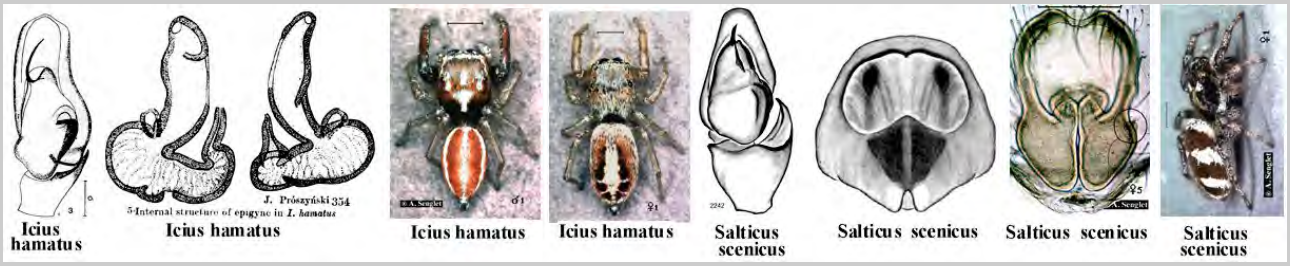
ICIINES GROUP OF GENERA

Version July 1st, 2016.
Sources and permissions of illustrations are displayed in the IInd part of the monograph http://www.peckhamia.com/salticidae/

Interactive index of genera. Type genus Icius.
Anarrhotus, Artabrus, Avarua, Burmattus, Cavillator, Corambis, Cosmophasis_not-type-related, Dasycyptus, Diplocanthopoda, Echinussa, Hakka, Helicius, Huntiglennia, Icius, Idastrandia, Jajpurattus, Marchena, Matagaia, ,Pilia, Pungalina,Schenkelia, Stagetillus, Trite, Xuriella. (126 species)

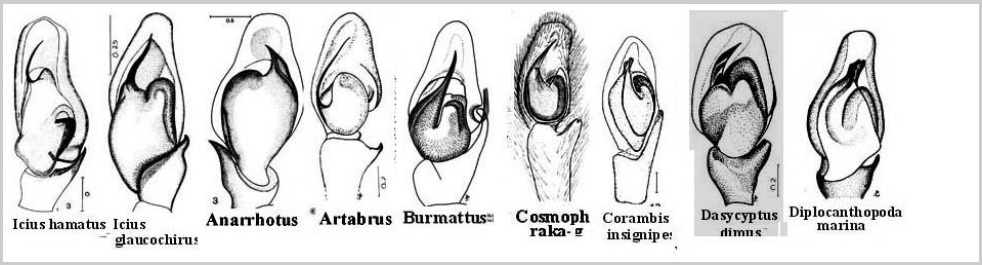
Introduction

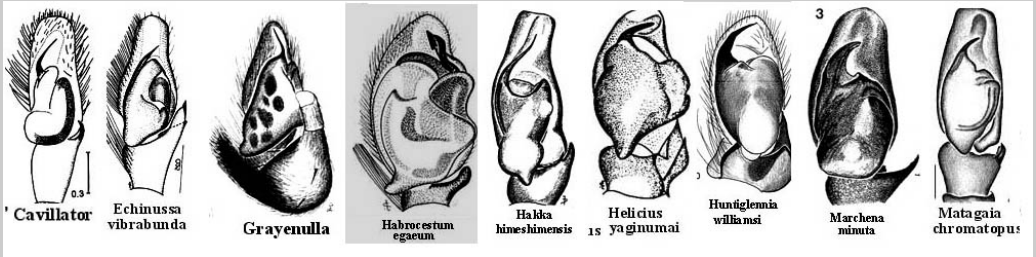
DIAGNOSIS. ICIINES (type genus *Icius* Simon, 1876, type species *Icius hamatus* (Koch C.L., 1846) are delimited tentatively for genera resembling CHRYSILLINAE, but differing by basis of embolus developed on prolateral side bulbus anteriorly (as seen in *Icius hamatus*, below), not superimposed on surface of bulbus. Embolus usually short, parallel to anterior, rounded end of bulbus. Semi arching top of spermophor visible either atop bulbus, or somewhere posteriorly on its retro-lateral margin. Group contains variety of forms, resembling the above described structure, or departing partially from it. Spermathecae located in posterior part of epigyne, usually transversally oval, or globular. Ducts run straight from anterior copulatory openings, if openings more posterior then ducts make bent near anterior edge of epigyne (as in *Hakka*). Placement and delimitation of this group require further considerations. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

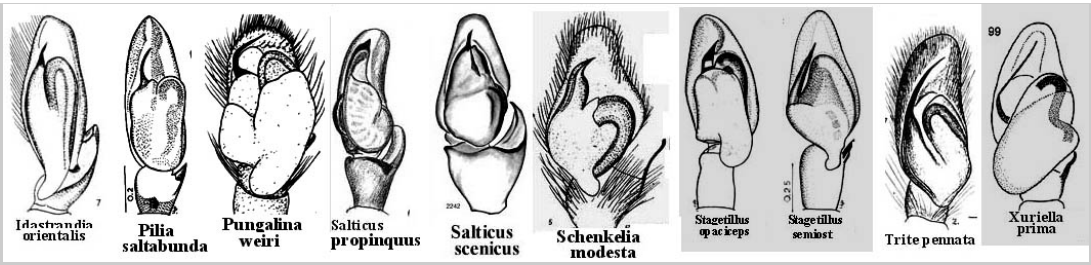


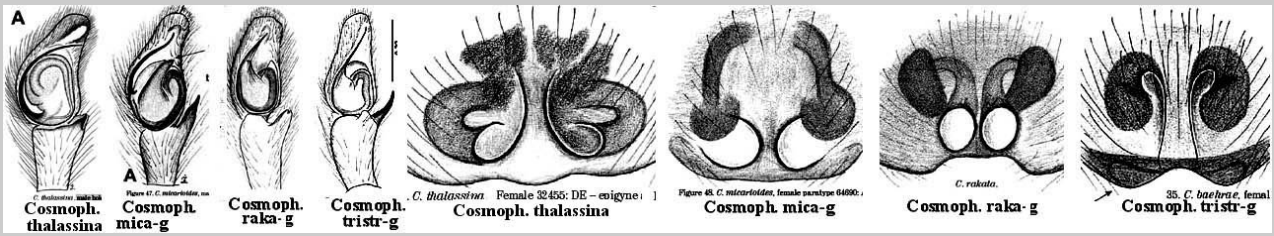
Icius (s. str.) hamatus + Salticus scenicus : Andreeva, Heciak, Proszynski. 1984. Ann. zool., 3, 13: 350, f. 1-5 + ©Photo M. Antoine Senglet.Paquin P., Duperre N. 2003. Fabreries, Suppl. 11: 200, f 2242-2244. By courtesy.

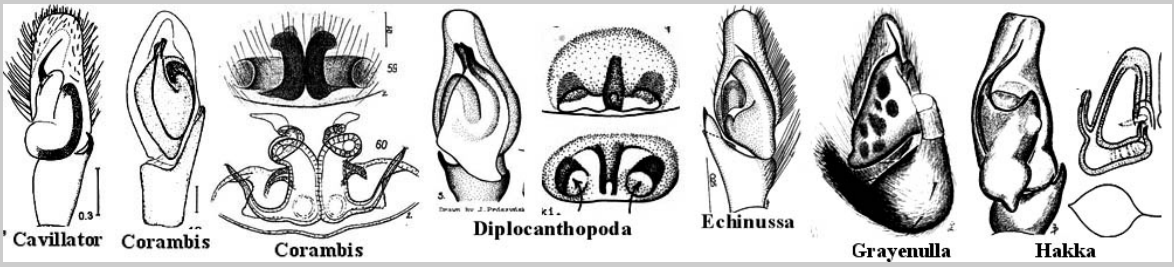
Guide to identification of genera by male palps



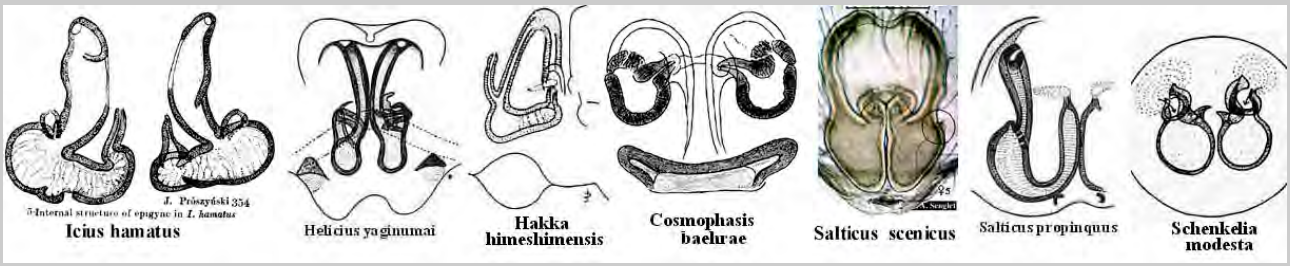


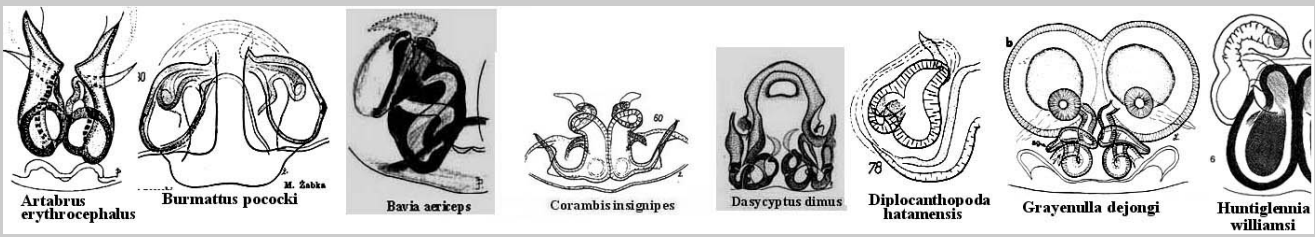


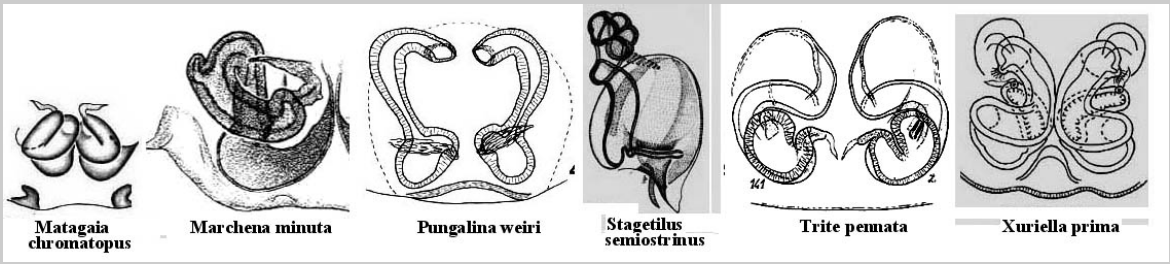




Guide to identification of genera by internal structure of epigyne





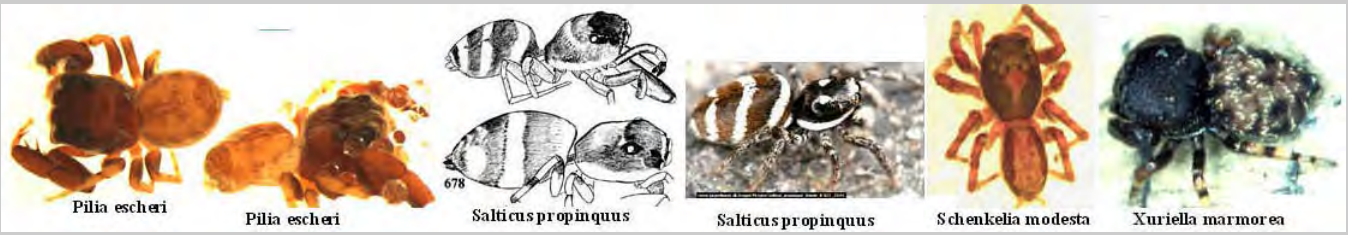


Guide to identification of genera by body shape and color pattern









Gen. *Anarrhotus* Simon, 1902 (2 species)

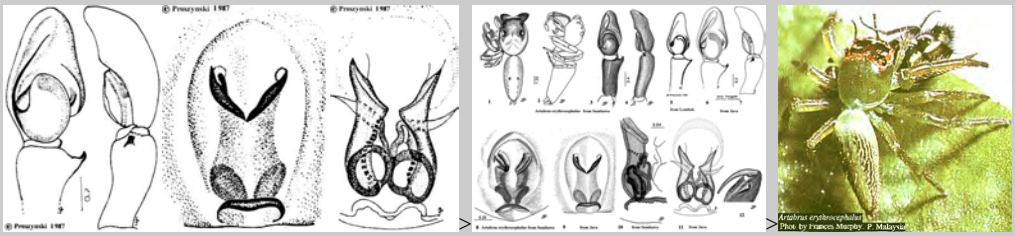
Type species *Anarrhotus fossulatus*. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Anarrhotus fossulatus* + *Anarrhotus sp Sabah: Proszynski 1984a. Ann. zool., 37, 16: 401, figs 3-4. ©Phot P. Koomen. By courtesy.

Gen. *Artabrus* Simon, 1902 (3 species)

Type species *Artabrus erythrocephalus*. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

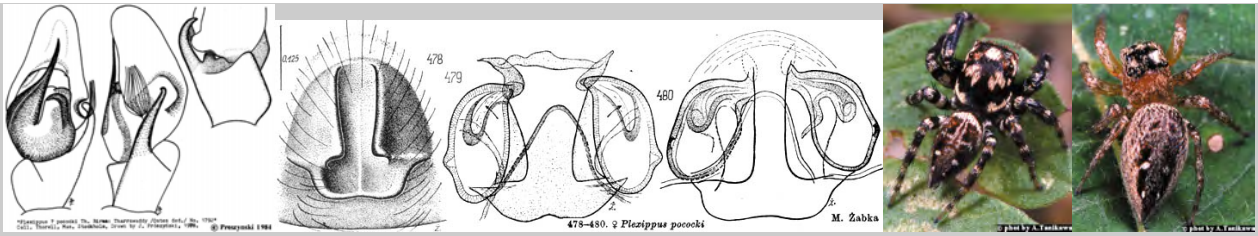


Artabrus erythrocephalus : Proszynski 1987.Atlas ..., 2-3 + Prószynski, Deeleman-Reinhold, 2010. Arthr. sel., 19(3): 156, 1-12+© Murphy F. and J. 2000. Malaysian Nat. Soc., 1-624. By courtesy.

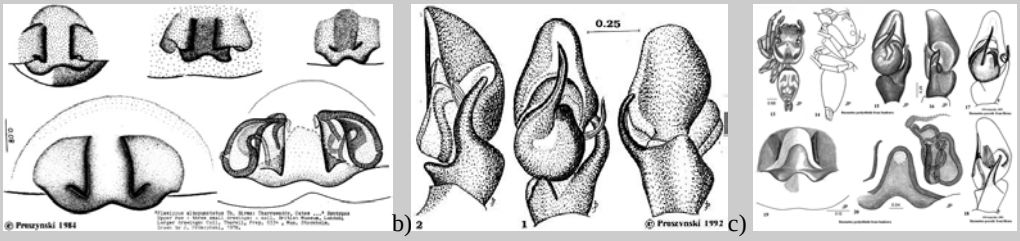
Gen. *Avarua* Marples, 1955 - **see** *Trite* - comb. n.

Gen. *Burmattus* Prószynski, 1992 (6 species)

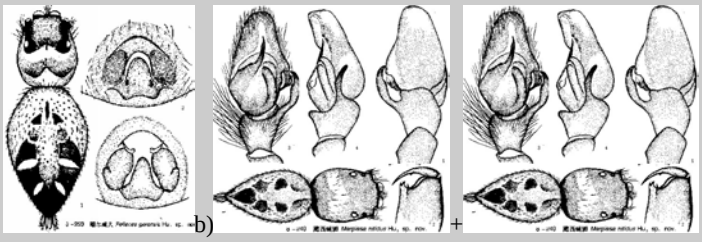
Type species *Burmattus pococki*. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Burmattus pococki: Type species Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ..: 153 + Zabka 1985: 434-439, ff. 473-480. + Japan ©Photo A.Tanikawa, 2003. By courtesy.



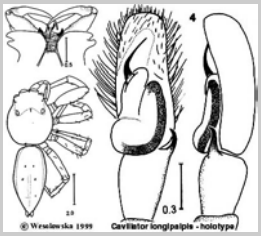
Burmattus albopunctatus +b) sinicus +c) pachytibialis : Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ..: 153 + Proszynski J. 1992a. Ann. zool. 44, 8: 89-90, f. 1-3+ Prószynski, Deeleman-Reinhold, 2010. Arthr. sel., 19(3): 156-157, f 13-16, 19-20. By courtesy.



Burmattus gerensis +b) nitidus : Hu, J. L. 2001: 399, f. 253.1-3 + 392, f. 248.1-3 + 392, f. 248.1-3 . By courtesy. Remark: placement of *B. grensis* uncertain, white area oncarapace resembles *Pellenes*, epigyne comparable with *Burmattus pachytibialis*.

Gen. *Cavillator* Wesolowska, 1999 (1 species)

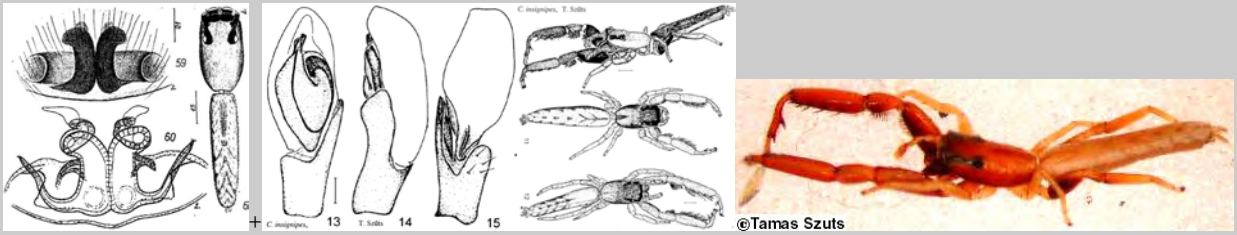
Type species *Cavillator longipes* . Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



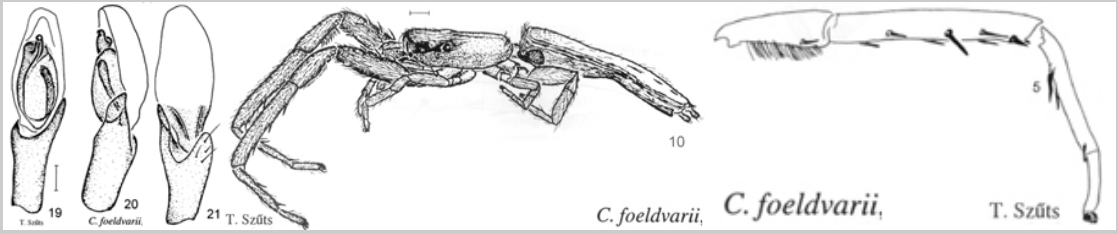
Cavillator longipes Wesolowska W. 1999a. Arnoldia Zimbabwe, 10(15): 147, f 1-4 (type species). By courtesy.

Gen. *Corambis* Simon, 1901 (2 species)

Type species *Corambis insignipes* (Simon, 1880). Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Corambis insignipes Type species: Zabka 1988b. Ann. zool.41 (14): 443, f. 59-61. Szuts T. 2002b. Fol. ent.. hung., LXIII: 26-29, figs 1-4, 6-9, 11-18. By courtesy.

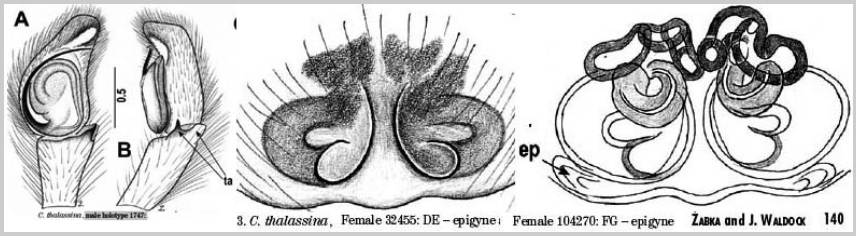


Corambis foeldvarii Szüts, 2002Szuts T. 2002b. Fol. ent.. hung.,, LXIII: 29, figs 5, 10, 19-21.By courtesy.

Gen.*Cosmophasis* Simon, 1901 (13 species on this page)

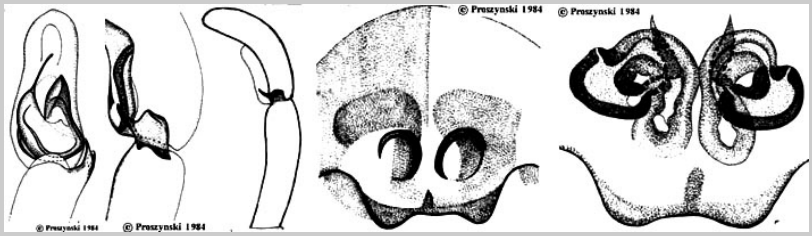
ATTENTION: Cosmophasis is a popular genus in Eastern Hemisphere tropics, recognizable in the field by irridescent light reflecting body (due to transparent scale coverage) and bright color patter. However, there are several groups of species differing strikingly by shape of palps and spermathecae. Drawings suggesting splitting *Cosmophasis* into different genera and eventual reclassificatio are shown below.

Type species *Cosmophasis thalassina*. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

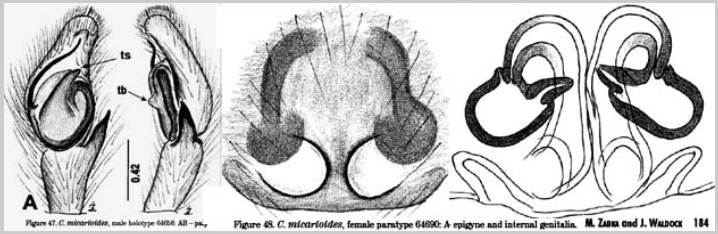


Cosmophasis bitaeniata group. True type of Cosmophasis thalassina - see group HYLLINES

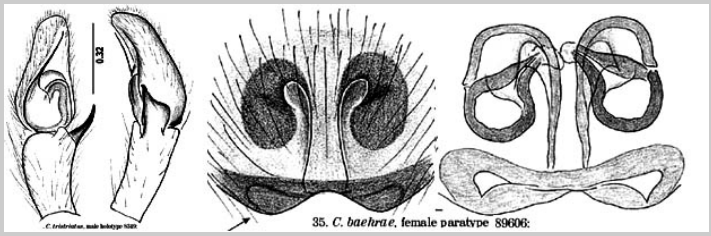
Cosmophasis[*bitaeniatus group*!]



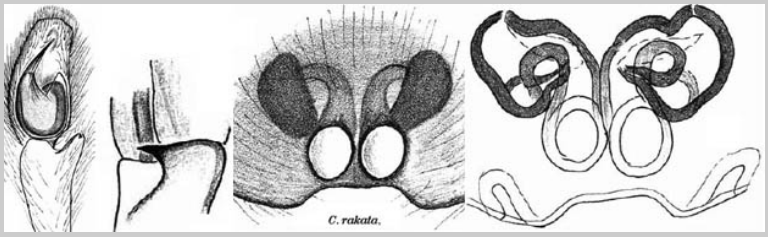
MISSIDENTIFIED Cosmophasis thalassina : Prószyński 1984c: 23. "20617 Cosmophasis thalassina C.K. Java: Mt. Tenggu" Det. ex Simon's collection.



Cosmophasis micarioides group. Cosmophasis micarioides type



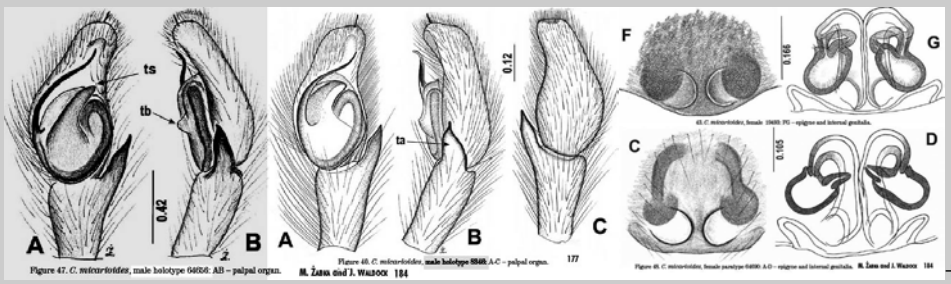
Cosmophasis tristriatus group - C. tristriatus (male) + C. baehrae (female)



Cosmophasis rakata. Cosmophasis rakata group.

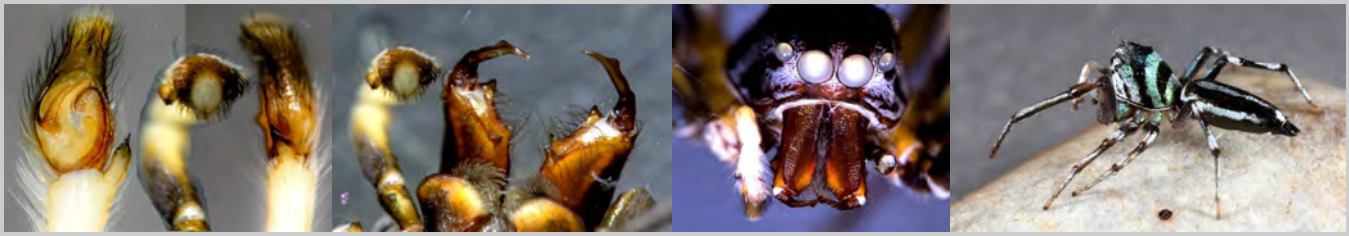
Gen. *Cosmophasis* (micarioides group) (7 species)

Representative species *Cosmophasis baehrae* . Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

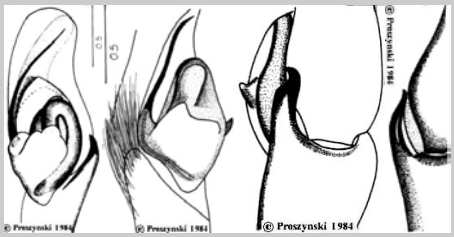




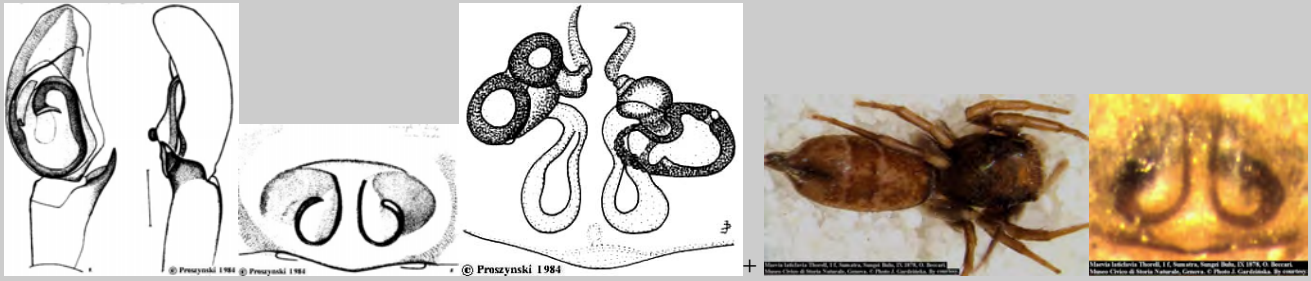




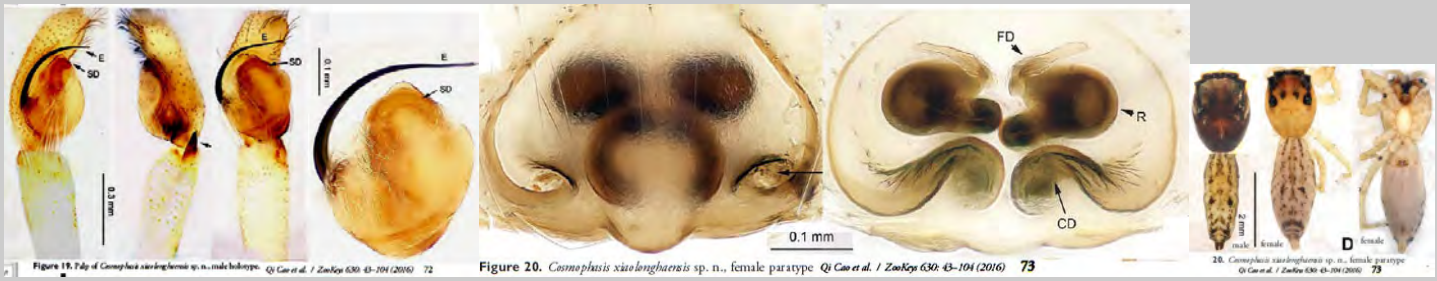
Cosmophasis (micarioides) micarioides: Żabka, Waldock 2012. Male + female ©Ann. zool.: 62(1): 130-131, f 39–48, 62. + ©Photo R. Whyte + J. Gardzinska. By courtesy.



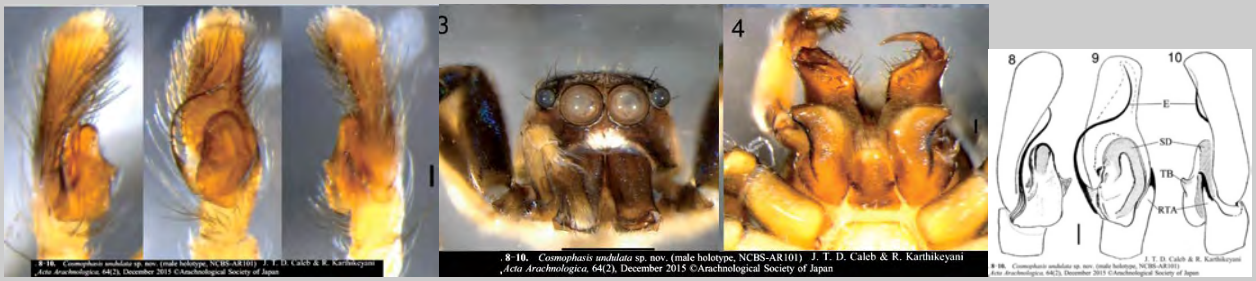
Cosmophasis (micarioides) olorina: Proszynski 1984c: 22 [*Telamonia olorina* 20435 Kandy - Simon's coll. MNHN-Paris].



Cosmophasis (micarioides) laticlavia: Proszynski 1984c: 21 (Padang) + © Photo J. Gardzińska (Sungei Bulu, IX 1878). By courtesy.

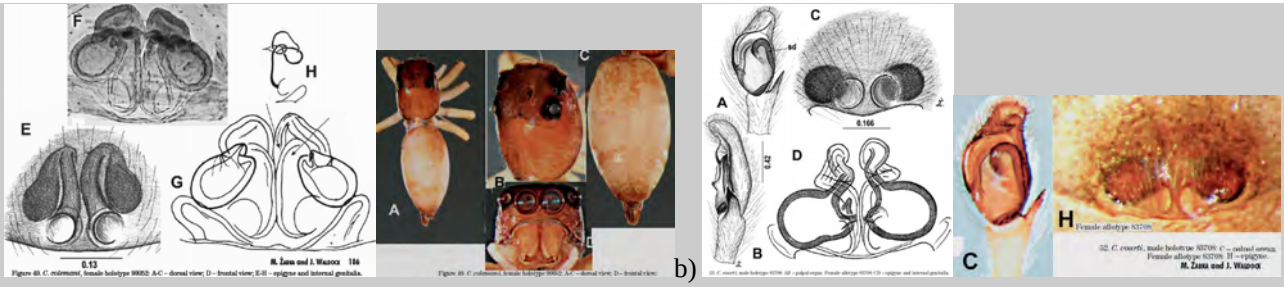


Cosmophasis (micarioides?) xiaolonghaensis: Cao, Li & Zabka, 2016. ZooKeys 630: 71-20 , f. 19–20, 43. By courtesy.

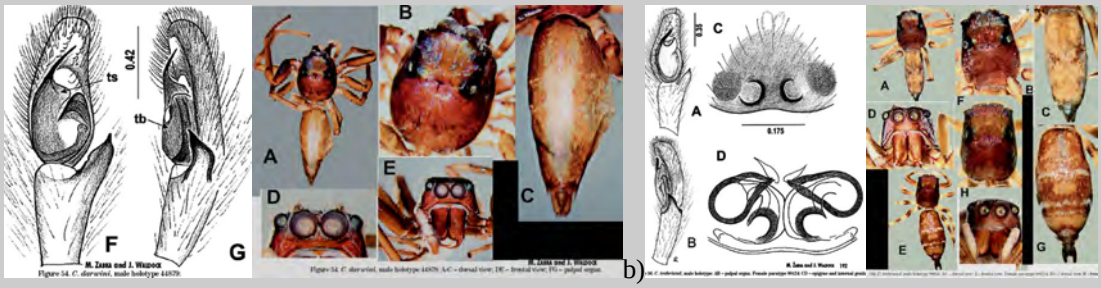




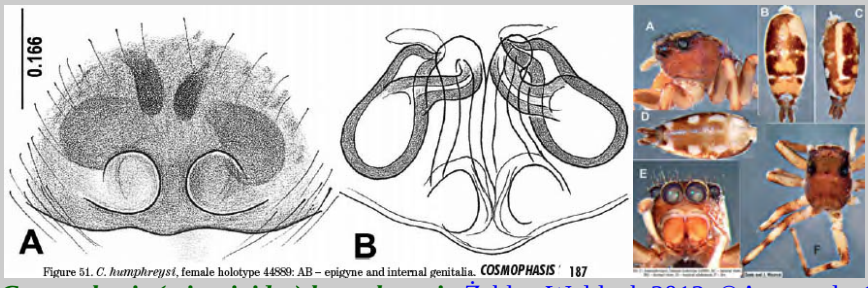
Cosmophasis (micarioides) undulata: . By courtesy.



Cosmophasis (micarioides) colemani +b) courti: Żabka, Waldock 2012. ©Ann. zool.: 62(1): 132, f 49, 62D + 132, f 52–53 . + ©Photo R. Whyte. By courtesy.



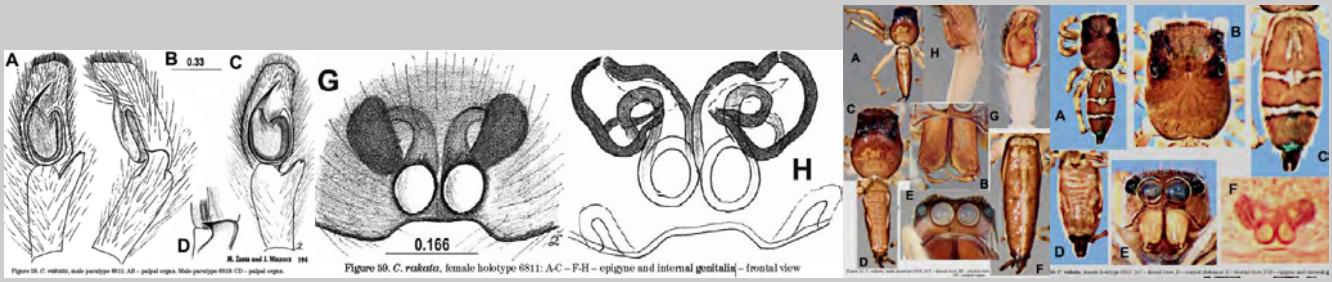
Cosmophasis (micarioides) darwini +b) trobriand : Żabka, Waldock 2012. ©Ann.zool.: 62(1): 133, f 54, 62D +b) 133-134, f 55–56,62D. By courtesy.



Cosmophasis (micarioides) humphreysi : Żabka, Waldock 2012. ©Ann.zool.: 132, f 50–51, 62B . By courtesy.

Gen. *Cosmophasis* (rakata group) (1 species)

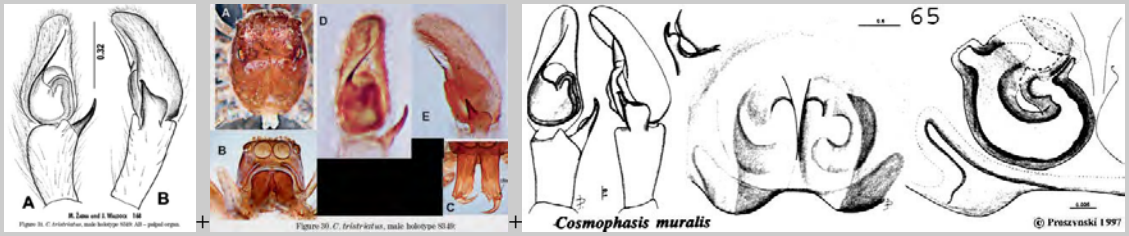
Reprentative species *Cosmophasis rakata* . Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



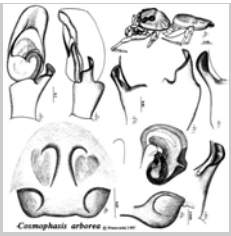
Cosmophasis (rakata) rakata : Żabka, Waldock 2012. ©Ann.zool.: 62(1): 134-135, f 57–59, 62D. By courtesy.

Gen. *Cosmophasis* (*tristriatus* group) (5 species)

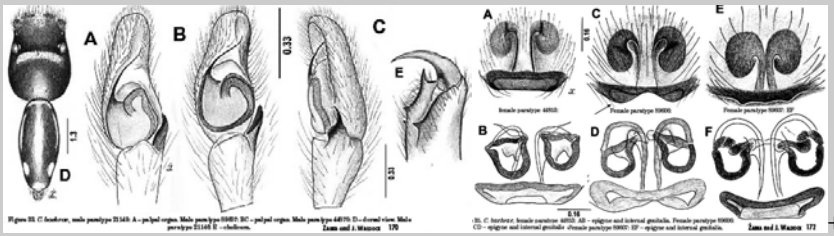
Reprentative species "Cosmophasis" *tristriatus*. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Cosmophasis tristriatus Zabka, Waldock 2012.Ann. zool.: 62(1): ©Ann. zool.: 62(1): 128, f 30–31, 61F (HOLOTYPE) + Berry, Beatty, Proszynski. 1997. J. Arachnol. 25(2): 124-125, figs 61-65. By courtesy.



Cosmophasis arborea Berry, Beatty, Prószyński 1997. J. Arachn. 25(2):109-136, f 49-57. By courtesy.







Cosmophasis baehrae Żabka, Waldock 2012. Female PARATYPES ©Ann. zool.: 62(1): 128-129, f 32–35, 62A + ©Photo I.R. Macaulay + R. Whyte. By courtesy.



Cosmophasis ombria Proszynski 1984c: 25-26. "2737. *Cosmophasis viridifasciata* Dol. Amboina /Nim. gen./" Coll.Simon," +b) *Maevia ombria* Thorell, m, typus, Kandari (Celebes), 1874, O. Beccari.Mus. Civ. Storia Nat., Genova. C ©Phot J. Gardzinska.



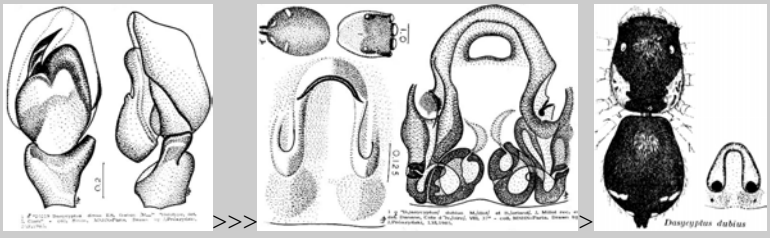
Cosmophasis obscura : Żabka, Waldock 2012. ©Ann. zool.: 62(1): 120, f 5–6, 61B +b) ©Photo I.R. Macaulay + R. Whyte.



Cosmophasis triopina Barrion A.T., Litsinger J.A. 1995: 73, f. 34a-g. By courtesy.

Gen. *Dasycyptus* Simon, 1902 (2 species)

Type species *Dasycyptus dimus*. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



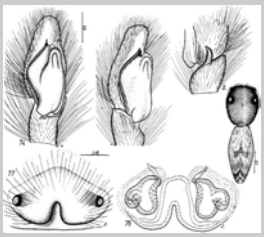
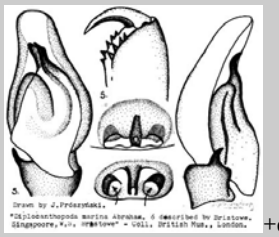
Dasycyptus dimus* + *D. dubius: Holotype Proszynski 1987: Atlas ...: 20 + Proszynski 2003a . Ann. zool.,39-42, figs 113-114,21 + Berland, Millot 1941. Mem. Mus. Nat. Hist. Natur.: 359, figs. 59, 60.

Gen. *Diplocanthopoda* Abraham, 1925 (2 species)

Type species *Diplocanthopoda marina* Abraham, 1925.

REMARK. "*..D. marina* ... Found on sea shore in the intertidal zone. When the tide comes in, the spider retreats to a small hole in the rock and seals the entrance with silk. ... When resting, these spiders can resemble small crabs occupying the same habitat. (Murphy & Murphy 2000: 355.)"

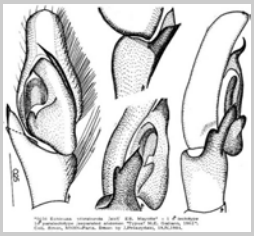
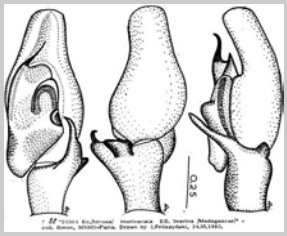
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.


+b)

+c)


Diplocanthopoda hatamensis* +*b, c) marina Zabka 1988b. Annales zoologici, 41 (14): 448-450, ff. 74-79 +b) Proszynski J. 1984c: 35 +c) Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 105. By courtesy.

Gen. *Echinussa* Simon, 1901 (3 species)

Type species *Echinussa vibrabunda*. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

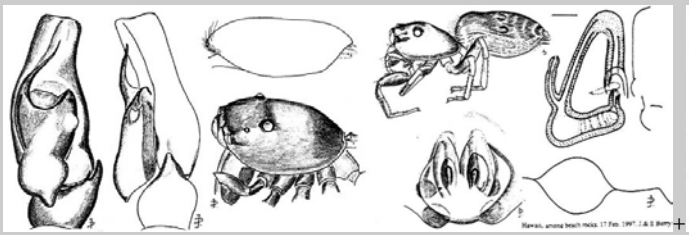

+b)

+c)


***Echinussa vibrabunda* + *b) imerinensis* +*c) praedatoria* :** a +b) Proszynski 1987: 20 +c) Peckham G.W., Peckham E.G. 1885a. Proc. Nat. Hist. Soc. Wisc. 1885: 23-42, pl. I. 6. By courtesy.

Gen. *Hakka* Berry & Prószynski, 2001 (3 species)

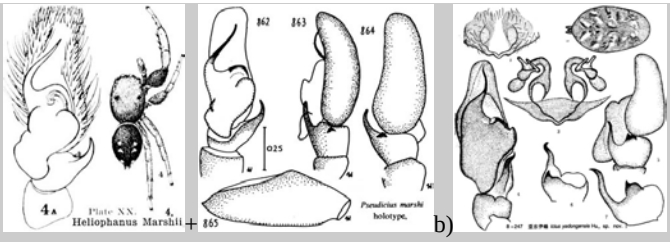
Type species *Hakka himeshimensis* Berry & Prószynski 2001

DIAGNOSIS. Anterior edge of palpal oran broad, with embolus gently double bent, separated from antero-retrolateral protuberance by deep, semicircular depression, resembling somewhat palp in *Rudakius*. Posterior half of bulbus slightly narrowing. Epigyne with central, oval depression, with a medial pair of copulatory opening, there is a posterior pair of translucent pockets. Spermathecae elongate oval, set transversally, with thin copulatory ducts running anterior wards, at the anterior edge of epigyne turning sharply back and running towards copulatory openings. The armature of scent opening in a form of prominent duct, chimney like. All these structures, palp and epigyne, are somewhat reminiscent of PSEUDICIINES, but there is no typical subocular row of stridulatory spines on tubercles, and no modification of tibia I. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.


+



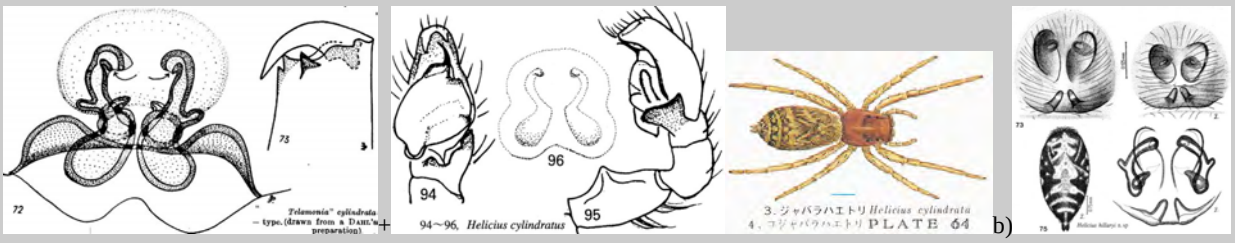

Hakka himeshimensis Hawaiian + USA specimens - Proszynski in: Berry, Prószynski 2001. J. Arachn. 2001, vol. 29(2):
201-204, figs 1-7. + Marblehead, Essex Co., MA, USA. ©Photo R. Kaldari. By courtesy.



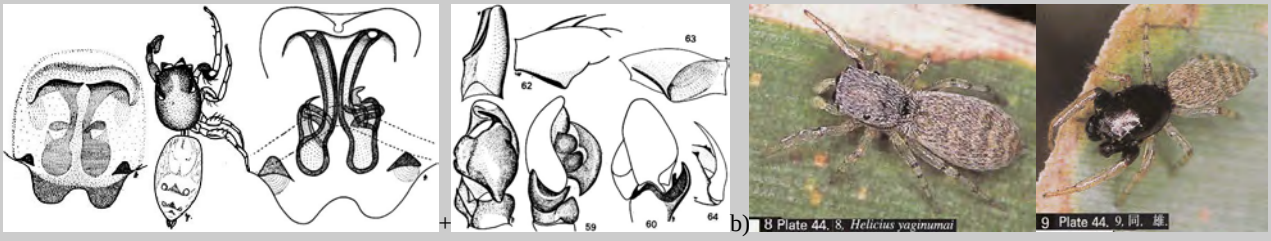
Hakka marshi + yadongensis [?] Peckhams 1903. Trans. Wisc. Acad. Sci. Aris. Lot., 14 (1): 189, t 20, f 4-4a. + Wesolowska W. 1986. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 230, f 862-865.+ Hu, J. L. 2001: 399, f 247.1-7. By courtesy.

Gen. *Helicius* Prószynski, 1976 (4 species)

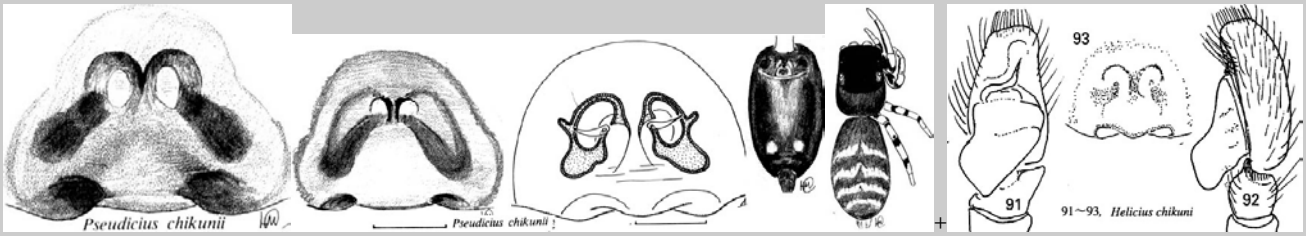
Type species *Helicius cylindratus*.
DIAGNOSIS. Epigyne with pockets developed in posterior part, but distant from the edge. Ducts and spermatheca arranged linear, parallel to body axis. Copulatory ducts runs from anterior openings gently bent, armature of scent opening prominent, developed transversally. Bulbus broad, short embolus arises anteriorly. Tibial apophysis trapezium shaped, broadened anteriorly. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



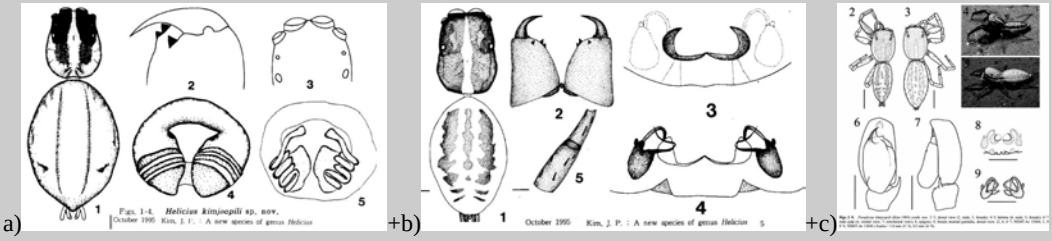
Helicius cylindratus +b) hilaryi: Proszynski J. 1973b. [Type specimen in Dahl's permanent slide]. Ann. zool., 30: 125, figs 72-73 + Yaginuma, Spiders of Japan,1986: 240, pl 64-3, f 133.4 +b) Żabka, 1981b. Ent. Basil. 6: 39-40, figs 73-76.



Helicius yaginumai : Proszynski 1976: 186 , figs 373-382+b) ©Ono, Ikeda, Kono. 2009: 568, pl 44-8-9 + 94-96. By courtesy.



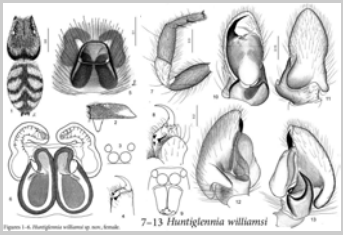
Helicius chikunii: Logunov, Marusik, 1999b. Acta Arachn. 48 (1): 25-27, f 5,10-13 +Ono, Ikeda, Kono 2009: 568, f 91-93.



Two version of THE SAME ORIGINAL PUBLICATION purporting to describe Helicius kimjoopili, differing by diagnostic drawings of two different species, that on plate a) being apparently Plexippoides regius, that on b) belongs presumably to the genus Nandicius, certainly not Helicius(!): a) one version of the paper Kim 1995. Korean Arachn. 11(2): 1-5, f 1-4 + b) another version "of the same paper + c) mislead by the above, synonymy "*Pseudicius kimjoopili*" (syn. *Helicius k.*) MISIDENTIFIED and MISMATCHED: Suguro, Yahata: Act. Arachn. 67(2): 87-97, f 2-9. Data received by courtesy of Mr. Suguro.

Gen. *Huntiglennia* Zabka, Gray, 2004 (1 species)

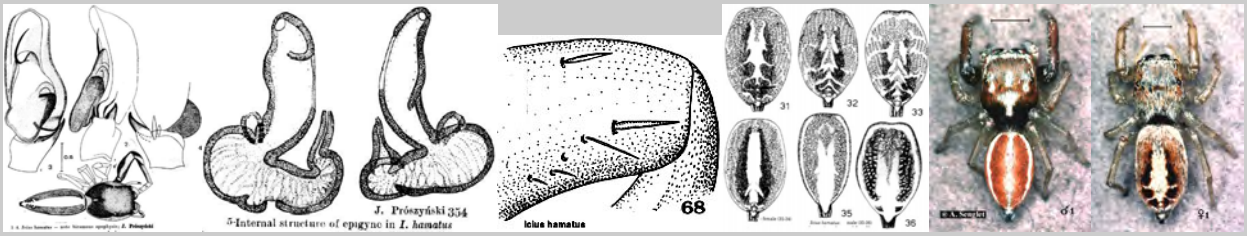
Type species *Huntiglennia williamsi* Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



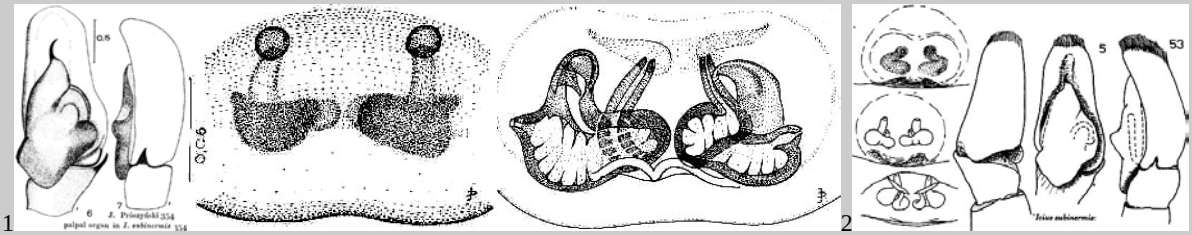
Huntiglennia williamsi Zabka, Gray 2004. Annales zoologici. 54(3): 587-590, f 1-14. By courtesy.

Gen. *Icius* Simon, 1876 (26 species)

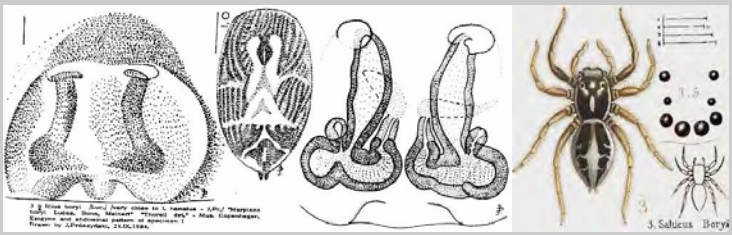
Type species *Icius hamatus* .
DIAGNOSIS. Spermathecae irregular, elongate oval, arranged transversally, with copulatory ducts relatively broad, running straight towards anterior openings. Bulbus elongate, narrowing anteriorly, with short embolus arising parallel to tip of bulbus. Tibial apophysis short, sharp pointed, in some species forked. Color pattern characteristic. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.
REMARKS. "Waste bucket" genus with 131 species listed during history of research, of which some 20 seem to be interrelated and are recognizable.



Icius (s. str.) hamatus (Koch C.L., 1846) Andreeva, Heciak, Proszynski. 1984. Ann. zool., 3, 13: 350, f. 1-5. By courtesy. ©Photo M. Antoine Senglet. By courtesy.



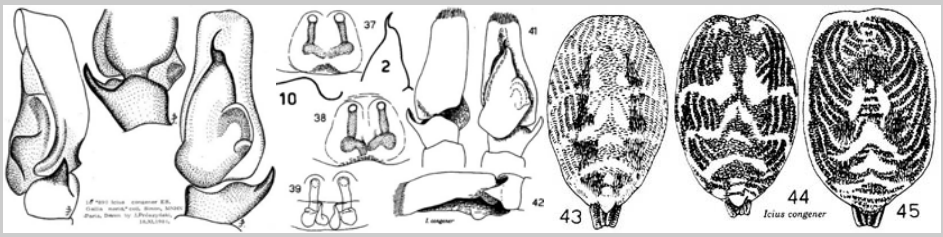
Icius (s. str.) subinermis Simon, 1937. 1-Proszynski J. 1976: f 396-402, map 98. By courtesy 2-Alicata P., Cantarella T. 1993. Animalia, 20 (1/3): 122-122, ff. 48-58. 3-©Photo M. Antoine Senglet. By courtesy.



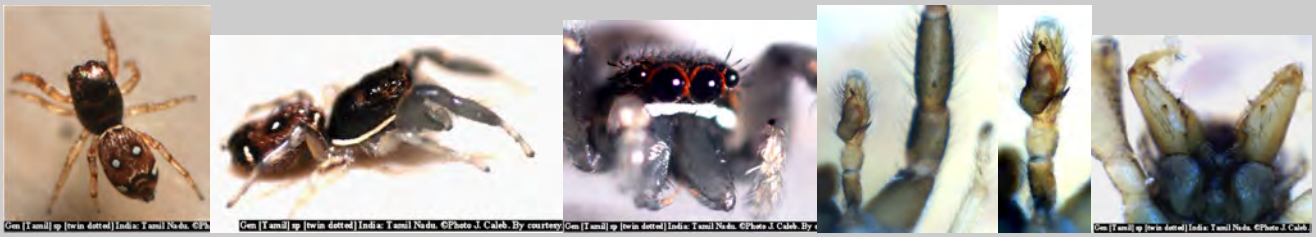
Icius (s. str.) boryi (Lucas, 1846) Algeria. Proszynski 1987: 48-49 (F - not the type) Salticus boryi Lucas 1846: 157, t 7, f 3.

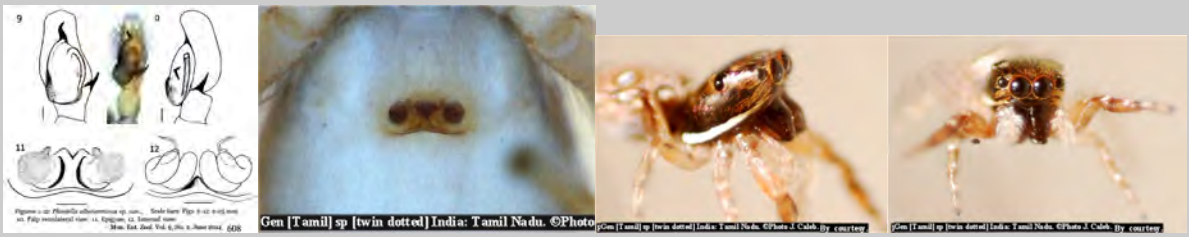


Salticus angustatus+ Icius erraticus+ Icius guyoni Lucas 1846: 167, t 8, f 6 + 149, f 5 + 156, t 7, f 6..

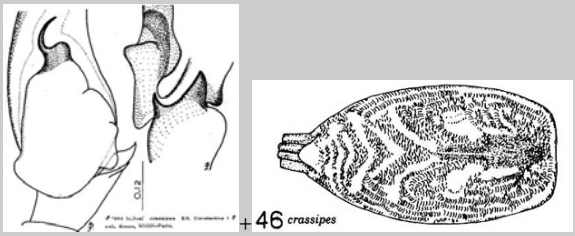


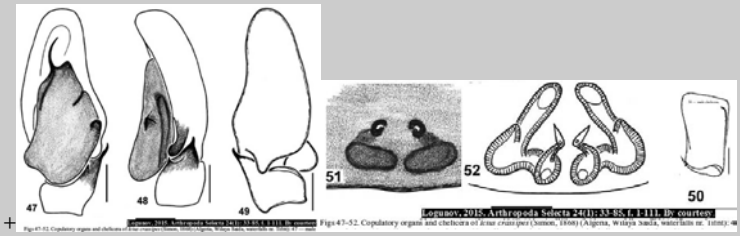
Icius (s. str.) congener Simon, 1871 S France - coll.Simon, in MNHN-Paris. Proszynski J. 1987. Atlas ...: 47. .Alicata P., Cantarella T. 1993. Animalia, 20 (1/3): 120-122, ff. 37-45 \ 20 (1/3): 120-122, ff. 37-45



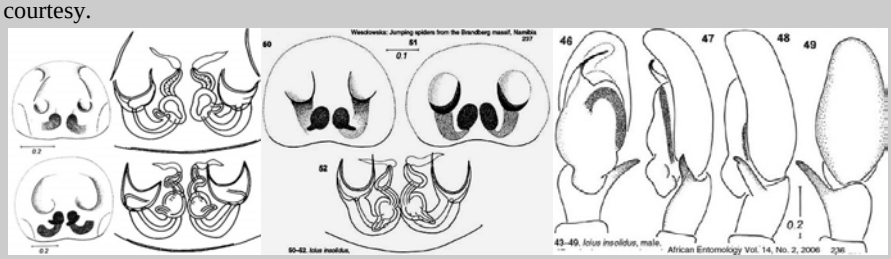


Icius(?) alboterminus *[Phintella? a.* ***syn. n****.]*: Caleb, 2014a: 9 (2): 605-608 f 1-12 (Chennai). By courtesy.



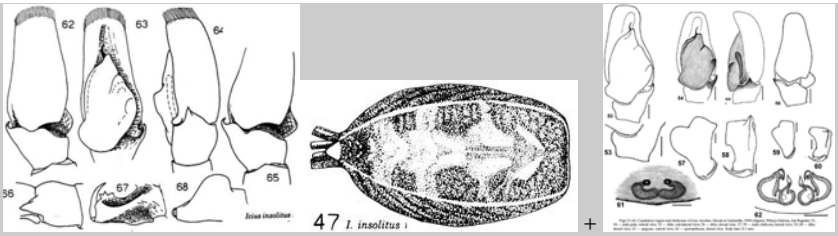


Icius (s. str.) crassipes (Simon, 1868) Proszynski J. 1987. Atlas ...: 47.Alicata P., Cantarella T. 1993. Animalia, 20 (1/3): 123-122, ff. 46, 59-61 + Logunov, 2015. Arthropoda Selecta 24(1): 45, 52-52 (male = hamatus?). . By courtesy.

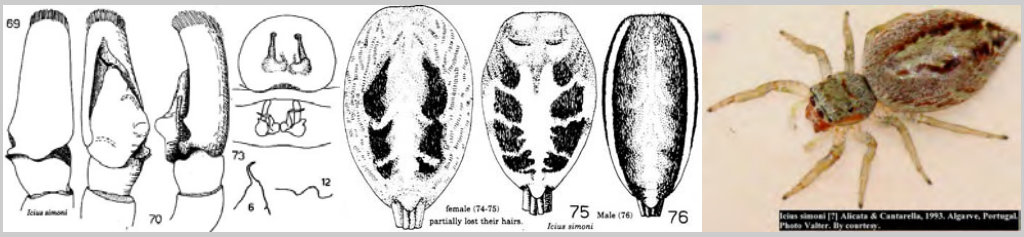




Icius insolidus Wesołowska, 1999 Genus, 10(2): 299, figs 158-161 +Wesolowska 2006b. Afr. Ent., 14 (2): 234-237, f 43-52 + Haddad, Wesolowska 2011. © Afr. Invertebr. 52(1): 75-76, f 45-46, 55-56. By courtesy.



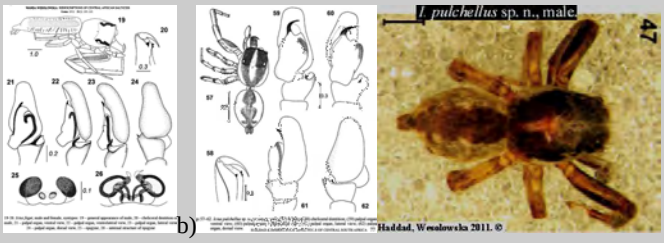
Icius (s. str.) insolitus Alicata, Cantarella, 1993 Animalia, 20 (1/3): 127, ff. 47, 62-68 + Logunov, 2015. Arthropoda Selecta 24(1): 47, f. 53-62. By courtesy.



Icius (s. str.) simoni Alicata, Cantarella, 1993. Alicata P., Cantarella T. 1993. Animalia, 20 (1/3): 127-130, ff. 69-76. By courtesy.

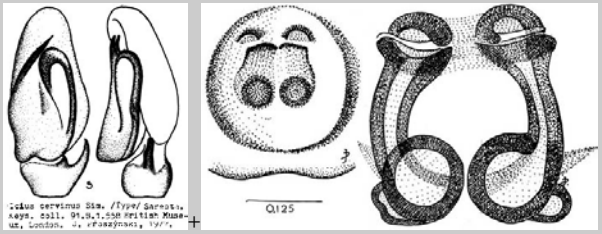


Icius nigricaudus Wesolowska, Haddad 2009. Maputaland, S. Africa. Afr. Inv., 50(1): 51, 87-92. By courtesy.

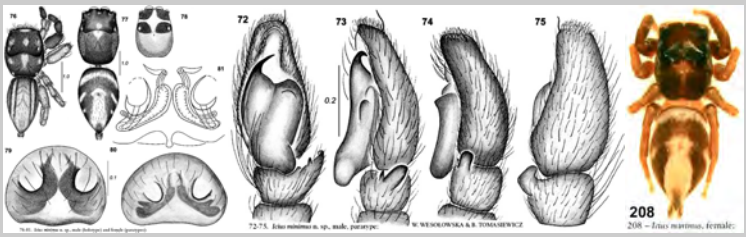


b)

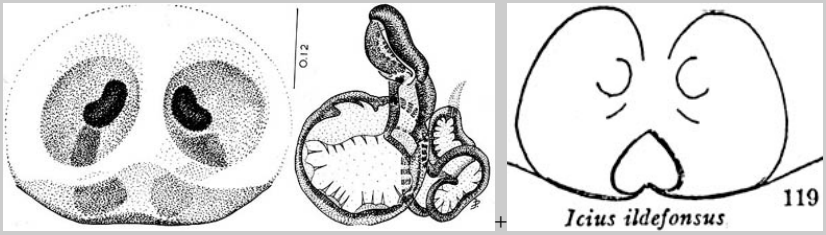
Icius fagei +b) pulchellus : Wesolowska 2012b. Genus . 23(2): 208-209, f 19-26 +b) Haddad, Wesolowska 2011. © Afr. Invertebr. 52(1): 76-78, f 47, 57-62. By courtesy.



Icius cervinus + Icius dendryphantoides Simon, 1878. Ukraine: Left Bank. Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 69 + 46. SPECIES MISPLACED, PENDING TRANSFER TO OTHER GENERA

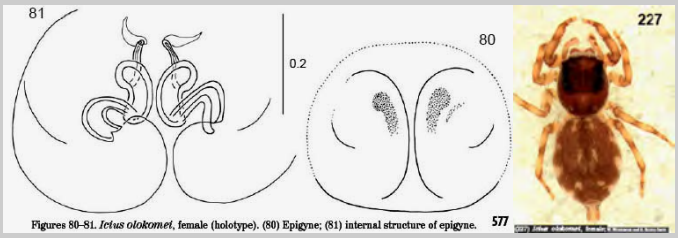


Icius minimus Wesolowska,Tomasiewicz, 2008.J. Afrotrop. Zool., 4: 19-20, f 72-81 [female dorsal pattern - Pellenes?]. By courtesy.



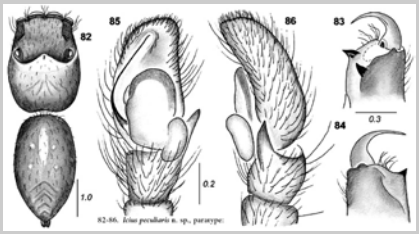
Icius ocellatus + I. ildefonsus Pavesi, 1883. Type specimen Proszynski J. 1987. Atlas ...: 56. + Chamberlin R. V.

1924a. Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 12: 679, f. 119.

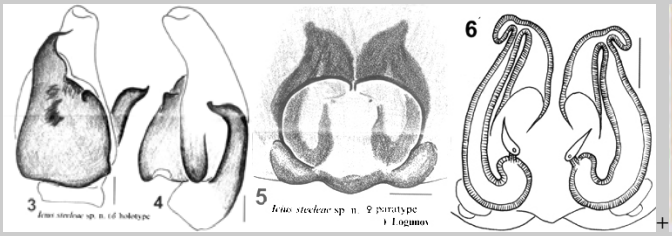


Figures 80–81. *Icius olokomei*, female (holotype). (80) Epigyne; (81) internal structure of epigyne.

Icius olokomei : Ann. zool. 61(3): 577, f 80-81[-82], 227. By Wesolowska, Russel-Smith. By courtesy.



Icius peculiaris Wesolowska,Tomasiewicz, 2008. Journal of Afrotropical Zoology, 4: 19-20, f 82-86. By courtesy.



+ 

Icius steeleae Logunov, 2004d. Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc. 13 (3), 86-87, f. 3-6. By courtesy
+ Wesolowska 2011b. Uganda: Lake Victoria. J. Arachnol. 39: 485, f 14-20, 34. By courtesy.



Icius mbitaensis Wesolowska, 2011b. Kenya: Lake Victoria. J. Arachnol. 39: 483-484, f 7-13, 33 . By courtesy



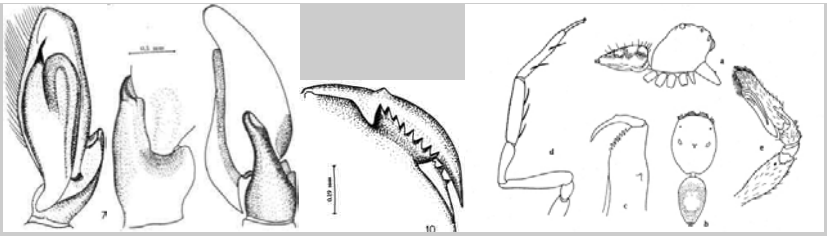
Icius bamboo [placement uncertain] Cao, Li & Żabka, 2016. ZooKeys 630: 80-83, f. 26–27, 43. By courtesy.<

Gen. *Idastrandia* Strand, 1929 (1 species)

Type species *Idastrandia orientalis.* Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



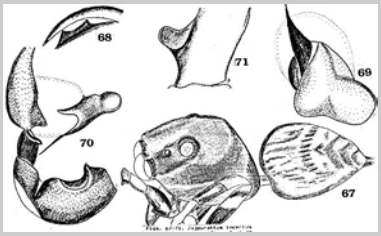
Idastrandia sp.: Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 75. By courtesy. Note: documentation how identified - needed!



Idastrandia orientalis: Proszynski 1983b. Folia ent. hung., XLIV, 2: 284-287, f 7-10
+ Szombathy, K. 1915c. Ann. hist.-nat. Mus. nat. Hung., 13: 474-475, f. 5. By courtesy.

Gen. *Jajpurattus* Proszynski, 1992 (1 species)

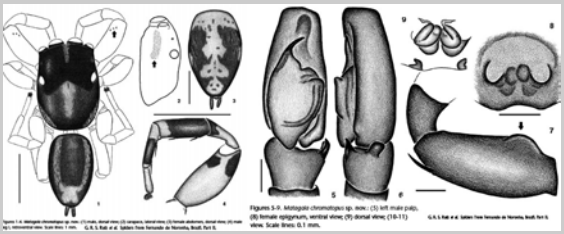
Type species *Jajpurattus incertus*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.
REMARKS. Placement uncertain, due to poor state of preservation of the holotype, palp expanded due to decaying.



Jajpurattus incertus: Proszynski J. 1992b. Ann. zool. 44, 9: 182, f 67-71. By courtesy.

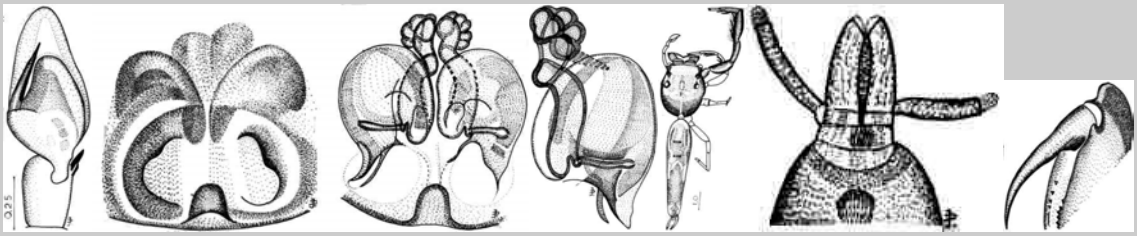
Gen. *Matagaia* Ruiz, Brescovit & Freitas, 2007 (1 species)

Type species *Matagaia chromatopus* . Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



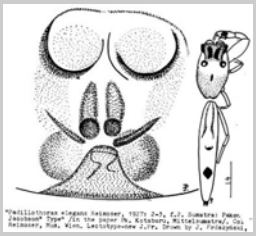
Matagaia chromatopus Ruiz, Brescovit, Freitas 2007 Rev. brasil. Zool. 24: 772, f 1-9. By courtesy.

Gen. ***Padillothorax*** Simon, 1885 (2 species)
(reinstated by Prószyński



Padilothorax semiostrinus [comb. reinstated, Prószyński 2018b: 174] : Proszynski 1987. Atlas ...: 104-105. By courtesy..

Gen. ***Padillothorus*** Prószyński, 2018 (1 species)

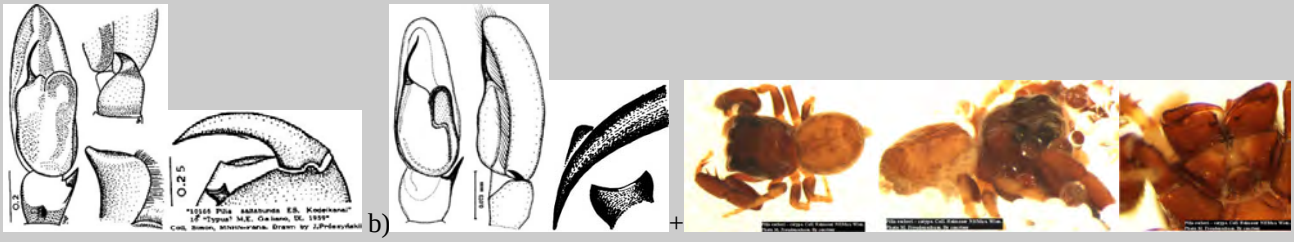


Padillothorus elegans [combination new by Prószyński 2018b: 174]: Proszynski 1984c: 95. By courtesy.

[REMARK. Species unrelated to type species of Stagetilus, of unknown relationship, pending revision].

Gen. *Pilia* Simon, 1902 (2 species)

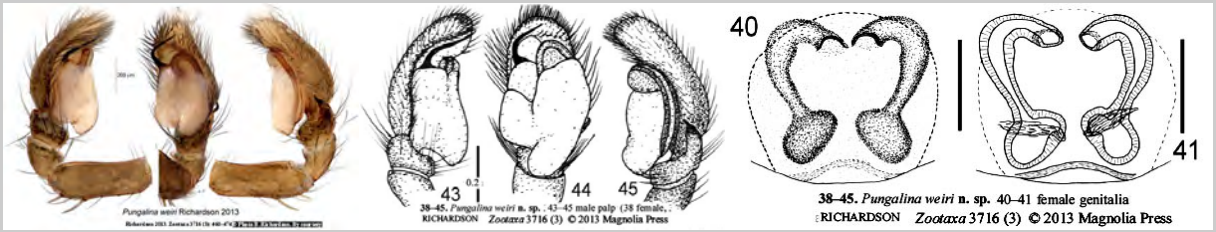
Type species *Pilia saltabunda* . Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Pilia saltabunda* +b) *escheri: Proszynski 1987: Atlas ..: 77+b) Proszynski J. 1983b. Folia ent. hung., 44, 2: 287, f. 13-15
[Cotype in Coll. Reimoser NHMus. Wien] + ©Phot M. Freudenschuss.

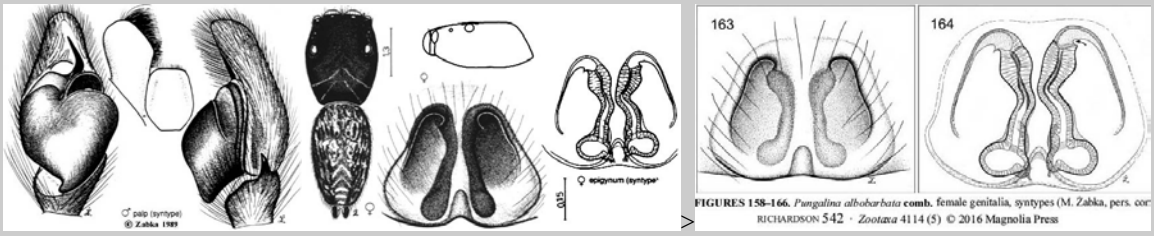
Gen. *Pungalina* Richardson, 2013 (7 species)

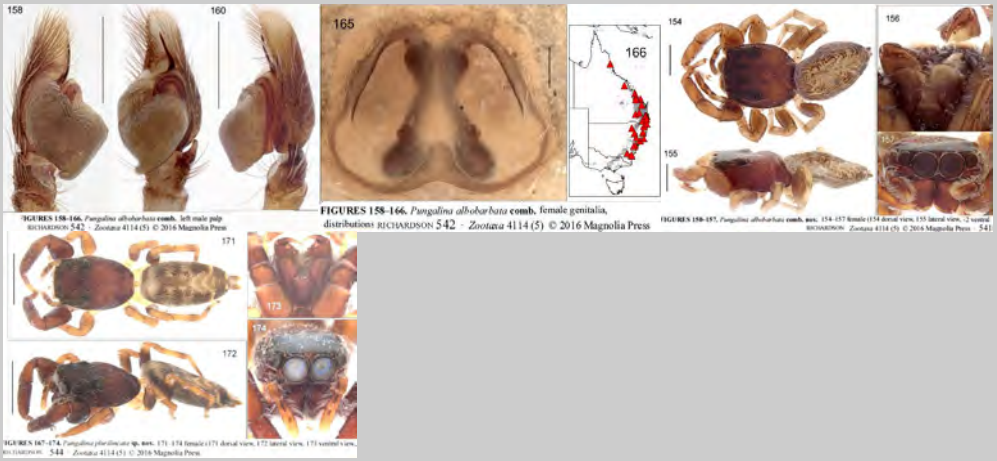
Type species *Pungalina weiri*. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



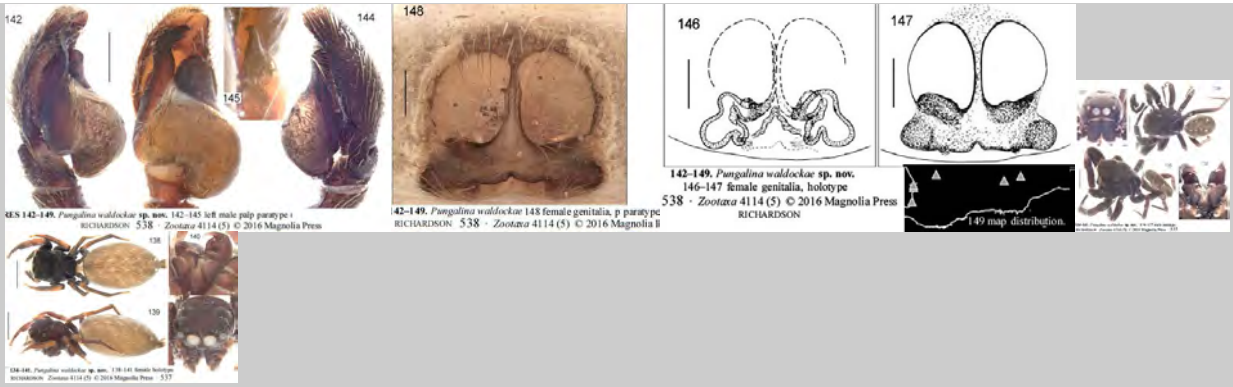


Pungalina weiri : Richardson 2013. Zootaxa 3716 (3): 472-473, f 10, 39-46. © 2013 + 2016: Zotaxa 4114 (5): 531, f. 110-116. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

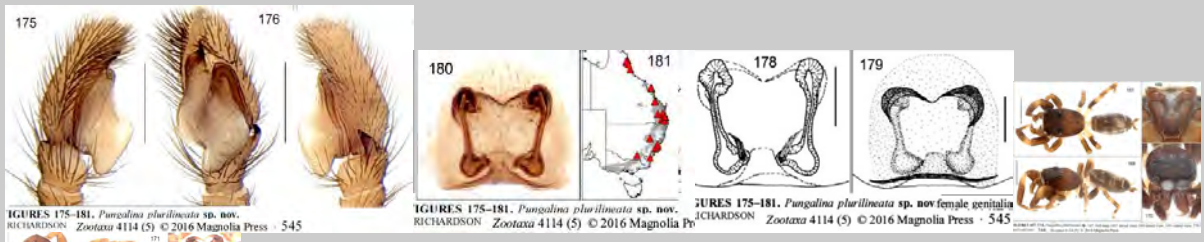




Pungalina albobarbata: Davies Todd V., Zabka M. 1989, 27 (2): 260, t. 59+ Koch L. 1879: 1138, pl 99, f 2, 3. + Richardson, 2016: Zotaxa 4114 (5): 539, f. 150-165. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

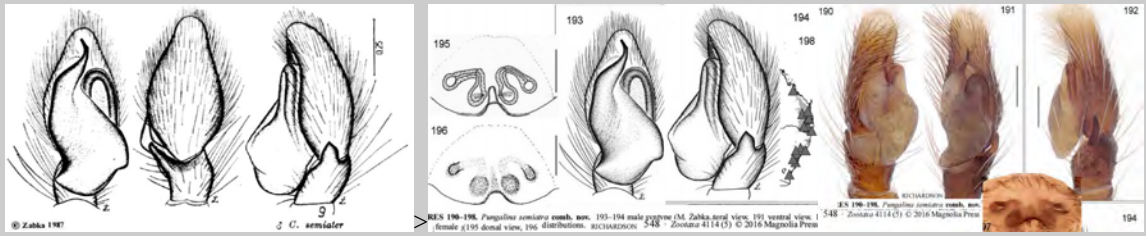


Pungalina waldockae: Richardson, 2016: : Zotaxa 4114 (5): 536, f. 134-148. © Magnolia Press.. By courtesy.



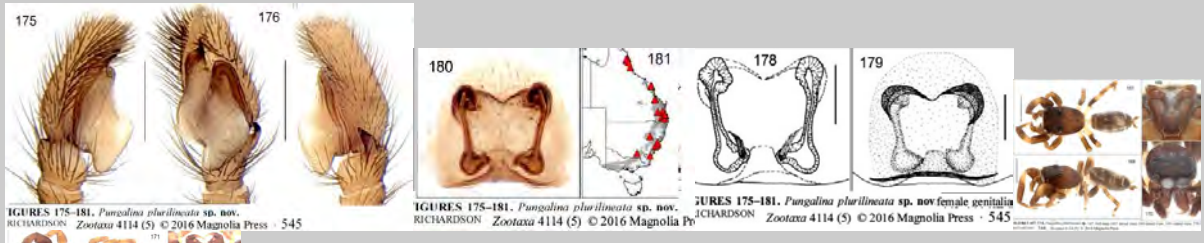


Pungalina plurilineata: Richardson, 2016: Zotaxa 4114 (5): 543-546, f. 167-181. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



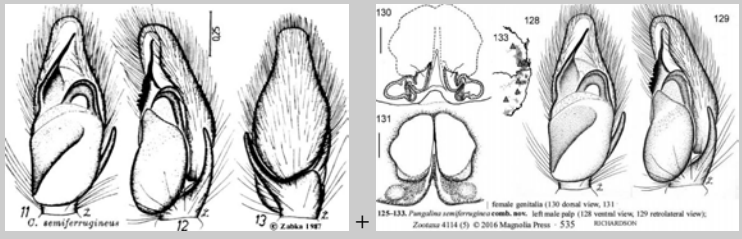


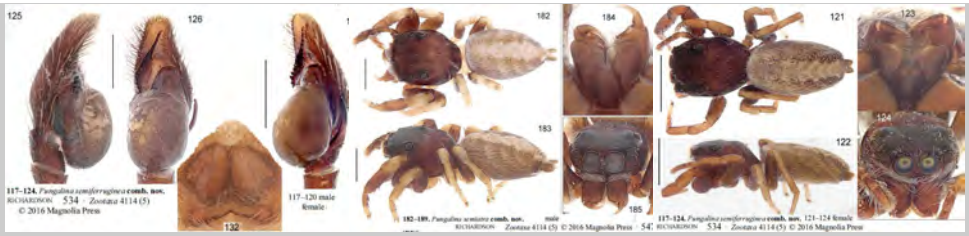
Pungalina semiatra: Zabka M. 1987a. Ann. zool., 40, 10: 441, ff. 8-10 +Richardson, 2016: Zotaxa 4114 (5): 546, f. 182-197. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



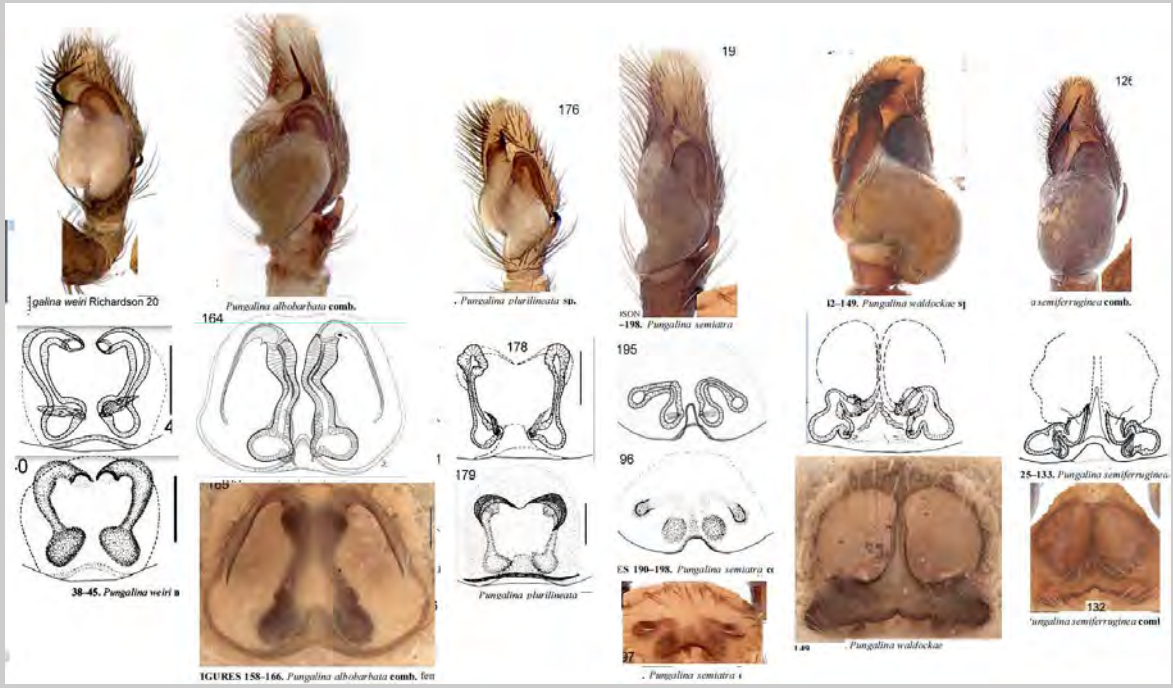


Pungalina plurilineata: Richardson, 2016: Zotaxa 4114 (5): 543-546, f. 167-181. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.





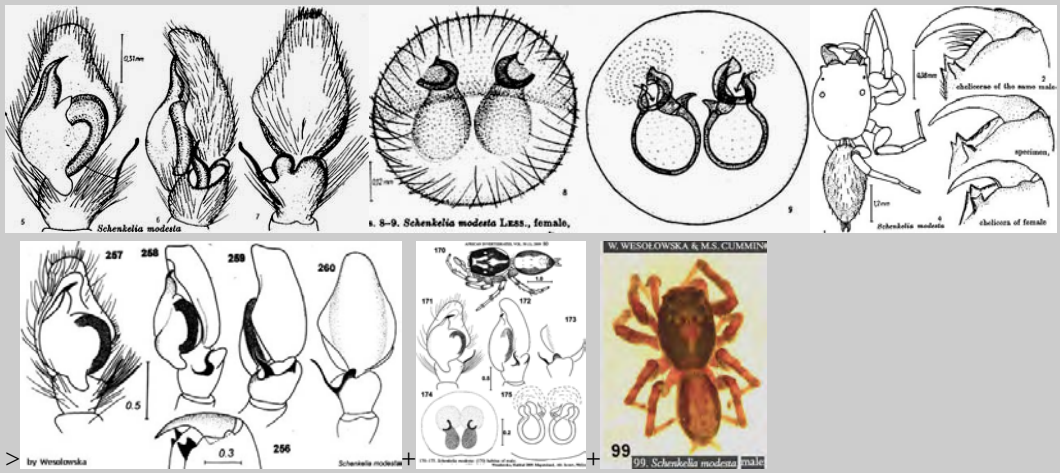
Pungalina semiferruginea: Zabka M. 1987a. Ann. zool. 40, 10: 442-444, ff. 11-13 + Richardson, 2016: Zotaxa 4114 (5): 533, f. 117-132. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



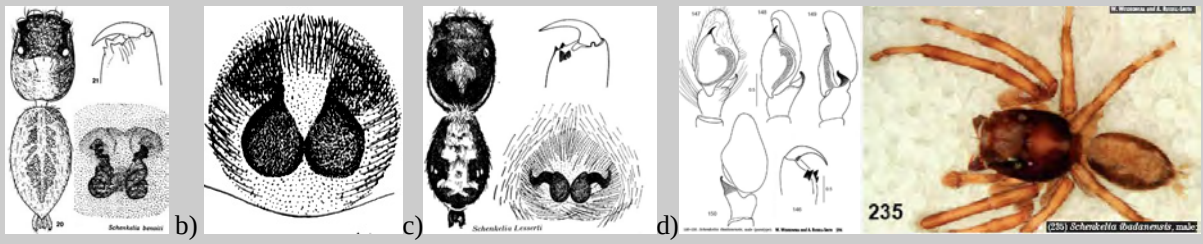
Diversity of palps and epigyne in Pungalina spp. Richardson, 2016: Zotaxa 4114 (5): 530-549, f. 110-149. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

Gen. *Schenkelia* Lessert, 1927 (5 species)

Type species *Schenkelia modesta*. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Schenkelia modesta: Proszynski J. 1968b. Ann. zool. 26: 217-221, f 1-9 + Wesolowska W., A. Russel-Smith. 2000. Tropical Zoology, 13 (1): 94-95, f 256-260 + Wesołowska, Haddad 2009. African Invertebrates, 50(1): 80-81, f 170-175 + Wesolowska, Cumming, 2011: J. Afrotrop. Zool. 7: 96, f 99. By courtesy.



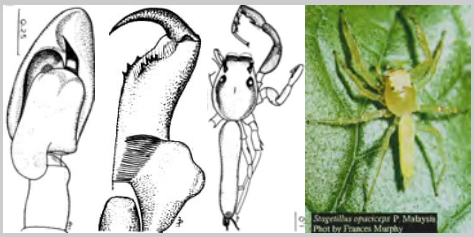
b) c) d)

Schenkelia benoiti + gertschi + lesserti + ibadanensis Wanless, Clark,1975 Revue Zool. afr. 89 (2): 286-287,f 20-22 +b) Berland, Millot, 1941 Ber., Mill, 194: 12, 2: 395, f 83c +c) 393, f 87-88 +d) Wes.,Russel-Smith, 2011: Ann. zool. 61(3): 590, f 146-150, 235. By courtesy.

Gen. *Stagetillus* Simon, 1885 (2 species)

Type *Stagetillus opaciceps* Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

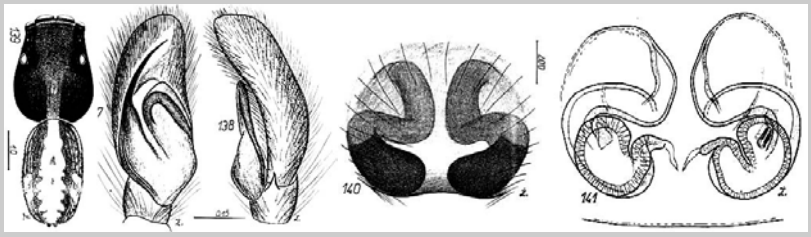
ATTENTION: World Catalog of Spiders ver. 2015 remark at genus *Stagetilus*: "**considered a senior synonym of *Padillothorax* Simon, 1901 by Prószyński, 1987: 104 (by transfer of type species)**", and subsequent list of species of *Stagetilus*, misrepresent my views: transfer of *Padillothorax semiostrinus* to *Stagetillus* concerns only that single species (of which I am uncertain now!) but not *Padillothorax elegans* (which still waits for correct placement) and *taprobanicus*. I AM STRONGLY OPOSED TO WHOLE SALE TRANSFER OF ALL SPECIES OF A GENUS ONLY BECAUSE IS INCIDENTALLY NAMED WITH THE SAME GENERIC NAME AS TYPE SPECIES.



Stagetillus opaciceps: Proszynski 1987. Atlas ...: 103 + ©Phot Murphy F. and J., 2000.By courtesy.

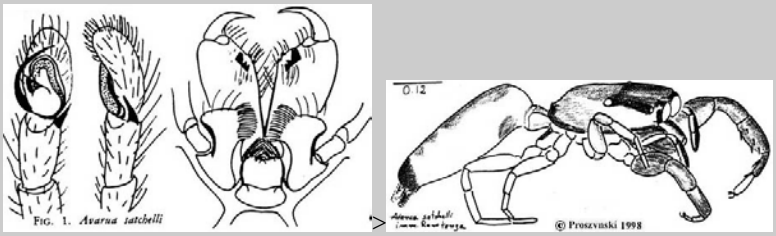
Gen. *Trite* Simon, 1885 (13 species)

Type species *Trite pennata*. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



b)

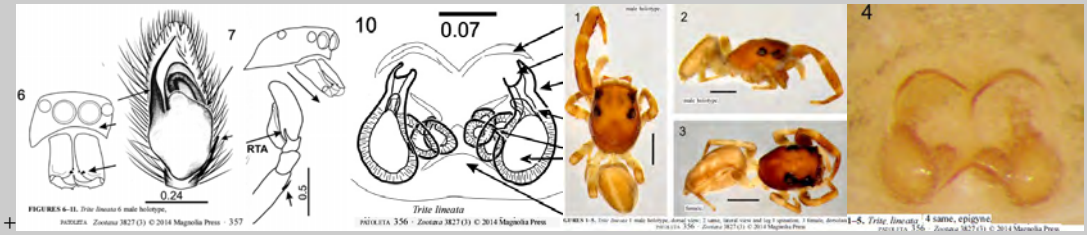
Trite pennata +b) ponapensis : Zabka M. 1988b. Annales zoologici, 41 (14): 471, f 137-141. +b) Berry, Beatty, Prószynski 1997 J. Arachnology. 25(2): 132-134, f 96, 97 By courtesy.



Avarua[Trite?] satchelli Marples 1955b: f. 1 + Proszynski 2003b. Rarotonga - immature det. J. A. Beatty. By courtesy. By courtesy.

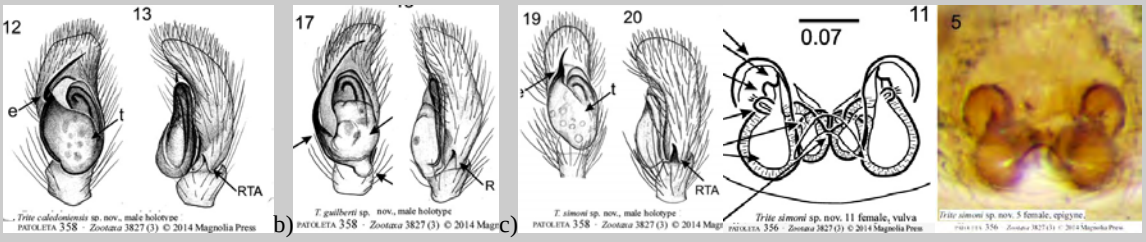


b)

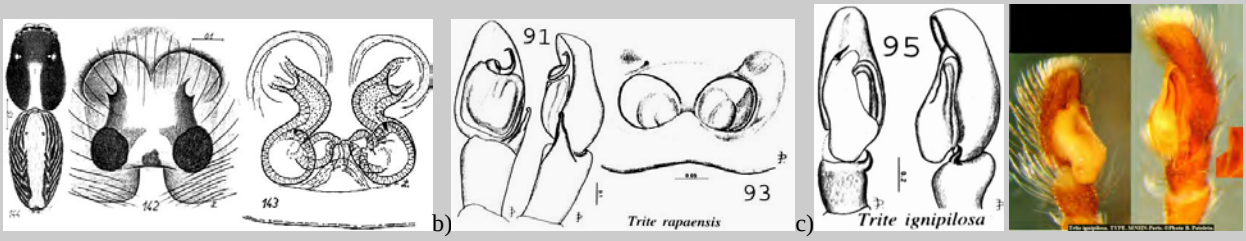


+

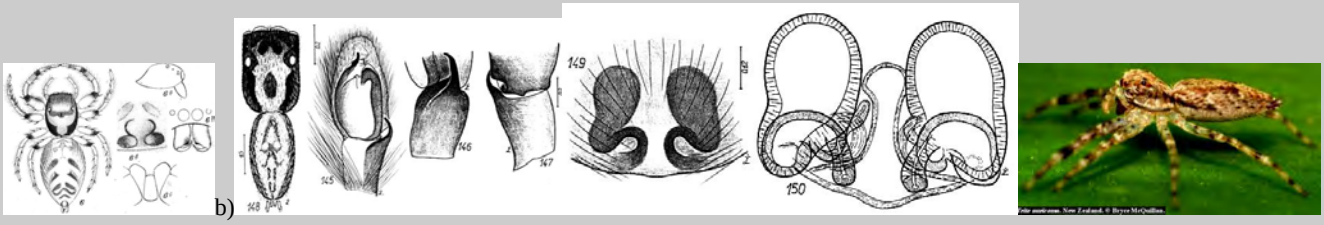
Trite gracilipalpis +b) lineata :b Berry, Beatty, Proszynski 1997. J. Arachn. 25(2): 132, f 101-104 +b) f 98-100. + Patoleta, 2014. Zootaxa 3827 (3): 359-360, f 1–4, 6–10, 21. © 2014 Magnolia Press ©Photo B.Patoleta (TYPE. MNHN-Paris). By courtesy.



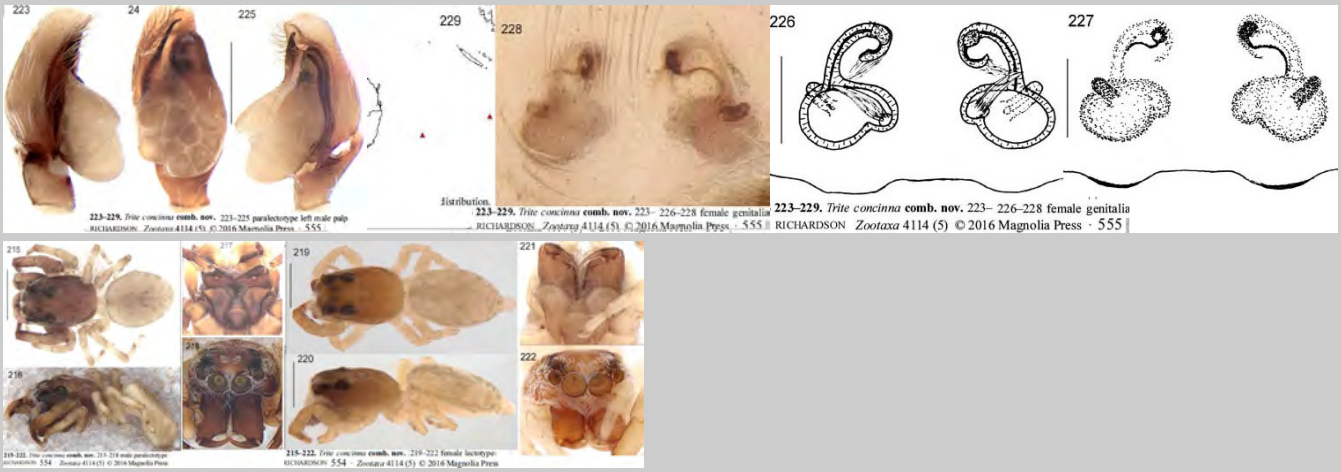
Trite caledoniensis* +b) *guilberti* +c) *simoni : Patoleta, 2014. Zootaxa 3827 (3): 361-362, f 12–13, 23 +b) 363, f 14–18, 24 +c) 364-365, f 19–20, 24. © 2014 Magnolia Press. By courtesy. By courtesy.



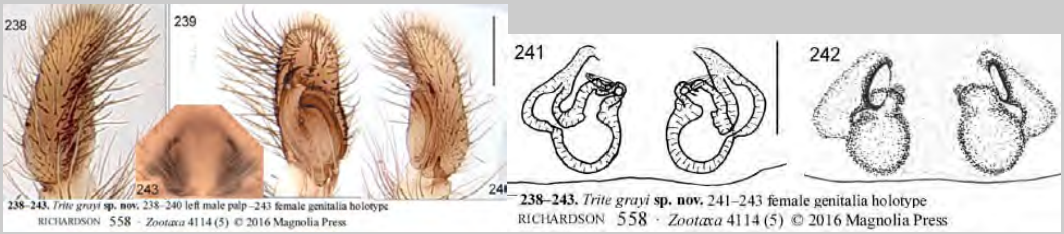
***Trite planiceps* +b) *rapaensis* +c) *ignipilosa* [congeneric? - ALL 3]**: Zabka 1988b. Annales zoologici, 41 (14): 473, f 142-144 +b) Berry, Beatty,Proszynski 1997. J. Arachn. 25(2): 132, f 91-93 +c) 132, f 94-95 + ©Photo B. Patoleta. By courtesy.



Trite albopilosa* +b) *auricoma : Keyserling, 1883b: 1426, pl 120, f 6 +b) Zabka M. 1988b. Ann. zool. 41 (14): 474, f 145-150 + ©Photo Bryce McQuillan. By courtesy.

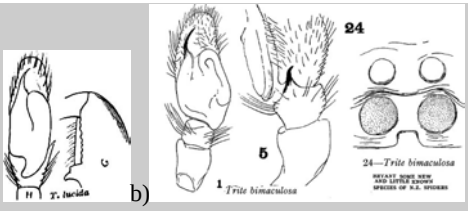


Trite concinna : Richardson, 2016: Zotaxa 4114 (5): 533, f. 215-228. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy. By courtesy.





Trite grayi Richardson, 2016: Zotaxa 4114 (5): 556, f. 230-243. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



b)

Trite herbigrada* +b) *mustillina: Simon E. 1903a 827, f 973-980 (=G-H) +b) Bryant, 1935: 91, pl 10, f 1, 5, pl 12, f 24. By courtesy.

Gen. *Xuriella* Wesolowska, Russell-Smith, 2000 (2 species)

Type species *Xuriella prima* Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



+b)

Xuriella prima* +b) *marmorea Wesolowska, Russel-Smith. 2000. a) Wesolowska & Russell-Smith, 2000 - Wesolowska & Cumming, *Annales Zoologici*, *2008:* 58: 224, f. 196-204 +b) Wesolowska W., van Harten 2007. 23: 262-265, f 207-212, phots 31-32. By courtesy.

Position and characters of the genus *Icius* in Simon 1901-1903

42. DENDRYPHANTEAE (in part) — II. SALTICIDAE UNIDENTATI (516-519) Inferior margin of the chelicerae with a single pointed tooth or none.

II/**1**. Posterior margin of the cephalothorax and the pedicel visible from above. Coxae of the second pair of legs separated from the coxae of the third pair of legs. The fourth pair of legs with the coxae not shorter than the trochanter, or at least not much shorter. **2**

- Posterior margin of the cephalothorax and the pedicel invisible from above, covered by the abdomen. All coxae on both sides contiguous **5**

II/**5**. Inferior margin of the chelicerae without a tooth or with only a very minute and fine tooth **6**

- Inferior margin of the chelicerae with a strong conical tooth. **9**

II/**9** (5). Tibia and patella of the third pair of legs longer (or at least not shorter) than the tibia and patella of the fourth pair of legs. **10**

-Tibia and patella of the third pair of legs shorter than the tibia and patella of the fourth pair of legs**17**

II/**17**(9). Small eyes of the second row much further from the posterior laterals than from the anterior ...**18**

- Small eyes of the second row midway (or nearly) between the anterior and posterior laterals.... **24**

II/**18** (17). Ocular quadrangle much wider behind than in front **19**

II/**18** (17). - Ocular quadrangle with virtually parallel sides **21**

II/**21** (18). - Cephalothorax normal, gradually sloping behind. Anterior legs more robust than the others **22**

II/**19** (18).

- Posterior legs with only a few minute spines, usually unarmed, except for the metatarsi and the apical whorls of spines **20**

II/**20** (19). Pars thoracica longer than the pars cephalica, and marked by a thoracic groove behind the eyes .

II/**22** (21). Sternum strongly attenuated in front, almost as much as in Marpissa. Ocular quadrangle with parallel sides. . .

.....42. DENDRYPHANTEAE [redacted] 612 Dendryphantes) [*Pseudicius, Icius, Modunda, Admestina, Anoka=Hentzia, Bagheera, Avitus, Dendryphantes, Lurio, Sassacus, Thammaca, Paradamoetas, Tulpius, Ashtabula*]

ATTACHMENT ON SALTICIDAE SPECIES DIVERSITY
Abbreviated version of "Monograph of the Salticidae (Araneae) of the World 1995-2015.
Part I: Introduction to alternative classification of Salticidae".
http://salticidae.pl/Subfamilies/

Jerzy Prószyński

ATTACHMENT 3a

SIMAETHINES GROUP OF GENERA

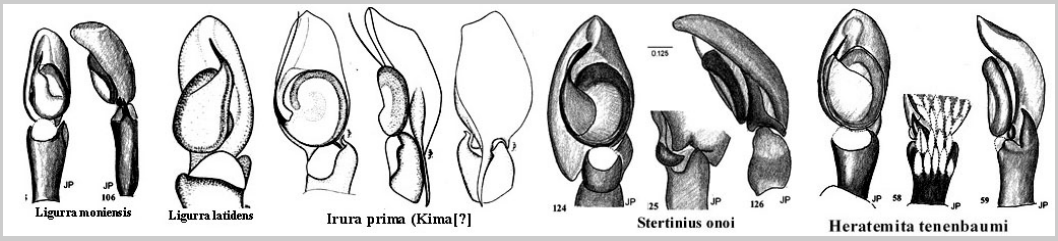
Version July 1st, 2016.
Sources and permissions of illustrations, also references, are displayed in the IInd part of the monograph
http://www.peckhamia.com/salticidae/

Index. Type genus Simaetha .
Heratemita Iona Irura Ligurra Phyaces Poecilorchestes Simaetha Simaethula Simaethulina Stergusa Stertinius Uroballus .(51 species)

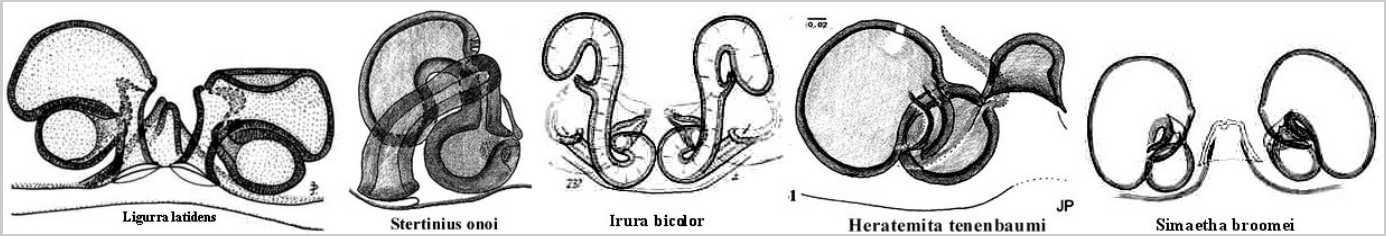
Introduction

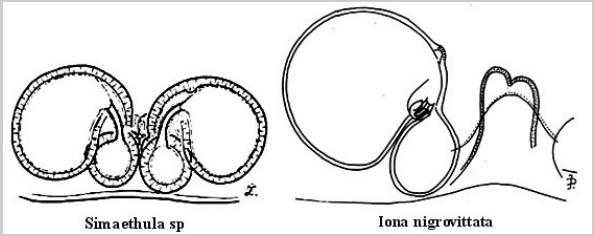
SIMAETHINES are relatively uniform looking spiders, with carapace trapezium shaped, flattened dorsally and with abrupt posterior wall. Palps uniform, having oval bulbus with prominent spermophor encircling it. Embolus short, elongate triangular, arising from bulbus antero-laterally. Spermathecae simple spherical chamber or two chambers, copulatory ducts short. Differs from *Rhene* by genital organs. Drawings below are integral part of definition.

Guide to identification of genera by male palps

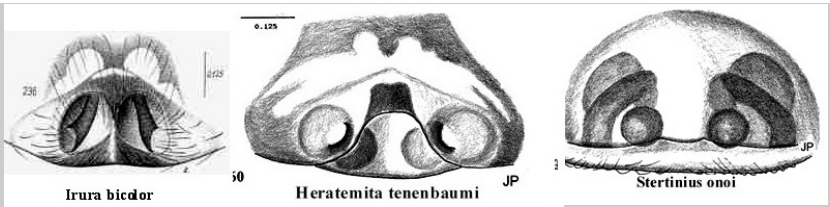


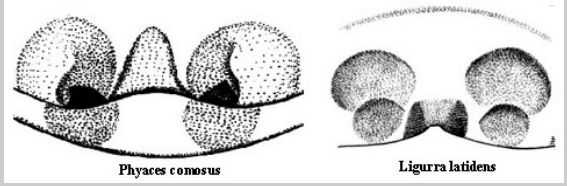
Guide to identification of genera by internal structure of epigyne

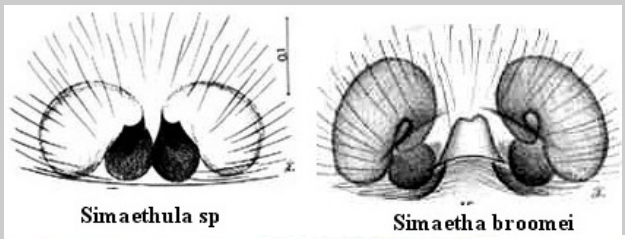




Guide to identification of genera by superficial appearance of epigyne

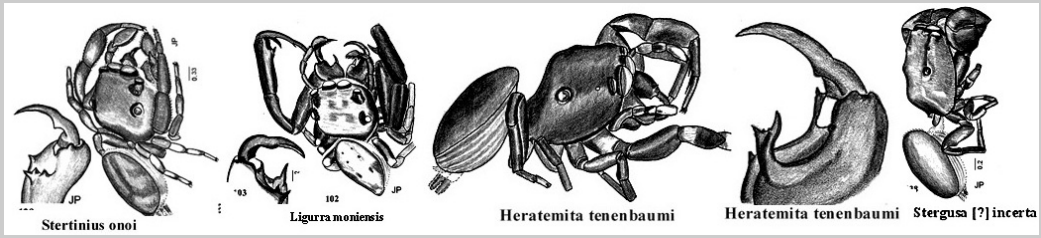


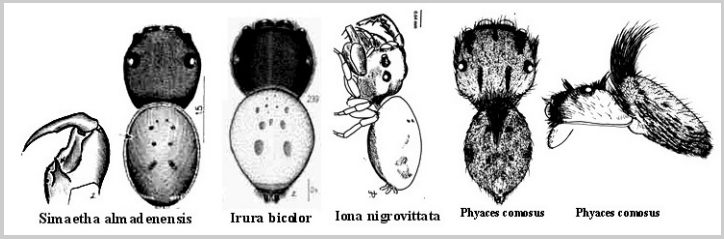






Guide to identification of genera by body shape





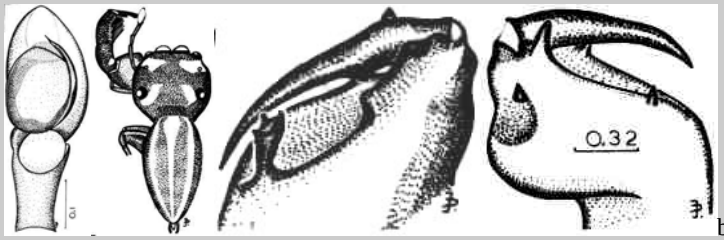
Guide to identification of genera by body color

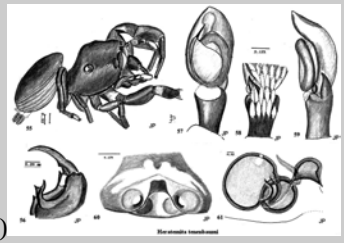




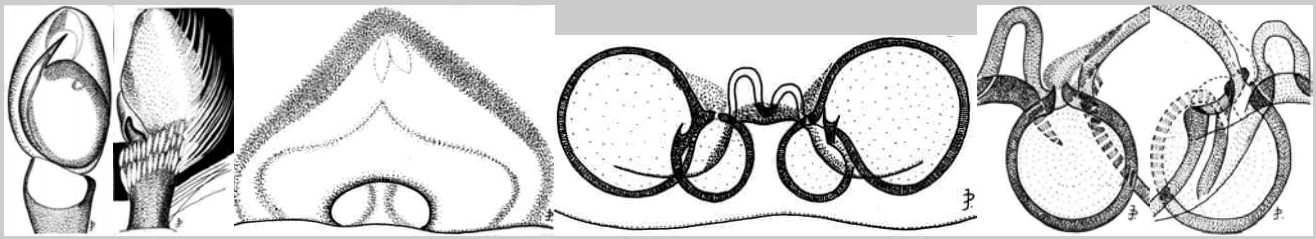
Gen. *Heratemita* Strand, 1932 (3 species)

Type species *Heratemita chrysozona*.
Drawings below are integral part of definition.



b)


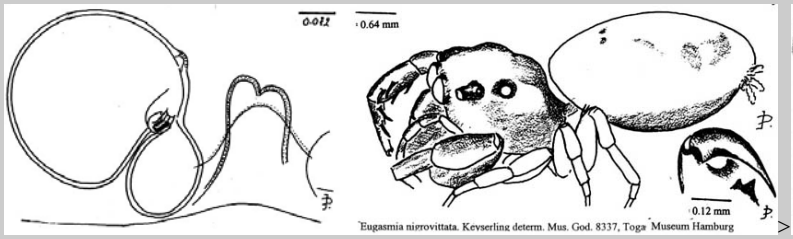
Heratemita chrysozona* + *b) tenenbaumi : Proszynski 1984c: 158 +b) Prószynski, Deeleman-Reinhold, 2012. Arthr. select. 21(1): 40, f 59-65. By courtesy.



Heratemita alboplagiata : Proszynski 1987: 41-42. By courtesy.

Gen. *Iona* Peckham, Peckham, 1886 (1 species)

Type species *Iona nigrovittata* .
Drawings below are integral part of definition.



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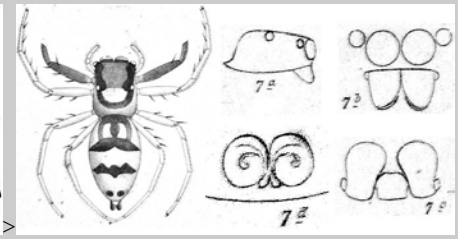
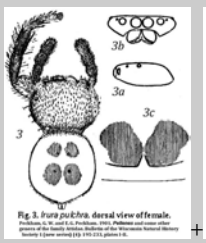
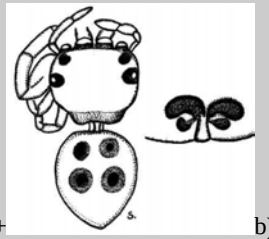


Iona nigrovittata : Proszynski Internet. (I. n. syn. Erasmia n. Type, Tonga Is., 8337, Mus. Hamburg) + Keyserling 1882: 1351, t 114, f 7 (*Erasmia nigrovittata* Tonga Is. Mus. Godeffroy). By courtesy.
REMARK: pictured species do not seem even congeneric.

Gen. *Irura* Peckham, Peckham, 1901 (11 species)

Type species *Irura pulchra*.
REMARKS. Peng & Xie, 1994a: 27 synonymized *Kinhia* with *Irura* and transferred all species accordingly. However, *Irura* has different spermathecae (see *I. mandarina*), while *Kinhia* has striking, long spur extending from posterior cymbium over tibia. As spermathecae in these spiders are poorly documented, and males of type species of *Irura* is not known, the matter of synonymy should be checked again when more data will become available.
Drawings below are integral part of definition.



+

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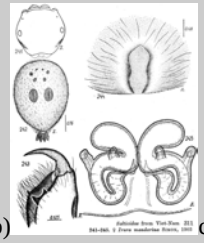
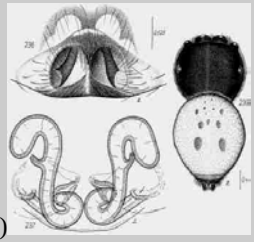
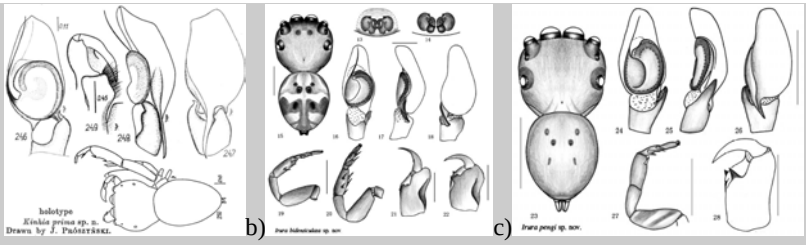
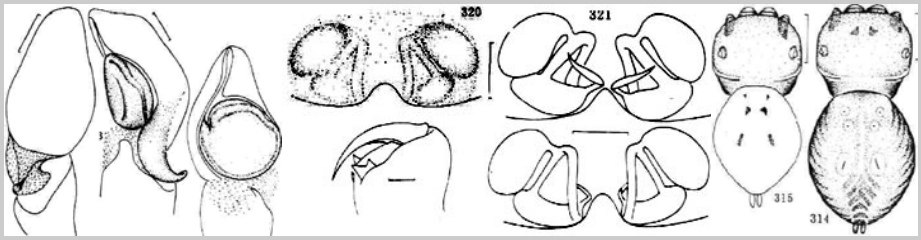

c)


Irura pulchra* + *b) mandarina* + *c) bicolor : Peckhams 1900. Bull. Wisc. Nat. Hist. 1(4): 227, pl II. f 3-3c + Proszynski
1984c. Atlas ...: 154 + b) Zabka 1985. Ann. zool., 39, 11: 233, f 241-245 + c) 232-233, f 236-240. By courtesy.

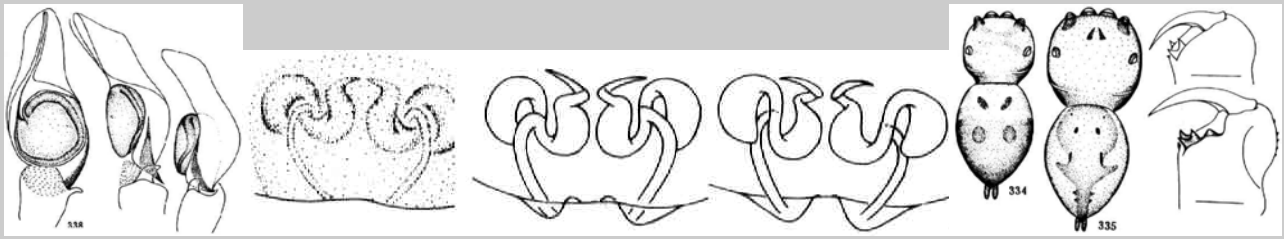


b) c)

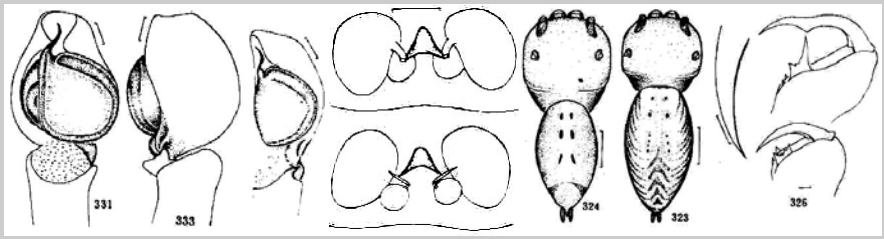
Irura prima* + *b) bidenticulata* + *c) pengi : Zabka 1985. Annales zoologici, 39, 11: 233-234, ff. 246-250 [*Kinhia prima*] +b) Guo J., Zhang F., Zhu M. 2011b. A. arachn. 60: 89, f 1-10 +c) 91, f 11-16. By courtesy.



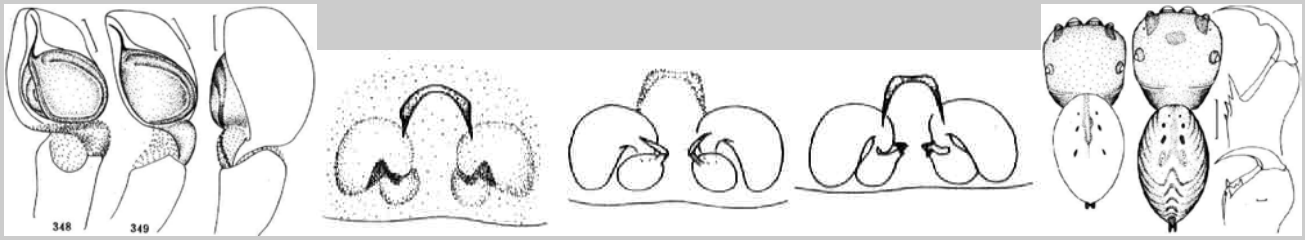
Irura hamatapophysis : Peng X., Xie L., Xiao X., Yin C. 1993. 99-101, ff. 314-322. By courtesy.



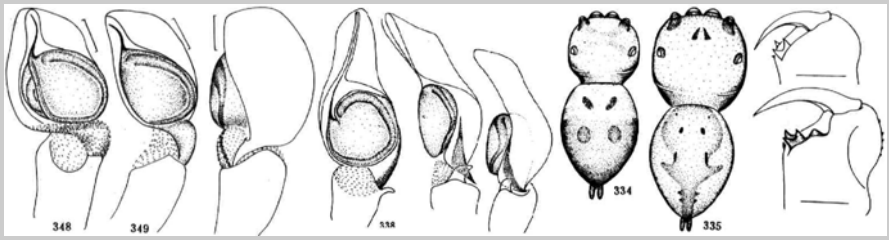
Irura trigonapophysis : Peng X., Xie L., Xiao X., Yin C. 1993. 99-101, ff. 314-322. By courtesy.



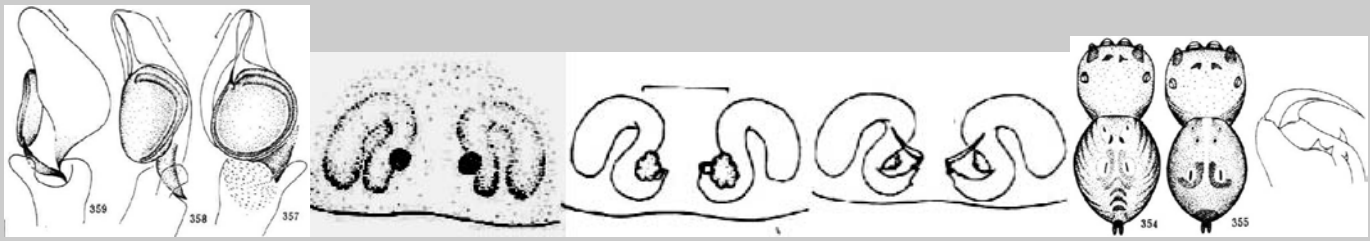
Irura longiochelicera: Peng X., Xie L., Xiao X., Yin C. 1993. 99-101, ff. 314-322. By courtesy ..



Irura yueluensis : Peng X., Xie L., Xiao X., Yin C. 1993. 105-106, ff. 344-353. By courtesy.



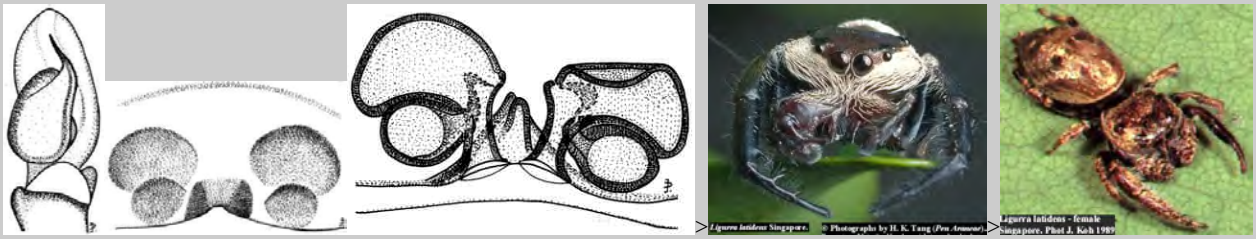
Irura yueluensis : Peng X., Xie L., Xiao X., Yin C. 1993. 103-104, ff. 334-343. By courtesy.



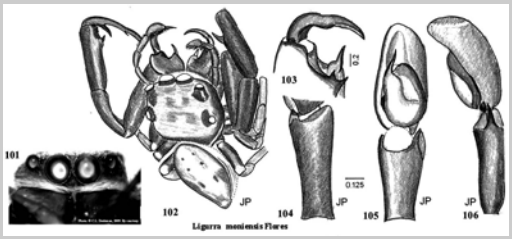
Irura yunnanensis : Peng X., Xie L., Xiao X., Yin C. 1993. 103-104, ff. 334-343. By courtesy.

Gen. *Ligurra* Simon, 1903 (3 species)

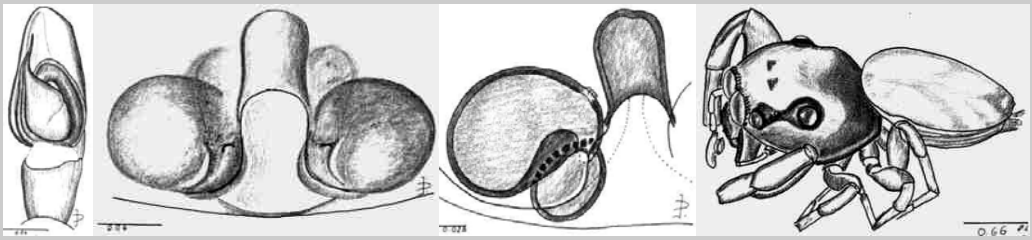
Type species *Ligurra latidens*.
Drawings below are integral part of definition.



Ligurra latidens : Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 77. . By courtesy. © Photo H. K. Tang + Koh J. 1989: 109. By courtesy.



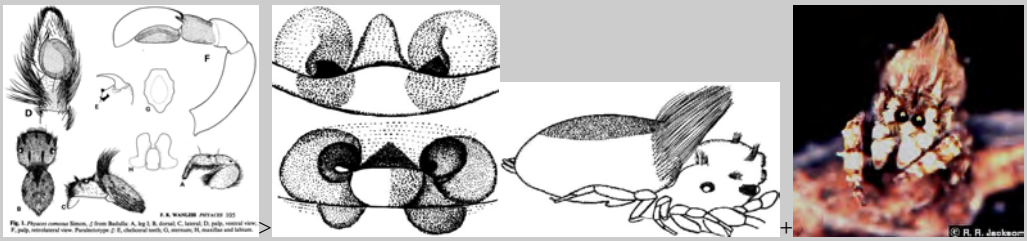
Ligurra moniensis : Prószyński, Deeleman-Reinhold, 2010. Arthr. sel., 19(3): 173, 101-106. By courtesy.



Ligurra opelli : Berry, Beatty, Proszynski 1997. J. Arachnology. 25(2): 128-129, f 75-80. By courtesy.

Gen. *Phyaces* Simon, 1902 (1 species)

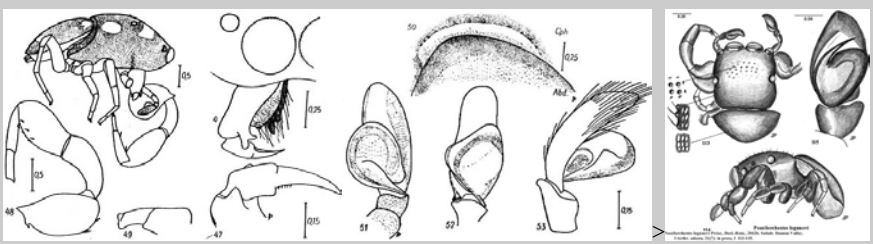
Type species *Phyaces comosus*.
Drawings below are integral part of definition.



Phyaces comosus : Wanless 1986. Bull. Brit. Mus. 50: 104-105, f 1A-H, 2A-G + Proszynski 1984c: 110 + ©Photo by R. R. Jackson. By courtesy.

Gen. *Poecilorchestes* Simon, 1901 (2 species)

Type species *Poecilorchestes decoratus*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.





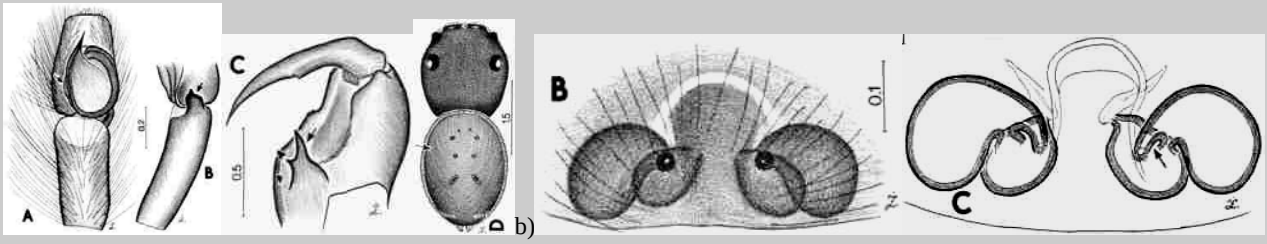
Poecilorchestes decoratus* + *logunovi* +c) *sp : Proszynski 1971c. Ann. zool., 28: 179, f 45-53 + Prósz., Deel.-Rein., 2013. ©Arthr. sel. 21(?): 139, f 113-115 + ©Photo D. Petot. By courtesy.

Gen. *Simaetha* Thorell, 1881 (18 species)

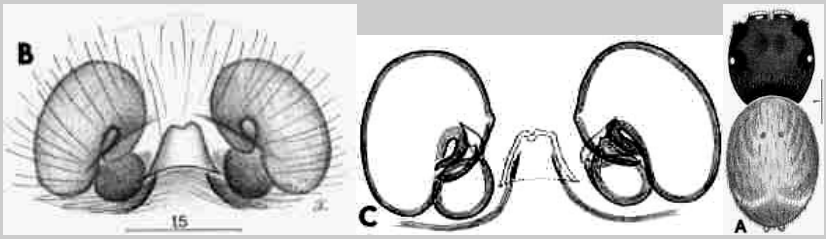
Type species *Simaetha thoracica*.
Drawings below are integral part of definition.



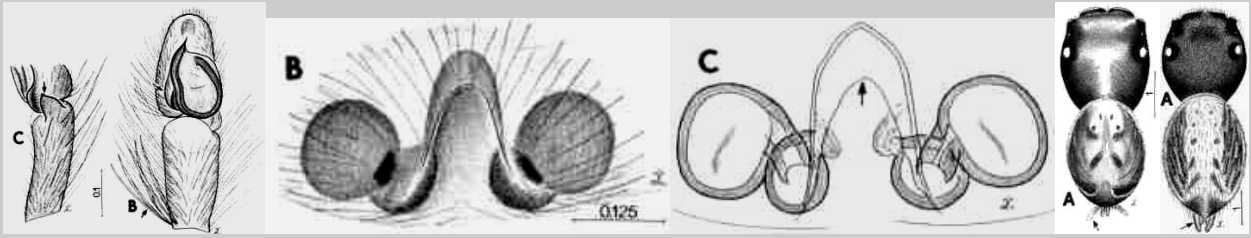
Simaetha thoracica* + *sp : Davies Todd, Zabka 1989. Mem. Queensl. Mus.,27 (2): 221, t 25+ ©Photo G. Anderson + R.Whyte. By courtesy.



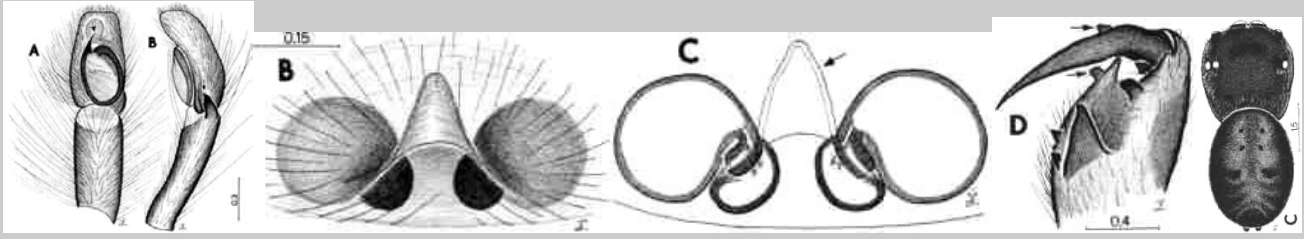
Simaetha almadenensis* +b) *colemani : Zabka M. 1994a. Rec. W. Australian Mus., 16: 529, f 19a-d. . By courtesy.



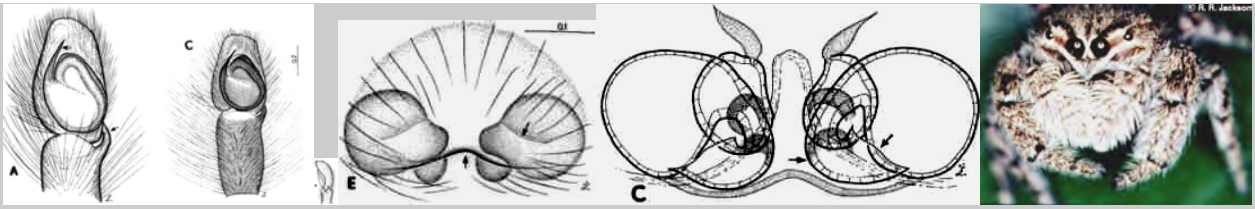
Simaetha broomei : Zabka M. 1994a. Rec. W. Australian Mus., 16: 528-529, f 18a-c, map 3. By courtesy.



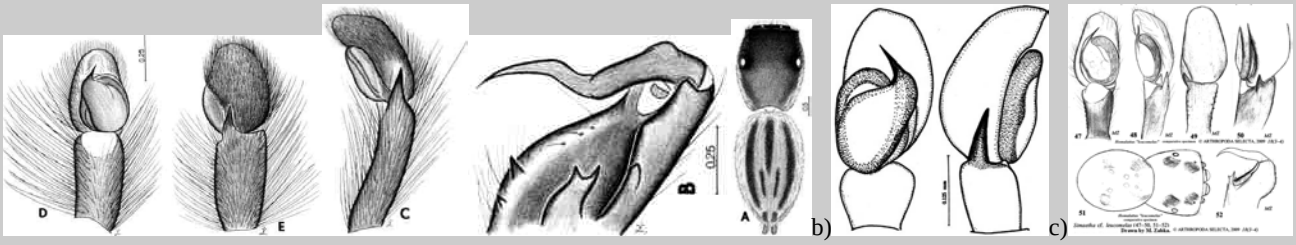
Simaetha atypica: Zabka M. 1994a. Rec. W. Australian Mus., 16: 531-533, f 20a-d, 21a-c. By courtesy.



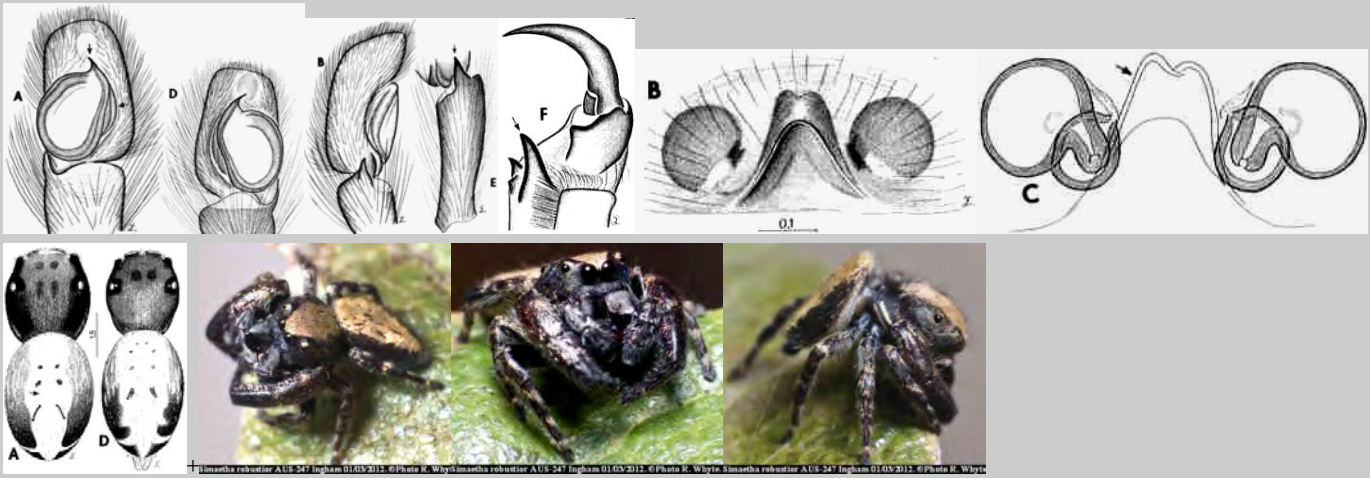
Simaetha knowlesi : Zabka M. 1994a. Rec. W. Australian Mus., 16: 518-520, f 11a-d, 12a-c,. By courtesy.



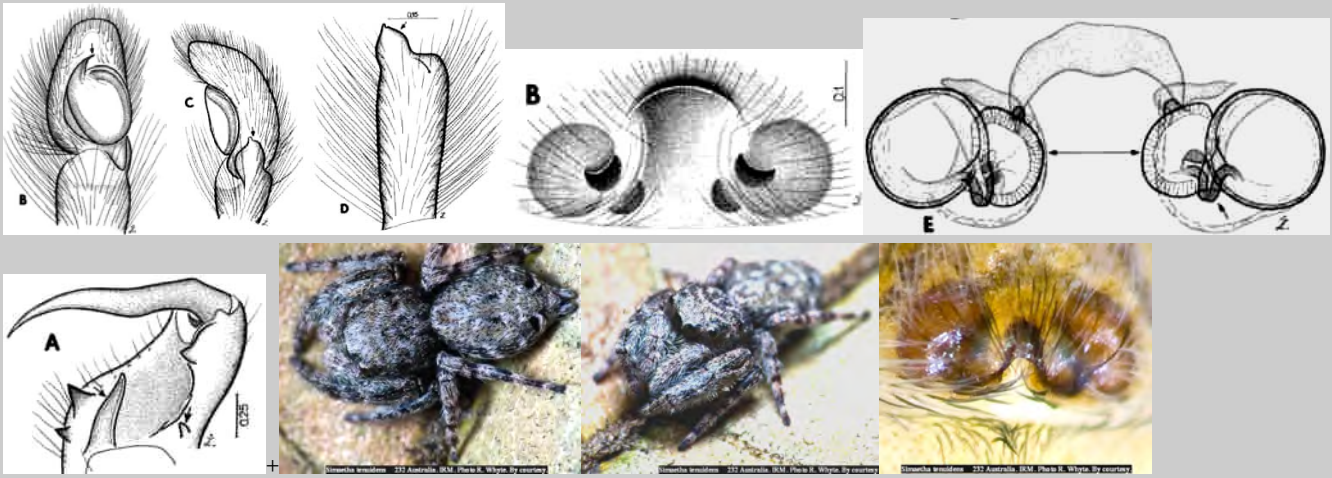
Simaetha paetula : Zabka M. 1994a. Rec. W. Australian Mus., 16: 520, f 13a-f, 14a-e + ©Photo R. R. Jackson . By courtesy.



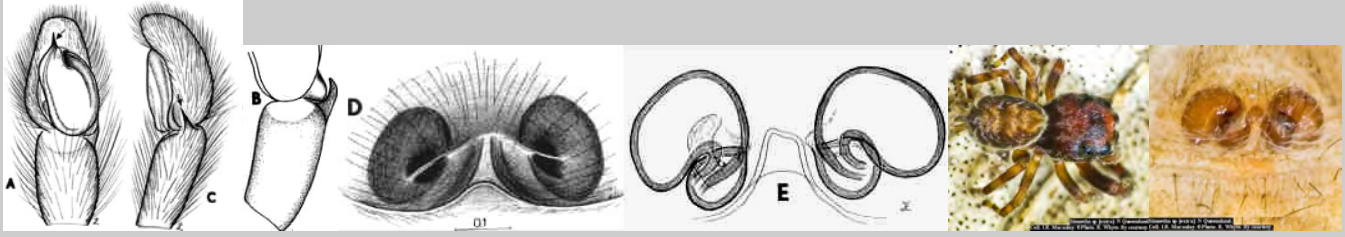
Simaetha papuana +b) albicoma +c) leucomelas : Zabka M. 1994a. Rec. W. Australian Mus., 16: 508, f 5a-e +b) Proszynski 1983b. XLIV, 2: 287, f. 11-12 +c) Prószyński 2009b. Arhr. sel. 18(3-4): f 47-52. By courtesy.



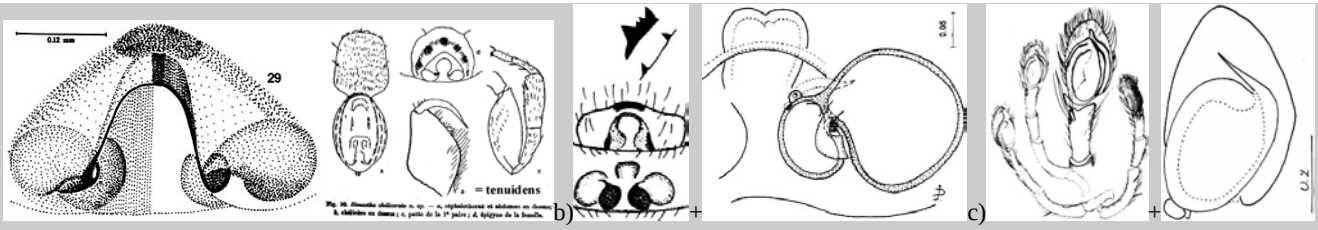
Simaetha robustior : Zabka M. 1994a. Rec. W. Australian Mus., 16: 514-518, f 9A-F, 10A-F + ©Photo R.Whyte. By courtesy.



Simaetha tenuidens + sp : Zabka 1994a. Rec. W. Australian Mus., 16: 511, f 7A-E, 8A-F ©Photo R.Whyte [sp?]. By courtesy.

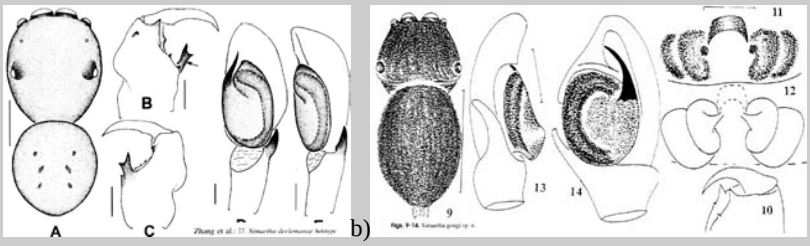


Simaetha tenuior : Zabka 1994a. Rec. W. Australian Mus., 16: 524, f. 15A-E, 16A-E, 17A-F + ©Photo R.Whyte. By courtesy.



b) + c) +

Simaetha chelicerata* +b) *makinanga* +c) *damongpalaya: Proszynski 1983b. Folia entom. hung. XLIV, 2: : 296, f 22, 25, 29 + Szombathy 1915. Ann. hist.-nat. Mus. nat. Hung., 13: 478, f 10 +b) Barrion, Litsinger 1995. 99, f 53a-f + Proszynski - sketch of epigyne of the same specimen +c) Barrion, Litsinger 1995. 99, f 52a-f. + Proszynski - sketch of palp of the same specimen.

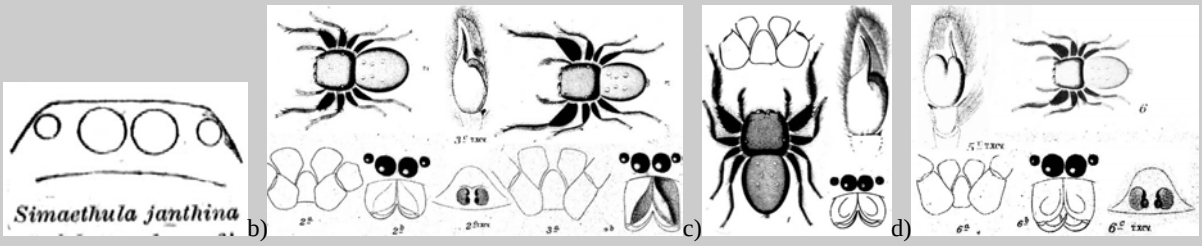


b)

Simaetha deelemanae* +b) *gongi : Zhang J., Song D., Li D. 2003. Raffles Bull. Zool. 2003: 51 (2): 194-195, f 7a-e +b) Peng X., Gong L.,, Kim J. 2000. Korean J. Soil Zool. 5 (1): 14, f 9-14. By courtesy.

Gen. *Simaethula* Simon, 1902 (7 species)

Type species *Simaethula janthina*.
Drawings below are integral part of definition.



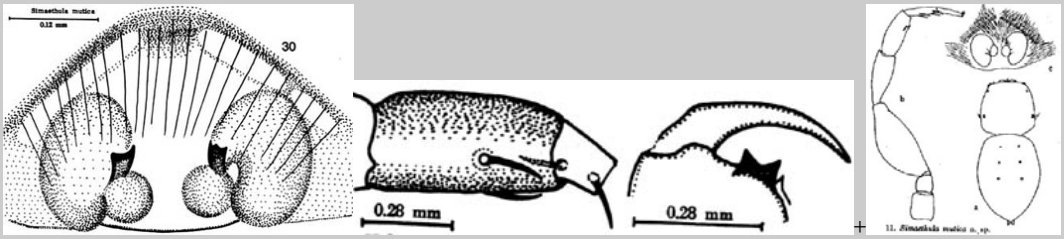
b) c) d)

Simaethula janthina* +b) *auronitens* +c) *opulenta* +d) *violacea : Simon E. 1903a. 832, f 991 (=K) +b) Koch L. 1879: 1085, t 95, f 2-3 +c) 1083, t 95, f 1 +d) 1090, t 95, f 6. By courtesy.



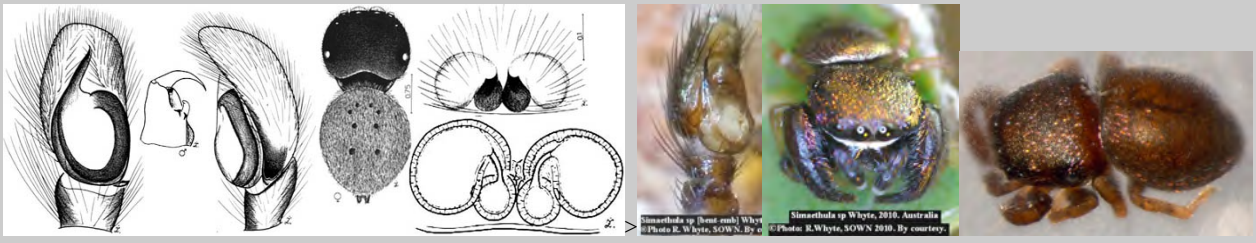
+

Simaethula aurata : Koch L. 1879: 1083, 1087, t 95, f 4-5 + ©Photo R. Whyte. By courtesy.

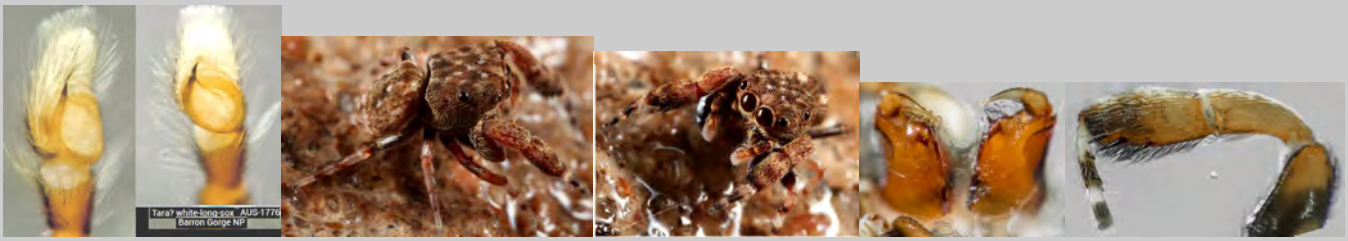


+

Simaethula mutica : Proszynski 1983b. Folia Ent. Hung., XLIV, 2: 296, f 23, 26, 30 +b) Szombathy 1915c.
Ann. hist.-nat. Mus. nat. Hung., 13: 478, f 11. By courtesy.



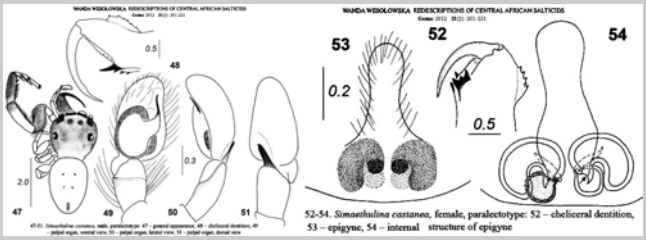
Simaethula sp [Davies] : Davies Todd, Zabka 1989. Mem. Queens. Mus. 27 (2): 222, t 26 + ©Photo R. Whyte. By courtesy.



Simaetha sp [AUS=1776] : Whyte, 0. Australia. ©Photo I.R. Macaulay + R. Whyte. By courtesy.

Gen. *Simaethulina* Wesołowska, 2012 (1 species)

Type species *Simaethulina castanea*.
Drawings below are integral part of definition.



Simaethulina castanea : Wesolowska 2012b. Genus. 23(2): 215, f 47-54 (subfamilal placement uncertain, but note spermathecae similarity!). By courtesy.

Gen. *Stergusa* Simon, 1889 (1 species)

Type species *Stergusa improbula*.
Drawings below are integral part of definition.

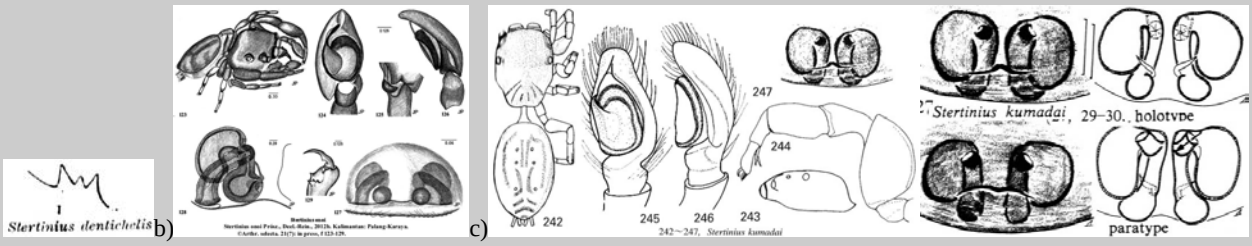




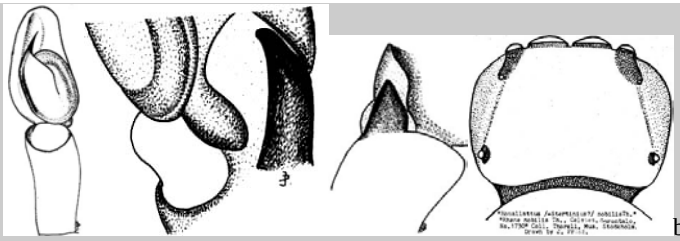
Stergusa incerta + sp : Prószynski, Deeleman-Reinhold, 2010. Arthr. sel., 19(3): 180,138-141 + Prószyński note Internet + © Photo C.L. Deeleman (Sri Lanka, 2000 m). By courtesy.

Gen. *Stertinius* Simon, 1890 (7 species)

Type species *Stertinius dentichelis*.
Drawings below are integral part of definition.



Stertinius dentichelis +b) onoi +c) kumadai : Simon E. 1903. 832, fi 989 [=I] +b) Prószynski, Deeleman-Reinhold 2013 Arthr. select. 21(1)[?]: f 87-95 +c) Logunov, Ikeda,Ono. 1997. Bull. Nat. Sc. Mus., A (Zool.), 23 (1): 12-14, f 21-23, 27-30.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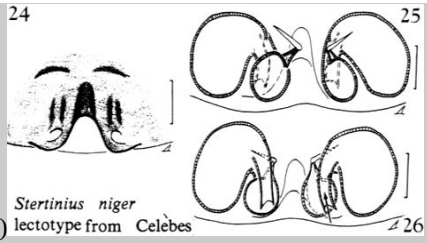
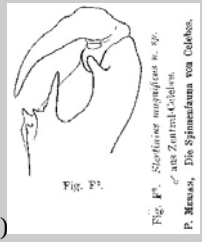


Stertinius nobilis +b) niger : Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ..: 76-77 +b) Logunov D.V., H. Ikeda, H. Ono. 1997. Bull. National Sci. Mus., Series A (Zology), 23 (1): 13, f 24-26. By courtesy



b)


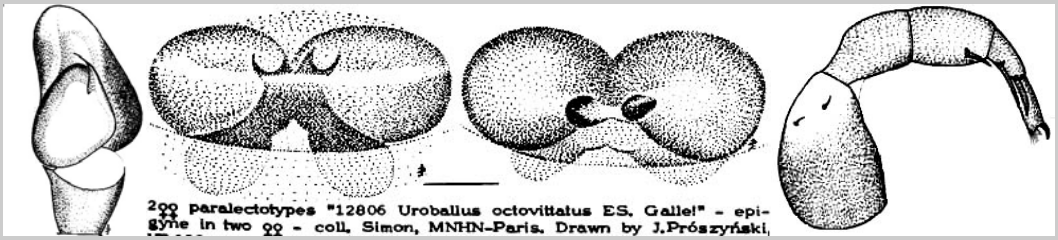
Stertinius cyprius +b) magnificus: Merian, 1911. 326, D, E +b) 328, F2. By courtesy.

Gen. *Uroballus* Simon, 1902 (2 species)

Type species *Uroballus octovittatus*..
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.



Uroballus sp. [NOT octovittatus!]: Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 87. By courtesy.. By courtesy.



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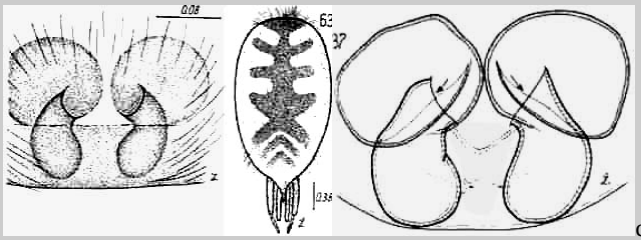
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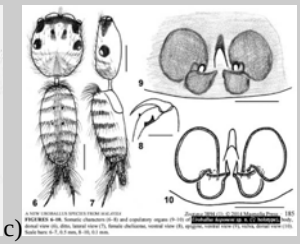



Uroballus octovittatus +b) peckhami +c) koponeni : Proszynski 1987. Atlas ...: 107-108 +b) Zabka 1985. Ann. zool. 39, 11:
455, f 636-638 +c) Logunov, 2014b: 184, f. 1-10. © 2014 Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

[63a)58. **SIMAETHEAE** 830

III SALTICIDAE FISSIDENTATI (756-758)
Inferior margin of the chelicerae with a compressed tooth or carina divided by a notch, or rarely either truncate or serrate.

III/**1**. Sternum strongly attenuated in front and the coxae of the first pair of legs very close together. Posterior legs (usually) unarmed or very sparsely spined. Fourth pair of legs much longer than the third pair. **2**

III/**2** (1). Cephalothorax short and broad, the pars thoracica shorter than the ocular quadrangle, or at least not longer, without thoracic groove (with the exception of *Siloca*). Ocular quadrangle much wider behind than in front, and the small eyes of the second row far closer to the anterior laterals than the posteriors.. [63a)58. **SIMAETHEAE** 830 (**Simaetha**)[*Beata, Simaetha, Ligurra, Stertinius, Heratemis= Heratemita, Irura, Simaethula, Phyaces, Uroballus, Stergusa*]

Simaetheae - characters by Simon

ATTACHMENT ON SALTICIDAE SPECIES DIVERSITY
Abbreviated version of "Monograph of the Salticidae (Araneae) of the World 1995-2015.
Part I: Introduction to alternative classification of Salticidae".
http://salticidae.pl/Subfamilies/

Jerzy Prószyński

ATTACHMENT 4a

HELIOPHANINES GROUP OF GENERA

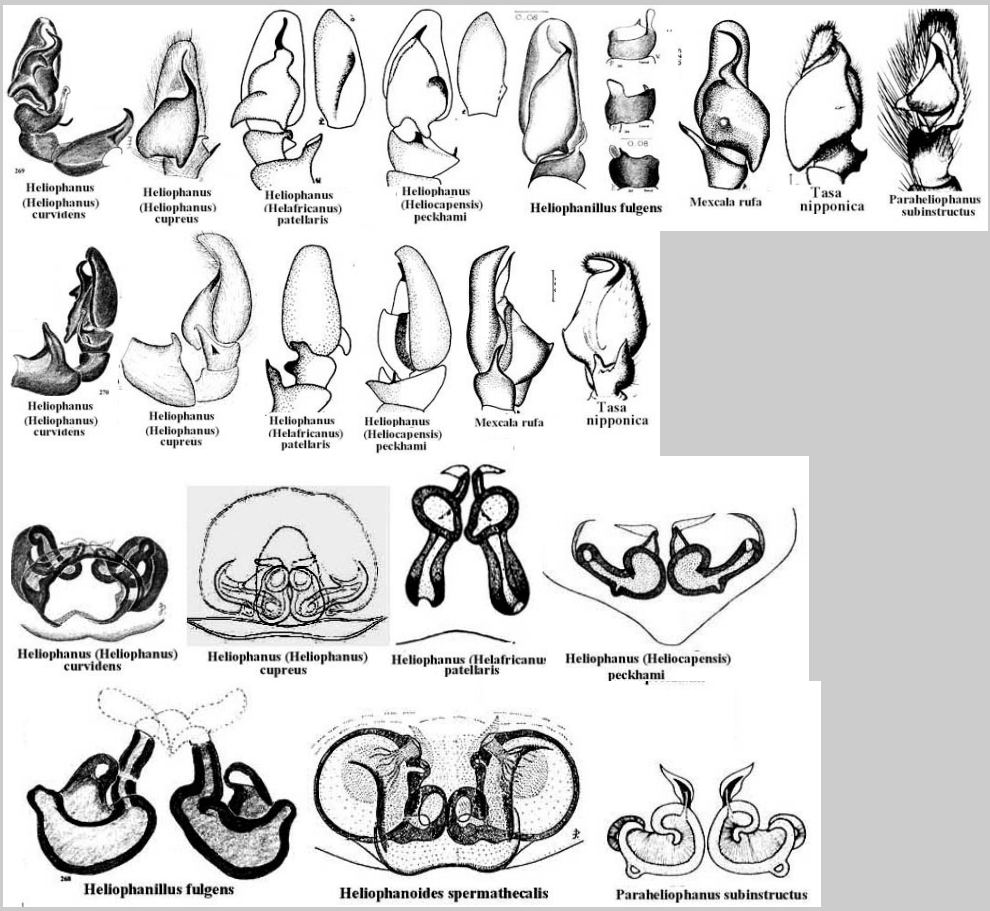
Version July 1st, 2016.
Sources and permissions of illustrations are displayed in the IInd part of the monograph http://www.peckhamia.com/salticidae/

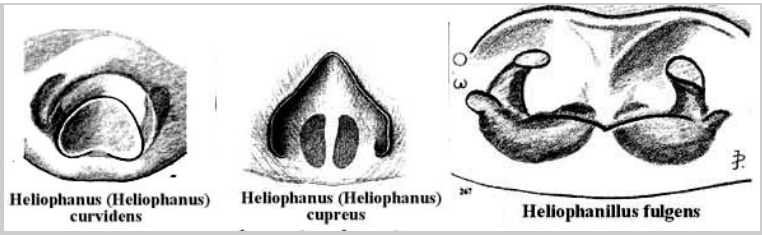
Type genus Heliophanus . Index of genera Heliophanillus Heliophanoides Heliophanus Heliophanus*(Heliophanus)* Heliophanus *(Helafricanus)* Heliophanus *(Heliocapensis)* Heliophanus*(Uncertain)* Mexcala Paraheliophanus Tasa (181 species)

Introduction

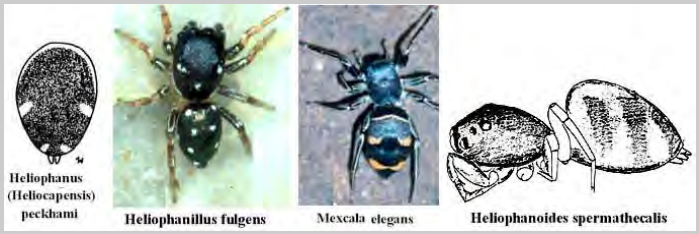
HELIOPHANINES are defined by possession of truly immovable embolus in males, that is being direct continuation of hardened, opaque tegument of bulbus - tegulum. Palps in males have usually one, two or three tibial apophyses, in subgenus *Helafricanus* there is also robust patellar apophysis. Femur in *Heliophanus* has robust and long femoral protuberance or apophysis, single or forked apically. Epigyne in a form of sclerotized plate, often concave or with central groove, without pockets. Copulatory ducts short, thick walled and heavily sclerotized like spermathecae, the latter are simple. External appearance of both sexes: slim bodied, slim legged spiders, small or medium size, often dark, with light reflecting scales, often with white abdominal spots. Move about on vegetation or ground. The group consist of large genus *Heliophanus* and a few smaller genera, classification of genera having no described males is tentative. A number of genera, previously listed in subfamily Heliophaninae, are transferred now to CHRYSILLINES.
Historical note. The main concept of the subfamily was developed owing to extensive, basic research by Wesolowska 1986, in which she presented modern definition and contents of the genus *Heliophanus* and proposed division into subgenera. She has subsequently added large number of new species, described in numerous publications over next 28 years.

Guide to identification of genera



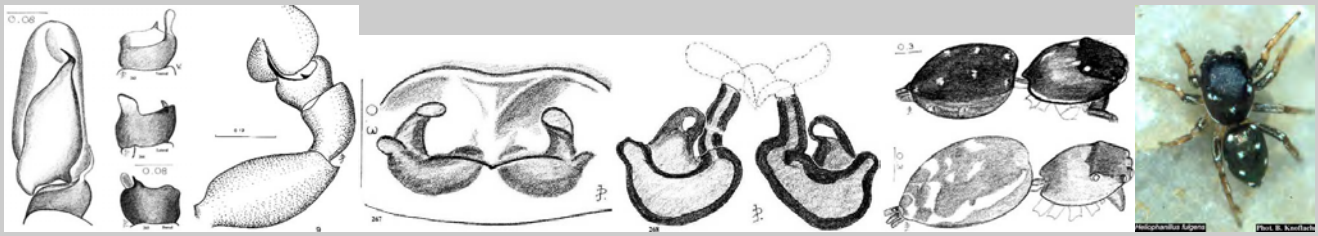




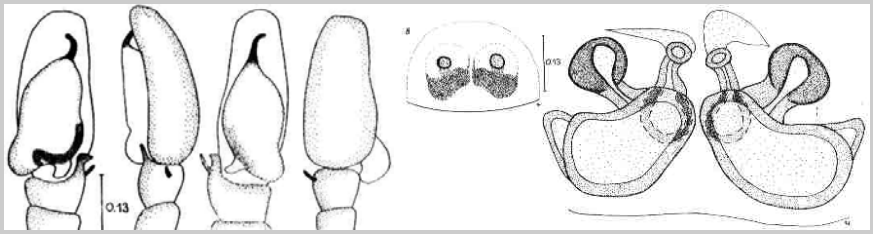


Gen. *Heliophanillus* Prószynski, 1989 (5 species)

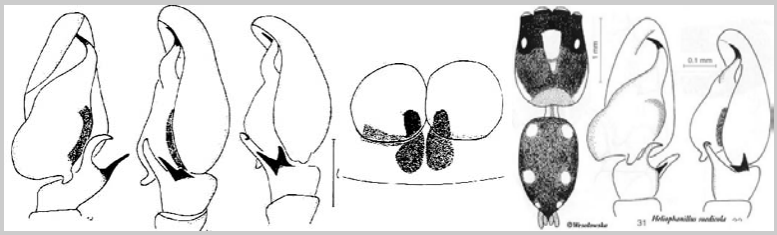
Type species *Heliophanillus fulgens*.
ETYMOLOGY. Name related to resemblance to the genus *Heliophanus*, and to very small size of specimens.
DIAGNOSIS. Differs from *Heliophanus* by absence of femoral apophysis on palpal tibia and very small tibial apophyses, bulbus passing smoothly into embolus; abdomen black with pairs of white dots. Epigyne resembling rather *Icius* than *Heliophanus*. Drawings below are integral part of definition.



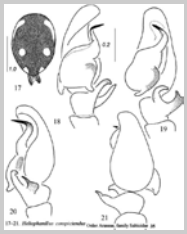
Heliophanillus fulgens : Type Species [compare Icius] Proszynski 2003b. Ann. zool. 2003: 71-72, f 261-268
+ ©Photo B. Knoflach. By courtesy. **QUESTION: ISN'T THIS SPECIES MORE RELATED TO CHRYSILLINAE?**



Heliophanillus lucipeta: [comb. Heliophanus?, Pseudicius?, Icius?]: Wesolowska 1988a. Ann. zool., 41: 395-397, ff. 1, 2-9.



Heliophanillus suedicola : from Aden - Wesolowska, van Harten 1994.86: 33, fig. 68-74.
Wesolowska, van Harten 2002. Faun. Arab. 19: 378, figs 30-32. By courtesy.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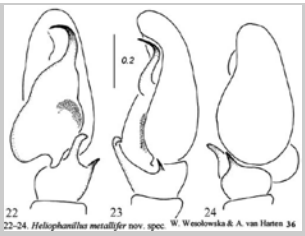
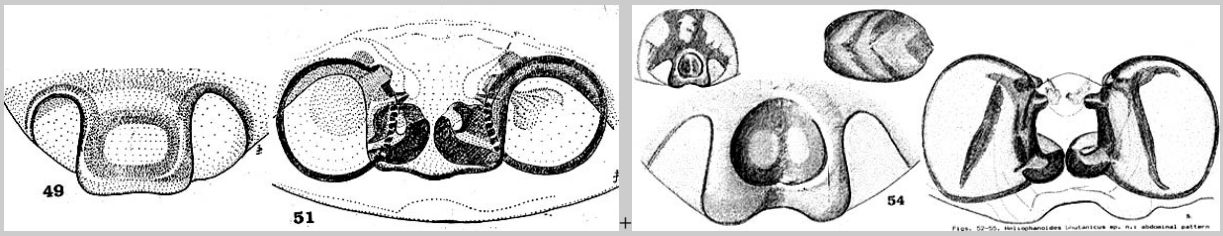


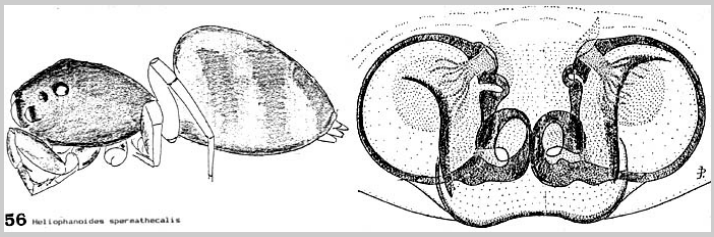
Heliophanillus [?] conspiciendus* + *metallifer: Wesolowska, van Harten. United Arab Emirates, 2010: 3: 34, f 17-21 + 35, f 22-24. By courtesy.

Gen. *Heliophanoides* Prószynski, 1992 (3 species)

Type species *Heliophanoides epigynalis*.
Drawings below are integral part of definition.



Heliophanoides epigynalis* +*b) bhutanicus : Proszynski 1992b. Ann. zool. 44, 9: 44, 9: 177-178, fig. 49, 51 (Type species) +b) 177, f. 52-5.5. By courtesy.



Heliophanoides spermathecalis : Proszynski 1992b. Ann. zool. 44, 9: 178, fig. 50, 56. By courtesy.

Gen. *Heliophanus* Koch C.L., 1833 (**143** species)

Type species *Heliophanus cupreus*.
Drawings below are integral part of definition.

Subgen. *Heliophanus (Heliophanus)* Wesołowska, 1986 (81 species)

The subgenus *Heliophanus* s. str.

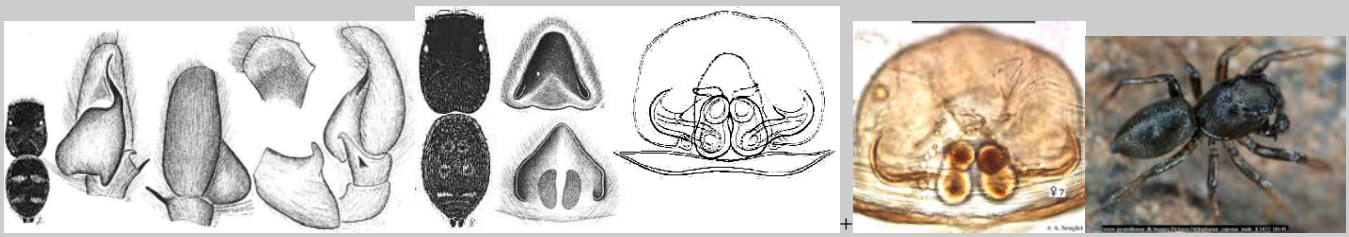
Type-species: *Salticus aeneus* Hahn, 1831.

Femur of male pedipalp with big apophysis and additional protuberance proximally and ventrally from the apophysis. Epigyne with single large or two smaller openings separated by median septum, complication of internal structures of genitalia variable, diagnostic for the species. Body dark brown or black, frequently with a metallic sheen. Narrow white band at anterior margin of abdomen and generally one or two pairs of round white marks (fig. 691).

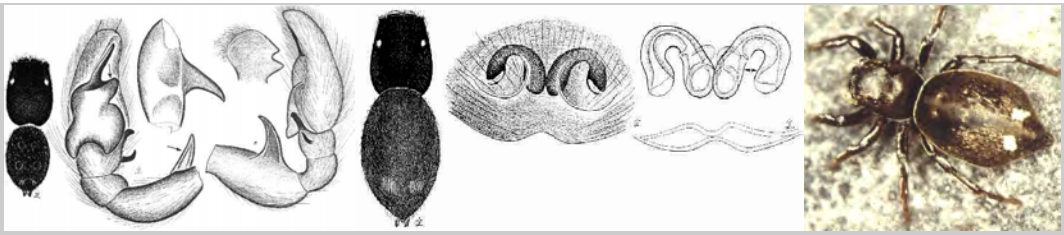
The most numerous subgenus, comprising 77 known species distributed in the Palaearctic and Ethiopian Regions.

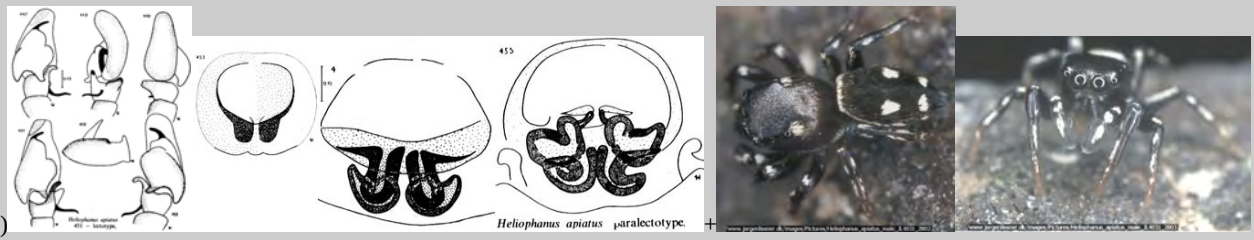
The division of *Heliophanus* introduced here is based on suggestions of Simon (1901b), who proposed to split the genus into three "sections" according to presence and location of apophyses either on femur or patella of male pedipalp.

Wanda WESOŁOWSKA A revision of the genus *Heliophanus* C. L. Koch, 1833 (*Aranei*: *Salticidae*)

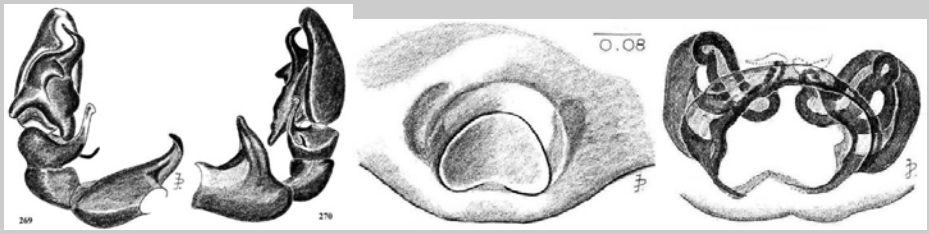


Heliophanus (Heliophanus) cupreus: Zabka M. 1997. Fauna Polski 19: 5-187, figs 148-156 (Type Species). ©Photo A. Senglet + J. Lissner. By courtesy.

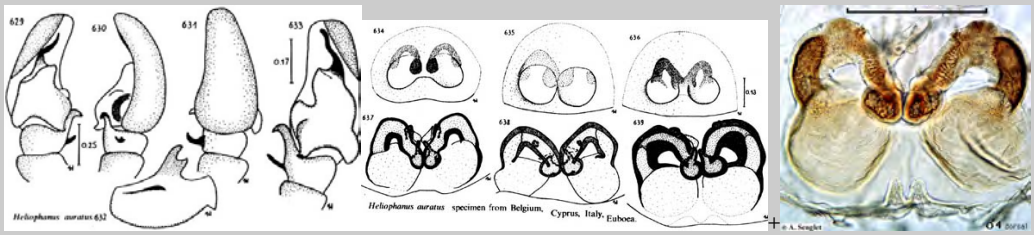


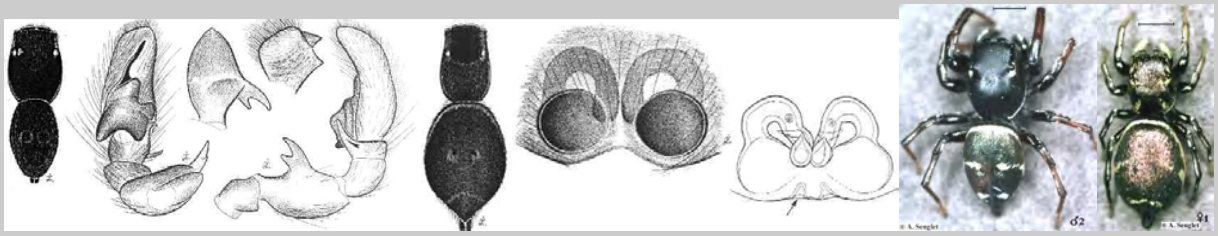
b) 

Heliophanus (H.) aeneus +b) apiatus : Zabka 1997. F. Polski 19: 5-187, f 132-139.+ ©photo B. Knoflach
+b) Wesolowska 1986. Ann. zool. 40, 1: 10, 39-40, ff. 447-455, + ©Photo J. Lissner. By courtesy.

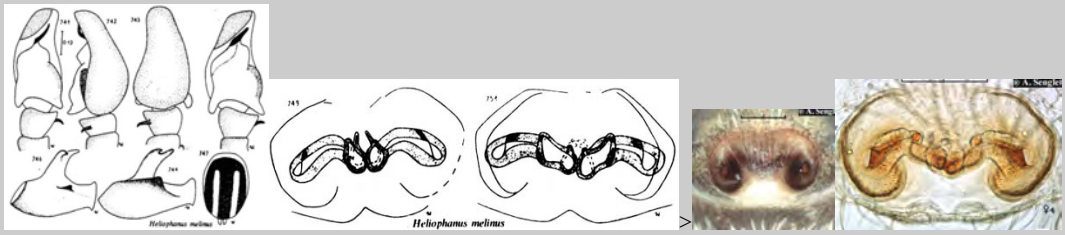


Heliophanus (Heliophanus) curvidens : Proszynski 2003a. Annales zoologici: 72-73, figs 269-272
+b) ©Photo Antoine Senglet. By courtesy.



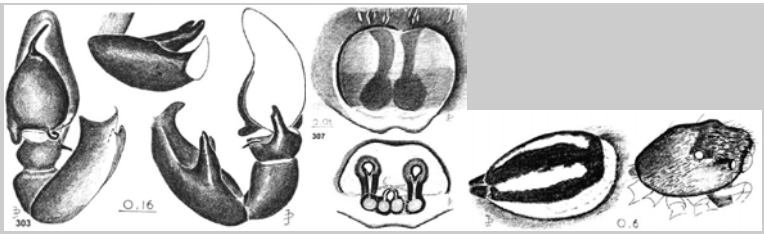


Heliophanus (Heliophanus) auratus : Wesolowska W. 1986. Annales zoologici, 40, 1: 10, 212, f 629-639 + Zabka M. 1997. Fauna Polski 19: 56, f 140-147 + ©Photo Antoine Senglet. By courtesy.

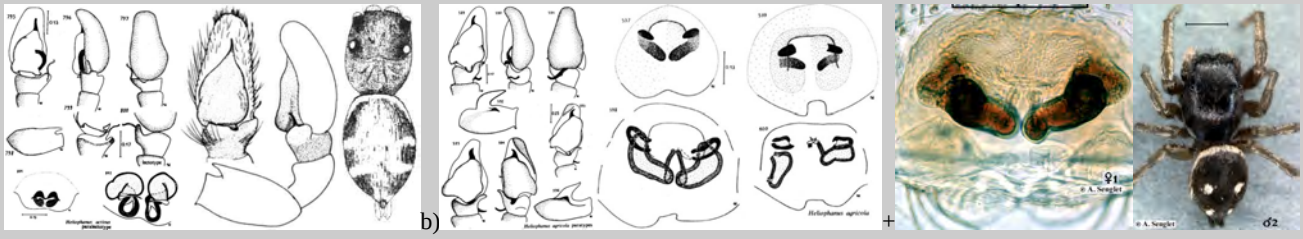




Heliophanus (Heliophanus) melinus : : Wesolowska W. 1986. Annales zoologici, 40, 1: 220, f 741-751. + © Photo A.Senglet + J. Lissner. By courtesy.



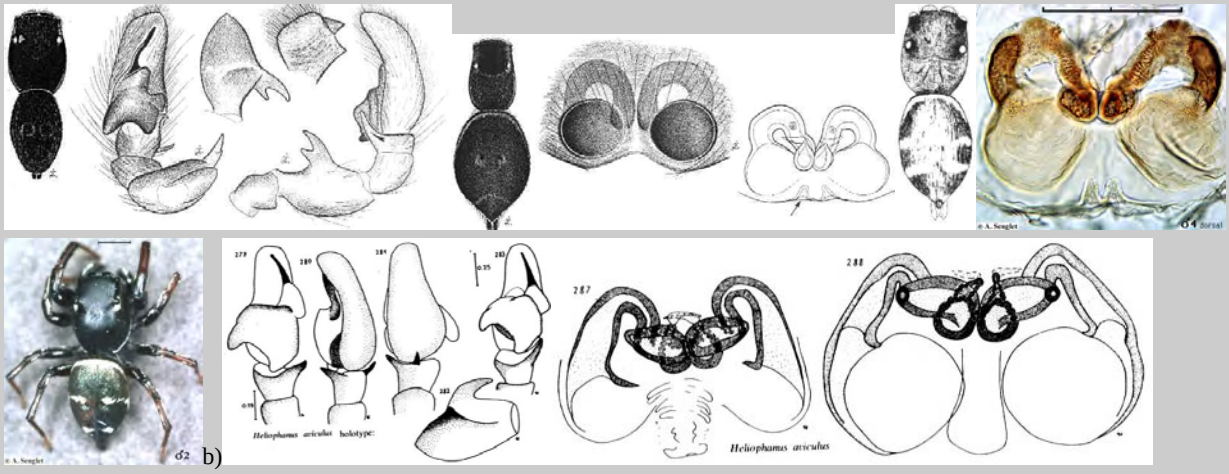
Heliophanus (Heliophanus) mordax : Proszynski. Ann. zool. 2003a: 53, 1: 79, f 303-308 + © Photo A.Senglet. By courtesy..



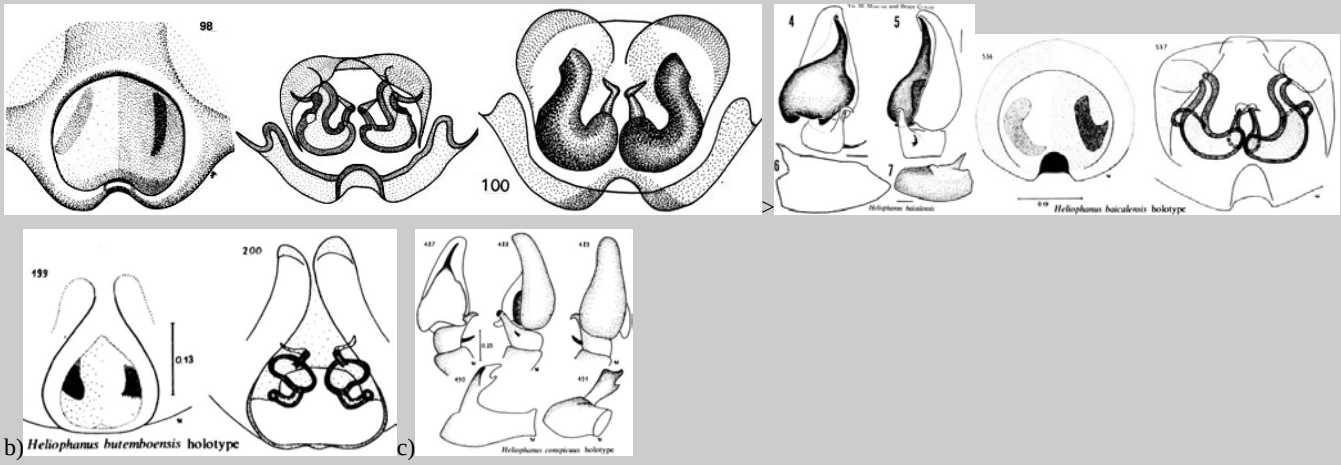
Heliophanus (H.) activus +b) agricola : Wesolowska 1986. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 11, 224, f. 795-802 + 10, 209-210, ff. 589-600 + Wanless 1984c. Ann. Mus. Roy. Afr. Cent., 241: 70-73, f 23a-g + ©Photo Antoine Senglet. By courtesy.



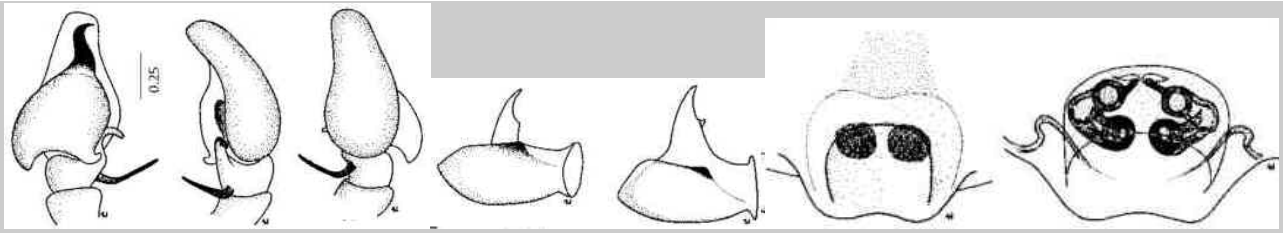
Heliophanus (H.) agricoloides : Wunderlich J. 1987: 277-278, f 695-698. + ©Photo J. Lissner.t. By courtesy.



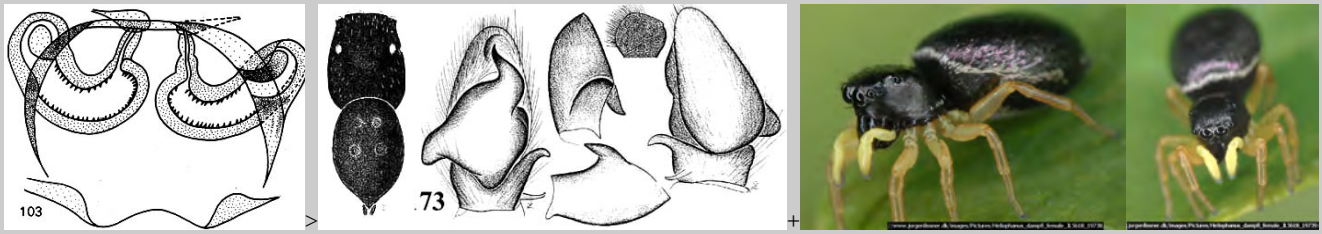
Heliophanus (H.) auratus + aviculus :Zabka 1997. F. Polski 56, f 140-147 + ©Photo Antoine Senglet +Wesolowska 1986. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 9, 29, ff.` 279-288. By courtesy.



Heliophanus (H.) baikalensis +b) butemboensis +c) conspicuus : Proszynski. 1979. Ann. zool., 34: 308, ff. 98-100 + Wesolowska 1986. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 1: 10, 45, ff. 536-537 + Marusik, Cutler 1989. A. arachn. 37: 54, figs 4-7 +b) Wesolowska 1986. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 8, 24, ff. 199-200 +c) Wesolowska 1986. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 10, 41-42, ff. 487-491, 901-map.10. By courtesy.



Heliophanus (H.) creticus: Wesolowska 1986. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 10, 40-41, f 467-475. By courtesy.



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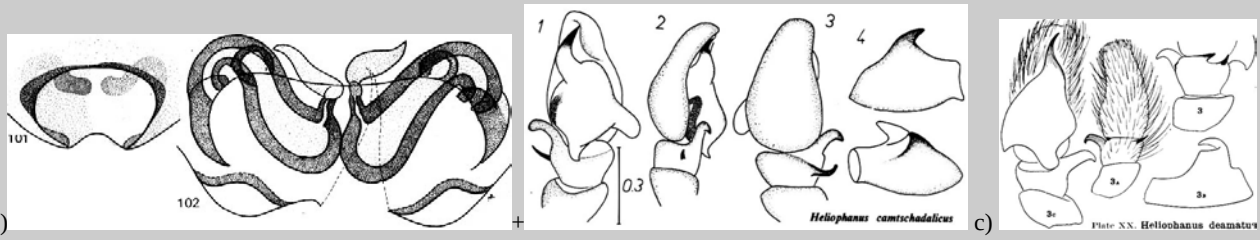
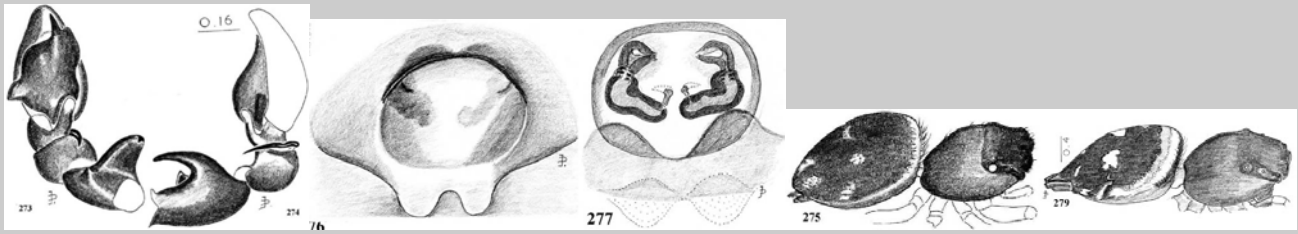
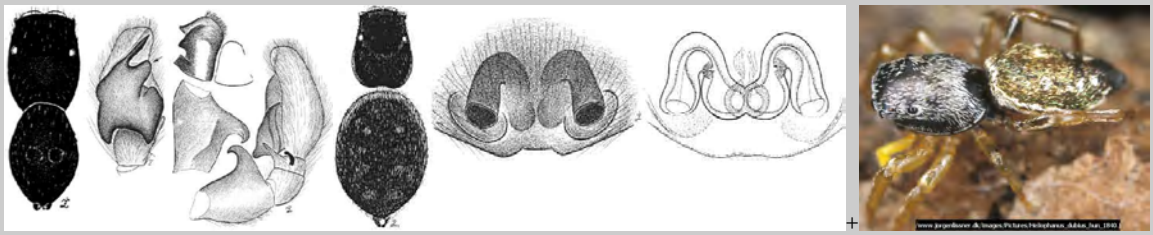


c)

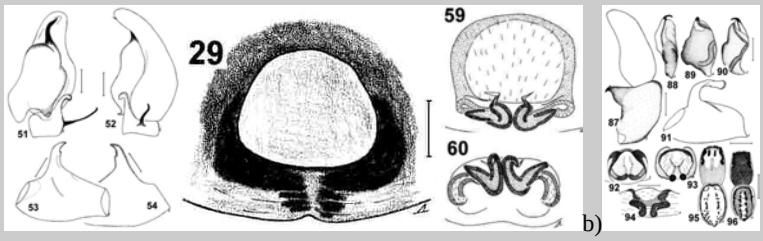
Heliophanus (H.) dampfi + camtschadalicus + deamatus : Proszynski J. 1979. Ann. zool. 34: 309, f. 103 + 309, f. 103 + Zabka 1997. F. Polski 19: 5-187, figs 157-165 + ©Photo Photo J. Lissner +b) Wesolowska, Marusik 1990: 91, f. 1-5 + Peckhams 1903. 14 (1): tab. 20, figs 3a-c. By courtesy.



Heliophanus (H.) decoratus: Proszynski 2003a. Annales zoologici. 53 (1): 73-75, figs 273-280. By courtesy



Heliophanus (H.) dubius : Zabka M. 1997. F. Polski 19: 5-187, figs 166-173.+ ©Photo J. Lissner. By courtesy.



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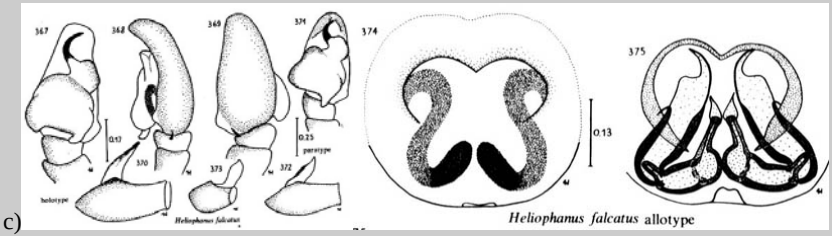
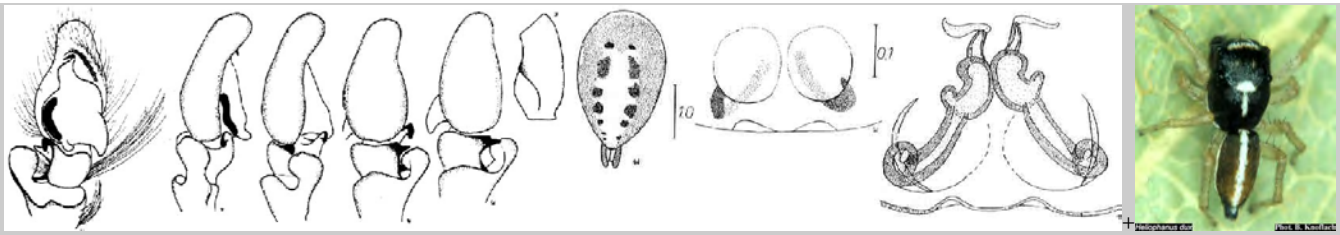
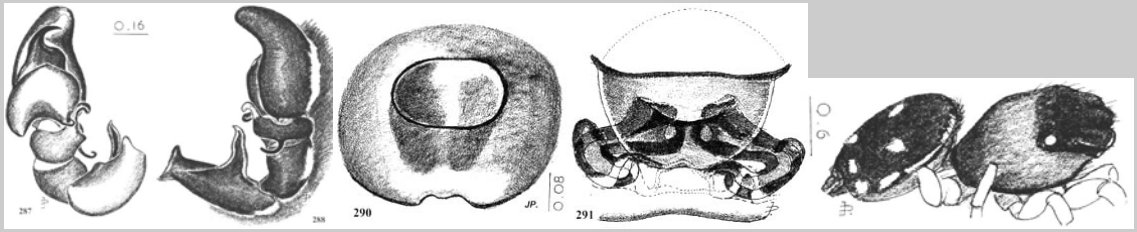


c)

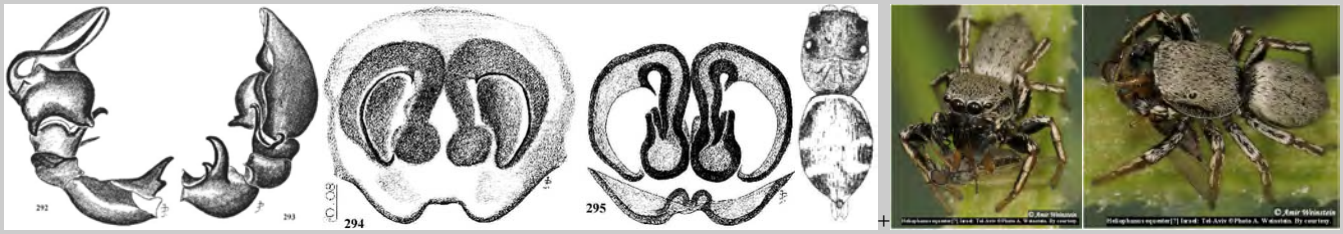
Heliophanus (H.) dunini +b) koktas +c) falcatus: Rakov, Logunov 1996a. Arthr. Sel. 5 (3/4): 80-82, figs 51-54, 59-60, 61 +b) 89, figs 87-96. +c) Wesolowska 1986. Ann.s zool., 40, 1: 9, 35, f. 367-375. By courtesy



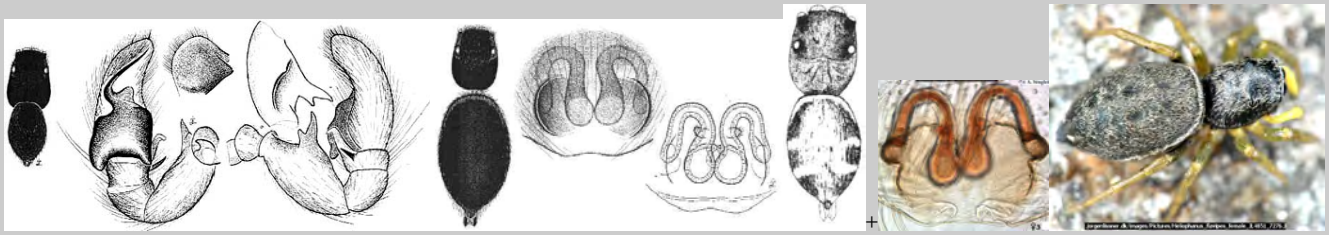
Heliophanus (H.) dux :Wesolowska, van Harten 1994. Yemeni-Germ. Plant Prot. Proj. 86: 35, fig. 75-83. By courtesy



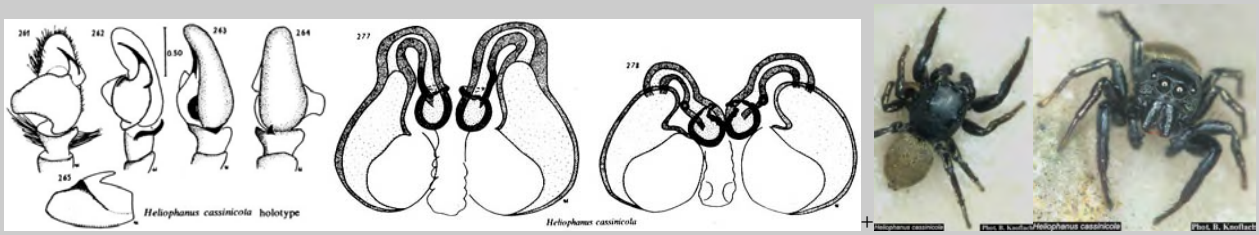
Heliophanus (H.) encifer: Proszynski 2003a. Annales zoologici. 53 (1): 77, figs 287-291. By courtesy



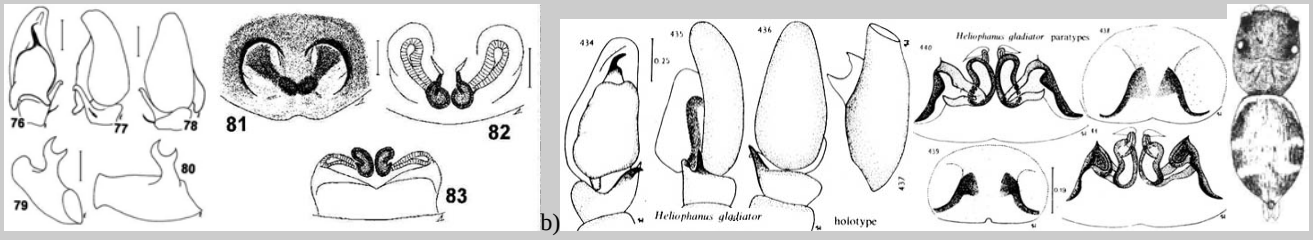
Heliophanus (H.) equester : Proszynski 2003a. Annales zoologici.: 77-78, f 292-295 + ©Photo A. Weinstein. By courtesy.



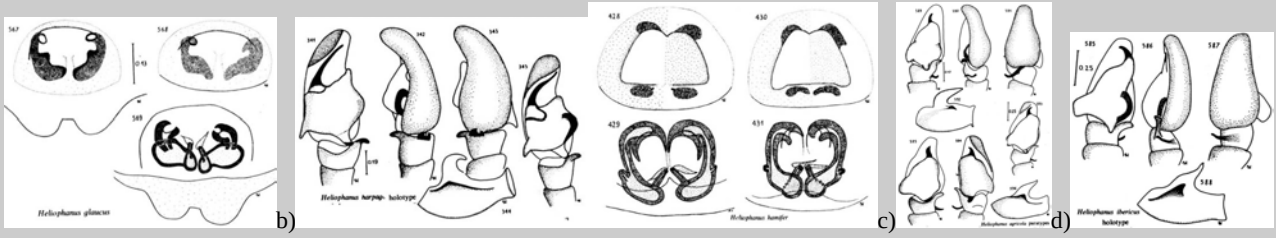
Heliophanus (H.) flavipes : Zabka 1997. F. Polski 19: 5-187, figs 174-181 + ©Photo A. Senglet + J. Lissner. By courtesy.



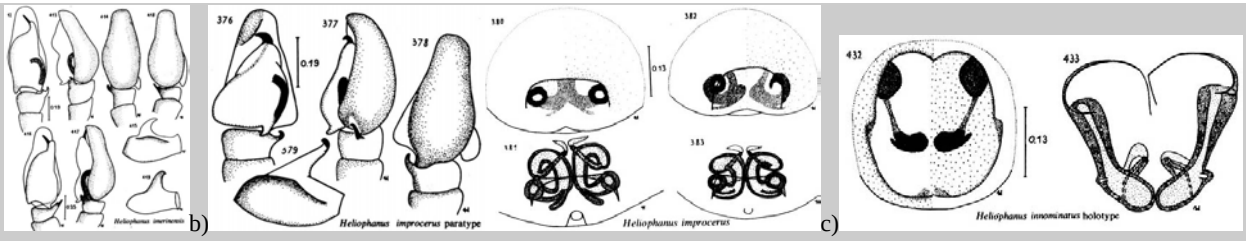
Heliophanus (H.) cassinicola : Wesolowska 1986. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 8, 28, ff. 261-278, 917 + ©Photo B. Knoflach. By courtesy.



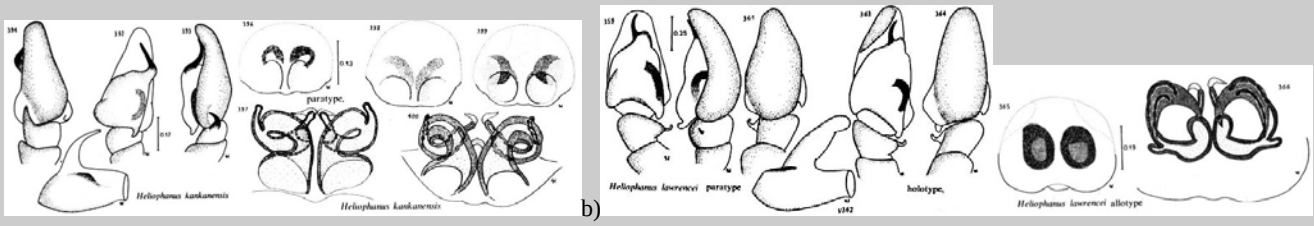
Heliophanus (H.) forcipifer +b) gladiator :Rakov, Logunov 1996a. Arthr. Sel. 5 (3/4): 88-89, figs 61, 76-83
+b) Wesolowska 1986. Annales zoologici, 40, 1: 10, 38, ff. 434-437. By courtesy.

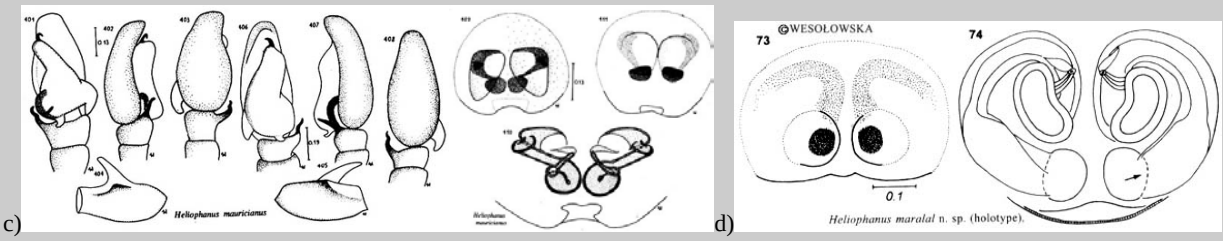


Heliophanus (H.) glaucus +b) hamifer +c) harpago +d) ibericus : Wesolowska 1986. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 10, 208, ff. 558, 567-569 +b) 9, 37, ff. 420-431 +c) 9,33, ff. 341-345 +d) 10, 209, ff. 585-588 By courtesy.

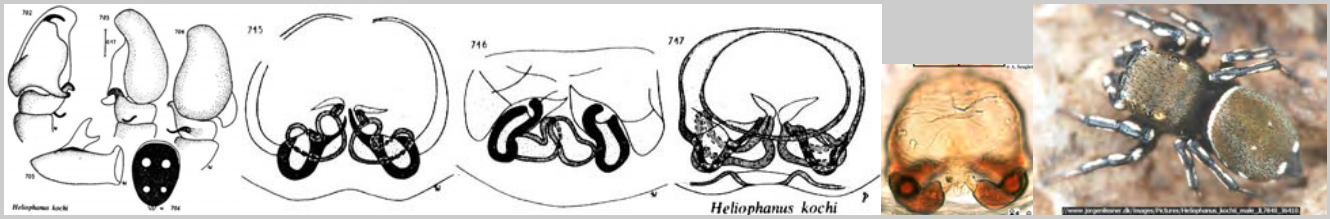


Heliophanus (H.) imerinensis +b) improcerus +c) innominatus : Wesolowska 1986. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 9, 37, f 412-419 +b) 9, 35, ff. 376-383, 921 +c) 9, 38, ff. 432-433. By courtesy.





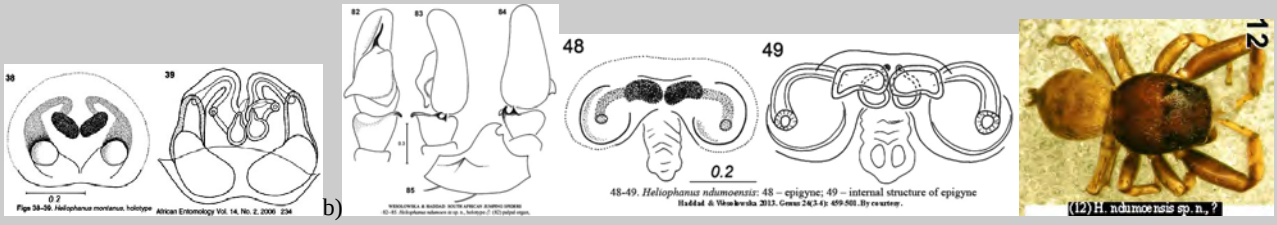
Heliophanus (H.) kankanensis +b) lawrencei +c) mauricianus +d) maralal[?] : Wesolowska 1986. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 9, 36, ff. 384-400, + 9, 34, ff. 359-366, +9, 36, ff. 401-411 +d) Wesolowska 2003. 14(2): 272-273, figs 73-74. By courtesy.



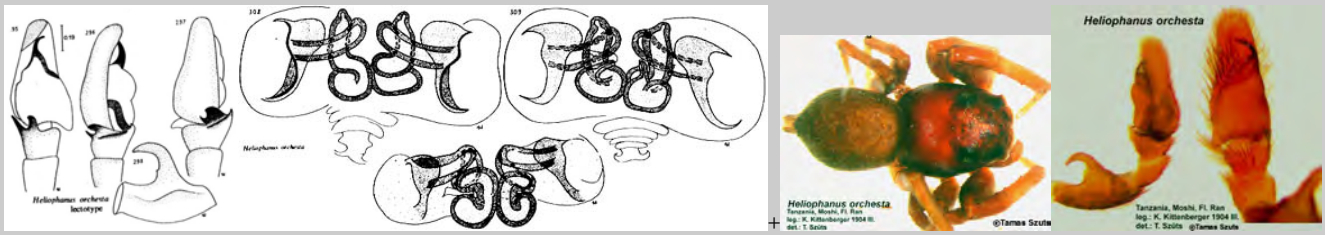
Heliophanus (H.) kochii :Wesolowska 1986. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 11, 217, f 702-717 + ©Photo Senglet + J. Lissner. By courtesy.



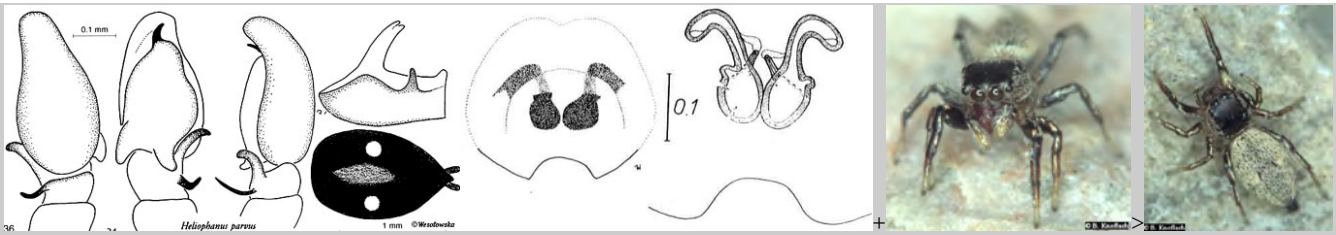
Heliophanus (H.) lineiventris : Proszynski 1982.. Ann. hist. nat. Mus. hung., 74: 1982: 283-284, ff. 28, 31, 35 + ©Photo J. Lissner. By courtesy.



Heliophanus (H.) montanus +b) ndumoensis :Wesolowska 2006b. Afr. Ent., 14 (2): 233-234, f 38-39 +b) Wesołowska, Haddad 2013: 54 (1): 205-206, f 12, 82–85. By courtesy.



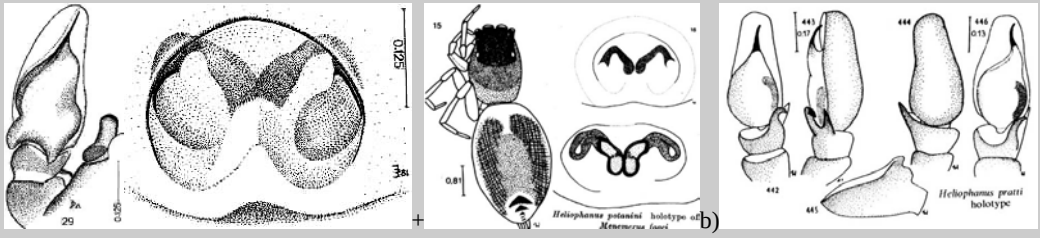
Heliophanus (H.) orchesta : Wesolowska 1986. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 9, 30, ff. 295-309 + ©Photo T. Szuts. By courtesy.



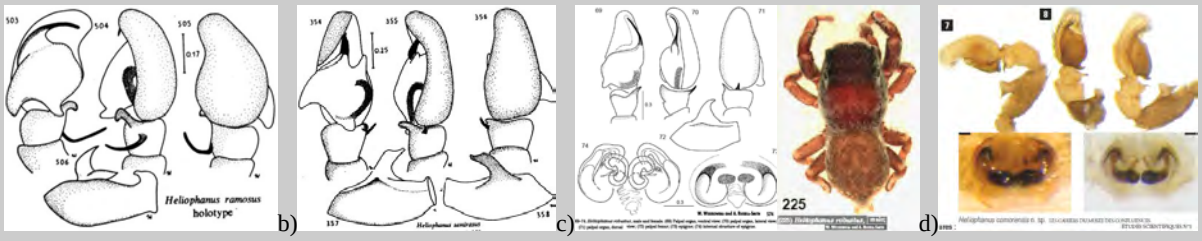
Heliophanus (H.) parvus: Wesolowska, van Harten 2002. F. Arabia 19: 379, f 33-37 + ©Photo B. Knoflach. By courtesy



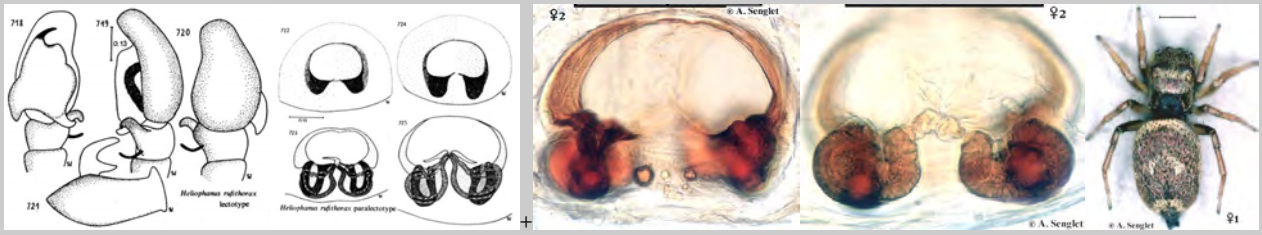
Heliophanus (H.) patagiatus Wesolowska 1986. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 11, 221, ff. 752-759 + ©Photo B. Knoflach. By courtesy.



Heliophanus (H.) potanini +b) pratti : Proszynski 1982. Ann. hist. nat. Mus. hung. 74: 284-285, ff. 29, 32 + Wesolowska 1981. Ann. zool., 36, 1: 133-134, f 14-17 +b) 1986, 40, 1: 10, 39, ff. 442-446



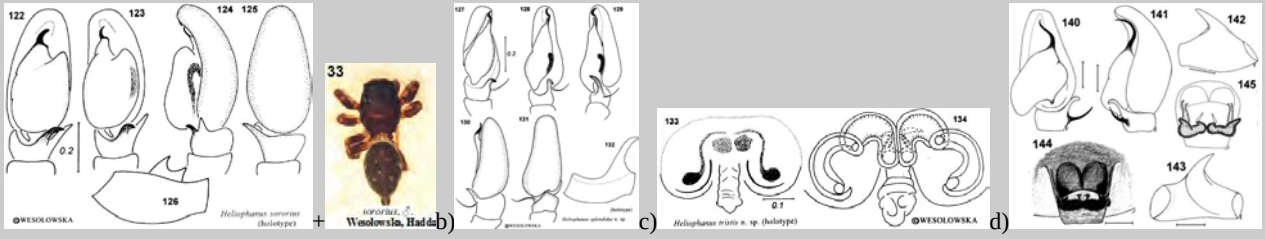
Heliophanus (H.) ramosus +b) semirasus +c) robustus +d) comorensis :Wesolowska 1986. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 10, 42, ff. 503-506 +b) 9, 34, ff. 354-358 +c) Wesołowska, Russel-Smith 2011. Ann. zool. 61(3): 573-574, f 69-74, 225 +d) Dierkens, 2012: 72-73, f 7-11. By courtesy.



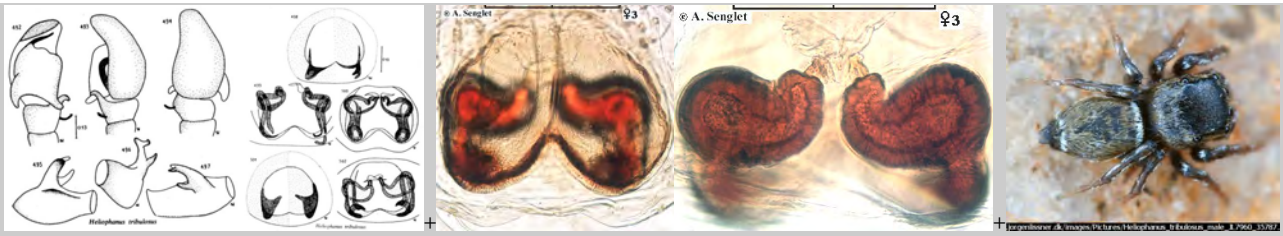
Heliophanus (H.) rufithorax :Wesolowska 1986. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 11, 218, ff. 718-725 + ©Photo A. Senglet. By courtesy.



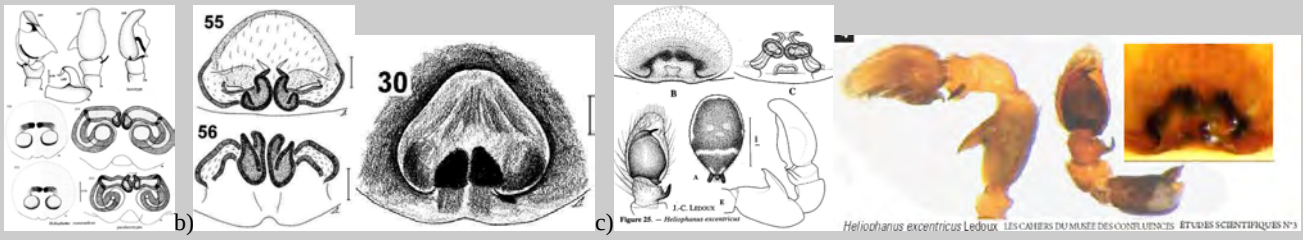
Heliophanus (H.) simplex :Wesolowska 1986. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 10, 210, ff. 601-611 + ©Photo J. Lissner. By courtesy.



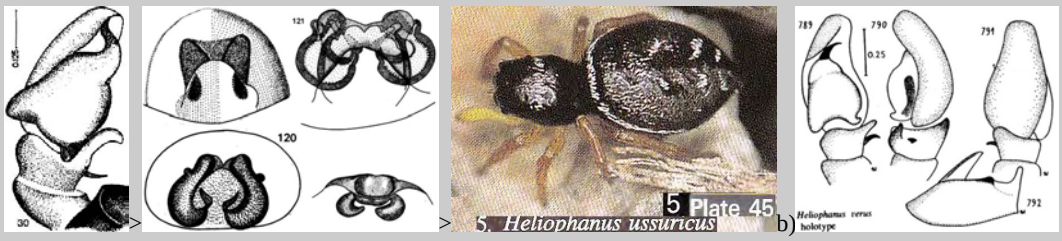
Heliophanus (H.) sororius +b) splendidus +c) tristis +d) wesolowskae : Wesolowska 2003a. Genus, 14(2): 286-287, f 122-126 + Wesolowska, Haddad C.R., 2014. Lesotho. Afr. Invert. 55 (2), 246-247, f 33 +b) 287-289, figs 127-132 +d) 289-289, figs 133-134. Rakov, Logunov 1996. Arthr. Sel. 5 (3/4): 101, f 61, 140-145. By courtesy



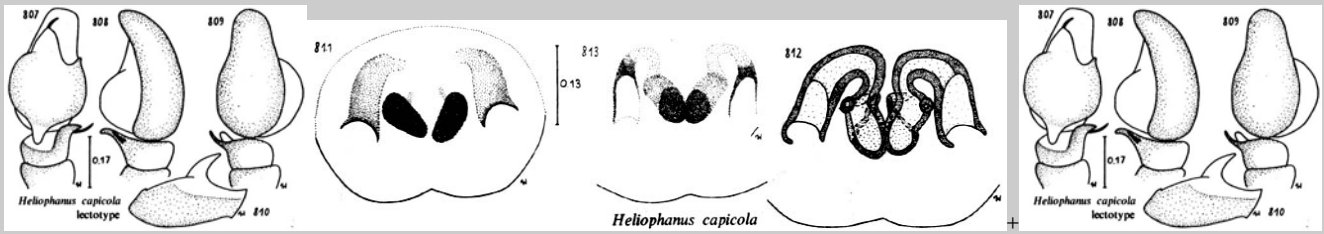
Heliophanus (H.) tribulosus :Wesolowska 1986. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 10, 42, ff. 492-502+ ©Photo A. Senglet + J. Lissner.

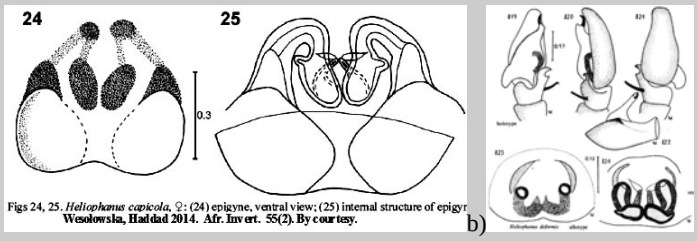


Heliophanus (H.) transvaalicus +b) turanicus +c) excentricus :Wesolowska 1986. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 9, 33, ff. 346-353 +b) Rakov, Logunov 1996a. Arthr. Sel. 5 (3/4): 99, figs 21, 30, 55-56, 132-136 +c) Ledoux, 2007. 17(2): 27-28, f 25 + Dierkens 2012. 71, 4-6. By courtesy.

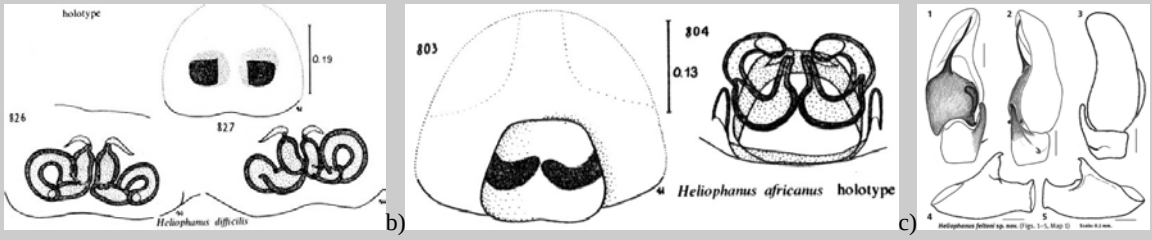


Heliophanus (H.) ussuricus + verus: Proszynski 1982. Ann. hist. nat. Mus. hung. 74: 285, f 30 + 1979 Ann. zool., 34: 310, + © Ono, Ikeda, Kono 2009: 572. + Wesolowska 1986. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 11, 224, f. 795-802. By courtesy.

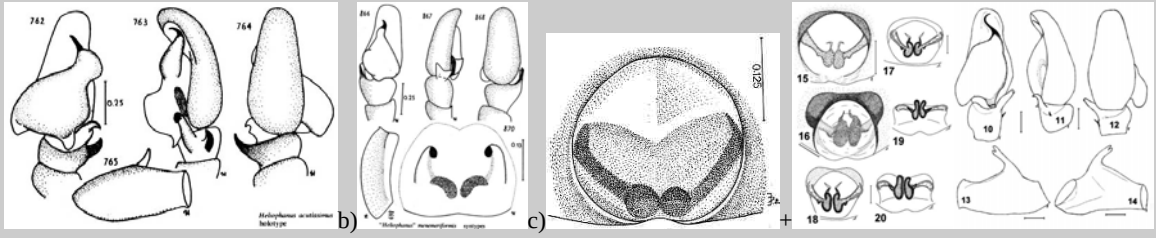




Heliophanus (Heliophanus) capicola +b) deformis : Wesolowska 1986. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 11, 225, ff. 807-813 + Wesołowska, Haddad C.R., 2014. Lesotho. Afr. Invert. 55 (2), 237-238, f 24, 25+b) 11, 226, ff. 819-824. . By courtesy

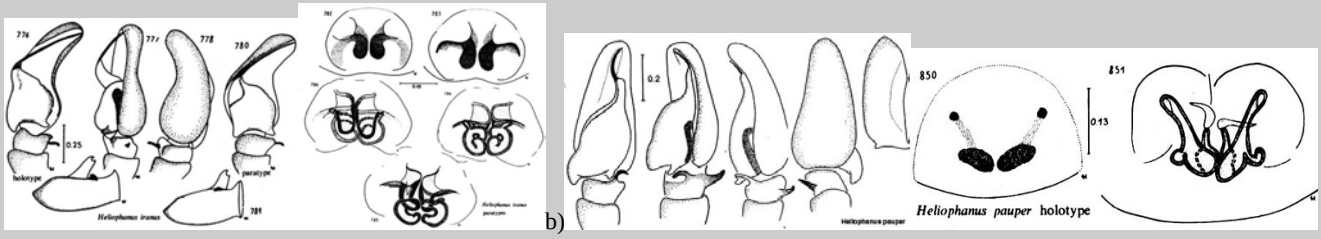


Heliophanus (Heliophanus) difficilis +b) africanus +c) feltoni : Wesolowska 1986. Ann. zool.,40, 1: 11, 226, f 825-827 +b) 11, 224, ff. 803-804 +c) Logunov, 2009. Turkey. Contrib. Nat. History 12: 901-903, 1-5, map 1..



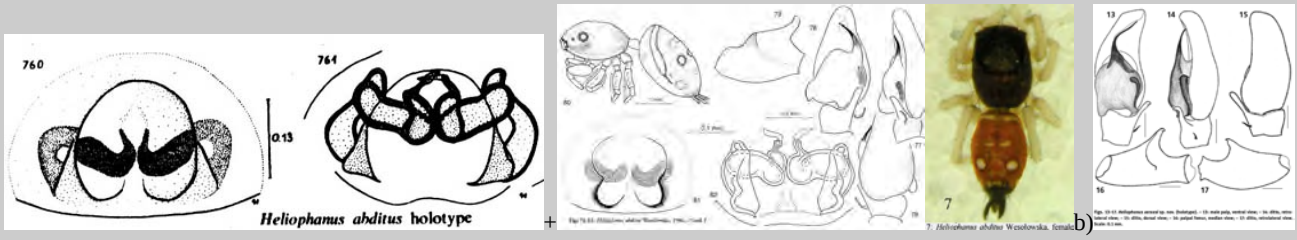
Heliophanus (Heliophanus) acutissimus +b) menemeriformis +c) chovdensis : Wesolowska. 1986. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 11, 222, f 762-765 +b) 230, f 866-870 +c) Proszynski 1982. Ann. hist. nat. Mus. hung.: 283, f. 34 + Rakov, Logunov

1996a: Arthr. Sel. 5 (3/4): 70-70, figs 10-20. By courtesy.



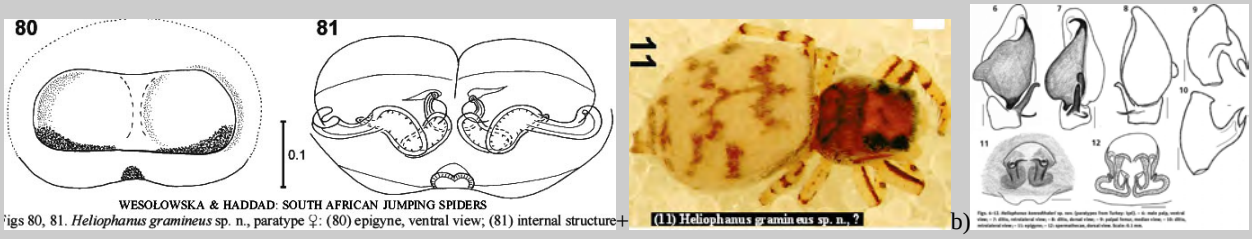
b)

Heliophanus (Heliophanus) iranus +b) pauper Wesolowska 1986. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 11, 223, f 776-786 +11, 228-229, f 850-851 .



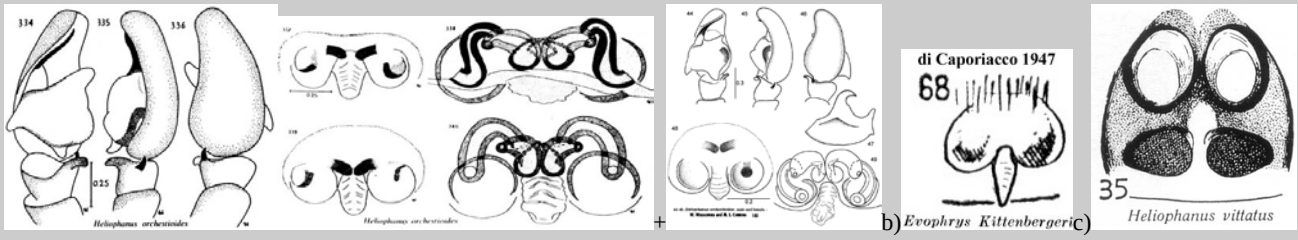
+ b)

Heliophanus (Heliophanus) abditus +b) xerxesi : Wesolowska. 1986. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 11, 221, ff. 760-761
+ .Wesolowska, van Harten. UA Emir., 2010: 3: 36-37 +b) Logunov, 2009. Contrib. Nat. History 12: 905-907, 13-17.



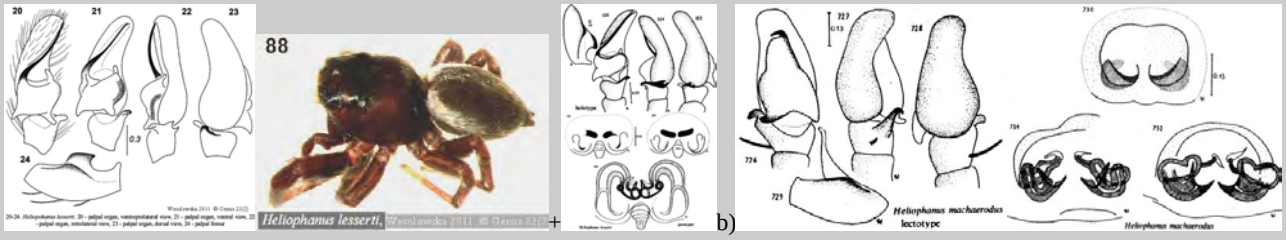
igs 80, 81. *Heliophanus gramineus* sp. n., paratype ♀: (80) epigyne, ventral view; (81) internal structure+ b)

Heliophanus (Heliophanus) gramineus +b) konradthaleri: Wesołowska & Haddad 2013. Afr. Invert.: 54 (1): 204-205,
f 11, 80, 81 +b) Logunov, 2009. Turkey. Contrib. Nat. History 12: 903-905, 6-12. By courtesy.



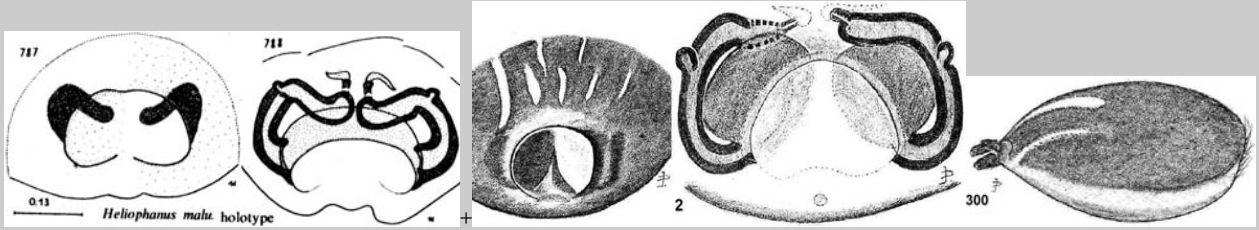
+ b) c)

Heliophanus (Heliophanus) infaustus [s. orchestioides] +b) kittenbergeri +c) vittatus [misplaced]: Wesolowska 2012a.
Afr. zool. 20(2): 328-329 + Wesolowska 1986. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 9, 32, ff. 327-340 + Wesolowska, Cumming 2008. Ann. zool.
58:182, f 44-49 +b) Caporiacco. 1947: fig 68 +c) Denis, 1958. Videns. Meddr dansk naturh. Foren.: 106, f. 35. By courtesy.



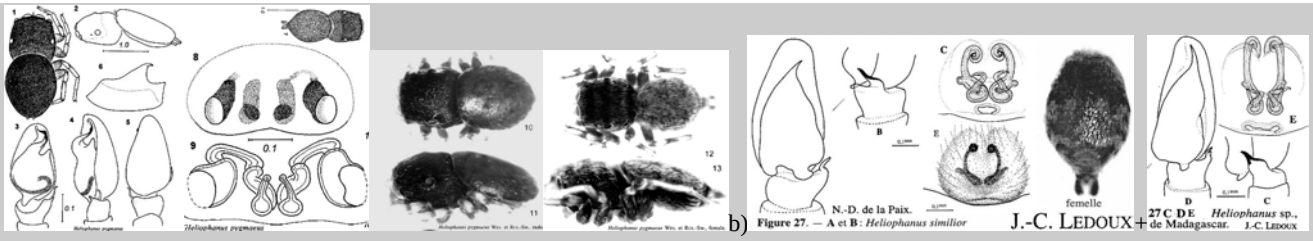
+ b)

Heliophanus (Heliophanus) lesserti +b) machaerodus : Wesolowska 2011. © Genus, 22(2): 315-316, f 20-24, 88
+ Wesolowska W. 1986. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 9, 31, ff. 320-326 +b) 11, 219, ff. 726-732. By courtesy.



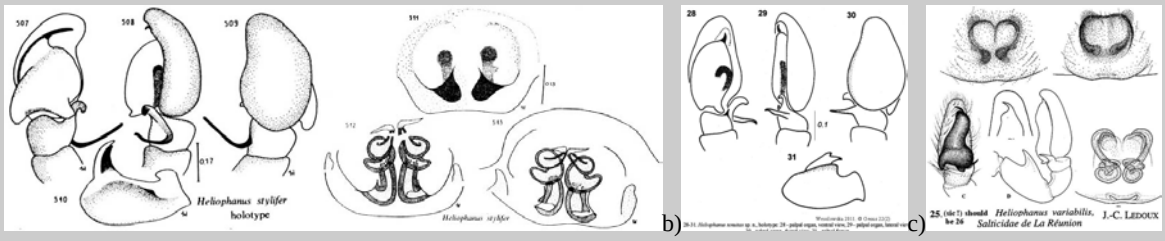
+

Heliophanus (Heliophanus) malus : Wesolowska 1986. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 11, 223, f 787-788,
+ Proszynski. Ann. zool.. 2003a: 79, figs 300-302. By courtesy.



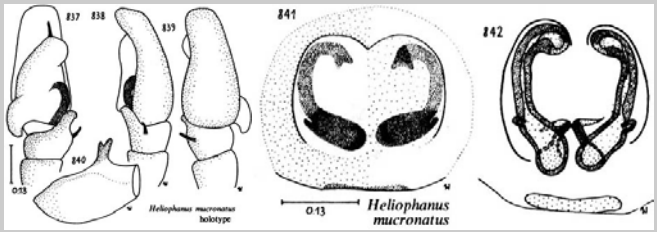
b) +b)

Heliophanus (Heliophanus) pygmaeus + similior [misplaced] + sp : Wesolowska W. 2004b.15(2): 275-280, f 1-13 +b) Ledoux, 2007. Rev. Arachn. 17(2): 30-31, f 27, 28, 29C +31, f 27c-d, 29e. By courtesy.



b) c)

Heliophanus (Heliophanus) stylifer +b) tenuitas +c) variabilis : Wesolowska W. 1986. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 10, 43, ff. 507-513 +b)Wesolowska 2011. © Genus, 22(2): 318-319, f 28-31 +c) Ledoux, 2007. Rev. Arachn. 17(2): 25, f 25 [sic! =26], 30. \\\



Heliophanus mucronatus : Wesolowska 1986. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 11, 227, ff. 837-842. By courtesy.

Subgen. *Heliophanus* (*Helafricanus*) Wesołowska, 1986 (49 species)

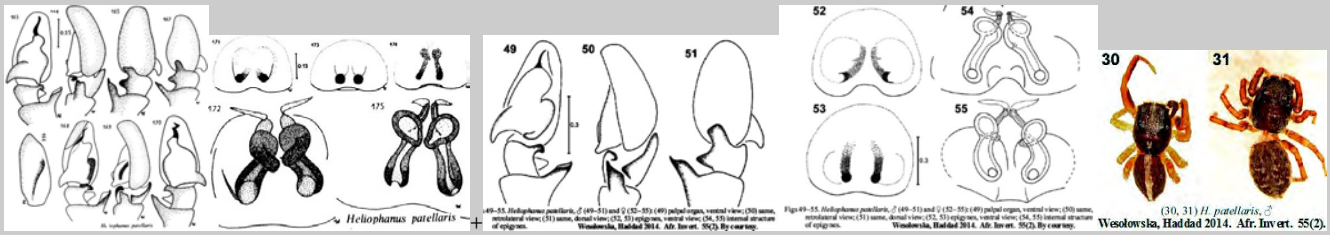
The subgenus *Helafricanus* **subgen. n.**

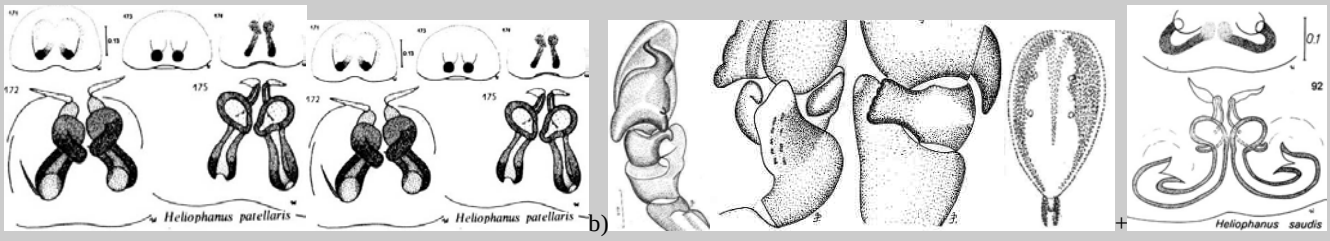
Type-species: *Heliophanus patellaris* SIMON, 1901.

Male pedipalp with big patellar apophysis and only small femoral protuberance. Epigyne with two openings separated by median septum, seminal ducts straight, directed anteriorly, spermathecae with tendency towards coiling. Body brown, abdomen with narrow white band at anterior margin and diagnostic leaf-like pattern dorsally (fig. 89).

The subgenus consists of 23 known species distributed in the Ethiopian Region (22) and Mediterranean area (1).

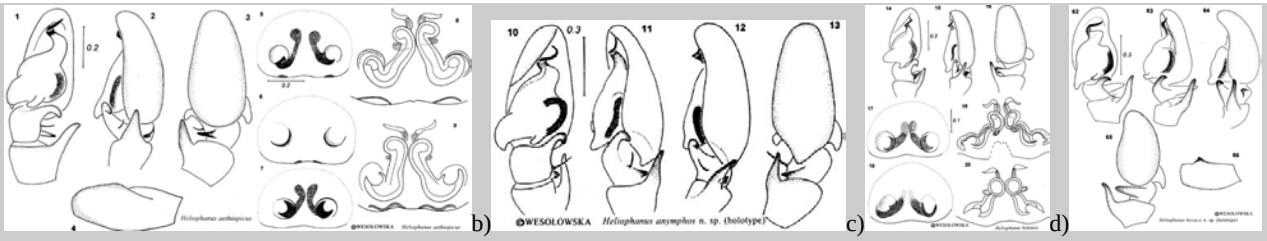
Wanda WESOŁOWSKA A revision of the genus *Heliophanus* C. L. KOCH, 1833 (*Aranei*: *Salticidae*)



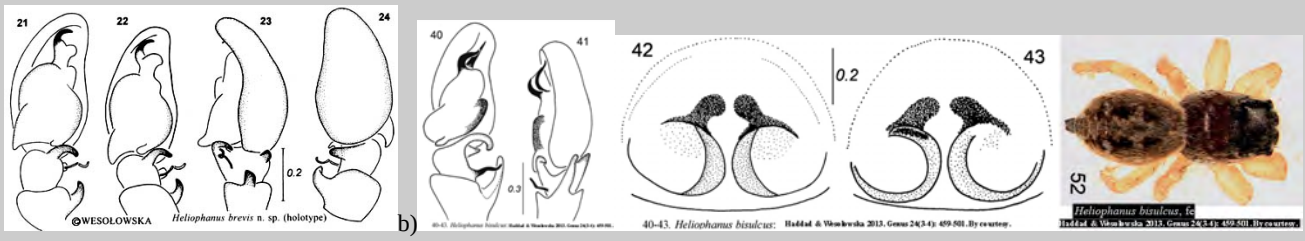


b)

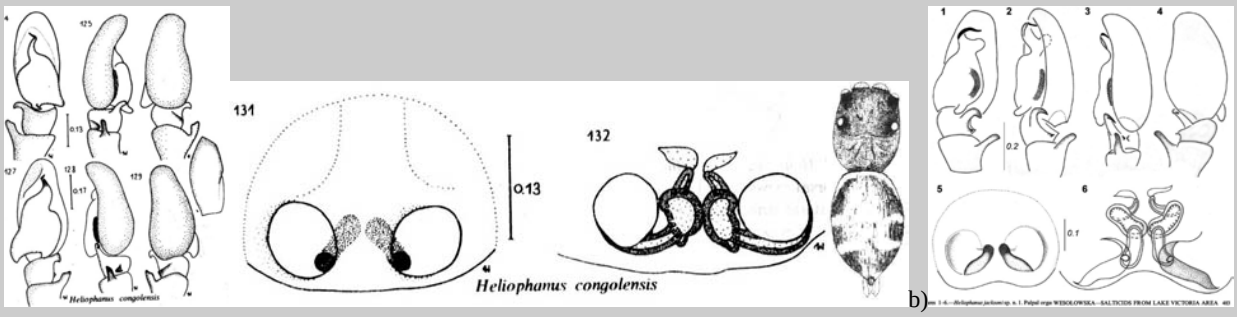
Heliophanus (H-afr.) patellaris +b) (H-afr.) saudis : Wesolowska 1986. Ann. zool. 40, 1: 8, 22, ff. 163-175 +Wesołowska, Haddad C.R., 2014 . Lesotho. Afr. Invert. 55 (2), 245-246, f 30-31, 49-55 +b) Proszynski 1989. Fauna Saudi Arabia. 10: 37, figs 5-8 + Wesolowska, van Harten 1994: 40-42, f 86-92. By courtesy.



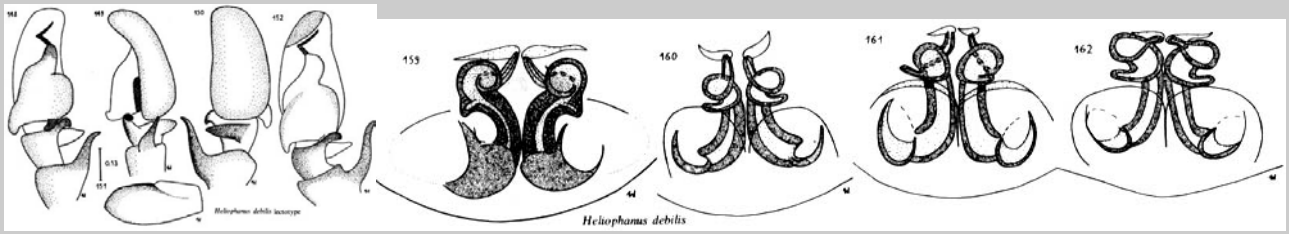
Heliophanus (H-afr.) aethiopicus +b) anymphos +c) bolensis +d) kovacsi : Wesolowska 2003. Genus, 14(2): 250-253, figs 1-9 +b) 253-254, f 10-13 +c) 254-256, figs 14-20 +d) 268-270, figs 62-66.. By courtesy.



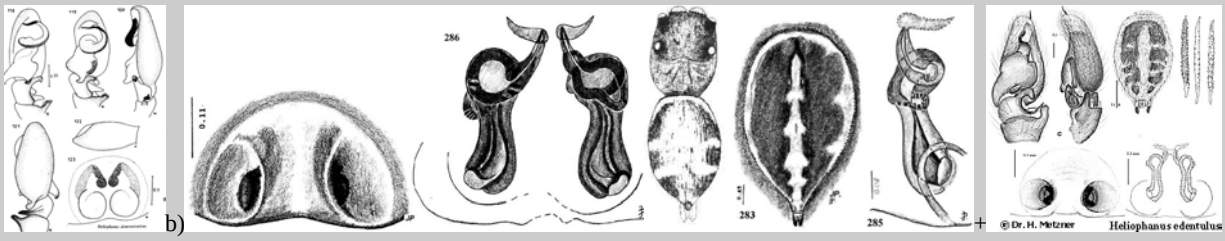
Heliophanus (H-afr.) brevis + bisulcus : Wesolowska W. 2003. Genus, 14(2): 256-257, figs 21-24 +b) Haddad, Wesołowska 2013: 24(3-4): 478-479, f 40-43, 52. By courtesy.



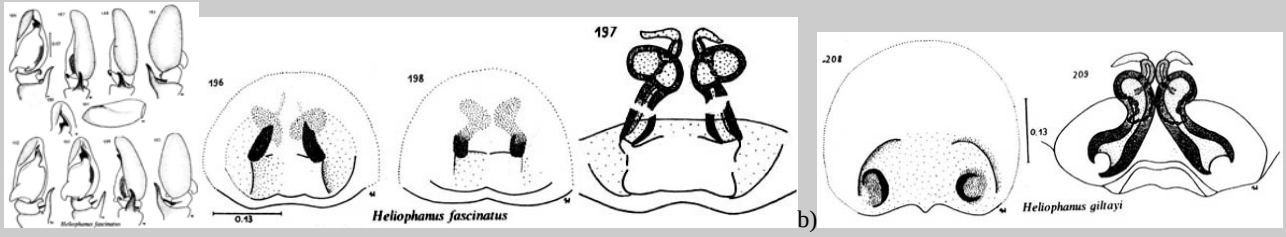
Heliophanus (H-afr.) congolensis +b) jacksoni :Wesolowska 1986. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 8, 19-20, ff. 124-132, + Wesołowska 2011. 39: 482-483, f 1-610, 209-210, ff. 589-600. By courtesy.



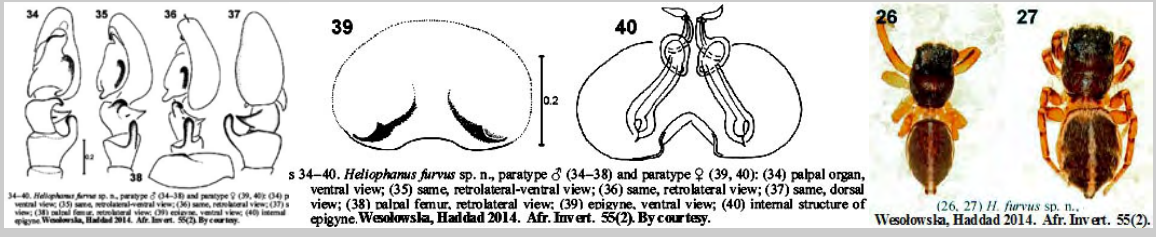
Heliophanus (H-afr.) debilis: Wesolowska 1986. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 8, 21, ff. 148-162. By courtesy.



Heliophanus (H-afr.) demonstrativus +b) edentulus :Wesolowska 1986. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 8, 19, ff. 118-123 +b) Proszynski 2003a. Ann. zool.. 53, 1: 75-77, f 281-286 + Metzner 1999. Andrias 14: 98, 217, table 63a-h. By courtesy.



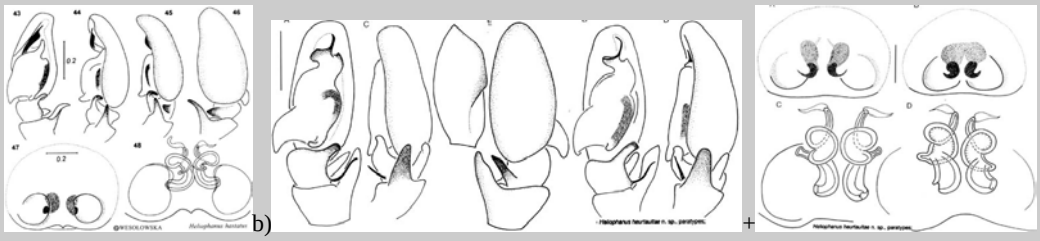
Heliophanus (H-afr.) fascinatus +b) giltayi :Wesolowska 1986. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 8, 23, f. 186-198 +b) 9, 24, ff. 201-209.



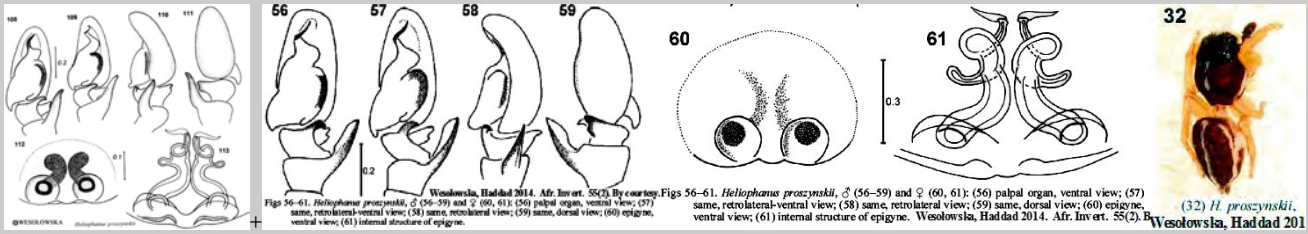
s 34–40. *Heliophanus furvus* sp. n., paratype ♂ (34–38) and paratype ♀ (39, 40): (34) palpal organ, ventral view; (35) same, retrolateral-ventral view; (36) same, retrolateral view; (37) same, dorsal view; (38) palpal femur, retrolateral view; (39) epigyne, ventral view; (40) internal structure of epigyne. **Wesolowska, Haddad 2014. Afr. Invert. 55(2). By courtesy.**

(26, 27) *H. furvus* sp. n., Wesolowska, Haddad 2014. Afr. Invert. 55(2).

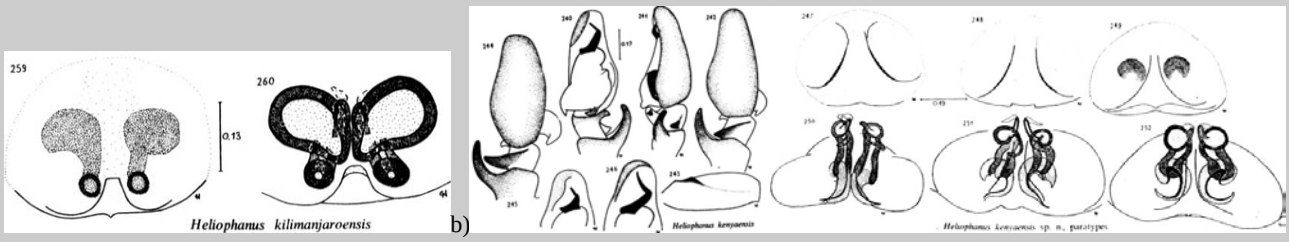
Heliophanus (Helafricanus) furvus : Wesolowska, Haddad C.R., 2014 . Lesotho. Afr. Invert. 55 (2), 239-241, f 26, 27, 34–40.



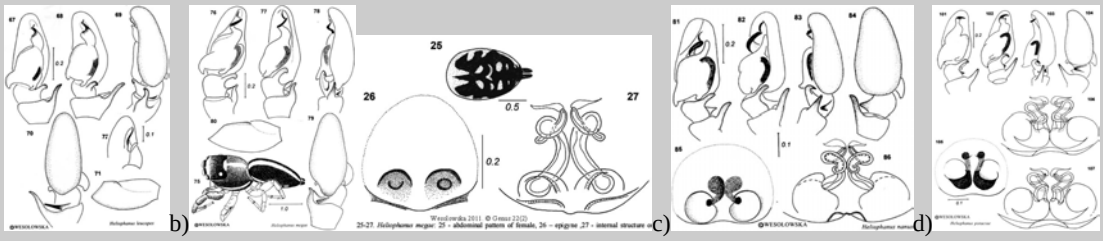
Heliophanus (H-afr.) hastatus +b) heurtaultae : Wesolowska 2003. Genus, 14(2): 263-265, figs 43-48
+b) Rollard, Wesolowska 2002. Zoosystema, 24 (2): 293, f 8A-F, 9A-D.



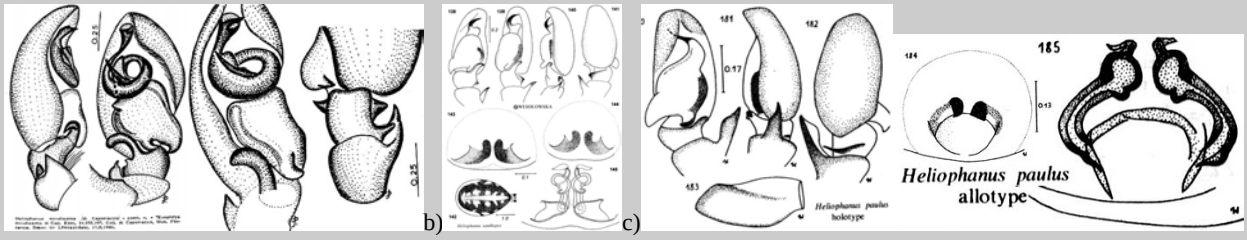
Heliophanus (H-afr.) proszynskii : 282-284, figs 108-113 + Wesolowska, Haddad 2014 . Lesotho. Afr. Invert. 55 (2), 245-246, f 32, 56–61.



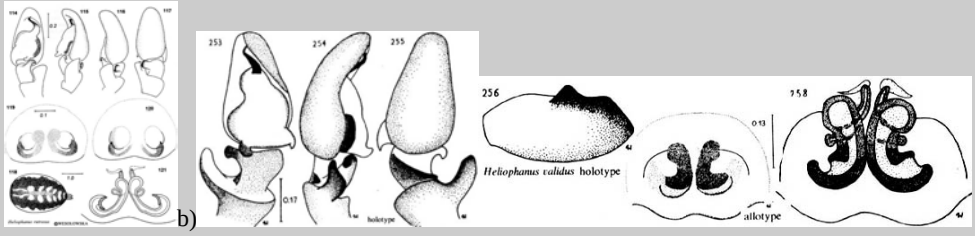
Heliophanus (H-afr.) kilimanjaroensis +b) kenyaensis :Wesolowska 1986. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 9, 28, ff. 259-260 + 9, 26, ff. 240-252 . By courtesy.



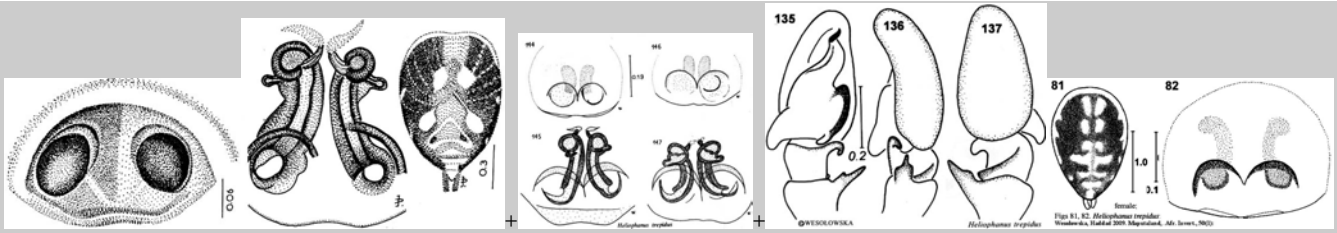
Heliophanus (H-afr.) leucopes +b) megae +c) nanus +d) pistaciae : Wesolowska 2003a. Genus, 14(2): 270-270, f 67-72 + 274, f 75-80 + 274-276, f 81-86 + 280-282, f 101-107 + 282-284, figs 108-113. By courtesy.



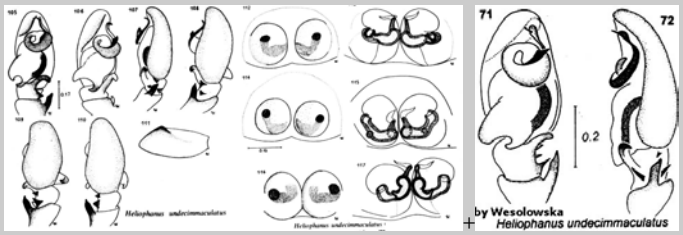
Heliophanus (H-afr.) minutissimus +b) xanthopes c) paulus: Proszynski 1987. Atlas ...: 57 +b) Wesolowska 2003a. Genus, 14(2): 291-293, figs 138-145 +c) Wesolowska 1986. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 8, 22, f 180-185. By courtesy.



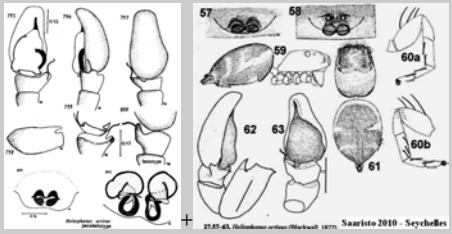
Heliophanus (H-afr.) rutrosus +b) validus :Wesolowska 2003a. Genus, 14(2): 284-286, f 114-121
+b) Wesolowska 1986. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 9, 27, ff. 253-258, 907. By courtesy.



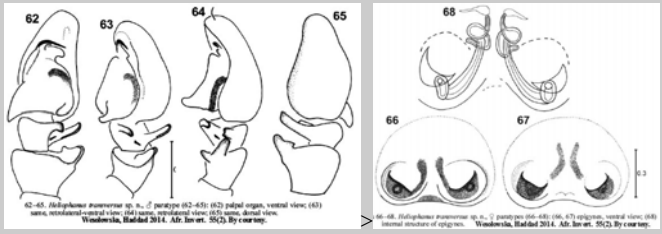
Heliophanus (H-afr.) trepidus : Proszynski 1987: 57 + Wesolowska W. 1986. Annales zoologici, 40, 1: 8, 20, ff. 133-147, 908-map + Wesolowska W. 2003a. Genus, 14(2): 290-291, figs 135-137.By courtesy.



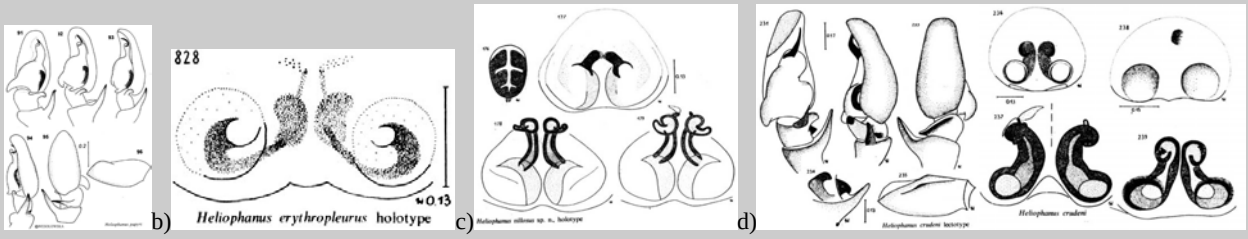
Heliophanus (H-afr.) undecimmaculatus: .Wesolowska 1986. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 8, 18, ff. 105-117 Wesolowska W., A. Russel-Smith, 2000. Tropical Zoology, 13 (1): 38, figs 71-72. By courtesy.



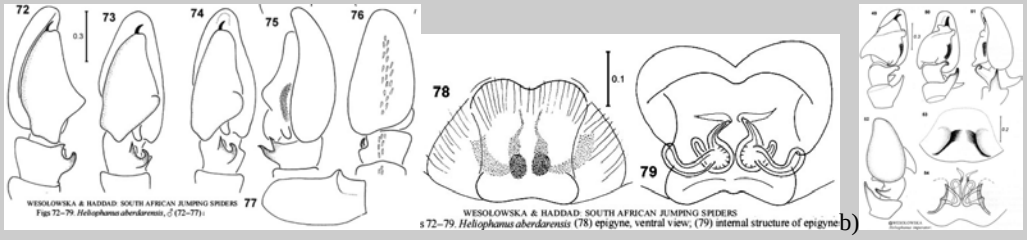
Heliophanus (H-afr.) activus : Wesolowska W. 1986. Annales zoologici, 40, 1: 11, 224, f. 795-802, 906-map + Saaristo, 2010: 185, f. 27.57-63. By courtesy . By courtesy.



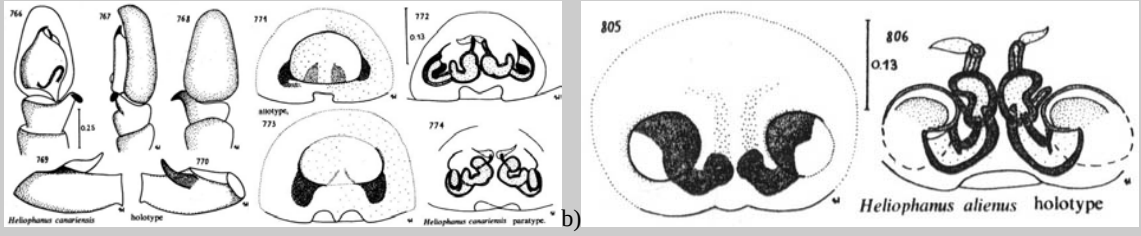
Heliophanus (H-afr.) transversus : Wesolowska W., Haddad C.R., 2014 . Lesotho. Afr. Invert. 55 (2), 248-250, f 62–68. By courtesy. By courtesy.



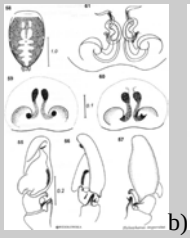
Heliophanus (Helafricanus) papyri +b) erythropleurus +c) villosus +d) crudeni : Wesolowska 1986. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 11, 221, ff. 760-761 +b) 11, 226, f 828. +c) 8, 22, ff. 176-179 +d) 9, 26, f 231-239, 912. By courtesy.



Heliophanus (Helafricanus) aberdarensis +b) imperator: Wesołowska & Haddad 2013. Afr. Invert.: 54 (1): 202-203, f 72–79 +b) Wesolowska 2003a. Genus, 14(2): 263-266, figs 49-54 (female described in *H. gladiator*). By courtesy.



Heliophanus (Helafricanus) canariensis +b) alienus : Wesolowska 1986. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 11, 222, ff. 766-774
+b) 11, 225, ff. 805-806. By courtesy.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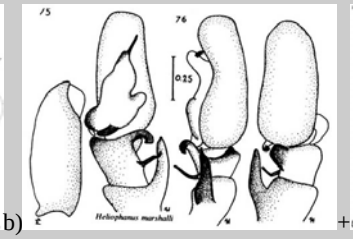

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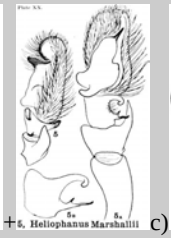
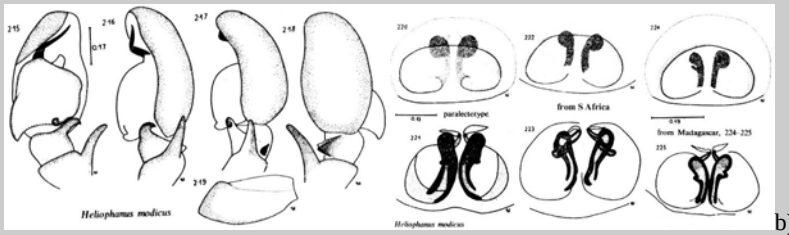


c)


Heliophanus (Helafricanus) insperatus +b) marshalli +c) soudanicus : Wesolowska 2003. Genus, 14(2): 268, figs 55-61
+b) Wesolowska 1986. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 8, 16, ff. 75-78 + Peckham, Peckham 1903. 14 (1): tab. 20, figs 5-5
+c) Berland, Millot 1941. 12, 2: 324 f. 27. By courtesy.



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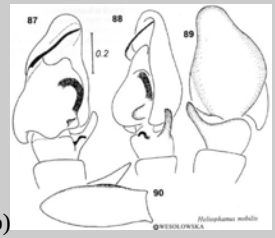


Heliophanus (Helafricanus) modicus +b) nobilis : Wesolowska W. 1986. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 9, 25, ff. 215-225 +b) Wesolowska W. 2003. Genus, 14(2): 276, figs 87-90. By courtesy.

Subgen. *Heliophanus (Heliocapensis)* Wesolowska, 1986 (13 species)

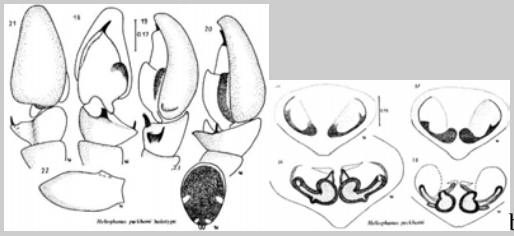
The subgenus *Heliocapensis* **subgen. n.**

Type-species: *Heliophanus peckhami* SIMON, 1902.

Male pedipalp without patellar apophysis, femoral apophysis usually absent or small, tibial apophyses frequently bifid, shape of bulbus diagnostic, similar in all the species within the subgenus (fig. 18), embolus very short. Epigyne fairly large, with two openings, its posterior margin frequently triangularly elongated. Internal structures of genitalia relatively simple. Body black or dark brown, abdomen with narrow white band at anterior margin, dorsally with one or two pairs of white, most frequently slightly diagonal, marks (fig. 23).

The subgenus comprises 9 known species distributed in South Africa (8) and in the region of Gulf of Guinea (1).

Wanda WESOŁOWSKA A revision of the genus *Heliophanus* C. L. KOCH, 1833 (*Aranei*: *Salticidae*)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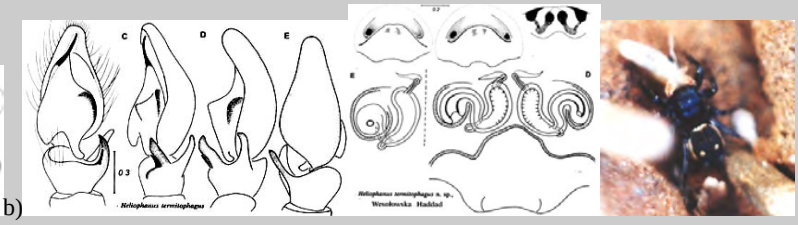
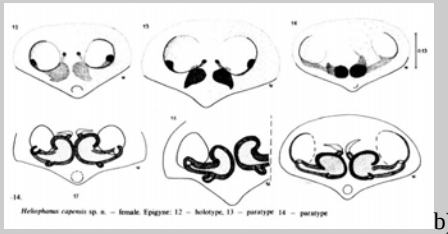


Heliophanus (H-cap) peckhami +b) termitophagus: Wesolowska 1986. Ann. zool. 40, 1: 8, 13, ff. 18-38 +b)
Wesolowska, Haddad 2002. Trop. Zool. 15 (1): 197-207, f 1-4 [incl. environment - termite mound]. By courtesy.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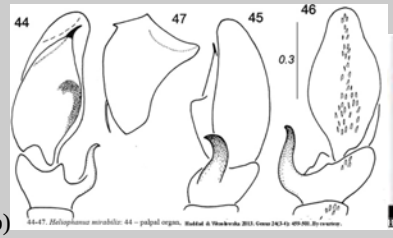


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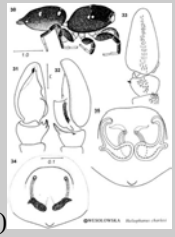
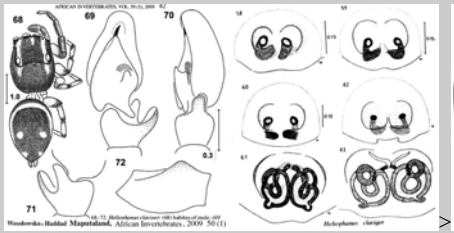


Heliophanus (H-cap) capensis +b) mirabilis +c) charlesi : Wesolowska 1986. Ann. zool. 40, 1: 8, 12-13, ff. 12-17 b) Wesolowska +Haddad 2013 Trop. Zool. : 24(3-4): 480-481 , f 44-47, 53 +c) Wesolowska 2003. Genus, 14(2): 259-261, f 30-35.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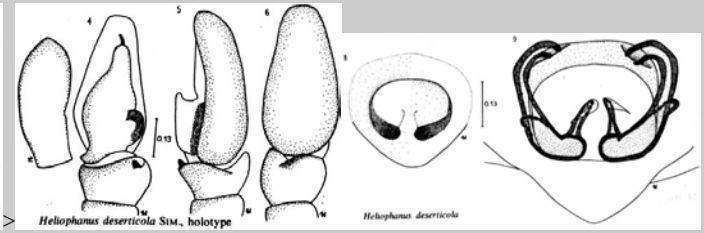
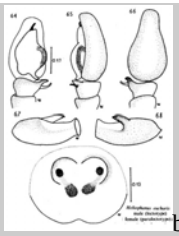


Heliophanus (H-cap) claviger +b) deserticola : Wesołowska, Haddad 2009. Afr. Invert. 50(1): 41-42, 68-72
+ Wesolowska 1986. Ann. zool. 40, 1: 8, 15, ff. 54-63 +b) 8, 12, ff. 4-9. By courtesy.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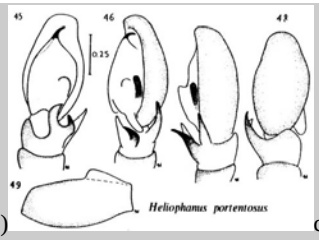

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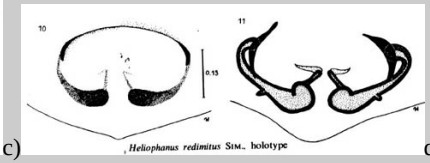

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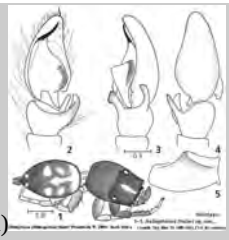
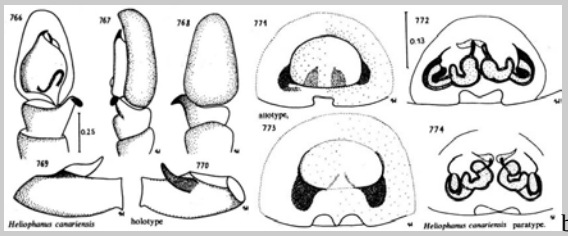


Heliophanus (H-cap) eucharis +b) portentosus +c) redimitus +d) thaleri: Wesolowska W. 1986. Ann. zool. 40, 1: 8, 15, ff. 64-69 +b) 8, 14, ff. 45-49 +c) 8, 12, f. 10-11 8, 12, f. 10-11 +d) 2009c. S.A. Contrib. Nat. Hist. 12: 1409-1411, f 1-5.



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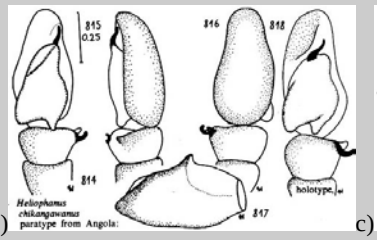

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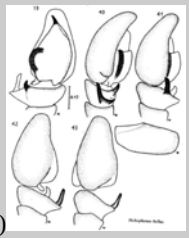
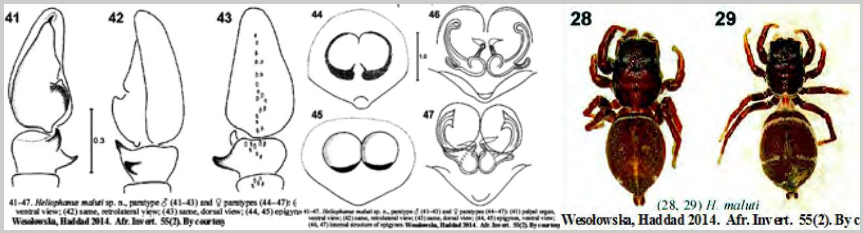
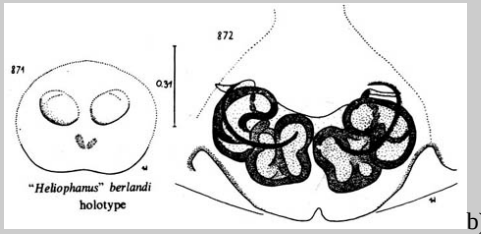


Heliophanus (Heliocapensis) canariensis +b) chicangawanus c) bellus : Wesolowska 1986. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 11, 222, ff. 766-774, 902 +b) 225, f 814-818 +c) 14, ff. 39-44, 914. By courtesy.



Heliophanus (Heliocapensis) maluti : Wesolowska W., Haddad C.R., 2014 . Lesotho. Afr. Invert. 55 (2), 241-242, f 28, 29, 41–47. By courtesy.

Subgen. *Heliophanus (UNCERTAIN)* Wesolowska, 1986 (5 species)



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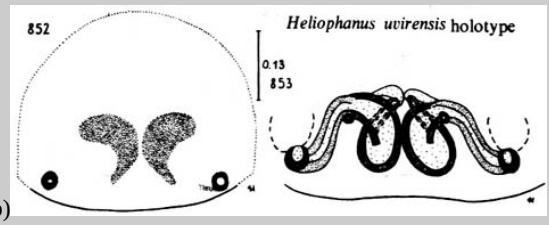
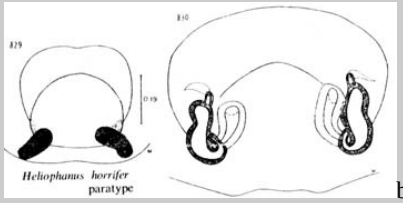


Heliophanus (uncertain) berlandi +b) uvirensis : Wesolowska 1986. Ann. zool. 40, 1: 186, 231 f 871-872 +b) 229, f 852-853.



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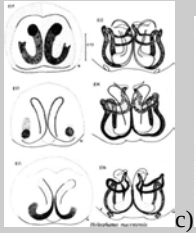
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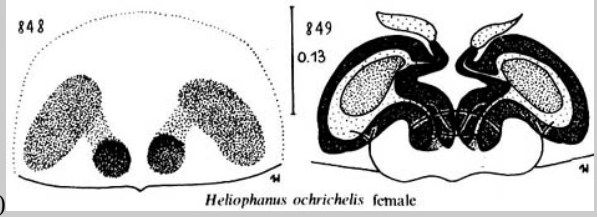
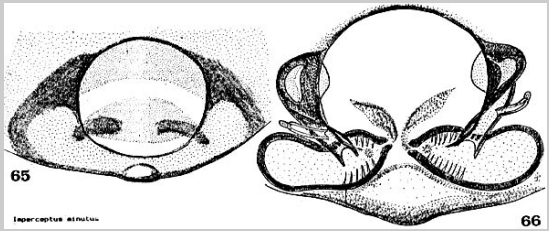


Heliophanus (uncertain) horrifer +b) macentensis +c) ochrichelis: Wesolowska 1986. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 11, 227, ff. 829-830 +b) 11, 223, ff. 776-786+ c) 11, 228, ff. 848-849. By courtesy.

Gen. *Imperceptus* Proszynski, 1992 (1 species)

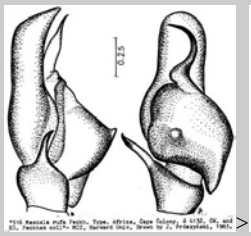
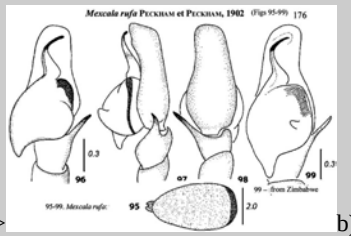
Type species *minutus*.
Drawings below are integral part of definition.



Imperceptus minutus :Proszynski J. 1992b. Ann. zool. 44, 9: 181, f 65-66. By courtesy.

Gen. *Mexcala* Peckham & Peckham, 1902 (23 species)

Type species *Mexcala rufa*.
Drawings below are integral part of definition.

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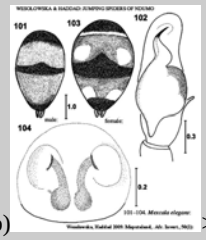
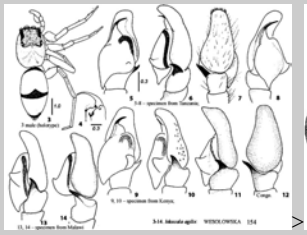
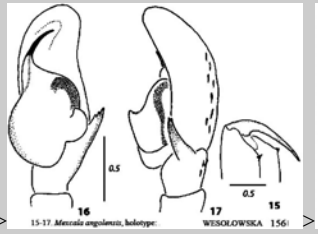
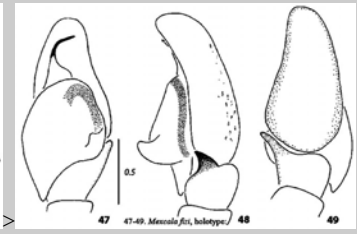
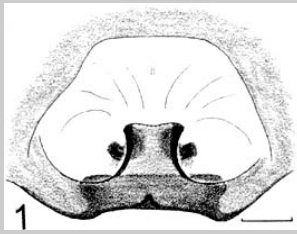
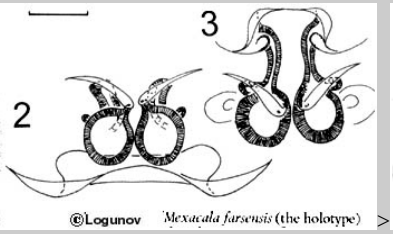
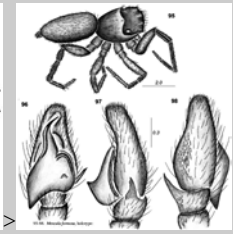



Mexcala rufa* +b) *elegans : Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 83.Type species + Wesolowska 2009a. Genus, 20: 176-177, f 95-99 + 158-161, f 2 + Wesolowska, Haddad 2009. Afr. Invert. 50(1): 101-104. By courtesy.

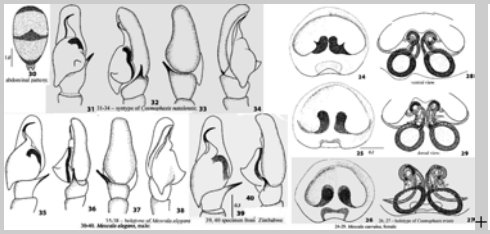
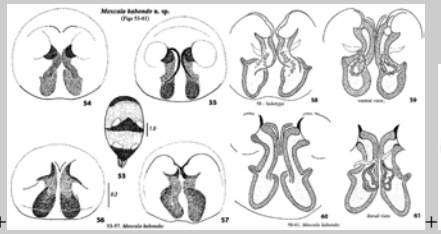
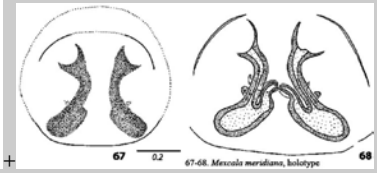




Mexcala agilis* + *angolensis* + *fizi: Wesolowska 2009a. Genus, 20: 153-155, f 3-14 + 155-157, f 15-17. + + 162-163, f 47-49. By courtesy.

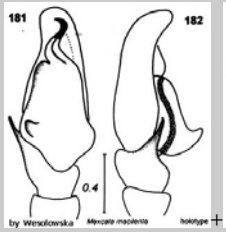
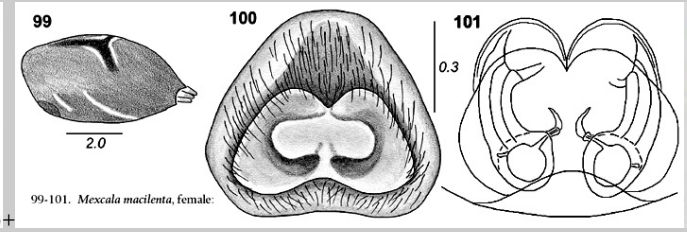





Mexcala farsensis* + *formosa: Logunov 2001b. Arthr. Sel. 10 (1): 61, f 1-3 + Wesołowska, Tomasiewicz, 2008. J. Afr. Zool., 4: 24-26, 95-98. By courtesy.

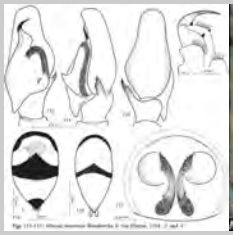




***Mexcala caerulea* + *kabon* + *meridiana* +** : Wesolowska 2009a. Genus, 20: 157-158, f 18-29 + 164-166, f 53-61 + 168, f 67-68.

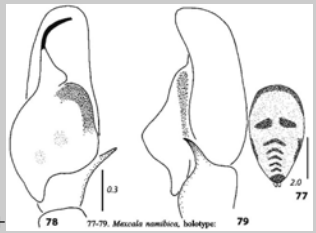





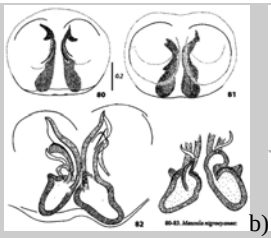
Mexcala macilenta : Wesolowska W., A. Russel-Smith. 2000. Trop. Zool., 13 (1): 68-70, f 181-184 + Wesołowska, Tomasiewicz, 2008. J. Af. Zool. 4: 26, photo 210. By courtesy.







Mexcala monstrata* + *namibica :Wesolowska W., van Harten A. 2007. F. Arabia, 23: 228-229, f 111-117, 18-19 + Wesołowska 2009a. Genus, 20: 170, f 77-79. By courtesy.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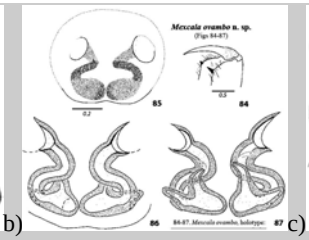
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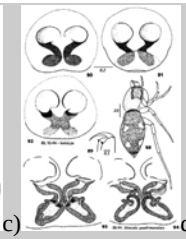
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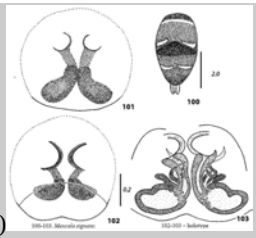
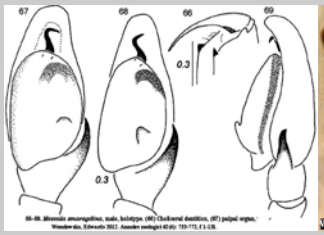


Mexcala nigrocyanea* +*ovambo* + *quadrimaculata* + *signata + : Wesołowska 2009a. Genus, 20: 171-173, f 80-83 + 173-174, f 84-87 + 174-176, f 88-94 + 177-179, f 100-103. By courtesy.

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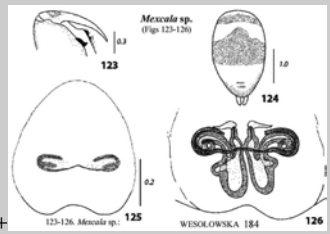
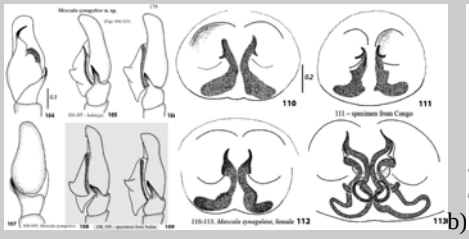


Mexcala smaragdina* +*Mexcala sp : Wesołowska, Edwards 2012. Ann. zool.: 62(4): 752-753, f 66–69, 127 + Wesołowska 2009a. Genus, 20: 184-185, f 123-126. By courtesy.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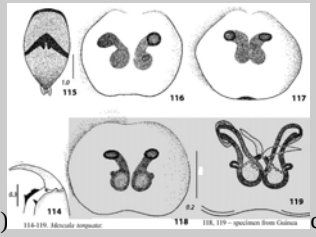
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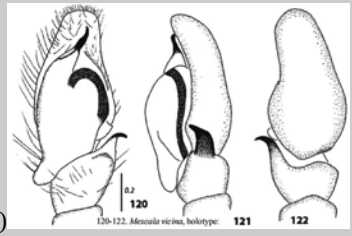
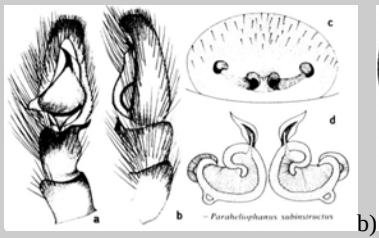


Mexcala synagelese* + *torquata* + *vicina : Wesolowska 2009a. Genus, 20: 179-181, f 104-113 + 181-182, f 114-119 + 182-184, f 120-122. By courtesy.

Gen. *Paraheliophanus* Clark, Benoit, 1977 (4 species)

Type species *Paraheliophanus subinstructus*.
Drawings below are integral part of definition.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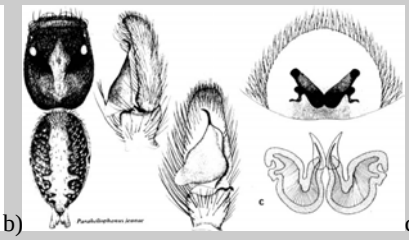
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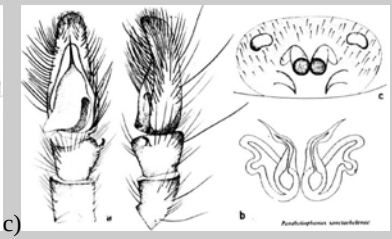
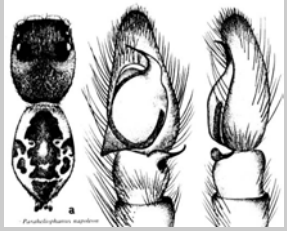


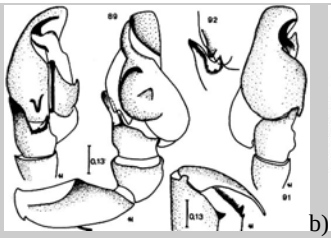
Paraheliophanus subinstructus* + *jeanae* + *sanctaehelenae: Clark, Benoit 1977. Ann. Mus. roy. afr. centr. (Zool.-Ser. 8), 220: 92, f 37a-d. + 93, f 38 + 95, f 39a-d. By courtesy.

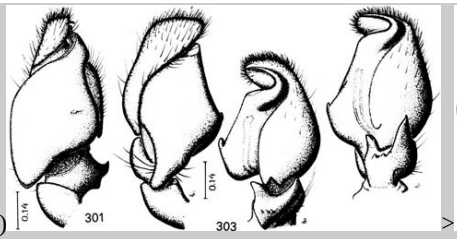


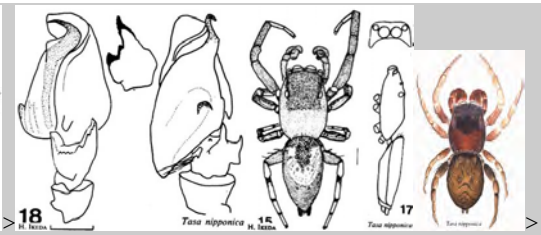
Paraheliophanus napoleon: Clark, Benoit 1977. Ann. Mus. roy. afr. centr. (Zool.-Ser. 8), 220: 96, f 40a-c. By courtesy. .

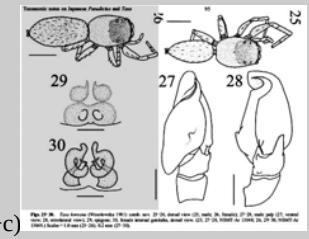
Gen. *Tasa* Wesolowska, 1981 (2 species)

Type species *Tasa davidi*.
Drawings below are integral part of definition.
REMARKS. Suguro and Yahata, 2014: 63(2): 87-97, f 25, 27, 28 match female purporting to be *Nepalicius coreanus* with male *Tasa nipponica* as a new combination *Tasa coreanica*. They argument that this is borne by gene sequencing, but provide no data on taxonomic validity, diversity and stability of the data they rely on. Their matching is not supported by cohabitation of these sexes, nor any other biological or ecological observations, the key characters of these genera are not mentioned in their description. For these reasons their merging of male and female of these species is considered unproven and nomenclatorical proposals rejected.



b) 

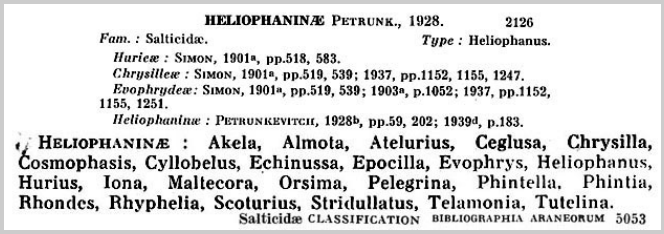
> 

> 

+c)

Tasa davidi* + *T. nipponica : Wesolowska 1981b. Ann. zool. 36: 157-159, f 88-92 + Bohdanowicz, Proszynski Ann. zool., 41, 2: 143-144, f 300-303 + Ikeda 1995c. Acta arachn. 44: 163-166, f 15-20.+ Namkung 2002: 590, f 43.34a-b +c) ***MISMATCHED GENERA: female Nepalicius koreanus and male Tasa nipponica*** : Suguro, Yahata, 2014: 63(2): 87-97, f 25, 27, 28. By courtesy.

Contents of Heliophaninae by Petrunkevitch, no such taxon in Simon 1901a.



HELIOPHANINÆ PETRUNK., 1928. 2126

Fam. : Salticidæ. *Type* : Heliophanus.

Huricæ : SIMON, 1901a, pp.518, 583.

Chrysilleæ : SIMON, 1901a, pp.519, 539; 1937, pp.1152, 1155, 1247.

Evophrydeæ: SIMON, 1901a, pp.519, 539; 1903a, p.1052; 1937, pp.1152, 1155, 1251.

Heliophaninæ : PETRUNKEVITCH, 1928b, pp.59, 202; 1939d, p.183.

HELIOPHANINÆ : Akela, Almota, Atelurius, Ceglusa, Chrysilla, Cosmophasis, Cyllobelus, Echinussa, Epocilla, Evophrys, Heliophanus, Hurius, Iona, Maltecora, Orsima, Pelegrina, Phintella, Phintia, Rhondes, Rhyphelia, Scoturius, Stridullatus, Telamonia, Tutelina.

Salticidæ CLASSIFICATION BIBLIOGRAPHIA ARANEORUM 5053

ATTACHMENT ON SALTICIDAE SPECIES DIVERSITY

Abbreviated version of "Monograph of the Salticidae (Araneae) of the World 1995-2015.
Part I: Introduction to alternative classification of Salticidae".
http://salticidae.pl/Subfamilies/

Jerzy Prószyński

ATTACHMENT 5a

NOTICIINES (= HOLOPLATINES) GROUP OF GENERA

Version July 1st, 2016.

Sources and permissions of illustrations, also references, are displayed in the IInd part of the monograph http://www.peckhamia.com/salticidae/

Interactive index of genera. Type genus vacat.
Ananeon, Chinattus, Habrocestoides , Holoplatys, Mopsolodes, Mopsus, Ocrisiona, Orienticius, Phaulostylus, Phausina, Sandalodes, Urogelides, Uxuma, Zebraplatys. (92 species)

Introduction

Type genus *Holoplatys*, type species: *Holoplatys planissima*.

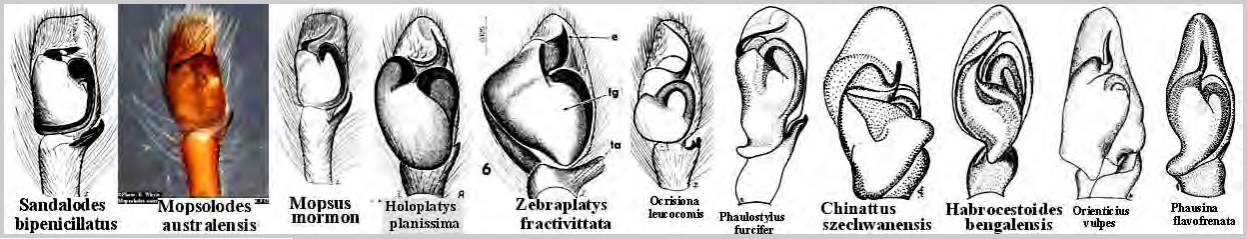
ETYMOLOGY. Name combines word **ICIINES** with root of term **NOT**-ogea, relating to supposed relationship to ICIINES with occurrence in Notogea (Australian and Pacific zoogeographical realms). The name NOTICIINAE could be translated also as the "Australian Iciiane".

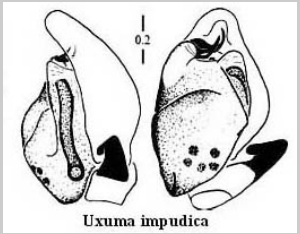
DEFINITION. NOTICIINAE have short, claw-like embolus, set transversally on broadened tip of basis, just in front of bulbus and pressed to anterior rim of it, or inclined, half-way to that position. Embolus short, set transversally continuing that direction, upon reaching middle axis of bulbus it bends anteriorwards, making characteristic hook. There are intermediate stages of development of that shape. Spermathecae in a form of a pair of oval chambers parallel to epigynal plate, with copulatory ducts short, arching anteriorly. In a few genera, however, these structures are more complicated. Occur in Australian Region, with comparable genera in Southern and Eastern Asia, also in Africa and possibly S and C America.

Drawings below are integral part of the definition.

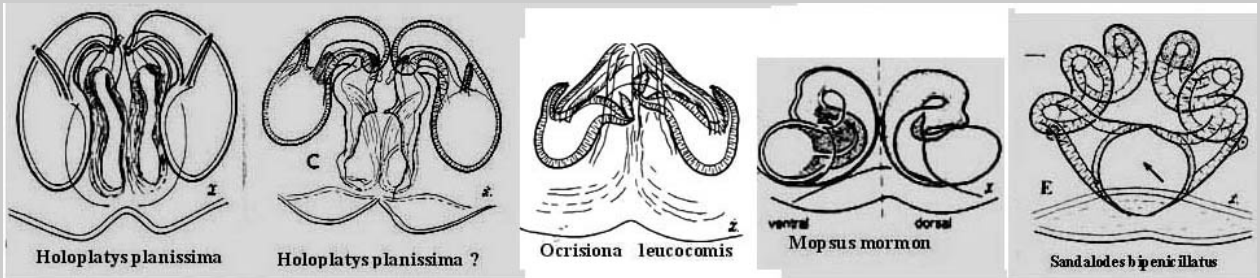
REMARKS. Outline of bent embolus on inclined basis resembles superficially some W Hemisphere genera of DENDRYPHANTINAE (for instance *Paradamoetas*), but there are no analogies in structure of spermathecae and ducts, correlations with other characters was not checked. NOTICIINAE were first delimited on a few New Guinean genera, but survey of faunae of other continents disclosed genera with comparable structures in Asia and Africa.

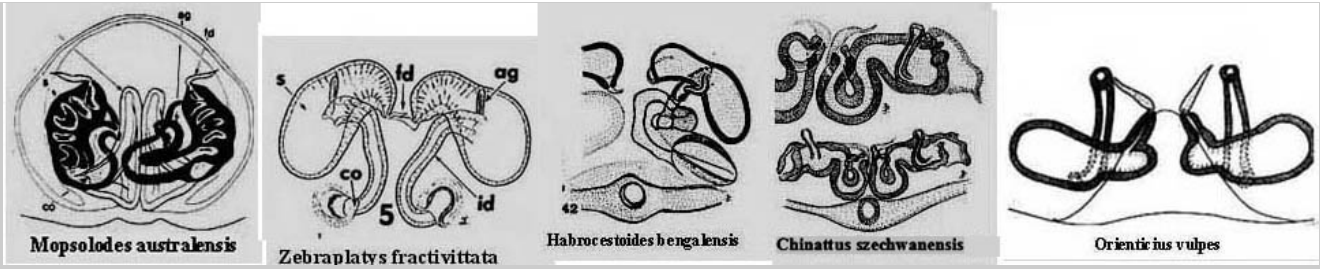
Guide to identification of genera by male palps



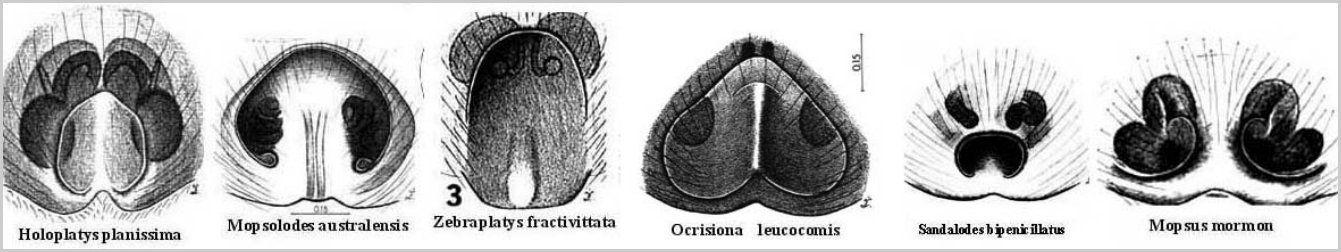


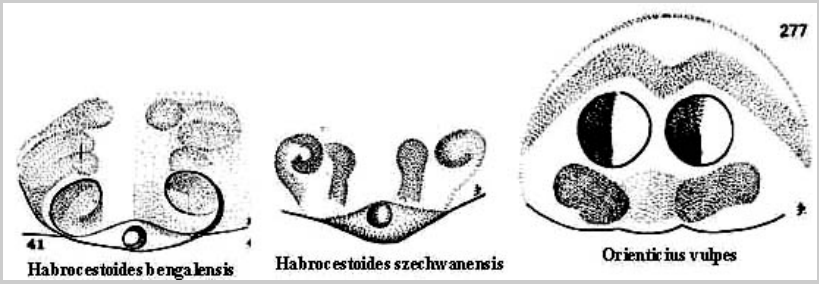
Guide to identification of genera by internal structure of epigyne





Guide to identification of genera by external appearance of epigyne





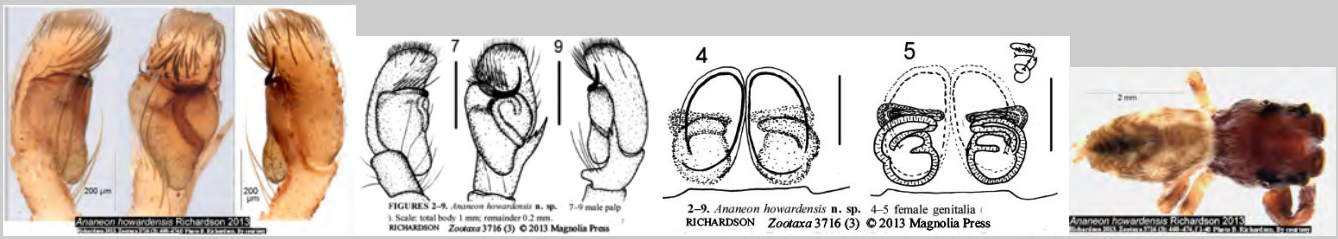
Guide to identification of genera by body shape and color pattern





Gen. *Ananeon* Richardson, 2013

Type species *Ananeon howardensis*. Drawings below are integral part of the definition.



Ananeon howardensis M + F? : Richardson 2013. Australia. Zootaxa 3716 (3): 462-463, f 2–10. © 2013 Magnolia Press + ©Photo R. Whyte. By courtesy.

Gen. *Chinattus* Logunov, 1999 (8 species)

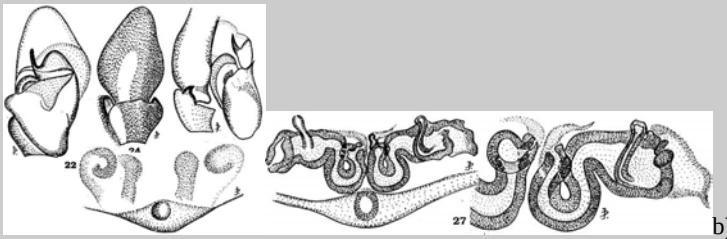
Type species *Habrocestoides szechwanensis*.

DIAGNOSIS. NOTICIINES type of palpal organ with basis of embolus covering diagonally bulbus and narrowing anteriorly, anterior part of that basis is plate like, turned medialwards at the anterior edge of bulbus. Embolus short, claw-like, set transversally

and bent anteriowards near mid line of bulbus. Posterior edge of epigyne triangular (more or less) with strange small circular structure, considered by Logunov 1999: 142 as modified epigynal pocket, structure of spermatheca and ducts not yet sufficiently understood. Palp and epigyne resembling *Habrocestoides*. Drawings below are integral part of the definition.



Chinattus sp.: Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 101. By courtesy.



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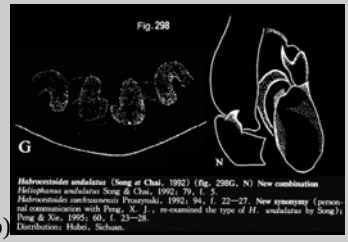
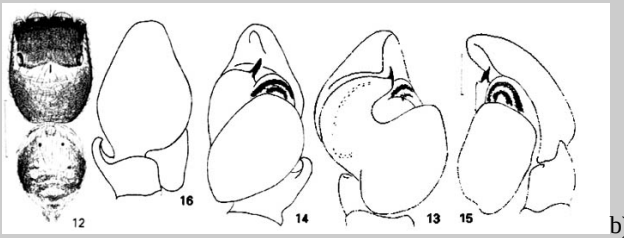


Chinattus szechwanensis : Proszynski 1992a. Ann. zool., 44, 8: 94, f 22-27 +b) Reasons for synonymy with *H. undulatus* Song et al 1999: 512, f 298 G, N. By courtesy.



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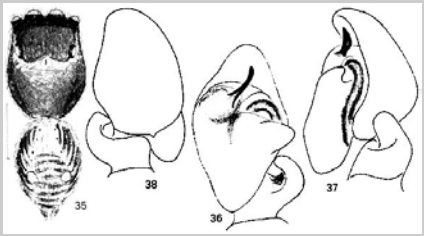
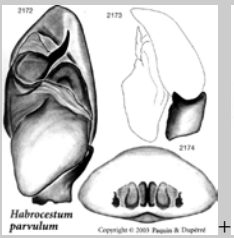


Chinattus furcatus +b) validus : Xie L., Peng X. 1995. Bull. British Arachn. Soc., 10(2): 59, f. 12-16 +b) .62, f 35-38
+c) 44, 8: 94, f 22-27 + Explanation of reasons for generic transfer -Logunov 1999a. Bull. Brit. Arachn. Soc., 11 (4): 147.



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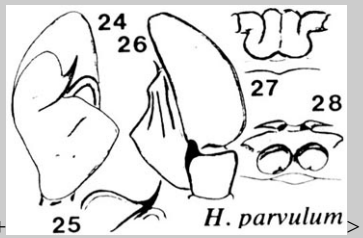

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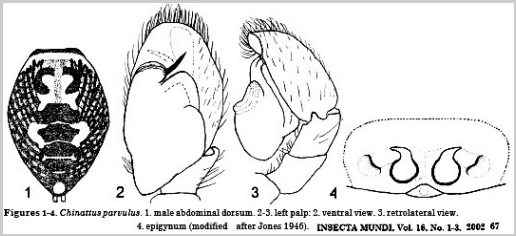
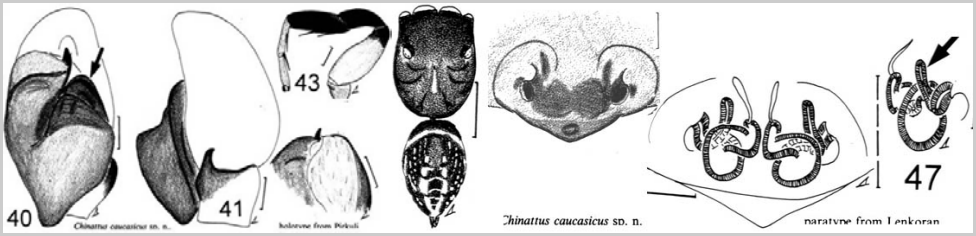


Figures 1-4. *Chinattus parvulus*. 1. male abdominal dorsum. 2-3. left palp: 2. ventral view. 3. retrolateral view. 4. epigynum (modified after Jones 1946). INSECTA MUNDI, Vol. 16, No. 1-3, 2002 67

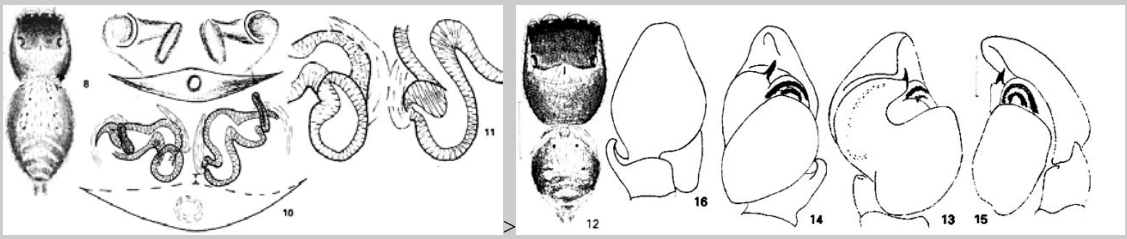
Chinattus parvulus : Paquin, Duperre 2003. Fabreries, Suppl. 11: 194, figs 2160-2162.
+b) Richman 1981b. Bull. AMNH., 170 (1): 204, f. 6, 24-28. + Edwards 2002a. Ins. Mundi 16 (1-3): 68, f 1-4. By courtesy.



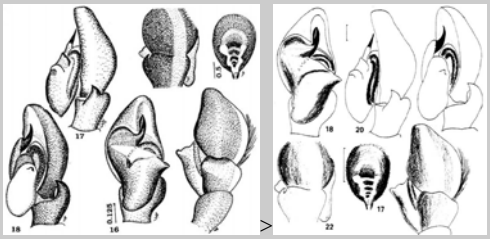
Chinattus undulatus : Song & Chai, 1992: 79, f. 5A-C (original description) + Song, Zhu, Chen 1999. 512, fig. 298G, N. By courtesy.



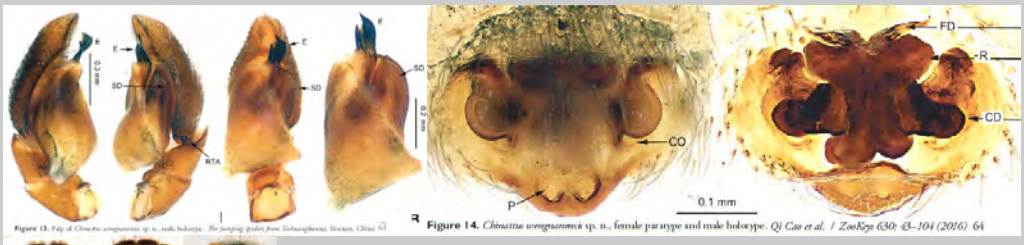
Chinattus caucasicus Logunov, 1999 . Bull. British Arachn. Soc., 11 (4): 146-147, figs 40-47. By courtesy.



Chinattus emeiensis Peng X., Xie L., 1995a. + Xie L., Peng X., Kim, 1993 -
Bull. British Arachn. Soc., 10(2): 58-59, 8-11. , 11 (4): 148 + 59, f. 12-16. By courtesy.

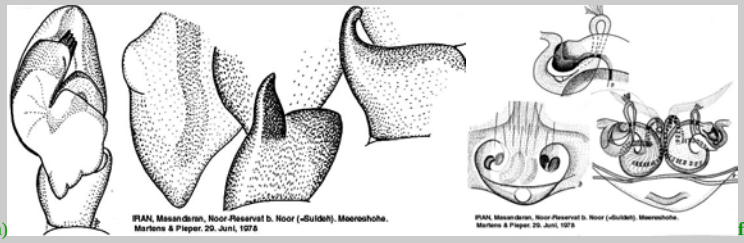


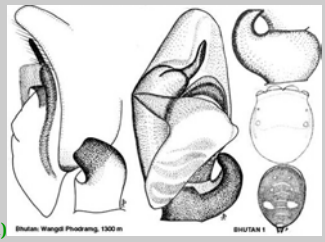
Chinattus sinensis: Prószynski,1992b. Ann. zool., 44, 8: 94, fig. 16-21 + Peng X., Xie L. 1995a. Bul. Brit. Arachn. Soc., 10(2): 59-58, 17-22 ff.





Chinattus wengnanensis: Cao, Li & Żabka, 2016. ZooKeys 630: 62-65. f. 13–14, 43. By courtesy.

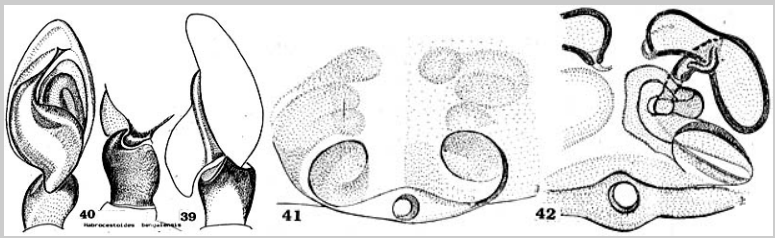
From Iran) 

from Bhutan) 

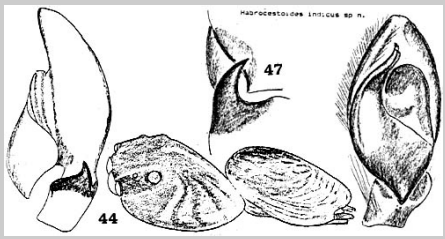
Chinattus sp [unpublished and unnamed]: Iran + ***Bhutan*** (col. Martens). Drawn by Prószynski, 0.

Gen. *Habrocestoides* Prószynski, 1992 (12 species)

Type species *Habrocestoides bengalensis*.
DIAGNOSIS. Basis of embolus gradually narrowing, not broadened plate like, inclined and passing into embolus, continuing inclined course, but not bent claw-like. Like in *Chinattus* the posterior edge of epigyne triangular (more or less) with strange small circular structure, considered by Logunov 1999: 142 as modified epigynal pocket. Drawings below are integral part of the definition.



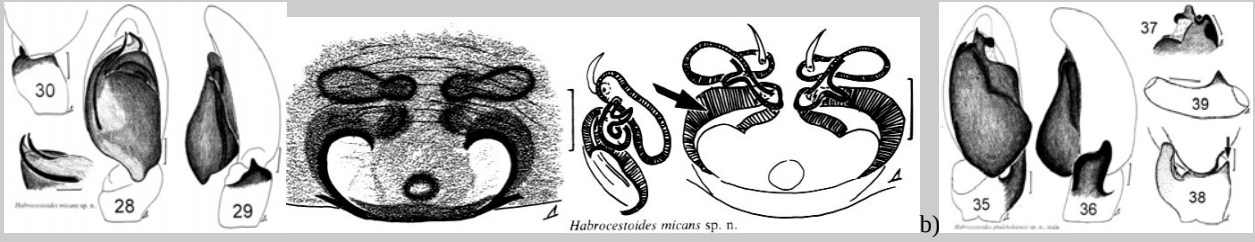
Habrocestoides bengalensis : Proszynski 1992a. Ann. zool.,44, 9: 174-176, figs 38-42 + Logunov 1999a. Bull. Brit. Arachn. Soc., 11 (4): 147.



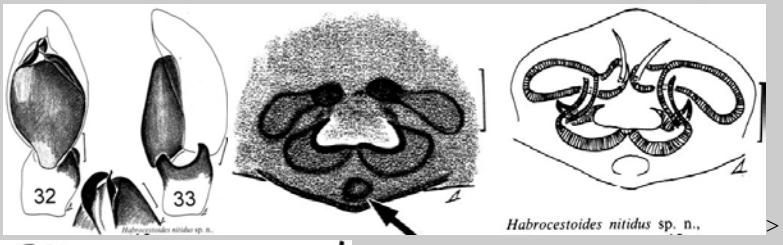
Habrocestoides indicus: Prószynski,1992b. Ann. zool., 44, 9: 176, figs 44-47 + Peng X., Xie L. 1995a. Bul.Brit. Arachn. Soc., 10(2): 59-58, 17-22 ff.

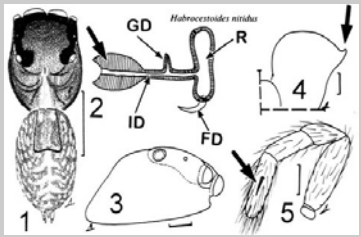


Habrocestoides ?] maureri : Freudenschuss, in press. Seiter Philippines-Samar. By courtesy.

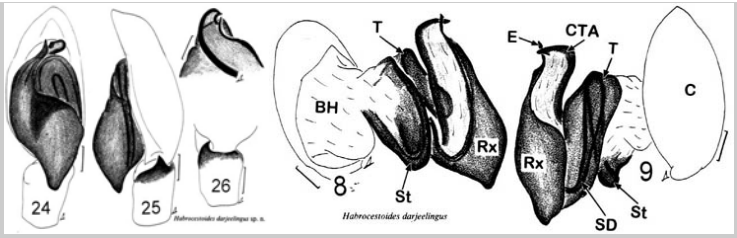


Habrocestoides micans +b) pulchokiensis : Logunov D.V. 1999. Bull. Brit. Arachn. Soc., 11 (4): 143-144, figs 22, 23, 28-31 +b)144-145, figs 35-39. By courtesy.

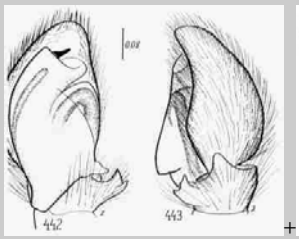




Habrocestoides nitidus : Logunov 1999a. Bull. Brit. Arachn. Soc., 11 (4): 144, figs 1, 3-5, 17, 18, 32-34. . By courtesy.



Habrocestoides darjeelingus Logunov, 1999 . Bull. British Arachn. Soc., 11 (4): 142-143, figs 6-9, 24-27. By courtesy.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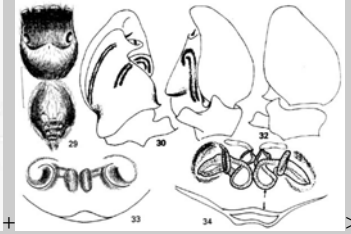
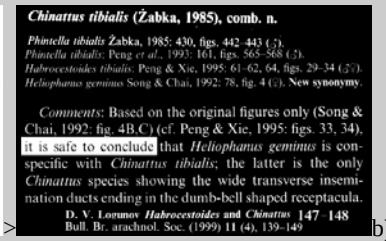

> 

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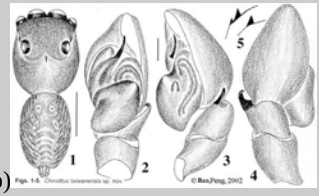
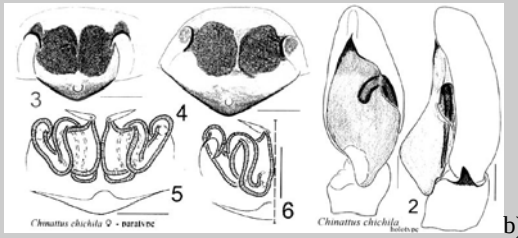


Habrocestoides tibialis +b) taiwanensis : Zabka 1985. Ann. zool. 39 (11): 430, ff. 442-443 + Peng X., Xie L. 1995a. Bull. Brit. Arachn. Soc. 10(2): 1995: 60, f 23-28 + Reasons for generic transfer -Logunov 1999a. Bull. Brit. Arachn. Soc., 11 (4): 147 +b) Bao Y., Peng X.J. 2002. Zool. Stud. 41 (4): 404-405, figs 1-5. By courtesy.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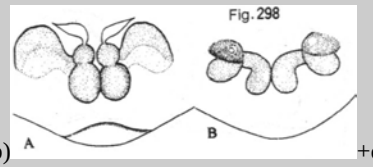
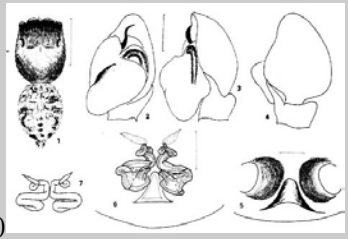
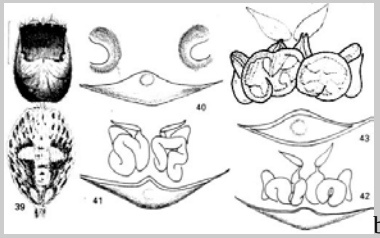


+c)


Habrocestoides chichila +b) geminus +c) dactyloides: Female apparently *Habrocestoides*, male mismatched and misclassified - Logunov 2003. Genus, 14 (4): 581-584, figs 1-6. +b) Song, Zhu, Chen 1999: The Spiders of China: 512, figs 298A-B +c) Peng X., Xie L. 1995a. Bulletin British Arachnological Society, 10(2): 1995: 57-58, 1-7 . By courtesy.

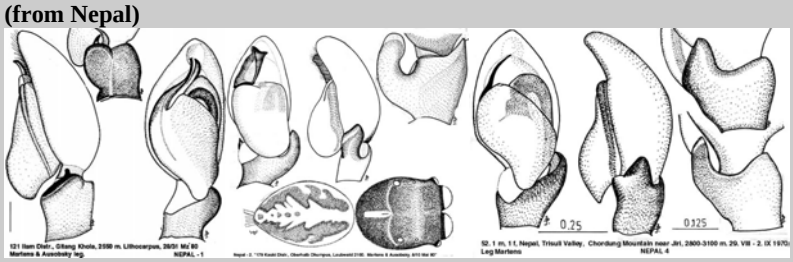

b)

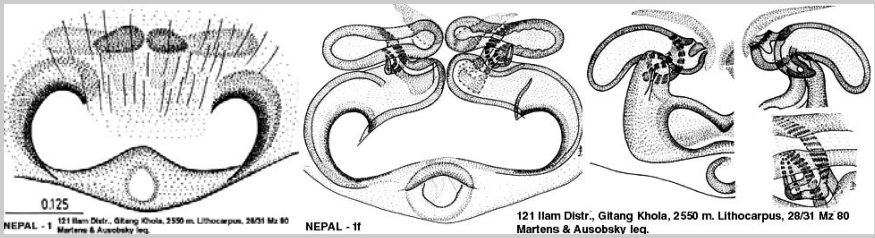

c)

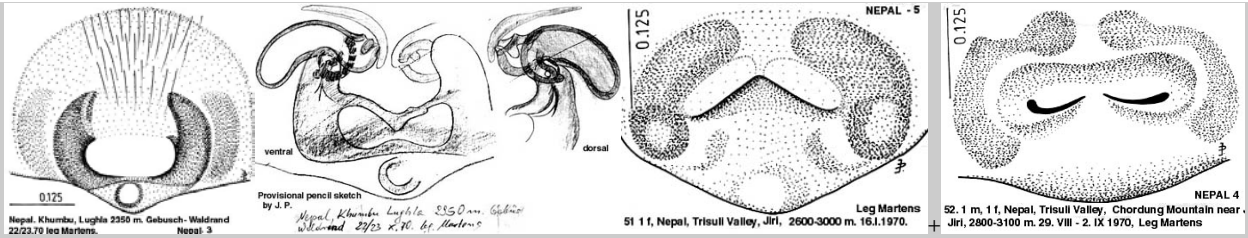

+


Habrocestoides wulingensis +b) wulingoides : Peng X., Xie L. 1995a. Bull. Brit. Arachn. Soc, 10(2): 62, f 39-43. +b) 63, f 44-47 +c) 44, 8: 94, f 22-27 + Explanation of reasons for generic transfer -Logunov 1999a. Bull. Brit. Arachn. Soc., 11 (4): 148.

(from Nepal)







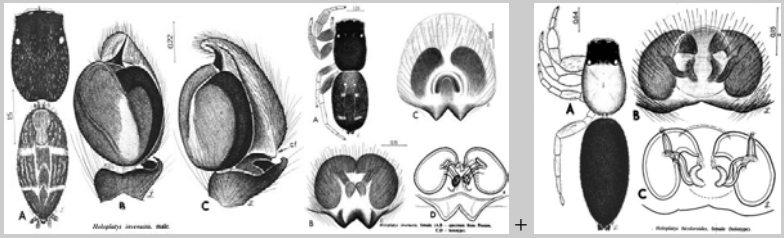
Habrocestoides sp [unpublished and unnamed]: from Nepal (col. Martens). Drawn by Prószynski.

Gen. *Holoplatys* Simon, 1885 (38 species)

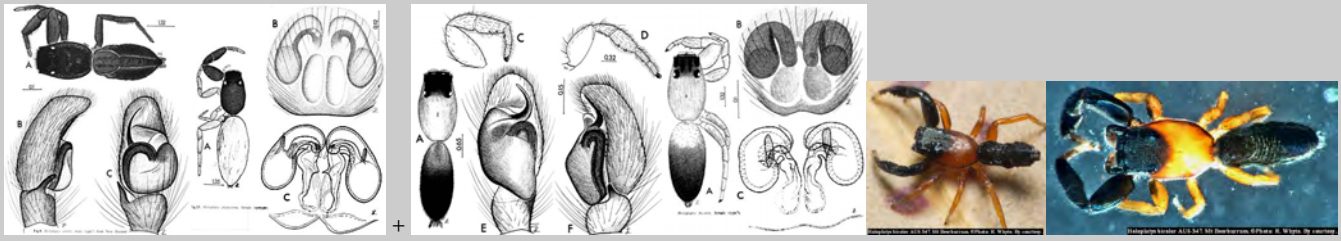
Type species *Holoplatys planissima* . Drawings below are integral part of the definition.



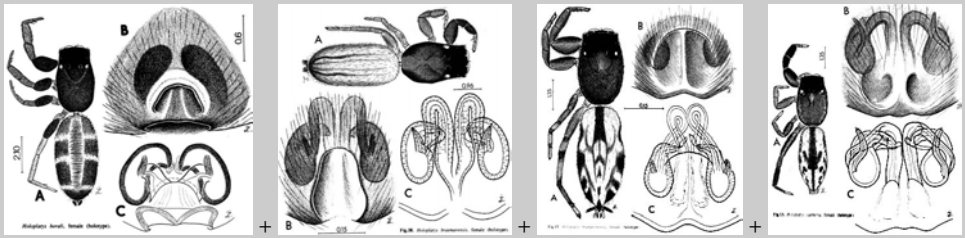
Holoplatys planissima* +c) *mascordi* +d) *julimarina* +b) *sp. : Zabka 1991. Rec. Austr. Mus., 43: 200, f 2G, 24A-C, 25A-C, 26A-C, 27A-E + 213, f 2F, 37A-F + 235, f 2T, 56A-C, 57A-D +b) ©Phot: G. Anderson. By courtesy.



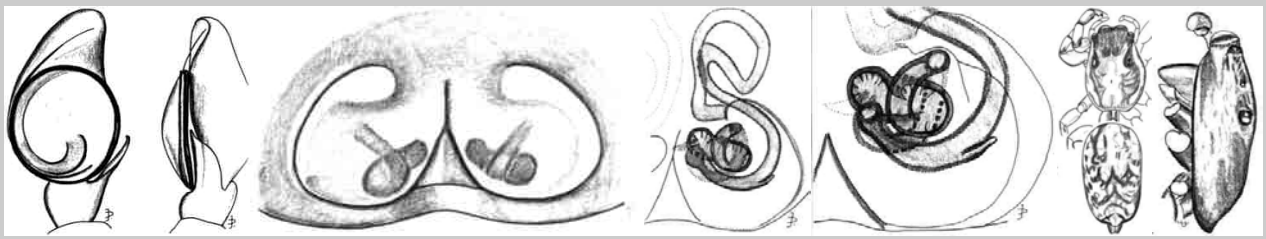
Holoplatys invenusta* + *bicoloroides: Zabka 1991. Rec. Austr. Mus., 43: 235, ff. 2T, 56A-C, 57A-D + 233, ff. 55A-C .

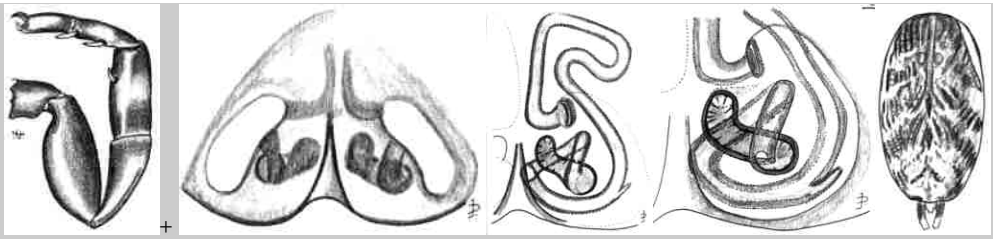


Holoplatys apressus* + *bicolor : Zabka 1991. Rec. Austr. Mus., 43: 182, ff. 2D, 8A-C, 9A-C + 213, f 2F, 37A-F + 43: 233, ff. 2S, 53A-D, 54A-C + ©Photo Robert Whyte., 2010. By courtesy.

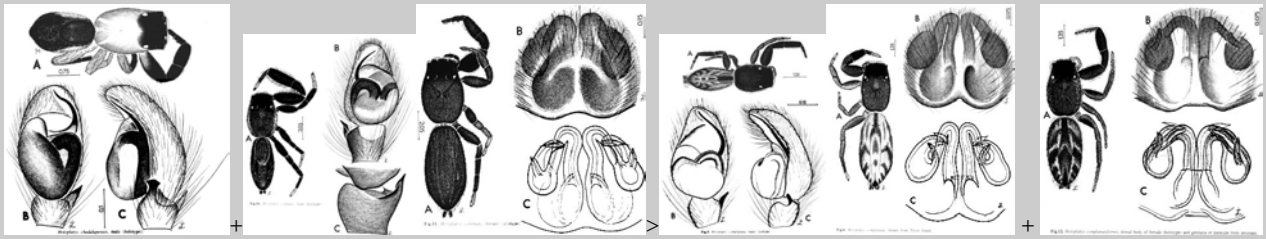


Holoplatys borali* + *H. braemarensis* + *bramptonensis* + *canberra : Zabka 1991. Rec. Austr. Mus., 43: 238, ff. 58A-C + 216, ff. 38A-C + 189, ff. 15A-C + 187, ff. 13A-C. By courtesy.

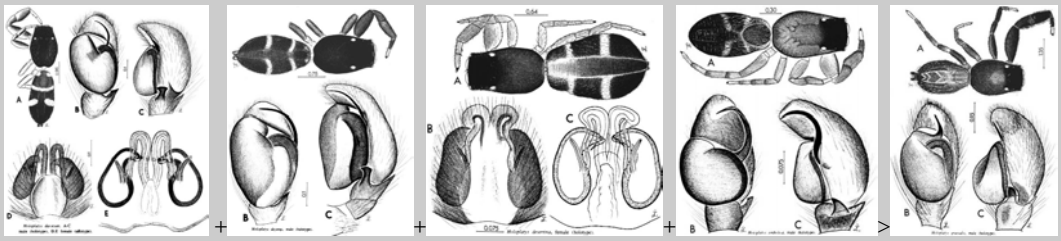




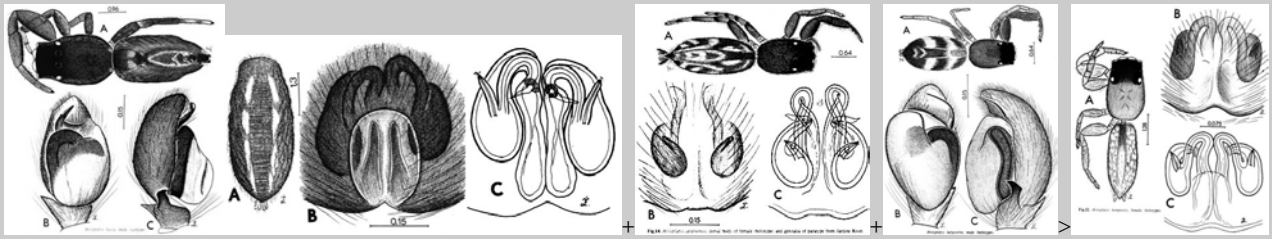
Holoplatys carolinensis [MISPLACED!] + RELATED sp. n [undescribed, same collection] : Berry, Beatty, Prószynski, 1996 J. Arachnology. Vol. 24(3): 236-238, figs 74-83. By courtesy. Proszynski 2003b. Compare palp in *Evarcha flavocincta* group of species!



Holoplatys chudalupensis + colemani + complanata + complanatiformis : Zabka 1991. Rec. Austr. Mus., 43: 218, f 2L, 41A-C + 184, ff. 2C, 10A-C, 11A-C + 235, f 2T, 56A-C, 57A-D + 186, ff. 12A-C.



Holoplatys daviesae + H. dejongi + desertina + embolica + grassalis Zabka 1991. Rec. Austr. Mus., 43: 220, ff. 2M, 43A-E + 213, f 2F, 37A-F +219, ff. 42A-C + 224, ff. 2P, 46A-C + 217, ff. 2K, 40A-C. ©Phot:G. Anderson. By courtesy.



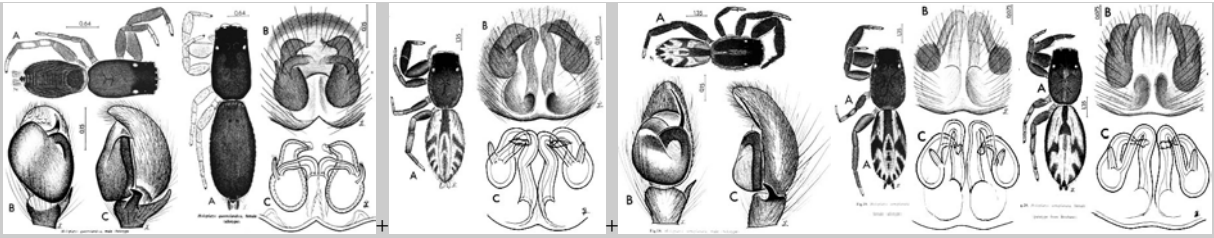
Holoplatys fusca + H. jardinensis + kalgoorlie + kempensis Zabka 1991. Rec. Austr. Mus., 43: 207, ff. 2J, 31A-C, 32A-C, 31A-C, 34A-C. + 187, ff. 14A-C.+ 235, f 2T, 56A-C, 57A-D + 223, ff. 20, 45A-C. By courtesy.



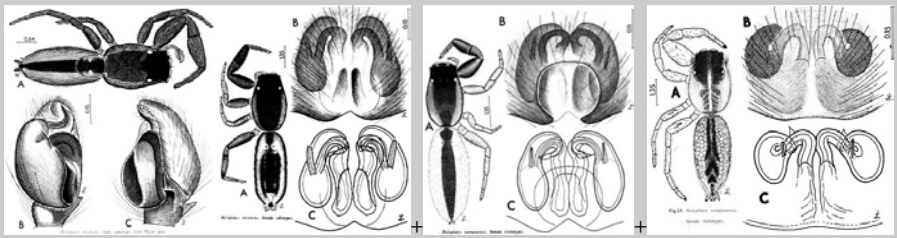
Holoplatys lhotskyi Zabka 1991. Rec. Austr. Mus., 43: 225, ff. 2Q, 47A-D, 48A-C + 213, f 2F, 37A-F + 235, f 2T, 56A-C, 57A-D. ©Photo M. Stevens. By courtesy.



Holoplatys meda + minuta + panthera + pedder + pemberton Zabka 1991. Rec. Austr. Mus., 43: 192, ff. 17A-C + 229, ff. 50A-C + 228, ff. 49A-C + 180, ff. 2B, 7A-C + 212, ff. 2I, 35A-C, 36A-C. By courtesy.



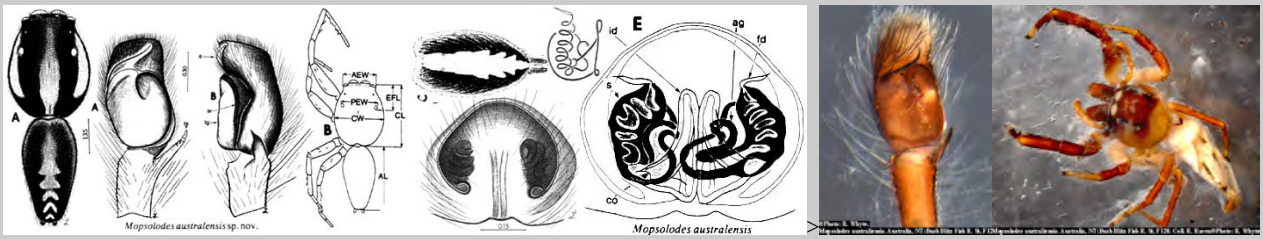
Holoplatys queenslandica + rainbowi + semiplanata Zabka 1991. Rec. Austr. Mus., 43: 191, ff. 16A-C + 213, f 2F, 37A-F + 193, ff. 2E, 18A-C, 19A-C, 20A-C . By courtesy.



Holoplatys strzeleckii + tasmanensis + windjanensis Zabka 1991. Rec. Austr. Mus., 43: 201, ff. 2H, 28A-C, 29A-C+ 206, ff. 30A-C + 198-199, ff. 23A-C. By courtesy.

Gen. *Mopsolodes* Zabka, 1991 (2 species)

Type species *Mopsolodes australensis*. Drawings below are integral part of the definition.



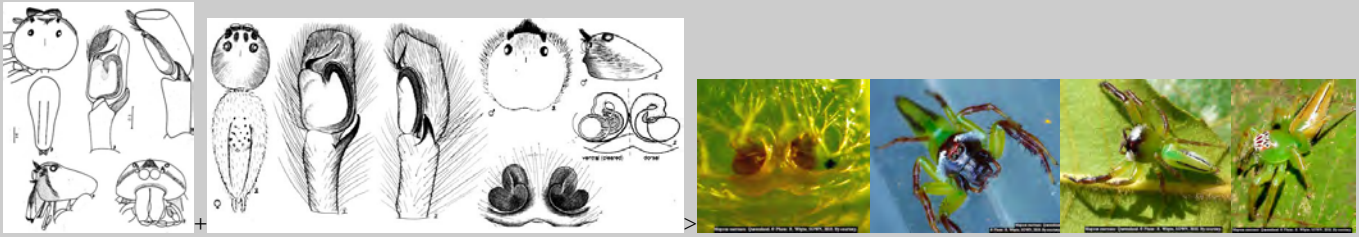
Mopsolodes australensis Zabka, 1991b. Mem. Queens. Mus. 30: 623, f 1A-E, 2A-B. ©Phot: R. Whyte. By courtesy.



Mopsolodes furculosus Gardzinska J. 2012. Genus Vol. 23(1): 12-14, f 1-13. By courtesy.

Gen. *Mopsus* Karsch, 1878 (1 species)

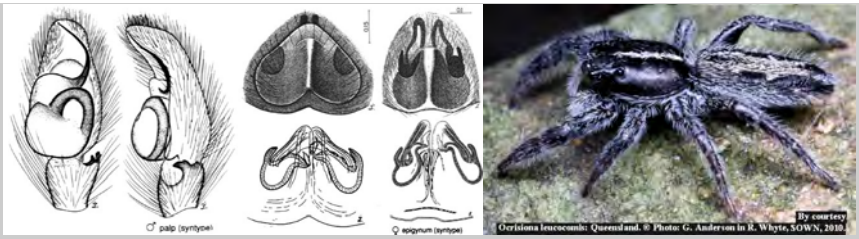
Type species *Mopsus mormon* . Drawings below are integral part of the definition.



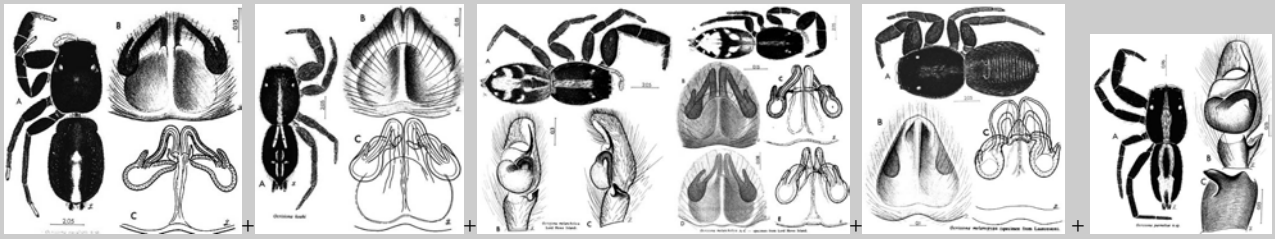
Mopsus mormon Type species Proszynski J. 1984c. Atlas ..: 167.Holotype, # 2613 Mus. Berlin. By courtesy. Davies, Zabka 1989. Mem. Queens. Mus.: 250, 251, t 51. By courtesy.C ©Phot: R. Whyte. By courtesy.

Gen. *Ocrisiona* Simon, 1901 (14 species)

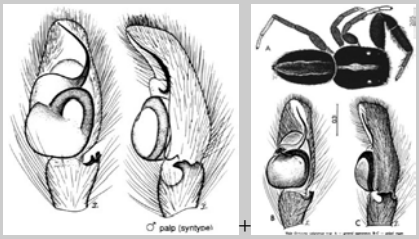
Type species *Ocrisiona leucocomis*. Drawings below are integral part of the definition.



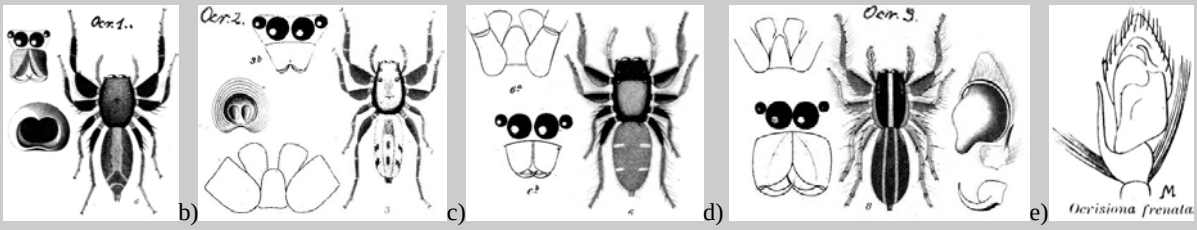
Ocrisiona leucocomis: Davies Todd V., Zabka M. 1989. Mem. Queens. Mus.,27(2): 263, t 62. ©Phot: G. Anderson. By courtesy.



Ocrisiona eucalypti + koahi + melancholica + melanopyga + parmeliae: Zabka 1990a. Rec. Austral. Mus. 42: 41-41, f 10a-c
+ 40-41, f 9a-c +37-40, f 7a-e, 8a-c +36-37, f 6a-e. By courtesy. ©Phot: G. Anderson. By courtesy.



Ocrisiona victoriae + O. yakatunyae : Zabka 1990a. Rec. Austral. Mus. 42: 35-36, f 5a-c + 43, f 11a-c. ©Phot: G. Anderson. By courtesy.



b) c) d) e)

Ocrisiona aerata +b) cinerea +c) liturata +d) parallelestriata +d) frenata: Koch L.1879 : 1117 t 97, f 6 + 1112, t 97, f 3 +1103, t 96, f 6 + 1121, t 91, f 8 +e) Simon E. 1901a: 595, f 730 (= M). By courtesy.

Gen. *Orienticius* Prószyński, 2016 gen. n. (2 species)

(transfer from *Pseudicius*, in part)

Early synonyms: *Attus vulpes* Grube, 1861: 23 (D),
Pseudicius orientalis Kulczynski, 1895d: 59, pl. 2, f. 12-14 (Dmf),
Euophrys undulatovittata Bösenberg & Strand, 1906: 339, pl. 14, f. 376 (Dm),
Euophrys breviaculeis Bösenberg & Strand, 1906: 340, pl. 14, f. 387 (Dm),
Breda lambda-signata Bösenberg & Strand, 1906: 345, pl. 9, f. 136, pl. 13, f. 352 (Dmf).

Pseudicius vulpes: Prószyński, 1971: 220, f. 30-36 (Tm from *Attus=Salticus*, where "nicht zu deuten!" per Roewer, Sf).
Folowed by 40 citations of the above combination.

Type species *Attus vulpes* Grube 1861: 23.
ETYMOLOGY. Name combines words *Pseudicius* and *orientalis*, grammar gender assumed masculine.

Diagnosis. Differs from *Pseudicius* by absence of the row of stridulatory bristles on protuberances below eyes lateral, lack of modification of tibia I, legs I not particularly enlarged. Structure of embolus excludes it from the genus *Icius*, with basis of embolus turning medial-wards, embolus bent, originally directed medially but shortly turned anteriorwards - reminding distantly that structure in *Chinattus* Logunov, 1999. Epigyne transversally oval, with a pair of medium size grooves, separated by narrow septum. Narrow pockets translucent under posterior edge of epigyne. Spermathecae set transversally, ducts narrow but not membranous, joining spermatheca in the middle of its length, next running straight anteriorly, towards small, round copulatory openings.
.Drawings below are integral part of the definition.
Remark. Classified by majority of authors, following Kulczyński's 1895 description, as *Pseudicius*, absence of key features of *Pseudicius* was confirmed recently by G.N. Azarkina - personal communication.

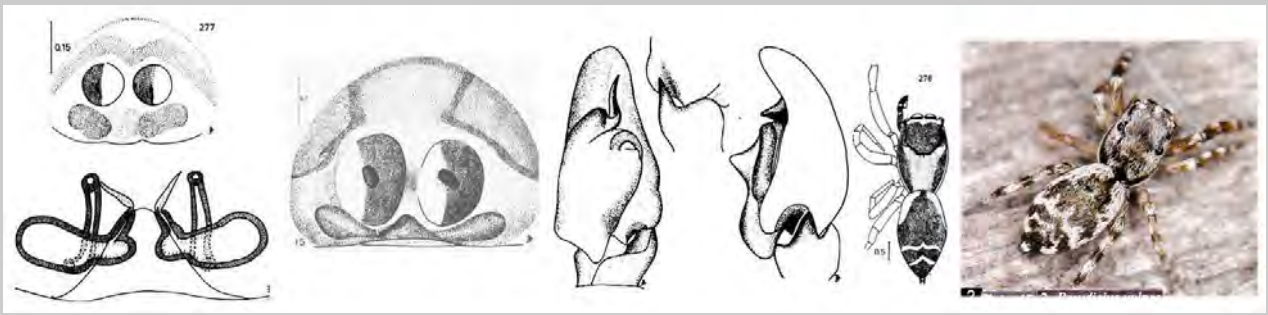
Distribution. Asiatic Russia: Far East and Baikal area, China, Korea, Japan.DISTRIBUTION. Asiatic Russia: Far East and Baikal area, China, Korea, Japan. Resembles several NOTICIINES from Sri Lanka and Australia.
COMPOSITION. *Orienticius chinensis* (Logunov, 1995) comb. n., *O. vulpes* (Grube 1861) comb. n.

Orienticius vulpes (Grube 1861) comb. n.

Early synonyms: *Attus vulpes* Grube, 1861: 23 (D),
Pseudicius orientalis Kulczynski, 1895d: 59, pl. 2, f. 12-14 (Dmf),
Euophrys undulatovittata Bösenberg & Strand, 1906: 339, pl. 14, f. 376 (Dm),
Euophrys breviaculeis Bösenberg & Strand, 1906: 340, pl. 14, f. 387 (Dm),
Breda lambda-signata Bösenberg & Strand, 1906: 345, pl. 9, f. 136, pl. 13, f. 352 (Dmf).

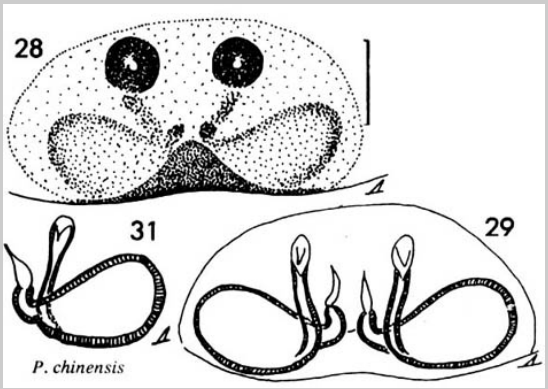
Pseudicius vulpes: Prószyński, 1971: 220, f. 30-36 (Tm from *Attus*=*Salticus*, where "nicht zu deuten!" per Roewer, Sf).
Folowed by 40 citations of the above combination, more recently:
Pseudicius vulpes Prószyński, 1979: 316, f. 276-278 (f); Wesolowska, 1981a: 61, f. 56-59 (mf); Prószyński 1987 in "NOTICE" . *Icius vulpes* Andreeva, Heciak & Prószyński, 1984: 357, f. 15-19 (mf). Prószyński, 1987: 151-152 (S).Bohdanowicz & Prószyński, 1987: 72, f. 81-83 (m); Logunov, 1995c: 242, f. 30 (f); Ono, Ikeda & Kono, 2009: 570, f. 108-110 (mf). *Icius breviaculeis* Prószyński, 1984a: 68 (Tm from *Euophrys*). Prószyński1987, 151-152, f 151-152/ Song D. 1987, 303, illustrations 258/ Chikuni 1989b, 149, illustrations 13/ Chen Z. Zhang 1991, 300,f 317.1-2/ Suguro, Yahata 2014, 63(2): 87-97.

Type *Attus vulpes* Grube 1861: 23.
DESCRIPTIONS. **See diagnosis of the genus *Orienticius* above.**
DISTRIBUTION. Asiatic Russia: Far East and Baikal area, China, Korea, Japan.





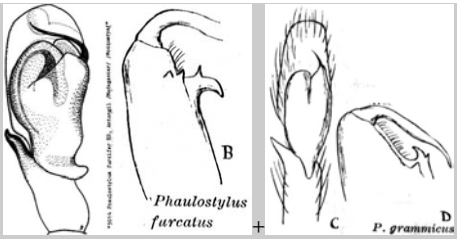
ORIENTICIUS vulpes: Proszynski J. 1971d. Annales zoologici, 28: 220, f 30-32 + ©Photo Ono, Ikeda, Kono . By courtesy



ORIENTICIUS chinensis Logunov 1995a. (comb. n.) Zoosystematica Rossica, 3, 2: 242, f 28, 29, 31. By courtesy.

Gen. *Phaulostylus* Simon, 1902 (2 species)

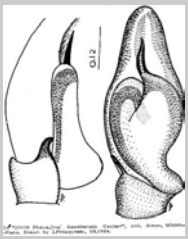
Type species *Phaulostylus furcifer*. Drawings below are integral part of the definition.



Phaulostylus furcifer* + *P. grammicus Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 105 + . Simon E. 1903a. Histoire Naturelle des Araignees: 726, f 872 (= C-D).

Gen. *Phausina* Simon, 1902 (1 species)

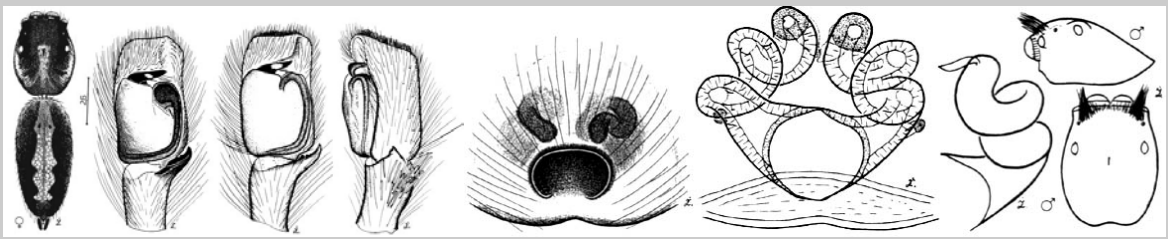
Type species *Phausina flavofrenata*. Drawings below are integral part of the definition.



Phausina flavofrenata : Type species Proszynski J. 1987. Sri Lanka. Atlas ...: 75.By courtesy.

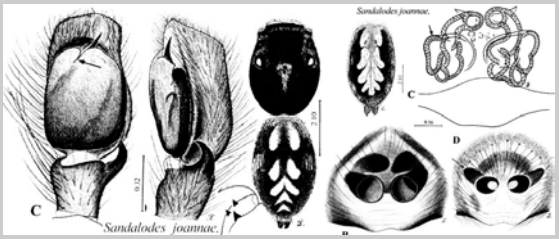
Gen. *Sandalodes* Keyserling, 1883 (6 species)

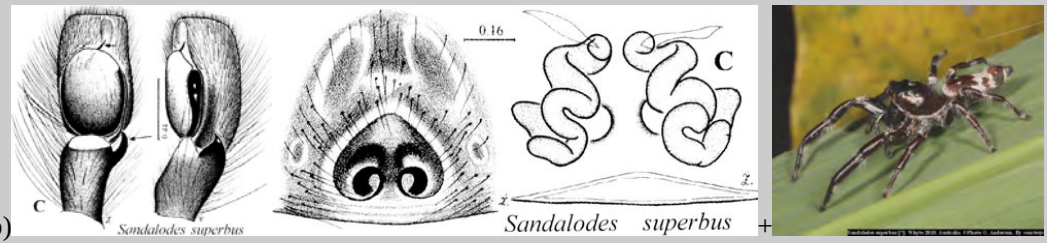
Type species *Sandalodes bipenicillatus*. Drawings below are integral part of the definition. .





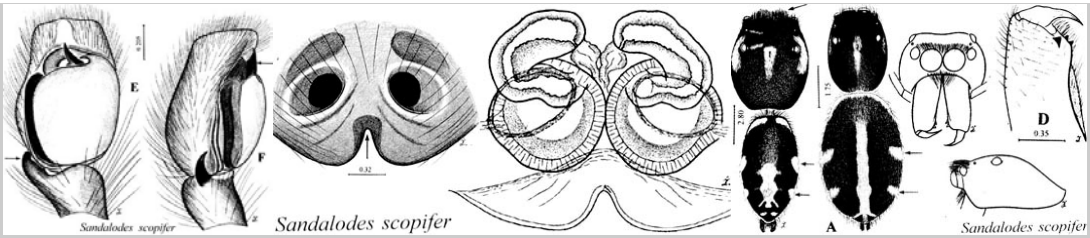
Sandalodes bipenicillatus : Davies, Zabka 1989. Mem. Queens. Mus.:27(2): 252, t 52 + ©Phot G. Anderson. By courtesy.



b) 

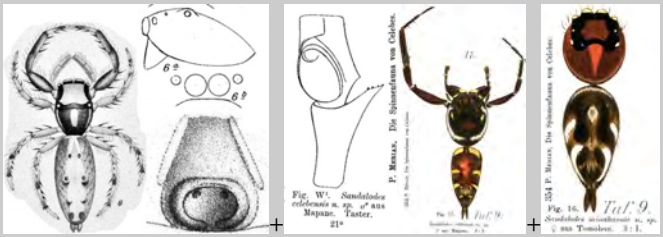
+

Sandalodes joannae +b) superbus : Zabka M. 2000. Invert. Tax., 14: 702-703, tabs 12-13 +b) 702-703, tabs 12-13
+ ©Phot G. Anderson. By courtesy. ©Phot G. Anderson. By courtesy.





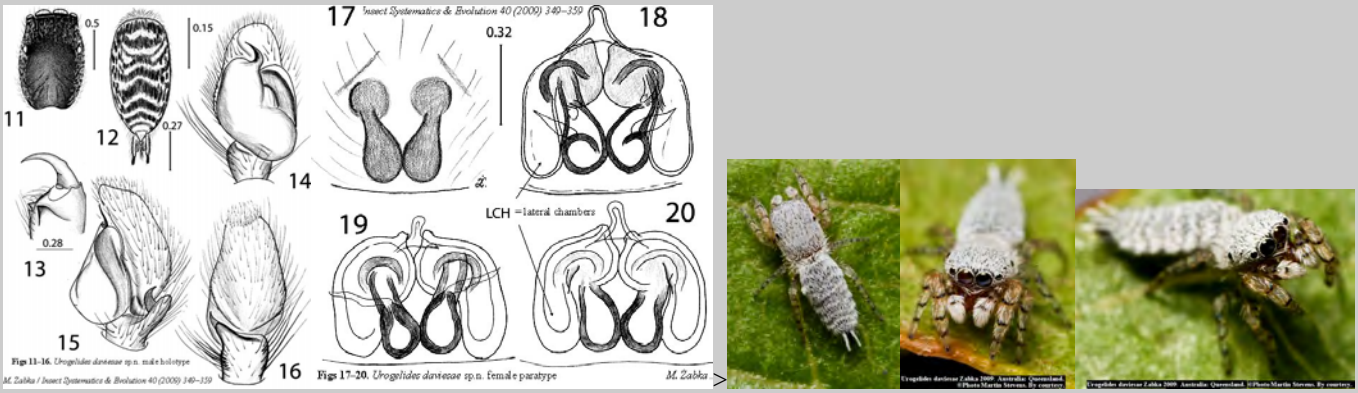
Sandalodes scopifer: Type Species Davies, Zabka 1989. Mem. Queens. Mus.:27(2): 252, t 52 + Proszynski J. 1984c.
Atlas ...: 160+ ©Phot G. Anderson. By courtesy.



Sandalodes albovittatus + celebensis + minahassae : Keyserling 1883: 1451, t 122, f 6 + Merian, 1911: 311, plate 9, fig. 17 + 312, plate 9, fig. 16.

Gen. *Urogelides* Zabka, 2009 (1 species)

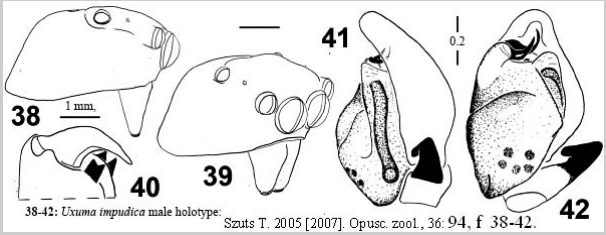
Type species *Urogelides daviesae*.
Present classification pending revision. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definitions.



Urogelides daviesae: Zabka, 2009. Inse. Syst. & Evolution 40: f 17-20. By courtesy. Queensland. ©Photo M. Stevens.

Gen. *Uxuma* Simon, 1902 (1 species)

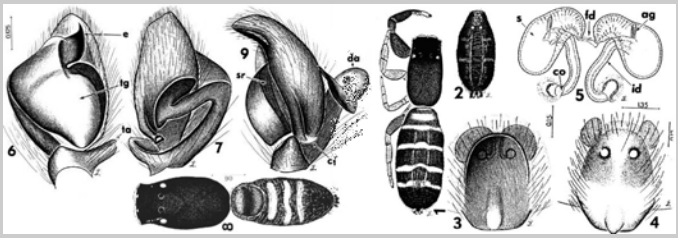
Type species *Uxuma impudica*. Drawings below are integral part of the definition.



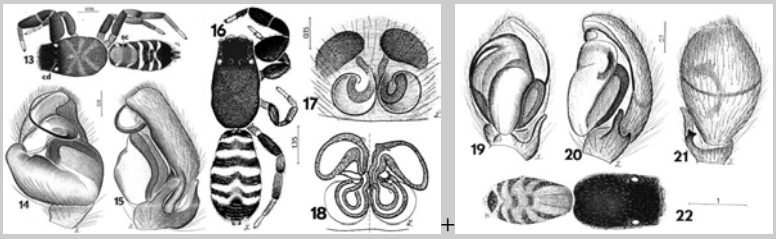
Uxuma impudica : Szuts 2005[2007]. Opusc. zool, 36: 94, f 38-42 [Gabon]. By courtesy.

Gen. *Zebraplatys* Zabka, 1992 (5 species)

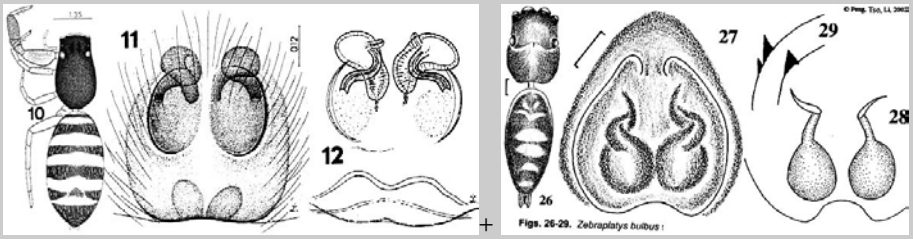
Type species *Zebraplatys fractivittata* . Drawings below are integral part of the definition.



Zebraplatys fractivittata Type species Zabka M. 1992c. Rec. W Austral. Mus. 15 (4): 678, f 1-9.. By courtesy.



Zebraplatys harveyi + keyserlingi Zabka 1992c. Rec. W Austral. Mus. 15 (4): 682, f 13-18 +683, f 19-22 . By courtesy.



Zebraplatys quinquecingulata + Zebraplatys [?] bulbus: Zabka M. 1992c. Rec. W Austral. Mus. 15 (4): 678-681, f 10-12 + Peng, Tso, Li 2002. Zoological Studies 41 (1): 6-7, f 26-29. By courtesy.

ATTACHMENT ON SALTICIDAE SPECIES DIVERSITY
Abbreviated version of "Monograph of the Salticidae (Araneae) of the World 1995-2015.
Part I: Introduction to alternative classification of Salticidae".
http://salticidae.pl/Subfamilies/

Jerzy Prószyński

ATTACHMENT 6a
COLONINES GROUP OF GENERA

(FORMERLY "THIODININAE")
Version July 1st, 2016.
Sources and permissions of illustrations are displayed in the IInd part of the monograph http://www.peckhamia.com/salticidae/

Interactive index of genera. Type genus Colonus.
Adoxotoma, Aphirape, Balmaceda, Banksetosa, Capidava, Ceriomura Colonus, Cotinusa, Gedea, Kalcerrytus, Marma, Metacyrba, Nilakantha, Paramaevia, Paramarpissa, Parathiodina, Philira, Platycryptus, Proctonemesia, Psecas, Romitia, Sumampattus, Tarkas, *Thiodina elegans* , Trydarssus, Wedoquella. (95 species)

Introduction

REMARKS. Recent discovery that the type species of *Thiodina* is not related to remaining genera of Thiodininae require change of the group name, for which I propose provisionally COLONINES, with representative species *Colonus sylvanus* = *Thiodina sylvana*]. Former subfamily THIODININAE was based on alleged relationship between *Thiodina nicoleti* Roewer, 1951 (syn. *Attus elegans* Nicolet, 1849, *Thiodina elegans* Simon, 1902) and two groups of genera having two different types of palpal organ, and whose internal structures of epigyne are insufficiently known. *Thiodina nicoleti* is transfered hereby provisionally to the group AMYCINES .
Male of *Thiodina nicoleti*, *type species of* the genus *Thiodina* was recently revised by Bustamante, Maddison, Ruiz 2015 (Zootaxa 4012 (1): 181–190), who redefined the species and produced drawings of its palpal organ, which seem to place that species within group HYLLINES, characterized by embolus originating from posterior lateral end of bulbus, entirely different from COLONINES, as proposed in the present work. Female of *Thiodina nicoleti* remains unknown, so we cannot use its structure of spermathecae and ducts in classification. However, bulbous sensory setae ventrally on tibia I and on faces of chelicerae, being diagnostic for the species, according to Bustamante et al., 2015, were not tested for occurrence in other genera, so are not sufficient character for classification of genera. Bustamante mentions as possible relative genus *Hyetussa* (AMYCINES), which has beautiful spiral of copulatory ducts in epigyne, its embolus has similar origin but is much longer, twisted around bulbus. With insufficient data on palps and internal structures of epigyne we will have to wait until further studies, promised by these authors.

REMARK. The group of genera, as illustrated below, is at the moment only provisional assemblage of forms with palp structures insufficiently known, illustrated by primitive drawings, with a few exceptions of excellent documentation (e.g. *Marma* sp. by Zhang & Maddison 2015: fig. 217) but of unclear relation to majority of other data. It seems that palp structures warrant reclassification to other groups of genera. In addition internal structures of epigyne are very insufficiently known. These genera require both extensive morphological research and deep consideration.

DIAGNOSIS. Several genera of COLONINES have tibial apophysis consisting of two rami, often as long as half of the cymbium, lying flat of the posterior and lateral surface of cymbium respectively. These genera have bulbus divided transversally into anterior half with prominent arch of spermophor, their posterior half of bulbus is convex, the embolus appearing laterally from under posterior part, sometimes is thread-like thin, sometimes accompanied by parallel process, or is robust, split apically. Internal structure of epigyne variable but insufficiently known. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

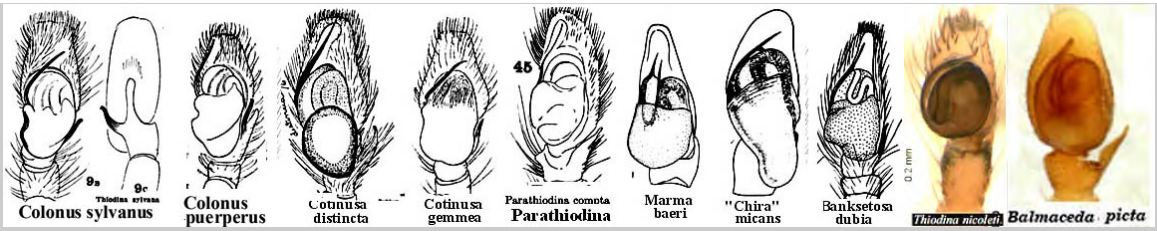


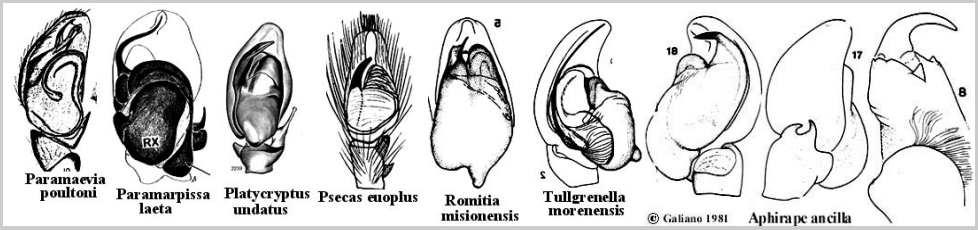
Colonus sylvanus: Richman, Vetter 2004. J. Arachn., 32: 418-431, f 1-16. + C phot by G. B. Edwards, 2001 +bilateral gynandromorph. © Daniel Goodding. By courtesy.



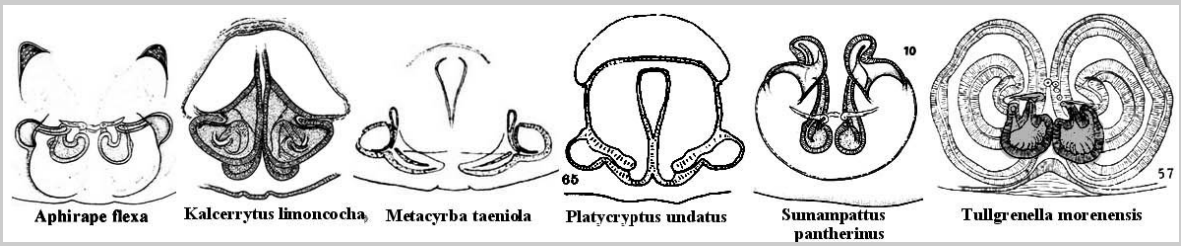
Thiodina [MISPLACED IN THIS GROUP OF GENERA] nicoleti : Type species as illustrated by Nicolet - quoted by Richardson, 2010. Zootaxa 2418: 42, f 117-118. + Bustamante, Maddison, Ruiz 2015. Zootaxa 4012 (1): 181–190, f 1-30. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy

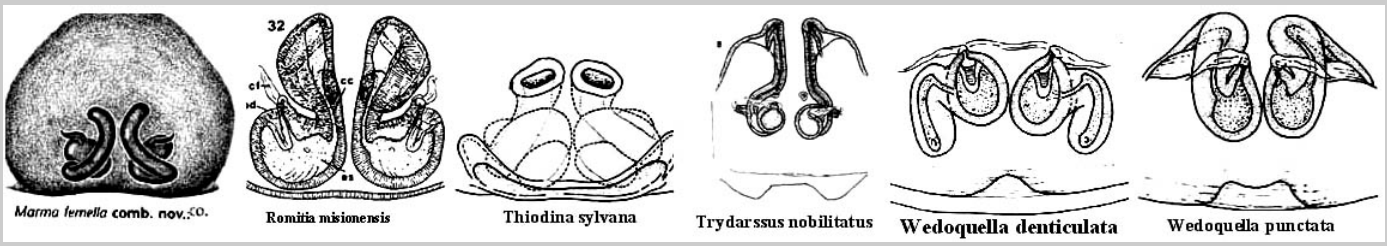
Guide to identification of genera of Thiodininae by male palps





Guide to identification of genera by internal structure of epigyne





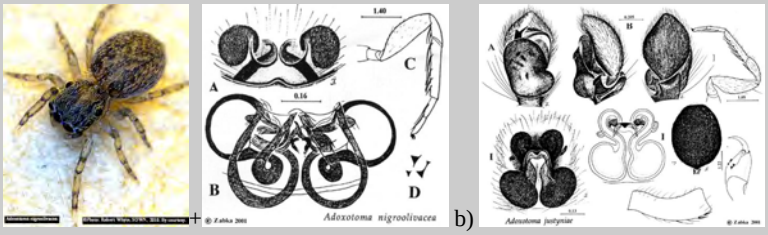
Guide to identification of genera by body shape and color pattern



Gen. *Adoxotoma* Simon, 1909 (9 species)

Type species *Adoxotoma nigroolivacea*.

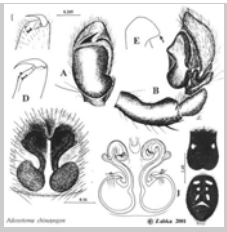
Present classification tentative, because of relationship of anterior arch of spermophor, bulbus and embolus - see *A. embolica*. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definitions.



+ b)

Adoxotoma nigroolivacea* +b) *justyniae : ©Photo R. Whyte + Zabka 2001. Rec. W. Austral. Mus., 20: 324, figs 1a-d +b): 330-331, figs 5a-i.



b

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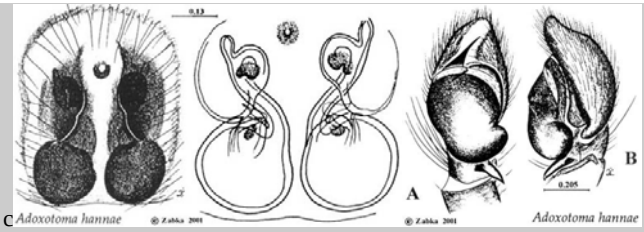
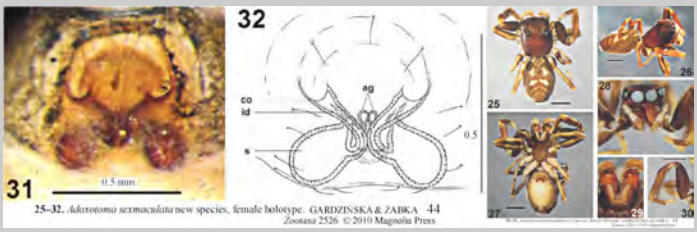
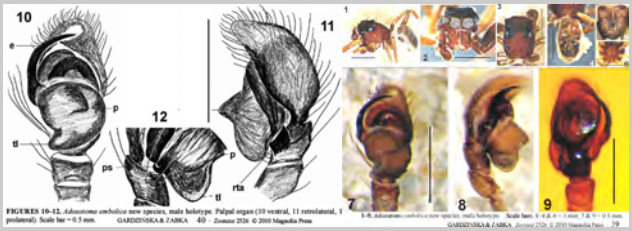


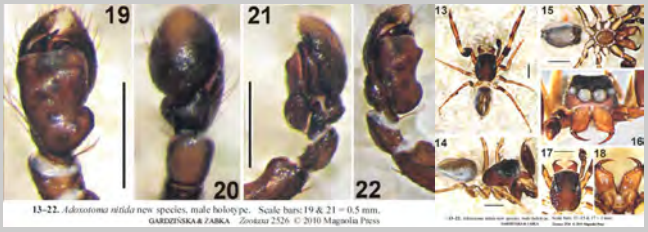
Adoxotoma bargo* +*A. chionopogon* + *A. hannae: Zabka, 2001 Rec. W. Austral. Mus., 20: 325-326, figs 2a-d + 326-328, figs 3a-j + 326-328,figs 4a-d,



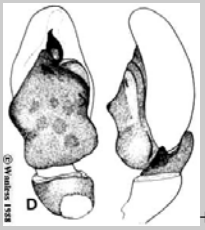
Adoxotoma sexmaculata: Gardzinska & Zabka, 2010. Zootaxa 2526: 41, f 25-32. © 2010 Magnolia Press.



Adoxotoma embolica: Gardzinska & Zabka,2010.Zootaxa 2526: 38, f 10-12. By courtesy .



Adoxotoma nitida: Gardzinska & Zabka,2010.Zootaxa 2526: 41, f 13-24. By courtesy .

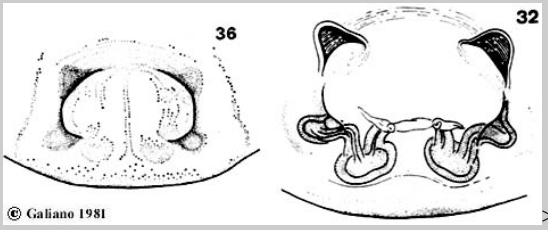


+


Adoxotoma nodosa: Wanless 1988.N Zealand j. zool., 15: 91, ff. 4a-i + ©Photo R. Whyte. By courtesy .
Adoxotoma forsteri see* Proszynellus forsteri *comb. n..

Gen. *Aphirape* Koch C.L., 1850 (8 species)

Type species *Aphirape ancilla* .
COLONINES (replacement name for Thiodininae, representative species = *Thiodina sylvana*) are charactrized by arch of spermophor wisible in the anterior half of bulbus, parallel to hairlike embolus, arising laterally from the posterior half of bulbus. Titial apophysis consist usually of two rami, often as long as half of the cymbium, lying flat of the posterior and lateral surface of cymbium respectively. Internal structure of epigyne variable but insufficiently known. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



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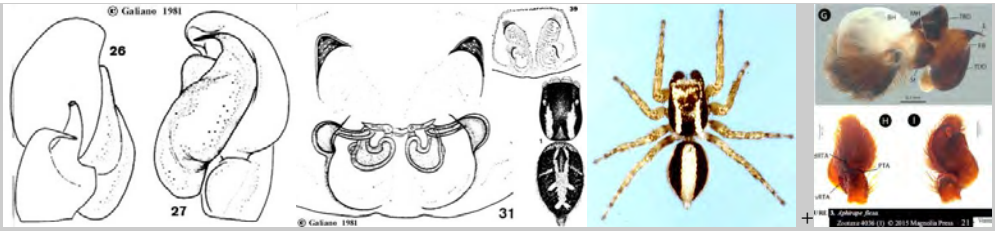
Aphirape ancilla:: Galiano 1981d. Comm. Mus. Argent. Cien. Nat., Entom.1 (7): 93, 98, 100, f 32, 36 + Proszynski 1987: 23 (holotype). By courtesy.

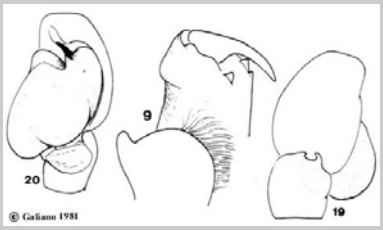


+

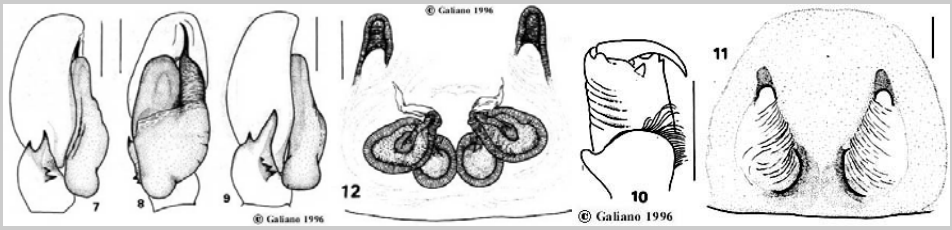


+b)

Aphirape flexa* +b) *sp. : Galiano, 1981d. Comm. Mus. Argentino Cien. Nat., Entom.1 (7): 103-104, ff. 1, 26-27 + Edwards, 2015: Zootaxa 4036(1): 20, f. 3A-I [vulva identification ? - cf. *A. uncifera*] +b) f 3J-K Photo W. Maddison. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Aphirape boliviensis: Galiano, 1981d.Comm. Mus. Argentino Cien. Nat., Entom.1 (7): 106, ff. 9, 19-20 + Edwards, 2015: Zootaxa 4036(1): 20, f. 3A-I. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

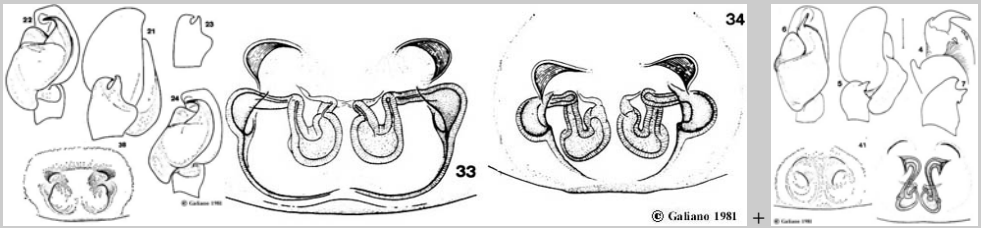


Aphirape gamas Galiano, 1996 Rev. Soc. Entom. Argentina. 55 (1-4): 157-158, figs 7-12. .



+

Aphirape uncifera* + *A. riparia Galiano 1981d. Com. Mus. Argentino Cien. Nat., Entom.1 (7): 109-111, ff. 2- 3, 12-16 + 105-106, ff. 10-11, 25, 35, 37.



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Aphirape misionensis* + *riojana: Galiano 1981d. Com. Mus. Argentino Cien. Nat., Entom.1 (7): 100-102, ff. 21-24, 33-34, 38 + 107, ff. 4-7, 30, 41.

Gen. *Balmaceda* Peckham, Peckham, 1894 (7 species)

Type species *Balmaceda picta*.

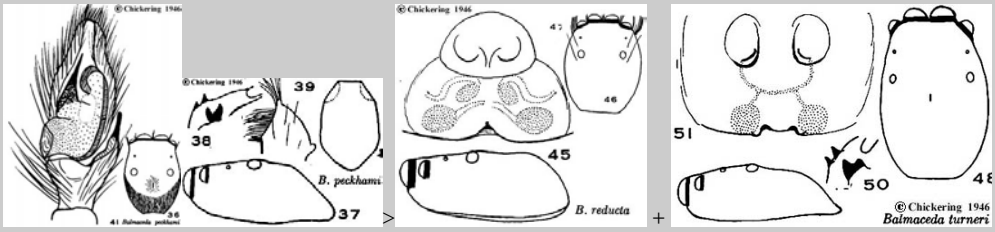
COLONINES (replacement name for Thiodininae, representative species = *Thiodina sylvana*) are charactrized by arch of spermophor wisible in the anterior half of bulbus, parallel to hairlike embolus, arising laterally from the posterior half of bulbus. Titial apophysis consist usually of two rami, often as long as half of the cymbium, lying flat of the posterior and lateral surface of cymbium respectively. Internal structure of epigyne variable but insufficiently known. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Balmaceda sp.: Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 71. By courtesy.



Balmaceda picta: Type species Peckhams 1894. Occ. Pap. Nat. Hist. Soc. Wisc., 2 (2): 101, t 10, f 1 + Chickering 1946. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 97: 61 f. 42-44 + Edwards G.B. 2005b. Insecta Mundi, 19(4): 211-212, f 123-126. By courtesy.



Balmaceda chickeringi* + *reducta* + *turneri: Chickering 1946. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 97: 58 ff. 36-41 + 64 f. 45-47 + 66 f.48-51.

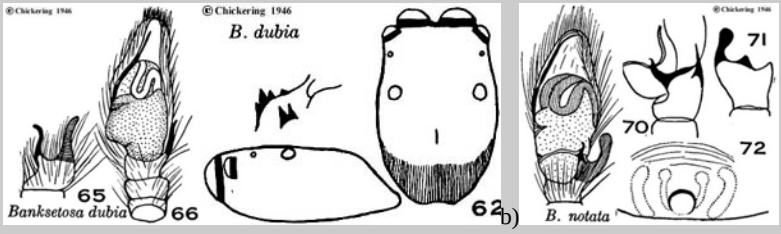


Balmaceda nigrosecta: Edwards G.B. 2005. Insecta Mundi, 19(4): 211-212, f 123-126. By courtesy

Gen. *Banksetosa* Chickering, 1946 (2 species)

Type species *Banksetosa*

COLONINES (replacement name for Thiodininae, representative species = *Thiodina sylvana*) are charactrized by arch of spermophor wisible in the anterior half of bulbus, parallel to hairlike embolus, arising laterally from the posterior half of bulbus. Titial apophysis consist usually of two rami, often as long as half of the cymbium, lying flat of the posterior and lateral surface of cymbium respectively. Internal structure of epigyne variable but insufficiently known. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition. .

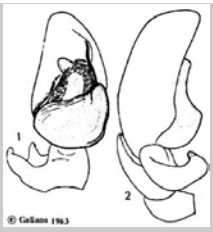


Banksetosa dubia +b) notata : Chickering 1946; 97: 78, f. 62-66 +b) 81, f. 67-72.

Gen. *Capidava* Simon, 1902 (3 species)

Type species *Capidava auriculata*.

COLONINES (replacement name for Thiodininae, representative species = *Thiodina sylvana*) are charactrized by arch of spermophor wisible in the anterior half of bulbus, parallel to hairlike embolus, arising laterally from the posterior half of bulbus. Titial apophysis consist usually of two rami, often as long as half of the cymbium, lying flat of the posterior and lateral surface of cymbium respectively. Internal structure of epigyne variable but insufficiently known. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Capidava auriculata Galiano M.E. 1963b. Physis, 23(66): 317, ff. t. 13, ff. 1-2. By courtesy.



Drizztius rufithorax (Tf from Capidava): Galiano M.E. 1963b. Physis, 23(66): 319, t. 14, f. 14. Edwards, 2015: Zootaxa 4036(1): 29, f. 8O-Q [cf. *rufithorax* ONLY!]. Photos by W. Maddison. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

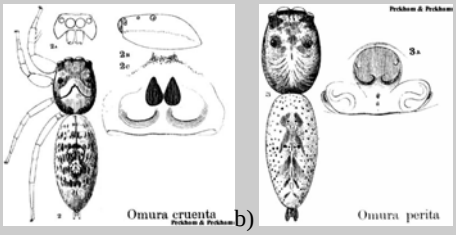


Capidava biuncata Galiano M.E. 1963b. Physis, 23(66): 317, ff. t. 13, ff. 1-2 + 317-319, t. 13, ff. 10-12 + 319, t. 14, f. 14. By courtesy.

Gen. *Ceriomura* Chickering 1946. (2 species)

Tibial apophysis shape in the newly described male *Ceriomura damborskyae* Rubio & Baigorria, 2016: 266, f. 1c-f suggesting resemblance to the genus *Cotinusa* (at present, in 2016, unpublished synonym of *Gophoa* ???).
Pending further nomenclatorical clarifications!

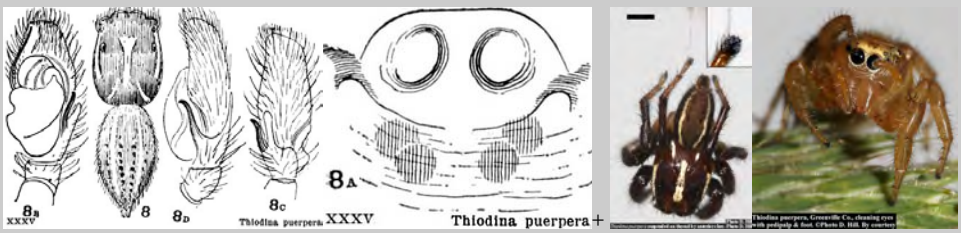
Type species *Ceriomura cruenta*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



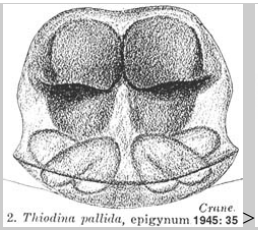
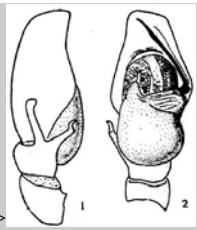
Ceriomura cruenta +b) perita : Peckhams 1894. 2 (2): 103 T. 10 F. 2 +b) 104, T. 10 F. 3. By courtesy.

Gen. *Colonus* Pickard-Cambridge F., 1901 (6 species)

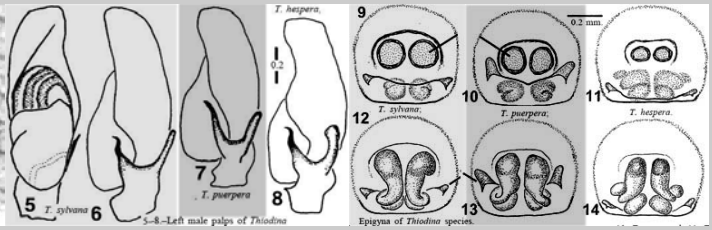
Representative species *Colonus sylvanus* [= *Thiodina sylvana]*.
COLONINES (replacement name for Thiodininae, representative species = *Thiodina sylvana*) are charactrized by arch of spermophor wisible in the anterior half of bulbus, parallel to hairlike embolus, arising laterally from the posterior half of bulbus. Titial apophysis consist usually of two rami, often as long as half of the cymbium, lying flat of the posterior and lateral surface of cymbium respectively. Internal structure of epigyne variable but insufficiently known. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition. REMARKS. Genus reinstated from *Thiodina* by Bustamante, Maddison, Ruiz 2015, with insufficient documentation of palps and virtually unknown epigyne. Numerous new combinations resulting from that transfer are not recognizable by existing graphic documentation:: Colonus branicki (Taczanowski, 1871) new comb., C. candidus (Mello-Leitão, 1922) new comb., C. melanogaster (Mello-Leitão, 1917) new comb., C. pseustes (Chamberlin & Ivie, 1936) new comb., C. punctulatus (Mello-Leitão, 1917) new comb., C. rishwani (Makhan, 2006) new comb., C. robustus (Mello-Leitão, 1945) new comb., C. vellardi (Soares & Camargo, 1948) new comb.



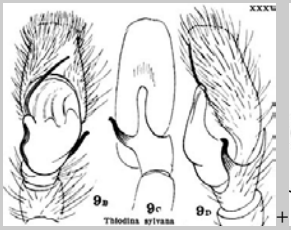
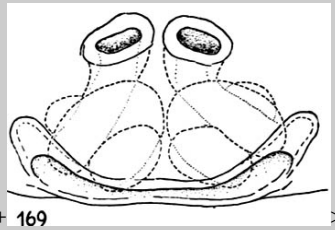
Colonus[= syn. Thiodina] puerperus Peckhams 1909. Trans. Wisc. Acad. Sci. Arts Let., 16 (1): 449, t 35, f 8 +©Photo D. Hill. By courtesy.

Colonus[= syn. Thiodina] pallidus + vacculus : Crane J. 1945. Zoologica, 30 (1, 3): 35, f 2. : Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 459, t 40, f 1-2.

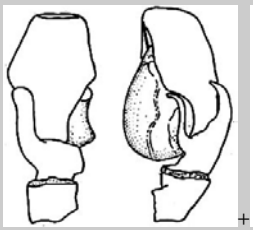
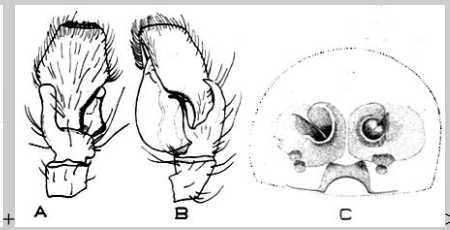



Colonus[= syn. Thiodina] hesperus (compared with puerperus & sylvanus): Richman, Vetter, 2004 J. Arachn., 32: 418-431, f 1-16. By courtesy.



Colonus[= syn. Thiodina] sylvanus: Peckham G.W., Peckham E.G. 1909. Trans. Wisc. Acad. Sci. Arts Let., 16 (1): 449, t 35, f 9 + Kraus O. 1955b. Abh. senckenb. naturforsch. Ges. 493: 59, f 169 + ©phot by G. B. Edwards, 2001. By courtesy.

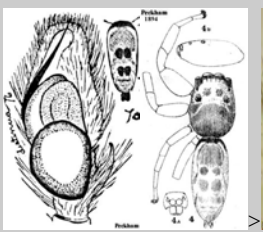


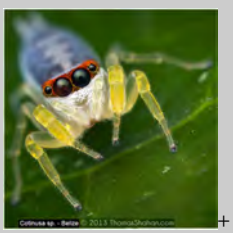
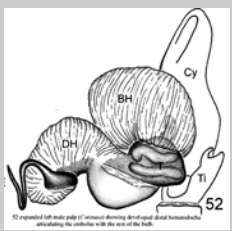
Colonus[= syn. Thiodina] germaini : Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 459, t 40, f 1-2 + Rev. Soc. Ent. Argentina, 19 (3-4): 57-59, f a-c + ©Phot C.J. Grismado. By courtesy.

Gen. *Cotinusa* Simon, 1900 (16 species)

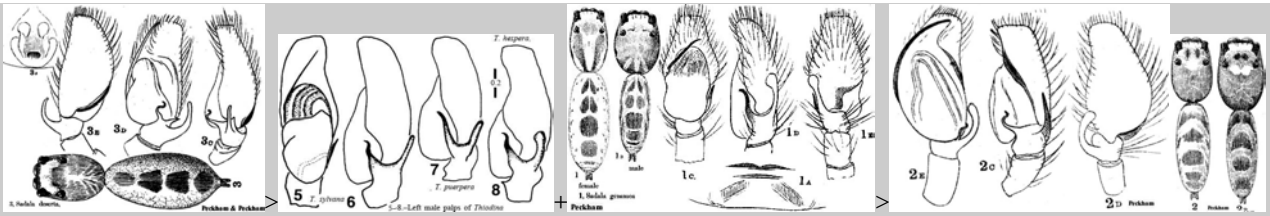
Type species *Cotinusa distincta* .

COLONINES (replacement name for Thiodininae, representative species = *Thiodina sylvana*) are charactrized by arch of spermophor wisible in the anterior half of bulbus, parallel to hairlike embolus, arising laterally from the posterior half of bulbus. Titial apophysis consist usually of two rami, often as long as half of the cymbium, lying flat of the posterior and lateral surface of cymbium respectively. Internal structure of epigyne variable but insufficiently known. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

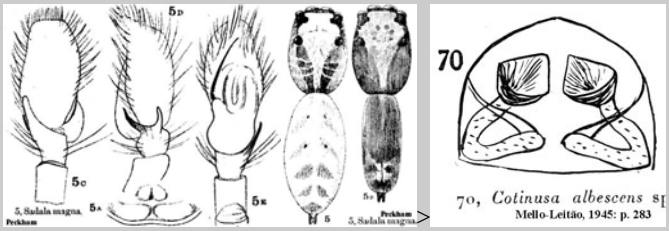


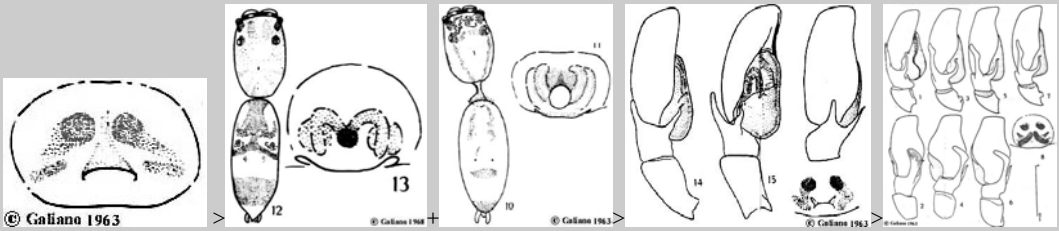
Cotinusa distincta: Type species Peckham, 1888: 53, pl 1, f 70; pl 6, f 76 + 1894: 132, pl 13, f 4.
+ ***Cotinusa sp.*** ©Phot Gasnier & Azevedo + Machado + T. Shahan + Expanded palp: Ruiz & Maddison, 2015: Zootaxa 4040(3): 255, f. 1-3. © Magnolia press. By courtesy.



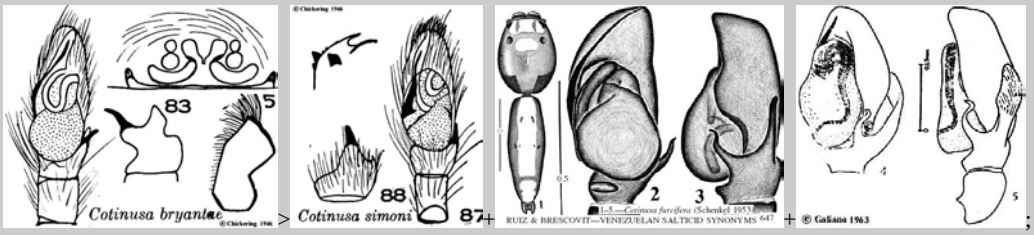
Cotinusa deserta* + *gemmea* + *horatia: Peckham 1894: 138, pl 14, figs 3 + 135, pl 14, figs. 1 + 136, plate 14, figs 2 . By courtesy.



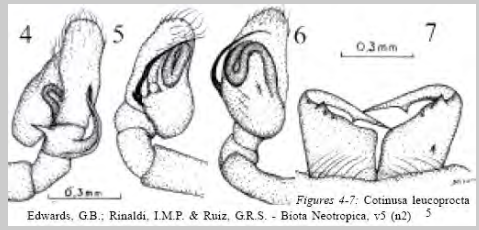
Cotinusa magna* + *albescens: Peckhams 1894:2 (2): 133, plate 13, figs 5 + Mello-Leitao, 1945: 280, f 70.



Cotinusa bisetosa* + *dimidiata* + *puella* + *septempunctata* + *vittata Galiano 1963b: 335-337, pl 16, fig. 21 + 337, pl 16, figs 12-13 + 337, plate XVI, figs 10-11 + 338-339, plate 16, figs 14-17 + 339, plate 17, figs 1-8 + Galiano 1963d: 24: 2, t. 2, ff. 4-5 . By courtesy.



Cotinusa bryantae* + *simoni* + *furcifera* + *trifasciata: Chickering, 1946: 90, figs. 78-85 + 96, figs 86-88 + Ruiz, Brescovit 2007a. J. Arachn., 34: 646, f 1-3+ Galiano 1963d: 24: 2, t. 2, ff. 4-5 . By courtesy.





Cotinusa leucoprocta: Edwards, Rinaldi, Ruiz 2005. Biota Neotropica 5(2): 21, f 4-7, 47. By courtesy.

Gen. *Gedea* Simon, 1902 (5 species)

Type species *Gedea flavogularis* .

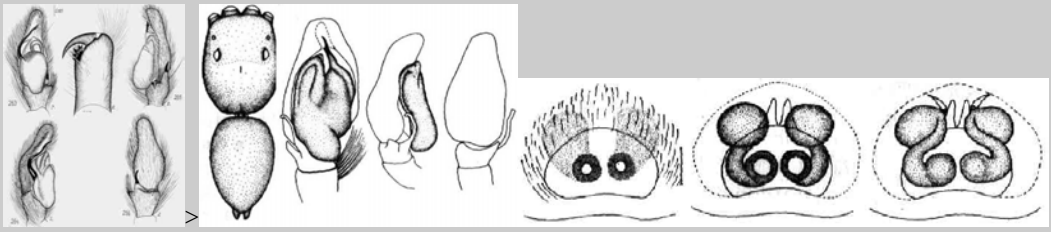
COLONINES (replacement name for Thiodininae, representative species = *Thiodina sylvana*) are charactrized by arch of spermophor wisible in the anterior half of bulbus, parallel to hairlike embolus, arising laterally from the posterior half of bulbus. Titial apophysis consist usually of two rami, often as long as half of the cymbium, lying flat of the posterior and lateral surface of cymbium respectively. Internal structure of epigyne variable but insufficiently known. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Gedea sp.: Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 102. By courtesy.



Gedea flavogularis +b) Gedea pinguis=[?]sp from Thailand]: Type specimen "20390 Gedia [!] ... Palembang" : Proszynski 1987: 27 +b) Cao, Li & Żabka, 2016. ZooKeys 630: 76-78 , f. 23, 43 =[?]Proszynski - coll.. Deeleman-Reinhold, Courtesy Mus. Leiden. By courtesy.



Gedea tibialis + G. unguiformis Zabka 1985. Annales zoologici, Warszawa, 39, 11: 236-237, ff. 263-267.
Xiao, Yin 1991. Acta zootaxon. sin. 16: 48-49, ff. 1-9. By courtesy.

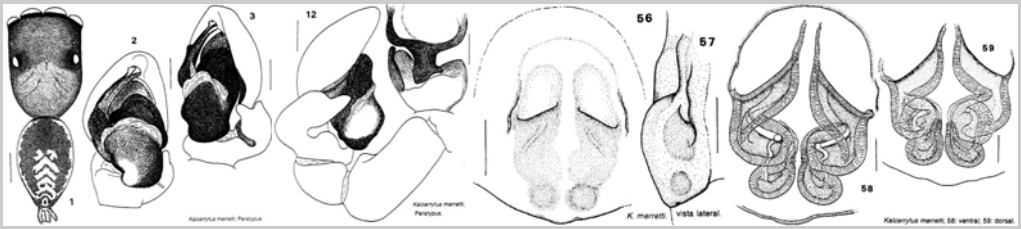


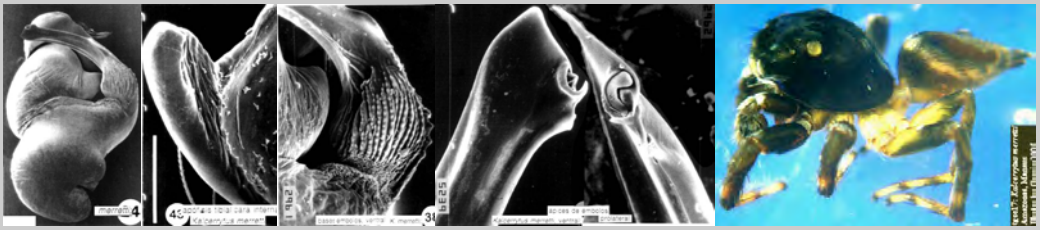
Gedea daoxianensis + sinensis Peng, Xie, Xiao 1993: 75-76, ff. 215-219 +: Song, Zhu, Chen 1999: 511, figs 297J-K

Gen. *Kalcerrytus* Galiano, 1999 (15 species)

Type species *Kalcerrytus merreti*.

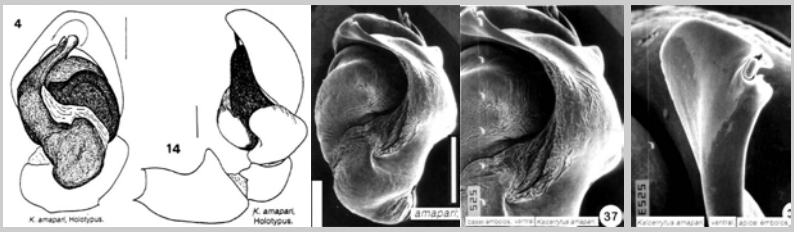
COLONINES (replacement name for Thiodininae, representative species = *Thiodina sylvana*) are charactrized by arch of spermophor wisible in the anterior half of bulbus, parallel to hairlike embolus, arising laterally from the posterior half of bulbus. Titial apophysis consist usually of two rami, often as long as half of the cymbium, lying flat of the posterior and lateral surface of cymbium respectively. Internal structure of epigyne variable but insufficiently known. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



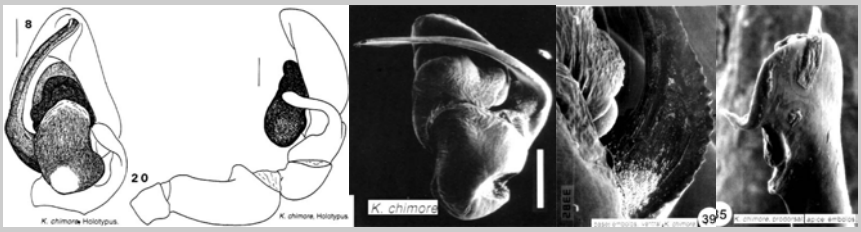




Kalcerrytus merreti Type species Galiano 1999b. Physis C, 57 (132-133): 55-58, figs 1-3, 12, 13, 24, 27, 28, 38, 43, 49-53, 56-59 + ©Phot Gasnier + Edwards, 2015: 41, f. 15D-LZootaxa 4036 (1): 41, f. 15D-L. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



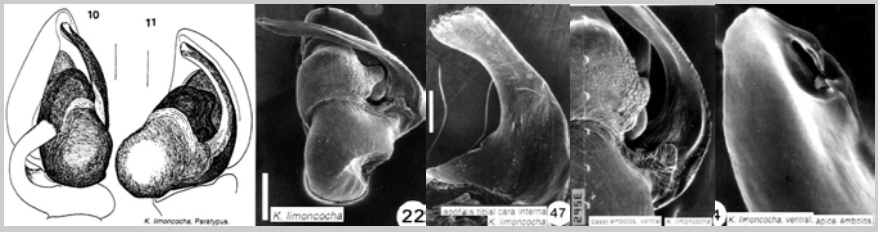
Kalcerrytus amapari Galiano 1999b. Physis C, 57 (132-133): 58-61, figs 4, 14, 25, 33, 37, 46.. By courtesy.

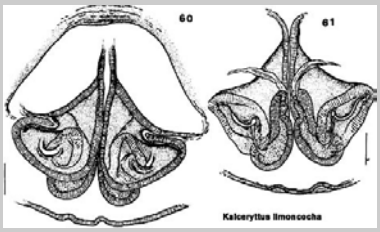


Kalcerrytus chimore Galiano 1999b. Physis C, 57 (132-133): 62-65, figs 8, 20, 26, 35, 39, 44. By courtesy.

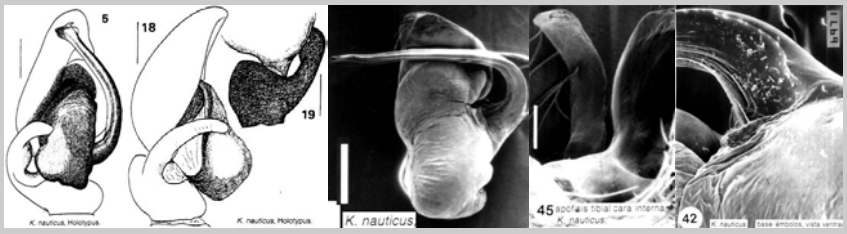


Kalcerrytus kikkri Galiano 1999b. Physis C, 57 (132-133): 62, figs 9, 17, 21, 32, 41, 48. By courtesy.



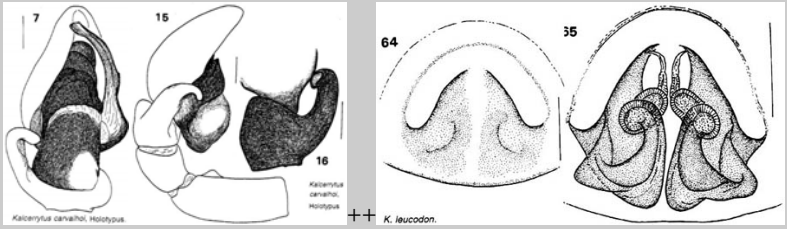


Kalcerrytus limoncocha Galiano 1999b. Physis C, 57 (132-133): 65-66, figs 10, 11, 22, 34, 40, 47, 54, 60, 61. By courtesy.

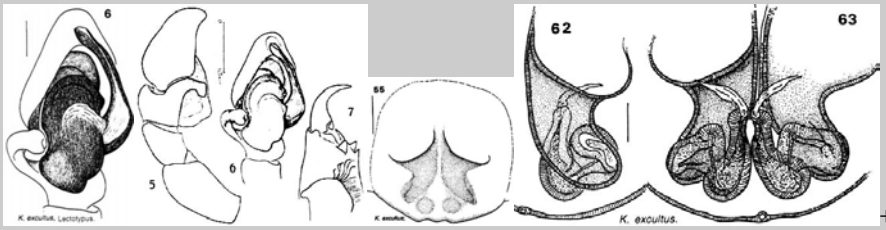




Kalcerrytus nauticus Galiano 1999b. Physis C, 57 (132-133): 66-69, figs 5, 18, 19, 23, 29, 30, 42, 45. By courtesy.



Kalcerrytus carvalhoi + leucodon Galiano 1999b. Physis C, 57 (132-133): 67-69, figs 7, 15, 16 + 69-71, figs 64, 65. By courtesy.



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Kalcerrytus excultus Galiano 1999b. Physis C, 57 (132-133): 57-59, t. 20, ff. 5-71, 62-63 + Edwards, 2015. Zootaxa 4036 (1): 41, f 15A-C. Photo W. Maddison, © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.


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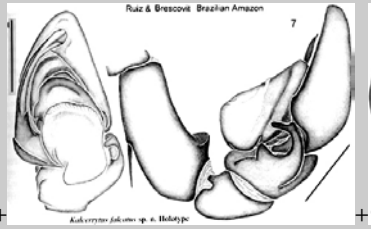

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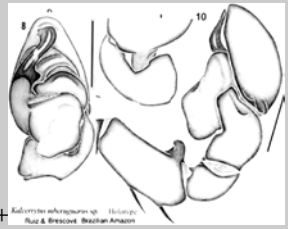

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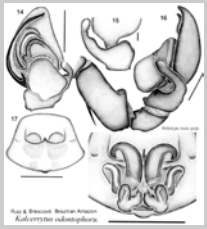

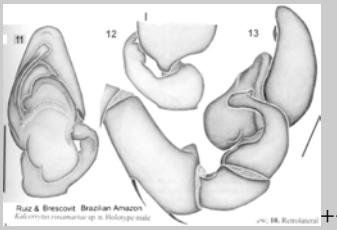

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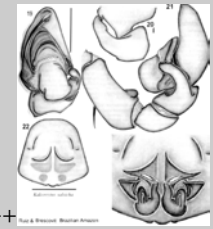
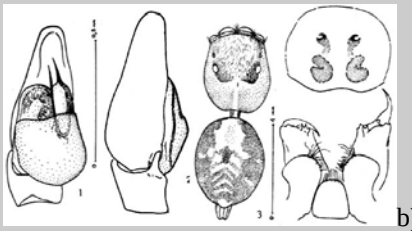


Kalcerrytus edwardsi + falcatus + mberuguarus + odontophorus + rosamariae + salsicha Ruiz, Brescovit 2004. Rev. Iberica Arachn., 8: 74, figs 1-5 + 74, figs 6-7 + 76, figs 8-10 + 76, figs 14-18 + 76, figs 11-13 + 77-78, figs 19-23. By courtesy.

Gen. *Marma* Simon, 1902 (3 species)

Type species *Marma baeri*

COLONINES (replacement name for Thiodininae, representative species = *Thiodina sylvana*) are charactrized by arch of spermophor wisible in the anterior half of bulbus, parallel to hairlike embolus, arising laterally from the posterior half of bulbus. Titial apophysis consist usually of two rami, often as long as half of the cymbium, lying flat of the posterior and lateral surface of cymbium respectively. Internal structure of epigyne variable but insufficiently known. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.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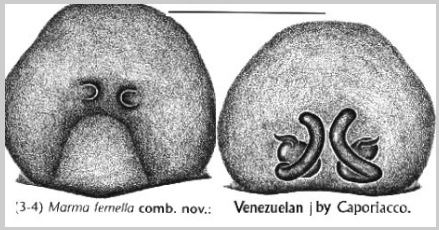
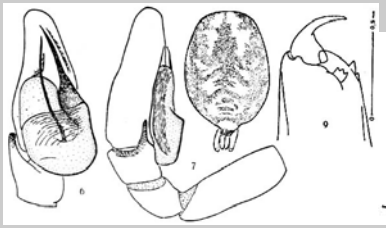
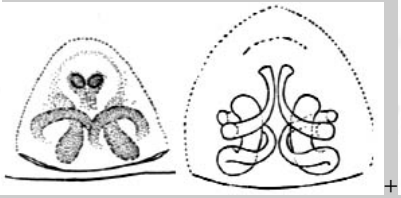


Marma baeri +b) femella : Galiano 1962c: 36-39, t. 1 ff. 1-5 +b) Ruiz, Brescovit 2005b. Revta bras. Zool. 22: 754, f 3-4.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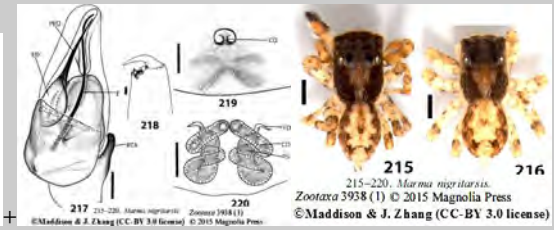


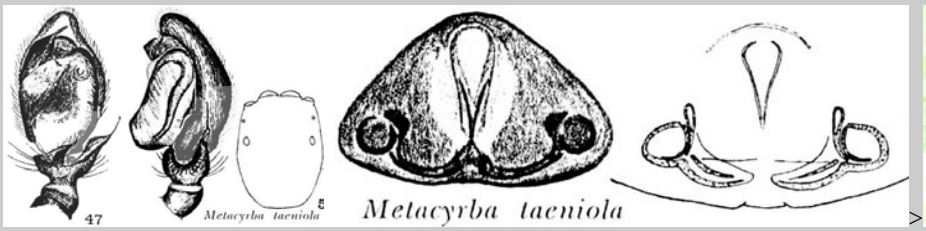


Marma nigritarsis + b) sp-Brazil : Galiano: 1962c: 31, 32, 40-44, t. 1, f 6-9; t 2, f 4-5 + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 22, f 216-220. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

Gen. *Metacyrba* Pickard-Cambridge F., 1901 (6 species)

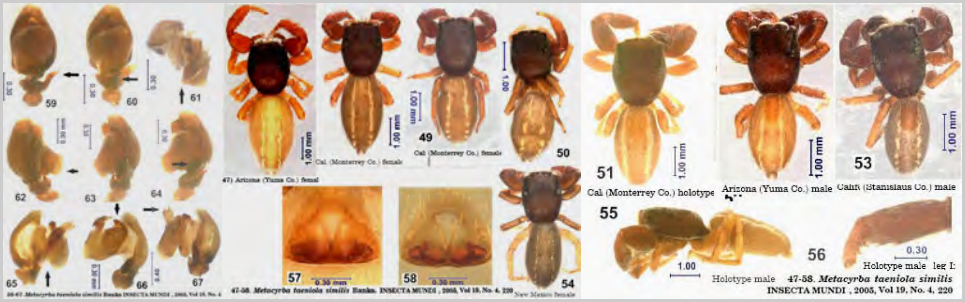
Type species *Metacyrba taeniola*

COLONINES (replacement name for Thiodininae, representative species = *Thiodina sylvana*) are charactrized by arch of spermophor wisible in the anterior half of bulbus, parallel to hairlike embolus, arising laterally from the posterior half of bulbus. Titial apophysis consist usually of two rami, often as long as half of the cymbium, lying flat of the posterior and lateral surface of cymbium respectively. Internal structure of epigyne variable but insufficiently known. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

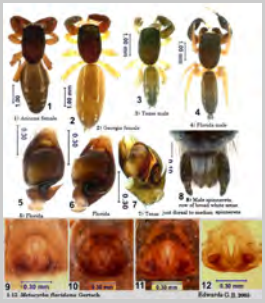




Metacyrba taeniola: Type species Barnes R. D. 1958. Am. Mus. Novit. 1867: 30-33, ff. 47-51.from Oklahoma - phot.E. Richman.



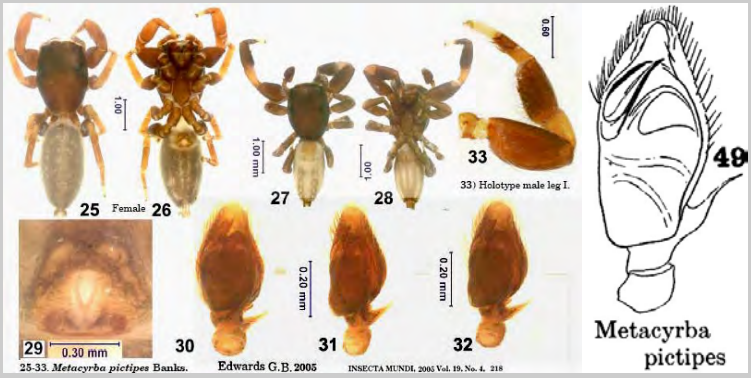
Metacyrba taeniola similis : Edwards G.B. 2005. Insecta Mundi, 19(4): 197-198, f 1-12, 34, 98 .from Oklahoma - phot.E. Richman.



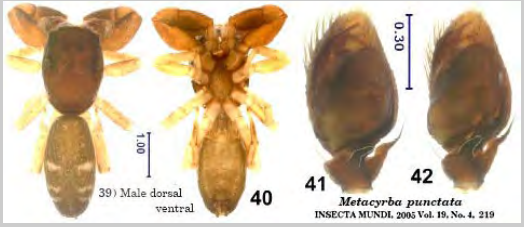
Metacyrba floridana: Edwards G.B. 2005. Insecta Mundi, 19(4): 197-198, f 1-12, 34, 98 .from Oklahoma - phot.E. Richman.



Metacyrba insularis : Edwards G.B.2005. Insecta Mundi, 19(4): 197-198, f 13-24, 100. By courtesy.

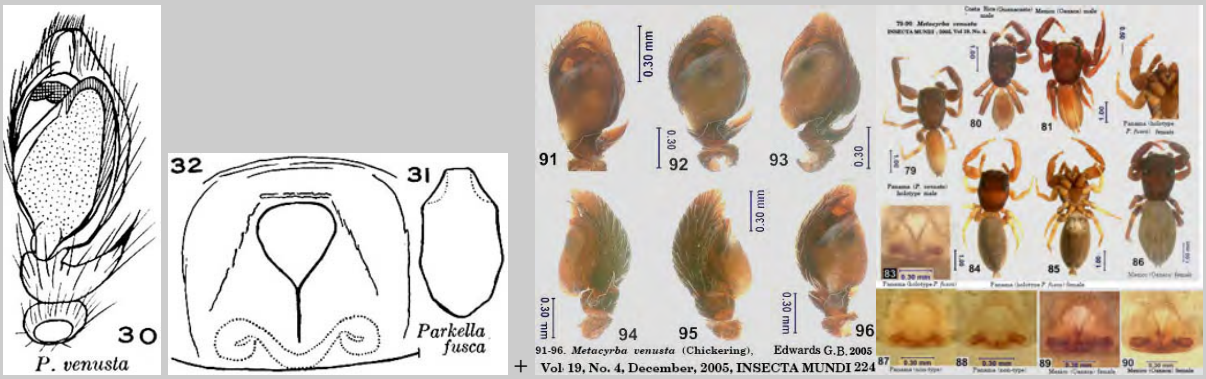


Metacyrba pictipes : Edwards G.B.2005. Insecta Mundi, 19(4): 197-198, f 25-33, 101. By courtesy.





Metacyrba punctata : Edwards G.B.2005. Insecta Mundi, 19(4): 199-201, f 35-46, 97. By courtesy.



Metacyrba venusta : Chickering 1946. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 97: 49, f 27-30 + Edwards G.B.2005. Insecta Mundi, 19(4): 207-208, f 79-96, 102. . By courtesy.

Gen. *Nilakantha* Peckham, Peckham, 1901

Type species *Nilakantha cockerelli*

COLONINES (replacement name for Thiodininae, representative species = *Thiodina sylvana*) are charactrized by arch of spermophor wisible in the anterior half of bulbus, parallel to hairlike embolus, arising laterally from the posterior half of bulbus. Titial apophysis consist usually of two rami, often as long as half of the cymbium, lying flat of the posterior and lateral surface of cymbium respectively. Internal structure of epigyne variable but insufficiently known. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition. REMARKS. Genus reinstated from *Thiodina* by Bustamante, Maddison, Ruiz 2015, insufficient documentation of palps and epigyne does not permit confirmation whether it differs from *Colonus* and whether species assigned are really congeneric.



b) c) d)

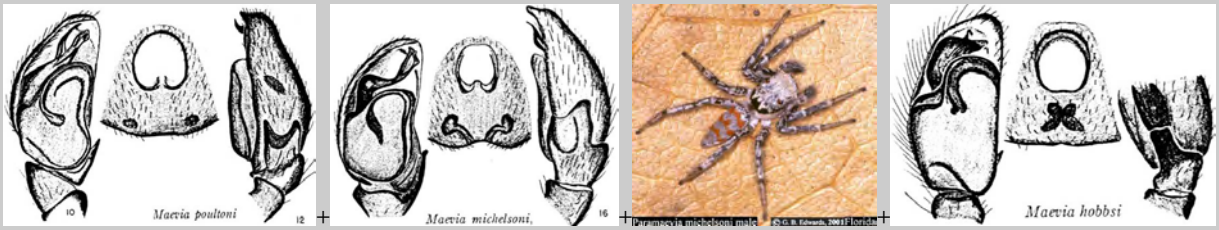
Nilakantha cockerelli +b) crucifera +c) inerma +d) peckhami : Peckhams 1901c. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1901 (2): 7, 8, t 2, f 1 +b) Pickard-Cambridge F., 1901 Biol. Centr.-Amer., Zool., 247, t 21, f 13 +c) Bryant,1940 86: 451-453, f 231, 239 +d) 454, t 18, f 238. By courtesy.

Gen. *Paramaevia* Pickard-Cambridge F., 1901 (3 species)

REMARK. Opinion of Edwards (1977: 22) that "*Paramaevia* Barnes. ... should not have been erected and all species in it should revert back into *Maevia*, since *Maevia* (*Paramaevia*) *michelsoni* Barnes is intermediate between the two" is not supported by any diagnostic documentation, of the other hand **palps of *Maevia* [defined by type species *Maevia inclemens* (Walckenaer, 1837)] and *Paramaevia* are so different that these forms cannot be congeneric**

Type species *Paramaevia poultoni* .

COLONINES (replacement name for Thiodininae, representative species = *Thiodina sylvana*) are charactrized by arch of spermophor wisible in the anterior half of bulbus, parallel to hairlike embolus, arising laterally from the posterior half of bulbus. Titial apophysis consist usually of two rami, often as long as half of the cymbium, lying flat of the posterior and lateral surface of cymbium respectively. Internal structure of epigyne variable but insufficiently known. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Paramaevia poultoni + P. michelsoni + hobbsi Type Species Barnes 1955. Am. Mus. Novit. 1746: 7-9, 10, f 10-12 + 16-18. +9, f. 13-15 ©PhotG. B. Edwards. By courtesy.

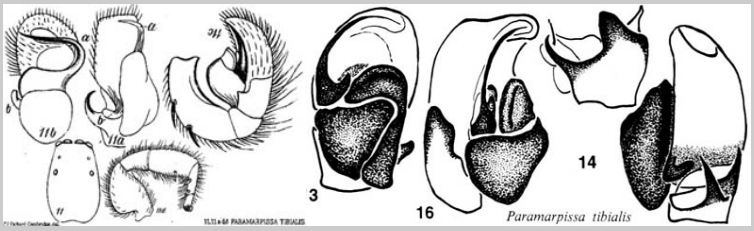
Gen. *Paramarpissa* Pickard-Cambridge F., 1901 (5 species)

Type species *Paramarpissa tibialis* .

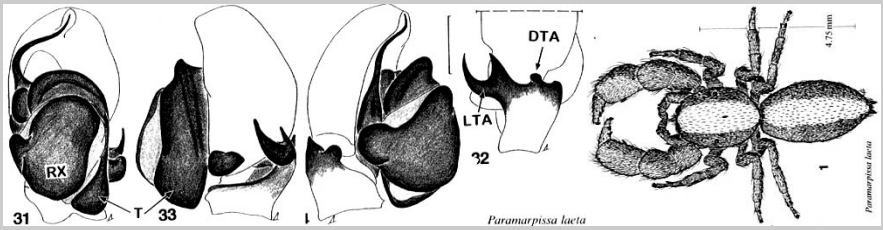
COLONINES (replacement name for Thiodininae, representative species = *Thiodina sylvana*) are charactrized by arch of spermophor wisible in the anterior half of bulbus, parallel to hairlike embolus, arising laterally from the posterior half of bulbus. Titial apophysis consist usually of two rami, often as long as half of the cymbium, lying flat of the posterior and lateral surface of cymbium respectively. Internal structure of epigyne variable but insufficiently known. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



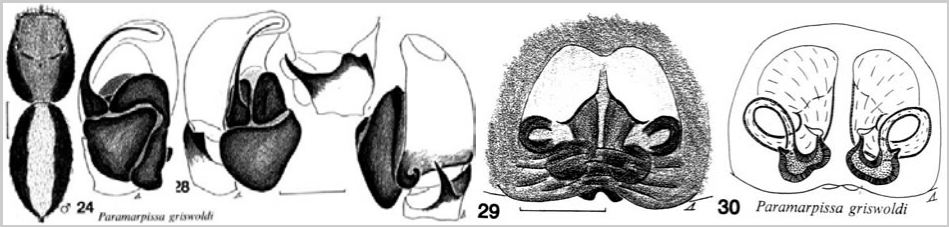
Paramarpissa sp. : Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 103. By courtesy.



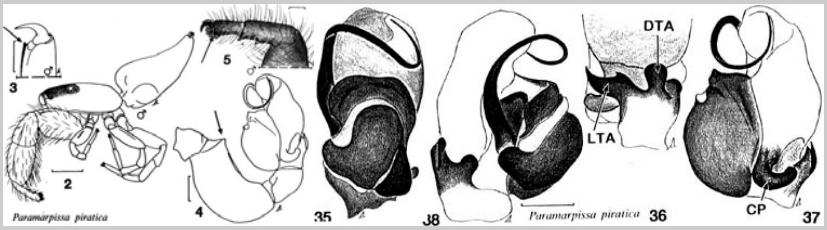
Paramarpissa tibialis: Type species F. P.-Cambridge 1901. Biol. Centr.-Amer., Zool., 252, t 22, f 11 .Logunov,Cutler 1999. J. N. Hist. 33(8): 1224-1125, f 13-16. By courtesy.

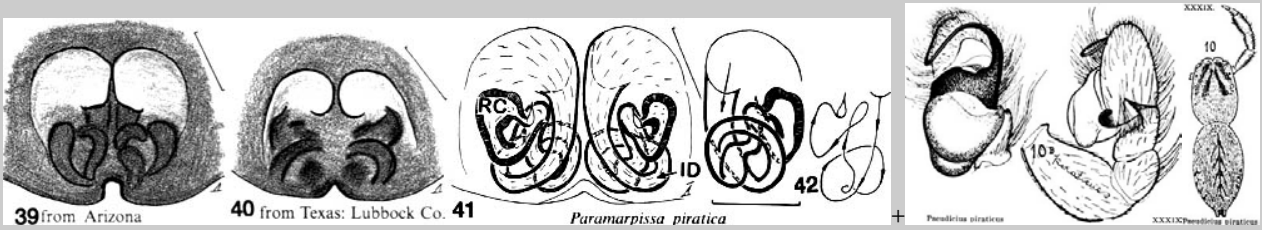


Paramarpissa laeta Logunov, Cutler 1999. J. N. Hist. 33(8): 1229-1230, f 1, 31-34 . By courtesy.

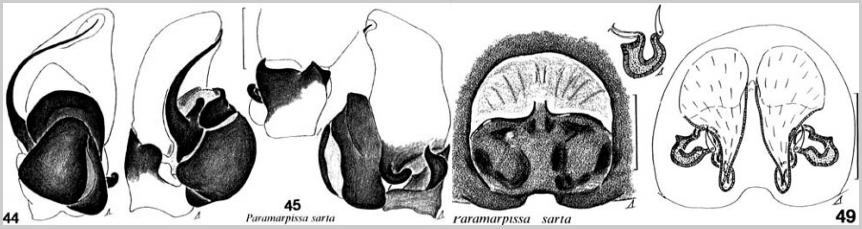


Paramarpissa griswoldi Logunov, Cutler 1999. J. N. Hist. 33(8): 1227, f 24-30 . By courtesy.





Paramarpissa piratica Logunov, Cutler 1999. J. N. Hist. 33(8): 1229-1230, f 11, 12, 35-43 +Peckhams 1909. Trans. Wisc. Acad. Sci. Arts Let., 16 (1): 494, t 39, f 10. By courtesy.



Paramarpissa sarta Logunov, Cutler 1999. J. N. Hist. 33(8): 1233-1234, f 44-50 . By courtesy.

Gen. *Parathiodina* Bryant, 1943 (1 species)

Type species *Parathiodina compta* .

COLONINES (replacement name for Thiodininae, representative species = *Thiodina sylvana*) are charactrized by arch of spermophor wisible in the anterior half of bulbus, parallel to hairlike embolus, arising laterally from the posterior half of bulbus. Titial apophysis consist usually of two rami, often as long as half of the cymbium, lying flat of the posterior and lateral surface of cymbium respectively. Internal structure of epigyne variable but insufficiently known. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



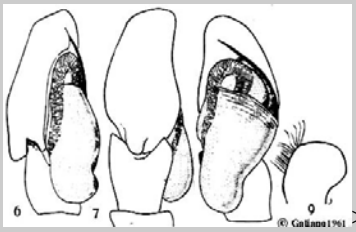
Parathiodina compta: Type species Bryant E. B. 1943. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard 92 (9): 502-503, t 4, f 42, 45

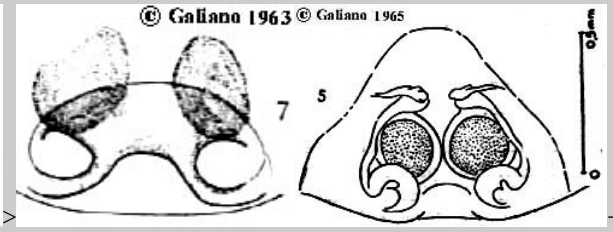
Gen. *Philira* Peckham, Peckham, 1896 (1 species)

[syn. single species ***"Chira" micans***]

Type species "*Chira micans*"

COLONINES (replacement name for Thiodininae, representative species = *Thiodina sylvana*) are charactrized by arch of spermophor wisible in the anterior half of bulbus, parallel to hairlike embolus, arising laterally from the posterior half of bulbus. Titial apophysis consist usually of two rami, often as long as half of the cymbium, lying flat of the posterior and lateral surface of cymbium respectively. Internal structure of epigyne variable but insufficiently known. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.







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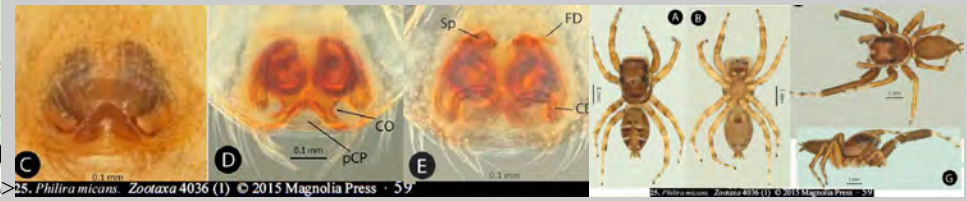
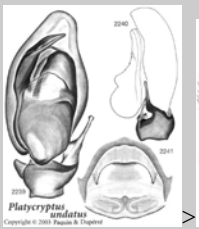


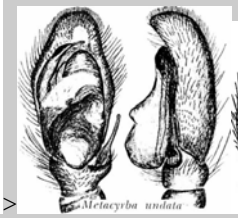
Philira micans: Galiano 1961a. Comen. Mus. Argent. Cien. Zool. 3, 6: 166-169, t. 2, ff. 6-9 + Galiano 1963b Physis, 23 (66): 344, t 18, f 7 +Edwards, 2015: Zootaxa 4036 (1): 58, f. 25A-K. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

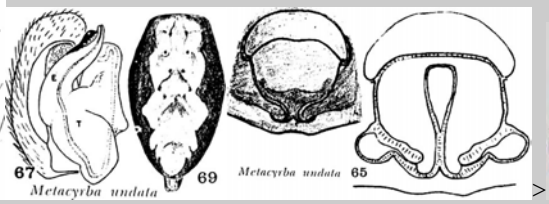
Gen. *Platycryptus* Hill, 1979 (3 species)

Type species *Platycryptus undatus*.

COLONINES (replacement name for Thiodininae, representative species = *Thiodina sylvana*) are charactrized by arch of spermophor wisible in the anterior half of bulbus, parallel to hairlike embolus, arising laterally from the posterior half of bulbus. Titial apophysis consist usually of two rami, often as long as half of the cymbium, lying flat of the posterior and lateral surface of cymbium respectively. Internal structure of epigyne variable but insufficiently known. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

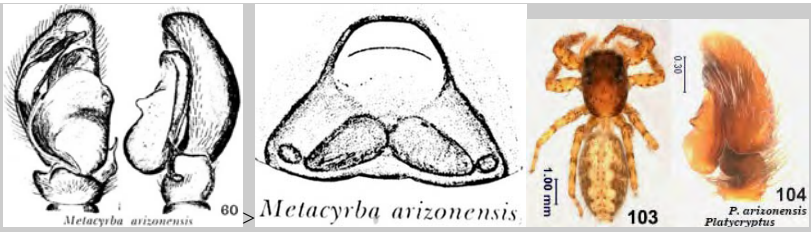




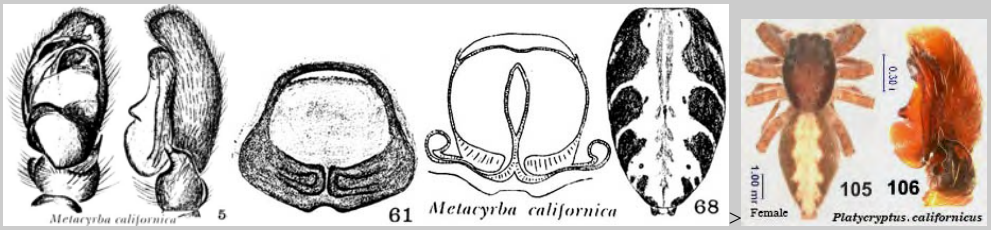




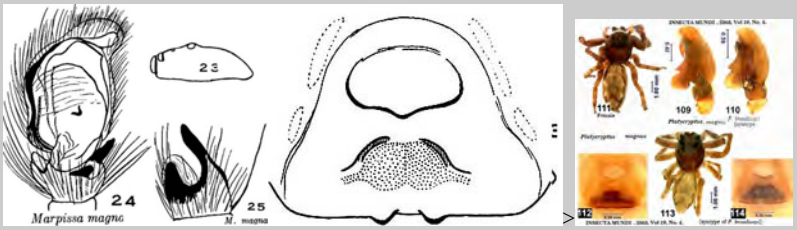
Platycryptus undatus:Type species Paquin P., Duperre N. 2003. Fabreries, Suppl. 11: 200, f 2239-2241
+ Barnes R. D. 1958. Am. Mus. Novit. 1867: 36-39, f 55-56, 62, 65, 67, 69. + ©Phot K. Collins, from D. E. Hill. By courtesy.



Platycryptus arizonensis: Barnes 1958. Am. Mus. Novit. 1867: 42-43, f 59-60, 63 + Edwards 2005b. Ins. Mun.,19(4): 209, f 105-106. By courtesy



Platycryptus californicus: Barnes 1958. Am. Mus. Novit. 1867: 39-42, f 57-58, 61, 64, 68 + Edwards. By courtesy

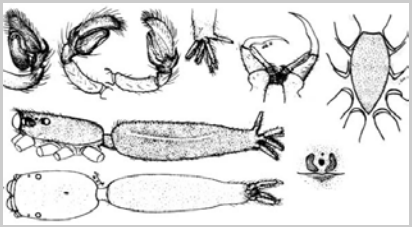


Platycryptus magnus: Chickering 1946. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard 97: 44 ff. 23-26 + Edwards G.B. 2005b. Insecta Mundi, 19(4): 210, f 109-114. By courtesy

Gen. *Proctonemesia* Bauab, Soares, 1978 (1 species)

Type species *Proctonemesia*

COLONINES (replacement name for Thiodininae, representative species = *Thiodina sylvana*) are charactrized by arch of spermophor wisible in the anterior half of bulbus, parallel to hairlike embolus, arising laterally from the posterior half of bulbus. Titial apophysis consist usually of two rami, often as long as half of the cymbium, lying flat of the posterior and lateral surface of cymbium respectively. Internal structure of epigyne variable but insufficiently known. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition. .

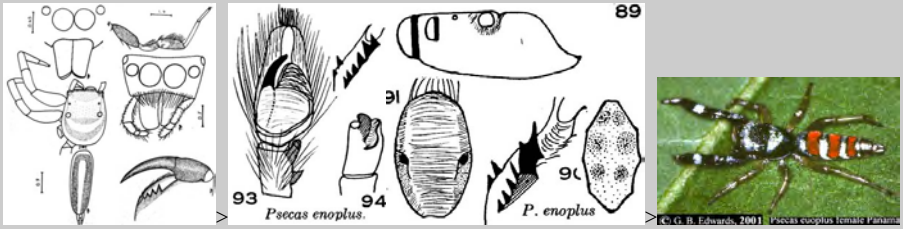


Proctonemesia multicaudata: Bauab Vianna,Soares 1978b. Revista bras. Biol., 38 (1): 25, f 1-9. By courtesy.

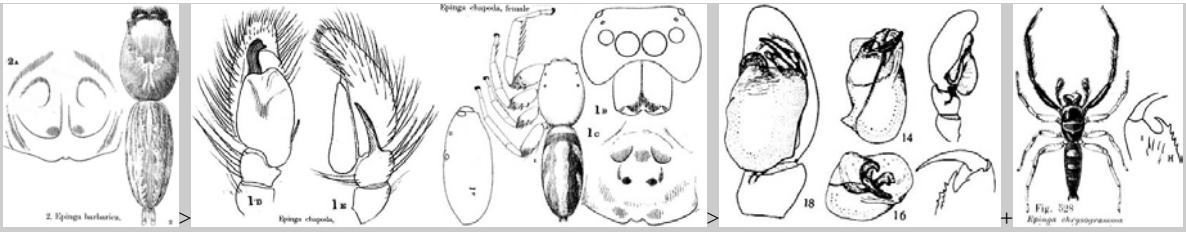
Gen. *Psecas* Koch C.L., 1851 (7 species)

Type species *Psecas cyaneus*[no palps illustrated, representative species - *P. zonatus*]

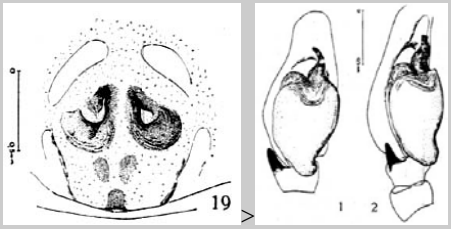
COLONINES (replacement name for Thiodininae, representative species = *Thiodina sylvana*) are charactrized by arch of spermophor wisible in the anterior half of bulbus, parallel to hairlike embolus, arising laterally from the posterior half of bulbus. Titial apophysis consist usually of two rami, often as long as half of the cymbium, lying flat of the posterior and lateral surface of cymbium respectively. Internal structure of epigyne variable but insufficiently known. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Psecas cyaneus: + Psecas euoplus: Type species. Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 163 + Chickering 1946. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard 97: 99 f 89-95. ©Phot G. B. Edwards. By courtesy.



Psecas barbaricus + chapoda + chrysogrammus: Peckhams 1894. Occ. Pap., 2 (2): 96, t 9, f 2 +95, t 9, f 1 + Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 424, t. 32, f 14-18+ Simon E.1901a: 460, f 528, 533(=H). By courtesy.

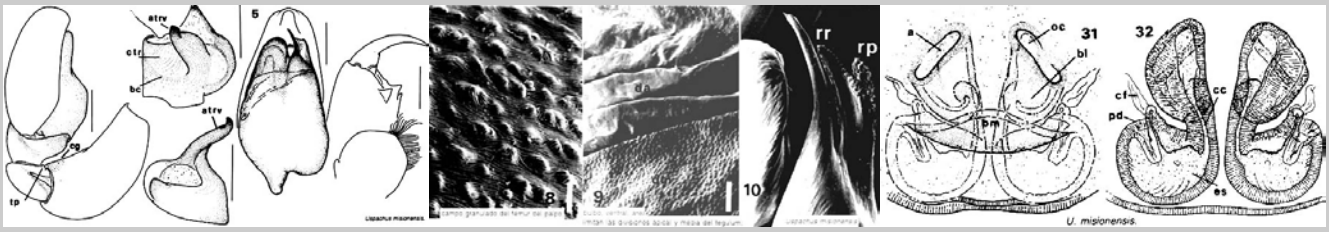


Psecas viridipurpureus + zonatus Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 424-425, t 32, f 19 +425-427, t. 32, f 1-2. By courtesy.

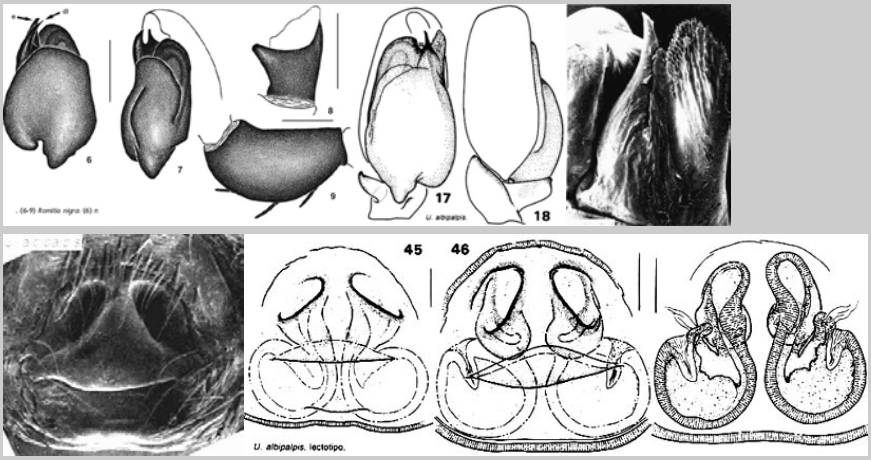
Gen. *Romitia* Simon, 1901 (2 species)

Type species *Romitia nigra*.

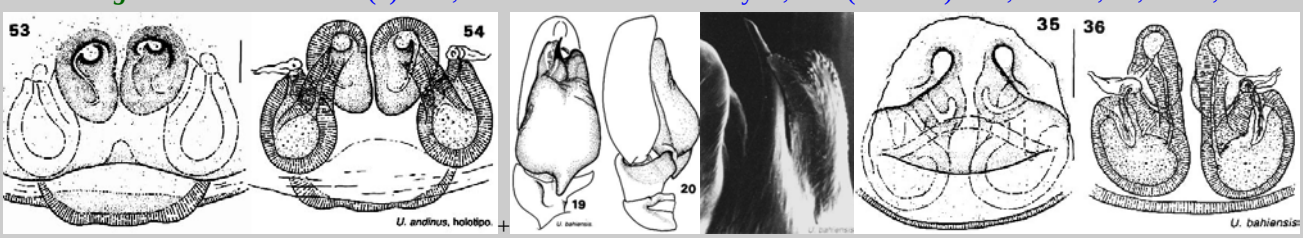
COLONINES (replacement name for Thiodininae, representative species = *Thiodina sylvana*) are charactrized by arch of spermophor wisible in the anterior half of bulbus, parallel to hairlike embolus, arising laterally from the posterior half of bulbus. Titial apophysis consist usually of two rami, often as long as half of the cymbium, lying flat of the posterior and lateral surface of cymbium respectively. Internal structure of epigyne variable but insufficiently known. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



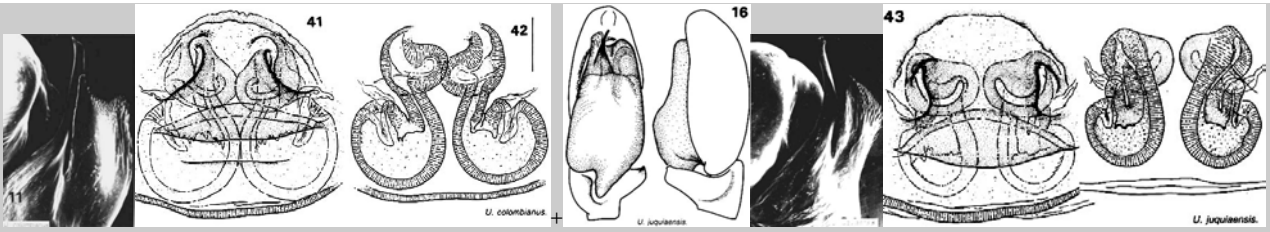
Romitia misionensis: Type species Galiano, 1995b. Physis C, 50 (118-119): 129, f 1-10, 31-32, 37-38 : Type species Ruiz et all 2007: Rev. bras. Zool. 24 (2): 377, f 6-9. By courtesy. ATTENTION: Genera Romitia and Uspachus synonymizd by Ruiz, Brescovit & Lise, 2007: 377.



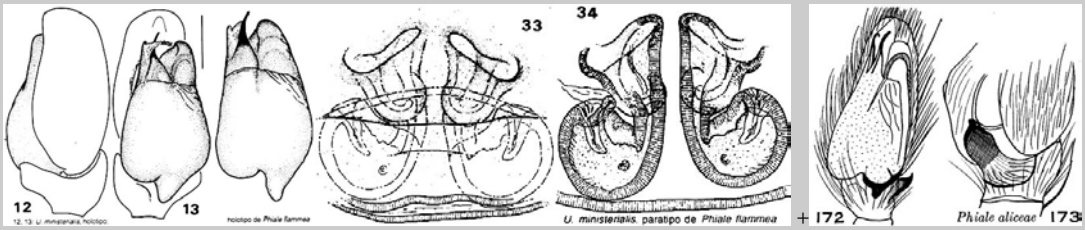
Romitia nigra Ruiz et all 2007: 24(2): 377, f 6-9 + Galiano 1995c. Physis, C 50(118-119): 135, f 17-18, 22, 45-47, 50.



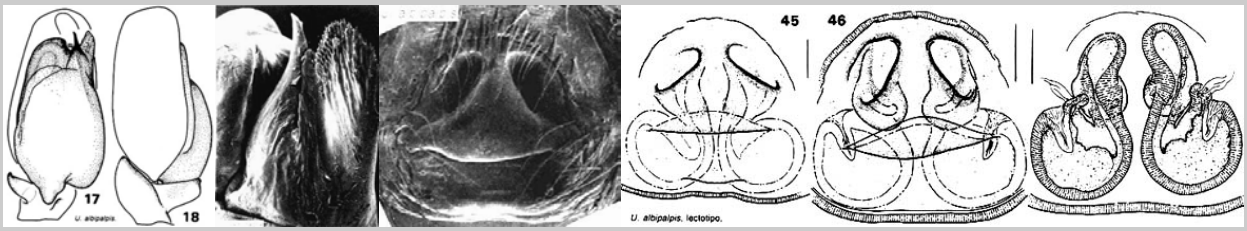
Romitia andina + bahiensis Galiano M. E. 1995c. Physis, C 50 (118-119): 139, f 53-54 + 138, f 35-36. By courtesy.



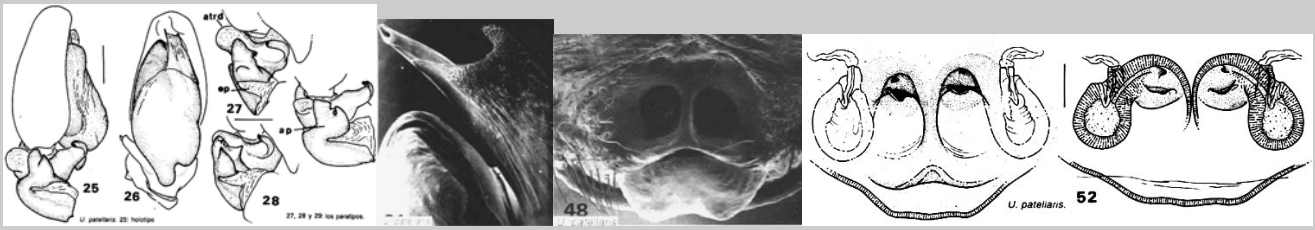
Romitia colombiana + juquiaensis Galiano 1995c. Physis, C 50 (118-119): 137, f 11, 39, 41-42 +138, f 15-16, 24, 40, 43-44.



Romitia ministerialis Galiano M. E. 1995c. Physis, C 50 (118-119): 134, f 12-14, 33-34 + Chickering 1946. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard 97: 205-207, f 172-173 [placement doubtful].



Romitia albipalpis Galiano M. E. 1995c. Physis, C 50 (118-119): 139, f 53-54 + 138, f 35-36. By courtesy.

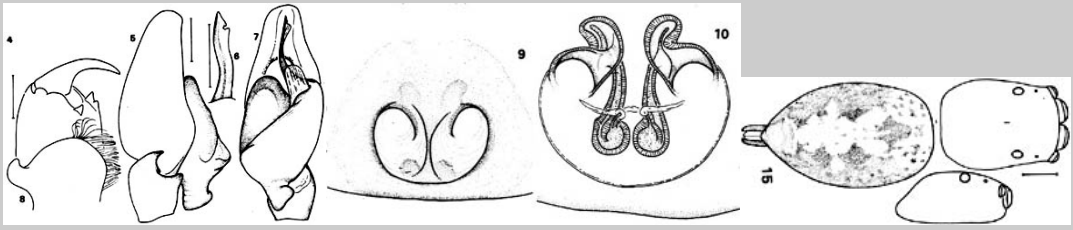


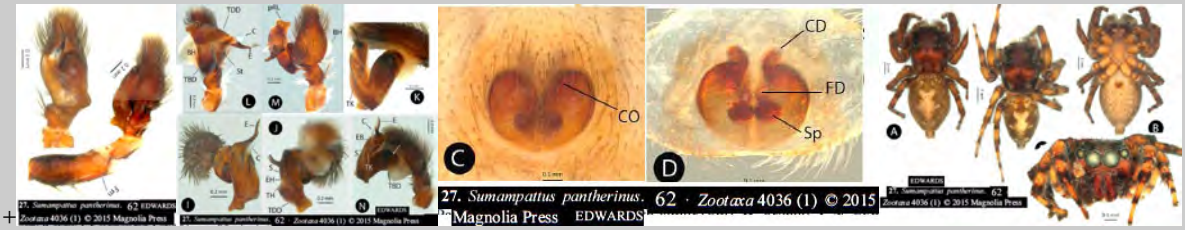
Romitia patellaris Galiano M. E. 1995c. Physis, C 50 (118-119): 139, f 53-54 + 138, f 35-36. By courtesy.

Gen. *Sumampattus* Galiano, 1983 (3 species)

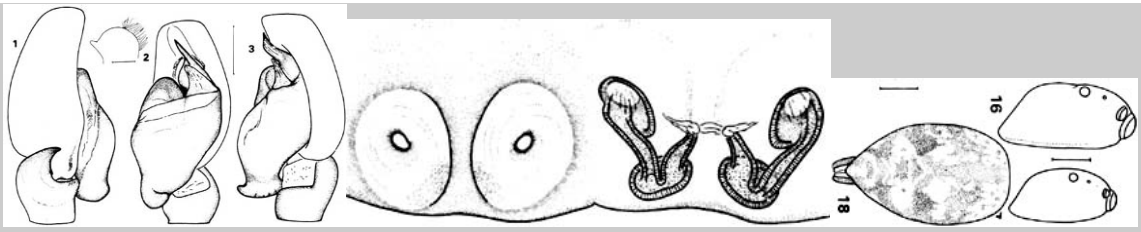
Type species *Sumampattus pantherinus*

COLONINES (replacement name for Thiodininae, representative species = *Thiodina sylvana*) are charactrized by arch of spermophor wisible in the anterior half of bulbus, parallel to hairlike embolus, arising laterally from the posterior half of bulbus. Titial apophysis consist usually of two rami, often as long as half of the cymbium, lying flat of the posterior and lateral surface of cymbium respectively. Internal structure of epigyne variable but insufficiently known. This genus should, perhaps, be classified in CHRYSILLINES or NOTICIINES! Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.





Sumampattus pantherinusType species Galiano 1983. Physis C, 41 (101): 152-155, f 5-10, 13-15 + Edwards, 2015: Zootaxa 4036 (1): 61, f. 27A-N. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



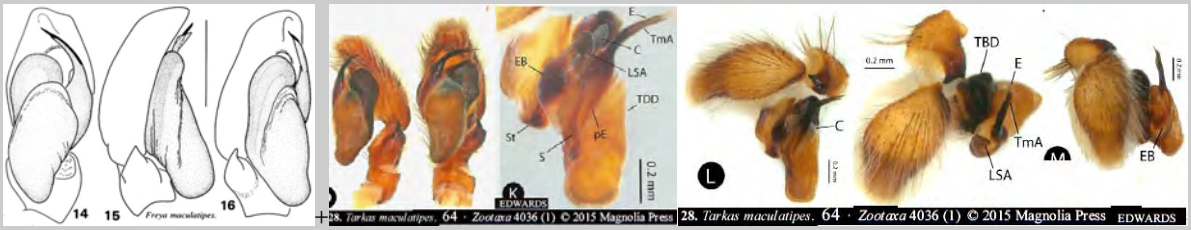
Sumampattus quinqueradiatus Galiano 1983. Physis C, 41 (101): 155-157, f 1-4, 11-12, 16-18.. By courtesy.

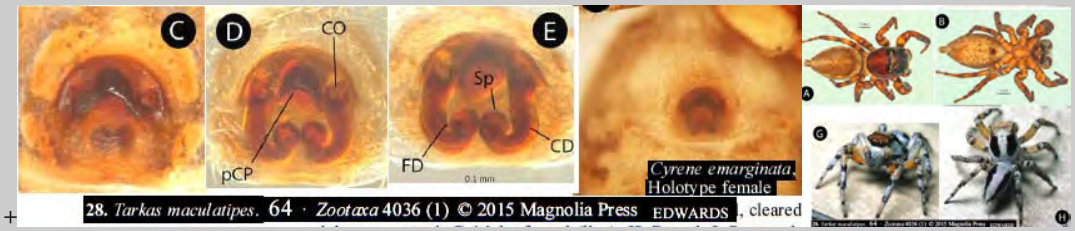


Sumampattus hudsoni Galiano 1983. Rev. Soc. Entom. Argentina. 55 (1-4): 154-157, f 1-6 + ©photo C.J. Grismado By courtesy.

Gen. *Tarkas* Edwards, 2015 (1 species)

Type species *Tarkas maculatipes*
This genus should, perhaps, be classified in CHRYSILLINES or NOTICIINES! Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.





Tarkas maculatipes : Galiano 2001. J. Arachnology: 34, f. 14-16 + Edwards, 2015: Zootaxa 4036 (1): 63, f. 28A-E, G-O. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

Gen. *Thiodina* Simon, 1900 (3 species) - transfer to AMYCINES

Type species *Thiodina nicoleti*
Thiodina nicoleti was recently revised by Bustamante, Maddison, Ruiz 2015 (Zootaxa 4012 (1): 181–190), who redefined the species and produced drawings of its palpal organ, which seem to place genus within group HYLLINES, characterized by embolus originating from posterior lateral end of bulbus, entirely different from COLONINES, as proposed in the present work. Female of *Thiodina nicoleti* remains unknown, so we cannot use its structure of spermathecae and ducts in classification. However, bulbous sensory setae ventrally on tibia I and on faces of chelicerae, being diagnostic for the species, according to Bustamante et al., 2015, were not tested for occurrence in other genera, so are not sufficient character for classification of genera. Bustamante mentions as possible relative genus *Hyetussa* (AMYCINES), which has beautiful spiral of copulatory ducts in epigyne, its embolus has similar origin but is much longer, twisted around bulbus. With insufficient data on palps and internal structures of epigyne we will have to wait until further studies, promised by these authors..



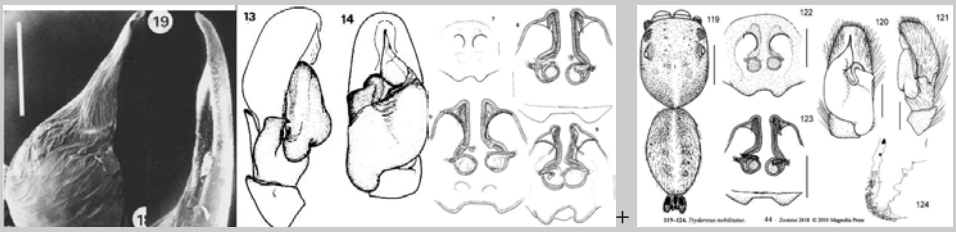


Thiodina nicoleti* + *neotype : Original by Nicolet - Richardson, 2010. Zootaxa 2418: 42, f 117-118. + Bustamante, Maddison, Ruiz 2015. Zootaxa 4012 (1): 181–190, f 1-30. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

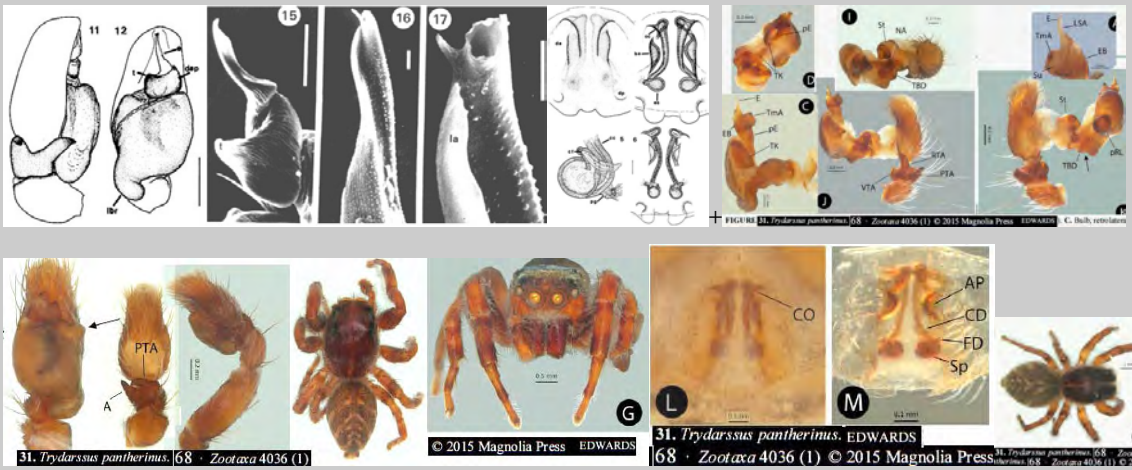
Gen. *Trydarssus* Galiano, 1995 (2 species)

Type species *Trydarssus nobilitatus*.

COLONINES (replacement name for Thiodininae, representative species = *Thiodina sylvana*) are charactrized by arch of spermophor wisible in the anterior half of bulbus, parallel to hairlike embolus, arising laterally from the posterior half of bulbus. Titial apophysis consist usually of two rami, often as long as half of the cymbium, lying flat of the posterior and lateral surface of cymbium respectively. Internal structure of epigyne variable but insufficiently known. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Trydarssus nobilitatus: Galiano 1995a. Bol. Soc. Biol. Conc., 66: 106-107, Figs 2, 7-10, 13, 14, 18, 19. By courtesy. + Richardson, 2010. Salticidae of Chile. Zootaxa 2418: 42, f. 119-123. By courtesy.

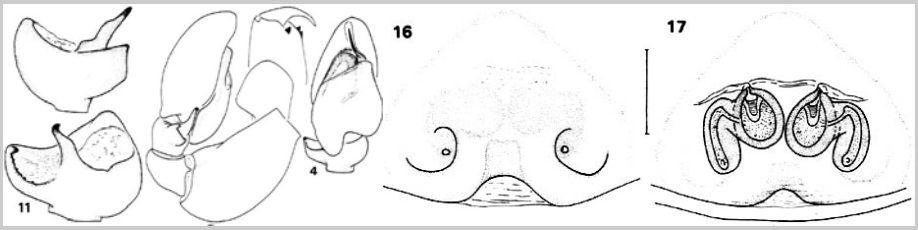


Trydarssus pantherinus: Galiano 1995a. Bol. Soc. Biol. Conc., 66: 105-106, f 1, 3-6, 11, 12, 15-17 + Edwards, 2015: Zootaxa 4036 (1): 67, f. 31A-O. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

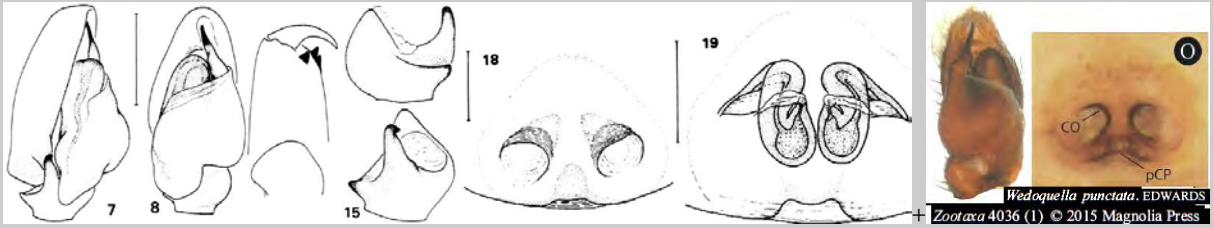
Gen. *Wedoquella* Galiano, 1984 (3 species)

Type species *Wedoquella denticulata*.

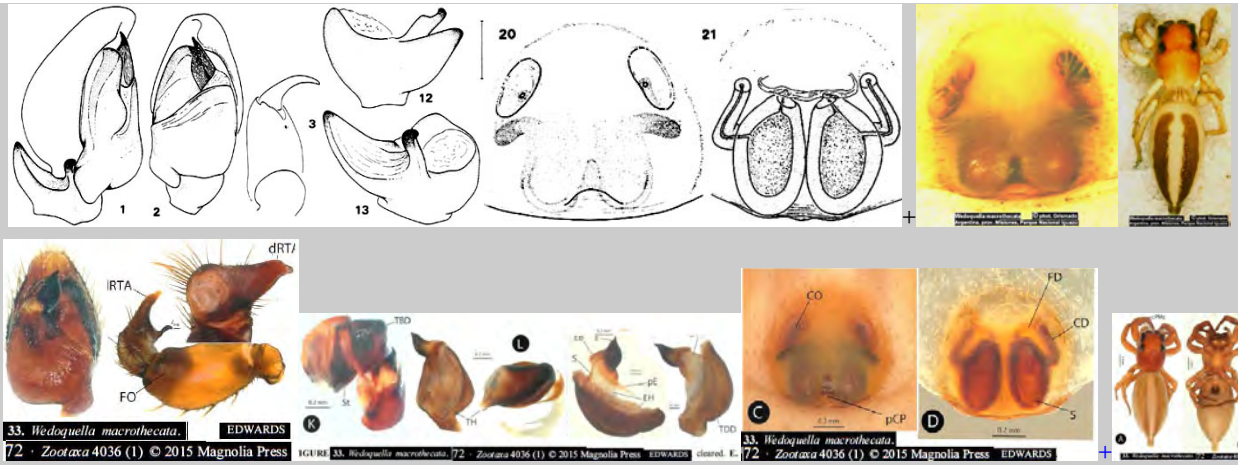
COLONINES (replacement name for Thiodininae, representative species = *Thiodina sylvana*) are charactrized by arch of spermophor wisible in the anterior half of bulbus, parallel to hairlike embolus, arising laterally from the posterior half of bulbus. Titial apophysis consist usually of two rami, often as long as half of the cymbium, lying flat of the posterior and lateral surface of cymbium respectively. Internal structure of epigyne variable but insufficiently known. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Wedoquella denticulataType species. Galiano M.E.1984a. J. Arachnol., 11: 345-347, f 4-6, 10-11, 16-17. By courtesy.



Wedoquella punctata Galiano M.E.1984a. J. Arachnol., 11: 349-351, f 7-9, 14-15, 18-19 + Edwards, 2015: Zootaxa 4036 (1): 71, f. 33N-O. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Wedoquella macrothecata Galiano 1984a. J. Arachnol., 11: 347-349, f 1-3, 12-13, 20-21 + © photo Grismado +Edwards, 2015: Zootaxa 4036 (1): 71, f. 33A-M. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

ATTACHMENT ON SALTICIDAE SPECIES DIVERSITY

Abbreviated version of "Monograph of the Salticidae (Araneae) of the World 1995-2015.
Part I: Introduction to alternative classification of Salticidae".
http://salticidae.pl/Subfamilies/

Jerzy Prószyński

ATTACHMENT 7a
HYLLINES GROUP OF GENERA

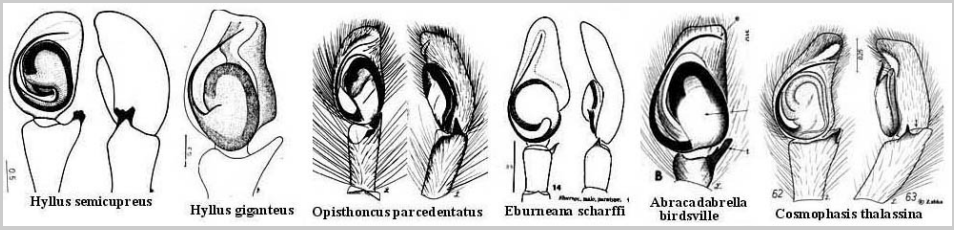
Version July 1st, 2016.
Sources and permissions of illustrations are displayed in the IInd part of the monograph http://www.peckhamia.com/salticidae/

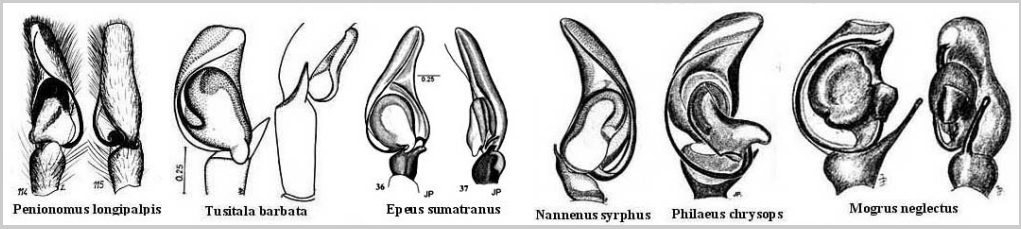
Index. The guide includes following genera, linked from here: Type genus Hyllus .
Abracadabrella , Afrobeata , Brancus , Cembalea , Chira , Cosmophasis *[bitaeniatus group!]* , Eburneana , Encymachus , Enoplomischus , Epeus , Erasinus , Helvetia , Hinewaia , Hyllus , Lystrocteisa , Maevia , Maltecora, , Marpissa , Mendoza , Mogrus , Monomotapa , Nannenus , Nosferattus , Opisthoncus , Parajotus, Paraphilaeus , Paraplatoides , Penionomus , , Philaeus , Pignus , Plexippoides , Poessa, Ptocasius , Thyene , Tusitala, Tullgrenella, Vailimia , Viciria, Wesolowskana , Yogetor (299 species).

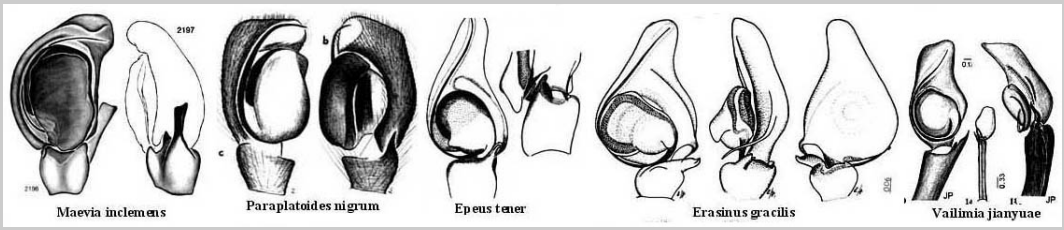
Introduction

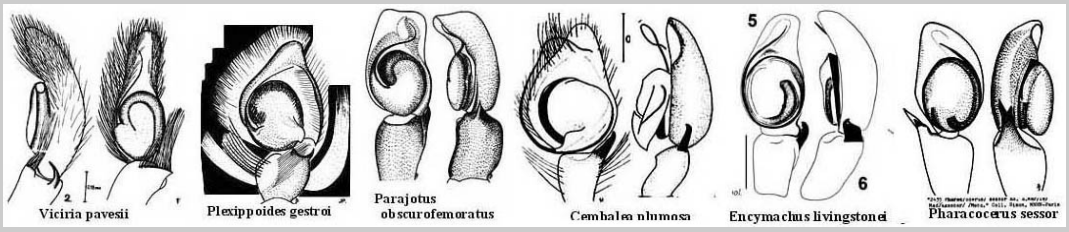
DIAGNOSIS. HYLLINES are recognizable by thin embolus initially arising perpendicular to bulbus and almost immediately bending parallel to it, leaving initially some free space, next paralleling margin of bulbus, or encircling it entirely. Spermophor prominent, running along contour of bulbus, differs from that of SITTICINES by absence of central loop. Internal structures of epigyne (see illustrations below) variable, characterize particular genera but not the whole group of genera. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

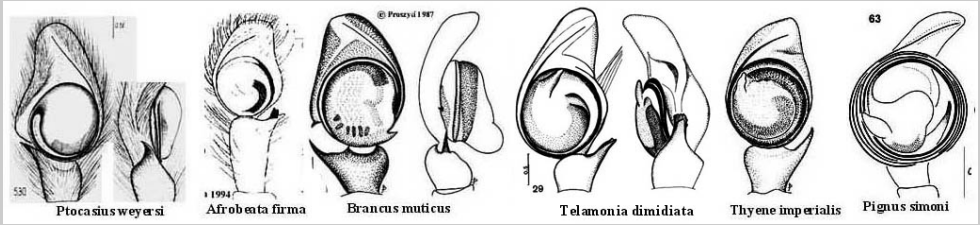
Guide to identification of genera by male palps

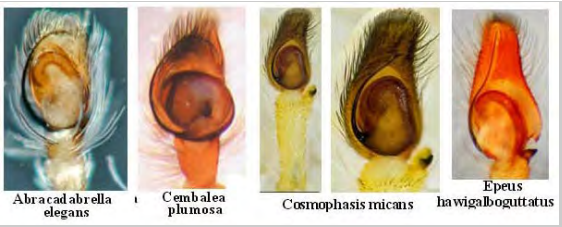


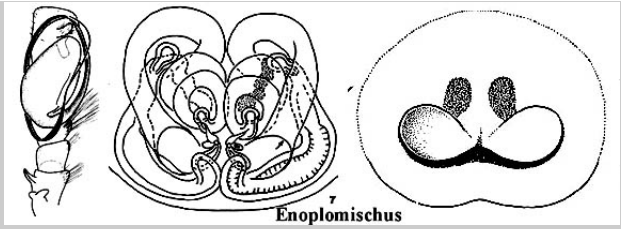




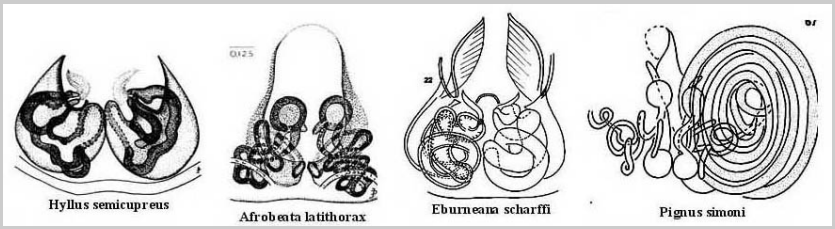


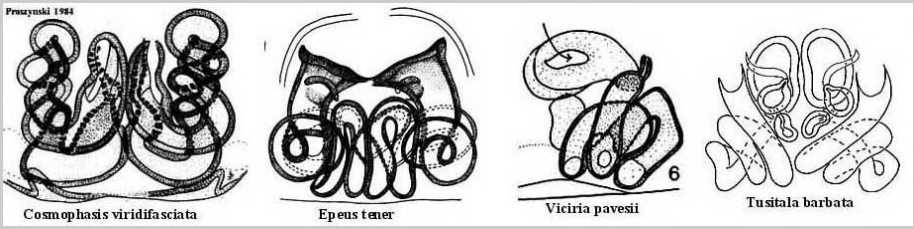


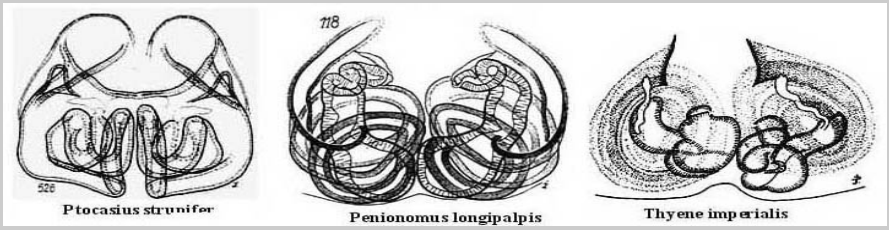


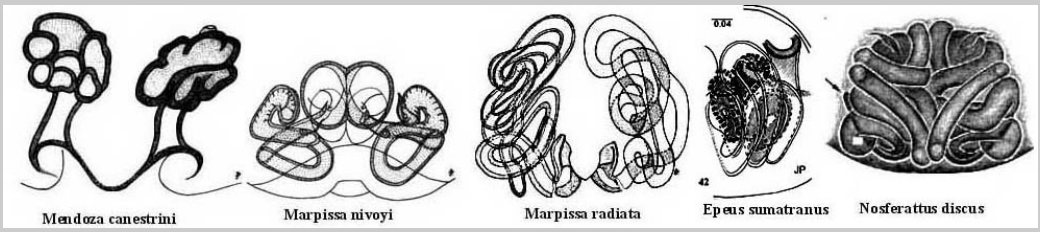


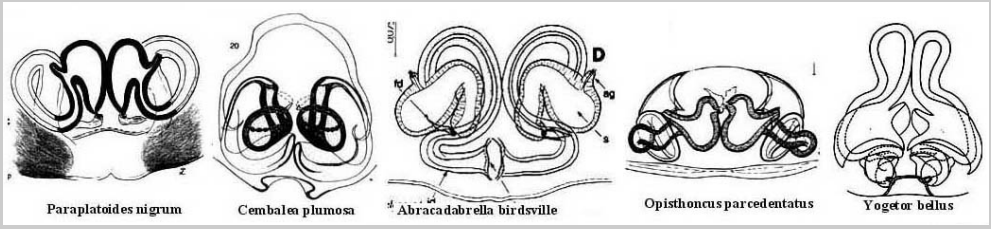
Guide to identification of genera by internal structure of epigyne

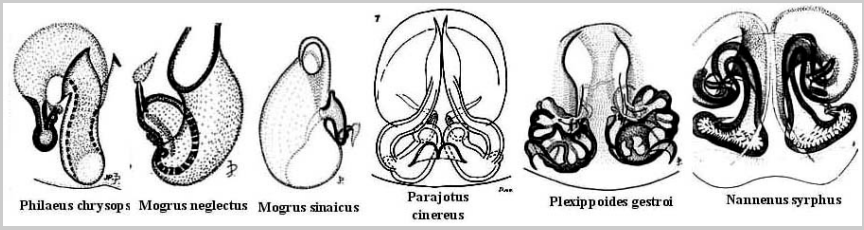




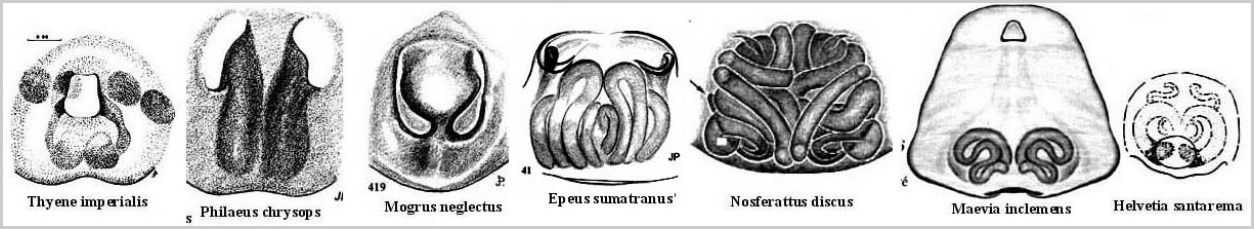


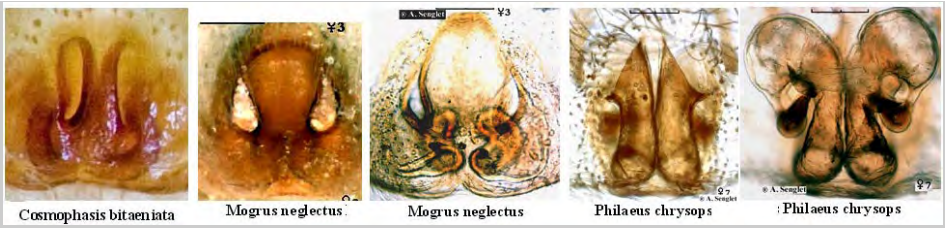




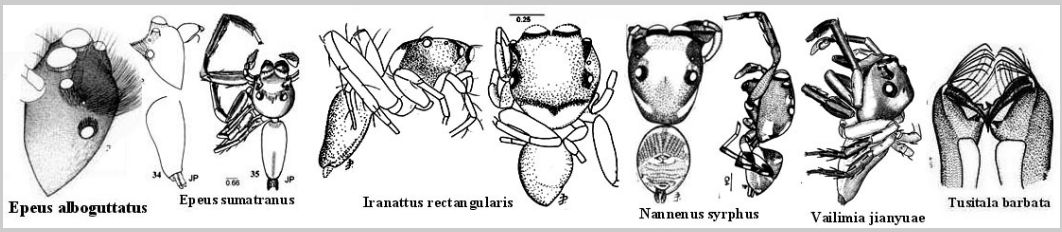


Guide to identification of genera by superficial appearance of epiyne





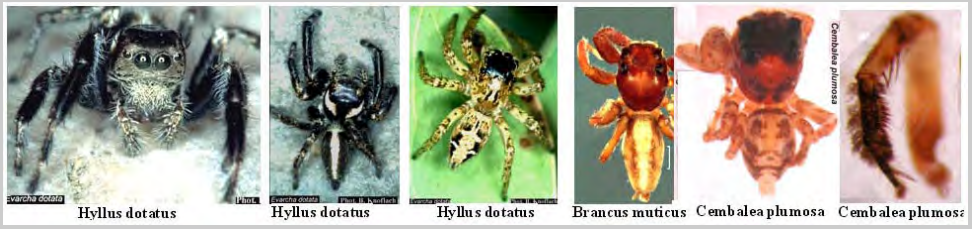
Guide to identification of genera by body shape and color

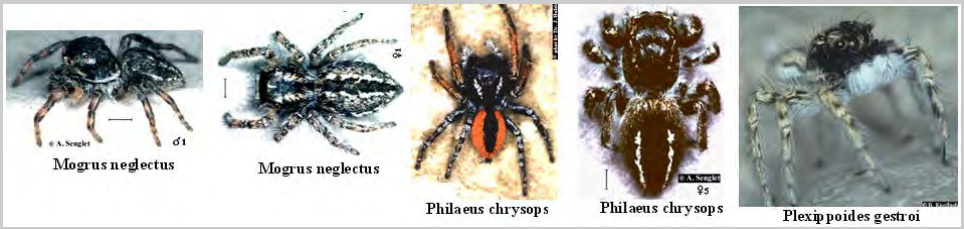















Cosmophasis bitaeniata

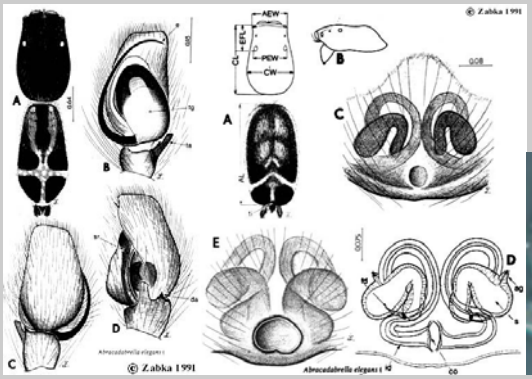

Abracadabrella elegans


Epeus flavobilineatus



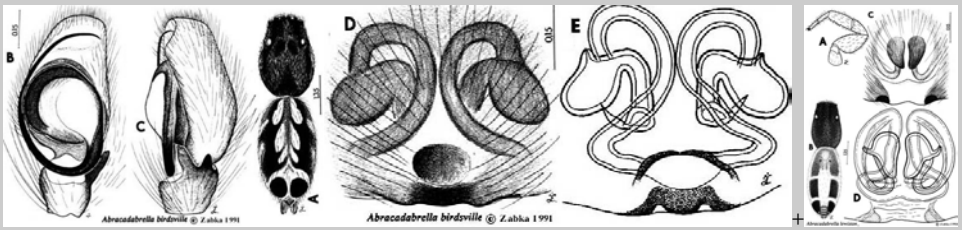
Gen. *Abracadabrella* Żabka, 1991 (3 species)

Type species *Abracadabrella elegans*.
DIAGNOSIS. Copulatory ducts arising from posterior openings, running up to anterior part of epigyne, "S" shape bent, then double back and join spermathecae, set transversally in the middle of epigyne. Spermathecae oval, with their distal part narrowed in a form of bent process. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.





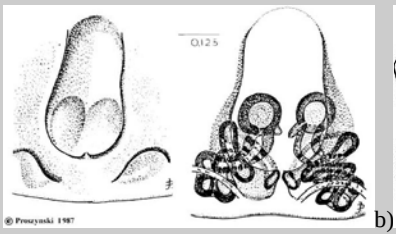
Abracadabrella elegans:: Zabka 1991b. Mem. Queens. Mus., 30: 626, f 4A-D, 5A-D. By courtesy. + ©Phot: R. Whyte.



Abracadabrella birdsville + lewiston: Zabka 1991b. Mem. Queens. Mus., 30: 630, ff 7A-E + 630, f 8A-D. By courtesy.

Gen. *Afrobeata* Caporiacco, 1941 (3 species)

Type species *Afrobeata latithorax*.
DIAGNOSIS. Epigyne with middle elongate depression and posterior pockets. Internal structures unusual in having ducts thin but sclerotized and long, making complicated coils before joining small, globular spermathecae, located anteriorly to them. Bulbus long, encircled tightly by very thin, hairlike embolus. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



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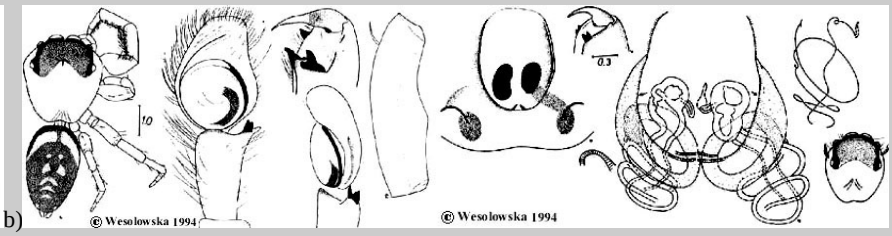
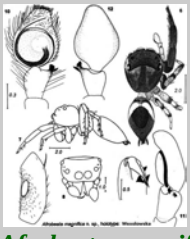


Afrobeata latithorax +b) firma: : Proszynski 1987: 1. +b) Wesolowska, van Harten 1994. 86: 9-14, fig. 19-27. By courtesy.

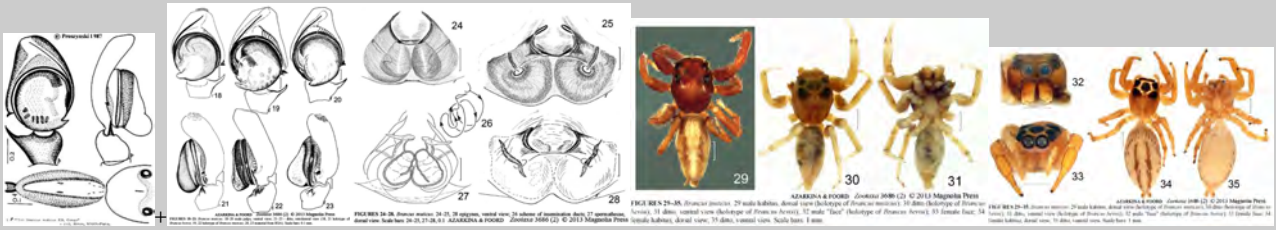


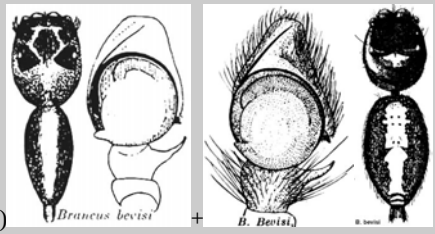
Afrobeata magnifica: : Wesolowska W., A. Russel-Smith. 2000. Tropical Zool., 13 (1): 16, figs 6-13. By courtesy.

Gen. *Brancus* Simon, 1902 (15 species)

Type species *Brancus muticus*.

DIAGNOSIS. Bulbus with small, triangular flap, usually round or near round, tibial apophysis short. Epigyne with anterior depression, sometimes partially divided by arches associated with copulatory openings. Copulatory ducts simple, spermathecae oval, or bent. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.
REMARKS. African genus resembling Asian *Telamonia* by palp appearance, especially presence of a flap on bulbus, but differs by absence of retrolateral expansion of cymbium's edge and characteristic bunch of long, stiff setae in that place, there are striking differences in internal structure of epigyne.

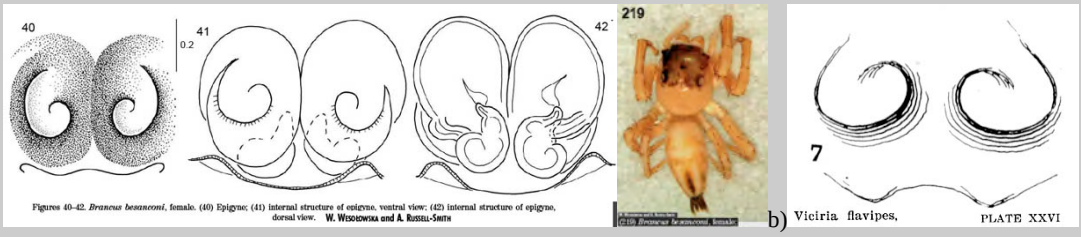


+b) 

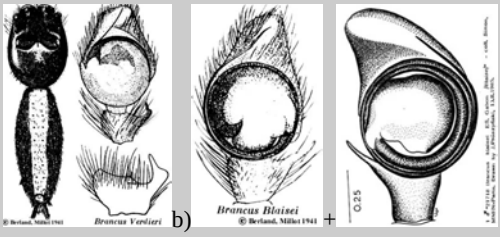
Brancus muticus +b) syn. (?) bevisi : Proszynski J. 1987. Atlas ...: 7 + Azarkina, Foord 2013. Zootaxa 3686(2): 169, f 18-35 +b) Lessert 1925b: 356-358, figs 17a-b + Berland, Millot 1941. 12, 2: 332, 333, f 34c, 35d. By courtesy.



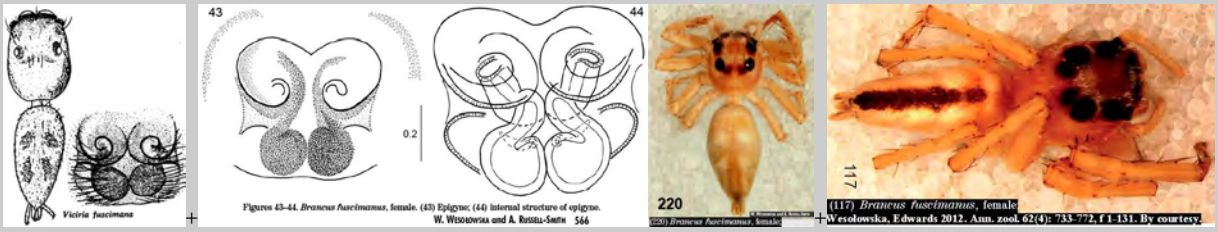
Brancus niveimanus: : Wesołowska, Edwards 2012. Ann. zool.: 62(4): 742-743, f 34–37, 122
+b) Wesołowska, Cumming 2008. Ann. zool. 58: 176-179, f 24-28.. By courtesy.



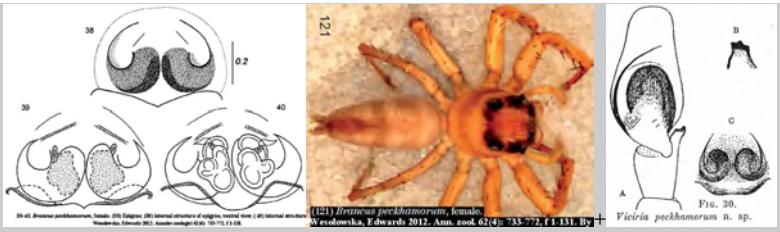
Brancus besanconi +b) flavipes: :Wesołowska, Russel-Smith 2011. Ann. zool. 61(3): 565-566, f 40-42, 219
+b) Peckham, Peckham 1903: 14 (1): 233, t 26, f 7. By courtesy.



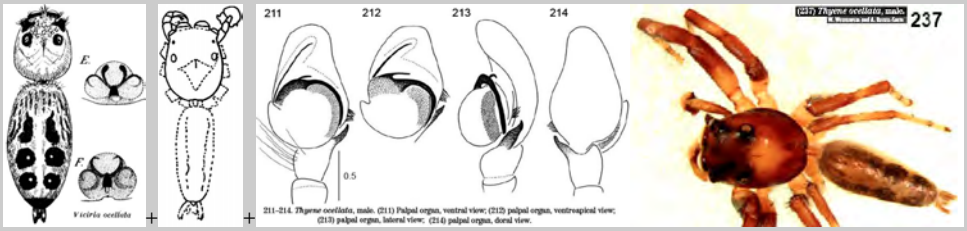
Brancus verdieri +b) blaisei : Berland, Millot 1941. 12, 2: 332, f. 35A-B +b) 332, f. 34A + Proszynski 1987. Atlas ...: 8. By courtesy.



Brancus fuscimanus : : Wanless, Clark. 1975. 89 (2): 281-283, f 15-16 +Wesołowska, Russel-Smith 2011. .Ann. zool. 61(3): 566, f 43-44, 220 + Wesołowska, Edwards 2012. Ann. zool.: 62(4): 742-743, f 34–37, 122. By courtesy.

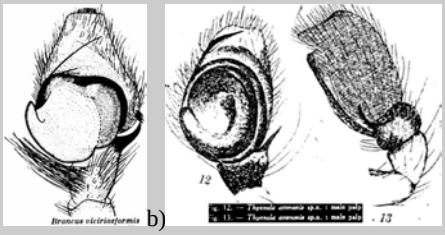


Brancus peckhamorum : Wesołowska, Edwards 2012. Ann. zool.: 62(4): 743-744, f 38–40, 121 + Lessert, 1927. 34(17): 455, f 30A-C, f 34–37, 122. By courtesy.





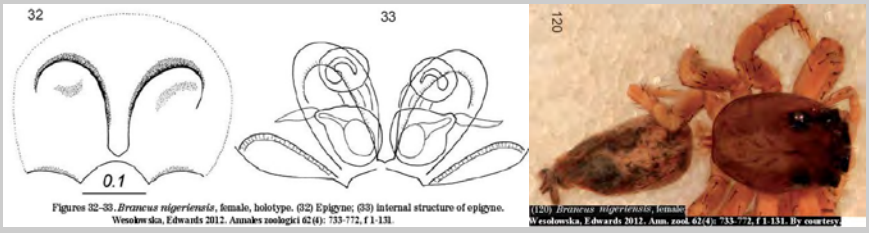
Brancus ocellatus : Berland, Millot 1941: 386 f. 81D-F + Wanless, Clark 1975: 283, f. 17["documenting" synonymy of these two species) + Wesołowska Russel-Smith 2011. Ann. zool. 61(3): 610-611, f 211-214, 237 + Wesołowska, Edwards 2012. Ann. zool.: 62(4): 763-765, f 108–110, 126. By courtesy.

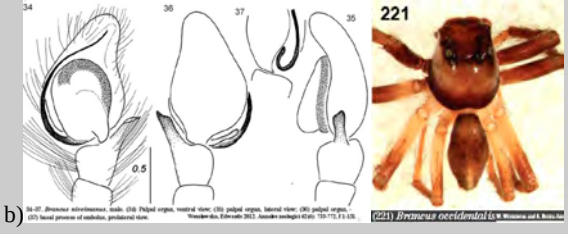


Brancus viciriaeformis +b) ammonis : Berland, Millot 1941: 333 f. 36 +b) 386 f. 81D-F +b) Denis, 1947: 81, pl. 6, f. 12-13. By courtesy.



Brancus lacrimosus +b) mondoni: : Wesołowska, Edwards 2012. Ann. zool.: 62(4): 738-739, f 25–27, 118 +b) 740-741, f 28–31, 119. By courtesy.

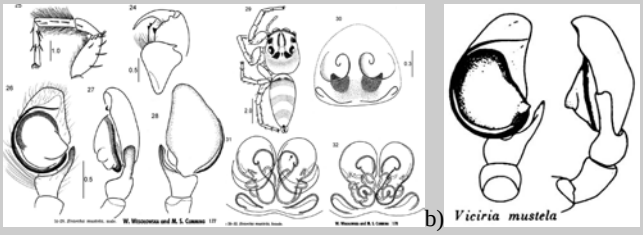




Brancus nigeriensis +b) occidentalis: : Wesołowska, Edwards 2012. Ann. zool.: 62(4): 741-742, f 32–33, 120 +b) Wesołowska, Russel-Smith 2011. Ann. zool. 61(3): 567-568, f 49-51, 221. . By courtesy.



Brancus lacrimosus +b) mondoni: : Wesołowska, Edwards 2012. Ann. zool.: 62(4): 738-739, f 25–27, 118 +b) 740-741, f 28–31, 119. By courtesy.



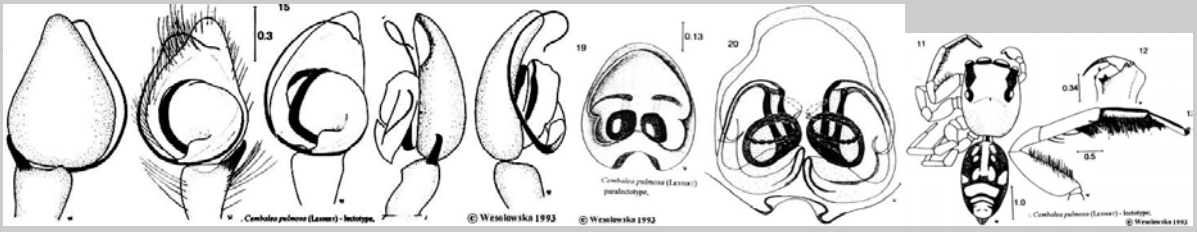
Brancus mustelus : Wesołowska Cumming 2008. Ann. zool. 58: 176-179, f 24-28, 29-32 + Lessert R. 1936. Rev. suisse zool., 43(9): 297, f 94-95. By courtesy.



Brancus bivittatus [syn. Viciria b.] : Caleb, Mattai 2014b. JEZS 2(5): 65, f 31-37. By courtesy.

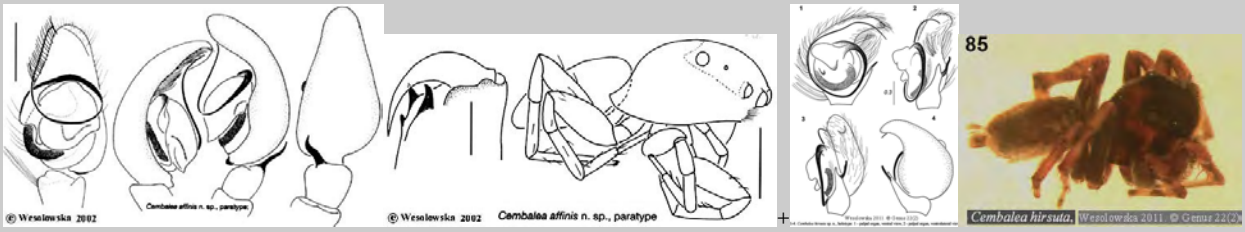
Gen. *Cembalea* Wesolowska, 1993 (5 species)

Type species *Cembalea plumosa*.
DIAGNOSIS. Embolus appears long and runs at a distance from bulbus, arise from a basis branching off the bulbus in its posterior part. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

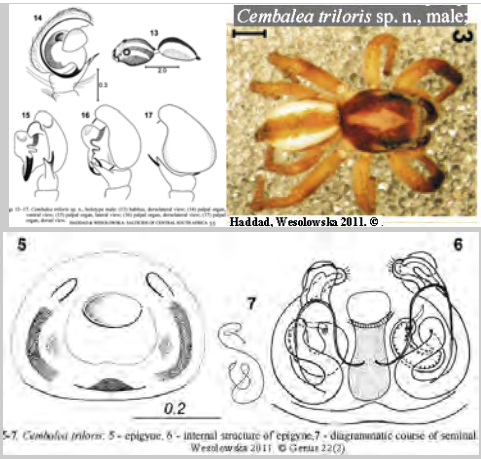




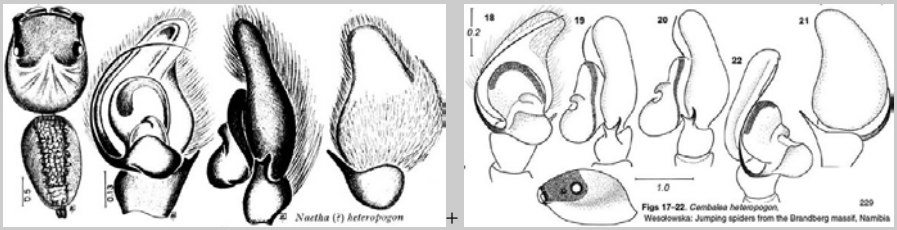
Cembalea plumosa : Wesolowska 1993b: Genus, 4 (1): 37-40, f 11-20 + Proszynski 1984c: 141 + ©Photo T. Szuts. By courtesy.



Cembalea affinis +b) hirsuta. : Rollard, Wesolowska 2002 Zoosystema, (2): 286-288, figs 3A-F + Wesolowska 2011. © Genus, 22(2): 308-310, f 1-4, 85 + ©Photo T. Szuts. By courtesy.



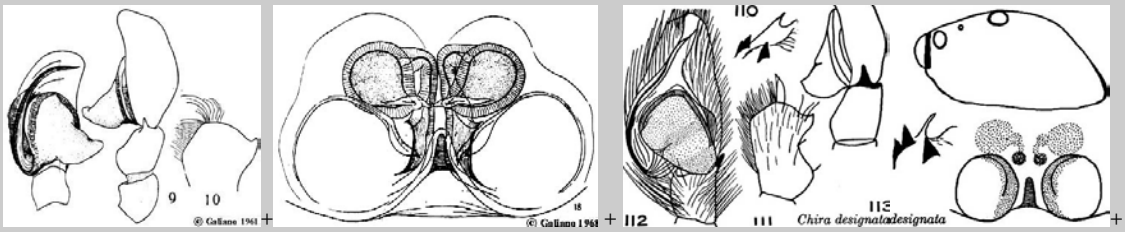
Cembalea triloris: Haddad, Wesolowska 2011. © Afr. Invertebr. 52(1): 55-56, f 3, 13-17 + Wesolowska 2011. © Genus, 22(2): 310-311, f 5-7. By courtesy.

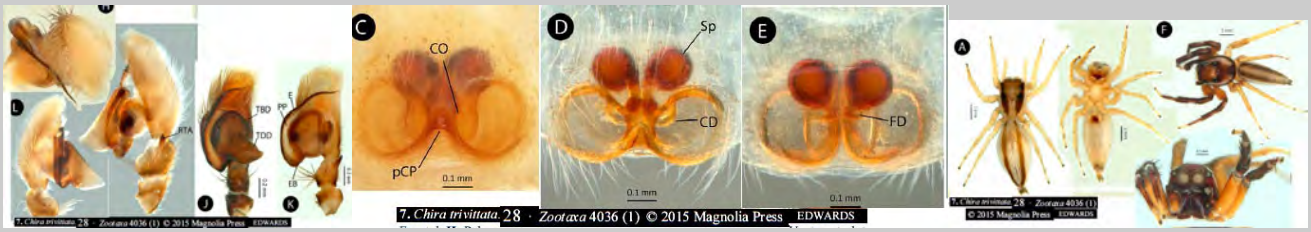


Cembalea heteropogon : Prochniewicz M. 1989. Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 65, 2: 217-218, ff. 28-32 + Wesolowska W. 2006b. African Entomology, 14 (2): 227-230, f 17-22. By courtesy.

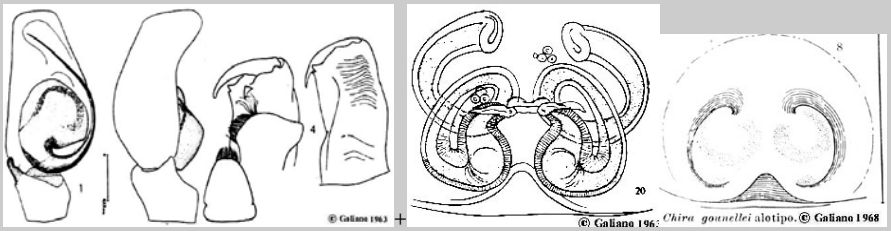
Gen. *Chira* Peckham, Peckham, 1896 (10 species)

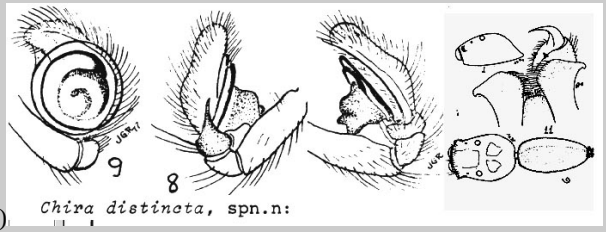
Type species *Chira trivittata* .
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition. (ATTENTION: ***"Chira" micans*** - see *Philira* COLONINES [syn. "THIODININES"]).





Chira trivittata : Galiano M. E. 1961a. Comen. Mus. Argent. Cien. Zool. 3, 6: 183, t. 3, ff. 8- + Galiano 1968c. Physis 27 (75): 349, 355, f. 18 + Chickering 1946. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 97: 117-122, figs 109-1151 + Edwards, 2015: Zootaxa 4036(1): 26, f. 7A-L. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

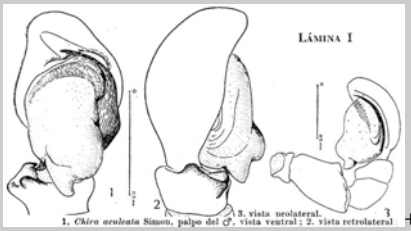




b)

Chira gounellei +b) distincta : Galiano M.E. 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 288-289, t. 5, ff. 1-4 + Galiano 1968c. Physis 27 (75)

+b) Bauab V. 1983. Bolm Zool. 7: 4, f. 6-11.By courtesy.



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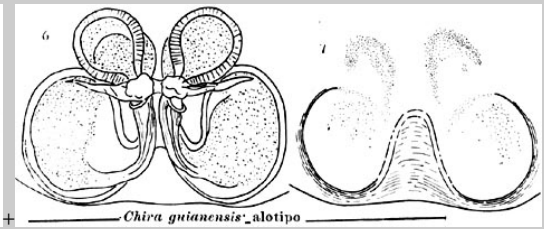

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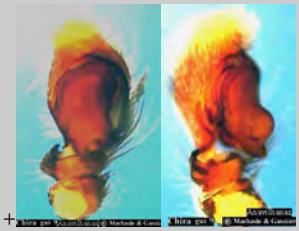
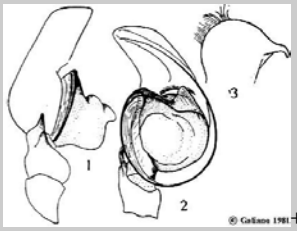
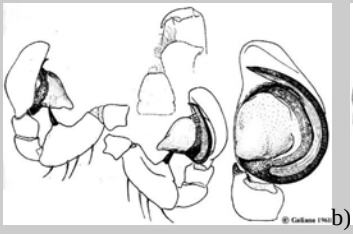




Chira guianensis : Galiano 1961a. Comen. Mus. Argent. Cien. Zool. 3(6): 163-164, t 1, f 1-3- + Galiano 1968c. Physis 27 (75): 350-353, f 6-7 + ©Photo Gasnier & Machado. By courtesy.


+


Chira lanei : Galiano 1961a. Comen. Mus. Argent. Cien. Zool. 3, 6: 169-171, t. 3, figs 1-3. + ©Photo Gasnier & Machado. .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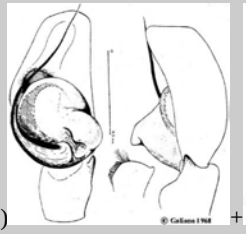
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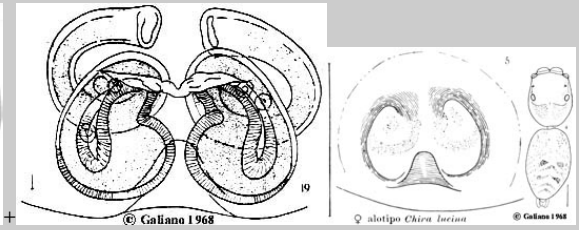
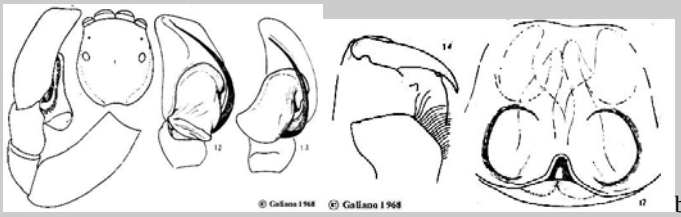


Chira simoni +b) lucina : Galiano M. E. 1961a. 3, 6: 174, pl. III f. 4-7 +b) 160, 171-173, t. I, ff. 4-6 + Galiano 1968c. Physis 27 (75): 359-360, ff. 4, 5, 19. By courtesy.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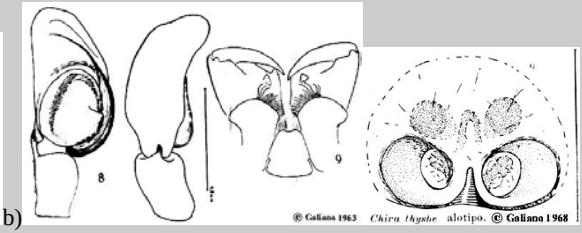
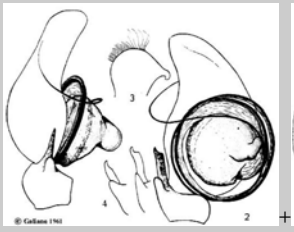


Chira spinipes +b) thysbe: Galiano 1968c. Physis 27 (75): 353-355, ff. 10-14, 17 +b) 323, t. 14, ff. 9-11. By courtesy.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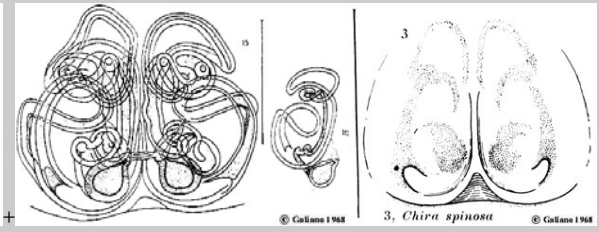
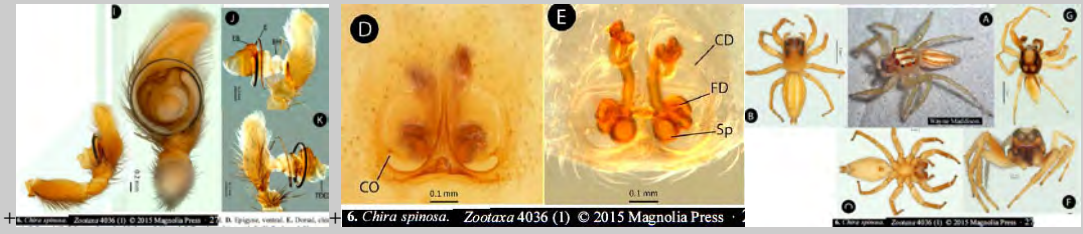


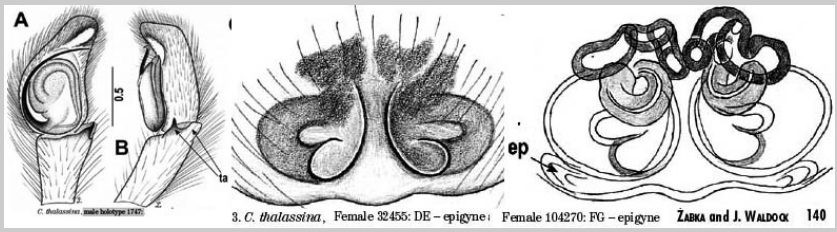


Chira spinosa : Galiano 1961a. 3, 6: 176-180, t. 2. ff. 1-5 + Galiano 1968c. Physis 27 (75): 361-365, ff. 3, 15-16 + Edwards, 2015: Zootaxa 4036(1): 26, f 6A-K. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

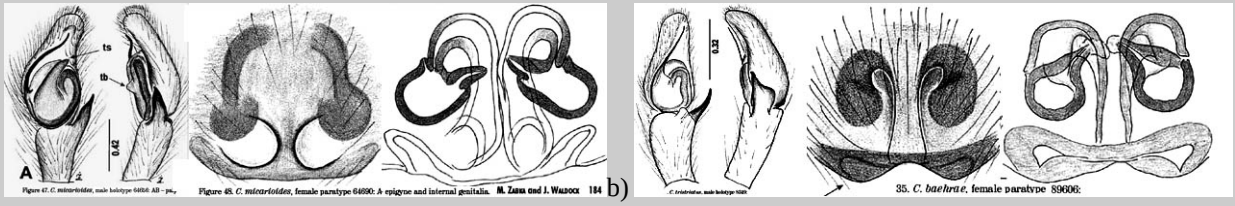
Gen. *Cosmophasis* Simon, 1901

[SEE ALSO IN THE GROUP OF GENERA "ICIINES"]

ATTENTION: *Cosmophasis* is a popular genus in Eastern Hemisphere tropics, recognizable in the field by irridescent light reflecting body (due to transparent scale coverage) and bright color patter. However there are several groups of species, differing strikingly by shape of palps and spermathecae. These group deserve separate genus status. The name "*Cosmophasis*" should be restricted to the *C. bitaeniatus* group, because of classification of the true *C. thalassina* - the type species.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition. **Characters for splitting *Cosmophasis* into different genera - see below.**

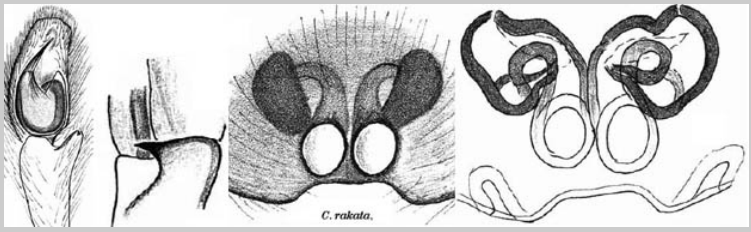


Cosmophasis bitaeniata* group. True *Cosmophasis thalassina
- type species of the genus *Cosmophasis*, group of genera Hyllinae



b)

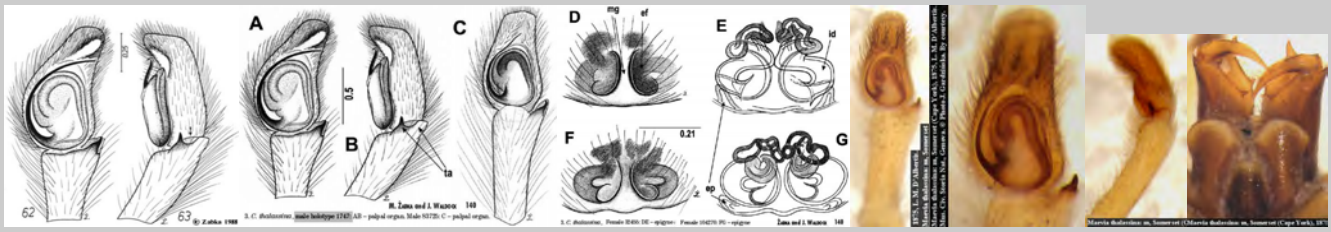
***Cosmophasis micarioides group +b) tristriatus group* . - see group of genera "ICIINAE"**



***Cosmophasis rakata group.* - see group of genera "ICIINAE"**

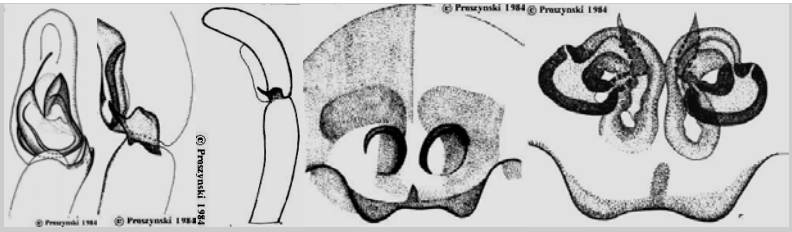
Gen.*Cosmophasis* [*bitaeniatus* group!] Simon, 1901 (18 species)

Type species *Cosmophasis thalassina*.
DIAGNOSIS. Palp with typical for HYLLINES structure: bulbus oval, with embolus arising posteriorly and paralleling bulbus touching it. Tibial apophysis biramous, with ventral ramus short and pointed, dorsal ramus vestigial, reduced to rounded lobe, in some species to indistinct swelling, rudiments of that state can be traced in other groups of *Cosmophasis* species. Females in *bitaeniata* group differ from other by having copulatory ducts long, twisted into loops, coils or even incomplete double spiral, spermathecae duct-like, long and bent. Epigyne with posterior pair of pockets, translucent indistinctly through tegument. Knowledge of diversity in internal structure of epigyne is unfortunately incomplete because females of many species remain unknown. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

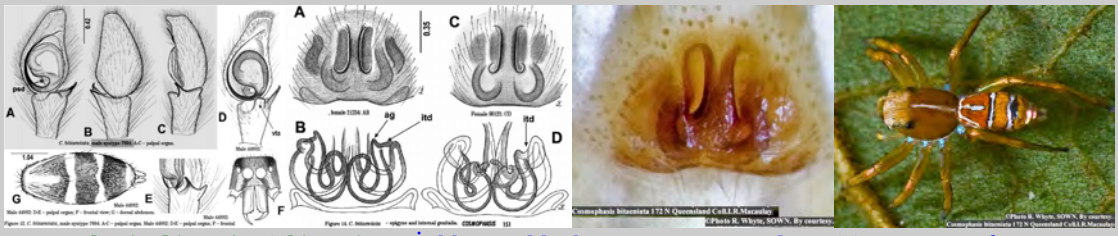




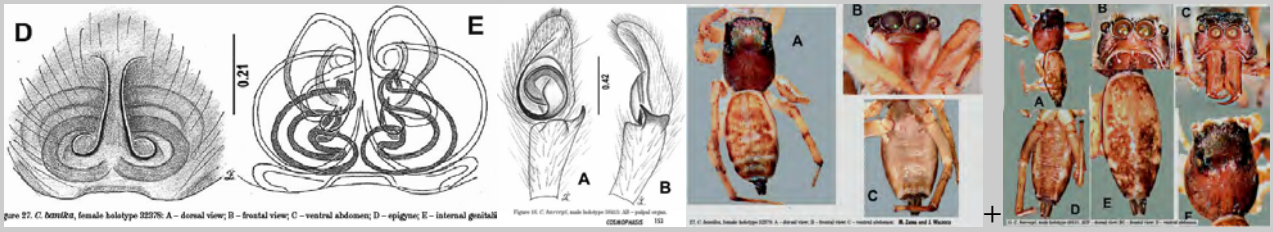
Cosmophasis thalassinus HOLOTYPUS - TRUE [conspecificity of females unertain] "20617 Cosmophasis thalassinus (C.L. Koch) **HOLOTYPUS** , Bintang, Hinterindien, Boettger". ZMB 1747. Zabka, Ann. zool. 1988b: 444, f 62-63 + Żabka, Waldock 2012. Ann. zool.: 62(1): 118-120, f 1–4, 61A (HOLOTYPE) + NON-types © Photo J. Gardzińska [Somerset (Cape York), 1875, D'Albertis. Mus. Civ. Storia Nat., Genova].. By courtesy.



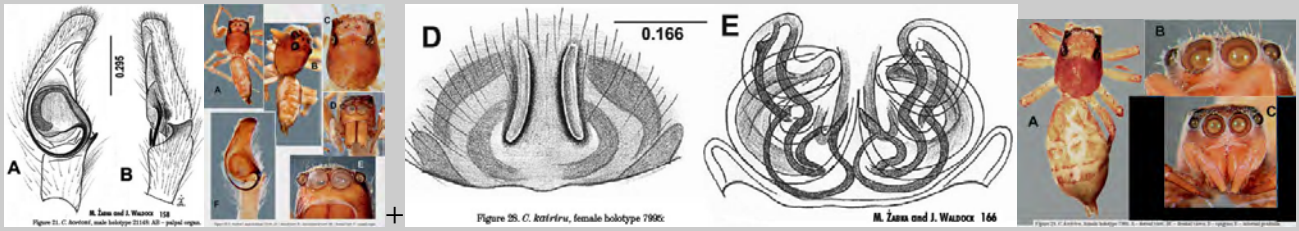
Cosmophasis thalassina MISSIDENTIFIED: Prószyński 1984c: 23. "20617 Cosmophasis thalassina C.K. Java: Mt. Tenggu" Simon's collection. - see group of genera ICIINAE [?]



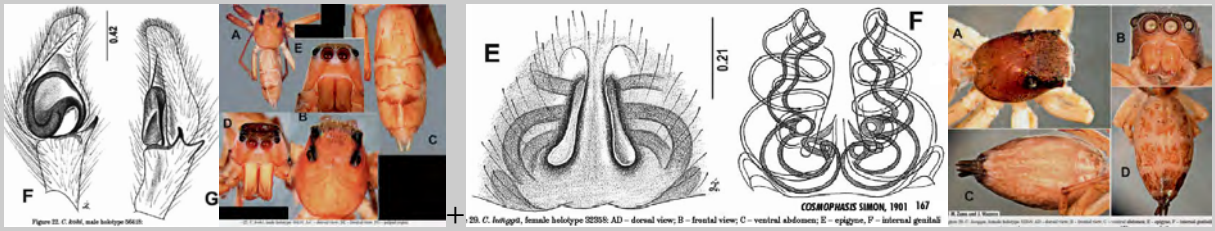
Cosmophasis (bitaeniata) bitaeniata: Żabka, Waldock 2012. ©Ann. zool.: 62(1): 122-123 , f 10–14, 61D (male SYNTYPE) +.©Photo R. Whyte. By courtesy.



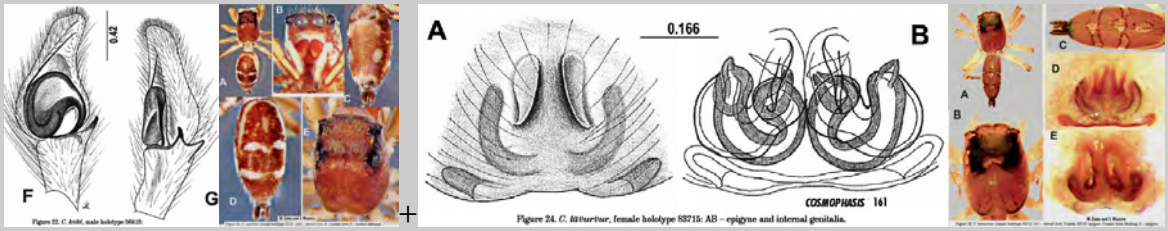
Cosmophasis (bitaeniata) banika + harveyi: Żabka,Waldock 2012. ©Ann. zool.: 62(1): 126, f 27, 61F (HOLOTYPE) + 123, f15–16,61B. By courtesy.



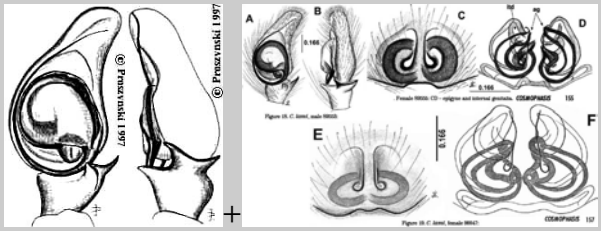
Cosmophasis (bitaeniata) hortoni + kairiru: Żabka,Waldock 2012. ©Ann. zool.: 62(1): 124, f 20–21, 61E (HOLOTYPE) + 126, f 28, 61F (HOLOTYPE). By courtesy.



Cosmophasis (bitaeniata) kohi + lungga: Żabka,Waldock2012. ©Ann. zool.: 62(1): 124-125, f 22, 61E. (HOLOTYPE) + 126-127, f 29, 61F (HOLOTYPE). By courtesy.

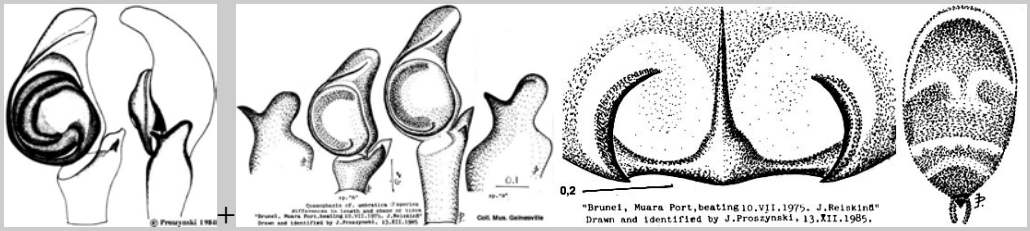


Cosmophasis (bitaeniata) motmot + tavurvur: Żabka,Waldock2012. ©Ann. zool.: 62(1): 125-126, f 25–26, 61E. (HOLOTYPE) + 125, f 25–26, 61E. (HOLOTYPE). By courtesy.



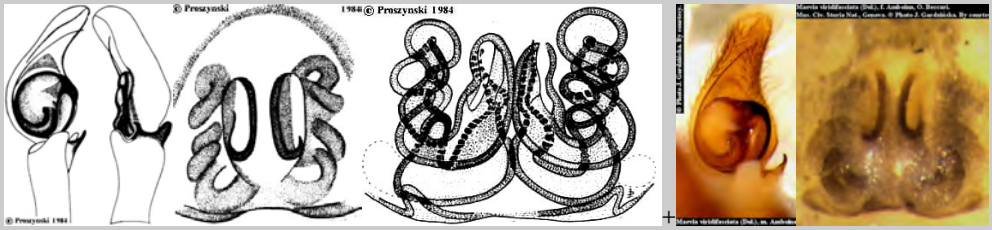
Cosmophasis (bitaeniata) lami: Berry, Beatty, Proszynski 1997. J. Arachn. 25(2):123, figs 58-60 +.Żabka, Waldock 2012.

Ann. zool.: 62(1): 123-124, f 17–19, 61B. +.©Photo R. Whyte. By courtesy.



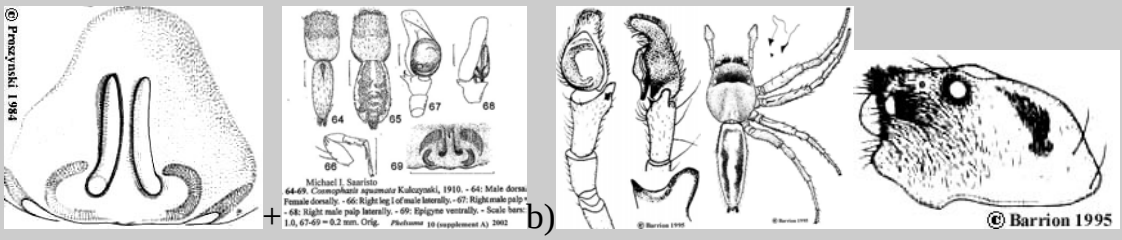


Cosmophasis (bitaeniata) umbratica+ cf-x-2 sp : Proszynski 1984c: 24. "22198. C. umbratica ES. Sumatra " (type?) + Proszynski 2003b "Brunei [Borneo] Muara Port. J. Reiskind" + Singapore: male + female [?], © Photo Marcus Ng. By courtesy.





Cosmophasis (bitaeniata) viridifasciata Proszynski 1984c: 25-26. + © Photo J. Gardzińska: *Maevia viridifasciata* Amboina, O. Beccari. Mus. Civ. Storia Nat., Genova. By courtesy.



Cosmophasis (bitaeniata) squamata +b) estrellaensis: Proszynski 1984c: 4 [Type specimen: Bougainville] +Saaristo 2002: 24-24, f 64-69 [Seyschelles Is. - conspecificity dubius] +b) Barrion, Litsinger 1995: figs 32a-g. By courtesy.



Cosmophasis (bitaeniata) modesta + micans: L. Koch, 1880: plate 102, figs 2 + plate 102, figs 1 + ©Photo R. Whyte ["Long misidentified as *Cosmophasis micans* (not found in Australia)" - Whyte_Anderson_2017]. By courtesy.

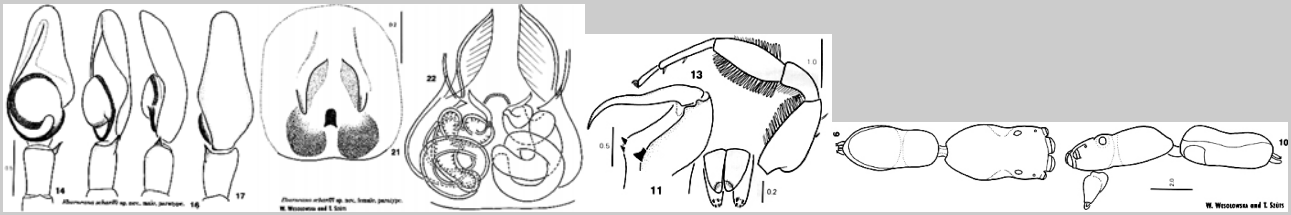
Gen. *Eburneana* Wesolowska & Szüts, 2001 (3 species)

Type species *Eburneana scharffi*.

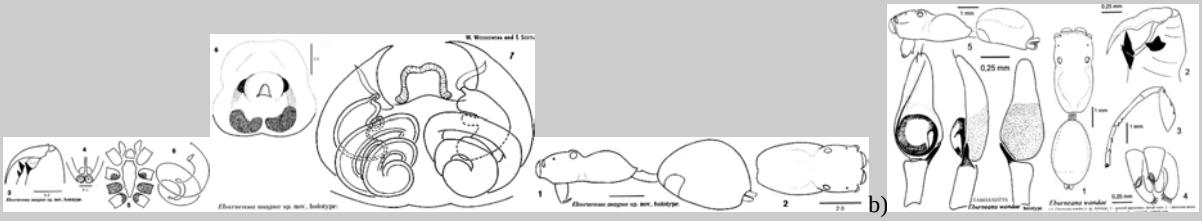
DIAGNOSIS. Palp typical for HYLLINES, differs by somewhat elongate cymbium, with anterior part as long as bulbus. Pocket superficial, located medially near mid-length of epigyne. Copulatory ducts spiral along half the length of epigyne, spermatheca bean shaped. External appearance: abdomen and carapace slightly constricted, pedicel visible from above, tibia I somewhat broadened, with fringe of longer setae. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Eburneana sp.: Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 133. By courtesy.



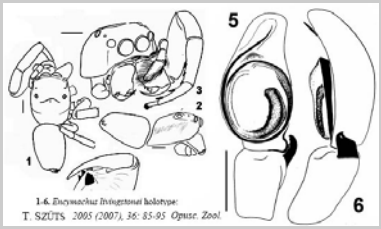
Eburneana scharffi : Wesolowska & Szuts 2001. Ann. Zool. 51(4): 525-528, f 9-23. By courtesy.



Eburneana magna +b) wandae : Wesolowska & Szuts 2001. Ann. Zool. 51(4): 525, figs 1-8 +b) Szuts T. 2003b. Genus, 14 (3): 419-424, figs 1-9. By courtesy.

Gen. *Encymachus* Simon, 1902 (1 species)

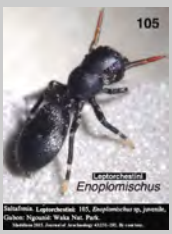
Type species *Encymachus livingstonei*. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Encymachus livingstonei: Szuts 2005 [2007]. Opusc. zool., 36: 85-95, f 1-6. By courtesy.

Gen. *Enoplomischus* Giltay, 1931 (2 species)

Type species *Enoplomischus ghesquierei*.
DIAGNOSIS. Body ant-like, pedicel with prominent dorsal spine. Bulbus elongate oval, occupies almost the whole length of cymbium. Embolus makes a loose ellipse, encircling bulbus one and half times. Epigyne with a pair of transverse oval grooves in the middle, the internal structure very complicated, with copulatory openings in the posterior half of epigyne. Copulatory ducts initially broad, make lateral frame to their further course, upon reaching anterior end of epigyne make prominent arch, next double back making double spiral, their internal spiral doubling again ahead, in anterior part of epigyne joining elongate spermathecae running laterally back, turning transversally at the posterior end of epigyne. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



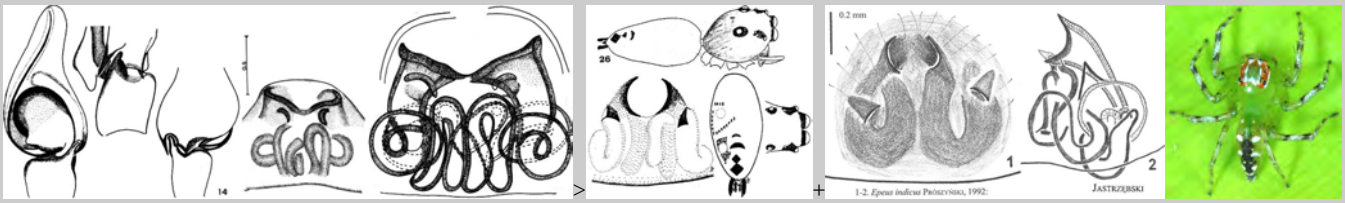
Enoplomischus sp.: Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 105. By courtesy.



Enoplomischus ghesquierei +b) spinosus : Wesolowska, Szeremeta. 2001. Ins. Syst. Evol. 32(2): 219, figs 4-10 +b) Wesolowska 2005. Genus, 16(2): 307-311, f 1-8. By courtesy.

Gen. *Epeus* Peckham & Peckham, 1886 (15 species)

Type species *Epeus tener*.
DIAGNOSIS. General body appearance characteristic, males with tuft of high, upright hairs on eyefield, arranged semicircularly. Palp with elongate tip of cymbium, and posterior retrolateral angle in a form of bent hook, articulating with tibial apophysis. Bulbus oval, embolus hair thin, parallel to side of bulbus, with anterior part as long as bulbus. Copulatory openings anterior, their rims delimit small, anterior depression, a pair of pocket is located just behind depression, but is marked on drawings of only one species. Copulatory ducts make transverse spiral of long coils, shape of spermathecae is not shown on existing drawings. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Epeus tener + indicus : Proszynski 1984a. Ann. zool. 409, f 13-16, 18 + Proszynski J. 1992b. Ann. zool. 44, 9: 171-172, f 22-23, 26, 29 + Jastrzębski 2010: 116-117, f 1-2, 5-7 +© Phot Sunil Jose. By courtesy.



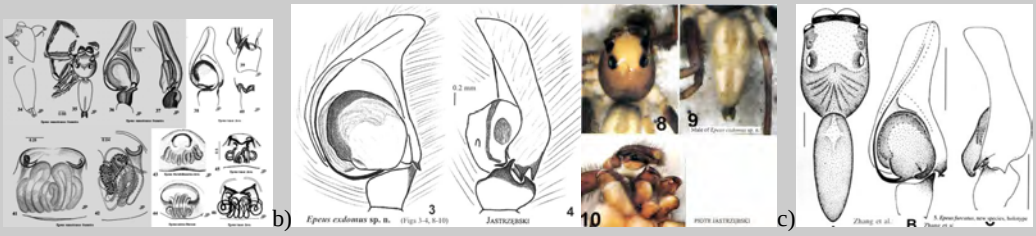
Epeus alboguttatus +b) albus : Zabka M. 1985. Ann. zoolo. 39, 11: 214-216, ff. 109-120 + Proszynski J. 1992b. Ann. zool. 44, 9: 171-172, f 22-23, 26, 29 + Jastrzębski 2010: 116-117, f 1-2, 5-7 +Photo © P. Koomen +b) Proszynski J. 1992b. Ann. zool., 44, 9: 171, figs 20-21, 25 . By courtesy.



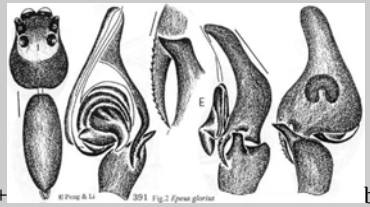
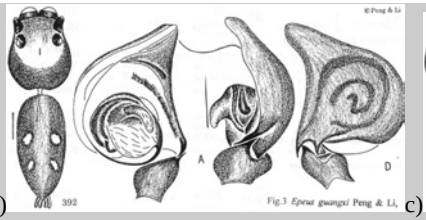
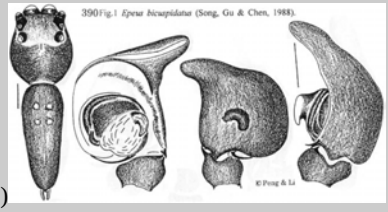
Epeus hawigalboguttatus : Proszynski 2003b [Quick sketch, holotype] + ©Photo J. Nigl (Luzon-Biak na Bato). By courtesy



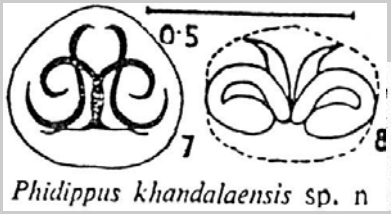
Epeus edwardsi +b) mirus +c) flavobilineatus : Proszynski 2003b online [Quick sketch, holotype] +b) Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 143 +c) Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 143 + © Phot H.K. Tang. By courtesy.

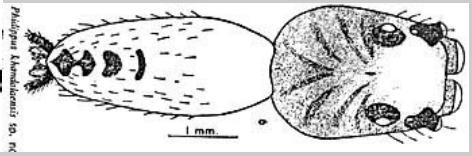


Epeus sumatranus +b) exdomus +c) furcatus: Prószyński, Deeleman-Reinhold, 2012.Arthr. selecta, 21(1): 37-38, 34-37, 41-42 +b) Jastrzębski 2010: 116-117, f 1-2, 5-7 +c) Zhang J., Song D., Li D. 2003. Raffles Bull. Zool. 2003: 51 (2): 192-193, fig 5a-c.

 +  b)  c) 

Epeus glorius* +b) *guangxi* +c) *bicuspidatus : Zabka M. 1985. Ann. zool., 39, 11: 216, ff. 121-124. + Peng X., Li S. 2002. Orient. Ins., 36: 391, tab 2. +b) 388, figs 3A-D +c) 386, figs 1A-D. By courtesy.

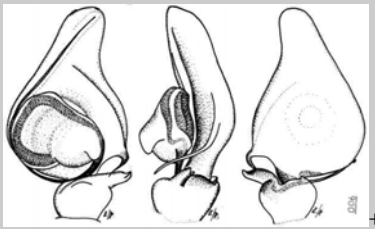
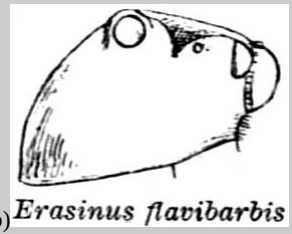




Epeus khandalaensis : Tikader 1977: 98, f 6-8. By courtesy.

Gen. *Erasinus* Simon, 1899 (2 species)

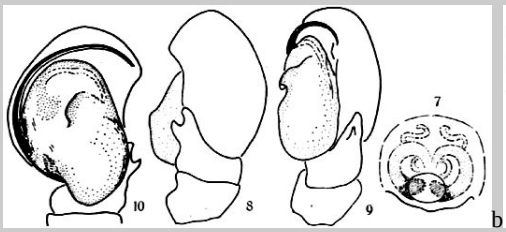
Type species *Erasinus flagellifer* [species dubious].
DIAGNOSIS. Palp, known for single species only, resembles *Epeus*, with posterior part of cymbium broad, having posterior retrolateral angle drawn into thin, sclerotized hook, touching tip of tibial apophysis. The anterior part of cymbium distinctly narrower. Bulbus oval, set transversally, embolus hair thin, parallel to side of bulbus, with anterior, free part as long as bulbus. Profile of carapace has entire thoracal part sloping down, is known for another species only. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

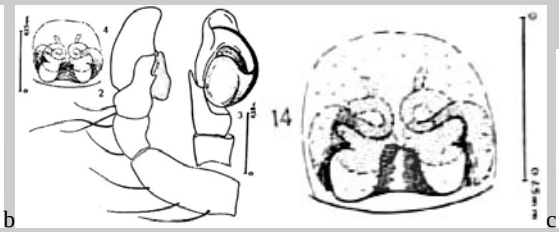
 +b) 

Erasinus gracilis* +b) *flavibarbis : Drawings by M. Zabka in: Proszynski 1984c. Atlas...: 41 +b) Simon 1903a. 743, figs 880-895 (= M).

Gen. *Helvetia* Peckham & Peckham, 1894 (7 species)

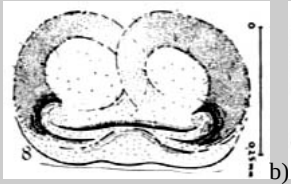
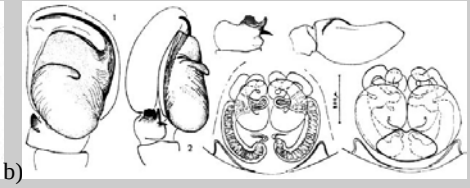
Type species *Helvetia santarema*.
DIAGNOSIS. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



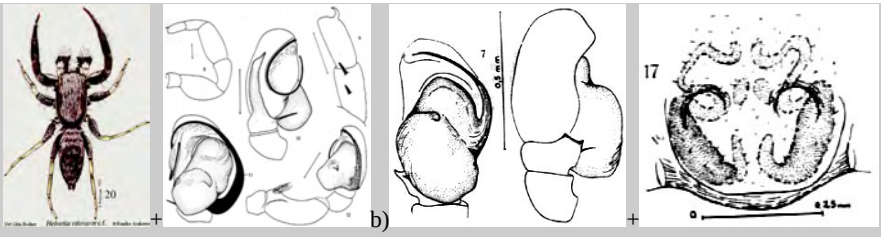
b 

c 

Helvetia santarema* +b) *cancrimana* +c) *zebrina : Galiano 1963d. Rev. Soc.Ent. Argent. 24 (1-4): 2-3, t 1, f 1-10 +b) 363, t. 19, f. 14.+c) Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 362, t. 19, f. 15. By courtesy.

 b) 

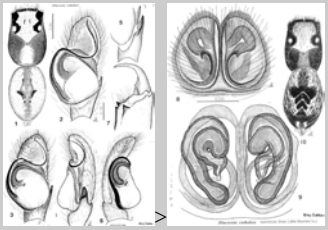
Helvetia semialba* +b) *riojanensis : Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 342, t. 18, f. 8 + Galiano M.E. 1965c. Rev. Soc. Ent. Arg., 27 (1-4): 47-49, ff. 7-8 +c) 47, pl. 1, f. 1-6 .



Helvetia insularis* +b) *albovittata : Painting by Kuniko Arakawa + Galiano M.E. 1976c. Rev. Soc. Ent. Arg., 35 (1-4): 54, f. 8-12+b) Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 361-362, t. 19, f. 17 . By courtesy.

Gen. *Hinewaia* Zabka & Pollard, 2002 (1 species)

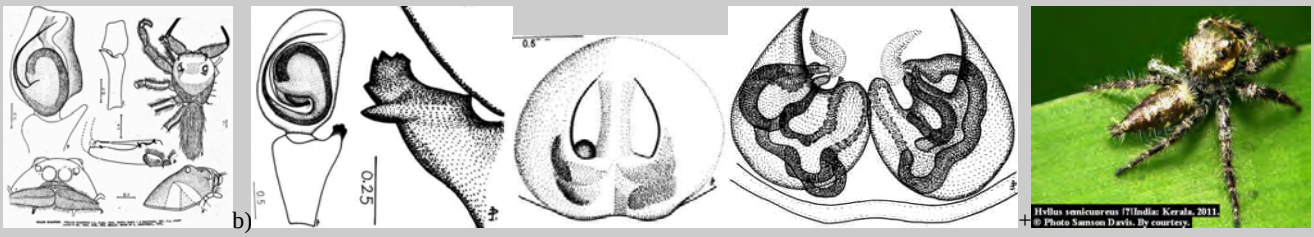
Type species *Hinewaia embolica*.
DIAGNOSIS. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



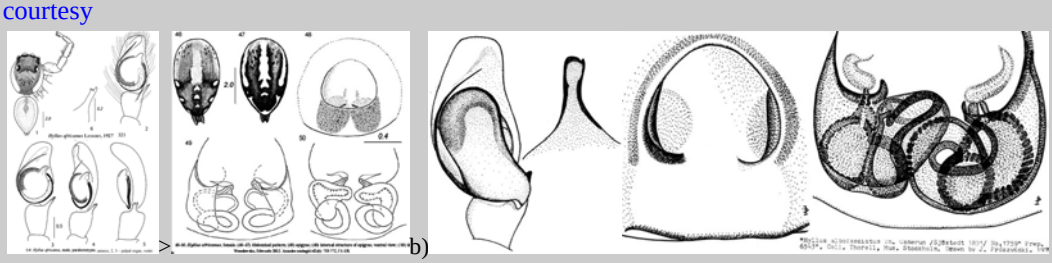
Hinewaia embolica : Zabka, Pollard 2002c. Annales zoologici, Warszawa, 52 (4): 597-600, figs 1-11. By courtesy.

Gen. *Hyllus* C. L. Koch, 1846 (39 species)

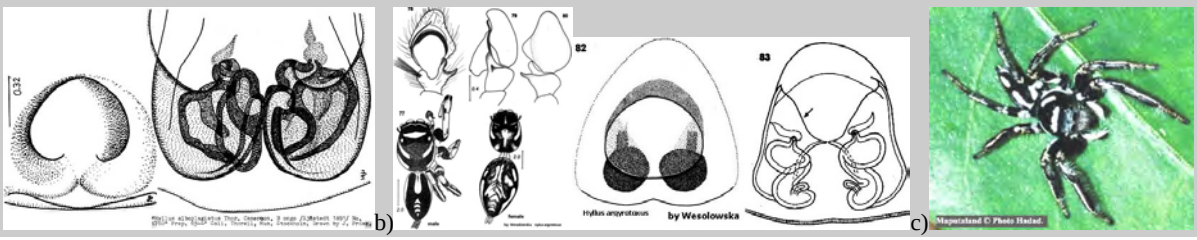
Type species *Hyllus giganteus*.
DIAGNOSIS. Bulbus oval, embolus thin, sclerotized, accompanied by white membranous looking structure (as appear on unpublished yet photograph by Siddharth Kulkarni it arises from the basis of embolus and runs parallel to embolus, so deserves more detailed research). Tibial apophysis short, stumpy, its anterior edge broad, divided into irregular, sclerotized "teeth". Epigyne with anterior depression delimited by semiarching edges of copulatory openings, followed by broad arches of entrance chamber of copulatory ducts, partially translucent through tegument. Thin-walled copulatory chamber make half a circle, bends and pass into narrower, thick walled, heavily sclerotized duct, doubling back and passing, after another bend, into spermathecae. Body shape characteristic, with robust, high carapace, broadest at face but gradually narrowing, specially in thoracal part. Sides of carapace in males with characteristic white streak, broadening posteriorly, often diagonal. Abdomen lower and longer that carapace, gradually narrowing. Robust spider, often large. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



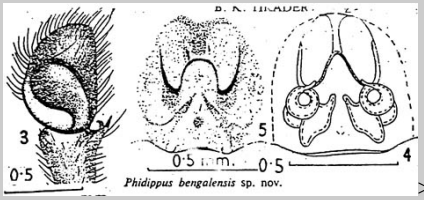
Hyllus giganteus* +b) *semicupreus : Proszynski J. 1984c: 166.(Type Species, Holotype) + 64-65 + © Photo Samson Davis. By courtesy

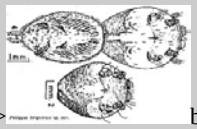


Hyllus africanus* +b) *albocinctus : Wesolowska 2008. Genus 19(2): 321-323, f 1-6 + Wesołowska, Edwards 2012. Ann. zool.: 62(4): 747-748, f 46–50 +b) Proszynski J. 1984b.Ann. zool., 37: 18: 432, f 42-43 +c) Proszynski J. 1984c. Atlas: 61. By courtesy



Hyllus alboplagiatus +b) argyrotoxus : Proszynski J. 1984c: Atlas: 61 +b) Wesolowska, Russel-Smith, 2000. Trop. Zool., 13 (1): 39-41, figs 77-83 + Wesołowska, Haddad 2009. Afr. Invert., 50(1): 49, poto 242.

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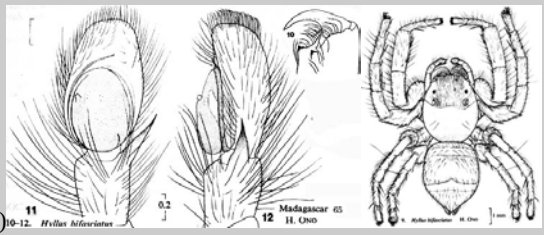
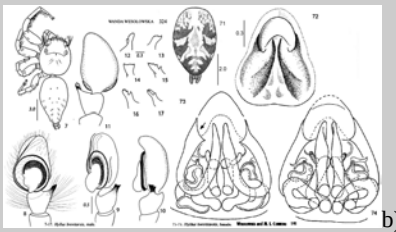


Hyllus bengalensis +b) bifasciatus : Tikader 1977c. Entomon, 2: 97, f. 1-5 [described as ***Phidippus bengalensis***] +b) Ono H. 1993. Acta Arachn. Tokyo 42: 63, ff. 9-12. By courtesy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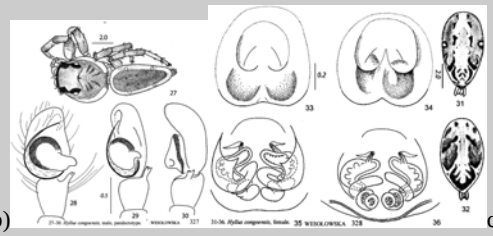
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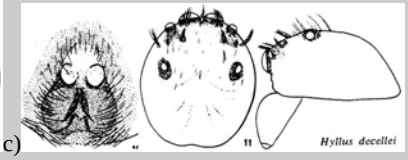
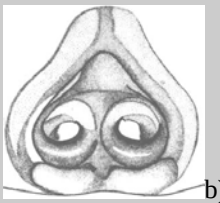


Hyllus brevitarsis +b) congoensis +c) decellei [misplaced] : Wesolowska, Cumming 2008. Ann. zool. 58: 190, f 71-74 +b) Wesolowska 2008. Genus 19(2): 327-329, f 27-36 +c) Wanless, Clark. 1975. Revue Zool. afr. 89 (2): 278-280, ff. 10-12.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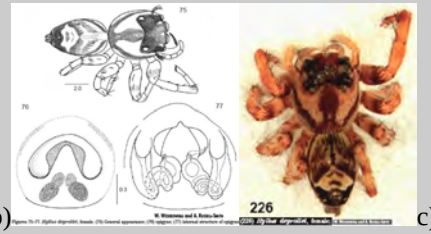

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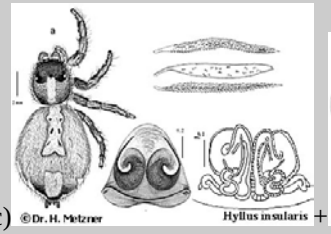

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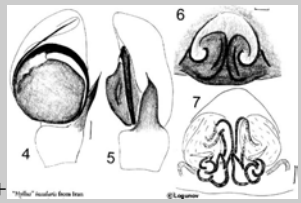
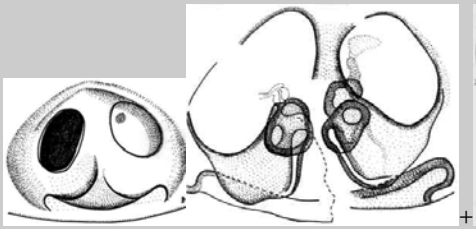


Hyllus decoratus +b) deyrollei +c) insularis : Proszynski J. 1984c: 67 +b) Wesołowska, Russel-Smith 2011. Ann. zool. 61(3): 575-576, f 75-77 +c) Metzner H. 1999. Andrias 14:150, 269, t 115a-f + Logunov 2001b. Arthr. Sel., 10(1): 60, f 4-7.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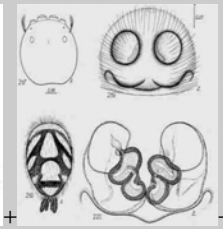
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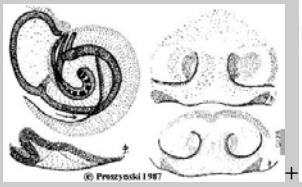
Hyllus diardi : Proszynski J. 1984c: 62 + Zabka 1985. Annales zoologici, 39, 11: 229-230, ff. 217-22 + ©Photo Hirzi Hussain . By courtesy



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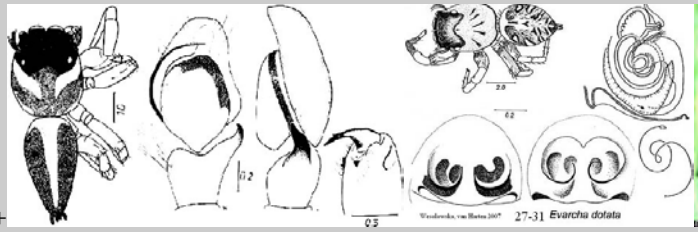
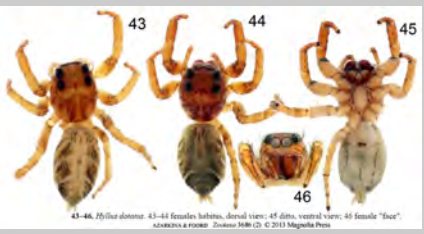


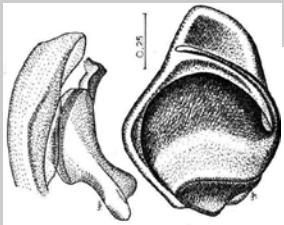


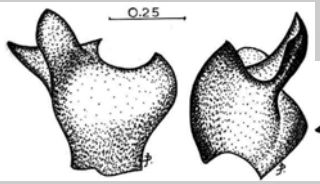


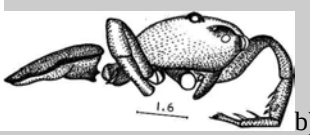




Hyllus dotatus : Proszynski 1987: 37 + Wesolowska W., van Harten A. 2007. F. Arab. 23: 11-13, f 27-31, photo 1-4.+ Azarkina & Foord, 2013. :Zootaxa 3686 (2) 174, f. 43-47. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy







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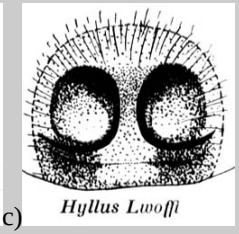
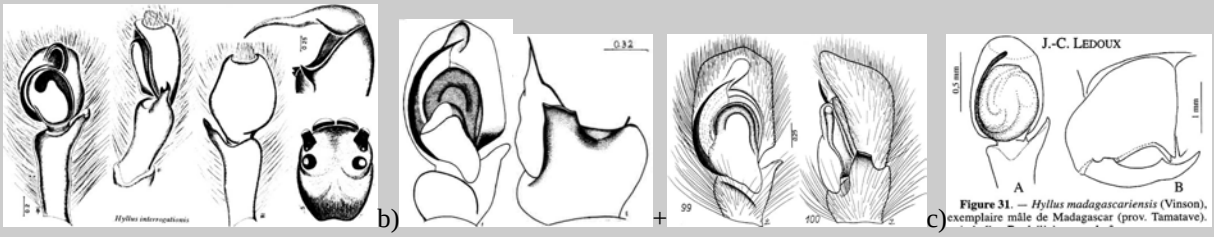
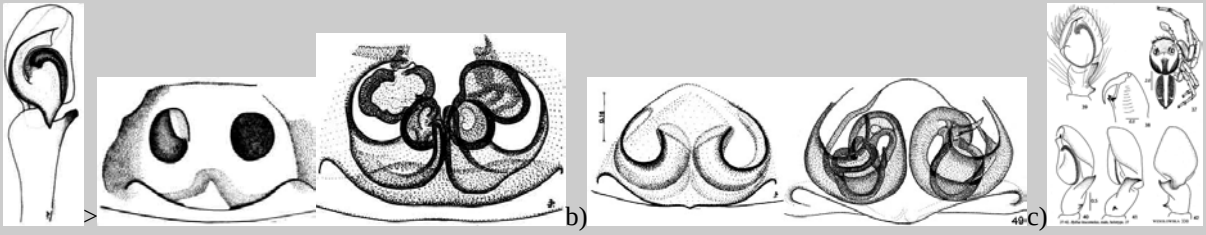


Hyllus duplicidentatus [misplaced] +b) guineensis [misplaced]+c) lwoffi : Proszynski 1987: 45 +b) Berland, Millot 1941. 12, 2:

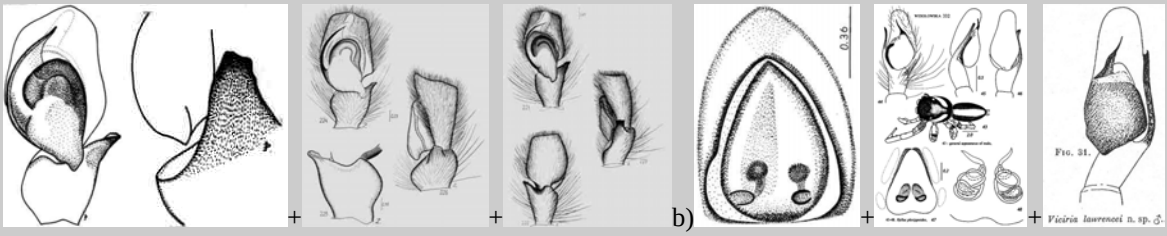
335 f. 39 +c) 337, f. 41. By courtesy



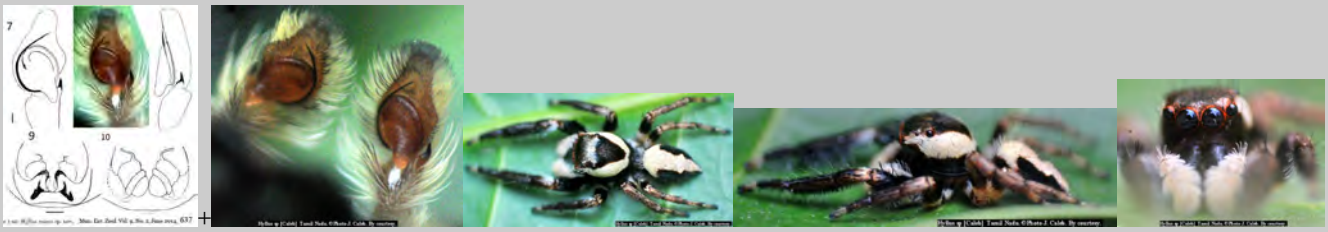
Hyllus interrogationis +b) janthinus +c) madagascariensis : Prochniewicz M. 1989. Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 65, 2: 213-214, ff. 14-18 +b) Proszynski 1984c: 63 + Zabka 1988b. 41 (14): 458, ff. 99-100 +c) Ledoux, 2007. Rev. Arachn. 17(2): 31, f 31 .



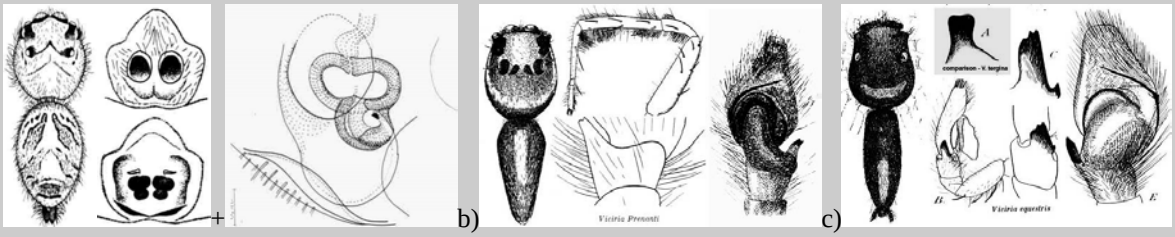
Hyllus keratodes +b) longiusculus +c) leucomelas : Proszynski 1984c: 62 +b) Proszynski J. 1984b. Ann. zool., 37: 18: 432, f 48-49 +c) Wesolowska 2008. Genus 19(2): 329-331, f 37-42. By courtesy



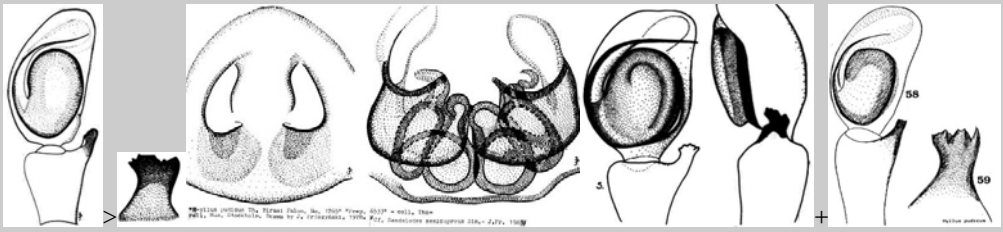
Hyllus lacertosus +b) plexippoides [misplaced] : Proszynski J. 1984c: 63 + Zabka 1985. Ann. zool., 39, 11: 230-231, ff. 221-226 [Java + Vietnam] +b) Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 66 + Wesolowska 2008. Genus 19(2): 331-333, f 37-42 + Lessert 1927: 458, f 31 (*"Viciria" lawrencei*). By courtesy



Hyllus manu : Caleb et al. Mun. Ent. Zool. Vol. 9, No. 2, June 2014 + © Photo J. Caleb. By courtesy



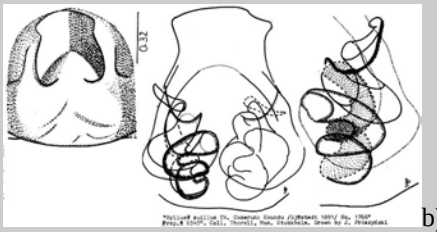
Hyllus maskaranus +b) prenanti +c) equestris [=Viciria e. comb. n.] : Barrion, Litsinger 1995. 65, f. 29a-f +b) Berland, Millot 1941. 12, 2: 387, f 84 +c) 12, 2: 379, f 77B-E, 78. By courtesy



Hyllus pudicus : Proszynski J. 1984c: 64-65 (Birma speciomens, Stockholm & London coll.) + Proszynski 1992b. 44, 9: 179, f. 58-59 (from India). By courtesy



Hyllus ramadanii +b) rotundithorax +c) remotus : Wesolowska, Russel-Smith, 2000. Tropical Zoology,13 (1): 43-45, f 89-96+b) 46-47, figs 97-101 +c)Wesołowska, Russel-Smith 2011. Ann. zool. 61(3): 576, f 78-79.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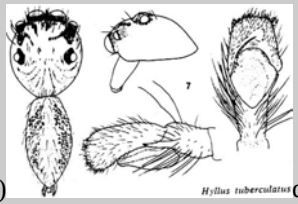
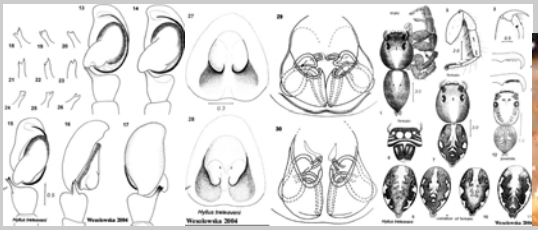


d)

d)


Hyllus suillus +b) thoracicus +c) tuberculatus d) vinsoni d) walckenaeri : Proszynski 1984c: Atlas ...: 71+b) Proszynski J. 1984b.. Ann. zool. 37, 18:432, f 42-43 +c) Wanless, Clark 1975. Revue Zool. afr. 89 (2): 277-278, ff. 6-9 +d) Peckhams 1885a: 36 T. 1 F. 7 +e) Simon E. 1903a. 697, figs 823-824 (e-f). By courtesy

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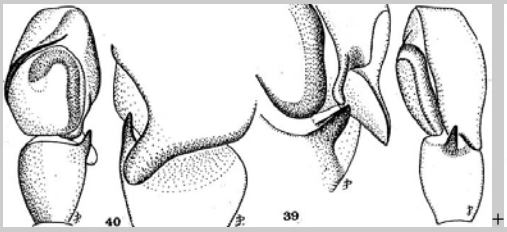
Hyllus treleaveni : Wesolowska, Cumming 2004.. Ann. zoologici, 2004: 579, f. 1-30. By courtesy

Gen. *Iranattus* Proszynski, 1992 (2 species)

Type species *Iranattus rectangularis* .
DIAGNOSIS. Bulbus almost rectangular. Cymbium with retrolateral, posterior angle drawn into broad, flat flap, articulating with short, pointed tibial apophysis. Body characteristic, with high, square cephalic part of carapace, eyes anterior median disproportionately bigger than laterals. Femur III disproportionately longer from other segments. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



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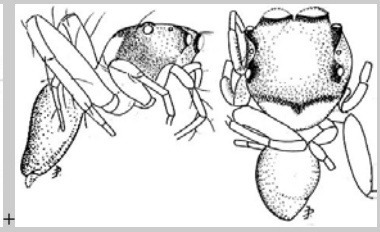
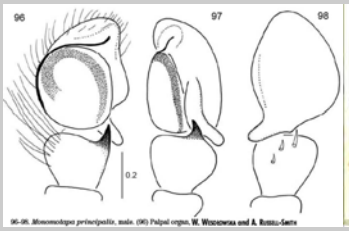


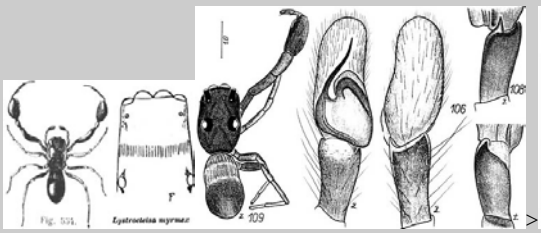


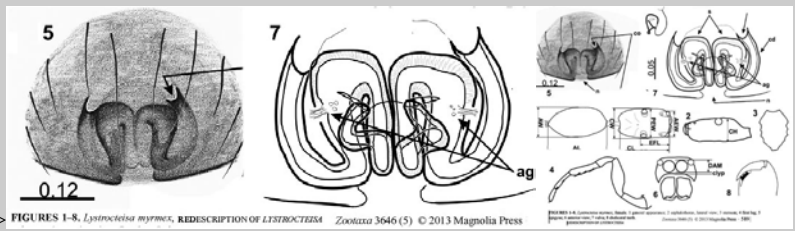


Iranattus rectangularis +b) principalis [comb. n. = Monomotapa principalis] : Proszynski J. 1992a. Ann. zool., 44, 8: 97-98, f 35-40 +b) Wesolowska, Russel-Smith 1999[2000]. Ann. zool. 61(3): 581-582, f 96-98, 229, 230.[Africa]. By courtesy.

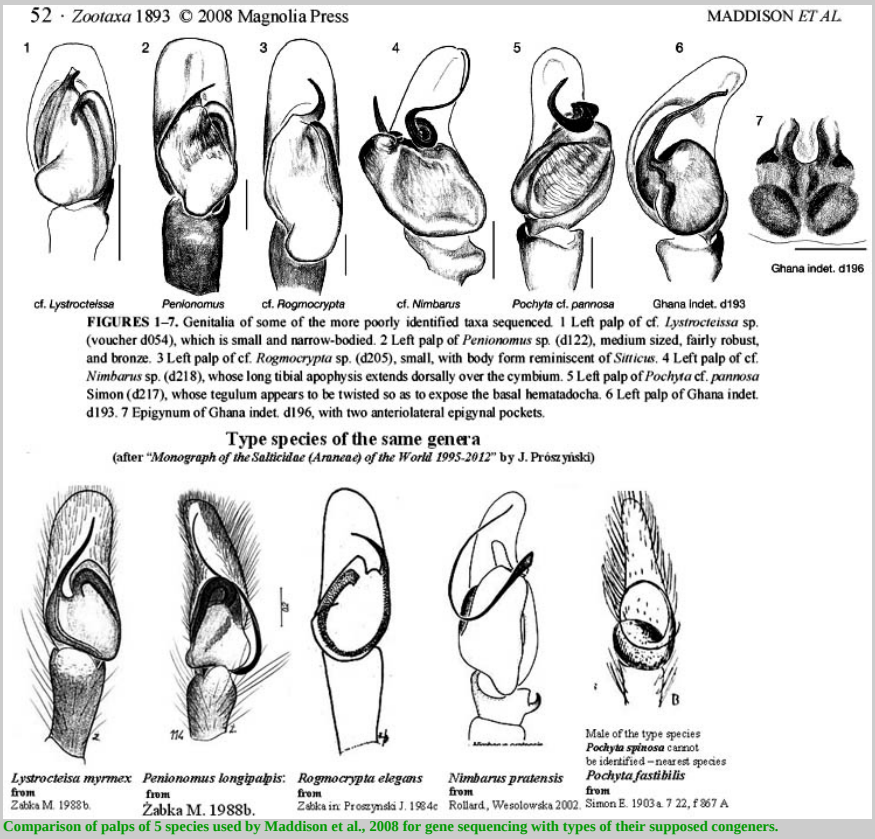
Gen. *Lystrocteisa* Simon, 1884 (1 species)

Type species *Lystrocteisa myrmex*
REMARKS. Placement of this genus somewhat enigmatic. Free embolus resembles HYLLINES, although is not very typical. Complicated ducts and spermathecae fit HYLLINES but placement of minute eyes II near anterior lateral and on the same protuberance, separated from eyes III by broad depression resembles HISPONINES. Tibia I in males, but not in females, strikingly swollen, legs I much longer than remaining, body somewhat ant-like.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



> 





Comparison of palps of 5 species used by Maddison et al., 2008 for gene sequencing with types of their supposed congeners.

Lystrocteisa myrmex Simon E. 1901a. Hist. Nat. Araign.: 480 + Zabka 1988b. Ann. zool. 41 (14): 460-461, ff. 105-109. + Patoleta, Gardzinska 2013. Zootaxa 3646 (5): 588-592, f 1–26. © 2013 Magnolia Press + personal gift. By courtesy.
ATTENTION. resemblance to fossil *Prolinus* by location of Eyes Anterior Lateral and Posterior Median (the latter strikingly reduced in size) on the same protuberance, also to extant *Tomocyrba*, *Hispo* and some "*Massagris*" [interpreted as relict?]

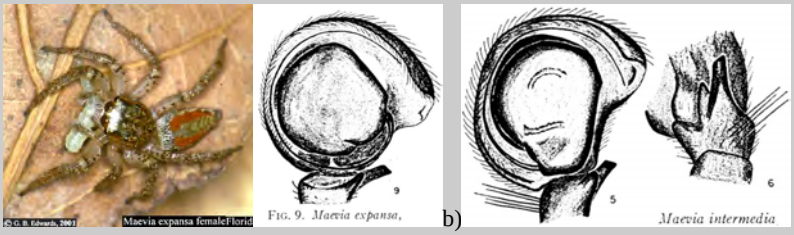
Gen. *Maevia* C.L. Koch, 1846 (3 species)

REMARK. Opinion of Edwards (1977: 22) that "*Paramaevia* Barnes. ... should not have been erected and all species in it should revert back into *Maevia*, since *Maevia (Paramaevia) michelsoni* Barnes is intermediate between the two" is not supported by any diagnostic documentation, of the other hand **palps of *Maevia* and *Paramaevia* are so different that these forms cannot be congeneric**.

Type species *Maevia inclemens*.
REMARKS. Lack of knowledge of interior structures of epigyne hampers classification of this genus. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Maevia inclemens: Paquin P., Duperre N. 2003. Fabreries, Suppl. 11: 197, figs 2196-2198: + Barnes R. D. 1955. Am. Mus. Novit. 1746: 6-7, ff. 3, 9. ©Photo D. Hill +T. Shahan. . By courtesy

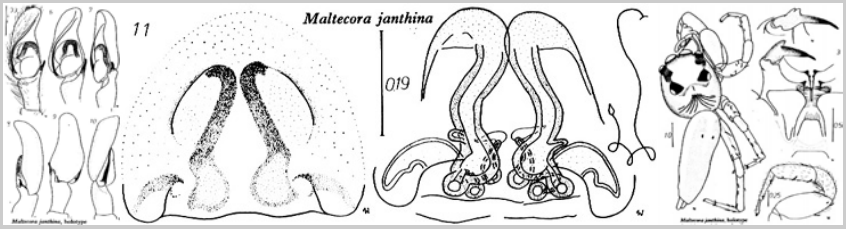


Maevia expansa +b) intermedia:. ©photo G.B. Edwards, 2001 + Barnes. 1955. Am. Mus. Novit. 1746: 6-7, ff. 3, 9 +b) + 5-6, ff. 2,

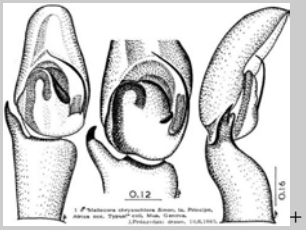
5-6. By courtesy

Gen. *Maltecora* Simon, 1909 (3 species)

Type species *Maltecora janthina.*
DIAGNOSIS. Tibial apophysis indistinctly split apically. There is a protuberance on cheliceral fang in males. Epigyne with pair of posterior pocket, and large depression delimited anteriorly by rims of copulatory ducts and entrance chamber. Copulatory ducts sclerotized, run medially posterior-wards, indistinctly enlarged behind scent opening armature, before passing into three minute chambers (section of coils?) of spermathecae. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Maltecora janthina Type species Wesolowska W. 1989b. Doriana, 6, 264: 3-5, f 1-12. By courtesy.



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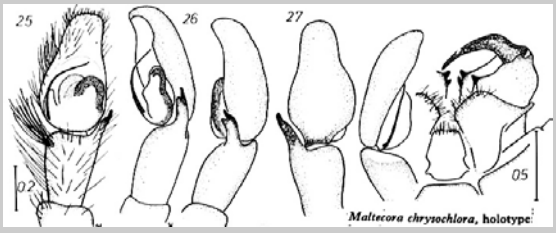
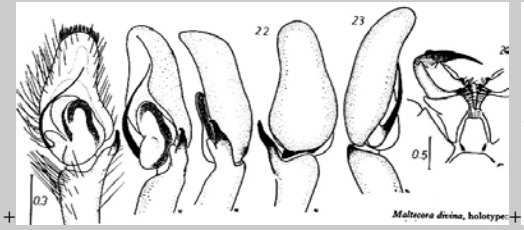
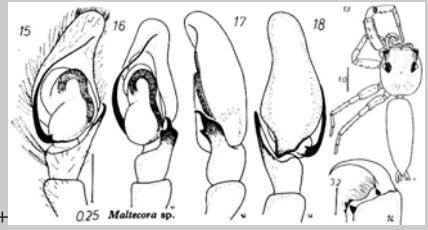


Maltecora chrysochlora Proszynski J. 1987. Atlas ...: 62 + Wesolowska W. 1989b. Doriana, 6, 264: 3-5, f 1-12 +b) By courtesy.



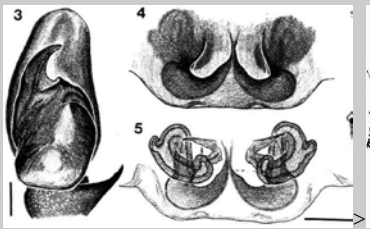
+

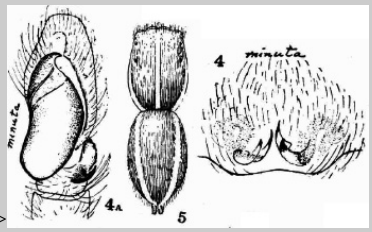


Maltecora divina + sp [Sao Tome] Wesolowska W. 1989b. Doriana, 6, 264: 7, f 19-24 + 5-6, ff. 13-18. By courtesy.

Gen. *Marchena* Peckham, Peckham, 1909 (1 species)

Type species *Marchena minuta* Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.







Marchena minuta: Maddison 1987. Brit. Arachol. Bull.: 101, ff. 1-5, 9-10 + Peckhams 1909. 16(1): 513, t 40, f 9-10, t 42, f 4-5. Palp resembling *Pseudicius cinctus* group, stridulatory rugosity, but no row of spines



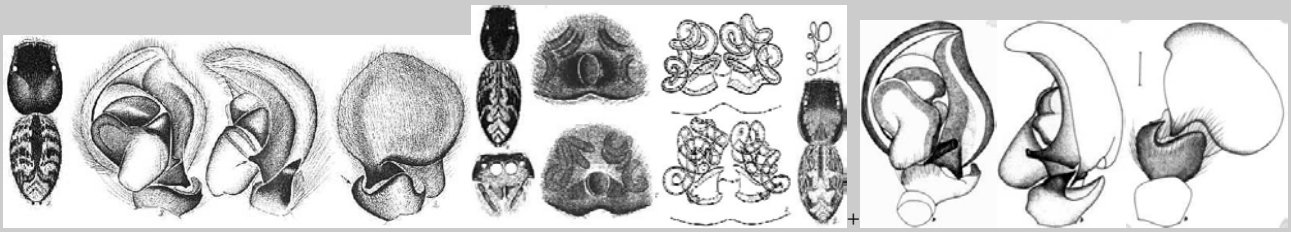
Figs. 1–4. *Icius rugosus* sp. nov. 3, male; 4, female T. Suguro & H. Nagano

Marchena rugosa: comb. n. *Icius rugosus* Suguro & Nagano, 2015: Acta Arachnologica, Tokyo 64(2): 92, f. 1-13. By courtesy. Transfer tentative Prószyński 2016a (online).

Gen. *Marpissa* C. L. Koch, 1846 (23 species)

Type species *Marpissa muscosa*.

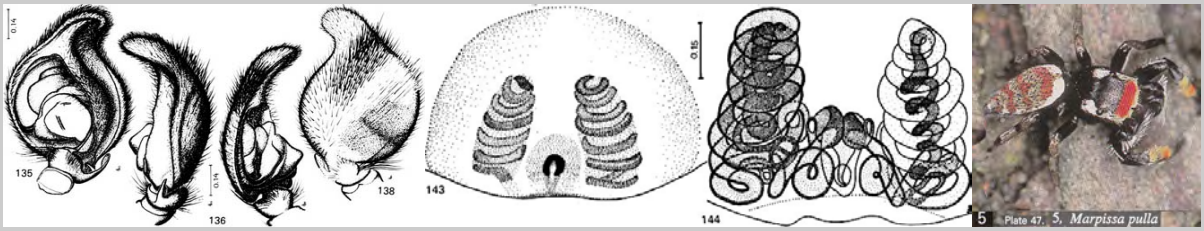
DIAGNOSIS. Cymbium broad with short anterior part, prolateral wall flattened and bald with developed posterior upright flap, it is separated from dorsal surface of cymbium by prominent ridge, covered by setae and ended by sharp, needle like process, articulating with a groove between tibial apophysis and dorsal rim of pedipalpal tibia. Bulbus with posterior part developed into high, conical swelling. Embolus very thin, hairlike, following bulbus laterally, and entering shallow groove extending on tip of cymbium. Copulatory openings located inside small, posterior groove, circular or oval. The diversity of copulatory ducts could be arranged into a line of gradual changes, from beautiful and regular double spiral in *M. pulla*, through very complicated, chaotic long coils, to much shorter and simpler ducts, line of changes presumably continuous with very short ducts in species of *Mendoza*. *Marpissa nivoi* stands out of that line. Body flattened, abdomen narrow, in some species abdomen broadened in anterior half, but pointed terminally. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



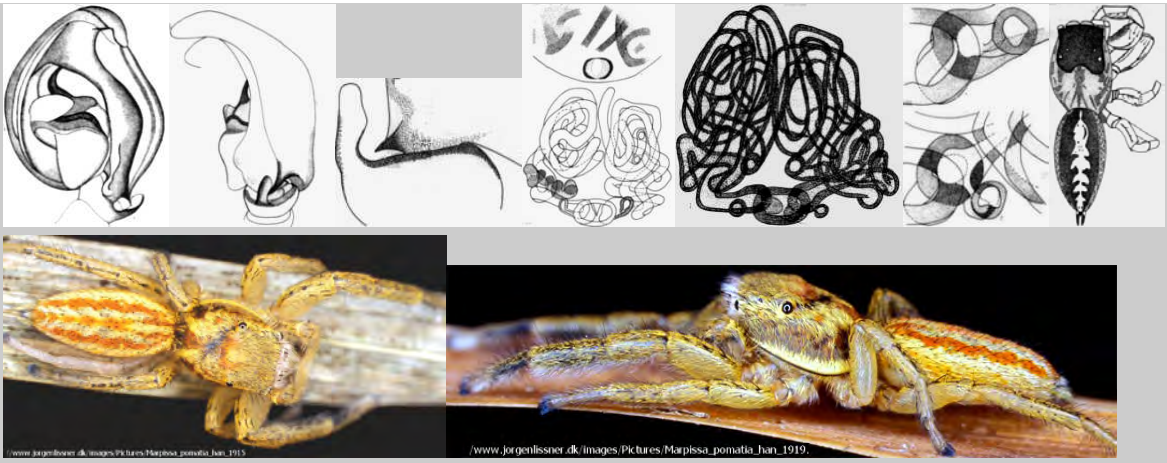




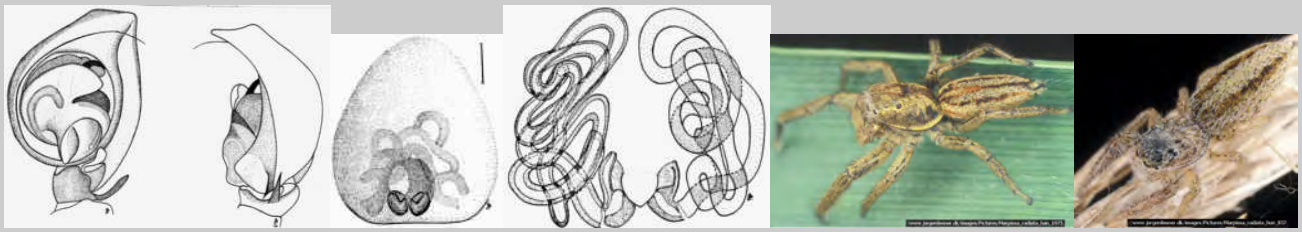
Marpissa muscosa: : Zabka M. 1997. Fauna Polski 19: 63, figs 189-200 + Proszynski, 1991: f 1362.1-4.+©Photo J. Lissner.



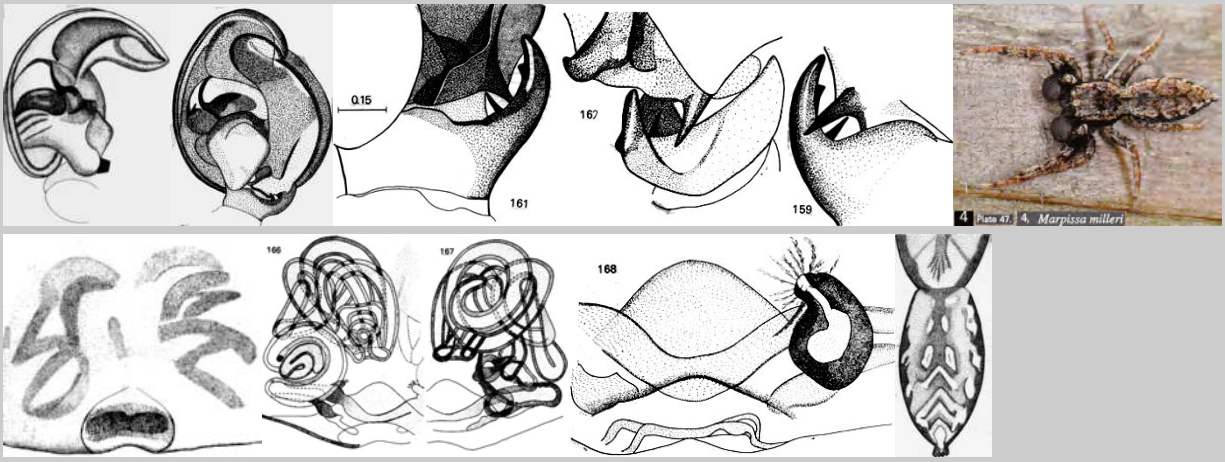
Marpissa pulla : Bohdanowicz, Proszynski 1987. Annales zoologici, 41, 2: 88-92, ff. 135-144 + ©Photo Ono, Ikeda, Kono.



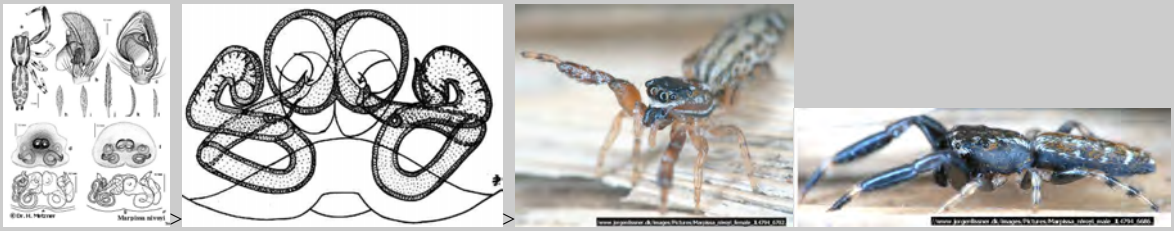
Marpissa pomatia: : Proszynski 1979. Ann. zool. 34: 312-313, ff. 165, 169, 184-199 + ©Photo J. Lissner. By courtesy.



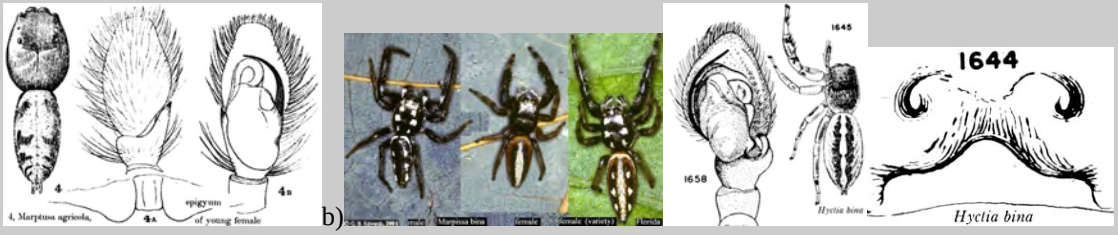
Marpissa radiata : Proszynski, 1991: 508-510, f 1360 + +©Photo J. Lissner.



Marpissa milleri [s. dybowskii]: : Proszynski 1979. Ann. zool. 34: 311, ff. 156-164, 166-168, 170 + ©Photo Ono, Ikeda, Kono.

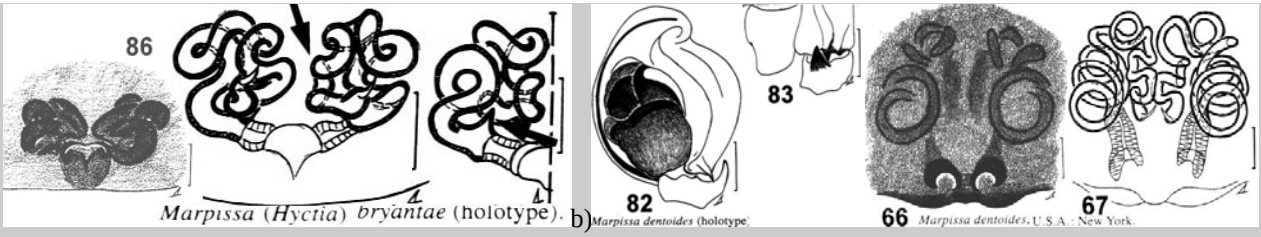


Marpissa nivoyi : Metzner 1999. Andrias 14: 139-140, 258, t 104a-l + F. Miller in Proszynski 1976: 51, f 407 + ©Photo J. Lissner.

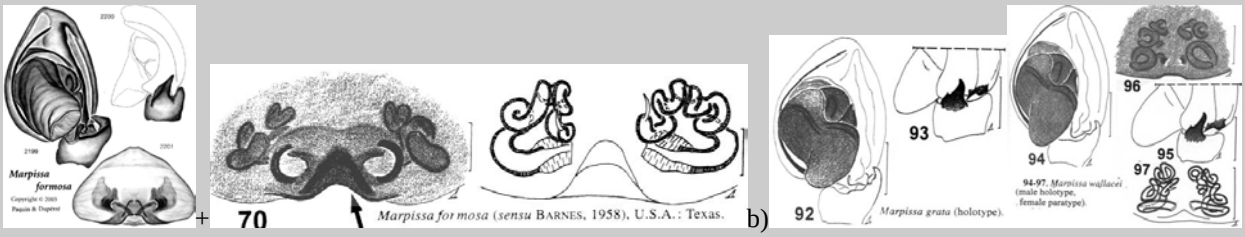


b)

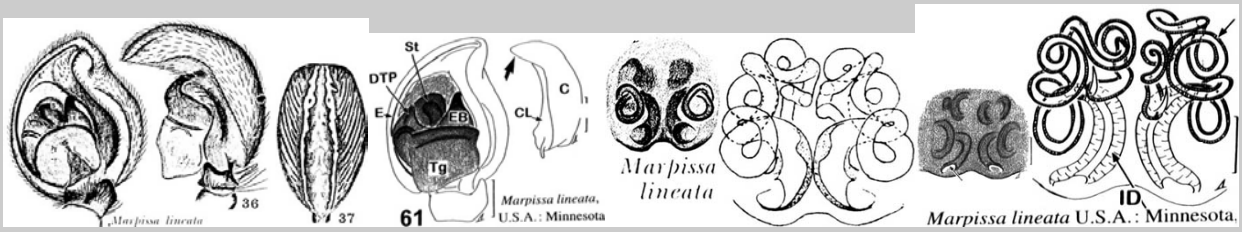
Marpissa agricola +b) bina : Peckhams 1894. 2 (2): 89, t 8, f 4 +b) f 18-20 +b) ©Photo G. B. Edwards + Kaston 1948: 456, f. 1644-1645, 1658 . By courtesy.



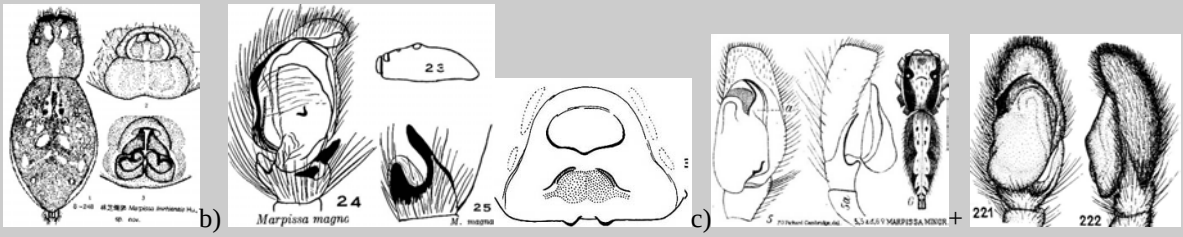
Marpissa bryantae +b) dentoides : Logunov 1999b. 13(3): 44, figs 86-88 +b) 35-37, figs 66, 67, 82, 8 + ©Photo J. Lissner.



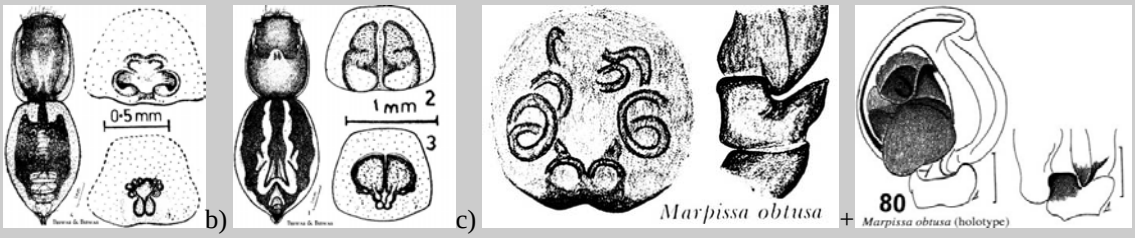
Marpissa formosa +b) grata: : Paquin P., Duperre N. 2003. Fabreries, Suppl. 11: 197, f 21999-2201. + Logunov 1999b. 13(3): 44, figsmagna 70-71 + b) 44-45, figs 92-97. By courtesy.



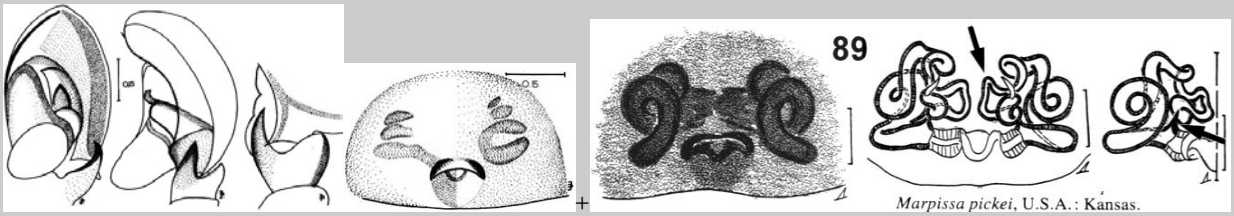
Marpissa lineata : : Barnes R. D. 1958. Am. Mus. Novit. 1867: 23, ff. 35-40 + Logunov 1999b. Rev. Arachn., 13(3): 37, figs 8, 20, 28, 35, 42, 60, 61, 110. By courtesy.



Marpissa linzhiensis +b) magna +c) minor: : Hu J. 2001. 392, f. 248.1-3 + Chickering 1946. 97: 44 ff. 23-26 +c) F. P.-Cambridge 1901. 250, table 22, figs 5-6 + Kraus O. 1955b. . 493: 77, f 221-222. By courtesy.

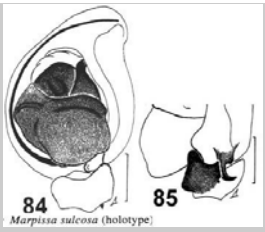


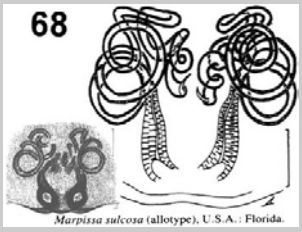
Marpissa nutanae +b) prathamae +c) obtusa: Biswas B., Biswas K. 1984a. 6 (1-3): 131-132, figs. 4-6 +b) 129-131, figs 1-3 +c) Barnes R. D. 1958. 1867: 28, ff. 44-46 + Logunov D.V. 1999b. 13(3): 40, figs 80-81. By courtesy.





Marpissa pikei: : Proszynski J. 1976: 51, ff. 246, 408-411 + + Proszynski, 1991: f. 1362.1-4 + ©Photo D. Richman.

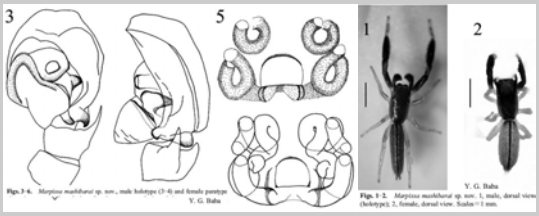




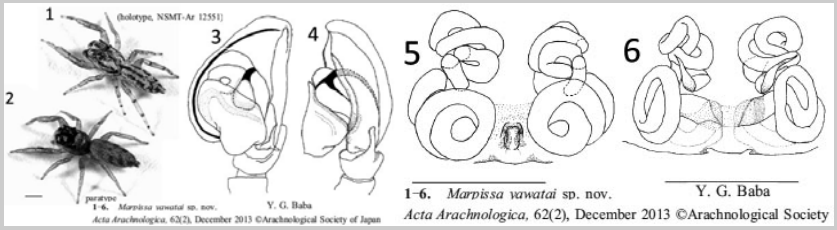
Marpissa sulcosa: : Logunov D.V. 1999b. Revue Arachnologique, 13(3): 42-44, f 68-69, 84-85. By courtesy

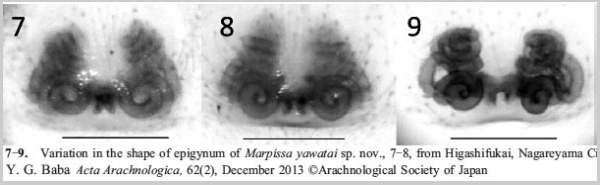


Marpissa robusta : Barnes R. D. 1958.1867: 21-23, ff. 31-34 + Logunov D.V. 1999b. 13(3): 46, f 72-77. By courtesy.



Marpissa mashibarai : Baba, 2013a. Acta arachnologica: 62(1): 51-53, f1-6. By courtesy.



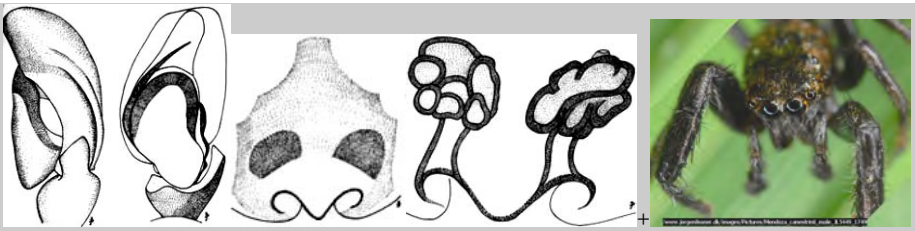


Marpissa yawatai: Baba, 2013b: Acta Arachn. 103, f. 1-9 . By courtesy.

Gen. *Mendoza* Peckham & Peckham, 1894 (12 species)

Type species *Mendoza canestrini*.

DIAGNOSIS. Palp resembling *Marpissa* by flattened and bald prolateral wall, retrolateral posterior process visible, but less pronounced, cymbium narrower, bulbus oval but flat. Tibial apophysis different - broad and medium size, in some species narrower but with apical end bent dorsal-wards. Epigyne externally very different, with posterior edge deeply bent, bisected by medial process, with copulatory openings invisible externally, on both sides of basis of that process. Ducts short, pass into either sclerotized loops or, in *M. canestrini* into compact bodies with internal convoluted spaces. Body low and narrow, abdomen long, narrow and pointed. Abdominal pattern dark, in males with three with pairs of thin oblique lines, in females with medium light streak between lateral dark bands, or lines of dark blocks. That coloration is enhanced by light reflecting scales, in *M. pulchra* very colorful. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



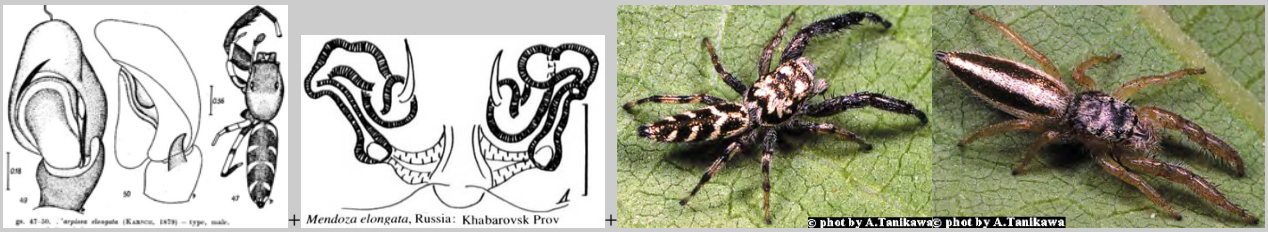


b)

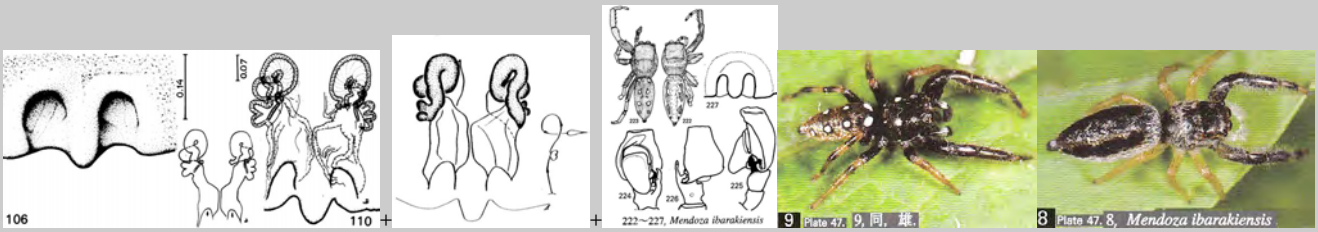
Mendoza canestrini +b) cognata: Bohdanowicz, Proszynski 1987: 84, ff. 112-120 + ©Photo J. Lissner, by courtesy +b) Peckhams 1894. 2 (2): 85-156, T. 11 F. 3.



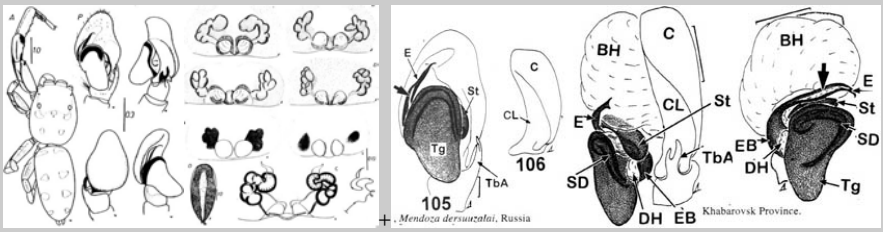
Mendoza memorabilis [=M. canestrini?] : Proszynski 2003a. Ann. zool.: 87-88, f 338-340 + Logunov,1999b: 53, f 45, 122 (both drawings show the same specimen).



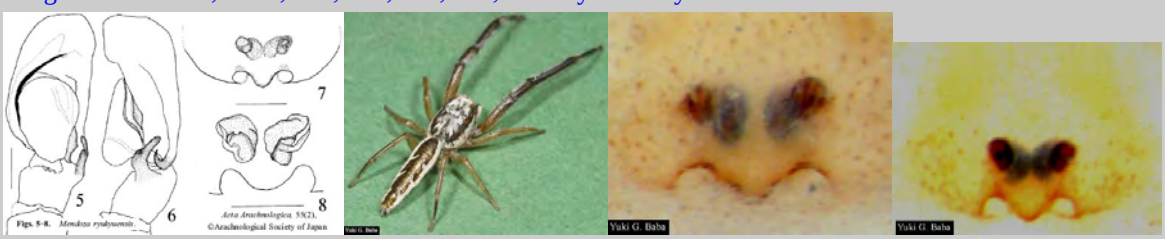
Mendoza elongata :Proszynski 1973b. Ann.zool.30: 114-116, f 47-50. + Logunov,1999b: 53, f 45, 122. + ©Photo A. Tanikawa. By courtesy.



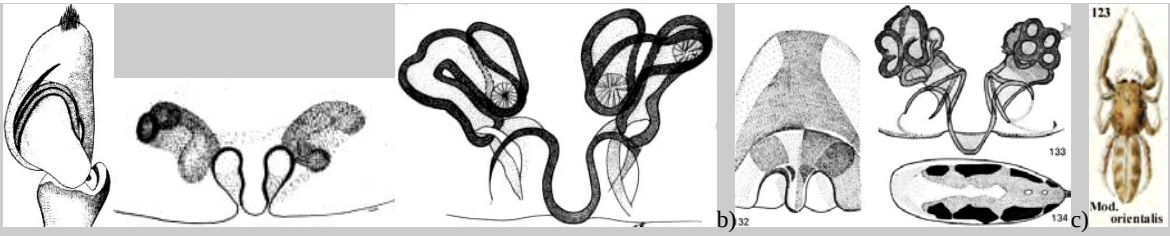
Mendoza ibarakiensis : Bohdanowicz A., Proszynski J. 1987. Annales zoologici, 41, 2: 81-82, ff. 106-111 + Logunov D.V., Wesolowska W. 1992. Ann. Zool. Fennici, 29: 124, fig. 11 +© Ono, Ikeda, Kono. 2009: 580, f 222-227, pl 47-8-9. By courtesy. +



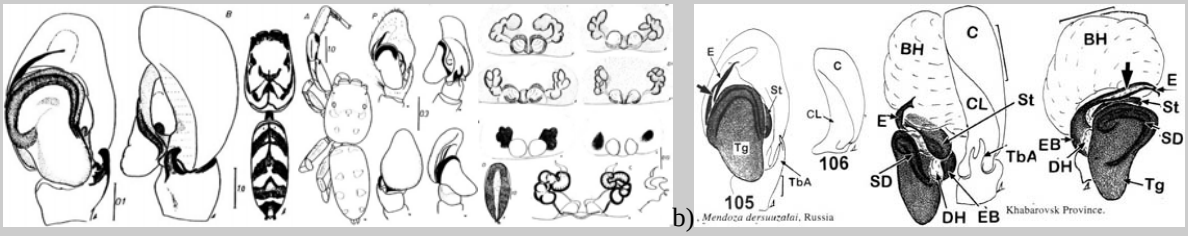
Mendoza dersuuzalai : Logunov D.V., Wesolowska W. 1992. Ann. Zool. Fennici, 29: 121-124, figs 8-10 +Logunov 1999: 57, f 105, 106, 111, 121, 125, 126. By courtesy.



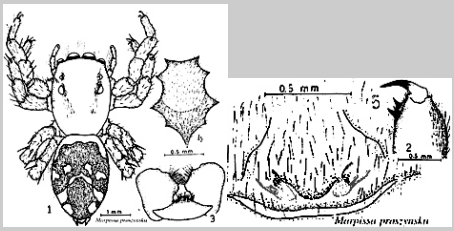
Mendoza ryukyuensis : Baba, 2006. A. Arachn.: 55: 105-107, f 5-8 + ©Photo Y. Baba. By courtesy.



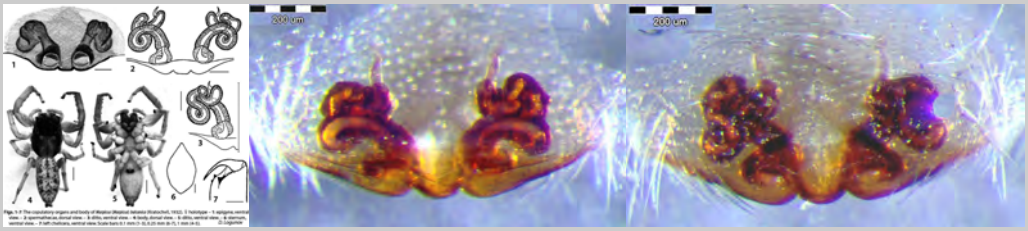
Mendoza nobilis +b) pulchra +c) orientalis : Proszynski J. 1979. Annales zoologici, 34: 312, ff. 171-177 +b) Proszynski 1976: 412-414 +c) Boesenberg, Strand 1906. Abh. senck. naturf. Ges., 30: 396, fig. 123.



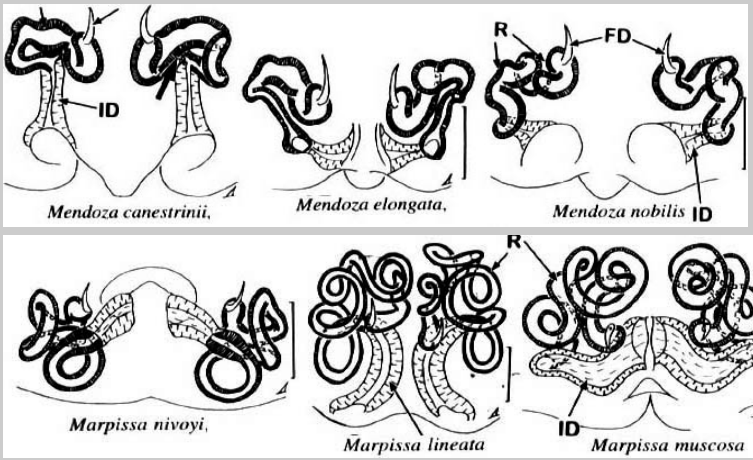
Mendoza zebra +b) dersuuzalai : Logunov, Wesolowska 1992. 29: 129-127, figs 18a-c +b) 121-124, figs 8-10 + Logunov 1999: 57, f 105, 106, 111, 121, 125, 126.



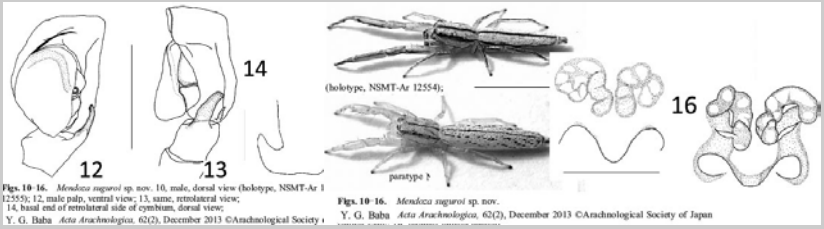
Mendoza proszynski : Biswas, Begum, 1999. 97 (2): 134-136, figs 1-5.. By courtesy.

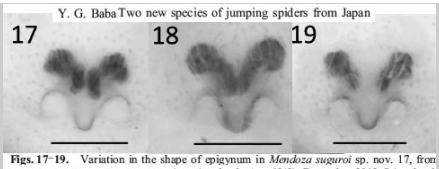


Mendoza balcanica : Logunov D.V. 2009b Arachnol. Mitteil., 37: 9-11, f. 1-7 + ©Photo L. Katušić (ventral + dorsal views).



***Marpissa and Mendoza*: comparison of internal structure of epigyne**: Logunov 1999b. Rev. Arachn. 13(3): 35-37, figs 66, 67, 82, 83. By courtesy.



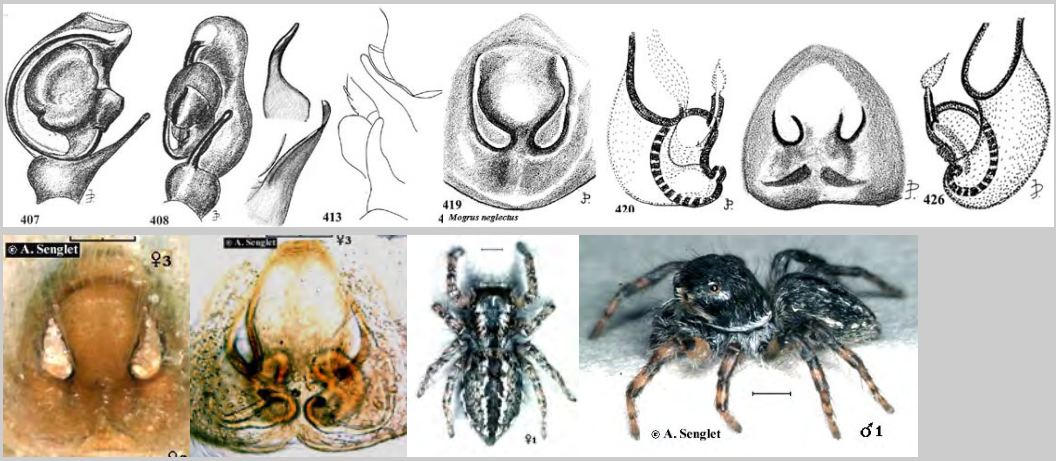


Figs. 17–19. Variation in the shape of epigynum in *Mendoza suguroi* sp. nov. 17, fron
Nago City, Okinawa-jima Island; *Acta Arachnologica*, 62(2), December 2013 ©Arachnol

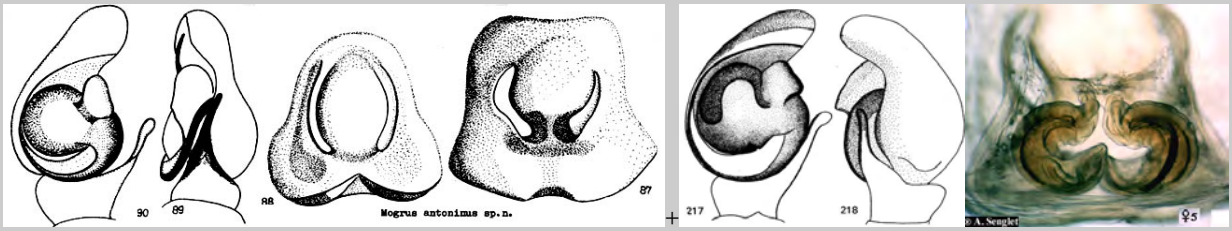
Mendoza suguroi: Baba, 2013b: Acta Arachn. 62(2): 105-107, f. 10-19 . By courtesy.

Gen. *Mogrus* Simon, 1882 (26 species)

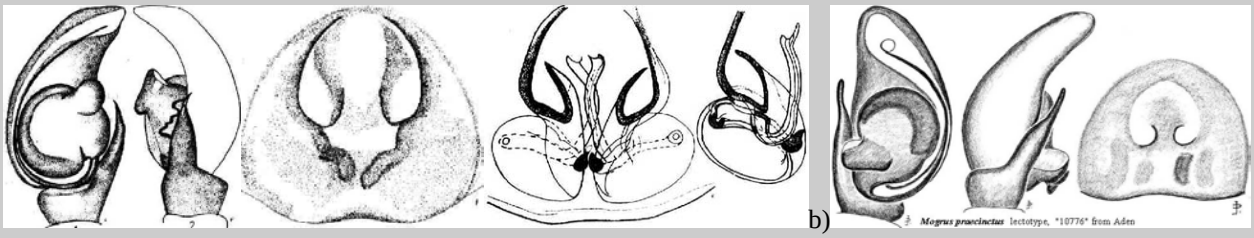
Type species *Mogrus fulvovittatus*.
DIAGNOSIS. Palp characteristic for HYLLINES, with embolus arising perpendicularly to bulbus, next bends and runs parallel to bulbus side. Bulbus broad oval with striking lateral protuberance. Cymbium short, tibial apophysis narrow, moderately long, apically slightly bent. Epigyne oval with a pair of narrow depressions in anterior half, often connected anteriorly and resembling horseshoe, with copulatory openings at their posterior end, invisible externally. Copulatory ducts membranous and broad, run toward posterior end of epigyne, then bend medially and run obliquely towards small, median spermathecae. Part of these structures transluce trough tegument. Body appear robust, with abdomen as long as carapace, abdomen with dark median, serrated streak. Females of at least some species, living in semideserts, built large white retreats atop shrubs, visible from distance, males moves on the ground. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



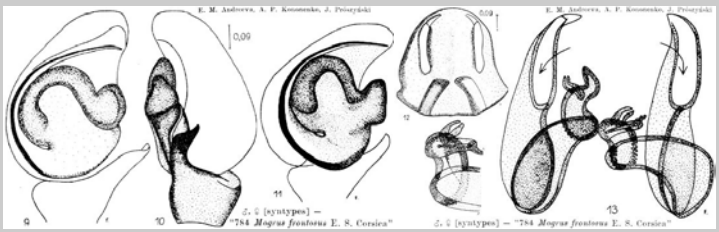
Mogrus neglectus : Proszynski 2003a. Ann. zool. 102-105, f 407-413 + ©Photo A. Senglet. By courtesy.



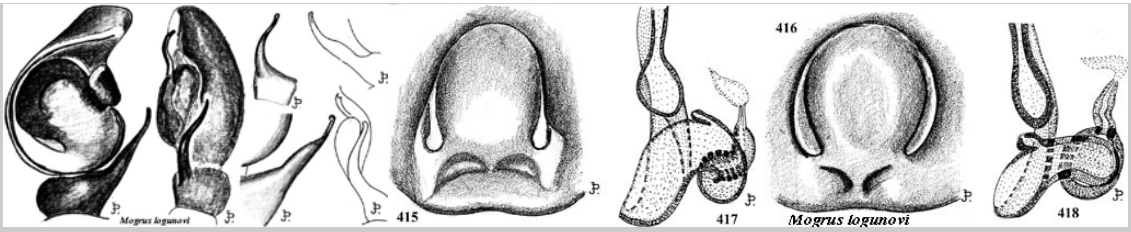
Mogrus antoninus : Andreeva 1976. 82, ff. 86-90 + Proszynski 1979. 313, f. 217-218 + ©Pphoto A. Senglet. By courtesy.



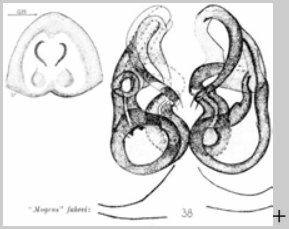
Mogrus fulvovittatus +b) praecinctus: Andreeva, Kononenko, Proszynski 1981. Ann. zool.: 85-87, f. 1-5 +b) Proszynski 2003a. Ann. zool.: 107, figs 443-445. By courtesy.

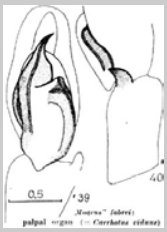


Mogrus frontosus : Proszynski J. 1976: figs 418-423.

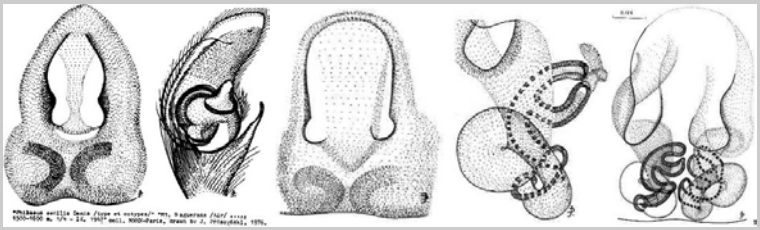


Mogrus logunovi : Andreeva, Kononenko, Proszynski 1981. Ann. zool.: 85-87, f. 1-5 (syntypes) . By courtesy.

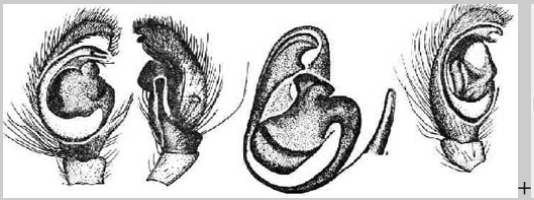
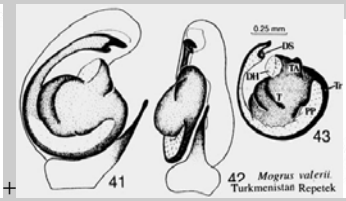

+

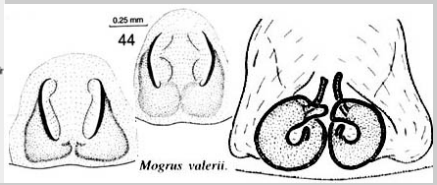


Mogrus[?] fabrei [female only + male=Carrhotus cf. viduus] : Andreeva, Kononenko, Proszynski 1981. Ann. zool., 36: 103, f 39-40 .

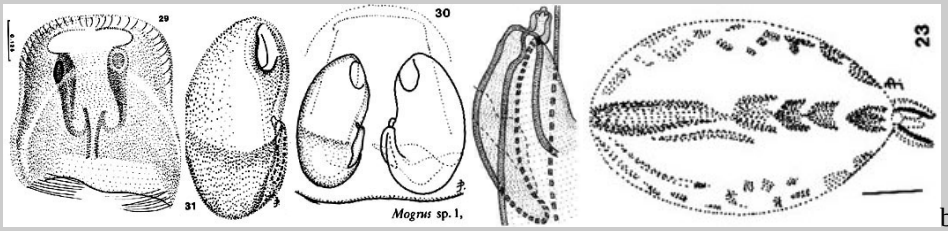


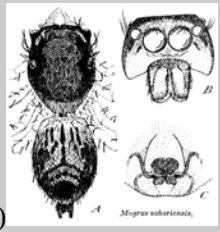
Mogrus mathisi : Proszynski J. 1984c. Atlas ...: 110 + Proszynski 1989. 10: 40, figs 18-20. By courtesy.


+


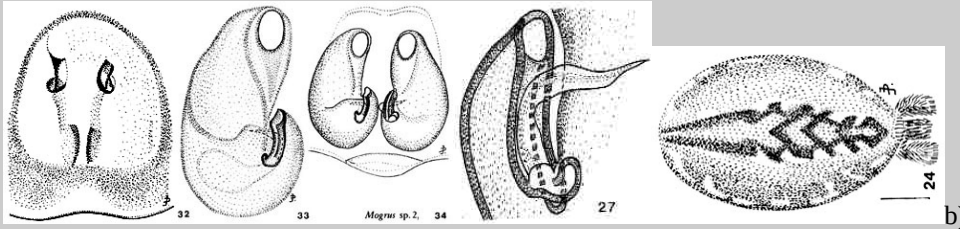


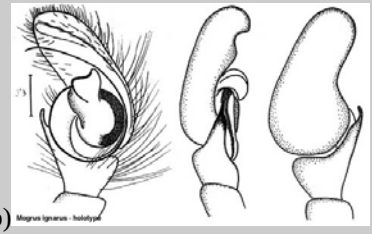
Mogrus valerii : Andreeva, Kononenko, Proszynski 1981. Ann. zool.: 99-103, f 33-36 + Logunov 1995b. Eur. J. Ent. 92, 3: 601-602, f 41-46. By courtesy.



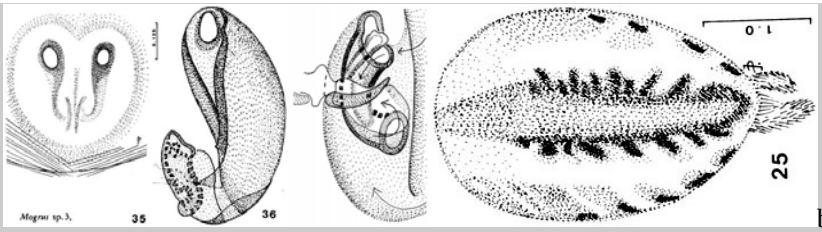
b)


Mogrus sp 1 [Saudi Arabia] +b) sahariensis : Proszynski 1989. F. Saudi Arab. 10: 42, f 23, 26, 29-31 +b) Berland, Millot 1941.12, 2: 307, f 8 [placement?]. By courtesy.

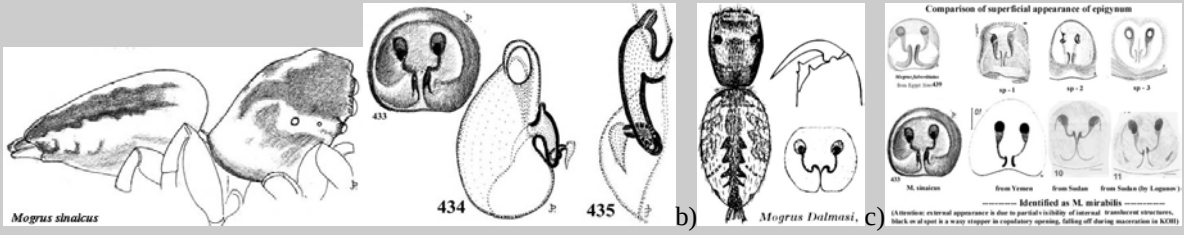


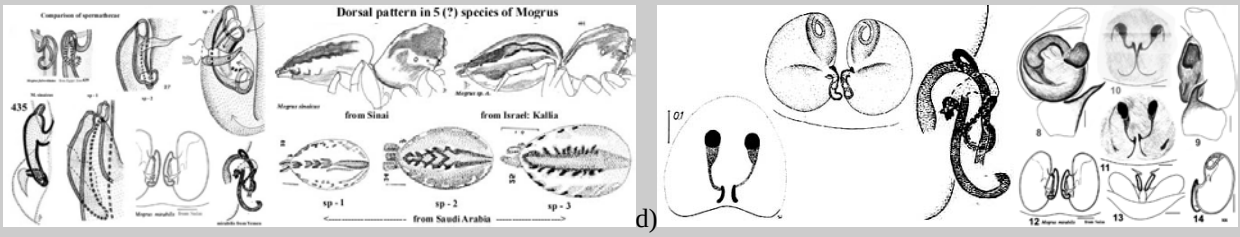
b)


Mogrus sp 2 [Saudi Arabia] +b) ignarus : Proszynski 1989. F. Saudi Arab. 10: 42-43, f 24, 27, 32-34 +b) Wesolowska 1999a. Arn. Zimb. 10(15): 157-159, figs 39-41. By courtesy.

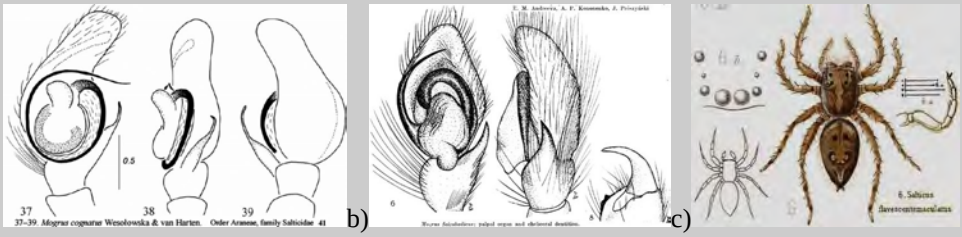


Mogrus sp 3 [Saudi Arabia] +b) sp A [Kallia] : Proszynski 1989. F. Saudi Arab. 10: 42, f 25, 28, 35-36 +b) Proszynski 2003a. Ann. zool.: 107, fig 402. By courtesy.

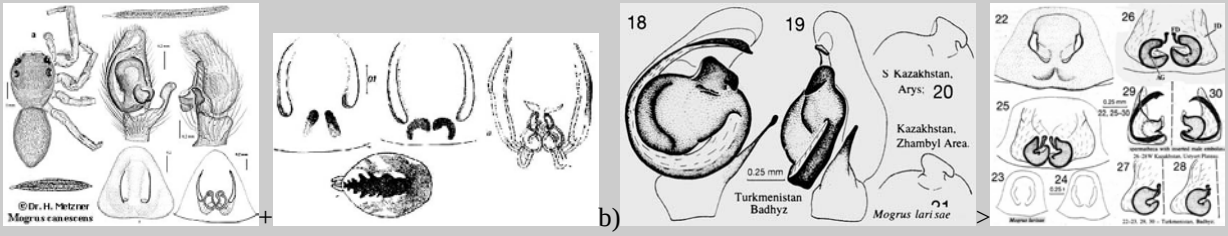




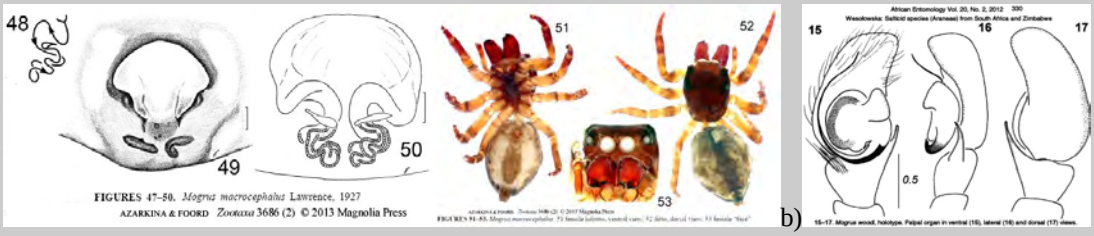
Mogrus sinaicus +b) dalmasi +c) COMPARISON 5 sp +d) mirabilis: Proszynski J. 2003a. Ann. zool.. 2003: 105-107, f 401, 433-435 +b) Berland, Millot 1941. 12, 2: 306, f 6, 7 +c) Proszynski J. 2003a +d) Wesolowska, van Harten 1994. 86: 58-60, f 119-121 + Logunov 2004d. Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc. 13 (3), 88-89, f. 6-14. .



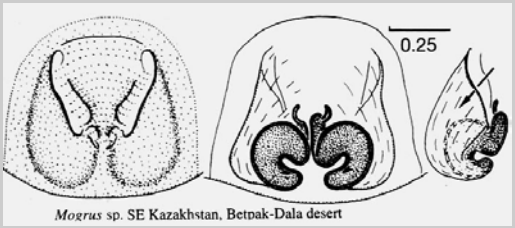
Mogrus cognatus +b) faizabadicus +c) flavescente-maculatus : Wesolowska, van Harten 2010: UAEmir. 3: 27-69 +b) Andreeva, Kononenko, Proszynski 1981: 88, f 6-8 +c) Lucas 1846: 143 t 5, f 6. By courtesy.



Mogrus canescens+b) larisae : Metzner H. 1999. Andrias 14: 151, 270, table 116a-g + Wesolowska, van Harten 1994. 86: 51-53, f 108-111 +b) Logunov 1995b. Eur. J. Ent.. 92, 3: 596-599, f 1, 2-4, 8, 18-30 . By courtesy.

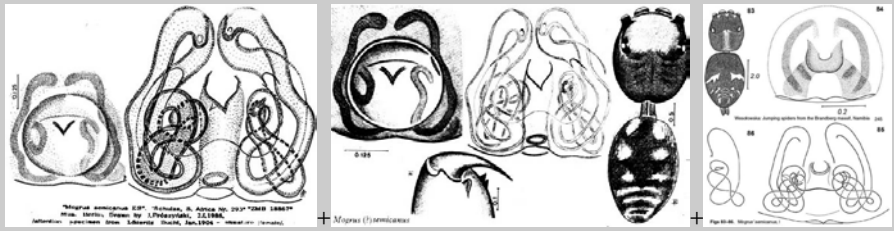


Mogrus macrocephalus +b) woodi + : Azarkina & Foord, 2013: Zootaxa 3686(2): 176, f. 48-53: © 2013 Magnolia Press +b) Wesolowska 20(2): 329-330, f 15–17. By courtesy.



Mogrus sp [Kazakhstan] :Logunov D.V. 1995b. European Journal of Entomology. 92, 3: 602, f 47-49. By

courtesy.



Mogrus semicanus [placement?] : Proszynski J. 1987. Atlas ...: 67 + Prochniewicz 1989. Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 65, 2: 216-217, f 19-22 + Wesolowska 2006b. Afr. Ent. 14 (2): 245-246, f 83-86. By courtesy.

Gen. *Monomotapa* Wesolowska, 2000 = *Iranattus* Prószyński, 1992

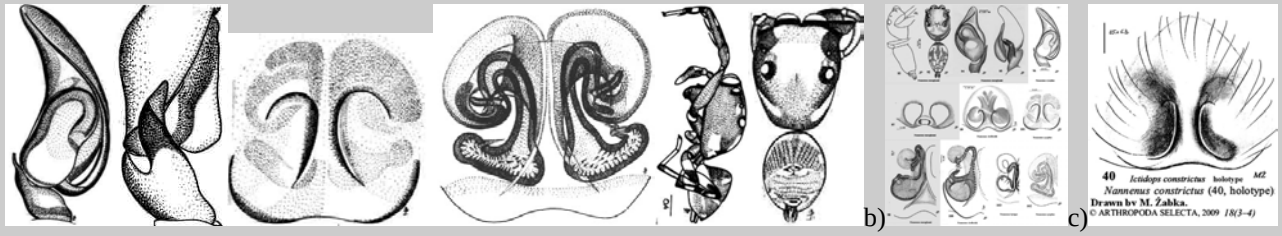
Gen. *Nannenus* Simon, 1902 (5 species)

Type species *Nannenus syrphus*.

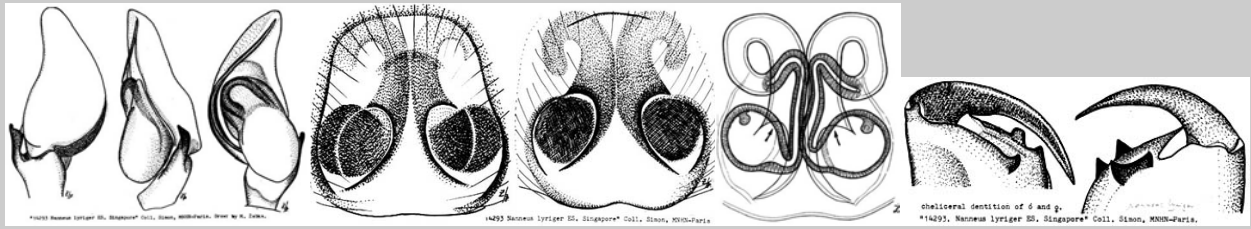
DIAGNOSIS. Cymbium bent into semiarch, bulbus elongate oval, is set obliquely, while anterior part o cymbium, narrow and elongate, is set under angle to it. Tibial apophysis is apically bent, flat, relatively broad. Epigyne with a pair of large grooves, separated by a septum. Copulatory openings posterior, indistinct, followed by membranous ducts running to anterior end of epigyne, where make a loop, of various size, and double back, narrower and sclerotized. Spermathecae elongate, set transversally near posterior end of epigyne. Body with carapace broader than abdomen, the later oval and short. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



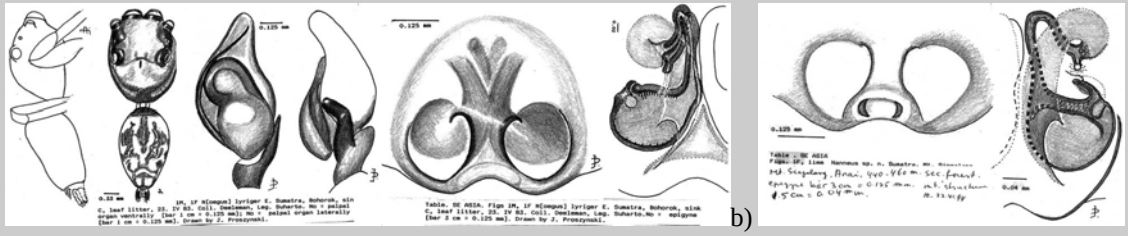
Nannenus sp.: Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 97. By courtesy.



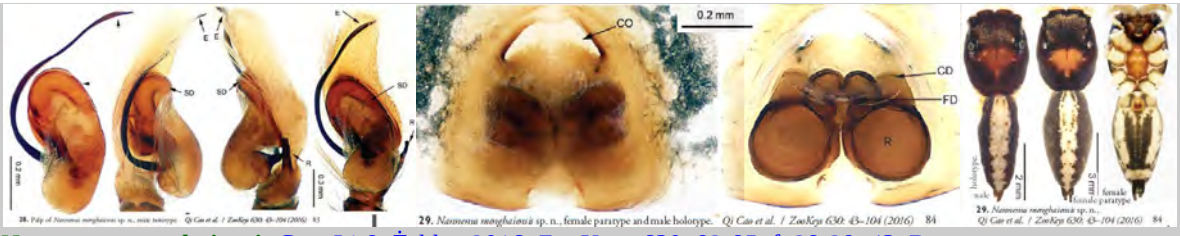
Nannenus syrphus +b) comparison of 5 species +c)constrictus : Proszynski 1987. Atlas ...: 69-70 +b)+c) Prószynski, Deeleman-Reinhold, 2012. Arthr. select. 21(1): 48-49, f 99-100, 102, 105. By courtesy.



Nannenus lyriger . Drawn by M. Zabka in: Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 90-91 ("Singapore 14293" - coll. Simon MNHN-Paris).



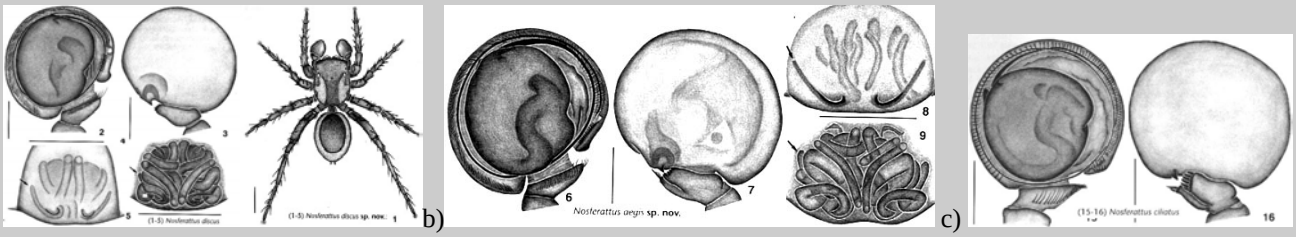
Nannenus maughami +b) siedleckii Prószyński Deeleman,-Reinhold, 2012. Arthr. select. 21(1): 47-48, f 97-99, 101, 104.



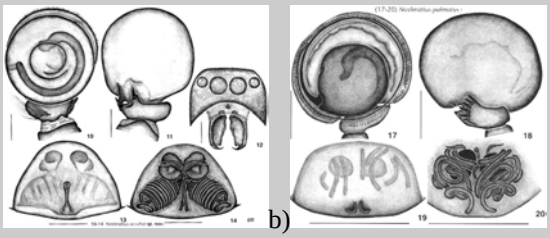
Nannenus menghaiensis Cao, Li & Żabka, 2016. ZooKeys 630: 82-85, f. 28-29, 43. By courtesy.

Gen. *Nosferattus* Ruiz & Brescovit, 2005 (5 species)

Type species *Nosferattus discus*. Placement uncertain. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



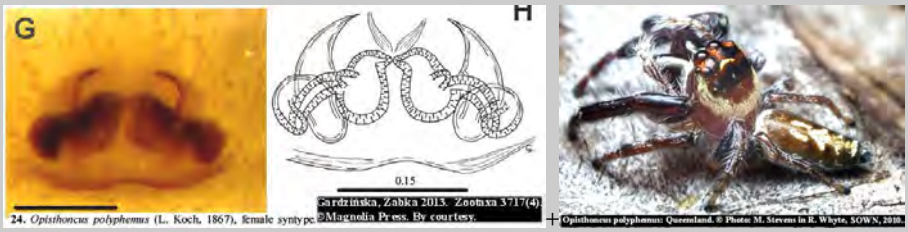
Nosferattus discus +b) aegis +c) ciliatus : Ruiz, Brescovit 2005a. Revta bras. Zool. 22(3): 688, f 1-5 +b) 689, f 6-9 +c) 691, f 15-16. By courtesy.



Nosferattus occultus +b) palmatus : Ruiz, Brescovit 2005a. Revta bras. Zool. 22(3): 690, f 10-14 +b)692, f 17-20 . By courtesy.

Gen. *Opisthoncus* Koch L., 1880 (28 species)

Type species *Opisthoncus polyphemus*.
DIAGNOSIS. Common and important Australian genus, recognizable by external appearance. Palps typical for HYLLINES. Epigyne oval with large, anterior oval depression, delimited laterally by semiarching rims of copulatory openings. Copulatory ducts make single or a few narrow coils, which make compact group, set transversally, and pass into oval spermathecae. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Opisthoncus polyphemus : Gardzińska, Żabka 2013. Zootaxa 3717 (4): 436, f 24. ©Magnolia Press. + © Photo: R. Whyte.





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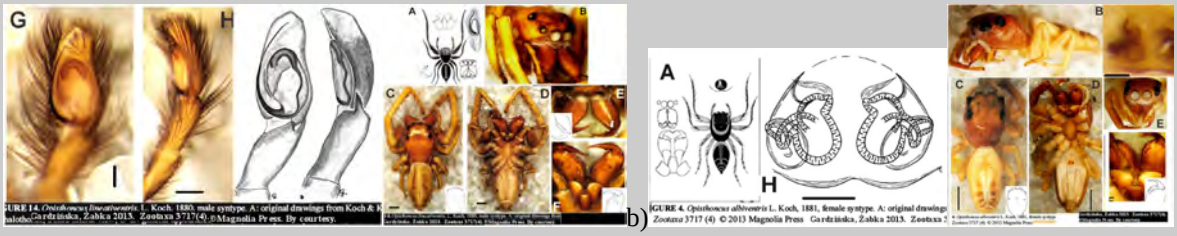
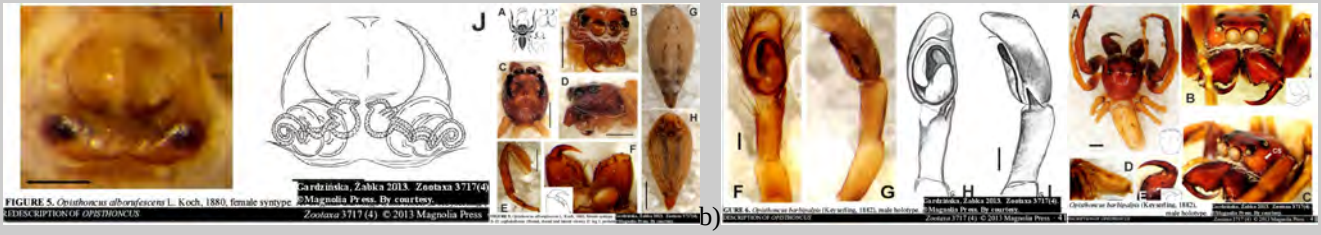
Opisthoncus parcedentatus : Davies, Zabka 1989. Mem. Queens. Mus.: 250, 251, t 51 +Gardzińska, Żabka 2013. Zootaxa 3717 (4): 433, f 22, 23. ©Magnolia Press + © Photo: R. Whyte. By courtesy.



Opisthoncus lineativentris +b) albiventris: Gardzińska, Żabka 2013. Zootaxa 3717 (4): 420, f 14 +b) 407, f 4a-h. ©Magnolia Press +c) Keyserling E. 1883. 1460, t 123, f 3. By courtesy.



Opisthoncus alborufescens +b) barbipalpis : Gardzińska, Żabka 2013. Zootaxa 3717 (4): 407, f 5 +b) 410, f 6. ©Magnolia Press.



Opisthoncus bellus +b) bitaeniatus: Gardzińska, Żabka 2013. Zootaxa 3717 (4): 410, f 7 +b) 413, f 8. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Opisthoncus confinis +b) devexus: Gardzińska, Żabka 2013. Zootaxa 3717 (4): 413, f 9 +b) 413-417, f 10. ©Magnolia Press.

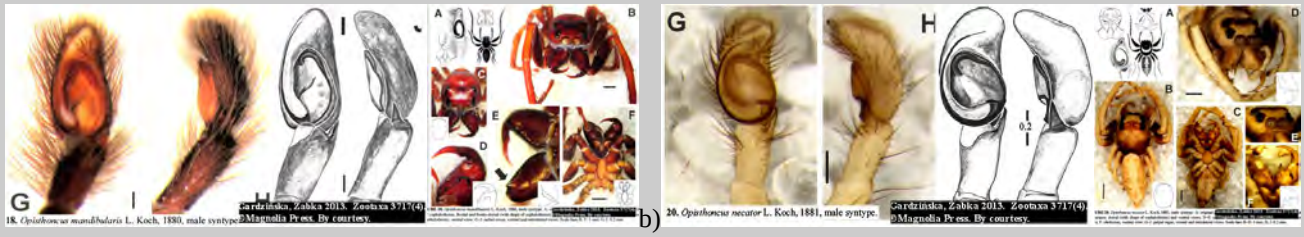


Opisthoncus grassator : Gardzińska, Żabka 2013. Zootaxa 3717 (4):417, f 11-12. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy..





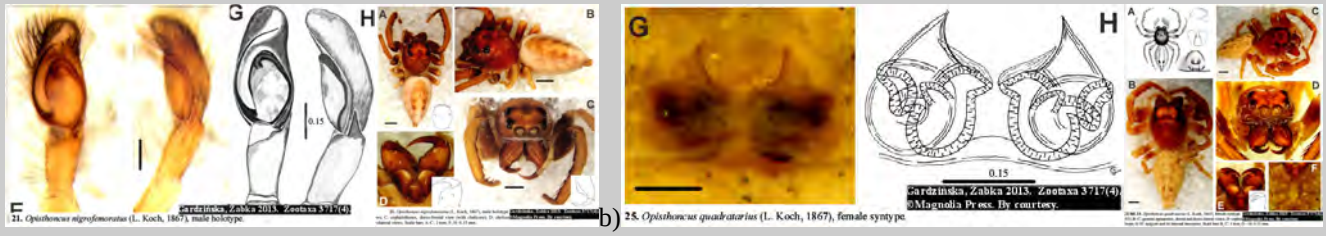
Opisthoncus magnidens : Gardzińska, Żabka 2013. Zootaxa 3717 (4): 423-427, f 16, 17 +b) 413-417, f 10. ©Magnolia Press + © Photo: R. Whyte. By courtesy.



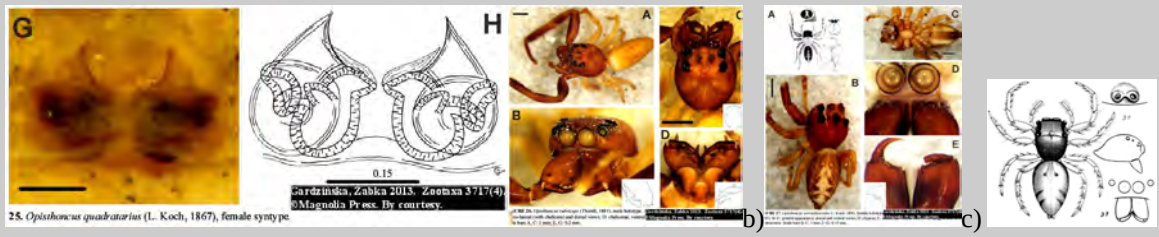
Opisthoncus mandibularis* +b) *necator : Gardzińska, Żabka 2013. Zootaxa 3717 (4): 427, f 18 +b) 427-430, f 20. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Opisthoncus mordax : Gardzińska, Żabka 2013. Zootaxa 3717 (4): 429-430, f 19. ©Magnolia Pres.+ © Photo: R. Whyte.



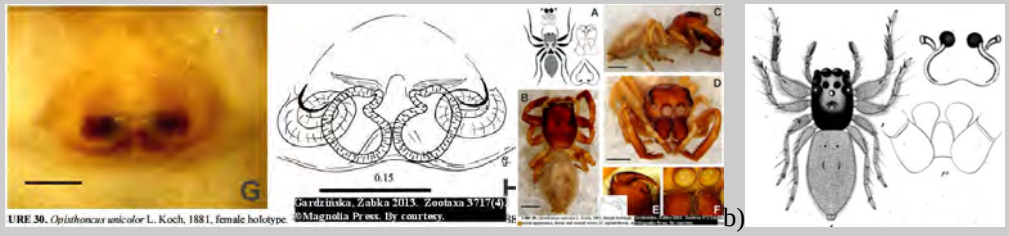
Opisthoncus nigrofemoratus* +b) *quadratarius: Gardzińska, Żabka 2013. Zootaxa 3717 (4): 430-433, f 21 +b) 436, f 25. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



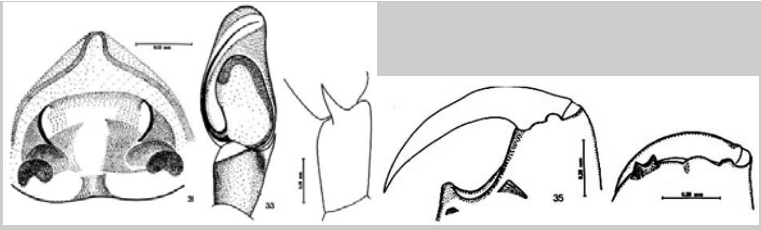
Opisthoncus rubriceps* +b) *serratofasciatus* +c) *clarus: Gardzińska, Żabka 2013. Zootaxa 3717 (4): 439, f 26 +b) 439, f 27. ©Magnolia Press. Keyserling E. 1883. 1460, t 123, f 3.



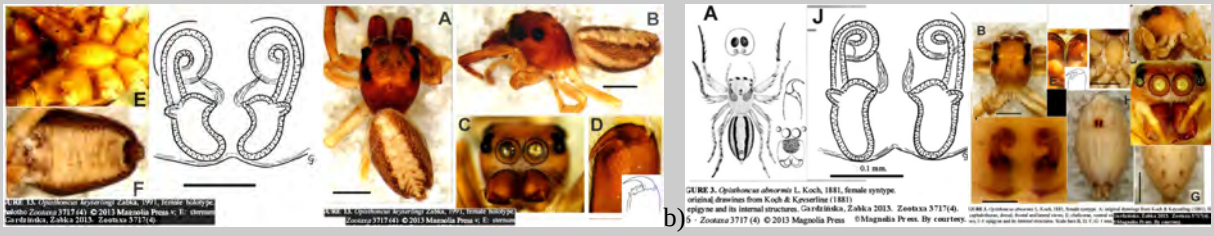
Opisthoncus sexmaculatus : Gardzińska, Żabka 2013. Zootaxa 3717 (4): 436, f 24. ©Magnolia Press. + © Photo: R. Whyte.



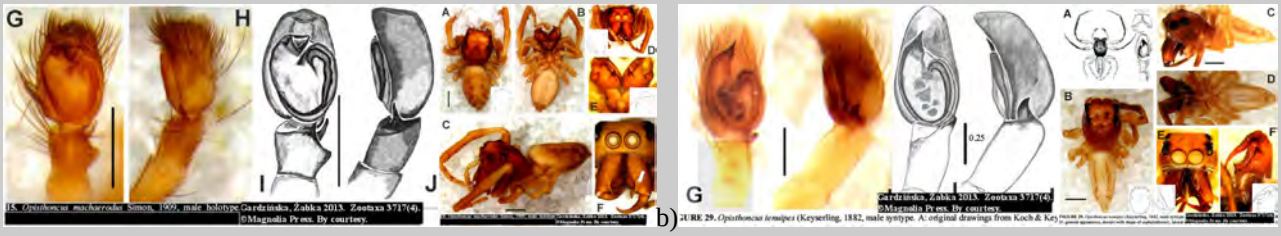
Opisthoncus unicolor b) pallidulus : Gardzińska, Żabka 2013. Zootaxa 3717 (4): 445, f 30. ©Magnolia Press +b) Koch L. 1880. 1190, t 103, f 1. By courtesy.



Opisthoncus kochi : Proszynski 1983b . Folia entomologica hungarica. XLIV, 2: 296-297, f 31-35. By courtesy.



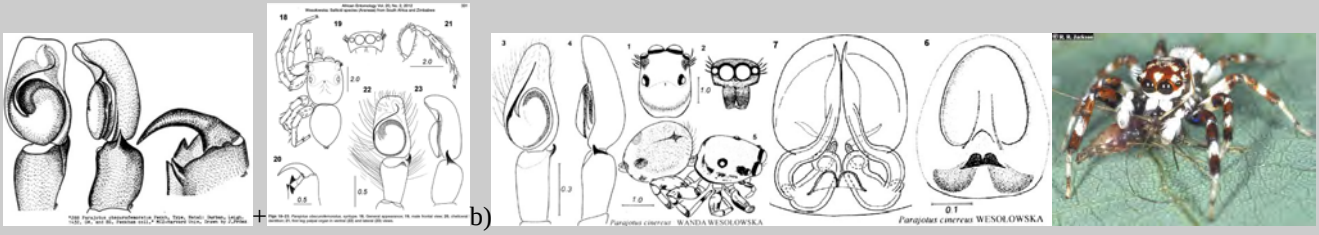
Opisthoncus keyserlingi +b) abnormis [both misplaced] : Gardzińska, Żabka 2013. Zootaxa 3717 (4): 420, f 13 +b) 405-405, f 3. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



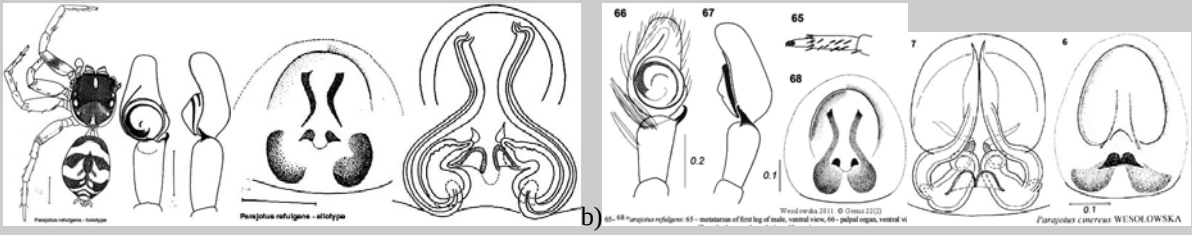
Opisthoncus machaerodus +b) tenuipes [both misplaced] Gardzińska, Żabka 2013. Zootaxa 3717 (4): 423, f 15. +b) 442, f 29. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

Gen. *Parajotus* Peckham & Peckham, 1903 (3 species)

Type species *Parajotus obscurofemoratus*. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Parajotus obscurofemoratus + cinereus : Proszynski 1984c.: 99 + Wesołowska. 2012a. 20(2): 330-332, f 18–23 +b) Wesolowska 2004. Genus, 15(1): 135-140, f 1-10 + © Photo R. R. Jackson . By courtesy.

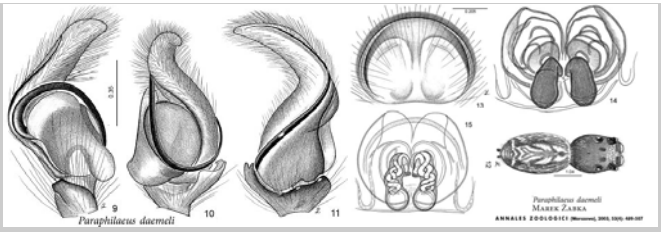




Parajotus refulgens : Wesolowska 1999a. Arnoldia Zimbabwe, 10(15): 160-163, f 47-51. + Wesolowska 2011. © Genus, 22(2): 334-335, f 65-68, 92-93. By courtesy.

Gen. *Paraphilaeus* Zabka, 2003 (1 species)

Type species *Paraphilaeus daemeli*. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.





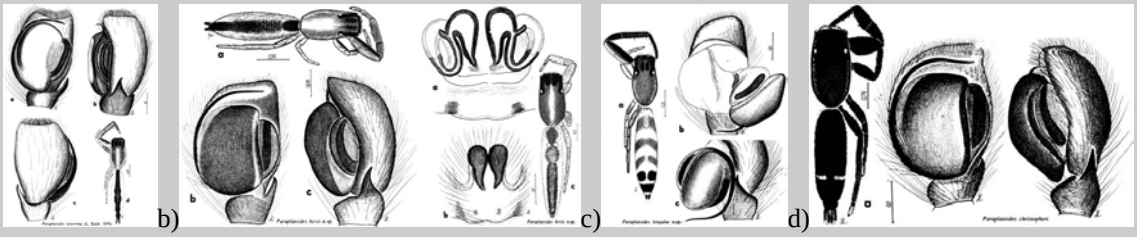




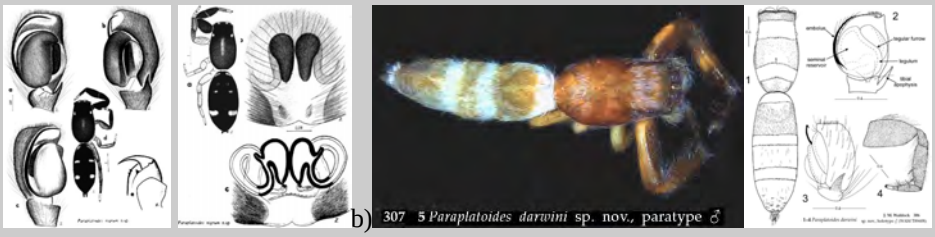
Paraphilaeus daemeli (Keyserling, 1883): Australia, Queensland. Zabka, M. 2003. Annales zoologici, 53: 723-727, f 1-15 + ©Photo & det. Robert Whyte, SOWN, 2010. By courtesy.

Gen. *Paraplatoides* Żabka, 1991 (6 species)

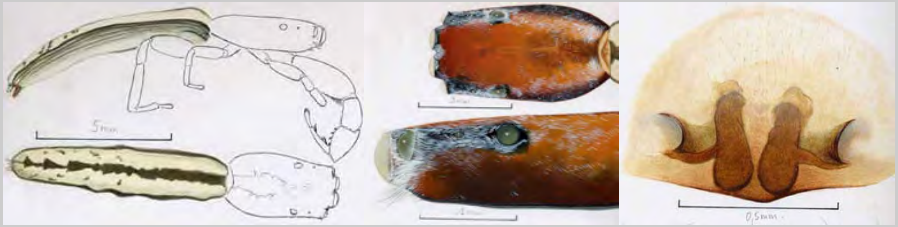
Type species *Paraplatoides tenerrimus*. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Paraplatoides tenerrimus +b) hirsti+ c) longulus +d) christopheri : Zabka, 1992a. Rec. Austr. Mus. 44: 169-170, f 2a-d +b) 171, f. 4a-c, 5a-c +c) 169-170, figs 3a-c +d) 172-173, f 6a-c. By courtesy.



Paraplatoides nigrum b) darwini : Zabka, 1992a. Rec. Austr. Mus. 44: 173-175, f 8a-c +b) 171, f. 4a-c, 5a-c + Waldock, 2009. Rec West. Australian Mus. 25(3): 305-308, f 1-5. By courtesy.

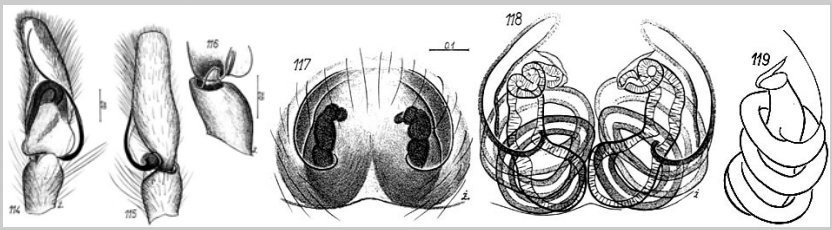




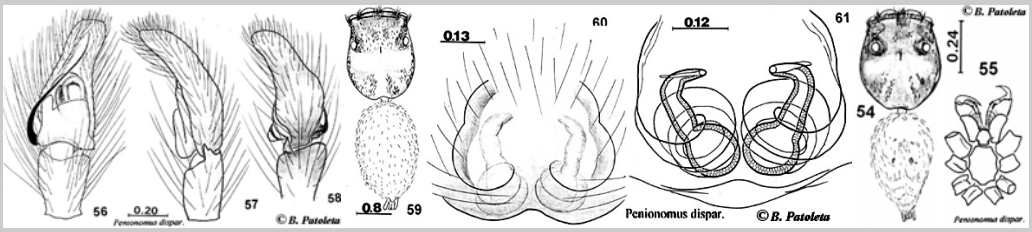
Paraplatoides sp : ©Painting by Bernard Duhem, MNHM - Paris. By courtesy.

Gen. *Penionomus* Simon, 1903 (2 species)

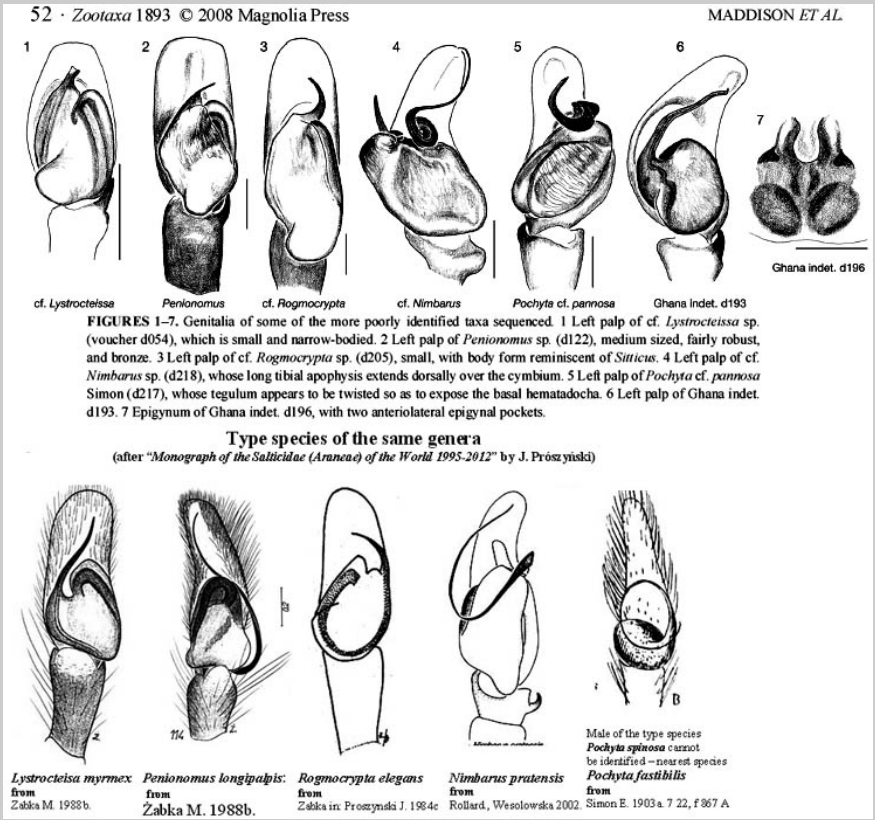
Type species *Penionomus longipalpis*. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Penionomus longipalpis : Żabka M. 1988b. Annales zoologici, Warszawa, 41 (14): 463-465, f 114-119.



Penionomus dispar : B. Patoleta. Salticidae of N Caledonia and Fidji. PhD Thesis: Katedra Zoologii, AP, Siedlce, 2002. By courtesy.

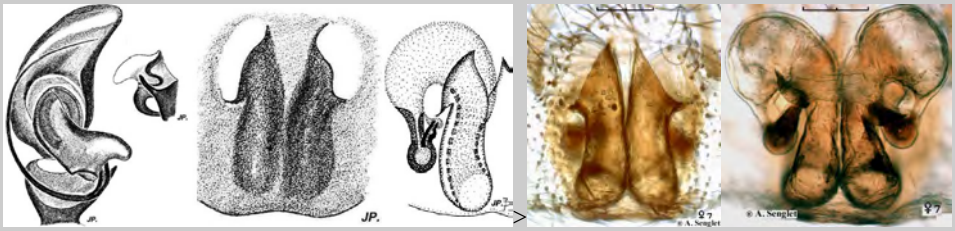


Comparison of palps of 5 species used by Maddison et al., 2008 for gene sequencing with types of their supposed congeners.

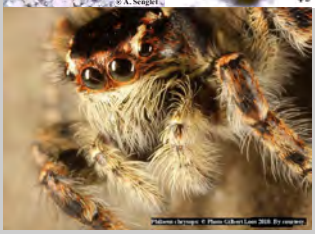
Gen. *Philaeus* Thorell, 1869 (1 species)

Type species *Philaeus chrysops*.
REMARKS. South Palaearctic genus, common in Mediterranean and occurring in Central Asian belt, rare in Europe north of Mediterranean. Structure of palps permit to classify it among HYLLINES, which is supported by internal structures of epigyne comparable with some *Mogrus*. Males change dark coloration of abdomen into

striking red upon maturity. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.









Philaeus chrysops : Proszynski. Ann. zool., 2003, 53 (1): 121-122, f 501-506 (Type Species) + ©Photo A. Senglet - **female diversity** NOTE: similarities in spermatheca and ducts to *Mogrus sinaicus* and *M. fulvovittatus*, also bulbus with protuberance, and abdominal pattern. ©Photo J. Holstein + Aart P. Noordam + A. Senglet + G. Loos + B. Knoflach. By courtesy.



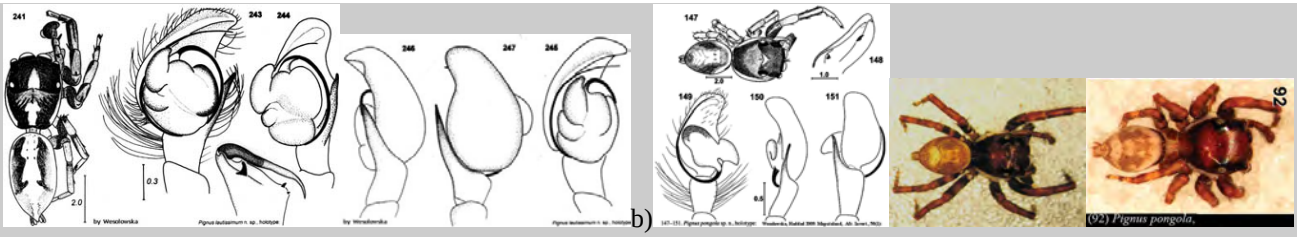
Philaeus daoxianensis* +b) *fallax: Peng X., Gong L., Kim J. 2000. Korean J. Soil Zool. 5 (1): 14, f 5-8 +b) Lucas 1846: 141, t 5, f 5. By courtesy.

Gen. *Pignus* Wesolowska, 2000 (3 species)

Type species *Pignus simoni*. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Pignus simoni : Wesolowska 1999a. Arnol. Zimb., 10(15): 166-168, f 60-66 + Wesolowska & Cumming, 2011: J. Afrotr. Zool. 7: 92-93, f 61-69, 98 + Haddad, Wesolowska 2011. © Afr. Inver. 52(1): 107-109, f 140, 161-165.

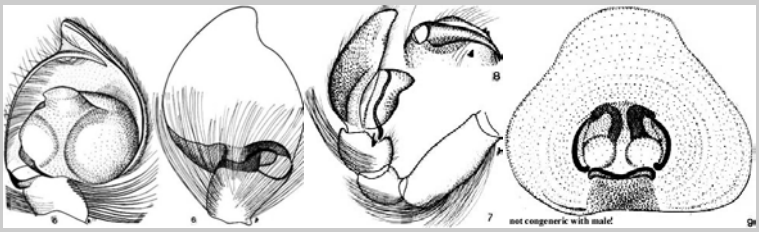


b)

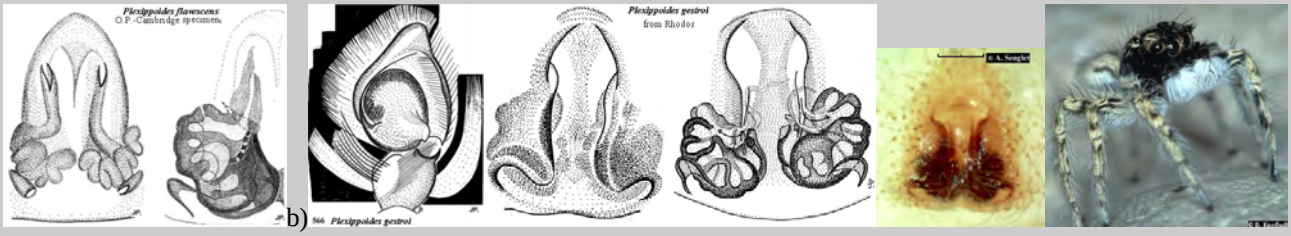
Pignus lautissimum +b) pongola : Wesolowska, Russel-Smith. 2000. Tropical Zoology, 13 (1): 89-90, f 241-247. J. Afrotr. Zool. 7: 92-93, f 61-69, 98 +b) Wesołowska, Haddad 2009. African Invertebrates, 50(1): 73, f 147-151 + Haddad, Wesolowska 2011. © Afr. Inver. 52(1): 213, f 92. By courtesy.

Gen. *Plexippoides* Prószyński, 1976 [1984] (25 species)

Type species *Plexippoides starmuehlneri* (male only) .
DIAGNOSIS. Palp with broad cymbium, leaving flat area between bulbus and rim of cymbium. Posterior, retrolateral angle of cymbium drawn into pointed and bent short process, in some species sclerotized, touching similarly shaped tibial apophysis. That is comparable with *Epeus* and a few other genera. Shape of bulbus departing from usual oval by expanded part at basis of embolus, there is characteristic, "ear" shaped flap on bulbus. Embolus hair thin, half encircling bulbus and continued in a groove along tip of cymbium. Epigyne with a pair of small, posterior pockets, copulatory openings anterior, ducts sclerotized, lead into several coils before entering spermathecae, or into compact, sclerotized bodies with internal convoluted spaces. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

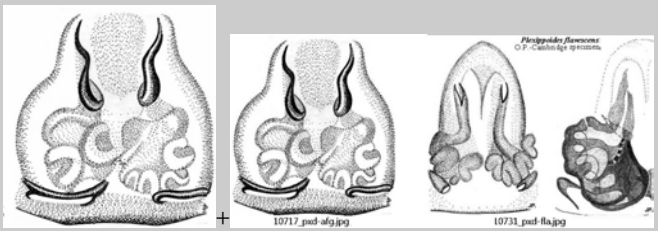


Plexippoides starmuehlneri : Proszynski 1976: 187, f 294, 427-428, 430-431 [female mismatched and misplaced] + 1984a Ann.zool, 37(16): 399-410, f 5-8, 9.

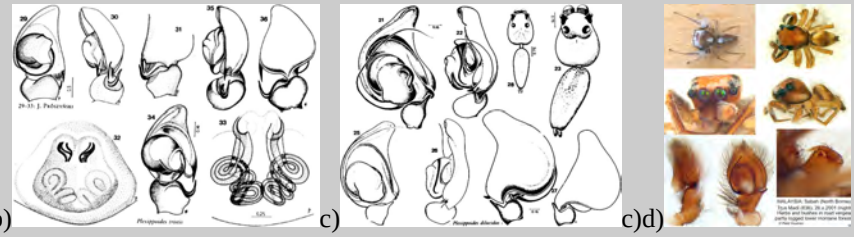


b)

Plexippoides flavescens +b) gestroi : Proszynski. Ann. zool., 141, figs 566, 575, 575a. + ©Photo A. Senglet + B. Knoflach.

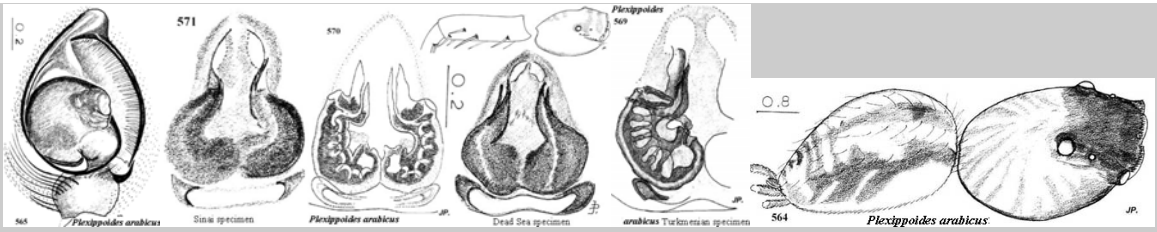


+

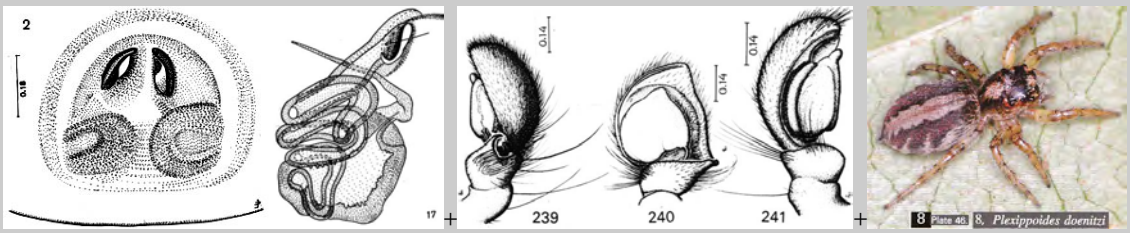


b) c) c)d)

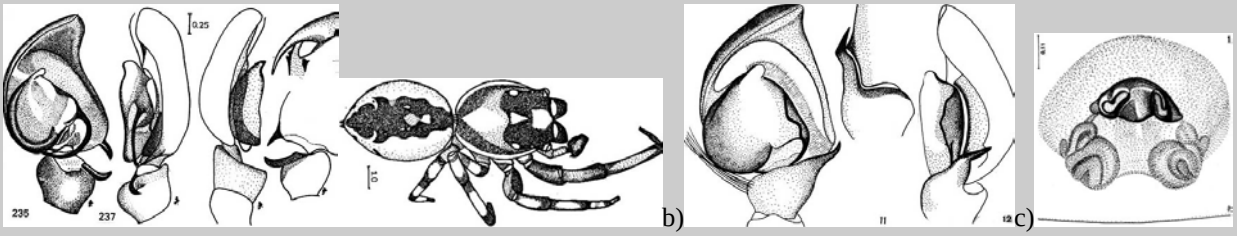
Plexippoides afghanus *[& comparison with P. flavescens]* ***+b) tristis +b) dilucidus +c) +d) sp [836-Sabah]*** : Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 47 +b) Prochniewicz M. 1990. Senck. biol. 70 (1/3): 159-160, f 29-36 +c) 157-159, f 21-28 +d) ©Photo P. Koomen [Sabah: Trus Madi].



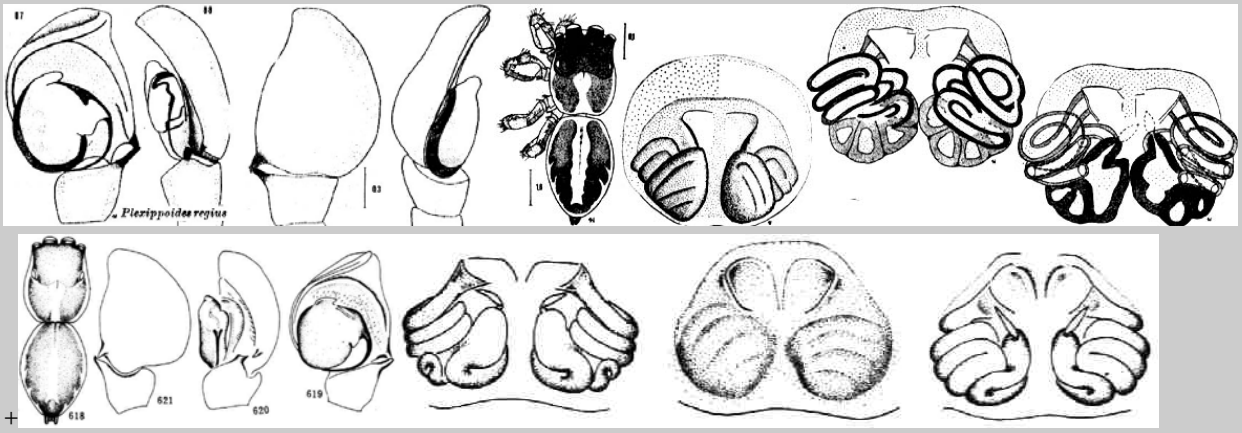
Plexippoides arabicus : Proszynsk 2003a. Annales zoologici. 53, 1: 138-139, f 564-565, 569-579. By courtesy.



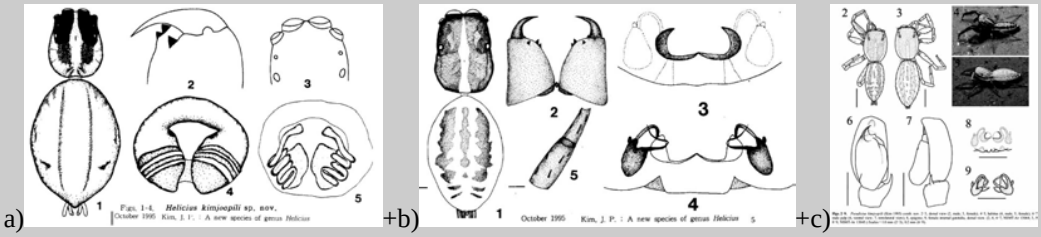
Plexippoides doenitzi : Proszynski J. 1984a. Ann. zool. 37, 16: 400, f 2, 17+ Bohdanowicz , Proszynski 1987. Ann. zool. 41, 2: 122-124, f 239-245.+ © Ono, Ikeda, Kono. 2009: 576, pl 46-8. By courtesy.



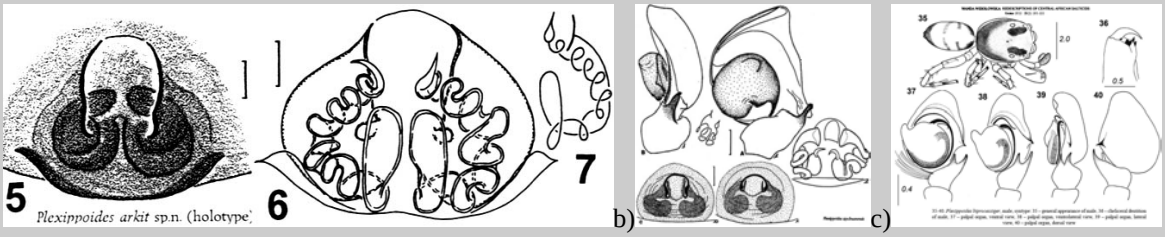
Plexippoides annulipedis +b) potanini +c) nishitakensis : Proszynski J. 1976: 187, f 432-437 +b) 187, f 424-426 c) Proszynski 1984a. Ann. zool. 37, 16: 400-401, f 1. By courtesy.



Plexippoides regius : Wesolowska 1981a. Ann. zool.: 73-75, f 85-93 + Peng, Xie, Xiao 1993. 176-178, f 618-624. By courtesy.

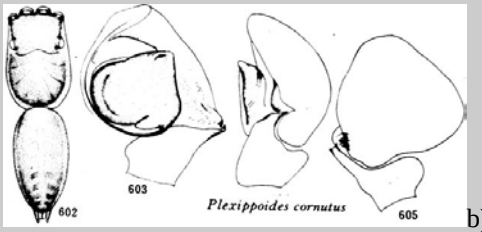


Two version of THE SAME ORIGINAL PUBLICATION purporting to describe Helicius kimjoopili, differing by diagnostic drawings of two different species, that on plate a) being apparently Plexippoides regius, that on b) belongs presumably to the genus Nandicius, certainly not Helicius(!): a) one version of the paper Kim 1995. Korean Arachn. 11(2): 1-5, f 1-4 + b) another version "of the same paper + c) mislead by the above, synonymy "*Pseudicius*" "*kimjoopili*" (syn. *Helicius k.*) MISIDENTIFIED and MISMATCHED: Suguro, Yahata: Act. Arachn. 67(2): 87-97, f 2-9. Data received by courtesy of Mr. Suguro.

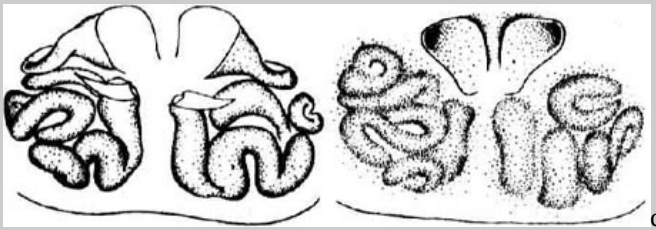
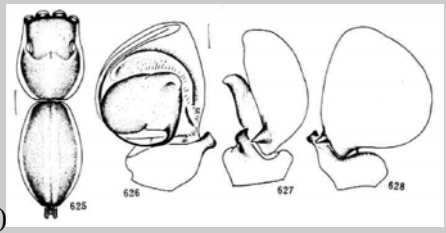


Plexippoides arkit +b) szechuanensis +c) biprocessiger: Logunov, Rakov 1998. Arthr. Sel., 7(2): 128, f 5 +b)

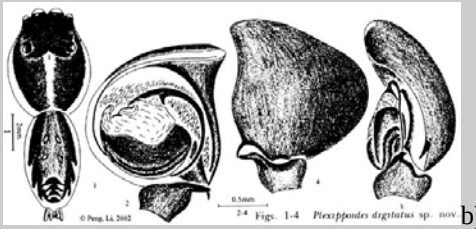
Logunov 1993b. Arthr. Sel., 2(1): 57-59. f 7a-f +c) Wesołowska 2012b. Genus. 23(2): 211, f 35-40. By courtesy.



b)



c)


Plexippoides cornutus +b) discifer +c) validus : Peng X., Xie L., Xiao X, Yin C. 1993. 172-173, f 602-605 +b) 173-174, f 606-611 +c) 178-179, f 625-628. By courtesy.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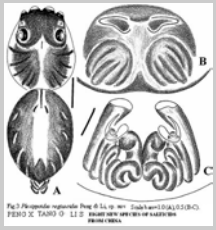
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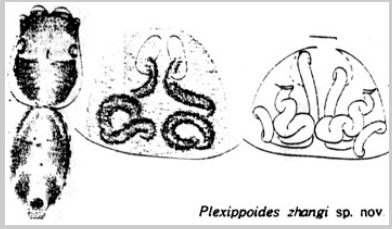
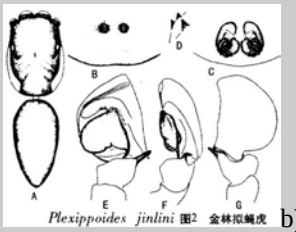


Plexippoides digitatus +b) regiusoides +c) zhangi: Peng X., Li S. 2002a. A. zootax. Sinica, 27, 3: 717, f 1- 4 +b) Peng X., Tang G., Li S., 2008 .© A. zootax. sin. 33(2): 250-251,f 9-11 +c) Peng X., Yin C., Yan H., Kim J., 1998. Kor. Arachn. 14 (2): 38-39, f 7-9. By courtesy.



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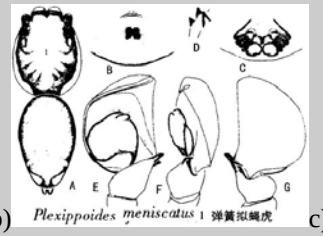

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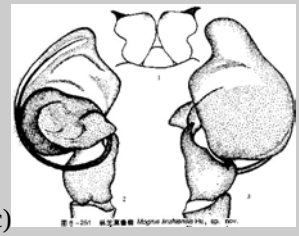
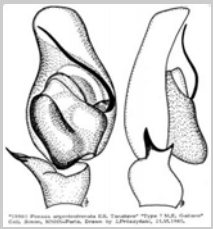


Plexippoides jinlini +b) meniscatus +c) linzhiensis : Yang Z., Zhu M., Song D. 2006. J. Dali Univ. 5(8): 13-15, f 2A-G +b) 13-15, t 1 +c) Hu J. 2001. 407, f 259.1-3. By courtesy.

Gen. *Poessa* Simon, 1902 (2 species)

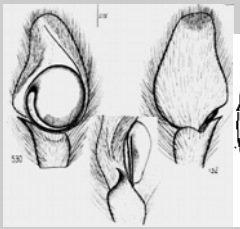
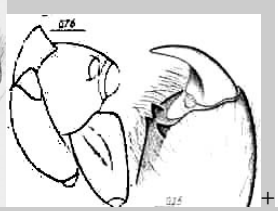
Type species *Poessa argenteofrenata*. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

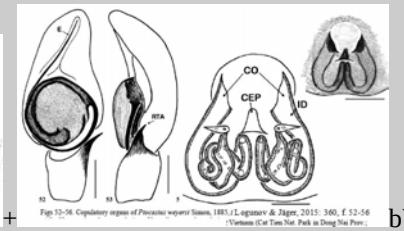


Poessa argenteofrenata : Proszynski J. 1987. Atlas ...: 79. By courtesy.

Gen. *Ptocasius* Simon, 1885 (8 species)

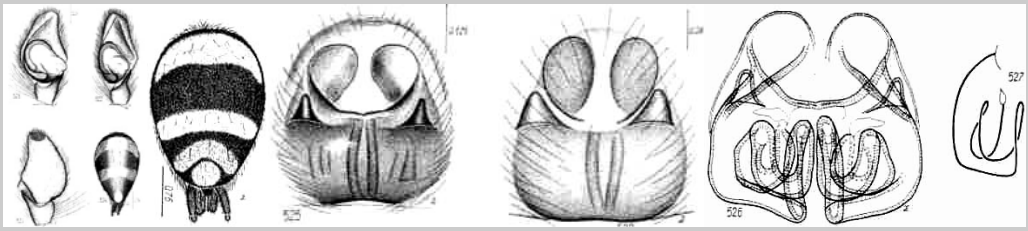
Type species *Ptocasius weyersi*. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

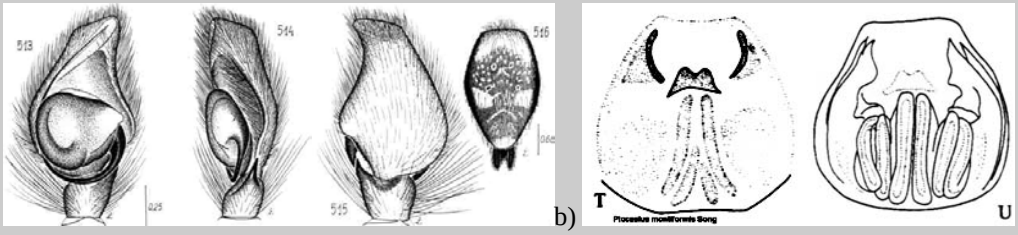
+



b)

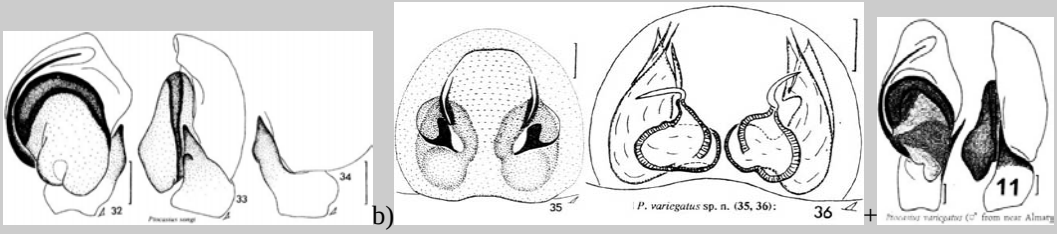

***Ptocasius weyersi* +b) sp :** : Zabka 1985. Ann. zool. 39: 386, 440, f 530-534 +Logunov & Jäger, 2015. Rus. Ent. Journ. 24(4): 360, f. 52-56 +b) ©Photos Murphy + Marcus Ng. By courtesy.



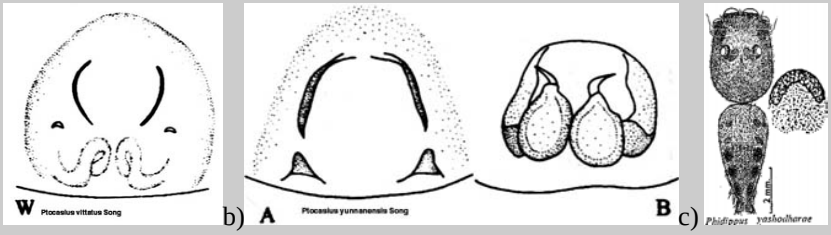
Ptocasius strupifer : Zabka 1985. Annales zool.: 441-442, f 517-529, . By courtesy



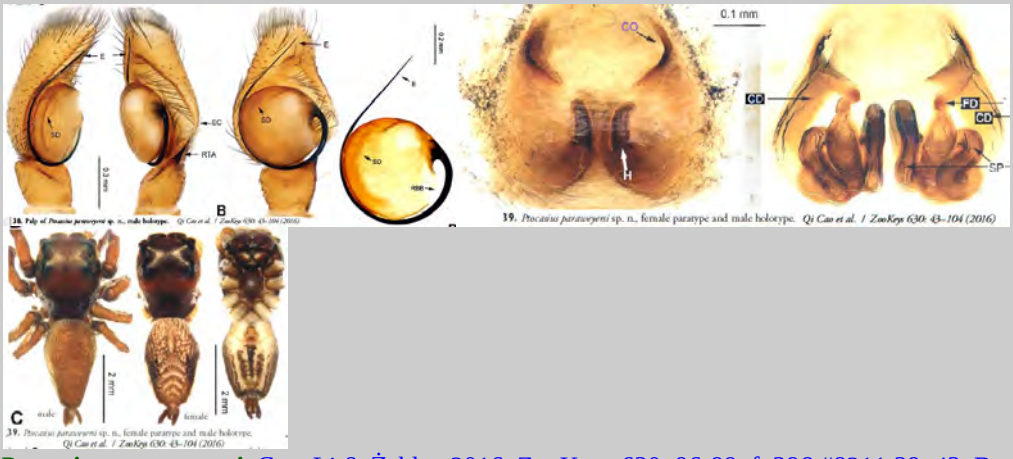
Ptocasius kinhi* +b) *montiformis : Zabka 1985. Annales zoologici, 39 (11): 440-441, f 513-516 +b) Song, Zhu, Chen 1999: 543, f 313T-U. By courtesy



Ptocasius songi* +b) *variegatus [both misplaced] : Logunov 1995a: 244, f 35-36 +b) 243-244, f 32-34 + Logunov, Rakov 1998. Arthr. Sel., 7(2): 133-134, f 10-11. By courtesy



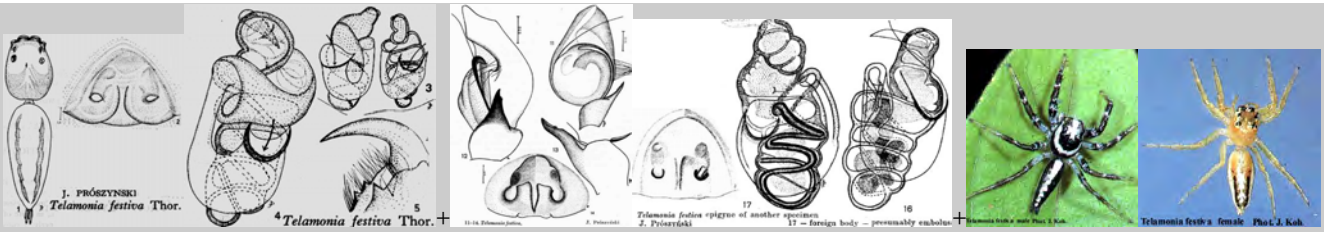
Ptocasius vittatus* +b) *yunnanensis* +c) *yashodharae [misplaced] : Song, Zhu, Chen 1999: 543, f 313W +b) 543, figs 314A-B +c) Tikader B. K. 1977a. Rec. zool. Surv. India. 72: 202-203, f 24A-B. By courtesy



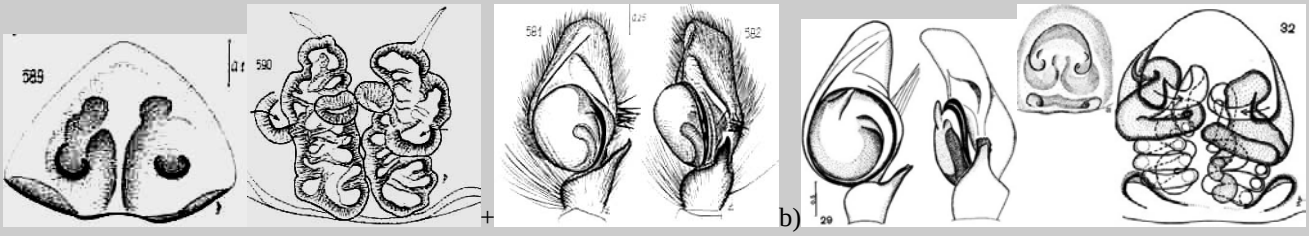
Ptocasius paraweyersi: Cao, Li & Żabka, 2016. ZooKeys 630: 96-99, f. 38–39, 43. By courtesy.

Gen. *Telamonia* Thorell, 1887 (17 species)

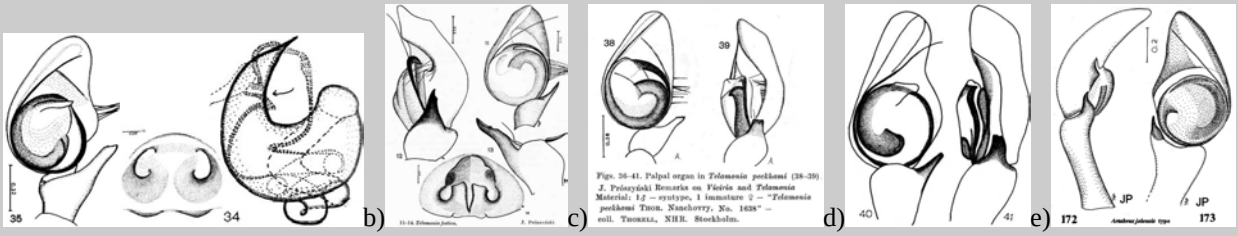
Type species *Telamonia festiva*.
DIAGNOSIS. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.
REMARKS. Asian genus resembling African *Brancus* by palp appearance, especially presence of a flap on bulbus, retrolateral expansion of cymbium's edge and characteristic bunch of long, stiff setae in that place, there are also striking differences in internal structure of epigyne.



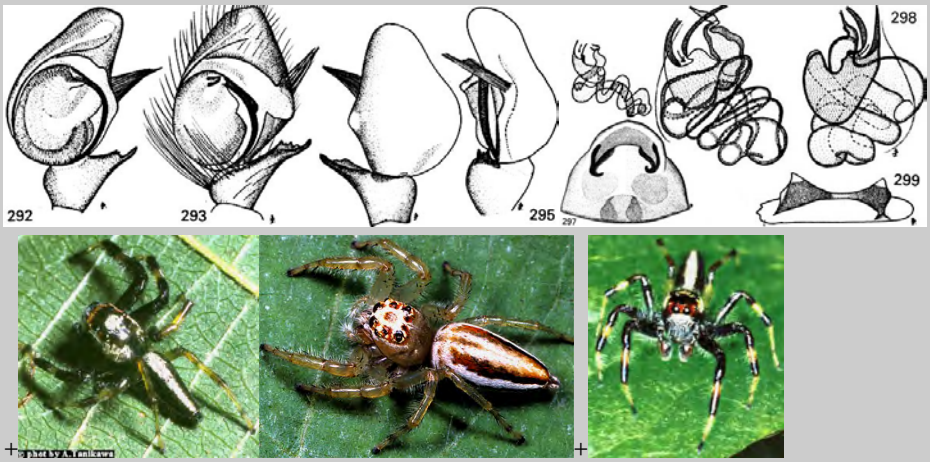
Telamonia festiva: : Proszynski 1967. Doriana: 1, f 1-5 (Birma: Bhamo. Typus) + Proszynski J. 1984b. Ann. zool. 37: 421-423, f 11-17 + Koh J.K.H. 1989 (same source) p 115. By courtesy.



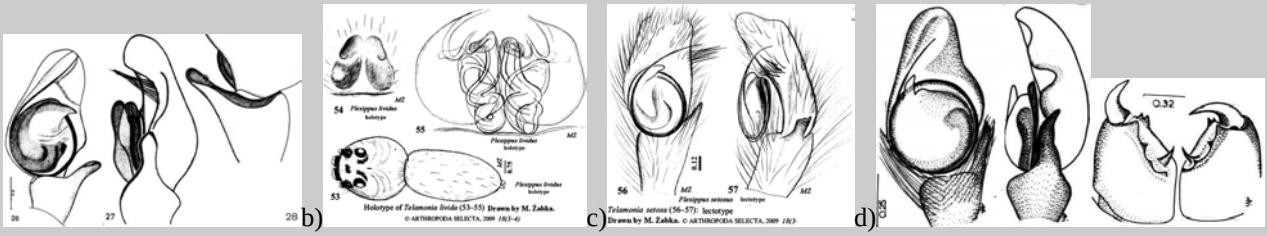
Telamonia caprina +b) dimidiata : Proszynski in Zabka 1985: 448-449, f 590 +Zabka M. 1985. Ann. zool., 39, 11: 448-449, f 581-590 +b) Proszynski J. 1984b. Annales zoologici, 37: 428-429, f 29-32. By courtesy.



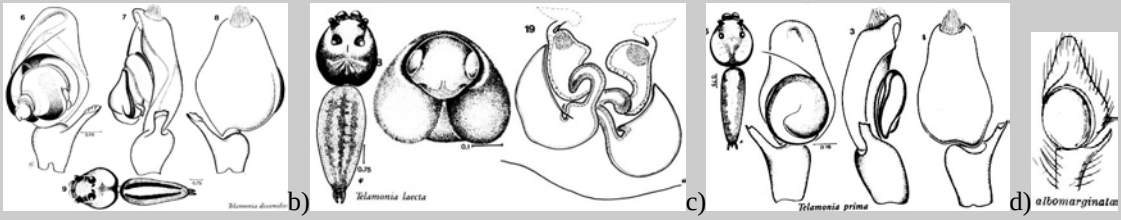
Telamonia elegans +b) hasselti +c) peckhami +d) sponsa +e) jolensis (syn. Artabrus j.) : Proszynski J. 1984b. Annales zoologici, 37: 429-430, f 33-35 +b) 431, f 36-37 +c) 433, f 38-39 +d) 433, f 40-41 +e) Prószyński, Deeleman-Reinhold, 2010. Arthr. sel., 19(3): 181, f 172-1731.



Telamonia vlijmi: : Proszynski J. 1984b. Ann. zool. 37: 423, f 18-25 +©Phot Akio Tanikawa + unknown. , van Harten 2007: 23: 260, f 196-200. By courtesy.

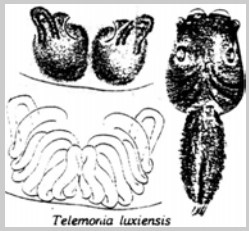


Telamonia bombycina +b) livida +c) setosa +d) sp [Kodeicanal] : :Proszynski J. 1984b. Ann. zool. 37: 427-428, f 26-28 +b) Żabka in Prószyński 2009b. Arthr. sel. 18(3-4): f 53-55 +c) f 56-57 +d) Proszynski 1987. Atlas ...: 76 [MISIDENTIFIED by Simon as *Philates grammicus*] +d). By courtesy.



Telamonia dissimilis +b) laecta +c) prima +d) albolimbata: Prochniewicz 1990. Senck. biol., 70 (1/3): 154, f

6-9 +b) 156-157, f 18-20 +c) 153, f 2-5 +d) Simon E. 1903b.743, f 880-895 (= E). By courtesy.

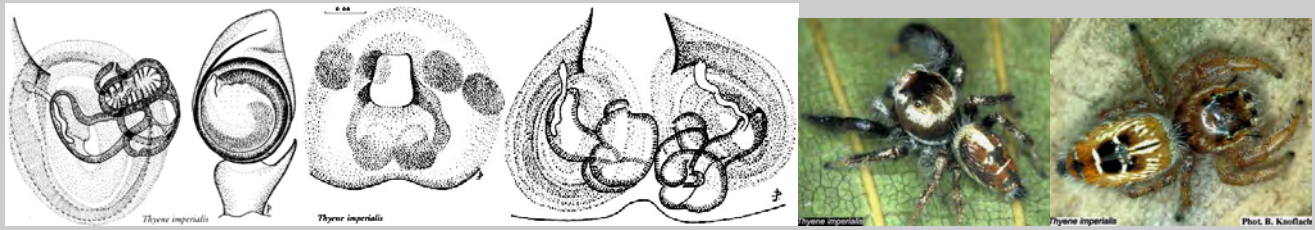


Telamonia luxiensis : Peng X., Yin C., Yan H., Kim J., 1998. Kor. Arachn. 14 (2): 40, f 13-15. By courtesy.

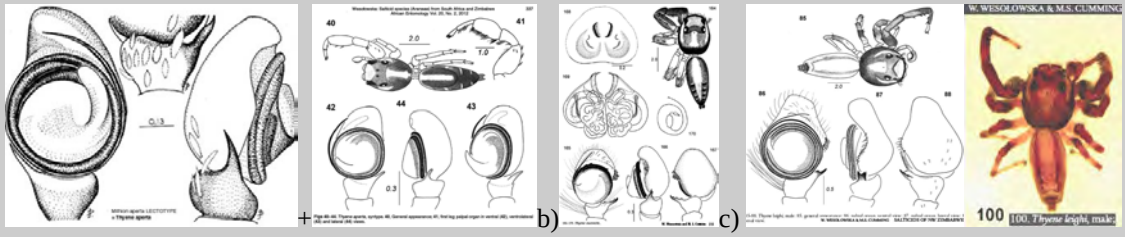
Gen. *Thyene* Simon, 1885 (42 species)

Type species *Thyene imperialis*.

DIAGNOSIS. Genus defined by internal structure of epigyne consisting of a few circular rounds of membranous ducts, arranged dish like, parallel to surface of epigyne and covering deeper laying multi-chambered, sclerotized spermathecae. The armature of scent exuding opening in a form of long duct, chimney like, running from nearby spermathecae to the surface [?] of epigyne. Rims of copulatory ducts straight, delimiting rectangular, white membranous "window". Bulbus is round, with a small flap, encircled by embolus. The structure of epigyne and palp occur in all species of *Thyene*, independently of shape of carapace, which may be slightly or enormously swollen at the level of eyes III, or parallel sided (such species were classified as *Gangus*), independently of color pattern and presence of a pair of lateral tufts of hairs near eyes II. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Thyene imperialis: : Proszynski 1989. F. Saudi Ar. 57-59, f 69-72 + © Photo B. Knoflach (from Yemen) in: Wesolowska, van Harten 2007: 23: 260, f 196-200. By courtesy.



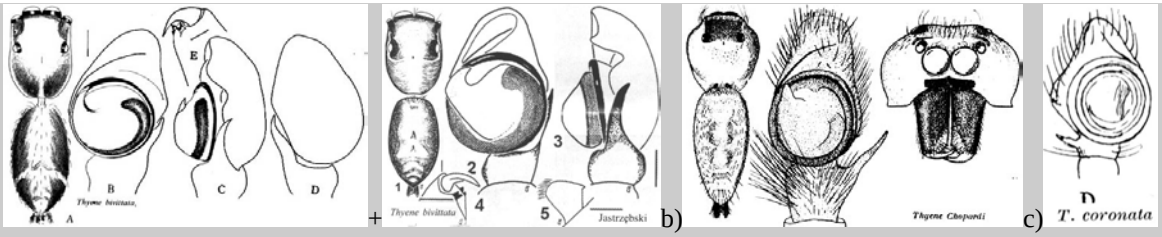
Thyene aperta +b) australis +c) leighi: : Proszynski J. 1987. Atlas ...: 68 + Wesołowska 2012: 20(2): 336-337, f 40–44 +b) Wesolowska, Cumming 2008. Ann. zool. 58: 214-216, 164-170 +c) Wesolowska & Cumming, 2011: J. Afrotr. Zool. 7: 99, f 85-88, 100. By courtesy.



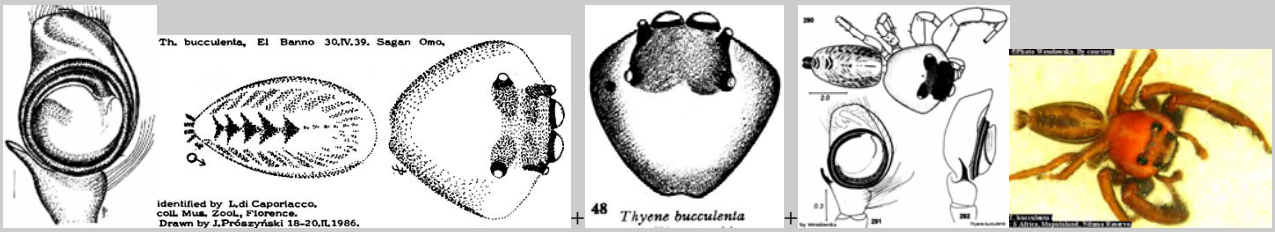
Thyene bilineata: : Azarkina, Foord 2013. Zootaxa 3686(2): 176, f. 54-62.2013 Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Thyene gangoides + benjamini [comparison with T. imperialis] : Prószyński, Deeleman-Reinhold, 2010. Arthr. sel., 19(3): 184 + ©Photo D. Petot (Flores: Labuan Bajo). By courtesy.



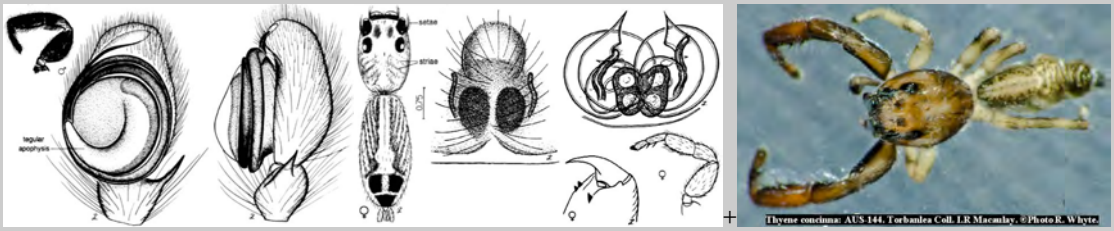
Thyene bivittata +b) chopardi +c) coronata : :Xie L, Peng X. 1995. Bull. Br. Arachn. Soc., 10 (3): 105, f 1a-e + Jastrzebski P. 2006. A. Arachn. 55(1): 1-2, f 1-5 +b) Berland, Millot 1941. 12, 2: 369, f 68-69 +c) Simon 1903a. 684, figs 812-818 (= D). By courtesy.



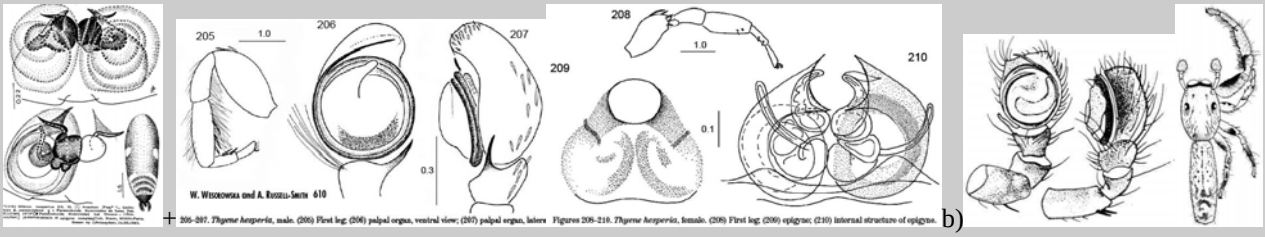
Thyene bucculenta: : Proszynski 1987. Atlas ...: 109-110 + Prochniewicz 1989. Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 65, 2: 222, f 48 (Holotype) + Wesolowska W., A. Russel-Smith. 2000. Tropical Zoology, 13 (1): 105, f 290-292. By courtesy.



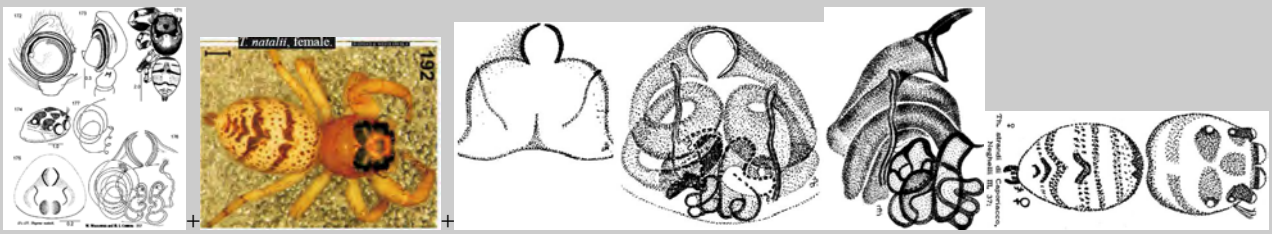
Thyene coccineovittata +b) lindbergi +c) ludhianaensis:Wesolowska & Haddad 2009. Afr. Invertebr.50(1): 83, f 176-181,226-227, 250 +c) Logunov, Zamanpoore 2005. Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc., 13 (6): 231, f 22-23 +c) Sadana, Kaur 1974b. Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc. 3: 49-50, f 1-5. . By courtesy.



Thyene concinna: :Davies Todd V., Zabka M. 1989. Mem. Queens. Mus., 27 (2): 250, 253, t. 53 + ©Photo R. Whyte. By courtesy.



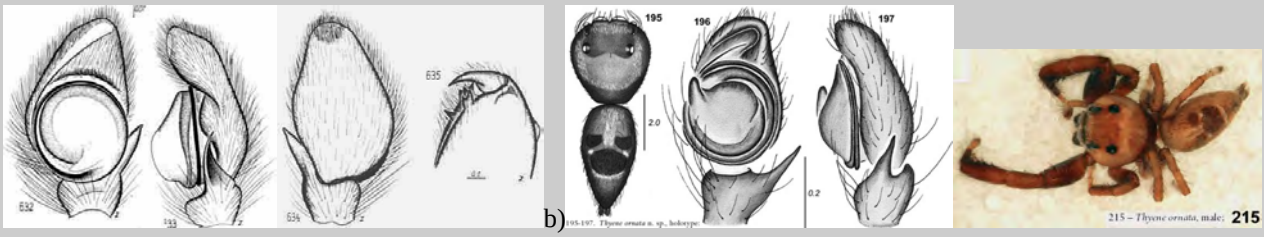
Thyene hesperia +b) manipisa : Proszynski 1987. Atlas ...: 68 + Wesołowska, Russel-Smith 2011. Ann. zool. 61(3): 608, f 205-210 (FEMALE - first description) +b) Barrion, Litsinger 1995. 64, f. 28a-g. By courtesy.



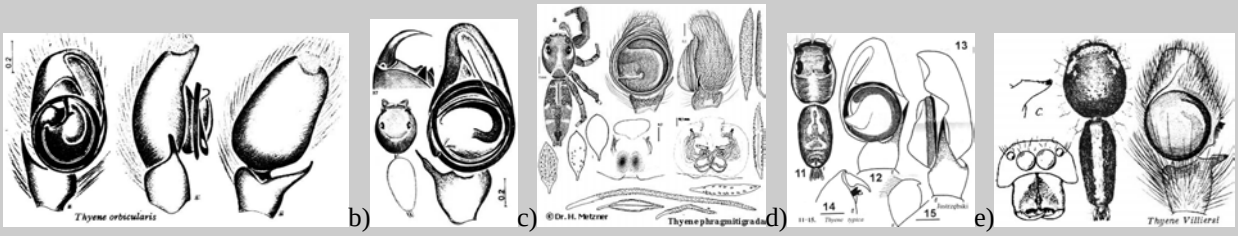
Thyene natali : : Wesolowska, Cumming 2008. Ann. zool. 58: 216-218, 171-177 + Haddad, Wesołowska 2011.52(1): 125-126, f 192 + Proszynski 1987. Atlas ...: 109 [*s. Thyene strandi*]. By courtesy. 19/19436.jpg



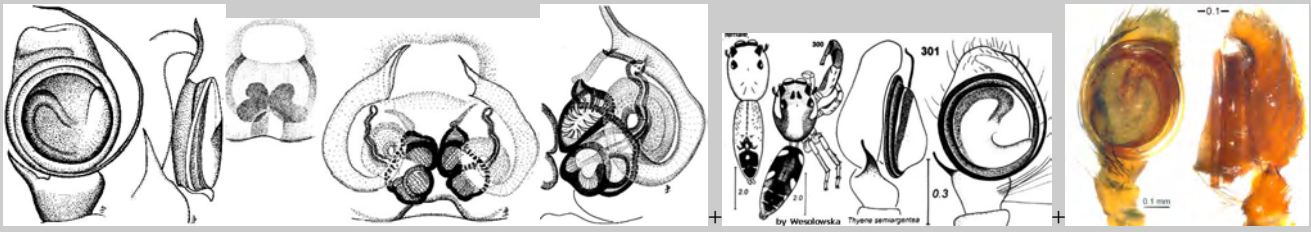
Thyene ocellata +b) ogdeni: : Berland, Millot. 1941. 12, 2: 386 f. 81D-F + Wesołowska Russel-Smith 2011. Ann. zool. 61(3): 610-611, f 211-214, 237 +b) Wesołowska, Haddad, 2009: 86, f. 182-191, 232-233, 251. By courtesy.



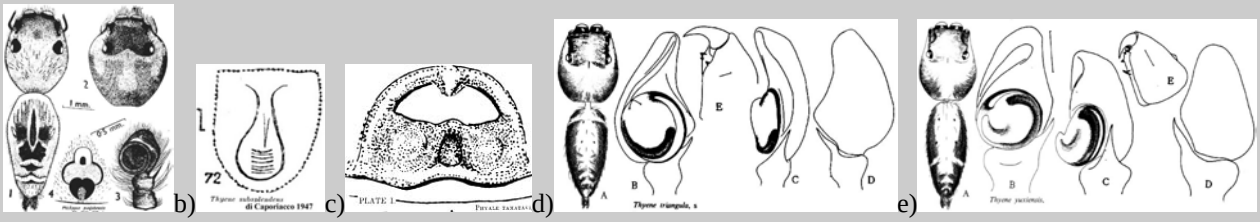
Thyene orientalis +b) ornata: : Zabka 1985. Ann. zool., 39, 11: 454-455, f 632-635 +b) Wesołowska, Tomasiewicz, 2008. J. Afrotr. Zool., 4: 51, photo 215. By courtesy.



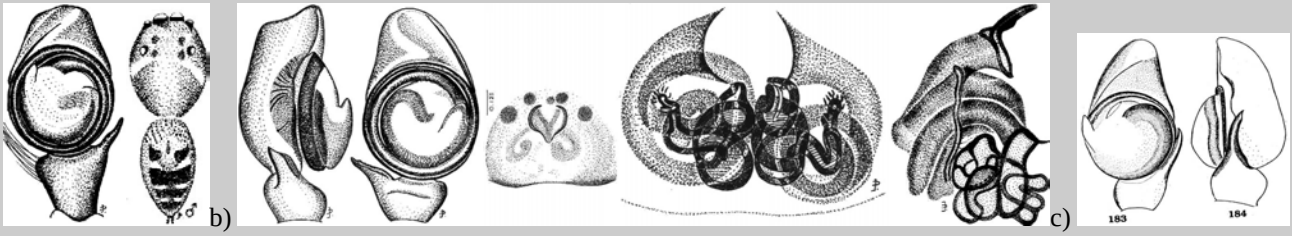
Thyene orbicularis +b) punctiventra +c) phragmitigrada +d) typica +e) villiersi : Prochniewicz 1989. 65, 2: 222, f 49-51 +b) 225, f 56-58 +c) Metzner 1999. Andrias 14: 133-134, 252, f 98a-o d) Jastrzebski 2006. A. Arachn., 55(1): 3-4, f 11-15 +e) Berland, Millot, 1941. 12, 2: 376, f. 75. By courtesy. By courtesy.



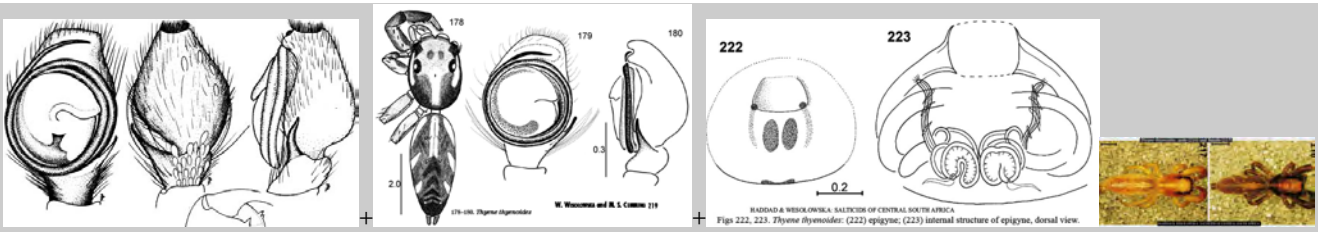
Thyene semiargentea: : Proszynski 1987. Atlas ...: 111-112 + Wesolowska, Russel-Smith. 2000. Tropical Zoology, 13 (1): 108-110, f 300-306 + © Photo J. Holstein. By courtesy.



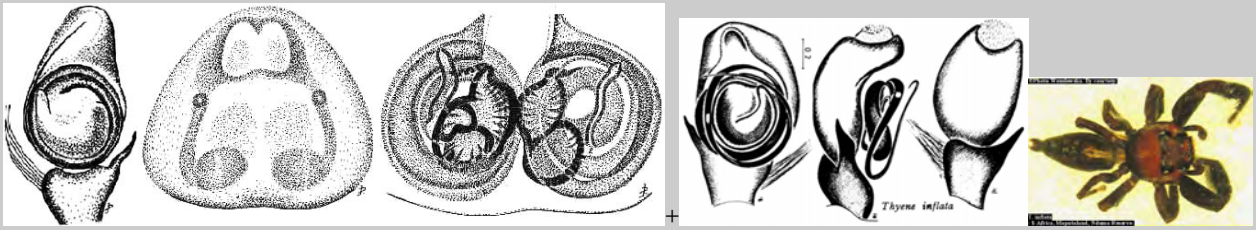
Thyene punjabensis +b) subsplendens +c) tamatavi +d) triangula +e) yuxiensis : : Tikader 1974a.79: 121, f 1-4 [**as Phidippus!**] +b) Caporiacco. 1947d. 40: 240-241, t 2, f 72 +c) Peckham, Peckham 1885a: 40, f 10 +d) Xie L., Peng X. 1995b. Bull. Br. Arachn. Soc., 10 (3): 106, f 3a-e +e) 106, f 4a-e. By courtesy.



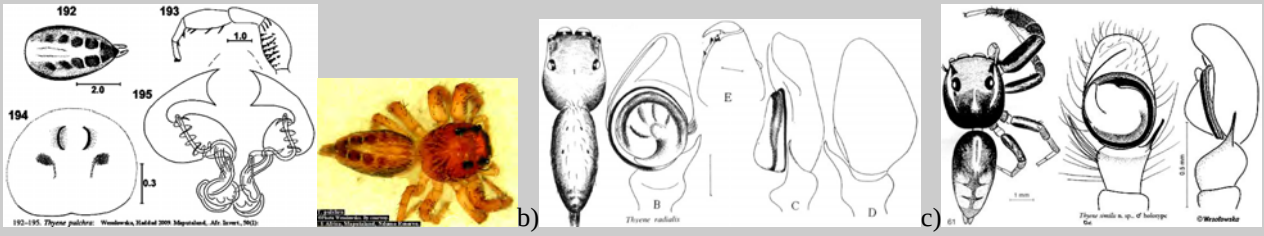
Thyene splendida +b) striatipes +c) sp [India] : Proszynski 1987. Atlas ...: 109-110 +b) 113-114 +c) Proszynski 1992b. 44, 9: 207-208, f 183-184. By courtesy.



Thyene thyenioides: : Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ... 168 +Wesolowska, Cumming 2008. Ann. zool. 58: 218, f 178-180 + Haddad, Wesołowska 2011. © Afr. Invertebr. 52(1): 126-128, f 216-217, 222-223. By courtesy.



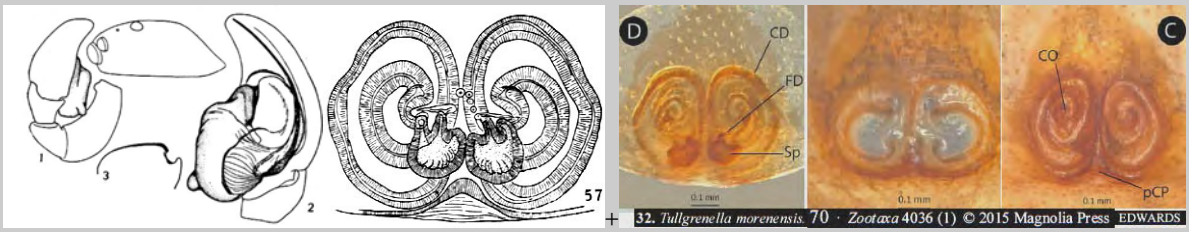
Thyene inflata: : Proszynski 1987. Atlas ...: 109-110 + Prochniewicz 1989. 65, 2: 109-110, f 45-47 + ©Photo Wesołowska. .



Thyene pulchra +b) radialis +c) similis: : Wesolowska & Haddad. 2009: 88, f. 192-195, 234 +b) Xie L., Peng X. 1995b. 10 (3): 105, f 2a-e +c) Wesolowska W., van Harten A. 2002. F. Arabia 19: 387-372, f 61-63. By courtesy.

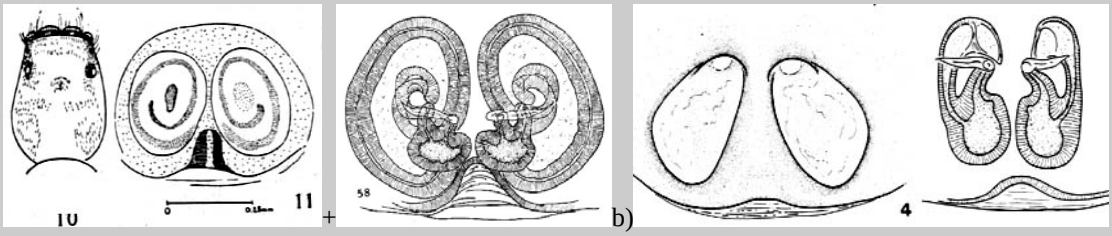
Gen. *Tullgrenella* Mello-Leitao, 1941 (13 species)

Type species *Tullgrenella morenensis*. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.





Tullgrenella morenensis : Galiano 1970b. Physis, 29 (79): 336-339, f 1-4, 57 + Edwards, 2015: Zootaxa 4036 (1): 69, f. 32A-H. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

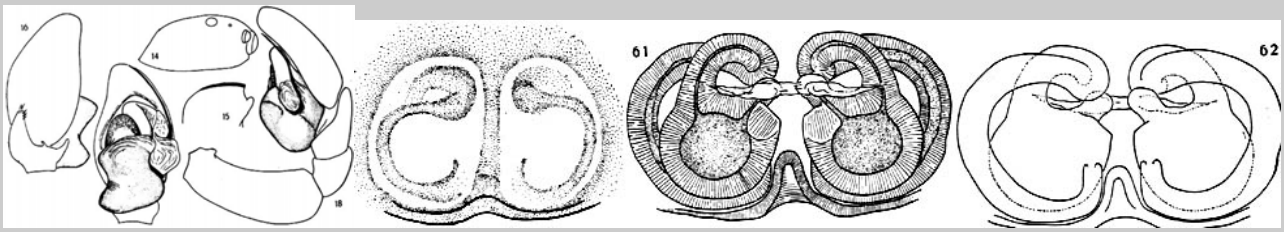


Tullgrenella didelphis +b) gertschi : Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 421, t 31, f. 10-11.Galiano 1970b. Physis, 29 (79): 327, f 58 +b) Galiano 1981c. Bull. Amer. Mus. Natur. Hist., 170: 217, f 4-5.+c) Galiano M.E. 1970b. Physis, 29 (79): 327-329, f 10-13. By courtesy.

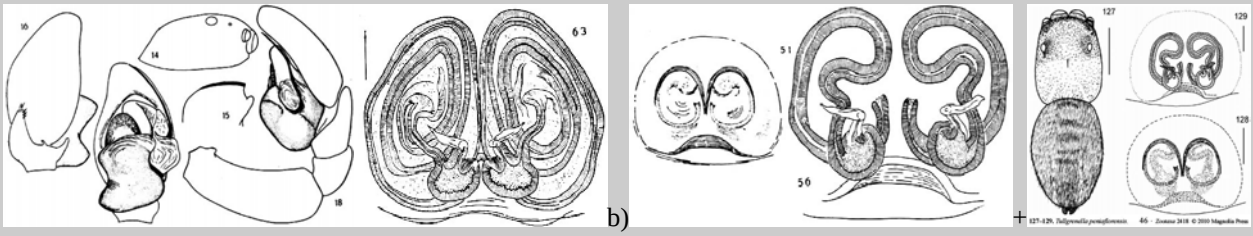


b)

Tullgrenella guayapae +b) lunata : Galiano 1970b. Physis, 29 (79): 327-329, f 10-13 +b) Galiano 1970b. Physis, 29 (79):
329-332, f 43-48, 53. By courtesy.

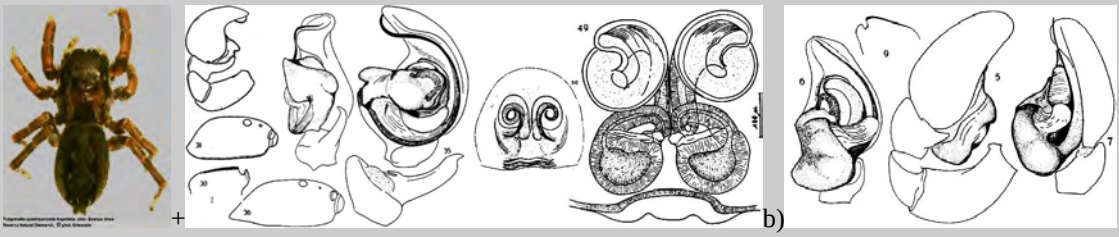


Tullgrenella melanica : Galiano 1970b. Physis, 29 (79): 332-336, f 25-29, 52, 61, 62. By courtesy.



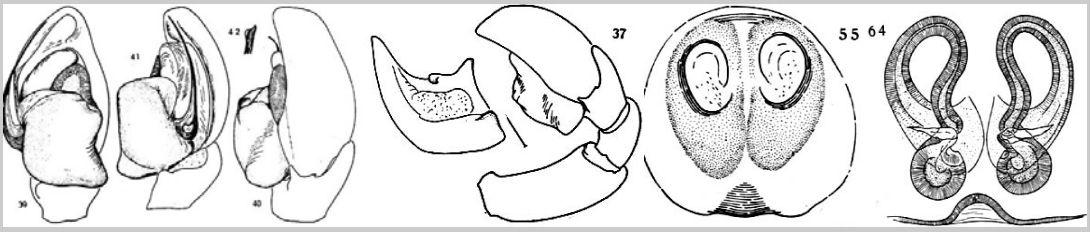
b) +

Tullgrenella musica +b) peniaflorensis : Galiano 1970b. Physis, 29 (79): 342-344, f 51, 56. +b) Galiano 1981c. Bull. Amer. Mus. Natur. Hist., 170: 217, f 4-5.+ Richardson, 2010. Zootaxa 2418: 45, f. 127-129 ©Magnolia press. By courtesy.

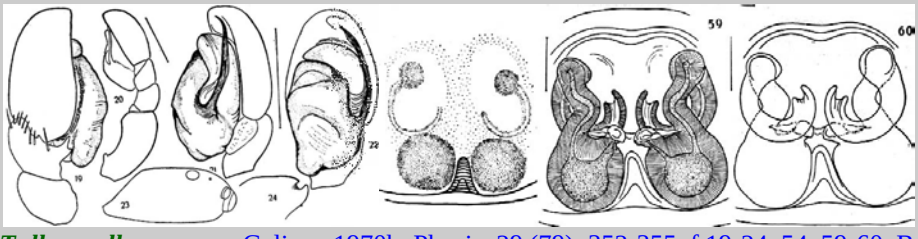


+ b)

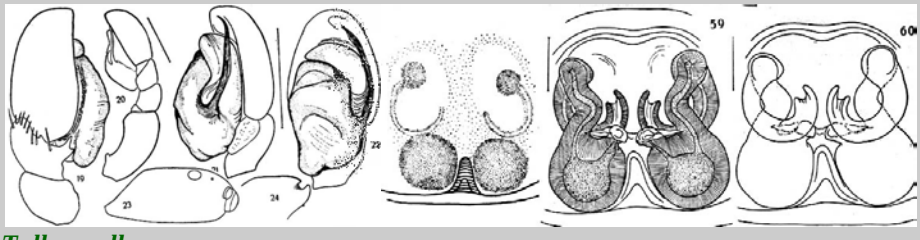
Tullgrenella quadripunctata +b) selenita : ©photo C.J. Grismado + Galiano 1970b. Physis, 29 (79): 344-347, f 30-36, 49-50
+b) 348-350, f 5-9. By courtesy.



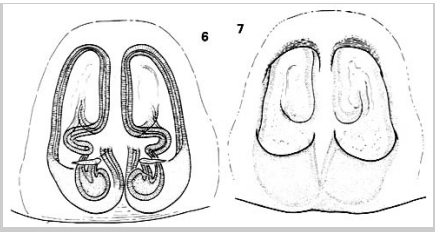
Tullgrenella serrana : Galiano 1970b. Physis, 29 (79): 350-352, f. 37-42, 55, 64. By courtesy.



Tullgrenella yungae : Galiano 1970b. Physis, 29 (79): 352-355, f 19-24, 54, 59-60. By courtesy.



Tullgrenella yungae :



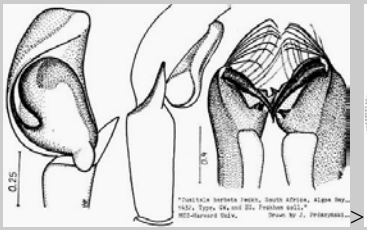
Tullgrenella corrugata : Galiano M.E. 1981c. Bull. Amer. Mus. Natur. Hist., 218, f 6-7. By courtesy.

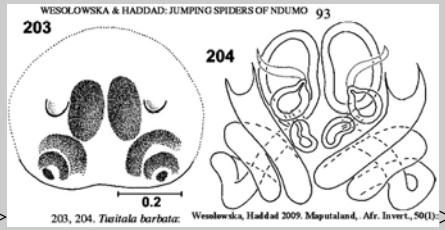
Gen. *Tusitala* Peckham & Peckham, 1902 (10 species)

Type species *Tusitala barbata*.
DIAGNOSIS. The genus can be best recognized by presence of "basket" of long, arching setae anteriorly on chelicerae, near their tip. There is anterior oval depression on epigyne, with copulatory openings near its posterior rim, from there runs posteriorly long and relatively broad duct, making next two coils around its later part, doubling back towards large oval chamber, from where narrow and short, but heavily sclerotized duct doubles to small spermatheca. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



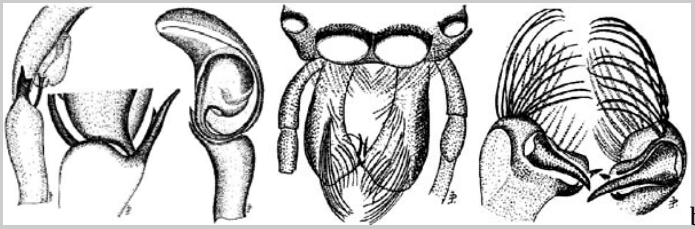
Tusitala [?] sp. : Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 113. By courtesy.



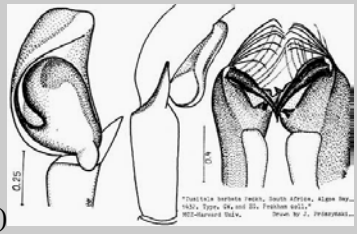




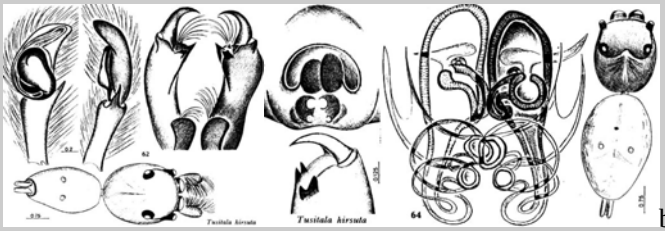
Tusitala barbata : Proszynski J. 1984c. Atlas ...: 149 + Wesolowska & Haddad, 2009: 92, f 203-204 + Haddad, Wesolowska 2011
Afr. Invertebr. 52(1): 129-130, f 220-221. By courtesy.



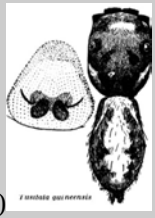
b)



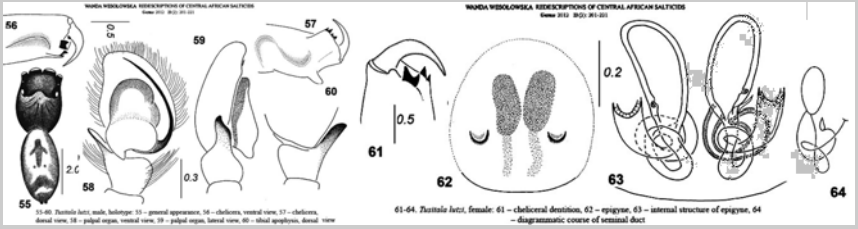
Tusitala discibulba+b) longipalpis : Proszynski 1987. Atlas ...: 115 +Proszynski J. 1984c. Atlas ...: 149. Wesolowska & Haddad, 2009: 92, f 203-204 + Haddad, Wesolowska 2011. Afr. Invertebr. 52(1): 129-130, f 220-221. By courtesy.



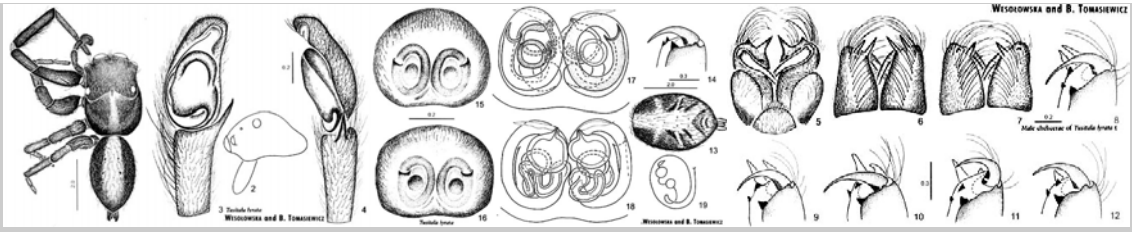
b)



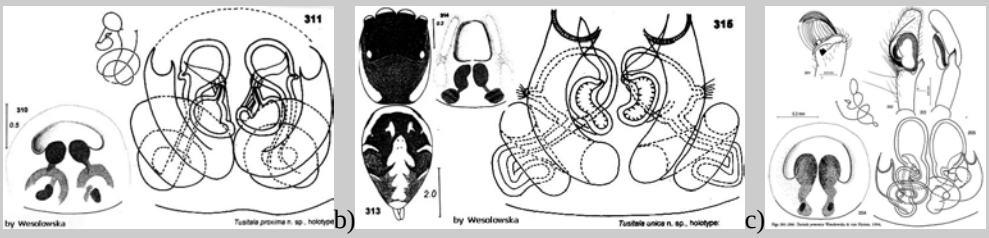
Tusitala hirsuta+b) guineensis : Prochniewicz. 1989. Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 65, 2: 225-228, f 59-66 +b) Berland, Millot 1941. 12, 2: 395 f 89. By courtesy.



Tusitala lutzi :Wesołowska 2012b. Genus. 23(2): 218-220, f 55-60. By courtesy.



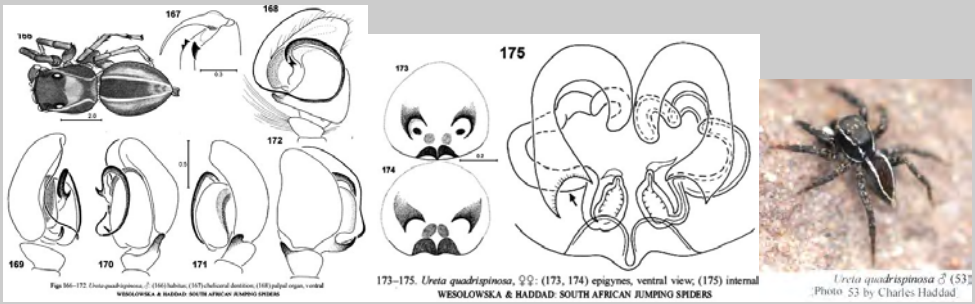
Tusitala lyrata : Wesolowska, Tomasiewicz 2003. Annales Zoologici: 719-721, f 1-19. By courtesy.

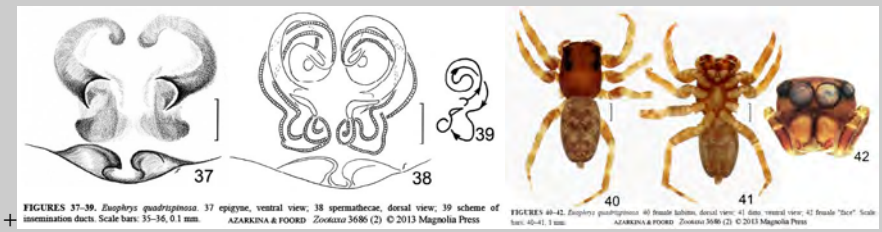


Tusitala proxima +b) unica +c) yemenica : Wesolowska, Russel-Smith. 2000. Tr. Zool., 13 (1): 112-113, f 310-312 +b) 113, f 313-316 +c) Wesolowska W., van Harten A. 2007. Fauna of Arabia, 23: 260-262, f 201-206. By courtesy.

Gen. *Ureta* Wesolowska & Haddad, 2013 (1 species)

Type species *Ureta quadrispinosa* .
DIAGNOSIS. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

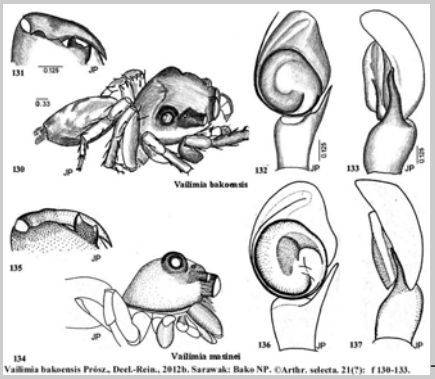


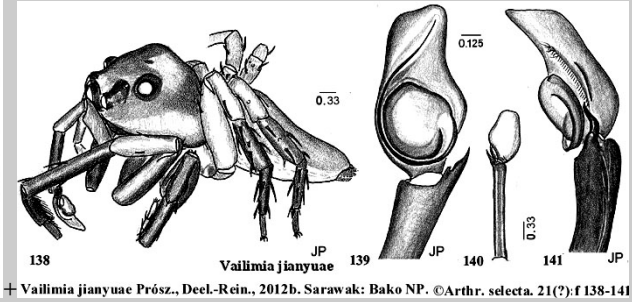


Ureta quadrispinosa : Wesolowska & Haddad 2013. Afr. Invert.: 54 (1): 232-235, f 53, 101, 102, 166–175 + Azarkina, Foord 2013: Zootaxa 3686 (2)172, f37-39. © 2013 Magnolia Press . By courtesy.

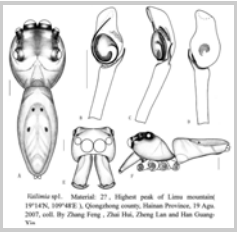
Gen. *Vailimia* Kammerer, 2006 (4 species)

Type species *Vailimia masinei*.
DIAGNOSIS. Bulbus oval, near round, with cymbium laterally expanded at the level of bulbus. Tibia in *V. jianyuae* much longer than in other species. Profile of carapace rounded, high, with eyes III being the highest point, abdomen lower, sloping posteriorly. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.





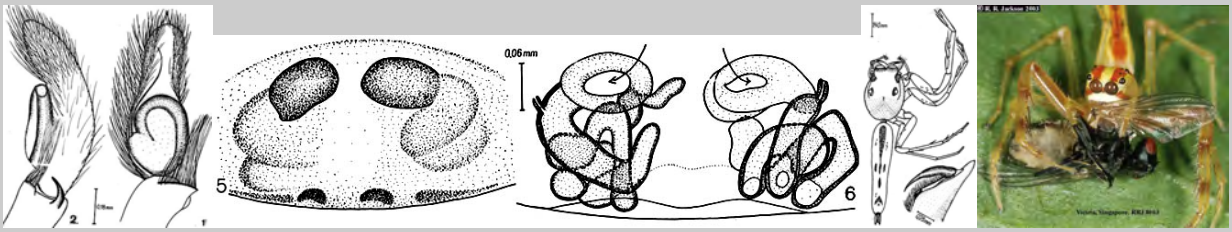
Vailimia masinei + bakoensis + jianyuae : Prószynski, Deeleman-Reinhold 2013. ©Arthr. selecta. 22(2): 143,, f 130-141.



Vailimia longitibia :Guo J., Zhang F., Zhu M., 2011. Acta arachnol. Sin. 20: 1, f 1-6. By courtesy.

Gen. *Viciria* Thorell, 1877 (2 species)

Type species *Viciria pavesii*.
DIAGNOSIS. Body thin and very long, legs very long. Embolus arises laterally near mid-length of oval bulbus. Internal structure of epigyne insufficiently known, ducts make several loops. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.
HISTORICAL NOTE. Genus *Viciria* Thorell 1877, originally having 59 species, appeared to be heterogeneous (Prószyński 1968c 1984b) and consisted of 6 different group of species, which were transferred to genera having similar type species, leaving in the true *Viciria* only two species, illustrated below. Six species which could not be placed in any genus at that time were left provisionally in "*Viciria*" and were eventually distributed into their proper genera within next 40 years. Nine unrecognizable species were transferred into temporary "*Viciria provisional*". A model procedure in my opinion, did not caused much disturbance, except omitting without comment quotation mark at "Viciria" by the Platnick's Catalog (online), which mislead a few subsequent authors, who did not care to read original publication and/or Salticidae database.



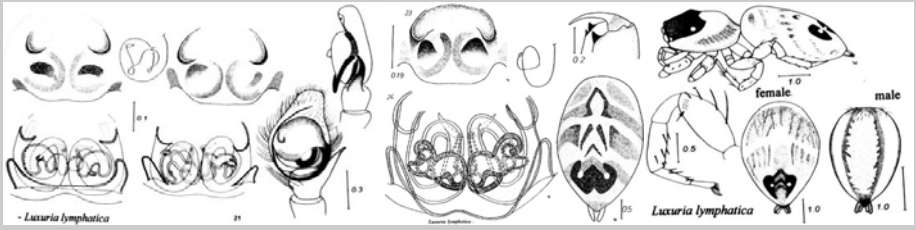
Viciria pavesii: : Proszynski J. 1984b. Ann. zool.37: 18: 418-420, f 1-2, 5-10. By courtesy. + ©Photo R.R. Jackson, 2000.



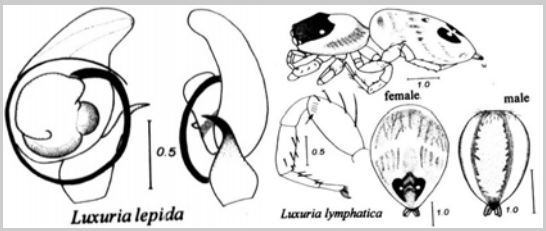
Viciria praemandibularis: : Proszynski J. 1984b. Ann. zool. 37, 18: 420, f 3-4 + ©Photo J. Koh. By courtesy. .

Gen. *Wesolowskana* Koçak & Kemal, 2008 (3 species)

Type species *Wesolowskana lymphatica*. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



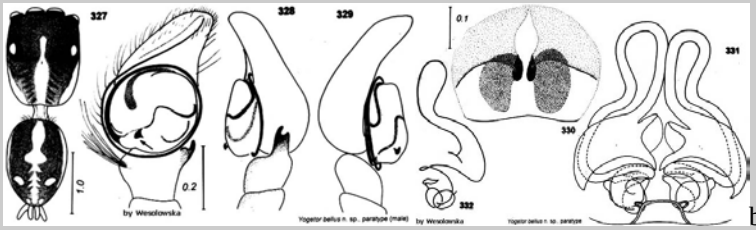
Wesolowskana lymphatica : Wesolowska W. 1998. Bol. Mus. Mun. Funchal, 50 (291): : 127, f. 4-7, 10-11, 14-15, 18-19, 21.

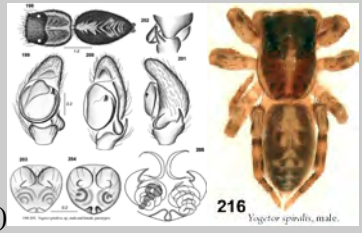


Wesolowskana marginella : Wesolowska W. 1998. Bol. Mus. Mun. Funchal, 50 (291): 126-127, figs 8-9, 12-13, 16-17, 20.

Gen. Yogetor Wesolowska & Russell-Smith, 2000 (3 species)

Type species *Yogetor bellus*. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.





b)

Yogetor bellus* +b) *spiralis : Wesolowska, Russel-Smith 2000. Tropical Zoology, 13 (1): 117-120, f 326-332
+b) Wesołowska, Tomasiewicz, 2008. J. Afrotropical Zoology, 4: 52, photo 216. By courtesy.

Hylleae - characters used by Simon 1901.

50. **HYLLEAE** 688 **II. SALTICIDAE UNIDENTATI** (516-519)
Inferior margin of the chelicerae with a single pointed tooth or none. .

II/**1.** Posterior margin of the cephalothorax and the pedicel visible from above. Coxae of the second pair of legs separated from the coxae of the third pair of legs. The fourth pair of legs with the coxae not shorter than the trochanter, or at least not much shorter. **2**
- Posterior margin of the cephalothorax and the pedicel invisible from above, covered by the abdomen. All coxae on both sides contiguous **5**

II/**5**. Inferior margin of the chelicerae without a tooth or with only a very minute and fine tooth **6**
- Inferior margin of the chelicerae with a strong conical tooth. **9**

II/**9** (5). Tibia and patella of the third pair of legs longer (or at least not shorter) than the tibia and patella of the fourth pair of legs. **10**

II/**10** (9). - Ocular quadrangle with parallel sides or often narrower behind than in front **13**

II/**10** (9). Ocular quadrangle wider behind than in front. **11**

II/**11** (10).
- Ocular quadrangle large. Small eyes of the second row not much closer to the anterior laterals. Posterior legs with numerou strong spines. **12**

II/**13** - Labium distinctly longer than wide. Sternum more or less attenuated in front. **14**

14(13) Ocular quadrangle not narrower behind than in front (or at least not very much narrower). Small eyes of the second row midway between the anterior and posterior laterals (or at least not appreciably closer to the anterior laterals). **15**

II/**15** (14).
- Pars cephalica more or less tuberculate, depressed on both sides between the eyes. Sternum only moderately attenuated in front. **16**

II/**12** (11). Ocular quadrangle narrower than the cephalothorax behind. Pars cephalica tuberculate on each side and depressed between the eyes. Sternum strongly attenuate in front.. 50. **HYLLEAE** (in part) 688

II/**16** (15). Ocular quadrangle with virtually parallel sides. Posterior eyes of moderate size, separated from the small eyes of the second row by more than the width of one posterior eye. Small eyes of the second row perhaps a little closer to the anterior laterals.. 50. **HYLLEAE** (in part) 688 (cf Hyllus) [*Sandalodes, Gangus, Hyllus, Philaeus, Phiale, (many species = Nycerella and Frigga), Carrhotus, Eugasmia, Hypoblemum, Diagondas, Evarcha, Pachypoessa, Brancus*]

ATTACHMENT ON SALTICIDAE SPECIES DIVERSITY
Abbreviated version of "Monograph of the Salticidae (Araneae) of the World 1995-2015.
Part I: Introduction to alternative classification of Salticidae".
http://salticidae.pl/Subfamilies/

Jerzy Prószyński

ATTACHMENT 7b

YAGINUMAELLINES GROUP OF GENERA

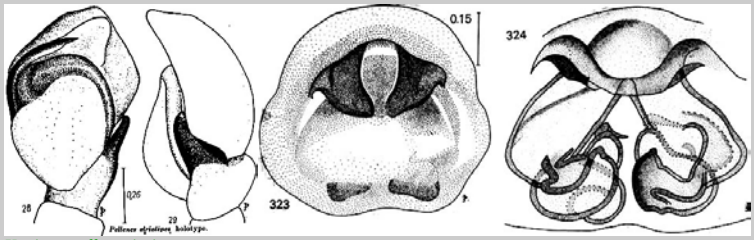
Version July 1st, 2016.
Sources and permissions of illustrations, also references, are displayed in the IInd part of the monograph http://www.peckhamia.com/salticidae/

This chapter contains two genera Ptocasius and Yaginumaella (42 species)

Introduction

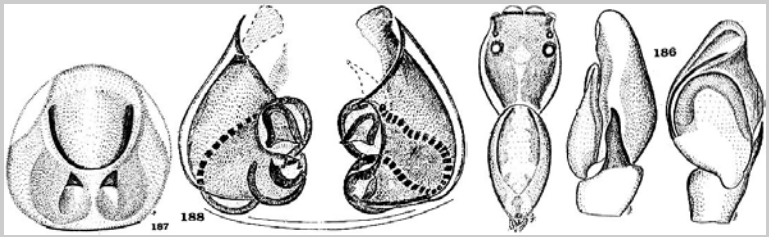
YAGINUMAELLINES can be recognized by presence of pair of external pockets on surface of epigyne, in majority of species small, varying in position, in a few species making broad, collar lobes on sides of copulatory openings. Copulatory openings in form of anterior, diagonal slits. Copulatory ducts broad, run almost straight posteriorly, near end of epigyne pass into a few narrower loops of spermathecae. Palpal organ with embolus parallel to bulbus, in majority of species naked, but in type species inside broader sheath, bulbus oval or narrowing posteriorly, in some (*Y. stemmleri*) with anterior protuberance.

Exemplary representatives of YAGINUMAELLINAE



Yaginumaella striatipes

+



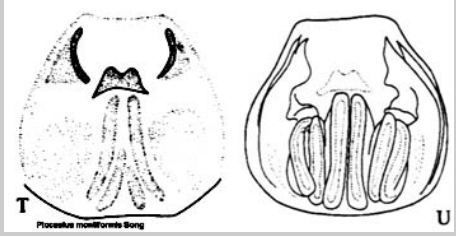
Yaginumaella senchalensis



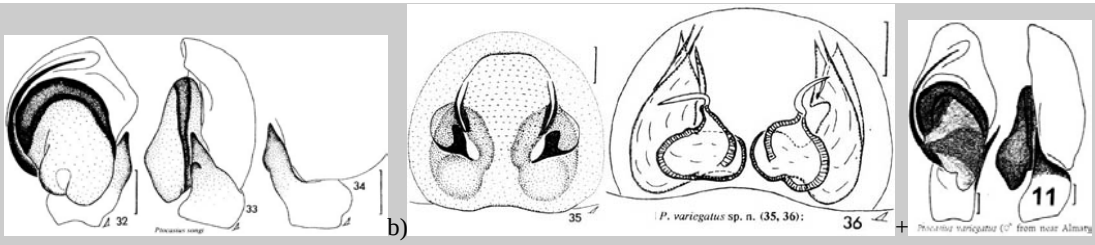
Yaginumaella medvedevi

Gen. *Ptocasius* Simon, 1885

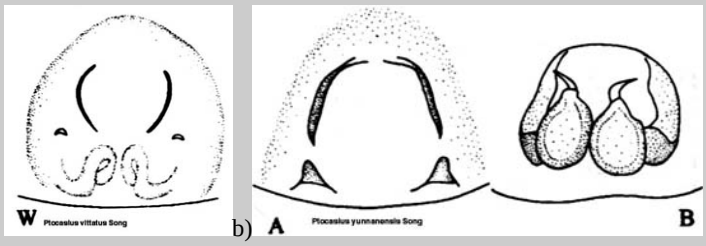
transferred to HYLLINES, some species to *Yaginumaella*,



Ptocasius montiformis Song, Zhu, Chen 1999: 543, f 313T-U. By courtesy



Yaginumaella songi **comb. n.** ***+b) Ptocasius variegatus [misplaced]*** : Logunov 1995a: 244, f 35-36 +b) 243-244, f 32-34 + Logunov, Rakov 1998. Arthr. Sel., 7(2): 133-134, f 10-11. By courtesy

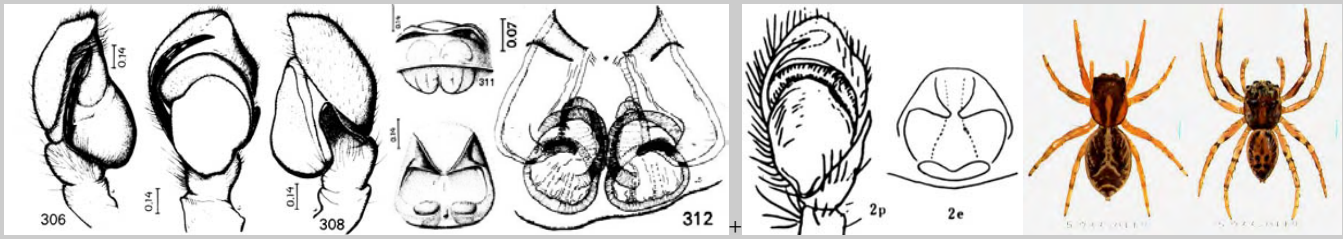


Ptocasius [?] vittatus +b) yunnanensis +c) yashodharae [misplaced] : Song, Zhu, Chen 1999: 543, f 313W +b) 543, figs 314A-B. By courtesy.

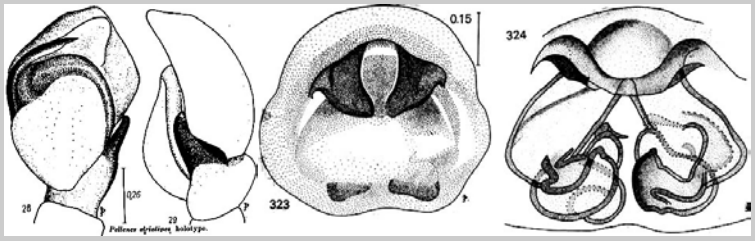
Gen. *Yaginumaella* Prószynski, 1976 (42 species)

Type species *Yaginumaella ususudi*.

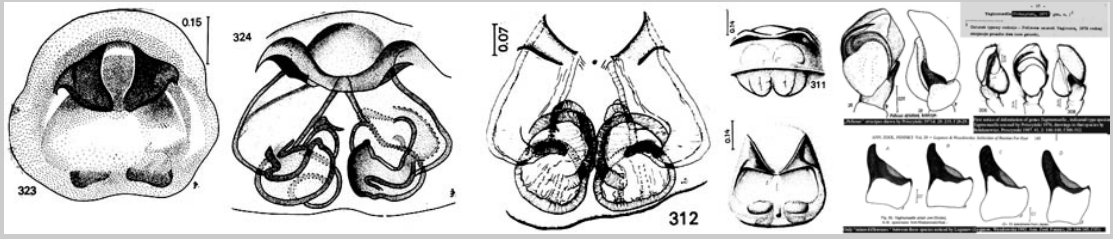
DIAGNOSIS. Characterized by presence of a pair of external pockets on surface of epigyne, in majority of species small, varying in position, in a few species making broad, collar lobes on sides of copulatory opening. Copulatory openings in a form of anterior, diagonal slits. Copulatory ducts broad, run almost straight posteriorly, near end of epigyne pass into a few narrower loops of spermathecae. Palpal organ of matching males more diversified, with bulbus oval or narrowing posteriorly, in some (*Y. stemmleri*) with anterior protuberance. Embolus vary in length, in majority of species naked, parallel to bulbus, in type species inside boader sheath. Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.



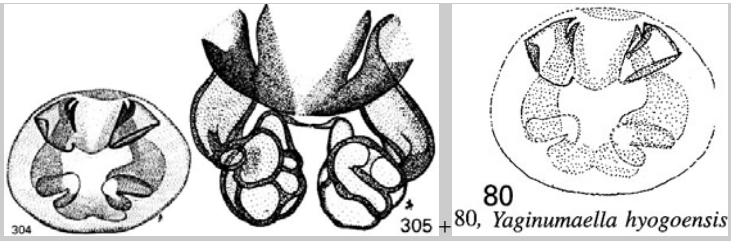
Yaginumaella ususudi : Bohdanowicz A., Proszynski J. 1987. Ann. zool., 41, 2: 146-148, f 306-312 + T. Yaginuma 1986a. Spiders of Japan in Color: 223-224, f 124.2, plate 59: 5. By courtesy.



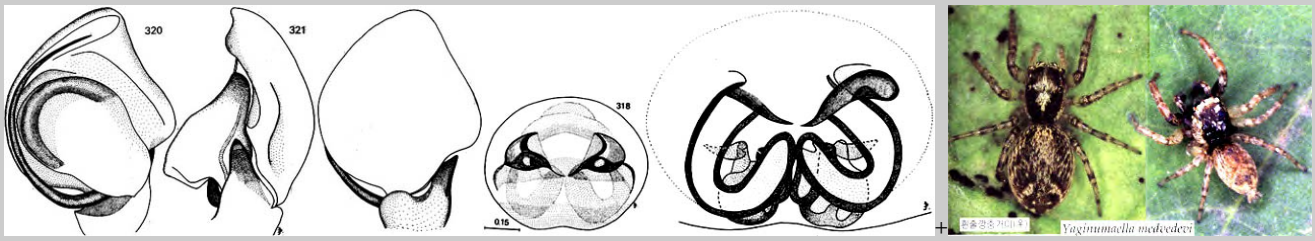
Yaginumaella striatipes : Prószyński 1971d. 28: 219, f 28-29 + Proszynski J. 1984b. Ann. zool., 37: 421-423, f 11-17. By courtesy.



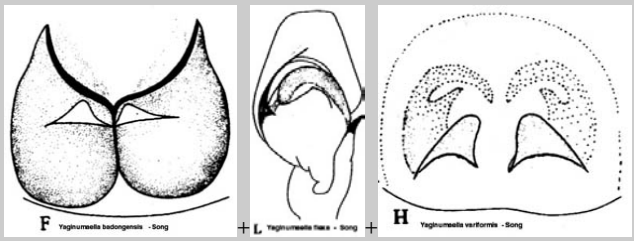
Yaginumaella ususudi and Y. striatipes - COMPARISON : Bohdanowicz A., Proszynski J. 1987. Ann. zool., 41, 2: 146-148, f 306-312 + Prószyński 1971d. 28: 219, f 28-29. By courtesy.



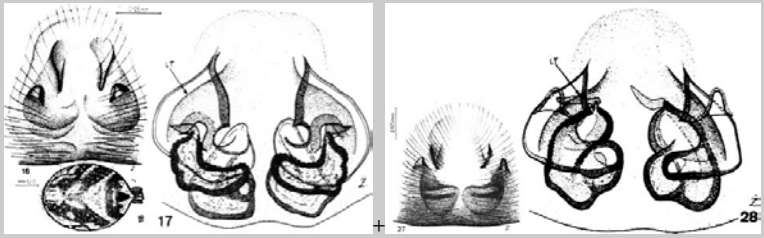
Yaginumaella hyogoensis : Bohdanowicz A.,Proszynski J. 1987. Ann. zool. 41, 2: 145-146, f 304-305 + Ono, Ikeda, Kono. 2009: 568, f 80. By courtesy.



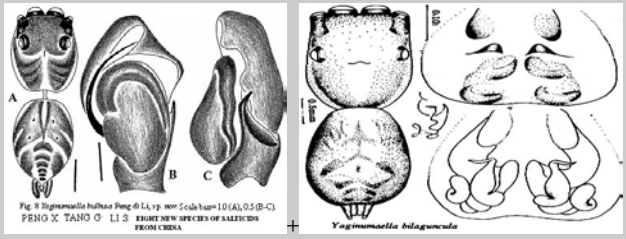
Yaginumaella medvedevi : Proszynski J. 1979. Ann. zool., 34: 320, f 318-322. + Namkung 2002: 601, f 43.45a-b.. By courtesy.



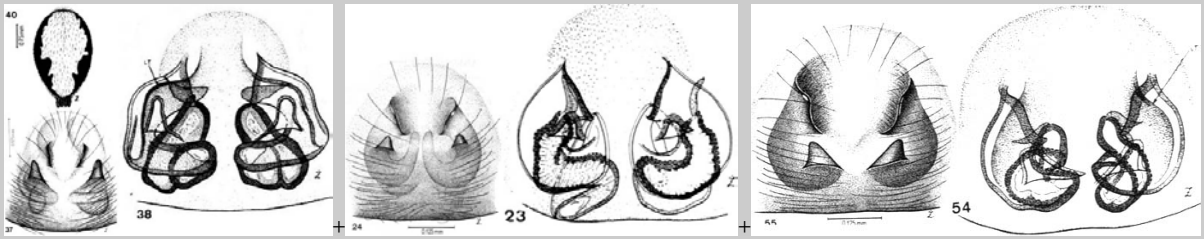
Yaginumaella badongensis +flexa + variform : Song et al., 1999: 563, f 322F, 330L + f 322L, 330N +563, f 323H + Xie L.,Peng X. 1995c: 20, 3:By courtesy.



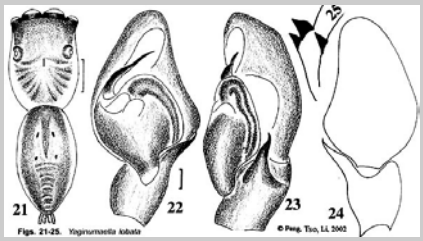
Yaginumaella bhutanica + cambridgei: Zabka M. 1981b. Ent. bas. 6: 12-13, f 16-18 + 19, f 27-28. By courtesy.



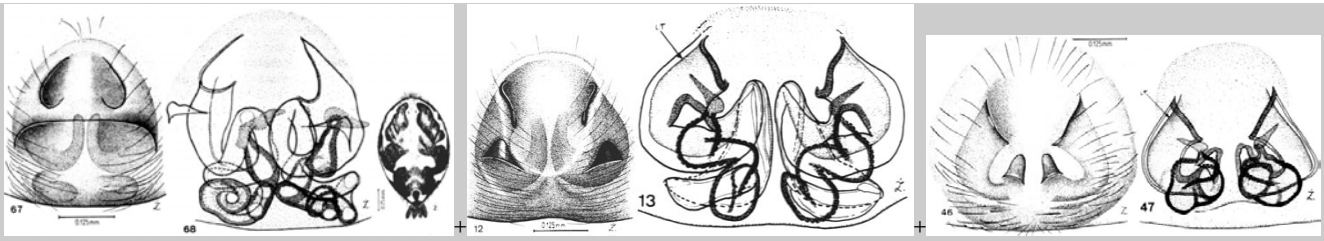
Yaginumaella bulbosa + bilaguncula: Peng X., Tang G., Li S., 2008.© Acta zootax.. sin. 33(2): 255-256, f 26-28 + 290-291, f 6-8. By courtesy.



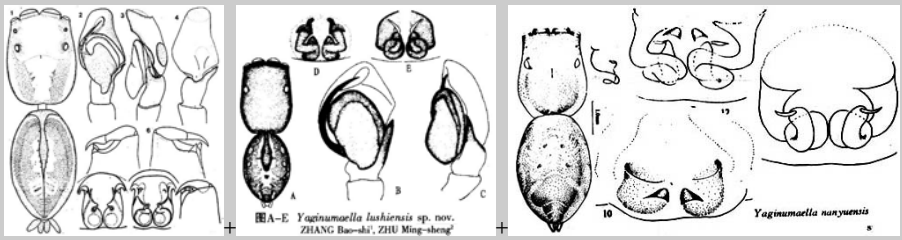
Yaginumaella gogonaica + helvetorum +hybrida : Zabka M. 1981b. Ent. bas. 6: 22, f 37-38, 40 + 16, f 23-24 + 32-34, f 54-55.



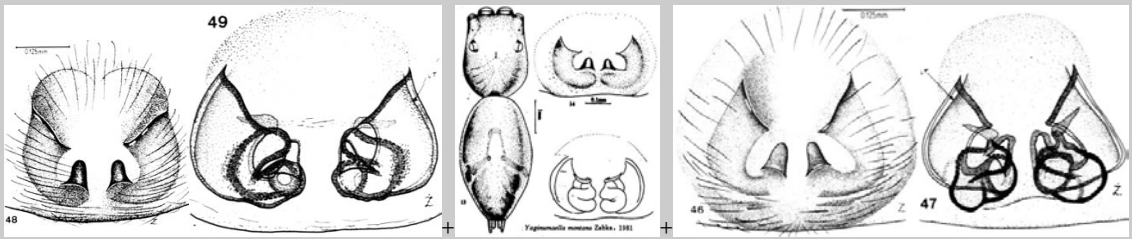
Yaginumaella lobata : Peng X., Tso I-M, Li S. 2002. Zool. Stud. 41 (1): 6-7, f 21-25. By courtesy.



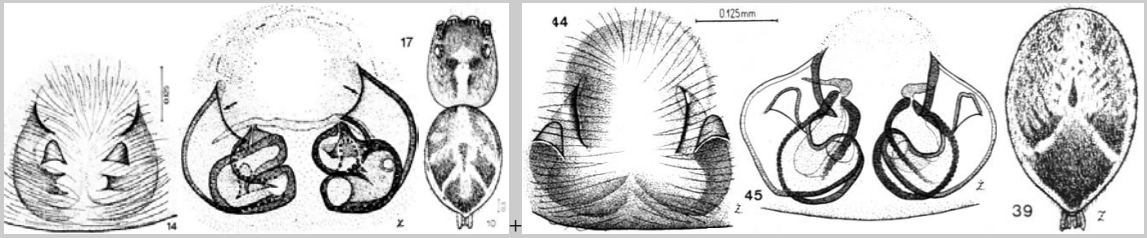
Yaginumaella incognita + intermedia + nobilis : Zabka M. 1981b. Ent. bas. 6: 36-38, f 67-69 +12, f. 12-13 +26, f 46-47.



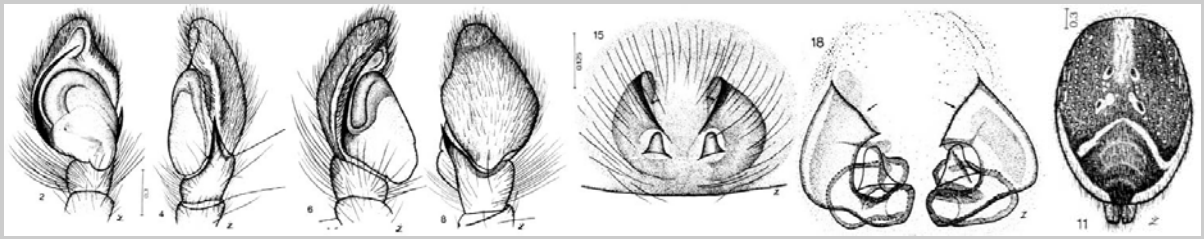
Yaginumaella longnanensis + lushiensis + nanyuensis: Yang Y.T., Tang Y.Q., Kim J. P. 1997. Korean Arach. 13(1): 47-49, 1-9 + Zhang B., Zhu M., 2007. J. Dali Univ. 6: 1-2, f A-E + Xie L., Peng X 1995c. A. zootax. sin. 20, 3: 291-292, f 9-12.



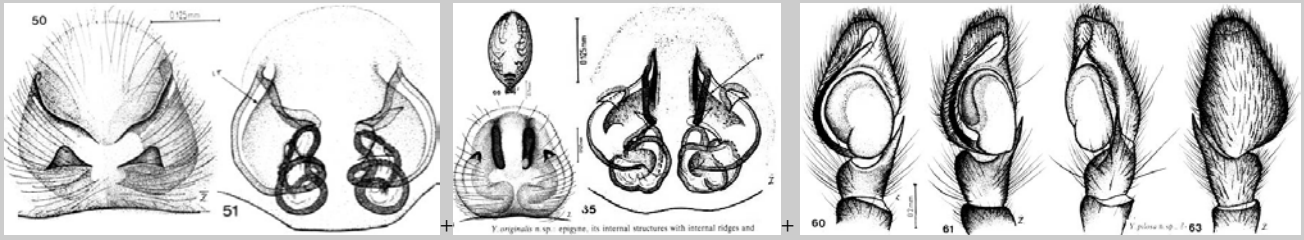
Yaginumaella montana + nobilis : Zabka M. 1981b. Ent. bas. 6: 26-28, f 48-49 + 26, f 46-47. + Xie L., Peng X 1995c. 20, 3: 292, f 13-15. By courtesy.



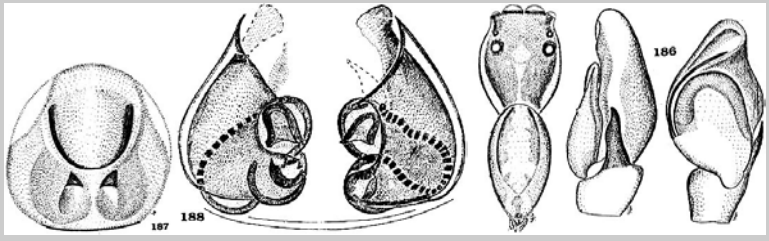
Yaginumaella nepalica + nova : Zabka M. 1980. Senck. biol., 60 (5/6): 376-377, f 10, 14, 17 + Zabka M. 1981b. Ent. bas. 6:24-25, f 39, 44-45. By courtesy.



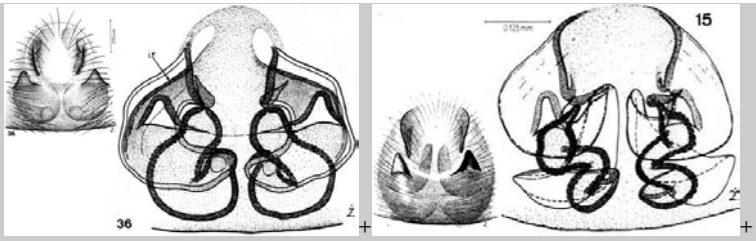
Yaginumaella tenzingi : Zabka M. 1980c. Senck. biol., 60 (5/6): 377-380; f 2, 4, 6, 8, 11, 15, 18 By courtesy.



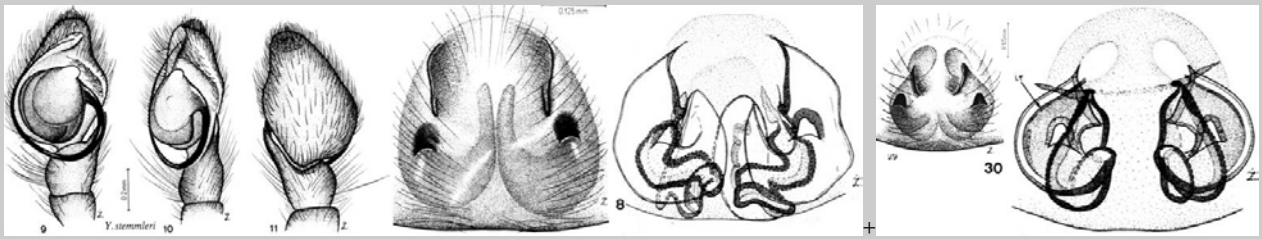
Yaginumaella orientalis + originalis + pilosa : Zabka M. 1981b. Ent. bas. 6: 28-29, f 50-51 + 34-36, f 64-66 + 34, f 60-63.



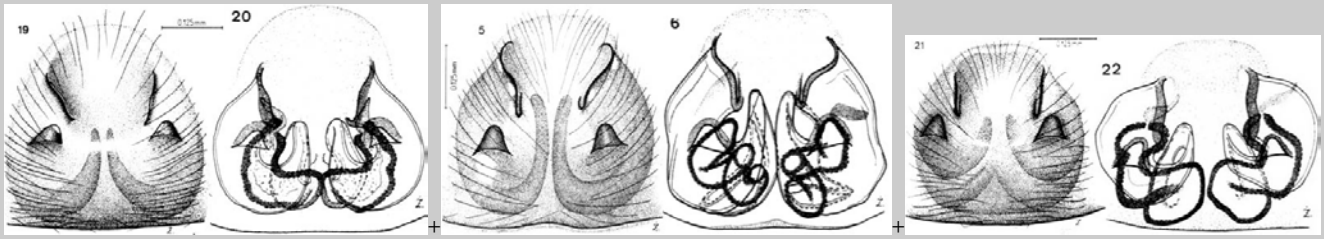
Yaginumaella senchalensis : Proszynski J. 1992b. Ann. zool. 44, 9: 209, f 185-189. By courtesy.



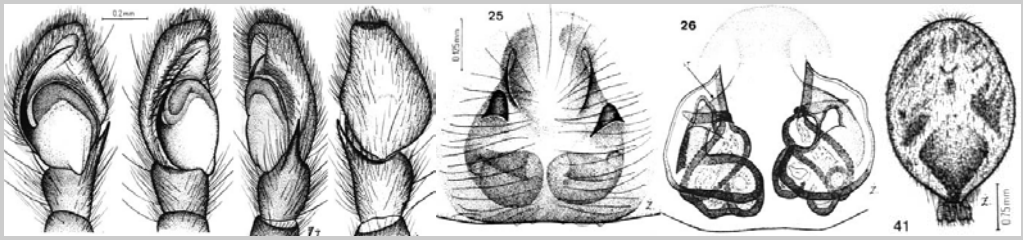
Yaginumaella silvatica +simoni : Zabka M. 1981b. Ent. bas. 6: 20-22, f 35-36 +10, f 14-15. By courtesy.



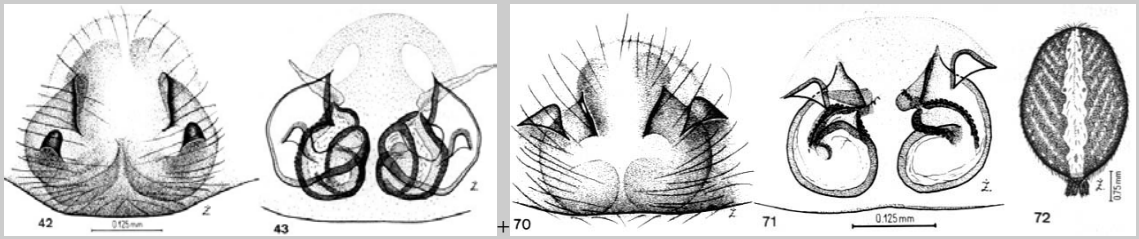
Yaginumaella stemmleri + strandi : Zabka M. 1981b. Ent. bas. 6: 9-11, f 7-11. +19-20, f 29-30. By courtesy.



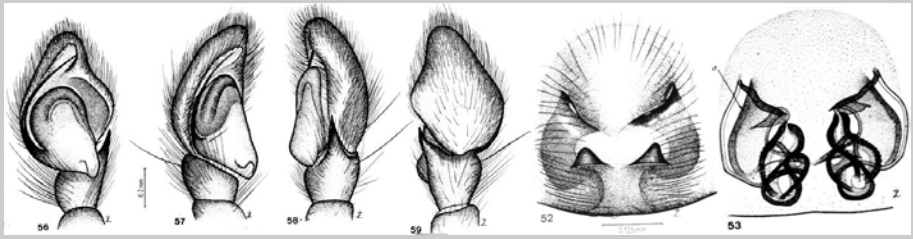
Yaginumaella supina + tenella + thimphuica: Zabka 1981b. Ent. bas. 6: 13-14, f 19-20 + 7-9, f 5-6 +14-16, f 21-22. By courtesy.



Yaginumaella urbanii : Zabka M. 1981b. Ent. bas. 6: 16-19, f 25-26, 31-34, 41. By courtesy.



Yaginumaella versicolor + wangdica : Zabka M. 1981b. Ent. bas., Basel. 6: 24, f 42-43 + 38, f 70-72 38, f 70-72. By courtesy.



Yaginumaella wuermli : Zabka M. 1981b. Ent. bas., Basel. 6: 29-32, f 52-53, 56-59 . By courtesy.

ATTACHMENT ON SALTICIDAE SPECIES DIVERSITY
Abbreviated version of "Monograph of the Salticidae (Araneae) of the World 1995-2015.
Part I: Introduction to alternative classification of Salticidae".
http://salticidae.pl/Subfamilies/

Jerzy Prószyński

ATTACHMENT 8a

EVARCHINES GROUP OF GENERA

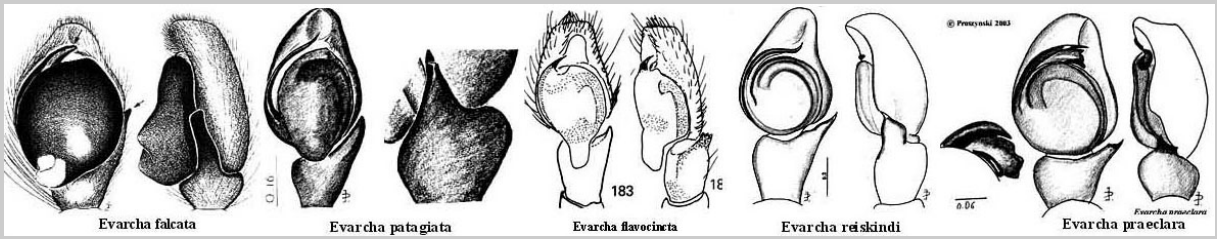
Version July 1st, 2016.
Sources and permissions of illustrations are displayed in the IInd part of the monograph *http://www.peckhamia.com/salticidae/*

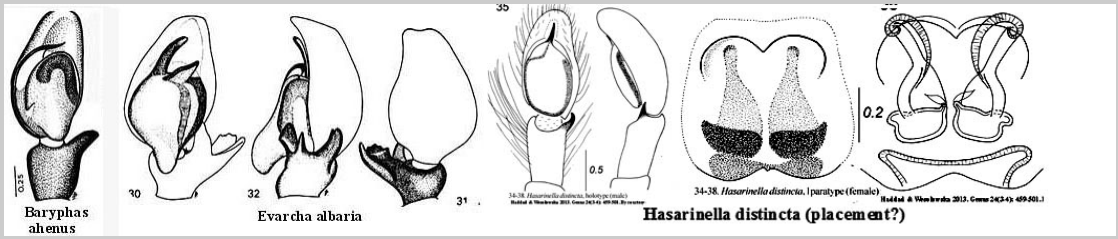
Index. Type genus Evarcha.
Baryphas , Evarcha , Evarcha *(albaria group)* , Evarcha *(falcata group)* , Evarcha *(flavocincta group)* , Evarcha *(patagiata group)* , Evarcha *(praeclara group)* , Evarcha *(pending classification)*, Ghumattus , Hasarinella, Nigorella, Pancorius, Pharacocerus , Polemus , Pseudamycus (132 species)

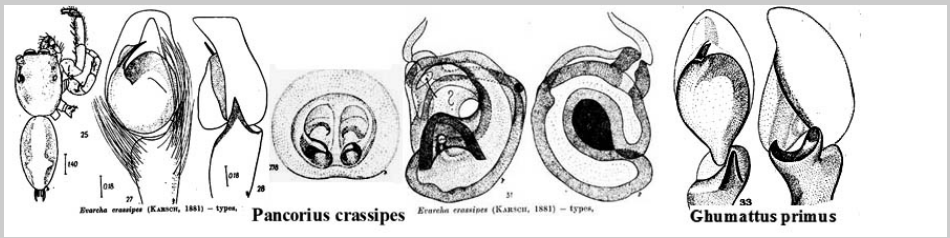
Introduction

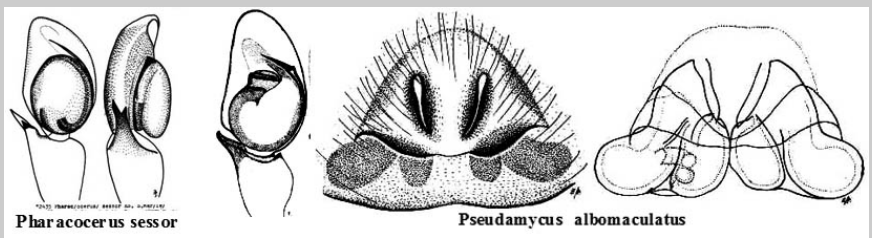
EVARCHINES. Group delimited provisionally by vague similarities in external appearance, not exactly conforming with diversified genital organ structure, particularly in groups of *Evarcha*. Pending further research, the users identifying genera of EVARCHINES are advised to scan ALL assembled pictures. Epigyne often with large central membranous "window", have distinct pair of sclerotized pockets (however, absent in a few species) usually beneath (dorsally to) epigyne and transluce trough tegument, rarely superficial, located posteriorly, usually on sides of epigynal plate. Copulatory ducts diverse, usually light sclerotized, often make simple loop, rarely long and entangled. Spermathecae elongate, usually bent or making a few loops, rarely partitioned into internal chambers. Bulbus usually oval, sometimes with posterior extension, rarely round. Embolus arises laterally or anteriorly, exceptionally encircling bulbus, but sometimes short.
REMARKS. Some males resemble HYLLINAE, but that is not supported by their females. It seems that usage of the Key could be easier by splitting genera into more uniform groups of species, some of which should be moved into other groups of genera.

Diversity of genera - male palps

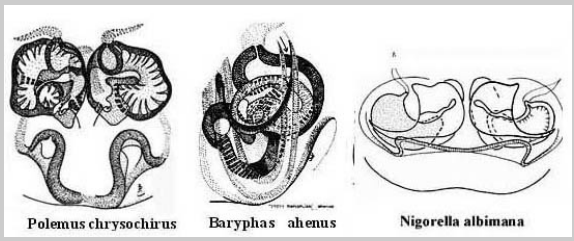


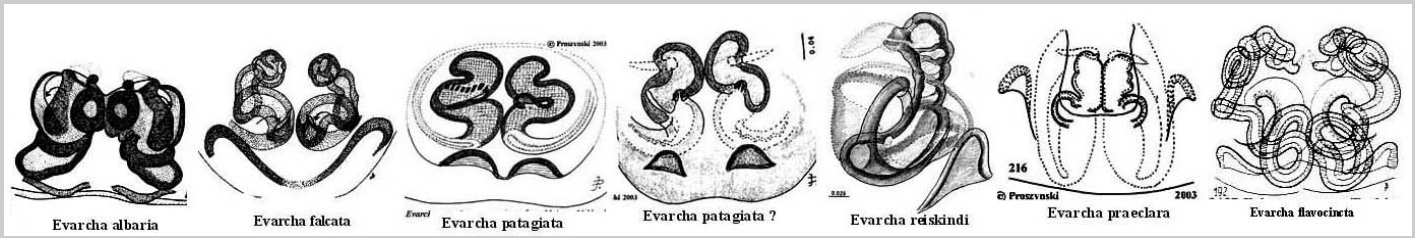




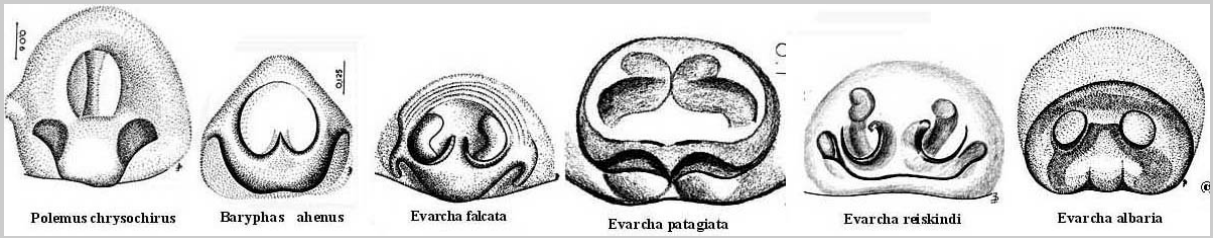


Diversity of genera - internal structure of epigyne





Diversity of genera - appearance of epigyne



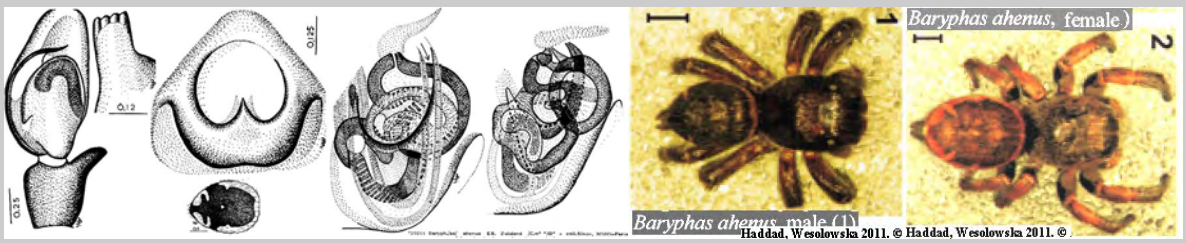
Diversity of genera - color pattern

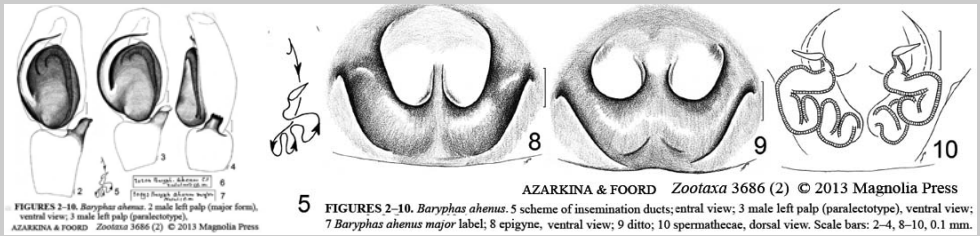


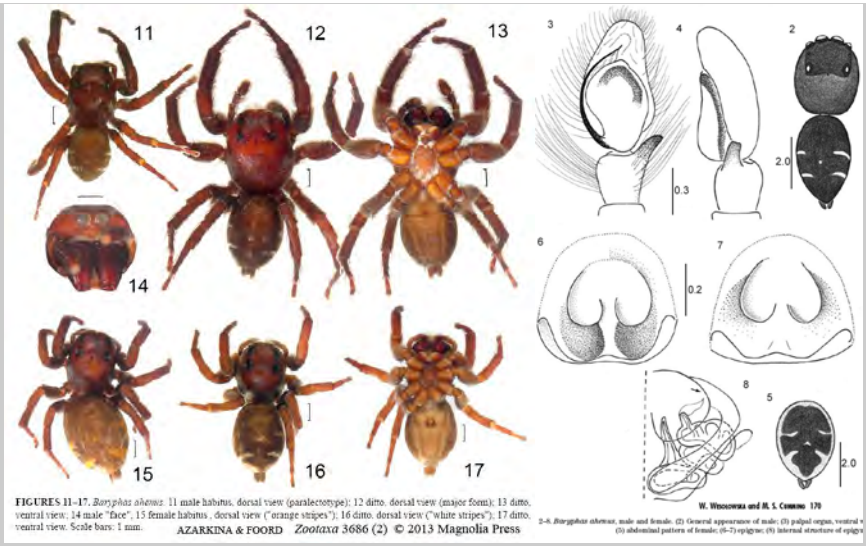


Gen. *Baryphas* Simon, 1902 (6 species)

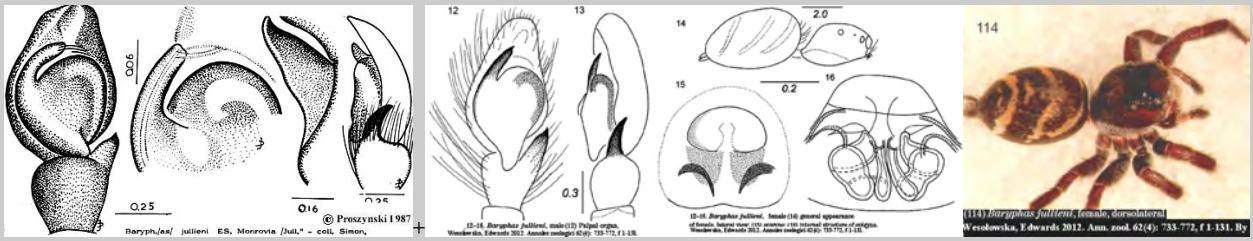
Type species *Baryphas ahenus*.
TRANSFER of male TO HYLLINAE? female resembles Evarcha? Drawings below are integral part of definition.



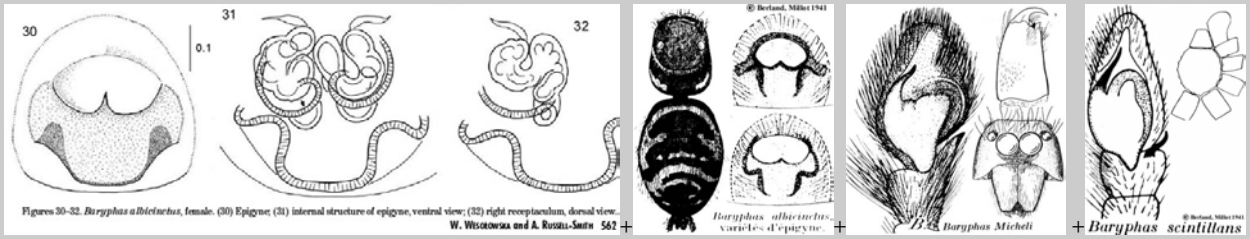




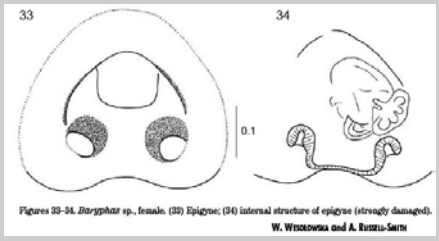
Baryphas ahenus: Proszynski J. 1987. Atlas ...: 5 + Haddad, Wesolowska 2011. © Afr. Invertebr. 52(1): 53-54, f 1-2 + Azarkina, Foord 3686(2): 166, f. 2-17 +Wesolowska, Cumming 2008. Ann. zool. 58: 169, f 2-8 . By courtesy.



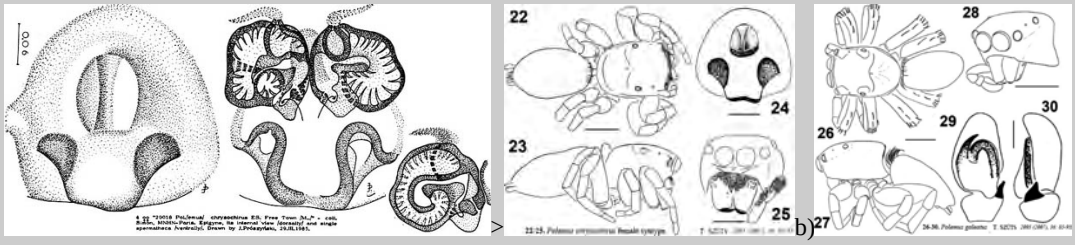
Baryphas jullieni: Proszynski 1987. Atlas ...: 6 (Simon's specimen) . + Wesołowska, Edwards 2012. Ann. zool.: 62(4): 737-738, f 12–16, 114. By courtesy.



Baryphas albicinctus + micheli + scintillans: Wesołowska, Russel-Smith Ann. zool. 61(3): 561-563, f 30-32 + Berland, Millot 1941. 12, 2: 313, ff. 15, 16. + [MISIDENTIFIED?] 315, figs 17a-c + 316 f. 18. By courtesy.



Baryphas sp [Wes]: Wesołowska, Russel-Smith Ann. zool. 61(3): 563, f 33-34. By courtesy.

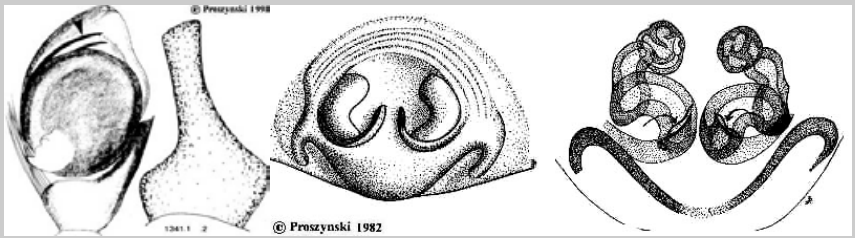


Polemus chrysochirus +b) galeatus **[= *Baryphas* - syn. n.] TO BE MERGED WITH BARYPHAS?** : Proszynski J. 1987: 80 + Szuts T. 2005 Opusc. zool., 36: 90-92, f 22-25. + Szuts T. 2005 [2007]. Opusc. zool., 36: 92, f 26-30. By courtesy.

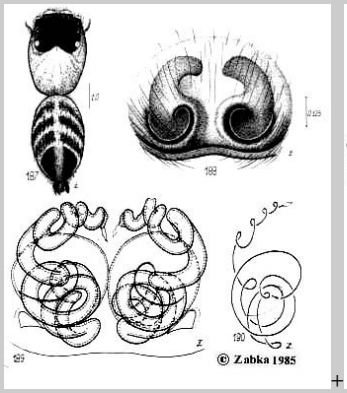
Gen. *Evarcha* Simon, 1902 (90 species)

Type species *Evarcha falcata*.
Drawings below are integral part of definition.

Key to groups of species



(**Gen. *Evarcha* Simon, 1902 s. s.** Gen. *Evarcha* s.s. **falcata group**)***Evarcha falcata*** : Proszynski 1991: ff. 1341.1-4



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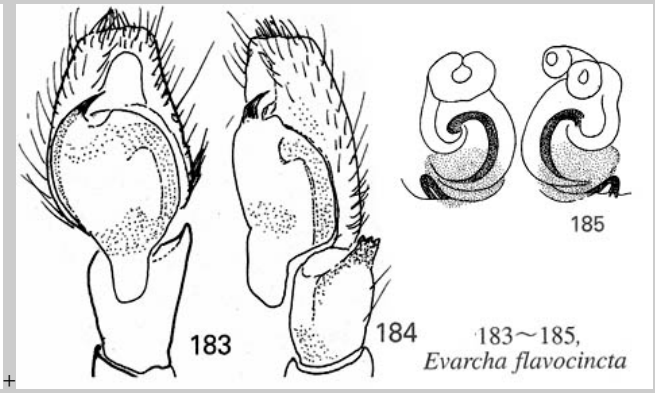
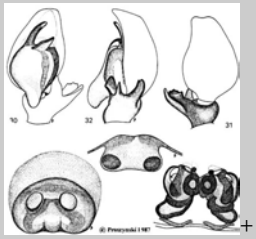
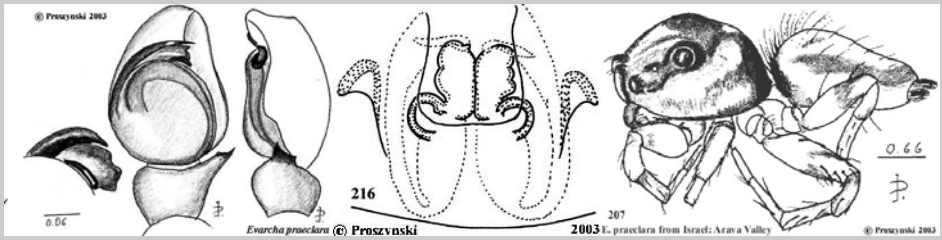


(**Gen. *Evacin* Prószyński, 2017** Cen. Evacincta Prószyński, 2017 - **flavocincta group**)***Evarcha flavocincta*** : Zabka 1985. Ann. zool., 39, 11: 224, f. 187-192 + Ono, Ikeda, Kono 2009: 576, f 183-185.

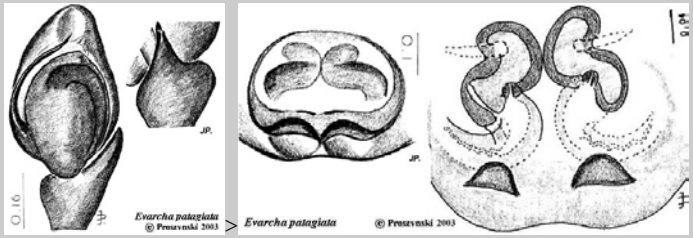


+

(**Gen. *Evalba* Prószyński, 2017** -**albaria group**)***Evarcha albaria*** : Bohdanowicz, Proszynski 1987: 53-55, ff. 27-34 .

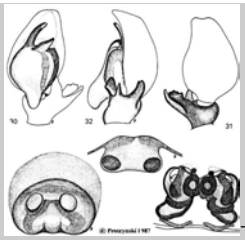


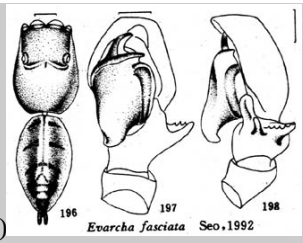
(**Gen. *Evaneg* Prószyński, 2017** - **praeclara group**)***Evarcha praeclara*** : Proszynski 2003. Ann. zool.: 62-63, figs 205, 207, 211-214, 216

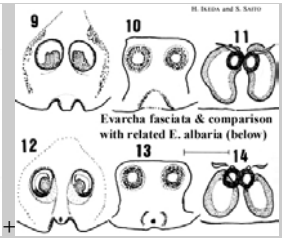


(**Gen. *Evawes* Prószyński, 2017** - **patagiata group**)***Evarcha patagiata*** : Proszynski. Ann. zool., 2003: 59-61, figs 200, 224-226, 229-230. By courtesy.

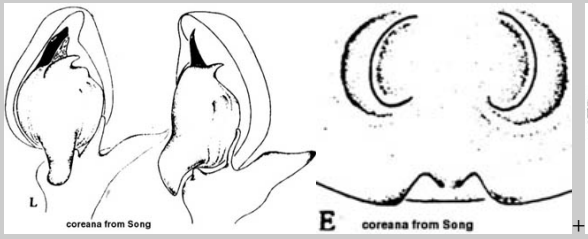
group of species *Evarcha (albaria group)* (5 species)
Evalba Prószyński, 2017 gen. n.,




b)


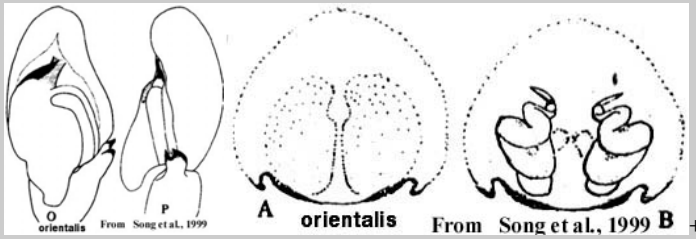


(albaria group) ***Evarcha albaria +b) fasciata*** : Bohdanowicz, Proszynski 1987: 53-55, ff. 27-34 +© Ono, Ikeda, Kono 2009: 576, pl 46-6 +b) .Peng X., Xie L., Xiao X. 1993. 44: 69-70, ff. 196-198 + Ikeda, Saito 1997. 46, 2: 125-131, figs 1-14.



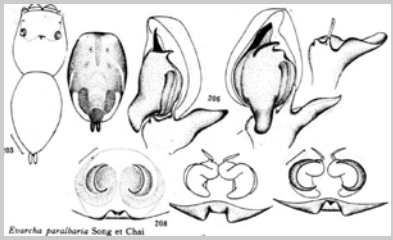


Evarcha coreana + hunanensis: Song et al., 1999: 510, figs 293L-M, 294E + 510, figs 294M-N. By courtesy.

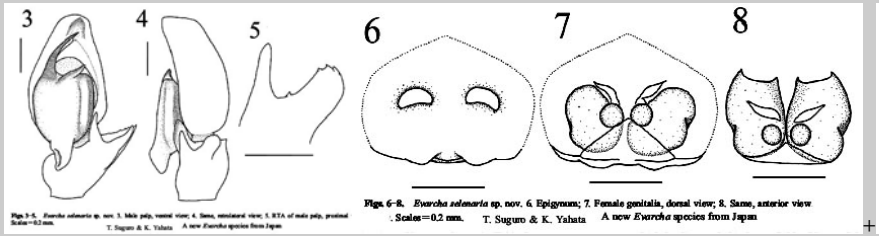


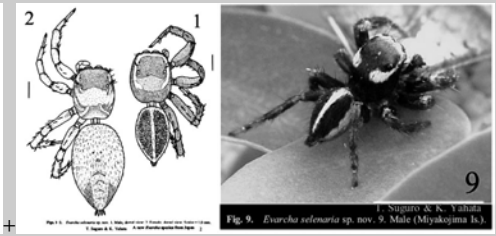


Evarcha orientalis + wulingensis: Song et al., 1999: 510, figs 294 O-P, 295A-B +511, figs 296J. By courtesy.



Evarcha paralbaria : Peng, Xie, Xiao 1993: 71-73, ff. 203-210. By courtesy.

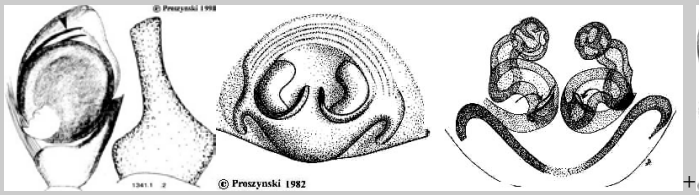


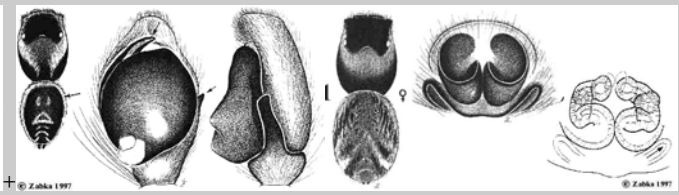


Evarcha selenaria : Suguro & Yahata, 2013. A. arachn. 61(1): 1-4, f 1-9 (Ryukyu Isls.). By courtesy.

group of species *Evarcha (falcata group)* (5 species)

Gen. Evarcha Simon, 1902 s. s.

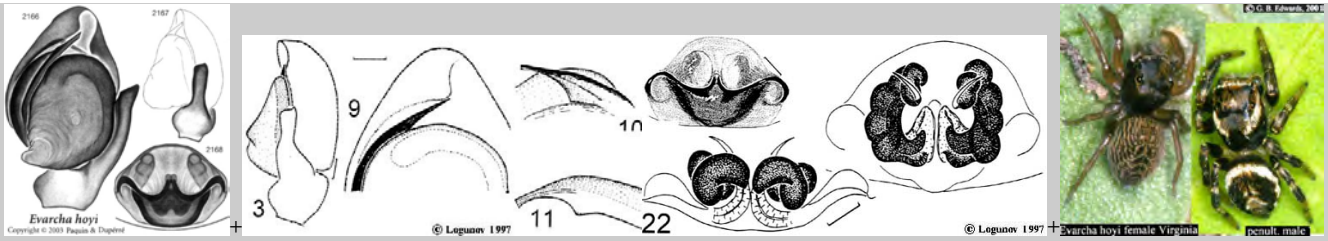




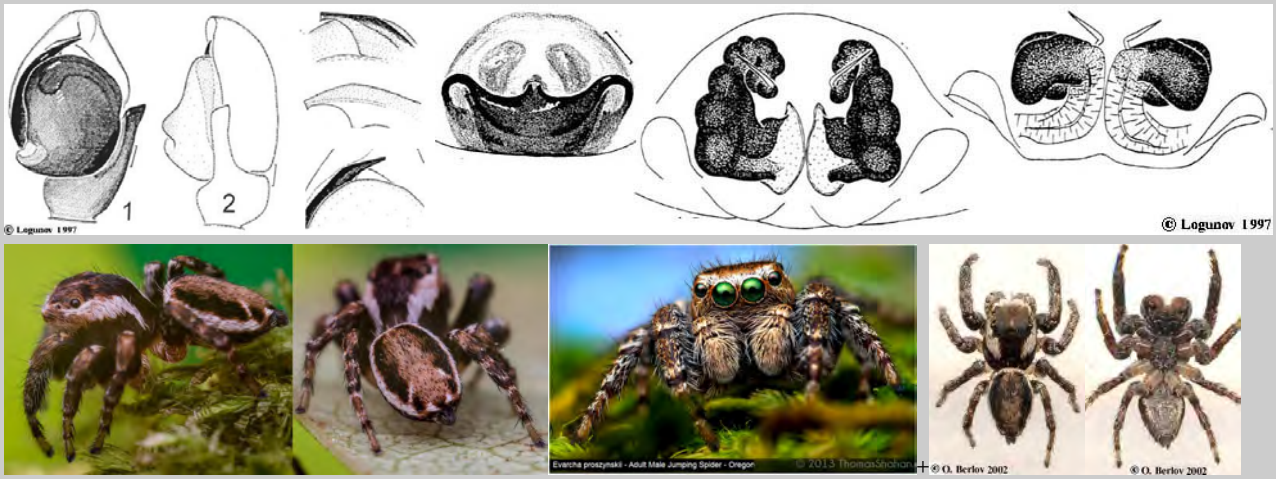




((**falcata group**))***Evarcha falcata*** : Proszynski 1991: ff. 1341.1-4 + Zabka 1997. F Polski: 5-187, figs 113-118. ©Photo Ed Nieuwenhuys, 1999 + J. Lissner + Arachnol. Gesells. By courtesy.



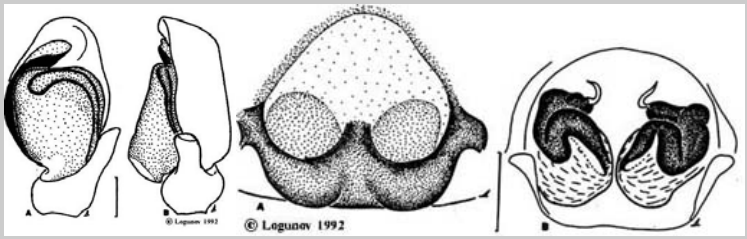
Evarcha hoyi : Paquin, Duperre 2003. Fabreries, Suppl. 11: 194, figs 2166-2168 + Marusik, Logunov 1997. Arthr. Sel.. 6 (3/4): 99-101, figs 3, 9-11, 18, 21, 22 + ©Photo G. B. Edwards, 2001. . By courtesy.



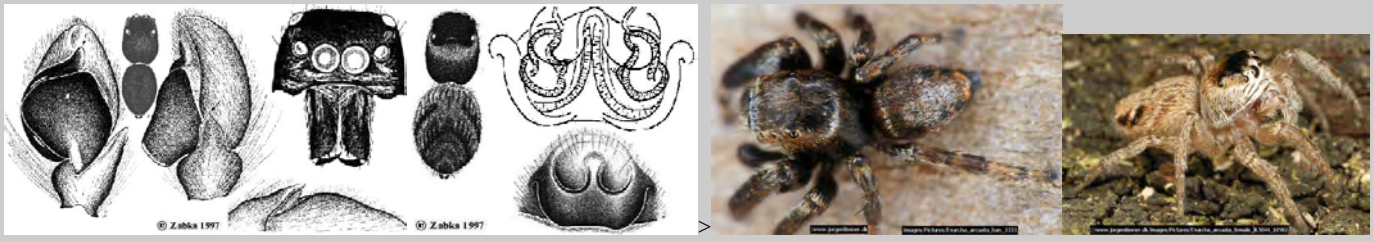
Evarcha proszynskii :Marusik, Logunov 1997.Arthr. Sel., 6 (3/4): 101-104, figs. 1, 2, 6-8, 14, 19, 20 + ©Photo T. Shahan(Oregon)+O. Berlov (Siberia). By courtesy.



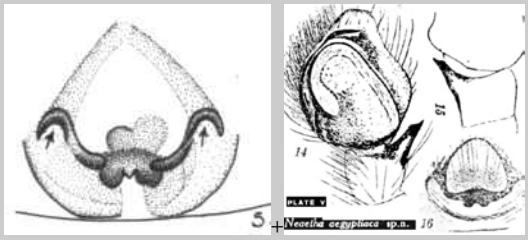
Evarcha laetabunda : Proszynski 1982: 280, f. 23-27 + Logunov 1992b: 55-56, ff. 2c-d, 3c-d + © Arachnol. Gesells., 2012.



Evarcha michailovi : Logunov 1992b. Arthropoda Selecta, : 34, f 2a-b, 3a-b. By courtesy. +



Evarcha arcuata : Zabka M. 1997. Fauna Polski 19: 49, f. 99-106. + © Photo J. Lissner. By courtesy.



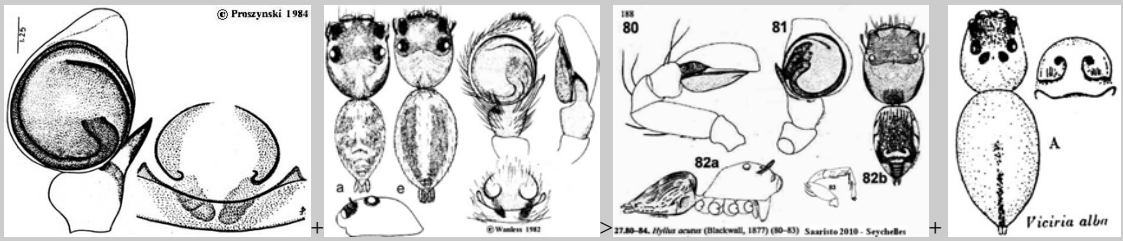
Evarcha aegyptiaca (species identification uncertain) : Proszynski 1984c: 93 + Denis, 1947a: 78, pl. 5, f. 14-16.

Evarcha (flavocincta group) Prószynski, 2004 (22 species)

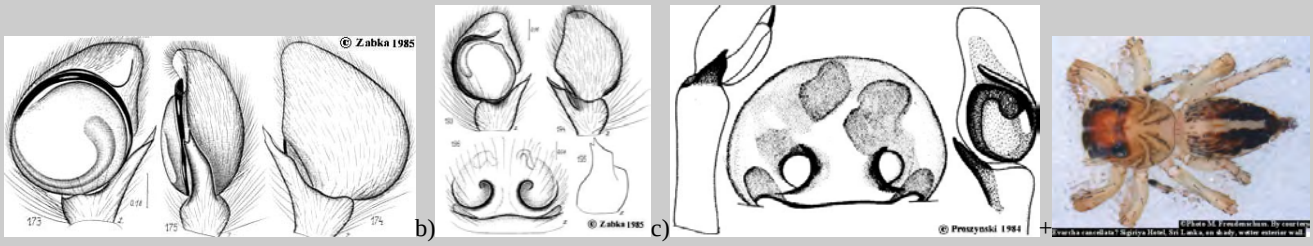
Gen. *Evacincta* Prószyński, 2017



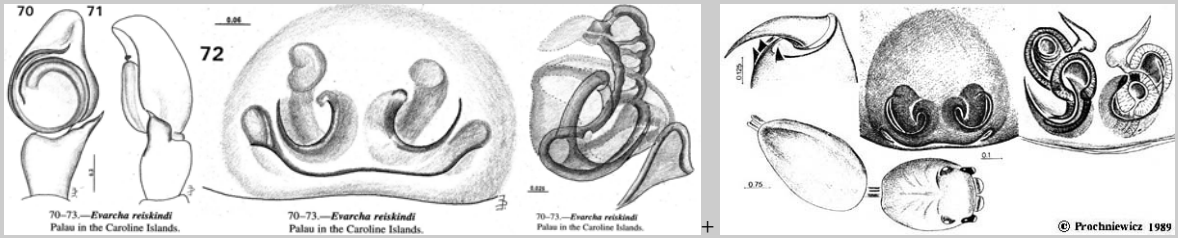
(flavocincta group)*Evarcha flavocincta* : Zabka 1985. Ann. zool., 39, 11: 224, f. 187-192 + Ono, Ikeda, Kono 2009 Salt. Japan: 576, f 183-185 + ©Photo J. Koh 1989: 105 + © Photo H.K. Tang. By courtesy.



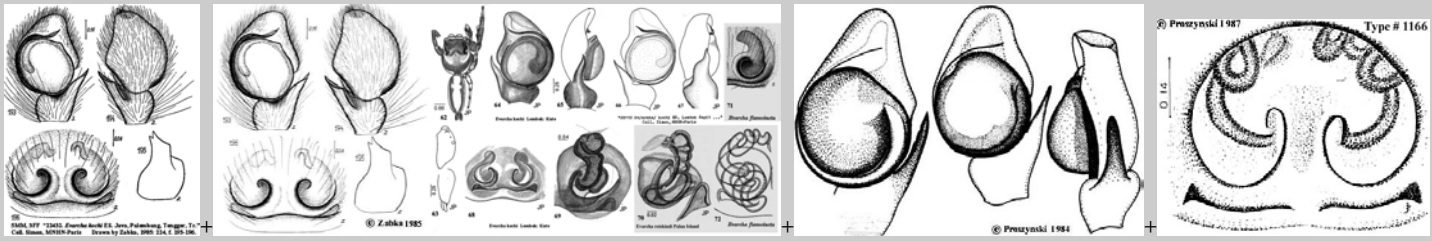
Evarcha acuta* + *alba : Proszynski 1984c:129 + Wanless F.R. 1983a. 241: 56-59, ff. 19a-f + [misplaced]: Saaristo 2010: 190, f. 27.80-83 + Lessert R. 1925b. Rev. suisse zool., 32 (21): 354-357, figs 16A-. By courtesy.



Evarcha bulbosa* +b) *bulbosa-cf* +c) *cancellata : Zabka 1985. Ann. zool., 39, 11: 222, ff. 173-175 +b) 1985: 224, figs 193-196 +c) Proszynski J. 1984c: 51 + ©Photo M. Freudenschuss. By courtesy.



Evarcha reiskindi* + *vitosa: Proszynski in Berry, Beatty, Proszynski 1996. J. Arachn. 24(3): 234-236, figs 70-73 + Prochniewicz M. 1989. Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 65, 2: 210-211, 224, ff. 52-55. By courtesy.

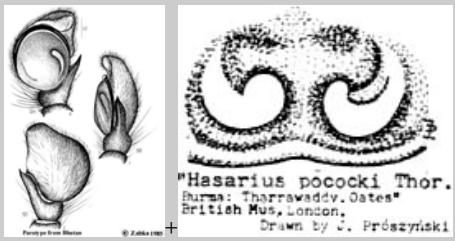


Evarcha kochi* + *pulchella* + *optabilis: Zabka 1985. Ann. zool., 39, 11: 224, f. 193-196. + Prószyński, Deeleman-Reinhold, 2010. Arthr. sel. 19(3): 166, f 62-69 + Proszynski 1984c: 49 + Proszynski 1987: 26 (Type No. 1166 from Szechwan). By courtesy.

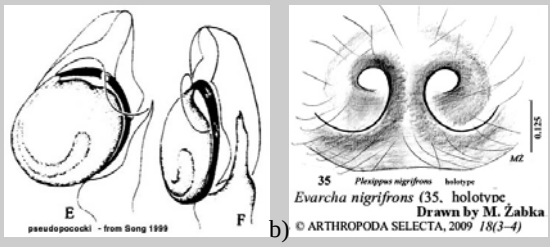


+

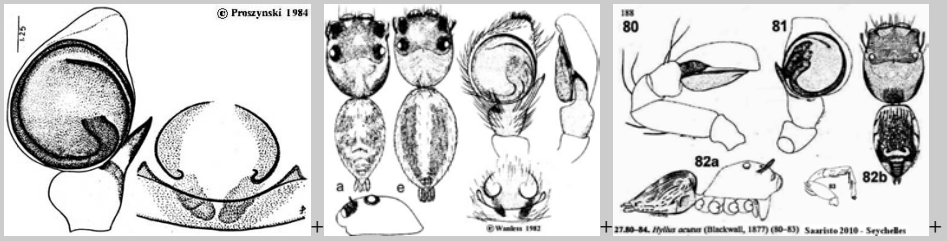
Evarcha infrastriata* + *infrastriata-cf: Zabka M. 1993. 7: 292, t. 13, 14 + © PhotoR. Whyte. By courtesy.



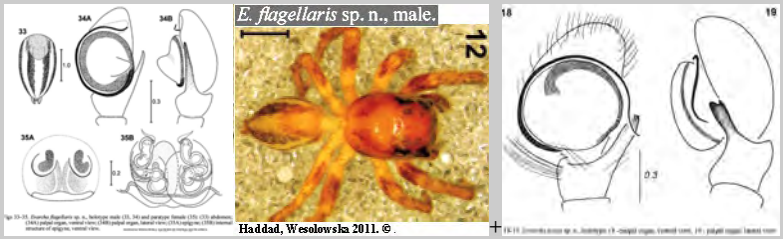
Evarcha pococki: Zabka 1985. Annales zoologici, 39, 11: 223-224, ff. 180-186 + 222, ff. 173-175 + 224, figs 193-196 + Proszynski 1984c: 50 (testing Wanles' drawing equipment) . By courtesy.



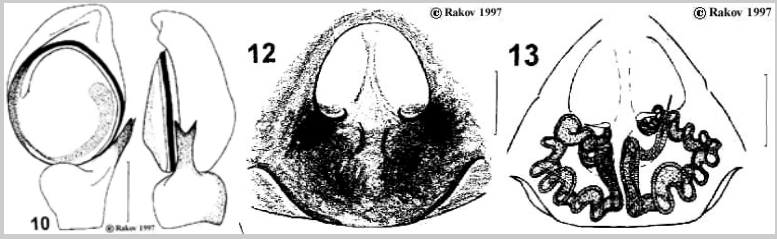
Evarcha pseudopococki* +b) *nigrifrons: Song et al., 1999: 511, figs 296E-F +b) Prószyński 2009b. Arthr.sel. 18(3-4): f 35 (type). By courtesy.



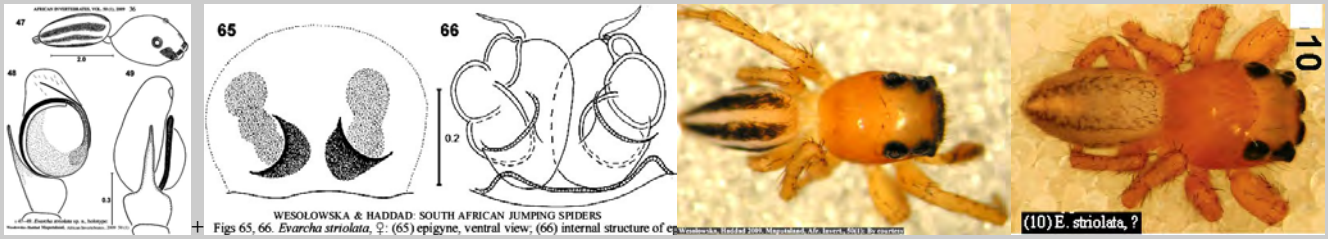
Evarcha acuta : Proszynski 1984c: 129 + Wanless 1983a. 241: 56-59, ff. 19a-f + Saaristo 2010: 190, f. 27. By courtesy.



Evarcha flagellaris* + *karas : Haddad, Wesołowska 2011. © Afr. Invertebr. 52(1): 63-65, f 12, 33-35 + Wesolowska 2011. Genus, 22(2): 314-315, f 18-19. By courtesy.

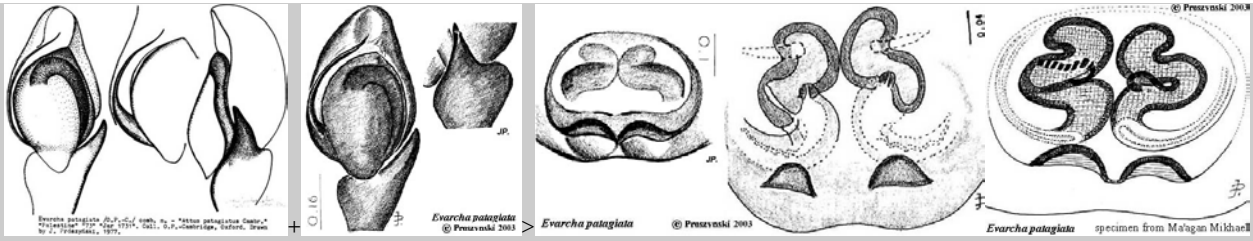


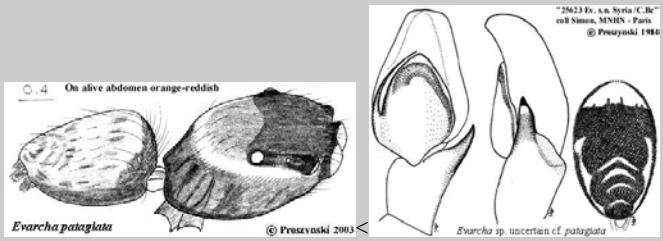
Evarcha kirghisica : Rakov S.Y. 1997. Arthr. Sel. 6 (1/2):figs 10-13.. By courtesy.



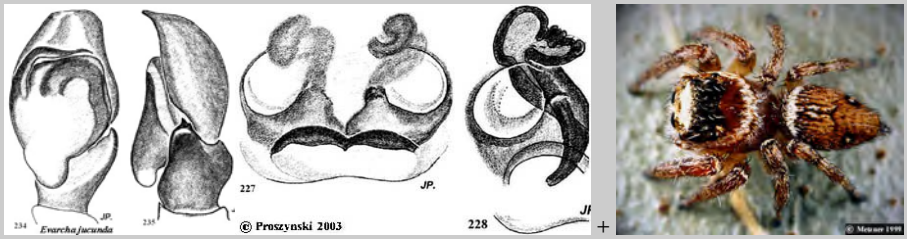
Evarcha striolata : Wesołowska, Haddad 2009. Afr. Invert., 50(1): 35, f 47-49 + 2013: 54 (1): 197-198, f 10, 17, 65, 66.

Evarcha (patagiata group) (22 species)

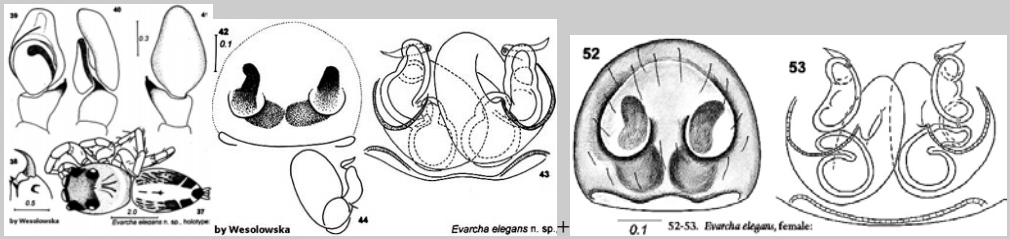


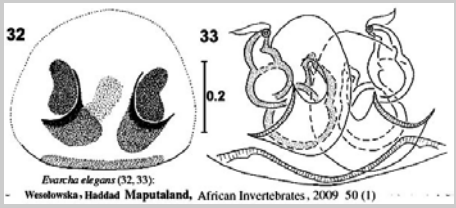


(patagiata group)*Evarcha patagiata* : Proszynski. 1984c: 52 (type specimen?) + Proszynski. Ann. zool., 2003: 59-61, figs 200, 224-226, 229-230. By courtesy.

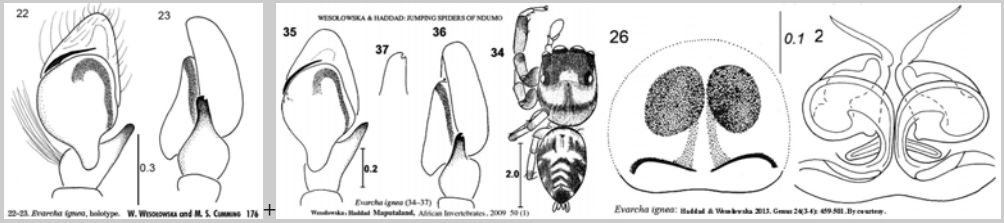


Evarcha jucunda : Proszynski. Ann. zool., 2003: 64, figs 227-228, 234-235 + ©Photo H. Metzner. By courtesy.



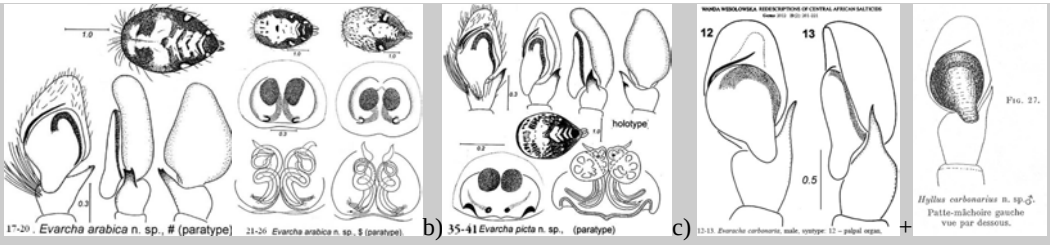


Evarcha elegans : Wesolowska, Russel-Smith, 2000. Trop. Zool., 13 (1): 26-28, figs 37-44 + Wesołowska, Tomasiewicz, 2008 J. Afrotr. Zool., 4: 14, 52-53 + Wesołowska, Haddad 2009. Afr. Invert., 50(1): 30, 32-33. By courtesy.





Evarcha ignea : Wesołowska, Cumming 2008. Ann. zool. 58: 175-176, f 22-23 + Wesołowska, Haddad 2009. Afr. Invert., 50(1): 30, f 34-37.



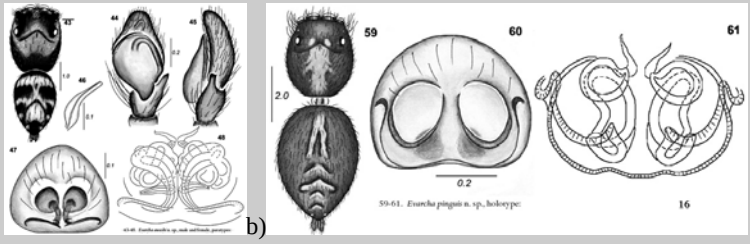
Evarcha arabica* +b) *picta* +c) *carbonaria* +d) *bihastata : Wesolowska, van Harten, 2007. F. Arabia, 23: 9-11,f 17-26 +b) 15-16, f 35-41 +c0 Wesołowska 2012b. Genus. 23(2): 204-205, f 12-13 (syntype) + Lessert, 1927: 450, f 27 .



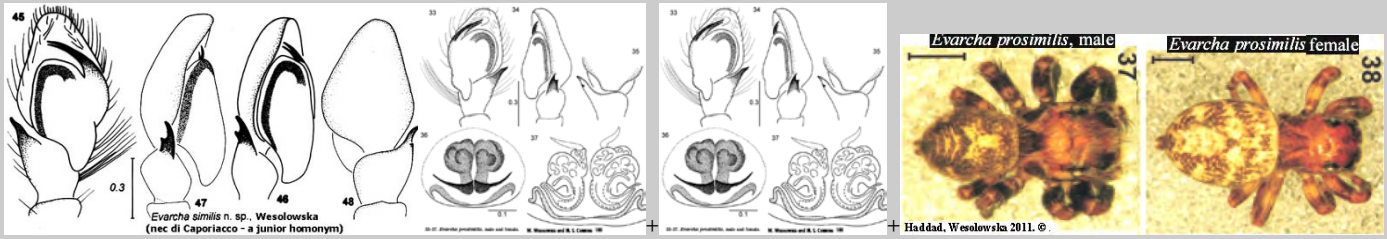
Evarcha bakorensis* +b) *chubbi:: Rollard Ch., Wesolowska W. 2002. Zoosystema. 24 (2): 288-288, figs 4A-D + Wesolowska, Russel-Smith 2011.Ann. zool. 61(3): 568-570, f 52-56, 222 +b) Proszynski J. 1984c: 48 + Lessert 1925a. Rev. suisse zool., 31 (13): 498-500, figs 79-80. By courtesy.



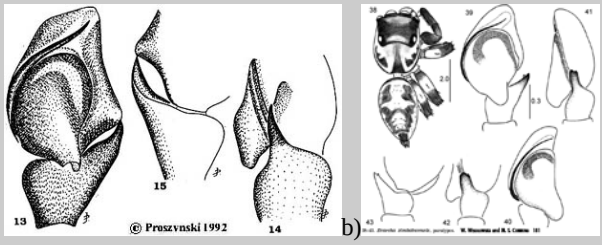
Evarcha culicivora : Wesolowska, Jackson 2003. Ann. Zool., 53 (2): 335-338, figs 1-20 + © photo Jackson, 2004. By courtesy.



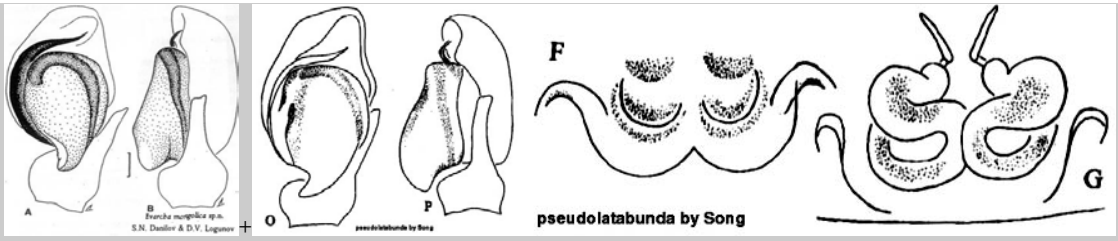
Evarcha awashi* +b) *pinguis: Wesołowska, Tomasiewicz, 2008. J. Afrotr. Zool. 4: 10-12, 43-48 +b) 16-17, f 59-61. By courtesy.



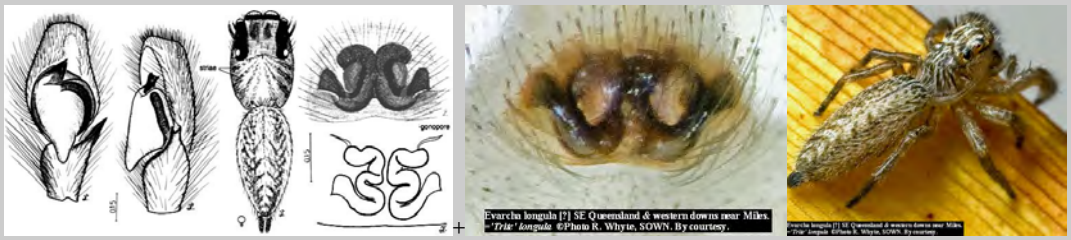
Evarcha prosimilis : Wesolowska, Russell-Smith, 2000. Tr. Zool., 13 (1): 28, figs 45-48 (*E. similis* - preoccupied) + Wesołowska, Cumming, 2008. Ann. zool. 58: 179, f 33-37 + Haddad, Wesołowska 2011. © Afr. Invertebr. 52(1): 66, f 37-38. By courtesy.



Evarcha madagascariensis* +b) *zimbabwensis : Proszynski 1992a. Ann. zool., 44, 8: 92, figs 13-15 +b) Wesolowska W., A. Russel-Smith, 2000. Tr. Zool., 13 (1): 22-23, figs 25-28. By courtesy.



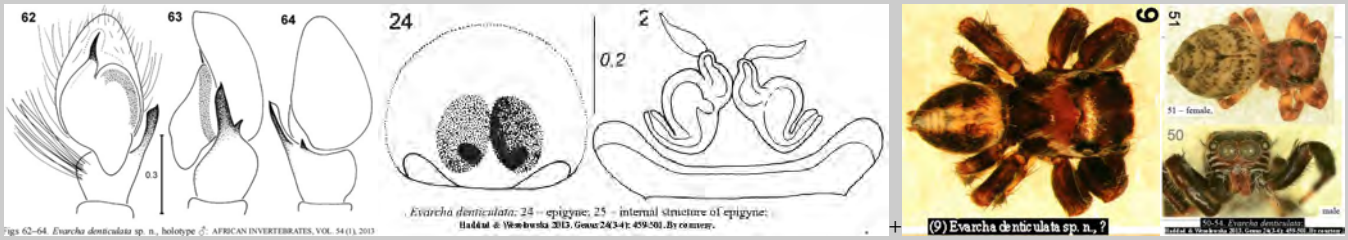
Evarcha mongolica : Danilov, Logunov 1994: 30, figs 2a-b + Song et al., 1999: 511, figs 295 F-G, O-P. By courtesy.



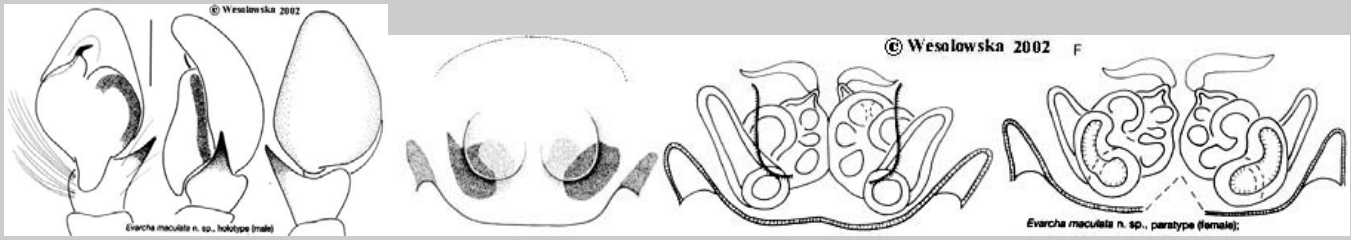
Evarcha longula : Davies Todd, Zabka 1989. 27 (2): 250, pl 54 (*Trite longula*) + ©Photo R. Whyte. By courtesy.



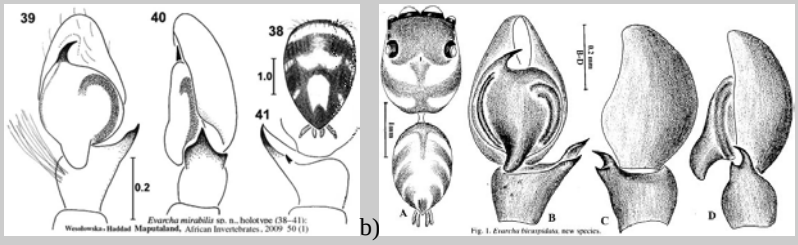
Evarcha sp [N Strad] : Australia. ©Photo Whyte.. By courtesy.



Evarcha denticulata :Wesołowska et Haddad, 2013: 24(3-4): 469-471, f 24-25, 50-51. By courtesy.



Evarcha maculata : Rollard Ch., Wesolowska W. 2002. Zoosystema. 24 (2): 290-292, figs 6A-F. By courtesy.



b)

Evarcha mirabilis+ b) bicuspidata: Wesołowska, Haddad 2009. Afr. Invert., 50(1): 32-33, f 38-41+b) Peng X., Li S. 2003a. Raffles Bull. Zool. 51: 22, f 1A-D. By courtesy.

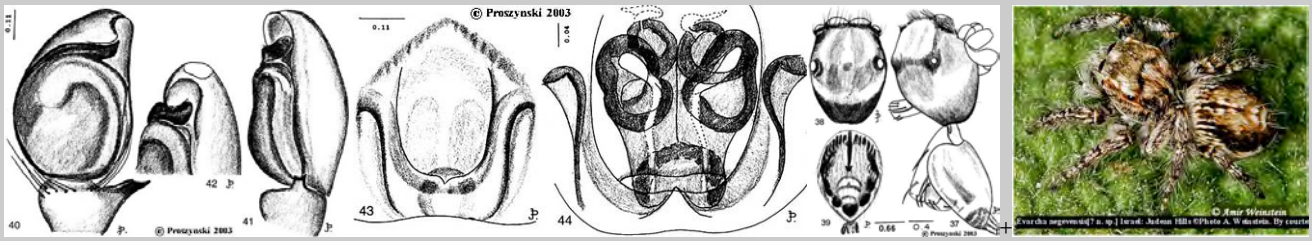
Evarcha (praeclara group) (12 species)

Gen. ***Evaneg*** Prószyński, 2017 Simon, 1902

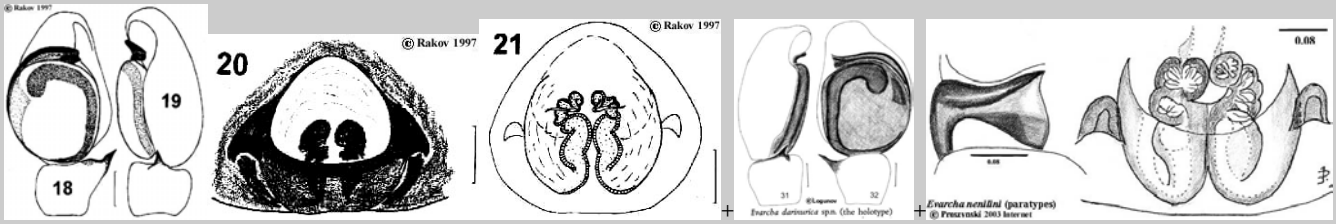


+

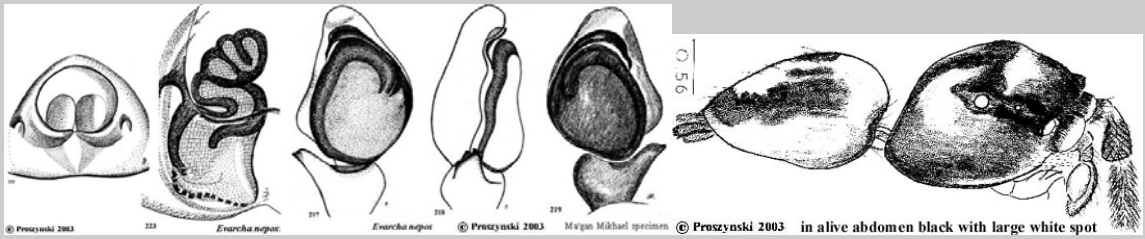
(praeclara group)***Evarcha praeclara*** : Proszynski 2003. Ann. zool.: 62-63, figs 205, 207, 211-214, 216 + Yemen. ©Photo B. Knoflach, 2002. By courtesy.



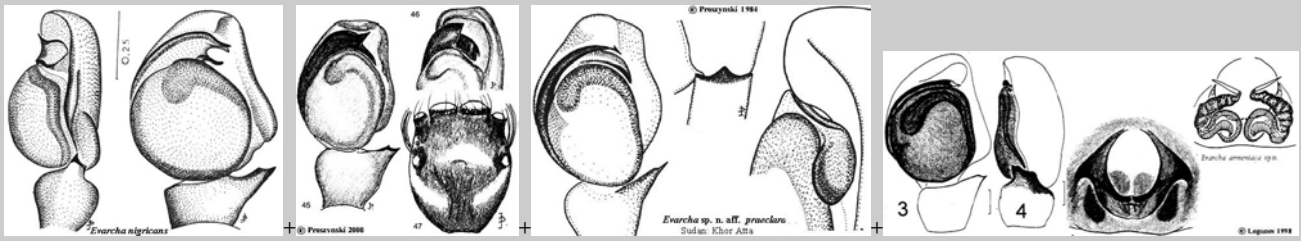
Evarcha negevensis : Proszynski 2000. Arthr. Sel. 8(4): 240-242, figs 37-44 + ©Photo A. Weinstein.. By courtesy.



Evarcha nenilini + darinurica : Rakov S.Y. 1997. Arthr. Sel. 6 (1/2): 110-111, figs 18-21 + Logunov 2001b Arthr. Sel., 10 (1): 59-60, figs. 31-32 + Proszynski 2003a. Ann. zool..: 175, figs 721-722.



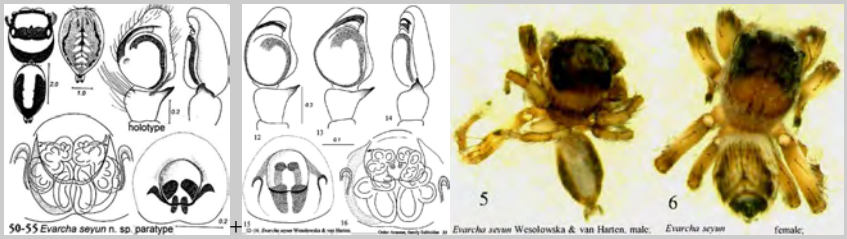
Evarcha nepos : Proszynski 2003: Ann. zool., 58-59, figs 201, 217-219, 222-223.. By courtesy.



Evarcha nigricans + pileckii + praeclara-aff + armeniaca: Proszynski 2003a. Annales zoologici: 64, figs 236-237 + 2000. Arthr. Sel. 8(4): 243-242, figs 45-47+ Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ..: 104 + Logunov 1998c. Arthr. Sel. 7(4): 301-303,figs 1-4. By courtesy.



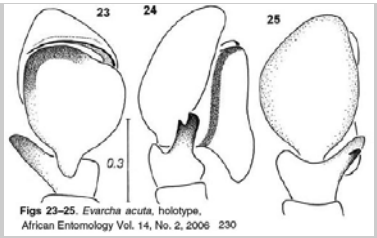
Evarcha eriki : Wunderlich J. 1987. Triops Verlag: 277-278, f 695-698 + ©Photo J. Lissner - Tenerife 500 m. By courtesy.



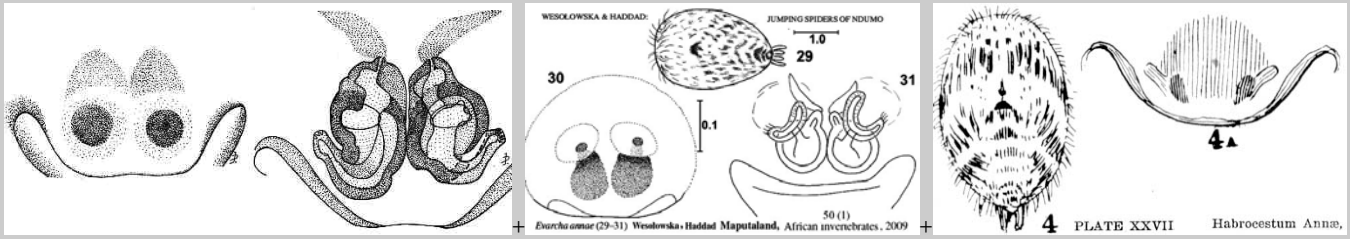
Evarcha seyun : Wesolowska W., van Harten A. 2007. F. Arab., 23: 207-209, f 50-55 +2010: UAE 3: 32, pl 5-6, f 12-16.

Evarcha (pending classification) (12 species)

Evarcha (pending classification)



(pending classification)*Evarcha acuta[Wesolowska]* : Wesolowska 2006b. Afr. Ent., 14 (2): 230-231, f 23-25. By courtesy.



Evarcha annae : Proszynski 1987a: 39 + Wesołowska, Haddad 2009. Afr. Invert. 50(1): 28, f 29-31. + Peckham, Peckham 1903: 238, T. 27, F. 4. By courtesy.

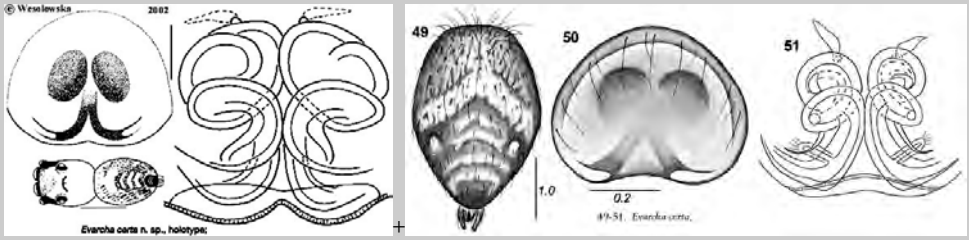




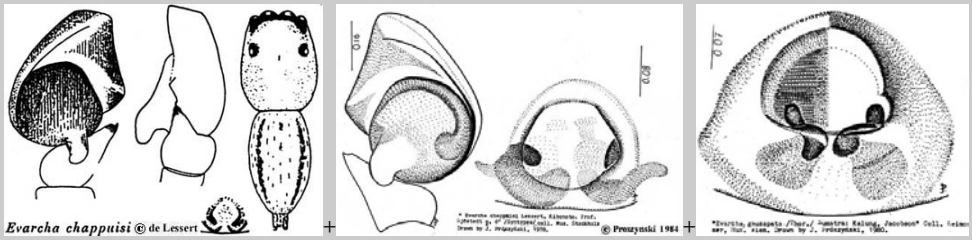
Evarcha aposto : Wesolowska, Tomasiewicz, 2008 J. Afrotr. Zool., 4: 10, 36-42 + Wesołowska, Edwards 2012. Ann. zool.: 62(4): 744-745, f 41–43, 123, 216. By courtesy.



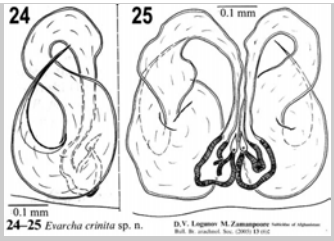
Evarcha brinki : Haddad, Wesołowska 2011. © Afr. Invertebr.52(1): 61-62, f 11, 28-32. By courtesy.



Evarcha certa Rollard Ch., Wesolowska W. 2002. Zoosystema. 24 (2): 290, figs 5A-C + Wesołowska, Tomasiewicz, 2008. J. Afrotr. Zool., 4: 12-13, 49-51. By courtesy.



Evarcha chappuisi + gausapata : + Lessert R. 1925a. 31 (13): 501-503, figs 81-84 + Proszynski J. 1984c: 48. By courtesy.



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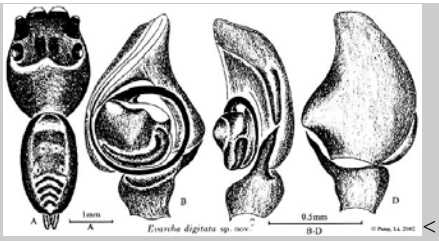
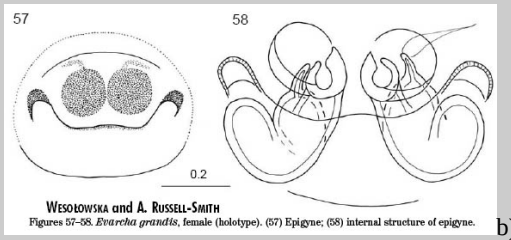


<

Evarcha crinita +b) digitata : Logunov, Zamanpoore 2005. Bull. British arachn. Soc. 13(6): 218-219, f 24-25 +b) Peng X.[ian-jin], Li S.[hu]-Q.[iang] 2002e. A. zootax. Sin. 27, 3: 470, figs 1A-D. By courtesy.



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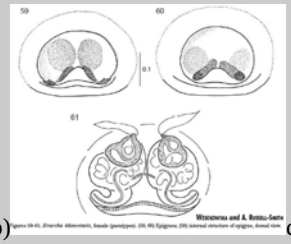
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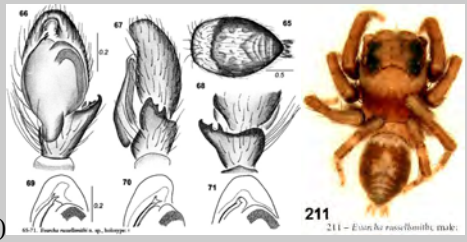
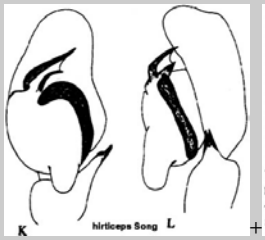


Evarcha grandis +b) russellsmithi +c) idanrensis : Wesolowska W., A. Russel-Smith 2011. Ann. zool. 61(3): 570-571, f 57-58 +b) 571, f 59-61 +c) Wesołowska, Tomasiewicz, 2008. J. Afrotr. Zool., 4: 18, f 66-71, photo 211 . By courtesy.



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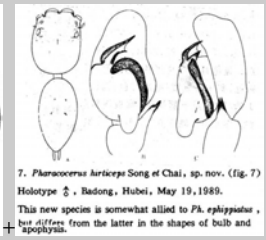
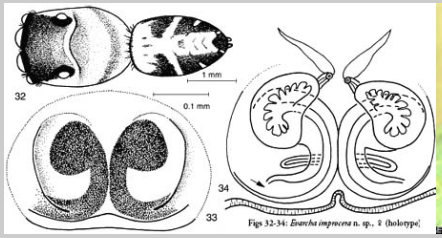
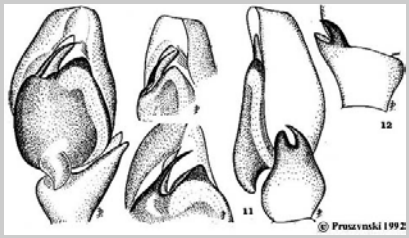


Evarcha hirticeps: Song, Zhu, Chen 1999: 510, figs 294K-L.+Song & Chai,1992: 80, f. 7A-C. By courtesy.

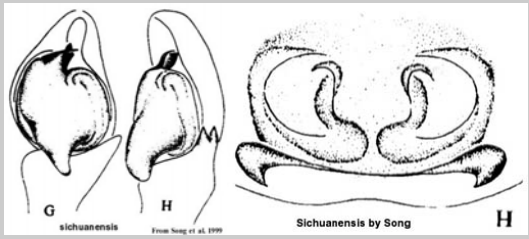




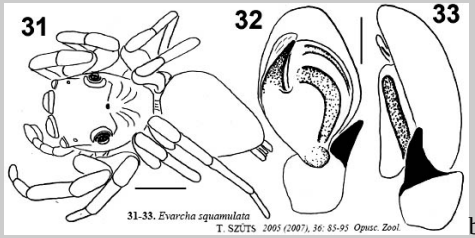
Evarcha improcera : Wesolowska W., van Harten A. 2007. F. Arabia, 23: 202-203, f 32-34. By courtesy.



Evarcha petrae : Proszynski J. 1992a. Ann. zool., 44, 8: 93, fig. 8-12. By courtesy.



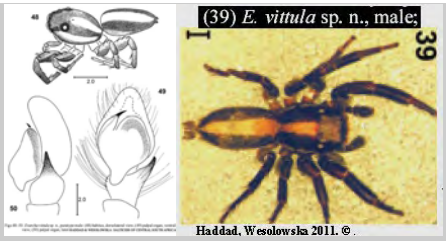
Evarcha sichuanensis : Song et al., 1999: 511, figs 295H, 296G-H. By courtesy.



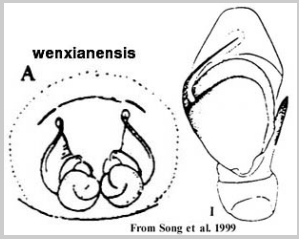
b)


c)


Evarcha squamulata +b) obscura +c) theisi : Szuts T. 2005 [2007]. Opusc. zool., 36: 92-93, f 31-33 +b) Caporiacco L. di. 1947c. Annls hist.-nat. Mus. nat. hung. 40: 245, t. 2, f. 74 +c) Lucas H. 1846: 148, t 7, f 10. By courtesy.



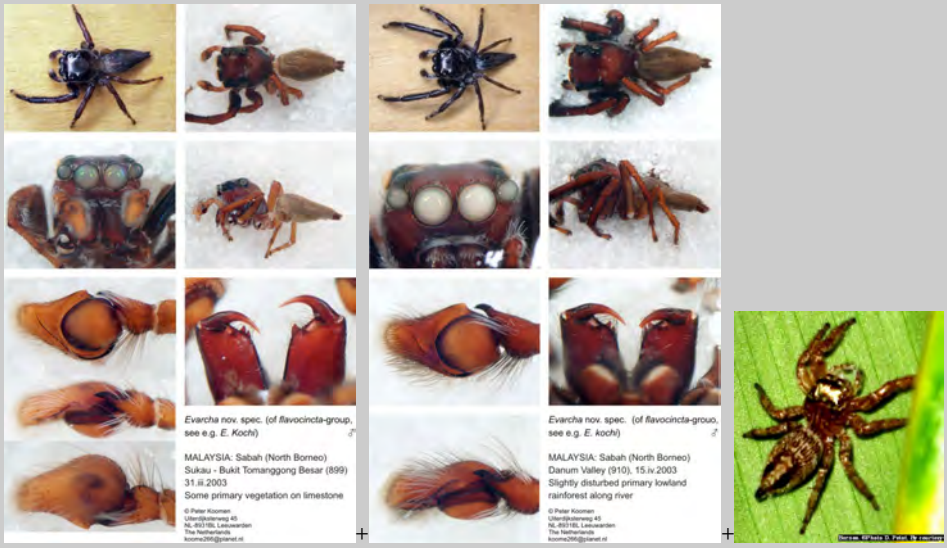
Evarcha vittula: Haddad, Wesołowska 2011. © Afr. Invertebr. 52(1): 66-69, f 39, 48-50. By courtesy.



Evarcha wenxianensis [=Yaginumaella?] : Tang, Yang 1995. J. Lanzhou Univ. (nat. Sci.) 31: 110-112.. By courtesy.



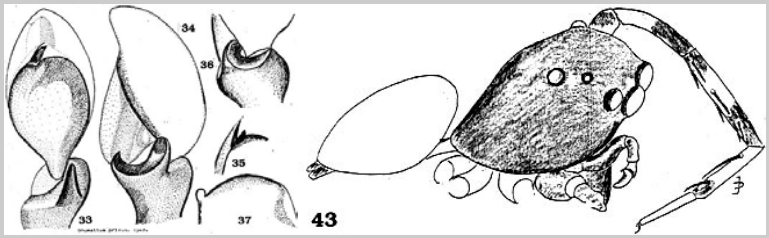
Evarcha sp :].Java: Jakarta +Borneo Is. Tenggarang.. ©Photo D. Petot. By courtesy.



Evarcha [?] sp : Sabah: Sukau, Bukit Tamanggong 899. Photo © P. Koomen + Petot. By courtesy.

Gen. *Ghumattus* Prószynski, 1992 (1 species)

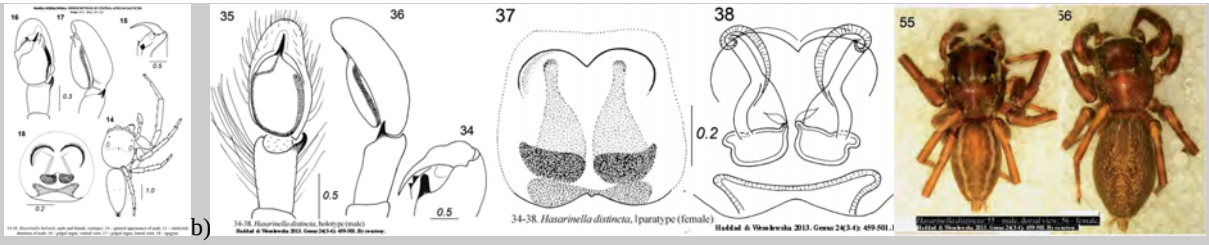
Type species *Ghumattus primus*.
Drawings below are integral part of definition.



Ghumattus primus : Proszynski J. 1992b. Ann. zool., 44, 9: 173, figs 33-37, 43. By courtesy.

Gen. *Hasarinella* Wesolowska 2012 (2 species)

Type species *Hasarinella berlandi*
Drawings below are integral part of definition.

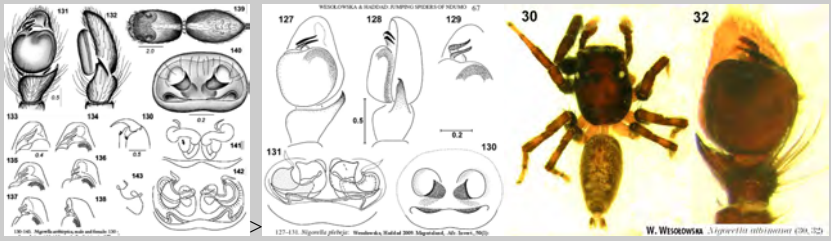


b)

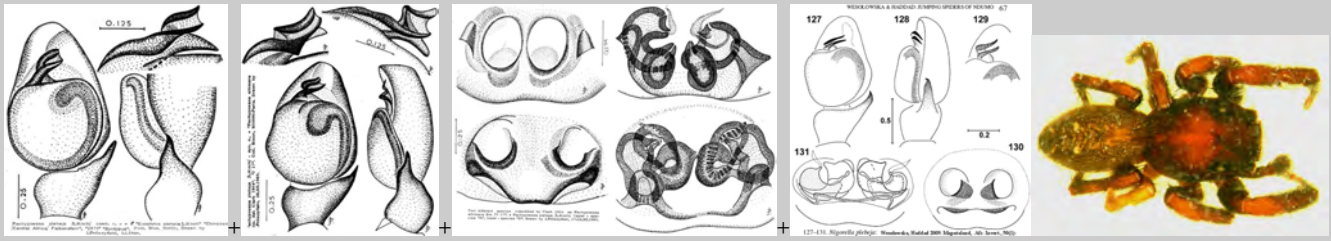
Hasarinella berlandi* +b) *distincta : Wesolowska 2012b. Genus. 23(2): 206-208, f 14-18 +b) Haddad & Wesołowska, 2013: 24(3-4): 475-477, 34-38, 55-56. By courtesy. [PLACEMENT?].

Gen. *Nigorella* Wesołowska, Tomasiewicz, 2008 (4 species)

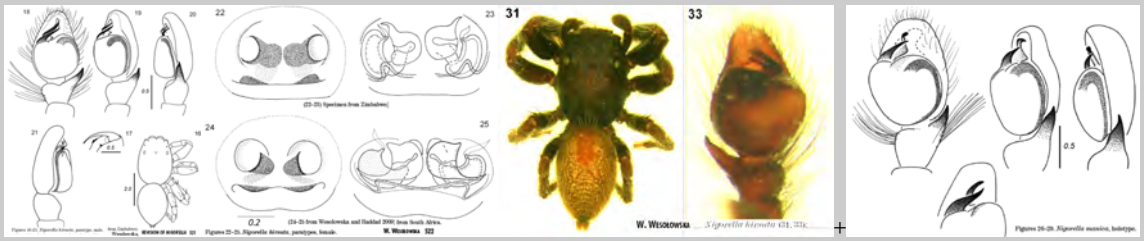
Type species *Nigorella syrphus*
Drawings below are integral part of definition.



Nigorella aethiopica : Wesolowska, Tomasiewicz, 2008. J. Afrotr. Zool. 4: 36-37, 130-143
+ Wesolowska 2009d: 59(4): 519, f 9-15, 30, 32.. By courtesy.



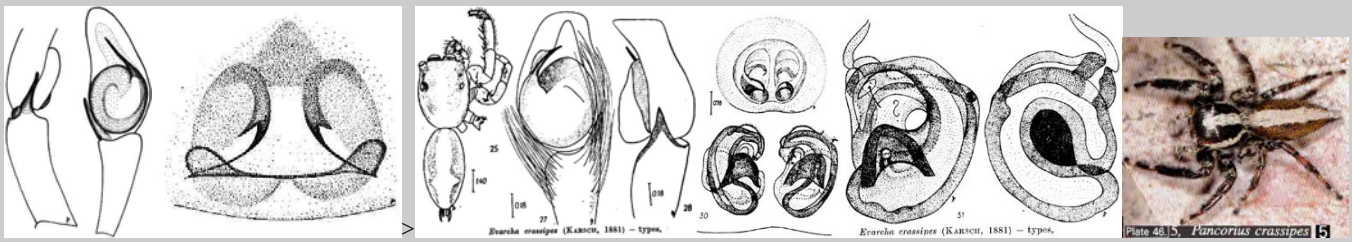
Nigorella albimana : Proszynski J. 1987. Atlas ....: 71 (*plebeja+albimana* + fem. 2 sp. by Clark) + Wesołowska, Haddad 2009 .Afr. Invert., 50(1): 66, photo 220. By courtesy.



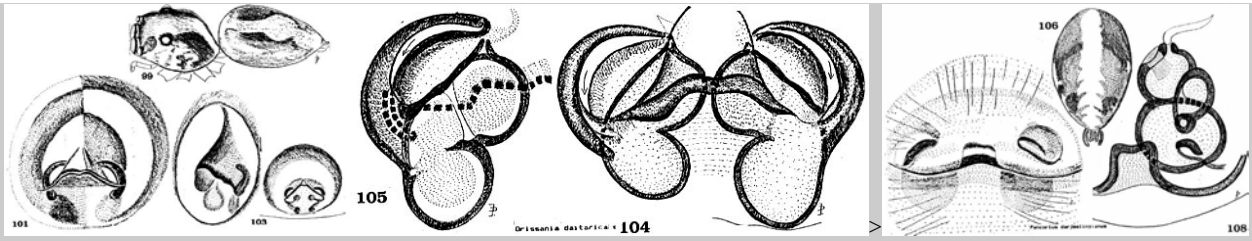
Nigorella hirsuta + manica: Wesołowska 2009: Ann. zool. 59(4): 521-523, f 31, 33 + 523-524, f 26-29. By courtesy.

Gen. *Pancorius* Simon, 1902 (23 species)

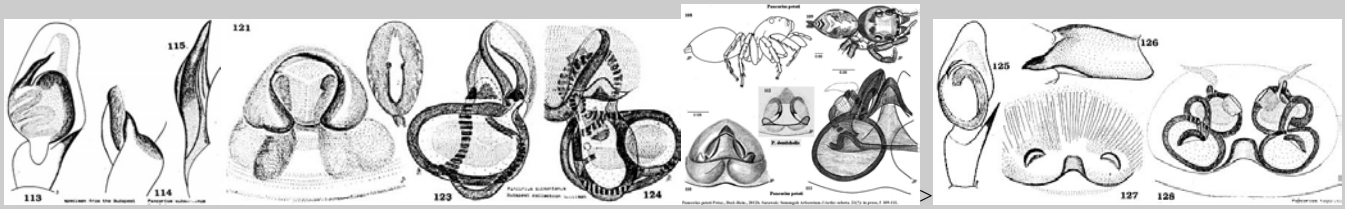
Type species *Pancorius dentichelis*.
Drawings below are integral part of definition.



Pancorius dentichelis + crassipes: Proszynski 1984c. Atlas... : 98 ["20485 Panc.[orius] dentichelis ES. Padang/W" Sumatra] + Proszynski 1973b. Ann. zool. 30: 107-110, f 25-32. + © Ono, Ikeda, Kono. 2009: 568, pl 5. By courtesy.



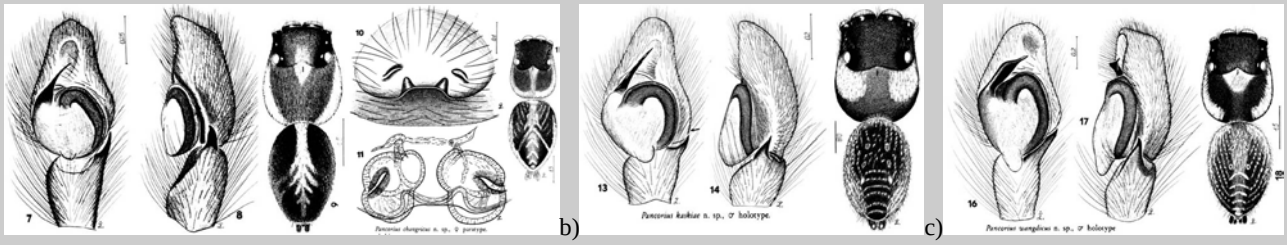
Pancorius daitaricus + darjeelingianus: Proszynski J. 1992b. Ann. zool., 44, 9: 189-190, f 99, 101-105 +b) 191, f 106-108. By courtesy.



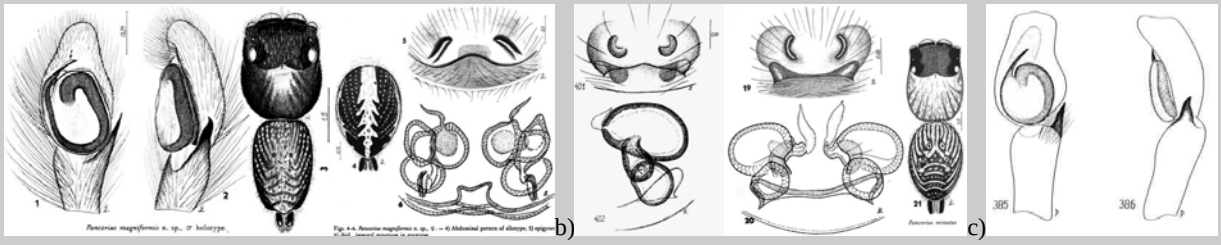
Pancorius submontanus +b) tagorei: Proszynski J. 1992b. Ann. zool., 44, 9: 191, f 113-124 +b) 193, f 125-128. By courtesy.



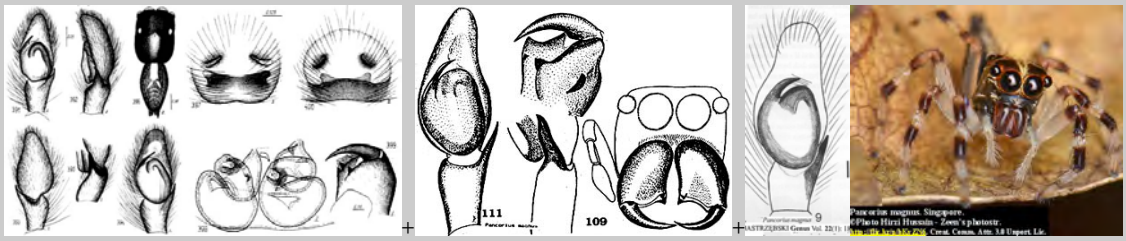
Pancorius thorelli +b) petoti: Proszynski 1984c. Atlas... : 66 + ©Photo by Murphy F. and J., 2000 +b) Prósz., Deel.-Rein., 2013. Sarawak.©Arthr. selecta. 22(2): 139, f 109-111 + ©Photo. Didier Petot. By courtesy.



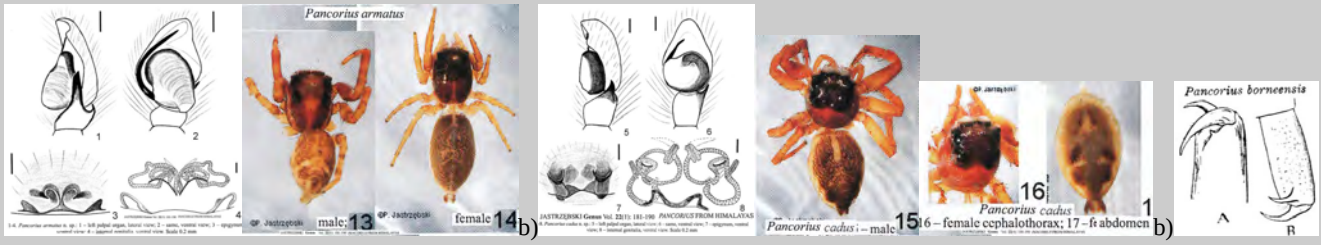
Pancorius changricus +b) kaskiae +c) wangdicus : Zabka M. 1990c. Senck. biol., 70 (1/3): 164-166, f 7-12 +b) 167-168, f 13-15 +c) 168-169, f 16-18. By courtesy.



Pancorius magniformis +b) minutus +c) dabanis: Zabka M. 1990c.Senck. biol., 70 (1/3): 162-164, f 1-6 +b) 168-169, f 19-21 +c) Zabka M. 1985. Ann. zool., 39, 11: 422, f 385-386. By courtesy.

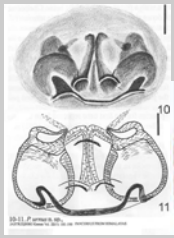


Pancorius magnus : Zabka M. 1985. Ann. zool., 39, 11: 422, f 387-400 + Proszynski J. 1992b. Ann. zool., 44, 9: 191, f 109-112. + Jastrzębski 2011. Genus, 22(1): 186-188, f 9, 20 + ©Photo Hirzi Hussain. By courtesy.



Pancorius armatus +b) cadus +c) borneensis : Jastrzębski 2011. Genus, 22(1): 183-184, f 13-14 +b) 184-186, f 5-8, 15-17

+c) Simon E. 1903a. 716, f 853-854 (=A-B). By courtesy.

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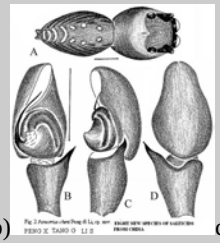
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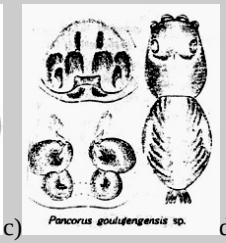

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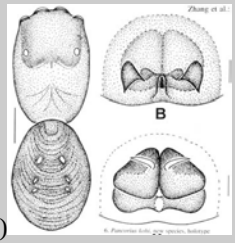
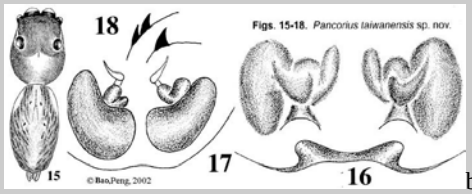


Pancorius urnus +b) cheni +c) golufengensis +d) kohi : Jastrzębski, 2011. Genus, 22(1): 188-189, f 10-11, 18-19 +b) Peng X., Tang G., Li S., 2008.© Acta zootaxon. sin. 33(2): 249-250, f 5-8 +c) Peng X., Yin C., Yan H., Kim Joo-Pil 1998 Korean Arachn. 14 (2): 37-38, f 4-6 +d) Zhang J., Song D., Li S., 2003. Raffles Bull. Zool. 2003: 51 (2): 193-194, f 6a-c. By courtesy.



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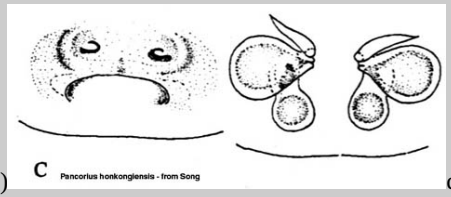
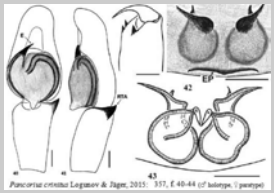


c)


Pancorius taiwanensis +b) hongkong +c) hainanensis : Bao Y.H., Peng X.J. 2002. Zool. Stud. 41 (4): 407-407, f 15-18. +b) Song, Zhu, Chen 1999: 536, f 306C-D, 327P +c) Song D., Chai I., 1991. 1999: 536, f 305W. By courtesy.



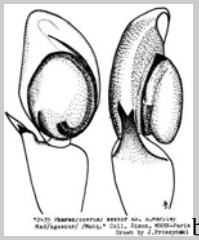
Pancorius latus Cao, Li & Zabka, 2016. ZooKeys 630: 85-87, f. 30–31, 43. By courtesy.



Pancorius crinitus Logunov & Jäger, 2015. Russian Entomological Journal 24(4): 357, f. 40-44. By courtesy.

Gen. *Pharacocerus* Simon, 1902 (5 species)

Type species *Pharacocerus sessor*. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.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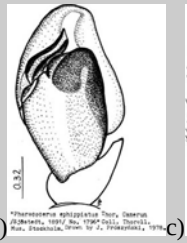
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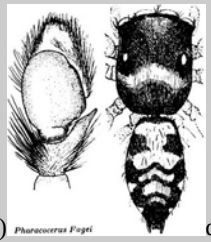

d)


e)

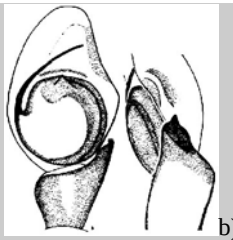

Pharacocerus sessor +b) ephippiatus +c) fagei +d) fagei soudanensis +e) fagei verdieri : a+b) Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 105 +c) Berland, Millot 1941. 12, 2: 359, f 61A +d) 361 f. 62. +d) 361, f. 62 +e) 361, f 61C.

Gen. *Polemus* Simon, 1903 (2 species)

Type species *Polemus longipalpis*.
TO BE MERGED WITH BARYPHAS?

Gen. *Pseudamycus* Simon, 1885 (6 species)

Type species *Pseudamycus albomaculatus*
Drawings below are integral part of definition.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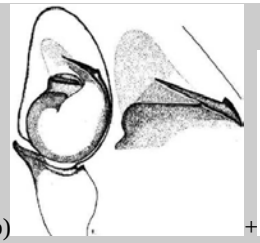
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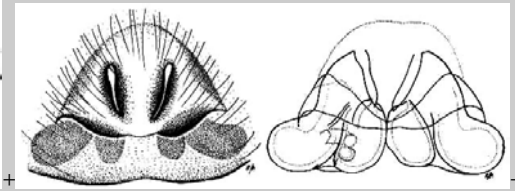
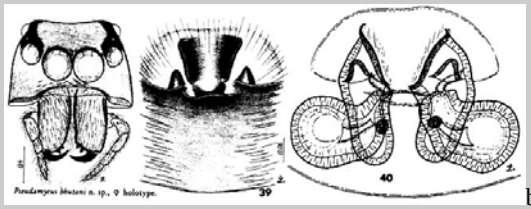

+


Pseudamycus flavopubescens +b) albomaculatus : Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 115 +b) Atlas ...: 114 +.Zabka 1985. Annales zool. 39 (11): 440, f 511-512 + ©Photo Murphy F. and J. 2000. By courtesy.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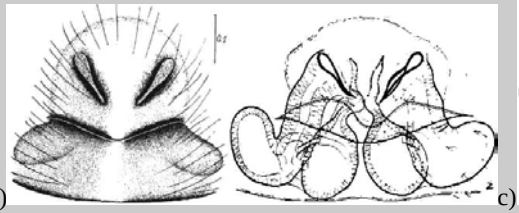
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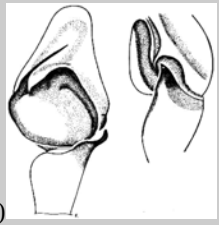
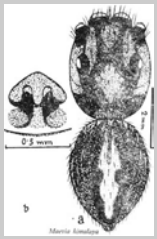


Pseudamycus bhutanis +b) hasselti +c) canescens: Zabka M. 1990c. Senckenbergiana. biol. 70 (1/3): 178, f 38-40 +b) Zabka 1985. Annales zoologici, 39 (11): 439-440, f 508-510 +c) .Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 115. By courtesy.



Pseudamycus himalaicus: Tikader B. K. 1967. Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., Bangalore, 66: 118-119, f 2a-b.. By courtesy.

ATTACHMENT ON SALTICIDAE SPECIES DIVERSITY
Abbreviated version of "Monograph of the Salticidae (Araneae) of the World 1995-2015.
Part I: Introduction to alternative classification of Salticidae".
http://salticidae.pl/Subfamilies/

Jerzy Prószyński

ATTACHMENT 9a

HABRONATTINES GROUP OF GENERA

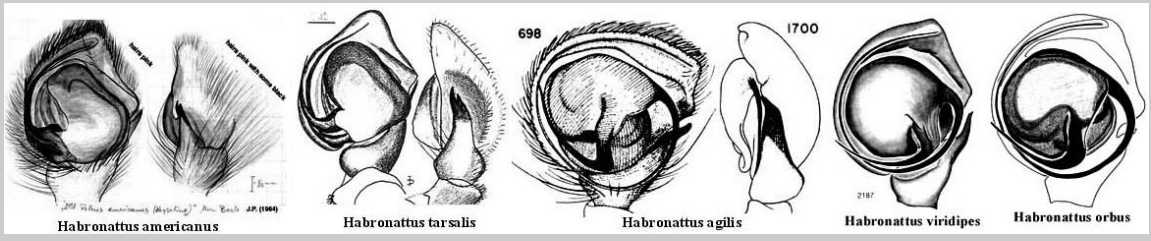
Version July 1st, 2016.
Sources and permissions of illustrations are displayed in the IInd part of the monograph http://www.peckhamia.com/salticidae/

This chapter contains genus Habronattus and the following groups of species: Habronattus *(agilis-group)* , Habronattus *(americanus-group)* , Habronattus *(amicus-group)* , Habronattus *(coecatus-group)* , Habronattus *(decorus-group)* , Habronattus*(dorotheae-group)* , Habronattus *(moratus-group)* , Habronattus *(pretiosus-group)* , Habronattus *(tranquillus-group)* , Habronattus *(viridipes-group)*, Habronattus *(incertae sedis-group)*,

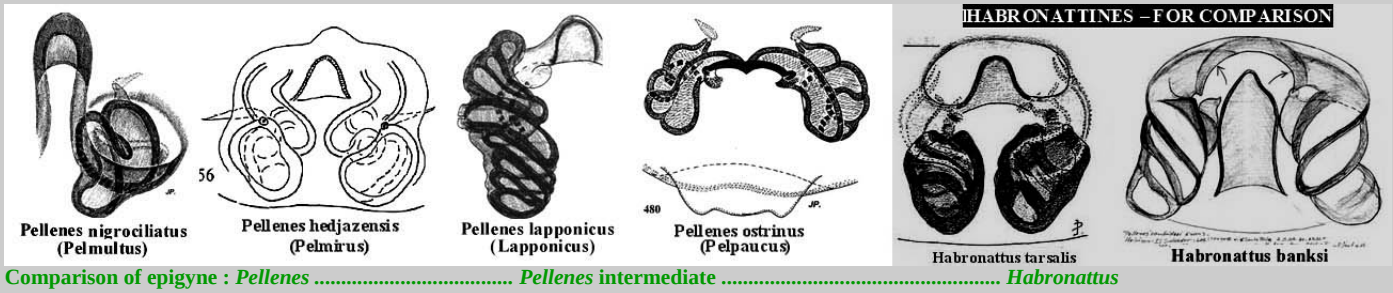
Introduction

HABRONATTINES contains single North and Central American genus *Habronattus*, having some 94 species with rather uniform palps and epigyne, identified mainly by color pattern (Griswold 1987). They are separated from PELLENINAE by having prominent tegular apophysis, long and parallel to embolus. Epigyne with prominent median sclerotized pocket, usually anterior, elongate and narrow, followed by a groove running up to posterior edge of epigynal plate. Spermathecae in a form of spirals, or compact bodies stretching laterally along epigyne, pictured mainly as translucent through tegument, cleared epigyne was drawn only for two species.

Diversity of genera - male palps

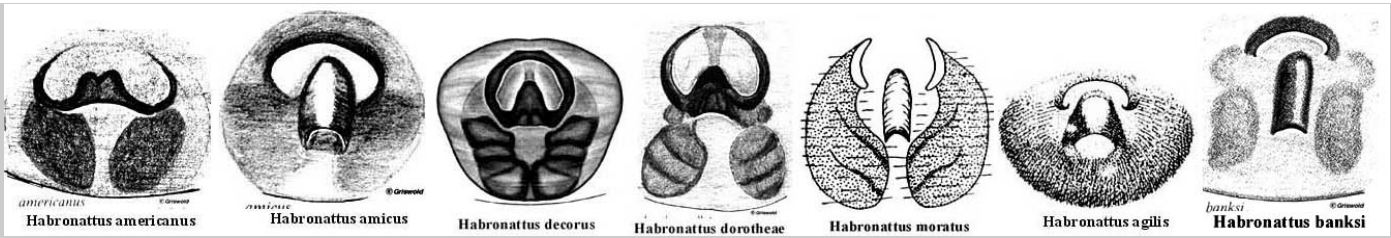


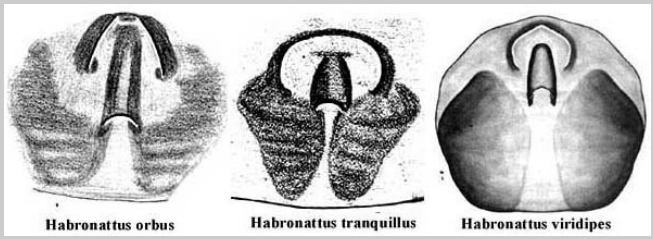
Diversity of genera - internal structure of epigyne



Comparison of epigyne : *Pellenes* ..... *Pellenes* intermediate ..... *Habronattus*

Diversity of genera - appearance of epigyne





Diversity of genera - color pattern

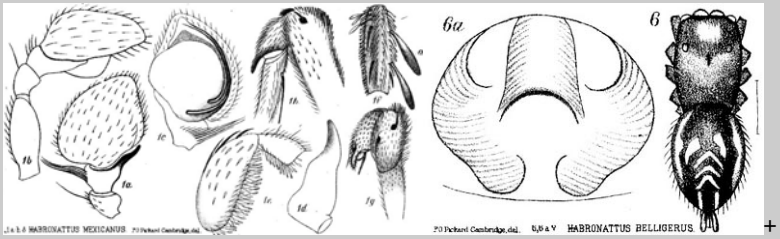


Gen. *Habronattus* Pickard-Cambridge F., 1901 (94 species)

Type species *Habronattus mexicanus*.
DIAGNOSIS Characterized by unique palp with two similar processes: embolus and tegular[?] apophysis, bulbus flat, often broad. Epigyne unique, diversified. Drawings below are integral part of definition.
REMAKS. Griswold 1987 divides this genus into 12 informal group of species of unclear genital characters. I consider "coecatus-group of species" an equivalent of a nominal subgenus because it contains type species of the genus - *Habronattus mexicanus* (Peckham, Peckham, 1896).

Habronattus (coecatus-group) Griswold, 1987 (21 species)
[= nominal group]

Habronattus (coecatus-group)



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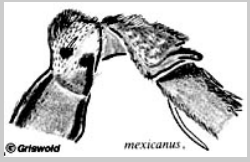
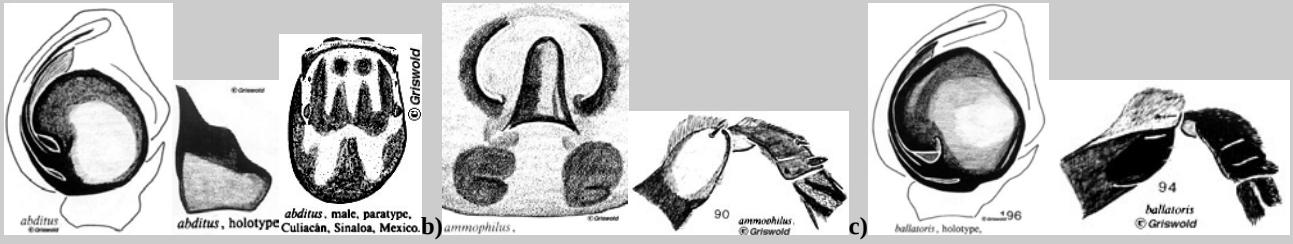
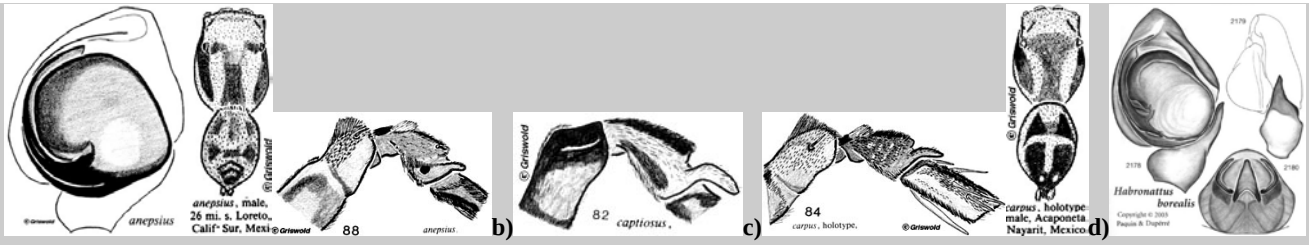


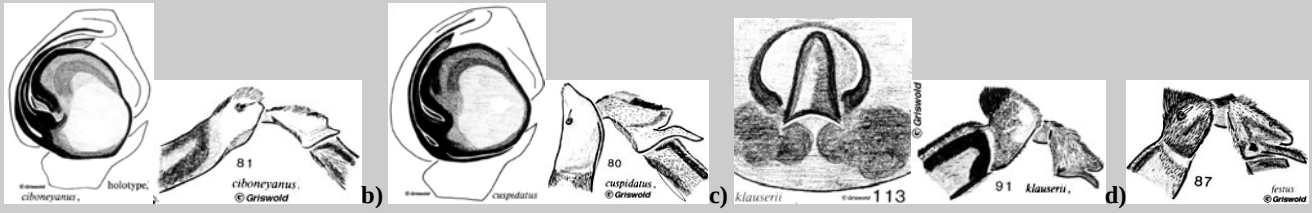
***Habronattus mexicanus* : F. P.-Cambridge 1901. Biol. Centr.-Am., Zool., 1901: 243, table 21,f 1, 1a-h, 2, 3-3b, 6, 7.**



***Habronattus abditus* +b) *ammophilus* +c) *ballatoris* : Griswold 1987. UCPubl.Ent. 107: 105-106, f 26, 156, 198 +b) 118-120, f 90, 116 +c) 129-131, f. 94, 196. By courtesy.**



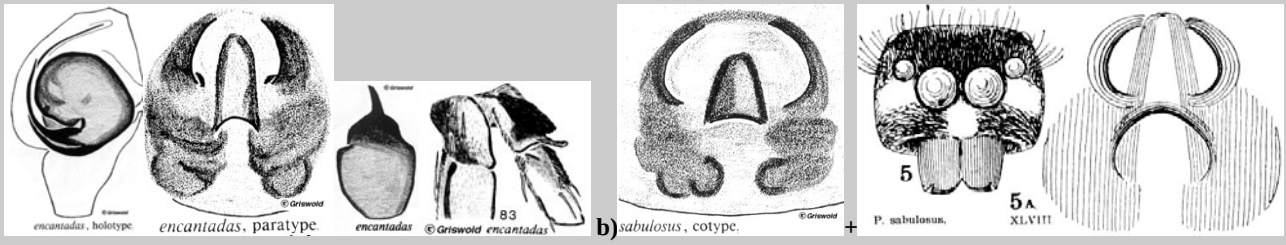
***Habronattus anepsius* +b) *captiosus* +c) *carpus* +d) *borealis* : Griswold 1987. UCPubl.Ent. 107: 116, f. 31, 88, 195 +b) 101-102, f. 82 +c) 111, f. 32, 63, 84 +d) Paquin, Duperre 2003. 11: 195, figs 2178-2180. By courtesy.**



***Habronattus ciboneyanus* +b) *cuspidatus* +c) *klauseri* d) *festus* : Griswold 1987. UCPubl.Ent. 107: 131, f. 81, 194 +b) 99, ff. 80, 192 +c) 122-124, ff. 91, 113 +d) 124-126, f. 87. By courtesy.**



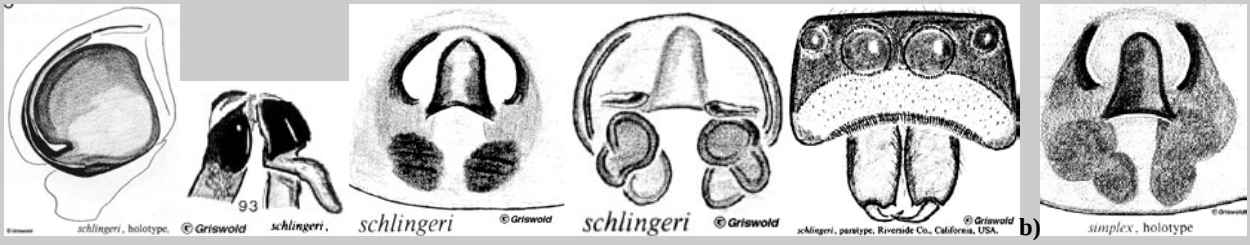
***Habronattus coecatus* : Kaston 1948: 466, f. 1710, 1731-1732 + Griswold 1987. UCPubl.Ent. 107: 95-99, f. 79 + ©Photo D. Hill. By courtesy.**



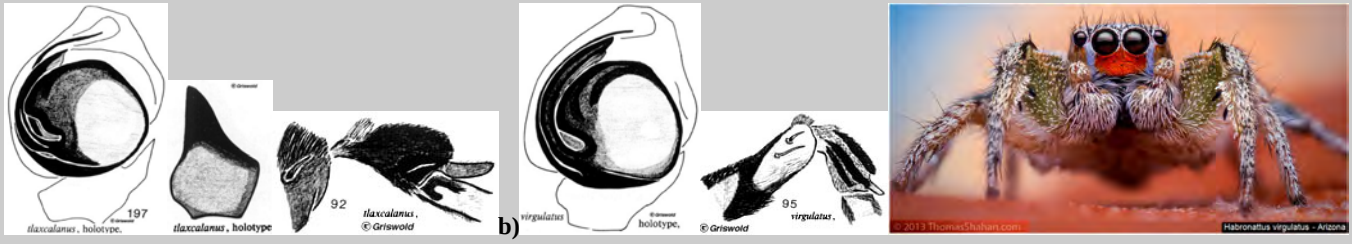
***Habronattus encantadas* +b) *sabulosus* : Griswold 1987. UCPubl.Ent. 107: 115-116, ff. 83, 119, 152, 179, 199. +b) 132-133, f. 118 + Peckhams 1909. 16 (1): 567, t. 48, f. 5. By courtesy.**



***Habronattus pyrrithrix* : Griswold 1987. UCPubl.Ent. 107: 108-111, f. 18, 85, 115, 191 + ©Photo D. Ross [Hawaii: Oahu]. By courtesy.**

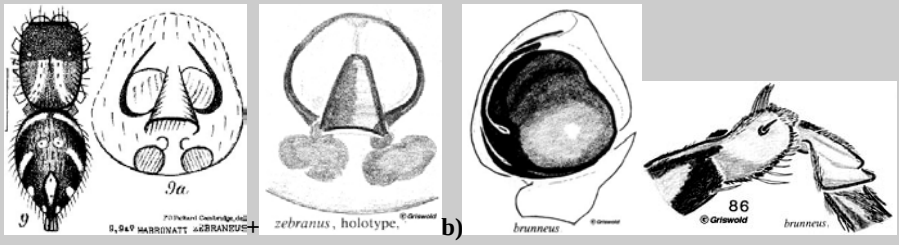


***Habronattus schlingeri* +b) *simplex* : Griswold 1987. UCPubl.Ent. 107: 126-128, ff. 19, 50, 93, 114, 151, 188 +b) 133, f. 117.**



***Habronattus tlaxcalanus* +b) *virgulatus*: Griswold 1987. UCPubl.Ent. 107: 128-129, ff. 92, 155, 197 +b) 106-108, ff. 34, 95, 193**

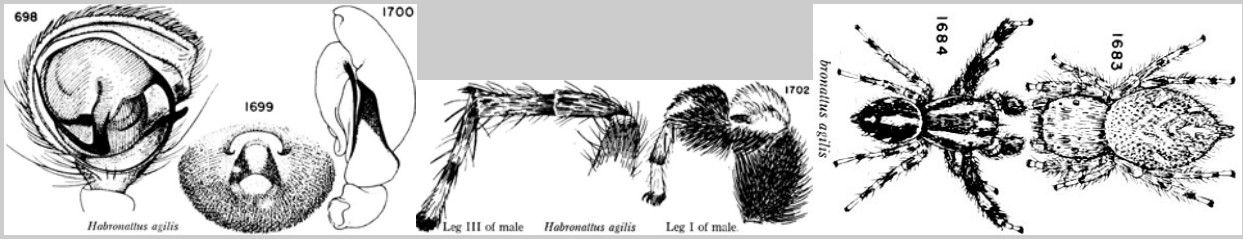
+ ©Photo T. Shahan. By courtesy.



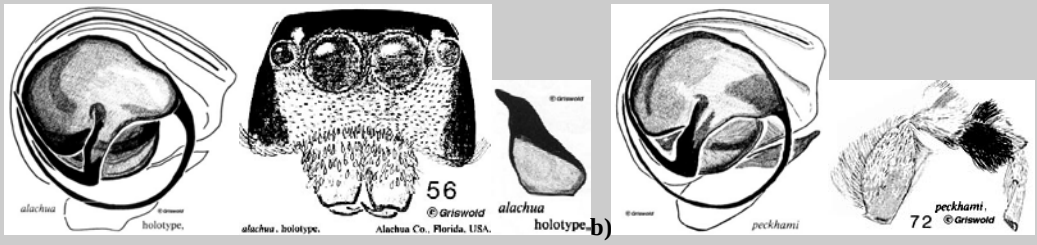
***Habronattus zebraneus* +b) *brunneus*: F. P.-Cambridge 1901: 243, 245, table 21, figs 9-9a + Griswold 1987. Univ. Calif. Pub. Ent. 107: 102, f. 96, 140 +b) 120-122, ff. 86, 187. By courtesy.**

Habronattus (agilis-group) Griswold, 1987 (9 species)

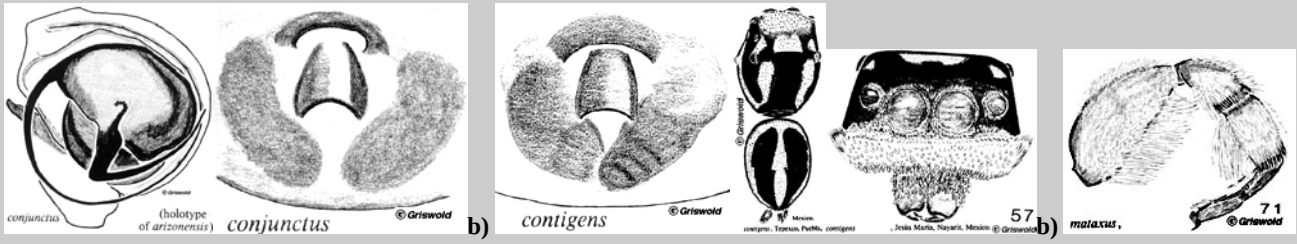
Habronattus (agilis-group)



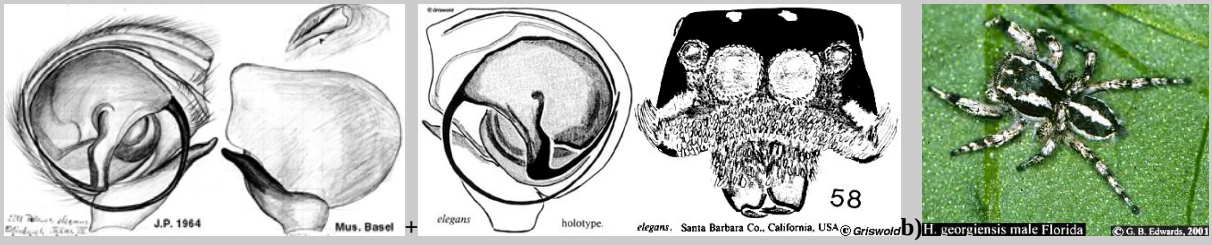
***Habronattus agilis* : Kaston B. J. 1948.. Bull. Conn. St. geol. nat. Hist. Surv. 70: 467, figs 1701-1702.**



***Habronattus alachua* +b) *peckhami*: Griswold 1987. UCPubl.Ent. 107: 191, f. 56, 178, 228 +b) 194, f. 72, 232 By courtesy.**



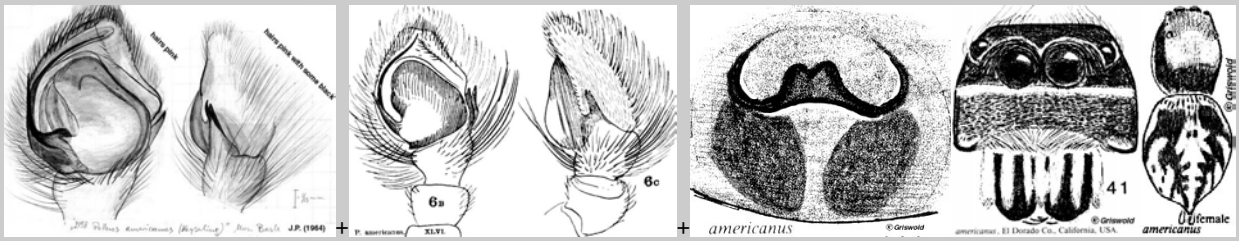
***Habronattus conjunctus* +b) *contigens* +c) *mataxus* : Griswold 1987. UCPubl.Ent. 107: 184, f. 22, 142, 233 +b) 192, f. 28, 40, 57, 69, 143 +c) 193, f. 71. By courtesy.**



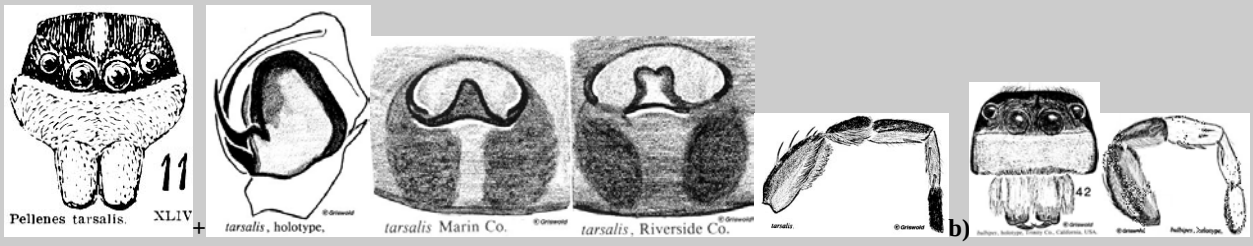
***Habronattus elegans* +b) *georgiensis* : Proszynski pencil drawing + Griswold 1987. UCPubl.Ent. 107: 189, ff. 58, 73, 231 + ©Photo G.B. Edwards. By courtesy.**

Habronattus (americanus-group) Griswold, 1987 (7 species)

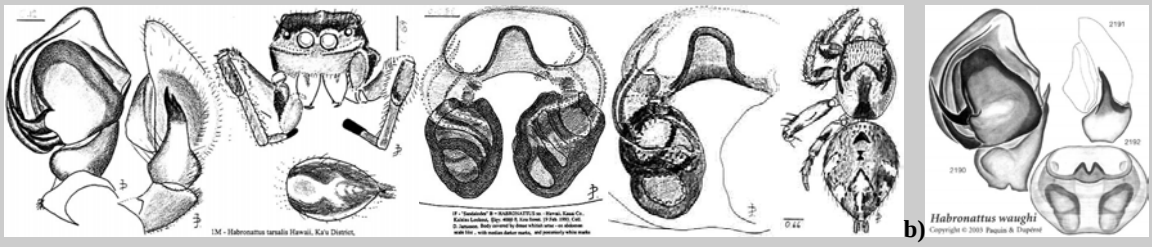
Habronattus (americanus-group)



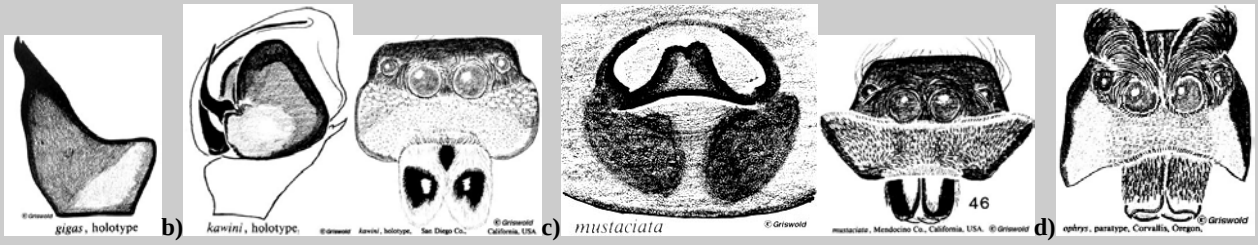
***Habronattus americanus* :Proszynski (1964, unpublished) + Peckhams 1909: 16 (1): 530, 534, 537, t. 46, f. 39 + Griswold 1987. Univ. Calif. Pub. Ent.. 107:75-79, f. 27, 41, 111. By courtesy**



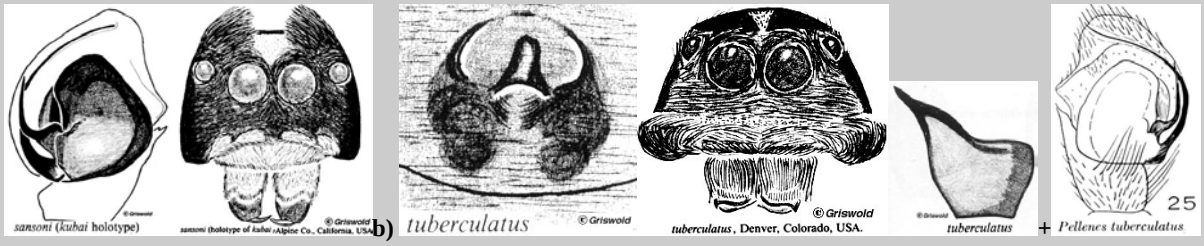
***Habronattus tarsalis +b) bulbipes* :Peckhams 1909. Trans. Wisc. Acad. Sci. Arts Let., 16 (1): 571, tab. 44, fig. 11, tab. 46, fig 8, tab. 48, fig. 13 + Griswold 1987. Univ. Calif. Pub. Ent.. 107: 85-88, ff. 17, 43-44, 60, 108-109, 184 +b) 83, f. 42, 59.**



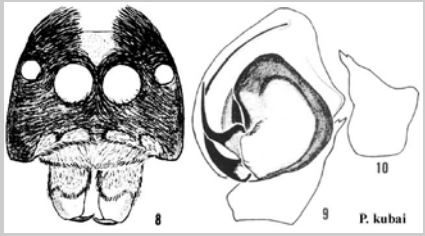
***Habronattus tarsalis FROM HAWAII +b) waughi* : Proszynski, 2002. Arthr. Sel. 2002 10(3): 237, f 54-63 +b) Paquin P., Duperre N. 2003. Fabreries, Suppl. 11: 196, figs 2190-2192. By courtesy.**



***Habronattus gigas +b) kawini +c) mustaciatus +d) ophrys*: Griswold 1987. UCPubl.Ent. 107: 88-89, f. 154 +b) 89-90, ff.47, 185 +c) 83-85, ff. 46, 112. By courtesy.**



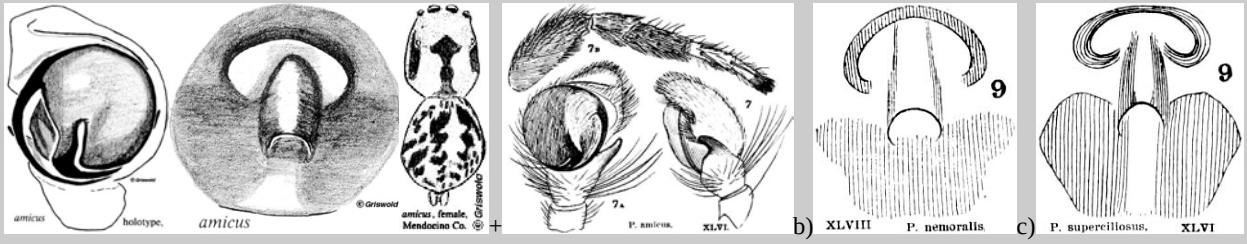
***Habronattus sansoni +b) tuberculatus* : Griswold 1987. UCPubl.Ent. 107: 80, ff. 48, 186 +b) 133, f. 117 , 45, 110, 153 + Gertsch, Mulaik 1936. Am. Mus. Novit. 851: 14, f. 25.By courtesy.**



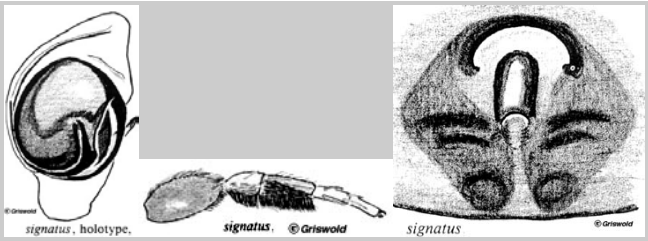
***Habronattus kubai* : Griswold 1987. UCPubl.Ent. 107: 90-91, f. 49 +b) Griswold 979. J. arachnol. 7: 132, ff. 5-7 +b) 133, f. 117 , 45, 110, 153 ..By courtesy.**

Habronattus (amicus-group) Griswold, 1987 (5 species)

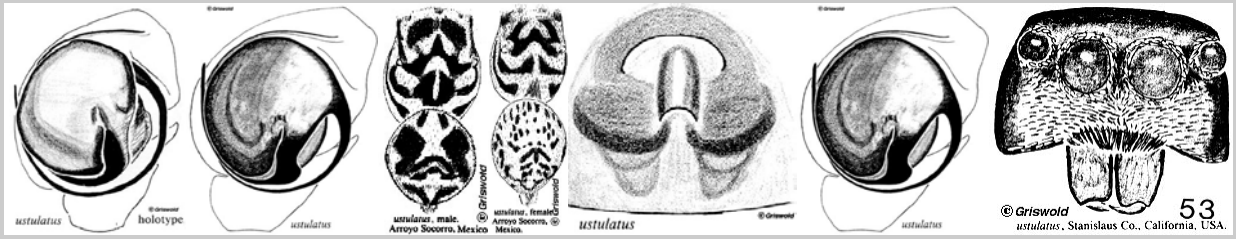
Habronattus (amicus-group)



***Habronattus amicus +b) nemoralis +c) superciliosus* : Griswold 1987. Univ. Calif. Pub. Ent.. 107:173, f. 24, 145, 234 + Peckhams 1909. 16 (1): 531, 563, 539, 573, t 46, f 7-7b +b) 564, tab. 48, fig. 9 +c) 571, t. 46, f. 9. By courtesy.**



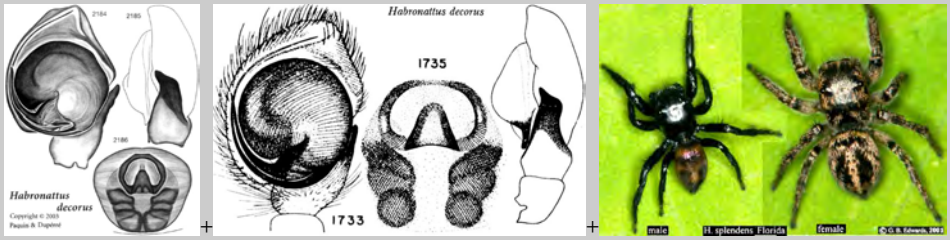
Habronattus signatus : Griswold 1987. UCPubl.Ent. 107: 179-181, ff. 21, 74, 148, 189 . By courtesy.



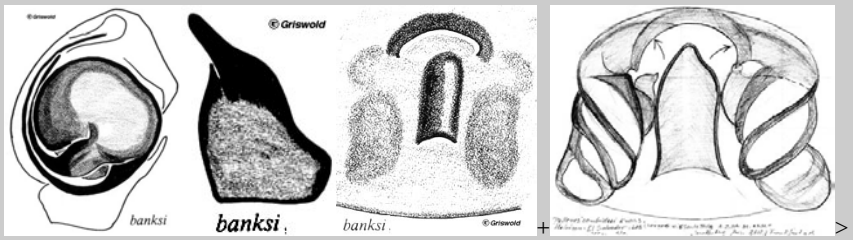
Habronattus ustulatus : Griswold 1987. UCPubl.Ent. 107: 176, f. 23, 25, 53, 149-150, 168, 208, 227. By courtesy.

Habronattus (decorus-goup) Griswold, 1987 (4 species)

Habronattus (decorus-group)



Habronattus decorus :Paquin P., Duperre N. 2003. Fabreries, Suppl. 11: 196, figs 2184-2186 + Kaston 1948. 70: 466, f. 1711-712, 1733-1735 +© Phot G. B. Edwards. By courtesy



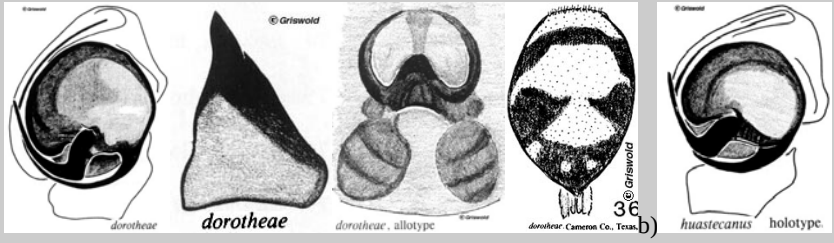
Habronattus banksi : Griswold 1987. UCPubl.Ent. 107: 163-165,ff. 122, 165, 212 + Proszynski (pencil drawing of "Pellenes cambridgei" in 1964)Internet 2003b. By courtesy.



Habronattus cockerelli +b) nahuatlanus +c) sugillatus : Griswold 1987. UCPubl.Ent. 107: 162, f. 123, 171, 216 +b) 167-169, ff. 166, 214 +c) 165-166, ff. 167, 213. By courtesy.

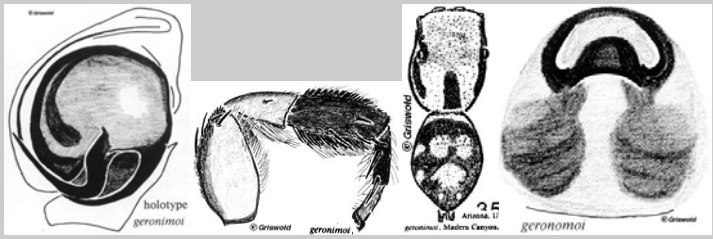
Habronattus (dorotheae-group) Griswold, 1987 (3 species)

Habronattus (dorotheae-group)



Habronattus dorotheae +b) huastecanus :Peckhams 1909. 16 (1): 571, tab. 44, fig. 11, tab. 46, fig 8,

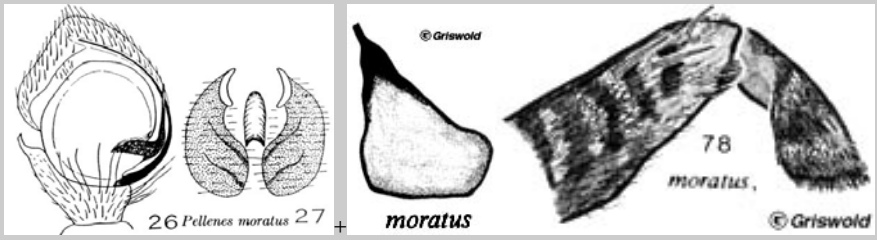
tab. 48, fig. 13 + Griswold 1987. UCPubl.Ent. 107: 154-156, ff. 36, 120, 159, 210. By courtesy



Habronattus geronimoi : Griswold 1987. UCPubl.Ent. 107: 156-156, ff.35, 66, 121,158, 209 . By courtesy

Habronattus (moratus-group) Griswold, 1987 (1 species)

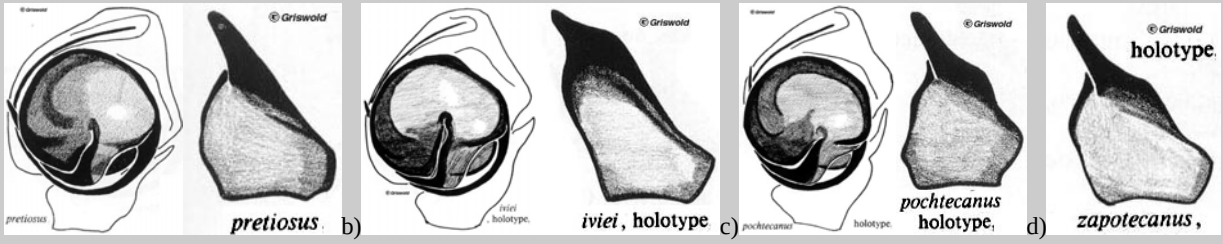
Habronattus (moratus-group)



Habronattus moratus :Gertsch, Mulaik 1936. Am. Mus. Novit. 851: 17, ff. 26-27.
+ Griswold 1987. Univ. Calif. Pub. Ent.. 107: 93, f. 78, 164 . By courtesy

Habronattus (pretiosus-group) Griswold, 1987 (4 species)

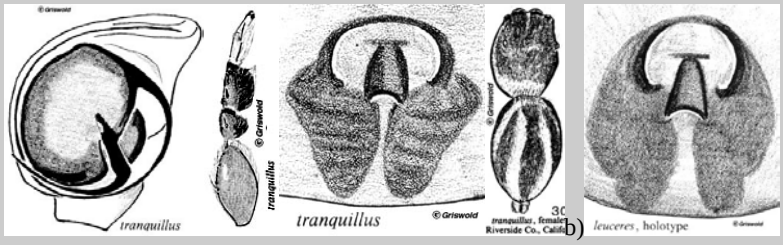
Habronattus (pretiosus-group)



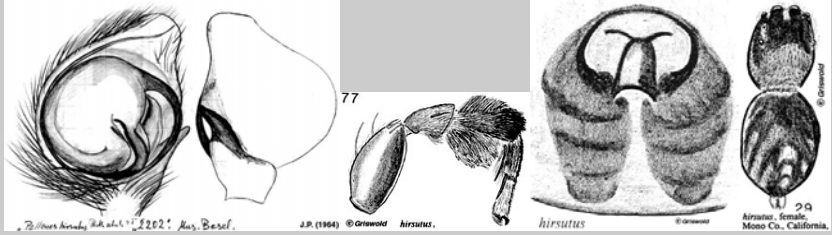
Habronattus pretiosus +b) iviei +c) pochtecanus +d) zapotecanus : Griswold 1987. Univ. Calif. Pub. Ent.. 107: 168-169, ff. 160, 215 +b) 172-173, f. 163, 217 +c) 171, f 62, 161, 218 +d) 170-171, ff. 162, 219. By courtesy

Habronattus (tranquillus-group) Griswold, 1987 (3 species)

Habronattus (tranquillus-group)



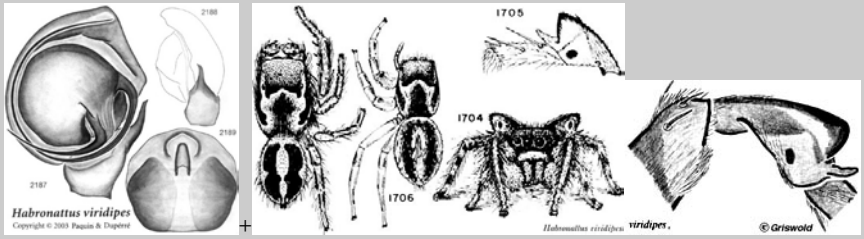
Habronattus tranquillus +b) leuceres: Griswold 1987. UCPubl.Ent.. 107: 196, f.30, 76, 131, 236 +b) 205, f. 133.



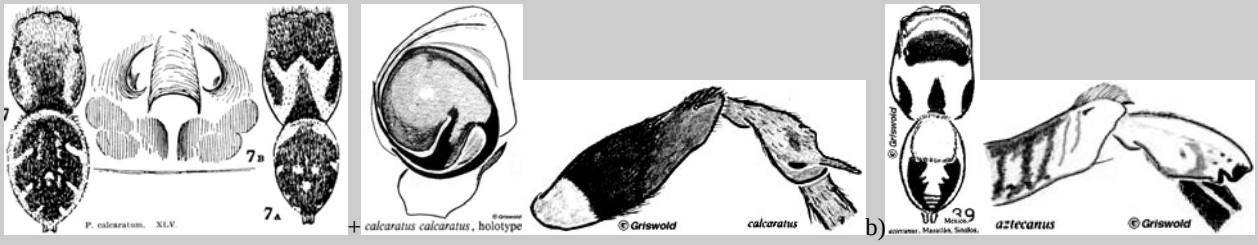
Habronattus hirsutus: Proszynski (pencil drawing1964) Internet 2003b + Griswold 1987. UCPubl.Ent. 107: 199, f. 29, 77, 132, 235. By courtesy.

Habronattus (viridipes-group) Griswold, 1987 (12 species)

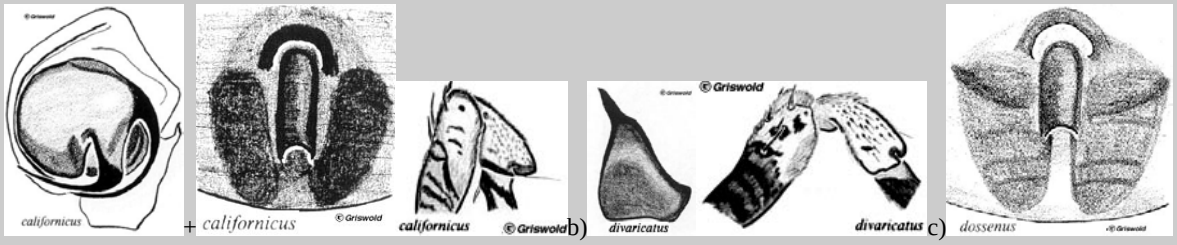
Habronattus (viridipes-group)



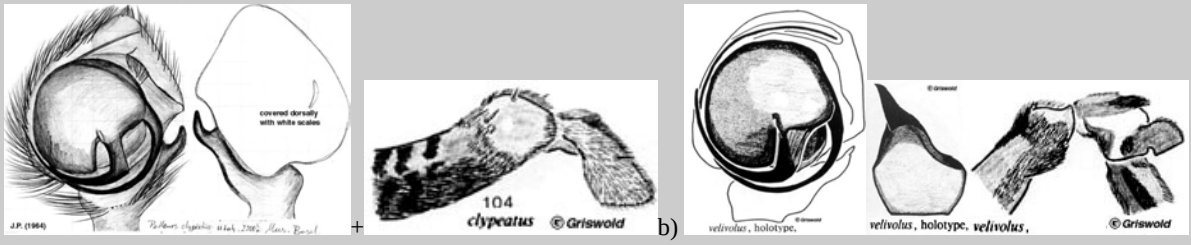
Habronattus viridipes : Paquin, Duperre 2003. Fab., Suppl. 11: 196, f 2187-2189 + Kaston 1948: 70: f 1703-1706, 1723-1724 + Griswold 1987. UCPubl.Ent.. 107: 135, f. 99. By courtesy.



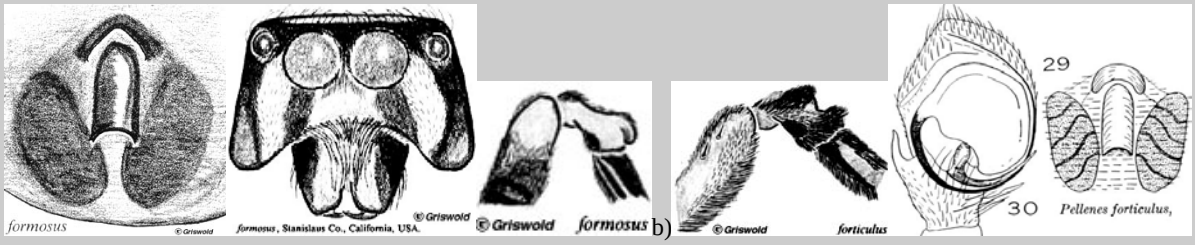
Habronattus calcaratus +b) aztecanus: Peckhams 1909. 16 (1): 546, tab. 45, fig. 7., tab. 47, fig. 8 + Griswold 1987. UCPubl.Ent. 107: 137-138, f. 97, 190 +b) 153-154, ff. 39, 103. By courtesy.



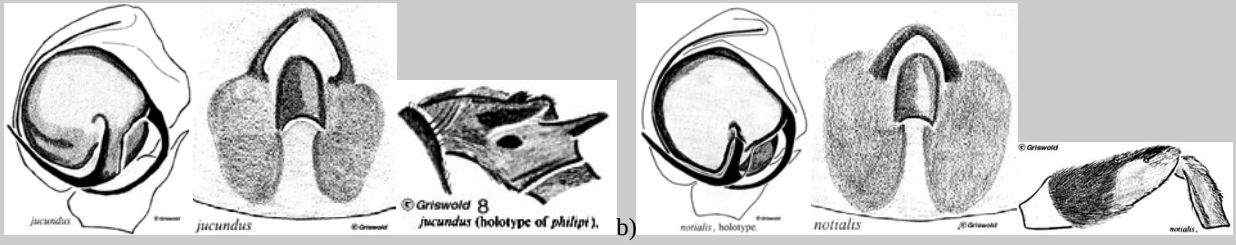
Habronattus californicus +b) divaricatus c) dossenus : Griswold 1987. UCPubl.Ent.. 107: 147-149, ff. 64, 107, 128, 203 +b) 150-151, ff. 106, 181 +c) 142-143, ff. 127. By courtesy.



Habronattus clypeatus +b) velivolus : Proszynski (pencil drawing1964) Internet 2003b + Griswold 1987. UCPubl.Ent. 107: 143, f. 104 +b) 149, f. 102, 180, 201. By courtesy.



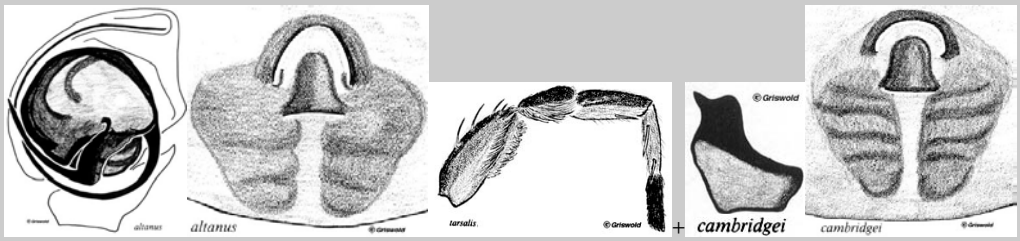
Habronattus formosus +b) forticulus : Griswold 1987. UCPubl.Ent. 107: 146-147, ff. 51, 105, 124 +b) 151-152, f. 101 + Gertsch, Mulaik 1936. Am. Mus. Novit. 851: 18, ff. 29-30. By courtesy.



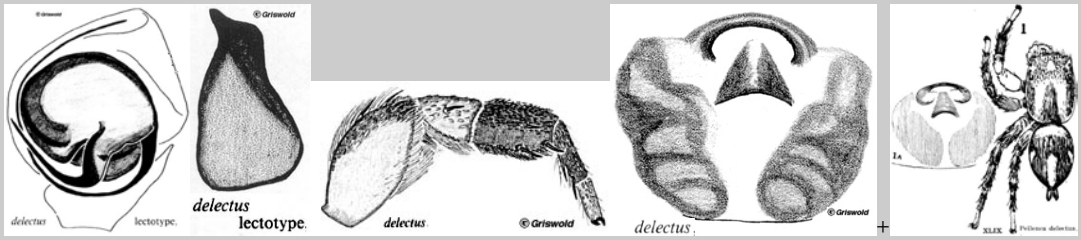
Habronattus jucundus +b) notialis : Griswold 1987. UCPubl.Ent.. 107: 141-142, ff. 20, 61, 98, 125, 204 +b) 140-141, ff. 38, 65, 100, 126, 182, 202. By courtesy.

Habronattus (incertae sedis) Griswold, 1987 (18 species)

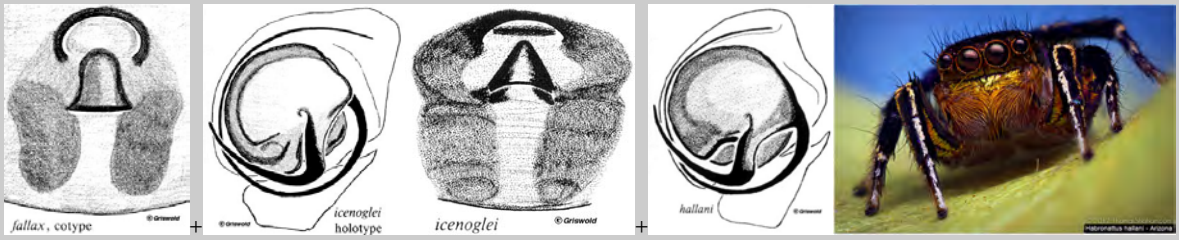
Habronattus (incertae sedis-group)



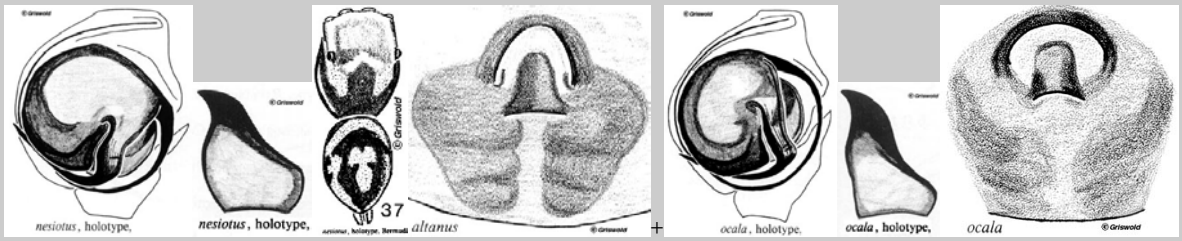
Habronattus altanus +b) cambridgei: Griswold 1987. Univ. Calif. Pub. Ent.. 107: 213, f. 136, 230 +217, f. 138, 177 .



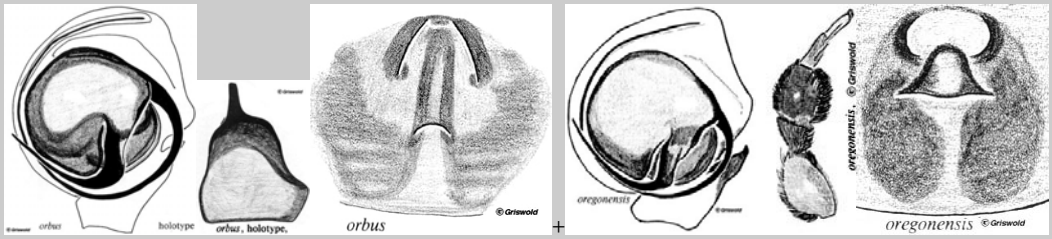
Habronattus delectus: Griswold 1987. Univ. Calif. Pub. Ent.. 107: 230, ff. 67, 146, 176, 226 + Peckhams 1909, 16 (1): 531, 534, 550, t 49, f 1. By courtesy.



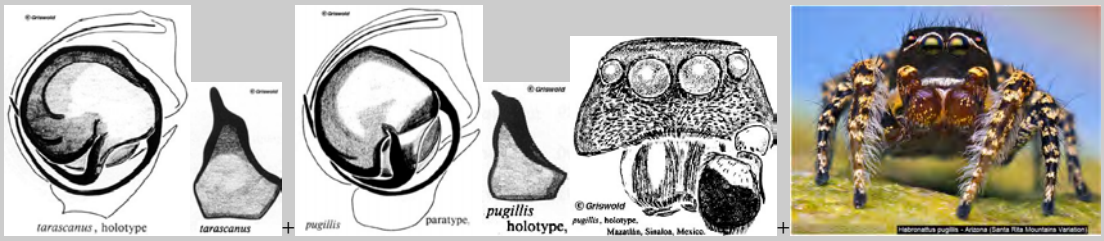
Habronattus fallax + icenoglei + hallani : Griswold 1987. Univ. Calif. Pub. Ent.. 107: 209, f. 139 + 219, f. 129, 207 + 211, f 205+ ©Photo T. Shahan. By courtesy. 04/4835_ocalage.jpg



Habronattus nesiotus + ocala : Griswold 1987. Univ. Calif. Pub. Ent.. 107: 213, f. 136, 230 +228, f. 134, 172, 221 . By courtesy.



Habronattus orbus + oregonensis: Griswold 1987. Univ. Calif. Pub. Ent.. 107: 207, f. 141, 183, 200 + 232, f 75, 147, 206.

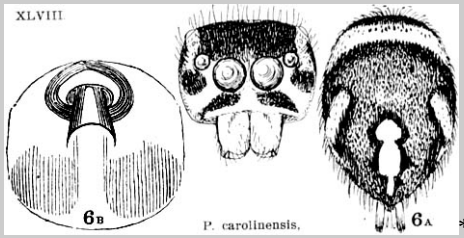


Habronattus tarascanus + pugillis: Griswold 1987. Univ. Calif. Pub. Ent.. 107: 231, ff. 170, 224 + 221, f. 54, 68, 175, 223 + ©Photo T. Shahan. By courtesy.



Habronattus trimaculatus + texanus + neomexicanus : Griswold 1987. Univ. Calif. Pub. Ent.. 107: 206, f. 52, 144 + 215, f. 137,

229 + 235, f. 130. By courtesy.

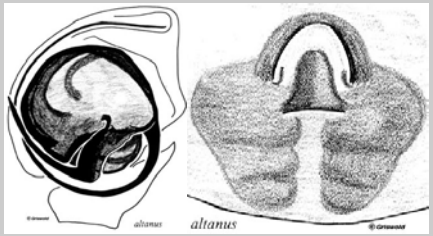




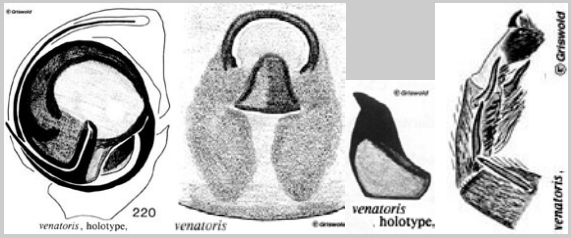
Habronattus carolinensis : Peckhams 1909. 16 (1): tab. 48, fig. 6 + © Photo G. B. Edwards. By courtesy .



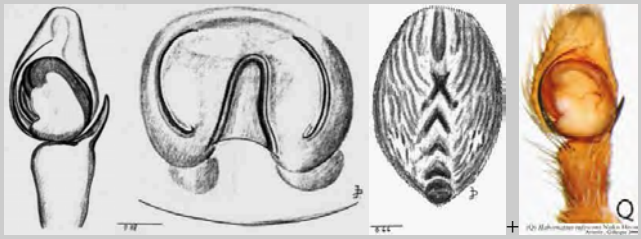
Habronattus renidens +b) paratus :Peckhams 1909. 16 (1): 571, tab. 44, fig. 11, tab. 46, fig 8, tab. 48, fig. 13 + Griswold 1987. Univ. Calif. Pub. Ent.. 107: 222, f. 55, 169, 225 +b) Chickering 1946. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 97: 282, ff. 242-245.Chickering 1946. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard 97: 282, ff. 242-245. By courtesy.



Habronattus altanus : Griswold 1987. Univ. Calif. Pub. Ent.. 107: 213, f. 136, 230 . By courtesy.



Habronattus venatoris : Griswold 1987. Univ. Calif. Pub. Ent.. 107: 225, ff. 70, 135, 173, 220. By courtesy.



Habronattus rufescens [MISPLACED]: Proszynski 2002. Arthropoda Selecta, 2002: 10 (3): 235, figs 51-53 [TYPE SPECIMEN] + from Nuku Hiva - Arnedo & Gillespie, 2006: Phot 2Q [from Nuku Hiva]. By courtesy.

ATTACHMENT ON SALTICIDAE SPECIES DIVERSITY
Abbreviated version of "Monograph of the Salticidae (Araneae) of the World 1995-2015.
Part I: Introduction to alternative classification of Salticidae".
http://salticidae.pl/Subfamilies/

Jerzy Prószyński

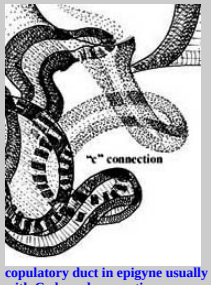
ATTACHMENT 10a

HARMOCHIRINES GROUP OF GENERA

Version July 1st, 2016.
Sources and permissions of illustrations are displayed in the IInd part of the monograph http://www.peckhamia.com/salticidae/

This chapter contains the following genera: type genus Harmochirus.
Bianor , Harmochirus , Havaika , Microbianor , Modunda , Napoca , Neaetha , Sibianor , Stichius (98 species)

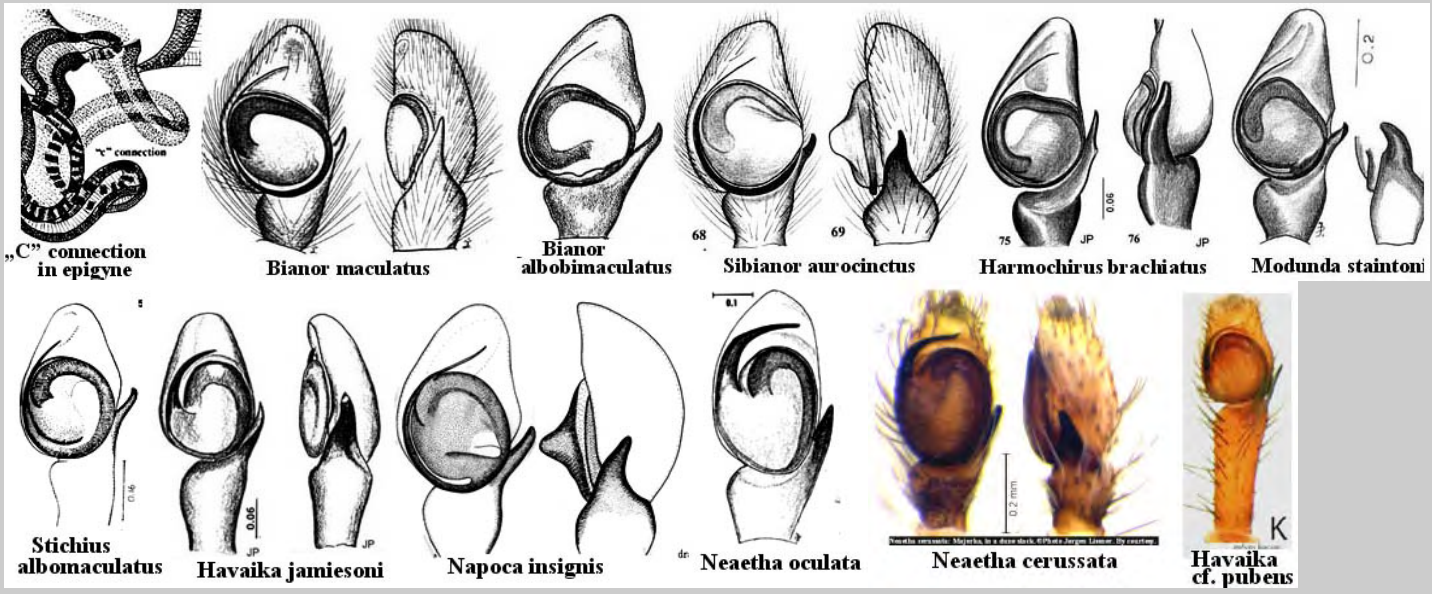
Introduction



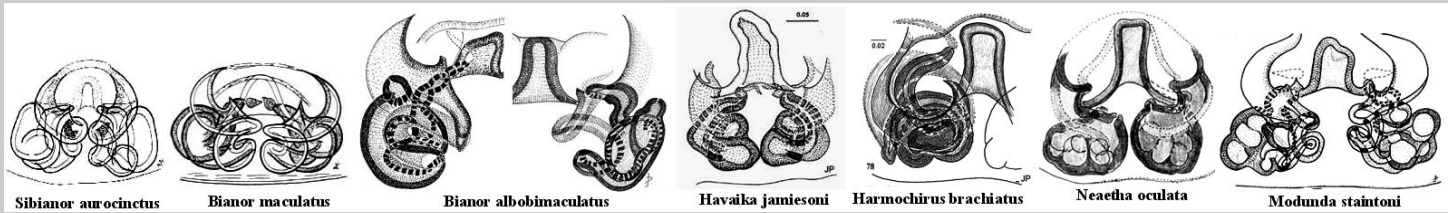
copulatory duct in epigyne usually with C-shaped connection

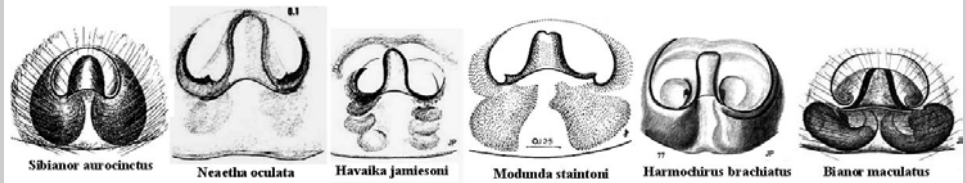
HARMOCHIRINES contains genera with embolus hair thin, parallel to bulbus, which is broad oval or round, sometimes anteriorly truncated. Epigyne divided into 1) anterior half occupied by white membranous "window", bisected by prominent, sclerotized pocket and 2) posterior half with translucent internal ducts and spermathecae, separated by deep, axial groove. These two parts are separated by continuous sclerotized border consisting of edge of median pocket and sclerotized edges of "window". Copulatory duct in epigyne usually with C-shaped connection, spermathecae thick walled, sclerotized, in a form of entangled ducts, or compact body with convoluted internal chambers.

Diversity of genera - male palps

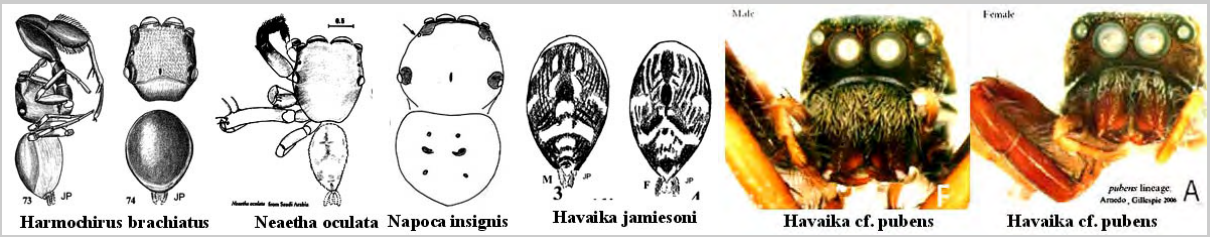


Diversity of genera - epigyne

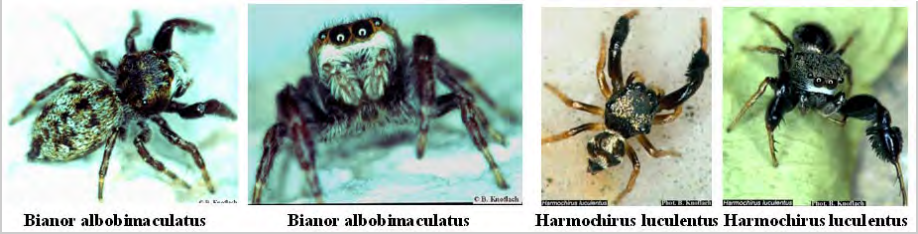




Diversity of genera - body shape and color pattern

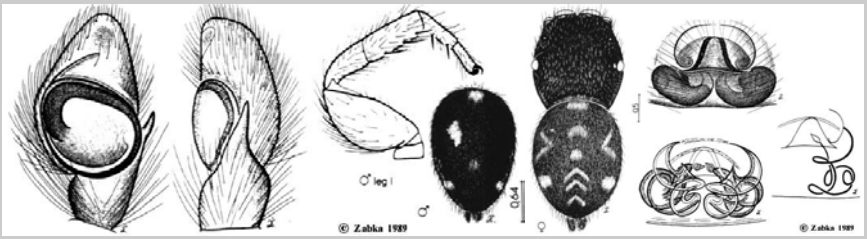

Harmochirus brachiatus Neaetha oculata Napoca insignis Havaika jamiesoni Havaika cf. pubens Havaika cf. pubens

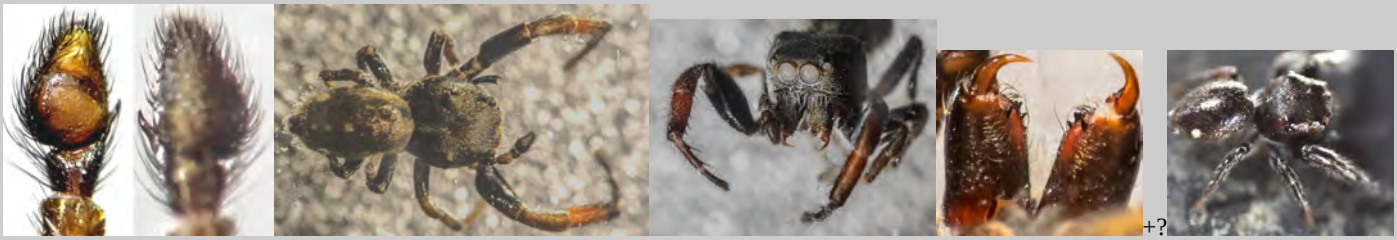

Sibianor larae Sibianor larae Modunda staintoni Modunda staintoni


Bianor albobimaculatus Bianor albobimaculatus Harmochirus luculentus Harmochirus luculentus

Gen. *Bianor* Peckham, Peckham, 1885 (25 species)

Type species *Bianor maculatus*.
DIAGNOSIS. Squat looking spiders with high carapace, about equal in length to abdomen, which is usually pointed posteriorly. Body coloration dark, with some scattered colorless scales, in males often with pair of white dots. Genital organs conform to description given above for the whole group of genera. Differs by flattish bulbus from very similar looking *Sibianor* which has conical protuberance developed on bulbus. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.


Bianor maculatus : Davies Todd, Żabka 1989: 1989. Mem. Queens. Mus.: 245, t 47. By courtesy. <


+?

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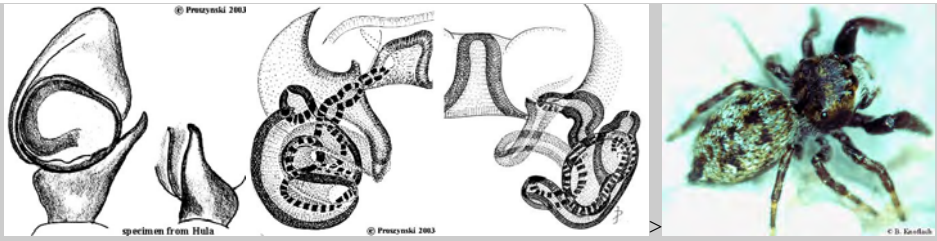
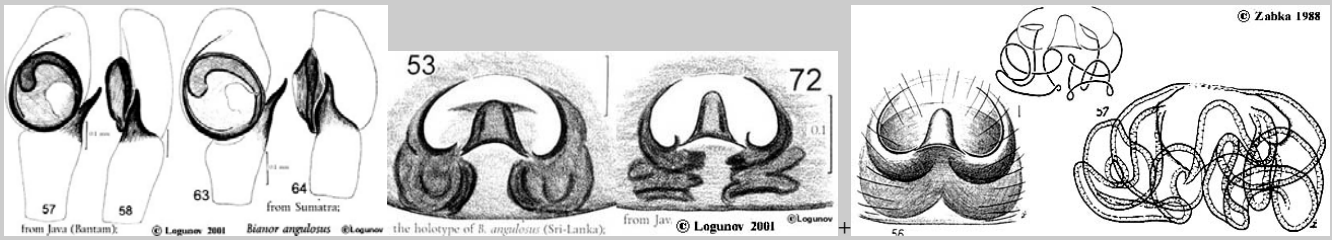
+?

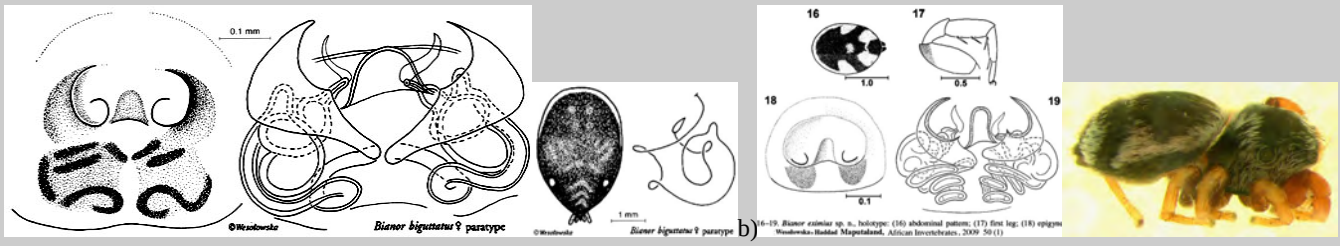
Bianor [AUS-603] + F [3-10-11](= maculatus?) : ©Photo R. Whyte **[=P1150485]** By courtesy.



Bianor albobimaculatus : Proszynski 2003a . Ann. zool.,39-42, figs 113-114,21 + © and phot by B. Knoflach. By courtesy.

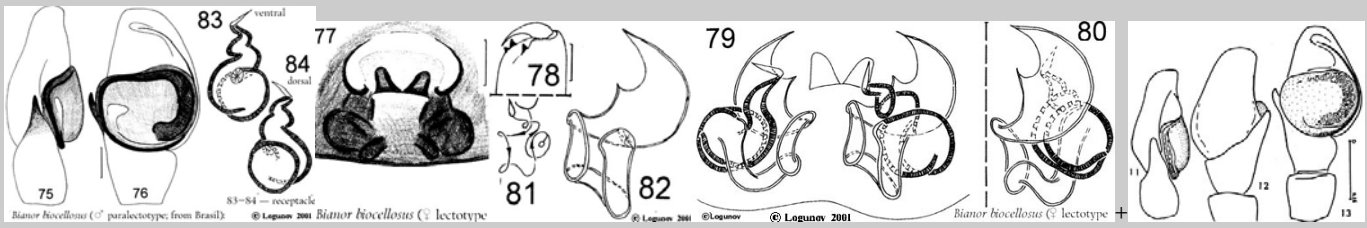


Bianor angulosus: Logunov 2001. Arthr. Selecta, 9 (4): 231-234, figs. 47-74.+ Zabka M. 1988b. Ann. zool., 41 (14): 442-443, ff. 56-58.

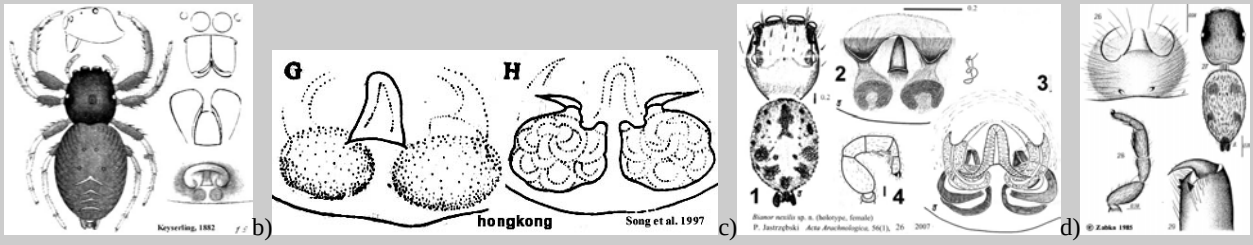


b)

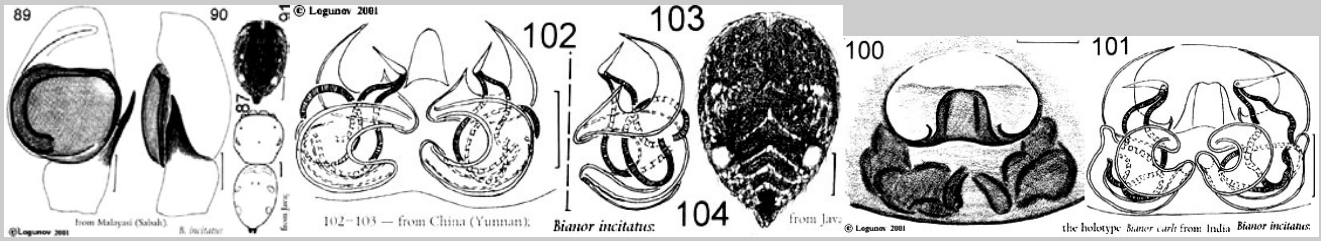
Bianor biguttatus +b) eximius : Wesolowska, van Harten 2002. F. Arabia 19: 370, figs 1-4. +b)Wesołowska, Haddad 2009. Afr. Invert., 50(1): 23, photo 211. By courtesy.



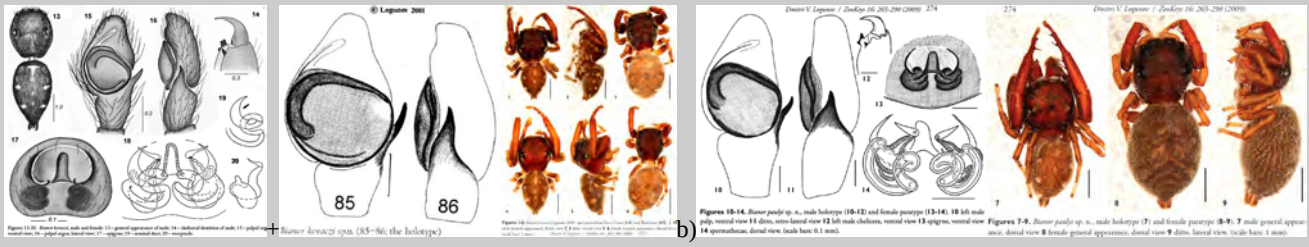
Bianor biocellosus : Logunov D.V. 2001a. Arthropoda Selecta, 9 (4): 234-235, figs. 75-84. + Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 312-313, tab. XI, figs 11-13. By courtesy.



Bianor concolor +b) hongkong +c) nexilis +d) monster : Keyserling 1882: 1335 T. 114 F. 1 +b) Song, Zhu, Chen, 1999: 506, figs 289 G-H +c) Jastrzębski 2007b. A. arachn., 56 (1): 26, f 1-4 +d) Zabka 1985. Ann. zool. 39, 11: 203-204, figs 26-29. By courtesy.



Bianor incitatus : Logunov D.V. 2001. Arthropoda Selecta, 9 (4): 236-240, figs. 89-104. By courtesy.



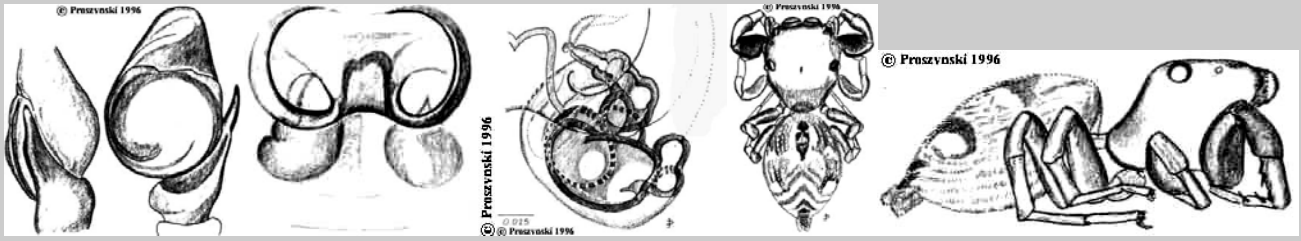
b)

Bianor kovaczi +b) paulyi : Wesołowska, Tomasiewicz, 2008. J. Afrotr. Zool., 4: 6, 13-20. + Logunov 2001. Arthr. Sel. 9 (4): 240, figs. 85-86 +b) 273-275, photo 7. By courtesy.

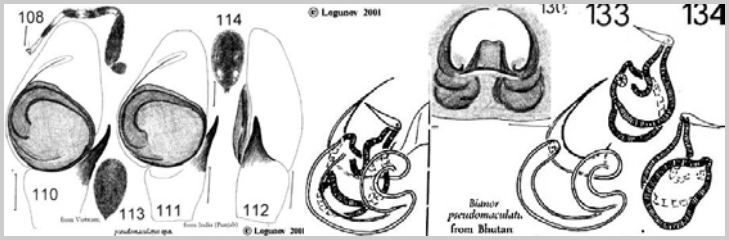


b)

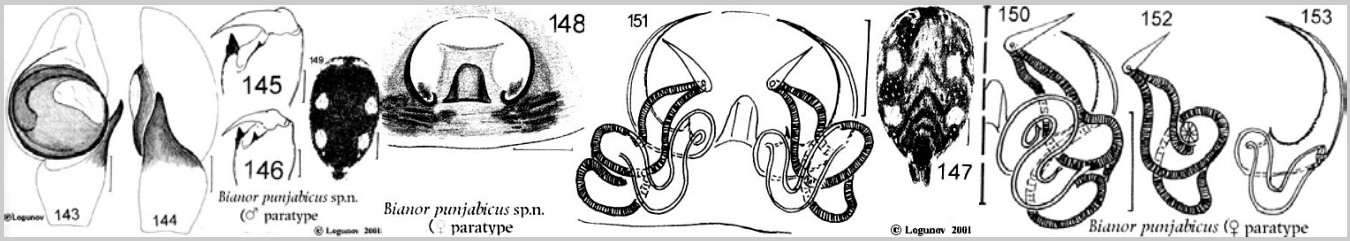
Bianor murphyi +b) senegalensis :Logunov 2001 [2000] .Arthr. Sel., 9 (4): 242-244, figs 135-142 + 247, figs.154-157.



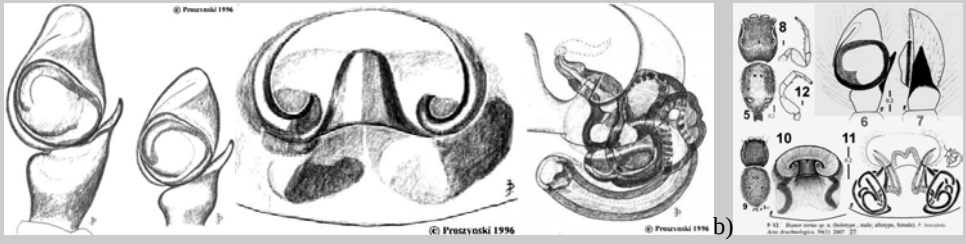
Bianor obak [synonymy not accepted]: Berry, Beatty, Proszynski 1996. J. Arachn. 24(3): 220-222, figs 18-24..



Bianor pseudomaculatus : Logunov D.V. 2000 . Arthr. Sel. 9 (4): 244, figs.108, 110-114, 130--134. By courtesy.

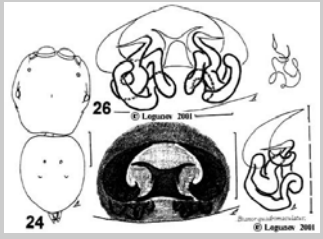


Bianor punjabicus : Logunov D.V. 2000 . Arthr. Sel. 9 (4): 244-246, figs 143-153. By courtesy.

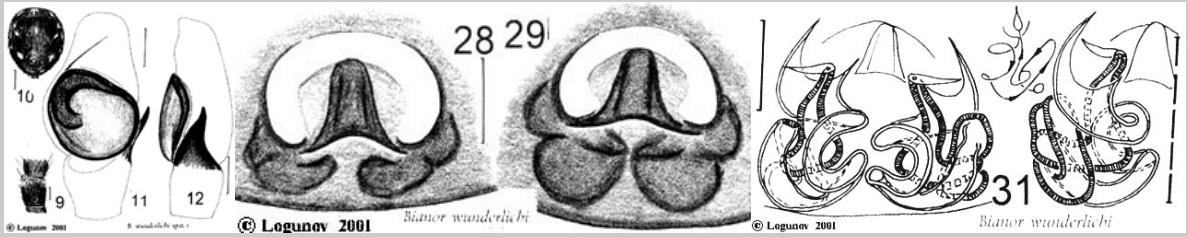


b)

Bianor vitiensis +b) tortus : Berry, Beatty, Proszynski 1996. J. Arachn. Vol. 24(3): 222-223, figs 25-28
+ Jastrzębski. 2007b. A. arachn., 56 (1): 27-28, f 5-12. By courtesy.



Bianor quadrimaculatus : Logunov 1996c. Genus, 7 (3): 526-527, figs 24-27. By courtesy.



Bianor wunderlichi: Logunov 2000. Arthr. Selecta, 9 (4): 247, figs.154-157 + 248-249, figs. 9-12, 28-35. By courtesy.



Bianor sp [AUS-295-297] : Queensland IRM. ©Photo R. Whyte. By courtesy.



Bianor sp [P1150485] : Whyte, 0. Australia. ©Photo R. Whyte. By courtesy.

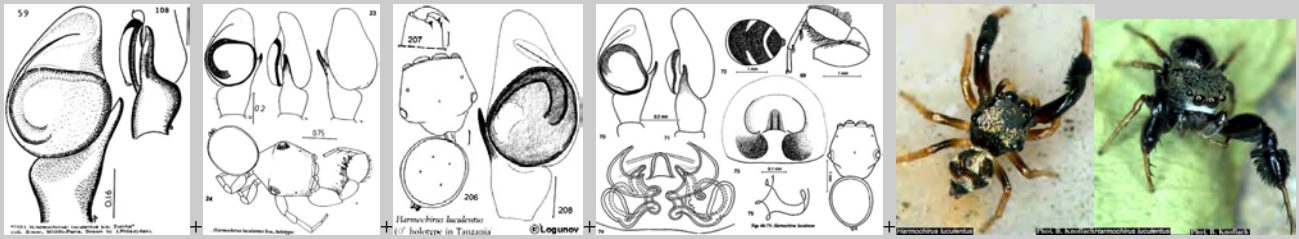
Gen. *Harmochirus* Simon, 1885 (12 species)

Type species Harmochirus brachiatus

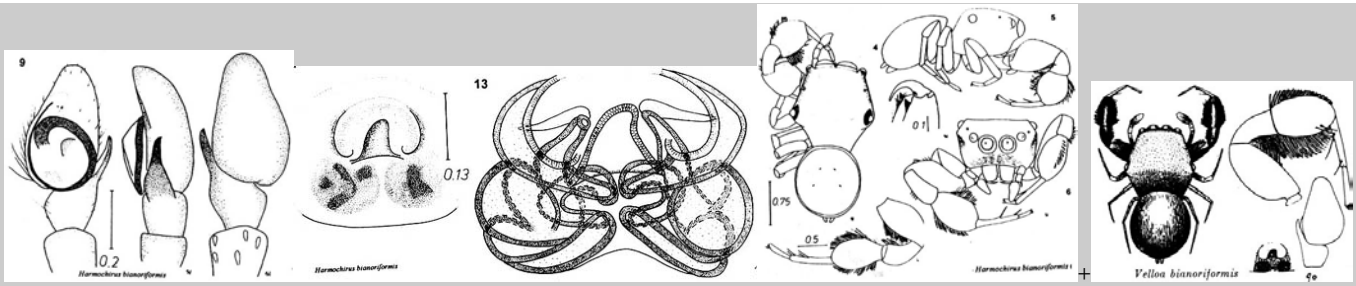
DIAGNOSIS. Differs from average HARMOCHIRINES by more "angular" body appearance, with eyes III more protruding laterally and higher carapace, with narrower and more abruptly sloping thoracal part. Striking difference are robust, black, long leg I, with swollen tibia, enlarged additionally by dense fringe of long, broad setae, metatarsus I and tarsus I are contrasting by being thinner and light colored.. Genital organs conform to description given above for the whole group of genera. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



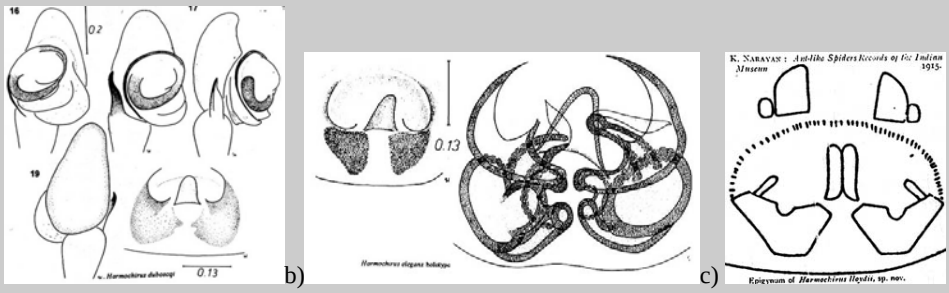
Harmochirus brachiatus : Prószynski, Deeleman-Reinhold, 2010. Arthr.selec., 19(3): 166-168, 73-78 (Bali) + Davies Todd, Zabka 1989. Mem. Queens. Mus., 27 (2): 217, t. 22.© Photo P. Koomen. By courtesy



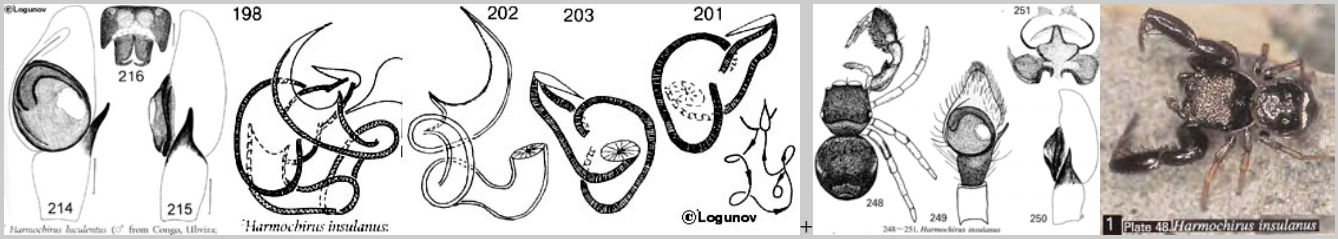
Harmochirus luculentus : Proszynski 1987: 59, 108 (specimen "7553" - coll. Simon) + Wesolowska 1994. Genus, 5 (3): 203, f 14-15 (the same specimen) + Logunov 2001a. Arthr. Sel., 9 (4): 254-260, figs 214-221 (holotype?) + Wesolowska, van Harten. 2007. F. Arabia, 23: 214-216, f 68-75 + © Photo B. Knoflach. By courtesy



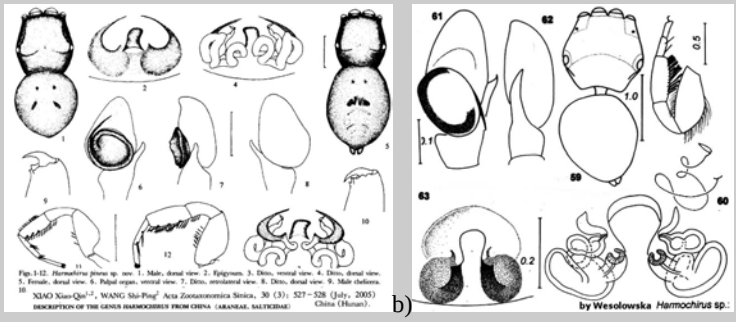
Harmochirus bianoriformis : Wesolowska 1994. Genus, 5 (3): 199-201, f. 4-13. + Lessert 1936. Rev. suisse zool., 43(9): 292-293, figs 87-89. By courtesy



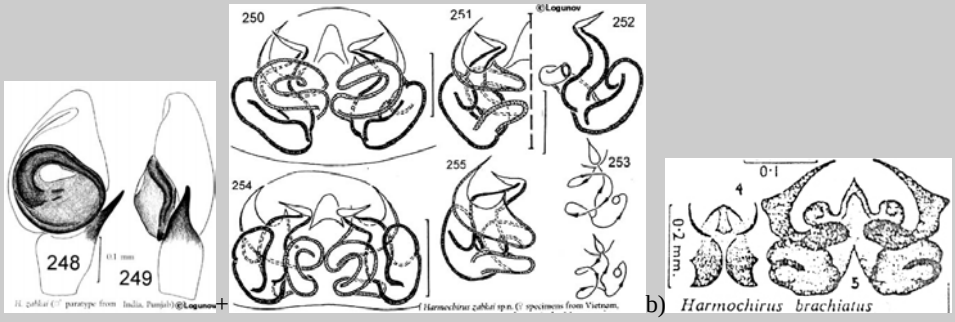
Harmochirus duboscqui + elegans + lloydii: Wesolowska 1994. Genus, 5 (3): 201-202, figs 16-20 + 203-204, f 14-15 +b) Narayan 1915 : 394, pl 32, f 1.. By courtesy



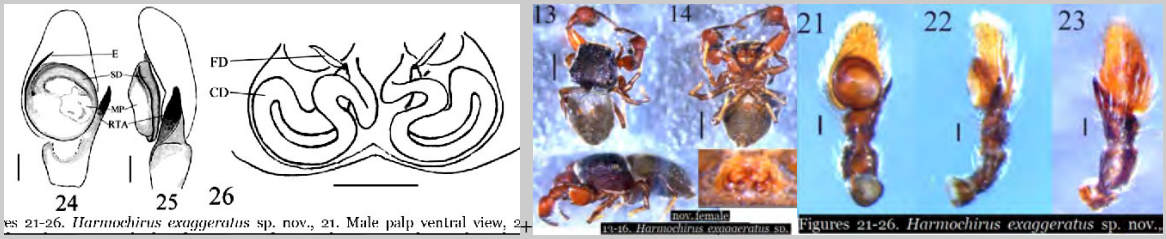
Harmochirus insulanus: Logunov 2001a. Arthr. Sel., 9 (4): 253-251, f 194-203. + Ono, Ikeda, Kono 2009: 581, f 248-251, pl 48-1.



Harmochirus pineus +b) sp [Tanzania] : Xiao X., Wang S. 2005: 30: 527, f 1-12 +b) Wesolowska, Russel-Smith 2000. Tr. Zool., 13 (1): 33-35, f 59-65.



Harmochirus zabkai +b) "brachiatus" : Logunov 2001. Arthr. Sel., 9 (4): 260, f 250-256 (conspecific?) + Tikader 1977e: 73: 410-411, f 1-5. By courtesy



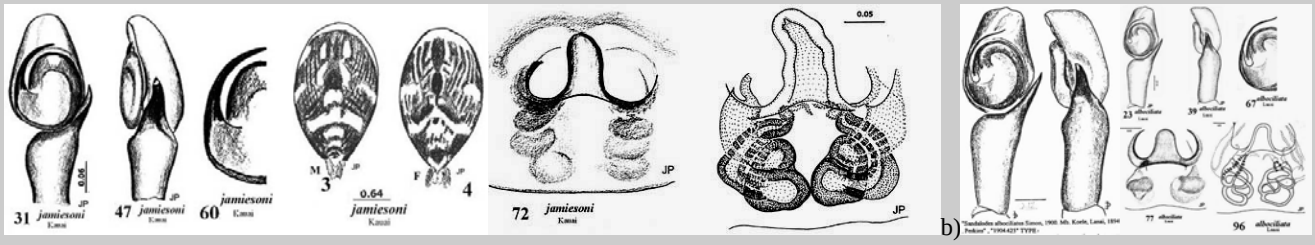
Harmochirus exaggeratus : Harmochirus Caleb, Mathai, 2015. Mun. Ent. Zool.10 (1): 117-121, f 1-26.. By courtesy

Gen. *Havaika* Prószynski, 2001 (24 species)

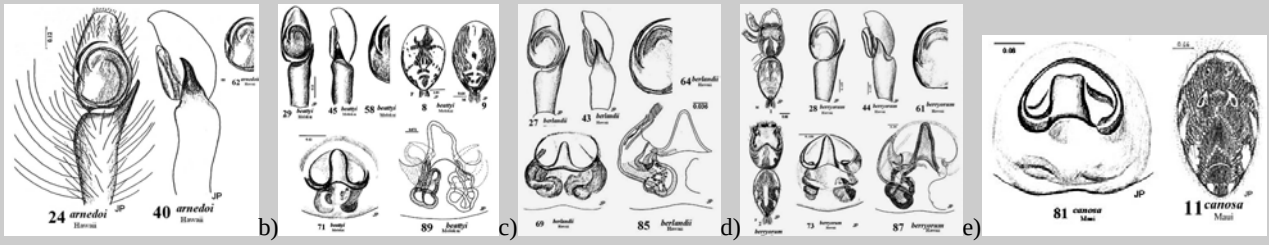
Type species *Havaika jamiesoni*.

DIAGNOSIS. Differs from average HARMOCHIRINES by shape of body, which is longer and has different color pattern. Males differ by thicker embolus, longer, oval bulbus and longer tibia. Epigyne confront to pattern described for other HARMOCHIRINES and is the main argument for placement in this group of genera. However, spermatheca and part of ducts are stronger sclerotized, with only traces of "C" connection. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

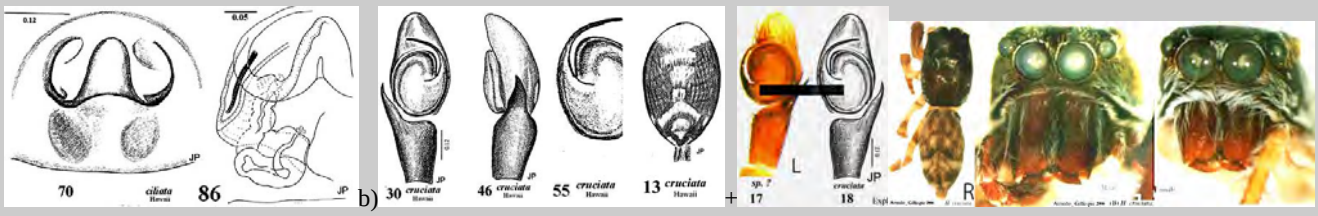
REMARKS. *Havaika* is prolific genus, endemic to Hawaiian Archipelago, which seem to undergone intensive island radiation, resulting in indistinct morphological differences between species. Origin of *Havaika* outside Hawaiian Archipelago is unknown. Interesting study of evolution of *Havaika* was published by Arnedo and Gillespie 2006.



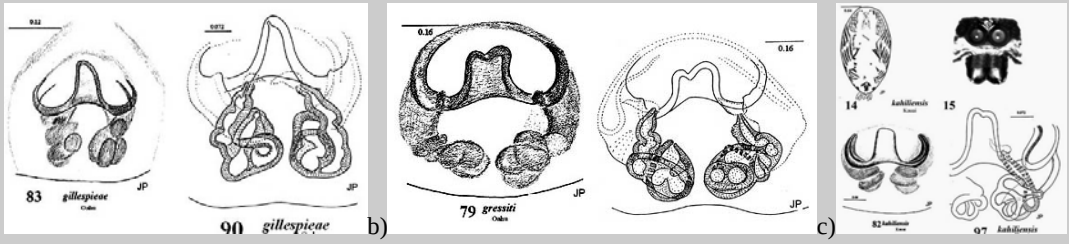
Havaika jamiesoni +b) albociliata : Prószynski 2007b: 16(4): 204, f 3-4, 31, 47, 60, 72, 88 + Prószynski, 2007b: 16(4): 199, f 23, 39, 67, 77, 96.. By courtesy



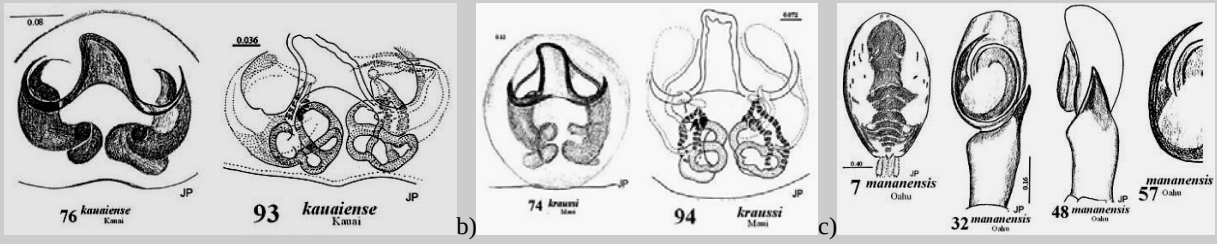
Havaika arnedoi +b) beattyi +c) berlandi +d) berryorum +e) canosa : Prószynski 2007b: 16(4):199-201, f 24, 40, 62 +b) 201, f 8, 9, 29, 45, 58, 71, 89 +c) 201, f 27, 43, 64, 69, 85, +d) 201, f 1-2, 19-20, 28, 44, 61, 73, 87 +e)203, f 11, 81. By courtesy



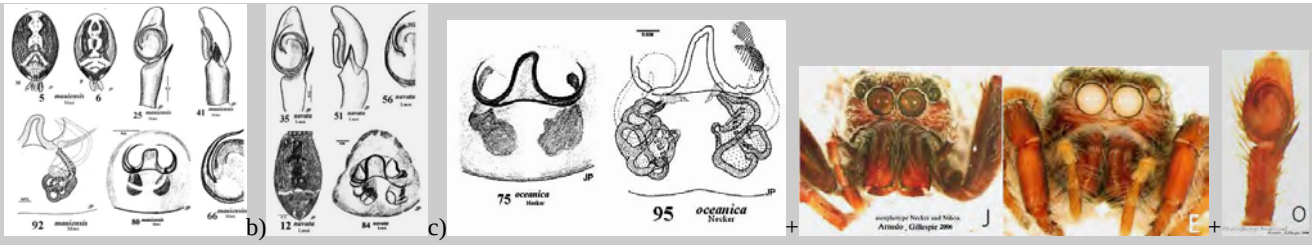
Havaika ciliata + cruciata : Prószynski 2007b: 16(4): 203, f 70, 86. + 203, f 13, 16-18, 30, 46, 55. Prószynski, 2007b: 16(4): 199, f 23, 39, 67, 77, 96 + Arnedo, Gillespie 2006: photo 2 B, G, L and R. By courtesy



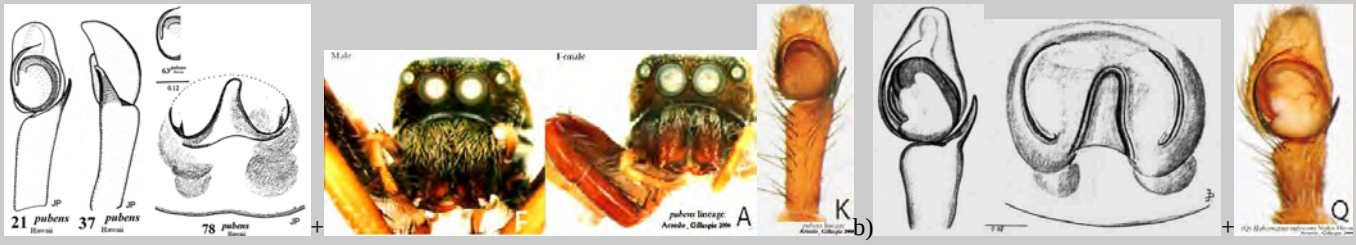
Havaika gillespieae +b) gressitti +c) kahiliensis : Prószynski 2007b: 16(4): 203, f 83, 90.8 +b) 203-204, f 79, 91 +c) 204-206, f 14-15, 82, 97. By courtesy.



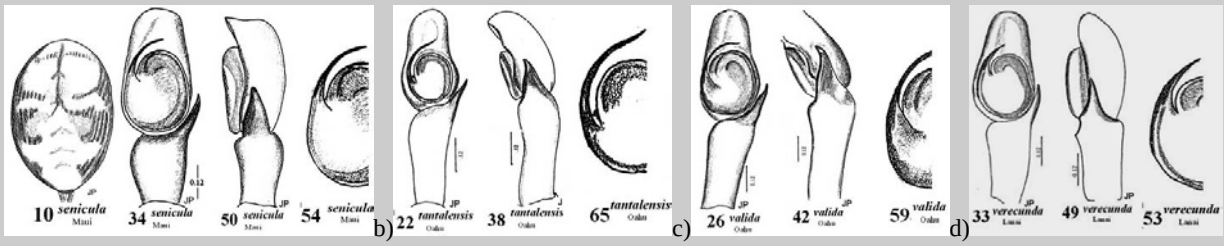
Havaika kauaiense +b) kraussi +c) mananensis : Prószynski 2007b: 16(4): 2206, f 76, 93 +b) 16(4): 206, f 74, 94 +c) 206, 7, 32, 48, 57. By courtesy.



Havaika mauiensis +b) navata +c) oceanica: Prószynski 2007b: 16(4): 206, f 5-6, 25, 41, 66, 80, 92 +b) 207, f 12, 35, 51, 56, 84 +c) 207-208, f 6 75, 95 + Arnedo, Gillespie, 2006: f. 2 E, I, O, t. 9 (female from Necker Is.-**E**., male - Nihoa Is.-**J, O** - matching doubtful). By courtesy



Havaika pubens +b) rufescens [placement?] : Prószynski 2007b: 16(4): 208, f 21, 37, 63, 78 + Arnedo, Gillespie 2006 ("pubens lineage") +b) Proszynski 2002. Arthr. Sel., 2002: 10 (3): 235, figs 51-53 + Arnedo,Gillespie, 2006: Phot 2Q. By courtesy.



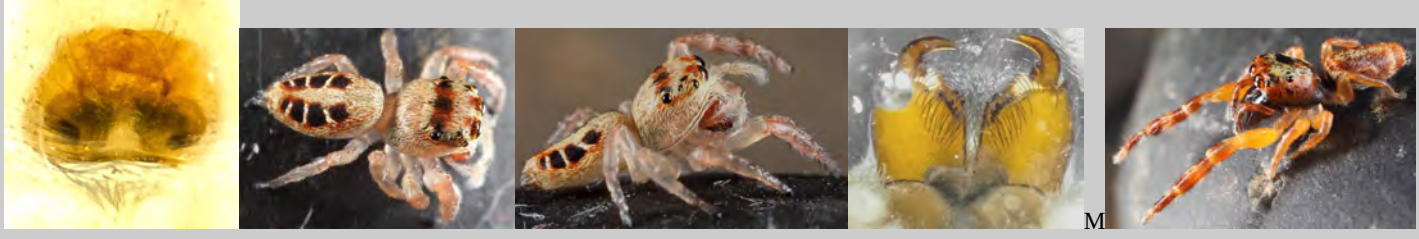
Havaika senicula +b) tantalensis +c) valida +d) verecunda : Prószynski 2007b: 16(4): 208-209, f 10, 34, 50, 54 +b) 209, f 22, 38, 65 +c) 209, f 26, 42, 59 +d) f 33, 49, 53. By courtesy.

Gen. *Havaika-cf* Whyte, 0

Type species Havaika-cf sp Gen [AUS-1571].



Havaika sp [AUS-506] : Havaika sp [AUS-506] Whyte, 0.Australia: Ku-ring-gai. Berowra + Barron Gorge NP. ©Photo I.R. Macaulay + R. Whyte. By courtesy.

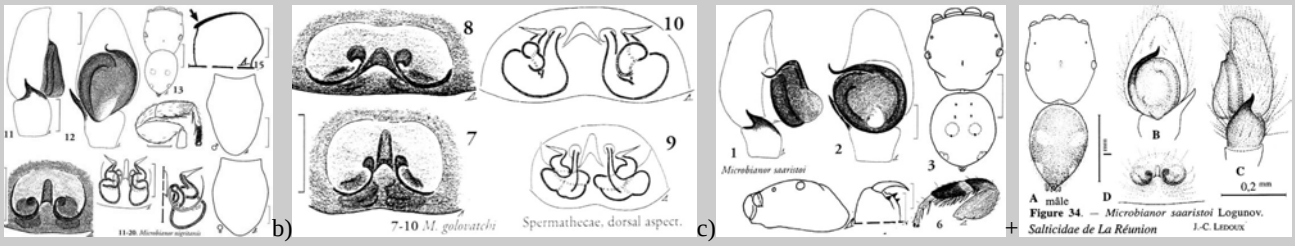




Havaika-cf sp [AUS-1561] : Australia. ©Photo I.R. Macaulay + R. Whyte. By courtesy.

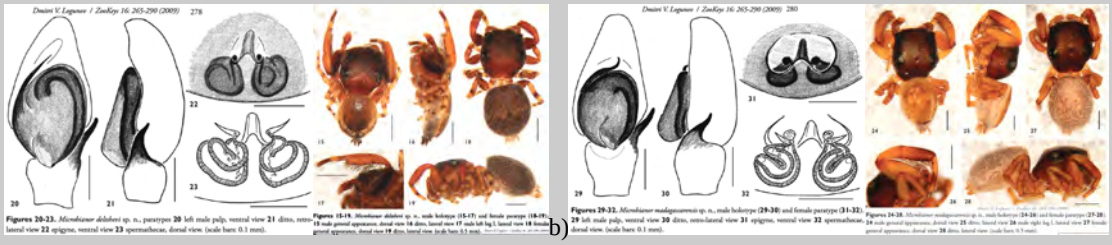
Gen. *Microbianor* Logunov, 2000 (7 species)

Type species *Microbianor nigritarsus*. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



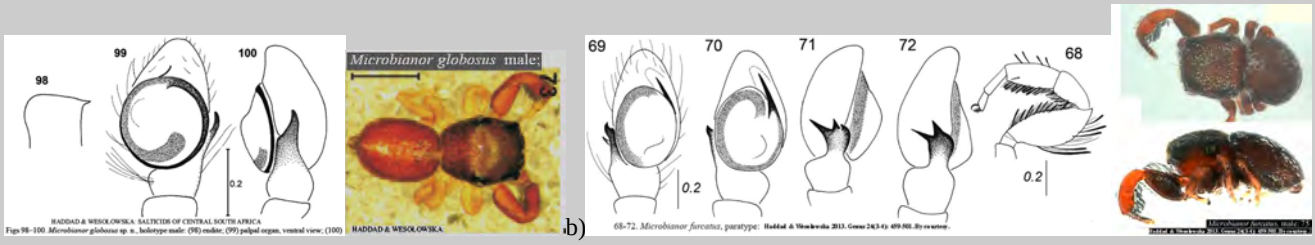
b) c) +

Microbianor nigritarsus +b) golovatchi +c) saaristoi : Logunov D.V. 2000b. Cimbebasia, 16: 264-265, figs 11-20
+b) 264, figs 7-10 [actually 2 species!] +c) Ledoux 2007. Rev. Arachn. 17(2): 32-33, f 34 [MISIDENTIFIED]. By courtesy.



b)

Microbianor deltshevi +b) madagascariensis : Logunov 2009: ZooKeys 16: 276-278, f. 20-23.
+b) 279-281. phots 24-32. By courtesy.

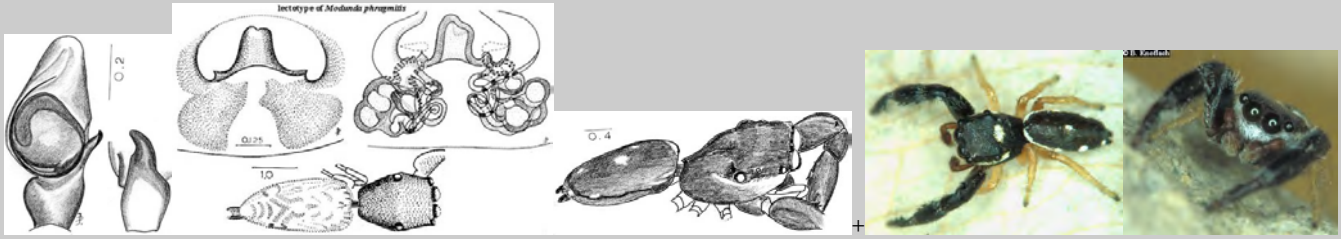


b)

Microbianor globosus +b) furcatus : Haddad, Wesołowska 2011. © Afr. Invertebr. 52(1): 87-89, f 73, 98-100
+b) Haddad & Wesołowska 2013: 24(3-4): 489-492, f 68–72, 75–76. By courtesy.Haddad & Wesolowska, 2013: 24(3-4): 489-492, f 68–72, 75–76. By courtesy.

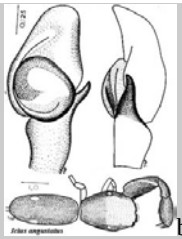
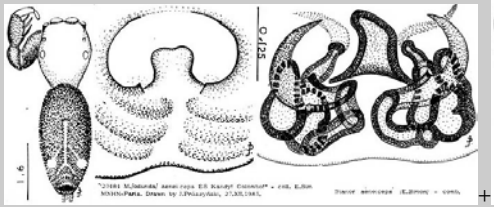
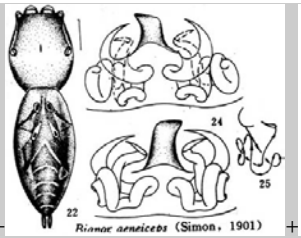
Gen. *Modunda* Simon, 1901 (5 species)

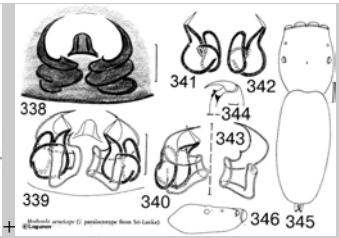
Type species Modunda staintoni .
DIAGNOSIS. Differs from other genera by longer and lower body. Legs I robust, black. Palp and epigyne agrees.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



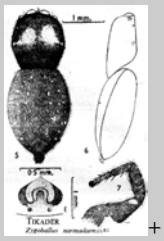
+

Modunda staintoni : Proszynski 2003a. Ann. zool. 2003: 98-99, f 113, 116-117, 120, 123-129 + © phot. B. Knoflach - Yemen.


b)

+


+


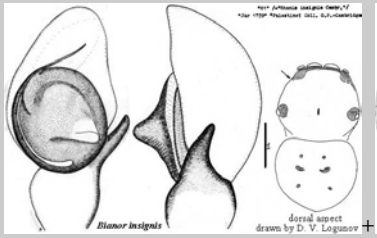
Modunda angustata +b) aeneiceps: Proszynski 1987: 64 +b) 9 + Peng X., Xie L., Xiao X. 1993. Salt. China.. 24, figs 22-25 + Logunov 2001a. Arthr. Sstaintoniel., 9 (4): 276, f. 338-346. By courtesy.


+


Modunda narmadaensis +b) pashanensis: Tikader B. K. 1975: 81: 151-153, f. 5-8 +b) 151, f. 1-4.

Gen. *Napoca* Simon, 1901 (1 species)

Type species *Napoca insignis*.
DIAGNOSIS. Differs from other genera by short and broad body. Leg I with femur, patella and tibia broadened, with fringe of setae, metatarsus and tarsus thin. Legs I robust, black. Bulbus oval with high, conical protuberance. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



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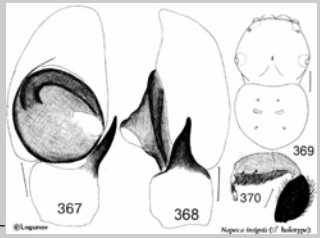
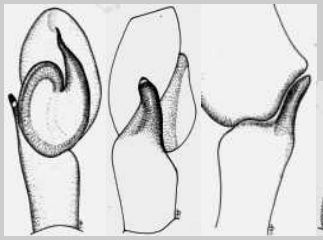
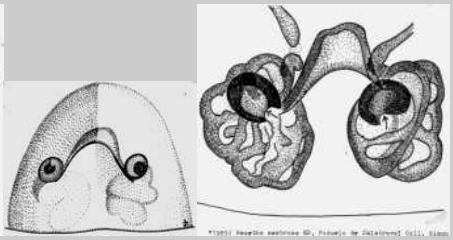
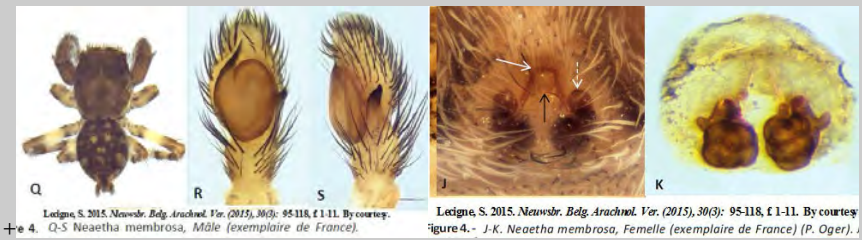


Napoca insignis : Proszynski 2003a. Ann. zool. 108-109, f 133-135 + Logunov 2001a. Arthr. Sel., 9 (4): 280-281, f 367-370.

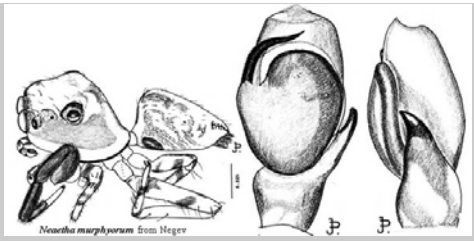
Gen. *Neaetha* Simon, 1884 (10 species)

Type species *Neaetha membrosa*.
DIAGNOSIS. Differs from other genera by short and broad body shape and color pattern. Embolus is thick and arises from fleshy basis, or is accompanied by fleshy layer. Epigyne has typical for HARMOCHIRINES appearances, spermatheca is heavily sclerotized compact body with internal convoluted spaces. Leg I robust, black except lighter tarsus, leg III seems noticeably long, it is not clear yet which is longer. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

Leigne, S. 2015. *Neuwsbr. Belg. Arachnol. Ver. (2015), 30(3):* 95-118, f 1-11. By courtesy.
+e 4. Q-S Neaetha membrosa, Mâle (exemplaire de France).
Leigne, S. 2015. *Neuwsbr. Belg. Arachnol. Ver. (2015), 30(3):* 95-118, f 1-11. By courtesy
igure 4.- J-K. Neaetha membrosa, Femelle (exemplaire de France) (P. Oger).

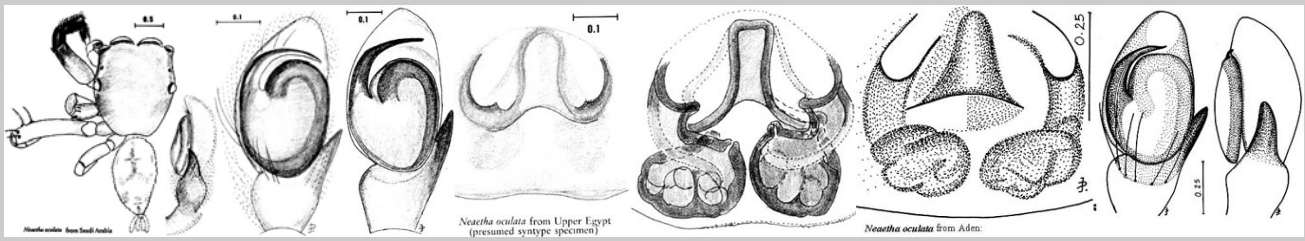
Neaetha membrosa : Proszynski 1984c: 91-92"19852 (Pozuelo de Calatrava" Typus. Mus. Paris) [external view of epigyne looks atypical, perhaps require revision] +Lecigne 2015. Nieuwsbr. Belg. Arachnol. Ver. (2015), 30(3): 107, f. 4J-K, 4Q-S. By courtesy.

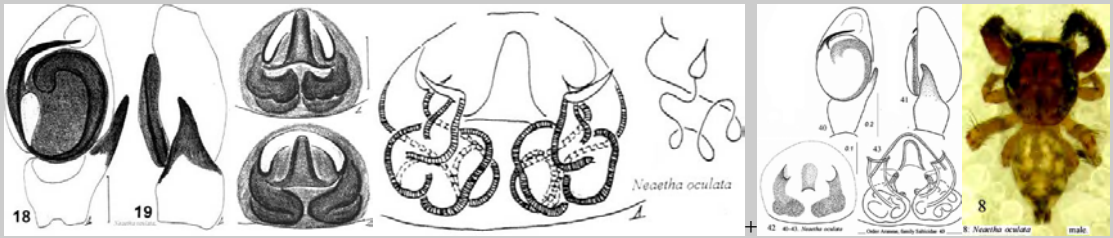


Neaetha murphyorum : Proszynski 2003a. Ann. zool. 53(1): 109, f 453-455. By courtesy.

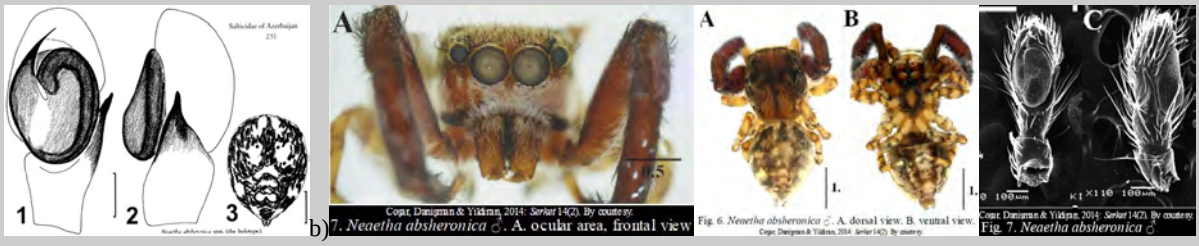


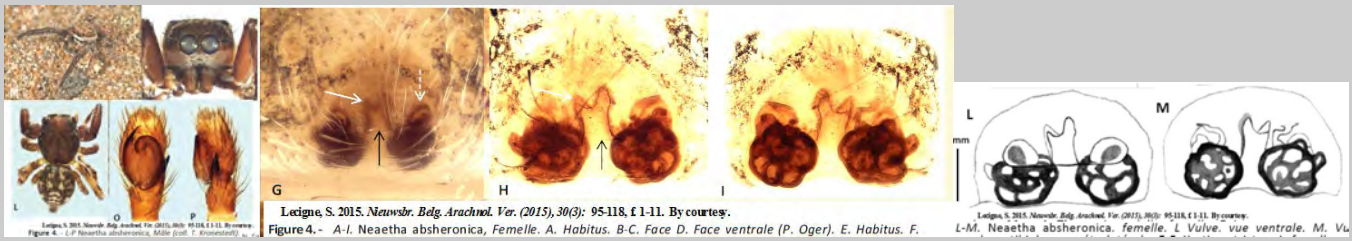
Neaetha cerussata : Proszynski 1984c: 93 + ©Photo Jørgen Lissner. By courtesy.



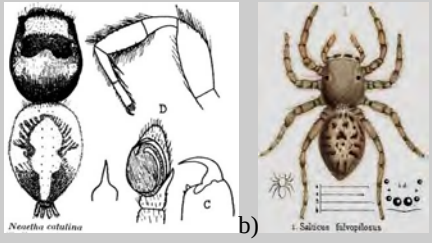


Neaetha oculata : Proszynski 1993. F. Saudi Arab. 13: 39-43, f 20-27.+ 2003a. Ann. zool. 53(1): 109, f 453-455 + Logunov 1996d: 7 (3): 522-525, f 18-23. + Wesolowska, van Harten 2010: UAE, 3: 40, pl 8, f 40-43. By courtesy.

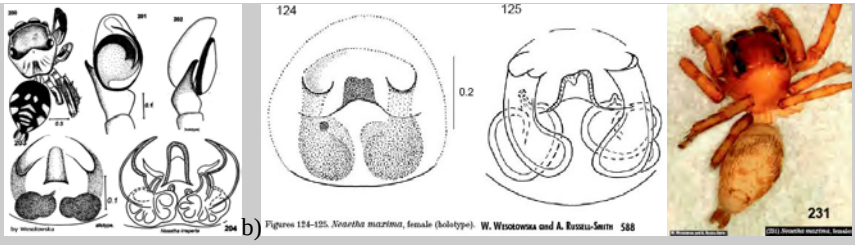




Neaetha absheronica : Logunov, Guseinov 2001. Arthr. Sel. 10 (3): 252, f 1-3 +b) Coşar, Danişman & Yildiran, 2014: Serket: 89, f. 6A-B, 7A-C. +c) Lecigne, 2015. Nieuwsbr. Belg. Arachnol. Ver. 104, f. 4A-I, 4L-P, 11L-M. By courtesy.



Neaetha catulina +b) fulvopilosa: Berland, Millot 1941: 12, 2: 308, f 9, 10 +b) Lucas 1846: 171, t 9, f 1.



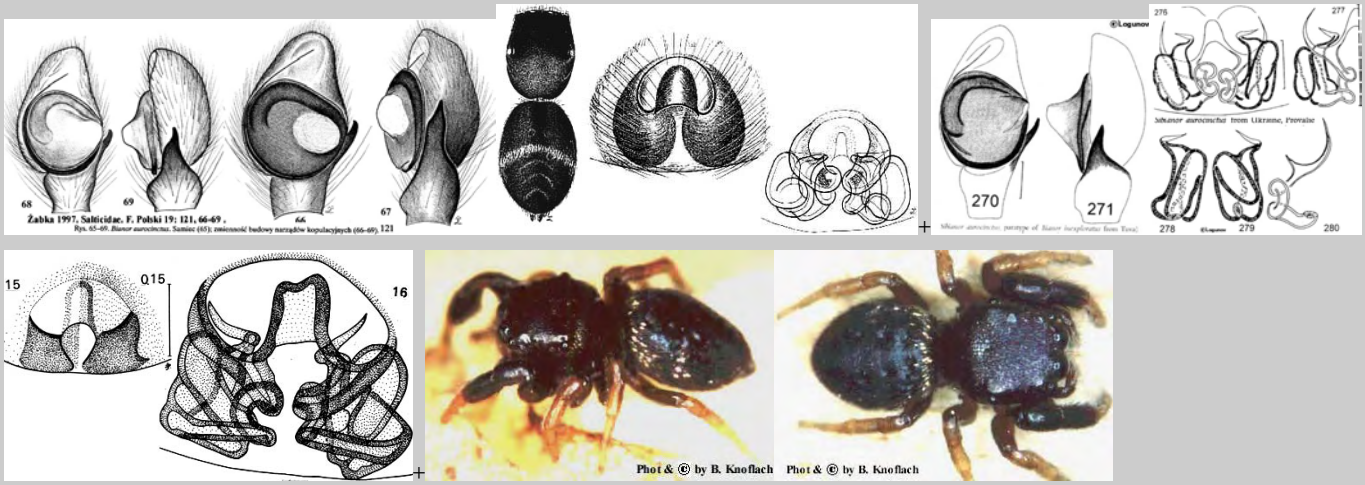
b) Figures 124-125. *Neaetha maxima*, female (holotype). W. Wesołowska and A. Russell-Smith 588

Neaetha irreperta +b) maxima: Wesolowska, Russel-Smith. 2000. Tr. Zool., 13 (1): 76-77, f 200-204 + 2011 Ann. zool. 61(3): 585, f 124-125. By courtesy.

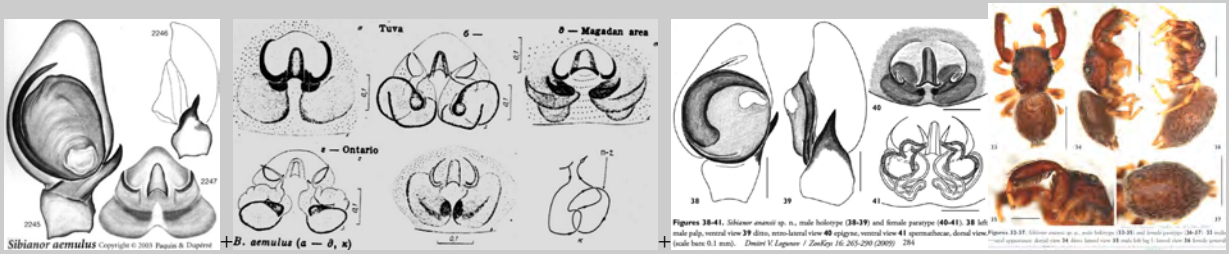
Gen. *Sibianor* Logunov, 2000 (14 species)

Type species *Sibianor aurocinctus.*

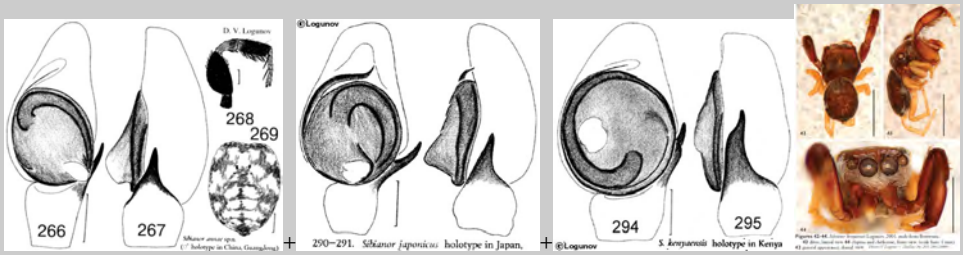
DIAGNOSIS. Spiders similar to *Bianor*, squat looking with high carapace, about equal in length to abdomen, which is usually pointed posteriorly. Body coloration dark, with some scattered colorless scales, in males often with pair of white dots. Genital organs conform to description given for the whole group of genera. Differs from flattish bulbus in *Bianor* by conical protuberance developed on bulbus. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



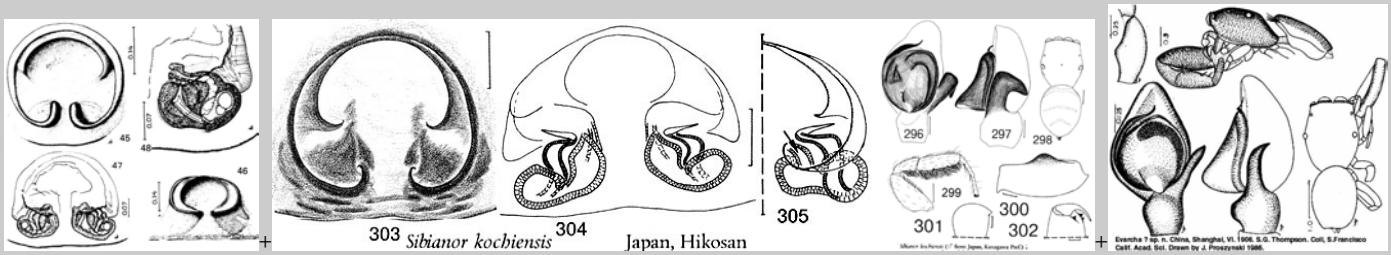
Sibianor aurocinctus : Zabka M. 1997. F. Polski 19: 5-187, f 60-69 + Logunov D.V. 2000. Arthr. Sel., 9 (4): figs 270-271, 276-280 + Proszynski 1984a. Ann. zool.: 379-389, f 15-24 + ©Photo J. Lissner. By courtesy.



Sibianor aemulus + anansii : Paquin, Duperre 2003. Fabr., Suppl. 11: 201, figs 2245-2247 + Logunov, Marusik 1991. Sibirskiy biologicheskiy zhurnal, 2: 39-46, f 1d-k, 2e-i, 3 + Logunov, 2009. 16: 282-284, photos 33-37 . By courtesy.



Sibianor annae + japonicus +kenyaensis : Logunov 2001a. Arthr. Sel., 9 (4): 264, f 266-269. + 267-268, figs 290-291 + Logunov, 2009: 16: 285, phots 42-44. By courtesy.

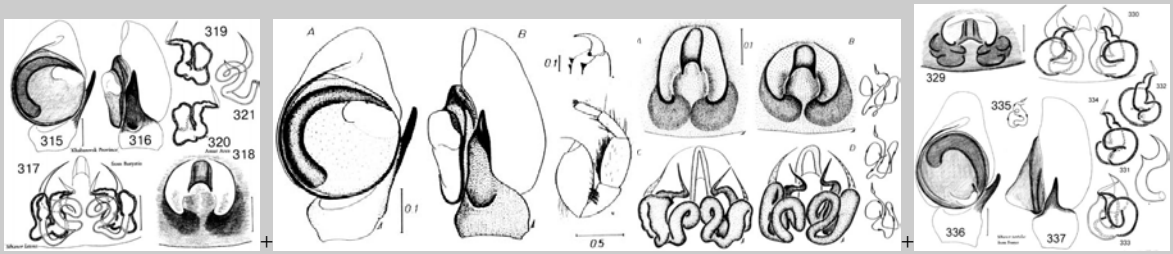


Sibianor kochiensis + sp (China) : Bohdanowicz, Proszynski 1987.Ann. zool., 41, 2: 60-61, f 45-48. + Logunov 2000 Arthr. Sel., 9 (4): 2268, f 296-305 + Proszynski - Internet. By courtesy.





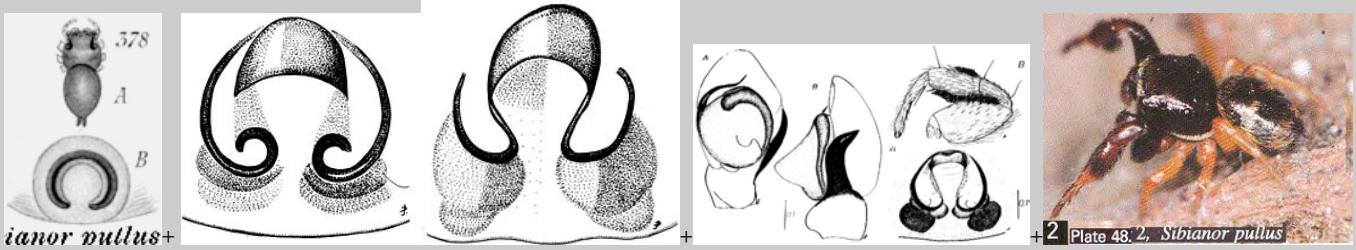
Sibianor larae : Logunov 2000. Arthr. Sel. 9 (4): 269-271, f 1, 175-176, 192-193, 257-260, 262-263, 306-314 + Logunov, Wesolowska 1992. Ann. Zool. Fennici, 29: 118-119, f f 4C-D, 5C+ ©Photo J. Lissner + Arachnol. Gesells. 2012. By courtesy.



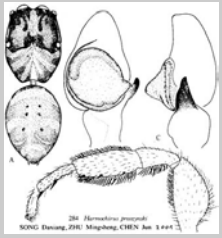
Sibianor latens +tantulus : Logunov 2000 . Arthr. Sel. 9 (4): f 315-321 + Logunov, Wesolowska 1992. Ann. Zool. Fennici, 29: 116-117, f 2-3 + Logunov 2000. Arthr. Sel. 9 (4): 274-276, f 329-337. By courtesy.



Sibianor nigriculus + turkestanicus + victoriae: Logunov 2000 . Arthr. Sel. 9 (4): 274-276, f 274-275, 286-289 Wesołowska & Haddad 2013. Afr. Invert.: 54 (1): 227-229, f 151–154. By courtesy.



Sibianor pullus: Boesenberg, Strand 1906. Abh. senck. naturf. Ges., 30: 354, f 378 + Proszynski 1984c: Atlas ... 55-56 + Logunov, Wesolowska 1992: 119, f 6A-B, 7A-B [new matching of male] ©Photo Ono, Ikeda, Kono. By courtesy.



Sibianor proszynski : Song D.., Zhu M., Chen J. 2001: 429, f 284. By courtesy.

Gen. *Stichius* Thorell, 1890(1 species)

Type species *Stichius albomaculatus*.
REMARKS. Logunov 2000d[2001a]: 281 calls attention to discrepancy: Thorell describes immature female specimen, while

specimen in Stockholm Museum, illustrated below, is male. He is right postulating revision of the holotype, kept in the Thorell collection in Genoa, however the species cannot be a synonym of *Bianor incitatus* because its palp is very different (see above).



Stichius albomaculatus : Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 57.Non-type, det. Thorell, from Sumatra. By courtesy.

Harmochireae - characters by Simon

[70)68. **HARMOCHIREAE** 866

III SALTICIDAE FISSIDENTATI (756-758)

Inferior margin of the chelicerae with a compressed tooth or carina divided by a notch, or rarely either truncate or serrate.

III/**1**.
- Sternum very little attenuated in front, broadly truncate and the coxae of the first pair of legs separated by a space at least as wide as the labium . . .. **4.**

III/4 (1). Ocular quadrangle very large, longer than the pars thoracica or at least not shorter **5**

III/**5** (4). Small eyes of the second row midway between the anterior and posterior laterals or occasionally behind the midpoint. Anterior legs with the femur broadly clavate and the tibia very broad, disciform, and strongly fringed. . . . . [70)68. **HARMOCHIREAE** 866 (cf. Harmochirus) [Harmochirus]

ATTACHMENT ON SALTICIDAE SPECIES DIVERSITY
Abbreviated version of "Monograph of the Salticidae (Araneae) of the World 1995-2015.
Part I: Introduction to alternative classification of Salticidae".
http://salticidae.pl/Subfamilies/

Jerzy Prószyński

ATTACHMENT 11a

PELLENINES GROUP OF GENERA

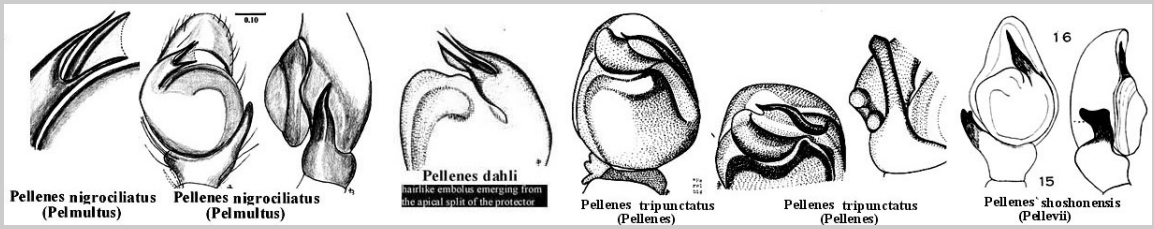
Version July 1st, 2016.
Sources and permissions of illustrations, also references, are displayed in the IInd part of the monograph http://www.peckhamia.com/salticidae/

Type genus Pellenes.
Interactive index of genera: Dexippus, Pellenes , Pellenes (*Pellenes*) , Pellenes (*Pellap*) , Pellenes (*Pelmirus*) , Pellenes (*Pelmultus*) , Pellenes (*Pelpaucus*) . (70 species)

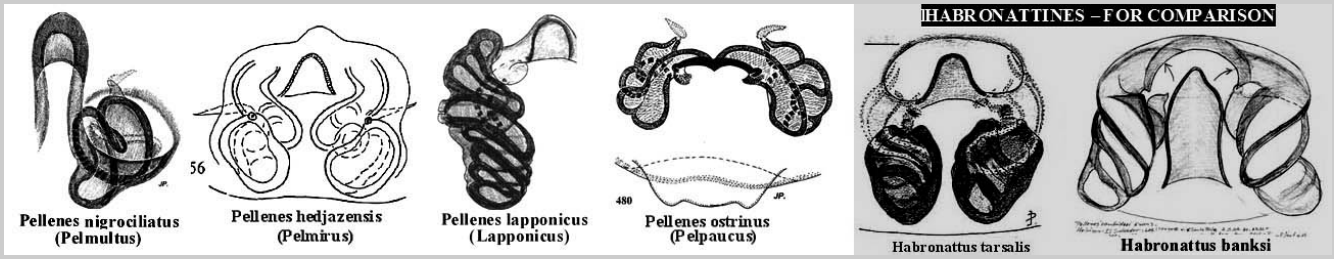
Introduction

PELLENINES are characterized by large pocket in epigyne, localized centrally and followed on both sides by shallow, sclerotized grooves instead of membranous "windows" (or single "window" known in HARMOCHIRINES) as in some other groups of genera. Spermathecae and ducts in a form of complicated loops of unclear course. Males with embolus inside thick, fleshy sheath structure (see scan of *Pellenes lapponicus*), in some species with complicated apical structures (as in *Pellenes nigrociliatus*).
PELLENINES in a version proposed here, are separated from HABRONATTINES by palps structure, by of embolus hidden inside sheath, by epigyne and it's internal structures. In practice they can be recognized by external appearance, especially by body shape and pattern of white spots and lines. Their diversity, however, require memorizing. Drawings below constitute integral part of the genus definition.

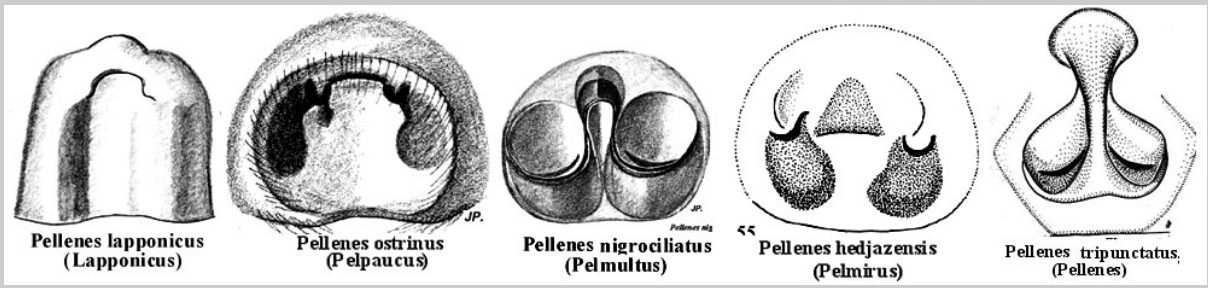
Guide to identification of genera by male palps



Guide to identification of genera by internal structure of epigyne



Guide to identification of genera by appearance of epigyne



Guide to identification of genera by color pattern



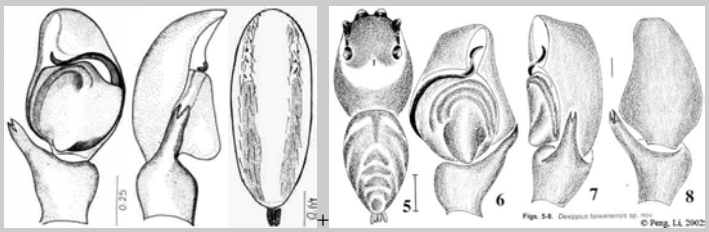
Difference in color pattern beween Habronattus (HABRONATTINES) above and Pellenes (below.



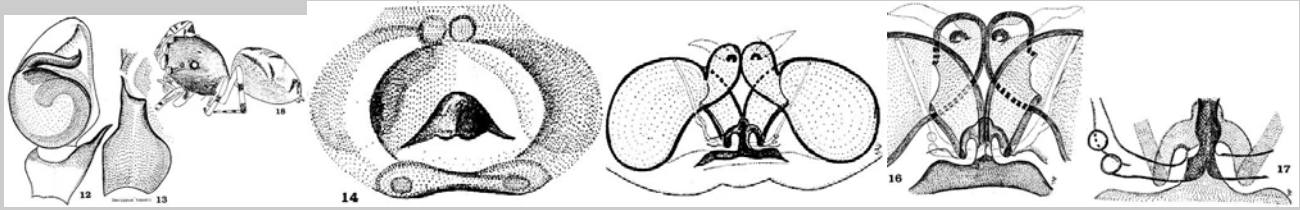


Gen. *Dexippus* Thorell, 1891 (3 species)

Type species *Dexippus kleini*.
DIAGNOSIS. Resembles PELLENINES by bell shaped, broad pocket centrally on epigyne, possibly also by broad embolus of unknown structure. Embolus arises anterolaterally or laterally, runs transversally, parallel to anterior edge of bulbus, its tip is characteristically bent anteriorwards. Epigyne, know in one species only, has bell shaped, broad pocket centrally, with posterior small opening posteromedially. Ducts are short, run obliquely to broad, swollen chamber of unknown function, with small outgrowths being spermathecae, or their terminal parts, anteriorly. Drawings below constitute integral part of the genus definition.



Dexippus kleini* + *taiwanensis : Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ..: 33 + Peng X, Li S. 2002c. Zool. Studies 41 (3): 339-340, figs 5-8. By courtesy.



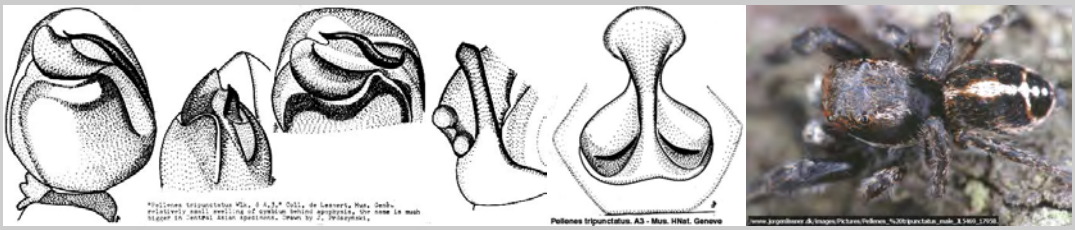
Dexippus topali : Proszynski 1992b. Ann. zool. 44, 9: 170-171, f 12-19. By courtesy.

Gen. *Pellenes* Simon, 1876 (67 species)

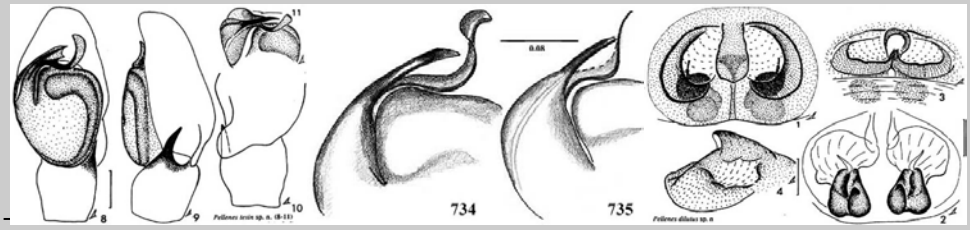
Type species *Pellenes (Pellenes) tripunctatus*

DIAGNOSIS - see diagnoses of subgenera, below.
REMARKS. Large genus, containing at present 67 species, divided into 6 subgenera, distributed over Palaearctics, Nearctics, Africa, Asia and Australia. Possibly originated in different continental distribution centers and deserves splitting into a few separate genera.

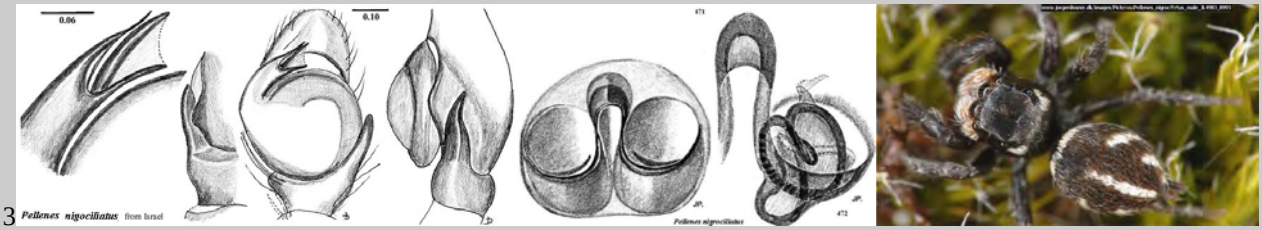
TEMPORARY KEY TO SUBGENERA OF Pellenes

1 - 

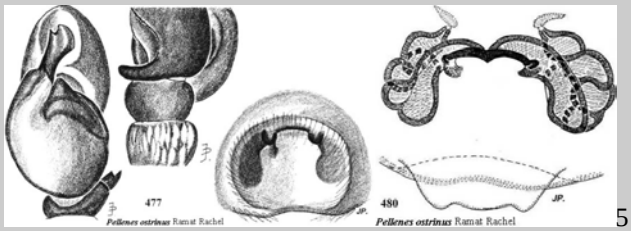
1 - Pellenes (Pellenes) tripunctatus

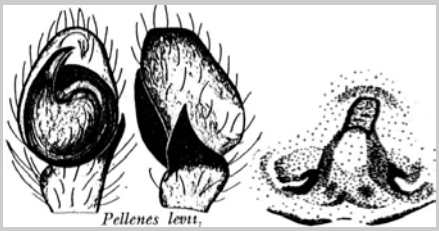
2 - 

2-Pellenes (Pelmirus) dilutus + sytchevskayae

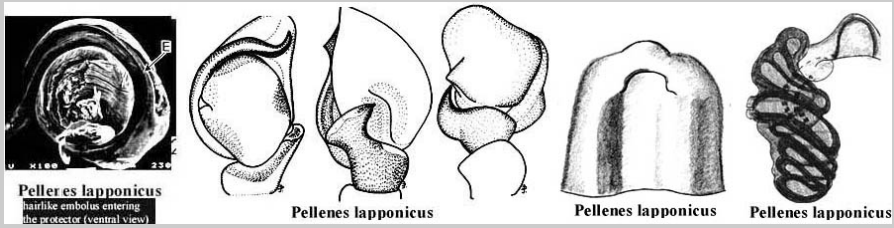
3 

3 - Pellenes (Pelmultus) nigrociliatus

4 

5 - 

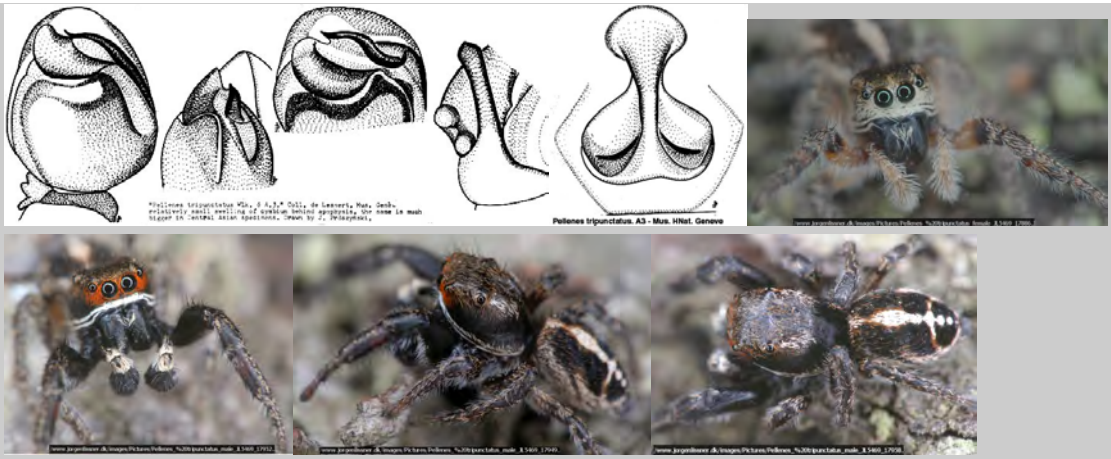
4 - Pellenes (Pelpaucus) ostrinus, 5 - Pellenes (Pellevii) levii subgen. n.



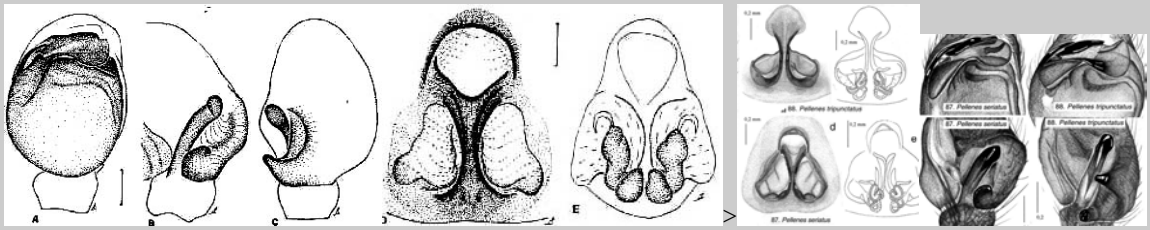
6 - Pellenes (Pellap) lapponicus subgen. n.

Pellenes (Pellenes) Simon, 1876 (4 species)

Type species of the genus and of this subgenus: *Pellenes (Pellenes) tripunctatus*.
DIAGNOSIS. Embolus hidden inside stumpy, fleshy sheath set transversally in front of bulbus, emerges anteriorly over flattened but partially folded anterior plate of the sheath. Tibial apophysis tightly pressed to depression in the wall of cymbium, limited posteriorly by either huge swelling of wall, or small protuberances. Epigyne with pocket narrowed to a thin edge, located well ahead, followed by prominent ridge bisecting epigyne and separating grooves and sclerotized lips of copulatory openings at their bottom. Color pattern: dark abdomen bisected by thin white line, continuous or broken into small dots, sometimes crossed posteriorly by dotted line. Color pattern of face has diagnostic significance. Drawings below constitute integral part of the genus definition.

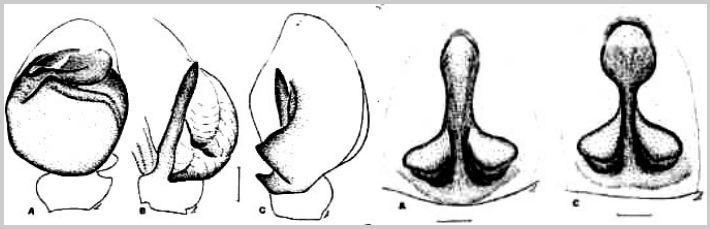


Pellenes(Pellenes) tripunctatus : Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 103 + ©Photo J. Lissner. By courtesy.

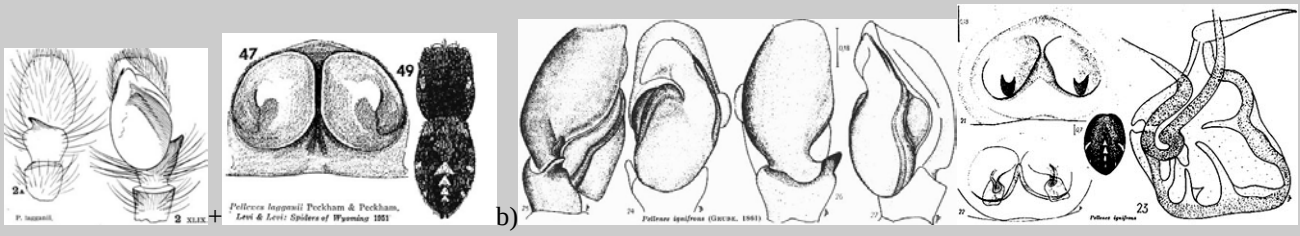


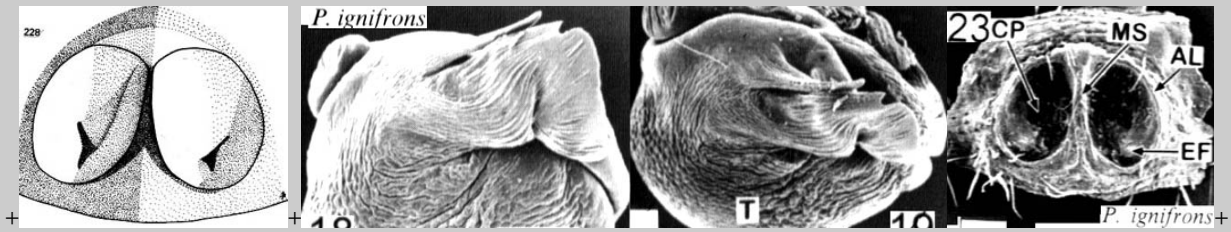


Pellenes seriatus [compared with tripunctatus] :Logunov, Marusik 1994. Arthr. Sel., 5 (1/2): 106, f. 4A-E + ©Photo A. Noordam. + A. Senglet. By courtesy.

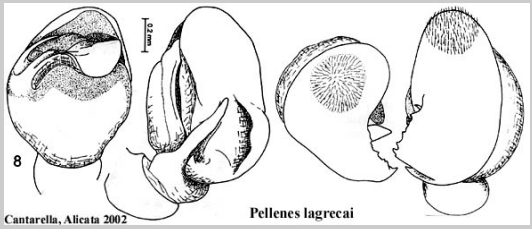


Pellenes sibiricus : Logunov, Marusik 1994. Arthr. Sel., 5 (1/2): 108, f. 6A-C, 7A-B, 8A-D. By courtesy.





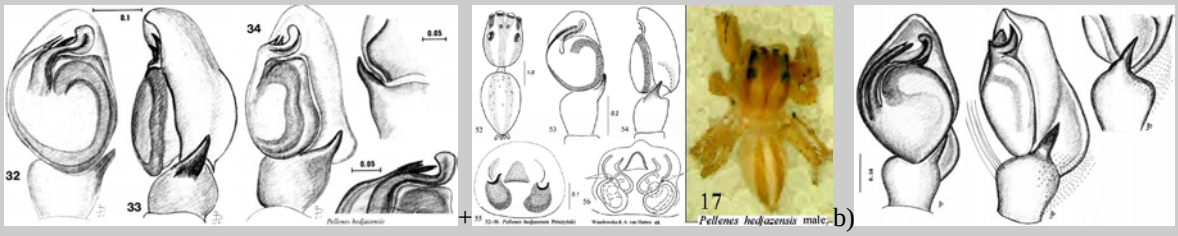
Pellenes [laggani - syn?] +b) ignifrons : Peckhams 1909: 532, 560 + Levi, Levi 1951. Zoologica 36(4): 232, f 47, 49 +b) Proszynski 1971d. Annales zoologici: 214-218, ff. 20-27 +1979: 314, f 228 + Logunov, Marusik, Rakov 1999: 105, f 18, 19, 23.. By courtesy.



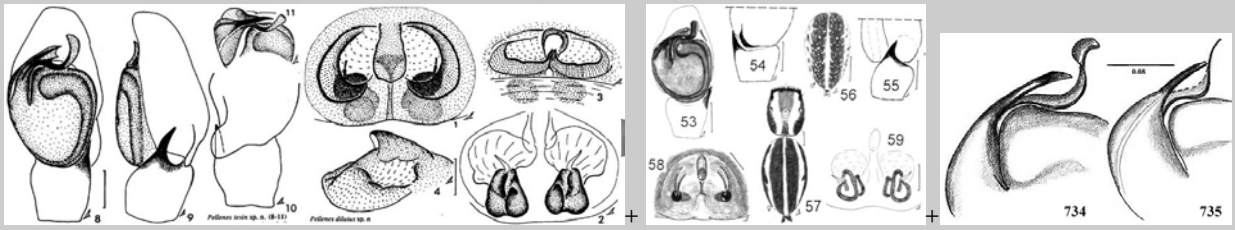
Pellenes lagrecai :Cantarella, Alicata, 2002. Boll. Accad. Gioenia Sci. Nat. Catania, 35, 361: 577-579, figs 8-11. By courtesy.

Pellenes (Pelmirus) Logunov, Marusik, Rakov, 1999 (5 species)

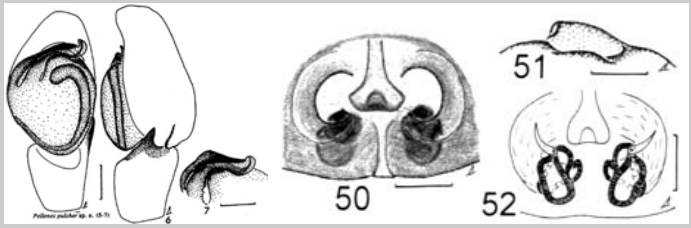
Representative species: *Pellenes (Pelmirus) hedjazensis*
DIAGNOSIS. Characterized by stumpy embolus split apically into two processes, of which lateral one is shorter and spine like, seems to be sclerotized, the other is longer and waving, runs transversally . Drawings below constitute integral part of the genus definition.



Pellenes hedjazensis* +b) *negevensis: Proszynski1993. F. Saudi Ar. 13: 44-46, ff. 32-36 + Wesolowska, van Harten. UAE, 2010: 3: 47, pl 17, f 52-56 +b) Proszynski J. 2000. Arthr. Sel., 8(4): 257, figs 96-98. By courtesy.



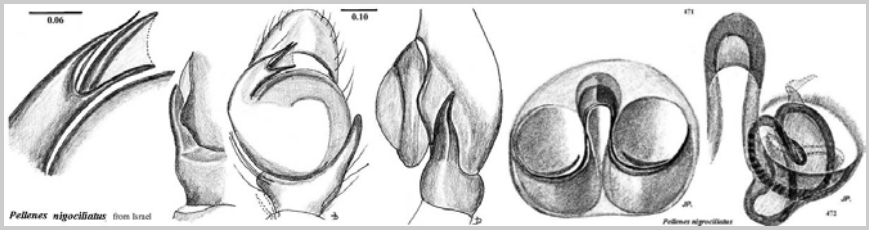
Pellenes (Pelmirus) dilutus* + *sytchevskayae : Logunov 1995a: 238-240, figs 8-11 + 237-238, f 1-4 + Logunov, Marusik, Rakov 1999 33: 110-112,+ figs 25, 53-59 + Proszynski 2003b: 176, f. 734-735. By courtesy

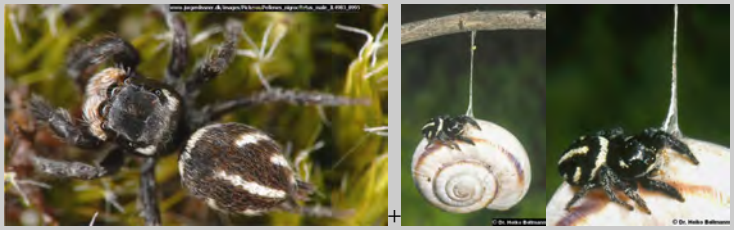


Pellenes (Pelmirus) pulcher : Logunov 1995a: 238-240, figs 5-7. By courtesy

Pellenes (Pelmultus) Logunov, Marusik, Rakov, 1999 (34 species)

Representative species: *Pellenes (Pelmultus) nigrociliatus*.
DIAGNOSIS. Embolus hidden inside stumpy sheath, its tip, of diagnostic importance, is forked with thin, twisted plate emerging between terminal rami; these details are visible only under strong microscopic magnification (x 200). Bulbus almost round, tibial apophysis moderately thin, reaches half length of bulbus level, articulates with depression in the lateral wall of cymbium, the latter often with indistinct posterior swelling. In females prominent medial pocket is usually located in anterior half of epigyne, well ahead of a pair of prominent sclerotized groves, it is followed by a prominent medial groove, running towards posterior end of epigyne. Copulatory openings, often with prominent, sclerotized lips at the bottom of sclerotized grooves, are followed by a tight and compact knot of strongly sclerotized ducts and spermathecae, whose course is difficult to trace. Color pattern is characteristic: thin medial line running along posterior half of dark abdomen, followed laterally by two pairs of oblique white lines, dark carapace has often a pair of large spots of white setae, sometimes fused into single transverse area. Drawings below constitute integral part of the genus definition.

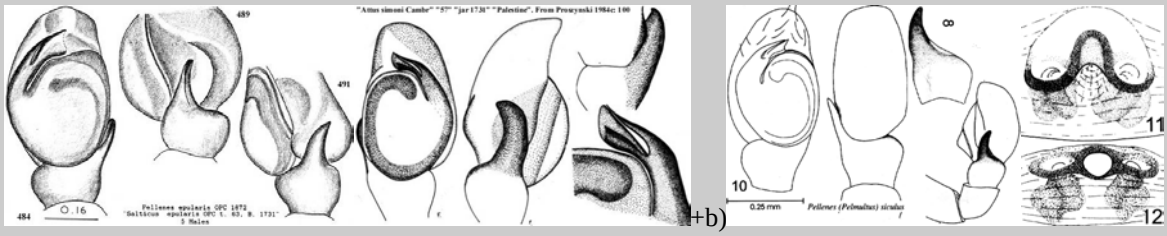




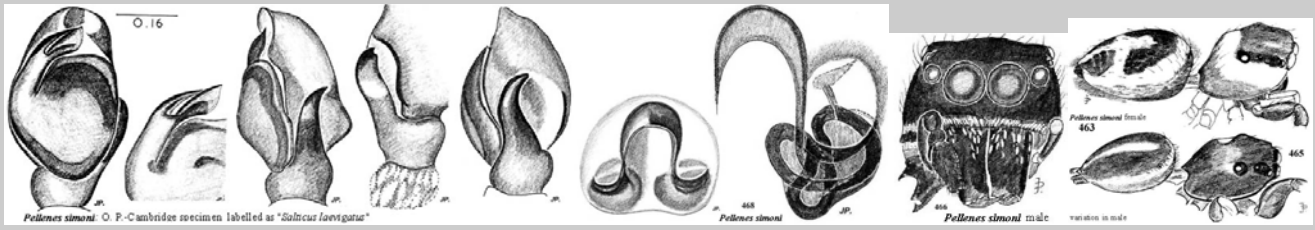
Pellenes (Pelmultus) nigrociliatus : Proszynski. Ann. zool., 2003a, 53 (1): 116-117, figs 460, 471-472, 729-733 + ©Photo J. Lissner + characteristic behavior ©Photo H. Bellman. By courtesy.



Pellenes sp [Australia-294]= P. nigrociliatus !! +b) sp [Hort] : ©Photo R. Whyte +F. & J. Hort [W Australia]. By courtesy.



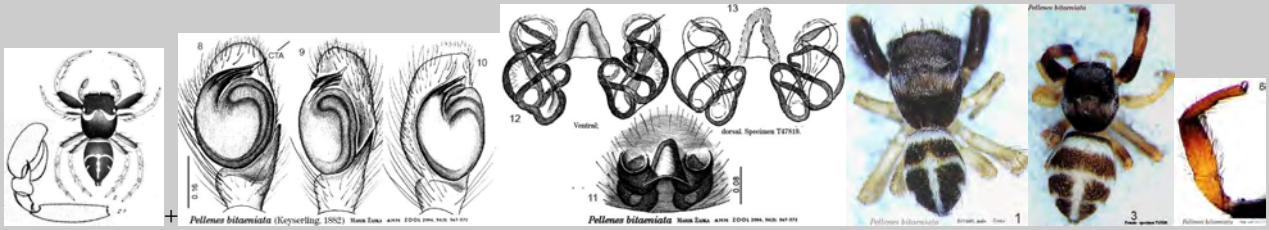
Pellenes epularis +b) siculus : Proszynski 2003a. Ann. zool.: 112, f 484-486, 489-491+b) Alicata P., Cantarella T. 2000. Mem. Soc. entomol. ital. 78 (2): 492-496, f 7-12 . By courtesy



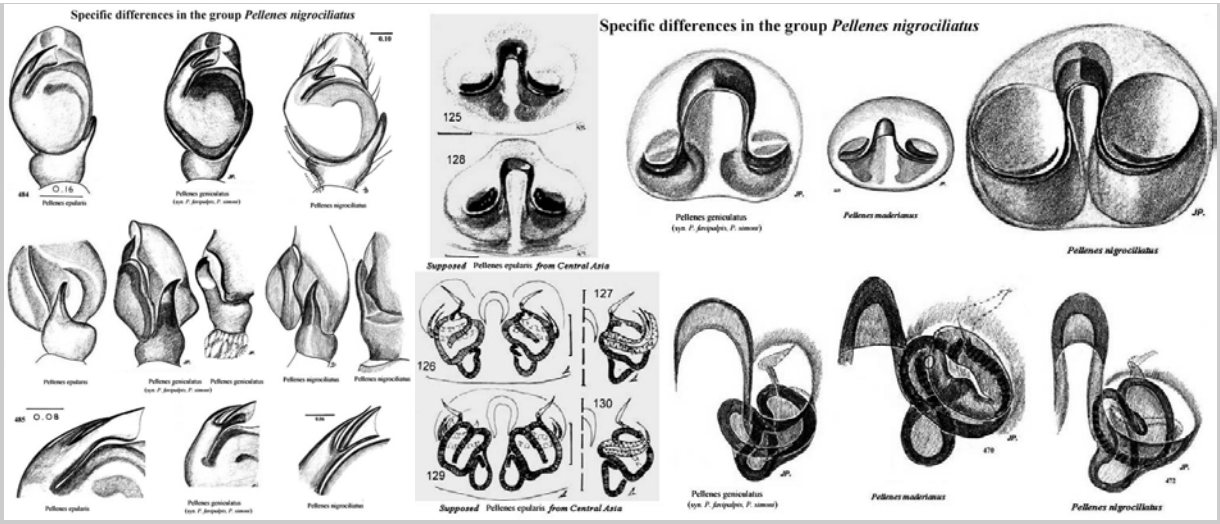
Pellenes geniculatus : Proszynski J. 2003a. Ann. zool.: 119-120, f 463-488, 492-494, 498-500. By courtesy



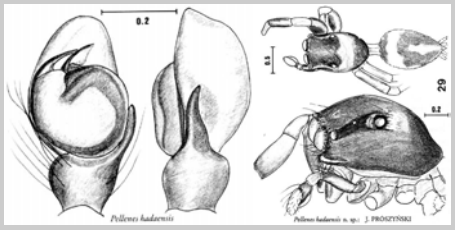
Pellenes geniculatus : Wesolowska, van Harten. UAE, 2010: 3: 43, pl 13-16, f 44-51+ Haddad, Wesołowska 2011. © Afr. Invertebr. 52(1): 95-97, f 108-109. By courtesy.



Pellenes bitaeniata : Keyserling 1882: 1405, t 119, f 2 + Zabka 2006 Annales zoologici, 56(3): 567-573, f 1-14 (photos in pairs male + female). By courtesy.



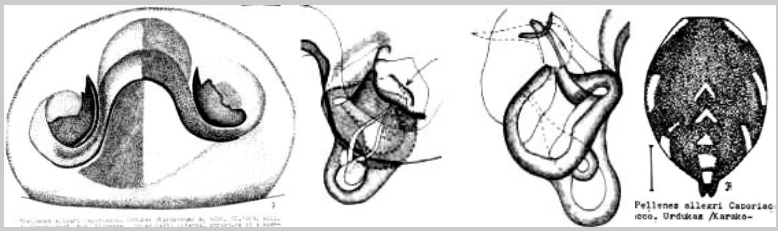
Pellenes *[comparison of palps of 3 males: epularis+geniculatus+nigrociliatus, and epigyne of 4 females: epularis+geniculatus+maderianus+nigrociliatus]* : Proszynski 2008. Online. By courtesy



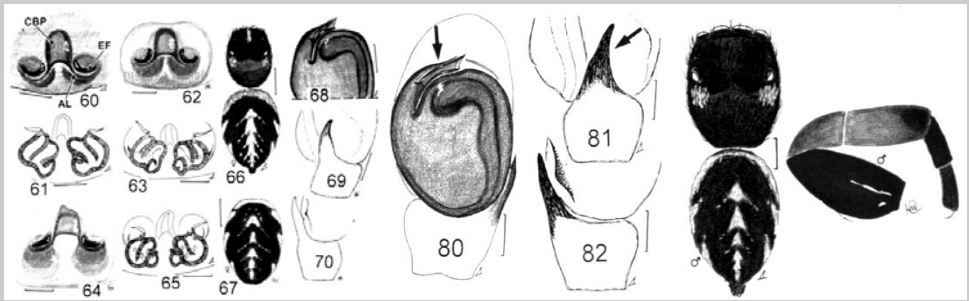
Pellenes hadaensis : : Proszynski J. 1993. F. Saudi Ar. Basel, 13: 43-44, ff. 28-31 +44-46, ff. 32-36 [embolar region atypical, placement uncertain].



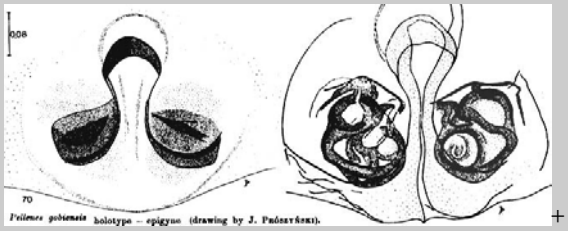
Pellenes arciger :Proszynski 2003b. Annales zoologici 53, 1: 120, figs 495-497 + ©photo H. Metzner. By courtesy.

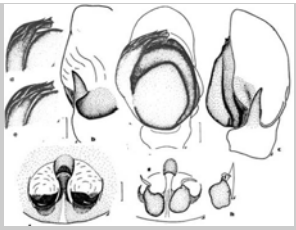


Pellenes allegrii : Proszynski 1984c: 100 [Urdukas (Karakorum) m 4000; VI. 1929. Coll. Caporiacco. Mus.Florence.

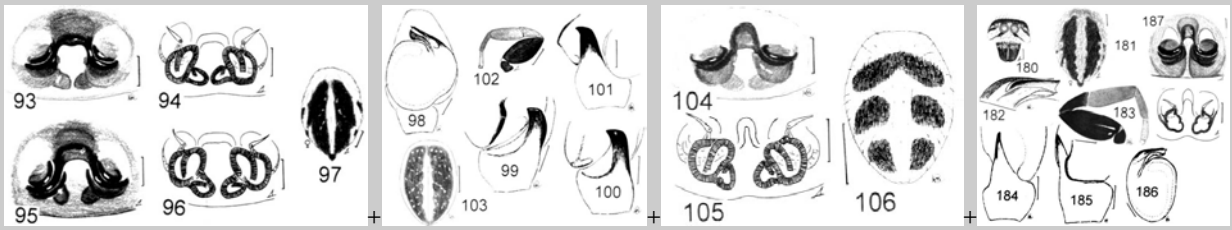


Pellenes allegrii : Logunov, Marusik,Rakov 1999, 33: 113-117, figs 60-70, 80-82, 89, 90,92 - from Kazakhstan and Kyrghyzstan, suposed to by conspecific.

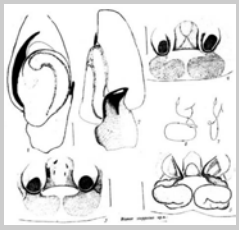




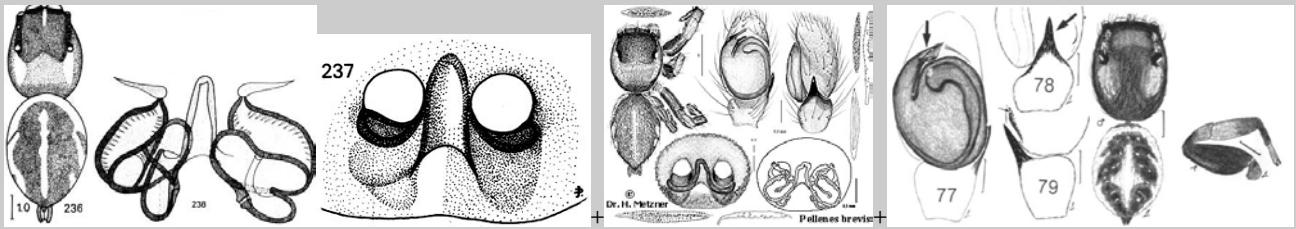
Pellenes gobiensis : Wesolowska 1981b. Ann. zool., 36: 152-153, ff. 70-71+ Logunov 1992b. Arthr. Sel., 1 (2): 60-61, f 5a-h.

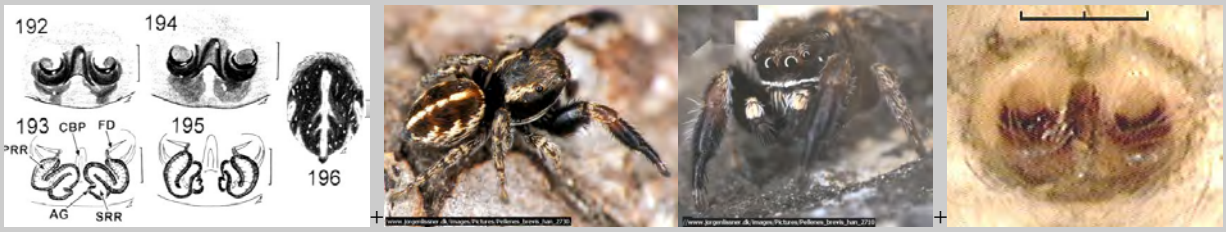


Pellenes amazonka + badkhyzicus + borisi + pamiricus : Logunov, Marusik, Rakov 1999, 33: 118-119, figs 93-97, 159 + 119-120, figs 91, 98-103 + 120-121, figs 24, 104-106 + 136-138, figs 91, 180-188 . By courtesy.

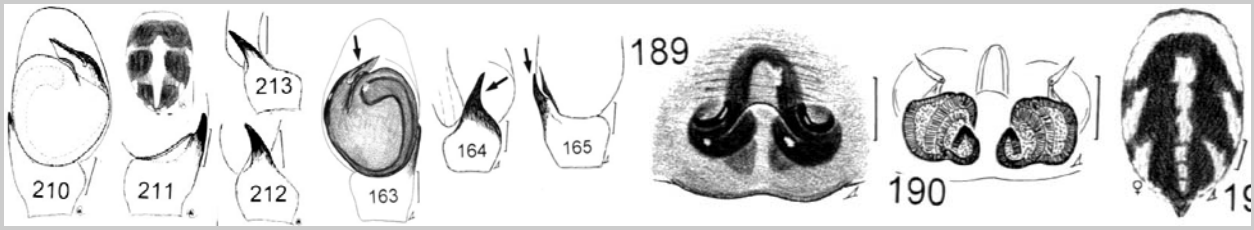


Pellenes[?] stepposus : Logunov D.V. 1991a. Zoologicheskiy zhurnal, 70 (2): 51-54, f 2: 1-7. By courtesy.

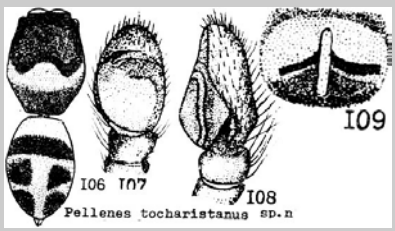


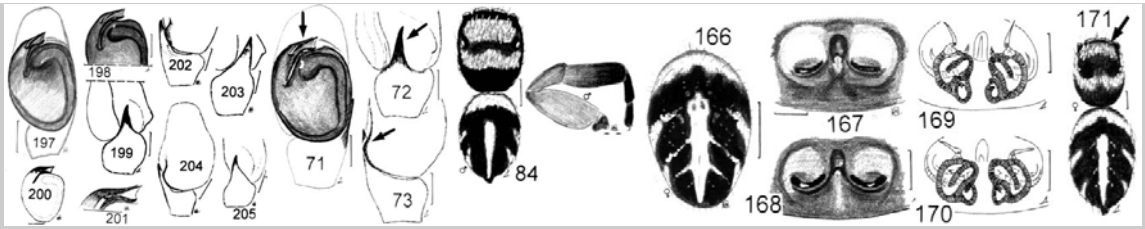


Pellenes brevis : Proszynski J. 1979. Ann. zool., 34: 299-369, figs. 236-238 + Metzner 1999. Andrias 14: 124-126, 244, t 90a-k + Logunov, Marusik, Rakov 1999. 33: 143-144, figs 77-79, 87, 88, 160-162, 192, 206, 207, 209 + ©Photo J. Lissner + A. Senglet. By courtesy.

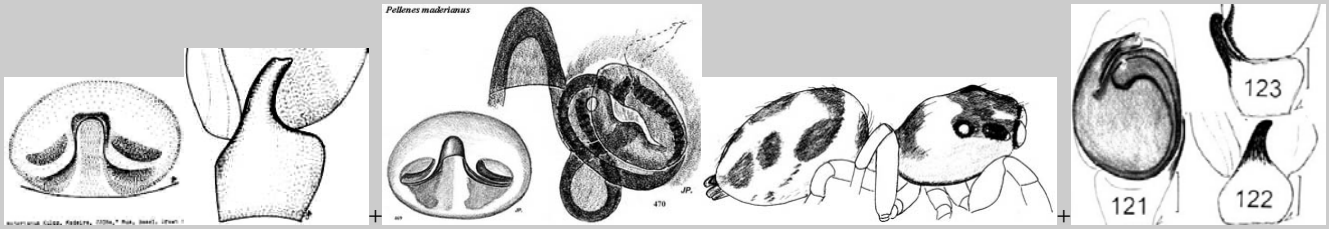


Pellenes pseudobrevis : Logunov, Marusik, Rakov, 199933: 138-141, figs 159, 163-165, 189-191, 208, 210-213. By courtesy

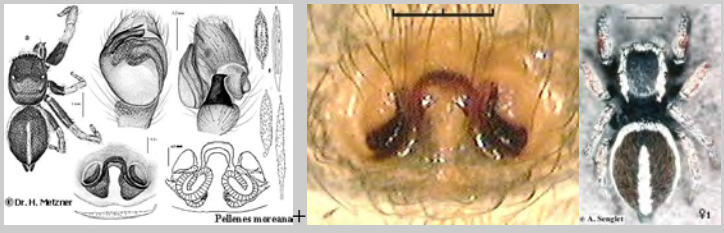




Pellenes tocharistanus : Andreeva. 1976: 86-87, ff. 106-109 + Logunov, Marusik, Rakov 1999. 33: 141-143, figs 71-73, 83, 84, 159, 166-171, 197-205. By courtesy.

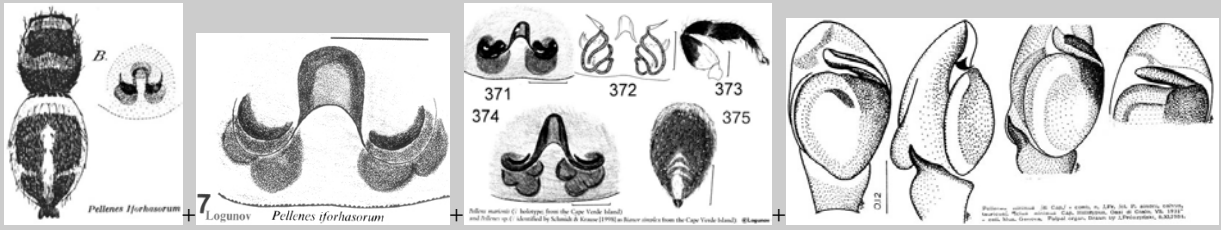


Pellenes maderianus : Proszynski, Internet F&M - from Madeira, Mus. Basel. +Proszynski 2003a: 53,1: 112-114, figs 459 + Logunov, Marusik, Rakov 1999b: 33: 122, figs 91, 111-130 (Holotype). By courtesy.

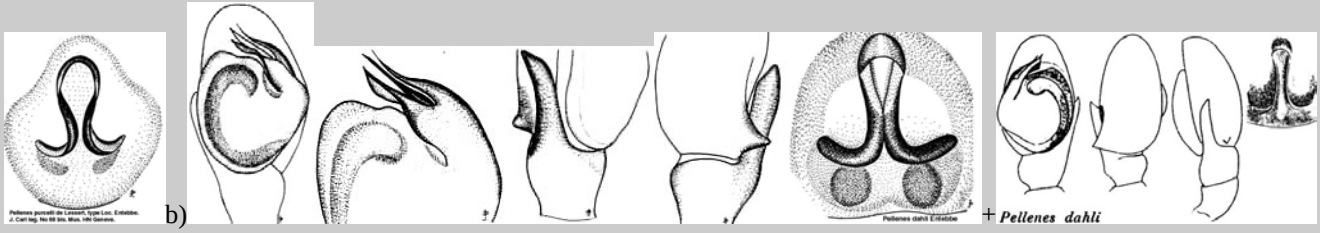




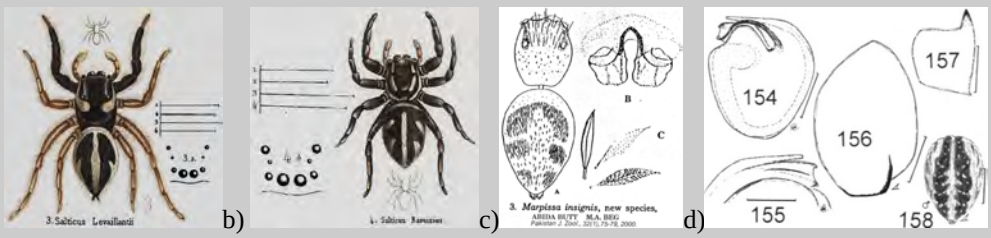
Pellenes moreana: Metzner H. 1999. Andrias 14: 129-130, 249, table 95a-g + ©Photo A. Senglet. By courtesy.



Pellenes iforhasorum +marionis + minimus: Berland, Millot 1941: 12, 2: 309 f 11 +Logunov. 2004d. Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc. 13 (3), 89, f. 7 + Logunov 2000 9 (4): 282-283, figs 371-373 + Proszynski J. 1987: 75. By courtesy.

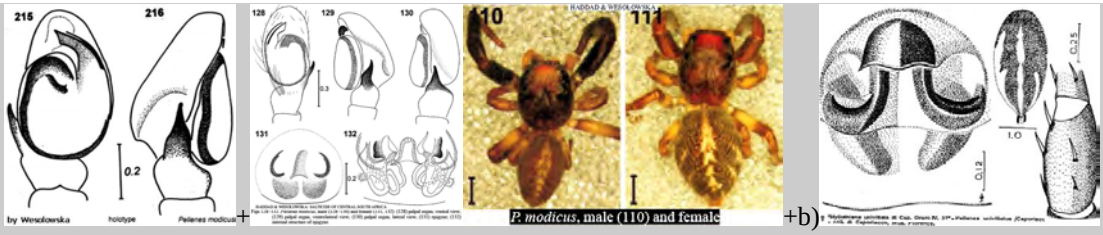


Pellenes purcelli + dahli : Proszynski 1984: 103-104 (Type) + Lessert R. 1915a. Rev. suisse zool., 23: tab. 3, figs 81-83.

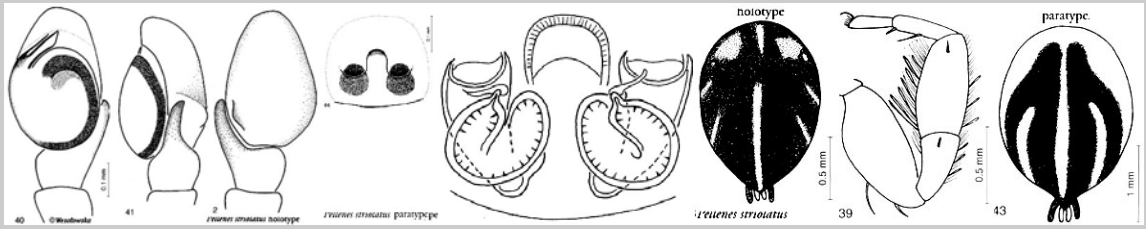


Pellenes levaillanti +b) ravoisiei +c) insignis +d) karakumensi: Lucas, 1846 : 177, t 8, f 3 +b) 157, t 8, f 4 +c) . Butt A., Beg M. A. 2000. Pakist. J. Zool. 32 (1):77, f 3A-C + Logunov, Marusik, Rakov 1999, 33: 131-133, f 91, 154-158. By courtesy.

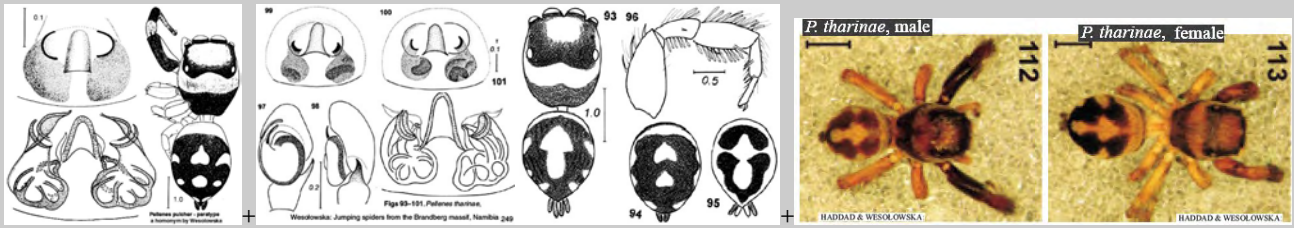
Pellenes placidus Peckham, Peckham, 1901: 200, 206, 223, illustrations t 1, f 18 = Habronattus p.



Pellenes (Pelmultus) modicus +b) univittatus: Wesolowska, Russel-Smith. 2000. Trop. Zool., 13 (1): 81-82 , figs 215-216 + Haddad, Wesołowska 2011. © Afr. Invertebr. 52(1): 97-99, f 110-111, 128-132 +b) Proszynski J. 1987. Atlas ...: 44. By courtesy.



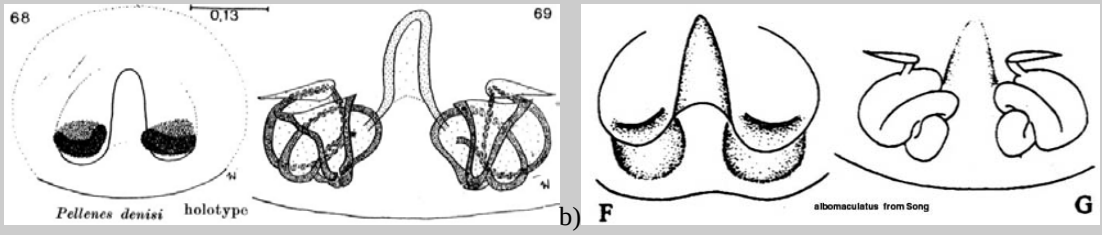
Pellenes (Pelmultus) striolatus : Wesolowska, van Harten A. 2002. Fauna of Arabia 19: 380-383, figs 38-45.



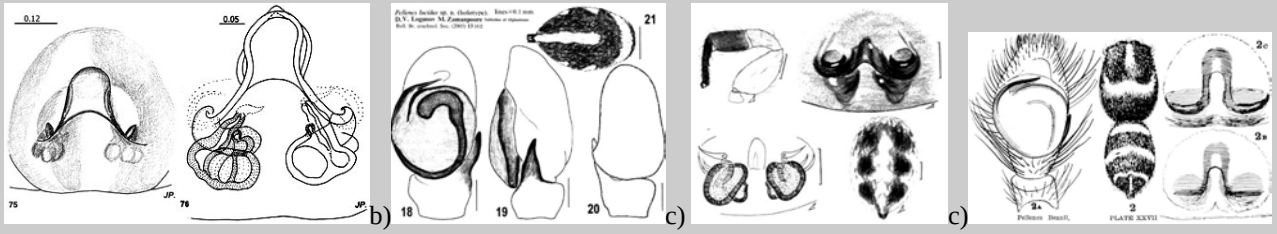
Pellenes (Pelmultus) tharinae : Wesolowska 1999a. Arn. Zimb., 10(15): 165, figs 57-59. + Wesolowska 2006b. Afr. Ent., 14 (2): 246-250, f 93-101 + Haddad, Wesołowska 2011. © Afr. Invertebr. 52(1): 99-101, f 112-113. By courtesy.



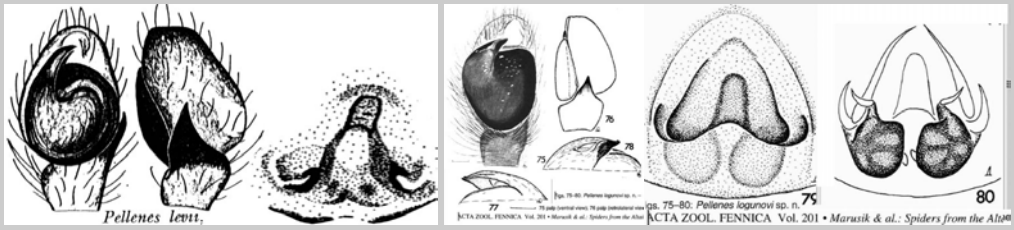
Pellenes (Pelmultus) vanharteni + Unmatched female +cingulatus : Wesolowska 1998. Bol. Mus. Mun. Funchal, 50 (291): 129, figs 22-29 . Wesolowska , Russel-Smith. 2000. Tropical Zoology, 13 (1): 77-79, figs 205-209. By courtesy.



Pellenes denisi +b) albomaculatus: Wesolowska 1981b. Ann. zool., 36: 151, figs 68-69 + Song D., Zhu M., Chen J. 1999: 537, figs 306F-G, 327Q. By courtesy.



Pellenes (Pelmultus) [?] sp [Hawaii] +b) lucidus +c) canosus +d) beani : Proszynski 2002. Arthr. Sel. 10 (3): 237-239, f 75-76 +b) Logunov, Zamanpoore 2005.Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc., 13 (6): 224-225, f 18-21 +c) Logunov, Marusik, Rakov, 1999: 33: 144-145, figs 107-110 +d) Peckhams 1903. Trans. Wisc. Acad. Sci. Arts. Lett., 14 (1): 236, t 27, f 2. By courtesy.

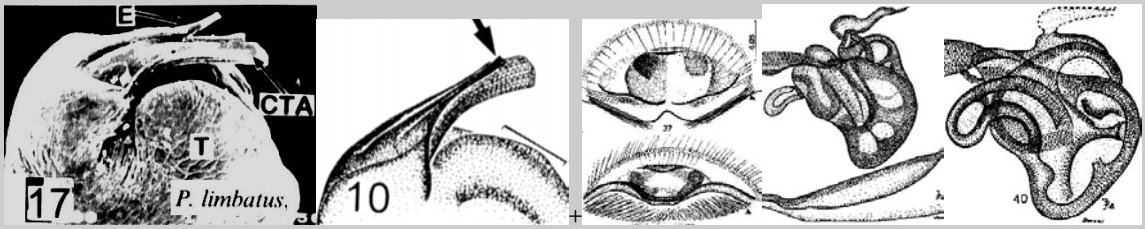


Pellenes (Pellevii) levii +b) logunovi :: Lowrie, Gertsch, 1955. Am. Mus. Nov. 1736: 25, f. 17-18, 29 + 24, f. 21-22 + 27, f. 30, 32

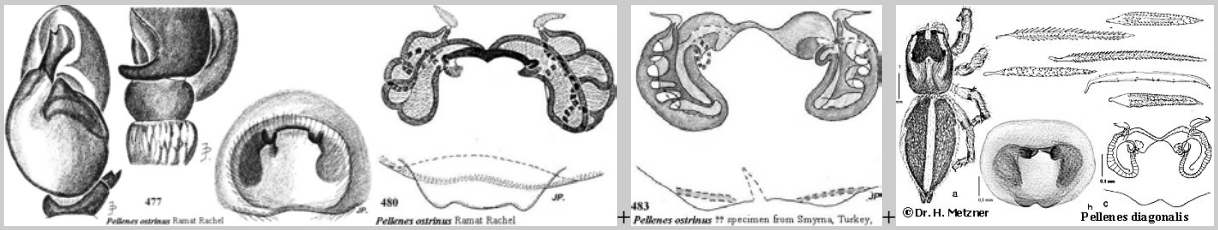
+b)Marusik, Hippa,Kopponen 1996. Acta zool. fenn., 201: 28-30, 37, figs 75-80. By courtesy. .

Pellenes (Pelpaucus) Logunov, Marusik, Rakov, 1999 (12 species)

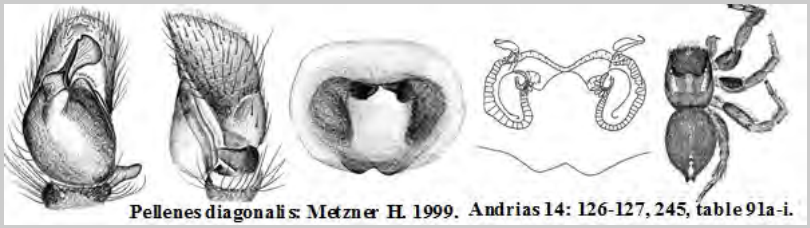
Representative species: *Pellenes (Pelpaucus) ostrinus*
DIAGNOSIS. Epigyne with broad oval depression and rudimentary pocket anteriorly and ducts in a form of compact, integrated body, with internal convoluted chambers. Embolus hidden inside sheath stretching in front of bulbus, straight or diagonal. Posterior retrolateral edge of cymbium drawn into characteristic tail. Drawings below constitute integral part of the genus definition.



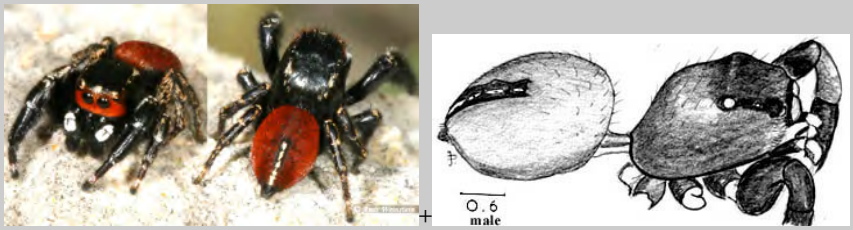
Pellenes (Pelpaucus) limbatus : Andreeva 1976: 84-85, figs 99-100. Logunov, Marusik, Rakov 1999: 33: 105, f. 10, 15, 17 + Prószyński 1982 Ann. hist. nat. Mus. hung., 74: 285-287, ff. 37-40. By courtesy.



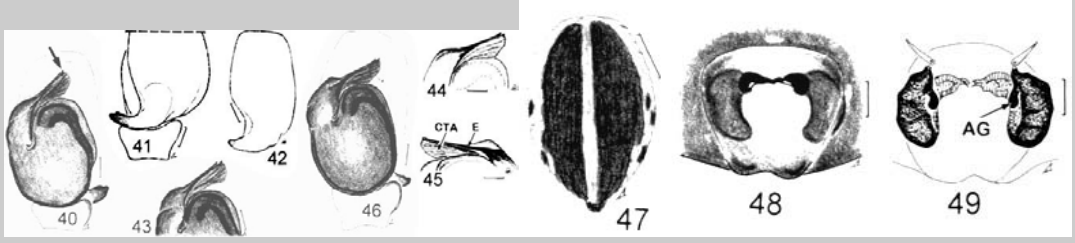
Pellenes ostrinus + (=?) diagonalis: Proszynski 2003a. Ann. zool. 53 (1): 117-119, f 461-462, 476-482 + fig 483. + Metzner H. 1999. Andrias 14: 126-127, 245, table 91a-i. By courtesy.



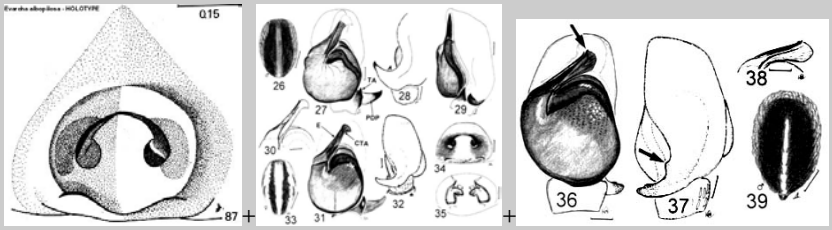
Pellenes diagonalis Metzner H. 1999. Andrias 14: 126-127, 245, table 91a-i. By courtesy.



Pellenes ostrinus (?) : Israel: Judean foothils. ©Photo Amir Weinstain + Proszynski 2003a. Ann. zool., 53 (1): 113, f 462. By courtesy.



Pellenes turkmenicus : Logunov, Marusik, Rakov 1999, :33: 106-107, figs 25, 40-49 .



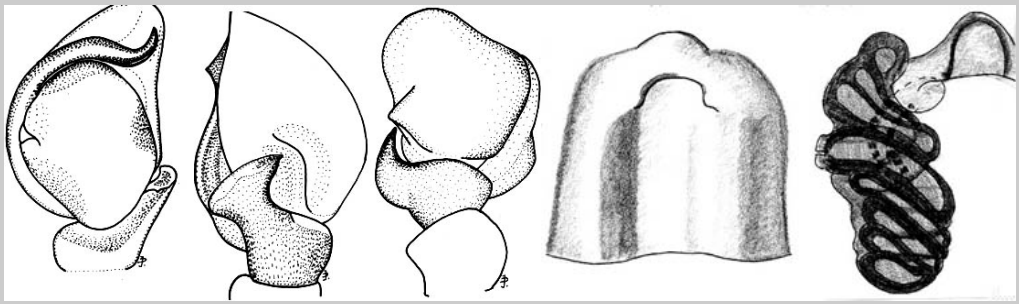
Pellenes albopilosus + bonus: Proszynski 1979: 307, f.87-88 + Logunov, Marusik, Rakov 1999, 33: 102, f 24, 26-35 +103-105, figs 25, 36-39 . By courtesy.

Pellenes (Pellap) Prószyński, 3016 subgen. n. (1 species)

Representative species: *Pellenes (Pellap) lapponicus* .

Diagnosis of the subgenus Pellenes (Pellap) (new) (Figures 121-126). Epigyne elongate with prominent, broad medial groove, running from rudimentary anterior pocket, somewhat like in *Habronattus*. Spermathecae and ducts form elongate compact bodies, consisting of spiral structures, stretching along the whole length of epigyne. Sheath encircles embolus ventrally and laterally, opened dorsally - as demonstrated on excellent SEM scan of dorsal side of bulbus, separated from cymbium, provided by Logunov & Marusik (see figure 126, below). Tibial apophysis large and unusually expanded apically, trapezium like, articulates with prominent swelling of dorsal wall of the cymbium. Drawings below constitute integral part of the subgenus definition.

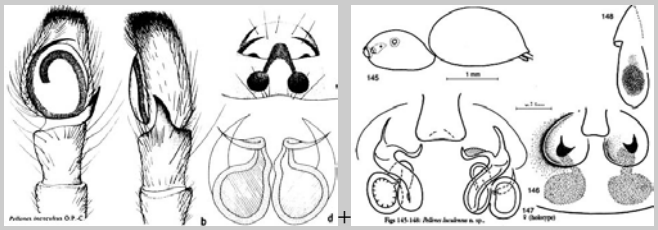
Remarks. Splitting the genus *Pellenes* Simon, 1876 into four subgenera: nominal *Pellenes*, *Pelmirus*, *Pelmultus* and *Pelpaucus*, differing by such characters as shape of palpal organ, especially by embolus structure, and by epigyne, was done by Logunov and Marusik 2000, which left outside holarctic species *Pellenes lapponicus* (Sundevall, 1833). Since that species has some strikingly outstanding structures, it seems useful that to create a separate subgenus - *Pellap* for it, to keep records straight. Among peculiar structures of that subgenus, special attention deserves robust and thick embolus, being in fact composite structure, consisting of external sheath and internal sclerotized, hair like (but apparently strong and presumably elastic) embolus proper, discovered by Logunov, Marusik 1999 (Figure 126). That structure coincides well with emboli in other subgenera of *Pellenes*, but may have much broader significance - in many salticidae "embolus" appears thick, semitransparent, with indistinct thin dark streak, sometimes protruding from the tip of "embolus". Therefore I assume, provisionally, that such "emboli" have composite structure of external sheath and split from it internal, hair like, embolus proper.
The placement of this species is rather special and deserves, perhaps, separate genus status. Palpus is not similar to remaining *Pellenes*, epigyne could be compared with such species as *Pellnes ostrinus* (Simon, 1868), *P. diagnonalis* (Simon, 1868) and *P. turkmenicus* Logunov, Marusik & Rakov, 1999, and with the genus *Habronattus* F. O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1901, which unfortunately is insufficiently known.



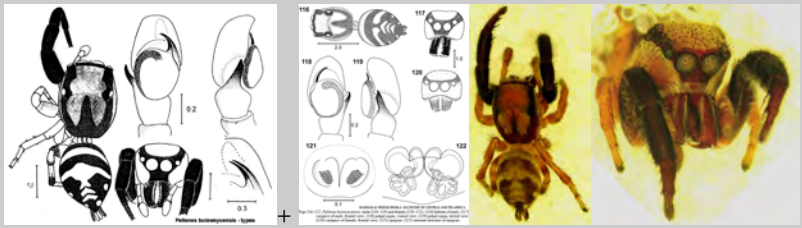


Pellenes lapponicus: Proszynski 1991: 512-514 ff. 1369.1-4 + Paquin, Duperre 2006. Zootaxa 1133: 21-23, f 41-46. Logunov, Marusik 1999c. Arthr. Sel. 8(4): 269, f 22-23. By courtesy.

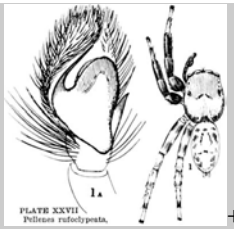
Pellenes (pending classification) (13 species)



Pellenes inexcultus + luculentus : Clark, Benoit, 1977. Annls Mus. royal. afriq. centr. (Zool.-Ser. 8), 220: 98, ff. 41a-d + Wesolowska, van Harten. 2007 23: 240-242, f 145-148.. By courtesy.



Pellenes bulawayoensis :Wesolowska W. 1999a. Arnoldia Zim., 10(15): 163, figs 52-56 + Haddad, Wesołowska 2011 © Afr. Invertebr. 52(1): 93-95, f 106-107, 116-122 + 2009: 50: 68, photo 221-222. By courtesy.



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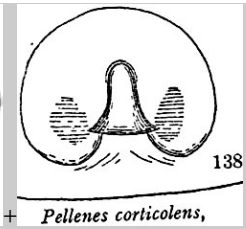
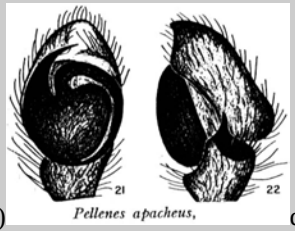
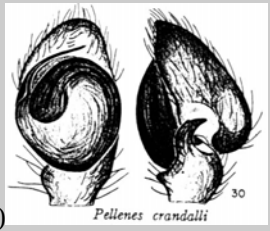


Pellenes rufoclypeatus +b) corticolens: : Peckhams 1903.14 (1): 235, T. 27, F. 1 +b) .Chamberlin 1924a. Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 12: 692, fig. 138. By courtesy.



b)

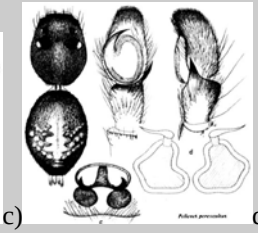

c)


d)


Pellenes (Pellevii) limatus +b) shoshonensis +c) apacheus +d) crandalli : Lowrie, Gertsch, 1955. Am. Mus. Nov. 1736: 25, f. 17-18, 29 + 23, f 23-24. + Gertsch 1934: 20, figs 15-16. By courtesy. Pellenes peninsularis Emerton, 1925 - no diagnostic drawings



b)


c)

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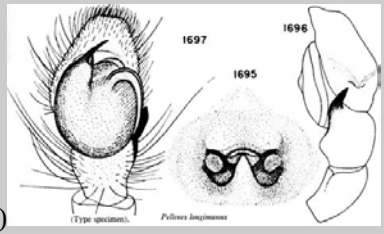
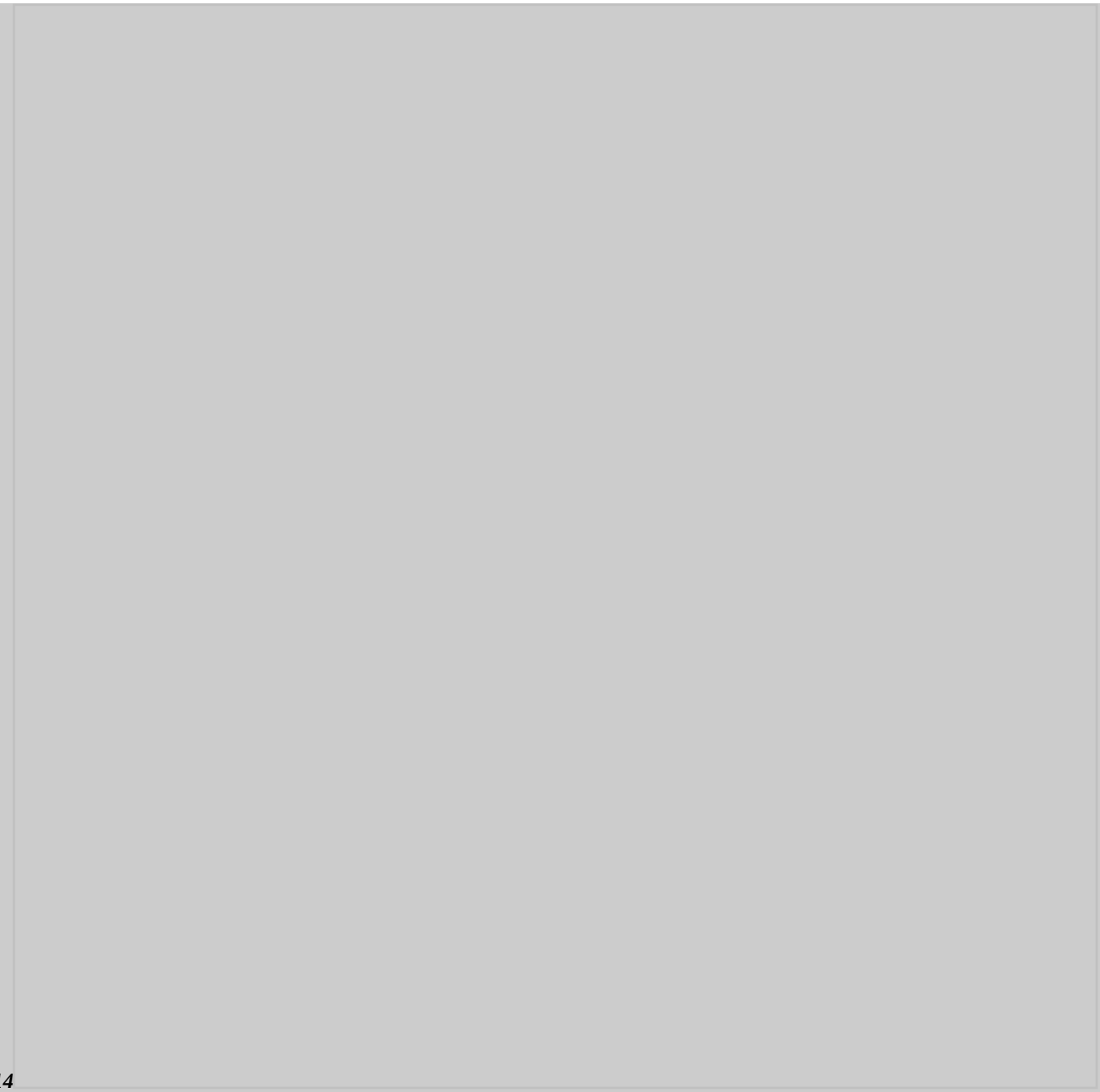


Pellenes (Pellevii) washonus +b) wrighti +c) perexcultus+d) longimanus: Peckhams 1903.14 (1): 235, T. 27, F. 1 + Lowrie, Gertsch, 1955. Am. Mus. Nov. 1736: 28, f.13-14 +28, f. 13-14 +c) Clark, Benoit, 1977: 220: 100, f. 42-43 +d) Kaston B. J. 1948: 70: 462, t 91, f 1695-97. By courtesy.

Pellenes diagonalis vs. P. ostrinus controversy

One of innumerable controversies on interpretation of taxa separation or merging resulting from expressing perdonal beliefs instead of documentation. Which opinion is correct - I do not know yet, problem requires reexamination of all specimens and other data. with reliable "dots" put over all relevant "i". J. Prószyński.



R14

*Figure - **R14** -Facsimile Pellenes diagonalis (Simon, 1868) - World Spider Catalog, ver. 19,5, accessed on August 4th, 2018.*



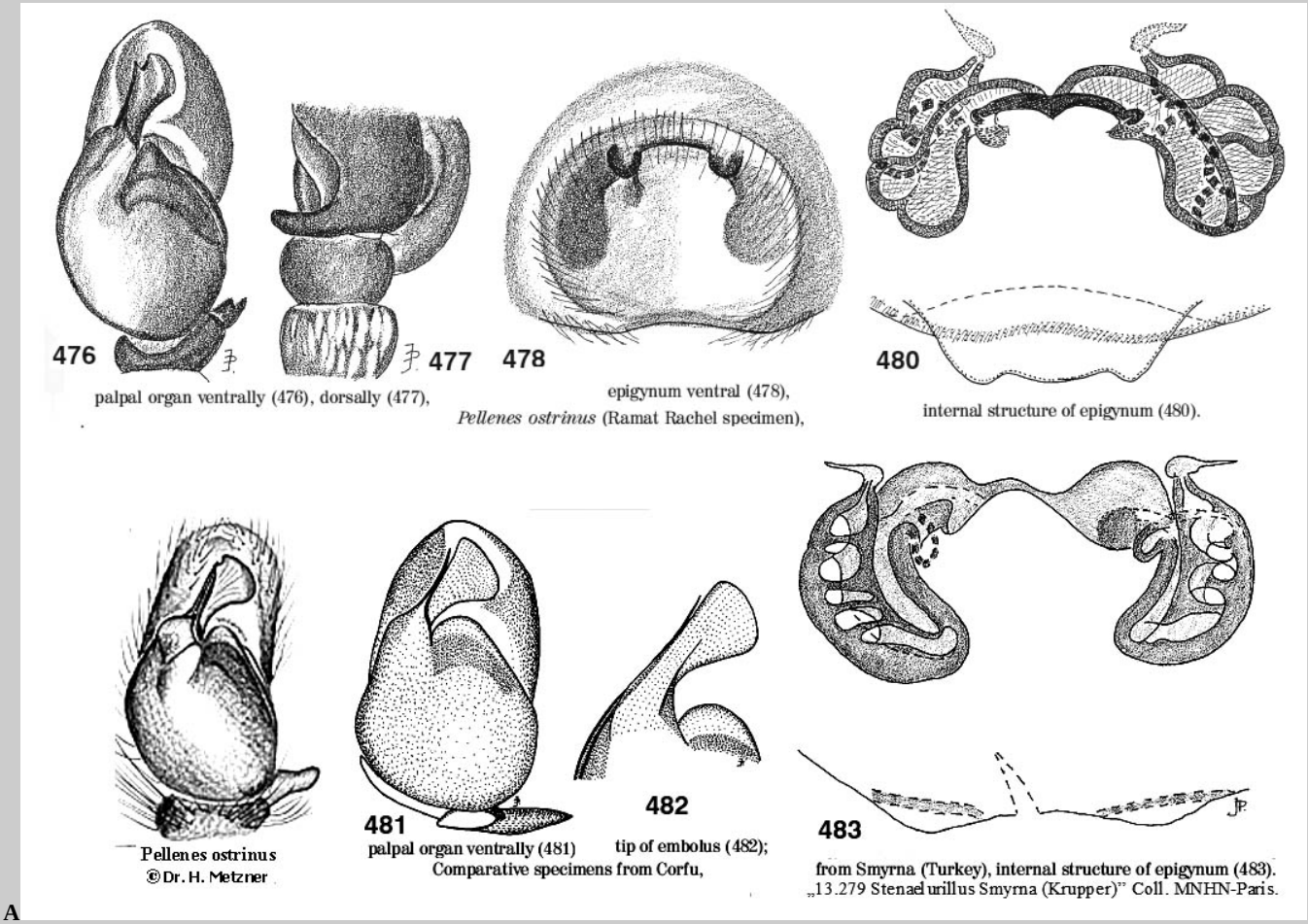
S2 ***S4*** ***S5*** ***S6***



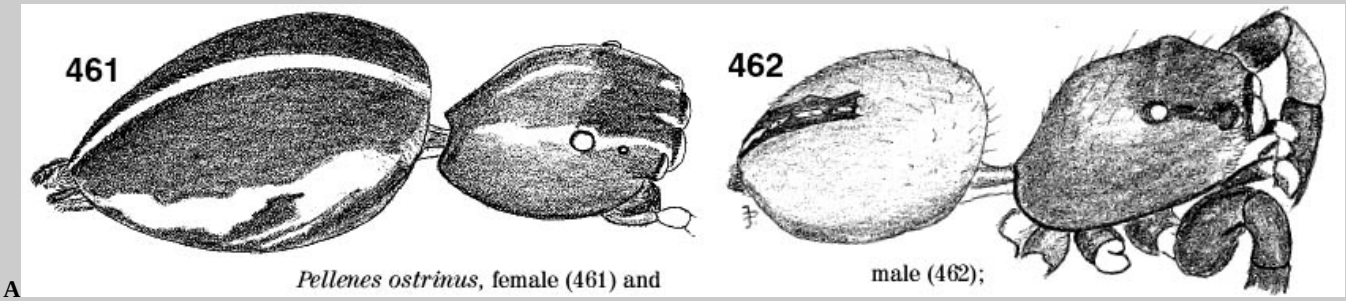
S7 ***S3***

Figure - Are they the same species? S2 - *Pellenes diagonalis* (here body color pattern of female, but agrees with

description of male *P. diagonalis* by Simon 1884) Metzner, 1999: 126 [and NOT 128], f. 91a-i



A



A

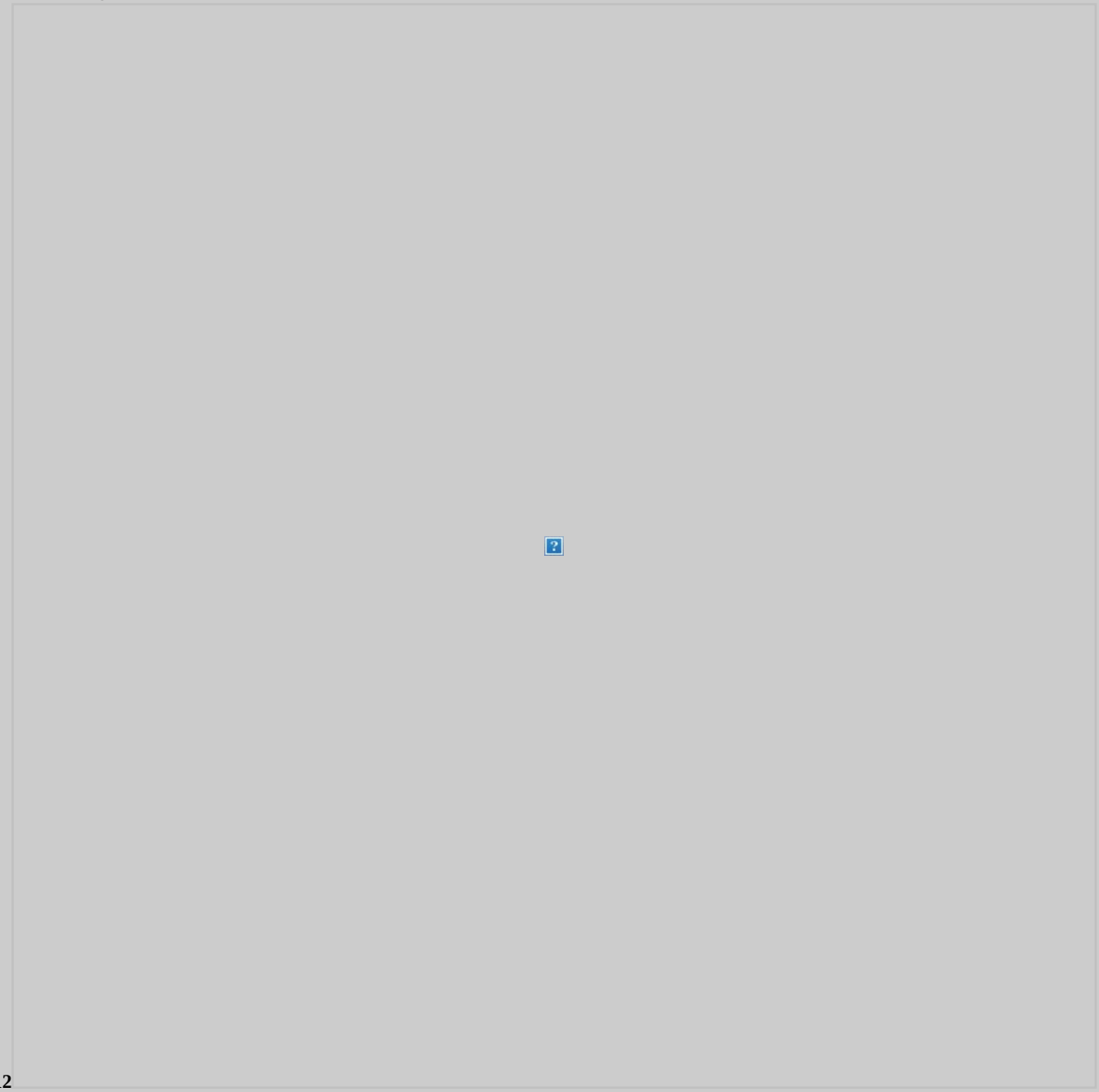
Pellenes sp. (possibly P. ostrinus) from Israel. ©Photo A. Weinstein. ,**S4-S5 - Pellenes (Pelpapel_ostr_gen_x_Prucus) *ostrinus*: from Ramat Rachel Proszynski 2003a. Ann. zool. 53 (1): 117-119, f 461-462, 476-482, S6 - same. from Smyrna,**

S3 - *Pellenes* from Judean foothills - (corresponding with Simon 1884 description of ***P. ostrinus) Photo A. Weinstein=?)***



A

Figure --Facsimile of **MAIN** difference between Pellenes diagonalis and P. ostrinus according to -Simon, 1884: 46 & 52. Figure - . S4-S5 - Pellenes (Pelpaucus) ostrinus: from Ramat Rachel Proszynski 2003a. Ann. zool. 53 (1): 117-119, f 461-462, 476-482, S6 - same. from Smyrna, S7 - P. chanujensis (synonym?) from Mogolia - J. Proszynski 1982. Ann. hist. nat. Mus. hung., 74:: 285-287, ff. 37-40. A Figure --Facsimile of main difference between Pellenes diagonalis and P. ostrinus according to -Simon, 1884: 46 & 52.



R112

English translation of *description*
***of* the *Pellenes diagonalis* Schäfer & Breitling, 2018: 70 (S of *P. ostrinus* confirmed),**
sent very kindly by Rainer Breitling in a personal letter.

W dniu 2018-08-06 o 11:32, Rainer Breitling pisze:
Dear Jerzy,
Thank you very much for your e-mail.
Here is the translation of the relevant paragraph on Pellenes diagonalis (I tried to be as literal as possible):
The naming of this species follows Cantrarella & Alicata (2002) and not the WSC (2017). The removal of P. ostrinus from the synonymy of P. diagonalis by Prószyński (2017) is incomprehensible. The diagnostic characters listed by Prószyński (2017) based on the first description of the males of the two species by Simon (1868) were already explained by Cantarella & Alicata (2002) as being the result of the fact that the male syntype [of P. diagonalis] is a subadult male. The authors didn't have access to the original material; but Metzner (1999) already confirmed that the specimen that Simon used for his description of the male of P. diagonalis is subadult (according to Metzner, the specimen collected by Konstanty Jelski in the European part of Turkey is deposited in the collection of the Zoological Institute of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw). None of the other data provided by Prószyński (2017) contradicts the synonymy of P. ostrinus with P. diagonalis as suggested by Cantrarella & Alicata (2002). Even in the unlikely case that the male syntype belongs to a different species, it would be desirable to select one of the adult female syntypes as lectotype (either the female from Corfu in the Oxford collection, or the female from Syra = Syros [not Syria], in London), in accordance with the proposal of Cantrarella & Alicata (ICZN Article 74, recommendation 74A). There is no indication that these females do not belong to the same species as the male type of Attus ostrinus – also not in Prószyński (2017). One of the syntype females of P. diagonalis was collected at the same location and at the same time as the male type of P. ostrinus (both collected in Corfu by O. Pickard-Cambridge, probably between 29 April and 15 May 1864, during his only longer stay on the island; Pickard-Cambridge 1918). Metzner (1999) also reports syntopic and synchronic records of the two "species" (e.g., on 25 May 1997 in Petra, close to Bassai, Peloponnes). We therefore propose to place P. ostrinus again in the synonymy of P. diagonalis.

R112

I have read your most recent papers with great interest. It is good to see your conclusions formally published -- having the evidence collected in a consistent format will certainly stimulate the debate and scientific progress, especially when many people (including myself) will not agree with every detail. I always found such provocative work essential for a science that wants to avoid stagnation and remain relevant for the future.

Best wishes,
Rainer

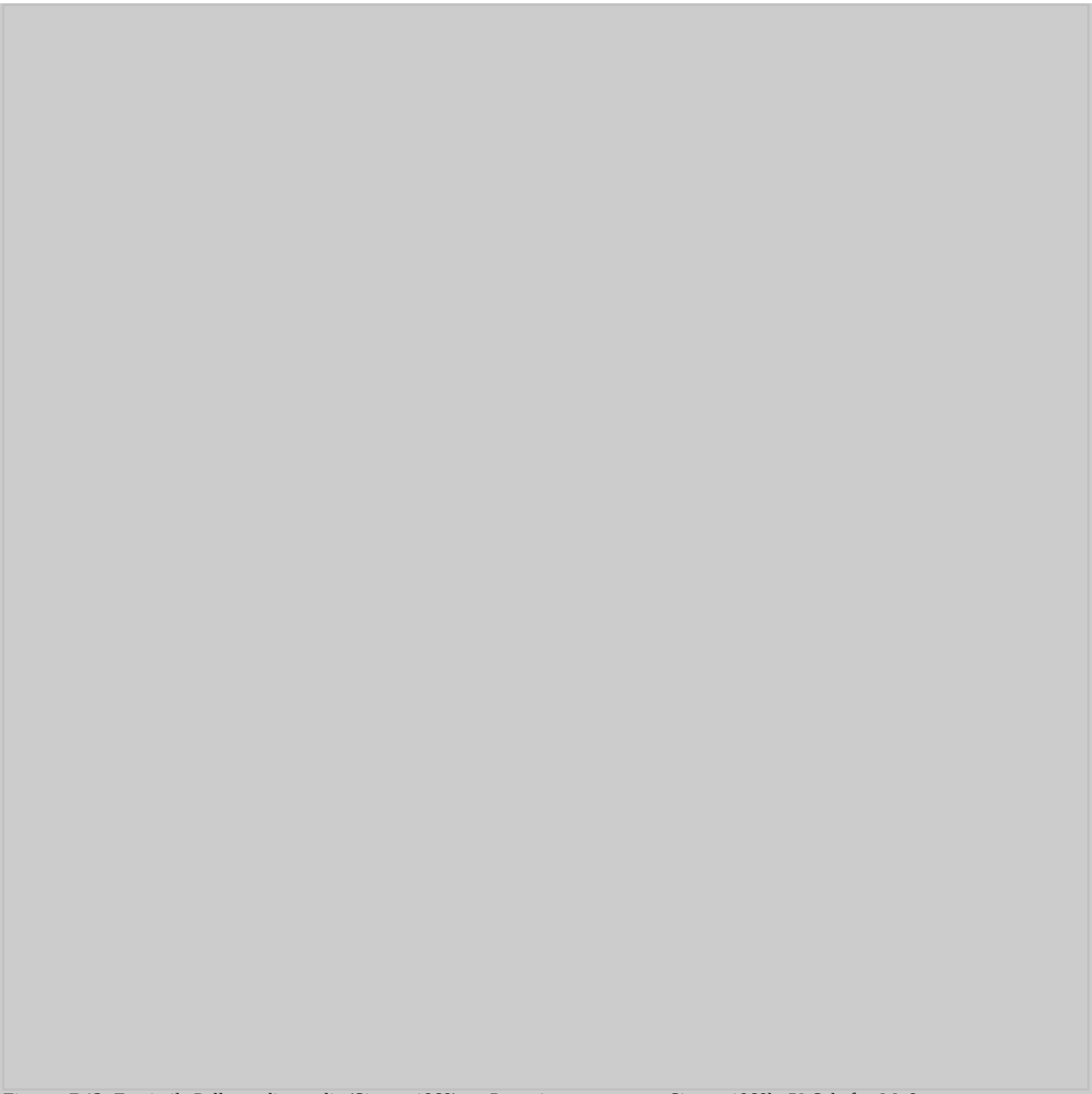


Figure - **R12** -Facsimile Pellenes diagonalis (Simon, 1868) vs. P. ostrinum synonymy.Simon, 1868b: 52 Schäfer, M. & Breitling, R. (2018). . *Arachnologische Mitteilungen* **55**: 70 (S of *P. ostrinus* confirmed).

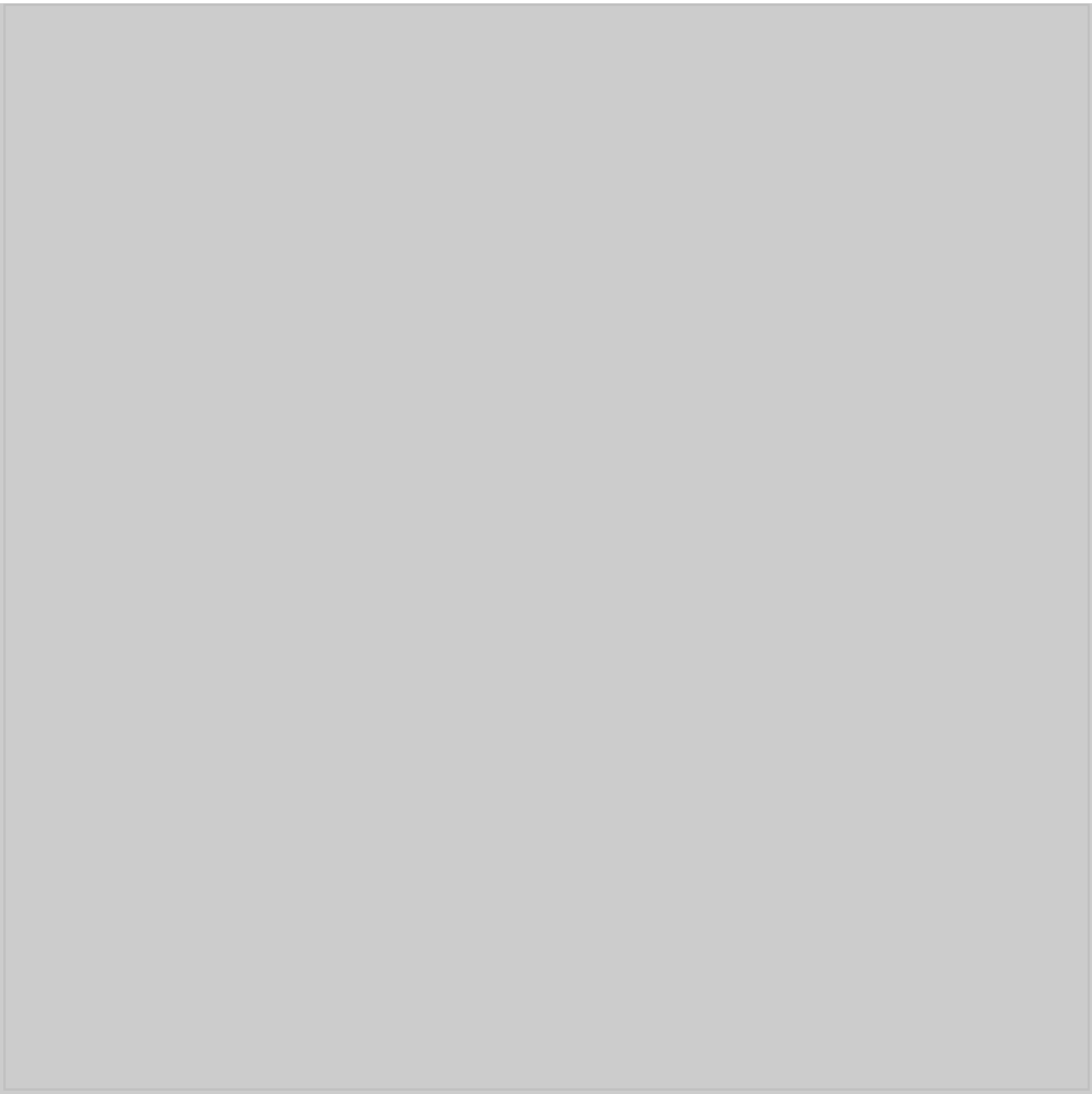


Figure - **R15** -Facsimile descriptions of Pellenes diagonalis and P. ostrinus -Simon, 1868,

Measurements (mm). Male. Length of cephalothorax 2.61; length of abdomen 2.50; female – length of cephalothorax 2.39; length of abdomen 3.75.

Seasonal appearance of adult specimens. Males – II, III, IV, V; female – V.

Distribution. E Mediterranean from Greece and Turkey to Israel, if synonymies confirmed, then possibly from Spain to Kazakhstan. Israel: Ramot-HaShavim (8); Jerusalem, Ramat-Rahel, Bet Shemesh (11).

Pellenes ostrinus (Simon)
(Figs 461–462, 476–483)

Attus ostrinus Simon 1868: 52;
Pellenes ostrinus: Prószyński 1984c: 102.

Diagnosis. Matching of female with male *Pellenes ostrinus* is provisional and tentative, based on mutual colour characters and assumed correspondence of unusual structure of epigynum with broad, fan-like plate in complex embolus of males. *Pellenes ostrinus* share general plan of the palpal organ with Siberian *Pellenes ignifrons* (Grube, 1861) (cf. Prószyński 1971a: 214–218, Figs 20–27), *Pellenes limbatus* Kulczyński (1895: 87) and male *"Evarcha" albopilosa* Tyschenko (1965a: 701, Fig. 9); differing in less pronounced basal latero-dorsal notch and process of cymbium, as well as much broader fan-like plate of embolus. Siberian species has different abdominal pattern consisting of a narrow median line of discrete white triangles, the abdomen being dark. The epigynum in female *Pellenes ostrinus* seems to be similar to the female found in Smyrna ("13.279 *Stenaelurillus*, Smyrna (Krupper)" in Simon's collection, MNHN-Paris, of presumably the same species, also to female from Spain and to female of *Evarcha albopilosa* Tyschenko, 1965 (Prószyński 1979: 307, Figs 87–88); it also resembles boreo-mountainous holarctic *Pellenes lapponicus* (Sundevall, 1832), and a number of North American species.

Description. Male. Cephalothorax dark brown, with a small indistinct spot of reddish yellow or whitish setae immediately behind eyes I; in one of studied specimens two light streaks with some white setae behind eyes III along edges of dorsal surface of level part of the thorax. Abdomen dorsally and laterally, greyish with short golden adpressed setae, along posterior half a thin white median line of white scales, continuous or broken, contoured by thin black line; in darker brown specimen that black contouring is not visible.

Frontal aspect: face covered entirely with golden-orange setae (clypeus up to ventral rims of eyes I, similar but slightly longer, overhanging chelicera bases), a few tiny white setae under ALE, on one specimen clypeal edge medially white; two spots of intensely white scales on pedipalpal femur tip and dorsally on patella. Diameter of ALE 0.5 of AME, located along upper half of AME. Legs uniformly blackish brown, a few indistinct whitish scales proximally on patella I and sparse whitish scales prolaterally on apical tip of femur III and along patella III. Palpal organ: tip of embolus divided into thin needle and fan-like plate, of various width in different specimens.

Female. Cephalothorax dark brown with three whitish longitudinal lines of large scales: median one along dorsum of thorax and two lateral ones extending along lateral eyes and dorsal edge of thorax; spots of whitish scales at anterior margin of eye field, just between and behind eyes I.

Abdomen blackish with single thin median line of intensely white scales enhanced posteriorly by darker black scales (in male this white line occupies half of abdomen only); irregularly shaped marginal white streak.

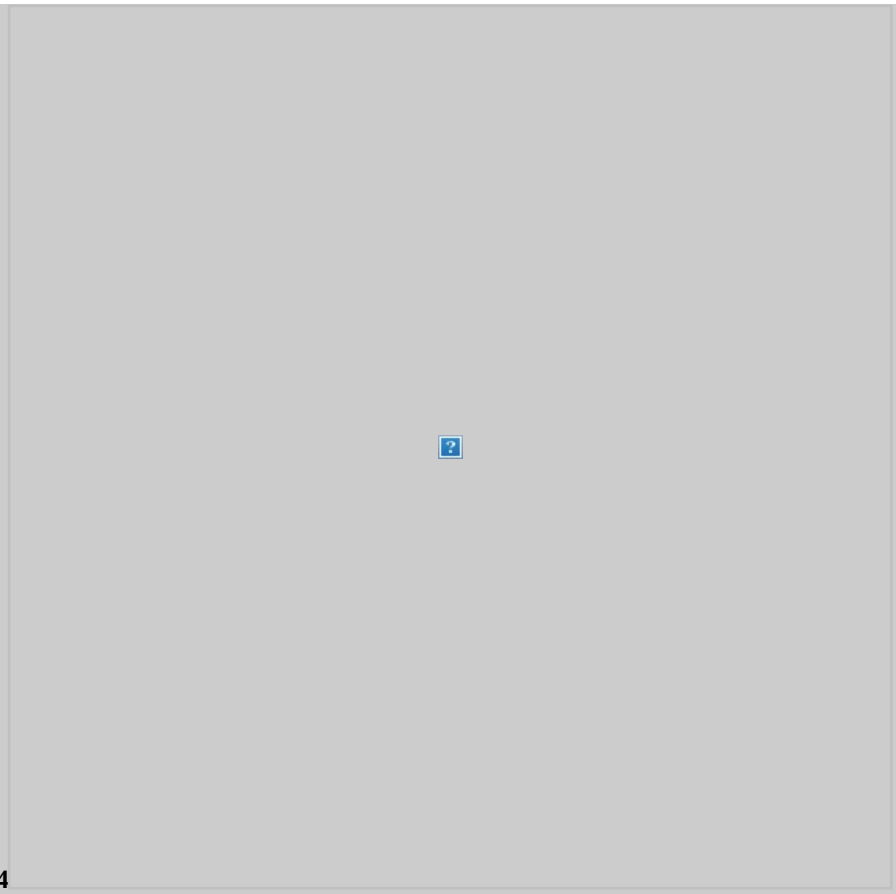
Frontal aspect: face covered with golden-orange setae on clypeus, surrounding ventral rims of eyes I; a thin line of intensely white scales along ventral edge of clypeus with slightly longer ones overhanging chelicera bases; chelicerae blackish brown. Contrasting white scales on pedipalpal femur tip and the whole dorsal surface of patella and tibia. Legs uniformly blackish brown, with sparse whitish scales.

Epigynum transverse oval depressed sclerotized plate without any median longitudinal ridges or arches; a short transverse ridge anteriorly ending with a pair of black protuberances which apparently provide external armour for copulatory openings; compact, sclerotized, oval spermathecae, which consist of tight internal spirals of sclerotized channels.

A similar but faded specimen labelled "13.279 *Stenaelurillus* Smyrna (Krupper)" is kept in the Simon collection in the MNHN-Paris. Its epigynum and spermathecae (Figs. 483) show some differences, which, however, may be due to shifting of these spherical, thick structures during mounting of the microscopic preparation. The specific status of that specimen requires confirmation from fresh specimens.

R14

Figure - **R16** -Facsimile synonymy of *Pellenes ostrinus* -by Cantarella & Alicata 2002: 575. Figure - **R15** - Facsimile descriptions of Pellenes diagonalis and P. ostrinus -Simon, 1868,



R14

Figure - **R16** -Facsimile synonymy of Pellenes diagonalis and P. ostrinus -by Cantarella & Alicata 2002: 575.

Pellenes (Pelpaucus) Logunov, Marusik, Rakov, 1999 (12 species)



S **S1** **S2** **S3**

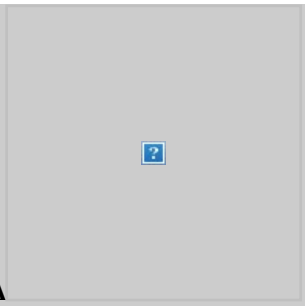
Figure - . *Pellenes (Pelpaucus) limbatus* Kulczynski, 1895. S - *Pellenes limbatus* Marusik, Fritzén & Song, 2007: 269, f. 40-41, S1 - same, Logunov, Marusik, Rakov 1999. Journal of Natural History, 33:: 105, f. 10, 15, 17 . -, S2 - *Pellenes diagonalis* (here body color pattern of female, but agrees with description of male *P. diagonalis* by Simon 1884) Metzner, 1999: 126 [and NOT 128], f. 91a-i

,**S3** - ***Pellenes*** from Judean foothills - (corresponding with Simon 1884 description of ***P. ostrinus) Photo A. Weinstein=?)*** Proszynski 2003a. Ann. zool. 53 (1): 117-119, f 483.



S4 **S5** **S6** **S7**

Figure - . **S4**-**S5** - Pellenes (Pelpaucus) ***ostrinus***: from Ramat Rachel Proszynski 2003a. Ann. zool. 53 (1): 117-119, f 461-462, 476-482, **S6** - same. from Smyrna, **S7** - P. chanujensis (synonym?) from Mogolia - J. Proszynski 1982. Ann. hist. nat. Mus. hung., 74:: 285-287, ff. 37-40.



A

Figure --Facsimile of main difference between Pellenes diagonalis and P. ostrinus according to -Simon, 1884: 46 & 52.

ATTACHMENT ON SALTICIDAE SPECIES DIVERSITY
Abbreviated version of "Monograph of the Salticidae (Araneae) of the World 1995-2015.
Part I: Introduction to alternative classification of Salticidae".
http://salticidae.pl/Subfamilies/

Jerzy Prószyński

ATTACHMENT 12a

PSEUDICIINES GROUP OF GENERA

Version July 1st, 2016.
Sources and permissions of illustrations, also references, are displayed in the IInd part of the monograph http://salticidae.pl/Subfamilies/

Type genus Pseudicius.
Interactive index of genera , Afraflacilla , Festucula , Miricius , Nepalicius , Okinawicius , Psenuc , Pseudicius , Rudakius , Spadera, Correction of *Pseudicius* synonyms.
Genera removed to other groups of genera: Nandicius , Orienticius , Pseudicius siticulosus = Metaphidippus siticulosus..

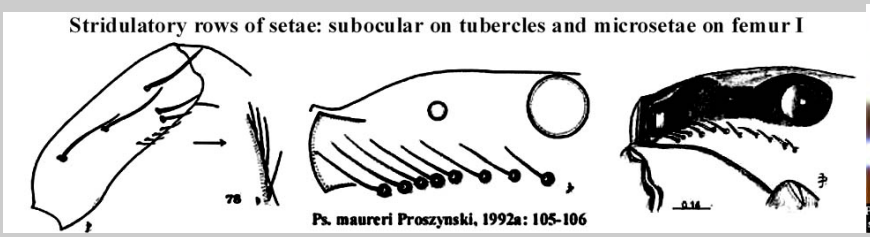
Introduction

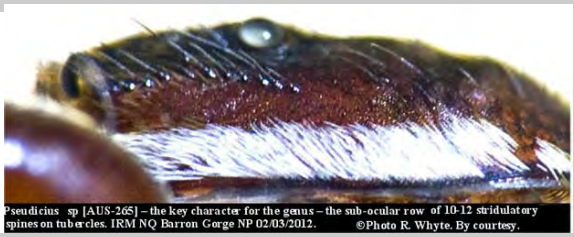
Type genus *Pseudicius* Simon, 1885
PSEUDICIINES group of genera differs from all remaining groups of Salticidae by:
1) unique form of stridulatory apparatus "femur I - carapace", consisting of a row of stridulatory bristles on tubercles, stretching below eyes lateral II-III, interacting with microspines on prolateral surface of femur I;
2) modification of tibia I, which is usually shortened, but distinctly thicker than metatarsus and tarsus, with deeply modified ventral spines: displaced, reduced in size and number (sometimes missing) but thicker and shortened, also with unusual long dorsal trichobothrium, apically bent;
3) - epigyne with distinct pockets, variably located. Copulatory ducts relatively thick walled, evolving from simple and short arch, with small protuberance of the scent exuding opening (as in *Pseudicius palaestinensis*) – to long and very complicated coils (as in *Afraflacilla javanica* or *A. bipunctata*) with the scent exuding pore changed into duct branching off, long and prominent. Spermathecae being terminal portion of duct, changing form simple oval to long and bent loop, slightly more broader than duct and with spines on interior surface;
4) male palp diverse, at first look unrelated, some cannot be easily classified, but examination of morphological series permits to find similarities. Bulbus is oval, or oval distorted with protuberances, embolus variable, from thick and relatively short to hair thin and long, in some species encircling bulbus, arising variably, latero-apically or latero-basally;
6) tibial apophysis (RTA) prominent, usually medium long, often split into 2-3 rami;
7) body flat, with robust, long legs I stretched anteriorly; dorsal color pattern characteristic.
RELATIONSHIPS. Row of stridulatory bristles on tubercles under eyes lateral, as well as body appearance gives PSEUDICIINES unique character, separating distinctly from other groups of genera, structures of epigyne and palps, although diversified, do form morphological lines correlating with presumed evolution.

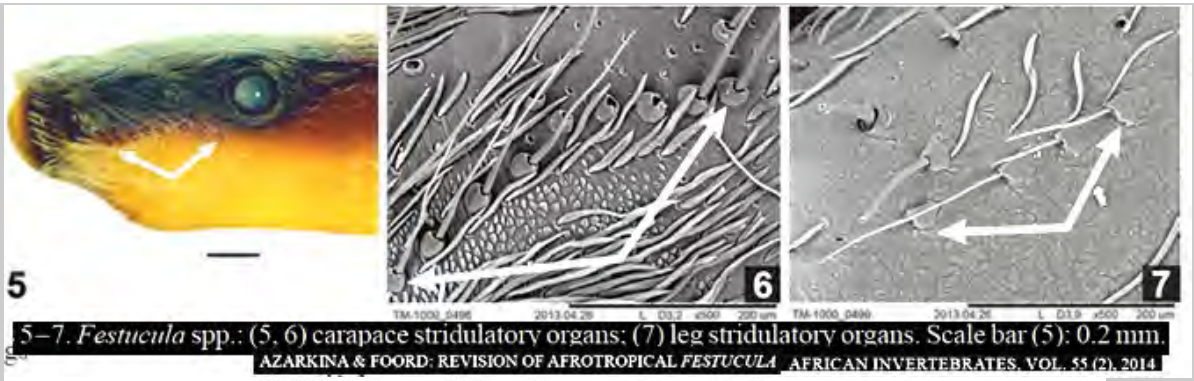
REMARKS. PSEUDICIINES group of genera has been created by splitting large genus *Pseudicius* into several new genera, differing by details of palps and, especially, by internal structures of epigyne. The proposed new genera are *Miricius* gen. n., *Nepalicius* gen. n., *Okinawicius* gen. n., *Psenuc* gen. and *Rudakius* gen. n.. To the original genus *Pseudicius* are added genera *Afraflacilla* Berland & Millot, 1941, *Festucula* Simon, 1901 and, tentatively, *Spadera* Peckham, Peckham, 1894. In difference to them, several species of former *Pseudicius* are placed in the proposed new genera and transfered into other groups of genera: *Nandicius* gen. n. (placed in CHRYSILLINES) and *Oienticius* gen. (placed in NOTICIINES). *Pseudicius sitticulosus* (Peckham, Peckham, 1909) belongs to DENDRYPHANTINES, probably to genus *Metaphidippus*.

DISTRIBUTION. The centers of distribution of PSEUDICIINES are apparently southern belt of Palaearctics and Africa, numerous species occur also on Pacific Islands, and a few in Australia. Indian Subcontinent, located between those centers, may harbor much richer fauna of PSEUDICIINES than heretofore known. They are absent on the Western Hemisphere (the only supposed N American representative *Pseudicius sitticulosus* Peckham & Peckham, 1909 is presumably *Metaphidippus* [according to personal letter from W.P. Maddison he knew the fact already for 20 years, but failed to inform readers about it]).

Characters defining the PSEUDICIINES group of genera

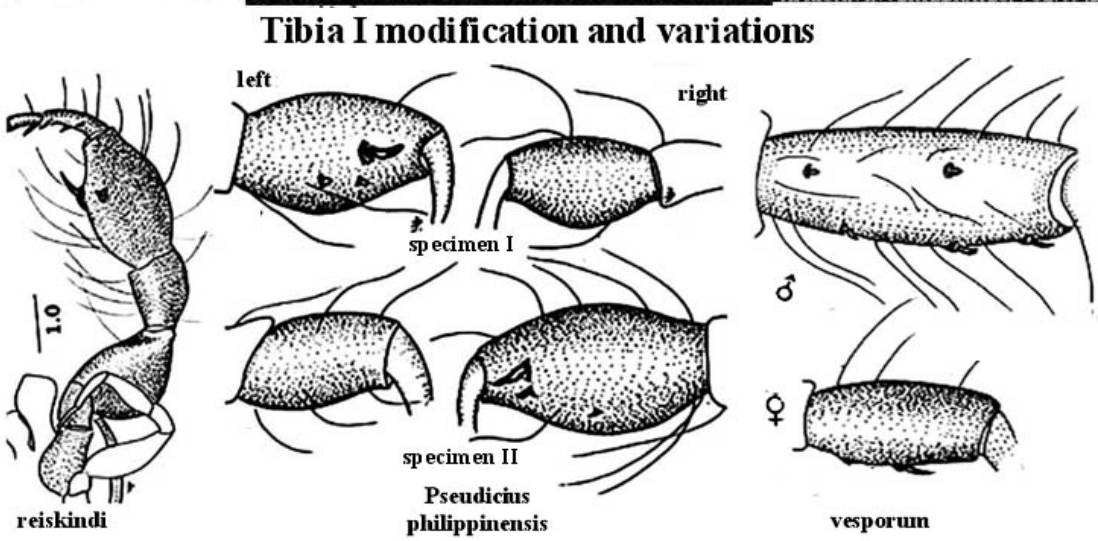


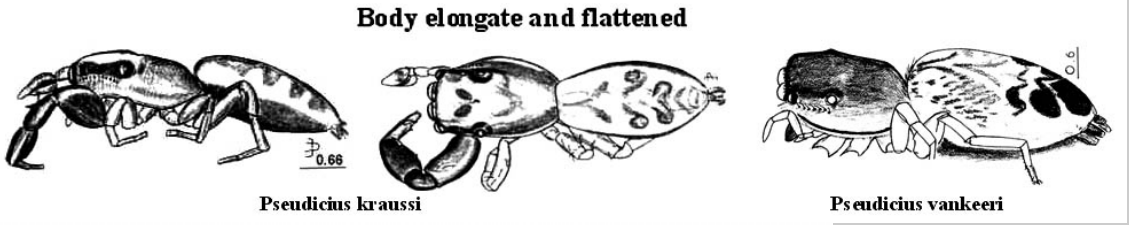

Pseudicius sp [AUS-265] – the key character for the genus – the sub-ocular row of 10-12 stridulatory spines on tubercles. IRM NQ Barron Gorge NP 02/03/2012. ©Photo R. Whyte. By courtesy.

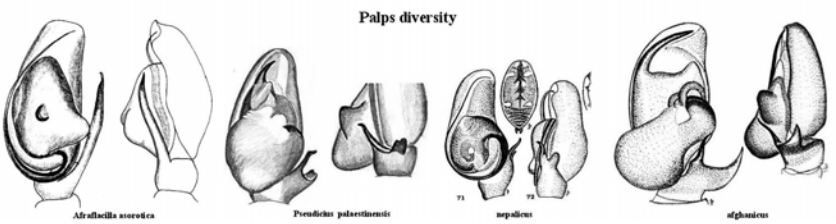


5–7. *Festucula* spp.: (5, 6) carapace stridulatory organs; (7) leg stridulatory organs. Scale bar (5): 0.2 mm.

AZARKINA & FOORD: REVISION OF AFROTROPICAL *FESTUCULA* AFRICAN INVERTEBRATES, VOL. 55 (2), 2014

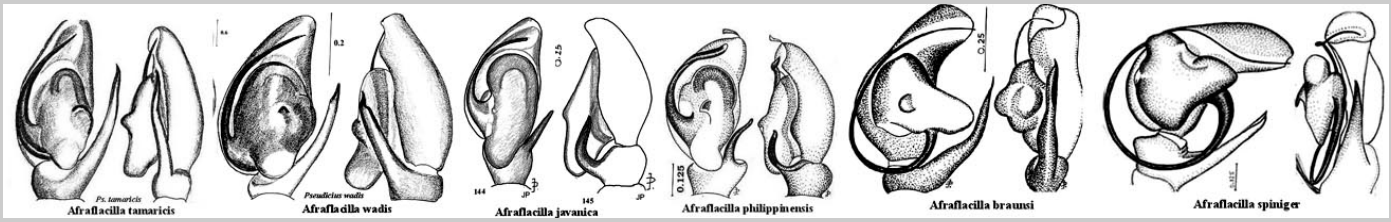


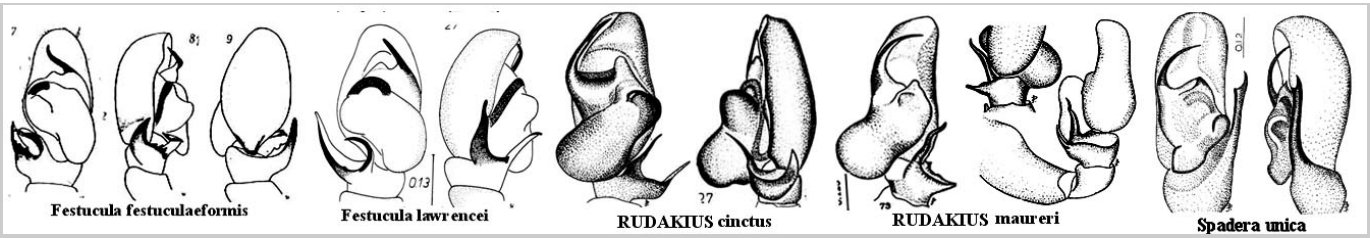


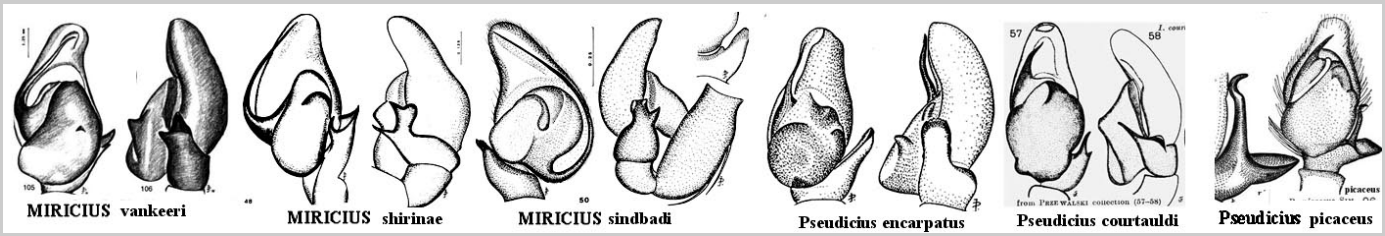


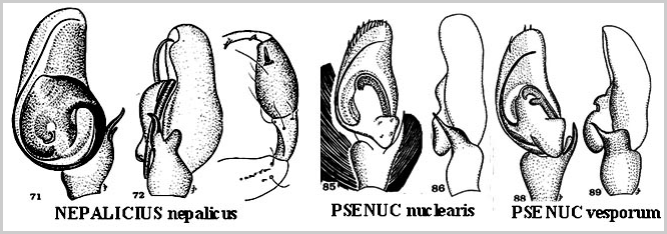


Guide to identification of genera by male palps

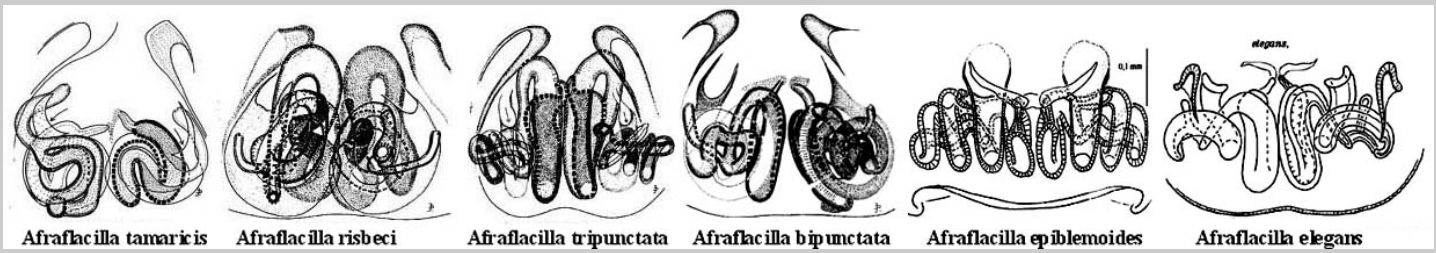


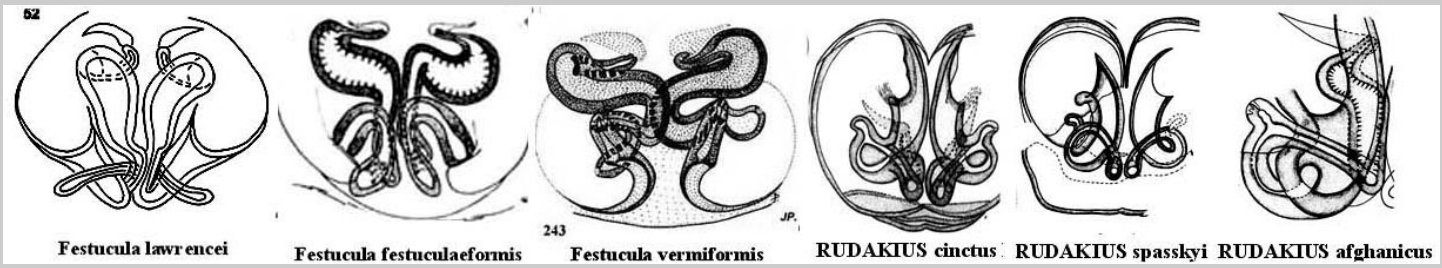


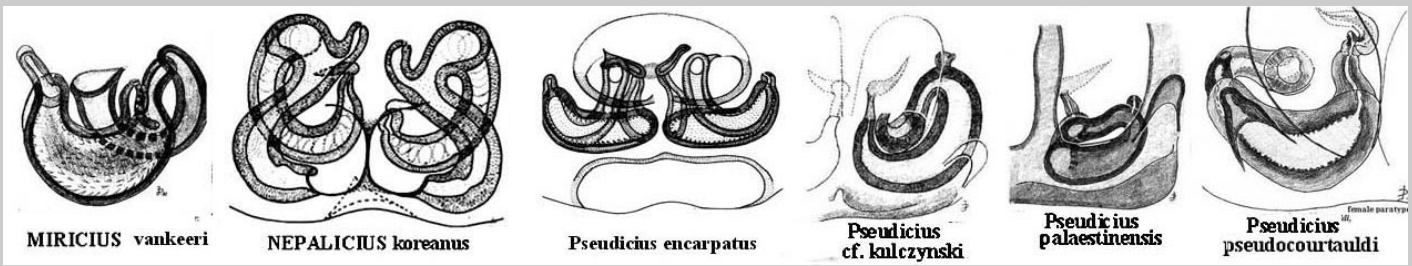


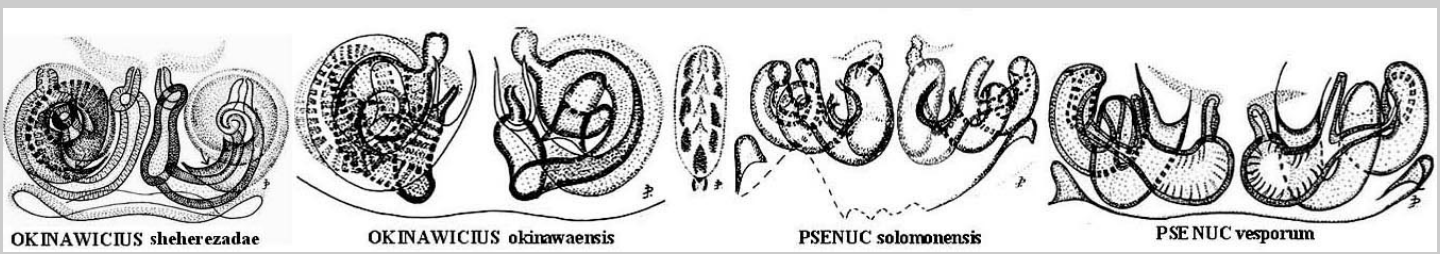


Guide to identification of genera by epigyne - internal structures

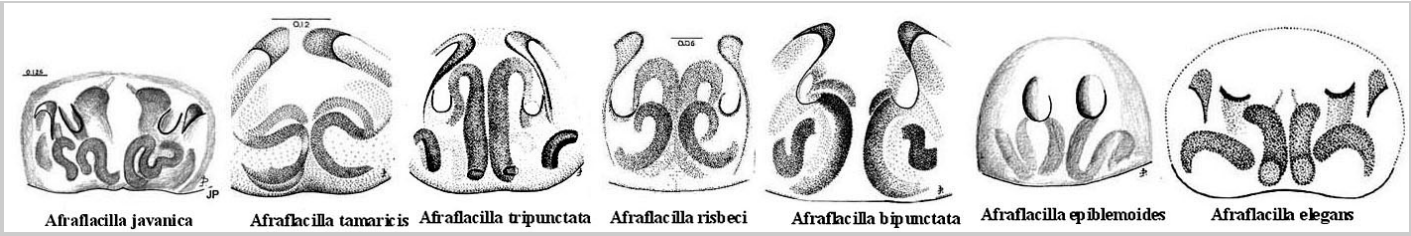


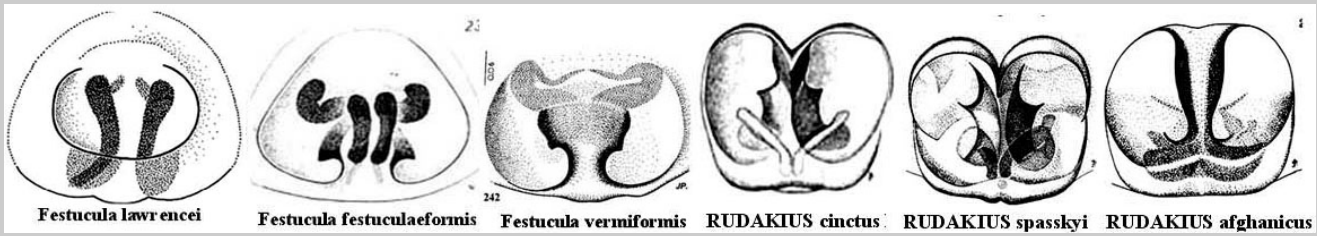


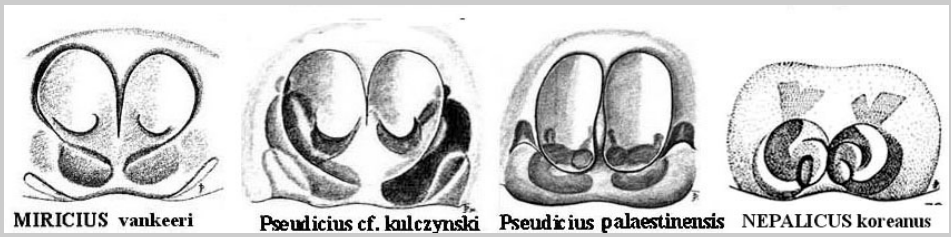


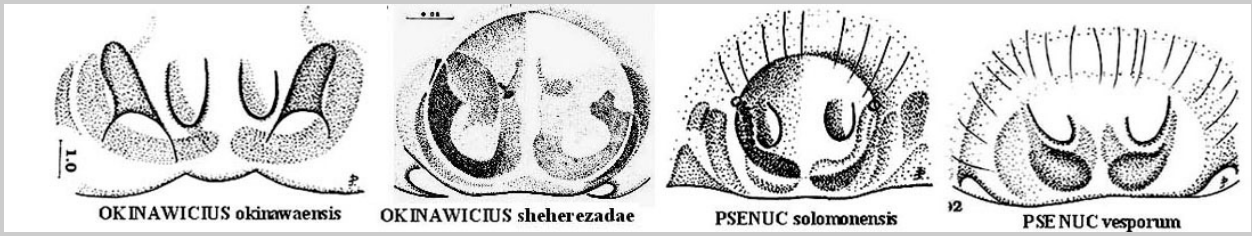


Guide to identification of genera by epigyne - external view

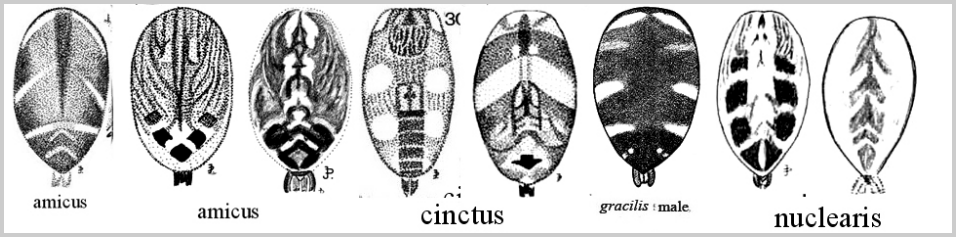


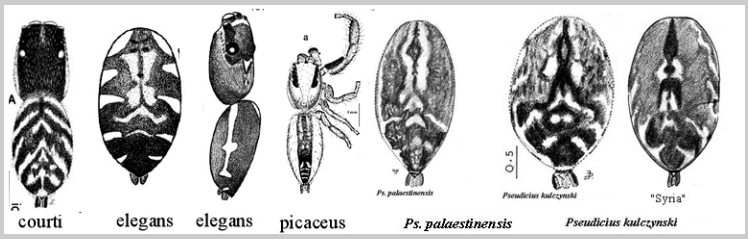




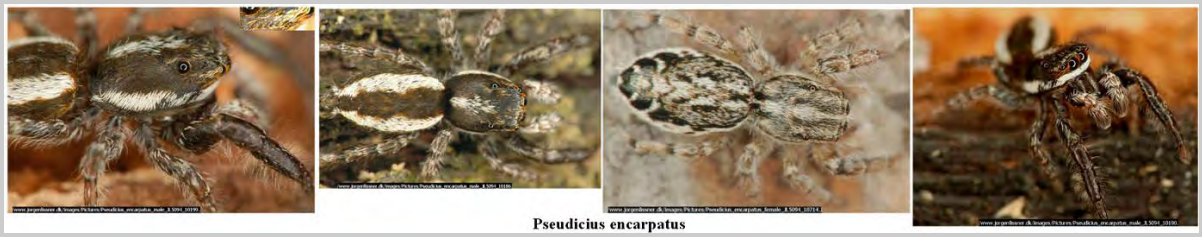


Guide to identification of genera by abdominal pattern





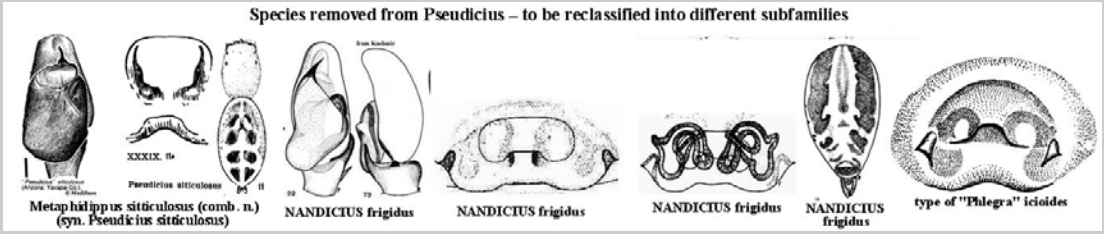
Guide to identification of genera by external appearance and color pattern

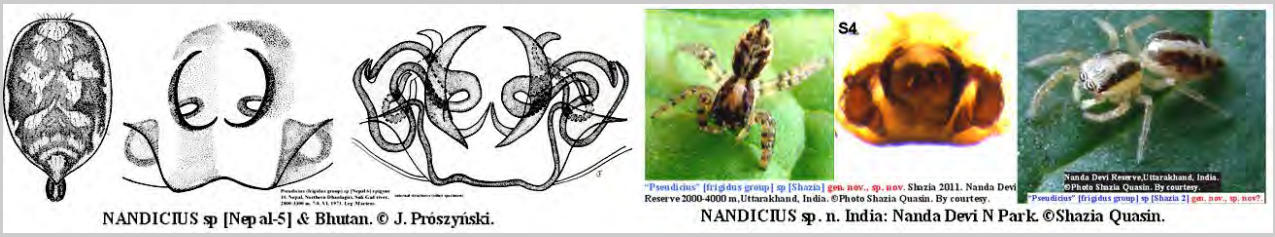


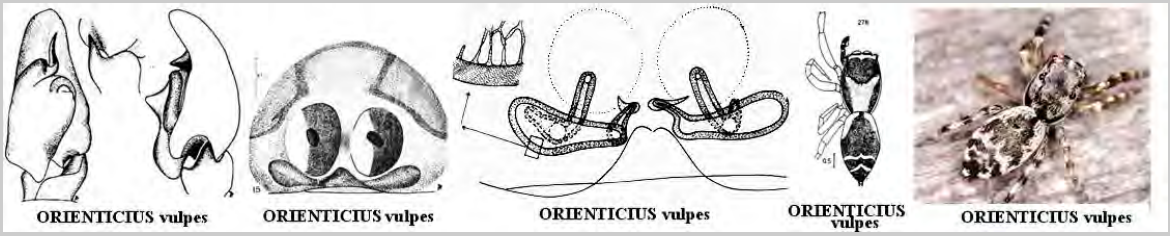




Removed from PSEUDICIINES







Gen. *Afraflacilla* Berland & Millot, 1941 (30 species)

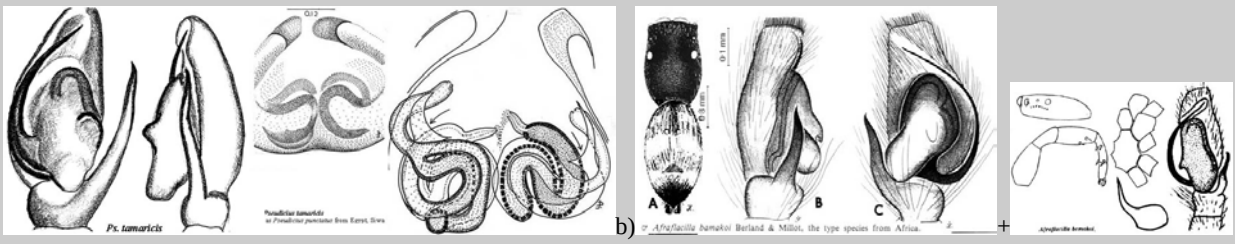
Type species *Afraflacilla bamakoi* Berland, Millot, 1941

ETYMOLOGY. Name combines cores of words Africa and *Flacilloides*, the later being unused synonym, grammar gender assumed feminine.

DIAGNOSIS. Share mutual diagnostic characters of PSEUDICIINES: peculiar stridulatory apparatus "femur I-carapace" with striking lateral, subocular row of about 10 short bristles on protuberances, modified tibia of robust leg I, flattened body and characteristic color pattern. **Differs by very complicated internal structure of epigyne**, consisting of a tight group of coils running antero-posteriorly, beginning from relatively anterior copulatory opening and initial loop of duct, next passing into several coils of different size and then passing indistinctly into final loop, longest and broadest, being apparently spermatheca, with spine covered internal wall. There is characteristic, chimney like tube, branching of from initial coil of ducts and ending with small opening atop, being presumably modified equivalent of scent opening's armature and duct in other genera. All these coils take posterior half of epigyne, prominent external pair of pockets is located anteriorly, in front of the above described group of coils. Some Australian species (*A. grayorum*, *huntorum*, *yeni*) have different looking coils and spermathecae, these deserve, presumably, separation into genus of their own. **Male palps** with elongate oval bulbus, embolus arising from a broad base in mid-length of bulbus, or its posterior end, running parallel to bulbus and gently inclined in front of it. In some species bulbus is broader and embolus is longer, encircling it. Tibial apophysis single and long, originates at the mid-length of tibia, broadly bent initially. Legs I with oversized, much broadened femur, patella and tibia. Female. Abdomen light with two darker streaks broken into 3 pairs of near-rectangular spots, there is a pair of lighter gray spots anteriorly, and a diamond-shaped, contrasting black spot at the posterior end of the abdomen. Drawings below constitute integral part of the genus definition.

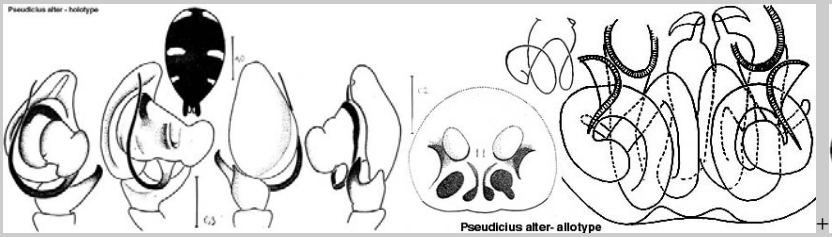
REMARKS. The genus contains majority of species originally classified to *Pseudicius*, to which is so similar by habitus that after original description of two species as *Afraflacilla* by Berland & Millot, 1941, it was re-synonymized by Clark [1974. P. 22] but revived again by Zabka [1993: 280], the decision sustained now, after prolonged discussion.

DISTRIBUTION. Documented all over Africa, South East Asia, some species occurring on Pacific Islands and in Australia. Three species entering Southern Europe.



Afraflacilla tamaricis* +b) *bamakoi : Proszynski. 2003a. Ann. zool. 2003: 154, f 614-622 +b) Zabka M. 1993.

Invert. Tax. 7: 280, f 3A-C + Berland, Millot J. 1941. 12, 2: 329 f 31.



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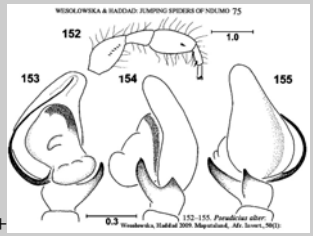
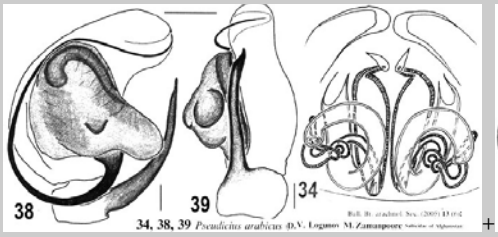


Afraflacilla altera : Wesolowska W. 1999a. Arnoldia Zimb. 10(15): 169, f 67-73 + Wesołowska, Haddad 2009. Afr. Inv. 50(1): 74-75, 152-155. By courtesy .



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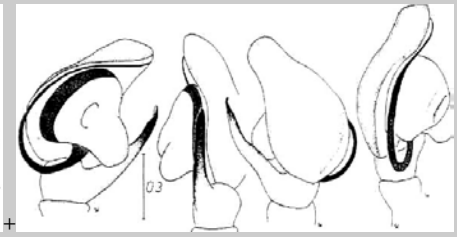
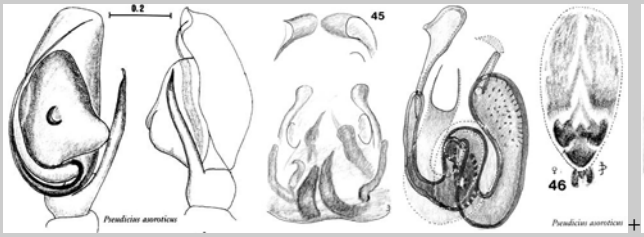


Afraflacilla arabica : Logunov, Zamanpoore 2005. Bull. Br. arach. Soc. 13 (6): 227-228, f 34, 38-39 + Wesolowska, van Harten 1994. 86, f 6-10. By courtesy .



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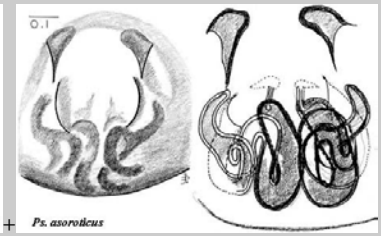
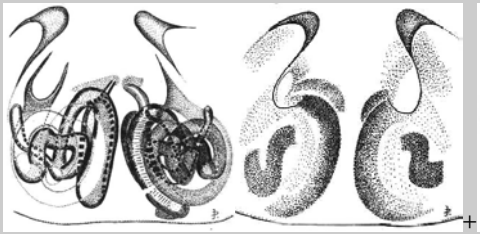


Afraflacilla asorotica : Proszynski J. 1993. F. Saudi Ar. 13: 50-53, f 41-46 +Proszynski 2003a: Ann. zool.: 148-149, f 628-629.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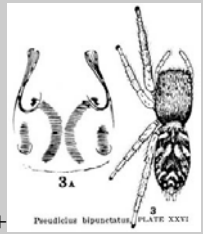
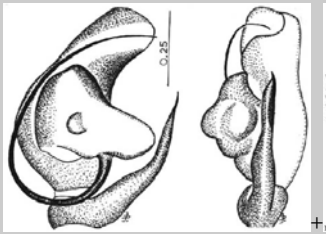


Afraflacilla bipunctata : Proszynski 1987. Atlas ...: 54 + Peckhams 1903. 14 (1): t 26, f 3-a. By courtesy .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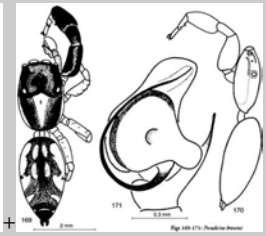

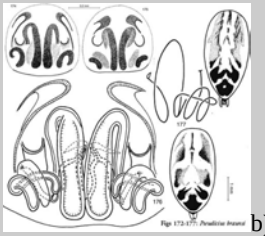
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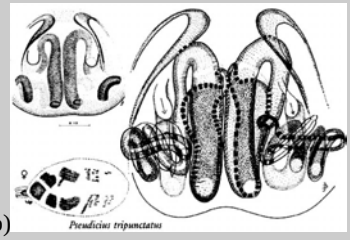
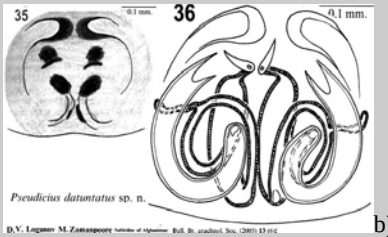


Afraflacilla braunsi: Proszynski 1987. Atlas ...: 52 + Peckhams 1903. 14 (1): 211, t 26, f 1-a + Wesołowska, van Harten 2007. F. Arabia: 23: 248-253, f 169-177 +b) Proszynski 1989. F. Saudi Ar. 10: 53-54, f 53-55 (type of *A. tripunctata*). By courtesy .



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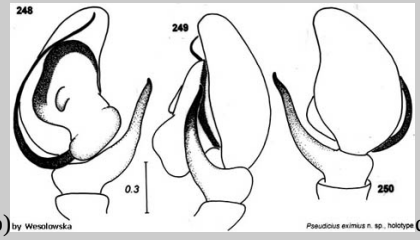

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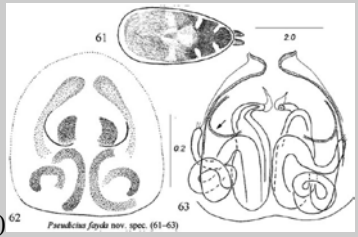
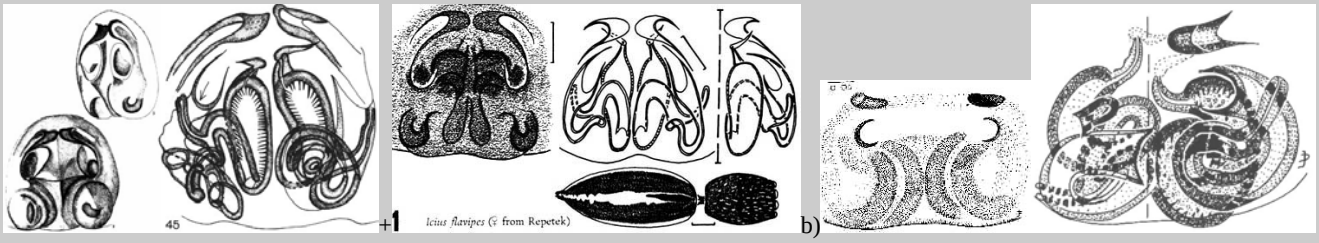


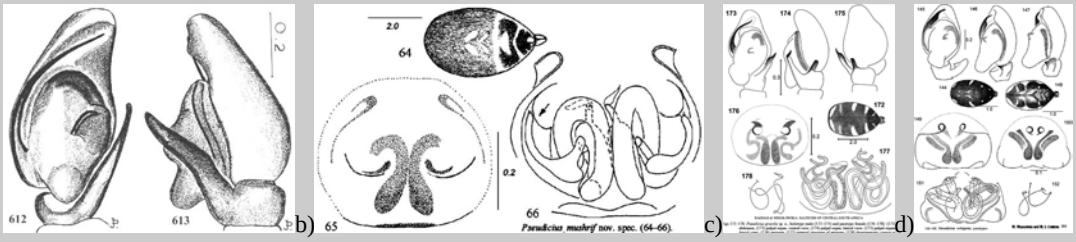
Afraflacilla datuntata +b) eximia +c) fayda: Logunov D.V., Zamanpoore M. 2005. Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc. 13 (6): 228-229, f 35-36 +b) Wesolowska, Russel-Smith. 2000. Tropical Zoology, 13 (1): 90-93, f 248-250 +c) Wesolowska, van Harten, 2010. UAEmir. 2010: 3: 50, f 61-63 . By courtesy .



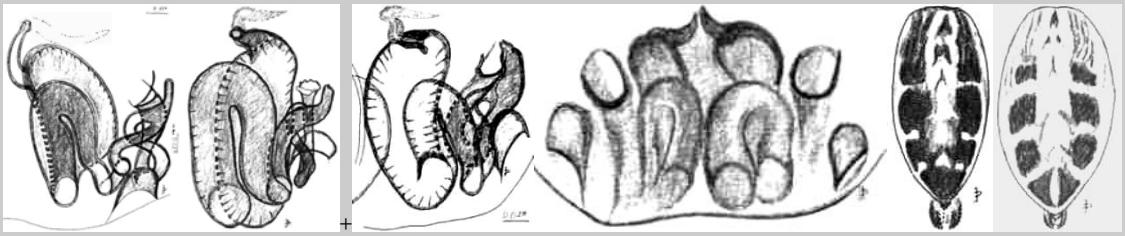
Afraflacilla flavipes +b) histrionica: Andreeva, Heciak, Proszynski 1984. Ann. zool. 3, 13: 371-372, f 43-45 + Logunov, Rakov 1998. Arthr. Sel. 7(2): 120-122, f 1-4 +b) Proszynski 1987. Atlas ...: 81. By courtesy .



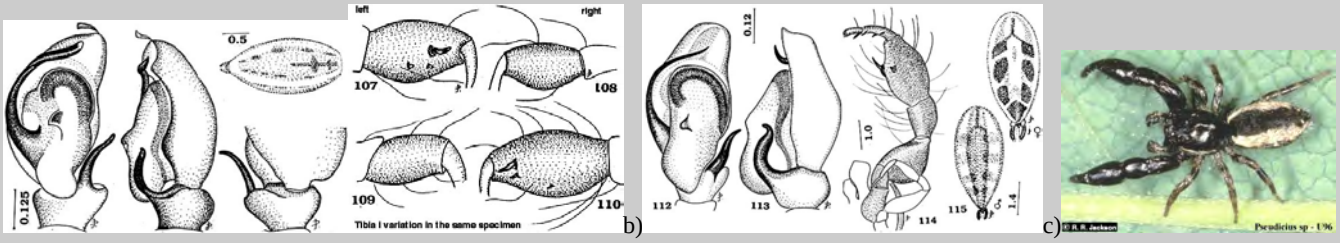
Afraflacilla javanica +b) kraussi +b1) samoaensis [syn.]: Prószyński, Deeleman-Reinhold, 2012. Arthr. select. 21(1): 57, f 165-172 +b) Berry, Beatty, Proszynski 1998. J. Arachn. 26(2): 165-167, f 44-52, 57-58 +b1) Proszynski 1992a. Ann. zool. 44, 8: 110-111, f 116-119 [*samoaennsis* is a synonym?]. By courtesy .



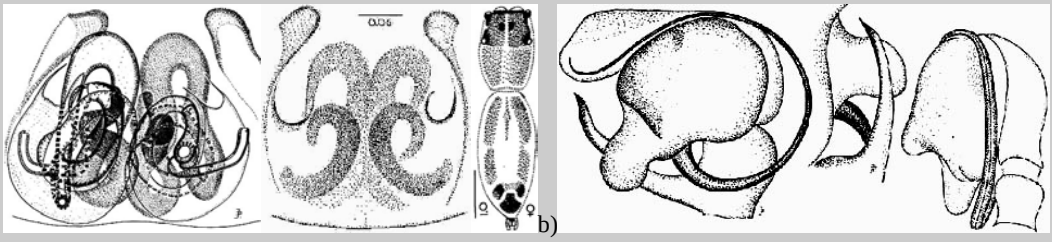
Afraflacilla mikhailovi +b) mushrif +c) gracilis +d) refulgens : Proszynski 2003a. Annales zoologici. 53, 1: 150-151, f 612-613 +b)Wesolowska, van Harten, 2010. UA Emirates, 3: 50, f 64-66 +c) Haddad, Wesołowska 2011. © Afr. Invertebr. 52(1): 112-113, f 143-144, 172-178 +d) Pseudicius refulgens Wesolowska, Cumming 2008. Ann. zool. 58: 210-212, f 143-152.. By courtesy .



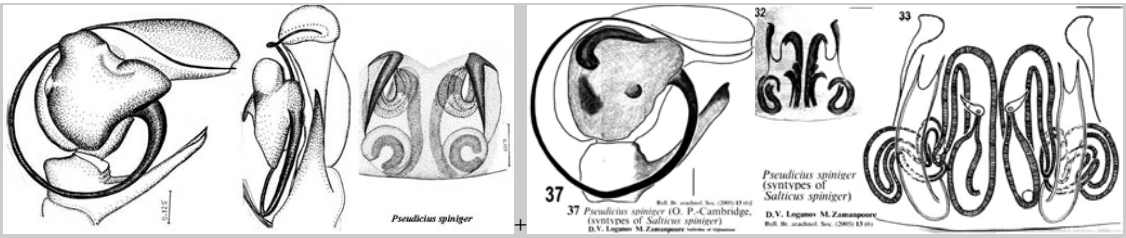
Afraflacilla punctata : Original 2 drawings by Prószyński + Berry, Beatty, Proszynski 1998. J. Arach. 26(2): 168-170, f 53, 54, 60-61, . By courtesy .



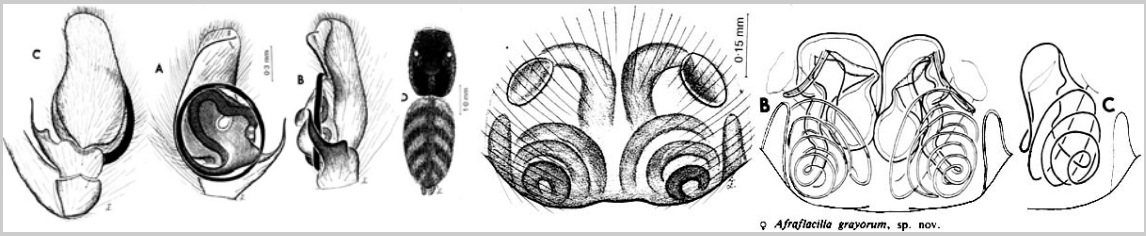
Afraflacilla philippinensis +b) reiskindi c) sp : Proszynski 1992a. Ann. zool. 44, 8: 108-109, f 104-106, 111 +b) 109-110, f 112-116+c) © Photo R. R. Jackson By courtesy.



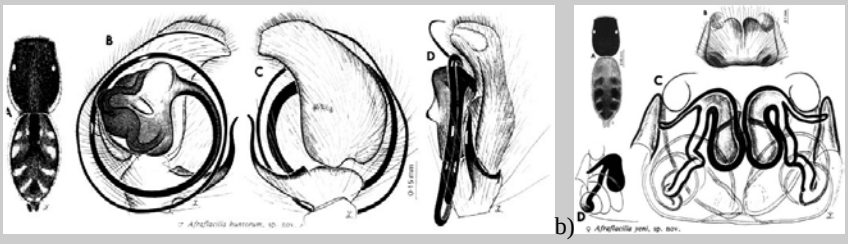
Afraflacilla risbeci +b) similis : Proszynski 1987. Atlas ...: 55 +b)Atlas ...: 2. By courtesy .



Afraflacilla spiniger: Andreeva, Heciak, Proszynski 1984. Ann. zool. 3, 13: 372, f 46-48 + Logunov, Zamanpoore 2005. Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc. 13 (6): 217-232, f 37. By courtesy .

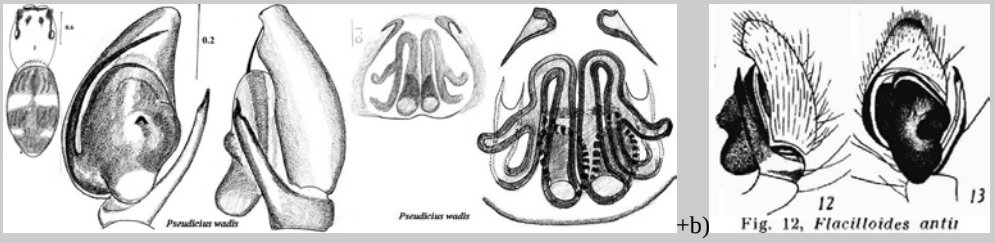


Afraflacilla grayorum: Zabka M. 1993. Invertebrate Taxonomy, 7: 283-285, t. 7A-D, 8A-C. By courtesy .



b)

Afraflacilla huntorum +b) yeni : Zabka M. 1993. Invertebrate Taxonomy, 7: 288-289, f 9A-D +b) 283-285, t. 10A-D. By courtesy .



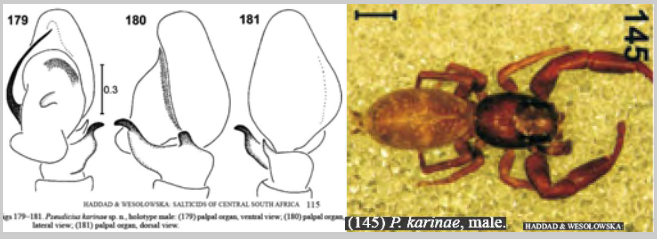
+b)

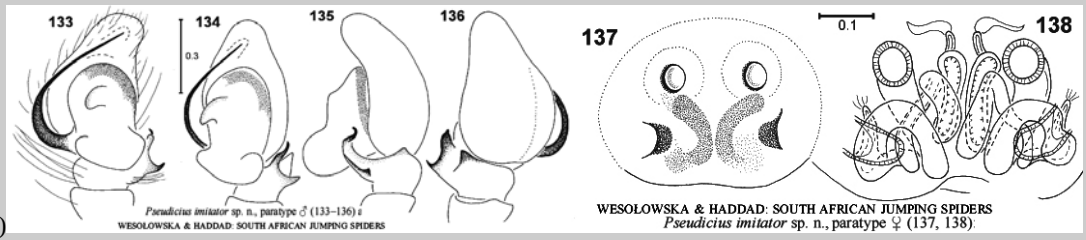
Afraflacilla wadis +b) antineae: Proszynski 2003a. Ann. zool. 53, 1: 154-155, f 623-627 +b) Denis, 1954a: 319, f. 12-13.By courtesy.



b) c)

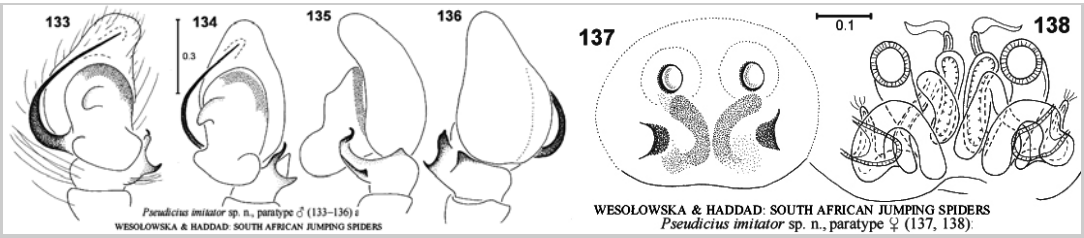
Afraflacilla elegans +b) roberti +c) gunbar [misplaced?] Wesolowska, Cumming 2008. Ann. zool. 58: 208-210, 135-143 +b) Wesolowska 2011b. J. Arachnol. 39: 486-488, f 27-31, 35 +c) Zabka M., M. R. Gray, 2002. Records Australian Mus., 54: 272 figs 3A-C, 5 . By courtesy .



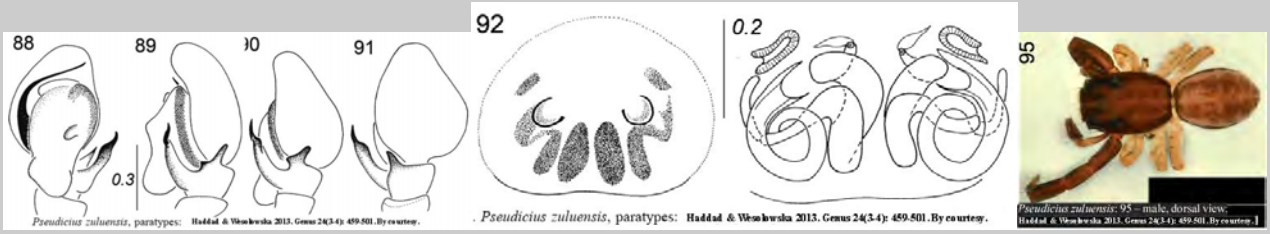


b)

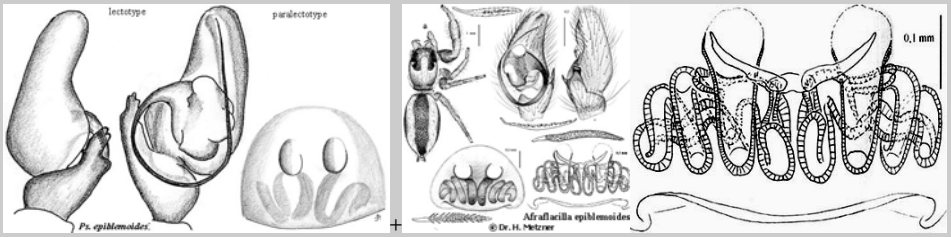
Afraflacilla karinae +b) imitator Haddad, Wesołowska 2011. © Afr. Invertebr. 52(1): 114-115, f 145, 179-181+b) Wesołowska & Haddad 2013. Afr. Invert.: 54 (1): 219-221, f 95, 133–138 .. By courtesy .



Afraflacilla venustula Wesołowska, Haddad 2009. African Invertebrates, 50(1): 76-78, 156-164. By courtesy .



Afraflacilla zuluensis Haddad & Wesołowska, 2013: 24(3-4): 496-499, f 88-93, 95. . By courtesy .





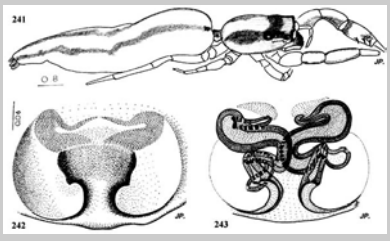
Afraflacilla epiblemoides: Proszynski 2003a. Ann. zool. 53, 1: 156, f 635-637 +Metzner H. 1999. Andrias 14: 89, 208, f 54a-i + ©Photo J. Lissner. By courtesy .



Afraflacilla ballarini [apparently Nepalicius b.]: Cao & Li, sp. n. 2016. ZooKeys 630: 46-48, f. 1–2, 43. By courtesy .

Gen. *Festucula* Simon, 1901 (9 species)

Type species *Festucula vermiformis* Simon, 1901.
ETYMOLOGY. Name derived from Latin, meaning "little straw", grammar gender feminine.
DIAGNOSIS. Share mutual diagnostic characters of PSEUDICIINES: peculiar stridulatory apparatus "femur I-carapace" with striking lateral, subocular row of about 10 short bristles on protuberances, modified tibia of robust leg I, flattened body and characteristic color pattern. Differs by enormously elongated and narrow abdomen, 2.4 times longer than carapace, resembling narrow bodied spiders hiding on straw of grass, cryptically colored green or brownish yellow. Shape of epigyne and its internal structures are shown rather special, could be compared with some difficulty to *Rudakius*. Male palp with tibial apophysis biramous, widely diverging rami, also resembling *Rudakius*. Drawings below constitute integral part of the genus definition.
REMARKS . Originally classified by Simon [1901-1903] in the group Marpisseae and Marpissinae by Petrunkevitch [1928], in list by Bonnet […: 5053] placed in the Salticinae subfamily.



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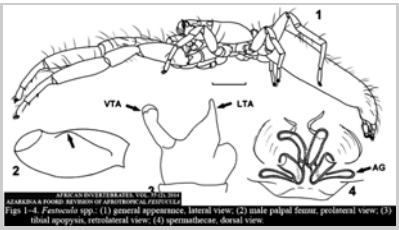
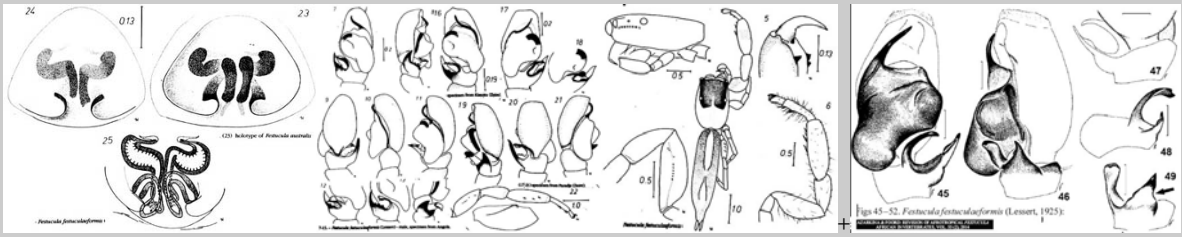
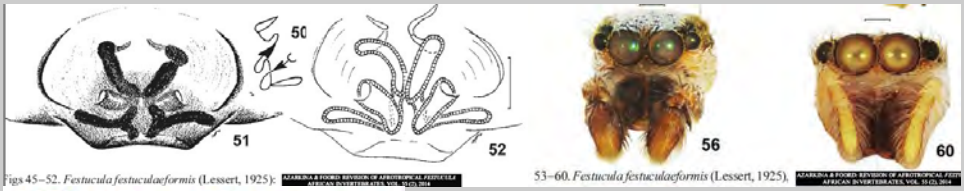


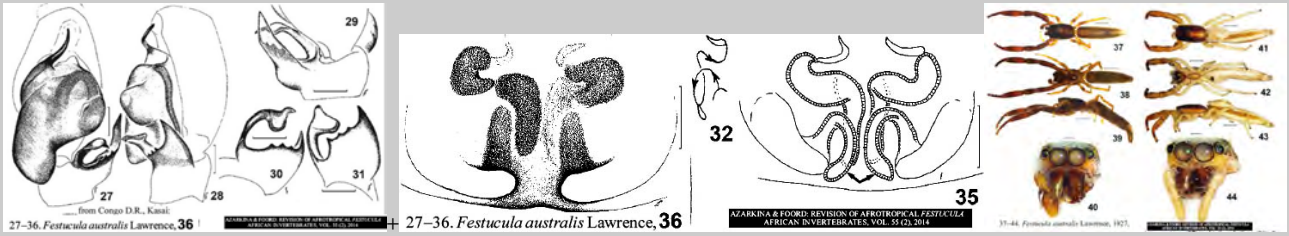
Festucula vermiformis +b) sp. : Proszynski. Ann. zool. 2003a: 63, f. 241-243 +b) Festucula sp. - Azarkina & Foord, 2014: African Invertebrates 55(2): 353, f. 1-4 - characters. By courtesy .



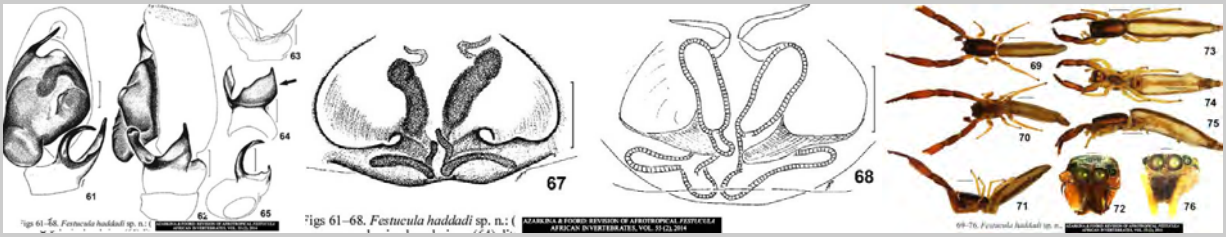




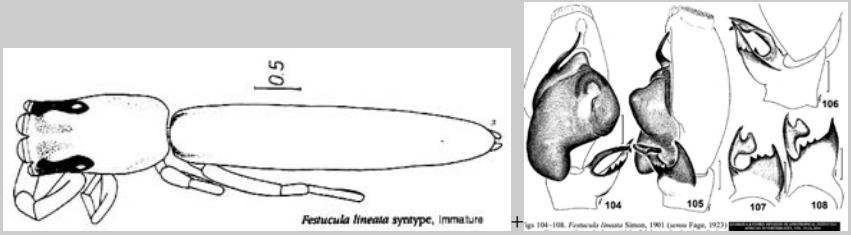
Festucula festuculaeformis : Wesolowska W. 1992. J. African Zool., 106 (1): 46-52, ff. 2-25 +b) 52, f. 1 + . Azarkina & Foord, 2014. African Invertebrates, 55(2): 359, f. 16, 25, 45-60. By courtesy.



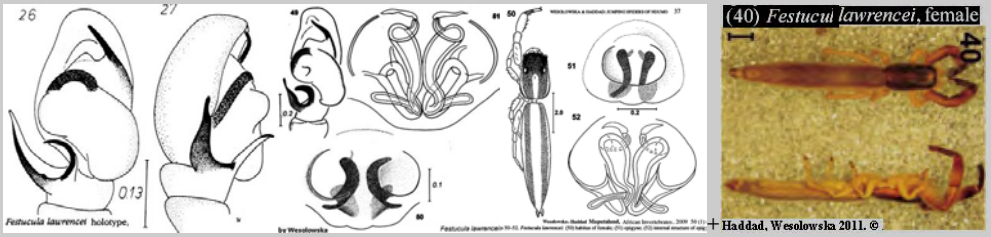
Festucula australis: Azarkina & Foord, 2014: African Invertebrates 55(2): 355, f. 14, 22, 27-44. By courtesy.



Festucula haddadi Azarkina & Foord, 2014: African Invertebrates 55(2): 362, f. 17, 24, 61-76. By courtesy.

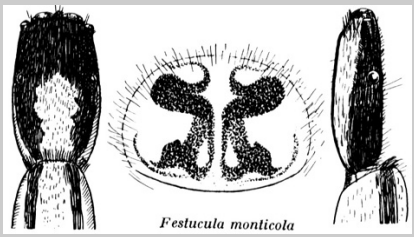


Festucula lineata: Wesolowska W. 1992. J. African Zool., 106 (1): 46-52, ff. 2-25 +b) 52, f. 12, f. 15 + Azarkina, Foord 2014. African Invertebrates, 55(2): 369, f. 104-112. By courtesy.

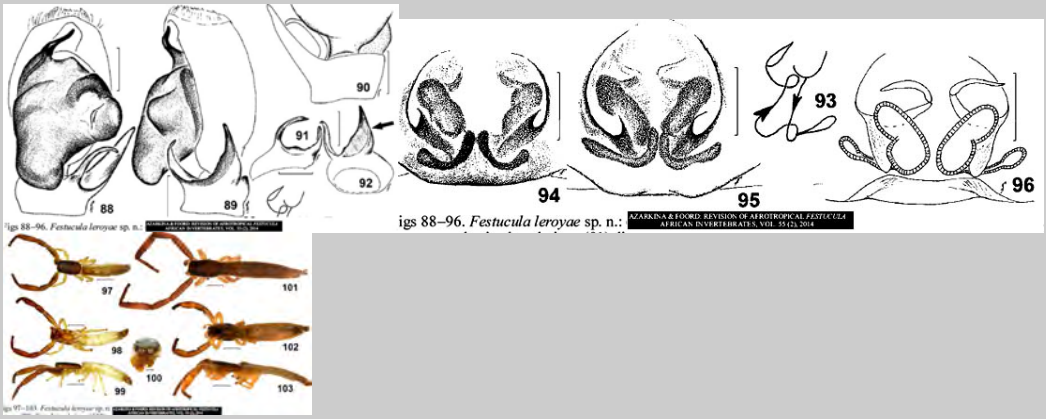




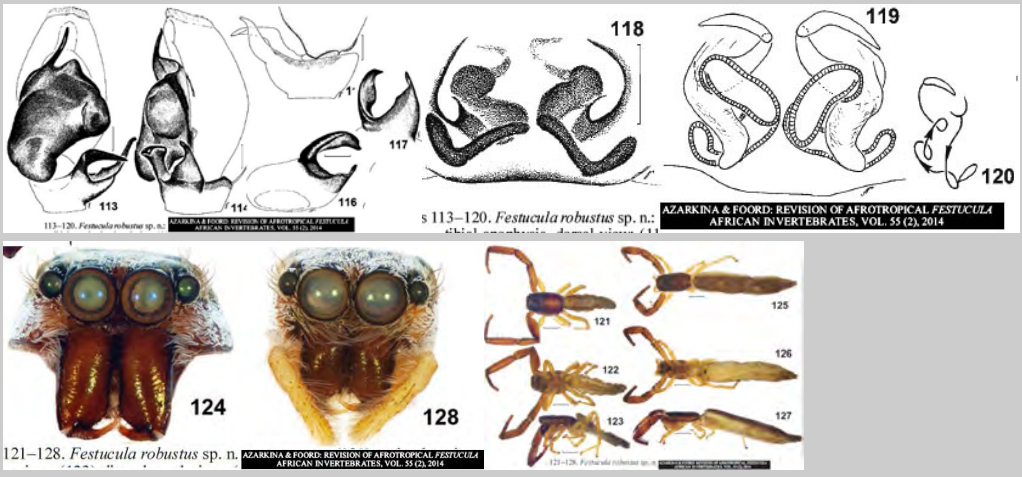
Festucula lawrencei : Wesolowska 1992. J. African Zool. 106 (1): 50-52, ff. 26-27 + Haddad, Wesołowska 2011. © Afr. Invertebr. 52(1): 70, f 40 +b) Berland L., Millot J. 1941. 12, 2: 345 f. 48 + Azarkina & Foord, 2014: African Invertebrates, 55(2): 365, f. 15, 77-87. By courtesy.



Festucula monticola : Berland L., Millot J. 1941. 12, 2: 345 f. 48.



Festucula leroyae Azarkina & Foord, 2014: African Invertebrates 55(2): 366, f. 8-9, 19, 88-103. By courtesy.



Festucula robustus Azarkina & Foord, 2014: African Invertebrates 55(2): 371, f. 113-128. By courtesy. .

Gen. *Nepalicius* Prószyński, 2016 gen. n. (3 species)

[partial synonym for the genus Pseudicius (in part)].

Icius nepalicus Andreeva, Heciak & Prószynski, 1984: 372, f. 49-51 (Dm).
Icius nepalicus Bohdanowicz & Prószynski, 1987: 71; (*Pseudicius nepalicus* Prószynski in "NOTICE" distributed with Bohdanowicz & Prószynski, 1987).
Pseudicius nepalicus Prószynski, 1992a: 106, f. 67, 69-72 (m).
Type species *Nepalicius nepalicus (= syn. Icius nepalicus* Andreeva, Heciak & Prószyński, 1984).
ETYMOLOGY. Name combines words Nepal and *Icius*, grammar gender assumed masculine.
DIAGNOSIS. Share mutual diagnostic characters of PSEUDICIINES: peculiar stridulatory apparatus "femur I-carapace" with striking lateral, subocular row of about 10 short bristles on protuberances, modified tibia of robust leg I, flattened body and characteristic color pattern. Differs by bulbus rounded, encircled by embolus, entirely or partially, dorsal ramus of tibial apophysis reduced to semicircular protuberance. Epigyne with a pair of grooves and openings in the posterior part, pockets not discovered. Copulatory ducts bent like letter "S", arranged parallel to main axis of epigyne and run along its whole length, with prominent armature of the scent gland anteriorly. Spermatheca originates at that spot, running posteriorly and gently arching, its wall is as thick and sclerotized as

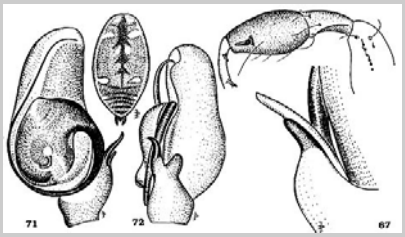
in copulatory ducts, internal walls covered with prominent spines. Drawings below constitute integral part of the genus definition.

REMARKS. Suguro and Yahata, 2014: 63(2): 87-97, f 25, 27, 28 match female purporting to be *Nepalicius coreanus* with male *Tasa nipponica* as a new combination *Tasa coreanica*. They argument that this is borne by gene sequencing, but provide no taxonomically relevant data on diversity and stability of characters they rely on. Their **matching is not supported** by cohabitation of these sexes, nor any other biological or ecological observations, the key characters of these genera are not mentioned in their description. For these reasons their **merging of male and female of these species is considered unproven and nomenclatorical proposals rejected.**

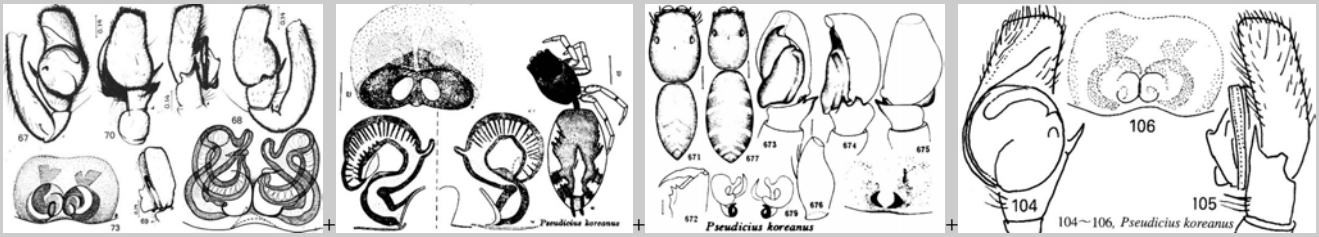
DISTRIBUTION. Nepal, India, Korea, Japan.

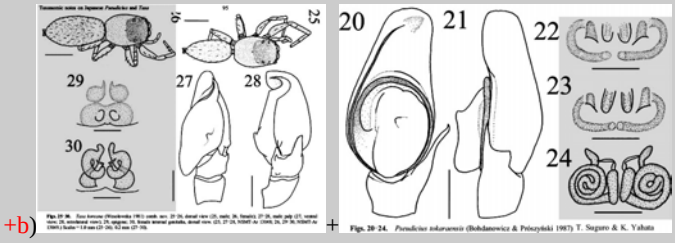
COMPOSITION. *Nepalicius koreanus* (Wesolowska, 1981), comb. n., *N. nepalicus* (Andreeva, Heciak, Prószynski, 1984) comb. n.,a., *N. seychellensis* (Wanless,1983) comb. n.,

REFERENCES. Andreeva, Heciak & Prószynski, 1984: 372, f. 49-51; Bohdanowicz & Prószynski, 1987: 67-71, Figs 63-76;



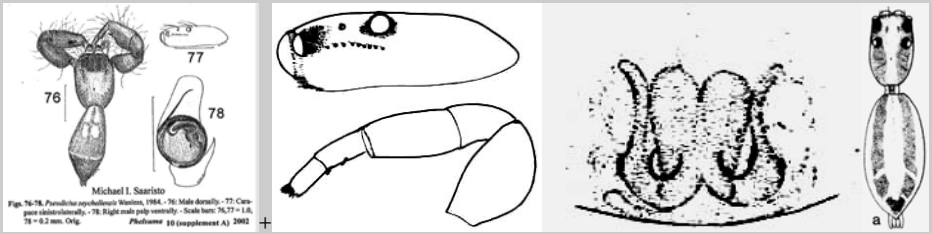
NEPALICIUS nepalicus : Proszynski J. 1992a. Ann. zool., 44, 8: 106-107, f 67, [68?], 69-72. By courtesy.





+b)

NEPALICIUS koreanus : Bohdanowicz, Proszynski 1987. Ann. zool. 41, 2: 67-71, f 67-73 + Wesolowska 1981a. Ann. zool.: 60-61, f 52-55 + Peng, Xie, Xiao 1993: 192-194, f 671-679 [MISIDENTIFIED] + Ono, Ikeda, Kono. Salt. Japan 2009: 570, f 104-106 +b) ***MISMATCHED GENERA: female Nepalicius koreanus and male Tasa nipponica + male Nepalicius koreanus and female Okinawicius okinawensis***: Suguro, Yahata, 2014: 63(2): 87-97, f 25, 27, 28. By courtesy.



NEPALICIUS seychellensis : Saaristo 2002. 26, f 76-78 + Wanless F.R. 1983. Ann. Mus. roy. Afr. centr., ser. 8. 241: 76-77, f 25a-d.

Gen. *Okinawicius* Prószyński, 2016 gen. n. (5 species)

[name proposed as partial synonym for the genus Pseudicius].

Type species *Pseudicius okinawaensis* Prószynski, 1992.

ETYMOLOGY. Name combines words Okinawa and *Icius*, grammar gender assumed masculine.

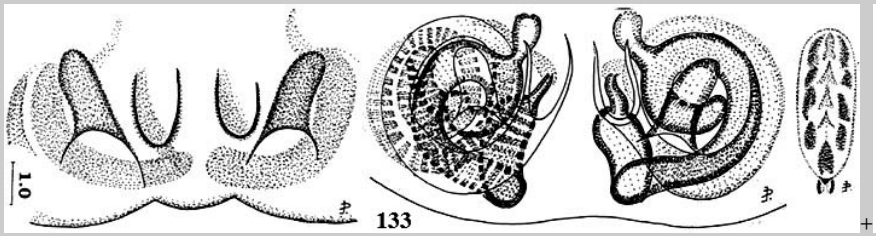
DIAGNOSIS. Share mutual diagnostic characters of PSEUDICIINES: lateral, subocular row of about 10 short bristles on protuberances, modified tibia of robust leg I, flattened body and characteristic color pattern. Differs by prominent pockets on surface of epigyne, which are unusually long and prominent. There is a pair of medial depressions on epigyne, with indistinct copulatory openings, visible only after clearing of epigyne. Striking difference is provided by a flat spiral of several concentric membranous coils of copulatory ducts, in a plane parallel to surface of epigyne, visible after staining in Chlorazol Black E. These join narrow and long, sclerotized spermathecae near the prominent armature of scent opening (which in *O. modestus* is long, chimney-like). Sclerotized parts of these structures is comparable to *Nepalicius*. Males (matching require confirmation). Embolus arise laterally from bulbus, either in its mid-lenght, or posteriorly. Tibial apophysis with stumpy rami, two or three.

Drawings below are integral part of the definition.

Remarks. Females of *O. sheherezadae* and males of *Pseudicius sindbadi* were collected in the same day - April 11th, 1980, in the same locality Thanomah in Saudi Arabia, at the same altitude 2140 m., and by the same collector W. Buettiker, since Salticidae in deserts are sparse and rarely collected, there is good chance that they may match, therefore belong to the same species. If so, morphologically similar male of *Pseudicius shirinae* from Wadi Harth may also belong to *Okinawicius*. Suguro, Yahata, 2014: 63(2): 87-97, f 25, 27, 28 proposed to synonymize four species of *Pseudicius* in Japan, these synonyms are not accepted - for details see chapter below.

Composition. The following species are transferred from genus the Pseudicius Simon, 1885: Okinawicius daitaricus (Prószynski, 1992), comb. n., O. delesserti (Caporiacco, 1941), comb. n., O. modestus (Simon, 1885) comb. n., O. okinawaensis (Prószynski, 1992) comb. n., O. sheherezadae [+ sindbadi? - conspecific?] (Prószynski, 1989) comb. n., O. shirinae (Prószynski, 1989) comb. n., O. tokaraensis (Bohdanowicz, Prószynski, 1987) comb. n.

REFERENCES. Proszynski Ann. zool.,1984 - 3, 13: 350, f 12-14; 1 992a - 44, 8: 102, f 104-105.



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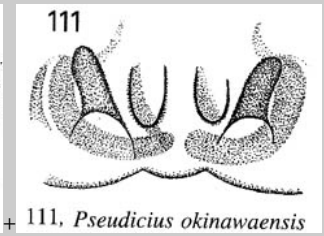
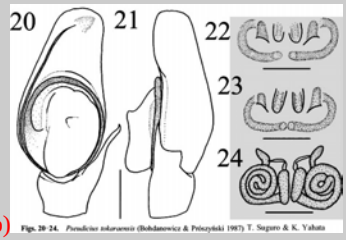
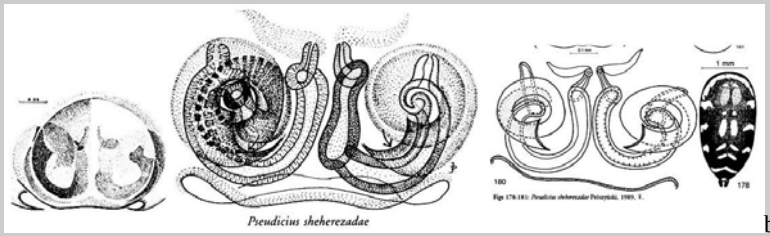




+b)

OKINAWICIUS okinawaensis Proszynski 1992a. Ann. zool., 44, 8: 108, f 98-100 + Ono, Ikeda, Kono 200 : 570, f 111 +b)

MISMATCHED GENERA: male Nepalicius koreanus and female Okinawicius okinawaensis : Suguro, Yahata, 2014: 63(2): 87-97, f 25, 27, 28. By courtesy.



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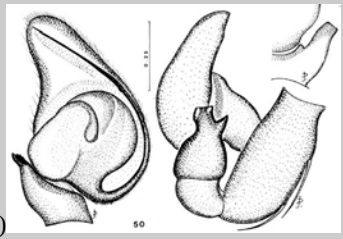
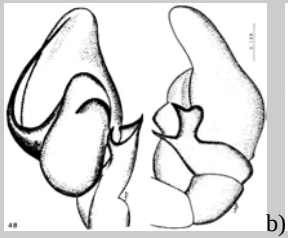


Okinawicius sheherezadae +b) sindbadi [conspecific?] : Proszynski J. 1989. F. Saudi Arabia. 10: 49-50, f 46-47 +b) 51-52, f 50-52+ Wesołowska, van Harten 2007. Fauna of Arabia, 23: 253, f 178-181. By courtesy.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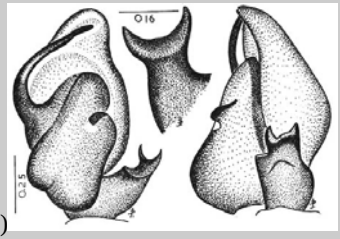
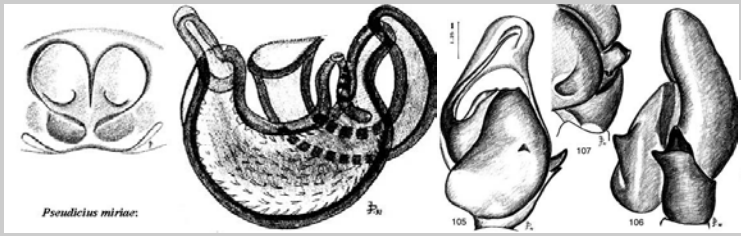
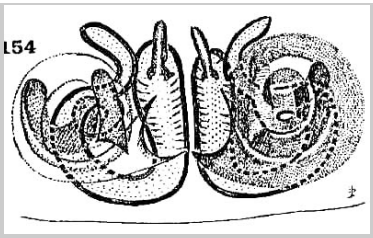


Okinawicius shirinae +b) delesserti: Proszynski 1989. F. Saudi Ar. 10: 50-51, f 48-49 + c) Proszynski 1987. Atlas ...: 50 Caporiacco, 1941: 150, f. 65. By courtesy.

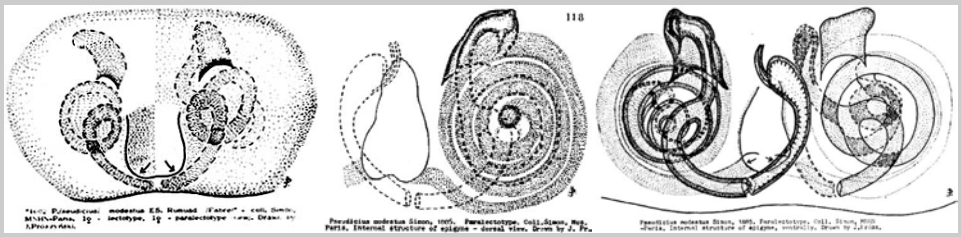




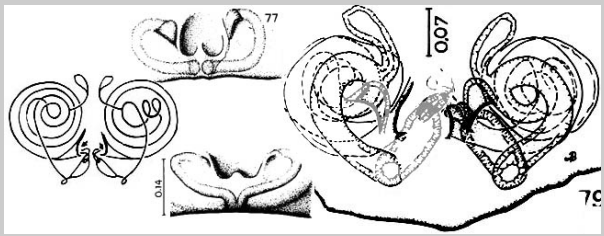
Okinawicius[?] vankeeri : Proszynski 2003a. Annales zoologici. 2003a: 151-152, f 594, 605-609.[REMARK 1: Enigmatic placement: palp resembling *O. deleserti* and *O. shirinae*, epigynal ducts somewhat like *Psenuc*, habitus? REMARK 2: palp, epigyne and habitus (see above) were drawn by J. Prószyński on specimens from Israel and communicated privately to H. Metzner, who has has published drawing of palp and description of the supposedly the same species from Rhodes as *Pseudicius vankeeri*, however epigyne was mismatched, later Logunov, 2009: 909, f 28-29 has drawn similar looking (but rather not conspecific) epigyne of a specimen from Turkey]



OKINAWICIUS daitarica Proszynski 1992b. Ann. zool.44, 9: 202, f 154. By courtesy.



OKINAWICIUS modestus : Proszynski J. 1992b. Annales zool. 44, 9: 203, f 155-157 (also in: Proszynski 1984c and 1987 56).



OKINAWICIUS tokaraensis Bohdanowicz, Proszynski 1987. Ann. zool.: 71-72, f 77-80. By courtesy.



b)

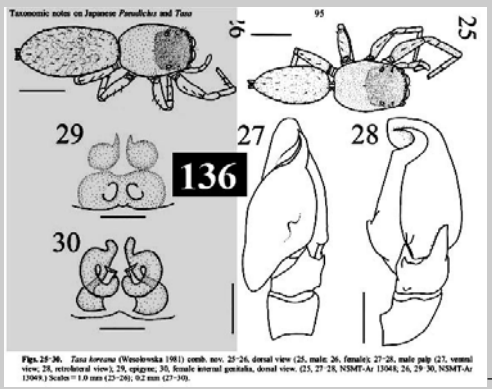
Okinawicius athleta +b) sengwaensis: Wesolowska 2011b. J. Arachnol. 39: 485, f 21-26, 32 +b) Wesolowska & Cumming , 2011: J. Afrotrop. Zool. 7: 93-96, f 70-74. © By courtesy.

Correction of mistaken synonyms of Japanese *Pseudicius*

Suguro & Yahata (2014) purported to revise Japanese species of genus *Tasa* and part of *Pseudicius* by morphological investigation and molecular analysis using partial sequencing data of m-DNA COI gene. Their opinions relate directly to descriptions of genera presented in this paper.

1. Female of *Psudicius koreanus* Wesołowska, 1981 cannot by matched with male *Tasa nipponica* Bohdanowicz, Prószyński, 1987, because absence in the latter of the crucial somatic characters - lateral subocular row of bristles on tubercles, tibia not modified, different body shape and proportions, also palps are incomparable with any of 120 species of "*PSEUDICINES*".
2. *Pseudicius tokaraensis* and *P. okinawaense* differs between themselves distinctly by details of spermathecae and copulatory ducts, which cannot be dismissed as individual variation, evaluation of which require comparison of all ten species of the genus, delimited now as *Okinawicius* Prószyński, 2016 and distributed from Japan to Africa.
3. *Pseudicius kimjoopili* (Kim, 1995) was misplaced in the original description, its correct combination is now *Plexippoides kimjoopili* (Kim, 1995).
4. *Pseudicius vulpes* (Grube 1861) is transferred now to the genus *Orienticius* Prószyński, 2016, not related to any *"PSEUDICINES"*.
5. After all these adjustments, the fauna of Japan contains now three species related to *Pseudicius*: *Nepalicius koreanus* (Wesołowska, 1981), *Okinawicius okinawaensis* (Prószyński, 1992), *O. tokaraensis* (Bohdanowicz, Prószyński, 1987).

Documentation of above is shown on drawings below.



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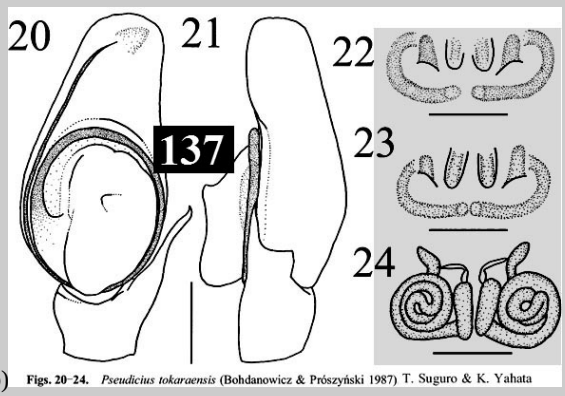
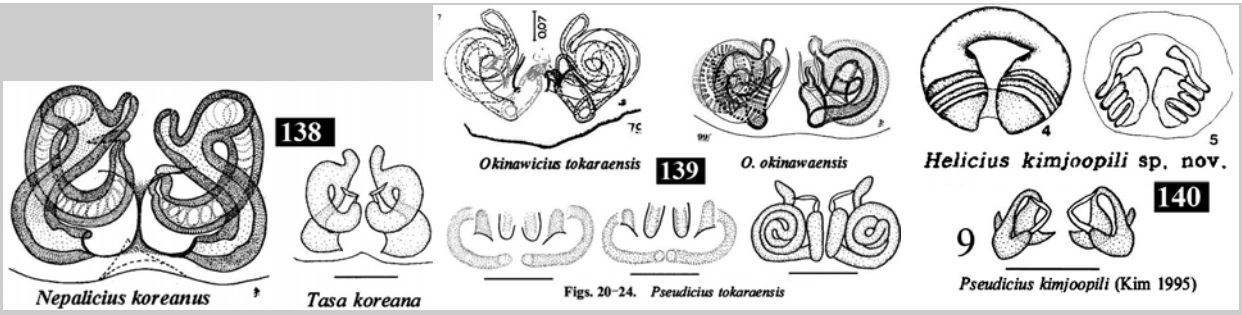


Figs. 20–24. *Pseudicius tokaraensis* (Bohdanowicz & Prószyński 1987) T. Suguro & K. Yahata



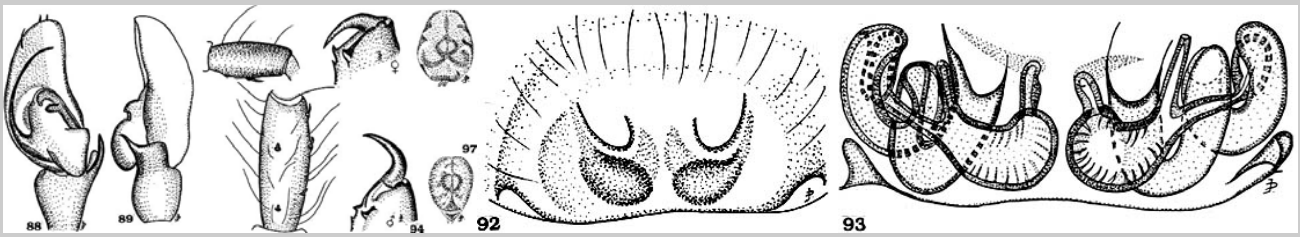
Figures 136-140. Original illustrations from Suguro & Yahata: *"Tasa koreana" = Nepalicius koreanus* female and *Tasa nipponica* - male (**136**), "*Psudicius tokaraensis*" = *Nepalicius koreanus* male and females of both *Okinawicius tokaraensis and O. okinawensis* (**137**). Comparison of species documentation by Saguro & Yahata with original documentation: , *"Tasa koreana" = Nepalicius koreanus* (**138**), "Pseudicius tokaraensis" = *Okinwicius okinawaensis* and *O. tokaraensis* females (**139**), "*Pseudicius kimjoopili*" = *Helicius kimjoopili* (misidentified in the original description, possibly *Plexippoides regius*) = *Plexippoides kimjoopili* (Kim, 1995), comb. n. (**140**). **136-140** (part) - from Suguro and Yahata 2014. © *Acta Arachnologica, Tokyo* **63**(2): 87-97. fig. 9. **138-139** (part) - from Bohdanowicz, Prószyński, 1987. ©Annales Zoologici, **41**: 6 and Prószyński 1992, © Annales Zoologici, 44, 8: 108, f 98-100, 7, f. 72-73. **140** (part) - from *Helicius kimjoopili* Kim, 1995: 2, f. 1-5. By courtesy.

Gen. *Psenuc* Prószyński, 2016 gen. n. (10 species)

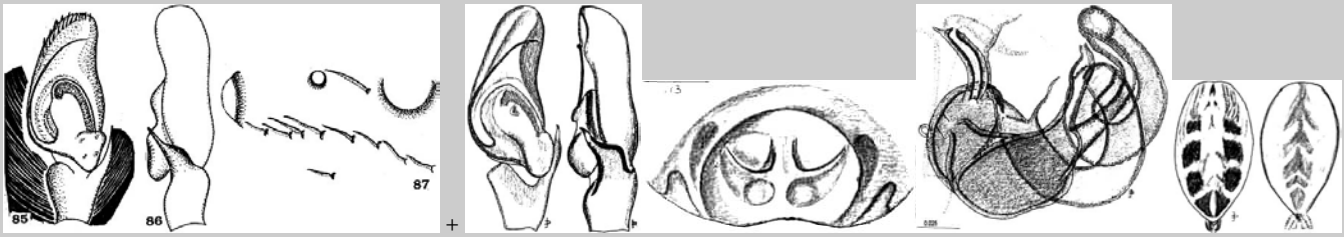
[partial synonym for the genus Pseudicius].

Type species *Psenuc vesporum* (Proszynski 1992).
ETYMOLOGY. Name combines words *Pseudicius* and *nuclearis*, grammar gender masculine.

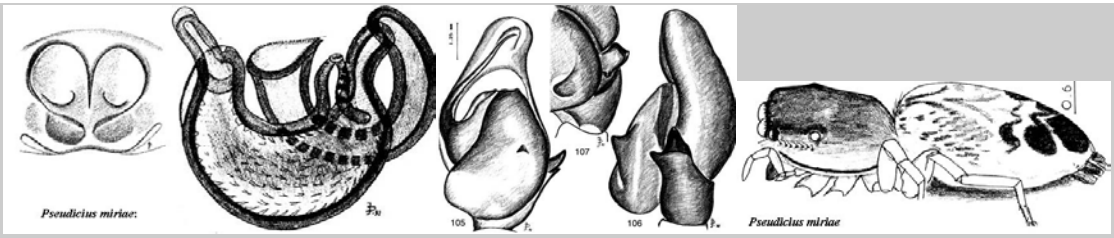
Diagnosis. Share mutual diagnostic characters of PSEUDICIINES: lateral, subocular row of about 10 short bristles on protuberances, modified tibia of robust leg I, flattened body and characteristic color pattern. Internal structures of epigyne comparable with *Pseudicius* (intermediate form is *Pseudicius vankeeri* Metzner, 1999) set transversally, however, spermatheca is somewhat swollen distally, copulatory ducts light sclerotized, encircles proximal, level part of spermatheca by a single, or a few coils, armature of scent opening developed into long, prominent duct, chimney-like. Epigyne externally comparable with *Psudicius*, differs by large oval, shallow depression with a pair of median grooves containing medial copulatory openings. There is a pair of indistinct, postero-lateral pockets, translucent trough tegument. Male palp with elongate oval bulbus, with pronounced posterior part. Embolus parallel to bulbus, arising laterally from posterior part of bulbus. Tibial apophysis short and single, inclined ventrally, with vestigial dorsal ramus reduced to slight swelling on the dorsal edge.
Drawings below constitute integral part of the genus definition.
Composition. The following species are transferred from the genus Pseudicius Simon, 1885: *Psenuc courti* (Zabka, 1993), comb. n., *P. dependens* (Haddad, Wesolowska, 2011), comb. n., *P. gyirongensis* (Hu, 2001), comb. n., *P. hongkong* (Song D., Xie L., Zhu M., 1997), comb. n., *P. manilaensis* (Prószynski, 1992), comb. n., *P.* milledgei (Zabka, Gray, 2002), comb. n., *P. nuclearis* (Prószynski, 1992), comb. n., *P. originalis* (Zabka, 1985), comb. n., *P. solitarius* (Haddad, Wesolowska, 2011), comb. n., *P. solomonensis* (Prószynski, 1992), comb. n., *P. vesporum* (Prószynski, 1992), comb. n.



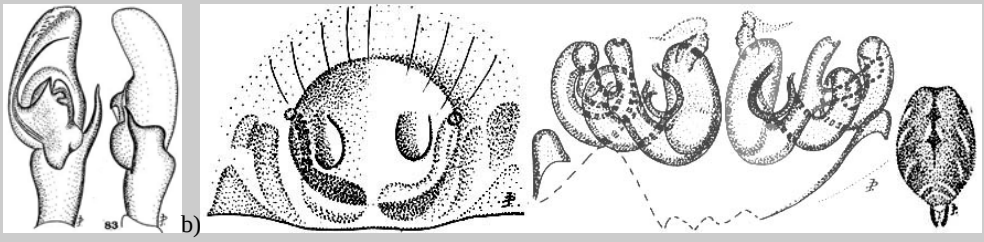
Psenuc vesporum: Proszynski 1992a. Annales zoologici, 44, 8: 112-113, f 88-97. By courtesy .



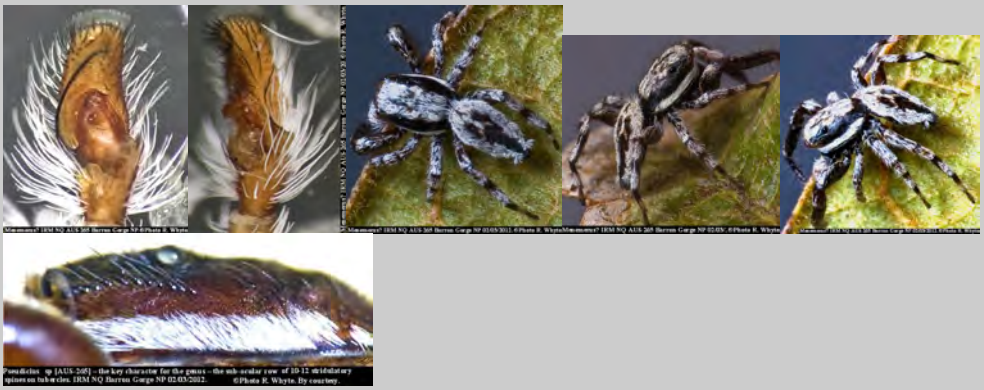
Psenuc nuclearis : Proszynski J. 1992a. Ann. zool. 44, 8: 107-108, f 85-87 + Berry, Beatty, Proszynski 1998. J. Arachnol. 26(2): 168-170, f 55-56, 59, 62-66, By courtesy .



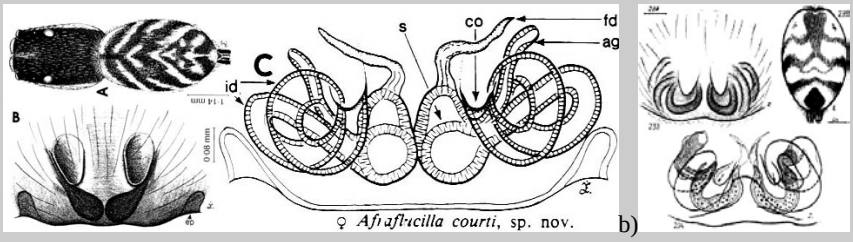
Psenuc vankeeri : Proszynski 2003a. Annales zoologici. 2003a: 151-152, f 594, 605-609.[REMARK: palp, epigyne and habitus (see above) were drawn by J. Prószyński on specimens from Israel and communicated privately to H. Metzner, who has has published drawing of palp and description of the supposedly the same species from Rhodes as *Pseudicius vankeeri*, however epigyne was mismatched, later Logunov, 2009: 909, f 28-29 has drawn similar looking (but rather not conspecific) epigyne of a specimen from Turkey].



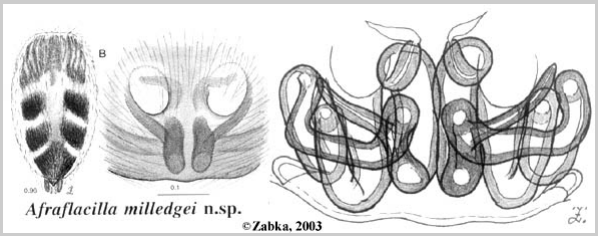
PSENUC manilaensis +b) solomonensis: Proszynski J. 1992a. Ann. zool. 44, 8: 111-112, f 101-103. By courtesy .



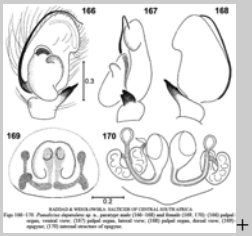
PSENUC [AUS-265]: ©Photo R. Whyte.Australia: NQ Barron Gorge NP 02/03/2012. By courtesy.



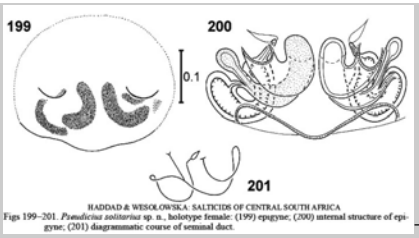
PSENUC courti +b) originalis : Zabka M. 1993. Invert. Tax. 7: 282, f 5A-C +b) Zabka 1985. Ann. zool. 39, 11: 231-232, f 233-235.



PSENUC milledgei : Zabka, Gray, 2002. Rec. Australian Mus. 54: 272, f 4A-C, 5.. By courtesy .



PSENUC dependens : Haddad, Wesołowska 2011. © Afr. Invertebr. 52(1): 109-111, f 141-142, 166-170 [syn. *Pseudicius d.*].



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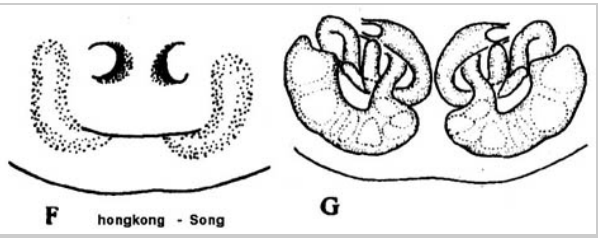
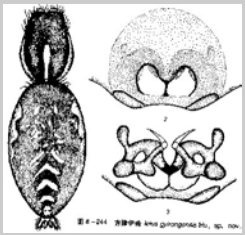


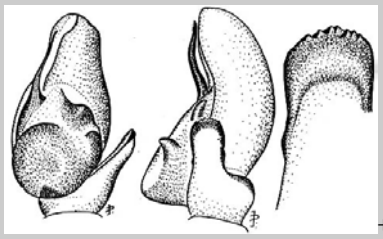
PSENUC solitarius +b) hongkong : Haddad, Wesołowska 2011. © Afr. Invertebr. 52(1): 117-118, f 184, 199-201 [syn. *Pseudicius s.*] +b) Song D., Zhu M., Chen J. 1999: 532, f 301F-G. By courtesy.



Psenuc gyirongensis Hu, 2001. Henan Sci. Techn. Publ. House: 387, f 244.1-3. By courtesy.

Gen. *Pseudicius* Simon, 1885 (9 species)

Type species *Pseudicius encarpatus [= syn. Aranea encarpata* Walckenaer, 1802] from Europe.
DIAGNOSIS. Share mutual diagnostic characters of PSEUDICIINES: peculiar stridulatory apparatus "femur I-carapace" with striking lateral, subocular row of about 10 short bristles on protuberances, modified tibia of robust leg I, flattened body and characteristic color pattern. Differs by epigyne with oval depression and usually indistinct pockets. Copulatory duct is sclerotized and resembles flattish bow, oriented horizontally, and joining elongate and narrow spermatheca, also bow like and oriented transversally. Male bulbus relatively short, more or less rounded, with short embolus arising from its antero-prolateral edge. Tibial apophysis short, either stumpy with minute side spine, or split into three short rami. Drawings below constitute integral part of the genus definition.
REMARKS. The first discovered species was designated the type species, being little representative for the whole, originally delimited genus, as often happens. That was due to European fauna being studied first and the best known for the arachnologists of XIX century. Splitting original *Pseudicius* into smaller derivates, especially *Afraflacilla*, has reduced importance of these differences. Genus *Pseudicius* is distributed mainly in Europe, marginal area for PSEUDICIINES, as a whole.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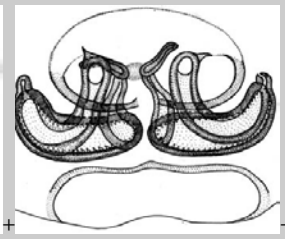
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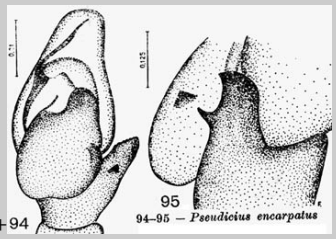
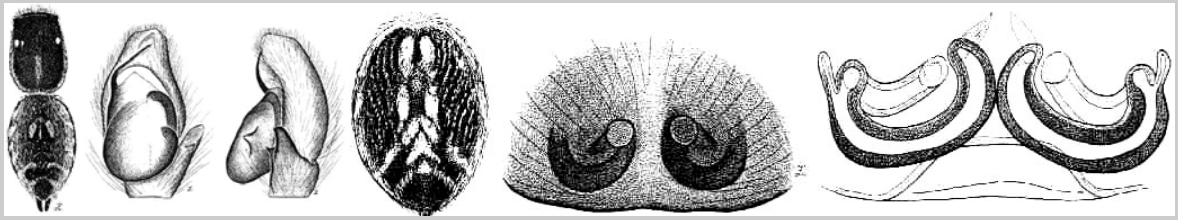
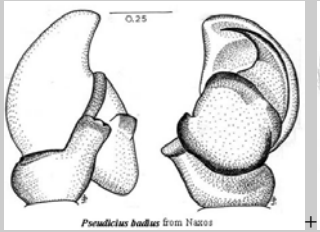




Pseudicius encarpatus : Proszynski 1992a. Ann. zool. 44, 8: 102-103, f 104-105 + Andreeva, Heciak, Proszynski 1984. Ann. zool. 3, 13: 350, f 12-14 + I. Rödel ©Arachnologische Gesellschaft e.V. +Flanczewska 1981. Ann. zool. 36: 221, f 94-95 + Zabka 1997. F. Polski 19: 5-187, f 278-289. By courtesy.



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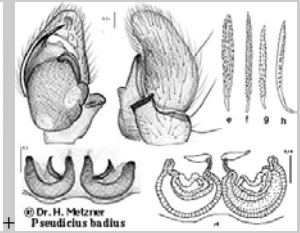
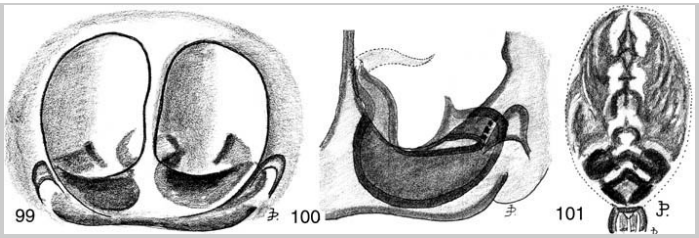
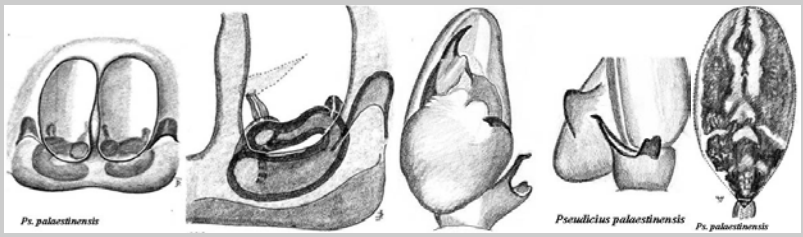


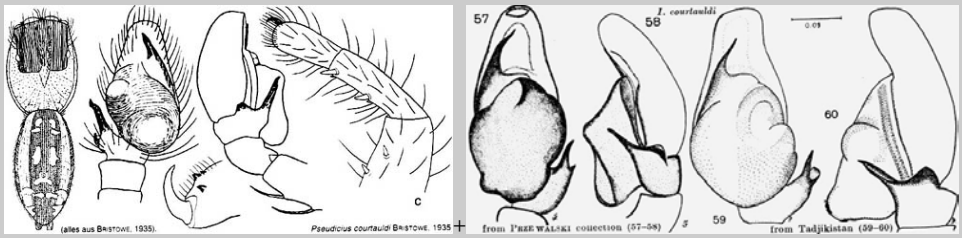
Pseudicius badius : Proszynski 2003a. Ann. zool. 53, 1 : 156, f 633-634 +Metzner 1999. Andrias 14: 90, 209, f 55a-h . By courtesy .

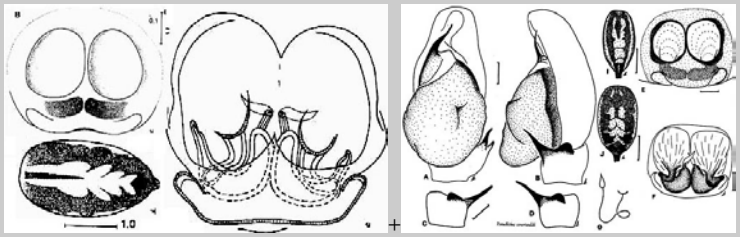


Pseudicius amicus : Proszynski J. 2000. Arthr. Sel. 8(4): 257-258, f 99-101. By courtesy .

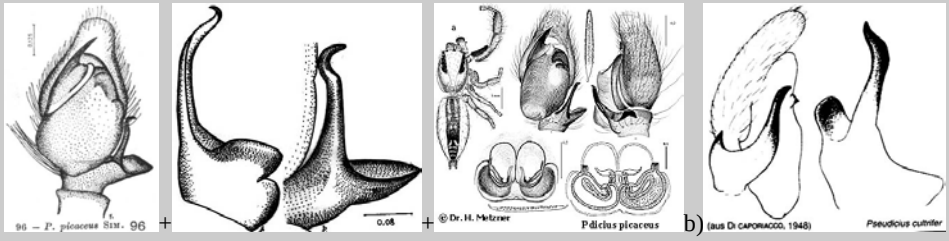


Pseudicius palaestinensis : Proszynski 2003a. Ann. zool. 152-154, f 598, 601-602, 610-611. By courtesy.

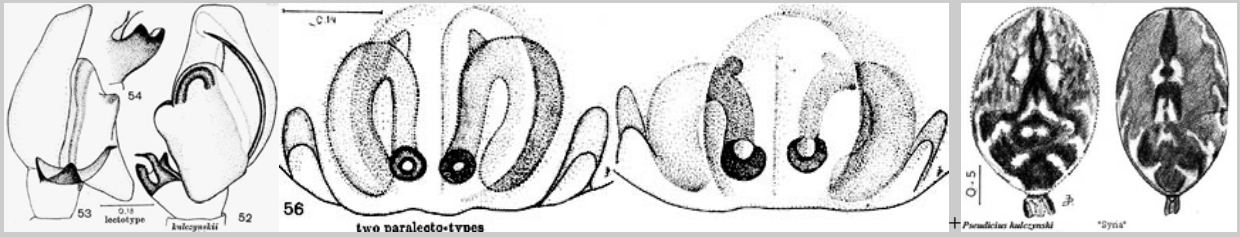




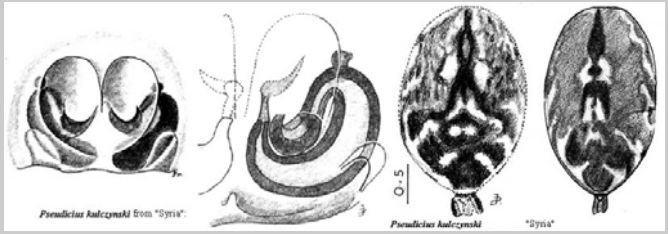
Pseudicius courtauldi : Bristowe 1935 (reprinted by Metzner 1999. Andrias 14: 90-91, 210, f 56a-g) + Andreeva, Heciak, Proszynski 1984. Ann. zool. 3, 13: 373, f 57-60 + Wesolowska 1996. Arthr. Sel. 5 (1/2): 38, f 28a-c + Logunov 1993b. Arthr. Sel. 2(1): 51-55, f 4a-j, Proszynski 2003a. Ann. zool. 152-154, f 598, 601-602, 610-611. By courtesy.



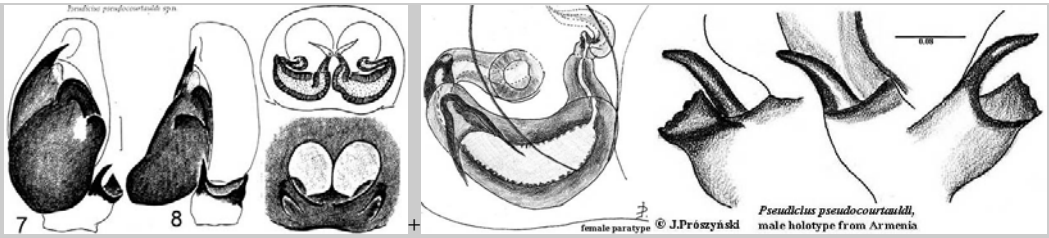
Pseudicius picaceus +b) cultrifer : Flanczewska 1981. Ann. zool. 36: 221, f. 96 + Andreeva, Heciak, Proszynski 1984. Ann. zool. 3, 13: 373-374, f 61-62 +b) Metzner 1999. Andrias 14: 91, 210, f 56f-g, map 61 (from di Caporiacco 1948b). By courtesy .



Pseudicius kulczynskii : Andreeva , Heciak, Proszynski 1984. Ann. zool. 3, 13: 373, f 52-56 + Proszynski 2003a. Ann. zool. 53, 1: 149-150, f 595-596, 599-600 (left abdomen). By courtesy .



Pseudicius cf. kulczynskii from "Syria": Proszynski 2003a. Ann. zool. 53, 1: 149-150, f 595-596, 599-600 (right abdomen) . . By courtesy .



Pseudicius pseudocourtauldi : Logunov 1998c. Arthr. Sel. 7(4): 303, f 5-8 + Proszynski 2003a. Annales zoologici, 53, 1: 176, f 738-741. By courtesy.



enigmatic Gen. sp. : Photo D. Knowles: Indonesia: Bali: Alas Kedaton. By courtesy. [Comment: classification uncertain, body shape resembling *Pseudicius*, tibia I swollen, color pattern does not resemble any known spider, palps and epigyne not seen, presence of stridulatory spines under eyes lateral cannot be checked].

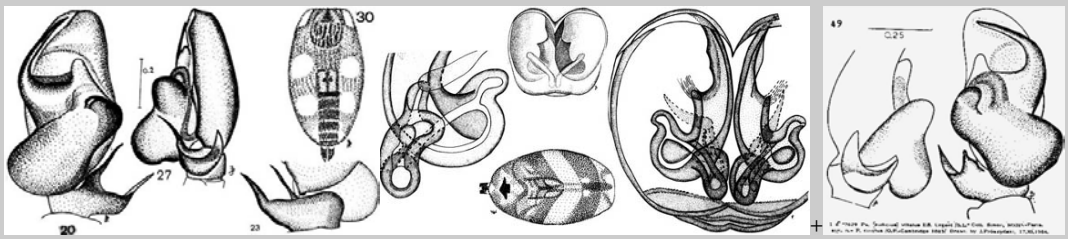
Gen. *Rudakius* Prószyński, 2016 gen. n. (9 species)

[proposed as partial synonym for the genus Pseudicius].

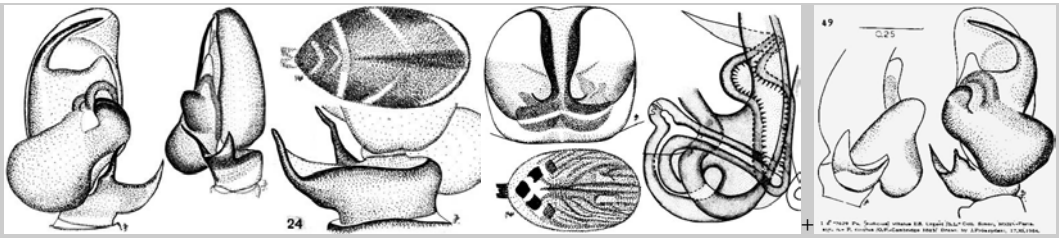
Type species *Menemerus cinctus* Pickard-Cambridge O., 1885.
Etymology. Named in honor of great Persian poet Rudaki (850-940 n.e.) who lived in the Samanid court in Buchara (present day Uzbekistan) - in the area of occurrence of this genus. Name combines words Rudaki and *Pseudicius*, grammar gender assumed masculine.

DIAGNOSIS. Share mutual diagnostic characters of PSEUDICIINES: lateral, subocular row of about 10 short bristles on protuberances, modified tibia of robust leg I, flattened body and characteristic color pattern. At first glance epigyne and palps appear entirely different from other genera of this group, however, in spite of different appearance, all parts of these structures appear homologous. Epigyne has two large grooves, separated by a septum, but without visible external pair of pockets. Copulatory openings are distinctly visible in the middle part of medium septum, sclerotized and followed by broad, sclerotized ducts running posteriorly, then making a full circle tight loop, near branching off point of the scent opening armature. From that spot follows obliquely sclerotized duct, unusually narrow, to postero-medially located spermathecae, small in comparison with size of the epigyne. In Rudakius afghanicus (Andreeva, Hęciak & Prószynski, 1984), comb. n. spermatheca is different, intermediary to state in *Afraflacilla*: elongate vessel, running medially, parallel to main body axis and much larger, about half the length of epigyne. Male palp is very special, with anterior edge of bulbus truncated transversally, with robust embolus arising antero-laterally and posterior part of bulbus expanded diagonally, postero-laterally. Tibial apophysis large, consisting of two long, pointed rami, widely spaced, in some species, however, dorsal ramus is distinctly shorter. Drawings below constitute integral part of the genus definition. Drawings below constitute integral part of the genus definition.

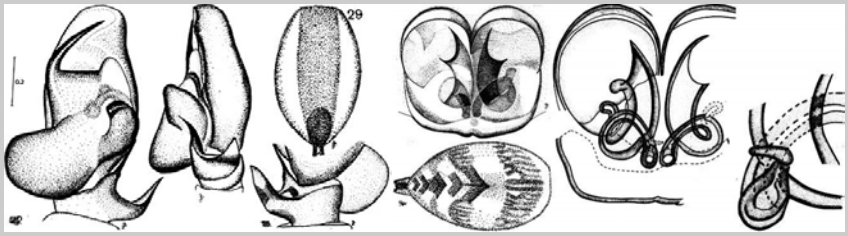
Distribution. *Rudakius* is a central Central Asian genus, occuring also in China, Ethiopia, India, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia .
Composition. *The following species are transferred from the* genus *Pseudicius* Simon, 1885: *Rudakius afghanicus* (Andreeva, Heciak, Prószynski, 1984), comb. n., *R. cinctus* (Pickard-Cambridge O., 1885), comb. n., *R. delesserti* (Caporiacco, 1941), comb. n., *R. maureri* (Prószynski, 1992), comb. n., *R. rudakii* (Prószynski, 1992), comb. n., *R. spasskyi* (Andreeva, Heciak, Prószynski, 1984), comb. n., *R. wenshanensis* (He, Hu, 1999), comb. n.. Species *Rudakius citri* (Sadana, 1980), comb. n. was originally misidentified as *Phlegra citri* Sadana, 1980: 229, f. 1-5; *Rudakius ludhianaensis* (Tikader, 1974 - nec nec Sadana et Kaur, 1974), comb. n. was originally misidentified as *Marpissa ludhianaensis* Tikader, 1974: 205, f. 1-3.



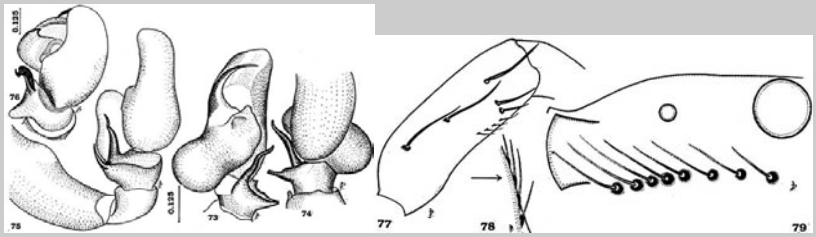
RUDAKIUS cinctus : Andreeva, Heciak, Proszynski 1984. Ann. zool. 3, 13: 351-352, f 20, 23, 27, 30, 33, 36, 39, 41 + Proszynski 1987. Atlas ...: 49 [type of *P. vittatus*]. By courtesy.



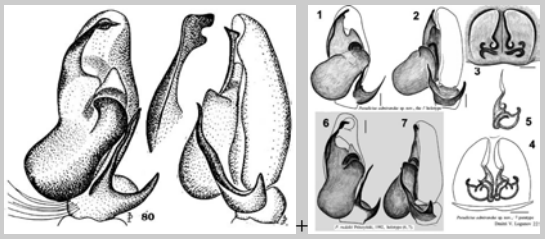
RUDAKIUS afghanicus : Andreeva, Heciak, Proszynski 1984. Ann. zool. 3, 13: 352, f. 21, 24, 28, 31, 34, 37, 40 + Proszynski 1987. Atlas ...: 49 [type of *P. vittatus*]. By courtesy.



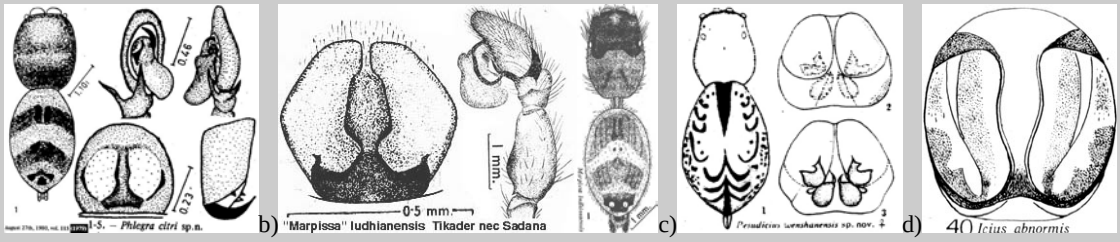
RUDAKIUS spasskyi : Andreeva, Heciak, Proszynski 1984. Ann. zool. 3, 13: 352, f 22, 25-25, 29, 32, 35, 38, 42. By courtesy.



RUDAKIUS maureri : Proszynski J. 1992a. Annales zoologici, 48, 8: 105-106, f 73-79. By courtesy.



RUDAKIUS rudakii +b) admirandus: Proszynski 1992a. Annales zoologici, 44, 8: 110-111, f 80-82 +b) Logunov 2007: Acta arachnologica, 56(1): 21-23, f 1-5 [comparison: *P. rudaki* - grey, *P. admirandus* - white]. By courtesy.



RUDAKIUS citri +b) ludhianaensis +c) wenshanensis : Sadana 1979 [1980] . Entomologist's month. magaz. 115: 229-230, f 1-5 +b)Tikader 1974b. Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., 79: 205, f 1-3 +c) He S., Hu J. 1999. A. Arach. Sinica, 8 (3): 32-33, f 1-3 +d) Denis 1958. Videns. Meddr dansk naturh. Foren.: 108, f 40.. By courtesy.

Gen. *Spadera* Peckham, Peckham, 1894 (1 species) [**synonym reinstated**]

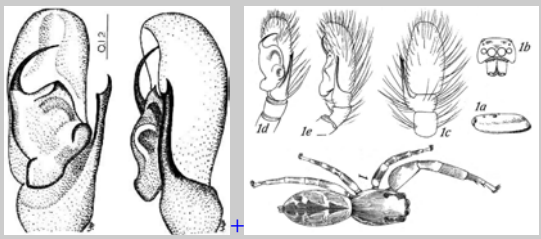
Spadera unica Peckham & Peckham, 1894: 118, pl. 12, f. 1 (Dm).
Pseudicius unicus Simon, 1901a: 613, 623.
Pseudicius unicus Prószynski, 1987: 51 (m).

Type species *Spadera unica* Peckham, Peckham, 1894 from Madagascar.

DIAGNOSIS. Little known genus, somewhat resembling *Rudakius* by shape of embolus and bulbus, tibial apophysis could be derived: long thin, terminated by minute fork. Original description is not unequivocal, but mentions apearance of first leg fitting PSEUDICINES, which is lost on original drawing. Classification by Simon also support placing this genus in PSEUDICIINES.

DESCRIPTION. [I repeat below the original description by Peckham & Peckham, 1894: 118.] "The falces are short but stout and project obliquely forward. The fang is rather long. The maxillae are rounded and are more than twice as long as the labium. The sternum is twice as long as wide. The femur, patella and tibia of the first leg are thickened, especially the femur. The color of the cephalothorax is dark brown; the eye region is blackish. The upper surface is thinly covered with mixed red and white hairs. A wide, white band encircles the lower sides and below this is a black line. The clypeus and palpus are covered with white hairs. The abdomen is light brown, with a dark region down the middle, which consists of two triangular figures on the anterior and middle part and some rounded spots behind. There is a transverse, curved, white band at the anterior end of the abdomen, and another across the middle; and the brown spots at the posterior end are surrounded by white. The femur, patella and tibia of the first leg are thickened, especially the femur. The legs are brown, the first pair being the darkest. The falces are dark brown. The under surface

is dark brown, thinly covered with white hairs. Length, 4.8. Length of cephalothorax, 2; width of cephalothorax, 1.2. Legs [length order] is 1432; first pair plainly stoutest." Drawings below constitute integral part of the genus definition.
REFERENCES. Proszynski Ann. zool.,1984 - 3, 13: 350, f 12-14; 1992a - 44, 8: 102, f 104-105.By courtesy.



Spadera unica: Prószynski 1987. Atlas ...: 51; Peckham, Peckham, 1894 pl. XII, Figs 1a-e. By courtesy .,

Removed from PSEUDICIINES

Metaphidippus siticulosus (Peckham, Peckham, 1909) comb. n.
(transfer to group of genera DENDRYPHANTINES)

Pseudicius siticulosus Peckham & Peckham, 1909: 495, pl. 39, f. 11 (Df).
Pseudicius siticulosus: Maddison W.P. 1996. Bull. Mus. Com. Zool. 154 (4): 229, 241, 333, f 43, 119
[COMMENT: Removal from *Pseudicius* necessary for understanding evolution of that genus, which has never reached Western Hemisphere. Transfer to DENDRYPHANTINES is based on two diagnostic drawings by Dr. W.P. Maddison, publshed in in 1996 (see above), but unfortunately the crucial drawing of internal structures of epigyne was not yet published. Owing to kindness of Dr. Maddison I have seen that drawing in 1986, but I have no permission to display it..

Gen. *Nandicius* Prószyński, 2016 gen. n.
(transfer to group of genera CHRYSILLINES)

Including species:
Pseudicius cambridgei Prószynski, Zochowska, 1981= *Nandicius cambridgei* (Prószynski, Zochowska, 1981) comb. n.,
Pseudicius deletus = N. deletus (Pickard-Cambridge O., 1885) comb. n.,
Pseudicius frigidus = N. frigidus (Pickard-Cambridge O., 1885) comb. n.,
Pseudicius pseudicioides = N. pseudicioides (Caporiacco, 1935) comb. n.,
Pseudicius pseudicioides = N. szechuanensis Logunov, 1995) comb. n.
[COMMENT: new photographs by Miss Shazia Quasin demonstrate absence of typical PSEUDICINES characters in one of species of this poorly known spiders, the genitalic structures suggest classification into CHRYSILLINES].

Gen. *Orienticius* Prószyński, 2016 gen. n. (2 species).
(transfer to group of genera NOTICIINES)

Including species: *Pseudicius vulpes* (Grube, 1861) = *Orienticius vulpes* (Grube, 1861 comb. n.,
Pseudicius chinensis = Orienticius chinensis (Logunov, 1995) comb. n.
[COMMENT: Placement in the genus *Pseudicius* cannot be sustained because of absence of stridulatory row on spines on protuberances below eyes lateral and tibia I not modified, structure of embolus excludes it from the genus *Icius*.

ATTACHMENT ON SALTICIDAE SPECIES DIVERSITY
Abbreviated version of "Monograph of the Salticidae (Araneae) of the World 1995-2015.
Part I: Introduction to alternative classification of Salticidae".
http://salticidae.pl/Subfamilies/

Jerzy Prószyński

ATTACHMENT 13a

YLLENINES GROUP OF GENERA

Version July 1st, 2016.
Sources and permissions of illustrations, also references, are displayed in the IInd part of the monograph http://www.peckhamia.com/salticidae/

Index. Type genus Yllenus. Logunyllus Marusyllus Yllenus. (62 species)

Introduction

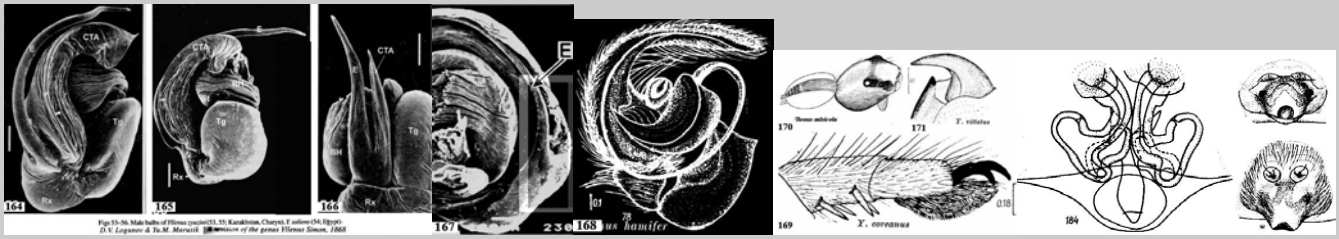
Representative species: *Yllenus arenarius* Simon*, 1868b.

Diagnosis. The group has relatively uniform habitus and natural history, consists of three genera (containing at present 77 species) previously classified as a single genus *Yllenus*. It does not resemble any other genera of Salticidae, from which they differ by somatic characters, male palps, epigyne and internal structures of epigyne. All species have scopula - brush of setae stretching from claws onto ventral surface of tarsus I. Chelicerae slender, without developed posterior median edge, there are no cheliceral teeth, except minute tip of sclerotized anterior median edge, protruding near fang in some species. Size of carapace and abdomen are comparable, color pattern camouflaging in sandy environment. Carapace highest at eyes III, from where thorax is gently sloping, there is no flattened thoracal part. Main character of palps is presence of large, often enormous conductor, splitting off the basis of embolus, embolus is hair like, details of these structures are developed differently in particular genera. Palpal femur broad, crescent shaped, often with protuberance. Epigyne with prominent median pocket, spermathecae and copulatory ducts either heavily sclerotized or, if walls of ducts thinner, then form of complicated coils, in some species even double spiral. Combinations of these characters is unknown in other groups of genera, including ground dwelling AELURILLINES.

Remarks. All species of YLLENINES dwelt on sands, in Asia, Africa and Europe (South and Central), protected by camouflage coloration, hiding under surface of sand, where they make nests, retreats and produce cocoons. Their natural history was studied in details by Bartos 2005 on *Yllenus arenarius* Simon, 1868, and was confirmed by sundry observations on many other species. The structure of this taxon fit definition of subfamily, with several mutual characters, including appearance and biology. Male palps, epigyne and internal structure of epigyne delimit three groups of species, here described as three genera, closely related to each other but constituting separate lines.

Remarks. Splitting off embolus from conductor in *Yllenus*, both arising from the mutual base, is striking in comparison with *Pellenes lapponicus*, as demonstrated in SEM of that species (Figure 167). I hypothesize that it represents ancestral state

*** Footnote.** The authorship of *Yllenus arenarius* is written differently in various publications, usually "Menge in Simon, 1868", including Bonnet 1959: 4904 (although he sacrificed half a page to prove that Menge himself did not use name *Yllenus* and described his species as *Marpesia areniclor* only in 1877). World Spider Catalog (version 2016) also use that authors' combination in citation of paper, but "abbreviates" authorship of species to nonexistent paper "Menge 1868". Radical proposal to limit authors quotation to authors' of publication only, illustrated by example of this very species, (http://www.peckhamia.com/salticidae/introduction/I_About_this_database.html#different") was overlooked. I may add that the only author quoting correctly *Yllenus arenarius* Simon, 1868 was Roewer 1954: 1252.

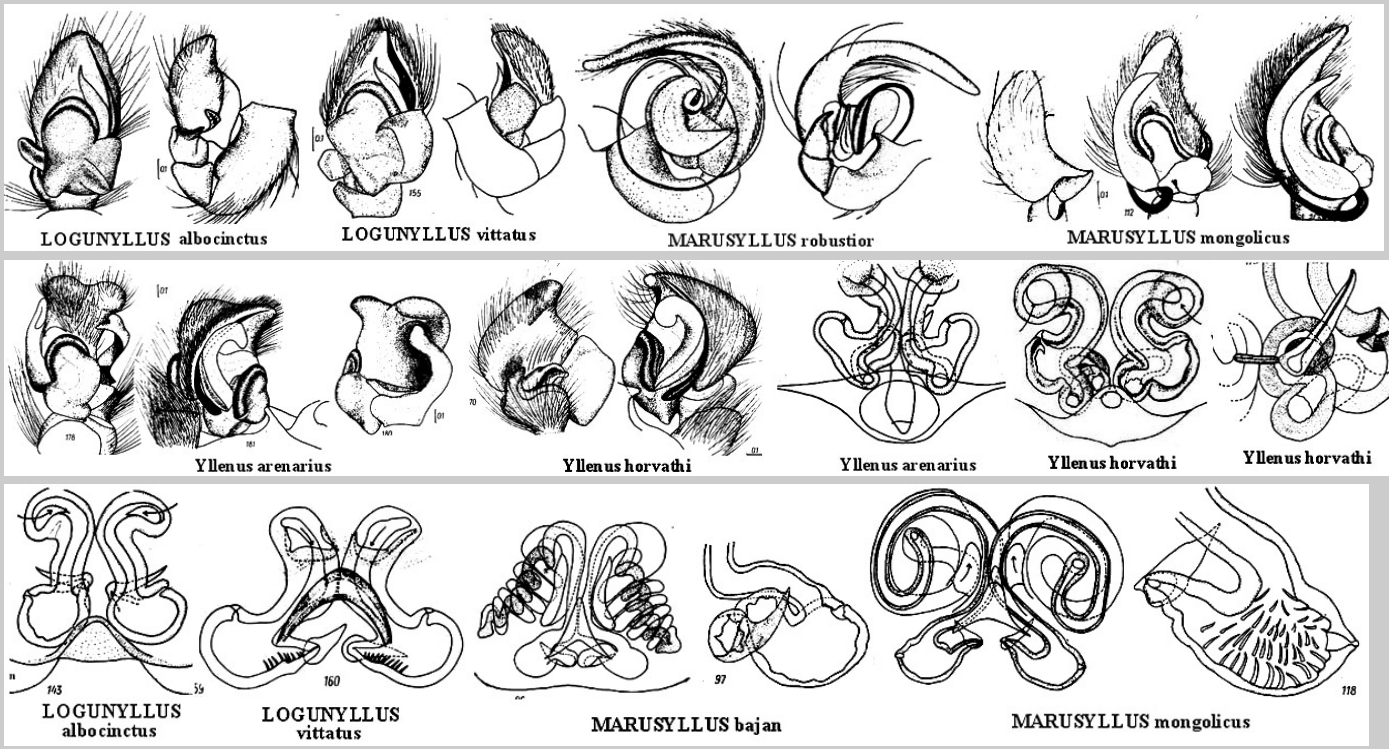


Figures 164-171. Diagnostic characters of informal group of genera YLLENINES. **164-165** - enormous conductor in Yllenus, (here represented by *Y. zyuzini* Logunov & Marusik, 2003), lateral and ventral views, **166** - forked embolus and conductor, reduced in size, in (*Logunyllus saliens* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1876) comb. n., **167** - for comparison: conductor reduced to a sheath hiding hair-like embolus, common in many Salticidae genera (here in *Pellenes lapponicus* -SEM of dissected bulbus and embolus, dorsal view), **168** - conductor and embolus in *Marusyllus hamifer* Simon, 1895, **169** - scopula on tarsus I in *M. coreanus* Prószynski, 1968, **170** - body shape and color pattern in *Logunyllus salsicola (Simon, 1937), comb. n.*, **171** - cheliceral dentition in *L. vittatus* (Thorell, 1875) comb. n. + *Yllenus arenarius* (Simon, 1868)- epigyne, spermathecae and ducts**. 164-167** - from Logunov & Marusik 2003, ©Atrhropoda selecta, 2003; **168-172** - from Prószyński 1968, ©Annales zoologici. By courtesy.

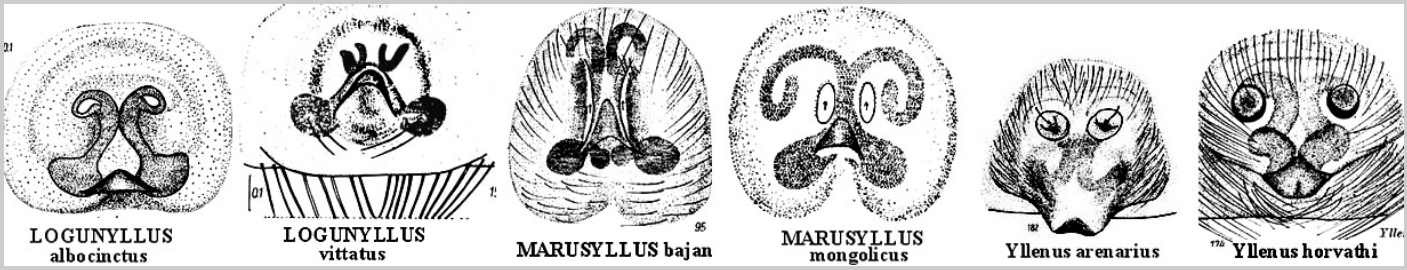


Figures 172-174. *Logunyllus univittatus* (Simon, 1871) , comb. n., © Photo J. Lissner -**172**, *Logunyllus* vittatus (Thorell, 1875), comb. n., male and female, © Photo J. Nigl -**173-174**. Both by courtesy.

Guide to identification of genera by palps and internal structure of epigyne



Guide to identification of genera by epigyne



Guide to identification of genera by color pattern



Gen. *Logunyllus* Prószyński, **2016 gen. n.** (35 species)

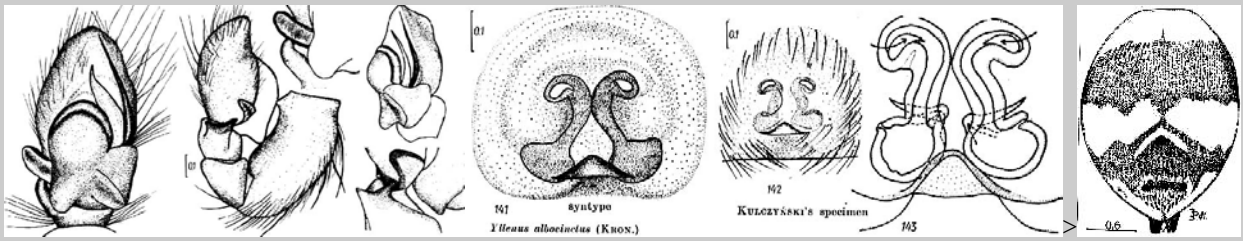
[partial synonym for the genus *Yllenus* (*Yllenus albocinctus group* Prószynski, 1968)].

Yllenus (*albocinctus* group) Prószynski, 1968e: 455,
Yllenus (*albocinctus* group) Logunov, Marusik 2003b: 23.

Type species *Yllenus albocinctus* Simon, 1876
Etymology. Named in honor of prominent arachnologist - Dr. D.V. Logunov [LOGUN-ov-YLL-US], author of a large number of publications on Salticidae, including big monograph of the genus *Yllenus*. Grammar gender - masculine.

Diagnosis. General characters shared with remaining genera of YLLENINES - *Marusyllus* Prószyński, 2016 gen. n. (see below) and *Yllenus* Simon, 1868, but palps and epigyne are "normal" - that is male cymbium and embolus are relatively short, conductor is slender, while bulbus is relatively large. The articulating apparatus consists of complicated processes on cymbium and tibia. The epigyne of female is relatively strongly sclerotized, the copulatory canals are straight, or form simple loops, the latter often consist of distal - stronger sclerotized, and proximal - less sclerotized parts. Drawings below constitute integral part of the genus definition.
Remarks. The description of this genus upgrades, without other changes, previously described group of species *Yllenus* (*albocinctus* group) (Prószynski, 1968: 455, Logunov, Marusik 2003b: 23).

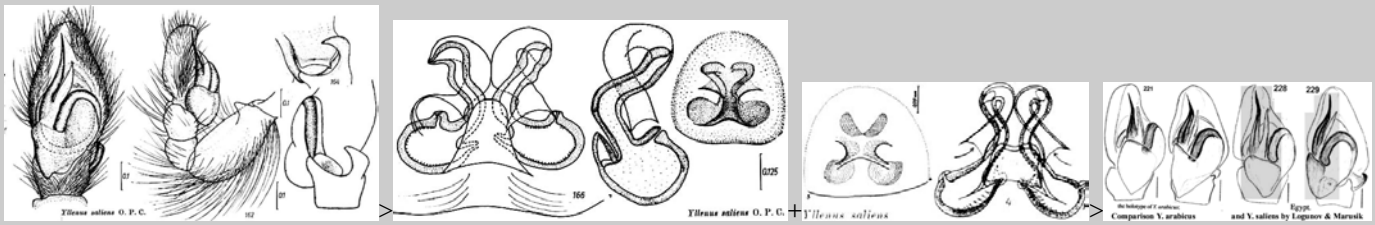
The following species are transferred from Yllenus Simon 1868 to *Logunyllus* gen. nov.: *Logunyllus albifrons-1* (Lucas, 1846), comb. n., *L. albifrons-2* (Caporiacco, 1933), comb. n.,, *L. albifrons-3* (Logunov &, Marusik, 2003)[= L. & M., 2003], comb. n., *L. albocinctus* (Kroneberg, 1875), comb. n., *L. algarvensis* (L. & M., 2003), comb. n., *L. arabicus* (Prószynski, 1993), comb. n., *L. auriceps* (Denis, 1966), comb. n., *L. bactrianus* (Andreeva, 1976), comb. n., *L. bakanas* (L. & M., 2003), comb. n., *L. bucharaensis* (L. & M., 2003), comb. n., *L. caspicus* (Ponomarev, 1978), comb. n., *L. dalaensis* (L. & M., 2003), comb. n., *L. gavdos* (Logunov, Marusik, 2003), comb. n., *L. guseinovi* (L. & M., 2003), comb. n., *L. halugim* (L. & M., 2003), comb. n., *L. improcerus* (Wesolowska, van Harten, 1994), comb. n., *L. knappi* (Wesolowska, van Harten, 1994), comb. n., *L. logunovi* (Wesolowska, van Harten, 2010), comb. n., *L. mirabilis* (L. & M., 2003), comb. n., *L. mirandus* (Wesolowska, 1996), comb. n., *L. nigritarsis* (L. & M., 2003),, comb. n., *L. nurataus* (L. & M., 2003), comb. n., *L. pavlenkoae* (L. & M., 2003), comb. n., *L. pseudovalidus* L. & M., 2003), comb. n., *L. ranunculus* (Thorell, 1875), comb. n., *L. saliens* (Pickard-Cambridge O., 1876), comb. n., *L. salsicola* (Simon, 1937), comb. n., *L. shakhsenem* (L. & M., 2003), comb. n., *L. somonensis* (Prószynski, 1982), comb. n., *L. squamifer* (Simon, 1881), comb. n., *L. tamdybulak* (L. & M., 2003), comb. n., *L. tschoni* (Caporiacco, 1936), comb. n., *L. univittatus* (Simon, 1871), comb. n., *L. validus* (Simon, 1889), comb. n., *L. vittatus* (Thorell, 1875), comb. n., *L. zaraensis* (Logunov, 2009), comb. n., *L. zhilgaensis* (L. & M., 2003), comb. n.



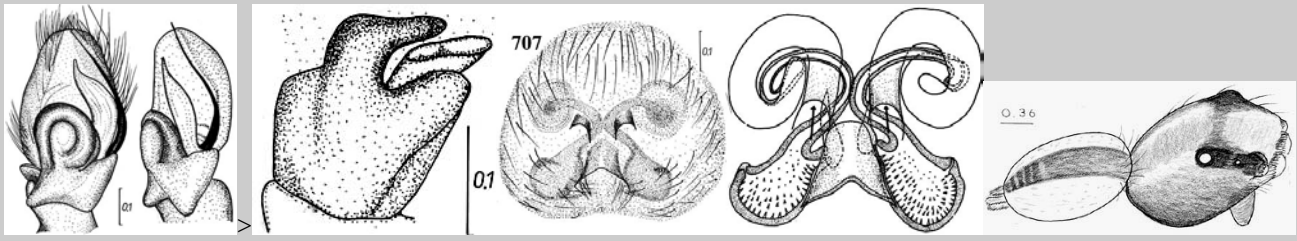
LOGUNYLLUS syn. Yllenus (albocinctus group) albocinctus : Proszynski J. 1968e. Ann. zool. 26: 463-466, f 25, 38, 52, 66, 136-143 + Proszynski 1982. from . Ann. hist. nat. Mus. hung., Budapest, 74: 290, f 48. By courtesy. .



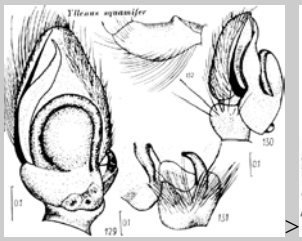
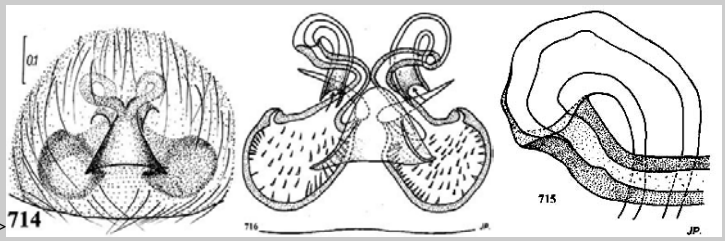
LOGUNYLLUS syn.Yllenus (albocinctus group) albifrons +b) ranunculus: Proszynski 1968e. Ann. zool. 26: 463-466, f 25, 38, 52, 66, 136-143 + Punda H. 1975. Ann. zool. 33: 35-36, f 1-2 (sp?-Libya near Gialo) + Prószyński 2008 - Internet (comparison) +b) Punda 1975. Ann. zool., 33: 37, f 5. By courtesy.



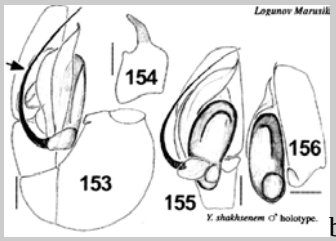
LOGUNYLLUS syn. Yllenus (albocinctus group) saliens : Proszynski 1968e. Ann. zool. 26: 476-479, f 8, 26, 42, 73, 161-167 + Punda 1975. Ann. zool. 33: 36-37, f 3-4 + Logunov, Marusik 2003b.: 63-66, f 44, 54, 220-234 - comparison. By courtesy.



LOGUNYLLUS syn. Yllenus (albocinctus group) salsicola : Proszynski 1968e. Ann. zool. 26: 455-456, f 121-123, 125 + 2003: 174, f 703-708.

LOGUNYLLUS syn. Yllenus (albocinctus group) squamifer : Proszynski 1968e. Ann. zool. 26: 460-463, f 129-135. By courtesy.



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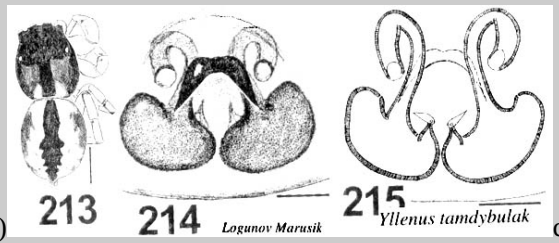
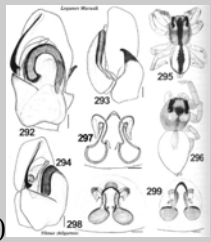
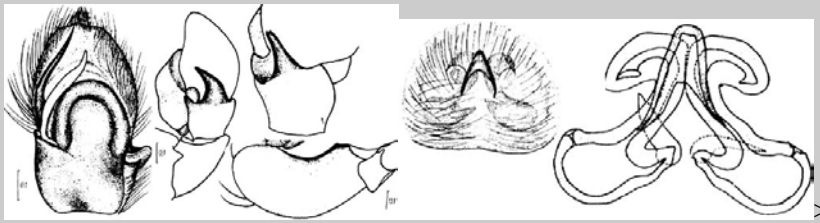
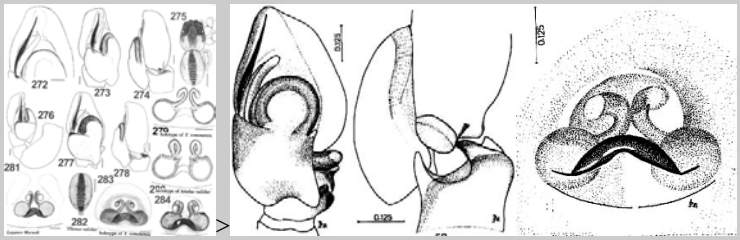


c)


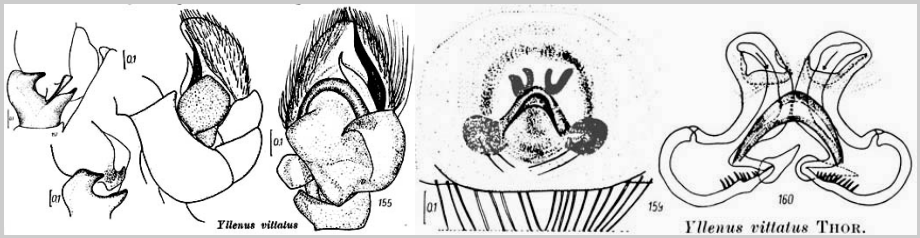
LOGUNYLLUS syn. Yllenus (albocinctus group) shakhsenem +b) tamdybulak +c) zhilgaensis : Logunov, Marusik 2003b.: 68-69, f 153-156 +b) 71-72, f 213-215 +c) 83-85, f 292-299. By courtesy.




LOGUNYLLUS syn. Yllenus (alb. group) univittatus : Proszynski 1968e. Ann. zool. 26: 467-470, f 7, 16, 31, 40, 53, 68, 144-150+ ©Photo Lissner.

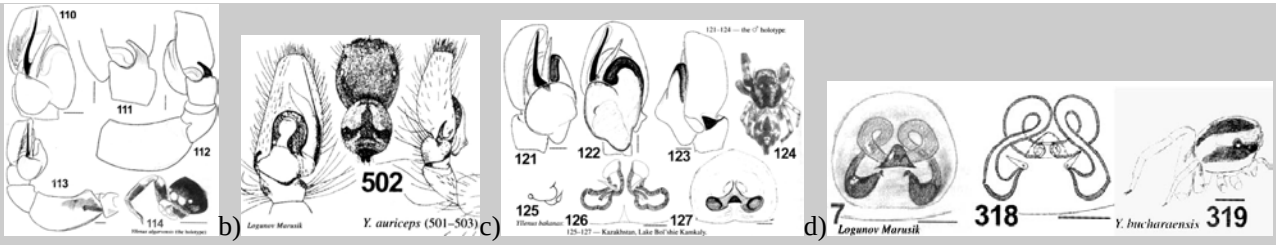


LOGUNYLLUS syn. Yllenus (albocinctus group) validus + (=?) somonensis : Proszynski 1968e. Ann. zool. 26: 470-472, f 28, 41, 151-154 + + Logunov, Marusik 2003b.: 77-79, f 82, 272-284 - comparison+b) Proszynski 1982. Ann. hist. nat. Mus. hung., 74: 292-293, f 50-52. . By courtesy.



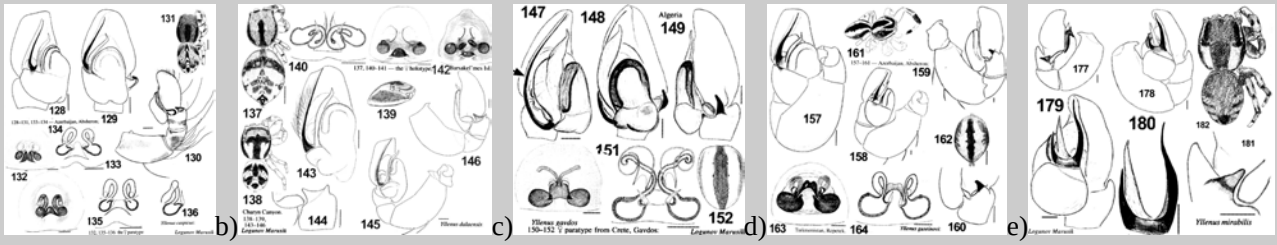


LOGUNYLLUS syn. Yllenus (alb. group) vittatus : Proszynski 1968e. Ann. zool. 26: 472-476, f 27, 39, 54, 67, 75, 155-160 + ©Photo M. Freudenschuss + J. Nigl. By courtesy.



b) c) d)

LOGUNYLLUS syn. Yllenus (alb. group) algarvensis +b) auriceps + c) bakanas +d) bucharaensis : Logunov, Marusik 2003b.: 30-31, f 110-114 +b) 156, f 501-503 +c)33-35, f 121-127. By courtesy.

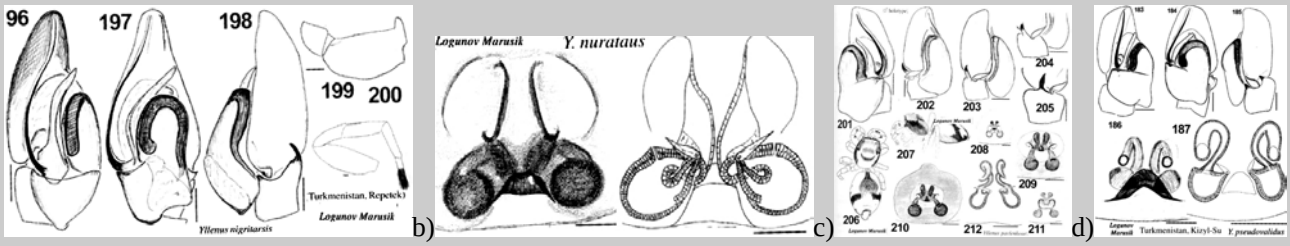


b) c) d) e)

LOGUNYLLUS syn. Yllenus (alb. group) caspicus +b) dalaensis + c) gavdos +d) guseinovi +e) mirabilis : Logunov, Marusik 2003b.: 37-40, f 128-136 +b) 40-43, f 137-146 +c) 43-46, f 147-152 +d) 46-48, f 157-164 +e) 51-53, f 177-182, By courtesy.

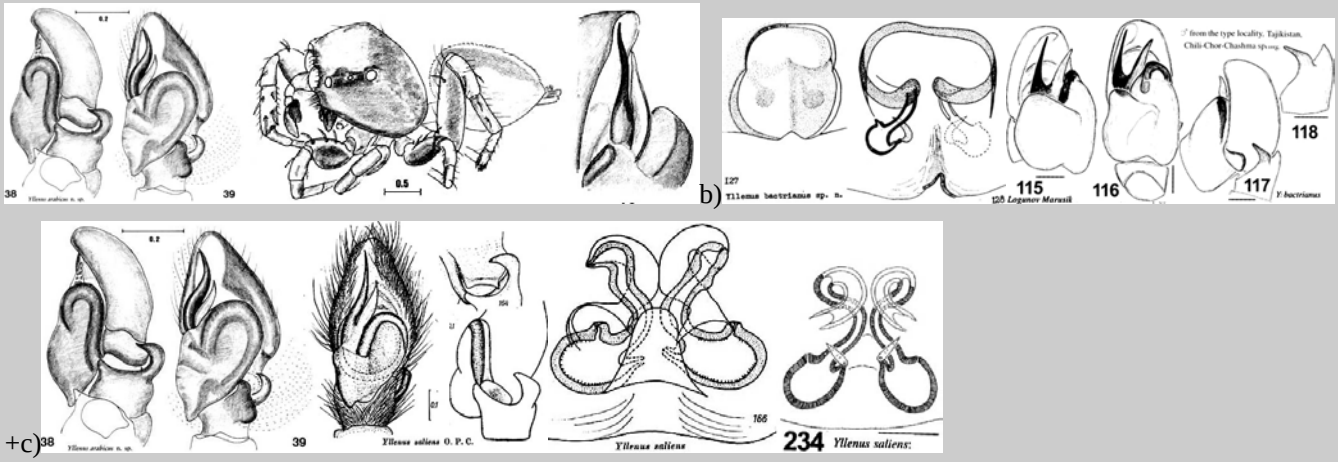


LOGUNYLLUS syn. Yllenus (alb. group) mirandus : Wesolowska W. 1996. Arthr. Sel. 5 (1/2): 46-48, f 41a-e. By courtesy.



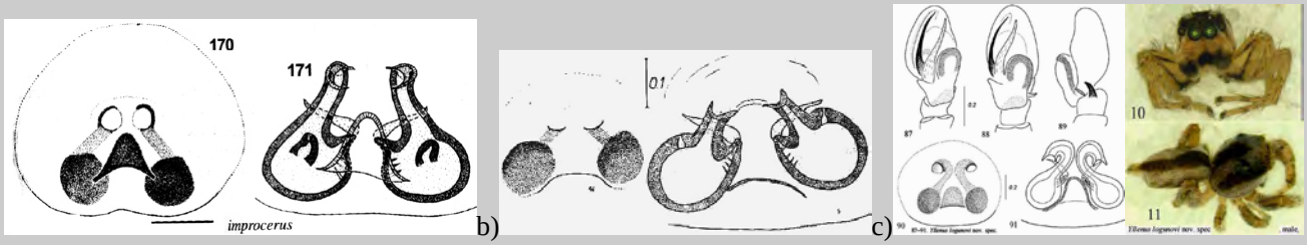
b) c) d)

LOGUNYLLUS syn. Yllenus (alb. group) nigritarsis +b) nurataus + c) pavlenkoae +d) pseudovalidus : Logunov, Marusik 2003b.: 55-53, f 196-200 +b) 56-58, f 216-217 +c) 58-60, f 201-212 +c)33-35, f 121-127. By courtesy.



b) +c)

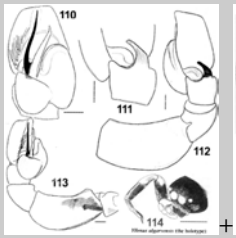
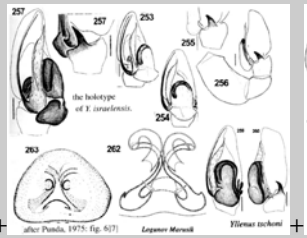
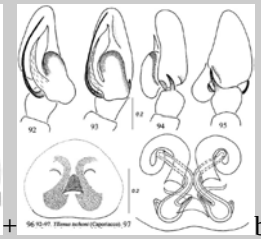
LOGUNYLLUS syn. Yllenus (alb. group) arabicus +b) bactrianus : Proszynski 1993. F. Saudi Ar. 13: 48, f 37-40 +b) Andreeva 1976. 91, f 127-128 + Logunov, Marusik 2003b.: 31-33, f 115-120 + c) One or two species? Comparison of palps of *L. arabicus* and *saliens* (by Prószyński), misidentification of female *L. saliens* (by Prószyński and Logunov). By courtesy.



b) c)

LOGUNYLLUS syn. Yllenus improcerus +b) knappi + c) logunovi : Wesolowska, van Harten 1994, 86: 78-81, f 157-158 [redrawn] +b).Wesolowska, van Harten 1994. 86: 81-83, f 159-160 +c) Wesolowska, van Harten. UArab Emirat. 2010. By

courtesy.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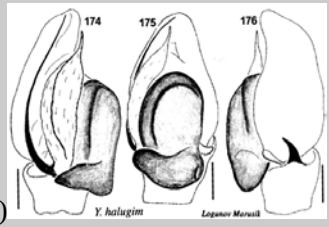


LOGUNYLLUS syn. Yllenus tschoni +b) halugim : Lectotype - drawn Proszynski. In: Punda 1975. Ann. zool., 33: 37-38, f 6-7 +Logunov, Marusik 2003b. 72-74, f 253-262 + Wesolowska, van Harten 2010. UArab Emir. 3: 60, f 92-97 +b) Logunov, Marusik. 2003b. 48-50, f 174-176. By courtesy.

Gen. *Marusyllus* Prószyński, 2016 gen. n. (21 species)

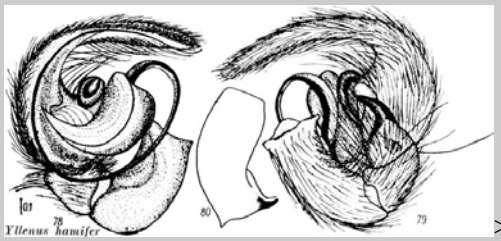
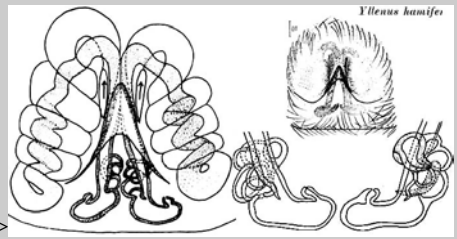
[partial synonym for the genus *Yllenus* (*hamifer group* Prószynski, 1968)].

Yllenus (*hamifer* group) Prószynski, 1968e: 430.,
Yllenus (*hamifer* group) Logunov, Marusik 2003b: 118.

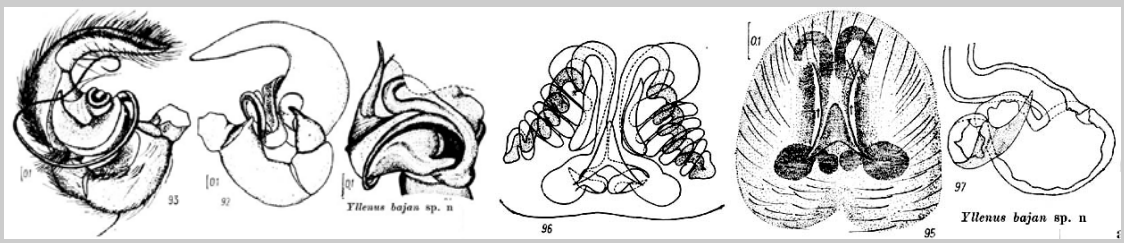
Type species *Yllenus hamifer* Simon, 1876.
Etymology. Named in honor of prominent arachnologist - Dr. Y.M. Marusik [MARUS-ik-YLL-US], co-author of the big monograph of the genus *Yllenus*, the editor of many of my publications and personal friend. Grammar gender - masculine.
Remarks. The description of this genus upgrades, without other changes, previously described group of species *Yllenus (hamifer* group) (Prószynski, 1968: 430., Logunov, Marusik 2003b: 118).

Diagnosis. General characters shared with remaining genera of YLLENINES (see above), but palps and epigyne are very special. Tip of cymbium striking by being drawn into long, anterior "tail", arching above bulbus and serving as guide to embolus, the latter's hair thin and very long. Bulbus relatively small. Conductor very unusual, crescent shaped, broad and robust, in majority of species larger than bulbus. Palpal femur broad, crescent shaped, tibia short with large tibial apophysis, articulating with corresponding plate-like outgrowth of the cymbium's postero-vental angle. Spermathecae set transversally, flattened oval, small and simple but with developed posterior part, often coiled and set parallel to epigyne's axis. Copulatory ducts thin walled, long but twisted into tight and compact, double spiral. Length of ducts seem to parallel length of embolus. Integral part of the definition are drawings below.

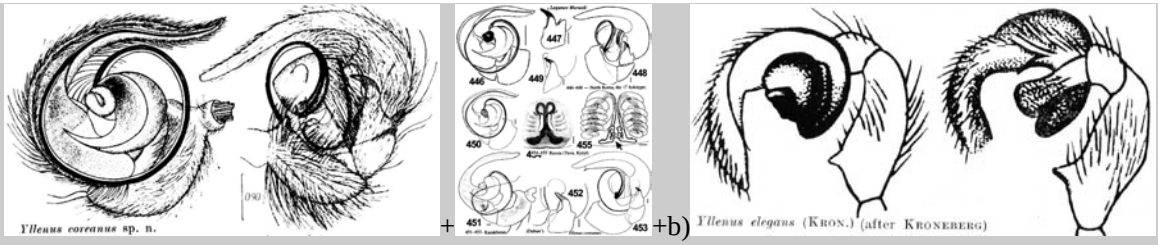
The following species are transferred from Yllenus Simon 1868 to *Marusyllus* gen. nov.: *Marusyllus aralicus* (Logunov, Marusik, 2003), comb. n., *M. auspex* (Pickard-Cambridge O., 1885), comb. n., *M. bajan* (Prószynski, 1968), comb. n., *M. bator* (Prószynski, 1968), comb. n., *M. coreanus* (Prószynski, 1968), comb. n., *M. elegans* (Kroneberg, 1875), comb. n., *M. gregoryi* (Logunov, 2010), comb. n., *M. hamifer* (Simon, 1895), comb. n., *M. kalkamanicus* (L. & M., 2003), *M. karnai* (L. & M., 2003), *M. kotchevnik* (L. & M., 2003), *M. maoniuensis* (Liu, Wang, Peng X., 1991), *M. mongolicus* (Prószynski, 1968), comb. n., *M. murgabicus* (L. & M., 2003, comb. n., *M. namulinensis* (Hu, 2001), comb. n., *M. pamiricus* (L. & M., 2003), comb. n., *M. pseudobajan* (L. & M., 2003), *M. robustior* (Prószynski, 1968), comb. n., *M. tuvinicus* (L. & M., 2003), comb. n., *M. uzbekistanicus* (L. & M., 2003), comb. n.

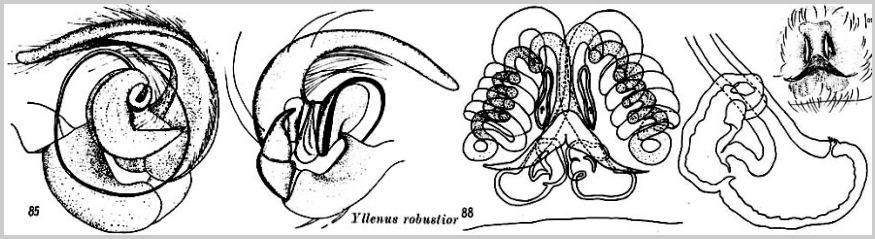
MARUSYLLUS syn. Yllenus (hamifer group) hamifer :Proszynski J. 1968e. Ann. zool. 26: 430-434, f 2, 17, 32, 45, 57, 78-84. By courtesy.



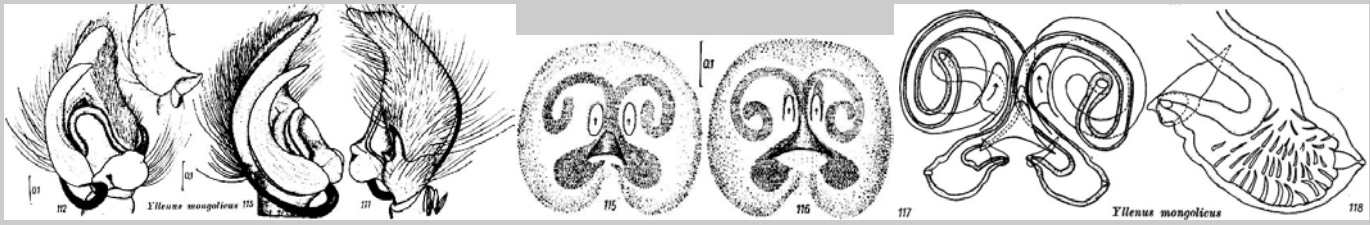
MARUSYLLUS syn. Yllenus (hamifer group) bajan : Proszynski J. 1968e. Ann. zool. 26: 440-444, f 95-97. By courtesy.



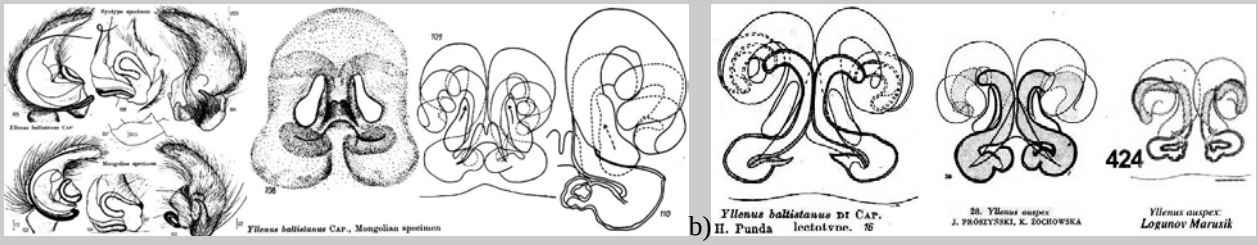
MARUSYLLUS syn. Yllenus (hamifer group) coreanus + elegans : Proszynski 1968e. Ann. zool. 26: 438-440, f 19, 34, 72, 76-77, 90-91 + Logunov, Marusik 2003b: 131-134, f 12-16, 26, 30, 32 + 51-55, 446-455 +c) Kroneberg 1875: 50, t 5, f 37. By courtesy.



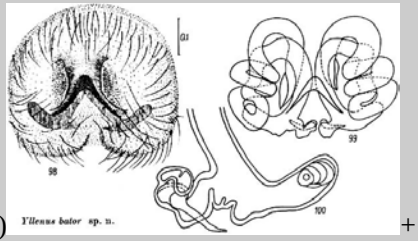
MARUSYLLUS syn. Yllenus (hamifer group) robustior : Proszynski J. 1968e. Ann. zool. 26: 435-438, f 18, 33, 58, 85-89. By courtesy.



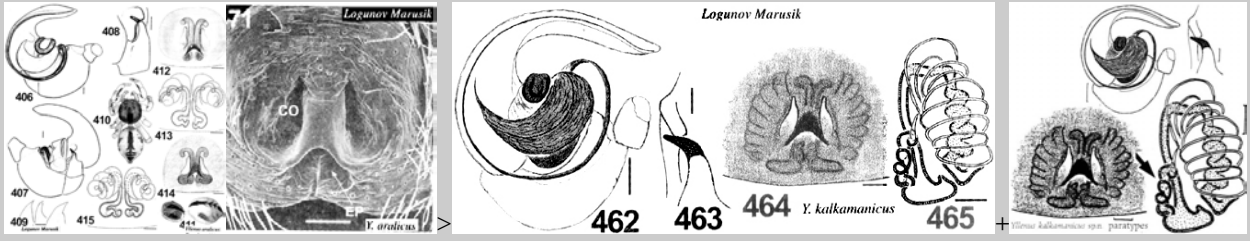
MARUSYLLUS syn. Yllenus (hamifer group) mongolicus:Proszynski J. 1968e. Ann. zool. 26: 450-454, f 5, 13, 22, 36, 48, 62, 111-118. By courtesy.



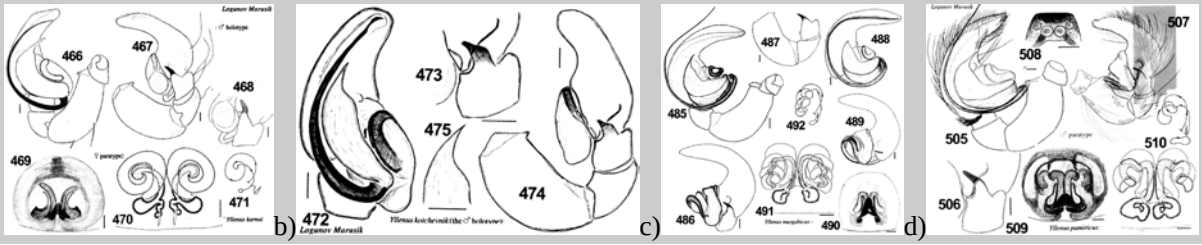




MARUSYLLUS syn. Yllenus (hamifer group) auspex (a+b+c) + d) bator :Proszynski J. 1968e. Ann. zool. 26: 445-450, f 108-110, 98-100 +b) comparison of paralectotypes of M. baltistanus and M. auspex - Prószyński 2015 online +c) Logunov. Arthropoda Selecta 20: 239, f 16-18+d) Logunovet al. 2011 .Arthr. Sel. 20: 239, f 16-18. By courtesy. REMARK. Synonymy of M. auspex and baltistanus is sustained by comparison of epigyne of both paralectotype specimens, misidentification of other specimens is irrelevant.

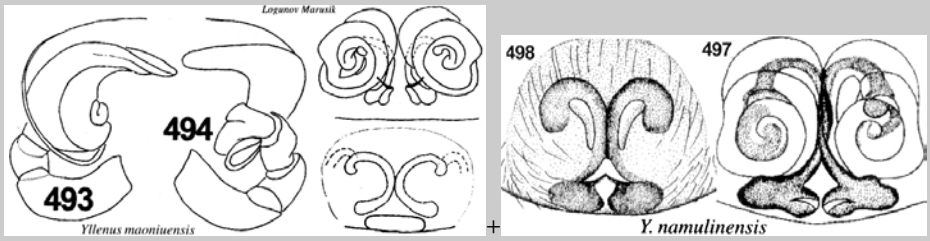


MARUSYLLUS syn. Yllenus (hamifer group) aralicus + kalkamanicus : Logunov, Marusik 2003b: 119-121, f 71, 406-415 + 1999: 275-277, f 44-47.

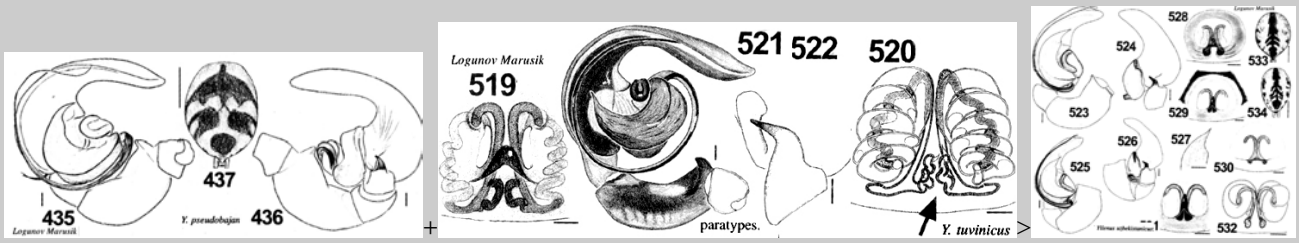


Excerpt from Prószyński - 1995-2016 Attachment - SALTICIDAE SPECIES DIVERSITY 2020

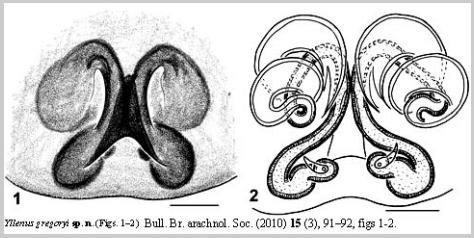
MARUSYLLUS syn. Yllenus (hamifer group) karnai +b) kotchevnik +c) murgabicus + pamiricus : Logunov, Marusik 2003b: 138-139, f 466-471 +b) 139-141, f 472-475, +c) 144-146, f 485-492 +d) 146-149, f 505-511. By courtesy.



MARUSYLLUS syn. Yllenus (hamifer group) maoniuensis + namulinensis: Logunov, Marusik 2003b: 151, f 493-496 + 136, f 497-498. By courtesy.



MARUSYLLUS syn. Yllenus (hamifer group) pseudobajan + tuvinicus + uzbekistanicus: Logunov, Marusik 2003b: 150, f 435-437 + 152-154, f 85, 519-522 + 154, f 523-534. By courtesy.



MARUSYLLUS syn. Yllenus gregoryi: Logunov 2010. Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc.: 15 (3), 91–92, figs 1-2.4. By courtesy.

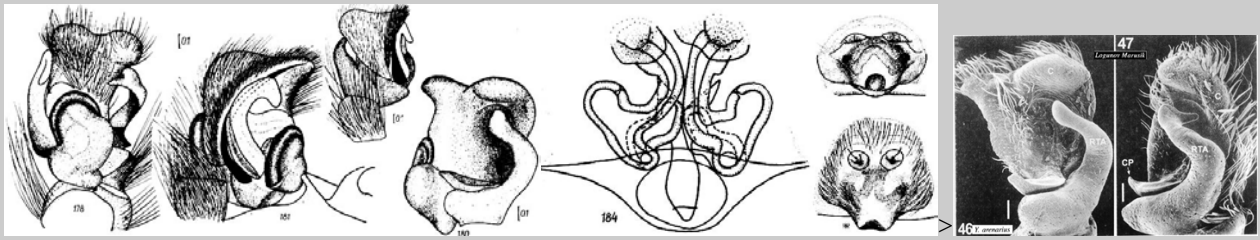
Gen. *Yllenus* Simon,1876 (sensus Prószyński, 2015) (19 species)

[meaning restricted to *Yllenus* (*arenarius* group) Prószynski,1968]

Yllenus (*arenarius* group) Prószynski, 1968e: 479,
Yllenus (*arenarius* group) Logunov, Marusik 2003b: 85.

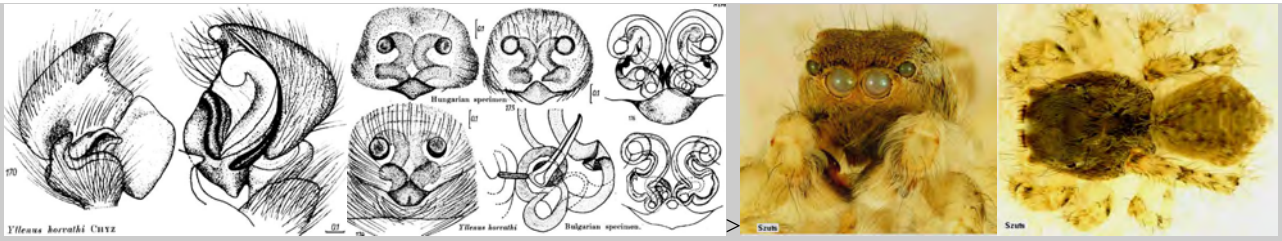
Type species *Yllenus arenarius*.

DIAGNOSIS. Genus consists of species remaining from the original genus *Yllenus*, left after separation of new genera *Logunyllus* and *Marusyllus* (see above), sharing general characters of YLLENINES but differing in characters of palps and epigyne. Male palps with robust cymbium and bulbus, conductor very robust but elongated and flattish, embolus indistinctly longer than bulbus, hairlike but thick. Tibial apophysis varies from prominent to enormous, articulating with corresponding structures of cymbium's wall. Epigyne with median pocket developed as a distinct plate at the posterior edge, in some species bending ventral wards. Copulatory ducts thick walled, usually short and gently bent, spermathecae thick walled. Drawings below constitute integral part of the genus definition.





Yllenus (arenarius group) arenarius: Proszynski J. 1968e. Annales zoologici, 26: 488-492, f 9, 29, 44, 56, 71, 178-184 + Logunov, Marusik 2003b. KMK Sci.Press: 85-89, f 56 + ©Photo M. Bartos, 2000. By courtesy.

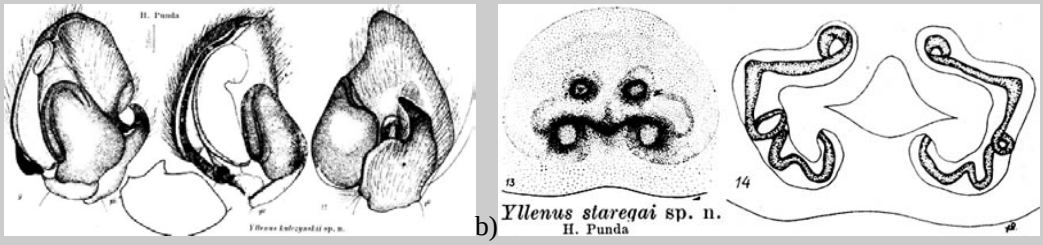




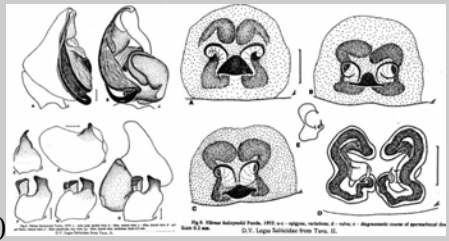
Yllenus horvathi :Proszynski J. 1968e. Ann. zool. 26: 481-488, f 10, 30, 43, 55, 70, 170-177 + © Photo: T. Szuts. By courtesy.



Yllenus arenarius group)flavociliatus :Proszynski J. 1968e. Ann. zool. 26: 479-481, f 168-169. + Punda 1975. Ann. zool. 33, 3: 38, f 8 + Logunov, Marusik 2003b: 97-100, f 80, 338-344.. By courtesy.

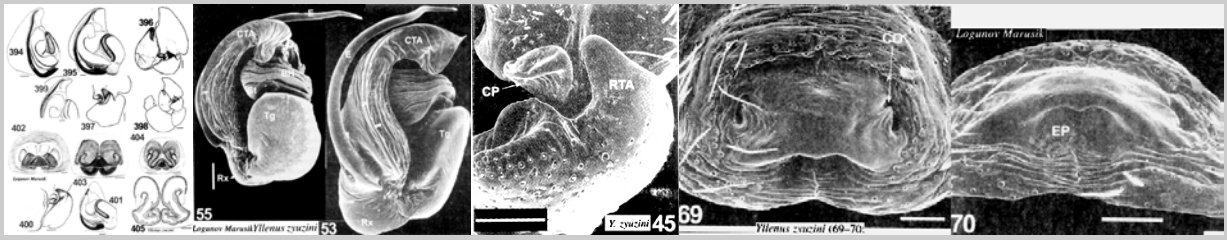


b)

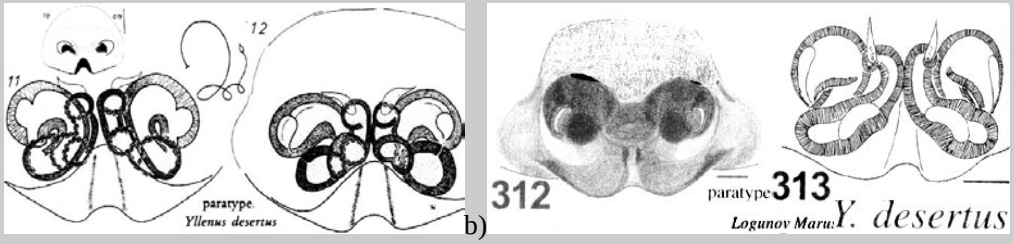


c)

Yllenus arenarius group) kulczynskii + b) staregai: Punda 1975. Ann. zool.: 33, 3: 39-41, f 9-12 + b) 39-41, f 13-14 + c) curageous identification and matching of the above species (without examination of types): Logunov 1992. Arthropoda selecta 1(2): 67-70, f 8a-g, 9a-d. By courtesy.

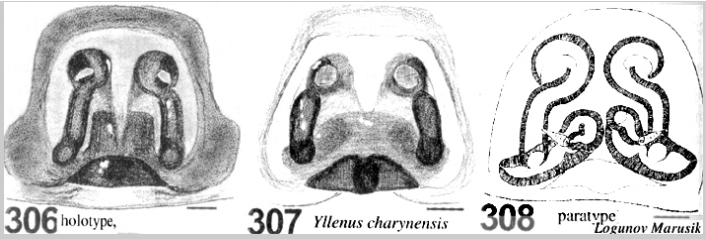


Yllenus (arenarius group) zyuzini : Logunov, Marusik 2003b: 116-118, f 45, 53, 55, 69-70, 394-405. By courtesy.

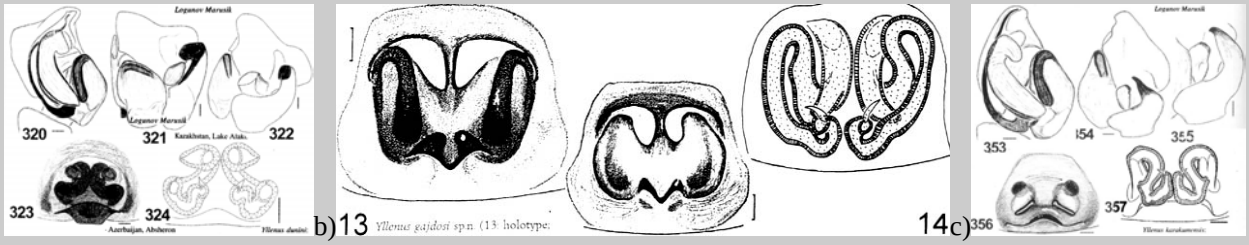


b)

Yllenus (arenarius group) desertus : [The same paratype specimen, as pictured by:] Wesolowska W. 1991. Stutgarter Beitr. Naturk., A, 465: 4, f 10-12 and Logunov, Marusik 2003b: 89-90, f 306-308 + 90-92, f 312-313. By courtesy.



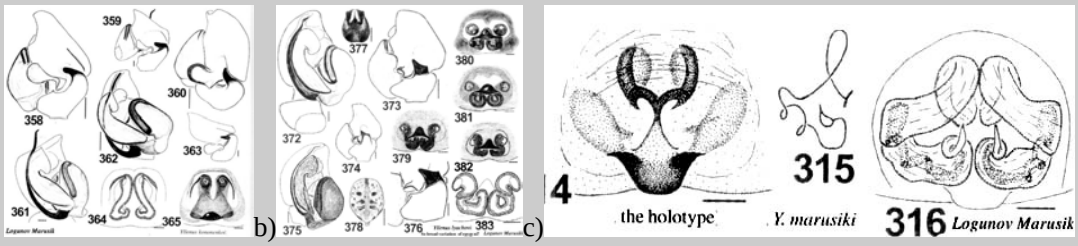
Yllenus (arenarius group) charynensis + : Logunov, Marusik 2003b: 89-90, f 306-308 + 90-92, f 312-313. By courtesy.



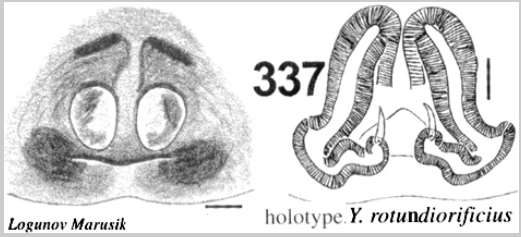
Yllenus (arenarius group) dunini + b) gajdosi +c) karakumensis : Logunov, Marusik 2003b: 92-94, f 64-65, 67, 320-324 +b) 100-101,f 309-311 +c) 103-105, f 353-357. By courtesy.



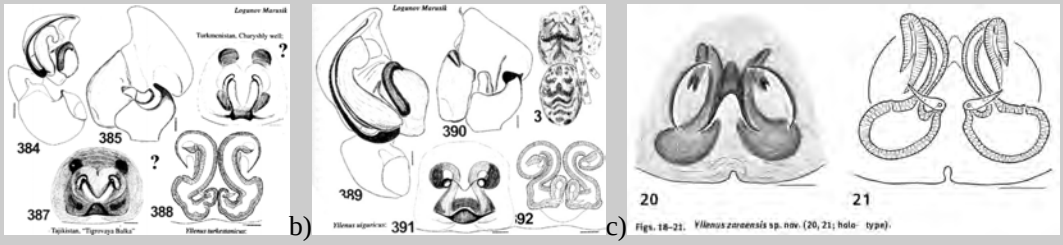
Yllenus (arenarius group) erzinensis : Logunov, Marusik 2003b: 94-94, f 325-335. By courtesy.



Yllenus (arenarius group) kononenkoi +b) lyachovi + c) marusiki : Logunov, Marusik 2003b: 105-107, f 358-365 +b) 107-110, f 372-383 +c) 110-111, f 314-316. By courtesy.



Yllenus arenarius group) rotundiorificus : Logunov, Marusik 2003b: 111, f 336-337. By courtesy.



Yllenus arenarius group) turkestanicus +b) uiguricus +c) zaraensis : Logunov, Marusik 2003b: 111-114, f 79, 384-388 +b) 114-116, f 389-393 +c) Logunov 2009. Turk. Contrib. Nat. History 12: 917-918, 20-21. By courtesy.

ATTACHMENT ON SALTICIDAE SPECIES DIVERSITY
Abbreviated version of "Monograph of the Salticidae (Araneae) of the World 1995-2015.
Part I: Introduction to alternative classification of Salticidae".
http://salticidae.pl/Subfamilies/

Jerzy Prószyński

Attachment 14a

AMYCINES (including 17a - SARINDES)

GROUP OF GENERA

Version July 1st, 2016.

Sources and permissions of illustrations are displayed in the main chapter of the monograph http://www.peckhamia.com/salticidae/

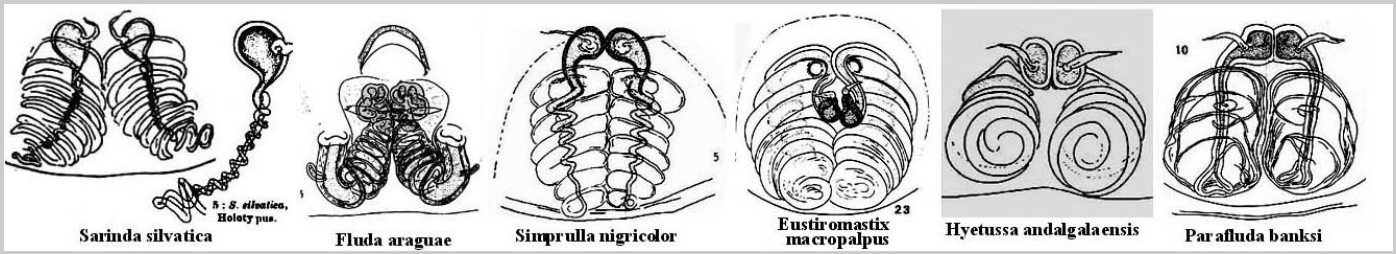
Index. Type genus Amycus.
AmycusAtelurius Atomosphyrus Bredana Cheliceroides Cylistella Cyllodania Druzia Encolpius Eustiromastix Fluda Frespera Gypogyna Fuentes Hypaeus Macutula Synemosyna OTHER SPECIES OF *"Synemosyna"* Tanybelus Thiodina Titanattus Toloella Urupuyu **SUBGROUP: SIMPRULLES**: Agelista Arachnomura Corcovetella Hyetussa Parafluda Sarinda Simprulla Zuniga

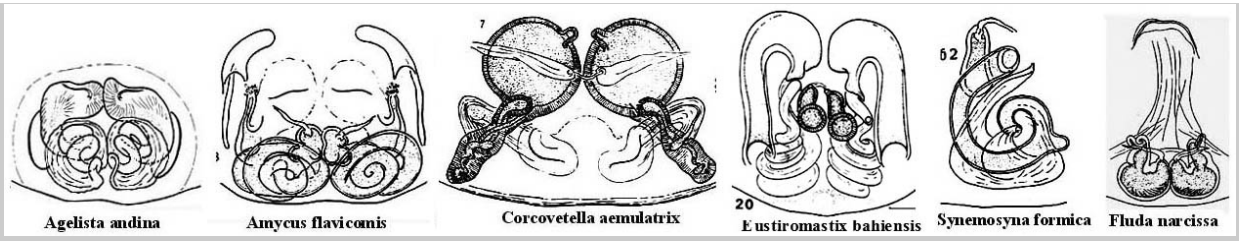
Introduction

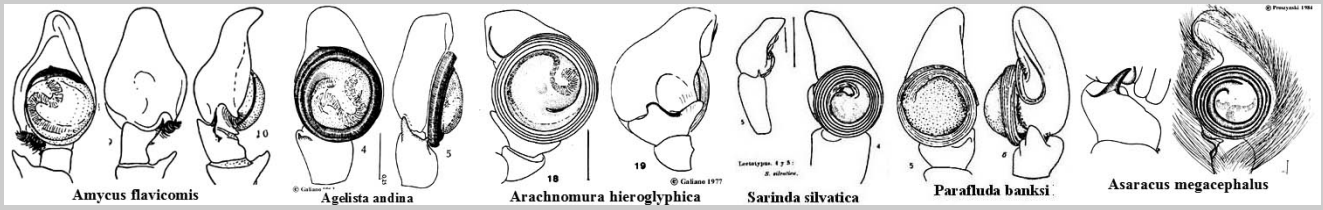
Note on Amycinae and Amycoida. Maddison and Hedin (2003) postulated existence of a higher clade **Amycoida**, of imprecise rank, roughly corresponding to infrafamily, based on molecular research. **Amycoida** unite a number of small genera distributed mainly in South America, a continent of their origin and radiation, with one enormous, speciose genus *Sitticus* Simon, 1901 developed mainly in the Palaearctic region. Authors did not precise morphological characters delimiting **Amycoida** from other clades of similar rank, accepting taxonomic division used by Galiano (numerous papers), derived from old system of Simon (1901-1903). I came to the conclusion that the concept of **Amycoida** is generally compatible with diversity of palps and epigyne of the genera concerned. While **Amycinae** should remain the type subfamily **of Amycoida**, as proposed by Maddison and Hedin (op. cit.), the properties of the clade is better illustrated by the group of genera **SITTICINES**, which I propose to retain as an informal model, containing the genus *Sitticus* Simon, 1901 and its smaller relatives, like *Jollas* Simon, 1901 and *Toloella* Chickering, 1946. Having over 70 species developed separately on different continents, **SITTICINES** deserve separate status, comparable to subfamily. Except for **Sitticinae**, placement of part genera of **Amycoida** is uncertain, due to insufficient knowledge of their palps and epigyne - I propose to list such genera in the temporary group "**Amycoida Varia**", pending further research. Genus *Thiodina* Simon, 1900, and similar, cannot be included into **Amycoida**, due to different type of their palps. Genus *Yllenus* Simon, 1868, formerly included into Sitticinae, is classified into family of its own, genera *Chalcoscirtus* Bertkau, 1880 and, tentatively, *Neon* Simon, 1876, are hereby classified into large, independent group of genera **EUOPHRYINES**.

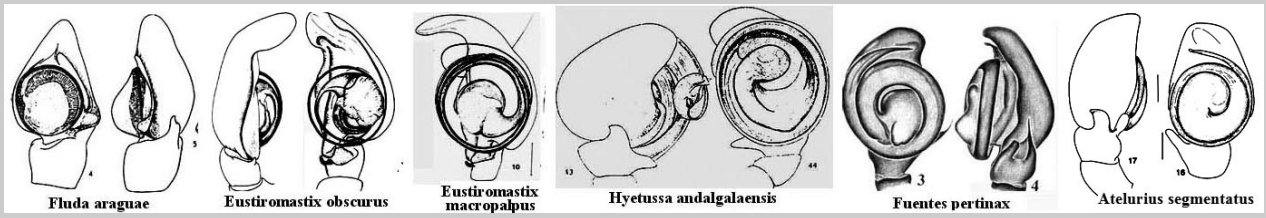
Definition of AMYCINES. Group of South American genera of Salticidae, characterized by mutual similarities in palps especially "S" shaped loop of spermophor, translucent in the center of bulbus (not always marked on drawings), resembling that in SITTICINES. Internal structures of epigyne have copulatory ducts twisted into coils, frequently even multicoiled spirals, around spermathecae, the latter often elongate and with swellings on both ends. External appearance variable, several genera are ant-like. Pending further taxonomic studies.

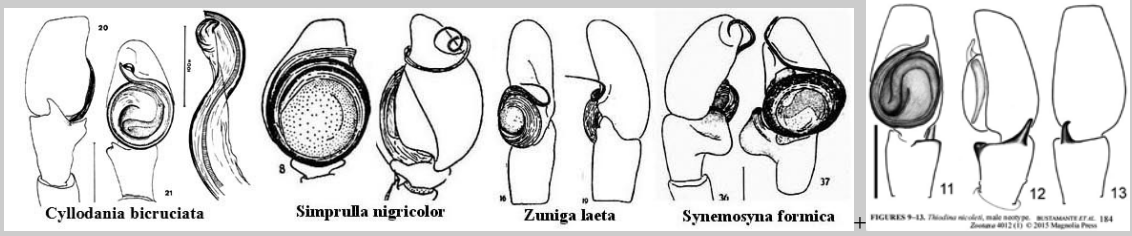
Guide to identification of genera of Amycinae



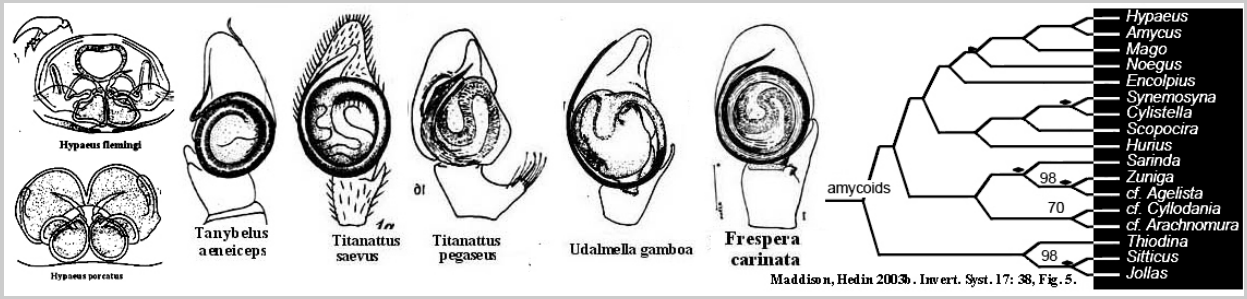


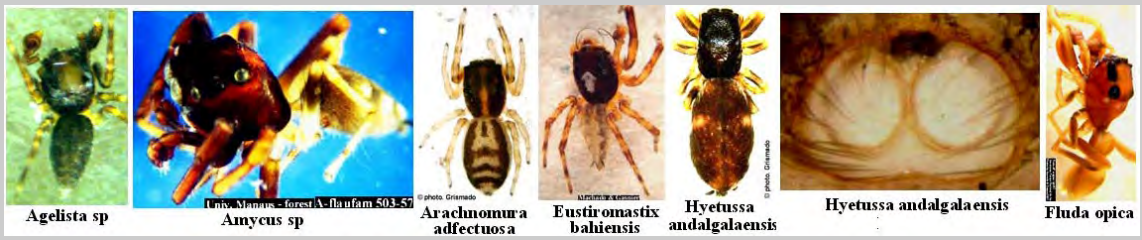


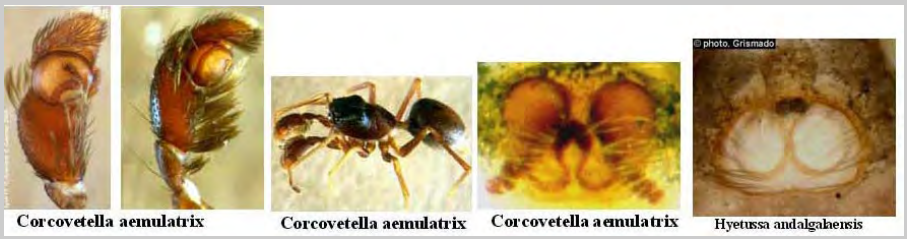




..... + *Thiodina nicoleti*

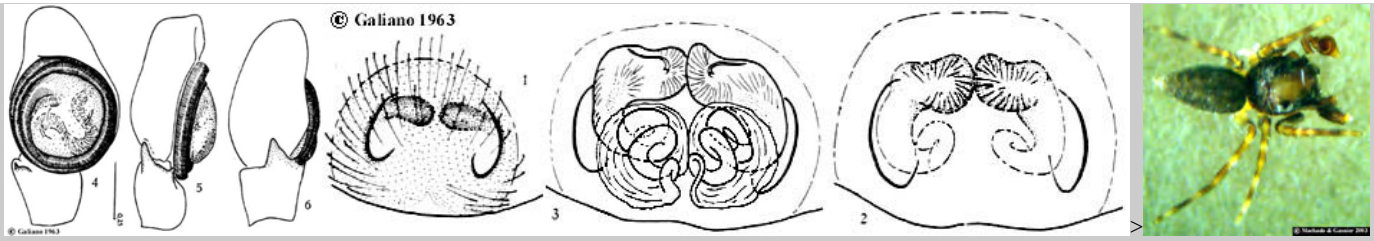






Gen. *Agelista* Simon, 1900 (1 species)

Type species *Agelista andina*.



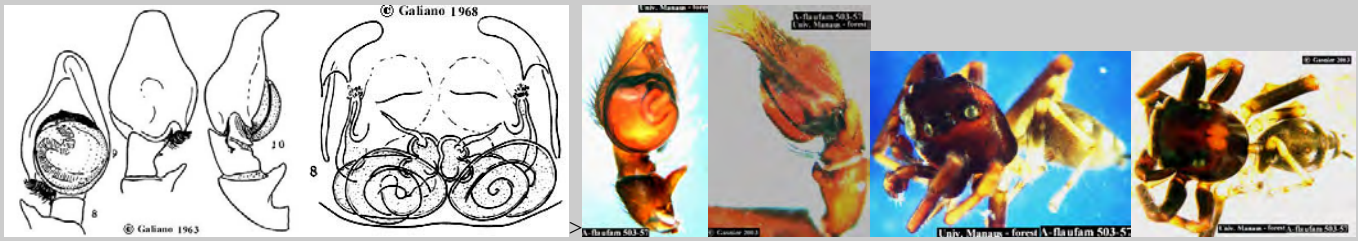
Agelista andina + sp. : Galiano 1963b.Physis, 23 (66): 283-285, t. 3, f 4-6
+ © Photo Machado & Gasnier - INPA023: Campus-UFAM-AM. By courtesy.

Gen. *Amycus* Koch C.L., 1846 (7 species)

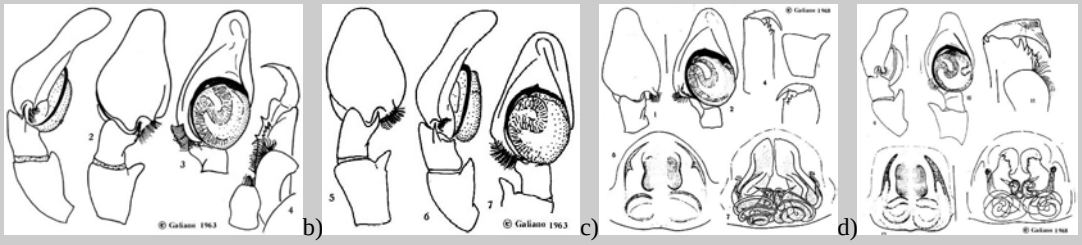
Type species *Amycus igneus* [**sp. inquirenda**]. Reference species *Amycus flavicomis* Simon, 1900.
DIAGNOSIS. Bulbus round with loop of spermophor at the margin, anterolaterally, encircled tightly by hair-thin embolus. Retrolateral posterior angle of cymbium expanded and with bunch of short,setae. Tibial apophysis short, fit into small depression on cymbium, palpal tibia near rectangular, 2-3 times narrower than cymbium. Patella with small apophysis. Epigyne with pockets anterior, widely spaced. Copulatory ducts make flattened spiral in posterior epigyne, spermathecae small, medial. That structure is not clearly seen on existing drawings. Carapace high, short, near cubic, Abdomen low, short, pointed posteriorly. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



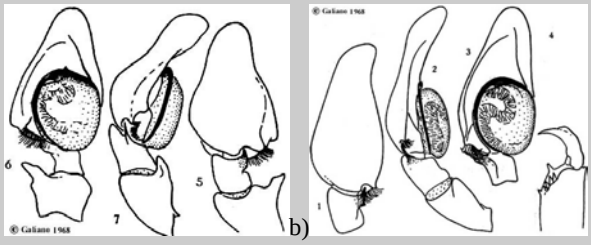
Amycus sp. : Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 1-136. By courtesy.



Amycus flavicomis: Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 292-293, t 7, f 8-10 + ©Photo Gasnier. By courtesy. [Differs from Sitticus by presence of patellar apophysis].



Amycus ectypus +b) equulus +c) lycosiformis +d) spectabilis: Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 290, t. 6, ff. 1-4 +b) 291-292, t. 6, ff. 5-7 +c) Galiano 1968a. Rev. Mus. Argentino Cienc. Nat., Entom., 2 (3): 277-279, ff. 1-7 +d) 282-283, ff. 9-13. By courtesy.



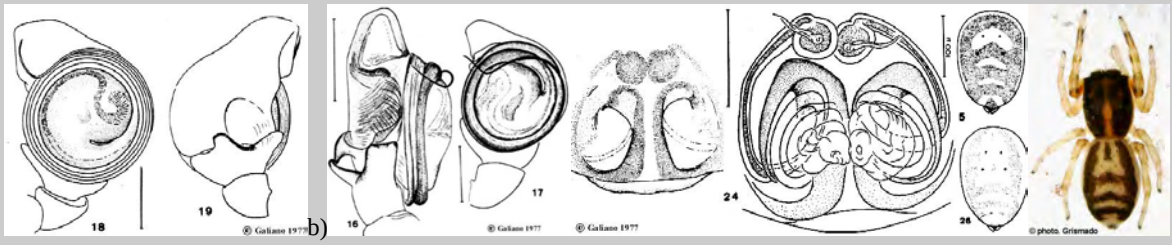
Amycus pertyi +b) rufifrons: Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 293, t. 7; ff. 5-7 +b) 295, t. 7, ff. 1-4. By courtesy.

Gen. *Arachnomura* Mello-Leitao, 1917 (2 species)

Type species *Arachnomura hieroglyphica*.
DIAGNOSIS. Bulbus round, loop of spermophor antero-lateral, embolus encircles bulbus tightly. Cymbium broadened, with postero-lateral edge drawn, touching tibial apophysis. Tibia triangular. Epigyne with a pair of large, oval grooves. Copulatory ducts make several elongate coil parallel to body axis, producing thin sclerotized, lateral ducts, running to small, globular spermathecae anteriorly. Body average looking, strikingly different from *Amycus* and *Asaracus*. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Arachnomura sp.: Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 37. By courtesy.



b)

Arachnomura hieroglyphica + adfectuosa : Galiano 1977a. J. Arachnology 3: 143, ff. 7-10, 18-19 + © Photo C.J. Grismado.

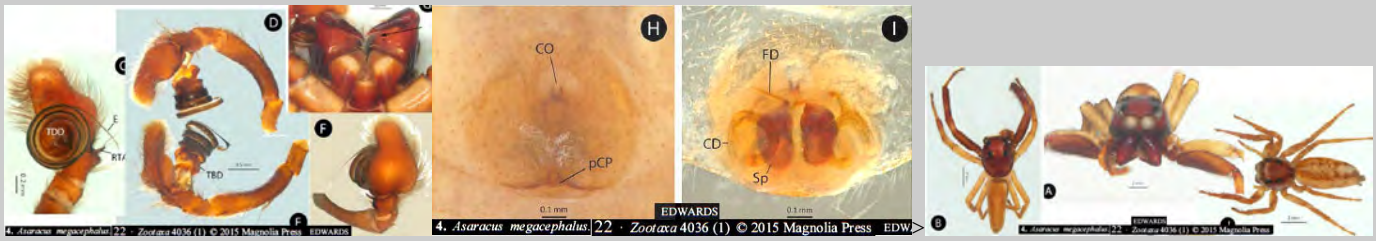
Gen. *Asaracus* C. L. Koch, 1846 (4 species)

Type species *Asaracus megacephalus*.
DIAGNOSIS. Bulbus round, encircled tightly, three times by broader embolus with lighter, fleshy component. Carapace high, thorax genly sloping, abdomen longer, low and narrow. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

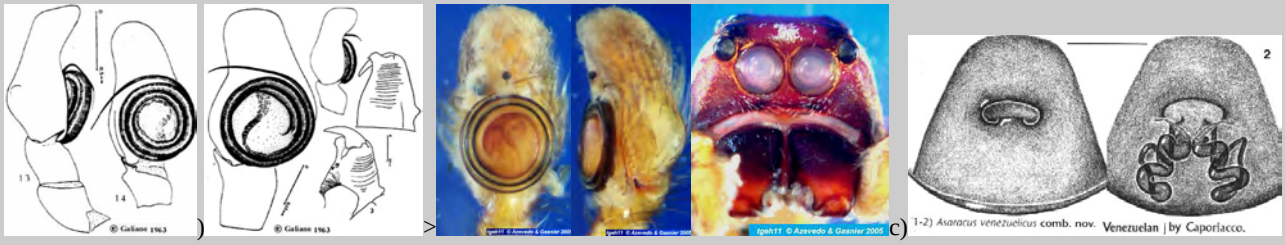


Asaracus sp.: Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 120. By courtesy.





Asaracus megacephalus : - Proszynski 1984c: 164 (Holotype, Mus. Berlin No. 1687) + © Photo Gasnier & Azevedo + Edwards, 2015: Zootaxa 4036(1): 23, f. 4A-J. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy. By courtesy.



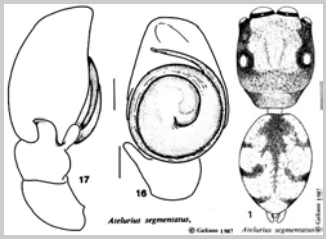
) c)

Asaracus rufociliatus +b) semifimbriatus +c) venezuelicus: Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 299, t. 8; f 13-14 +b) 299-301, t. 9, f 1-4 + © Photo Gasnier & Machado +c) Ruiz, Brescovit 2005b. Revta bras. Zool. 22: 753-760, f 1-2. By courtesy

Gen. *Atelurius* Simon, 1901 (1 species)

Type species *Atelurius segmentatus*.

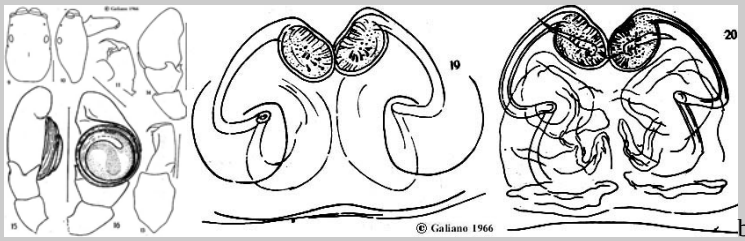
DIAGNOSIS. Bulbus round, embolus arises very broad, gradually narrowing, encircles bulbus one and half times. Body average looking, strikingly different from *Amycus* and *Asaracus*. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Atelurius segmentatus : Galiano M.E. 1988a. J. Arachnology, 15: 290, figs16-17. By courtesy.

Gen. *Atomosphyrus* Simon,1902 (2 species)

Type species Atomosphyrus tristiculus
DIAGNOSIS. Bulbus round, encircled tightly by embolus. Spermathecae anterior, small and oval, atop of narrow and long, lateral ducts [remaining details of drawing illegible]. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

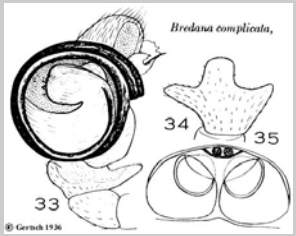


b)

Atomosphyrus tristiculus + breyeri: Galiano M. E. 1966a. Physis 26 (72): 282-284, ff. 9-16, 19, 20 + 280-281, f. 1-8 +b) Richardson, 2010. Zootaxa 2418: 1-49. By courtesy.

Gen. *Bredana* Gertsch, 1936 (1 species)

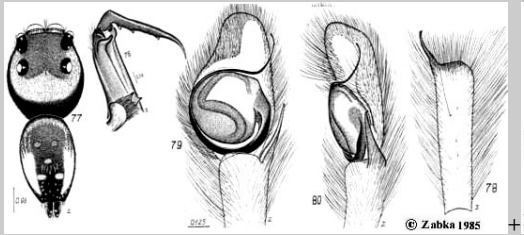
Type species *Bredana complicata*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

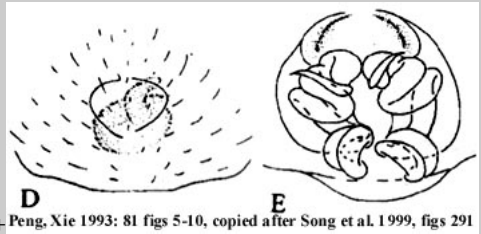


Bredana complicata Gertsch W. J. 1936. Americ. Mus. Novitates, 852: 21, f 33-35. By courtesy.

Gen. *Cheliceroides* Zabka, 1985 (1 species)

Type species *Cheliceroides longipalpis*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.





+ Peng, Xie 1993: 81 figs 5-10, copied after Song et al. 1999, figs 291

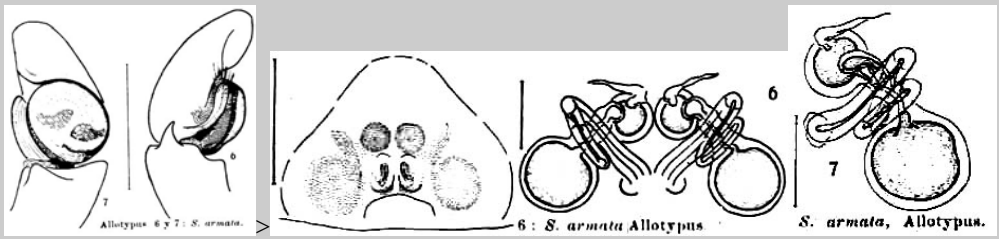
Cheliceroides longipalpis : Zabka M. 1985. Ann. zool.ogici, 39, 11: 210, f 76-80 + Peng, Xie 1993: 81, f 5-10 . By courtesy.

Gen. *Corcovetella* Galiano, 1975 (1 species)

Type species *Corcovetella aemulatrix* .
Placed here because of internal structure of epigyne, with ducts twisted around narrower part of spermathecae. Palps so deeply modified that cannot, at present, be used for placement of the genus. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Corcovetella aemulatrix : Galiano M.E. 1975a. Physis C. 34 (88): 34, f. 1-12 + ©Photo Gasnier & Azevedo. By courtesy.



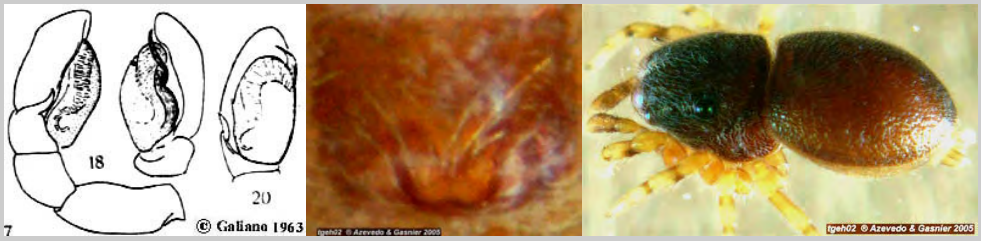
COMPARE SIMILARITIES IN Sarinda armata: : Galiano 1965a. Rev. Ent.1 (4): 270, 273, t 4, f 6; t 5, f 7; t 7, f 6-7.

Gen.*Cylistella* Simon, 1901 (4 species)

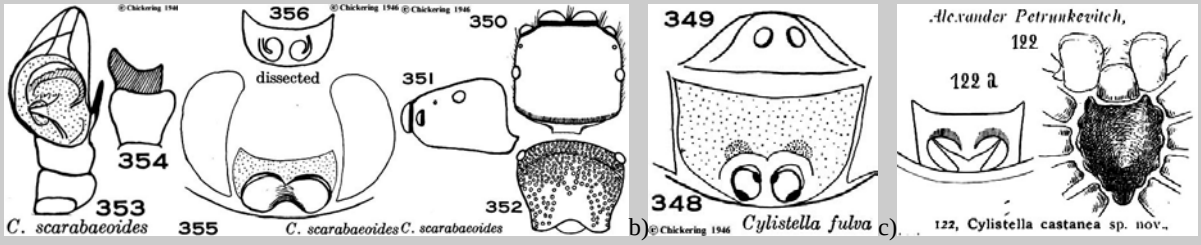
Type species *Cylistella cuprea*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



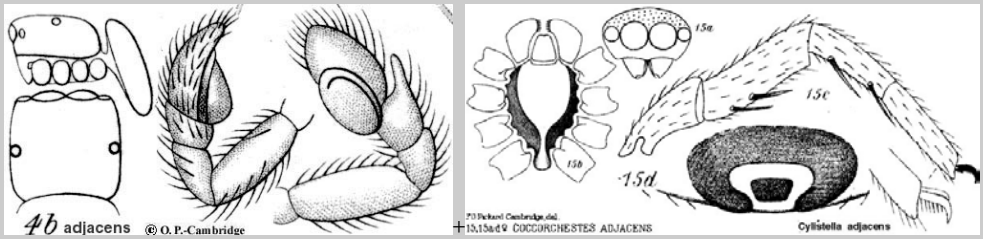
Cylistella 2 sp.: Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 44-45. By courtesy.



Cylistella cuprea: Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 340-341, t.16 ff. 18-20+© Photo Gasnier & Azevedo. By courtesy.



Cylistella scarabaeoides +b) fulva +c) castanea : Chickering 1946. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard 97: 396 f. 350-356 +b) 394 f. 348-349 +c) Petrunkevitch, 1925a: 203, f. 122, 122a. By courtesy.



Cylistella adjacens: O. P.-Cambridge 1896: 162 T. 20 F. 4 + F. P.-Cambridge 1901: 295, t. 28, f. 15. By courtesy.

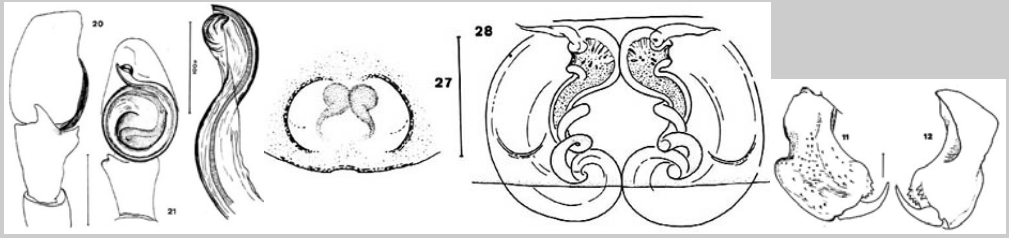
Gen. *Cyllodania* Simon,1902 (2 species)

Type species *Cyllodania bicruciata* .
DIAGNOSIS. Embolus broad, with fleshy component, arises from broader basis, encircles entirely bulbus. Epigyne with large oval depression delimited incompletely by extending rims of copulatory openings, the latter extend transversally in posterior part of

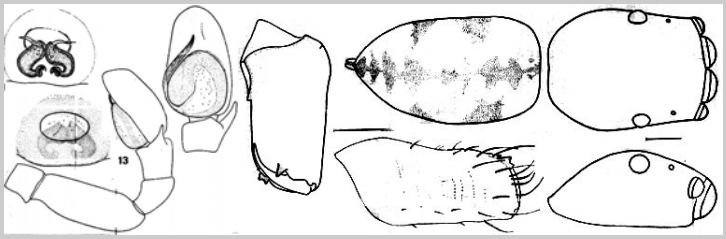
epigyne and lead to broad, transverse copulatory ducts, these pass through a few half-coils, narrowing abruptly and pass to duct shaped, narrow, slightly broadening spermatheca, running along axis and terminated by small, oval chamber in anterior part of epigyne. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Cyllodania sp.: Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 35. By courtesy.



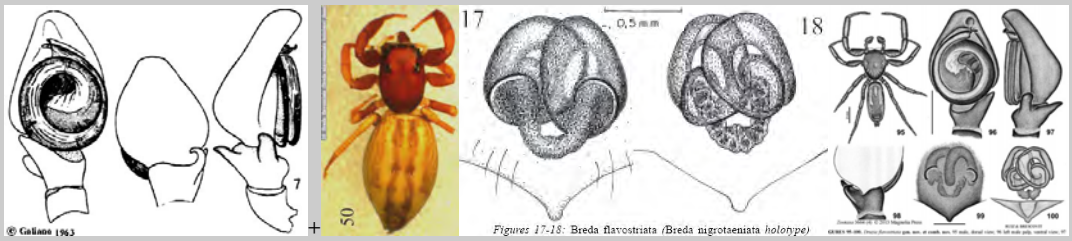
Cyllodania bicruciata :Galiano 1977a. J. Arachn. 3: 138, f 11-12, 20-22, 27-28. By courtesy.



Cyllodania minuta :Galiano 1977c. Rev. per. Ent.: 20 (1): 77, f. 7-10, 13-17. By courtesy.

Gen. *Druzia* Ruiz & Brescovit, 2013 (1 species)

Type species *Druzia flavostriata*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



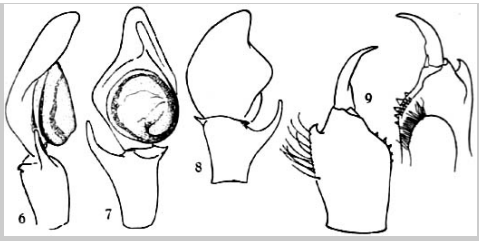
Druzia flavostriata: Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 314-315, t. 12, ff. 5-7 + Edwards, Rinald, Ruiz 2005. Biota Neotropica 5(2): 22, f 17-18, 50 + Ruiz, Brescovit 2013. Zootaxa 3664 (4): 401–433, f 17, 95-100,104 . By courtesy.

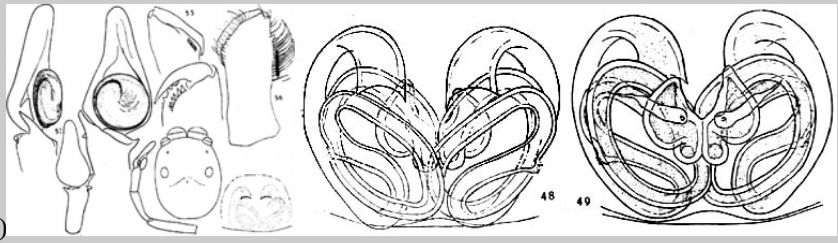
Gen. *Encolpius* Simon, 1900 (3 species)

Type species *Encolpius albobarbatus*.
DIAGNOSIS. Bulbus encircled by embolus arising from broader basis, abruptly narrowing to hair thin. Cymbium laterally expanded. Epigyne with copulatory openings in anterior part, ducts originally broad, encircling epigyne laterally, gradually narrowing, at the posterior rim of epigyne turning back and runs anterior wards, "S" like, then double back laterally along almost whole length of epigyne (course of these complicated coils is not sufficiently clear on drawings) and pass into medially located small spermathecae. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



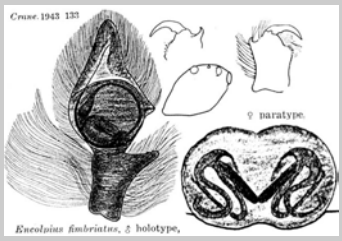
Encolpius sp.: Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 49. By courtesy.





b)

Encolpius albobarbatus +b) guaraniticus: Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 348, t 19, f 6-10 + Galiano 1968a. Rev. Mus. Argen. Entom.2 (3): 313, f 48-58. By courtesy.

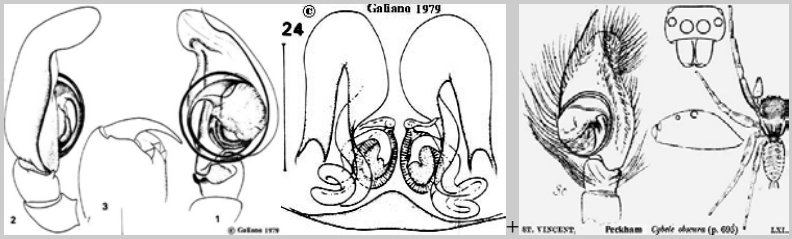


Encolpius fimbriatus: Crane J. 1943. Zoologica, N. York, 28 (3,16): 135 f. 3J-N.. By courtesy.

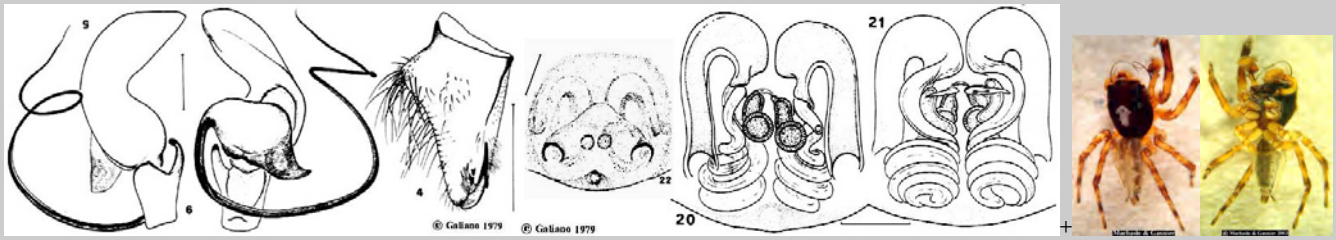
Gen. *Eustiromastix* Simon, 1902 (12 species)

Type species *Eustiromastix obscurus*.

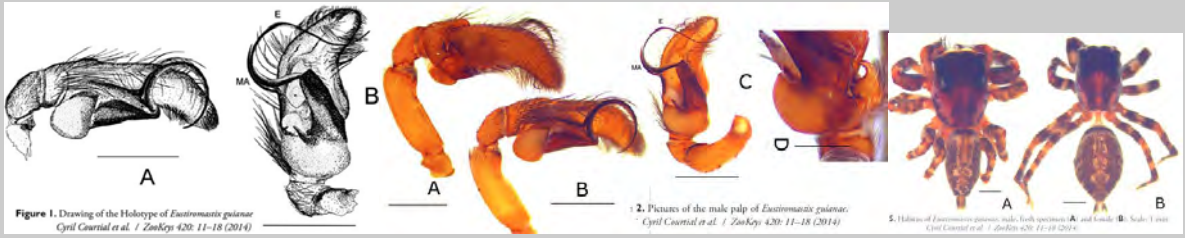
DIAGNOSE. Palpal organ comparable with that in *Encolpius*. Epigyne in the type species with copulatory openings lateral in posterior part of epigyne, ducts broad, running laterally to the anterior end of epigyne , doubling there mack medially, gradually narrowing, at the posterior end double again into a few half-coils and join medially located spermathecae. Other species of the genus present variation of described structures. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

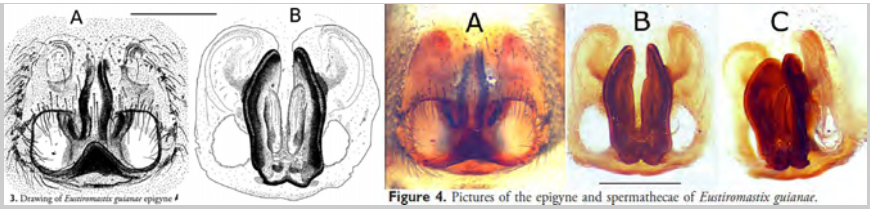


Eustiromastix obscurus : Galiano M. E. 1979e. J. Arachnol., 7: 172, ff. 1-3, 24 + Peckhams 1893. Proc. Zool.Soc. Lond., 1893: 695, table 61, figs 3-c. By courtesy.

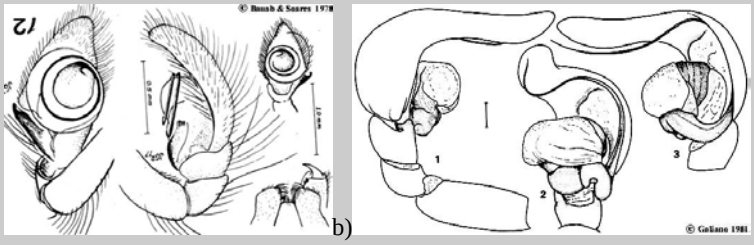


Eustiromastix bahiensis : Galiano M. E. 1979e. J. Arachnol., 7: 180, f. 4-6, 20-22 + © Photo Machado & Gasnier . By courtesy.





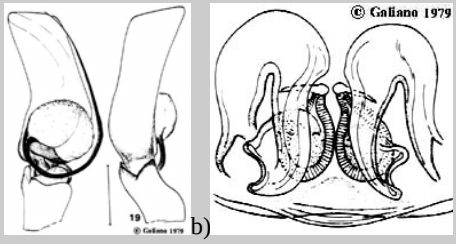
Eustiromastix guianae : Courtial et al., 2014: ZooKeys 420: 13-18, f. 13, f. 1A-B, 2A-D, 3A-B, 4A-C, 5A-B. Open access.



b)

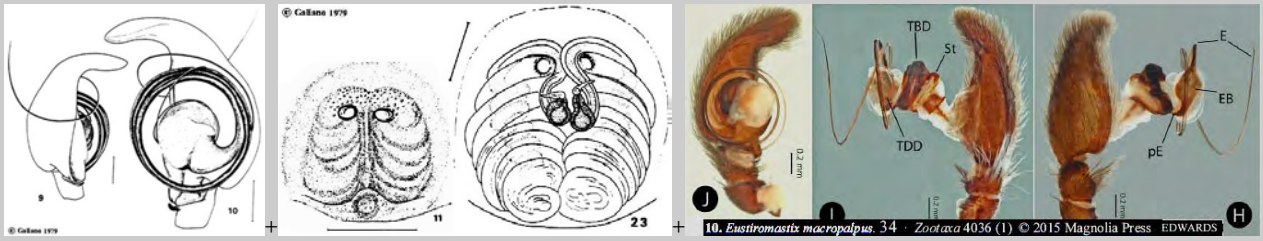


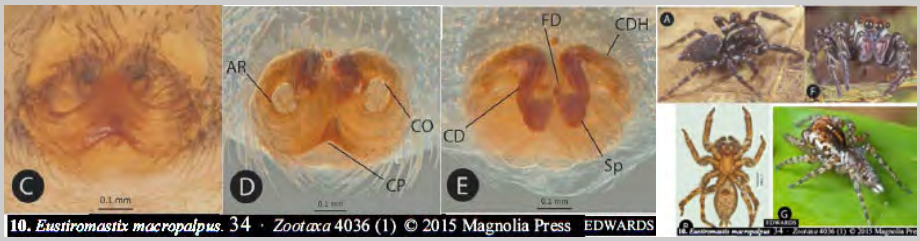
Eustiromastix efferatus +falcatus : Bauab Vianna, Soares 1978: 360, f. 7-12 + Galiano 1981c. Bull. Amer. Mus. Natur. Hist., 170: 216-218, 7 ff. 216, f. 1-3. By courtesy.



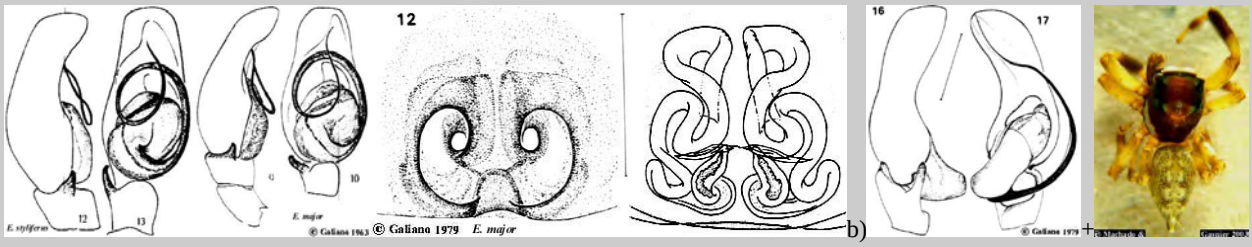
b)

Eustiromastix intermedius +b) keyserlingi : Galiano M. E. 1979e. J. Arachnol., 7: 183, f. 18-19 + [178+176] f. 25 + 172, ff. 1-3, 24. By courtesy.



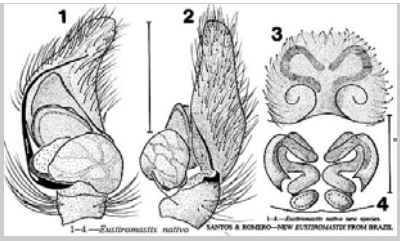


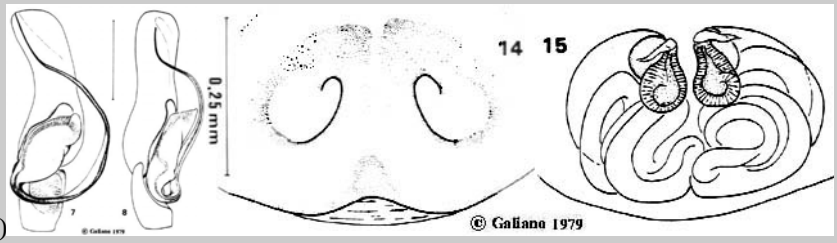
Eustiromastix macropalpus + : Galiano M. E. 1979e. J. Arachnol., 7: 179-180, f. 9-11, 23+ Edwards, 2015: Zootaxa 4036(1): 33, f. 10A-J [conspecific?]. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



b)

Eustiromastix major +moraballi : Galiano M.E. 1963b. t. 18, ff. 10-12 + Galiano M. E. 1979e. J. Arachnol., 7: 179, ff. 16, 17 + © Photo Gasnier & Machado. By courtesy.



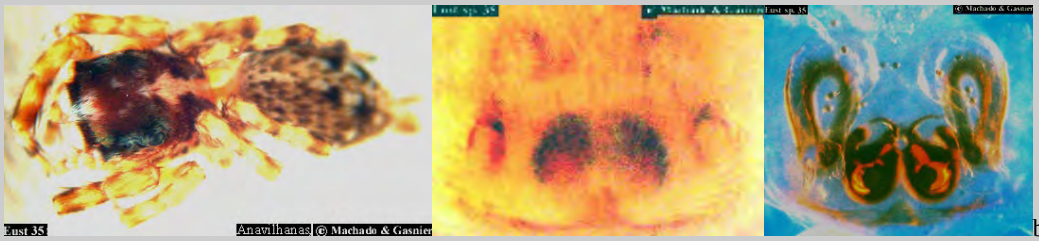


b)

Eustiromastix nativo + vincenti : Santos A.J., Romero G.Q. 2004. J. Arachn., 32: 188-190, f 1-4 + Galiano M. E. , 1979e. J. Arachn. 7: 176+179, ff. 7, 8, 14, 15 . By courtesy.



Eustiromastix frontalis : Edwards, 2015: Zootaxa 4036(1): 33, f. 10K-M. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



b)

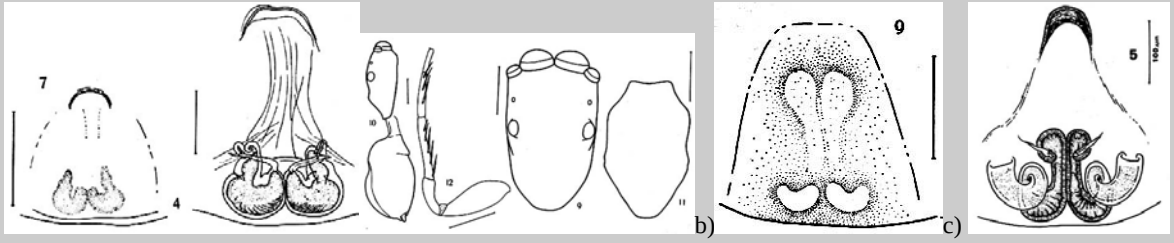
Eustiromastix sp [Amazon] : © Photo Gasnier & Machado. By courtesy.

Gen. *Fluda* Peckham & Peckham, 1892 (12 species)

Type species *Fluda narcissa*.
REMARKS. The genus consists of two groups of species differing by the structure of epigyne, their congeneric status deserves revision. . Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

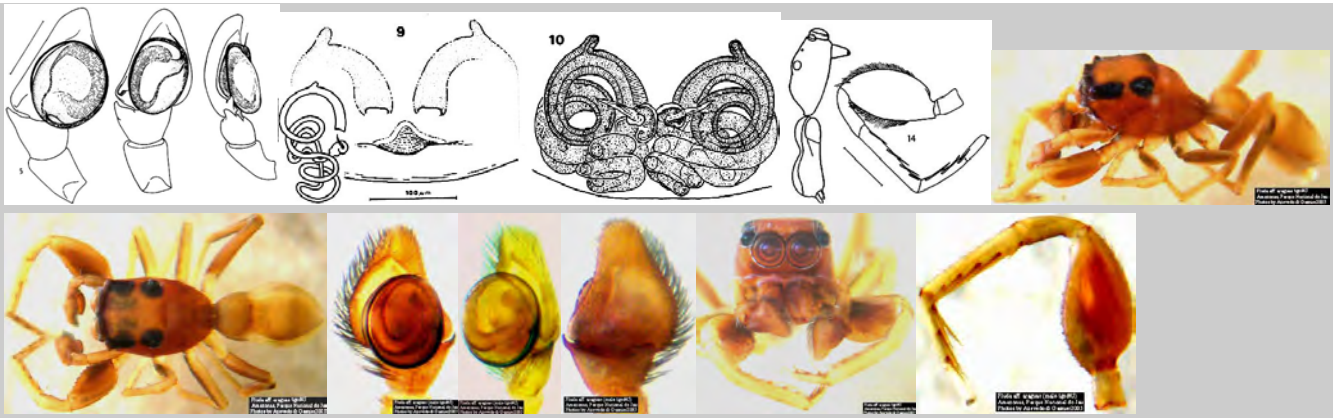


Fluda sp.: Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 43. By courtesy.

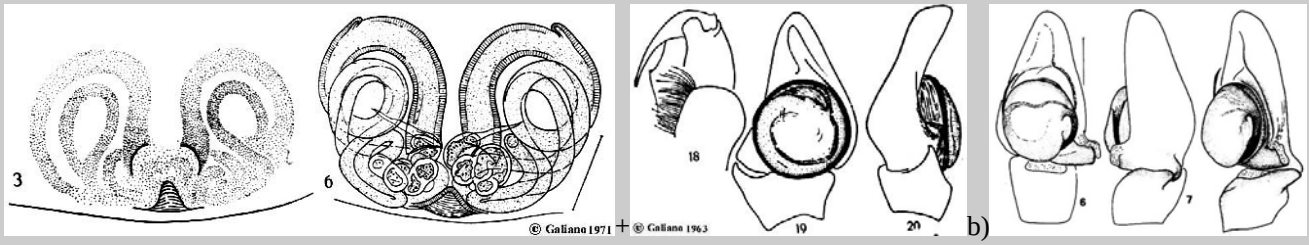


b) c)

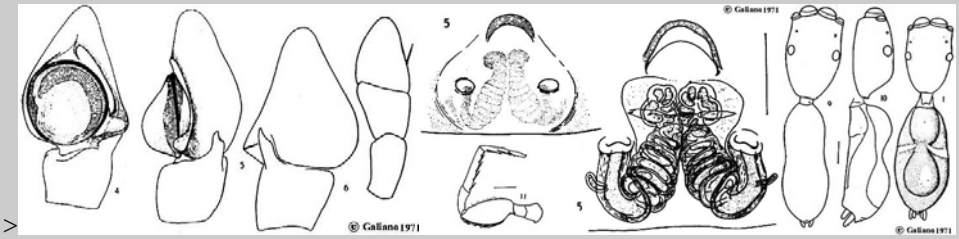
Fluda narcissa* +b) *ruficeps* +c) *goianiae : Galiano 1971a. Physis, 30 (81): 587, t. 2, f. 9-12 + 595, 597, t. 2, ff.1-8, t. 5, f. 9. **ALL REMAINING SPECIES SEEM TO BE NOT CONGENERIC, BECAUSE OF INTERNAL STRUCTURE OF EPIGYNE**.



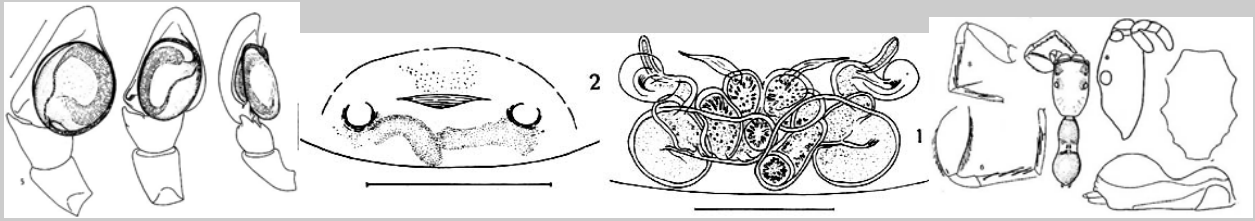
Fluda opica : Galiano 1971a. Physis, 30 (81): 587, t. 2, f. 9-12 + 590-591, t. 1, ff. 13-14,t. 4, f. 5 + ©Photo Gasnier & Machado. By courtesy.



Fluda angulosa +b) elata : Galiano 1971a. Physis, 30 (81): 577-579, t. 5, f. 3, t. 6, f. 6. + Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 354-355, t. 19, ff. 18-20 +b) Galiano 1986: Physis C. 44 (107): 134, f. 6-8. By courtesy.



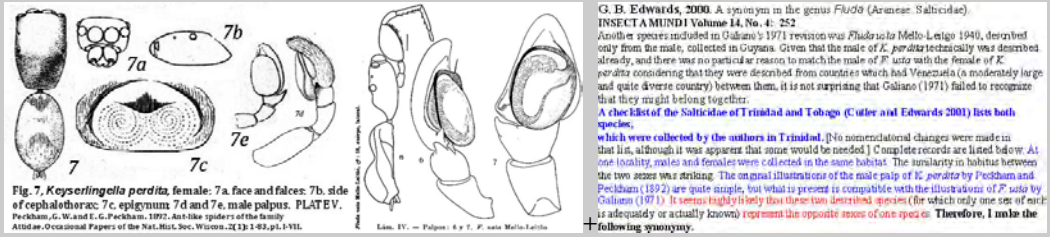
Fluda araguae + : Galiano 1971a. Physis, 30 (81): 579, t. 3, ff. 4-7, t. 5, f. 5, t. 6, f. 5. By courtesy.

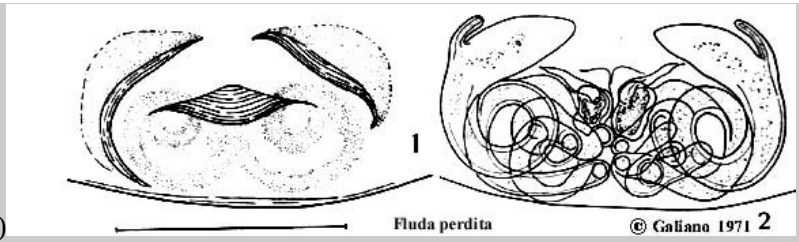


Fluda inpae : Galiano 1971a. Physis, 30 (81): 583, t.1, ff. 3-8, t. 4, ff. 1-4, t. 5, f. 2, t. 6, f. 1. . By courtesy.

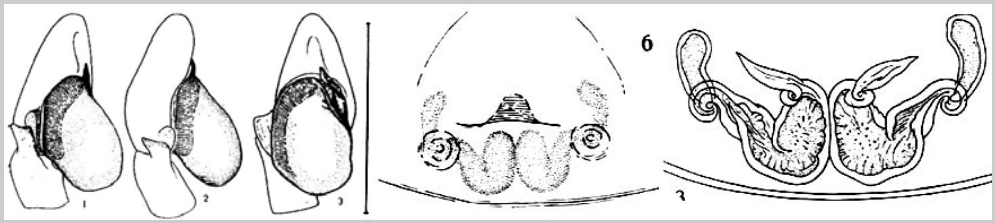


Fluda nigritarsis + : Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 354-355, t. 19, ff. 11-13. Galiano 1971a. Physis, 30 (81): 589-590, t 2, f 16, t 5, f 4, t 6, f 7. By courtesy.



b) 

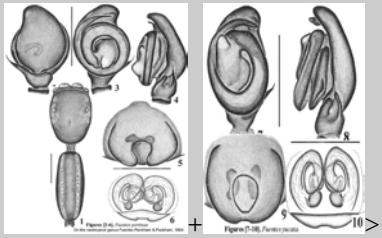
Fluda usta* +*b) perdita + : Galiano 1971a. Physis, 30 (81): 587, t. 2, f. 9-12 + 590-591, t. 1, ff. 13-14,t. 4, f. 5 Edwards (note) +b) 591-593, t. 2, f. 14, t. 5, f 1. By courtesy.



Fluda princeps : Galiano 1971a. Physis, 30 (81): 593-595, t. 1, f. 1-2, t. 3, f. 1-3, t. 5, f. 6, t. 6, f. 3. By courtesy.

Gen. *Fuentes* Peckham & Peckham, 1894 (2 species)

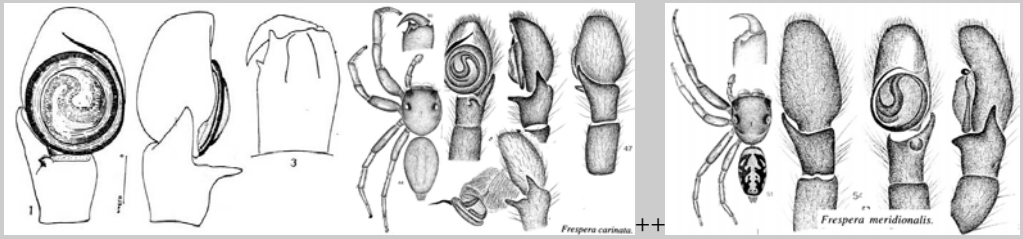
Type species *Fuentes pertinax*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.


+

Fuentes pertinax + yucatan: Ruiz, Brescovit 2007b. Revista Iberica de Aracnologia, 13: 144-146, f 1-6 + 146, f 7-10. By courtesy.

Gen. *Frespera* Braul, Lise, 2002 (2 species)

Type species *Frespera carinata*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



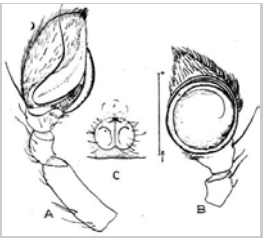
Frespera carinata*+ *meridionalis: Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 465-466, t 42, f 1-3 + Braul, Lise, 2002. Biociencias, v. 10, n. 2: 107-109, figs 44-50 + 109-110, figs 51-55 . By courtesy.

Gen. *Gypogyna* Simon,1900 (1 species)

Type species *Gypogyna forceps*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



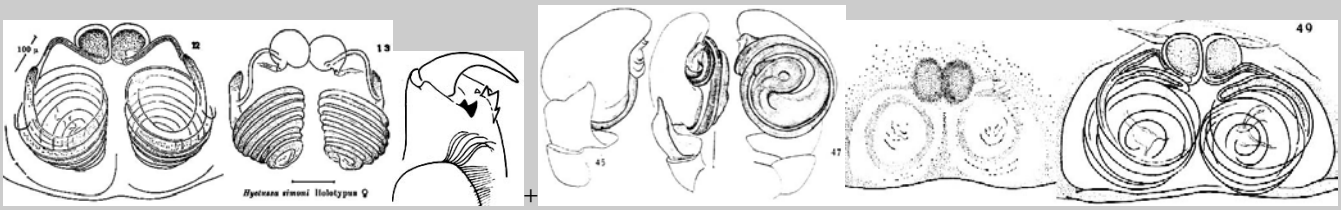
Gypogyna sp.: Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 39. By courtesy.



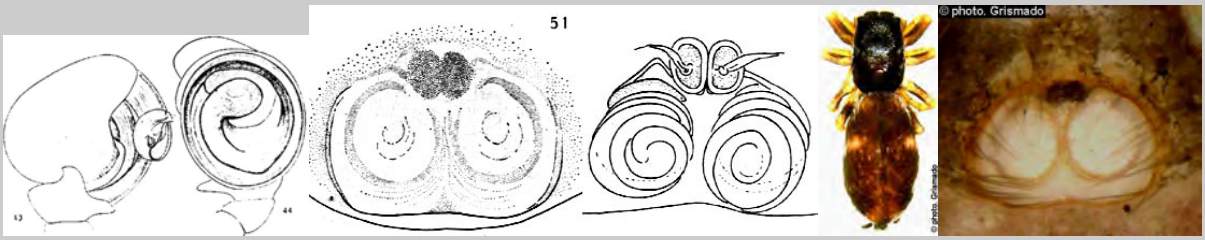
Gypogyna forceps : Galiano 1958 20, f. 3A-C. . By courtesy.

Gen. *Hyetussa* Simon, 1902 (6 species)

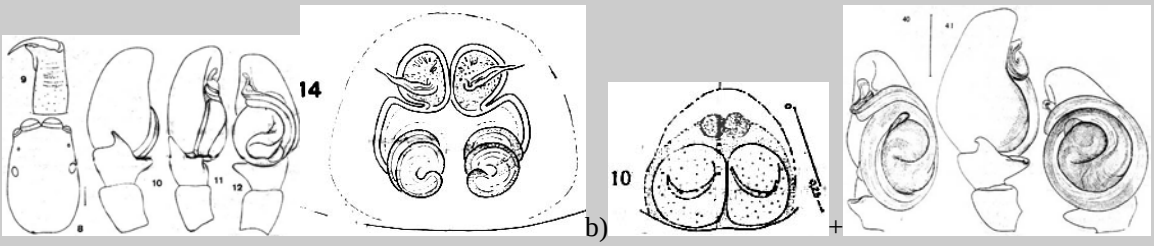
Type species *Hyetussa simoni*.
DIAGNOSE. Epigyne with a pair of large, membranous white windows, internally with beautiful spiral of narrow copulatory ducts, spermathecae are small, oval chambers in front of spiral, in the anterior part of epigyne. Embolus broad, encircles bulbus. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



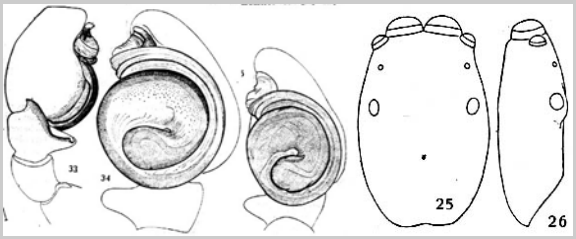
Hyetussa simoni + mesopotamica: Galiano 1976b. Physis C., 35(90): 64, figs 8-13 + 233-237, f 18-20, 27-30, 39, 45-50.



Hyetussa andalgalaensis :Galiano 1976b. Physis C., 35(90): 231, f. 21-24, 31-32, 36, 51 + ©Photo C.J.Grismado. By courtesy.



Hyetussa aguilari +b) cribrata: Galiano 1978a. Rev. Ent. 21 (1): 29, f. 8-14 +b) 2, t 2I, f. 6-10 + Galiano 1976b. 35 (91): 233, f 40-42.



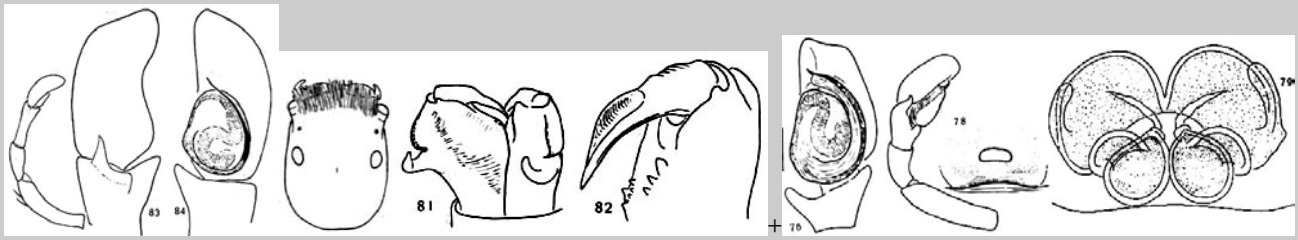
Hyetussa secta : Galiano M. E. 1976b. Physis C., 35 (91): 239-241, ff. 25-26, 33-34. By courtesy.

Gen. *Hypaeus* Simon, 1900 (20 species)

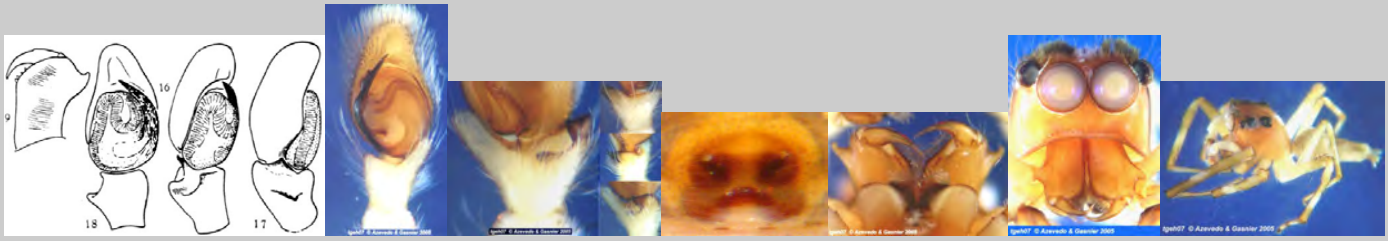
Type species *Hypaeus porcatus*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.
REMARKS. Placement doubtfull due to cheliceral dentition, containing rows of teeth on two separate edges of chelicerae.



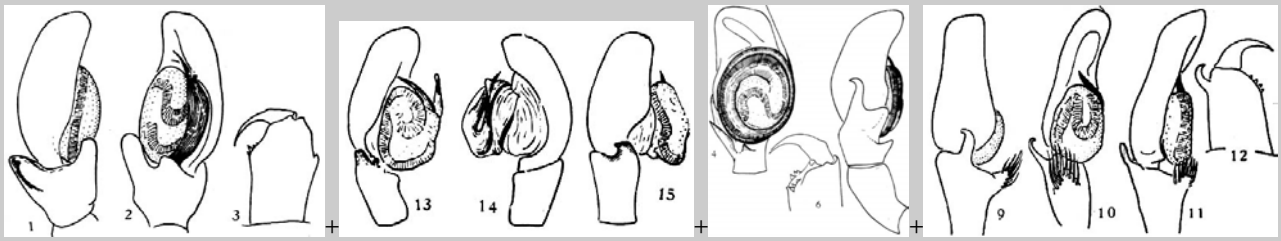
Hypaeus sp.: Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 75. By courtesy.



***Hypaeus porcatus* + *mystacalis* +** : Galiano M. E. 1968a. Rev. Mus. Arg. Cienc. Nat. Ent. 2 (3): 328-330, f 80-85 + 326, f 76-79. By courtesy.



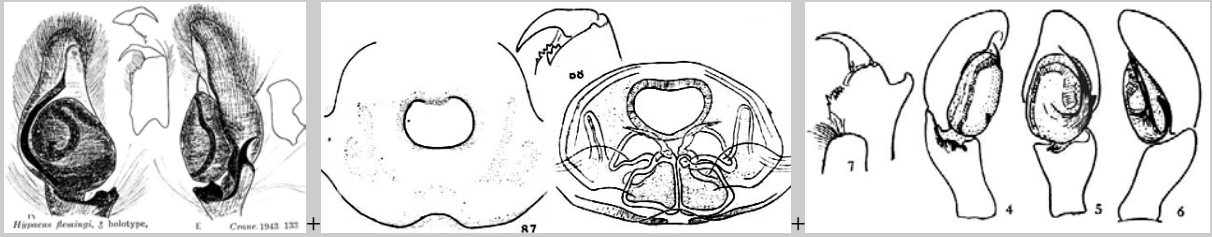
Hypaeus miles : Galiano M. E. 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 372-373, t. 23, ff. 16-19. © Photo Gasnier & Azevedo (Amazonas: Coari: Rio Urucu). By courtesy.



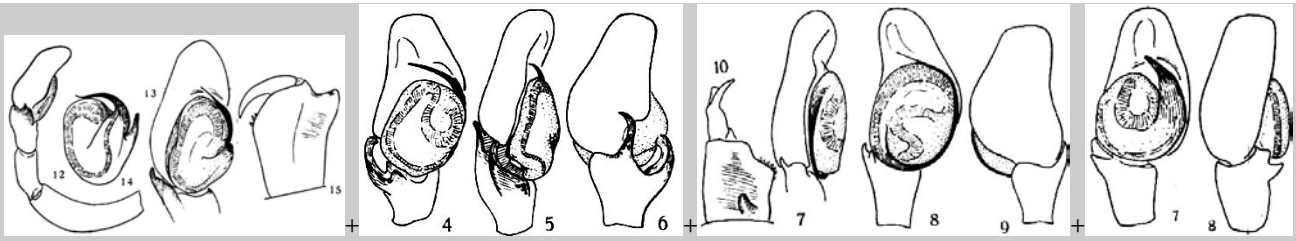
Hypaeus annulifer* + *concinnus* + *cucullatus* + *estebanensis: Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 365, t. 22, ff. 1-3 + 365-367, t. 22 + 367, tab. 22, ff. 4-6 + 368, t. 22, ff. 9-12. By courtesy.



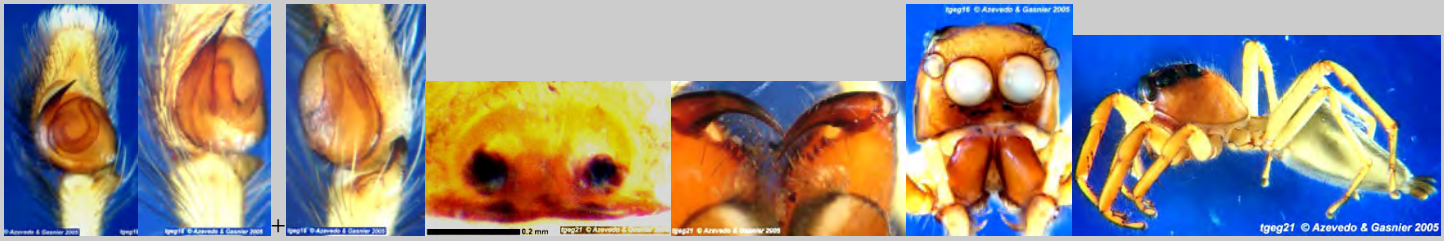
Hypaeus benignus* + *flavipes* + *frontosus : Galiano M. E. 1968a. . Rev. Mus. Argen. Entomologia, 2 (3): 271, 318-321, ff. 70-75 Hill, Edwards 2013: 107.1: 22, f 20.4. © Photo A. Anker + Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 368-369, t. 23, ff. 1-3 + 369-370, t. 23, ff. 8-11. By courtesy.



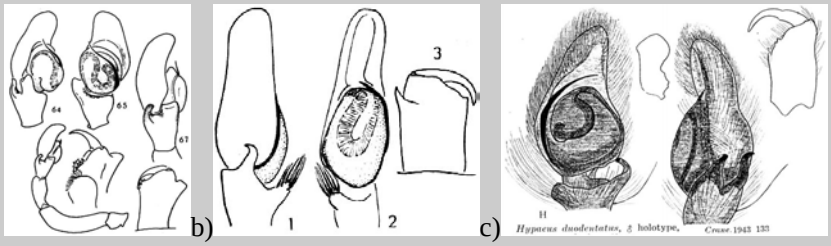
***Hypaeus flemingi* + *ignicomis* +** : Crane 1943. Zoologica: 132 f. 3 A-E + Galiano 1968a. Rev. Mus. Arg. Entomologia, 2 (3): 322, ff. 86-88 + Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 370, t. 23, ff. 4-7 . By courtesy.



Hypaeus luridomaculatus* + *nigrocomosus*+ *quadrinotatus* + *triplagiatus : Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 372, t. 23, ff. 12-15 + 373-374, t. 24,ff. 4-6 +374, t. 24, ff. 7-10 +375, 377, t. 22, ff. 7- 8. . . © Photo Gasnier & Azevedo (Amazonas: Coari: Rio Urucu). By courtesy.



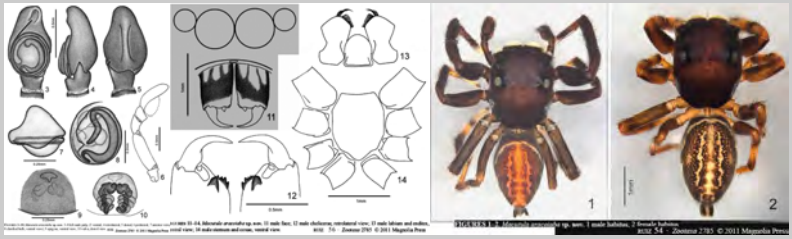
Hypaeus triplagiatus : © Photo Gasnier & Azevedo (Amazonas: Coari: Rio Urucu). By courtesy.



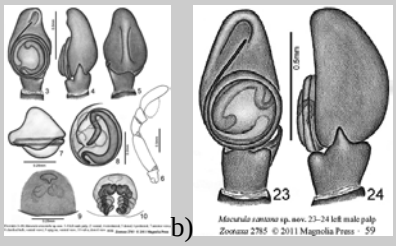
Hypaeus taczanowskii* +b) *venezuelanus* +c) *duodentatus : Galiano 1968a. Rev. Mus. Argent. Entom. 2 (3): 271, 330, ff. 64-69 +326, ff. 76-79 + Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 375-377, t. 24, ff. 1-3 +c) Crane 1943. Zoologica, N. York, 30 (1, 3): 134 f. 3 F-I..

Gen. *Macutula* Ruiz, 2011 (3 species)

Type species *Macutula aracoiaba.*
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



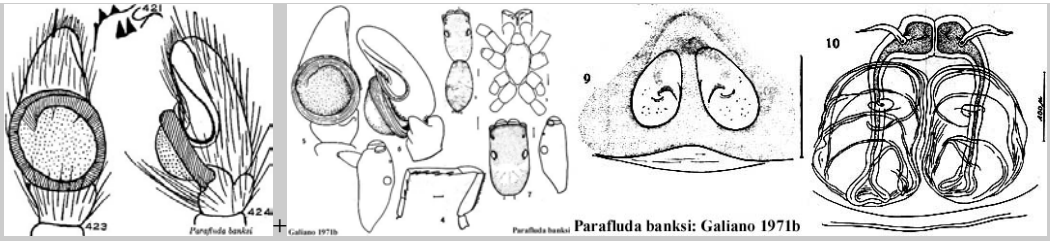
Macutula aracoiaba: Ruiz, 2011. Brazil. ©Zootaxa 2785: 56-58, f 1-22. By courtesy.



Macutula caruaru +b) santana: Ruiz, 2011. Brazil. ©Zootaxa 2785:59-60, f 25-28 +b) 58, f 23-24. By courtesy.

Gen. *Parafluda* Chickering, 1946 (1 species)

Type species *Parafluda banksi.*
DIAGNOSE. Comparable with *Hyetussa.* Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Parafluda banksi: Chickering 1946. 97: 456-459, f 419-424 + Galiano M.E. 1971b. 33 (1-4): 65-68, f 1-10.By courtesy.

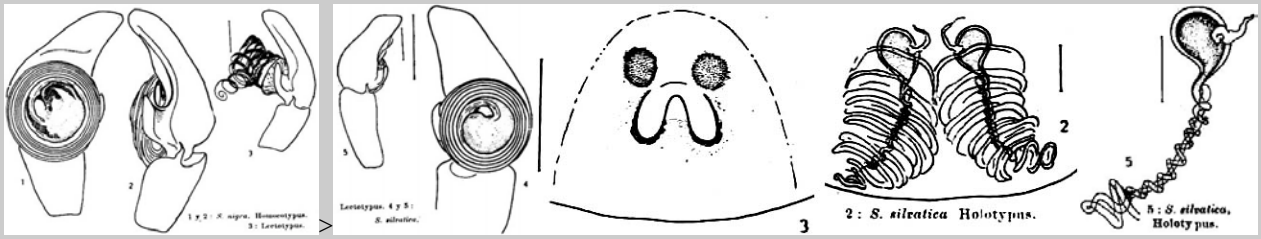
Gen. *Sarinda* Peckham, Peckham, 1892 (14 species)

Type species *Sarinda nigra*.

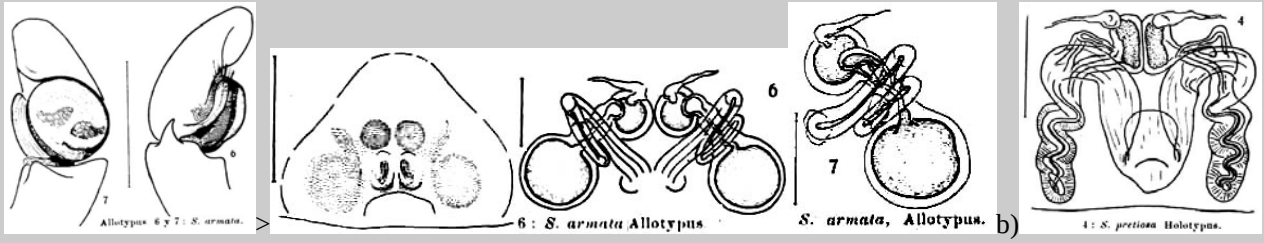
DIAGNOSE. Palps unusually modified, with squat cymbium sitting tightly on broad but gradually narrowing tibia of various length. Bulbus encircled by different number of coils of embolus, from several and thin, single but arising from a very broad basis. Internal structures of epigyne variable. Copulatory ducts may have a form of double spiral, coiled around spermathecal duct, the internal spiral may consists of minute coils tightly attached to spermathecal duct (*Sarinda silvatica*), it seems from enclosed drawings that in some species the internal coil may be changed into internal convoluted duct inside broader sclerotized structure (*Sarinda capibarae)*. Spermatheca may consist of two globular, sclerotized chambers connected by sclerotized duct of various length, in some species the duct can be very long and thin, and the first chamber may be not developed (see comparison below). Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Sarinda sp. + cf. nigra : Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 47-48. By courtesy.



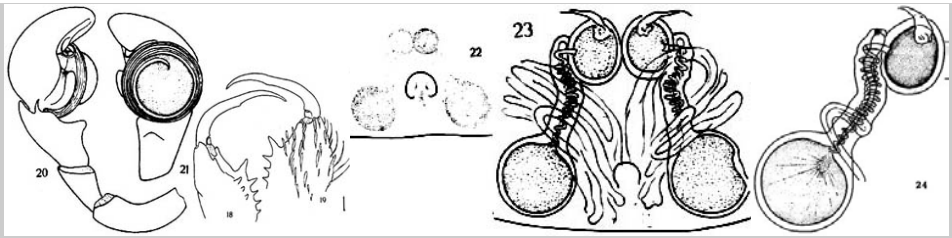
Sarinda nigra + silvatica: Galiano 1965a. Rev. Mus. Argent. Ent.1 (4): 296-302, t. 7, f 1-3 +b) : 307, pl 1, f 11-14, pl 3, f 3, pl 4,f 2, pl. 5, f 5 .



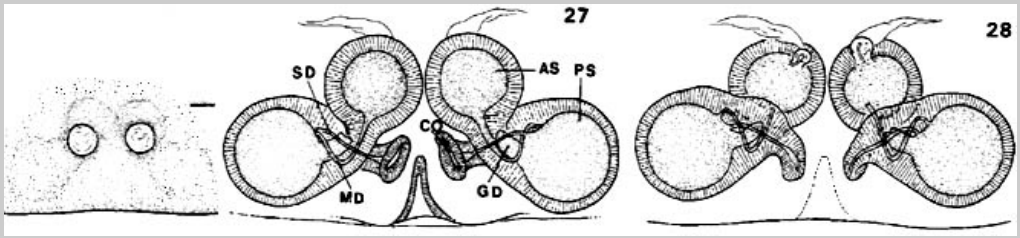
Sarinda armata +b) pretiosa : Galiano 1965a. Rev. Ent.1 (4): 270, 273, t 4, f 6; t 5, f 7; t 7, f 6-7 +b) 305, t 4, f 4..



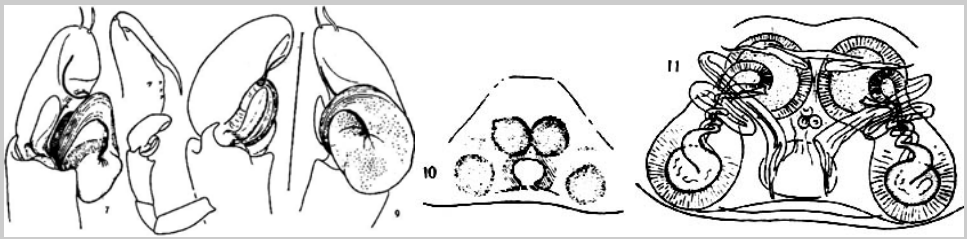
COMPARE SIMILARITIES IN Corcovetella aemulatrix : Galiano M.E. 1975a. Physis C. 34 (88): 34, f. 1-12 + ©Photo Gasnier & Azevedo. By courtesy.



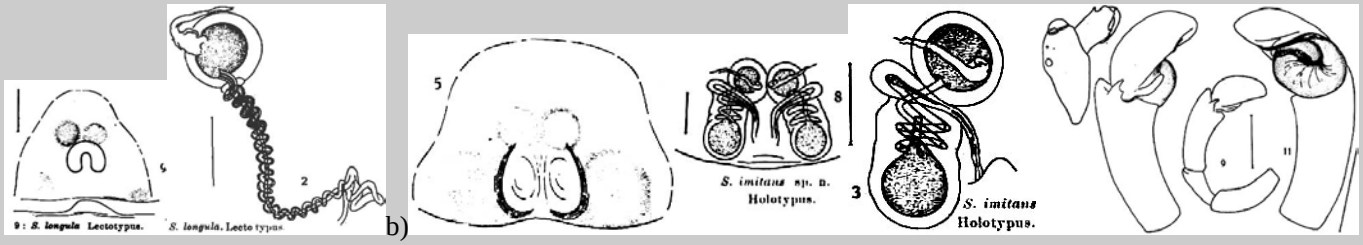
Sarinda capibarae: Galiano 1967a. Physis 27 (74): 33-35, f 14-24



Sarinda chacoensis : Galiano M. E. 1996c. Miscellania Zoologica 19.2: 111-114, f 26-28. By courtesy

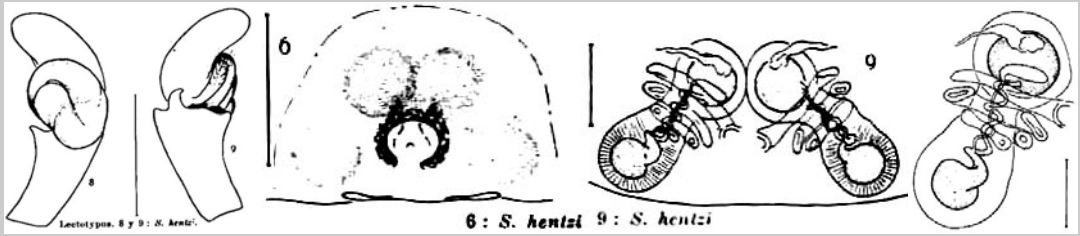


Sarinda cutleri: Galiano 1969a. Physis, 28 (77): 247, f 1-11 .

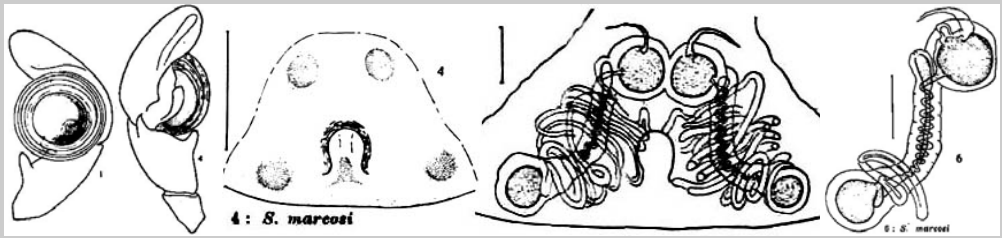


b)

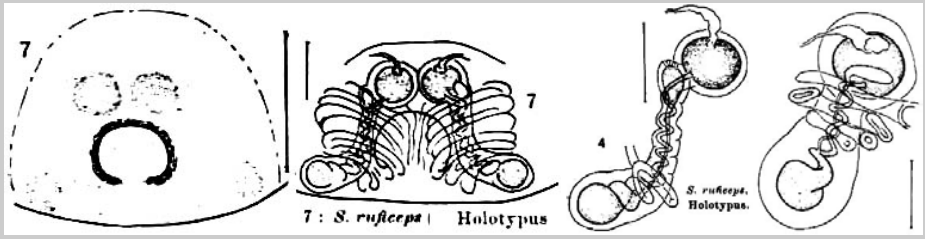
Sarinda longula +b) imitans: Galiano 1965a. Rev. Ent.1 (4): 290-292, t 3, f 9, t 5, f 2 +b) 287, t 3, f 5, t 4, f 8, t 5, f 3 + Galiano 1967a. Physis 27 (74): 27-29, f. 8-13.: 307, pl 1, f 11-14, pl 3, f 3.



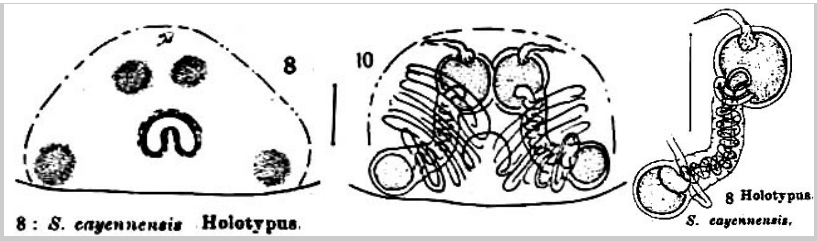
Sarinda hentzi: Galiano 1965a. Rev. Ent.1(4): 270, 282, t 2, f 10-15; t 3, f 6; t 4, f 9; t 5, f 9; t 6, f 6; t7, f 8-9. By courtesy.



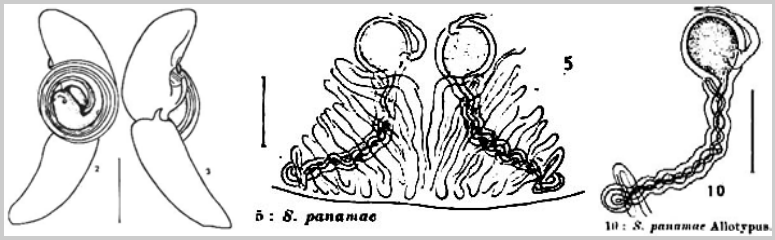
Sarinda marcosi: Galiano 1965a. Rev. Ent.1(4):292, t.2, f 1-7; t.3, f. 4; t.4. f. 3; t.5, f. 6; t.6, f. 3; t. 8, f 1, 4 . By courtesy.



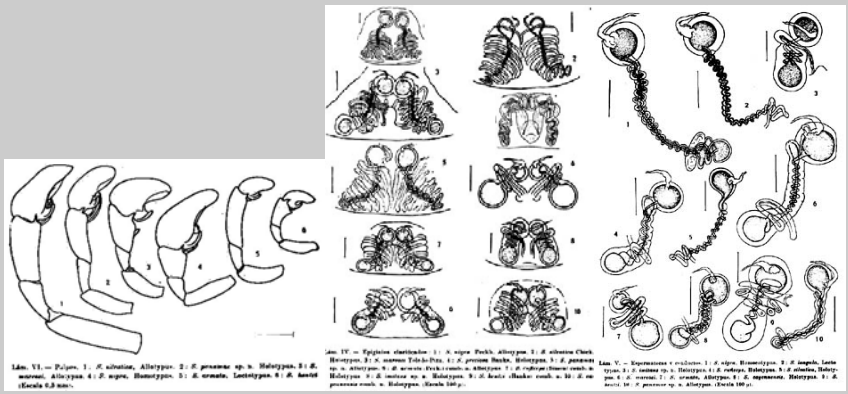
Sarinda ruficeps: Galiano 1965a. Rev. Ent.1(4): 306, t 1, f 19-21, t 3, f 7, t 4, f 7, t 5, f 4. By courtesy.



Sarinda cayennensis: Galiano 1965a. Rev. Ent.1(4): 270, 279-280, t 3, f 8; t 4, f 10; t 5, f 8. By courtesy.



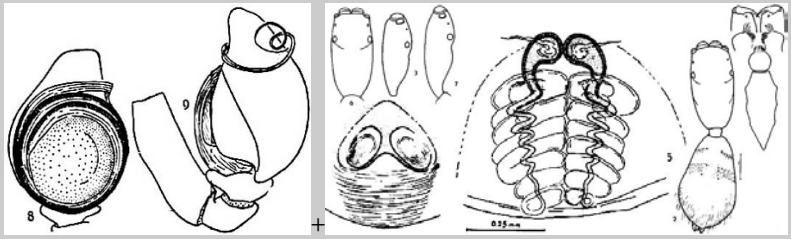
Sarinda panamae: Galiano 1965a. Rev. Ent.1(4): 302, t. 2, f. 22-26, t. 3, f. 10, t. 4, f. 5, t. 6, f. 2, t. 7, f. 2-3. By courtesy.



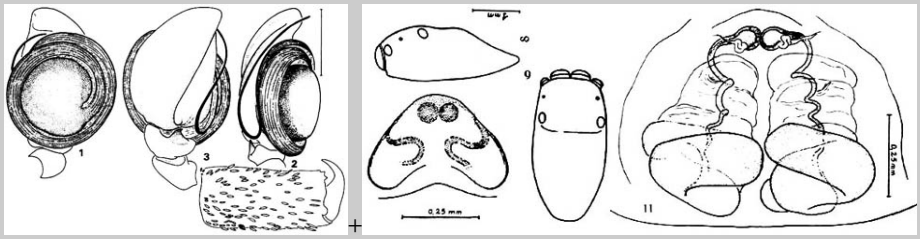
Sarinda - comparison of structures: Galiano 1965a. Rev. Mus. Argent. Ent.1 (4): 267-312.

Gen. *Simprulla* Simon, 1901 (2 species)

Type species *Simprulla nigricolor*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Simprulla nigricolor: Galiano 1964b. Physis, 24 (68): 420-422, f 1-7 + 1963b: 23 (66): 450-451, t 37, f 8-9.. By courtesy



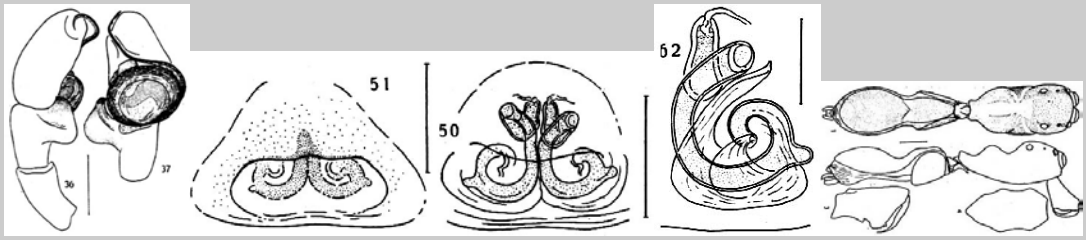
Simprulla argentina: Galiano 1964b. Physis, 24 (68): 420-422, f 1-7 + 1963b: 23 (66): 386; t. 26, ff. 15-19. By courtesy.

Gen. *Synemosyna* Hentz, 1846 (17 species)

Type species *Synemosyna formica*.
REMARKS. Documentation available shows variety of structures occurring in other genera of this group, which apparently deserves taxonomic revision. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Synemosyna sp. : Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 41-42. By courtesy.



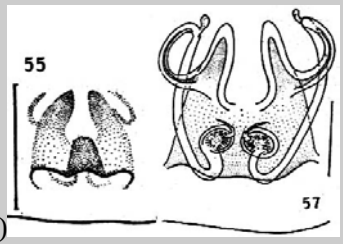
TYPE SPECIES Synemosyna formica: Galiano M. E. 1966b. Rev. Mus. Argent. Cienc. Nat. Entomol. 1 (6): 343, 357, f 1-4, 36-37, 50-51, 62. By courtesy. See MYRMARACHNINES,

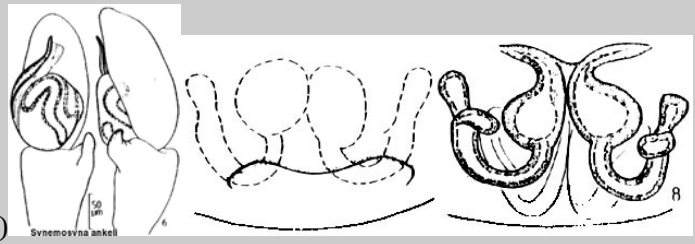
OTHER SPECIES OF *"Synemosyna"*

pending revision!



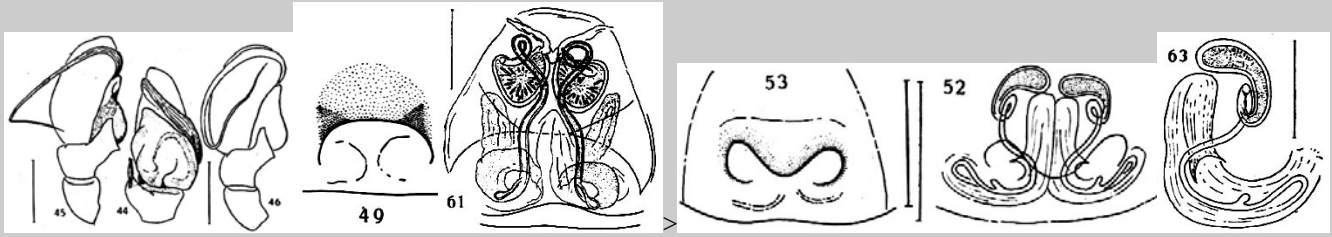
b)



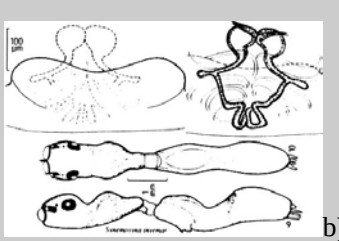


c)

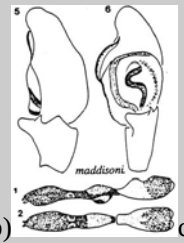
Synemosyna americana +b) decipiens +c) ankeli: Galiano 1966b. Rev. Entomol. 1 (6): 1 (6): 345-348, f 5-7, 33-35 +b) 355-356, f 25-26, 55, 57 +c) Cutler, Muller 1991. Stud. Neotr. Fauna Envir. 26, 3: 172, f 1-8. By courtesy.



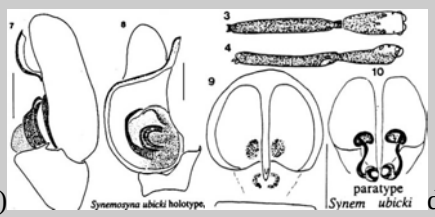
Synemosyna aurantiaca +b) bicolor : Galiano 1966b. Rev. Entomol. 1 (6): 1343, 357, f 1-4, 36-37 +b) 353-354, f 63 . By courtesy.



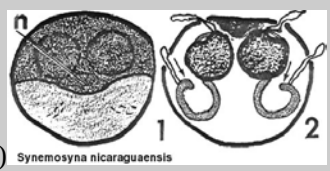
b)



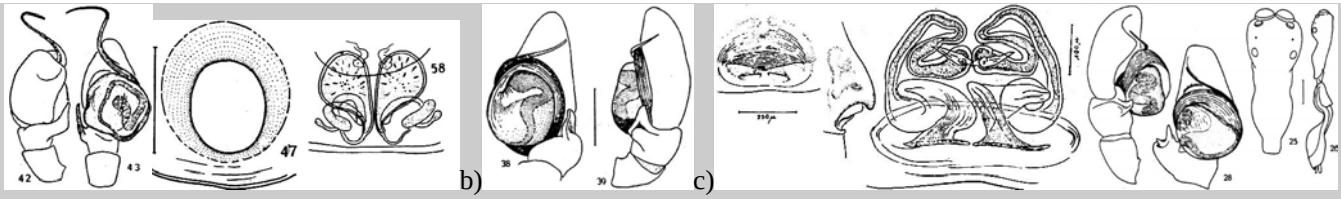
c)



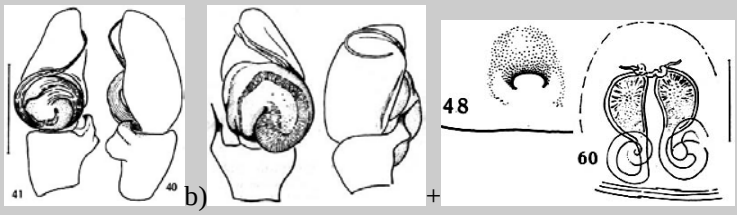
d)



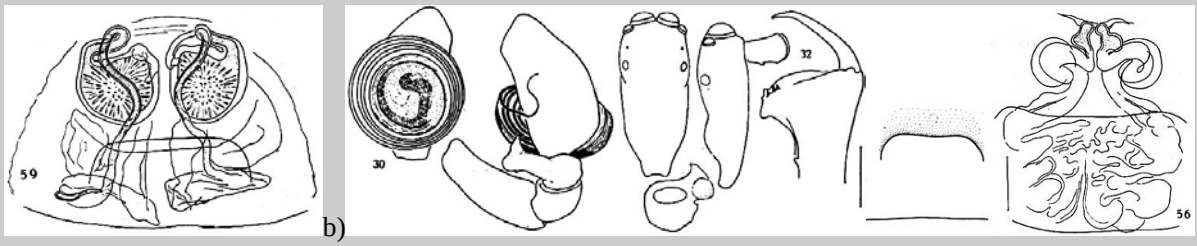
Synemosyna invemar +b) maddisoni +c) ubicki +d) nicaraguaensis : Cutler, Muller 1991. Stud. Neotr. Fauna Envir. 26, 3: 174, f 9-12 +b) Cutler 1988. Stud. Neotr. Fauna Envir., 23: 199, f 1-2, 5-6 +c) 197-202, f 3-4, 7-10 +d) Cutler B. 1993. Rev. Nicarag. Ent. 24: 1-4, f 1-2.. By courtesy.



Synemosyna lauretta +b) myrmeciaeformis +c) paraensis : Galiano 1966b. Rev. Entomol. 1 (6): 362, f 42-43, 47, 58 +b) 367-370, f 18-20, 38-39 +d) Galiano 1967a. Physis 27 (74): 38-39, f 25-28. By courtesy.



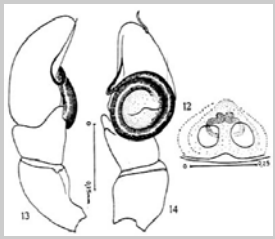
Synemosyna petrunkevitchi +b) lucasi: Galiano 1966b. Rev. Entomol. 1 (6): 370-371, f 15, 17, 40-41 +b) 343, 357, f 1-4, 36-37 + Galiano 1967a. Physis 27 (74): 35-37, f 29-32 . By courtesy.



Synemosyna scutata +b) smithi: Galiano 1966b. Rev. Entomol. 1 (6): 371, f 59 +c) 372-376, f 27-32, 54, 56. By courtesy.

Gen. *Tanybelus* Simon, 1902 (1 species)

Type species *Tanybelus aeneiceps*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

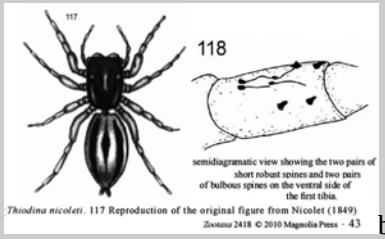


Tanybelus aeneiceps: Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 451-452, t.37, f 12-14. By courtesy.

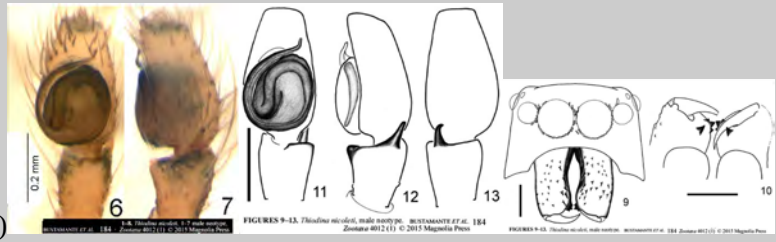
Gen. *Thiodina* Simon, 1900 (3 species)

PLACEMENT PROVISIONAL

Type species *Thiodina nicoleti*
Thiodina nicoleti was recently revised by Bustamante, Maddison, Ruiz 2015 (Zootaxa 4012 (1): 181–190), who redefined the species and produced drawings of its palpal organ, which seem to place genus within group HYLLINES, characterized by embolus originating from posterior lateral end of bulbus, entirely different from COLONINES, as proposed in the present work. Female of *Thiodina nicoleti* remains unknown, so we cannot use its structure of spermathecae and ducts in classification. However, bulbous sensory setae ventrally on tibia I and on faces of chelicerae, according to Bustamante et al., 2015 diagnostic for the species, were not tested for occurrence in other genera, so are not sufficient character for classification of genera. Bustamante mentions as possible relative genus *Hyetussa* (AMYCINES), which has beautiful spiral of copulatory ducts in epigyne, its embolus has similar origin but is much longer, twisted around bulbus. With insufficient data on palps and internal structures of epigyne we will have to wait until further studies, promised by these authors.



b)





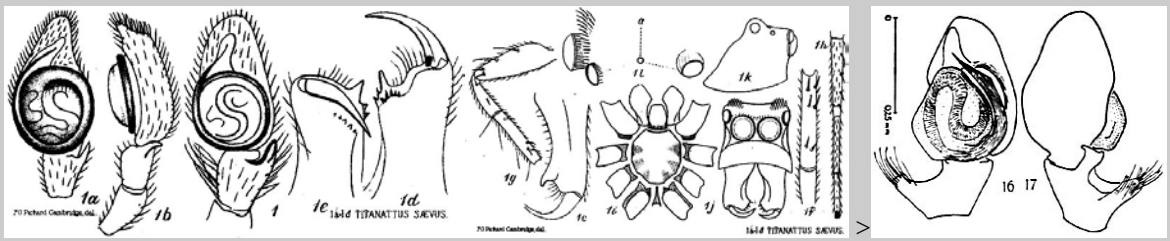
Thiodina nicoleti* + *neotype : Original by Nicolet - Richardson, 2010. Zootaxa 2418: 42, f 117-118 +b) Bustamante, Maddison, Ruiz 2015. Zootaxa 4012 (1): 181–190, f 1-30. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

Gen. *Titanattus* Peckham, Peckham, 1885 (6 species

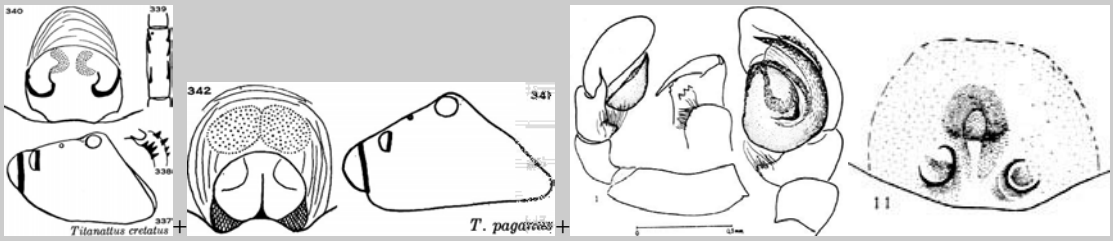
Type species *Titanattus saevus*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.
REMARKS. Placement doubtfull due to cheliceral dentition, containing rows of teeth on two separate edges of chelicerae.



Titanattus sp. : Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 38. By courtesy.



Titanattus saevus* + *pegaseus : F. P.-Cambridge 1900. 191, t 15, f 1.
+ Simon E. 1901a: 419, figs L-M (= 464-478) + Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23(66): 460, t 37, f 16-17 [PLACEMENT?]. By courtesy.



Titanattus cretatus* + *paganus* + *notabilis : Chickering 1946. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard 97: 383, f 337-340 + 385 f 341-342.
+ Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23(66): 32, t 1, f 11; t 2, f 1-3. By courtesy.



Titanattus pallidus Edwards, Rinaldi, Ruiz 2005. Biota Neotr. 5(2): 20, f 1-3, 44-46.1-31. By courtesy.

Gen. *Toloella* Chickering, 1946 (1 species)

Type species *Toloella eximia*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.
REMARKS. Placement doubtfull due to cheliceral dentition, containing rows of teeth on two separate edges of chelicerae.

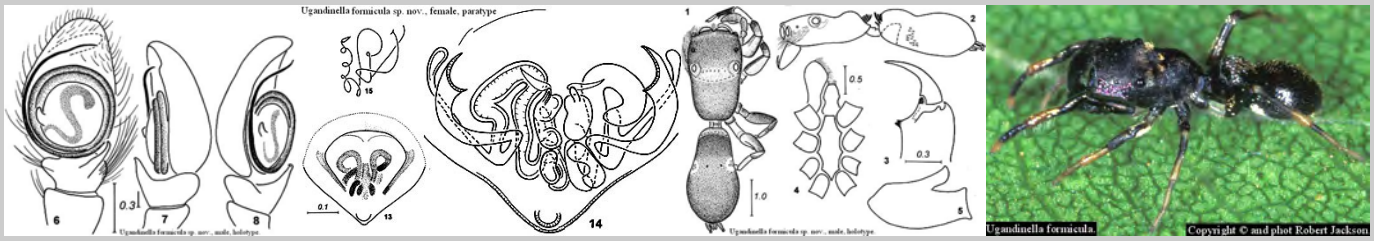


Toloella eximia : Chickering 1946. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard 97: 107, f 98-103.[PLACEMENT?] .

Gen. *Ugandinella* Wesolowska, 2006 (1 species)

TRANSFER TO MENEMERINES

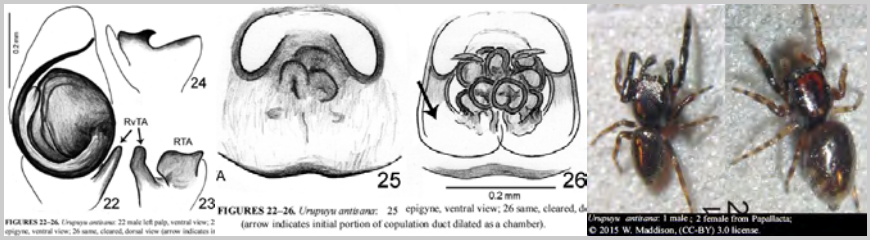
Type species *Ugandinella formicula*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



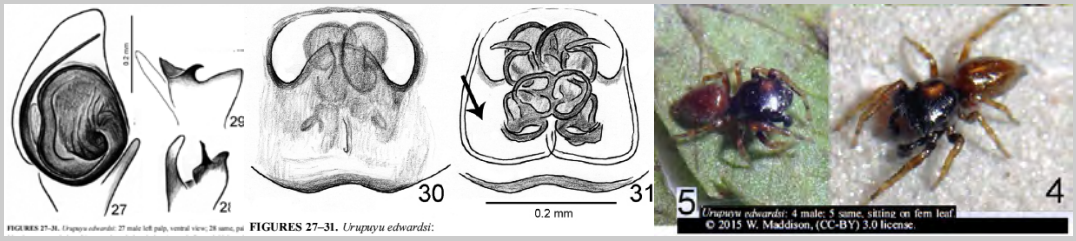
Ugandinella formicula : Wesolowska 2006. Ann. Zool. 56(2): 435-439, f 1-17. [PLACEMENT? - internal structure of epigyne and shape of caarapace resembling *Kima*, palp disagree - decisively AMYCINES - transfer tentative]. By courtesy.

Gen. *Urupuyu* Ruiz & Maddison, 2015 (3 species)

Type species *Urupuyu antisana* Ruiz & Maddison, 2015.



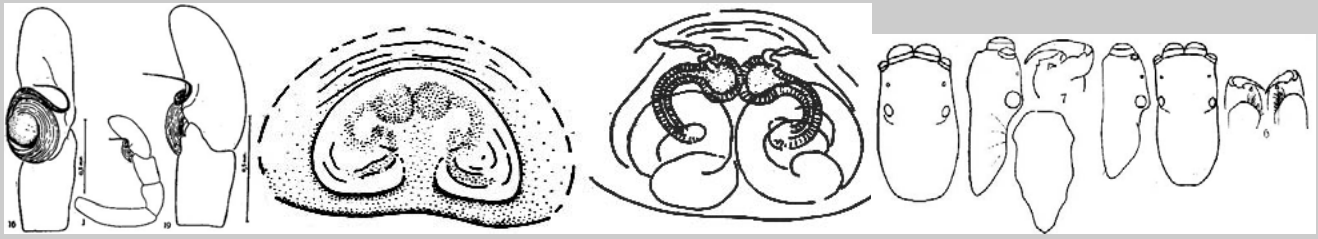
Urupuyu antisana Ruiz & Maddison, 2015: Zootaxa **4040**(3): 255, f. 1-3, 6-26. . © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



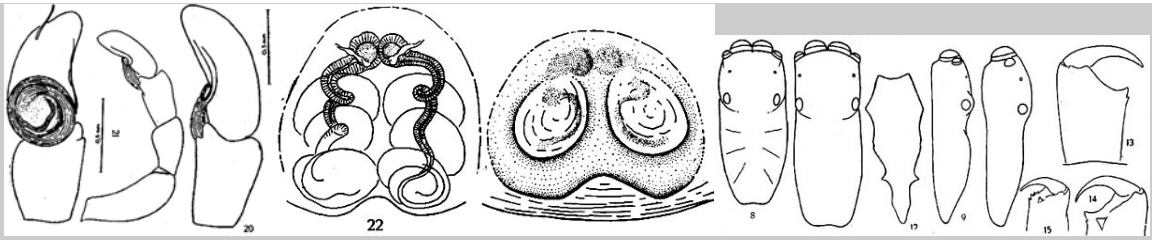
Urupuyu edwardsi Ruiz & Maddison, 2015: Zootaxa 4040(3): 258, f. 4-5, 27-31. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.
+Urupuyu occidentale Ruiz & Maddison, 2015: Zootaxa 4040(3): 260, f. 32-34

Gen. Zuniga Peckham, Peckham, 1892 (2 species)

Type species Zuniga laeta.
REMARKS. Documentation available shows structures occurring in other genera of this group, which apparently deserves taxonomic revision. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



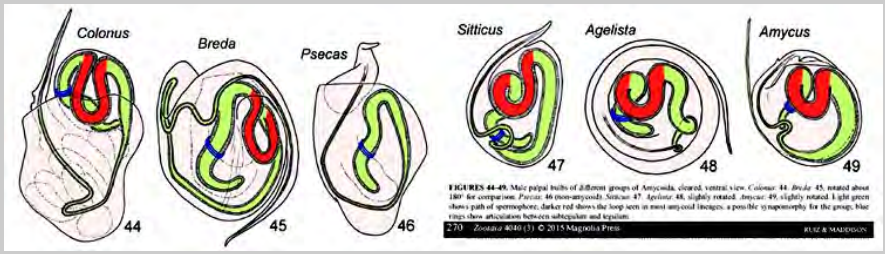
Zuniga laeta:: Galiano M.E. 1987c. J. Arach. 15: 296, f 2-3, 27-32. By courtesy.



Zuniga magna:: Galiano M.E. 1964c. Acta zool. Lilloana 20: 75, t 1, f 8-15; t 2, f 7, 20, 21; t 3, f 22, 23. By courtesy.

Other views

see Ruiz G.R.S., Maddison W.P. 2015. Zootaxa 4040(3)



Loop of spermophor in Amycoida: Ruiz G.R.S., Maddison W.P. 2015. Zootaxa 4040(3): 270, f 49-52. By courtesy. COMMENT. Spermophor in Salticidae **is usually** twisted into loops in different levels, difference lies in appearance: which part of the spermophor is visible without making cleared preparation.

ATTACHMENT ON SALTICIDAE SPECIES DIVERSITY
Abbreviated version of "Monograph of the Salticidae (Araneae) of the World 1995-2015.
Part I: Introduction to alternative classification of Salticidae".
http://salticidae.pl/Subfamilies/

Jerzy Prószyński

ATTACHMENT 15a

AMYCOIDA VARIA GROUP OF GENERA

Version July 1st, 2016.
Sources and permissions of illustrations are displayed in the IInd part of the monograph http://www.peckhamia.com/salticidae/

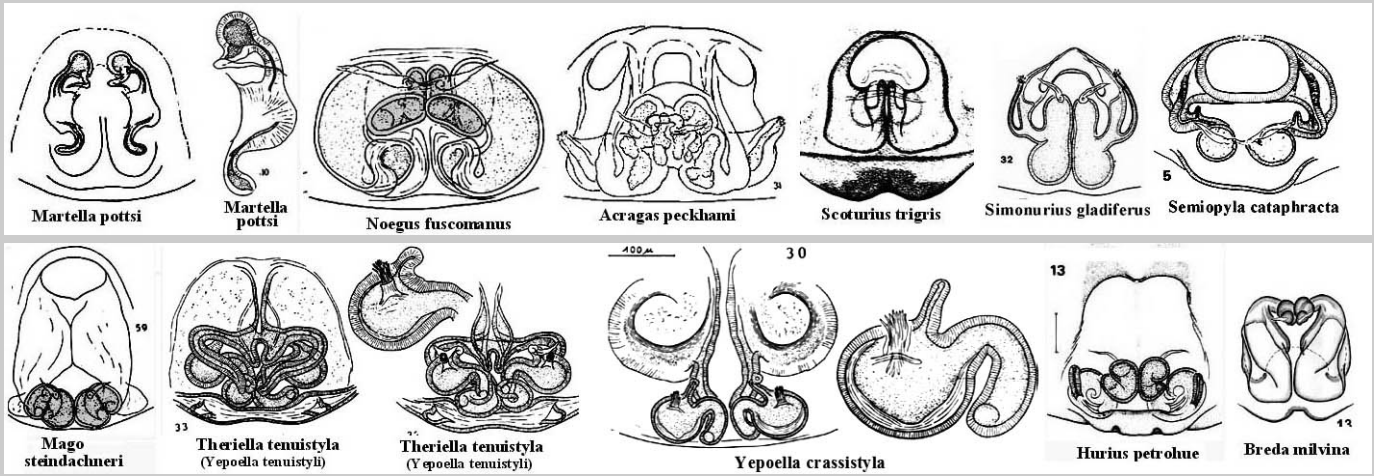
This chapter contains genera - see page indicated: Type genus ???.
Acragas Admesturius Aillutticus Amatorculus Arnoliseus Breda Erica Edilemma Fritzia Gavarilla Hisukattus Hurius Kupiuka Mago Maenola Martella Noegus Onofre Orvilleus Platypsecas Pseudattulus Scopocira Scoturius Semiopyla SimonuriusTanybelus Theriella Udalmella Vinnius Theriella Udalmella Vinnius Yepoella (160 species)

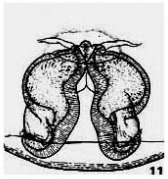
Introduction

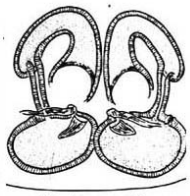
Note on Amycinae and Amycoida. Maddison and Hedin (2003) postulated existence of a higher clade **Amycoida**, of imprecise rank, roughly corresponding to infrafamily, based on molecular research. **Amycoida** unite a number of small genera distributed mainly in South America, a continent of their origin and radiation, with one enormous, speciose genus *Sitticus* Simon, 1901 developed mainly in the Palaearctic region. Authors did not precise morphological characters delimiting **Amycoida** from other clades of similar rank, accepting taxonomic division used by Galiano (numerous papers), derived from old system of Simon (1901-1903). I came to the conclusion that the concept of **Amycoida** is generally compatible with diversity of palps and epigyne of the genera concerned. While **Amycinae** should remain the type subfamily **of Amycoida**, as proposed by Maddison and Hedin (op. cit.), the properties of the clade is better illustrated by the group of genera **SITTICINES**, which I propose to retain as an informal model, containing the genus *Sitticus* Simon, 1901 and its smaller relatives, like *Jollas* Simon, 1901 and *Toloella* Chickering, 1946. Having over 70 species developed separately on different continents, **SITTICINES** deserve separate status, comparable to subfamily. Except for **Sitticinae**, placement of part genera of **Amycoida** is uncertain, due to insufficient knowledge of their palps and epigyne - I propose to list such genera in the temporary group "**Amycoida Varia**", pending further research. Genus *Thiodina* Simon, 1900, and similar, cannot be included into **Amycoida**, due to different type of their palps. Genus *Yllenus* Simon, 1868, formerly included into Sitticinae, is classified into family of its own, genera *Chalcoscirtus* Bertkau, 1880 and, tentatively, *Neon* Simon, 1876, are hereby classified into large, independent group of genera **EUOPHRYINES**.

Definition. Group of South American genera of Salticidae, included by Maddison and Hedin (2003) into **Amycoida**, on the ground of molecular research, whose diagnostic data are insufficient to classify them into separate subfamiles or include into already existing ones. Placement into collective group Amycoida Varia is temporary, pending further taxonomic studies.

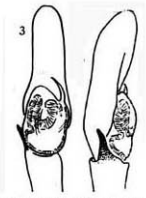
Guide to identification of genera

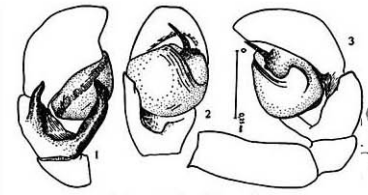


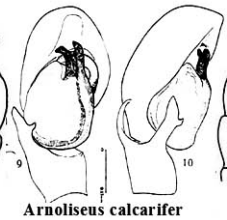

Ailluticus nitens

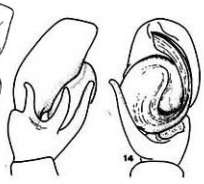

Hisukattus alienus

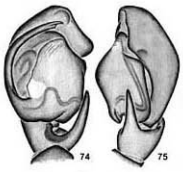

Martella pottsi

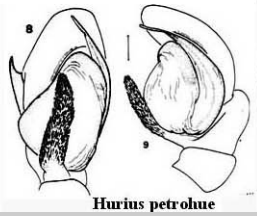

Acragas longimanus

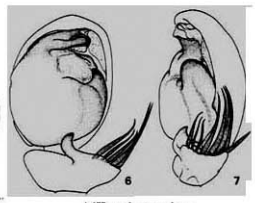

Admesturius bitaeniatus

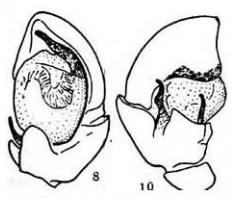

Arnoliseus calcarifer

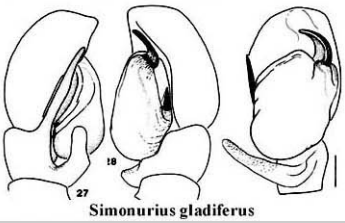

Scoturius trigris

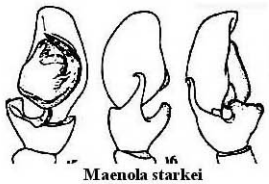

Breda nanica

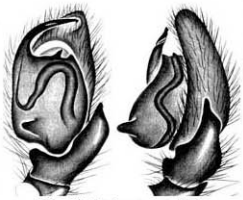

Hurius petrohue

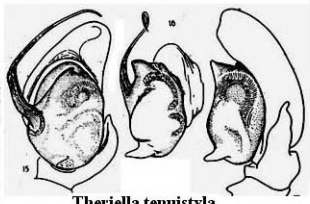

Ailluticus niten

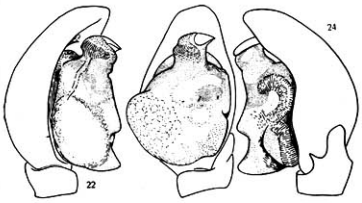

Semiopyla cataphracta


Simonurius gladiferus

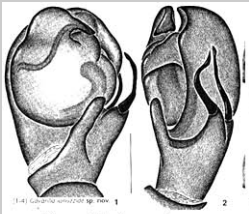

Maenola starkei

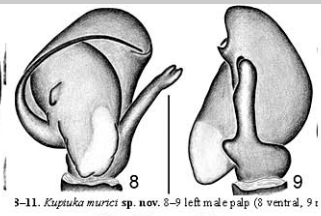

Theriella bertoncelloi

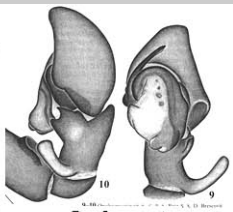

Theriella tenuistyla
(Yepoella tenuistyli)

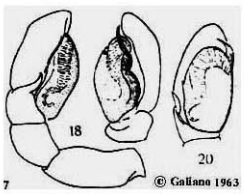

Yepoella crassistyla

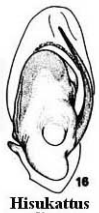

Erica eugenia

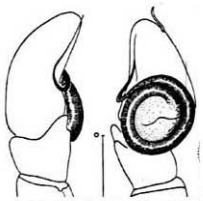

Gavarilla ianuzziae


3–11. *Kupiuka murici* sp. nov. 8–9 left male palp (8 ventral, 9 r
Kupiuka murici


Onofre necator


© Galiano 1963
Cylistella cuprea

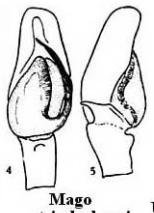

Hisukattus alienus


Tanybelus aeneiceps

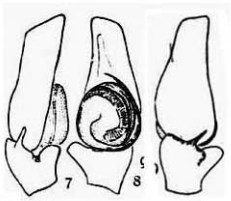

© Gertsch 1936
Bredana complica


© Galiano 1963
Druzia flavostriata


Gypogyna forceps


Mago steindachneri

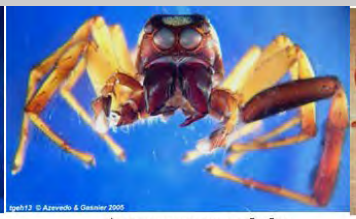

Udalmella gamboa


Noegus fuscomanus


Vinnius subfasciatus


Pseudattulus kratochvili


Asaracus megacephalus


Asaracus megacephalus


Breda milvina


Cylistella cuprea


Noegus sp

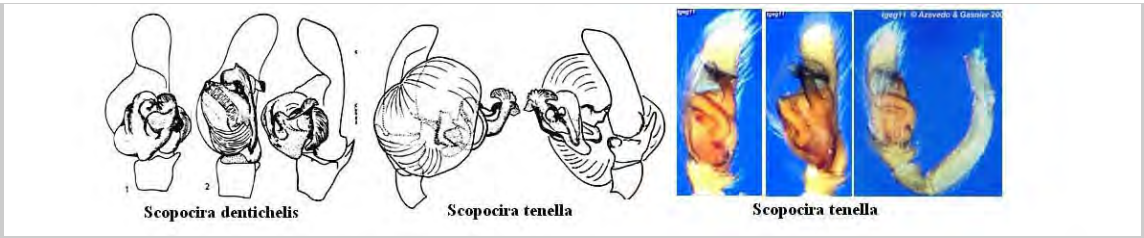

Scopocira tenella


Scopocira tenella


Scopocira tenella

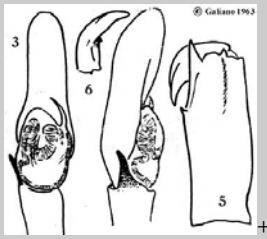

Scopocira tenella

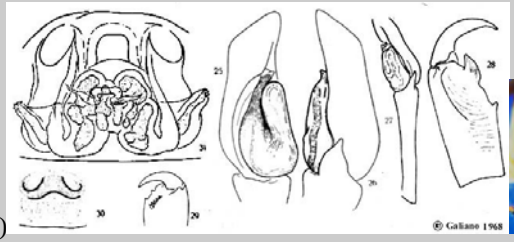
Scopocira tenella



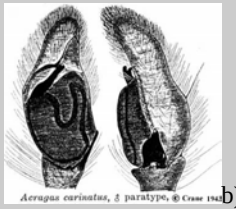
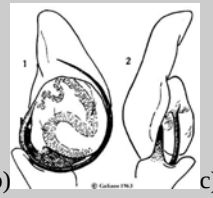
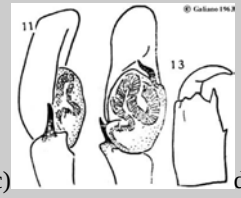
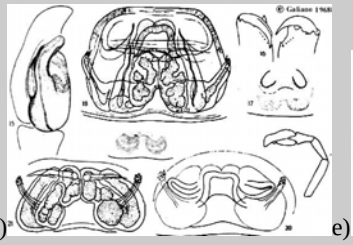
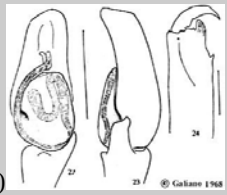
Gen. *Acragas* Simon, 1900 (19 species)

Type species *Acragas longimanus*.
DIAGNOSIS (resembles SITTICINAE by "S"-like loop of spermophor, but body shape and cheliceral dentition are different, spermatheca resembles *Amycus* and DENDRYPHANTINES). Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

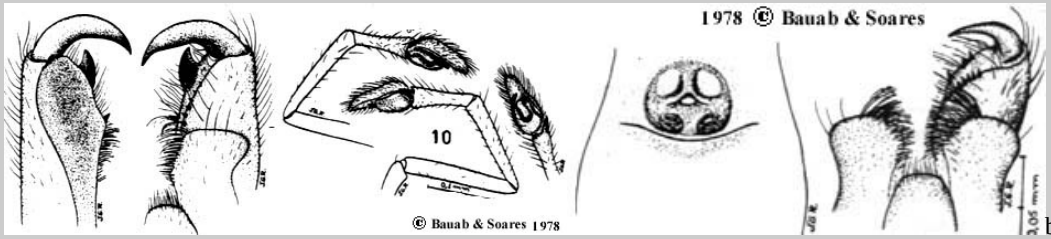


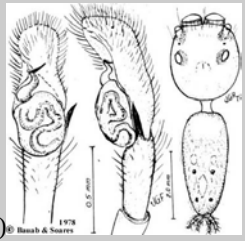


b)


Acragas longimanus* +b) *peckhami: Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 279-280, t. 1, ff. 3-6 + Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43:231–292, f. 50 +b) Galiano M. E. 1968a.Rev. Mus. Argentino Cienc. Nat.,Entom., 2 (3): 301-304, ff. 25-31 + ©Photo T. Gasnier et al. By courtesy.

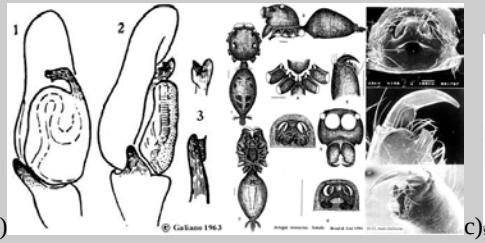
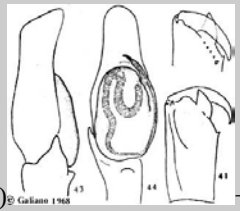
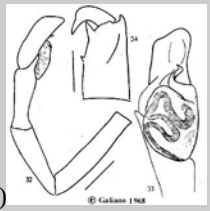

b)

c)

d)

e)


Acragas carinatus* +b) *castaneiceps* +c) *humilis* +d) *hieroglyphicus* +e) *fallax: Crane J. 1943. Zoologica, 28 (3,16): 129, f 2 a-f +b) Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 276, t. 1, ff. 1, 2+ c) 277, t. 1, ff. 11-13 +d) 294-297, ff. 14-21 +e) Galiano 1968a. Rev. Mus. Argentino Cienc. Nat., Entom., 2 (3): 291-294, ff. 22-24. By courtesy.

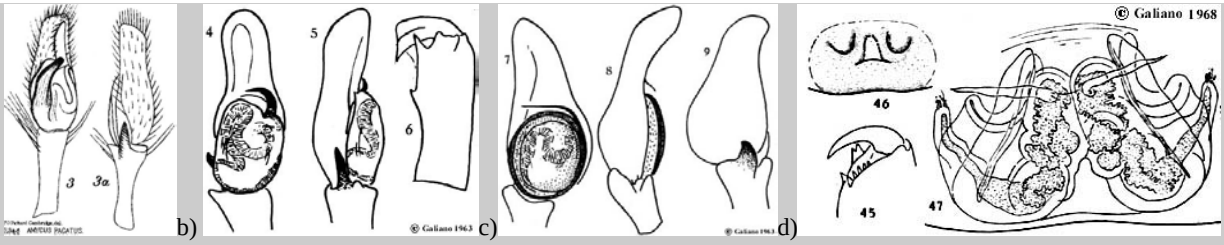


b)


Acragas humaitae* +b) *mendax: Bauab, Soares. 1978a. Revta bras. Biol. 38: 21-22, f. 7-13 +b) 38 (2): 359, f. 1-6. By courtesy.

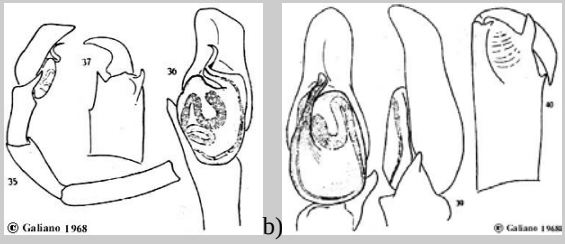

b)

c)

+d)


Acragas leucaspis* +b) *miniaceus* +c) *longipalpus* +d) *nigromaculatus: Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 277-279, t. 1, ff. 7-10, 14 +b) 280, t. 2, ff. 1-3 + Lise, Braul 1994. Biociencias, 2, 2: 119-124, figs 1-11 +c) Galiano 1968a. Rev. Mus. Argentino Cienc. Nat., Entom., 2 (3): 298-299, ff. 41-44. +d) 299-300, ff. 32-34 . By courtesy.



b) c) d)

Acragas pacatus* +b) *procalvus* +c)*rosenbergi* +d) *quadriguttatus: F. P.-Cambridge 1901a: 196, table 15, figs 3 +b).Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 281-282, t. 2, ff. 4-6 +c) 282, t. 2, ff. 7-9 +d) Galiano M. E. 1968a. Rev. Mus. Argentino Cienc. Nat., Entom., 2 (3): 304-306, ff. 45-47 + ©Photo T. Gasnier et al. By courtesy.

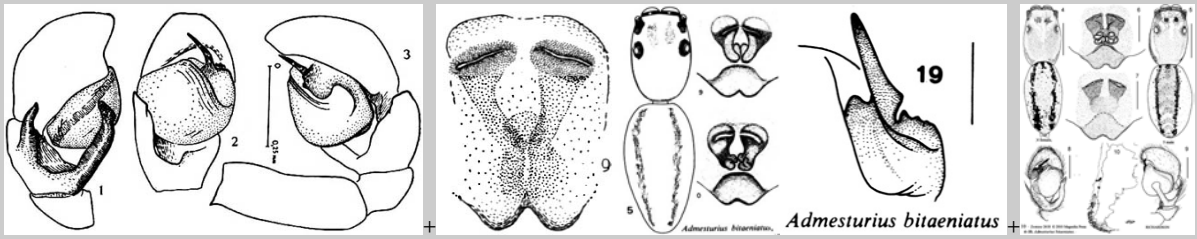


b)

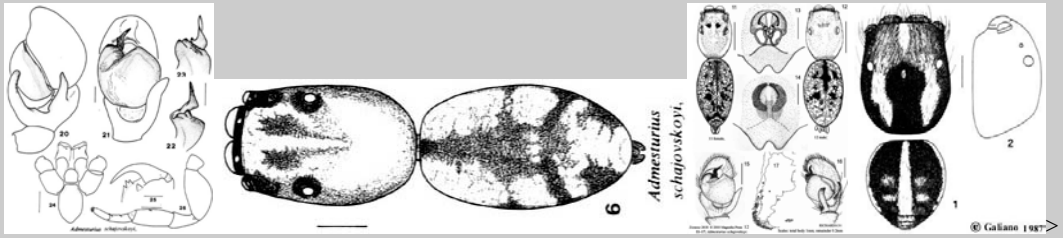
Acragas trimaculatus* + *zeteki: Galiano 1968a. Rev. Mus. Argentino Cienc. Nat., Entom., 2 (3): 309-310, ff. 35-37 +b) 306-309, ff. 38-40. By courtesy.

Gen. *Admesturius* Galiano, 1987[1988] (2 species)

Type species *Admesturius schajovskoyi*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Admesturius bitaeniatus: Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 283, t. 3, ff. 1-3, 9 + Galiano 1987d. J. Arachn. 15: 290, figs 1, 16-17 + Galiano 198 7c. J. Arachnology, 15: 290, figs 1, 16-17. + Richardson, 2010. Salticidae of Chile, Zootaxa. 2814: 8, f 4-9.By courtesy.



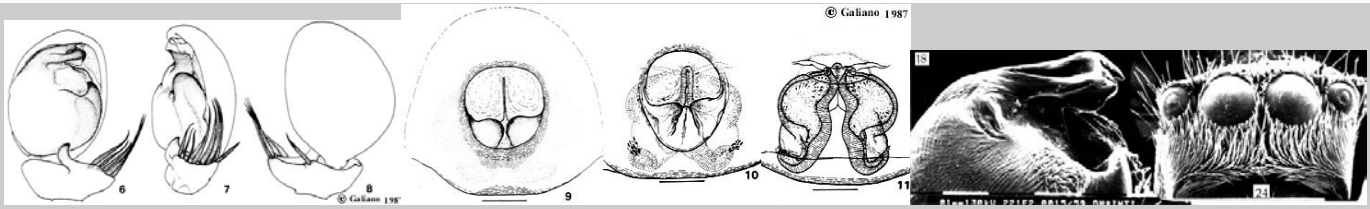
Admesturius schajovskoyi: Galiano M.E. 1988a. J. Arachn., 15: 292-294, f 6, 11-12, 20-26 + Richardson, 2010. Salticidae of Chile, Zootaxa. 2814: 11, f 11-17.By courtesy.

Gen. *Aillutticus* Galiano, 1987 (8 species)

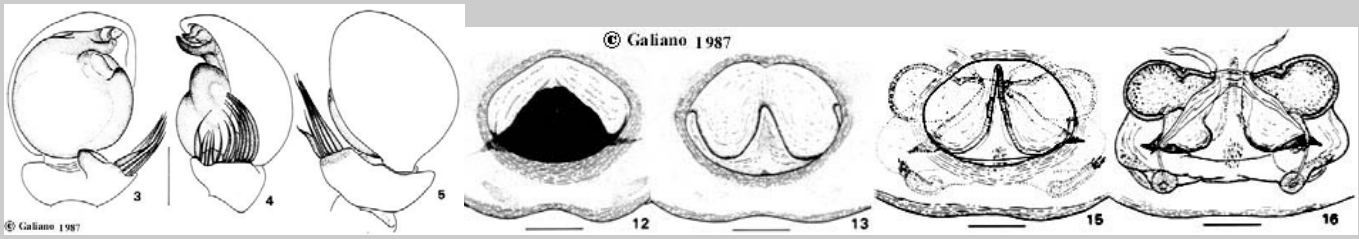
Type species *Aillutticus nitens*
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



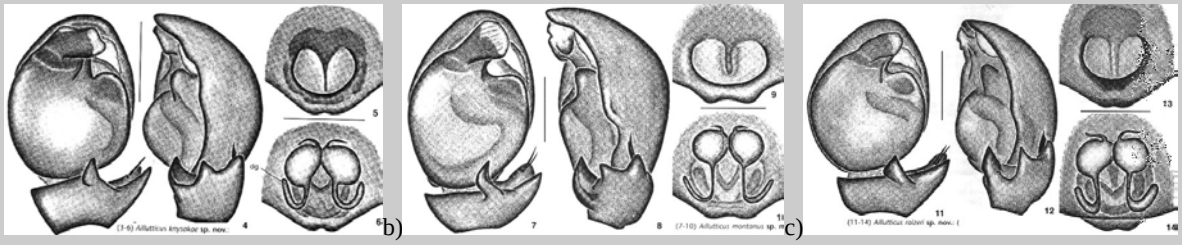
Aillutticus sp. : Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43:231–292, f. 32. By courtesy.



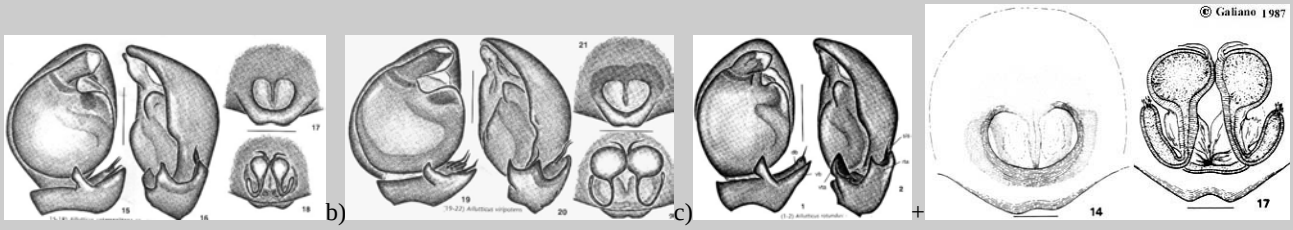
Aillutticus nitens: Galiano 1987a. Bull. Br. arachn. Soc. 7 (5): 160-162, f 1-2, 6-11, 18, 20, 24. By courtesy.



Aillutticus pinquidor: Galiano 1987a. Bull. Br. arachn. Soc. 7 (5): 160-162, f 1-2, 6-11, 18, 20, 24. By courtesy.



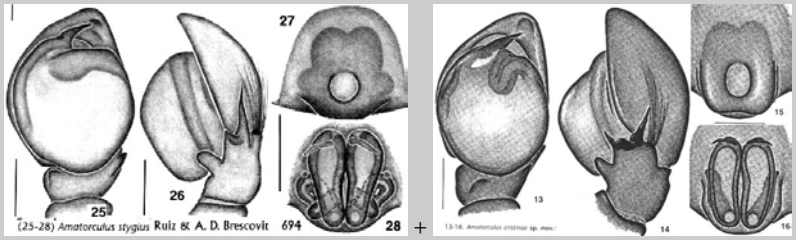
Aillutticus knysakae +b) montanus +c) raizeri : Ruiz, Brescovit 2006c. Revta bras. Zool. 23(2): 530-532, f 3-6 +b) 532, f 7-10 +c) 532-534, f 11-14. By courtesy.



Aillutticus soteropolitano +b) viripotens +c)rotundus : Ruiz, Brescovit 2006c. Revta bras. Zool. 23(2): 534, f 15-18 +b) 534, f 19-22 +b) 530, f 1-2 + Galiano 1987a. Bull. Br. arachn. Soc. 7 (5): 164, ff. 14, 17. By courtesy.

Gen. *Amatorculus* Ruiz & Brescovit, 2005 (2 species)

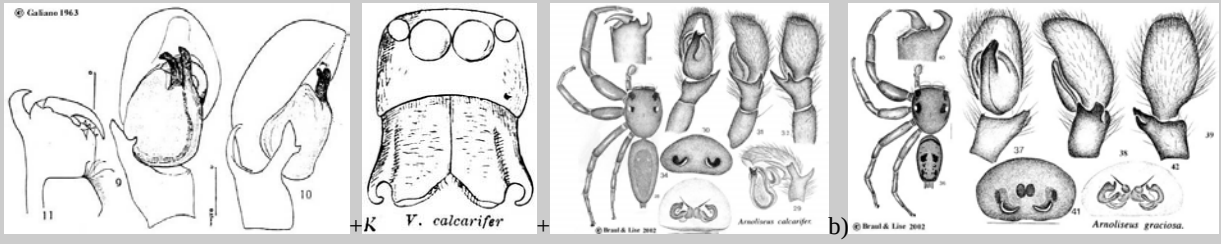
Type species *Amatorculus stygius*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Amatorculus stygius* + *cristinae : Ruiz, Brescovit 2005a. Revta bras. Zool. 22: 694, f 25-28 + 354-355, f 13-16. By courtesy.

Gen.*Arnoliseus* Braul, 2002 (2 species)

Type species *Arnoliseus calcarifer*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

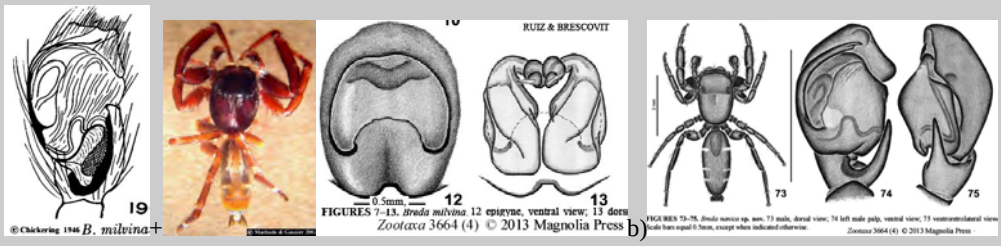


Arnoliseus calcarifer +b) graciosa : :Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 464-465, t. 38, f 9-11 +Simon E. 1903a. 743, figs 880-895 (=

K) + Braul, Lise 2002. Biocien. 10, 2: 101-104, f 28-35 +b) 104-106, figs 36-42. By courtesy.

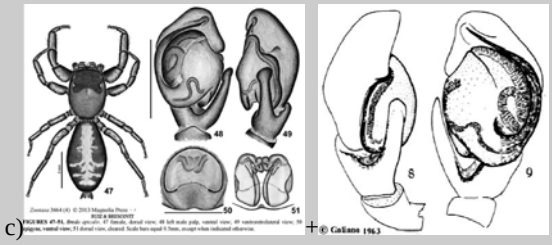
Gen. *Breda* Peckham, Peckham, 1894 (14 species)

Type species *Breda milvina*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

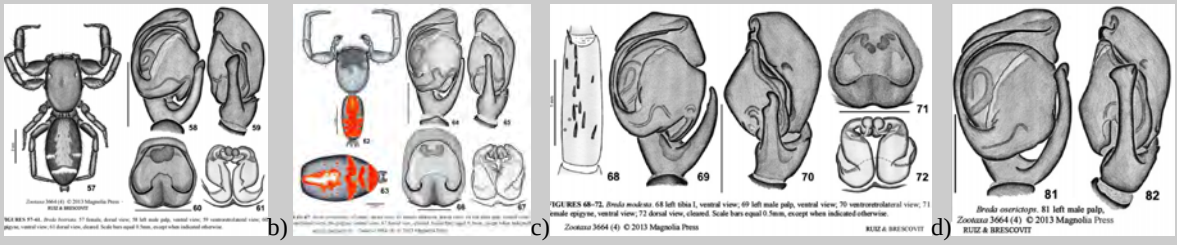


Breda milvina +b) nanica: Chickering 1946. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard 97: 37-39, figs 16-19 + ©Photo Gasnier & Machado + Ruiz, Brescovit 2013 ©Magnolia Press..Zootaxa 3664(4): 7-211;16, 18–19, 25–29, 39, 101 +b) 420-421, f 31, 73–75, 104.

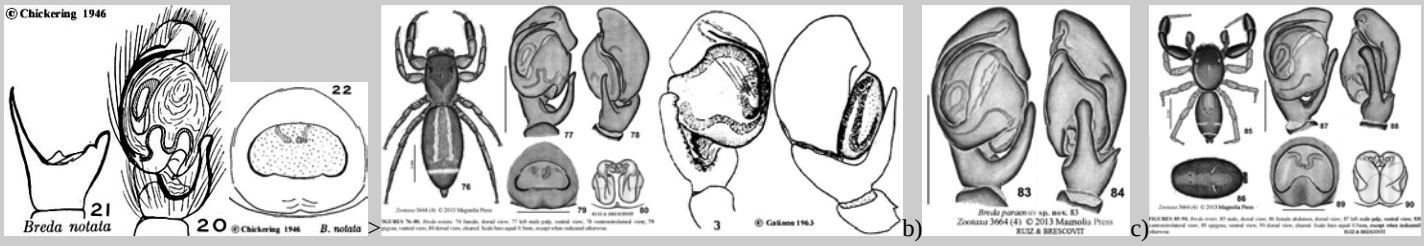




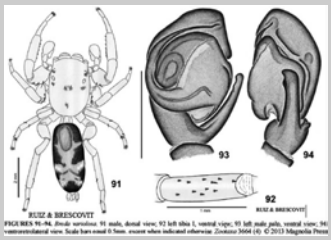
Breda akypueruna +b) bicruciata +c) apicalis : Ruiz, Brescovit 2013 ©Magnolia Press..Zootaxa 3664(4): 407-408, f 40, 42–46, 103 + Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 31 +b) Ruiz, Brescovit 201: 3409-414, f 1–2, 35, 52–56, 101 + c) Ruiz, Brescovit 2013.3664(4): 3664(4): 408-409 f 3, 20–23, 33, 47–51, 102. By courtesy.



Breda bistriata +b) lubomirskii +c) modesta +d) oserictops: Ruiz, Brescovit 2013 ©Magnolia Press, Zootaxa 3664(4): 414-416, f 37, 57–61, 103 +b) 417-419, f 6, 24, 38, 62–67, 101 +c) 419-420, f 36, 68–72, 101 +d) 423, f 81–82, 103.



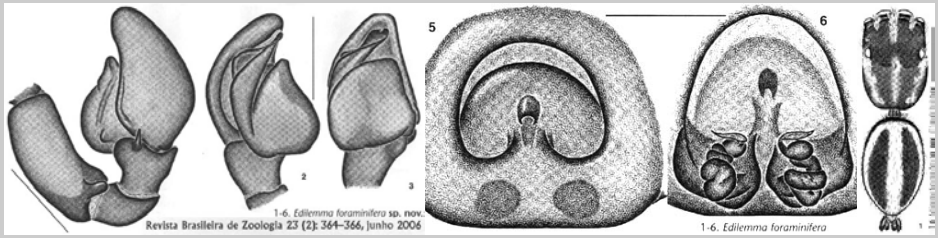
Breda notata +b) paraensis + c) tristis : Chickering 1946. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard 97: 37-39, figs 16-19 + b) Ruiz, Brescovit 2013 ©Magnolia Press, Zootaxa 3664(4): 421-423, f 4, 32, 76–80, 104 +b) 424, f 83–84, 102 +c) 424-426, f 5, 41, 85–90, 103. By courtesy.



Breda variolosa + flavostriata: Ruiz, Brescovit 2013 ©Magnolia Press, Zootaxa 3664(4): 426-427, f 34, 91–94, 102 . By courtesy.

Gen. *Edilemma* Ruiz, Brescovit, 2006 (1 species)

Type species *Edilemma foraminifera*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



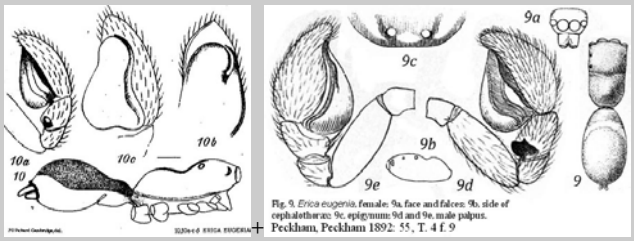
Edilemma foraminifera : Ruiz, Brescovit 2006b. Revta bras. Zool. 23(2): 364-366, f 1-6. By courtesy.

Gen. *Erica* Peckham, Peckham, 1892 (1 species)

Type species *Erica eugenia*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



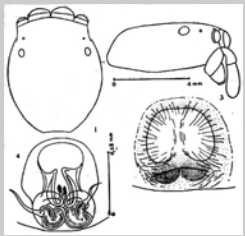
Erica sp.: Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 46. By courtesy.



Erica eugenia: F. P.-Cambridge, 1900: 175, pl. 12, f. 10 +Peckham, Peckham 1892: 55, pl 4, f 9. By courtesy.

Gen. *Fritzia* Pickard-Cambridge O., 1879 (1 species)

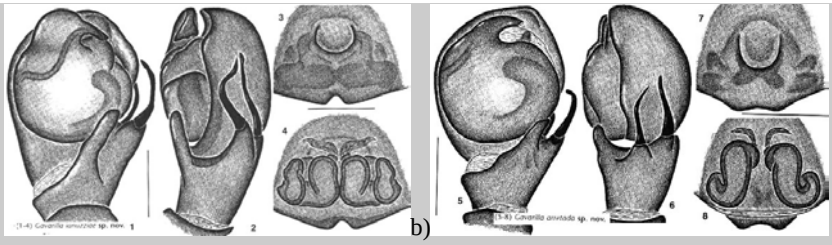
Type species *Fritzia muelleri*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Fritzia muelleri : Galiano M. E. 1965d. Physis 25(69): 129-130, f 1-4. By courtesy.

Gen. *Gavarilla* Ruiz, Brescovit 2006 (2 species)

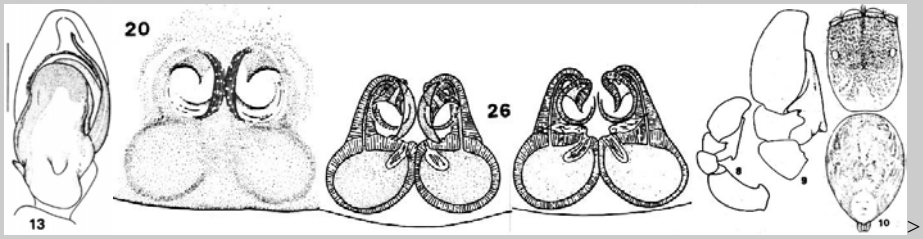
Type species *Gavarilla ianuzziae*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.


b)

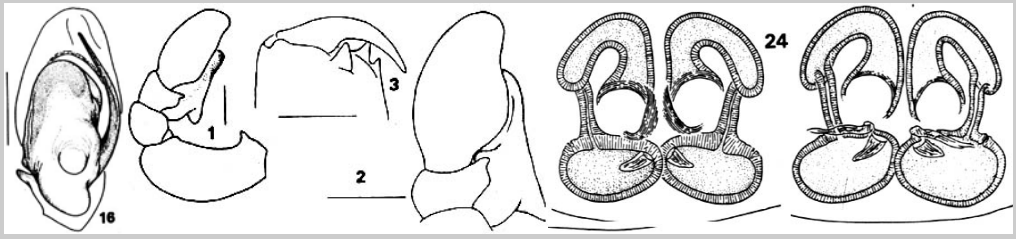
Gavarilla ianuzziae +b) aretada :Ruiz, Brescovit 2006a. Revta bras. Zool. 23(2): 351, f 1-4 +b) 353, f 5-8. By courtesy.

Gen. *Hisukattus* Galiano, 1987 (4 species)

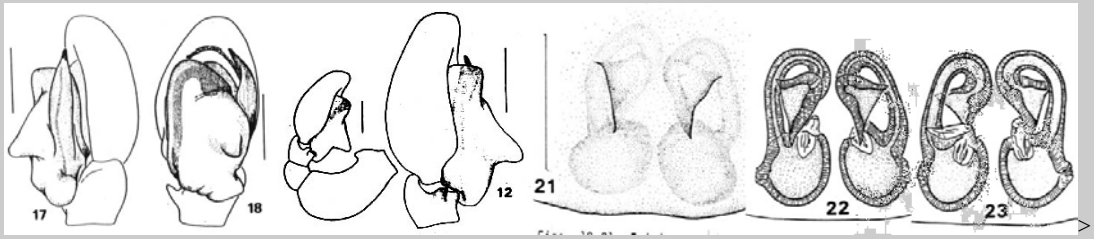
Type species *Hisukattus transversalis*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



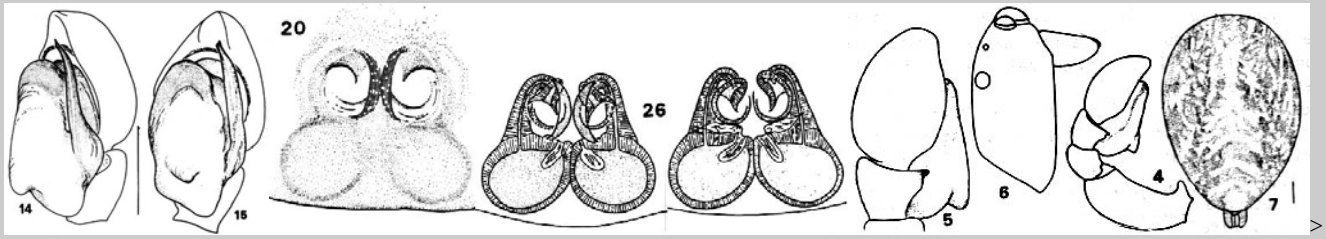
Hisukattus transversalis: Galiano 1987b.Revista. Soc. ent. Arg., 44 (2): 139-140, ff 8-10, 13, 19, 28, 29. By courtesy.



Hisukattus alienus: Galiano 1987b.Revista. Soc. ent. Arg., 44 (2): 140-141, ff. 1-3, 16, 24, 25. By courtesy.



Hisukattus simplex: Galiano 1987b.Revista. Soc. ent. Arg., 44 (2): 142-143, ff. 11-12, 17-18, 21-23. By courtesy.



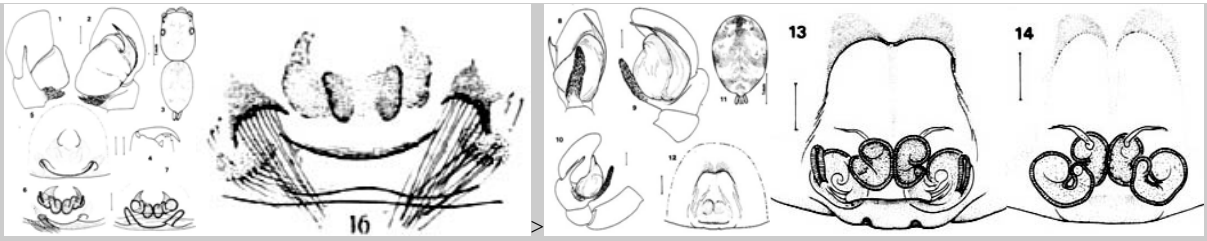
Hisukattus tristis: Galiano 1987b.Revista. Soc. ent. Arg., 44 (2): 141-142, ff. 4-7, 14, 15, 20. 26, 27. By courtesy.

Gen. *Hurius* Simon, 1901 (4 species)

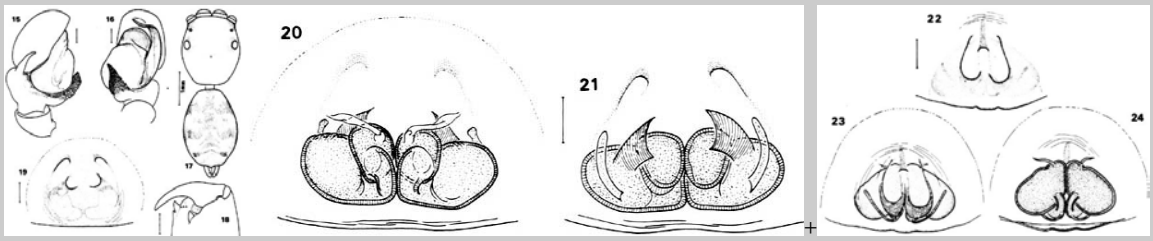
Type species *Hurius vulpinus*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Hurius sp.: Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 75. By courtesy.



Hurius vulpinus* + *petrohue: Galiano 1985b. J. Arachnol., 13: 10-12, f 1-7 + Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 363-364, t 19, f 16 By courtesy.

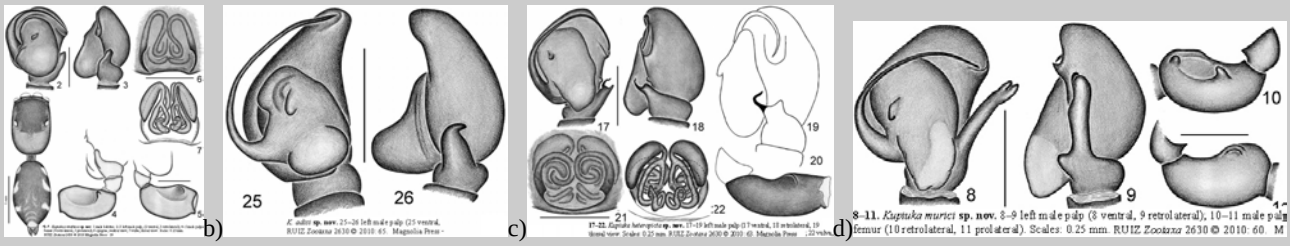


Hurius aeneus* + *pisac : Galiano M.E. 1985b. J. Arachnol., 13: 14-17, ff. 15-21 + 17-18, ff. 22-24. By courtesy.

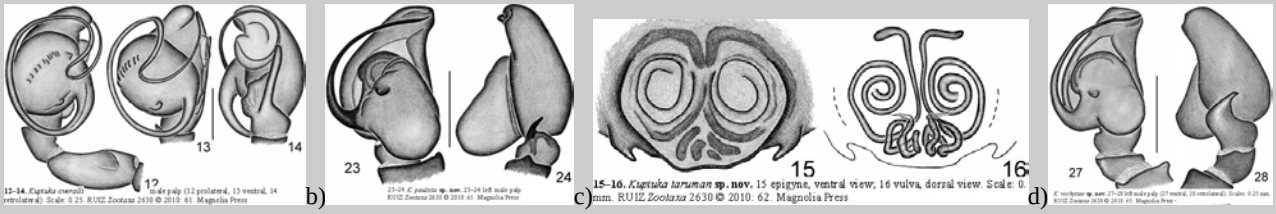
Gen. *Kupiuka* Ruiz, 2010 (**8** species)

PLACEMENT?

Type species *Kupiuka extratheca*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



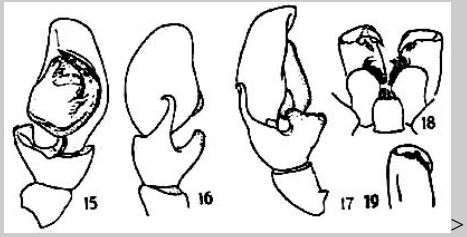
Kupiuka extratheca* +b) *adisi* +c) *heteropicta* +d) *murici :Ruiz, 2010. Zootaxa, 2630: 58-60, f 1-7 +b) 65, f 25–26 +c) 62- 64, f 17–22+d) 60, 8–11 [All © Magnolia Press]. By courtesy.



Kupiuka overalli* +b) *paulista* +c) *taruman* +d) *vochysiae : Ruiz, 2010. Zootaxa, 2630: 561, 12-14 +b) 64, f 23–24 +c) 61-62, f. 15–16 +d) 66, f 27–28 [All © Magnolia Press]. By courtesy.

Gen. *Maenola* Simon, 1900 (1 species)

Type species *Maenola starkei*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Maenola starkei :Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 386; t. 26, ff. 15-19. By courtesy.

Gen. *Mago* Pickard-Cambridge O., 1882 (11 species)

Type species *Mago intentus* [**sp. Inquirenda**] .
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

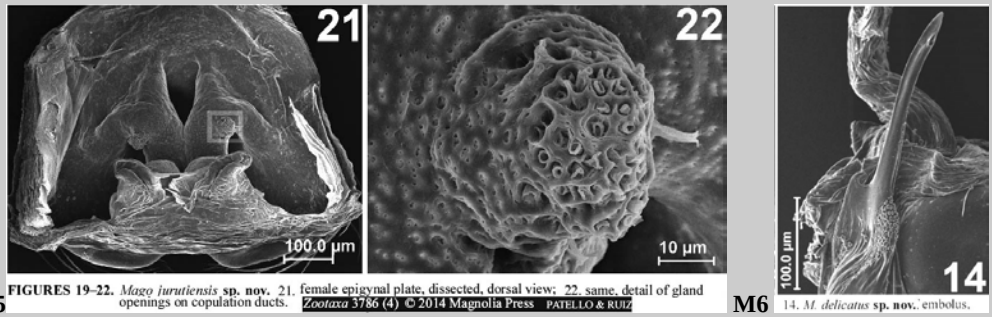


Mago sp.: Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 51. By courtesy.



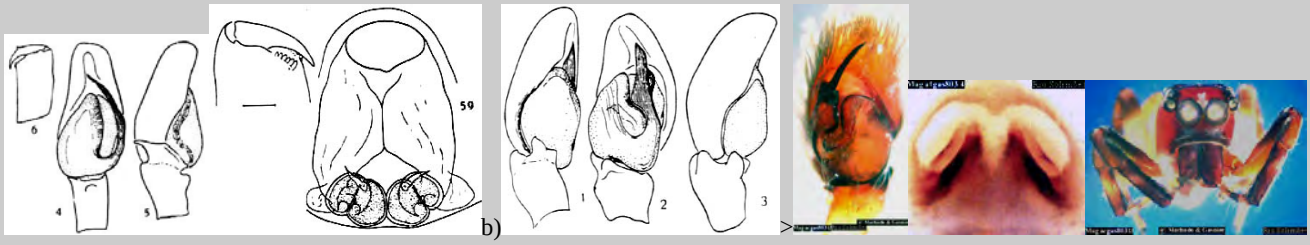
M1 **M2** **M3** **M4**

Figure - . **M1** - *Mago jurutiensis* Patello & Ruiz, 2014: Zootaxa 3786(4): 446, f. 1-6, 10, 16-22, 27-29. ©Magnolia Press.



M5 **M6**

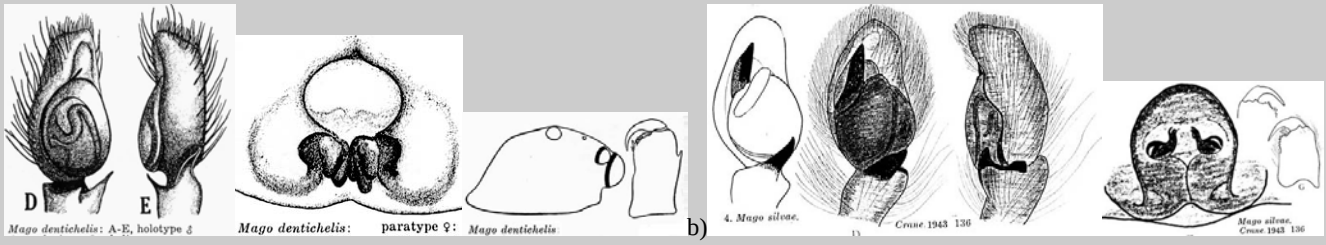
Figure - . **M1-M5** - same, the scent gland location and deyails - the first SEM ever made[!], same source, **M6** - details of embolus in closely relates species *Mago delicatus* Patello & Ruiz, 2014, trhe same source.



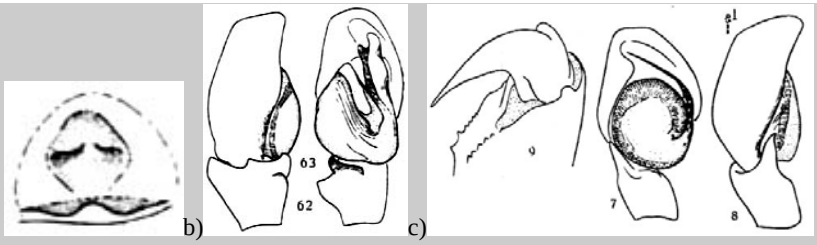
Mago steindachneri* +b) *vicanus* + *sp: Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 391, t. 27, ff. 4-6 + Galiano, 1968c: 342, f. 59-60 + b) Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 394-395, t. 27, ff. 1-3 + ©Photo Gasnier & Machado. By courtesy.
http://localhost/img_data/07/7351_pexus.jpg



Mago acutidens* +b) *longidens* +c) *opiparis* +d) *saperda: Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 387-389, t. 26, ff. 6-9 +b)Galiano 1963c . 389-390, t. 26, ff. 1-5. + c) 390-391, t. 26, ff. 13, 143 +d) 393-394, t. 26, ff. 11, 12. By courtesy.



Mago dentichelis* +b) *silvae* + *sp: Crane J. 1949a. Zoologica, 34 (2, 7): 49, figs 8a-g +b) 136, figs 4A-H. By courtesy.

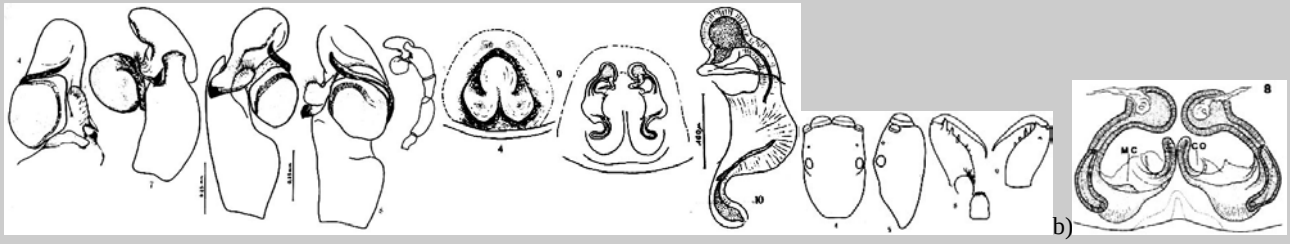


Mago fasciatus* +b) *fonsecai* +c) *procax: Galiano M. E. 1968a. Rev. Ent., 2 (3): 338, f. 61 +b) .339. ff. 62, 63 +c) Galiano M. E. 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 393, t. 27, ff. 7-9. By courtesy.

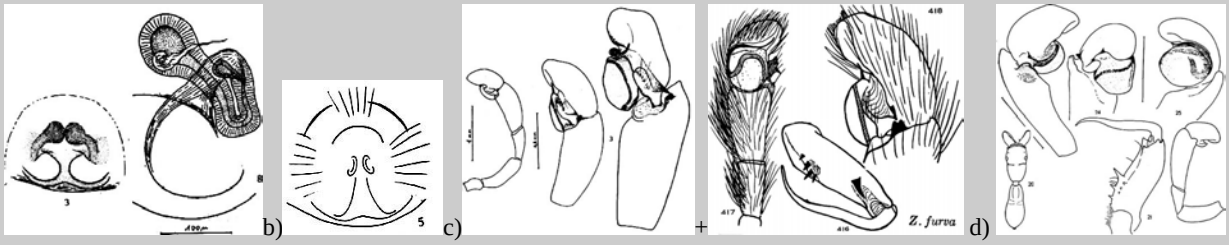
Mago balbina* + *delicatus* + *jurutienssis* + *similis* + *longidens [female] : Patelo T.J.C. + Ruiz G.R.S. 2014. Zootaxa 3786.4.3.: ©Magnolia Press. [Group *Mago acuditens* placed by the authors in the Amycinae]. **Paper not available**.

Gen. *Martella* Peckham, Peckham, 1892 (12 species)

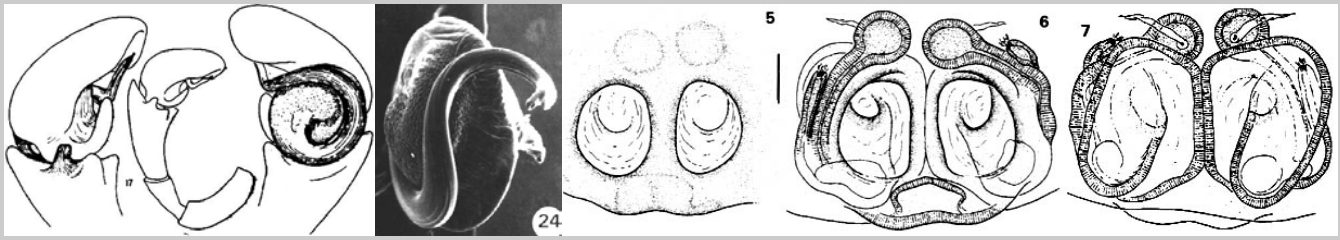
Type species *Martella pottsi*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



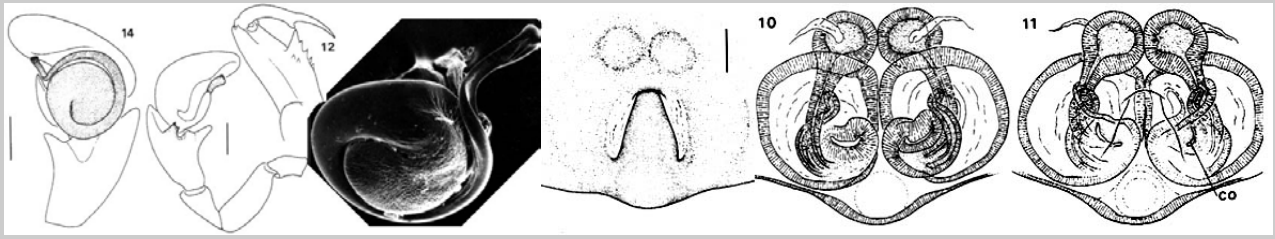
Martella pottsi* + *amapa: Galiano M.E. 1964a. Physis, 24 (68): 357-359, t 1, f 4-10; t 2, f 5-8; t 3, f 9-10 + Galiano 1996c. Misc.Zool. 19.2: 109, f 8. By courtesy.



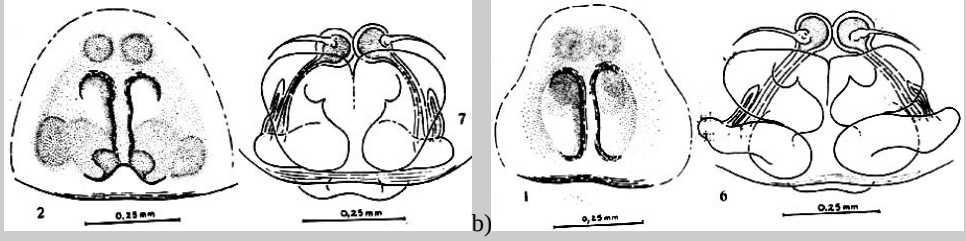
Martella bicavata* +b) *lineatipes* +c) *furva* +d) *goianensis: Galiano 1964a. Physis, 24 (68): 362-363, t. 1, 17-19, t. 3, ff. 3, 8 +b) 355, t. 3, f. 5 +c) 359-360, t 1, f 1-3; t 2, f 1-4 + Chickering 1946. 97: 449-452, 416-418 +d) Galiano 1969a. Physis, 28 (77): 253, f 20-25. By courtesy. 07/7640_camba-m.jpg



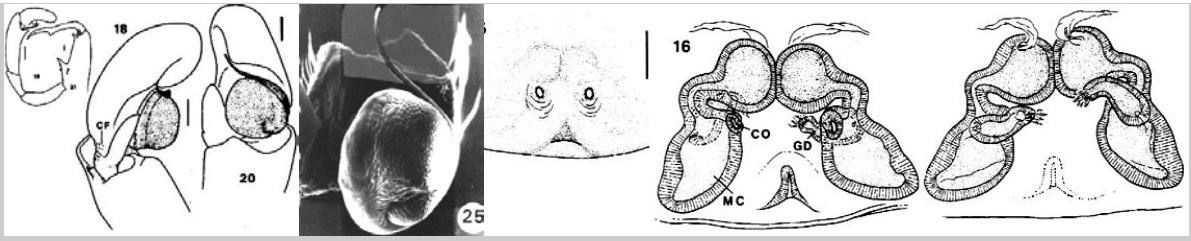
Martella camba: Galiano 1969a. Physis, 28 (77): 251, f. 12-19 + 1996c. Misc. Zool. 19.2: 107-108, figs 5-7, 24. By courtesy.



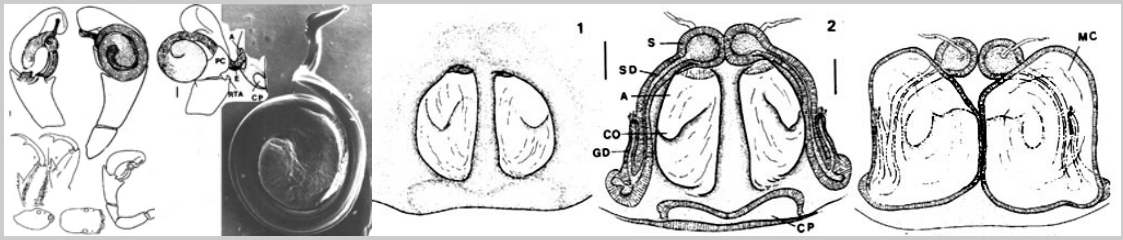
Martella gandu: Galiano 1996c. Misc. Zool. 19.2: 109-111, f 9-14, 23. . By courtesy.



Martella maria* + *mutillaeformis: Galiano M.E. 1964a. Physis, 24 (68): 357, t. 3, ff. 2, 7 +b) 360-362, t. 3, ff. 1, 6. By courtesy.



Martella pasteuri : Galiano 1996c. Misc.Zool. 19.2: 111,figs 15-21, 25. By courtesy.



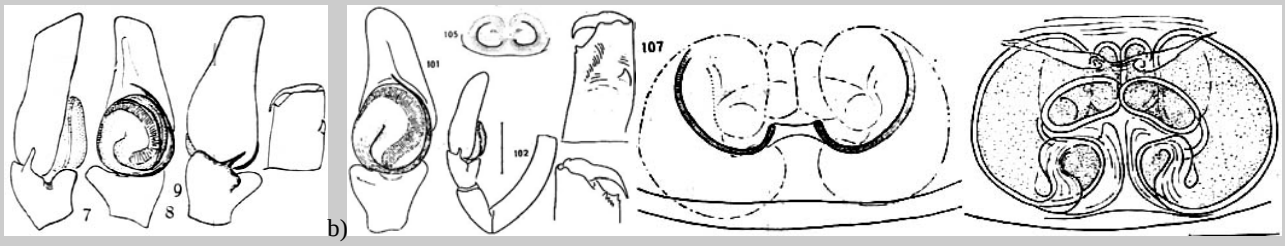
Martella utingae: Galiano 1996c. Misc.Zool. 19.2: 106, figs 1-4, 22. By courtesy.

Gen. *Noegus* Simon, 1900 (22 species)

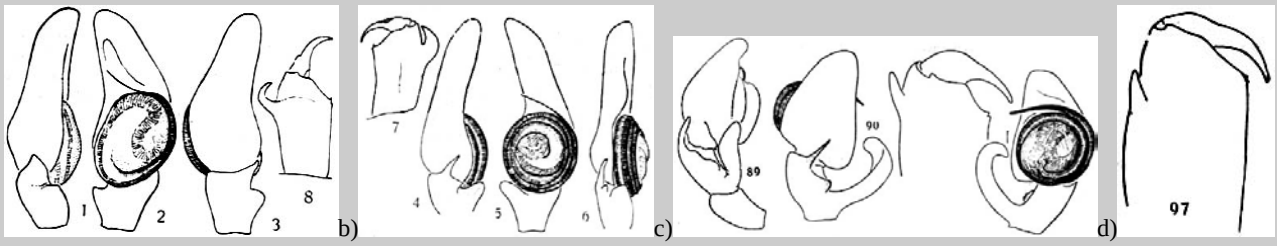
Type species *Noegus vulpio*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



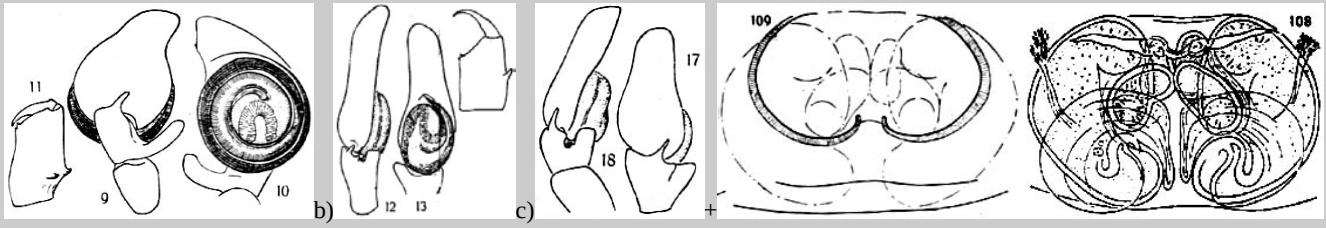
Noegus sp.: Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 52. By courtesy.



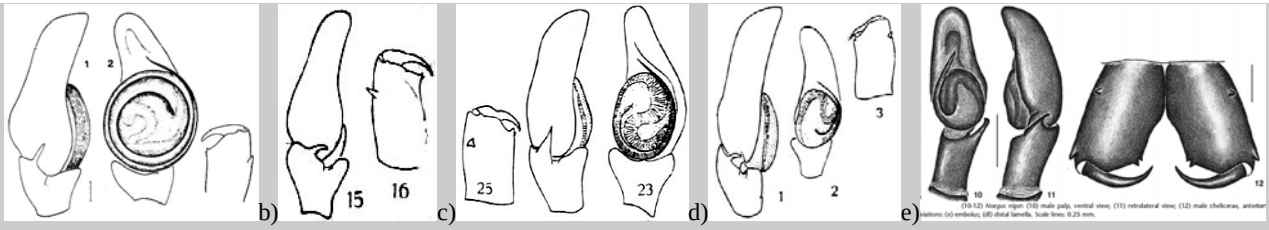
Noegus vulpio +b) fuscomanus: Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 412-413, t 30, f 7-10 +b) Galiano 1968a. 2 (3): 352-354, f 101-107. By courtesy.



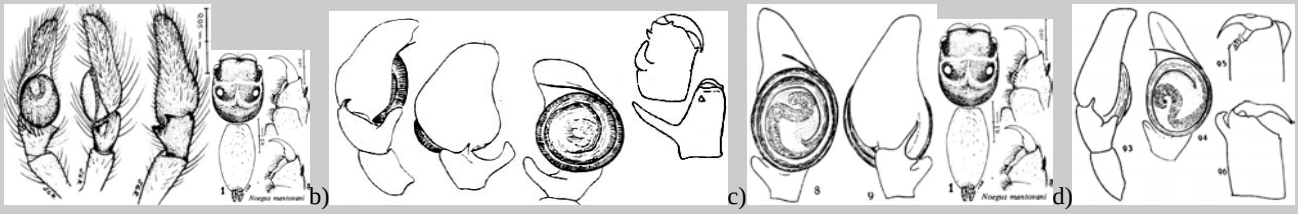
Noegus actinosus +b) arator +c) australis +d) difficilis: Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 402-403, t. 29, f 1-3, 8 +b) 404, t. 29, f 4-7 +c) Galiano 1968a. Rev..Ent. 2 (3): 271, 347-348, f 89-92 +d) 271, 351-352, f 97. By courtesy.



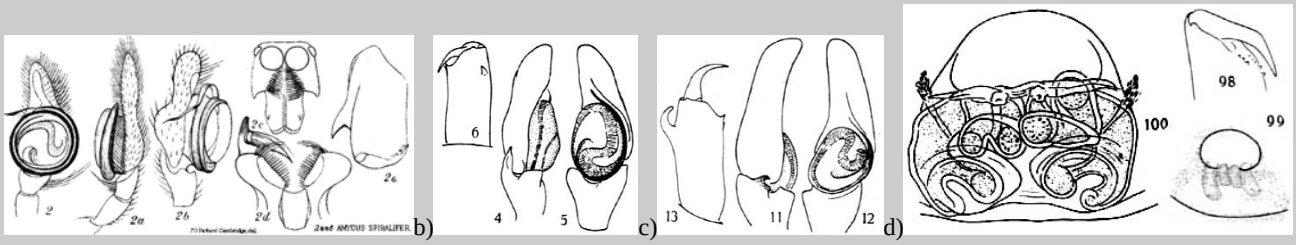
Noegus bidens +b) coccineus +c) comatulus : Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 404-405, t 29, f 9-11 +b) 406, t 29, f 17, 18 +c) Galiano 1968a. Rev..Ent. 2 (3): 2 (3): 270, 350-351, f 108-10. By courtesy.



Noegus franganilloi +b) fulvocristatus +c) fuscimanus +d) rufus) + e)niger : Galiano 1982a. Bull. Br. arach. 5 (9): 423, f 1-3 +b) Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 407, t. 29, f 15-16 +c) 407-408, t 29, f 22-23, 25 +d) 409-410, t 30, f 1-3 +e) Ruiz et al 2007. 24: 380, f 10-12. By courtesy.



Noegus mantovani +b) niveogularis +c) niveomarginatus +b) pallidus : Bauab Vianna, Soares 1978a. Rev. bras. Biol. 39 (1): 19, f 1-6 +b) Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 408-409, t 29, f 19-21, 24, 26 +c) 409, t 31, f 8-9 +d) Galiano 1968a. 2 (3): 271, 355-356, f 93-96. By courtesy.



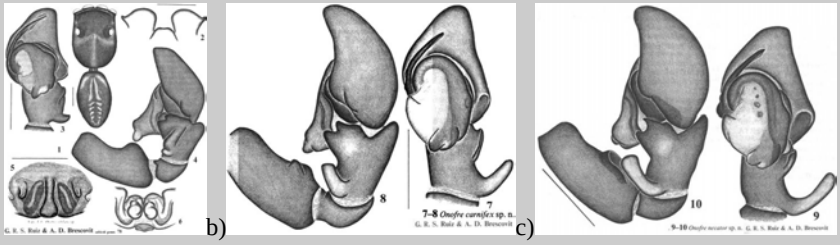
Noegus spiralifer +b) transversalis +c) uncatus +b) trilineatus : F. P.-Cambridge 1901: 196, t 15, f 2 +b) Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 412-413, t 30, f 7-10 +c) 411-412, t 30, f 11-13 +d) Galiano 1968a. 2 (3): 271, 357-358, f 98-100.. By courtesy.



Noegus sp [tgeh08]:Brazil: Amazonas: Coari - Rio Urucu, Aprox Aeroporto. ©Photo Gasnier & Azevedo. By courtesy.

Gen. *Onofre* Ruiz, Brescovit, 2007 (3 species)

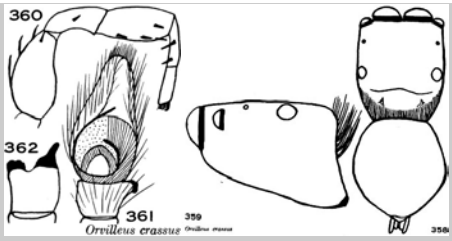
Type species *Onofre sibilans*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Onofre sibilans +b) carnifex +c) necator Ruiz, Brescovit 2007. Bull. British arachnol. Soc., 14(2): 77-79, f 1-6 +b) 79-80, f 7-8 +c) 80, f 9-10. By courtesy.

Gen. *Orvilleus* Chickering 1946 (1 species)

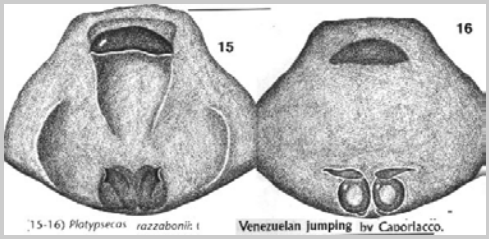
Type species *Orvilleus crassus*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Orvilleus crassus : Chickering 1946. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 97: 401, f 358-362. By courtesy.

Gen. *Platypsecas* Ruiz, Brescovit, 2005 (1 species)

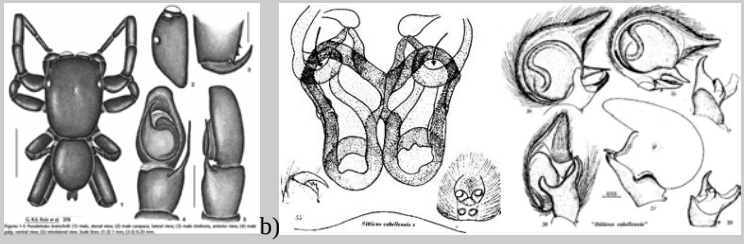
Type species *Platypsecas razzabonii*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Platypsecas razzabonii : Ruiz, Brescovit 2005b. Revta bras. Zool. 22(3): 756, f 15-16. By courtesy.

Gen. *Pseudattulus* Caporiacco, 1947 (**1** species)

Type species *Pseudattulus kratochvili*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



b)

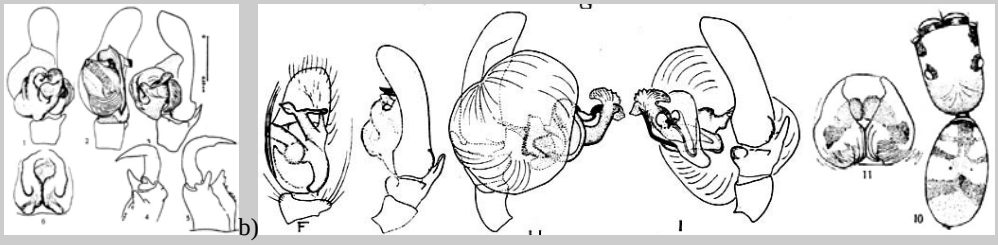
Pseudattulus kratochvili +b) [SUPPOSED SYNONYM?] Sitticus cabellensis : Ruiz, Brescovit & Lise, 2007: 377 +b) Proszynski J. 1971a. Annales zoologici, 28: 198-202, f 31-39. By courtesy. NOTE. Ruiz et al. (2005c), propose to synonymize *Pseudattulus incertus* with female of *Sitticus cabellensis* (2007) stating bluntly that the holotype specimen of the latter WAS NOT EXAMINED, they do not produce any documentation of females of both species. FOR THESE REASONS THE SYNONIMISATION CANNOT BE ACCEPTED].

Gen. *Scopocira* Simon, 1900 (5 species)

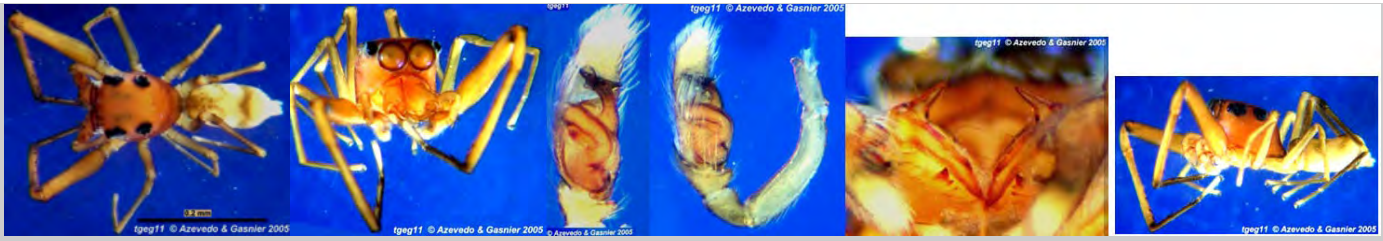
Type species *Scopocira dentichelis*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



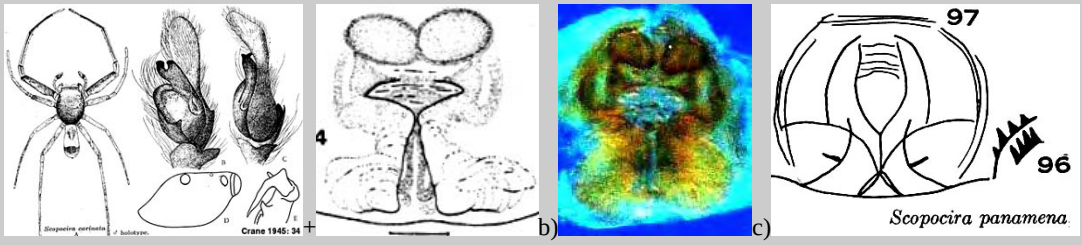
Scopocira sp. : Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 40. By courtesy.
http://localhost/img_data/25/25392.jpg



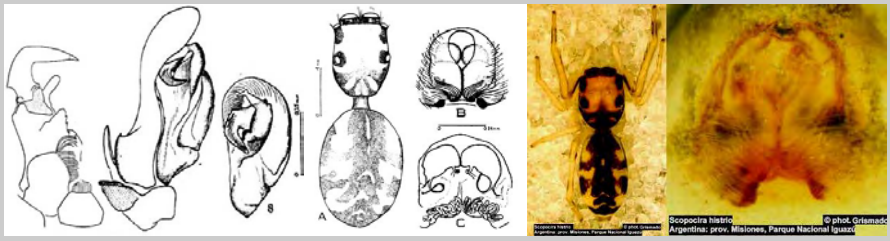
b)



Scopocira dentichelis +b) tenella : Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 437-438, t. 36, f 1-6 +b) Galiano 1963b., 23 (66): 440-441, t. 36, f 10-11 + ©Photo Gasnier & Azevedo (Brazil: Amazonas: Coari, Rio Urucu [tgeg11]). By courtesy. ATTENTION: compare palp in ***Amphidraus complexus***.



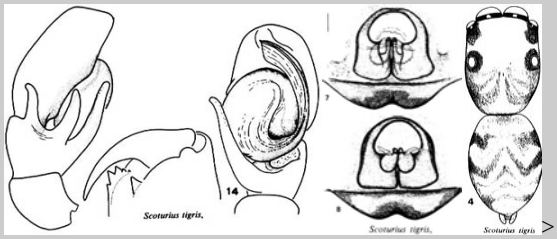
Scopocira carinata +b) sp +c) panamena : Crane 1945. 30 (1, 3): 34, f 1a-e + Galiano 1982a. 5 (9): 424, f 4 +b) ©Photo Machado & Gasnier +c) Chickering 1946. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard 97: 103, f 96-97. By courtesy.



Scopocira histrio : Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 439-440, t 36, f 7-9 + ©Photo C.J. Grismado. By courtesy.

Gen. *Scoturius* Simon, 1901 (1 species)

Type species *Scoturius trigris*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

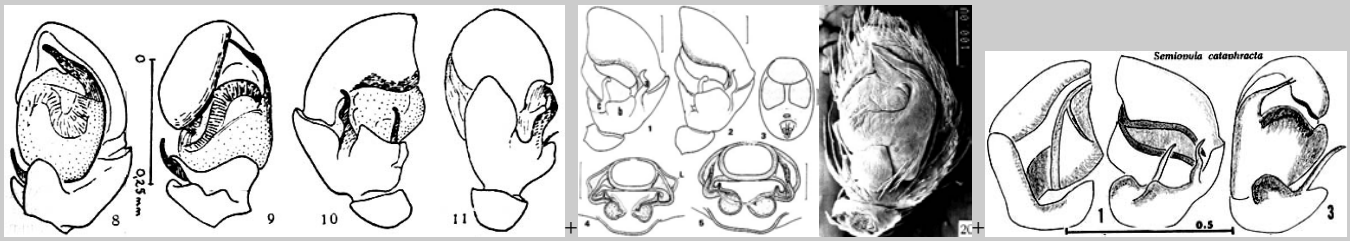


Scoturius tigris: Galiano M.E. 1987c. J. Arachnology, 15: 289, f 4, 7-8, 13-15. By courtesy.

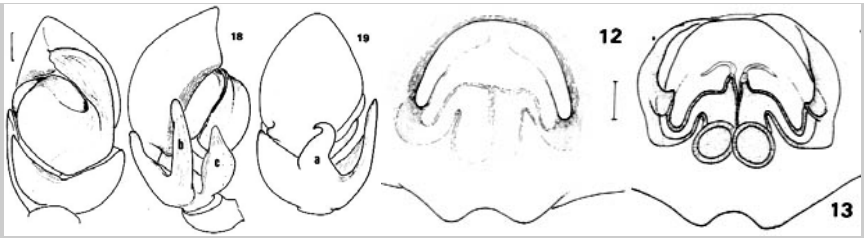
Gen. *Semiopyla* Simon, 1901 (3 species)

PLACEMENT?

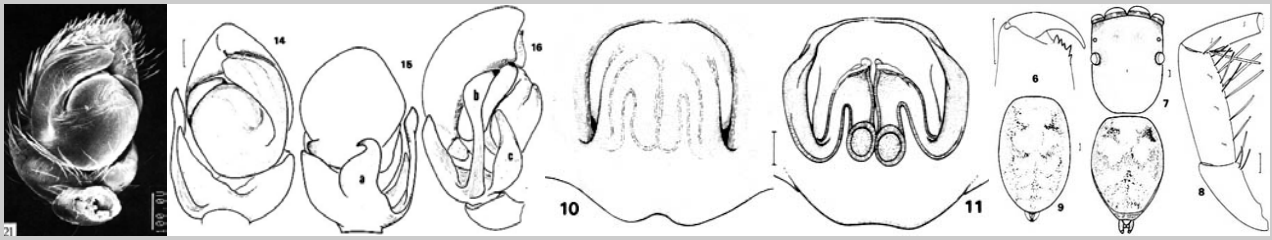
Type species *Semiopyla cataphracta*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Semiopyla cataphracta :[SUBFAMILY ?] Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 442, t. 34, f 8-12 + Galiano 1985c. Rev. suisse Zool., 92 (2): 282-284, f 1-5, 20 + Cutler 1971b. Ent. News, 82: 141-146, f 1-6. By courtesy.



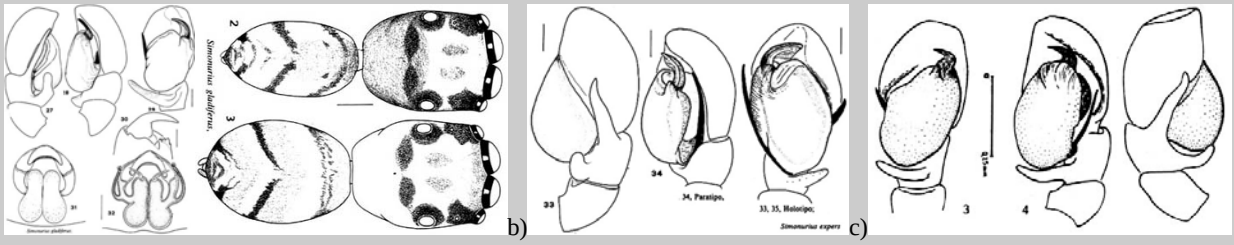
Semiopyla triarmata : Galiano 1985c. Rev. suisse Zool., 92 (2):287, 290, f 9, 12-13, 17-19. By courtesy.



Semiopyla viperina : Galiano 1985c. Rev. suisse Zool., 92 (2): 284-287, f 6-8,10-11, 14-16, 21-23. By courtesy.

Gen. *Simonurius* Galiano, 1988 (3 species)

Type species *Simonurius gladiferus*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition. Subfamilial placement uncertain!

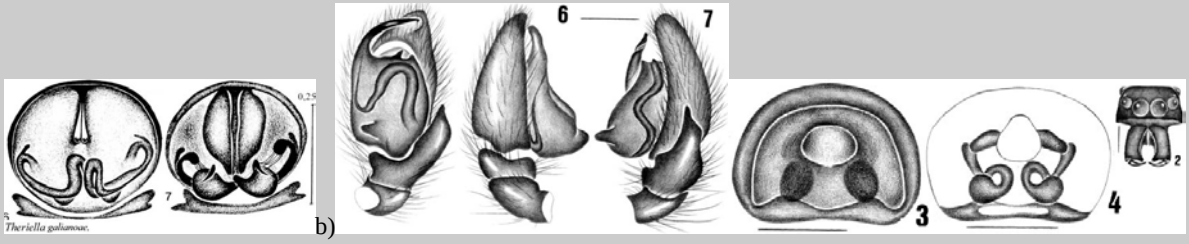


Simonurius gladiferus +b) expers +c) quadratarius : Galiano 1987c. J. Arach. 15: 296, f 2-3, 27-32 +b) 299-300, f 33-35 +c) Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 287, t 4, f 3-5. By courtesy.

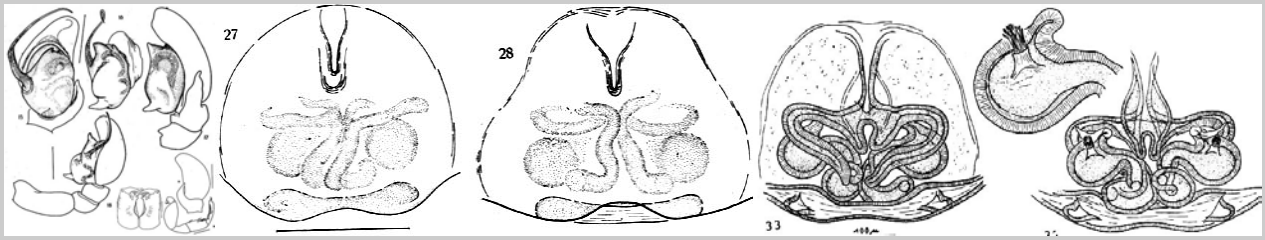
Gen. *Theriella* Braul & Lise, 1996 (3 species)

PLACEMENT ?

Type species *Theriellas galianoae*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



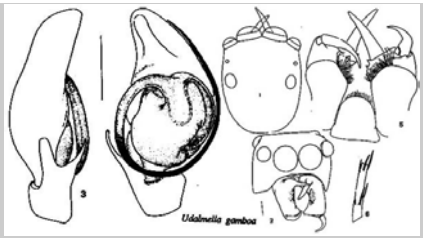
Theriella galianoae +b) bertoncelloi : Braul, Lise. 1996. Biociencias 4: 171-177 +b) Braul, Lise 2003. Rev. Iber. Aracnol. 123-126, f 1-13. By courtesy.



Theriella tenuistyla : Galiano M.E. 1970a. Revista Mus. Argentin , Zool. 10(11): 166, f. 1-5, 14-20, 27-29, 32-33. By courtesy.

Gen. *Udalmella* Galiano, 1994 (1 species)

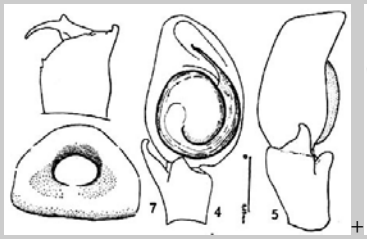
Type species *Udalmella gamboa*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Udalmella gamboa : Galiano M.E. 1993. Scientia (Panama), 8 (1): 194, f 1-6.. By courtesy.

Gen. *Vinnius* Simon, 1902 (4 species)

Type species *Vinnius subfasciatus*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.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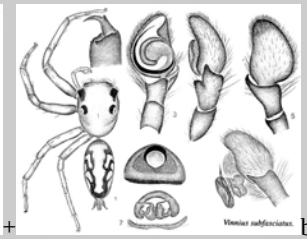
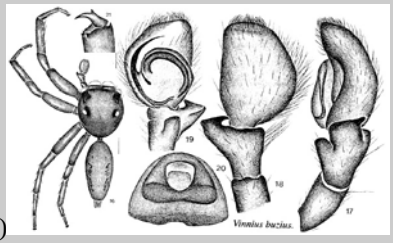
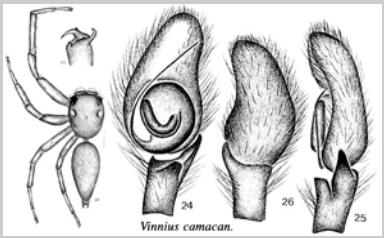
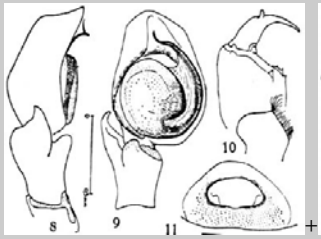
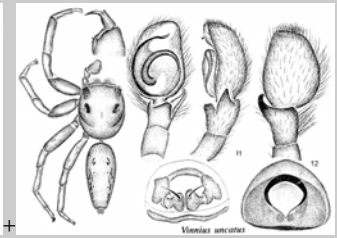

b)

c)


Vinnius subfasciatus +b) buzius +c) camacan : Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 467, t 42, f 4-7 + Braul, Lise 2002. Biocien., 10, n 2: 91-93, f 1-8 +b) 96-98,f 16-21 +c) 99-100, figs 22-26. By courtesy.


+


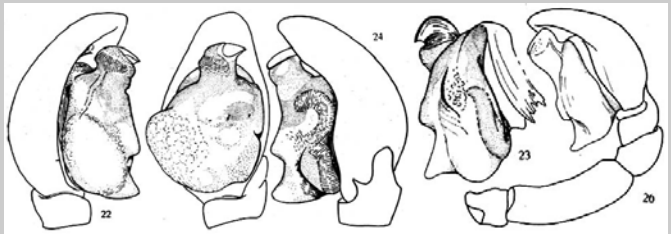
Vinnius uncatus : Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 467-468, t 42, f 8-11
+ Braul, Lise 2002. Biocien., 10, n 2: 93-96, f 9-15. By courtesy.

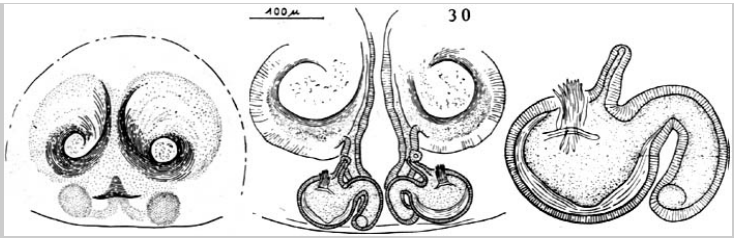
Gen. *Yepoella* Galiano, 1970 (2 species)

Type species *Yepoella crassistyla*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Yepoella sp. [NOT crassistyli!]: Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 95. By courtesy.





Yepoella crassistyla Galiano 1970a. Revista Mus. Argentin Cienc. Naturales, Zool. 10(11): 157, f. 6-13, 21-26, 30-31.

ATTACHMENT ON SALTICIDAE SPECIES DIVERSITY
Abbreviated version of "Monograph of the Salticidae (Araneae) of the World 1995-2015.
Part I: Introduction to alternative classification of Salticidae".
http://salticidae.pl/Subfamilies/

Jerzy Prószyński

ATTACHMENT 16a

SITTICINES GROUP OF GENERA

Version July 1st, 2016.
Sources and permissions of illustrations, also references, are displayed in the IInd part of the monograph http://www.peckhamia.com/salticidae/

Type genus Sitticus.
Interactive index of genera Jollas Sitticus Sitticus (distinguendus group) Sitticus (floricola group) Sitticus (leucoproctus group) Sitticus (longipes group) Sitticus(palpalis group) Sitticus (saxicola group) Sitticus (terebratus group) Sittipub (100 species).

Introduction

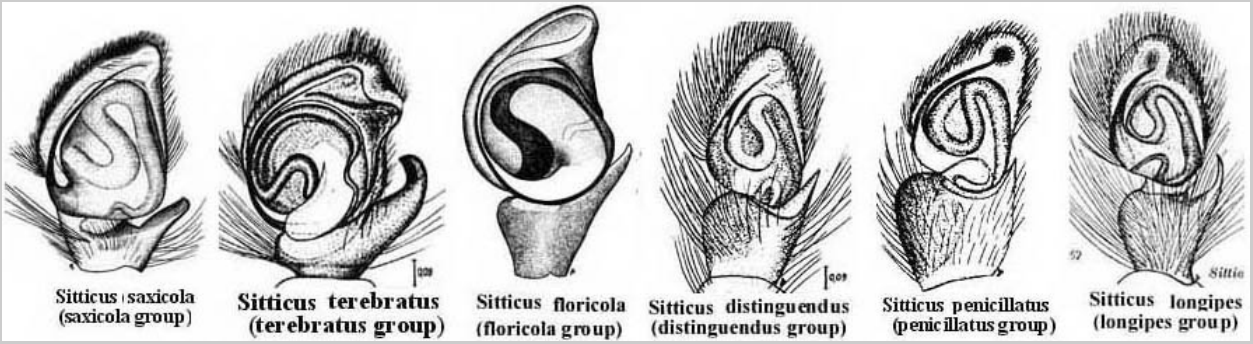
"Sitticus looks like a very distinctive group in the Palearctic because there are no other amycoids there. It's part of a large radiation in the neotropics. The South Americans have already started naming new sitticine genera. **As the neotropical diversity demands that we break up the sitticines**, it may be important to break up the Palearctic *Sitticus* to maintain good phylogenetic groups. What if *Attulus* is found to represent a separate dispersal to the Palearctic from the lineage that gave rise to *S. terebratus*, and we need to retain it? Could this be like *Macaroeris* and *Dendryphantes*? At the moment, I agree with you that *Sitticus* should remain intact (with *Attulus*), and as long as they are together the name should be *Sitticus*. What bothers me about the rules is that if *Attulus* is suppressed, it is lost forever, even if we eventually split *Sitticus*. But I won't oppose your proposal. I'd rather that most of the *Sitticus* retain their generic name than that *Attulus* is available, if faced with that choice". ..... Wayne .....(a personal communication from Dr. W.P. Madison, 8.XII. 2007)

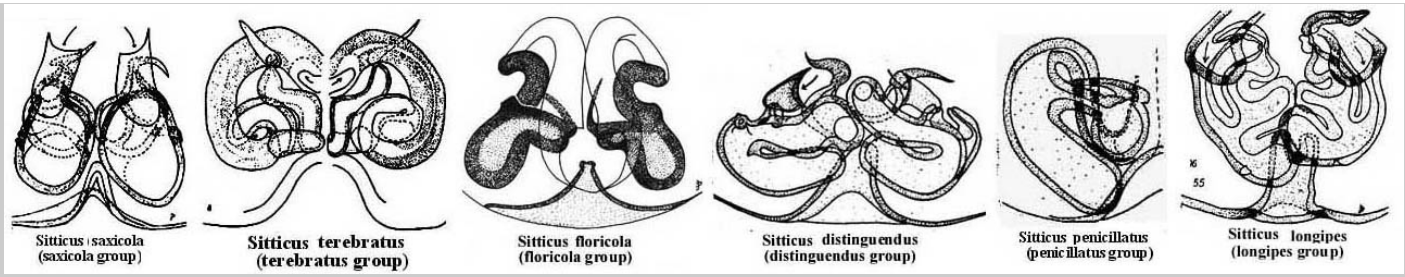
SITTICINES. DIAGNOSIS. Palaearctic branch of the New World of supergroup AMYCOIDA. It is the only group in Palaearctics having multi cusp [saw-like] tooth on anterolateral edge of chelicerae, while retrolateral [posterior] edge is not developed and devoid of teeth. The central "S" shaped loop of spermophor is very prominent and regular, next follows the margin of bulbus, before narrowing and entering embolus. Embolus originate postero-laterally from bulbus, tapering next and continuing hair thin, parallel to bulbus or encircling it entirely, that character is somewhat different in *Sittipub*. Copulatory ducts short, but in *Sitticus floricola* group long, twisted into loop. Spermathecae strongly sclerotized, originally elongate and "C" shaped, in some genera modified. Epigyne is different in *Sittipub* (see below), resembling some AMYCOIDA VARIA. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of the definition.

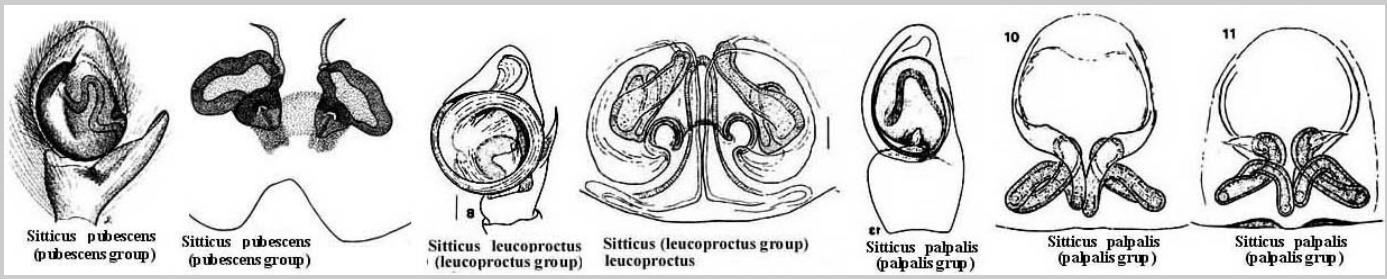
NOTE ON RELATIONSHIP. SITTICINES display characteristic features of the supergroup AMYCOIDA: presence of multicusp [saw-like] tooth on sclerotized basis on internal edge of chelicerae, in male palp prominent “S” shaped loop of spermophor translucent in the center of tegulum. In the Palaearctic AMYCOIDA (including a few re-colonist species in North America and a few presumably relict genera in Neotropics) there is only one chelicerae edge preserved (the antero-lateral, or possibly both edges are fused) and the saw-like tooth is single. In difference to that, the majority of Neotropic genera have both edges of chelicerae preserved, the cheliceral dentition is diverse, apart from saw like tooth there are also other teeth developed on either edge. The central "S" shaped loop of spermophor is also diverse. The best characters for separation of genera are spermathecae and ducts, they are developed differently in SITTICINES and remaining AMYCOIDA.

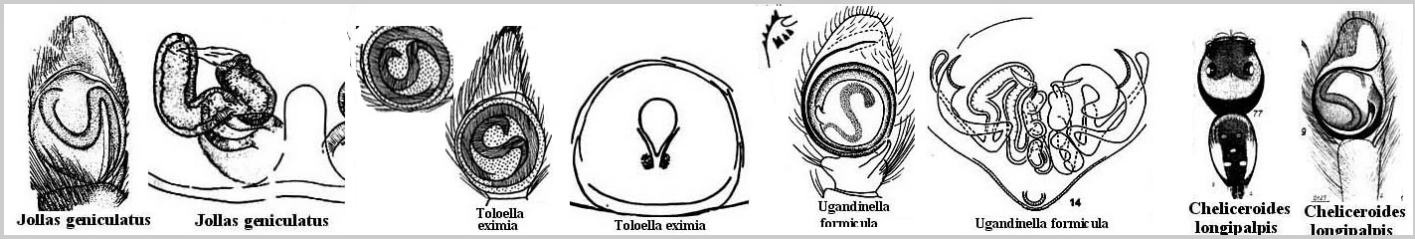
Historical note - Extensive revisions of taxonomy of the genus *Sitticus* were done by Prószynski (1968d, 1971a, 1973a, 1980b, 1987: 85-100; summaries of geographical distribution and history of ranges were given in 1983a, also in 1976. All that was summarized in the database of Salticidae (see the latest version 2016). Maddison et all (2003, 2007) placed Sitticus within AMYCOIDA and gave interesting evolutionary conclusions. While morphological gap with South American genera of Amycinae is not fully understood, SITTICINES should retain its independent status as a prolific taxon developed separately in Palearctics. Taxonomic division is usually a compromise and could be set differently, as long as there is agreement on relationships. I do not see why there should be no agreement on separate group of genera (subfamilial) status in retaining SITTICINES, honoring separate Old and New World usage.

Guide to identification of genera by palps, spermathecae and ducts

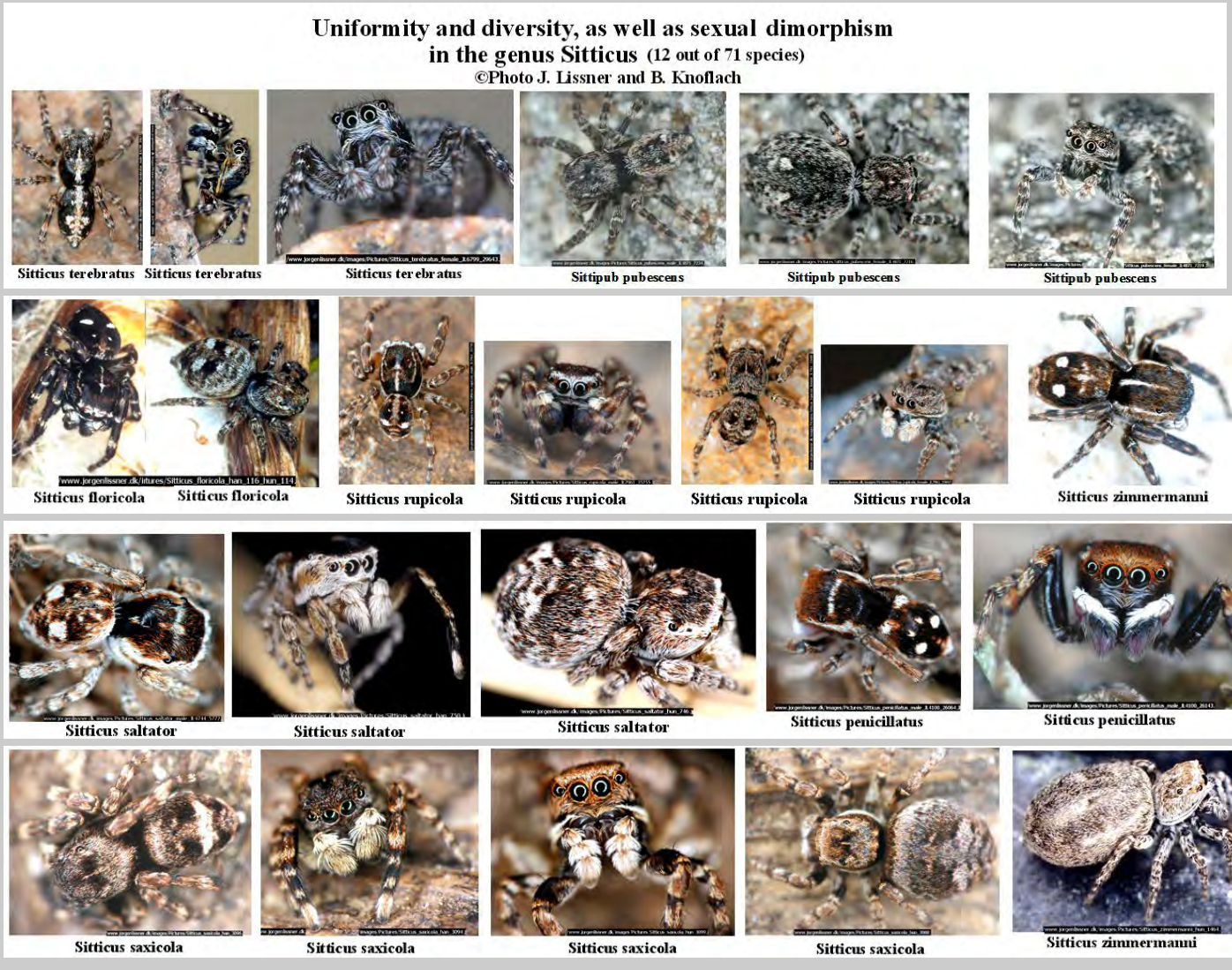








Guide to identification of genera by color pattern




Sitticus caricis


Sitticus caricis


Sitticus caricis


Sitticus distinguendus


Sitticus distinguendus

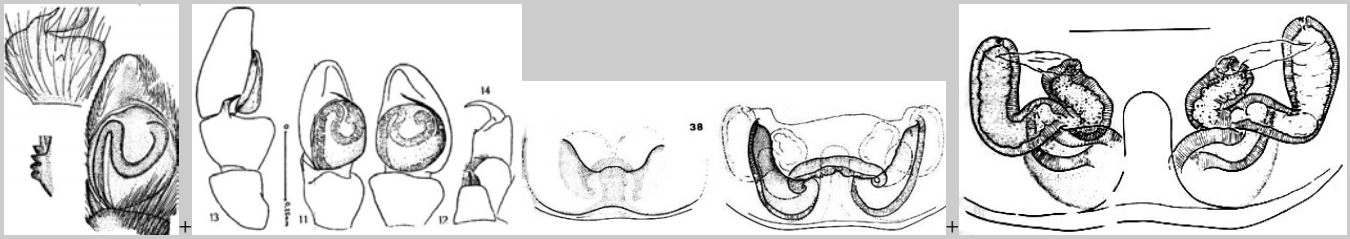

Sitticus distinguendus

Gen. *Jollas* Simon, 1901 (5 species)

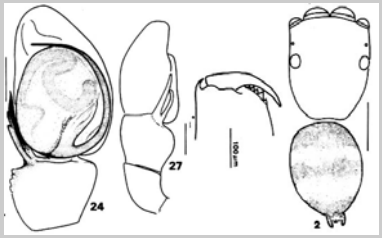
Type species *Jollas geniculatus*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



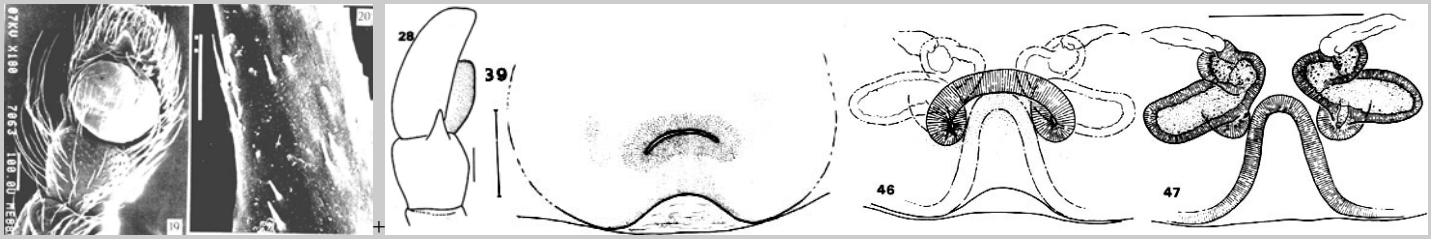
Jollas sp.: Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 33. By courtesy.



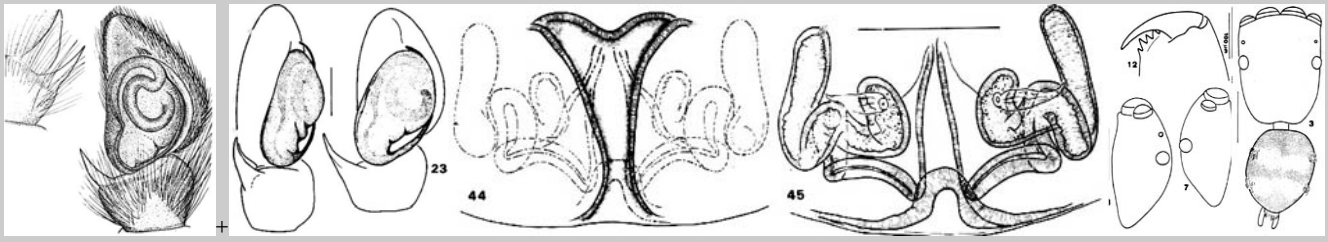
Jollas geniculatus : Proszynski J. 1987. Atlas ...: fig. 58-59 ("21085 Jollas geniculatus" "obscurus" - Mus. Paris)
+ Galiano 1991b. Physis C. 47 (112): 18, 19, ff. 1, 5, 14-18, 25, 35, 38, 40-41. By courtesy.



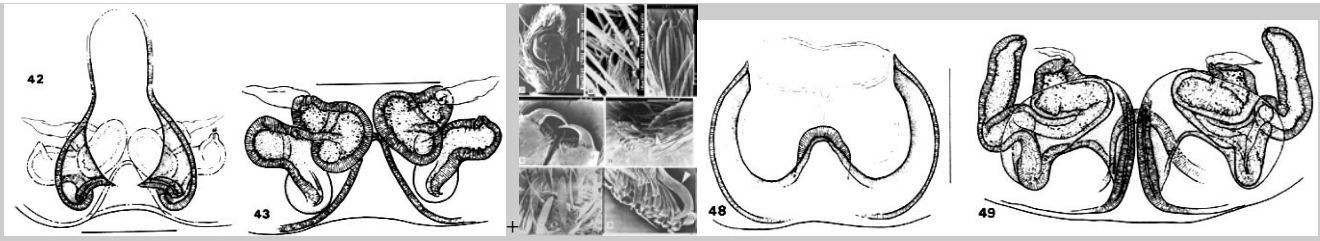
Jollas amazonicus: Galiano 1991b. Physis C. 47 (112): 22, ff. 2, 13, 24, 27. By courtesy.
"Jollas" armatus + crassus : Bryant 1943. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 92 (9): 495, T. 7, F. 70, 73 +497, T. 6, F. 58, 60, 67 .
MISPLACED = EUOPHRYINAE.



Jollas manantiales : Galiano 1991b. Physis C. 47 (112): 27, ff. 9-11, 19-20, 28, 39, 46-47. By courtesy.



Jollas pompatus : Proszynski J. 1987. Atlas ...: 58 ("9269 Jollas - Caracas" - Mus. Paris) + Galiano 1991b. Physis C. 47 (112): 18, 19, ff. 1, 5, 14-18, 25, 35, 38, 40-41. By courtesy.



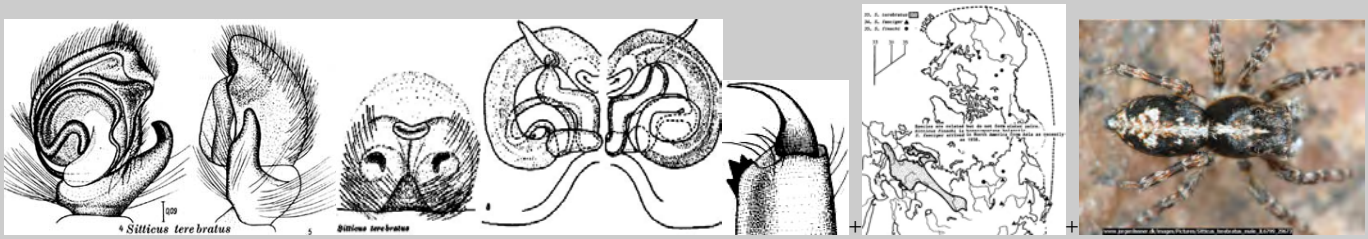
Jollas paranacito + puntalara: Galiano 1991b. Physis C. 47 (112): 23, ff. 42-43 + 23, ff. 4, 6, 21, 29-34, 36. 48-49. By courtesy.

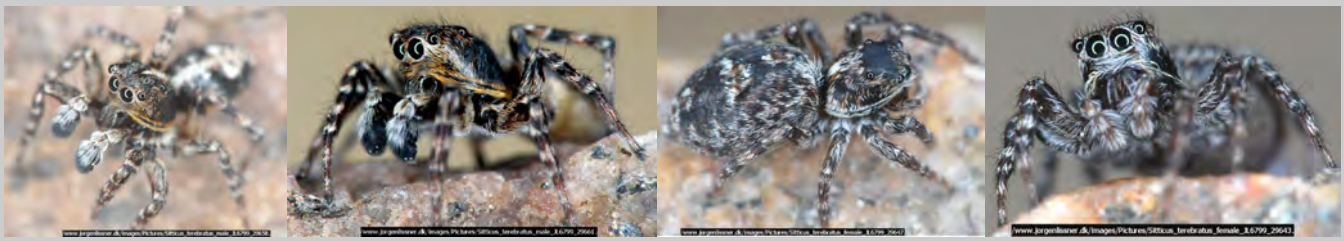
Gen. *Sitticus* Simon, 1901 (71 species)

Type species *Sitticus terebratus*.
DIAGNOSIS. Conform to definition of SITTICINES quoted below: "Palaearctic branch of the New World of supergroup AMYCOIDA. It is the only group in Palaearctics having multi cusp [saw-like] tooth on anterolateral edge of chelicerae, while retrolateral [posterior] edge is not developed and devoid of teeth. The central "S" shaped loop of spermophor is very prominent and regular, next follows the margin of bulbus, before narrowing and entering embolus. Embolus originate postero-laterally from bulbus, tapering next and continuing hair thin, parallel to bulbus or encircling it entirely, that character is somewhat different in *Sittipub*. Copulatory ducts short, but in *Sitticus floricola* group long, twisted into loop. Spermathecae strongly sclerotized, originally elongate and "C" shaped, in some genera modified. Epigyne is different in *Sittipub* (see below), resembling some AMYCOIDA VARIA". Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of the definition. For more remarks - see note on SITTICINES above, for description of diversity inside genus - see descriptions below.

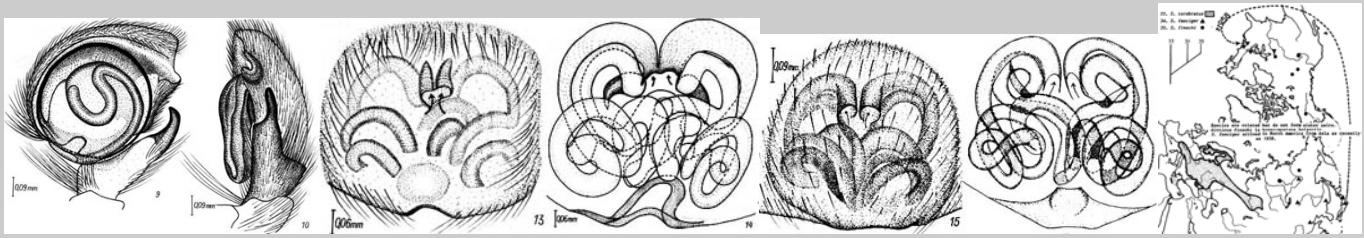
Sitticus (terebratus group = nominal group) (5 species)

Representative species (and the type species of the genus) *Sitticus terebratus* [= syn. *Araneus terebratus* Clerck, 1757].
DIAGNOSIS. Conform to description of SITTICINES. Differs by cymbiun expanded transversally, with apical part turned laterally. Bulbus round with embolus encircling it, tibia robust, half the length of the cymbium. Copulatory openings close each other, in a small depression in anterior middle part of epigyne, each duct is originally broader, encircles half of epigyne and then, narrowing pass into complicated coils of its further continuous parts. Color pattern represent one of variants common in *Sitticus* - white median line bisecting body, continuous or broken, or interrupted. Pairs of small spots accompanying mid-line in the posterior half of abdomen are irregular. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of the definition.

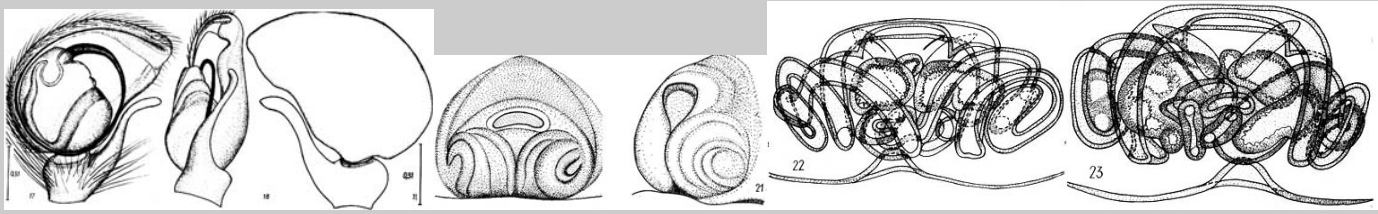




Sitticus (terebratus group) terebratus : Proszynski J. 1968d. Ann. zool. 26: 396-399, f 1-2, 4-8 [drawing of copulatory ducts simplified] + Proszynski 1983. Verh. naturwiss. Verein Hamburg, (NF) 26; 161-179, map 8 + © Photo J. Lissner. By courtesy.

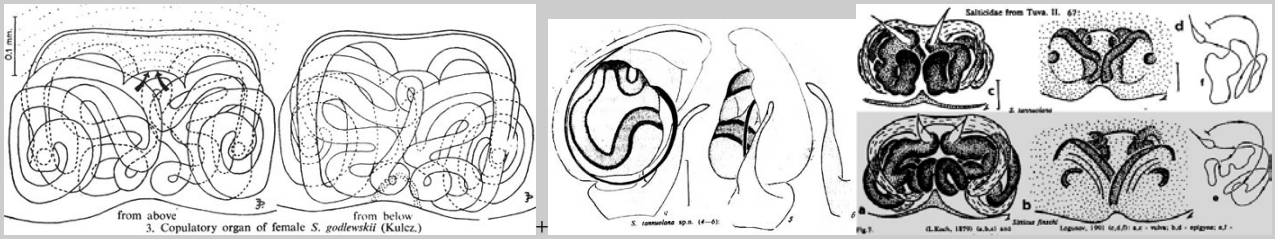


Sitticus (terebratus group) fasciger :Proszynski J. 1968d. Ann. zool. 26: 399-402, f 3, 9-16. + Proszynski 1983. Verh. naturwiss. Verein Hamburg, (NF) 26; 161-179, map 8. By courtesy. **COMPARE *Maevia expansa* - analogy in palp! (but epigyne unknown) .**



Sitticus (terebratus group) finschi : Proszynski 1968d. Ann. zool. 26: 402-406, f 17-23 + Proszynski 1983. Verh. naturwiss. Verein

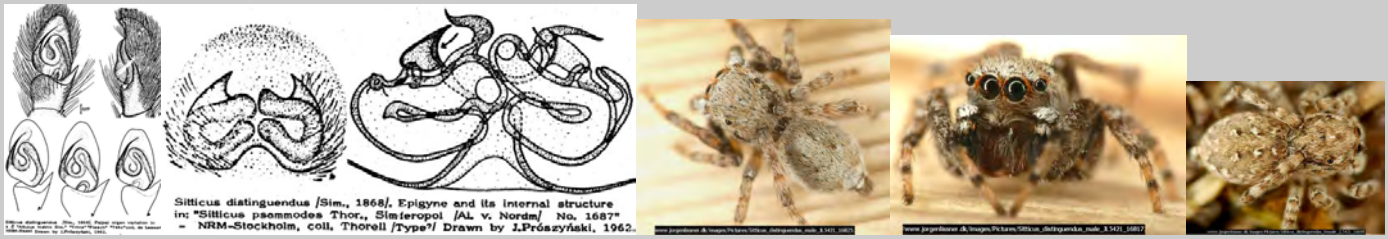
Hamburg, (NF) 26; 161-179, map 8 . By courtesy. **COMPARE *Maevia expansa* - analogy in palp! (but epigyne unknown)!**



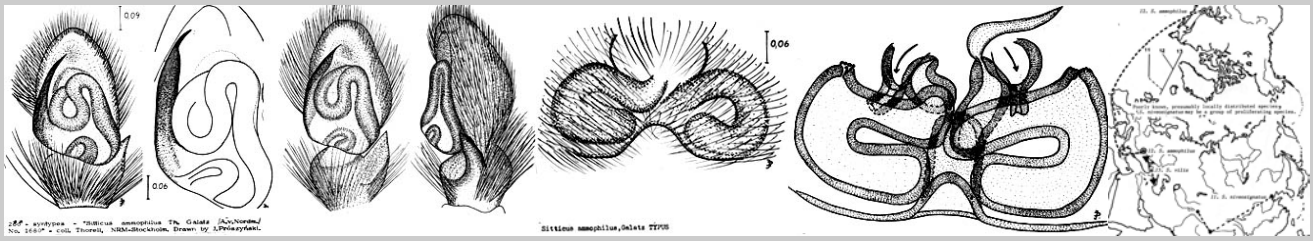
Sitticus (terebratus group) godlewskii + tannuolana: Proszynski J. 1962a. Bull. Acad. Polon. Sci. 10: 65-68, f 3-4 + Logunov 1991. Zool. zh., 70 (2): 52, f 4-6. By courtesy.

Sitticus (distinguendus group) (22 species)

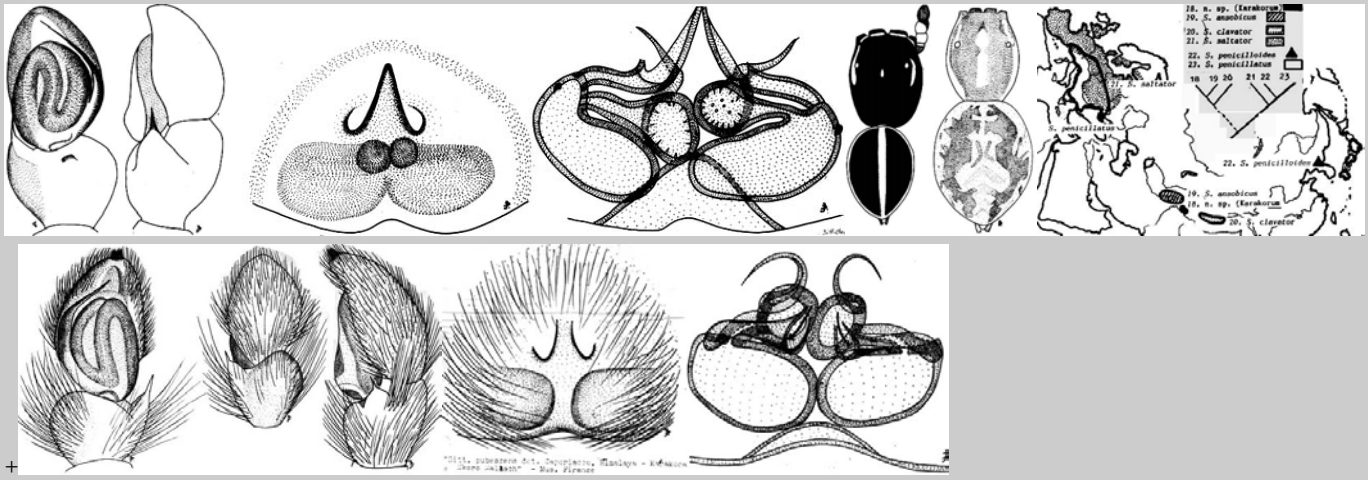
Representative species *Sitticus distinguendus* Simon, 1868 [= *Attus distinguendus* Simon, 1868].
DIAGNOSIS. Conform to description of SITTICINES. Differs from the *terebratus* group by larger and broader central loop of spermophor, bulbus elongate oval, often enlarged basally. Embolus parallel to bulbus, originates from broader basis, gradually tapering, indistinctly longer than bulbus. Tibial apophysis short, pointed sharp. Epigyne with small, oval, anterior depression, in some species bisected by thin, indistinct septum. Copulatory openings set vertically, or slightly inclined, followed by broad entrance chamber, almost immediately narrowing into short copulatory ducts, which open to anterior ramus of spermathecae. Spermatheca letter "C" shaped, set transversally, peculiar in having terminal part at the medial-ward end, and armature of the scent duct at the lateral-ward end; the whole posterior part of spermatheca has no any additional structures attached. Development of spermatheca vary from both rami relatively broad and similarly developed, to asymmetrical development of either ramus, in a few species intermediary to the *floricola* group. Color pattern represent one of variants common in *Sitticus* - either cryptic sand coloration, or dark with white median line bisecting body, continuous or broken, or pairs of large, circular dots, contrasting white. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of the definition.



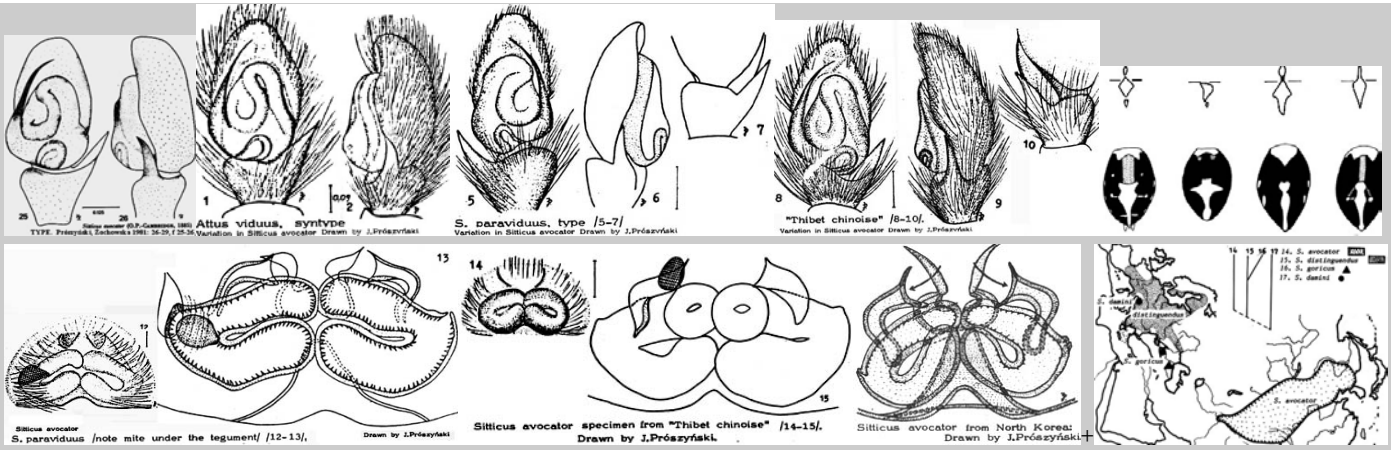
Sitticus (distinguendus group) distinguendus : Proszynski 1987a. Atlas ...: 94-95 + © Photo J. Lissner. By courtesy.



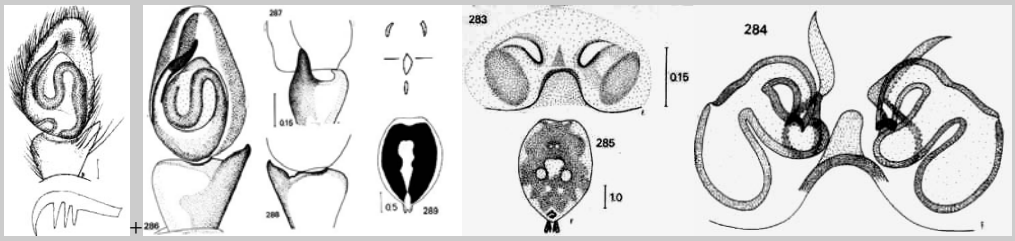
Sitticus (distinguendus group) ammophilus : Proszynski 1987a. Atlas ...: 94-95 + © Photo J. Lissner. By courtesy.

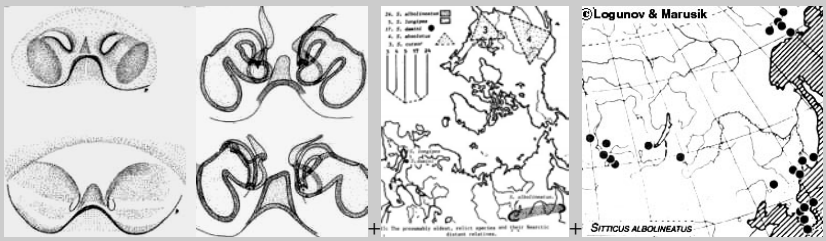


Sitticus (distinguendus group) ansobicus (+ S. "pubescens" by Caporiacco) + : Proszynski 1987a. Atlas ...: 88-89 + Proszynski 1983. Verh. naturwiss. Verein Hamburg, (NF) 26; 161-179. By courtesy.

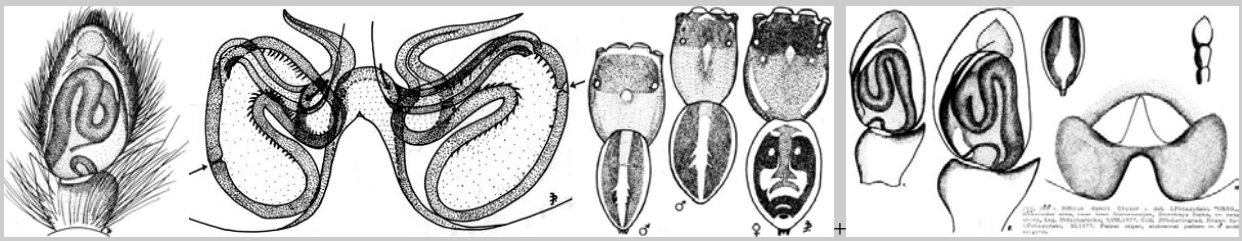


Sitticus (distinguendus group) avocator: Proszynski 1987a. Atlas ...: 90-92 (diversity) + Proszynski 1983. Verh. naturwiss. Verein Hamburg, (NF) 26; 161-179. By courtesy.

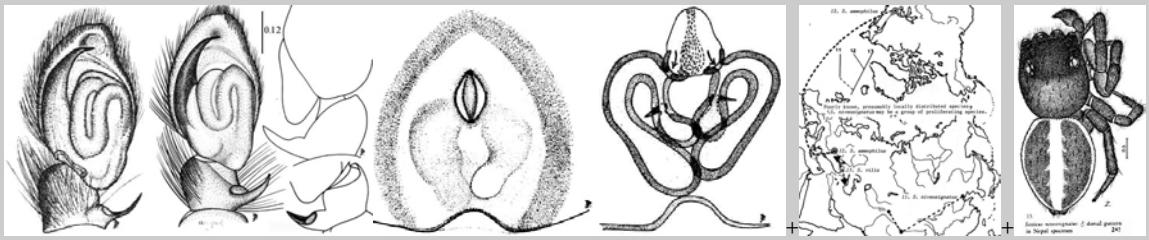




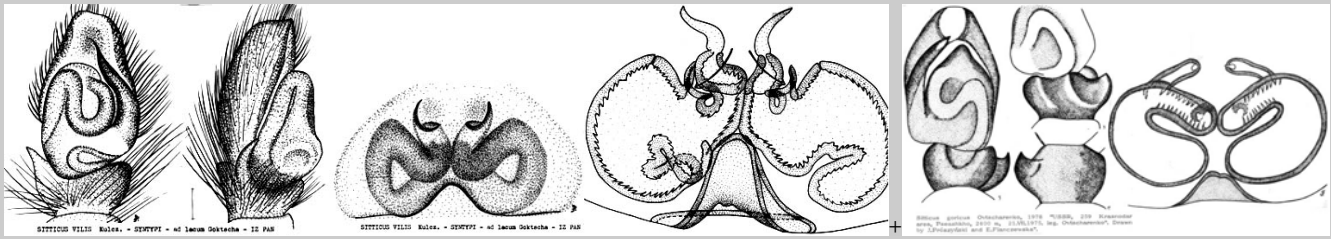
Sitticus (distinguendus group) albolineatus : Proszynski J. 1987a. Atlas ...: 85-86. + Proszynski J. 1979. Annales zoologici, 34: 316-317, f 286-289 + Proszynski 1983. Verh. naturwiss. Verein Hamburg, (NF) 26: 161-179 + Logunov, Marusik 2000b. KMK Sci. Press Ltd. 202, map 47. By courtesy.



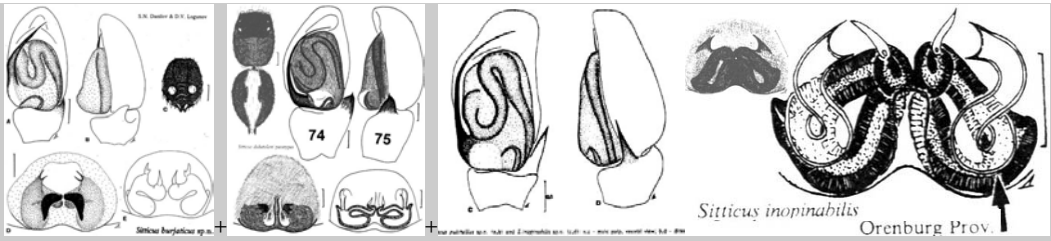
Sitticus (distinguendus group) damini : Proszynski 1987a. Atlas ...: 93. By courtesy.



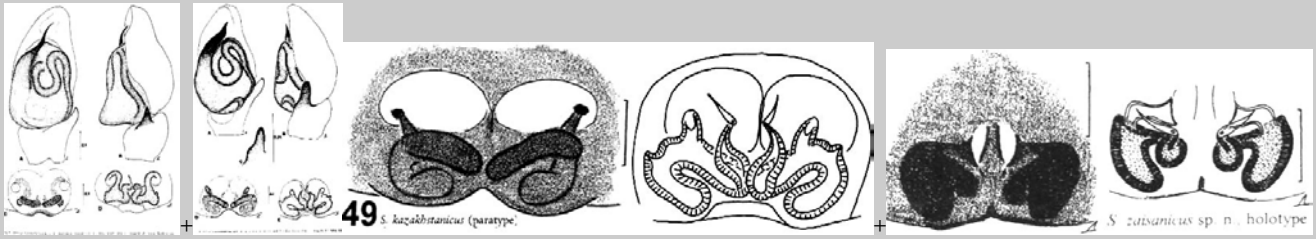
Sitticus (distinguendus group) niveosignatus : Proszynski 1987a. Atlas ...: 97 + Proszynski 1983. Verh. naturwiss. Verein Hamburg, (NF) 26; 161-179 + Zabka 1980a. Senck. biol., 60 (3/4): 241-247, f 1-19. By courtesy.



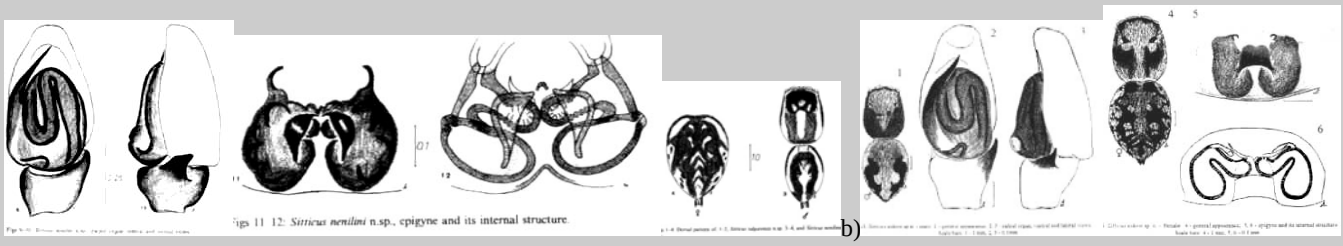
Sitticus (distinguendus group) vilis + goricus : Proszynski 1987a. Atlas ...: 98-99. By courtesy.



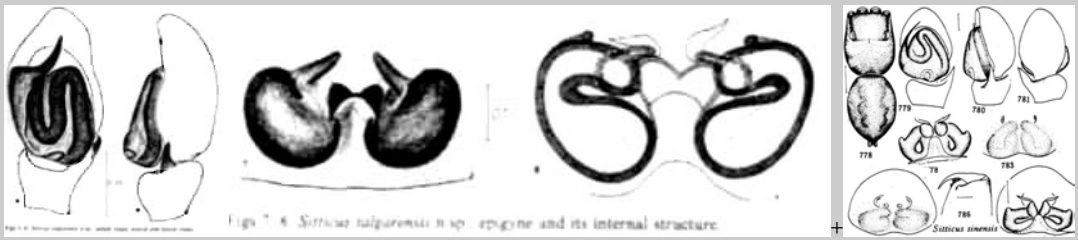
Sitticus (distinguendus group) burjaticus + dubatolovi+ inopinabilis : Logunov, Danilov 1993. Arthr. Sel., 2 (4): 35-36, f 4a-e. + Logunov, Rakov. 1998. Arthr. Sel., 7(2): 139-140, f 73-77 + Logunov 1992a. Arthr. Sel., 1 (1): 57, f. 6c-d + Logunov, 1998d. Zoosyst. Rossica, 7(1): 78, f 1-2. By courtesy.



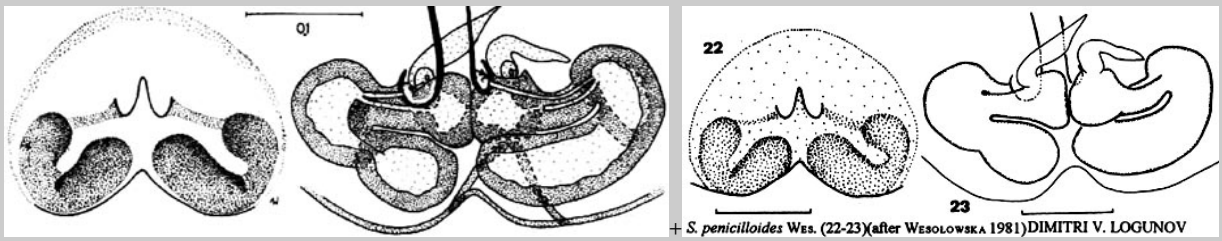
Sitticus (distinguendus group) karakumensis + kazakhstanicus + zaisanicus: Logunov 1992a. Arthr. Sel., 1 (1): 59, f 7a-d + 62, f. 8a-d + Logunov, Rakov 1998. Arthr. Sel., 7(2): 140, f. 49-50 + Logunov 1998d. Zoosyst. Rossica, 7(1): 80, f 3-4.



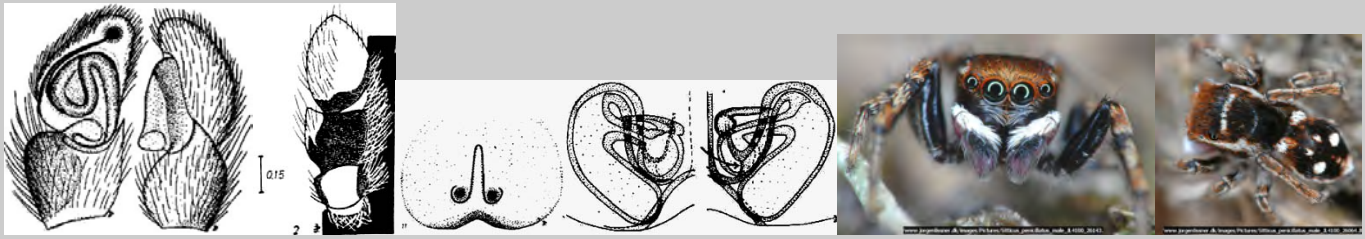
Sitticus (distinguendus group) nenilini +b) eskovi : Logunov, Wesolowska 1993. Ent Basiliensia, 16: 9, f 3-4, 9-12 +b) Logunov , Wesolowska 1995. Genus, 6 (2): 164-167, f 1-6, 8. By courtesy.



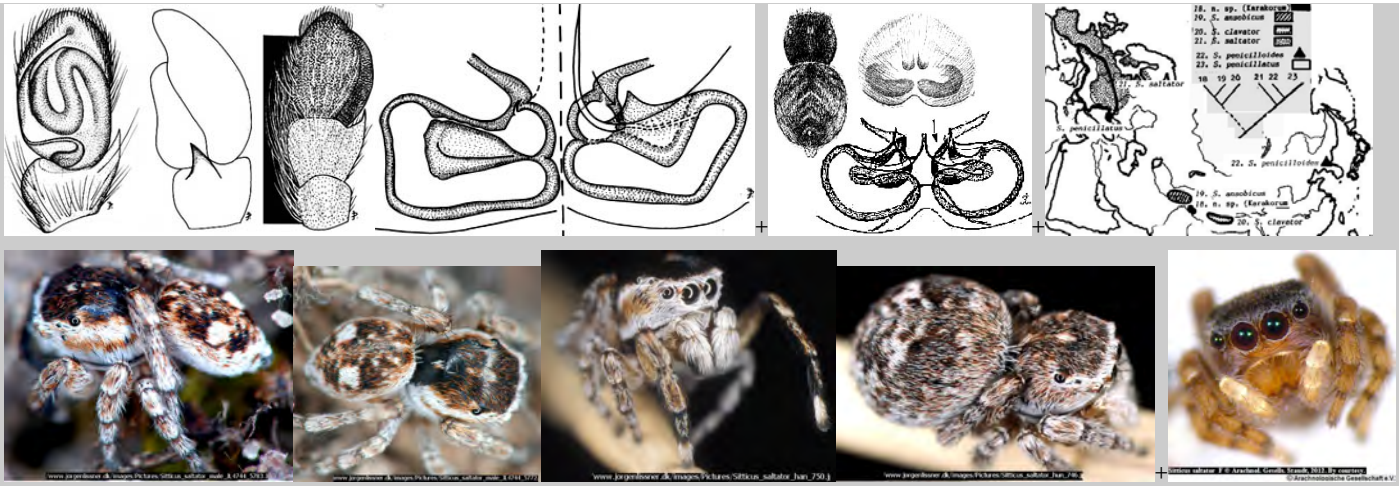
Sitticus (distinguendus group) talgarensis + sinensis: Logunov, Wesolowska 1993. Ent Basil., 16: 5-9, f 1-2, 5-8 + Peng X., Xie L., Xiao X. 1993. 44: 219-220, f 778-786. By courtesy.



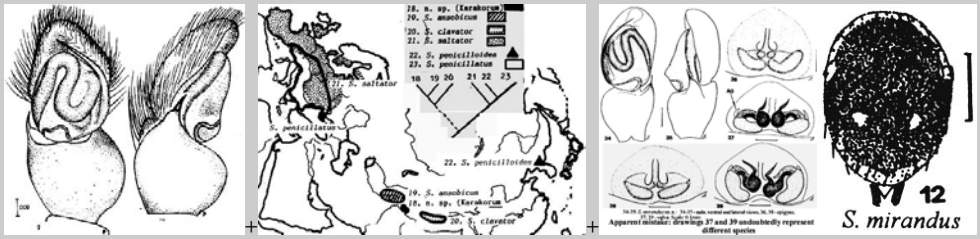
Sitticus (distinguendus group) penicilloides : Wesolowska 1981a. Annales zoologici, 36: 79-80, f 108-109 + Logunov 1993. Genus, 4 (1): 1-15,f 1-39. By courtesy.



Sitticus penicillatus : Proszynski J. 1973a. Ann. zool. 30: 72-79, f 1-16 + © Photo J. Lissner By courtesy.



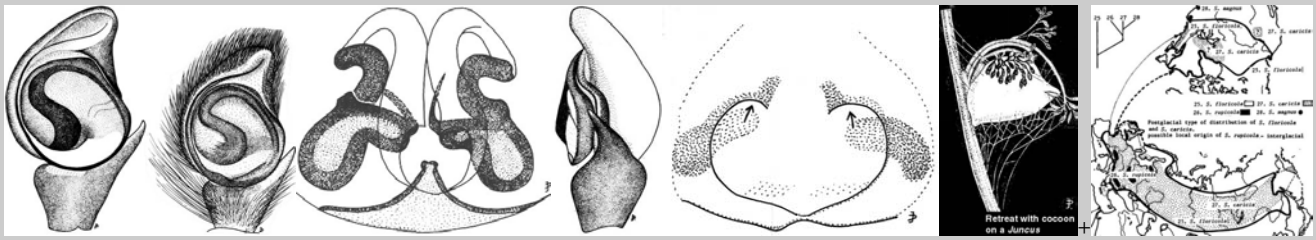
Sitticus saltator: Proszynski 1987: 89 + Zabka 1997. F. Polski 19: 94-95, f 358-363 + Proszynski 1983. Verh. naturwiss. Verein Hamburg, (NF) 26; 161-179, map 8 + © Photo J. Lissner + Arachnol. Gesells. By courtesy.



Sitticus clavator + mirandus : Proszynski 1973a. Ann. zool. 30: 72, f 9-10 + Proszynski 1983. Verh. naturw. Ver. Hamburg, (NF) 26; 161-179, map 15 + Logunov 1993a. Genus, 4 (1): 10, f 2, 12, 34-39. By courtesy.

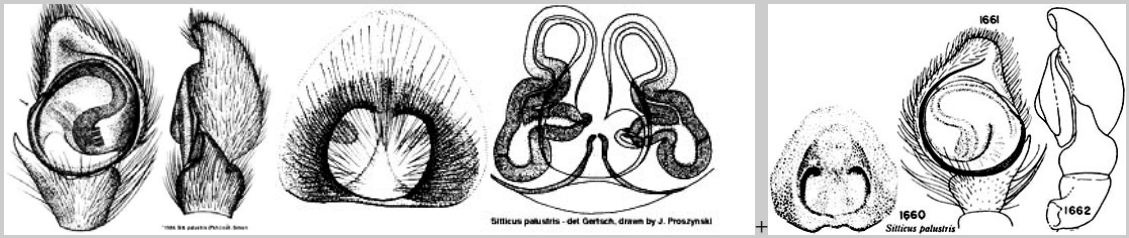
Sitticus (floricola group) (13 species)

Representative species *Sitticus floricola* [= *Euophrys floricola* Koch C.L., 1837].
DIAGNOSIS. Conform to description of SITTICINES. Differs by modification of the original "C" shape of spermatheca, which has posterior ramus much bigger and elongated posterior wards, which deeply changes appearance. Copulatory ducts much elongated and form striking loop. External depression in epigyne occupies largest part of the plate. Coloration with prominent pair of white spots, round or irregular, there are some white lines on carapace. Owing to coloration, but also to less hidden behavior, belong to the best noticeable *Sitticus* species. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of the definition.

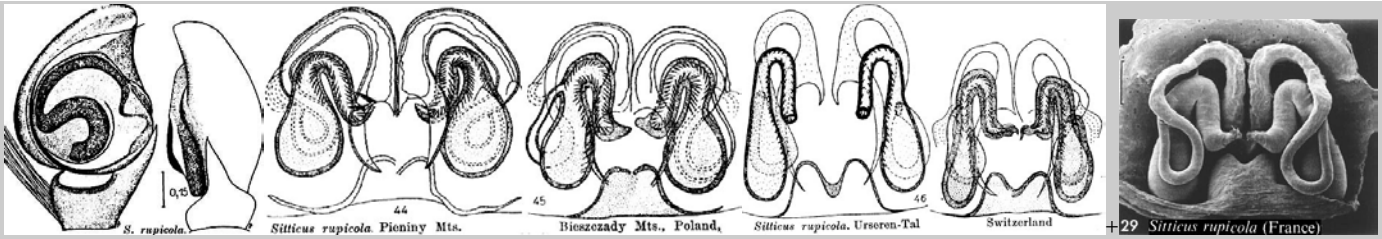


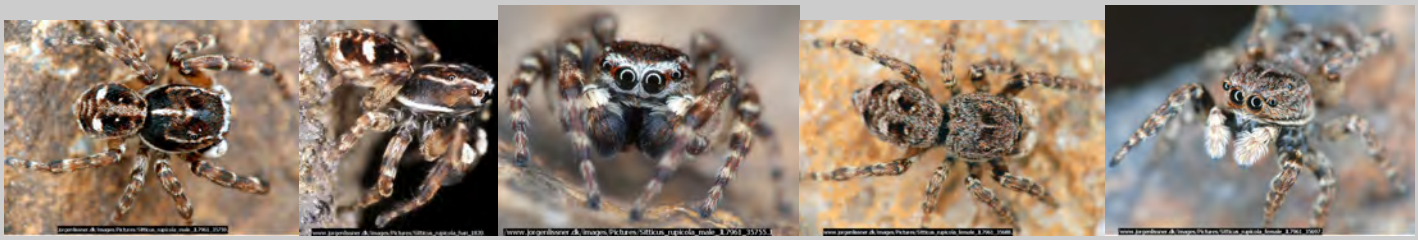


Sitticus (floricola group) floricola : Proszynski J. 1980 Annales zoologici, 36: 10-13, f 3-4, 10-14, 20-21+ + Proszynski 1983. Verh. naturwiss. Verein Hamburg, (NF) 26; 161-179. © Photo J. Lissner. By courtesy.

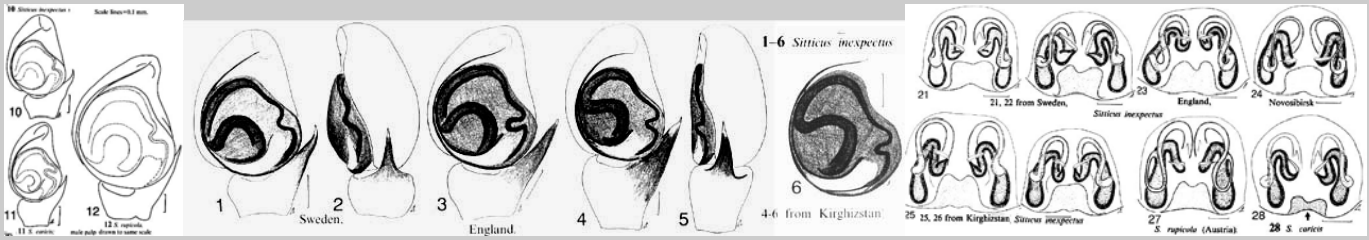


Sitticus (floricola group) floricola palustris: Proszynski J. 1980 Annales zoologici, 36: 12-14, f 15-19, 22-43 + Kaston B. J. 1948. 70: 458-458, t. 89, f 1660-1662. © Photo J. Lissner. By courtesy
[Uncertain status with *S. floricola*: conspecific? subspecific? separate species?].



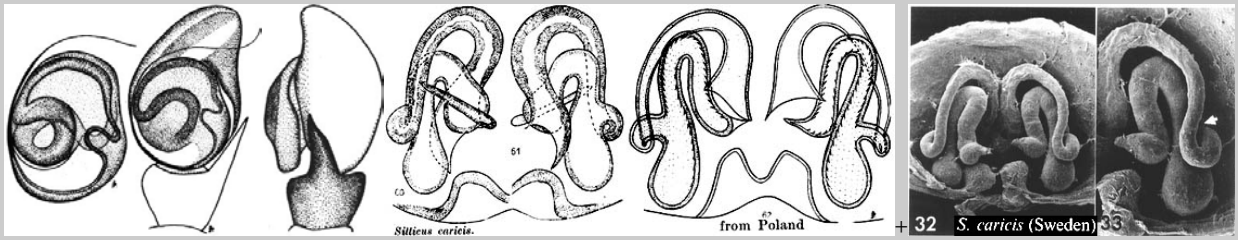


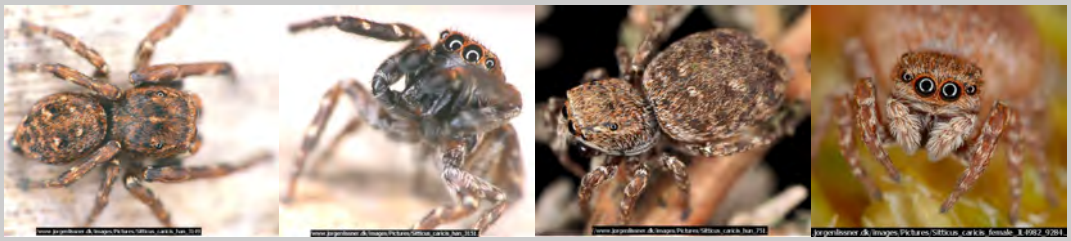
Sitticus (floricola group) rupicola : Proszynski 1980 Ann. zool., 36: 14-18; f 5-6, 9, 44-57, 58-59 [local variation in epigyne? different species?] + Logunov, Kronestedt 1997. Bull. British Arachn. Soc., 10 (7): 226, f 29. © Photo J. Lissner. By courtesy.



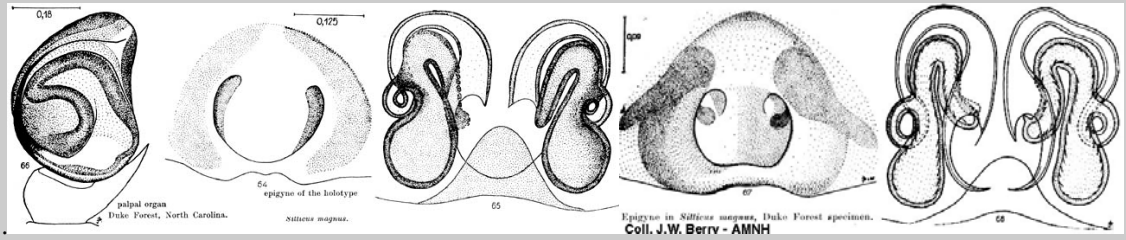


Sitticus (floricola group) inexpectus : Logunov, Kronestedt 1997. Bull. Brit. Arachn. Soc. 10 (7): 226-232, f 1-49 + © Photo J. Lissner + A. Senglet. By courtesy

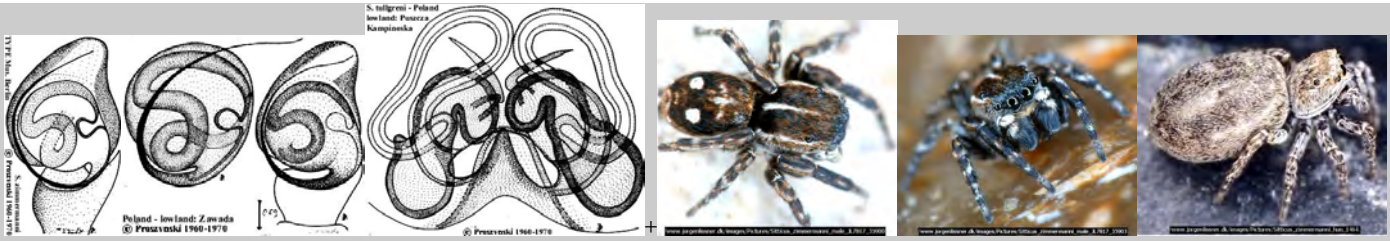




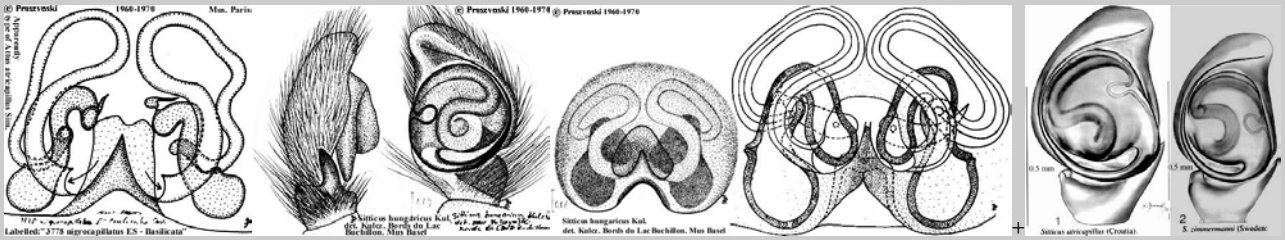
Sitticus (floricola group) caricis : Proszynski J. 1980 Annales zoologici, 36: 18-20, f 1-2, 7, 60-63. © Photo J. Lissner. By courtesy.

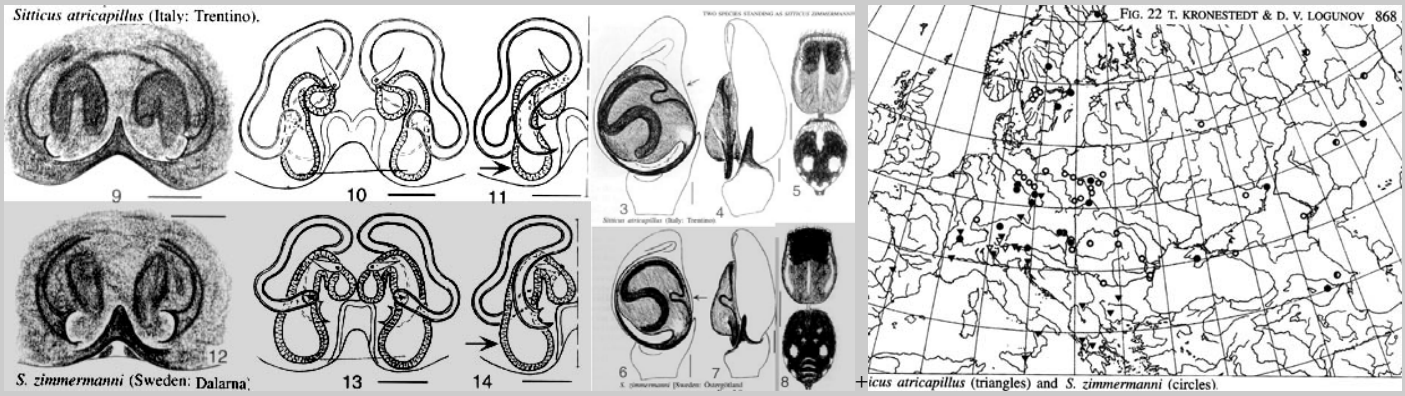


Sitticus (floricola group) caricis : Proszynski J. 1980 Annales zoologici, 36: 18-20, f 1-2, 7, 60-63. By courtesy.

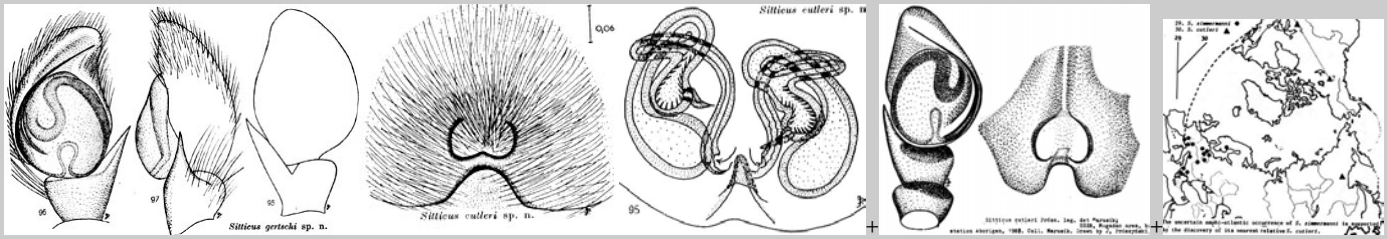


Sitticus (flor. gr.) zimmermanni : Proszynski J. 1980 Ann. zool., 36: 10-13, f 3-4, 10-14, 20-21 + © Photo J. Lissner. By courtesy

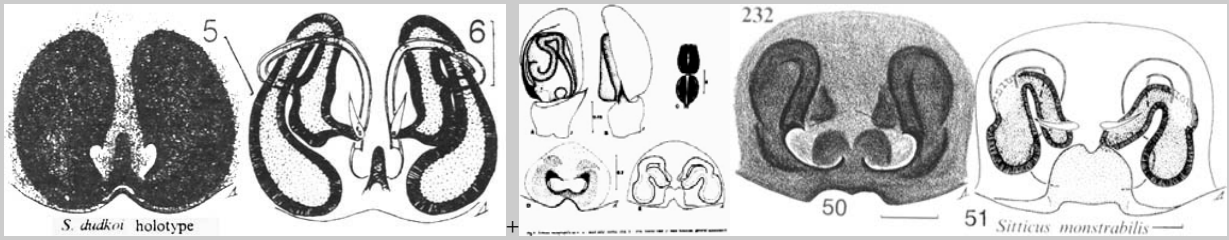




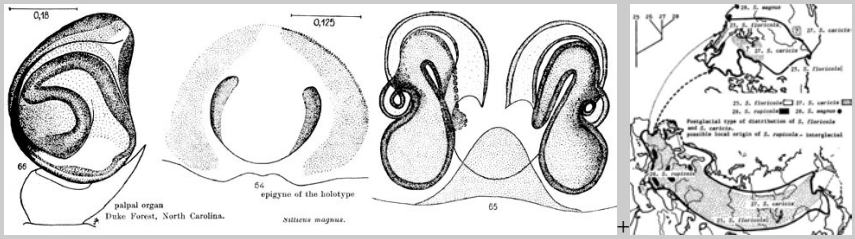
Sitticus (floricola group) atricapillus, Proszynski J. 1980 Ann. zool., 36: 10-13, f 3-4, 10-14, 20-21 (synonyms) + Kronestedt, Logunov. 2003. Rev. suisse Zool. 110 (4): 855-837, f 1-22 (comparison). By courtesy[Differs by white ornaments, hair-splitting differences in palps and epigyne - rather variant of *S. zimmermanni* ?].



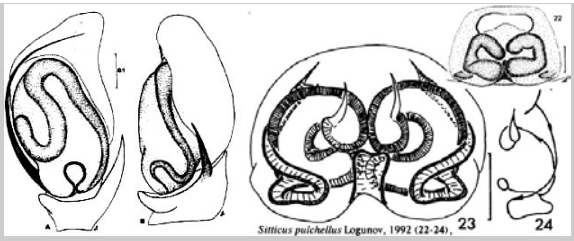
Sitticus (floricola group) cutleri : Proszynski J. 1980 Ann. zool., 36: 130, 32, f 94-95, 96-98 + Internet + Proszynski 1983. Verh. naturwiss. Verein Hamburg, (NF) 26; 161-179. By courtesy.



Sitticus(floricola group) dudkoi + monstrabilis : Logunov, 1998d. Zoosyst. Rossica, 7(1): 77-78, f 5-6. + Logunov 1992a. Arthr. Sel., 1 (1): 64, f 9a-e + Logunov, Kronestedt 1997. Bull. Brit. Arachn. Soc. 10 (7): 232, f 50-51 .

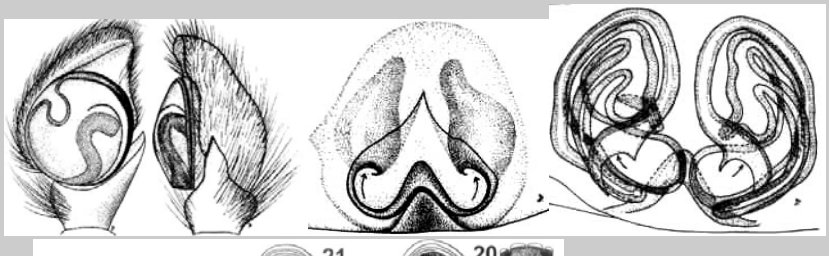


Sitticus (floricola group) magnus: Proszynski J. 1980 Ann. zool., 36: 21-23, f. 64-68 + Proszynski 1983. Verh. naturwiss. Verein Hamburg, (NF) 26; 161-179. By courtesy.

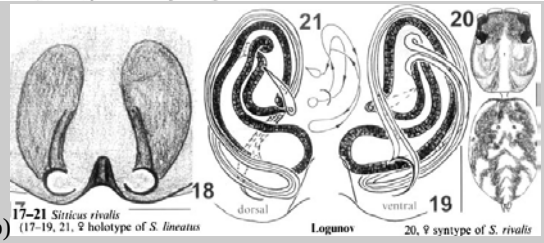


Sitticus(floricola group) pulchellus: Logunov 1992a. Arthr. Sel., 1 (1): 64, f 6a-b + Logunov, 1995a. Zoosyst. Rossica, 7(1): 3, 2: 244, f 22-24 (female sp-?). By courtesy.

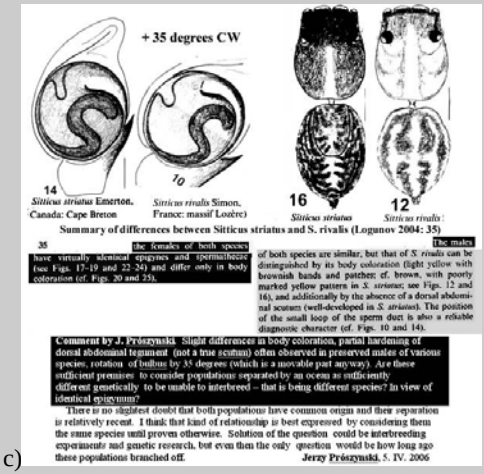
a)



+b)



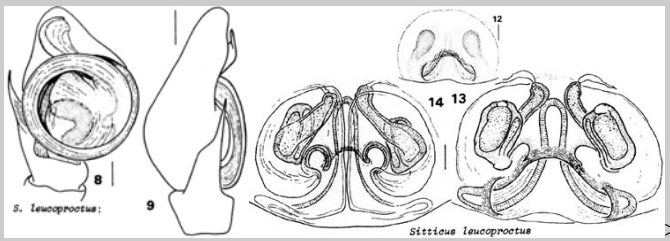
c)

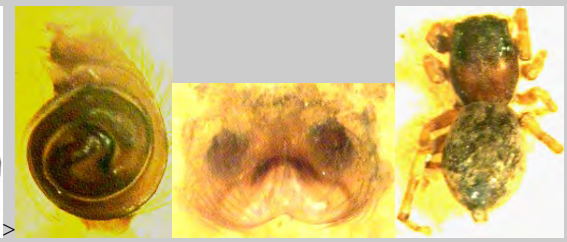


Sitticus a) striatus +b)syn. rivalis+c) comment on syn. rivalis : a)Proszynski J. 1980 Ann. zool., , 36: 10-13, f 3-4, 10-14, 20-21 + b) Logunov 2004a. Bull. British Arachn. Soc., 13 (2): 33-34, f 17-21 +c) comment on separating of S. striatus and rivalis - By courtesy. Comment. After studying Logunov's description and documentation again, I am unable to find convincing characters warranting separation of *S. striatus* and *rivalis*. J. Proszyński, 2015. Complaints of Logunov on too transparent part of epigyne mounted in Canada Balsam slide: as in other old slides mounted in the Canada Balsam, this slide require dissolution in Xylol or Toluol, rinsing of epigyne itself, perhaps restaining, and examionation as temporary slide. J.P.

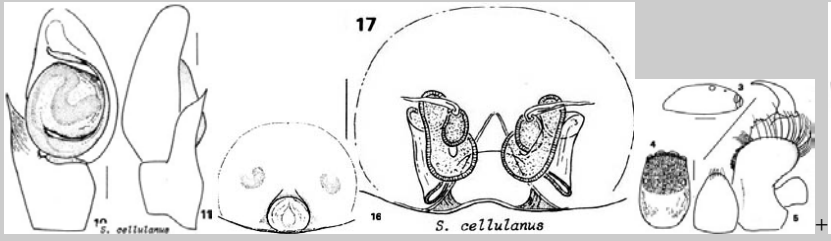
Sitticus (leucoproctus group) (3 species)

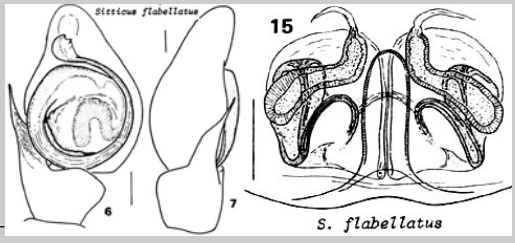
Sitticus (leucoproctus group) Simon, 1876.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



> 

Sitticus (leucoproctus group) leucoproctus : Galiano M.E. 1989. Rev. Soc. ent. Argentina, 45 (1-4): 259, f 1-2, 8-9, 12-14, 19, 22 + © Photo Simó M. & Rodríguez M.E (Uruguay:Canelones, Marindia: costa arenosa). By courtesy.



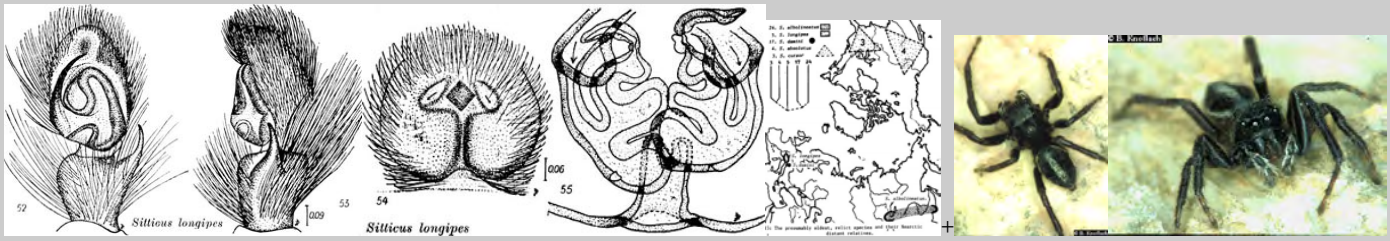
+ 

Sitticus (leucoproctus group) cellulanus + flabellatus: Galiano M.E. 1989. Rev. Soc. ent. Argentina, 45 (1-4): 262, f. 3-5, 10-11, 16-17, 20, 23-26 = 261, f. 6-7, 15, 18, 21. By courtesy.

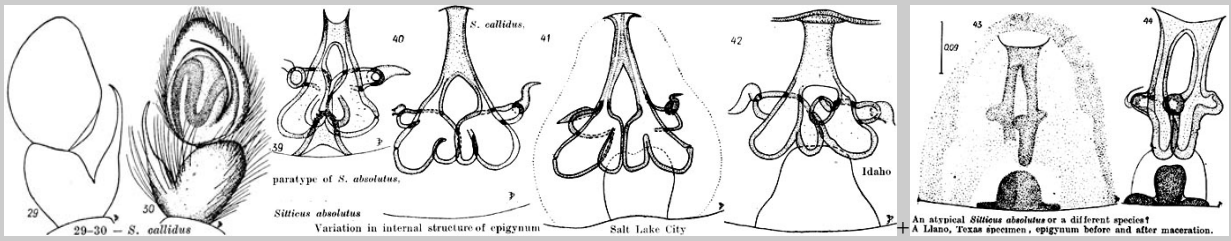
Sitticus (longipes group) (4 species)

Representative species *Sitticus longipes* (Canestrini, 1873) [= *Attus longipes* Canestrini, 1873].
DIAGNOSIS. Conform to description of SITTICINES. Differs by deep modification of spermathecae and duct, as shown on enclosed drawings, which are integral part of the definition .N. B. Shape of translucent internal structure of epigyne ("two circles") is not sufficient for identification of species, as there are several species with such structures in N America (*S. absolutus*, *S. cursor*, *S. juniperi* and some undescribed species) it is necessary to study cleared and stained epigyne and ducts).
EVOLUTIONARY HYPOTHESIS. Modification of spermathecae and relict distribution suggested in 1960ties closer relationship between Alpine *S. longipes* N American species (*S. absolutus* and

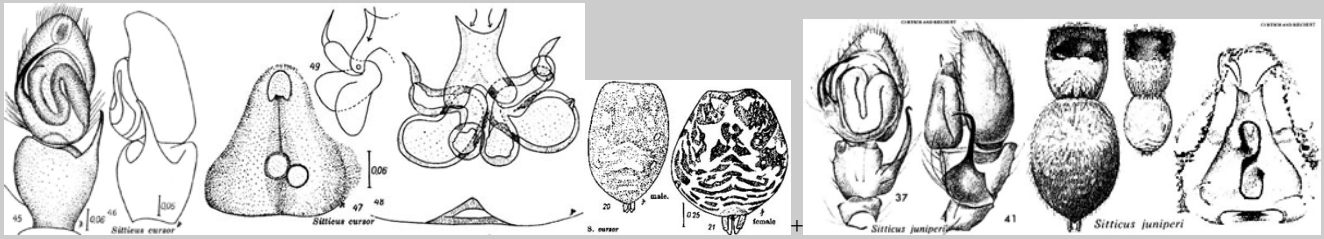
related), dating perhaps from time of eventual splitting of original N American population. Present day method could check this hypothesis.



Sitticus (longipes group) longipes : Proszynski 1973a. Ann. zool., 30: 89-91, f 50-55 + Proszynski 1983. Verh. naturwiss. Verein Hamburg, (NF) 26; 161-179, map 15 + © Photo B. Knoflach. By courtesy.



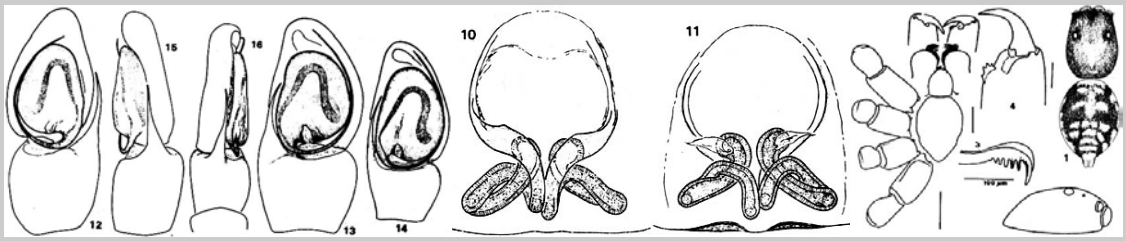
Sitticus (longipes group) absolutus + sp? : Proszynski 1973a. Ann. zool., 30: 79-86, f 17-19, 22- 44. By courtesy. ATTENTION. REPLACEMENT NAME "*dorsatus*" (forgotten and dubious) for "*absolutus*" NOT ACCEPTED!



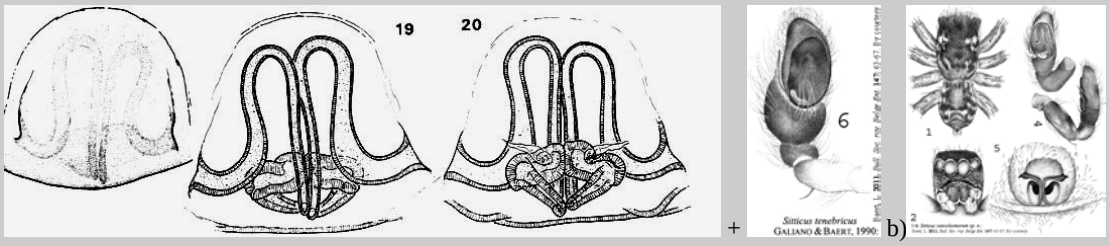
Sitticus (longipes group) cursor +juniperi : Proszynski 1973a. Ann. zool., 30: 86-89, f 20-21, 45-49 + Gertsch, Riechert 1976. Am. Mus. Novit. 2604: 21, f 37-41. By courtesy.

Sitticus (palpalis group) (2 species)

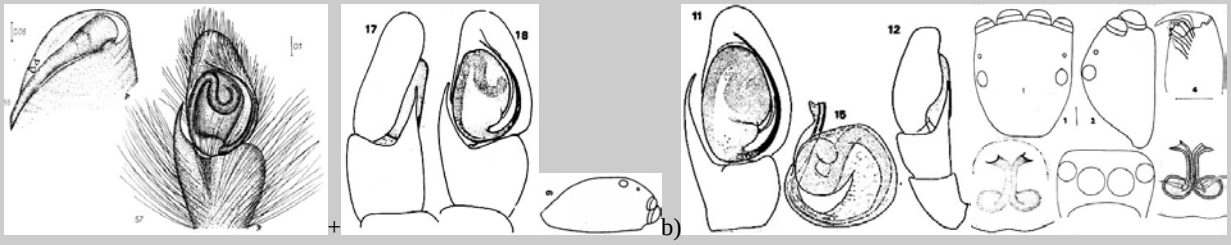
Sitticus (palpalis group) Simon, 1876.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Sitticus (palpalis group) palpalis : Galiano M.E. 1991. Acta Zool. Lilloana 40, 1: 61, ff. 1-5, 8, 10-16. By courtesy.

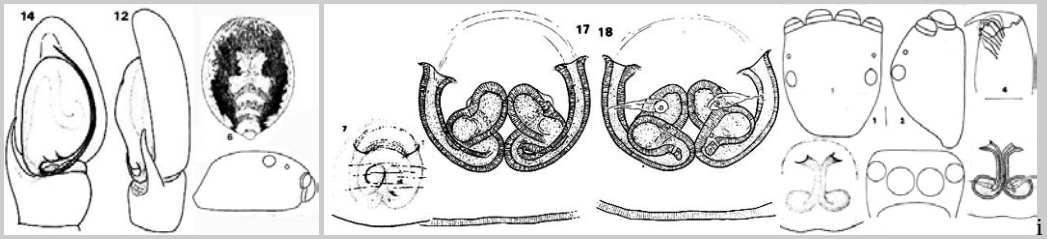


Sitticus tenebricus +b) vanvolsemorum : Galiano M.E., Baert L. 1990. Bull. Inst. royal Sci. naturel. de Belgique, Entomologie, 60: 60: 126-127, f 1, 8, 19, 20, map 7 + Baert , 2011. © Bull. Soc. roy. Belge Ent. 147: 63-67, f 6. +b) Baert , 2011. © Bull. Soc. roy. Belge Ent. 147: 63-67 f 1-5. By courtesy.

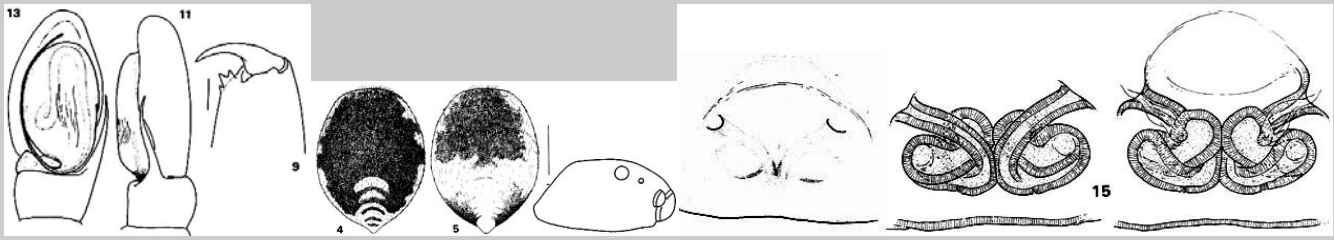


Sitticus (palpalis group) mazorcanus +b) canus : Proszynski 1973a. Ann. zool. 30: 91-93, f 56-57 + Galiano 1991. Acta Zool.

Lilloana 40, 1: 61, ff. 1-5, 8, 10-16 +b) 40, 1: 67, f 7, 9. By courtesy.



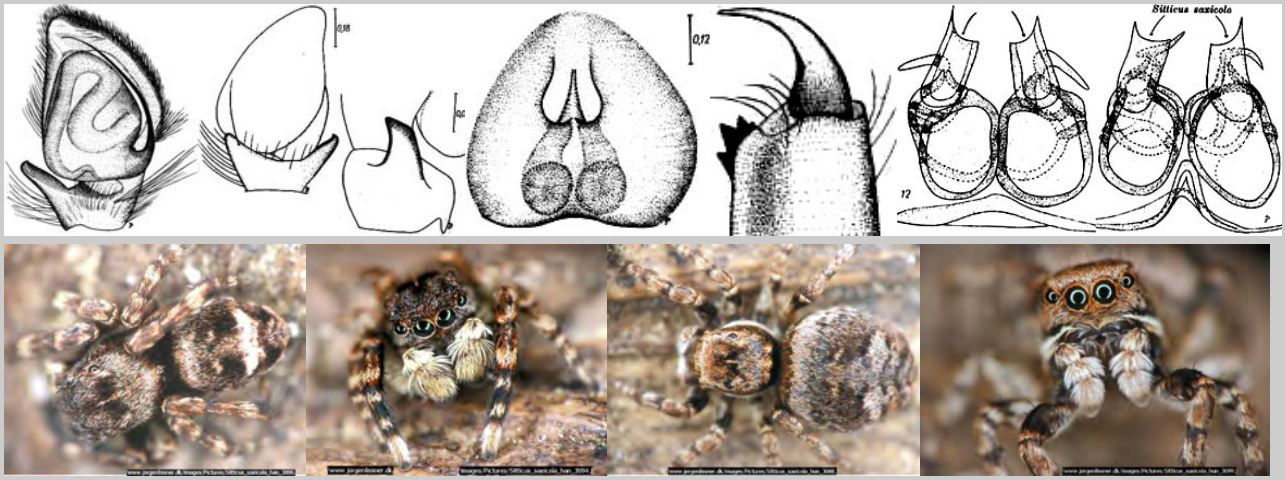
Sitticus (palpalis group) phaleratus : Galiano M.E., Baert L. 1990. Bull. Inst. royal Sci. naturel. de Belgique, Entomologie, 60: 130-131, f 3, 6-7, 12, 14, 17-18, map 7. By courtesy.



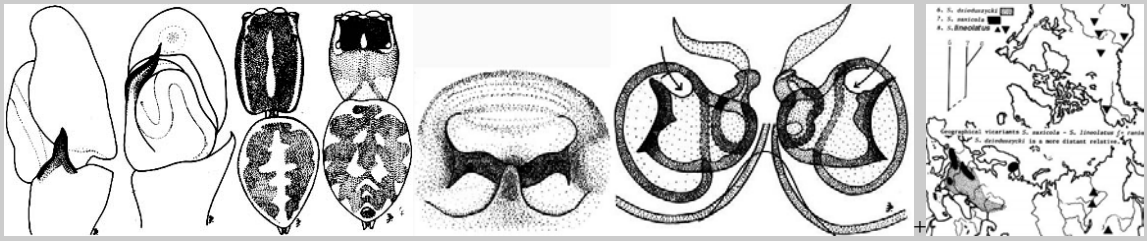
Sitticus uber : Galiano M.E., Baert L. 1990. Bull. Inst. royal Sci. naturel. de Belgique, Entomologie, 60: 127-130, f 2, 4-5, 9-11, 13, 15-16, map 7. By courtesy.

Sitticus (saxicola group) (3 species)

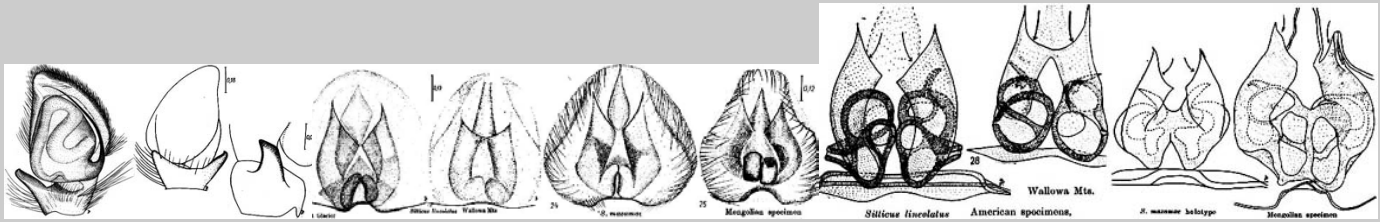
Representative species *Sitticus saxicola* (Koch C.L., 1848) [= *Euophrys saxicola* Koch C.L., 1848].
DIAGNOSIS. Conform to description of SITTICINES. Differs by bulbus particularly long relative to cymbium, oval, broadened posteriorly. Depression on epigyne anterior, spermathecae deeply modified, possibly derived from "C" shape, but that is not clearly visible. Drawings are integral part of the definition



Sitticus (saxicola group) saxicola : Proszynski J. 1968d. Ann. zool. 26: 396-399, f 1-2, 4-8 + © Photo J. Lissner By courtesy.



Sitticus (saxicola group) dzieduszyckii : Proszynski J. 1987. Atlas ...: 96 + Proszynski 1983. Verh. naturwiss. Verein Hamburg, (NF) 26; 161-179, map 10. By courtesy.



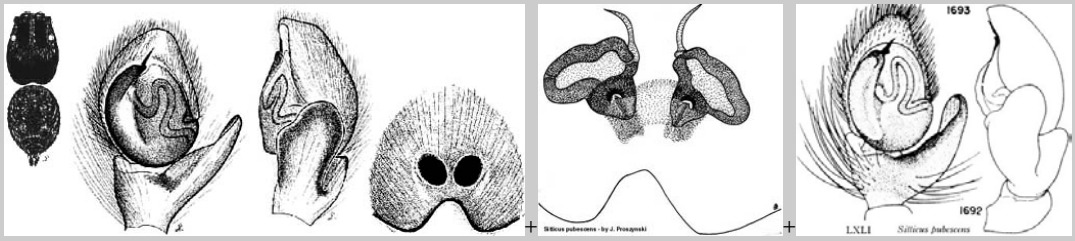
Sitticus (saxicola group) ranieri: Proszynski J. 1968d. Ann. zool. 26: 396-399, f 1-2, 4-8 + © Photo J. Lissner. By courtesy.

Gen. *Sittipub* Prószynski, 2016 gen. n. (2 species)

Type species *Sittipub pubescens* [= syn. *Aranea pubescens* Fabricius, 1775].

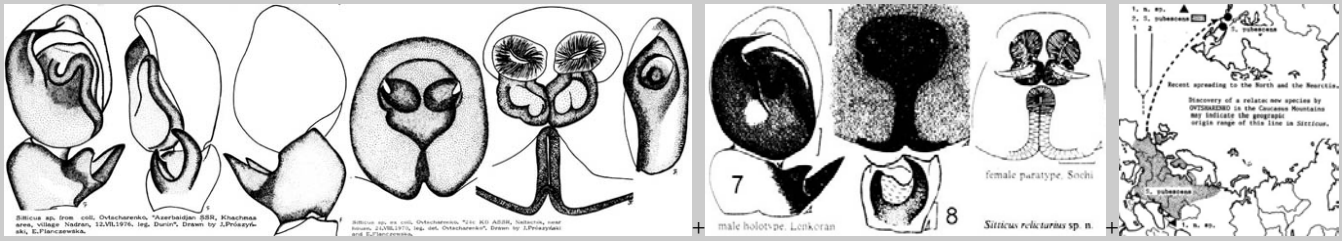
NOMENCLATORICAL NOTE. Name coined from roots of words "SITTI-cus" and "PUB-escens". Grammar gender masculine.

DIAGNOSIS. Cheliceral dentition and general appearance resembling other *Sitticus* species, but without striking white spots on abdomen. Palpal organ reminiscent of some S American genera (*Hypaeus*) and Amycoida *(Admesturius, Semiopyla*), with central loop of spermophor irregular, embolus short and thin, arising from thick basis set anterolaterally. Tibial apophysis in type species broad, of mid length, in another species split in two lobes. Epigyne in a form of shallowly depressed plate, with translucent irregular, single chamber sclerotized structure: heavily sclerotized spermatheca and very short ducts. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of the definition.



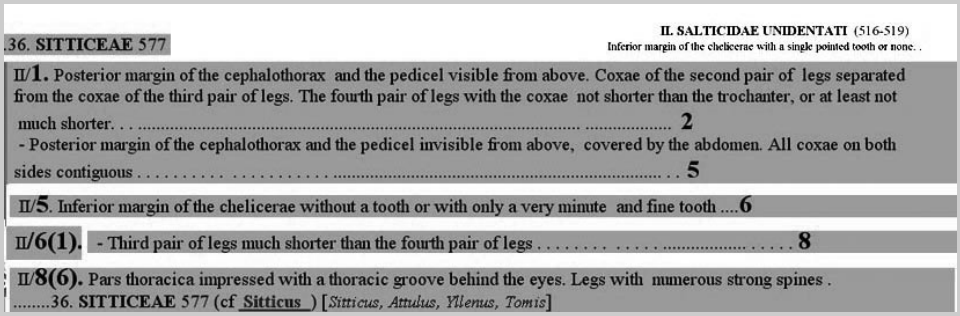


Sittipub pubescens :Zabka 1997. Fauna Polski 19: 5-187, f 346-351 + Proszynski 1987: 97 + Kaston 1948. 70: 460, t. 91, f 1692-94 + © Photo J. Lissner.By courtesy.



Sittipub relictarius : Proszynski 1987. Atlas ...: 99-100 (Sitticus sp. from Naltschik - later paratypes)
+Logunov 1998. Zoosyst. Ros.,7(1): 78, f 7-10 + Proszynski 1983. Verh. naturw. Ver. Hamburg, (NF) 26; 161-179, map 10.

Sitticeae - characters by Simon, 1901.



II. SALTICIDAE UNIDENTATI (516-519)
Inferior margin of the chelicerae with a single pointed tooth or none. .

36. SITTICEAE 577

II/**1.** Posterior margin of the cephalothorax and the pedicel visible from above. Coxae of the second pair of legs separated from the coxae of the third pair of legs. The fourth pair of legs with the coxae not shorter than the trochanter, or at least not much shorter. **2**
- Posterior margin of the cephalothorax and the pedicel invisible from above, covered by the abdomen. All coxae on both sides contiguous **5**

II/**5**. Inferior margin of the chelicerae without a tooth or with only a very minute and fine tooth **6**

II/**6(1).** - Third pair of legs much shorter than the fourth pair of legs **8**

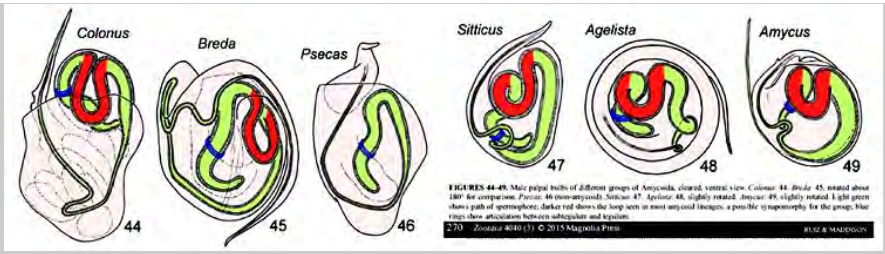
II/**8(6).** Pars thoracica impressed with a thoracic groove behind the eyes. Legs with numerous strong spines .

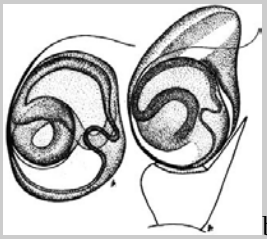
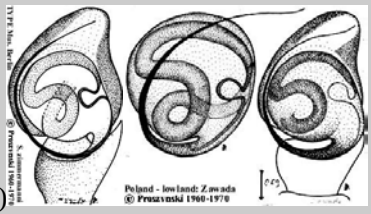
.....36. **SITTICEAE** 577 (cf **Sitticus**) [*Sitticus, Attulus, Ylenus, Tomis*]

Other views

see Ruiz G.R.S., Maddison W.P. 2015. Zootaxa 4040(3)

REMARKS. In a paper just published (11 Nov. 2015) Ruiz & Maddison 2015 adapted subfamily **Sitticinae**, proposed in this database since its beginning - it is too fresh development to comment it, but certainly positive. They propose to include the following genera: *Aillutticus* Galiano, 1987 *Amatorculus* Ruiz & Brescovit, 2005 *Attulus* Simon, 1889 (a synonym of *Sitticus distinguendus*, overlooked and maintained by Maddison, and World Spider Catalog, since documented in 1987) *Capeta* Capeta Ruiz & Brescovit, 2005 *Gavarilla* Ruiz & Brescovit, 2006 *Jollas* Simon, 1901 (=*Oningis* Simon, 1901) *Nosferattus* Ruiz & Brescovit, 2005 *Pseudattulus* Caporiacco, 1947 *Semiopyla* Simon, 1901 *Sitticus* Simon, 1901 (=*Attinella* Banks, 1905) (=*Sitticulus* Dahl, 1926) (=*Tomis* F. O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1901)



a)  b) 

Loop of spermophor in Amycoida: Ruiz G.R.S., Maddison W.P. 2015. Zootaxa 4040(3): 270, f 49-52. By courtesy. COMMENT. Spermophor in Salticidae **is usually** twisted into loops in different levels, difference lies in appearance: which part of the spermophor is visible without making cleared preparation.

Main function of older publications is to be quickly forgotten by the successors authors

a) ***Sitticus (floricola group) caricis*** : Proszynski J. 1980 Annales zoologici, 36: 18-20, f 1-2, 7, 60-63.b) ***Sitticus (flor. gr.) zimmermanni*** : Proszynski J. 1980 Ann. zool., 36: 10-13, f 3-4, 10-14, 20-21 By courtesy.

ATTACHMENT ON SALTICIDAE SPECIES DIVERSITY

Abbreviated version of "Monograph of the Salticidae (Araneae) of the World 1995-2015.
Part I: Introduction to alternative classification of Salticidae".
http://salticidae.pl/Subfamilies/

Jerzy Prószyński

ATTACHMENT 18a

MYRMARACHNINES GROUP OF GENERA

Version July 1st, 2016.
Sources and permissions of illustrations, also references, are displayed in the IInd part of the monograph http://www.peckhamia.com/salticidae/

Type genus Myrmarachne .
Interactive index of genera Bocus , Emertonius , Gen[Baliga] , MYRMAGE , MYRMAGUA , MYRMANU , MYRMAPANA , MYRMAPENI , MYRMAPLATA , Myrmarachne , MYRMATHECA , MYRMAVOLA , MYRMELE , Panachraesta , Toxeus , UNCERTAIN (157 species)
Following genera are transfered to group of genera LIGONIPEINAE: Damoetas , Judalana , Ligonipes , Rhombonotus , genus Belippo to group BELIPPINAE. [ATTENTION: Names written in CAPITAL LETTERS - new proposals, formally published in Prószyński 2016c]

Introduction

Group of genera MYRMARACHNINES was created as Myrmarachneae by Simon [1901: 390, 496-505], its type species *Myrmarachne melanocephala* MacLeay, 1839 was described as early as 1839 [MacLeay 1839: 10], the popularly recognized European species *Myrmarachne formicaria* (De Geer, 1778) was described even earlier - in 1778, but was mentioned by naturalists as early as in 1671 [Lister 1671: 2175], the first Central American species is known since 1794 - *Myrmarachne parallela* (Fabricius, 1794). The recognition was due to peculiar body shape resembling ants and to their interesting behavior of hiding from predators among ants. Due to big number of species occurring worldwide and their diversity, there are 19 synonymic names of *Myrmarachne* listed by Bonnet [1955-1958: 2997], reprinted recently by Edwards [2013a], but no new synonym of a genus name was created after Simon 1901 [op. cit.]. Name of this group of genera was changed to nomenclatorically correct subfamily Myrmarachninae by Petrunkevitch [1928: 57], who has, however, included into it several unrelated genera (proup Ligonipedeae).
Myrmarachne, as well as other MYRMARACHNINES, have been frequently mentioned and described in a number of scientific and popular publications, there is also a large number of photographs displayed in the Internet. There were numerous descriptions of *Myrmarachne* during XIX and first half of the XX centuries, especially valuable were those by Mr. & Mrs Peckham, documented in a modern way. Special importance in the modern time have papers by Galiano 1969b (on South American *Myrmarachne*, on the background of other ant-like genera). Subdivision of *Myrmarachne* of the Ethiopian Region into smaller groups of species was proposed by Wanless [1978a: 19-20]. His analysis of characters and their diversity is very sound, and is largely followed here. Wanless considered analysis of African Myrmarachninae incomplete without similar study of Oriental MYRMARACHNINES. 35 years later the knowledge of the Oriental MYRMARACHNINES has advanced to a degree permitting preliminary generalizations on the global fauna, still imperfect and requiring further study of multitude of species. Speaking on Oriental fauna I wish to remember particularly the initiative of M. Edmunds to study Malayan species, both of old type specimens of Badcock and his own collections and field observation, in which I had occasion to participate by making diagnostic drawings [Edmunds & Prószyński 2003]. Numerous new Oriental species were described, or revised, by several authors, including Żabka [1985], Prószyński [2001], Huang [2004], Prószyński & Deeleman-Reinhold [2010], Benjamin 2015), Edwards and Benjamin [2009], Edwards [2013] and other. Special importance have extensive studies by Yamasaki [2010, 2012a, 2012b (also with coauthors Yamasaki & Huang [2012], Yamasaki & Ahmad [2013], Yamasaki & Edwards [2013]), who connected field studies and descriptions of new species with redescriptions of old type specimens and with collection of new specimens from original collecting localities of these species.
Studies of behavior of Salticidae, including *Myrmarachne* were developed and much advanced by R. R. Jackson and his collaborators (numerous publications), with important results. Research are now very effectively assisted by almost complete collection of diagnostic documentation in the Internet "Monograph of Salticidae (Araneae) of the World 1995-2014" http://www.peckhamia.com/salticidae/. It should be mentioned that the progress of the research on MYRMARACHNINES was influenced by methods of precise documentation of internal structures of epigyne in Salticidae (staining of cleared epigyne, published as large drawings) introduced parallely by Galiano and by Prószyński [all taxonomic publications since 1962]. 35 years after Wanless, the study of Oriental MYRMARACHNINES are advanced to a degree permitting separation of genera and distinguishing species.

Taxonomy of MYRMARACHNINES is difficult because of irregular diversity in their external appearance mimicking local species of ants, developed as protective camouflage. The popular understanding of "ant-likeness" is rather subjective and imprecise, the external appearance is in fact diverse and cannot be easily defined for all genera and species. Some natural grouping of species become apparent if one looks deeper into structure of epigyne and palp, which seem to be more independent from adaptative pressures and reflecting hereditary traits. The diagnostic value of internal structure of epigyne is well demonstrated by the series of **103** species of Myrmarachne with spermathecae of the same type, but sufficiently diverse to distinguish species, their similarities demonstrating at the same time their relationships. The structure of epigyne is easily noticeable after correct procedure of clearing and staining, their diversity can be grouped into some 9 types, which may well be used as guiding characters to separate genera. Comparison of palps does not demonstrate specific differences so clearly. Subfamily **MYRMARACHNINAE** *sensu lato* (as used in the current literature) contains at present 284 nominal species, of which only **157** have diagnostic genital drawings documentation and are therefore identifiable. I propose to consider now these identifiable species as the informal group of genera **MYRMARACHNINES *sensu stricto***. That means that remaining 127 species cannot be considered until sufficient diagnostic drawings would be provided. The relationships between these 157 species and their rearrangement into genera is discussed below.

Relationship of MYRMARACHNINES to other groups is uncertain, the newest discovery of undescribed yet new genera of LIGONIPEINES in Australia by R. Whyte (in preparation for



Ligonipein-cf sp [P1110782]: Whyte, ©Photo I.R. Macaulay + R. Whyte. By courtesy.

print) suggests relationships to EUOPHRYINES, as a specialized group of genera, a view which is followed in this Introduction to Alternative Classification (See Introduction). They are not related to other ant-mimicking groups of species, from which they differ clearly by genital organs and other body characters. Different opinion was expressed by Maddison et al. [2008: 49, 54-55], according to whom molecular characters suggest relationship of *Myrmarachne* and *Ligonipes* with higher taxon Astioidea, however, molecular characters of the latter are not calibrated, there is no clear taxonomic definition of that group, morphological basis confirming that relationships is not indicated.

Taxonomy of MYRMARACHNINES Simon, 1901

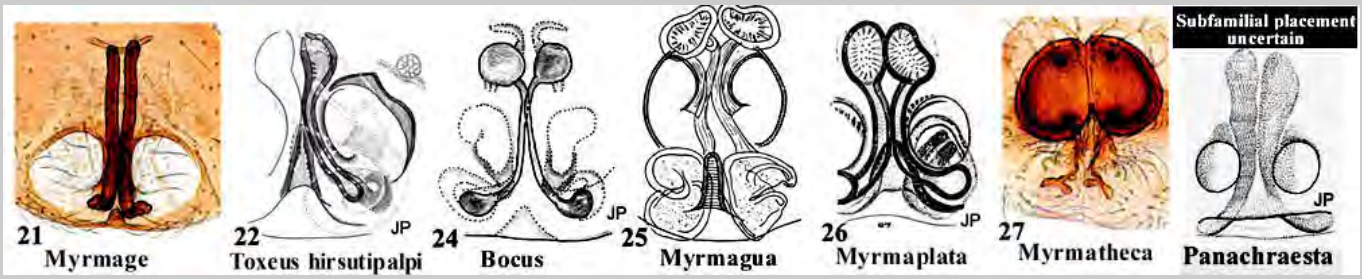
Type genus *Myrmarachne* MacLeay, 1839 from India,
Type species *Myrmarachne melanocephala* MacLeay, 1839 from India, redesignated by Edwards & Benjamin [2009: 2309: 5].

REMARKS. Identification of genera of MYRMARACHNINES creates special problems due to their polymorphic properties. Habitus of particular species, sometimes even local populations, is drastically influenced by appearance of ants they mimic (sometimes also other insects, including termites), shape of body is variable and cannot be used to formulate genus definition. Color patterns importance, was usually described on faded, long time preserved specimens, it become really useful only with onset of modern color macrophotography (developed by Koomen, Whyte and other photographers displaying photos in the Internet, notably good macrophotographs for taxonomic purposes appeared in Benjamin 2015). Male chelicerae in some MYRMARACHNINES are disproportionately enlarged as demonstration device in male nuptial encounters, but their length is individually variable. Male palps separate MYRMARACHNINES from other ant-mimicking groups of genera, but they are insufficient for separation of genera. also external appearance of epigyne is not sufficiently characteristic to serve that purpose.

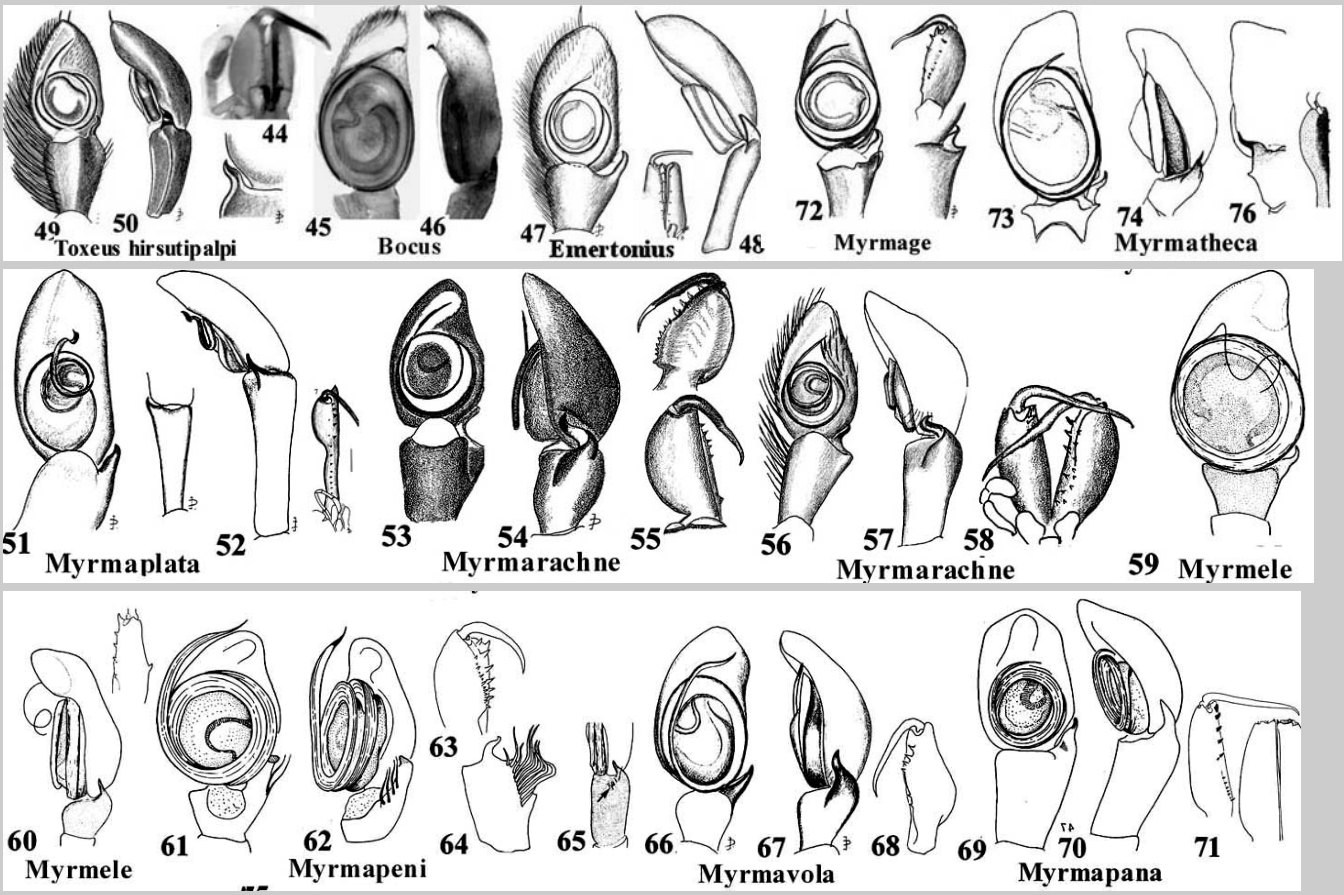
DIAGNOSIS. MYRMARACHNINES differs from several other ant-mimicking groups of Salticidae by exceptional "**pipes-like**" sclerotized spermathecae, stretching parallel along median axis of epigyne, copulatory ducts invisible without staining, make large membranous coils, running from almost indiscernible slit-like copulatory openings, pressed to median septum of epigyne, towards posterior end of spermathecae, near posterior rim of epigyne. Males have oval, or almost circular bulbus, encircled with coils of embolus inside semitranslucent sheath. Spermophor broad, runs along margin of bulbus, making additional loop, small and thin, before entering embolus. Tibial apophysis (RTA) short, usually twisted corkscrew-like, or straight. Male chelicerae usually disproportionately long, with row of tiny individual teeth along internal posterior edge, fang is very long. For details see drawings (below).
DESCRIPTION. Body resembling diverse local ants by shape and coloration.
Females. Epigyne externally whitish, has tegument medium sclerotized with a pair of membranous "***windows***", oval or round, with posterior "***pocket***" single or split into two, but not very striking. "***Windows***" occur also in some other subfamilies, but internal structure of epigyne is unique. Spermathecae can be described as a pair of sclerotized "***pipes***", running from near the posterior end of epigyne anterior wards, along longitudinal diameter, parallel and almost straight. Majority of genera have developed terminal sperm containers in the anterior part of spermathecae, in a form of either simple dilatation, or broadened single loop, or several loops, making knot, or even a double spiral. The container may be also developed as discreet compartment, round or oval. Internal walls of sperm storage compartment are usually covered with small spines (in *Myrma gedongensis* covering the whole length of "***pipes***"). There is indistinct, sieve like porous opening of the "***nutritive* [?] *gland***" at the terminal end of spermathecae, near cone-like "***fertilization duct***". The spermathecae are usually translucent through tegument, and so characteristic that they are usually marked on drawings, however often imprecisely. The copulatory ducts are irregular tubes of soft transparent membrane, with shrunken walls, making broad coils dorsally to white membrane of "***windows***" and are intertwined between soft tissues. The copulatory ducts are visible only after clearing of soft tissues and staining, so are often overlooked and known as yet in a small number of species. Their diagnostic significance were discovered only in 1990ties and 2000ties in *Myrmarachne*, their course in *Belippo* was traced only in 2013. The copulatory openings are narrow slits, difficult to notice, located closely to medium septum of epigyne. Ducts join posterior tips of "***pipes***", just past the inconspicuous swelling being apparently armature of the spermathecal "**scent gland [?]**". That junction proves that "***pipes"*** are really parts of spermathecae, and not copulatory ducts, as they were sometimes interpreted.
Males. Common feature of palps in majority of MYRMARACHNINES is round bulbus, encircled internally, along margins, by thick and well visible, translucent spermophor, usually incomplete, in *Myrmarachne* with characteristic additional thin loop, less developed in remaining genera. Embolus encircles bulbus twice, it consists of a thin black thread, hard but elastic, hidden in a protective sheath (until discovery of that structure by Logunov [1999, P.1999. Figs 22-23] considered the embolus itself), clearly visible along the sheath, it's tip is protruding from the end of sheath. Tibial apophysis is short and fleshy, often with sclerotized tip, slightly waving or bending, in *Myrmarachne* twisted screw like and with developed flange - a flap of tegument, extending towards the mid length of tibia. Chelicerae in females are always short, in males of majority of MYRMARACHNINES enormously enlarged, presumably used as visual deterrent during mating duels, but of little use in catching prey. There are two long rows of minute teeth (pluridentati) along posterior (inner) edges of chelicerae. Chelicerae are remarkably shorter in *Myrmavola* and in genera *Damoetas* *Ligonipes* and *Rhombonotus* [the three latter transfered to group of genera

LIGONIPEINES], their inner posterior teeth form compact group on ventral lobe of chelicera. Drawings below are integral part of the definition.

Guide to identification of genera by spermathecae and ducts



Guide to identification of genera by palps and chelicerae



Guide to identification of genera by external appearance and color pattern



.....*Bocus (1)* ..... *Emertonius (2-3)*



.....*Myrmaplata* (4-5).....*Myrmarachne* (7-8)



.....*Myrmarachne formicaria* (9 + 10 unusually colored female]



Diversity of habitus in MYRMARACHNINES. *Bocus* (1), *Emertonius* (2-3), *Myrmaplata* (4-5), *Myrmarachne* (7-10 [10 unusually colored female of *M. formicaria*]). 1 - from Brunei, 2-3 -from Indonesia: Ceram, 4-5 -from Sri Lanka, 7-8 Sri Lanka, 9 -Czech Republic,10 -Sweden, *Toxeus maxillosus.from Singapore*. 1 -©photo by J. Koh, 3-4 - ©photo by D. Knowles, 4-5 - ©photo by M. Freudenschus, 7-8 - ©photo by S. Benjamin, 9-10 - ©photo by J. Lissner, ©photo by H.K. Tang. By courtesy

Gen. *Belippo* Simon, 1909 - see BELIPPINES

Gen. *Bocus* Peckham & Peckham, 1892 *(3 species)*

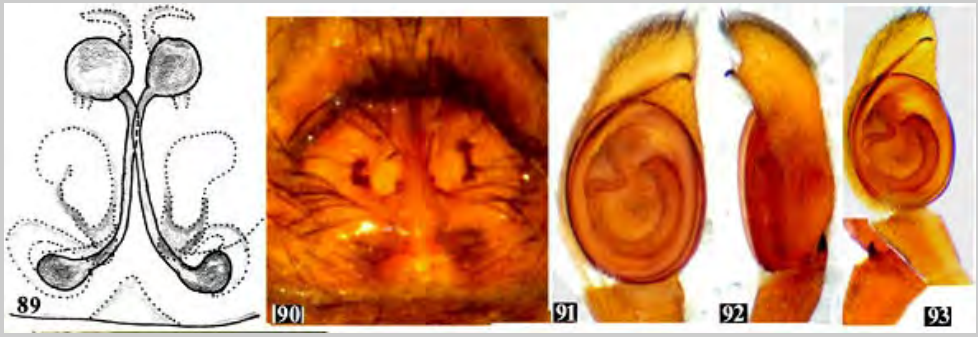
Type species *Bocus excelsus* Peckham **&** Peckham, 1892 from Philippines.

DIAGNOSIS. Spermathecal "pipes" very thin spermathecal with relatively large, spherical anterior compartment, loops of copulatory ducts are relatively short. Body with broad and deep carapace constriction, anterior sternum with expanded intercostal plate between coxa I and II. In males pedipalpal tibia is narrower than cymbium, tibial apophysis is gently bent , spermophor follows margin of bulbus, without making additional small coil.

DESCRIPTION. Males resembles large and robust *Myrmarachne*, said to reach even 1.5 cm long, differs strikingly by carapace long, with both cephalic and thoracal parts relatively high, separated by deep and broad constriction. Striking difference is broad intercostal plate in anterior sternum, between coxae I and II, remaining sternum narrow, ends between coxa II and stretches by narrow extension to coxae IV. Pedicel moderately long. Abdomen oval with constriction, the latter limited anteriorly by almost vertical anterior sclerite. Palps with tibia narrower than cymbium, tibial apophysis gently bent, but not twisted into hook, spermophor around margin of bulbus, without making additional small coil. Data on internal structure of epigyne confusing and uncertain. Drawings below are integral part of the definition.

REMARKS. Genus revised by Wanless [1978b] but still poorly known, with insufficient documentation of epigyne and palps. Male *Bocus angusticollis* Deeleman-Reinhold, Floren, 2003 may well be classified as a *Bocus*, but epigyne of female demonstrate typical *Myrmarachne* spermathecae.

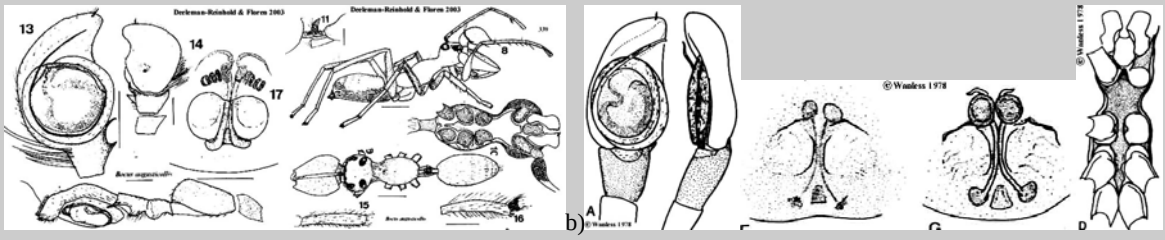
REFERENCES. Wanless F.R. 1978b. Vol. 33. N. 4. P. 239-244. Simon E. 1901-1903. P. 505.



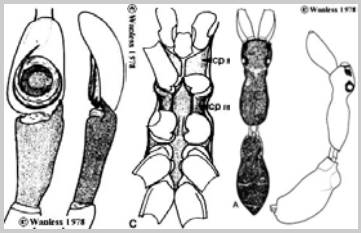


Diagnostic characters of *Bocus* sp. 89-90 epigyne and its internal structure; 91-93 palps, 94 - alive specimen; 95 - habitus, dorsal

view, 96 sternum and chelicera - ventral view; 89-93, 95-96 - from Philippines; 94 - from Brunei. 89 - drawing by J. Prószyński after photo by M. Freudenschuss; 90-93, 95-96 - photo by M. Freudenschus; 94 - ©photo by J. Koh. By courtesy.



***Bocus angusticollis* +b) excelsus.** Deeleman-Reinhold, A. Floren. 2003. Bull. British Arachn. Soc., 12 (7): 338-340, figs 8-17 +b) Wanless 1978b, Bull. Br. Mus.nat. Hist. Zool.,6). 33(4): 240-241, ff.1A-H; 3A-B, D. By courtesy.



Bocus philippinensis. Wanless 1978a. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 33, (1): 242, ff. 2A-D; 3C, E, F. By courtesy.

Gen. *Emertonius* Peckham & Peckham, 1892 *(7 species)*

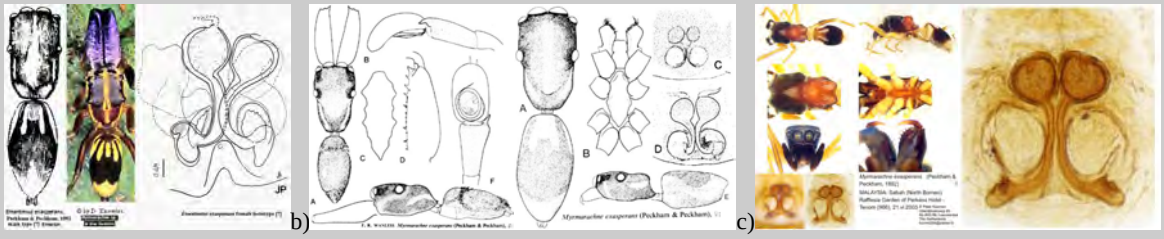
Type species *Emertonius exasperans* Peckham & Peckham,1892.

DIAGNOSIS. Correspond with general characteristics of MYRMARACHNINES, which includes differences from several other ant-mimicking groups of Salticidae by exceptional "**pipes-like**" sclerotized spermathecae, stretching parallel along median axis of epigyne. More detailed features include broader and relatively shorter "***pipes***" of spermathecae, bow-like bent, terminating anteriorly by globular swelling, comparable to that in *Myrmapana* gen. n. Palps resembling *Toxeus* by spermophor having no additional loop and by straight tibial apophysis, inclined but not twisted. Type species differs from remaining genera of MYRMARACHNINES by shape of thorax and by striking color pattern of abdomen and carapace, but coloration of other species is unknown.

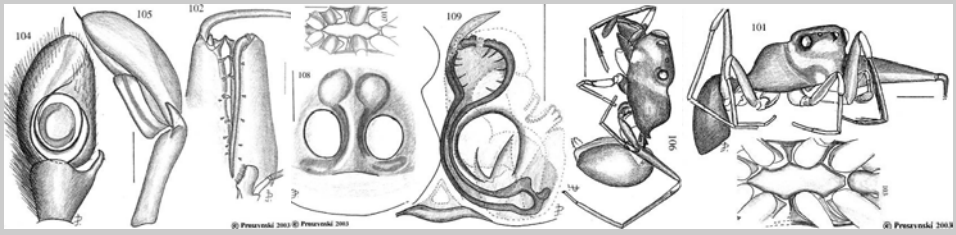
DESCRIPTION. The cephalic part and anterior thorax in both sexes of the type species are flat, or almost flat, the posterior slope is high and step. Abdomen is oval, not constricted. Chelicerae in male are enlarged, dorsally flattened, stretches horizontally. Tibial apophysis slightly bent but not twisted. ***Windows*** in epigyne round, relatively small. ***Pipes*** of spermathecae as long as diameter of windows, bow-like bent, pass into almost round terminal swellingst. ATTENTION: spermathecae of some *Toxeus* are almost identical with some *Emertonius*, while their external appearance is strikingly different! Drawings below are integral part of the definition.

REMARKS. Clear original description and delimitation of the genus by Peckham & Peckham [1892: 54, pl. 4, fig. 8] was blurred by Wanless [1978c] who has overlooked taxonomic significance of internal structure of epigyne, of body shape and color pattern and reclassified it to the genus *Myrmarachne*. Opinion of Wanless was repeated by Edwards & Benjamin [2009: **22**] and Edwards 2013: 4-5] without adding new evidences. The excellent photographs by D. Knowles of *Emertonius*, supported additionally by photographs of damaged specimen from Bali, confirm characters presented by Peckham & Peckham. Detailed analysis of properties of *Emertonius* was given by Prószyński & Deeleman-Reinhold [2010: 162-164, Figs 164-171].

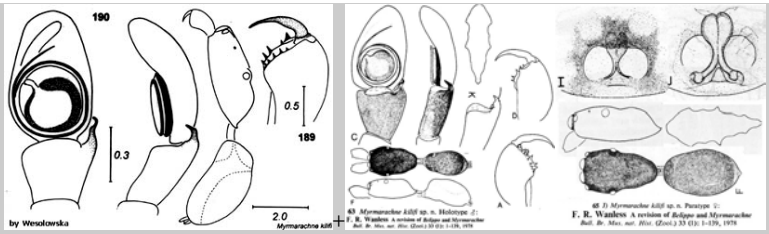
REFERENCES. Prószynski J., Deeleman-Reinhold C.L. 2010. Vol. 19. N. 3: P. 162-164. Figs 164-167, 169-171.
Wanless F.R. 1978c. Vol. 33. N. 4. P. 235-238. Figs 1-2. 1a-f, 2a-e. Simon E. 1901-1903. P. 505.



***Emertonius exasperans* +b) sp [Palawan] +c) sp [Sabah]**. Comparison of drawing of the type by Peckhams 1892, photo from Bali and epigyne of lectotype. Prószyński & Deeleman-Reinhold [2010], ©Photo D. Knowles +b) Wanless 1978b: 33(4): 235-238, f 1a-f, 2a-e [captioned as *Myrmarachne exasperans*] +c) ©Photo P. Koomen [Borneo: Sabah]. By courtesy.



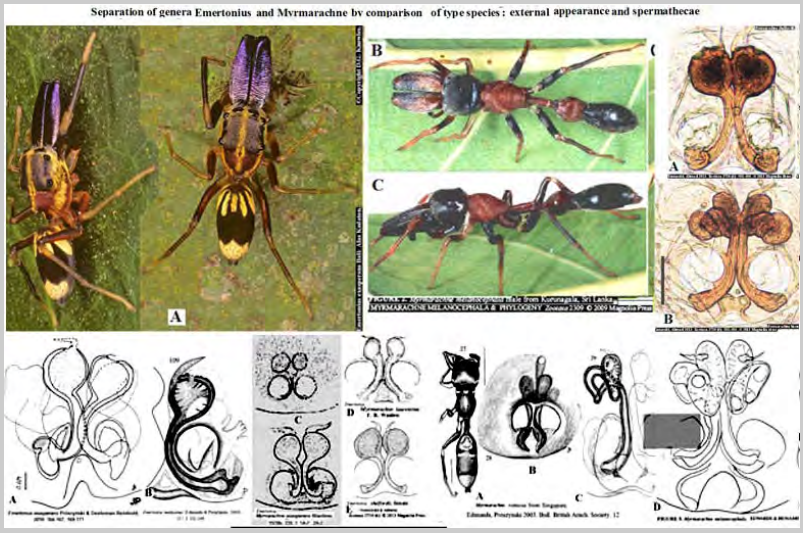
***Emertonius malayanus (comb. n. Myrmarachne m.)* .** Edmunds & Prószyński [2003]. By courtesy.

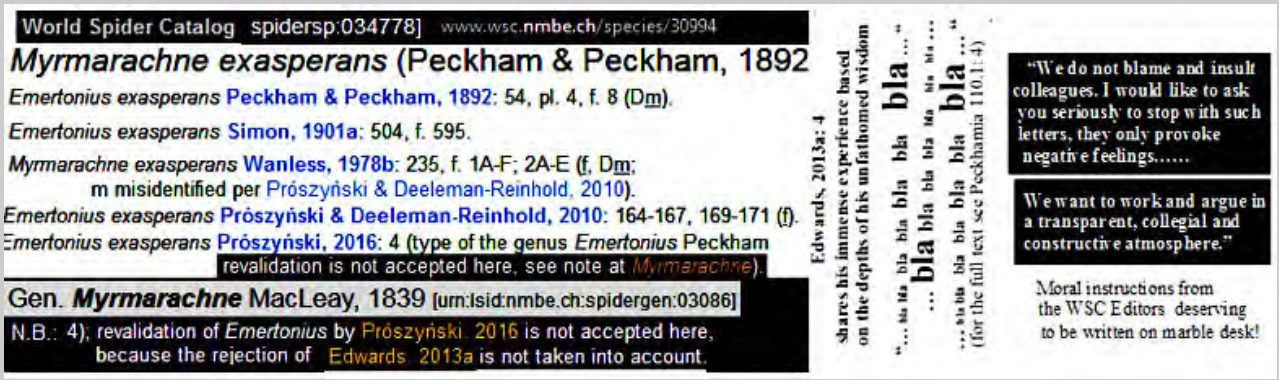


Emertonius kilifi. Wesolowska, Russel-Smith. 2000. Tr. Zool., 13 (1): 72-73, figs 188-191 + Wanless 1978b, 33(4): 102-103, figs 63 c-d, f, j, k, 64a, d, 65 d. By courtesy.



***Emertonius laurentinus* +b) shelfordi (both comb. n. Myrmarachne l.+ s.).** Wesołowska, Haddad 2009. Afr. Invert., 50(1): 61, f 111-114 + Wanless 1978b. 33(4): 99-102, figs 63 a-b, e, g, i, 64 b-c, g-h +b) Yamasaki, Ahmad 2013. Zootaxa 3710 (6): 549-551, f 39A–G, 40A–E. © 2013 Magnolia Press. By courtesy.





Defense of separation of Emertonius from Myrmarachne. Controversy on separation of *Emertonius* from *Myrmarachne*: external appearance of type species, spermathecae of 4 Emertonius and 2 Myrmarachne. Also manipulations with the Catalog references and muzzling voice of critics. For explanation of drawings and sources of illustrations - see other entried on this page. XI. 2016. By courtesy.

Gen. ***Gen [Baliga]*** Vipin Baliga, 0 *(1 species)*

Type species *Gen [Baliga] sp [ter-mim]*.

DIAGNOSIS. Unusual termite mimicking, termites hunting spider, living on bark of trees in S India. DESCRIPTIONS. See enclosed photographs. REFERENCES. First photographs shot by Mr. Vipin Baliga. Pending description. COMPOSITION. Until now only one species was spotted.



Gen [Baliga] sp [ter-mim] : Undescribed termite mimic. India: S-Kodagu District, Karnataka. ©Photo Vipin Baliga. By courtesy.

Gen. ***Gen [Gabon]*** Maddison, 2016 - 0 *(1 species)*

Type species *Gen [Baliga] sp [ter-mim]*.
DIAGNOSIS. Unusual body shape, especially deep and narrow thoracal constriction, suggest new genus. Pending further study.

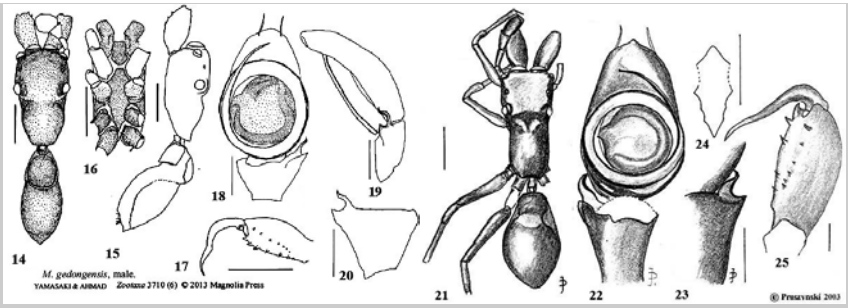


Gen [Gabon] sp n. : Undescribed - "78, Myrmarachne sp., female, Gabon: Ngounié: Waka Nat. Park" - Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231-292, f. 78. By courtesy.

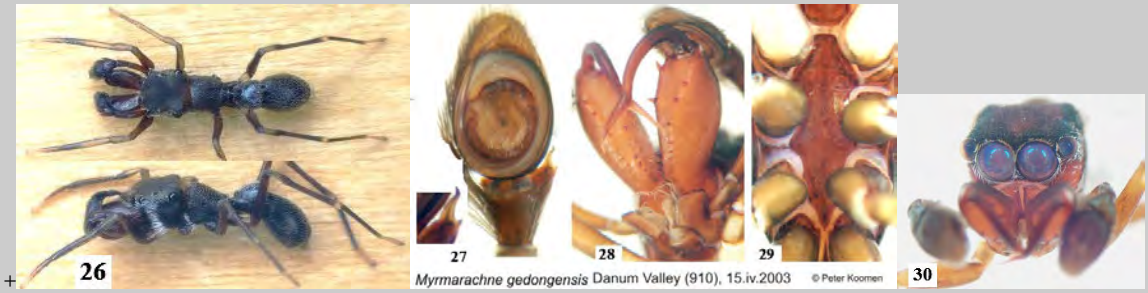
Gen. *Myrmage* Prószyński, 2016 gen. n.(3 species)
[proposed as partial synonym for the genus Myrmarachne (in part)].

Myrmarachne leserti group of species by Wanless [1978a: 106-9].
Type species *Myrmarachne gedongensis* Badcock, 1918 comb. n.
ETYMOLOGY. Name combines words *Myrmarachne* and *gedongensis*, grammar gender assumed feminine.
DIAGNOSIS. Spermathecal ***pipes*** are straight tubes of equal diameter along the whole their length, without loops or dilatations, their entire internal surface is covered by minute spines. Pocket very short, located behind proximal ends of "pipes". Palps with cymbium broad, distinct spermophor along margin of bulbus, without additional thin loop. Tibia with flange, apophysis double bent. Body of both sexes narrow, carapace with dorsal constriction, thorax sloping. Abdomen pear shaped, anteriorly narrowing, broadest in posterior half, with constriction in 1/3rd of length, there are two dorsal sclerites, the anterior is narrow, the posterior round. Color pattern of alive uniformly black, preserved in alcohol fade to brown, locally light brow, pink or even yellow. Chelicerae of males long and high, of females short and broad.
Description of type species (by M. Edmunds). Male. Body dark, 5.3-7 mm long, cephalic part higher than thoracal one, separated by shallow depression. Length of chelicerae variable 1.5 to 3.2 mm, outer side convex, inner side slightly convex to straight, with 5–7 prolateral teeth, proximal ones shorter, separated by a gap from 3–4 distal teeth; with 6–8 small unevenly spaced retrolateral teeth; fang two-thirds to three-quarters length of chelicera, with no apophysis, Abdomen: pear-shaped, dorsally dark, with two sclerites. Legs I-IV legs brown, with yellow patches. Integral part of the definition are drawings below.
Remarks. Yamasaki and Ahmad 2013 call attention to diversity among original specimens of Badcock, as well as difference in the spelling in original labels. Acknowledging that, I cannot comment on significance of these differences. The most important, however and striking feature is structure of spermathecae, which decides on genus classification.
Distribution. Genus known from Borneo and Malay Peninsula, there is a photo of an undescribed species from Danum Valley, Sabah, with similar spermathecae http://www.peckhamia.com/salticidae/img_data/23/23617.jpg.
Composition. The species transferred from the genus *Myrmarachne* MacLeay, 1839: *Myrmage gedongensis* (Badcock, 1918), comb. n., also *Myrmage* sp. Danum Valley, Sabah. *Myrmarachne dishani* Benjamin, 2015 and *M. imbellis* (Peckham & Peckham, 1892) from Sri Lanka, both described in Benjamin, S. P., 2015: 2609-2666 [1-58]: 10, 15, f. 5A–C, 6A–D, 7A–F, 8A–H, 9A–D, 10A–C, 11A–C, 12A–F should be also placed in this genus, unfortunately I have no license to copy their diagnostic pictures to display that.
REFERENCES. Edmunds M., Prószyński J. 2003. Vol. 12. N. 7. P. 297-322.
Yamasaki T., Ahmad A.H. 2013. N. 3710. P. 524-526. Figs 18A–G, 19A–E.





Figures 8-25. *Myrmage gedongensis* comb. n. **8, 10** - epigyne, **9** - proximal end of spermathecae, details, **11** - female body appearance, **12, 13** - female carapace, ventral and lateral views, **14-15, 21** - male body, **16, 24** - male sternum, **18-19, 22** - male palp, ventral and lateral views, palp, **20, 23** - male tibial apophysis, **17, 25** - male chelicera. **8-20** - from Yamasaki & Ahmad 2013. Zootaxa 3710: 524, f. 8, 15-16. © 2013 Magnolia Press; **21-25** from Edmunds & Prószyński 2003. © Bulletin of the British Arachnological Society, 12(7): 308, f. 48-52. By courtesy.



Figures 26-30. *Myrmage gedongendis* (male, from Sabah, Danum Valley). **26** - appearance of living male, dorsal and lateral views, **27** - male palp and tibial apophysis, **28** - male chelicera, ventral view, **29** - thorax, ventrally, **30** - frontal view. ©Photo P. Koomen. By courtesy.



Figures 31-37. *Myrmage sp.* - (female, from Sarawak, Danum Valley). **31** - epigyne, **32** - spermathecae, cleared, **33-34** - female appearance, fresh and discolored after preservation in alcohol, **35** - sternum, **36** - chelicera, postero-ventral view, **37** - frontal view. ©Photo P. Koomen. By courtesy.

I transfer hereby the following species to *MYRMAGE* based on excellent diagnostic drawings by Benjamin 2015, unfortunately I have no licence to display them]**:**

Myrmage dishani **(**Benjamin 2015), comb. nov. [= syn. *Myrmarachne dishani]*: Benjamin 2015: 10, f 5A–C, 6A–D, 7A–F, 8G–H). ©Myrmar. Sri Lanka J. Nat. Hist. By courtesy. Sri Lanka.

Myrmage imbellis (Benjamin 2015), comb. nov.[= syn. *Myrmarachne imbellis*]: Benjamin 2015: 15, f 8A–F, 9A–D, 10A–C, 11A–C, 12A–F. ©Myrmar. Sri Lanka J. Nat. Hist. By courtesy. Sri Lanka.

Gen. *Myrmagua* Prószyński, 2016 gen. n. (1 species)

[proposed as partial synonym for the genus Myrmarachne (in part)].

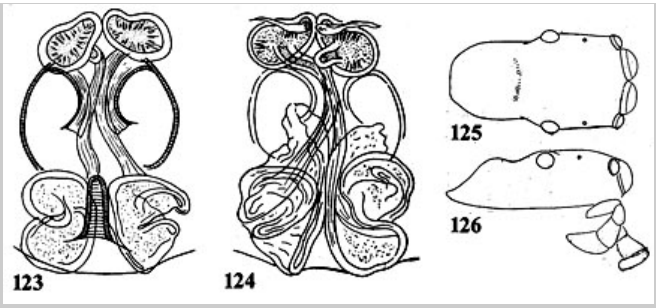
Type species *Myrmarachne guaranitica* Galiano, 1969 from Argentina.

ETYMOLOGY. Name combines words *Myrmarachne* and *guaranitica*, grammar gender assumed female.

DIAGNOSIS. *"Pipes-like"* sclerotized spermathecae very thin and long, stretching parallel along median axis of epigyne and extending right to the posterior rim of epigyne, anteriorly terminated by small, transverse oval chambers with thin internal spines. Coils of copulatory ducts developed in posterior third of epigyne, it is not clear from the published drawings whether are they membranous, or have somewhat thicker walls. Pocket narrow and long. The structure of epigyne is not comparable to any known S and C American MYRMARACHNINES, resemble Asiatic genus *Bocus* Peckham & Peckham, 1892, but there are no other premises for that comparison. Carapace low and broad, slightly constricted dorsally behind eyefield. Integral part of the definition are drawings below.

Remarks. Galiano 1969 described and drawn this species on single, damaged female specimen. Classification as separate genus is tentative, due to striking difference of internal structures of epigyne from all other genera, is pending confirmation by new male and females specimens, none were found during last 48 years.

COMPOSITION. Single species *Myrmagua guaranitica* (Galiano, 1969) comb. n. REFERENCES. Galiano M. E. 1969. Vol. 3. N. 2. P. 107-148.



***Myrmagua* guaranitica gen. n. (= syn. Myrmarachne guaranitica)** Galiano M.E. 1969b. Rev. Mus. Argentino Cienc. Natur., Entomol. 3 (2): 143, figs 5-6, 69-70 [from Argentina]. By courtesy.

Gen. *Myrmanu* Prószyński, 2016 gen. n. (2 species)

[proposed as partial synonym for the genus Myrmarachne (in part)].

Myrmarachne nubilis group of species by Wanless [1978: 110-113].

Type species *Myrmarachne nubilis* Wanless, 1978.

ETYMOLOGY. Name combines words *Myrmarachne* and *nubilis*, grammar gender assumed female.

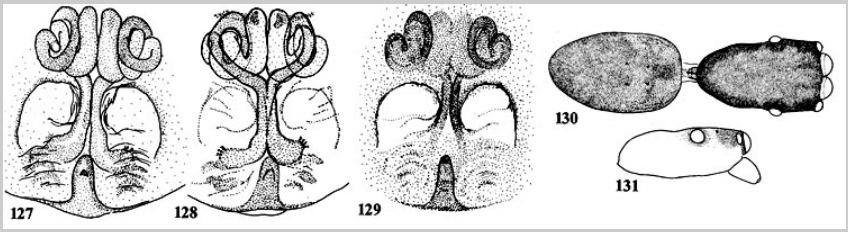
DIAGNOSIS. *"Pipes-like"* sclerotized spermathecae resemble these in *Myrmarachne*, however, transversal detour is turned 90 degrees anteriorwards, in a results double coils of detour lay parallel to main axis of epigyne, making compact group with terminal parts of spermathecae. Presence of coils of copulatory ducts is distinctly marked posteriorly to spermathecae on Wanless drawings, but without details, so their shape is unknown. Pocket is proportionately long and narrow, located between posterior edge of epigyne and spermathecae. Pedicel relatively short, abdomen of females not constricted, carapace with indistinct, shallow dorsal constriction. Males unknown, without knowledge of their palps the relationship with *Myrmarachne* is tentative.

Integral part of the definition are drawings below.

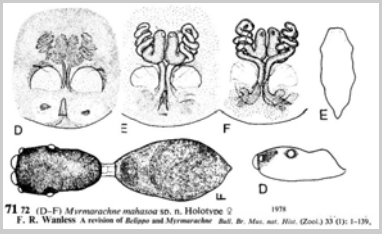
REMARK. Two species of uncertain position, with spermathecae resembling *Myrmarachne*, with spermathecal spiral turned 90% parallel to main axis of the body. Males unknown. Drawings below are integral part of the definition.

COMPOSITION. Two species from Madagascar: *Myrmanu mahasoa* (Wanless, 1978) comb. n., *M. nubilis* (Wanless, 1978) comb. n.

REFERENCES. Wanless F.R. 1978a. Vol. 33. N. 1. P.110-115. Figs 71-72.



Myrmanu nubilis (comb. n. = syn. Myrmarachne m.): Wanless 1978a. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.): 33, (1): 112-113, figs 71d-f, 72d-f. [from Madagascar]. By courtesy.



Myrmanu mahasoa (comb. n. = syn. Myrmarachne m.): Wanless 1978a. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist.(Zool.), 33, (1): 111-112, ff. 71 a-c, 72 a-c [from Madagascar]. By courtesy.

Gen. *Myrmapana* Prószyński, 2016 gen. n. (5 species)

[proposed as partial synonym for the genus Myrmarachne (in part)].

Type species *Myrmarachne panamensis* Galiano, 1969.

ETYMOLOGY. Name combines words *Myrmarachne* and *panamensis*, grammar gender assumed female.

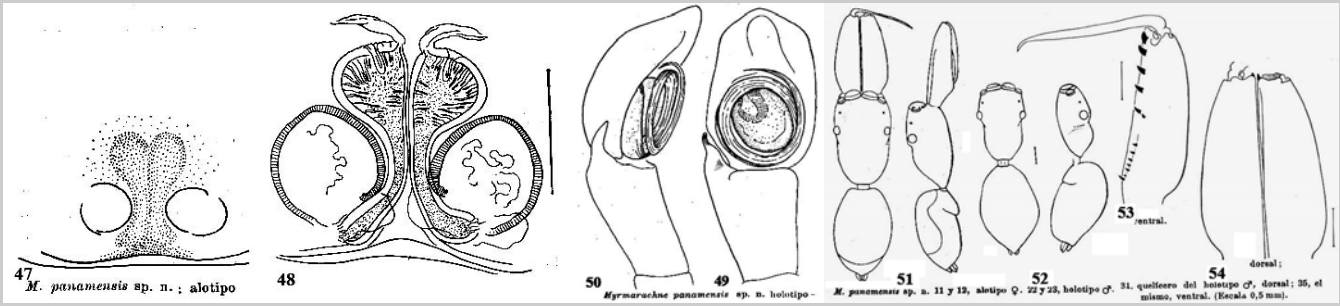
DIAGNOSIS. *"Pipes-like"* sclerotized spermathecae are relatively short, with broad anterior dilatation, resembling Asiatic genera *Emertonius* Peckham & Peckham, 1892 and *Toxeus* Koch C.L., 1846. Copulatory ducts are not demonstrated in drawings of internal structures of epigyne, by analogy to other genera could have shape of membranous coils. Males have almost circular bulbus, encircled with coils of embolus inside semitranslucent sheath. Spermophor broad with distinct additional loop. Tibial apophysis (RTA) short, straight, slightly inclined. Male chelicerae long, dorsally flattened and broad, ventrally with row of tiny individual teeth row along internal posterior edge, fang is very long.

Body is not constricted, that of females is shown on Figure 52, of males on Figure 51. Bulbus with distinct additional loop of spermophor, "U" shaped and opened anteriorwards, tibial apophysis straight, slightly inclined (Figures 49-50). Chelicerae long (Figures 53-54), dorsally flat, relatively broad. Integral part of the definition are drawings below.

Remarks. South and Central America species.

Composition. The following species are transferred from genus Myrmarachne MacLeay, 1839: *Myrmapana brasiliensis* (Mello-Leitao, 1922) comb. n., *M. centralis* (Peckham & Peckham, 1892) comb. n., *M. mocamboensis* (Galiano,1974) comb. n., *M. panamensis* (Galiano, 1969) comb. n., *M.*

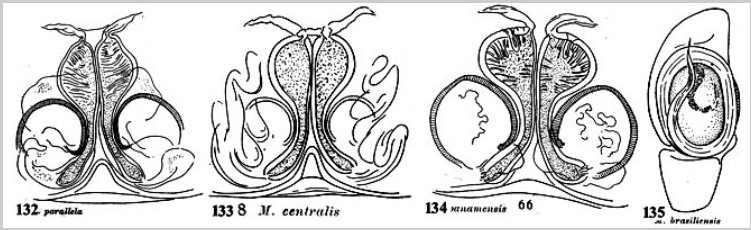
parallela (Fabricius, 1794) comb. n.

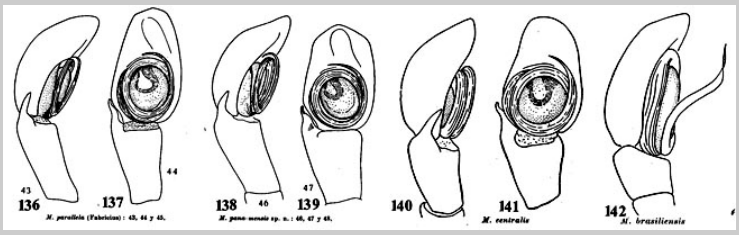


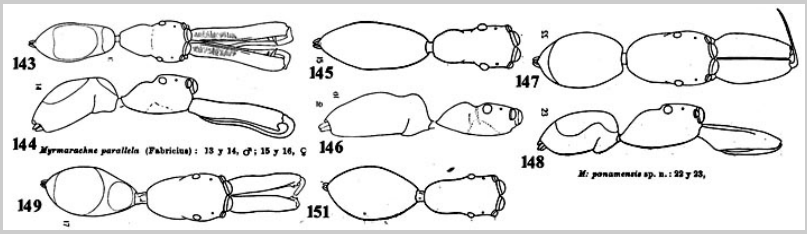
Figures 47-54. *Myrmapana panamensis* (Galiano, 1969) comb. n. **47** - epigyne, **48** - spermathecae, **48-49** - male palp, lateral and ventral view, **51** - body of male, dorsal and lateral views, **52** - body of female, dorsal and lateral views, **53-54** chelicerae of male, lateral and dorsal views. From Galiano, 1969. Revista del Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales Bernardino Rivadavia (Ent.) 3: 136, f. 11-12, 21-23, 34-35, 42, 46-48, 62, 66. © Dra Cristina Scioscia. By courtesy.

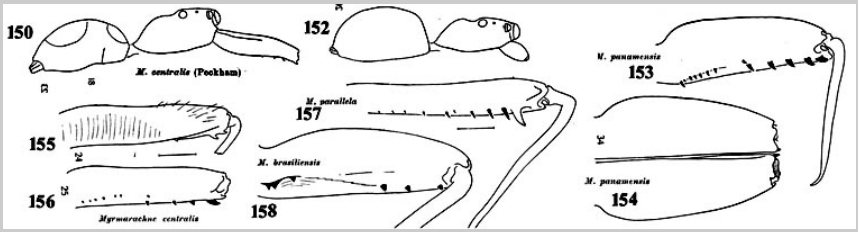
COMPOSITION. *Myrmapana brasiliensis* (Mello-Leitao, 1922) comb. n., *M. centralis* (Peckham & Peckham, 1892) comb. n., *M. mocamboensis* (Galiano,1974) comb. n., *M. panamensis* (Galiano, 1969) comb. n., *M. parallela* (Fabricius, 1794) comb. n.

REFERENCES. Galiano M. E. 1969. Vol. 3. N. 2. P. 107-148.

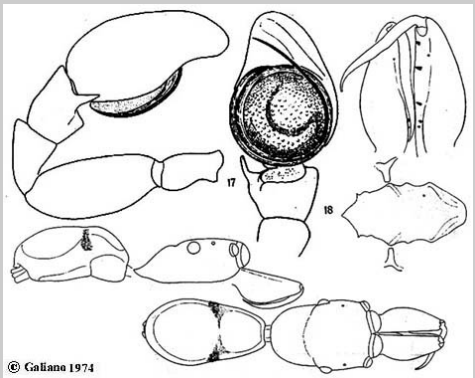








Myrmapana brasiliensis (135, 142, 158), M. centralis (133, 140-141,149-150, 155-156), M. panamensis (134, 138-139, 147-150), M. parallela (132, 136-137, 143-146, 157) (all new combinations: Myrmarachne b.+ c. + p. + p.).:
132-134 - internal structures of epigyne; 143-144, 147-148, 149-150 - habitus of male, dorsal and lateral views; 145-146, 151-152 - habitus of female, dorsal and lateral views; 153-158 - male chelicerae, dorsal and lateral views. (from S and C America). After Galiano 1969b. Rev. Mus. Argen. Cienc. Nat., Ent. 3 (2): 107-148, f 1-70.figs 1, 2, 28, 29, 39, 58-60.



Myrmapana mocamboensis (comb. n. Myrmarachne m.): Galiano M.E. 1974b. Physis C. 33 (87): 227, f. 13-18.

Gen. *Myrmapeni* Prószyński, 2016 gen. n. (6 species)

[proposed as partial synonym for the genus *Myrmarachne* (in part)].

Type species *Myrmarachne penicillata* Mello-Leitao, 1933 from Brazil.

ETYMOLOGY. Name combines words *Myrmarachne* and *penicillata*, grammar gender assumed female.

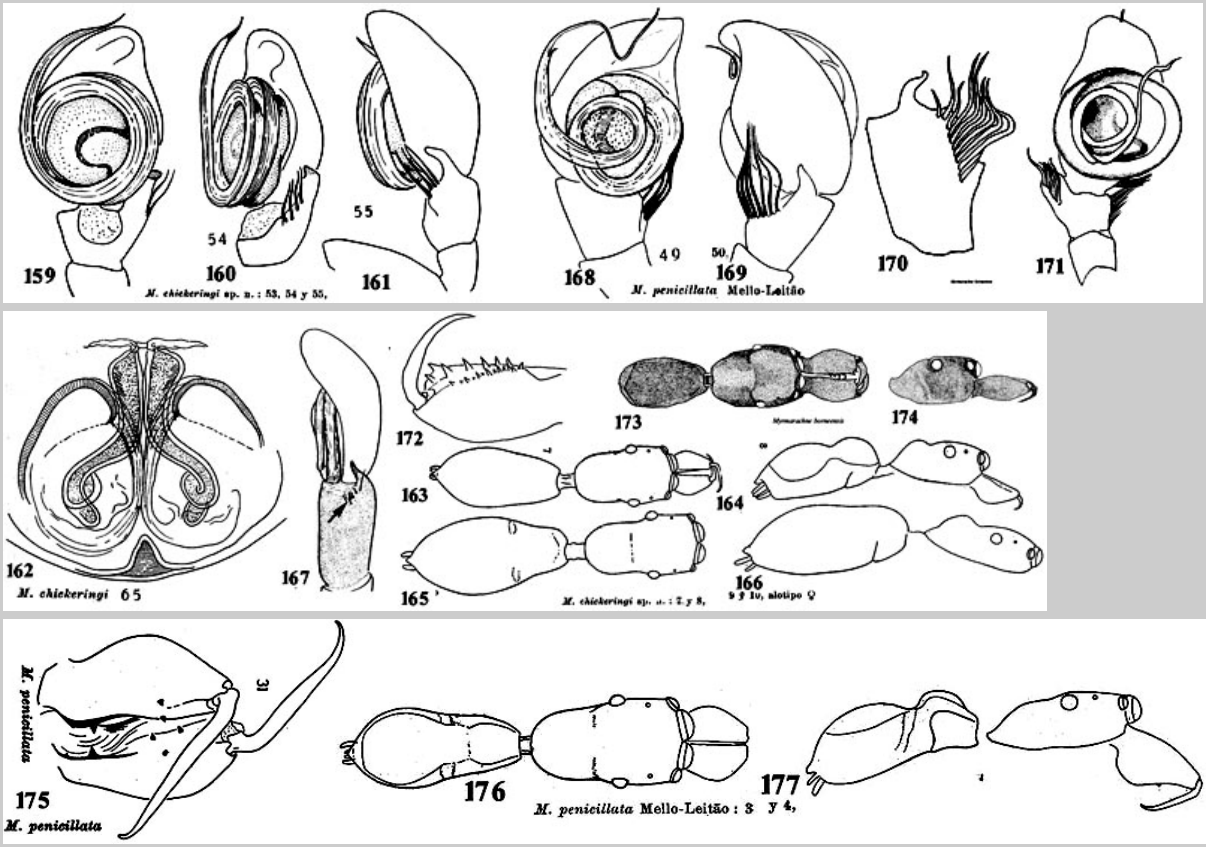
DIAGNOSIS. Spermathecae have typical for MYRMARACHNINES "pipes-like" appearance, but with unusual wide divergence of their proximal parts (that is topographically posterior), in addition their proximal ends are twisted into a small coil. Copulatory ducts are not marked on drawing of epigyne, presumably can be membranous, like in other related genera. External epigyne is unusually broad, with "windows" anterior and set obliquely, pocket small, posterior. These epigyne structures are known in only one species - *Myrmapeni chickeringi* (Galiano, 1969) comb. n, it is impossible to tell whether are they representative for the whole genus, or unique for this species only.

Male palps are characterized by unusual bunch of long, black setae on palpal tibia, near apophysis. Palpal tibia is short and relatively wide, bulbus circular, with distinct additional thin loop of spermophor. Chelicerae with ventral lobe, dorsally flat, broad. Body shape of male shown on drawing below. Integral part of the definition are drawings below.

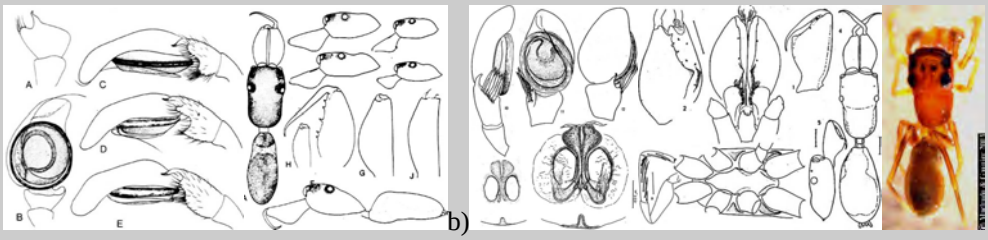
REMARKS. Distributed in Central and South America, however, **one species is found in Sarawak, another one in Madagascar**.

COMPOSITION. The genus contains following species: *Myrmapeni borneensis* (Peckham, Peckham, 1907) comb. n., *M. chickeringi* (Galiano, 1969) comb. n., *M. diegoensis* (Wanless, 1978) comb. n., *M. penicillata* (Mello-Leitao, 1933) comb. n., *M. simplexella* Roewer, 1951 comb. n., *M. sumana* (Galiano, 1974) comb. n.

REFERENCES. Galiano M. E. 1969. Vol. 3. N. 2. P. 107-148. Wanless F.R. 1978a. Vol. 33. N. 1. P.125-126. Figs 84a-g. Yamasaki T., Ahmad A.H. 2013. N. 3710. P. 514-515. Figs 10a-g.



Myrmapeni borneensis (170-174) + chickeringi (159-166) + diegoensis (167) + penicillata (168-169, 175-177), (all comb. n. . Myrmarachne b. + c. + d. + p. + s.):. 159-162, 167-171 - male palps and tibia, ventral & lateral views; 162 - internal structure of epigyne; 163-166, 173-174, 176-177 - habitus of male and female, dorsal and lateral views; 172, 175 - chelicera. 167 - from Madagascar; 170-174 - from Borneo; 159-166 - from Panama; 168-169, 175-177 - from Brazil; 159-166, 168-169, 175-177 - after Galiano [1969], 167 - Wanless [1978]; 170-174 - after Yamasaki & Ahmad [2013].



b)

Myrmapeni simplexella +b) sumana (comb. n. Myrmarachne s. + s.) : Wanless 1978a. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist.(Zool.), 33, (1): 121-123, ff. 81A-J.. +b) Galiano 1974b. Physis, Secc. C. 33 (87): 221-227, f. 1-12 + ©Photo Machado & Gasnier 2003.

Gen. *Myrmaplata* Prószyński, 2016 gen. n. (5 species)

[proposed as partial synonym for the genus *Myrmarachne*].

Type species *Salticus plataleoides* Pickard-Cambridge O. 1869a: 68, plate 6, figs 61-65 from India.

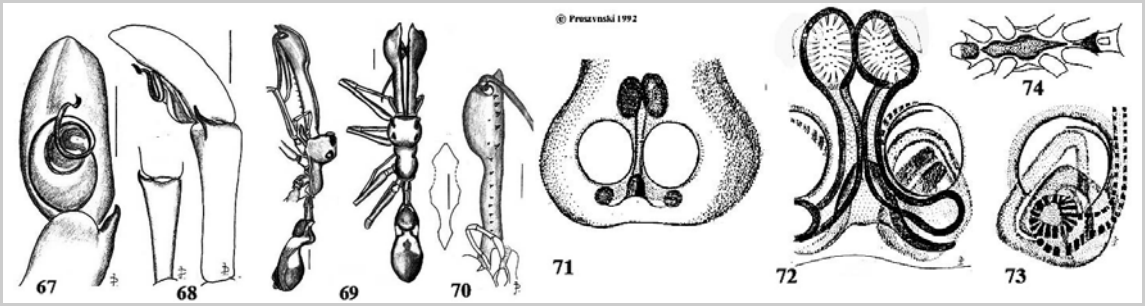
ETYMOLOGY. Name combines words *Myrmarachne* and *plataleoides*, grammar gender assumed feminine.

DIAGNOSIS. Spermathecal "pipes" long and thin, differing from *Myrmarachne* by absence of transversal detour, terminated at the anterior end by discrete, round or oval small chamber, with internal spines. The proximal (topographically posterior) end of pipe is somewhat swollen, like in *Bocus*, ends near posterior rim of epigyn. Copulatory ducts, visible after staining, make large membranous coils, copulatory openings slit-like, almost indiscernible, pressed to median septum of epigyne. Males differ from majority of MYRMARACHNINES by broad basis of embolus, gradually narrowing. In *M. plataleoides* loop of embolus is shorter, overlaying only anterior half of a bulbus, but in *M. turriformis* and *M. wanlessi* encircling entire bulbus, spermophor is not visible on enclosed drawings. Tibial apophysis is short, straight and conical. Body of males is very long, with strongly pronounced body constriction, cephalic part twice higher than thorax, block like. Chelicerae are very long, swollen apically, pedicel is long. Female's abdomen oval, without constriction, pointed posteriorly. Philipinese *Myrmarachne assimilis* Banks, 1930 and *Myrmarachne markaha* Barrion, Litsinger, 1995 have similarly elongate chelicerae, but their palps and epigyne indicate that belongs to true *Myrmarachne*. Drawings below are integral part of the definition.

Remark. *Myrmaplata plataleoides*, recognizable at the first glance and common in South and South East Asia, is associated with large, yellow *Oecophylla* ants, broadly distributed in tropical Asia, Africa and Australia and popularly known because build large aerial nest of living leaves of trees. However, in Australia, similar local species *Myrmarachne smaragdina* Ceccarelli, 2010 is also associated with *Oecophylla smarragdina* but has spermathecae of true *Myrmarachne*, so is not related. Some species (*Myrmarachne assimilis* Banks, 1930 of Philippines) may be relatively resistant behaviorally to *Oecophylla* (see Nelson et all. 2005), but display not so striking resemblances.

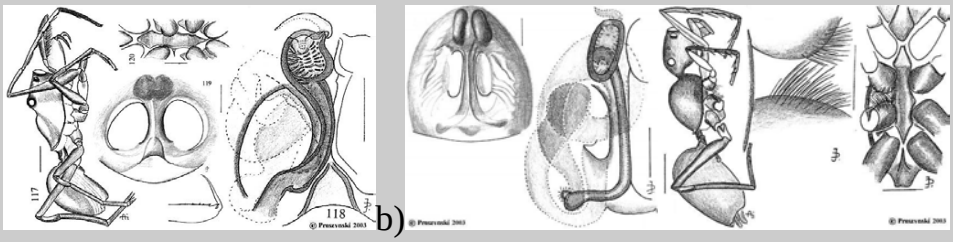
Composition. The genus accommodate species classified heretofore as the *Myrmarachne plataleoides* group of species: *Myrmaplata hispidacoxa* (Edmunds, Prószyński, 2003) comb. n., *M. plataleoides* (Pickard-Cambridge O., 1869) comb. n., *M. turriformis* (Badcock, 1918) comb. n., *M. wanlessi* (Edmunds, Prószynski, 2003) comb. n.

REFERENCES. Edmunds M., Prószynski J. 2003. Vol. 12, N. 7. P. 298-301. Figs 1-7. Simon E. 1901-1903. P. 499. Figs 586, 590-592. Peckham G.W., Peckham E.G. 1892. Vol. 2. N. 1. P. 1-83. Plate 3. Fig 1.



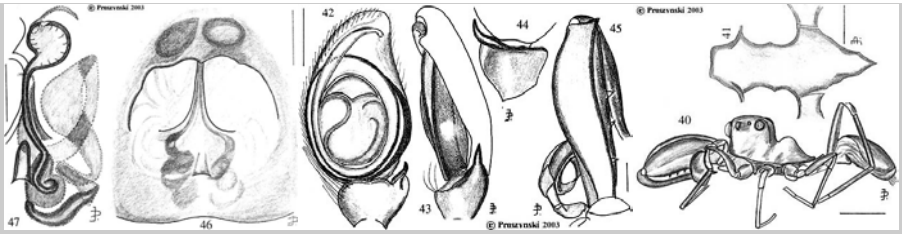


Figures 67-76. *Myrmaplata plataleoides* (Pickard-Cambridge O., 1869) comb. n. **67-68** - male palps, **69** - male body, dorsal and lateral views, **70** - chelicera, ventrally and sternum, **71** - epigyne, **72** - spermathecae, **73** - coils of membranious copulatory ducts, **74** - sternum, female. **67-70** - after Prószyński & Edmunds 2003. Bulletin of the British Arachnological Society,12: 298-301, f. 1-7; **71-74** - after Prószyński 1992. ©Annales Zoologici, 44: 185, f. 80-81, 83-89; **75-76** - © photo H.K. Tang [from Photo Gallery of Peckhamia]. By courtesy.

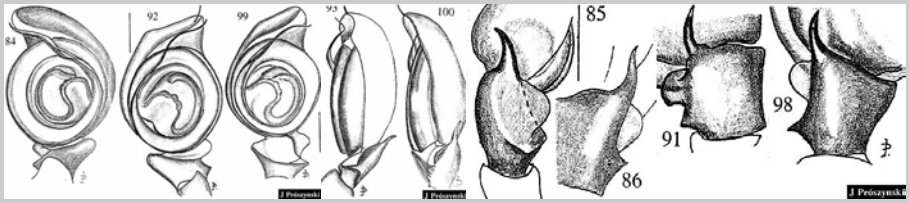


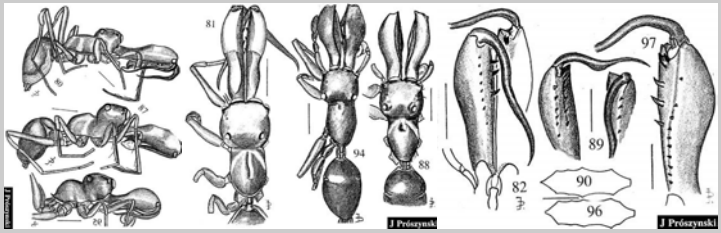
b)

Myrmaplata aureonigra* +*b) hispidacoxa: Edmunds, Proszynski. 2003.. Bull. British Arachnol. Soc. 12 (7): 321-322, figs 117-121 +b) 311-313, figs 64-68. By courtesy.



Myrmaplata turriformis: Edmunds, Proszynski. 2003.. Bull. British Arachnol. Soc. 12 (7): 306-308,figs 40-47. By courtesy.





Myrmaplata wanlessi : Edmunds, Proszynski. 2003. Bull. British Arachnol. Soc. 12 (7): 315-317, figs 80-100 [placement tentative, pending further study]. By courtesy.



Myrmaplata turriformis-cf [PLACEMENT?] : Philippines-Luzon-Biak na Bato Santolcave. ©Photo M. Freudenschuss. By courtesy.

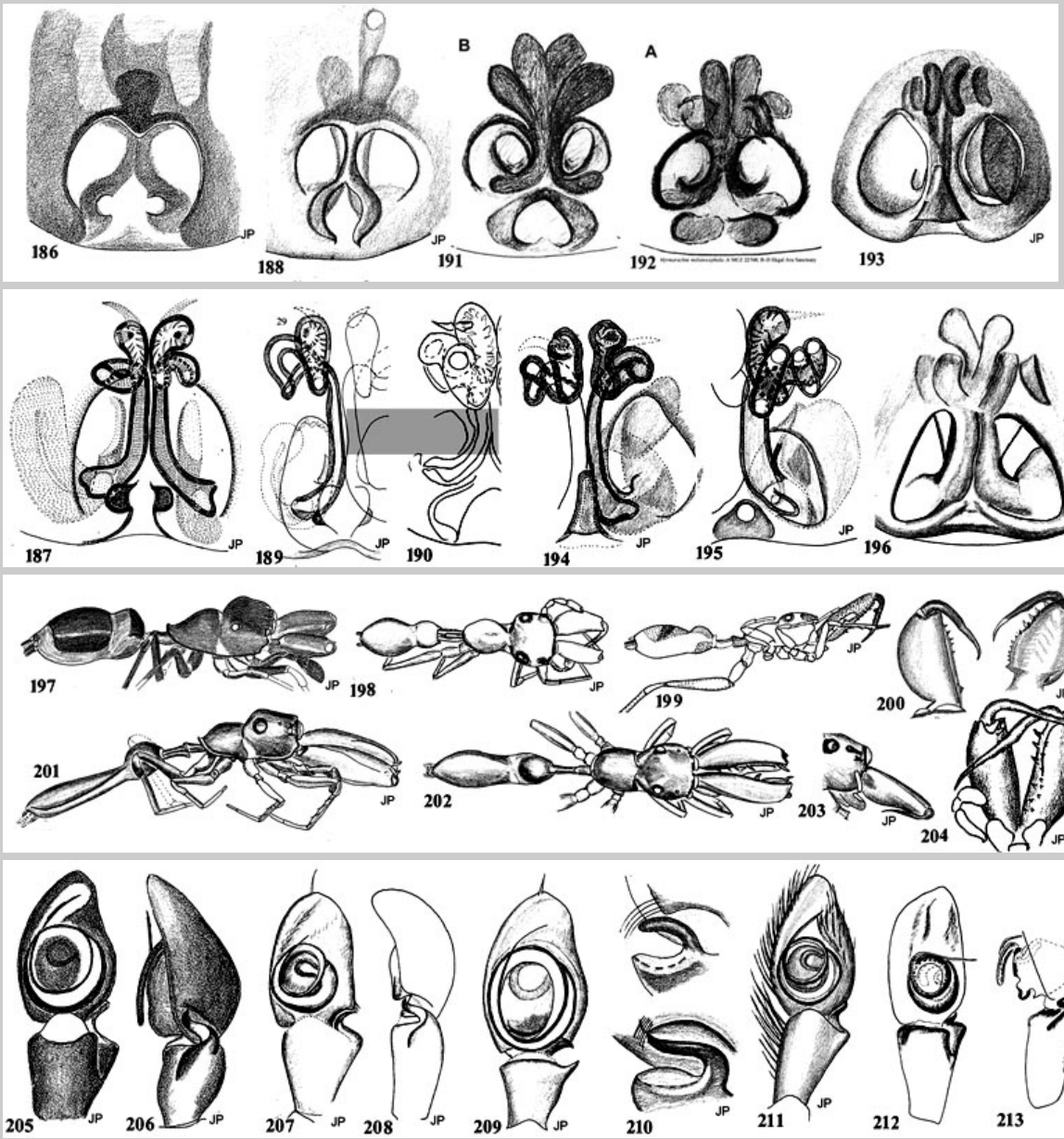
Gen. *Myrmarachne* MacLeay, 1839 (103 species)

- genus restricted now to *Myrmarachne tristis* and *formicaria* groups of species described by Wanless 1978a, species from other groups are now transferred to newly delimited genera *Myrma* gen. n., *Myrmage* gen. n., *Myrmagua* gen. n., *Myrmanu* gen. n., *Myrmapana* gen. n., *Myrmapeni* gen. n., *Myrmaplata* gen. n., *Myrmatheca* gen. n., *Myrmavola* gen. n., *Myrmele* gen. n., see also genera and *Belippo* and *Emertonius*.

Type species *Myrmarachne melanocephala* MacLeay, 1839 from India, redesignated by Edwards & Benjamin [2009: 2309: 5].
DIAGNOSIS. Correspond with general characteristics of MYRMARACHNINES, which includes differences from several other ant-mimicking groups of Salticidae by exceptional "**pipes-like**" sclerotized spermathecae, stretching parallel along median axis of epigyne. Copulatory ducts, invisible without staining, make large membranous coils, running from almost indiscernible slit-like copulatory openings, pressed to median septum of epigyne, towards posterior end of spermathecae, near posterior rim of epigyne. Epigyne externally with two membranous "windows", in some species (*M. tristis*) septum separating "windows"not developed, "pocket" either single, median, or divided into two, narrowly spaced. Males have oval, or almost circular bulbus, encircled with coils of embolus inside semitranslucent sheath. Spermophor broad, runs along margin of bulbus, making additional loop, small and thin, before entering embolus. Tibial apophysis (RTA) short, twisted corkscrew-like, or straight. Male chelicerae usually disproportionately long, with row of individual tiny teeth along internal posterior edge, fang is very long. For details see drawings (below).
More detailed features include transversal detour in anterior one third of lengt of spermathecal "***pipes***", twisted into loop, knot, or double spiral. In males bulbus with additional thin loop of spermophor in the center, tibial apophysis short, twisted screw like, with developed flange, chelicerae oversized, their length variable even within the same species. Body variable, always with pedicel visible, constrictions of carapace and abdomen in males variable, in females less pronounced. Drawings below are integral part of the definition.
REMARKS. Usage of the name *Myrmarachne* MacLeay, 1839 is now restricted to the *tristis* and *formicaria* groups of species, described by Wanless 1978a. Delimited in this way, the genus contains now **103** identifiable species distributed in warm areas of Asia, Africa, Australia, one species occurs in Europe and has recently appeared in North America. Distributional centers of the genus are in SE Asia and tropical Africa. Related genera (previously included in *Myrmarachne*) occur also in Central and South America,
REMARKS ON NEOTYPE. Edwards & Benjamin [2009: 2309: 5] replaced lost type specimen with the neotype they have designated - the specimen from the Calcutta Botanical Garden collected in 1973, kept in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington DC.

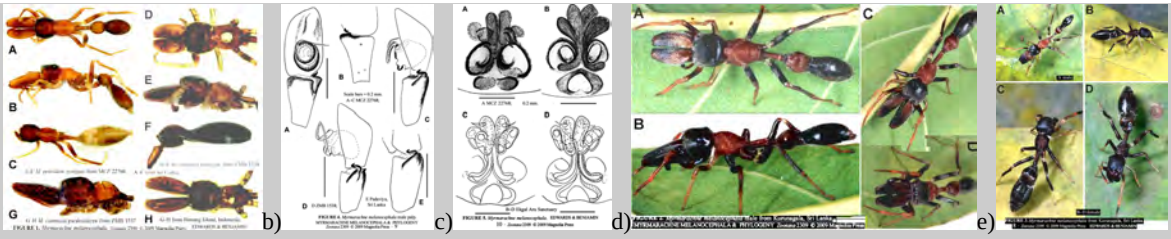
Following their working philosophy ".. *many well known species are easily recognized by their overall habitus, and we are of the opinion that this is true for* ***M. melanocephala*** *as well*" [Edwards & Benjamin, 2012, No 2309, P. 10-11] they created four new synonyms, specimens of which they use for description of neotype, together with fresh specimen from geographically distant location, but they have failed to describe and document the neotype specimen itself. The drawing of male palps are made from an old specimen from Sri Lanka, two drawings of epigyne belongs to two different species, internal structure of one of these is incompatible with supposed synonym *M. ramosa*, the photographs of old and new specimens from different locations do not prove alleged conspecificity. It is regrettable that they failed to provide documentation of fresh specimens from the terra typica (Calcutta Botanical Garden) they designated. Their interpretation of geographical area of the species is based in part on misidentified specimens and conclusions based on "*geographical proximity* (Pakistan, Bintang Isl.)" of unchecked specimens. Because of lack of necessary documentation and obvious misidentifications, the synonymy of *M. melanocephala* with *Salticus contractus* Karsch, 1880; *S. providens* Peckham and Peckham, 1892; *M. ramosa* Badcock, 1918 and *M. lateralis* Badcock, 1918 should be considered void, the neotype specimen itself should be redescribed and documented.

Edwards [2013b. P. 8] additionally defines his methodology: "*Previously unmatched opposite sexes from the same genus or subgeneric entity (whichever is smaller) found in the same general location (but not necessarily taken together or at the same time), lacking any evidence of other local congeneric species or morphological character states that would indicate they belonged in different taxa,* ***must be considered conspecific until proven otherwise***". The above described case of *M. melanocephala* illustrate well merits of his philosophy. Edwards created a large collection of Salticidae in Gainesville, FL, containing not less than 24 species of *Myrmarachne* s.l. [Prószyński 2014], however, did not use it to publish diagnostic drawing (palps or epigyne) or photographs.

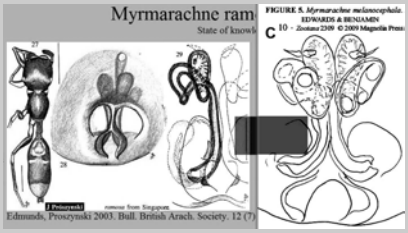


Figs 186-213. Diagnostic characters of Myrmarachne. *Myrmarachne cornuta* (195-196, 201-202, 209-210), *M. glavisi* (193-194, 199, 211-212), *M. melanocephala* (190-191, 212-213), *M.* sp. misidentified as *melanocephala* (192), *M. ramosa* (188-189, 203-204, 207-208), *M. tristis* (186-187, 200, 205-206), 205-213 - palps, ventral and lateral views; 200, 203-204 - male chelicera; 186, 188, 191-193, 196 - epigyne, ventral view; 187, 189-190, 194-195 - internal structures of epigynw; 213 - sternum. 193-194, 199, 211 - from Bali, 186-187, 197, 200, 205-206 - from Israel; 188-189, 203-204, 207-208 - from Peninsula Malaya; 190-192, 212-213 - from Sri Lanka; 186-187, 200, 205-206 - after Prószyński [2003]. 190-192, 212-213 - after Edwards & Benjamin [2009],©2009 Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

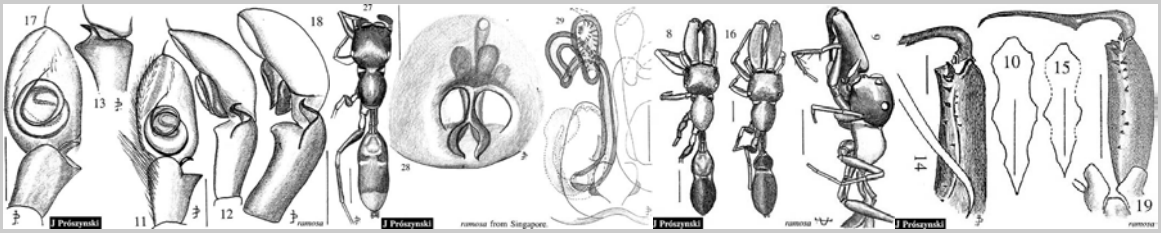
Species of special interest



b) c) d) e)

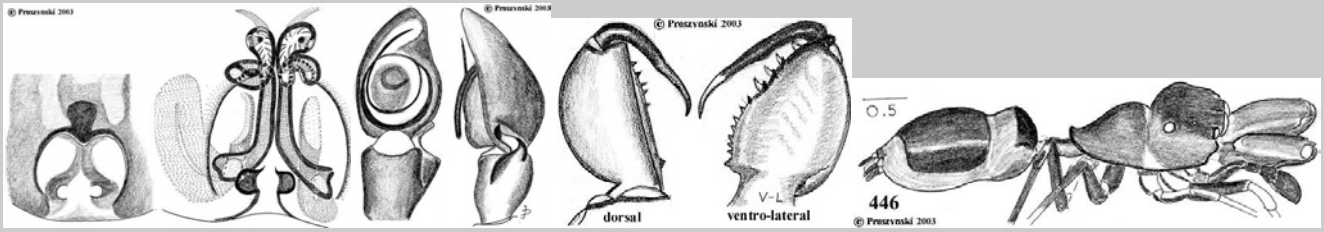


Myrmarachne melanocephala [collective "neotype specimen"] +b) male +c) female {2 species mixed up} +d-e) male & female from Sri Lanka +f) mistaken synonymy M. ramosa-melanocephala : Edwards, Benjamin 2009. Zootaxa 2309: 5, f 1-5. ©Magnolia Press + f) Prószyński on line. By courtesy.

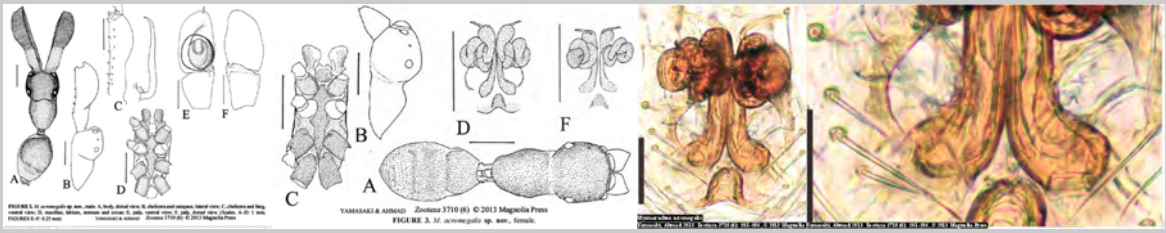




Myrmarachne ramosa +b) 2 sp from Singapore : Edmunds, Proszynski 2003. Bull. British Arach. Society. 12 (7): 301, figs 8-29 +b)© Photo H.K. Tang. By courtesy.

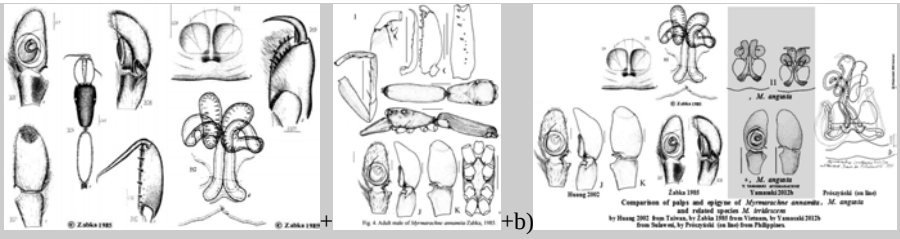


Myrmarachne tristis : Proszynski. Ann. zool., 2003, 51, 3: 108, figs 446-452. By courtesy.

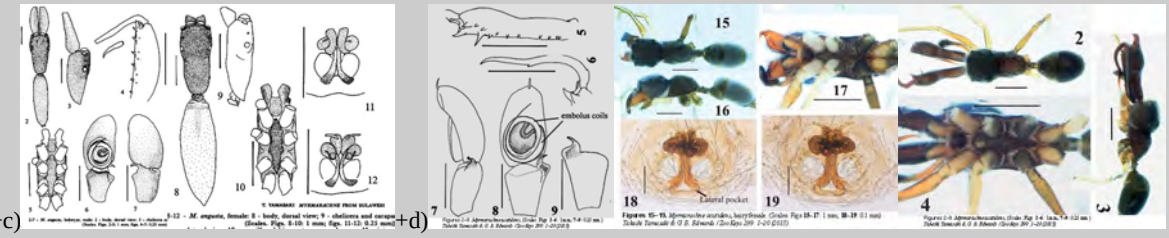




Myrmarachne acromegalis :Yamasaki, Ahmad 2013. Zootaxa 3710 (6): 503-507, f 2A–F, 3A–E, 41C–F. ©Magnolia Press [conspecificity of specimens from Borneo and Thailand improbable!!!]. By courtesy.

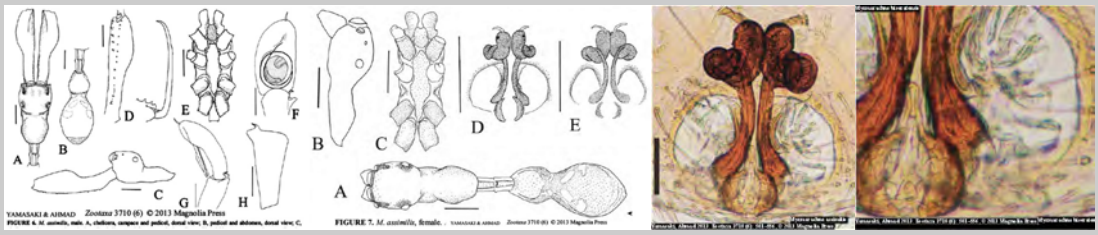


+ +b)

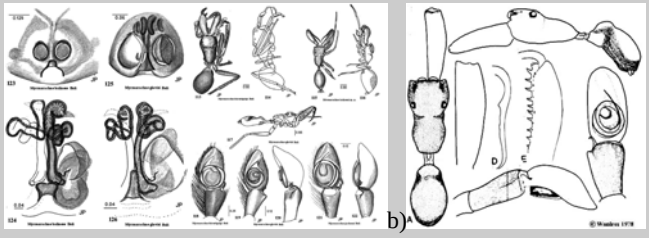


+c) +d)

Myrmarachne annamita +b) COMPARISON +c) angusta +d) acutidens : Zabka 1985. Annales zoologici, 39, 11: 243-244, ff. 306-313 + Huang J. 2004. ... from Taiwan. MSc Thesis, on line. 2004: 12-, t 4 +b) UNPROVEN SYNONYMY of *M. annamita* and *M. angusta* proposed by Yamasaki 2012b - can not be accepted because of substandard quality of documentation, (especially spermathecae!) +c) Yamasaki T. 2012b. Sulawesi. Ann. Mus. civ. Stor. nat., Genova 104:155-158, f 2-12 +d) Yamasaki, Edwards 2013. Flores. ZooKeys 299: 3-7, f 2–19. By courtesy.

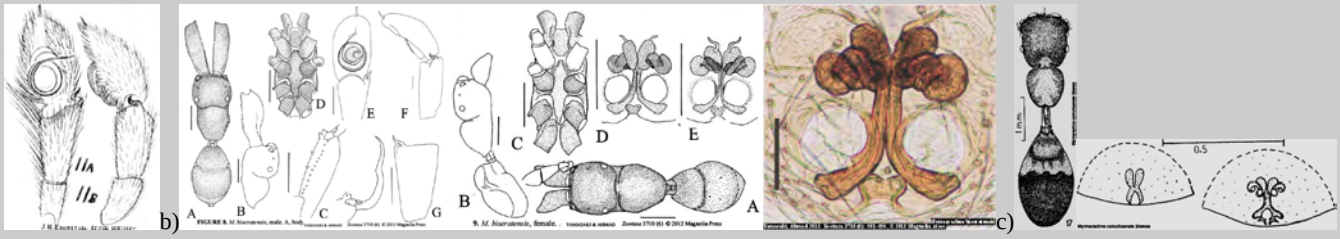


Myrmarachne assimilis : Yamasaki, Ahmad 2013. Zootaxa 3710 (6): 510-512, f 6A–H, 7A–F. 2013 Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



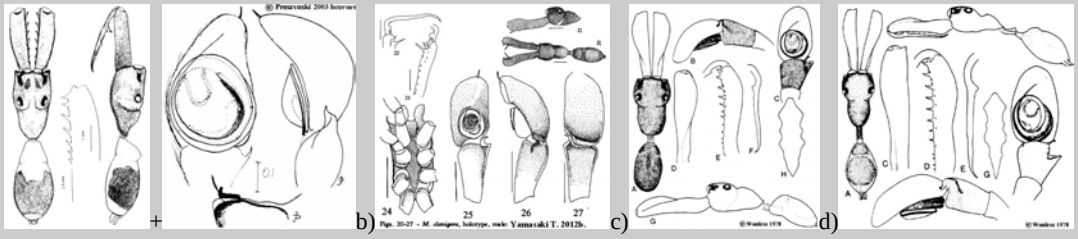
b)

Myrmarachne balinese + glavisi + jacksoni +b) bamakoi :Prószyński,Deeleman-Reinhold, 2010. Arthropoda selecta, 19(3): 176, f 23-124 +b)Wanless 1978a. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), London, 33, (1): ff. 43 a-g.By courtesy.



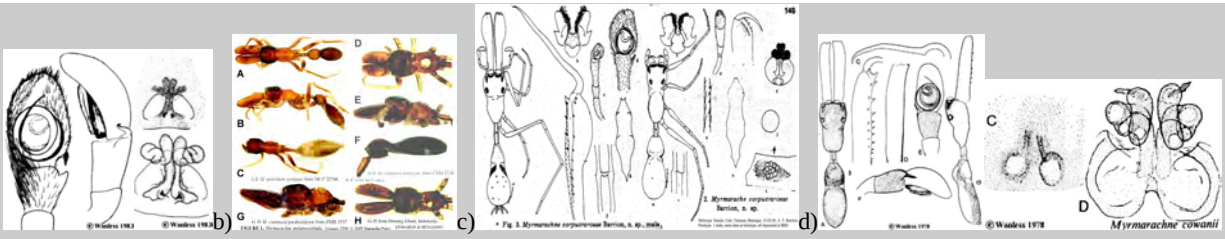
b) c)

Myrmarachne bellicosa +b) biseratensis +c) calcuttaensis : Peckham E.G. 1892. 32, plate 2, figs 11 +b) Yamasaki, Ahmad 2013. Zootaxa 3710 (6): 512-514, f 8A–G, 9A–F. © 2013 Magnolia Press +c) Biswas B. 1984. Bull. Zool. Surv. India 6: 126-127, figs 17-19.By courtesy.

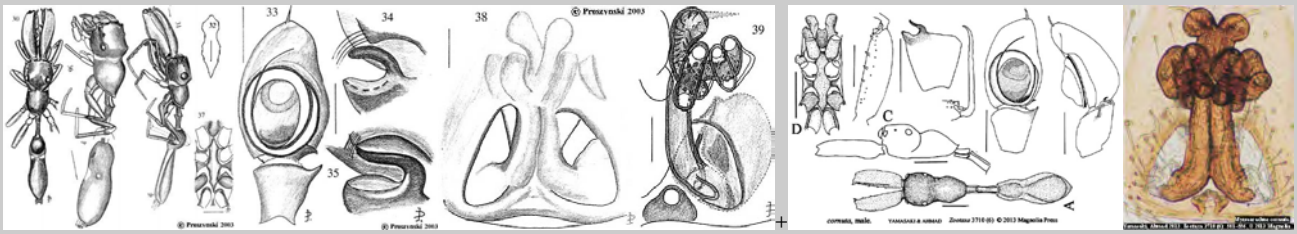


+ b) c) d)

Myrmarachne chapmani +b) clavigera +c) collarti +d)) confusa : Type specimen - by an Artist at IRRI + sketches of palpal organ - by Proszynski +b) Yamasaki 2012b. 104: 161-163, f 20-27 +c) Wanless 1978a. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.). 33, (1): 49, f. 24 a-h, plate 1e-f +d) 46, f 23 a-h ..By courtesy.

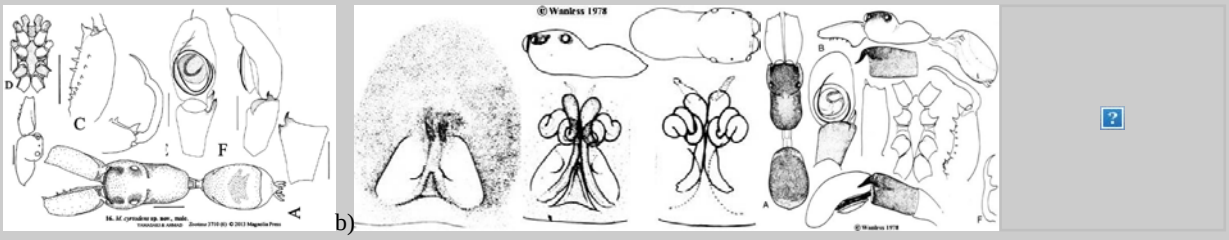


Myrmarachne constricta +b) contracta+providens +c) corpuzrarosae +d) cowani :Wanless 1983a. Ann. Mus. roy. Afr. centr., 8. 241: 24-27, ff. 7a-g, 8a-c. 23-124 +b) M. providens (D-F) and M. providens (considered synonyms of M. melanocephala): Edwards, Benjamin 2009. Zootaxa 2309: 5, f 1. © 2013 Magnolia Press +c) Barrion, 1991: 144, f. 2a-j, 3a-g +d) Wanless 1978a. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.): 33, (1): figs 44A-E; 45A-G. By courtesy.

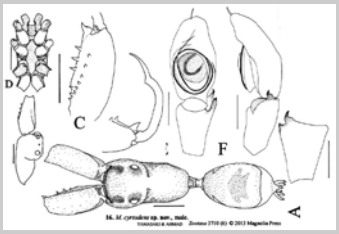




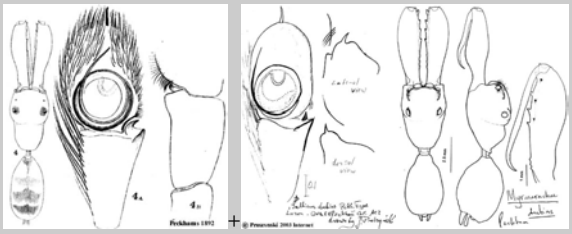
Myrmarachne cornuta : Edmunds, Proszynski 2003. Bull. British Arachn. Soc. 12 (7): figs 30-39 + Yamasaki, Ahmad 2013. Zootaxa 3710 (6): 518-520, f 13A–G, 14A–F. © 2013 Magnolia Press + © Photo H. K. Tang.By courtesy.



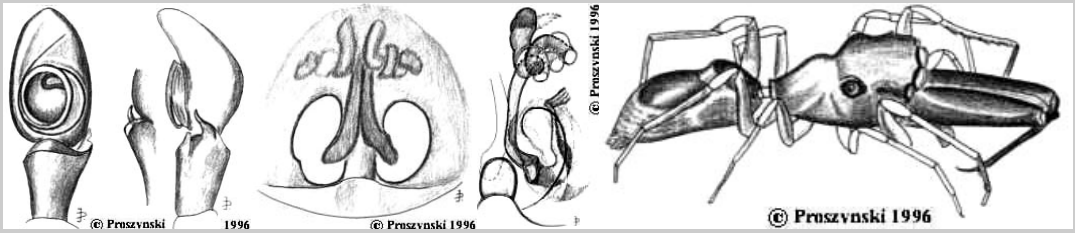
Myrmarachne cyrtodens +b) dundoensis : Yamasaki, Ahmad 2013. Zootaxa 3710 (6): 521-522, f 6A–G. © 2013 Magnolia P +b) Wanless 1978a. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), London, 33, (1): 82-84, f 51a-i, 52a-e, t. 5a-b.By courtesy.



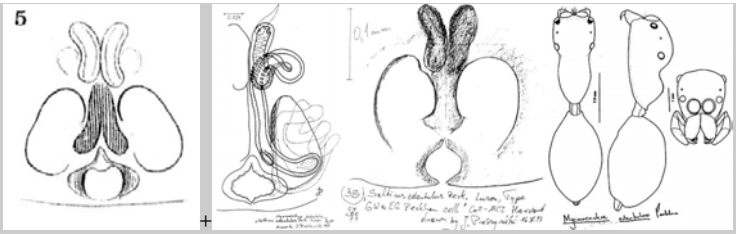
Myrmarachne endoi : Yamasaki, Ahmad 2013. Zootaxa 3710 (6): 521-522, f 6A–G. © 2013 Magnolia P. By courtesy.



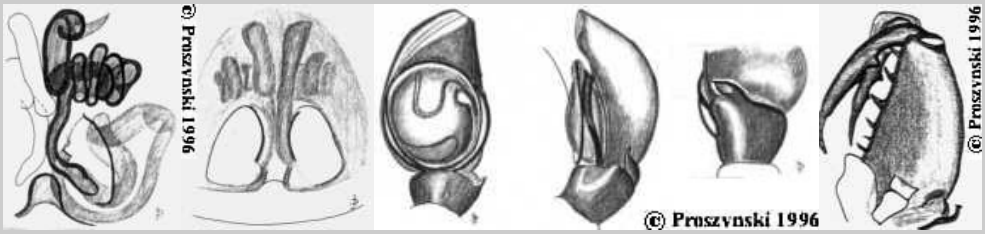
Myrmarachne dubia : Peckhams 1892. Occ. Pap. Nat. Hist. Soc. Wisc., 2 (1): 29, T. 2, F. 4 + Type specimen - sketch of palpal organ by Proszynski & body by an Artist at IRRI, Los Banos. Prószyński, Deeleman-Reinhold, 2010. Arthropoda selecta, 19(3): 176, f 23-124 +b) Wanless 1978a. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), London, 33, (1): ff. 43 a-g.By courtesy.



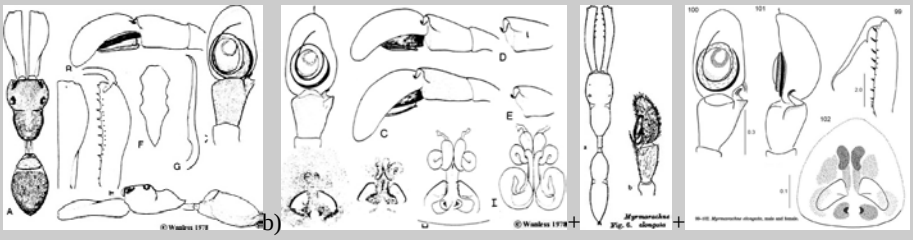
Myrmarachne edentata : Berry, Beatty, Proszynski 1996. J. Arachn.. 24(3): figs 84-90. By courtesy.



Myrmarachne edentula : Peckham Peckham 1892: 31, illustrations plate 2, fig. 5 23-124 + Type specimen - sketch of epigynum by Proszynski & body by an Artist at IRRI, Los Banos. By courtesy.



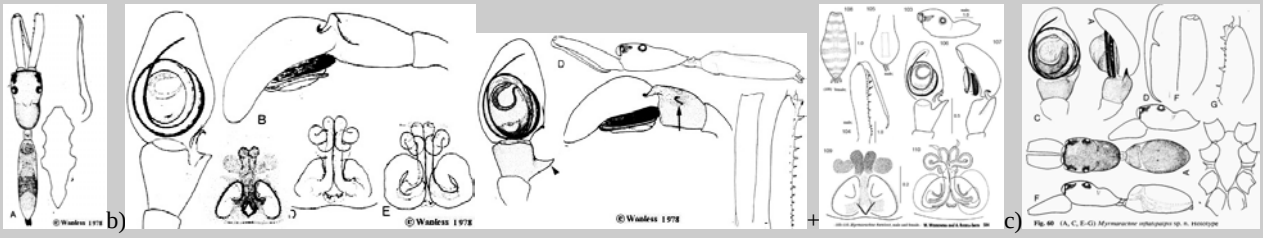
Myrmarachne edwardsi : Berry, Beatty, Proszynski 1996. J. Arachn.. 24(3): 241-242, f 97-102. By courtesy.



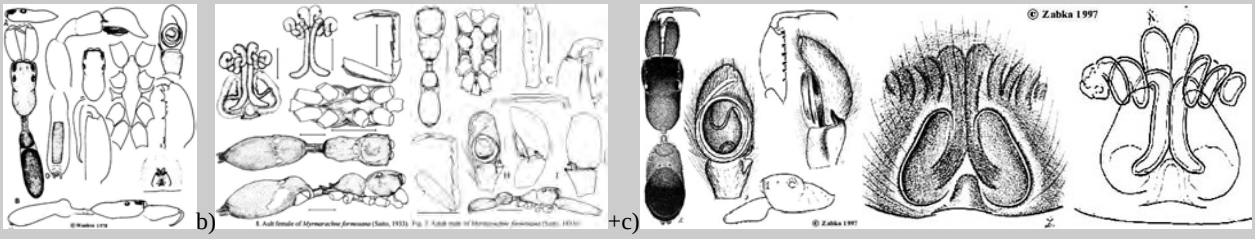
Myrmarachne eidmanni +b) elongata : Wanless 1978a. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 33, (1): 39, f 17A-H 50-54 ,+b) f 25A-F; 26A-H; 27A-I; 28A-I + Szombathy 1915c. 13: 475, f 6 + Wesołowska, Russel-Smith.61(3): 582-583, f 99-102.



Myrmarachne *macrognatha* : Yamasaki, Edwards 2013. Flores. ZooKeys 299: 7-11, f 20-32. By courtesy.

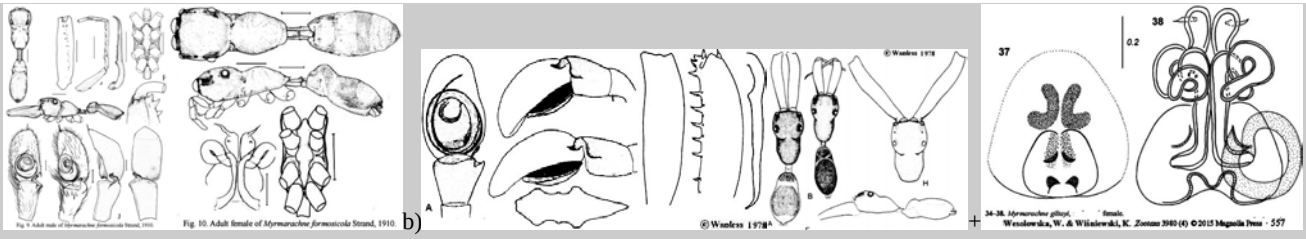


Myrmarachne evidens +b) foenisex +c) inflatipalpis : Wanless 1978a. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), London, 33, (1):42-43, f 20a, h-i, 21d, f, i, 22a, d +b) 60-61, figs 33A-G + Wesołowska, Russel-Smith 2011: Ann. zool. 61(3): 583, f 103-110 +c) Wanless 1978a. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.): 33, (1): figs 59a, c, f-g, 60a, c, e-g. . By courtesy.





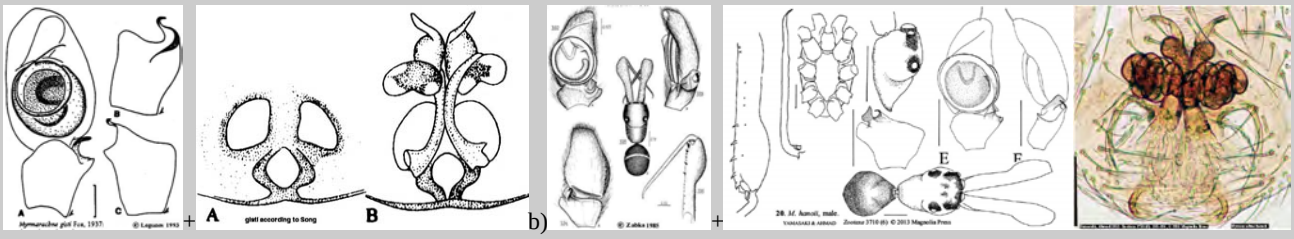
Myrmarachne foreli +b) formosana +c) formicaria : Wanless 1978a. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 33, (1): 85-86, f 53A-L +b) Huang J. 2004: 19-23, t 7-8 +c) Zabka. 1997. Fauna Polski 19: 5-187, figs 189-200 + ©Photo J. Lissner. By courtesy.



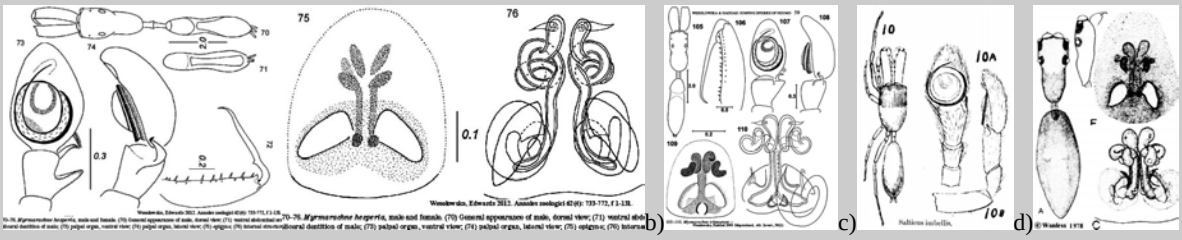
Myrmarachne formosicola +b) giltayi: Huang J. 2004: 24-28, t 9-10 +b) Wanless 1978a. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 33, (1): 82-84, f 51a-i, 52a-e, t. 5a-b + Wesolowska, Wiśniewski, 2015. Zootaxa, 3980(4): 556, f. 34-38. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



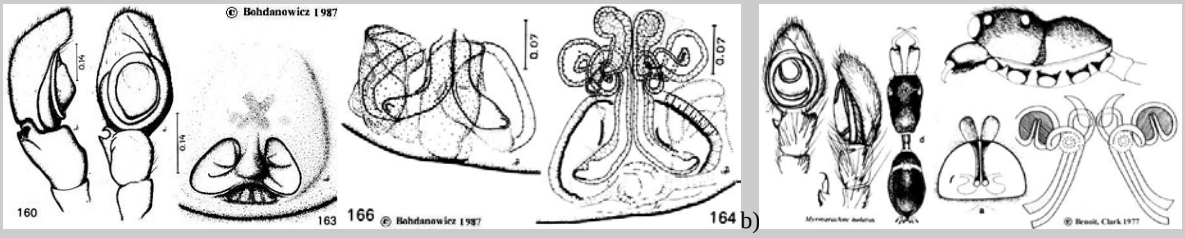
Myrmarachne gigantea +b) COMPARISON OF FALSE SYNONYMY ***(M. gigantea contra c)Myrma maxillosa - note entirely different spermathecae)*** : Zabka 1985. Ann. zool., 39, 11: 244-245, ff. 318-327 +b) Zabka 1985 contra c)Yamasaki, Ahmad 2013. Zootaxa 3710 (6): 538-541, f 30A–G, 31A–E, 42A–F. © 2013 Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



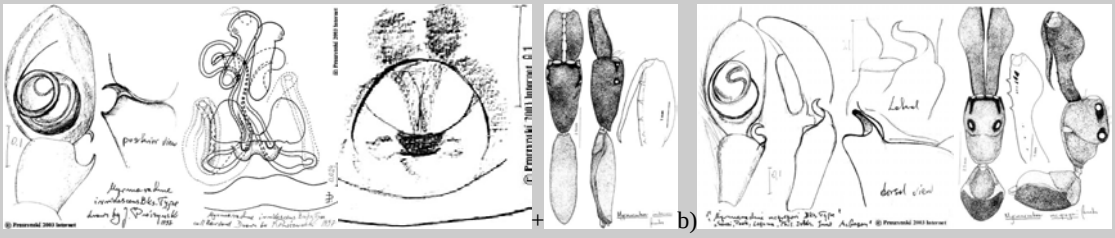
Myrmarachne gisti +b) hanoii : Logunov 1993b. Arthropoda Selecta, 2(1): 51, tab. 1a-c. + Song et al., 1999: 535, figs 304N-P, 305A-B +b) Zabka 1985. Ann. zool., 11: 246, ff. 332-336 + Yamasaki, Ahmad 2013. Zootaxa 3710 (6): 526-528, f 20A–G, 21A–D. © 2013 Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



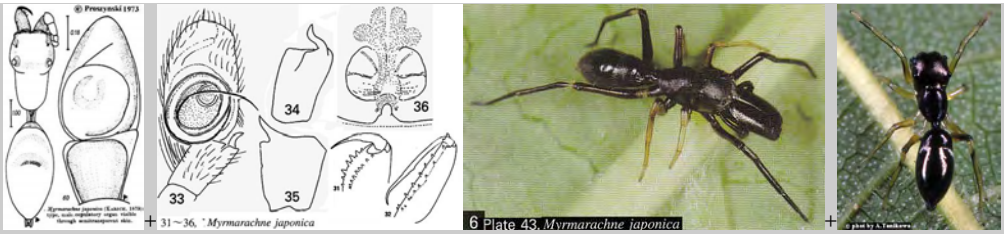
Myrmarachne hesperia +b) ichneumon +c) imbellis +d) insulana: Wesołowska, Edwards 2012. Ann. zool.: 62(4): 753-755, f 70–76 +b) Wesołowska, Haddad 2009. African Invertebrates, 50(1): 58-60, 105-110 +c) Peckham 1892. 2 (1) : 36, t. 2, f. 10 +d) Wanless 1978a. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.): 33, (1): figs 19A-C, F. By courtesy.



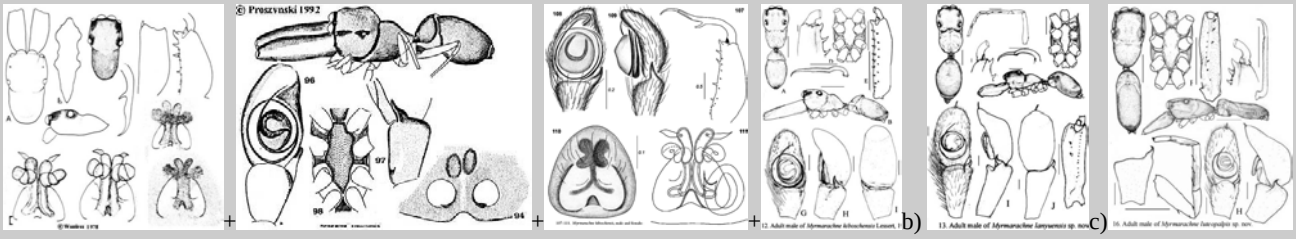
Myrmarachne inermichelis +b) isolata : Bohdanowicz A., Proszynski J. 1987. Ann. zool., 41, 2: f 160-166.
+b) Clark, Benoit, 1977. Annls Mus. royal. afriq. centr. (Zool.-Ser. 8), 220: figs 35a-d, 36a-b. By courtesy.



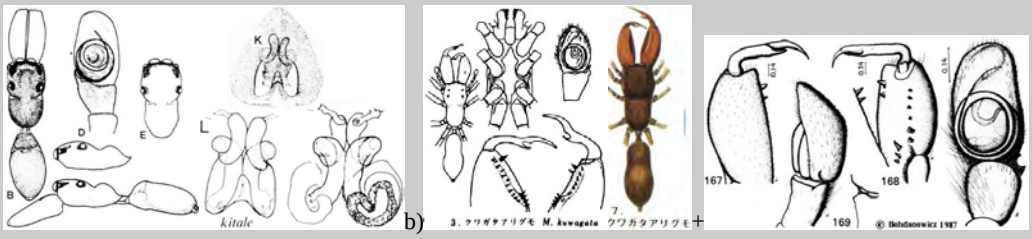
Myrmarachne iridescens +b) mcgregori : a + b Type specimen sketches by J. Proszynski and an Artist at IRRI, Los Banos.



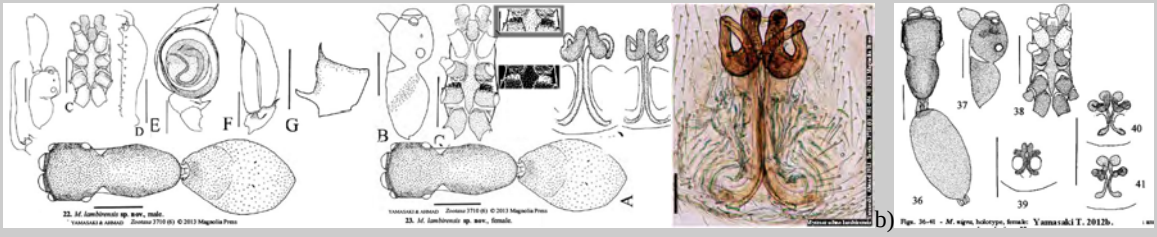
Myrmarachne japonica : Proszynski J. 1973b. Ann. zool., 30: ff. 59-60 (Type specimen) +Ono, Ikeda, Kono. Salticidae of Japan. 2009: 564, f 31-35 +©Photo Akio Tanikawa. By courtesy.



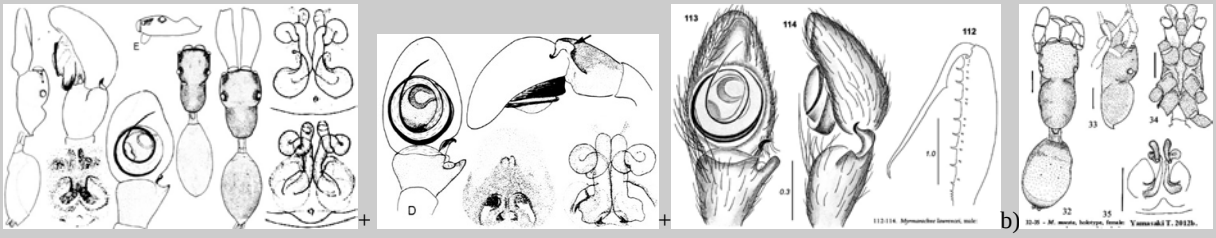
Myrmarachne kiboschensis +b) lanyuensis +c) luteopalpis : Wanless 1978a. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 33, (1): 78-80, figs 47A-G; 48A-K + Proszynski J. 1992b. Ann. zool., 44, 9: 187-188, figs 93-98 + Wesołowska, Tomasiewicz, 2008. J. Afrotr. Zool., 4: 28, f 107-111 + Huang 2004. 2004: 32-33, t 12 +b) 34-36, t 13 +c) 41-443 t 16. By courtesy.



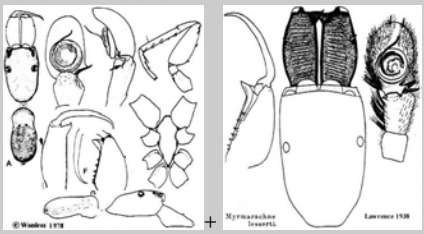
Myrmarachne kitale +b) kuwagata : Wanless 1978a. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 33, (1): 59b, d-e,h-i, 60b, d, h-m +b) Yaginuma 1986a.: 243, f. 134.3 + Bohdanowicz, Proszynski 1987. Ann. zool. 41, 2: 98, ff. 167-171. By courtesy.



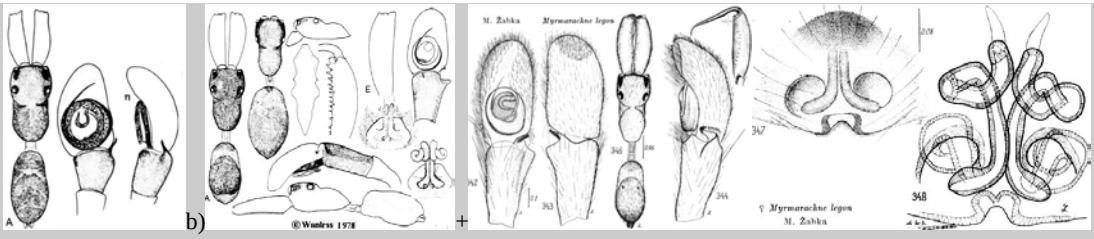
Myrmarachne lambirensis +b) nigra : Yamasaki, Ahmad 2013. Zootaxa 3710 (6): 529-531, f 22A–G, 23A–F. © 2013 Magnolia Press +b) Yamasaki 2012b. 104: 167-169, f 36-41.



Myrmarachne luachimo +b) moesta Wanless 1978a. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 33, (1): figs 14c-e, g, 15b-e, h, 1 a-c, g +b) 32-33, figs 10b-d, g, j, 11d, g, j, k, 12c-d, f, i. + Wesołowska, Tomasiewicz, 2008. J. Afrotr. Zool., 4: 28, f 112-114 +b) Yamasaki 2012b. 104: 165-167, f 32-35.

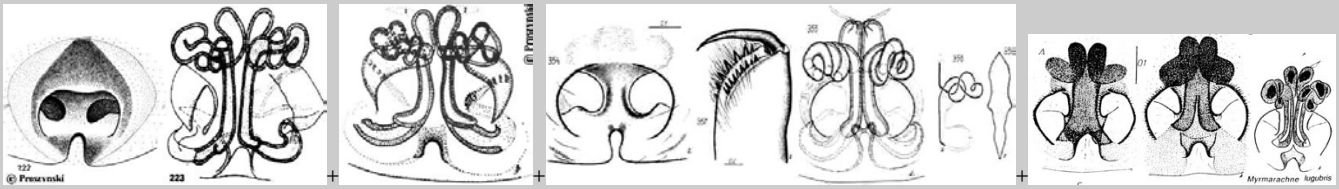


Myrmarachne lesserti Wanless 1978a. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.),33, (1): figs 68A, C, D, F; 69A, B, E-G + Lawrence, R. F., 1938. Ann. Natal Mus., 8 (3): 521-523, figs 39a-c.

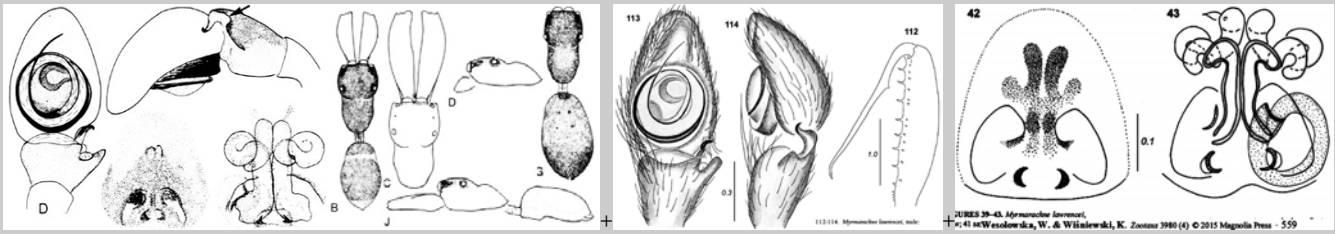


b)

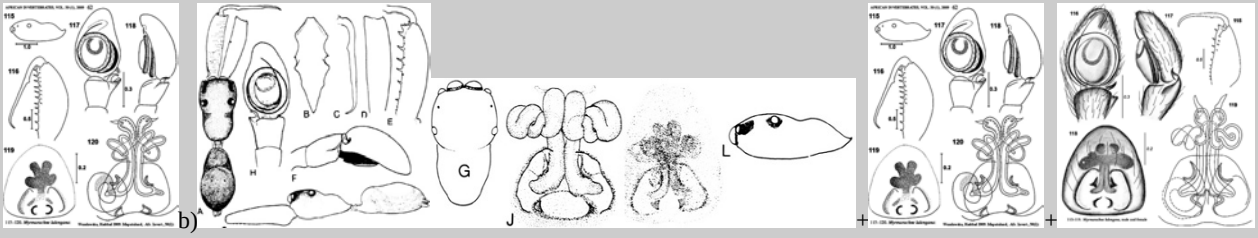
Myrmarachne leleupi* +b) *legon : Wanless 1978a. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 33, (1): 80-82, figs 49a-b, e, 50b, d-e, g, i. +b) 78-80, figs 47A-G; 48A-K + Zabka 1985. Ann. zool. 39, 11: ff. 342-348 (IS THIS CONSPECIFIC?). By courtesy.



Myrmarachne lugubris : Proszynski 1979. Ann. zool., 34: 313-314, figs 222-223 + Proszynski 1987. Atlas ... : 26 +Zabka 1985. 39, 11: ff. 349-358 + Logunov., Wesolowska 1992. Ann. Zool. Fennici, 29: figs 21-23. By courtesy.

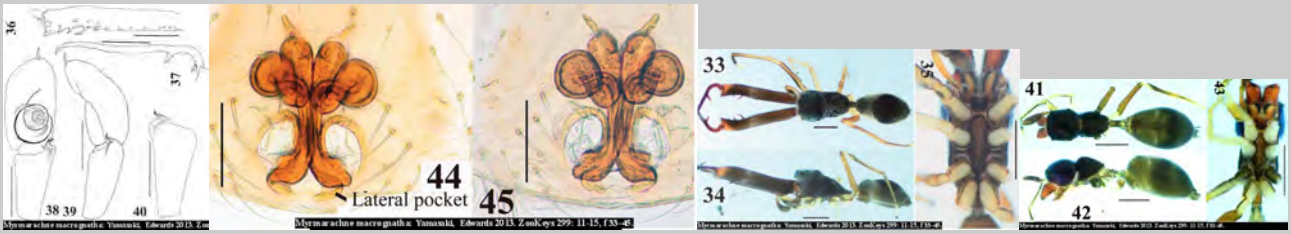


Myrmarachne lawrencei: Wanless 1978a. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.): 33, (1): figs 10b-d, g, j, 11d, g, j, k, 12c-d, f, i + Wesołowska, Tomasiewicz, 2008. Journal of Afrotropical Zoology, 4: 28, f 112-114 + Wesolowska, Wisniewski, 2015. Zootaxa, 3980(4): 558, f. 39-43.© Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

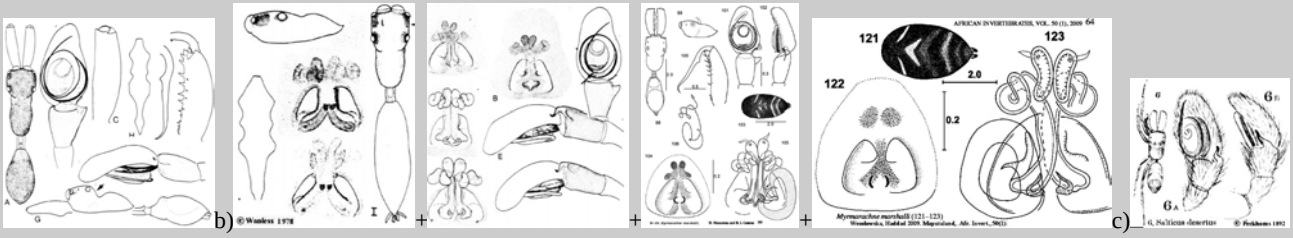


b)

Myrmarachne lulengensis* +b) *lulengana: Wanless 1978a. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist.(Zool.), 33, (1): figs 29a-i +b) 33-36, figs 12g, j,-l, 13a-h + Wesołowska, Haddad 2009. Afr. Invert., 50(1): 61-63, f 115-120 + Wesołowska, Tomasiewicz, 2008. J. Afrotr. Zool., 4: 30-32, 115-119. By courtesy.

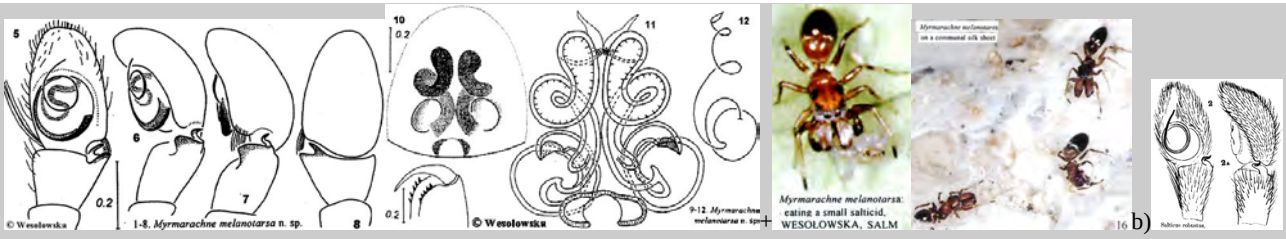


Myrmarachne macrognatha: Yamasaki, Edwards 2013. Flores. ZooKeys 299: 11-15, f 33–45. By courtesy.

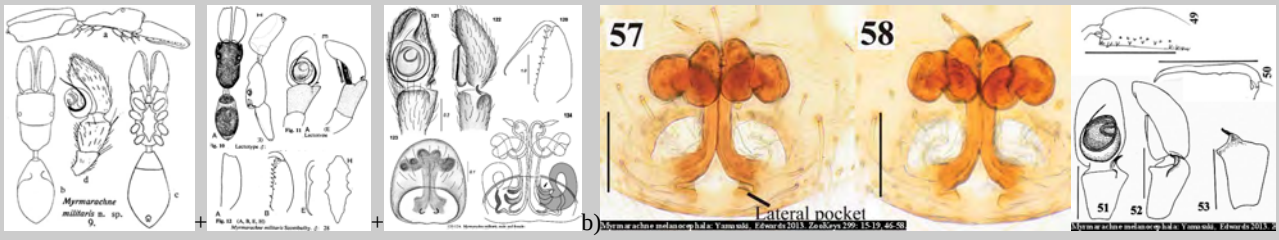


b) c)

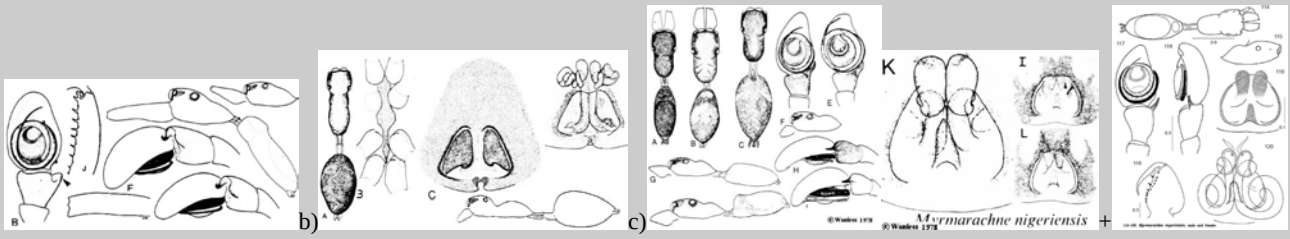
Myrmarachne richardsi* +b) *mussungue* +c) *marshalli : Wanless 1978a. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist.(Zool.), 33, (1): 61-63, ff. 35a-h +b) ff. 19d-e, g, j +b) 67-69 , f 39A-G. +b) Wesolowska, Cumming 2008. Ann. zool. 58: 197-199, f. 92-97. + Wesołowska, Haddad 2009. Afr. Invert., 50(1): 63-64, 121-123.+ Wesołowska, Tomasiewicz, 2008. J. Afrotr. Zool., 4: 30-32, 115-119 +c) Peckhams 1892. 1892. 2 (1): pl. 2, f. 6. By courtesy.



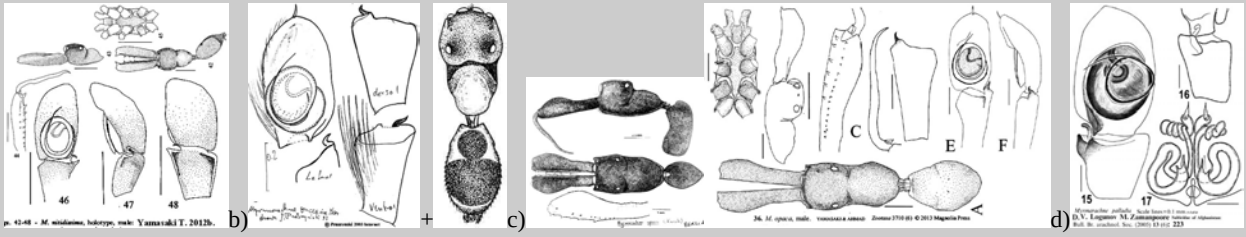
Myrmarachne melanotarsa +b) robusta: Wesolowska, Salm 2002. Genus, Wroclaw, 13(3): 409-415, figs 1-16 + ©Photo R.R. Jackson +b) Peckham 1892. 2 (1): 27, T. 2, F. 2.



Myrmarachne militaris +b) cf. melanocephala [?]: Szombathy 1913: 33 , 56 f. 9 + .Wanless 1978a. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist.(Zool.), 33, (1): 30-32, f 10A, E-F, H-I, 11A, E, 12A-B, E, H + Wesołowska, Tomasiewicz, 2008. J. Afrotr. Zool., 4: 32, 120-124 +b) Yamasaki, Edwards 2013. Flores. ZooKeys 299: 15-19, 46-58. By courtesy.



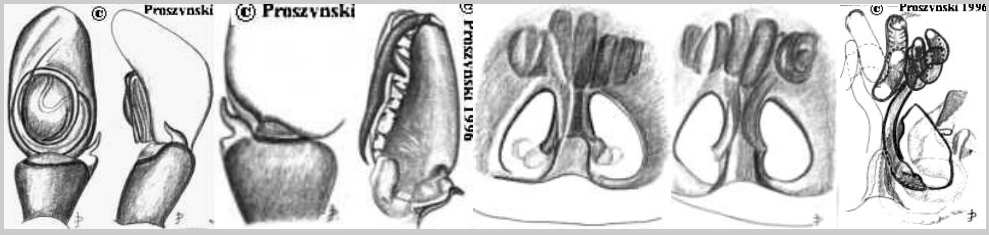
Myrmarachne naro +b) natalica +c) nigeriensis [?]: Wanless 1978a. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 33, (1): ff. 21b, e, g, j, 22b, e, g +b) 39-40, ff. 18A-E +c) 88-89, ff. 55a-j + Wesołowska, Russel-Smith 2011: Ann. zool. 61(3): 583-585, f 114-120. By courtesy.



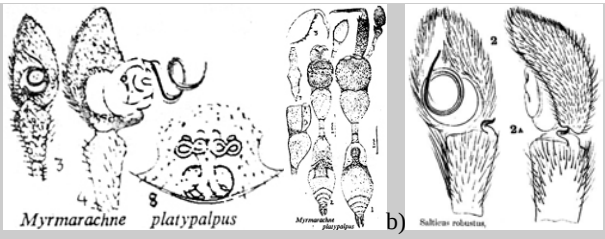
Myrmarachne nitidissima +b) onceana +c) opaca +d) palladia : Yamasaki 2012b. 104: 169-171, f 42-48 +b) sketches of palpal organ - by J. Proszynski +Barrion, Litsinger 1995. IRRI: 58-61, figs 25a-j +c) Yamasaki, Ahmad 2013. Zootaxa 3710 (6): 546-547, f 36A–G. © 2013 Magnolia Press +d) Logunov, Zamanpoore 2005. Bull. British arachn. Soc. 13(6): 223-224, f 15-17. By courtesy.



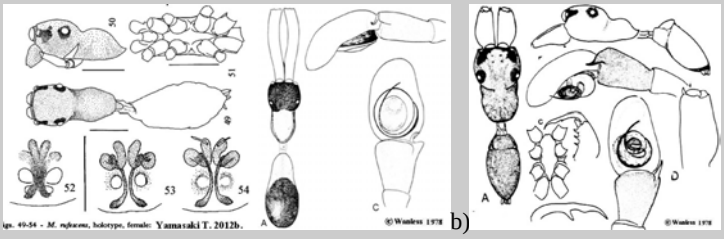
Myrmarachne piercei +b) pinakapalea +c) pinoysorum +d) seriatis +e) robusta : Type specimen - sketch of palpal organ - by J. Proszynski + .Artist at IRRI, Los Banos +b) sketch of palpal organ - by J. Proszynski + Barrion, Litsinger 1995. IRRI: 54, figs 22a-g +c) sketch of palpal organ - by J. Proszynski + Barrion, Litsinger 1995. IRRI: 61, figs 26a-h +d) sketch of palpal organ - by J. Proszynski + Artist at IRRI, Los Banos. By courtesy.



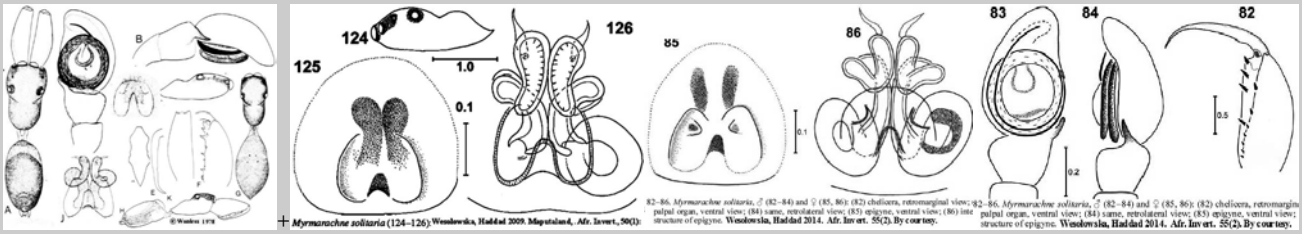
Myrmarachne pisarskii : Proszynski in Berry, Beatty, Proszynski 1996. J. Arach. 24(3): 240, figs 91-96. By courtesy.



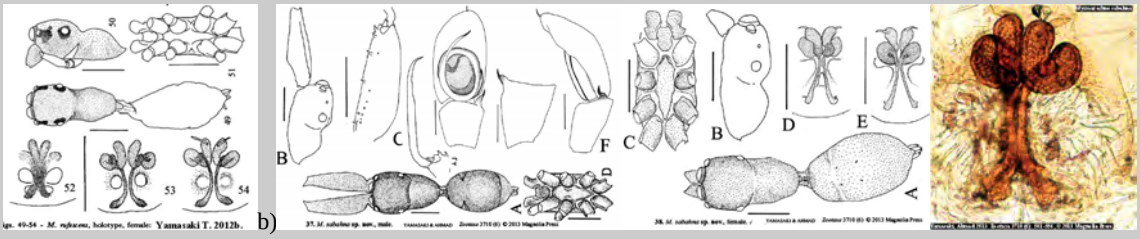
Myrmarachne platypalpa +b) robusta : Bradoo B.L. 1980. Curr. Sci. (Bangalore), 49 (10): 387, f. 1-8 +b) Peckham, Peckham 1892. Occ. Pap. Nat. Hist. Soc. Wisc., 2 (1): 27, T. 2, F. 2. By courtesy..



Myrmarachne rufisquei +b) russellsmithi : Wanless 1978a. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 33, (1): 55-56, ff. 30a-c +b) 92-93, ff. 58a-h. By courtesy.



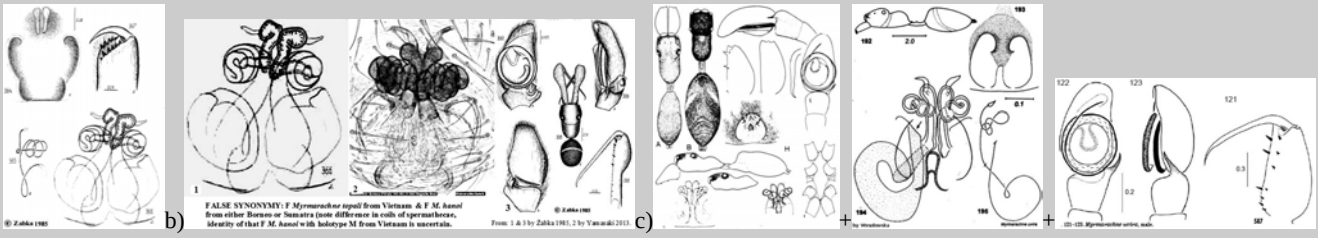
Myrmarachne solitaria : Wanless 1978a. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 33, (1): 55-56, ff. 46 a-l + Wesolowska, Haddad 2009. Maputaland, S. Africa. African Invertebrates, 50(1): 65, 124-126. By courtesy.By courtesy.



Myrmarachne rufescens +b) sabahna : Yamasaki 2012b. 104: 171-173, f 49-54 +b) Yamasaki, Ahmad 2013. Zootaxa 3710 (6): 547-549, f 37A–G, 38A–F. © 2013 Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

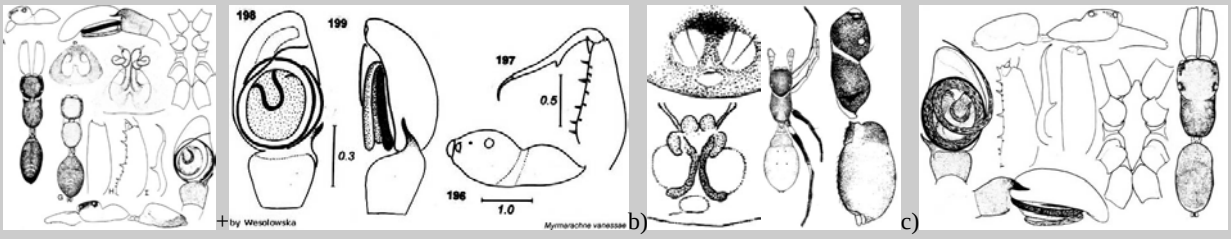


Myrmarachne smaragdina : ©Photo. R. Whyte. By courtesy. REMARK. An Australian species associated with ant *Oecophylla smaragdina*, just like Indian *Myrmaplata plataleoides*, however by structure of spermatheca it is a true *Myrmarachne*.

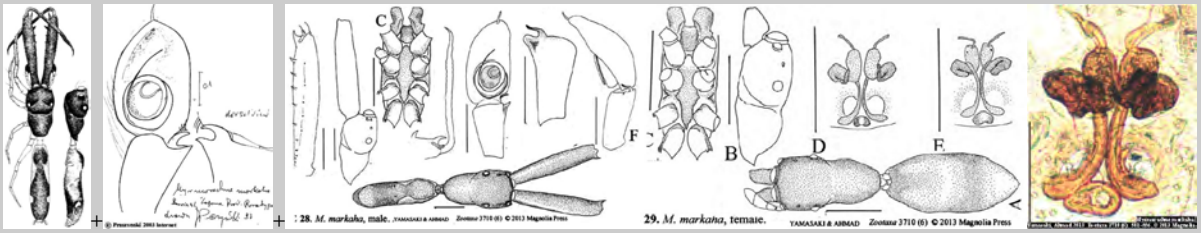


Myrmarachne topali +b) [comparison with a misidentified sp] +c) uvira : Zabka 1985. Ann. zool., 39, 11: 419, ff. 364-367 +b) FALSE SYNONYMY by Yamasaki & Ahmad 2013: F *M. topali* from Vietnam & F *M. hanoi* from either Borneo or Sumatra. [Drawings 1 & 3 by Żabka 1985, 2 by Yamasaki 2013].+c) 86-88, ff. 54a-m + Wesolowska, Russel-Smith. 2000.Tropical Zoology, 13 (1): 73,

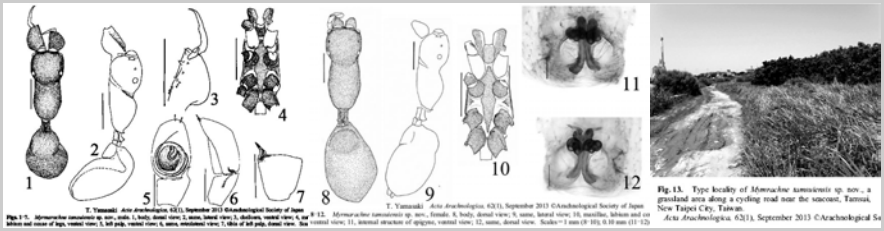
figs 192-195 + Ann. zool. 61(3): 585, f 121-123. By courtesy.



Myrmarachne vanessae* +b) *vulgaris[a]* +c) *uelensis : Wanless 1978a. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 33 (1): ff. 57a-l +b) Wesolowska W., A. Russel-Smith. 2000.Tr. Zool., 13 (1): 73-75, figs 196-199 +b) Barrion A.T., Litsinger J. A. 1995. IRRI. Pp. 53, figs 23a-h +c) Wanless 1978a. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 33 (1): ff. 49c-d, f-g, 50a, c, f, h.. . By courtesy.



Myrmarachne markaha : Barrion, Litsinger 1995: 51-54, figs 20a-h, 21a-h + Proszynski 2003 Internet - sketches of palpal organ (Paratype) + Yamasaki, Ahmad 2013. Zootaxa 3710 (6): 536-538, f 28A–G, 29A–F. © 2013 Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Myrmarachne tamsuiensis : Yamasaki, 2013. Acta Arachnologica 62(1): 29-31, f 1-13. By courtesy.

Myrmarachne species unclassified because diagnostic drawings are unclear.

Myrmarachne maratha Tikader, 1973, *M. orientales* Tikader, 1973, *M. poonaensis* Tikader, 1973, *M. schenkeli* Peng X., Li S., 2002, *M. striatipes* (Koch L., 1879).

Myrmarachne species unclassified because females are unknown and spermophor is not visible on drawings

Myrmarachne bicolor (Koch L., 1879), *M. bakeri* Banks, 1930, *M. bidentata* Banks, 1930, *M. caliraya* Barrion, Litsinger, 1995, *M. crassembola* Yamasaki, Ahmad, 2013, *M. dilatata* (Karsch, 1880), *M. linguiensis* Zhang Y, Song D., Zhu M., 1992, *M. myrmicaeformis* (Lucas, 1869), *M. nigella* Simon, 1901, *M. opaca* (Karsch, 1880) , *M. tagalica* Banks, 1930, *M. thaii* Zabka, 1985.

Myrmarachne species "inquirenda" - unclassified because lack of diagnostic drawings

(but specimens are preserved in the collections), or their drawings are not allowed to be displayed here.

Myrmarachne aenescens Simon, 1901 , *M. alticeps* (Thorell, 1890), *Myrmarachne aurea* Ceccarelli, 2010; *M. bengalensis* Tikader, 1973, *M. bicurvata* (Pickard-Cambridge O., 1869), *M. brevis* Xiao X., 2002, *M. capito* (Thorell, 1890), *M. cognata* (Koch L., 1879), *M. consobrina* Denis, 1955, *M. debilis* (Thorell, 1892), *M. decorata* Reimoser, 1927, *M. denticulata* (Karsch, 1880), *M. dirangicus* Bastawade, 2002, *M. erythrocephala* (Koch L., 1879), , *M. exultans* Caporiacco, 1949, *M. formosa* (Thorell, 1892), *M. furcata* (Karsch, 1880), *M. gurgulla* Ceccarelli, 2010, *M. hidaspis* Caporiacco, 1935, *M. hoffmanni* , *M. hidaspis* , *M. hoffmanni* Strand, 1913 , *M. jacobsoni* Reimoser, 1925, *M. jugularis* (Simon, 1900), *M. kochi* Reimoser, 1925 , *M. laeta* (Thorell, 1887), *M. leptognatha* (Thorell, 1890), *M. luctuosa* (Koch L., 1879), *M. ludhianensis* Sadana, Gupta, 1998, *M. lupata* (Koch L., 1879), *M. mandibularis* (Thorell, 1890), *M. manducator* (Westwood, 1841), *M. megachelae* Ganesh Kumar, Mohanasundaram, 1998 , *M. nemorensis* (Peckham, Peckham, 1892), *M. obscura* (Taczanowski, 1871), *M. paviei* (Simon, 1886), *M. pectorosa*(Thorell, 1890), *M. prava* (Karsch, 1880), *M. prognatha* (Thorell, 1887), *M. pumilio* (Karsch, 1880), *M. rhopalota* (Thorell, 1895), *M. roeweri* Reimoser, 1934, *M. rubra* Ceccarelli, 2010, *M. sansibarica* Strand, 1910, *M. septemdentata* Strand, 1907, *M. simoni* (Koch L., 1879), *M. simonis* (Herman, 1879), *M. vehemens* Fox,1937, *M. vestita* (Thorell, 1895).

Myrmarachne species dubia

(no diagnostic drawings and no specimens are available in collections).

Myrmarachne albocincta (Koch C.L., 1846), *M. annandalei* (Simon, 1901), *M. attenuata* (Karsch, 1880), *M. cuprea* (Hogg, 1896), *M. formica* (Doleschall, 1859), *M. formosana* (Matsumura, 1911), *M. himalayensis* (Narayan, 1915), *M. incerta* (Narayan, 1915), *M. lugens* (Thorell, 1881), *M. lurida* (Simon, 1885), *M. macleayana* (Bradley, 1876), *M. paivae* (Narayan, 1915), *M. patellata* (Strand, 1907), *M. pectorosa* (sternodes) (Thorell, 1890), *M. pygmaea* (Thorell, 1894), *M. radiata* (Thorell, 1894), *M. ramunni* (Narayan, 1915), *M. satarensis* (Narayan,1915), *M. tayabasana* Chamberlin, 1925, *M. transversa* (Mukerjee, 1930), *M. uniseriata* (Narayan, 1915).

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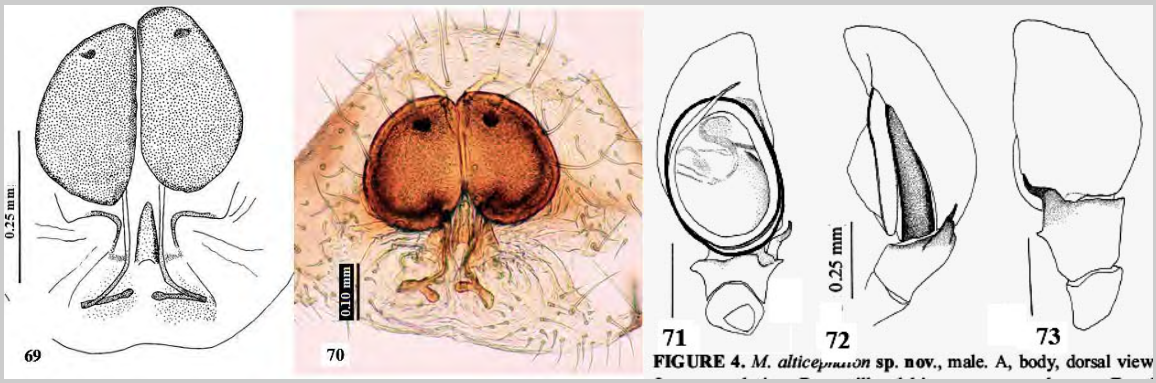
Prószynski J., Deeleman-Reinhold C.L. 2010. Vol. 19. N. 3: P. 174-178. Figs 113-126.
Edmunds M., Prószynski J. 2003. Vol. 12, N. 7. P. 297-322.
Wanless F.R. 1978a. Vol. 33. N. 1. P.18-27, 28-97. Figs 10-60.
Simon E. 1901-1903. P. 504-505.

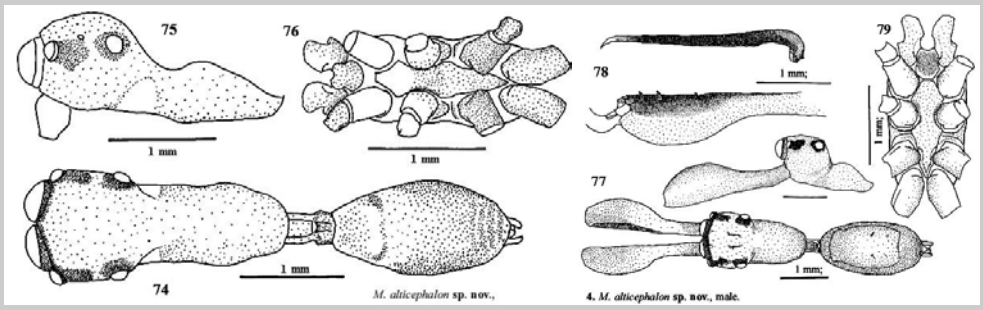
Gen. *Myrmatheca* Prószyński, 2016 gen. n. (2 species)

Type species *Myrmarachne alticephalon* Yamasaki & Ahmad, 2013
ETYMOLOGY. Name combines words *Myrmarachne* and *spermatheca*, assumed grammar gender - femininae.
DIAGNOSIS. *"Pipes-like"* sclerotized spermathecae are modified in into a pair of huge distal chambers in anterior part of epigyne, **resembling two tightly pressed sclerotized hemispheres**, followed by minute, thin and short, thread-like proximal parts of *pipes*, with slightly more distinct, transverse parts, expectedly harboring armatures of junction with copulatory duct, and of a scent gland. These should be examined under higher microscope power. Membranous copulatory ducts seem to coil around distal parts of "*pipes*", but are not sufficiently visible on enclosed photo. Pocket very small and thin, moved ahead towards center of epigyne, reaching level of spherical chambers of spermathecae. Antero-median rim of "windows", on both sides of posterior pocket, is light sclerotized. Males have chelicerae long, anteriorly swollen. Bulbus oval, spermophor broad, with indistinct, thin duct anteriorly. Tibial apophysis short, inclined and waving, apically narrowing. Body shape of male and female with cephalic part much higher than thoracal one.
Remarks. Grace to excellent photograph of stained microscopic slide by T. Yamasaki, we have learned structure of the astonishing spermatecae of his *Myrmatheca alticephalon*, whose details can be interpreted only by comparison with evolution of other genera of MYRMARACHNINES. Drawings below are integral part of the definition.
Distribution. Two species in Borneo: Sabah, of which one is pending description. A specimen reported from Indonesia: Sumatra: Padang pending confirmation of conspecificity, the third species is described from Madagascar.
COMPOSITION. *The following species are transferred from genus Myrmarachne* MacLeay, 1839: *Myrmatheca alticephalon* (Yamasaki, Ahmad, 2013) comb. n., *Myrmatheca ransoni* (Wanless, 1978) comb. n., undescribed species was photographed by P. Koomen.
REFERENCES. Yamasaki T., Ahmad A.H. 2013. N. 3710. P. 507-509. Figs 4A–G, 5A–E. Wanless F.R. 1978a. Vol. 33. N. 1. P. 83A-C.



Myrmatheca alticephalon ?: Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 79. By courtesy.





Figures 69-79. *Myrmatheca alticephalon* Yamasaki & Ahmad, 2013, comb. n. **69** - epigyne, **70** - internal structure of epigyne (note shadows of copulatory ducts), **71-73** - male palp, **74** - female body dorsally, **75** - female carapace laterally, **76** - female sternum, **77** - male body dorsally and carapace laterally, **78** - male chelicera laterally and fang, **79** - male sternum. From Yamasaki & Ahmad, 2013. Zootaxa 3710: 507, f. 4A-G, 5A-E. © 2013 Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

Gen. *Myrmavola* Prószyński, 2016 gen. n. (8 species)

[proposed as partial synonym for the genus *Myrmarachne*].

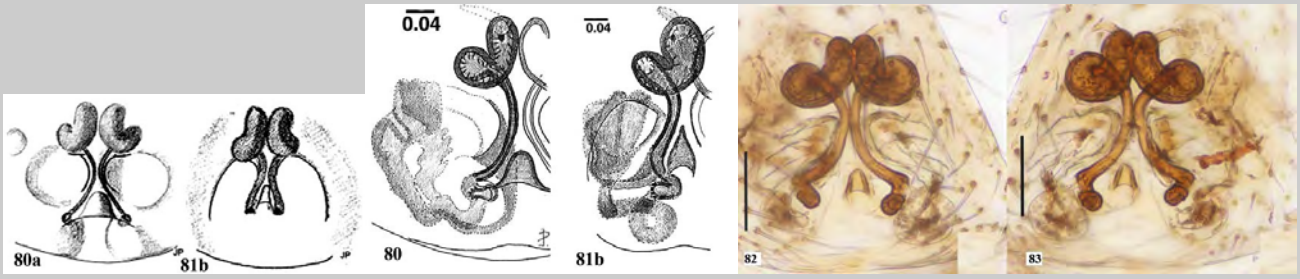
Type species *Damoetas galianoae* Prószyński, 2001
ETYMOLOGY. Name combines words *Myrmarachne* and *volatilis*, assumed grammar gender - feminine.
DIAGNOSIS. Spermathecae "pipes-like", stretching parallel along median axis of epigyne, differ from *Myrmarachne* by lack of spermathecal transverse detour, instead apical end of pipes is twisted into single loop, much broadened, having internal wall covered by short spines resembling that in *Myrmele*, posterior parts of pipes are very thin. Copulatory ducts visible after staining, make membranous coils, running from copulatory openings, near median septum of epigyne, towards posterior end of spermathecae, near posterior rim of epigyne. Posterior pocket small, diverse in particular species. Male palps with bulbus oval, encircled with coils of embolus, spermophor running along posterior part of margin of bulbus, it has narrow branch running anteriorwards, but disappearing under coil of embolus without completing small loop in visible part of bulbus. As irregularities in appearance of spermophor are

visible in several genera of MYRMARACHNINES, in difference to typical *Myrmarachne*, this structure deserves closer attention in future research. Tibial apophysis (RTA) inclined and gently bent, but not twisted. Male chelicerae medium long, with ventral edge lobate anteriorly, with a group of somewhat longer teeth. Body without constrictions, with thorax gently sloping, abdomen oval, pointed posteriorly. Body in *M. christae* longer. Color pattern in some species with dark transverse band across abdomen, which is not common in MYRMARACHNINES. Drawings below are integral part of the definition.

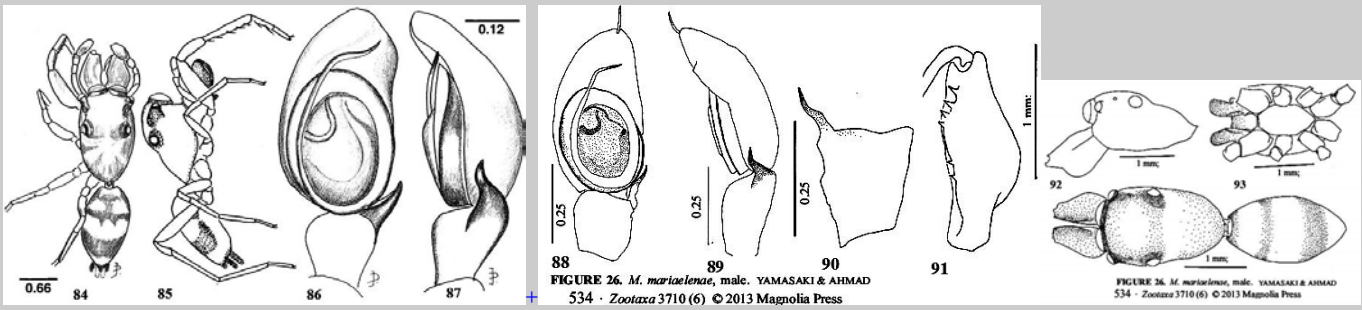
Note on placement. Note on placement. Edwards & Benjamin [2009] were partially right, proposing to remove *Damoetas galianoae* Prószynski, 2001 and *D. christae* Prószynski, 2001 from that genus, and pointing at similarities of the single ventral loop in their spermathecal complex to the *volatilis* and *electrica* groups of *Myrmarachne*. However, they were wrong basing placement on palp appearance, which is poor character in separating genera in MYRMARACHNINES , also body shape is entirely unreliable, because is influenced by mimicking various ants, or other insects. Since both species are placed now in a new genus *Myrmavola* gen. n., replacement of the species name "galianoae" is superfluous, because *Damoetas galianoae* was never used in the primary literature in combination with genus "*Myrmarachne*", so it is not a homonym. See also description of *Myrmavola yamasaki* sp. n. below.

Composition. The genus contains two species described originally in the genus Damoetas Peckham & Peckham, 1886: *M. christae* (Prószynski, 2001), comb. n., and *M. galianoae* (Prószynski, 2001), comb. n. *The following species are transferred from genus Myrmarachne* MacLeay, 1839: *Myrmavola andrewi* (Wanless,1978), comb. n., *M. brevichelicera* (Yamasaki, Ahmad, 2013), comb. n., *M. eumenes* (Simon, 1900), comb. n.,, *M. globosa* (Wanless, 1978), comb. n., *M. longiventris* (Simon, 1903), comb. n., *M. volatilis* (Peckham & Peckham, 1892), comb. n., *M. yamanei* (Yamasaki, 2012), comb. n.. Species *M. yamasakii* Prószyński, sp. n. is described as new (see below).

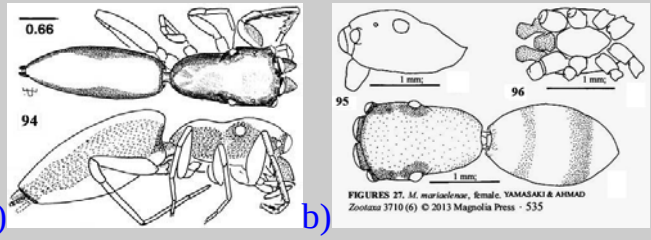
REFERENCES. Prószynski J. 2001. Vol. 51. N. 4. P. 517-522. Figs 1-10.



Figures 80-83. Diversity of internal structures of epigyne and its internal structures in: **80, 80a** - *Myrmavola galianoae* (Prószynski, 2001) comb. n., **81, 81b** - *M. christae* Prószynski 2001 comb. n., **82-83** - *Myrmavola yamasaki* Prószynski, 2001 sp. n. [misidentified as *Myrmarachne mariaelenae* by Yamasaki & Ahmad 2013, ventral and dorsal side up. **80-81** - from Prószynski 2001. Annales Zoologici, Warszawa 51: 519-520, f. 1-10, 82-84 - from Yamasaki & Ahmad 2003. Zootaxa 3710: 534, f. 26A-G, 27A-G. © 2013 Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

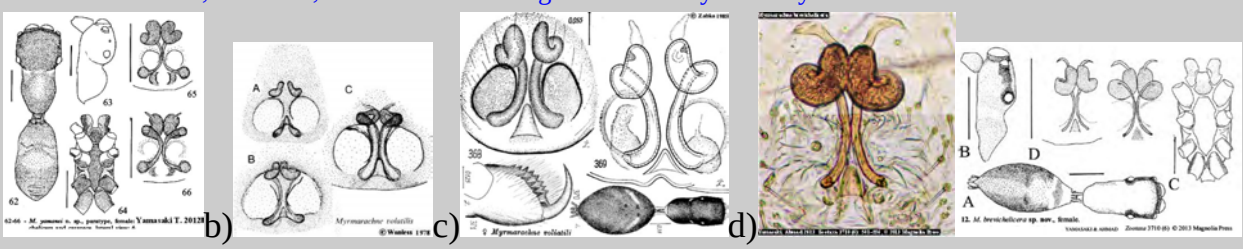


Figures 84-93. Diversity of male palps and body in *Myrmavola galianoae* (Prószynski, 2001), comb. n. (**84-87**), M. *yamasaki* Prószynski 2001 sp. n. [misidentified as *Myrmarachne mariaelenae* by Yamasaki & Ahmad 2013 (**88-93**). **84-85, 92** - body, **86-90** - palps, **91** - chelicer, **93** - sternum. **80-81** - from Prószynski 2001. Annales Zoologici, 51: 519-520, f. 1-10, **82-84** - from Yamasaki & Ahmad 2003. Zootaxa 3710: 534, f. 26A-G, 27A-G. © 2013 Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



a) b)

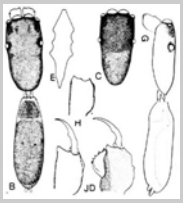
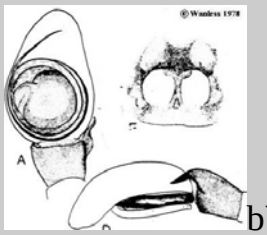
Figures 94-96. Diversity of female body in *Myrmavola christae* (Prószynski, 2001) comb. n., (**94**) M. *yamasaki* Prószynski, 2001 sp. n. [misidentified as *Myrmarachne mariaelenae* by Yamasaki & Ahmad 2013 (**95-96**). **94-95**, body dorsal and lateral view and carapace, **96** - sternum. **94** - from Prószynski 2001. Annales Zoologici, 51: 519-520, f. 1-10, **95-96** - from Yamasaki & Ahmad 2003. Zootaxa 3710: 534, f. 26A-G, 27A-G. © 2013 Magnolia Press. By courtesy. .



b) c) d)

Females of Myrmavola yamanei [female] +b) eumenes +c) volatilis +d) brevichelicera: Wanless 1978a. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 33 (1): 103-105, ff. 66b-e, g-h, j, 67a, d-e +b) 114-115, figs 73A-K; 74A-E +c) 419-420, ff. 62A-C + Zabka 1985. Ann. zool.,

39, 11: ff. 368-371 +d)+b) Yamasaki, Ahmad 2013. Zootaxa 3710 (6): 515-518, f 11A–G, 12A–F. © 2013 Magnolia Press. By courtesy. . By courtesy.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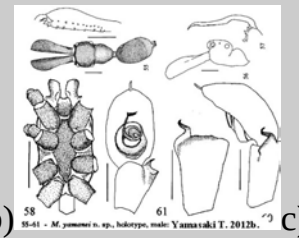
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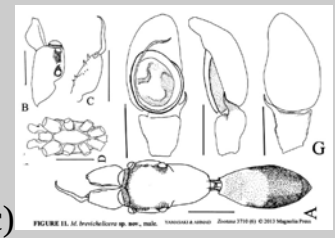
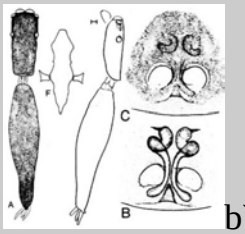


Myrmavola andrewi +b) yamanei [male] +c) brevichelicera : Wanless 1978a. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 33 (1): 103-105, ff. 66b-e, g-h, j, 67a, d-e +b) Yamasaki 2012b. 104: 173-177, f 55-66 +b) Yamasaki, Ahmad 2013. Zootaxa 3710 (6): 515-518, f 11A–G, 12A–F. © 2013 Magnolia Press. By courtesy.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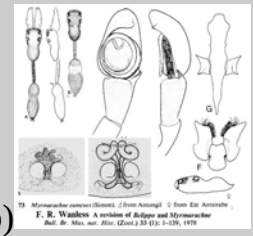


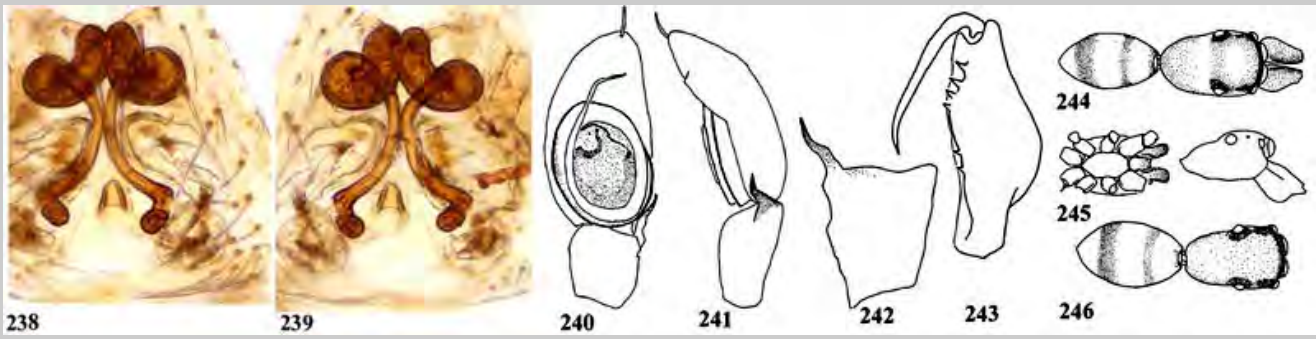
Myrmavola longiventris [placement tentative]+b) eumenes [placement tentative]: Wanless 1978a. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 33, (1): 105-106, figs 66A, F, I, 67B-C +b) 114, figs 73A-K, 74A-E, pl 2b**.** By courtesy.

Myrmavola yamasakii Prószyński, 2016 sp. n.

Myrmarachne mariaelenae: Yamasaki & Ahmad 2013 (misidentified) **syn. n.**

Material: Syntypes 2 males and 3 females, Gunung Alab, Crocker Range Park, Sabah, 9 X 2010, T. Yamasaki leg.; 5 males and 24 females, Kinabalu Park Headquarter area, Sabah, 10–12 XI 2010, T. Yamasaki leg. [studied by T. Yamasaki].
Etymology. Named for Dr. Takeshi Yamasaki, an author of excellent papers on *Myrmarachne*.
DIAGNOSIS. Resembling *Myrmavola galianoae* (Prószyński, 2001), comb. n., from which differs distinctly by small and narrow posterior pocket of epigyne, fitted into wide span between proximal ends of spermathecal "*pipes*", in *M. christae* (Prószyński, 2001), comb. n., the posterior pocket is also small and narrow, but posterior ends of "pipes" are very close each other and pocket is fitted tightly. In males bulbus oval with open additional loop, tibial apophysis slightly longer than in *Myrmarachne*, gently waving apically, but not twisted, there is no flange. For full description - see Yamasaki & Ahmad 2013. Zootaxa 3710(6): 534-535. Drawings (below) and comparative drawings of related (above) are integral part of the definition.

Nomenclatorical note. Original name of this species - *Myrmarachne mariaelenae* used by Yamasaki & Ahmad, 2013 is a result of double mistake, the first - assumption by Edwards & Benjamin, 2009: 14 that the species *Damoetas galianoae* Prószyński, 2001 should be transferred to the genus *Myrmarachne*, where would become junior homonym of *Myrmarachne galianoae* Cutler, 1981. Hence they replaced specific name by "*mariaelenae*". Because classification to *Myrmarachne* cannot be sustained, the replacement name become superfluous as never used in the primary literature. The second mistake was identification of the species described by Yamasaki & Ahmad as conspecific with "*mariaelenae*" - that is originally "*galianoae*", as these specimen are in fact not conspecific, it become necessary to describe them under new name. Informed on changed status of this species Dr. Yamasaki did not use the occasion to describe it himself.
Distribution. Species known from Borneo: Sabah.
REFERENCES. Yamasaki T., Ahmad A.H. 2013. N. 3710. P. 534-535. Figs 26A–G, 27A–G.



Myrmavola yamasaki sp. n. [Misidentified as *Myrmarachne maraielenae* by Yamasaki & Ahmad 2013] 238-239 - internal structure of epigyne, ventral and dorsal views; 240-242 - male palp, ventral, lateral views and tibia; 243 - male chelicera; 244, 246 - habitus of male and female; 245, sternum and carapace of male. From Borneo. After Yamasaki & Ahmad [2013], © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

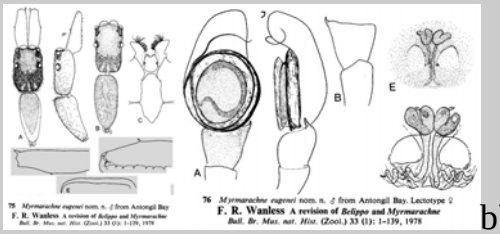
Gen. *Myrmele* Prószyński, 2016 gen. n. (4 species)

Myrmarachne electrica group of species Wanless 1978a.

Type species *Myrmarachne electrica* Wanless 1978a from Madagascar.
ETYMOLOGY. Name combines words "*Myrmarachne*" and "*electrica*", grammar gender assumed feminine.

DIAGNOSIS. Anterior part of "pipes-like" sclerotized spermathecae resembling these in *Myrmavola* by single loop of anterior detour of "pipes", but differs strikingly by strange, double spiral structures, in membranous parts attached to the proximal ends of spermathecae (but located in posterior epigyne!), being presumably modified copulatory ducts. Palps with round bulbus, spermophor without additional thin duct, distal part of embolus filamentous. Chelicerae in males moderately enlarged, with basal ventral lobe, dorsally flat. Body elongate in various degree and relatively flat, constrictions weakly developed. This diagnosis agrees with Wanless definition of *Myrmarachne electrica* group of species from Madagascar by "coiled distal seminal ducts and median pouch [pocket]" in females, by "filamentous distal embolus". Drawings below are integral part of the definition.

Note on genera relationships. Imprecise drawings hamper drawing final conclusion on relationships of genera *Myrmele* and *Myrmavola*, While this paper rearranges genera of MYRMARACHNINES by structure of spermathecae and ducts, Wanless (1978: 106) confirms similarity of females of *M. longiventris* and *M. peckhami*, which, incidentally, he has found in the same vial). Further research may necessitate revival of *Bizonella*.
Remarks. *"Myrmarachne" eumenes* (Simon, 1900) is standing out by body shape, with enormous long pedicel and constriction of carapace and abdomen, however shape of spermathecae fits definition of *Myrmavola* - see Wanless (1978a, Fig. 73), its placement pending further considerations and leave uncertain "*Myrmarachne" longiventris* (Simon, 1903) (the latest being type species of the genus *Bizonenella* Strand, 1929 (= *Bizone* Simon, 1903), deserving reinstatement).
Composition. The following species are transferred from genus *Myrmarachne* MacLeay, 1839: *Myrmele andringitra* (Wanless,1978) comb. n., *M. eugenei* (Wanless, 1978) comb. n., *M. electrica* (Peckham & Peckham, 1892) comb. n., *M. peckhami* (Roewer, 1951) comb. n.
REFERENCES. Wanless F.R. 1978a. Vol. 33. N. 1. P. 115-121. Figs 75-77, 79-80.



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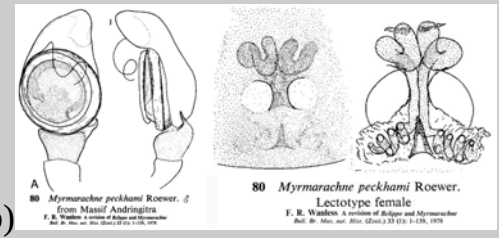
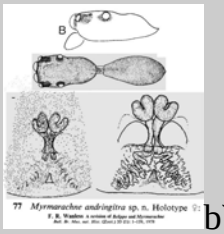


Myrmele eugenei +b) peckhami [both comb. n. syn. n. Myrmarachne e & p.] :Wanless 1978a. 33, (1): 115-117, figs 75a-g, 76 a-e, + b) 119-121, ff. 79A-I, 80A-E. By courtesy.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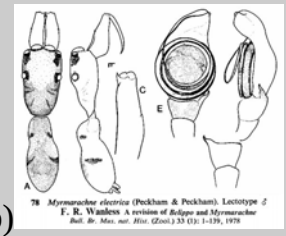
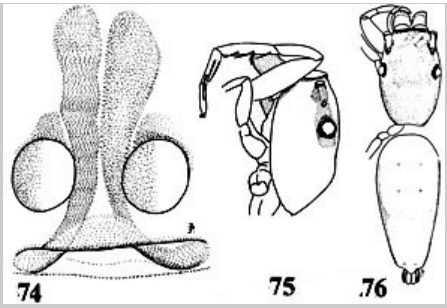


Myrmele andringitra +b) electrica: Wanless, 1978:117, f 77A-D, 76 a-e + b) 33, (1): figs 78A-F. By courtesy.

Gen. *Panachraesta* Simon, 1900 *(1 species)* (comb. reinstated)

Panachraesta paludosa Simon, 1900b: 405 (Df).
Panachraesta paludosa: Simon, 1901a: 504, f. 596-597 (f).
Panachraesta paludosa: Prószynski, 1987: 74 (f unnumbered)
Myrmarachne paludosa: Benjamin 2015: 21-26, illustrations 13a-b (do Figs 14a-16d show DIFFERENT SPECIES mixed up?).
Type species *Panachraesta paludosa* Simon, 1900.
Remarks. This monotypic genus does resemble MYRMARACHNINES by epigyne with two white "windows" and translucent, long "pipes" of spermathecae (Figure 74). The internal structure of epigyne and palps were studied recently by Benjamin 2015: 21, his drawings of spermatheca (fig. 15E-H) indicate resemblance to genus *Myrmage* Prószyński, 2016c, the appearance of palp (fig. 16A-C) does not contradicting that possibility. They could be even congeneric. There is also some similarity to some *Toxeus* (*T. cuneatus* (Badcock, 1918), comb. n. or *T. jajpurensis* (Prószynski, 1992), comb. n.). However, his excellent documentation seem to indicate mixing up several species of the genus, in particular female (his Figures 14a-16d), show different shape of abdomen, broadest at 2/3rd of its length and triangular posterior tip of abdomen. That could possibly be explanable if the photographed female was pregnant, with abdomen swollen with eggs - but that need confirmation.While placement in *Myrmage or Toxeus* require confirmation, the transfer of *Panachraesta paludosa* to the genus *Myrmarachne* is not accepted, and the original combination is hereby reinstated, pending further research.
COMPOSITION. Single species described from Sri Lanka.
REFERENCES. Prószyński 2016a, b, c - online, 1987: 74.Benjamin 2015: 21, Simon 1901: 504.



Panachraesta paludosa Simon, 1900: Prószyński 1987: 74 one of two original females in the Simon's collection in the MNHN-Paris, comparable, with minor differences, with Benjamin 1915 photos 13A-B (conspecific??), but differing by shape of abdomen from photos 14F-G, which excludes conspecific status of the latter. + Benjamin 2015: 21-26, illustrations 13a-b *[as Myrmarachne paludosa*], (Figs 14a-16d may show DIFFERENT SPECIES mixed up, no license to display). From ©Prószyński 1987 (illustrations from Benjamin cannot be compared here because of lack of license to display them) .

Gen. *Toxeus* Koch C.L., 1846 gen. reinstated *(10 species)*

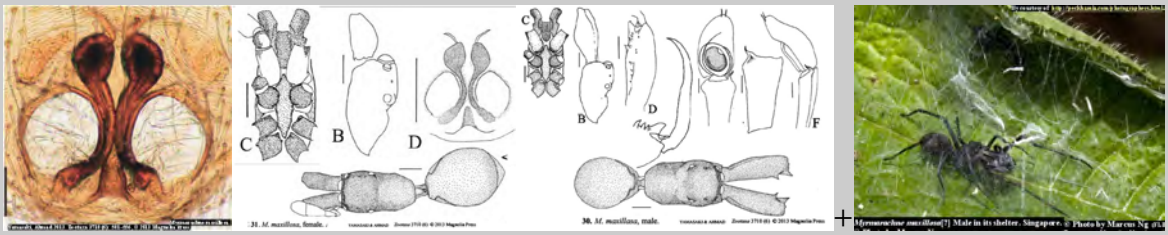
Type species *Toxeus maxillosus* Koch C. L. 1846 [syn. *Myrmarachne maxillosa* (Koch C.L., 1846)].

Nomenclatorical note. Genus name *"Toxeus"* was introduced by Koch C.L. in 1846 in combination with specific name "*maxillosus*", subsequently used as synonymic combinations with five other specific names, by Thorell, Pickard-Cambridge F., and one Smith (1907). Names of two taxa of the family level, derived from *Toxeus* - Toxeae and Toxeinae were proposed by Pickard-Cambridge F. in 1900. None were used after 1907 in primary literature (Bonnet 1957, 1959: 2997-3014, 4663). Progres in knowledge of *Myrmarachne*, especially in internal structures of epigyne, suggests now splitting of the genus *Myrmarachne* into several smaller genera, one of which characterized by features of *Myrmarachne maxillosa*, so as a name for that genus is accepted reinstated name *Toxeus*, still available according to Edwards (2013, Peckhamia 110.1: 7).

DIAGNOSIS. "Pipes-like" sclerotized spermathecae, stretching parallel along median axis of epigyne, without transverse detour, usually pressed to each other along part of their course, are either thin, gradually slightly dilating along their course in terminal half (located in anterior part of epigyne), with internal spines in the dilated part, as in *T. cuneatus* (Badcock, 1918), or making asymmetrical terminal chamber (as in *T. aureoniger*), with long internal spines. They differs from spermathecae in *Myrmage gedongensis* comb. n. (Edmunds & Proszynski, 2003) which retain the same diameter along their whole length, devoid of swellings, and covered internally by similar minute spines. Posterior (proximal) ends of "pipes" are diverging, making room for the pocket, located between them. Membranous copulatory ducts, visible after staining, make irregular large coils, running from almost indiscernible slit-like copulatory openings at median septum of epigyne, towards beginning of spermathecae, near posterior rim of epigyne. Palps have almost circular bulbus, resembling *Emertonius* by lack of additional thin loop of spermophor, encircled with coils of embolus inside semi translucent sheath. Spermophor broad, runs along margin of bulbus. Tibial apophysis indistinctly double bent, but not twisted screw like. Chelicerae in both sexes have developed ventral lobe, extending their height, none the less, male chelicerae are long, but shorter than in *Myrmarachne*, with two rows of tiny teeth, fang is long. Size of specimens medium, some species have total length 7-8 mm. Body compact, constrictions variable, in some species indistinct, with thoracal part depressed, abdomen in some species almost round. ATTENTION: spermathecae of some *Toxeus* are almost identical with some *Emertonius*, while their external appearance is strikingly different!

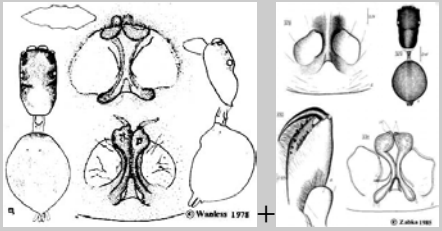
Drawings below are integral part of the definition.

Composition. The following species are transferred from genus Myrmarachne MacLeay, 1839: *Toxeus aureoniger* (Edmunds & Prószyński, 2003), comb. n.; *T. bicuspidatus* (Yamasaki, 2012); *T. cuneatus* (Badcock, 1918), comb. n.; *T. gorontaloensis* (Yamasaki, 2012, comb. n. [reinstated]; *T. hirsutipalpus* (Edmunds & Proszynski, 2003), comb. n.; *T. jajpurensis* (Prószyński, 1992), comb. n.; *T. latithoracicus* (Yamasaki & Huang J. 2012), comb. n.; *T. magnus* (Saito, 1933), comb. n.; *T. maxillosus* Koch C. L. 1846.

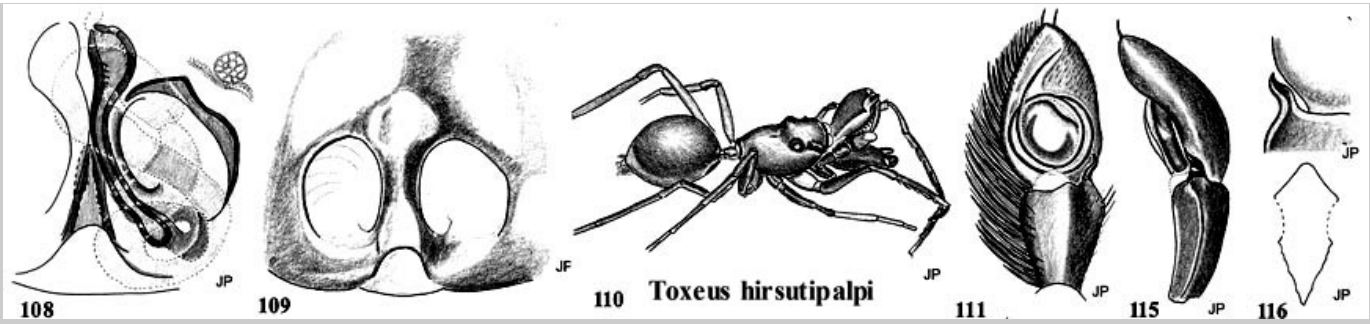




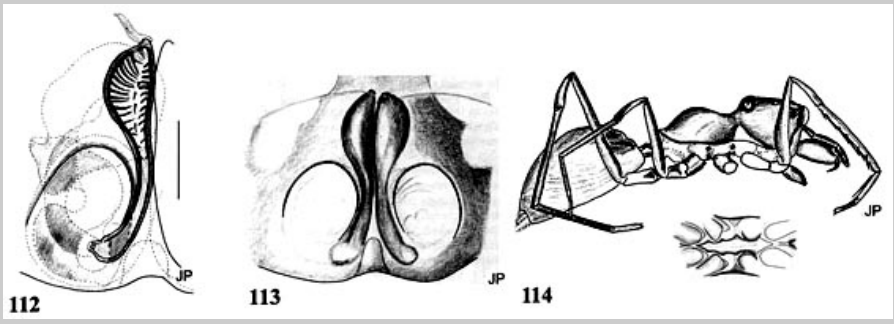
Toxeus maxillosus comb. n. 114 - spermatheca and ducts, 115-119 - details of female, 120-127 details of male Yamasaki, Ahmad 2013. Zootaxa 3710 (6): 538-541, f 30A–G, 31A–E, 42A–F. © 2013 Magnolia Press +b) ©Photo H.K. Tang and Marcus Ng. By courtesy.



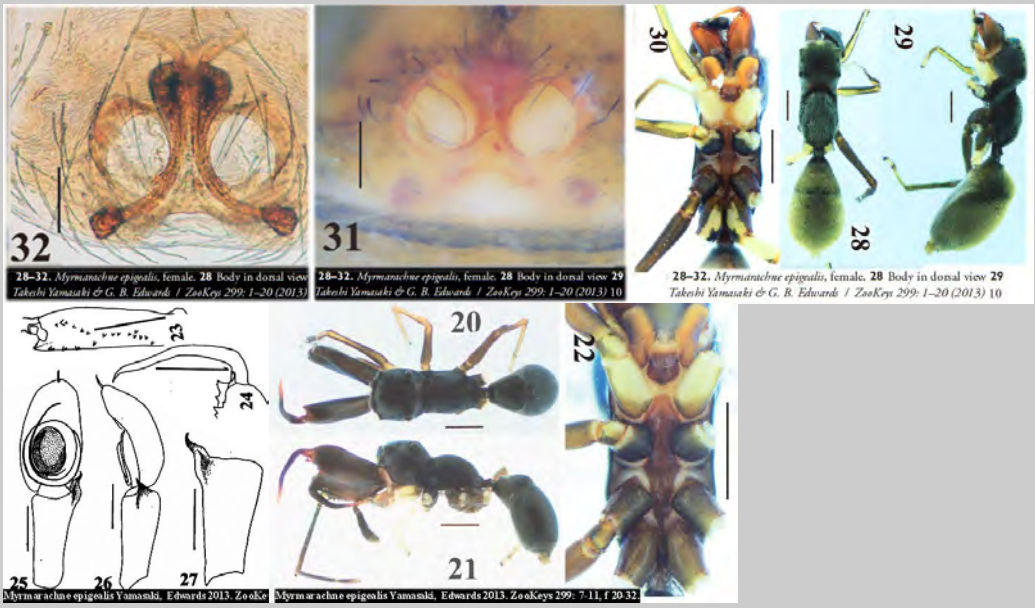
Toxeus globosus . Wanless 1978a. : 33, (1): 99, figs 61b-c, g, 62d-e + Zabka 1985. Ann. zool., 39, 11: 246, ff. 328-331. By courtesy.



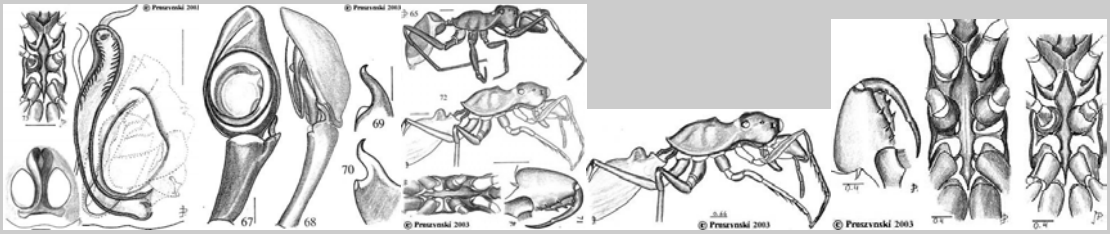
***Toxeus* hirsutipalpi comb. n.** Edmunds, Proszynski. 2003.Bull. Br. Ar. .



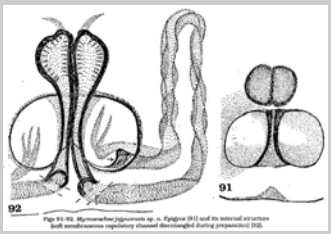
***Toxeus cuneatus* comb. n.** Edmunds, Proszynski 2003. Bull. British Arachn. Soc. 12 (7): f. 56-63. By courtesy.



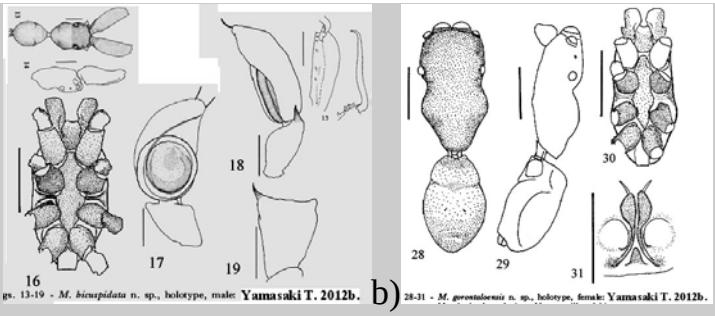
***Toxeus* epigealis comb. n.** Yamasaki, Edwards 2013. Flores. ZooKeys 299: 7-11, f 20-32.. By courtesy.



Toxeus grossus (Edmunds & Prószyński, 2003) comb. n. Edmunds, Proszynski. 2003. Bull. British Arachn. Soc. 12 (7): 13, f. 69-79. By courtesy.



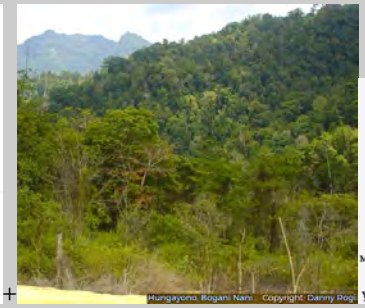
***Toxeus jajpurensis*: Prószyński, 1992 India: Orissa: Ann. zool. 1992b: 44(9): 87, f 90-92. By courtesy.**



gs. 13-19 - *M. bicuspidata* n. sp., holotype, male: Yamasaki T. 2012b. b) 28-31 - *M. gorontaloensis* n. sp., holotype, female: Yamasaki T. 2012b.

Toxeus bicuspidatus + *gorontaloensis* Yamasaki 2012b Ann. Mus. civ. Storia nat. Giacomo Doria: 104: 153-161, f 13-19 +b) 163-165, f 28-31. By courtesy.

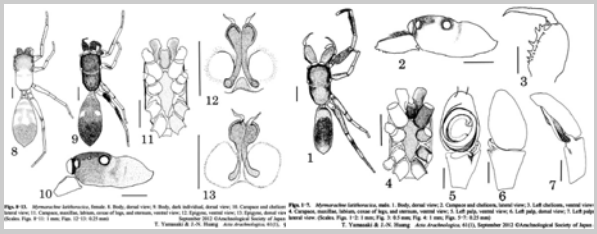

A philosophy and methodology for matching opposite sexes of one species, exemplified by a new synonym in *Myrmarachne* (Araneae: Salticidae)



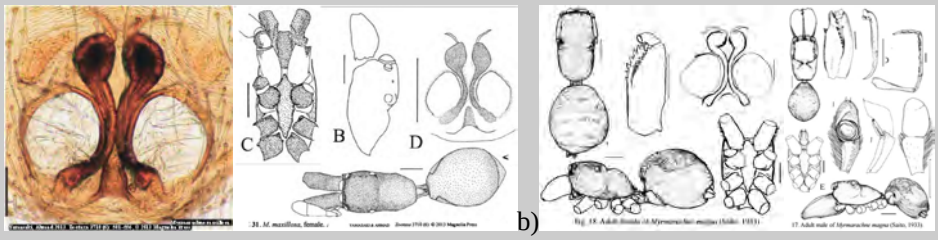


Yamasaki T. 2012b. Fig. 1. - Collection sites in Sulawesi

A new hypothesis on matching sexes based on geographic distribution. a) Comparison of *M. bicuspidata* and *M. gorontaloensis* [see above] b) environment and geographic location where assumedly ONLY THIS SINGLE SPECIES LIVES. Dr. G.B. Edwards writes: "The description of separate new species for male and female individuals with similar morphology, especially if they have similar locality data, is untenable …., as it … hyper-inflate the species count …, giving a false sense of extant biodiversity. Geographical data male and females collected on Mt. Tilongkabila, Gorontalo Province, Sulawesi. Elevation given for females (800m, 1200 m) but not given for male. Morphological data. Male and females have a **similar overall appearance**, for example, the **coxal color pattern is relatively similar**. Yamasaki (2012: 165) states "*M. gorontaloensis* might be the female of *M. bicuspidatus* [sic] because they **share a very unique shape of the thorax.** However, *M. gorontaloensis* does not possess the protuberance on its carapace, which is a diagnostic character of *M. bicuspidatus* [sic]." As first reviser, I choose *M. bicuspidata* Yamasaki 2012 as the name of the species; *M. gorontaloensis* Yamasaki 2012 becomes a NEW SYNONYM." Edwards.2013b A philosophy and methodology for matching opposite sexes of one species, exemplified by a new synonym in Myrmarachne (Araneae: Salticidae). Peckhamia 1, 10. By courtesy.

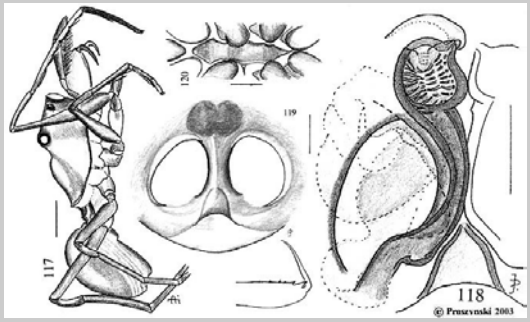


Toxeus latithoracicus comb. n.+b) shelfordi Yamasaki & Huang J. 2012. Acta Arachnologica .



b)

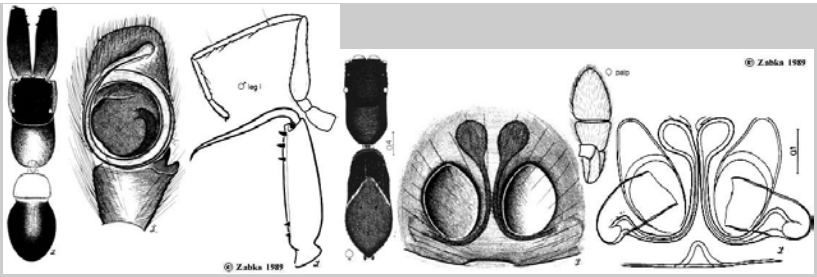
***Toxeus maxillosus comb. n. +b) Toxeus magnus* (Saito, 1933) comb. n. .** Yamasaki, Ahmad 2013. Zootaxa 3710 (6): 538-541, f 30A–G, 31A–E, 42A–F. © 2013 Magnolia Press +b) Huang J. 2004. MSc Thesis, National Sun Yat-sen University, Taiwan, on line: 44-48, t 17-18. By courtesy.



Toxeus aureoniger : Edmunds, Proszynski. 2003. Bull. British Arachnol. Soc. 12 (7): 321-322, figs 117-121. By courtesy.

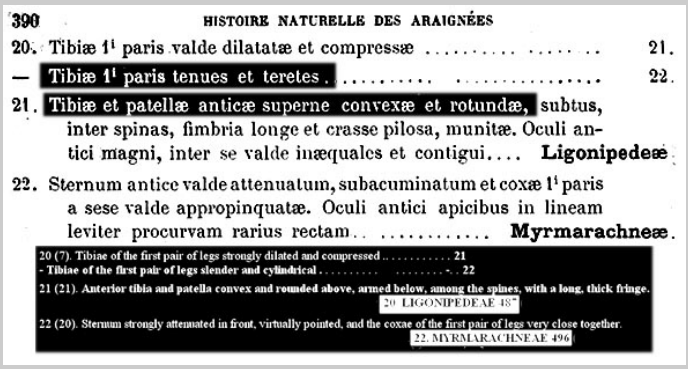
Gen. *Uncertain genus of MYRMARACHNINES* by Davies Todd, Zabka, 1989 *(1 species)*

The genus is monotypic, pending further research.



Uncertain genus: Davies Todd V., Zabka M. 1989. Mem. Queensland Mus., Brisbane, 27 (2): 203, t. 10. By courtesy.

Characters of groups Myrmarachneae and Ligonipedeae by Simon 1901-1903



390 HISTOIRE NATURELLE DES ARAIGNÉES

20. Tibiæ 1^i paris valde dilatatæ et compressæ ..... 21.

— Tibiæ 1^i paris tenues et teretes ..... 22.

21. Tibiæ et patellæ anticæ superne convexæ et rotundæ, subtus, inter spinas, fimbria longe et crasse pilosa, munitæ. Oculi antici magni, inter se valde inæquales et contigui.... **Ligonipedeæ**.

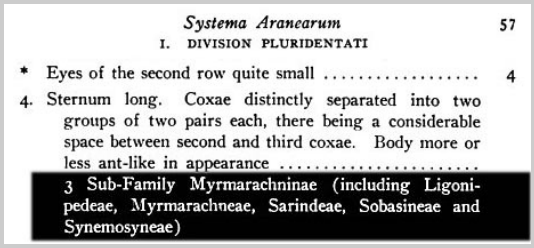
22. Sternum antice valde attenuatum, subacuminatum et coxæ 1^i paris a sese valde appropinquatæ. Oculi antici apicibus in lineam leviter procurvam rarius rectam ..... **Myrmarachneæ**.

20 (7). Tibiae of the first pair of legs strongly dilated and compressed 21
- Tibiae of the first pair of legs slender and cylindrical 22

21 (21). Anterior tibia and patella convex and rounded above, armed below, among the spines, with a long, thick fringe.
20. LIGONIPEDEAE 487

22 (20). Sternum strongly attenuated in front, virtually pointed, and the coxae of the first pair of legs very close together.
22. MYRMARACHNEAE 496

Copy of Simon's 1901: 390 key to Salticidae Pluridentati. Translated by H.D. Cameron and D.P. Wijesinghe. PECKHAMIA: 3, 1.



Systema Aranearum 57

I. DIVISION PLURIDENTATI

* Eyes of the second row quite small 4

4. Sternum long. Coxae distinctly separated into two groups of two pairs each, there being a considerable space between second and third coxae. Body more or less ant-like in appearance .....

3 Sub-Family Myrmarachninae (including Ligonipedeae, Myrmarachneae, Sarindeae, Sobasineae and Synemosyneae)

Definition of the subfamily Myrmarachninae by Petrunkevich 1928, with list of Simon's 1901 groups synthesized into it

ATTACHMENT ON SALTICIDAE SPECIES DIVERSITY

Abbreviated version of "Monograph of the Salticidae (Araneae) of the World 1995-2015.
Part I: Introduction to alternative classification of Salticidae".
http://salticidae.pl/Subfamilies/

Jerzy Prószyński

ATTACHMENT 19a

LIGONIPEINES GROUP OF GENERA

Version July 1st, 2016.
Sources and permissions of illustrations are displayed in the IInd part of the monograph http://www.peckhamia.com/salticidae/

This chapter contains following genera - see page indicated. Type genus: Ligonipes .
Interactive index of genera Damoetas , Judalana, Ligonipes , Rhombonotus, (18 species). Name formation: *Ligonipes*- *Ligonipeines*

Introduction

REMARKS. Simon's (1901: 487-493) original concept of a group of genera LIGONIPEDEAE, was based on tibia I flattened and enormously expanded, almost circular, further expanded by thick and short spines and dense fringe of setae, covered by light reflecting scales (couplet 21). That character appears in three genera, out of five provisionally classified there. Additional mutual characters are: presence of "pluridentati" type of cheliceral dentition making a compact group (or arising from mutual basis), sitting on expanded rim of chelicerae, narrow sternum, increased space between coxae II and III. Parallel couplet 20 separated ant mimicking group Myrmarachneae, just by difference in shape of tibia I. Simon's groups of genera were synthesized by Petrunkevich 1928 into subfamilies, who, for unknown reasons, has merged Myrmarachninae with Ligonipedeae into subfamily Myrmarachninae. That was followed by subsequent authors, Davies & Zabka 1989: 200 considered them "natural group" - their paper, however, stands out in the world literature by providing excellent drawings (repeated in the present paper) to all genera, for both sexes.
I return hereby to the original Simon's idea of a Ligonipedeae as a informal group of genera independent from Myrmarachninae. Relationships of genera of LIGONIPEINES, are uncertain.

Type genus: *Ligonipes*, representative species - *Ligonipes lacertosus*.

DIAGNOSIS. LIGONIPEINES are recognizable by general ant-likeness, with tibia I strikingly flattened and broadly expanded, intensively black (however, not developed in *Damoetas*), cheliceral teeth saw-like (multicusp on common sclerotized basis) on expanded lobe of cheliceral retrolateral edge, male chelicerae short. Resembles MYRMARACHNINES by appearance of epigyne and pipes-like spermathecae, stretching parallel along axial diameter of epigyne, with small anterior dilatation. Copulatory ducts membranous, joining "pipes" posteriorly, visible on cleared and stained epigyne preparation. Palps with bulbus oval, encircled by embolus, usually twice, with spermophor along margin of bulbus, with additional, small loop. For details see drawings (below).

DESCRIPTION. Females. Epigyne externally whitish, has tegument medium sclerotized, with a pair of membranous "***windows***", oval or round, with minute single posterior "***pocket***". Spermathecae resembles those in MYRMARACHNINES, consist of a pair of sclerotized "***pipes***", connected with membranous copulatory ducts near the posterior end of epigyne and running anterior wards along axial diameter, parallel and almost straight. Anterior terminal part of spermathecae indistinctly dilated. The copulatory ducts are irregular tubes of soft transparent membrane, making complicated coils, dorsally to white membrane of "***windows***", intertwined between soft tissues. Copulatory ducts visible best after clearing of soft tissues and staining.

Males. Bulbus oval, encircled by single, loose loop of embolus. An exceptional coil of embolus and shape of bulbus were discovered by Mr. R. Whyte (personal communication) in undescribed yet species (see photographs below), I suppose that it is an intermediate form between EUOPHRYINES, LIGONIPEINES and MYRMARACHNINES, suggesting affinities between these groups of genera and influencing their classification.

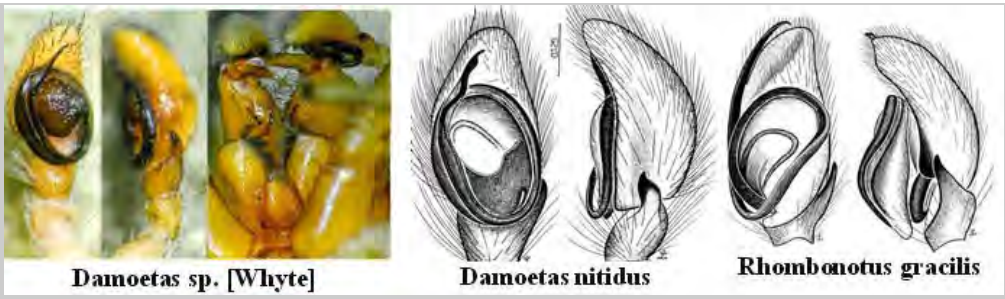


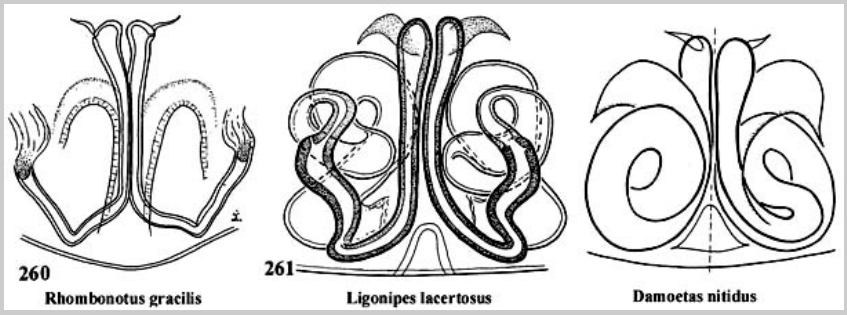
Ligonipein-cf sp [P1110782]: Whyte, ©Photo I.R. Macaulay + R. Whyte. By courtesy.

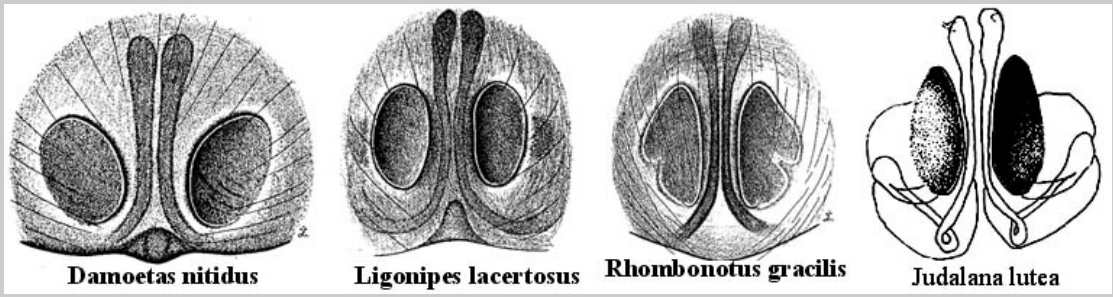
Tibial apophysis of medium length. Chelicerae are remarkably shorter than in MYRMARACHNINES, their inner posterior teeth form compact group on ventral lobe of chelicerae. Drawings below are integral part of the definition.

COMPOSITION. Genera: *Damoetas* Peckham & Peckham,1886; *Judalana* Rix, 1999; *Ligonipes* Karsch, 1878; *Rhombonotus* Koch L., 1879.

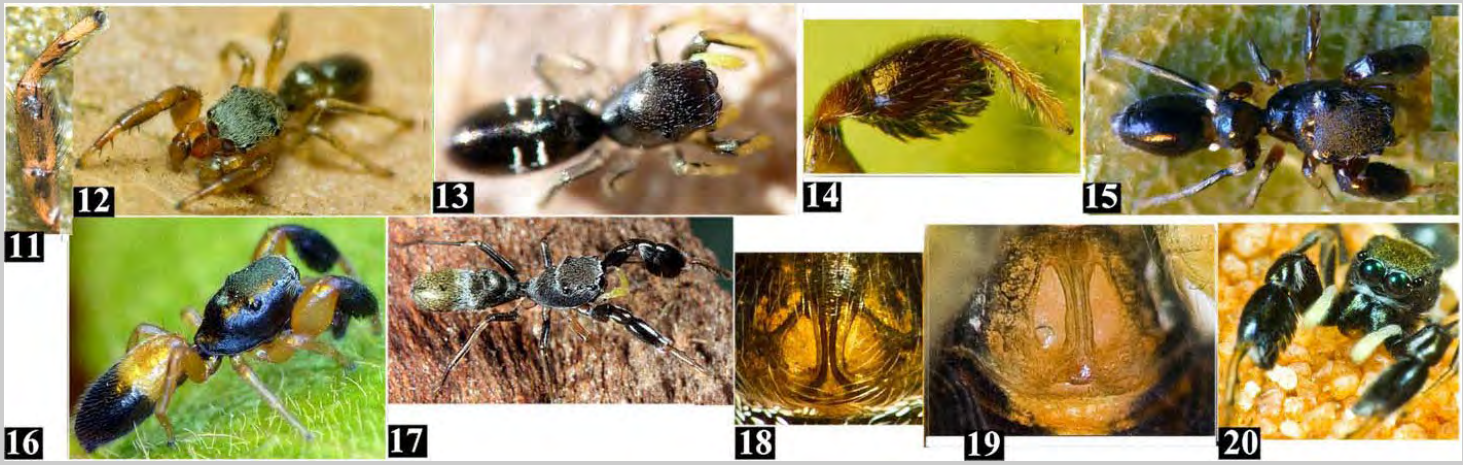
Guide to identification of males by palps, spermathecae and epigynae







Guide to identification of genera by external appearance and color pattern



Figs 11-20. Diversity of habitus of genera of LIGONIPEINAE: *Damoetas* sp. (11-12), *Damoetas nitidus* (13), *Judalana* sp (16, 19), *Ligonipes* sp., (17), Rhombonotus sp. (14-15, 18, 20). 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 20 - habitus, 11, 14 - leg I, 18-19 -epigyne, ventral view. 11-20 -from Australia. All ©photos by R. Whyte.

Gen. *Damoetas* Peckham & Peckham,1886 (1 species)

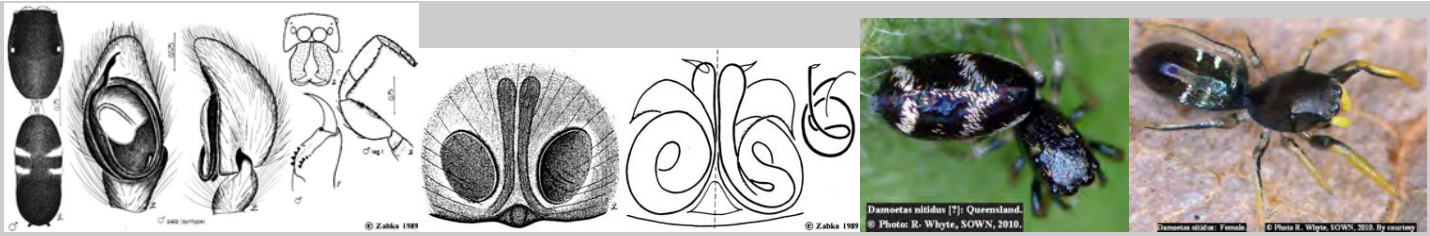
Type species *Damoetas nitidus* .

DIANGNOST. Differs from *Myrmarachne* by pedicel hidden under margin of abdomen and by lack of constrictions on carapace and abdomen, eye field and carapace broadest at eyes III. Chelicerae short and lobate, tooth with 3-4 cusps on mutual basis. Resembles MYRMARACHNINES by "pipe" like spermathecae, it is not certain yet whether coils of copulatory ducts are membranous, or thick walled. Male bulbus is oval or round, encircled by loose coil of embolus, apically thicker than in *Myrmarachne*. Tibial apophysis gently bent, but not twisted. Differs distinctly from *Synageles* Simon, 1876, and hence from "Synagelinae", by palps and epigyne, as well as cheliceral dentition.

DESCRIPTION. Coloration in *D. nitidus* dark (Fig. 13) with pattern of bars of white scales on abdomen. There are also undescribed specimens with somewhat different color pattern and constriction of abdomen, photographed by R. Whyte (Figs 11-12). Differs from other "Ligonipedeae" by tibia I not enlarged. Drawings below are integral part of the definition.

COMPOSITION. The genus contains single described species, and a few undescribed, in Australia.

REFERENCES. Davies Todd V., Zabka M. [1989. P. 200. Plate 9].



Damoetas nitidus : Davies Todd V., Zabka M. 1989. Mem. Queensland Mus., 27 (2): 204, t. 11 + © Photo: Robert Whyte . By courtesy.

Gen. *Judalana* Rix, 1999 (1 species)

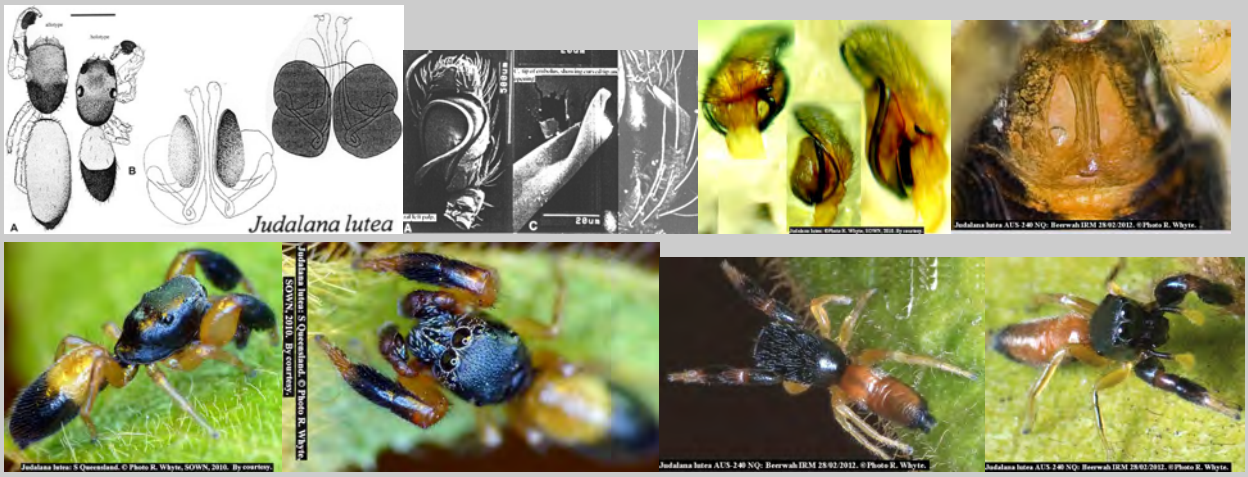
Type species *Judalana lutea*

DIAGNOSIS. Differs from MYRMARACHNINES by broad, enlarged femur, patella and tibia of leg I, with metatarsus and tarsus slender and thin (Fig. 16). Resembles that subfamily by epigyne and spermathecae (Figs 19).

DESCRIPTION. Body black and yellow, abdomen elongated, with indistinct abdominal depression (Fig. 16). Legs I with broad, swollen femur, patella and tibia, slender and much thinner metatarsus and tarsus. Spermathecal ***pipes*** long and thin, with indistinct anterior dilatation, passing under narrow angle into copulatory duct, possibly with walls harder than in other genera. ***Windows*** elongate narrow. epigyne long and narrow, Male palp as yet poorly known. Drawings below are integral part of the definition.

COMPOSITION. Single known species from Australia.

REFERENCES. Rix M.G. [1999. Vol. 43. N. 2. P. 827-832. Figs 1A-D].



Judalana lutea : Rix, M. G. 1999 Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 43(2): 827-832. + © Photo: Robert Whyte. By courtesy.

Gen. *Ligonipes* Karsch, 1878 (3 species)

Type species *Ligonipes illustris* Karsch, 1878.

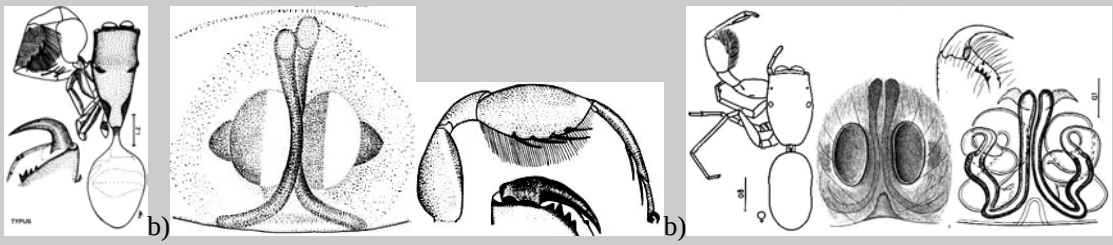
DIAGNOSIS. Differs from *Myrmarachne* by dense ventral brush of black setae along broad, enlarged tibia I. Spermathecae pipe-like, resembling *Judalana* but bent posteriorly and running anteriorwads along half length of epigyne, parallel to main part of pipes, only then passing into coils of presumably membranous copulatory ducts.

DESCRIPTION. Body coloration dark, black with greenish scales, abdomen with indistinct constriction (Fig. 17). Epigyne with windows elongate oval, spermathecae but longer, their posterior parts run parallel along half of the main parts, then pass into long and coiled copulatory ducts, presumably membranous. Drawings below are integral part of the definition.

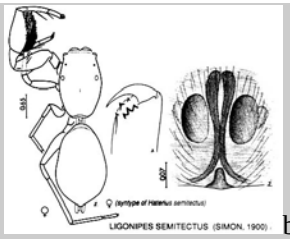
Male unknown.

COMPOSITION. *Ligonipes illustris* Karsch, 1878, *L. lacertosus* (Thorell, 1881), *L. semitectus* (Simon, 1900), *Ligonipes sp.* Davies Todd & Zabka, 1989.

REFERENCES.Davies Todd V., Zabka M. [1989. P. 200. Plate 8].



Ligonipes illustris +b) lacertosus : Proszynski 1984c: 158 +b) 35 + Davies Todd, Zabka 1989. 27 (2): 200-201, plate 8A.





b) 

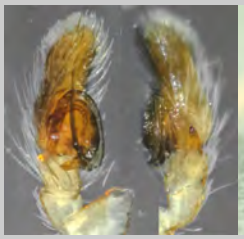


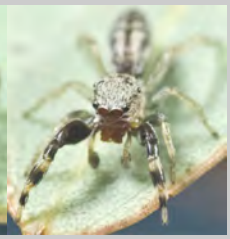
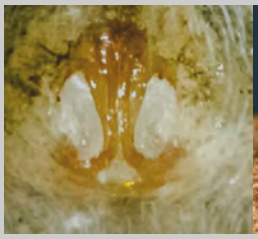
***Ligonipes semitectus* +b) sp [Queensland]**: Davies Todd, Zabka 1989. 27 (2): 200-201, plate 8A. 201, t. 8B. + © Photo: Robert Whyte. By courtesy.

Gen. *Ligonipeines-cf* Whyte, 0

(provisional grouping of species, pending description of various genera)

Type species vacat






Ligonipein-cf sp [248P1080816] + [P11205965]: Whyte, 0. ©Photo R. Whyte. By courtesy.





+F 



Ligonipein-cf sp [P1110782]: Whyte, 0. ©Photo I.R. Macaulay + R. Whyte. By courtesy.





Ligonipein-cf sp [P1160276]: Whyte, 0. Carnarvon_antmimic. ©Photo I.R. Macaulay + R. Whyte. By courtesy.




Ligonipein-cf sp [P1160236]: Whyte, 0. Carnarvon. ©Photo I.R. Macaulay + R. Whyte. By courtesy.

Gen. *Rhombonotus* Koch L., 1879 (1 species)

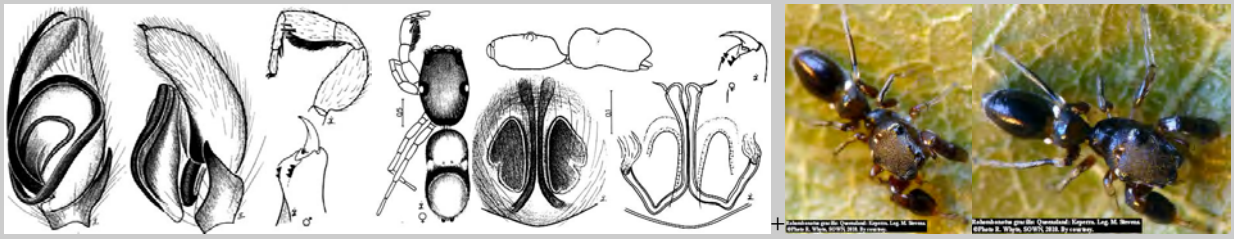
Type species *Rhombonotus gracilis*

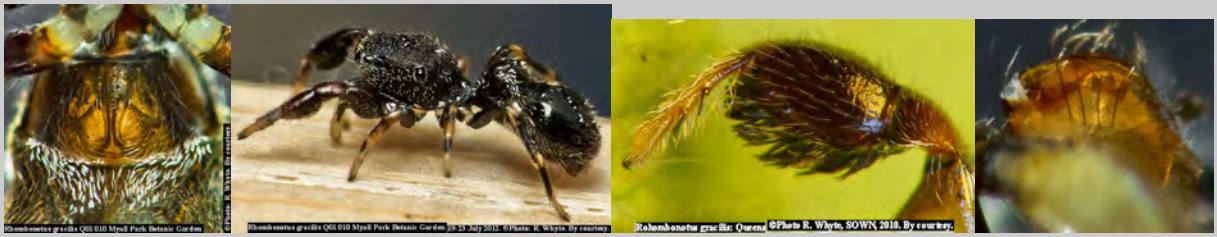
DEFINITION. Resembles *Ligonipes* by flattened, round tibia I (Fig. 14), abdomen constricted.

DESCRIPTION. Body shape shown on Figs 18, 20, body dark, with abdomen constricted. Tibia I enlarged and almost round, with ventral brush of stiff and long, broad setae. Metatarsus I and tarsus thin and slender. Spermathecae pipe-like, posteriorly bent under angle 90° and at the distance again under angle 90°. Palps with oval bulbus, encircled by a loose coil of embolu. Drawings below are integral part of the definition.

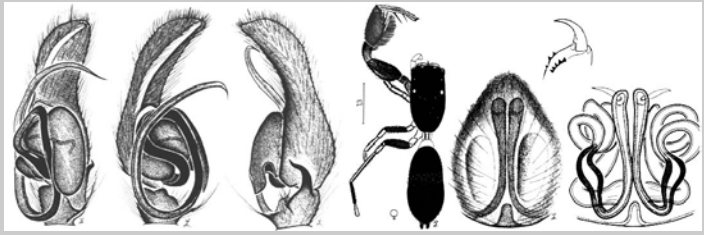
COMPOSITION. *Rhombonotus gracilis* Koch L., 1879, *Rhombonotus* sp. Davies Todd, Zabka, 1989,

REFERENCES. Davies Todd V., Zabka M. [1989. P. 200. Plate 9].





Rhombonotus gracilis : Davies Todd V., Zabka M. 1989. Mem. Queens Mus. 27 (2): 200, t 9 + © Photo: R. Whyte. By courtesy.



Rhombonotus sp [austral] : Davies Todd V., Zabka M. 1989. Mem. Queens. M. 27 (2): 199, t 7. By courtesy.



Rhombonotus sp [Queensland] : © Photo: M. Stevens. By courtesy.

Historic Keys to the Salticid Groups by Simon's 1897-1903

SALTICIDAE PLURIDENTATI (388-390)

1. Anterior lateral eyes located behind the medians (forming a second eye row).
- - Anterior lateral eyes located near the medians on each side. Patellae without a medio-apical spine - 2

2 (1). Eyes of the second row large, hardly 1/3 smaller than the anterior laterals, slightly prominent, and locatedmore or less inside them.
-- Eyes of the second row very minute (except Holcolaetis), sessile, not situated inside the anterior laterals (or only slightly inside) - 6

6 (2). Sternum short or moderately long, the coxae of each side contiguous. The abdomen in front covering the pedicel and the margin of the cephalothorax.
- Sternum long, coxae of the second pair of legs separated from the coxae of the third pair on each side. **The pedicel, or at least the margin of the cephalothorax, not covered by the abdomen (ant-like salticids).** 20

20 (6). **Tibiae of the first pair of legs strongly dilated and compressed** - 21
- Tibiae of the first pair of legs slender - 22

21 (21). **Anterior tibia and patella convex and rounded above, armed below, among the spines with a long, thick fringe.** Anterior eyes large, contiguous, but very much unequal to one another - 20. **LIGONIPEDEAE**
487 (cf Ligonipes) [Marengo, Colaxes, Philates=Marengo, Haterius, **Ligonipes**]

- Anterior tibia and patella angular, flattened above and on both sides, not fringed below. Anterior eyes of moderate size, and distinctly separated from one another. 22.
22 (20). Sternum strongly attenuated in front, virtually pointed, and the coxae of the first pair of legs very close together. The upper margin of the anterior eyes form a slightly procurved, or rarely straight, line. 22. MYRMARACHNEAE 496

Characters of LIGONIPEDEAE by Simon 1901-1903, disregarded by Petrunkevitch 1928.

ATTACHMENT ON SALTICIDAE SPECIES DIVERSITY
Abbreviated version of "Monograph of the Salticidae (Araneae) of the World 1995-2015.
Part I: Introduction to alternative classification of Salticidae".
http://salticidae.pl/Subfamilies/

Jerzy Prószyński

ATTACHMENT 20a

BELIPPINES GROUP OF GENERA

Version July 1st, 2016.
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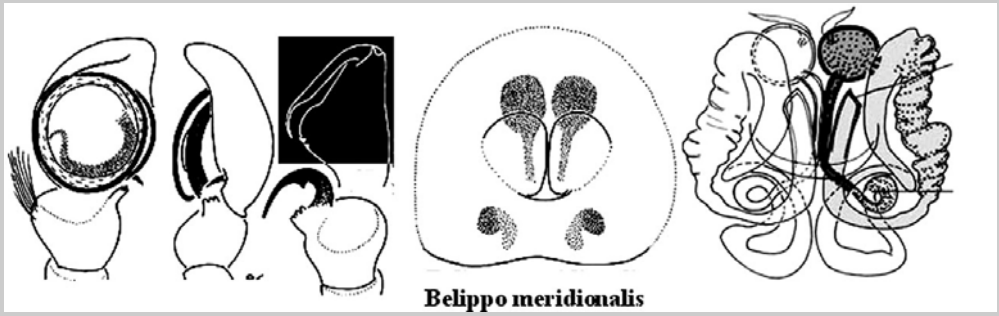
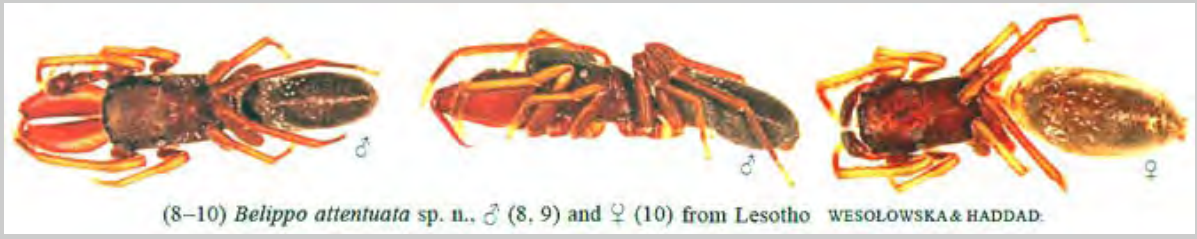
Index. Type genus *Belippo* (11 species)

Introduction

BELIPPINES have exceptional tibial apophysis in a form of sclerotized, short sickle, sitting atop transparent membranous basis - characterized in descriptions as "movable", its function remain a mystery. Bulbus round, encircled with hair thin embolus, spermophor along contour of bulbus with small additional, flattened loop. Females differing from other ant-like groups of genera by epigyne with pipe-like spermathecae, expanded anteriorly into globular vesicle, copulatory ducts membranous and visible only in cleared and stained preparations, in forms of very complicated loops. Abdomen and carapace not constricted, pedicel short.
COMPOSITION. Single genus *Belippo* Simon, 1909, known from Africa.

Recognition characters





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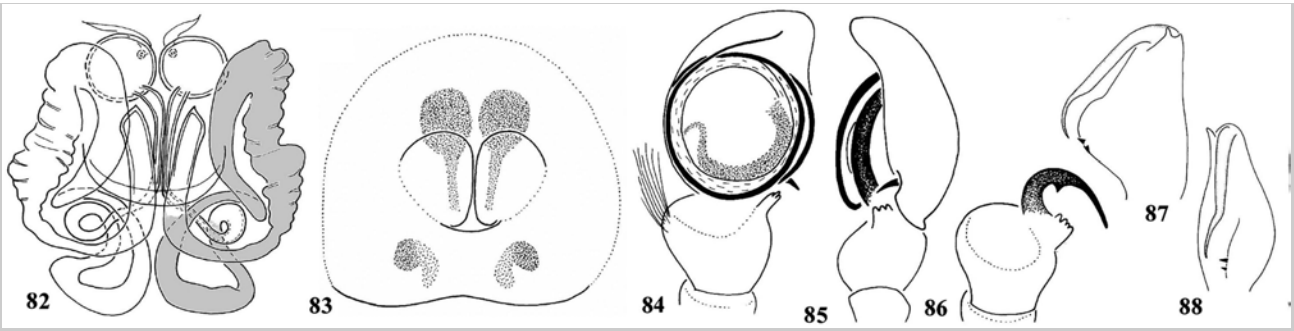
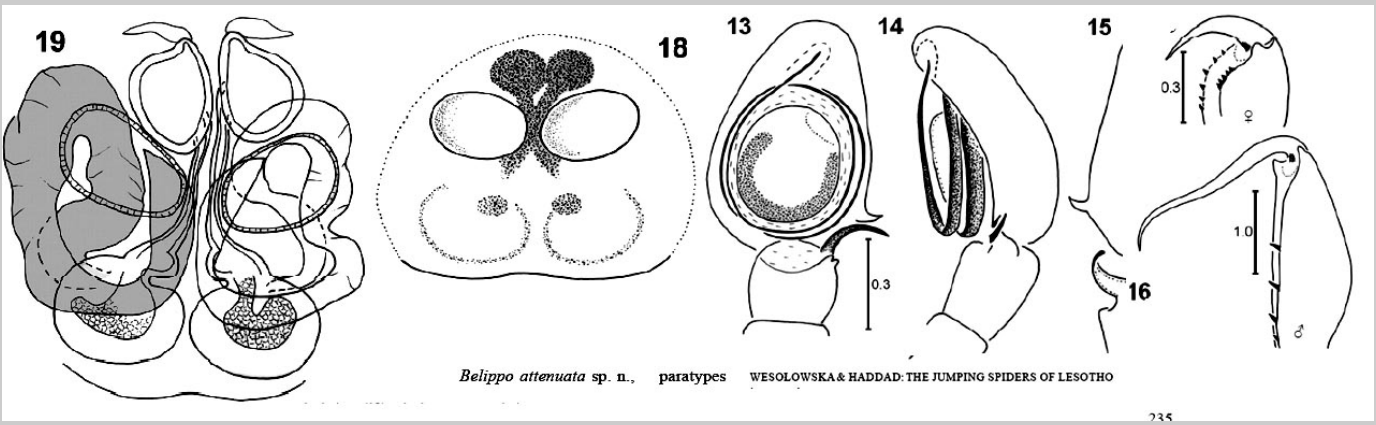
Gen. *Belippo* Simon, 1909 (11 species)

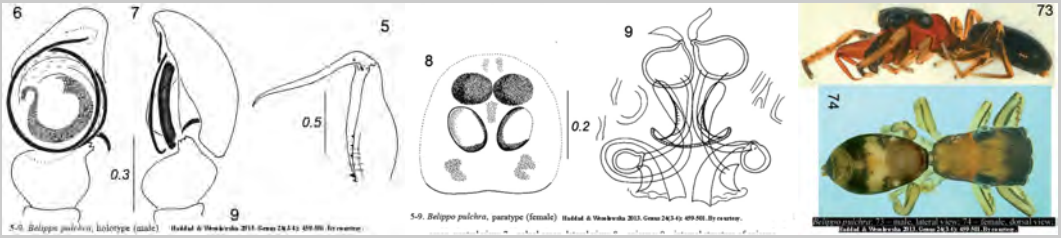
Type species *Belippo anguina* Simon, 1909.
DIAGNOSIS. Palp with sickle like sclerotized apophysis, sitting on membranous basis. Male chelicerae not enlarged, cheliceral teeth making a compact group (or multicone tooth on mutual basis) located on transverse swelling of the retrolateral edge. Tibia I not broadened. . Copulatory ducts very long and making complicated loops. Other characters comparable with both LIGONIPEINES and MYRMARACHNINES.
DESCRIPTION. Tibial apophysis unique, "sickle" like, sclerotized, sitting on elastic, membranous basis. Abdomen bag-shaped, indistinctly constricted (Fig. 6), pedicel visible from above but short, carapace with gently sloping thorax, without distinct constriction. Chelicerae porrect, ventrally lobate in both sexes, with 5-8 small teeth. Epigyne comparable in general outlook with MYRMARACHNINES. Spermathecae in a form of long, thin "pipes" terminated anteriorly by a small, globular chamber, copulatory ducts membranous and very long, make complicated coils (Wesołowska & Haddad, 2013: 186-187, figs 36-42).
REMARKS. Extensive characteristics of the genus is given by Wanless [1978:, P. 5-7], but satisfactory drawing of internal structure of epigyne, visible on cleared and stained preparation, was given only recently by Wesołowska and Haddad (opus cited).
REFERENCES. Wesolowska W., Haddad C.R. 2013. Vol. 54. N. 1. P. 186-187. Figs 15, 36–42.
Wanless F.R. 1978a. Vol. 33. N. 1. P. 5-7.



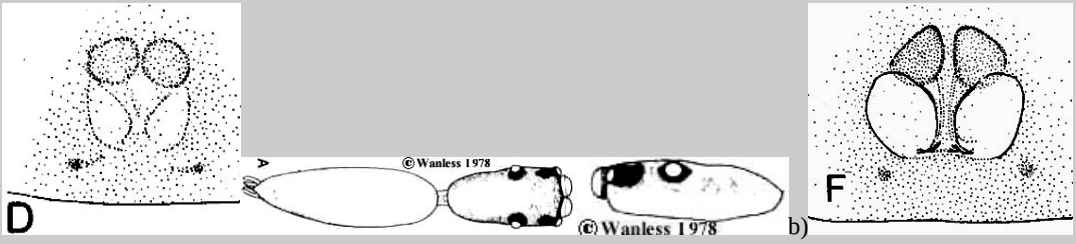
Figs 82-88. Diagnostic characters of *Belippo meridionalis*. 82- 83 - epigyne and its internal structure; 84-86 - male palp: ventral, lateral view and tibia; 87-88 - chelicerae of male. From Africa, after Wesolowska & Haddad [2013].



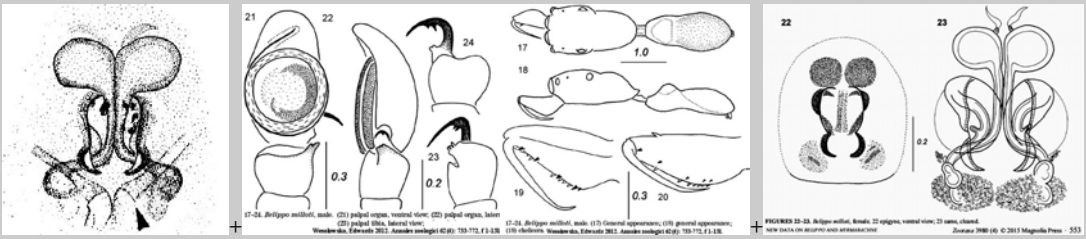
***Belippo attenuata* :** Wesołowska, Haddad, 2014. Two chambered spermatheca divided by "pipes" seems to be particularly interesting for evolutionary considerations.



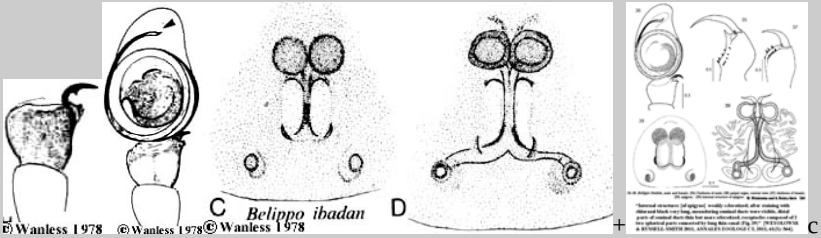
***Belippo pulchra*.** Haddad & Wesołowska, 2013: Genus: 24(3-4): 462-464, f 5-9, 73-74. By courtesy.



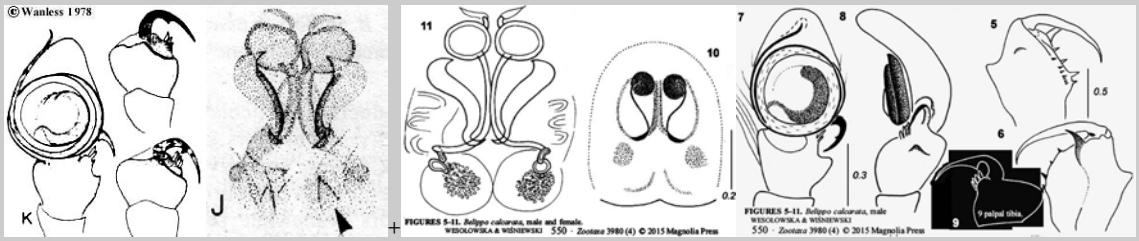
***Belippo anguina* +b) *nexilis*.**Wanless 1978a., Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 33, (1): 7-9, f. 4a,b, d +b)9, f. 4c, e-g . By courtesy.



***Belippo* milloti.** Wanless 1978a., Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 33, (1): +b) Wesołowska, Edwards 2012. Ann. zool.: 62(4): 738, f 17–24 + Wesolowska, Wiśniewski, 2015. Zootaxa, 3980(4): 552, f. 22-23. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

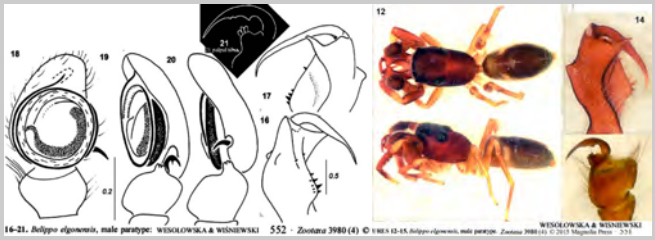


***Belippo ibadan*.**Wanless 1978a. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 33, (1): 11, f. 6 a-l +b) Wesołowska, Russel-Smith 2011. Ann. zool. 61(3): 563-564, f 35-39 +c) By courtesy.

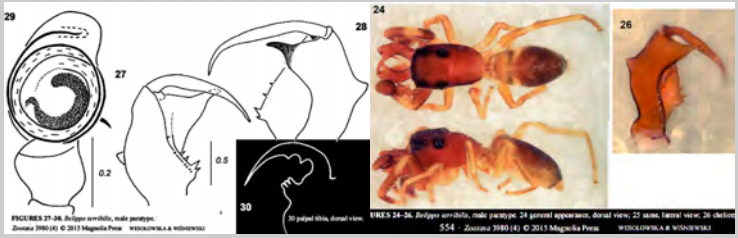




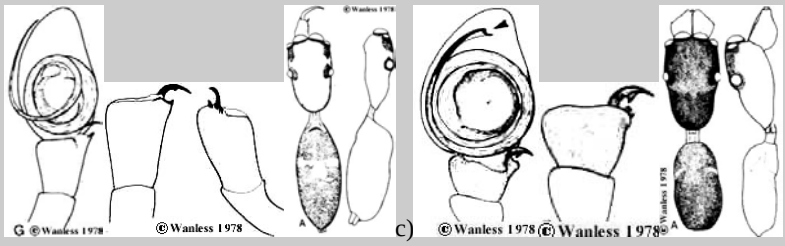
Belippo calcarata. Wanless 1978a. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 33, (1): 11, f. 6 a-l +b) Wesolowska, Wiśniewski, 2015. Zootaxa, 3980(4): 549, f. 2-11. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Belippo elgonensis Wesolowska, Wiśniewski, 2015. Zootaxa, 3980(4): 551, f. 12-21. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Belippo terribilis Wesolowska, Wiśniewski, 2015. Zootaxa, 3980(4): 553, f. 24-30. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



***Belippo* viettei b) cygniformis.** Wanless 1978a. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 33, (1): 10-11, f. 5a-g +b) Wesołowska, Russel-Smith. By courtesy.

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http://salticidae.pl/Subfamilies/

Jerzy Prószyński

ATTACHMENT 21a

EUOPHRYINES-0 GROUP OF GENERA

INTRODUCTION and DIVERSITY
Version July 1st, 2016.
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Type genus Euophrys . Interactive links of genera is active within each of parts 1, 2, 3..
EUODENINES - genera intermediate between EUOPHRYINES and DENDRYPHANITNE - test
EUOPHRYINES PART 0 - Introduction and diversity
Euophryinae PART 1 Admestina-Donoessus (334 species)

Euophryinae PART 2 Echeclus-Pystira. (393 species)

Euophryinae PART 3 Rhyphelia-Zenodorus .(327 species)

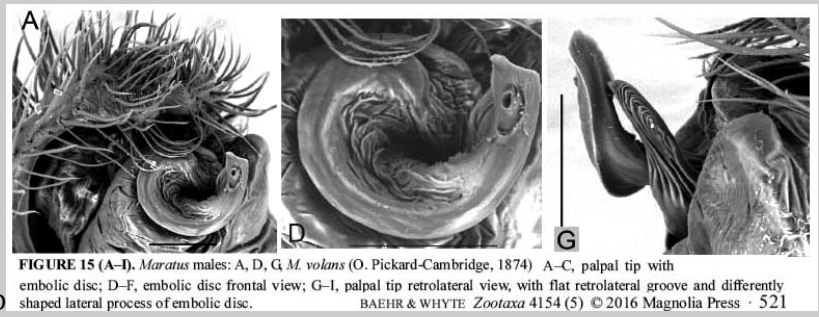
Introduction

EUOPHRYINES belongs to a supergroup of genera **EUOPHRYOIDA** having "free" embolus sitting atop of inflatable, membranous anterior haematodocha (Maddison 1996), structure proven in some genera, suspected in others, which seems to be one of major taxonomic divisions in Salticidae. Too large to be handled conveniently, it is split now and separated from parallel groups **BALLINES** and newly proposed **EUODENINES, the latter** containing genera considered here as intermediate betwee **EUOPHRYINES** and **DENDRYPHANTINES.**

DEFINITION. Genera of EUOPHRYINES are characterized by **embolus free, usually hairlike and elastic**, twisted into single coil, or several coils, or an incomplete coil, and by a pair of usually simple, globular spermathecae. Coil of embolus in resting position is positioned atop of anterior apex of bulbus, ahead of tegulum, it can be perpendicular to main axis of bulbus, or may be moved to the position parallel to it, onto ventral, or either of lateral positions of the apical half of bulbus, sometimes moved posteriorly along the bulbus. Size of the coil is variable, in some cases encircles the whole bulbus, positions of embolus and diameter of its coil appear variable to some extent within larger genera. There are unprecise hints of more complicated structure and shape of embolus in drawings of many EUOPHRYINES, documented now in photographs of embolar apparatus by Whyte and by Otto & Hill (2015) and SEM photos by Baehr and Whyte (2016). That discovery may have tremendous influence on development on morphological taxonomy of Salticidae.


A


B



D

FIGURE 15 (A–I). *Maratus* males: A, D, G *M. volans* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1874) A–C, palpal tip with embolic disc; D–F, embolic disc frontal view; G–I, palpal tip retrolateral view, with flat retrolateral groove and differently shaped lateral process of embolic disc. BAEHR & WHYTE *Zootaxa* 4154 (5) © 2016 Magnolia Press · 521

A-B Coil of embolus doubled by accompanuing processes of an undescribed Australian species (called informally "STRIPEY", common in Victoria) ©Photos by R. Whyte, **D** - SEM photo of embolar apparatus of *Maratus volans* (note accompaying process on photo G). By courtesy.



C

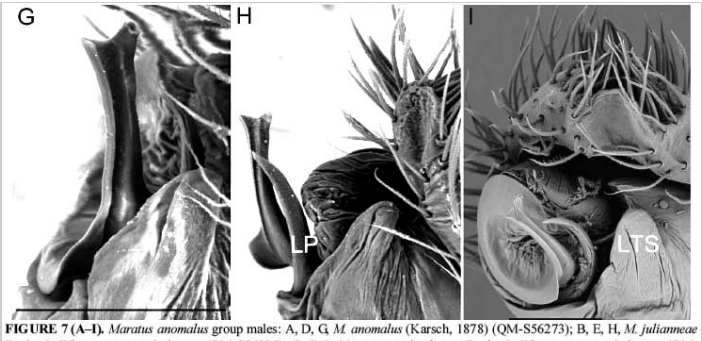


FIGURE 7 (A–I). *Maratus anomalus* group males: A, D, G *M. anomalus* (Karsch, 1878) (QM-S56273); B, E, H, *M. julianneae* Baehr & Whyte, **sp. nov.** holotype (QM-S96325); C, F, I, *Maratus michaelorum* Baehr & Whyte, **sp. nov.** holotype (QM-S80074); , G–I, palpal tip retrolateral view, with retrolateral groove at embolic tip and semicircular lateral process of embolic disc. BAEHR & WHYTE 510 · *Zootaxa* 4154 (5) © 2016 Magnolia Press

E

Embolus and accopmpanying processes in several *Maratus* species. **C** - from Otto & Hill, 2015;**E** - SEM photo of embolar apparatus of *Maratus anomalus, M. julianneae* and *M. michaelorum* (note accompaying process on photo G photograph by BAEHR & WHYTE • Zootaxa 4154 (5): 510 f. 7G-I. © 2016). By courtesy.

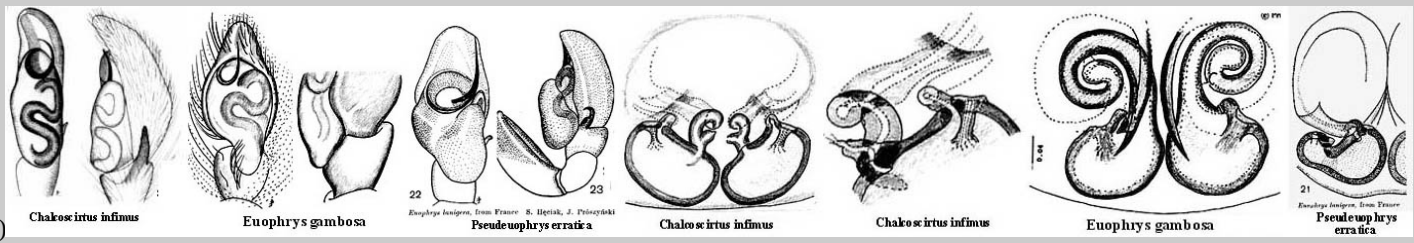
Spermophor meandering, translucent trough tegument, is associated with coiled embolus, it consists of two bends, or one and half, on prolateral surface of bulbus, usually extending onto ventral surface. In some cases bends of spermophor are reduced to indistinct waving, genera with straight lateral stretch of spermophor are now transferred to the group EUODENINES.

Epigyne and, particularly, its internal structures, characterize genera and are very important diagnostic characters (although should be interpreted with caution because of parallel evolution) unfortunateley their documentation is neglected by many arachnologists. In EUOPHRYINES epigyne are flat, sclerotized plate, usually with two large, membranous, white "windows", separated by a septum, (in some cases merged into single "window"), sometimes replaced by shallow, sclerotized groove, or grooves. There are no prominent "pockets" on epigyne. Basic form of internal structures are pair of simple, globular spermathecae, in some genera developed into oval chambers, sometimes constricted in the middle, or further developed into two chambers, connected by narrower part. In some genera spermathece have different form - of duct like coils, continuous with less sclerotized ducts, or have a form of compact bodies, internally convoluted and resembling these structures in DENDRYPHANTINES, with initial part of ducts running from anterior copulatory openings, posteriorwards and then passing into a number of coils, a knot, or a compact body with internal convoluted ducts. Some genera with this type of spermathecae are now separated into intermediate group EUODENINES, but these transfers require further considerations.
There is always a sieve like structure of numerous minute punctures at the posterior part of each spermatheca, near terminal *fertilization duct*, assumedly permitting exchange of fluids between interior of spermathecae and some unknown accessory soft structures (or directly from *mixocoel*), I used to call it *nutritive gland*.
Copulatory ducts vary from simple and short, thin walled channels in majority of genera, to long ducts bent or twisted into entangled knot or coils, sometimes even double spiral. Copulatory ducts have always sclerotized accessory opening, located near armature of copulatory opening or near the junction with spermathecae. In rare cases there is visible, on microscopic preparations, a minute duct running from armature of that opening towards surface of the tegument, its function is hypothesized as exuding pheromones to the outside of body, hence I have named them *scent gland*. Other external characters like cheliceral teeth, spines on legs, used as main diagnostic characters in the older taxonomic divisions, appears much less useful for identification of genera. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

REMARKS. The number of species of EUOPHRYINES amounts to about 20% of all >4658 documented species of Salticidae (5790 nominal species are shown by the WORLD SPIDERS CATALOG), they are divided now well over 100 genera (the exact figures changing with each classification and with every new publication). So big number of components calls for further subdivision into units characterized by easily noticeable characters, stable within each group, easily separated from other subgroups. Unfortunately graphic documentation of many genera is incomplete and of low quality, not permitting to draw firm conclusion on similarities and possible relationships. Some interesting views about classification were given in valuable papers by Zhang & Maddison (2012a, 2012b, 2012c, 2013, 2014, 2015), results of their studies on 203 sample species are summarized by Maddison 2015 (for documentation of morphological data see also PART IA "Maddison's views on classification of Salticidae", but translation of these into workable methods of identification are not produced yet.

Main characters of representative genera

a)



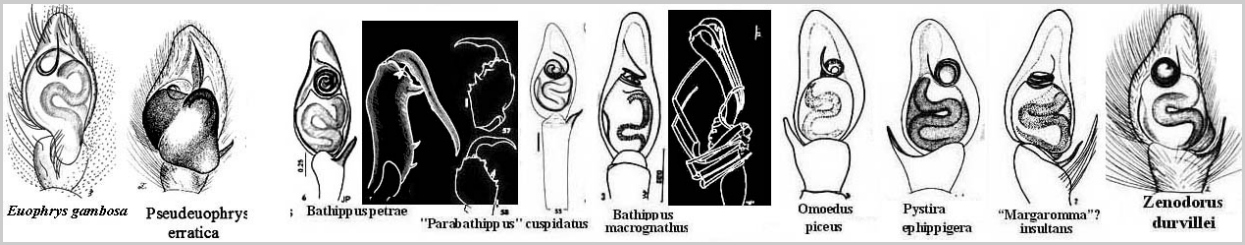


b)

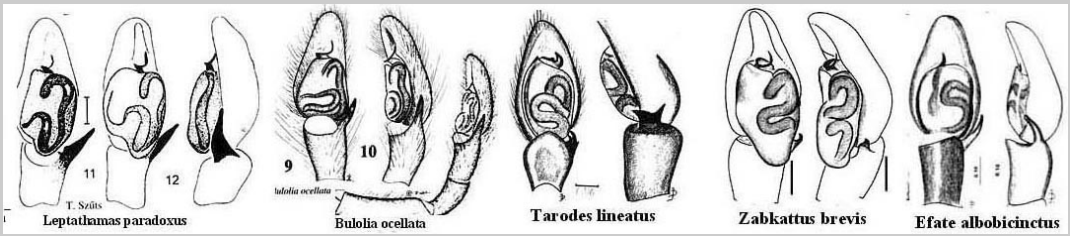
Palps and internal structures of epigyne in representative genera of EUOPHRYINES: a)palps and internal structures of epigyne b) color pattern of cryptic colored genera.

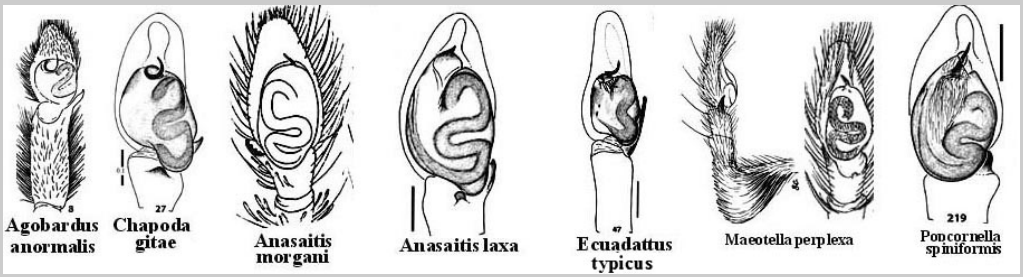
Diversity of male palps

Average palp appearance in majority of genera of EUOPHRYINES

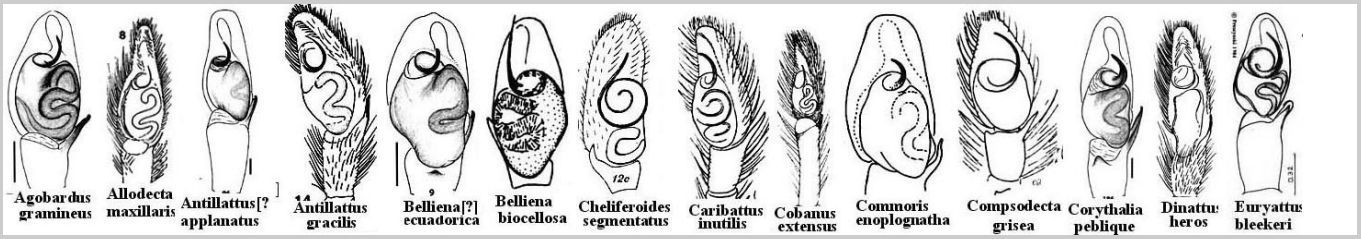


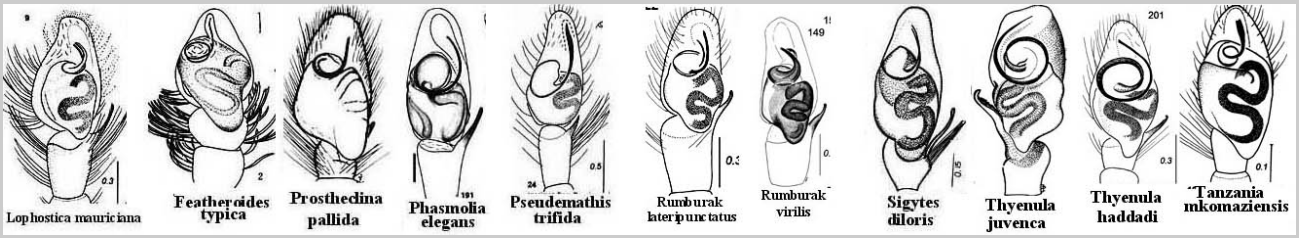
embolus: reduced to a very small loop, or a fragment of a loop

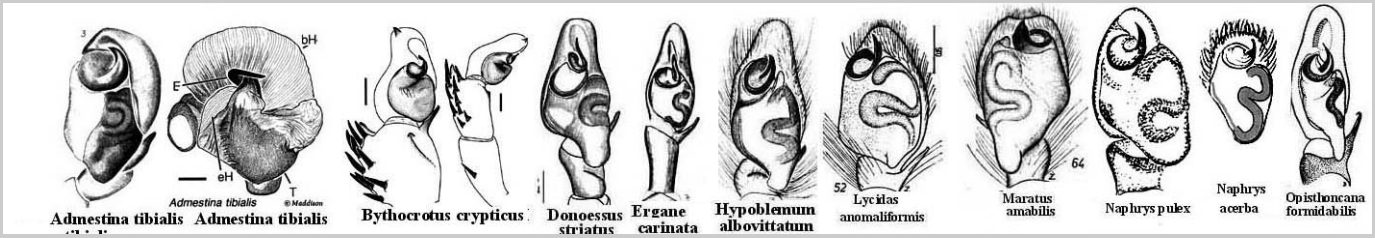


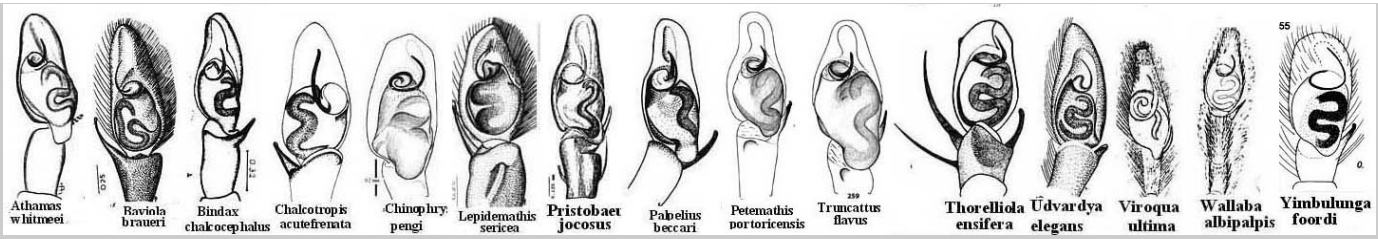


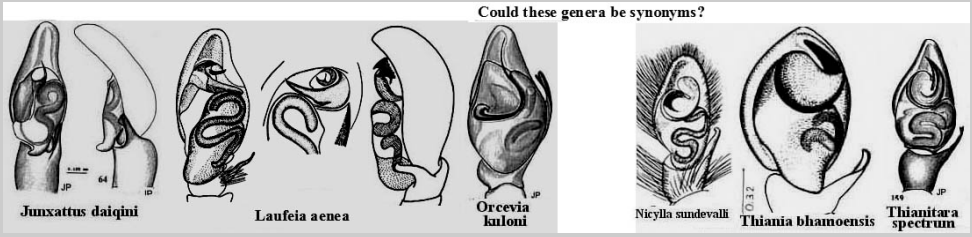
embolus: medium size loop, or a fragment of a loop

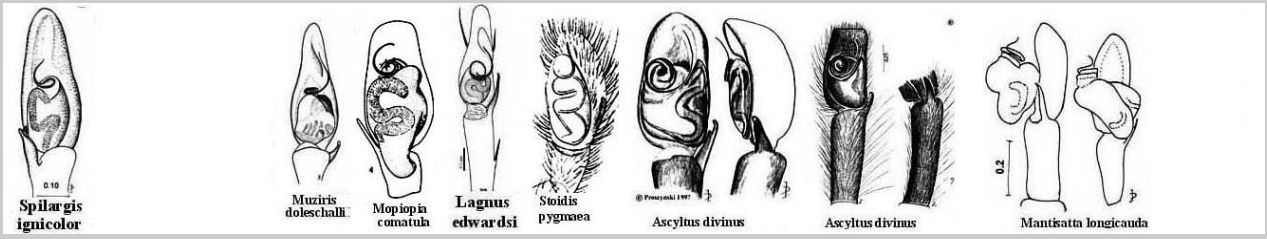


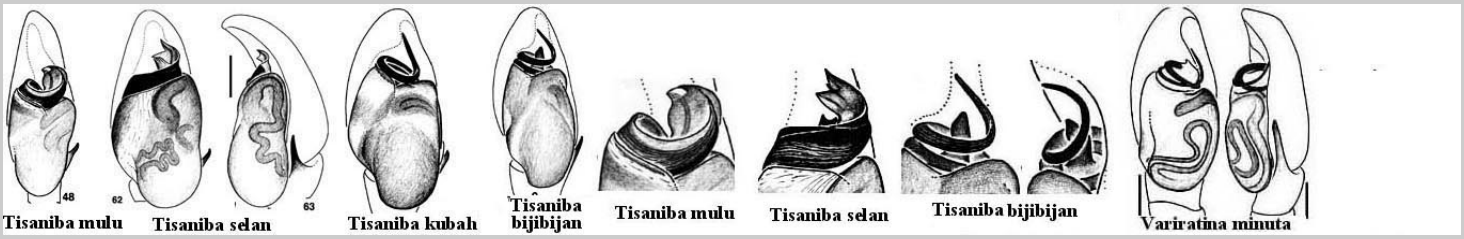




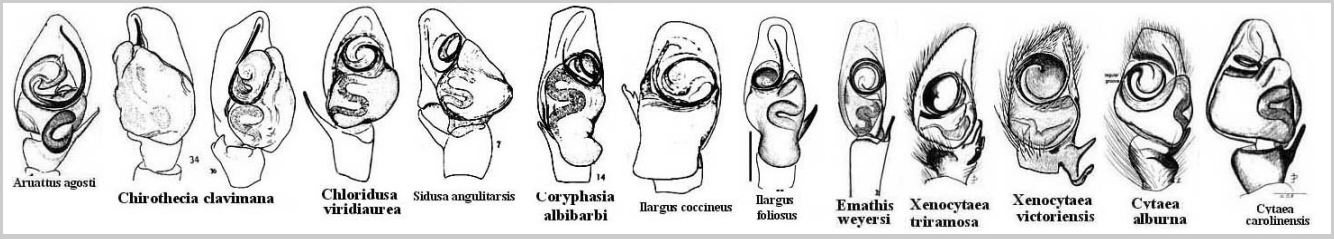


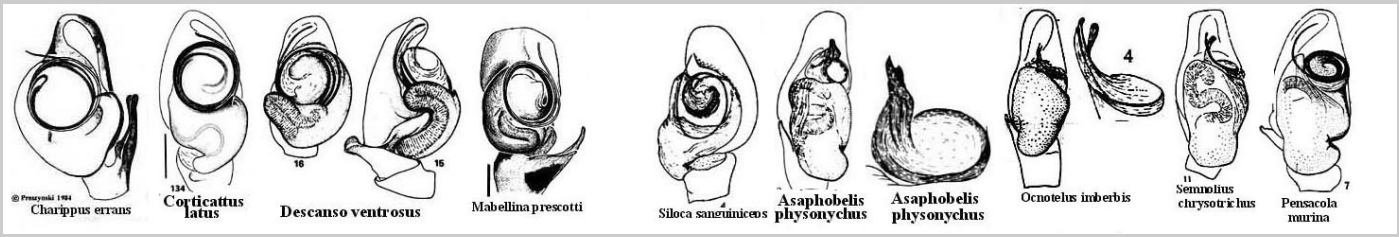


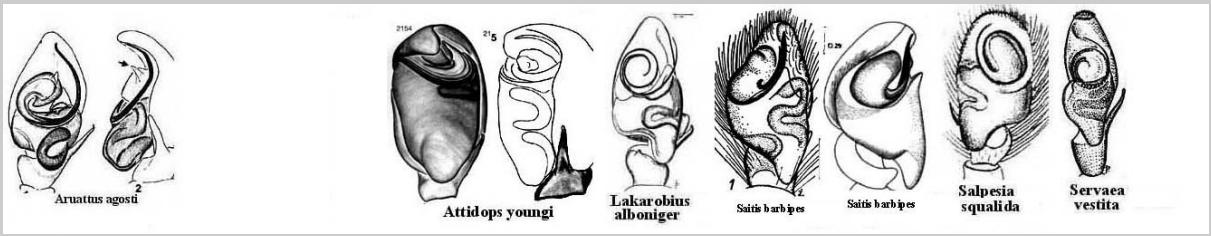




embolus: large loop

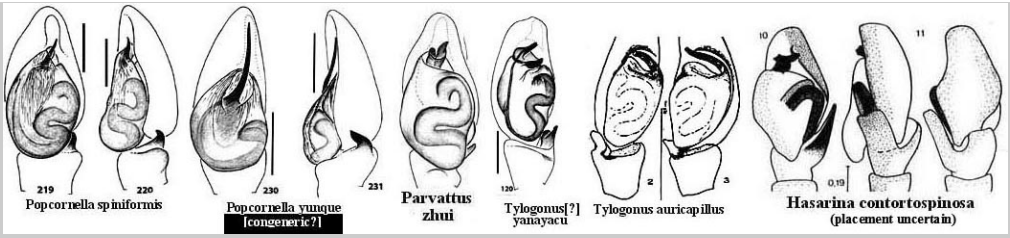






palp atypical: (could these be misplaced[?] groups)



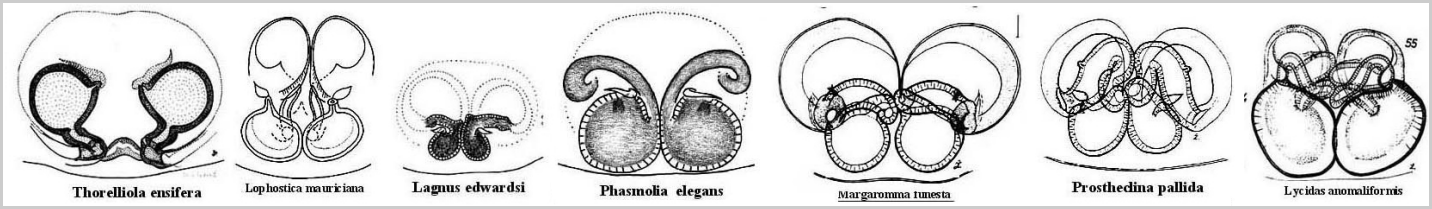


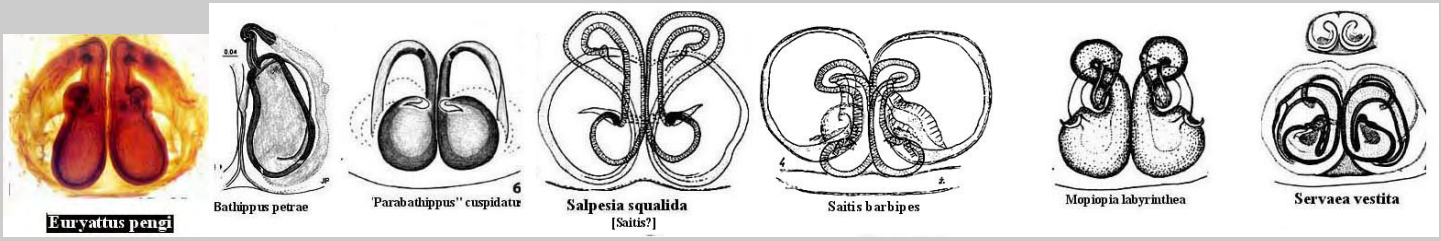


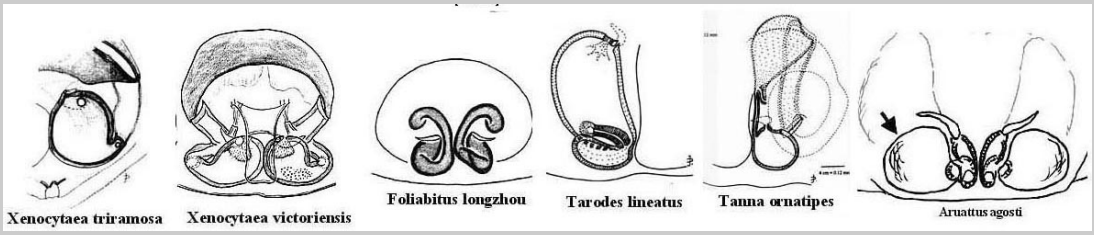
Diversity of internal structure of epigyne

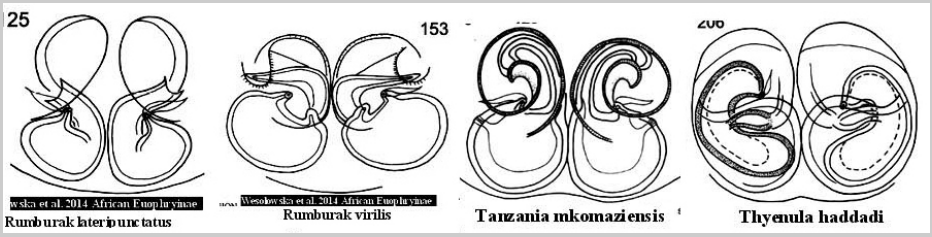
[ATTENTION: part of diagnostic drawings in literature simplified or grossly imprecise - hence unreliable]

simple ducts and globular spermathecae

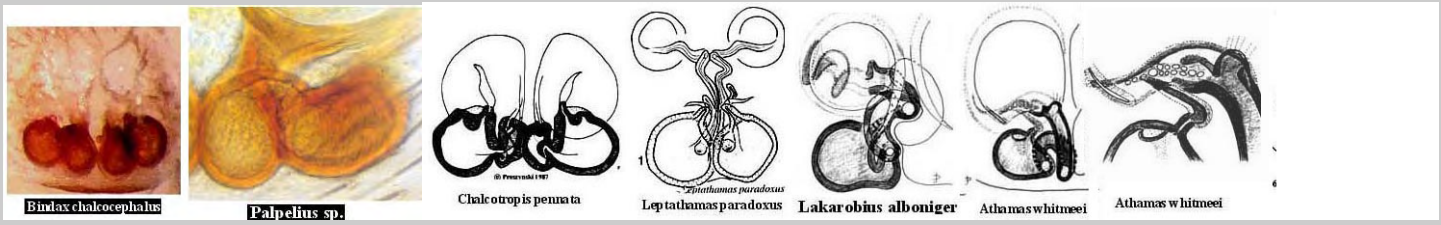


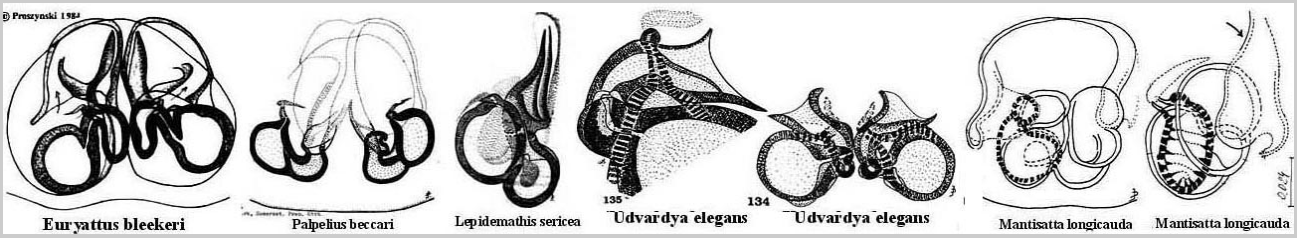


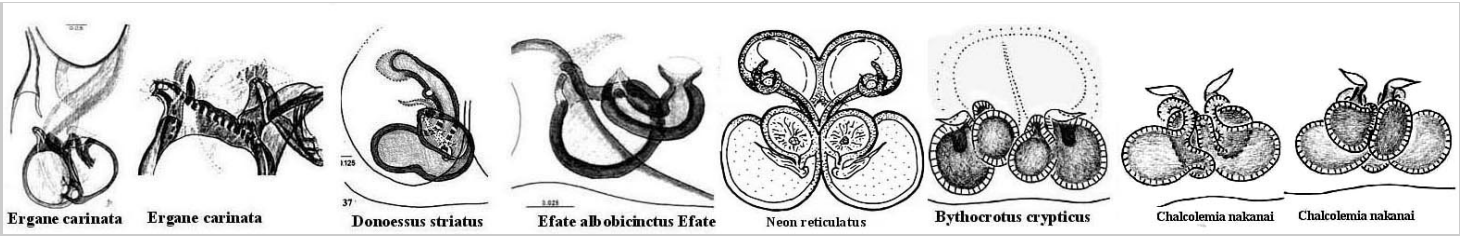




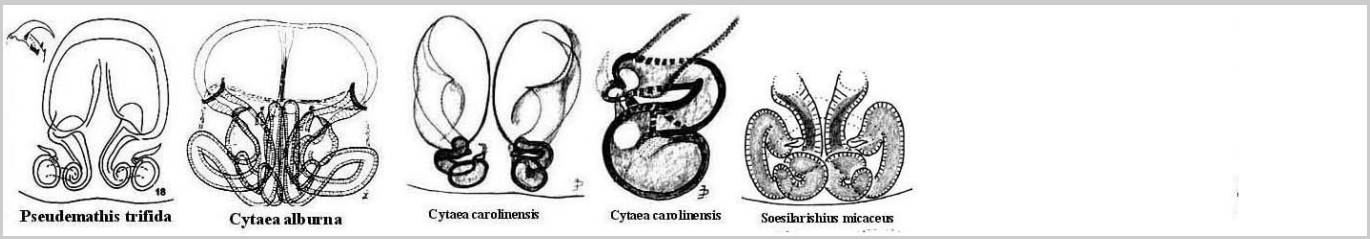
spermathecal chambers doubled or otherwise complicated



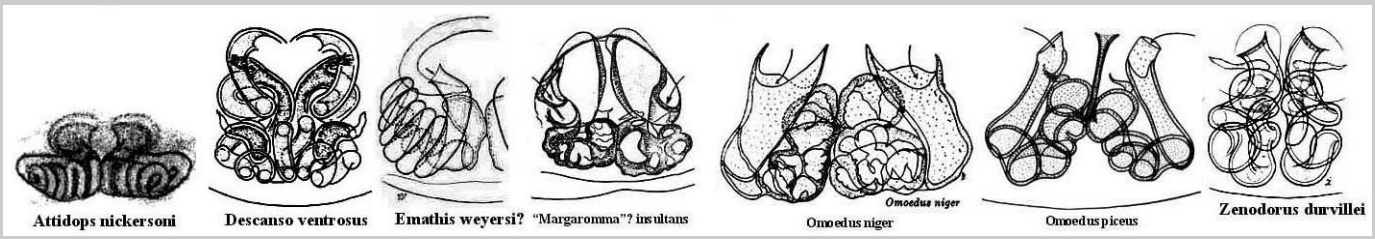


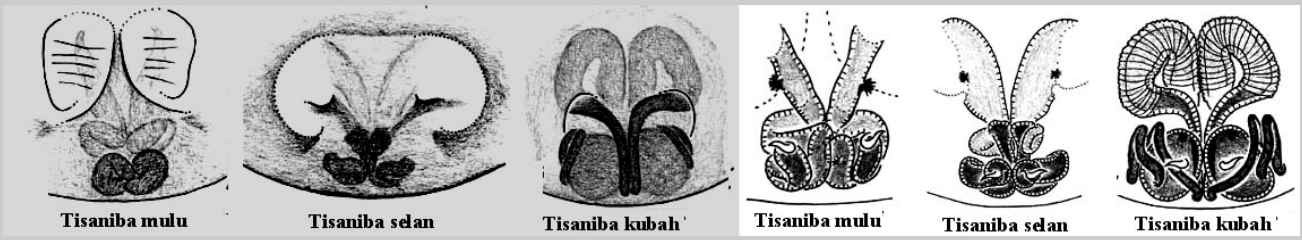


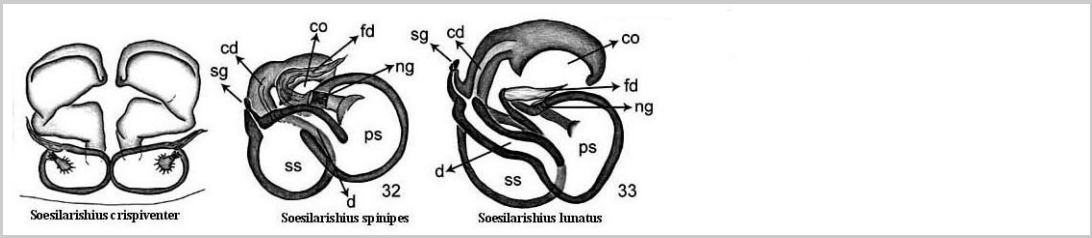
ducts complicated or spermathecae ductlike

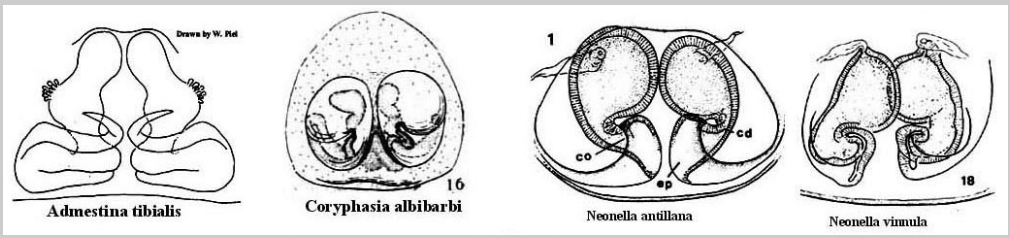


alignment uncertain: entangled loops of ducts or internally convoluted solid spermathecae, palps like EUOPHRYINES

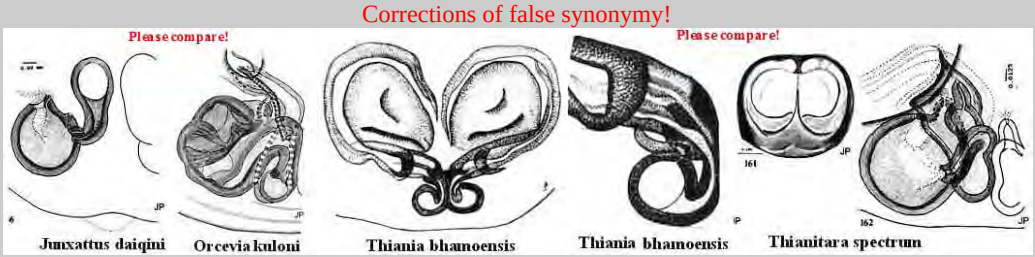




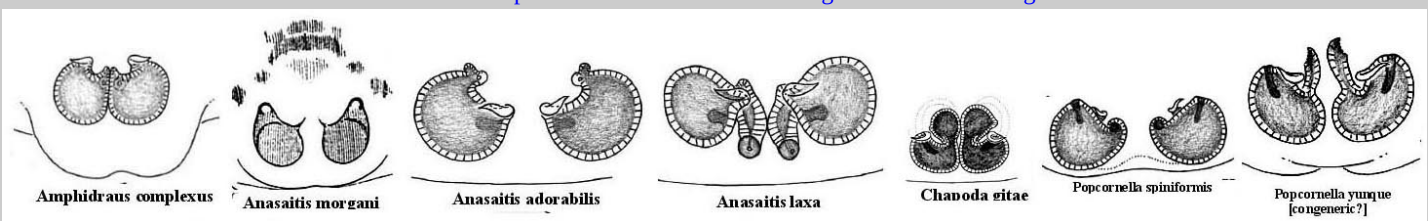


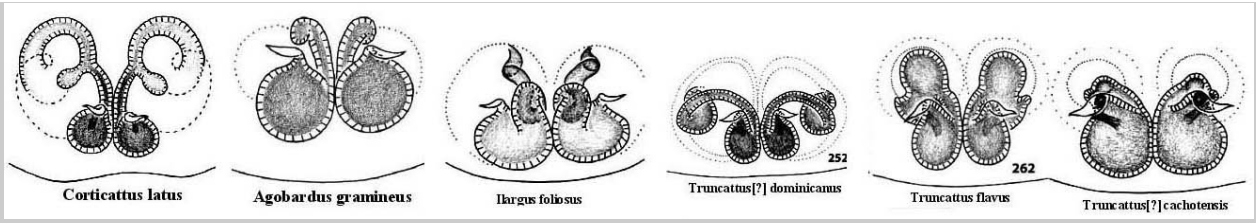


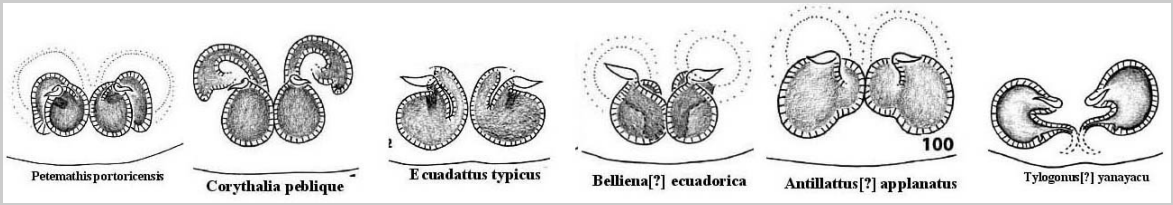
Corrections of false synonymy!

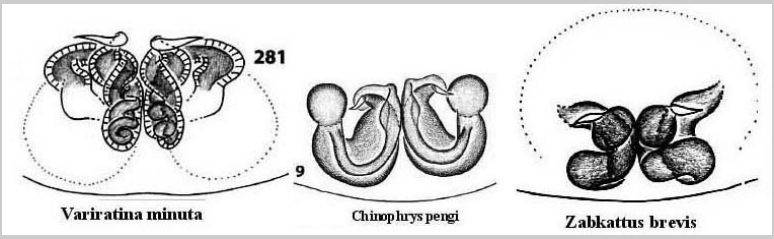


Structure and placement unreliable due to diagrammatized drawings!





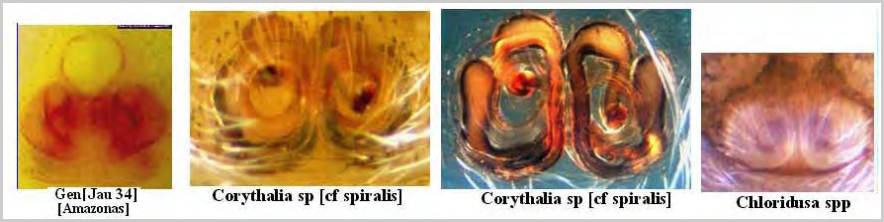


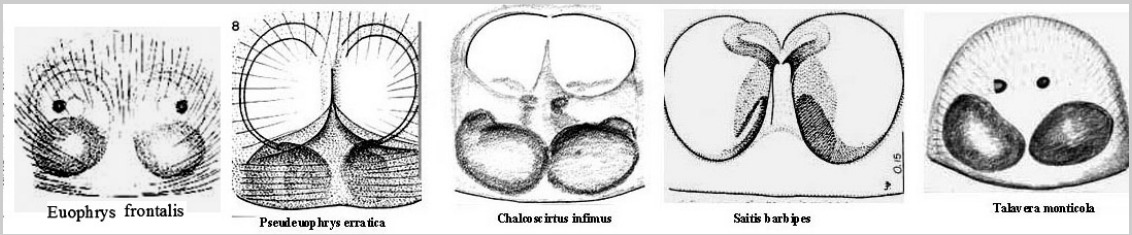


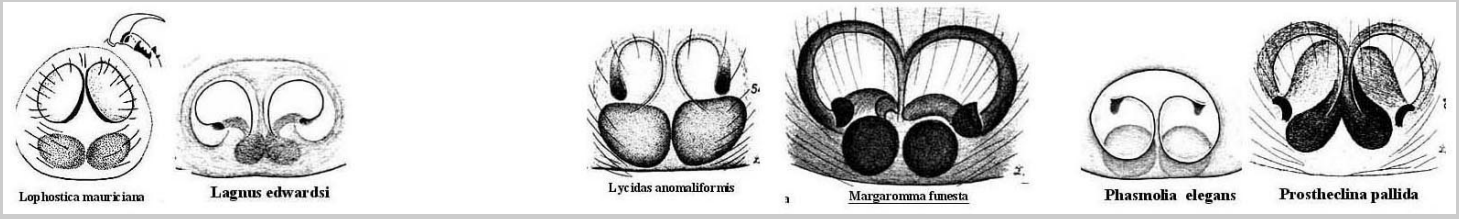
Diversity of external view of epigyne

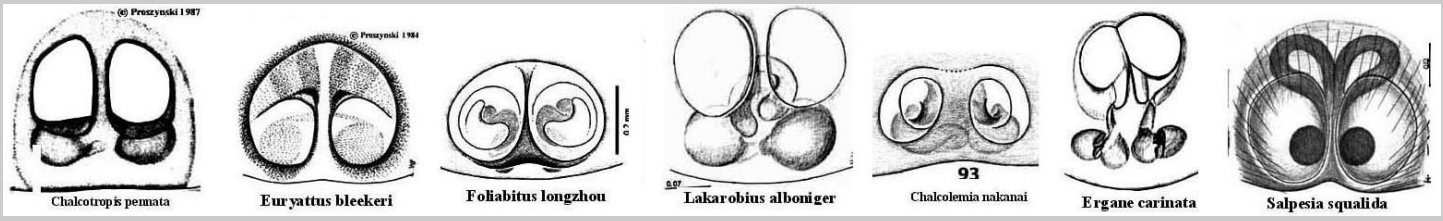
epigyne with a pair of "windows"

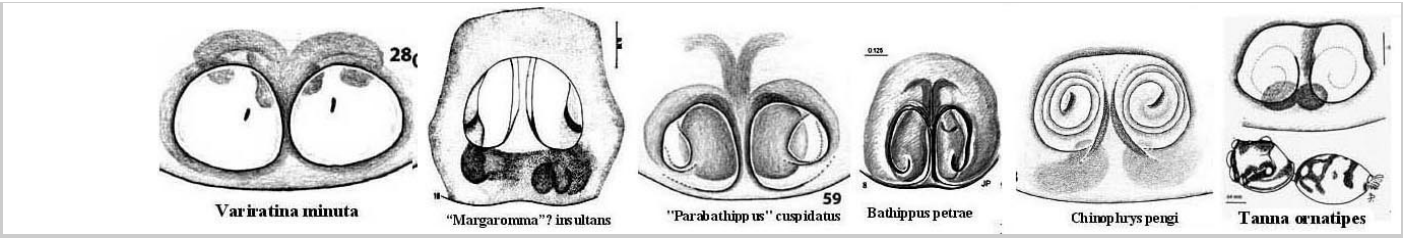


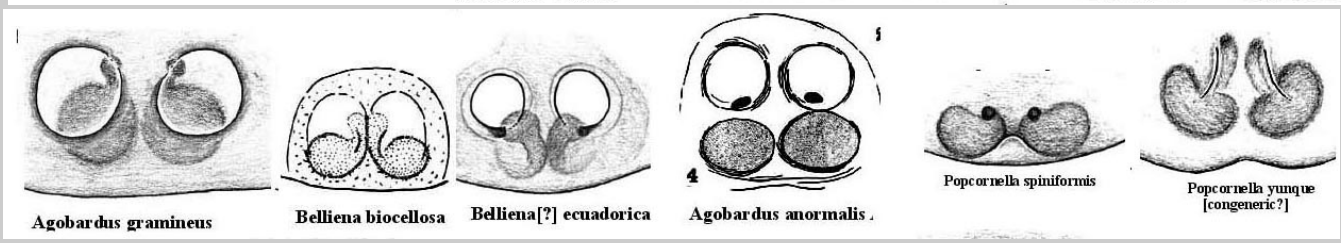


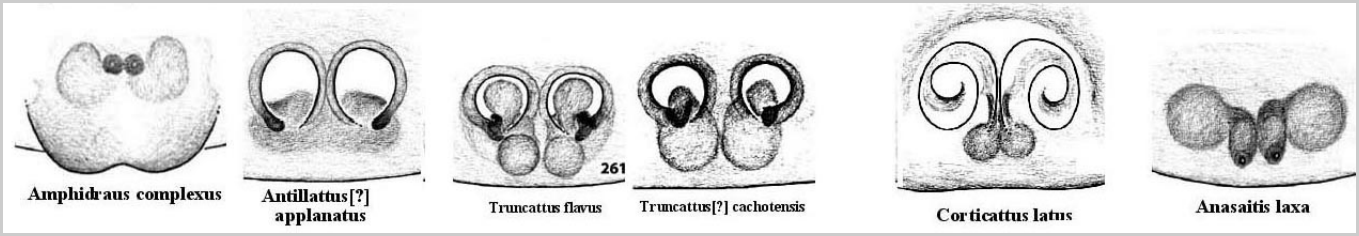


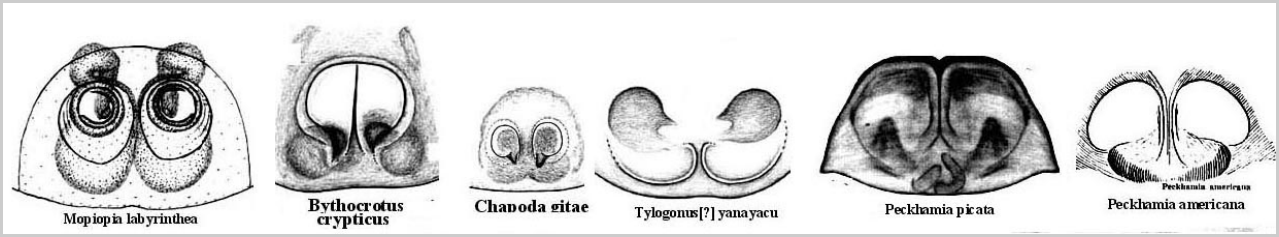


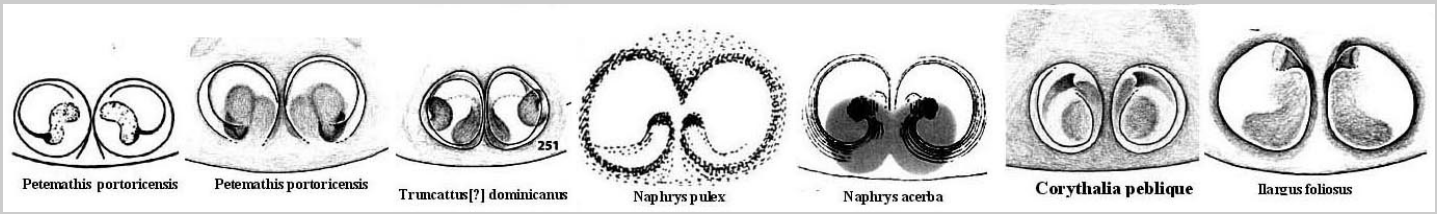


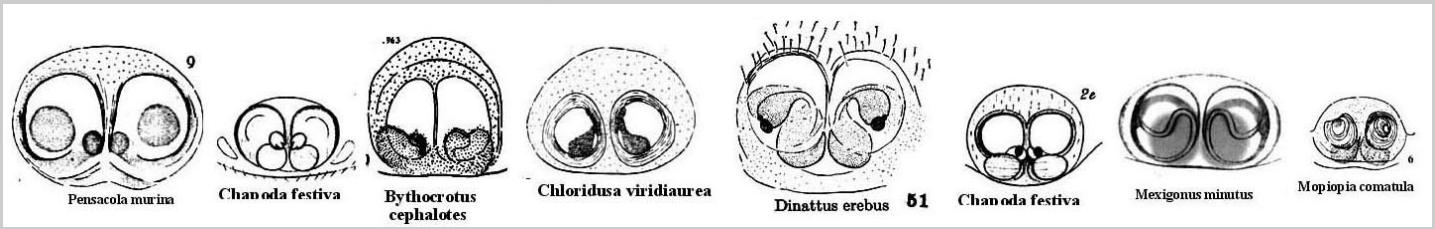

Variratina minuta
"Margaromma"? insultans
"Parabathippus" cuspidatus
Bathippus petrae
Chinophrys pengi
Tanna ornatipes

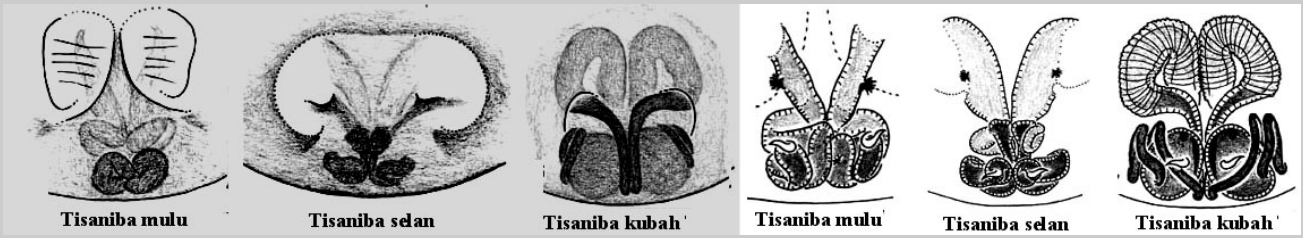

Agobardus gramineus
Belliena biocellosa
Belliena[?] ecuadorica
Agobardus anormalis
Popcornella spiniformis
Popcornella yunque [congeneric?]

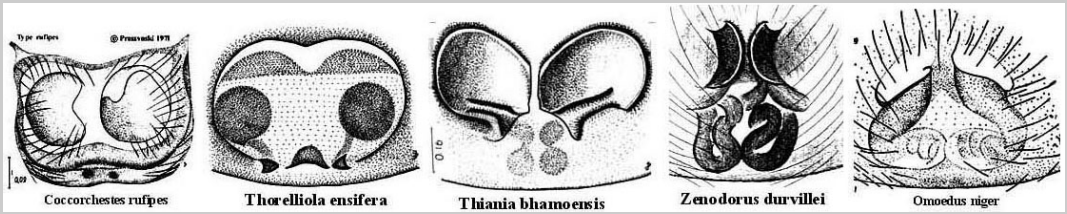

Amphidraus complexus
Antillattus[?] applanatus
Truncattus flavus
Truncattus[?] cachotensis
Corticattus latus
Anasaitis laxa

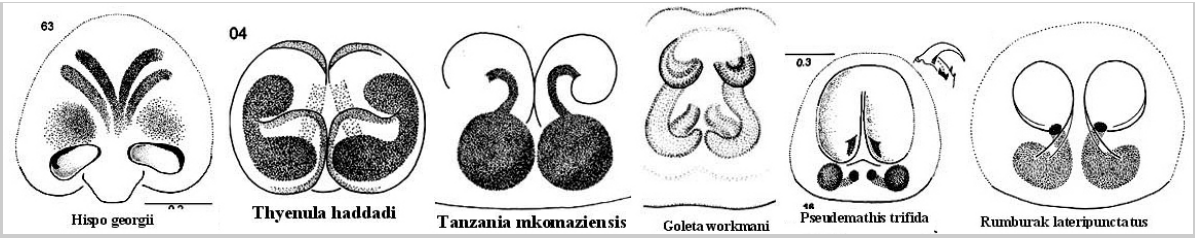

Mopiopia labyrinthea
Bythocrotus crypticus
Chanoda gitae
Tylogonus[?] yanayacu
Peckhamia picata
Peckhamia americana


Petemathis portoricensis
Petemathis portoricensis
Truncattus[?] dominicanus
Naphrys pulex
Naphrys acerba
Corythalia peblique
Ilargus foliosus

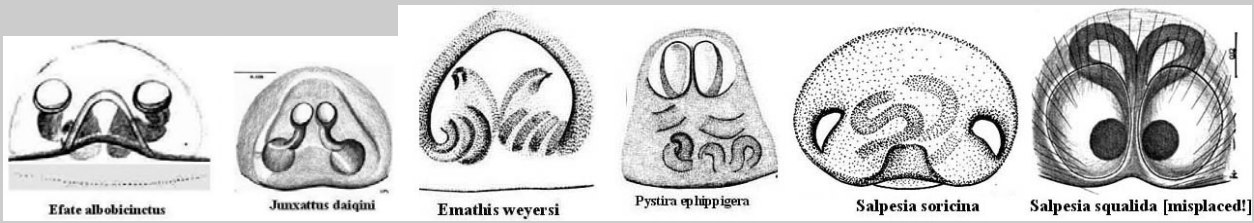

Pensacola murina
Chanoda festiva
Bythocrotus cephalotes
Chloridusa viridiaurea
Dinattus erebus
Chanoda festiva
Mexigonus minutus
Mopiopia comatula

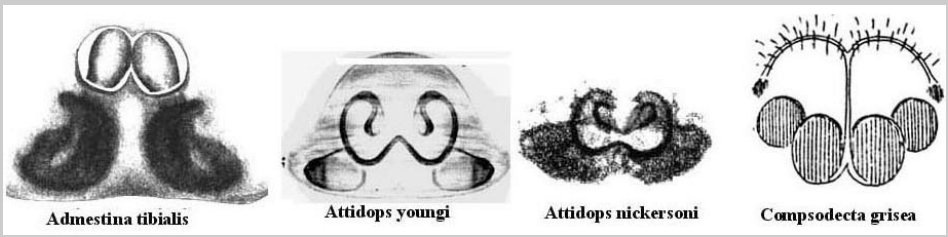

Tisaniba mulu
Tisaniba selan
Tisaniba kubah
Tisaniba mulu
Tisaniba selan
Tisaniba kubah

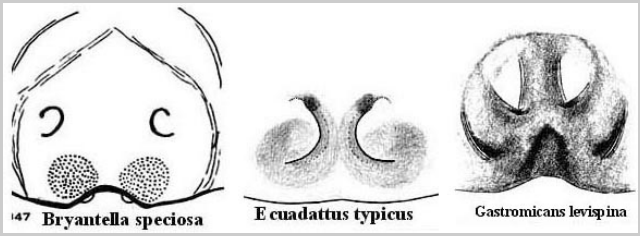

Coccorchestes rufipes
Thorelliola ensifera
Thiania bhamoensis
Zenodorus durvillei
Omoedus niger

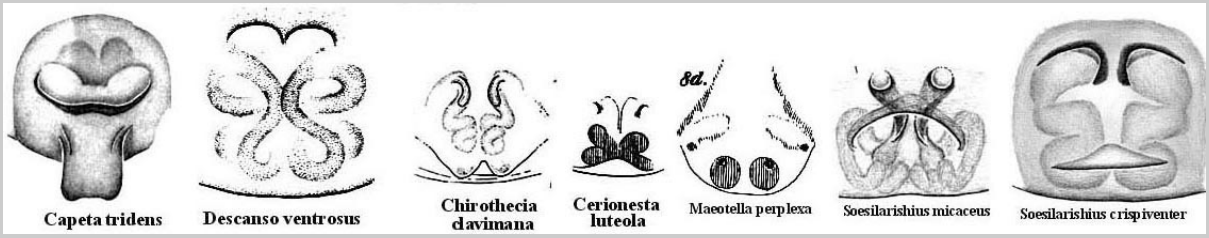


epigyne different, group possibly misaligned









Diversity in body shape and color pattern

[ATTENTION: usage of these useful characters is limited by scarcity of photographs of reliably identified species]





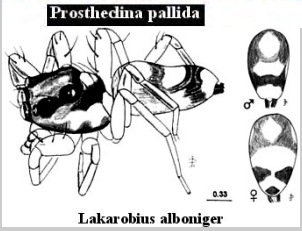


colorful or contrasting colored



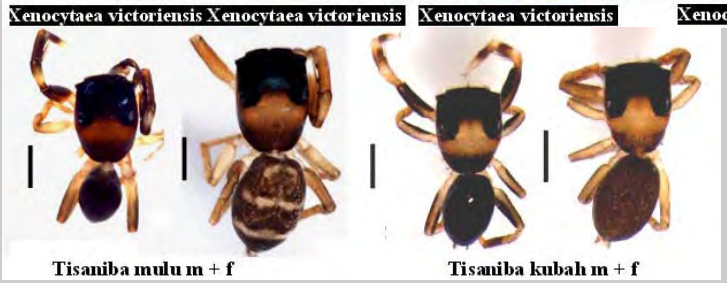


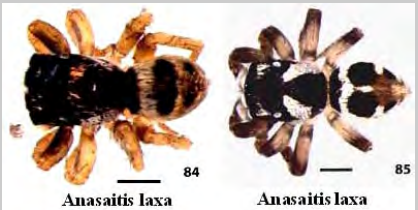


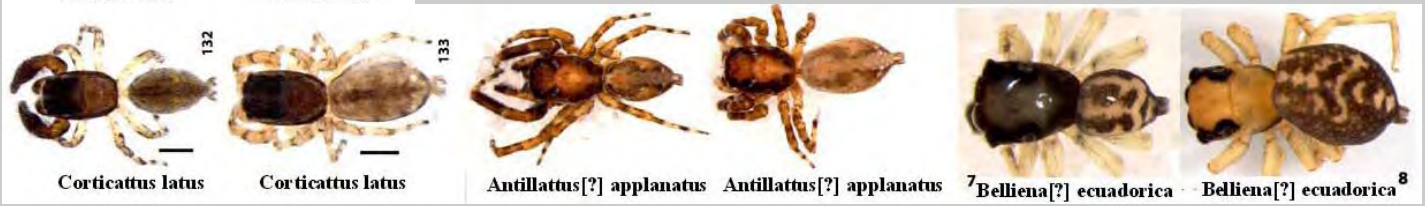


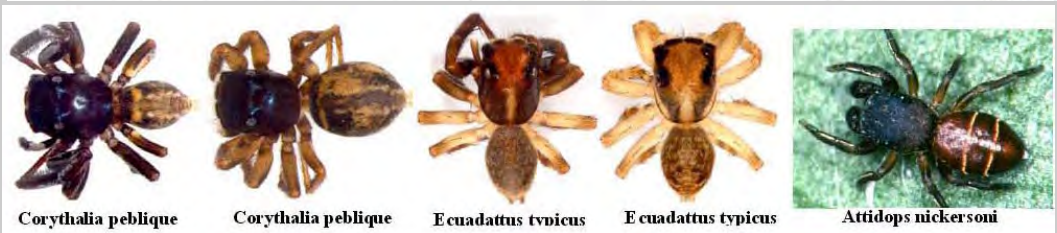
cryptic colored and small











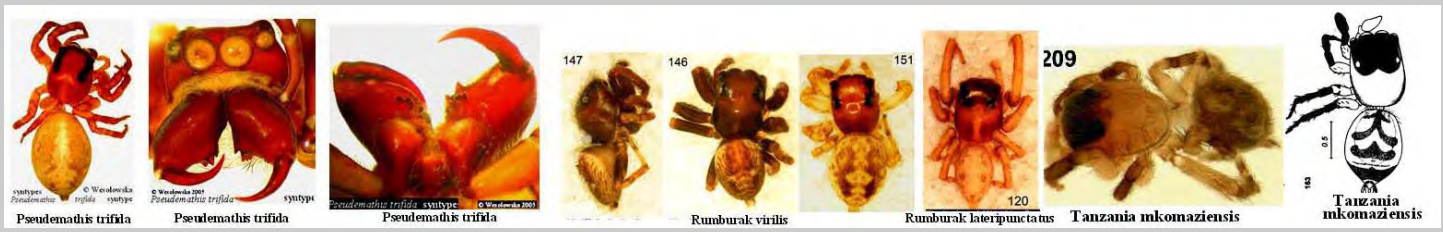








other body shapes









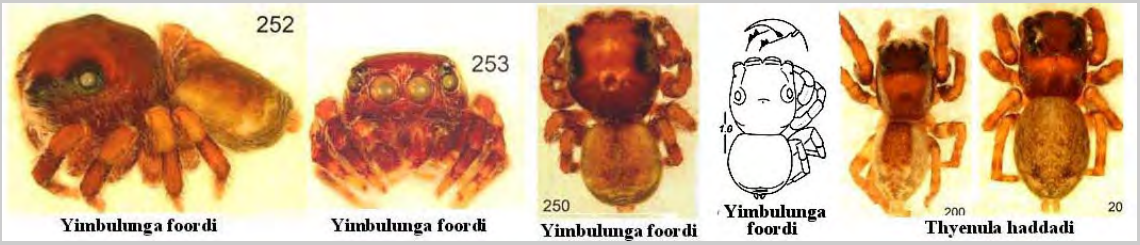



Chapoda gitae
Chapoda gitae
Cobanus sp [Panama]
Bythocrotus crypticus
Bythocrotus crypticus


Euryattus bleekeri
Euryattus bleekeri
Euryattus bleekeri
Euryattus bleekeri
Euryattus pengi
Euryattus pengi
Euryattus pengi


Hypoblemum albovittatum
Hypoblemum albovittatum
Orcevia sp.
Orcevia sp.
Palpelius sp.
Palpelius sp.


Donoessus striatus?
Donoessus striatus?
Donoessus striatus?
Bindax chalcocephalus
Bindax chalcocephalus
chalcocephalus


252
253
250
Yimbulunga foordi
Yimbulunga foordi
Yimbulunga foordi
Yimbulunga foordi
200
20
Thyenula haddadi

ATTACHMENT ON SALTICIDAE SPECIES DIVERSITY
Abbreviated version of "Monograph of the Salticidae (Araneae) of the World 1995-2015.
Part I: Introduction to alternative classification of Salticidae".
http://salticidae.pl/Subfamilies/

ATTACHMENT 21b

EUOPHRYINES-I GROUP OF GENERA

GENERA: Admestina - Donoessus
Version July 1st, 2016.
Sources and permissions of illustrations are displayed in the IInd part of the monograph http://www.peckhamia.com/salticidae/

MOTTO: "...More than seventy years after the **Euophryinae** was erected, Jerzy Prószynski - (1976) clarified the group for the first time by a delimiting feature: the presence of a coiled embolus at the distal end of palpal tegulum. Based on this delineation he included **13*** genera as euophryines in his partial classification of salticids"..... Zhang J., Maddison W.P., 2015: 938 (1): 4 summarize Prószynski's contribution to Euophryinae..... Simon 1901: 519 defines his EUOPHRYDEAE as follows: II/26 (24). Posterior legs with numerous strong . spines. Thoracic groove very minute, hardly discernible 34. EUOPHRYDEAE 568 (Euophrys) [Akela, Euophrys, Rhyphelia] [translation from Latin by H. D. Cameron and D. P. Wijesinghe, PECKHAMIA: v. 3: 1]. See also summary of Prószynski's lifetime contributions to taxonomy of Salticidae, prior to history making... publications of Zhang & Maddison 2012a, 2012b, 2012c, 2013, 2014, 2015 and Maddison 2015.....

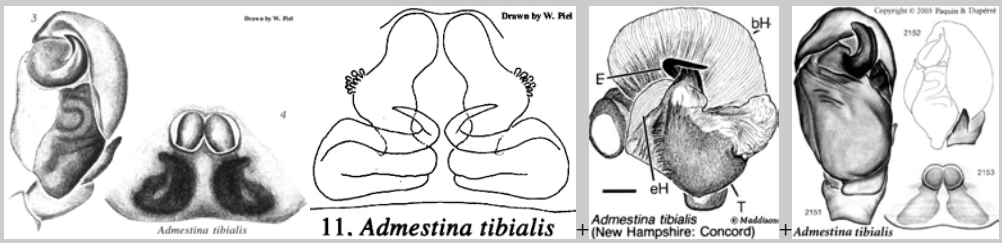
Type genus Euophrys .Interactive links of genera are active within each of parts 1, 2, 3
EUODENINES - genera intermediate between EUOPHRYINES and DENDRYPHANITNE - test
EUOPHRYINES PART 0 - Introduction and diversity
Euophryinae PART 1 Admestina-Donoessus
Admestina Agobardus Allodecta Amphidraus Anasaitis Antillattus, Araneotanna Aruattus, Asaphobelis, Ascyltus Athamas, Attidops Barraina Bathippus Bathippus-Parabathippus Belliena, Bindax Bulolia Bythocrotus Canama Caribattus Chalcolemia Chalcoscirtus Chalcotropis Chapoda Charippus Cheliferoides, Chinophrys Chloridusa Cobanus, Colyttus Commoris Compsodecta Corticattus Coryphasia Corythalia Cytaea, Descanso Dinattus Donoessus, (334 species)
Euophryinae PART 2 Echeclus-Pystira.
(393 species)
Euophryinae PART 3 Rhyphelia-Zenodorus .
(327 species).

Gen. *Admestina* Peckham & Peckham, 1888 (3 species)

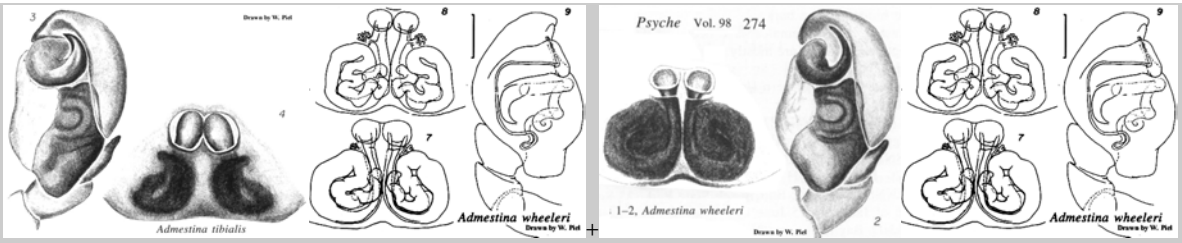
Type species *Admestina tibialis*
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Admestina sp.: Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43:231–292, f. 70. By courtesy.



Admestina tibialis : Piel, W. H. 1992. Psyche, 98: 272, f 3--4, 11 +Maddison 1996. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 154 (4): 226, 239, f 30 + Paquin, Duperre . 2003. Fabreries, Suppl. 11: 193, f 2151-2153. By courtesy.

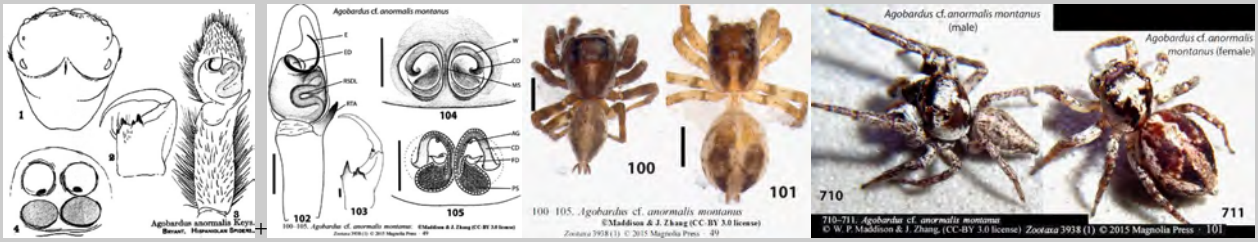


Admestina archboldi +b)wheeleri : Piel, W. H. 1992. Psyche, 98: 278, f. 5-6, 12-16 + 1-2, 7-9. By courtesy.

Gen. *Agobardus* Keyserling, 1885 (14 species)

ATTENTION: Transfers of 3 species to *Agobardus* by Zhang J., Maddison 2015. Zootaxa 3938 (1): 18 not accepted here because of lack of diagnostic documentation.

Type species *Agobardus anormalis*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Agobardus anormalis : Bryant 1943. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard 92 (9): 452, pl 1, f 1-4 + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1). ©• Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



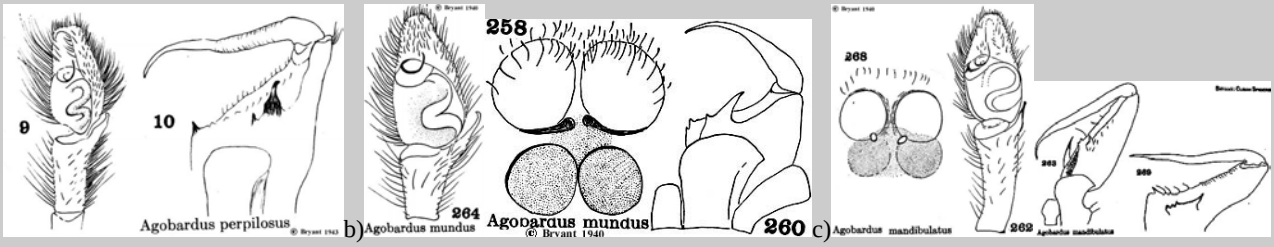
Agobardus gramineus : Zhang J., Maddison 2012: Zootaxa 3476: 7-8, f 21–30. ©• Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Agobardus bahoruco +b) brevitarsus : Zhang J., Maddison, 2012. Zootaxa 3476: 3-4, f 1–10 ©• Magnolia Press. Bryant 1943. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard 92 (9):452 T. 1 F. 6, 8, 11. By courtesy.



Agobardus cordiformis +b) obscurus : Zhang J., Maddison 2012: Zootaxa 3476: 5-6, 11–20. ©• Magnolia Press +b) Bryant1943. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard 92 (9): 455, T. 1, F. 7. By courtesy.



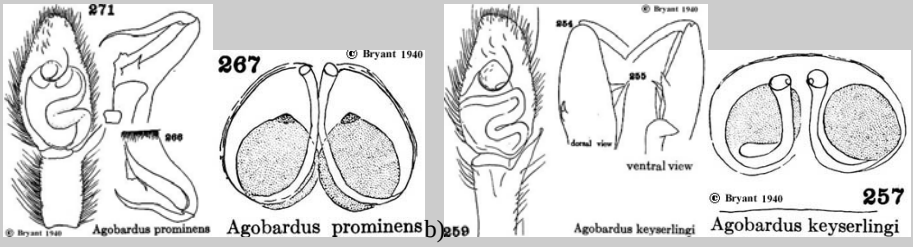
Agobardus perpilosus+b)mundus +c) mandibulatus : Bryant 1943. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard 92 (9): 452, pl 1, f 1-4 +b) Bryant 1940. Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harv. 86: 476, T. 20 F. 258, 260, 264 +c) 474 T. 20 F. 262- 263, 268-269. By courtesy.



Agobardus oviedo : Zhang J., Maddison 2012: Zootaxa 3476: 9-11, f 31–42. ©• Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



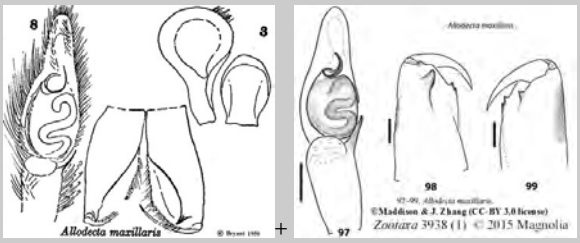
Agobardus phylladiphilus +b) cubensis : Zhang J., Maddison 2012: Zootaxa 3476: 11-13, f 43–53. ©• Magnolia Press
b) Bryant 1940. Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harv. 86: 468 T. 19 F. 252, 253. By courtesy.



Agobardus prominens +b) keyserlingi : Bryant 1940. Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harv. 86: 478 T. 20 F. 261, 266, 267
+b) 471 T. 19 F. 254, 255, 257, 259.. By courtesy.

Gen. *Allodecta* Bryant, 1950 (1 species)

Type species *Allodecta maxillaris*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

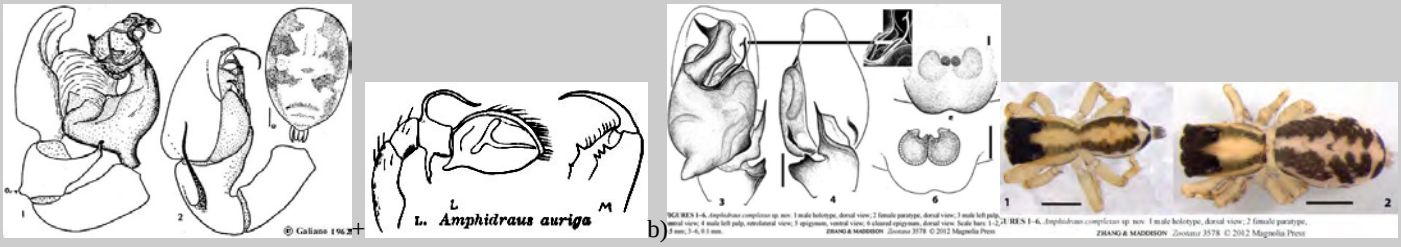


Allodecta maxillaris : Bryant E. B. 1950. Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harv. 103: 167, f. 1, 3, 8
+ ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1). © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

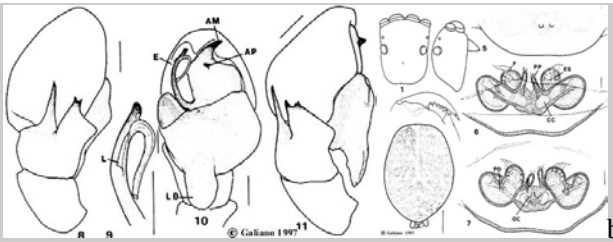
Gen. *Amphidraus* Simon, 1900 (5 species)

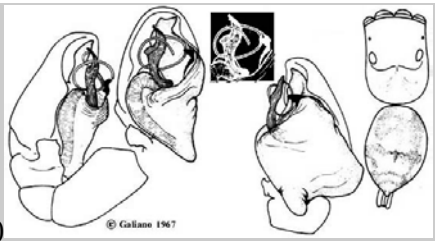
REMARK. Wholesale merging of genera *Nebridia* and *Amphidraus*, proposed by Zhang & Maddison 2015: 22-23 without taxonomic revision, is not acceptable because of insufficient diagnostic documentation available and unresolved diversity of part of species.

Type species *Amphidraus auriga* .
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

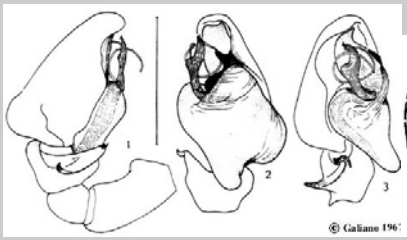


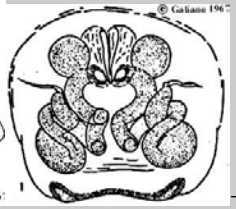
Amphidraus auriga +b) complexus : Galiano 1963b: 289-290, t. 4, f 6-7 + Simon 1901a: 419, figs L-M (= 464-478)
+b) Zhang J., Maddison 2012. Zootaxa 3578: 2-3, f 1–6]. By courtesy. ATTENTION: compare palp in *Scopocira tenella*. .

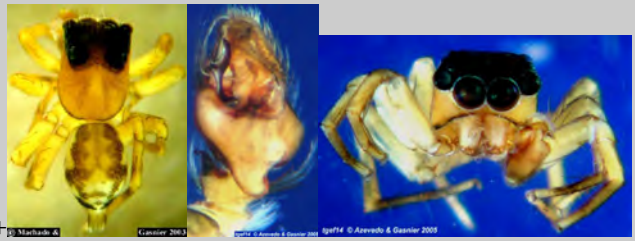


b)


Amphidraus argentinensis* +b) *santanae : Galiano 1997. Physis, Ser. C, 53 (124-125): 33-36, figs 1-11 +b) Galiano 1967b. Physis 27 (74): 98-100, figs 4-7. By courtesy.

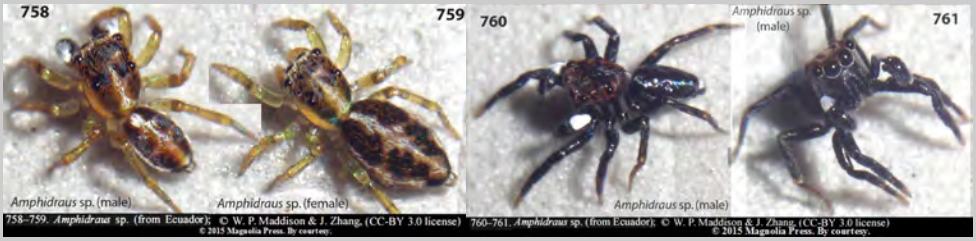




+




Amphidraus duckei : Galiano M. E. 1976e. Rev. Soc. Ent. Arg., 35: 57-58, fig. 1 + ©Photo Gasnier & Azevedo. By courtesy.



Amphidraus sp-760 : Amphidraus-Ecuador ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1). © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

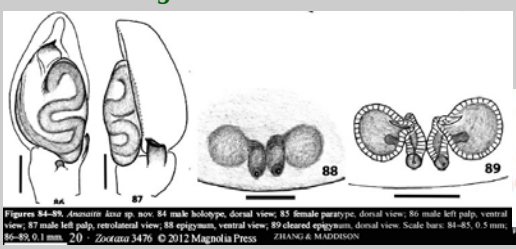
Gen. *Anasaitis* Bryant, 1950 (10 species)

ATTENTION: Transfers of 6 species to Anasaitis by Zhang J., Maddison 2015. Zootaxa 3938 (1): 15, not documented by genital drawings, are not accepted here, transfers with inadequate documentation (that is without documentation of palps and epigyne), are placed provisionally, pending complementing in the future.

Type species *Anasaitis morgani*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Anasaitis morgani : Peckhams 1901c. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1901 (2): 13, t 4, f 9-d. By courtesy.







+


Anasaitis laxa : © Zhang J., Maddison 2012. Zootaxa 3476: 19-21, f 80-89 +2015: Zootaxa 3938(1): f 666. © Magnolia Press.. By courtesy.



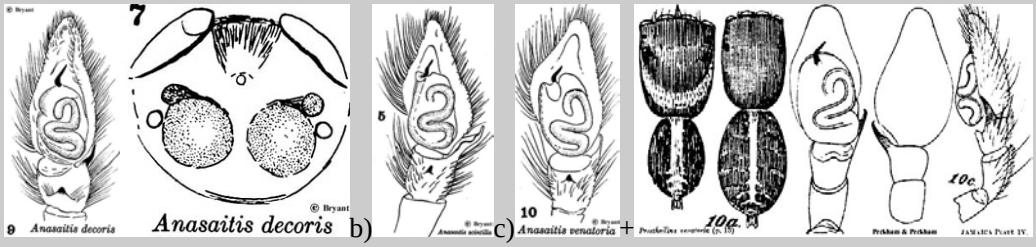
Anasaitis adorabilis :© Zhang J., Maddison 2012. Zootaxa 3476: 13-15, f 54–62 +2015: Zootaxa 3938(1): f 657. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Anasaitis brunnea : Zhang J., Maddison 2012. Zootaxa 3476: 15-17, f 63–74. ©Magnolia Press.. By courtesy.



Anasaitis canosa +b) hebetata :Peckhams 1901c. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1901 (2): tab. 38, fig. 9 +b) ©Zhang J., Maddison 2012. Zootaxa 3476: 17-19, f 75–79. ©Magnolia Press +2015: Zootaxa 3938(1): f 665. By courtesy.



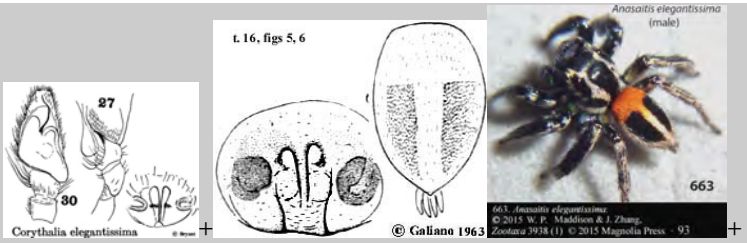
Anasaitis decoris +b) scintilla +c) venatoria : Bryant E. B. 1950. Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harv. 103: 169, figs 7, 9 +b) 173, f. 5 +c) 174, f. 10 + Peckham 1901c. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1901 (2): 13, tab. 4, figs 10. By courtesy.



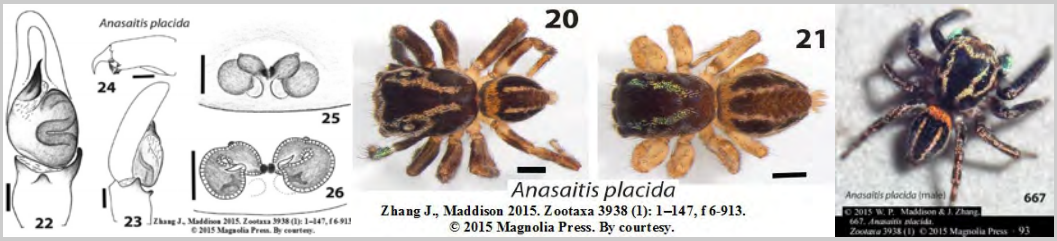
Anasaitis banksi +b) gloriae +c) locuples-cf: (N. combination for *Corythalia banksi* Roewer, 1951 - sp. inquirenda) ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015. Zootaxa 3938 (1): 15, Figs 658-659 +b) Fig. 664 +c) Fig. 662 . © Magnolia Press. By courtesy. ·



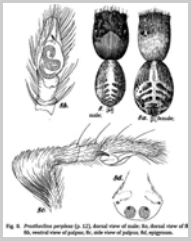
Anasaitis canalis: (New Combination from *Corythalia* ***canalis***) Chickering 1946: 136 f. 121-124 + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015. Zootaxa 3938 (1): 15, Figs 13–19 + [cf canalis] 660–661). © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Anasaitis elegantissima : Bryant 1943. 92 (9): 471-474, Figs 27, 30, 44 + Galiano 1963b: 23 (66): 334, t. 16, f. 5-6 + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015. Zootaxa 3938 (1): 15 (from Corythalia, N Combination, Fig. 663). © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Anasaitis placida: (from *Stoidis*, New Combination), ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015. Zootaxa 3938 (1): 15. Figs 20–26, 667). © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Anasaitis ? - Maeotella perplexa : Peckham + Peckham, 1901. Attidae found in Jamaica.: 7, 8, 12, t 3, f 8. Transfer to Anasaitis by Zhang J., Maddison 2015: 15Zootaxa 3938 (1) © 2015 Magnolia Press By courtesy.

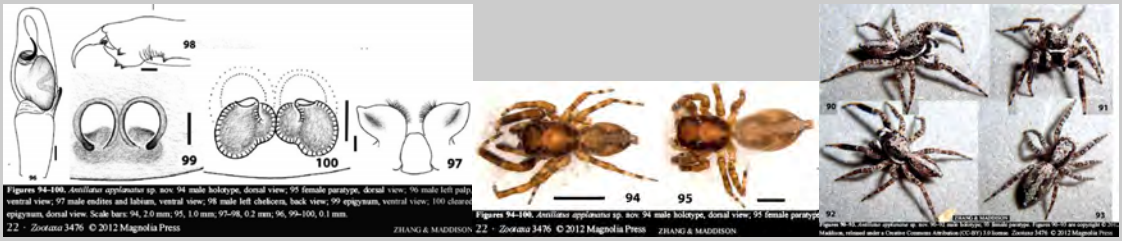
Gen. *Antillattus* Bryant, 1943 (7 species)

ATTENTION: Transfers of 6 species to *Antillattus* by Zhang J., Maddison 2015. Zootaxa 3938 (1): 15, not documented by genital drawings, are not accepted here, transfers with inadequate documentation (that is without documentation of palps and epigyne) are placed provisionally, pending complementing in the future.

Type species *Antillattus gracilis* .
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Antillattus gracilis +b) placidus : Bryant 1943: 92 (9): 461, t 2, f 14, 18, 20 + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 16, f 686-687. © Magnolia Press +b) Bryant 1943: 461 T. 2 F. 14, 18, 20. By courtesy.

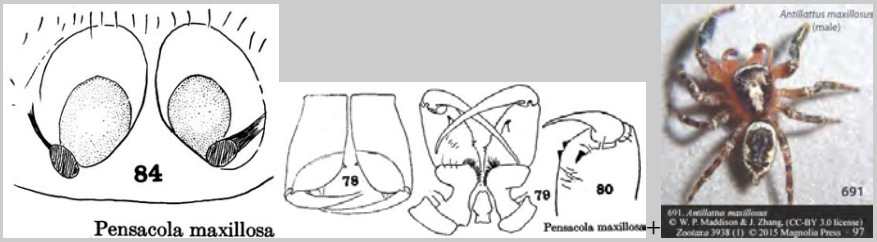


Antillattus applanatus : Zhang J., Maddison 2012. Zootaxa: 3581: 70-71, f 75-80. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

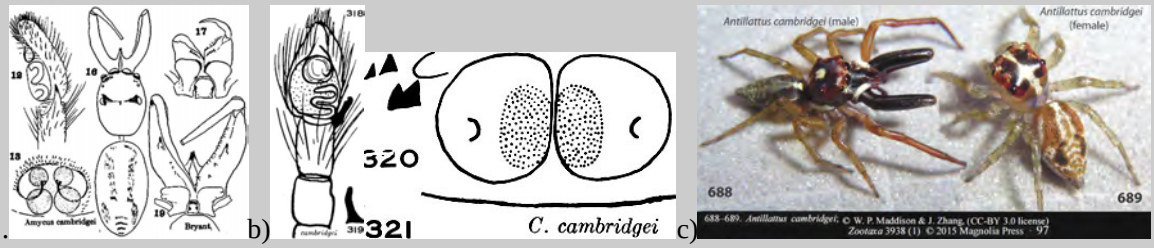


Antillattus darlingtoni : Bryant 1943. 92 (9): 504, t 7, f 72, 74, 76 (from Pensacola, New Combination) ©Zhang J.,

Maddison 2015. Zootaxa 3938 (1): 17, 62–69, 692–694. ©Magnolia Press. © Magnolia Press . By courtesy.



Antillattus maxillosus: Bryant 1943. 92 (9): 504, t 7, f 72, 74, 76 (from Pensacola, New Combination, ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015. Zootaxa 3938 (1): Fig. 691)· 17. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy



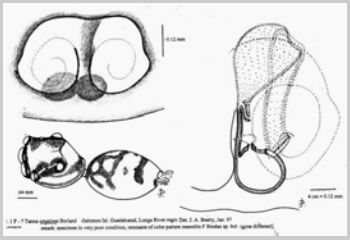
Antillattus cambridgei: Bryant 1943: 92 (9): 457, T. 2 F. 12, 13, 16, 17, 19 +b) Chickering, 1946 [a homonym?]: 360, f 316-321 + c) ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015. Zootaxa 3938 (1): Figs 55–61, 688–689). © Magnolia Press (from Cobanus, N Combination).



Antillattus scutiformis : Bryant E. B. 1943. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard 92 (9): 516, t 8, f 89-91N Name for *Siloca electa* Bryant, 1943) ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015. Zootaxa 3938 (1): Figs 70–77, 695–697). © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

Gen. *Araneotanna* Özdikmen & Kury, 2006 (1 species)

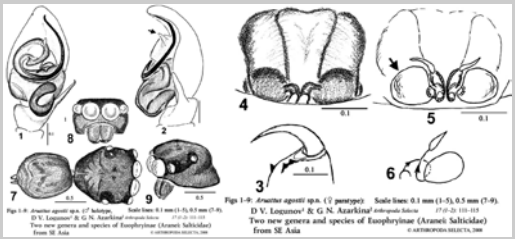
Type species *Araneotanna ornatipes*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Tanna ornatipes : Proszynski, Internet. Det. J. A. Beatty. By courtesy.

Gen. *Aruattus* Logunov, Azarkina, 2008 (1 species)

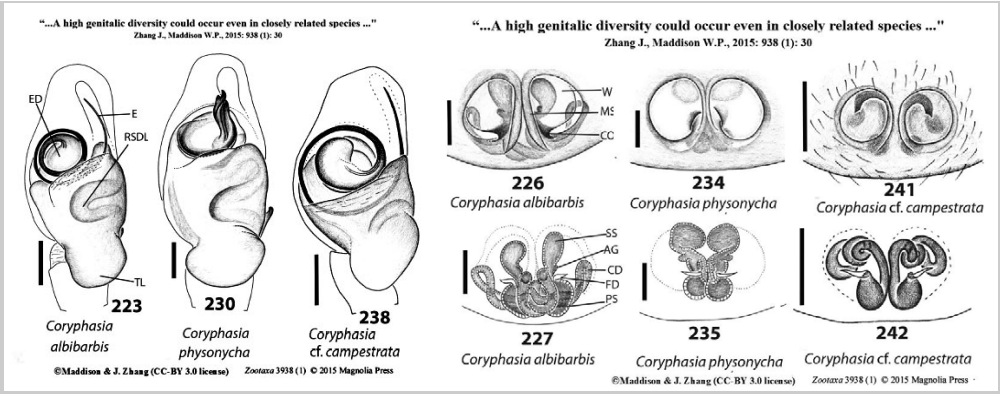
Type species *Aruattus agostii*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



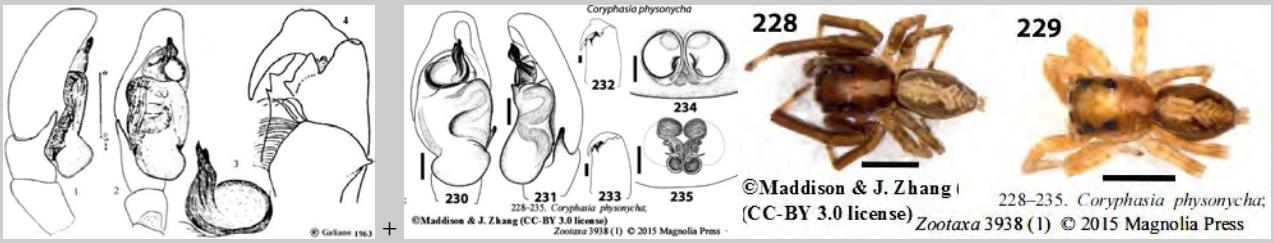
Aruattus agostii :Logunov, Azarkina, Arthr. selec. 2008: 112, figs 1-9. Indonesia: Aru. By courtesy.

Gen. *Asaphobelis* Simon, 1902 (1 species)

ATTENTION. Transfer to Coryphasia not accepted due to differences in internal structures of epigyne and palps.



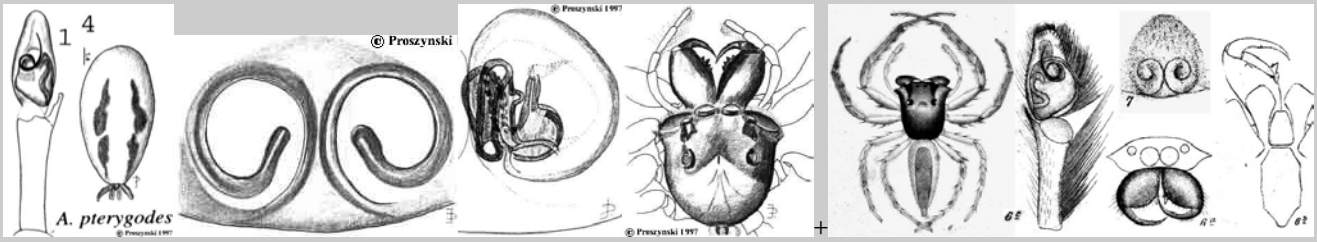
Type species *Asaphobelis physonychus*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Asaphobelis physonychus : Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 296-298, t. 8, ff. 1-4 + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 223, f 228-235 (as *Coryphasia*). © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

Gen.*Ascyltus* Karsch, 1878 (6 species).

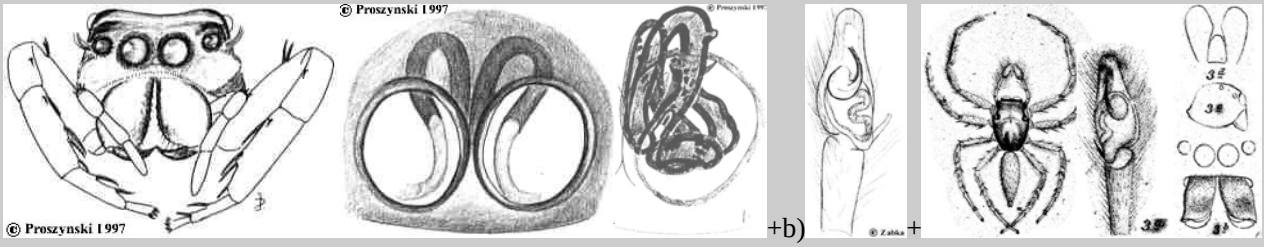
Type species *Ascyltus pterygodes*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



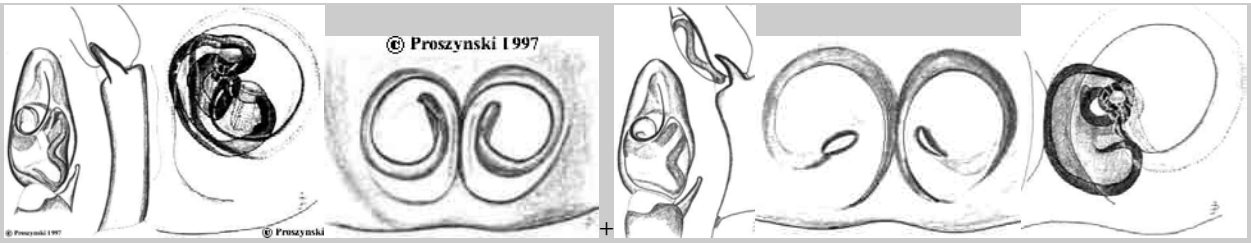
Ascyltus pterygodes : Berry, Beatty, Proszynski 1997.J. Arachn. 25 (2): figs 1, 4, 7,9,10, 11 + Keyserling, 1882: 1339, pl. 113, f. 6-7. By courtesy.



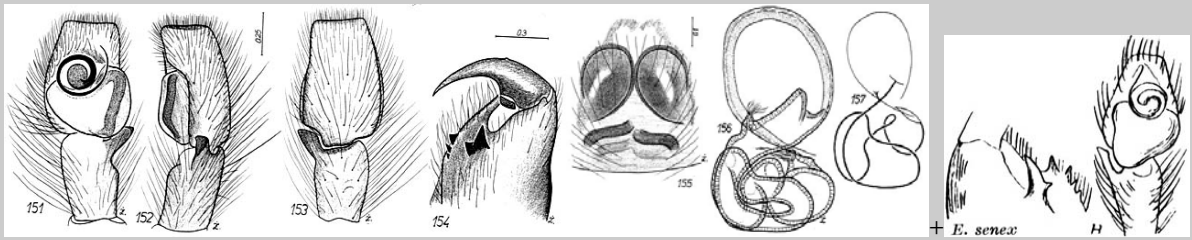
Ascyltus divinus : Berry, Beatty, Proszynski 1997.J. Arachn. 25 (2): 112-114, figs 3, 14, 15, 17-20 + Zabka 1988b. Ann. zool., 41(14): 424-427, ff. 1-9. By courtesy.



Ascyltus rhizopora +b) lautus : Berry, Beatty, Proszynski 1997. J. Arachn. 25 (2): 116, figs 6, 29-30, +b) Zabka (quick sketch) +. Keyserling, 1882: 1287, pl 110, fig. 3. By courtesy.



Ascyltus similis from Fihi + from Samoa : Berry, Beatty, Proszynski 1997.J. Arachn. 25 (2): 114-116, figs 2, 5, 12-13, 15-16, 21-28 + Keyserling, 1882: 1339, pl. 113, f. 6-7. By courtesy.

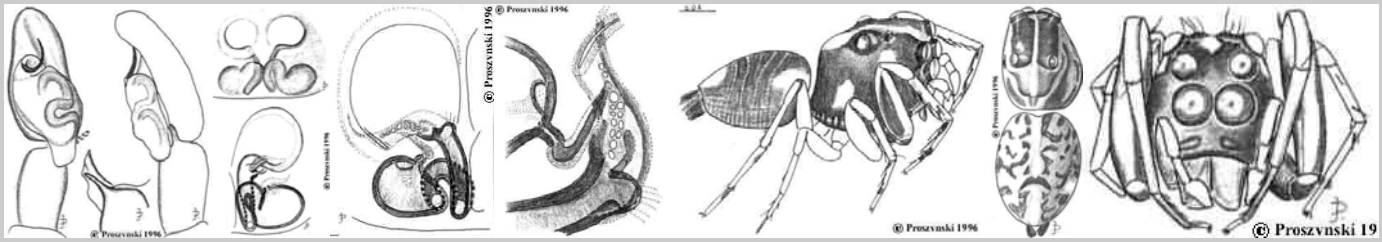




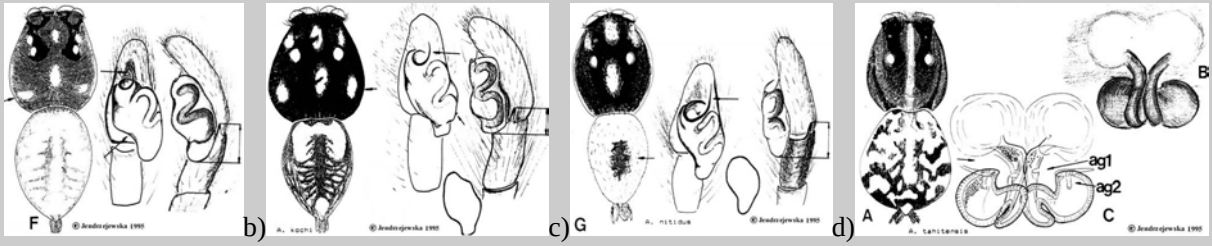
Ascyltus asper : Zabka M. 1988b. Annales zoologici, 41 (14): 476-478, f 151- 157 (M & F mismatched!) + Keyserling, 1882: 1339, pl. 113, f. 6-7 + ©Photo B. Patoleta. By courtesy.

Gen. *Athamas* Pickard-Cambridge O., 1877 (8 species)

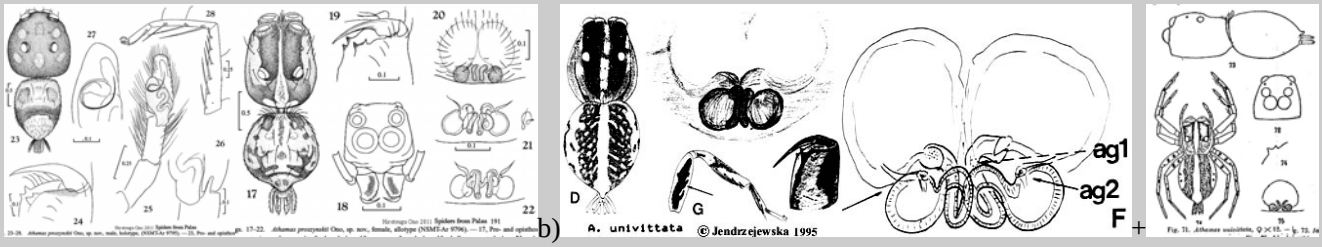
Type species *Athamas whitmeei*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



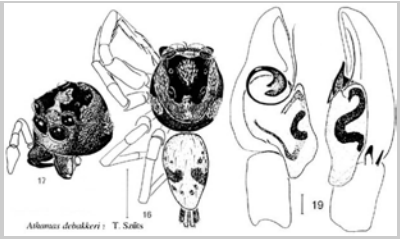
Athamas whitmeei : Berry, Beatty,Proszynski 1996: 217, figs 1-17. By courtesy.ATTENTION:whitespots and dots pattern on cephalothorax and abdomen **are yellow** in specimens kept in alcohol for a few years only.



Athamas guinensis +b) kochi +c) nitidus +d) tahitiensis : Jendrzejewska B. 1995. Genus, 6: 186, figs. 5, 9, 13 +b) 184, figs 6, 10, 14 +c) 186, f. 7, 11, 15 +d) 188, figs 16-18... By courtesy.



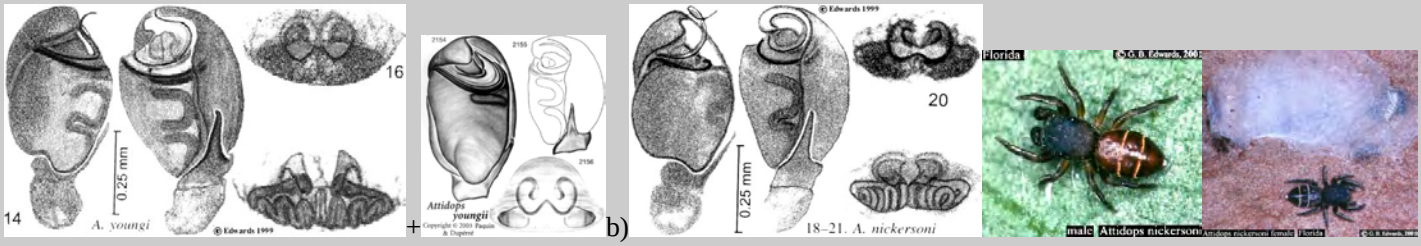
Athamas proszynskii b) univittatus [=whitmeei] : Hirotsugu Ono 2011. ©Bull. Natl. Mus. Nat. Sci., Ser. A, 37(4): 190-193, f 17–28 +b) Jedrzejewska B. 1995. Genus, 6: 189, f. 19-23 + Berland, 1938: 155-156, f 71-75. By courtesy.



Athamas debakkeri : Szuts T. 2003c. Folia entomol. hungarica. 64: 49-54, figs 16-19, 26, 27, 30, 33, 36. By courtesy.

Gen. *Attidops* Banks, 1905 (4 species)

Type species *Attidops youngi*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



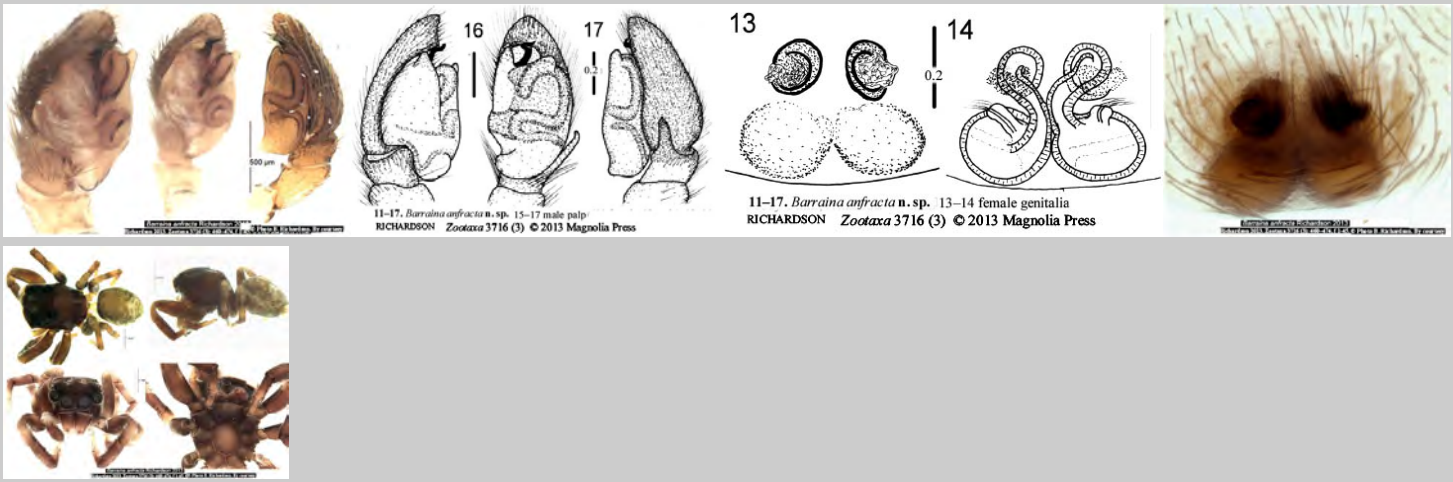
Attidops youngi +b) nickersoni : Edwards 1999a. J. Arachnol. 27(1): 10, 12, f.2, 4-7,14-17 + Paquin, Duperre 2003. Fabreries, Suppl. 11: 193, figs 2154-2156 +b) Edwards 1999a. J. Arachnol. 27(1): 12, f. 8-9, 18-21 + ©Photo Edwards. By courtesy.



Attidops cinctipes +b) cutleri : Edwards 1999a. J. Arachnol. 27(1): 13, f. 12-13, 24-28 +b) 12, figs 10-11, 22-23, 29-30 + ©Photo Edwards. By courtesy.

Gen. *Barraina* Richardson, 2013 (1 species)

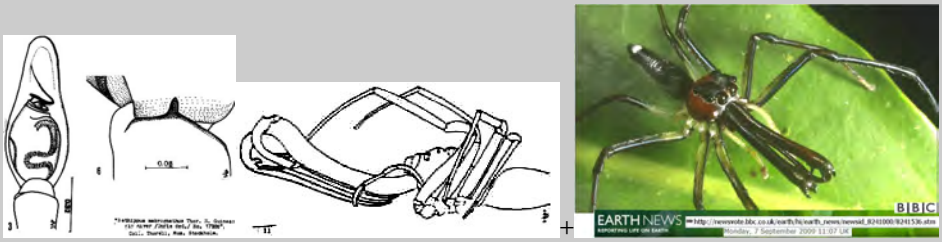
Type species *Barraina anfracta* .
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

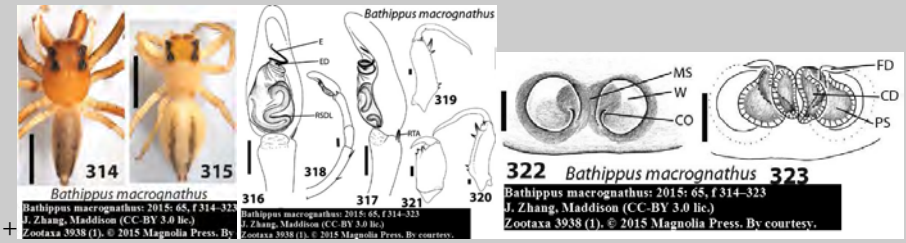


Barraina anfracta : Richardson 2013. Zootaxa 3716 (3): 463-466, f 10-17. © 2013 Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

Gen. *Bathippus* Thorell, 1892 (18 species)

Type species *Bathippus macrognathus*.
REMARKS: attempt to separate genus nov. *Parabathippus* [pending revision] not accepted because proposed type species does not differ sufficiently.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

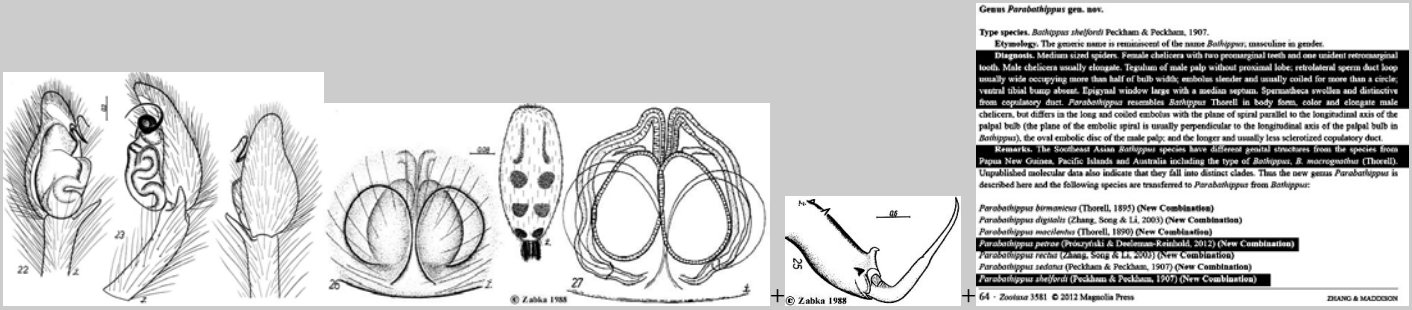




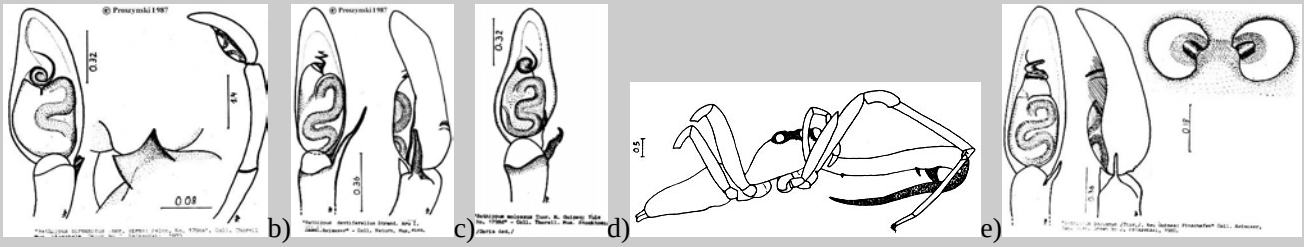
Bathippus macrognathus: Proszynski 1984c: 10 + ©Earth News, BBC, NH Unit [sp?] + Zhang, Maddison 2015[?males should have enormous chelicerae? - see above](CC-BY 3.0 lic.). Zootaxa 3938 (1) : 65, f 314–323. © 2015 Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



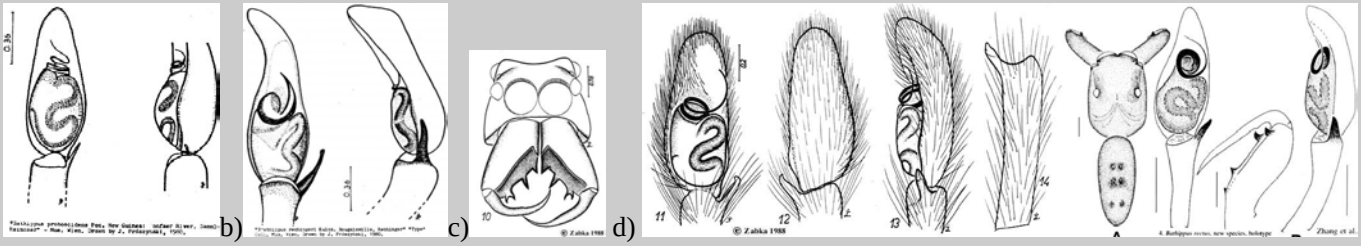
Bathippus petrae: Proszynski 2012: Arthr. selec. 21(1): 32, f 1-9. By courtesy.



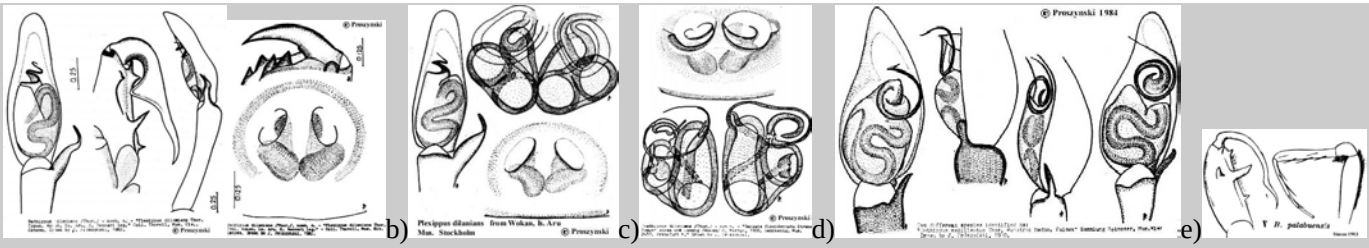
Bathippus shelfordi : [long-chelicered species designated type of short-chelicered genus *Parabathippus* - NOT ACCEPTED HERE, remaining species of "*Parabathippus*" pending revision] Zabka M. 1988b. Ann. zool., 41 (14): 431-432, ff. 22-28 +b) Zhang J., Maddison 2012. Zootaxa: 3581: 64 [description of *Parabathippus* gen. n.]. By courtesy.



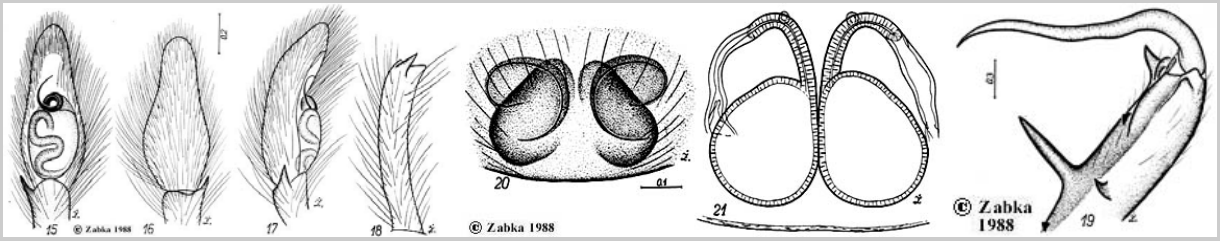
Bathippus birmanicus +b) dentiferellus +c) molossus +d) montrouzieri +e) papuanus : Proszynski 1984 c Atlas ...: 5 +b) Atlas ...: 8 +c) Atlas ...:8 +d) Atlas ...: 10 +e) Atlas ... [part 1]: 11. By courtesy.



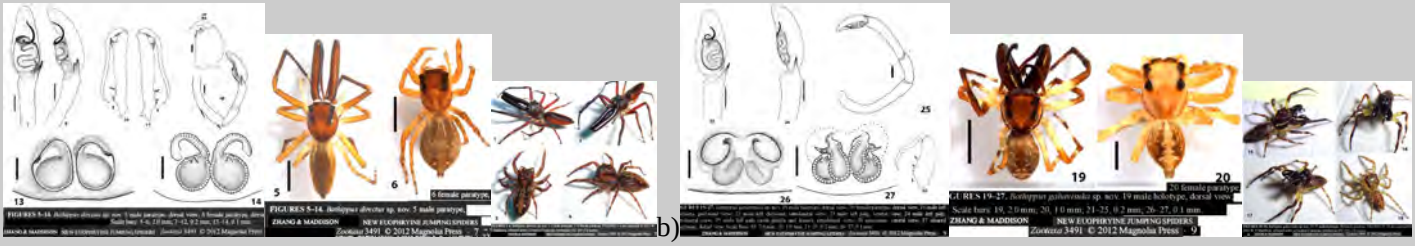
Bathippus proboscideus +b) rechingeri +c) kochi +d) rectus: Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 11 +b) Atlas ...: 14[placement?] +c) Zabka 1988b. Ann. zool., 41 (14): 427, ff. 10-14 +d) Zhang J., Song D., Daiqin Li 2003. 51 (2): 191-192, fig 4a-d. By courtesy.



Bathippus dilanians[Mus. Genova]+b) same species [Mus. Stockholm] +c) Dudasia fissidentata [Mus. Senckenberg, it is NOT = B. dilanians!] +d) macilentus +e) palabuanensis: Proszynski 1984c: 10 [Mus. Genova] +b) Atlas ...: 7 same species [?] Mus. Stockholm +c) Atlas ...: 6 +d) Atlas ... : 10 +e) Simon E. 1903: 726, figs 871-879 (= F-G) . By courtesy..



Bathippus sedatus : Zabka M. 1988b. Ann. zool., 41 (14): 427, ff. 15-21. By courtesy.



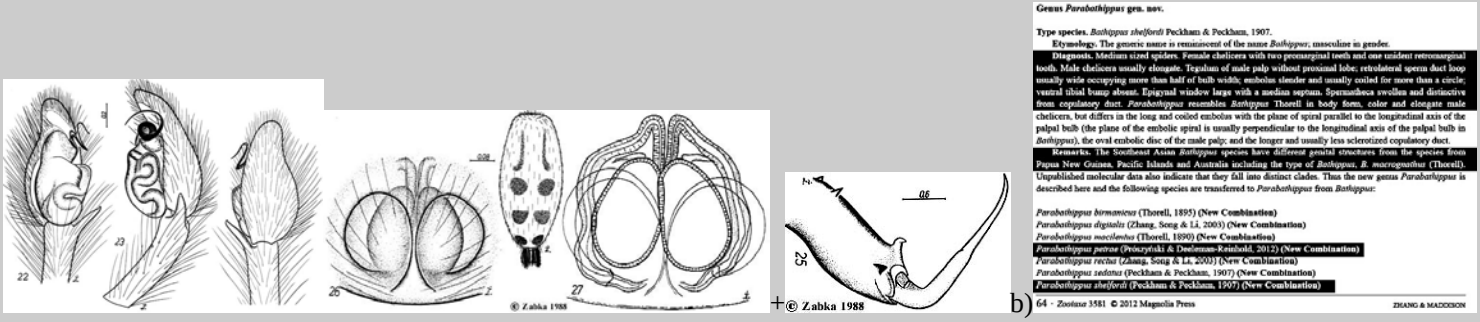
Bathippus directus +b) gahavisuka : Zhang, Maddison 2012b: Zootaxa 3491:6, f 1–14. © Magnolia Pres +b) 6, f 15–27.



Bathippus korei +b) madang : Zhang, Maddison 2012b: Zootaxa 3491: 8-9, f 28–41 © Magnolia Pres +b) 6, f 15–27. By courtesy..

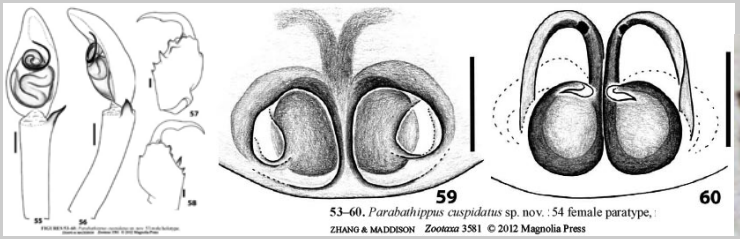
Gen. *"Parabathippus"* Thorell, 1892 (4 species)

Type species *Parabathippus* -vacant, because designated type species belongs to *Bathippus*.
REMARKS: Erroneously designated type species make genus "Parabathippus" unacceptable, included species pending reclassification. Previously, in 1984 Prószyński has revised a number of Bathippus from New Guinea, leaving some question to the next revident, however Zhang and Maddison failed to attend to them.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



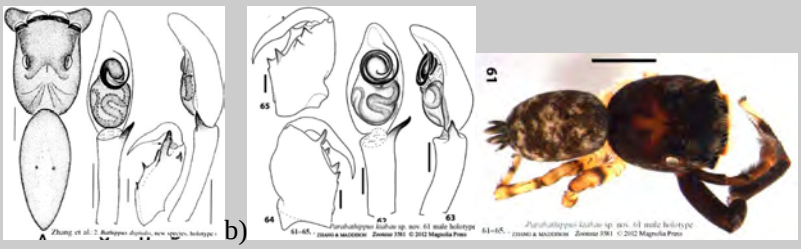


Bathippus shelfordi [TYPE SPECIES OF "Parabathippus"] : [long-chelicered species designated type of short-chelicered genus *Parabathippus* - NOT ACCEPTED HERE, remaining species of "*Parabathippus*" pending revision] Zabka M. 1988b. Ann. zool., 41 (14): 431-432, ff. 22-28 +b) Zhang J., Maddison 2012. Zootaxa: 3581: 64 [description of *Parabathippus* gen. n.] + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 27, 445-452, 552, 854-855. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.





"Parabathippus" cuspidatus : Zhang J., Maddison 2012. Zootaxa: 3581: 67, f 53–60, 108–110 . By courtesy.



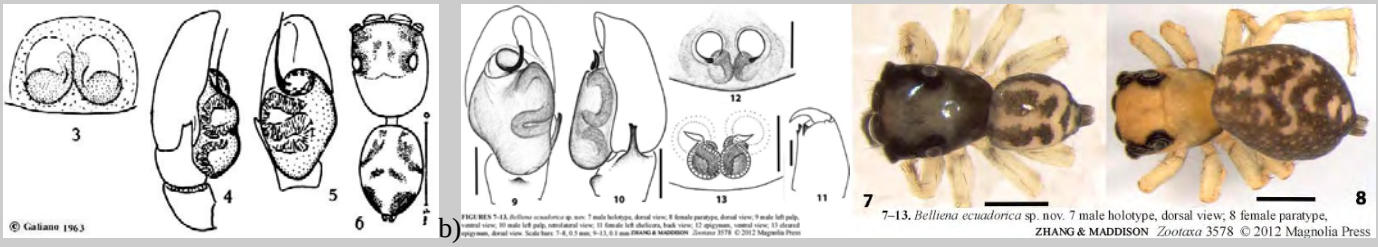
"Parabathippus" digitalis +b) kiabau :Zhang J., Song D., Daiqin Li 2003: 51 (2): 189-190, fig 2a-d +b) Zhang J., Maddison 2012. Zootaxa: 3581: 67, f 61–65. By courtesy.



"Parabathippus" magnus : Zhang J., Maddison 2012. Zootaxa: 3581: 67, f 66–74, 111–113. By courtesy.

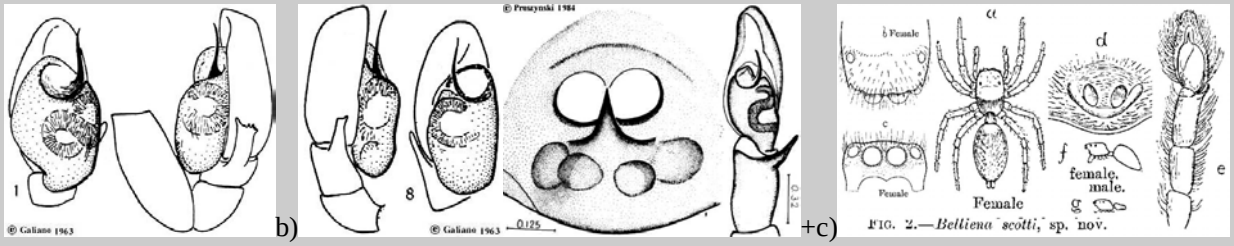
Gen. *Belliena* Simon, 1902 (4 species)

Type species *Belliena biocellosa*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.





+b) Zhang J., Maddison 2012.
Zootaxa 3578: 4, f 7–13 +c) ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 24, f 770-771. © Magnolia Press. ©Magnolia Press.



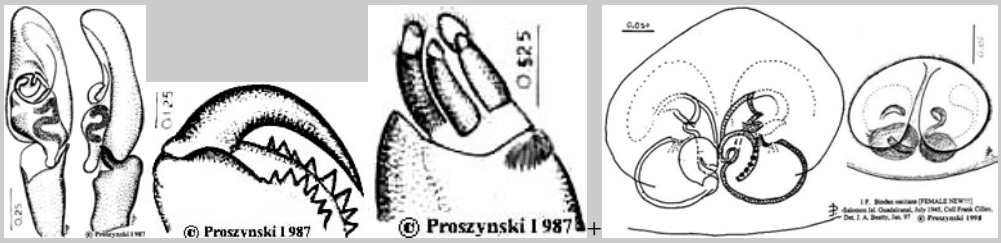
Belliena flavimana +b) phalerata +c) scotti : Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 309-311, t. 11, ff. 1-2 +b) 311, t. 11, f. 7-8 +c) Belliena scotti Hogg, 1918: 168, f. 2 [apparently MISPLACED]. .

Gen. *Bindax* Thorell, 1892 (2 species)

Type species *Bindax chalcocephalus*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



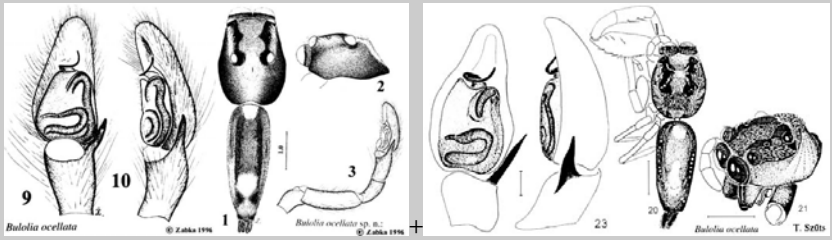
Bindax chalcocephalus : Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 15 +©Photo C.L.Deeleman (male & female SE .Sulawesi, Sampara,: 40km W.of Kendari, secondary forest, 12 August 1980). By courtesy. http://localhost/img_data/00/578_chalcoc.jpg



Bindax oscitans : Proszynski 1987. Atlas ...: 25 + Proszynski 2003b Internet (for J.A. Beatty). By courtesy.

Gen. *Bulolia* Żabka, 1996 (2 species)

Type species *Bulolia ocellata*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Bulolia ocellata : Zabka 1996. Rev. Suis. Zool., vol. hors serie: 702-704, figs 1-3, 9-10
+ Szuts 2003c. 64: 47-49, figs 20-23, 24.By courtesy.





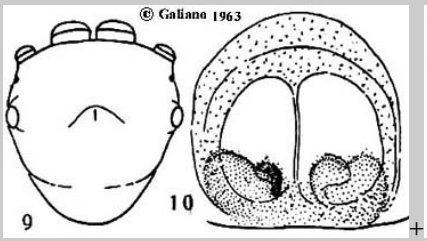


Bulolia excentrica: Zabka M. 1996. Rev. Suis. Zool., vol. hors serie: 704-707, figs 4-8, 11-16 + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015:

Zootaxa 3938 (1): 27, f 356-363, 818-819. © Magnolia Press + ©Photo T. Szuts 2003. By courtesy.

Gen. *Bythocrotus* Simon, 1903 (2 species)

Type species *Bythocrotus cephalotes* .
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



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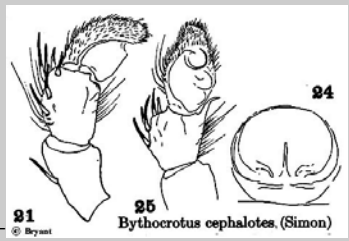


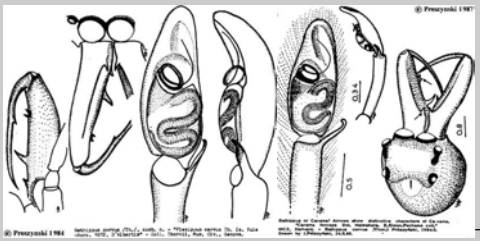
Bythocrotus cephalotes : Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 316, t. 11, ff. 9-10 + Bryant E. B. 1943: 92(9): 464-465, figs 21, 24, 25.

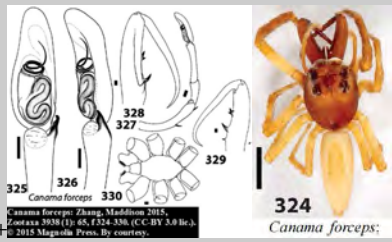


Bythocrotus crypticus : Zhang J., Maddison. Zootaxa 3476: 23-25, f 101–113. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

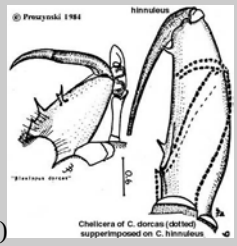
Gen. *Canama* Simon, 1903 (5 species)

Type species *Canama forceps* .
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

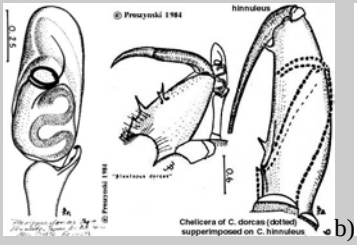


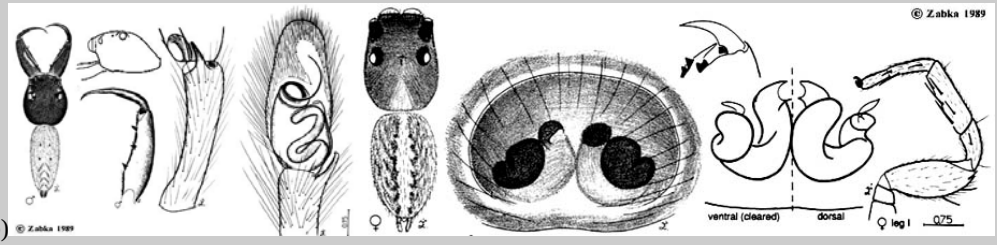


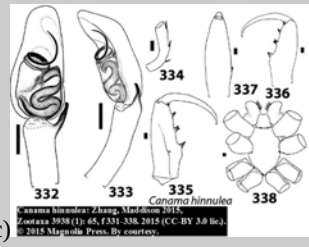


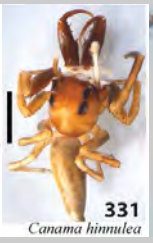
b)


Canama forceps[a] : Proszynski J. 1984c: 5 + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 25, f 324-329, 794. © Magnolia Press.+b) Atlas: 9 (dotted lines - *C. forceps* superimposed *C. hinnulea*). By courtesy.



+b)


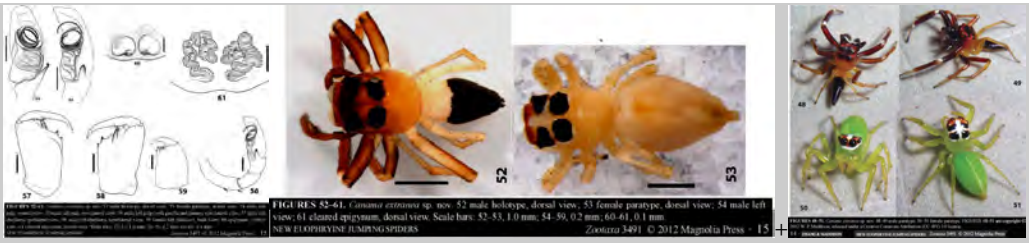


+c)




+

Canama dorcas +b) hinnulea +c) sp [W Irian] : Atlas: 9 (dotted lines - *C. forceps* superimposed *C. hinnulea*) + Davies Todd., Zabka 1989. Mem. Queensl. Mus., 27 (2): 225, t. 29 + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 25, f 331-338 © Magnolia Press +b) ©Photo Freudenschuss. By courtesy.



Canama extranea: Zhang J., Maddison 2012b: Zootaxa 3491: 13, f 48–61. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Canama fimoi: Zhang J., Maddison 2012b: Zootaxa 3491: 14-16, f 62–76.. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



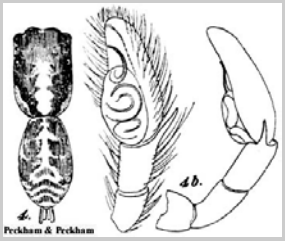
Canama triramosa : Zhang J., Maddison 2012b: Zootaxa 3491:18-20, f 77–90. ©Magnolia Press
. By courtesy.



Canama sp [AUS-404]. : Australia: Barron Gorge NP©Photo Robert Whyte. By courtesy.

Gen. *Caribattus* Bryant, 1950 (1 species)

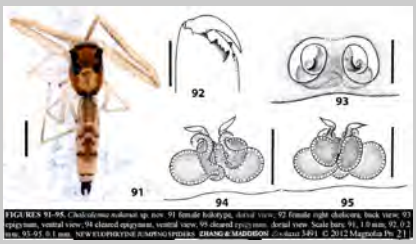
Type species *Caribattus inutilis*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Caribattus inutilis : Peckhams 1901c. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1901 (2): 10, T. 3 F. 4. By courtesy.

Gen. *Chalcolemia* Zhang, Maddison, 2012 (1 species)

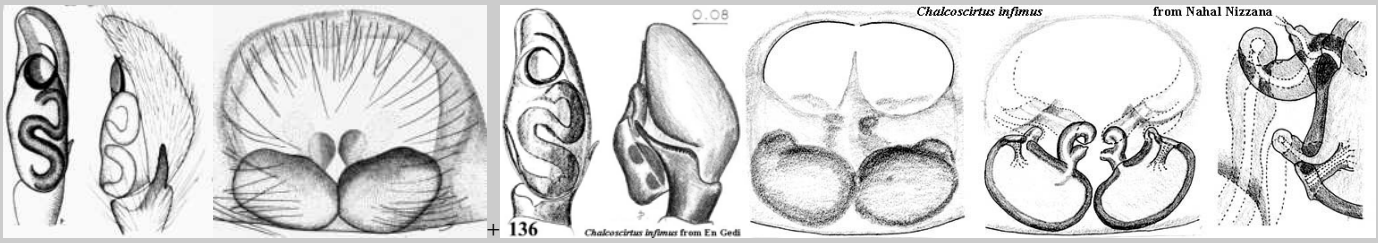
Type species *Chalcolemia nakanai*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



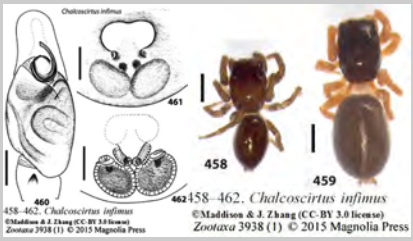
Chalcolemia nakanai : Zhang J., Maddison, W.P., 2012b: Zootaxa 3491: 20, f 91-95. C 2012 . Magnolia Press. . By courtesy.

Gen. *Chalcoscirtus* Bertkau, 1880 (34 species)

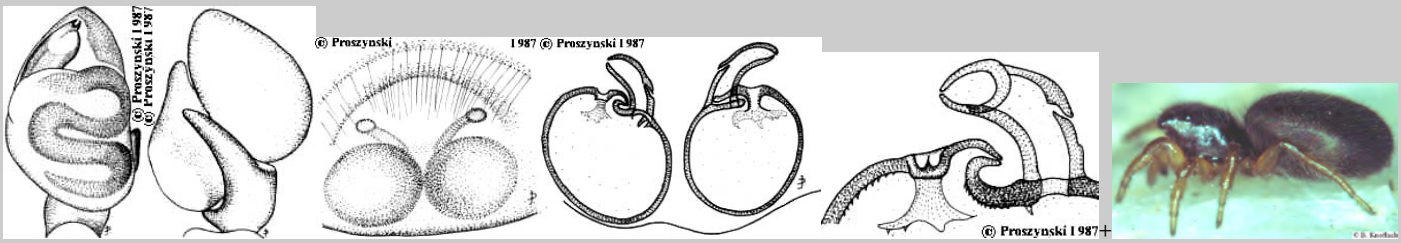
Type species *Chalcoscirtus infimus*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



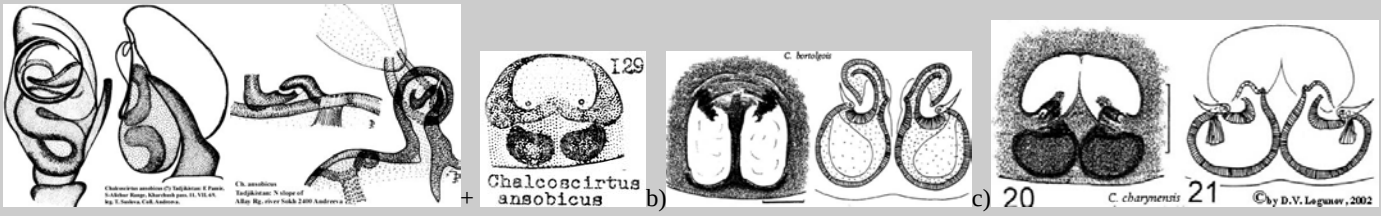




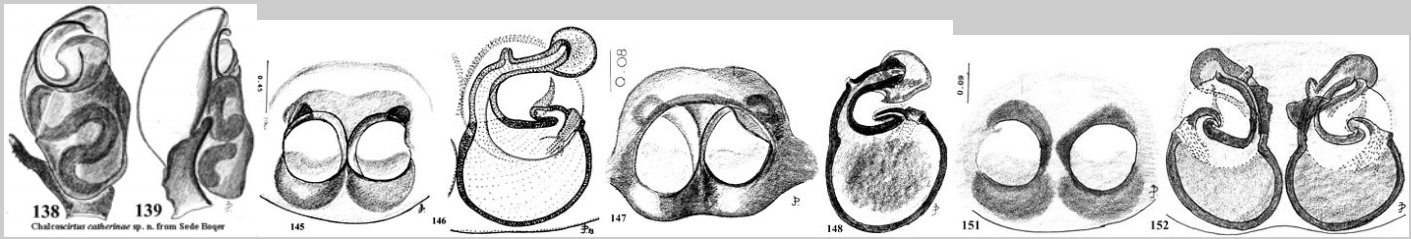
Chalcoscirtus infimus : Proszynski 1976: figs 356-358 (from France) + Proszynski 2003a. Ann. zool.: 44-45, figs 136-137, 142-144 (from Israel) + ©Photo Arachnologische Gesellschaft + J. Lissner + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 29, f 458-462 [ID?]. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



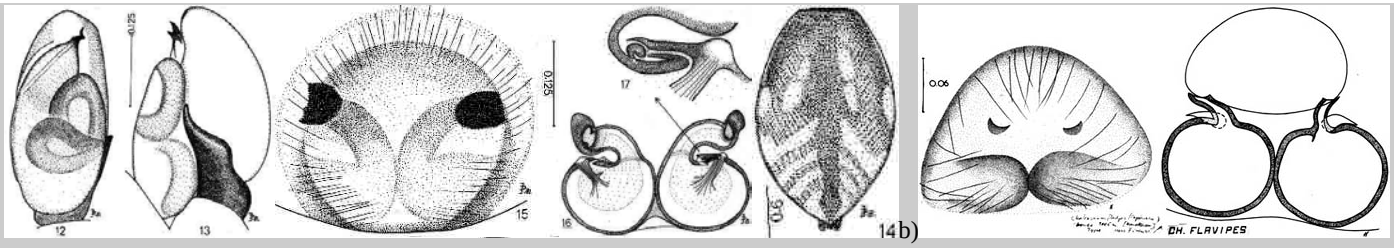
Chalcoscirtus alpicola: Proszynski 1987: 13-14 + ©Photo B. Knoflach. By courtesy.



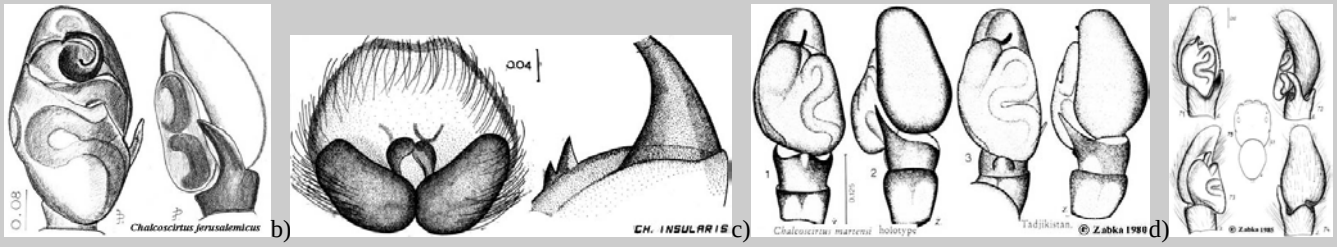
Chalcoscirtus ansobicus +b) bortolgois c) charynensis : Proszynski 2003b - Internet + Andreeva 1976: 91, fig 129 +b) Logunov, Marusik 1999. Arthr. Sel. 7: 215, figs 36-37 +c) 205-226, figs 20-21. By courtesy.



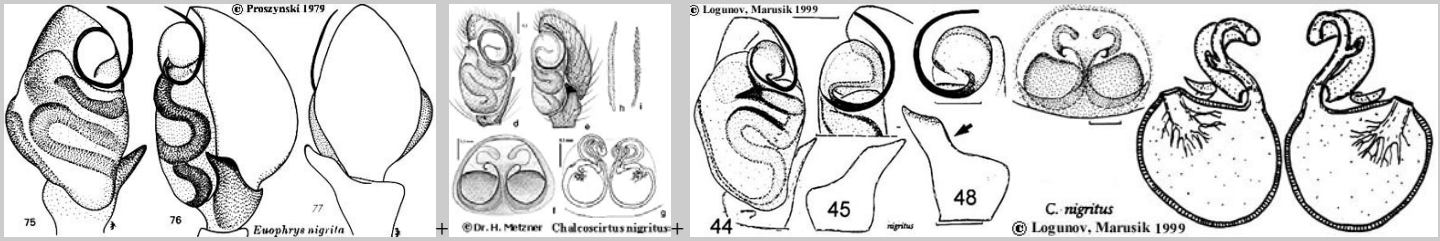
Chalcoscirtus catherinae : Proszynski 2003. Ann. zool. 53,1: 42-44, figs 138-139, 146-150, 151-152. By courtesy.



Chalcoscirtus glacialis +b) flavipes :Proszynski 1982. Ann. hist. nat. Mus. hung., 74: 277, ff.112-13(Mongolian specimen) +b) Proszynski J. 1976: 43, 185 (label data), figs 362-363 (type specimen) . By courtesy.



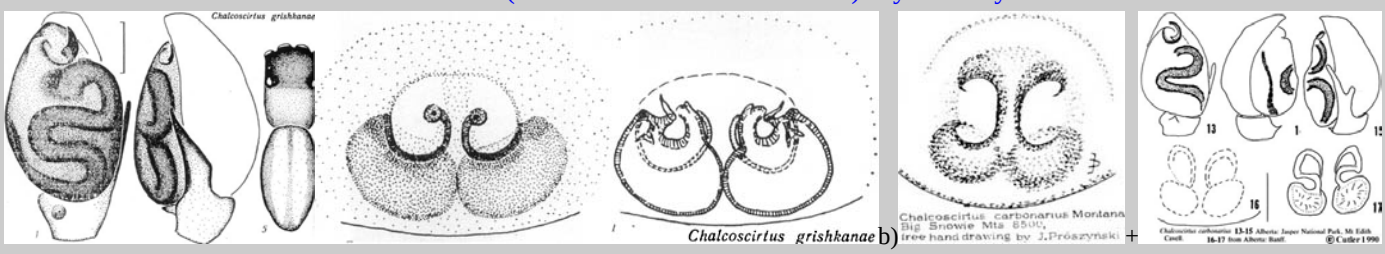
Chalcoscirtus jerusalemicus +b) insularis +c) martensi +d) vietnamensis :Proszynski 2003a. Ann. zool. 45, figs 140-141 +b) Proszynsk 1976: 185, f 351-352 +c) Zabka 1980b. Senck. biol., 60 (3/4): 360-363, ff. 1-9. By courtesy.



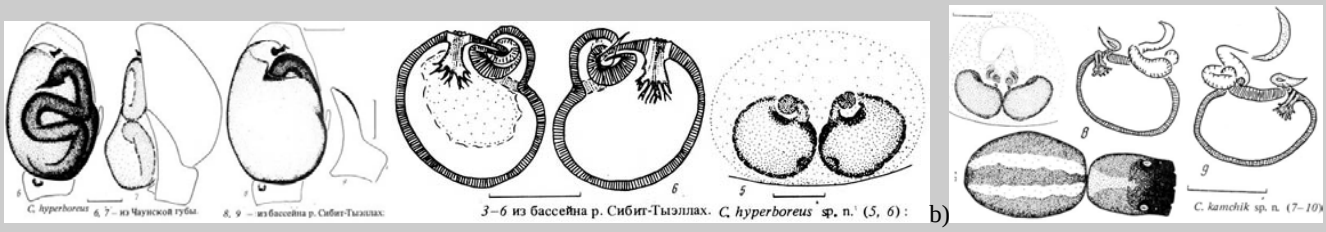
Chalcoscirtus nigritus : Proszynski 1979. Ann. zool., 34: 307, figs 75-77 + Metzner H. 1999. Andrias 14: 47, 165, table 12d-i + Logunov, Marusik 1999a. Arthr. Selecta, 7 (3): 216-217,figs 44-48, 53-54. By courtesy.



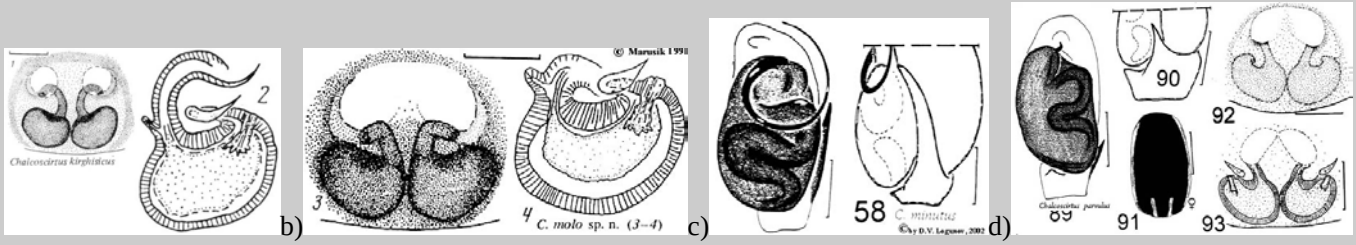
Chalcoscirtus sublestus : ©Photo J. Lissner. (F 7652 Tenerife: Las Cañadas). By courtesy.



Chalcoscirtus grishkanae b) carbonarius: Marusik Y.M. 1988. Zool. zhurnal, 67, 10: 1475 figs f. 4.1-5 +b) Proszynski 1987: 14 + Cutler 1990b. Bull. Brit. Arach. Soc., London, 8 (4): 107-108, ff. 11-17. By courtesy.

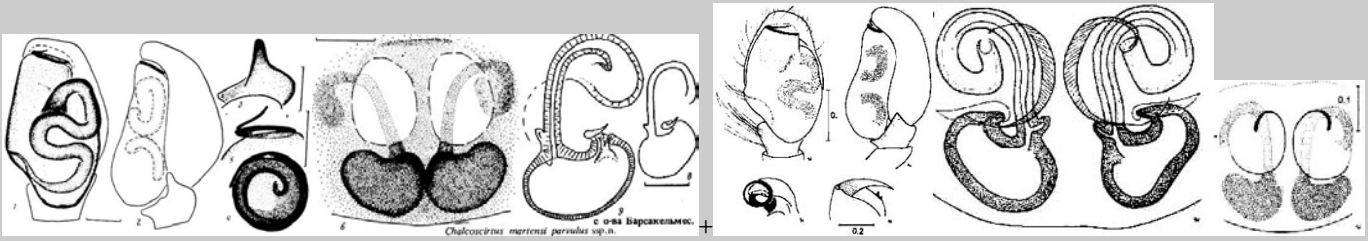


Chalcoscirtus hyperboreus +b) kamchik : Marusik Y.M. 1991a. Zool. zhurnal, 70, 1: 25, ff. 2.6-9, 3.5-6 +b) .24, ff. 7-10.

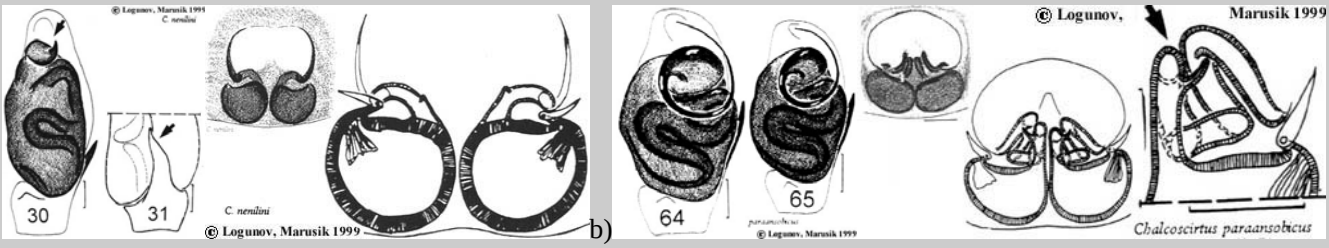


Chalcoscirtus kirghisicus +b) molo +c) minutus +d) parvulus : Marusik Y.M. 1991b.Soobshch. 3. Zool. zhurnal, 70, 2: 22,

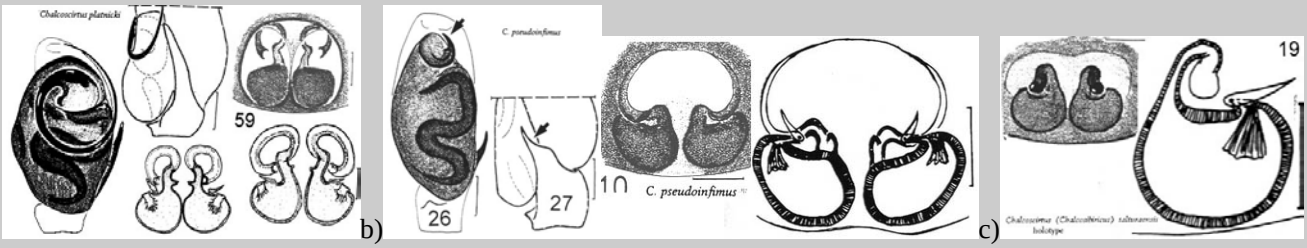
ff. 1-2 +b) 22, ff. 3-4 +c) Logunov, Marusik 1999a. Arthr. Selecta, 7 (3): 216, figs 57-58 +d) 224, figs 89-93. By courtesy.



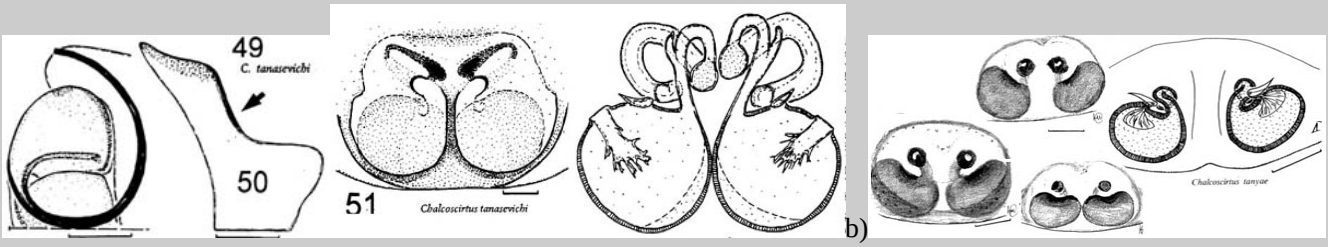
Chalcoscirtus karakurt : Marusik 1991a.. Zool. zhurnal, 70, 1: 19-20, figs 1-5, 6-9 + Wesolowska 1996, 5 (1/2): 26, figs 9a-d.



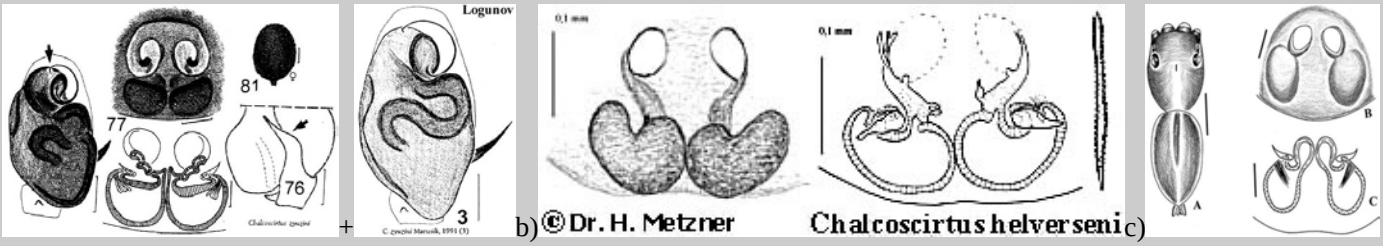
Chalcoscirtus nenilini +b) paraansobicus: Logunov, Marusik 1999a. Arthr. Selecta, 7 (3): 210, figs 14-15, 30-31 +b) 222, figs 64, 65, 66-69. By courtesy.



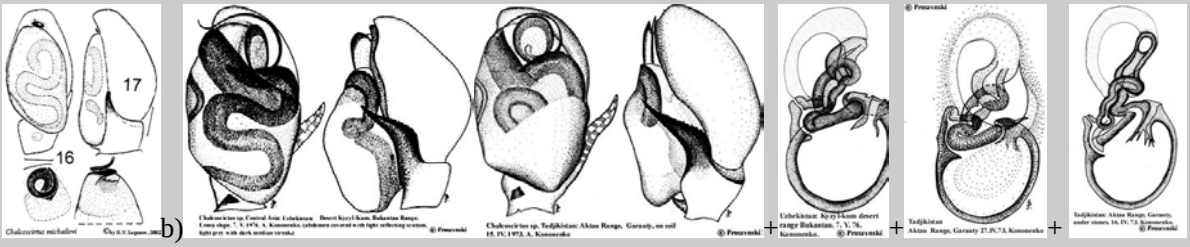
Chalcoscirtus platnicki +b) pseudoinfimus +c) talturaensis : Logunov, Marusik 1999. Arthr. Selecta, 217-218, figs 55-56, 59-61 . +b) 217-218, figs 55-56, 59-61 +c) 267-268, figs 18-19. By courtesy.



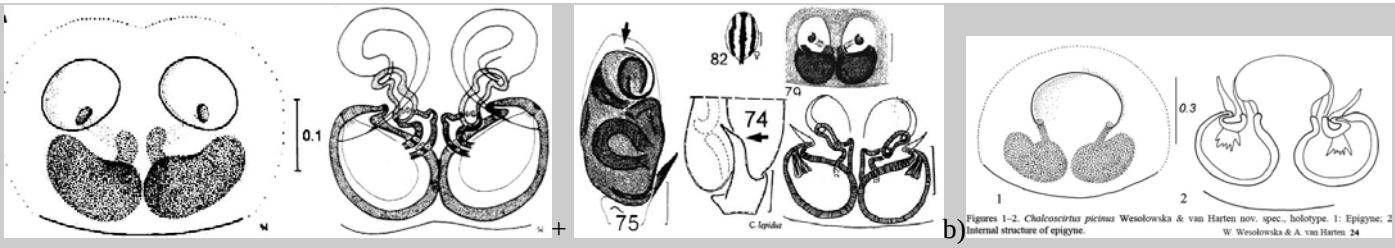
Chalcoscirtus tanasevichi +b) tanyae: Logunov, Marusik 1999a. Arthr. Selecta: 218-219, figs 49-52 +b) Logunov, Marusik 1999b. Acta Arachn. 48 (1): 23-24, figs 1-4. By courtesy.



Chalcoscirtus zyuzini +b) helverseni +c) lii : Logunov, Marusik 1999. Arthr. Selecta, 70 : 222, figs 73, 76-78, 81 + Logunov, Marusik, Mozaffarian 2001. Arthr. Selecta,, 2001 10 (2): 155-167 +b) Metzner H. 1999. Andrias 14: 45-46, 165, table 12a-c +d)Lei H., Peng X., 2010: 19(2): 67, f 1a-c. By courtesy.



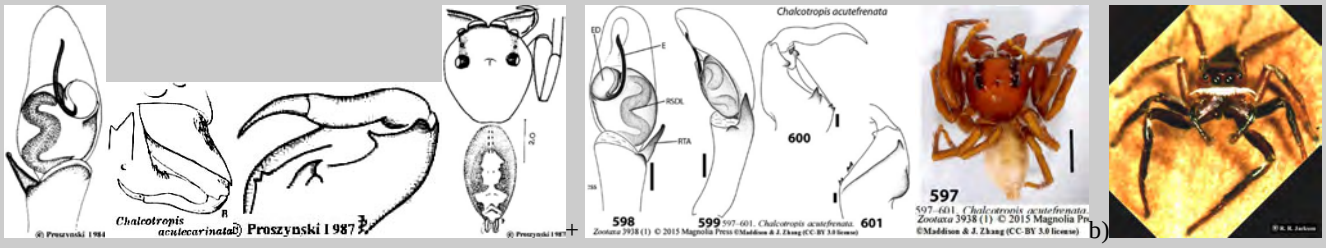
Chalcoscirtus michailovi +b) sp [unidentified, Internet] : Logunov, Marusik 1999a. Arthr. Selecta: 213, figs 16-19 +b) Proszynski 2003b - drawings from coll. Andreeva - Tadjikistan & Uzbekistan.



Chalcoscirtus lepidus +b) picinus : Wesolowska 1996. Arthr. Sel., 5 (1/2): 26, figs 10a-b + Logunov, Marusik 1999: 220, f. 74-75, 79-80, 82. +b) Wesołowska W., van Harten A. 2011: 4: 23-28, illustrations 1-2. By courtesy.

Gen. *Chalcotropis* Simon, 1902 (10 species)

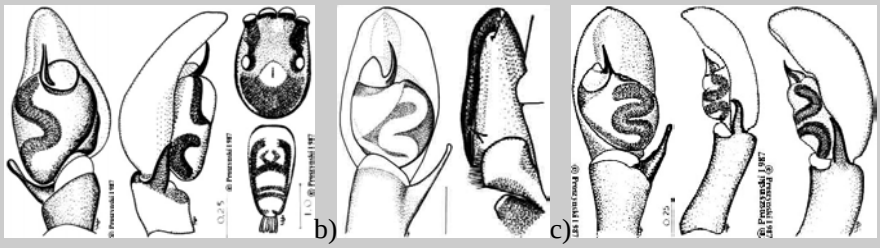
Type species *Chalcotropis acutefrenata*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



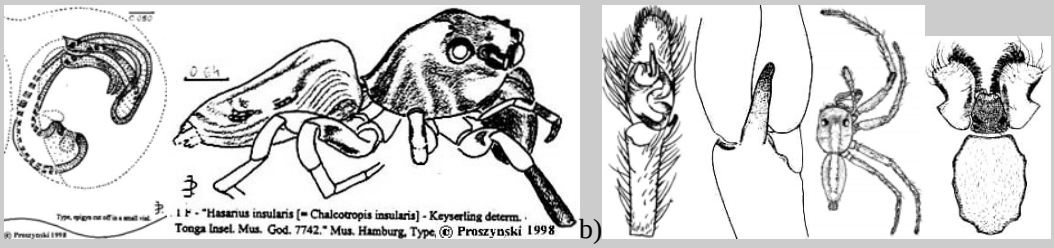
Chalcotropis acutefrenata + b) sp (Luzon) : Proszynski 1984c: 18 (Java: Palembang) + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 32, f 597-601. © Magnolia Press +b) © Photo Jackson. By courtesy.



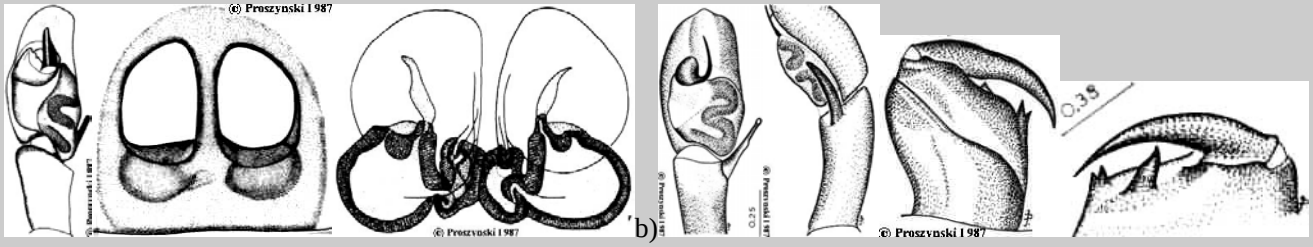
Chalcotropis caeruleus +b) sp (Sarawak)+c) celebensis: Prószyński [Zabka] 2009b. Arhropoda selecta 18(3-4): f 24-25 + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 842 +b) 844-845. © Magnolia Press +c) Merian, 1911: 320, f Z1; A2.



Chalcotropis decemstriata +b) gulosa +c) radiata : Proszynski 1987: 12 +b) Proszynski 1984c: 67 +c) Proszynski 1987: 12.



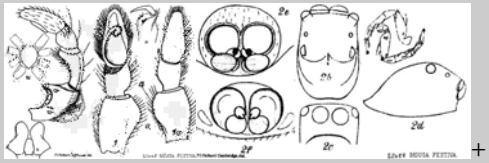
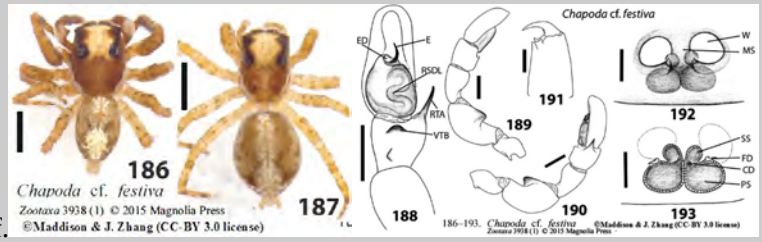
Chalcotropis insularis+b) luceroi : Prószyński 2009b. Arhr. sel. 18(3-4): f 26-27 +b) Barrion, Litsinger, 1995: 96, f. 50a-e.



Chalcotropis pennata +b) praeclara : Proszynski 1984c: 18 +b) Proszynski 1987: 11. By courtesy.

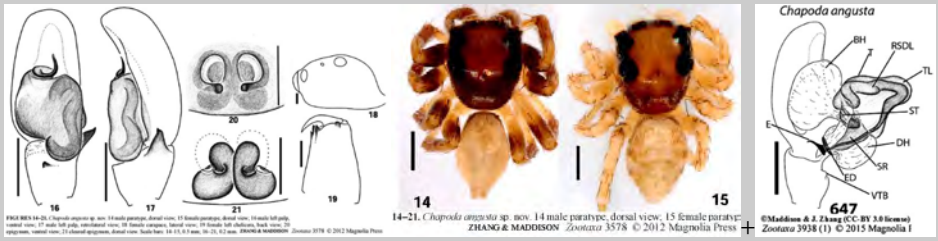
Gen. *Chapoda* Peckham, Peckham, 1896 (7 species)

Type species *Chapoda festiva*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.


+ cf.


b)


Chapoda festiva* +b) *gitae :F. P.-Cambridge, 1901a: 208, pl. 16, f. 1-2 + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 186-193 (cf) +b) Zhang J., Maddison 2012. Zootaxa 3578: 8, f 25–30, 128–131. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

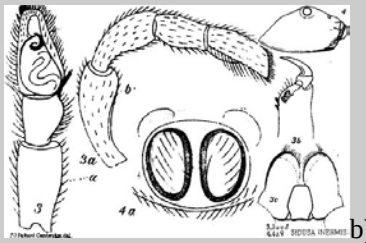


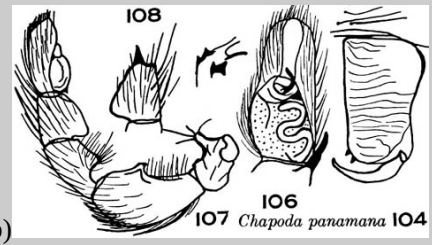
+

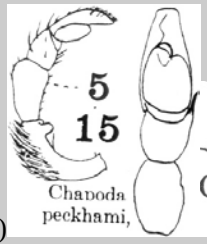
b)


+

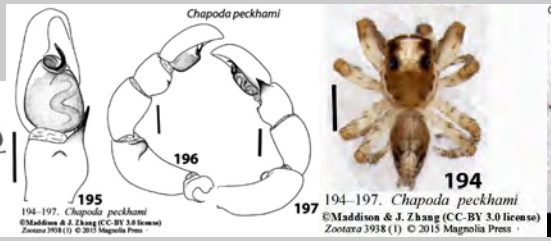
Chapoda angusta* +b) *fortuna ©Zhang J., Maddison 2012. Zootaxa 3578: 8,5-7, f 14–21 +b) 7-8, f 22-24 + 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 21, 749. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



b)


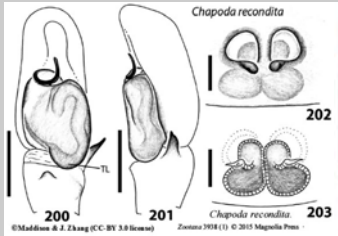
c)


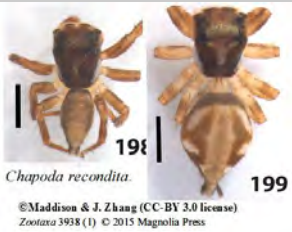




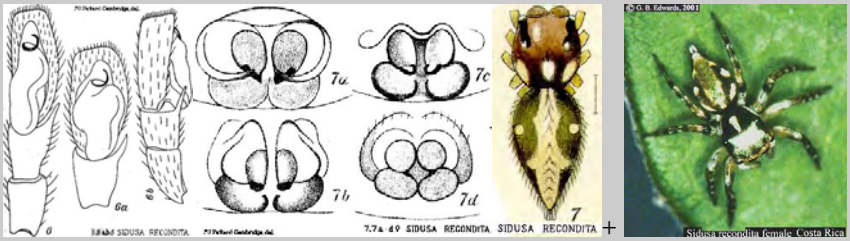


Chapoda inermis* +b) *panamana* +c) *peckhami : F. P.-Cambridge, 1901a: 209, table 16, figs 3-4 +b) Chickering 1946. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool.97: 114, figs 104-108 +c) Banks 1929. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 69 (3), 70 T. 1 F. 5, 15; T. 4 T. F. 65 + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 21, f 194-197 + 748-cf. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy. .





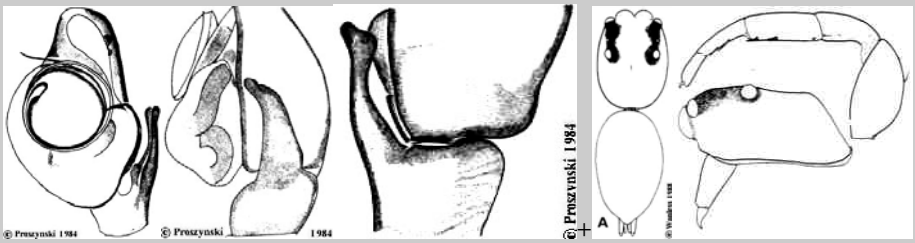




: ***Chapoda recondita*** : ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 21, f 198-203 + 750-751. © Magnolia Press + F. P.-Cambridge 1901. 210, t 15, f 6, 7 + ©Photo G. B. Edwards + (as ***Sidusa recondita*** - are these conspecific?) F. P.-Cambridge 1901. 210, t 15, f 6, 7 + ©Photo G. B. Edwards. By courtesy.

Gen. *Charippus* Thorell, 1895 (1 species)

Type species *Charippus errans*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Charippus errans : Proszynski 1984c: 17 (Oates specimen from Rangoon) + Wanless 1988. N Zeal. j. zool. 15: 162, ff. 40A-H. By courtesy.

Gen. *Cheliferoides* F.P.-Cambridge, 1901 (3 species)

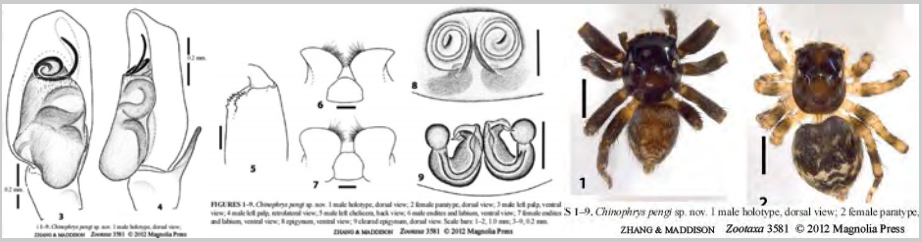
Type species *Cheliferoides segmentatus*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

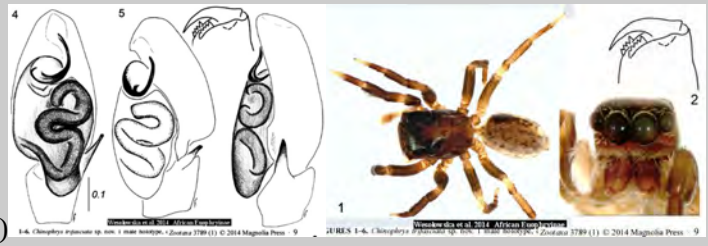


Cheliferoides segmentatus +b) longimanus +c) planus : F. P.-Cambridge 1901: 254, t 22, f 12 +b) Gertsch 1936a: 22, fig. 32 + Wikimedia. Photo M. Quinn +c) Chickering 1946. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard 97: 275 f. 233- 236. By courtesy.

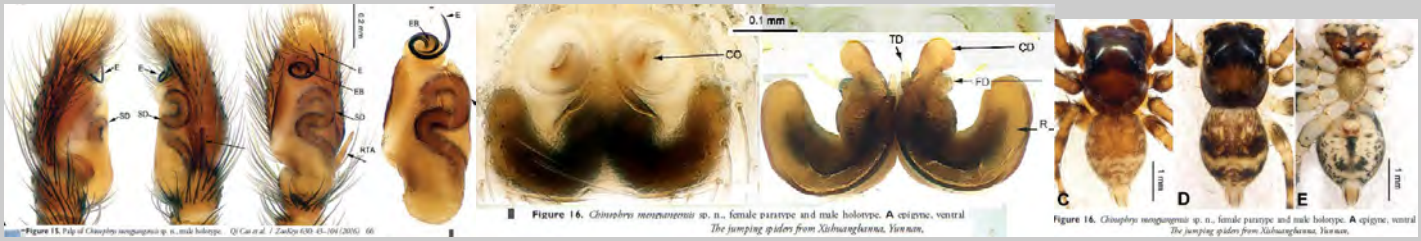
Gen. *Chinophrys* Zhang J., Maddison, 2012 (1 species)

Type species *Chinophrys pengi*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.





Chinophrys pengi* +b) *trifasciata : Zhang & Maddison, 2012. Zootaxa 3581: 3581: 54-56, f 1-9 +b) Wesolowska, Azarkina & Russell-Smith, 2014: 8, f. 1-6 . By courtesy.

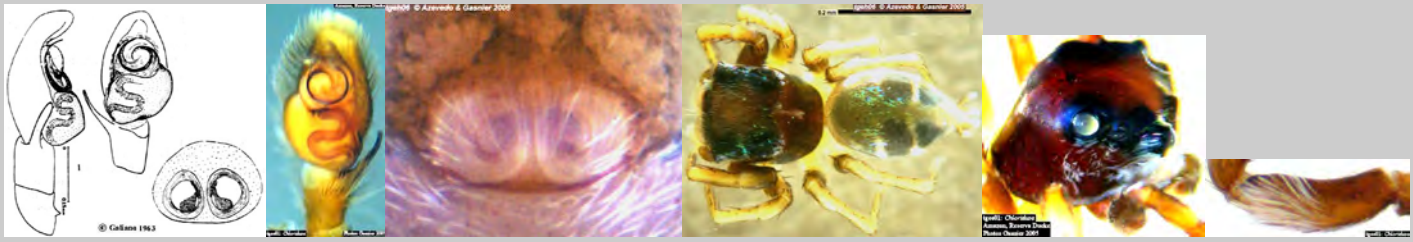


Chinophrys mengyangensis : Cao, Li & Zabka, 2016. ZooKeys 630: 65-68, f. 15–16, 43. By courtesy.

Gen. *Chloridusa* Simon, 1902(1 species)

transfer of this genus to *Sidusa*, proposed by Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938(1): 19, seems to be acceptable

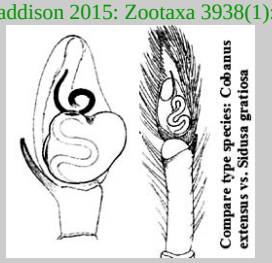
Type species *Chloridusa viridiaurea*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



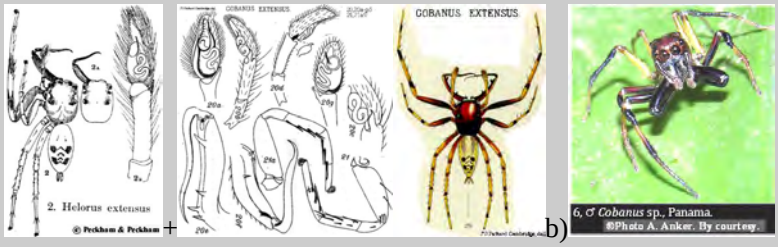
Chloridusa viridiaurea* + *spp : Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 326-327, t. 15, ff. 1-3 + ©Photo Gasnier. By courtesy.

Gen. *Cobanus* Pickard-Cambridge F., 1900(14 species)

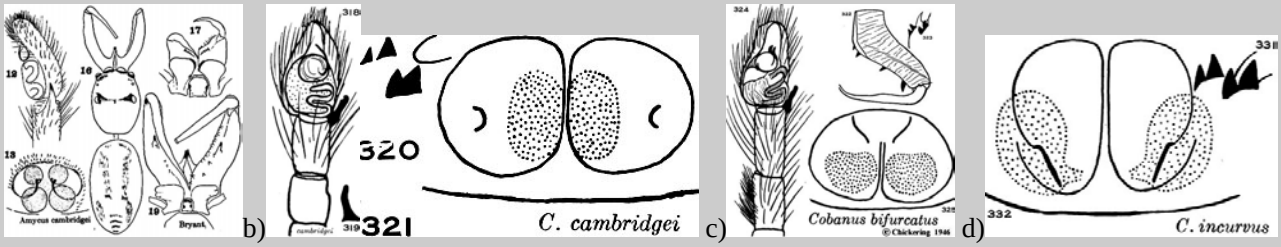
owing to morphological incompatibility of type species of genera *Cobanus* and *Sidusa* , the wholesale merging of these genera, proposed by Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938(1): 19, is not acceped here



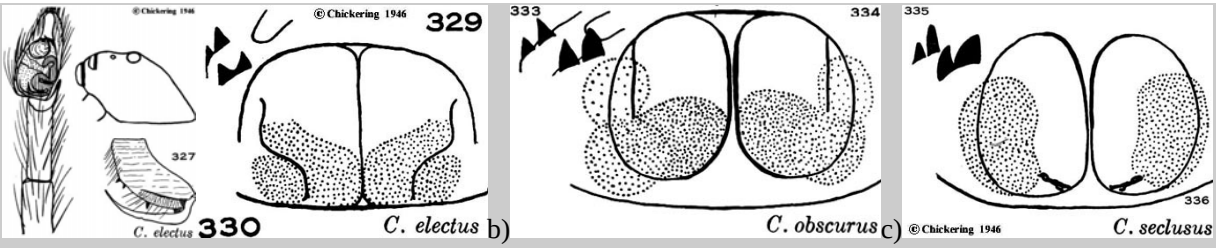
Type species *Cobanus extensus*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



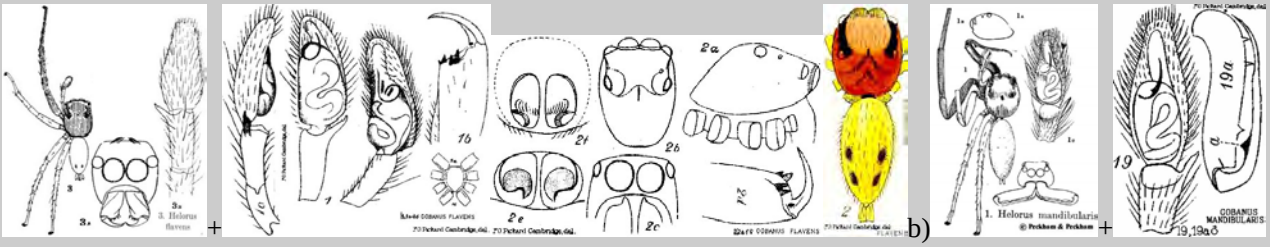
Cobanus extensus* +b) *sp [Panama] :Peckhams 1896. Occ. Pap. Nat. Hist. Soc. Wisc., 7: 30 t 2, f 2 + F. P.-Cambridge 1900: 190, pl. 13, f. 20-21 +b) ©Photo A. Anker. By courtesy.



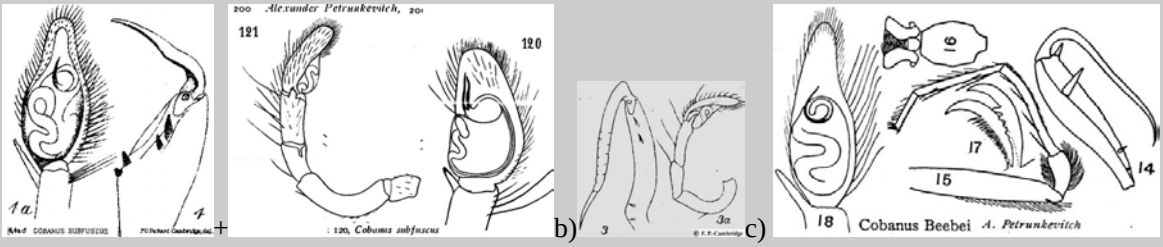
Cobanus cambridgei (Bryant, 1943) +b) cambridgei Chickering,1946+c) bifurcatus +d) incurvus : Bryant 1943: 92 (9): 457, T. 2 F. 12, 13, 16, 17, 19 +b) Chickering, 1946 [a homonym]: 360, f 316-321 +c) 364 f. 322-325 +d) 375 f. 331-332. By courtesy.



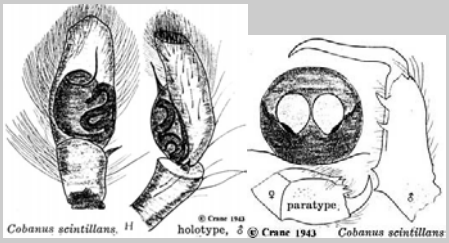
Cobanus electus* +b) *obscurus* c) *seclusus: Chickering 1946. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 97: 364 f. 326-330 +b) 377 f. 333-334 +c) 377 f. 333-334. By courtesy.



Cobanus flavens* +b) *mandibularis: Peckham 1896: 8, 31 T. 2 F. 3 + F. P.-Cambridge 1900: 180-183, t. 13, figs 1-2 +b) Peckham 1896: 29, T. 2, F. 1 + F. P.-Cambridge 1900. Biol. Centr. -Americana, Zoologia: 190, t. 13, f. 19. By courtesy.

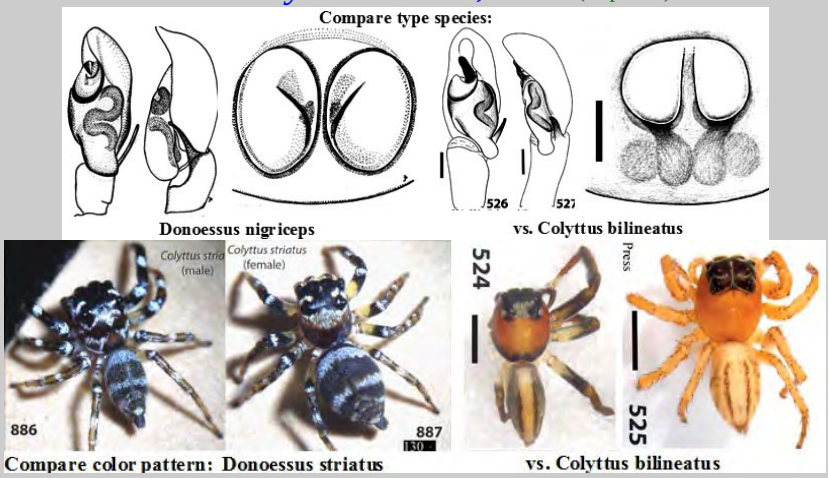


Cobanus subfuscus* +b) *unicolor* +c) *beebei* +d) *scintillans : F. P.-Cambridge 1900: 191 T. 14 fig 4 + Petrunkevitch, 1925a: 201, f. 120-121+b) 190, T. 14 F. 3 +c) 191 T. 14 fig 4 +d) Petrunkevitch A. 1914a. ,7, pp. 170, 173 T. 26 F. 14-18 +d) Crane J. 1943. Zoologica, 28 (3,16): 131 figs 2G-M. By courtesy.

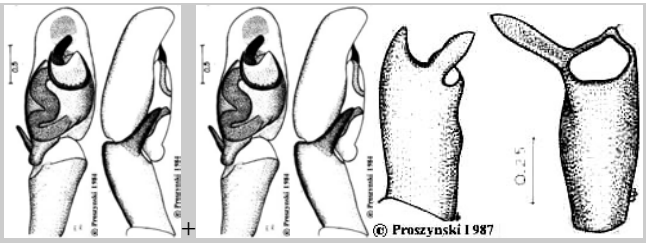


Cobanus scintillans : Crane J. 1943. Zoologica, 28 (3,16): 131 figs 2G-M. By courtesy.

Gen. *Colyttus* Thorell, 1891 (3 species)

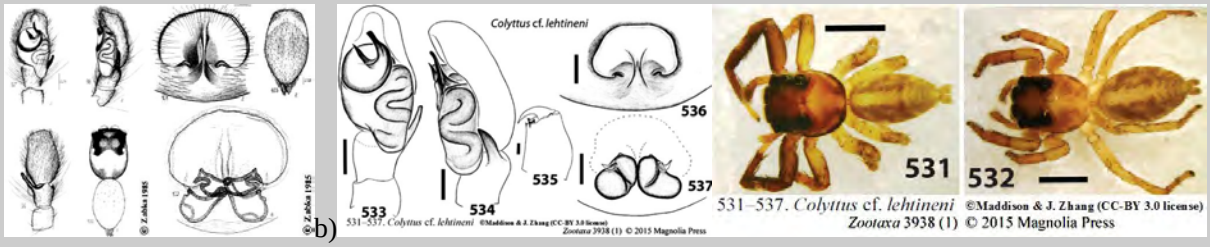


Type species *Colyttus bilineatus*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

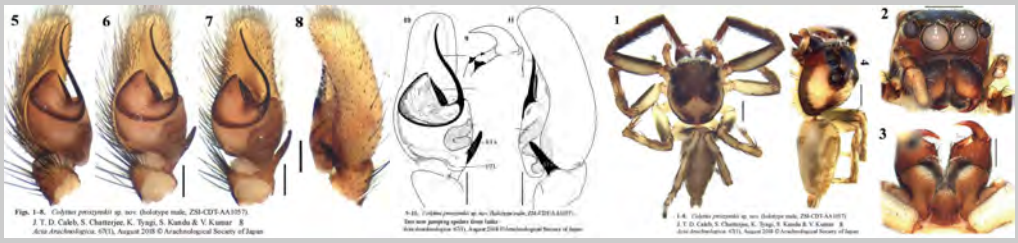




Colyttus bilineatus : Proszynski 1984c. Atlas: 19 ("20399 - Padang" coll. Simon) + Proszynski J. 1987. Atlas ...: 17. + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 524-530, 884-885. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Colyttus lehtineni : Zabka M. 1985. Ann. zool. 39, 11: 212-213, ff. 97-105+ ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): f 531-537. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



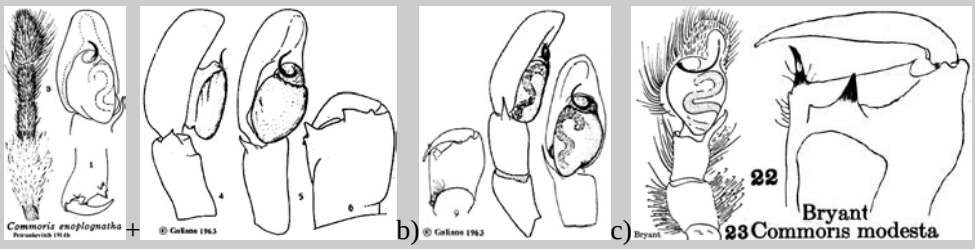
Colyttus proszynskii Caleb et al. 2018: Acta arachnologica 67(1): 7-9, f. 1-11. By courtesy.



Colyttus robustus : Zhang & Maddison, 2012. Zootaxa. 3581: 56, f 10–12, 106. By courtesy.

Gen. *Commoris* Simon, 1902 (3 species)

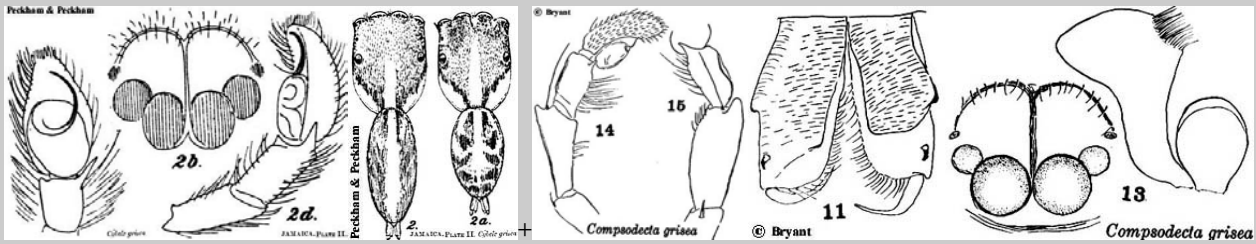
Type species *Commoris enoplognatha*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

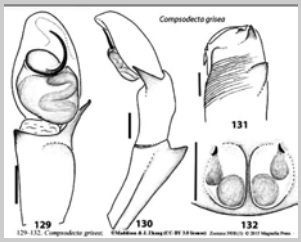


Commoris enoplognatha +b) minor +c) modesta : Petrunkevitch 1914b. 22: 329, pl. XII.f. 1-3 + Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 329-330, t. 15, f 4-6 +b) 330-331, t. 15, ff. 7-9 +c) Bryant E. B. 1943. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 92 (9): 466, T. 3, F. 22-33. By courtesy.

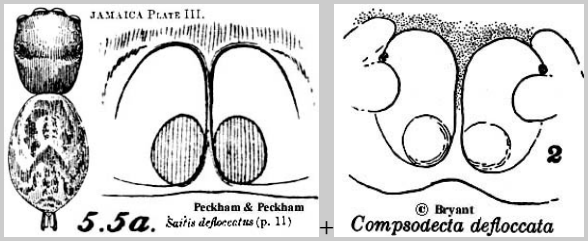
Gen. *Compsodecta* Simon, 1903 (6 species)

Type species *Compsodecta grisea*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

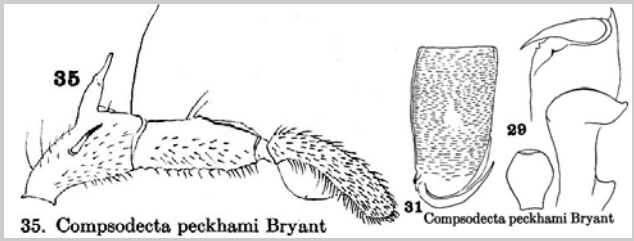


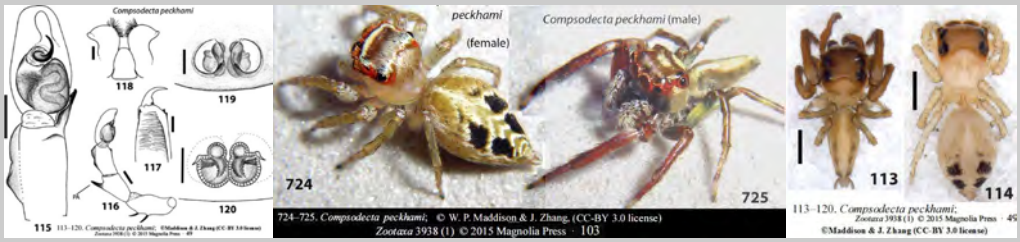


Compsodecta grisea : Peckhams 1901c. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.,: 8, f 2-e + Bryant 1950. 103: 182, figs 11-15 + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1). © Magnolia Press. By courtesy. By courtesy.

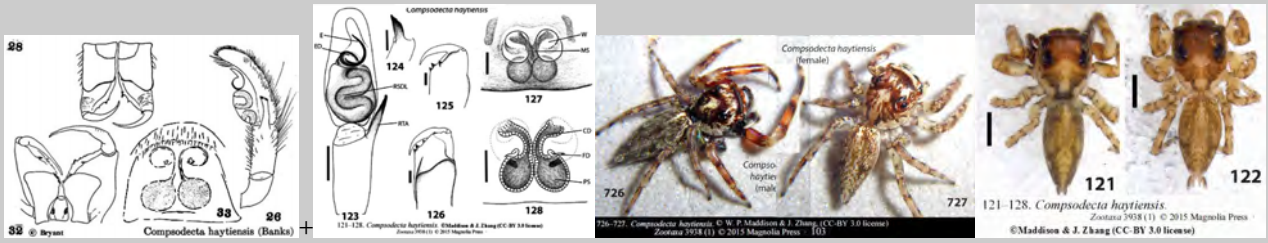


Compsodecta defloccata : Peckhams 1901c. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 11, pl. 3, f. 5 + Bryant 1950. 103: 180, f. 2 . By courtesy.b)

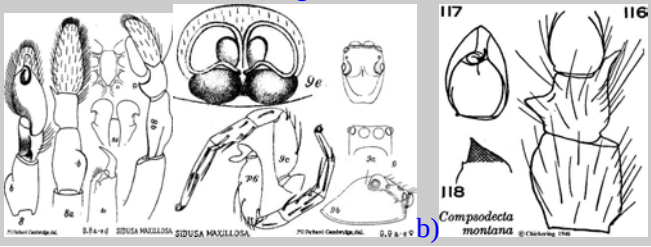




Compsodecta peckhami : Bryant 1950. 470, T. 3, F. 29, 31; T. 4 F. 35 + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 18. © Magnolia Press. .By courtesy.

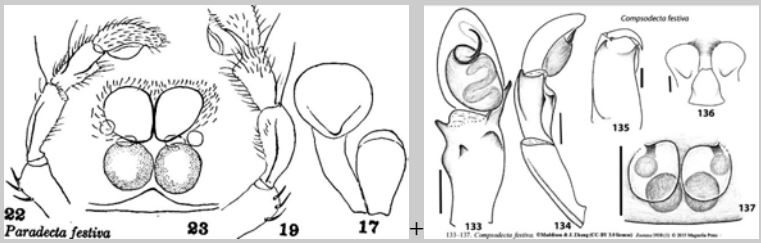


Compsodecta haytiensis : Bryant E. B. 1943. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 92 (9): 468 T. 3 F. 26, 28, 32, 33 + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1). © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

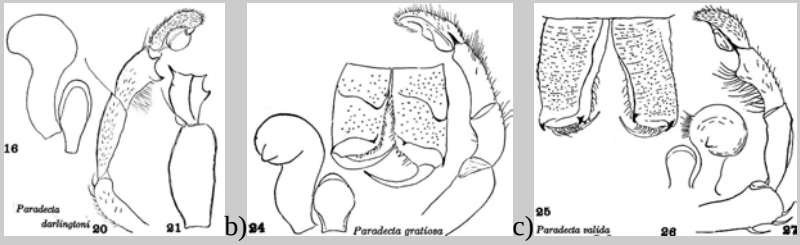


b)

Compsodecta maxillosa +b) montana : F. P.-Cambridge 1901. 201, 206, 208, 210, table 15, figs 8, 9 +b) Chickering 1946. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 97: 122 f. 116-118. By courtesy.



Compsodecta festiva : Bryant 1950: Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. 103: 192, f 17, 19, 22-23 + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 18, f 133–137 © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Compsodecta darlingtoni +b) gratiosa +c) valida : Bryant 1950: Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. 103: 194-195, f 24, 25-27, 28-29 [transfered from *Paradecta* to *Compsodecta* (without diagnostic documentation) by: ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 18. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

Gen. *Corticattus* Zhang J.& Maddison, 2012 (2 species)

Type species *Corticattus latus*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



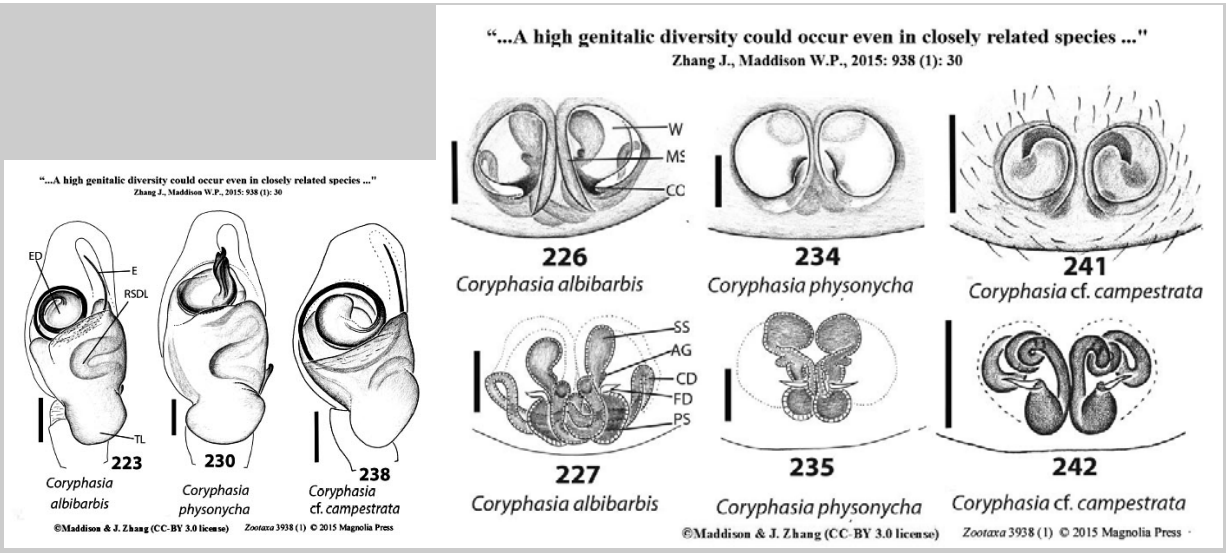
Corticattus guajataca : Zhang J., Maddison. Zootaxa 3476: 27-28, f 114–125. © 2012 • Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



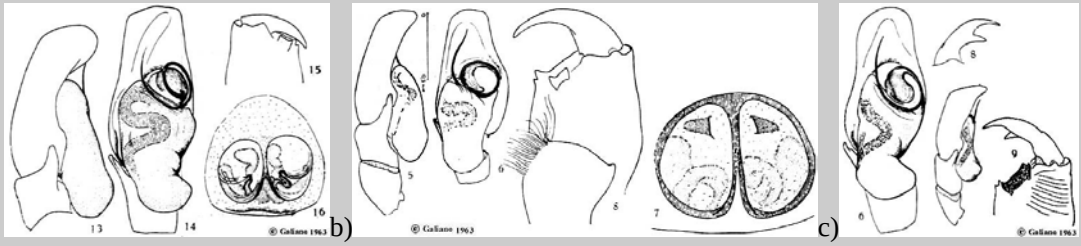
Corticattus latus : Zhang J., Maddison. Zootaxa 3476: 29-30, f 126–138. © 2012 • Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

Gen. *Coryphasia* Simon, 1902 (7 species)

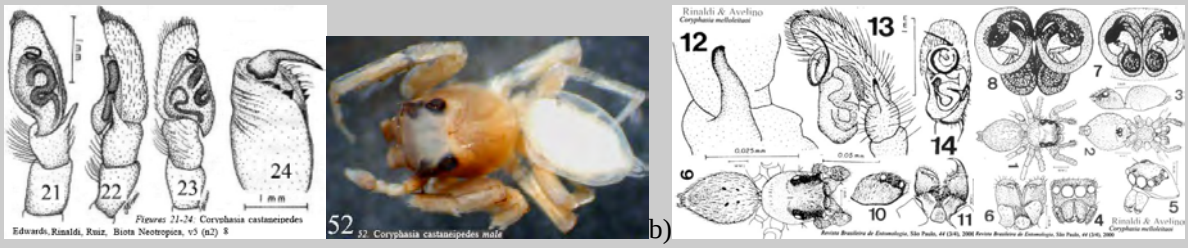
Type species *Chloridusa albibarbis*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



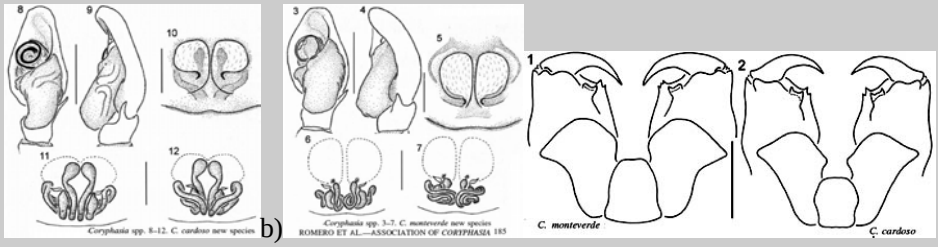
Limits of credulity: diversity in Coryphasia: Opinion and species identification by gene sequencing - Zhang J., Maddison 2015. Zootaxa 3938 (1): 58, f 221–242.© 2015 Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Coryphasia albibarbi +b) fasciiventris +c) furcata : Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 331-333, t. 13, ff. 13-16 +b) 296-298, t. 8, ff. 5-8 +c) 333, t. 13, ff. 6-9. By courtesy.



Coryphasia castaneipedis +b) melloleitaoi : Edwards, Rinaldi, Ruiz 2005. Biota Neotropica. 5(2): 24, f 21-24, 52 +b) Rinaldi, Avelino 2000. Revta bras. Ent. 44: 79-83., f 1-14. By courtesy.



Coryphasia cardoso +b) monteverde : Romero et al 2007. J. Arachnology 35: 186, f 2, 8-12 +b) 186, f 1-2. By courtesy.

Gen. *Corythalia* C. L. Koch, 1850 (61 species)

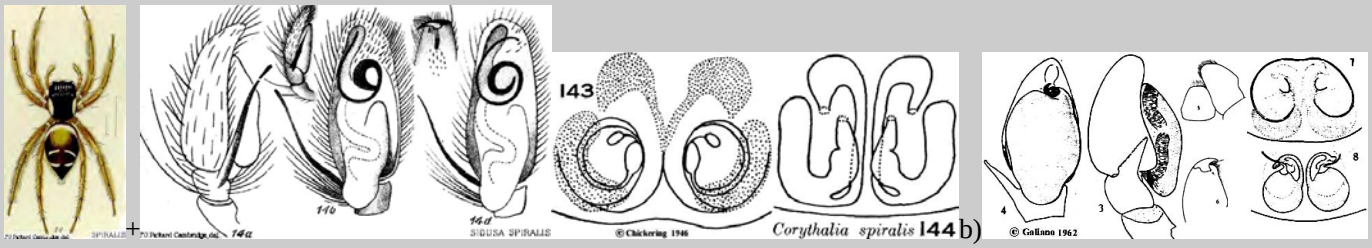
Historical remark: my 1990 application for a grant for alfa-level revision of the genus *Corythalia* was torpedoed because "did not contain cladistic analysis" (Dr. C.E. Griswold).

Type species *Corythalia latipes* [species inquirenda].
Representative species: *Corythalia spiralis*.



Corythalia diminuta : [MISPLACED] Proszynski 1990p ("Euophrys diminuta m +f, Long Island, det B. Cutler, AMNH")

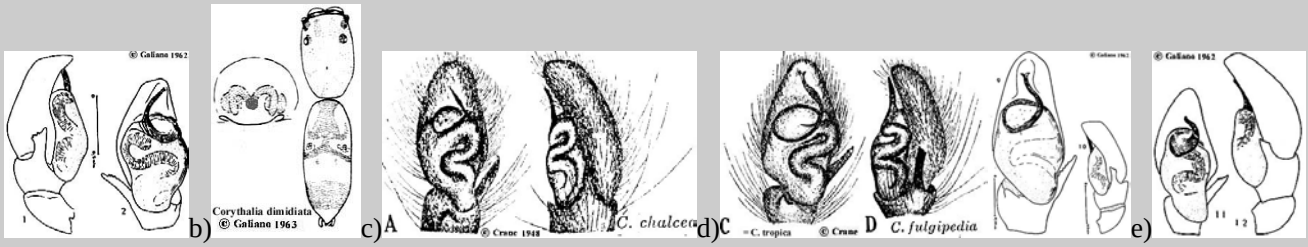
+ Proszynski 1990p (Icius diminuta: holotype - epigyne,coll. MCZ -) + Prószyński 2003b - Internet + © Photo G.B. Edwards + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 29 (as *Chalcoscirtus diminutus* - disregarding Prószyński 2003b). © Magnolia Press.
[Embolus basis resembling NOTIICINAE - J. Prószynski, 2015].



Corythalia spiralis* +b) *argentinensis : F. P.-Cambridge 1901: plate 17, figs 14 + Chickering 1946: figs 143-144 +b) Galiano 1962a. Physis B, 23, (64): 18, f. 3-8. By courtesy.



Corythalia spiralis-cf : Brazil: Amazonas, Manaus, Mini-Campus [tgeg24]. ©Photo Gasnier & Azevedo. By courtesy.



Corythalia barbipes* +b) *dimidiata* +c) *chalcea* +d) *tropica* +e) *ursina : Galiano M.E. 1962a. Physis 23, (64): 15, 16, ff. 1-2 +b) 334, t. 16, ff. 12-13 +c)Crane J. 1948. Zoologica, N. York, 33 (1, 1): 14, figs 9a-b +d) Crane 1948: figs 28 + Galiano 1962a plate 2, figs 9-10 +e) Galiano 1962a: plate 1, figs 11 . By courtesy.



***Corythalia broccai*:** Zhang J., Maddison. Zootaxa 3476: 30-32, f 139–151. © 2012 • Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



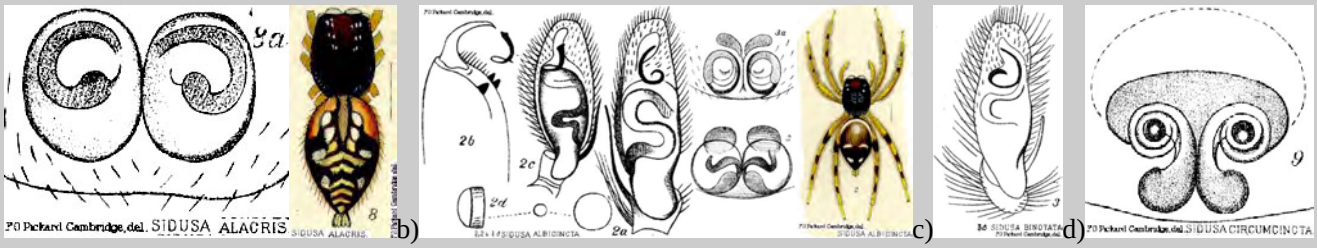
Corythalia bromelicola : Zhang J., Maddison. Zootaxa 3476: 32-35, f 152–164. © 2012 • Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



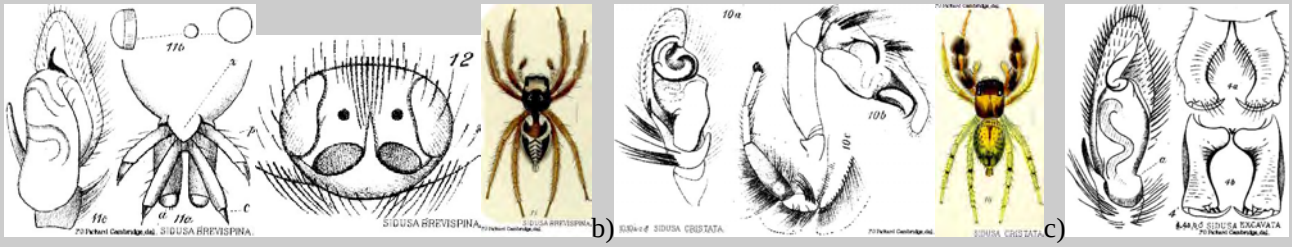
Corythalia coronai : Zhang J., Maddison. Zootaxa 3476: 36-37, f 165–177. © 2012 • Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Corythalia peblique : Zhang J., Maddison. Zootaxa 3476: 38-39, f 178–190. © 2012 • Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



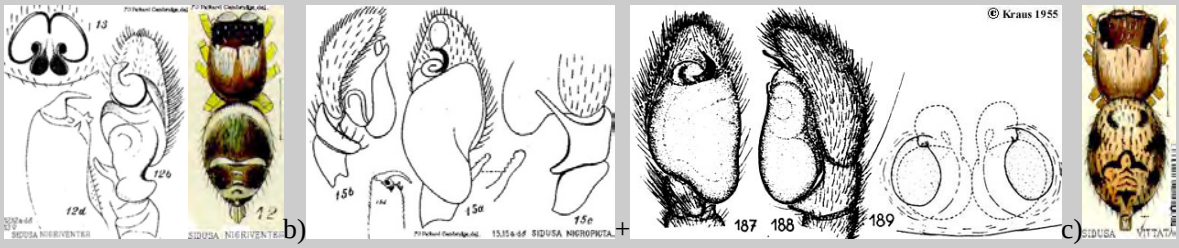
Corythalia alacris +b) albicincta +c) binotata +d) circumcincta : F. P.-Cambridge 1901: 216, table 17, figs 8 +b) 198, 206, 208, 215, table 17, figs 2 +c) 200, 219, table 18, figs 3 +d) 205, 216, table 17, figs 9. By courtesy.



Corythalia brevispina +b) cristata +c) excavata : F. P.-Cambridge 1901. Biol. Centr. Amer., Zool.: 199, 204, 217, table 17, figs 11-12 +b) 197, 208, 213 table 16, figs 10 +c) tab. 18, figs 4. By courtesy.



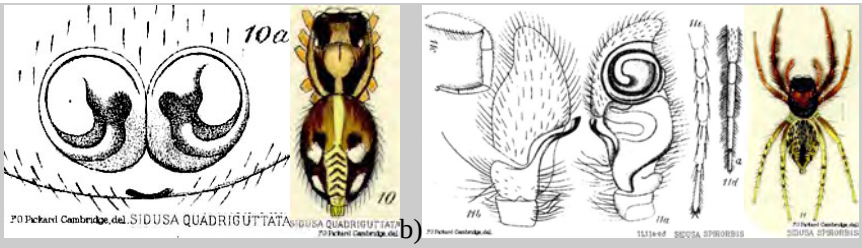
Corythalia flavida +b) murcida +c) neglecta : F. P.-Cambridge 1901: 219, pl. 18, f. 1-2 +b) pl. 16, f. 14a + Kraus 1955b: 195 +c) Kraus 1955b: pl. 10, f. 186. By courtesy.



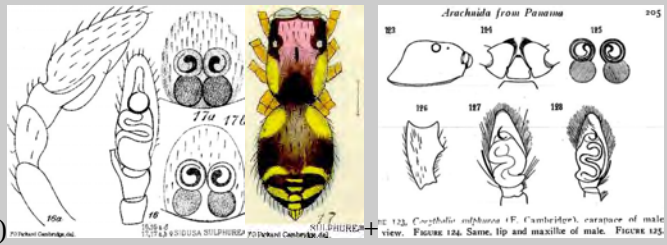
Corythalia nigriventer +b) nigropicta +c) vittata : F. P.-Cambridge 1901: 219, pl. 16, f. 12-13 +b) 212, pl. 15, f. 15 + Kraus 1955b: 66, f. 187-189 +c) F. P.-Cambridge, 1901a: 213, pl. 16, f. 7. [a synonym of ***Corythalia nigropicta*** by Kraus (which is rejected par Galiano)]. By courtesy.



Corythalia opima [fulvoguttata?]+b) penicillata : F. P.-Cambridge, 1901a: pl. 18, f. 5-6 + ©Photo A. Anker +b) F. P.-Cambridge, 1901a: pl. 16, f. 5-6. By courtesy.

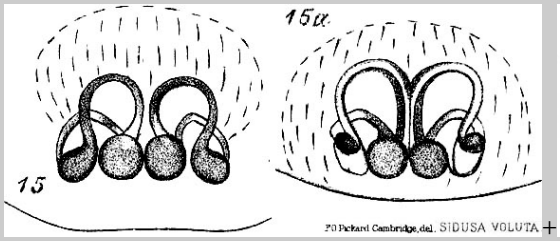


b)

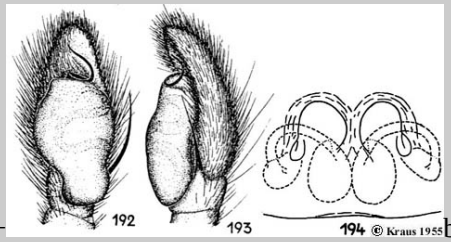


c)

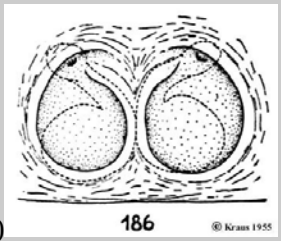
Corythalia quadriguttata* +b) *spirorbis* +c) *sulphurea : F. P.-Cambridge 1901: tab. 17, figs 10 +b) plate 16, figs 11 +c) plate 17, figs 16-17 + Petrunkevitch, 1925a: 204, f. 123-128 . By courtesy.



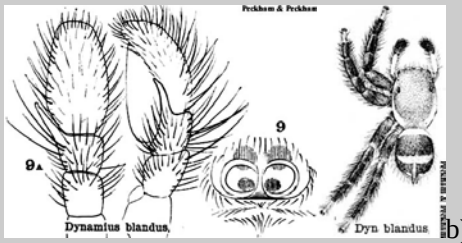
+

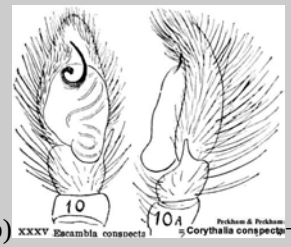


b)

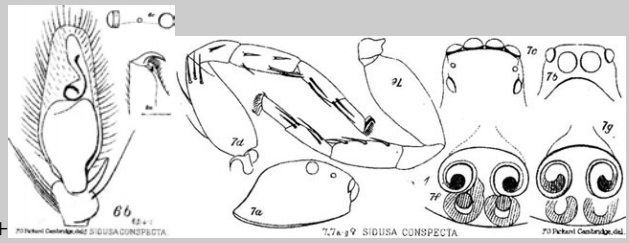


Corythalia voluta* +b) *neglecta : F. P.-Cambridge 1901a: plate 17, figs 15 + Kraus 1955b: figs 192-194 [conspecific?] +b) pl. 10, f. 186. By courtesy.





b)



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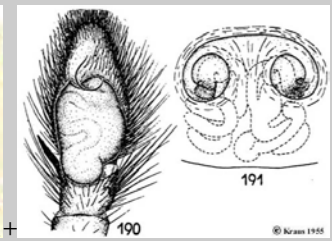
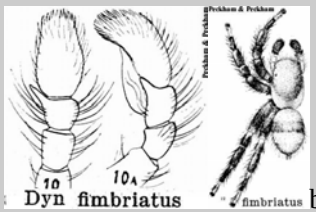


Corythalia blanda* +b) *conspecta : Peckhams 1901b. 13 (1): 338, T. 25 F. 9 + 338 T 26 F. 1 +b) F. P.-Cambridge 1901: 216, table 16, figs 6-7 +Kraus O. 1955b. 493: figs 190-191. By courtesy.



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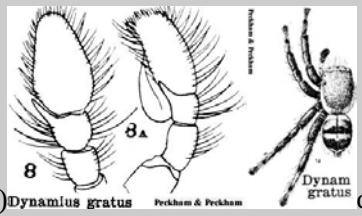

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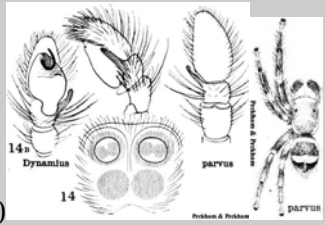

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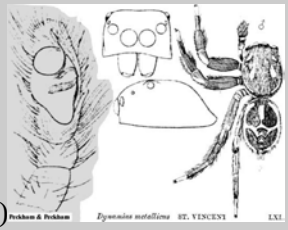
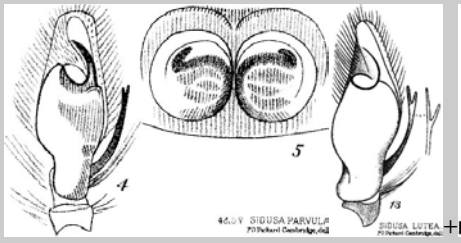


Corythalia fimbriat* +b) *grata* c) *parva* +d) *metallica: Peckham E.G. 1901b:T. 25 F. 10 + T. 26 F. 12 +b) T. 25 F. 8 + T. 26 F. 10 +c) 340 T. 25 F. 14; T. 26 F. 8 +d) Peckham 1893: 694 T. 61 F. 2. By courtesy.



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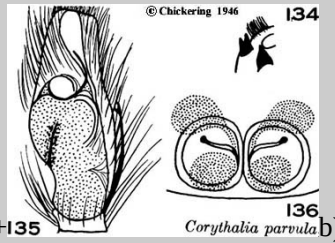
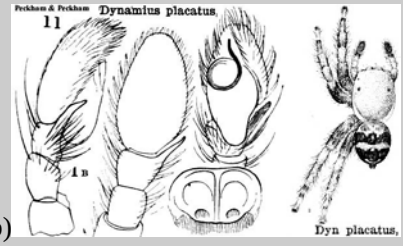


135 b)



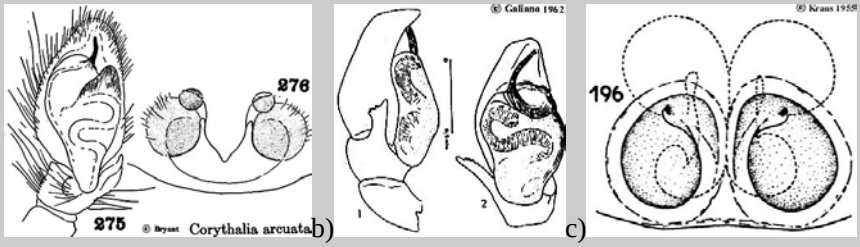
Corythalia parvula* +b) *placata :F.P.-Cambridge, 1901: pl. 17, f. 4-5 + Chickering 1946: 146 f. 134-136 +b) Peckhams 1901b. 13 (1): 339 T. 25 F. 11; T. 26 F. 6 + © and phot Machado & Gasnier 2003. By courtesy.



Corythalia valida + valida-cf : Peckhams 1901b: plate 25, figs 13 + plate 26, fig. 6 + ©Photo Machado & Gasnier 2003. By courtesy.

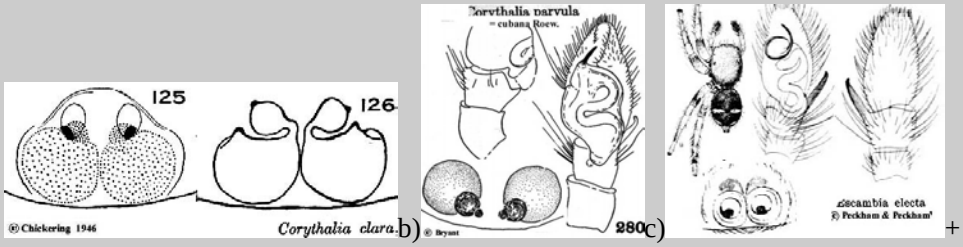


Corythalia bryantae +b) modesta : Chickering 1946. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 97: 132 f. Chickering, 1946: f. 127-129 119-120 . By courtesy.



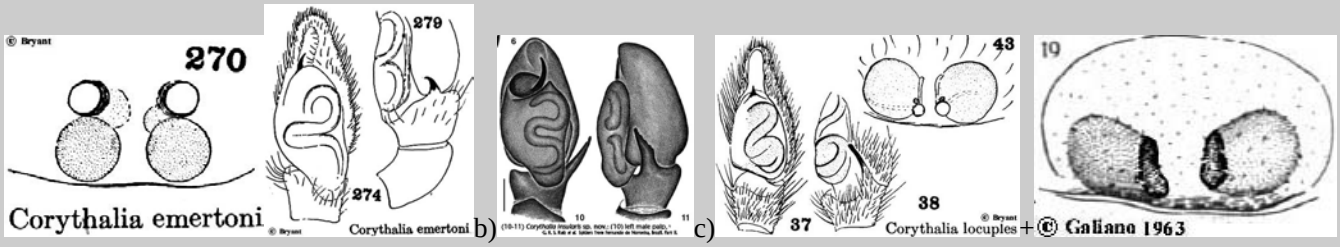
Corythalia arcuata [Misplaced] +b) barbipes +c) chickeringi : Bryant E. B. 1940. 86: 482, figs 275, 276 +b) Galiano M.E. 1962a. Physis B, 23, (64): 15, 16, ff. 1-2. +c) Kraus O. 1955b. 493: 65, pl. XI f. 196. By courtesy.

Corythalia canalis: = ***Anasaitis canalis*** - New Combination, ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015. Zootaxa 3938 (1): 1.

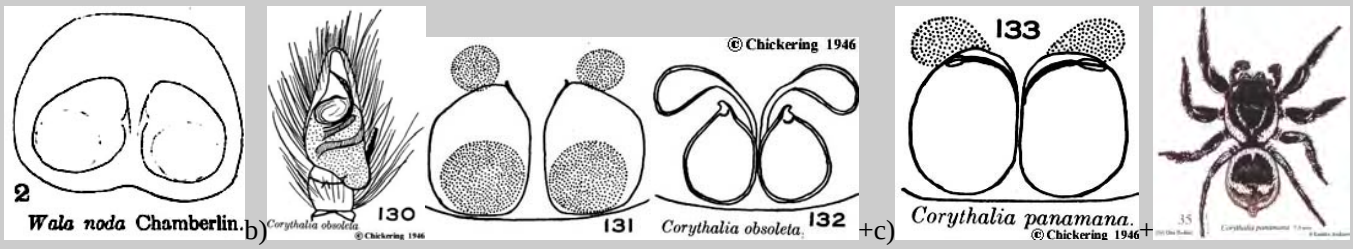


Corythalia clara +b) cubana +c) electa : Chickering 1946. 97: 140 f. 125-126 +b) Bryant 1940. 86: 486 T. 21 F. 280, 282 (as C. parvula) +c) Peckham E.G. 1901b. 13 (1): 336 T. 26 F. 11. By courtesy.

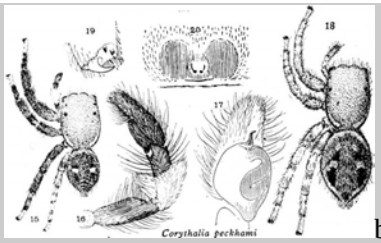
Corythalia elegantissima = Anasaitis elegantissima: Zhang J., Maddison 2015. Zootaxa 3938 (1): 15



Corythalia emertoni +b) insularis +c) locuples : Bryant 1940: T. 20, F. 270, T. 21 F. 274, 279 +b) Ruiz et al., 2007. 24(3): 272- 273, f 10-11 +c) Bryant, 1943b: pl. 4, f. 37-38, 43 + Galiano, 1963a: pl. XIV, f. 19. By courtesy.



Corythalia noda +b) obsoleta +c) panamana : Chamberlin R. V. 1916. 60 (6): 299, tab. 25, fig. 2 +b) Chickering, 1946: f. 132 +c) f. 133 + painting by ©Kuniko Arakawa . By courtesy.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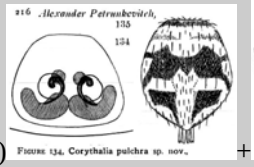
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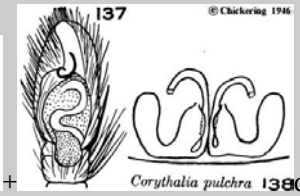
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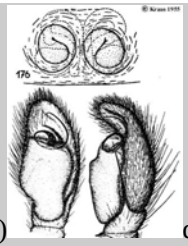
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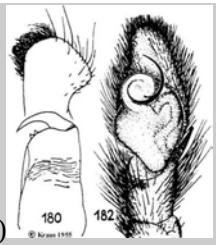
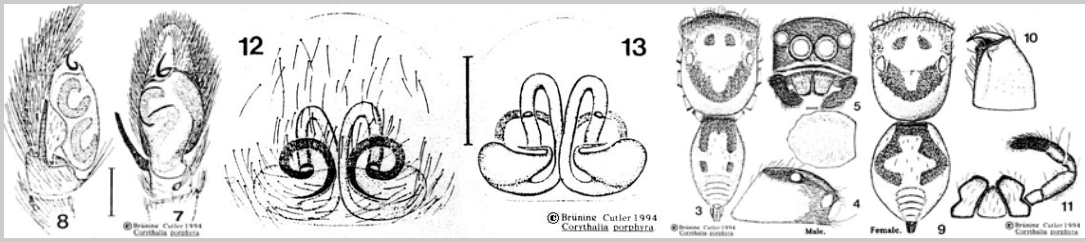
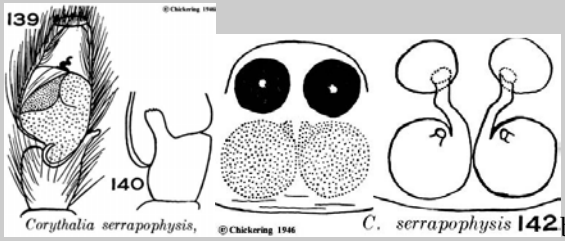


Corythalia peckhami +b) pulchra +c) roeweri +d) rugosa : Petrunkevitch 1914b. 22: 330 T. 12 F. 15-20 +b) Petrunkevitch, 1925a: 218, f. 134-135 + Chickering, 1946: figs 137-138 +c) Kraus, 1955b: figs 180-182 +d) figs 180-182 Galiano M.E. 1962a. Physis B, 23, (64): 18, f. 3-8. By courtesy.



Corythalia porphyra : Bruening, Cutler 1995. Beitr. Araneol. 4: 16, figs. 1-13. By courtesy.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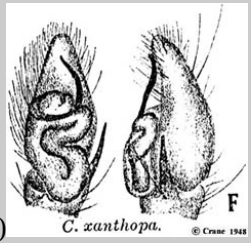
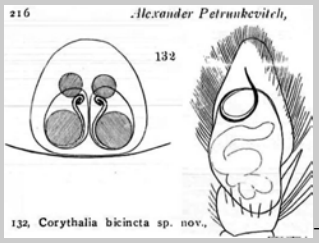


Corythalia serrapophysis +b) squamata +c) xanthopa : Chickering, 1946: figs 139-142 +b) Bryant 1940: plate 21, figs 227-278. By courtesy.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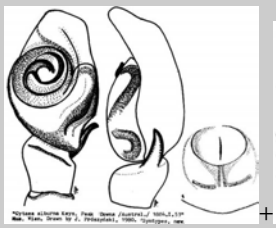
Corythalia bicincta : Petrunkevitch, 1925a: 214, f. 132-133 + © and phot by G. B. Edwards, 2001. By his courtesy.

Gen. *Cytaea* Keyserling, 1882 (35 species)

Type species *Cytaea alburna*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.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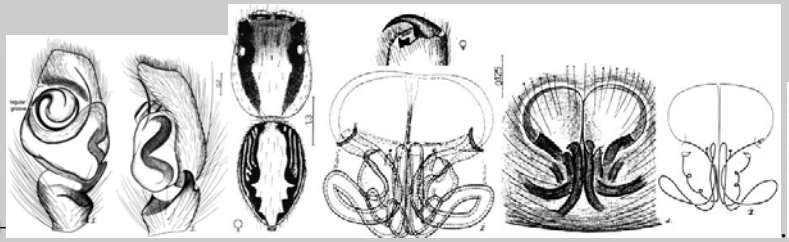
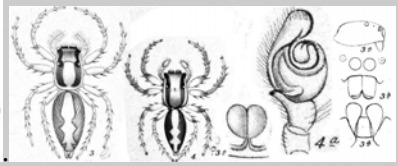





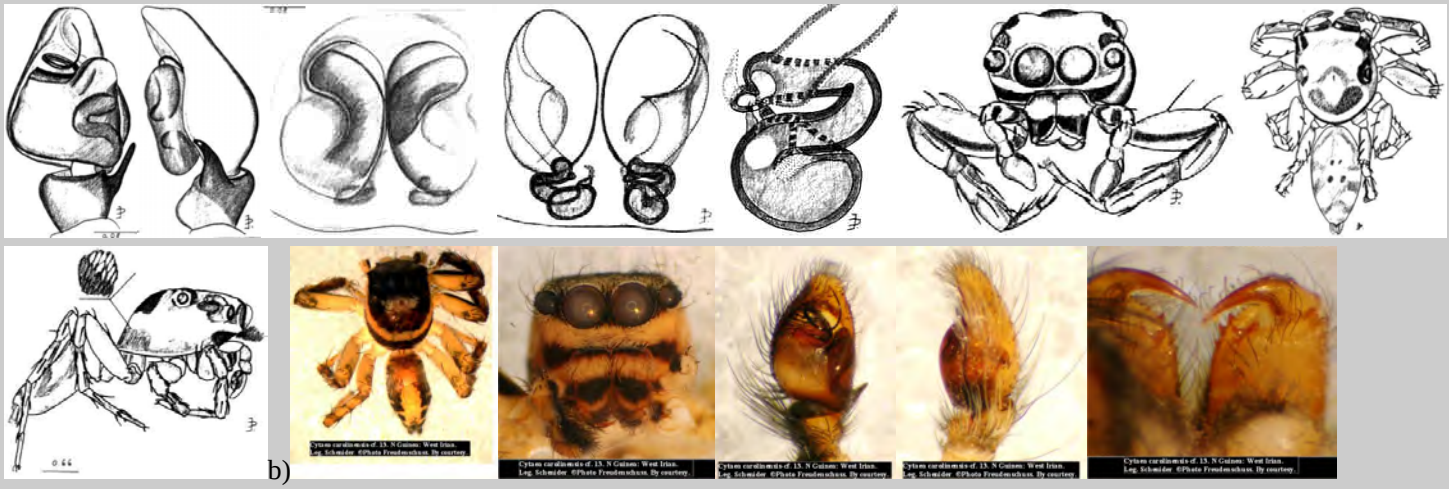




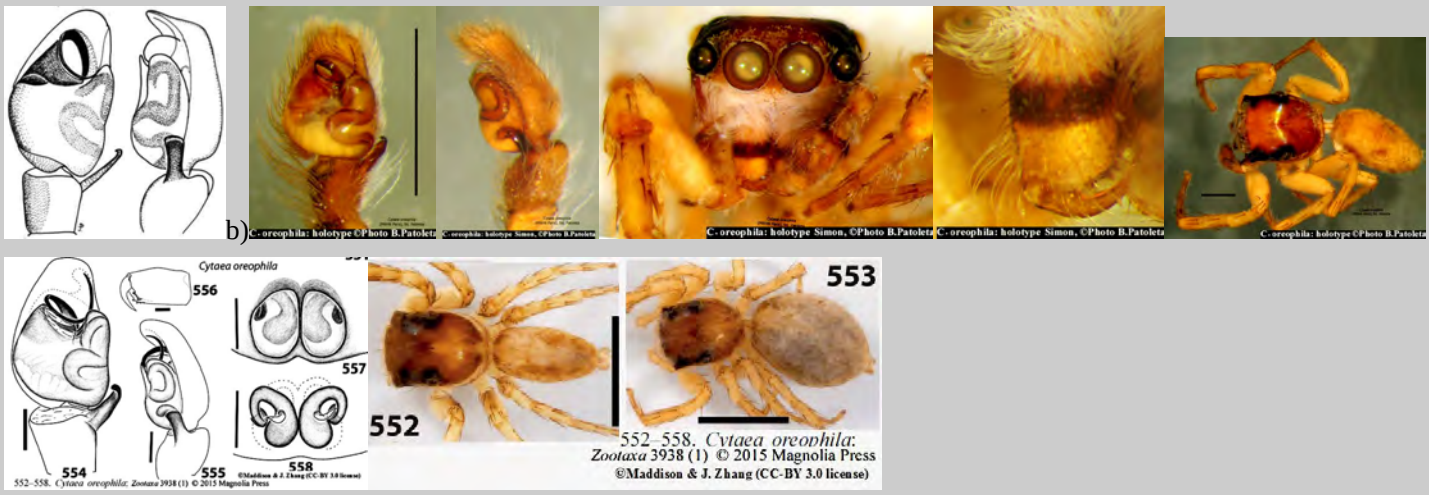
Cytaea alburna [=?"severa"]: Proszynski. 1984c. Atlas ... 30 + Davies Todd , Zabka 1989. Mem. Queens. Mus. 27 (2): 220, 226, t. 30 + Keyserling 1882: 1383, t 117, f 3, 4 + ©Photo R. Whyte. 2012. By courtesy.



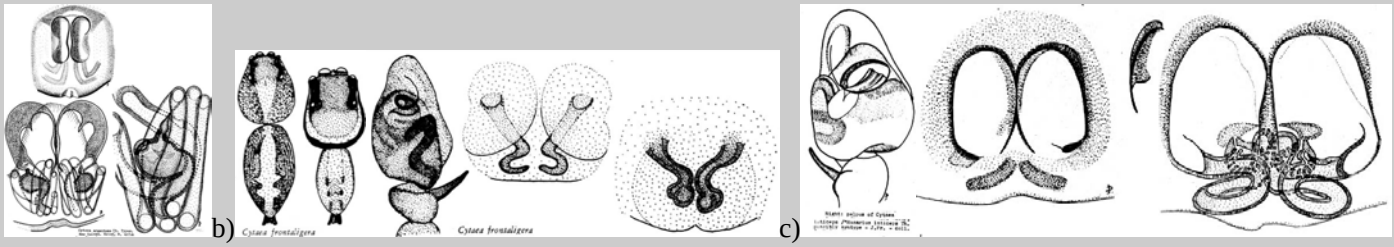
Cytaea aeneomicans: ©Photo B. Patoleta Lombok [Holotype?]. Coll. Simon. Mus. Paris. By courtesy.



Cytaea carolinensis b) carolinensis-cf : Berry, Beatty, Proszynski 1998. J. Arachn.. 26(2): 152-154, figs 5-12 +b) 13. N Guinea: West Irian. Leg. Schenider. ©Photo Freudenschuss. By courtesy.

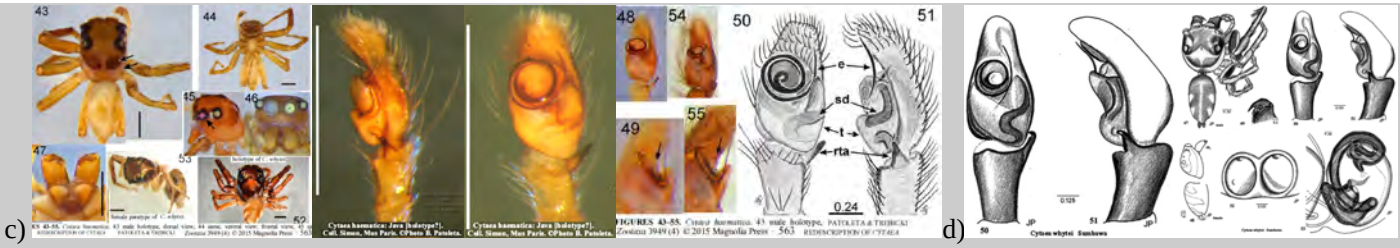


Cytaea oreophila: Proszynski. 1984c. Atlas ... 29 +b) ©Photo B.Patoleta [Java, holotype ?]+ ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1) f 552-558. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



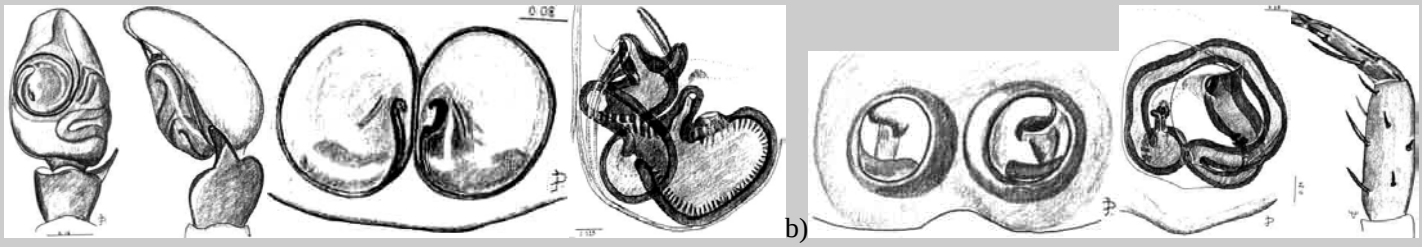
Cytaea argentosa +b) frontaligera +c) laticeps : Proszynski. 1984c. Atlas ... 28 +b) Chrysanthus 1968. Tijdschr. Ent. 111: 53, figs 19, 20, 22-24 +c) Proszynski. 1984c. Atlas ... 27, 29.30. By courtesy.





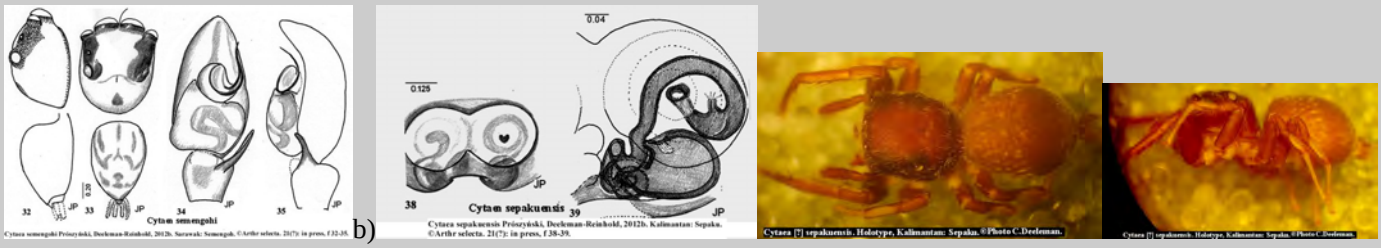
c) d)

Cytaea haematica + d) whytei: ©Photo B. Patoleta [Java - HOLOTYPE?] +b) ©Photo: Christa Deeleman [Bali specimens] +c) PATOLETA & TRĘBICKI 2015: Zootaxa 3949 (4): 555–566, f 43-55 [from Lombok]. © Magnolia Press +d). Prószyński, Deeleman-Reinhold, 2010. Arthropoda selecta, 19(3): 162, f 47-53 [from Sumbawa]. By courtesy. REMARK. These two species are considered synonyms by Patoleta and Trebicki - in view of minor differences in palp and geographic location, the decision should better be delayed until fresh specimens could be compared.



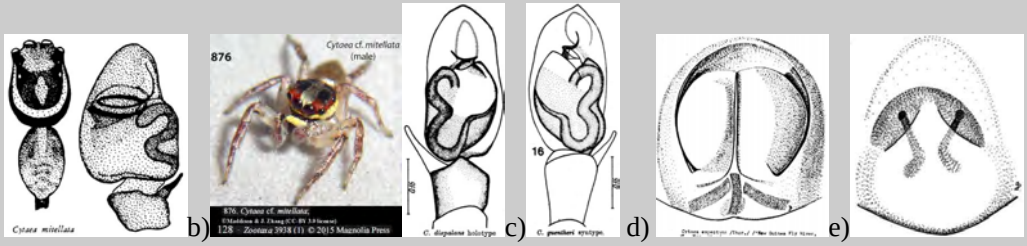
b)

Cytaea nausori +b) koronivia: Berry, Beatty, Proszynski 1998. J. Arachnology. 26(2): 1998: 155-157 +b) 154-155, figs 13-15.

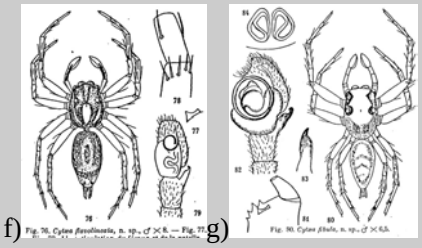


b)

Cytaea semengohi +b) sepakuensis: Prószyński, Deeleman-Reinhold, 2013. ©Arthr selecta. 22(2): 118-119, f 32-35 +b) 119-120, f 38-39 + ©Photo C.Deeleman [holotype] . By courtesy.

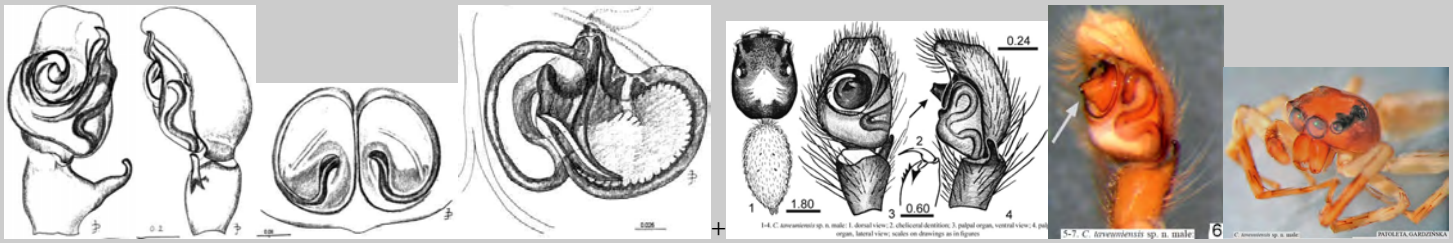


b) c) d) e)



f) g)

Cytaea mitellata +b) dispalans +c) guentheri +d) expectans +e) lepida +f) fibula +g) flavolineata : Chrysanthus P. 1968. Tijdschr. Ent. 111: 55, ff. 31, 32 + + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): f 876.. © Magnolia Press +b) Proszynski, Zabka 1983. Acta zool. cracov., 26: 576,+c) Proszynski. 1984c. Atlas ... 27 +d) Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 27 +e) 1984c. Atlas ...: 29 +f) Berland, 1938: 107 (2): 158, Figs 80-84 +g) 157, Figs. 76-79. By courtesy.



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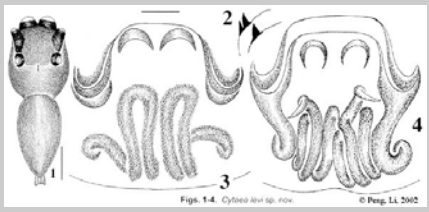
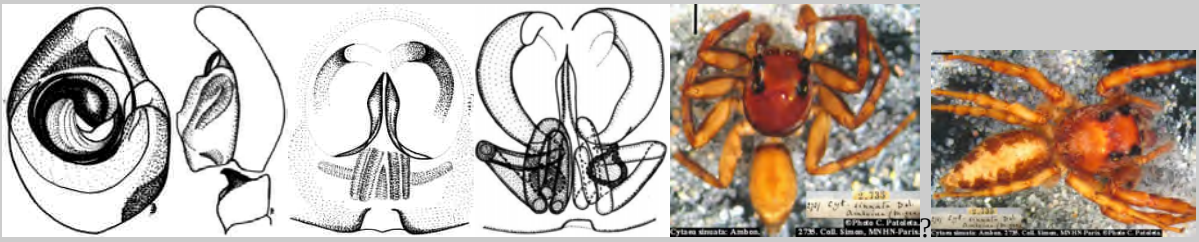
Cytaea vitiensis : Berry, Beatty, Proszynski 1998. J. Arachnol.. 26(2): 160-161, figs 32-35 + Patoleta, Gardzinska, 2010. Genus: 21(4): 631-635, f 1-7. By courtesy.


b)


Cytaea trusmadii* +b) *levii : Prószyński, Deeleman-Reinhold, 2013.©Arthr selecta. 22(2): 120-124, f 41-47 +b) Peng X., Li S. 2002c. Zool. Stud. 41 (3): 338-339, figs 1-4 [*Epeus*?].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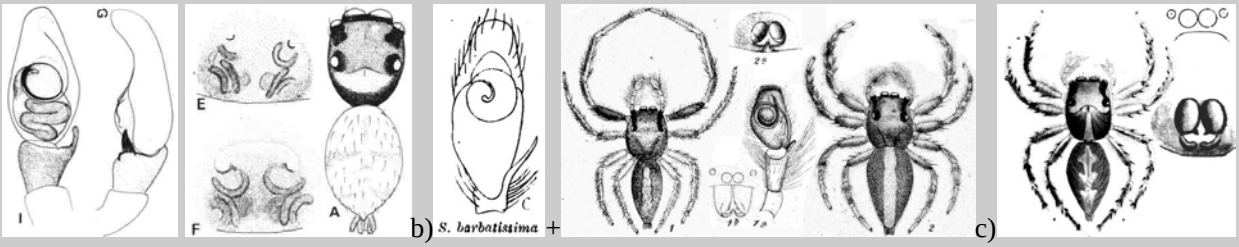
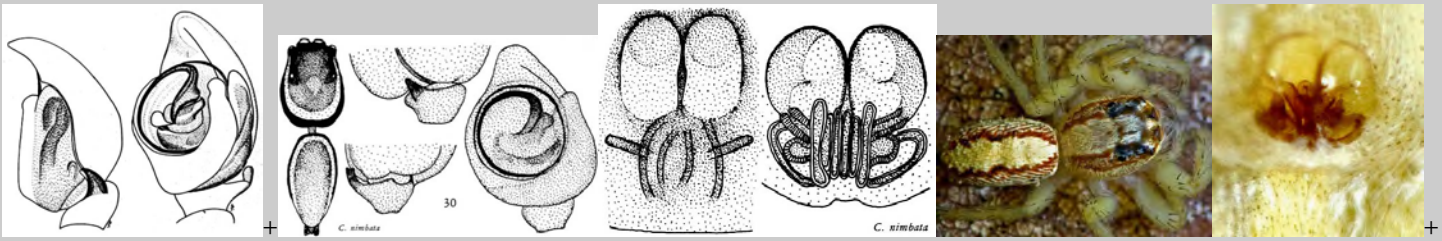
Cytaea sinuata : Proszynski. 1984c. Atlas ... 31 +©Photo C. Patoleta [2735. Coll. Simon, MNHN-Paris]. By courtesy.


b) *S. barbatissima* + c)

Cytaea armillata* +b) *barbatissima* +c) *clarovittata: Wanless 1984b. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 47 (7): 468- 470, ff. 14A-I.+ Simon E. 1903a. 823. fig 965 + Keyserling 1881: 1272, pl 109, f 1, 2 +c)1313, T. 112, F. 1. By courtesy.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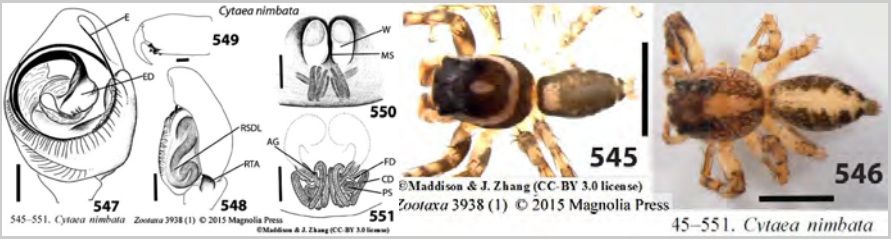
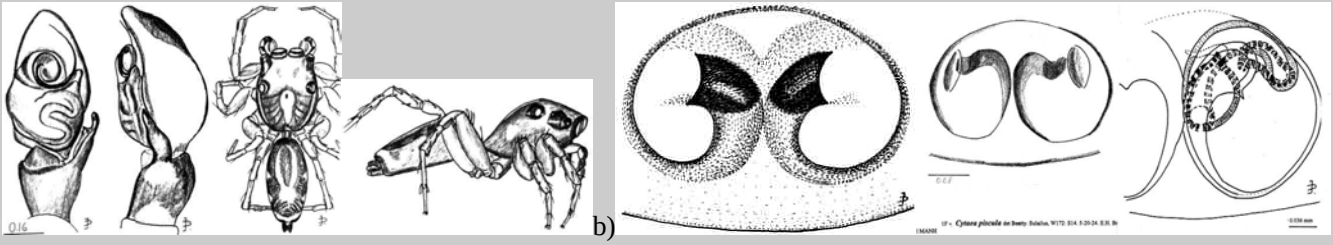


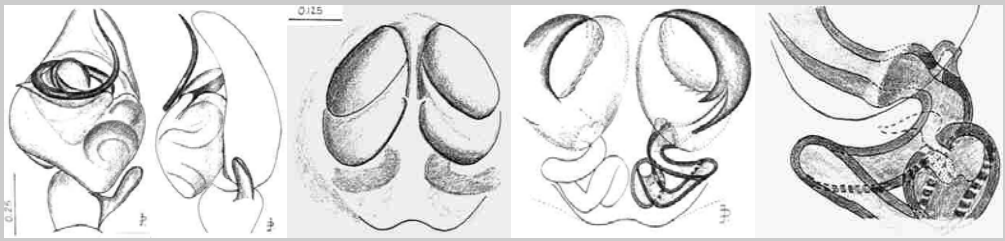
Cytaea nimbata : Proszynski. 1984c. Atlas ... 30 + Chrysanthus P. 1968. Tijdschr. Ent. 111: : 53-55, ff. 21, 25-30. + ©Photo R. Whyte. 2012.+ ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): f 545-551. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.


b)

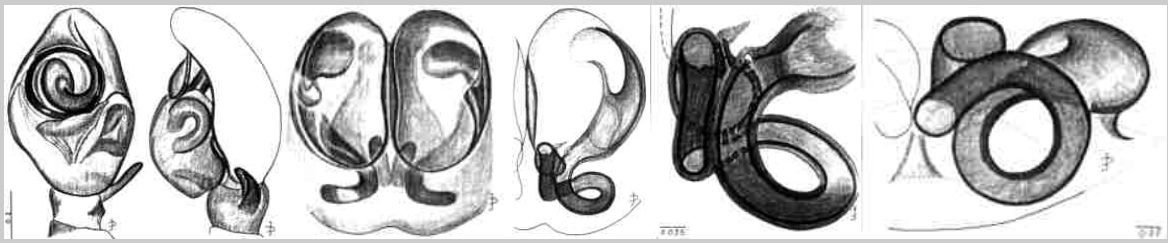
Cytaea piscula* +b) *subsiliens: Berry, Beatty, Proszynski 1998. J. Arachnology. 26(2): 151-152, figs 1-4 +b) Proszynski. 1984c. Atlas ... 29 + Proszynski, Internet for .J. A. Beatt. By courtesy.



Cytaea plumbeiventris : Keyserling 1881: 1295, t 110, f 7 + ©Photo R. Whyte. 2012. By courtesy.



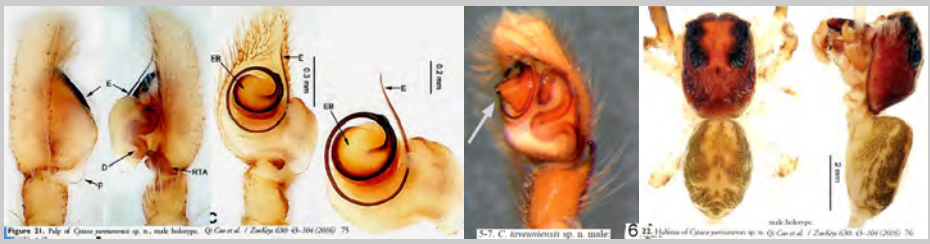
Cytaea ponapensis : Berry, Beatty, Proszynski 1998. J. Arachnol. 26(2): 157-158, figs 21-25,. By courtesy.



Cytaea rai : Berry, Beatty, Proszynski 1998. J. Arachnol. 26(2): 159-160, figs 26-31. By courtesy. By courtesy. .



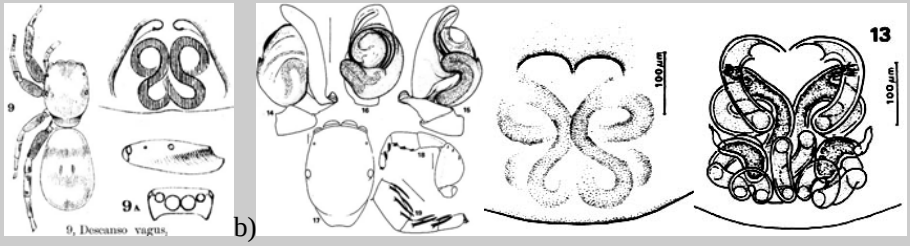
Cytaea taveuniensis :Patoleta & Gardzińska, 2010: 632, f. 1-76-31. By courtesy.



Cytaea yunnanensis : Cao, Li & Zabka, 2016. ZooKeys 630: 74-76 , f. 21–22, 43. By courtesy.

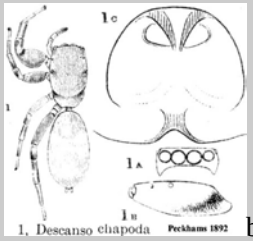
Gen. *Descanso* Peckham & Peckham, 1892 (10 species)

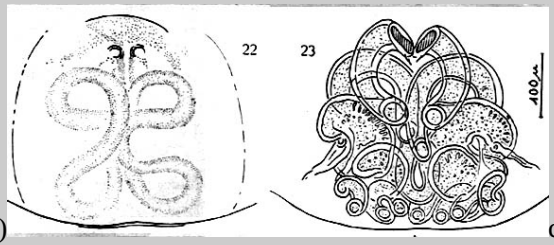
Type species *Descanso vagus*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

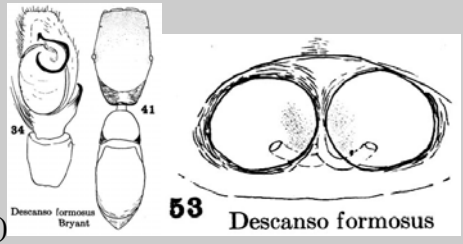


b)

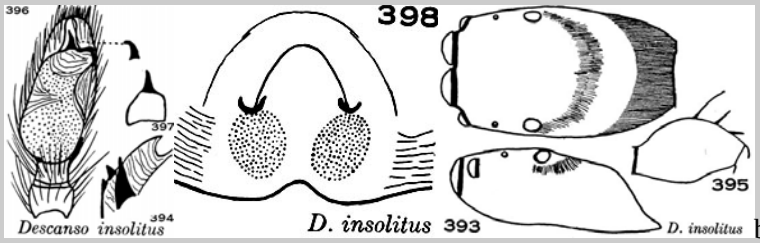
Descanso vagus* +b) *ventrosus :Peckhams 1892. 2 (1): 1-83, pl. I-VII. : 72 T. 5 F. 9 +b) Galiano 1986. Physis C.44 (107): 134,136; ff. 14-19. By courtesy.



b)


c)


Descanso chapoda* +b) *discicollis* +c) *formosus :Peckhams 1892. 2 (1): 1-83, pl. I-VII. : 72 T. 5 F. 9 +b) Galiano M.E. 1974a. 33 (86): 9-12, ff. F. 7-10, 22, 23 +c) Bryant E. B. 1943. 92 (9): 476 T. 4 F. 34, 41; T. 5 F. 53. By courtesy.



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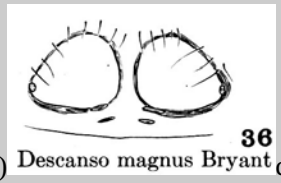
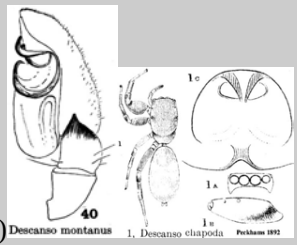
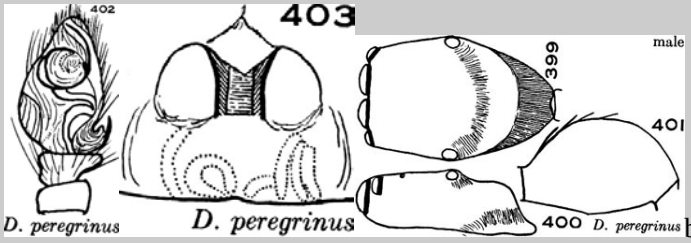
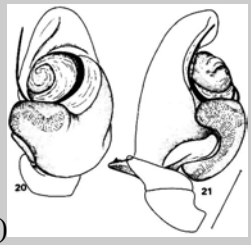


c)


Descanso insolitus* [*Dendryphantinae!*]+b) *magnus* +c) *montanus : Chickering 1946. 97: 430 f. 392-398. +b) Bryant 1943. 92 (9): 479, T. 4, F. 36 +b) 480, T. 4, F. 40. By courtesy.



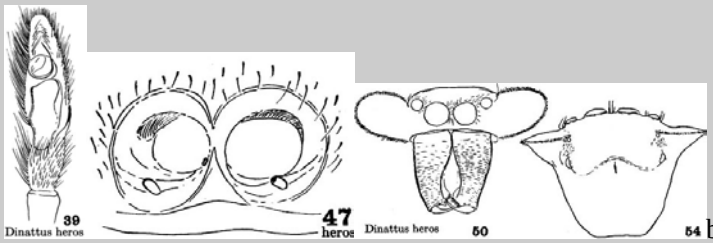
b)


Descanso peregrinus* +b) *sobrius : Chickering 1946. 97: 435 f. 399-403. +b) Galiano 1986. Physis C.44 (107): 136-137, ff. 20-21. By courtesy.

Gen. *Dinattus* Bryant, 1943 (3 species)

Doubtful transfer to the genus *Corythalia* - by Zhang & Maddison, 2015
(strange lateral flaps on cephalothorax, unclear similarity of palps).

Type species *Dinattus heros*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



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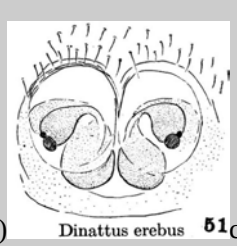

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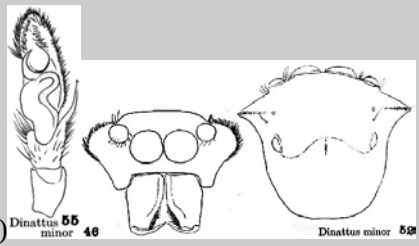
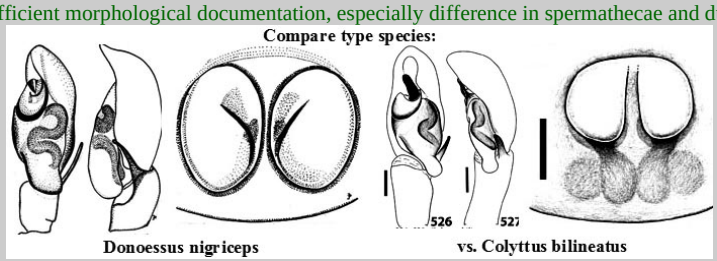
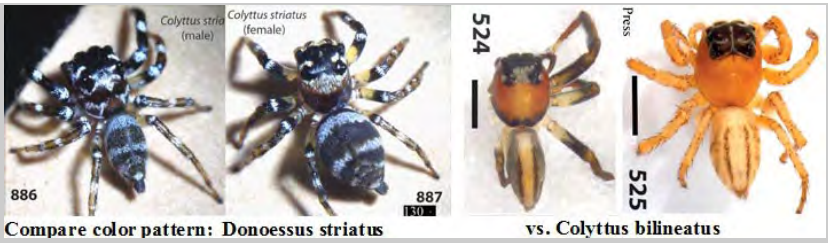


Dinattus heros* +b) *erebus* +c) *minor : Bryant 1943. 92 (9): 482, T. 4, F. 39; T. 5. F. 47, 50, 54 +b) 485, T. 5, F. 51 +c) 485, T. 5, F. 46, 52, 55.

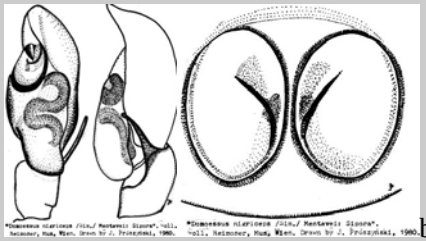
Gen. *Donoessus* Simon, 1902 (3 species)

merging of *Donoessus* with *Colyttus*, proposed by Zhang J., Maddison 2015: 31, not accepted because of insufficient morphological documentation, especially difference in spermathecae and ducts

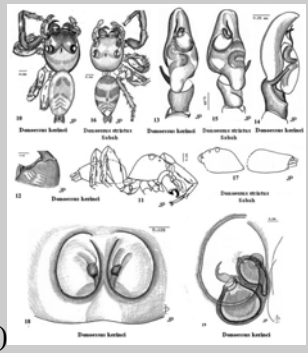




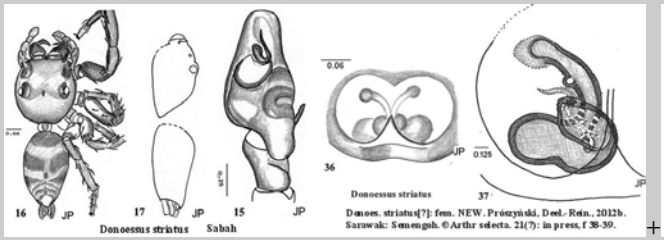
Type species *Donoessus nigriceps*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



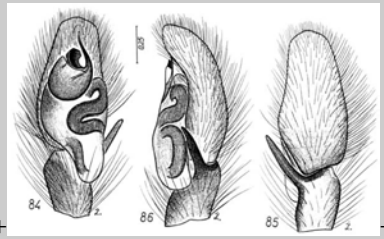
b)



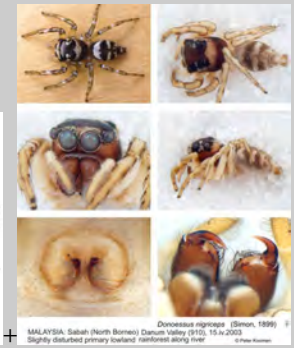
Donoessus nigriceps* + *kerinci : Proszynski 1984c: 36 + Prós., Deel., 2012 Arthr.selec. 21(1): 32-33, f 10-14, 18-19. By courtesy.

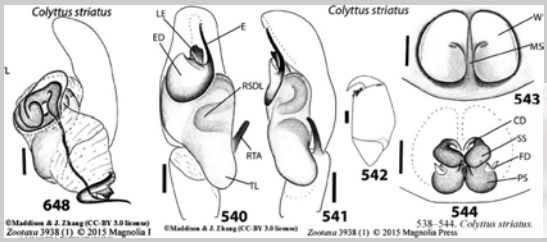


+



+









Donoessus striatus: Proszynski Deel., 2012 Arthr.selec. 21(1): 32-33, f 10-14, 18-19 +Zabka 1988b. Ann. zool., 41 (14): 451-454, ff. 84-86 + ©Photo P. Koomen + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 31, f 538-544, 648, 886-887. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

ATTACHMENT ON SALTICIDAE SPECIES DIVERSITY
Abbreviated version of "Monograph of the Salticidae (Araneae) of the World 1995-2015.
Part I: Introduction to alternative classification of Salticidae".
http://salticidae.pl/Subfamilies/

Jerzy Prószyński

ATTACHMENT 21c

EUOPHRYINES-II GROUP OF GENERA

GENERA Echeclus - Pystira

Version July 1st, 2016.

Sources and permissions of illustrations are displayed in the IInd part of the monograph http://www.peckhamia.com/salticidae/

Type genus Euophrys . Interactive links of genera are active within each of parts 1, 2, 3.
EUODENINES - genera intermediate between EUOPHRYINES and DENDRYPHANITNE - test EUOPHRYINES
PART 0 - Introduction and diversity
Euophryinae PART 1 Admestina-Donoessus (334 species)

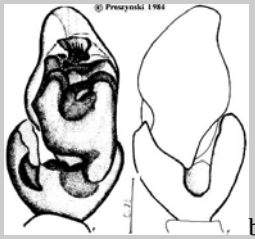
Euophryinae PART 2 Echeclus-Pystira.

Echeclus Ecuadattus ,Efate, Emathis, Ergane, Euophrys Euryattus, Featheroides, Foliabitus, Frewena, Gen[Jau 34] ~~Hasarina, Hypoblemum Ilargus Jotus~~ Junxattus, Lagnus, Lakarobius, Laufeia, Lechia Lepidemathis, Leptathamas, Lophostica, Lycidas, Mabellina Maeota Maeotella Magyarus, Maileus, Maratus, Marengo Margaromma, Mexigonus Microhasarius Mopiopia, Muziris, Naphrys, Nebridia, Neon Neonella Nicylla, Ocnotelus ,Omoedus, Opisthoncana Orcevia, ~~Parabathippus, Paraharmochirus, Parvattus Pensacola Pensacolops Petemathis Phasmolia Popcornella, Pristobaeus (syn. Palpelius), Prostheclina, Pseudemathis Pseudeuophrys, ,Pseudosynagelides Pystira (393 species)~~

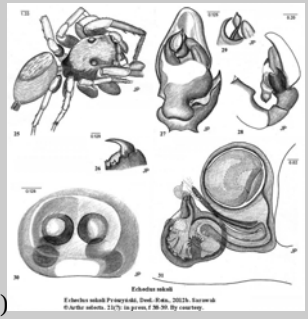
Euophryinae PART 3 Rhyphelia-Zenodorus .(327 species).

Gen. ***Echeclus*** Thorell, 1890 (2 species)

Type species *Echeclus concinnus*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



b)



Echeclus concinnus +b) sokoli: Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 36. .
Prószynski, Deeleman-Reinhold, 2013. Sarawaks. ©Arthr selecta. 22: 124, f. 25-31. By courtesy.

Gen. *Ecuadattus* Zhang & Maddison, 2012 (4 species)

Type species *Ecuadattus typicus*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Ecuadattus typicus : Zhang J., Maddison 2012. Zootaxa 3578: 13, f 45–52, 136–141. ©Magnolia Press.By courtesy.



Ecuadattus pichincha : Zhang J., Maddison 2012. Zootaxa 3578: 11-13, f 38–44, 132–135. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



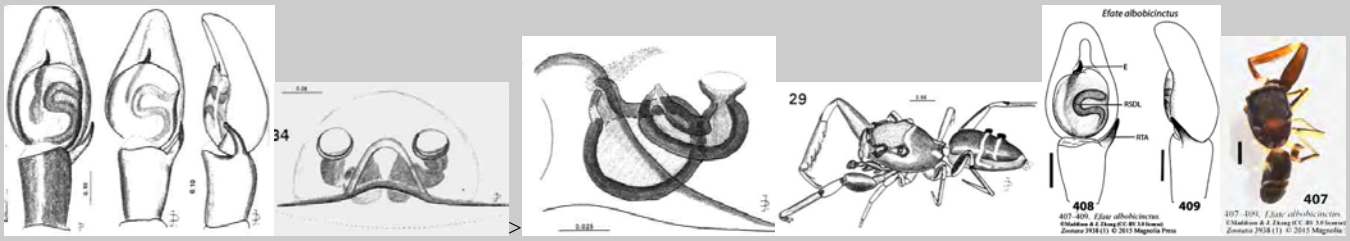
b)



Ecuadattus elongatus +b) napoensis :Zhang J., Maddison 2012. Zootaxa 3578: 9-10, f 31–33 +b) 10-11, f 34–37. ©Magnolia Press.

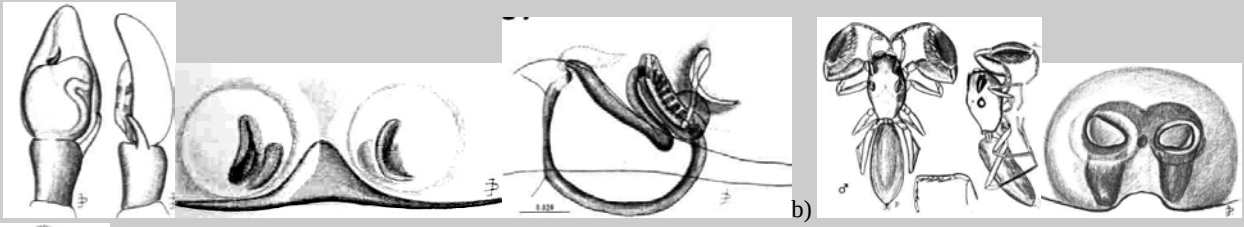
Gen. *Efate* Berland, 1938 (3 species)

Type species *Efate albobicinctus.*
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.





Efate albobicinctus : Berry J.W., J.A. Beatty, Proszynski J. 1996. J. Arachnology. 24(3): 223-225, figs 29-35 + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 27, 407-409. © Magnolia Press + ©Photo J. Gardzinska 2004. By courtesy.



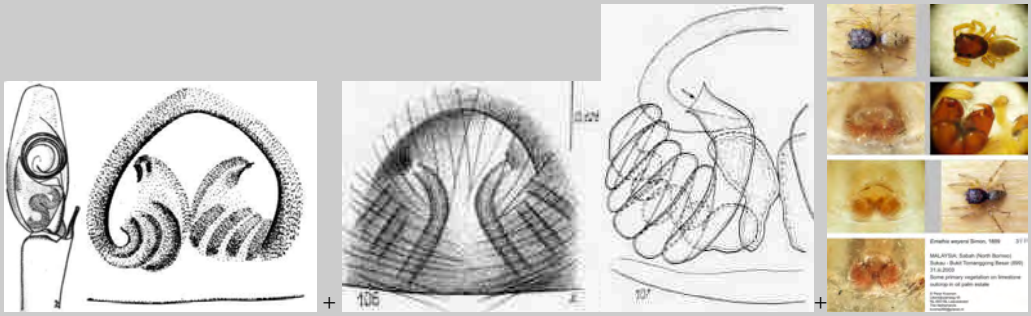
b)



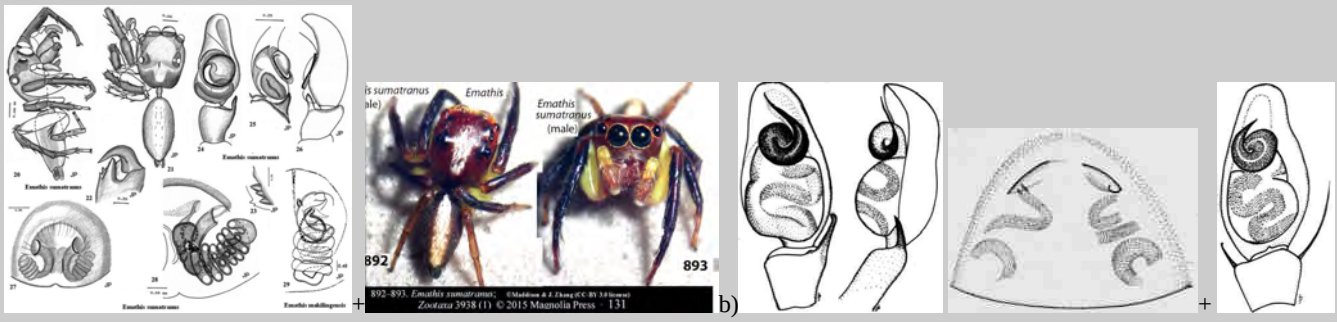
Efate fimbriatus +b) raptor: Berry J.W., J.A. Beatty, Proszynski J. 1996. J. Arachnology. 24(3): 225-226, figs 36-39 +b) 227-226, figs 40-46. By courtesy.

Gen.*Emathis* Simon, 1899 (5 species)

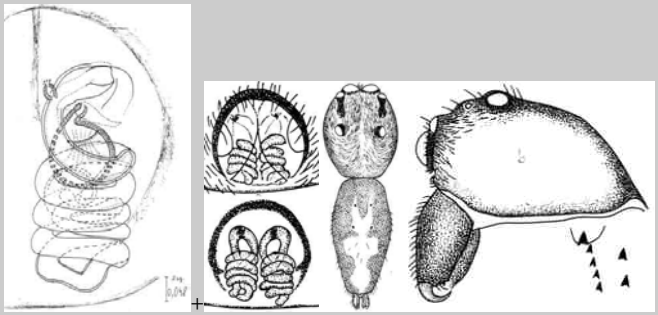
Type species *Emathis weyersi*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



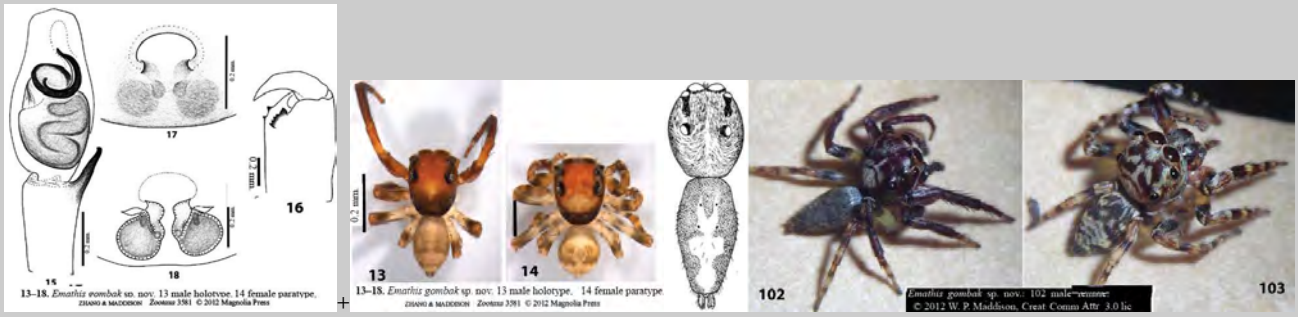
Emathis weyersi : Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 374 (Luzon, Mt. Makiling, Baker) + Zabka 1985. Ann.zool. 39, 11: 214, ff. 106-108 (sp? Vietnam)+ © Photo C P. Koomen.. By courtesy.



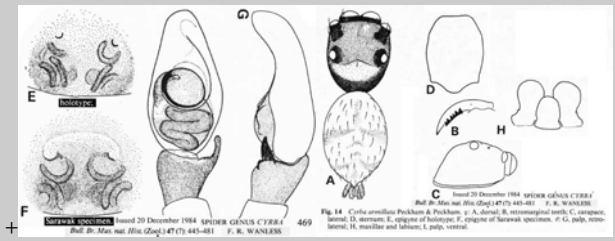
Emathis sumatranus +b) coprea : Prószynski, Deeleman-Reinhold 2012: Arthr. selec. 21(1): 35-36, f 23-33 + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 32, f 892-893. © Magnolia Press +b) Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 37 + Atlas ...: 74. By courtesy.



Emathis makilingensis : Proszynski (holotype) + Barrion, Litsinger 1995. 49-50, figs 18a-f.. By courtesy.



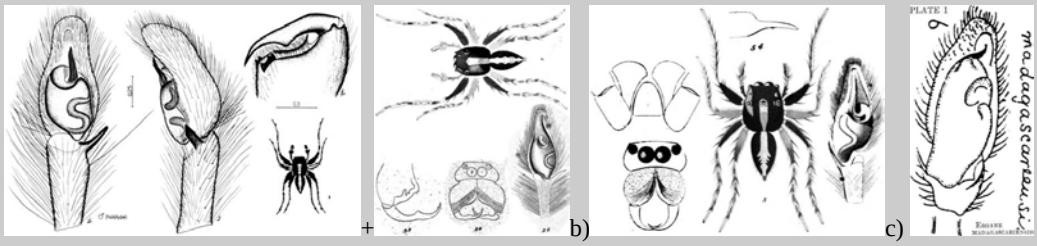
Emathis gombak [MISPLACED] : Zhang, Maddison 2012. Zootaxa: 3581: 57, f 13–18, 102–103. By courtesy.



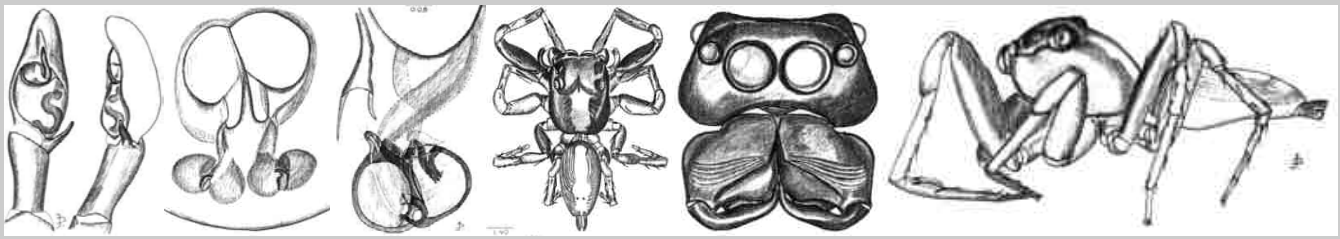
Emathis armillata (syn, Cyrba a.) [females - 2 species!] : Wanless 1984b. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 47 (7): 468- 470, ff. 14A-I.. By courtesy.

Gen. *Ergane* Koch L., 1881 (5 species)

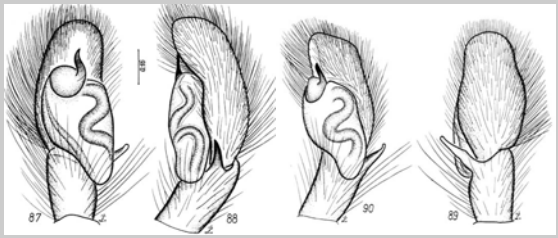
Type species *Ergane cognata*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Ergane cognata +b) insulana +c) madagascariensis: Davies, Zabka 1989. 27 (2): 214, t. 24 + Koch L. 1881: 1261, pl 108, f 3 +b) 1265, pl 108, f 5 +c) Peckhams 1885a: 34, plate 1, fig 7. By courtesy.



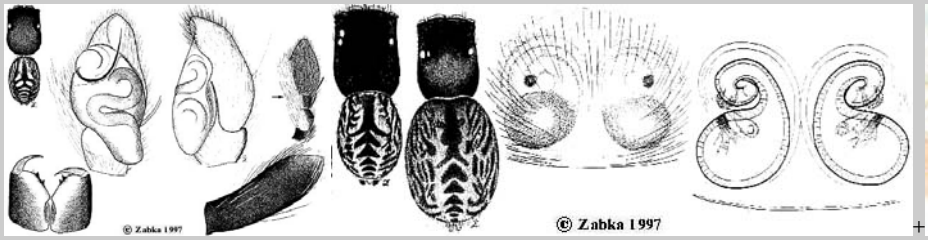
Ergane carinata: Berry, Beatty, Proszynski 1996. J. Arachnology. 24(3): 228-228, figs 47-53. By courtesy.



Ergane benjarei: Zabka M. 1988b. Ann. zool., 41 (14): 454, ff. 87-90. By courtesy.

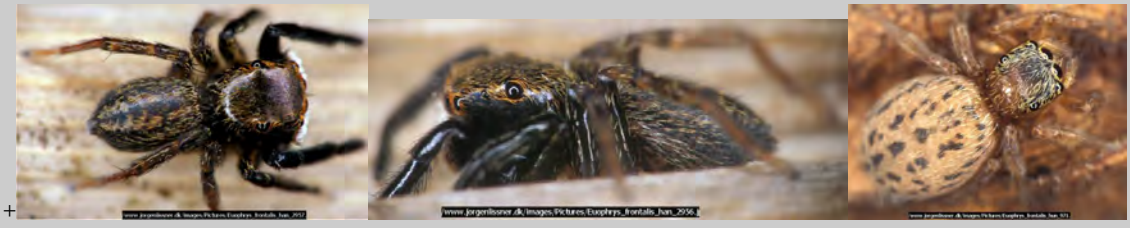
Gen. *Euophrys* Koch C.L., 1834 (63 species)

Type species *Euophrys frontalis*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

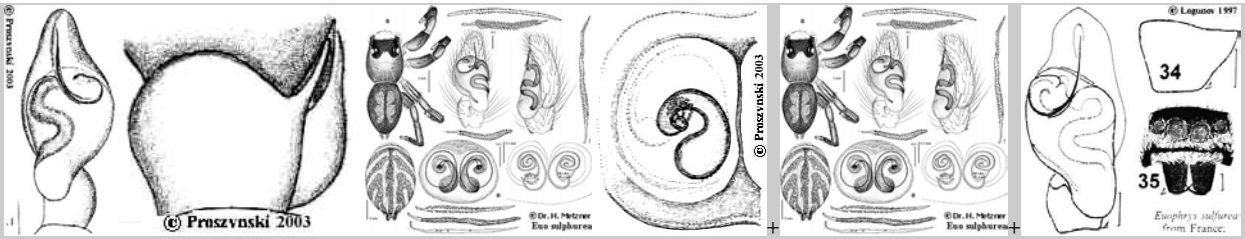








Euophrys frontalis : Zabka 1997. Fauna Polski 19. Zabka 1997: 46, figs 89-98 + ©Painting by Aart Noordam + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 29, f 463-467 [conspecific?] © Magnolia Press+©Photo B. Knoflach + J. Lissner.. By courtesy.





Euophrys sulphurea : Proszynski Internet + Metzner H. 1999. Andrias 14: 51-52, 168, table 17a-h + Logunov 1997b. Bull. British Arachn. Soc. 10 (9): figs 33-35 +©Photo J. Lissner. By courtesy.



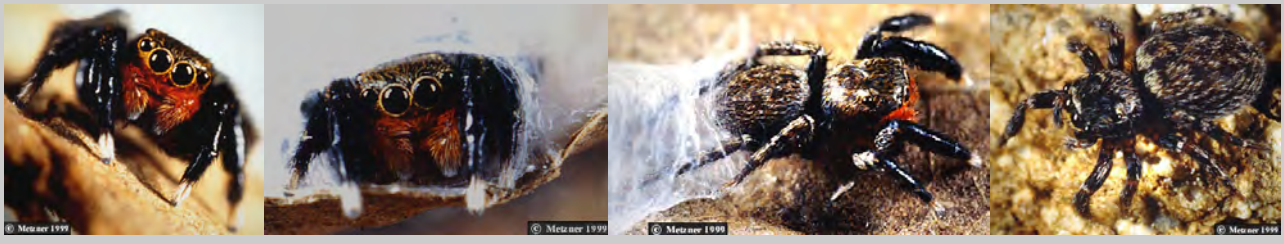
Euophrys nigritarsis +b) baliola +c) canariensis : ©Photo J. Lissner +b) Simon, 1937: 1172, 1251, fig. 1340 +c) Wunderlich. 1987: 277-278, f 681. . . By courtesy.

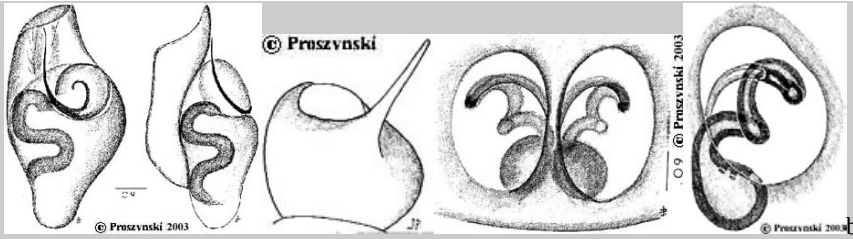






Euophrys nigripalpis? : ©Photo A. Henrard +a) male, live +b) preserved in alcohol +c) female, live +d) palps and epigyne.

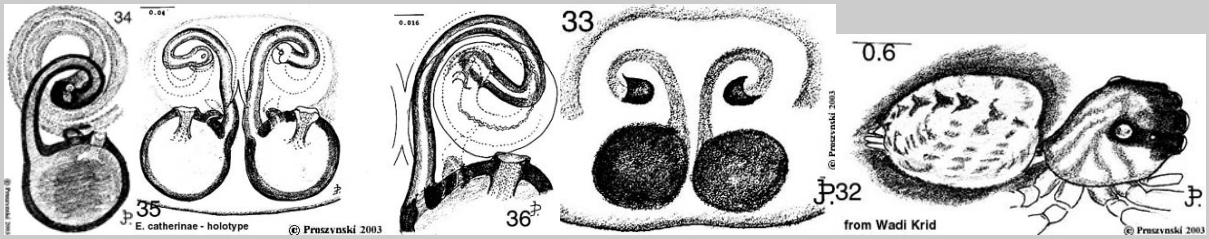




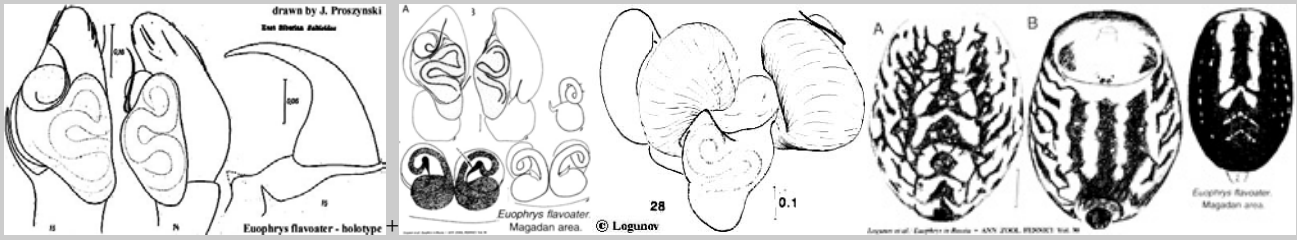
Euophrys terrestris +b) : + Proszynski Internet +b) Metzner 1999: 53, 172, table 18 l-m + ©Photo Heiko Metzner. By courtesy.



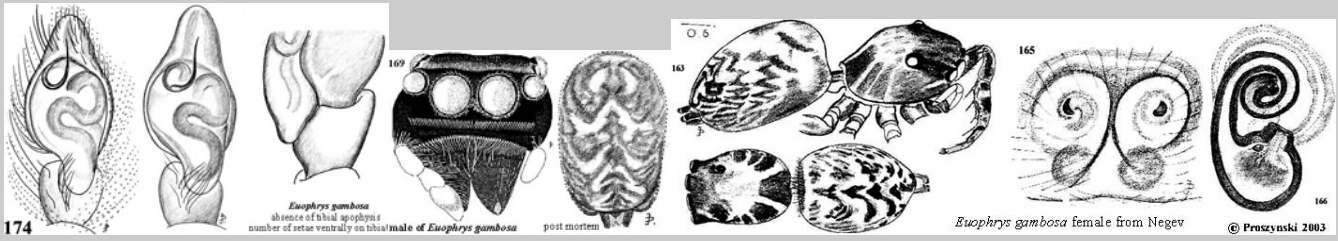
Euophrys rufibarbis : Proszynski, Internet + Metzner 1999. Andrias 14: 51, 170, table 16a-k +©Photo B. Knoflach. By courtesy.

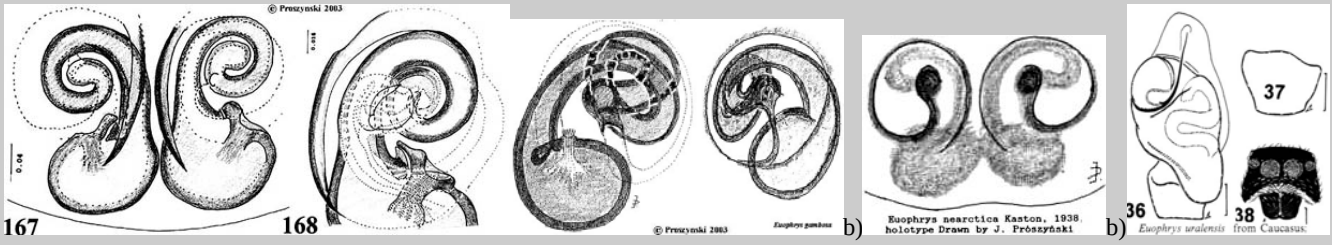


Euophrys catherinae : Proszynski. 2003a. Ann. zool.:: 48-49, figs 158-162.flavoater By courtesy.

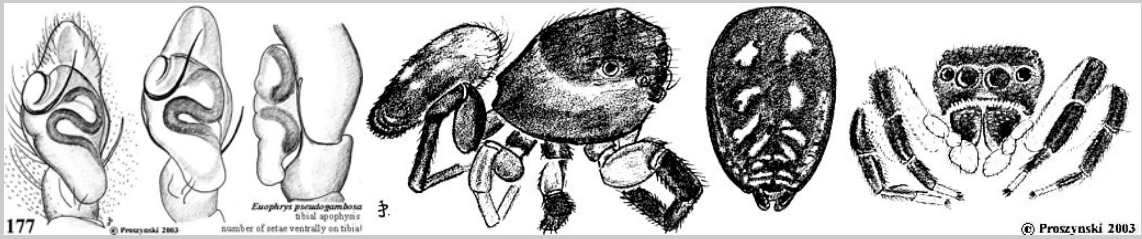


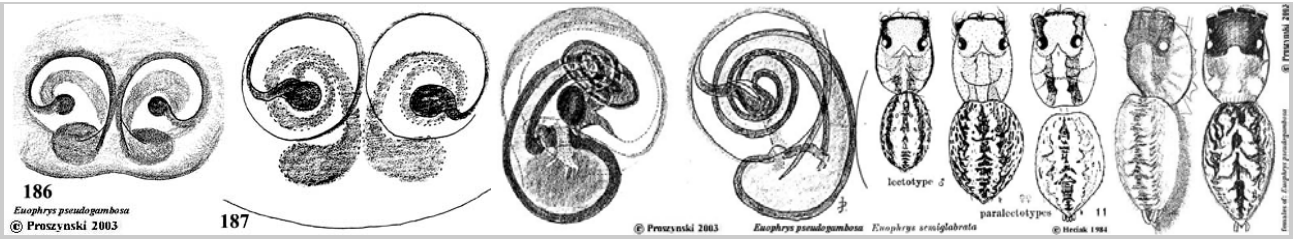
Euophrys flavoater : Proszynski 1971a: 211-213, figs 13-15 + Logunov et al. 1993. 30: 108, ff. 5b, 6a, 7a, 8a-d, 9a-c.. By courtesy.



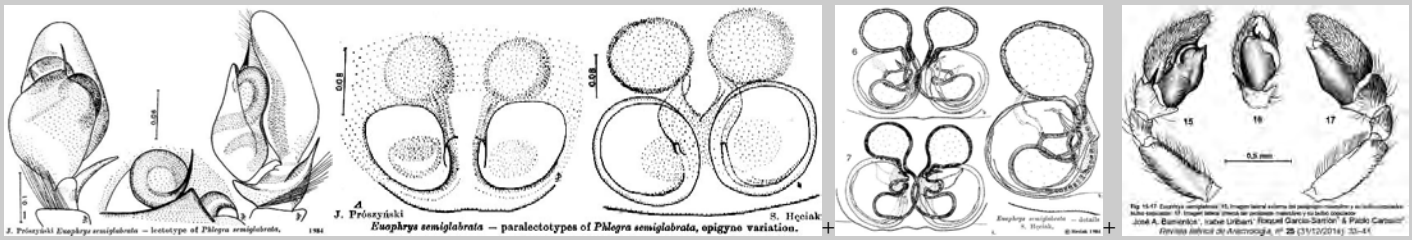


Euophrys gambosa +b) nearctica +c) uralensis : Proszynski. 2003a. Ann. zool.: 49-51,figs 163-170, 174-176, 182-183, 188-189, 194-195 +b) Proszynski - Internet +c) Logunov 1997b. Bull. British Arachn. Soc., 10 (9): figs 36-38 . By courtesy.

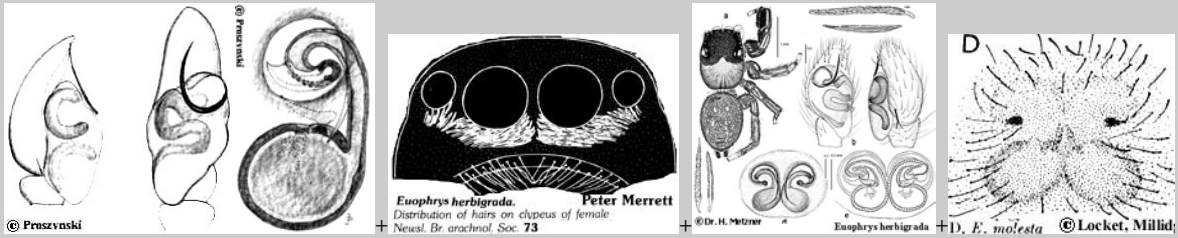




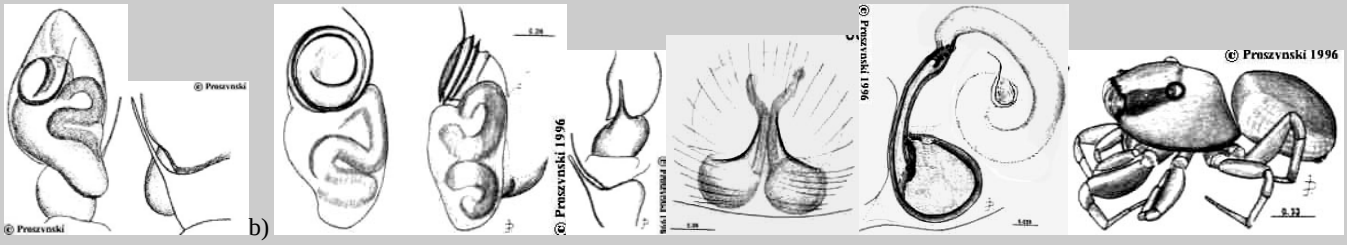
Euophrys pseudogambosa : Proszynski. 2003a. Ann. zool.: 51-52, figs 173, 177-181, 186-189, 192-193. By courtesy.



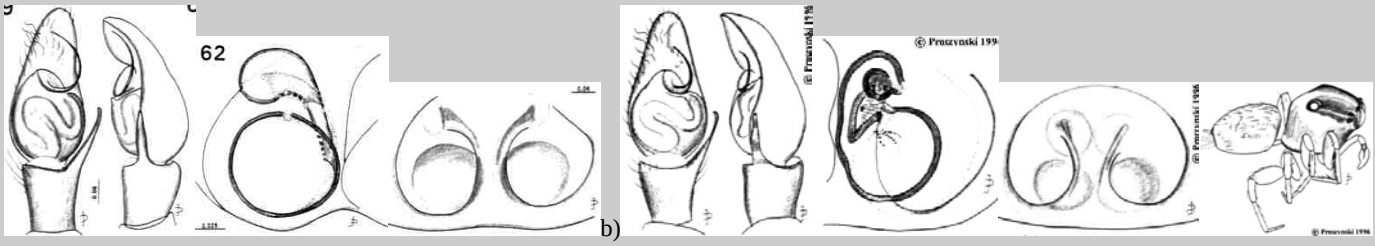
Euophrys semiglabrata: Heciak, Proszynski 1984a. Ann. zool., 37, 14: 378-379, ff. 1-14 + Barrientos et al., 2014. Rev. Iber. 25: 36, f 15-17. By courtesy. [Placement uncertain: internal structure of epigyne resembles *Habrocestum* + palpal organ Pseudeuophrys, abdominal pattern rather *Euophrys*] .



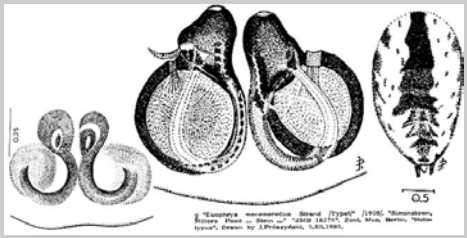
Euophrys herbigrada : Proszynski 1991: 498-502, figs ff. 1335.1-2 + P. Merrett 1995. Nwsl. Br. arachn. Soc. 73: 4-5, f 1 + Locket, Millidge 1951: 223, ff. 111 d. By courtesy.



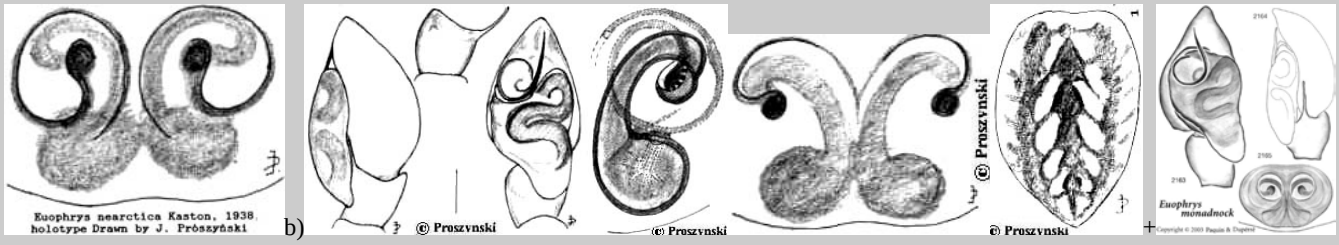
Euophrys acripes +b) bryophila : Proszynski Internet +b) Berry, Beatty, Prószyński, 1996 J. Arachn. figs 63-69 (placement?).



Euophrys kororensis +b) wanyan : Berry, Beatty, Prószyński, 1996. J. Arachn. 24(3): figs 59-62 +b) figs 54-58. By courtesy.

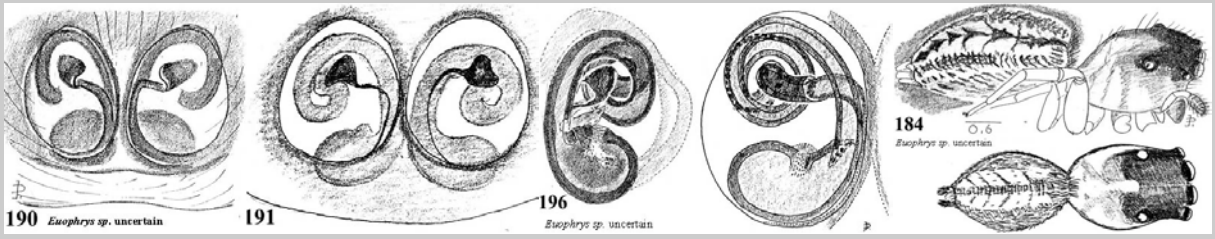


Euophrys menemerella +b) minuta : Proszynski J. 1987: 24 [*E. minuta* = *Lechia minuta*-Q]. By courtesy.

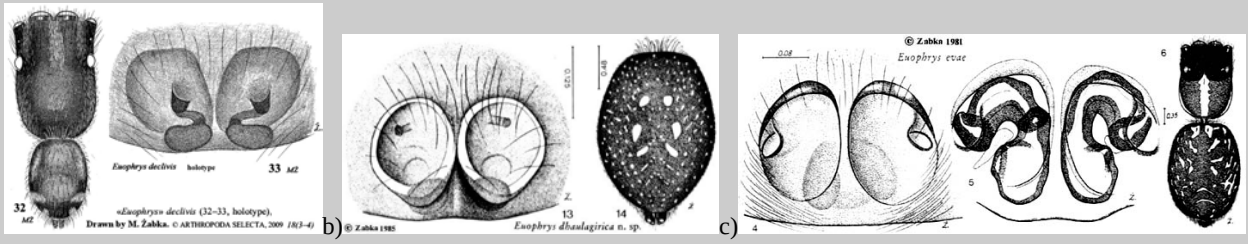




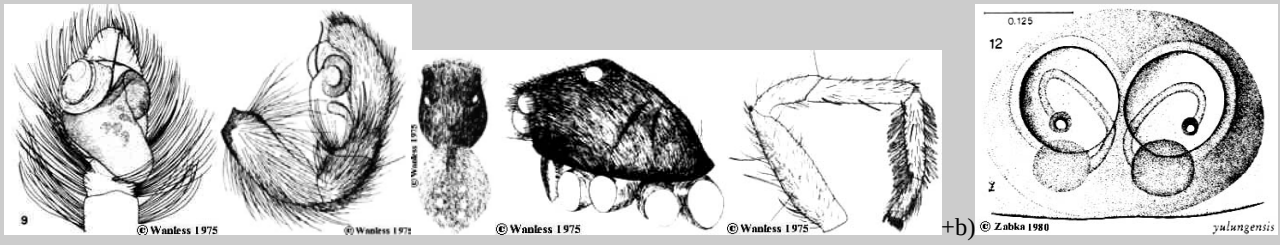
Euophrys nearctica* +b) *monadnock: (a+b) Proszynski 2015, Internet + Paquin P., Duperre N. 2003. Fabreries, Suppl. 11: 194, figs 2166-2168 + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 29, f 860-861. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



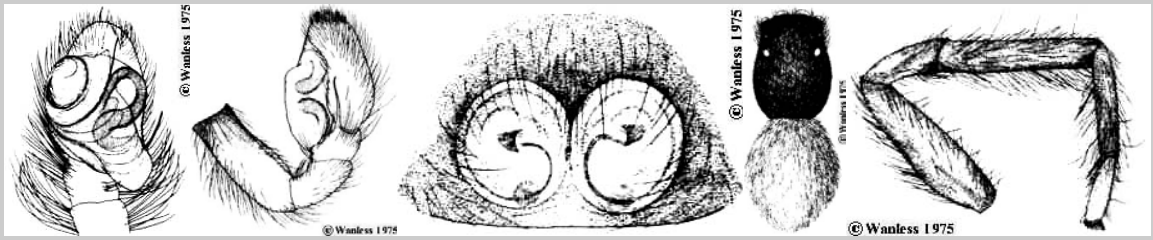
Euophrys sp [Israel] : Proszynski. 2003a. Ann. zool.: 53-54, figs 184-185, 190-191, 196-197 Zabka 1997: 46, figs 89-98.



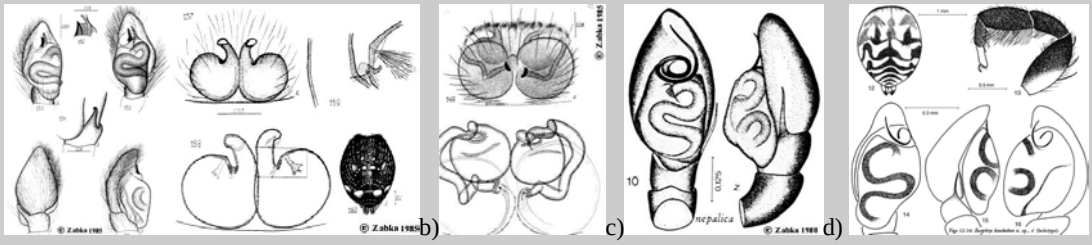
Euophrys declivis* +b) *dhaulagirica* +c) *evae: Zabka in Prószyński 2009b. Arhr. sel. 18(3-4): f 32-33 +b) Zabka M. 1980b. Senck. biol., 60 (5/6): 365-366, f 13-14 +c) Zabka M. 1981a. 61 (5/6): 409-410, f 4-6. By courtesy.



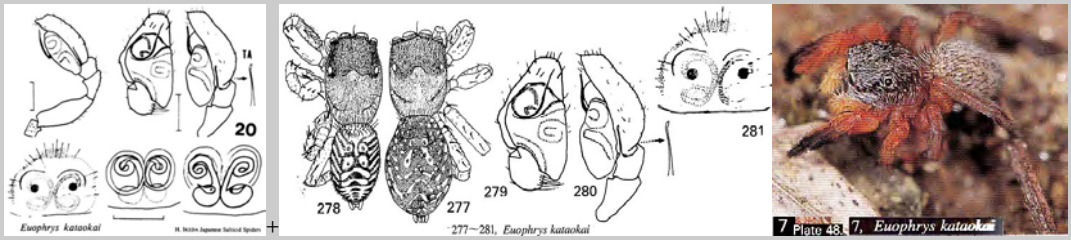
Euophrys everestensis* +b) *yulungensis: Wanless 1975. 3 (5): 134-135, f. 4-5, 9-11 +b) Zabka 1980b. Senck. biol., 60 (5/6): 363-365, f. 12.. By courtesy.



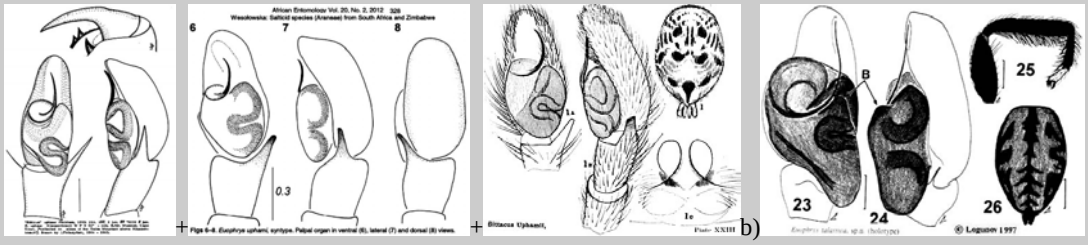
Euophrys omnisupertes : Wanless F.R. 1975.Bull. Brit. Arachnol. Soc., 3 (5): figs 1-3, 6-8.. By courtesy.



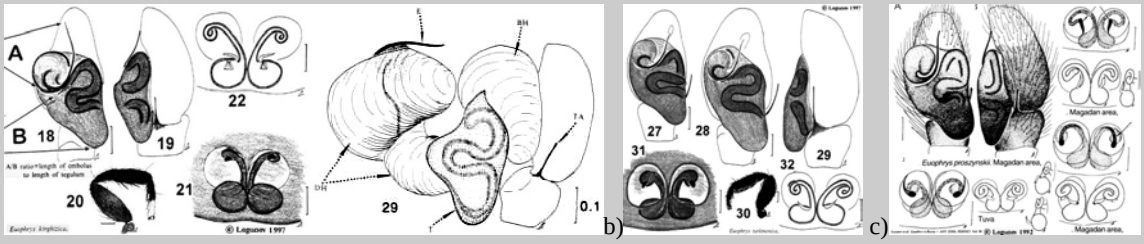
Euophrys poloi* +b) *cooki* +c) *nepalica* +d) *kawkaban : Zabka 1985. Ann. zool. 39, 11: 219-220, ff. 151-160 +b) 219, ff. 149-150 +c) Zabka 1980b. Senck. biol., 60 (5/6): 363, ff. 10-11 +d) Wesolowska W., van Harten A. 2007. F. Arabia, 23: 6-9, f 12-16. By courtesy.



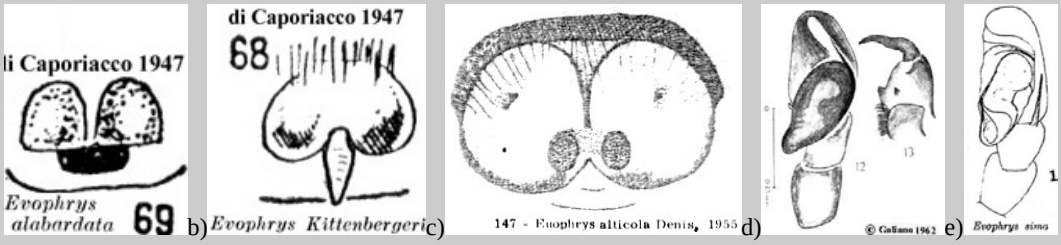
Euophrys kataokai : Ikeda H. 1996a. A. Arachn. 44, 1: 33, f 16-29 + Ono, Ikeda, Kono 2009: 583, f 277-281. By courtesy.



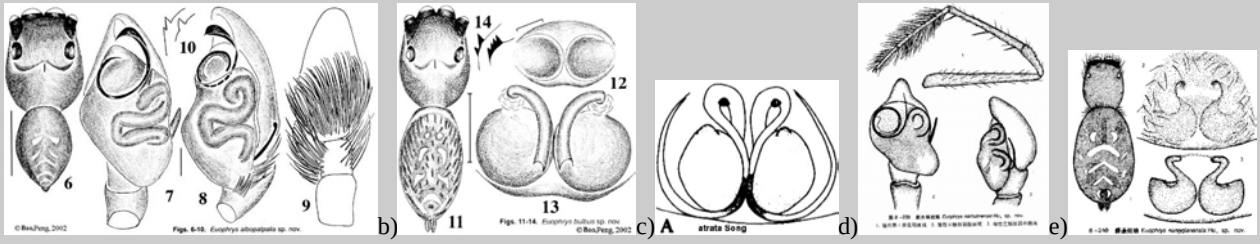
Euophrys uphami +b) talassica :Proszynski J. 1987a. Atlas ...: 101 + Wesołowska 2012a: 20(2): 326-327, 6–8 + Peckhams 1903. 14 (1): 214, t. 23, f 1-1a-c +c) Logunov D.V. 1997b. Bull. British Arachn. Soc., 10 (9): 348-349, figs. 17, 23-26 . By courtesy.



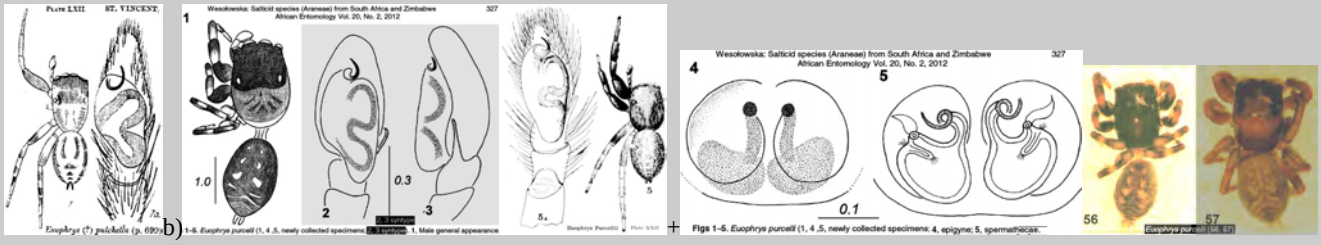
Euophrys kirghizica +b) turkmenica +c) proszynskii : Logunov 1997b. Bull. Brit. Arachn. Soc. 10 (9): figs. 17-22 +b) 349-350, figs. 17, 27-32.+c) Logunov , Cutler, Marusik 1993. Ann. Zool. Fenn., 30: 113, f. 5C, 12A-E, 13A-C +Logunov D.V. 1992c: 76 f. 29. By courtesy. 01/1870_sima.jpg



Euophrys alabardata +b) kittenbergeri c) alticola + d) melanoleuca e) sima [ALL MISPLACED] : Caporiacco L., di 1947c : 236, f 69 +b) fig 68 +c) Denis 1955: 147, f. 2-4 (or 1957: f. 10) +d) Galiano M.E. 1962b. plate 2, figs 12-13 +e) Chamberlin 1916. 60 (6): 298 T. 25 F. 1. By courtesy.



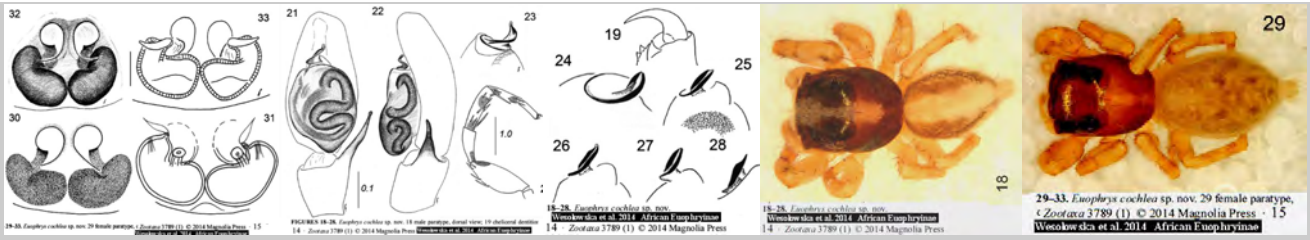
Euophrys albopalpalis +b) bulbus +c) atrata d) namulinensis +e) nangqianensis : Bao, Peng 2002 Zool. stud. 41 (4): 404-405, f 6-10 +b) 406-407, f 11-14 +c) Song et al., 1999: 509, figs 293A, 325F +d) Hu J, 2001: 382, f. 239.1-3 +e) 383, f. 240.1-3. By courtesy.



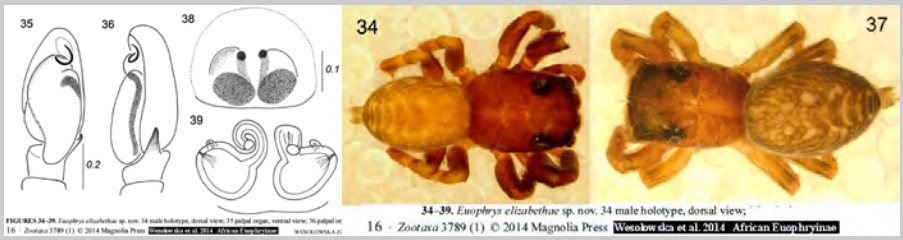
Euophrys pulchella +b) purcelli + c) : Peckhams 1893. 699, figs 7-a +b) 201, T. 22 F. 5 + Wesołowska 2012a: 20(2): 325-326, f 1-5. By courtesy.



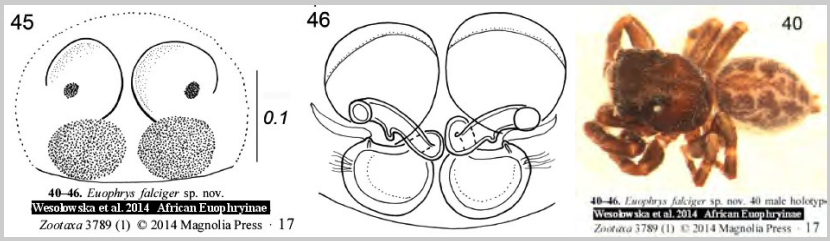
Euophrys bifida : Wes., Azar., Rus.-Smith, 2014. Zootaxa 3789 (1): 11-12, f 7-17.. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



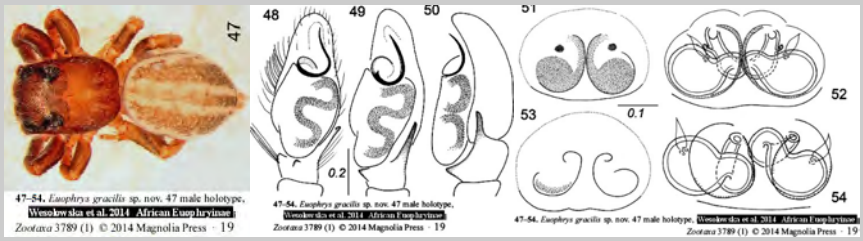
Euophrys cochlea : Wes., Azar., Rus.-Smith, 2014. Zootaxa 3789 (1): 12-13, f 18-33. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



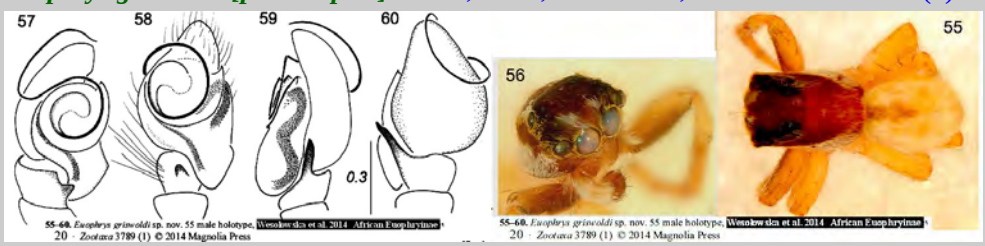
Euophrys elizabethae : Wes., Azar., Rus.-Smith, 2014. Zootaxa 3789 (1): 13, f 34-39. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Euophrys falciger : Wes., Azar., Rus.-Smith, 2014. Zootaxa 3789 (1): 18, f 47-54. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



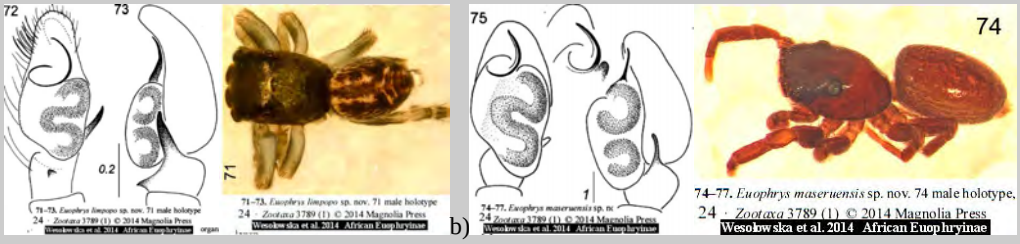
Euophrys gracilis-2 [preoccupied] : Wes., Azar., Rus.-Smith, 2014. Zootaxa 3789 (1): 18, f 47-54. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



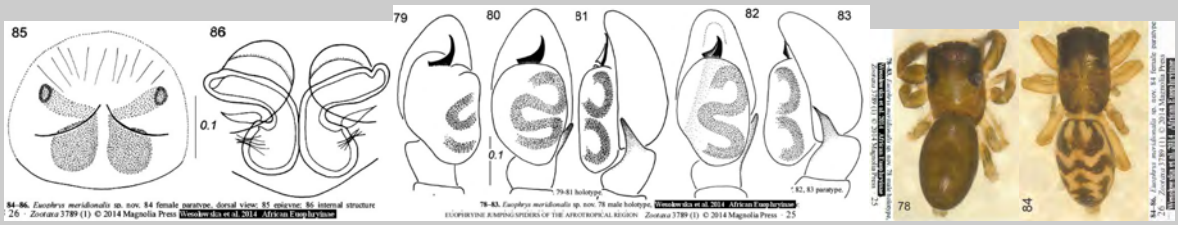
Euophrys griswoldi [misplaced?] : Wes., Azar., Rus.-Smith, 2014. Zootaxa 3789 (1): 18-19, f 55-60. ©Magnolia Press.



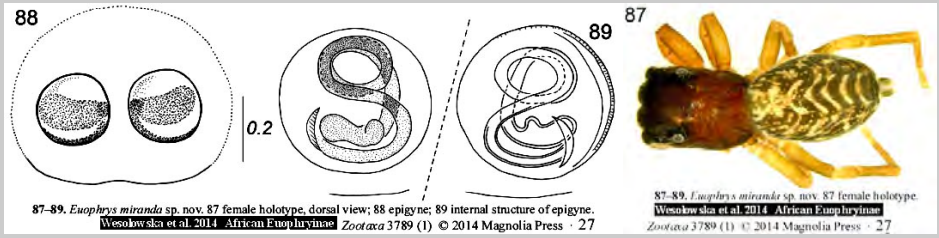
Euophrys leipoldti [misplaced?]: Wes., Azar., Rus.-Smith, 2014. Zootaxa 3789 (1): 18, f 47-54. ©Magnolia Press. + Peckham 1903. tab. 22, figs. 6.



Euophrys limpopo* +b) *maseruensis (Chalcoscirtus?) : Wes., Azar., Rus.-Smith, 2014. Zootaxa 3789 (1): 23, f 71-73 +b) 23, f 74-77. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Euophrys meridionalis [misplaced?] : Wes., Azar., Rus.-Smith, 2014. Zootaxa 3789 (1): 24-27, f 78-86. ©Magnolia Press.



Euophrys miranda [misplaced?] : Wes., Azar., Rus.-Smith, 2014. Zootaxa 3789 (1): 27-28, f 87-89. ©Magnolia Press.



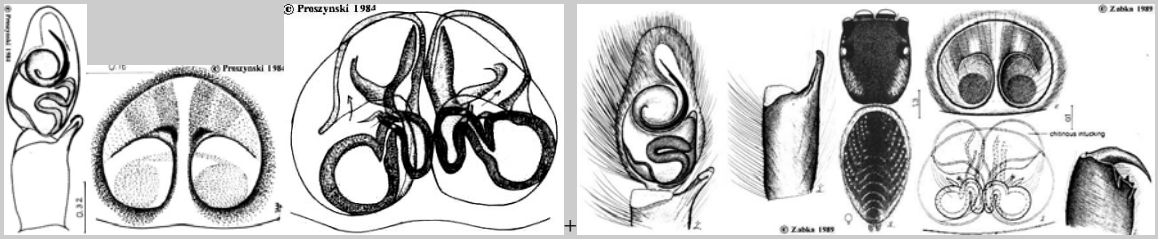
Euophrys nana [misplaced?] +b) recta : Wes., Azar., Rus.-Smith, 2014. Zootaxa 3789 (1): 28-29, f 90-95 +b) 29, f 96-99. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Euophrys subtilis : Wes., Azar., Rus.-Smith, 2014. Zootaxa 3789 (1): 18, f 47-54. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

Gen. *Euryattus* Thorell, 1881 (12 species)

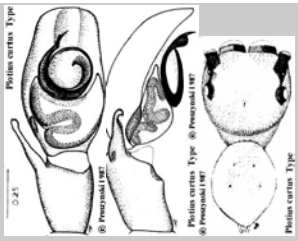
Type species *Euryattus porcellus*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



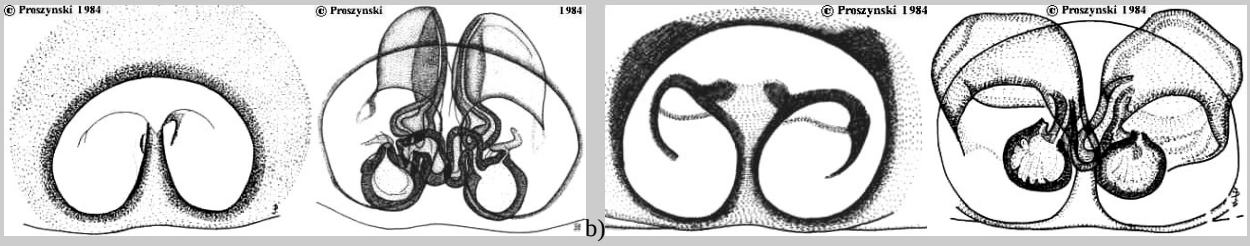
c)



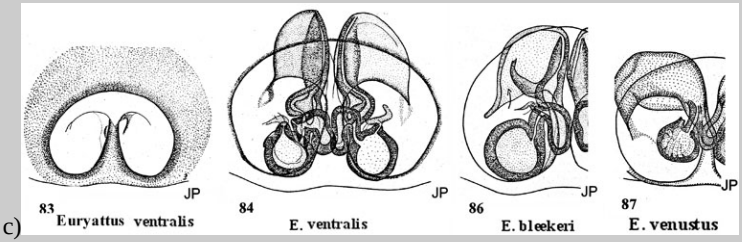
Euryattus bleekeri : Proszynski 1984c: 44 [N Guinea: Andai No.1812, coll. Thorell] + Davies Todd, Zabka. 1989. . 27 (2): 228, t. 32 +c) © Photo R. Whyte.



Euryattus bleekeri = Plotius curtus [conspecif.?] : Proszynski J. 1987: 78, 107 [Type *Plotius curtus*]

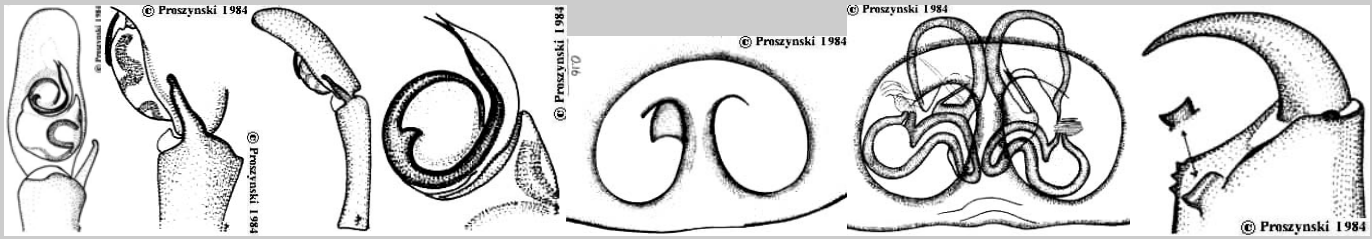


b)



c)

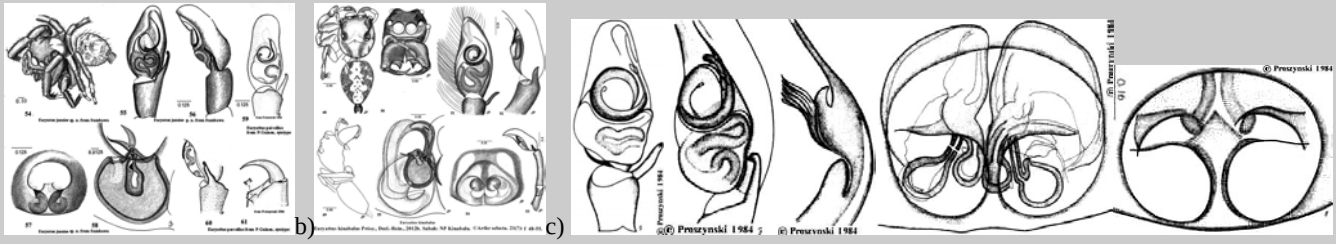
Euryattus ventralis +b) venustus +c) comparison : Proszynski 1984c: 47 [N Guinea: Andai No.1812, Thorell, Mus. Stockhom] b) Proszynski 1984c: 47 +c) Prószyński, Deeleman-Reinhold, 2013 ©Arthr selecta. 22(2): 131-132, f 83-84 -COMPARISON of 3 EPIGYNE. By courtesy.



b)



Euryattus porcellus: Proszynski 1984c: 45 [Type: N Guinea: Ins. Yule (Roro) No. 1814] +b) ©Photo B. Patoleta (MNHN-Paris).



b) c)

Euryattus junxiae +b) kinabalus +c) myiopotami : Prószyński, Deeleman-Reinhold, 2010. Arthropoda selecta, 19(3): 165, f 54-58 +b) 2013. ©Arthr selecta. 22(2): 128, f 48-55+c) Prószyński 1984c: 44, 46. By courtesy.



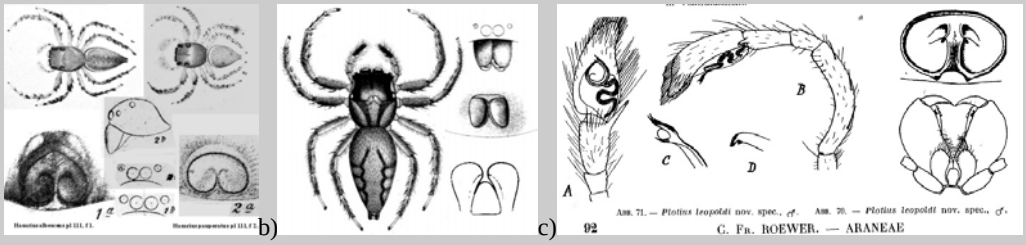
Euryattus koomeni : Prószyński, Deeleman-Reinhold, 2013 ©Arthr selecta. 22(2): 128-131, f 56-69. ©Photo P. Koomen.



Euryattus pengi : Prószyński, Deeleman-Reinhold, 2013 ©Arthr selecta. 22(2): 131, f 70-82. + ©Photo P. Koomen.. By courtesy.



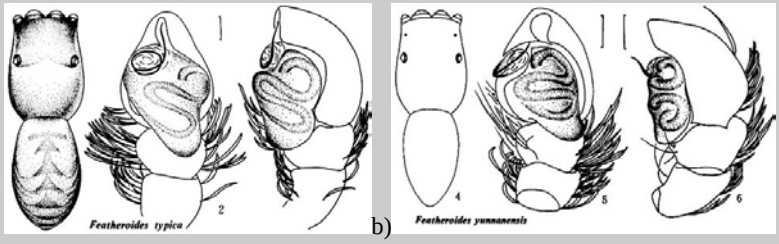
Euryattus wallacei : Det. and photo by ©R. Whyte. By courtesy.



Euryattus albescens +b) nigriventris +c) leopoldi: Keyserling 1881, p 1299, pl 111, f 1 +b) 1293, pl 110, f 6 +c) Roewer, 1938: 92, f. 70-72.

Gen. *Featheroides* Peng, Ying, Kim 1994 (2 species)

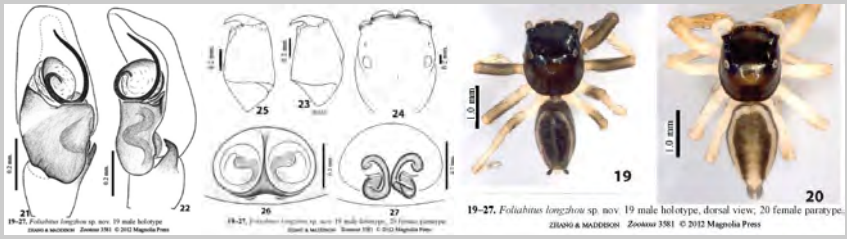
Type species *Featheroides typica*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



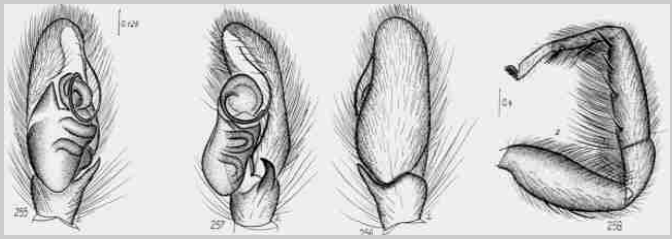
Featheroides typica +b) yunnanensis : Peng, Ying, Kim 1994: 2-3, f 1-3 +b) 3-4, figs 4-6. By courtesy.

Gen. *Foliabitus* Zhang J., Maddison, 2012 (2 species)

Type species *Foliabitus longzhou*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



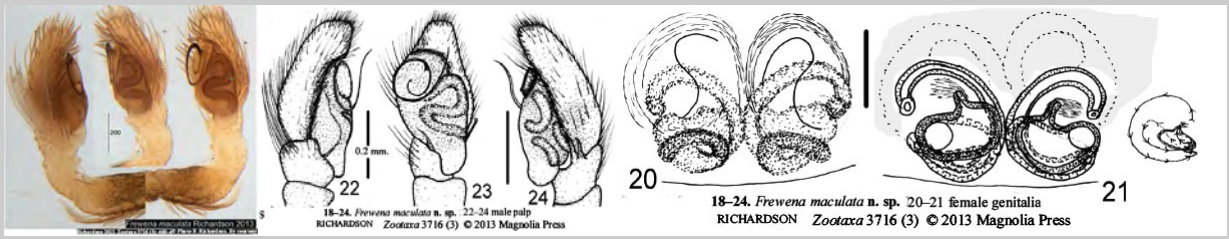
Foliabitus longzhou : Zhang J, Maddison 2012. Zootaxa: 3581: 3581: 60. f 19-27. By courtesy.



Foliabitus scutigerus : Zabka 1985. Annales zoologici, 39, 11: 235, ff. 255-258. By courtesy.

Gen. *Frewena* Richardson, 2013 (1 species)

Type species *Frewena maculata* .
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.





Frewena maculata : Richardson 2013. Zootaxa 3716 (3): 466-467, f 10, 18-24.. © 2013 Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

Gen. *Gen [AUS-958-961]* Whyte, 0 = *Maratus sceletus* Otto & Hill, 2015a: 16.

Gen. *Gen[Jau 34]* Gasnier, 0 (1 species)

Type species *Gen[Jau 34] sp [tged34]*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

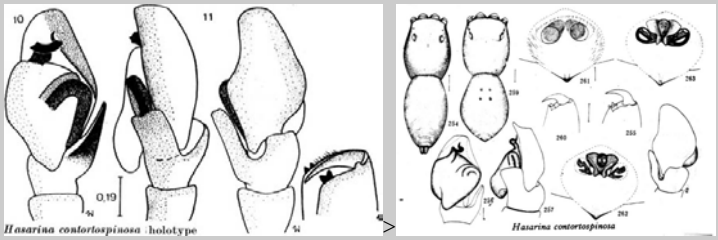


Gen[Jau 34] sp [tged34] :Brasil: Amazonas: Parque Nac. do Jau. ©Photo Gasnier & Azevedo. By courtesy.
Analogous tuft of black, short setae in front of spinnerets in *Stagetilus semiostrinus* from Malaysia.

Gen. *Hasarina* Schenkel, 1963 (1 species)

placement doubtful

Type species *Hasarina contortospinosa*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



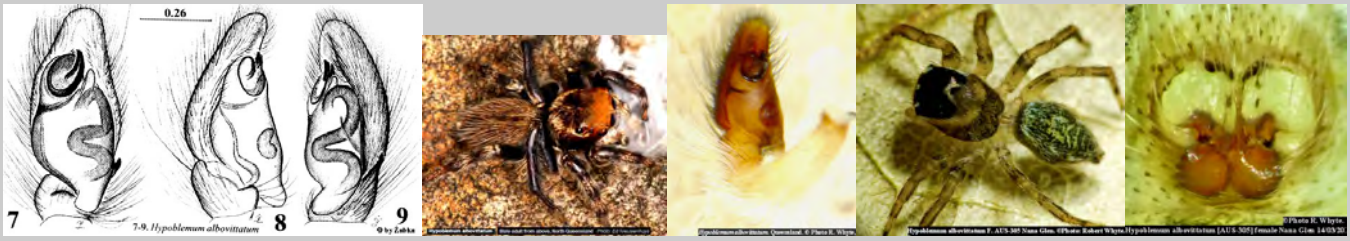
Hasarina contortospinosa : Wesolowska 1981b: 132-133, f 10-13 +Peng, Xie, Xiao 1993: 44, 83-84, f 254-263. By courtesy.

Gen. *Hypoblemum* Peckham, Peckham, 1886 (4 species)

Type species *Hypoblemum villosum*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Hypoblemum villosum **+ ?** : Keyserling 1882: 1421, t 120, f 34 + ©Photo: R.Whyte. By courtesy.



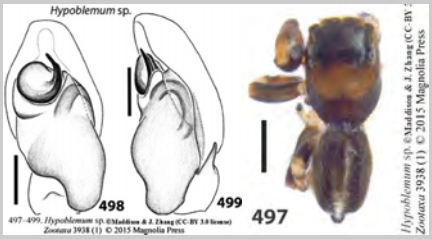
Hypoblemum albovittatum : Zabka, Pollard 2002a. Rec.Canter. Mus. 16: 64-72, f 1-15 + ©Photo R. Whyte. By courtesy.



Hypoblemum parvulum : ©PhotoR. R. Jackson + ©Photo R. Whyte + Bryant,1935. 16: 90 pl X f 6. By courtesy.



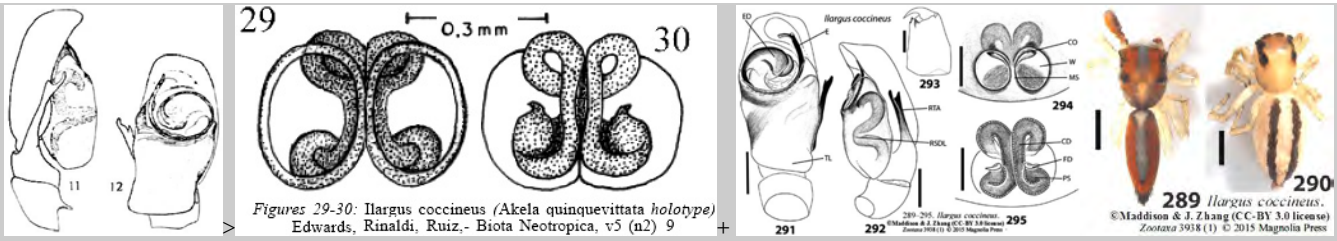
Hypoblemum sp [Brisb] + sp [metamorph] : ©Photo R. Whyte [male, female before and after metamorphosis]. By courtesy.



Hypoblemum sp : ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 29, f 497-499. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

Gen. *Ilargus* Simon, 1901 (6 species)

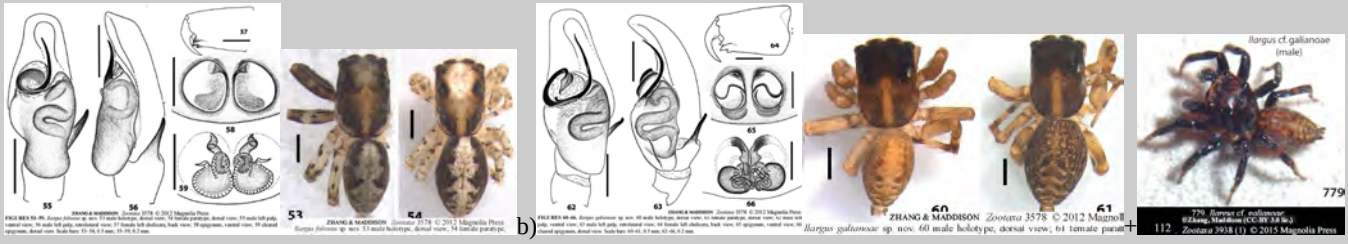
Type species *Ilargus coccineus*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



b)

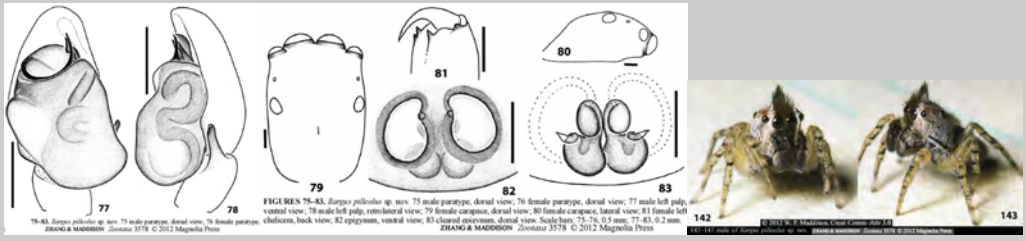


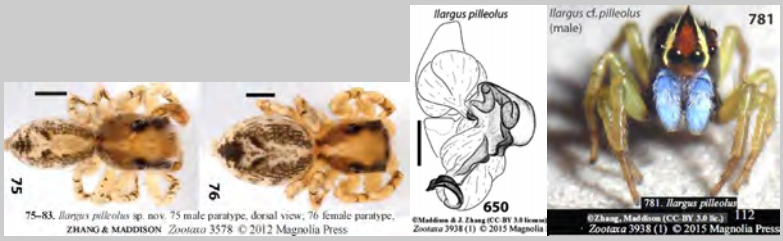
Ilargus coccineus +b) macrocornis : Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 377-378, t. 20, f 11- 12. + Edwards, Rinaldi , Ruiz 2005. Biota Neotr. 5(2): 25, f 29-30 +©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 25, f 289-295. © Magnolia Press +b) Zhang J., Maddison 2012. Zootaxa 3578: 18-19, f 67-70, 144. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



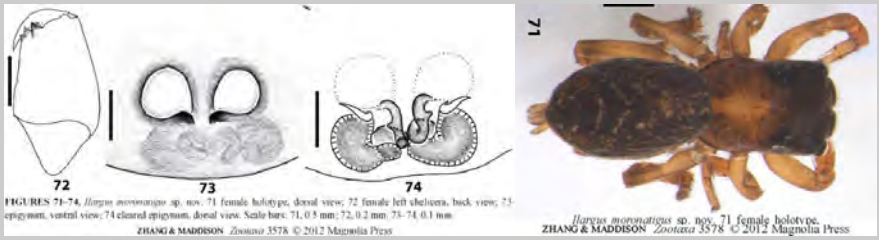
b)

Ilargus foliosus +b) galianoae : Zhang J., Maddison 2012. Zootaxa 3578: 16, f 53–59 +b) 16, f 60-66+ + © Zhang J., Maddison 2015. Zootaxa 3938 (1): f 779. By courtesy.

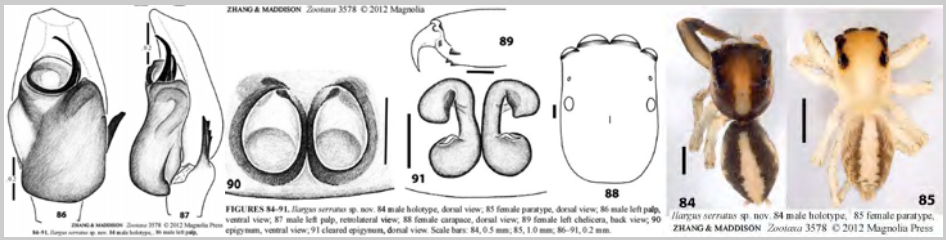




Ilargus pilleolus : Zhang J., Maddison 2012. Zootaxa 3578: 20-21, f 75–83, 142–143 + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015:
Zootaxa 3938 (1): 25, f 650, 781. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Ilargus moronatigus : Zhang J., Maddison 2012. Zootaxa 3578: 19-20, f 71–74. © Magnolia Press.By courtesy.

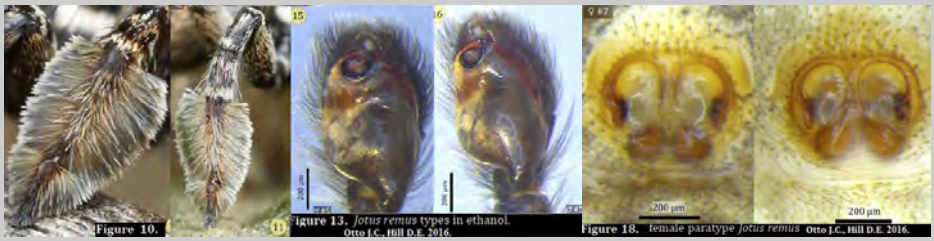


Ilargus serratus : Zhang J., Maddison 2012. Zootaxa 3578: 21, f 84–91. ©Magnolia Press.By

courtesy.

Gen. *Jotus* Koch L., 1881 (? species)

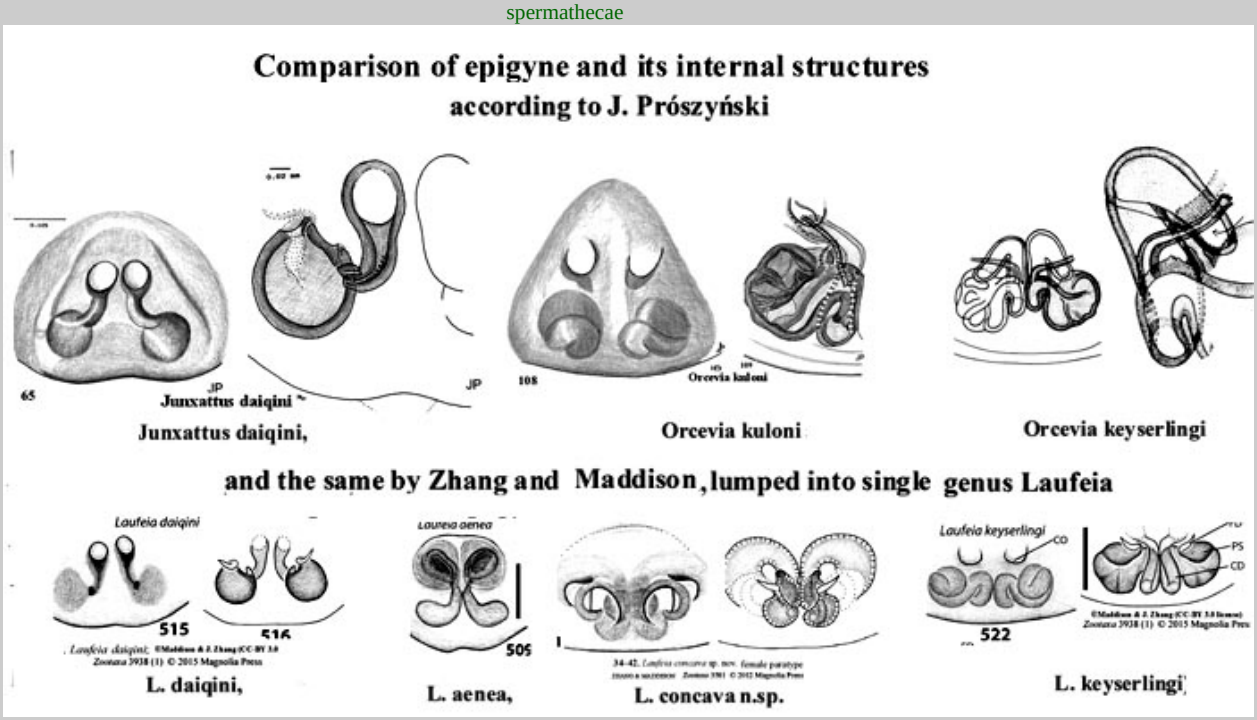
Type species *Jotus auripes ?* .
REMARK. Genera *Jotus, Hypoblemum, Lycidas, Maratus, Saitis* and probably some related, require taxonomic revision of ALL species. Their definitions are unclear and incomplete, due to fragmentary knowledge of their morphology and biology. The practice of wholesale transfer of large number of species, following their incidentally designated type species, creates chaos. These genera are closely related, which is demonstrated by structure of their palps and spermathecae. Newly described *Jotus remus* differs strikingly by "paddle" shaped bunch of setae on tarsus and metatarsus III and by abdominal pattern.



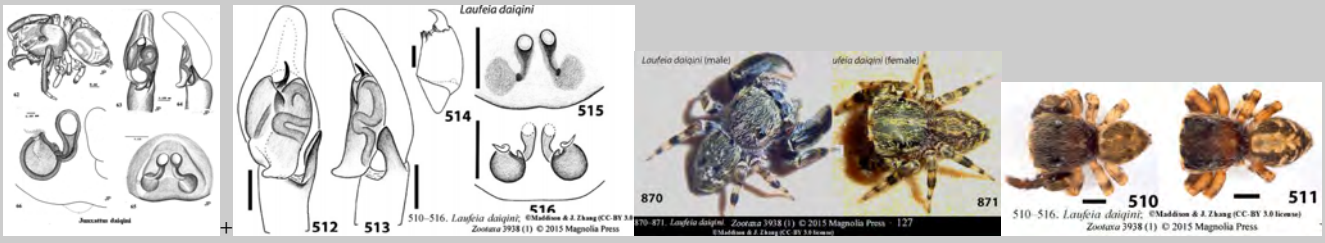
Jotus remus : Otto & Hill, 2016a Peckhamia: 133.1: 7, f. 8-34 holotype male, paratype female. Australia. By courtesy.

Gen. *Junxattus* Prószyński, Deeleman-Reinhold, 2012 (1 species)

proposal to synonymize *Junxattus, Laufeia and Orcevia* is inacceptable because of morphology differences in palps and spermathecae



Type species *Junxattus daiqini*. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Junxattus daiqini : Prószyński, Deeleman-Reinhold, 2012. Arthr. select. 21(1): 40-41, f 66-70 +
©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 30, f 510-516. 871-871. © Magnolia Press By

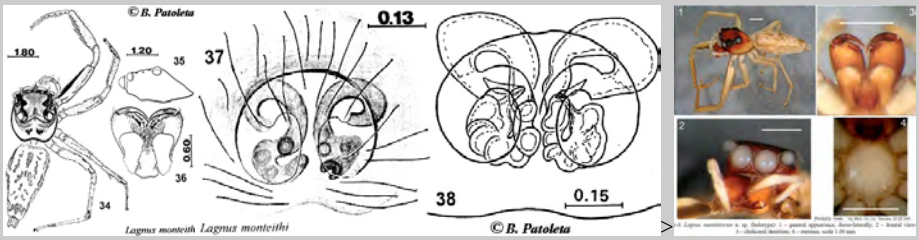
courtesy.. By courtesy.

Gen. *Lagnus* Koch L., 1879 (3 species)

Type species *Lagnus longimanus*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



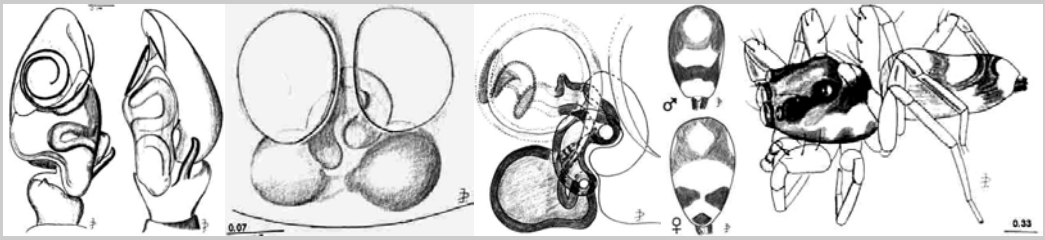
Lagnus longimanus* + *edwardsi : Koch L., 1879: 1074, t 94, f 4. + Wanless 1988. NZeal.j.zool.15: 160, f 39a-i
+ Zhang J., Maddison 2012. Zootaxa: 3581: 60-62, f 28-33. By courtesy.



Lagnus monteithorum : Patoleta 2008. ©Genus 19(4): 718-720, f. 1-8. By courtesy.

Gen. *Lakarobius* Berry, Beatty, Prószyński, 1998 (1 species)

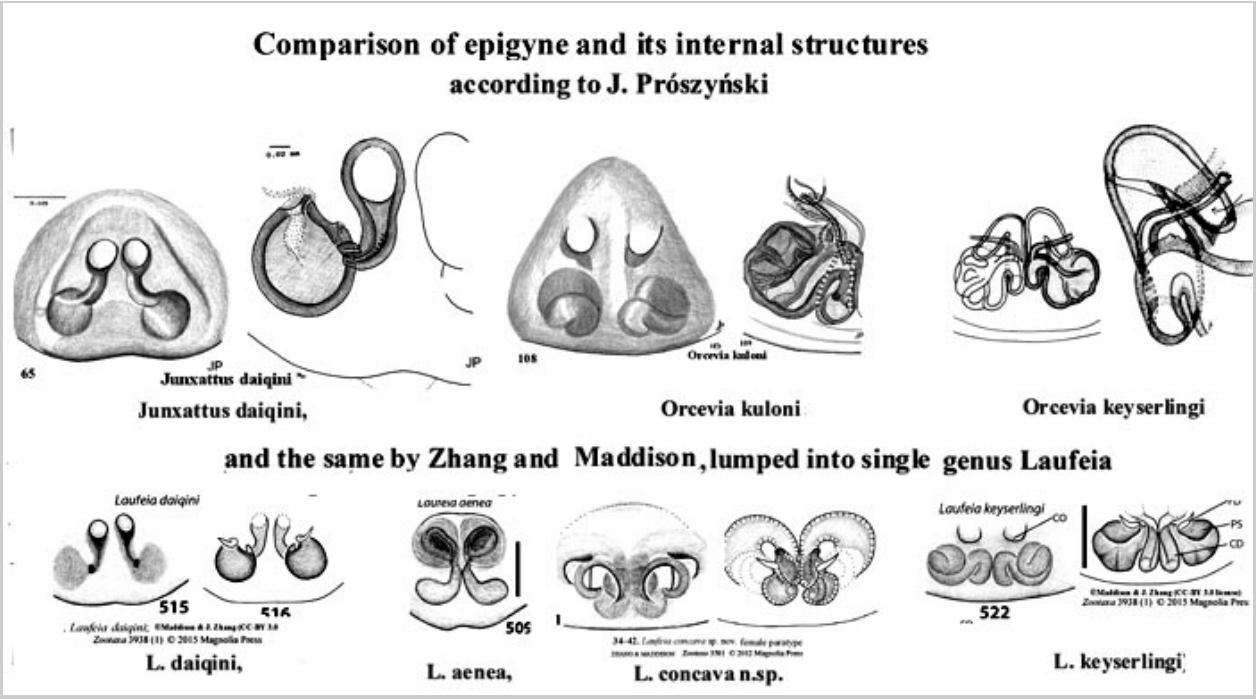
Type species *Lakarobius alboniger*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



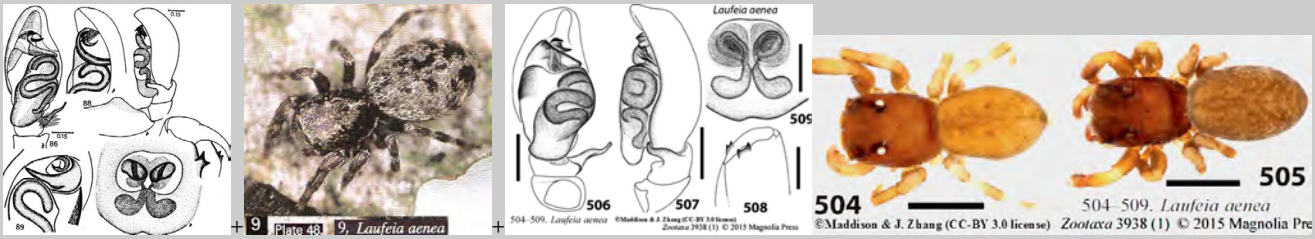
Lakarobius alboniger : Berry, Beatty, Proszynski 1998. J. Arachn. 25(2): 162-164, figs 36-43.By courtesy.

Gen. *Laufeia* Simon, 1889 (5 species)

proposal to synonymize Junxattus, Laufeia and Orcevia is inacceptable because of morphology differences in palps and spermathecae



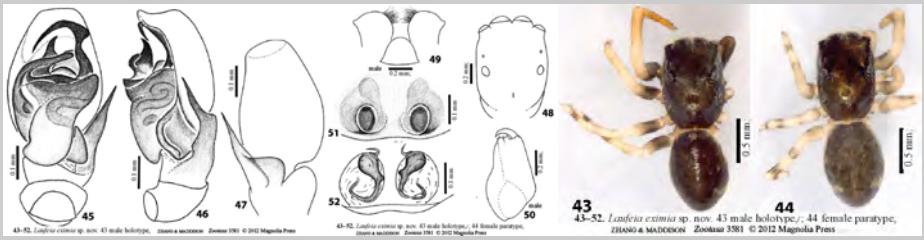
Type species *Laufeia aenea*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



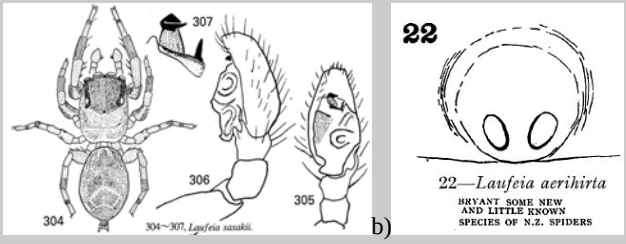
Laufeia aenea : Bohdanowicz A., Proszynski J. 1987. Ann.zool. 41, 2: 74-76, ff. 84-89. + ©Ono, Ikeda, Kono. Salti. Japan, Tokai Univ. Press, 2009: 585, pl 48-9 + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 30, f 504-508. © Magnolia Press By courtesy.



Laufeia concava [Placement uncertain]: Zhang J., Maddison 2012. Zootaxa: 3581: 62-63, f 34–42, 104–105. By courtesy.



Laufeia eximia [MISPLACED!] : Zhang J., Maddison 2012. Zootaxa: 3581:64, f 43–52 + ©Ono, Ikeda, Kono. Salti. Japan, Tokai Univ. Press, 2009: 585, pl 48-9. By courtesy.

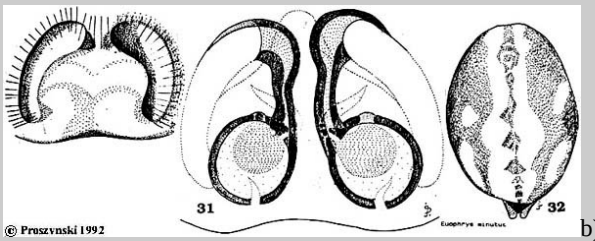


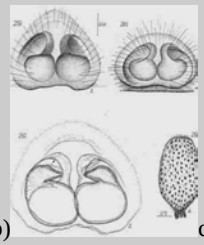
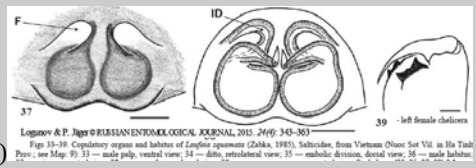
b)

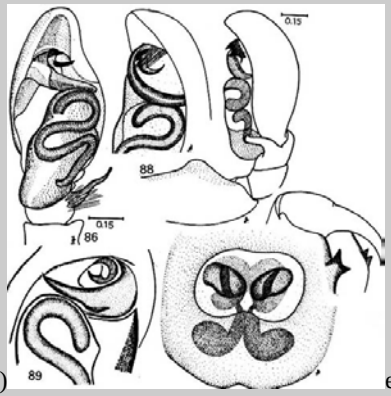
Laufeia sasakii +b) aerihirta: ©Ono, Ikeda, Kono. Salti. Japan, Tokai Univ. Press, 2009: 585, f 304-307 +b) Bryant 1935. Records of Canterbury Museum: 89, t 12 , f 22. By courtesy.

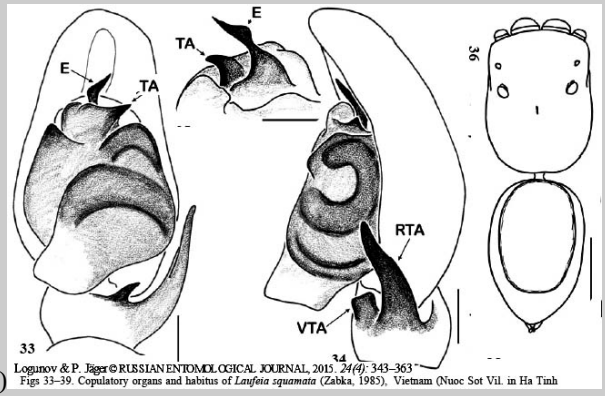
Gen. *Lechia* Zabka, 1985 **(2 species)**

Type species *Lechia squamata* .
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definitions.



b)

c)


d)


e)


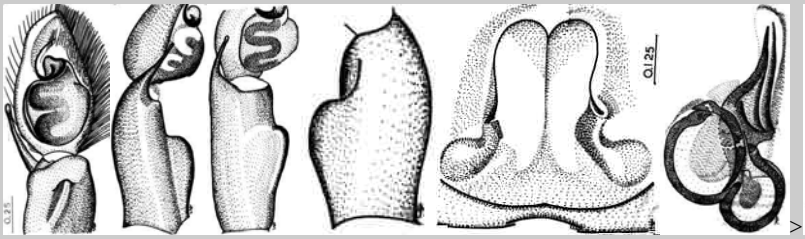
***Lechia minuta* +b) *squamata* +c) *squamata*? - female by Logunov +d) COMPARED WITH types of *Laufeia aenea* male and female + e) unknown male misidentified as "*Lechia squamata*"** :
Proszynski J. 1992b. Ann. zool., 44, 9: 172-173, f 30-32 +b) Zabka 1985. Annales zoologici, Warszawa, 39, 11: 236, f 259-262 +c) female by Logunov, Jaeger 2015: RUS. ENT. J., 24(4): 355-357, f 33-39 +d) *Laufeia aenea* - TYPE from : Bohdanowicz A., Proszynski J. 1987. Annales zoologici, 41, 2: 74-76, ff. 84-89 +e) male by Logunov, Jaeger 2015: RUS. ENT. J., 24(4): 355-357, f 33-39. By courtesy.

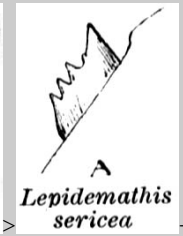
Something very wrong: female identified by Logunov, Jaeger 2015 is apparently *Lechia*, but there are no reason to transfer it to *Laufeia*, (epigyne is different, its internal structure was not studied by any researcher to preserve type speciemen, the only female specimen known!), there are no premises to match it with male, which differs from *Laufeia aenea* by significant details of palp. J. Prószyński.

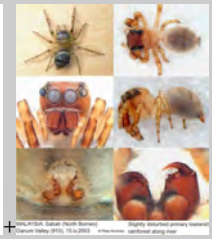
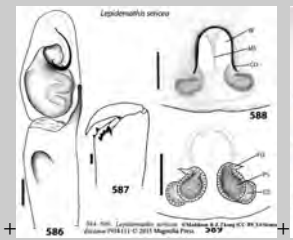
Dr. D.V. Logunov offered following comments about genus *Lechia* (personal letter,2015-12-20): "*Lechia minuta* is not a published combination and it is presented in your database without any justification or explanation to be referrred to as your personal opinion. I reckon this is one of the reasons why the WSC does not refer to it. For the time being, this taxon is better to retain as *Euophrys minuta* (the original combination), until the male is found and decribed."

Gen. *Lepidemathis* Simon, 1899 (6 species)

Type species *Lepidemathis sericea*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

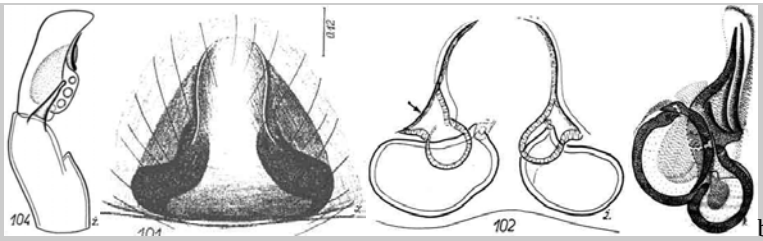
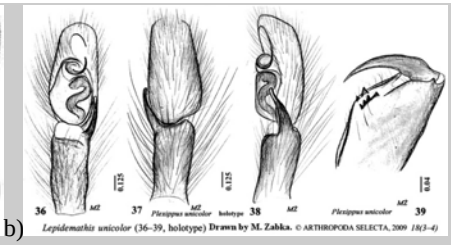




+

+


+


Lepidemathis sericea : Proszynski J. 1987. Atlas ...: 21 (11385 Ematholepis sericea ES. Manila - coll. Simon,). + ©Photo P. Koomen + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 32, f 584-589. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.


b)


Lepidemathis haemorrhoidalis +b) unicolor :Zabka 1988b. Ann. zool. 41 (14): 459, ff. 101-104 +b) Prószyński 2009b. Arhr. sel. 18(3-4): f 36-39 [drawn by M.Zabka] (placement uncertain) . By courtesy.



Lepidemathis gottliebi : © Freudenschuss & Seiter, 2014. Philipines: Samar. . By courtesy.



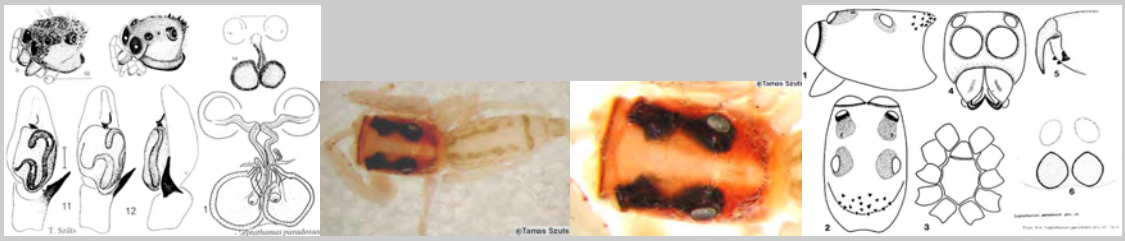
Lepidemathis politori : © Freudenschuss & Seiter, 2014. Philipines: Samar. By courtesy. By courtesy.

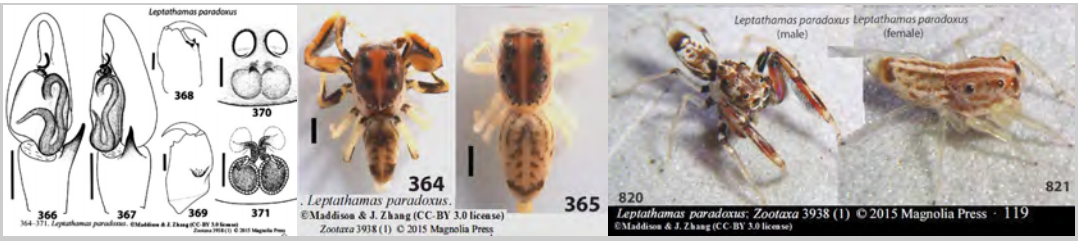


Lepidemathis astorgasensis : Proszynski -quick ketches of type specimens + Barrion, Litsinger 1995. 47-49, figs 17a-k.

Gen. *Leptathamas* Balogh, 1980 (1 species)

Type species *Leptathamas paradoxus*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

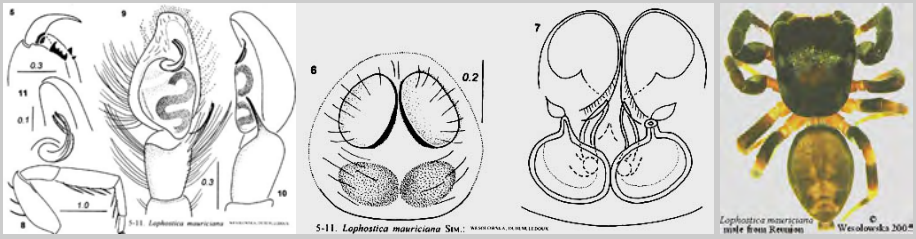




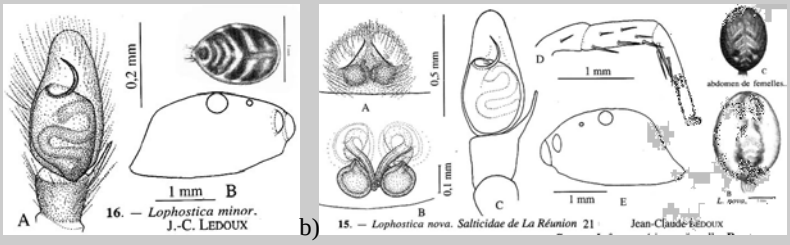
Leptathamas paradoxus : Szuts T. 2003c. Folia ent. hung. 64: 47-49, figs 9-15, 25, 28, 31, 34, 37 + photos
+ Balogh P. 1980c. Folia Ent. Hung. 41: 29-31, f 1-6 + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 27,
f 364-371, 820-821. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy. ATTENTION: - comparable [?] with Athamas.

Gen. *Lophostica* Simon, 1902 (3 species)

Type species *Lophostica mauriciana*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Lophostica mauriciana : Duhem, Ledoux, Wesolowska 2005. Genus, 16(4): 527-536, f 1-24. By courtesy.



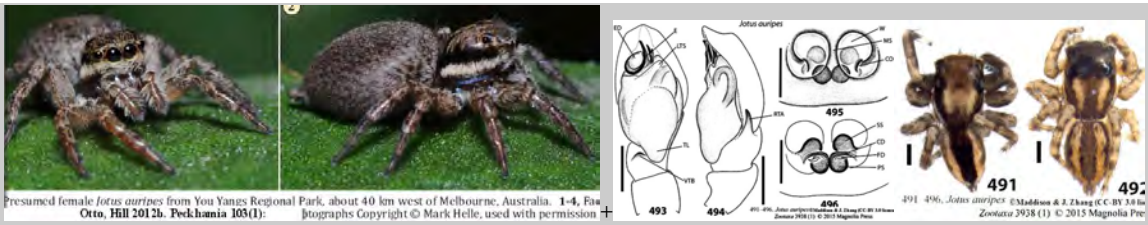
b)

Lophostica minor +b) nova : Ledoux, 2007. Rev. Arachn., 17(2): 22, f 11D, 16A-B +b) 20-22, f 3F, 11B-C, 15A-E . By courtesy.

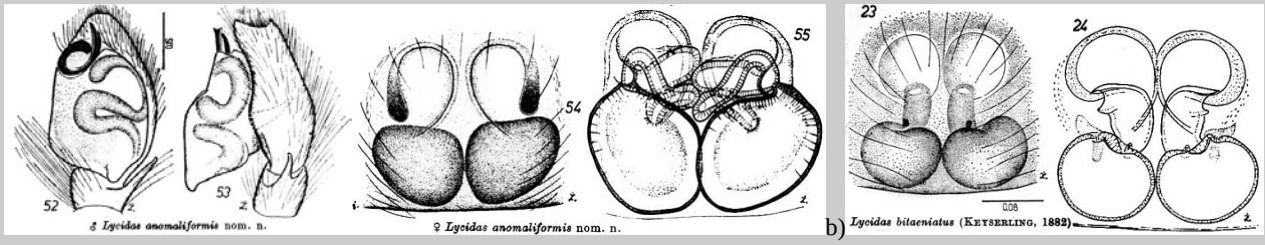
Gen. *Lycidas* Karsch, 1878 (20 species)

Type species *Lycidas* - **vacant** -after transfer of the original type species *L. anomalus* to *Maratus*.
REMARKS. The species below are left provisionally in *Lycidas*, until taxonomic revision (this is NEW! procedure outside Nomenclatorical Codex, but apparently reasonable one, limiting repeated transfers of whole lists of nominal species).
REMARKS 2. Genera *Jotus*, *Hypoblemum*, *Lycidas*, *Maratus*, *Saitis* and probably some related, require taxonomic revision of ALL species. Their definitions are unclear and incomplete, due to fragmentary knowledge of their morphology and biology. The practice of wholesale transfer of large number of species, following their incidentally designated type species, creates chaos. These genera are closely related, which is demonstrated by structure of their palps and spermathecae, their behavioral mark is signaling during courtship (and other encounters) by lifting third pair of legs and abdomen,. Following brilliant observations by J. Otto genus *Maratus* enrich display by spreading lateral flaps of abdomen ("wings"), however *Lycidas anomalus*, type species of genus *Lycidas* has not such flaps - so its reclassification to *Maratus* is disputable - but it forces transfers of large number of *Lycidas* species, about whose behavior we know nothing.
DIAGNOSIS. Absence of white third tarsus of legs in males (proposed provisional difference with *Maratus* and related genera).
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.
DESCRIPTIONS. REFERENCES. COMPOSITION

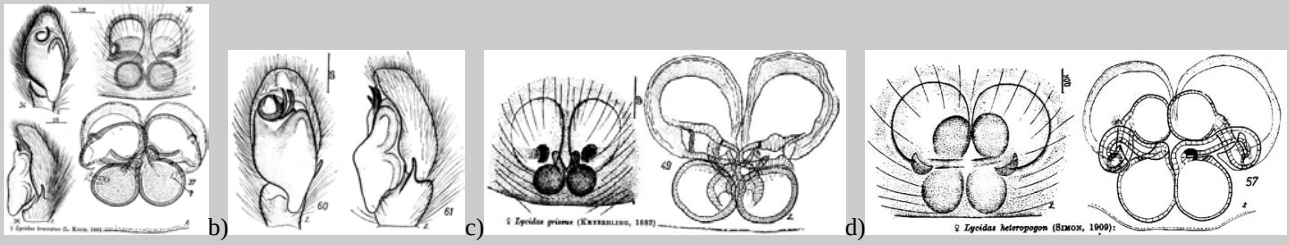




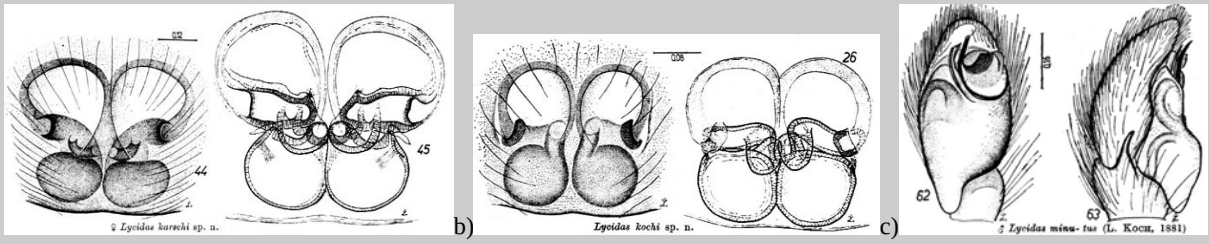
Lycidas auripes : Davies Todd, Zabka 1989. Mem. Queens. Mus., 27 (2): 238, 244, t. 46 + ©Photo Otto, Hill 2012b. Peckhamia 103(1): 5-7, f [plates] 2-6 + [as *Jotus a.*] ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 29, f 491-496.© Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



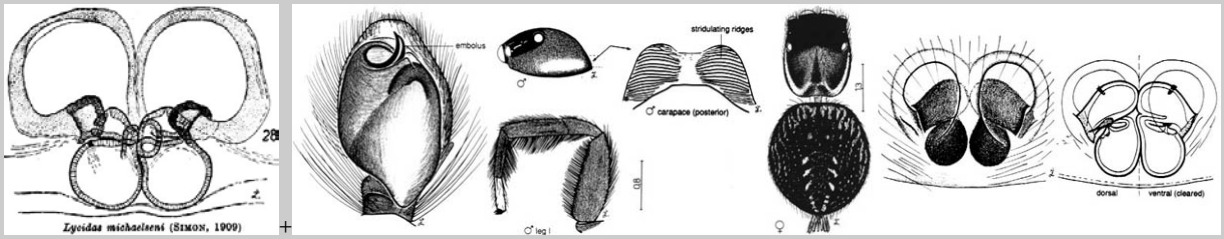
Lycidas anomaliformis +b) bitaeniatus: Zabka M. 1987b. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 473-474, ff. 52-55 +b) 458-460, ff. 23-24. By courtesy.



Lycidas braccatus +b) chlorophtalmus +c) griseus +d) heteropogon : Zabka M. 1987b. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 464-465, ff. 34-37 +b) 477-478, ff. 60-61 +c) 457-458, ff. 19-22 +d) 474-475, ff. 56-57. By courtesy.



Lycidas karschi +b) kochi +c) minutus : Zabka M. 1987b. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 468-469, ff. 44-45 +b) 460, f 25-26 +c) 478, ff. 62-63478, ff. 62-63. By courtesy.



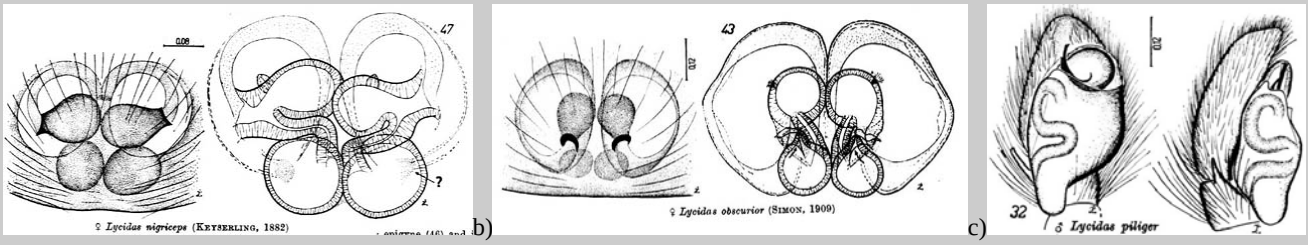




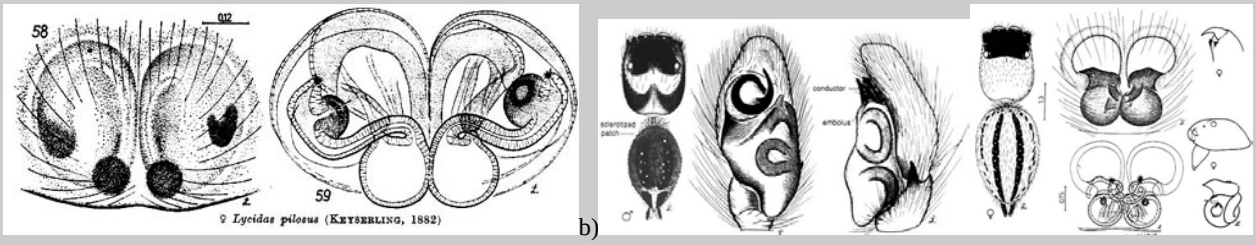
Lycidas michaelseni : Zabka M. 1987b. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 462, f 8, 25. + Davies Todd, Zabka 1989. Mem. Queens. Mus., 27 (2): 238, t. 45 + ©Photo R. Whyte. By courtesy.



Lycidas scutulatus : Zabka M. 1987b. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 460-462, ff. 27-28 + ©Photo R. Whyte. By courtesy.



Lycidas nigriceps +b) obscurior +c) piliger : Zabka M. 1987b. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 470, ff. 46-47 +b) 467-468, ff. 42-43 +c) 463-464, ff. 32-33. By courtesy.



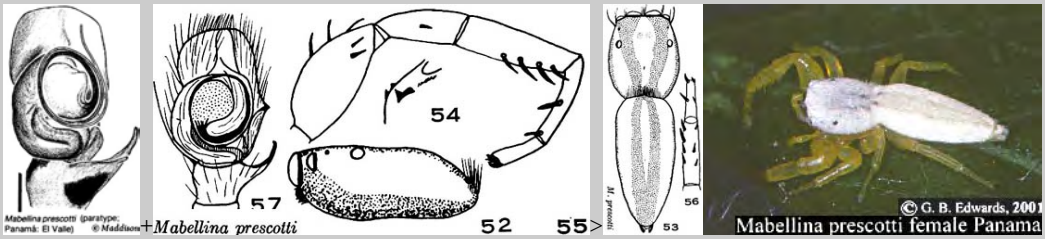
Lycidas pilosus +b) sp : Zabka M. 1987b. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 475-476, ff. 58-59 +b) Davies Todd, Zabka 1989. Mem. Queens. Mus., 27 (2): 239, t. 41.. By courtesy.



Lycidas vittatus +b) cf vittatus +c) frosti +d) furvus: Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 56 +b) ©Photo R. Whyte +c)Peckhams 1901b. 13 (1): 332, t 25, f 12; T. 26 F. 9 +d) Song D. et al. 1999: 533, figs 302L. By courtesy. By courtesy.

Gen. *Mabellina* Chickering, 1946 (1 species)

Type species *Mabellina prescotti*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Mabellina prescotti : Maddison 1996. .Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 154 (4): 332, f 63 + Chickering 1946. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard 97: 68-72, figs 52-57. By courtesy. + ©Photo G. B. Edwards, 2001. By courtesy.

Gen. *Macaroeris* Wunderlich, 1992

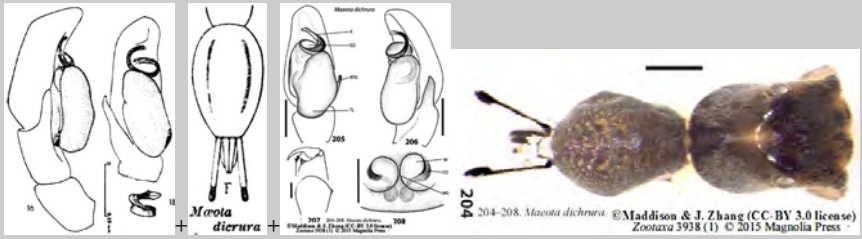
Type species *Macaroeris nidicolens*.
REMARKS. A puzzling genus with male palp resembling Euophryinae and epigyne characteristic for EUODENINES. Similar mixture of characters occurs in unrelated *Omoedus niger*.

Gen. *Maeota* Simon, 1901 (4 species)

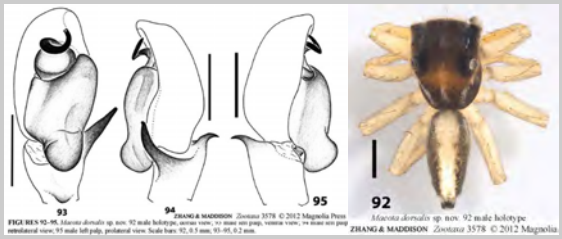
Type species *Maeota w-ti*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Maeota sp.: Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 111 [identification?]. By courtesy.



Maeota dichrura : Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 387, t. 25, ff. 16-18 + Simon 1901a: 567, figs 680 (=F) ZhangJ., Maddison 2012. Zootaxa 3578: 24, f 92–95. ©Magnolia Press + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 22, f 204-208. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Maeota dorsalis : ZhangJ., Maddison 2012. Zootaxa 3578: 24, f 92–95. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

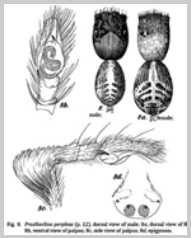


b)

Maeota [?] simoni +b) flava : Zhang J., Maddison 2012. Zootaxa 3578: 25, f 99–101, 145 +b) 25-26, f 96–98. ©Magnolia Press.

Gen. *Maeotella* Bryant, 1950 (1 species)

Type species *Maeotella perplexa*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Maeotella perplexa :Peckham + Peckham, 1901. Attidae found in Jamaica.: 7, 8, 12, t 3, f 8. By courtesy.

Gen. *Magyarus* Zabka 1985 (1 species)

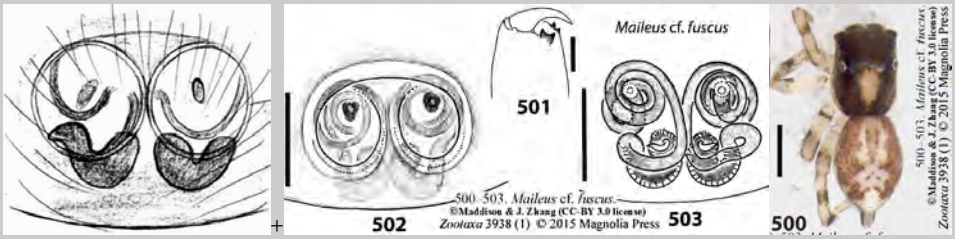
Type species *Magyarus typicus*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Magyarus typicus :Zabka 1985. Ann. zool. 39, 11: 237-238, f 268-271. By courtesy.

Gen. *Maileus* Peckham, Peckham, 1907 (1 species)

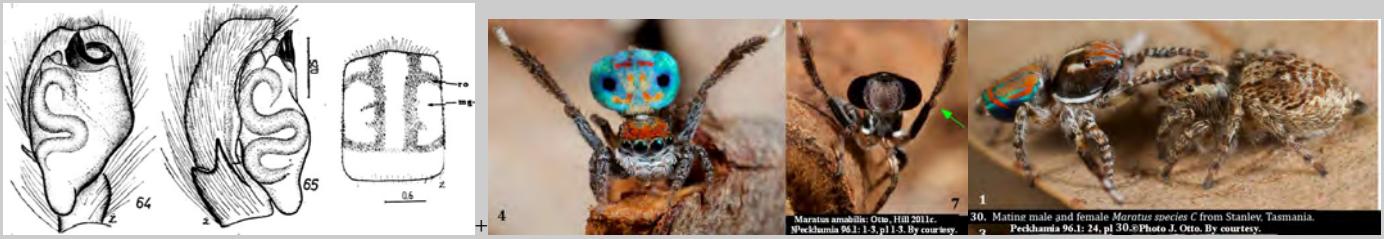
Type species *Maileus fuscus*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



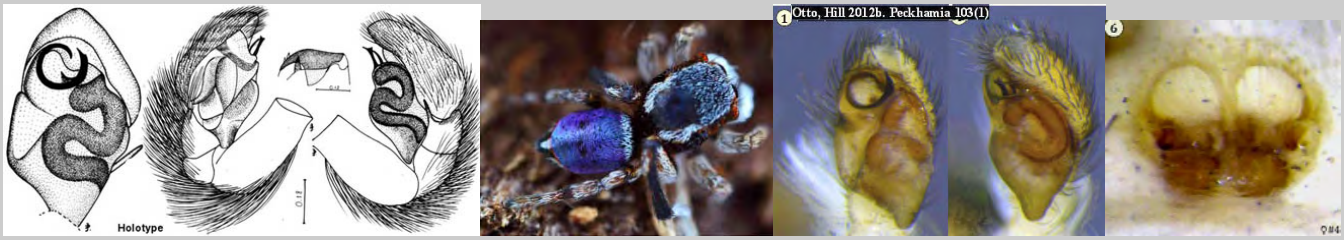
Maileus fuscus : "Maileus fuscus Peck.Sarawak. Type 4312." - quick sketch M. Zabka - Proszynski Internet 2003b]
+ ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 29, f 500-503. © Magnolia Press By courtesy.

Gen. *Maratus* Karsch, 1878 (18 species)

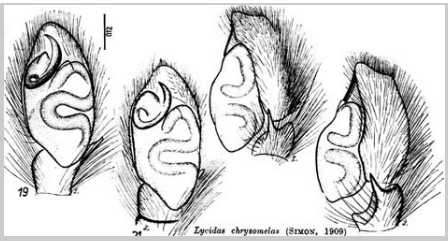
Type species *Maratus amabilis*.
REMARKS. Genera *Jotus*, *Hypoblemum*, *Lycidas*, *Maratus*, *Saitis* and probably some related, require taxonomic revision of ALL species. Their definitions are unclear and incomplete due to fragmentary knowledge of their morphology and biology. The practice of wholesale transfer of large number of species, following their incidentally designated type species, creates chaos. These genera are closely related, which is demonstrated by structure of their palps and spermathecae, their behavioral mark is signaling during courtship (and other encounters) by lifting third pair of legs and abdomen,. Following brilliant observations by J. Otto genus *Maratus* enrich display by spreading lateral flaps of raised abdomen ("wings"), however *Lycidas anomalus*, type species of genus *Lycidas* has not such flaps - so its reclassification to *Maratus* is disputable - but it forces transfers of large number of *Lycidas* species, about whose behavior we know nothing.
DIAGNOSIS. Group of genera waving third pairs of legs during display has, as a correlated character, **white** third tarsus in males, among these genera Maratus itself is recognizable by strickingly colored dorsal surface of abdomen, with erectible abdominal lateral flaps.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition..



Maratus amabilis :Zabka M. 1987b. Annales zoologici, 40, 1: 479, ff. 64-66 + Otto, Hill 2011c. Peckhamia 96.1: 1-3, pl 1-3. By courtesy.

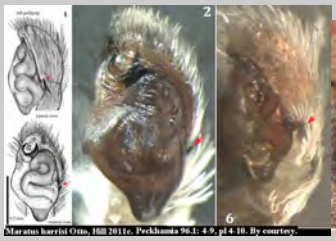


Maratus anomalus : RECLASSIFIED Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ... 159 (Holotype,No. 1771. Mus. Berlin) + Otto, Hill 2012b. + ©Peckhamia 103(1): 23-31, f [plates] 28-38 [seems to have no flaps!].. By courtesy.



+


Maratus chrysomelas : Zabka M. 1987b. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 457-458, ff. 19-22 + Otto, Hill 2012b. ©Peckhamia 103(1): 32, f [plate] . By courtesy.







Maratus harrisi : Otto, Hill 2012b. ©Peckhamia 103(1): 4-9, pl 4-10. By courtesy.





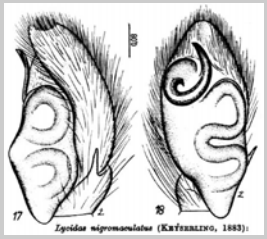

Maratus linnaei : Otto, Hill 2012b. © Peckhamia 96.1: 10-11, pl 11-12. By courtesy.







Maratus mungaich : Otto, Hill 2012b. © Peckhamia 96.1: 12-13, pl 13-14. By courtesy.



+


Maratus nigromaculatus : Zabka M. 1987b. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 456-457, ff. 17-18 + Otto, Hill 2012b. ©Peckhamia 103(1): 103(1): 33, f [plate] 40 [seems to have no flaps!]. . By courtesy.

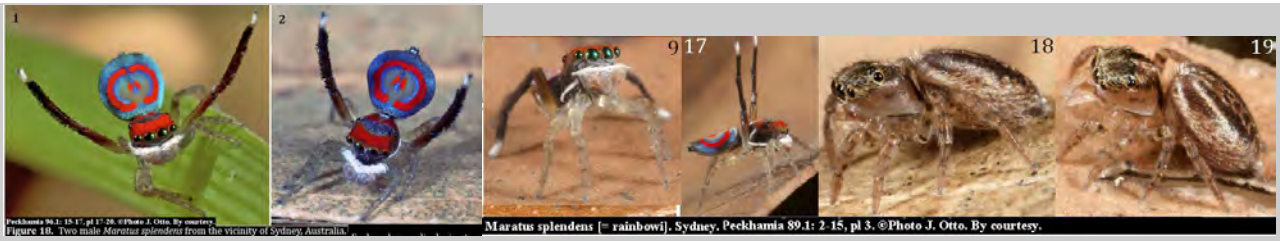


+


Maratus pavonis : Otto, Hill 2012b. ©Peckhamia 103(1):89.1: 2-15, pl 2. . By courtesy.



Maratus purcellae : Otto, Hill 2013.NS Wales, Peckhamia 105.1: 1-8, pl 1-6. . By courtesy.



Maratus rainbowi : Hill, Otto, 2011. Sydney. Peckhamia 89.1: 2-15, pl 3. . By courtesy.



Maratus robinsoni : Otto, Hill 2012b. ©Peckhamia 103(1): 36-42, f [plates] 43-51. . By courtesy.

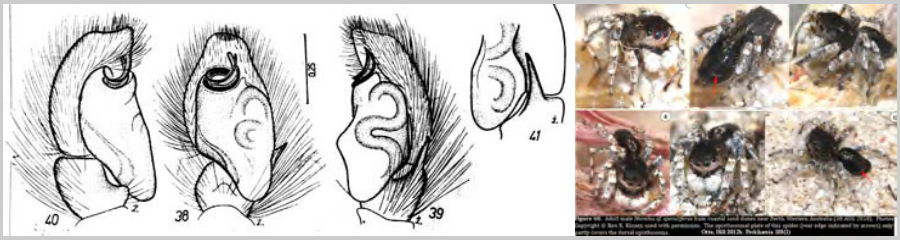


Maratus sp C [Tasmania: Stanley] : Otto, Hill 2011c. ©Peckhamia 96.1: 24, pl 29. By courtesy.





Maratus speciosus : Otto, Hill 2012b. © Peckhamia 103(1): 42-46, f [plates] 52-59. By courtesy.



Maratus speculiferus : Zabka M. 1987b. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 465-466, ff: 38-41 + .Otto, Hill 2012b. © Peckhamia 103(1): 47, f [plate] 60. By courtesy.



Maratus spicatus : Otto, Hill 2012b. © Peckhamia96.1: 12-13, pl 13-14. By courtesy.

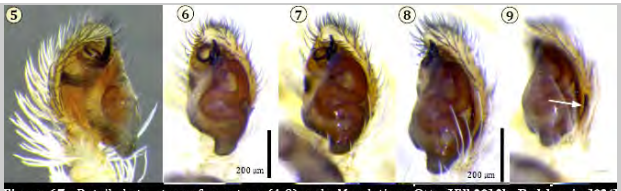
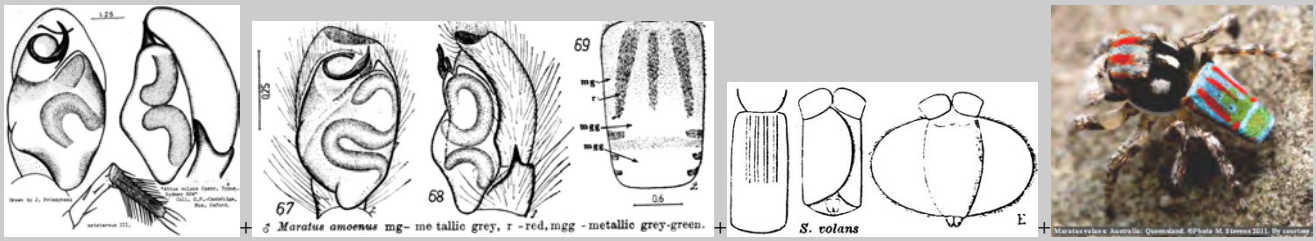


Figure 67. Detailed structure of paratype (4-9) male *M. velutinus*. Otto, Hill 2012b. Peckhamia 103(1
dorsal plate. 5-9, Medio-ventral to lateral views of left pedipalp. The apices of both the outer and inner rings of the embolus are prominent. The ventral edge of the blunt RTA is irregular (9, arrow).

Maratus velutinus : Otto, Hill 2012b. ©Peckhamia 103(1): 51-55, f [plates] 67-69. By courtesy.

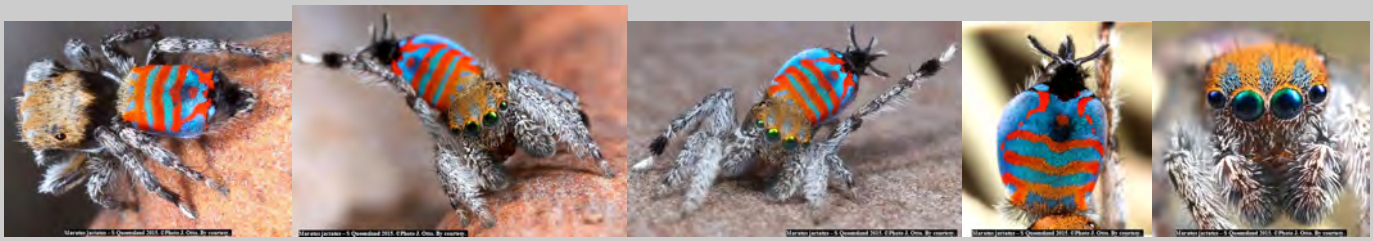


Maratus vespertilio : Otto, Hill 2011c. Peckhamia 96.1: 17-18, pl 21-22.. By courtesy.

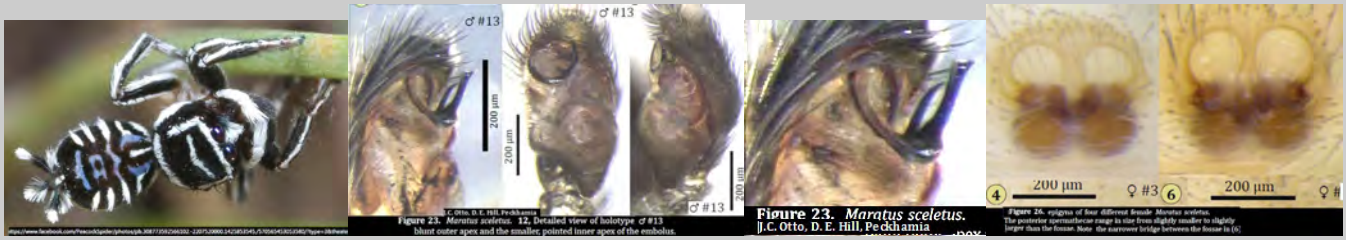




Maratus volans : J. Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 126 + Zabka M. 1987b. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 479-481, ff. 67-69 + Simon E. 1901a. 559, figs 675-682 (C-E) + ©Photo M. Stevens 2011 + Otto, Hill 2011c. Peckhamia 96.1: 12-13, pl 13-14. By courtesy.



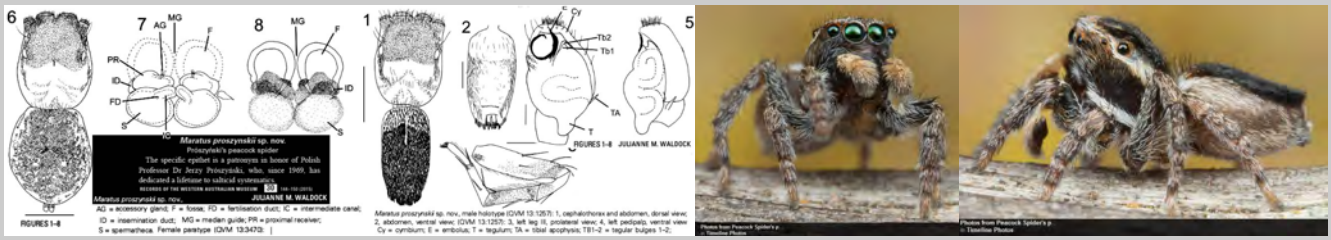
Maratus jactatus : Otto, 2015. S Queensland 2015. ©Photo J. Otto. By courtesy. By courtesy.







Maratus sceletus : Otto & Hill , 2015. Peckhamia.Otto, 2015. S Queensland 2015. By courtesy.

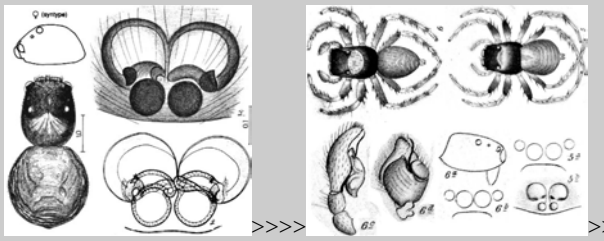


Maratus proszynski : Waldock, 2015. Otto, 2015. Rec. W.Austral. Mus. 30: 144-150, f 1-9. ©Photo J. Otto. By courtesy.

ATTENTION. More new species are discovered and displayed in the Internet, almost daily, and will presumably be described in due course. Interested Arachnologists are advised to watch for these new information.

Gen. *Margaromma* Keyserling, 1882 (1 species)

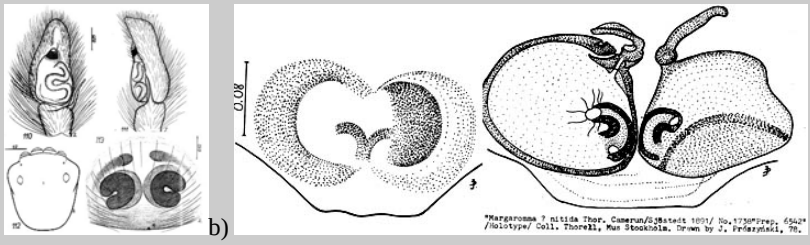
Type species *Margaromma funesta*.



Margaromma funesta [Type species] : Davies T.., Zab. 1989. Mem. Queen.Mus., 27 (2): 230, t. 38 + Keyserling 1882: 1347, t 114, f 5, 6.By courtesy.

Gen. *"Margaromma"* [?] (2 species)

Type species *? ?*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

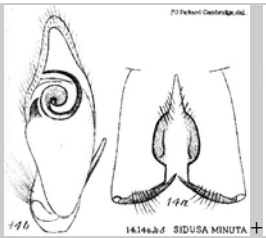
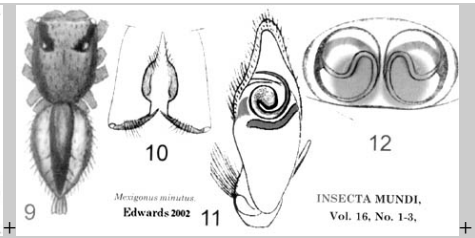


Margaromma [Misplaced] soligena b) nitida [MISPLACED]: Zabka 1988b. Ann. zool., 41 (14): 462-463, ff. 110- 113 +b) Proszynski J. 1984c. Atlas ...: 79 . By courtesy.
Margaromma semirasa = Omoedus semirasus by Zhang J., Maddison 2015: 26 = Zenodorus semirasus by: Proszynski 2015

Gen. *Marma* Simon, 1902 - see - COLONINES[syn. Thiodininae]

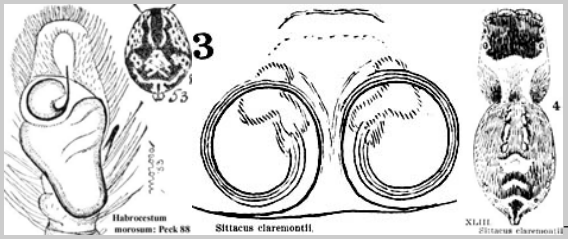
Gen. *Mexigonus* Edwards, 2003 (4 species)

Type species *Mexigonus minutus*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

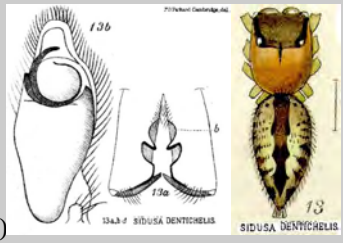





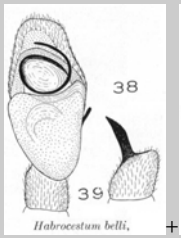
Mexigonus minutus :F.P.-Cambridge 1901: 202, 208, 212, t. 15, f. 14+Edwards G.B. 2002a. 16(1-3): 70, f 9-12 + ©Phot. D. Richman. By courtesy.

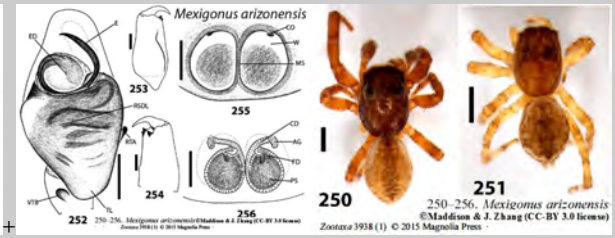




b)


Mexigonus morosus +b) dentichelis : Peckham E.G. 1888: 71 T. 1 F. 53; T. 5 F. 53 +b) F.P.-Cambridge 1901: 202, 208, 212, t. 15, f. 14. By courtesy.





Mexigonus arizonensis : Gertsch 1935. Amer. Mus. Novit. 792: 30, f. 38-39 + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 24, f 250-256. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

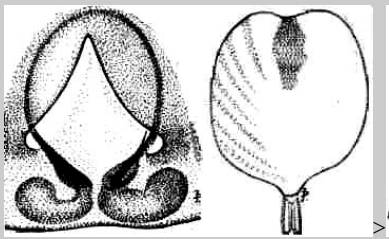
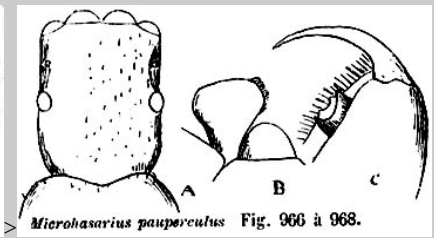




Mexigonus sp-Ecuador + sp-Mexico: ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 24, f 766-767 + 769. © Magnolia Press.

Gen. *Microhasarius* Simon, 1902 (1 species)

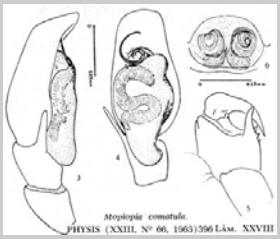
Type species *Microhasarius pauperculus*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

Microhasarius pauperculus : Proszynski J. 1987. Atlas ...: 67 + Simon 1903a: 823, f 966-968.

Gen. *Mopiopia* Simon, 1902 (3 species)

Type species *Mopiopia comatula*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.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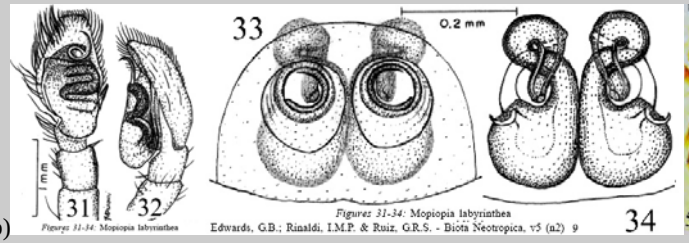
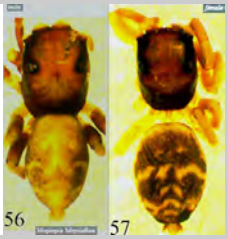
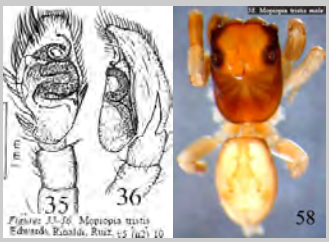
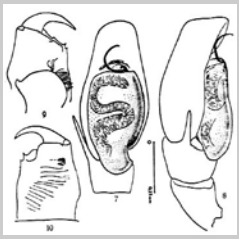




Mopiopia comatula +b) labyrinthea :Galiano 1963b. Physis: 397-398, t. 28, f 3-6 + Edwards, Rinaldi, Ruiz 2005. Biota Neotr. 5(2): 25, f 31-34, 56-57. By courtesy.



Mopiopia tristis : Edwards, Rinaldi, Ruiz 2005.Biota Neotr. 5(2): 26, f 35-36, 58. By courtesy.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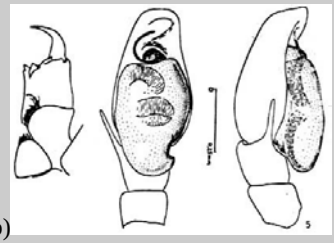
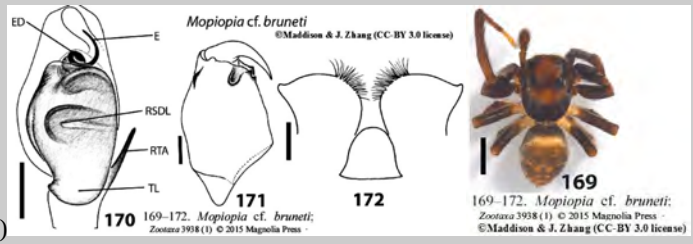
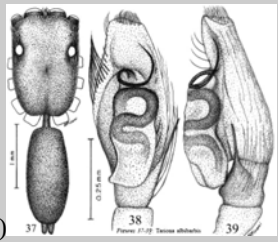

c)


d)


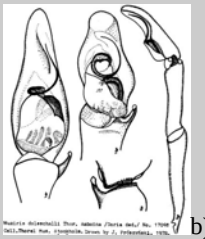
Tariona = Mopiopia gounellei +b) bruneti +c) sp +d) cf bruneti : Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 454-455, t 39, f 7-10 +b) 452-454, t 39, f 4-6 +c) ©Photo Gasnier & Azevedo +d) ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 20, f 169-172 [as *Mopiopia*].
©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.


b)


Tariona = Mopiopia mutica +b) albibarbis : Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 454-455, t 39, f 7-10 +b) Edwards, Rinaldi, Ruiz 2005. Biota Neotropica 5(2): 27, f 37-39. By courtesy.

Gen. *Muziris* Simon, 1901 (3 species)

Type species *Muziris doleschalli*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.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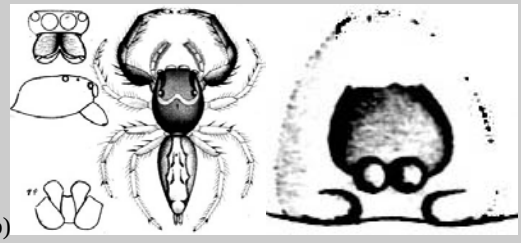


Muziris doleschalli +b) calvipalpis : Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 86 (Ambon) +b) Keyserling E. 1883

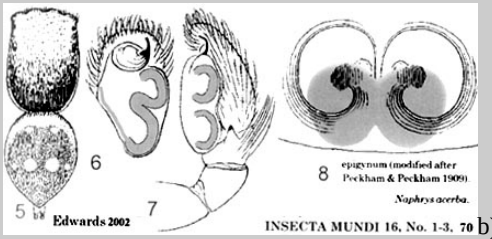
1453, t 122, f 7 [placement?]. By courtesy.



Muziris wiehlei [Misplaced - Chrysillinae?] : Berland, 1938: 146, Figs 43-46 +©Photo B. Patoleta. By courtesy.

Gen. *Naphrys* Edwards, 2003 (3 species)

Type species *Naphrys acerba*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



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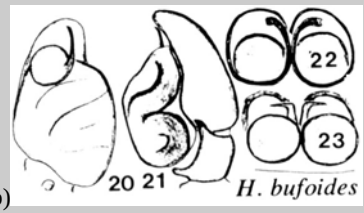
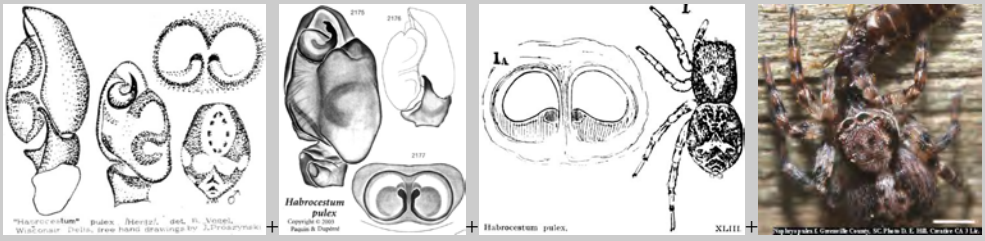
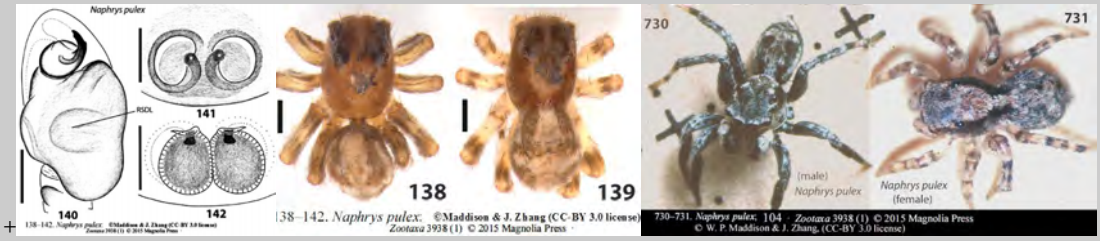




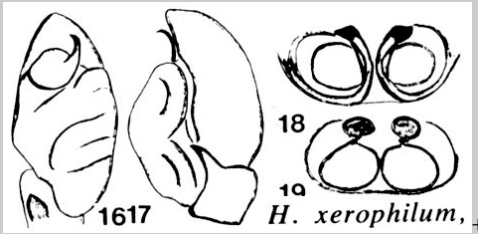


Naphrys acerba +b) bufoides : Edwards G.B. 2002a. Insecta Mundi 16 (1-3): 69, f 5-8 +b) Richman 1981: 204, f. 5, 20-23 + ©Photo G. B. Edwards + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 18. f 732-733 © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.





Naphrys pulex : Proszynski 1987. Atlas ...: 14 + Paquin, Duperre 2003. Fabreries, Suppl. 11: 195, figs 2175-2177 + Peckham E.G. 1909. 16 (1): 525, pl. 42, f. 11, pl. 43, f. 1 + ©Photo D.E. Hill + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 18. f 138-142, 730-731 © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.





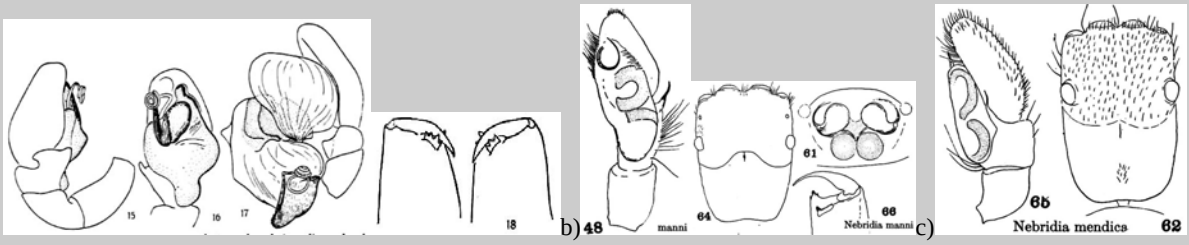


Naphrys xerophila : Richman 1981: 203, f. 4, 16-19 + ©Photo Edwards + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 18. f 138-142, 7728-729 © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

Gen. *Nebridia* Simon, 1902 (3 species)

REMARK. Wholesale merging of genera *Nebridia* and *Amphidraus*, proposed by Zhang & Maddison 2015: 22-23 without taxonomic revision, is not acceptable because of insufficient diagnostic documentation available and unresolved diversity of part of species.

Type species *Nebridia semicana* .
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Nebridia semicana* +b) *manni* +c) *mendica : Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 401, t 27, f 15-18 +b) Bryant 1943. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 92 (9): 492, t. 5, f. 48 +c) 494, t 6, f 62, 65. By courtesy.
ATTENTION. ***Nebridia semicana* seem to be both misplaced [=*Amphidraus*?] and not congeneric with *N. mendica* and *N. manni*.**

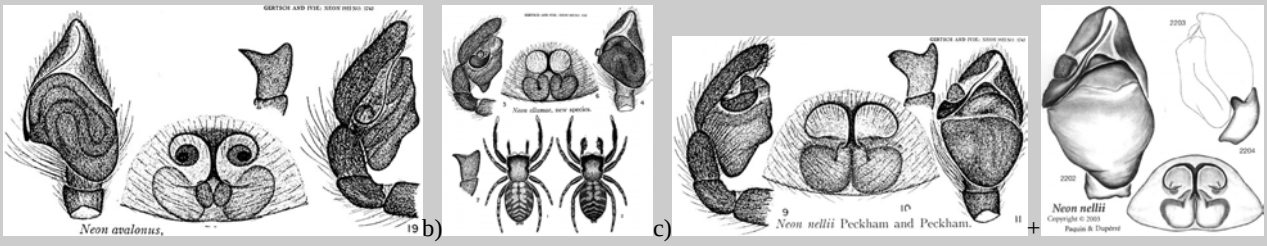
Gen. *Neon* Simon, 1876 (20 species)

Type species *Neon reticulatus*.
REMARK. Internal structure of epigyne with spermathecae divided into two spherical chambers and with relatively short and thin ducts, as in type species and similar species, resembles EUOPHRYINES. So is coiled embolus, presumably atop membranous haematodocha. Of the other hand there is considerable diversity among known 20 species of this genus, the loop of spermophor does not resemble typical meander. Phylogentical relationships are therefore uncertain, but identification of the genus is easiest if morphologically placed among EUOPHRYINES. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

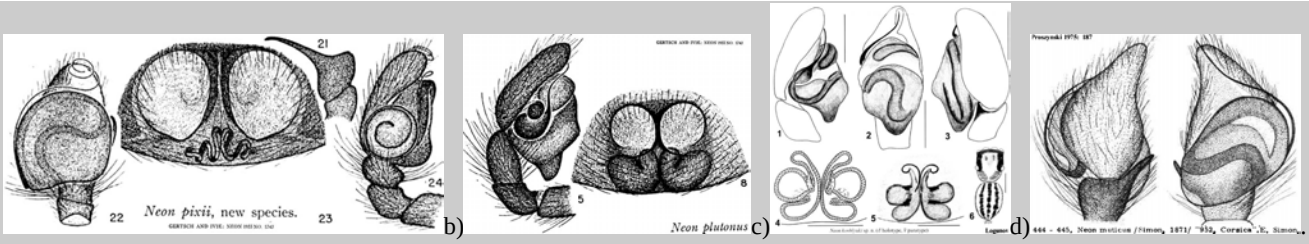




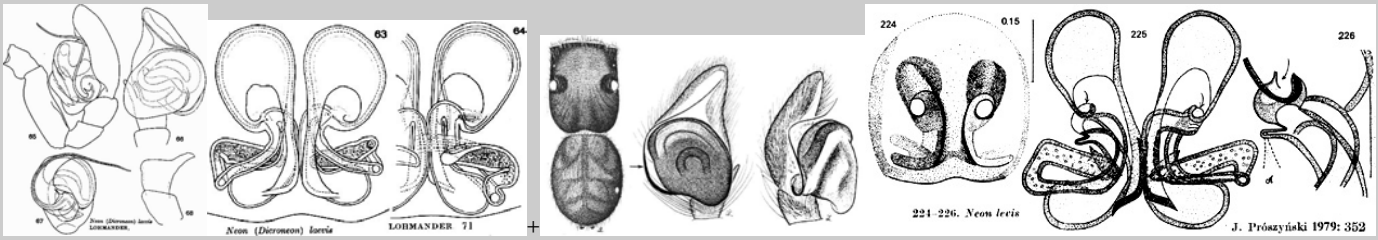
Neon reticulatus : Snazell et al. 1999. Bull. Brit. Arach Soc. 11, 6: 251-254, f 5-8 + Logunov 1998. Bull. Brit. Arachn. 11 (1): 17, f 13-14 + ©Photo J. Lissner. By courtesy.



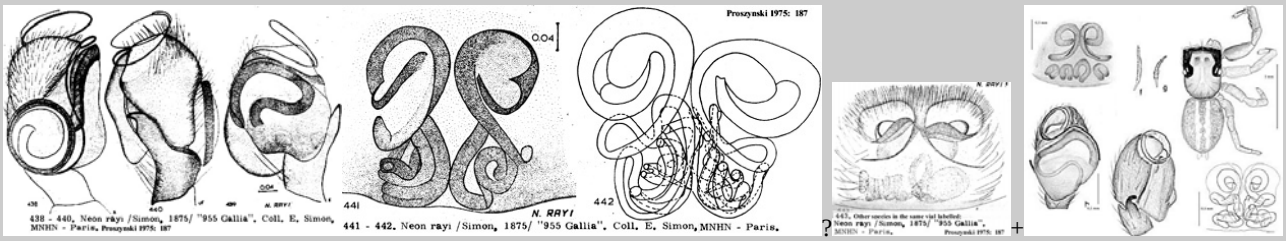
Neon avalonus* +b) *ellamae* +c) *nellii : Gertsch & Ivie 1955. Am. Mus. Novit. 1743: 14-15, f 17-20 +b) 4, f 1-4, 6-7 +c) 9-11, 15 + Paquin P., Duperre N. 2003. Fabreries, Suppl. 11: 197, f 2202-2204. By courtesy.



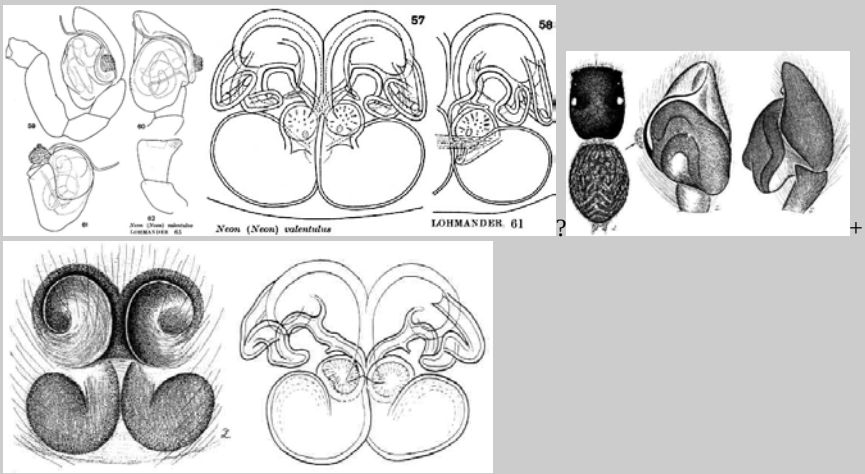
Neon pixii +b) plutonus +c) kovblyuki +d) muticus: Gertsch W. J. & W. Ivie 1955. Am. Mus. Novit. 1743: 15-17, ff. 21-24 +c) Logunov 1998. Bull. Brit. Arachn. 11 (1): 33-34, f 1-6 +d) Proszynski 1976: 187, f 444-445.. By courtesy.



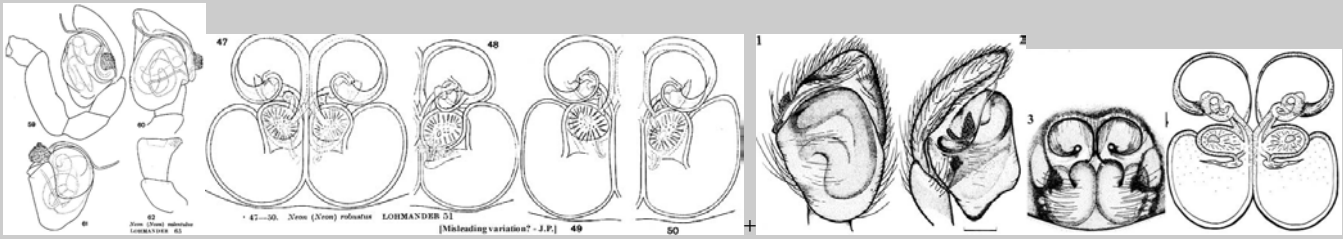
Neon levis : Lohmander H. 1945. Göteborgs K. Vetensk. Samh. Handl. (6) 3B(9): 66-74, ff. 63-68 + Zabka . 1997. Fauna Polski 19: 5-187, f 222-227 + Proszynski 1979. Ann. zool. 34 (11): 314, f 224-226 . By courtesy.



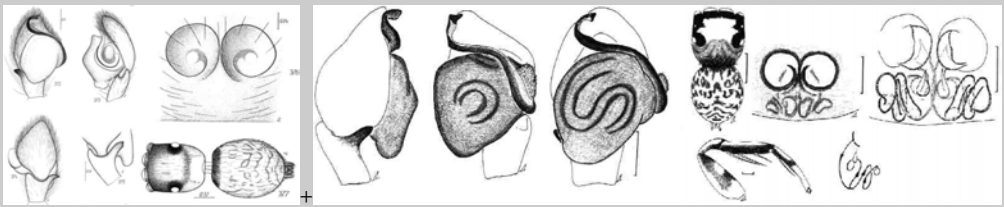
Neon rayi : Proszynski J. 1976.: 187, f 438-443,+ Metzner H. 1999. Andrias 14: 66, 185, table 31a-g. By courtesy.



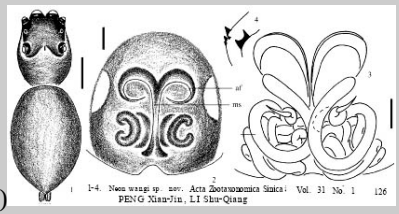
Neon valentulus : Lohmander H. 1945. Göteborgs K. Vetensk. Samh. Handl. (6) 3B (9): 59-66, f 57-62 + Zabka M. 1997. Fauna Polski 19: 5-187, f 234-238. By courtesy.



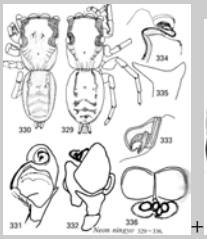
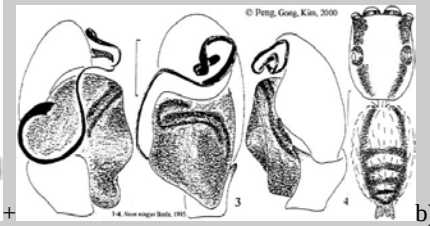
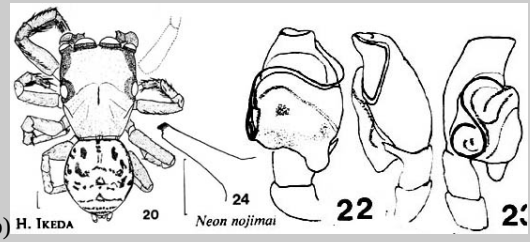
Neon robustus : Lohmander H. 1945. Göteborgs K. Vetensk. Samh. Handl. (6) 3B(9): 59-66, f 57-62 + Zabka M. 1997. Fauna Polski 19: 5-187, f 234-238. . By courtesy.



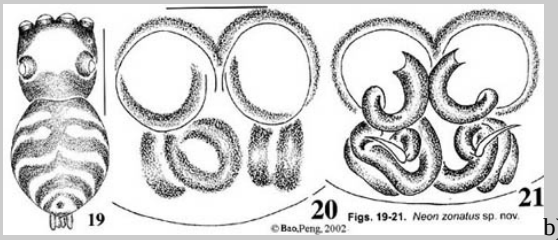
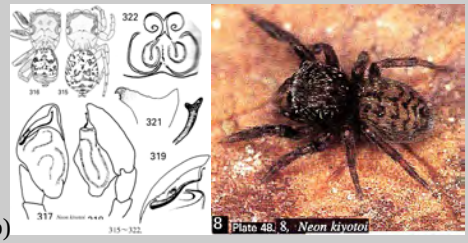
Neon minutus : Zabka M. 1985. Ann. zool., 39, 11: 420-421, f 372-377+ Logunov D.V. 1998. Bull. British Arachnol. Soc. 11 (1): 20-21, f 5, 6, 11, 12, 19, 25, 29, 34-41. By courtesy.

b) 

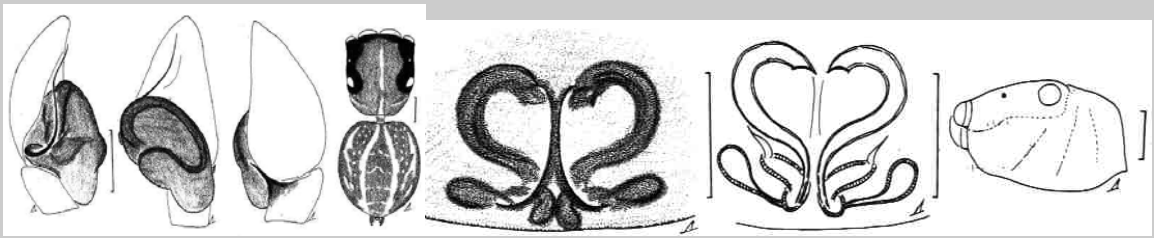
Neon wangi : Peng X., Li S. 2006a. A. zootax. sinica, 31: 127, f 1-4 . By courtesy.

 +  b) 

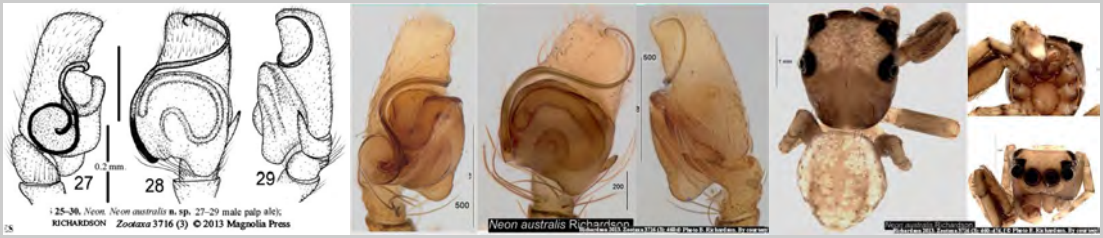
Neon ningyo +b) nojimai : Ono, Ikeda & Kono, 2009: 587, f. 329-336 + Peng X, Gong L., Kim J. 2000. Korean J. Soil Zool. 5 (1): 13-14, f 1-4 +b) Ikeda H. 1995a. Acta Arachnologica, 44, 1: 33, f 18-24, 49. By courtesy.

 b) 

Neon zonatus+b) kiyotoi : Bao Y.H., Peng X.J. 2002. Zoological Studies 41 (4): 408-409, f 19-21 +b) Ono, Ikeda & Kono, 2009: 585, f 315-322.. By courtesy.



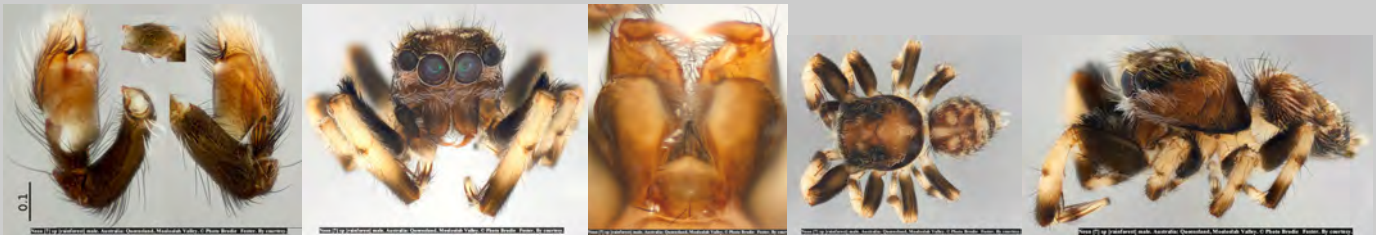
Neon sumatranus : Logunov D.V. 1998. Bull. British Arachnol. Soc. 11 (1): 21, f 1-2, 8-10, 16-17, 23, 42-48. By courtesy.



Neon australis : Richardson 2013. Zootaxa 3716 (3): 468-469, f 25-30. © 2013 Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Neon taylori : Richardson 2013. Zootaxa 3716 (3): 470-471, f 30–37. By courtesy.

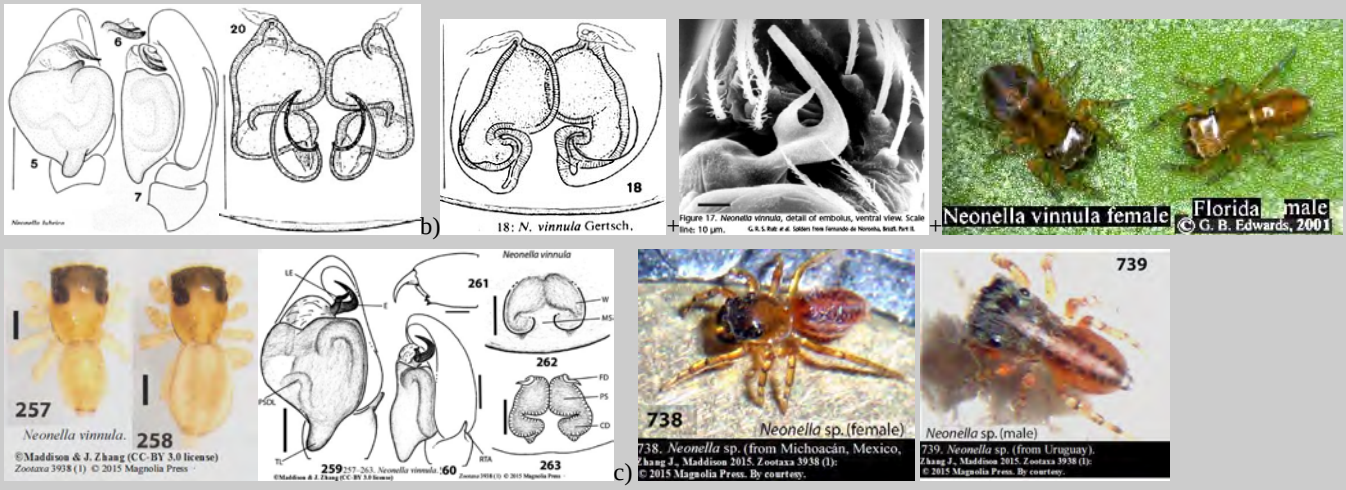




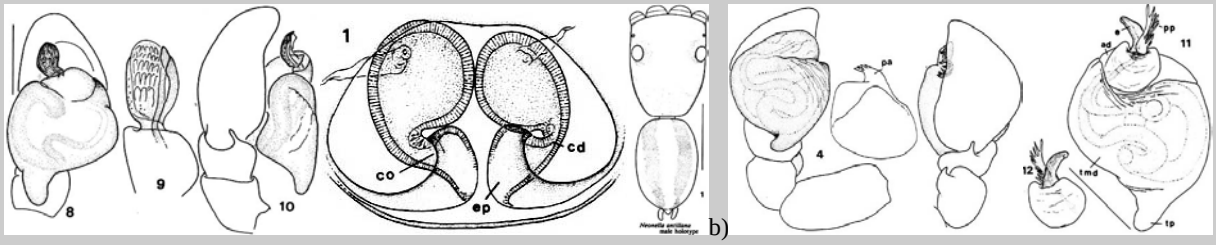
Neon [NOT - misplaced] sp [rainforest] Foster B., 0 [UNPUBLISHED] : Australia: Queensland: Mooloolah Valley. © Photo Brodie Foster. By courtesy.

Gen. *Neonella* Gertsch, 1936 (12 species)

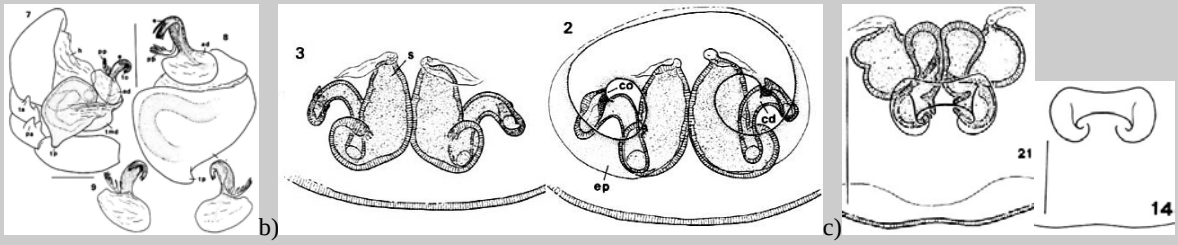
Type species *Neonella vinnula*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



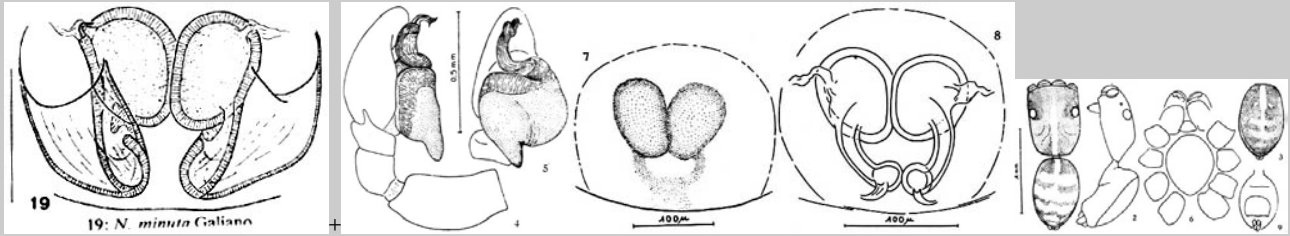
Neonella lubrica +b) vinnula +c) sp : Galiano M.E. 1988b. Revue suisse Zool., 95 (2): 441, f 2-7, 15, 20 +b) 443, f 13, 18 + Ruiz, Brescovit, Freitas 2007 Rev. brasil. Zool. 24(3): 276, f 17 +b) © and phot by G. B. Edwards 2001+ ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 24, f 257-263 +c) 738-739. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



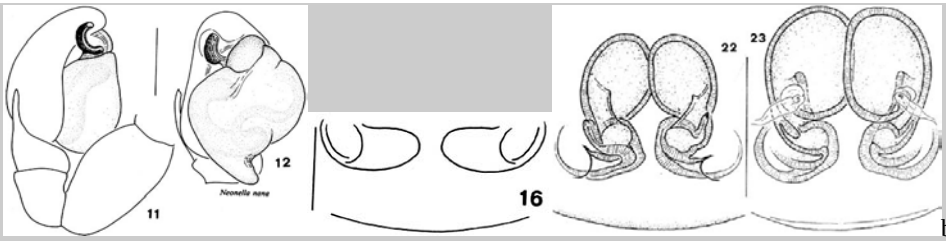
Neonella antillana +b) cabana : Galiano M.E. 1988b. 95 (2): 444, ff. 1, 8-10 +b) Galiano 1998c. J. Arachnology. 26: 15-16, ff. 4-6, 11, 12. .By courtesy.



Neonella colalao+b) mayaguez +c) montana : Galiano M.E. 1988b. Revue suisse Zool., 95 (2): 443, f 13, 18 +b) Galiano 1998c. J. Arachnology. 26: 15, f 2-3 +c) 447, f 14, 21. By courtesy.



Neonella minuta : Galiano M.E. 1988b. Revue suisse Zool., 95 (2): 439, f 17, 19 +b) Galiano M.E. 1965b. Rev. Soc. Ent. Arg., 27 (1-4): 25-28, f 1-8. By courtesy.



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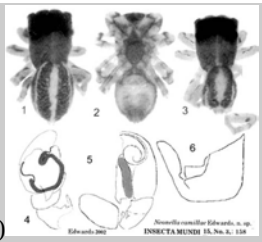
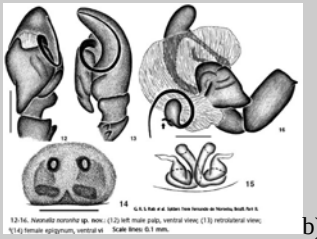


Neonella nana* +b) *camillae : Galiano M.E. 1988b. Revue suisse Zool., 95 (2): 443, f 13, 18443, f 11-12, 16, 22-23 +b) Edwards 2002b. Insecta Mundi 16 (1-3): 157-160, f 1-6..By courtesy.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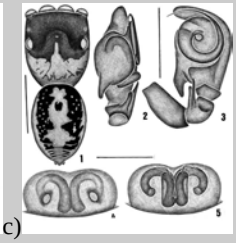


Neonella noronha [Misplaced!] +b) compared with tip of embolus of N. vinnula +c) salafraria [Misplaced!] : Ruiz, Brescovit, Freitas 2007 Rev. brasil. Zool. 24(3): 273-276, f 12-16 +b) 276, f 17 +c) Ruiz, Brescovit 2004. Revta Ibérica Aracnol. 10: 281-283, f 1-5. By courtesy.

Gen. *Nicylla* Thorell, 1890 (1 species)

Transfer of Nicylla sundevalli to the genus Thiania - not accepted here.



Type species *Nicylla sundevalli*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

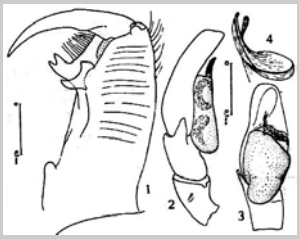


Nicylla sundevalli : Proszynski 1968c. Annales zoologici. 26: 244-246, f 9-13. By courtesy.

Gen. *Ocnotelus* Simon, 1902 (1 species)

transfer to *Semnolius* by Zhang and Maddison, 2015: 24.

Type species *Ocnotelus imberbis*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Ocnotelus imberbis : Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 415, t 31, f 1-4. By courtesy.

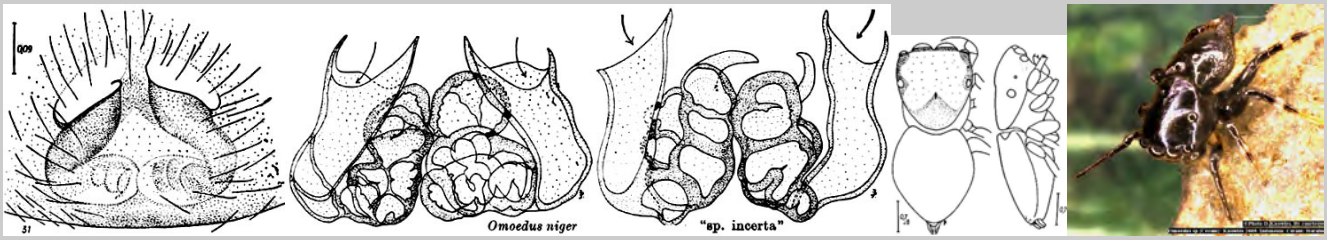
Gen. *Omoedus* Thorell, 1881 (4 species)

see reasons for retaining genera ***Omoedus, Pystira and Zenodorus***.

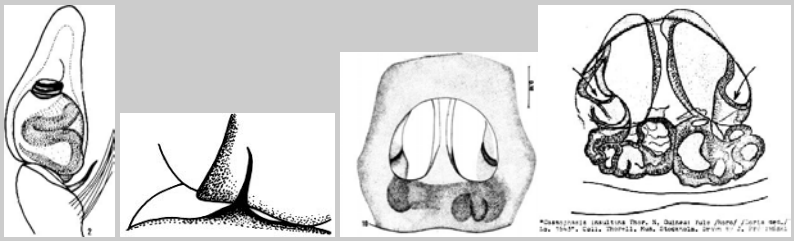


Comparison of diagnostic characters of Omoedus, Pystira and Zenodorus: Proszynski 2011: Internet +b) photographs of the same: ©Photo Knowles + Court + Whyte. By courtesy.

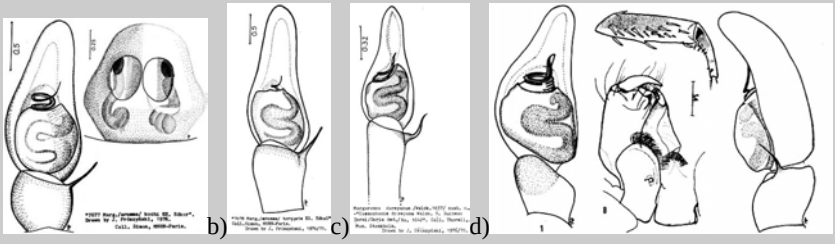
Type species *Omoedus niger*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



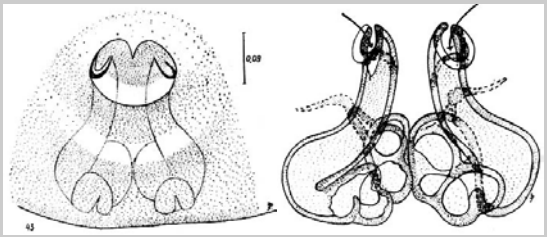
Omoedus niger : Ramoi Il. off N Guinea. TYPE: coll. Thorell, Mus Genova. Proszynski J. 1971c. Ann. zool. 28: 172-173, f 28-33 [Shouldn't this species be placed in EUODENINES? Pending study of palp!]+ © Photo D. Knowles (Ceram). By courtesy..



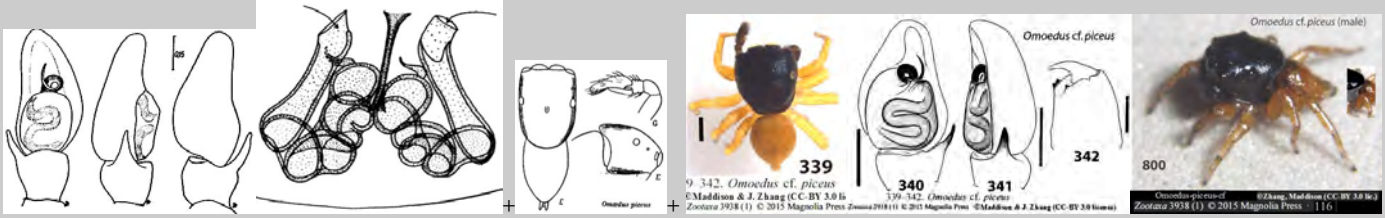
Omoedus insultans [by male palp, cf. *Omoedus niger* ? by spermatheca] : Hęciak, Prószynski 1984b: 411, f 2, 5, 10. By courtesy.



Omoedus kochi +b) torquata +c) doreyana +d) sexualis: Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 81 +b) Atlas ...: 81 +c) Atlas ...: 81 +d) Heciak, Proszynski J. 1984b. Ann. zool., 37, 17: 411-416, ff. 1, 4, 7-9. By courtesy.



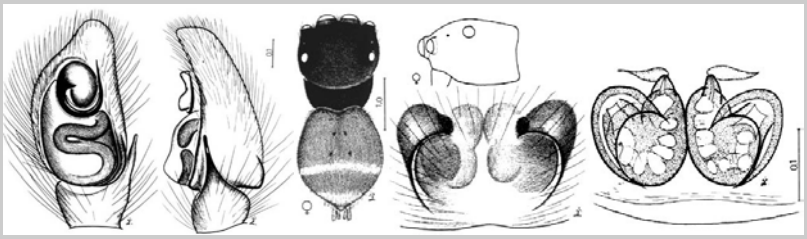
Omoedus kulczynskii : Proszynski J. 1971c. Ann. zool. 28: 177-179, f 43-44 . By courtesy.



Omoedus piceus : Proszynski J. 1971c. Ann. zool. 28: 173-175, f 34-40 + Simon 1901 644, f. 762-764[=.E, "E2", G] + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 26, f 339 342, 800. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Omoedus cordatus [MISPLACED] : Berry J.W., J.A. Beatty, Proszynski J. 1996. Journal of Arachnology. 24(3): 242-243, f 103-105.4. By courtesy.

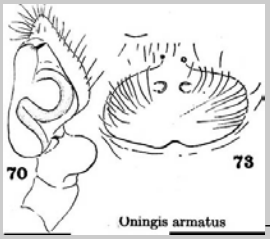


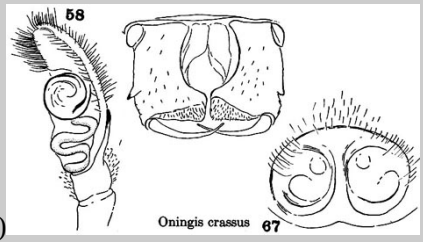
Omoedus sp [dav] [MISPLACED] : Davies, Zabka, 1989. Mem. Queensland Mus., 27 (2): 231, t 34. By courtesy.

Gen. *"Oningis"* Simon, 1901 (2 species

left temporarily in this genus, after transfer of their type species to *Jollas*, pending proper placement)

Type species *Oningis pompatus = Jollas pompatus*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.
Synonymy: *Oningis armatus* Bryant 1943. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 92 (9): 495, T. 7, F. 70, 73
Oningis crassus Brya nt 1943. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 92 (9): 497, T. 6, F. 58, 60, 67 .
Transfer to Jollas: Galiano, 1991b: 16 - unclear.





+b)

MISPLACED in ***"Jollas" syn. Oningis armatus +b) crassus*** : Bryant 1943. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 92 (9): 495, T. 7, F. 70, 73 + 497, T. 6, F. 58, 60, 67 . By courtesy.

Gen. *Opisthoncana* Strand, 1913 (1 species)

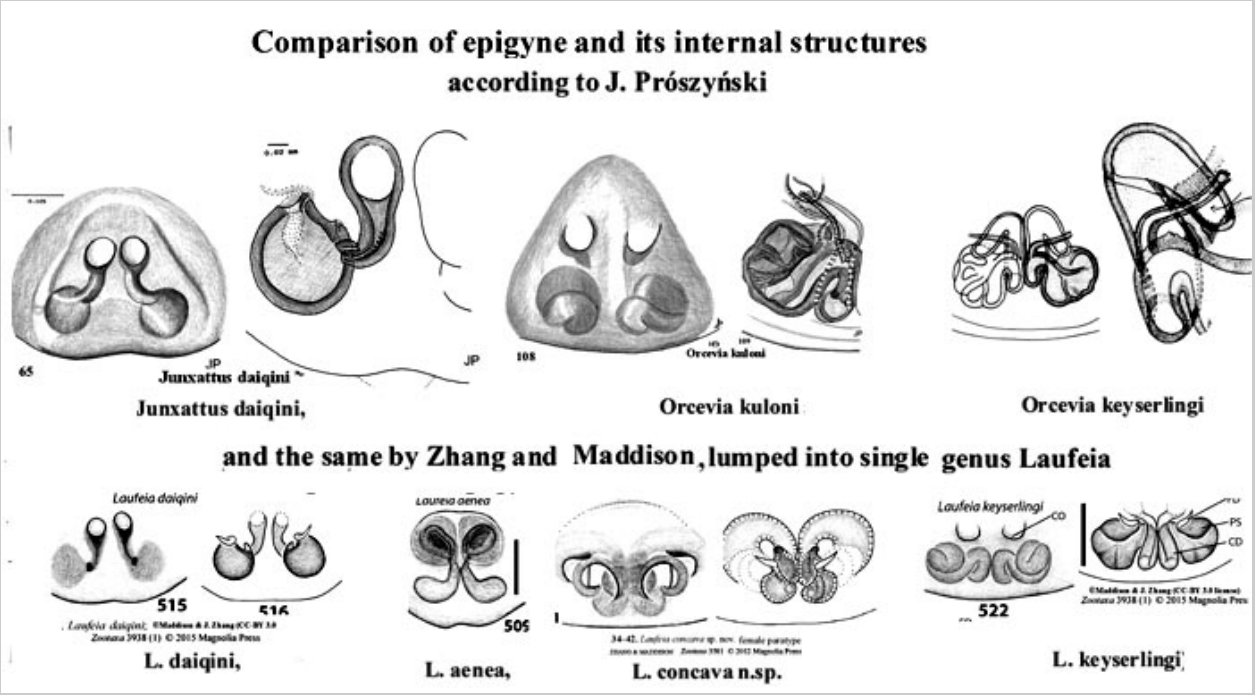
Type species *Opisthoncana formidabilis*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



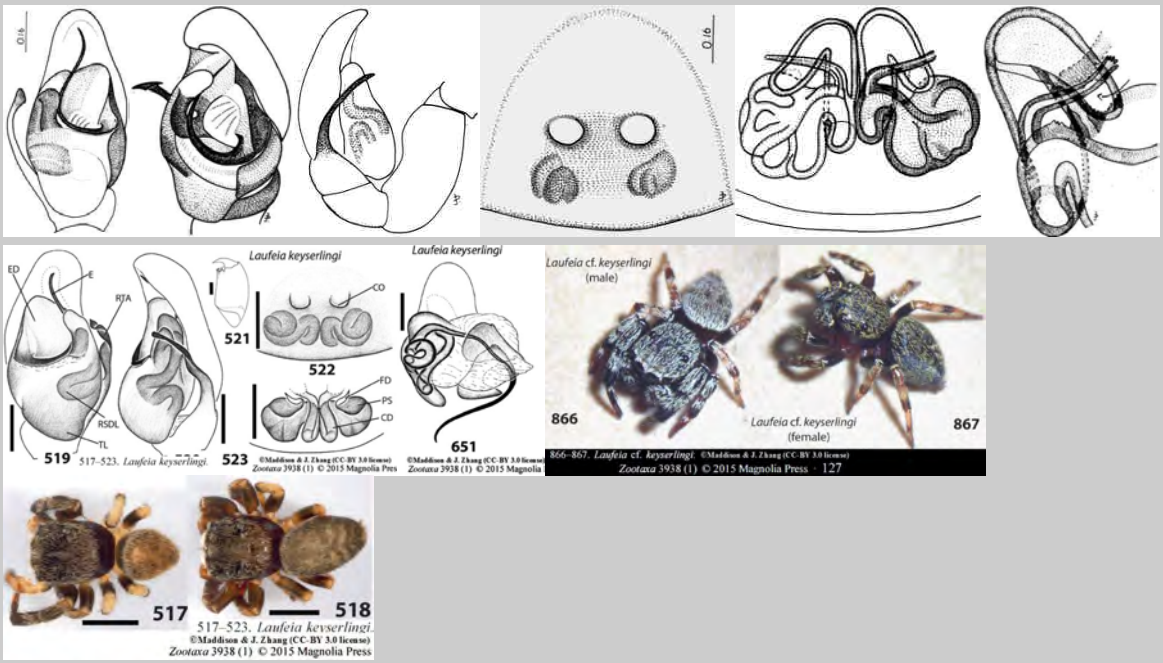
Opisthoncana formidabilis :Proszynski J. 1984c. Atlas ...: 96. By courtesy.

Gen. *Orcevia* Thorell, 1890 (6 species)

proposal to synonymize Junxattus, Laufeia and Orcevia is inacceptable because of morphology differences in palps and spermathecae



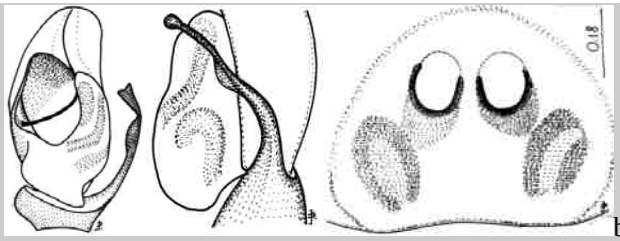
Type species *Orcevia keyserlingi*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Orcevia keyserlingi : Proszynski 1984c: 73-74, 76 + Prószynski, Deeleman-Reinhold 2012. Arthr. select. 21(1): 50, f 113-115, 120-122 + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 517-522, 657, 866-87. ©Magnolia Press.


b)

Orcevia kuloni +b) sp [Borneo] : Prószynski, Deeleman-Reinhold 2012. Arthr. select. 21(1): 52-53, f 108-103
+b) ©Photo P. Koomen. By courtesy.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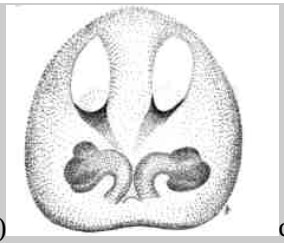
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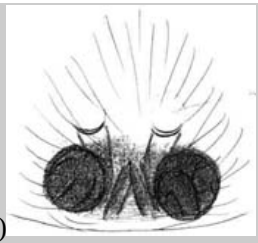
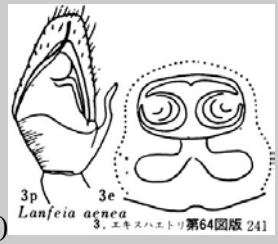


Orcevia eucola* +b) *perakensis : Proszynski 1984c: 73-74, 76 +b) Proszynski 1987:60 [from Perak]
+c) Quick sketch by Zabka [from Java: Buitenzorg, Mus. Hamburg]. By courtesy.


b)


Orcevia proszynskii* +b) *"aenea" [Japan - male only] : Song, Zhu. Chen 1999: 532, figs 302K +b)
Yaginuma 1986a: 240, f 133.3p [NOTE]. By courtesy.

Gen. *Panysinus* Simon, 1901 (1 species)

Type species *Panysinus nicholsoni*..
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



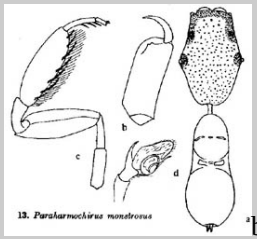
Panysinus nicholsoni : Simon 1937. 1244, 1272, f 2027-2028. By courtesy.

Gen. *Parabathippus* **see near BATHIPPUS**

Gen. *Paraharmochirus* Szombathy, 1915 (2 species)

placement DIOLENINES?

Type species *Paraharmochirus monstrosus*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



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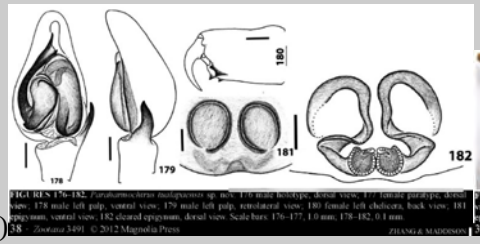








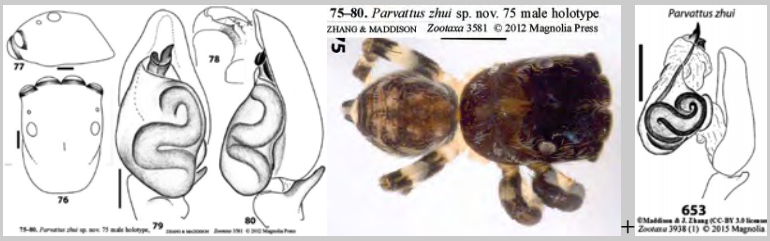


Paraharmochirus monstrosus* +b) *tualapaensis : Szombathy 1915. Ann. hist.-nat. Mus. nat. 13: 489,

f 13 +b) Zhang J., Maddison 2012.Zootaxa 2012b: 36-39, f 170-182. By courtesy.

Gen. *Parvattus* Zhang J., Maddison 2012 (1 species)

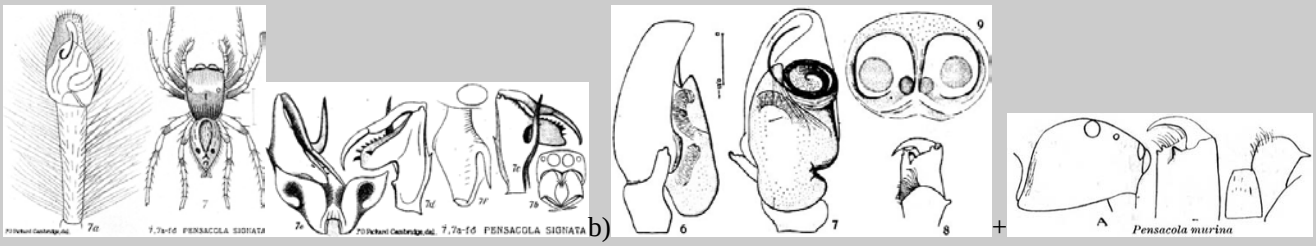
Type species *Parvattus zhui*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



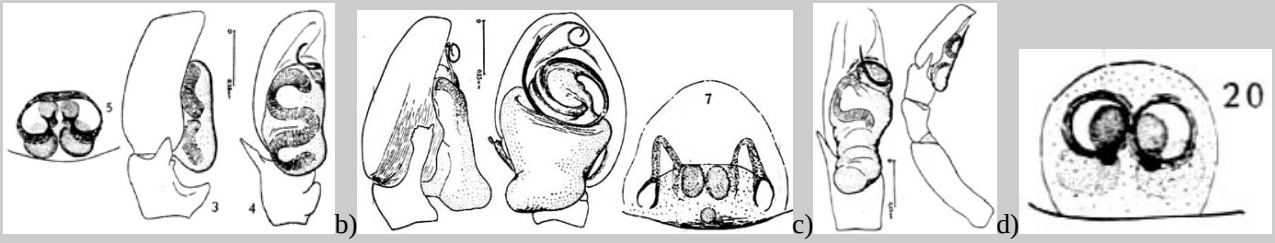
Parvattus zhui : Zhang J., Maddison 2012. Zootaxa: 3581: 70-71, f 75-80 + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): f 653. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

Gen. *Pensacola* Peckham & Peckham, 1885 (15 species)

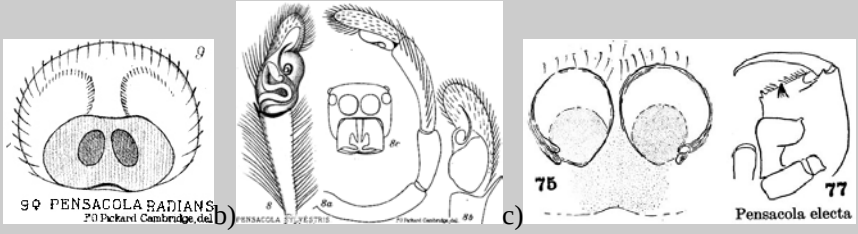
Type species *Pensacola signata*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



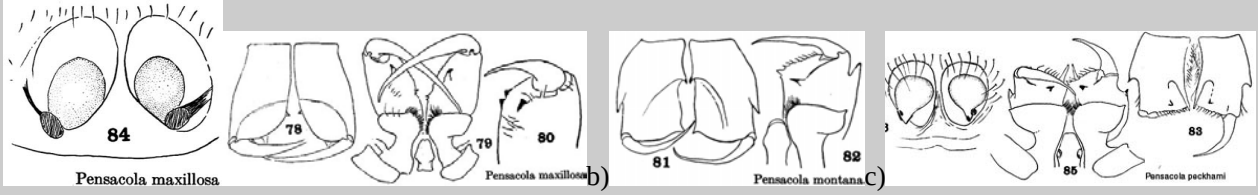
Pensacola signata +b) murina : F. P.-Cambridge 1901 : 220, t. 18, f 7 +b) Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 419-420, t 33, f 6-9 + Simon 1903a. 674, f 796-798 (= A-D). By courtesy.



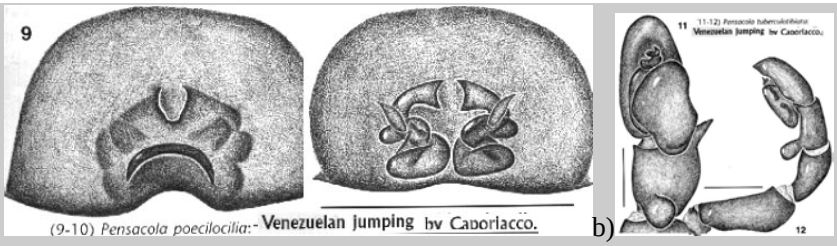
Pensacola castanea +b) cyaneochirus +c) gaujoni +d) ornata : Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 416-417, t 32, f 3-5 +b) 417-418, t 31, f 5-7 +c) 418-419, t 33, f 4, 5 +d) 420, t 32, f 20. By courtesy.



Pensacola radians +b) sylvestris +c) electa : F. P.-Cambridge 1901 : 220, t 18, f 9 +b) 220, t 18, f 8 +c) Bryant 1943. 92 (9): 504, t 7, f 72, 74, 76 +d) 506, t 6. f 59; t 7, f 75, 77). By courtesy.



Pensacola maxillosa +b) montana +c) peckhami : Bryant 1943. 92 (9): 504, t 7, f 72, 74, 76 +b) 510, t 8, f 81-82 +c) 512, t 8, f 83, 85-86. By courtesy.

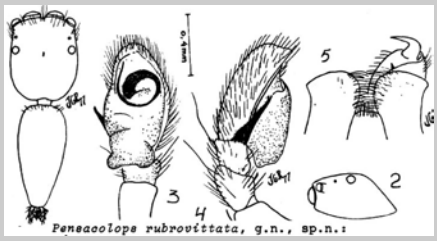


b)

Pensacola poecilocilia* +b) *tubercolotibiata: Ruiz, Brescovit 2005b. Revta bras. Zool. 22: 756, f 9-10 +b) 756, f 11-12. By courtesy.

Gen. *Pensacolops* Bauab, 1983

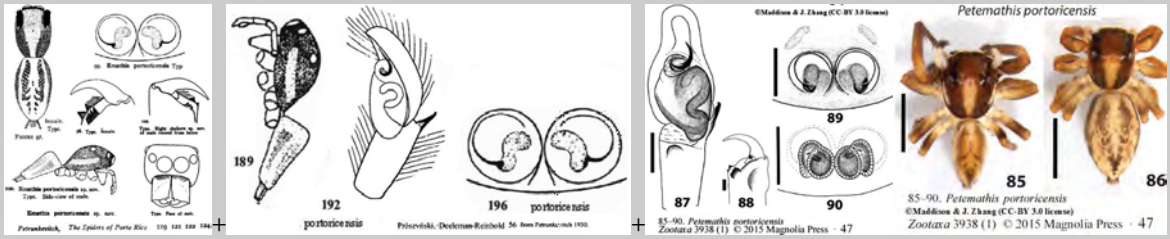
Type species Pensacolops rubrovittata Bauab, 1983.



Pensacolops rubrovittata: Bauab, 1983: 2, f. 1-5. By courtesy.

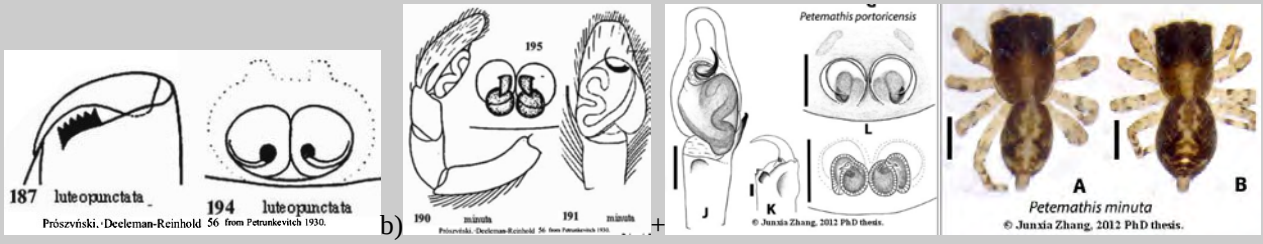
Gen. *Petemathis* Prószynski & Deeleman-Reinhold, 2012 (4 species)

Type species *Petemathis portoricensis*.





Petemathis portoricensis : Petrunkevitch, 1930b: 118,f 97-103.+ Prószynski, Deel.-Rein. Arthr. sel. 2012: 21(1): 54-55, f 189, 192, 196 + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): f 85-90, 700-701. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

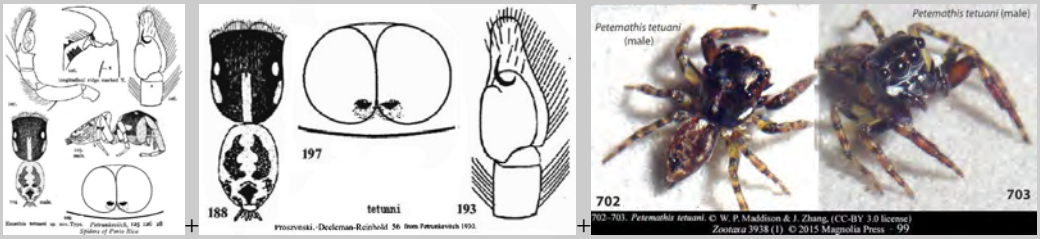


b)



Petemathis luteopunctata* +b) *minuta : Prószynski, Deel.-Rein. Arthr. sel. 2012: 54-55, f 187, 194 +b) 54-55, f 190-191 + ©Zhang J., 2012 PhD THESIS. UNIV. BRIT. COLUMBIA + ©Zhang J.,

Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): f 698-699. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Petemathis tetuani : Petrunkevitch, 1930b: 118,f 97-103.+ Prószynski, Deel.-Rein. Arthr. sel. 2012: 54-55, f 188, 199, 197 + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): f 702-703. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

Gen. *Phasmolia* ZhangJ., Maddison, 2012 (1 species)

Type species *Phasmolia elegans*.



Phasmolia elegans : Zhang J., Maddison, 2012b:Zootaxa 3491: 39-41, f 183-195. C 2012 . Magnolia Press. Bycourtesy. Color pattern - compare *Lakarobius*!

Gen. *Popcornella* Zhang J., Maddison, 2012 (4 species)

Type species *Popcornella spiniformis*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Popcornella spiniformis :Zhang J., Maddison. Zootaxa 3476: 44-45, f 211–223. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Popcornella furcata [congeneric?] : Zhang J., Maddison. Zootaxa 3476: 40-41, f 191–200. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Popcornella nigromaculata [congeneric?] :Zhang J., Maddison. Zootaxa 3476: 44-45, f 211–223. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



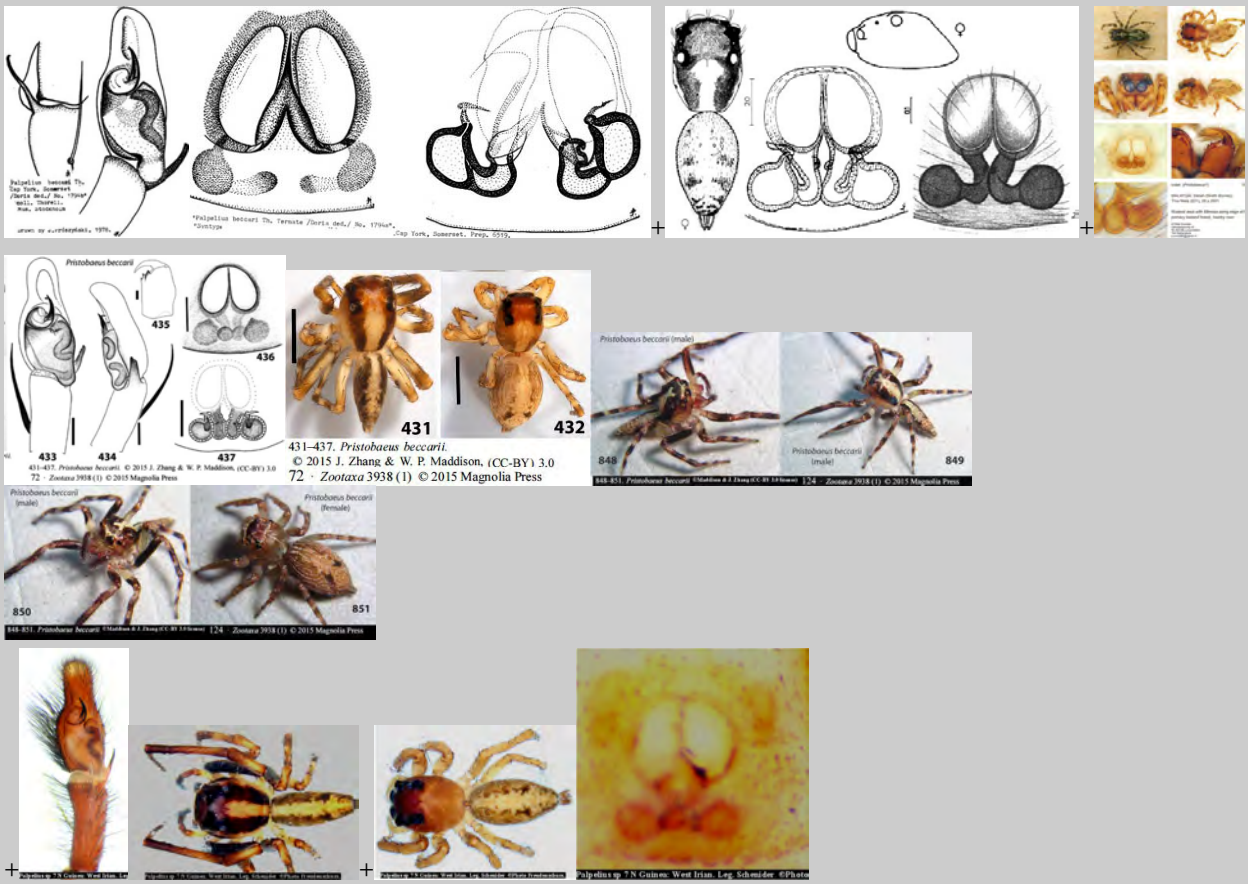
Popcornella yunque [congeneric?] :Zhang J., Maddison. Zootaxa 3476: 45-46, f 224–233. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

Gen. *Pristobaeus* Simon, 1902 (9 species)

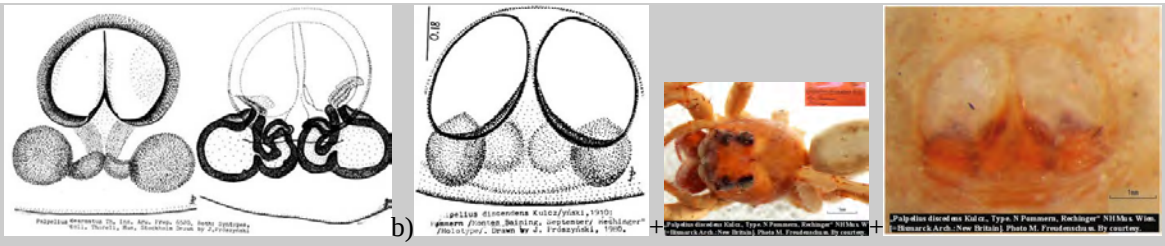
Type species *Pristobaeus jocosus*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



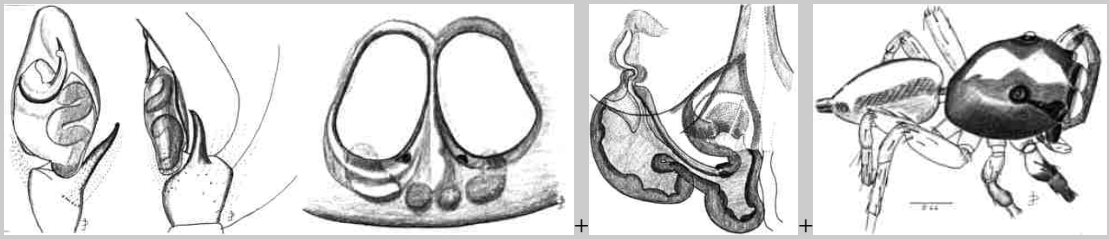
Pristobaeus jocosus : . Proszynski 1987. Atlas ...: 81 (Sulawesi) + Proszynski 2003b: Internet (Sulawesi) + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 27, f 424-430 © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



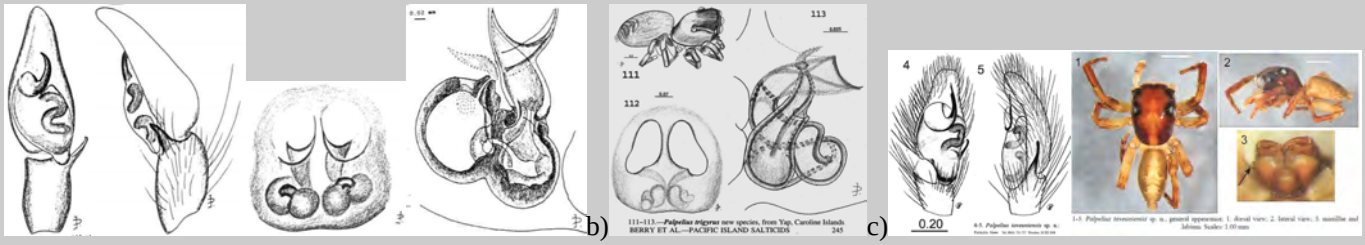
Pristobaus (syn. Palpelius) beccari : Proszynski 1984c: 96-97 (Coll. Thorell) + Davies, Zabka 1989. Mem. Queensland Mus., 27 (2): 230, t 39+ ©Photo C P. Koomen + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 27, f 431-437 + 648-651. © Magnolia Press .+ Photo Schneider-Freudenschuss. Type species of *Palpelius* . By courtesy.



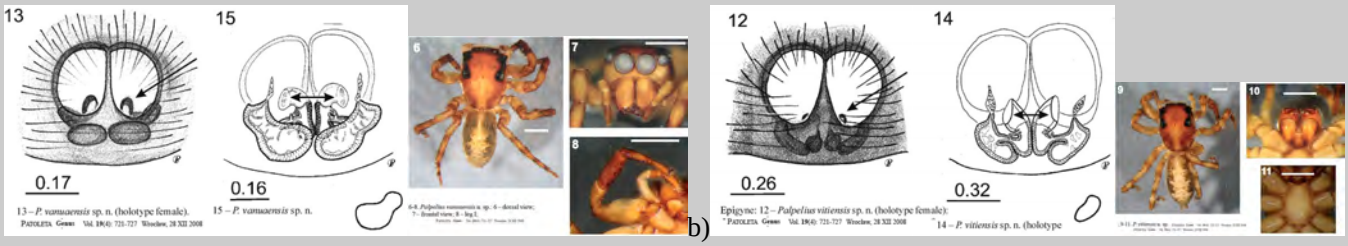
Pristobaus (syn. Palpelius) dearmatus +b) discedens : Proszynski 1984c: 98 +b) 1984c: 98 +c) ©Photo M. Freudenschuss [Type -Mus. Wien].



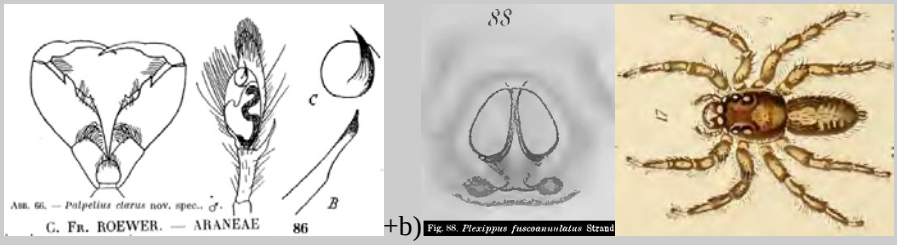
Pristobaus (syn. Palpelius) namosi : Berry, Beatty, Proszynski 1996. J. Arachnology. 24(3): 243-244, f 106-110.



Pristobaus (syn. Palpelius) sp. [Sempata] +b) trigyrus +c) taveuniensis : Proszynski 2003b: Internet [Sulawesi, Sempata- coll. Deeleman] +b) Berry, Beatty, Prószyński, 1996: 24(3): 245-246, f 111-113 +c) Patoleta 2008b Genus 19(4): 722-725, f 1-5.



Pristobaus (syn. Palpelius) vanuaensis +b) vitiensis: Patoleta 2008b Genus Vol. 19(4): 726, f. 6-8, 13, 15
+b) 726, f. 9-12, 14. By courtesy.



Pristobaeus clarus +b) fuscoannulatus : Roewer, 1938: 86,f. 65-66 +b) Strand, 1911d: 187, pl. 4, f. 17, pl. 6, f. 88. By courtesy.

Gen. *Prostheclina* Keyserling, 1882 (7 species)

Type species *Prostheclina pallida*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

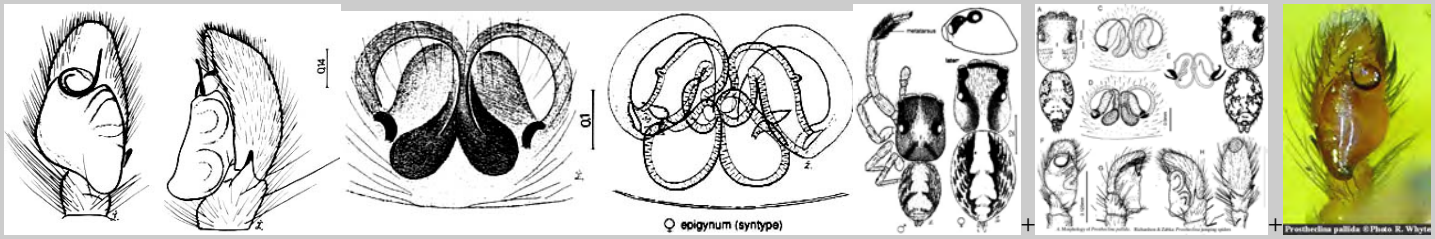
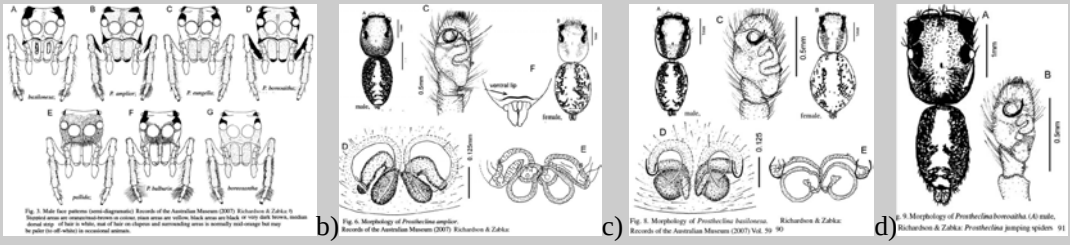




Figure 7. *Prostheclina pallida* from eastern Australi from Obi Obi, about 100 km north of Brisbane, Quee

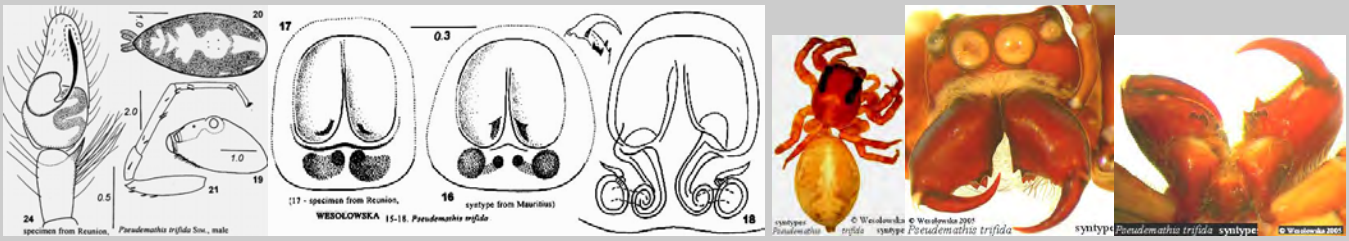
Prostheclina pallida : Davies Todd V., Zabka M. 1989. Mem. Queensland Mus., Brisbane, 27 (2): 238, t 44 +b) Richardson, Zabka 2007. Rec. Australian Mus. 59: 84-86, 2, 4a-i, 5; t 1 + ©Photo M. Stevens in R. Whyte +Otto, Hill 2012b. Peckhamia 103(1): 7-8, f [plate] 7. By courtesy.



Prostheclina [7 species face comparison] +b) amplior +c) basilonesa +d) boreoaitha +e) boreoxantha +f) bulburin +g) eungella: Richardson, Zabka 2007. Rec. Australian Mus. 59: 879–96, pl 1-14. By courtesy.

Gen. *Pseudemathis* Simon, 1902 (1 species)

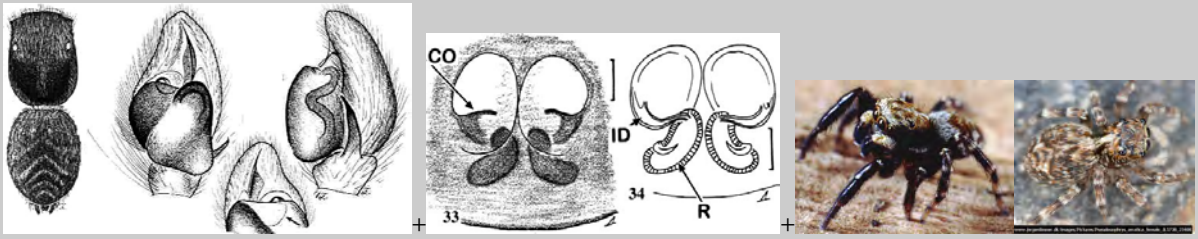
Type species *Pseudemathis trifida*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

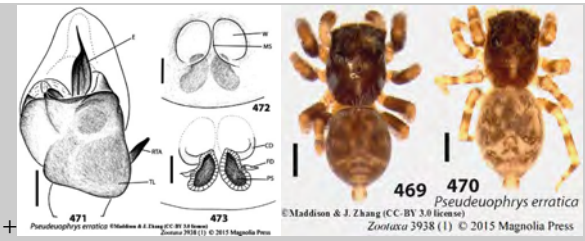


Pseudemathis trifida : Duhem, Ledoux, Wesolowska 2005. Genus, 16(4): 527-536, f 12-24. By courtesy.

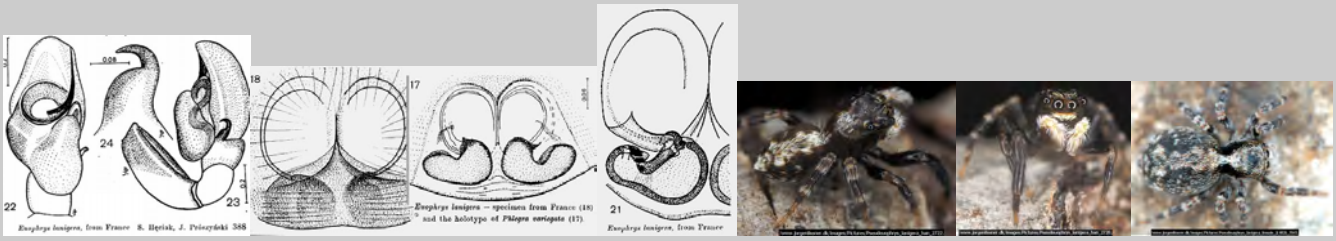
Gen. *Pseudeuophrys* Dahl, 1912 (8 species)

Type species *Pseudeuophrys erratica*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

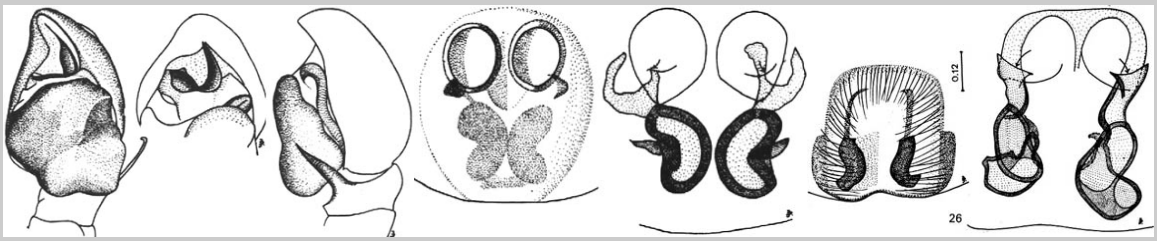




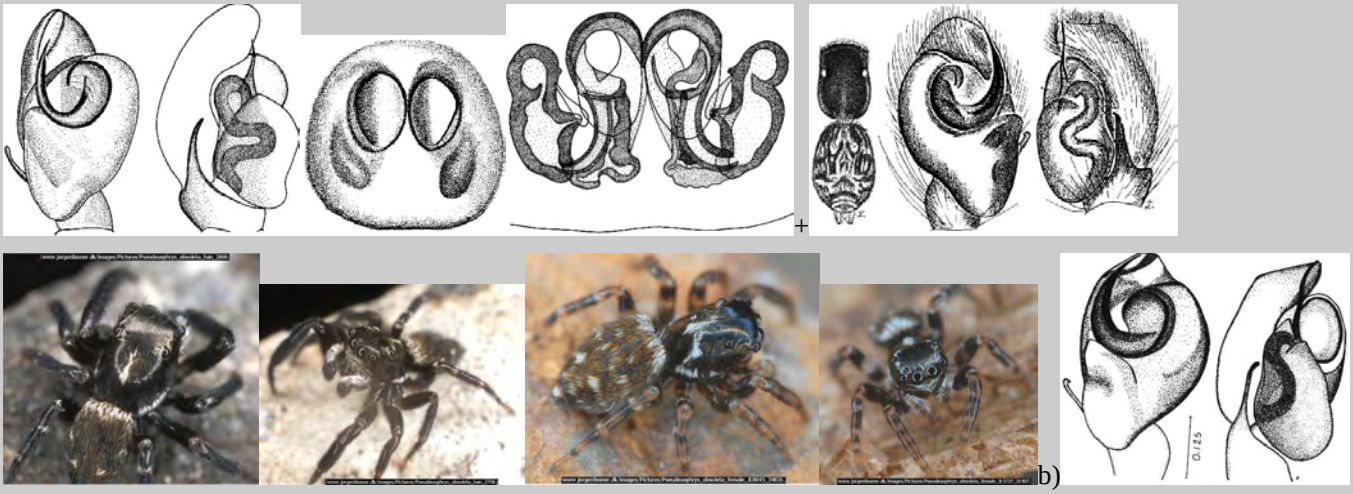
Pseudeuophrys erratica : Zabka 1997. F. Pol.. 19: 5-187, f 265-271+ Logunov 1998b. Rev. Arachn. 12(11): 115, f. 1-7, 9, 12, 17-20, 23, 25-26, 33-34 + ©Photo H. Metzner +J. Lissner + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): f 469-473. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



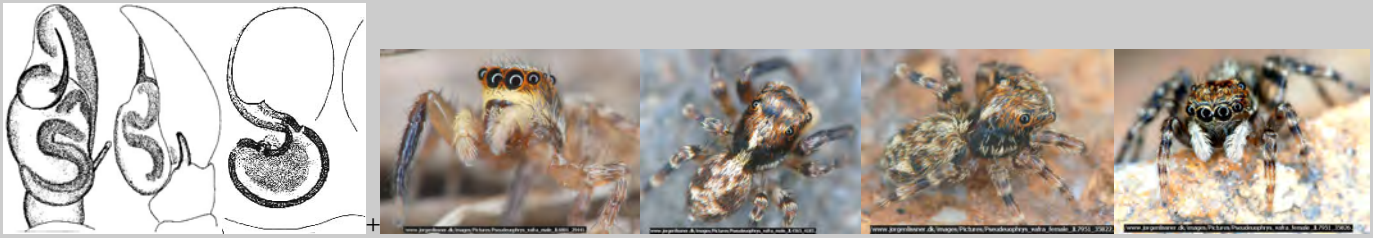
Pseudeuophrys lanigera : Heciak, Proszynski 1984a. Ann. zool.: 379-389, f 15-24 + ©Photo H. Metzner +J. Lissner. By courtesy.



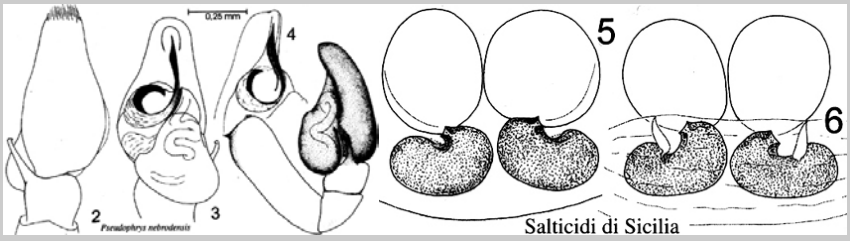
Pseudeuophrys iwatensis: Proszynski 1979: Ann. zool. 306, f 64-68 + Bohdanowicz, Proszynski 1987. Ann. zool. 41, 2: 49-53, f 18-26.. By courtesy.



Pseudeuophrys obsoleta +b) pascualis : Proszynski 1979. Ann. zool.34: 307, f 78-83. + Zabka 1997. F. Pol. 19: 5-187, f 272-277 + ©Photo J. Lissner +b) Proszynski 2003. Ann. zool.: 146, f 198-199. By courtesy.



Pseudeuophrys vafra : Proszynski Internet + ©Photo J. Lissner. By courtesy.



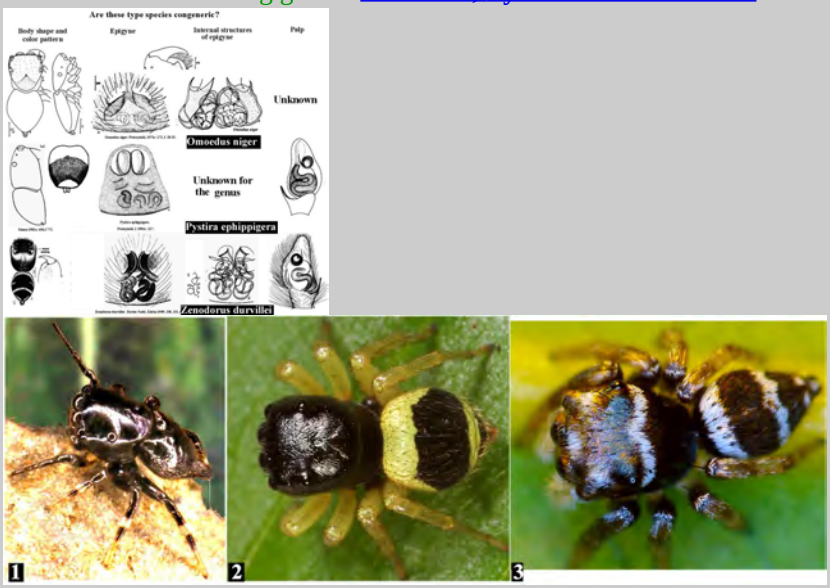
Pseudeuophrys nebrodensis : Alicata, Cantarella 2000. Mem. Soc. ent.. ital. 78 (2): 491-492, f 1-6
By courtesy.

Gen. *Pseudosynagelides* Żabka, 1991 (6 species)

see TEMPORARILY UNCLASSIFIED

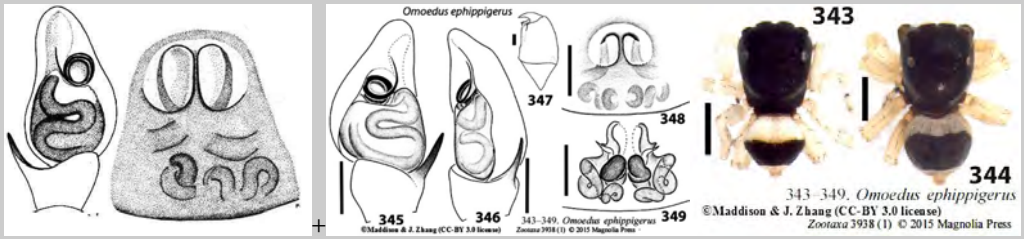
Gen. *Pystira* Simon, 1901 (1 species)

see reasons for retaining genera **Omoedus, Pystira and Zenodorus**.



Comparison of diagnostic characters of Omoedus, Pystira and Zenodorus:
Proszynski online +b) photographs of the same: ©Photo Knowles + Court + Whyte. By courtesy.

Type species *Pystira ephippigera*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.





Pystira ephippigera : Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 117 ("20334 ... Java" coll. Simon) + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): f 343-349, 801-802 (as "Omoedus"). © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

ATTACHMENT ON SALTICIDAE SPECIES DIVERSITY
Abbreviated version of "Monograph of the Salticidae (Araneae) of the World 1995-2015.
Part I: Introduction to alternative classification of Salticidae".
http://salticidae.pl/Subfamilies/

Jerzy Prószyński

ATTACHMENT 22d

EUOPHRYINES-III GROUP OF GENERA

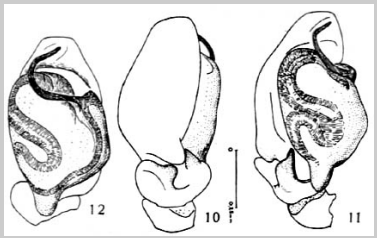
GENERA Rhyphelia - Zenodorus
Version July 1st, 2016.
Sources and permissions of illustrations are displayed in the IInd part of the monograph http://www.peckhamia.com/salticidae/

Interactive links of genera are active within each of parts 1, 2, 3. Type genus *Euophrys*. (1054 species)
EUODENINES - genera intermediate between EUOPHRYINES and DENDRYPHANITNE
EUOPHRYINES PART 0 - Introduction and diversity
Euophryinae PART 1 Admestina-Donoessus (334 species)
Euophryinae PART 2 Echeclus-Pystira. (393 species)

Euophryinae PART 3 Rhyphelia-Zenodorus .
Rhyphelia, Rumburak Saaristattus, Saitidops, Saitis, Saitissus Salpesia, Saphrys, Semnolius, Servaea Sidusa, Sigytes Siloca, Soesilarishius, Spilargis, Stoidis, Talavera, Tanzania, Tariona, Tarodes, Tatari Thiania, Thianitara Thorelliola Thyenula Tisaniba Truncattus, Tylogonus Udvardya, Variratina, Viribestus,Viroqua, Wallaba Xenocytaea Yimbulunga, Zabkattus, Zenodorus. (327 species).

Gen. *Rhyphelia* Simon, 1902 (1 species)

Type species *Rhyphelia variegata*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Rhyphelia variegata : Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 429, t 33, f 10-12. By courtesy.

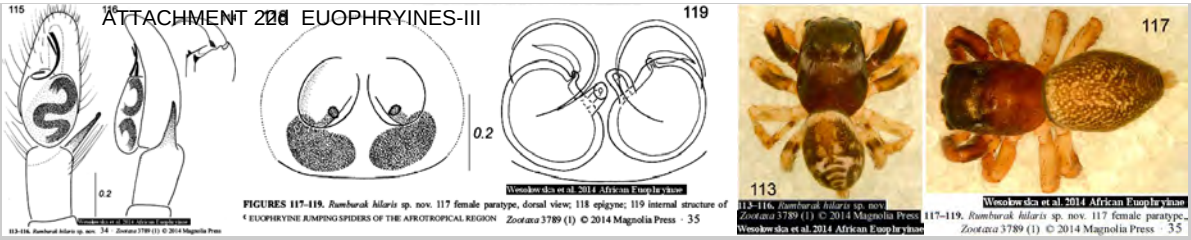
Gen. *Rumburak* Wesolowska, Azarkina & Russell-Smith, 2014 (7 species)

Type species *Rumburak lateripunctatus* .
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

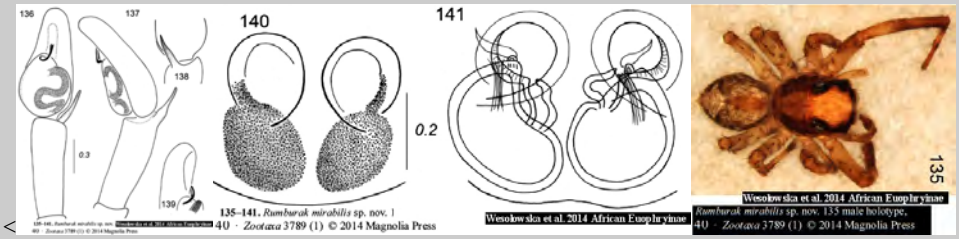


b)

Rumburak lateripunctatus +b) bellus : Wesolowska, Azarkina & Russell-Smith, 2014. Zootaxa 3789 (1): 36-37, f 120-125 +b) 32, f 107-112. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

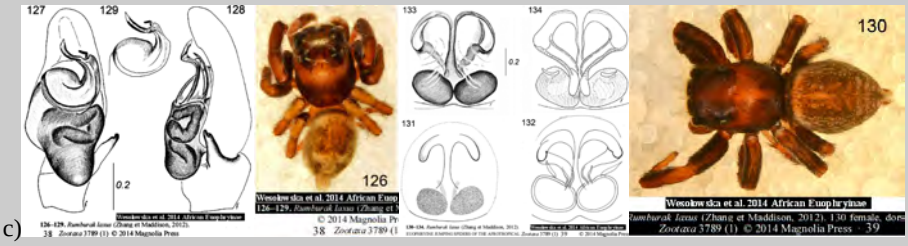


Rumburak hilaris : Wesolowska, Azarkina & Russell-Smith, 2014. Zootaxa 3789 (1): 34-35, f 113-119. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy. .

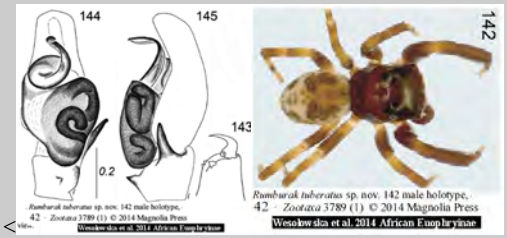


Rumburak mirabilis: Wesolowska, Azarkina & Russell-Smith, 2014.Zootaxa 3789 (1): 38-41, f 135-141.© Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

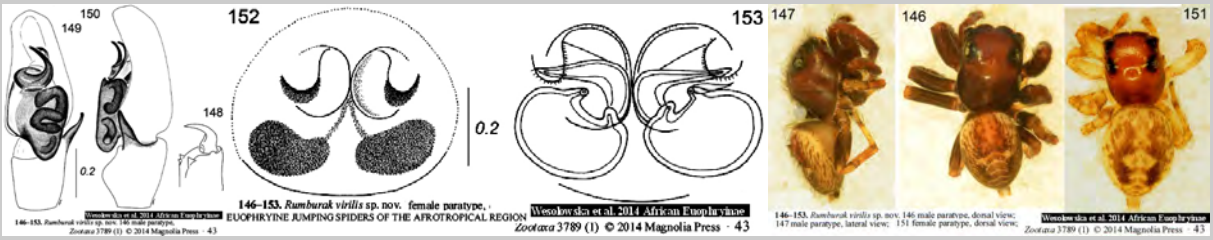




Rumburak laxus - male +b) female [nelshoogte] +c) male + female by Wesołowska et al. : Zhang J., Maddison 2012. Zootaxa: 3581: 73-75, f 88–91 +b) 75, f. 92-94 [*Thyenula nelshoogte*] +c) Wesolowska, Azarkina & Russell-Smith, 2014: 37, f 126-134. ALL: © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



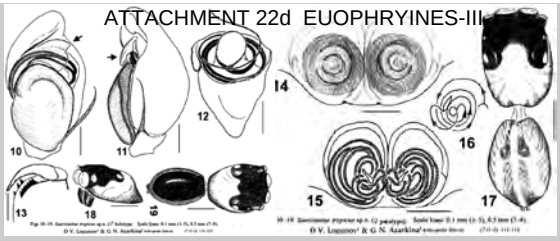
Rumburak tuberatus : Wesolowska, Azarkina & Russell-Smith, Azarkina & Russell-Smith, 2014: 41-42, f 142-145. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Rumburak virilis :Wesolowska, Azarkina & Russell-Smith, 2014. Zootaxa 3789 (1): 42, f 146-153. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

Gen. *Saaristattus* Logunov, Azarkina, 2008 (1 species)

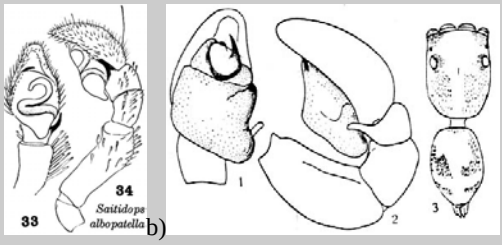
Type species *Saaristattus tropicus*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Saaristattus tropicus : Logunov, Azarkina, Arthr. sel. 2008: 115, figs 10-19.By courtesy.

Gen. *Saitidops* Simon, 1901 (1 species)

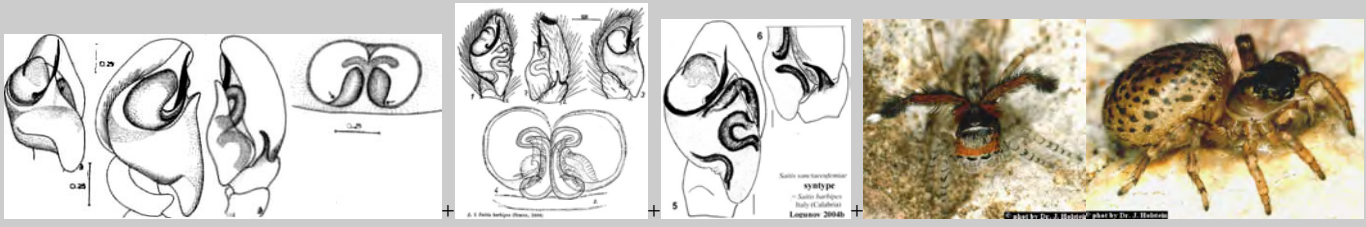
Type species *Saitidops clathratus*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



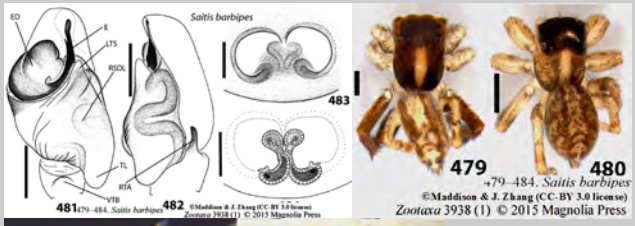
Saitidops span clathratus +b) albopatella : Galiano M.E. 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 430, t 35, f 1-3 +b) Bryant E. B. 1950. Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harv. 103: 199, f. 33-34.. By courtesy.

Gen. *Saitis* Simon, 1876 (16 species)

Type species *Saitis barbipes*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

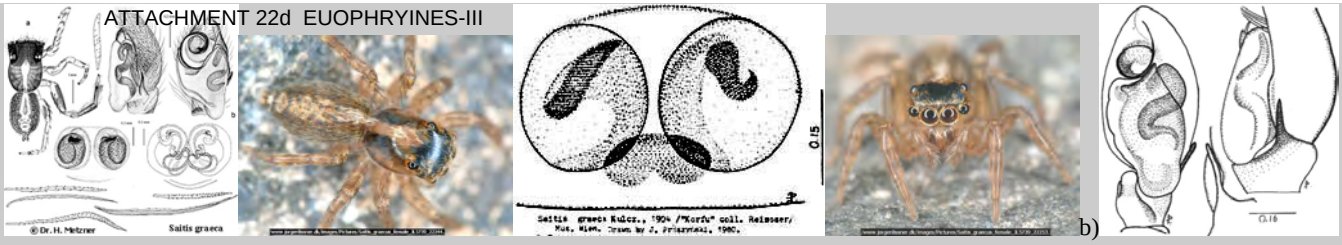




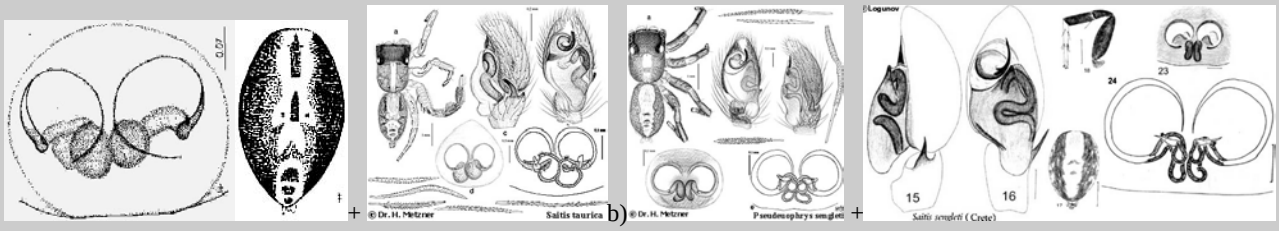




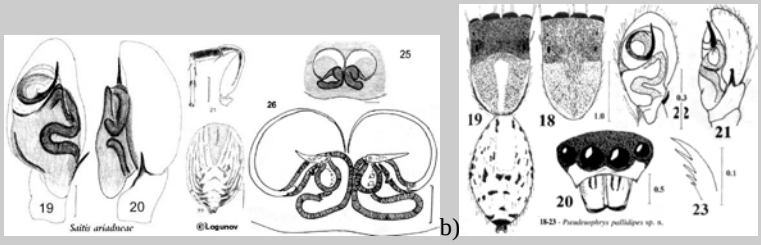
Saitis barbipes : Proszynski 1976: f 108, 146, 369-372 + Zabka M. 1987b. Ann. zool. 40, 1: 453, 69 f 1-4 +Logunov 2004b. Rev. Iber. Aracn., 9: 272-27s, f 5-6 + ©Photo J. Holstein + J. Lissner. + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 479-484, 846-847. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



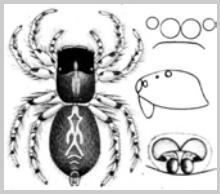
Saitis graeca + b) imitata : Metzner 1999. Andrias 14: 58, 177, f 23a-e, +©Photo J. Lissner + Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 125 +b) 1984c: 41 . By courtesy.



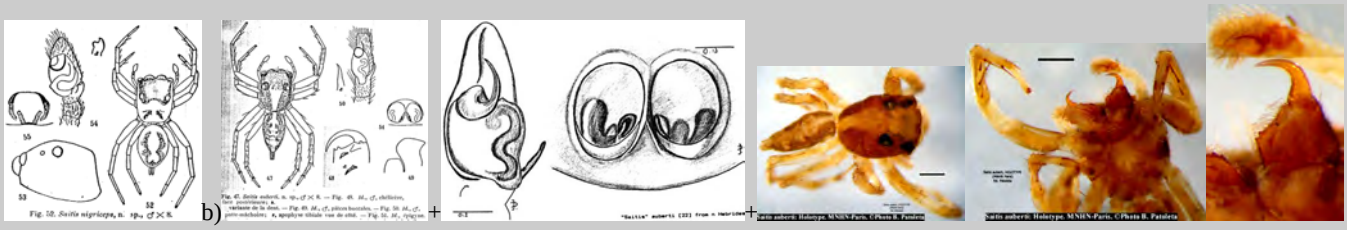
Saitis taurica +b) sengleti: Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 43 + Metzner H. 1999. Andrias 14: 55, f. 20a-i +b) Metzner H. 1999. Andrias 14: 59-60, 176, f 24a-j + Logunov D.V. 2001b . Arthropoda Selecta, 10 (1): 64, f 15-18, 23-24. By courtesy.



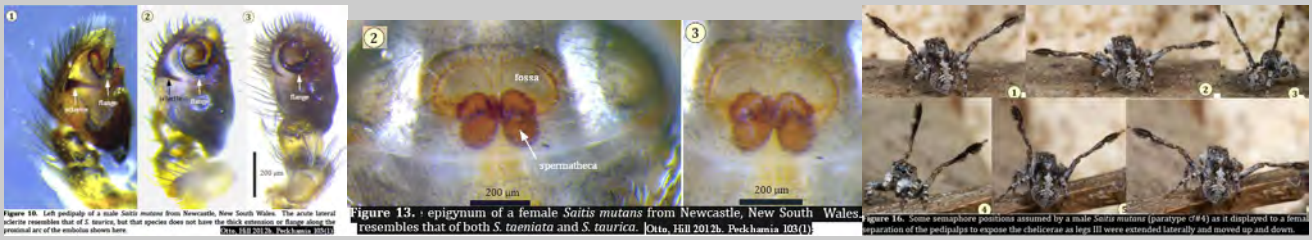
Saitis ariadneae +b) [= syn? Pseudeuophrys pallidipes] : Logunov 2001b . Arthropoda Selecta, 10 (1): 62-64, f 19-22, 25-26 +b) Dobroruka 2002a. Biol. Gallo-hellen. 28: 18, f 18-23. By courtesy.



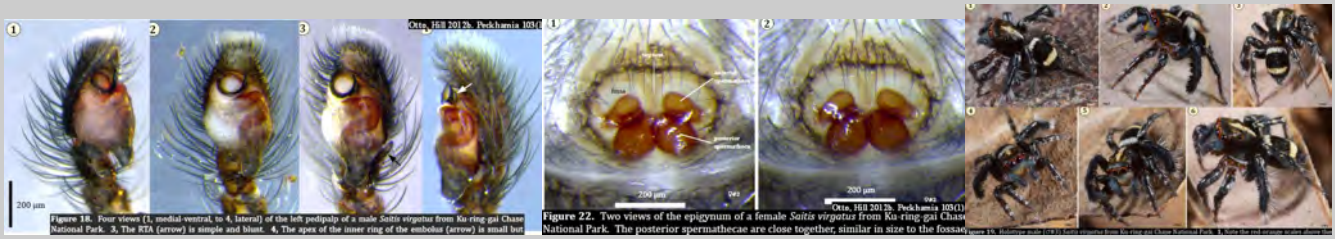
Saitis taeniata: Keyserling E. 1883. 1434, t 121, f 4.By courtesy.



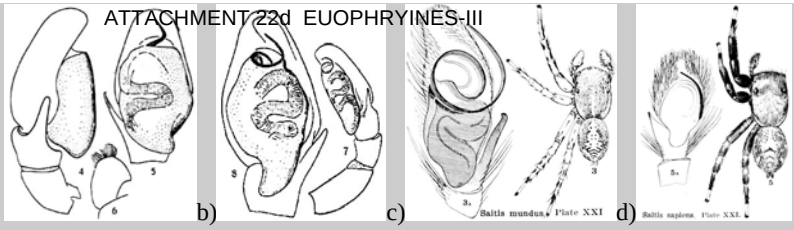
Saitis berlandi +b) auberti : Berland 1938: 149, illustrations 52, 55 +b) 147, f 47-51+c) Proszynski Internet + ©Photo B.Patoleta. (holotype). By courtesy.



Saitis mutans : Otto, Hill 2012b. ©Peckhamia 103(1): 11-17 , f [plates] 10-17. By courtesy.



Saitis virgatus : Otto, Hill 2012b. ©Peckhamia 103(1):17-22, f [plates] 18-25. By courtesy.



b) c) d)

Saitis catulus +b) cyanipes +c) mundus d) sapiens : Galiano. 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 430-431, t 35, f 4-6 +b) 432-433, t 35, f 7-8 +c) Peckhams 1903. 14 (1): 198, t 21, f 3-a. +d) 196, t 21, f 5-a. By courtesy. **MISPLACED!**



Saitis variegatus : ©Photo C.J.Grismado. By courtesy.**MISPLACED!** .

Gen. *Saitissus* Roewer, 1938

Type species Saitissus squamosus.

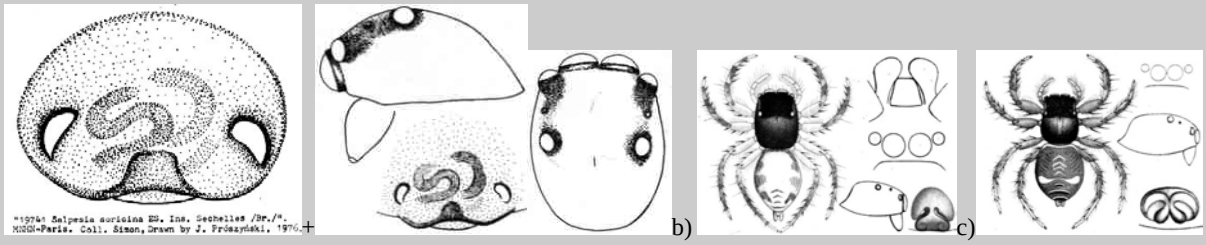


Saitissus squamosus: Roewer, 1938: 84, f. 62. Genus unrecognizable without redescription of type specimen.

Gen. *"Salpesia"* Simon, 1901 (5 species)

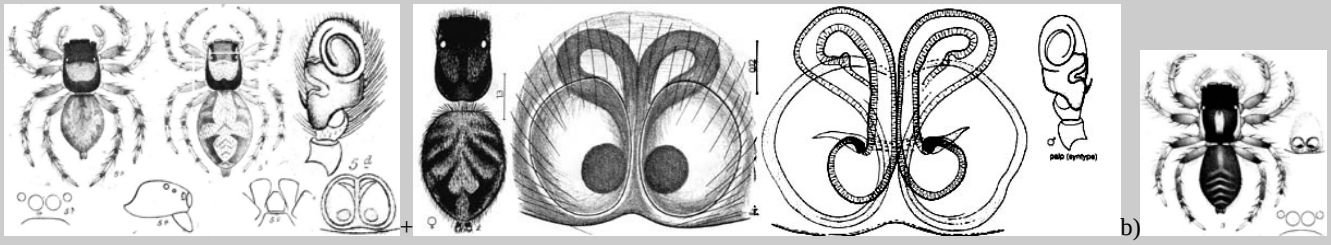
Type species *S. soricina* from Seychelles, all remaining species, misplaced by Simon, pending reclassification

Type species *Salpesia soricina*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



+ b) c)

Salpesia soricina +b) bicolor +c) bimaculata : Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 126 + Wanless F.R. 1983. Ann. Mus. roy. Afr. centr. 241: 67-68,f 22a-d +b) Keyserling E. 1883. 1441, t 122, f 13 +c) 1439, pl. 121, f 7 . By courtesy.

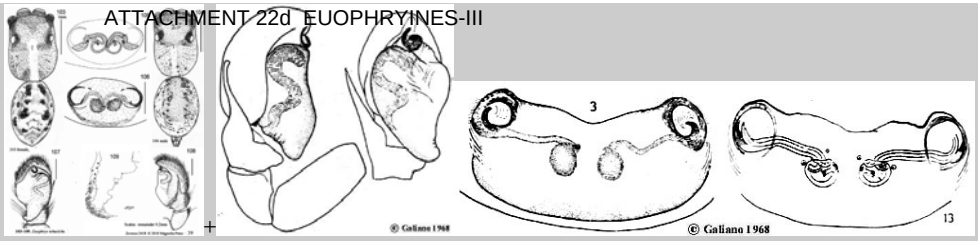


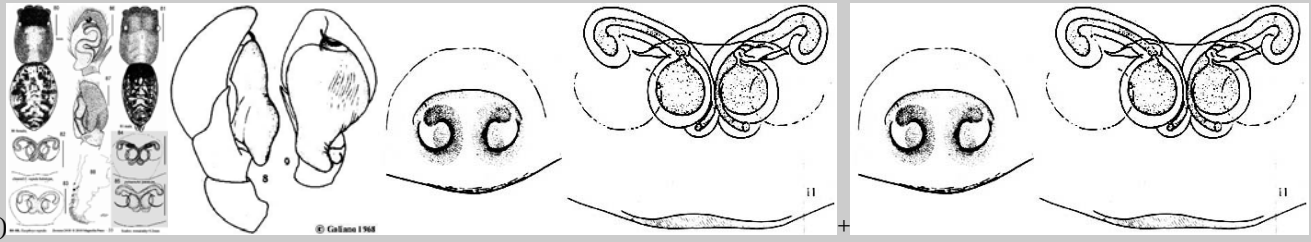
+ b)

Salpesia squalida +b) villosa : Keyserling 1883: 1436, t 121, f 5-6 + Davies Todd V., Zabka M. 1989. Mem. Queens.Mus. 27(2): 238, t 43 +b) Keyserling 1883.1444, t 122, f 3 . By courtesy.

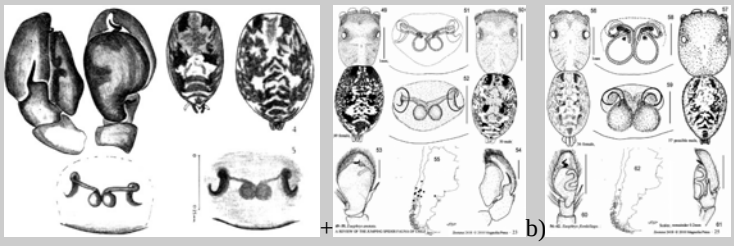
Gen. *Saphrys* Zhang J., Maddison, 2015 (10 species)

Type species *Euophrys tehuelche*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

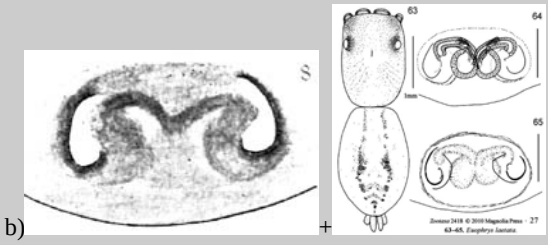




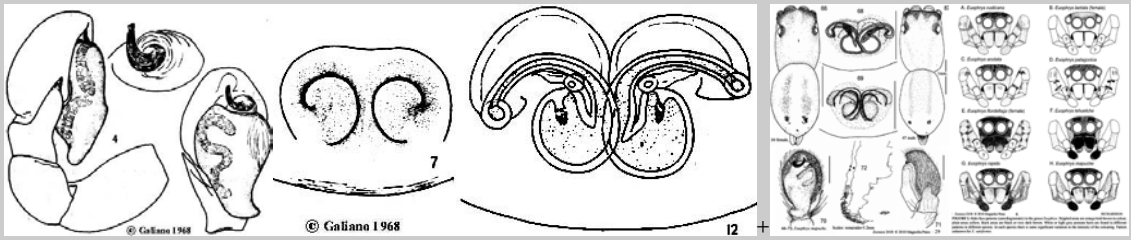
Saphrys tehuelche +b) rapida [+ syn. pehuenche] : Richardson,2010. Zootaxa 2418: 32, f. 2G, 3A, 80-87 +b) 38, f. 2F, 3G, 103-108 + Galiano 1968b.: figs 1-3,13, 17, 21 (from Euophrys) + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 21 - transfer. © Magnolia Press.) Galiano 1962b: t. 2, f. 8 +) Richardson, 2010. Zootaxa 2418: 26, f. 2B, 3E, 63-65. + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 21 (from Euophrys). By courtesy.



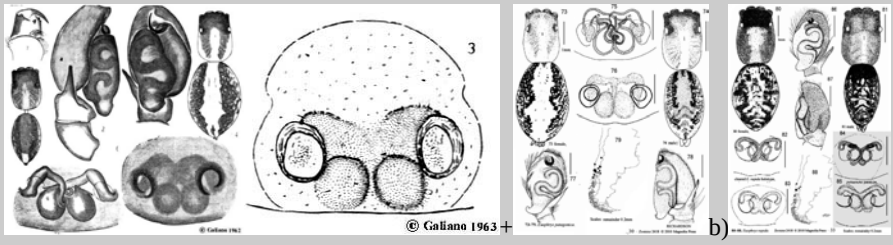
Saphrys a-notata +b) flordellago : Galiano 1962b.23 (65): 170, tab. 2, figs 1-6 + Richardson, 2010a. Zootaxa 2418: 23, f 49-55 +b) 24, f 2E, 3H, 56-61. + a-b) ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 21. By courtesy.



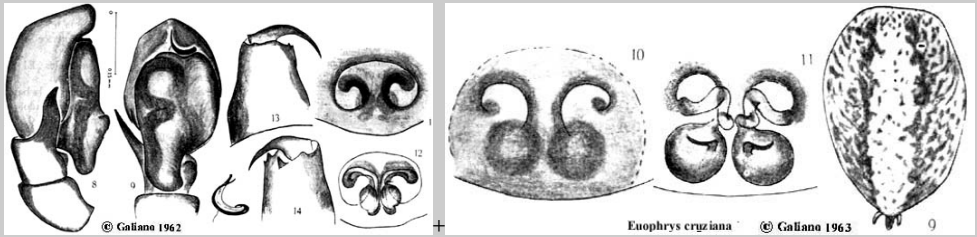
Saphrys laetata : Galiano 1968b. Physis 27 (75): 240, f. 8-11, 14, 18. By courtesy.



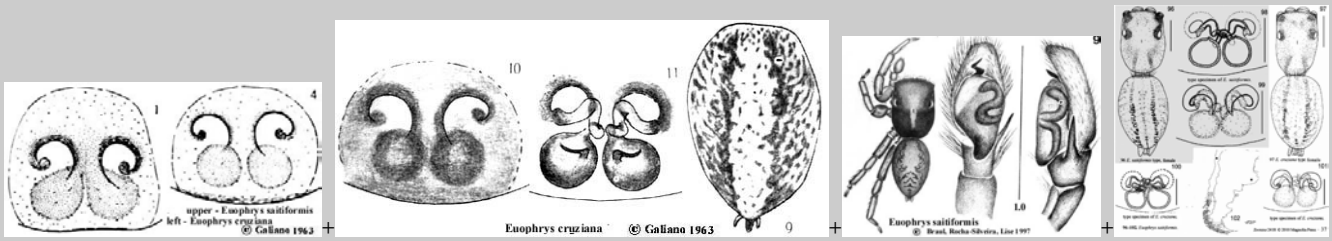
Saphrys mapuche : Galiano 1968b. Physis: 234, f. 4-7, 12, 15, 19 + Richardson, 2010a. Zootaxa 2418: 21-40, f 2-3 (from Euophrys) By courtesy.



Saphrys patagonica b) rapida : Galiano M.E. 1962b.Physis, 23 (65): 173, t.I, f.1-7 + Richardson, 2010a. Zootaxa 2418: 28, f 2D, 3F, 73-78 +b) 32, f. 2G, 3A, 80-87 (from Euophrys). By courtesy.



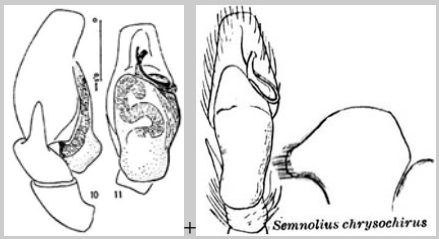
Saphrys rusticana : Galiano 1962b. Physis, 23 (65): 177, t. 1, f. 8-14 + Richardson, 2010a. Zootaxa 2418: 34, f. 2A, 3B, 89-94. (from Euophrys). By courtesy.



Saphrys saitiformis : Galiano 1962b. Physis, 23 (65): 80, t. 2, ff. 9-11 + Braul, Rocha-Silveira, Lise 1997: 146-147, figs 7-9 + Richardson, 2010a. Zootaxa 2418: 34, f. 2A, 3B, 89-94 (from Euophrys). By courtesy.

Gen. *Semnolius* Simon, 1902 (1 species)

Type species *Semnolius chrysotrichus*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

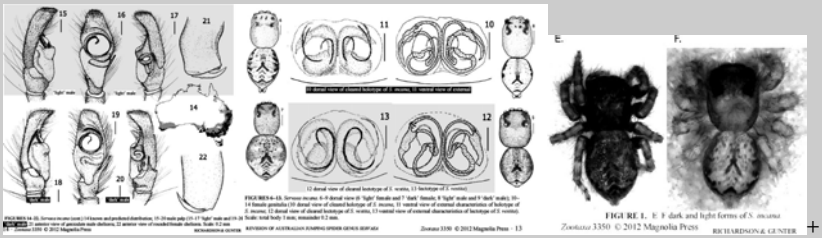


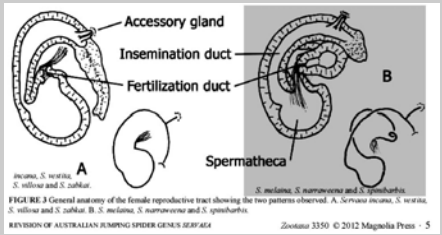
Semnolius chrysotrichus: Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 443-444, t. 37, f 10-11 + Simon 1901-1903: 772, figs 915-931(= D-E).

Gen. *Servaea* Simon, 1888 (6 species)

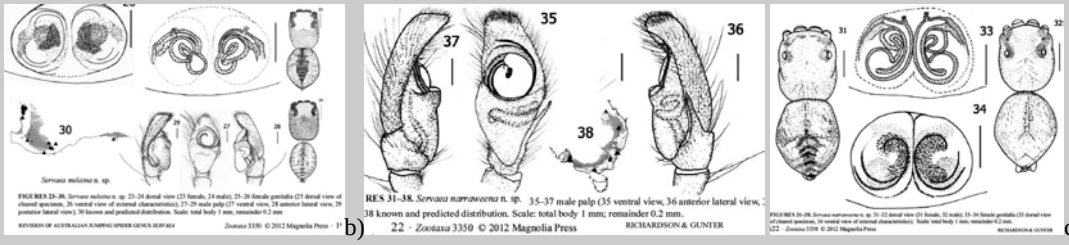
Type species *Servaea vestita=incana*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



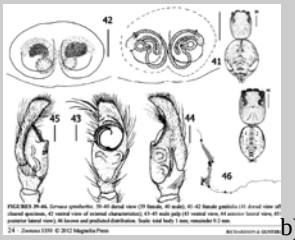




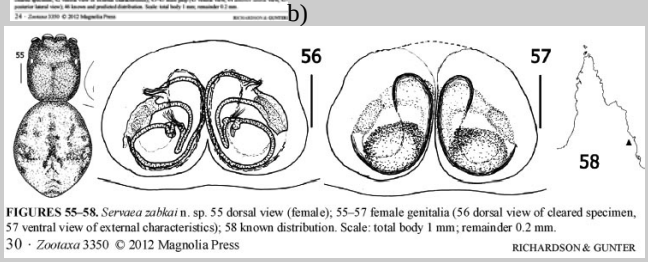
Servaea vestita +b) incana : Proszynski 1984 & 1987 (Male - Tasmania), Atlas: 105 (female - Sidney, coll. Thorell #1815, prep. 6529) +b) Richardson, Gunter 2012. Australian jumping spiders. ©Zootaxa 3350: 5, f 3. By courtesy.



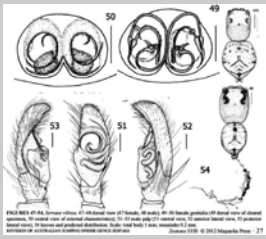
***Servaea nitrosa* +b) *nitrosa* +c)** : Richardson, Gunter 2012. Zootaxa 3350: 18, f 23-29 +b) 21, f 31-37 +c) . By courtesy.

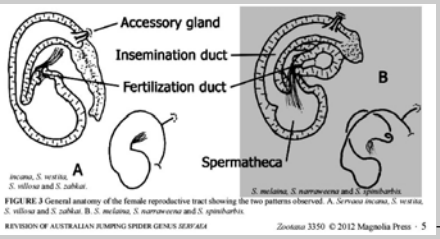


b)



Servaea spinibarbis* +b) *zabkai: Richardson, Gunter, 2012. Australian jumping spiders. ©Zootaxa 3350: 23, f 39-45 +b) 30, f 55-58. By courtesy.





+













Servaea villosa: Richardson, Gunter 2012. Australian jumping spiders. Zootaxa 3350: 26, f 1A-D, 47-53 Richardson, Gunter, 2012. ©Zootaxa 3350: 23, f 39-45 + ©Photo R. Whyte. By courtesy.

Gen. *Sidusa* Peckham & Peckham, 1895(13 species)

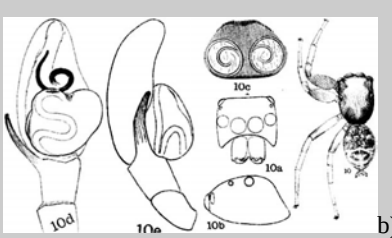
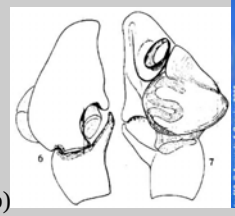
the wholesale merging of genera *Cobanus* and *Wallaba* with *Sidusa*, because of alleged molecular data , proposed by Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938(1): 19, is not acceped here because of morphological incompatibility and/or lack of morphological data



Tyype species *Sidusa gratiosa*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

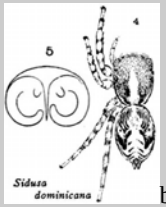


Sidusa [?] sp. Wanless 1978: 231, f 106 + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 106. By courtesy.



b)

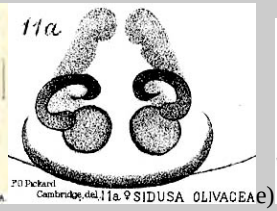
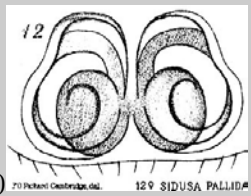


Sidusa gratiosa +b) angulitarsis : Peckham et Peckham 1895: 2(3): 175, t 16, f 10 +b) Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 447-448, t 38, f 6-7 + ©Photo Machado & Gasnier. By courtesy.

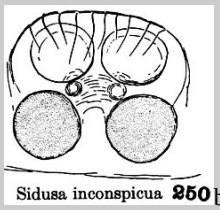
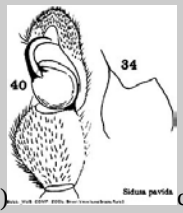

b)

c)

d)

e)



Sidusa dominicana +b) marmorea +c) nigrina +d) olivacea +e) pallida : Petrunkevitch A. 1914b. 22: 329, t 12, f 4-5 +b) F. P.-Cambridge 1901. 211, t 15, f 10 +c) 213, t 16, f 8 +d) 211, t 15, f 11 +e) 211, t 15, f 12. By courtesy. "130" "130"


b)

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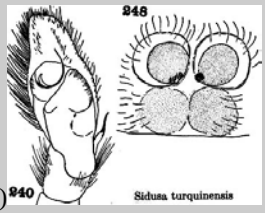
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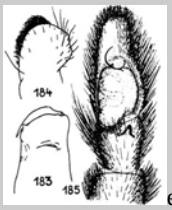
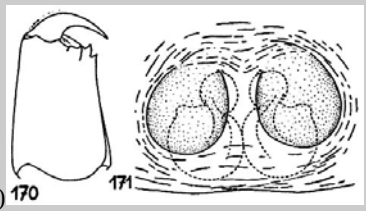
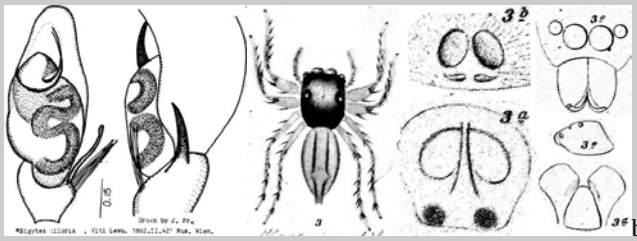
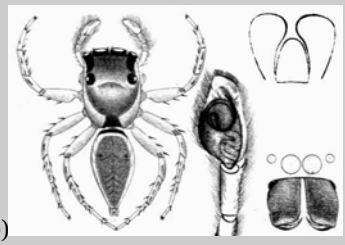

e)


Sidusa inconspicua +b) pavida +c) turquinensis +d) carinata +e) unica : Bryant, E. B. 1940. 86: 460, t 18, f 250 +b) 353, t 3, f 34, 40 t 38, f 6-7 +c) 461, t 18, f 240, 248 +d) Kraus O. 1955b. 493: 60, t 10, f 183-185 +e) 60, t 10, f 170-171. By courtesy.

Gen. *Sigytes* Simon, 1902 (2 species)

Type species *Sigytes paradisiacus [sp. dubius]* .
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

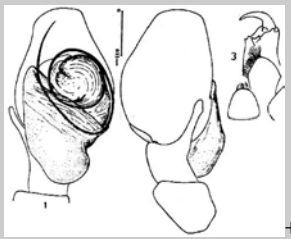

b)


Sigytes diloris +b) albocinctus : Proszynski 1984c: 130.Viti Levu. + Keyserling 1881: 1302, t 111, f 3 +b) 1277, t 109, f 4. By courtesy.

Gen. *Siloca* Simon, 1902 (6 species)

Synonymy with *Coryphasia* unacceptable due to palp and structure of epigyne differences in the respective type species!

Type species *Siloca sanguiniceps*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.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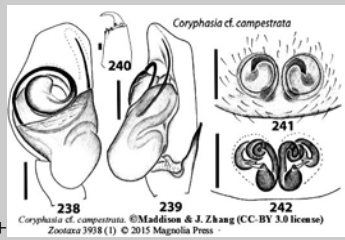
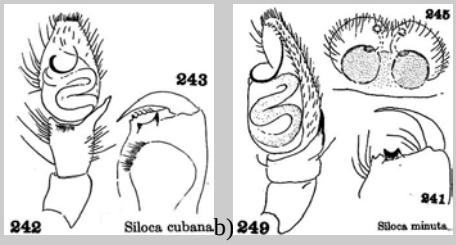




Siloca campestrata : Galiano 1963b. Physis 23 (66): 448, t 38, 1-3 + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa

3938 (1): 23, f. 243, 242 (*Siloca cubana*), 245, 249 (*Siloca minuta*). © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



b)

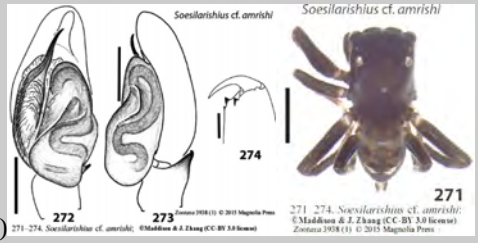
Siloca cubana +b) minuta : Bryant 1940. 86: 456, t 18, f 242-243 +b) f 241, 245, 2492-243. [ATTENTION. World Spiders Catalog quotes transfer of *S. cubana* as "***Agobardus cubanus* Zhang & Maddison, 2015: 18 (Tm from *Siloca=Coryphasia*).** ", however chelicera and palp disagree with type species of *Agobardus*.]

Siloca electa Bryant, 1943 = Antillattus scutiformis : replacement name, by ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015

Gen. *Soesilarishius* Makhan, 2007 (9 species)

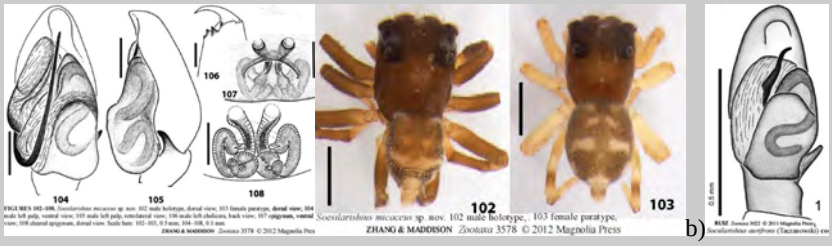
Type species *Soesilarishius amrishi*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

No licence to display received



b)

Soesilarishius amrishi +b) cf. amrishi : Makhan, 2007 +b) ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 25, f 271-274. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



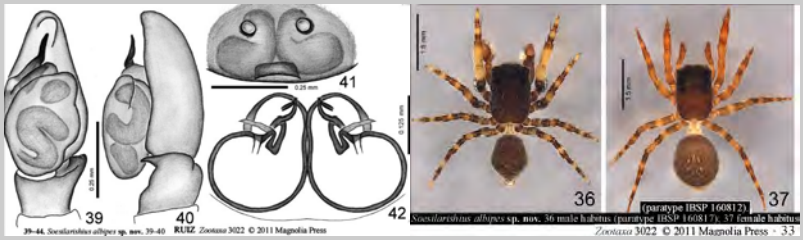
b)

Soesilarishius micaceus +b) aurifrons : Zhang J., Maddison 2012.
Zootaxa 3578: 26-27, f 102–108 +d) Ruiz 2011. Zootaxa 3022: 23. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

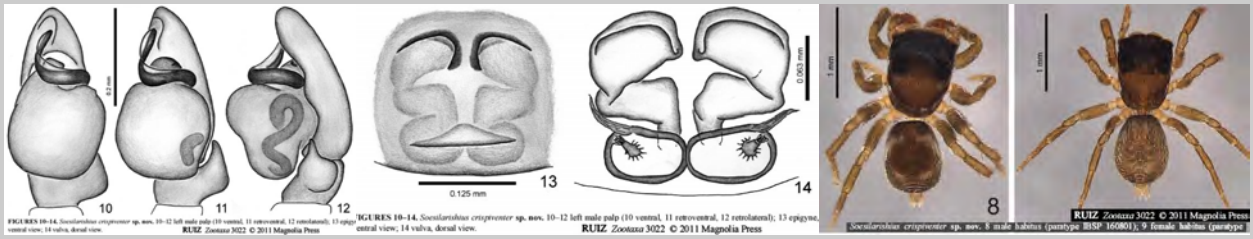


b)

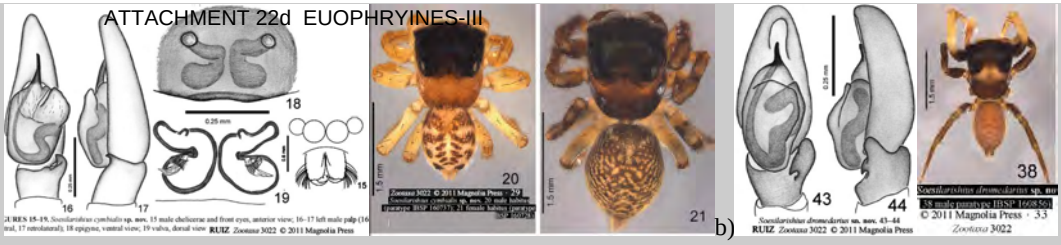
Soesilarishius ruizi +b) sp-Ecuador : Zhang J., Maddison 2012. Zootaxa 3578: 27-29, f 109–114 + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): f 772-773. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



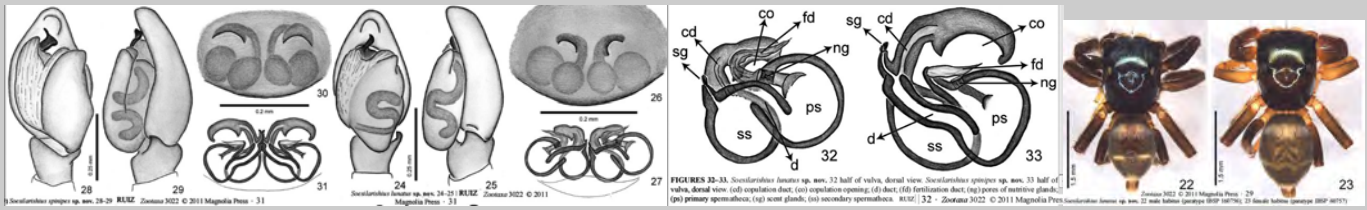
Soesilarishius albipes : Ruiz 2011. Zootaxa 3022: 23.34, f. 36-37, 39-42. ©Magnolia Press.By courtesy.



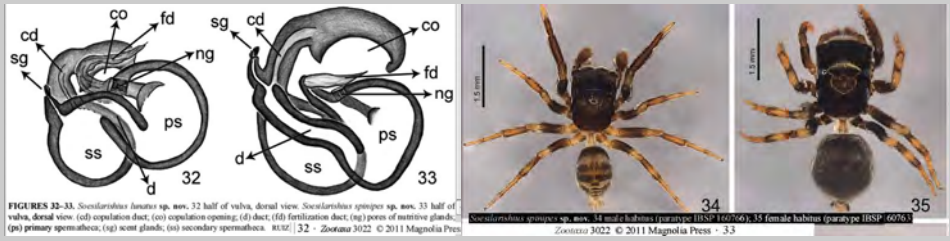
Soesilarishius crispiventer : Ruiz 2011. Zootaxa 3022: 26, f 8-14, 47-48, 59, 64-65. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Soesilarishius cymbialis +b) dromedarius : Ruiz 2011. Zootaxa 3022: 28, f 15-21, 49-50 +b) 36, f 38, 43-44, 57-58. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



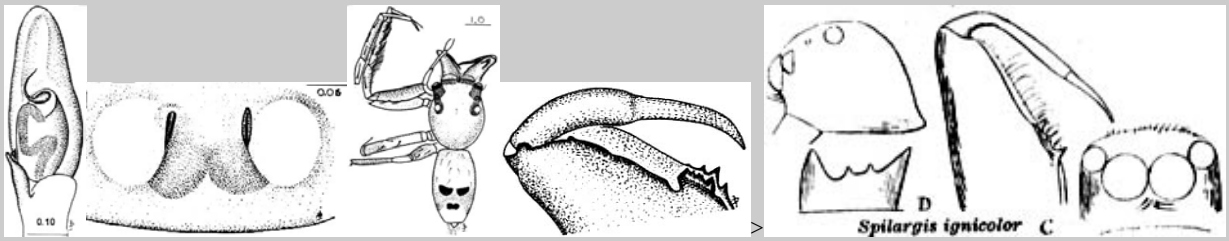
Soesilarishius lunatus : Ruiz 2011. Zootaxa 3022: 30, f 22-27, 32, 51-52, 60-61. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Soesilarishius spinipes : Ruiz, 2011. Zootaxa 3022: 32, f 28-31, 33-35, 53-54. © 2011 Magnolia Press. By courtesy..

Gen. *Spilargis* Simon, 1902 (1 species)

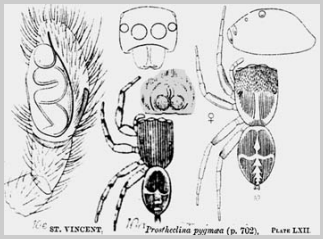
Type species *Spilargis ignicolor*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Spilargis ignicolor : Proszynski 1987. Atlas ...: 102 + Simon E. 1903a. : 772, f 904-910(= A-D).

Gen. *Stoidis* Simon, 1901 (1 species)

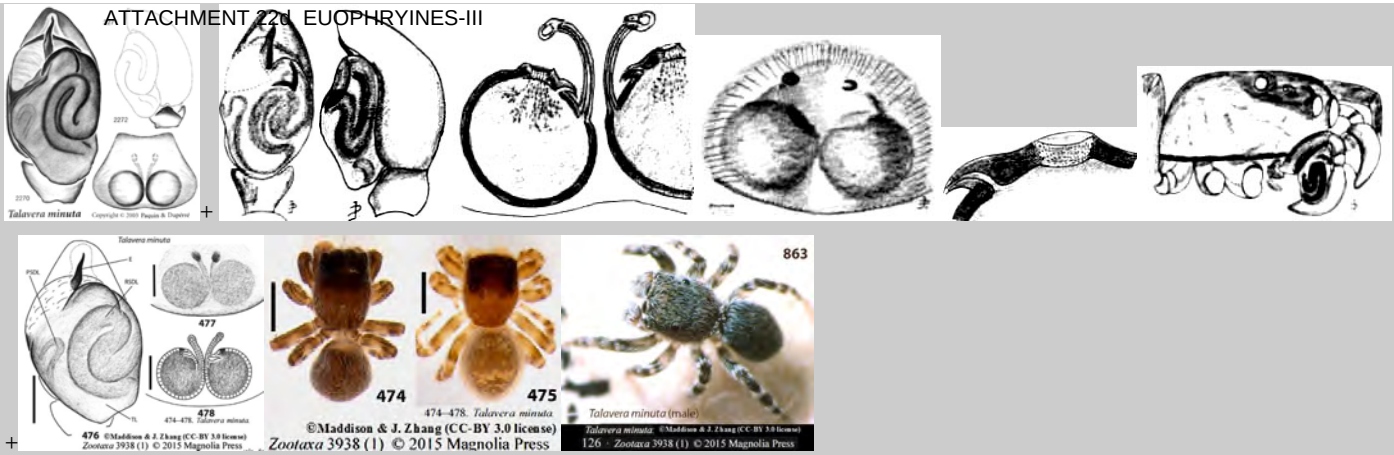
Type species *Stoidis pygmaea*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



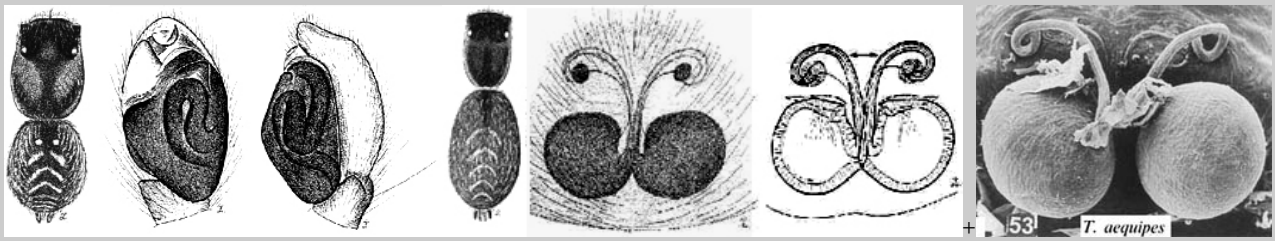
Stoidis pygmaea :Peckhams 1893. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1893: 702, t 62, f 10.By courtesy

Gen. *Talavera* Peckham, Peckham, 1909 (15 species)

Type species *Talavera minuta*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Talavera minuta : Paquin P., Duperre N. 2003. Fabreries, Suppl. 11: 203, f 2270-2272 + Proszynski 1990p + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 474-478, 863. © Magnolia Press.[is it conspecific?]By courtesy.

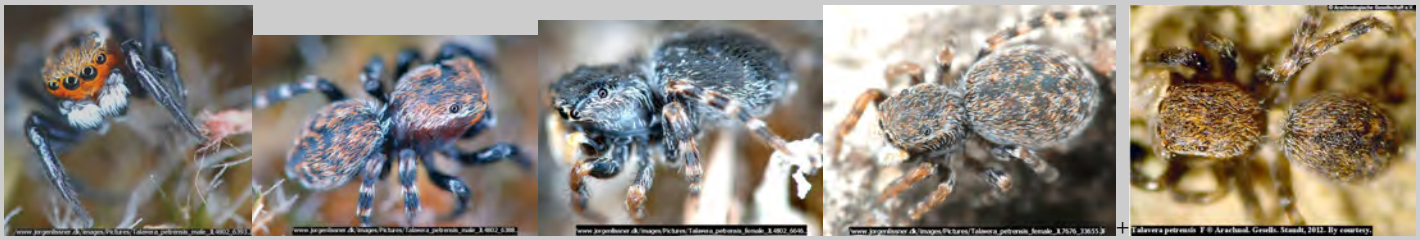




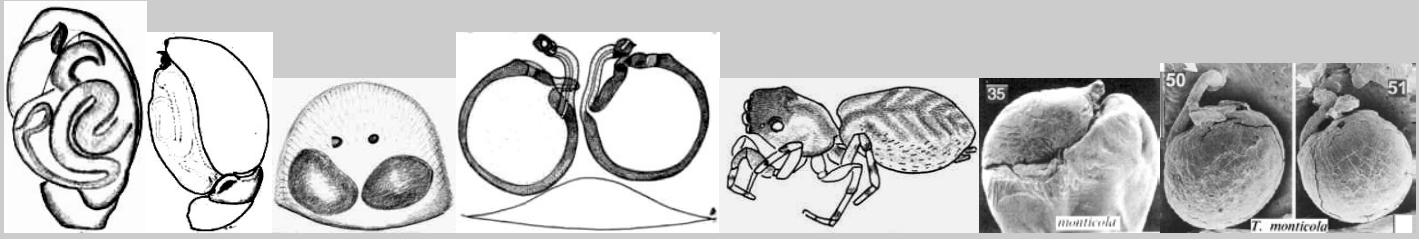
Talavera aequipes : Zabka M. 1997. Fauna Polski 19: 5-187, f 393-398 + Logunov Kronestedt 2003. J. Natural History, 37: 1136-1142, f 44+ ©Photo J. Lissner (F 2826 Denmark). By courtesy.



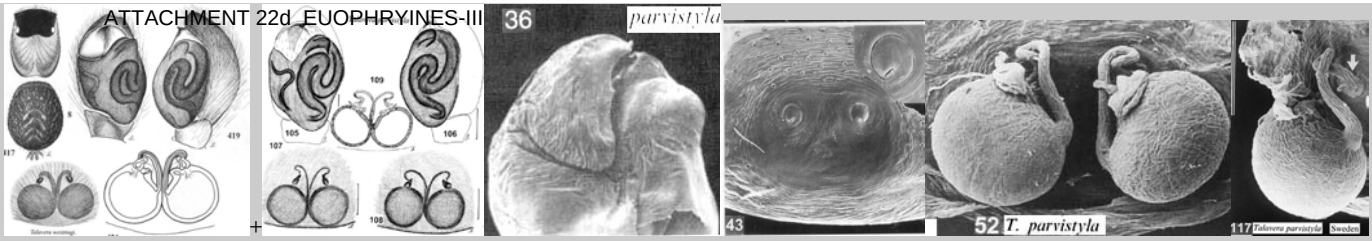




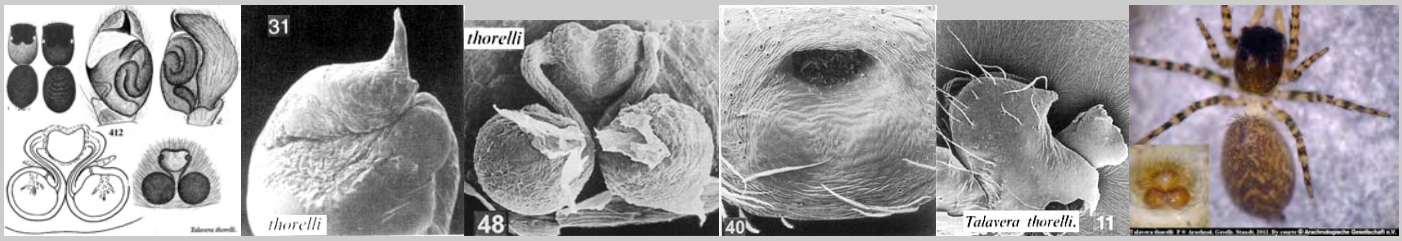
Talavera petrensis : Proszynski J. 1991. Salticidae. 498-502, f 1337.1-4. In: Heimer S., Nentwig W. (eds.) + Logunov, Kronestedt 2003. J. Natural History, 2003, 37: 1144-1148, f 147-148. + ©Photo J. Lissner + Arachnol. Gesells. By courtesy.



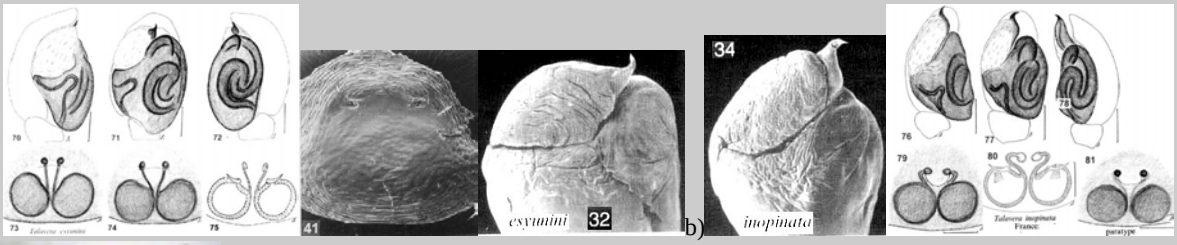
Talavera monticola : Proszynski J. 1991. Salticidae. 498-502, f 1337.1-4.. In: Heimer S., Nentwig W. (eds.) + Logunov, Kronestedt 2003. J. Natural History, 2003, 37: 11121-1125, f 35, 50-51, 89-97. By courtesy.



Talavera parvistyla : Zabka M. 1997. Fauna Polski 19: 5-187, f 393-398 + Logunov Kronestedt 2003. J. Natural History, 2003, 37: 1129-1134, f 105-109. By courtesy.



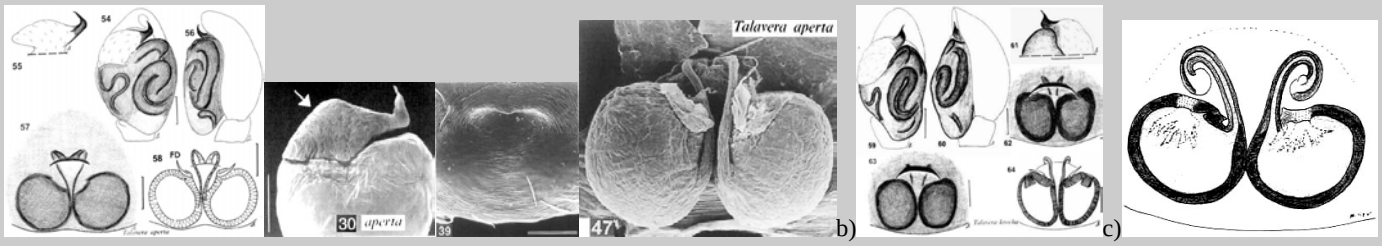
Talavera thorelli : Zabka M. 1997. Fauna Polski 19: 105-106, illustrations 411-4165-187, f 393-398 + Logunov Kronestedt 2003. J. Natural History, 2003, 37: 1109-1112 + ©Photo Arachnol. Gesells. By courtesy. "120"



b)

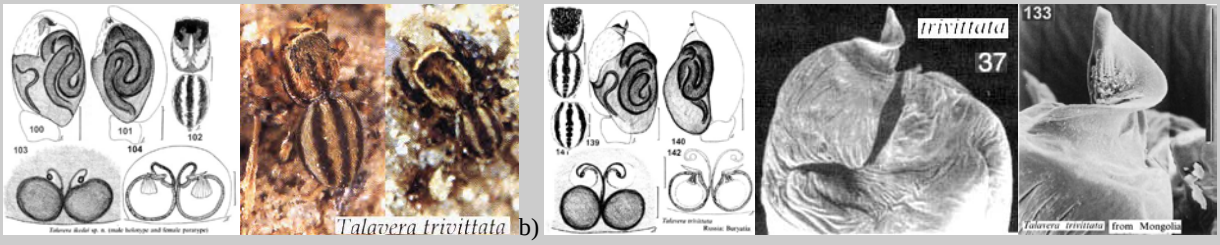


Talavera esyunini +b) inopinata: Logunov Kronestedt 2003. J. Natural History, 2003, 37: 1112-115 +b) 1115-1118 + ©Photo Arachnol. Gesells.. By courtesy.



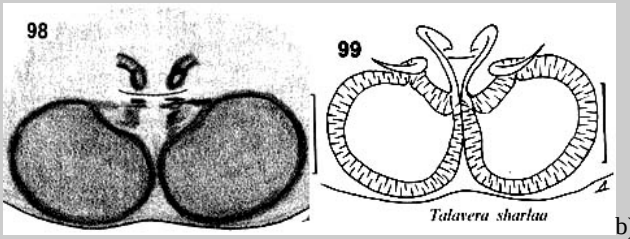
b) c)

Talavera aperta +b) krocha +c) milleri : Logunov Kronestedt 2003. J. Natural History, 2003, 3: 7 1126-1129 +b) 1106-1109, f 59-64 +c) Proszynski 1976: 151, f 142. By courtesy.

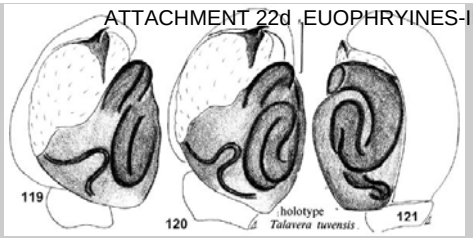


b)

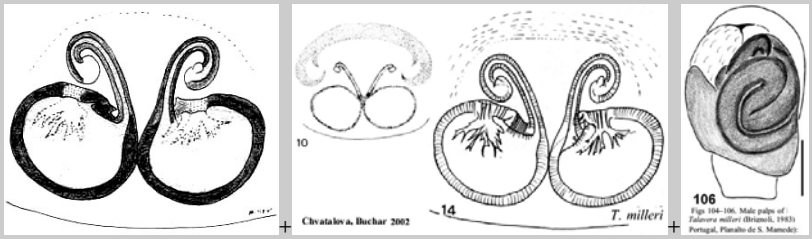
Talavera ikedai +b) trivittata : Logunov Kronestedt 2003. J. Nat. Hist., 2003, 3: 7: 1126-1129 + ©Photo Namkung J. 2002 +b) Logunov Kronestedt 2003. J. Natural History, 2003, 37: 1142-1144. By courtesy.



b)



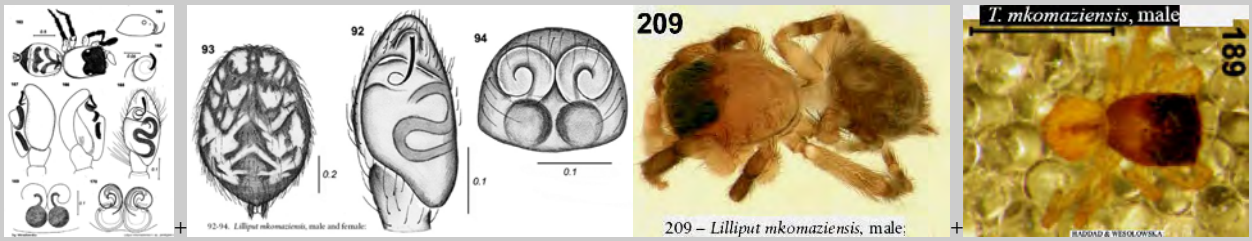
Talavera sharlaa+b) tuvensis: Logunov, Kronestedt 2003. J. Nat. History, 2003, 37: 1125-1126, f 98-99 +b) 1134-1136. By courtesy.



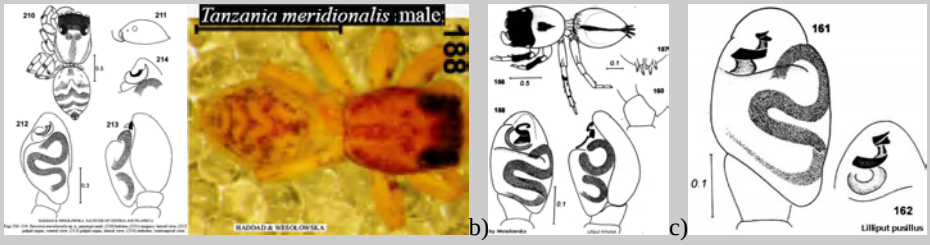
Talavera milleri: Miler in Proszynski 1976: 151, f 142, map 59 [as *Euophrys brevipes* Miller 1971]+ Chvatalova, Buchar 2002. Acta Soc. zool. Bohem. 66: 5-7, f 6, 10, 14 + Logunov, 2015. Arthropoda Selecta 24(1): 77, f. 106. By courtesy.

Gen. *Tanzania* Koçak & Kemal, 2008 (6 species)

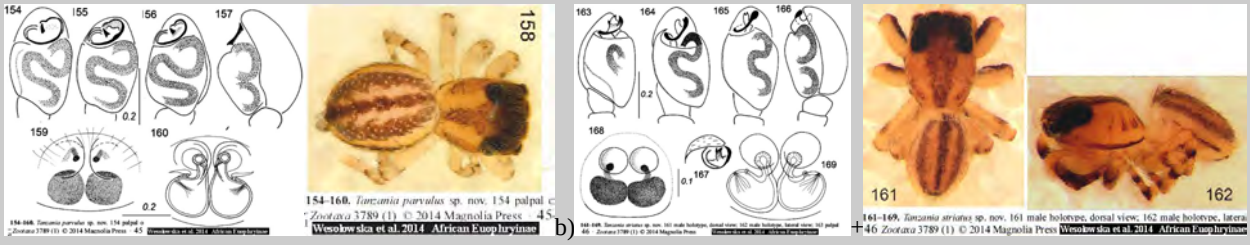
Type species *Tanzania mkomaziensis*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Tanzania mkomaziensis :Wesolowska, Russel-Smith, 2000. Trop. Zool. 13 (1): 63, f 163-170 + Wesolowska, Tomasiewicz 2008. J. Afrotr. Zool., 4: 24, 92-94, 209 + Haddad, Wesołowska 2011. © Afr. Invertebr. 52(1): 125, f 189. By courtesy.



Tanzania meridionalis +b) minuta +c) pusilla: Haddad, Wesołowska 2011. © Afr. Invertebr. 52(1): 122-124, f 188, 210-214 +b) Wesolowska, Russel-Smith, 2000. Trop. Zool. 13 (1): 63, figs 156-160 +c) 66-67, figs 161-162. By courtesy.

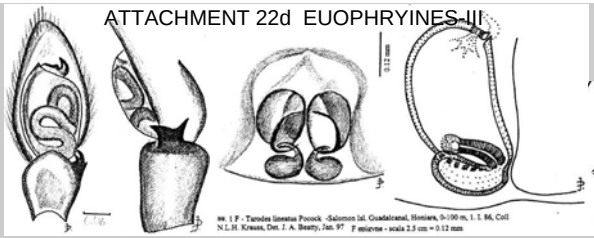
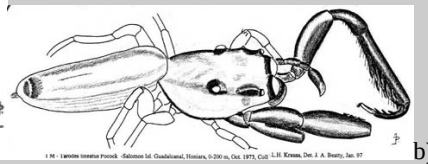
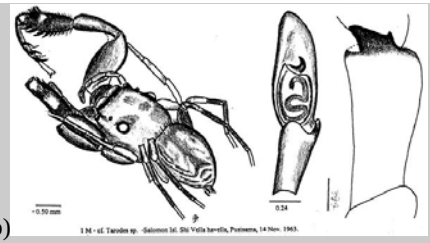


Tanzania parvula +b) striata : Wes., Azar., Rus.-Smith, 2014. Zootaxa 3789 (1): 44, f 154-160 +b) 45-47, f 161-169 ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

Gen. *Tariona* Simon, 1902 = *Mopiopia* Simon, 1902

Gen. *Tarodes* Pocock,1899 (1 species)

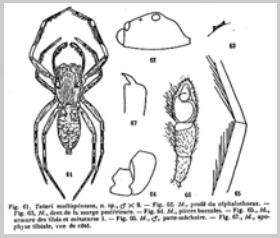
Type species *Tarodes lineatus*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.




b)

Tarodes lineatus* +b) *sp [Salomon Is.] : Proszynski +b) [both - Det. J.A. Beatty]. By courtesy.

Gen. *Tatari* Berland, 1938 (1 species)

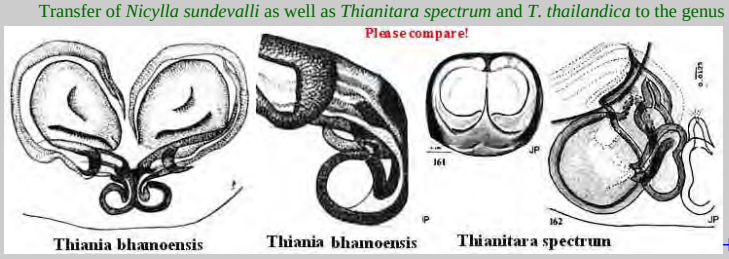
Type species *Tatari multispinosus*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Tatari multispinosus : Berland, 1938: 152, Figs 61-66 (from N Hebrides). By courtesy.

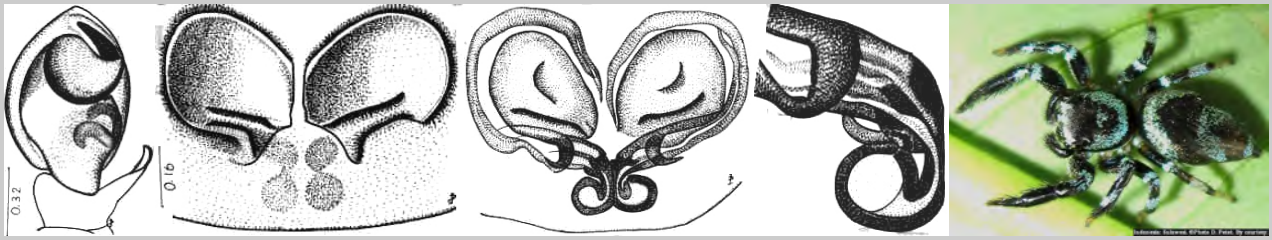
Gen. *Thiania* C. L. Koch, 1846 (17 species)

Transfer of *Nicylla sundevalli* as well as *Thianitara spectrum* and *T. thailandica* to the genus *Thiania* - not accepted here.



+


Type species *Thiania pulcherrima* (species dubius).
Representative species: *Thania bhamoensis*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.





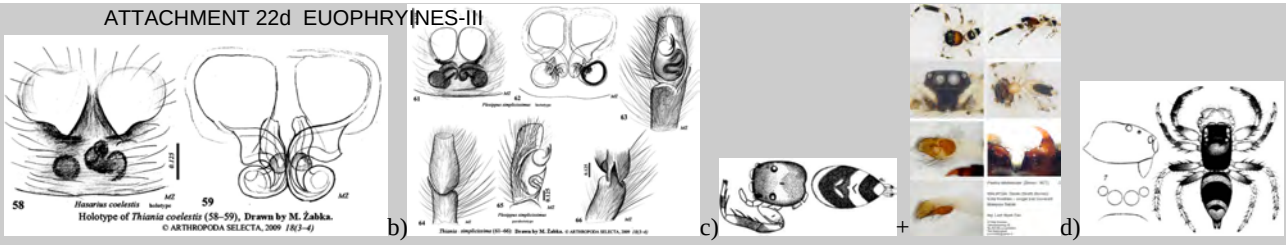
+

Thiania bhamoensis: Proszynski 1984c. Atlas .. 144 (f - Birma - Thorell coll.Mus. Stockholm) + ©Photo D. Petot + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 31, f 566-572, 888. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



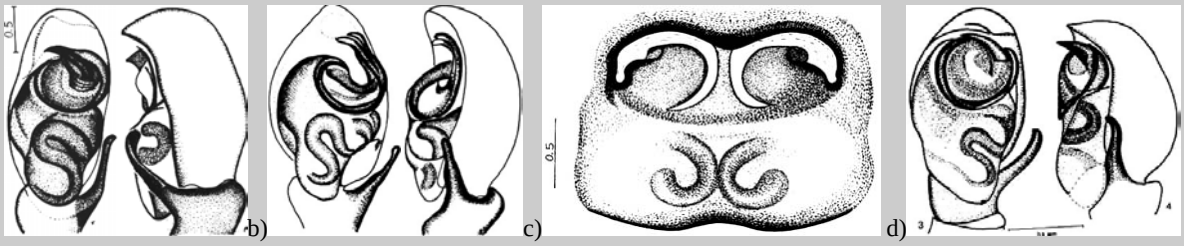
b)

Thiania viridimicans* +b) *cavaleriei : Proszynski 1984c. Atlas .. 146 +b) Atlas...: 147. By courtesy.



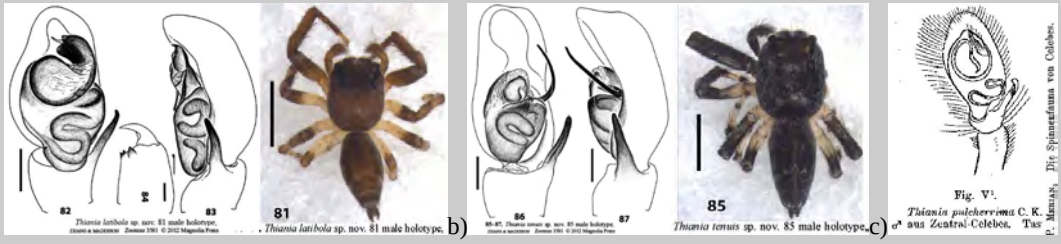
b) c) + d)

Thiania coelestis* +b) *simplicissima* +c) *latefasciata* +d) *gazellae : Prószyński 2009b. Arhropoda selecta 18(3-4): f 58-59 +b) 166-68, f 61-66 +c) Proszynski 1987. Atlas ...: 107[immature] + Photo © P. Koomen +d) Keyserling 1883. 1466, t 123, f 7.



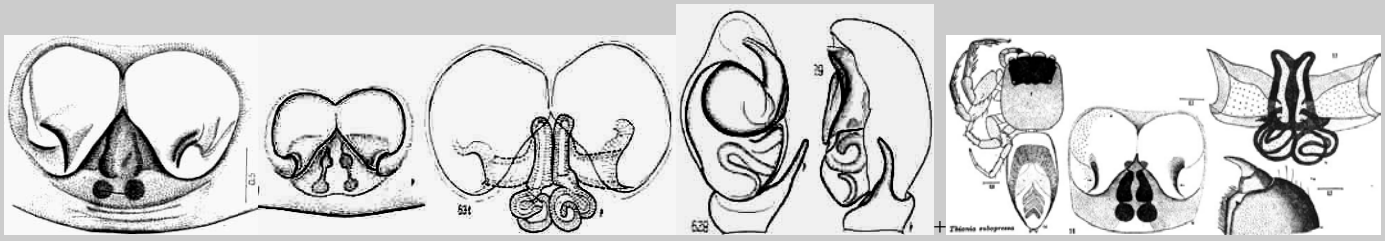
b) c) d)

Thiania cupreonitens* +b) *demissa* +c) *luteobrachialis* +d) *inermis : Proszynski 1984c. Atlas .. 145 +b) Atlas ...: 145 +c) Atlas ...: 145 +d) Proszynski 1983e. Folia ent. hung., 44, 2: 284, f 3-4. By courtesy.



b) c)

Thiania latibola* +b) *tenuis* +c) *pulcherrima : Zhang J., Maddison 2012. Zootaxa: 3581: 72-73, f 81–84, 107 +b) 73, f 85–87 +c) Merian 1911: 310, f V (from Sulavesi, type from Sri Lanka!). By courtesy.



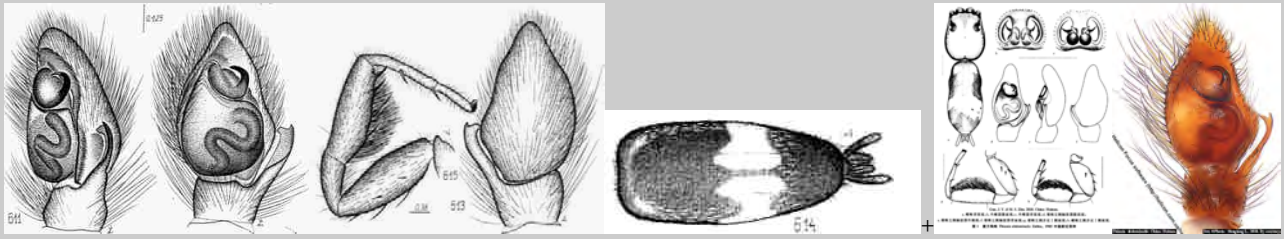
+

Thiania suboppressa : Proszynski 1984c. Atlas .. 145 & Zabka 1985. Ann. zool., 39, 11: 453-454, f 628-631 +Wesolowska 1981a. Ann. zool., 36: 49-50, f 11-14. By courtesy.



+ b)

Thiania viscaensis* +b) *sp [Sumatra] : Prószyński 2009b. Arhr. sel. 18(3-4): 166, f 60 + Barrion, Litsinger 1995. 86, f. 43a-i +b) Proszynski 1984c: 73. By courtesy.



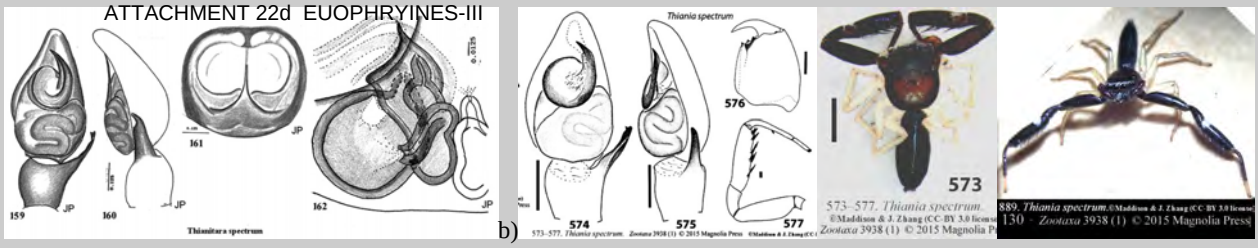
+

Thiania abdominalis : Zabka 1985. Ann. zool., 39, 11: 451-452, f 611-615 + Guo J., Zhu M. 2010: 30: 93-96, f a-h + . ©Photo Shuqiang Li. By courtesy.

Gen. *Thianitara* Simon, 1903 (2 species)

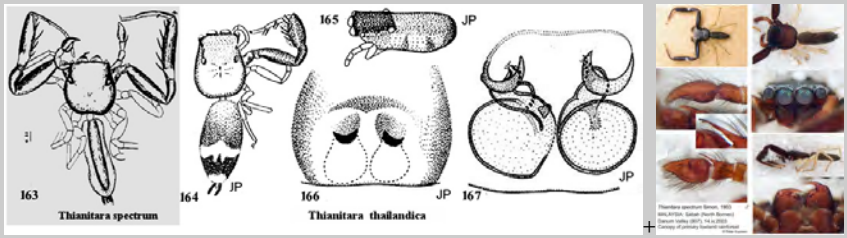
Transfer of *Nicylla sundevalli* as well as *Thianitara spectrum* and *T. thailandica* to the genus *Thiania* - not accepted here.

Type species *Thianitara spectrum*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



b)

Thianitara spectrum : Prószynski, Deeleman-Reinhold, 2012. Arthr. select. 21(1): 58, f 159-162+178-182
+ © Photo P. Koomen+ ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 31, f 573-577, 889. © Magnolia Press.. By courtesy.

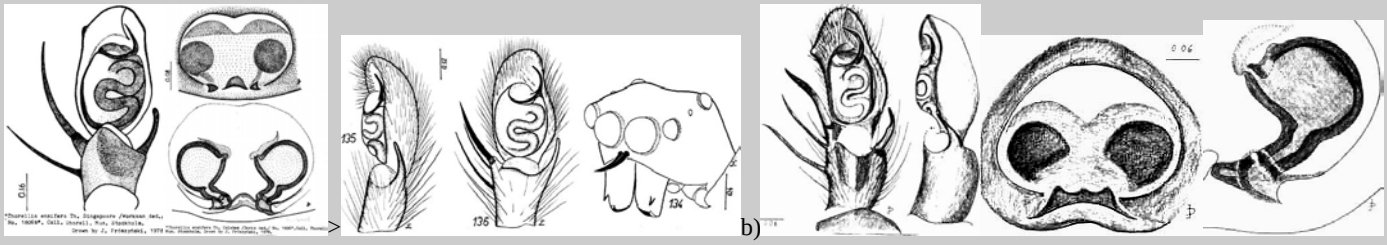


+

Thianitara thailandica : Prószynski, Deeleman-Reinhold, 2012. Arthr. select. 21(1): 58, f 159-162+178-182
+ © Photo P. Koomen. By courtesy.

Gen. *Thorelliola* Strand, 1942 (20 species)

Type species *Thorelliola ensifera*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



b)

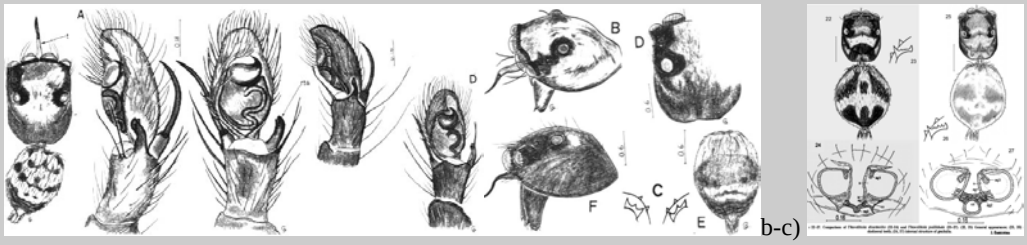


+

Thorelliola ensifera* + *b) cf-ensifera : Proszynski 1984c: 148 (m Singapore + f Sulavesi) + Zabka 1988b. Ann. zool.,
41 (14): 470-471, f 134-236 +b) . Berry, Beatty, Proszynski 1997. J. Arachnol.25(2): 131, f 81-85 [from Marquesas Is]+ ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): f 622-629, 896-897. © Magnolia Press + © Photo H.K. Tang (*T. ensifera* - Singapore: m + f).
By courtesy.

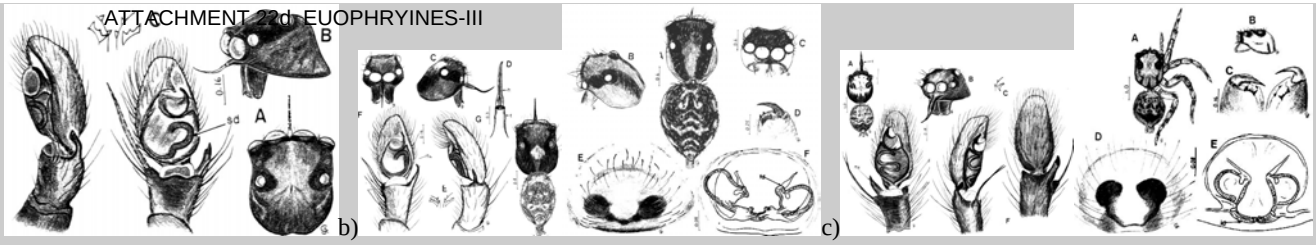


Thorelliola dumicola : Berry, Beatty, Proszynski 1997. J. Arachn., 25(2): 132, f 86-90. By courtesy.



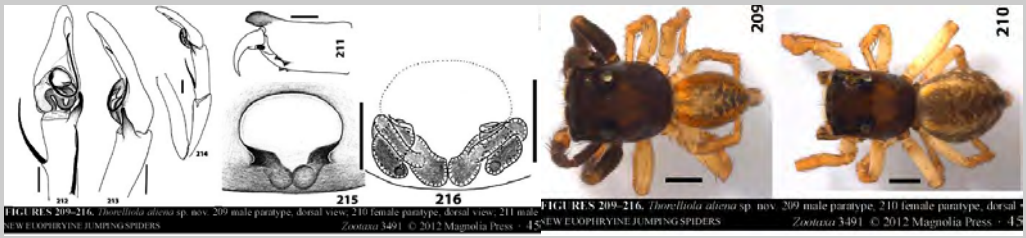
b-c)

Thorelliola biapophysis* +b) *dissimilis* +c) *pallidula : Gardzinska, Patoleta 1997. Mem. Queensland Mus. 42 (1): 218, f 4a-f, 5a-d
+b) Gardzinska 2009. © Annl. zool. 59(1): 132-133, f 22-24 +c) 24-27. By courtesy.

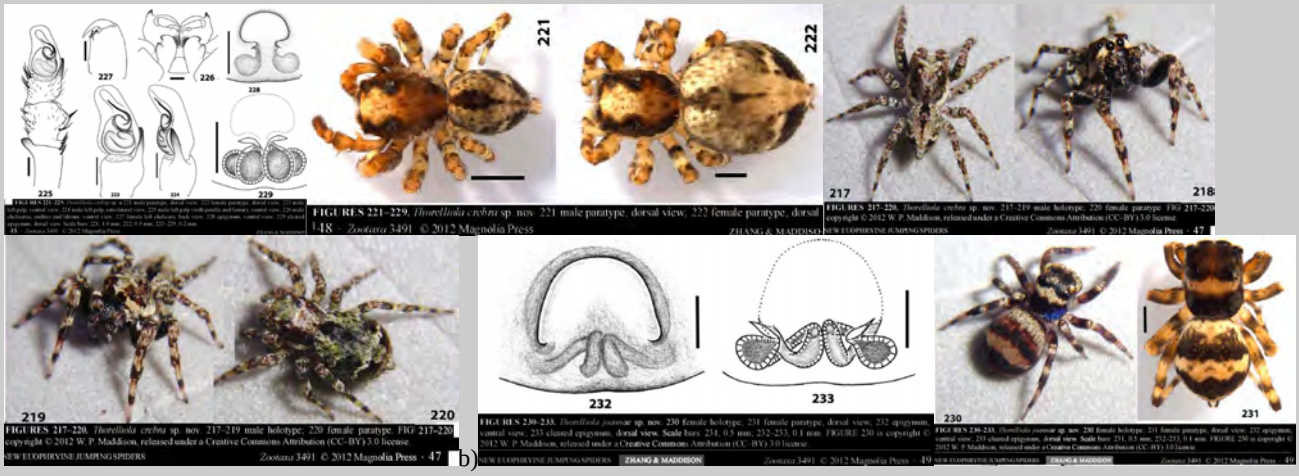


b) c)

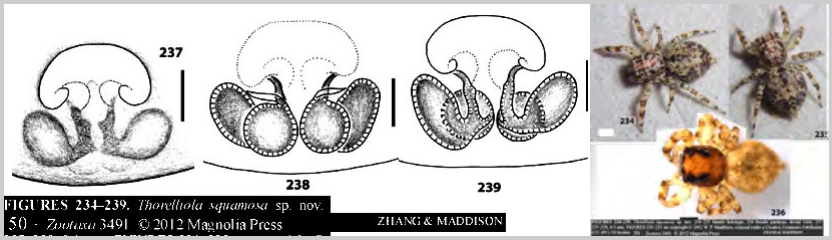
Thorelliola glabra* +b) *javaensis* +c) *trucilonga : Gardzinska, Patoleta 1997. Mem. Queensland Mus. 42 (1): 218, f 6a-d +b) 218, f 7a-g, 8a-f +c) 220, f 9a-f, 10a-e. By courtesy.



Thorelliola aliena : Zhang J., Maddison 2012b: Zootaxa 3491: 44-46, f 205–216.© 2012 • Magnolia Press. By courtesy.
DO NOT SEE PROBOSCIS! PLACEMENT?



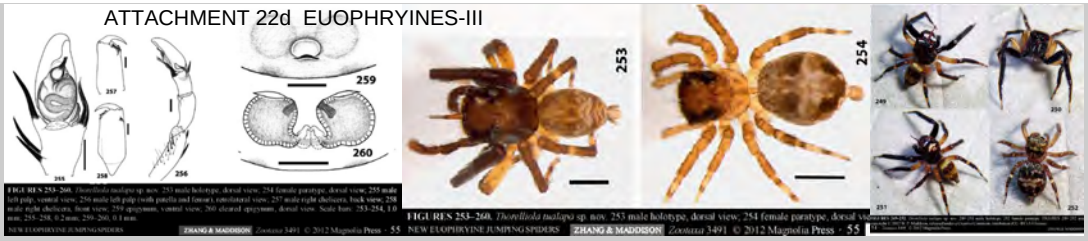
Thorelliola crebra* +b) *joannae : Zhang J., Maddison 2012b: Zootaxa 3491: 46-47, f 217–229. © 2012 • Magnolia Press. .
b) 49-52, f 230–233. By courtesy **DO NOT SEE PROBOSCIS of a), PLACEMENT? Color pattern of b) OK.**



Thorelliola squamosa : Zhang J., Maddison 2012b: Zootaxa 3491: 52, f 234–239. © 2012 • Magnolia Press. By courtesy.
Color pattern? PLACEMENT?



Thorelliola tamasi : Zhang J., Maddison 2012b: Zootaxa 3491: 52, f 240–248.© 2012 • Magnolia Press. By courtesy.
PROBOSCIS OK.

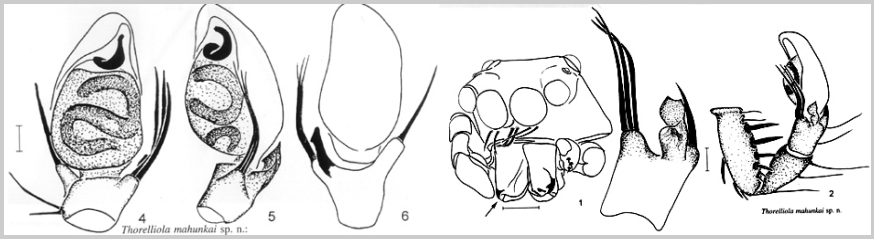


Thorelliola tualapa : Zhang J., Maddison 2012b: Zootaxa 3491: 53-55, f 249–260.© 2012 • Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Thorelliola zabkai : Zhang J., Maddison 2012b: Zootaxa 3491: 56-58, f 261–271. © 2012 • Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

DO NOT SEE PROBOSCIS. PLACEMENT?

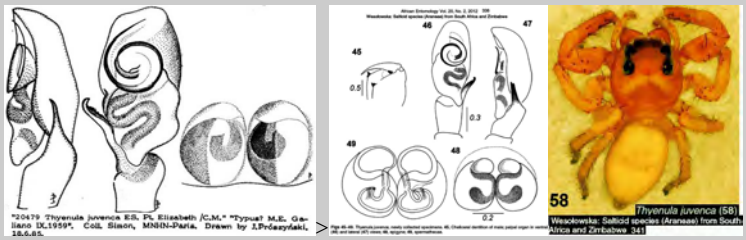




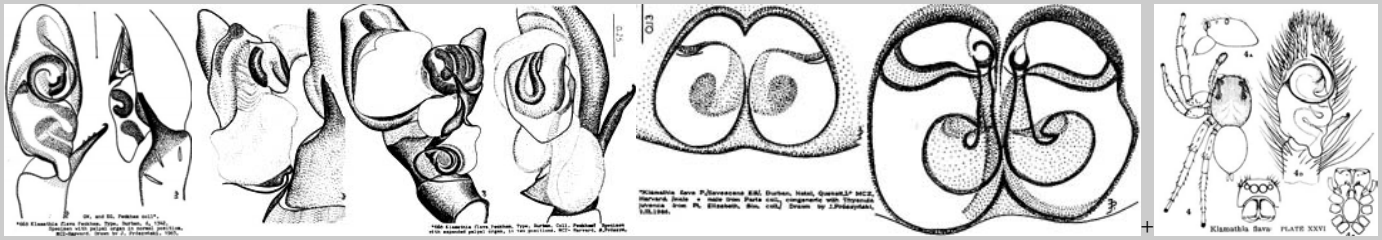
Thorelliola mahunkaia : zuts T. 2002a. Folia entom. hungarica, 63: 18, f. 1-9, 11.. By courtesy.

Gen. *Thyenula* Simon, 1902 (24 species)

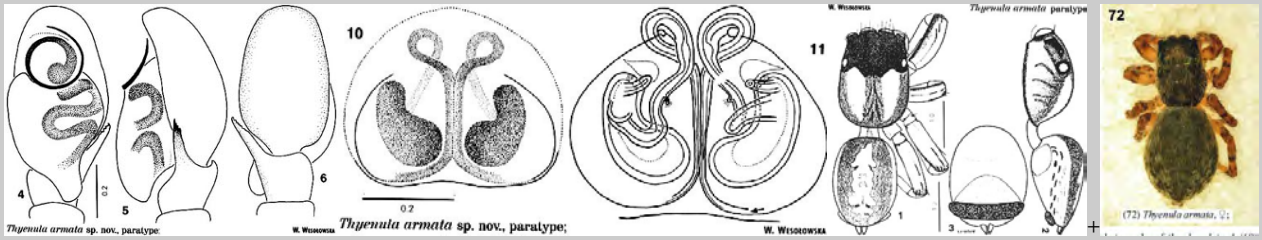
Type species *Thyenula juvenca*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



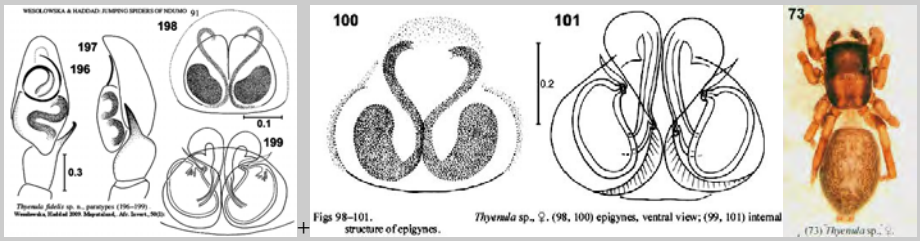
Thyenula juvenca : Proszynski J. 1987. Atlas ...: 101 + Wesolowska 2012: 20(2): 337-338, f 45–49,58 + . By courtesy.



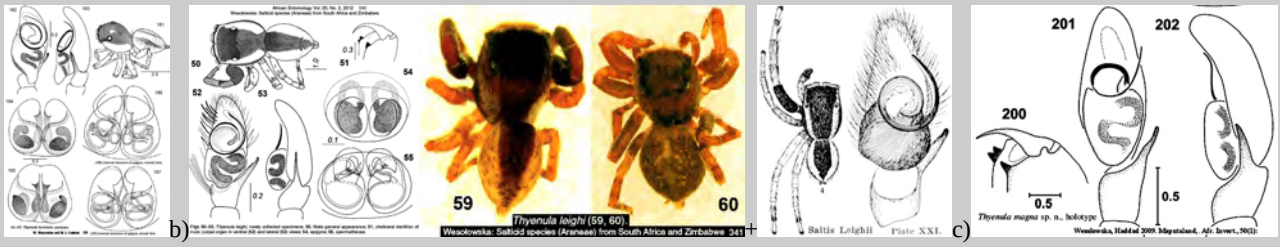
Thyenula flava : Proszynski J. 1987. Atlas ...: 101 +b) Peckham G.W., Peckham E.G. 1903. 14 (1): 231, pl. 26, f. 4. By courtesy.



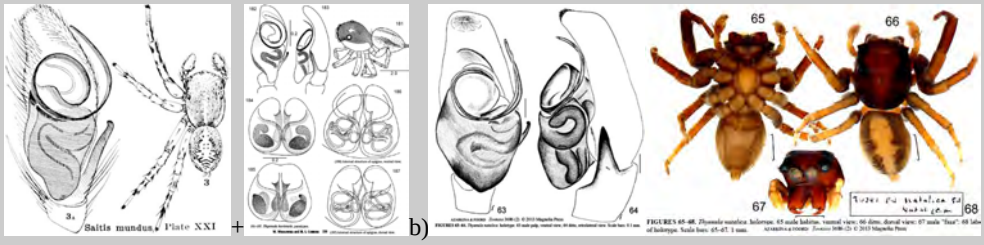
Thyenula armata : Wesolowska, Hadad 2014. Lesotho. Afr. Invert. 55 (2), 259-260, f 72, 98, 99. By courtesy.



Thyenula fidelis + Thyenula sp : Wesołowska, Haddad 2009. Afr. Invert. 50(1): 90-92, f 196-199 + Wesolowska W., Haddad C.R., 2014 . Lesotho. Afr. Invert. 55 (2), 261-262, f 73, 100, 101. By courtesy.By courtesy.



Thyenula hortensis +b) leighi +c) magna: Wesolowska, Cumming 2008. Ann. zool. 58: 219-221, 181-187 +b) Wesolowska 2012: 20(2): 338-340, f 59, 60 +.Peckham E.G. 1903. Trans. Wisc. Acad. Sci. Arts. Lett., 14 (1): 197, t 21, f 4 +c) Wesołowska, Haddad, 2009 92, f. 200-202, 237. By courtesy.



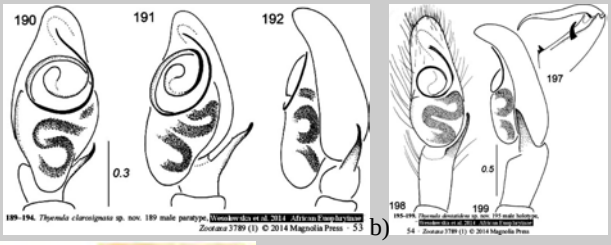
Thyenula munda +b) natalica : Peckhams 1903. 14 (1): 198, t 21, f 3-a. + Wesolowska, Cumming 2008. Ann. zool. 58: 219-221, 181-187 +b) Azarkina, Foord 3686(2): 176, f 54-62. © 2013 Magnolia Press.By courtesy.



Thyenula alotama : Wes., Azar., Rus.-Smith, 2014. Zootaxa 3789 (1): 47-48, f 170-175. ©Magnolia Press.



Thyenula cheliceroides : Wes., Azar., Rus.-Smith, 2014. Zootaxa 3789 (1): 50-52, f 184-188. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



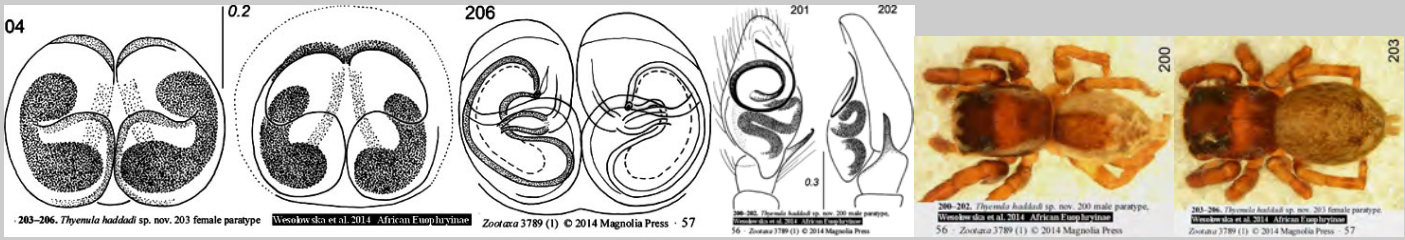


Thyenula clarosignata b) dentatidens : Wes., Azar., Rus.-Smith, 2014. Zootaxa 3789 (1): 52, f 189-194

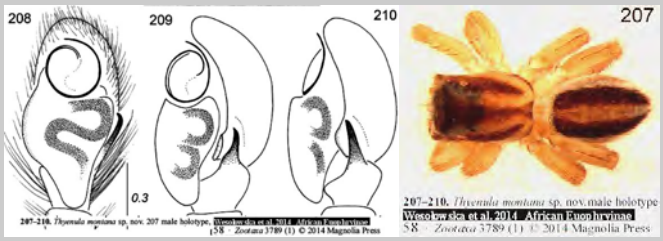
+b) 54-55, f 193-199. ©Magnolia Press.



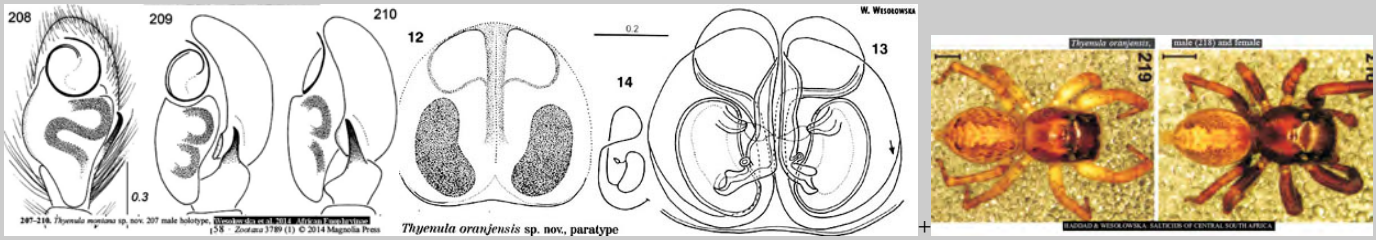
Thyenula cheliceroides* +b) *"Tularosa" arcana: Wes., Azar., Rus.-Smith, 2014. Zootaxa 3789 (1): 50-52, f 184-188. ©Magnolia Press +b) "*Tularosa" arcana* - Wesolowska, Cumming 2008. Ann. zool. 58: 221-222, 188-190 [Synonymy with *Thyenula* wrong!]. By courtesy.



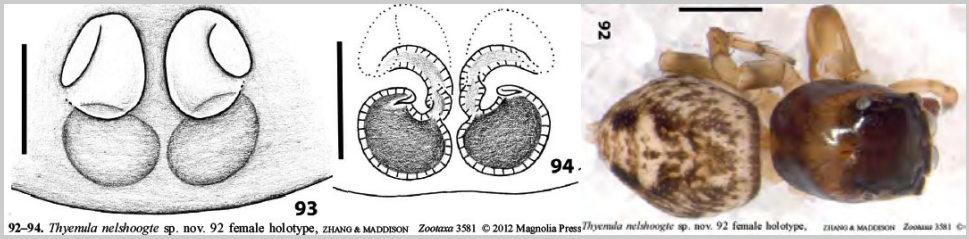
Thyenula haddadi : Wes., Azar., Rus.-Smith, 2014. Zootaxa 3789 (1): 55-56, f 200-206. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



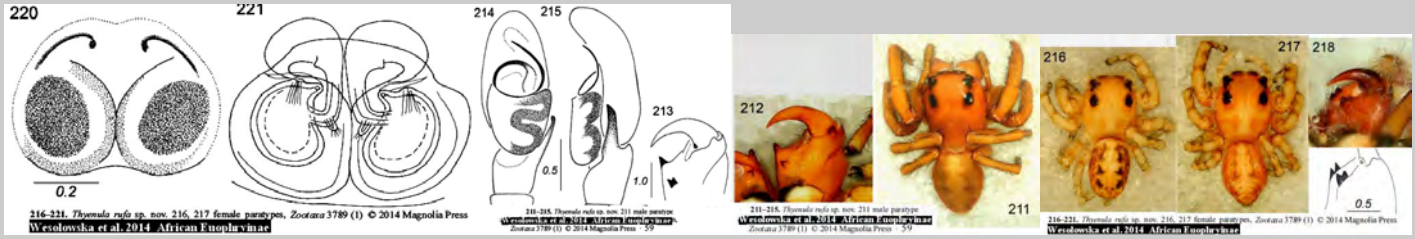
Thyenula montana : Wes., Azar., Rus.-Smith, 2014. Zootaxa 3789 (1): 56-57, f 207-210 (from altitude 3070 m a.s.l.) ©Magnolia.



Thyenula oranjensis : Wesolowska W. 2001. Ann. Zool., 51 (2); 261-264, f 7-1 + Haddad, Wesołowska 2011. © Afr. Invertebr. 52(1): 128-129, f 218-219. .



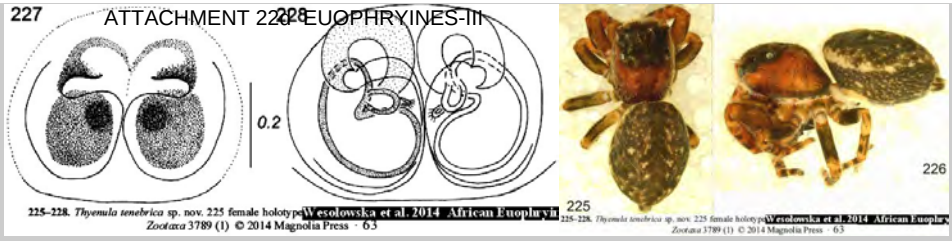
Thyenula nelshoogte : Zhang J., Maddison 2012. Zootaxa: 3581: 75, f 92–94.©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



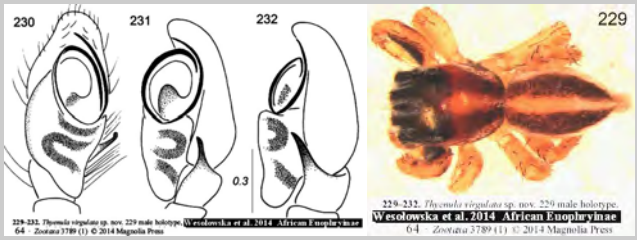
Thyenula rufa : Wes., Azar., Rus.-Smith, 2014. Zootaxa 3789 (1): 59, f 211-221. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Thyenula sempiterna : Wes., Azar., Rus.-Smith, 2014. Zootaxa 3789 (1): 60, f 222-224. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy..



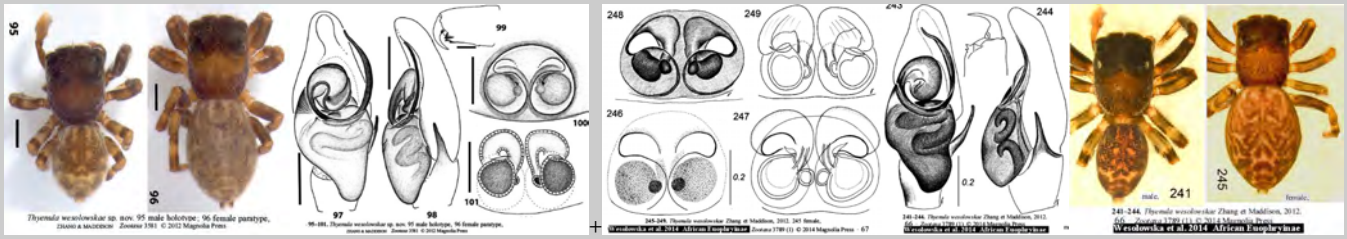
Thyenula tenebrica : Wes., Azar., Rus.-Smith, 2014. Zootaxa 3789 (1): 47-48, f 170-175. ©Magnolia Press.



Thyenula virgulata : Wes., Azar., Rus.-Smith, 2014. Zootaxa 3789 (1): 62-64, f 229-232. ©Magnolia Press.



Thyenula vulnifica : Wes., Azar., Rus.-Smith, 2014. Zootaxa 3789 (1): 66-68, f 233-240. ©Magnolia Press.

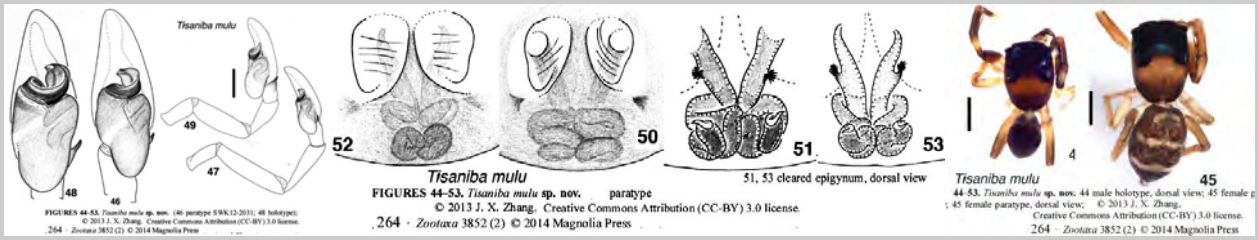


Thyenula wesolowskae : Zhang J., Maddison 2012. Zootaxa: 3581: 76-79, f 95–101 + Wes., Azar., Rus.-Smith, 2014. Zootaxa 3789 (1): 68, f 241–249. ©Magnolia Press.

Gen. *Tisaniba* Zhang J., Maddison, 2014 (6 species)

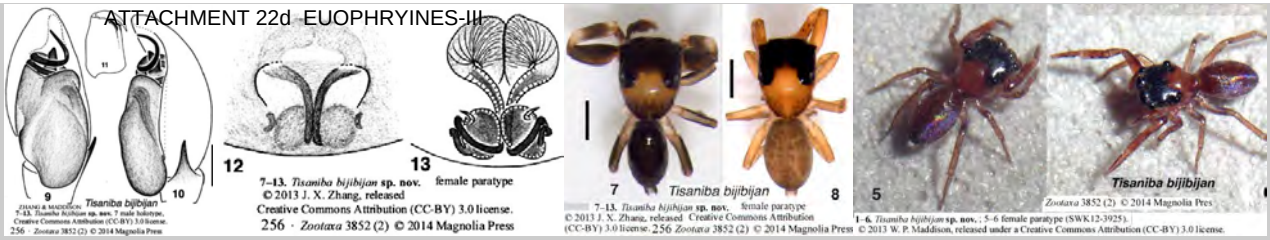
internal structure of epigyne resembles DENDRYPHANTINES

Type species *Tisaniba mulu*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



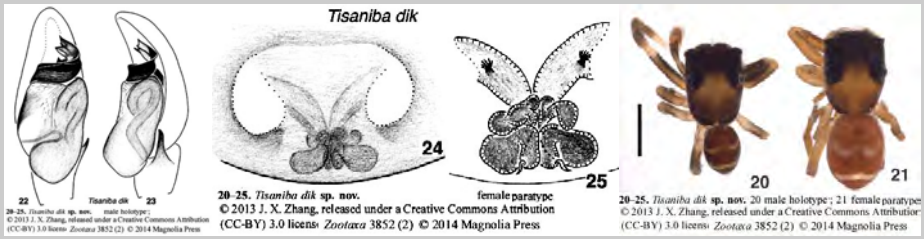


Tisaniba mulu : Zhang & Maddison, 2014. Zootaxa 3852 (2): 262–264, f 38–53. © 2014 Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



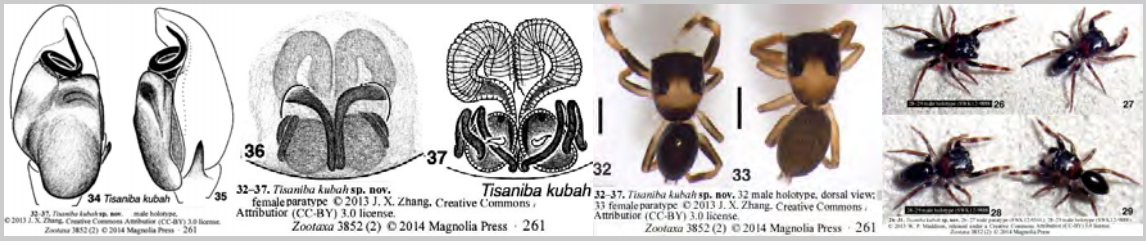


Tisaniba bijibijan : Zhang & Maddison, 2014. Zootaxa 3852 (2): 254–256, f 1–13. © 2014 Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



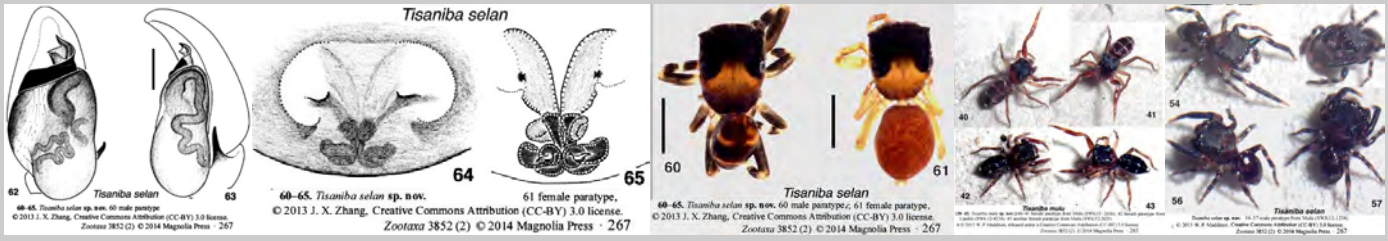


Tisaniba dik : Zhang & Maddison, 2014. Zootaxa 3852 (2): 256–259, f 14–25. © 2014 Magnolia Press. By courtesy.





Tisaniba kubah : Zhang & Maddison, 2014. Zootaxa 3852 (2): 259–261, f 26–37. © 2014 Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Tisaniba selan : Zhang & Maddison, 2014. Zootaxa 3852 (2): 265, f 54–65. © 2014 Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Tisaniba selasi : Zhang & Maddison, 2014. Zootaxa 3852 (2): 265–269, f 66–72. © 2014 Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

Gen. *Truncattus* Zhang J., Maddison, 2012 (3 species)

Type species *Truncattus flavus*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Truncattus flavus : Zhang J., Maddison 2012 Zootaxa 3476: 52-53, f 253–262. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Truncattus dominicanus : Zhang J., Maddison 2012. Zootaxa 3476: 50-51, f 243–252. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



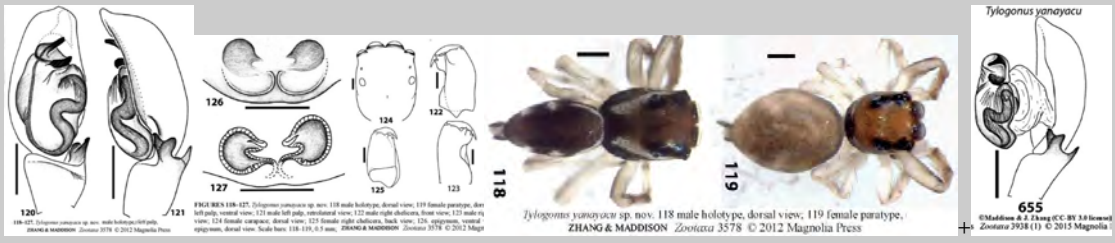
Truncattus cachotensis : Zhang J., Maddison 2012. Zootaxa 3476: 48-49, f 234–242. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

Gen. *Tylogonus* Simon, 1902 (13 species)

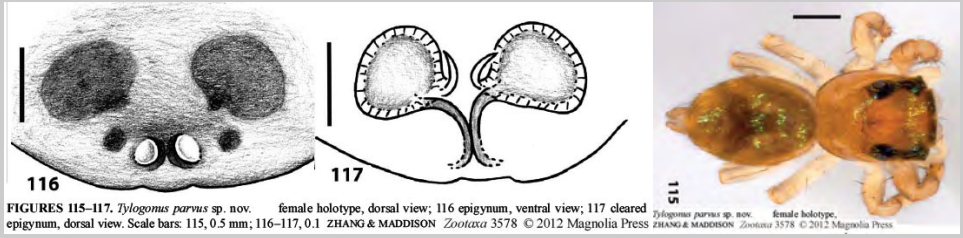
Type species *Tylogonus auricapillus*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



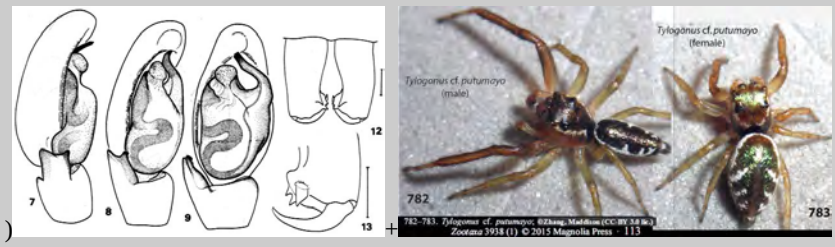
Tylogonus auricapillus +: Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 461-462; t. 41, f 1-5 +b) ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938(1): 25, f 303-305. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



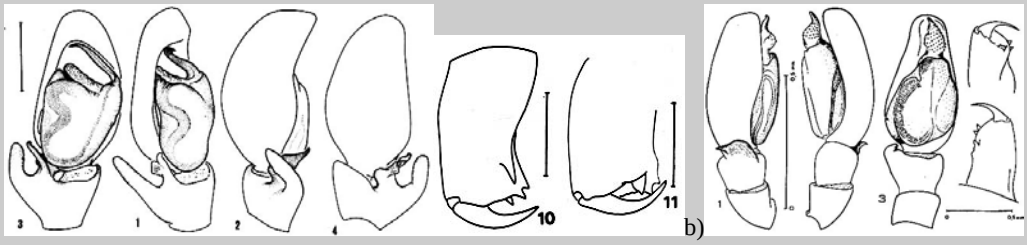
Tylogonus yanayacu : Zhang J., Maddison 2012. Zootaxa 3578: 32-34, f 118–127 + 2015: Zootaxa 3938(1): 25, f 655. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Tylogonus parvus : Zhang J., Maddison 2012. Zootaxa 3578: 29-31, f 115–117.). © Magnolia Press. By courtesy..



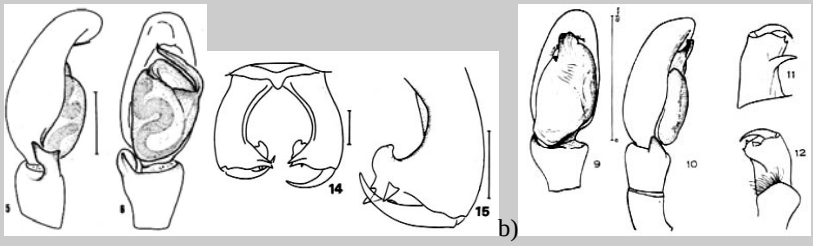
Tylogonus putumayo : ©Zhang J., Maddison 2012: Zootaxa 3578(1): 156, 159, f 7-9, 12-13 +2015: 3938(1): 25, f 782-783. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy..



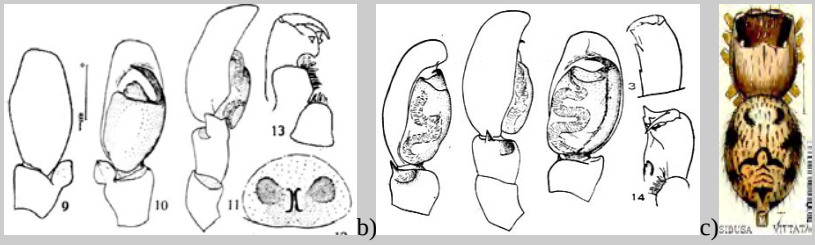
Tylogonus pichincha +b) vachoni : Galiano 1985a. Hist. Nat. Corrientes: 5 (19): 156, f 1-4, 10-11 +b) Galiano 1960. Rev. Soc. Ent. Argent. 22, (1-4): 100, t B, f 1-5. By courtesy.



Tylogonus chiriqui [MISPLACED!]+cf + sp-Ecuador : Galiano 1993. 8 (1): 195-196, f 7-15 + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1) 25, f 784-785 + f 786-787. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.. By courtesy.



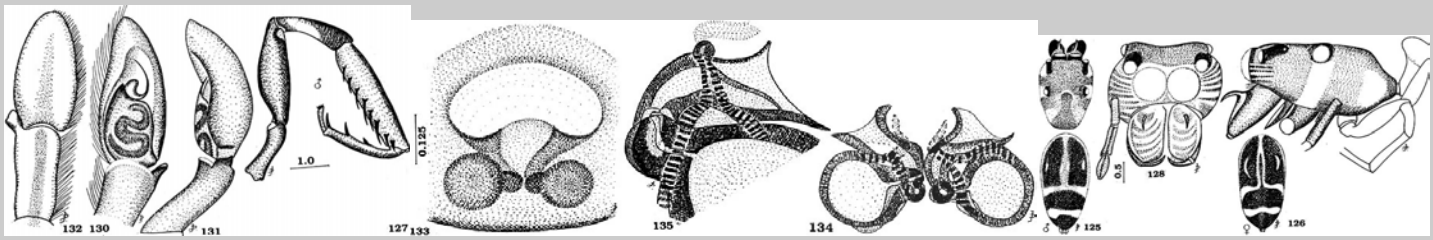
Tylogonus parabolicus +b) miles : Galiano 1985a. 5 (19): 155, f 5-6, 14-15 +c) Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 462, t 41, f 9-12 +d) 464, t. 41, f 6-8, 13-14. By courtesy.



Tylogonus viridimicans +b) prasinus +c) vittatus : Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 462, t 41, f 9-12 +b) 464, t. 41, f 6-8, 13-14 +c) F. P.-Cambridge 1901: 203, 208, 213, t 16, f 7. By courtesy.

Gen. *Udvardya* Prószyn'ski, 1992 (1 species)

Type species *Udvardya elegans*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

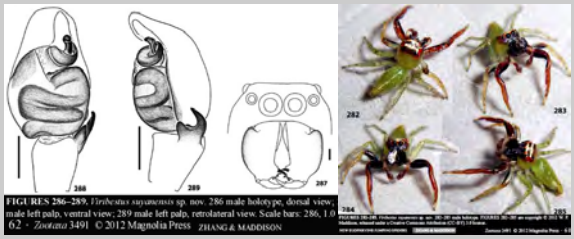




Udvardya elegans: Proszynski 1992a. Ann. zool. 44, 8: 114-115, f 124-135 + ©Photo T. Szuts 2001. By courtesy.

Gen.*Viribestus* Zhang J., Maddison, 2012 (1 species)

Type species *Viribestus suyanensis*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Viribestus suyanensis : Zhang J., Maddison, W.P., 2012b: Zootaxa 3491: 60-61, f 282-289. C 2012 . Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

Gen. *Viroqua* Peckham & Peckham, 1901 (1 species)

Type species *Viroquas ultima* (species inquirenda) .
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

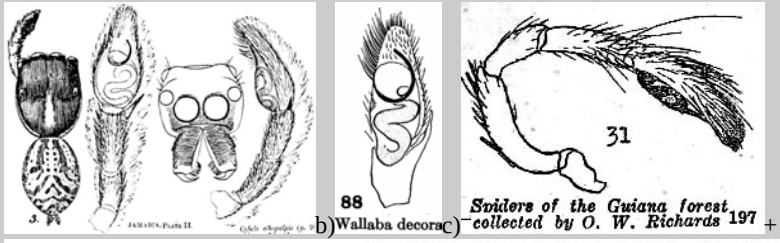


Viroqua ultima : Jotus ultimus Koch L. 1881: 1259, t 108, f 2.

Gen. *Wallaba* Mello-Leitão, 1940(2 species)

transfer of this genus to *Sidusa*, proposed by Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938(1): 19, is not acceped here because of insufficient morphological documentation

Type species *Wallaba metallica*. (species dubius)
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



b)Wallaba decorac)–+

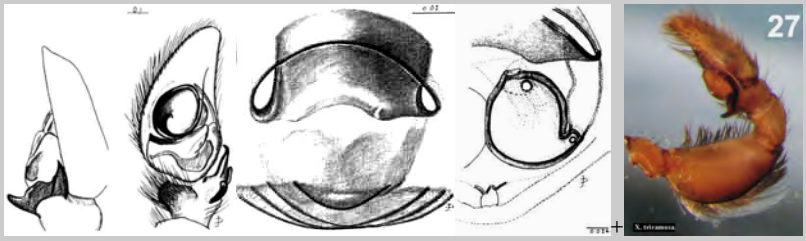
In addition, type specimens of *Chloridusa viridiaurea* Simon (in MNHN, #7720; type species of *Chloridusa* Simon) and *Wallaba metallica* Mello-Leitão (in NHM, #1930.12.17.117; type species of *Wallaba* Mello-Leitão) were examined. They both share the cheliceral teeth pattern, the ventral macrosetae pattern on the first tibia and metatarsus, and the genitalic form with *Sidusa*. Therefore, both *Chloridusa* and *Wallaba* are considered as junior synonyms of *Sidusa*.

PHYLOGENY OF EUOPHRYINE JUMPING SPIDERS *Zootaxa* 3938 (1) © 2015 Magnolia Press · 19

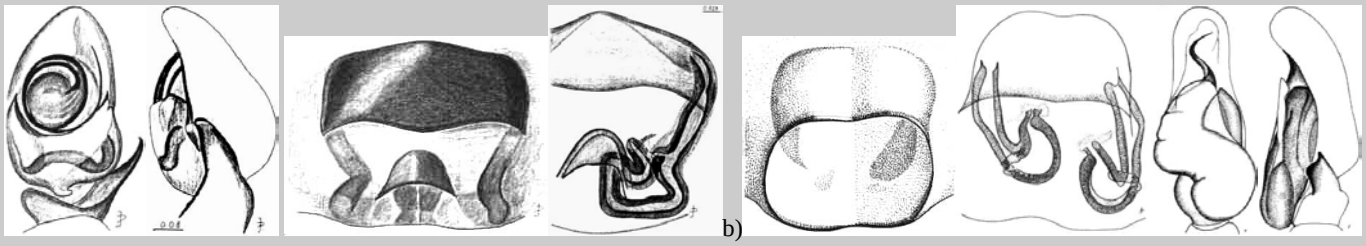
Wallaba albipalpis +b) decora +c)metallica [TYPE SPECIES] : Peckhams 1901c. Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond., 1901 (2): 6, 9, t 2, f 3 Bryant E. B. 1943. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard 92 (9): 519, t 8, f 88 +c) Mello-Leitão, 1940a. *Arquivos de Zoologia do Estado de Sao Paulo* **2**: 191, f. 31 - TYPE SPECIES + . By courtesy.

Gen. *Xenocytaea* Berry, Beatty & Prószyński, 1998 (14 species)

Type species *Xenocytaea triramosa*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

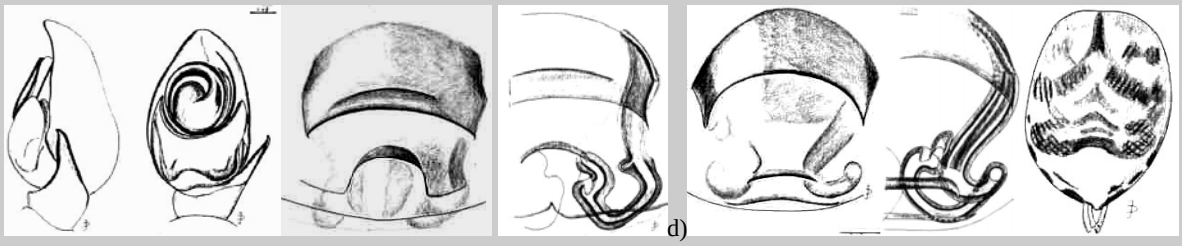


Xenocytaea triramosa : Berry,Beatty, Proszynski 1998. J. Arachn. 26(2): 182-183, f 101-104
+ Patoleta.2011, 39(2): 278, f 8, 13, 18, 22, 27. By courtesy.

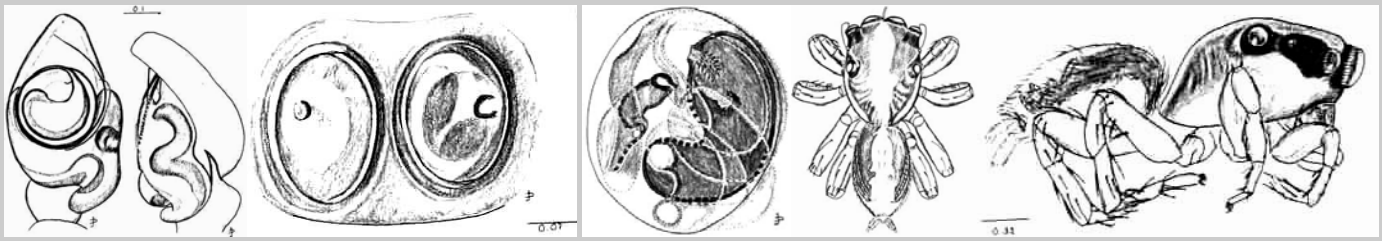




Xenocytaea daviesae +b) mccooki = Megafreya sutrix : Berry,Beatty, Proszynski 1998. J. Arachn. 26(2): 182-183, f 101-104
+ b) Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 59 [female, male mismatched and not congeneric?] c) Megafreya sutrix: Edwards, 2015. Zootaxa 4036 (1) : 45, f. 18A-F© 2015 Magnolia Press - identical with lectotype female of Xenocytaea mccooki - question deserving explanation - epigyne analogous to 9 species of SE Asian *Xenocytaea*. By courtesy.



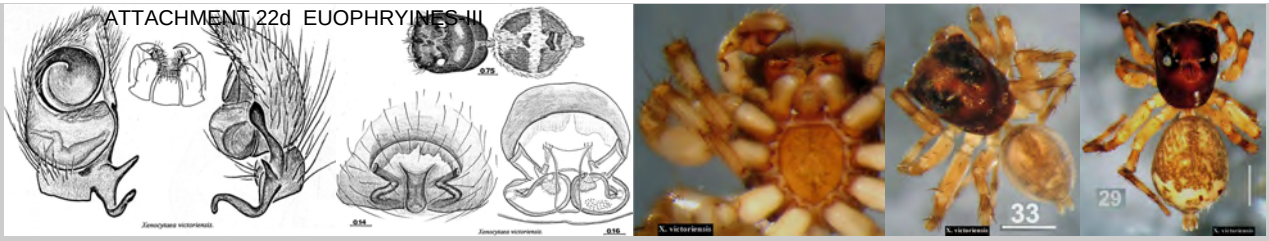
Xenocytaea maddisoni +b) zabkai : Berry,Beatty, Proszynski 1998. J. Arachn. 26(2):184-185, f 112-115
+ b) 183-184, f 105-107. By courtesy.



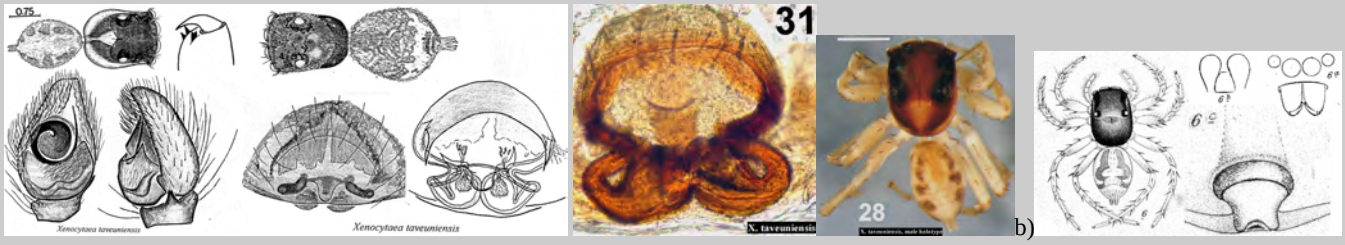
Xenocytaea anomala: Berry,Beatty, Proszynski 1998. J. Arachn. 26(2): 186-188, f 116-121. By courtesy.



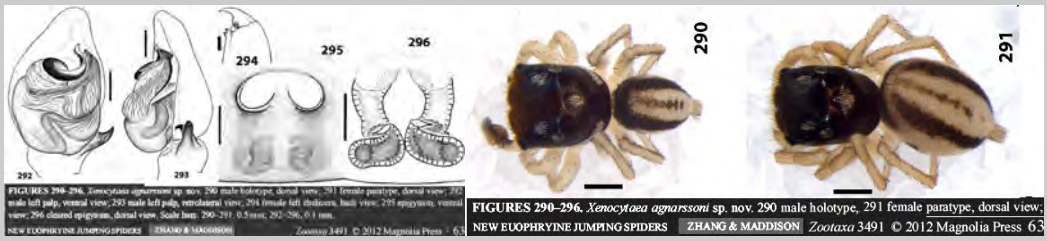
Xenocytaea stanislawi +b) vonavonensis : Patoleta, 2011. J.Ar. 39(2): 274-277, f 29, 33. + b) 278, f 12, 17, 32. By courtesy.



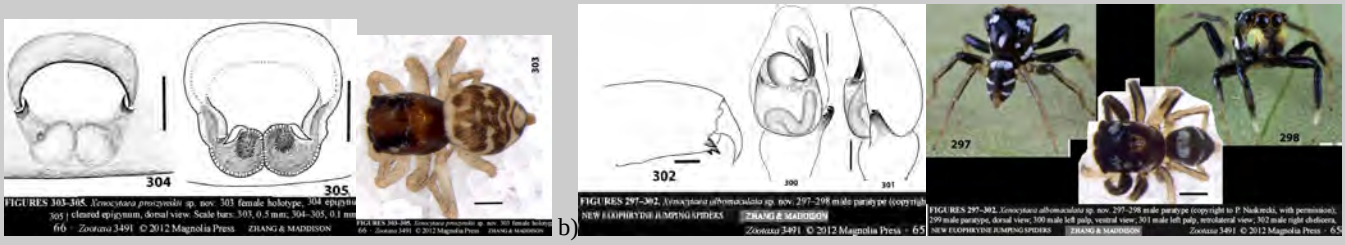
Xenocytaea victoriensis : Patoleta, 2011.J.Ar. 39(2): 274-277, f 29, 33. By courtesy.



Xenocytaea taveuniensis +b) signata : Patoleta, 2011.J.Ar. 277-278, f 11, 16, 21, 25, 28, 31 +b) Keyserling 1883: 1464, t 123, f 6.



Xenocytaea agnarssoni : Zhang J., Maddison 2012b: Zootaxa 3491: 64, f 290–296. © 2012 • Magnolia Press.
. By courtesy.

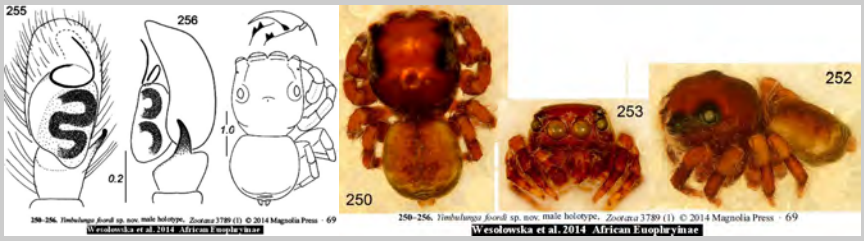


Xenocytaea proszynskii +b) albomaculata : Zhang J., Maddison 2012b: Zootaxa 3491: 65-66, f 303–305. ©Magnolia Press. + b) 64, f 290–296. By courtesy.

Gen. *Yimbulunga* Wesołowska, Azarkina, Russel-Smith, 2014

(1 species)

Type species *Yimbulunga foordi*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



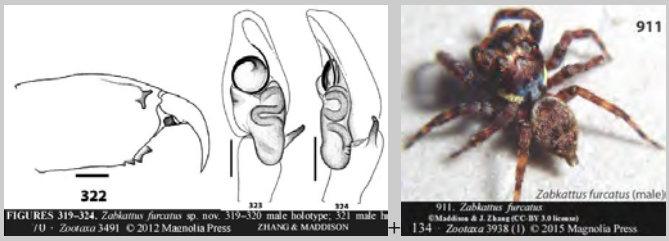
Yimbulunga foordi : Wesolowska, Azarkina, Russel-Smith, 2014 Zootaxa 3789 (1): 70, f 250-256. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

Gen. *Zabkattus* Zhang J., Maddison, 2012 (4 species)

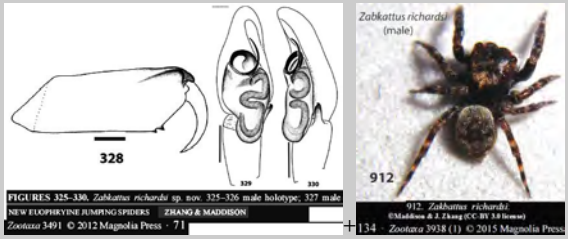
Type species *Zabkattus brevis*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Zabkattus brevis : Zhang J., Maddison 2012b: Zootaxa 3491: 69, f 306-318 + 2015: 3938 (1): 26, f 640-641, 910.
© Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Zabkattus furcatus : Zhang J., Maddison 2012b: Zootaxa 3491: 69, f 306-318 + 2015: 3938 (1): 26, f 911.
© Magnolia Press. By courtesy. . © Magnolia Press.



Zabkattus richardsi : Zhang J., Maddison 2012b: Zootaxa 3491: 72-73, f 325–330 + 2015: 3938 (1): 26, f 912.
© Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Zabkattus trapeziformis : ©Zhang J., Maddison 2012b: Zootaxa 3491: 72-73, f 325–330 +b) 73, f 331–335 + 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 26, f 913. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

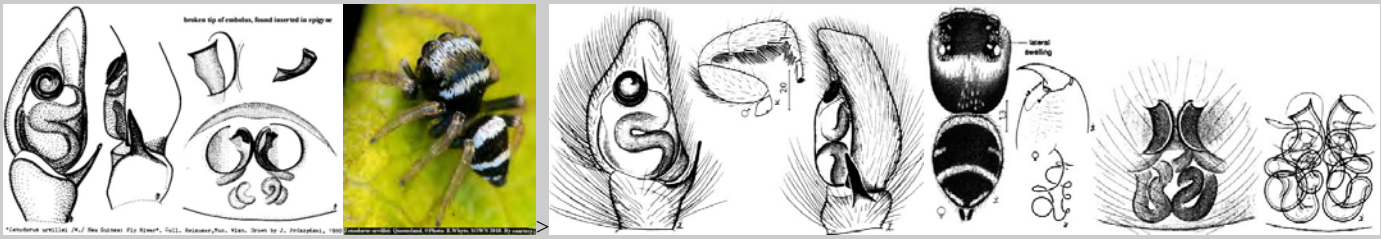
Gen. *Zenodorus* Peckham, Peckham, 1886 (23 species)

see reasons for retaining genera **Omoedus, Pystira and Zenodorus**.



Comparison of diagnostic characters of Omoedus, Pystira and Zenodorus: Proszynski 2011: Internet +b) photographs of the same: ©Photo Knowles + Court + Whyte. By courtesy.

Type species *Zenodorus durvillei*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



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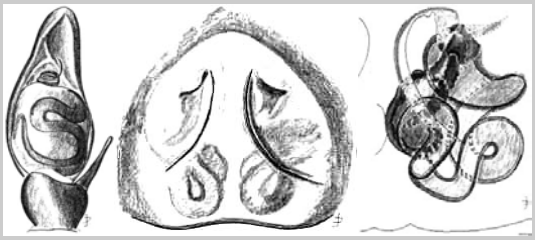
Zenodorus durvillei* + *cf. : Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 151 + Davies, Zabka 1989. Mem. Queens. Mus., 27 (2): 230, pl 35 + Keyserling 1883: 1422, pl 120, f 4-5 + ©Photo: R.Whyte + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 26, f 805. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



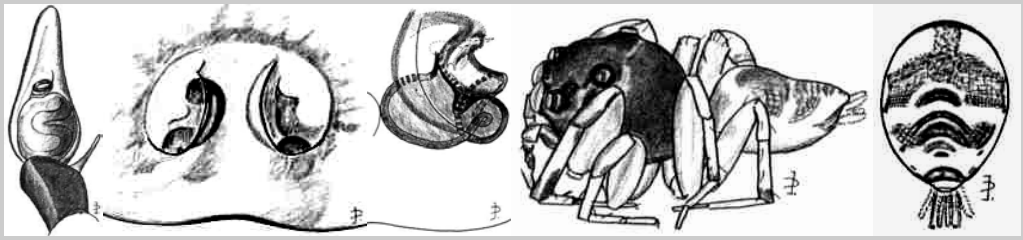
b)

Zenodorus metallescens* +b) *albertisi : Davies, Zabka 1989. Mem. Queens. Mus., 27 (2):230, 233, t 36 + ©Photo: R.Whyte.

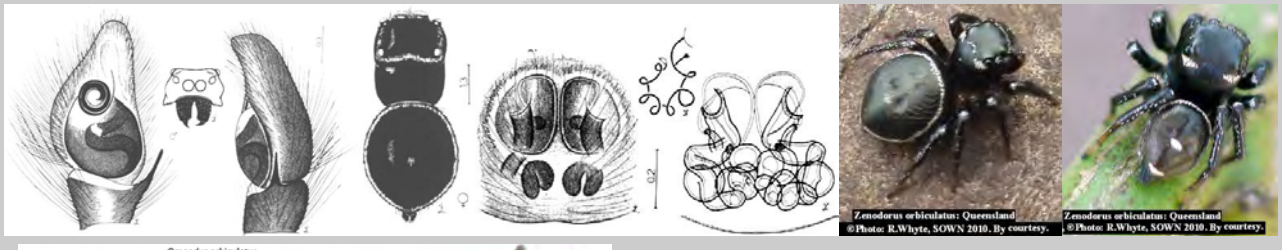




Zenodorus microphthalmus : Berry, Beatty, Proszynski 1996. J. Arachnology 24(3): 248-250, f 123, 125, 128, 129. By courtesy.



Zenodorus ponapensis : Berry, Beatty, Proszynski 1996. J. Arachnology. 24(3): 250, f 121-122, 124, 126, 127 +b) Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ..: 151. By courtesy.



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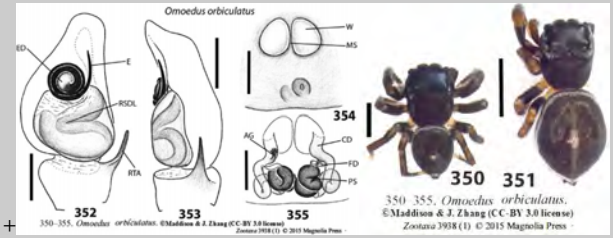
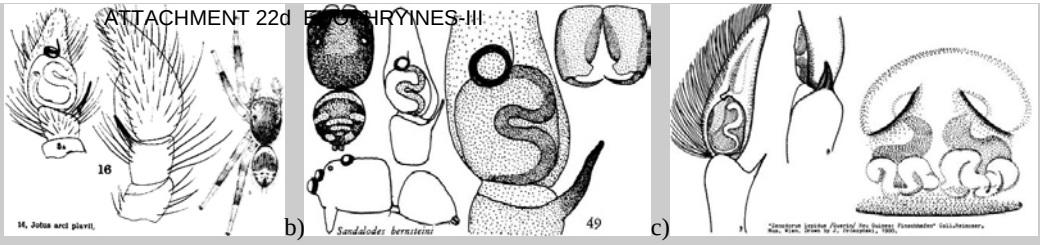
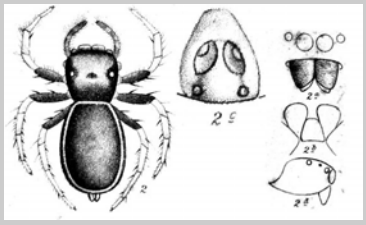


Zenodorus orbiculatus : Davies, Zabka 1989. Mem. Queens. Mus., 27 (2): 230, t 37 + ©Photo: R.Whyte + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): f 350-355 [species ID?]. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



b) c)

Zenodorus arcipluvii +b) bernsteini +c) lepidus: Peckhams 1901b. 13 (1): 333 T. 25 F. 16; T. 26 F. 5 +b) Chrysanthus P. 1968. Tijdschr. Ent. 111: 59, f 46-50 +c) Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 150 +d)



+b)



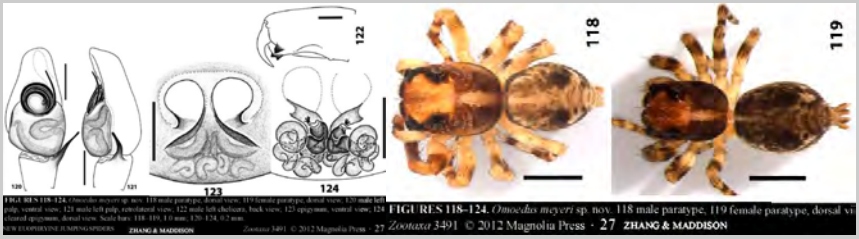
Zenodorus obscurofemoratus +b) brevis : Keyserling 1883: 1430, t 121, f 2 +b) Zhang J., Maddison, 2012b: Zootaxa 3491: 22, f 96–100. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy. ATTENTION: ADDITIONAL VENTRAL TIBIAL PROTUNERANCE IN *Z. brevis*.



+



Zenodorus darleyorum : Zhang J., Maddison, W.P., 2012b: Zootaxa 3491: 22-24, f 101–111. + 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 26, f 805-806 . © Magnolia Press.. By courtesy.



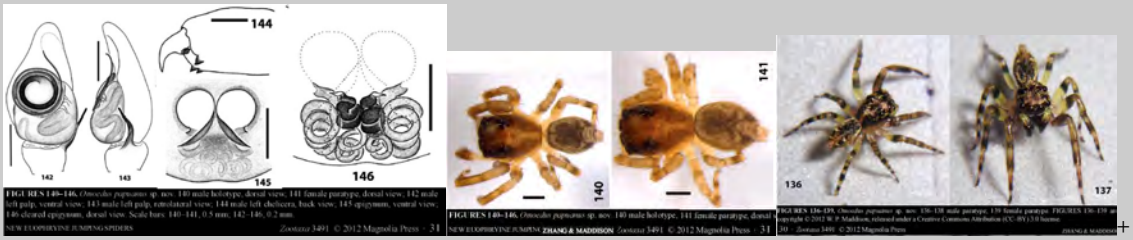


Zenodorus meyeri : Zhang J., Maddison 2012b: Zootaxa 3491: 24-27, f 112–124. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

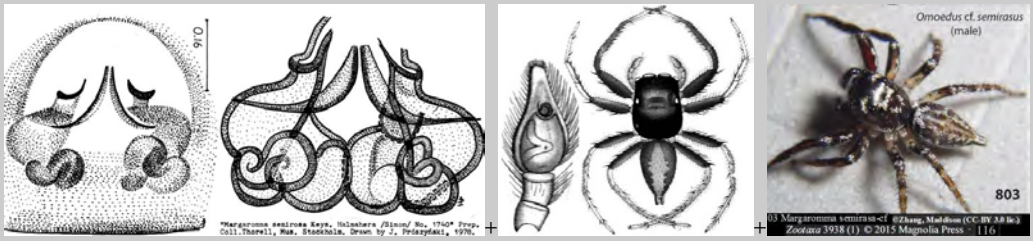




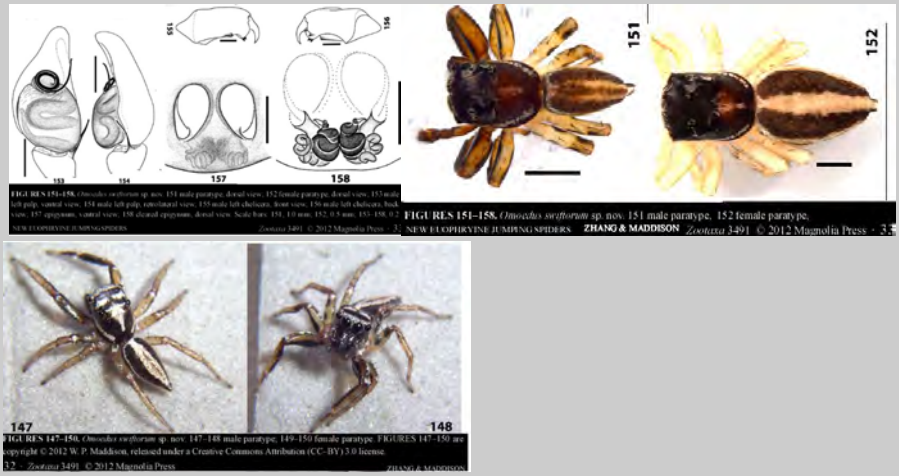
Zenodorus omundseni :Zhang J., Maddison, W.P., 2012b: Zootaxa 3491: 28-30, f 125–135. © 2012 • Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Zenodorus papuanus : Zhang J., Maddison, W.P., 2012b: Zootaxa 3491: 30-32, f 136–146 + 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): f 810. © Magnolia Press . By courtesy.



Zenodorus [?] semirasus : Proszynski J. 1984c. Atlas...: 80 ++ Keyserling E, 1882: 1415, t 120, f 1 + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): f 803. © Magnolia Press .[*Margaromma semirasa* = *Omoedus semirasus* by Zhang J., Maddison 2015: 26 = *Zenodorus semirasus* by : Proszynski 2015] By courtesy.



Zenodorus swiftorum : Zhang J., Maddison, W.P., 2012b: Zootaxa 3491: 32-34, f 147–158. © 2012 • Magnolia Press. By courtesy.





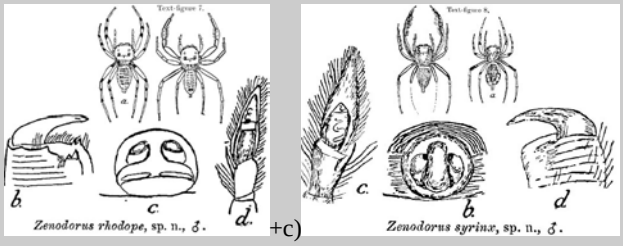
Zenodorus tortuosus : Zhang J., Maddison, W.P., 2012b: Zootaxa 3491: 35-36, f 159–169. © 2012 • Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Zenodorus 4 x sp [Papua NG]: ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): f 803. © Magnolia Press .. By courtesy.

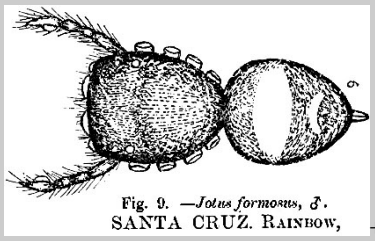
Diagnostic documentation for transfer of some dubious *Zenodorus* to the genus *Omoedus*
by Zhang J., Maddison 2012b: Zootaxa 3938 (1).



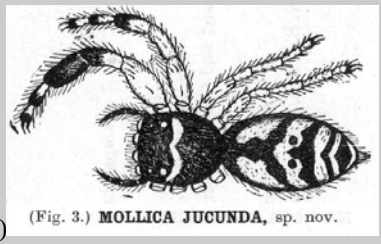


+c)

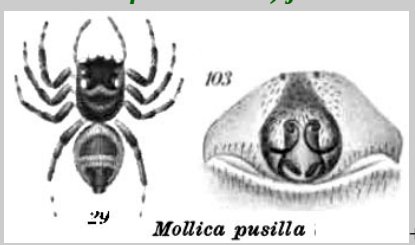
Zenodorus danae +b) rhodopae +c) syrinx: Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ..: 151 + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 26, f 804. © Magnolia Press + Hogg, 1915b: 513, f. 6 +b) 519, f. 8 +c) 519, f. 8. By courtesy.



+b)



Zenodorus formosus +b) jucundus : Rainbow, 18999b: 319, pl. 25, f. 9 +b) Rainbow, 1912b: 207, f. 3. By courtesy.



+b)



Zenodorus pusillus +b) wangillus : Strand, 1915d: 263, pl. 14, f. 29, pl. 19, f. 103 +b) Strand, 1911d: 184, pl. 4, f. 19. By courtesy.

ATTACHMENT ON SALTICIDAE SPECIES DIVERSITY
Abbreviated version of "Monograph of the Salticidae (Araneae) of the World 1995-2015.
Part I: Introduction to alternative classification of Salticidae".
http://salticidae.pl/Subfamilies/

Jerzy Prószyński

ATTACHMENT 22a

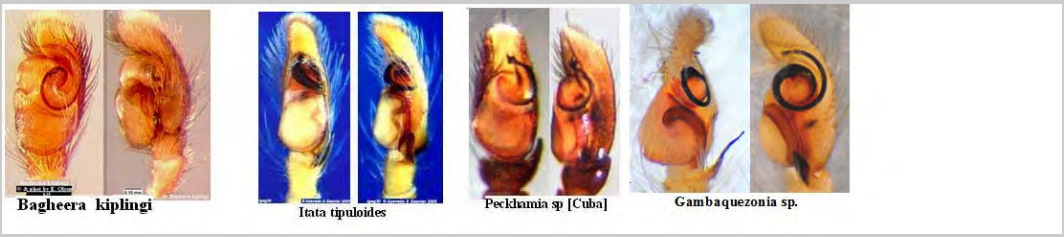
EUODENINES

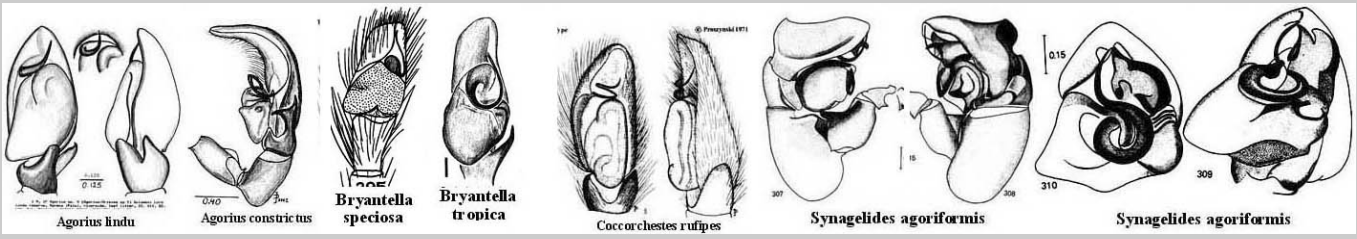
Genera with palps and epigyne intermediate between EUOPHRYINES and DENDRYPHANTINES
Version August 15th, 2016.
Sources and permissions of illustrations are displayed in the IInd part of the monograph *http://www.peckhamia.com/salticidae/*

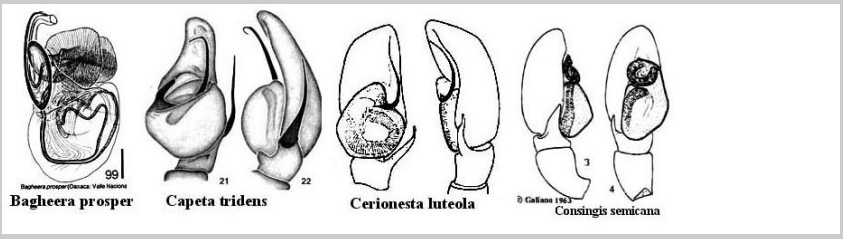
Type genus XXX .Interactive index of genera.

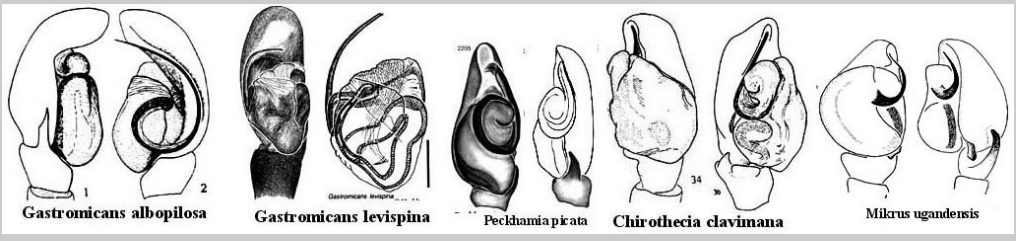
Agorius Ashtabula Bagheera Bryantella Capeta Cerionesta Chirothecia Coccorchestes Consingis Gambaquezonia Gastromicans Itata Macaroeris Massagris "Massagris" schisma Mikrus Peckhamia Semorina Synagelides

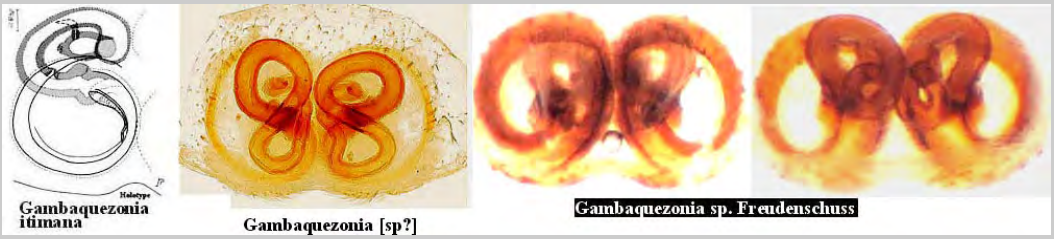
DEFINITION. Provisionally delimited group of genera with palps, spermathecae and ducts intermediate between EUOPHRYINES and DENDRYPHANTINES [hence name EUO-DEN-INES] and consists of species resembling DENDRYPHANTINES - with ducts running along the whole length of epigyne, from anterior openings to posterior coils of spermathecae and with coil of embolus atop membranous haematodocha and spermophor gently waving or straight. Details of these structures are often insufficiently documented, unclear or, presumably highly evolved, departing from simple general diagram, it contains also some genera of uncertain placement, pending further considerations.

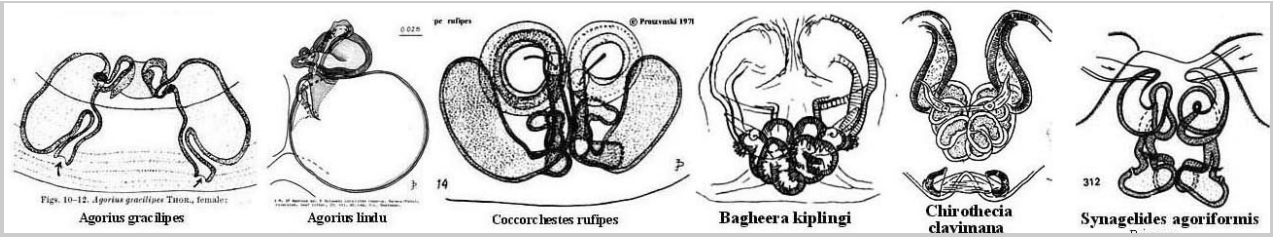










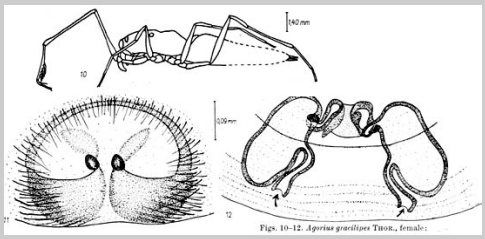




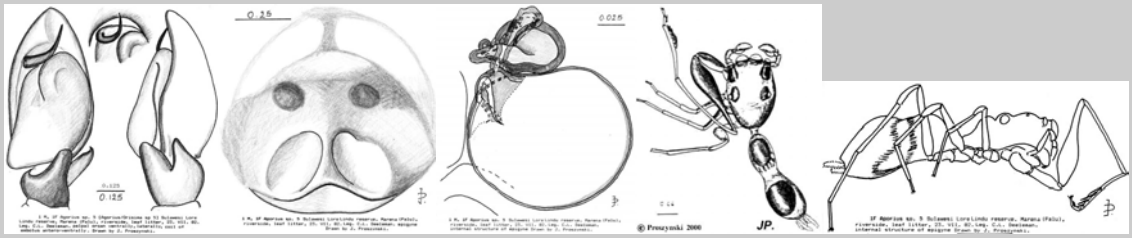


Gen. *Agorius* Thorell, 1877 (11 species)

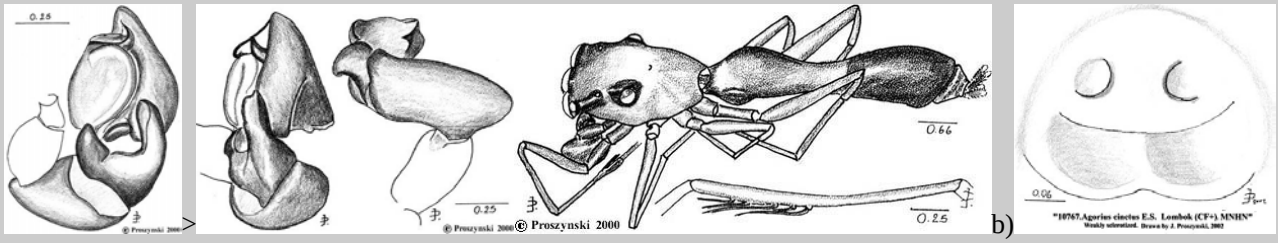
Type species *Agorius gracilipes*.
REMARKS: composite genus having similar external appearance, but differing by male palps and internal structure of epigyne, contains several groups of species , presumably unrelated. Some seem to be intermediate *to Synagelides*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Agorius gracilipes : Proszynski 1968b. Ann. zool., 26: 221-225, ff. 10-12.
Agorius differs from Synagelides by elongated, constricted abdomen and by internal structure of epigyne.

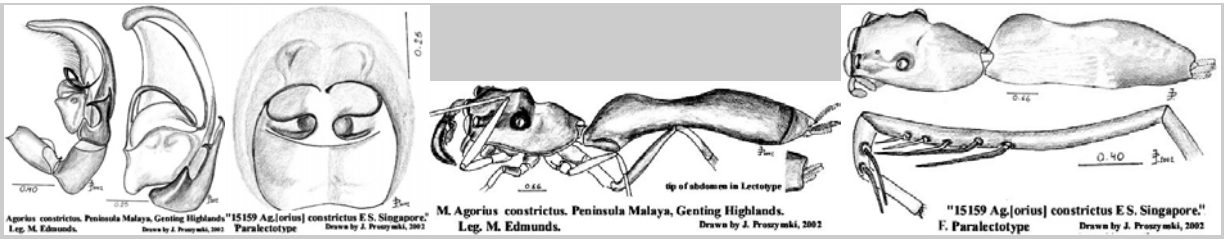


Agorius lindu : Prószynski INTERNET + 2008b. Adv. Arachn.... Inst. Zool., bulg. Acad. Sci. Monogr. 12: 321-322, f 7, 8, 29, 30, 41, 54, 59 .



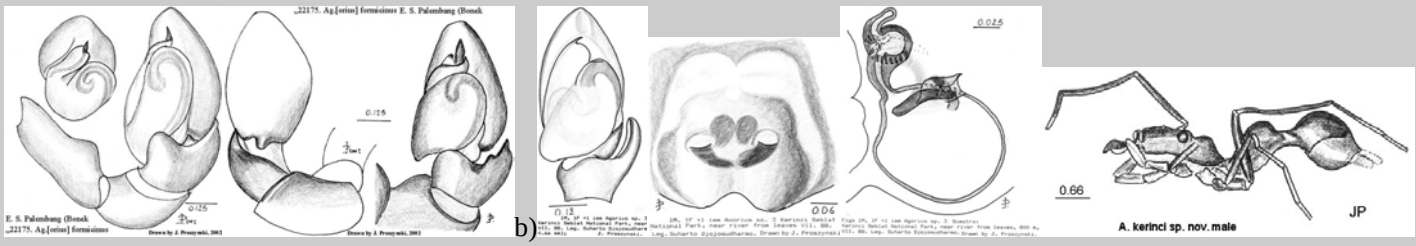
b)

Agorius borneensis +b) cinctus : Edmunds, Prószynski. 2001. Bull. Brit. Arachn. Soc. 12 (3): 139-140. f 1-8 +b)Prószynski 2008b: 314-315, illustrations 53. By courtesy.



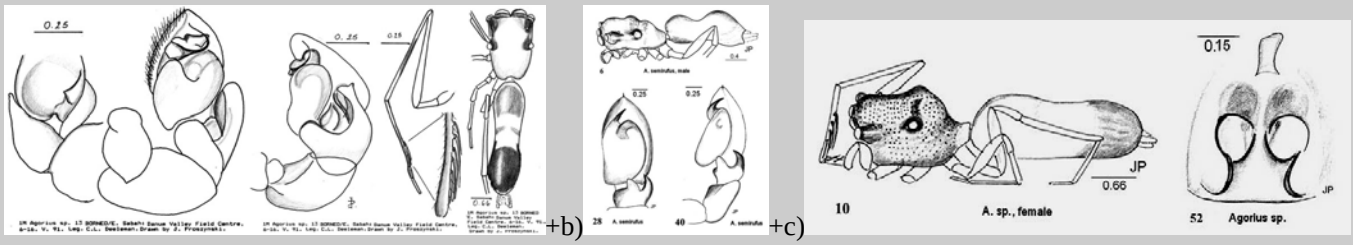


Agorius constrictus : Proszynski 2008b + Internet Penins. Malaya + ©Photo H.K. Tang (diversity). Accesion 2009. By courtesy.



b)

Agorius formicinus +b) kerinci : Proszynski 2008b + Internet + . By courtesy.

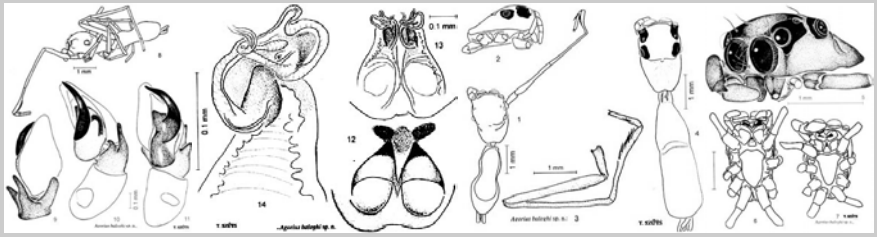


+b) +c)

Agorius saaristoi +b) semirufus +c) sp. unidentified: Prószyński, 2008b: 12: 322, Figs. 5, 20, 34, 44 +b) 322-323, f 6, 28, 40 +c) 10, 52, 56.



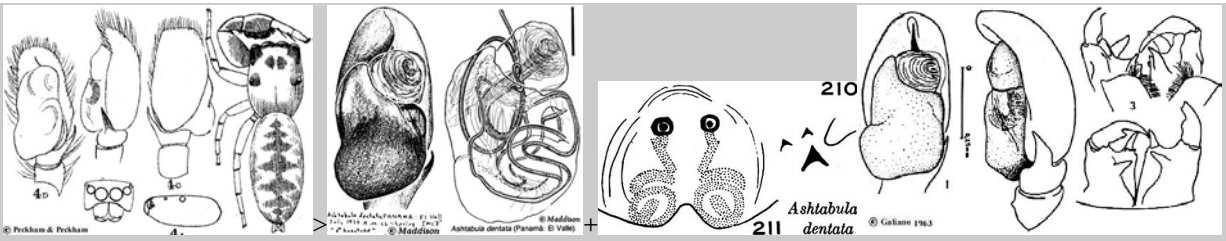
Agorius tortilis: Agorius tortilis Cao, Li & Zabka, 2016. ZooKeys 630: 46-51, f. 3–4, 43. By courtesy.



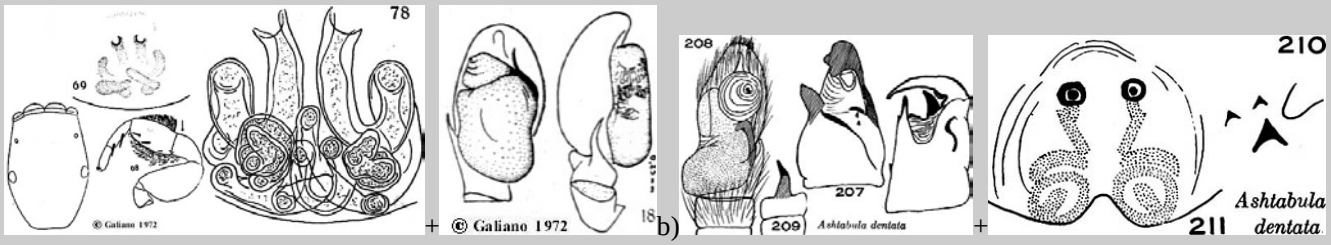
Agorius baloghi : Szuts T. 2003. Acta Zool. Acad. Sci. Hung. 49: 61-69, figs 8-11.+ ©Photo C P. Koomen. By courtesy.

Gen. *Ashtabula* Peckham & Peckham, 1894 (9 species)

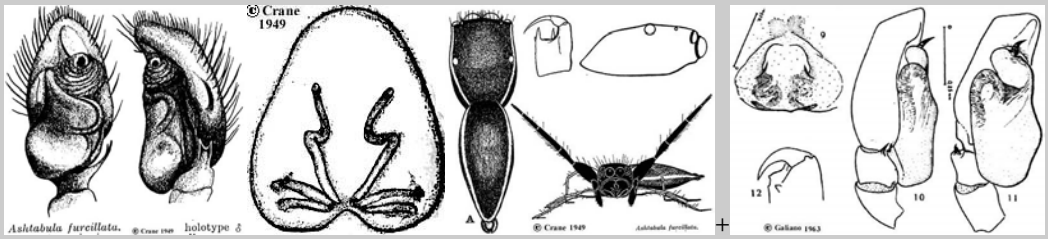
Type species *Ashtabula zonura*
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



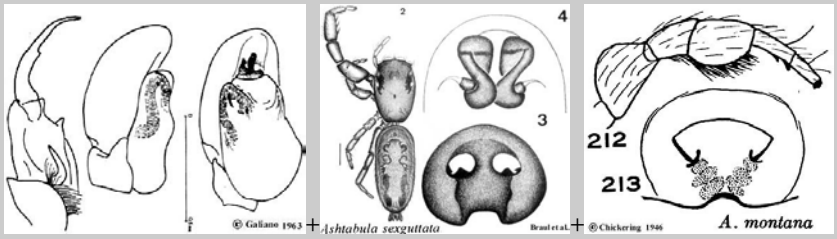
Ashtabula zonura* + *dentichelis* + *dentata : Peckhams 1894. Occ. Pap. Nat. Hist. Soc. Wisc., 2(2): 140, t 14, f 4 + Maddison 1996: 154 (4): 336, fig. 102 + Chickering 1946. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 97: 248-251, figs 206-211 + Galiano 1963b: 325, t. 14, ff. 17-18 +301, t. 10, ff. 1-4.. By courtesy.



Ashtabula bicristata* +b) *dentata: Galiano 1972b. Revista Mus. argent. Entomol. 4 (1): 39-41, ff. 67-69, 78 +b) Chickering 1946. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 97: 248-251, figs 206-211 . By courtesy.



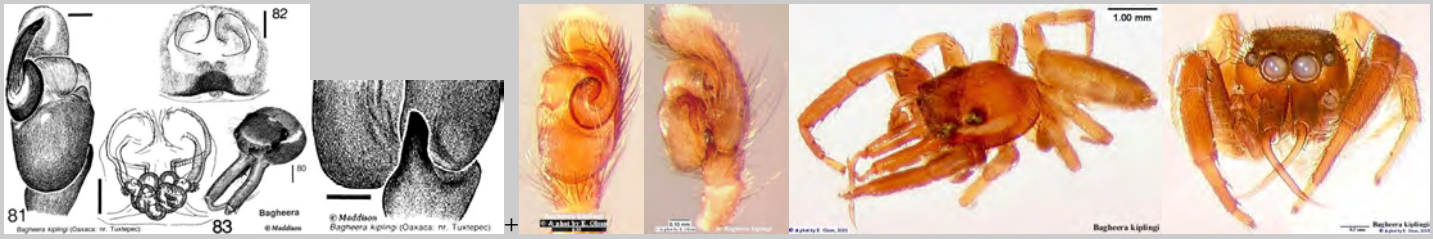
Ashtabula furcillata* + *glauca: Crane J. 1949. Zoologica, 34 (2, 7): 39 f. 4a-g + Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 301-302, t. 8, ff. 9-12 By courtesy.



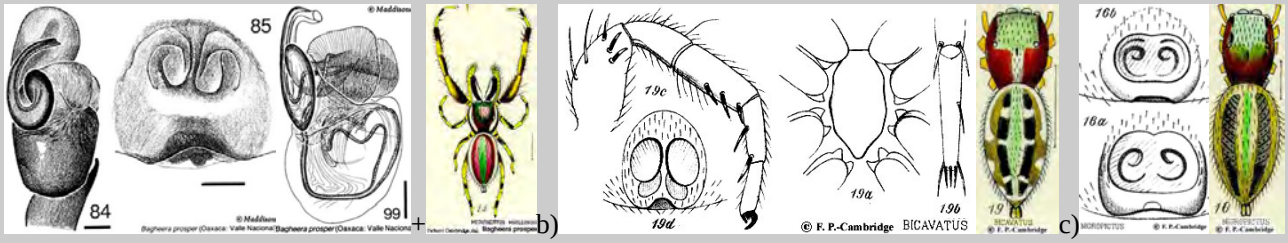
Ashtabula sexguttata* + *montana : Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 302-303, t. 9; ff. 5-7 + Braul, Rocha-Silveira, Lise 1997. Biociencias, 5 (2): 141-150, figs 2-4. + Chickering 1946. 97: 251-253, figs 212-213. By courtesy.

Gen. *Bagheera* Peckham, Peckham, 1896 (4 species)

Type species *Bagheera kiplingi* .
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



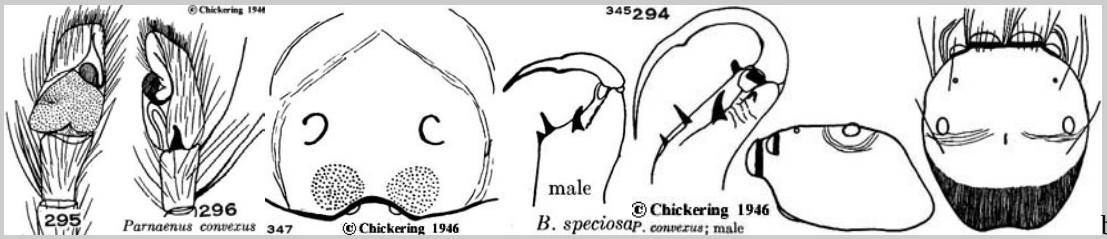
Bagheera kiplingi : Maddison 1996.Bull.Mus.Comp. Zool. 154(4): 233, 335, 337, f 71, 80-83. ©Photo by Eric Olson. By courtesy.



Bagheera prosper* +b) *bicavata* +c) *nigropicta: Maddison 1996. Bull.Mus.Comp. Zool. 154(4): 232, 233, 232, 233, 337, figs 84-85, 99 + F.P.-Cambridge 1901: 265, table 23, figs 14 +b) 265, 270, table 24, figs 19 +c) 269, table 24, figs 16. By courtesy.

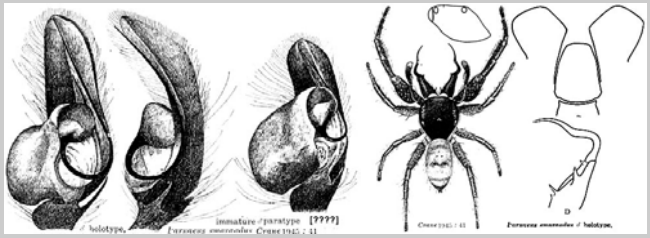
Gen. *Bryantella* Chickering, 1946 (3 species)

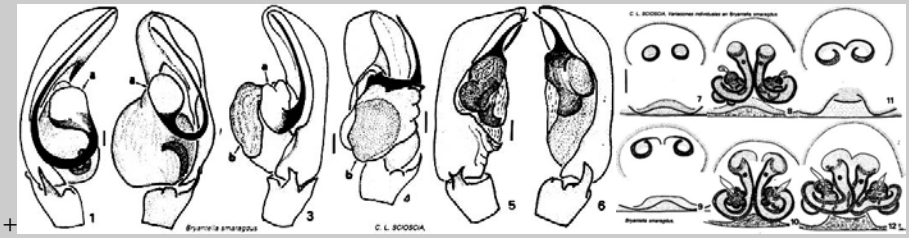
Type species *Bryantella speciosa*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



b) 

Bryantella speciosa +b) tropica : Chickering 1946. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 97: 335 figs 292-297 +b) Maddison 1996.Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 154 (4): 238, fig. 62. By courtesy.

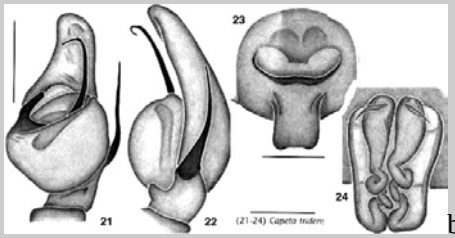


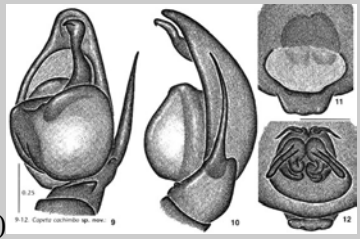
\+ 

Bryantella smaragdus : Crane J. 1945. Zoologica, 30 (1, 3): 40, figs 5a-d +b) Scioscia 1995. Physis C, 50 (118-119): 37-40, figs 1-12.: ff. 1-12: ff. 1-12. By courtesy.

Gen. *Capeta* Ruiz & Brescovit, 2005 (2 species)

Type species *Capeta tridens*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

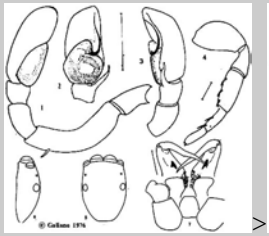
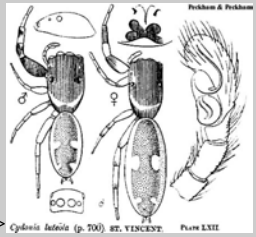


b) 

Capeta tridens +b) cachimbo : Ruiz , Brescovit. 2005a. Revta bras. Zool. 22: 692, f 21-24 +b) Ruiz, Brescovit 2006a. Revta bras. Zool. 23(2): 353-354, f 9-12. By courtesy.

Gen. *Cerionesta* Simon, 1901 (1 species)

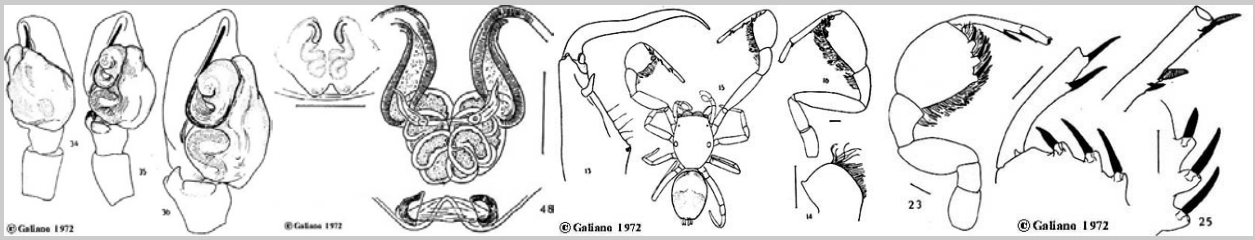
Type species *Cerionesta luteola*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.


> 

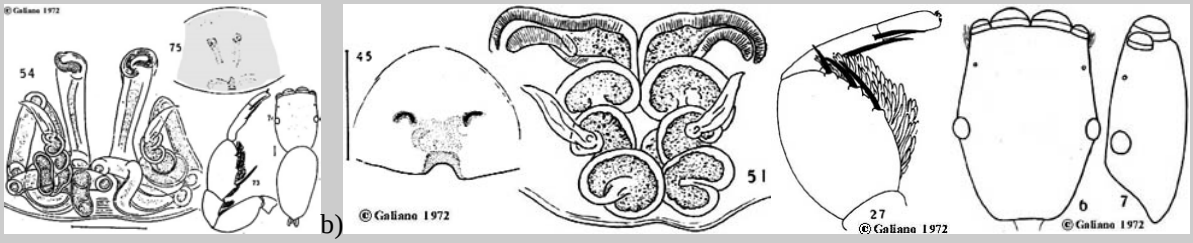
Cerionesta luteola : Galiano, Physis C. 1976, 35(90) : 59-61, f 1-7 + Peckhams 1893: 700, f 8-e. By courtesy.

Gen. *Chirothecia* Taczanowski, 1878 (9 species)

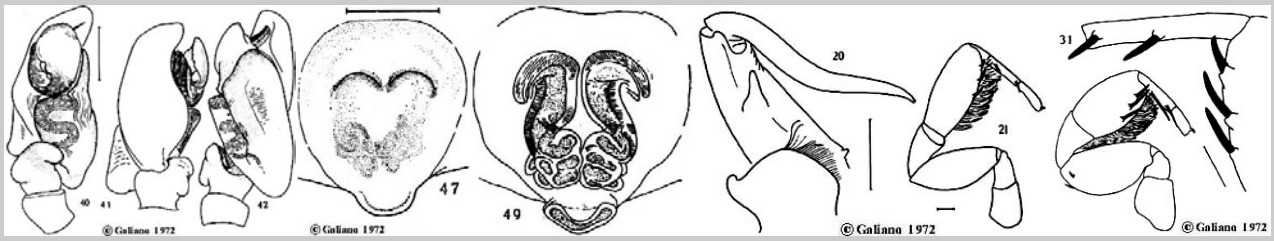
Type species *Chirothecia clavimana*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



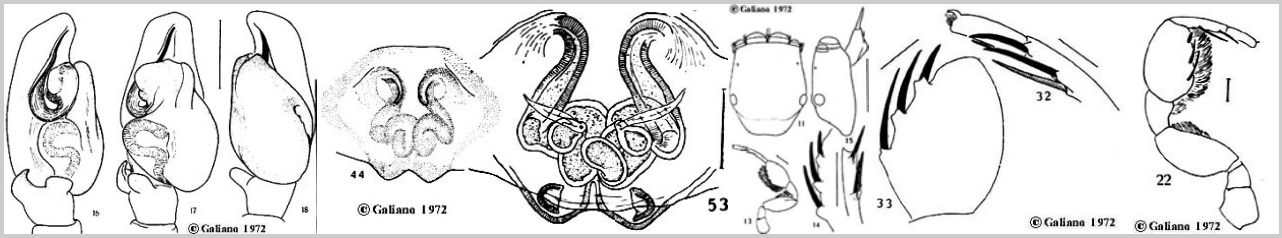
Chirothecia clavimana : Galiano 1972b. Rev. Mus. argent. Cien. natur. Entomol., 4 (1): 5-12, ff 23-26. By courtesy.



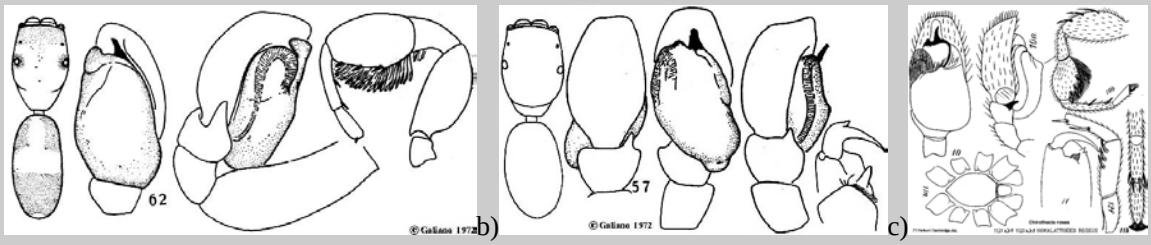
Chirothecia wrzesniowskii +b) crassipes : Galiano 1972b. Rev. Mus. argent. Cien. natur. Entomol., 4 (1): 5-12, ff 13-16 +b) 18-21, ff. 6-7. By courtesy.



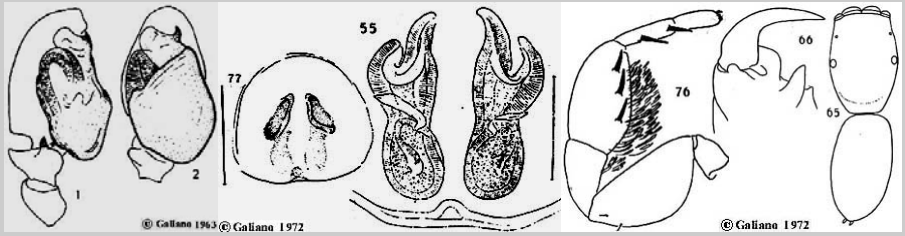
Chirothecia daguerrei : Galiano 1972b. Rev. Mus. argent. Cien. natur. Entomol., 4 (1):21-25, ff. 40-42. By courtesy.



Chirothecia euchira : Galiano 1972b. Rev. Mus. argent. Cien. natur. Entomol., 4 (1): 25-28, ff. 11-15, 20, 22, 32-33, 44, 53.



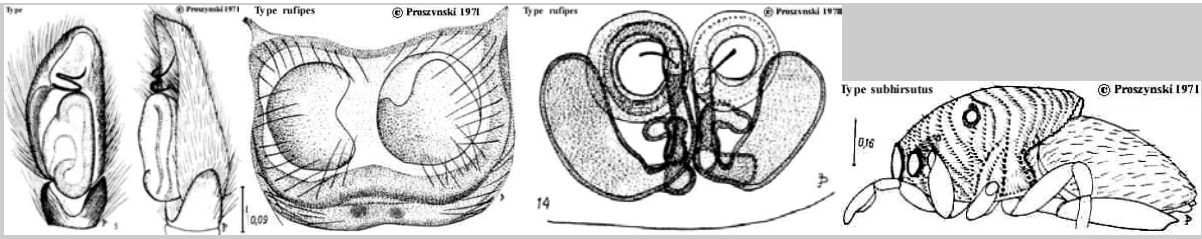
Chirothecia minima +b) uncata +c) rosea: Galiano 1972b. Rev. Mus. argent. Cien. natur. Entomol., 4 (1): 29-31, ff. 61-64 +b) 34-35, ff. 56-60 +c) F. P.-Cambridge 1901: 294, pl. 28, f. 10-11. By courtesy.



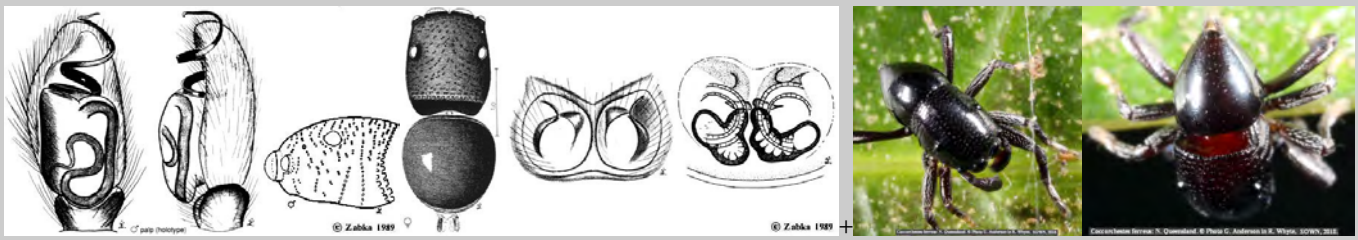
Chirothecia semiornata : Galiano 1972b. Rev. Mus. argent. Cien. natur. Entomol., 4 (1): 32-34, ff. 55, 65-66, 76-77. By courtesy.

Gen. *Coccorchestes* Thorell, 1881 (39 species)

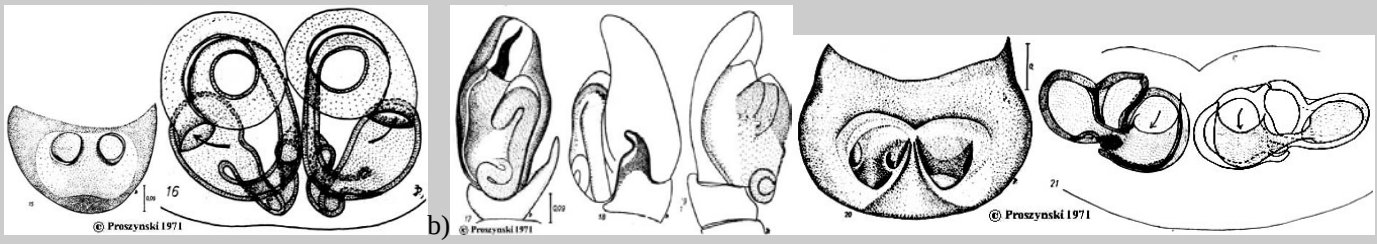
Type species *Coccorchestes rufipes*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



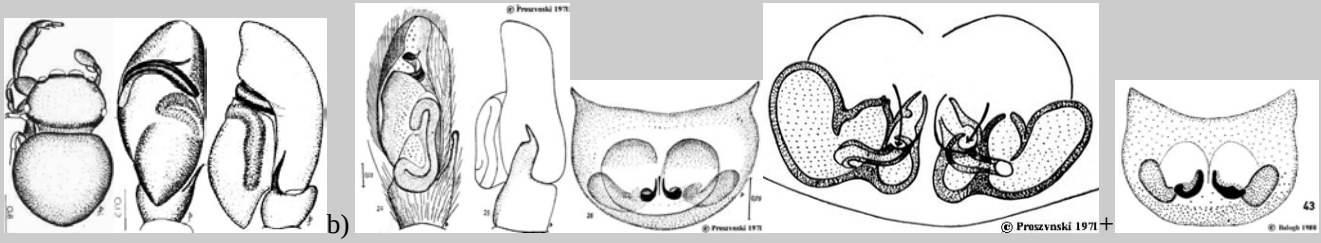
Coccorchestes rufipes : Proszynski 1971c. Ann. zool. 28: 156-160, ff. 1-14. By courtesy.



Coccorchestes ferreus : Davies Todd V., Zabka M. 1989. Mem. Queensland Mus., 27 (2): 229, 230, t. 33 + ©Photo G. Anderson.



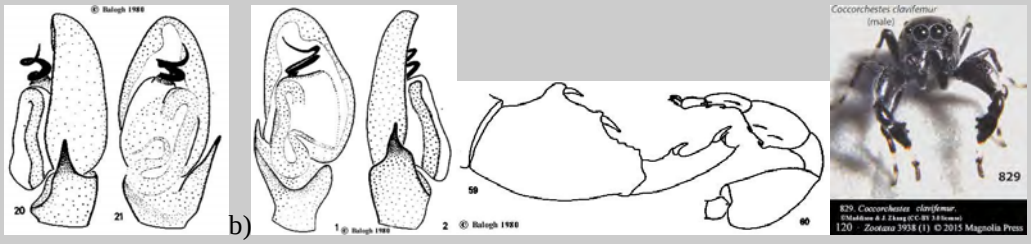
Coccorchestes blendae +b) buszkoae: Proszynski 1971c. Ann. zool. 28: 160-162, ff. 15-16 +b) 162-164, ff. 17-19 . By courtesy.



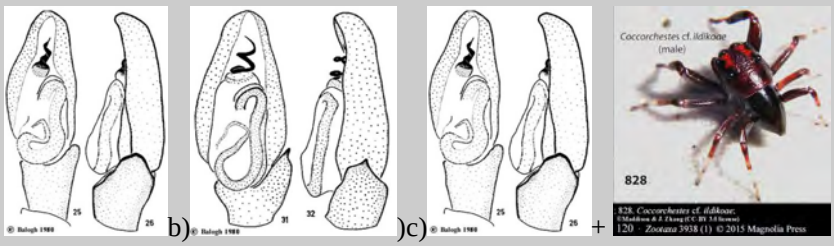
Coccorchestes gambeyi[?] + jahilnickii : Proszynski 1987. Atlas ...: 73 [Neither *Coccorchestes*, nor a *Pachyballus*?]
+b) Proszynski 1971c. Ann. zool. 28: 166-169, ff. 24-27 +Balogh P. 1980a. Acta Zool. Acad. Sci. Hung. 26(1-3): 72, f. 43.



Coccorchestes aiyura : Balogh P. 1980a. Acta Zool. Acad. Sci. Hungar. 26(1-3): 74, f. 17-18 + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): f 372-378, 824-825. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy..

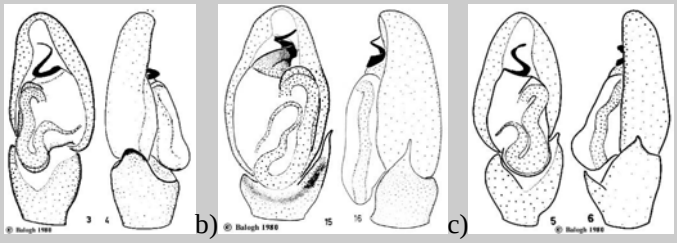


Coccorchestes biroi +b) clavifemur : Balogh P. ©Zhang J.,
Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): f 829. © Magnolia Press +c) 85, f. 21, 22 +d) 26(1-3): 69, f. 59-60. By courtesy.

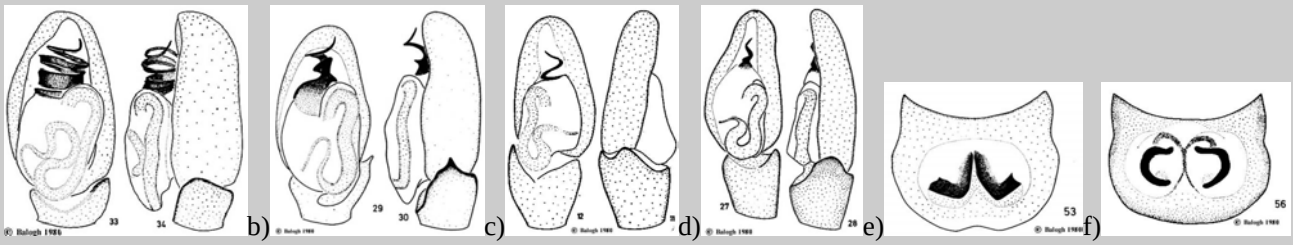


Coccorchestes gressitti +b) karimui +c) ildikoae : Balogh P. 1980a. Acta Zool. Acad. Sci. Hungaricae, 26(1-3): 80,
f 25-26, 86, 92 +c) 78, f. 31-32, 55+b) 74, f. 13-14 + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): f 828 +d) f 826-827.

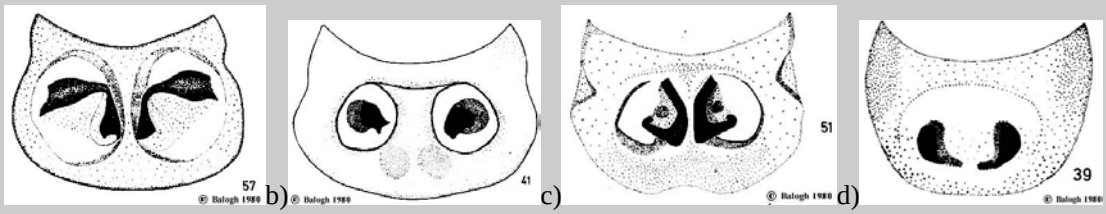
© Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



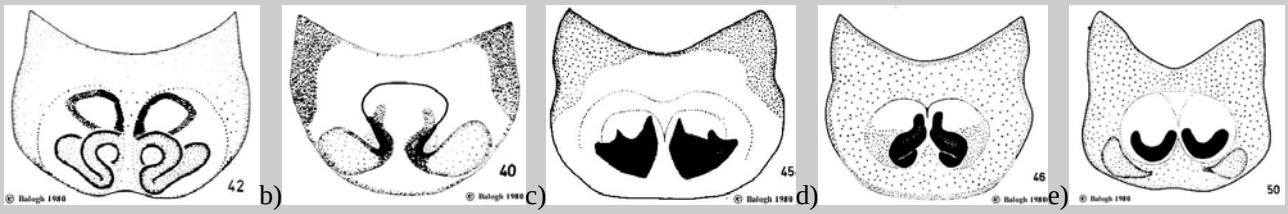
Coccorchestes quinquespinosus b) sirunki c) szentivanyi: Balogh P. 1980a.
Acta Zool. Acad. Sci. Hungaricae, 26(1-3): 69, f. 3-4, 62-64 +e) 74, ff. 15-16.. By courtesy.



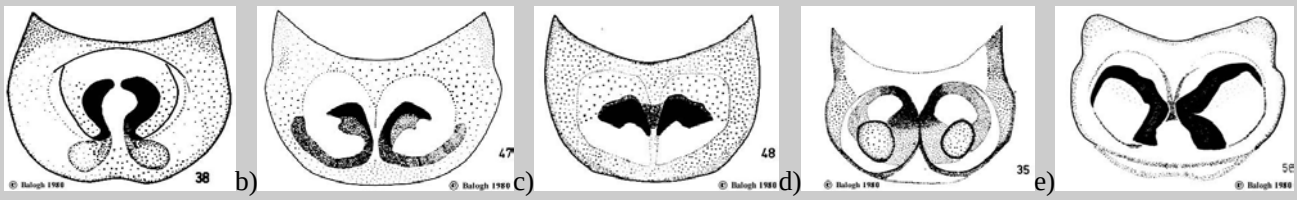
Coccorchestes taeniatus +b) verticillatus +c) vicinus +d) waris +e) biak + f) fenicheli: Balogh P. 1980a. Acta Zool. Acad. Sci. Hung., 26(1-3): 78, ff. 33-34, 93. +b) 78, f. 29-30, 65 +c) 69, 72, ff. 11-12 +d) 80, f. 27-28, 89 +e) 85, f. 53 +f) 01/1198_b8-56.



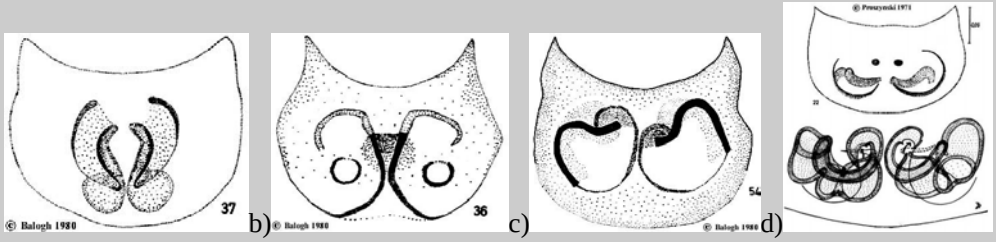
Coccorchestes fluviatilis +b) giluwe c) hamatus d) hastatus : Balogh P. 1980a. Acta Zool. Acad. Sci. Hung., 26(1-3): 85, f. 57 +b) 85, f. 41 +c) 87, f. 51 +d) 82, f. 39 .By courtesy.



Coccorchestes huon +b) ifar +c) inermis +d) jimmi +e) kaindi : Balogh P. 1980a. Acta Zool. Acad. Sci. Hung., 26(1-3): 87, f. 42. +c) 87, f. 45 +d) 87, f. 46. By courtesy.



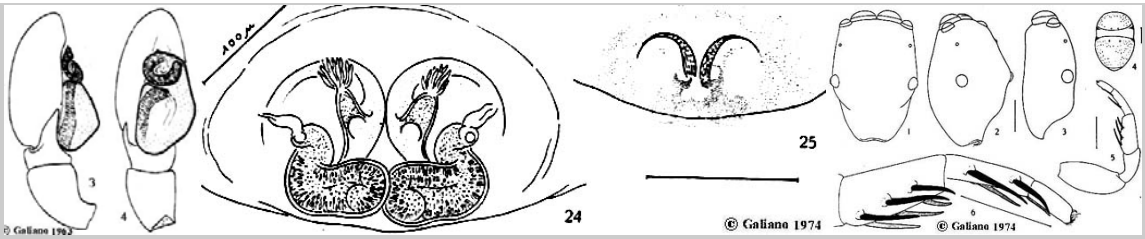
Coccorchestes missim +b) otto +c) piora +d) suspectus +e) tapini: Balogh P. 1980a. Acta Zool. Acad. Sci. Hung., 26(1-3): 82, f. 38 82, f. 35. +b) 88, f. 47 +c) 87, f. 48 +d) 82, f. 35 +e) 85, f. 58. By courtesy.



Coccorchestes triplex +b) vanapa +c) vogelkop +d) staregai : Balogh P. 1980a. Acta Zool. Acad. Sci. Hung., 26(1-3): 82, f. 37 +b) 80, f. 36 +c) 85, f. 54. +d) Proszynski 1971c. Ann. zool. 28: 156-160, ff. 1-14. By courtesy.

Gen. *Consingis* Simon, 1900 (1 species)

Type species *Consingis semicana*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Consingis semicana :Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 331, t. 16, ff. 3, 4. + 1974a. Physis C., 33 (86): 2-5, f 24, 25. By courtesy.

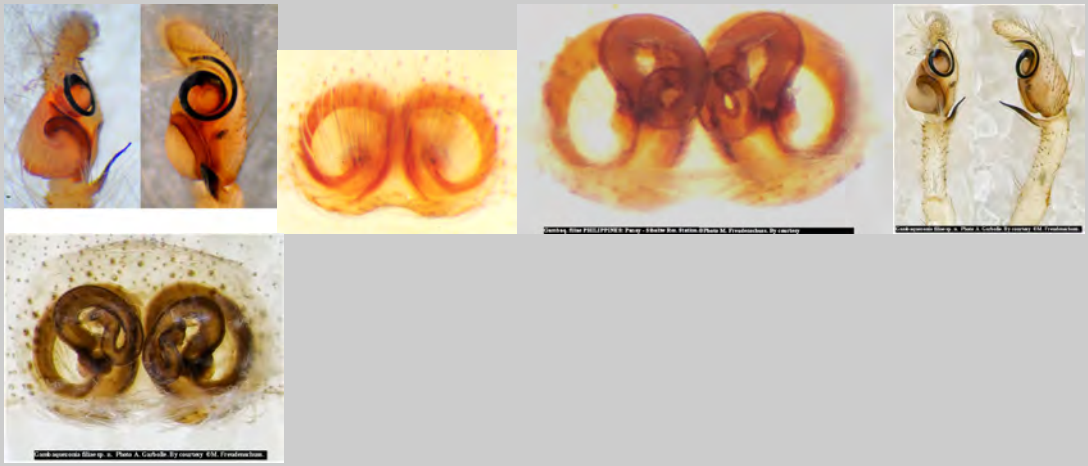
Gen. *Gambaquezonia* Barrion, Litsinger, 1995 (3 species)

Type species *Gambaquezonia itimana*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



b) c)>

Gambaquezonia itimana* + *cf itimana: : Barrion, Litsinger 1995: 95-96, figs 49a-e +b) Proszynski 2003b - internal structure of epigyne, type specimen + c) Edwards. J. Arachnol. 37: 103-105, f 1-10. By courtesy.





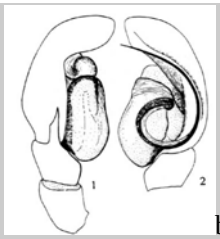
Gambaquezonia curioi: Freudenschuss, Grabolle, Krehenwinkel, 2016 Arachnology 17(1): 25-27, figs 1-8 &. ©Photo M. Freudenschuss (PHILIPPINES: Panay). By courtesy.

Gen. *Gastromicans* Mello-Leitão, 1917 (5 species)

Type species *Gastromicans albopilosa*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Gastromicans sp.: Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 75. By courtesy.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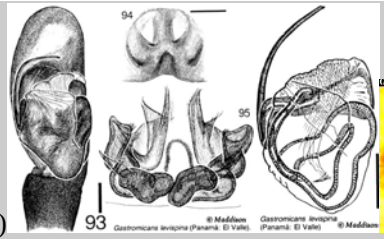
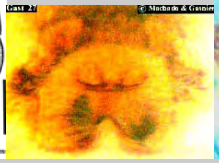
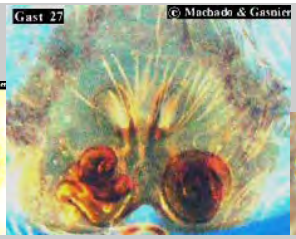
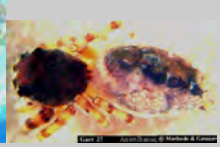
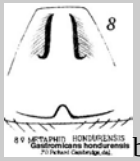






Gastromicans albopilosa* +b) *levispina* [DENDRYPHANTINAE?]+c) *sp :Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 306-307, t 12, f 1-2 +b) Maddison W.P. 1996. Bull.Mus. Comp. Zool., 154 (4): 232, 237, 335, f. 73, 93-95, 101 ©Magnolia Press +c) ©Photo Gasnier & Machado. By courtesy.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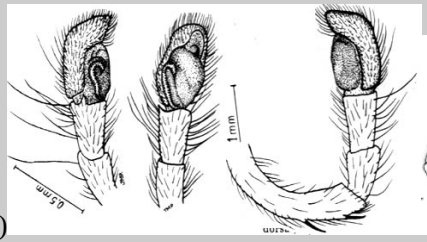
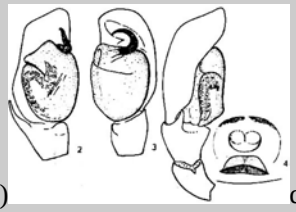
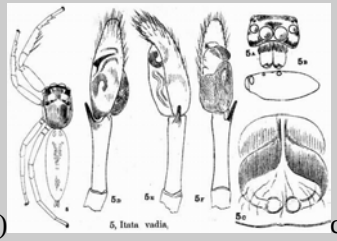
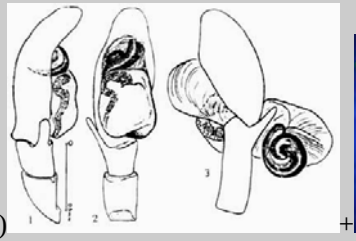

c)

d)

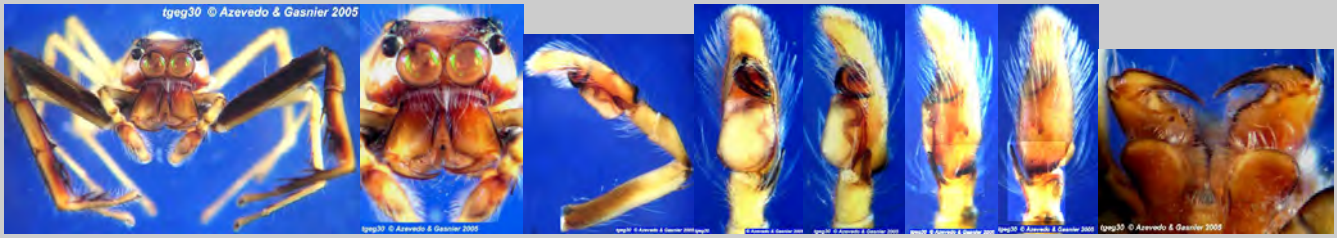

Gastromicans hondurensis* +b) *lisei* +c) *noxiosus* + d) *vigens : F. P.-Cambridge 1901. 272, t. 25, f. 8 +b) Bauab Vianna, Soares 1982. 26 (1): 87, f. 1-7 +c) Galiano 1963. 23 (66): 342-343, t. 18 ff, 1-4. +d) Peckhams 1901b. 13 (1): 317, tab. 27, fig. 3. 13. By courtesy.

Gen. *Itata* Peckham, Peckham, 1894 (3 species)

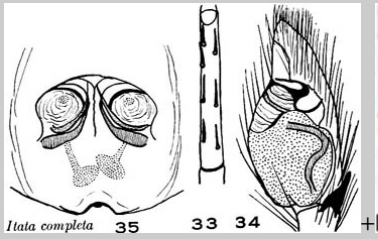
Type species *Itata vadia*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



b)

c)

+

Itata* sp+ b) *vadia* +c) *tipuloides : Peckhams 1894.Occ. Pap. Nat. Hist. Soc. Wisc., 2 (2): 115, t 11, f 5 +b) (66): 378-379, t. 25, ff. 1-3 + ©Photo Gasnier & Azevedo [Brazil: Amazonas]. By courtesy.

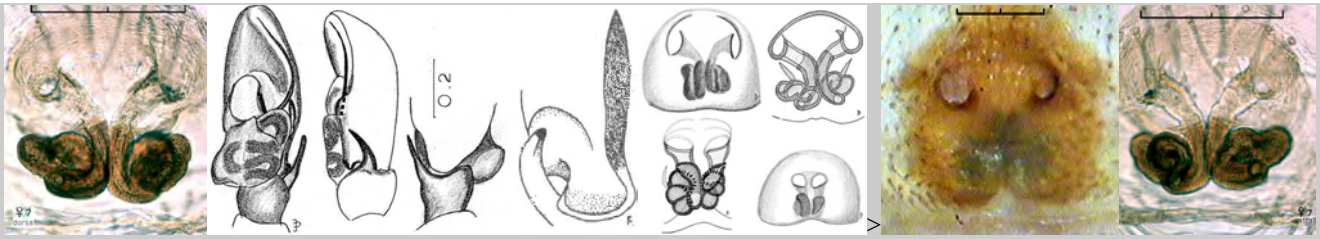


+


Itata completa : Chickering 1946. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard 97: 54 f. 33-35 + Hill, Edwards 2013. Peckhamia 107.1: 40, f 45 - © Photo A. Anker. By courtesy.

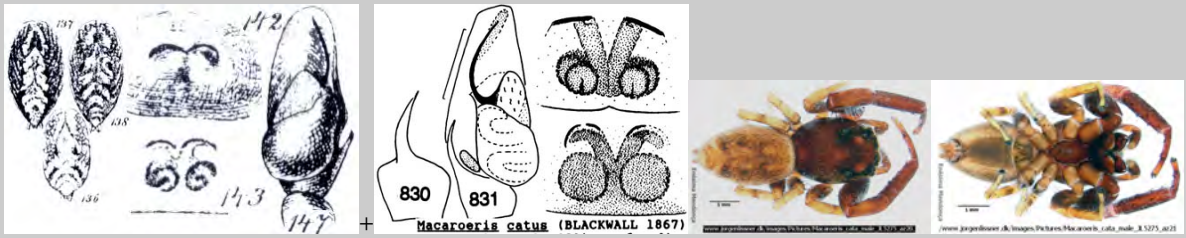
Gen. *Macaroeris* Wunderlich, 1992 (8 species)

Type species *Macaroeris nidicolens*.
REMARKS. A puzzling genus with male palp resembling Euophryinae and epigyne characteristic for Dendyphantinae. Similar mixture of characters occurs in unrelated *Omoedus niger*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

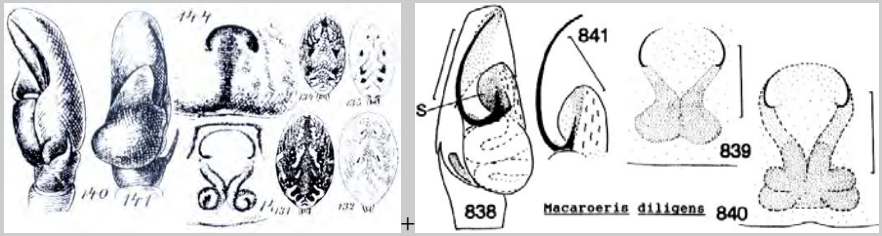


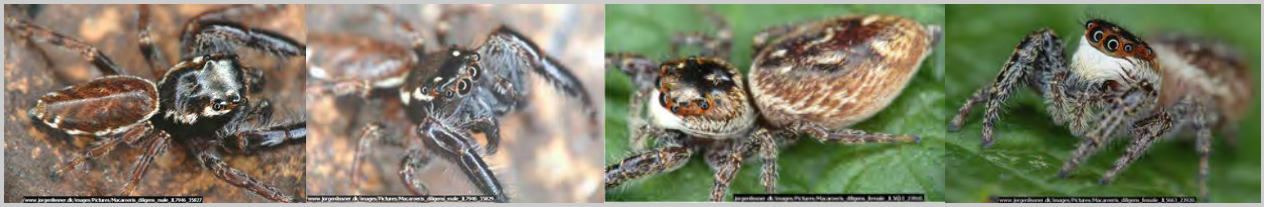


Macaroeris nidicolens : Proszynski. Ann. zool. 2003: 86-87, figs 330-337. © Photo A. Senglet + J. Lissner + B. Knoflach.

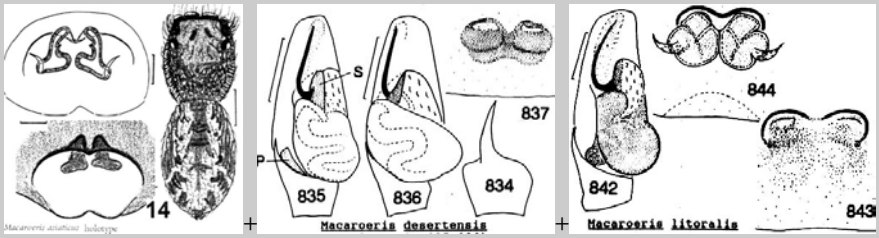


Macaroeris catus : Kulczynski 1899. 36: 445, t. 9, f. 136-138, 142-143, 147 + Wunderlich J. 1991. Beitrage zur Araneologie . 1: 516, figs 830-833 + . © Photo J. Lissner. By courtesy.

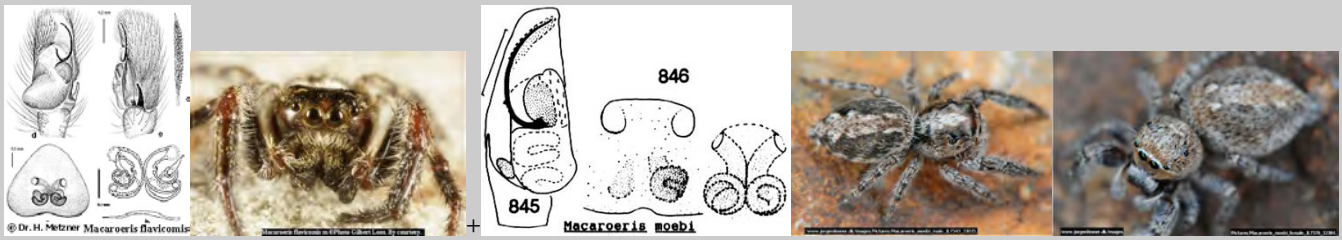




Macaroeris diligens : Kulczynski 1899. 36: 517 figs 838-840, 841 + Wunderlich J. 1991. Beitrage zur Araneologie . 1: 517 figs 838-840, 841 + © Photo J. Lissner. By courtesy.



Macaroeris asiaticus [placement?] + desertensis + litoralis: Logunov , Rakov 1998. Arthr. Sel., 7(2): 124-125, figs 12-14 + Wunderlich J. 1991. Beitrage zur Araneologie 1: 516-517, figs 834-837 + 517. f 842-844 . By courtesy.



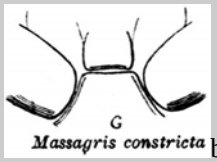
Macaroeris flavicomis + moebi : Metzner H. 1999. Andrias 14: 42-43, 163, table 9a-e + © Photo G. Loos + Wunderlich J. 1991. Beitr. Aran. 1: 519, figs 845-847 + 517. f 842-844 + © Photo J. Lissner. By courtesy.

Gen. *Massagris* Simon, 1900 (7 species)

Type species *Massagris constricta*.
Prlacement provisional, composition uncertain. Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.



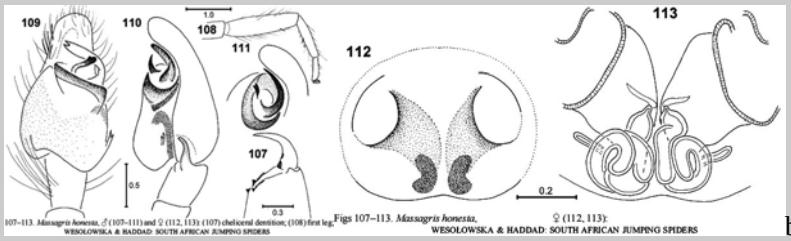
Massagris sp.: Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 26-27. By courtesy.



b)


c)


Massagris constricta +b) natalensis +c) contortuplicata : Simon 190a. 451, 452 +b) Wesolowska, Haddad 2009. Afr. Inver. 50(1): 53,f 93-98, 218 +c) 208-210, f 89, 103–106. By courtesy.



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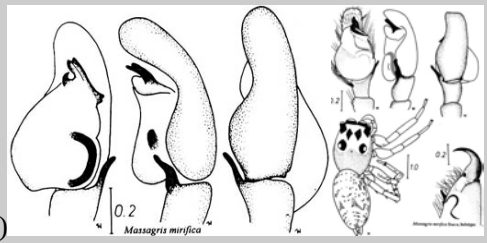
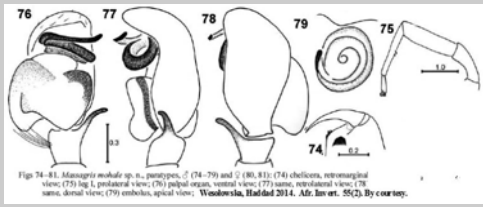
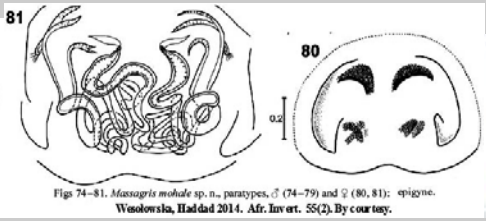


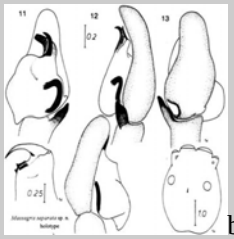
Massagris honesta +b) mirifica: Wesołowska & Haddad 2013. Afr. Invert.: 54 (1): 210-212, f 19, 90, 91, 107–113 +b) Wesolowska 1993c. Genus, 4 (2): 137, figs 1-8.. By courtesy.







Massagris mohale: Wesolowska W., Haddad C.R., 2014 . Lesotho. Afr. Invert. 55 (2), 250-253, f 69, 70, 74–81.. By courtesy.
schisma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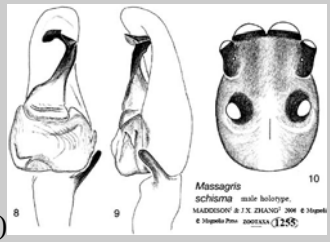
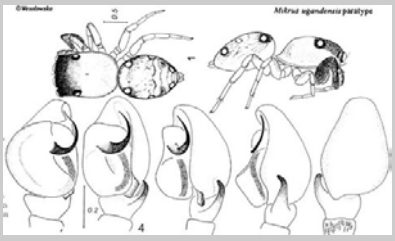


Massagris separata +b) [misplaced?]: Wesolowska 1993c. Genus, 4 (2): 137-138, figs 9-14 +b) Maddison, Zhang J. 2006 . Zootaxa 1255: 32, illustrations 8-10, ©Magnolia Press [Note embolus similarity to ***Pochyta poissonii!***]. By courtesy.

Gen. *Mikrus* Wesołowska, 2001 (1 species)

Type species *Mikrus ugandensis*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Mikrus ugandensis : Wesolowska W. 2001c. Genus, Wroclaw, 12(4): 585-588, figs 1-7. By courtesy.

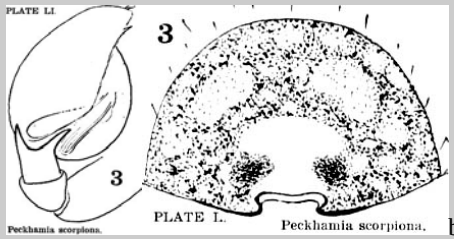
Gen. *Peckhamia* Simon, 1901 (6 species)

placement uncertain due to poor genitalic documentation, forked tibial apophysis of the type species (with absence of other details of palp and epigyne) suggest placement rather in COLONINES, other species are most probably EUODENINES.

Type species *Peckhamia scorpionia*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Peckhamia sp. : Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 68. By courtesy.



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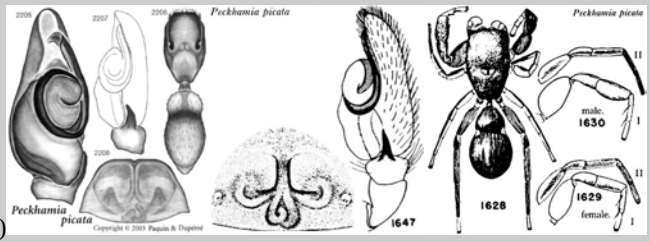
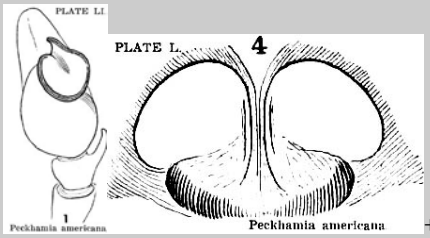
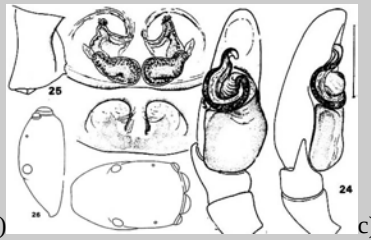


Peckhamia scorpionia +b) picata : Peckhams 1909. 16 (1): 370, t 50, 51, f 3. + Paquin, Duperre. 2003. Fabreries, Suppl. 11: 197, f 2205-2208 + Kaston B. J. 1948. 70: 452, t 88, f 1628-1630. By courtesy.

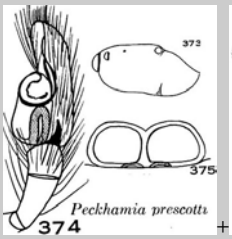


+

b)


c)


Peckhamia americana +b) argentinensis +c) seminola : Peckhams 1909. 16 (1): 368, t 50, f 4; t 51, f 1 + ©Photo D. Hill +b) Galiano M.E. 1986. Physis C. 44 (107): 137-139; f 22-28 +c) Gertsch 1936. Am. Mus. Novit. 852: 18, f 36-37. By courtesy.



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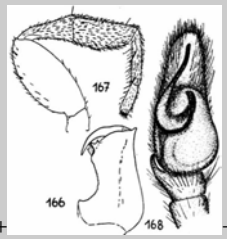

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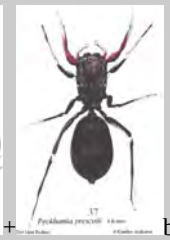
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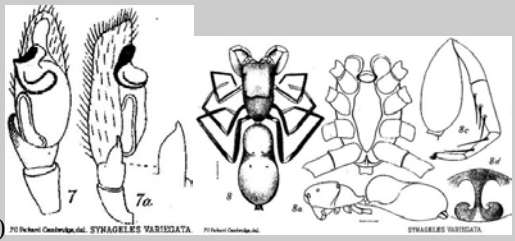
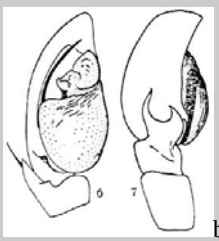


Peckhamia prescotti +b) sp [Cuba] +c) variegata : Chickering 1946. 97: 415-418, f 373-375 + Kraus O. 1955b. 493: 58, t 10, f 166-168 + painting Kuniko Arakawa +b) sp ©Photo F.C. Riquelme[Cuba] +c) F. P.-Cambridge 1900. 176, t 12 f 7-8. By courtesy.

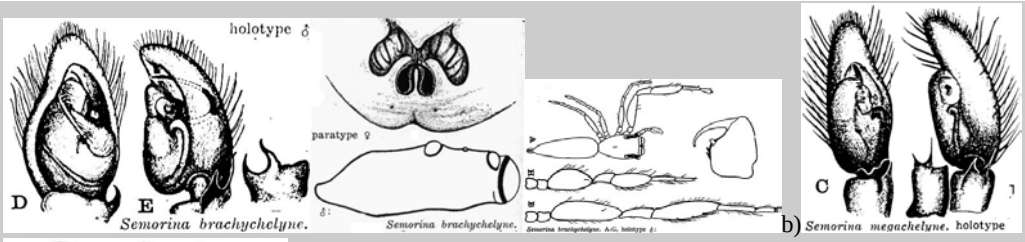
Gen. *Semorina* Simon, 1901 (4 species)

Type species *Semorina seminuda*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition..



b)


Semorina seminuda +b) iris Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 445-447, t 37, f 6-7 +b) 445, t 34, f 3. By courtesy.



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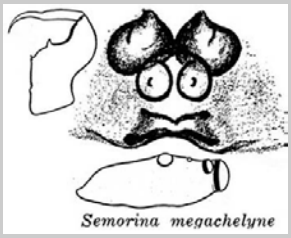
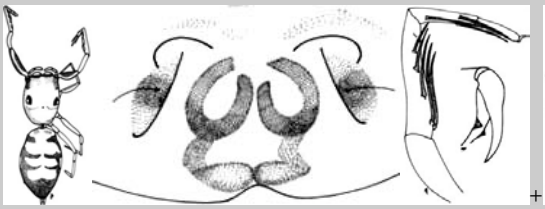


Semorina brachychelyne* +b) *megachelyne Crane 1949. Zoologica, 34 (2, 7): 35, f 2a-g +b) 35, f 2a-g. By courtesy.

Gen. *Synagelides* Strand, 1906 (36 species)

Type species *Synagelides agoriformis*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



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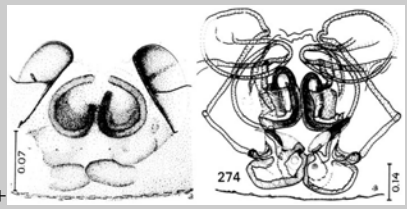

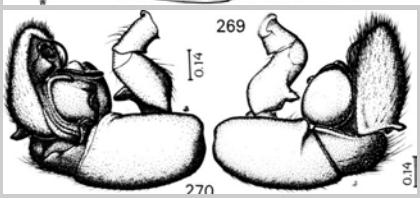

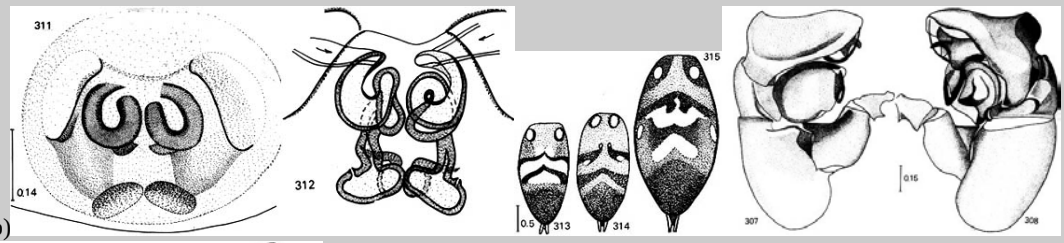

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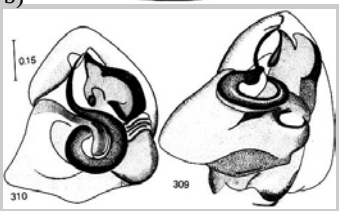
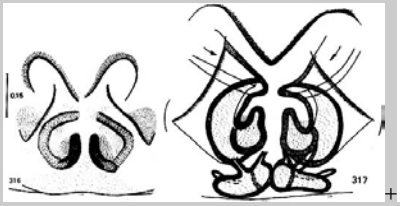


Synagelides agoriformis [Japan] +b) Primore : Bohdanowicz, Proszynski 1987. Ann. zool. 41, 2: 133-138, f 268-279)
+b) Proszynski 1979. Ann. zool. 34: 318, f 307- 315 (Russia: Far East - Primore). By courtesy.



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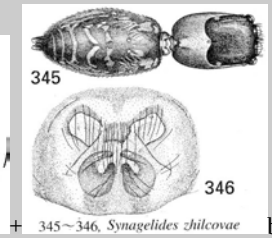

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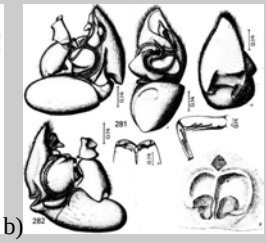
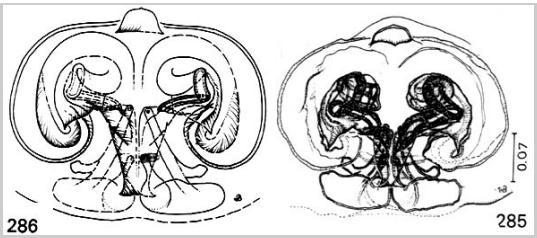
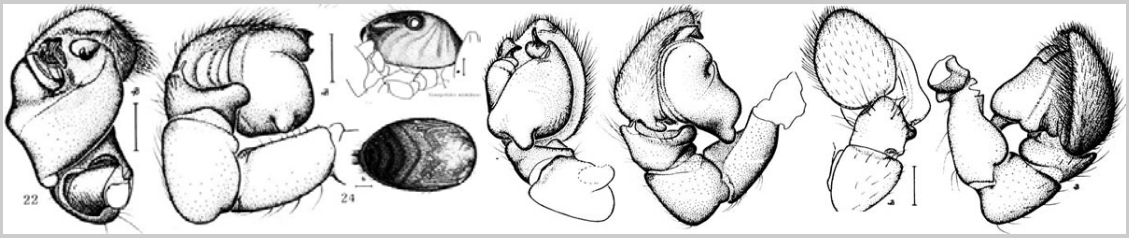
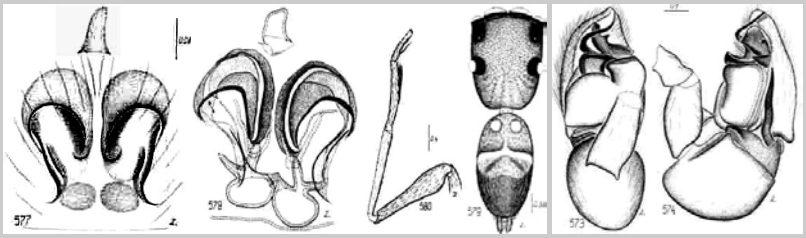




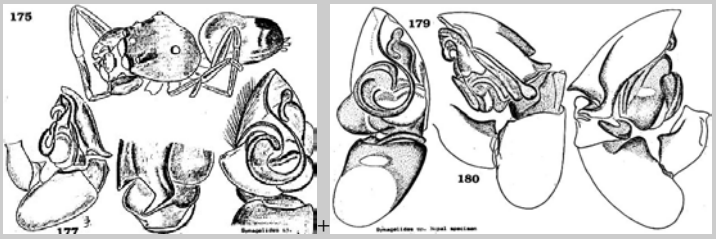
Synagelides zhilcovae +b) annae :Proszynski 1979. Ann. zool. 34: 319, f 3316-317 + Ono, Ikeda, Kono 2009: 588, f 345-346
+b) Bohdanowicz, Proszynski 1987. Ann. zool. 41, 2: 138, f 280-288. By courtesy.



Synagelides nishikawai: Bohdanowicz A. 1979. Acta Arachnologica, 25, 2: 59-60, f 18-25. By courtesy.



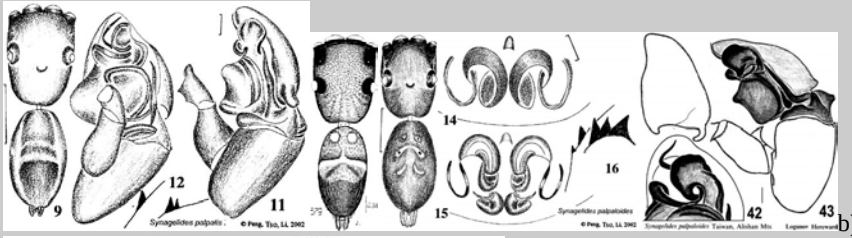
Synagelides palpalis: Zabka 1985. Ann. zool. 39, 11: 447-448, f 573-580 .By courtesy.



Synagelides sp[-ind-1] : Proszynski J. 1992b. Annales zoologici, 44, 9: 206-207, f 175-178 + 206, f 179-181. By courtesy.



Synagelides brahmaputra Caleb et al. 2018: Acta arachnologica 67(1): 9-12, f. 12-24. By courtesy.
http://localhost/img_data/25/25954.jpg



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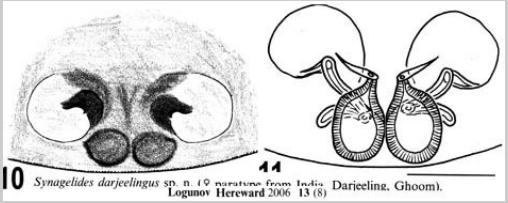
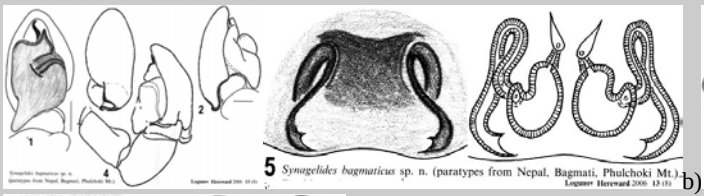


Synagelides palpaloides +b) darjeelingus : Peng X., Tso I., Li S. 2002 Zool. Studies 41 (1): 3-4, f 9-12

+ Logunov, Hereward 2006: 13 (8): 289-290, f 41-45 +b) 282-283, f 7-11 [female misidentified!]. By courtesy.



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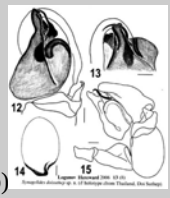
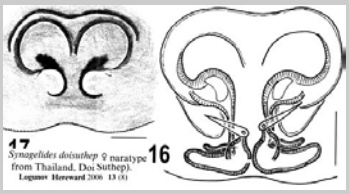
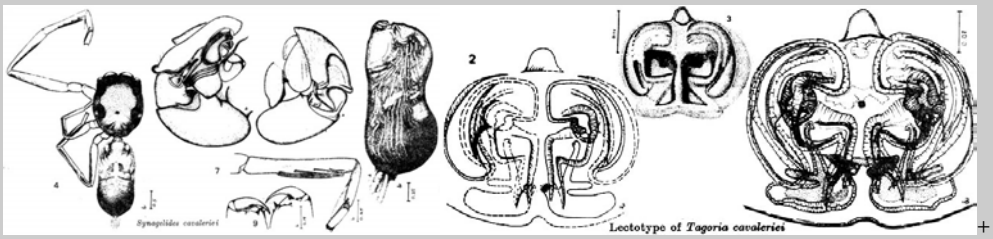




Synagelides bagmaticus +b) doisuthep : Bohdanowicz 1987. Cour. Forsch.-Inst. Senckenberg, 93: 68-69, f 5-9 + Logunov,
Hereward 2006. Bull. British arachn. Soc. 13 (8): 287-288, f 33, 37-40 +b) 281-282, f 1-6. By courtesy.



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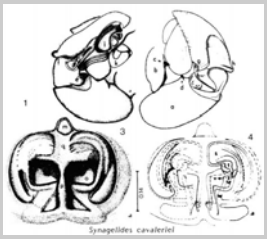
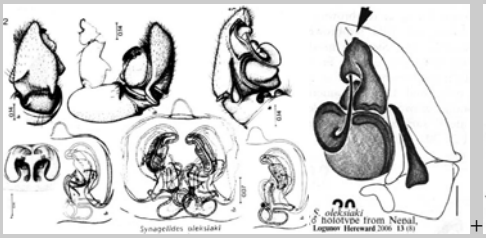


Synagelides cavaleriei : Bohdanowicz, Proszynski 1987. Ann. zool. 41, 2: 138, f 268-275) + Bohdanowicz 1987.
Cour. Forsch.-Inst. Senckenberg, 93: 66, f 1-4 . By courtesy.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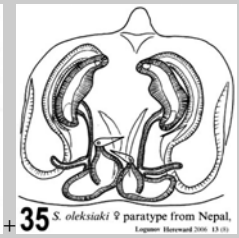

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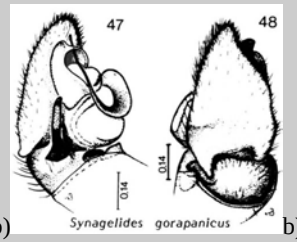

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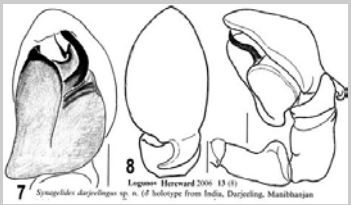
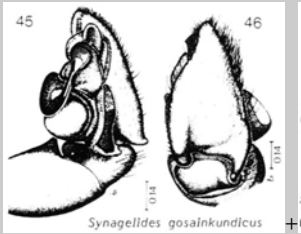


Synagelides oleksiaki and its supposed synonym +b) gorapanicus : Bohdanowicz 1987. Cour. Forsch.-Inst. Senckenberg,
93: 65-86 + Logunov, Hereward 2006. Bull. British arachn. Soc. 13 (8): 287.. By courtesy.



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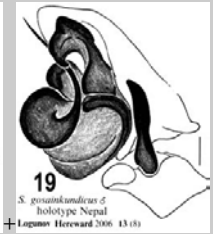
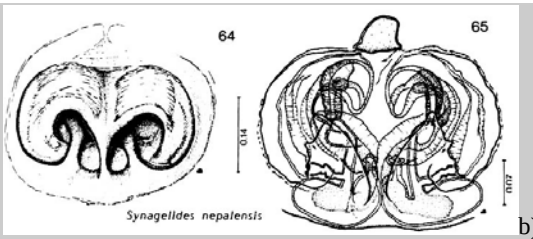


Synagelides gosainkundicus +b) Primore : Bohdanowicz 1987. Cour. Forsch.-Inst. Senckenberg, 93 .: 78-79, f 45-46
+ Logunov, Hereward 2006. Bull Brit. arachn. Soc. 13(8): 284-285, f 19. By courtesy.



b)


Synagelides nepalensis* +b) *birmanicus : Bohdanowicz 1987. Cour. Forsch.-Inst. Senckenberg, 93 .: 76-78, f 35-44
+b) 84-86, f 66-72 . By courtesy.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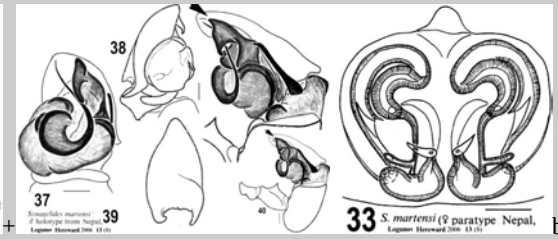

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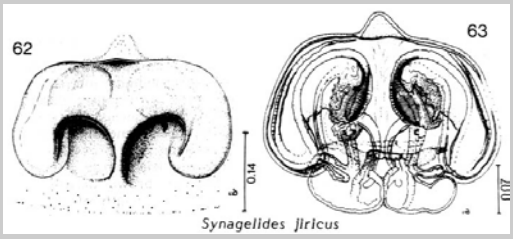

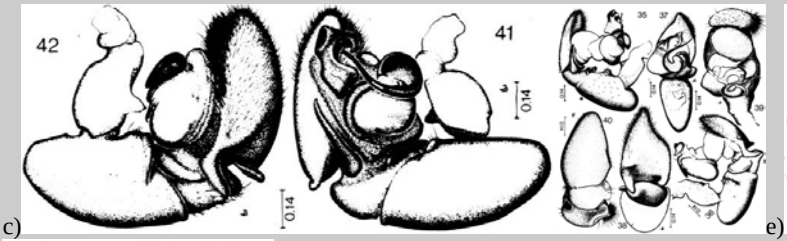

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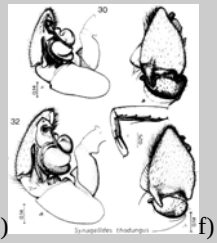
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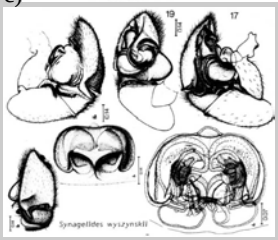

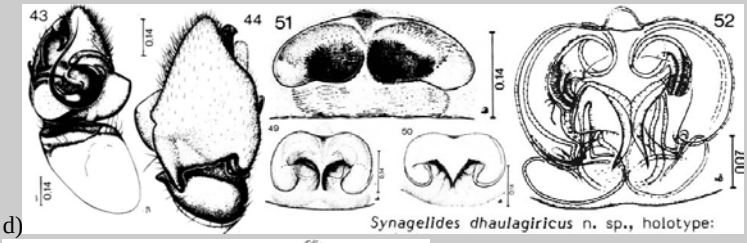

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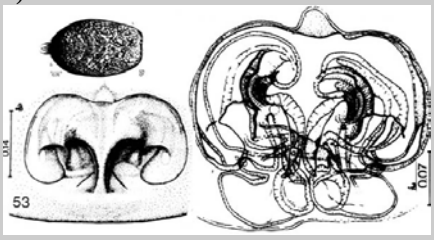
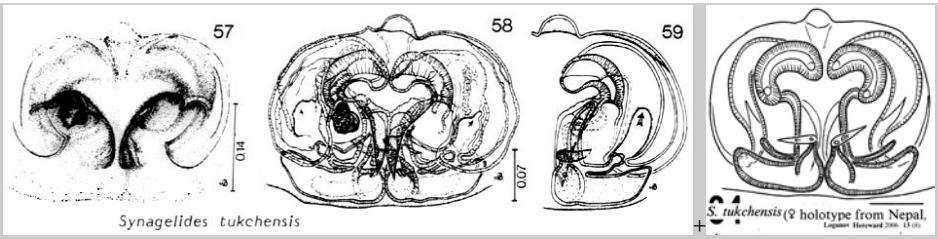
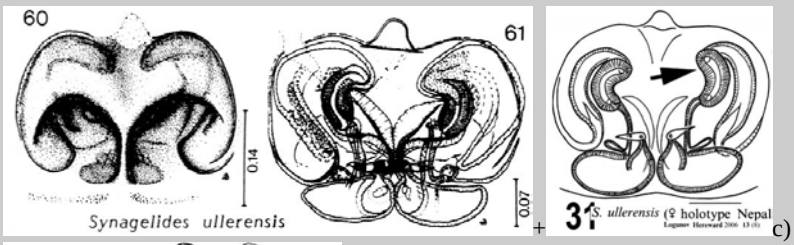


Synagelides martensi* and its supposed (by Logunov, Hereward 2006) synonyms*: +b) jiricus +c) himalaicus +d) dhaulagiricus +e) thodungus +f) wyszynskii: ALL in papers: Bohdanowicz 1987. Cour. Forsch.-Inst. Senckenberg, 93: 65-86 + Logunov, Hereward 2006. Bull. British arachn. Soc. 13 (8): 287. By courtesy.



Synagelides tukchensis : : Bohdanowicz 1987. Cour. Forsch.-Inst. Senckenberg, 93:81-82, f 57-59 + Logunov, Hereward 2006.
Bull. British arachn. Soc. 13 (8): 291, f 34. By courtesy.



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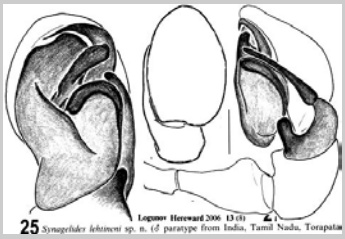
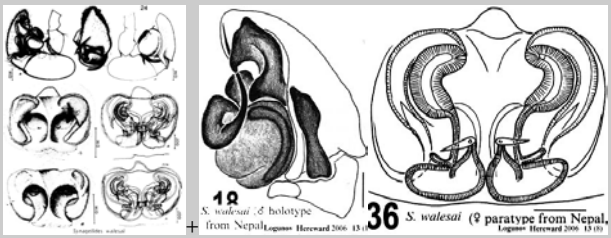
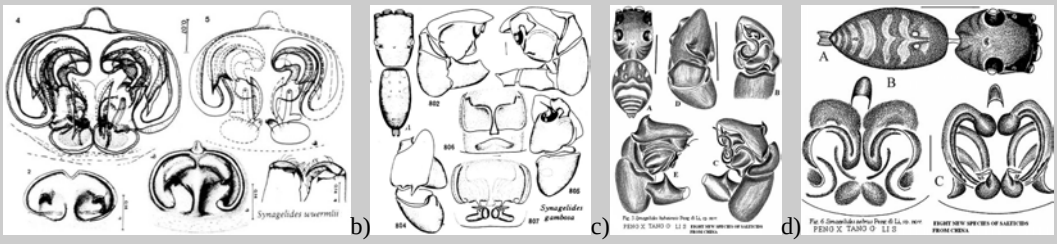


Synagelides ullerensis b) lehtineni : Bohdanowicz 1987. Cour. Forsch.-Inst. Senckenberg, 93: 82-83, f 60-61
+ Logunov, Hereward 2006. Bull. British arachn. Soc. 13 (8): 291, f 31 +b) 287, f 25-27. By courtesy.

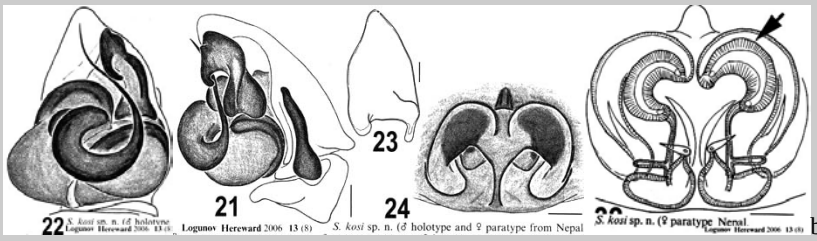


Synagelides walesai : Bohdanowicz 1987. Cour. Forsch.-Inst. Senckenberg, 93: 72-75, f 23-29
+ Logunov, Hereward 2006. Bull. British arachn. Soc. 13 (8): 291, f 18, 36 . b)By courtesy.

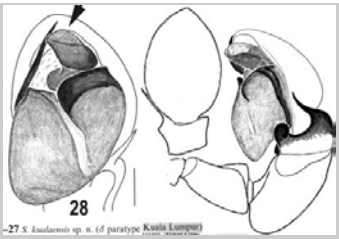


b) c) d)

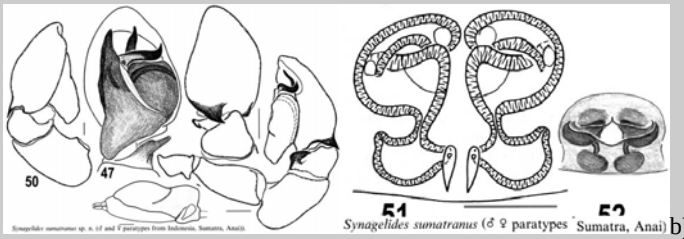
Synagelides wuermlii +b) gambosa +c) hubeiensis +d) zebrus : Bohdanowicz A. 1978. Ent. bas., Basel: 23, f. 1-5
+b) Peng X., Xie L., Xiao X. 1993. 44: 225-226, f 801-807 +c) Peng X., Tang G., Li S., 2008.© A. zootaxon. sin. 33(2):
251-252, f 15-19 +d) 252-254, f 20-22. By courtesy.

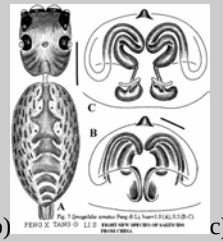


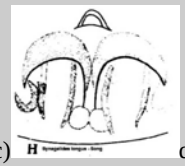
b)



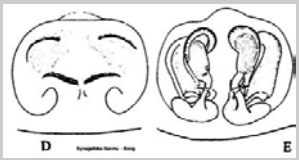
Synagelides kosi +b) kualaensis: Logunov, Hereward 2006. Bull. British arachn. Soc. 13 (8): 285-286, 21-24, 32.
+b) 286, f 28-30 Logunov, Hereward 2006. Bull. British arachn. Soc. 13 (8): 287 . By courtesy.



b)


c)


d)



Synagelides sumatranus +b) zonatus +c) longus +d) tianmu: Logunov, Hereward 2006. Bull. British arachn. Soc. 13 (8):
290-291, f 46-52 +b) Peng X., Tang G., Li S., 2008.© Acta zootaxon. sin. 33(2): 254-255, f 23-25 +c) Song, Zhu, Chen 1999:
561, f 319 H +d) 561, f 320D-E, 329Q. By courtesy.

ATTACHMENT ON SALTICIDAE SPECIES DIVERSITY
Abbreviated version of "Monograph of the Salticidae (Araneae) of the World 1995-2015.
Part I: Introduction to alternative classification of Salticidae".
http://salticidae.pl/Subfamilies/

Jerzy Prószyński

ATTACHMENT 23a

BALLINES GROUP OF GENERA

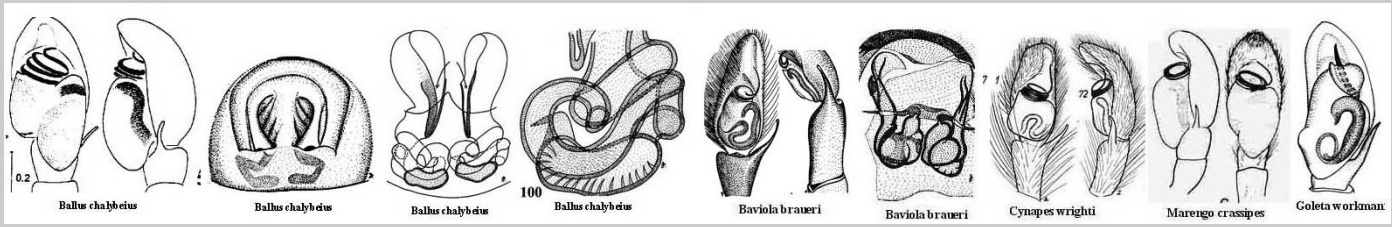
Version August 15th, 2016.
Sources and permissions of illustrations are displayed in the IInd part of the monograph *http://www.peckhamia.com/salticidae/*

Type genus Ballus.

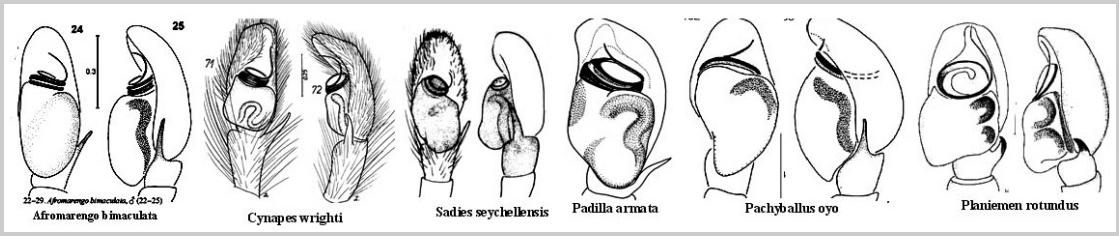
Interactive index of genera. Afromarengo Ballus BaviolaColaxes Copocrossa Cynapes Goleta Homalattus Indomarengo Leikung Mantisatta Marengo Pachyballus Padilla Peplometus, Philates Planiemen Sadies Variratina

Examples of diversity of diagnostic characters

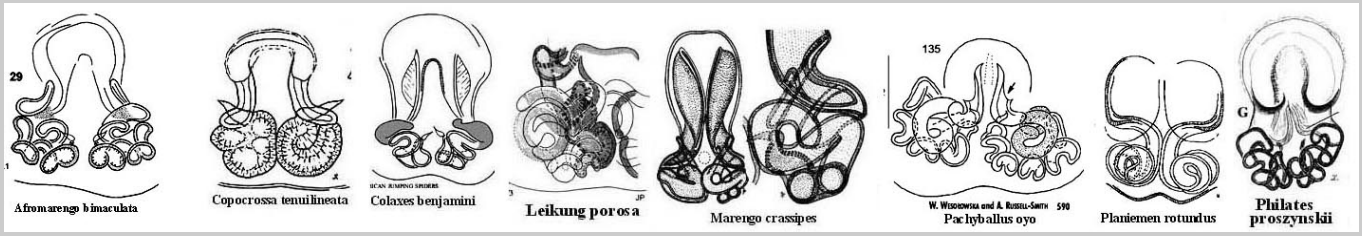
Characters of some representative genera



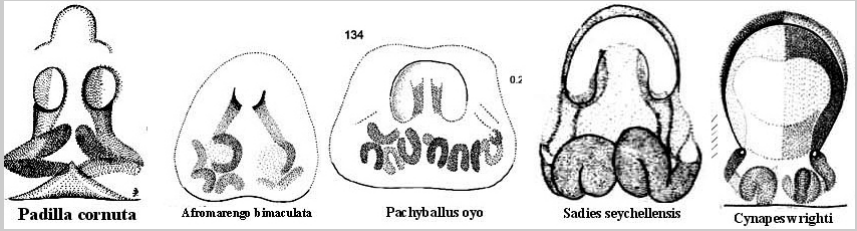
Diversity of palps



Diversity of internal strucures of epigyne



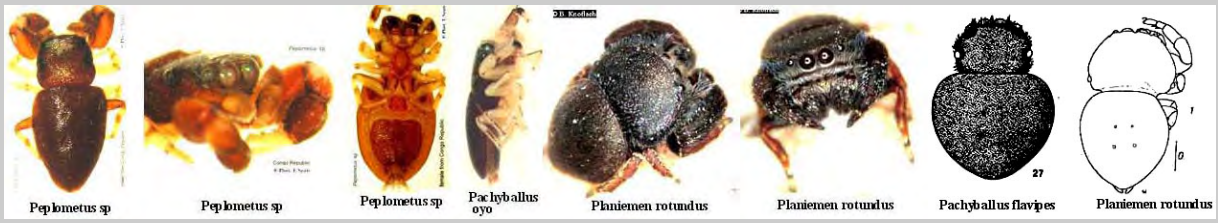
Diversity of appearance of epigyne



Diversity of body shape and color pattern

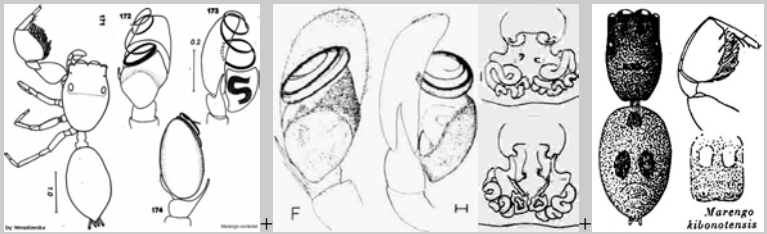




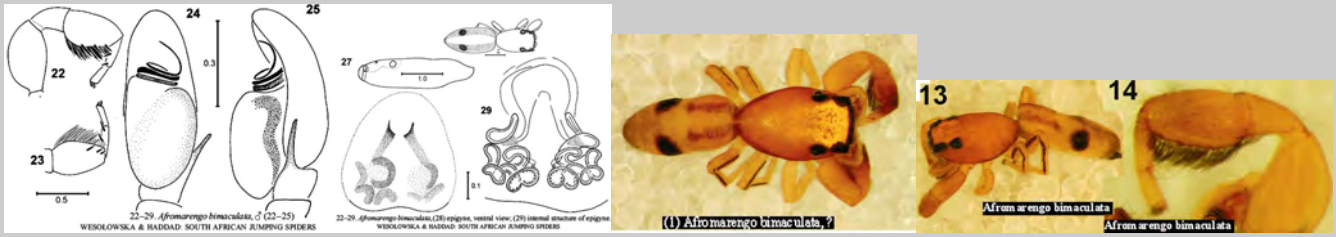


Gen. *Afromarengo* Benjamin, 2004 (3 species)

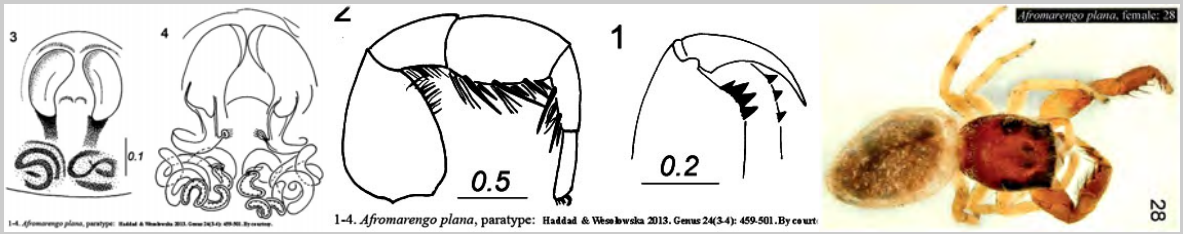
Type species *Afromarengo coriacea*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Afromarengo coriacea : Wes. Rus.-Sm. 2000. Trop.Zool., 13 (1): 67-68, figs 171-174 + Wanless 1978d. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 33 (4): 261-263, ff. 1A-J + Lessert 1925a. Rev. suisse zool., 31 (13): 439, f 15-17. By courtesy.



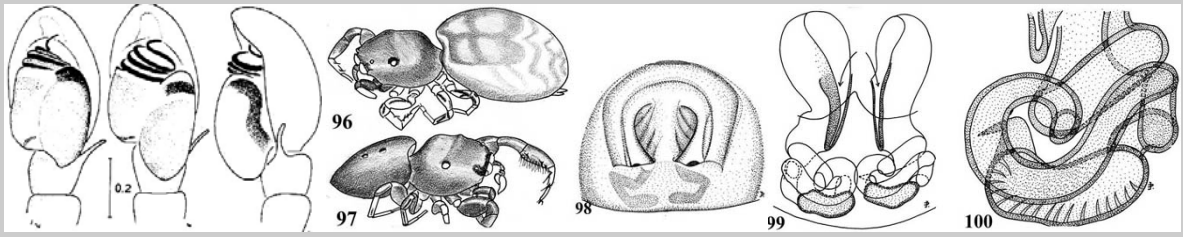
Afromarengo bimaculata : Wes.& Had. 2013. Afr. Invert.: 54 (1):180-183, f 1, 13, 14, 22–29. By courtesy.



Afromarengo plana : Haddad & Wesołowska, 2013: Genus : 24(3-4): 460-462, f 1-4, 28. By courtesy.

Gen. *Ballus* C.L. Koch, 1850 (5 species)

Type species *Ballus chalybeius*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.





Ballus chalybeius : Proszynski 2003b, figs 99-100 + ©Photo A. Henrard+J. Lissner. By courtesy.



Ballus armadillo +b) segmentatus + c) tabupumensis: Pencil sketch by J. Proszynski. + ©Photo Heiko Metzner +b) Benjamin 2004. Zool. J. Linnean Soc. 142: 30-32, f. 22a-d +c) Petrunkevitch 1914a. Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., 7: 170, 174, ill. T. 26, F. 19, 20 [species misidentified, inquirenda]. By courtesy.

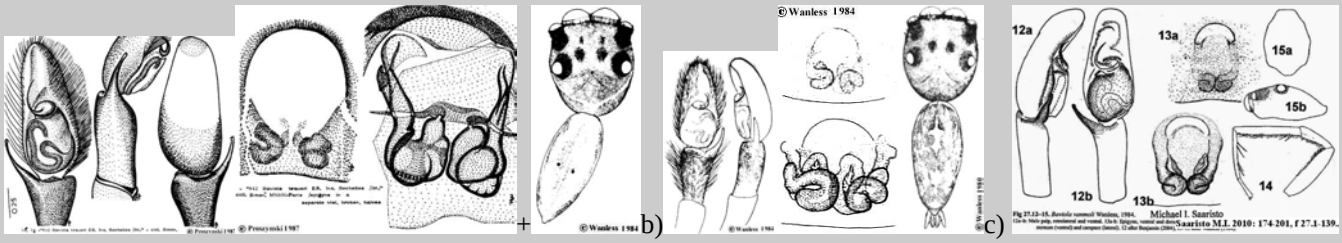




Ballus rufipes : Metzner H. 1999:40-41, 161, table 7a-g + ©Photo B. Knoflach + Arachnol. Ges.. By courtesy.

Gen. *Baviola* Simon, 1898 (3 species)

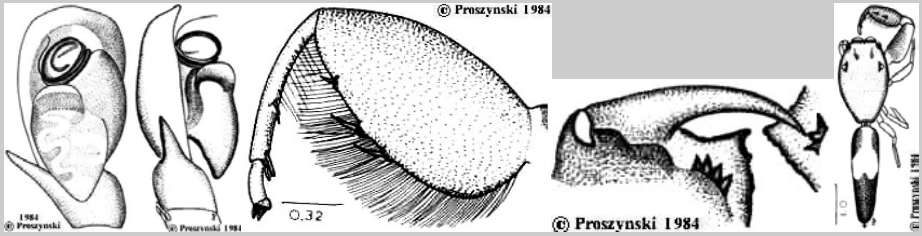
Type species *Baviola braueri*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



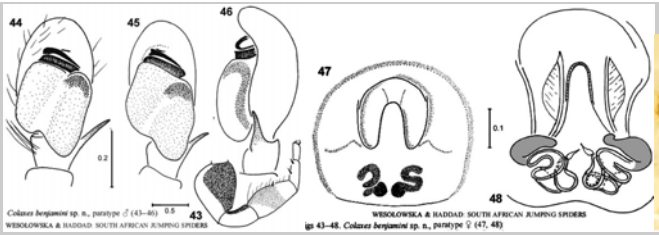
Baviola braueri +b) luteosignata +c) vanmoli : Proszynski J. 1987. Atlas ... : 6, 7 + Wanless 1984c. 241: 29-31, ff. 9a-k +b) 34-36, ff. 11a-h.+c) Saaristo 2010: 176-177, f 27.12-15. By courtesy.

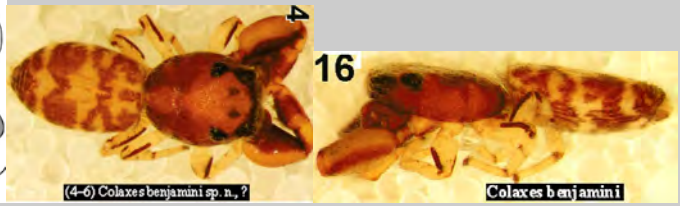
Gen. *Colaxes* Simon, 1900 (4 species)

Type species *Colaxes nitidiventris*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

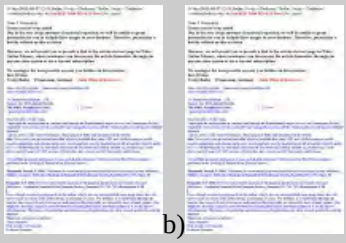


Colaxes nitidiventris : Proszynski J. 1987. Atlas ...: 16.. By courtesy.





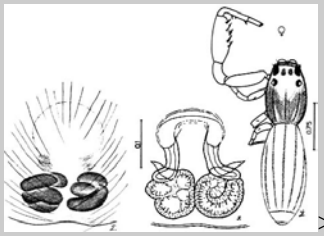
Colaxes benjamini : Wesołowska & Haddad 2013. Afr. Invert.: 54 (1): 188-191, f 4–6, 16, 43–48. . By courtesy.


b)

Colaxes horton +b) wanlessi: Benjamin 2004. Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society. 142: 24, f 16a-d +b) 21-24, f 12A-C, 13A-E, 14A-C, 15A-H [application for permission to display rejected by the Publisher]. By courtesy.

Gen.*Copocrossa* Simon, 1901 (1 species)

Type species *Copocrossa tenuilineata*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.


> 

> 

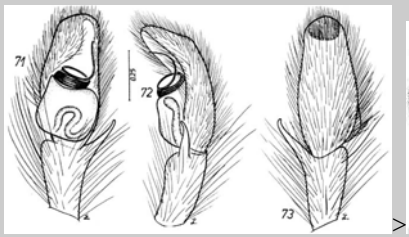
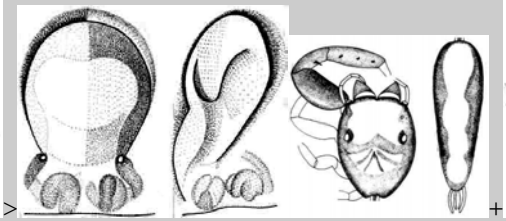
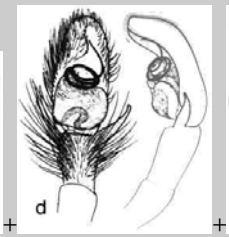
Copocrossa tenuilineata + sp [bug mimic]: Davies Todd, Zabka 1989. Mem. Queens. Mus., 27 (2): 205, t 12 + ©Photo Macaulay.

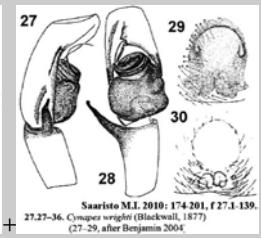


Copocrossa sp [Australia] : © Photo: Robert Whyte, SOWN, 2010. By courtesy.

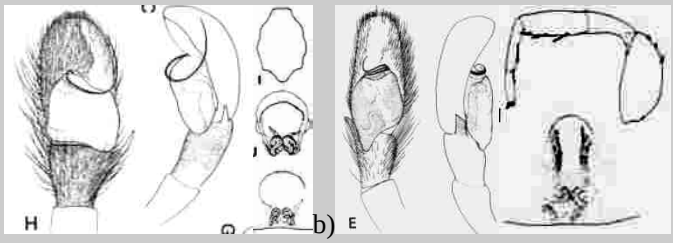
Gen. *Cynapes* Simon, 1900 (3 species)

Type species *Cynapes wrighti*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.


> 
+ 

+ 

Cynapes wrighti : Zabka 1988b. Ann. zool. 41 (14): 446-448, f 71-73 + Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 32 + Wanless 1983a. 241: 39-40, ff. 13a-g + Saaristo, 2010: 179, f. 27.27-30 . By courtesy.

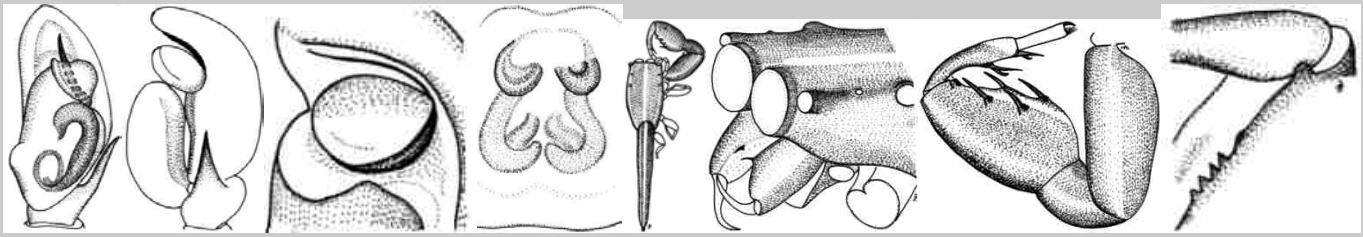


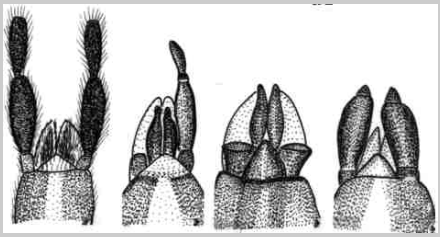
b)

Cynapes baptizatus* +b) *canosus : Wanless 1979a. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.)., London, 37 (1): 68-70, ff. 1A-K +b) 70-72, ff. 2A-K. .

Gen. *Goleta* Peckham & Peckham, 1894 (1 species)

Type species *Goleta workmani*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.





Goleta workmani :Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 53-54. By courtesy.

Gen. dubius *Homalattus* White, 1841
(no species recognizable)

Type species *Homalattus pustulatus*.
REMARKS. Incidental collection of unrecognizable nominal species, the subfamilial position of the type species tentative.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

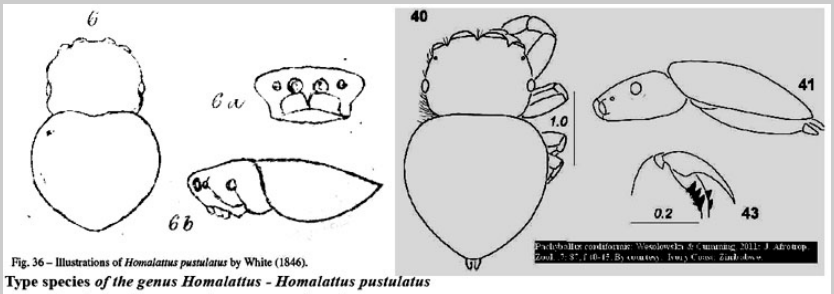
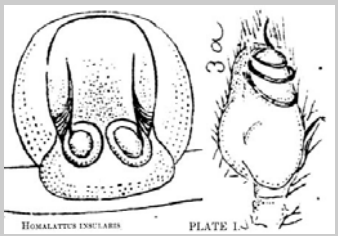


Fig. 36 – Illustrations of *Homalattus pustulatus* by White (1846).
Type species *of the genus Homalattus - Homalattus pustulatus*
-the only existing documentation, type specimen lost

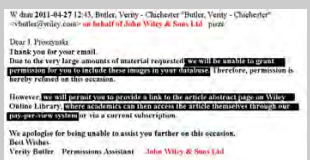
Homalattus pustulatus :(from White 1846, after Ruiz 2010) [figs 6-a-b] compared with *Pachyballus cordiformis* (figs 40-41, 43 – on gray background) from Wesolowska & Cumming, 2011: 7: 87, f 40-45. By courtesy.



Homalattus insularis : Peckhams 1885a: 29, t 1, f 3. By courtesy.

Gen. *Indomarengo* Benjamin 2004 (1 species)

Type species *Indomarengo sarawakensis*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



W dniu 2011-04-27 12:43, Butler, Verity - Chichester "Butler, Verity - Chichester" <vbutler@wiley.com> napisał(a):

Dear J. Proszynski
Thank you for your email.
Due to the very large amounts of material requested we will be unable to grant permission for you to include these images in your database. Therefore, permission is hereby refused on this occasion.

However we will permit you to provide a link to the article abstract page on Wiley Online Library where academics can then access the article themselves through our pay-per-view system or via a current subscription.

We apologise for being unable to assist you further on this occasion.
Best Wishes
Verity Butler Permissions Assistant John Wiley & Sons Ltd

Indomarengo sarawakensis : Benjamin 2004.Zool. J. Linnean Soc., 142:41-43, f 4B, 38A-E, 39A-C. By courtesy.

Gen. *Leikung* Benjamin, 2004 (2 species)

Type species *Leikung porosa.*
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Leikung sp.: Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 61. By courtesy.



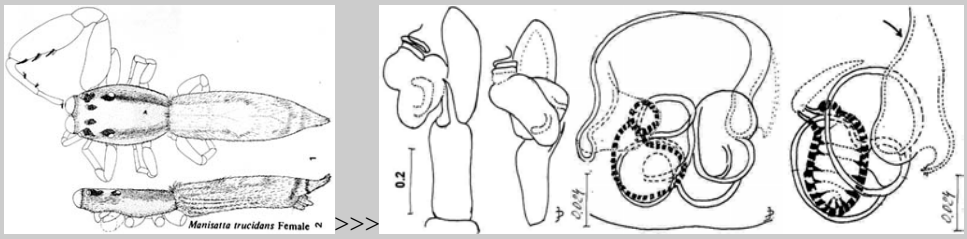
Leikung porosa : Prószynski 2012. Arthr. select. 21(1): 41-42, f 66-70 + Wanless 1978d. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.) 33 (4): 268-270, ff. 7A-G; pl. 2e-f; 3a-f.Photo © P. Koomen. By courtesy.

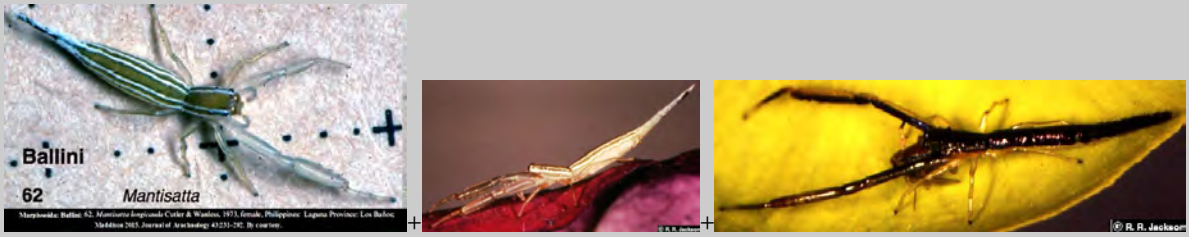


Leikung kinabaluensis : Benjamin 2004. Zool. J. Linnean Society, 142: 60-63, f 55A-G, 56A-F. By courtesy.

Gen. *Mantisatta* Warburton, 1900 (2 species)

Type species *Mantisatta trucidans.*
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

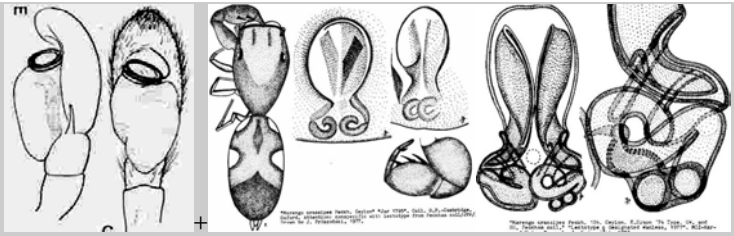




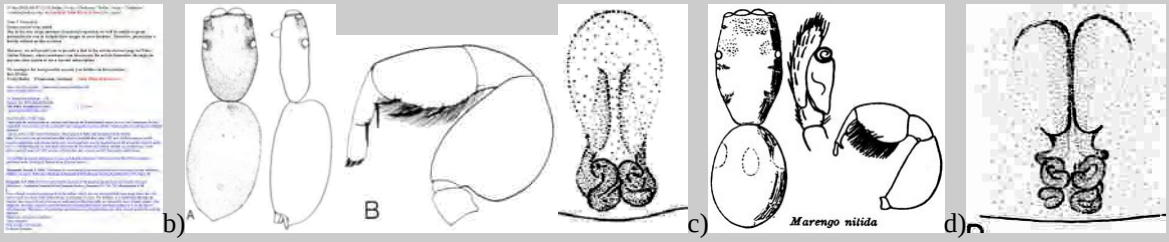
Mantisatta trucidans **+ *longicauda***: Cutler, Wanless 1973. Brit. Arachn. Soc. Bull. 185-187, ff. 1-4.4 + Proszynski, 2003b (Quick sketches) + Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 62.+ ©Photo R.R. Jackson. By courtesy.

Gen. *Marengo* Peckham, Peckham, 1892 (7 species)

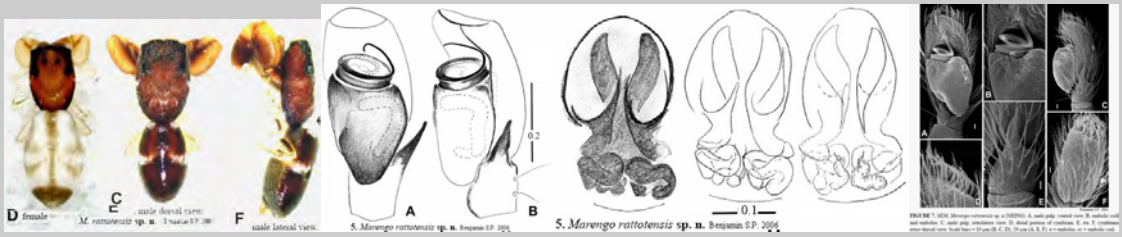
Type species *Marengo crassipes* .
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Marengo crassipes : Wanless F.R. 1978d.Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 33 (4): 264- 266, ff. 3A-F; 4A-F,t. 1d-f; 2a-c + Proszynski J. 1984c. Atlas ...: 78 (Lectotype). By courtesy.



Marengo deelemanae +b) inornata +c) nitida +d) striatipes : Benjamin S.P. 2004. Zool. J. Linn. Soc., 142 (all species in the whole publication) +b) Wanless F.R. 1978d.Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 33 (4): 264- 266, ff. 3A-F; 4A-F,t. 1d-f; 2a-c +d) 267, f. 5A-D +c) Simon, 1901a: 488, f 574-576. By courtesy.



Marengo rattotensis: Benjamin S.P. 2006. Zootaxa 1326: 2006: 29-34, f 1C-D,F, 5A-E, 6A-F, 7A-F. By courtesy.



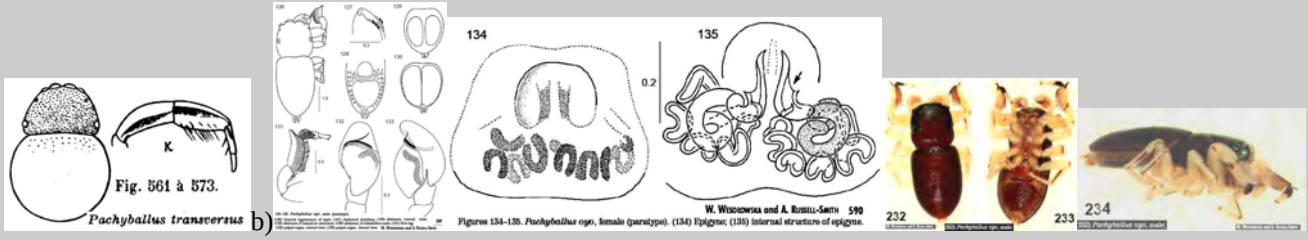
Marengo sp.: ©Photo John & Frances Murphy + R. R. Jackson + H.K. Tang + D.Knowles. By courtesy.

Gen. *Pachyballus* Simon, 1900 (5 species)

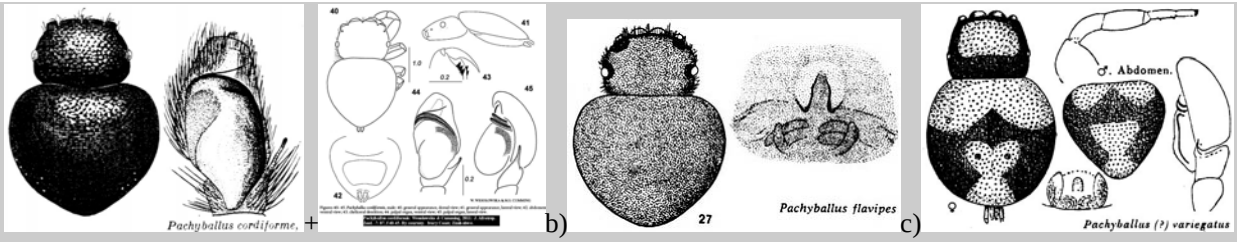
Type species *Pachyballus transversus*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Pachyballus sp. : Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 60. By courtesy.



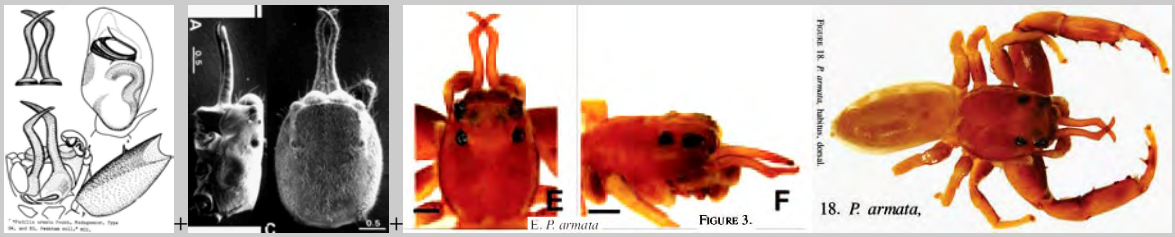
Pachyballus transversus +b) oyo : Simon 1901a: 482, f 570-571. Wesolowska, Russel-Smith.: Ann. zool. 61(3): 589-590, f 126-135, 232-234. By courtesy.



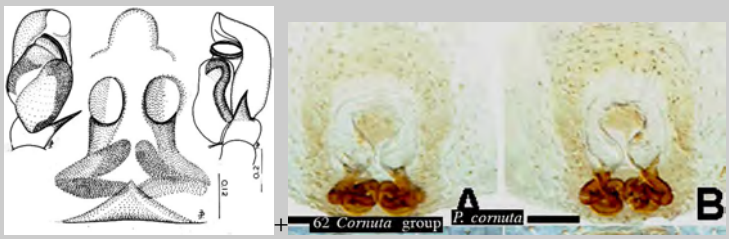
Pachyballus cordiformis* +b) *flavipes* +c) *variegatus : Berland, Millot J. 1941. 12, 2: 396, f 90 +Wesolowska & Cumming, 2011: J. Afrotrop. Zool.7: 87, f 40-45 +b) Wanless, Clark. 1975. Revue Zool. afr. 89 (2): 290, f 27-28 +c) Lessert 1925a. Rev. suisse zool., 31 (13): 437, f 10-14 +c). By courtesy.

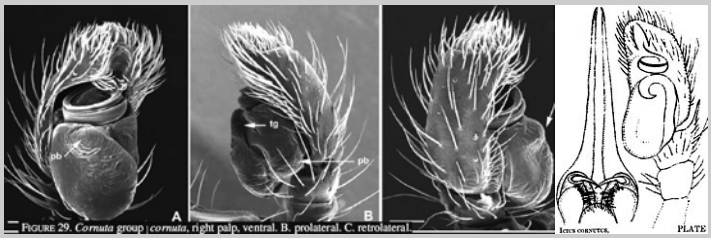
Gen. *Padilla* Peckham & Peckham, 1894 (18 species)

Type species *Padilla armata*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

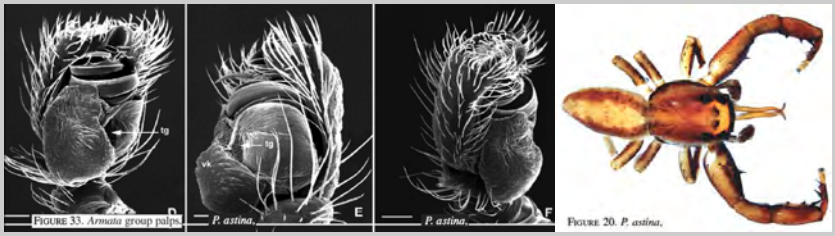


Padilla armata : Proszynski 1984c Atlas ...: 95+ Wanless, Lubin. 1986. J. Nat. Hist. 20: 1211-1220, f 3A, C + Andriamalala 2007 Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. 58: 268, f 18. By courtesy.





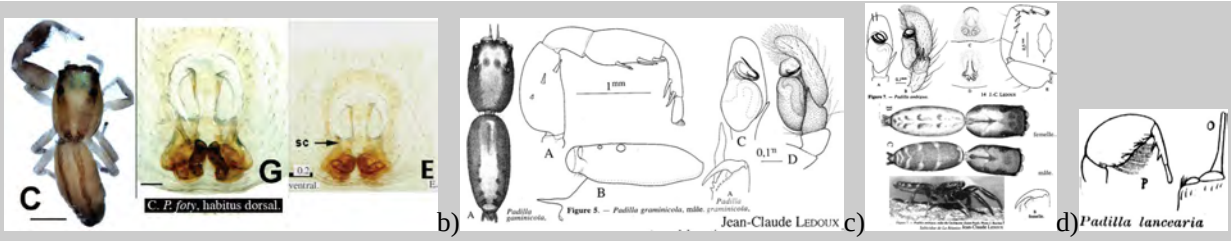
Padilla cornuta : Proszynski1987. Atlas ...: 74 + Andriamalala 2007. Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. 58: 274, f 5, 8A, 13A, 25C, 29A-C, 62A-B+ Peckhams 1885a.: 30, t 1, f 7. By courtesy.



Padilla astina :: Andriamalala, 2007. Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. 58: 270, f 33D-F. By courtesy.

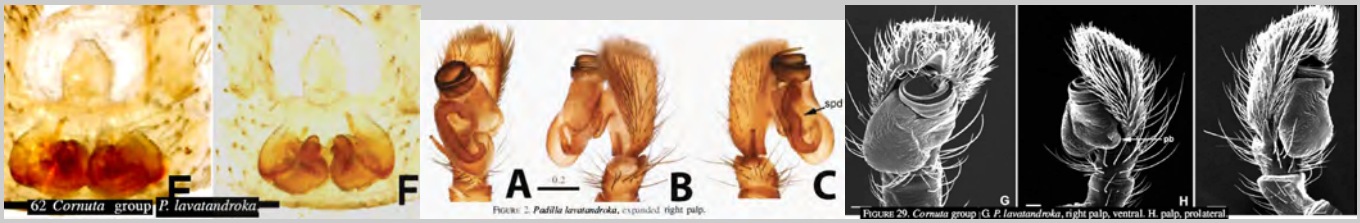


Padilla boritandroka : Andriamalala, 2007. Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. 58: 270, f 33D-F +b) 280, f 3G, 4Ab, 11A, 14E, 17A, 24B, 28D, 32A-C, 55. By courtesy.

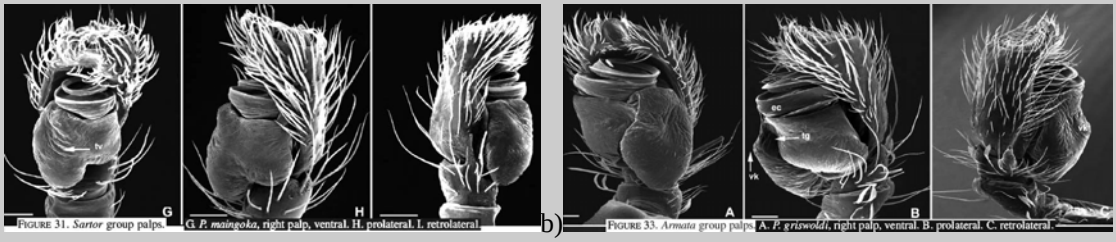


b) c) d)

Padilla foty* +b) *graminicola* +c) *ambigua* +d) *lancearia : Andriamalala 2007. Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. 58: 280, f 26E-F, 34C, G +b) 11-13, f 3A, 4A, 5A-D +c) Ledoux, 2007. Rev. Arachn. 17: 11-13, f 3A, 4A, 5A-D +d) Simon 1901a: 461, f 453. By courtesy.

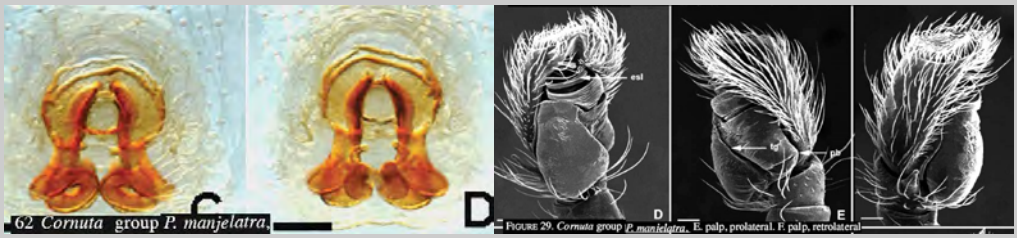


Padilla lavatandroka : Andriamalala 2007. Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. 58: 277, f 2A-C, 4A-Aa, 7, 8C, 13B, 14B, 28A, 29G-I, 30A-D, 52A, D-E, 53B-D, 54A-F, 56A-F, 62E-F . By courtesy.

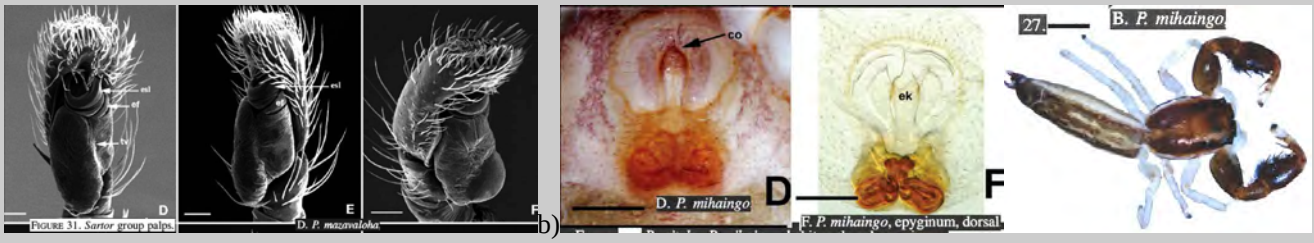


b)

Padilla maingoka* +b) *griswoldi : Andriamalala 2007. Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. 58: 274, f 4Cb, 9C, 14A, 15C, 23, 24C, 28C, 31G-I +b) 268, f 10B, 12B, 19, 25D, 33A–C, 60–61. By courtesy.

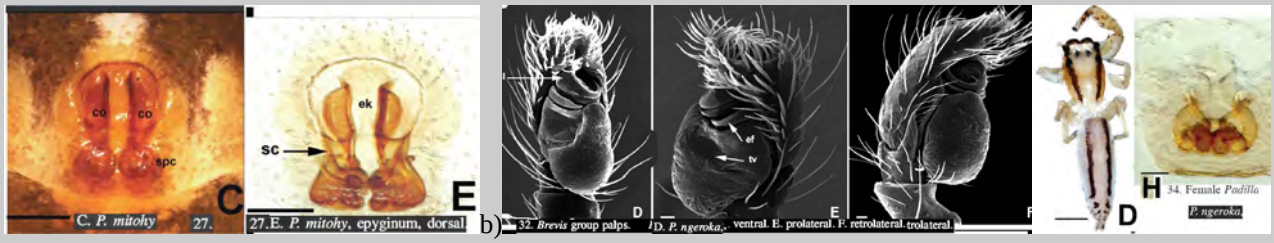


Padilla manjelatra : Andriamalala 2007. Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. 58: 276, f 29D-F . By courtesy.



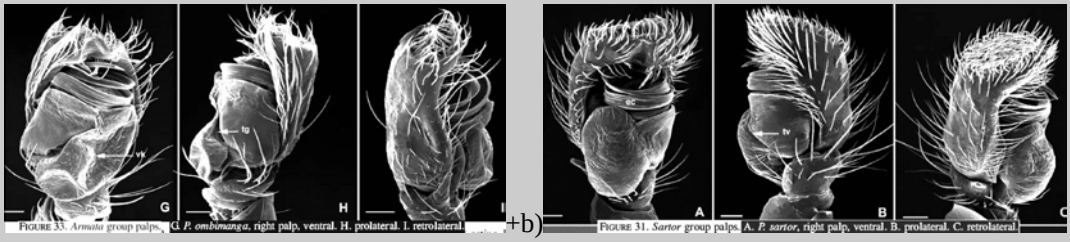
b)

Padilla mazavaloha* +b) *mihaingo : Andriamalala 2007. Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. 58: 272, f 31D-F +b) 279, f 27B, 27D, F.



b)

Padilla mitohy* +b) *ngeroka: Andriamalala 2007. Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. 58: 281, f 32, 34. . By courtesy.

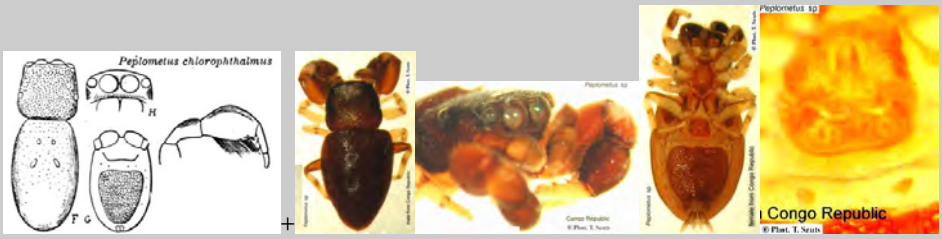


+b)

Padilla ombimanga* +b) *sartor : Andriamalala 2007. Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. 58: 271, f 33G-I +b) 271, f 31A-C. By courtesy.

Gen. *Peplometus* Simon, 1900 (1 species)

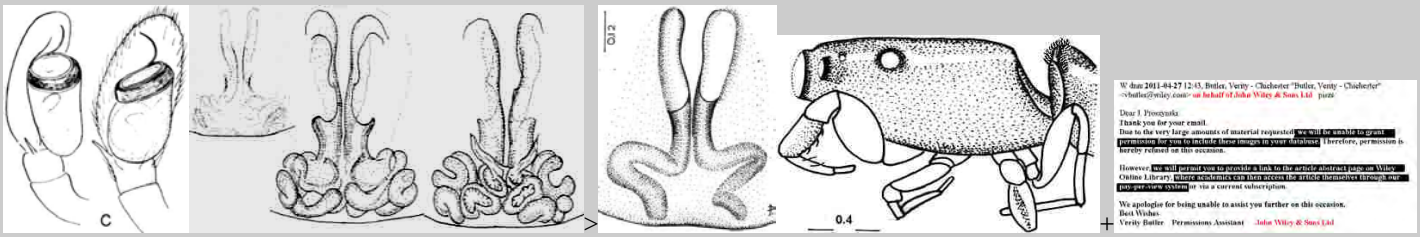
Type species *Peplometus biscutellatus* [species inquirenda].
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



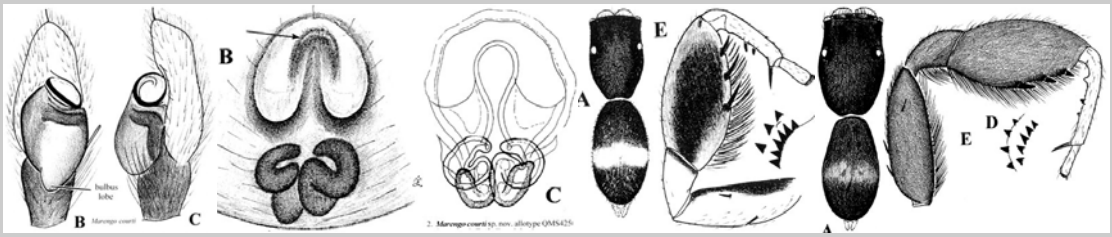
Peplometus chlorophthalmus + sp : Simon E. 1901a. 2(3-4): 486, f 566-569. ©Photo T. Szuts (Congo Rep.) By courtesy.

Gen. *Philates* Simon, 1900 (10 species)

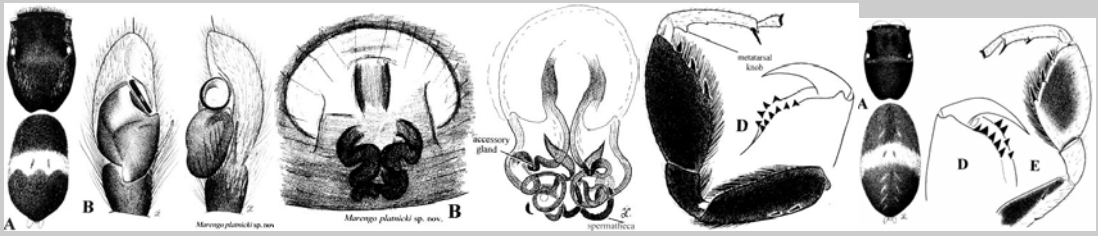
Type species *Philates grammicus* .



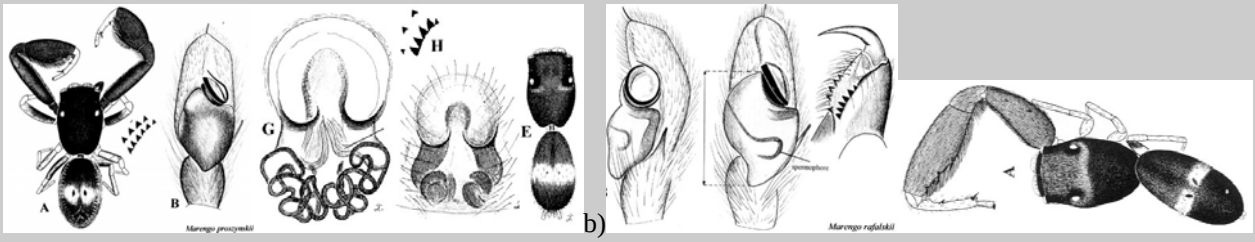
Philates grammicus : Wanless 1978d. Bull.brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 142: 34, f 31a-b, 32a-d. - Proszynski 1987. Atlas ...: 76 + Benjamin 2004. Zool. Journ. Linnean Soc. 142: 34, f 31a-b, 32a-d. By courtesy.



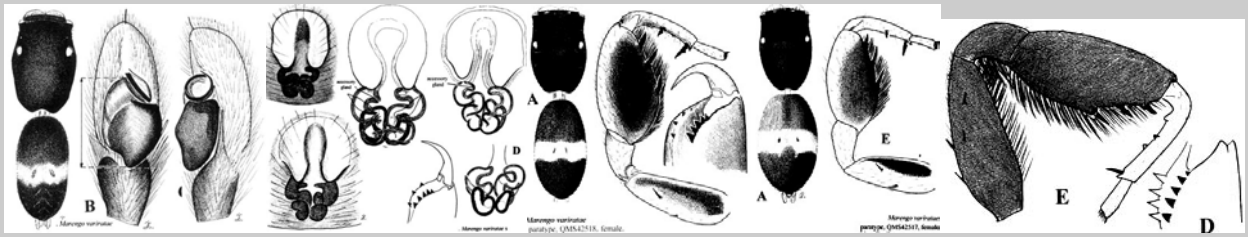
Philates courti : Zabka M. 1999. Memoirs Queensland Museum, 43(2): 895, f 1A-E, 2A-E. By courtesy.



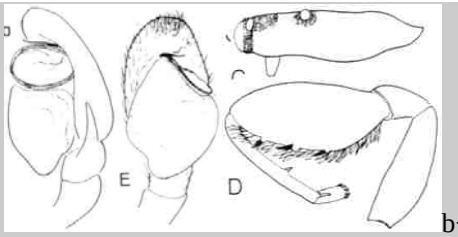
Philates platnicki : Zabka M. 1999. Memoirs Queensland Museum, 43(2): 895, f 1A-E, 2A-E. By courtesy



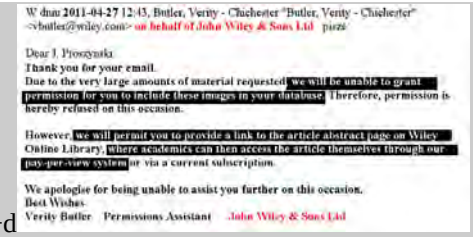
Philates proszynskii +b) rafalskii : Zabka M. 1999. Memoirs Queensland Museum, 43(2): 897, f 5A-H +b) 897-891, f 6A-D.



Philates variratae : Zabka M. 1999. Memoirs Queensland Museum Brisbane, 43(2): 901-905, f. 7A-E, 8A-E, 9A-F. By courtesy.



b+c +d


W dniu 2011-04-27 12:43, Butler, Verity - Chichester "Butler, Verity - Chichester" <vbutler@wiley.com> on behalf of John Wiley & Sons Ltd pisze:

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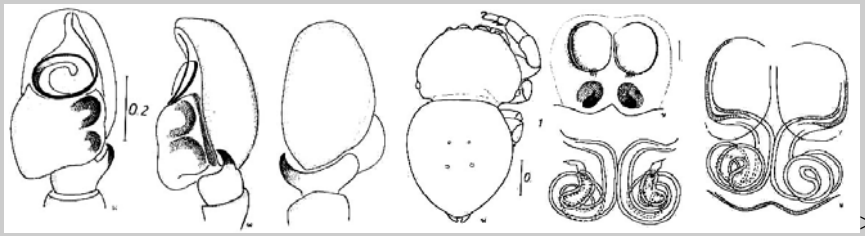
Verity Butler Permissions Assistant John Wiley & Sons Ltd

Philates chelifer* +b) *szutsi* +c) *thaleri* +d) *zschokkei : Wanless 1978d. Bull.brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 142: 272, ff. 9A-F. ***+b) +c) +d)*** Benjamin 2004. Zool. Journ. Linnean Soc. 142 (ALL species in this publication). By courtesy.

Gen. *Planiemen* Wesolowska & van Harten, 2007 (1 species)

Type species *Planiemen rotundus*.

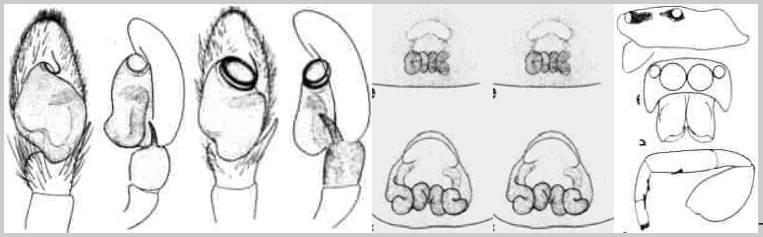
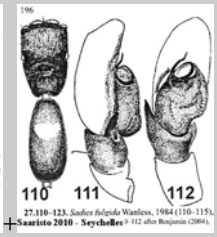


>

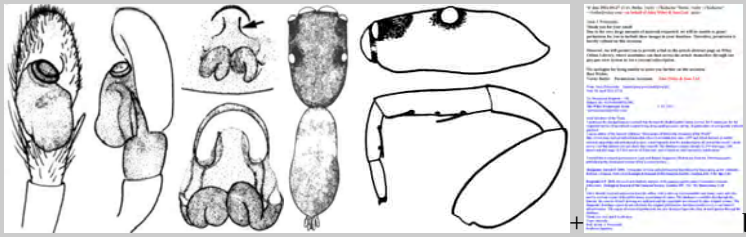

Planiemen rotundus : Wesolowska, van Harten 1994. 86: 65-67, f 133-139 + 65-67, f 133-139. By courtesy.

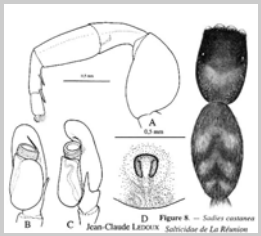
Gen. *Sadies* Wanless, 1983 [1984] (5 species)

Type species *Sadies fulgida*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

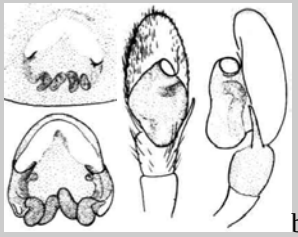
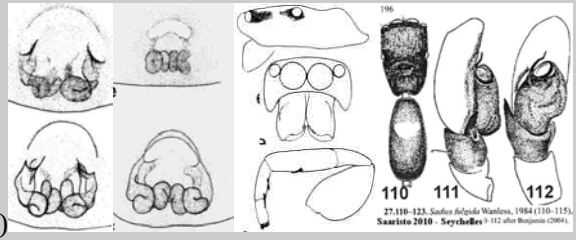

+


Sadies fulgida : Wanless 1984c. Ann. Mus. roy. Afr. centr. 241: 12-16, f. 2a-g, 3a-f
+ Saaristo, 2010: 198, f. 27.117-123. By courtesy.


+

b)


Sadies seychellensis* +b) *castanea : Wanless 1984c. Ann.Mus. roy. Afr. centr. 241: 18-20, ff. 5a-g + Benjamin 2004.
Zool. J. Linnean Soc., 142: 45-47, f 45H +b) Ledoux, 2007: 17(2):15-16, map 6. . By courtesy.


b)


Sadies gibbosa* +b) *trifasciata: Wanless 1984c. Ann. Mus. roy. Afr. centr. 241: 16-18, ff. 4a-h +b) 20-22, ff. 6a-g. By courtesy.

Gen. *Variratina* Zhang J., Maddison, 2012 (1 species)

Type species *Variratina minuta*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Variratina minuta : Zhang J., Maddison, W.P., 2012b: Zootaxa 3491: 58, f 272-281. C 2012 . Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

ATTACHMENT ON SALTICIDAE SPECIES DIVERSITY
Abbreviated version of "Monograph of the Salticidae (Araneae) of the World 1995-2015.
Part I: Introduction to alternative classification of Salticidae".
http://salticidae.pl/Subfamilies/

Jerzy Prószyński

ATTACHMENT 24a

AELURILLINES GROUP OF GENERA

Version July 1st, 2016.

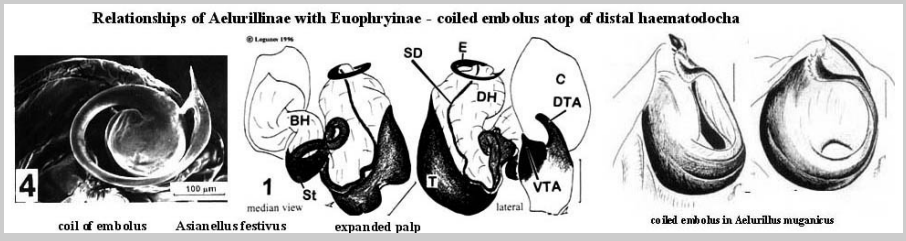
Sources and permissions of illustrations are displayed in the main chapter of the monograph http://www.peckhamia.com/salticidae/

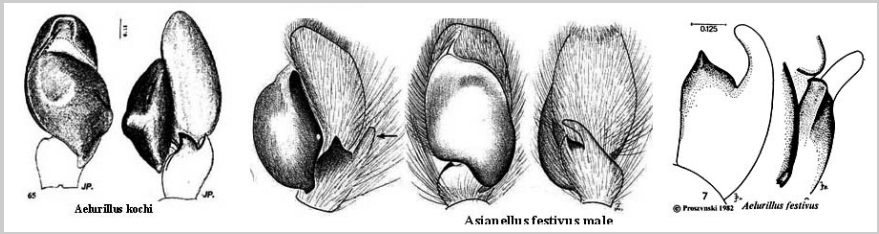
Index.Type genus Aelurillus, Asianellus , Langelurillus , Langona , Mashonarus , Microheros , Phanuelus , Phlegra , Proszynskiana , Rafalus , Stenaelurillus.

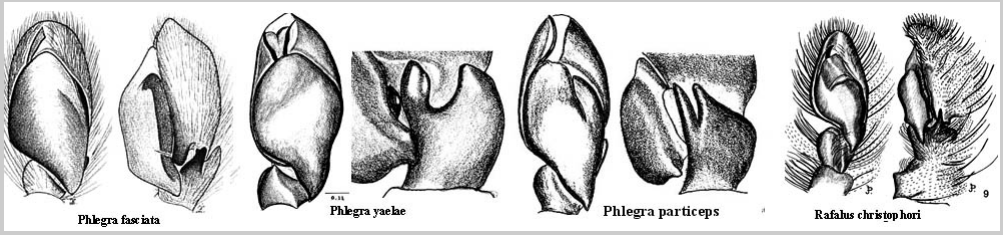
Introduction

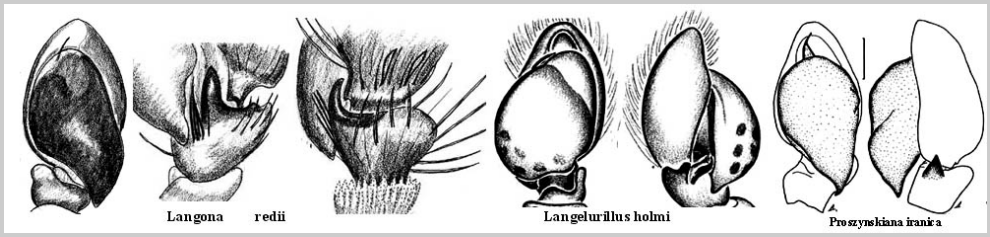
DIAGNOSIS. Classification AELURILLINES to the super group of genera **EUOPHRYOIDA** is defined by presence of "movable" embolus twisted into a coil atop membranous distal haematodocha. In group of genera AELURILLINES a coil of embolus is hidden behind anterior part of tegulum, from where only its tip protrudes. Other diagnostic characters of AELURILLINES is opaque sclerotized tegulum, covering the whole bulbus, short and robust tibial apophysis is sometimes sclerotized and hook like, often accompanied dorsally by fleshy protuberance. Female epigyne with sclerotized edges or rims, sclerotized chambers of spermathecae form either a compact body, internal convoluted, or a chain, copulatory ducts are sclerotized. AELURILLINAE contains relatively robust, terrestrial forms, running or ambushing, with cryptic but diversified color pattern, either gray with dark spots or with light streaks and spots, which break spider's silhouette, camouflaged on the gray background of sands and stones. Spots and colors visible in frontal view may be more vivid and are particularly diagnostic. Cnsist of several prolific genera, containing together 247 species distributed in Palaearctics and Tropical Africa, a few in Oriental Region, but absent in Western Hemisphere.
More detailed features of the genus AELURILLINES are recognizable by opaque sclerotized tegulum, covering the whole bulbus. Only tip of embolus emerges from beneath tegulum, anteriorly, the remaining part of embolus, coiled and sitting on distal haematodocha, is hidden in a pocket between bulbus and cymbium. Tibial apophysis short, robust, sometimes sclerotized and hook like, often accompanied dorsally by fleshy protuberance more. Female epigyne with sclerotized edges or rims, spermathecae in a form of compact, sclerotized body with internal convoluted chambers, often inside , copulatory ducts sclerotized. AELURILLINES contains relatively robust, terrestrial forms, running or ambushing, with cryptic but diversified color pattern, either gray with dark spots or with light streaks and spots, which break spider's silhouette hidden on the gray background of sands and stones. Spots and colors visible in frontal view are particularly diagnostic**.** Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

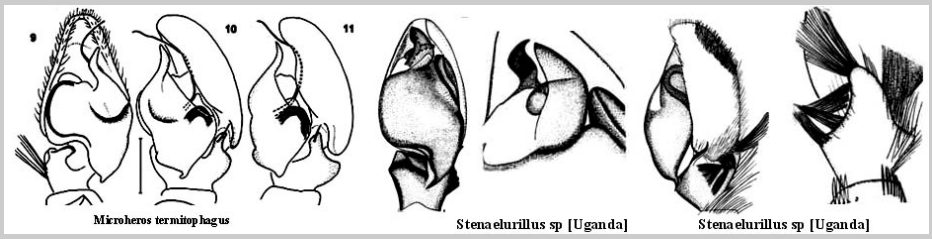
Guide to identification of genera by male palps



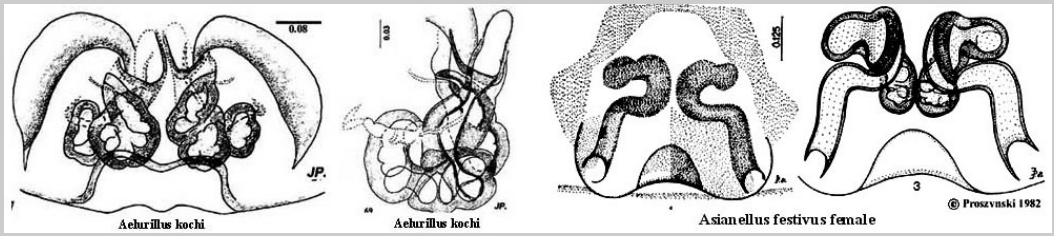


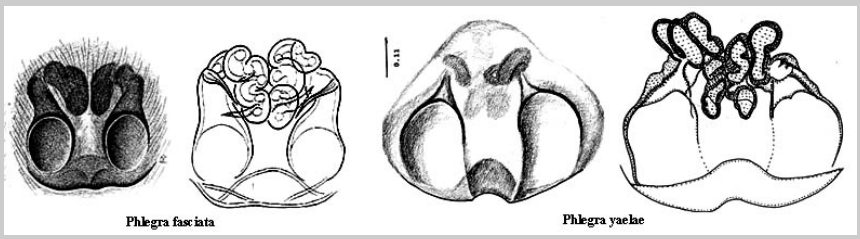


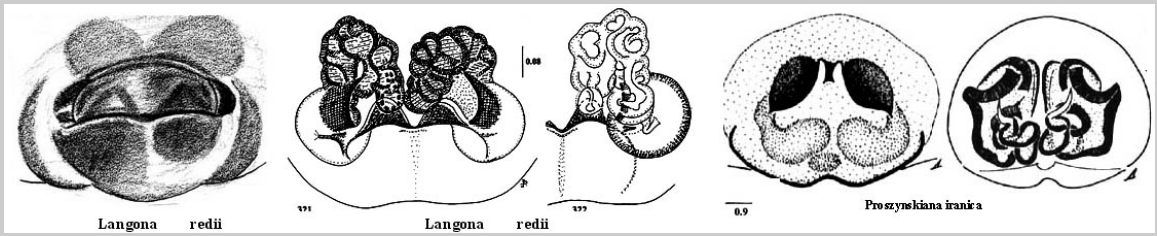


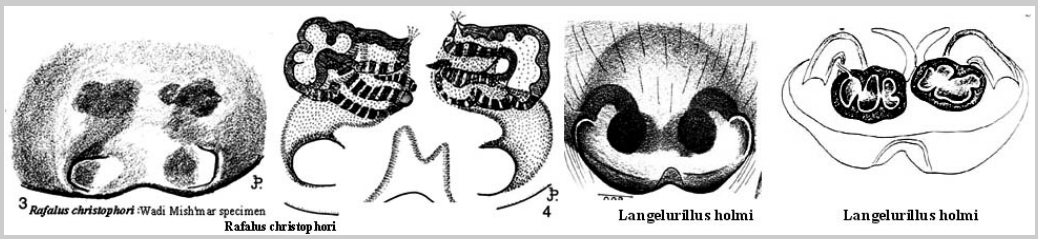


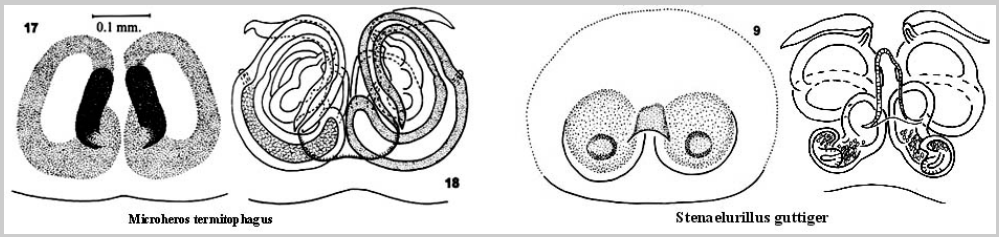
Guide to identification of genera by internal structure of epigyne











Guide to identification of genera by color pattern


Aelurillus lucasi male

Aelurillus lucasi female


Asianellus festivus male

Asianellus festivus female


Phlegra fasciata

Phlegra fasciata

Phlegra fasciata female

Langona oreni


Phlegra bresnieri

Phlegra bresnieri

Phlegra bresnieri

Langona oreni


Rafalus insignipalpis

Rafalus insignipalpis

Microheros termitophagus

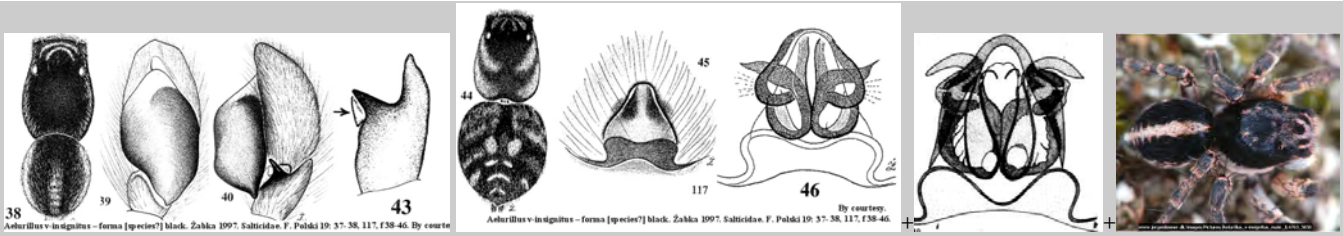
Aelurillus gershomi


Stenaelurillus lesserti – male

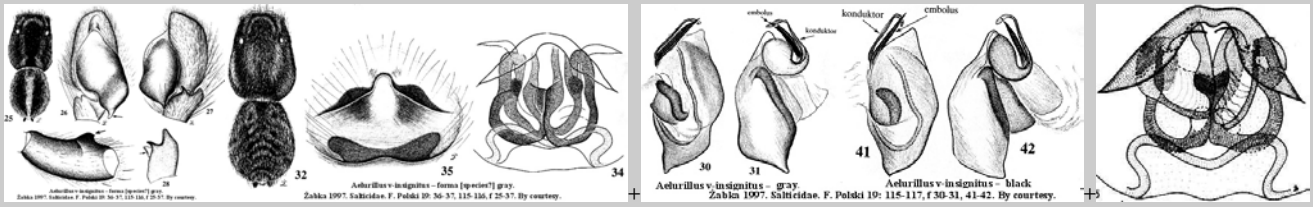
Stenaelurillus lesserti – female

Gen. *Aelurillus* Simon, 1884 (59 species)

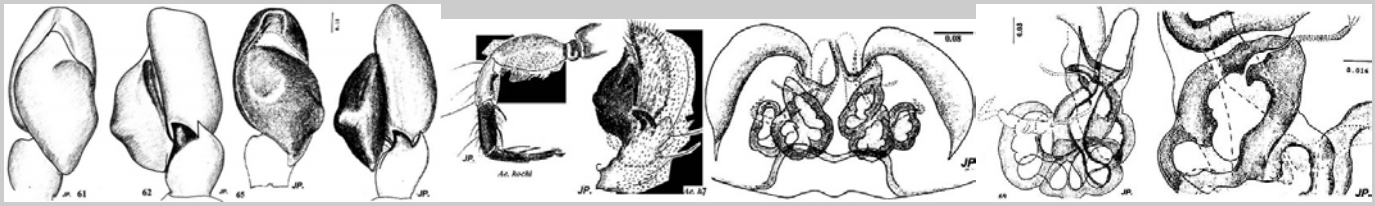
Type species *Aelurillus v-insignitus*.
DIAGNOSIS. Confront to general characteristics of AELURILLINES which have the whole bulbus covered by opaque sclerotized tegulum and a coil of embolus hidden behind anterior part of tegulum, from where only its tip protrudes. Bulbus usually ends posteriorly by sharp pointed triangle, sometimes with narrow "tail". There is often also a small, conical protuberance ("bump") on tegulum. Tibial apophysis is short and robust, sometimes sclerotized and hook like, often accompanied dorsally by fleshy protuberance. Female epigyne, usually in a form of sclerotized flat plate, with indistinct, small copulatory openings, but often with sclerotized "wings" or edges, sclerotized chambers of spermathecae in a form of a pair of compact bodies with convoluted internal chambers, or a chain of irregular chambers. Copulatory ducts are sclerotized, or short and indistinct, even invisible.
More detailed features of the genus *Aelurillus* include short and bent sclerotized tibial apophysis, followed by triangular, fleshy protuberance. Epigyne anteriorly with sclerotized, transverse, semi arched "wings", spermathecae compact, with internal convoluted ducts. Color pattern dark gray with white streaks and spots. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



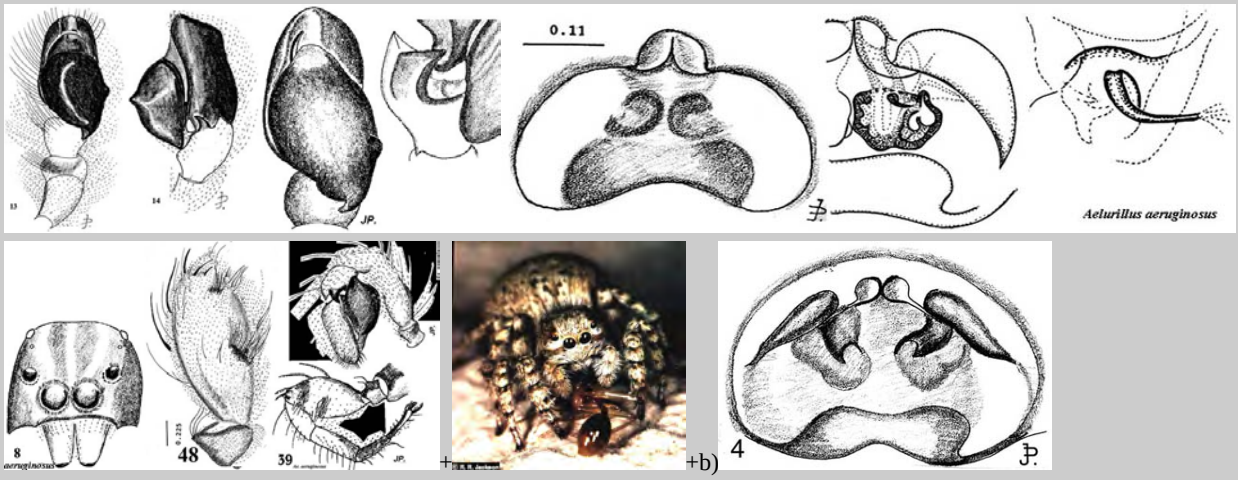
Aelurillus v-insignitus - form [species] black : Żabka 1997. Salticidae. F. Polski 19: 37-38, 117, f 38-46 + Proszynski, 1971e. Ann. zool., 28: 236, f 8-26 + ©Photo J. Lissner. By courtesy



Aelurillus v-insignitus - form [species] gray : Zabka 1997. Salticidae. F. Polski 19: 36-37, 115-116, f 25-37 + COMPARISON OF EMBOLUS in gray and black forms + Proszynski, 1971e. Ann. zool., 28: 236, f 8-26. By courtesy

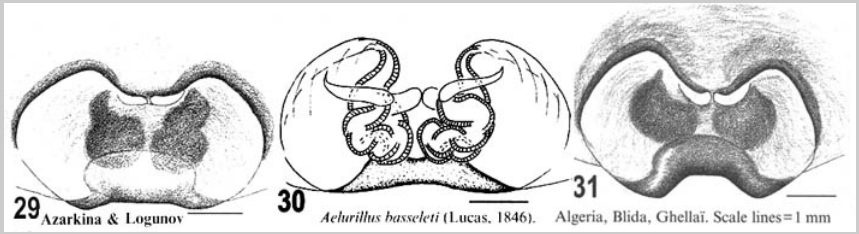


Aelurillus kochi: Proszynski 2003a. Ann. zool.: 30-32, f 17, 23, 29, 35, 61-62, 65-69. By courtesy.

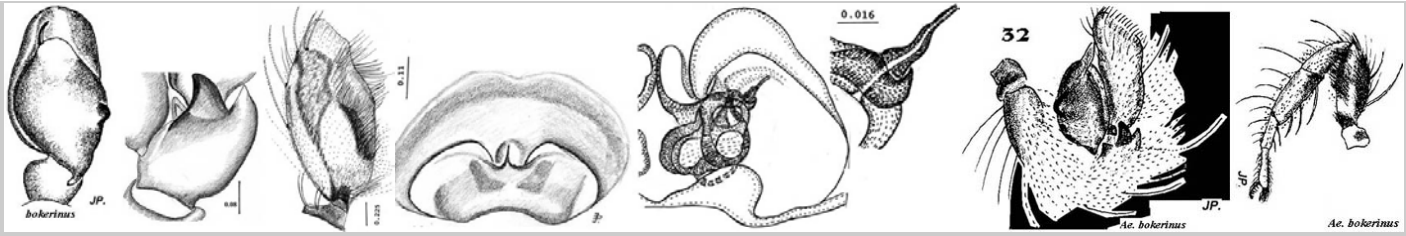


Aelurillus aeruginosus+b) angularis : Proszynski 2003a. Ann. zool., 2003, 53 (1): 20-22, f 8, 13-14, 21, 27, 33, 39-42, 46-49, 53-56 +b) 22, f 57-60 + ©Phot by R. R. Jackson. By courtesy.

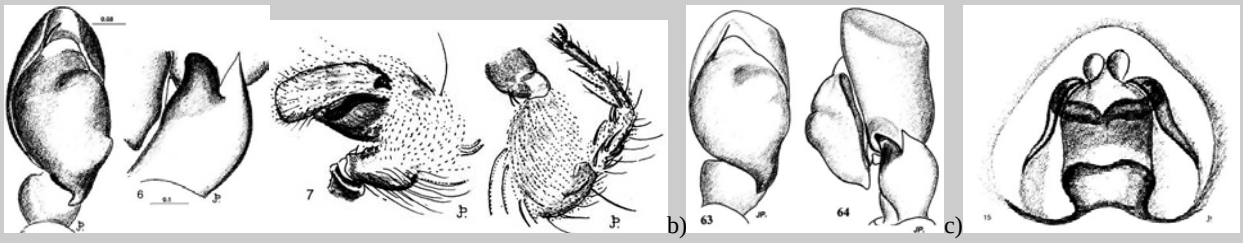




Aelurillus basseleti : Proszynski 2003a. Ann. zool.: 36, f 94, 95 + Azarkina, Logunov 2006. Bull. Br. arachn. Soc. 13: 234, f 13-31.



Aelurillus bokerinus: Proszynski 2003a. Ann. zool.: 22-24, f 20, 26, 32, 38, 43-45, 50-52, 63-64. By courtesy.

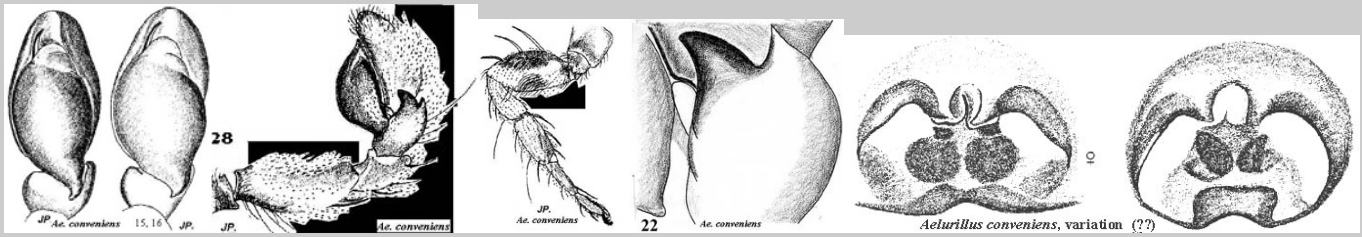


b) c)

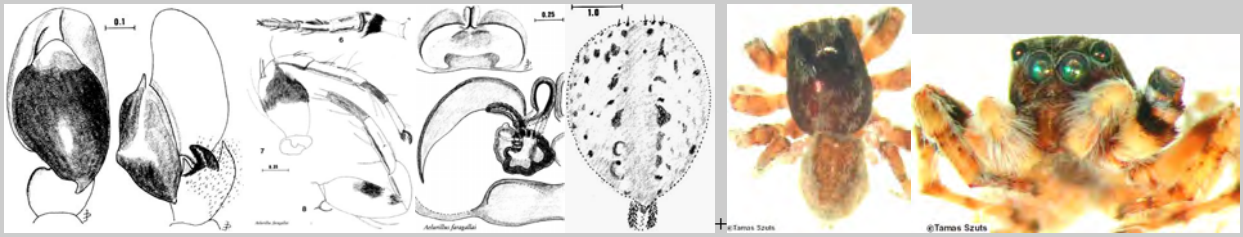
Aelurillus catherinae* +b) *cognatus* +c) *jerusalemicus: Proszynski 2003a. Ann. zool.: 53 (1): 24-25, f 18, 24, 30 +b) 25-27, f 63, 64 +c) 30, f 90.. By courtesy.

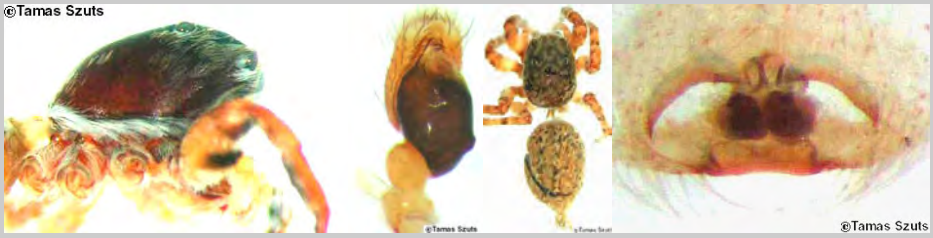


Aelurillus concolor (s. iranus) : Proszynski 1966. Senck. biol., 47: 463-467, f 2-4.7 + Wesolowska 1996. Arthr. Sel., 5 (1/2): 21-23, f 2a-c, 3 a-c. By courtesy.

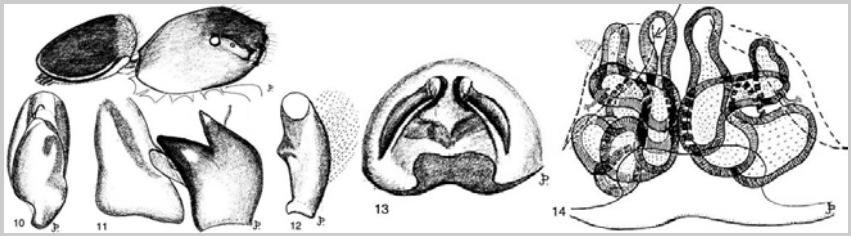


Aelurillus conveniens: Proszynski 2003a. Ann. zool.: 27-28, f 11, 15-16, 22, 28, 34, 70-74. By courtesy.





Aelurillus faragallai : Proszynski 1993. Fauna of Saudi Arabia. 13: 29, f 1-8. + ©photo Tamas Szuts (types: male and female).



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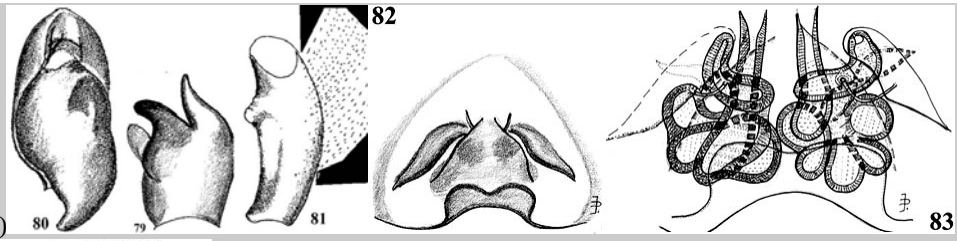
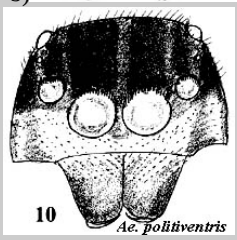
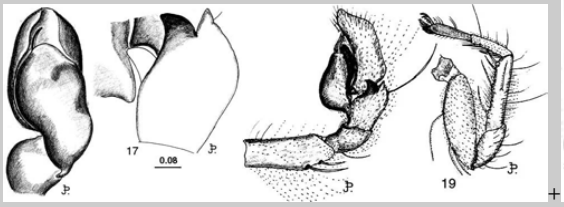




c)



Aelurillus gershomi+b) politiventris : Proszynski 2003a. Ann. zool.53, 1: 28-30, f 75-78, 84-85 +b) 34-35, f 10, 79-81, 82-83 +c) ©Photo Asaf Uzan. By courtesy.



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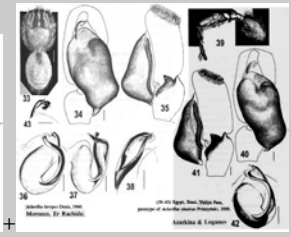
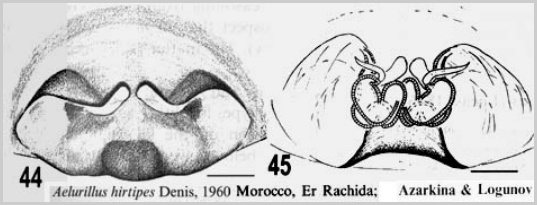
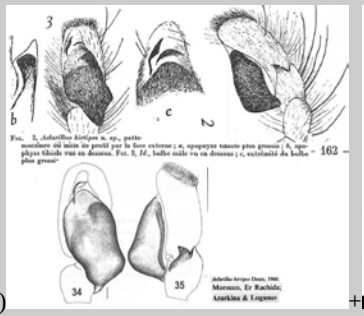




Aelurillus hirtipes: Proszynski 2003a. Ann. zool.: 8(4): 236, f 16-19 [*A. sinaicus* - paratype from Sinai] + Azarkina, Logunov 2006. Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc. 13: 237, f 33-45. By courtesy.

A)



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Aelurillus hirtipes **Denis, 1960** (Figs. 32–45)

Aelurillus hirtipes Denis, 1960: 163, figs. 2–3 (Dð; ♂ holotype in MNHN; not examined).

Aelurillus hirtipes: Prószyński, 1971: 375; Brignoli, 1983: 630; Prószyński, 2003b; Platnick, 2004.

Aelurillus sinaicus Prószyński, 2000 (*pro parte*; the paratype from Egypt): 236, figs. 16–19.

Aelurillus sinaicus (*nec* Prószyński, 2000, misidentified): Prószyński, 2003a: 35–36, figs. 19, 25, 31, 37.

Comments: We have been unable to obtain and re-examine the ♂ holotype of *A. hirtipes* from Chad (Qued de Djanet; Denis, 1960). Instead, we studied a male from Tibesti (NW Chad), which was collected during the same expedition to the Sahara (known now as "the missions Berliet-Ténéré") where the holotype of *A. hirtipes* was collected; this male was also examined by Denis and is kept in the collection of MRAC (No. 119358). Thus, there are no doubts that we correctly recognised this species.

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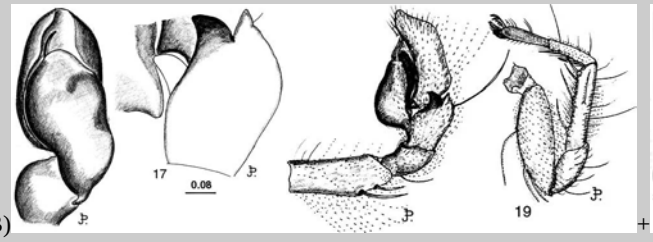
B)



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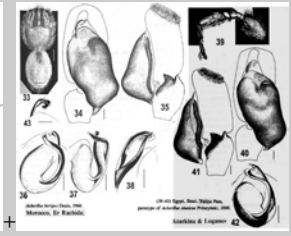
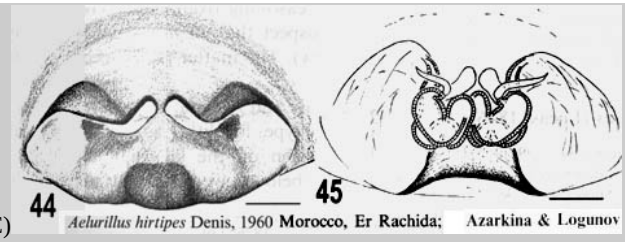
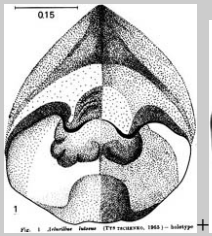
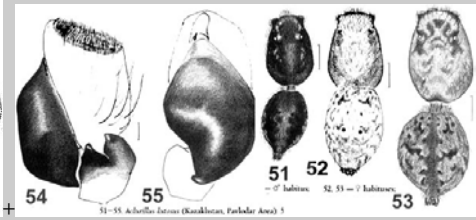
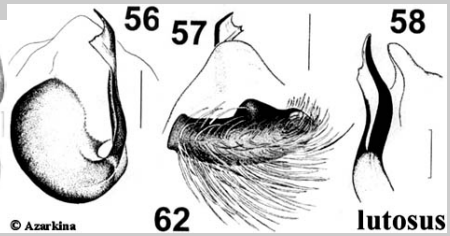
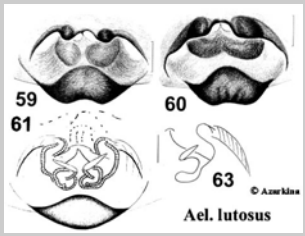


C) 

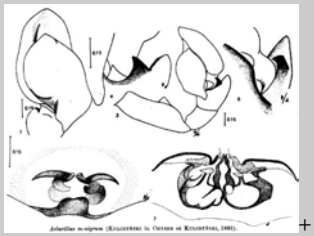
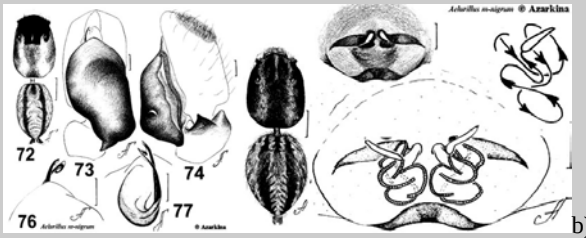
Aelurillus hirtipes: A) verification by drawings of not examined holotype with newly identified specimen + reasons for synonymy + terra typica of holotype - Djaned Oasis with newly identified specimen collected somewhere in Tibesti Mountains; B-C) Proszynski 2003a. Ann. zool.: 8(4): 236, f 16-19[*A. sinaicus* - paratype from Sinai] + Azarkina, Logunov 2006. Bull.Br. arachnol. Soc. 13: 237, f 33-45. By courtesy.

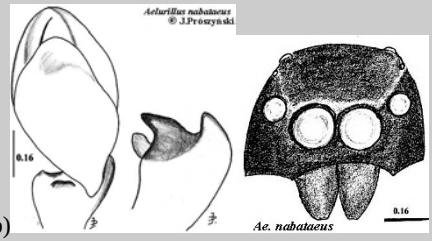

+ 



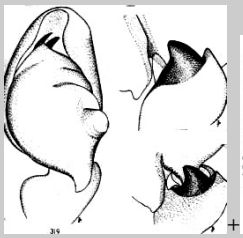
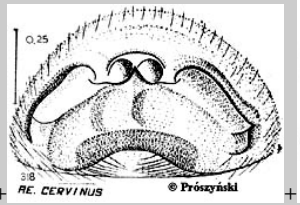


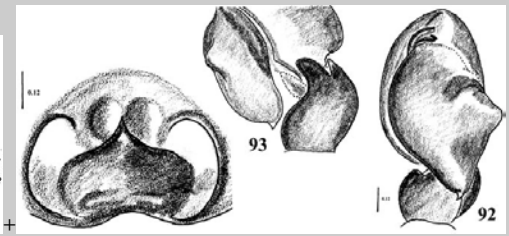
Aelurillus lutosus : Proszynski 1979. Ann. zool. 34: 303, f 1 (holotype). + Azarkina. 2002b. Arthr. Sel., 11 (1): 97-103, f 50-63.

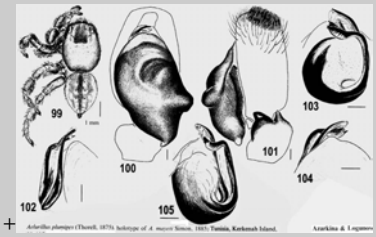

+ 

b) 

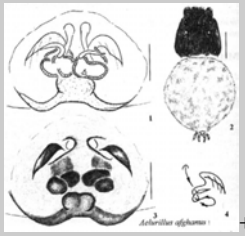
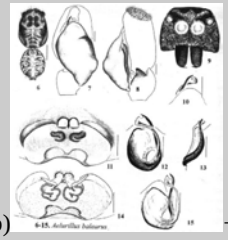
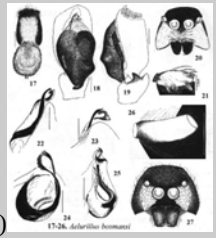
Aelurillus m-nigrum +b) nabataeus: Proszynski J. 1979. Ann. zool.: 34: 303, f 2-7 + Azarkina 2002. Bull. Bri. arachn. Soc., 12 (6): 259-255, f 71,72-80 +b) Proszynski 2003a. Ann. zool. 53, 1: 32-34, f 9, 719-720. By courtesy.

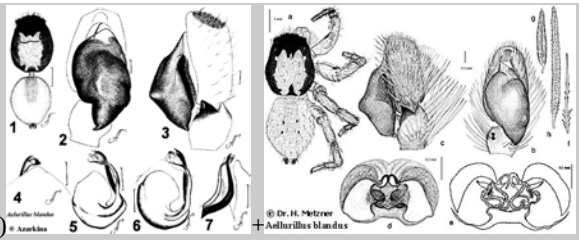

+ 

+ 



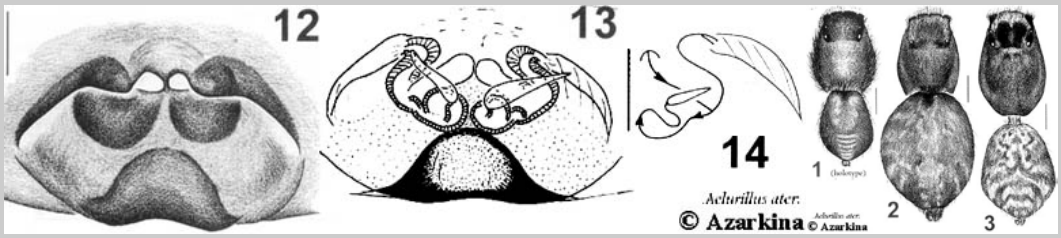
Aelurillus plumipes [+syn? cervinus & mayeti]: Proszynski 1976: f 319-322 (Holotype "Algeria, Bona) + 184, f 313-318 + 2003a. Ann. zool. : 36, f 91- 93 + Azarkina, Logunov 2006. Bull. Br. arachn. Soc. 13: 245, f. 99-108 (Holotype of *A. mayeti*).


+b) 
+c) 

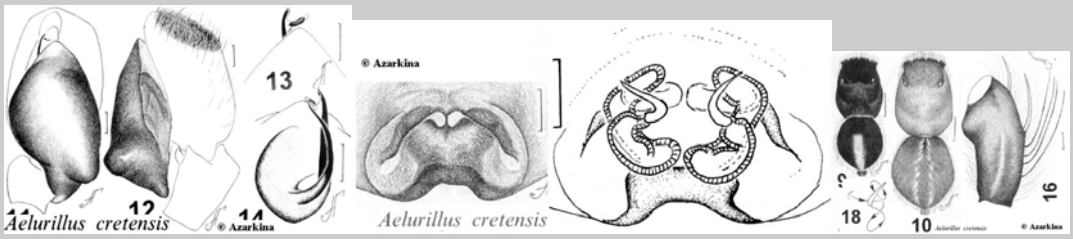


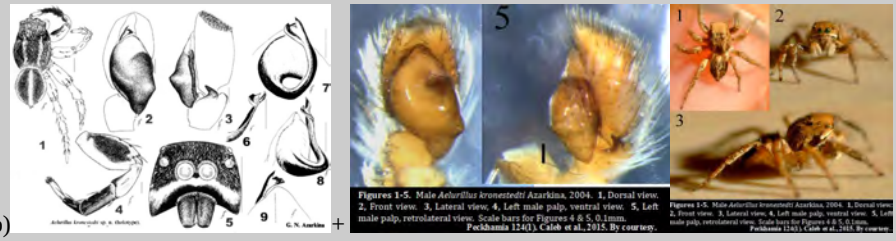
Aelurillus afghanus +b) balearus +c) bosmansi +d) blandus : Azarkina 2006a. A. zool. bulg., Suppl. 1: 64-65, f 1-5 +b) 65-66, f 6-16 +c) 67-68, f 7-26 +d) Azarkina 2002. Bull. British arachn. Soc. 12 (6): 250-251, f 1-8 + Metzner 1999. Andrias 14: 73-74, 193, 197, f 39a-h, 43k. By courtesy.



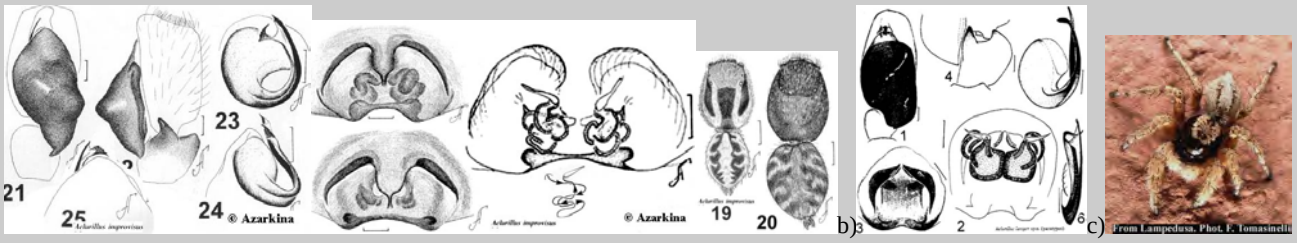


Aelurillus ater : Azarkina G. N. 2002b. Arthr. Sel., 11 (1): 89-93, f 1-14, t 1. By courtesy.

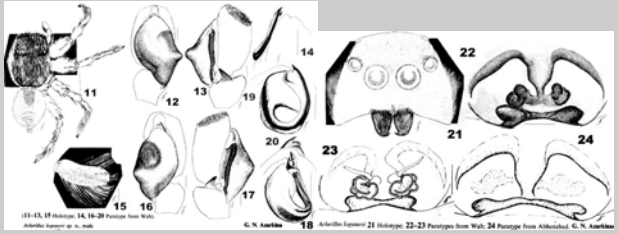


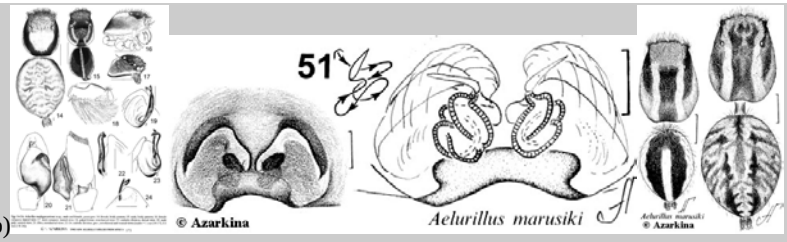


Aelurillus cretensis +b) kronestedti : Azarkina, 2002 Bull. British arachn. Soc.: 251, f. 9-18 +b) Azarkina 2004. Bull. British arachn. Soc.13 (2): 49-51, figs 1-10 + Caleb et al. 2015. Tamil Nadu. Peckhamia 124.1: 2, f 1-5. By courtesy.



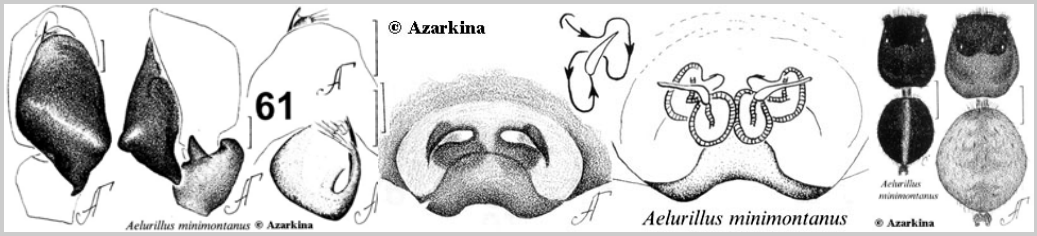
Aelurillus improvisus +b) laniger +c) lopadusae : Azarkina, 2002a Bull. British arachn. Soc.: 12 (6): 253, f 19-30 +b) Logunov, Marusik 1999. Arthr. Sel. 8 (4): 265, f 1-6 +c) ©photo Tomasinelli - det.by Azarkina [see also: Cantarella 1983: 53, f. 1-9, 13-16].



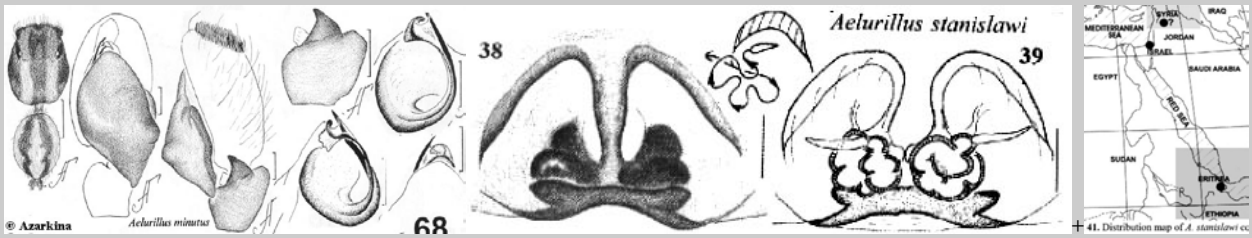


+b)

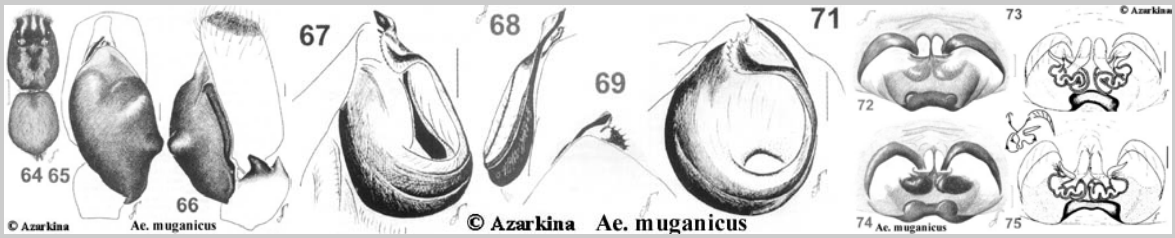
Aelurillus logunovi +b) marusiki : Azarkina 2004. Bull. Bri. arachn. Soc.13 (2): 51-52, figs 10-24 +b) Azarkina 2002 Bull. Brit. arachn. Soc12 (6): 255-257, f 44-53. By courtesy.

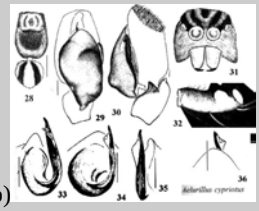


Aelurillus minimontanus : Azarkina 2002. Bull. Brit. arachn. Soc., 12 (6): 257, f. 54-62. By courtesy.



Aelurillus minutus : Azarkina 2002. Bull. Brit. arachn. Soc., 12 (6): 258-259, f 64-70, 71. By courtesy. ATTENTION: this is not a *Rafalus*, matching of this female with *Rafalus stanislawi* is mistake, distribution - as interpreted by Azarkina 2006a - improbable. JP.

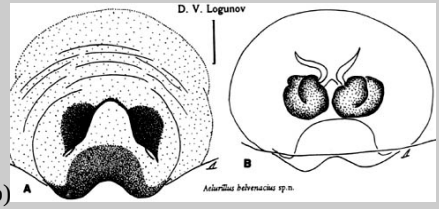




b)

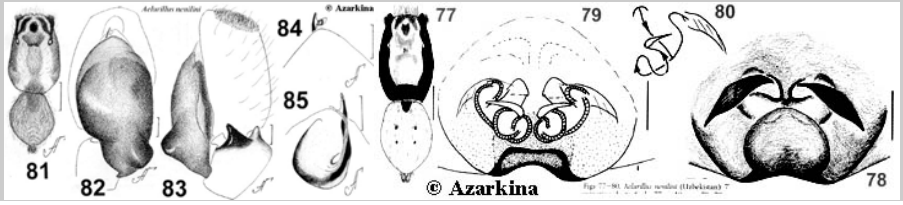
Aelurillus muganicus +b) cypriotus : Azarkina G. N. 2002b. Arthr. Sel., 11 (1): 103, f 64-75, t 1 + Azarkina 2006a. A. zool. bulgarica, Suppl. 1: 68-70, f 28-37. By courtesy. :

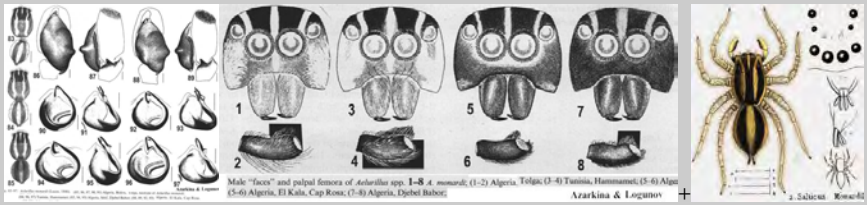




b)

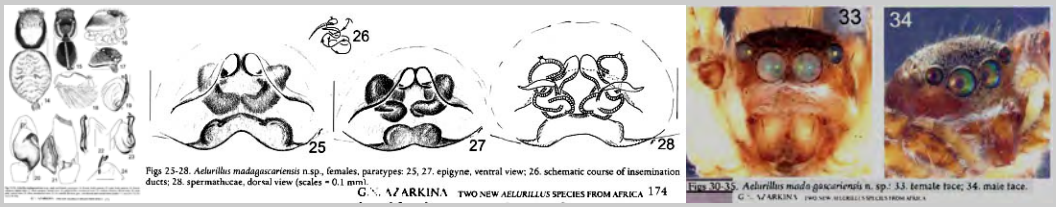
Aelurillus nenilini +b) helvenacius : Azarkina 2002a. Brit. arachn. Soc., 12 (6): figs 71, 81-85 + 2002b. Arthr. Sel., 11 (1): f. 77-80 +b) Logunov 1993c. Arthr. Sel., 2(2): 47-49, f 1a-b. By courtesy.



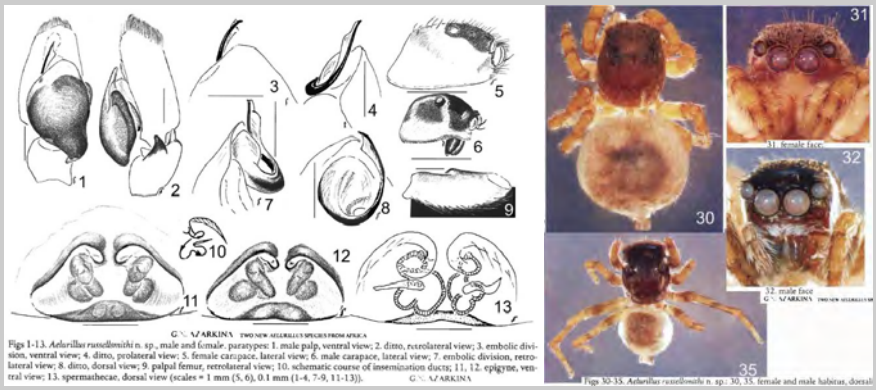




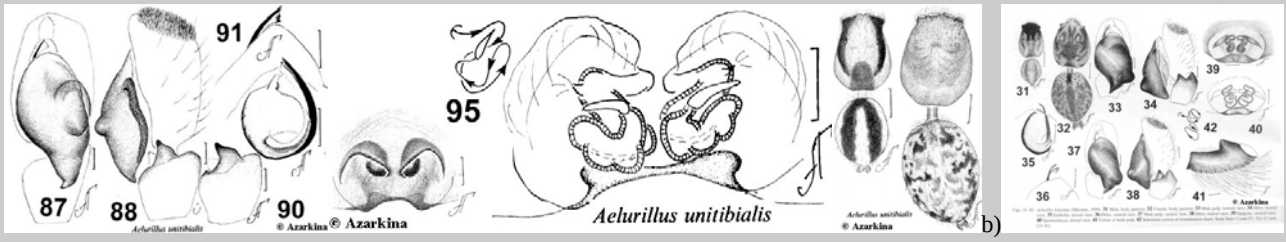
Aelurillus monardi : Azarkina 2002a. Brit. arachn. Soc., 12 (6): figs 71, 81-85 + 2002b. Arthr. Sel., 11 (1): f. 77-80 +b) Logunov 1993c. Arthr. Sel., 2(2): 47-49, f 1a-b + Azarkina, Logunov 2006. Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc. 13: 243, f 1-8, 83-97 + Lucas 1846: 156, t 7, f 2 + ©Photo J. Holstein. By courtesy.



Aelurillus madagascariensis : Azarkina 2009. J. afrotr. Zool.: 5: 174-176, f 14-28, 33-34. By courtesy.



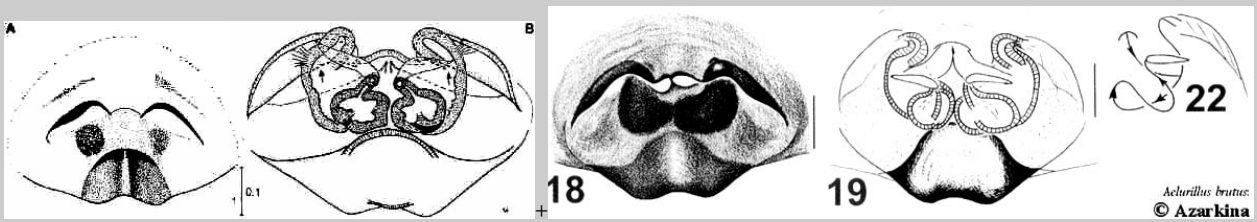
Aelurillus russelsmithi : Azarkina, 2009. J. afrotr. Zool.: 5: 171-174, f 1-13, 30-32, 35. By courtesy.

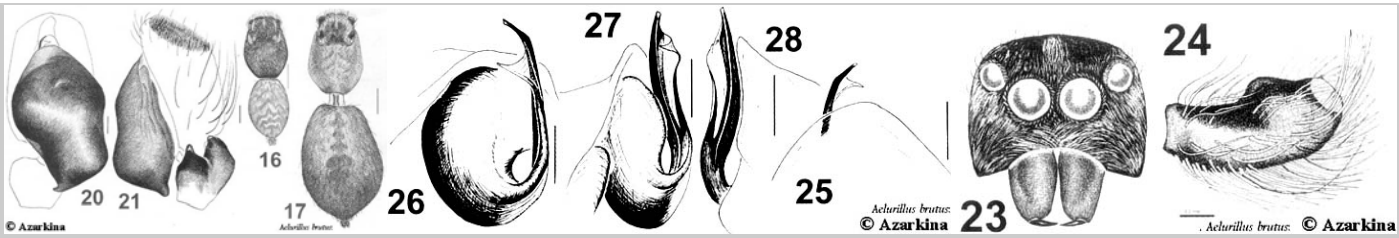


Aelurillus unitibialis +b) leipoldae : Azarkina 2002a. Bull. Brit. arachn. Soc.,Soc., 12 (6): 261-262, f 86-96 +b) 253, f 31-43.

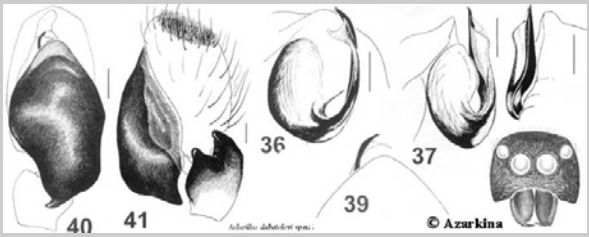


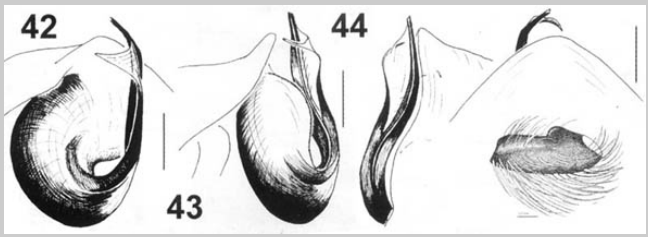
Aelurillus luctuosus : Azarkina, Logunov 2006. Bull. Br. arach. Soc. 13: 238, f 9-12, 46-8 + Lucas 1846: 139, t 5, f 7.

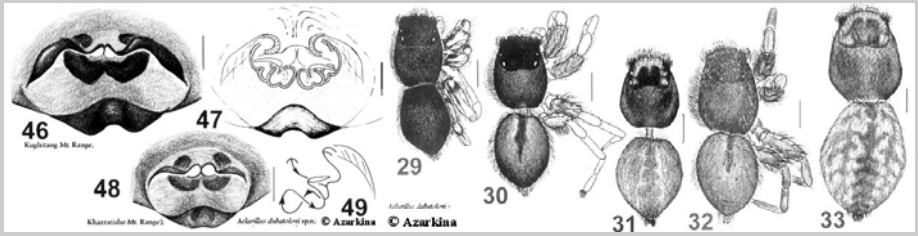




Aelurillus brutus : Wesolowska 1996. Arthr. Sel., 5 (1/2): 23-24, f 4a-b + Azarkina 2002b. Arthr. Sel., 11 (1): 93-94, f 15-28, t 1. By courtesy.



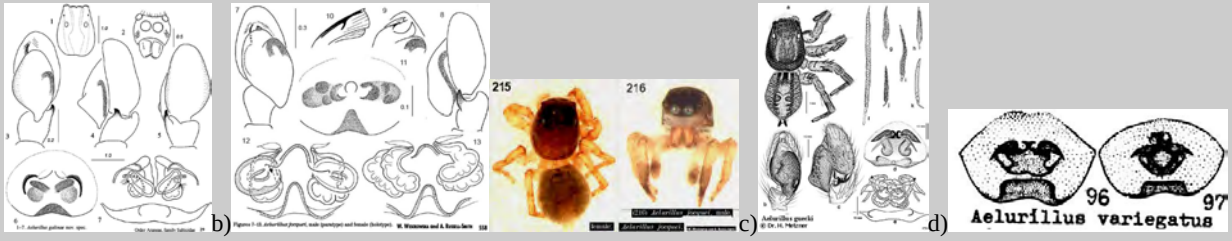




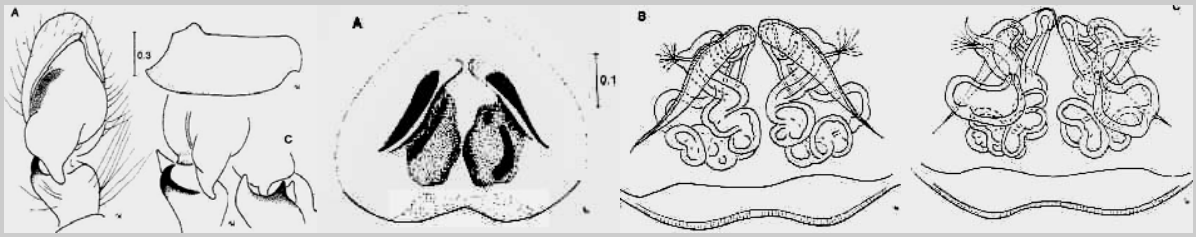
Aelurillus dubatolovi : Azarkina 2002b. Arthr. Sel. 11(1): 95-97, f 29-49. By courtesy.



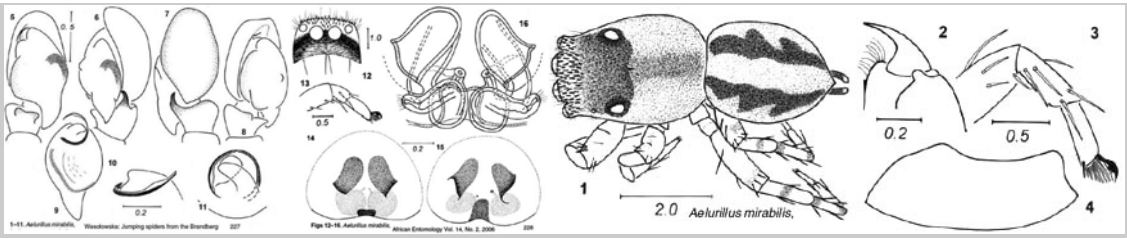
Aelurillus subaffinis : Szuts, Azarkina 2002. Ann. Hist.-Nat. Hung., 94: 209-215, f 1-6 (Lectotype) + ©photo T. Szuts, 2001.



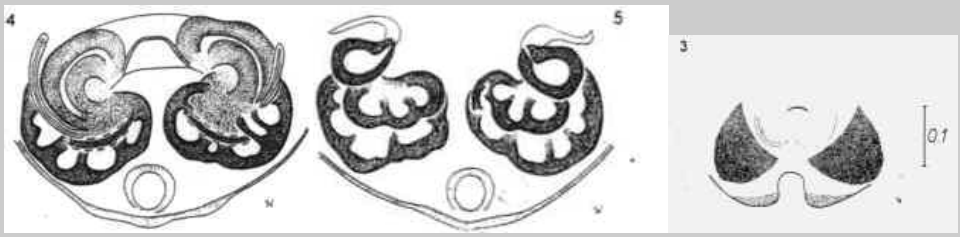
Aelurillus galinae +b) jocquei +c) guecki +d) andreevae: Wesolowska,van Harten, 2010. Arthr. Fauna UAE. 3: 28, f 1-7, photo 1-2 +b) Wesołowska,Russel-Smith 2011 Ann. zool. 61(3): 557, f 215, 216 +c) Metzner 1999. Andrias 14: 74-75, 194, 197, f 40a-k, 43i, map 42. By courtesy.

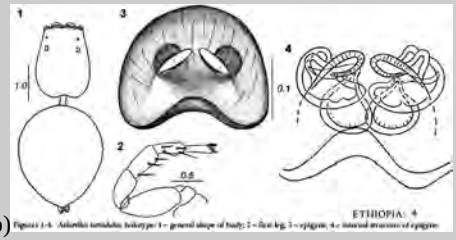


Aelurillus kopetdaghi : Wesolowska W. 1996. Arthropoda Selecta, 5 (1/2): 24-25, f 5a-d, 6a-c. By courtesy.

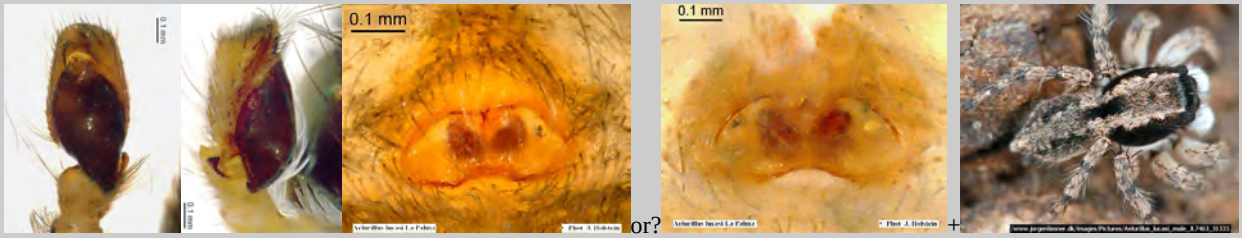


Aelurillus mirabilis : Wesolowska 2006b. African Entomology, 14 (2): 225-256, f 1-16. . By courtesy.



b) 

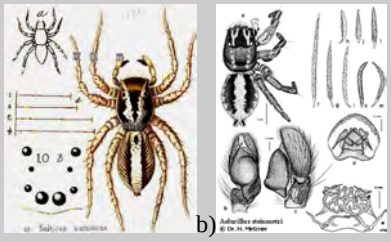
Aelurillus reconditus [MISPLACED] +b) tumidulus: Wesolowska, van Harten 1994: 2-4, f 3-5 [placement?] +b) Wesolowska, Tomasiewicz, 2008. J. Afrotr. Zool. 4: 4-5, f 1-4 . By courtesy.



or? +

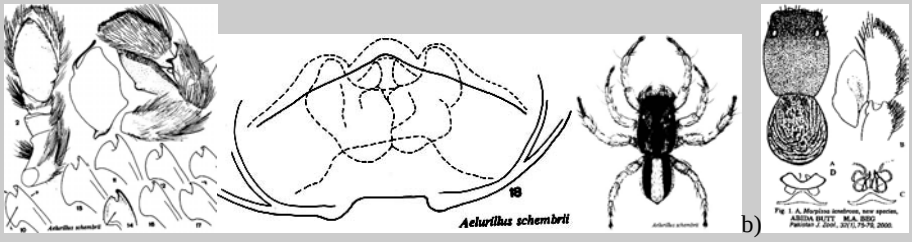


Aelurillus lucasi : ©Phot J. Holstein©Photo J. Lissner. By courtesy. [see also: Wunderlich, 1995b: 420, f. 39-41].



b)

Aelurillus numidicus b) steinmetzi : Lucas 1846: 152, t 6, f 10. +b) Metzner H. 1999. Andrias 14: 76-77, 195, 197, f 41a-k, 43h . By courtesy.



b)

Aelurillus schembri +b) tenebrosus : Cantarella T. 1982b. Animalia, 9 (1/3): 239-244, f 1-4, 10-18 +b).Dobroruka 2002a. Biol. Gal.-hellen. 28: 8, f 5-13 +c) Butt, Beg 2000 Pakist. J. Zool. 32 (1): 75, f 1a-d. By courtesy.

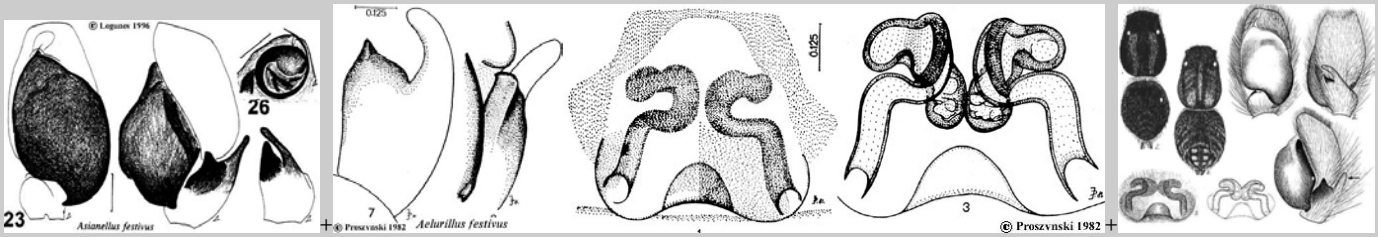
Aelurillus khorasanicus: Azarkina, G. N. & O. Mirshamsi. *2014. Zoology in the Middle East* **60:** 82-91. http://www.taylorandfrancis.com/ . Article purchase **price USD 48.00**.

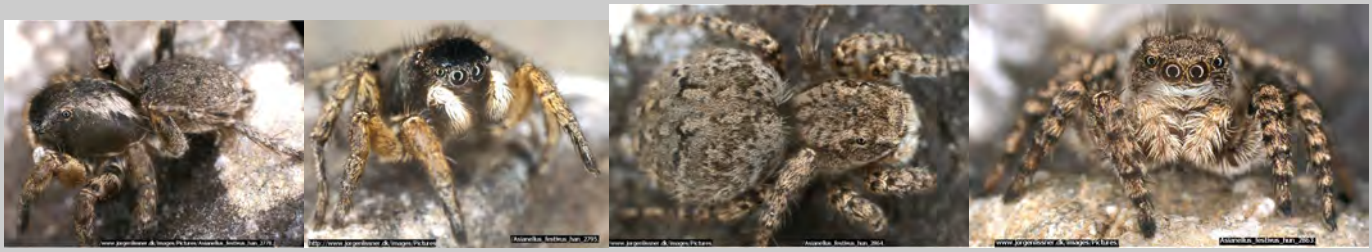
Gen. *Asianellus* Logunov, Heciak, 1996 (6 species)

Type species *Asianellus festivus*.

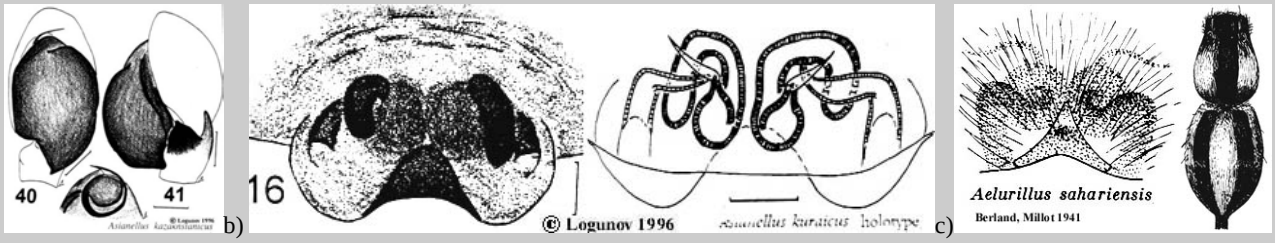
DIAGNOSIS. Confront to general characteristics of AELURILLINES which have the whole bulbus covered by opaque sclerotized tegulum and a coil of embolus hidden behind anterior part of tegulum, from where only its tip protrudes. Bulbus usually ends posteriorly by sharp pointed triangle, sometimes with narrow "tail". There is often also a small, conical protuberance ("bump") on tegulum. Tibial apophysis is short and robust, sometimes sclerotized and hook like, often accompanied dorsally by fleshy protuberance. Female epigyne, usually in a form of sclerotized flat plate, with indistinct, small copulatory openings, but often with sclerotized "wings" or edges, sclerotized chambers of spermathecae in a form of a pair of compact bodies with convoluted internal chambers, or a chain of irregular chambers. Copulatory ducts are sclerotized, or short and indistinct, even invisible.

More detailed features include two striking, unusual characters: in males developed longer fleshy dorsal ramus of tibial apophysis arching anteriorly to broad and short, pointed apically sclerotized ventral ramus. In females the prominent character are copulatory ducts in epigyne, sclerotized and running straight anteriorly, which turn abruptly medially after passing the mid-length of epigyne, then, making 180 turn, they produce short spermathecae, located centrally and directed posteriorly. Spermathecae consist of a few internal, convoluted chambers. That structure is comparable to those developed in *Phlegra* and *Langona*, where, however size of spermatheca and number of chambers is enormous and size of copulatory ducts reduced, in some cases to almost nil. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.





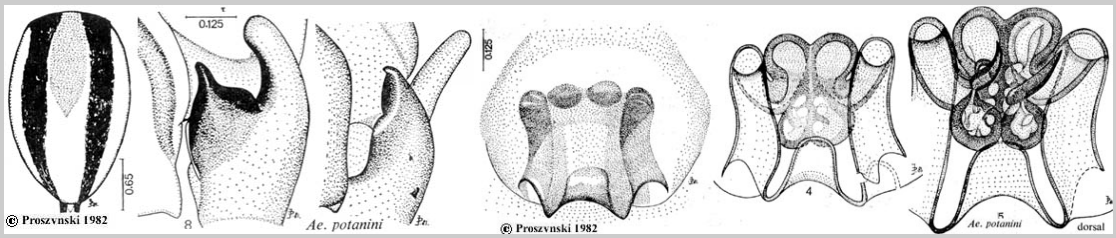
Asianellus festivus : Logunov, Heciak 1996. Ent. Scand. 27: 106-108, figs 1-5, 8, 10, 17-19, 23-28, 35, 39 + Proszynski 1984a. Ann. zool.: 379-389, f 15-24 + ©Photo J. Lissner. By courtesy.

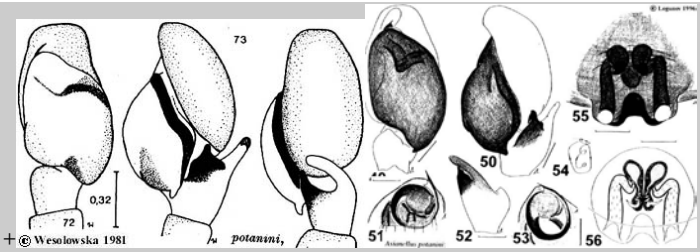


Asianellus kazakhstanicus +b) kuraicus c) sahariensis : Logunov, Heciak 1996. Ent. Scand. 27: 108-109, f 6-13, 33-34, 37, 40-42 +b) Logunov, Marusik 1999. Arthr. Sel. 8 (4): 267, f. 16-17 +c) Berland, Millot 1941.Mem. Mus. Nat. Hist. Natur., 12, 2: 301 f. 1. By courtesy.



Asianellus ontchalaan : Logunov, Heciak 1996. Ent. Scand. 27: 109-113, f 9, 11, 14-16, 20-22, 29-30, 38, 44-48. By courtesy.





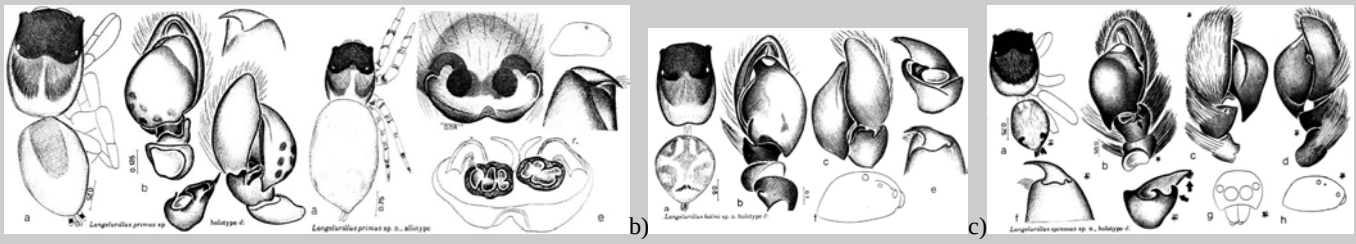
Asianellus potanini : Proszynski 1982. Ann. hist. nat. Mus. hung., 74: 276-277, ff. 2, 4-5, 6, 8, 10-11 + Wesolowska 1981b. Ann. zool. 36: 153-154, ff. 72-80 + Logunov, Heciak 1996. Ent. Scand. 27: 113-114, figs 7, 12, 31-32, 36, 43, 49-56. .

Gen. *Langelurillus* Próchniewicz, 1994 (17 species)

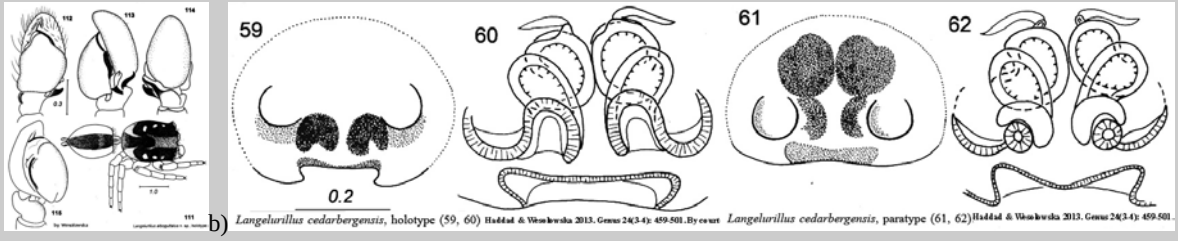
Type species *Langelurillus primus*.
DIAGNOSIS. Confront to general characteristics of AELURILLINES which have the whole bulbus covered by opaque sclerotized tegulum and a coil of embolus hidden behind anterior part of tegulum, from where only its tip protrudes. Bulbus usually ends posteriorly by sharp pointed triangle, sometimes with narrow "tail". There is often also a small, conical protuberance ("bump") on tegulum. Tibial apophysis is short and robust, sometimes sclerotized and hook like, often accompanied dorsally by fleshy protuberance. Female epigyne, usually in a form of sclerotized flat plate, with indistinct, small copulatory openings, but often with sclerotized "wings" or edges, sclerotized chambers of spermathecae in a form of a pair of compact bodies with convoluted internal chambers, or a chain of irregular chambers. Copulatory ducts are sclerotized, or short and indistinct, even invisible.
More detailed features of the genus include broader and higher bulbus, shape of tibial apophysis more complicated, spermathecae oval, set transversally, arches of copulatory ducts arranged transversally in the mid-length of epigyne. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition. REMARK. Placement of some forms require revision.



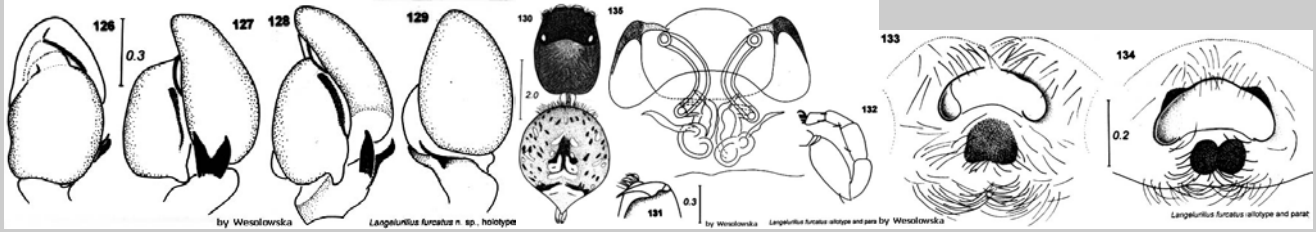
Langelurillus sp.: Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 116. By courtesy.



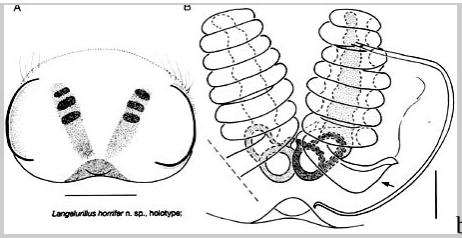
Langelurillus primus +b) holmi +c) spinosus : Prochniewicz 1994. Ann. zool., 45: 28-31, figs 1a-e, 2a-e +b) 31, figs 3a-f +c) 31, figs 4a-g. By courtesy. .



Langelurillus alboguttatus +b) cedarbergensis : Wesolowska, Russel-Smith, 2000. Trop. Zool., 13 (1): 50-51, figs 111-115 +b) Haddad & Wesołowska, 2013: 24(3-4): 485-487, f 57-62. By courtesy.



Langelurillus furcatus : Wesolowska, Russel-Smith, 2000. Trop. Zool., 13 (1): 55-57, figs 126-135. By courtesy.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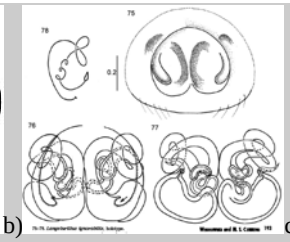
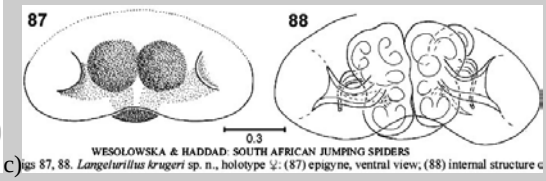
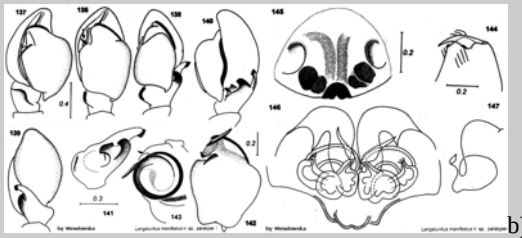
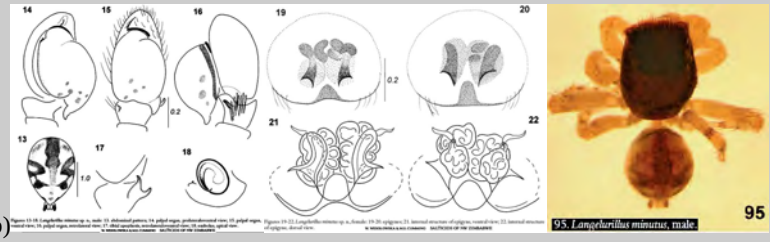
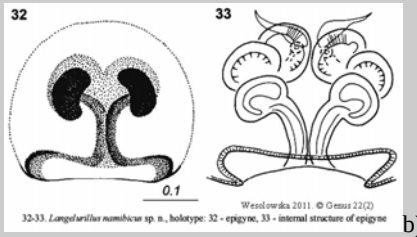
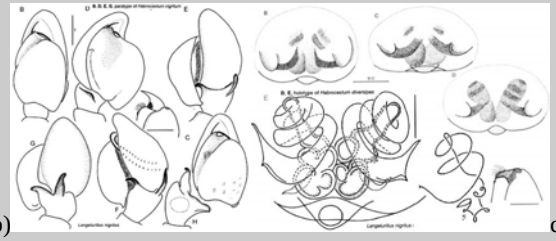

c)


Langelurillus horrifer* +b) *ignorabilis* +c) *krugeri : Rollard, Wesolowska 2002. Zoosystema. 24 (2): 29-298, figs 11A-B +b) Wesołowska, Cumming, 2008. Ann. zool. 58: 192, f 75-78 +c) Wesołowska & Haddad 2013. Afr. Invert.: 54 (1): 207-208, f 87, 88. By courtesy.


b)


Langelurillus manifestus* +b) *minutus : Wesolowska W., A. Russel-Smith, 2000. Trop. Zool. 13 (1): 57-60, figs 136-147 + Wesolowska, Cumming, 2011: J. Afrotrop. Zool. .7: 79-81, 13-22, 95. By courtesy.



b)

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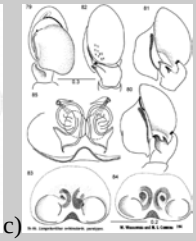
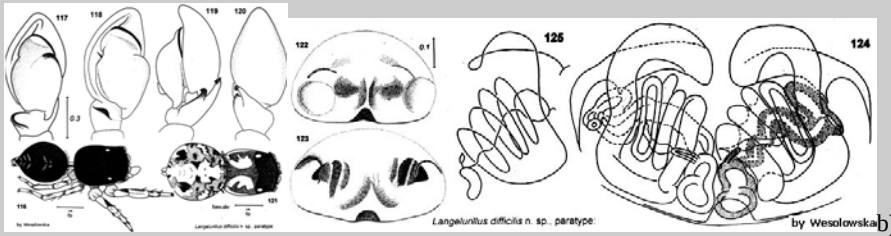
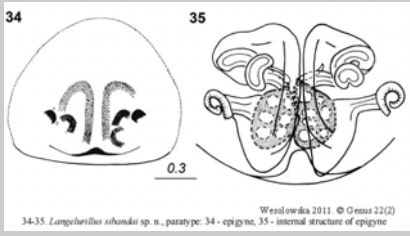


Langelurillus namibicus* +b) *nigritus* +c) *orbicularis : Wesolowska 2011. © Genus, 22(2): 320-321, f 32-33 +b) Rollard, Wesolowska 2002. Zoosystema. 24 (2): 297-298, figs 12A-H, 13A-F +c) Wesołowska, Cumming, 2008. Ann. zool. 58: 192-195, f 79-85. By courtesy.



b)


Langelurillus rufus* +b) *quadrimaculatus : Wesolowska, Russel-Smith 2000. Tropical Zoology, 13 (1): 52-54, figs 116-125+b) Wesolowska, Russel-Smith. Ann. zool. 61(3): 578-579, f 82-89, 228r. . By courtesy.





Langelurillus sibandai : Wesolowska 2011. © Genus, 22(2): 321-322, f 34-35, 89. By courtesy.

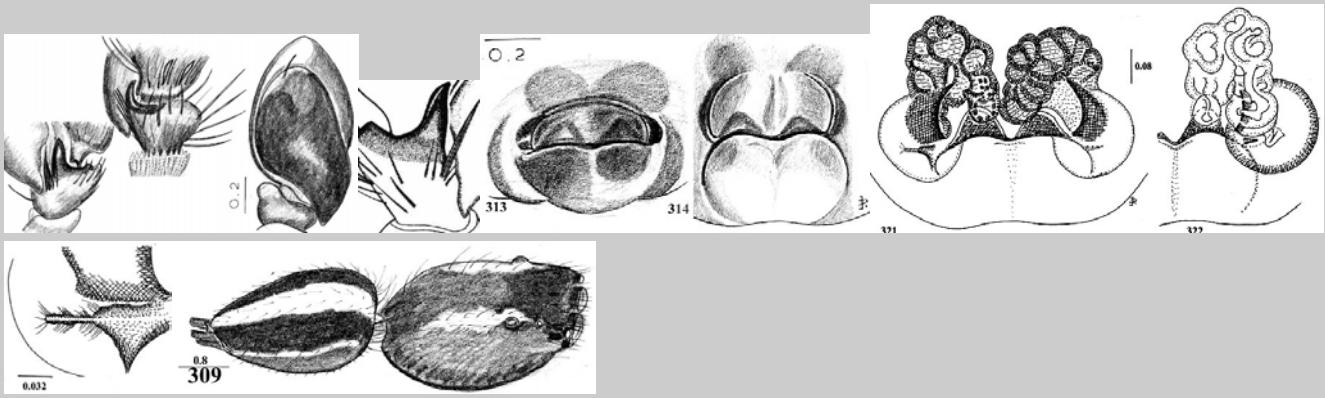
Gen. *Langona* Simon, 1901 (38 species)

Type species *Langona redii*.

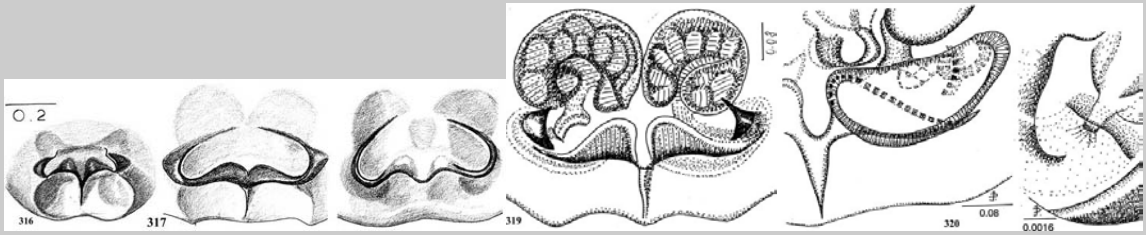
DIAGNOSIS. Confront to general characteristics of AELURILLINES which have the whole bulbus covered by opaque sclerotized tegulum and a coil of embolus hidden behind anterior part of tegulum, from where only its tip protrudes. Bulbus usually ends posteriorly by sharp pointed triangle, sometimes with narrow "tail". There is often also a small, conical protuberance ("bump") on tegulum. Tibial apophysis is short and robust, sometimes sclerotized and hook like, often accompanied dorsally by fleshy protuberance. Female epigyne, usually in a form of sclerotized flat plate, with indistinct, small copulatory openings, but often with sclerotized "wings" or edges, spermathecae in form of a pair of compact bodies with convoluted internal chambers, or a chain of irregular chambers. Copulatory ducts are sclerotized, or short and indistinct, even invisible.

However, the genus Langona departs strikingly from general characters of the group of genera by the following features. **In females** epigyne is divided into two part parts occupying different levels. The sclerotized part is limited to anterior half of epigyne and has a form of sclerotized rim, surrounding huge, membranous, white "window". It is separated by high, vertical wall, from posterior, lower part. There is a pair of strange, sclerotized internal balloons, having no discernible connections with any other structures, possibly providing skeletal support to the elevated part. The depressed part has thinner, softer tegument, is broad oval shaped and extending towards edge of epigyne. Spermathecae in a form of bent, sausage shaped compact bodies, consisting of a maze of irregular chambers and convoluted ducts. Copulatory openings hidden under lateral rims of the "window", copulatory ducts thin walled, short, barely visible on the background of sclerotized structures. **In males** tibial apophysis is single,

narrow, of moderate length and slightly bent, or inclined. It is accompanied by bunch of stiff, black bristles. Dorsum of cymbium with broad, scattered scales. **Body of both sexes** dark gray with white abdominal streak and a pair of less striking white streaks along edges of thorax. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



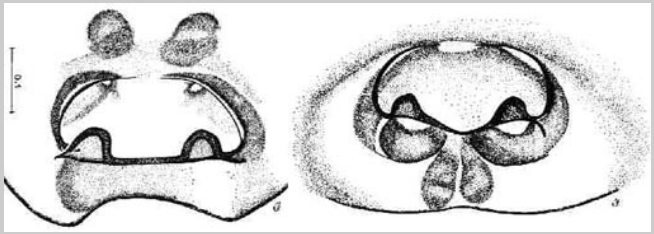
Langona redii : Proszynski 2003a. Annales zoologici. 51: 82-84, figs 309-314, 322-324. By courtesy.



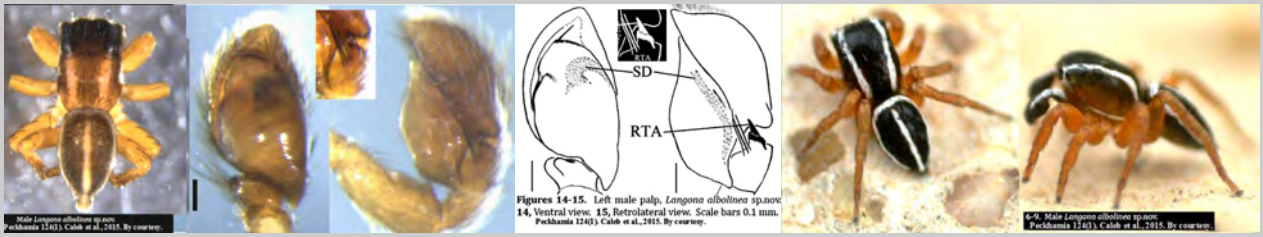


Langona oreni : Proszynski 2003a. Ann.zool.: 82, figs 315-317, 319-321 + ©Photo Oren Hasson. By courtesy.



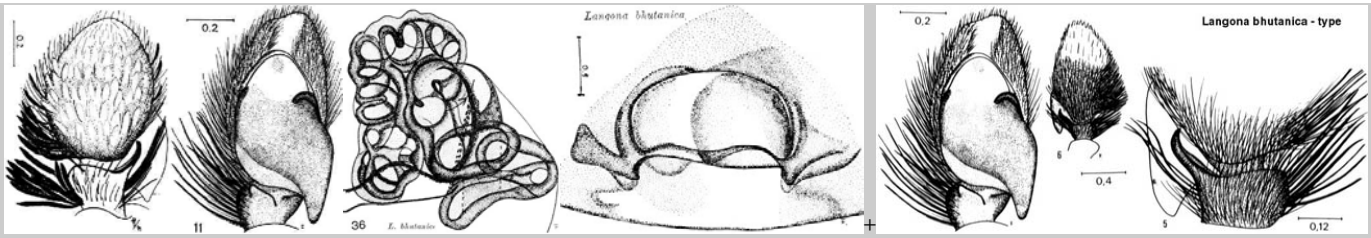


Langona alfensis : Heciak, Proszynski 1983. Ann. zool., 37, 4: 226-227, ff. 3, 6-7, 22-23, 28-29. By courtesy.

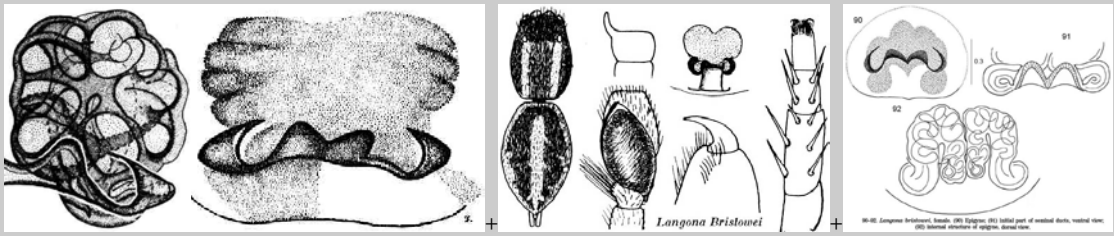




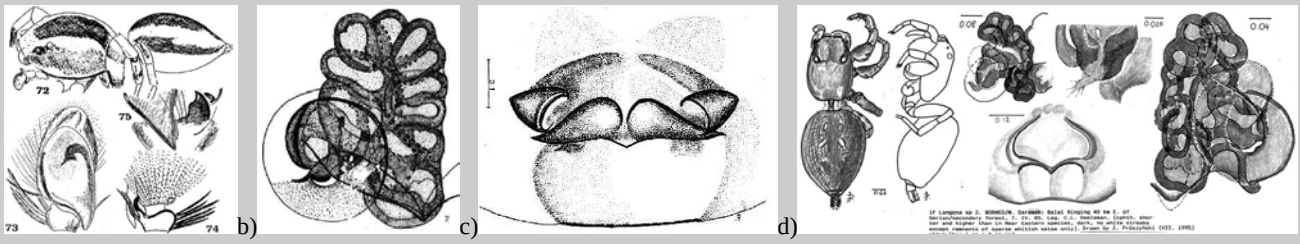
Langona albolinea : Caleb et al., 2015. Tamil Nadu. Peckhamia 124(1): 3-4, f 6-15.. By courtesy.



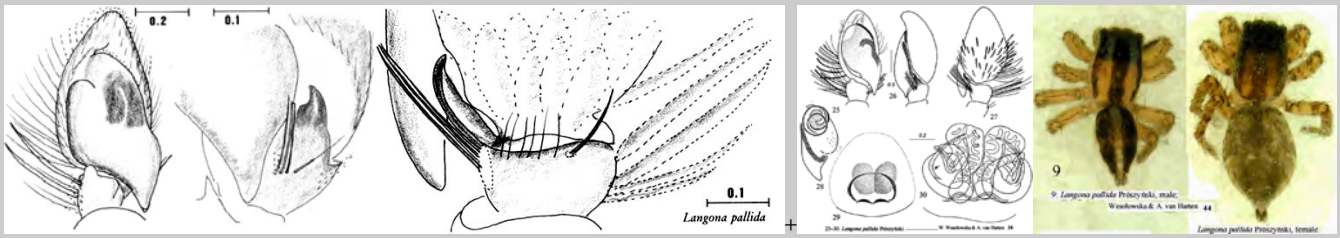
Langona bhutanica : Heciak, Proszynski 1983. Ann. zool., 37, 4: 230-232, ff. 10-11, 19-21, 36 + Proszynski 1978a. Ent. bas.,Basel, 3, 7: 10-11, ff. 4-6. By courtesy.

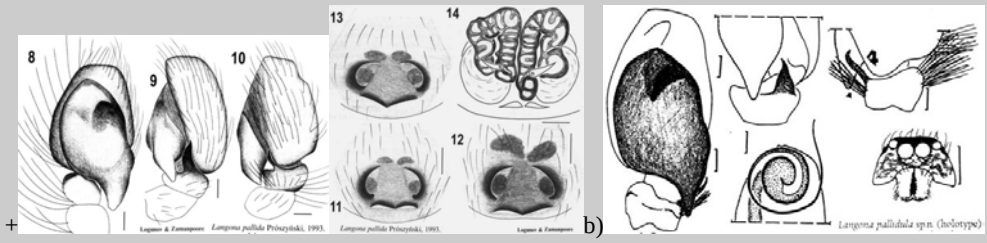


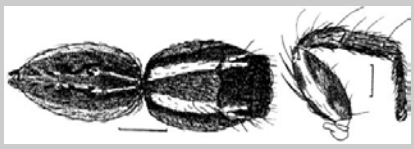
Langona bristowei : Heciak, Proszynski 1983. Ann. zool., 37, 4: 211, f. 16, 26+ Berland L., Millot J. 1941. Mem. Mus. Nat. Hist. Natur. 12, 2: 304 f. 4. +Wesołowska, Russel-Smith. .Ann. zool. 61(3): 579-580, f 90-92 [conspecific?]. By courtesy.



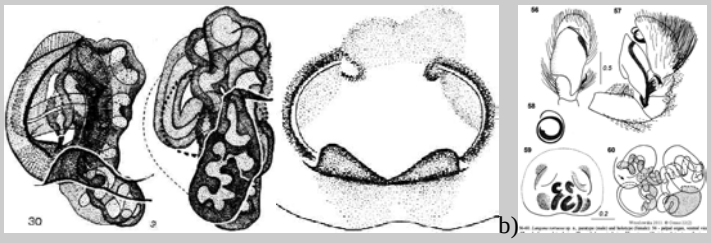
Langona goaensis +b) kurracheensis +c) mallezi +d) sp [Sarawak] : Proszynski 1992b. Ann. zool., 44, 9: 183, fig. 72-75 +b) Heciak, Proszynski 1983. Ann. zool., 37, 4: 228-229, ff. 13-14, 33, 41 +c) Proszynski 2003a.Ann. zool.,: 84, f. 318 +d) Proszynski (unpublished Langona sp [Sarawak]) - (specimen sent to G. Azarkina). By courtesy.



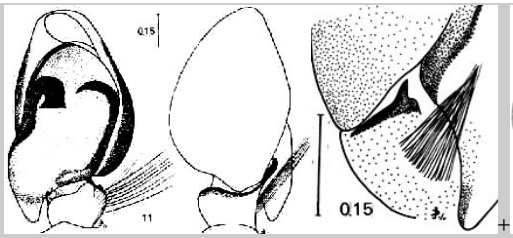
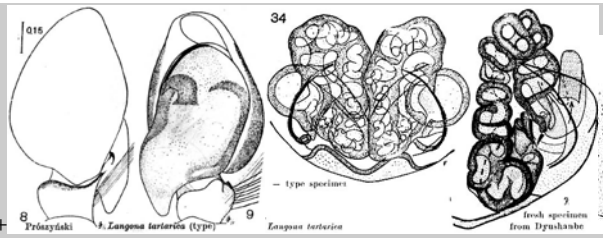
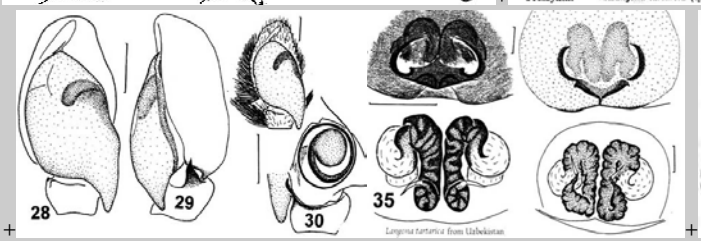
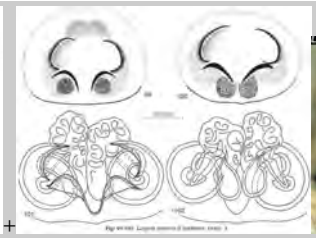




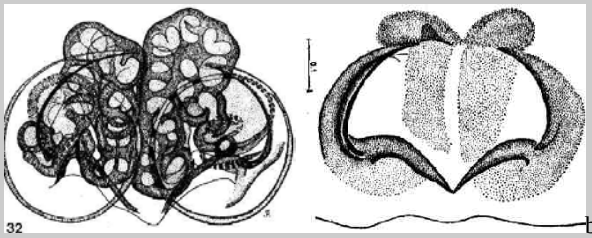
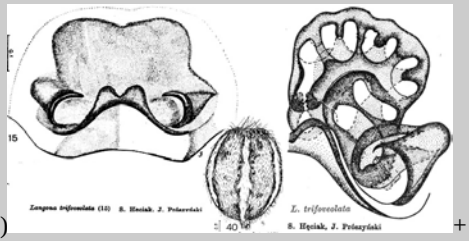
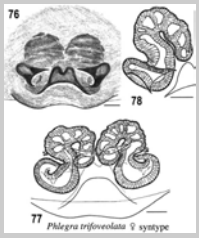
Langona pallida +b) pallidula : Proszynski 2003a. Ann.zool.: 82, figs 315-317, 319-321 +b) Wesolowska, van Harten 2010: UAE, 3: 37, pl 9-11, f 25-30 + Logunov, Zamanpoore 2005. Bull. British arachn. Soc. 13(6): 221-222, f 8-14 +b) Logunov, Rakov 1998. Artropoda Selecta, 7(2): 122, figs 18-24, . By courtesy.



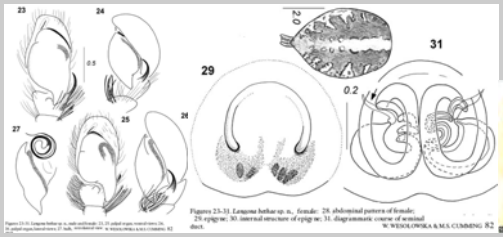
Langona simoni +b) tortuosa : Heciak, Proszynski 1983. Ann. zool., 37, 4: 227, f. 24, 30-31 +b) Wesolowska 2011 © Genus, 22(2): 330-331, f 56-60.. By courtesy.

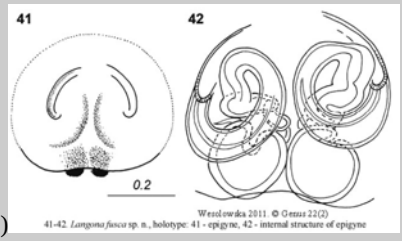






Langona tartarica : Proszynski J. 1979. Ann. zool., 34: 323, ff. 11-14 +b) Heciak, Proszynski 1983. Ann. zool., 37, 4: 229-230, ff. 8-9, 18, 34-35, 42-43 + Logunov, Rakov 1998. Arthr. Sel., 7(2): 122, figs 25-36 +.Proszynski 2003a. Ann.zool.: 82, figs 315-317, 319-321 + Wesolowska W., van Harten A. 2007. Fauna of Arabia, 23: 224-225, f 99-102, phot 25 [©Photo B. Knoflach]. By courtesy.

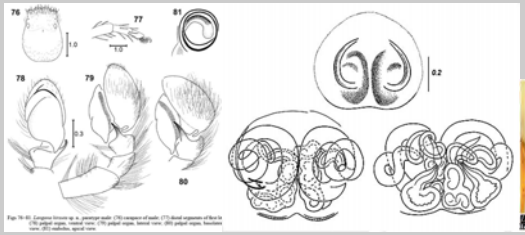
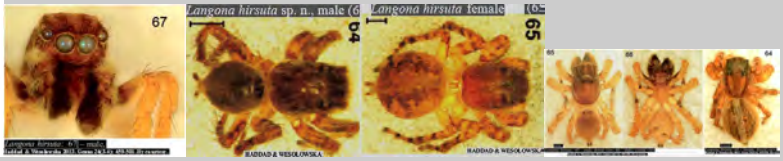




Langona tigrina +b) trifoveolata: Heciak, Proszynski 1983. Ann. zool., 37, 4: 228, ff. 17, 32, 39 +b) 211, ff. 15, 27, 40 + Logunov, Azarkina 2006. Revue Suisse de zoologie, 113(4): 739-241, f 54-55. By courtesy.

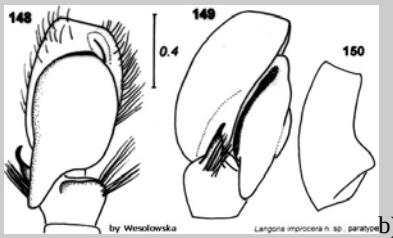


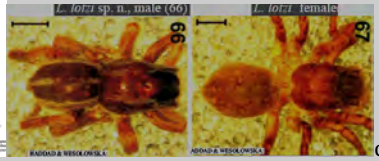


Langona bethae +b) fusca [both MISPLACED] : Wesolowska & Cumming, 2011: J. Afrotrop. Zool. .7: 81-83, f 23-31, 92-93 +b)Wesolowska 2011. © Genus, 22(2): 324-325, f 41-42. By courtesy.

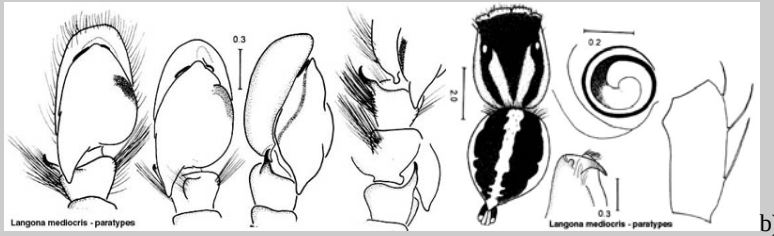
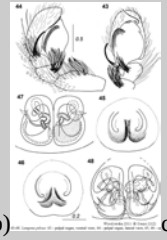
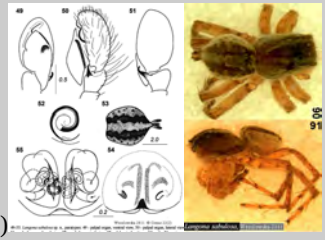



Langona hirsuta : Haddad, Wesołowska 2011. © Afr. Invertebr. 52(1): 79-82, f 64-65, 76-84.. By courtesy.



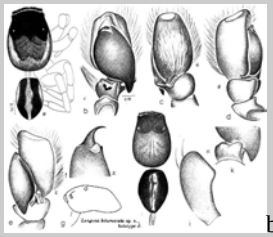



Langona improcera +b) lotzi +c) magna : Wesolowska, Russel-Smith, 2000. Trop. Zool., 13 (1): 60-61, f 148-150 +Haddad, Wesołowska 2011. © Afr. Invertebr. 52(1): 82-84, f 66-67, 85-92 +c) Caporiacco 1947d. Annls hist.-nat. Mus. nat. hung. 40: 238, T. 2 F. 71.. By courtesy.

Langona mediocris +b) pilosa +c) sabulosa : Wesolowska W. 1999a. Arnoldia Zimbabwe, 10(15): 156-157, figs 30-38 +b)

Wesolowska 2011. © Genus, 22(2): 325-327, f 43-48 +c) 327-329, f 49-55, 90-91. By courtesy.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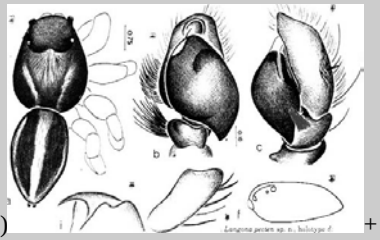
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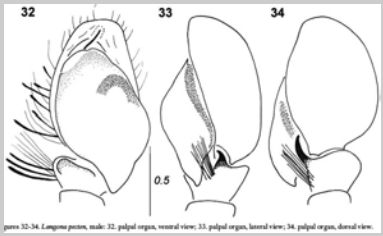
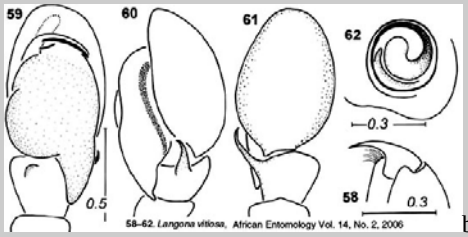


Langona bitumorata +b) pecten : Prochniewicz, Heciak 1994. Ann.zool.: 45: 35-36, f 2a-k. +b) 36, figs 3a-f +Wesolowska, Cumming, 2011: J. Afrotrop. Zool. .7: 83-84, f 32-34. By courtesy.



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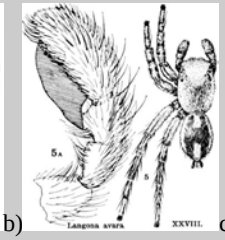

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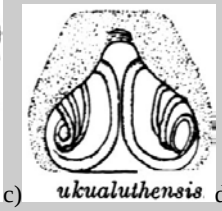

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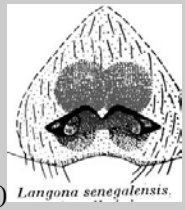
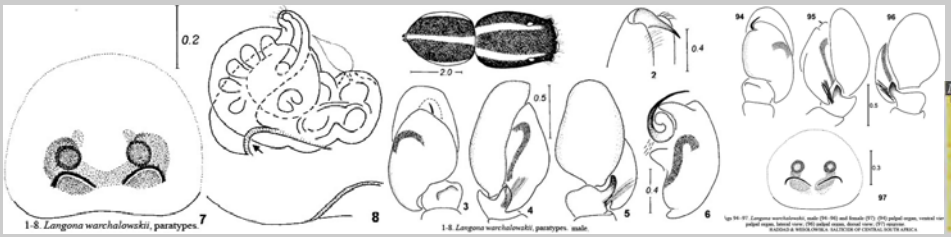
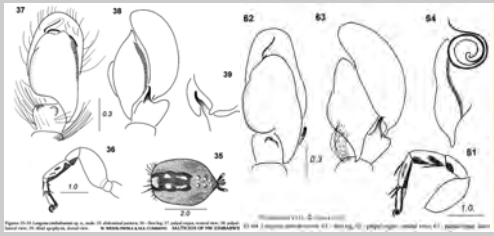


Langona vitiosa +b) avara +c) ukualuthensis +d) senegalensis : Wesolowska 2006b. Afr. Ent., 14 (2): 239, f 58-62 +b) Peckham, Peckham 1903: 241 T. 28 F. 5 +c) Lawrence, 1927. 34 (17): 61 T. 2 F. 47 +d) Berland L., Millot J. 1941. Mem. Mus. Nat. Hist. Natur. 12, 2: 305, f 5. By courtesy.



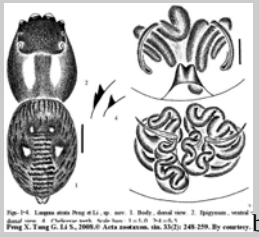
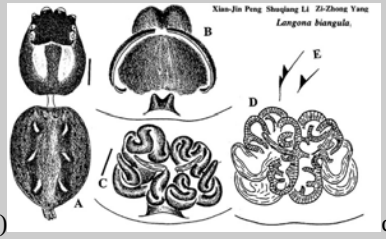


Langona warchalowskii : Wesolowska 2007b: 18(4): 783-786, f 1-8. By courtesy





Langona zimbabwensis : Wesolowska & Cumming, 2011: J. Afrotrop. Zool. .7: 84, f 35-39, 101. © By courtesy.


b)


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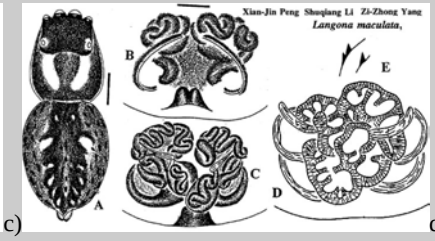

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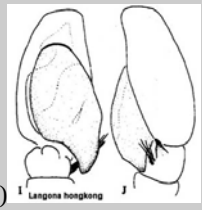
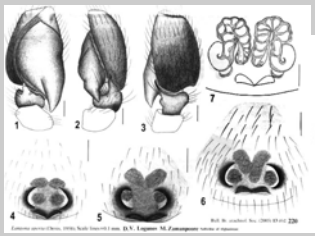
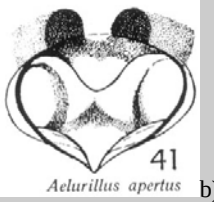
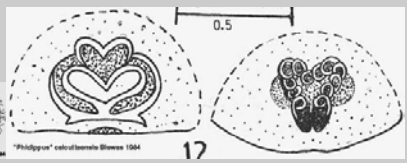


Langona atrata +b) biangula +c) maculata +d) hongkong : Peng X., Tang G., Li S., 2008.© Acta zootaxon. sin. 33: 248, f 1-4 +b) Peng X.J., Li S.Q., Yang Z.Z. 2004. Raffles Bull. Zool. 52:202, f 1a-e +c) 203, f 2a-e +d) .Song, Zhu, Chen 1999: 532, figs 302I-J. By courtesy.

b)



Langona aperta +b) calcuttaensis: Logunov, Zamanpoore 2005. Bull. British arachn. Soc. 13(6): 220-221, f 1-6. + Denis, 1958. Videns. Meddrdansk naturh. Foren.: 110, f. 41 +b) Biswas B. 1984. Bull. Zool. Surv. India 6: 123-125, f 11-13. By courtesy.

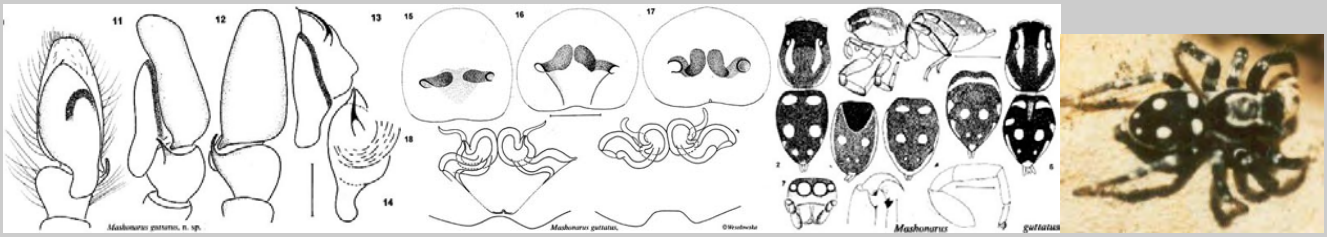
M Gen. *Mashonarus* Wesolowska, Cumming, 2002 (3 species)

Type species *Mashonarus guttatus* .

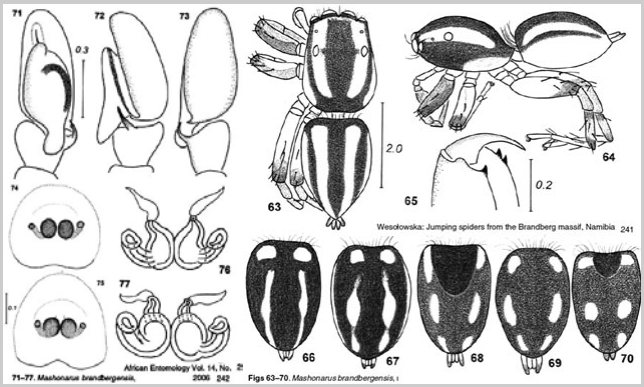
DIAGNOSIS. Confront to general characteristics of AELURILLINES which have the whole bulbus covered by opaque sclerotized tegulum and a coil of embolus hidden behind anterior part of tegulum, from where only its tip protrudes. Bulbus usually ends posteriorly by sharp pointed triangle, sometimes with narrow "tail". There is often also a small, conical protuberance ("bump") on tegulum. Tibial apophysis is short and robust, sometimes sclerotized and hook like, often accompanied dorsally by

fleshy protuberance. Female epigyne, usually in a form of sclerotized flat plate, with indistinct, small copulatory openings, but often with sclerotized "wings" or edges, sclerotized chambers of spermathecae in a form of a pair of compact bodies with convoluted internal chambers, or a chain of irregular chambers. Copulatory ducts are sclerotized, or short and indistinct, even invisible.

More detailed features of the genus include tibial apophysis single, short and gently bent, bulbus narrow. Epigyne different, with simple, oval spermathecae and short straight ducts, both arranged transversally, in the mid-length of epigyne. Body black, with pair of white streak on abdomen, which in the type species is broken into pairs (two or three) of round white dots, there is a pair of white streaks on carapace. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Mashonarus guttatus Wesolowska W,. Cummings 2002. Bull. British arachn. Soc. 12 (4): 167-170, figs 1-19. By courtesy.



Mashonarus brandbergensis Wesolowska, 2006 Wesolowska W. 2006b. African Ent., 14 (2): 239-243, f 63-77. By courtesy.



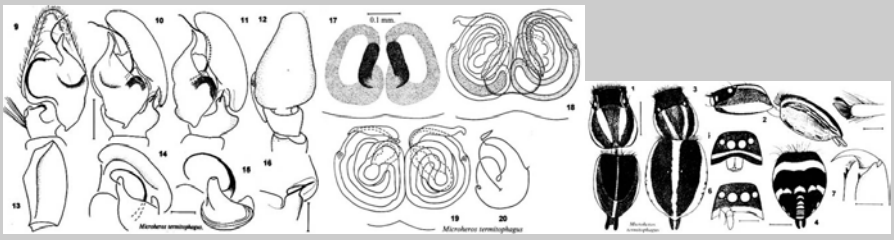
Mashonarus davidi Caleb et al., 2015. Tamil Nadu. Peckhamia 124(1): 5-6, f 16-25. By courtesy.

Gen. *Microheros* Wesolowska, Cumming, 1999 (1 species)

Type species *Microheros termitophagus*.

DIAGNOSIS. Confront to general characteristics of AELURILLINES which have the whole bulbus covered by opaque sclerotized tegulum and a coil of embolus hidden behind anterior part of tegulum, from where only its tip protrudes. Bulbus usually ends posteriorly by sharp pointed triangle, sometimes with narrow "tail". There is often also a small, conical protuberance ("bump") on tegulum. Tibial apophysis is short and robust, sometimes sclerotized and hook like, often accompanied dorsally by fleshy protuberance. Female epigyne, usually in a form of sclerotized flat plate, with indistinct, small copulatory openings, but often with sclerotized "wings" or edges, sclerotized chambers of spermathecae in a form of a pair of compact bodies with convoluted internal chambers, or a chain of irregular chambers. Copulatory ducts are sclerotized, or short and indistinct, even invisible.

Placement of this genus, perhaps related to *Stenaelurillus*, is uncertain, due to palps modified, with tegulum shorter and with waving process anteriorly, longer part of embolus protruding under the tegulum. Epigyne very unusual, with postero-medial copulatory openings, copulatory ducts running parallel towards anterior rim of the plate, then semicircling entire epigyne laterally, their posterior half being broader, and finally joining spermathecae stretching medially along epigyne. Color pattern resembling *Phlegra* and *Langona*, with body black, striking white streak on abdomen and a pair of white streaks along the thorax. Occur in large number on termite mounds, feeding on termites (see enclosed photos). Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.





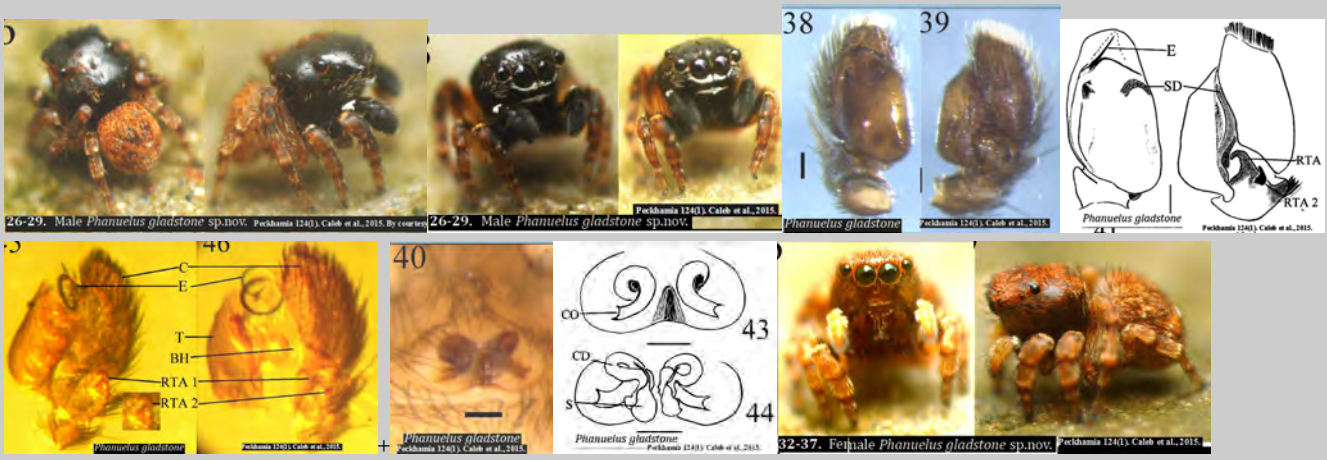
Microheros termitophagus [classification uncertain] : Proszynski J. 2003a.Wesolowska. Cumming 1999. Bull. British arachn. Soc., 11 (5): 204-208, figs 1-21. By courtesy.

Gen. *Phanuelus* Caleb, Mungkung, Mathai, 2015 (1 species)

Type species *Phanuelus gladstone*.

DIAGNOSIS. Confront to general characteristics of AELURILLINES which have the whole bulbus covered by opaque sclerotized tegulum and a coil of embolus hidden behind anterior part of tegulum, from where only its tip protrudes. Bulbus usually ends posteriorly by sharp pointed triangle, sometimes with narrow "tail". There is often also a small, conical protuberance ("bump") on tegulum. Tibial apophysis is short and robust, sometimes sclerotized and hook like, often accompanied dorsally by fleshy protuberance. Female epigyne, usually in a form of sclerotized flat plate, with indistinct, small copulatory openings, but often with sclerotized "wings" or edges, sclerotized chambers of spermathecae in a form of a pair of compact bodies with convoluted internal chambers, or a chain of irregular chambers. Copulatory ducts are sclerotized, or short and indistinct, even invisible.

Genus recognizable by striking body appearance, squat, with carapace high, dorsally square, posterior wall of thorax vertical. There is a thick line of white setae beneath ventral rim of eyes anterior median, and less striking white line above chelicerae, both separated by black clypeus, Abdomen orange, almond shaped, slightly shorter than carapace. Palps confronting AELURILLINES, with two indistinct apophyses and a bunch of long dark setae along dorsal edge of tibia. Epigyne atypical, with postero-lateral copulatory openings, ducts twisted somewhat like distorted "S", spermathecae short, pyriform, located postero-medially. Pocket long and narrow, translucent postero-medially. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



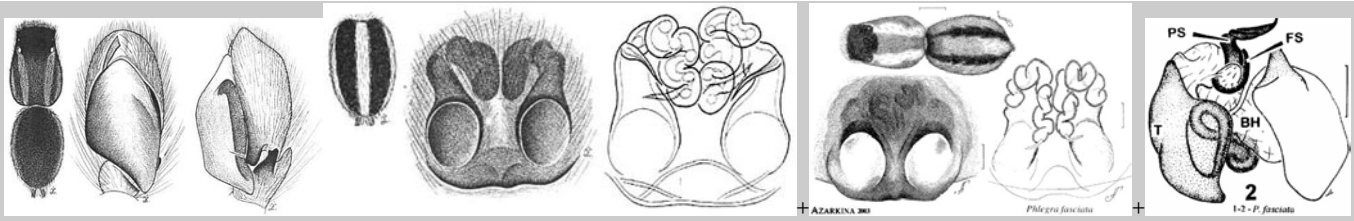
Phanuelus gladstone : Caleb et al., 2015. Tamil Nadu. Peckhamia 124(1): 7-10, f 26-40. By courtesy.

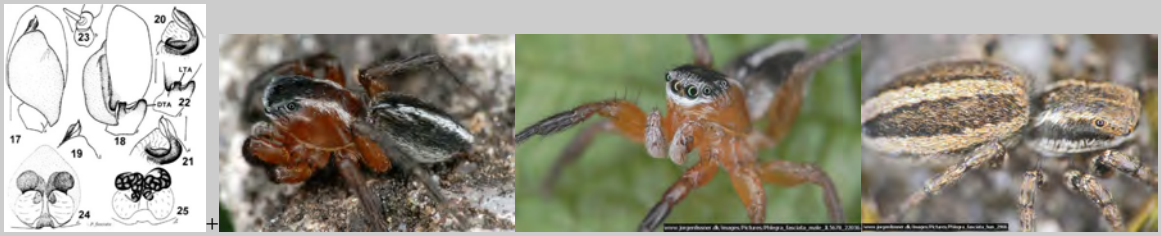
Gen. *Phlegra* Simon, 1876 (77 species)

Type species *Phlegra fasciata*.

DIAGNOSIS. Confront to general characteristics of AELURILLINES which have the whole bulbus covered by opaque sclerotized tegulum and a coil of embolus hidden behind anterior part of tegulum, from where only its tip protrudes. Bulbus usually ends posteriorly by sharp pointed triangle, sometimes with narrow "tail". There is often also a small, conical protuberance ("bump") on tegulum. Tibial apophysis is short and robust, sometimes sclerotized and hook like, often accompanied dorsally by fleshy protuberance. Female epigyne, usually in a form of sclerotized flat plate, with indistinct, small copulatory openings, but often with sclerotized "wings" or edges, sclerotized chambers of spermathecae in a form of a pair of compact bodies with convoluted internal chambers, or a chain of irregular chambers. Copulatory ducts are sclerotized, or short and indistinct, even invisible.

Phlegra departs from the above definition by shape of epigyne and spermatheca, and also by tibial apophyses. Epigyne is plate-like, with two large, oval, or distorted oval-like depressions. Copulatory openings are hidden under anterior rim of depression, ducts run ahead, often funnel-like, next passing into sclerotized spermathecae, which are bent sausage shaped, with numerous internal chambers. The ducts and spermathecae are comparable in several genera, but length of spermathecae different: in *Asianellus* (spermathecae short), *Phlegra* (spermathecae of middle length) and *Langona* (spermathecae very long), the number of internal chamber being proportional to the length of spermatheca. **In males tibial apophysis** consist of two rami separated by a narrow gap, in species in which both rami are pointed the dividing gap is narrow, "V" shaped and, incidentally, their embolus is longer and stretches outside tegulum along groove on tip of cymbium. In species in which dorsal ramus is blunt, the gap is broader, "U" shaped, its walls are parallel, tip of embolus is flattened plate-like, shorter and broader. In species with black cymbium the observation of shape of black, sclerotized tibial apophysis may be difficult and require separation of cymbium from tibia. Body color pattern includes either prominent white stripe along abdomen and two stripes along thorax, or is gray with two lines of darker spots along abdomen. The clypeus is striking by having contrasting white setae. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

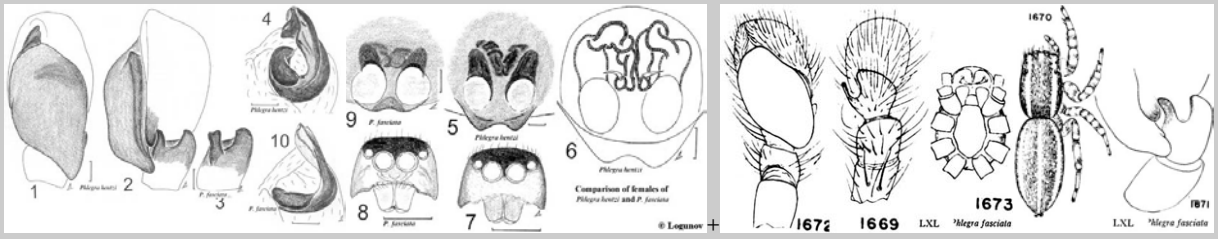




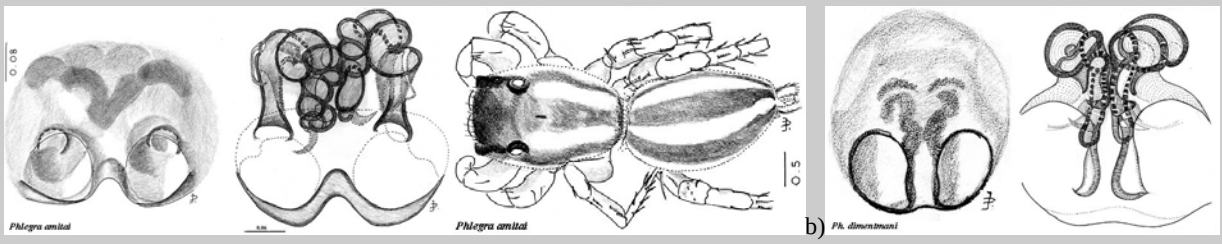
Phlegra fasciata : Zabka 1997. Fauna Polski 19: 5-187, f 259-264 + Azarkina 2003. Rev. Arachn. 14, (6): 87-90, f 110, 118, 120-121 + Logunov 1996d. Genus, 7 (3): 544-547, f 1, 2, 17-26 + ©Photo J. Lissner. By courtesy.



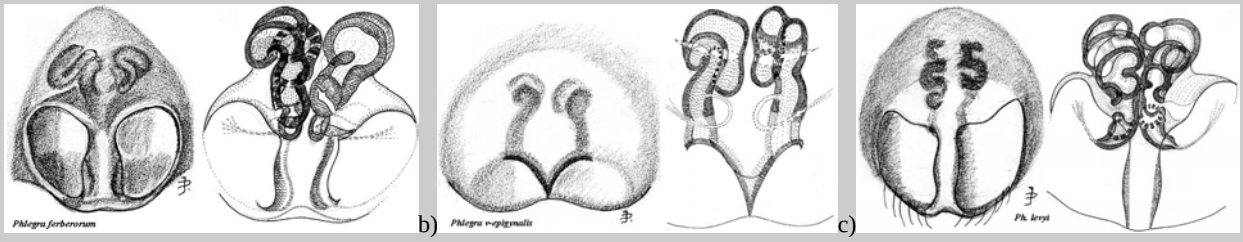
Phlegra bresnieri : Logunov 1996e. Genus, 7 (3): 562-564, f 4-5, 26, 74-80 + ©Photo J. Lissner. By courtesy.



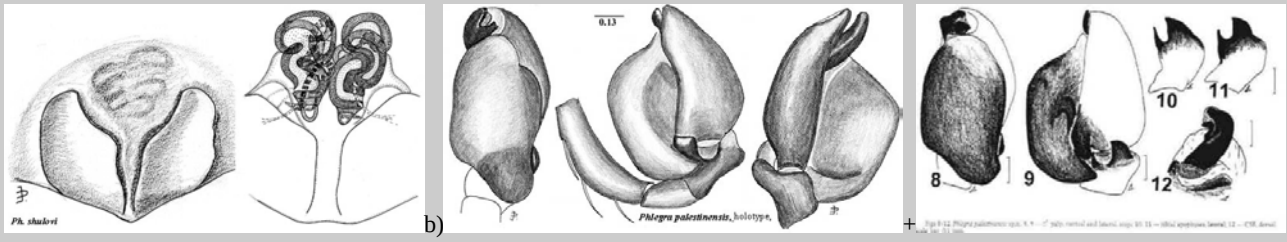
Phlegra hentzi : Logunov D.V., Kopponen S. 2002. Bull. British arachn. Soc. 12 (6): 264-267, f 1-8 + Kaston 1948. Bull. Conn. St. geol. nat. Hist. Surv. 70: 460-461, t 90, f 1669-1674.. By courtesy.



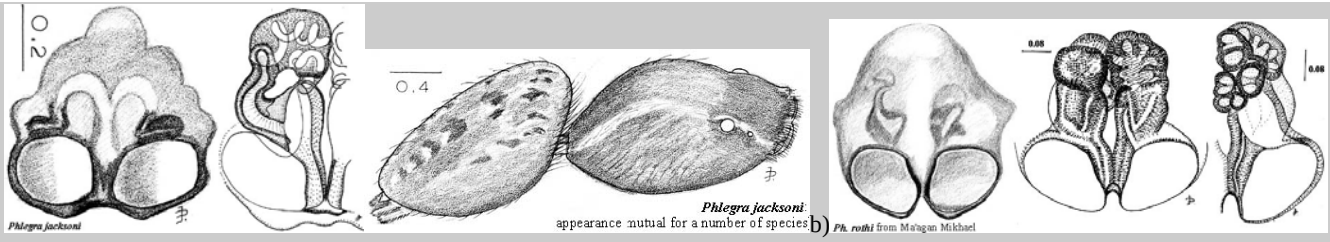
Phlegra amitaii +b) dimentmani: Proszynski. 2003a. Ann. zool. 53, 1: 125, f 507-509 +b) 125-125, f 524-525. By courtesy.



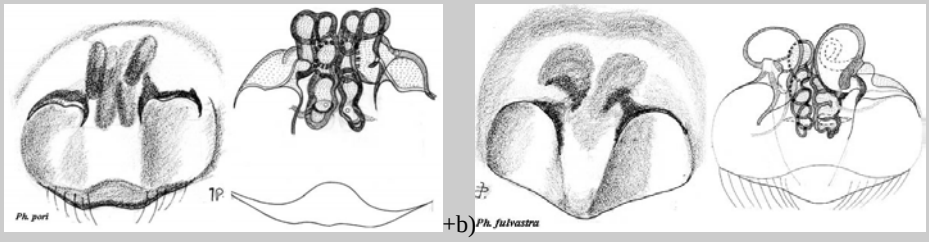
Phlegra ferberorum +b) v-epigynalis +c) levyi : Proszynski 2003a. Ann. zool: 53, 1: 128-129, f 534-535 +b) 135, f 530-531 +c) 129-130, f 526-527. By courtesy.



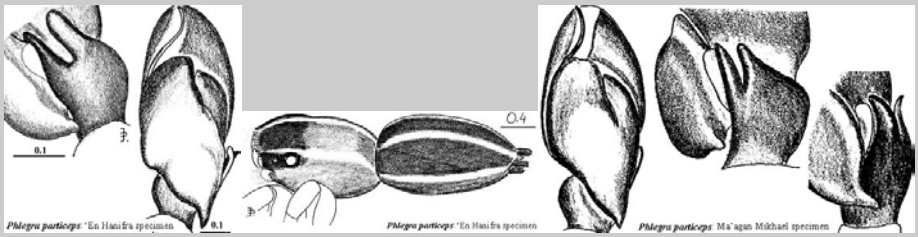
Phlegra shulovi +b) palestinensis : Proszynski 2003a. Ann. zool: 53, 1: 133-134, f 528-529 +b) 130-131, f 726-728 + Logunov 1996. Arthr. Sel., 5 (1/2): 61-62, f 8-14.. By courtesy.



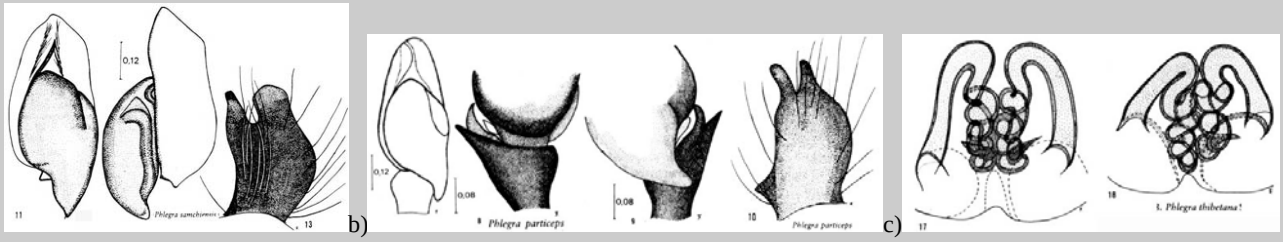
Phlegra jacksoni +b) rothi : Proszynsk 2003a. Ann. zool: 53, 1 : 129, f 516-518 +b) 132, f 519-521. By courtesy.

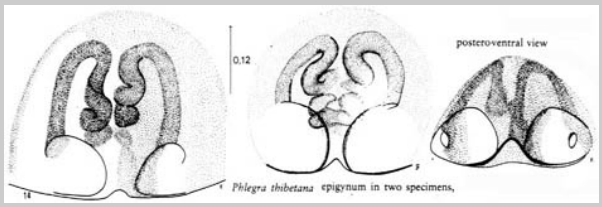


Phlegra pori +b) fulvastra: Proszynski 2003. Ann. zool: 53, 1: 131-132, f 532-533 +b) 128-129, f 534-535. By courtesy.

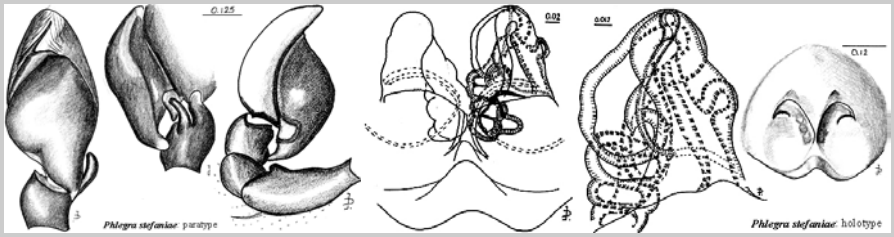


Phlegra particeps : Proszynski 2003a. Ann. zool: 53, 1: 131, f 510-515 By courtesy.

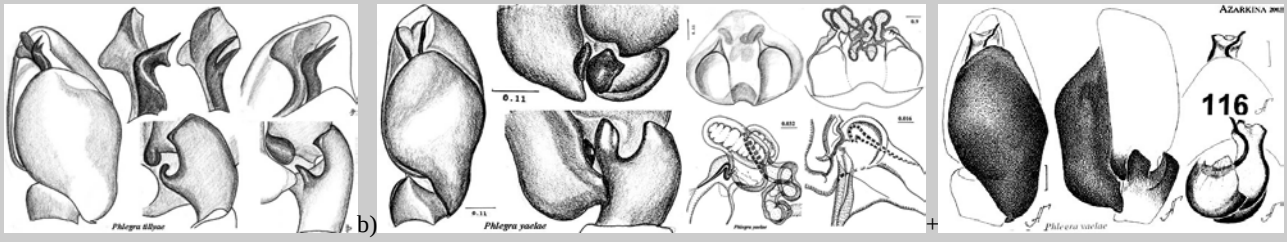




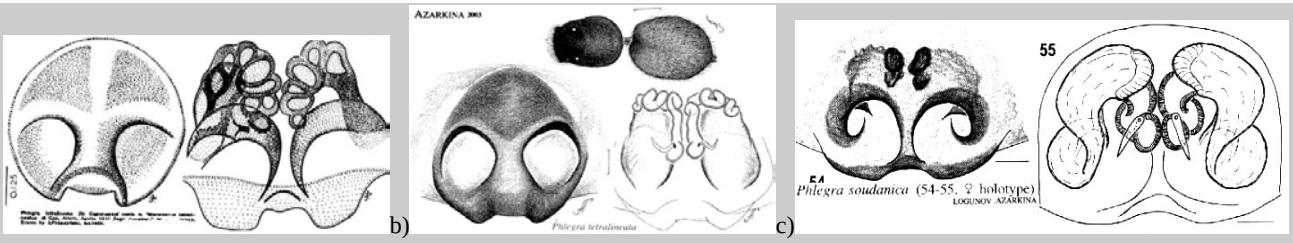
Phlegra samchiensis+b) sp. cf.particeps [Bhutan] +c) thibetana[2 sp?] : Proszynski J. 1978a. Ent. bas.,Basel, 3, 7: 12-14, f 11-13 +b) : 11-12, f 7-10 +c) 14-15, f 14-18 (third drawing of epigyne - posterolateral view). By courtesy.



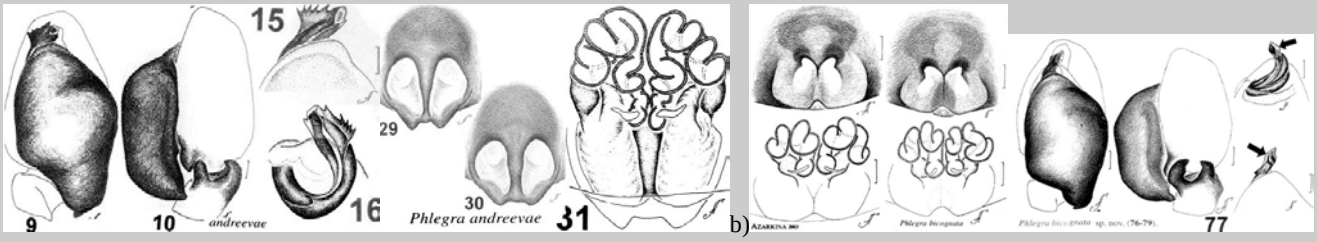
Phlegra stephaniae : Proszynski 2003a. Ann. zool: 53, 1: 134-135, f 549-554. By courtesy.



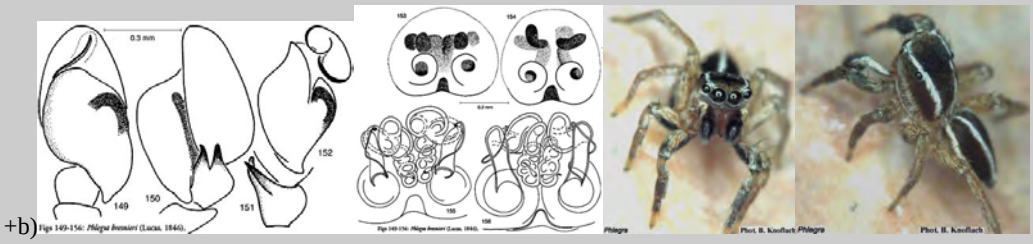
Phlegra tillyae +b) yaelae : Proszynski 2003a. Annales zoologici. 53, 1: 135, f 543-548 +b) 135, f 536-542 + Azarkina 2003. Revue Arachn. 14, (6): 103-104, f 110, 119, 122-123. By courtesy.



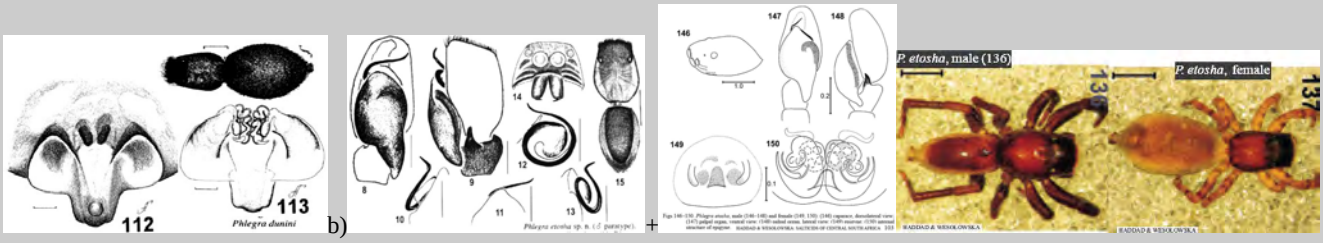
***Phlegra tetralineata* +b) sp ? +c) *soudanica*:** Proszynski 1987. Atlas ...: 77 +b) Azarkina 2003. Rev.Arachn., 14, (6): 103-104, figs 110, 119, 122-123 [misidentified] +c) Logunov D. V., Azarkina G.N. 2006. Rev. Suisse zool., 113(4): 739-241, f 54-55.



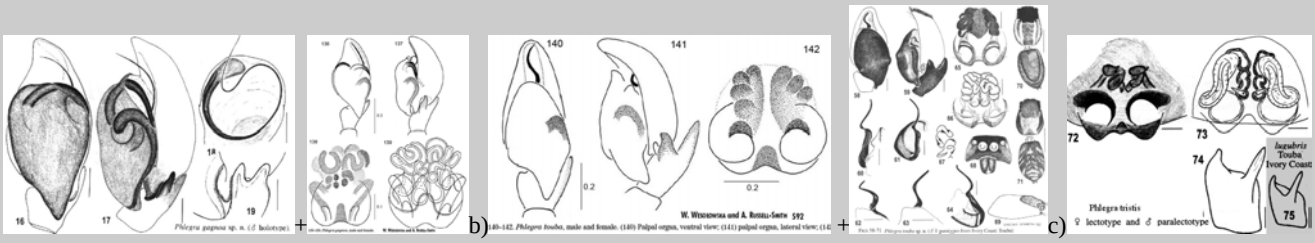
***Phlegra andreevae* +b) *bicognata*:**Azarkina 2003. Rev. Arachn., 14, (6): 75-78, f 9-10, 15-16, 29-31, 36.+b)78-5-78, f 42-43, 57-60,76-79, 97-100, 102. . By courtesy.



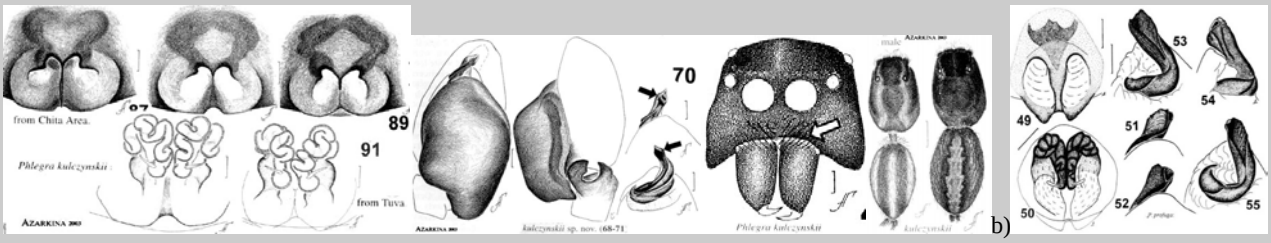
Phlegra sp. : Wesolowska, van Harten 2007, 23: 242-244, f 149-©Photo Phot by B. Knoflach. By courtesy.



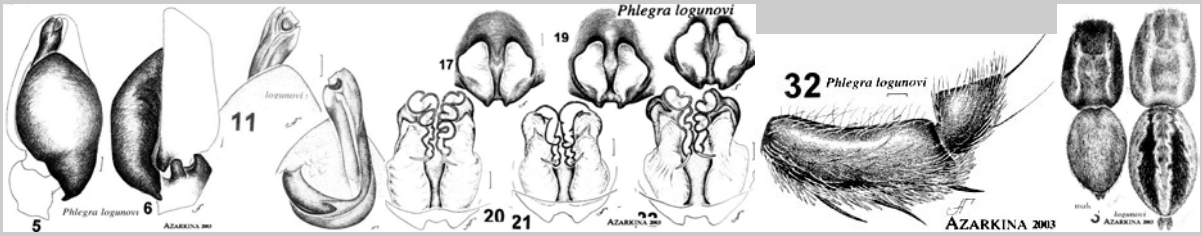
Phlegra dunini* +b) *etosha :Azarkina G. N. 2003. Rev. Arachn., 14, (6): 85-87, f 110-113 +b) Logunov, Azarkina 2006. Rev. Suisse zool., 113(4): 730-731, f 8-15 + Haddad, Wesołowska 2011. © Afr. Invertebr. 52(1): 102-1104, f 136-137, 146-150.



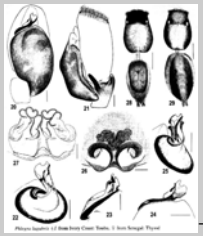
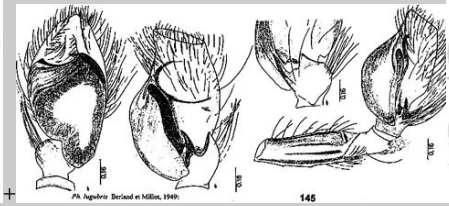
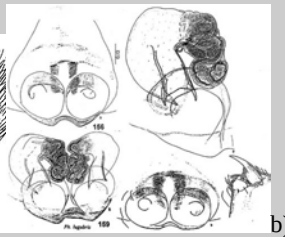
Phlegra gagnoa* +b) *touba* +c) *tristis : Logunov, Azarkina 2006. Rev. Suisse zool., 113(4): 731-732, f 16-19 + Wesołowska, Russel-Smith 2011: Ann. zool. 61(3): 590, f 136-139 +b) 591-592, f 140-142 + Logunov, Azarkina 2006. Rev. Suisse zool., 113(4): 741-743, f 58-71 +c) .744-745, f 72-74 (75 = *P. ugubris*) By courtesy.



Phlegra kulczynskii* +b) *profuga : Azarkina 2003. Rev. Arachn. 14, (6): 90-95, f 40-41, 47, 54-56, 68-71, 87-91, 101 +b) Logunov 1996d. Genus, 7 (3): 553-556, f 49-56. By courtesy.



Phlegra logunovi : Azarkina 2003. Revue Arachn. 14, (6): 95-98, f 17-22. By courtesy.


+


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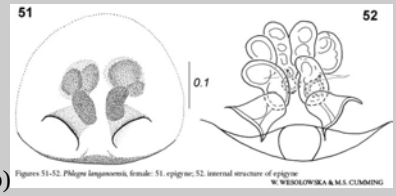
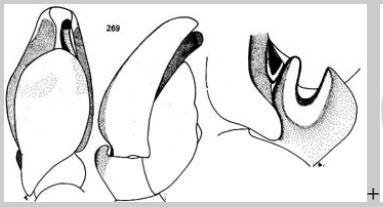


Phlegra lugubris +b) langanoensis : Logunov, Azarkina 2006. Rev. suisse zool. 113(4): 744-745, f 20-29. + Heciak "Revision Phlegra", PhD thesis +b) Wesolowska & Cumming, 2011: J. Afrotrop. Zool. 7: 90, f 51-52. By courtesy.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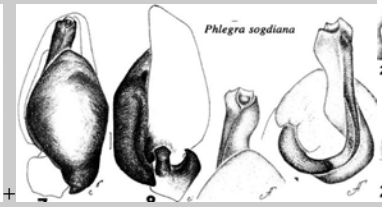
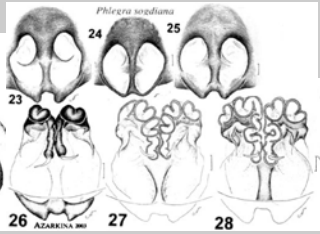
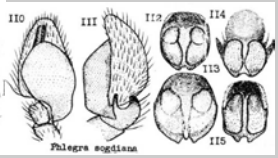
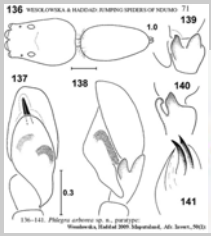
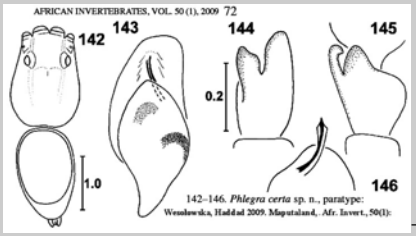


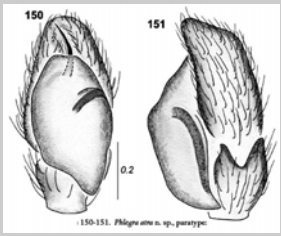




Phlegra sogdiana: Proszynski 2003a. Ann. zool.. 53, 1: 135, f 536-542 +Azarkina 2003.Rev. Arachn. 14, (6): 101-103, f 23-28 + Andreeva 1976. Pauki Tadzikistana: 86-87, f 110-115. By courtesy.

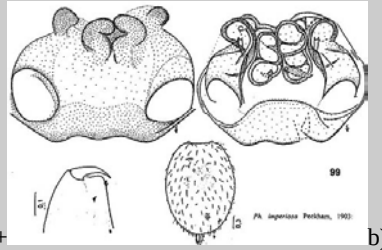
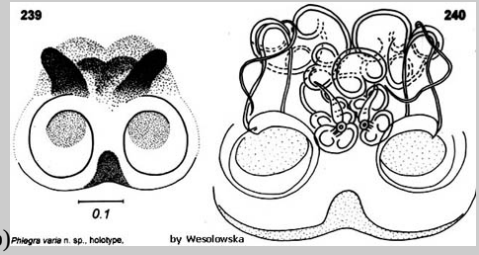


b)


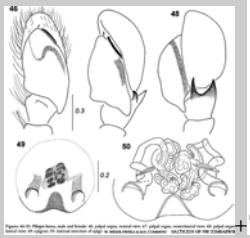
+c)


Phlegra arborea +b) certa +c) atra : Wesołowska, Haddad 2009. Afr. Invert., 50(1): 70, f. 136-141 +b) 71-72, 142-146 +c) Wesołowska, Tomasiewicz 2008. J. Afrotr. Zool., 4: 39, f 150-151. By courtesy.



+

b)


Phlegra imperiosa +b) varia: Peckhams 1903. 14 (1): 242, t 28, f 7-a. + Heciak "Revision ... Phlegra", PhD thesis +b) Wesołowska 2012: 20(2): 332-333.129, f 516-518 [comparison *imperiosa* (syntype - f 30, 32) with P. *imperiosa*-cf (f 31, 33)] +b) Wesolowska, Russel-Smith. 2000. Trop. Zool., 13 (1): 87-89, f 239-240. By courtesy.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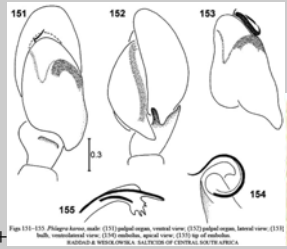
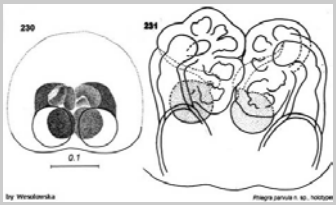
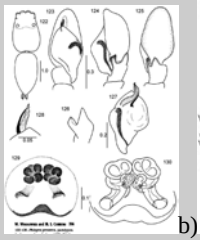



+b)


Phlegra karoo + parvula : Wesolowska & Cumming, 2011: J. Afrotrop. Zool. .7: 88-90, f 46-50 + Haddad, Wesołowska 2011. Afr. Invertebr. 52(1): 104-107, f 138-139, 151-159129, f 516-518 +b) Wesolowska., Russel-Smith. 2000. Trop. Zool., 13 (1): 86-87, f 230-231. By courtesy.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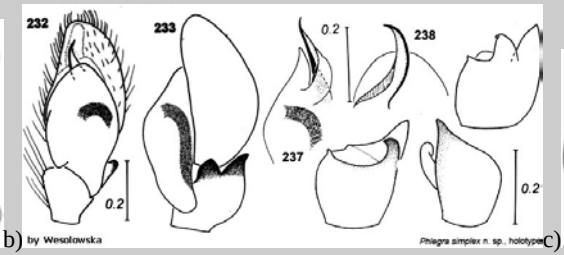
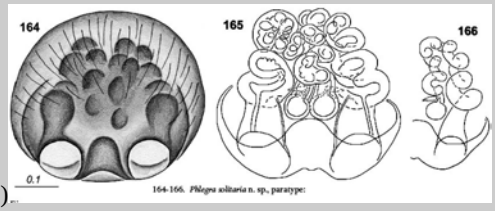
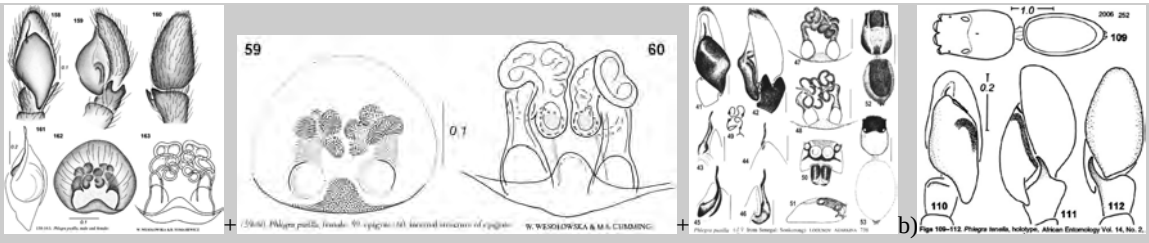
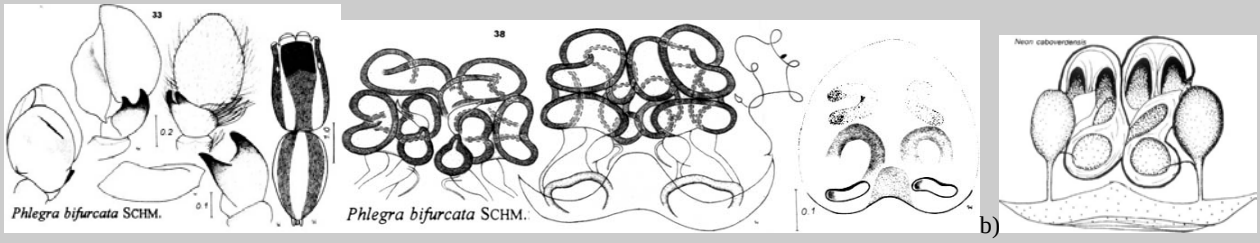


c)


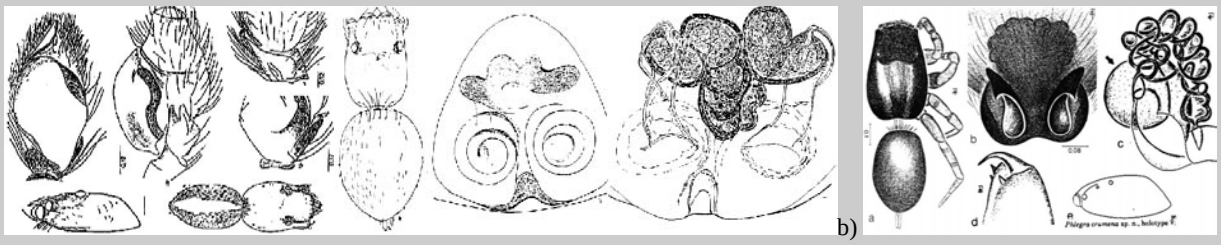
Phlegra procera +b) simplex +c) solitaria : Wesolowska, Cumming 2008. Ann. zool. 58: 205-207, 122-130 +b) Wesolowska, Russel-Smith 2000. Trop. Zool. 13 (1): 87, f 232-238 +c) Wesołowska, Tomasiewicz, 2008. J. Afrotr.l Zool. 4: 43-44, 164-166.



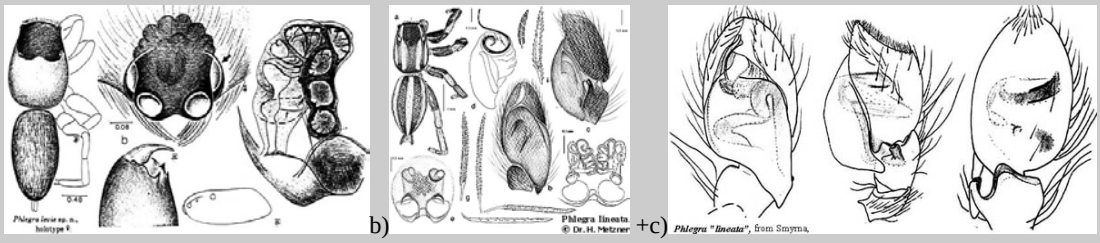
Phlegra pusilla +b) tenella : Wesołowska, Tomasiewicz, 2008. J. Afr. Zool., 4: 41-43, 158-163. +Wesolowska & Cumming, 2011: J. Afrotrop. Zool. .7: 90-91, f 59-60 +Logunov, Azarkina 2006. Revue Suisse zool., 113(4): 737-739, f 41-53 +b) Wesolowska 2006b. Afr. Ent., 14 (2): 250, f 109-112. . By courtesy.



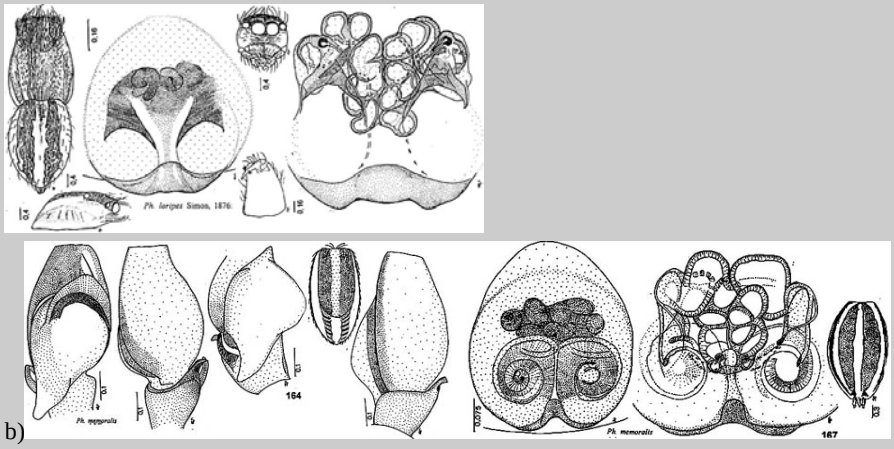
Phlegra bifurcata +b) caboverdensis : Wesolowska 1998. Bol. Mus. Mun. Funchal, 50 (291): 129-130, f 30-39 +b) *Neon **[sic!]** caboverdensis* Schmidt G.E. W., Krause R. H. 1998. Entomol. Z. n 108 (10): 425-426, f 11. . By courtesy.



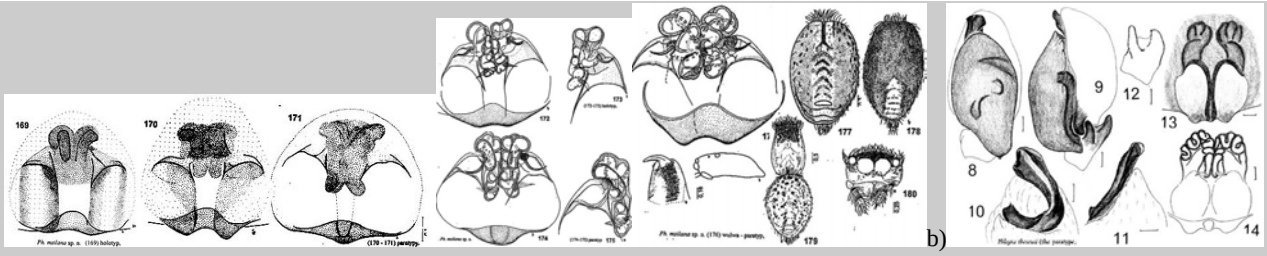
Phlegra chrysops +b) crumena : Heciak. PhD Thesis: Revision of types of Phlegra ["10757 P. chrysops E. S. Aden!" (MNHN-Paris)] +b) Prochniewicz M., Heciak S. 1994. Ann. zool., 45: 37, f 4a-e. By courtesy.



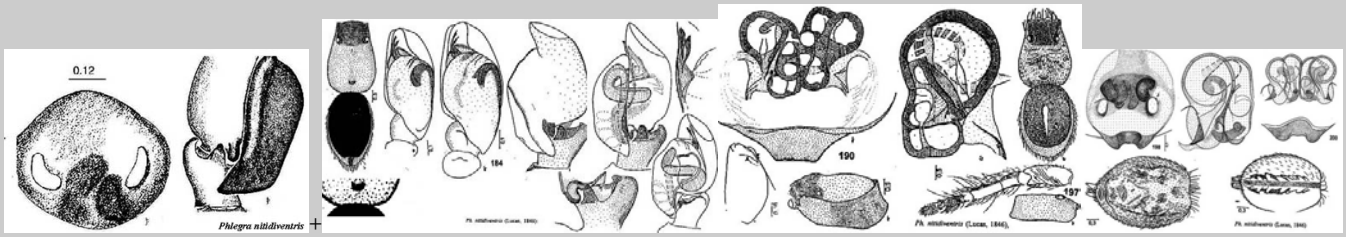
Phlegra levis +b) lineata +c) cf-lineata : Prochniewicz M., Heciak S. 1994. Ann. zool., 45: 37, f 5a-e. +b) Metzner 1999. Andrias: 14 70-71, 189, f 35a-l +c) Proszynski 2003a. Ann. zool.: 137-138, f 555-561 [studied & drawn by S. Heciak].



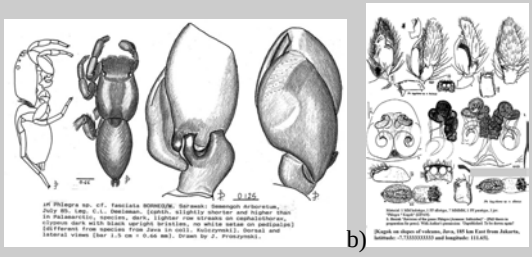
Phlegra loripes +b) memorialis : (a+b)Heciak. PhD Thesis: Revision of types of Phlegra +129, f 516-518. By courtesy.



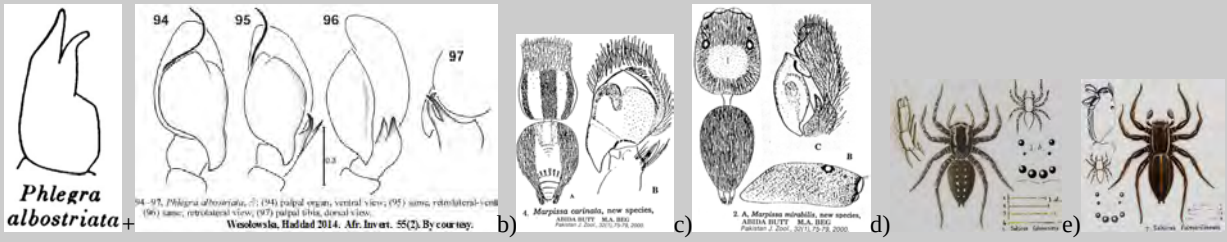
Phlegra msilana n.sp. +b) theseusi : Heciak. PhD Thesis: Revision of types of Phlegra +b) Logunov 2001b. Arthr. Sel., 10 (1): 61-62, f 8-14. By courtesy.



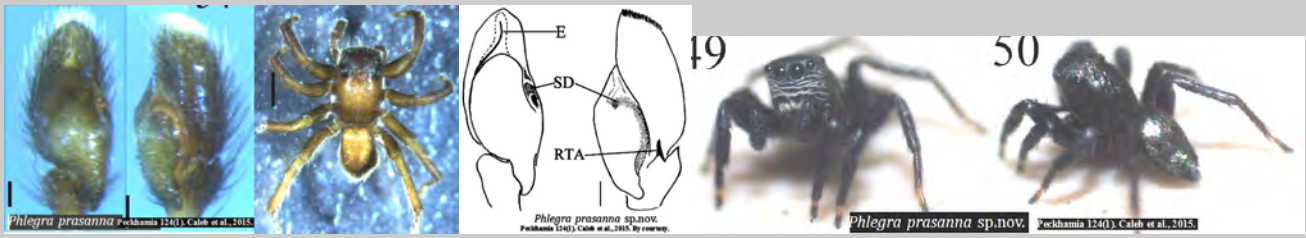
Phlegra nitidiventris: Proszynski 2003a. Annales zoologici. 53, 1: 137-138, f 562-563 + .Heciak. PhD Thesis: Revision of types of Phlegra. By courtesy. **Abdomen covered by black, light reflecting scutum, like *Aelurillus politiventris*. Note diagnostic dorsal protuberance at the end of flat part of thorax.**



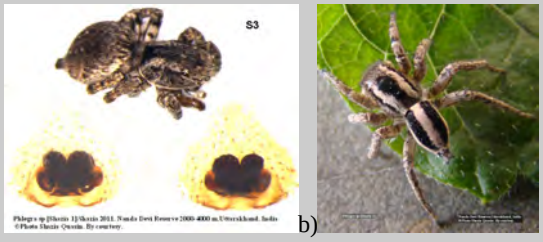
Phlegra sp [arboret] +sp [Java] : 2 species from Borneo and Java, drawn by Proszyński and Heciak [sent for further study to Azarkina].



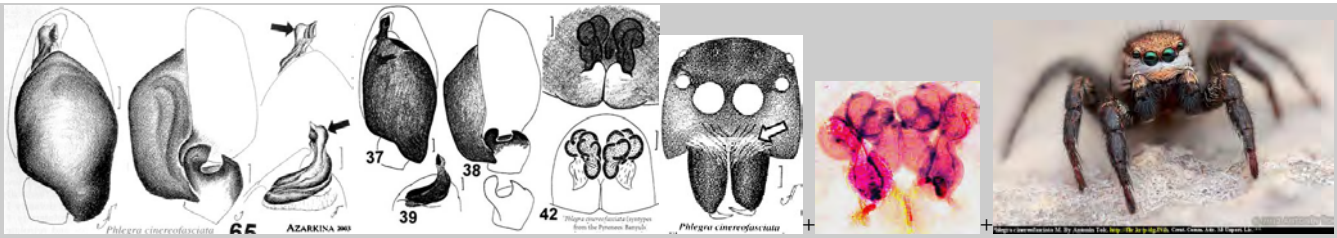
Phlegra albostriata +b) carinata +c) mirabilis +d) fulviventris +e) fulvotrilineata: Lessert. 1936. Rev. suisse zool., 43(9): 294, f 91 + Wesolowska, Haddad C.R., 2014 . Lesotho. Afr. Invert. 55 (2), 257-258, f 94–97 +b) Butt A., Beg M. A. 2000. Pakist. J. Zool. 32 (1): 78, f 4A-B +c) 76, f. 2A-C +d) Lucas 1846: 151, t 6, f 1 +e) 155, t 7, f 7. By courtesy.



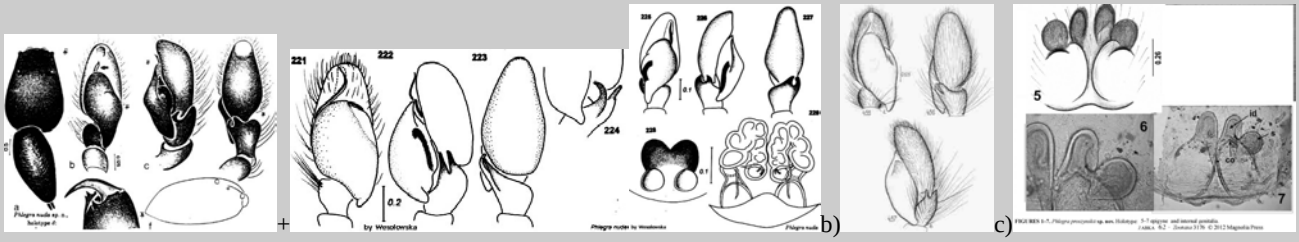
Phlegra prasanna : Caleb et al., 2015. Tamil Nadu. Peckhamia 124(1): 11-12, f 47-56. ©Photo J. Caleb. By courtesy.



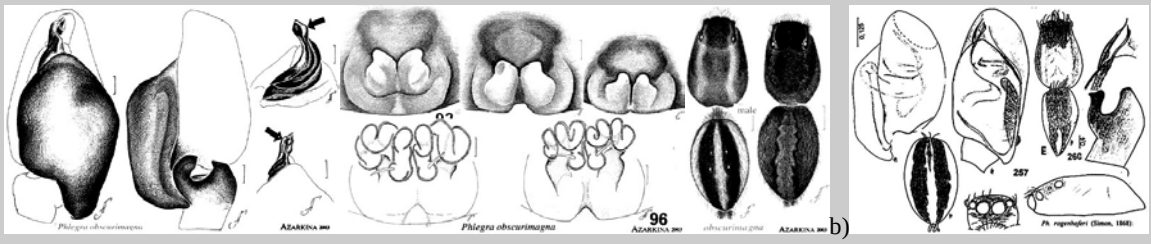
Phlegra sp [Shazia 1] +b) sp [Shazia 2] : ©Photo Shazia Quasin 2011. [Nanda Devi Reserve 2000-4000 m, Uttarakhand, India]. By courtesy.



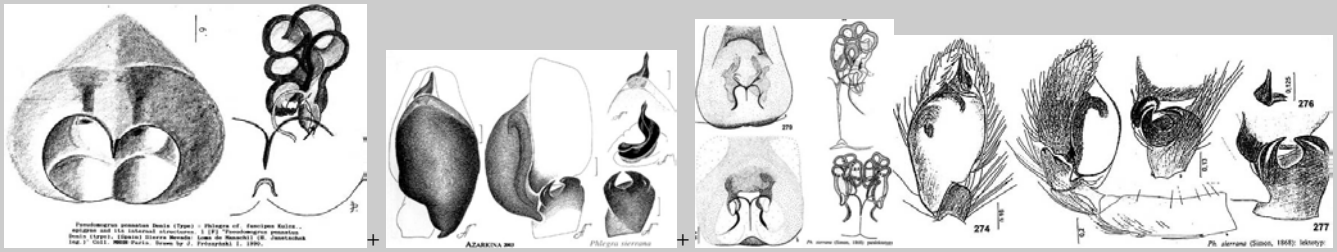
Phlegra cinereofasciata : Azarkina 2003. 14, (6): 82-85, figs 64-67 + S. Heciak. Paralectotype + © Photo A. Tok. By courtesy.



Phlegra nuda +b) pisarskii +c) proszynskii : Prochniewicz M., Heciak S. 1994. Ann. zool., 45: 37, f 6a-f. + Wesolowska, Russel-Smith. 2000. Trop. Zool., 13 (1): 84-85, f 225-229 +b) Zabka 1985.Ann. zool., 39, 11: 431, f 455-457 +c) Żabka, 2012. ©Zootaxa 3176: 62-63, f 1-7. By courtesy.



Phlegra obscurimagna +b) rogenhoferi : Azarkina 2003. Revue Arachn. 14, (6): 98-100, f 44-45, 61-63, 72-75, 92-96, 103 +b) Heciak "Revision ... Phlegra", PhD thesis. By courtesy.



Phlegra sierrana : Proszynski - type specimen of *Pseudomogrus pennatus* + Azarkina 2003. 14, (6): 73-108, figs 105-110 + Heciak "Revision ... Phlegra", PhD thesis. By courtesy.

Gen. *Proszynskiana* Logunov, 1996 (6 species)

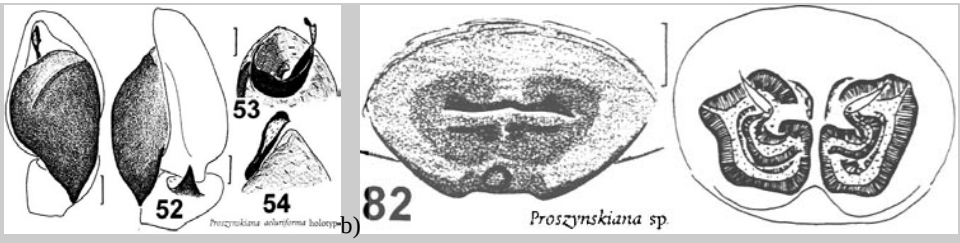
Type species *Proszynskiana starobogatovi*.

DIAGNOSIS. Confront to general characteristics of AELURILLINES which have the whole bulbus covered by opaque sclerotized tegulum and a coil of embolus hidden behind anterior part of tegulum, from where only its tip protrudes. Bulbus usually ends posteriorly by sharp pointed triangle, sometimes with narrow "tail". There is often also a small, conical protuberance ("bump") on tegulum. Tibial apophysis is short and robust, sometimes sclerotized and hook like, often accompanied dorsally by fleshy protuberance. Female epigyne, usually in a form of sclerotized flat plate, with indistinct, small copulatory openings, but often with sclerotized "wings" or edges, sclerotized chambers of spermathecae in a form of a pair of compact bodies with convoluted internal chambers, or a chain of irregular chambers. Copulatory ducts are sclerotized, or short and indistinct, even invisible.

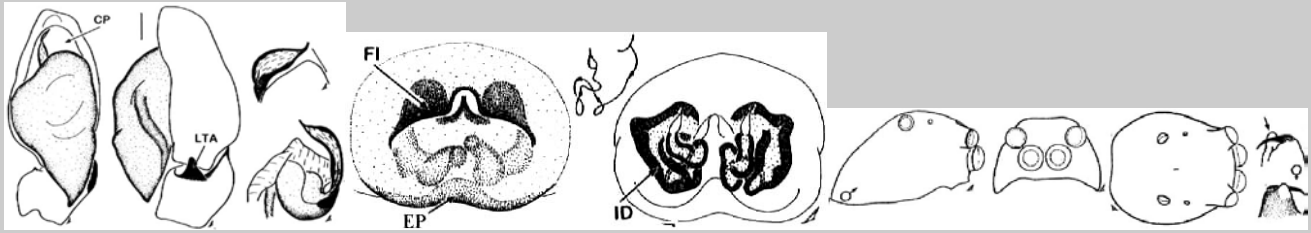
Judging from published drawings palp resembles *Aelurillus*, but differs by broader embolus. Epigyne resembles externally *Aelurillus*, with two sclerotized semiarches anteriorly, but its internal structures are different: copulatory ducts are thickwalled and run marginally along the whole length of epigyne, spermathecae small, located posteriorly, their internal structure is not clear. Species seem to differ by facial pattern of dark and light areas, eyes anterior lateral are relatively large and located just above level of anterior median ones (see figs 5-12 in the original descriptions - reproduced below). Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



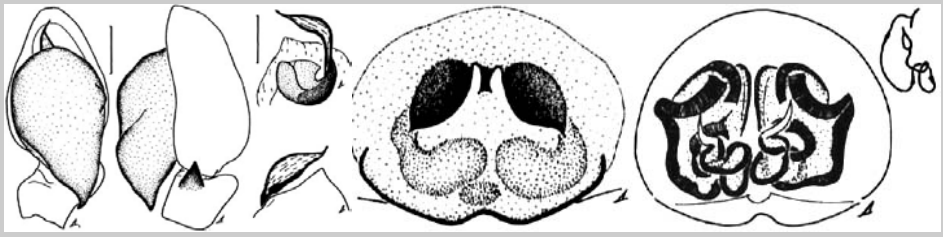
Proszynskiana starobogatovi : Logunov D. V. 1996e. Bull. Br. Arachnol. Soc. 10 (5): 175-176, f 1-2, 9-10, 13-14, 39, 47-53.



Proszynskiana aeluriforma* +b) *sp [Tadjikistan] : Logunov, Rakov 1998. Arthr. Sel., 7(2): 129-130, f 51-54 +b) 130, f 82-83.



Proszynskiana deserticola : Logunov 1996e. Bull. Br. Arachnol. Soc. 10 (5): 172-173, f 11-12, 15, 23, 27-38. By courtesy.



Proszynskiana iranica: Logunov 1996e. Bull. Br. Arachnol. Soc. 10 (5): 174-175, f 7-8, 39-46.



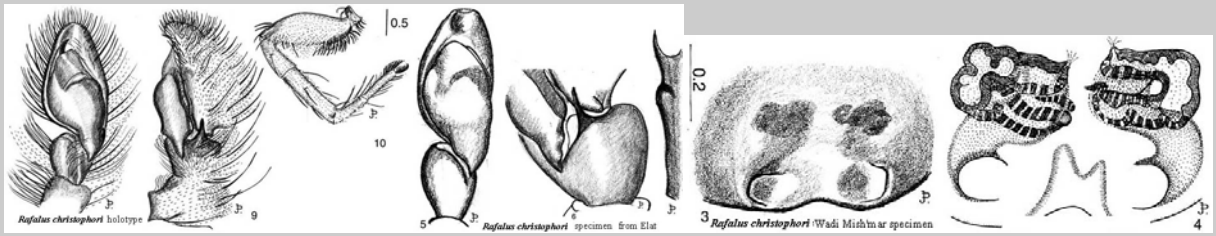
Proszynskiana zonshteini : Logunov 1996e. Bull. Br. Arachnol. Soc. 10 (5): 176, f 5-6, 39, 54-61.

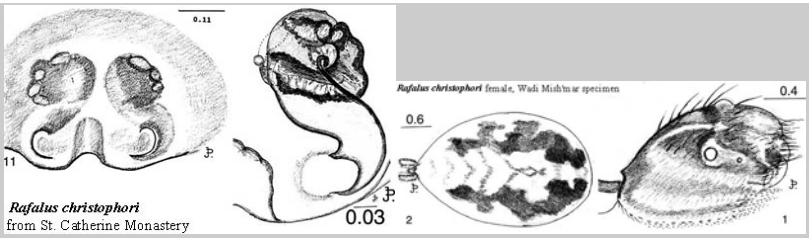
Gen. *Rafalus* Prószynski, 1999 (15 species)

Type species *Rafalus christophori*.

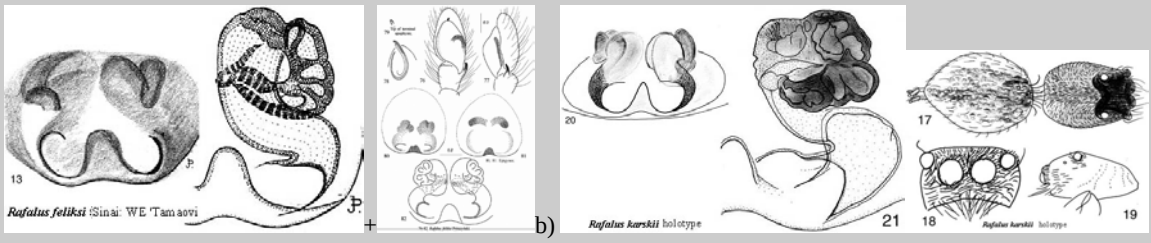
DIAGNOSIS. Confront to general characteristics of AELURILLINES which have the whole bulbus covered by opaque sclerotized tegulum and a coil of embolus hidden behind anterior part of tegulum, from where only its tip protrudes. Bulbus usually ends posteriorly by sharp pointed triangle, sometimes with narrow "tail". There is often also a small, conical protuberance ("bump") on tegulum. Tibial apophysis is short and robust, sometimes sclerotized and hook like, often accompanied dorsally by fleshy protuberance. Female epigyne, usually in a form of sclerotized flat plate, with indistinct, small copulatory openings, but often with sclerotized "wings" or edges, sclerotized chambers of spermathecae in a form of a pair of compact bodies with convoluted internal chambers, or a chain of irregular chambers. Copulatory ducts are sclerotized, or short and indistinct, even invisible.

More detailed features of the genus include bulbus narrower than in other genera, with its posterior, triangular part longer. Tibial apophysis single, narrow with pointed tip. Cymbium and palpal tibia covered by fur of long setae, mixed white and dark. Epigyne unusual for this group of genera, with translucent posterior median pocket, openings posterior, located at ends of narrow posterior depression. Ducts broad, thinwalled, in a form of broad semiarches, or "S" like, runs laterally along posterior half of epigyne. Spermathecae anterior, arranged transversally, heavily sclerotized, their shape resembles compressed letter "C". Color pattern seem more vivid than in other genera, with areas of yellow and reddish, apart from dark ones, clypeus contrasting, anterior surfaces of patella and tibia I are black, light reflecting (see color photo of *Rafalus insignitus*). Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

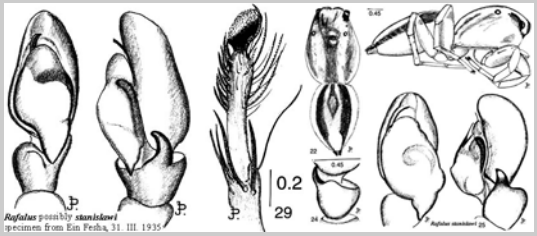




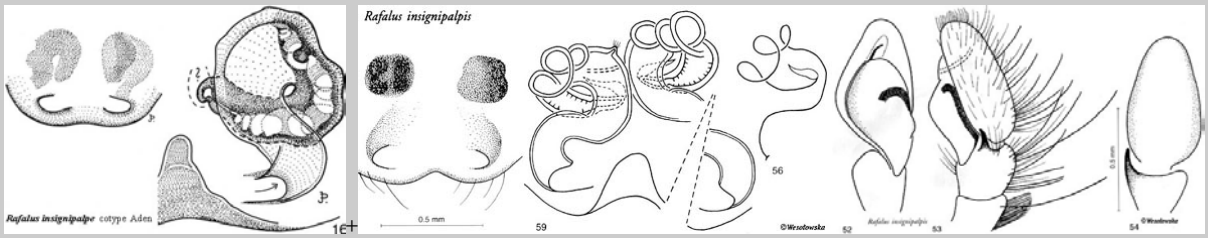
Rafalus christophori : Proszynski 2003a. Ann. zool.. 53, 1: 135, f 536-542. By courtesy.y

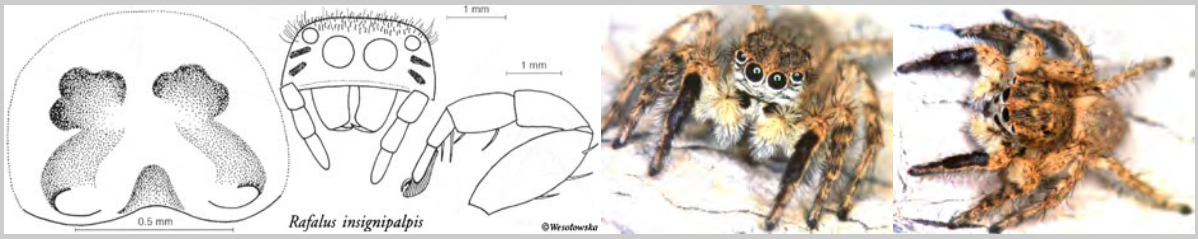


Rafalus feliksi + c) karskii : Proszynski 1999. Arthr. Sel., 8(2): 94-95, f 13-14 + +c) 95-96, f 17-21 +b) Wesolowska, van Harten. UAE, 2010: 3: 3: 55, f 76-82. By courtesy

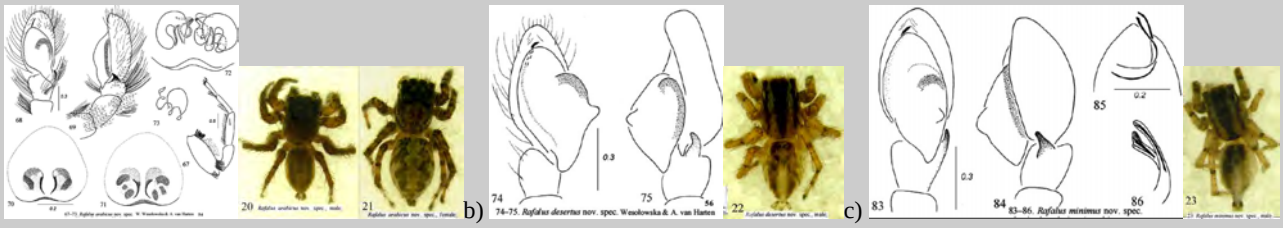


Rafalus stanislawi : Proszynski 1999. Arthr. Sel., 8(2): : 96-98, f 22-29. + © Photo B. Knoflach. By courtesy





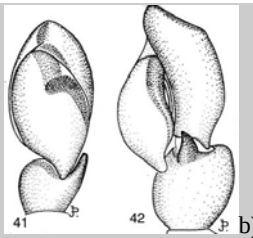
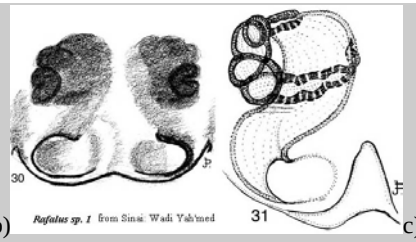
Rafalus insignipalpis : Proszynski, 1987. Atlas ...: 37 + Wesolowska W., van Harten A. 2002. Fauna of Arabia 19: 384, f 52-60, phots 5-6 [© Photos by B. Knoflach]. By courtesy

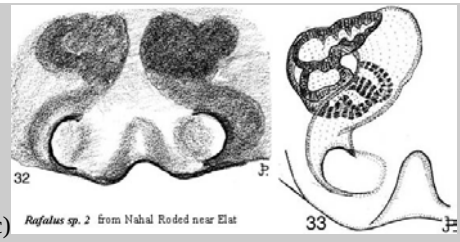


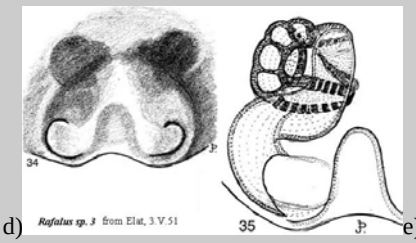
Rafalus arabicus b) desertus c) minimus : Wesolowska, van Harten. UAE, 2010: 3: 51, pl 20-21, f 67-73 +b) .55, pl 22, f 74-75 +c) 56, pl 23, f 83-86. By courtesy.

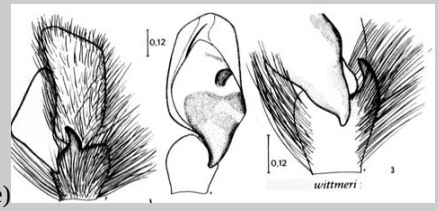


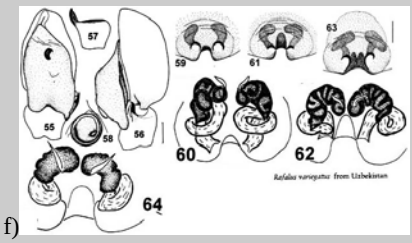
Rafalus lymphus : Prochniewicz M., Heciak S. 1994. Ann. zool., 45: 34-35, f 1a-f + © Photo B. Knoflach. By courtesy









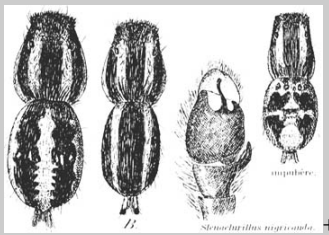
Rafalus nigritibiis +b) sp 1 +c) sp 2 +d) sp 3 +e) wittmeri +f) variegatus : Proszynski 1987. Atlas ...: 1 +b) Proszynski 1999. Arthr. Sel., 8(2): 98, f 30-31 +c) 98, f 32-33 +d) 100, f 34-35 +e) Proszynski 1978a. Ent. bas., Basel, 3, 7: 9-10, f 1-3 +f) Logunov, Rakov 1998.Arthr. Sel., 7(2): 134, f 54-57. By courtesy

Gen. *Stenaelurillus* Simon, 1885 (28 species)

Type species *Stenaelurillus nigricaudus*.

DIAGNOSIS. Confront to general characteristics of AELURILLINES which have the whole bulbus covered by opaque sclerotized tegulum and a coil of embolus hidden behind anterior part of tegulum, from where only its tip protrudes. Bulbus usually ends posteriorly by sharp pointed triangle, sometimes with narrow "tail". There is often also a small, conical protuberance ("bump") on tegulum. Tibial apophysis is short and robust, sometimes sclerotized and hook like, often accompanied dorsally by fleshy protuberance. Female epigyne, usually in a form of sclerotized flat plate, with indistinct, small copulatory openings, but often with sclerotized "wings" or edges, sclerotized chambers of spermathecae in a form of a pair of compact bodies with convoluted internal chambers, or a chain of irregular chambers. Copulatory ducts are sclerotized, or short and indistinct, even invisible.

Resembles other species of the genus by bulbus covered entirely by tegulum and coil of embolus hidden behind tegulum, there are some processes of bulbus emerging together with embolus from underneath of tegulum, or protuberances and fringes developed on tegulum, their structure not yet sufficiently understood. Tibial apophysis single. Appearance of epigyne not yet sufficiently understood, its internal structures consist of spherical body, or two, or elongate vessel, copulatory ducts short and indistinct. Color patter unusually rich and vivid for this group of genera: face may display vivid areas of striking colors, or light reflecting scales. Basic color of body includes striking light streaks on carapace and abdomen, the latter may have also a pair of small but distinct white round dots. Some species may be covered by light reflecting scales, this pattern should be documented by macrographs of live specimens, whenever possible. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.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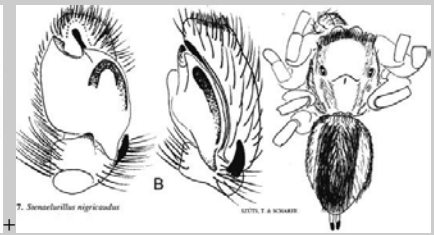

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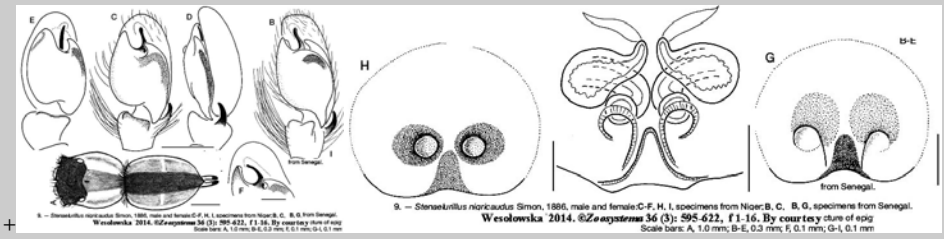
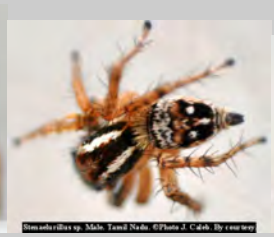
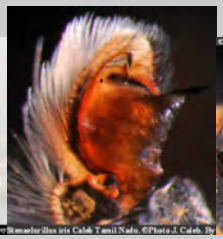


Stenaelurillus nigricaudus : Berland, Millot 1941: 12, 2: 313, f 14. + Szuts, Scharff 2005. A. zool. Hungar. 51: 372, f 7a-c, 8a-d + Wesołowska W. 2014. ©Zoosystema 36 (3): 610-612, f 9. .

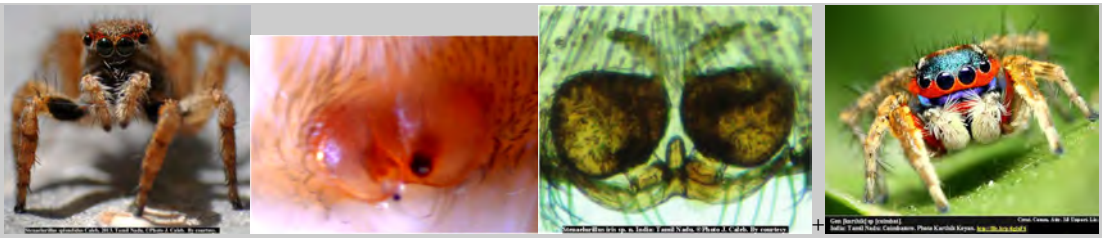




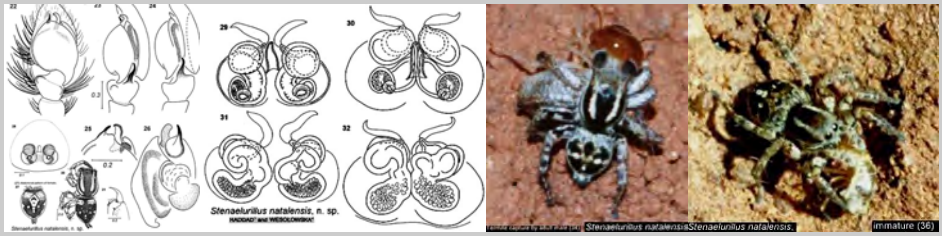




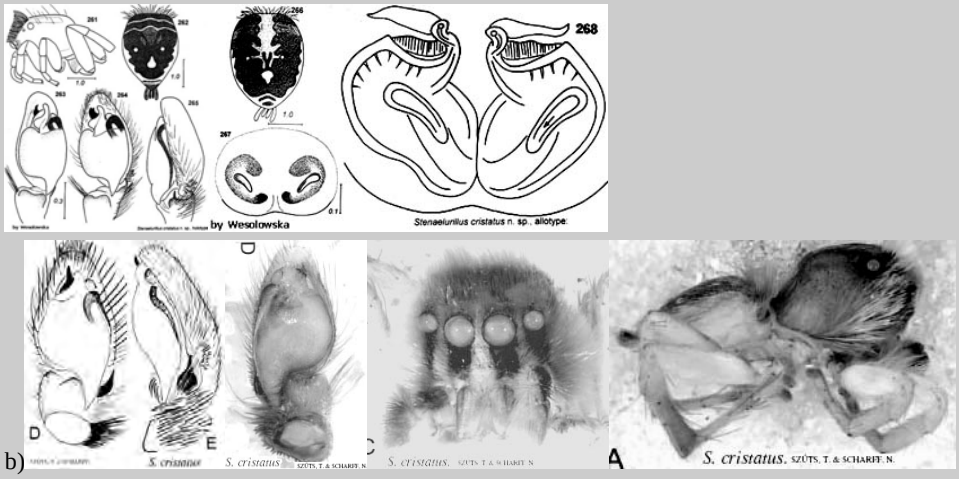




Stenaelurillus lesserti : ©Photo J. Caleb + Kartikheyan. By courtesy

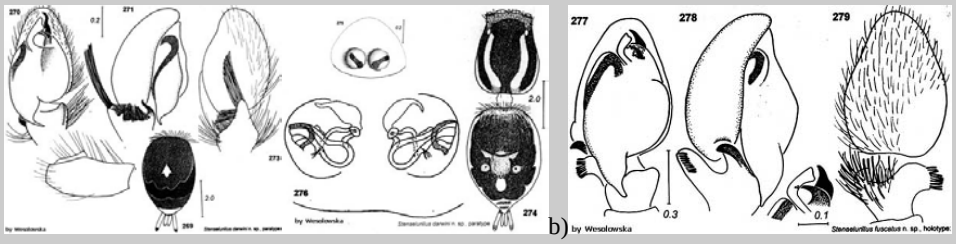


Stenaelurillus natalensis : Haddad, Wesolowska, 2006. Ann. zool., 56(3): 580-586, f 20-36, map 37. By courtesy



b)

Stenaelurillus cristatus : Wesolowska, Russel-Smith. 2000. Trop. Zool., 13 (1): 96-98, f 261-268 +b) Szuts, Scharff 2005. Acta zool. Acad. Sci. Hungar. 51: 375, f 7D-E, 9A-D. By courtesy. By courtesy

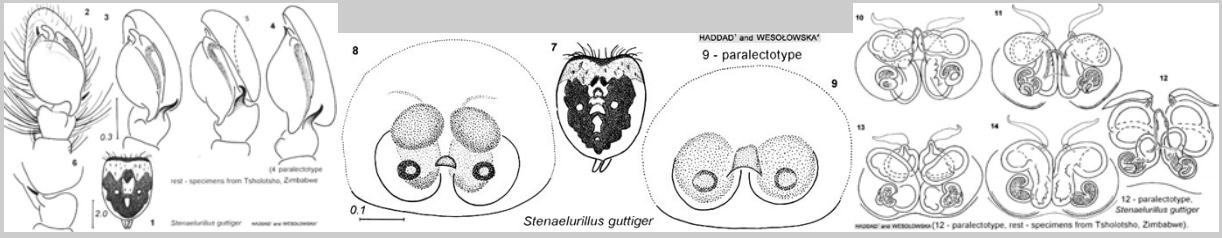


b)

Stenaelurillus darwini +b) fuscatus : Wesolowska, Russel-Smith. 2000. Trop. Zool., 13 (1): 98-101, f 269-276 b) 101-102, f 277-280. By courtesy

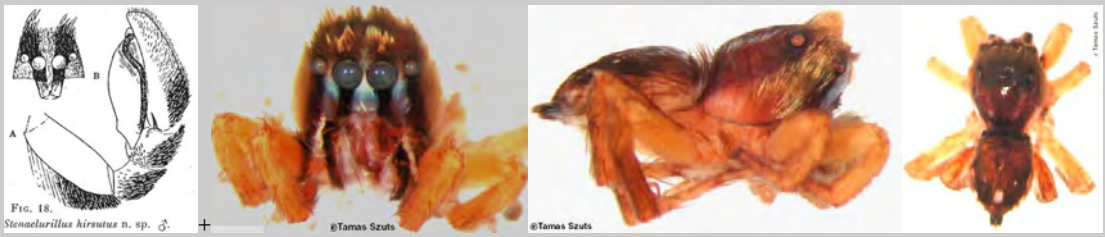


Stenaelurillus glaber : Wesolowska, Russel-Smith, 2011 . Ann. zool., 56(3): 580-586, f 20-36, map 37. By courtesy





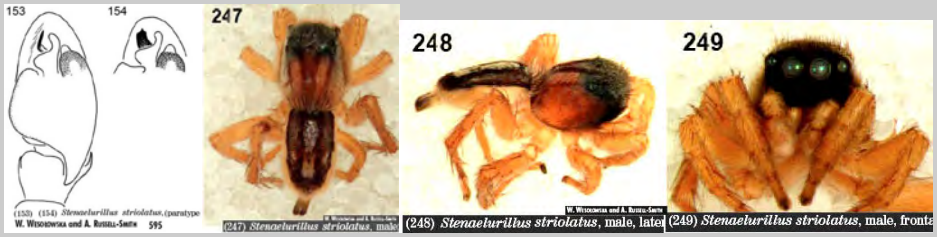
Stenaelurillus guttiger : Haddad, Wesolowska 2006. Ann. zool., 56(3): 576-580, f 1-19. By courtesy

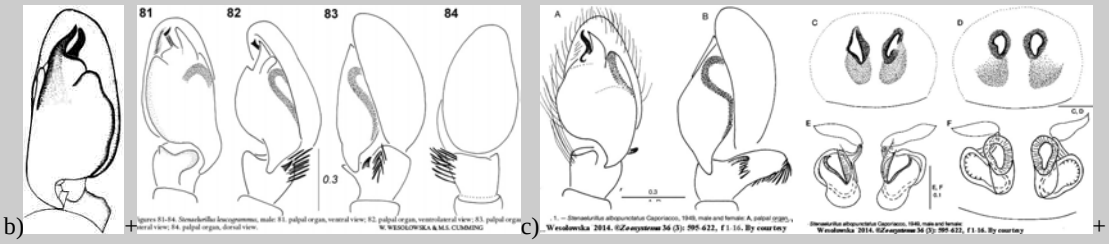


Stenaelurillus hirsutus : Lessert, 1927: 433, f 18 + ©Photo T. Szuts (*hirsutus* (?) from Ghana). By courtesy.

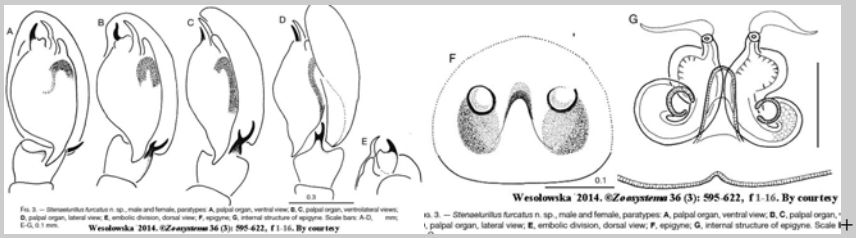


Stenaelurillus iubatus : Wesołowska, Russel-Smith 2011. Ann. zool. 61(3): 594-595, f 155-160, 241-243. By courtesy

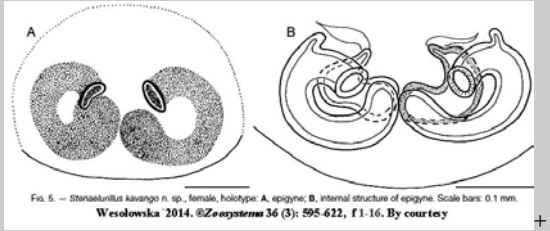




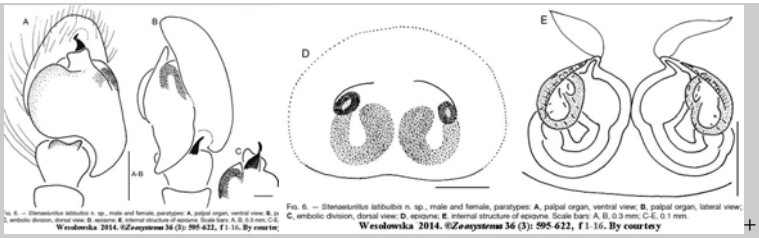
Stenaelurillus striolatus +b) leucogrammus +c) albopunctatus : Wesołowska, Russel-Smith 2011. Ann. zool. 61(3): 597-598, f 153-154, 247-249 +b) Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 139 +Wesolowska & Cumming, 2011: J. Afrotrop. Zool. 7: 98-99, f 81-84 +c) Wesołowska 2014. ©Zoosystema 36 (3): 597-598, f 1. By courtesy.



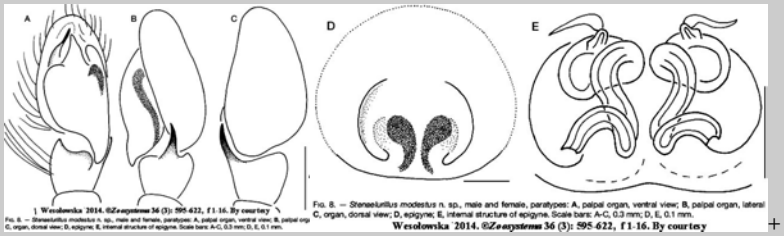
Stenaelurillus furcatus: Wesołowska 2014. ©Zoosystema 36 (3): 601-602, f 3. By courtesy.



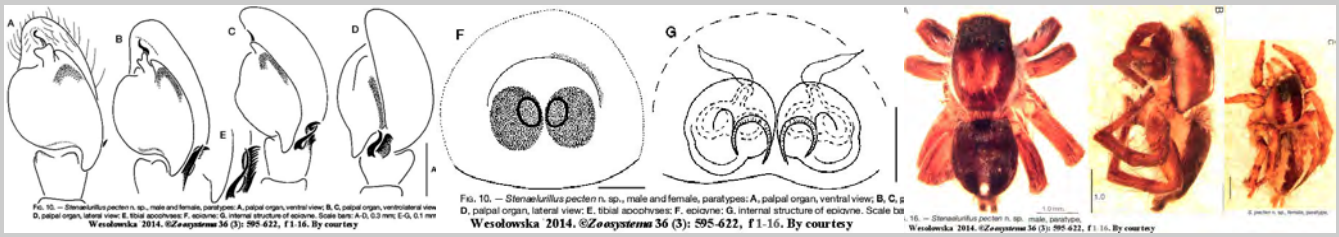
Stenaelurillus kavango: Wesołowska 2014. ©Zoosystema 36 (3): 604-605, f 5. By courtesy.



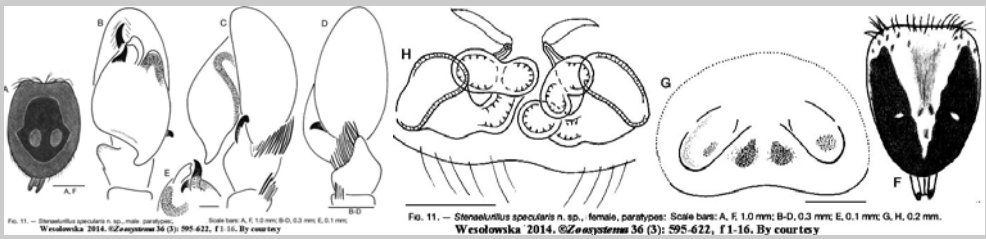
Stenaelurillus latibulbis: Wesołowska 2014. ©Zoosystema 36 (3): 606-607, f 6. By courtesy.



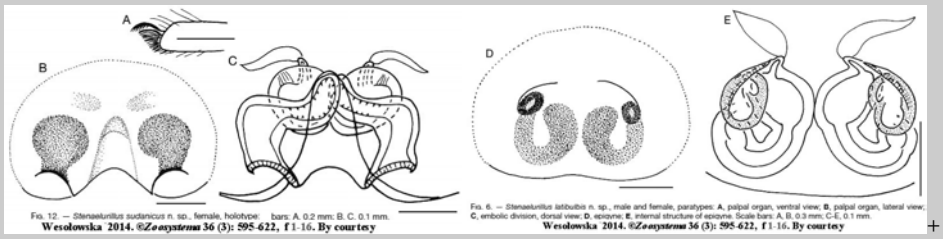
Stenaelurillus modestus: Wesołowska 2014. ©Zoosystema 36 (3): 608-610, f 8. By courtesy.



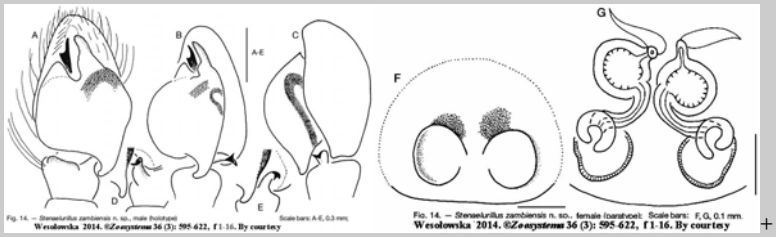
Stenaelurillus pecten: Wesołowska 2014. ©Zoosystema 36 (3): 612, f 10, 16a-c. By courtesy.



Stenaelurillus specularis: Wesołowska 2014. ©Zoosystema 36 (3): 612-616, f 11. By courtesy.



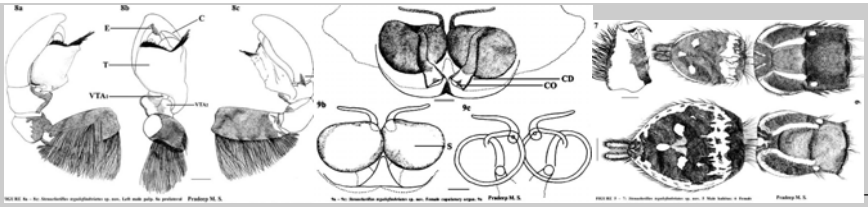
Stenaelurillus sudanicus: Wesołowska 2014. ©Zoosystema 36 (3): 616-618, f 12, 16D. By courtesy.



Stenaelurillus zambiensis : Wesołowska 2014. ©Zoosystema 36 (3): 618, f 14. By courtesy.



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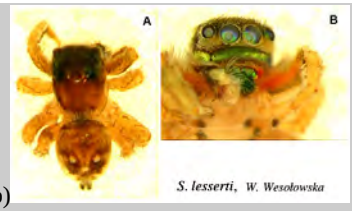
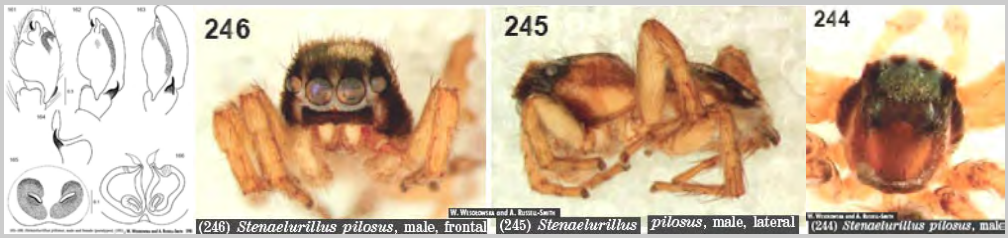


Stenaelurillus lesserti : Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 139 + Photos by courtesy of M. Freudenschuss (Syntype: India: NHM Wien) + Sebastian et al. 2015. W Ghats. Zookeys. 491: 72–77, f 4A–C, 5A–G, 6A–C, 7B, 10A–J, 11A–F +b) Personal gift from Wesolowska - photo of specimen from Sri Lanka [**display of diagnostic drawings of syntype specimen published in Oriental Insects 2013: 47(4)** not allowed by Francis & Taylor Ltd.]. By courtesy.

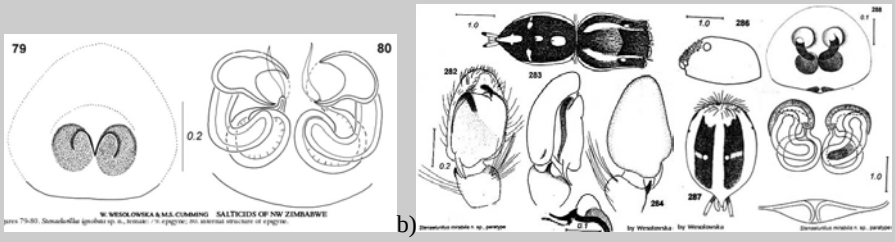




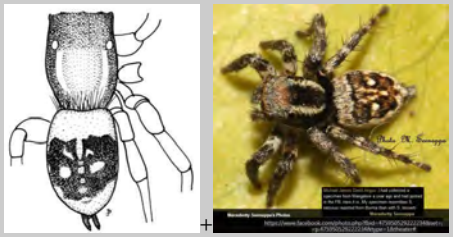
Stenaelurillus albus : Sebastian et al. 2015. W Ghats. Zookeys. 491: 65-72, f 1A–B, 2A–G, 3A–C, 7A, 8A–I, 9A–F. By courtesy.



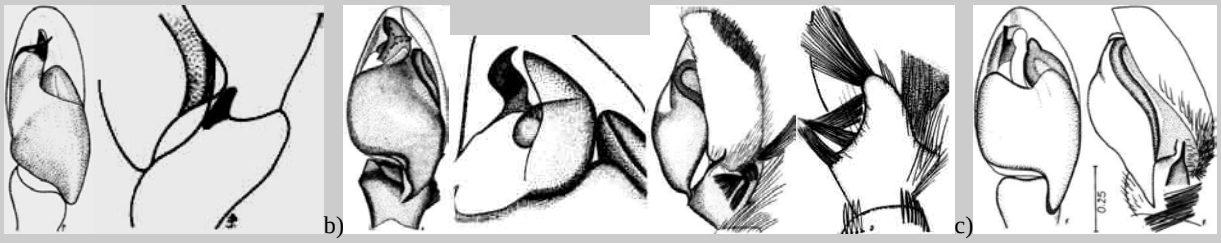
Stenaelurillus pilosus: Wesołowska, Russel-Smith. 2011. Ann. zool. 61(3): 595-596, f 161-166, 244-246. By courtesy


b)

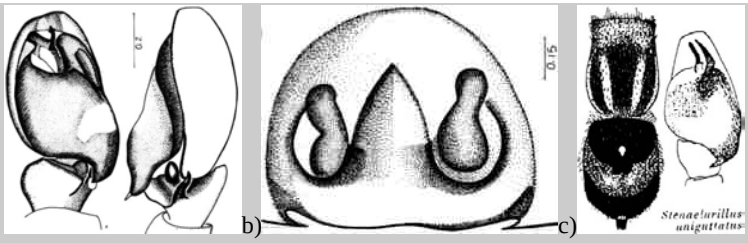
Stenaelurillus ignobilis +b) mirabilis : Wesolowska & Cumming, 2011: J. Afrotrop. Zool. 7: 96-98, f 79-80
+b) Wesolowska W., A. Russel-Smith. 2000. Trop. Zool., 13 (1): 102, f 281-289. By courtesy.


+

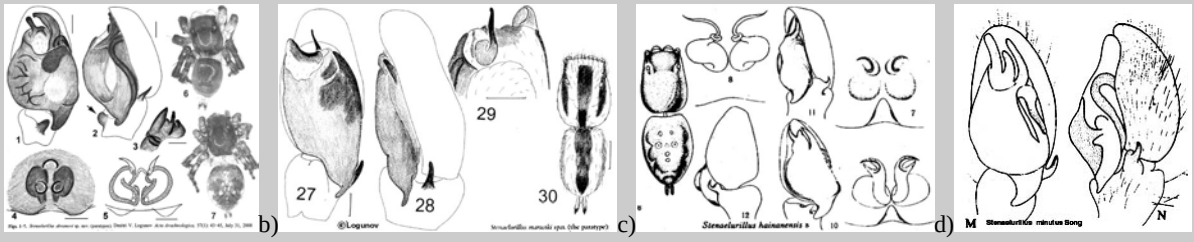
Stenaelurillus setosus + sp [setosus?] : Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 138 ["Tenasserim, Burma" - coll. Oates] + sp [setosus?] India: Mangalore. ©Photo Marashetty Seenappa, Facebook. By courtesy. *[W. Wesolowska 2013: 202 consider this species irrecognizable, hence name nudum. I propose to wait until fauna of Burma, ALL species living there, will be known. J. Prószynski.].*


b)
c)

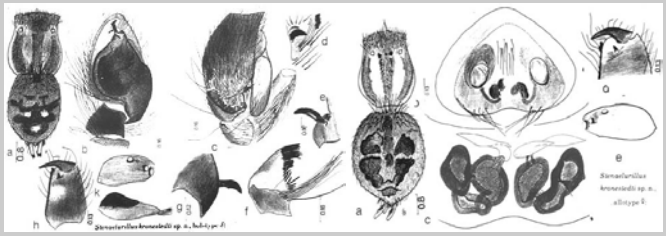
Stenaelurillus soricinus +b) sp [Kenya] +c) Uganda, Kadam : Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 138 +b) Proszynski 1984c: 140 [Kenya. Diani Beach] +c) [Uganda, Kadam]. By courtesy



Stenaelurillus triguttatus +b) werneri +c) uniguttatus : Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 138 ["thibet chinois"] +b) Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 139 [Afrika: Mongalla.] +c) Lessert 1925a. 31 (13): 478 f 64, 65. By courtesy.

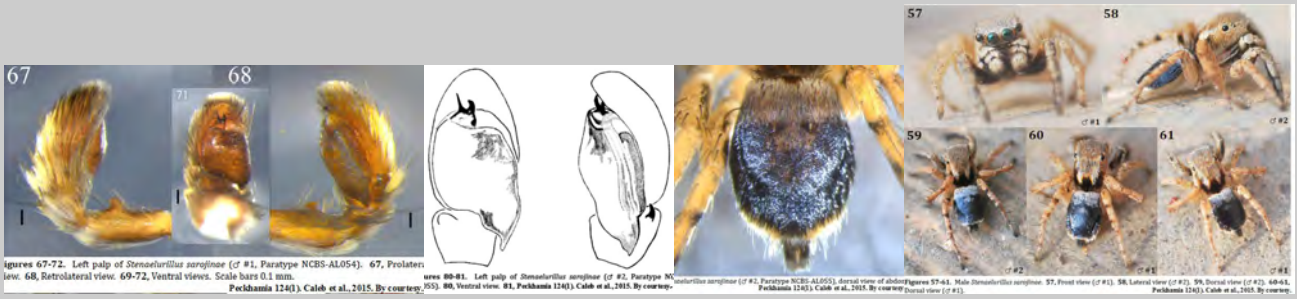


Stenaelurillus abramovi +b) marusiki +c) hainanensis +d) minutus : Logunov, 2008. Acta arachn., 57(1): 43-44, figs 1-7 +b) Logunov 2001. Arthr. Sel., 10 (1): 66, f 27-30 +c) Peng X. 1995. Acta zootax. sin. 20, 1: 35-38, f 1-12 +d) Song, Zhu, Chen 1999: 560, f 317M-N. By courtesy



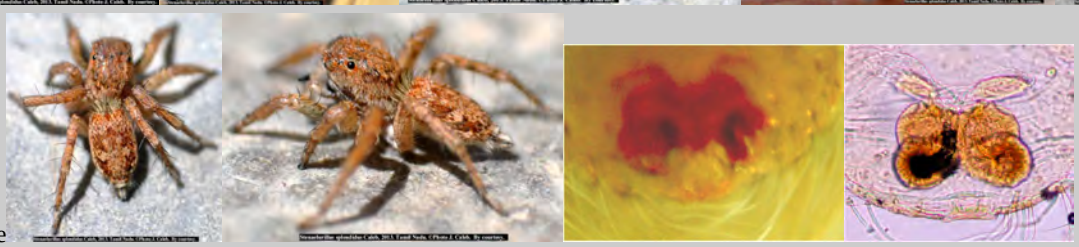
Stenaelurillus kronestedti : Prochniewicz , Heciak 1994. Annales zoologici, 45: 39, f 7a-k, 8a-e.. By courtesy





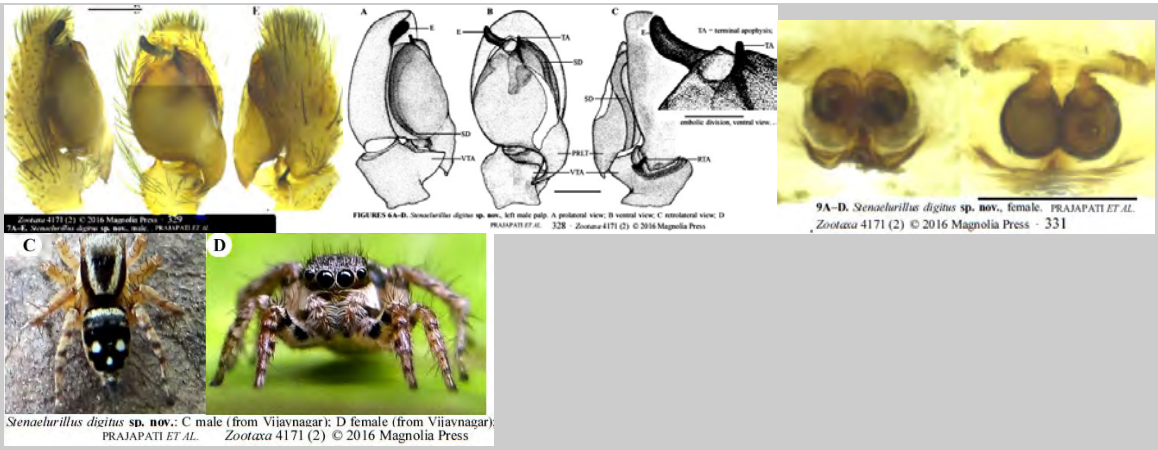
Stenaelurillus sarojinae. : Caleb, Mathai, 2014b. JEZS 2 (5): 64-65, f 24-30 (Andhra Pradesh) + Caleb et al. 2015. Peckhamia 124,1: 12-17, 57-81. By courtesy.





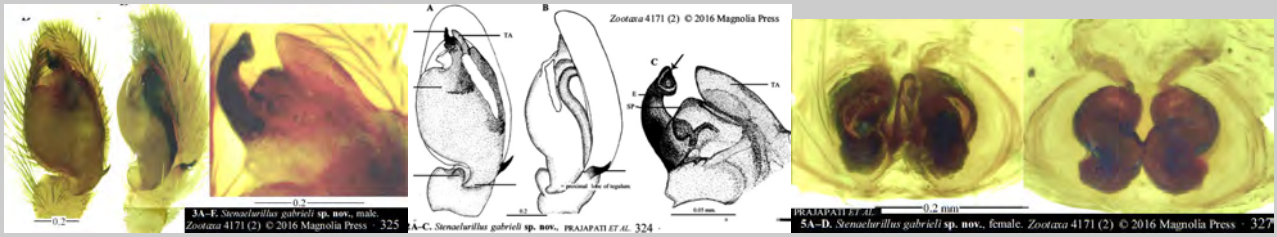
Female

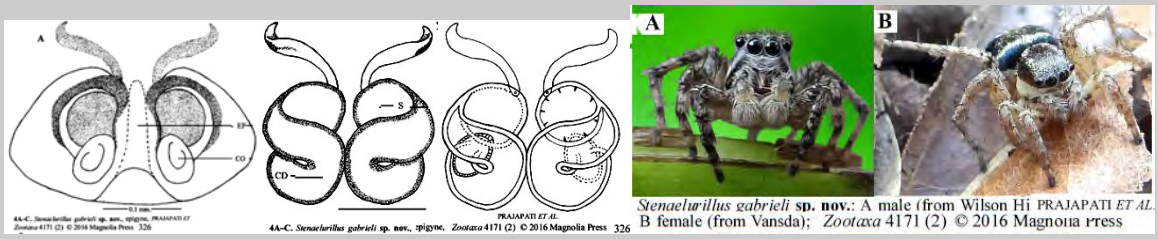
Stenaelurillus metallicus. : ©Photo J. Caleb Tamil Nadu. Caleb, Mathai 2016. Zootaxa 4103 (2): 185–188. © 2016 Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Stenaelurillus digitus sp. nov.: C male (from Vijavnagar); D female (from Vijavnagar); PRAJAPATI ET AL. *Zootaxa* 4171 (2) © 2016 Magnolia Press

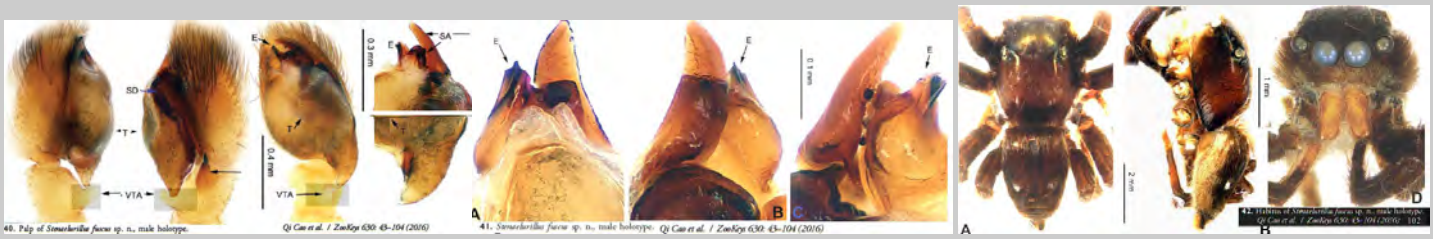
Stenaelurillus digitus. : Prajapati et al. 2016. Zootaxa 4171 (2): 327, f. 1C–D, 6A–D, 7A–E, 8A–C, 9A–D, 11. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.





Stenaelurillus gabrieli sp. nov.: A male (from Wilson Hi PRAJAPATI ET AL. B female (from Vansda); *Zootaxa* 4171 (2) © 2016 Magnolia Press

Stenaelurillus gabrieli : Prajapati et al. 2016. Zootaxa 4171 (2): 323, f.1A–B, 2A–C, 3A–F, 4A–C, 5A–D, 10. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy. 25/25869



Stenaelurillus fuscus : Cao, Li & Żabka, 2016. ZooKeys 630: 100-102 , f. 40–42, 43. By courtesy.

Characters of Aelurilleae according to Simon

45b AELURILLEAE 658

II. SALTICIDAE UNIDENTATI (516-519)
Inferior margin of the chelicerae with a single pointed tooth or none. .

II/1. Posterior margin of the cephalothorax and the pedicel visible from above. Coxae of the second pair of legs separated from the coxae of the third pair of legs. The fourth pair of legs with the coxae not shorter than the trochanter, or at least not much shorter. **2**

- Posterior margin of the cephalothorax and the pedicel invisible from above, covered by the abdomen. All coxae on both sides contiguous **5**

II/5. Inferior margin of the chelicerae without a tooth or with only a very minute and fine tooth **6**

II/6(1). Third pair of legs much longer than the fourth pair of legs **7**

II/7(6).

- Pars cephalica flat, not impressed on the sides. Sternum strongly attenuated in front, and the coxae of the first pair of legs close together. **45b AELURILLEAE 658** (cf **Aelurillus**) [*Aelurillus, Langona, Stenaelurillus, Saitidops, Habrocestum, Phlegra, Pellenes, Neaetha, Mogrus*]

ATTACHMENT ON SALTICIDAE SPECIES DIVERSITY
Abbreviated version of "Monograph of the Salticidae (Araneae) of the World 1995-2015.
Part I: Introduction to alternative classification of Salticidae".
http://salticidae.pl/Subfamilies/

Jerzy Prószyński

ATTACHMENT 25a

DENDRYPHANTINES GROUP OF GENERA

Version July 1st, 2016.

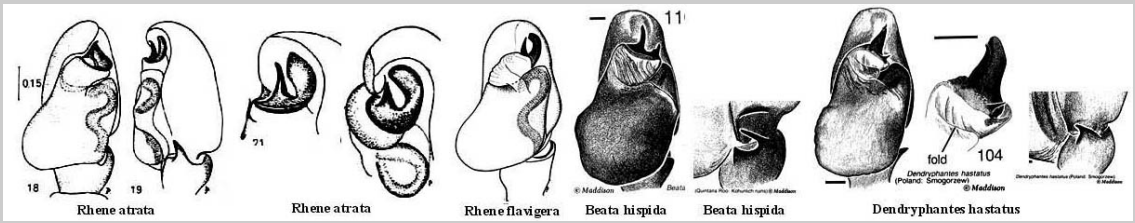
Sources and permissions of illustrations are displayed in the IInd part of the monograph http://www.peckhamia.com/salticidae/

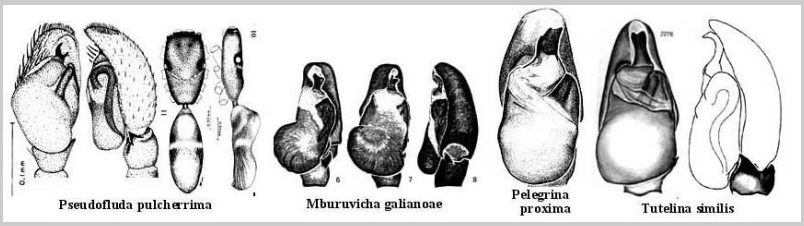
Type genus Dendryphantes .
Interactive index of genera Anicius Ashtabula Avitus Beata Bellota Dendryphantes Empanda Eris Ghelna Hentzia Lurio Mburuvicha Messua Metaphidippus Monaga Nagaina Naubolus Osericta Paradamoetas Paraphidippus Parnaenus Pelegrina Phanias Phidippus Poultonella Pseudofluda Rhene Rhetenor Rudra Sassacus Sebastira Selimus Semora Tacuna Terralonus Thammaca Tulpius Tutelina Uluella Zeuxippus Zygoballus. (404 species)

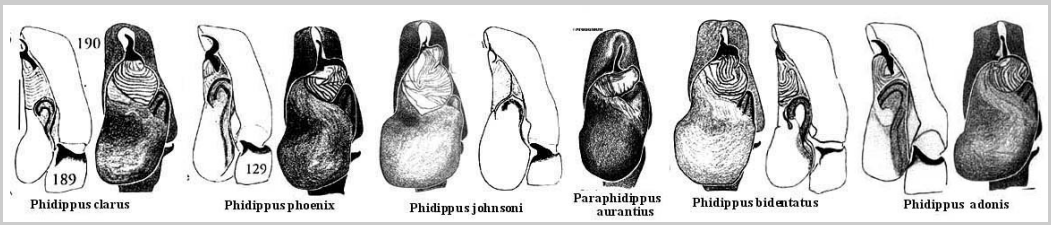
Introduction

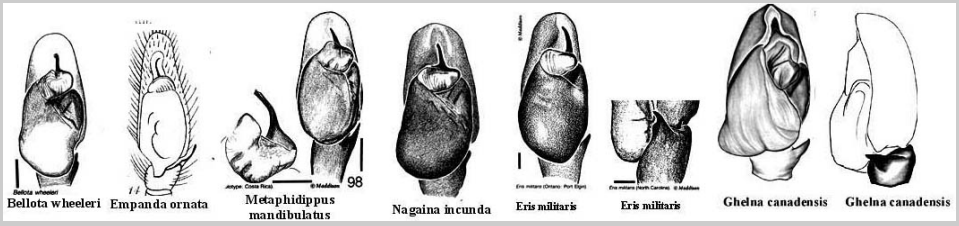
DENDRYPHANTINES. Bulbus with hardened, opaque tegument, sometimes with ducts of spermophor emergin anterolaterally or partially translucent on prolateral side of bulbus. Embolus located on soft pad, anteriorly to bulbus, is short, often broadened, forked anteriorly or split into two sclerotized processes. Epigyne characteristic, with anterior openings, often in a semi crescent groove, copulatory ducts sclerotized, run posteriorly to spermatheca which usually form complicated entangled coils, or sclerotized body with internal convoluted chambers. Structure and conposition of the subfamily was extensively discussed by Maddison 1996, which is followed here.
REMARKS. Location and appearance of bent embolus in some W Hemisphere genera resembles NOTICIINAE, the difference seems to be location of embolus atop membranous pad in the former, on fleshy basis in the latter. Since existing drawings are not precise enough in the S American genera, that observation requires confirmation, potentially it can force deep changes in alignment of genera. It appears that there are no analogies in structure of spermathecae and ducts of these groups.

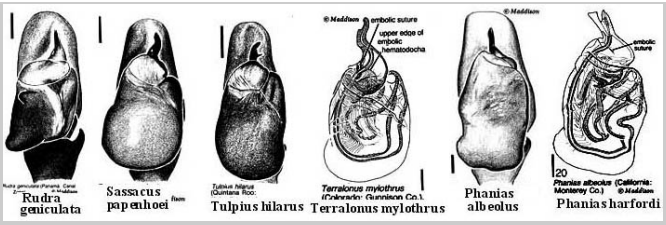
Guide to identification of genera by male palps

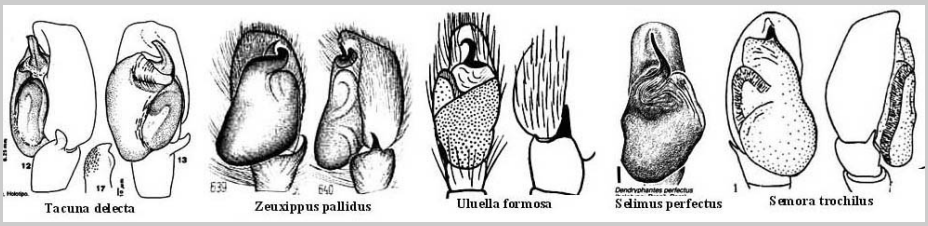




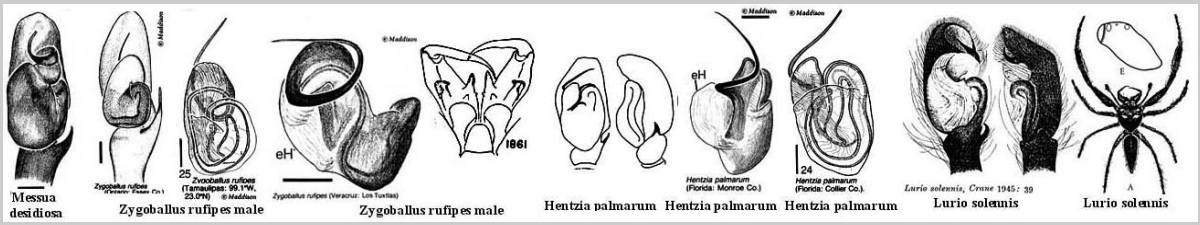


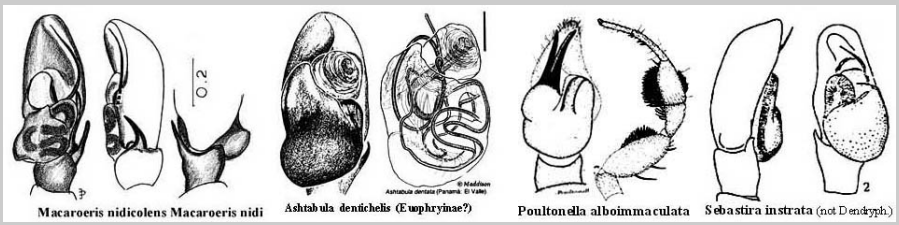






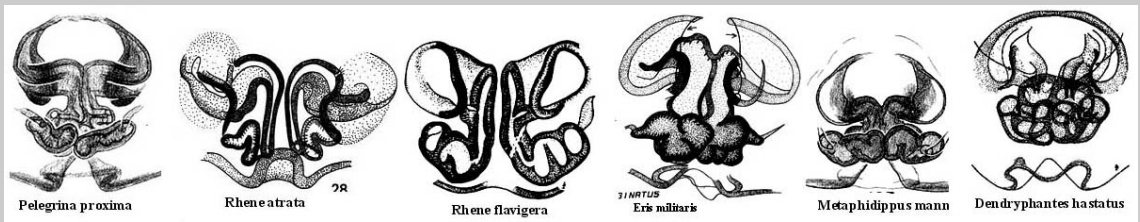


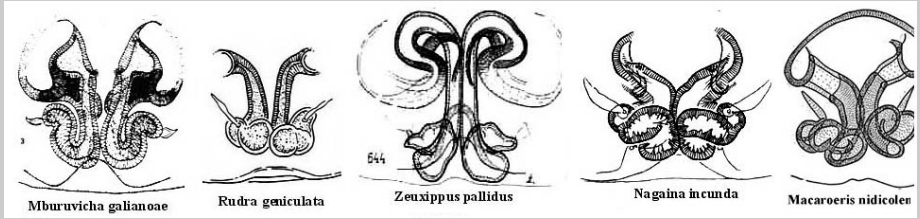


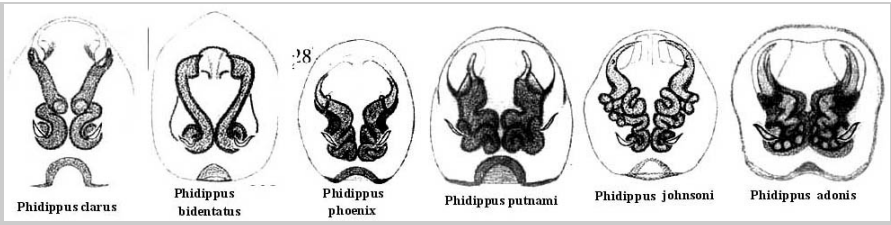


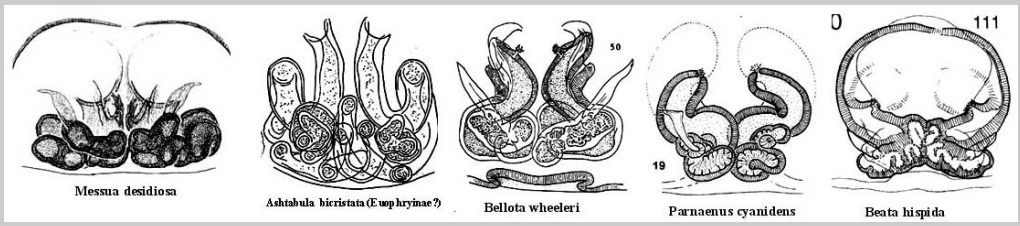


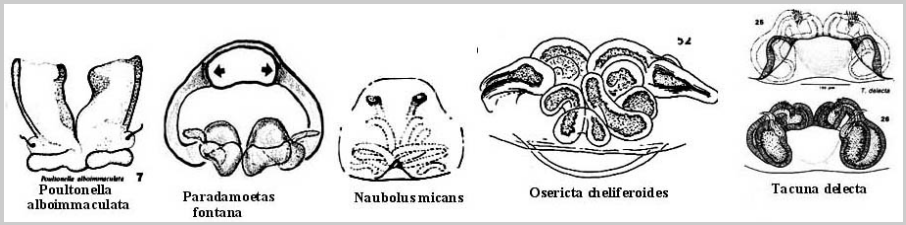
Guide to identification of genera by internal structure of epigyne





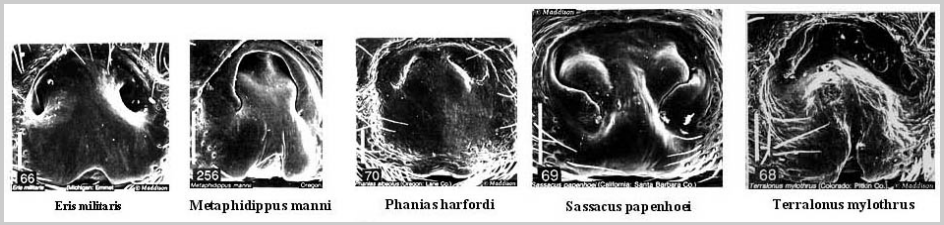


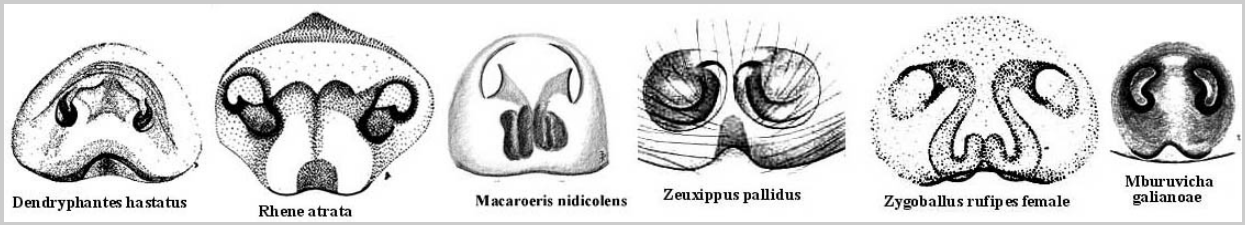


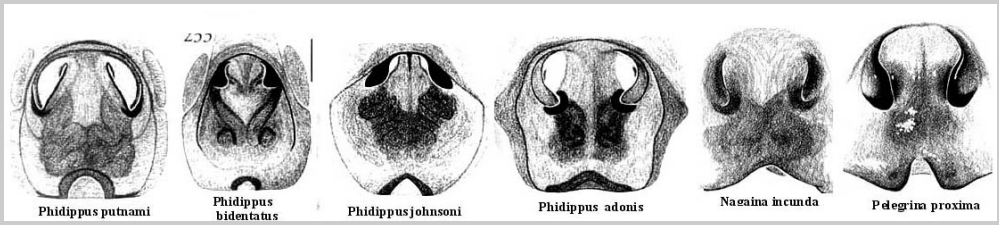


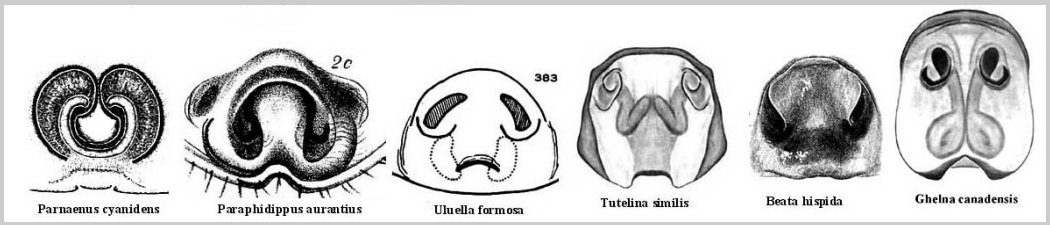
Guide to identification of genera by external appearance of epigyne

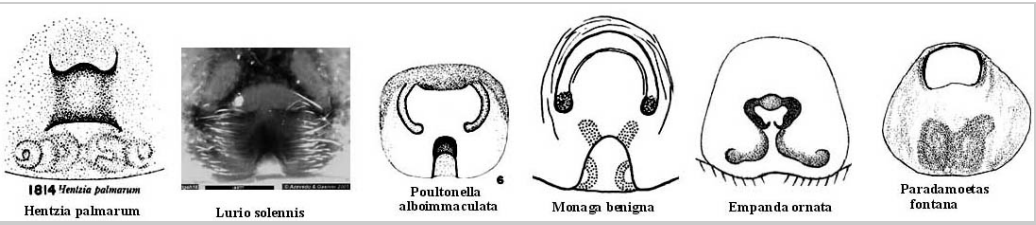




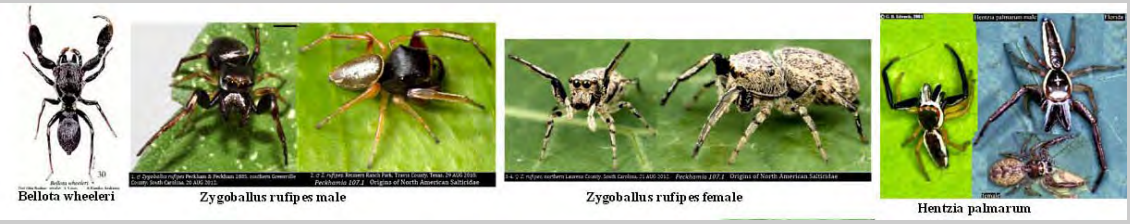








Guide to identification of genera by color pattern



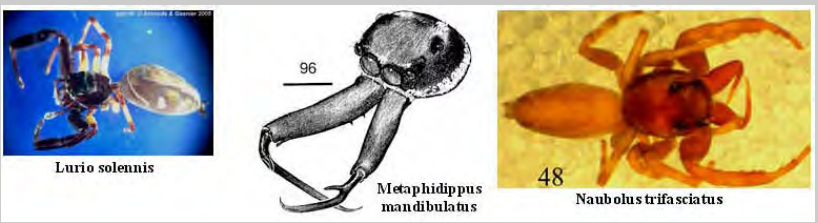










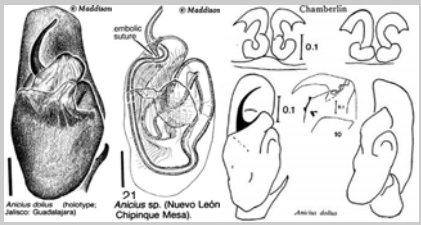


ura.



Gen. *Anicius* Chamberlin, 1925 (1 species)

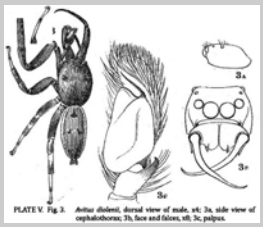
Type species *Anicius dolius*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Anicius dolius : Maddison W.P. 1996. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 154 (4): 330, fig 21 + Richman D. B. 1989. J. Arachn. 17: 288, 290, figs 10-14. By courtesy.

Gen. *Avitus* Peckham & Peckham, 1896 (3 species)

Type species *Avitus diolenii*
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.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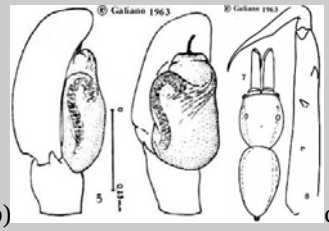
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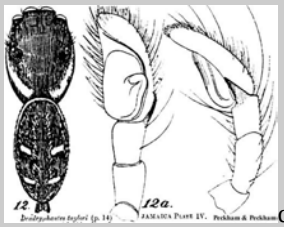
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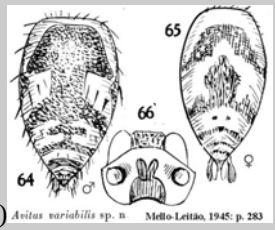
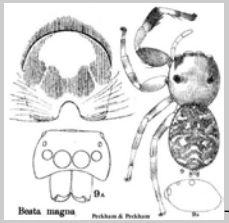


Avitus diolenii* +*b) longidens* +*c) taylori* +*d) variabilis : Peckhams 1896: 5, 57, t 5, f 3 b) Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 305-306, t 10; f 5-8 +c) Peckhams. 1901c. (2): 15, T. 4 F. 13 +d) Mello-Leitao, 1945: 276, f 64-66.[REMARK: *Avitus diolenii* - the best diagnostic drawing is unpublished palp by Maddison, but have no permission to show it here!]. By courtesy.

Gen. *Beata* Peckham & Peckham, 1895 (18 species)

Type species *Beata magna*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



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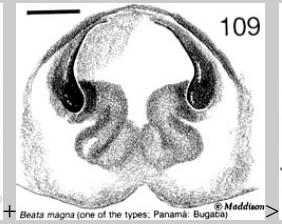
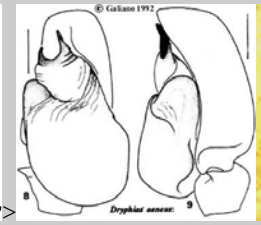
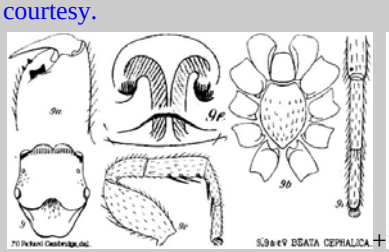


> 





Beata magna* + *aenea : Peckhams 1895. 2 (3): 168, t 15, f 9 + Maddison 1996. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 154(4): 232, 337, f 109
+ Galiano 1992. Rev. Soc. Entom. Argentina. 50: 34, figs 1, 2, 6, 9, 15, 17-20 + ©photo C.J. Grismado. By courtesy.



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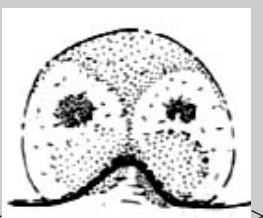
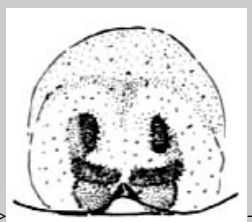

> 
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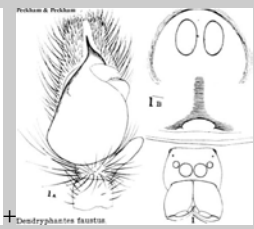
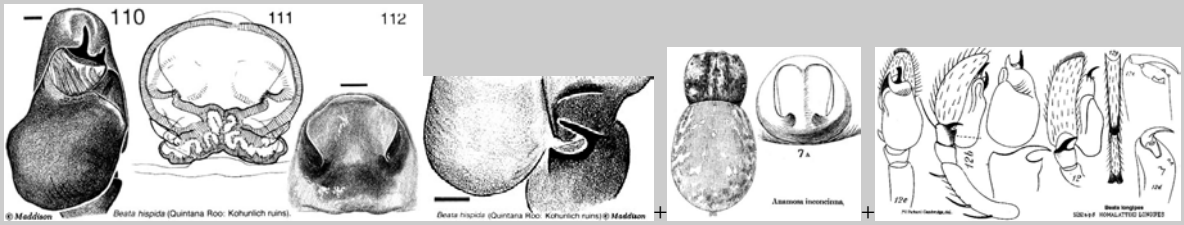
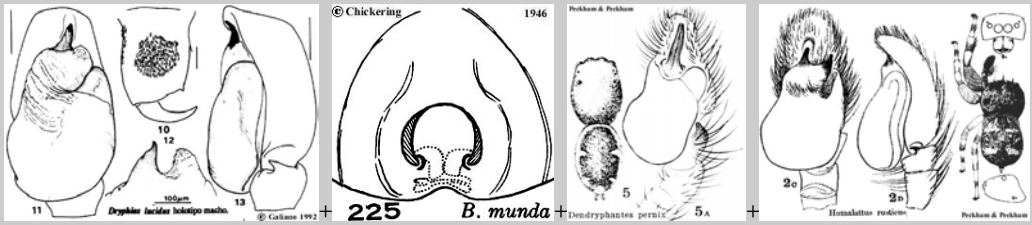


Beata cephalica* +*cinereonitida* + *fausta* + *germaini: Pickard-Cambridge F. 1901. Biol. Centr.-Amer., Zool., 2: 293, t 28, f 9
+ Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 307, t. 10, ff. 11 + 308, t. 10, f. 13 + Peckhams 1901b. 13 (1): 318 T. 27 F.1.

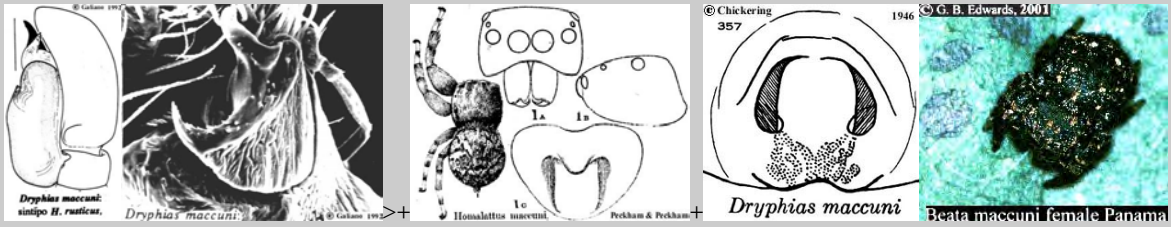
By courtesy.



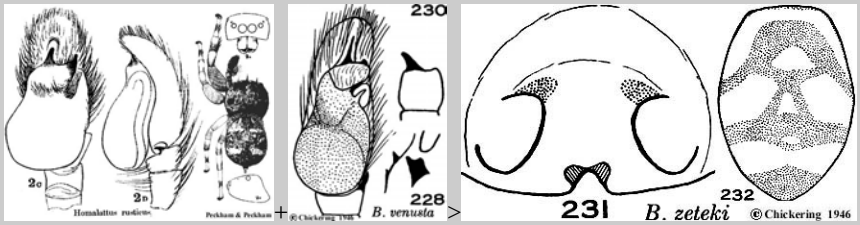
Beata hispida* + *inconcinna* + *longipes : Maddison 1996. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 154 (4): 232, 237, figs 77, 110-112
+ Peckhams 1895 . 2 (3):165, pl. 15, f. 7+ F. P.-Cambridge 1901, 2: 293, 294, te 28, f 12 . By courtesy.



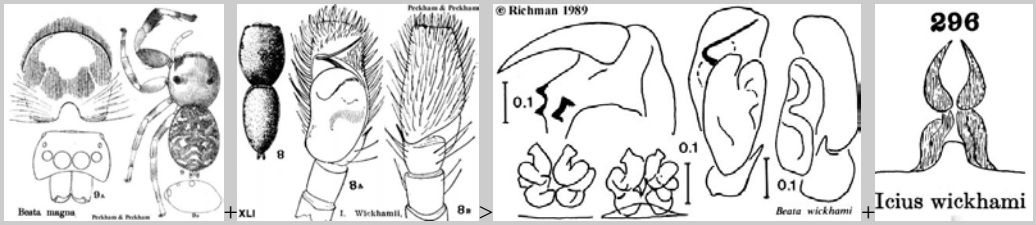
Beata lucida* + *munda* +*octopunctata* + *pernix : Galiano 1992. Rev. Soc. Ent. Argentina. 50:34, figs 3-5, 7, 10-13 + Chickering 1946. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard 97: 265 f. 225 + Peckhams 1901b: 321 T. 28 F. 5 + Peckhams 1895: 161, pl. 15, f. 2. By courtesy.



Beata maccuni: Galiano 1992. Rev. Soc. Entom. Argentina. 50: 34, figs 14, 15 + Peckhams 1895. 2 (3): 160, pl 15, f 2 + Chickering 1946: 400 f. 357 (looks differrent) + ©G. B. Edwards. By courtesy



Beata rustica* + *venusta* + *zeteki : Peckhams 1895. 2 (3): 161, pl. 15, f. 2 + Chickering 1946: 271 f. 228-230 + 276 f. 231-232.



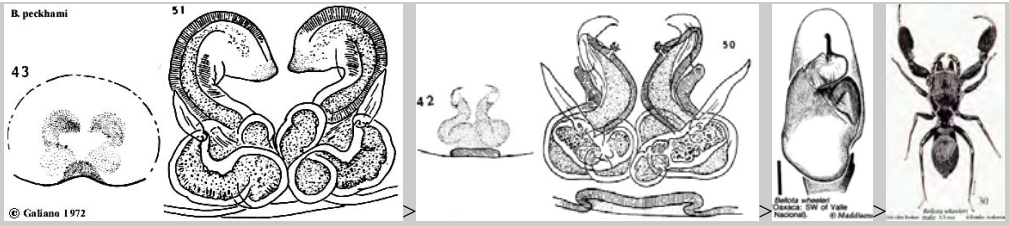
Beata wickhami : Peckhams 1895. 2 (3): 168, t 15, f 9 + Peckhams 1909: 16 (1): 502, T 41, F. 8 + Richman 1989. J. Arachn., 17: 289, figs 5-9 + Bryant, E. B. 1940. Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. Harv. 86: 500, T 22, F. 296. By courtesy.

Gen. *Bellota* Peckham & Peckham, 1892 (7 species)

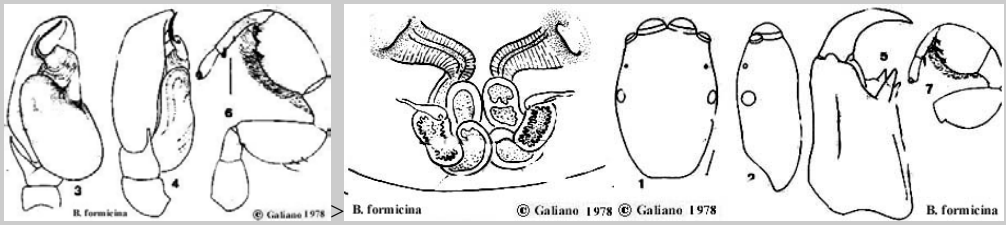
Type species *Bellota peckhami*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



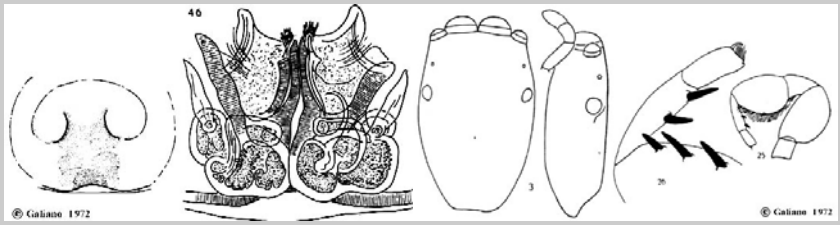
Bellota sp.: Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 74. By courtesy..



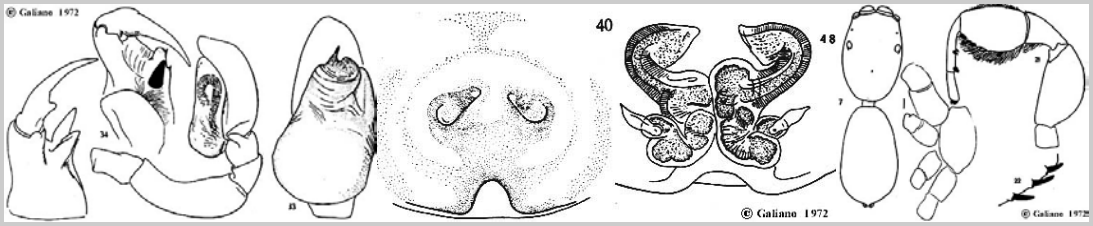
Bellota peckhami + wheeleri : Galiano 1972a.Physis, C, 31(83): 472, f 43, 51 + 42, 50 + Maddison 1996. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 154(4): 333, fig. 42. By courtesy. + Painting by Kuniko Arakawa. By courtesy.



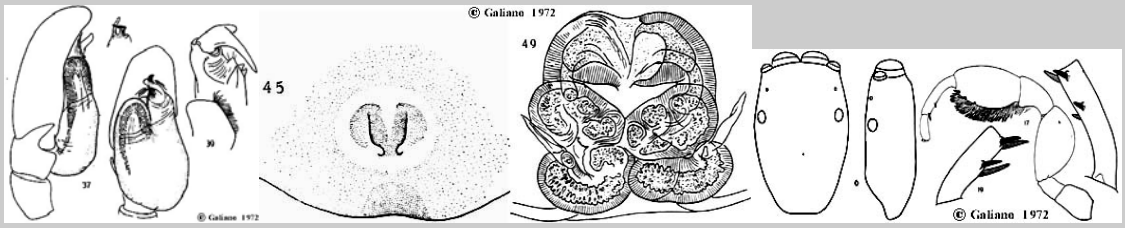
Bellota formicina: Galiano 1972a.Physis, C, 31(83): 472, f 43, 51 + 42, 50 + Galiano 1978a. Revta peru. Ent. agric. 21 (1): 27, ff. 1-7, 15-16 . By courtesy. 00/515_violac-m.jpg



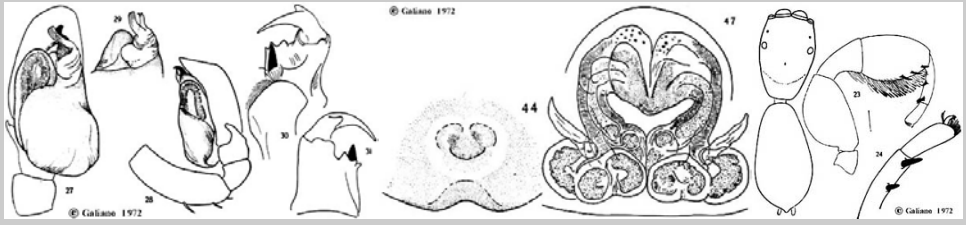
Bellota micans : Galiano 1972a.Physis, C, 31(83): 477, ff. 3-4, 25-26, 41, 46 + Maddison 1996. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 154(4): 333, fig. 42. By courtesy. + Painting by Kuniko Arakawa. By courtesy.



Bellota modesta : Galiano 1972a.Physis, C, 31(83): 478, f. 7, 13, 21-22, 32-35, 40, 48. By courtesy.



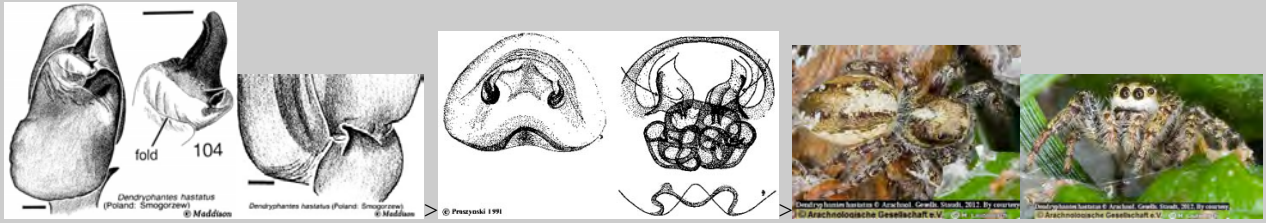
Bellota violacea: Galiano 1972a.Physis, C, 31(83): 467, f. 5-6, 17-19, 36-39, 45, 49. By courtesy.



Bellota yacui : Galiano 1972a.Physis, C, 31(83): 481, f. 8, 14, 23-24, 27-31, 44, 47. By courtesy.

Gen. *Dendryphantes* C. L. Koch, 1837 (39 species)

Type species *Dendryphantes hastatus*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

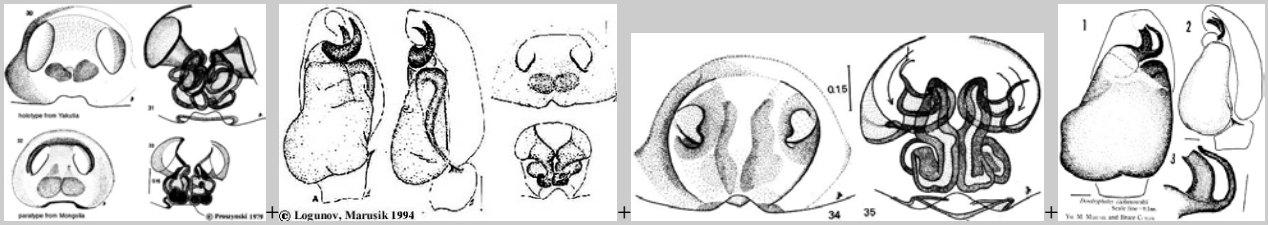


Dendryphantes hastatus : Maddison 1996. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 154(4): 231, 236, 335, f 103-104 +

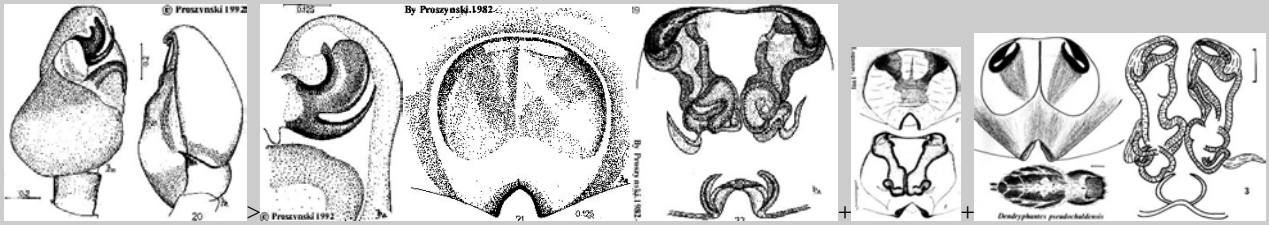
Proszynski, 1979: 305, f 36;
© Arachnol. Gesells. Staudt, 2012. By courtesy.



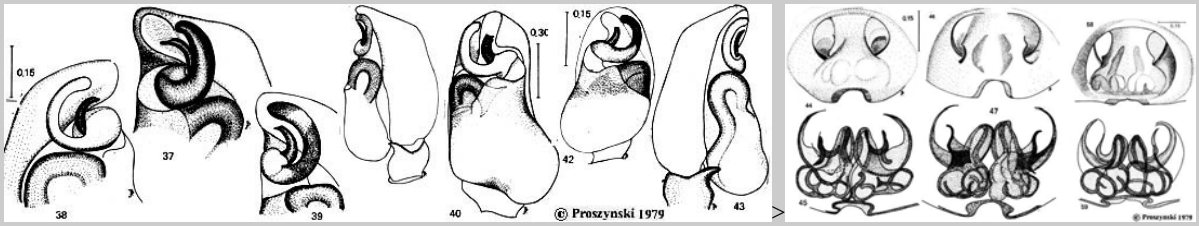
Dendryphantes rudis : Maddison 1996. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 154(4): 231, 236, 335, f 103-104 + Proszynski, 1979 and 1991: 496, ff. 1327.1-4 + © Photo J. Lissner. By courtesy.



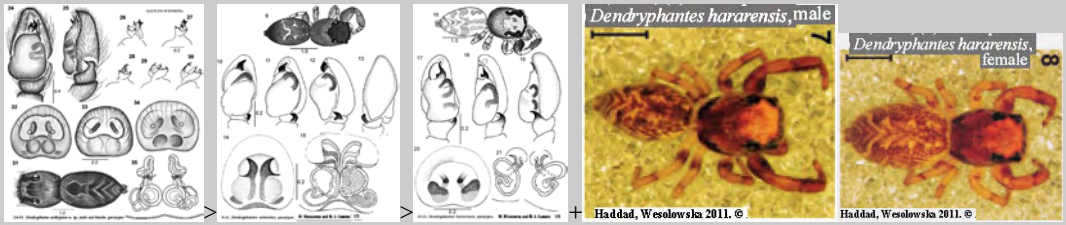
Dendryphantes biankii + czekanowskii : Proszynski J. 1979. Ann. zool., 34: 304-305, ff. 30-33 + 305, ff. 34-35 + Logunov,
Marusik 1994. Arthr. Sel., (1/2): 101-115, figs. 2a-d +Marusik, Cutler 1989. Acta arachn. Tokyo 37: 51, ff. 1-2. By courtesy.



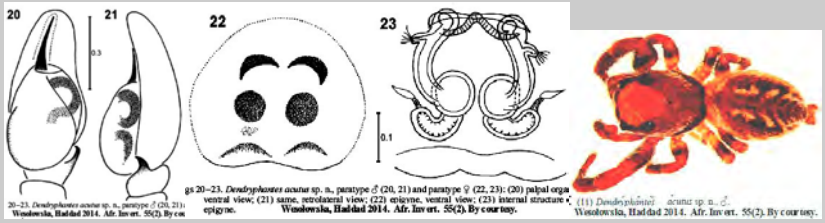
Dendryphantes chuldensis : Proszynski 1982. Ann. hist. nat. Mus. hung., Budapest, 74: 278-280, figs 18-22 + [suggested conspecificity with *D. tuvinensis* ? - by Logunov 1991: 59, ff. 3.7-8] + Peng, Kim, Xie 1994. Korean Arachn.
10 (1-2): 31-32, figs 1-4. By courtesy.



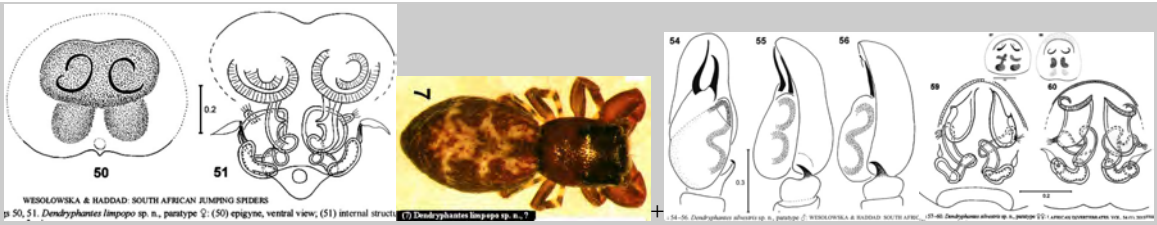
Dendryphantes fusconotatus : Proszynski 1979. Ann. zool., 34: 305-306, ff. 37-63. By courtesy.



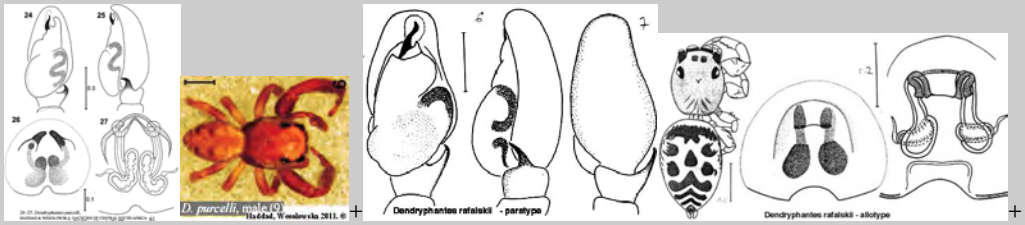
Dendryphantes aethiopicus + arboretus + hararensis + : Wesołowska, Tomasiewicz, 2008. J. Afr. Zool., 4: 8-10, 24-35 + Wesolowska, Cumming, 2008. Ann. zool.: 58: 171, f 9-15 +171-174, f 16-21 + Haddad, Wesołowska 2011. © Afr. Invertebr. 52(1): 59-60, f 7-8. By courtesy.



Dendryphantes acutus : Wesolowska, Haddad, 2014. Lesotho. Afr. Invert. 55 (2), 234-236, f 20–23. By courtesy.

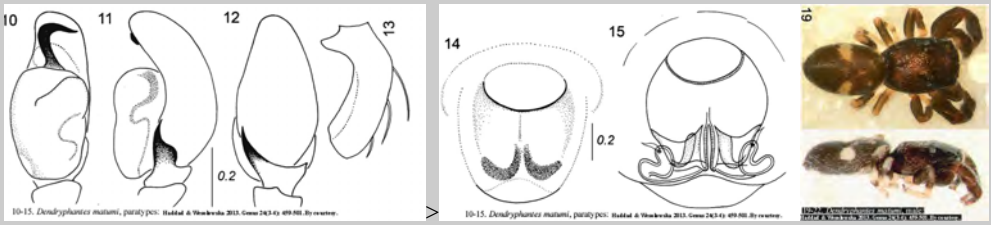


Dendryphantes limpopo + silvestris : Wesołowska & Haddad, 2013. © Afr. Invert.: 54 (1): 191-192, f 7, 50, 51 + 193-195, f 8, 54–60 .

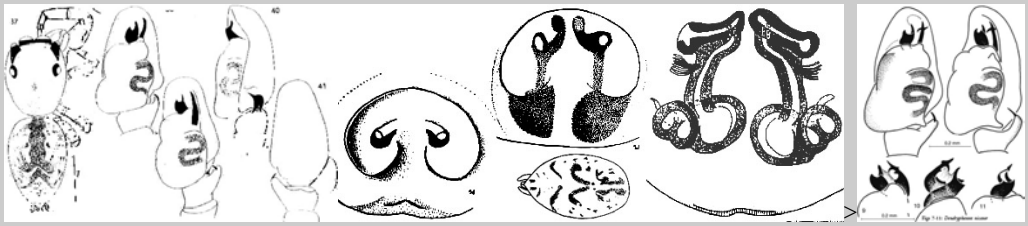




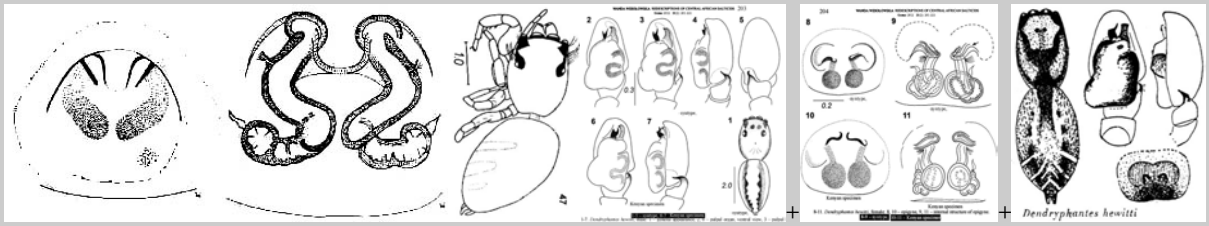
Dendryphantes purcelli + rafalskii : Haddad, Wesołowska 2011. © Afr. Invertebr. 52(1): 60, f 9-10, 24-27 + Wesolowska 1999a. Arnoldia Zimbabwe, 10(15): 147-149, figs 5-10. + ©Photo Ch. Haddad. . By courtesy.



Dendryphantes matumi + neethlingi + : Wesołowska & Haddad, 2013. Genus.: 24(3-4): 464-466, f 10-15, 19-20 + 467-468, f 16-18, 21-22. By courtesy.



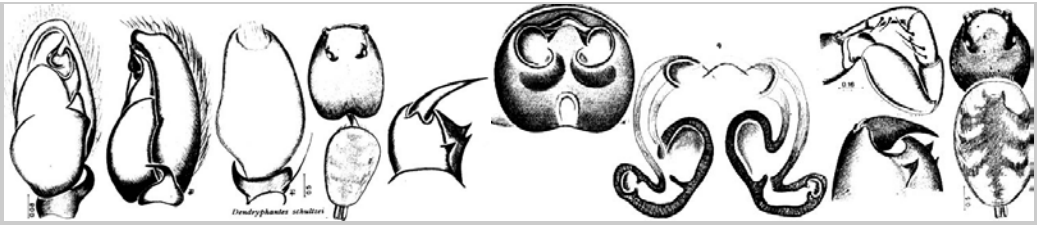
Dendryphantes nicator : Wesolowska, van Harten 1994. ... of Yemen., 86: 16-19, fig. 37-46. + Wesolowska, van Harten 2007. F. Arabia, 23: 5-6, f 7-11r. By courtesy.



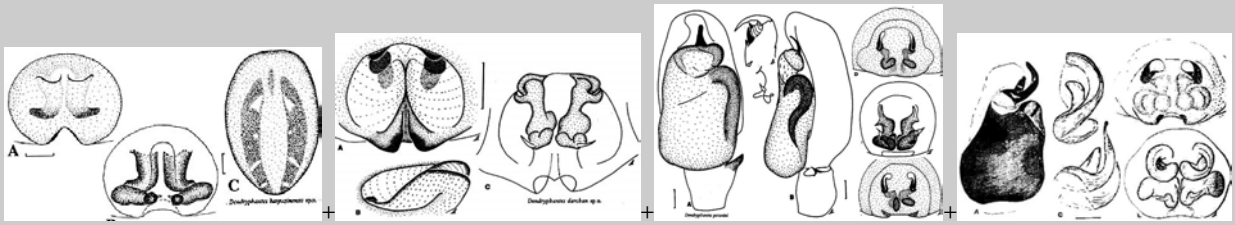
Dendryphantes quaesitus + hewitti: Wesolowska, van Harten 1994. 86: 19-22, fig. 47-49 + b)Wesołowska 2012b. Genus
. 23(2): 202-204, f 1-11 + Lessert R. 1925a. Rev. suisse zool., 31 (13): 472 figs 58-61. By courtesy.



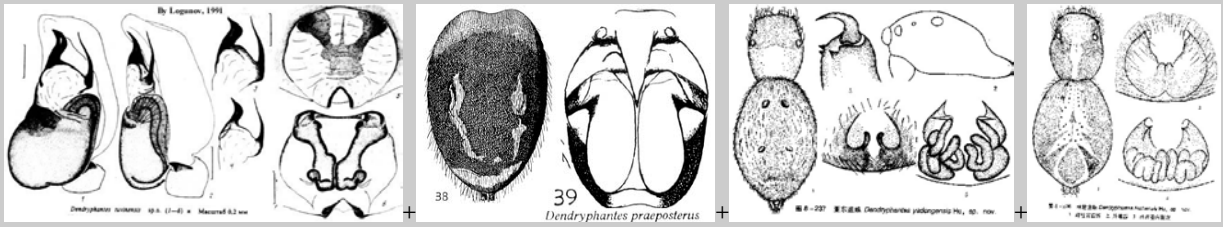
Dendryphantes sanguineus + secretus : Wesolowska 2011. © Genus 22(2): 311-314, f 8-17, 86-87. + Wesolowska 1995.
Genus, Wroclaw, 6 (2): 177-179, figs 1-4. By courtesy.



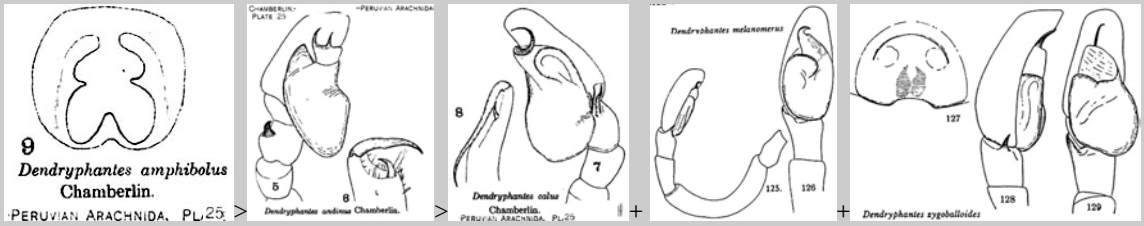
Dendryphantes schultzei : Prochniewicz 1989. Uber die Typen ... Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 65, 2: 209-211, ff. 1-10. By courtesy.



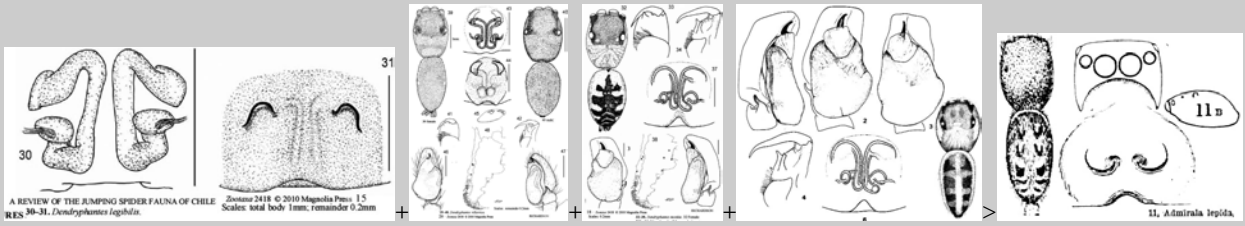
Dendryphantes barguzinensis + darchan + ovchinnikovi + potanini : Danilov 1997 Arthropoda Selecta, 6/9(1-2): 113-116, f 1a-c + Logunov 1993c. Arthropoda Selecta, 2(2): 49, ff. 2a-c 55-57, figs 6a-g.+ + 1994, 3 (1/2): 101-115, figs. 1a-e. By courtesy.



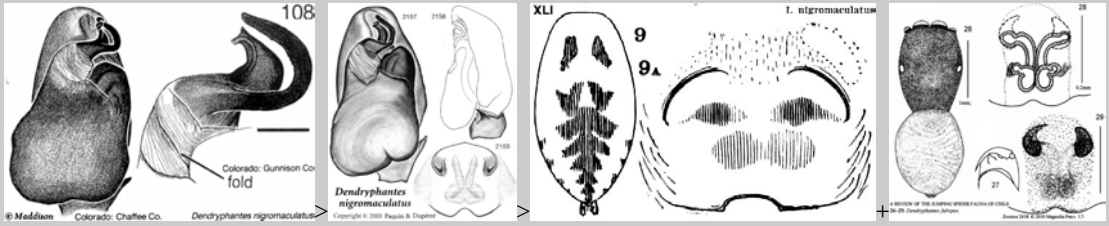
Dendryphantes tuvinensis + praeposterus[?] + yadongensis [?] : Logunov 1991b. 70 (2): 57, ff. 4.1 + .Denis 1958: 107, f. 39 + Hu J. 2001. Qinghai-Tibet Plateau : 378, f. 237.1-5 +378, f. 236.1-3 . By courtesy.



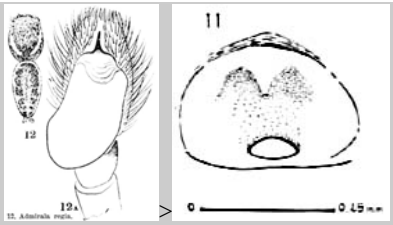
Dendryphantes amphibolus + andinus + calus + melanomerus + zygoballoides: Chamberlin. 1916. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 60 (6): 295, tab. 25, figs 9 + 177-299, tab. 25, figs 5, 6 + 177-299, tab. 25, figs 7, 8 + Chamberlin 1924a. Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 12: 684, figs 125, 126 + 685, figs 127-129 . By courtesy.



Dendryphantes legibilis +mordax + lepidus : Richardson, 2010. Zootaxa 2418: 16, f 30-31 + 19, f. 39-47 + 17, f. 32-37 (Chile) + Galiano 1979c. Bull. Br. arachn. Soc. 4(8): 342, ff. 1-6 + Peckhams 1901b. Trans. Wisc. Acad. Si. Let., 13 (1): 330 T. 28 F. 11. By courtesy.



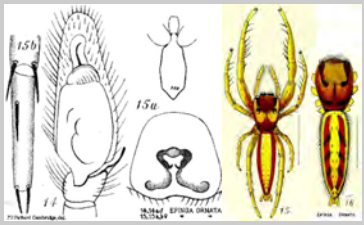
Dendryphantes nigromaculatus : Maddison 1996. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 154(4): 231, 236, 335, f 103-104 + Paquin, Duperre 2003. Fabr, Suppl. 11: 193, figs 2157-2159 + Peckhams 1909: 504 T. 41 F. 9 + Richardson, 2010. Zootaxa 2418: 14, f 26-29.



Dendryphantes reimoseri + sacci: Peckhams 1901b. Trans. Wisc. Acad. Si. Let., 13 (1): 331 T. 28 F. 12
+ Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 344, t. 18, f. 11. By courtesy.

Gen. *Empanda* Simon, 1903 (1 species)

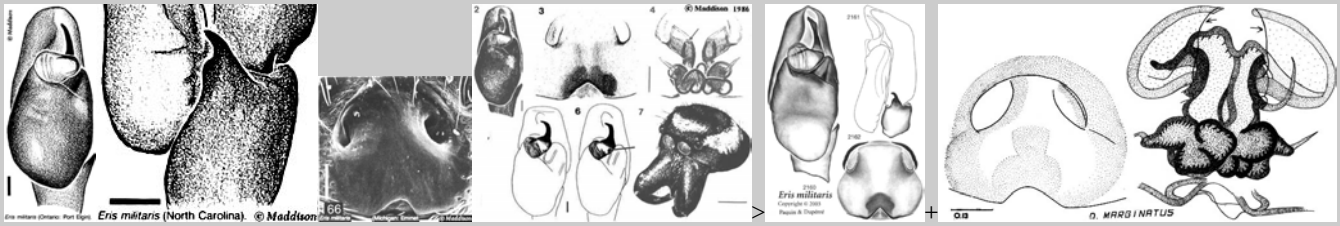
Type species *Empanda ornata*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Empanda ornata : F. P.-Cambridge 1901. Biol. Centr.-Am. Zool.: 248, table 21, figs 14- 16. By courtesy.

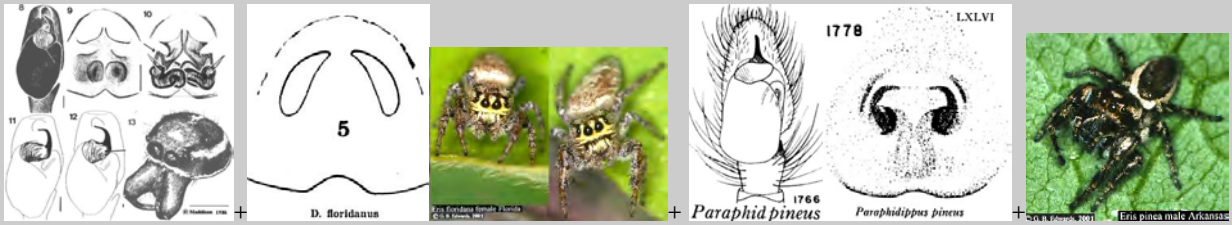
Gen. *Eris* C. L. Koch, 1846 (4 species)

Type species *Eris militaris*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.





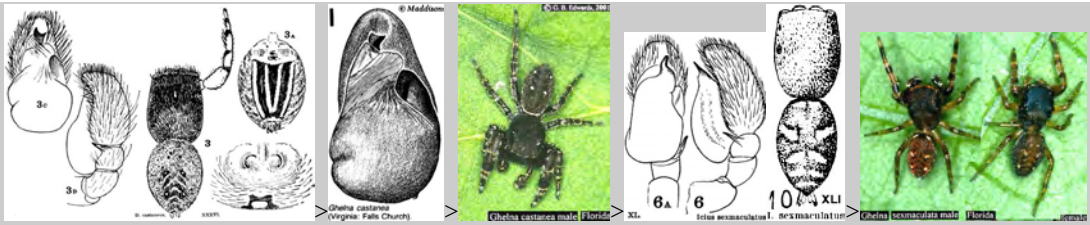
Eris militaris : Maddison 1986: Psyche 93, 1-2: 141-145, figs 2-7, 14 + Paquin, Duperre 2003. Fabre., Suppl. 11: 194, f 2160-2162
+ Proszynski 1976: f 345-346 © photo G.B. Edwards + Hill, Edwards 2013. By courtesy. ?E. rufa+ floridana



Eris flava + floridana + rufa : Maddison 1986: Psyche 93, 1-2: 145-148, ff. 8-13 + Peckhams 1909. 16 (1): 462, pl. 37, f. 5
+ Kaston B. J. 1981.fig. 1766, 1788. © Photo G.B. Edwards ?E. rufa+ floridana

Ghelna Maddison, 1996 (3 species)

Type species *Ghelna castanea*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



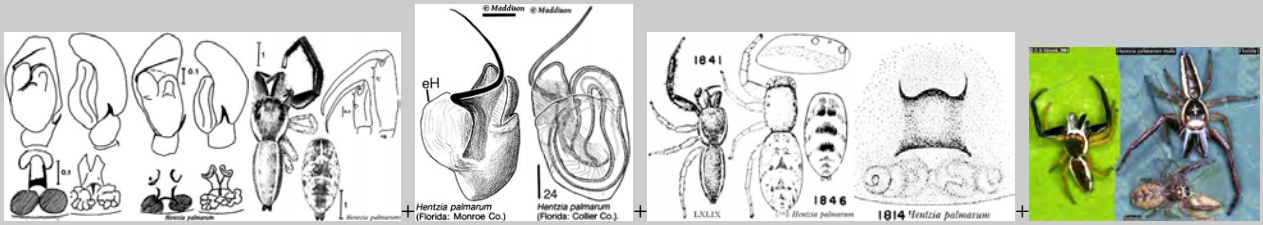
Ghelna castanea* + *sexmaculata: Peckham 1909. Trans. Wisc. Acad. Sci. Arts Let., 16(1): 472, t 36, f 3 + 503,t. 40, f. 6,
t. 41, f. 10 + Maddison 1996. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoology, 154 (4): 232, 239, fig. 48 + © Photo G.B. Edwards. By courtesy.



Ghelna canadensis: Paquin P., Duperre N. 2003. Fabreries, Suppl. 11: 194, figs 2169-2171 + © Photo G.B. Edwards. By courtesy.

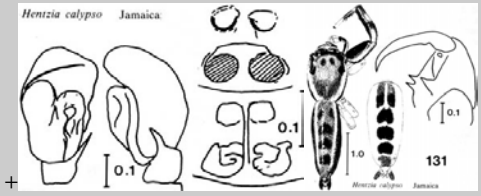
Gen. *Hentzia* Marx, 1883 (22 species)

Type species *Hentzia palmarum*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

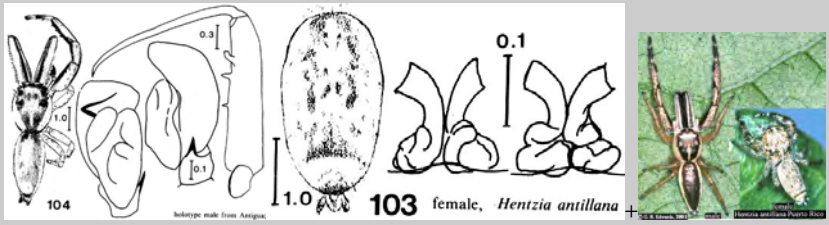


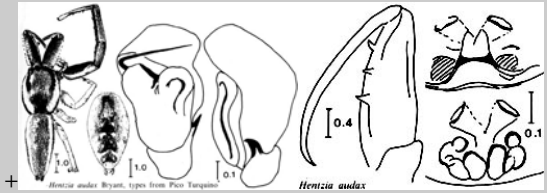
Hentzia palmarum : Richman 1989. J. Arachn. 17: 296, f 16-28 + Maddison 1996. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoology, 154 (4):
228, 330, 331, f 24, 37 + © Photo G.B. Edwards, 2001. By courtesy.



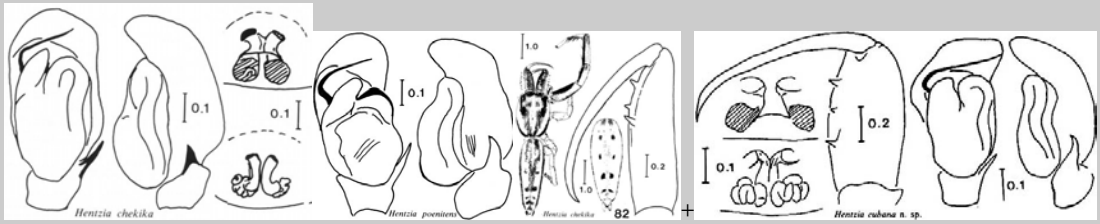


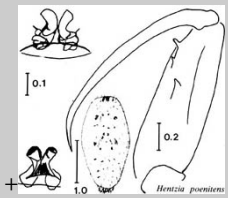
Hentzia alamosa* + *calypso : Richman 1989. J. Arachn. 17: 73, f 2-10, 17 + © Photo G.B. Edwards, 2001. By courtesy.



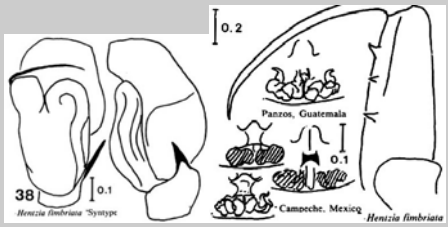


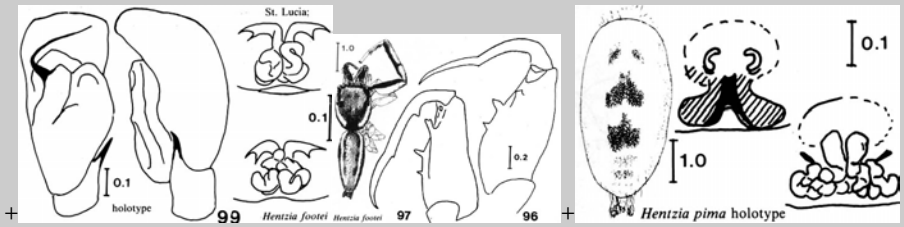
Hentzia antillana + audax : Richman 1989. J. Arachn. 17: 326, ff. 102-108 + 310, ff. 52-58+ © Photo G.B. Edwards. By courtesy.



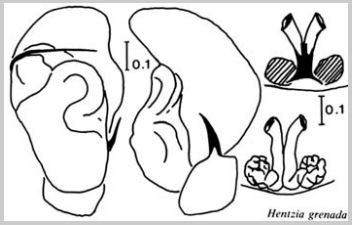


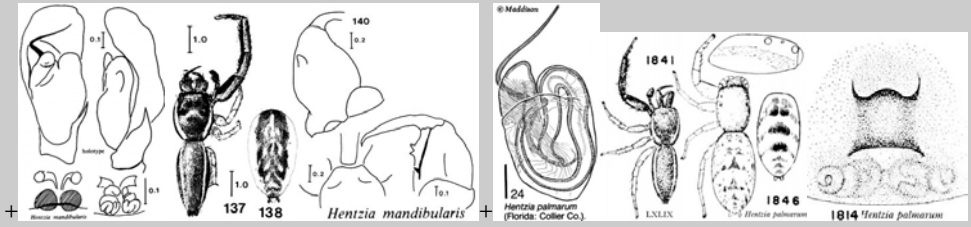
Hentzia chekika+ cubana + poenitens : Richman 1989. J. Arachn. 17: 319-322, f. 80-86, + 312, ff. 59-63 +317, ff. 74-79.



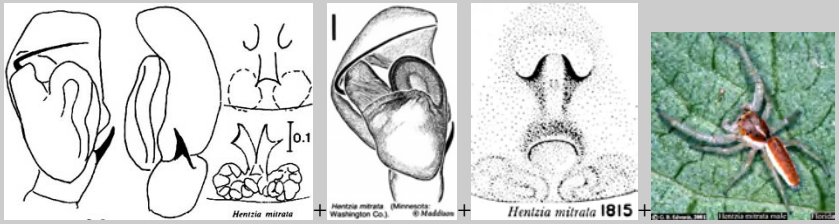


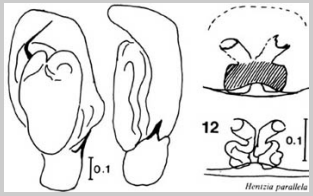
Hentzia fimbriata + footei + pima: Richman 1989. J. Arachn. 17:306, ff. 37-43 +324, ff. 95-101324, ff. 95-101 + 314, ff. 64-66.

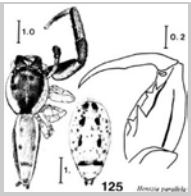




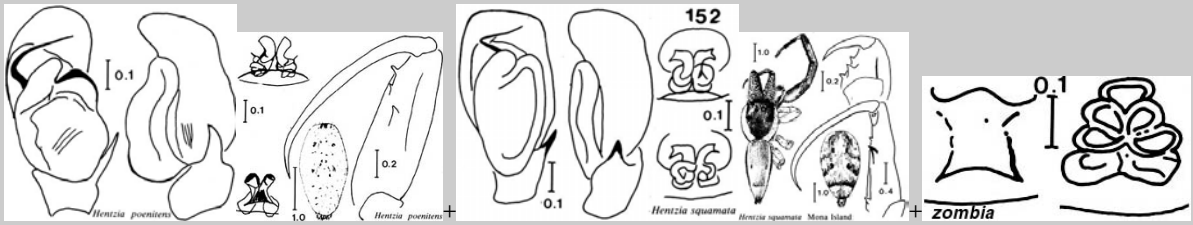
Hentzia grenada + mandibularis : Richman 1989. J. Arachn. 17: 315, ff. 67-73 + 337, f. 137-145 Maddison 1996. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zoology, 154 (4): 228, 330, 331, f 24, 37 + © Photo G.B. Edwards, 2001. By courtesy.



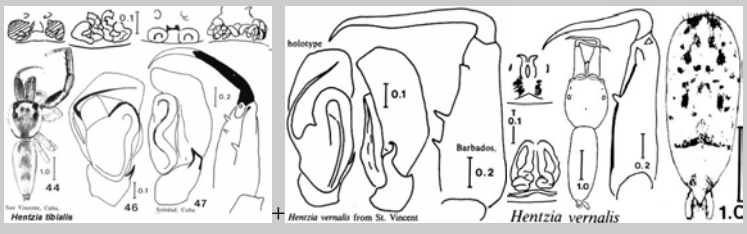




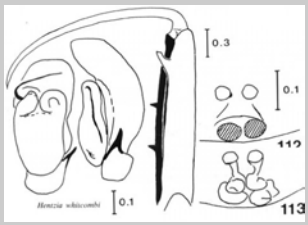
Hentzia mitrata+ parallela : Richman 1989. J. Arachn. 17: 302, ff. 29-36 + 333-335, ff. 123-129 , + Maddison 1996. Bull. Mus.
Comp. Zoology, 154 (4): figs 50, 122. + © Photo G.B. Edwards, 2001. By courtesy.



Hentzia poenitens + squamata + zombia : Richman 1989. J. Arachn. 17: 317, ff. 74-79 +17: 339, ff. 146-153 + 341, ff. 154-155.



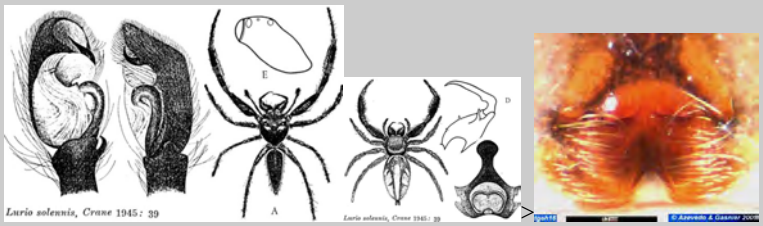
Hentzia tibialis + vernalis + vittata : Richman 1989. J. Arachn. 17: 309, f. 44-51 + 322, ff. 87-94 + 330, ff. 114-122. By courtesy.



Hentzia whitcombi : Richman 1989. J. Arachn. 17: 328, ff. 109-113 . By courtesy.

Gen. *Lurio* Simon, 1901 (1 species)

Type species *Lurio solennis*
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

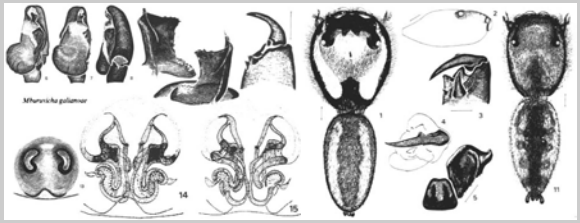




Lurio solennis : Crane J. 1945. Zoologica, N. York, 30 (1, 3): 38, f. 4A-G + © Photo Gasnier & Azevedo (Brasil: Roraima: Ilha de Maracá). By courtesy.

Gen. *Mburuvicha* Scioscia, 1993 (1 species)

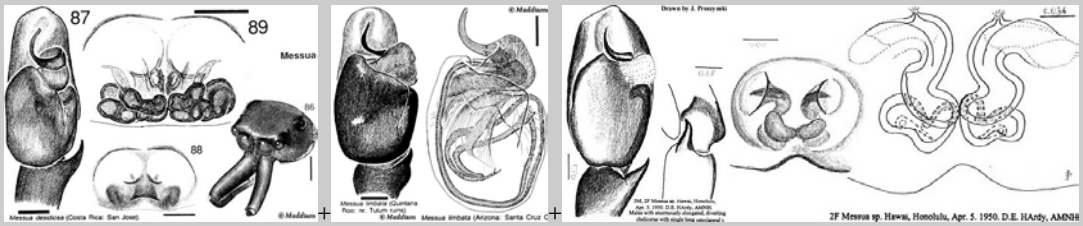
Type species *Mburuvicha galianoae*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



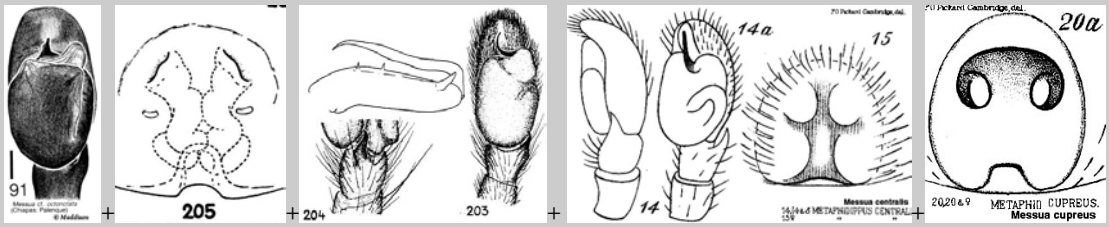
Mburuvicha galianoae : Scioscia, C. L. 1993. Bull. British Arachnol. Soc. 9 (4): 123, figs 1-15. By courtesy.

Gen. *Messua* Peckham & Peckham, 1896 (15 species)

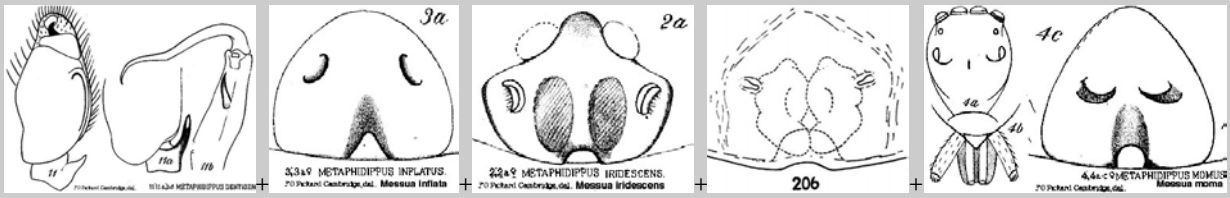
Type species *Messua desidiosa*
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



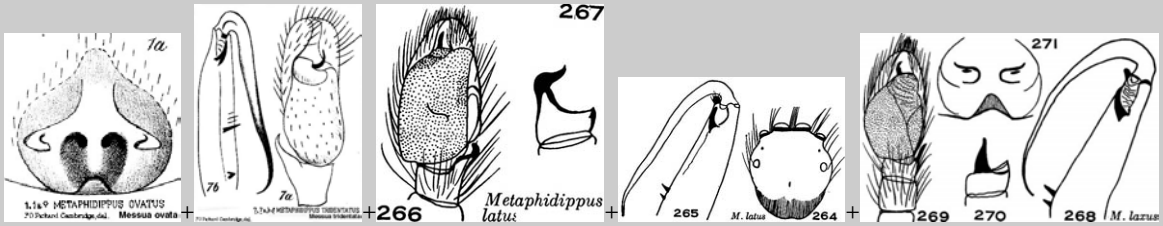
Messua desidiosa +limbata + felix : Maddison 1996. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 154(4): 233, f 86-89 + 228, 233, 242, f 90, 100, 117
+ Proszynski J. 2002. Arthr. Sel. 10 (3): 239, figs 71-74 (det. J. Beatty). By courtesy.



Messua octonotata + donalda + centralis + cuprea: Maddison 1996. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 154(4): 234, f 91 + Kraus 1955b
493: 71, f 205228, 233, 242, f 90, 100, 117 + 700, t. 11, ff. 202-204 + F. P.-Cambridge 1901. 269, t. 24, f. 14-15 + 261, t 24, f 20.



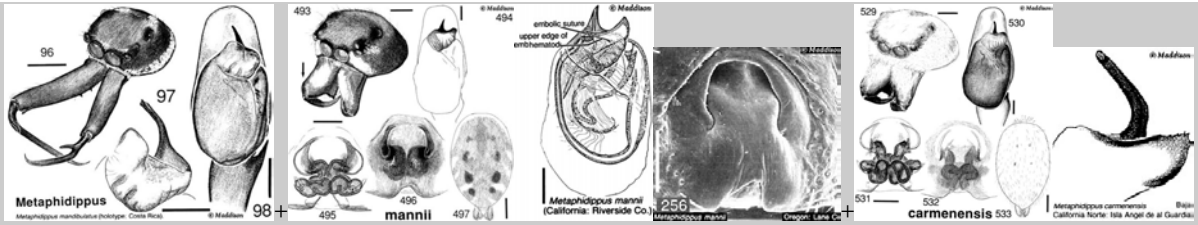
Messua dentigera + inflata + iridescens + moma: F. P.-Cambridge 1901. 259, 264, t 23, f 11 + 262, 271, t 25, f 3 + t 25, f 2
+ t 25, f 4 + .Kraus 1955b. 493: fig 206. By courtesy.



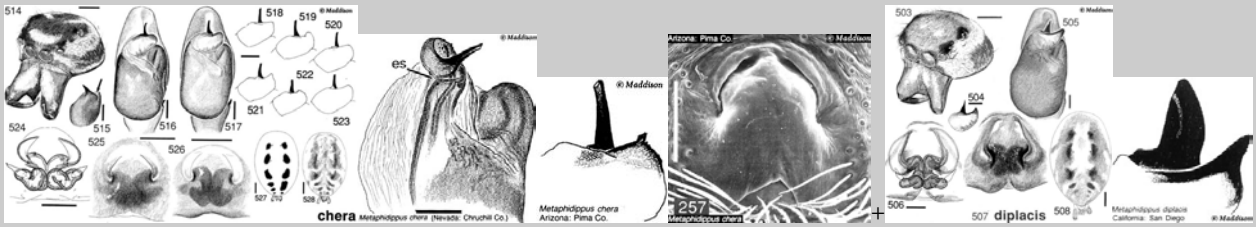
Messua ovata +tridentata + lata +laxa : F. P.-Cambridge 1901: 262, 271, t 25, f 1 + 258, 263, t 23, f 7
+ Chickering 1946: 97: 304 f. 264-267 + .306 f. 268-271. By courtesy.

Gen. *Metaphidippus* F. P.-Cambridge, 1901 (27 species)

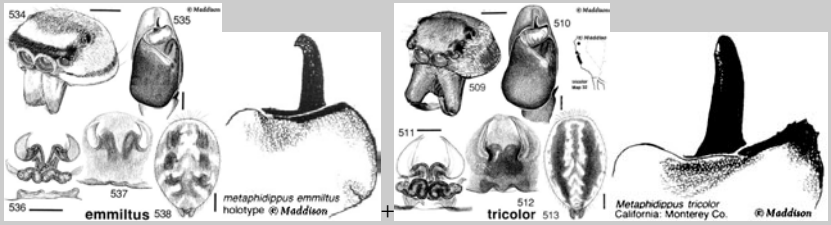
Type species *Metaphidippus mandibulatus*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



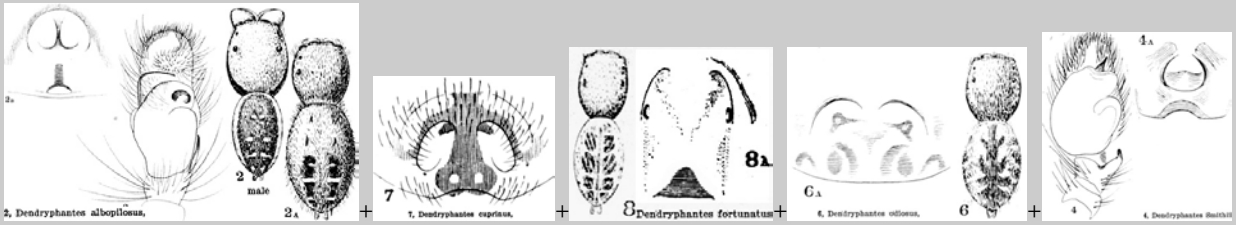
Metaphidippus mandibulatus + manni + carmenensis : Maddison 1996. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 154(4): 231, 234, 335, f 74,
96-98 + + 154(4): 222, 228, 310, 315, 333, f 256, 493-497 + 316-317, figs 188, 189, 234, 529-533. By courtesy.



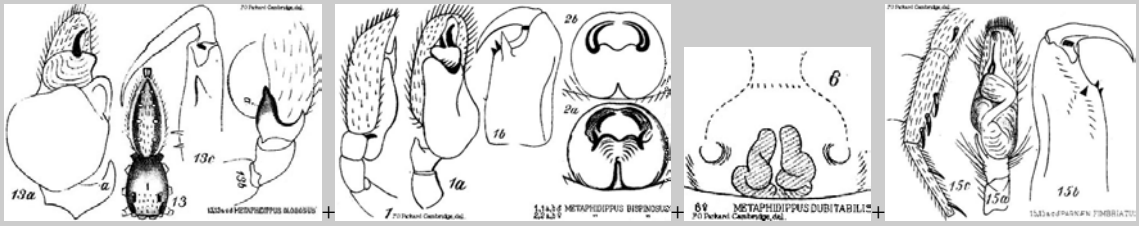
Metaphidippus chera +diplacis : Maddison 1996. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 154(4): 315, f 33, 186-187, 233, 257 + 312-313, f 183, 183, 231, 503-508, 96-98 . By courtesy.



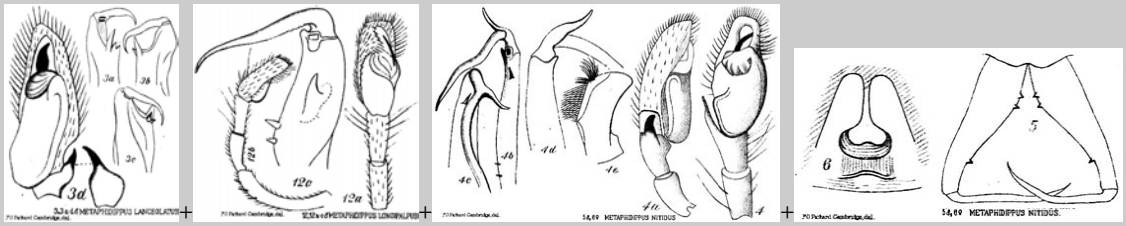
Metaphidippus emmiltus + tricolor : Maddison 1996. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 154(4): 317-318, figs. 176, 177, 235, 534-538 + 314-315, figs 184, 185, 232, 509-513. By courtesy.



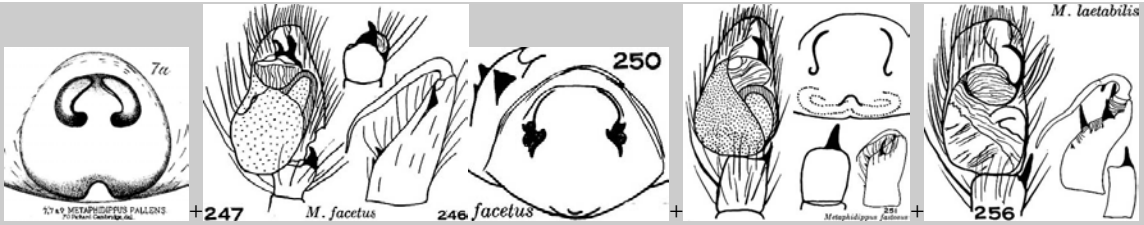
Metaphidippus albopilosus + cuprinus + fortunatus + odiosus + smithi: Peckhams 1901b. Trans. Wis. Acad. S. Let., 13 (1): 316
t 27, f 2 96-98 + 320, t 27, f 7 + 154(4): 222, 228, 310, 315, 333, f 256, 493-497 + 325, t 28, f 8 + 324, t 28, f 6 +328, t 28, f 4.



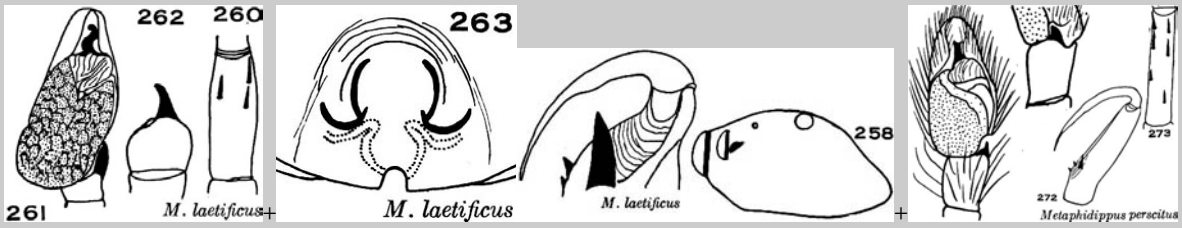
Metaphidippus globosus +bispinosus + dubitabilis +fimbriatus : F. P.-Cambridge 1901: 259, 265, t 23, f 13 + 259, 261, 265,
t 23, f 15-16 +259, 261, 266, t 24, f 1, 2 + 267, t 24, f 6 + 287, 288, t 27, f 15. By courtesy.



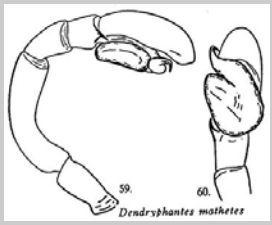
Metaphidippus lanceolatus + longipalpus+ nitidus : F. P.-Cambridge 1901: 259, 266, t 24, f 3 + 219, 264, t 23, f 12 +263, t 23, f 4-6. By courtesy.



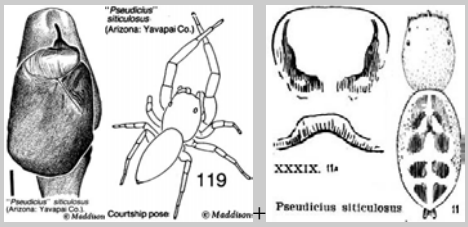
Metaphidippus pallens* + *facetus* + *fastosus* + *laetabilis : F. P.-Cambridge 1901: 27, t 25, f 7a +Chickering 1946: 288
f. 246-250 + 293, f. 251-254 + 297 f. 255-257.



Metaphidippus laetificus* + *perscitus : Chickering 1946.. 97: 299, f. 258-263 + 313 f. 272-275.



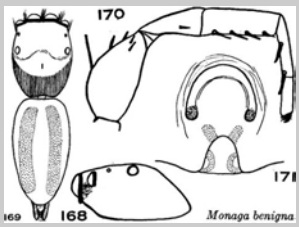
Metaphidippus mathetes : Chamberlin 1925b. Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., (4) 14: 139, f. 59. By courtesy.



Metaphidippus siticulosus : [Transfer by Prószyński 2015: Internet] + Maddison W.P. 1996. Bull. Mus. Com. Zool. 154 (4): 229, 241, 333, f 43, 119 + Peckhams 1909. 16 (1): 495, t 39, f 11. By courtesy . [COMMENT: Removal from *Pseudicius* necessary for understanding evolution of that genus, which has never reached Western Hemisphere. Transfer to DENDRYPHANTINES is based on two diagnostic drawings by Dr. W.P. Maddison publshed in in 1996 (see above), but unfortunately the crucial drawing of internal structures of epigyne was not yet published. Owing to kindness of Dr. Maddison I have seen that drawing in 1986, but I have no permission to display it.].

Gen. *Monaga* Chickering, 1946 (1 species)

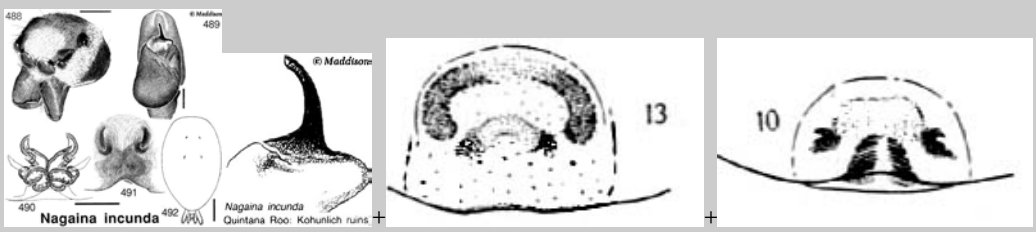
Type species *Monaga benigna*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Monaga benigna : Chickering 1946. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard 97: 196, f 168-171. By courtesy.

Gen. *Nagaina* Peckham & Peckham, 1896 (1 species)

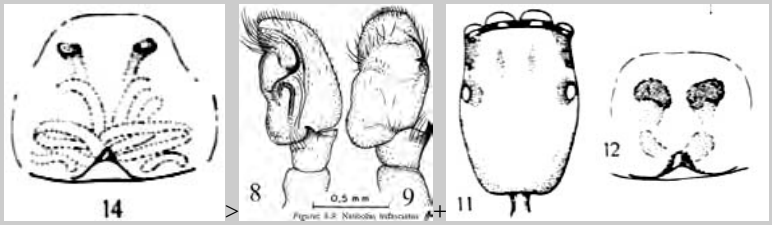
Type species *Nagaina incunda*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Nagaina incunda* + *diademata* + *tricincta : Maddison 1996. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 154(4): 308-310, f 174, 175, 228, 488-492
+ Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 399, t 27, f 13 + 399, t 27, f 10. By courtesy.

Gen. *Naubolus* Simon, 1901 (3 species)

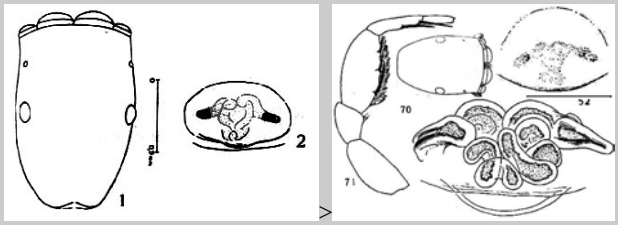
Type species *Naubolus micans*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Naubolus micans* + *trifasciatus* + *posticatus : Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23(66): 400, t 27, f 14 + 401, t 27, f 11-12 + Edwards, Rinaldi, Ruiz 2005. Biota Neotropica 5(2): 21, f 8-9, 48. By courtesy.

Gen. *Osericta* Simon, 1901 (2 species)

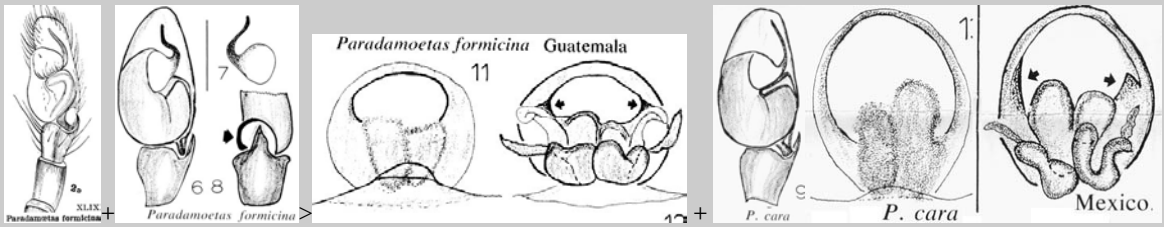
Type species *Osericta dives*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



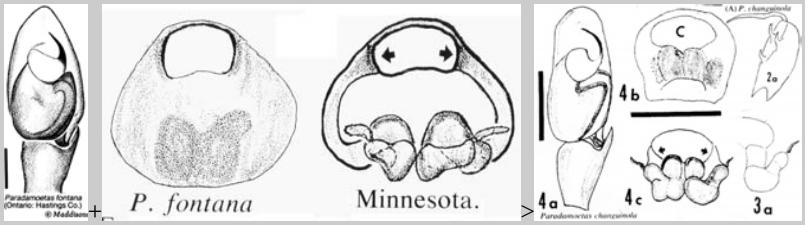
Osericta dives* + *cheliferoides : Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23(66): 413, t 32, f 1-2 + Galiano 1972b. Rev. Mus. argent. Cien. natur. Entomol. 4(1): 37, f 52, 70-72. By courtesy.

Gen. *Paradamoetas* Peckham & Peckham, 1885 (4 species)

Type species *Paradamoetas formicina*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



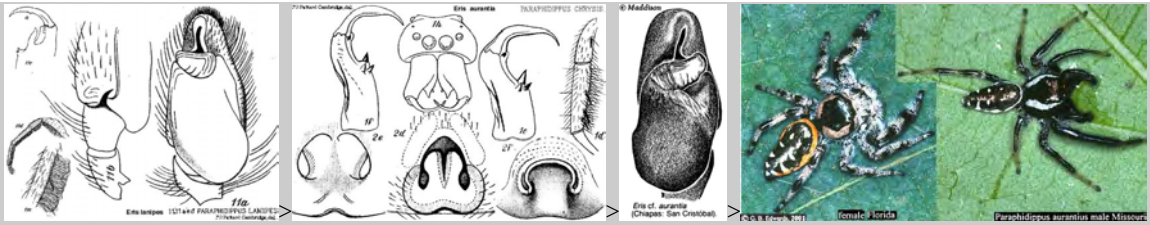
***Paradamoetas formicina* + *cara* +** : Peckhams 1909. 16 (1): 375, t 49, f 2d + Cutler 1981d. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 170 (1):
210, f. 1, 6-8, 11-12, 21-22 + 211, f. 2, 9, 13-14, 17-20, 25. By courtesy.



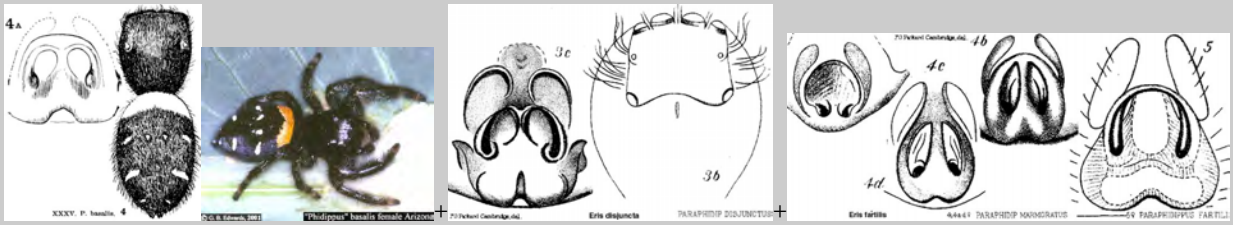
***Paradamoetas fontana* + *changuinola* +** : Maddison W.P. 1996. 154 (4): 333, f 58, 114 + Cutler 1981d. 170 (1): 212,
f. 3, 10, 15-16, 23-24, 26 + Cutler 1982a: 15: 219, f 1, 2a, 3a, 4a-c . By courtesy.

Gen. *Paraphidippus* F. P.-Cambridge, 1901 (11 species)

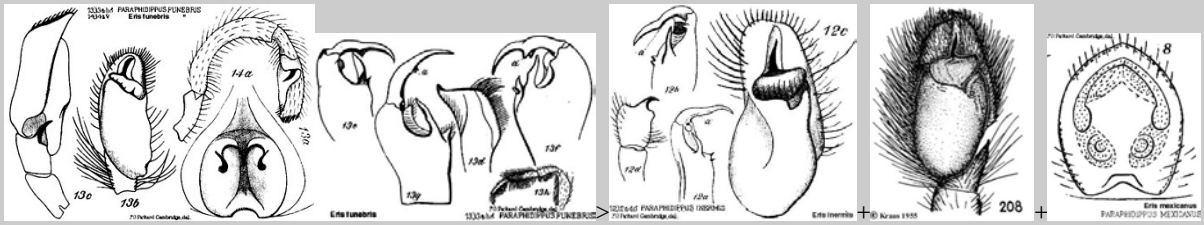
Type species *Paraphidippus laniipes*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



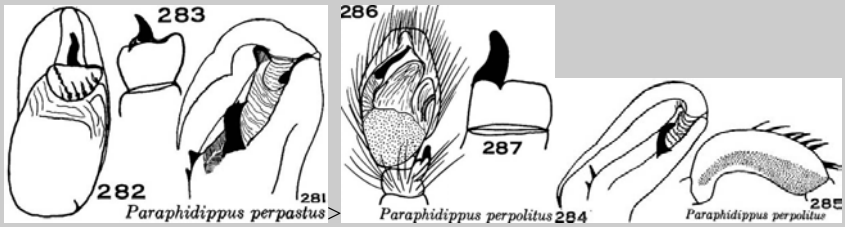
Paraphidippus laniipes + aurantius : Pickard-Cambridge F. 1901: 274, 275,pl 25, f 11 + Maddison 1996, 154(4): 333, f 40 + © Photo G.B. Edwards, 2001. By courtesy.



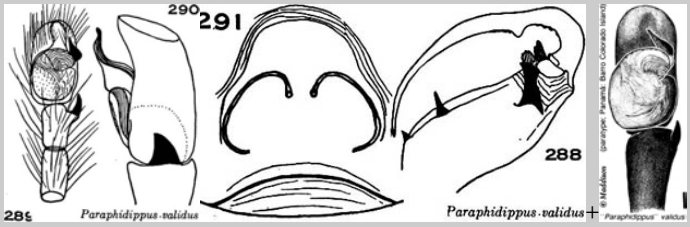
Paraphidippus basalis + disjunctus+fartilis : Peckhams 1909. 16 (1): 432, t 35,f 4 + F. P.-Cambridge 1901: 277,
t. 26, f. 3 + 277, t 26, figs 4+ © Photo G.B. Edwards, 2001. By courtesy.



Paraphidippus funebris + inermis + mexicanus: Pickard-Cambridge F. 1901: 275, t 25, f 13-14 + 274, 275, t 25, f 12
+ 279, t 26, f 8 + Kraus O. 1955b. 493: 71, fig. 208. By courtesy.



Paraphidippus perpactus + perpolitus : Chickering 1946. 97:324 f. 281-283 + 326 f. 284-287. By courtesy.



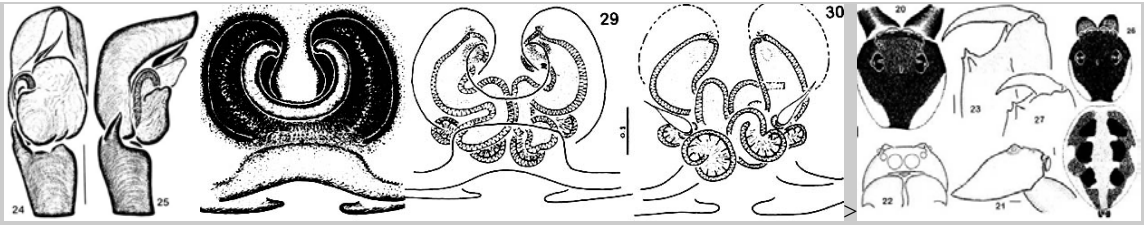
Paraphidippus validus : Chickering 1946. 97: 330 f. 288-291 + Maddison 1996. Bull. Mus. comp. Zool., 154(4): 332, f 56 (caption Dendryphantes validus). By courtesy.

Gen. *Parnaenus* Peckham & Peckham, 1896 (1 species)

Type species *Parnaenus cyanidens*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



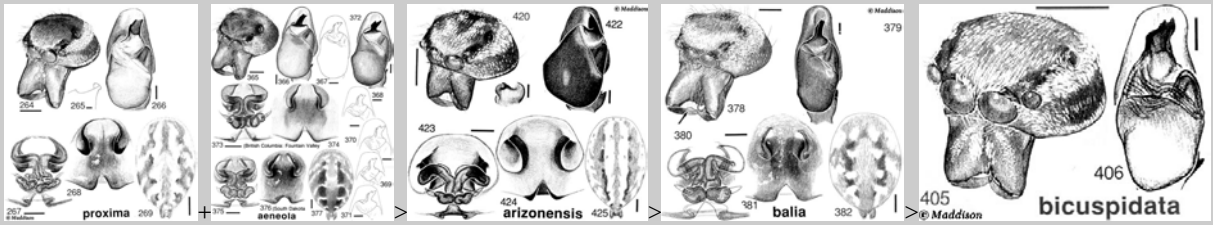
Parnaenus cyanidens +b) cuspidatus : Scioscia. Physis, C. 1995: 53(124-125): 39-44, f 6-19 +b) 38-39, f 1-5.+ © Photo G.B. Edwards. By courtesy.



Parnaenus metallicus : Scioscia, C. L. 1997. Physis, C. 1995 (1997) 53(124-125): 44-46, f 20-30. By courtesy.

Gen. *Pelegrina* Franganillo, 1930 (39 species)

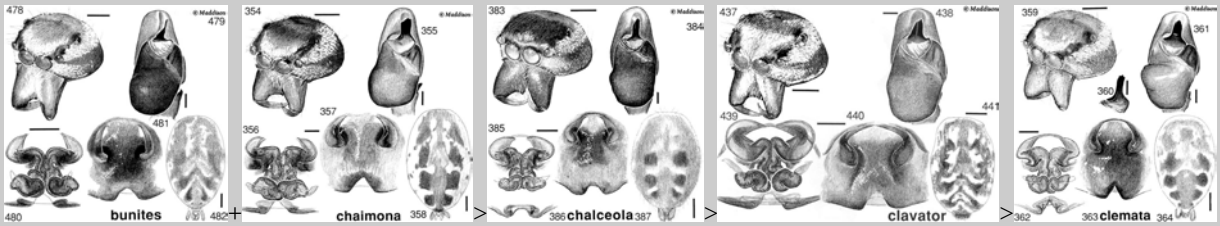
Type species *Pelegrina proxima*
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



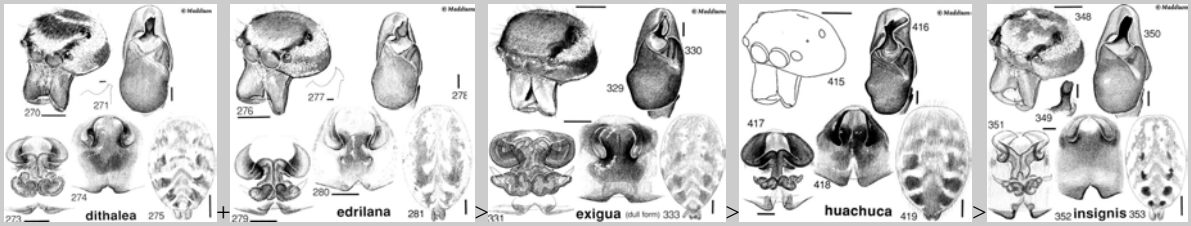
Pelegrina proxima + aeneola +arizonensis + balia +bicuspidata : Maddison W.P. 1996. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 154 (4): 265, f 264-269 + 288-290, f 156, 157, 208, 209, 247, 365-377 + 297-298, 160-161, 217, 251, 420-425 +290-291, f 378-382 + 295, f 405-406. By courtesy.



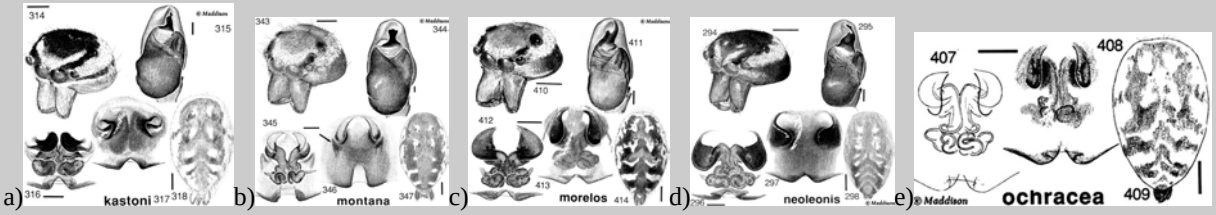
Pelegrina flavipes + flaviceps + furcata + galathea + helenae : Maddison W.P. 1996. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 154 (4): 278-279, f 142, 143, 201, 241, 319-323, 338, 339, 340 + 279-281, f 144, 145, 202, 242, 324-328, 340, 341 + 292-293, f 158, 159, 212, 249, 250, 388-402 + 263-265, f 5, 11, 13, 35, 78, 125, 130-131, 190, 236, 258-263 +298-299, f 155, 218, 426-431. By courtesy.



Pelegrina bunites + chaimona + chalceola + clavator + clemata : Maddison W.P. 1996. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 154 (4): 306-307, f 170, 171, 226, 226, 478-482 + 286-287, f 354-358 + 291-292, f 139, 211, 383-387 + 300-301, f 164, 165, 220, 437-441, + 287-288, f 359-364. By courtesy.

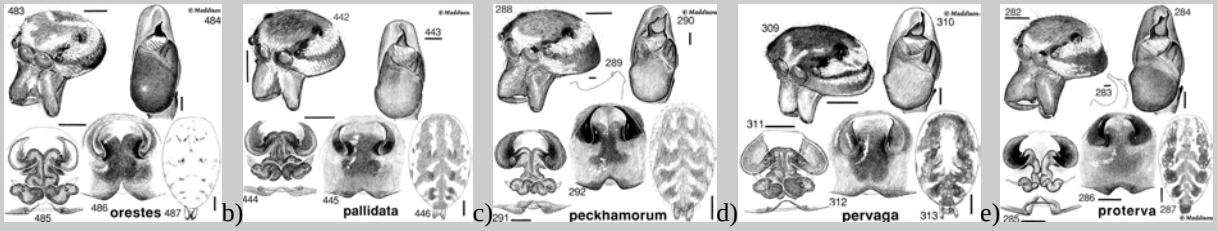


Pelegrina dithalea + edrilana + exigua + huachuca +insignis : Maddison W.P. 1996. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 268-269, f 132, 133, 192, 270-275, + 269-270, f 4, 193, 276-281, + 281-283, figs 127, 146-149, 203, 243, 329-337, 342 + 284-286, f 128, 150, 151, 205, 245, 348-353. By courtesy.

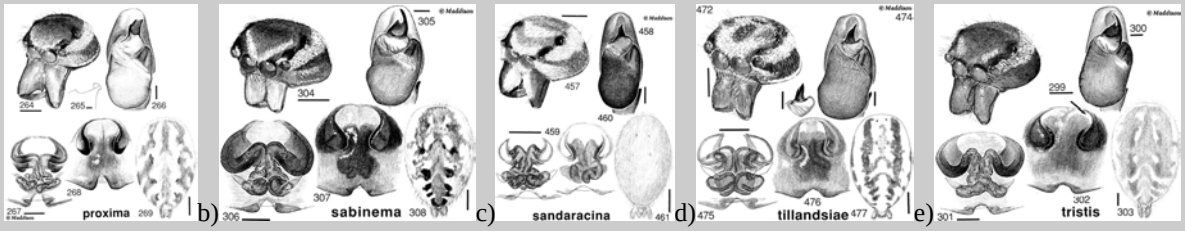


Pelegrina kastoni +b) montana +c) morelos + d) neoleonis + e) ochracea : Maddison W.P. 1996. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. a) 154 (4): 277-278, f 140, 141, 200, 314-318, b) 283-284, f 1, 154, 204, 244, 343-347 c) 296, f

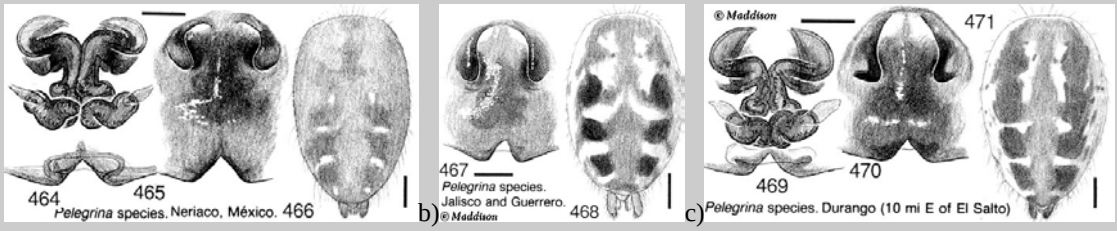
215, 410-414 d) 273-274, figs 138, 196, 294-298 e) 295, f 407-409. By courtesy.



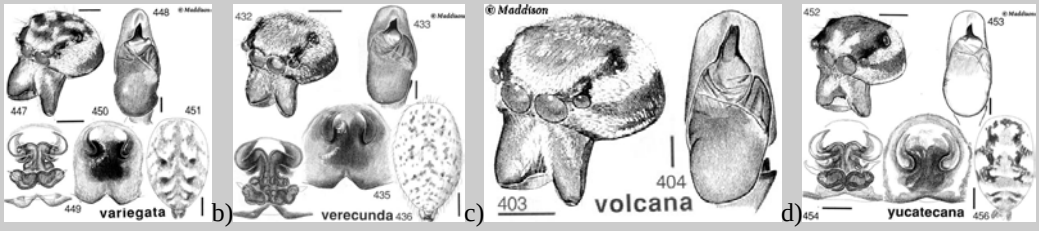
Pelegrina orestes + b) pallidata + c) peckhamorum + d) pervaga + e) proterva : Maddison W.P. 1996. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 154 (4): 307-308, f 172, 173, 227, 483-487 + b) 301-302, f 221, 442-4467 + c) 272-273, f 126, 136-137, 195, 239, 288-293 + d) 276-277, f 199, 240, 309-313 + e) 270-272, f 2, 3, 6-9, 15, 34, 134, 135, 194, 238, 282-287. By courtesy.



Pelegrina proxima +b) sabinema + c) sandaracina + d) tillandsiae + e) tristis: Maddison W.P. 1996. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. a) 154 (4): 265, f 264-269 +b) 275-276, f 198, 304-308, +c) 304-305, f 168, 224, 457-463 + d) 305-306, f 225, 254, 472-477 + e) 274-275, f 197, 299-303. By courtesy.



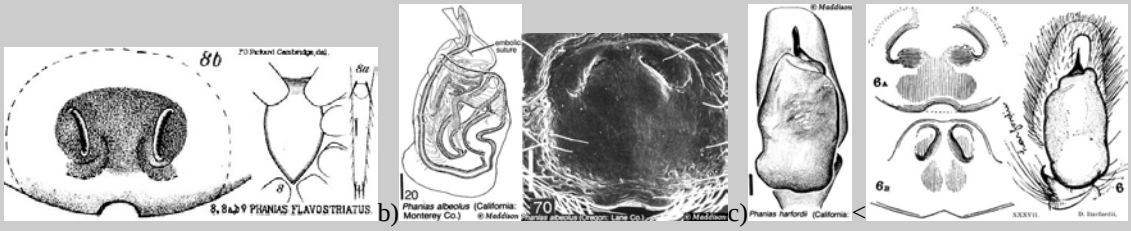
Pelegrina sp 1[Maddison] + b) sp 2 [Maddison] + c) sp 3 [Maddison] : Maddison W.P. 1996. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. a) 154 (4): 365, f 464-466 + b) 365, f 467-468 + c) 365, f 469-471 . By courtesy.



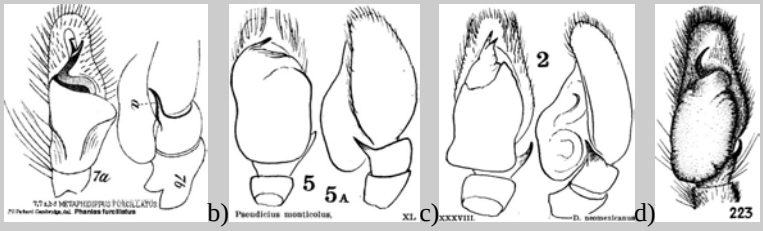
Pelegrina variegata + b) verecunda + c) volcana + d) yucatecana : Maddison W.P. 1996. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 154 (4): 302-303, figs 447-451 + b) 299-300, f 432-436, + c) 294-295, f 403, 404 + d) 303-304, f 452-456,. By courtesy.

Gen. *Phanias* Peckham & Peckham, 1896 (8 species)

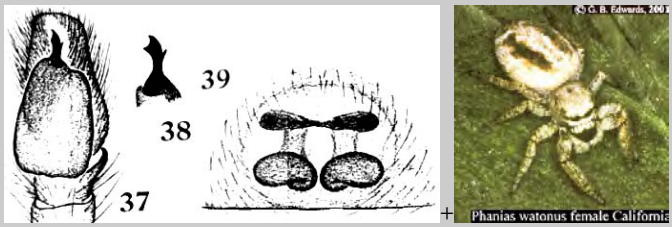
Type species *Phanias flavostriatus*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Phanias flavostriatus + b) albeolus + c) harfordi : Pickard-Cambridge F. 1901: 248, 251, t 22, f 8 + b) Maddison 1996: 154 (4):
238, 335, f 20, 70+ c) 154 (4): 232, 238, f 47 < Peckhams 1909. 16 (1): 464, t. 37, f. 6, t. 38, f. 4. By courtesy.



Phanias furcillatus* + *b) monticola [placement?]+ c) neomexicanus [placement?] + d) salvadorensis :
Pickard-Cambridge F. 1901: 267, t 24, f 7 + b) Peckhams 1909. 16 (1): 493, t 40, f 5 + c) 468, t 38, f 2 + d) Kraus 1955b. 493: 77, f 223 + e) © Photo Edwards. By courtesy.



Phanias watonus : Chamberlin, Ivie 1941 Bul. Univ. Utah (Biol.). 28, f 37-39 + © Photo Edwards. By courtesy.

Gen. *Phidippus* C.L. Koch, 1846 (60 species)

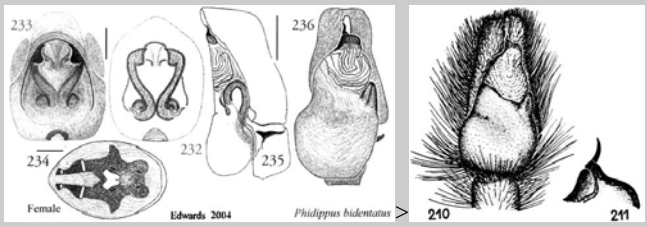
Type species *Phidippus audax*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

Phidippus (audax-group) (5 species)

Representative species *Phidippus (audax-group) audax*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



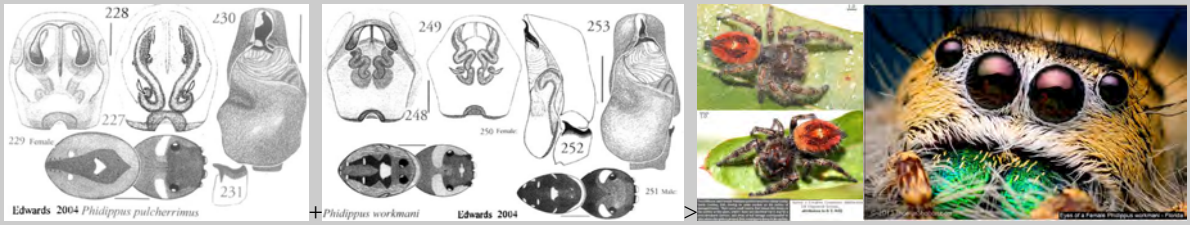
Phidippus (audax-group) audax : Maddison 1996. Bull. Mus. Compar. Zool., 154 (4): 229, 266, 267, 333, 335, f 41, 67, 113
+ Proszynski 2002. Arthr. Selecta. 10(3): 239, f. 77-78 (Hawaii) .+ Edwards G.B. 2004. 11: 72, photos C32-36 +©Photo D.Hill.



Phidippus (audax-group) bidentatus : Edwards G.B. 2004. 11: 71-72, 143, f 232-236 + Kraus O. 1955b. 493: 72, f 210-211 +©Photo D.Hill. By courtesy.



Phidippus (audax-group) princeps : Edwards G.B. 2004. 11: 69, 142, phots C37-38 + Paquin P., Duperre N. 2003.
Fabreries, Suppl. 11: 199, figs 2230--2232. + ©Photo D.Hill. By courtesy.



Phidippus(audax-group) pulcherrimus* + *workmani: Edwards G.B. 2004. 11: 70, 227-231 +77, 144, f 248-253
+ ©Photo D.Hill + T. Shahan. By courtesy.

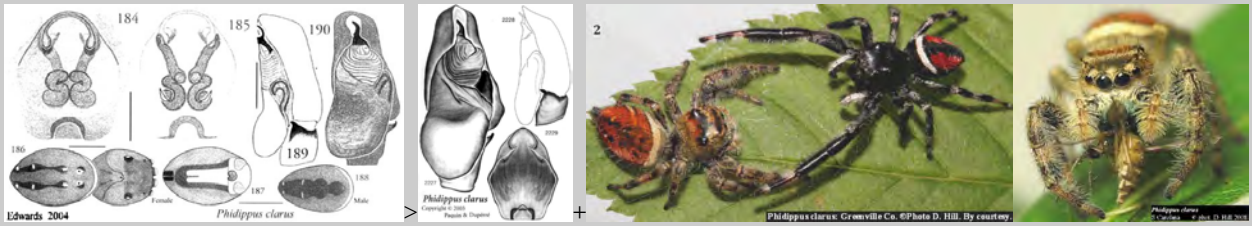
(8 species)

Phidippus (cardinalis-group)

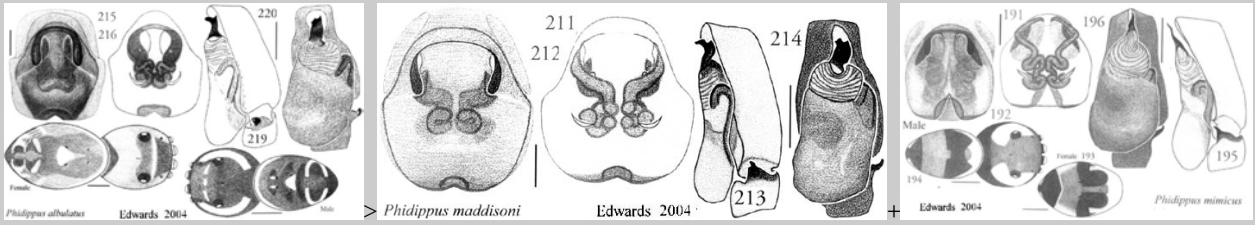
Representative species *Phidippus (cardinalis-group) cardinalis* .
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



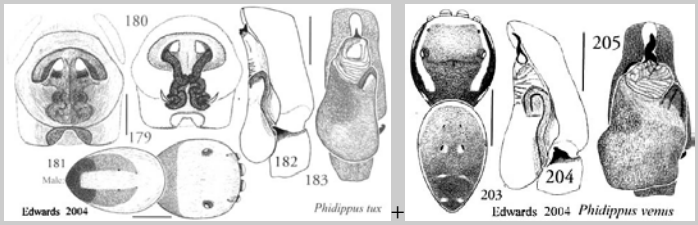
Phidippus (cardinalis-group) cardinalis* + *cerberus Edwards G.B. 2004. 11: 64, 139, f 197-202 +77, 144, f 248-253 + ©Photo D.Hill + T. Shahan. By courtesy.



Phidippus (cardinalis-group) clarus Edwards G.B. 2004. 11: 64, 139, f 197-202 + Paquin, Duperre 2003.. 11: 199, f 2227-2229
+ ©Photo D.Hill . By courtesy.



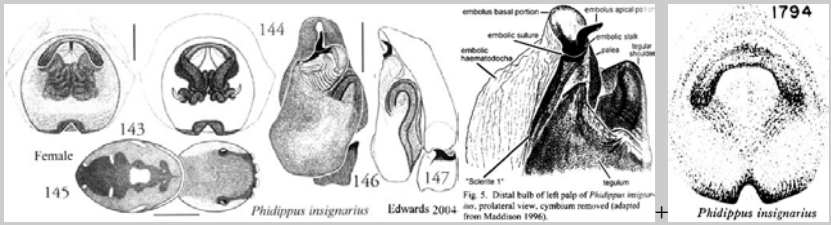
Phidippus (cardinalis-group) albulatus* + *maddisoni* + *mimicus: Edwards G.B. 2004. 11: 768, f 215-220 +67, 141,
f 211-214 + 63, 139, f 191-196. By courtesy.



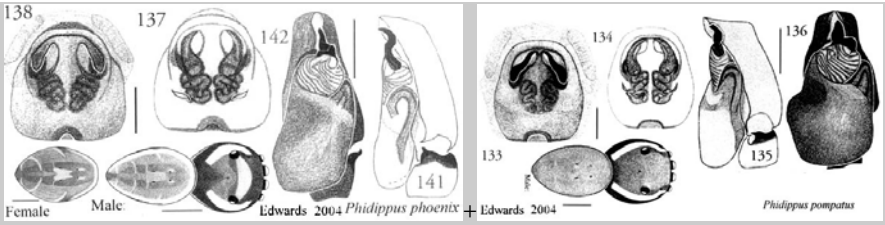
Phidippus (cardinalis-group) tux* + *venus: Edwards G.B. 2004. 11: 60, 135, figs 179-183 +77, 144, f 248-253. By courtesy..

Phidippus (insignarius-group) (9 species)

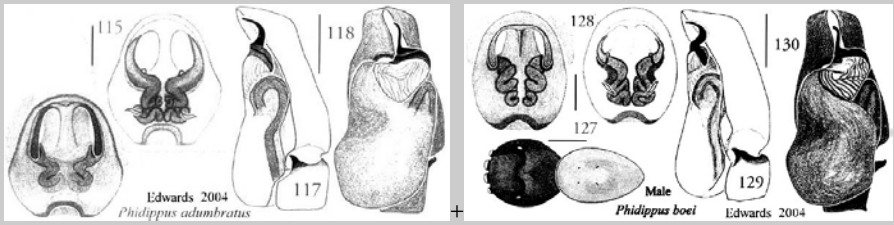
Representative species *Phidippus (insignarius-group) insignarius* .
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



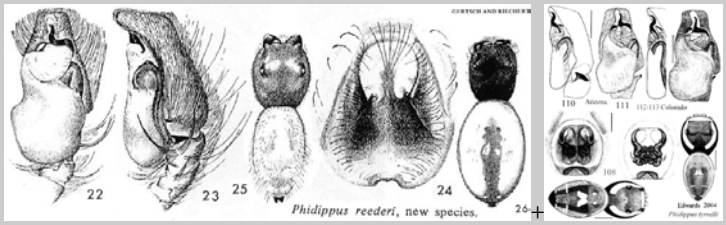
Phidippus (insignarius-group) insignarius : Edwards G.B. 2004. 11: 52-53, f 143-147
+ Kaston B. J. 1948. 70: 486, t. 96, f. 1794. By courtesy.



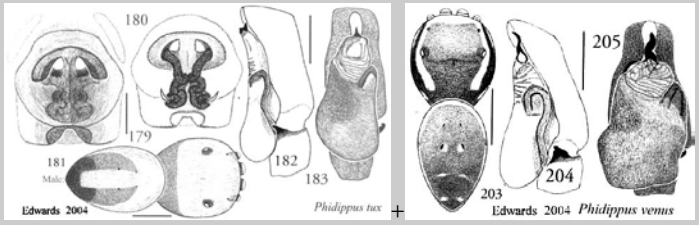
Phidippus (insignarius-group) phoenix + pompatus: Edwards G.B. 2004. 11: 51-52, f 137-142 + 50, 133, f 132-136. By courtesy.



Phidippus (insignarius-group) adumbratus + boei: Edwards G.B. 2004. 11: 47-48, 131, f 119 + 49, 133, f 127-131. By courtesy.



Phidippus (insignarius-group) carneus + tyrrelli: Edwards G.B. 2004. 11: 48, f 120-126 + 745-47, f 107-114. By courtesy.



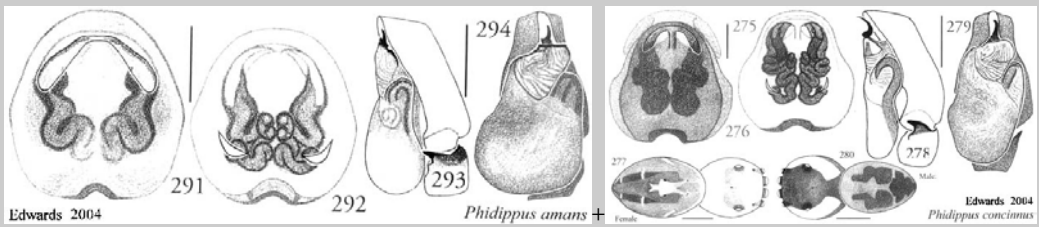
Phidippus (insignarius-group) tux + venus: Edwards G.B. 2004. 11: 60, 135, figs 179-183 +77, 144, f 248-253. By courtesy.

Phidippus (johnsoni-group) (8 species)

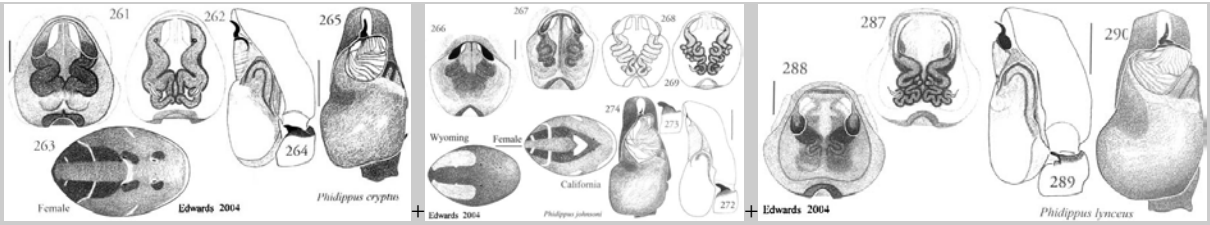
Representative species *Phidippus (johnsoni-group) johnsoni* .
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



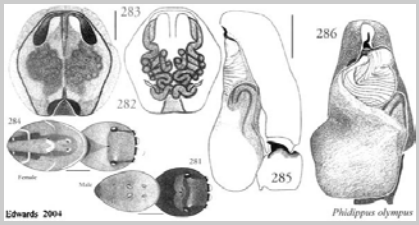
Phidippus (johnsoni-group) johnsoni + whitmani: Edwards G.B. 2004.82-84, f 266-274 + 79, figs 254-260 + ©Photo T. Shahan. By courtesy.



Phidippus (johnsoni-group) amans + concinnus: Edwards G.B. 200: .85, f 291-294 + 780, 147, f 275-280 + ©Photo T. Shahan. By courtesy.



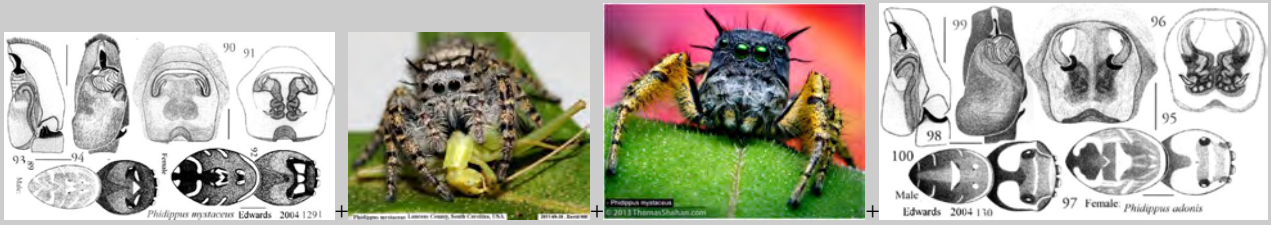
Phidippus (johnsoni-group) cryptus* + *felinus* + *lynceus: Edwards G.B. 2004. 81, 145, f 261-265 + 76, 144, f 244-247 + 84, 148, figs 287-290. By courtesy.



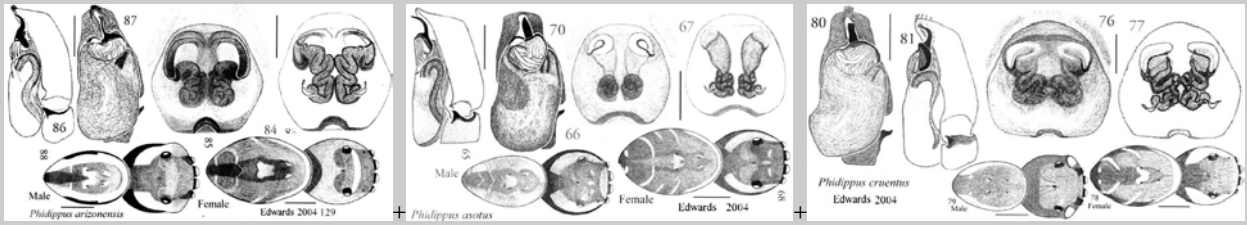
Phidippus (johnsoni-group) olympus: Edwards G.B. 2004. 84, 147, f 281-286. By courtesy.

Phidippus (mystaceus-group) (10 species)

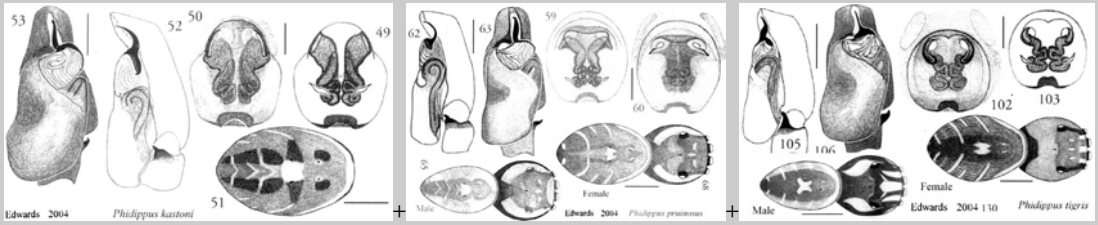
Representative species *Phidippus (mystaceus-group) mystaceus* .
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



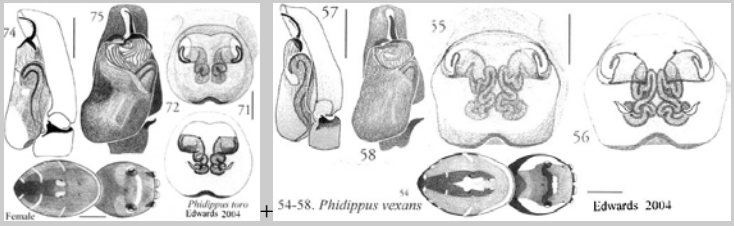
Phidippus (mystaceus-group) mystaceus* + *adonis: Edwards G.B. 2004. 11: 42, 129, figs 89-94 +43, 130, f 95-100+ ©Photo D. Hill + T. Shahan. By courtesy.



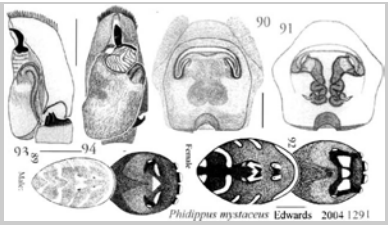
Phidippus (mystaceus-group) arizonensis* + *asotus* + *cruentus Edwards G.B. 2004. 11: 40, 128, f 82-88 + 35, 126, f 65-70 + 39, 128, 156, f 76-81, 350. By courtesy.



Phidippus (mystaceus-group) kastoni* + *pruinosus* + *tigris: Edwards G.B. 2004. 11: 34, 126, f 49-53 + 36-37, 126, f 59-64 + 44-45, 130, figs 101-106. By courtesy.



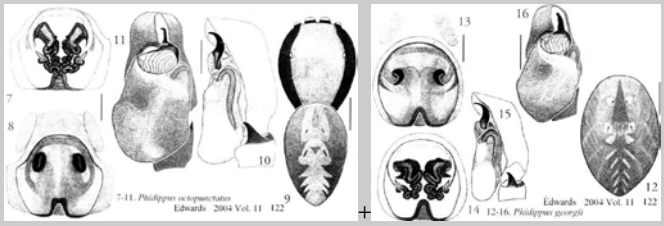
Phidippus (mystaceus-group) toro* + *adonis: Edwards G.B. 2004. 11: 38-39, f 71-75, 348 + 35, 126, figs 54-58. By courtesy.



Phidippus (mystaceus-group) mystaceus: Edwards G.B. 2004. 11: 42, 129, figs 89-94. By courtesy.

Phidippus (octopunctatus-group) (2 species)

Representative species *Phidippus (octopunctatus-group) octopunctatus* .
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



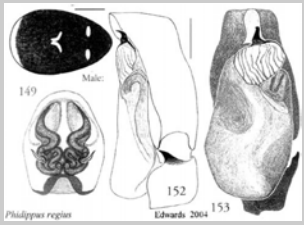
Phidippus (octopunctatus-group) octopunctatus + georgii: Edwards G.B. 2004. 11: 26, 122, figs 7-11 + 27, 122, f 12-16. By courtesy.

Phidippus (otiosus-group) (5 species)

Representative species *Phidippus (otiosus-group) otiosus*
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



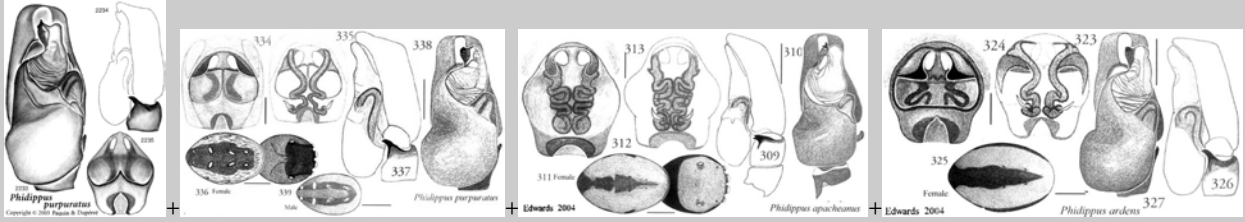
Phidippus (otiosus-group) otiosus + californicus + dianthus + pius: Edwards G.B. 2004. 11: 55, 135, f 154-161 + 57, f 162-170,+ 57, f 171-173 + 58-59, figs 174-178. By courtesy.



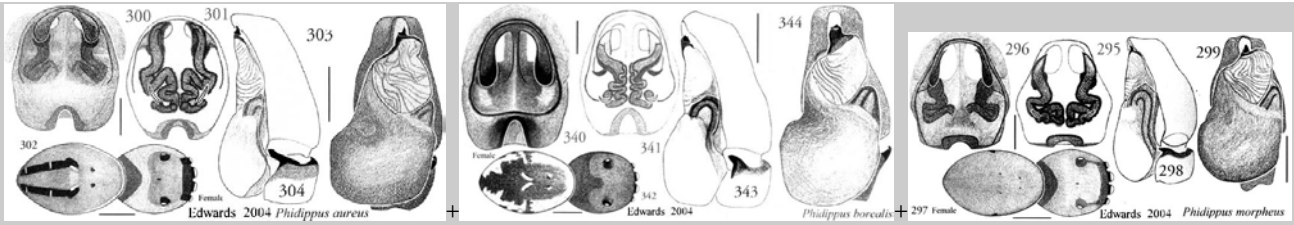
Phidippus (otiosus-group) regius: Edwards G.B. 2004. 11: 54-55, f 148-153. By courtesy.

Phidippus (purpuratus-group) (10 species)

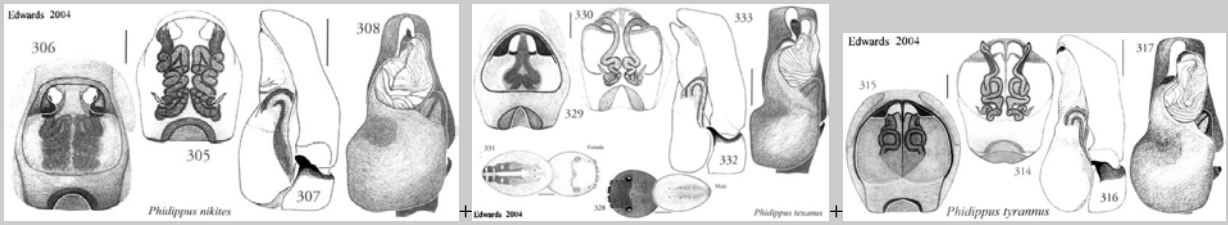
Representative species *Phidippus (purpuratus-group) purpuratus*
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



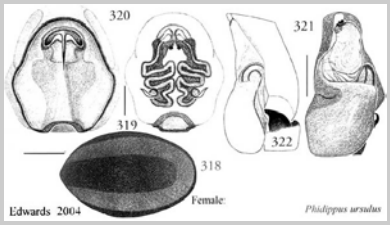
Phidippus(purpuratus-group) purpuratus + apacheanus + ardens: Paquin, Duperre 2003. Fabr.. 11: 199, figs 2232-2235 + Edwards G.B. 2004. 11: 94, 142, figs 334-339 + 89, 150, f 309-313 + 92, 152, f 323-327. By courtesy.



Phidippus (purpuratus-group) aureus + borealis + morpheus: Edwards G.B. 2004. 11: 85, 148, f 300-304 + 95, 153, f 340-344 + 92, 152, f 323-327. By courtesy.



Phidippus (purpuratus-group) nikites + texanus + tyrannus: Edwards G.B. 2004. 11: 88, 150, f 305-308 + 93, 152, figs 328-333 + 92, 152,f 323-327. By courtesy.



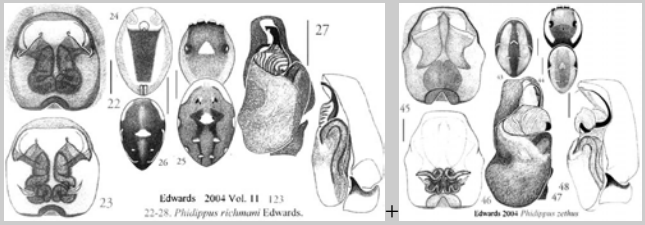
Phidippus (purpuratus-group) ursulus: Edwards G.B. 2004. 11: 91-92, 151, figs 318-322. By courtesy.

Phidippus (putnami-group) (5 species)

Representative species *Phidippus (putnami-group) putnami*
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



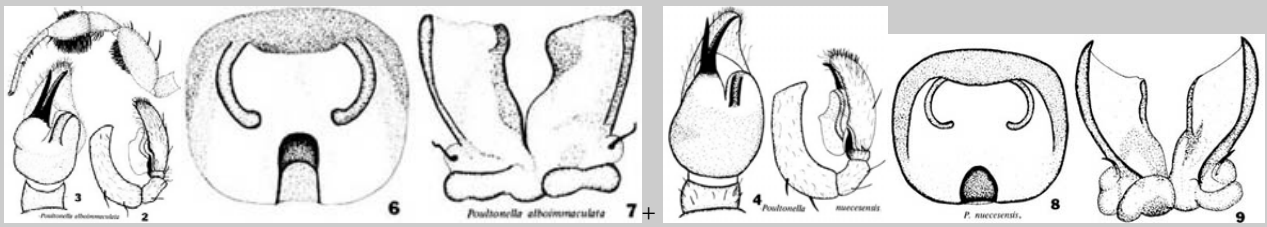
Phidippus (putnami-group) putnami + carolinensis + comatus : Edwards G.B. 2004. 11: 28-30, 123, f 17-21, 345-346 + 32, 124, f 36-42 + 31, 124, f 29-35 + ©Photo T. Shahan. By courtesy.



Phidippus (putnami-group) richmani + zethus : Edwards G.B. 2004. 11: 28-30, 123, f 17-21, 345-346 + 33, 125, figs 43-48. By courtesy.

Gen. *Poultonella* Peckham & Peckham, 1909 (1 species)

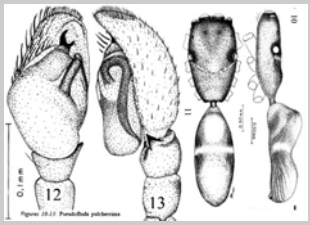
Type species *Poultonella alboimmaculata*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Poultonella alboimmaculata + nuecensensis : Cokendolpher, Horner 1978. J. Arachnol. 6: 135, f 1-3, 6-7. By courtesy.

Gen. *Pseudofluda* Mello-Leitão, 1928 (1 species)

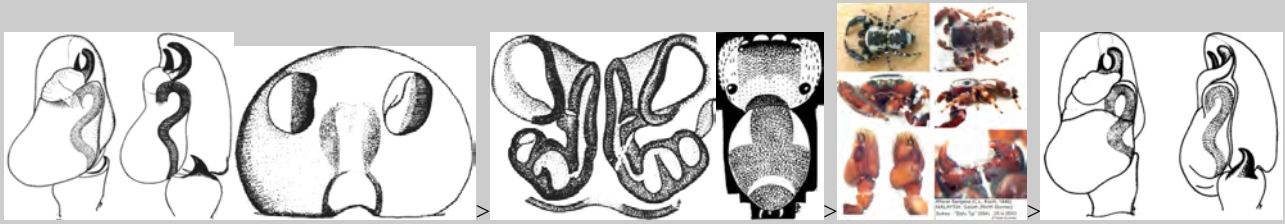
Type species *Pseudofluda pulcherrima*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



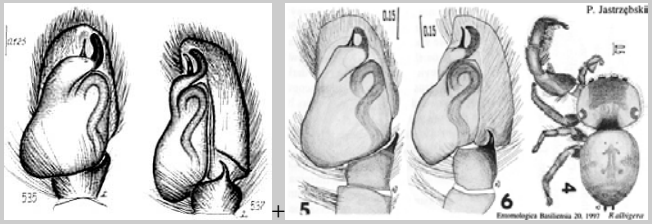
Pseudofluda pulcherrima : Edwards, Rinaldi, Ruiz 2005. Biota Neotropica 5(2): 22, f By courtesy.

Gen. *Rhene* Thorell, 1869 (45 species)

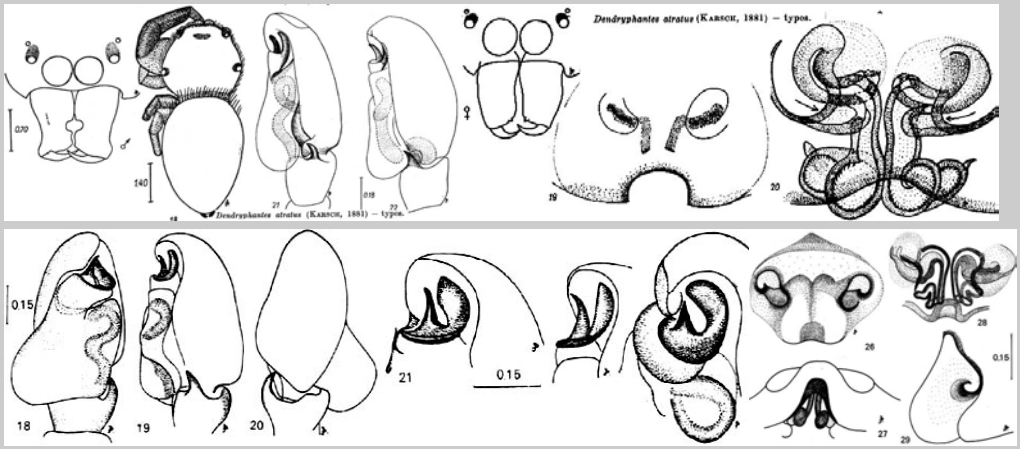
Type species *Rhene flavigera*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



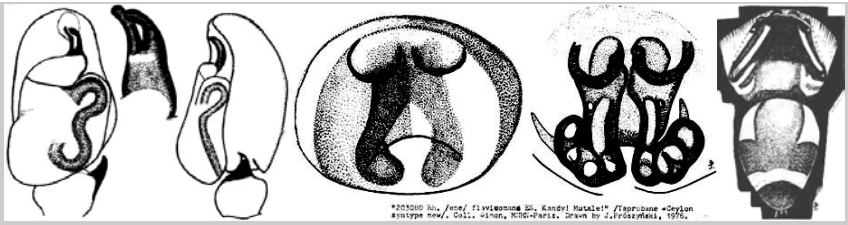
Rhene flavigera + b) bufo : Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 119-121. © P. Koomen + b) Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 119 (Sumatra, coll. Simon). By courtesy.

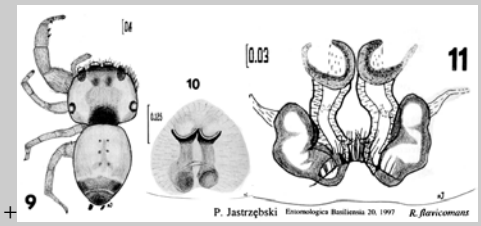


Rhene albigera: Zabka M. 1985. Ann. zool., 39, 11: 442-443, f 535-540 + Jastrzebski, 1997. Ent. Bas. 20: 45-51, f 4-8 1. © Ono, Ikeda, Kono. Salt. Japan., 2009: 580, pl 48: f 5-6 [**+ 3-4 Rhene atrata ?**]. By courtesy.



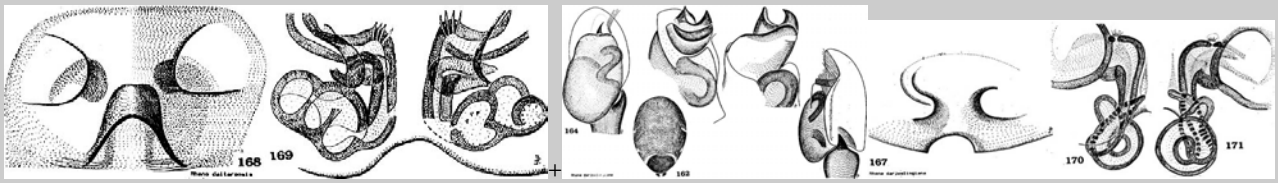
Rhene atrata : Proszynski 1973b. Ann. zool., 30: 102-104, f 15-22 (Type) +1979 - 34: 304, f 18-29. By courtesy.



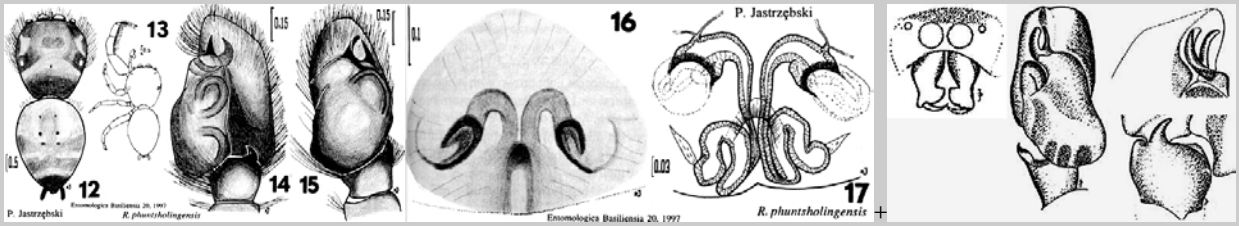




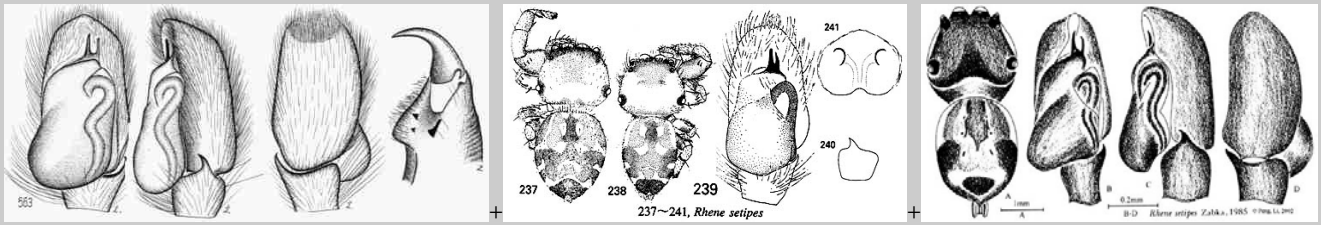
Rhene flavicomans* + *sp (raja) : Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 119-121 (syntypes) + Jastrzebski, 1997. Ent. Bas., Basel, 20: 51-52, f 9-11 + [Rh. danieli?] © Photo Samson Davies (Kerala) + Anurag (Dehradun)...By courtesy.



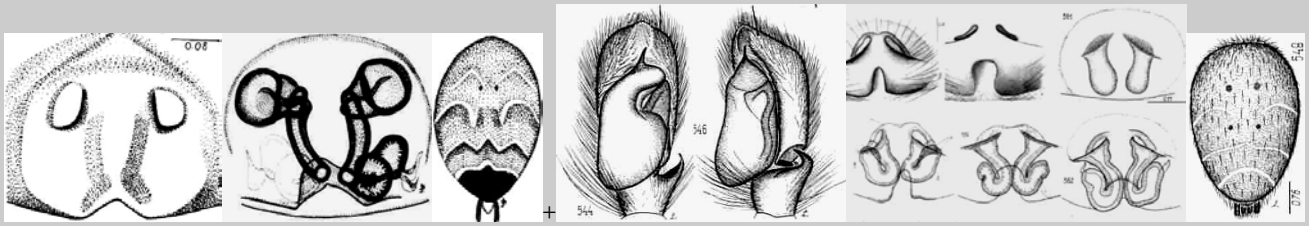
Rhene daitarensis* + *darjeelingiana: Proszynski 1992b. Ann. zool. 44, 9: 204, f 168-169 + 204-205, f 162-163, 167, 170-171.



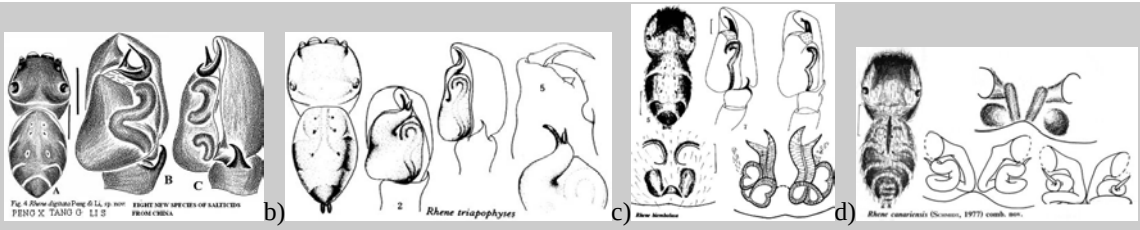
Rhene phuntsholingensis* + *ipis : Jastrzebski 1997c. Ent. Bas., Basel, 20: 52-55, f 12-17 + Proszynski 1987. Atlas ...: 83.



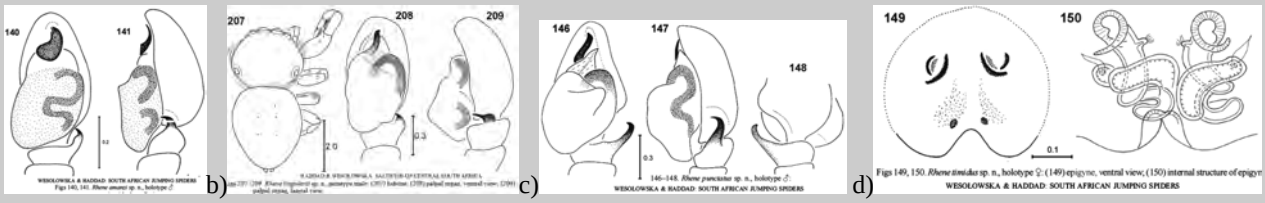
Rhene setipes : Zabka M. 1985. 39, 11: 445-446, f 563-566 + ©Ono, Ikeda, Kono 2009: 580, f 237-241 + Peng X., Li S.Q. 2002e. Acta zootax, Sin., 27, 3: 471, f 2A-D. By courtesy.



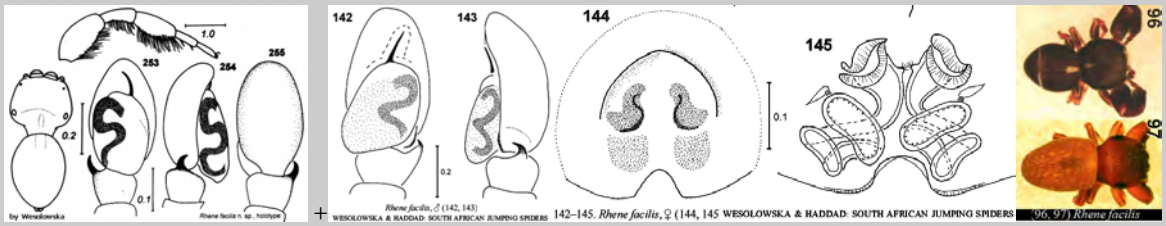
Rhene rubrigera : Proszynski 1984c. Atlas : 12 + 204-205, f 162-163, 167, 170-171 (Birma) + Zabka 1985. An. zool., 39, 11: 444-445, f 544-562. By courtesy.



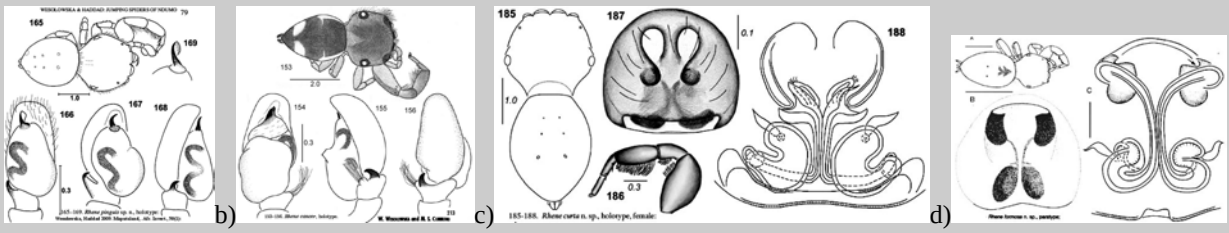
Rhene digitata + triapophyses + biembolusa + "canariensis" [Misidentified, original species = syn? Macaroeris moebi?] : Peng X., Tang G., Li S., 2008.© Acta zootaxon. sin. 33(2): 251, f 12-14 + b) Peng X. 1995. Acta zootax. sin.. 20, 1: 35-36, f 1-5 + c) Peng X., Kim J., Xie L. 1994. Korean Arachn., 10 (1-2): 31-32, f 5-9 + d) Peng X, Kim J., Xie L.1994. Korean Arachnology, 10 (1-2): 32-33, f 10-13. By courtesy .



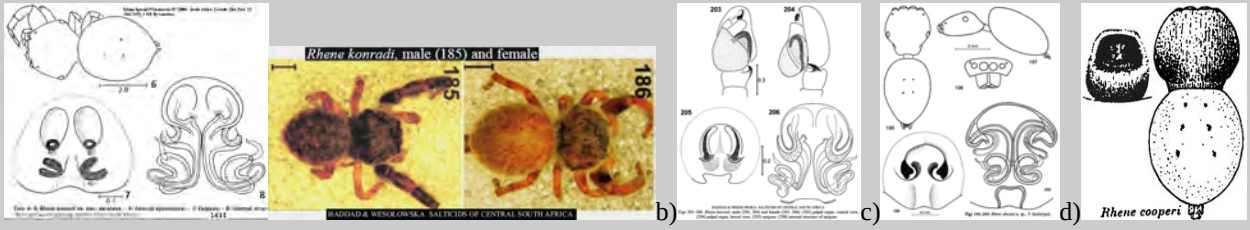
Rhene amanzi + b) lingularis c) punctatus d) timidus : Wesołowska & Haddad 2013. Afr. Invert.: 54 (1): 222-223, f 140, 141 b) 54 (1): 224-225, f 187, 207-209 + c) 225-226, f 146–148 + d) 226-227, f 98, 149, 150. By courtesy



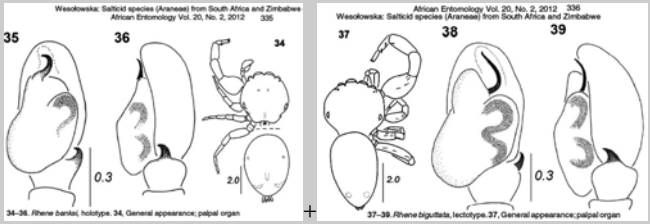
Rhene facilis : Wesolowska W., A. Russel-Smith. 2000. Trop. Zool., 13 (1): 93-94, f 251-255 + Wesołowska & Haddad 2013. Afr.
Invert.: 54 (1): 223-224, f 96, 97, 142–145. By courtesy.



Rhene pinguis + b) cancer + c) curta + d) formosa :Wesołowska & Haddad 2009 - Afr. Invert., 50(1): 78-79, 165-169 + b) Wesolowska, Cumming 2008. Ann. zool. 58: 212, 153-156.. + c) Wesołowska, Tomasiewicz, 2008. J. Afrotr. Zool., 4: 47-48, f 185-188 + d) Rollard Ch., Wesolowska W. 2002. Zoosystema 24 (2): 305-306, f 16a-d. By courtesy

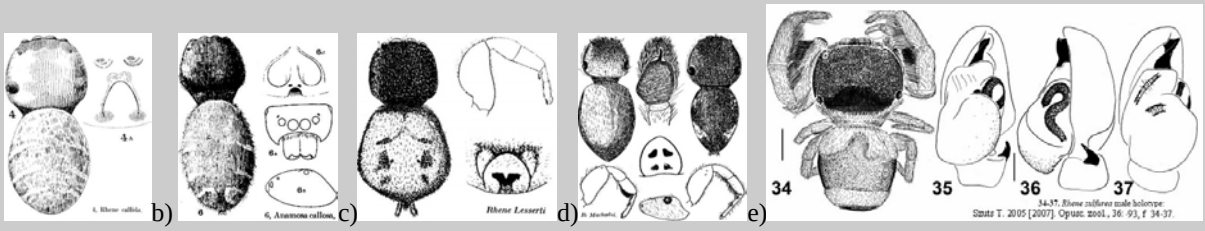


Rhene konradi (a+b) + c) obscura + d) cooperi : Wesołowska, 2009c. S Afr. Contrib. Nat. Hist. 12: 1411-1412, f 6-8 +b) Haddad, Wesołowska 2011. © Afr. Invertebr. 52(1): 119-121, f 185-186, 203-206 + c) Wesolowska, van Harten 2007 . F. Arabia, 23: 258-260, f 196-200 + d) Lessert R. 1925b. Rev. suisse zool., 32 (21): 347 f. 12a-b. By courtesy.





Rhene banksii* + b) *biguttata :Wesołowska 2012: 20(2): 333-334, f 34–36 [holotype] + b) Wesołowska 2012: 20(2): 335-336, f 37–39 + ©Photo T. Szuts. By courtesy.



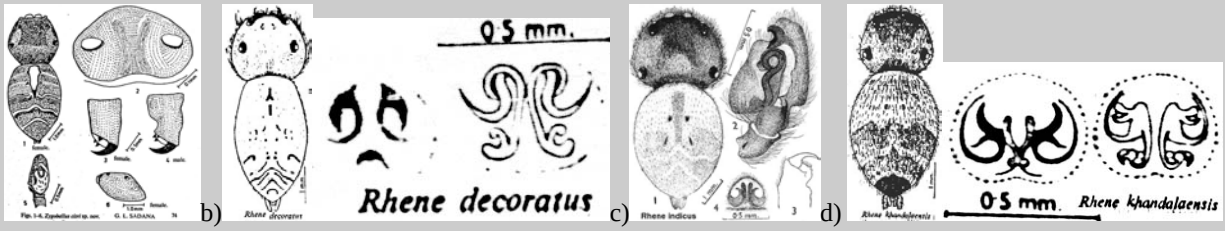
Rhene callida* + b) *callosa* + c) *lesserti* + d) *machadoi* + e) *sulfurea : Peckhams 1895. Occ. Pap. Nat. Hist. Soc. Wisc., 2 (3):162, t 15, f 4 + b) 165, t 15, f 6 + c) Berland., Millot 1941. Mem. Mus. Nat. Hist. Natur. Paris, 12, 2: 368, f 67 + d) 366, f 66 + e) Szuts T. 2005 [2007]. Opusc. zool., 36: 93, f 34-37. By courtesy



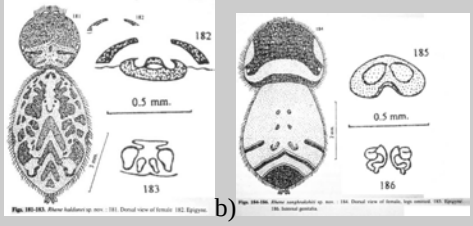
Rhene deplanata* + b) *hinlalakea: Prószynski 2009b. Arhr. sel. 18(3-4): f 44-45 + b) 162-164, illustrations 42-43 (holotype) + c) Barrion, Litsinger 1995. Riceland Spiders ... IRRI. 86, f. 44a-h. By courtesy



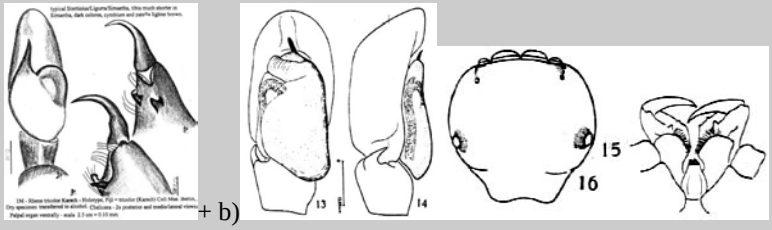
Rhene habahumpa* + c) *plana : Prószyński 2009b. Arhr. sel. 18(3-4): 162-164, f 41, 46 (holotype) + b) Barrion, Litsinger 1995. Riceland Spiders ... IRRI1 89, f 45a-e + c) Logunov D.V. 1993b. Arthr. Sel., 2(1): 51, f 3a-b. By courtesy.



Rhene citri* b) *decorata* c) *indica* d) *khandalaensis : Sadana, 1991. Entomon 16: 73-75, f 1-6 + b) Tikader 1977b. Proc. Indian Acad. Sci., 85: 276, f 4-6 + c) 68, f. 1-4 + d) 274-275, f 1-3 .



Rhene haldanei* b) *sanghrakshiti : Gajbe, 2004, Rec. Zool. Surv. Ind., Occ. Pap.: 227: 135, f 181-183+ b) 137, f 184-186.



***Rhene tricolor* [*placement Simaethinae?*] + b) *phoenicea* [*placement?*] +** : Karsch, 1878 from Fiji, Zool. Mus., Berlin, studied

by J. A. Beatty, drawn by Proszynski 2003: Internet [only!] + b) Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 427-428, t. 33, f 13-16.

Gen. *Rhetenor* Simon, 1902 (2 species)

Type species *Rhetenor diversipes*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



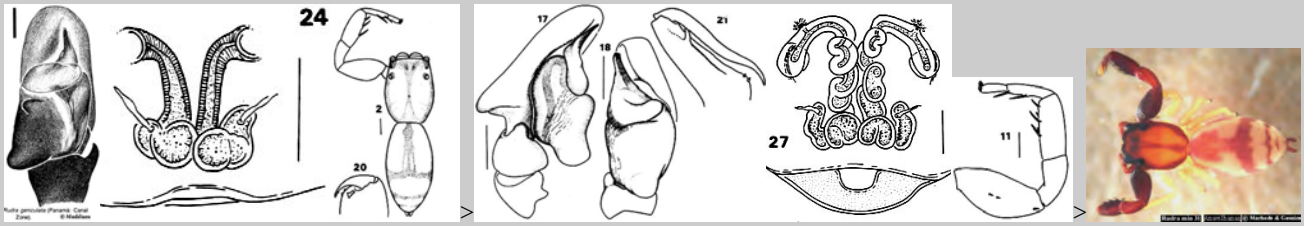
Rhetenor sp. : Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 76. By courtesy.



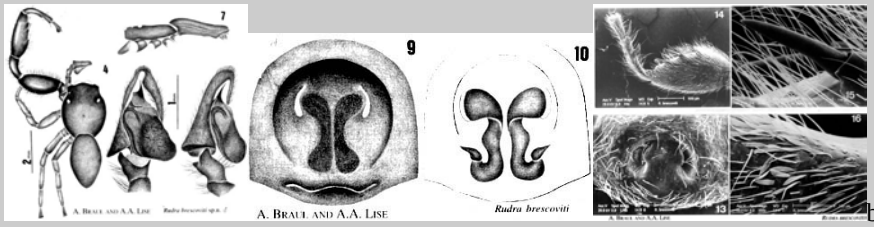
Rhetenor diversipes + texanus: Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 428-429, t 33, f 17; t 34, f 7 + ©Photo Ryan Kaldari (*R. texanus* - male holotype + female allotype). By courtesy.

Gen. *Rudra* Peckham & Peckham, 1885 (11` species)

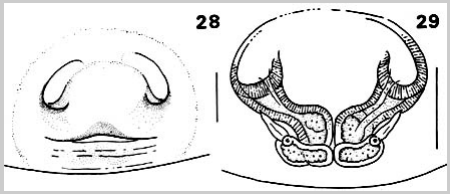
Type species *Rudra geniculata*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



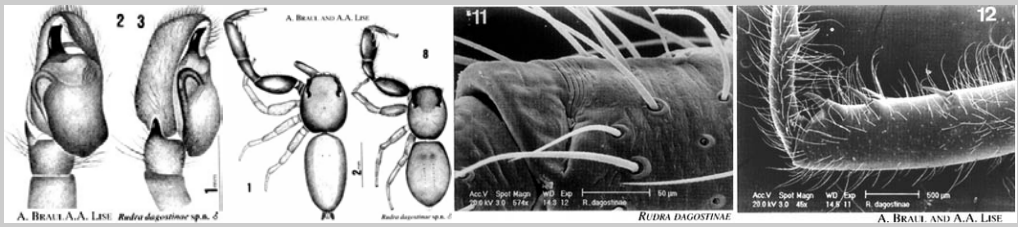
Rudra geniculata + humilis + sp : Maddison 1996. Bull. Mus. Comp.Zool. 154 (4): 333, f 54 + Galiano 1984b. Physis, C. 42 (103): 64-65, 66, 68, f 2, 20, 24 + 6-8, 11, 17-18, 21, 27. + © Photo Machado & Gasnier. By courtesy.



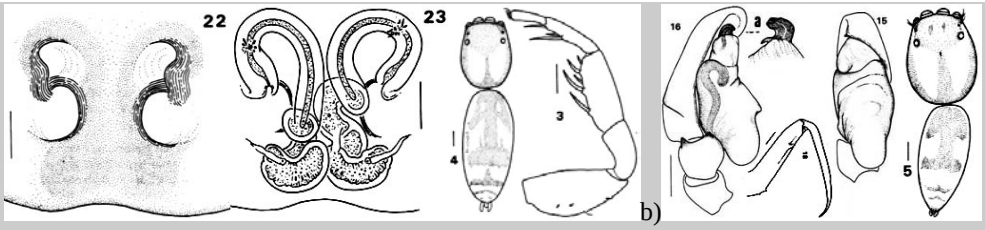
b)



Rudra brescoviti +b) multispina : Braul, Lise, 1999. Stud. Neotrop. fauna & environm. 34: 11, f 4-10, 13-16 + b) Galiano 1984b. Physis,C. 42 (103):68, f 28, 29. By courtesy.

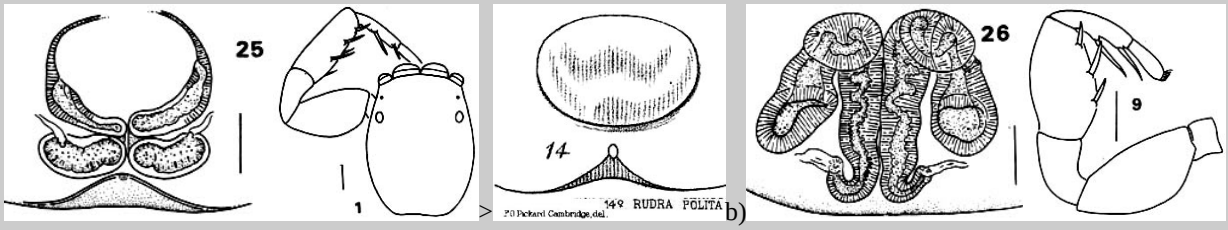


Rudra dagostinae : Braul, Lise, 1999. Stud. Neotrop. fauna & environm. 34: 11, f 1-3, 11-12. By courtesy.



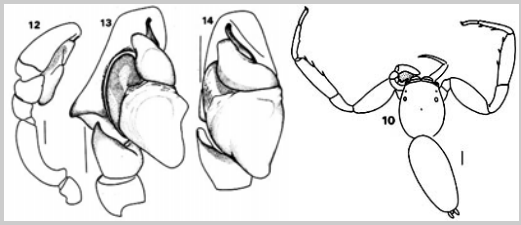
b)

Rudra minensis +b) oriximina : Galiano 1984b. Physis, C. 42 (103): 70, f 1, 25 + b) 68, 70, f 5, 15-16, 19. By courtesy.



b)

Rudra polita +b) tenera : Maddison 1996. Bull. Mus. Comp.Zool. 154 (4): 333, f 54 + F. P.-Cambridge 1901. 255, t 22, f 14 + b) Galiano 1984b. Physis, C. 42 (103): 70-71, f 9, 26. By courtesy.



Rudra wagae: Galiano 1984b. Physis, C. 42 (103): 71-72, f 10, 12-14. By courtesy.

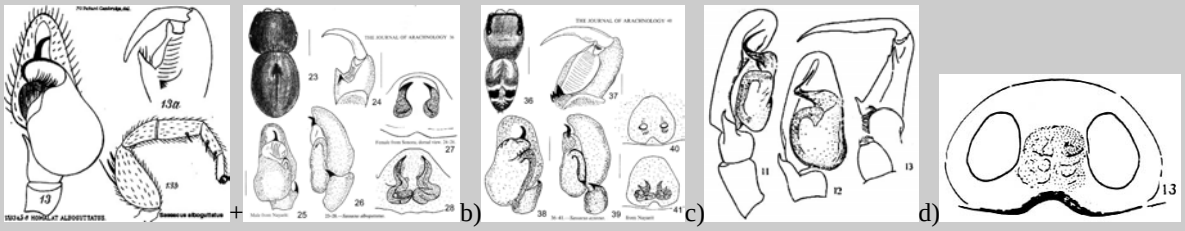
Gen. *Sassacus* Peckham & Peckham, 1895 (17 species)

Type species *Sassacus papenhoei*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



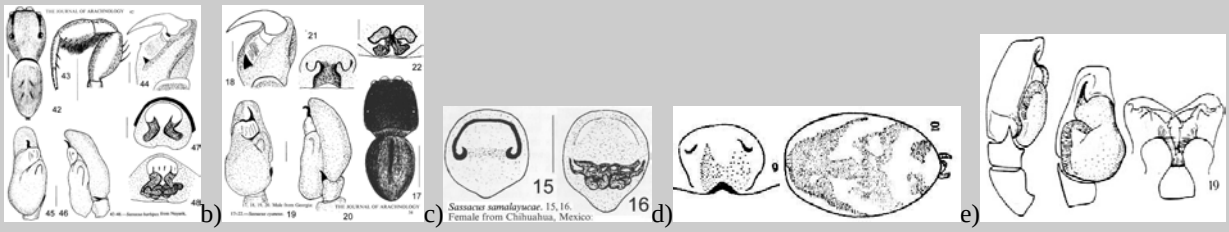
b) c)

Sassacus papenhoei +b) trochilus + c) sp. : Maddison 1996. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 154 (4): 332, f 45, 69 +© Photo G.B.Edwards +b)Galiano M.E. 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 437, t 35, f 14-16 © Photo A. Anker [Guyana]. By courtesy. aurantiacus



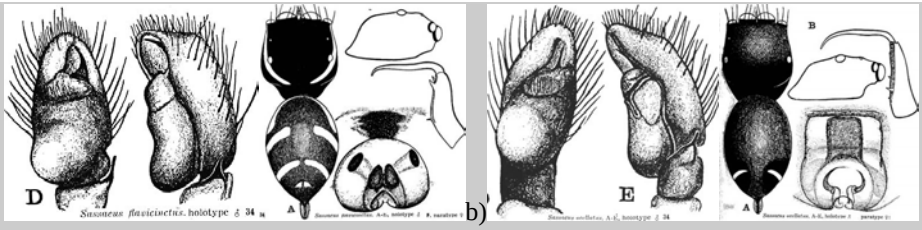
+ b) c) d)

Sassacus alboguttatus + b) arcuatus + c) aztecus d) aurantiacus : F. P.-Cambridge 1901: 294, t 28, f 13-13b + Richman 2008. J. Arachn. 36: 35, f 23-28.+ b) 39, f 36-41 + c) Galiano M.E. 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 433, t 35, f 11-13 + d) 434, t 34, f 13.



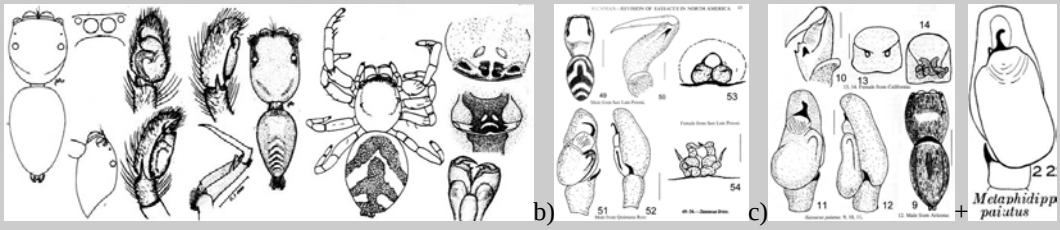
b) c) d) e)

Sassacus barbipes + b) cyaneus + c) samalayucae d) biaccentuatus +e) resplendens: Richman 2008. J. Arachn. 36: 41, f 42-48 + b) 33, f 17-22+ c) 33, f 15-16 + d) Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 434-436, t. 35, f 9-10.+ e) 436-437, t 35 f 17-19. By courtesy.

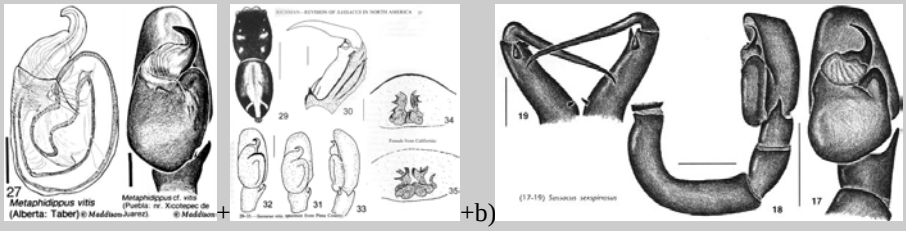


b)

Sassacus flavicinctus + b) ocellatus : Crane J. 1949a. Zoologica, 34 (2, 7): 41, f 5a-f + b) 44, f 6a-f By courtesy.



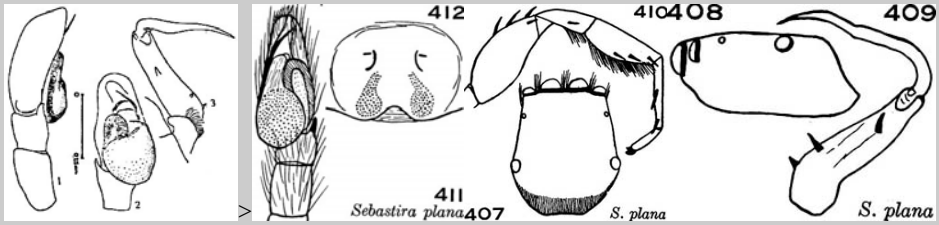
Sassacus helenicus +b) lirios : Bauab Vianna, Soares 1982. Revista Bras. Ent., 26 (1): 89, f. 8-11 + b) Richman 2008. J. Arachn. 36: 41-45, f 49-54 + c) 31-33, f 9-14 + Gertsch 1934. Amer. Mus. Novit. 726: 8, f 22]. By courtesy.



Sassacus vitis + b) sexspinosus : Maddison 1996. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 154 (4): 237, 242, f. 27, 59 + Richman 2008. Journal of Arachnology 36: 35-39, f 29-35 +b) Ruiz, Brescovit 2005b. Revta bras. Zool. 22(3): 757, f 17-19.

Gen. *Sebastira* Simon, 1901 (2 species)

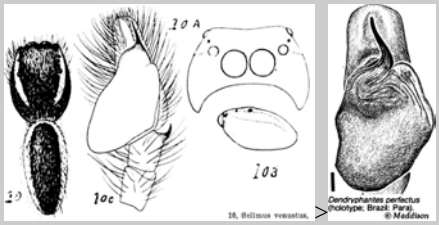
Type species *Sebastira hastatus*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Sebastira instrata + plana : Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 441-442, t 37: , f 1-3 + Chickering 1946. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 97: 442, f 407-412. By courtesy.

Gen. *Selimus* Peckham & Peckham, 1901 (2 species)

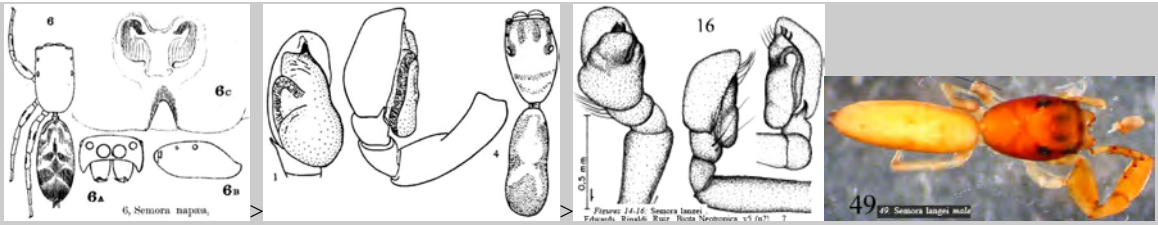
Type species *Selimus perfectus*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Selimus venustus + perfectus : Peckhams 1901b: 13(1): 329, t 28, f 10 + Maddison 1996. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 154(4): 238, f 60. By courtesy.

Gen. *Semora* Peckham & Peckham, 1892 (3 species)

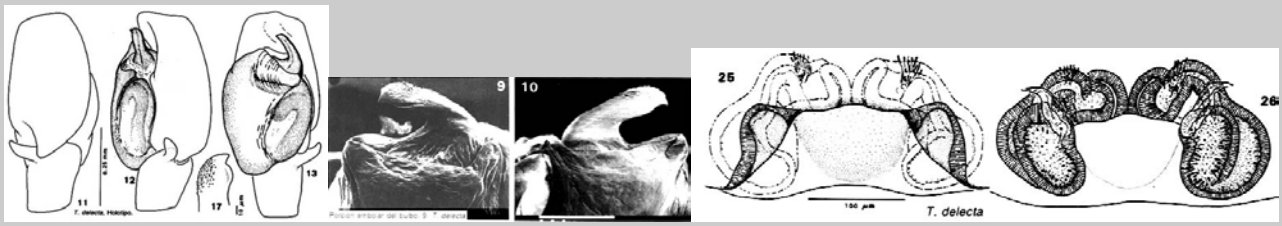
Type species *Semora napaea*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



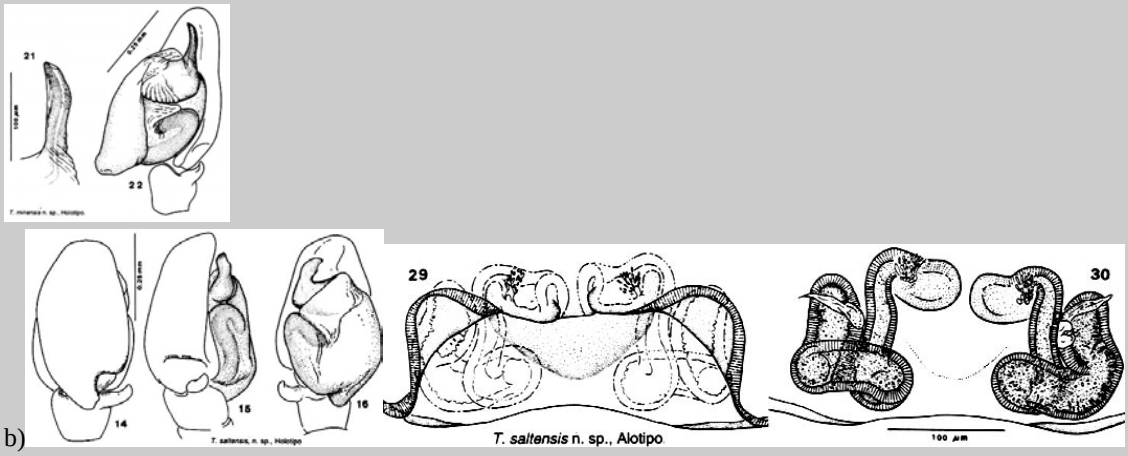
Semora napaea* + b) *trochilus* + c) *langei: Peckhams 1892. Occ. Pap. Nat. Hist. Soc. Wisc., 2 (1): 69, t 5, f 6 + b) Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 444, t 34, f 1-2, 4 + c) Edwards, Rinaldi, Ruiz 2005. Biota Neotr. 5(2): 22, f 14-16, 49.

Gen. *Tacuna* Peckham & Peckham, 1901 (4 species)

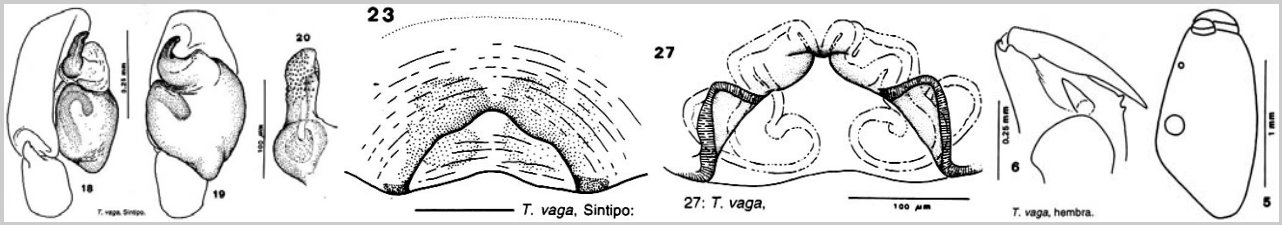
Type species *Tacuna delecta*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Tacuna delecta : Galiano M. E. 1995b. Physis C, 50 (118-119): 114-118, f 1-4, 9-13, 24-26, 28. By courtesy.



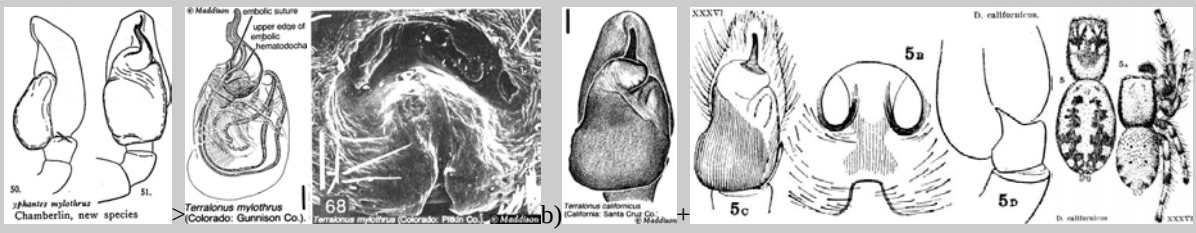
Tacuna minensis* + b) *saltensis : Galiano M. E. 1995b. Physis C, 50 (118-119): 119-120, f 7, 21-22 + b) 119, f 8, 14-17, 29, 30 .



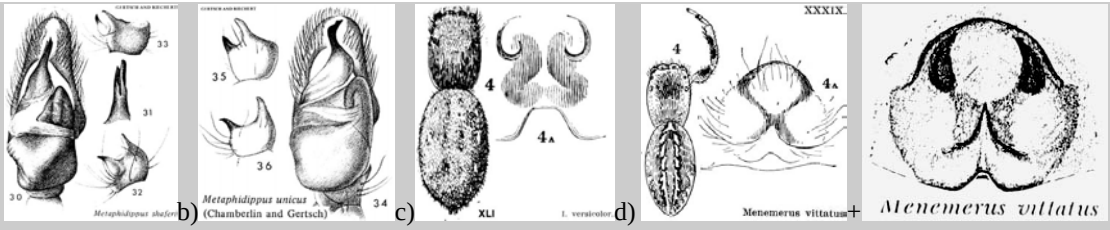
Tacuna vaga : Galiano M. E. 1995b. Physis C, 50 (118-119): 118-119, f 5, 6, 18-20, 23, 27. By courtesy.

Gen. *Terralonus* Maddison, 1996 (4 species)

Type species *Terralonus mylothrus*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Terralonus mylothrus* + b) *californicus : Chamberlin 1925b: 134, f 50-51 + Maddison 1996. Bull. Mus.Comp. Zool.gy, 154 (4): 232, 239, 330, f 68 + b) 232, 239, 333, f 44 + Peckham 1909. 16 (1): 466, t. 34, f. 5. By courtesy.

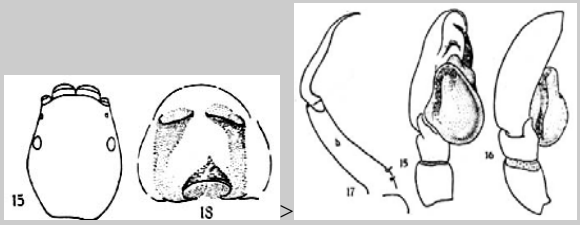


b) c) d) +

Terralonus shaferi* + *b) unicus* + *c) versicolor* + *d) vittatus : Gertsch W. J., S. E. Riechert 1976. Am. Mus. Novit. 2604: 21, f 34-36 + b) 21, f 34-36 + c) Peckham 1909. 16 (1): 497, 503, t 41, f 4 + d) 484, t 39, f 4 + Barnes 1958: 47, f 66. By courtesy.

Gen. *Thammaca* Simon, 1902 (2 species)

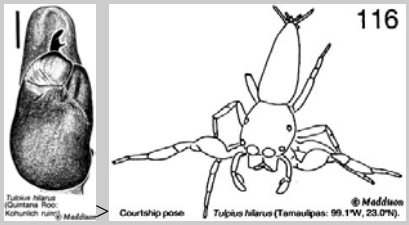
Type species *Thammaca nigritarsis*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Thammaca nigritarsis* + *coriacea : Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 456-457, t 37, f 15, 18. + f 15-17. By courtesy.

Gen. *Tulpius* Peckham & Peckham, 1896 (1 species)

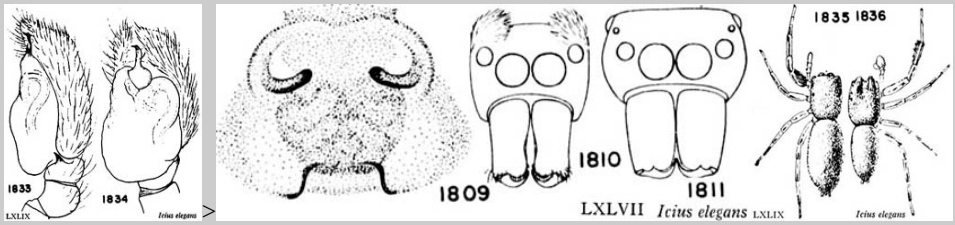
Type species *Tulpius hilarus*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



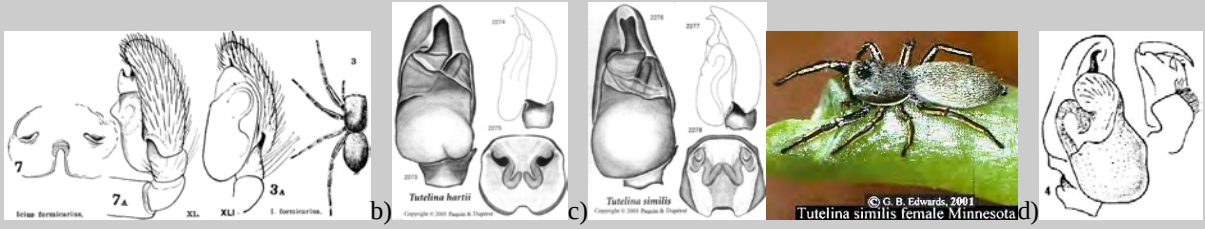
Tulpius hilarus : Maddison W.P. 1996. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 154 (4): 332, f 46, 116. By courtesy.

Gen. *Tutelina* Peckham & Peckham, 1896 (4 species)

Type species *Tutelina elegans*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Tutelina elegans : Kaston 1948. Bull. Conn. St. geol. nat. Hist. Surv. 70: 488, t 99, f 1835-1836. By courtesy.

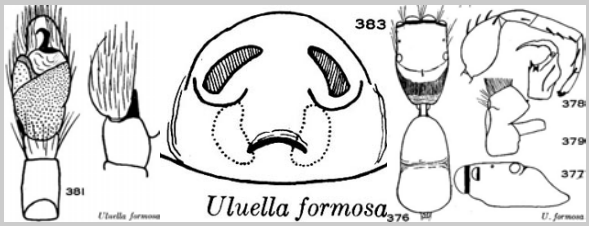


b) c) d)

Tutelina formicaria* + *b) harti* + *c) similis* + *d) rosenbergi: Peckhams 1909. 16 (1): 500, t 40, f 7, t 41, f 3 + b) Paquin, Duperre 2003. Fabreries, Suppl. 11: 203, f 2273-2275 + c) 203, figs 2276-2278 + © Photo G.B.Edwards + d) Galiano M.E. 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 461, t 37, f 4, 5. By courtesy.

Gen. *Uluella* Chickering, 1946 (1 species)

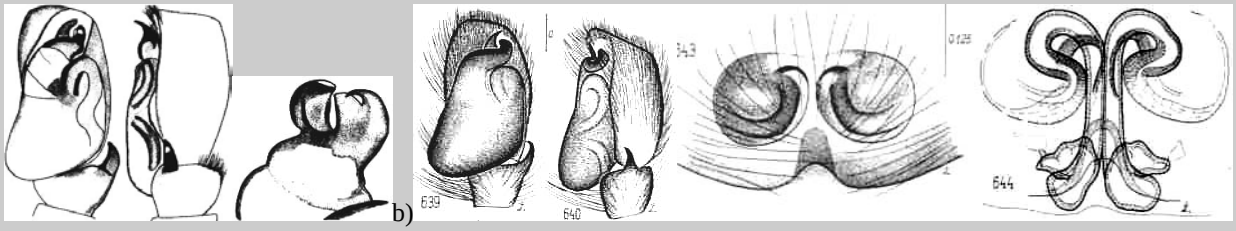
Type species *Uluella formosa*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



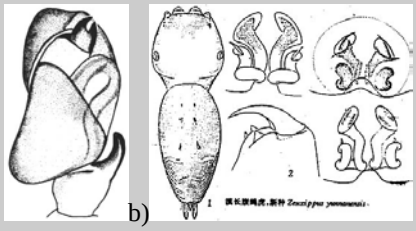
Uluella formosa : Chickering 1946. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard 97: 419, f 376-383. By courtesy.

Gen. *Zeuxippus* Thorell, 1891 (4 species)

Type species *Zeuxippus histrio*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



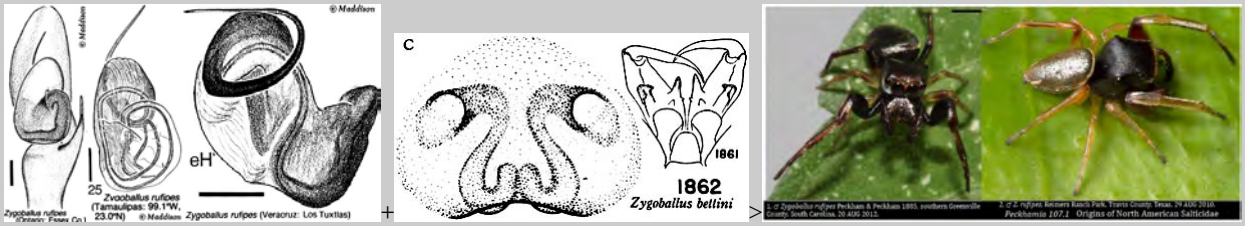
Zeuxippus histrio* + *b) pallidus : Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 122 +b) Zabka 1985. Ann. zool. 39, 11: 456-457, f 639-645.



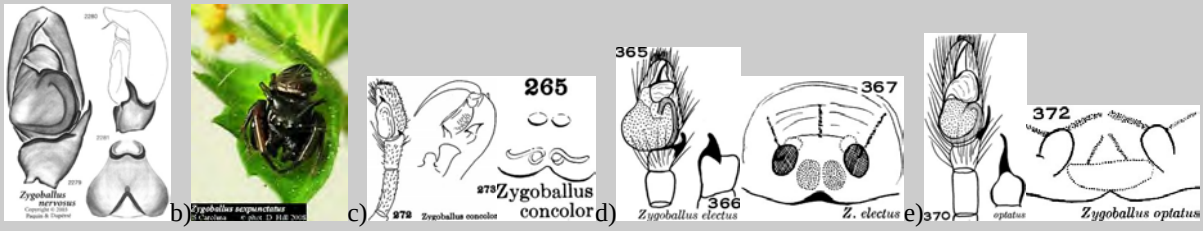
Zeuxippus atellanus* + *yunnanensis : Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 122 + b) Peng X., Xie L. 1995b. Acta Arachn. Sinica, 4 (2): 134, f 1-5. By courtesy. By courtesy.

Gen. *Zygoballus* Peckham & Peckham, 1885 (14 species)

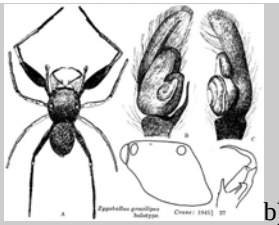
Type species *Zygoballus rufipes*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Zygoballus rufipes : Maddison W.P. 1996. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 154 (4): 330, f 23, 38, 51 + Kaston B. J. 1948. Bull. Conn. St. geol. nat. Hist. Surv. 70: 496, t 100 f 1874-75,1861-1862 + © Photo R. Kaldari. By courtesy.



Zygoballus nervosus* +*b) sexpunctatus* + *c) concolor* + *d) electus* *e) optatus : Paquin P., Duperre N. 2003. Fabreries, Suppl. 11: 203, f 2279-2280 +b) ©phot. D. Hill 2008 +c) Bryant 1940. Bull. Mus. comp. Zool. 86: 480, t 21, f 272-273 +d) Chickering 1946. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard 97: 405, f 363-367 +e) 410, f 368-373. By courtesy.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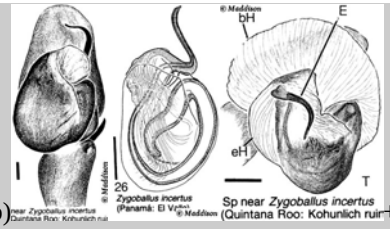

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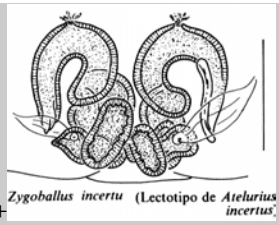

Zygoballus gracilipes + b) incertus : Crane J. 1945. Zoologica, N. York, 30 (1, 3): 36, f 3a-e + b) Maddison 1996. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 154 (4):330, f 26, 39, 57 +Galiano 1987c.J. Arachn., 15: 290, f 18. By courtesy.


b)


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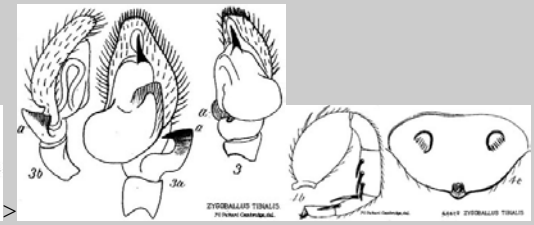
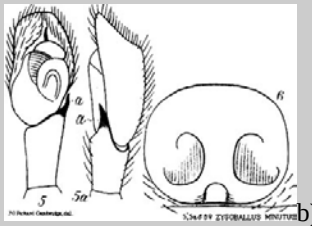


Zygoballus maculatus +b) mundus + c) tibialis : F. P.-Cambridge 1901.: 291, 292,t 28, f 7 + b) 162, t 19, f 17 + c) 290, 291, t 28, f 3-4. By courtesy.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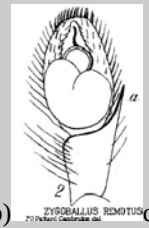
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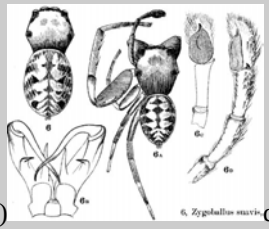
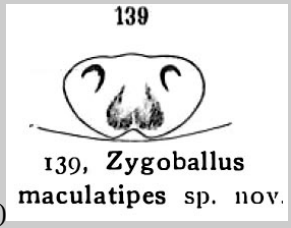

d)


Zygoballus minutus + b) remotus +c) suavis +d) maculatipes : F. P.-Cambridge 1901.291, 292, t 28, f 5, 6+ b) 291, 292, t 28, f 2.
+ c) Peckhams 1895. Occ. Pap. Nat. Hist. Soc. Wisc., 2 (3): 173, t 16, f 6 +d) Petrunkevitch, 1925a: 226, f. 139. By courtesy.

42. **DENDRYPHANTEAE** (in part) — **II. SALTICIDAE UNIDENTATI** (516-519)
Inferior margin of the chelicerae with a single pointed tooth or none.

II/**1**. Posterior margin of the cephalothorax and the pedicel visible from above. Coxae of the second pair of legs separated from the coxae of the third pair of legs. The fourth pair of legs with the coxae not shorter than the trochanter, or at least not much shorter. **2**
- Posterior margin of the cephalothorax and the pedicel invisible from above, covered by the abdomen. All coxae on both sides contiguous **5**

II/**5**. Inferior margin of the chelicerae without a tooth or with only a very minute and fine tooth **6**
- Inferior margin of the chelicerae with a strong conical tooth. **9**

II/**9** (5). Tibia and patella of the third pair of legs longer (or at least not shorter) than the tibia and patella of the fourth pair of legs. **10**
-Tibia and patella of the third pair of legs shorter than the tibia and patella of the fourth pair of legs**17**

II/**17**(9). Small eyes of the second row much further from the posterior laterals than from the anterior ..**18**
- Small eyes of the second row midway (or nearly) between the anterior and posterior laterals.... **24**

II/**18** (17). Ocular quadrangle much wider behind than in front **19**

II/**18** (17). - Ocular quadrangle with virtually parallel sides **21**

II/**21** (18). - Cephalothorax normal, gradually sloping behind. Anterior legs more robust than the others ... **22**

II/**19** (18).
- Posterior legs with only a few minute spines, usually unarmed, except for the metatarsi and the apical whorls of spines **20**

II/**20** (19). Pars thoracica longer than the pars cephalica, and marked by a thoracic groove behind the eyes .

II/**22** (21). Sternum strongly attenuated in front, almost as much as in Marpissa. Ocular quadrangle with parallel sides. . .

.....42. **DENDRYPHANTEAE** [redacted] 612 **Dendryphantes**) [*Pseudicius* ***Icius*** *Modunda, Admestina, Anoka=Hentzia, Bagheera, Avitus, Dendryphantes, Lurio, Sassacus, Thammaca, Paradamoetas, Tulpius, Ashtabula*]

Dendryphanteae - characters used by Simon 1901

ATTACHMENT ON SALTICIDAE SPECIES DIVERSITY

Abbreviated versi
on of "Monograph of the Salticidae (Araneae) of the World 1995-2015.
Part I: Introduction to alternative classification of Salticidae".
http://salticidae.pl/Subfamilies/

Jerzy Prószyński

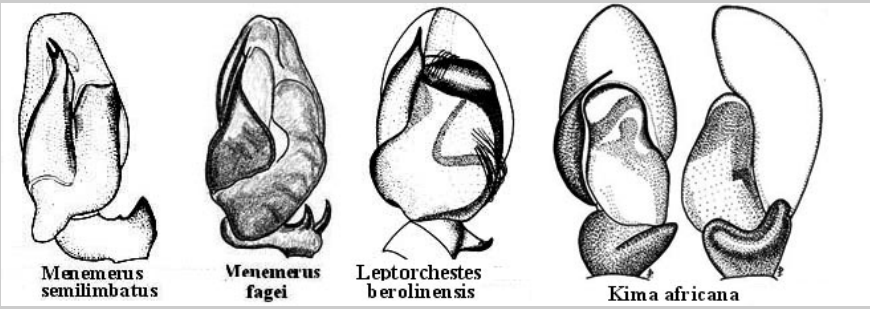
ATTACHMENT 26a

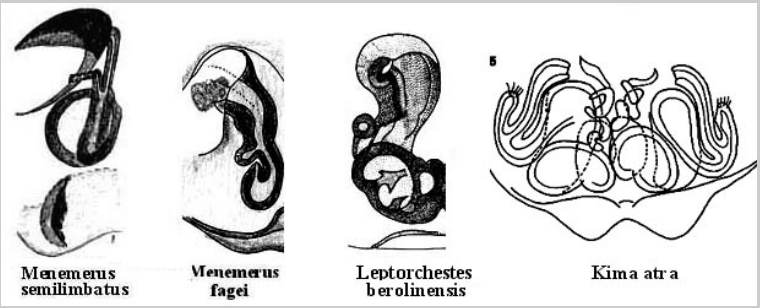
MENEMERINES GROUP OF GENERA

Version July 1st, 2016.
Sources and permissions of illustrations, also references, are displayed in the IInd part of the monograph http://www.peckhamia.com/salticidae/

Type genus Menemerus
Interactive index of genera , Kima , Leptorchestes , Menemerus Ugandinella (64 species)

DIAGNOSIS. MENEMERINES are recognizable by broad and fleshy basis of embolus, sitting laterally to bulbus, with tip either double or, if single, sometimes followed dorsally by white, unsclerotized structure, usually little visible and known. Ducts in epigyne usually heavily sclerotized. Drawings below are integral part of the definition.

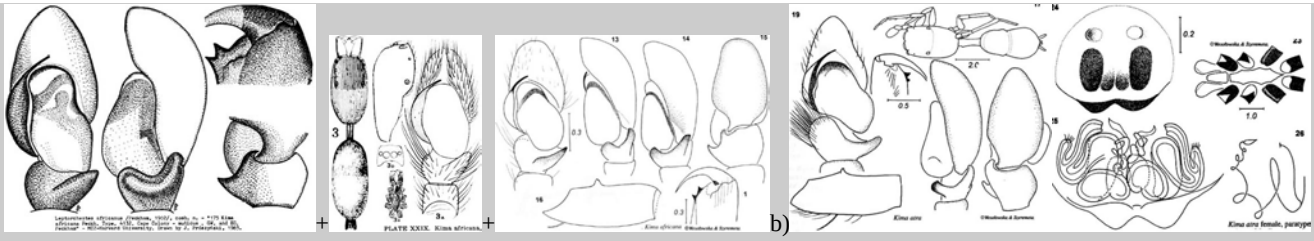




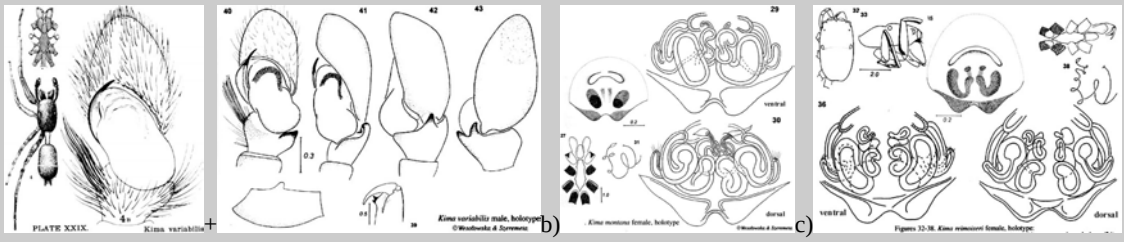


Gen. *Kima* Peckham & Peckham, 1902 (5 species) ,

Type species *Kima africana*.
DIAGNOSIS. *MENEMERINES are recognizable by broad and fleshy basis of embolus, sitting laterally to bulbus, with tip either double or single. Ducts in epigyne usually heavily sclerotized.* With long pedicel and long, thin legs, *Kima* has ant-like appearance. Its palp resembles *Menemerus* by location along bulbus and fleshy basis, but there is no such similarity in structures of epigyne, with thin copulatory ducts making a loop and branching off long scent exuding duct, also spermathecae look different. However male and female are correctly matched (information from W. Wesolowska). There are no stridulatory subocular row of setae. Drawings below are integral part of the definition.



Kima africana* +b) *atra Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 75 (Type species).+ Peckhams 1903. Trans. Wisc. Acad. 14 (1):t 29, f 3, 3a-d + Wesolowska, Szeremeta. 2001. Ins. Syst. & Ev.,32(2): 222, figs 17-26. .



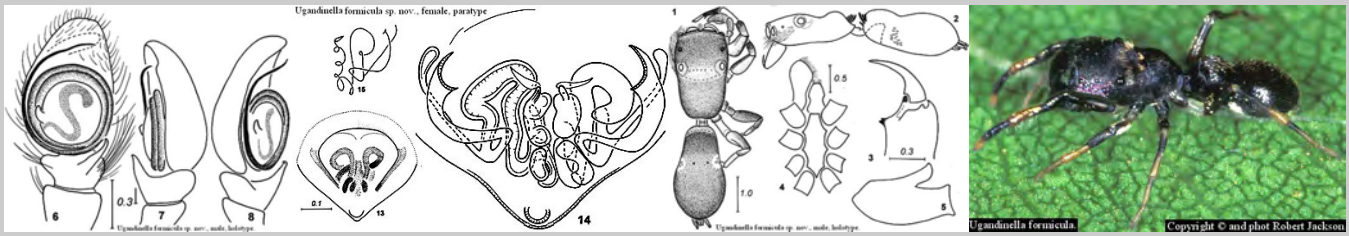
Kima [?] variabilis* + b) *montana* +c) *reimoseri: Peckhams 1903. Trans. Wisc. Acad. 14 (1):t 29, f 3, 3a-d + Wesolowska, Szeremeta. 2001. Ins. Syst. & Ev.,32(2): 227, f. 39-44 +B) 224-225, figs 27-31 +c) 225, f 32-38. By courtesy.

Gen. *Ugandinella* Wesolowska, 2006 (1 species)

TRANSFER from AMYCINES

Type species*Ugandinella formicula*.

Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Ugandinella formicula : Wesolowska 2006. Ann. Zool. 56(2): 435-439, f 1-17. [PLACEMENT? - internal structure of epigyne and shape of caarapace resembling *Kima*, palp disagree - decisively AMYCINES - transfer tentative]. By courtesy.

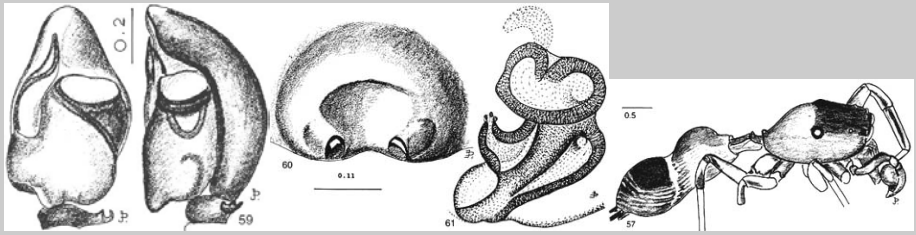
Gen. *Leptorchestes* Simon, 1868 (7 species)

Type species *Leptorchestes berolinensis*.

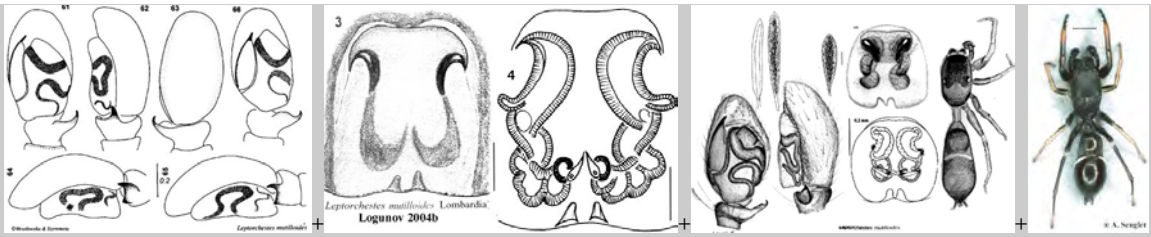
DIAGNOSIS. *MENEMERINES are recognizable by broad and fleshy basis of embolus, sitting laterally to bulbus, with tip either double or single. Ducts in epigyne usually heavily sclerotized*. Body ant-like, an impression enhanced by color pattern. Palp resembles *Menemerus* by location of fleshy basis of embolus along bulbus. Internal structures have special appearance, with heavily sclerotized, almost straight copulatory ducts, running from anterior openings to compact spermathecae with internal convoluted chambers. Drawings below are integral part of the definition.



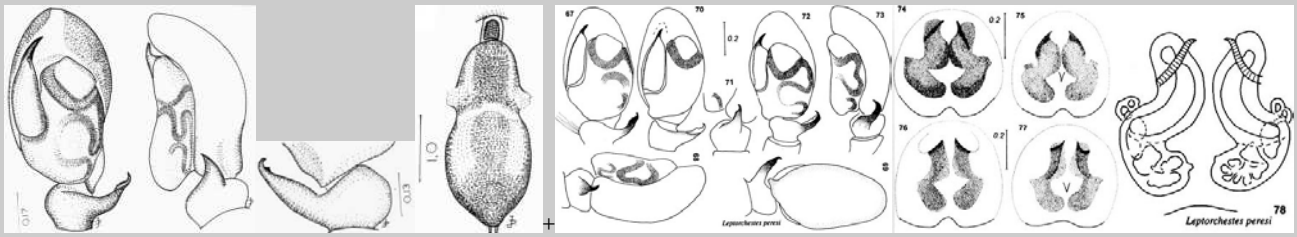
Leptorchestes berolinensis : Proszynski 1991: 508, f 1357.1-5 (Type species) + Zabka 1997. Fauna Polski 19: 61-62, f 182-188 + Greece. ©Photo J. Lissner. By courtesy.



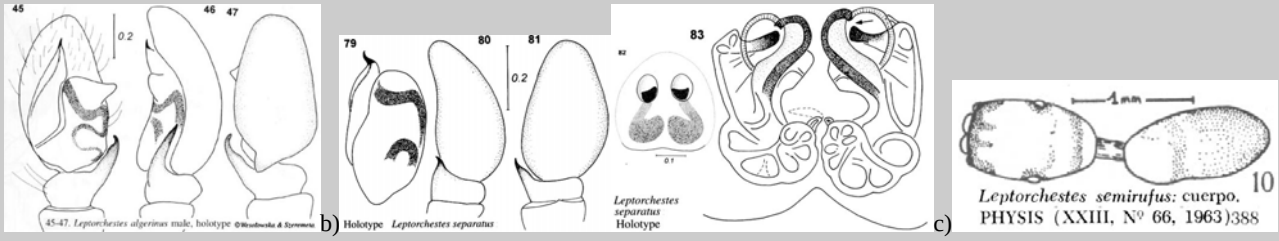
Leptorchestes sikorskii: Proszynski 2003: Ann. zool. 84-85, f 325-329. By courtesy.



Leptorchestes mutilloides: Wesolowska, Szeremeta, 2001. Ins. Sys. Ev., 32(2): 233, f 61-66 +Logunov 2004b. Rev. Iber. Arac. 9: 272-27s, f 3-4 + Metzner 1999. Andrias 14: 37-38, 157, table 3a-h. By courtesy.



Leptorchestes peresi: Proszynski 2003: Ann. zool. 84-85, f 325-329 +Wesolowska, Szeremeta, 2001. Ins. Sys. Ev., 32(2): 233, f 67-78. By courtesy.

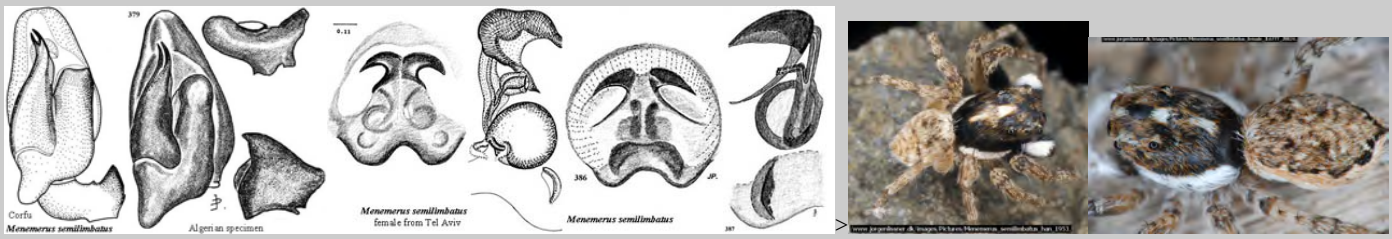


Leptorchestes algerinus +b) separatus +c)semirufus [sp. dubius!] : Wesolowska, Szeremeta, 2001. Ins. Sys. Ev., 32(2): 229, figs 45-47 +b) 235, f. 79-83 +c) Galiano 1963b: 384, t. 26 f. 10. By courtesy.

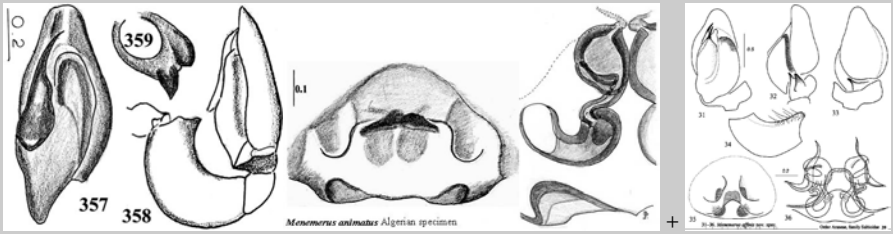
Gen. *Menemerus* Simon, 1868 (52 species) .

Type species *Menemerus semilimbatus.*

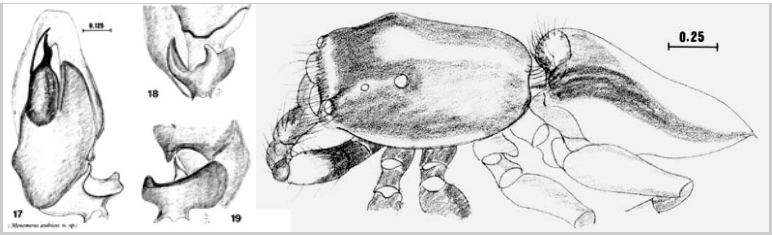
DIAGNOSIS. *MENEMERINES are recognizable by broad and fleshy basis of embolus, sitting laterally to bulbus. Ducts in epigyne usually heavily sclerotized.* Palps comparable in all species, with fleshy basis of embolus sitting on lateral part of bulbus and running laterally to it, gradually tapering to sclerotized tip of embolus. Tip in some species is forked, in other followed by similar branch, which in some species is white (for instance in *M. brevibulbis*) and has fleshy appearance. Tibia short, expanded transversally, with complicated apophyses. Internal structures of epigyne present common pattern: heavily sclerotized short ducts and simple spermathecae, of the other hand external appearance of epigyne can be rather different. Body appears robust, broad and flattened. Very speciose, Afro-Asiatic genus, with a few species cosmopolite in warm areas. Drawings below are integral part of the definition.



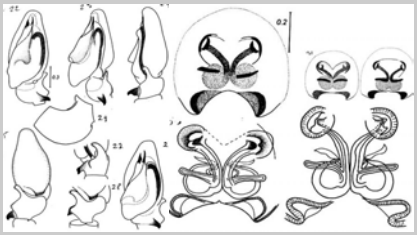
Menemerus semilimbatus. Proszynski. Annales zoologici. 2003: 95-97, figs 375-385Br/> + ©Phot J. Lissner. By courtesy.



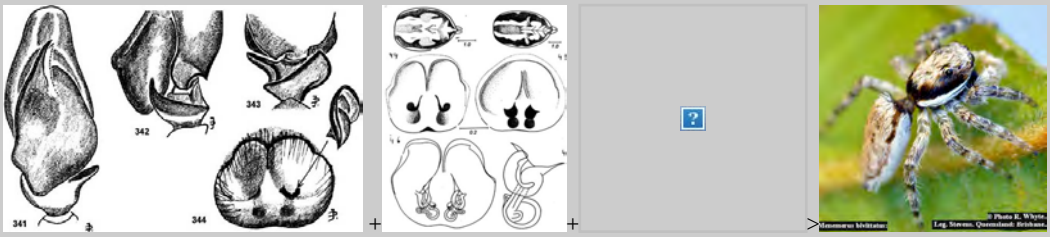
Menemerus animatus + M. affinis : Proszynski.Ann. zool. 2003a: 90-91, figs 347-348, 357-359. Wesolowska, van Harten, 2010 2010: 3: 37, f 31-36. By courtesy.



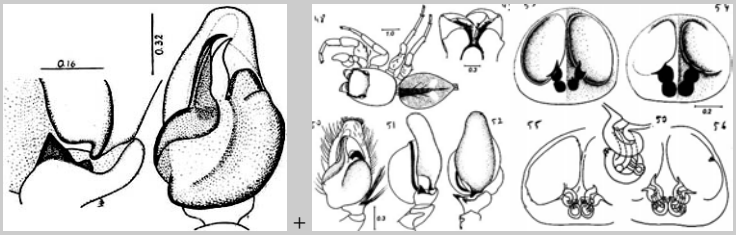
Menemerus arabicus Prószynski, 1993 .Fauna of Saudi Arabia. 13: 37-39, ff. 16-19, figs 345-346, 351-353+ 97, figs 347-348, 357-359. By courtesy.



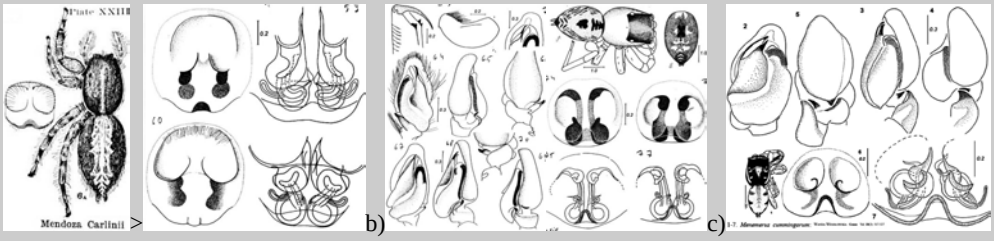
Menemerus bifurcus Wesolowska, 1999. Genus, Wroclaw, 10(2): 262-266, figs 22-28, 30-34. By courtesy.



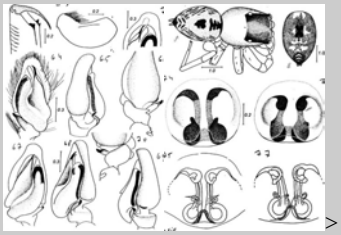
Menemerus bivittatus (Dufour, 1831) Ann. zool., 2003: 97, figs 341-344. + Wesolowska W. 1999. Genus, 10(2): 267-271, figs 34-47 + Jaluiticola hesslei Roewer, 1944a: 9, f. 4 + Queensland: Brisbane. ©Phot R. Whyte . By courtesy.



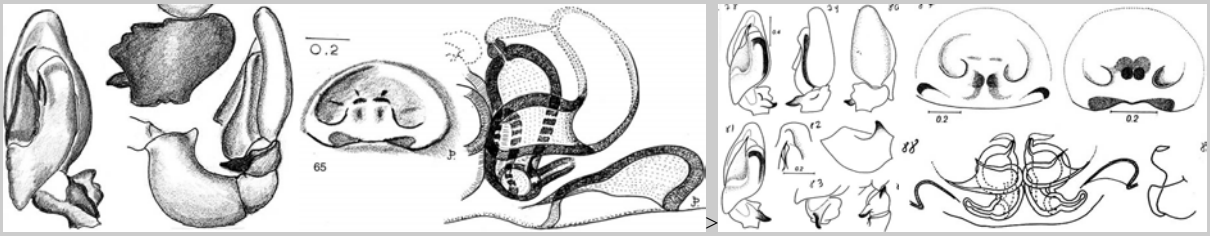
Menemerus brevibulbis : Proszynski 1984c: 84 (Lectotype) + Wesolowska 1999. Genus 10(2): 271-274, f 48-57. By courtesy.



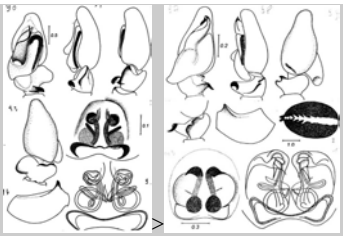
Menemerus carlini +b) M. congoensis +c) cummingorum: Peckham, Peckham 1903 14 (1): tab. 23, figs 6-c + Wesolowska 1999b. Genus,, 10(2): 274-276, figs 58-61 +b) 276-279, figs 67-71, 72-77 +c) Wesolowska, 2007. Genus, 18(3): 518-520, f 1-7. By courtesy



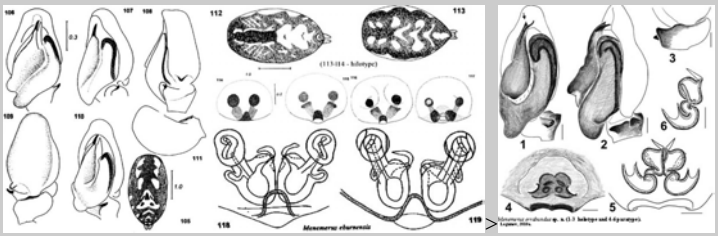
Menemerus congoensis Wesolowska 1999. Genus, 10(2): 276-279, figs 67-71, 72-77. By courtesy.



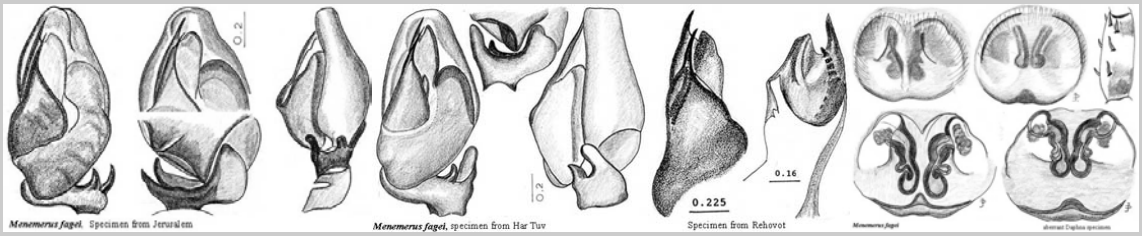
Menemerus davidi :. Proszynski. Ann. zool. 2003a: 90-91, f 345-346, 351-353+ 97, f 347-348, 357-359 + Wesolowska. 1999. Genus, 10(2): 279-281, f 78-89. By courtesy.



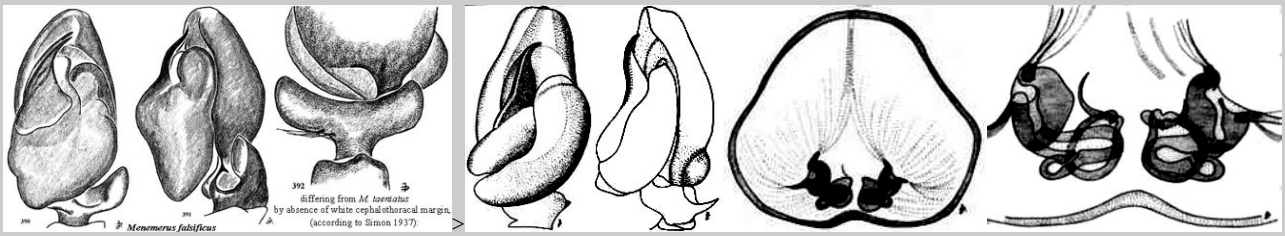
Menemerus desertus* + *M. dimidius Wesolowska W. 1999. Genus, 10(2): 283, figs 90-96. By courtesy
(Schmidt, 1976) Wesolowska W. 1999. Genus, 10(2): 283-285, figs 97-104. By courtesy.



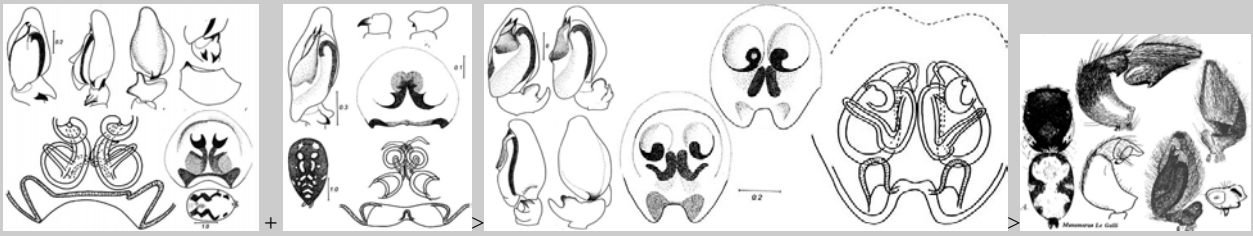
Menemerus eburnensis* + *M. errabundus Berland, Millot, 1941 Wesolowska W. 1999b. Genus, 10(2): 285-288, f 105-119 +
Logunov, 2010 Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc. (2010) 15 (3), 15(3): 86, f 1-6. By courtesy.



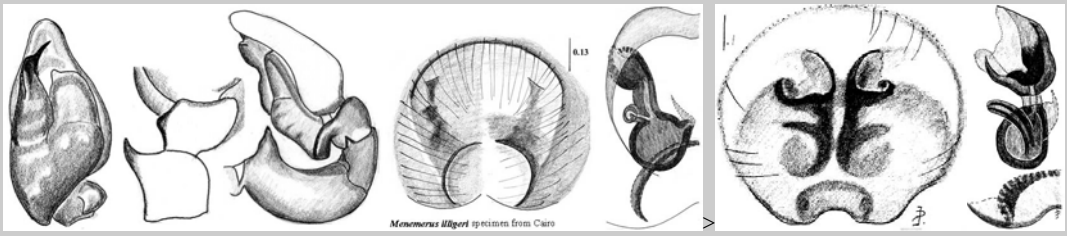
Menemerus fagei: Proszynski. Ann. zool. 2003a:90-91, figs 345-346, 351-353+ 97, figs 347-348, 357-359. By courtesy.



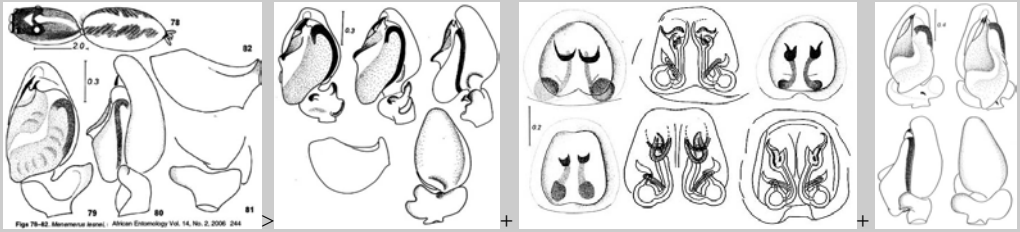
Menemerus falsificus* + *M. fulvus Simon, 1868 Proszynski 2003a. Annales zoologici: 97, figs 390-393. By courtesy
(Koch L., 1878) Bohdanowicz, Proszynski 1987.Annales zoologici, 41, 2: 92-96, figs 145-159. .



Menemerus formosus* + *M. legalli* + *regius* + *M. guttatus Wes., 1999 Genus, 10(2): 292-294, f 134-141 + 10(2): 294-296, f 142-
147+ 325-328, figs 245-251 + Berland, Millot, 1941 Mem. Mus. Nat. Hist. Natur. 12, 2: 350 f. 57.

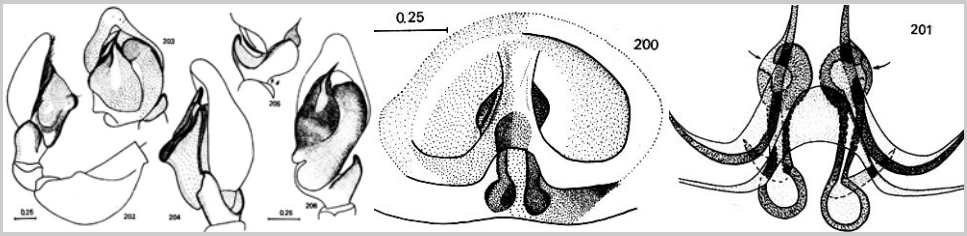


Menemerus illigeri* + *M. mauritanicus Proszynski 2003a. Annales zoologici: 94-95, figs 349-350, 354-356.
Proszynski 2003b (drawn prior to 1997), By courtesy.

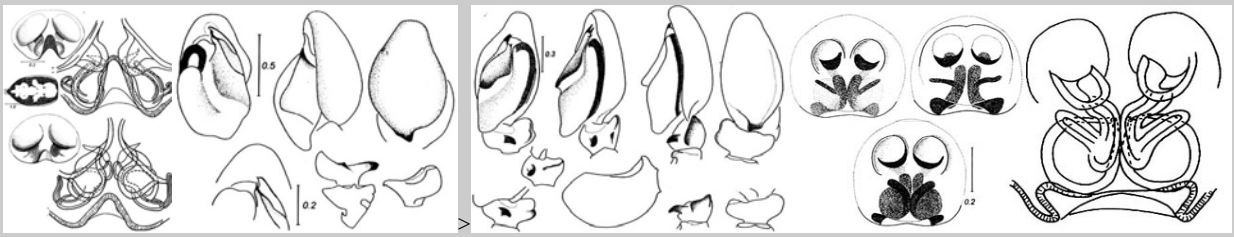


Menemerus lesnei* + *M. magnificus* + *M. lesserti* + *M. meridionalis Wesolowska 2006b. Afr. Ent., 14 (2): 243-244, f 78-82 +

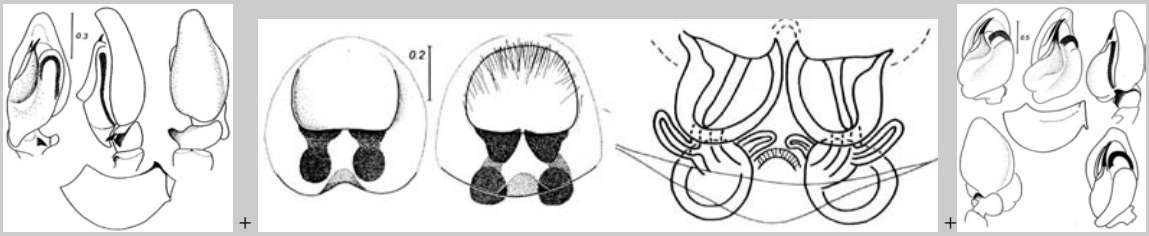
Wesolowska 1999b. Genus, 10(2): 304-305, f 177-181 + 300-302, f 162-170 + 302-304, f 171-176 + 307-309, f 188-191



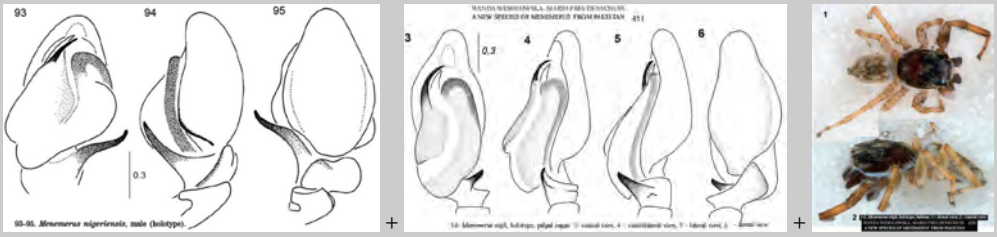
Menemerus marginatus (Kroneberg, 1875) Proszynski J. 1979. Annales zoologici, 34: 313, f 200-206.
+ Ann. zool. 2003a:90-91, figs 345-346, 351-353+ 97, figs 347-348, 357-359. By courtesy.



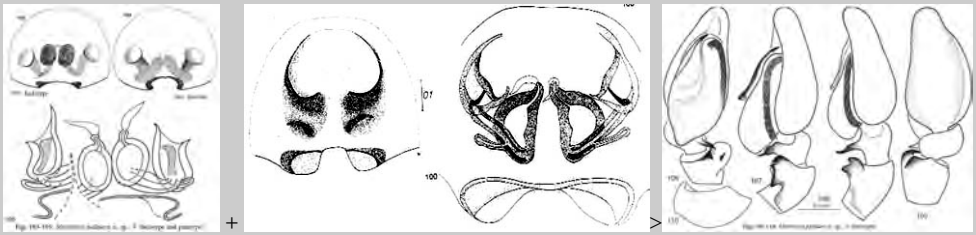
Menemerus minshullae + M. mirabilis Wesolowska, 1999 Genus, 10(2): 309-310, figs 192-196. + 306-307, f 182-186.
Wesolowska, 1999 Genus, 10(2): 319, f 197-209.By courtesy .



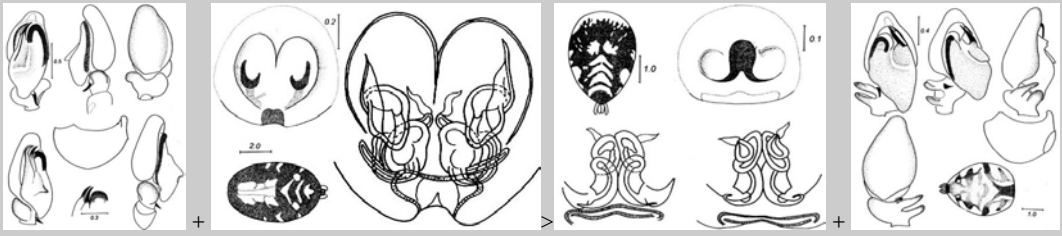
Menemerus modestus + namibicus + natalis Wesolowska, 1999 Genus, 10(2): 313-314, f 210-213 + 314-315, f 214-216 + 317, f 217-222. By courtesy.



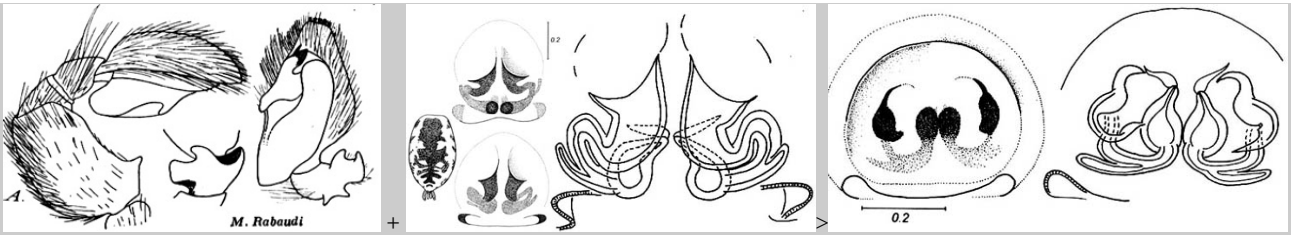
Menemerus nigeriensis + nigli Wesolowska, Russel-Smith, 2011 Ann. zool. 61(3): 580-581, f 93-95 + Wesolowska, Freudenschuss, 2012 Balochistan. Holotype. Genus: 23(3): 449-453, f 3-6. By courtesy.



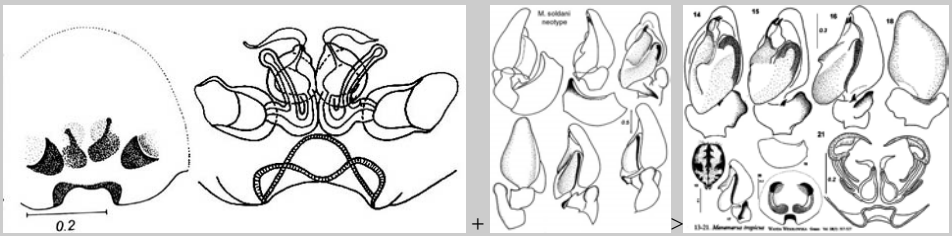
Menemerus pallescens + paradoxus + patellaris Wesolowska, van Harten, 2007. Fauna of Arabia, 23: 38, f 103-105.
Wesolowska, van Harten, 1994. Yemeni-German Plant Prot. Proj., 86: 47, figs 99-100 + Wesolowska, van Harten, 2007 Fauna of Arabia, 23: 226-228, f 106-110. By courtesy.



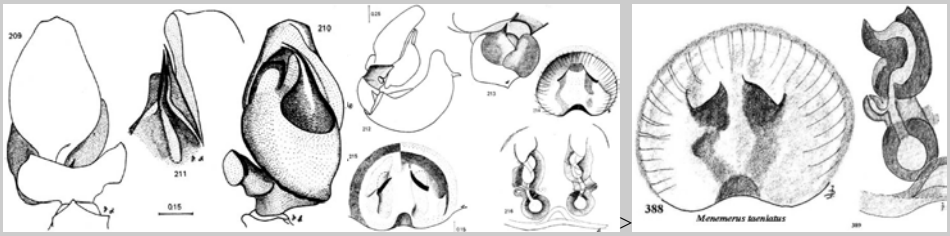
Menemerus pilosus + plenus + placidus + pulcher Wesolowska, 1999 Genus, 10(2): 318-320, f 225-231 + 320-321,
f 232-234 + Wesolowska, 1999. Genus, 10(2): 322-323, figs 235-238 + .323-325, figs 239-244. By courtesy.



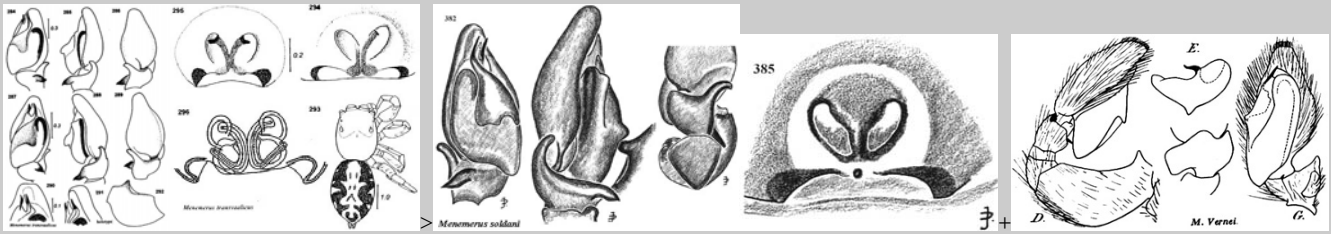
Menemerus rabaudi* + *rubicundus* + *sabulosus Berland, Millot, 1941. Mem. Mus. Nat. Hist. Natur., 12, 2: 352 f. 55A-C Wesolowska, 1999 Genus, 10(2): 329, figs 252-255 + 329-330, figs 256-257. By courtesy.



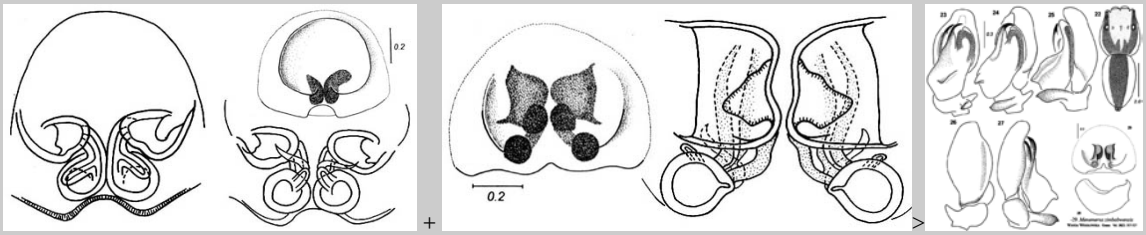
Menemerus silver* + *soldanii* + *tropicus: Wesolowska, 2007 Genus, 10(2): 333, f 268-269 + 334-336, figs 270-276 + 522-524, f 13-21. By courtesy.



Menemerus taeniatus Proszynski J. 1979. Ann. zool., 34: 313, figs. 209-216. + 2003a. Ann. zool.. 97, figs 388-389.



Menemerus transvaalicus* + *M. vernei Wesolowska, 1999. Genus, 10(2): 339-341, figs 284-296 + Proszynski 2003a. Ann. zool.: 98, f 382-385 Berland, Millot, 1941. Mem. Mus. Nat. Hist. Natur. Paris, 12, 2: 353 f. 55D-G.By courtesy.



Menemerus utilis* + *M. zimbabwensis : Wesolowska, 1999 Genus, 10(2): 341-342, figs 297-299 Wesolowska 1999. Genus, 10(2): 342-344, figs 300-301 +2007. 18(3): 524-526, f 22-29. By courtesy.

ATTACHMENT ON SALTICIDAE SPECIES DIVERSITY
Abbreviated version of "Monograph of the Salticidae (Araneae) of the World 1995-2015.
Part I: Introduction to alternative classification of Salticidae".
http://salticidae.pl/Subfamilies/

Jerzy Prószyński

SPARTAEINES GROUP OF GENERA

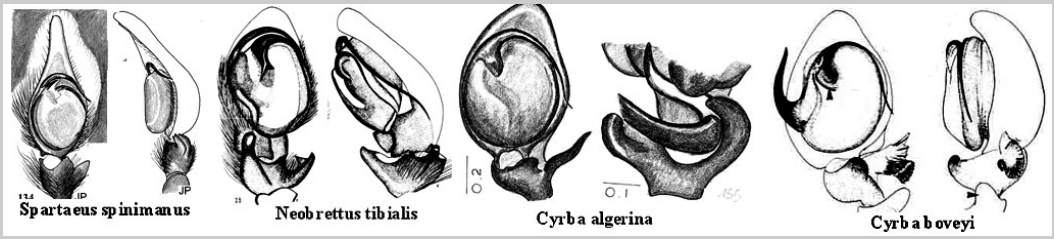
Version July 1st, 2016.
Sources and permissions of illustrations, also references, are displayed in the IInd part of the monograph http://www.peckhamia.com/salticidae/

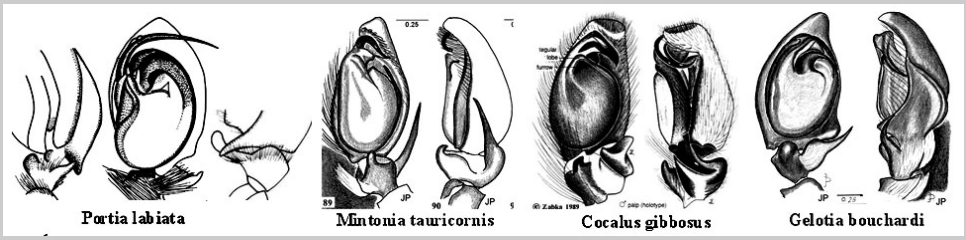
Interactive index of genera. Type genus Spartaeus.
Brettus Cocalus Cyrba Gelotia Holcolaetis Meata Meleon Mintonia Neobrettus Paracyrba Phaeacius Portia Spartaeus Taraxella Thrandina Veissela Wanlessia Yaginumanis. (108 species)

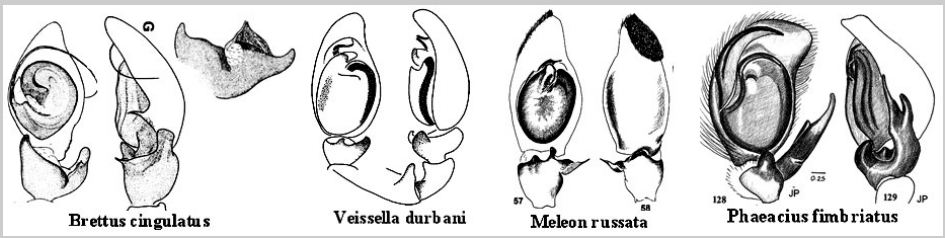
Introduction

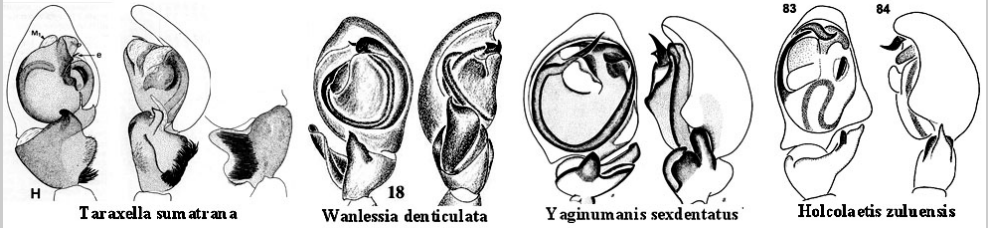
SPARTAEINAE are recognizable by large, flattish bulbus, circular or oval, covered entirely by tegulum, with translucent spermophor following the contour. Embolus prominent, arising anteriorly on side of bulbus, encircling its anterior part. In females spermatheca form of a large chamber, globular or oval, copulatory ducts relatively simple. Genus *Holcolaetis* departs from that general type, so do a few genera more - see drawings below.
REMARKS. SPARTAEINAE are very well studied, owing to series of papers by Wanless 1978f, 1979b, 1980a, 1981b, 1981c, 1984a, 1984b, 1985, 1987. I included also *Thrandina*. A concise summary of all research, including recent studies by molecular methods, is given by Maddison et al. 1987. In this situation the present paper is limited to scan diversity of palps and epigyne of all species.
TRANSFERS OF GENERA. *Sonoita* has an additional sclerite on bulbus, independent from basis of embolus, with a small but distinct sclerotized hook. That resembles COCALODINES as well as *Sparbambus* and I transfer these genera there. Genus *Paracyrba* is synonymised with *Cyrba*, *Paracyrba wanlessi* being sister species to *Cyrba ocellata*, which it resembles closely by color pattern and genital structures.

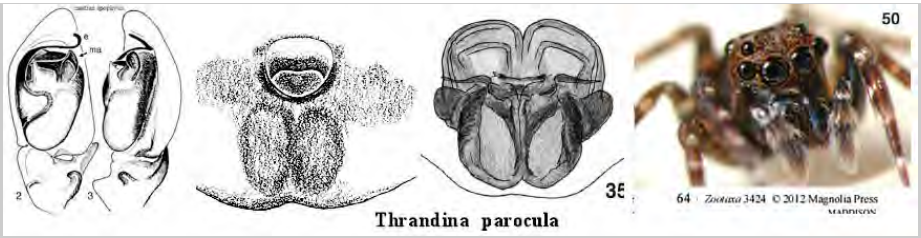
Guide to identification of genera by male palps



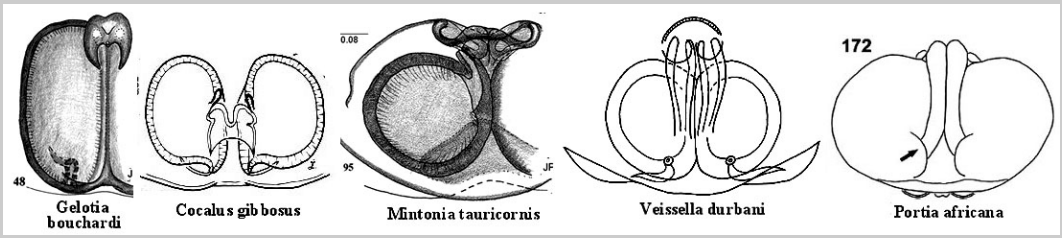


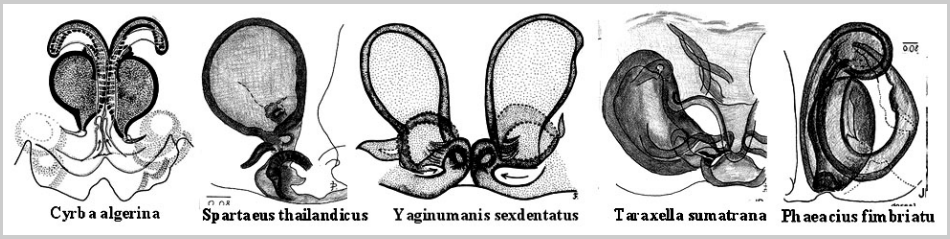


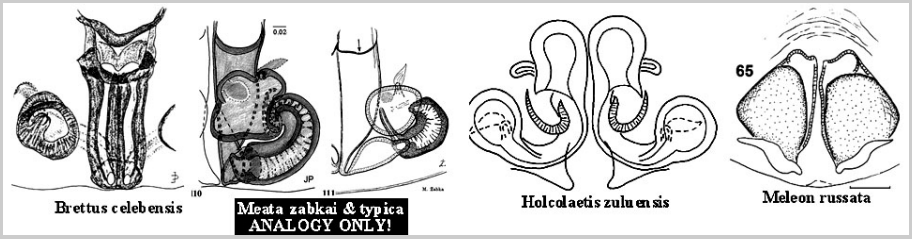




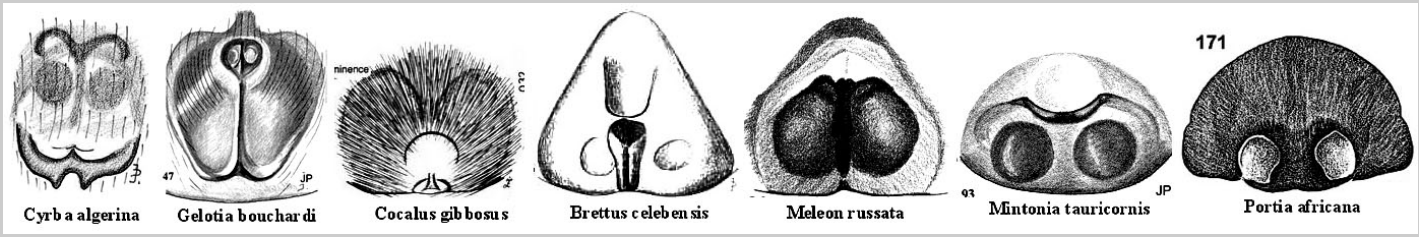
Guide to identification of genera by internal structure of epigyne

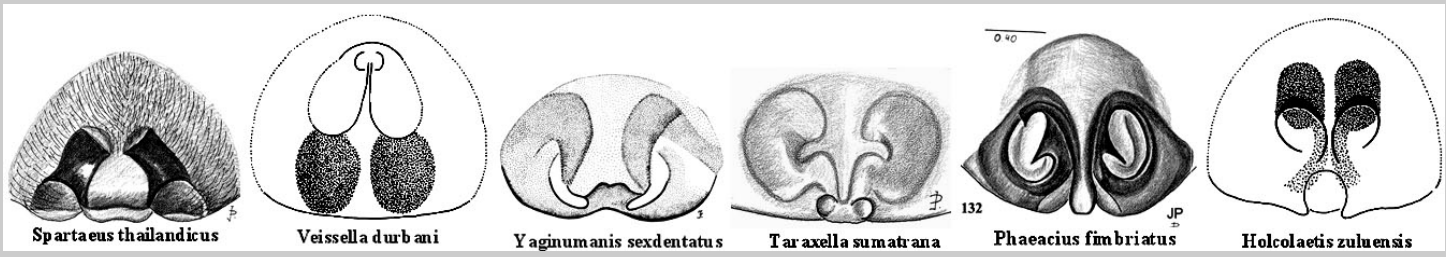






Guide to identification of genera by epigyne





Guide to identification of genera by color pattern




Cyrba algerina


Cyrba algerina


Cyrba algerina?


Cyrba algerina?


Cyrba boveyi



Cyrba nigrimana


Cyrba ocellata


Cyrba ocellata


Cyrba ocellata


Cyrba ocellata (preserved)


Cyrba lineata


Cocalus murinus


Cocalus murinus


Gelotia sp


Gelotia sp


Gelotia sp


Gelotia sp


Sonoita lightfooti


Holcolaetis zuluensis


Mintonia sp [AUS-1256]


Mintonia sp [AUS-1256]


Mintonia sp [AUS-1256]


Neobrettus sp [Philippines]


Neobrettus sp [Philippines]


Neobrettus sp [Philippines]


Phaeacius malayensis


Phaeacius malayensis



Phaeacius malayensis



Sparbambus gombakensis


Portia labiata

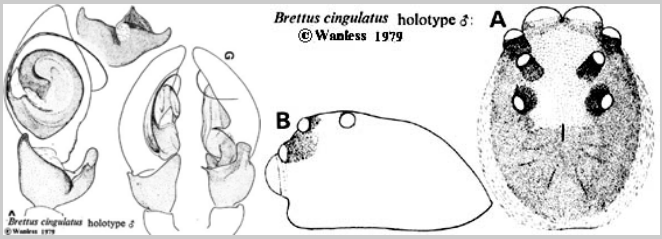

Portia labiata


Portia africana

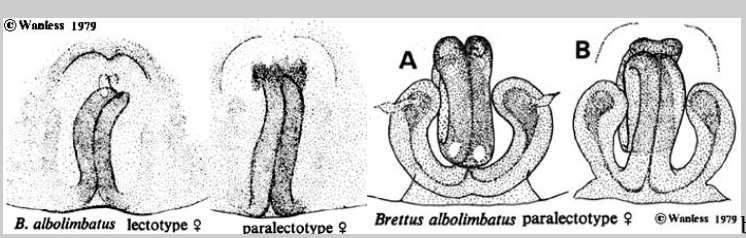

Spartaeus spinimanus

Gen. *Brettus* Thorell, 1895 (7 species)

Type species *Brettus cingulatus*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of definition.



Brettus cingulatus : Wanless 1979b. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.): 185-187, f. 1A, C, E, G; 2A-B . By courtesy.



b)

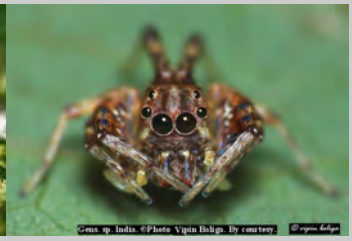


+



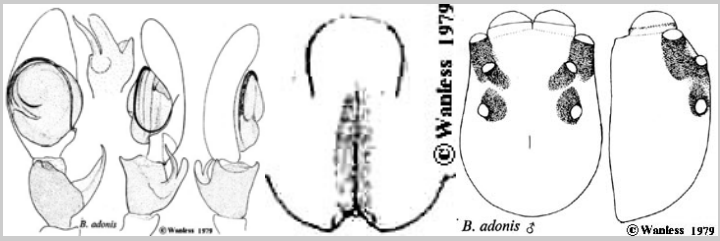




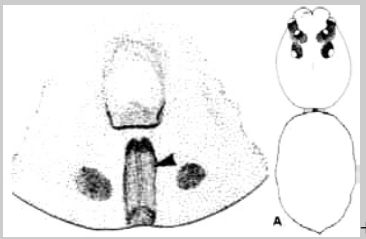




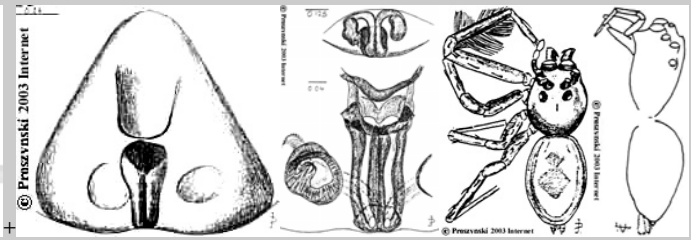
Brettus albolimbatus +b) cf. albolimbatus : Wanless 1979b. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.): 188, f. 2C; 3C-D; 4A-B + ©Photo Anurag + ©Photo Vipin Baliga. By courtesy.



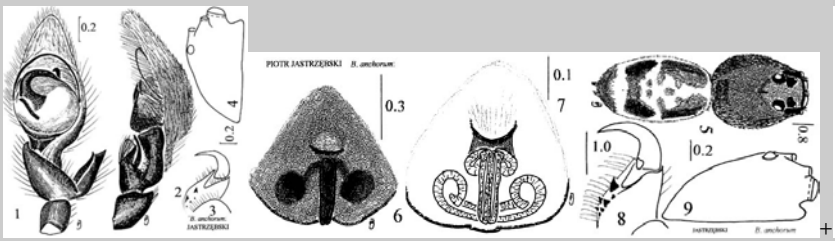
Brettus adonis : Wanless 1979b. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.): 186, f. 1B, D, F, H; 2D-E; 3A.. By courtesy.



+



Brettus celebensis : Wanless 1979b. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.): 220-221, ff. 2A-D. + Proszynski. Internet (N Sulawesi: Dumoga Bone Nat. Park. Det. Ch. Deeleman-Reinhold. By courtesy.ANALOGY: Internal structure of epigyne in *Meata*.



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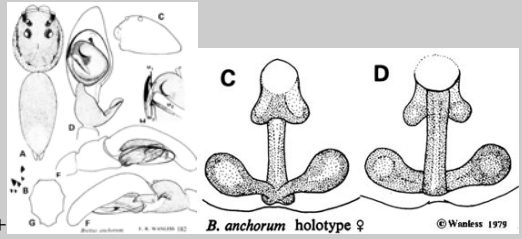
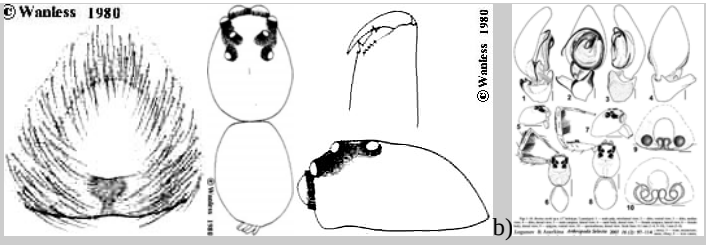


Brettus anchorum : Jastrzebski 1997. Genus, 8 (3-4): 702-703, figs. 1-9 + Wanless 1979b. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.): 188, ff. 2F; 3B; 4C-D. By courtesy.

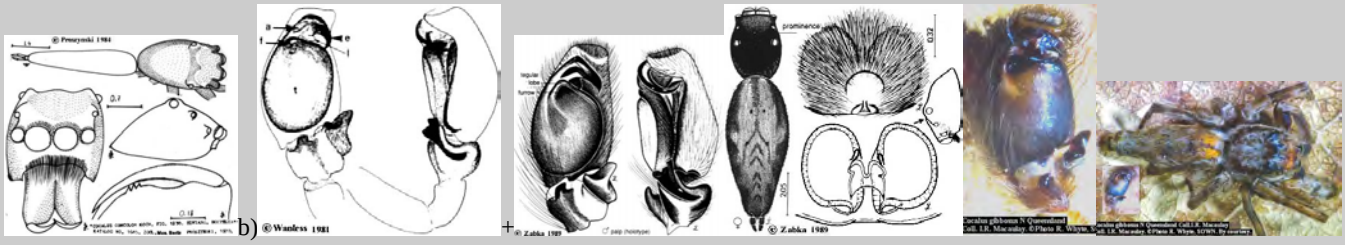


b)

Brettus madagaskarensis +b) storki : Wanless F.R. 1980a. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.) 38 (4): 221-223, figs 3A-D +b) Logunov, Azarkina, 2007: 16(2): 98-99, f. 1-10. By courtesy.

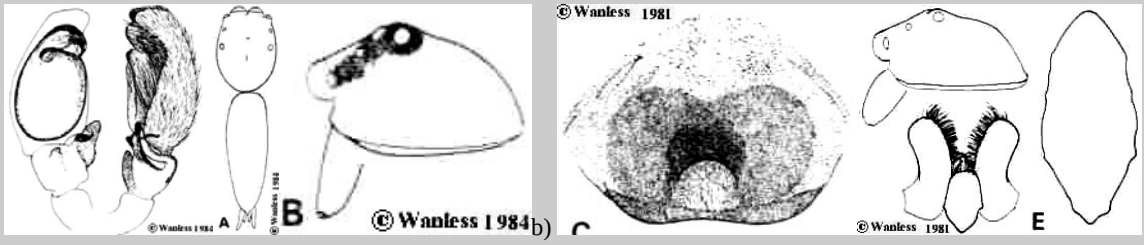
Gen. *Cocalus* Koch C.L., 1846 (4 species)

Type species *Cocalus concolor*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of definition.



b) +

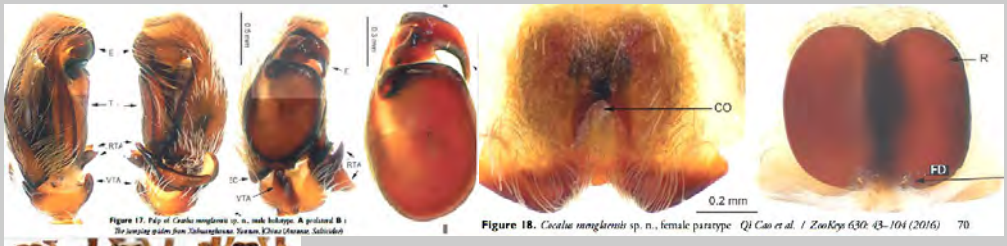
Cocalus concolor b) gibbosus : Proszynski 1984c: 158 (Holotype) +b) Wanless 1981c. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 41 (5): 256, f. 2A-F + Davies Todd, Zabka 1989. Mem. Queens. Mus., 27 (2): 196, t 4 + © ©Photo R. Whyte. By courtesy.

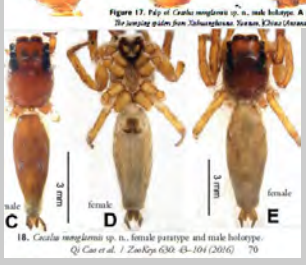


b)



Cocalus limbatus + b) murinus : Wanless 1981c. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 41 (5): 258-260, ff. 5A-D +b) 256-258, ff. 3A-E. + © Photo H. K. Tang. By courtesy.

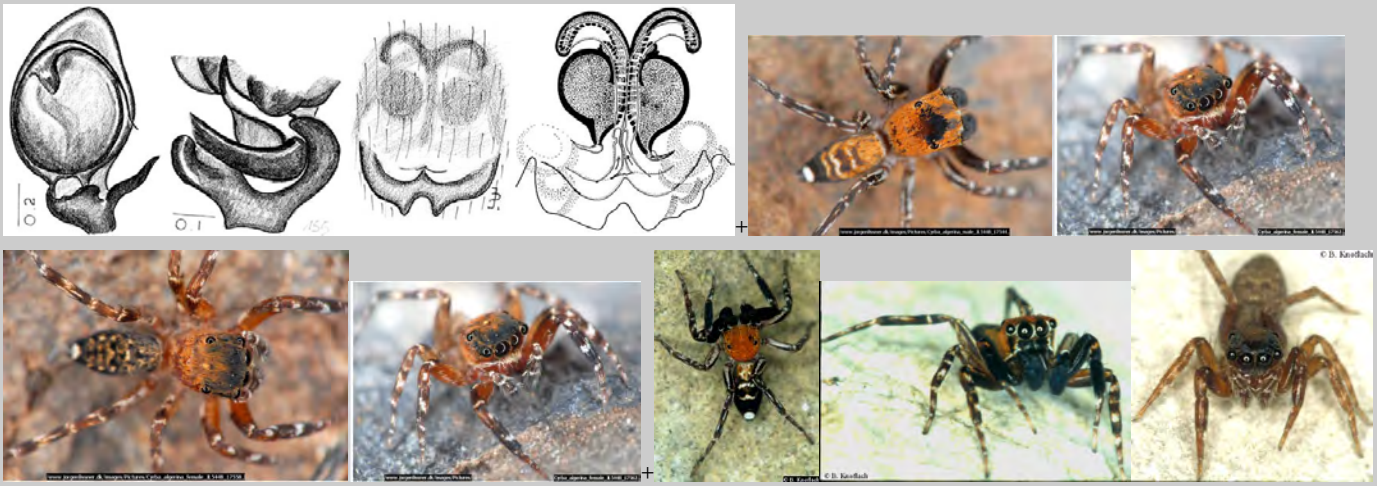




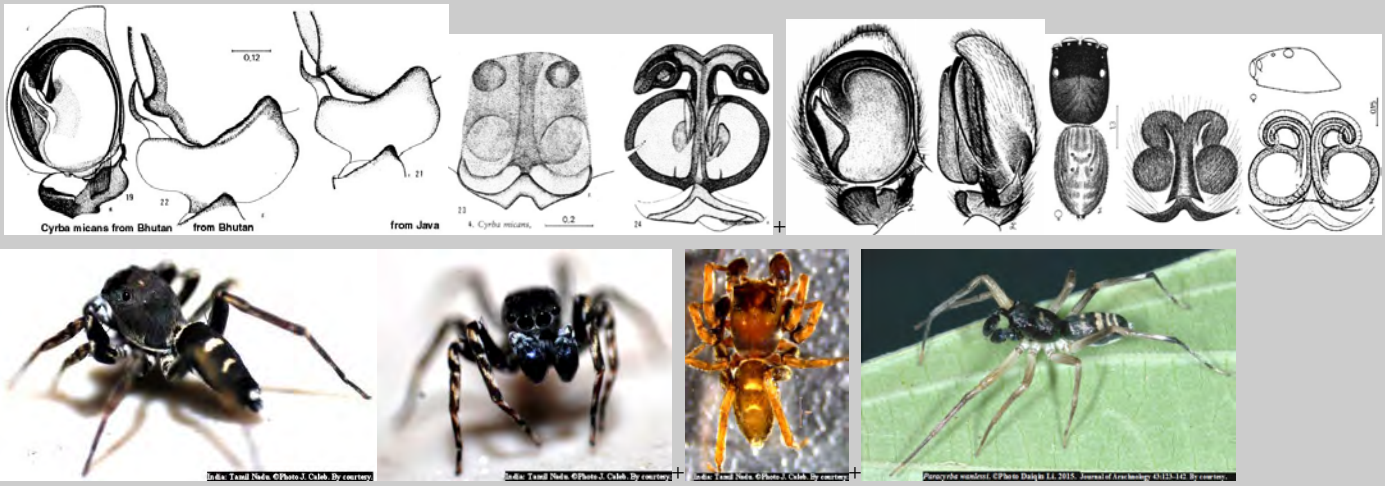
Cocalus menglaensis : Cao, Li & Zabka, 2016. ZooKeys 630: 68-71 , f. 17–18, 43. By courtesy.

Gen. *Cyrba* Simon, 1876 (8 species)

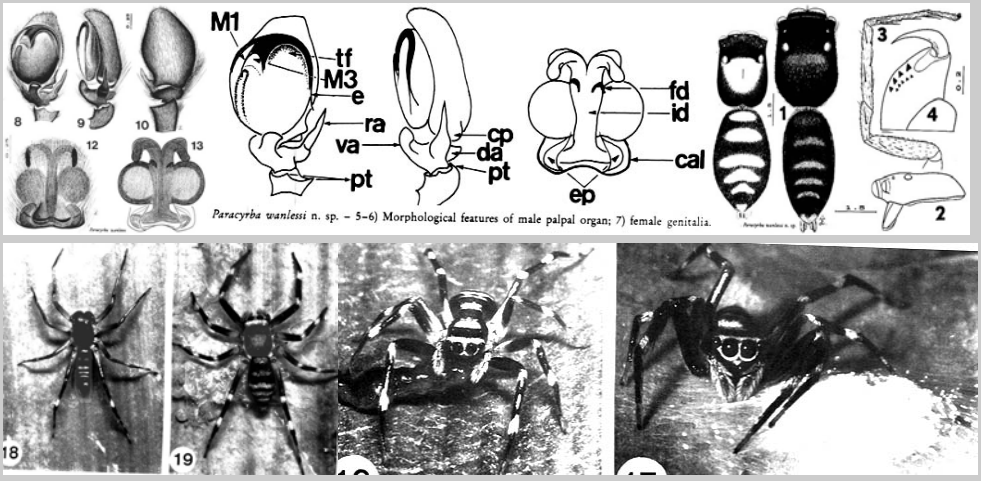
Type species *Cyrba algerina*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of definition.



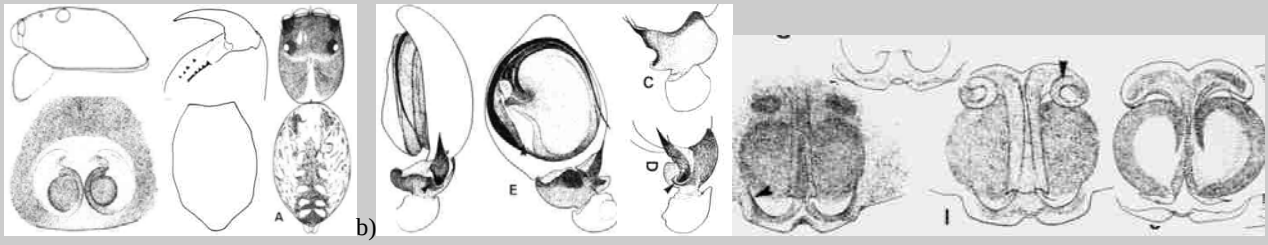
Cyrba algerina : Proszynski 2003a. Annales zoologici. 53 (1): 46-47, figs 153-157 + ©Photo J. Lissner (from Spain) + ©Photo B. Knoflach (from Greece) [conspecific?]. By courtesy.



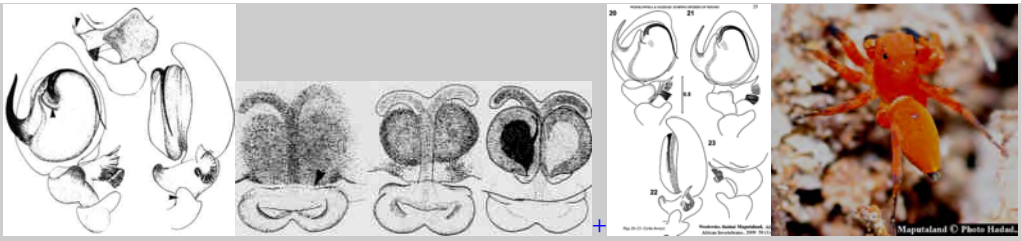
Cyrba ocellata : Proszynski 1978a: 16, ff. 19, 21-24 + Davies Todd, Zabka 1989. Mem. Queens. Mus., 27 (2): 194, 198, t. 6 + ©Photo J. Caleb (Tamil Nadu, in preparation for print, ppecimen alive and discolored by preservation) + ©Photo Daiqin Li (as *Paracyrba wanlessi*). 2015. By courtesy.



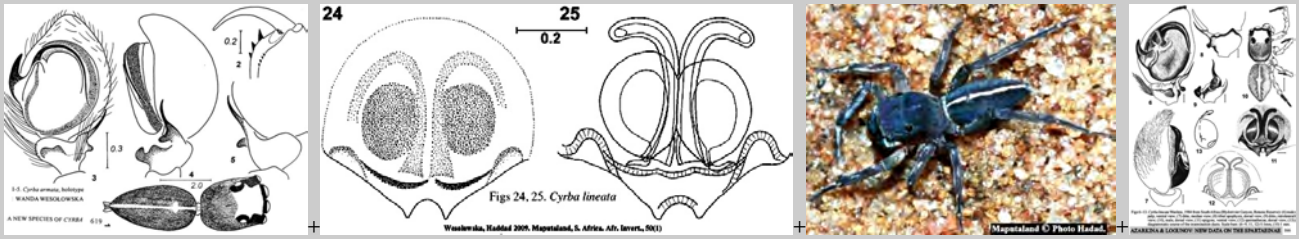
Cyrba wanlessi **[=Paracyrba w. - comb.n.]** :Zabka, Kovac 1996. Senck. biol. 76(1/2): 154-156, f 1-19. By courtesy.



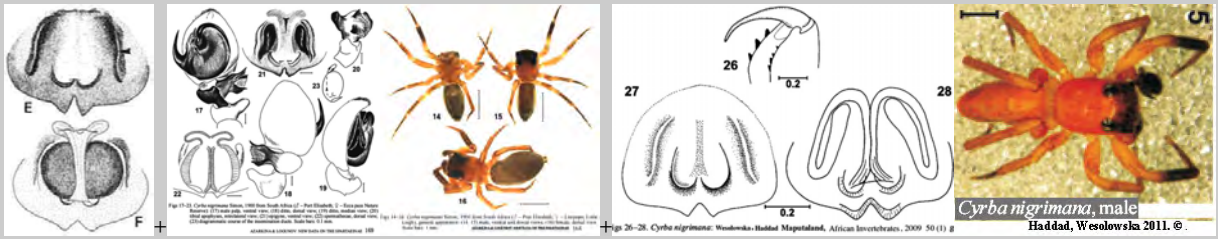
Cyrba dotata +b) legendrei : Wanless 1984b. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 47 (7): 470, ff. 15A-E +b) 458, ff. 9A-J.



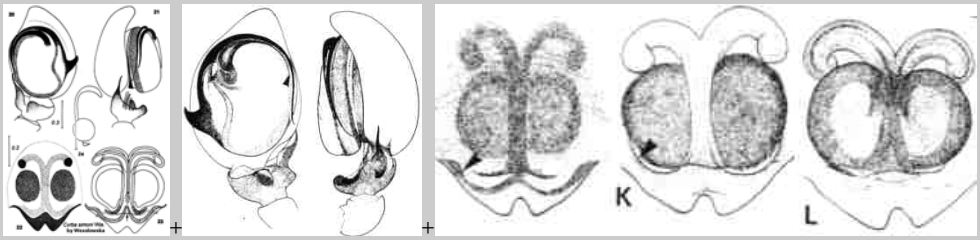
Cyrba boveyi : Wanless 1984b. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 47 (7): 463-465, ff. 11A-F + Wesołowska, Haddad 2009. African Invertebrates, 50(1): 23-26, photo 238. By courtesy.



Cyrba lineata : Wesolowska 2006c. Genus 17(4): 617-620, f 1-5 + Wesołowska, Haddad 2009.Afr. Invert. 50(1): 26-27, f 24-25 +Azarkina, Logunov 2010. Afr. Invert. 50(1): . By courtesy.



Cyrba nigrimana : Wanless 1984b. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 47 (7): 465, ff. 12A-G + Azarkina, Logunov 2010. Afr. Invert. 50(1): 167-169, f 14-23 + Haddad, Wesołowska 2009. © Afr. Invert. 50(1): 27-28, f 26-28 + Haddad, Wesołowska 2011. © Afr. Invertebr. 52(1): 59, f 5-6. By courtesy.



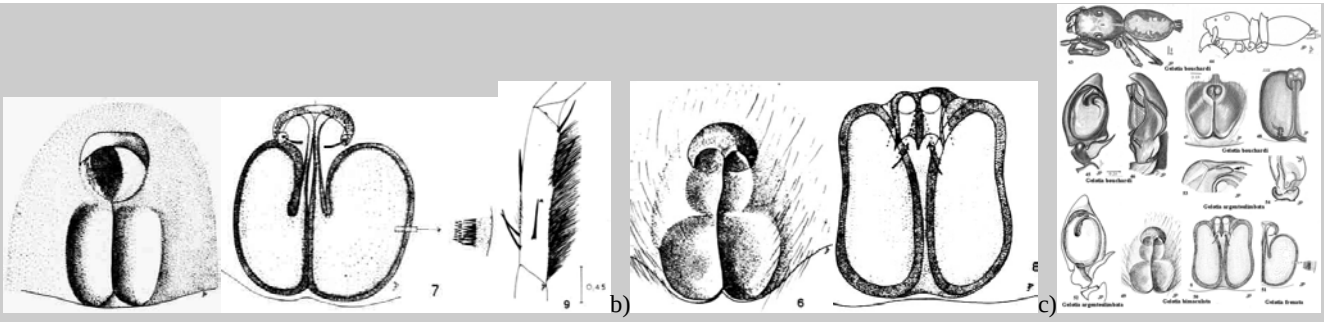
Cyrba simoni : Wesolowska W., A. Russel-Smith, 2000. Tropical Zoology, 13 (1): 20, figs 20-24 + Wanless 1984b. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 47 (7): 461-463, ff. 1, 10A-L, 17E-F, 22E . By courtesy.

Gen. *Gelotia* Thorell, 1890 (8 species)

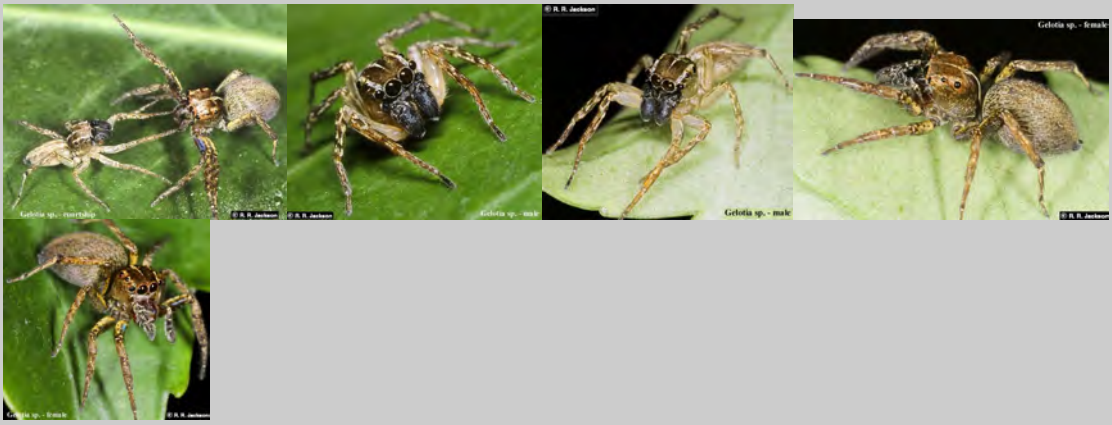
Type species *Gelotia frenata* .
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of definition.



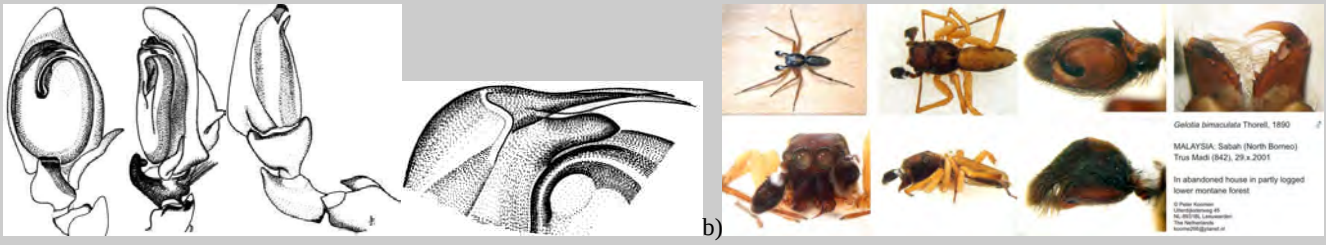
Gelotia [?] sp.: Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 102. By courtesy. Note - body shape difference with female demands confirmation by palp documentation!



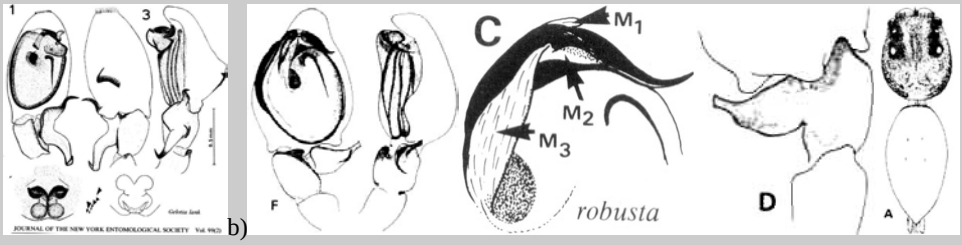
Gelotia frenata b) bimaculata c) bouchardi : Proszynski 1968a.77: 11-16, ff. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 +b) 16-20, ff. 2, 4, 6, 8 +c) Prószyński, Deeleman-Reinhold, 2012. Arthr. select. 21(1): 38, 47-58. By courtesy.



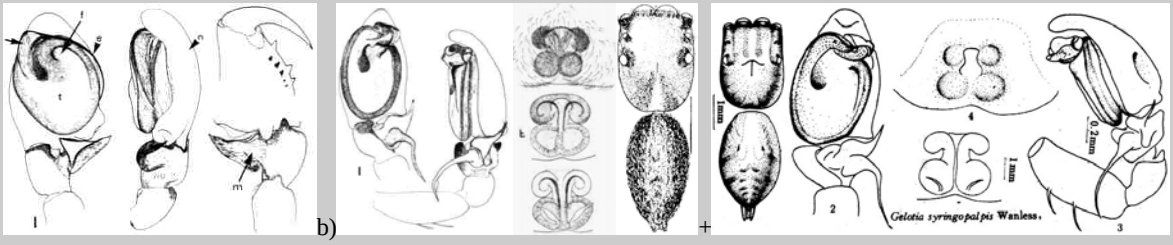
Gelotia sp. ©Photo R R. Jackson. By courtesy.



Gelotia argenteolimbata +b) sp [Borneo] : + Proszynski 1987. Atlas ...: 28 [Lectotype] +b) ©Photo P. Koomen. By courtesy.



Gelotia lanka b) robusta : Wijesinghe D.P. 1991b. J. NY Entom. Soc., New York, 99 (2): 274-277, figs 1-6 +b) Wanless 1984a. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 46 (2): 174-176, ff. 16C, 19A-F. By courtesy.



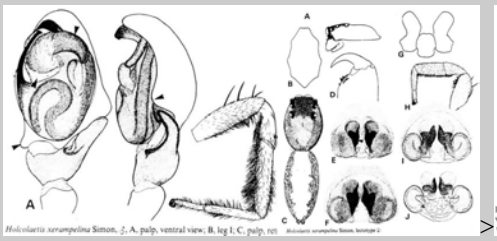
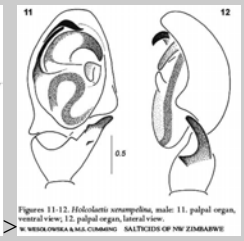
Gelotia salax b) syringopalpis : Wanless 1984a. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 46 (2): 176-178, ff. 20A-I +b) 178-180, ff. 21A-I. + Xie, Peng 1995c. Acta zootax. sinica. 20, 3: 289-290, f 1-5. By courtesy.



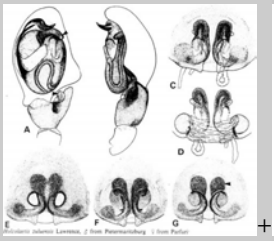
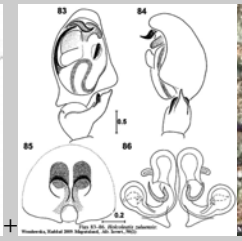
Gelotia zhengi : Cao, Li & Żabka, 2016. ZooKeys 630: 78-80, f. 24–25, 43. By courtesy.

Gen. *Holcolaetis* Simon, 1886 (7 species)

Type species *Holcolaetis xerampelina* .
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of definition.

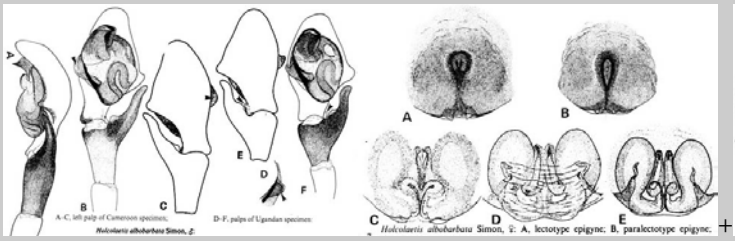
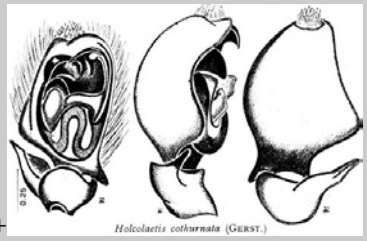



Holcolaetis xerampelina : Wanless 1985. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 48 (4): 254, f. 2A-J, 3A-C, 16A + Wesolowska & Cumming, 2011: J. Afrotrop. Zool. .7:79, f 11-12. By courtesy.

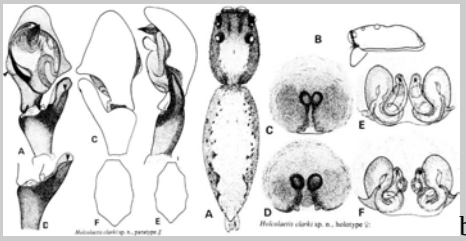
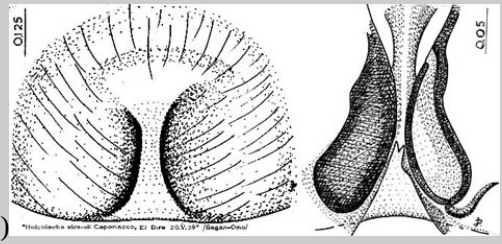





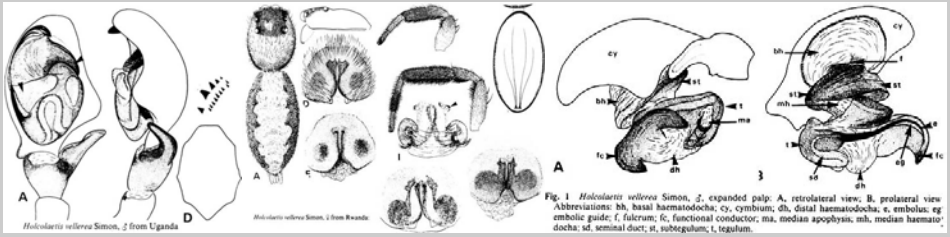
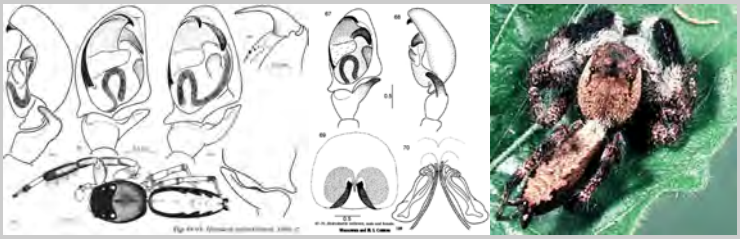

Holcolaetis zuluensis : Wanless 1985. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), London, 48 (4): 259, f 6A-G, 16C
+ Wesołowska, Haddad 2009. African Invertebrates, 50(1): 47-49, f 83-86.. By courtesy.

Holcolaetis albobarbata +b) cothurnata : Wanless 1985. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), London, 48 (4): 260, figs 7A-E, 8A-F, 16D + Prochniewicz 1989. Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, 65, 2: 211-213, ff. 11-13. By courtesy.


b)


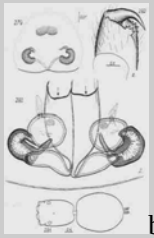
Holcolaetis clarki +b) strandi : Wanless 1985. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), London, 48 (4): 263,
figs 9A-F, 10A-F, 16E. + Proszynski 1987: 44. By courtesy.

Holcolaetis vellerea : Wanless 1985. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), London, 48 (4): 255-256, ff. 1A-B, 4A-J, 5A-D, 12A-B, 15A-B, 16B, 17-19. + Wesolowska., van Harten 2007. F. Arabia, 23: 221-223, f 89-94 + Wesolowska, Cumming 2008. Ann. zool. 58: 188, f 67-70 + ©Photo John and Frances Murphy. By courtesy.

Gen. *Meata* Żabka, 1985 (2 species)

Type species *Meata typica* .
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of definition.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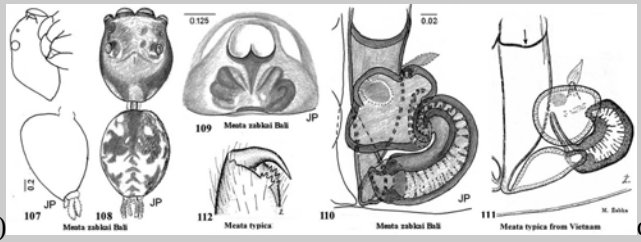
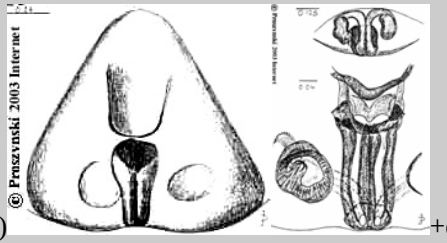
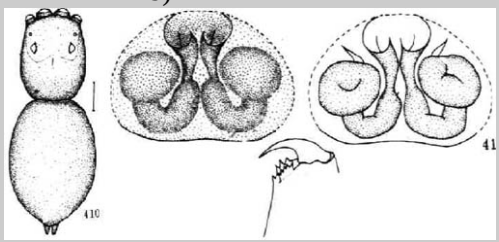


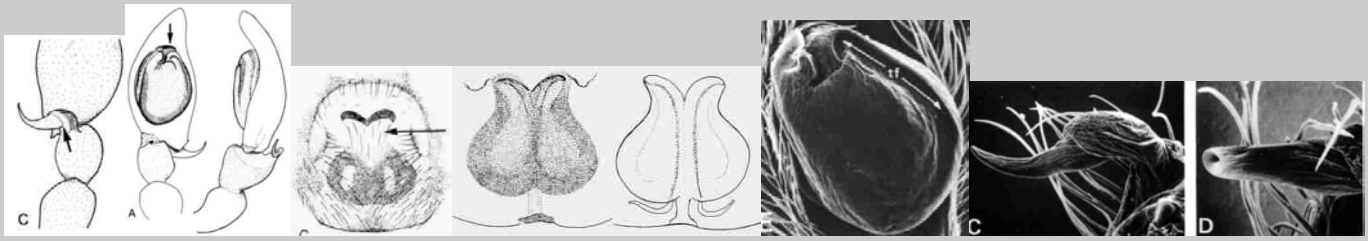


c)+d)


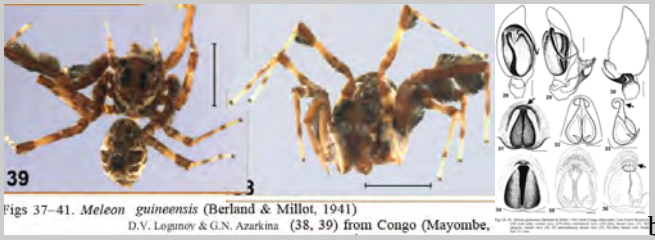
Meata typica +b) zabkai [+c) ANALOGY ONLY [?]: Brettus celebensis +d) fungiformis: Zabka 1985. Ann. zool. 39, 11: 239, ff. 279-282. Prószyński, Deeleman-Reinhold, 2010. Arthr. selecta, 19(3): 174, f 107-110 - compared with M. typica +d) Peng, Xie, Xiao 1993: 123-124, ff. 410-414. By courtesy.

Gen. *Meleon* Wanless, 1984 (8 species)

Type species *Meleon kenti*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of definition.



Meleon kenti : Wanless F.R. 1978f. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.)., London, 34 (3): 90-91, ff. 2 a-d +34(3): 92, f 3F.



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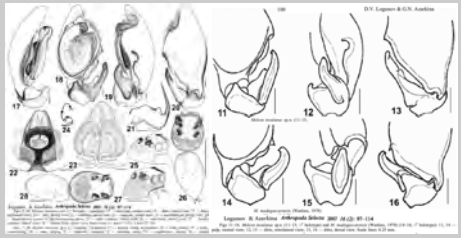
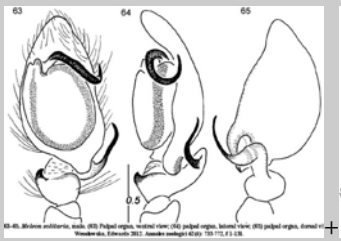
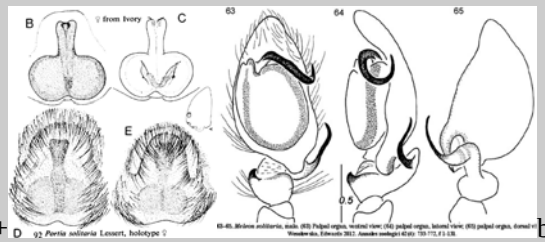
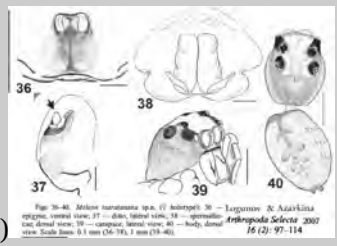
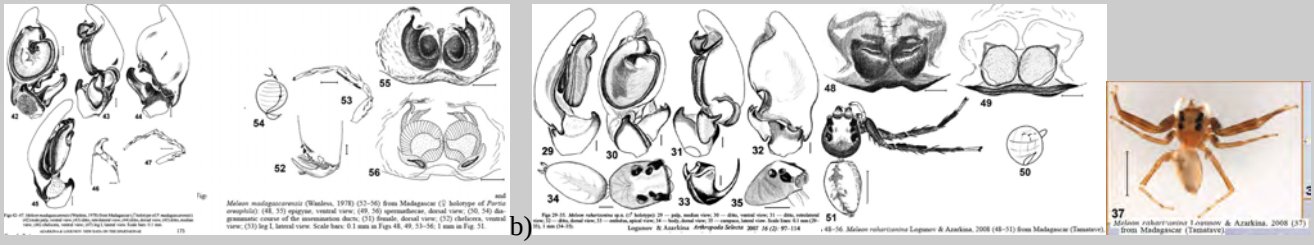


Meleon guinensis +b) insulanus : Azarkina, Logunov 2010. Afr. Invert. 50(1): 171-173, f 38-39 +b) Logunov, Azarkina, 2007: Arthr. Sel. 16(2): 100, f. 17-28. By courtesy.

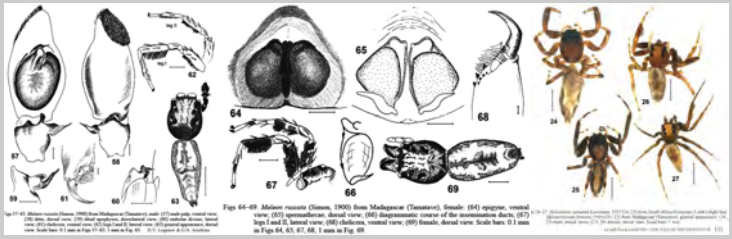

+

b)


Meleon solitaria b) tsaratanana : Wesołowska, Edwards 2012. Ann. zool.: 62(4): 751-752, f 63–65 + Wanless 1978f. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.)., 34 (3): 187-189, f. 26A-G +b) Logunov &

Azarkina, 2007[2008b]: 16(2): 103, 36-40. By courtesy.



Meleon madagascarensis +b) raharizonina : Azarkina, Logunov 2010. Afr. Invert. 50(1): 173-176, f 40, 41, 42-47, 53-56 +b) 177, f 37, 48-51. By courtesy.



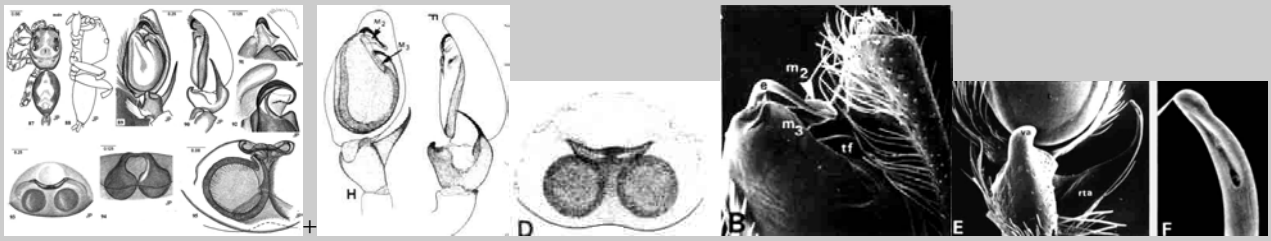
Meleon russata : Azarkina, Logunov 2010. Afr. Invert. 50(1): 177-180, f 26-27, 57-69. By courtesy.

Gen. ***Mintonia*** Wanless, 1984 (9 species)

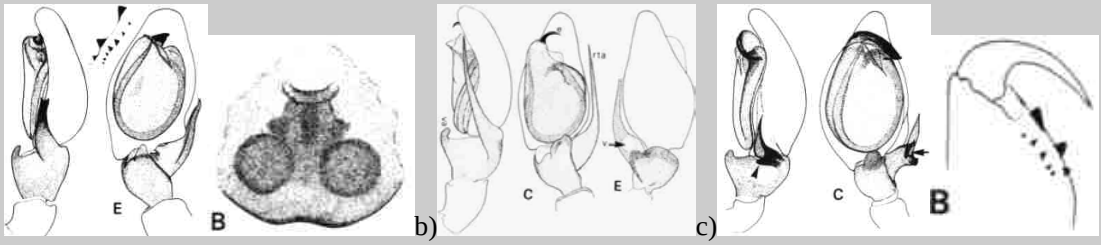
Type species *Mintonia tauricornis*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of definition.



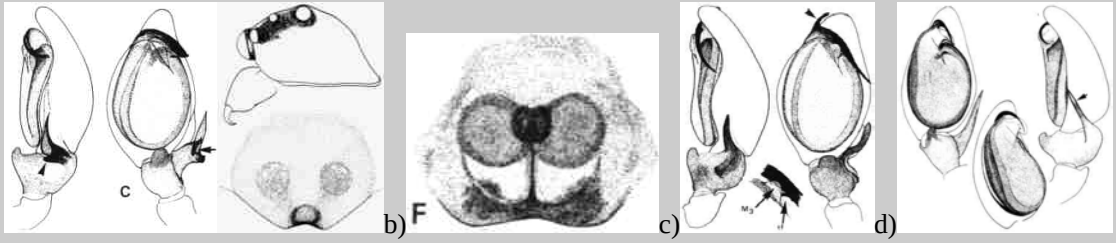
Mintonia sp.: Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 11. By courtesy.



Mintonia tauricornis : Prószynski, Deeleman-Reinhold, 2012. Arthr. select. 21(1): 43-45, f 87-95 + Wanless 1984. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 46 (2): 158-160, ff. 8A-H, 31A, 32E-F, 35B.. By courtesy.

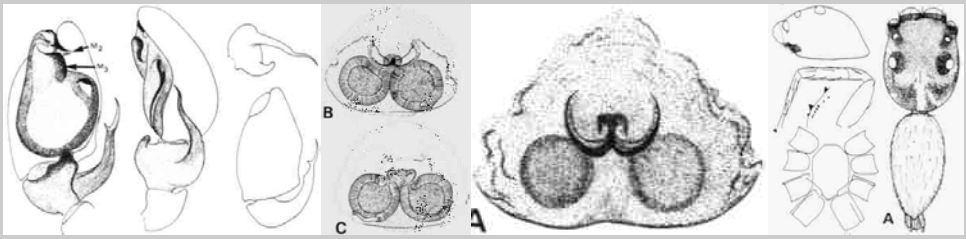


Mintonia breviramus +b) caliginosa +c) mackiei : Wanless F.R. 1984a. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 46 (2): 164-165, ff. 12A-E +b) 118-119, f. 8A-E, 19A-C +c) 160-161, ff. 9A-D. By courtesy.

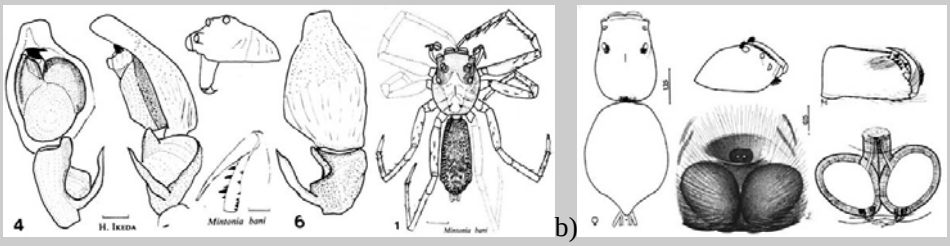


Mintonia melinauensis +b) nubilis +c) protuberans +d) silvicola :Wanless 1987a. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.). 52 (3): 116, ff. 7A-E +b) 161-162, ff. 10A-F +c) 162-64, ff. 11A-F +d) 119-121, ff.

9A-G. By courtesy.



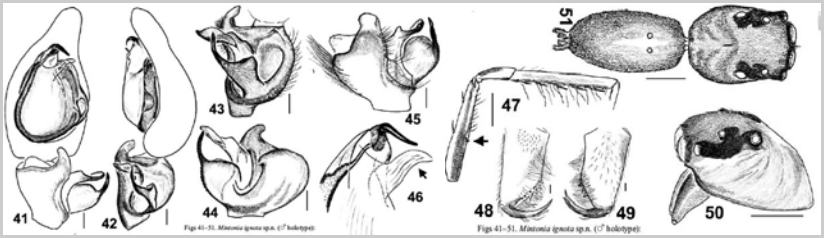
Mintonia ramipalpis : Wanless F.R. 1984. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 46 (2): 166-169, f. 14A-I, 15A-C, 31B-F, 34A-B, 35E-F, 36F. By courtesy.



Mintonia bani +b) sp [Australia] : Ikeda, H. 1995b. Acta. arachn. 44: 117-121, figs 1-6.
+b) Davies Todd, Zabka 1989. Mem. Queensland Mus., 27 (2): 197, t. 5. By courtesy.



Mintonia sp [AUS-1256] +b) sp [Borneo] : Queensland. ©Photo R. Whyte and I.R. Macaulay +b) ©Photo P. Koomen. By courtesy.



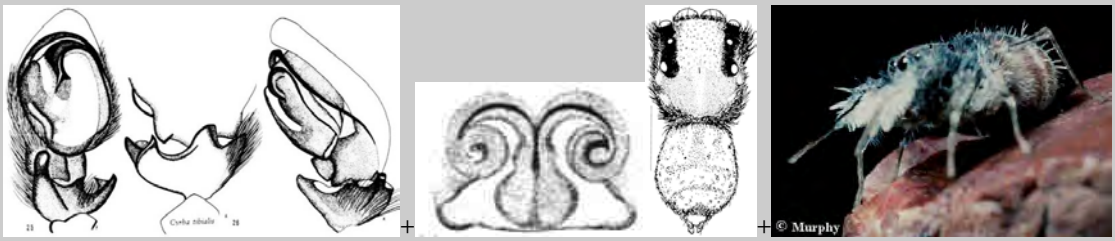
Mintonia ignota :Logunov & Azarkina, 2008a: 103, f. 41-51 (Dm). By courtesy.

Gen. *Neobrettus* Wanless, 1984 (4 species)

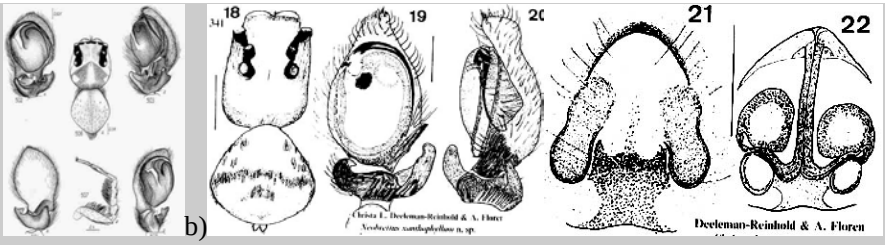
Type species *Neobrettus tibialis* .
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of definition.



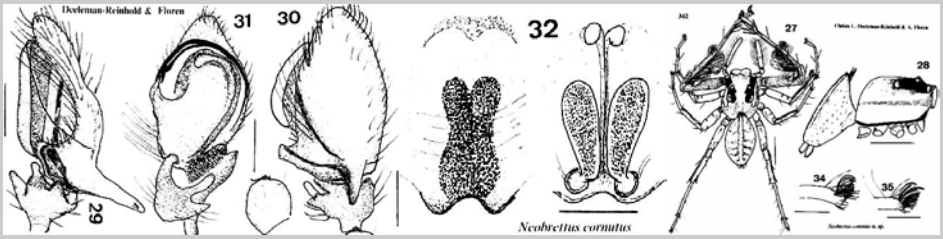
Neobrettus sp.: Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 10. By courtesy.



Neobrettus tibialis : Proszynski 1978a. Ent. bas. 19-21, f 25-27 + Wanless 1984a. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 46 (2): 183-185, f 24A-H + ©Photo John Murphy, 1997. By courtesy.



Neobrettus phui +b) xanthophyllum : Zabka M. 1985. Ann. zool. 39, 11: 439, f 502-507 +b) Deeleman-Reinhold, Floren. 2003. Bull. British Arachnol. Soc. 12 (7):7. By courtesy.



Neobrettus cornutus : Deeleman-Reinhold, Floren. 2003. Bull. British Arachnol. Soc. 12 (7): 343, f 27-35. By courtesy.



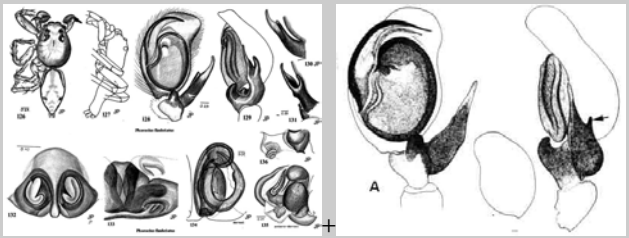
Neobrettus sp [Philippines] ©Photo R.R. Jackson [Philippines: Mt. Banaham]. By courtesy.

Gen. *Paracyrba* Żabka, Kovac 1996 = *Cyrba* Simon, 1876 **(syn. n.)**

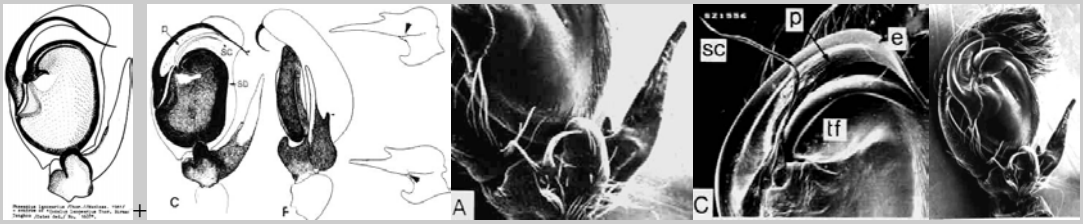
Paracyrba wanlessi = Cyrba wanlessi (comb. n.) .

Gen. *Phaeacius* Simon, 1900 (12 species)

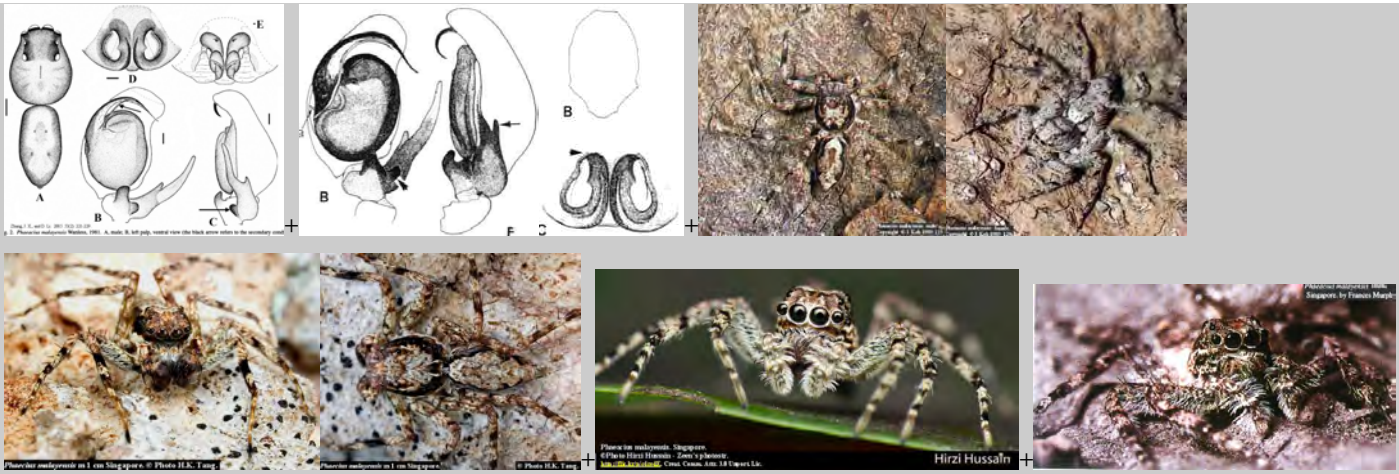
Type species *Phaeacius fimbriatus*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of definition.



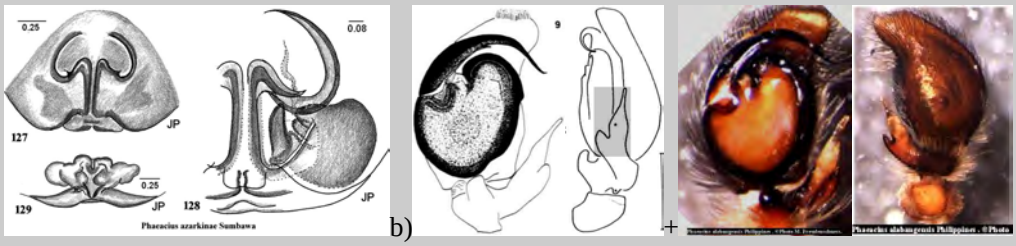
Phaeacius fimbriatus : Prószynski, Deeleman-Reinhold, 2012. Arthr. select.21(1): 55, f 130-140 + .19(3): 178, 127-128 + Wanless F.R. 1981b. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 41 (4): 202-205, ff. 4A-H, 5B. By courtesy.



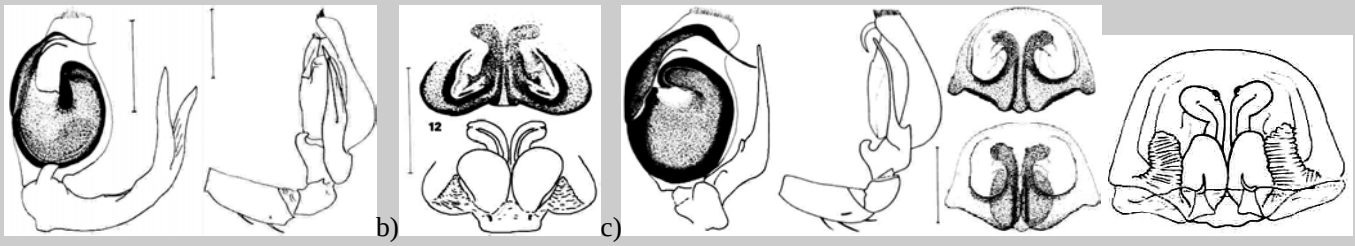
Phaeacius lancearius : Prószynski, Deeleman-Reinhold, 2012. Arthr. select.21(1): 55, f 130-140 + .19(3): 178, 127-128.+ Wanless F.R. 1981b. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 41 (4): 205, f. 1, 2A-F, 5A, C-F. By courtesy.



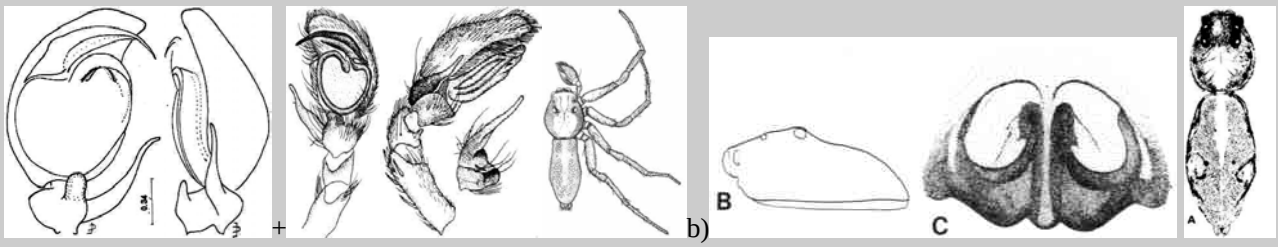
Phaeacius malayensis : Zhang J., Li D. 2005. 53: 221-229 + .19(3): 178, 127-128 + Wanless 1981b. 41 (4): 205-208, f 6A-E; 7A-C..+ ©Photo J. Koh 1989 + © Photo H.K. Tang + ©Photo Hirzi Hussain + ©Photo Murphy F. and J. 2000. By courtesy.



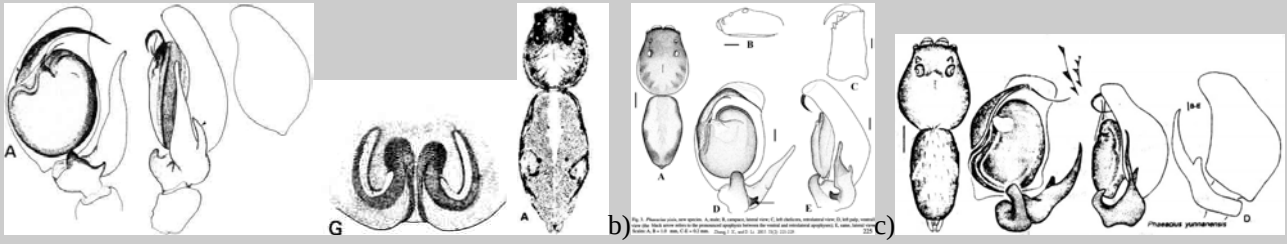
Phaeacius azarkinae +b) alabangensis :Prószynski, Deeleman-Reinhold, 2012. Arthr. select. 19(3): 178, 127-128 +b) Wijesinghe 1991a. Bull. British Arachn. Soc. 8 (8): 252-253, f 9-10 + ©Photo M. Freudenschuess. By courtesy.



Phaeacius biramosus +b) leytensis +c) wanlessi : Wijesinghe 1991a. Bull. British Arachn. Soc., 8 (8): 251-252, f 6-8 +b) 253-254, f 11-12 +c) 294-251, f 1-5. By courtesy.



Phaeacius mainitensis +b) saxicola : Prószynski (Internet) sketch of the type specimen + Barrion A.T. Litsinger J. A. 1995. 45-47, figs 16a-f +b)Wanless 1981b. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.),41 (4): 210, f 9A-C. By courtesy.



Phaeacius canalis +b) yixin +c) yunnanensis : Wanless 1981b. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 41 (4): 209-210, f 8A-G +b) Zhang J., Li D. 2005. 225, f. 3A-E +c) Peng X., Kim J.P. 1998. Korean J. Biol. Sci., 2: 412, f 2a-d.. By courtesy.

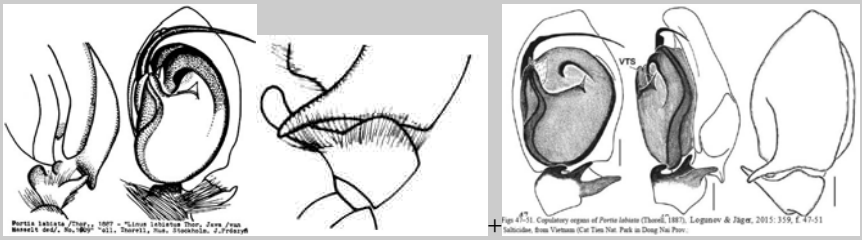
Gen. *Portia* Karsch, 1878 (14 species)

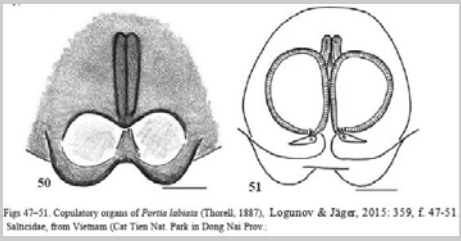
Type species *Portia fimbriata*.

Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of definition.



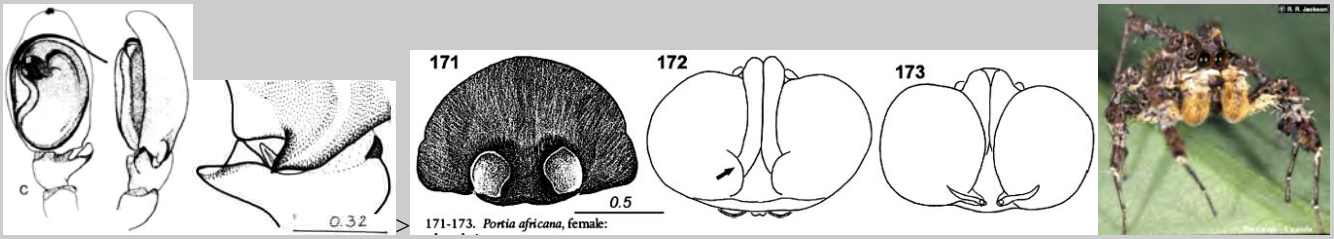
Portia fimbriata : Wanless 1978f. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.). 99-100, f 7A-G; 8A-F; t 3a-f; 4c-f; 5c, d, f + Davies Todd V., Zabka M. 1989. Mem. Queens. 27 (2): 195, t 3 + Photo © Photo Marcus Ng. + H.K. Tang. By courtesy.



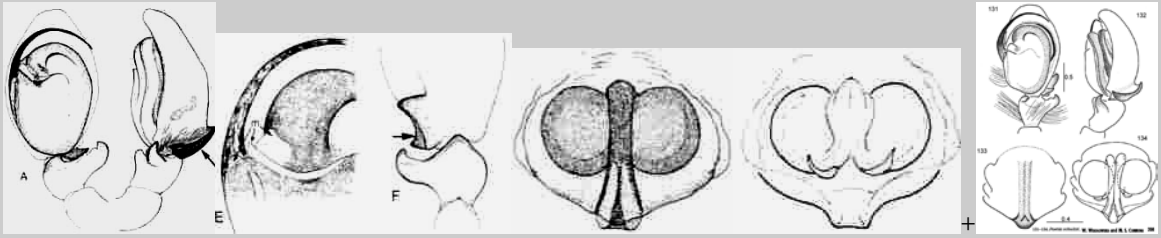




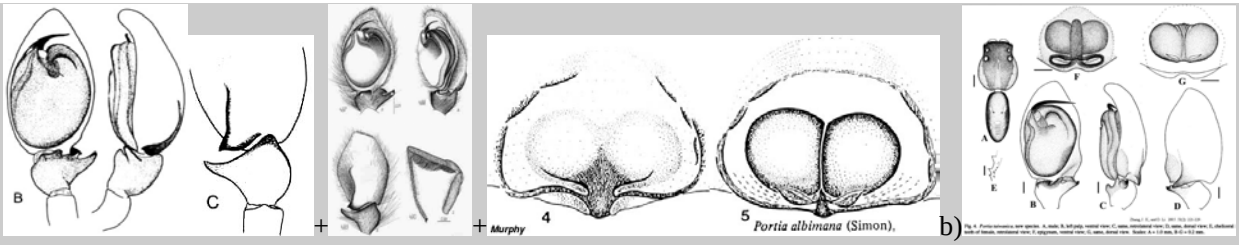
Portia labiata : Proszynski 1984c: 26, 111 +Prószynski, Deeleman-Reinhold, 2012. Arthr. select. 21(1): 43-45, f 87-95 + Logunov & Jäger, 2015. Russian Entomological Journal 24(4): 359, f. 47-51 + © Photo Koh J. + H.K. Tang. By courtesy.



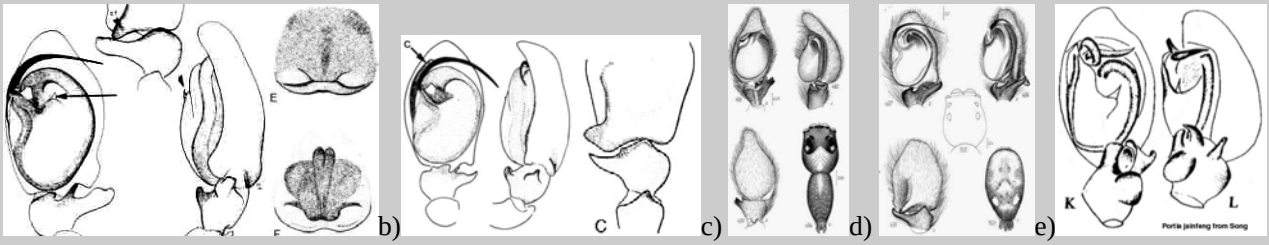
Portia africana : Proszynski 1984c: 99 + Wesołowska, Tomasiewicz, 2008. J. Afrotr. Zool. 4: 45, f 171-173 + © Photo R.R. Jackson. By courtesy.



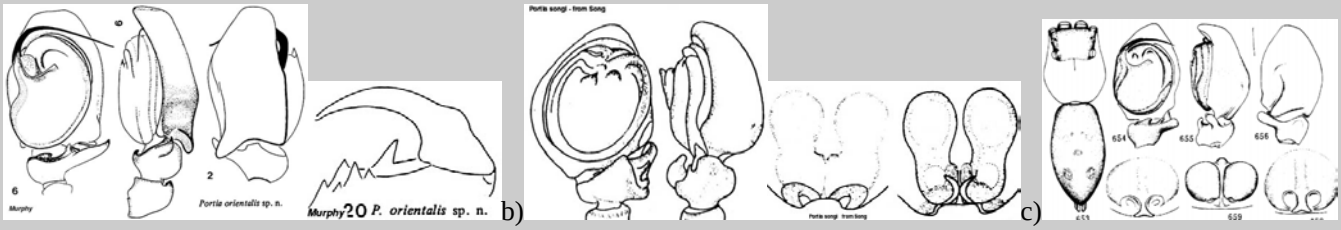
Portia schultzi : Wanless 1978f. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), London. 88-90, f 1A-B + Wesolowska, Cumming 2008. Ann. zool. 58: 207-208, 131-134.. By courtesy.



Portia albimana* +b) *taiwanica : Wanless 1978f. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.). 34 (3): 107-108, f 12A-D + Zabka 1985. Ann. zool., 39, 11: 437, f 487-490 + Murphy, Murphy 1983a. Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc.: 40, f 4-5 +b) Zhang J., Li D., 2005: 53: 226,f. 4A-G. By courtesy.



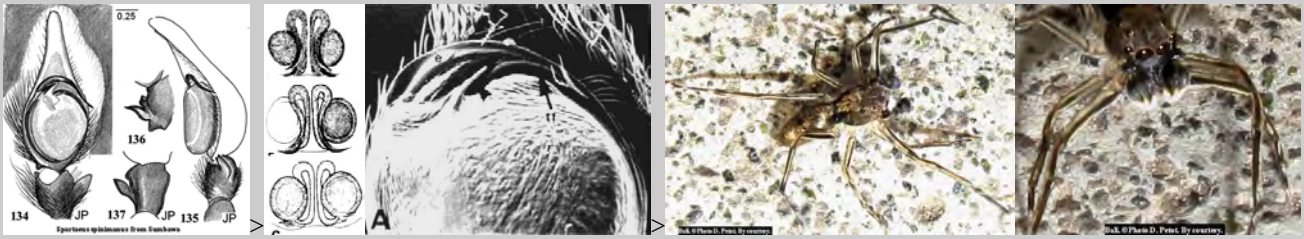
Portia assamensis* +b) *crassipalpis* +c) *hoggi* +d) *quei* +e) *jianfeng: Wanless 1978f. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. 105-107, f 10 d-f, 11 d-f +b) 100-103, f 9A-D; t 5a, e. +c) Zabka 1985. Ann. zool. 39, 11: 437-438, f 491-496 +d) 438, f 497-501 +e) Song, Zhu, Chen 1999: : 541, figs 311K-L . By courtesy.



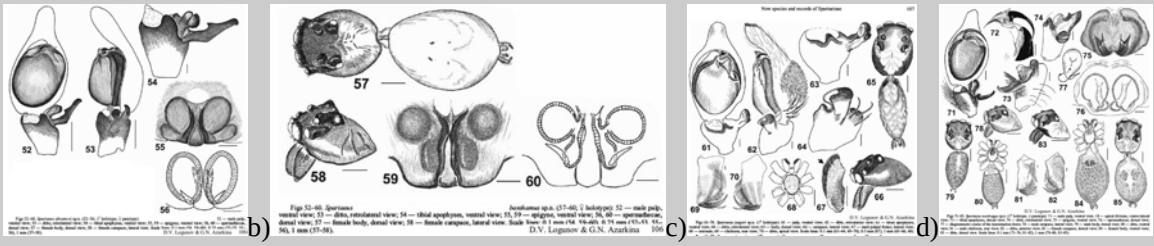
Portia orientalis* +b) *songi* +c) *heteroidea: Murphy, Murphy 1983. Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc.: 40, f 6, 9, 12 +b) Song, Zhu, Chen 1999: 541, f 311O-P, 312H, 313A, 328 Q +c) Peng, Xie, Xiao 1993: 187-188, f 653-659. By courtesy.

Gen. *Spartaeus* Thorell, 1891 (13 species)

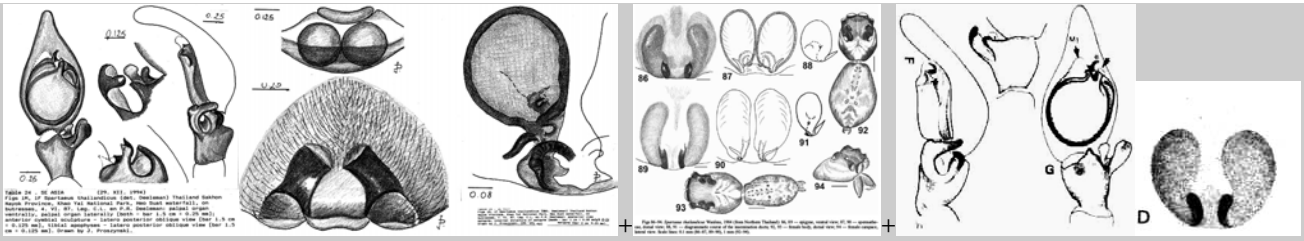
Type species *Spartaeus spinimanus*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of definition.



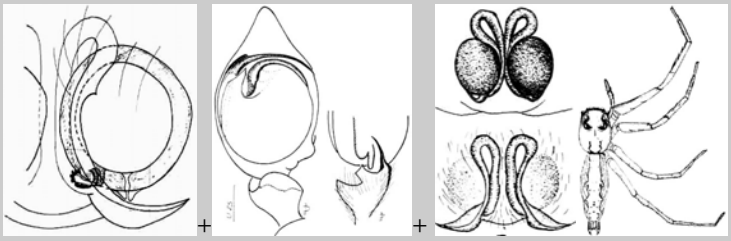
Spartaeus spinimanus : Prószynski, Deeleman-Reinhold, 2010. Arthr. selecta.19(3): 180, f 134-137 + Wanless 1984. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 46 (2): 148-151, f 3A-F, 4A-G, 30A-D, 33F, 35A +©Photo D. Petot. By courtesy



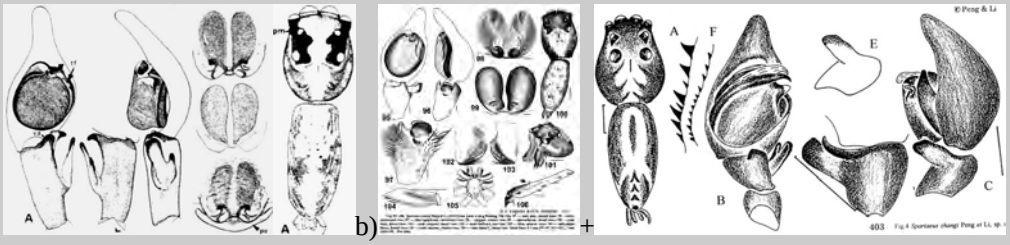
Spartaeus abramovi* +b) *banthamus* +c) *jaegeri* +d) *noctivagus : Logunov Azarkina 2007[2008b]: Arthr. Sel. 16(2): 104-108, f 52-56 +b) 108, f 57-60 +c) 108, f 61-55 +d) 108, f 71-85 ©Photo D. Petot. By courtesy



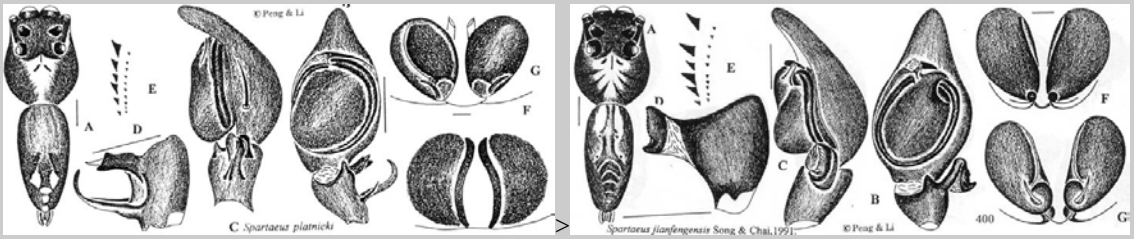
Spartaeus thailandicus : Prószynski Internet drawings: Khao Yai National Park, coll. Deeleman-Reinhold + Logunov, Azarkina 2007: Arthr. Sel. 16(2): 110, f 86-94 + Wanless 1984. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 46 (2): 151-152, f 5A-D. By courtesy.



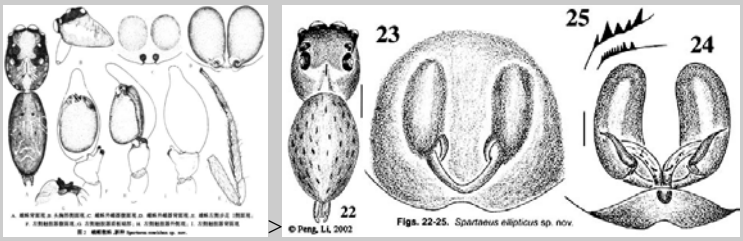
Spartaeus uplandicus : Prószynski Internet sketches of holotype female and a congeneric male specimens, coll. IRRI, Los Banos + Barrion A.T., Litsinger . 1995: 43, f 15a-g. By courtesy



Spartaeus wildtrackii +b) zhangi : Wanless 1987a. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.)., 52 (3): 112-116; f 6A-E. +b) Logunov, Azarkina 2007]: Arthr. Sel. 16(2): 110, f 95-106 + Peng X., Li S. 2002c. Orient. 36: 398-399, f 4a-f. By courtesy



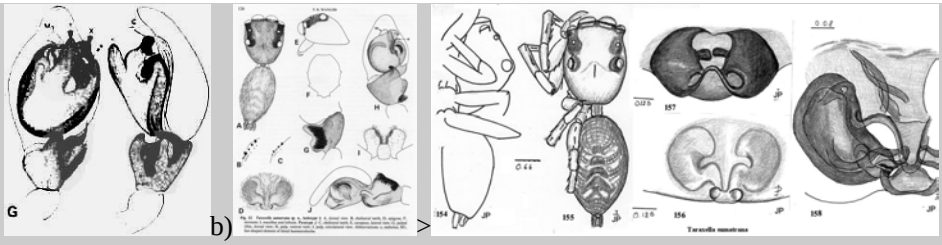
Spartaeus platnicki +b) jianfengensis : Peng X., Li S. 2002c. Oriental Insects, 36: 395, f 2a-g +b) 395, f 1a-g. By courtesy



Spartaeus emeishan +b) ellipticus : Zhu M., Yang Z., Zhang Z., 2007. J. Hebei Univ. (Nat. Sci. Ed.) 27(5): 515-517, f 2A-H. + Bao Y., Peng X. 2002. Zoological Studies 41 (4): 409-410, f 22-25. By courtesy

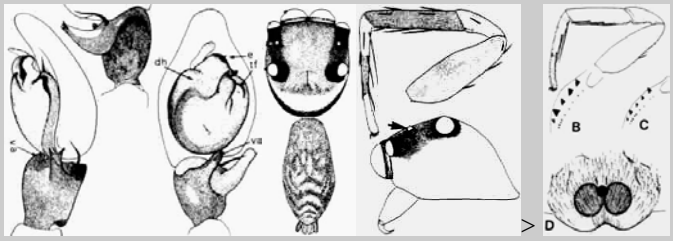
Gen. *Taraxella* Wanless, 1984 (5 species)

Type species *Taraxella solitaria*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of definition.



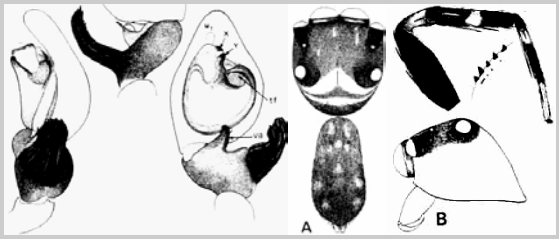
b) >

Taraxella solitaria* +*b) sumatrana :Wanless, 1987 Bull. British Mus. (NH) (Zool. ser.) 52(3): 156-157, f 7A-G +b) 125-128, t 12 A-J + Prószynski Deeleman-Reinhold, 2012. Arthr. select. 21(1): 57-58, f 154-158. By courtesy.



> D

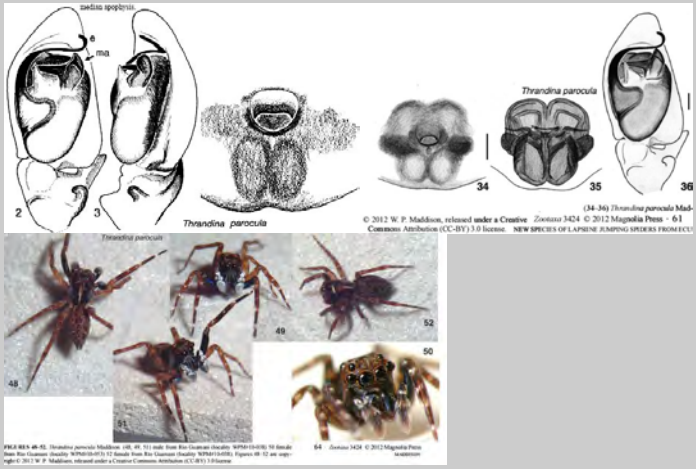
Taraxella hillyardi* +*b) petrensis :Wanless, 1987 Bull. British Mus. (NH) (Zool. ser.) 52(3): 122-123, f 10A-F. +b) 123-125, f 11A-J. By courtesy.



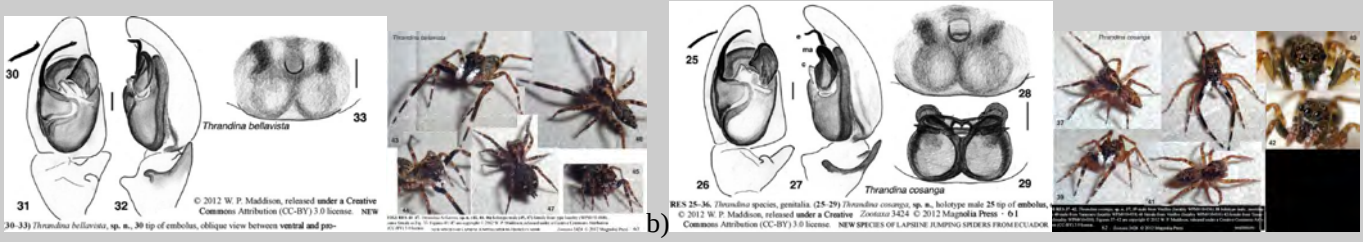
Taraxella reinholdae :Wanless, 1987 Bull. British Mus. (NH) (Zool. ser.) 52(3): 128, f 13A-G. By courtesy.

Gen. *Thrandina* Maddison, 2006 **(3 species)**

Type species *Thrandina parocula*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of definition.
REMARKS. Genus originally placed in Lapsiinae by Maddison 2006. Transferred to Spartaeinae because shape of spermathcae and general shape of male pals, in spite of presence of prominent tegular apophysis. Grouping of eyes and size of PME resembles *Brettus* and some other genera. This is the first representaive of Spartaeinae ever found in Western Hemisphere. (J. Prószyński, 2014-X-31).



Thrandina parocula Maddison W.P. 2006. Zootaxa, 1255: 20, f 2-8 + Zootaxa 2012: 3424: 65, f 34-36, 48–52. © Magnolia Press.



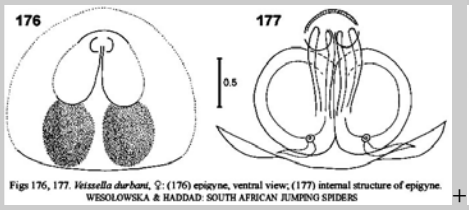
b)

Thrandina bellavista* +*b) cosanga + Maddison W.P. 2012. Zootaxa, 3424: 62-65, f 30–33, 43–47

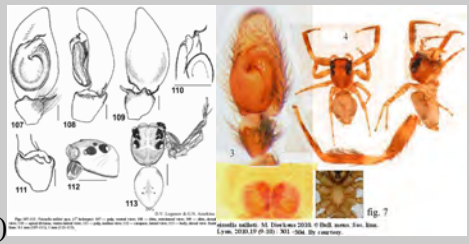
+b) 65, f 34-36, 48–52 + 60 f 25–29, 37–42. © Magnolia Press . By courtesy.

Gen. *Veissella* Wanless, 1984 (2 species)

Type species *Veissella durbani*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of definition.



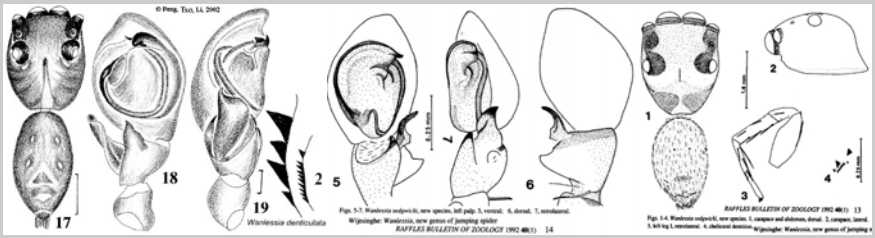
+


b)


Veissella durbani +b) milloti :Wesolowska & Haddad, 2009: 95, f. 205-209 + Wanless 1984a. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 46 (2): 189, f. 27A-G + Logunov & Azarkina, 2007: 16(2): 113, f 107-113. By courtesy.

Gen. *Wanlessia* Wijesinghe, 1992 (1 species)

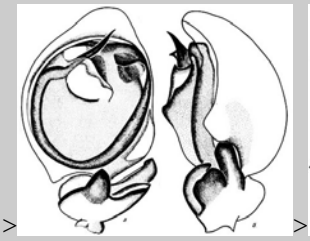
Type species *Wanlessia denticulata*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of definition..



Wanlessia denticulata +b)sedgwicki : Peng X., Tso I., Li S. 2002. Zoological Studies 41 (1): 5, f 17-20 +b) Wijesinghe, 1992. Raffles Bulletin of Zoology 40(1): 11, f 1-11. By courtesy.

Gen. *Yaginumanis* Wanless, 1984 (3 species)

Type species *Yaginumanis sexdentatus*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of definition.

>

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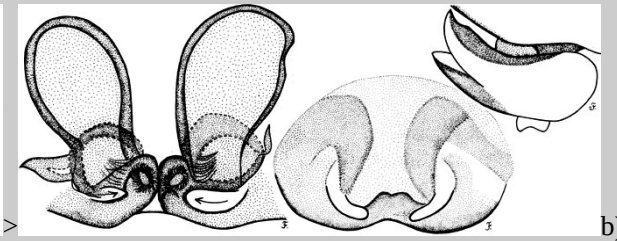
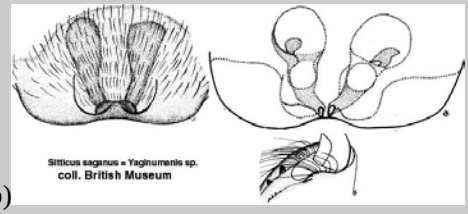
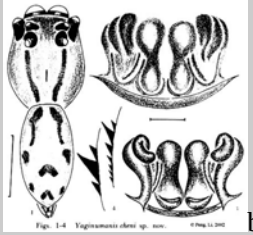
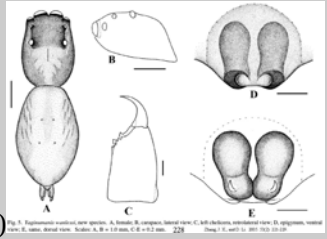

b)


Yaginumanis sexdentatus +b) saganus [interpreted by Wanless as type of Y. sexdentatus] :
Bohdanowicz, Proszynski 1987. Ann. zool. 41, 2: 46-47, f 1-5 +b) Wanless 1984.1987. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 46 (2): 153-155, f 6g-i . By courtesy.


b)


Yaginumanis cheni +b) wanlessi : Peng X., Li S. 2002d. Acta zootax. Sinica, 27, 2: 238-240, f 1-4 +b) Zhang J., Li D. 2005: 53: 227, f. 5A-E. By courtesy.

ATTACHMENT ON SALTICIDAE SPECIES DIVERSITY
Abbreviated version of "Monograph of the Salticidae (Araneae) of the World 1995-2015.
Part I: Introduction to alternative classification of Salticidae".
http://salticidae.pl/Subfamilies/

Jerzy Prószyński

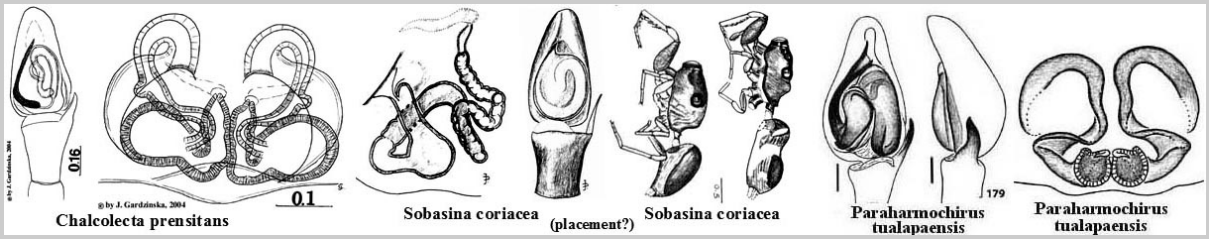
ATTACHMENT 29a

DIOLENINES including *Sobasina*

Version July 1st, 2016.

Index. Type genus *Diolenius*. List of genera Chalcolecta Diolenius Furculattus Ohilimia Sobasina. **Uncertain relationships(see also ASTIEAE, CHRYSILLINAE, EUOPHRYINAE)**: Tarodes Udvardya Bristowia Efate Lystrocteisa Paraharmochirus (43 species)





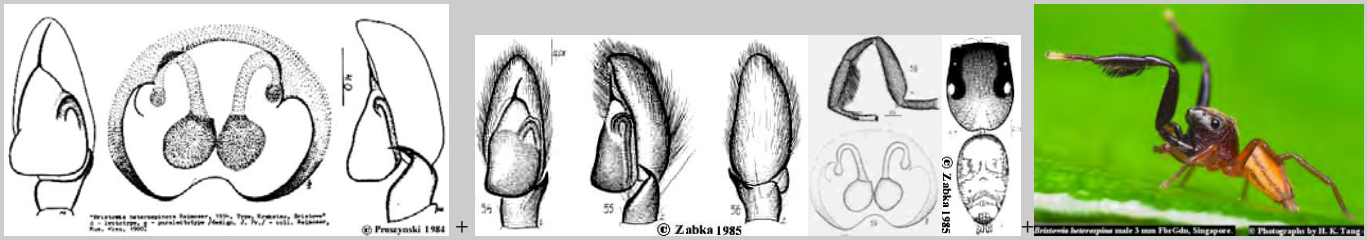
Introduction

DIOLENINES - group of genera of Salticidae characterized by elongated trochanter I and, sometimes, coxa I. Due to palpal organ similarities to different groups of genera (CHRYSILLINAE: *Bristowia*, EUOPHRYINAE - *Udvardya*, HYLLINES - *Lystrocteissa*), these may be parallel adaptations, but requires further research.

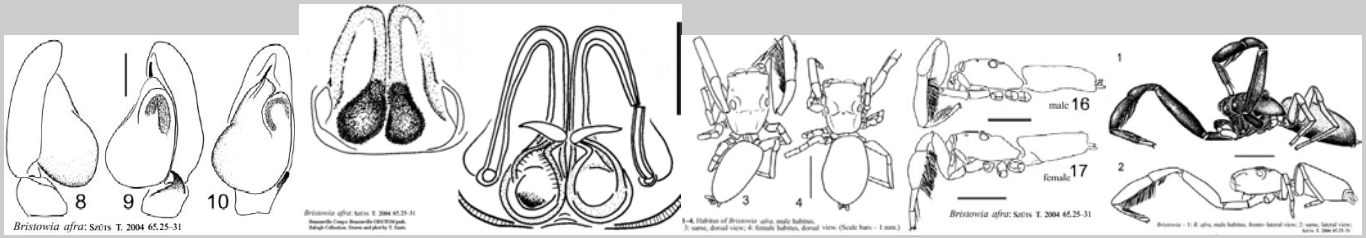
Gen. *Bristowia* Reimoser, 1934 (2 species)

placement CHRYSILLINES (?)

Type species *Bristowia heterospinosa* Reimoser, 1934.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



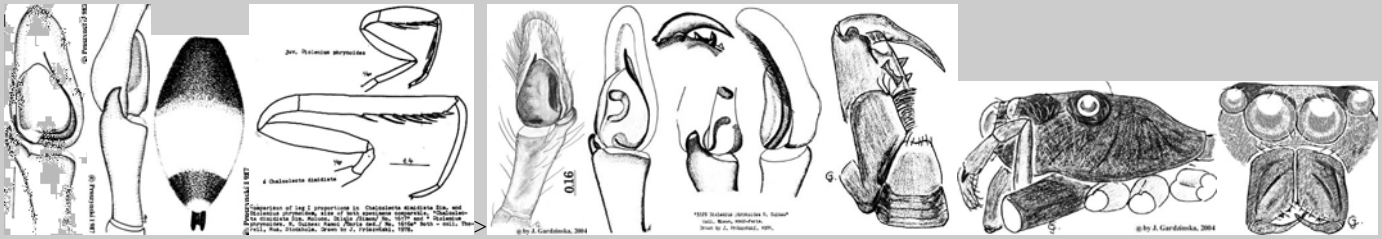
Bristowia heterospinosa: Proszynski -1984c: 14 [Type specimens] + Zabka M. 1985. Ann. zool.,39, 11: 204, figs 54-59 [Vietnam] +.©Photographs by H. K. Tang (Singapore). By courtesy.



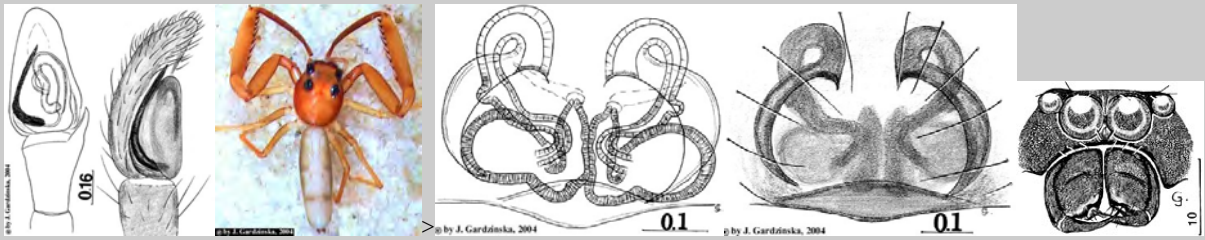
Bristowia afra: Szüts, 2004. Folia ent. Hungarica 65: 30, f. 1-4, 8-10, 12-13, 16-17. By courtesy.

Gen. *Chalcolecta* Simon, 1884 (3 species)

Type species *Chalcolecta dimidiata*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

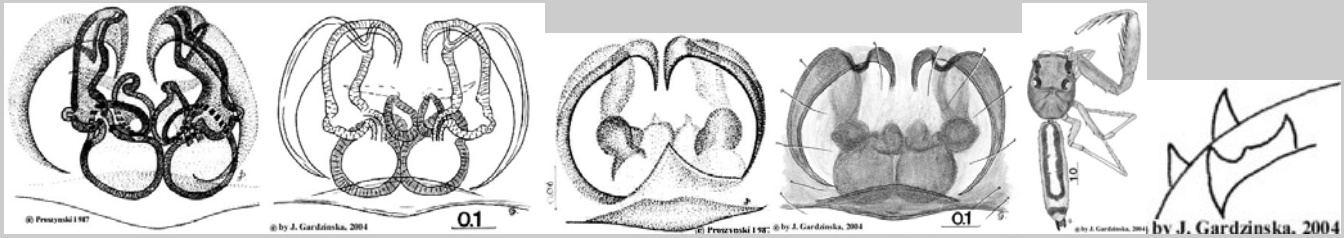


Chalcolecta dimidiata: Proszynski 1987. Atlas...:10. (Lectotype) Gardzinska J. 2004. PhD Thesis - Siedlce.





Chalcolecta prensitans + [syn. Chalcolecta rapax TYPE SPECIMEN]: Gardzinska 2004 - PhD thesis. + Gardzinska J. , Zabka M. 2005. Annales zoologici, Warszawa, 2005: 442, f 1-2, 20-59 + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 27, 404-406, 834-835. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



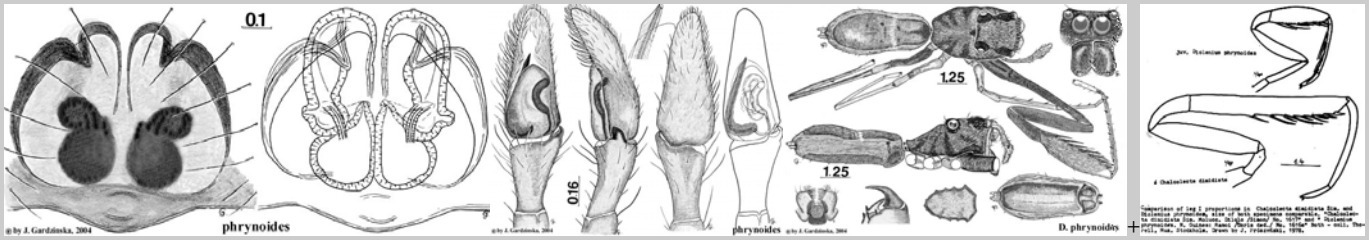
Chalcolecta bitaeniata: Proszynski 1987. Atlas ...: 10. Simon collection, MNHN-Paris - Lectotype Gardzinska J. 2004. Rewizja ... Dioleniae (Araneae: Salticidae). PhD Thesis - Siedlce.

Gen. *Diolenius*Thorell, 1870 (15 species)

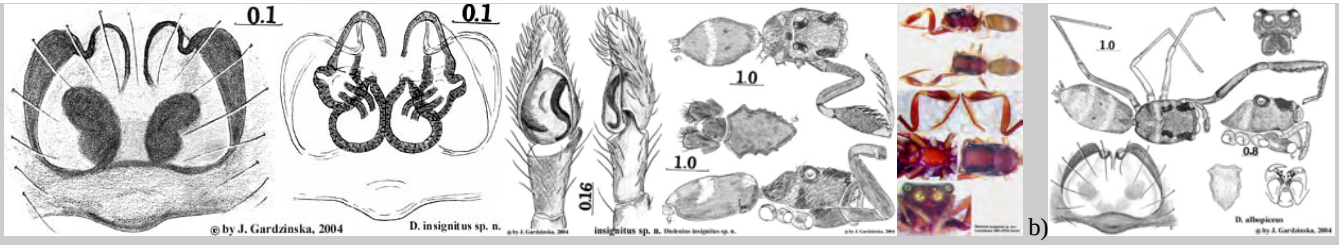
Type species *Diolenius phrynoides* .
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



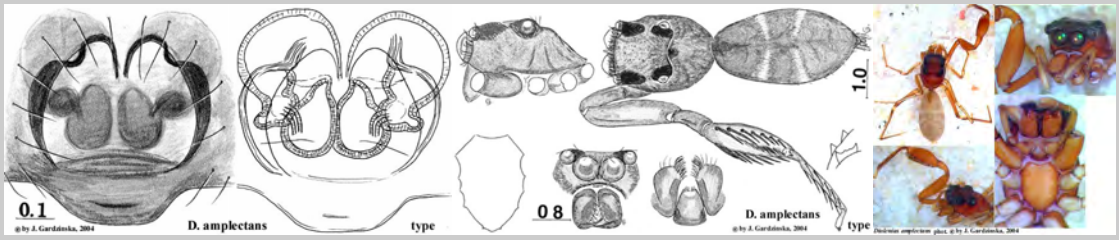
Diolenius sp.: Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 108. By courtesy.



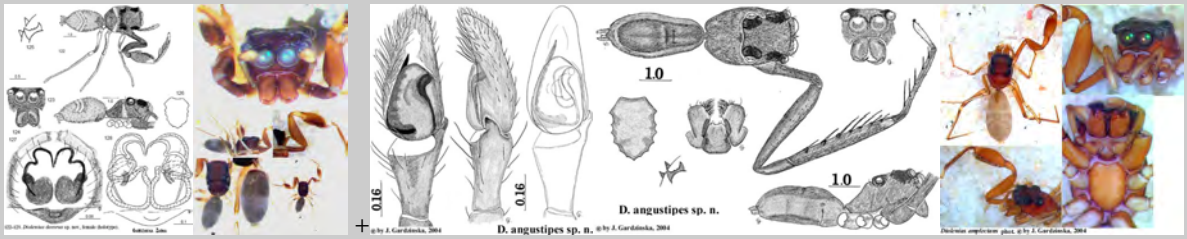
Diolenius phrynoides : Gardzinska J. 2004.. PhD Thesis - Siedlce + Proszynski 1984. Atlas ...: 33, 34.



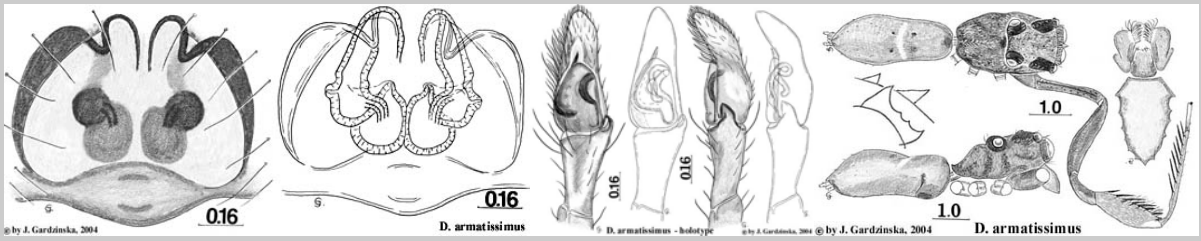
Diolenius insignitus +b) albopiceus: Gardzinska, Zabka, 2006. Ann. Zool. 56(2): 391-392, f 71-87 +b) Gardzinska J. 2004. PhD Thesis. By courtesy.

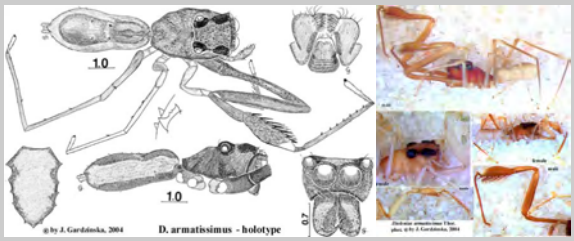


Diolenius amplectens: Gardzinska, 2004. PhD Thesis 2004

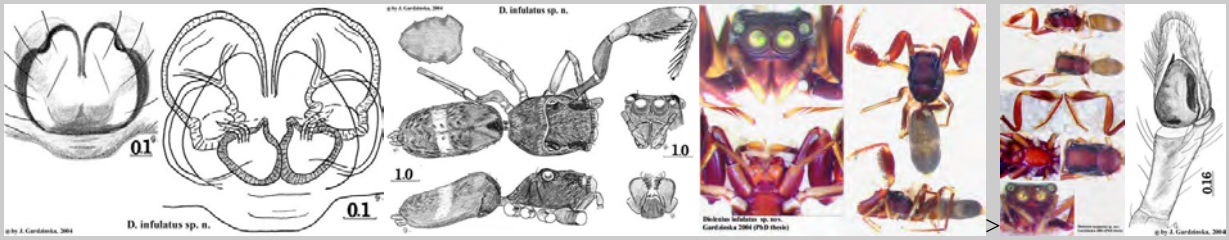


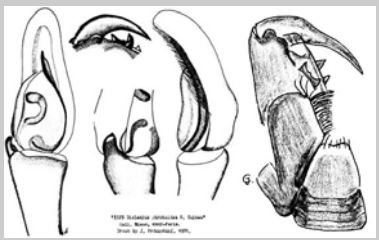
Diolenius angustipes : Gardzinska, Żabka, 2006. Ann. Zool.i 56(2): 392, f 88-101 + 393, f 122-133. By courtesy.



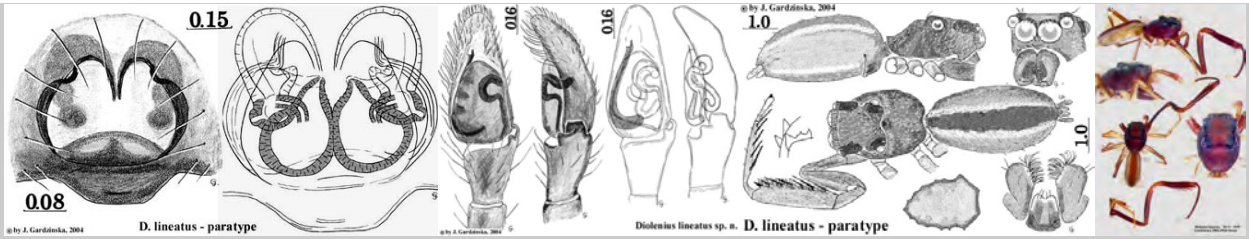


Diolenius armatissimus : Gardzinska, 2004. PhD Thesis 2004 + Gardzinska, Zabka, 2006. Annales Zoologici 56(2): 391-392, f 71-87. By courtesy.

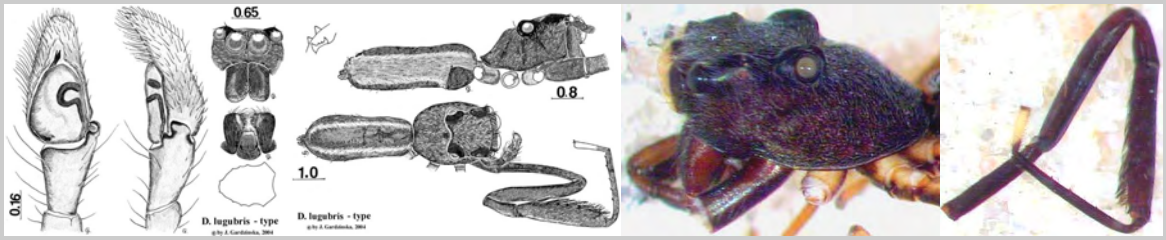




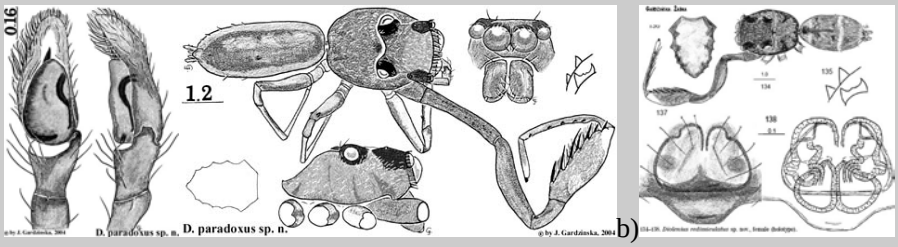
Diolenius infulatus: Gardzinska, Zabka, 2006 Ann. Zool. 56(2): 394, f 139-150.. By courtesy.



Diolenius lineatus: Gardzinska, Zabka, 2006. Annales Zoologici 56(2): 391-392, f 71-87. By courtesy.

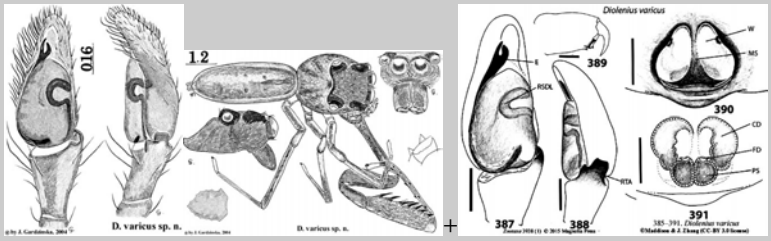


Diolenius lugubris: Thorell, 1881 Gardzinska,Zabka, 2006. Annales Zoologici 56(2): 391-392, f 71-87. By courtesy.



b)

Diolenius paradoxus +b) redimiculatus : Gardzinska, Zabka, 2006: Ann. Zool. 56(2): 396-397, f 209-215 +b) 393-394, f 134-138 . By courtesy.



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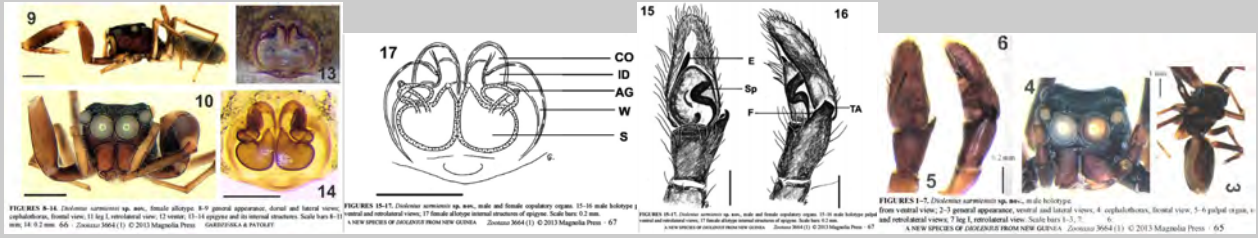
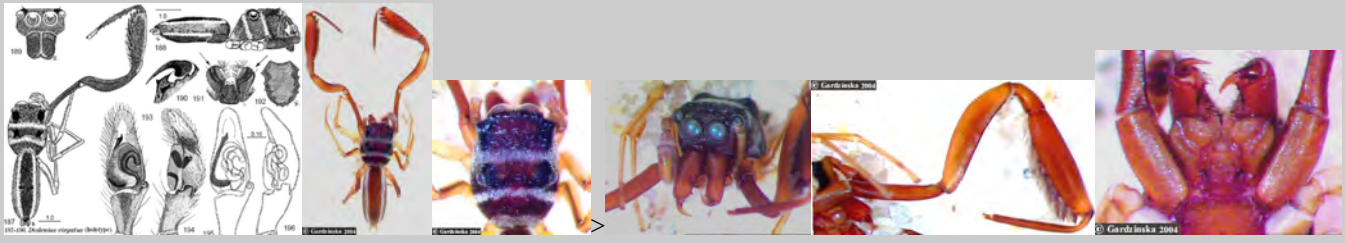
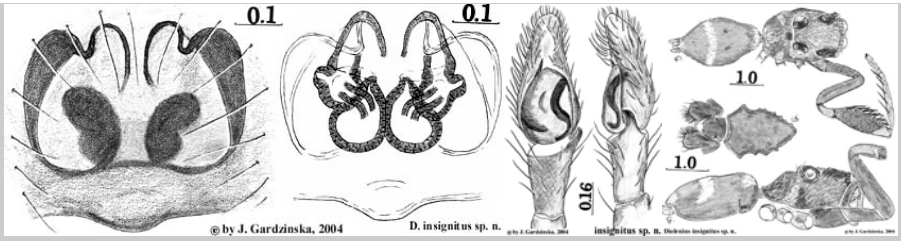
Diolenius varicus: Gardzinska, Zabka, 2006: Ann. Zool. 56(2): 396, f 202-208 + Zhang, Maddison 2015 ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



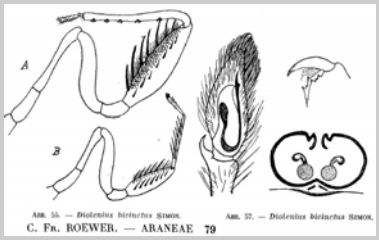
Diolenius sarmiensis: Gardzinska,Patoleta, 2013 Zootaxa 3664 (1): 63-68, f 1-17 ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Diolenius virgatus :Gardzinska ,Zabka, 2006. Annales Zoologici 56(2): 391-392, f 71-87. By courtesy.



Diolenius insignitus : Gardzinska,Zabka, 2006. Annales Zoologici 56(2): 391-392, f 71-87. By courtesy.

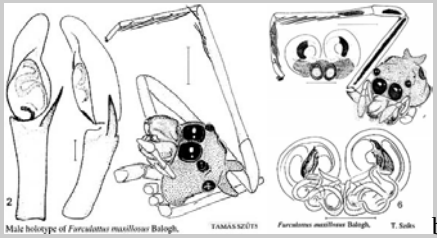


Diolenius bicinctus : Roewer, 1938: 78, f. 55-58.

Gen. *Furculattus* Balogh, 1980 (1 species)

alternative placement EUOPHRYINES

Type species *Furculattus maxillosus* .
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



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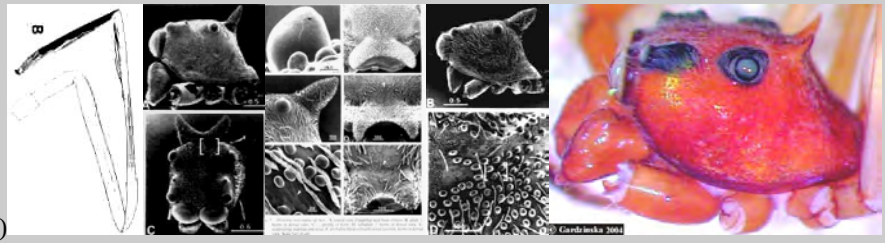
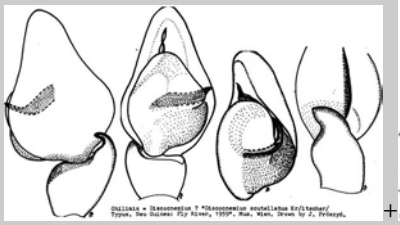


Furculattus maxillosus: Szuts T. 2003c. Fol. ent. hung. 64: 42-47, figs 1-8.
Wanless, Lubin 1986. J. Nat. Hist. 20: 1211-1220, 6 tt. + Gardzinska, 2004 - PhD Thesis. By courtesy.

Gen. *Ohilimia* Strand, 1911 (2 species)

Type species *Ohilimia albomaculata* .
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



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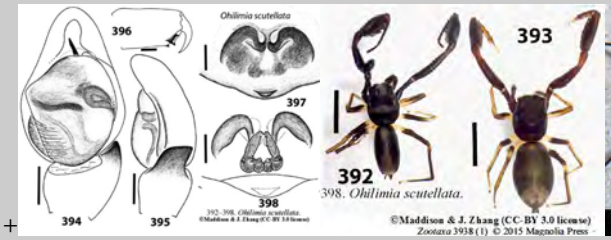
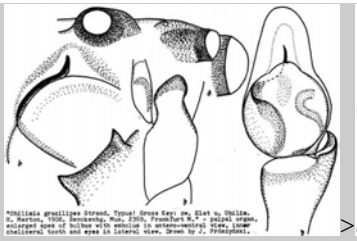
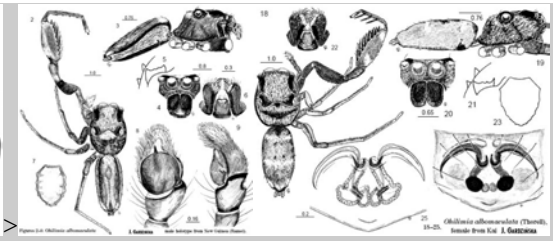




Ohilimia scutellata: Proszynski J. 1984c. Atlas...: 94 + Gardzinska 2006. Ann. Zool.56(2): 378, f 26-48 + ©Photo R. Whyte + ©Zhang J., Maddison 2015: Zootaxa 3938 (1): 27, f 392-398. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

Ohilimia albomaculata: Proszynski J. 1984c. Atlas ...: 94 + Gardzinska 2006. Ann. Zool.56(2): 37:7, f 1-25. By courtesy.





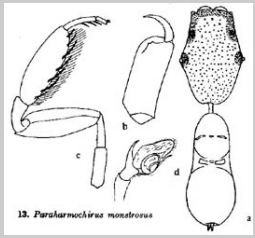




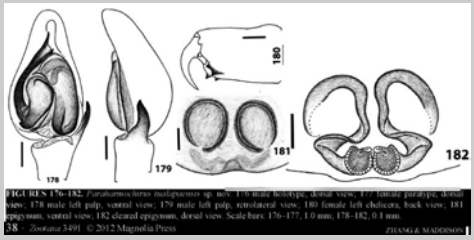
Ohilimia cf. scutellata?: AUS-104 Queensland: Daintree NP. ©Photo R. Whyte. By courtesy. Attention: Suspected specie difference: body coloration [**? cf. Maddison &Zhang 2015**], narrow tibial apophysis, occurence in Australia.

Gen. *Paraharmochirus* Simon, 1898 (2 species)

Type species *Paraharmochirus monstrosus* .
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition..

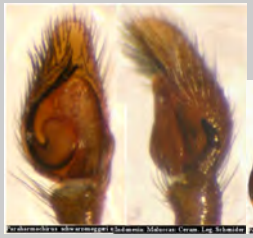


Paraharmochirus monstrosus Szombathy, 1915 Ann. hist.-nat. Mus. nat. 13: 489, f 13.

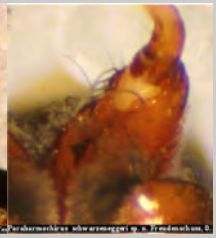




Paraharmochirus tualapaensis: Zhang J., Maddison, 2012 Zootaxa 2012b: 36-39, f 170-182. By courtesy.







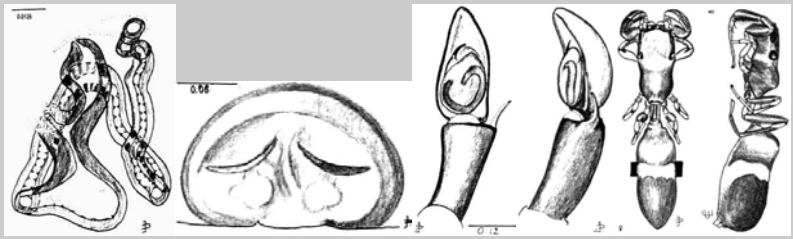
Paraharmochirus sp. n. Indonesia:: Ceram. Leg. Schneider. ©Photo Freudenschuss. By courtesy.

Gen. *Sobasina* Simon, 1898 (15 species)

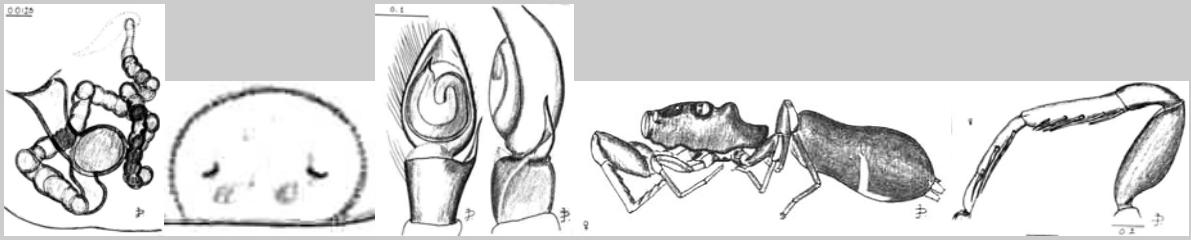
Type species *Sobasina amoenula* .

DIAGNOSIS. **Recognizable by unique structure of spermathecae whose posterior part is developed into long and thin process, often making several loops.** Externally epigyne is too small for observation under dissect microscope, so without diagnostic value. Palps rather uniform. Coxa and trochanter I elongated, but not very striking, body shape variable, in some morphs resembling ants, in other not . Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

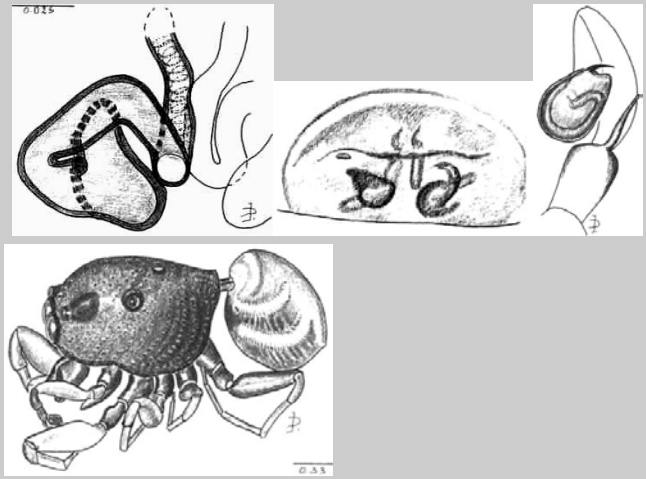
REMARKS. ZHANG & MADDISON 2012. Zootaxa 3491: 42 proposed to classify *Sobasina* in the subfamily Euophryinae on the basis of "unpublished molecular data" of unknown diagnostic value. That disagree with appearance of spermophor, which runs along contour of the bulbus, their summary of morphology is based on single species and does not cover diversity among ALL species of the genus.



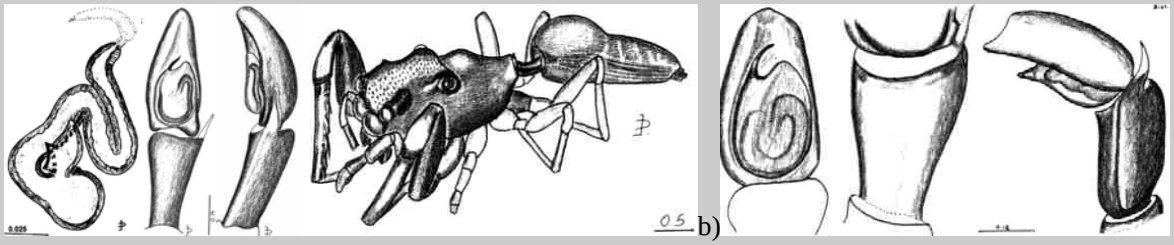
Sobasina platypoda: Berry, Beatty, Proszynski 1998. J. Arachn. 26(2): 173, f 73-79. By courtesy



Sobasina yapensis: Berry, Beatty, Prószynski, 1998. J. Arachn. 26(2): 171, f 67-72. By courtesy

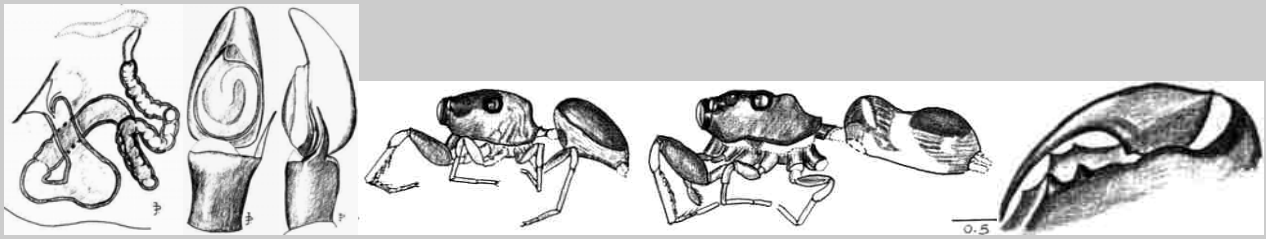


Sobasina paradoxa: Berry, Beatty, Proszynski 1998. J. Arachn. 26(2): 180-181, f 97-100. By courtesy

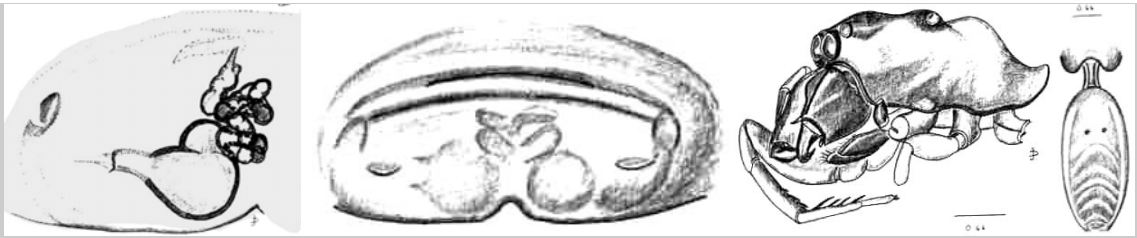


b)

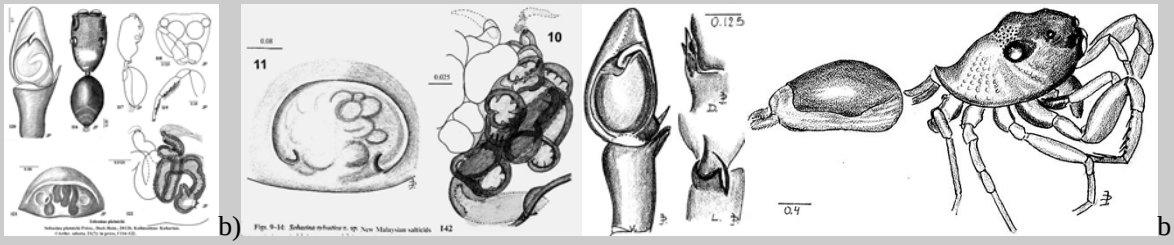
Sobasina cutleri +b) aspinosa : Berry, Beatty, Proszynski 1998. : J. Arachnology: 26(2): 176-178, f 86-89, map 41 +b) 178, f 90-92, map 4 . By courtesy.



Sobasina coriacea: Berry, Beatty, Proszynski 1998. : J. Arachnology: 26(2): 176-178, f 86-89. By courtesy.

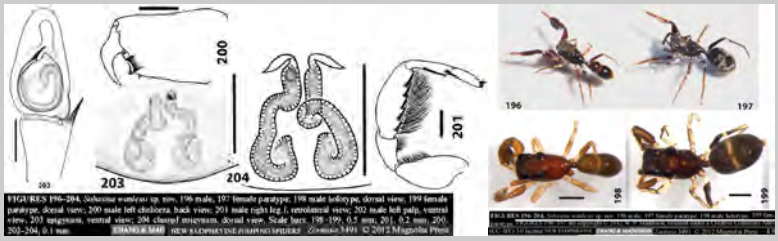


Sobasina magna: Berry, Beatty, Prószynski, 1998. J. Arachn. 26(2): 173, f 73-79. By courtesy

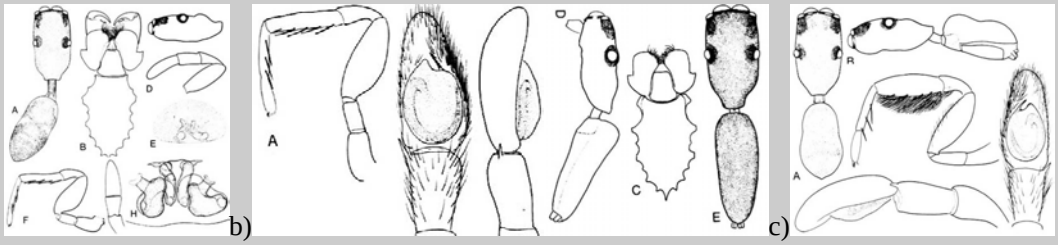


b) b

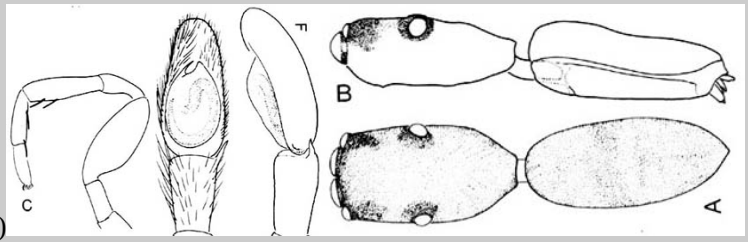
Sobasina platnicki +b) sylvatica: Prószynski, Deeleman-Reinhold, 2013. Arthr. selecta. 22(2): 141, f 116-122 +b) Edmunds, Prószynski, 2001. Bull. British Arachn. Soc. 12 (3): 140-142. f 9-14



Sobasina wanlessi: Zhang J., Maddison, 2012b: Zootaxa 3491: 42, f 196-204. By courtesy [NOTE **biased quotation of data**: quoting Wanles 1978 study (see drawings below) in their description, the Authors disregarded latest study of epigyne in 8 species of *Sobasina* (drawings above) by Prószyński (1998, 2001, 2013), accessible to them on fingertips in this database and in the original publications.]

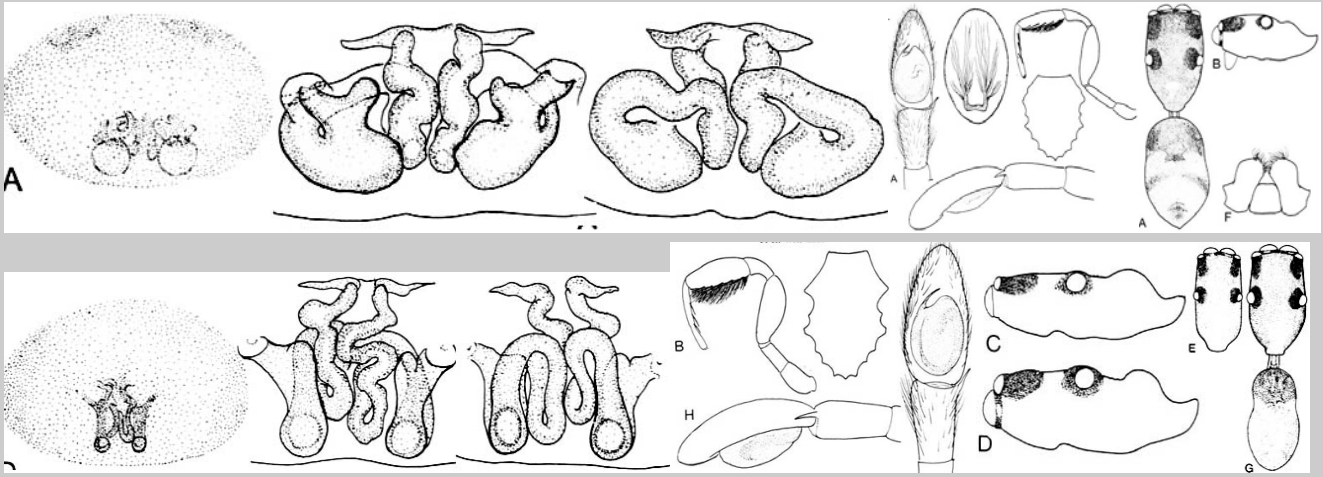


b) c)

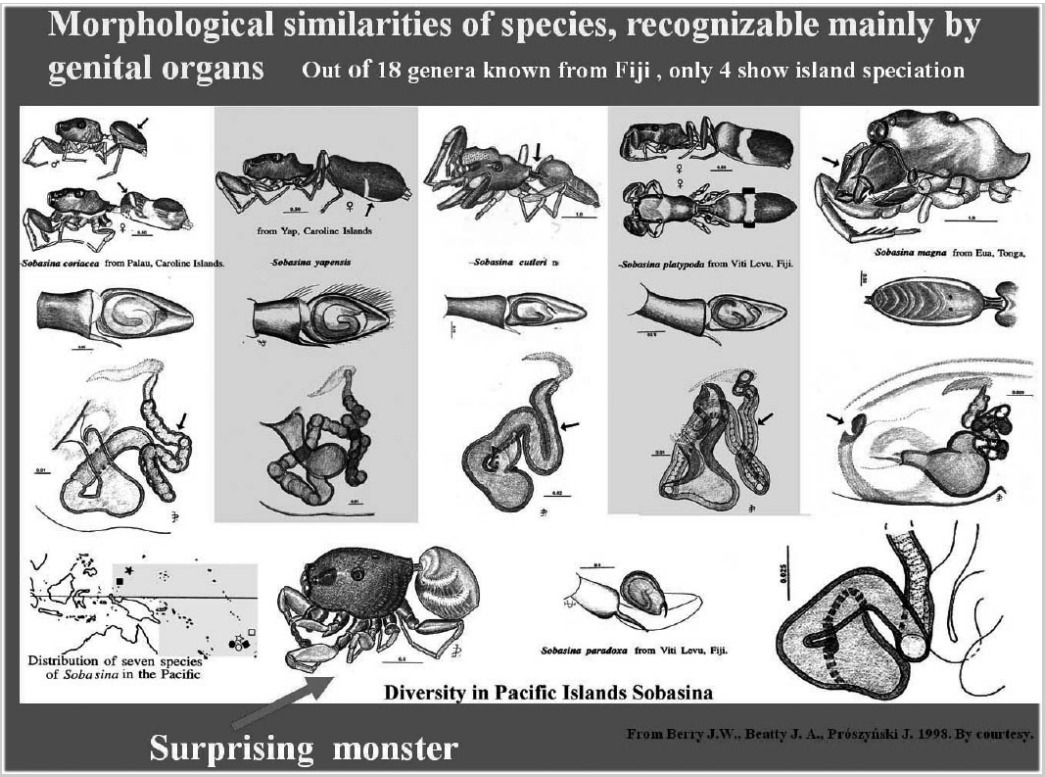


d)

Sobasina amoenula [TYPE sp] +b) alboclypea +c) hutuna +d) scutata: Wanless, 1978c. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.)., 33 (4): 247-248, f 2A-H +b) 254-256, f 7C-E; 8A-B, D +c) 253, f 6A-E +d) 253-254, f 7A-B; 8C, E-F. By courtesy



Sobasina solomonensis + tanna: Wanless, 1978 - Wanless F.R. 1978c.Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.)., 33 (4): 248-250, f 3A-B, F; 4A, C-D, F-G; 5A-C; t 1a-e. + 251-253, f 3C-E, G; 4B, E, H-I; 5D-F. By courtesy.

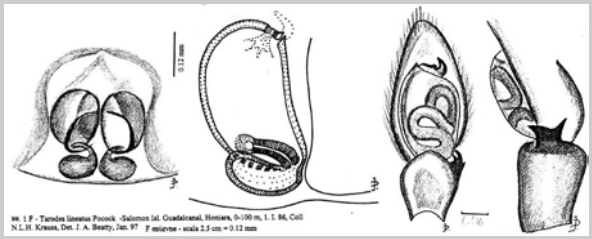


Diversity in 6 Sobasina species, due apparently to island speciation. Note evolution of unique structure of spermathecae, contrasting with little differentiation of palps. Body shape variable - in some species ant-like, in other remarkably not. Prószynski 2010. Presentation during 18th Congress of Arachnology .

Gen. *Tarodes* Pocock, 1899 (1 species)

(subfamily Euophryinae)

Type species *Tarodes lineatus* Pocock, 1899. .
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

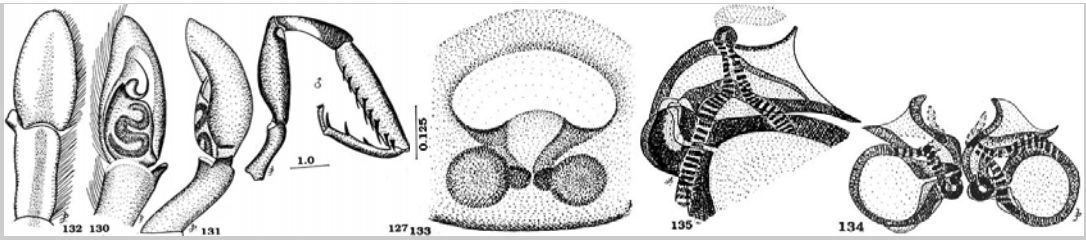


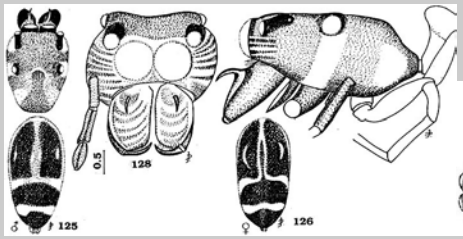


Tarodes lineatus* +2 *sp : Pocock, 1899. "Salomon Is., Guadalcana, Honiara, 0-200 m, Oct. 1973, Coll. K. H. Krauss".
.+ *Tarodes* sp. from "Salomon Is., Shi Vella havella , Pusisama, 14. Nov. 1963. Both: Det. and studied by J. A. Beatty, drawings by J. Proszynski. + Photo T. Szuts. All Internet. By courtesy.

Gen. *Udvardya* Prószynski, 1992. (Apparently Euophryinae)

Type species *Udvardya elegans* (Szombathy, 1915) .
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.









Udvardya elegans: (Szombathy, 1915) Proszynski J. 1992a. Annales zoologici, 44, 8: 114-115, f 124-135. + Szombathy, K. 1915c. Ann. hist.-nat. Mus. nat. Hung., 13: 478, figs 11 + C Photo T. Szuts 2001. By courtesy.

ATTENTION: BY STRUCTURE OF EMBOLUS *Udvardya* SHOULD BE PLACED RATHER IN EUOPHRYINAE!

8. DIOLENIEAE 476 — SALTICIDAE PLURIDENTATI (388-390)

Anterior lateral eyes located near the medians on each side. Patellae without a medio-apical spine **2**

Eyes of the second row very minute (except *Holcolaetis*), sessile, not situated inside the anterior laterals (or only slightly inside) **6**

6 (2). Sternum short or moderately long, the coxae of each side contiguous. The abdomen in front covering the pedicel and the margin of the cephalothorax **7**

7 **(6)**. Cephalothorax high, posterior eyes usually prominent **8**

Fourth pair of legs much longer than the third pair 11

- Anterior eye row recurved or rarely straight. Metatarsi (at least the anteriors) shorter than the tibiae or at least not longer. **12**

12 (11). Trochanter of the first pair of legs very long and cylindrical, the tibia more or less inflated. Pars thoracica lower than the pars cephalica and without a thoracic groove. 8. **DIOLENIEAE** 476 (cf Diolenius) [*Diolenius, Discocnemius=Ligonipes, Lystrocteisa, Chalcolecta, Tarodes*]

Characters of Diolenieae according to Simon 1901-1903

ATTACHMENT ON SALTICIDAE SPECIES DIVERSITY
Abbreviated version of "Monograph of the Salticidae (Araneae) of the World 1995-2015.
Part I: Introduction to alternative classification of Salticidae".
http://salticidae.pl/Subfamilies/

Jerzy Prószyński

ATTACHMENT 30a

COCALODINES GROUP OF GENERA

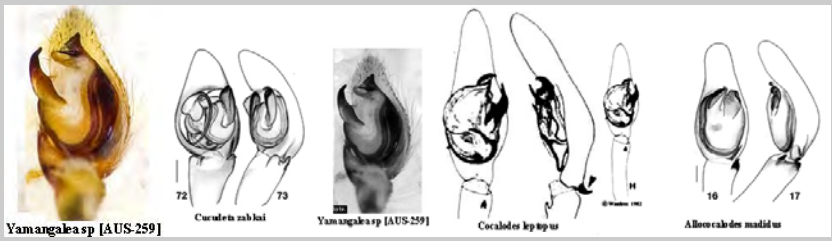
Version July 1st, 2016.
Sources and permissions of illustrations are displayed in the IInd part of the monograph http://www.peckhamia.com/salticidae/

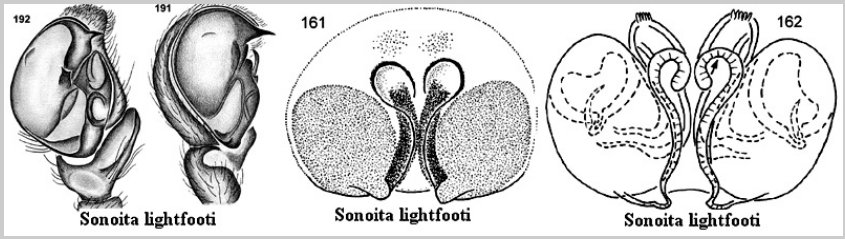
This chapter contains following genera - see page indicated: type genus Cocalodes
Allococalodes , Cocalodes , Cucudeta , Grayenulla , Sonoita , Sparbambus , Tabuina , Yamangalea .(24 species)

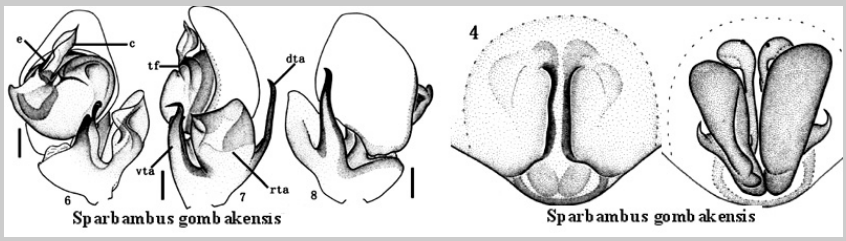
Introduction

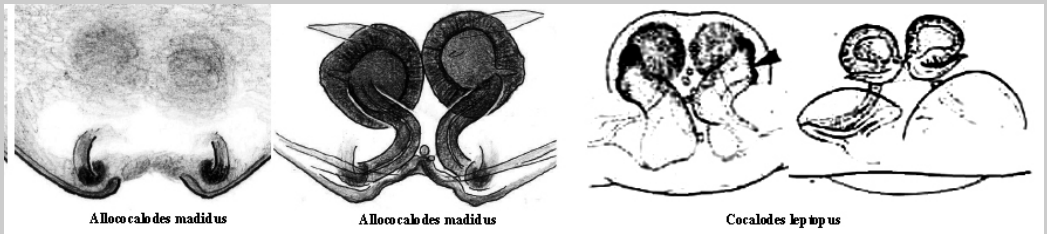
COCALODINES contains a few, poorly known, New Guinean genera. It is said that males are characterized by presence of median apophysis on bulbus. Females have small, globular spermathecae, usually located anteriorly, and very thin copulatory ducts. REMARKS: diagnostic drawings of palps in LAPSINES, another poorly know but South American group of genera, show presence of bulbus apophysis. The group is too little known to interpret significance of that structure.

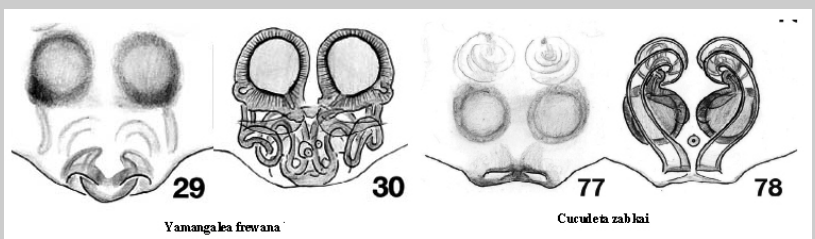
Guide for identification of genera





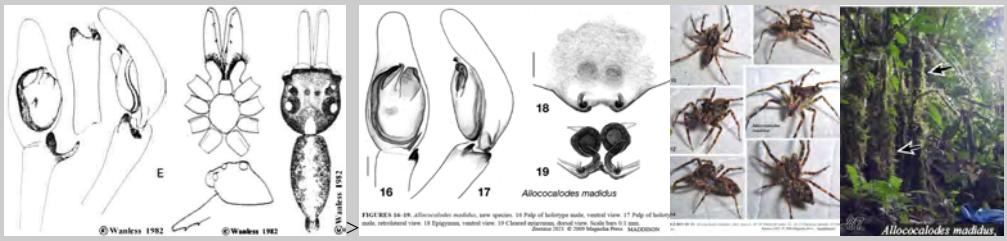




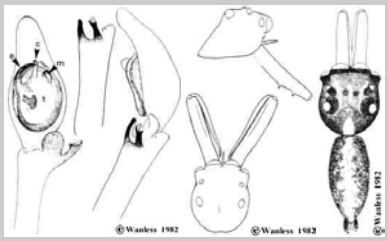


Gen. *Allococalodes* Wanless, 1982 (3 species)

Type species *Allococalodes alticeps* . Drawings below are integral part of the definition.



Allococalodes alticeps* + *A. madidus : Wanless 1982a. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.).42 (4): 291-292, ff. 16A-F + Maddison, 2009.2021: 5-7, f 10-19. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



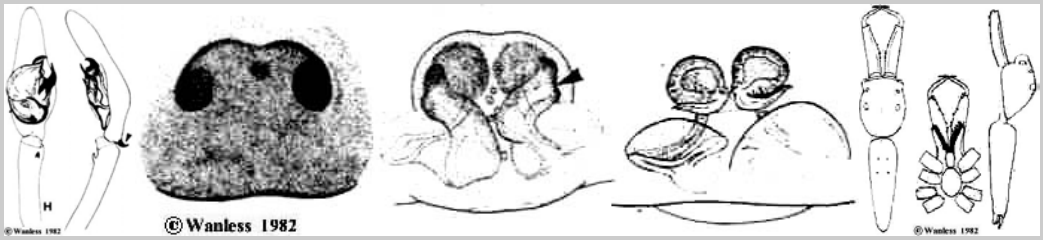
Allococalodes cornutus : Wanless 1982a. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.).42 (4): 291-292, ff. 17A-E. By courtesy.

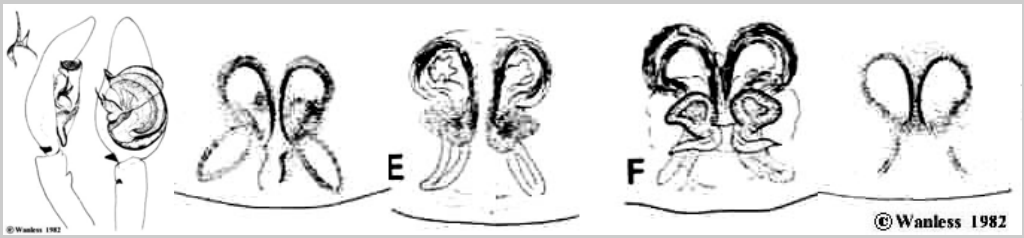
Gen. *Cocalodes* Pocock, 1897 (12 species) ,

Type species *Cocalodes leptopus* . Drawings below are integral part of the definition.



Cocalodes sp.: Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f.19. By courtesy.



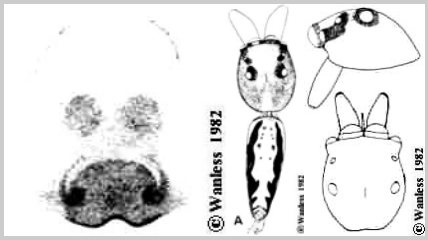




Cocalodes leptopus* + *C. macellus : Wanless 1982. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.)., 42 (4): 275-277, ff. 7A-I, 20A-B Maddison, 2009: 5, f. 2-9.Magnolia Press. By courtesy .



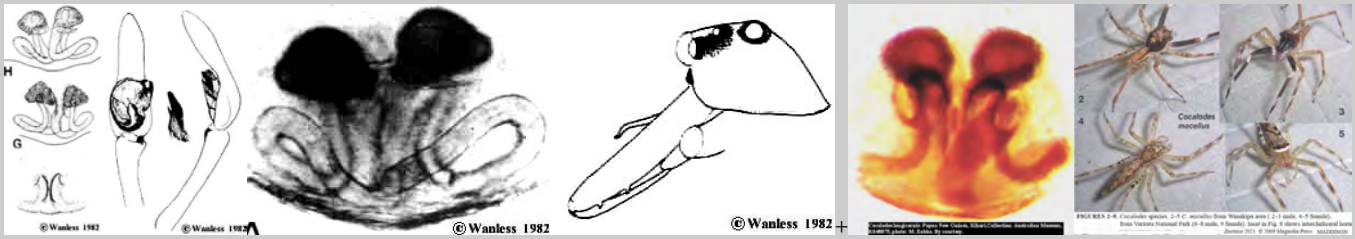
Cocalodes cygnatus : Wanless 1982. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.)., 42 (4): 273-275, ff. 6A-G; 19E-F. By courtesy .



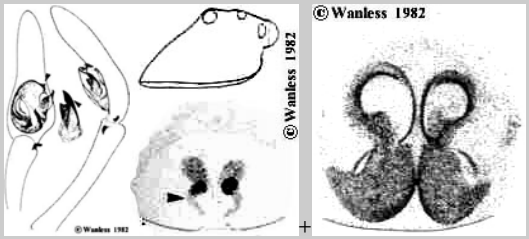
Cocalodes expers : Wanless 1982. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.)., 42 (4): 271-273, ff. 5A-C. By courtesy .



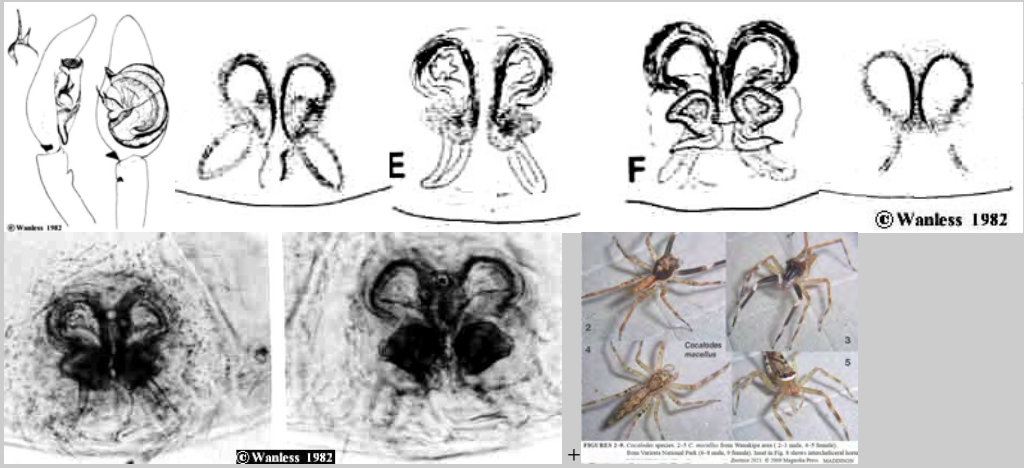
Cocalodes innotabilis : Wanless 1982. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.)., 42 (4): 288-289, ff. 15A-F, 18A-B. By courtesy .



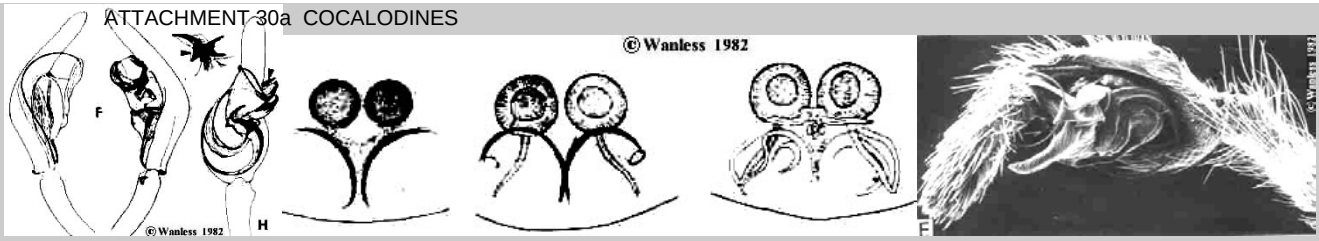
Cocalodes longicornis: Wanless 1982. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.)., 42 (4): 277-279, ff. 8A-H; 21A + Australian Museum, KS48875, photo: M. Zabka. + Maddison, 2009: 5, f. 6-9. .Magnolia Press By courtesy .



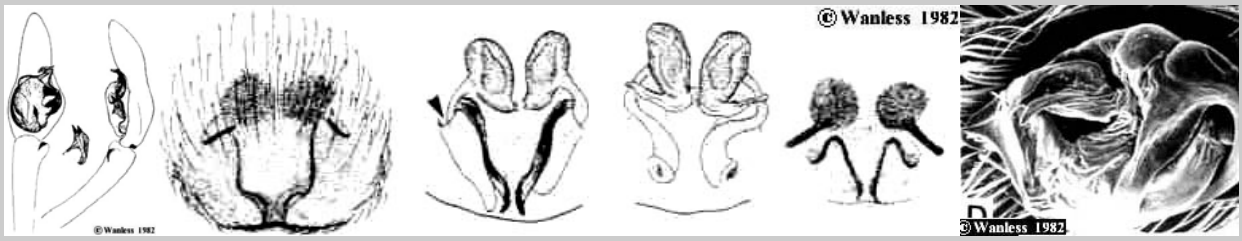
Cocalodes longipes + C. protervus : Wanless 1982. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.)., 42 (4): 284-286, f. 13A-G + 279-280, ff. 9A-B. . By courtesy .



Cocalodes macellus : Wanless 1982. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.)., 42 (4): 275-277, ff. 7A-I,20A-B + Maddison, 2009: 5, f. 2-9.Magnolia Press. By courtesy .



Cocalodes papuanus : Wanless 1982. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.)., 42 (4): 267, ff: 1A-B, 2A-H, 3A-E, 18C, E, 19A-B, 21B + Cocalodes papuanus W. P. Maddison et al. (2016): ZooKeys 549: 1–7, f. 9. By courtesy..



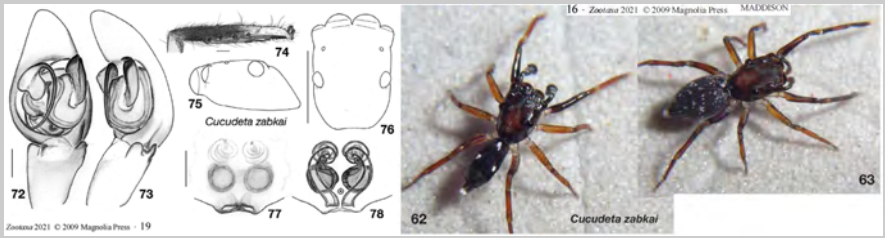
Cocalodes thoracicus: Wanless 1982. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.)., 42 (4): 280-283, ff. 10A-E, 11A-E, 18D, 20C-D..



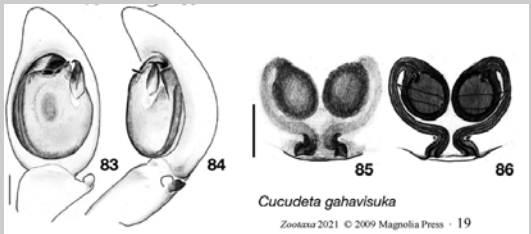
Cocalodes turgidus: Wanless 1982. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.)., 42 (4): 283-284, ff. 12A-D, 20E-F. By courtesy .

Gen. *Cucudeta* Maddison, 2009 (3 species) ,

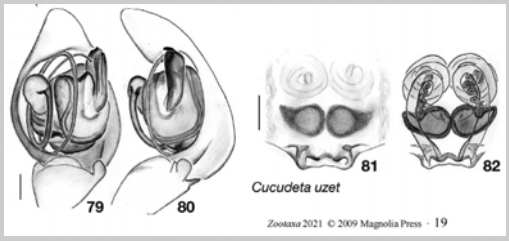
Type species *Cucudeta zabkai*. Drawings below are integral part of the definition.

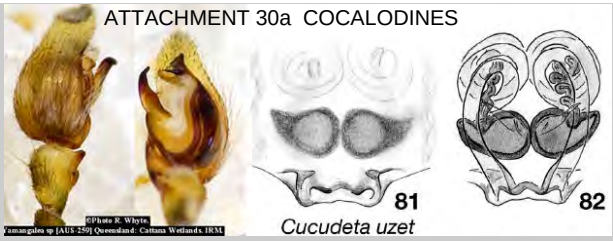


Cucudeta zabkai : Maddison 2009: Zootaxa 2021: 15-17, f. 62-63 . (Type species). © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Cucudeta gahavisuka : Maddison 2009: Zootaxa 2021: 17-20, f. 83-86. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.





Cucudeta uzet : Maddison 2009: Zootaxa 2021: 17, f. 79-82. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Cucudeta[?] sp [AUS-1009] : Whyte, O. Crystal Cascades, Nr Cairns. ©Photo I.R. Macaulay + R. Whyte. By courtesy.



Cucudeta[?] sp [AUS-1350] : Whyte, O. Crystal Cascades, Nr Cairns. ©Photo I.R. Macaulay + R. Whyte. By courtesy.

Gen. *Cucudeta-cf* Whyte, 0 (unpublished)

a long shot - proposal of classification based on presence of plate-like apophysis on bulbus
and embolus atop membranous distal haematodocha

Type species *Cucudeta-cf bugeye*.



Cucudeta-cf bugeye : Whyte, 0. Australia, P1170109. ©Photo I.R. Macaulay + R. Whyte. By courtesy.



Cucudeta-cf sp [Aus-331] : Whyte, 0. Australia, P1140524iain. ©Photo I.R. Macaulay + R. Whyte. By courtesy.
NOTE: white setae on clypeus, compare with the previous species!

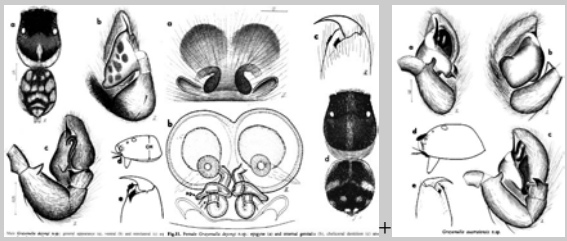


Cucudeta-cf sp [Aus-1928] : Whyte, 0. Australia, P1140524iain. ©Photo I.R. Macaulay + R. Whyte. By courtesy.
NOTE: interpretation of epigyne - only hypothetic!

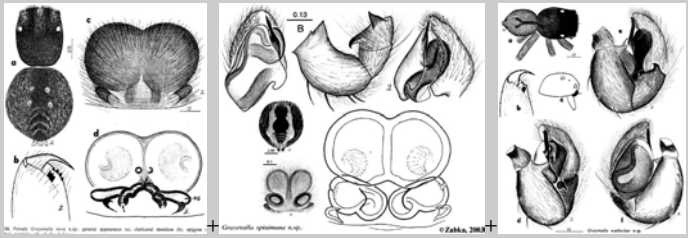
Gen. *Grayenulla* Zabka 1992 (8 species)

Type species *Grayenulla dejongi*.
DIAGNOSIS. Placement of *Grayenulla* in this group of genera is tentative, based of presence of strong tegular (?) apophysis,

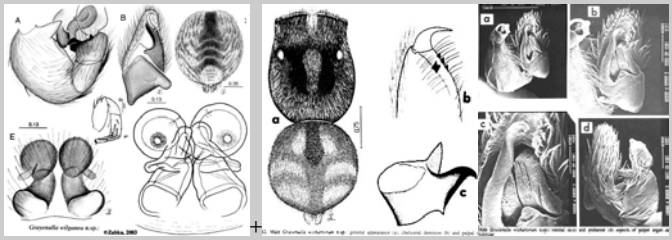
usually not very prominent, but clearly well visible on one of photos of *Grayenulla kiwirrkurra* (below), resembling somewhat *Tabuina* and *Yamangalea*. There are also two tibial apophyses, however, not particularly prominent. Differs from other genera by squat body and short, robust legs, also chelicerae are short, dentition ids fissidentate. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Grayenulla dejongi* + *australensis Type species Zabka 1992a. Rec. Austr. Mus., 44: 177-178, figs 10a-e, 11a-d +180-181, figs 15a-e . By courtesy.



Grayenulla nova* + *G. spinimana* + *G. waldockae Zabka 1992a. Rec. Austr. Mus., 44: 181-182, figs 16a-d + 179-180, figs 14a-f. By courtesy.



Grayenulla wilganea*+ *G. wishartorum Zabka 1992a. Rec. Austr. Mus., 44: 271-172, figs 2A-F, 5 + 180-181, figs 15a-e .



Grayenulla kiwirrkurra Whyte (in press) Australia: WA, Kiwirrkurra September 2015 Australia's Bush Blitz species discovery program. Internet. ©Photo R. Whyte - by special permission.

Gen. *Sonoita* Peckham, Peckham, 1903 (1 species)

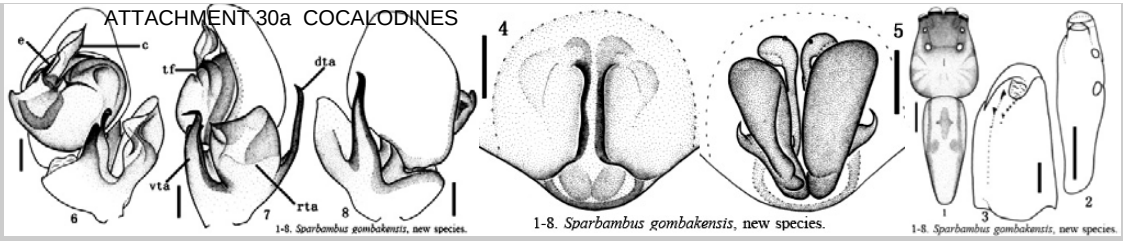
Type species *Sonoita lightfooti*. Drawings below are integral part of the definition.



Sonoita lightfooti : Wanless 1985. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.),, 48 (4): 267, f. 11A-L, 13A-B, 14A-B, 16F
+ Wesolowska, Tomasiewicz, 2008. J. Afrotr. Zool., 4: 48-49, f 189-194, Wesolowska, Cumming 2008.
Ann. zool. 58: 212, f 157-163. By courtesy.

Gen. *Sparbambus* Zhang J., Woon J., Li D., 2006 (1 species)

Type species *Sparbambus gombakensis*. Drawings below are integral part of the definition.

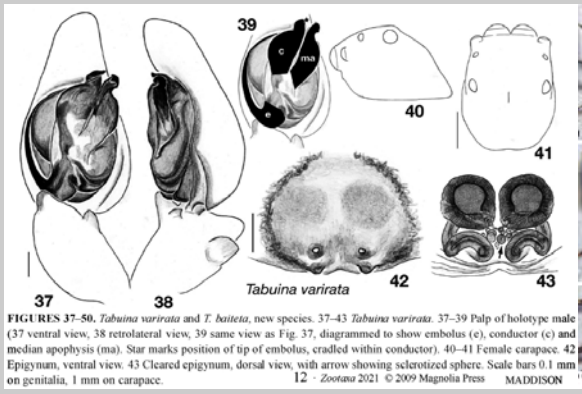




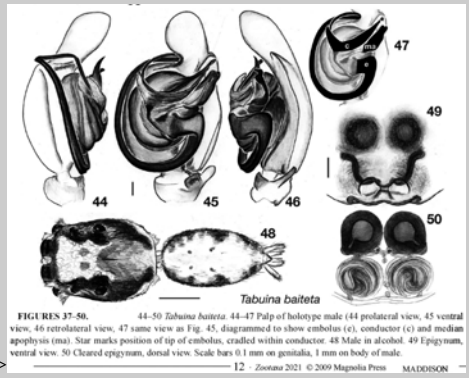
Sparbambus gombakensis Zhang, Woon, Li 2006. Raff. Bull. Zool., 54(2): 241-244, f 1-11.. By courtesy.

Gen. *Tabuina* Maddison, 2009 (3 species) ,

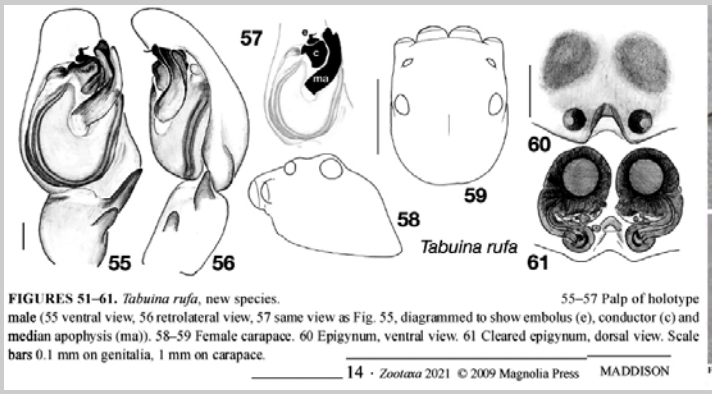
Type species *Tabuina varirata*. Drawings below are integral part of the definition.







Tabuina varirata + baiteta : Maddison, 2009. Zootaxa 2021: 2021: 11-13, f 44-50 Type Species © Magnolia Press.

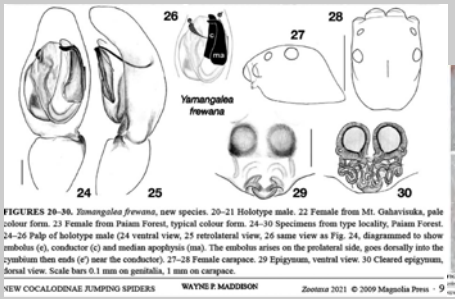




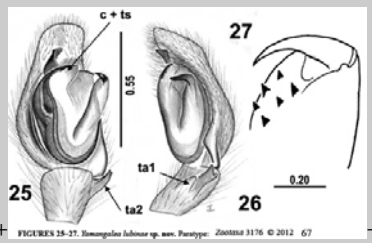
Tabuina rufa : Maddison, 2009. Zootaxa: 2021: 13-14, 51-56 © Magnolia Press.By courtesy.

Gen. *Yamangalea* Maddison, 2009 (2 species) ,

Type species *Yamangalea frewana*. Drawings below are integral part of the definition.

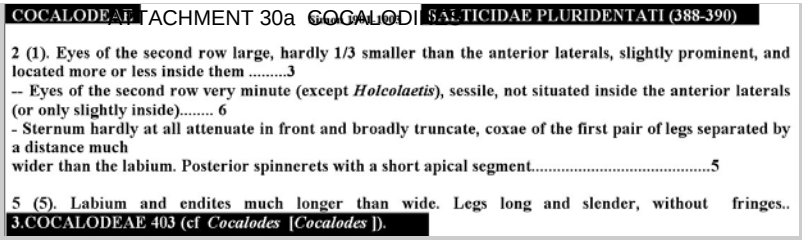








Yamangalea frewana + lubinae+ sp [AUS-259] : Type Species Maddison, 2009. Zootaxa 2021: 8-9, f 20-30. © Magnolia Press. + Zabka, 2012. Queensland. © Zootaxa 3176: 62-63, f 19-27. Queensland. ©Photo R. Whyte.



COCALODEAE

2 (1). Eyes of the second row large, hardly 1/3 smaller than the anterior laterals, slightly prominent, and located more or less inside them 3
-- Eyes of the second row very minute (except *Holcolaetis*), sessile, not situated inside the anterior laterals (or only slightly inside)..... 6
- Sternum hardly at all attenuate in front and broadly truncate, coxae of the first pair of legs separated by a distance much
wider than the labium. Posterior spinnerets with a short apical segment.....5

5 (5). Labium and endites much longer than wide. Legs long and slender, without fringes..

3.COCALODEAE 403 (cf *Cocalodes* [*Cocalodes*]).

Diagnostic characters of Cocalodeae - according to Simon.

ATTACHMENT ON SALTICIDAE SPECIES DIVERSITY
Abbreviated version of "Monograph of the Salticidae (Araneae) of the World 1995-2015.
Part I: Introduction to alternative classification of Salticidae".
http://salticidae.pl/Subfamilies/

Jerzy Prószyński

ATTACHMENT 31a

ASTIAINES GROUP OF GENERA

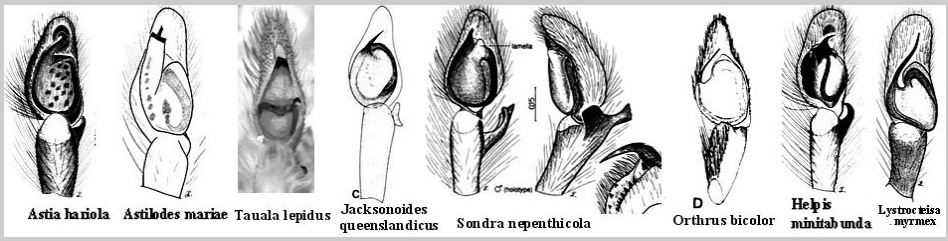
Version July 1st, 2016.
Sources and permissions of illustrations are displayed in the IInd part of the monograph *http://www.peckhamia.com/salticidae/*

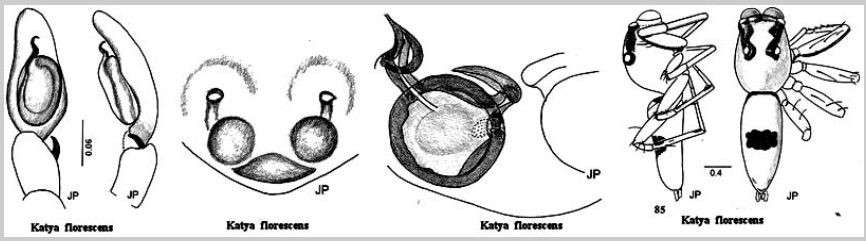
Index. Type genus Astia.
Arasia Aruana Astia Astilodes Helpis Jacksonoides Katya Megaloastia Orthrus Parahelpis Sondra Tauala. (68 species)

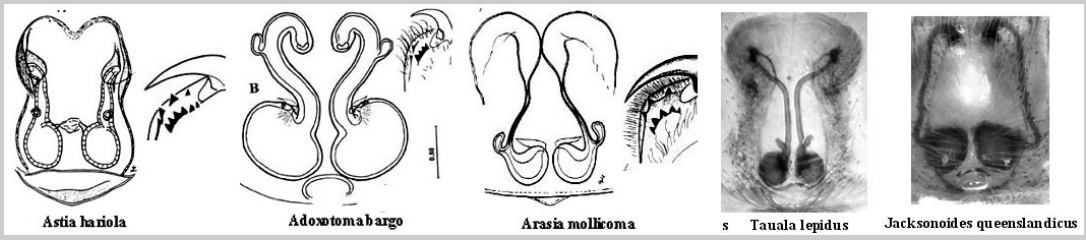
Introduction

ASTIAINES are poorly known and ill defined group of genera living in South Eastern Hemisphere, accepted by contemporary authors as subfamily on the basis of molecular research. Bulbus simple oval, embolus short, arising anterolaterally. Epigyne with small, simple spermathecae, ducts thin, running anteriorly, cheliceral inner posterior tooth - saw-like, but in *Adoxotoma bargo* fissidentate. External appearance diverse. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

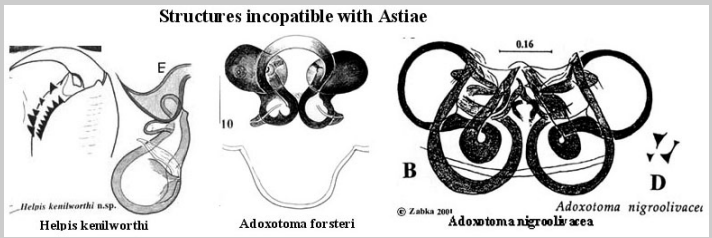
Guide to identification of genera





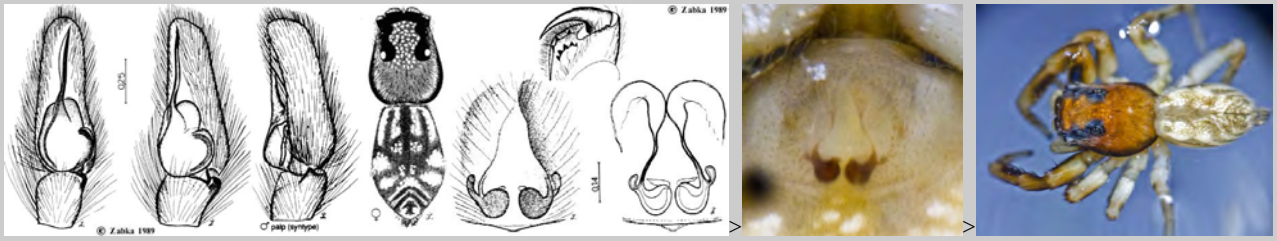




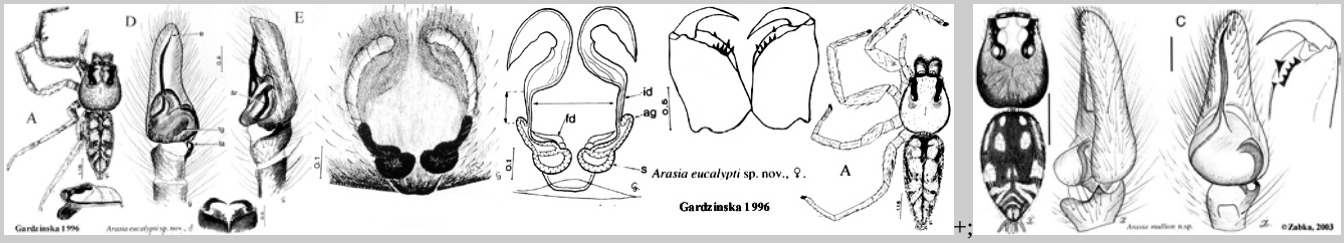


Gen. *Arasia* Simon, 1901 (3 species)

Type species *Arasia mollicoma*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



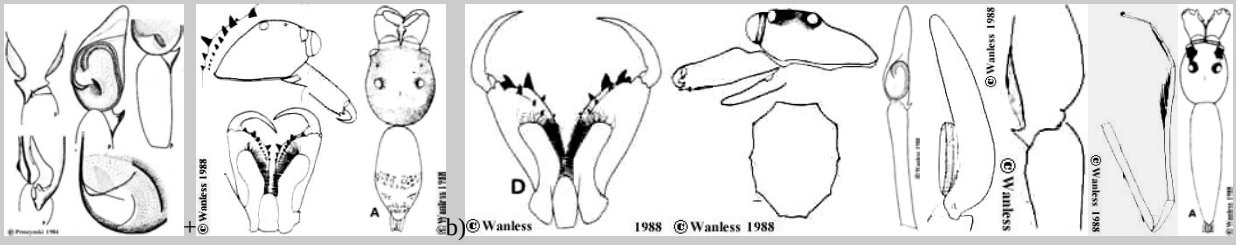
Arasia mollicoma : Davies Todd, Zabka 1989. Mem. Queensl. Mus., 27 (2): 210, t. 16 + ©Photo R. Whyte. By courtesy.



Arasia eucalypti +mullion : Gardzinska 1996. Mem. Queensl. Mus. 39(2): 297, figs 1A-E, 2A-D + Zabka 2002. Rec. Austral. Mus., 54: 258-259, figs 1A-D, 2. By courtesy.

Gen. *Aruana* Strand, 1911 (2 species)

Type species *Aruana silvicola*.
DIAGNOSIS. Retrolateral posterior angle of cymbium drawn into prominent, rectangular process. Embolus arising from a basis in a form of thin layer ovelying posterior part of bulbus, which resembles that structure in CHRYSILLINES. Chelicerae long with several separate teeth (pluridentate!). Unfortunately unknown female cannot contribute to classification. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



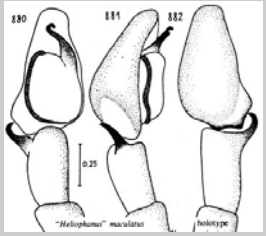
Aruana silvicola +b) vanstraeleni : Type - Proszynski J. 1984c. Atlas ...: 2 + Wanless F.R. 1988.N Zeal. j. zool. 15: 169, ff. 43a-g +b) 169, ff. 44a-h. By courtesy. ATTENTION: PLACEMENT BY CHELICERAL DENTITION!

Gen. *Astia* L. Koch, 1879 (4 species)

Type species *Astia hariola*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Astia hariola : Davies Todd, Zabka 1989. Mem. Queensl. Mus., 27 (2): 208, t. 14 + ©Photo R. Whyte. By courtesy



Astia maculata : Wesolowska. 1986. Ann. zool., 40, 1: 231, ff. 880-882 [Transfer from *Heliophanus*]. By courtesy

Gen. *Astilodes* Zabka, 2009 (1 species)

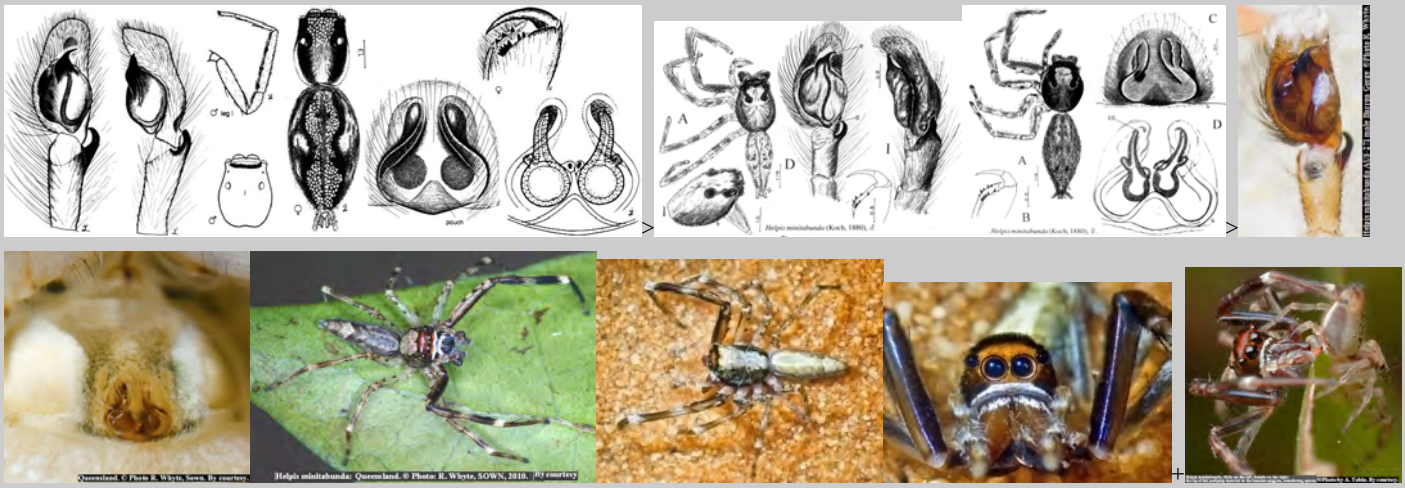
Type species *Astilodes mariae*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



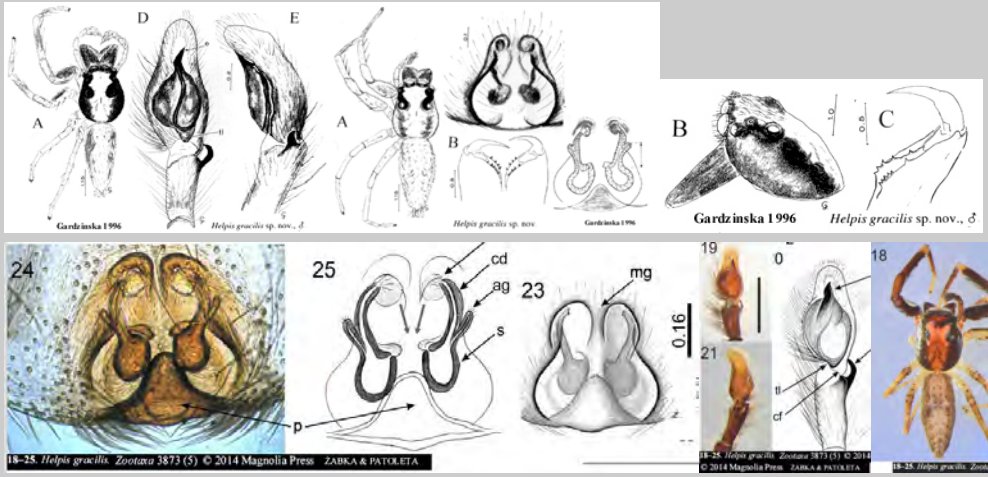
Astilodes mariae : Zabka, 2009. Insect Syst.Evol. 40: f 1-4 + © Photo: Robert Whyte. By courtesy.

Gen. *Helpis* Simon, 1901 (8 species)

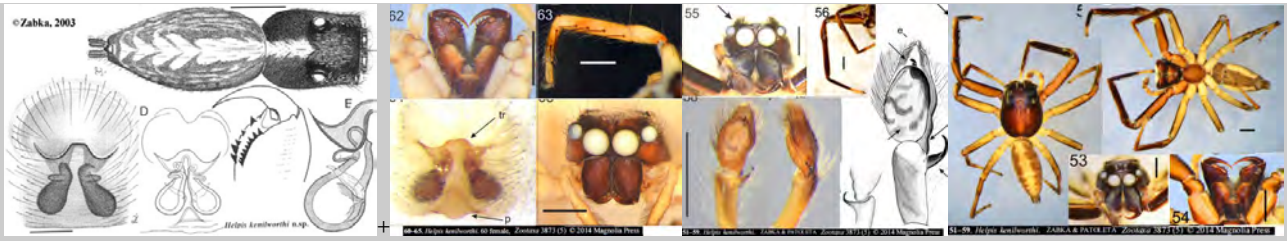
Type species *Helpis minitabunda*
DIAGNOSIS. "The genus is distinguished by the combination of the following genitalic characters: male palpal organ with cymbial flange, embolus rather short and robust, tegulum more or less ovoid, sometimes with lobe, seminal duct not meandering, tibial apophysis single and simple; female epigyne of most species with large posterior pouch and median guides, copulatory openings oriented towards each other, except in *H. wanlessi*". (Zabka, Patoleta 2014: Zootaxa 3873 (5) © 2014 Magnolia Press). Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition. .



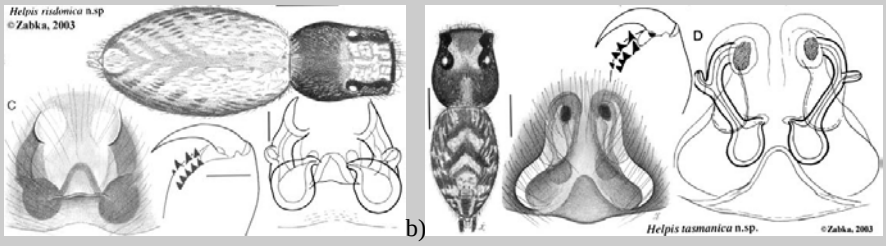
Helpis minitabunda : Davies Todd V., Zabka M. 1989. Mem. Queensland Mus. 27 (2): 257, t. 56 + Gardzinska J. 1996. Mem. Queens. Mus. 39(2): 301-303, f 3A-E, 4A-D, 5F + ©Photo: R. Whyte + A. Tobin. By courtesy.



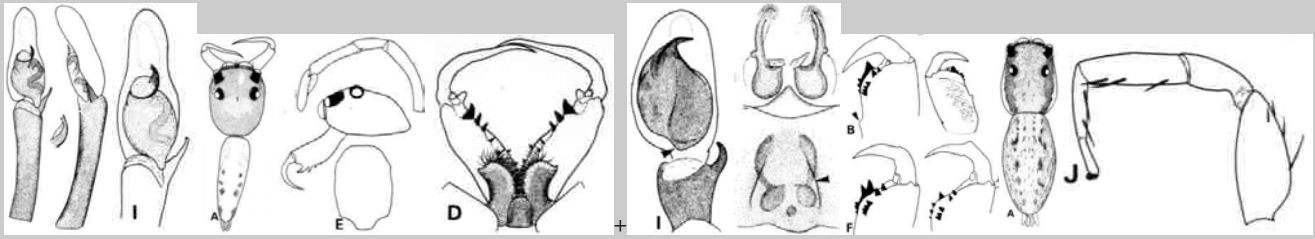
Helpis gracilis : Gardzinska J. 1996. Mem. Queens. Mus. 39(2): 301-303, figs 5A-E, 6A-D + Żabka & Patoleta, 2014: Zootaxa 3873 (5): 573, f. 18-25. © 2014 Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Helpis kenilworthi: Zabka M. 2002. Rec. Austral. Mus., 54: 260, figs 4A-E, 2 + Żabka & Patoleta, 2014: Zootaxa 3873 (5): 580, f. 51-65. © 2014 Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



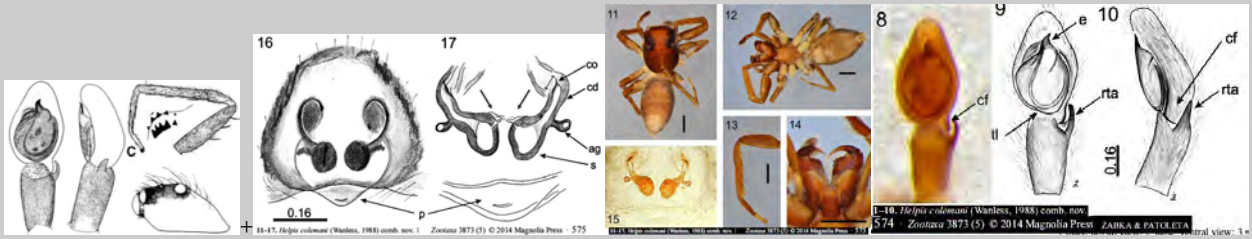
Helpis risdonica +b) tasmanica: Zabka M. 2002. Rec. Austral. Mus., 54: 260, figs 4A-E, 2 +b) 260-259, figs 5A-D +c) 261-262, figs 6A-D, 2. By courtesy.



Helpis longichelis + occidentalis : Wanless F.R. 1988. NZ j. zool. 15: 100, ff. 8a-j + 15: 98-100, ff. 7a-k.. By courtesy.



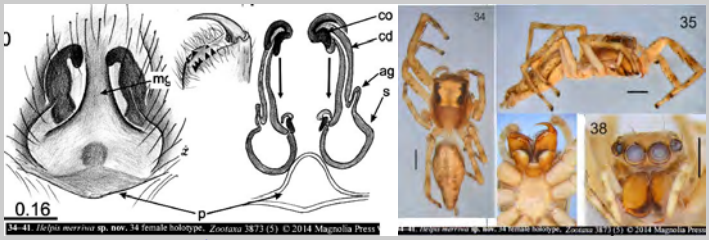
Helpis longipalpis : Gardzinska & Zabka, 2010. Zootaxa 2526: 45-47, f 33-44. © 2010 Magnolia Press.. By courtesy.



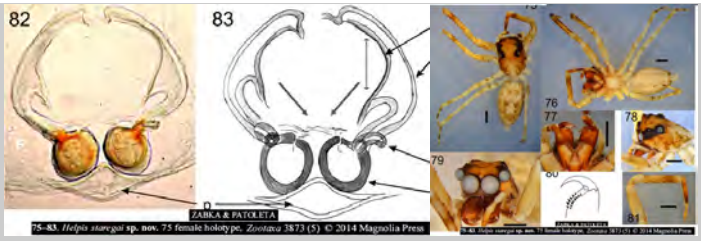
Helpis colemani (syn. Astia c.) : Wanless 1988. N Zealand j. zool., 15: 89-90, ff. 3a-i +Żabka, Patoleta 2014: Zootaxa 3873 (5) © 2014 Magnolia Press · 573, f 1–17. By courtesy



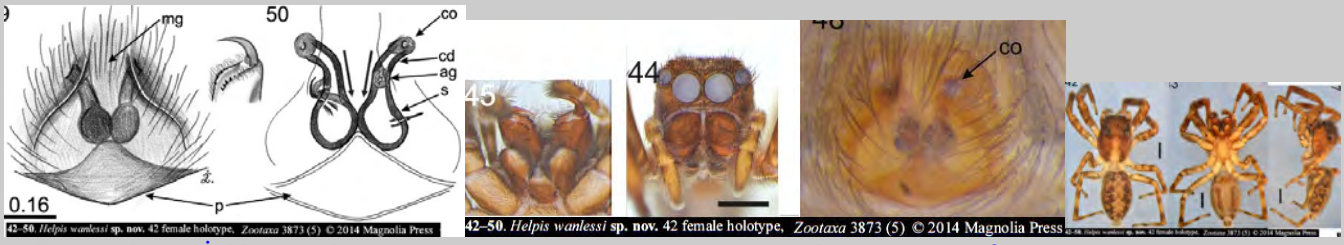
Helpis foelixi : Żabka, Patoleta 2014: Zootaxa 3873 (5) © 2014 Magnolia Press · 573, f 1–17. By courtesy.



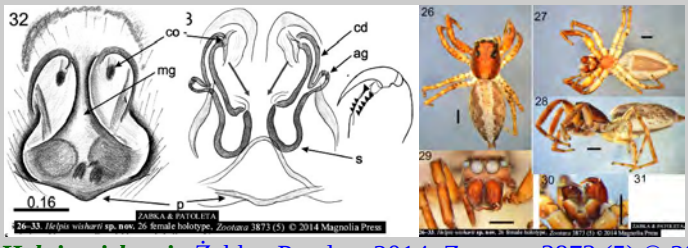
Helpis merriwa : Żabka, Patoleta 2014: Zootaxa 3873 (5) © 2014 Magnolia Press · 573, f 1–17. By courtesy.



Helpis staregai : Żabka, Patoleta 2014: Zootaxa 3873 (5) © 2014 Magnolia Press · 573, f 1–17. By courtesy.



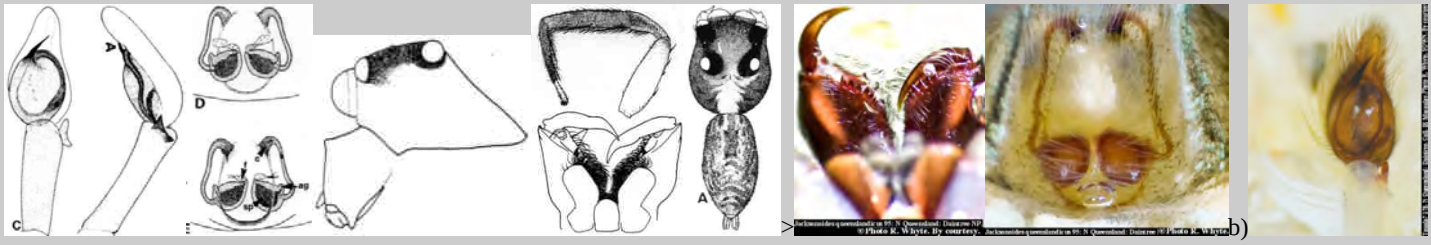
Helpis wanlessi : Żabka, Patoleta 2014: Zootaxa 3873 (5) © 2014 Magnolia Press · 573, f 1–17. By courtesy.



Helpis wisharti : Żabka, Patoleta 2014: Zootaxa 3873 (5) © 2014 Magnolia Press · 573, f 1–17. By courtesy.

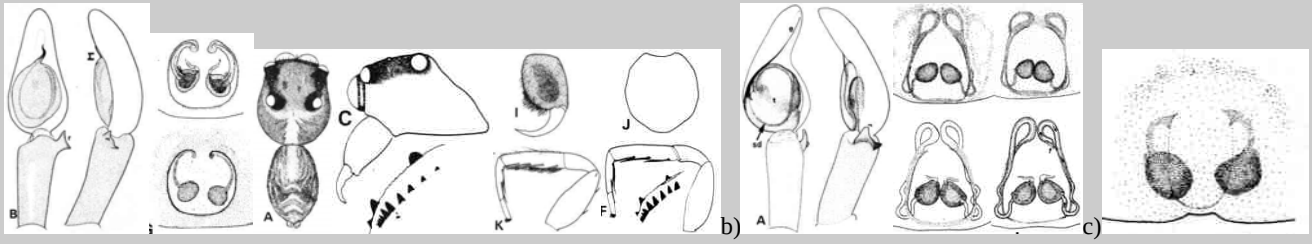
Gen. *Jacksonoides* Wanless, 1988 (17 species)

Type species *Jacksonoides queenslandicus*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

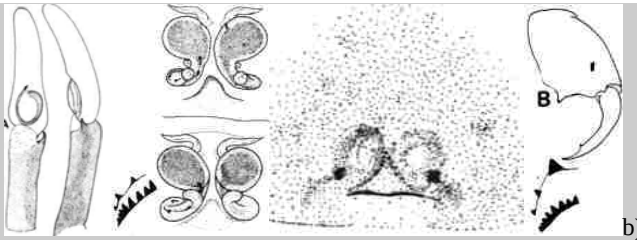




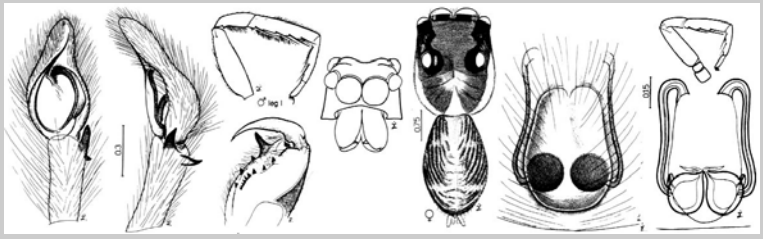
Jacksonoides queenslandicus +b) sp [Daintree]: Wanless 1988. N Zeal. j. zool., 15: 104-108, ff. 9a-g, 10a-b, 11a, d-e, 12a-c + ©Photo R. Whyte. By courtesy.



Jacksonoides distinctus +b) eileenae +c) nubilis: Wanless 1988. N Zeal. j. zool., 15: 113, f 14a-l +b) 110-112, ff. 13a-f.



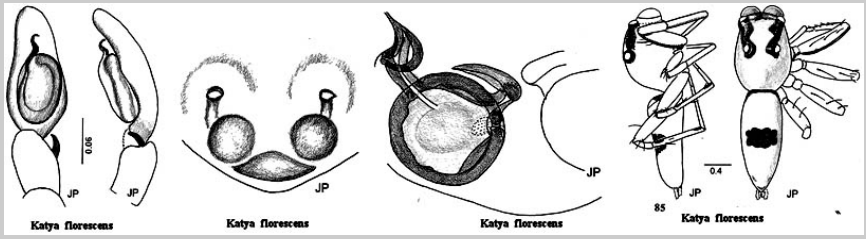
Jacksonoides simplexipalpis +b) subtilis: Wanless 1988. N Zeal. j. zool., 15: 104-108, ff. 9a-g, 10a-b, 11a, d-e, 12a-c b) 108-110, ff. 10f-g, 11c, 12f, g, j, k. ©Photo R. Whyte. By courtesy.

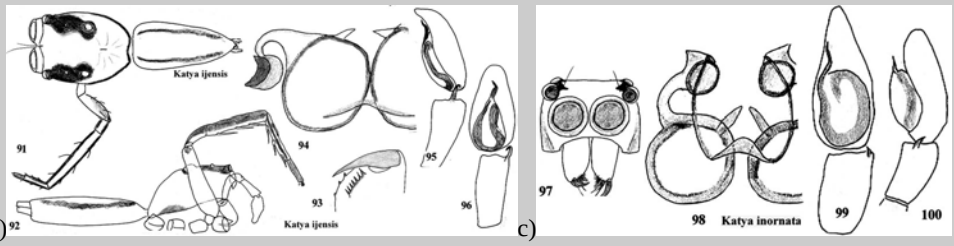


Jacksonoides kochi : Davies Todd V., Zabka M. 1989. Mem. Queensland Mus., 27 (2): 206, pl 17. By courtesy.
Jacksonoides - Nine new species: M Żabka and BM Patoleta 2016. NEW ZEALAND JOURNAL OF ZOOLOGY, 2016 VOL. 43, NO. 1, 10–41 are diagnosed, described and illustrated: *J. jacksoni* sp. nov. (M, F); *J. voyteki* sp. nov. (F); *J. cameronae* sp. nov. (F); *J. lucynae* sp. nov. (F); *J. blaszaki* sp. nov. (F); *J. dziabaszewskii* sp. nov. (F); *J. venustus* sp. nov. (F); *J. deelemanae* sp. nov. (M, F); and *J. atypicus* sp. nov. (F).

Gen. *Katya* Prószynski, Deeleman-Reinhold, 2010 (3 species)

Type species *Katya florescens*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

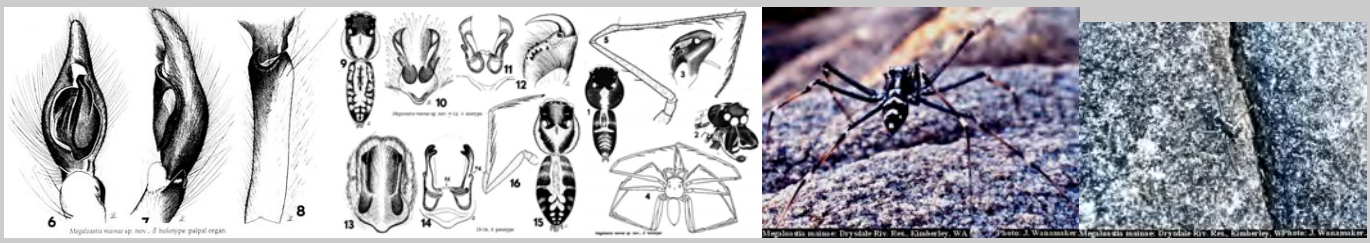




Katya florescens +b) ijensis +c) inornata : Prószyński, Deeleman-Reinhold 2010. Arthr. sel., 19(3): 170-171, f 85-90 +b) 171-172, f 91-96 +c) 172, f 97-100. By courtesy.

Gen. *Megaloastia* Zabka, 1995 (1 species)

Type species *Megaloastia mainae*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Megaloastia mainae :Zabka M. 1995b. Rec. W Austr. Mus. Suppl. 52: 161-163. f 1-16 + ©Photo: J. Wanamaker. By courtesy.

Gen. *Orthrus* Simon, 1900 (4 species)

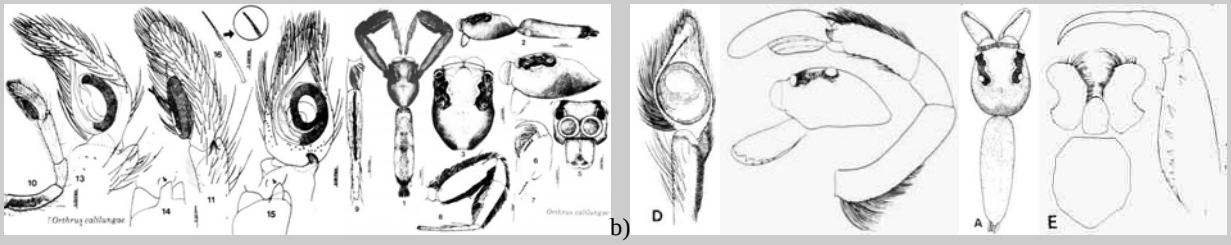
Type species *Orthrus bicolor*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Orthrus cf.muluensis: Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 82. By courtesy.



Orthrus bicolor* + *muluensis* + *sp. :Wanless 1980b. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.). 38 (4): 229, f 3A-G; 4A-D.+ + 38 (4): 226-227, f 1A-E + ©Photo by R. R. Jackson, 2000.By courtesy.



b)

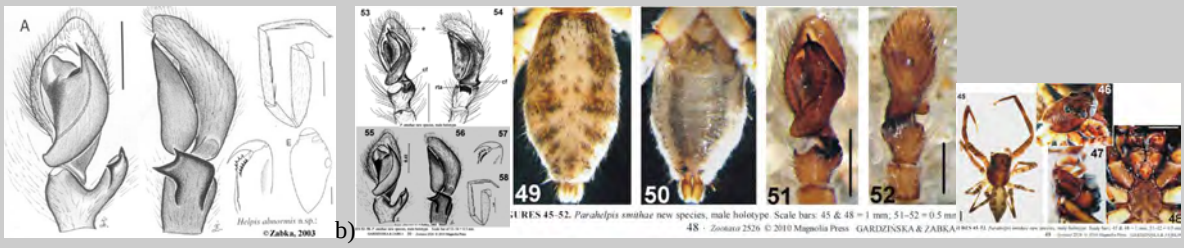
Orthrus calilungae* +*palawanensis : Barrion A.T., 1998. Philipp. Ent., 12: 85-90, f 1-16 +b) Wanless 1980b. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.). 38 (4): 229, f 3A-G; 4A-D. By courtesy.



Orthrus sp [Natpark] :183 Philippines-Luzon-Biak na Bato NP. ©Photo J. Nigl. By courtesy..

Gen. *Parahelpis* Gardzińska & Zabka, 2010 (2 species)

Type species *Parahelpis abnormis*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

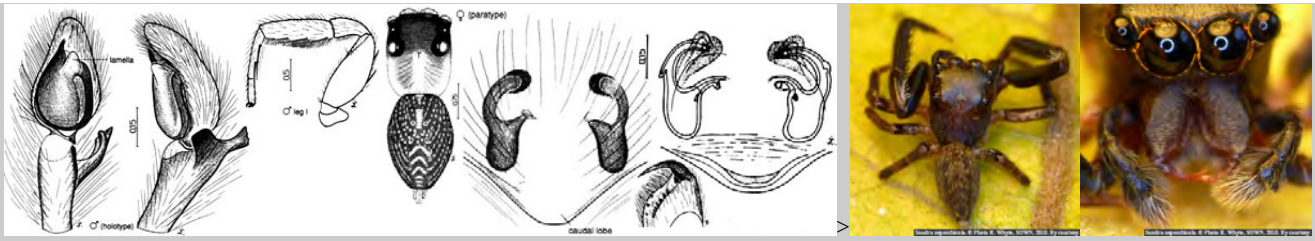


b)

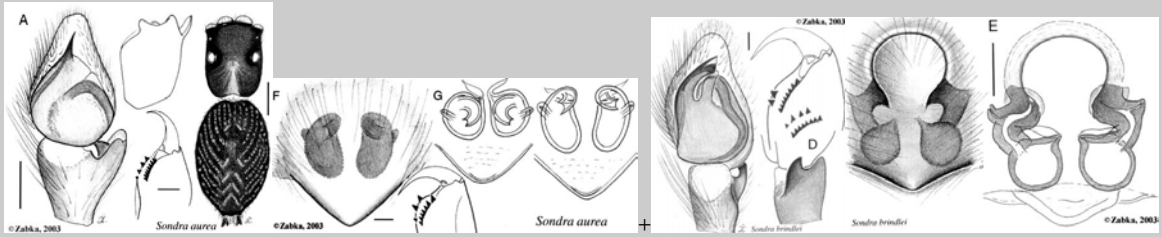
Parahelpis abnormis* + *smithae :Zabka 2002. Rec. Aus.Mus. 54: 259, figs 3A-E, 2 + Gardzinska & Zabka, 2010. 2526:49, f 45–54 .© Magnolia Press.By courtesy.

Gen. *Sondra* Wanless, 1988 (15 species)

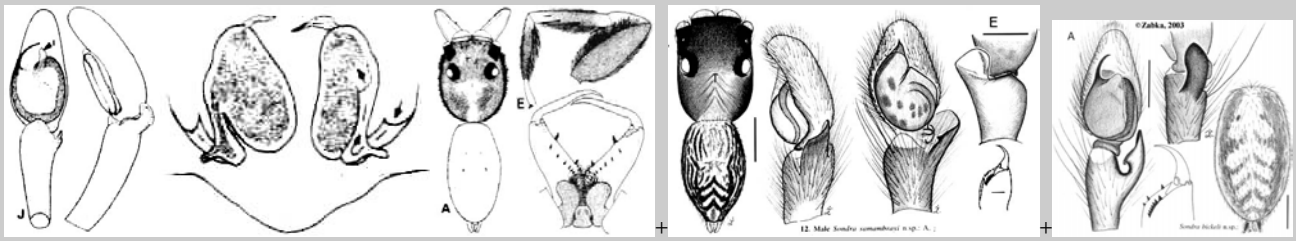
Type species *Sondra nepenthicola*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



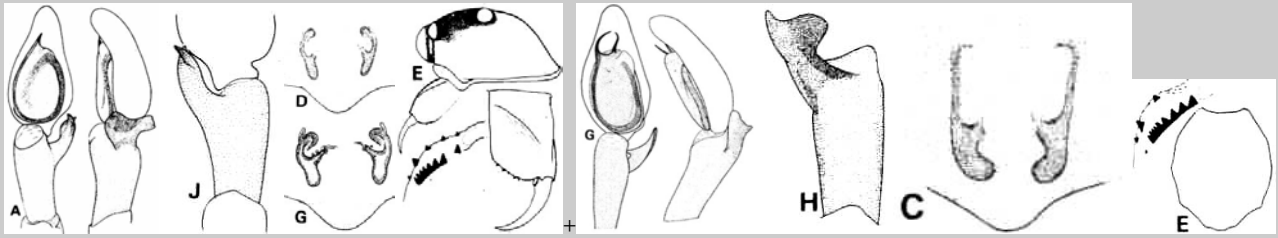
Sondra nepenthicola : Davies Todd V., Zabka M. 1989. Mem. Queensl. Mus. 27 (2): 257, t 56 + ©Photo: R.Whyte. By courtesy.



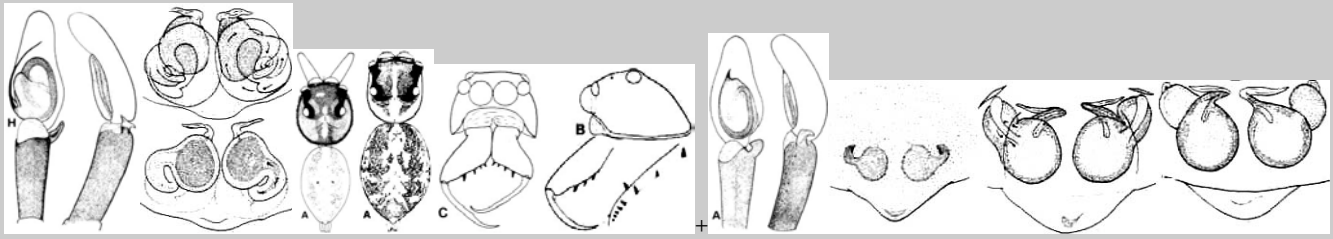
Sondra aurea + brindlei :Zabka 2002. Rec. Austral. Mus., 54: 263, f 8A-H
+ 266-267,f 11a-f, 10+ 266-267, f 11a-f, 10 . By courtesy.



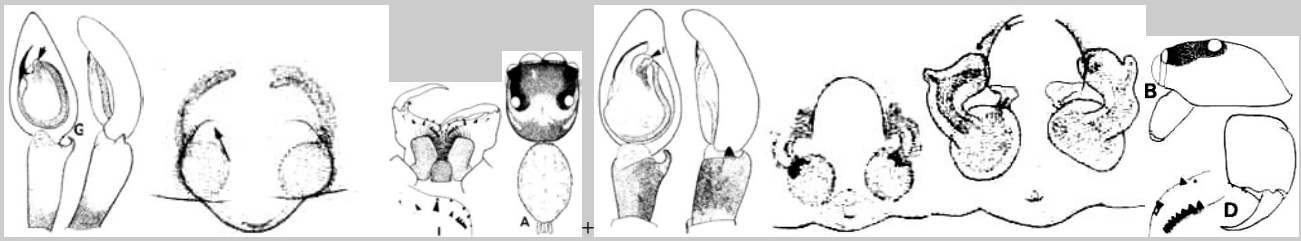
Sondra bifurca + samambrayi + bickeli : Wanless F.R. 1988. N Zealand j. zoology, 15: 144-144, f 30a-k + Zabka M. 2002. Rec. Austral. Mus., 54: 267-268, f 12A-E, 10 + 264-265, f 9A-D, 10. By courtesy.



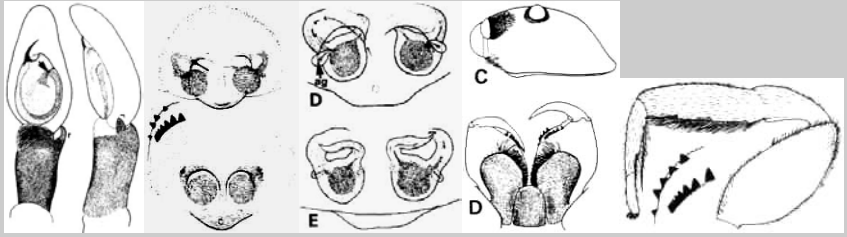
Sondra bulburin + excepta: Wanless F.R. 1988. N Zealand j. zoology, 15: 138-140, f 26a-j + 140-140, f 27a-h. . By courtesy.



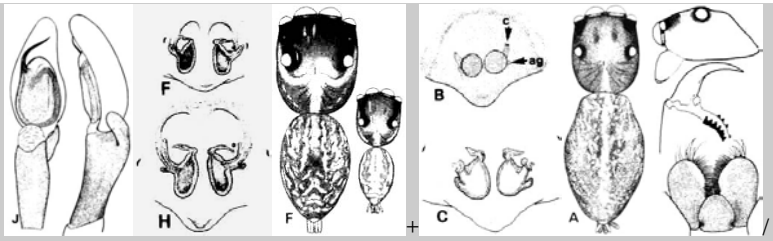
Sondra convoluta + damocles : Wanless F.R. 1988. N Zealand j. zoology, 15: 146-148, f 31a-h, 32a-e + 156-158, f 37a-k.



Sondra finlayensis + raveni :Wanless F.R. 1988. N Zeal. j. zool., 15: 150, f 35a-k. + ©Photo: R.Whyte. By courtesy.



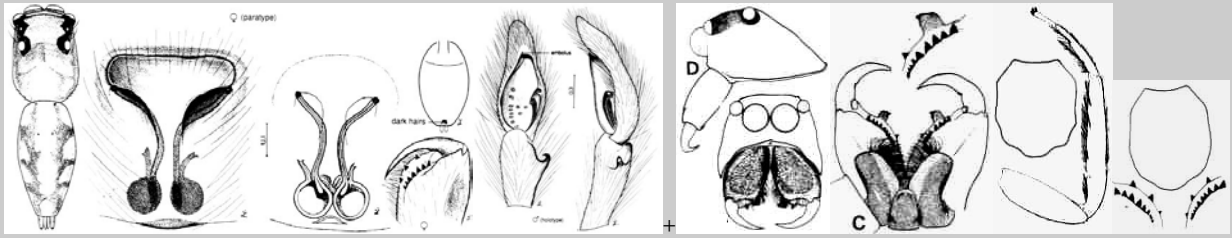
Sondra littoralis :Wanless F.R. 1988. N Zeal. j. zool., 15: 148, f 33a-i, 34a-e. By courtesy.



Sondra variabilis* +*tristicula : Wanless F.R. 1988. N Zeal. j. zool., 15: 142-144, f 28a-j, 29a-h + 158, f 38a-f. By courtesy.

Gen. *Tauala* Wanless, 1988 (8 species)

Type species *Tauala lepidus*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.

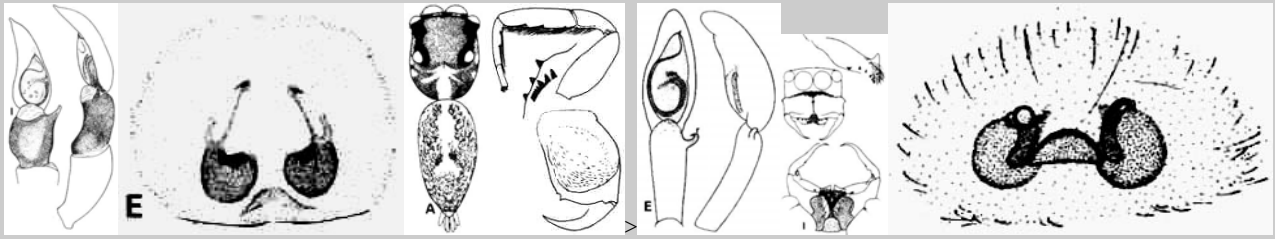




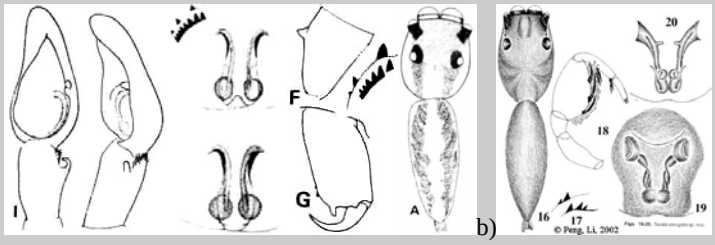
Tauala lepidus : Davies Todd V., Zabka M. 1989. Mem. Queensland Mus., Brisbane, 27 (2): 209, t 15
+ Wanless F.R. 1988. N Zeal.j. zool. 15: 120, 123-124, f 18a-i, 19a-f + ©Photo by G. Anderson. By courtesy.



Tauala alveolatus* +*b) daviesae* +*c) athertonensis : Wanless F.R. 1988. N Zeal.j. zool. 15: 126-128, f 21a-l + ©Photo Anderson +b) 128-138, f 22a-i. +c) Gardzinska J. 1996. Mem. Queens. Mus. 39(2): 303-304, f 7A-E. By courtesy.



Tauala australiensis* + *minutus : Wanless F.R. 1988. N Zeal.j. zool. 15: 130-128, f 24a-i + 130, f 23A-I.. By courtesy.



Tauala splendidus* + *elongata : Wanless F.R. 1988. N Zeal.j. zool. 15: 124, f 20A-I
+b) Peng X., Li S. 2002c. Zool. Stud. 41 (3): 340-342, f 16-20.. By courtesy.
[ATTENTION: *T. elongata* fit the genus by body shape and epigyne[?], differs by round, flattened tibia I].

Astieae - characters by Simon

8. ASTIEAE 429

SALTICIDAE PLURIDENTATI (388-390)

Inferior margin of the chelicerae armed with a row of several isolated teeth.

Anterior lateral eyes located near the medians on each side. Patellae without a medio-apical spine **2**

Eyes of the second row very minute (except *Holcolaetis*), sessile, not situated inside the anterior laterals (or only slightly inside) **6**

6 (2). Sternum short or moderately long, the coxae of each side contiguous. The abdomen in front covering the pedicel and the margin of the cephalothorax **7**

7 **(6)**. Cephalothorax high, posterior eyes usually prominent **8**

8 (7). Anterior metatarsi with two long spines beneath near the base **9**
- Anterior metatarsi with at least 2-2 spines beneath. **10**

- Fourth pair of legs much longer than the third pair 11

- Anterior eye row recurved or rarely straight. Metatarsi (at least the anteriors) shorter than the tibiae or at least not longer. **12**

- Trochanter of the first pair of legs short, normal, tibia not inflated **13**

13 (12). Pars thoracica impressed with a deep thoracic groove. . 8. ASTIEAE 429 (cf Astia) [*Lagnus, Astia, Helpis, Arasia, Titanarus, Anaurus, Agelista,* **Lapsias** *Charippus*]

ATTACHMENT ON SALTICIDAE SPECIES DIVERSITY

Abbreviated version of "Monograph of the Salticidae (Araneae) of the World 1995-2015.
Part I: Introduction to alternative classification of Salticidae".
http://salticidae.pl/Subfamilies/

Jerzy Prószyński

ATTACHMENT 32a

LAPSIINES GROUP OF GENERA

Version July 1st, 2016.
Sources and permissions of illustrations are displayed in the IInd part of the monograph http://www.peckhamia.com/salticidae/

Type genus Lapsias
Interactive index of genera Galianora Lapsamita Lapsias Soesiladeepakius. For Thrandina - see SPARTAEINAE. (9 species)

Introduction

DEFINITION. Poorly known and ill defined group of South Western Hemisphere genera, considered by Maddison & Needham 2006 an informal group of a subfamily rank, on the basis of molecular data, but they give no practicable diagnostic characters. **Simon (1901: 429) classified *Lapsias* into group Astieae.** Diagnostic drawings in the literature show palpal bulbus with simple sclerotized apophysis or apophyses, spermophor following contour of bulbus, embolus encircling bulbus entirely or partially. Epigyne with complicated spermathecae and ducts. Drawings below are integral part of the definition.

REMARKS: diagnostic drawings of palps in COCALODINES, another poorly known New Guinean group of genera, show presence of bulbus apophysis. The group is too little known to interpret significance of that structure.

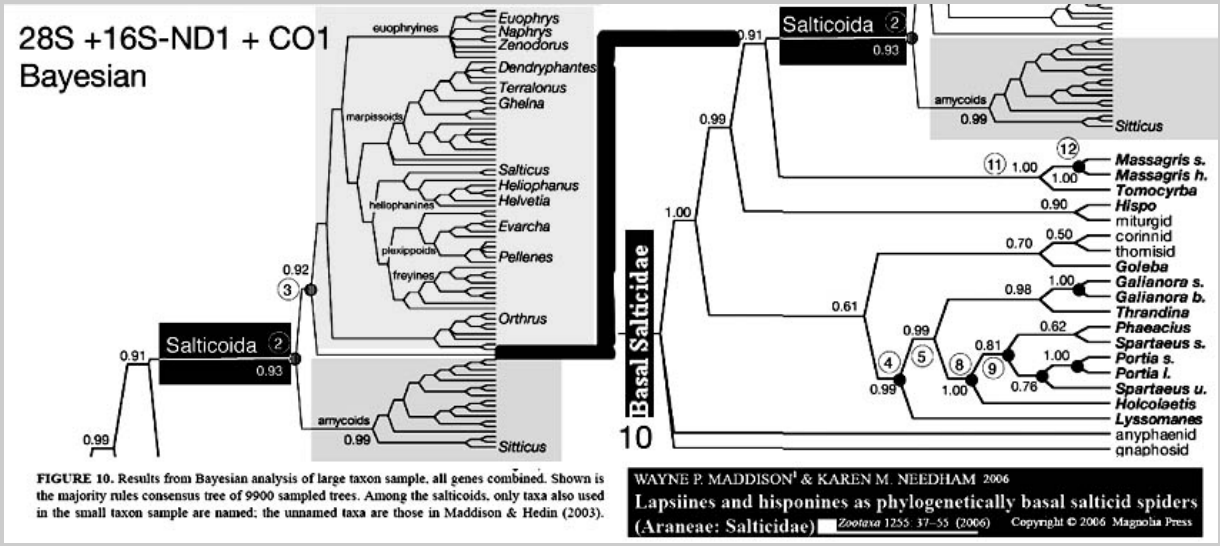
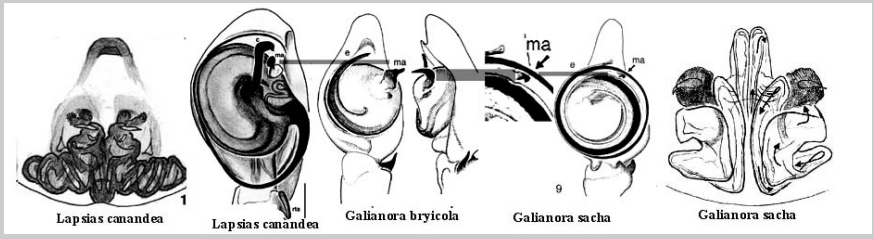


FIGURE 10. Results from Bayesian analysis of large taxon sample, all genes combined. Shown is the majority rules consensus tree of 9900 sampled trees. Among the salticoids, only taxa also used in the small taxon sample are named; the unnamed taxa are those in Maddison & Hedin (2003).

Phylogenetic relationship and placement of Lapsiinae genera. Maddison, Needham (modified) 2006. Zootaxa, © Magnolia Press.



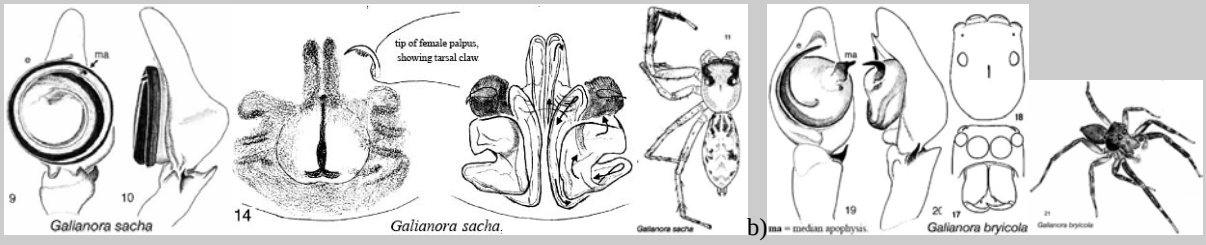
Diagnostic characters of genera in Lapsiinae. From Maddison (combined) 2006 + 2012. Zootaxa, © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

Gen. *Galianora* Maddison, 2006 (2 species),

Type species *Galianora sacha*. Drawings below are integral part of the definition.



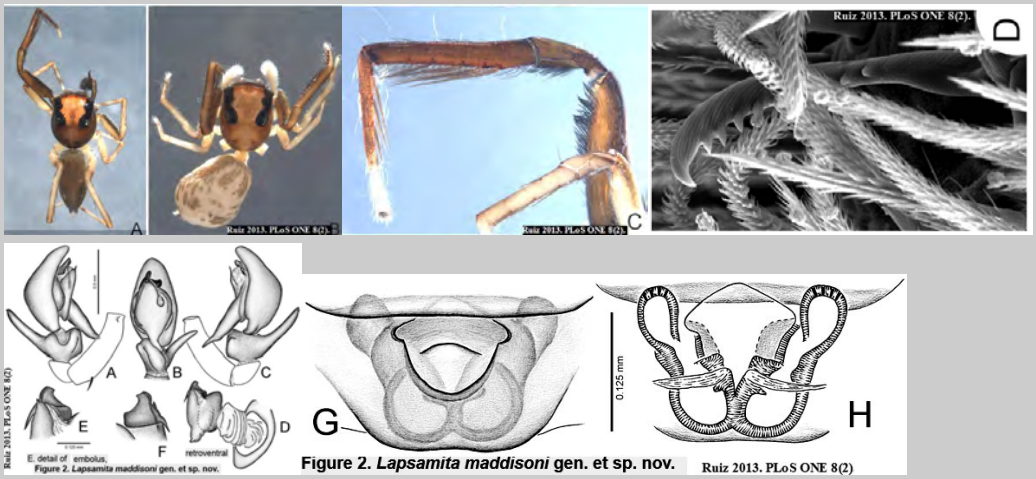
Galianora sacha + bryicola: Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 16-17. By courtesy. Note carapace difference - are they congeneric?



Galianora sacha + bryicola Maddison, 2006. Zootaxa, 1255: 23-25, f 9–16 + 17-21. © Magnolia Press . By courtesy.

Gen. *Lapsamita* Ruiz, 2013 (1 species)

Type species *Lapsamita maddisoni* Ruiz, 2013. Drawings below are integral part of the definition.



Lapsamita maddisoni : Ruiz, 2013. Brazil. Plos One: **8**(2): e56188, f. 1-3. By courtesy.

Gen. *Lapsias* Simon, 1900 (7 species) ,

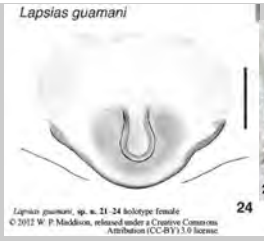
Type species *Lapsias estebanensis*. Drawings below are integral part of the definition.



Lapsias estebanensis +b) cyrboides +c) tovarensis : Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 380, 382-383, t. 25, f 4-7 +b) tab. 25, f 8-12 +c) f 13-15. By courtesy.

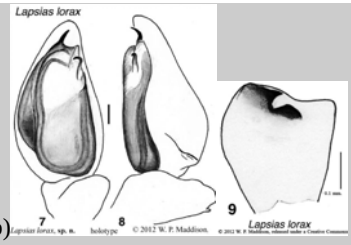


Lapsias canandea +b) ciliatus : Maddison 2012 .Zootaxa: 3424: 55-58, f 11–20 © Magnolia Press +b) Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 379-380, tab. 20, figs 13, 14 +b) + 383-384, tab. 25, figs 13-15 By courtesy.





b)

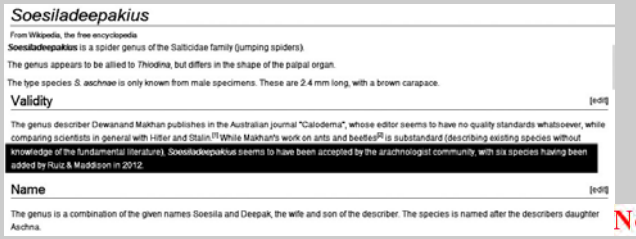




Lapsias guamani* +*b) lorax: Maddison 2012, Zootaxa: 3424: 55-60, f 21–24 +b) 53, f 2-9.© Magnolia Press By courtesy.

Gen. *Soesiladeepakius* Makhan, 2007 (5 species)

Type species *Soesiladeepakius aschnae*. Drawings below are integral part of the definition.



Soesiladeepakius

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Soesiladeepakius is a spider genus of the Salticidae family (jumping spiders).

The genus appears to be allied to *Thiodina*, but differs in the shape of the palpal organ.

The type species *S. aschnae* is only known from male specimens. These are 2.4 mm long, with a brown carapace.

Validity [edit]

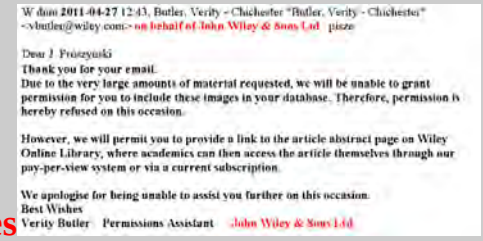
The genus describer Dewanand Makhan publishes in the Australian journal "Calodema", whose editor seems to have no quality standards whatsoever, while comparing scientists in general with Hitler and Stalin.[1] While Makhan's work on ants and beetles[2] is substandard (describing existing species without knowledge of the fundamental literature), Soesiladeepakius seems to have been accepted by the arachnologist community, with six species having been added by Ruiz & Maddison in 2012.

Name [edit]

The genus is a combination of the given names Soesila and Deepak, the wife and son of the describer. The species is named after the describers daughter Aschna.

No licence to display received.

Soesiladeepakius aschnae Makhan 2007b. Calodema Supplementary Paper, 60: 1-2, f 1-3, 7-9. By courtesy.



W dniu 2011-04-27 12:43, Butler, Verity - Chichester "Butler, Verity - Chichester" <vbutler@wiley.com> on behalf of John Wiley & Sons Ltd napisze:

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Best Wishes

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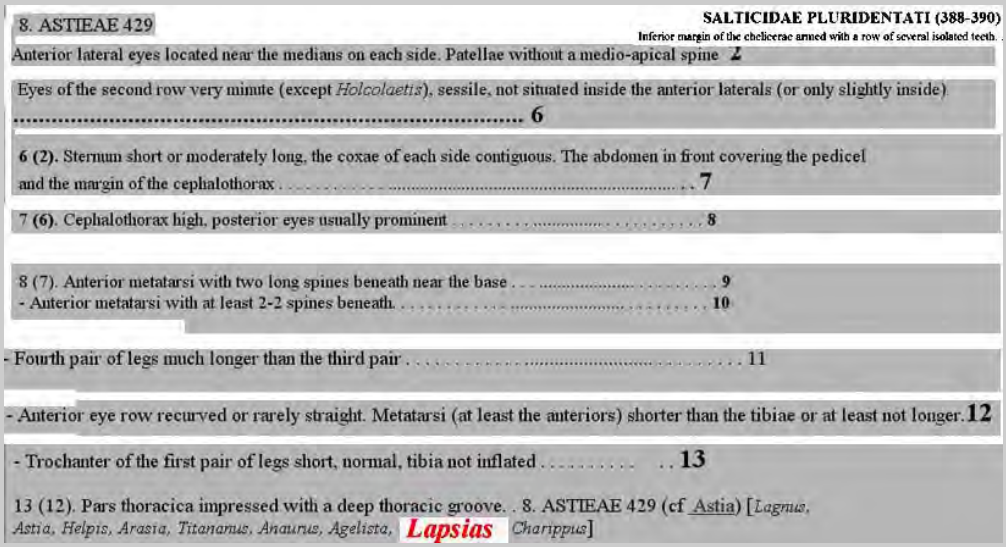
5 species

Soesiladeepakius arthrostylus* + *arthrostylus* + *arthrostylus* + *arthrostylus* + *arthrostylus Ruiz, Maddison 2012. Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society, 165(2): 274-295. By courtesy.

Gen. *Thrandina* Maddison, 2006 - **see Spartaeinae**

Position and characters of the genus *Lapsias* in Simon 1901-1903



8. ASTIEAE 429 — SALTICIDAE PLURIDENTATI (388-390)

Inferior margin of the chelicerae armed with a row of several isolated teeth.

Anterior lateral eyes located near the medians on each side. Patellae without a medio-apical spine **2**

Eyes of the second row very minute (except *Holcolaetis*), sessile, not situated inside the anterior laterals (or only slightly inside) **6**

6 (2). Sternum short or moderately long, the coxae of each side contiguous. The abdomen in front covering the pedicel and the margin of the cephalothorax **7**

7 **(6).** Cephalothorax high, posterior eyes usually prominent **8**

8 (7). Anterior metatarsi with two long spines beneath near the base **9**

- Anterior metatarsi with at least 2-2 spines beneath. **10**

- Fourth pair of legs much longer than the third pair 11

- Anterior eye row recurved or rarely straight. Metatarsi (at least the anteriors) shorter than the tibiae or at least not longer. **12**

- Trochanter of the first pair of legs short, normal, tibia not inflated **13**

13 (12). Pars thoracica impressed with a deep thoracic groove. . 8. ASTIEAE 429 (cf Astia) [*Lagnus, Astia, Helpis, Arasia, Titanarus, Anaurus, Agelista,* **Lapsias** *Charippus*]

ATTACHMENT ON SALTICIDAE SPECIES DIVERSITY
Abbreviated version of "Monograph of the Salticidae (Araneae) of the World 1995-2015.
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Jerzy Prószyński

ATTACHMENT 33a

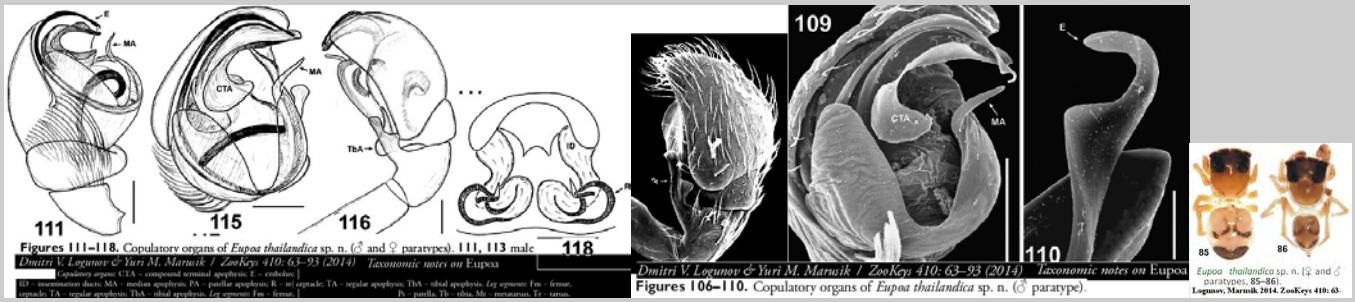
EUPOAINES GROUP OF GENERA

Version July 1st, 2016.
Sources and permissions of illustrations are displayed in the IInd part of the monograph http://www.peckhamia.com/salticidae/

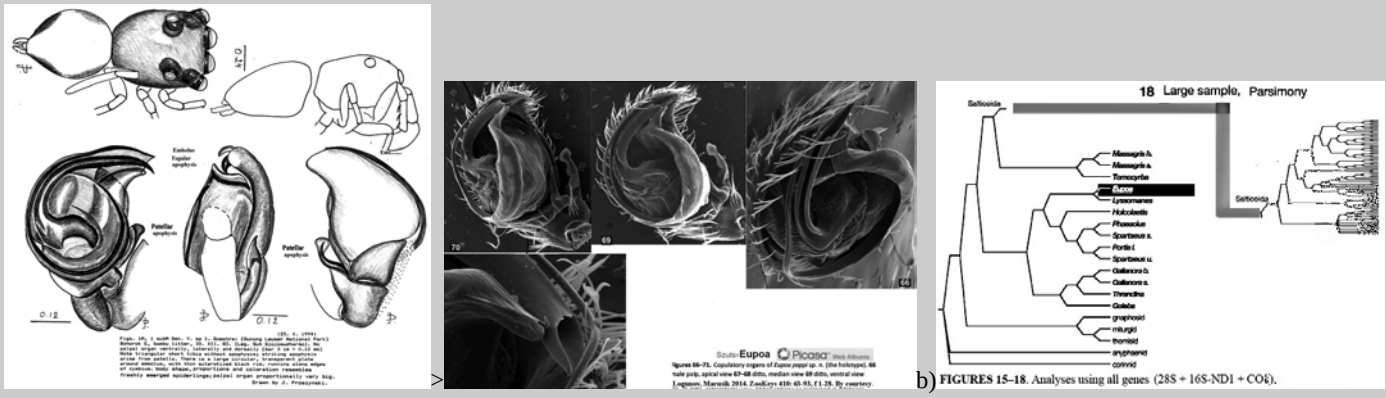
Type genus Eupoa
Interactive index of genera: Corusca Eupoa Sinoinsula see Tarne (35 species)

EUPOAINES - represented here by the genus *Eupoa* and two genera described from Hainan Is. (China) are minute (total length 2 mm, or less), vegetation litter dwellers. Such spiders have similar appearance on all continents, irrelevant of their relationships. *Eupoa* is characterized by presence of several tegular apophyses on bulbus, well illustrated on electronic microscopy scans provided in excellent paper by Logunov and Marusik 2014, which shows extensive diversity of these structures. Summarizing of epigyne structure require more studies. Taking into account also broad geographical distribution, stretching from China to India and to Indonesia, one may expect high number of not yet discovered species, which may, perhaps, be split into several genera.

Guide to identification of genera - characters of Eupoa



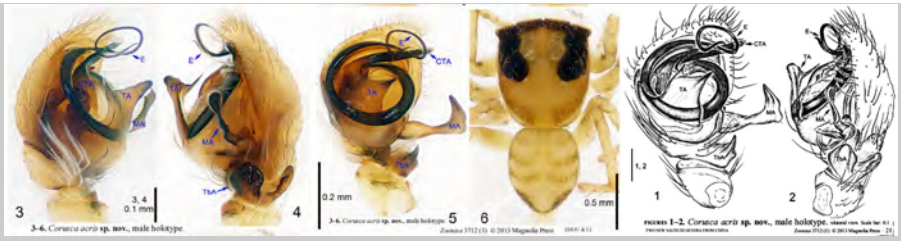
Eupoa thailandica: Logunov & Marusik, 2014: 410: 87, f. 12, 18, 23-24, 85-86, 106-118 +b) 78, f. 66-71. By courtesy.



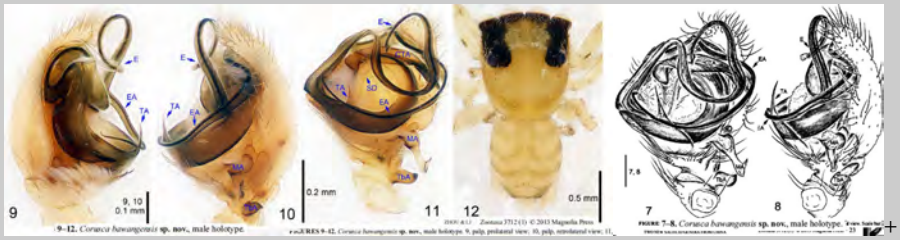
Eupoa ?] sp +b) pappi +c) Phylogeny of Eupoa: Prószynski [Unpublished: Sumatra: Gunung Loser: Bohorok] +b) T. Szuts from Thailand, SEM. +c) ***[one of possible trees]***: Maddison, Zhang J., Bodner. 2007. Zootaxa, 1432: 29-35, f 19-20. By courtesy.

Gen. *Corusca* Zhou & Li, 2013 (9 species),

Type species *Corusca gracilis* .
DIAGNOSIS. "The jumping spiders of *Corusca* gen. nov. can be distinguished from the Salticoida species by the presence of median apophysis and the varying compound terminal apophysis of male palp (except in *C. viriosa* sp. nov. and *C. wuzhishanensis* sp. nov.); from Lyssomaninae, Hisponinae and Eupoa by the presence of varying tegular apophysis on hemispheric bulbus and the absence of paired copulatory openings on epigyne; and from *Insula* gen. nov. by the presence of median apophysis and the densely white setae on male palp." [ZHOU & LI• Zootaxa 3712 (1): 4 © 2013 Magnolia Press]. Drawings below are integral part of definition of the genus.



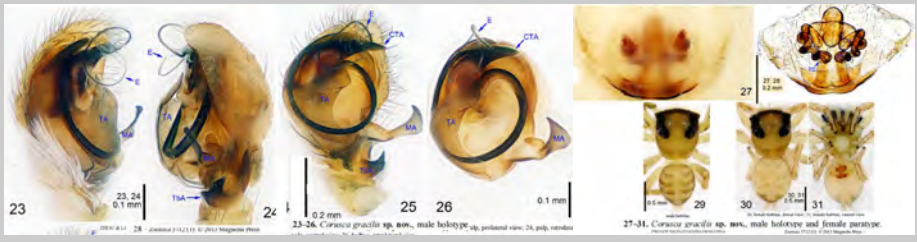
Corusca acris Zhou & Li, 2013a: Zootaxa 3712 (1): 5, f. 1-6. China: Hainan. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

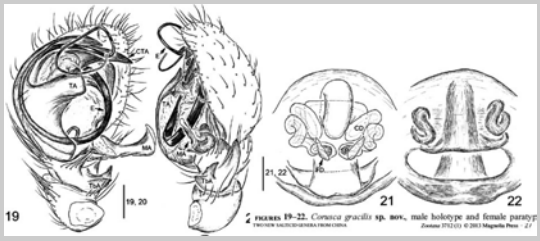


Corusca bawangensis Zhou & Li, 2013a: Zootaxa 3712 (1): 5, f. 7-12. China: Hainan. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

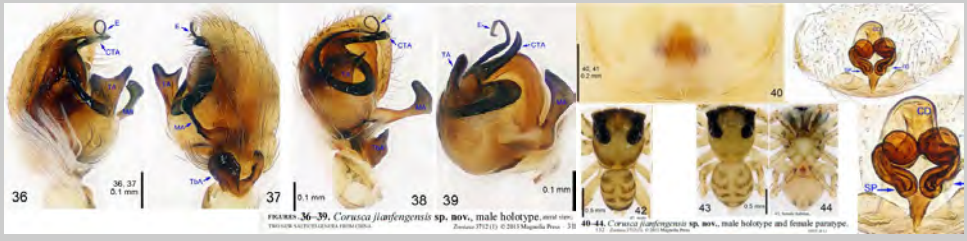


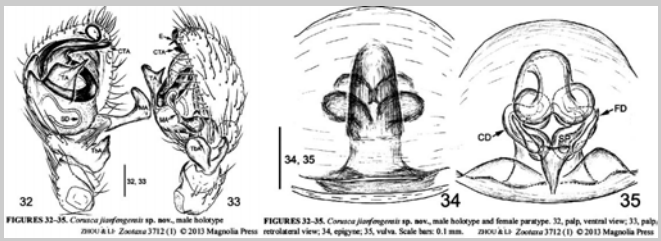
Corusca falcata Zhou & Li, 2013a: Zootaxa Zootaxa 3712 (1): 6, f. 13-18. China: Hainan. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



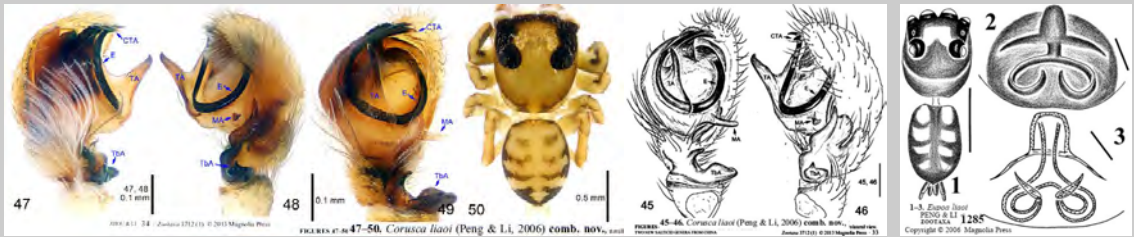


Corusca gracilis Zhou & Li, 2013a: Zootaxa 3712 (1): 6, f. 19-31. China: Hainan. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.





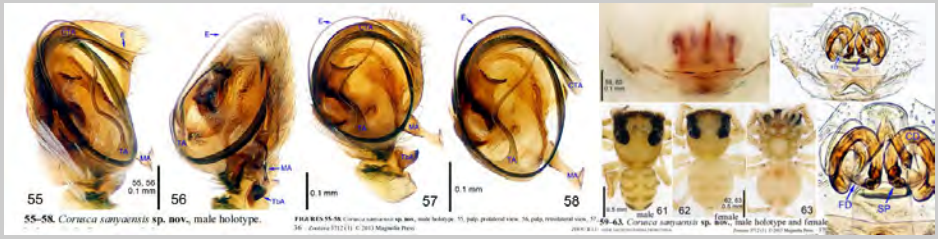
Corusca jianfengensis Zhou & Li, 2013a: Zootaxa 3712 (1): 7, f. 32-44. China: Hainan. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

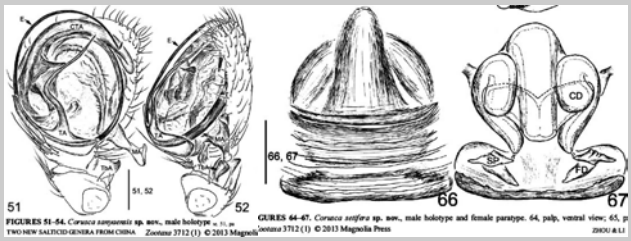


Corusca liaoi Zhou & Li, 2013a: Zootaxa 3712 (1): 8, f. 45-50. China: Hainan. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

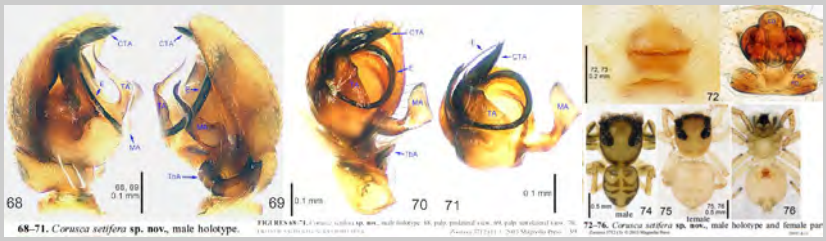
+

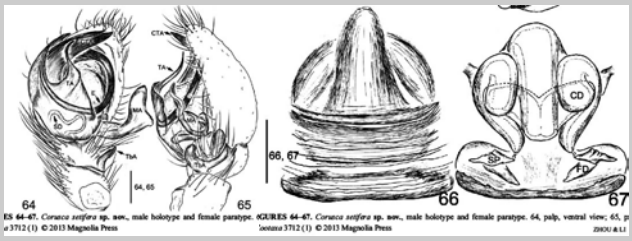
Corusca liaoi Zhou & Li, 2013a: Zootaxa 3712 (1):7, f. 45-50. China: Hainan + Peng X., Li S. 2006b. Zootaxa 1285: 66, f 1-3. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



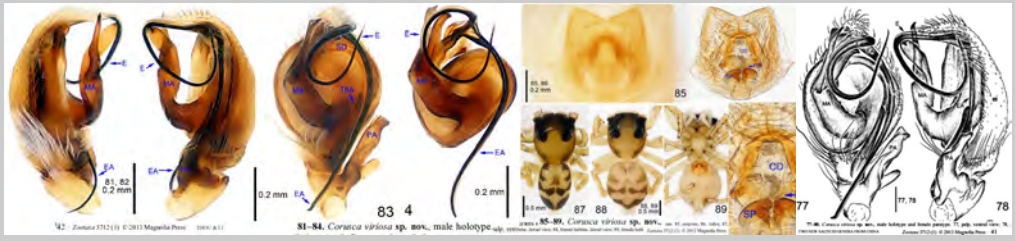


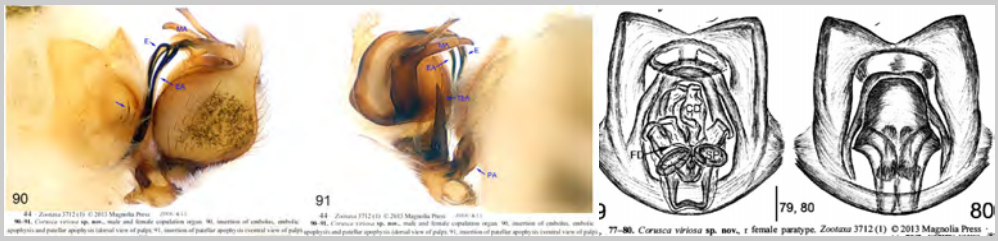
Corusca sanyaensis Zhou & Li, 2013a: Zootaxa 3712 (1): 8, f. 51-63. China: Hainan. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



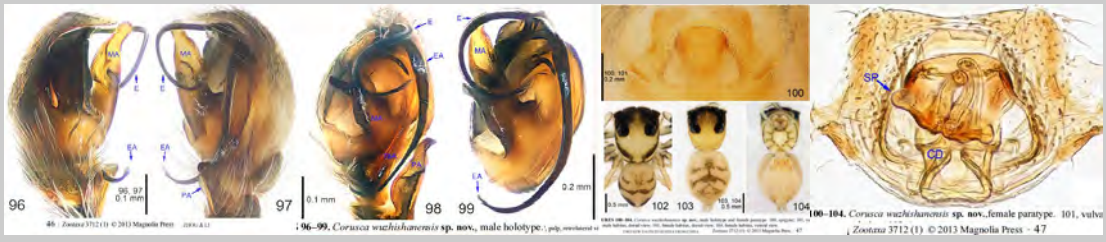


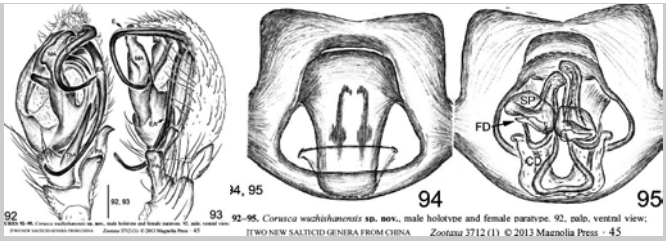
Corusca setifera Zhou & Li, 2013a: Zootaxa 3712 (1): 9, f. 64-76. China: Hainan. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.





Corusca viriosa Zhou & Li, 2013a: Zootaxa 3712 (1): 9, f. 77-91. China: Hainan. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

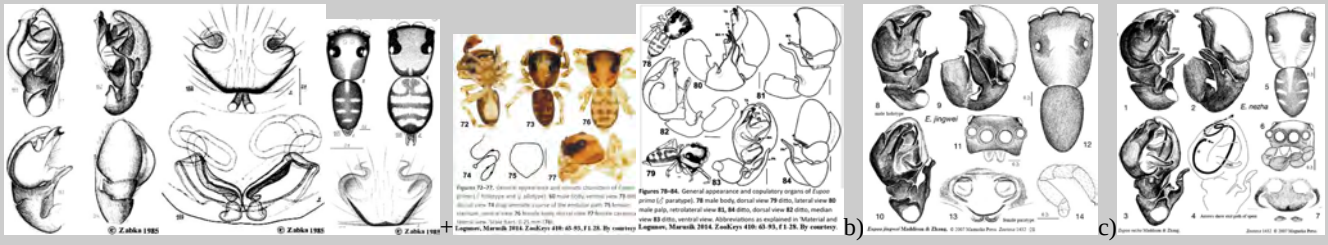




Corusca wuzhishanensis Zhou & Li, 2013a: Zootaxa 3712 (1):10, f. 92-104. China: Hainan. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

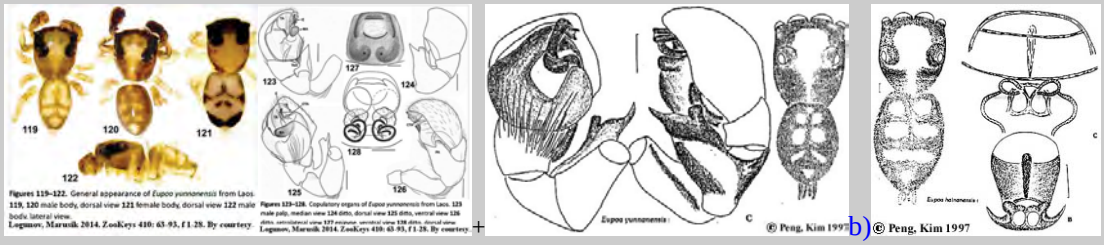
Gen. *Eupoa* Zabka, 1985 (13 species),

Type species *Eupoa prima* .
Drawings below are integral part of definition of the genus.



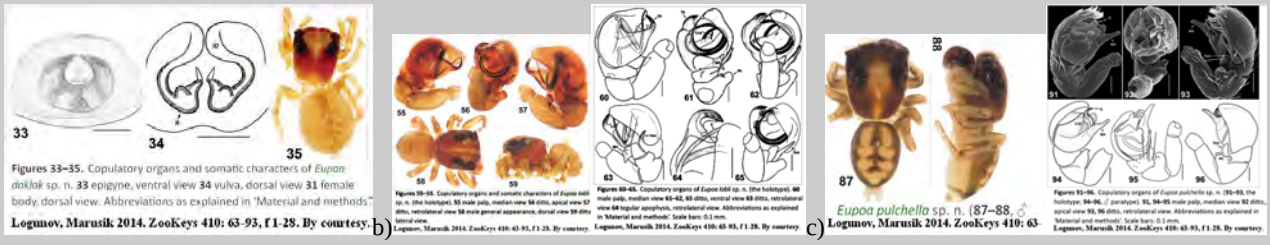
+ b) c)

Eupoa prima* +b) *jingwei* +c) *nezha: Zabka 1985. 39, 11: figs 161-169 + Logunov & Marusik, 2014: 80, f. 72-84
+b) Maddison, Zhang J., Bodner 2007. Zootaxa, 1432: 28-29, f 8-14 + 26-27, f 1-7. By courtesy.



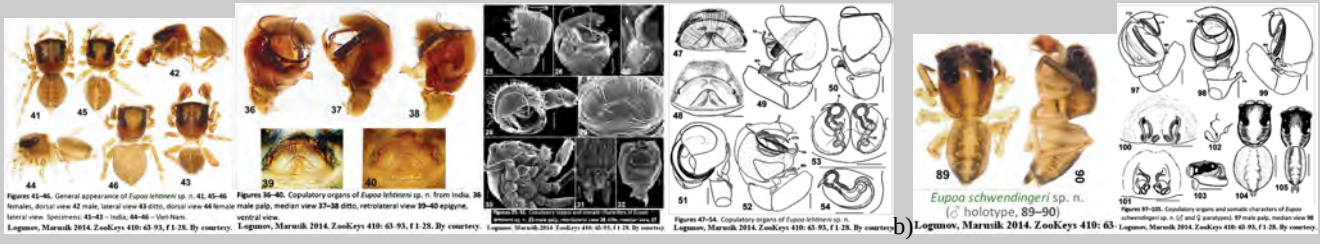
+ b)

Eupoa yunnanensis* + *b) hainanensis: Logunov & Marusik, 2014: 410: 90, f. 119-128 (from Laos)
+ Peng X., Kim J.P. 1997. 13, 2: 196-197, figs 3a-c +b) 195, figs 1a-c . By courtesy.



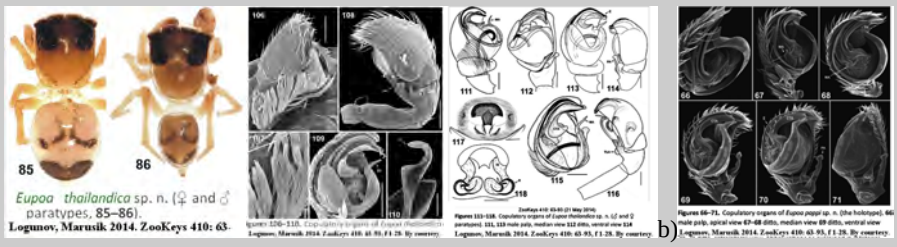
b) c)

Eupoa daklak* +b) *lobli* +c) *pulchella Logunov & Marusik, 2014: 410: 69, f. 33-35 +b) 76, f. 55-65 +c) 83, f. 87-88, 91-96 .



b)

Eupoa lehtineni* +b) *schwendingeri: Logunov & Marusik, 2014: 410: 71, f. 1-11, 13-17, 19-22, 25-32, 36-54
+b) 410: 85, f. 89-90, 97-105. By courtesy.



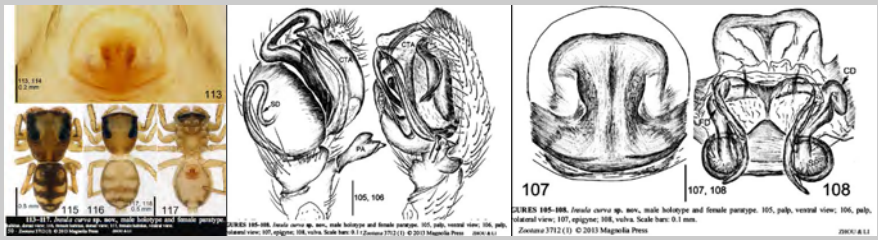
b)

Eupoa thailandica* +b) *pappi : Logunov & Marusik, 2014: 410: 87, f. 12, 18, 23-24, 85-86, 106-118 +b) 78, f. 66-71. By courtesy.

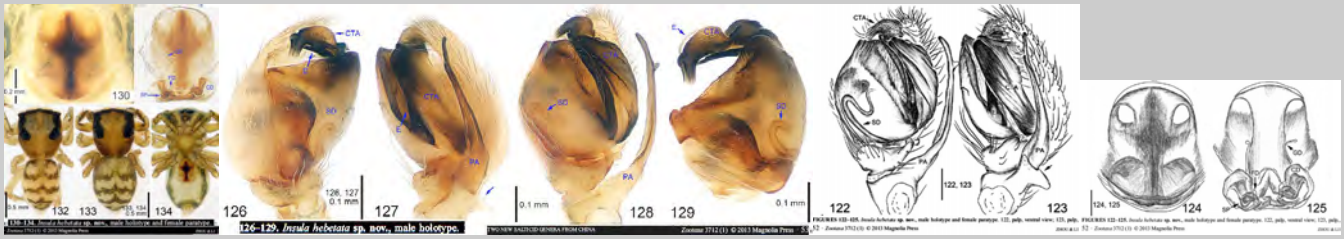
Gen. *Sinoinsula* Zhou & Li, 2013 **(12 species)**

Type species *Sinoinsula hebetata* .

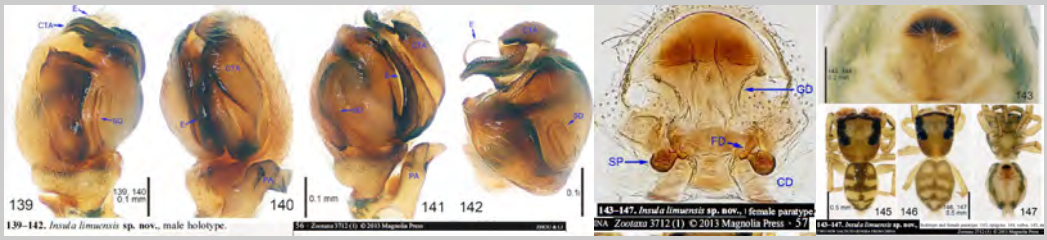
DIAGNOSIS. "The jumping spiders of *Insula* gen. nov. [= *Sinoinsula* Zhou & Li, 2013 - replacement name] can be distinguished from Salticoida by the presence of a complicated compound terminal apophysis in male palp; from Lyssomaninae, Hisponinae and Spartaeinae by the presence of patellar apophysis in male palp and the merged female copulatory ducts; and from *Eupoa* and *Corusca* gen. nov. by the lack of median apophysis in male palp." [ZHOU & LI. Zootaxa 3712 (1): 11 © 2013 Magnolia Press.] Drawings below are integral part of the genus definition.

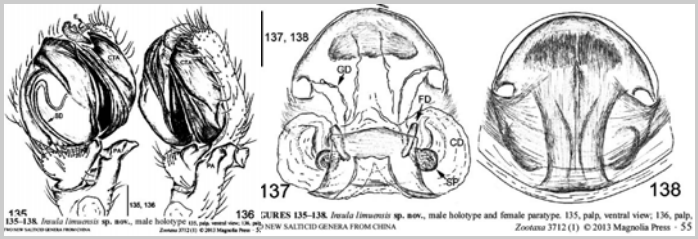


Sinoinsula curva: Zhou & Li, 2013a: Zootaxa 3712 (1): 11, f. 105-121. China: Hainan. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

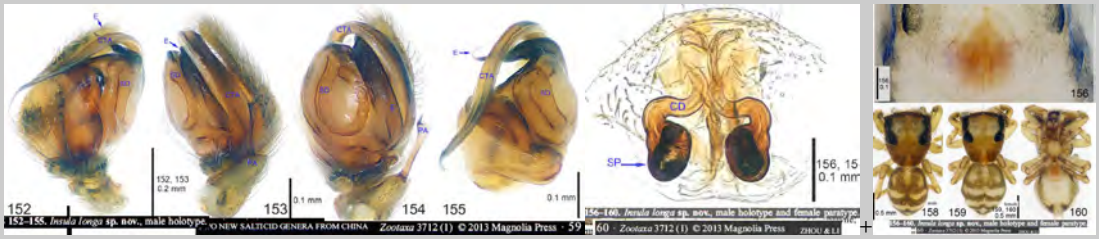


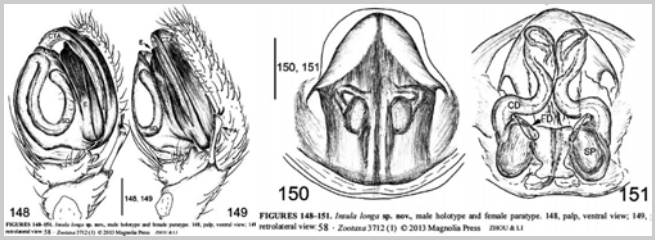
Sinoinsula hebetata : : Zhou & Li, 2013a: Zootaxa 3712 (1): 12, f. 122-134. China: Hainan. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



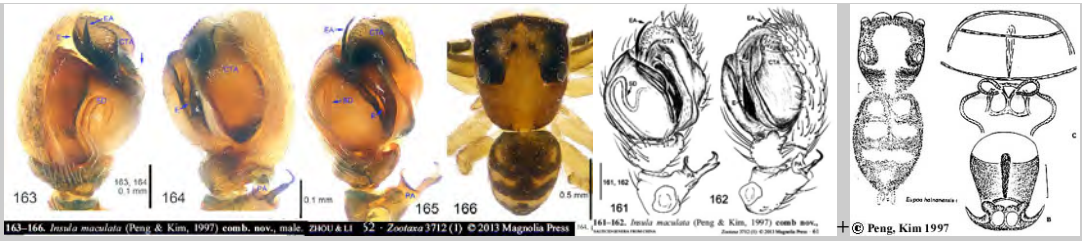


Sinoinsula limuensis : Zhou & Li, 2013a: Zootaxa 3712 (1): 13, f. 135-147. China: Hainan. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

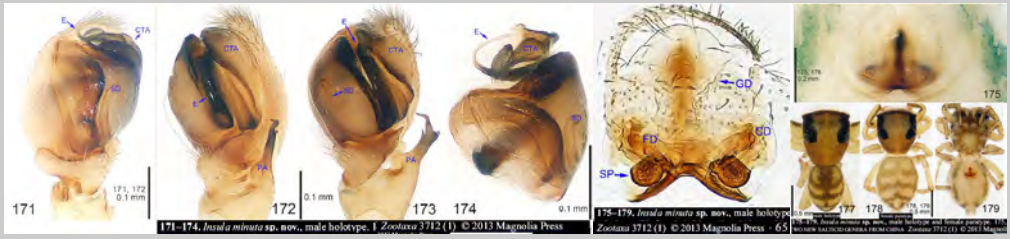


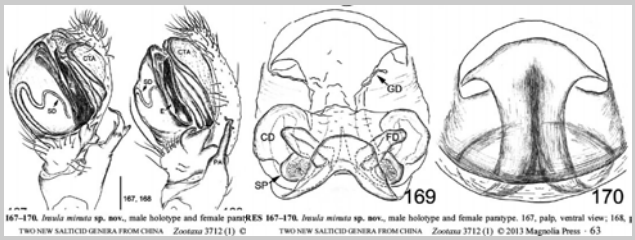


Sinoinsula longa :: Zhou & Li, 2013a: Zootaxa 3712 (1): 13, f. 148-160. China: Hainan. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

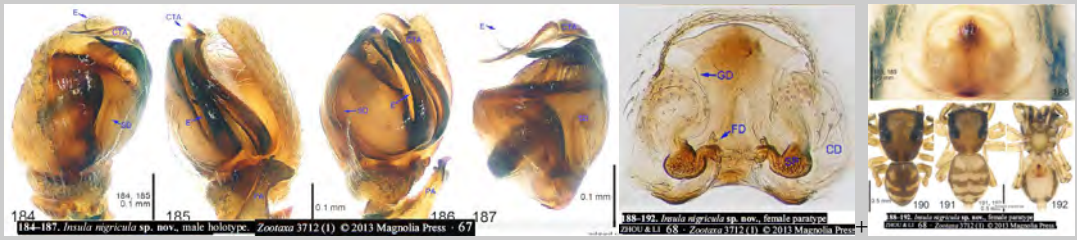


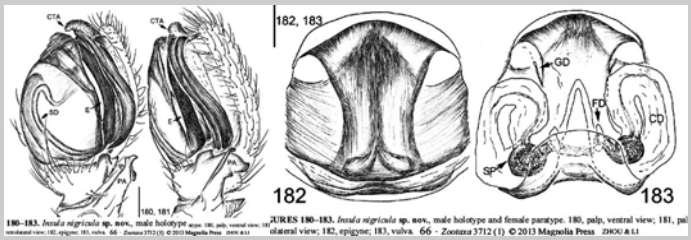
Sinoinsula maculata : Zhou & Li, 2013a: Zootaxa 3712 (1): 14, f. 161-166. © Magnolia Press + Peng X.J., Kim J.P. 1997. 13, 2: 193-195, figs 2a-c. By courtesy.



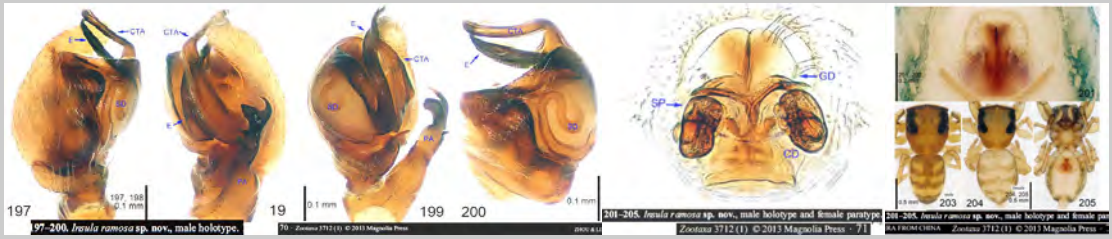


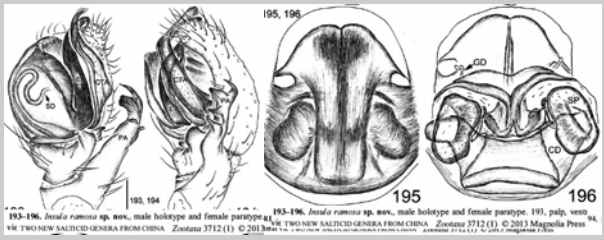
Sinoinsula minuta : Zhou & Li, 2013a: Zootaxa 3712 (1): 14, f. 167-179. © Magnolia Press + Peng X.J., Kim J.P. 1997. 13, 2: 193-195, figs 2a-c. By courtesy.



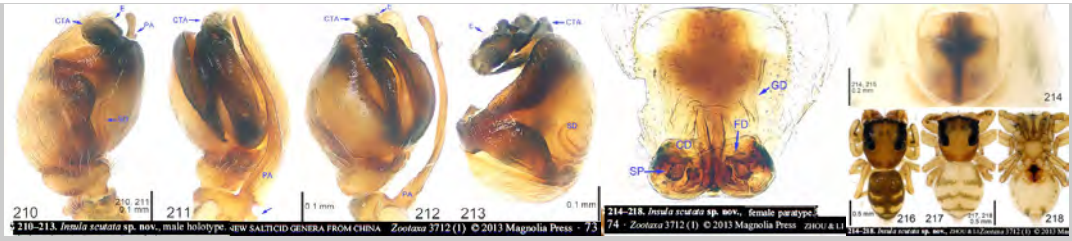


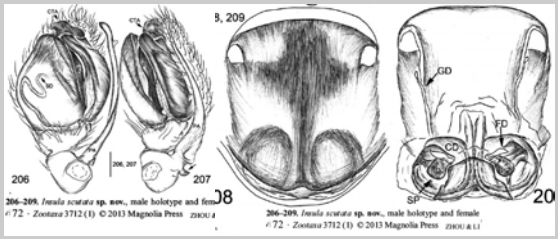
Sinoinsula nigricula : Zhou & Li, 2013a: Zootaxa 3712 (1): 15, f. 180-192. China: Hainan. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



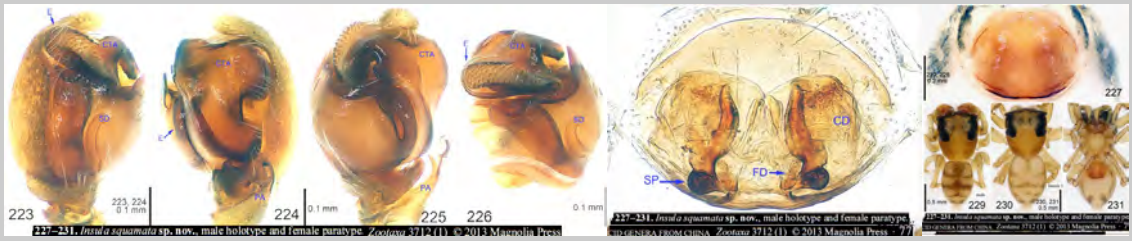


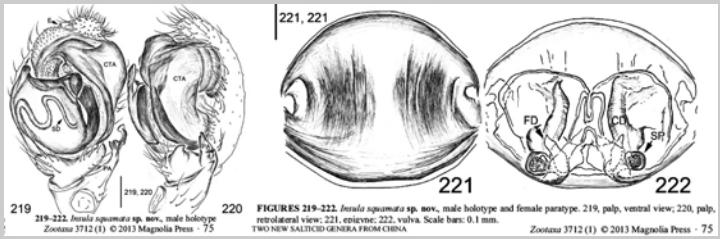
Sinoinsula ramosa : Zhou & Li, 2013a: Zootaxa 3712 (1): 16, f. 193-205. China: Hainan. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



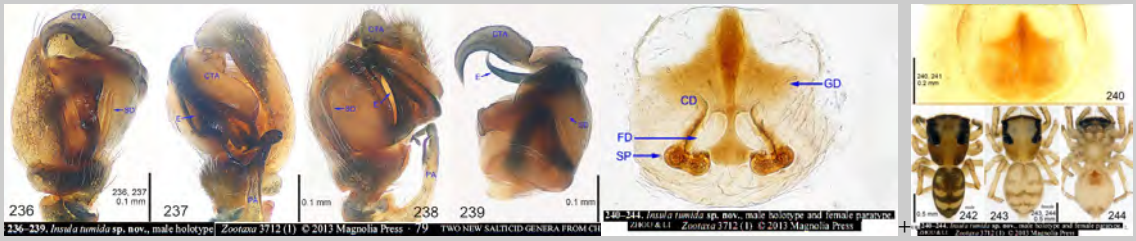


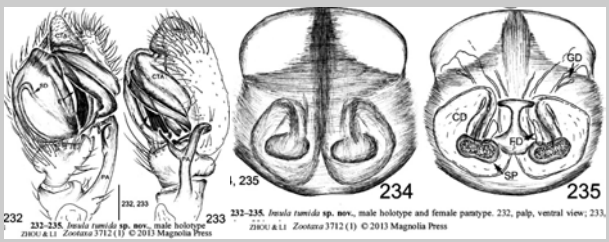
Sinoinsula scutata : Zhou & Li, 2013a: Zootaxa 3712 (1): 17, f. 206-218. China: Hainan. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



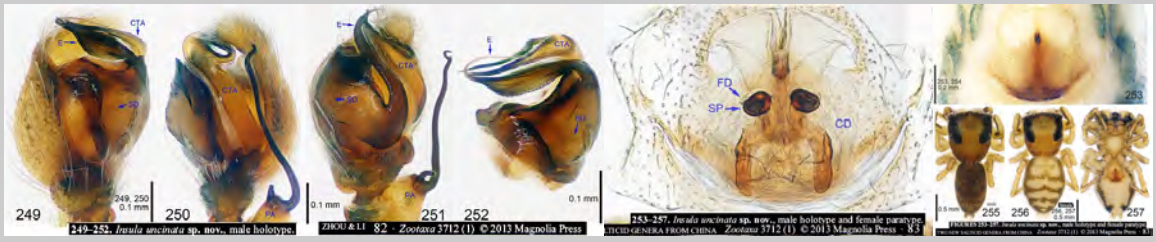


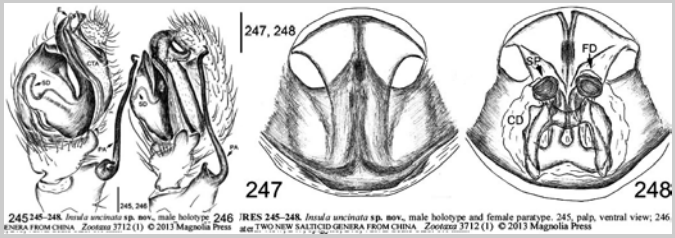
Sinoinsula squamata :Zhou & Li, 2013a: Zootaxa 3712 (1): 17, f. 219-231. China: Hainan. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.





Sinoinsula tumida : Zhou & Li, 2013a: Zootaxa 3712 (1): 18, f. 232-244 . China: Hainan. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.





Sinoinsula uncinata : Zhou & Li, 2013a: Zootaxa 3712 (1): 19, f. 245-257. China: Hainan. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

Gen. *Tarne* Peckham, Peckham, 1901 **(1 species)** see Tarne (group **THIRATOSCIRTINES**)

ATTACHMENT ON SALTICIDAE SPECIES DIVERSITY
Abbreviated version of "Monograph of the Salticidae (Araneae) of the World 1995-2015.
Part I: Introduction to alternative classification of Salticidae".
http://salticidae.pl/Subfamilies/

Jerzy Prószyński

ATTACHMENT 34a

"THIRATOSCIRTINES" GROUP OF GENERA

sensu Bodner & Maddison 2012 - pending revision
Version July 1st, 2016.

Interactive index of genera. Type genus Thiratoscirtus
Ajaraneola Alfenus Ansienulina Bacelarella "Bacelarella" Gramenca Lamottella Longarenus Malloneta Nimbarus Pochyta Saraina Tarne Thiratoscirtus (51 species)

Introduction

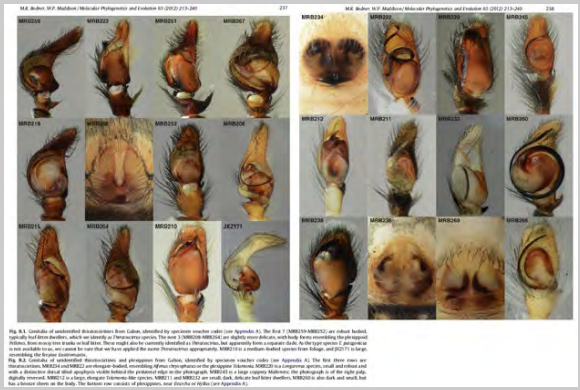
Bodner & Maddison (2012, p. 221-222) proposed a new clade "THIRATOSCIRTINAE", which they consider subfamily, and discuss its evolutionary significance. Understanding premises for that is difficult because their taxonomic documentation is limited to listing genera they propose to include into THIRATOSCIRTINAE, without taxonomic definition or description, apart from a cladogram based on molecular analyses, whose taxonomic significance is unclear. To provide some orientation in their proposal I quote below the taxonomic documentation of all species they consider.

Remarks of relationships between genera of Thiratoscirtinae and other clades of Salticidae. Morphological documentation available in the literature is insufficient and therefore inconclusive. Structure of epigyne and palps represent two types, which deserve further attention, there are also some rather incompatible species. The most tempting similarity is separation of eyes anterior lateral and posterior lateral by prominent depression, with microscopic size of eyes II, supposedly indicating relationships to fossil Eocene *Prolinus*, and its extant analogues *Tomocyrba* and *Hispo*, looks probable in the case of *Massagiris schisma*, (whose relationship to Thiratoscirtinae is, however, questionable), but is not supported by eyes of *Thiratoscirtus* and related genera. Coiled embolus may indicate relationships to Euophryinae, but require further documentation of its basis. There is intriguing resemblance in posterior part of epigyne with Asiatic genus *Habrocestoides*, with curious circular structure inside, but that require further study. In view of very incomplete morphological documentation of diversity in Thiratoscirtinae, no firm conclusion on their placement could be drawn.

4.1. Phylogenetic relationships

Thiratoscirtinae, new subfamily (type genus *Thiratoscirtus* Simon) — Our new sampling reveals that many of the Central and West African forest species form a single clade, which we name the Thiratoscirtinae (Figs. 2 and 3; ML bootstrap 1.0; estimated posterior probability 1.0). The thiratoscirtines correspond to the *Bacelarella* group of Maddison et al. (2008), and as per that study, they belong to the Aelurilloida. However, this study shows the group is much larger than previously recognized. In addition to containing the type genus *Thiratoscirtus*, the thiratoscirtines include the genera *Bacelarella* (see Szüts and Jocqué, 2001), *Pochyta*, *Longarenus*, *Malloneta*, *Tarne*, *Thiratoscirtus*, *Saraina*, *Alfenus* and many other species not currently assigned to genera (see Appendix A). In our sampling in Gabon we found that with a few exceptions the thiratoscirtines are forest-dwellers, with many on the leaf litter (*Bacelarella*, *Thiratoscirtus*, *Longarenus*) and in foliage (*Pochyta*, *Malloneta*, *Tarne*), and some on tree trunks. In contrast, in disturbed areas along roads and clearings, other subfamilies dominated (notably, heliophanines and plexippines). As far as we know, thiratoscirtines are restricted to tropical Africa. The type specimen of *Thiratoscirtus patagonicus* Simon, is the only specimen reported from South America. We interpret this as an error of labeling because otherwise, the species has been found only in Central Africa along with its congeners and relatives (Szuts, unpublished; see also Wesołowska and Russell-Smith, 2011).

Good illustration of Bodner and Maddison views is the plate of 24 unidentified species - since I have no current copyright permission to display the plate, I direct readers to the original publication, including here thumbnails advertisement for that (below).



Advertisement for Bodner, Maddison 2012: 65: 237-238, plate B1-2 with 24 unidentified Thiratoscirtinae [?].

Remarks on genus *Thiratoscirtus* and related forms was given by Wesołowska 2011 (below). The documentation of *Thiratoscirtus patagonicus*, the type species of the genus *Thiratoscirtus*, prepared by Szuts and documenting its African relationships, has been reproduced in the database of Salticidae by Prószynski, 2003b (by kind permission of T. Szuts).

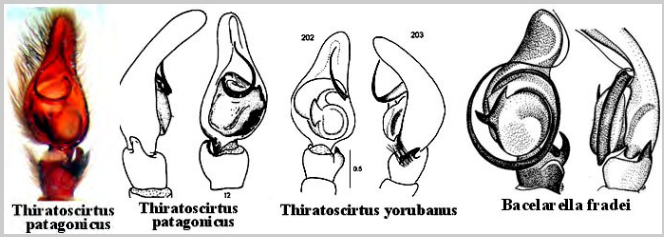
Type species of the genus: ***Thiratoscirtus patagonicus*, Simon, 1886**
(Described from the Neotropics. However the label in the vial containing this specimen was probably changed by mistake and the spider actually came from Africa (T. Szűts, personal comm., see also Prószyński 2011).

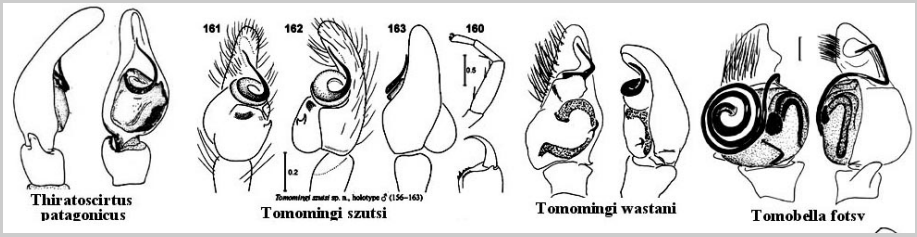
Thiratoscirtus currently includes a couple of Afrotropical species. All of them are very poorly known and demand redescriptions. *Thiratoscirtus* spp. are characterized by a high carapace, a slightly greater distance between the anterior lateral eyes than between posterior laterals and an elongated first pair of legs with long ventral spines (four pairs on tibia and two on metatarsus). The female pedipalp has one large retrolateral spine on the tarsus. The epigyne has an elongated v-shaped, stronglysclerotized posterior edge. The retrolateral tibial apophysis of the male palp is usually short and slightly shifted onto the dorsal surface. We tentatively include the species described below in *Thiratoscirtus*, but the generic position of some of them can only be clarified after a revision of the **Thiratoscirtinae group** (genera ***Thiratoscirtus, Bacelarella*** Berland & Millot, 1941, ***Longarenus*** Simon, 1903, ***Pochyta*** Simon, 1901, ***Nimbarus*** Rollard & Wesołowska, 2002, ***Lamottella*** Rollard & Wesołowska, 2002, ***Gramenca*** Rollard & Wesołowska, 2002).

Wesołowska, Russel-Smith 2011, Ann. zool. 61(3): 599.

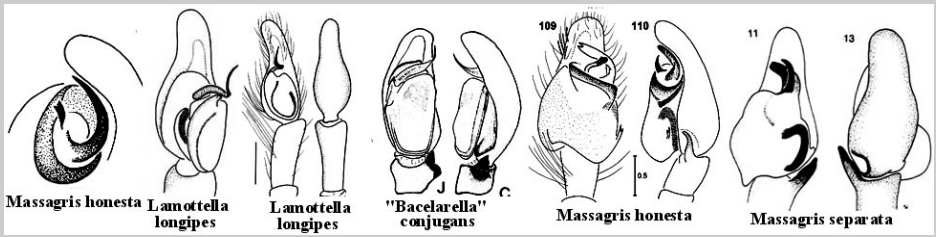
Definition by Wesolowska, Russel-Smith 2011. Ann. zool. 61(3): 603-604, f 188-192, 252. By courtesy.

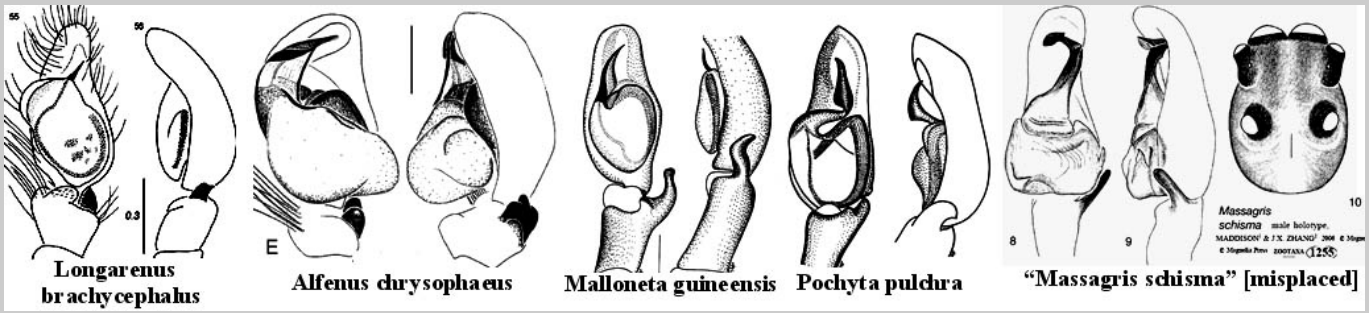
Pictorial guide to identification of genera

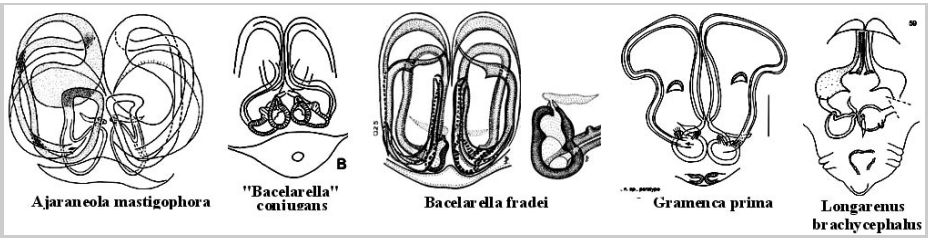


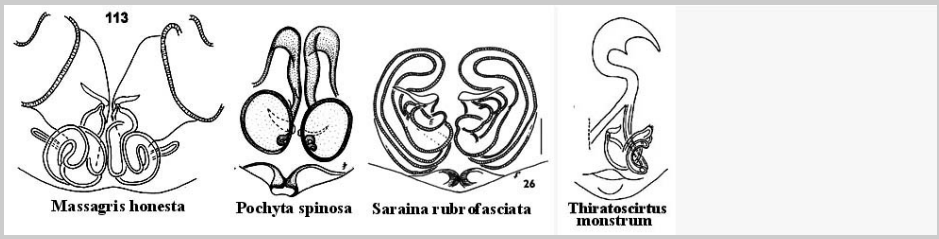


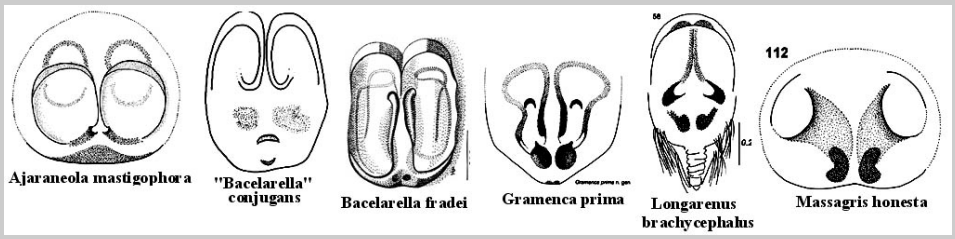


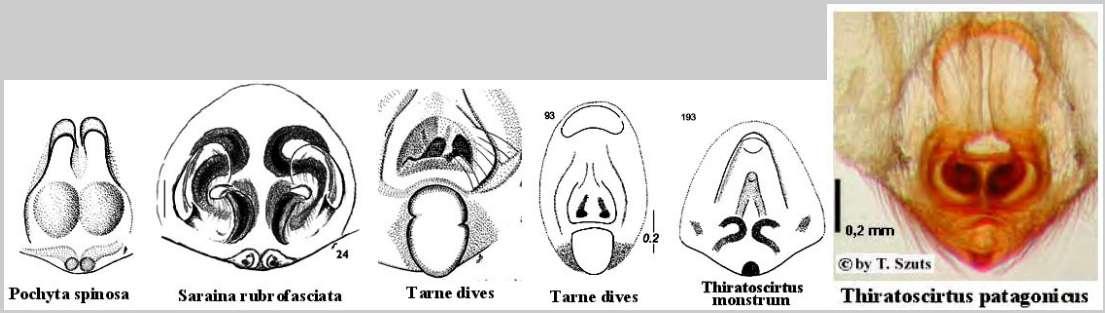


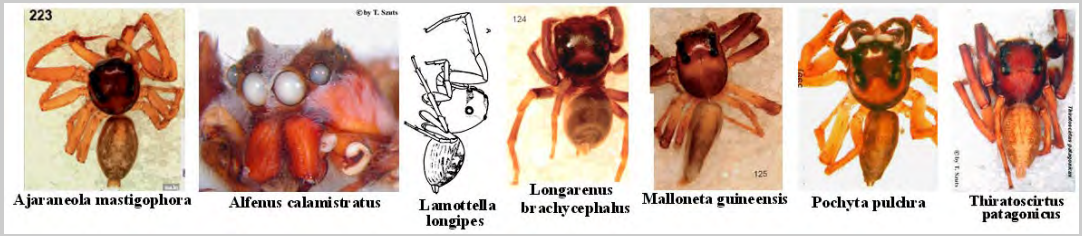




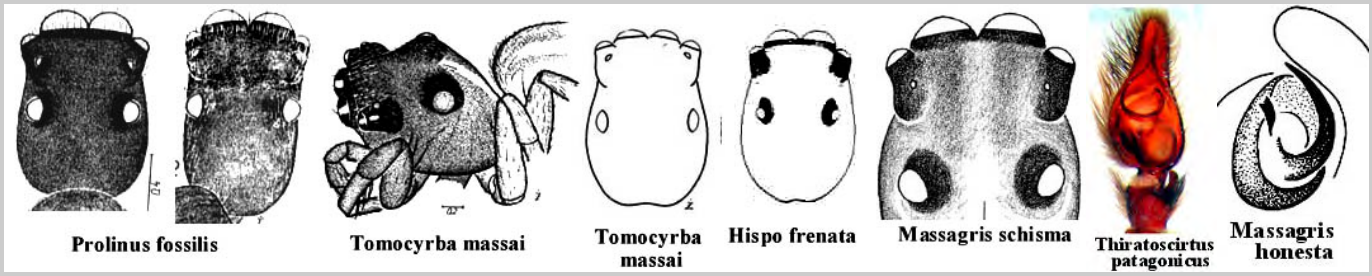








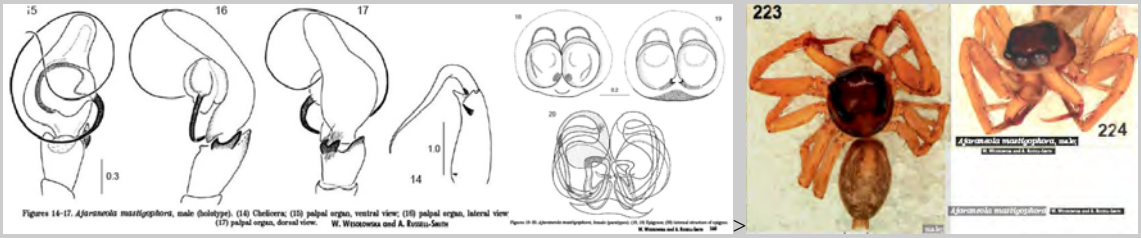
Comparison of selected characters





Gen. *Ajaraneola* Wesołowska, Russel-Smith, 2011 (1 species)

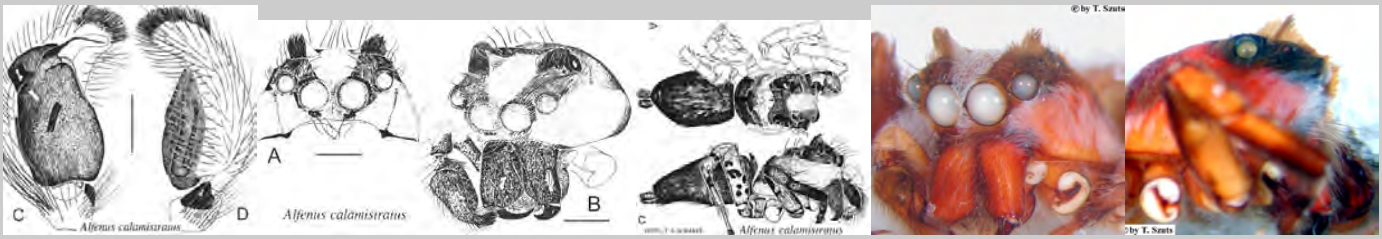
Type species *Ajaraneola mastigophora*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.



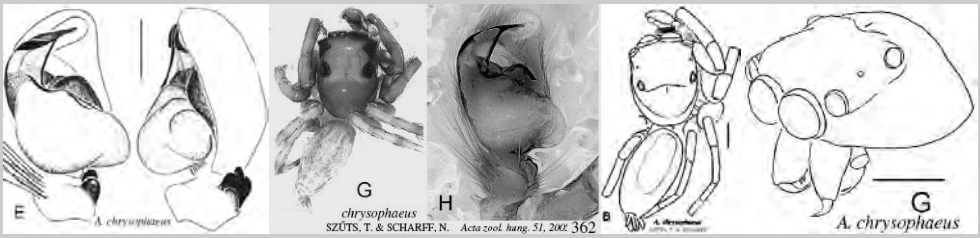
Ajaraneola mastigophora : Wesolowska, Russel-Smith.Ann. zool. 61(3): 558-559, f 14-20. By courtesy.

Gen. *Alfenus* Simon, 1902 (2 species)

Type species *Alfenus calamistratus* .
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.



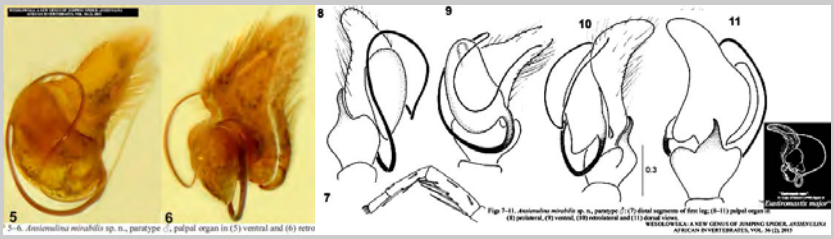
Alfenus calamistratus : Szuts T., Scharff N. 2005. Acta zool. Acad. Sci. Hungar. 51: 359-361, f 1a,c, 2a-f, 3a-d. By courtesy.

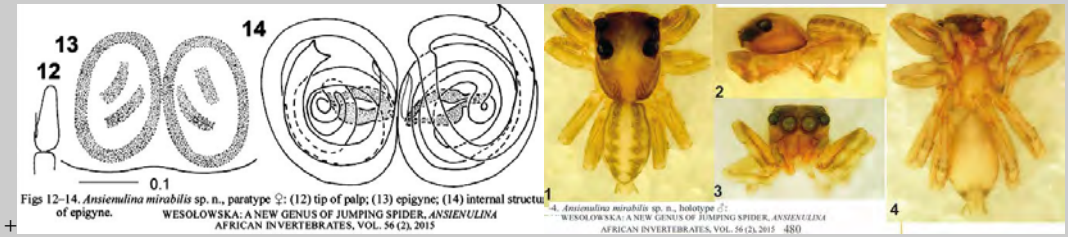


Alfenus chrysophaeus : Szuts T., Scharff N. 2005. Acta zool. Acad. Sci. Hungar. 51: 361, f 1a,c, 2a-f, 3a-d.. By courtesy.

Gen. *Ansienulina* Wesołowska, 2015 (1 species)

Type species *Ansienulina mirabilis* .
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.

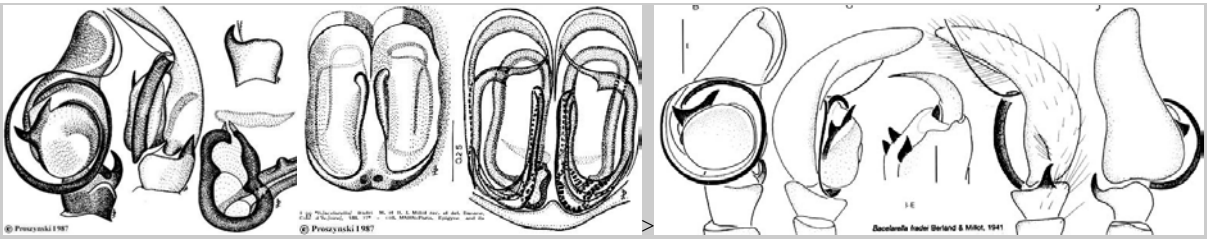


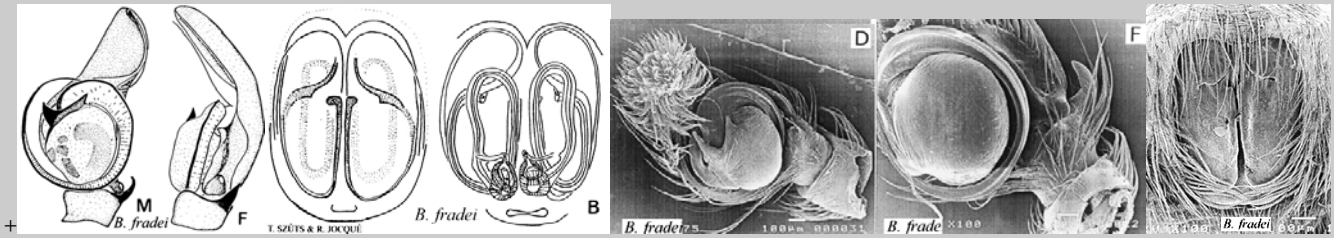


Ansienulina mirabilis: Wesolowska, 2015: 56(2): 478, f. 1-14. By courtesy.. By courtesy.

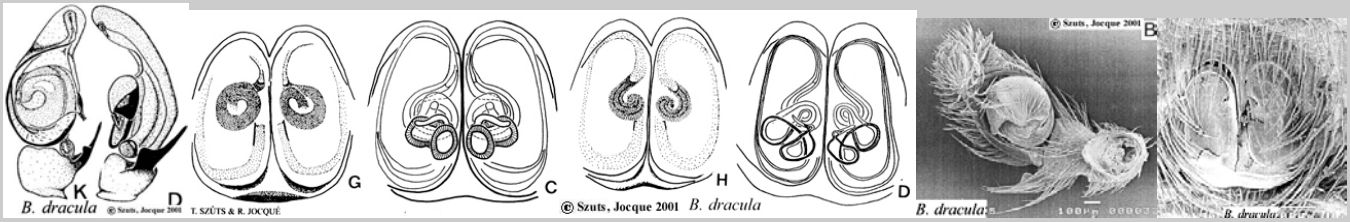
Gen. *Bacelarella* Berland, Millot, 1941 (4 species)

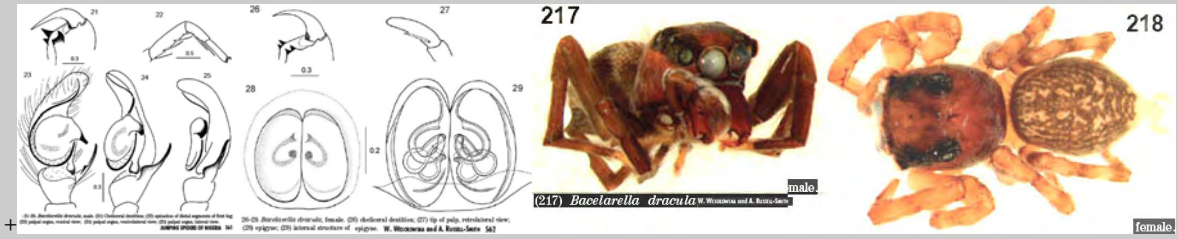
Type species *Bacelarella fradei* .
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.



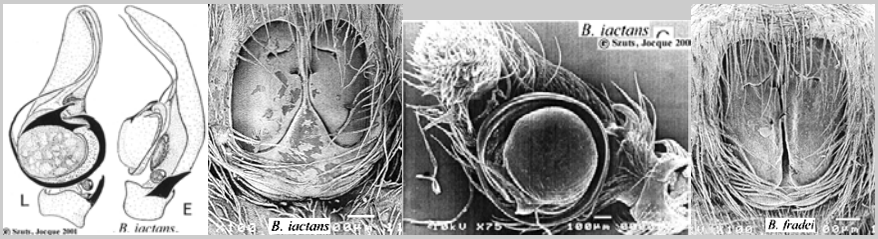


Bacelarella fradei : Proszynski 1987. Atlas: 4. [Syntypes] + Rollard, Wesolowska. 2002. Zoosystema. 24 (2): 286, figs 2A-E + Szuts, Jocque 2001. Annls Mus. R. Afr. Centr. (Zool). 285: 88-91, figs 3F, 3M, 5B, 5E, 7B, 7E, 8C, 8F, 9D. By courtesy.

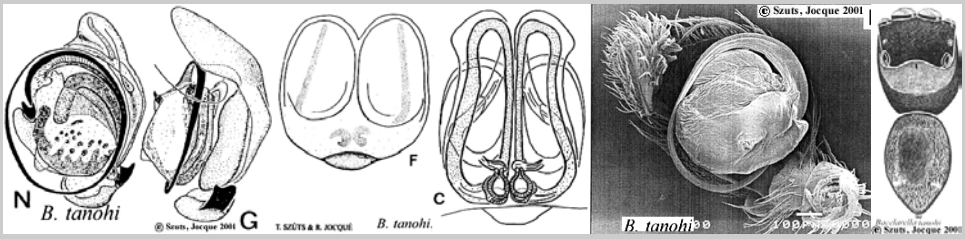




Bacelarella dracula: Szuts, Jocque 2001. Annls Mus. R. Afr. Centr. (Zool). 285: 86-88, figs 1B, 2A, 3D, 3K, 4C, 4D, 4G, 4H, 7C, 7F, 8B, 9B + Wesołowska, Russel-Smith 2011. Ann. zool. 61(3): 559-561, f 217-218. By courtesy.



Bacelarella iactans : Szuts, Jocque 2001. Annls Mus. R. Afr. Centr. (Zool). 285: 90-91, figs 3E, 3L,5A, 5D,6, 8C, 9C..

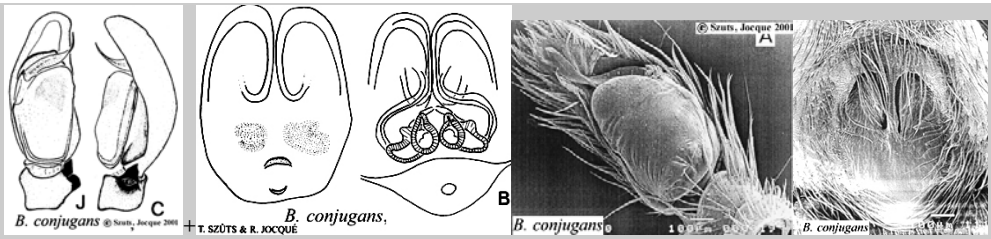


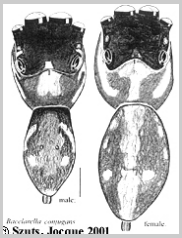
Bacelarella tanohi : Szuts, Jocque 2001. Annls Mus. R. Afr. Centr. (Zool). 285: 91-92, figs 1A, 3G, 3N, 5C, 5F, 8E.. By courtesy.

Gen. *"Bacelarella"* (4 species)

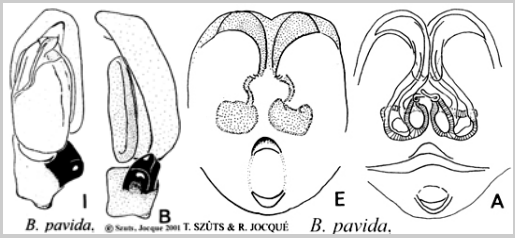
different genus, to be described as new

Type species *Bacelarella* ? .
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.

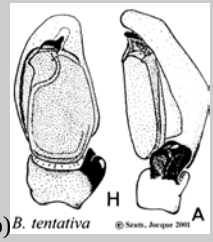




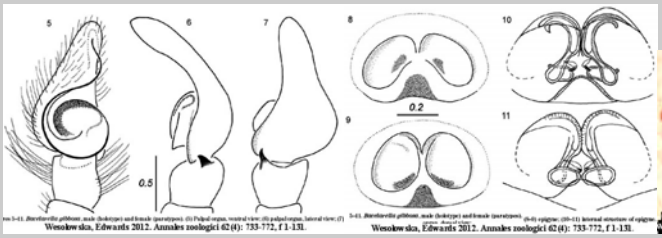
"Bacelarella" conjugans : Szuts, Jocque 2001. Annls Mus. R. Afr. Centr. (Zool). 285: 83-85, figs 1C-D, 2B-E, 3C, J, 4B, F, 7A, D, 8A, 9A. By courtesy.



b)



"Bacelarella" pavida +b) tentativa: Szuts, Jocque 2001. Annls Mus. R. Afr. Centr. (Zool). 285: 83-85, figs 3B, 3I, 4A, 4E +b) 285: 82-83, figs 3A, H . By courtesy.

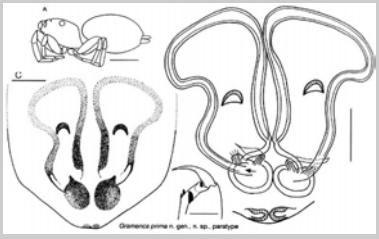




"Bacelarella-2" gibbosa : [third genus?] Wesołowska, Edwards 2012. Ann. zool.: 62(4): 735, f 5–11, 111–113. By courtesy.

Gen. *Gramenca* Rollard, Wesołowska, 2002 (1 species)

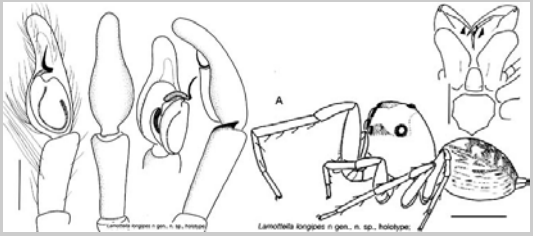
Type species *Gramenca prima*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.



Gramenca prima : Rollard Ch., Wesolowska W. 2002. Zoosystema. Paris, 24 (2): 292-293, figs 7A-D. By courtesy.

Gen. *Lamottella* Rollard, Wesołowska, 2002 (1 species)

Type species *Lamottella longipes*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.



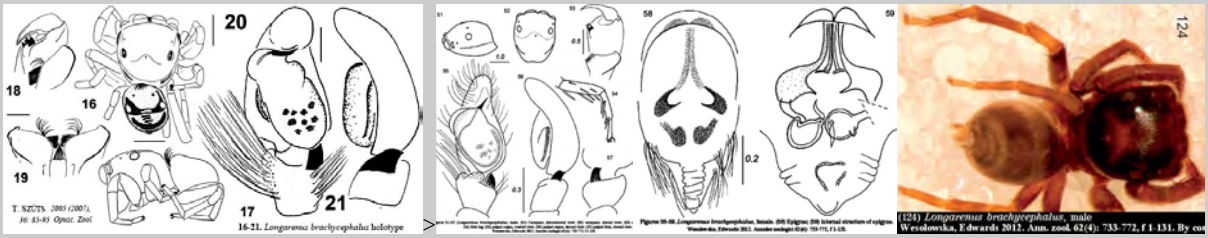
Lamottella longipes : Rollard Ch., Wesolowska W. 2002. Zoosystema. 24 (2): 296, figs 10A-F. By courtesy.

Gen. *Longarenus* Simon, 1903 (1 species)

Type species *Longarenus brachycephalus*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.



Longarenus sp.: Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 122. By courtesy.



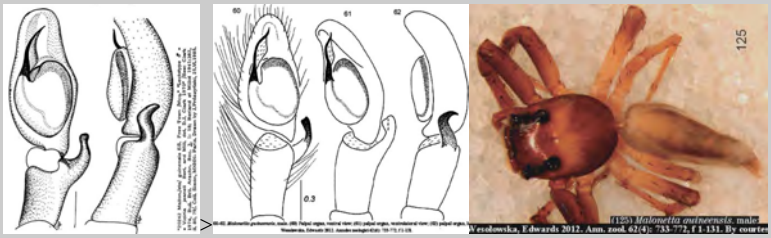
Longarenus brachycephalus : Szuts T. 2005 [2007]. Opusc. zool., 36: 89-90, f 16-21 + Wesolowska, Edwards 2012. Ann. zool.: 62(4): 748, f 51–59, 124. By courtesy.

Gen. *Malloneta* Peckham, Peckham, 1901 (1 species)

Type species *Malloneta guineensis* .
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.



Malloneta sp.: Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 124. By courtesy.



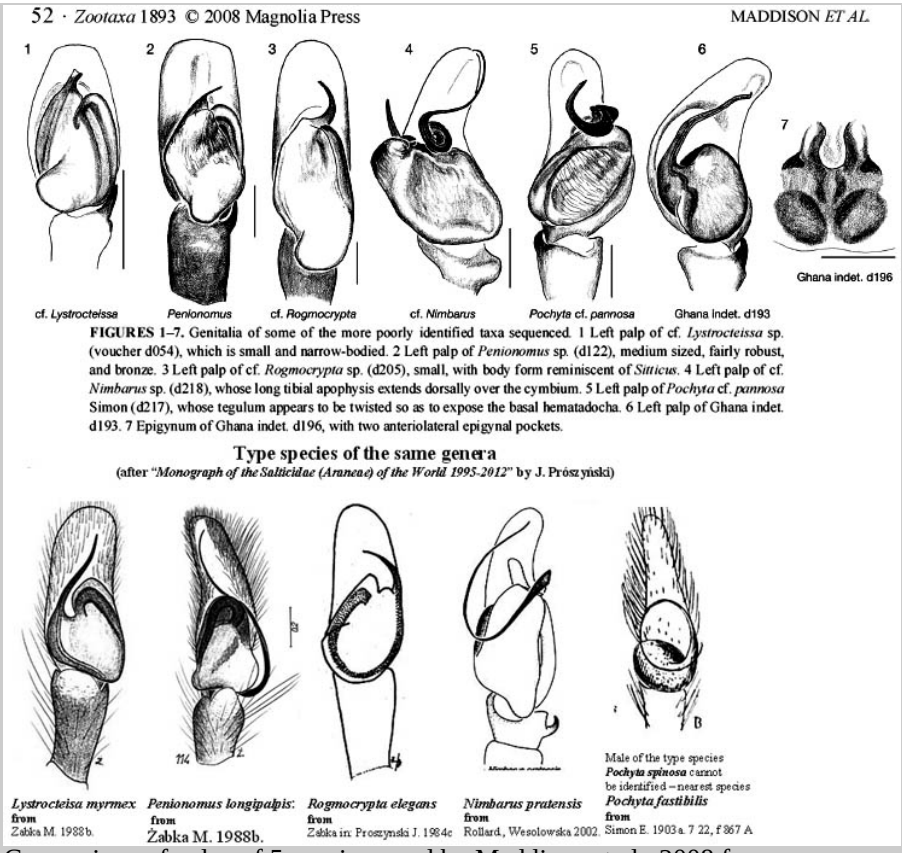
Malloneta guineensis : Proszynski J. 1987. Atlas ...: 62. [Lectotype, Freetown [Sierra Leone] + Wesolowska, Edwards 2012. Ann. zool.: 62(4): 750-751, f 60–62, 125. By courtesy.

Gen. *Nimbarus* Rollard, Wesołowska, 2002 (1 species)

Type species *Nimbarus pratensis*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.



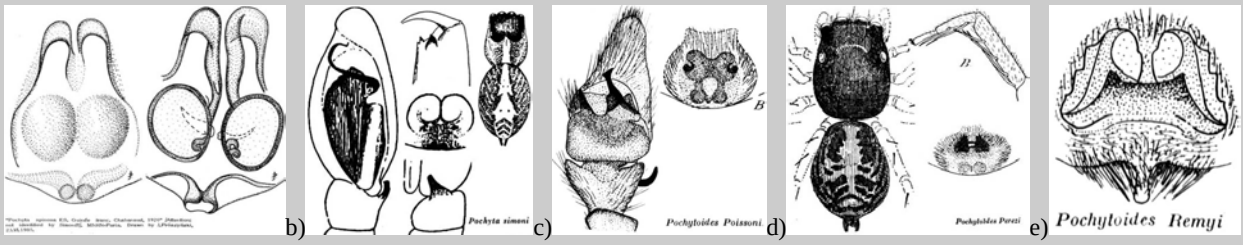
Nimbarus pratensis : Rollard Ch., Wesolowska W. 2002. Zoosystema. Paris, 24 (2): 301-303, f 14A-F. By courtesy.



Comparison of palps of 5 species, used by Maddison et al., 2008 for gene sequencing, with types of their supposed congeners.

Gen. *Pochyta* Simon, 1901 (9 species)

Type species *Pochyta spinosa* .
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.

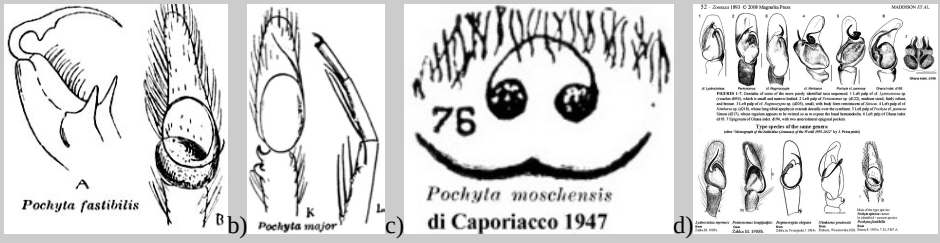


b) c) d) e)

Pochyta spinosa* +b) *simoni* +c) *poissonii* +d) *perezi* +e) *remyi : Proszynski J. 1987. Atlas ...: 79 [Not a type. Is it correctly identified?] +b) Lessert R. 1925a. Rev. suisse zool., 31 (13): 505, f 87-91 +c) Berland, Millot 1941. 12, 2: 363, f 64 +d) 362 f 63 [note embolus similarity to ***Massagris schisma!***] +e) 364, f 64. . By courtesy.



Pochyta pulchra : Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 70. ©Photo T. Szuts. By courtesy.



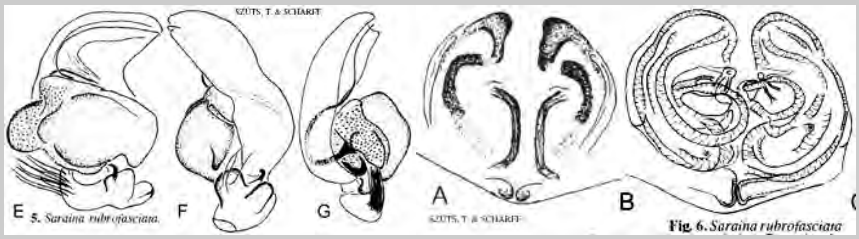
b) c) d)

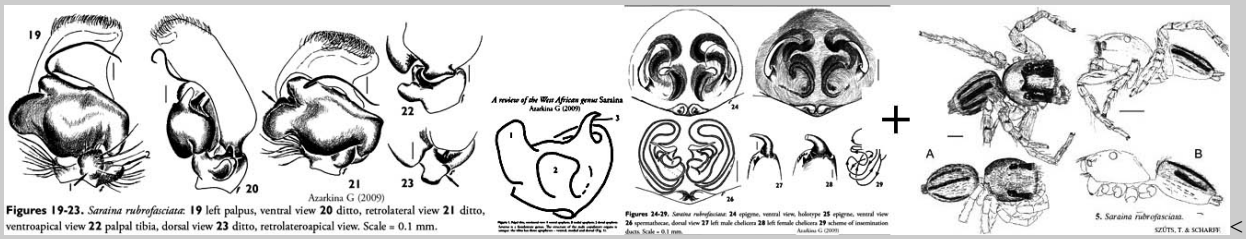
Pochyta fastibilis* +b) *major* +c) *moschensis* +d) *["pannosa" & 6 other MISIDENTIFIED] [true "pannosa" is "species inquirenda"] : Simon E. 1903a.: 722, f 867 A-B +b) 716, f. 863-864 (=K-L)

+c) Caporiacco 1947d. 40: 249, t 2, f 76 +d) Maddison, Bodner, Needham 2008. Zootaxa 1893: 52, f 5.
©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

Gen. *Saraina* Wanless & Clark, 1975 (3 species)

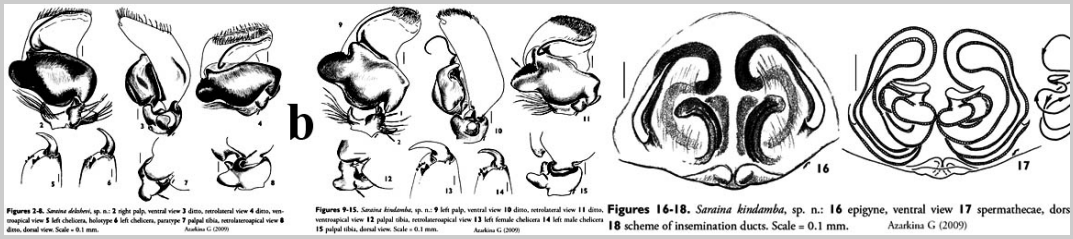
Type species *Saraina rubrofasciata*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition..





Saraina rubrofasciata : Szuts T., Scharff N. 2005. Acta zool. Acad. Sci. Hungar. 51: 366-368, f 5a-g, 6a-c + Azarkina 2009: 293, FIG. 1. By courtesy.

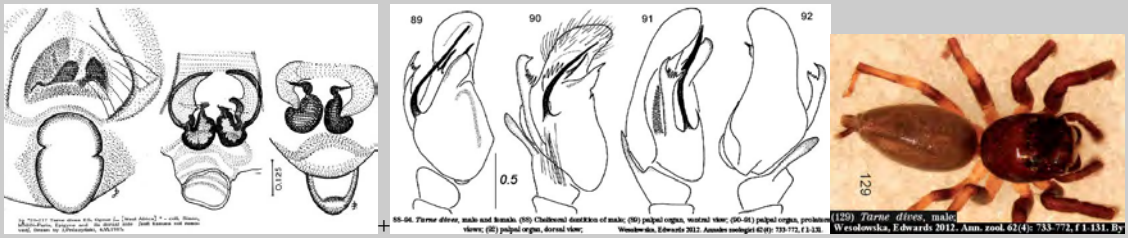
+

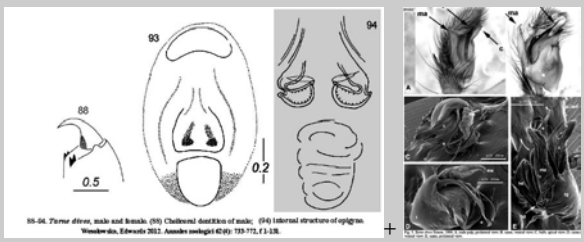


Saraina deltshevi +b) kindamba: Azarkina 2009: 293-295, figs 2-8 +b) 295-296, figs 9-18. By courtesy.

Gen. *Tarne* Peckham, Peckham, 1901 (1 species)

Type species *Tarne dives*.
Drawings below are integral part of the genus definition. ATTENTION: unusual structure of epigyne agrees with type species of *Thiratoscirtus* but male palp **does not resemble** any genus known to me. How matching of male and female was established? J.P.





Tarne dives : Proszynski 1987. Atlas ...: 106. + Wesolowska, Edwards 2012. Ann. zool.: 62(4): 759, f 88–94, 129 + Szuts, Rolard 2007. Insect Syst. Evol, 38: 427-432, t 1a-g. By courtesy.

Gen. *Thiratoscirtus* Simon, 1886 (17 species)

Type species *Thiratoscirtus patagonicus*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition. **Species name "*patagonicus*" misleading, type specimen from Congo, not Patagonia!**



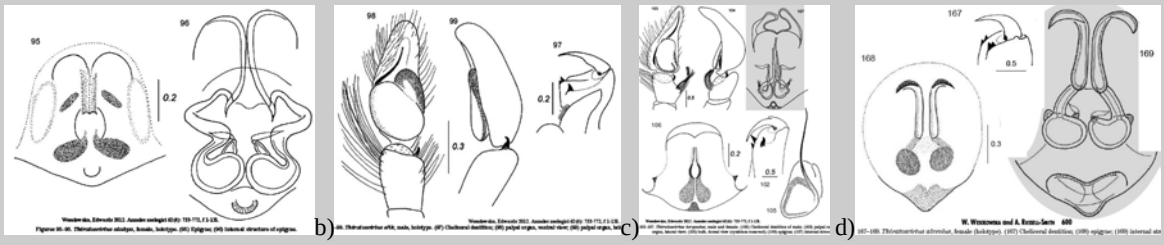
Thiratoscirtus [?] sp. : Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 123. By courtesy.



Thiratoscirtus patagonicus : Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 457-458, t. 39, f 11-14 + ©Photo Szuts [type specimen + its label + new African specimens]. By courtesy.



Thiratoscirtus rudyi [undescribed] +b) procerus : ©Photo Szuts [from Congo (Brazzaville): Sibiti] +b) Wesołowska, Edwards 2012. Ann. zool.: 62(4): 761-762, f 100–101, 130. By courtesy.



Thiratoscirtus atakpa +b) efik [misplaced] +c) torquatus +d) alveolus : Wesołowska, Edwards 2012. Ann. zool.: 62(4): 759-760, f 95–96 +b) 760, f 97–99 +c) 762-763, f 102–107, 131 + d)Wesołowska Russel-Smith, 2011. Ann. zool. 61(3): 599-600, f 167-169.



Thiratoscirtus bipaniculus +b) mirabilis : Wesołowska Russel-Smith 2011. Ann. zool. 61(3): 600, f 170-172, 236 +b) 603-604, f 188-192, 252. By courtesy.

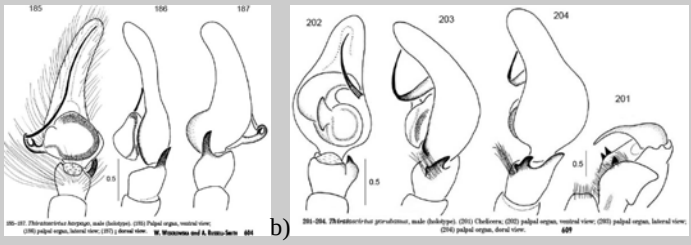


Thiratoscirtus gambari +b) monstrum : Wesołowska Russel-Smith, 2011. Ann. zool. 61(3): 601, f 173-184, 250, 251 +b) 601-602, f 193-195, 253. By courtesy.



(254) *Thiratoscirtus obudu*, male; (255) *Thiratoscirtus obudu*, male dorsolateral b)

Thiratoscirtus obudu [misplaced] +b) vilis : Wesołowska Russel-Smith 2011. Ann. zool. 61(3): 606, 196-198, 254, 255 +b) 601-602, f 199, 200, 256. By courtesy.



b)

Thiratoscirtus harpago +b) yorubanus : Wesołowska Russel-Smith 2011. Ann. zool. 61(3): 601-602, f 185-187 +b) 608-609, 201-204. By courtesy.

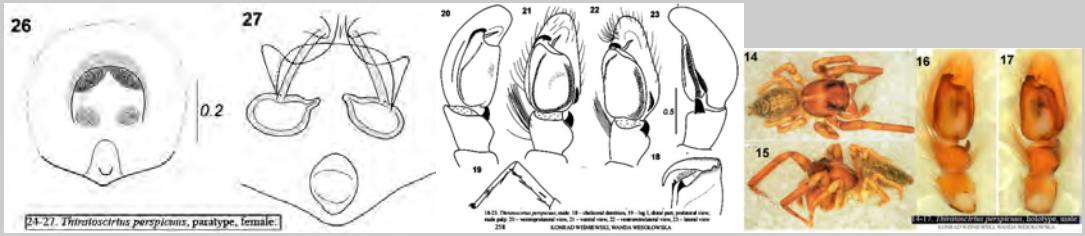


10-13. *Thiratoscirtus mastigophorus*, paratype, female: NEW *THIRATOSCIRTUS* SPECIES FROM EQUATORIAL AFRICA

1-5. *Thiratoscirtus mastigophorus*, paratype, male: palp: 3 – ventral view, 4 – lateral view, 5 – dorsal NEW *THIRATOSCIRTUS* SPECIES FROM EQUATORIAL AFRICA 253

10-13. *Thiratoscirtus mastigophorus*, paratype,

Thiratoscirtus mastigophorus :Wiśniewski, Wesołowska 2013. ©Genus 24(2): 252-260, f 1-13. By courtesy.



24-27. *Thiratoscirtus perspicuus*, paratype, female:

Thiratoscirtus perspicuus :Wiśniewski, Wesołowska 2013. ©Genus 24(2): 256-260, f 14-23.. By courtesy.

ATTACHMENT ON SALTICIDAE SPECIES DIVERSITY
Abbreviated version of "Monograph of the Salticidae (Araneae) of the World 1995-2015.
Part I: Introduction to alternative classification of Salticidae".
http://salticidae.pl/Subfamilies/

Jerzy Prószyński

ATTACHMENT 35a

SYNAGELINES GROUP OF GENERA

Genus Synageles only!

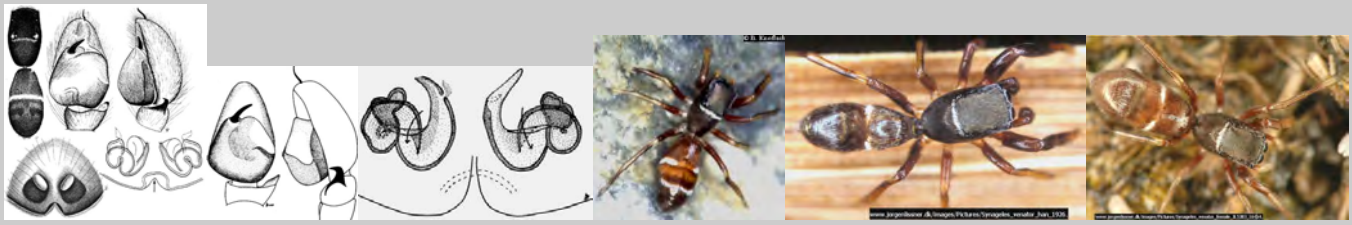
Version September 16th, 2016.
Sources and permissions of illustrations are displayed in the IInd part of the monograph http://www.peckhamia.com/salticidae/

Interactive index of genera.Type and only genus *Synageles*

REMARK. Genus *Synageles* stands apart from other groups of genera, differing from EUOPHRYINES in males by lack of meandering spermophor, relation of embolus to inflatable haematodocha is unknown (temporarily?). In females epigyne and its internal structures do not resemble EUOPHRYINES. In these circumstances proposal of Maddison (2015) to consider *Synageles* a separate group Synagelina seems to be a good solution, at least pending further data. However, I do not see morphological premises to join it with genera *Admestina, Attidops, Cheliferoides, Descanso and Peckhamia* .

Gen. *Synageles* Simon, 1876 (22 species)

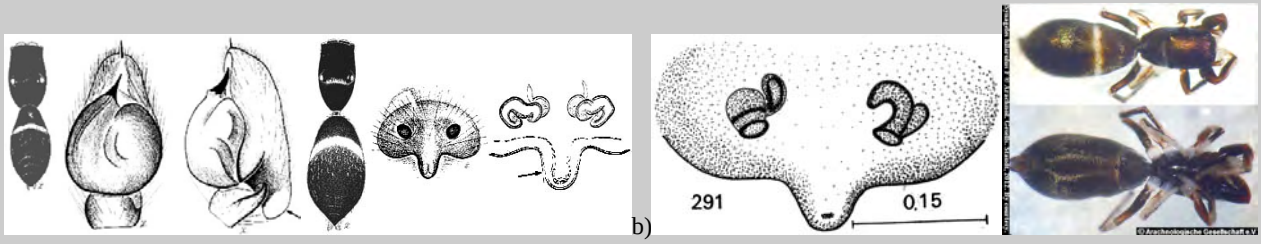
Type species *Synageles venator*
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



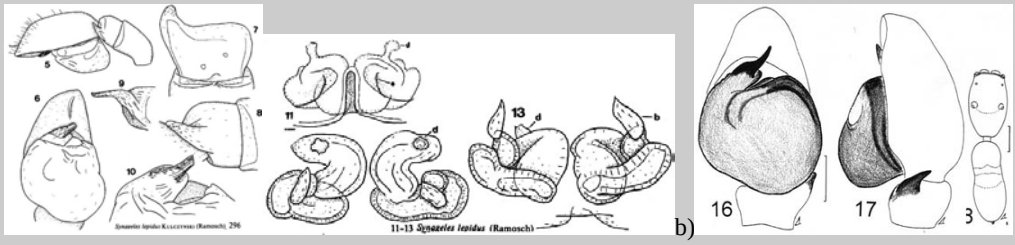
Synageles venator : Zabka 1997. F. Pol. 19: 100, f 388-392 +Proszynski Internet + ©Photo B. Knoflach + J. Lissner. By courtesy.

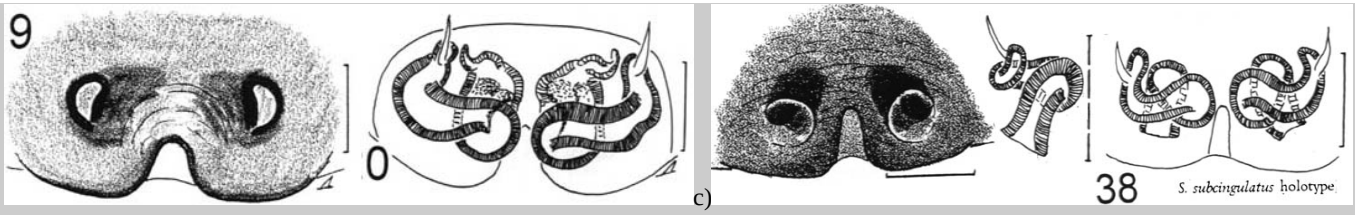


Synageles dalmaticus : Proszynski 2003a. Ann. zool. 169-170, f 694-698 + ©Photo A. Senglet + J. Lissne. By courtesy..

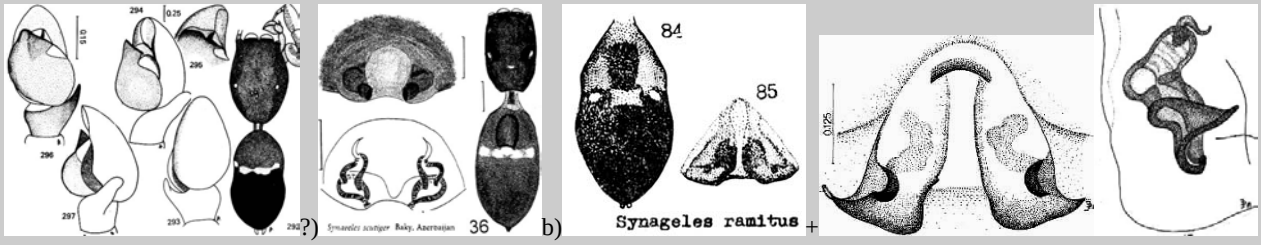


Synageles hilarulus : Zabka 1997. F. Polski 19: 99, f. 382-387 + Proszynski 1979. Ann. zool., 34: 318, f 291 + ©Arachnol. Gesells.

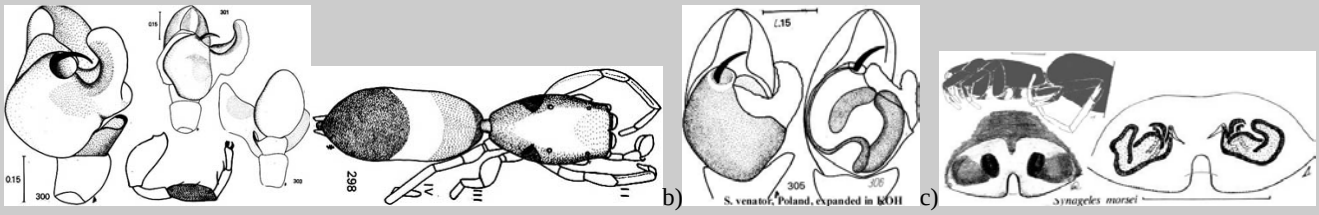




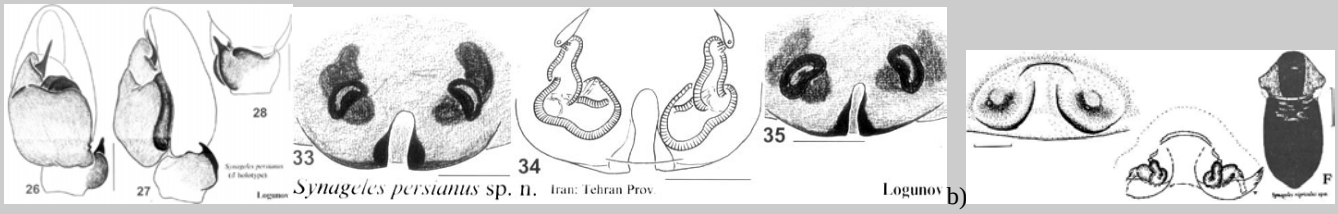
Synageles lepidus (a+b?) +c) subcingulatus ? : Thaler K. 1983. Mitt. Schweiz. ent. Ges., 53: 296-298, f 5-13 +b) Logunov, Rakov 1996. Bull. Inst. Royal Sci. Natur. Belgique, Entomol. 66: 68-70, figs 12, 13, 16-21 +c) Logunov , Marusik 2000. Arthr. Selecta 8 (4): 273, f 37-39. By courtesy.



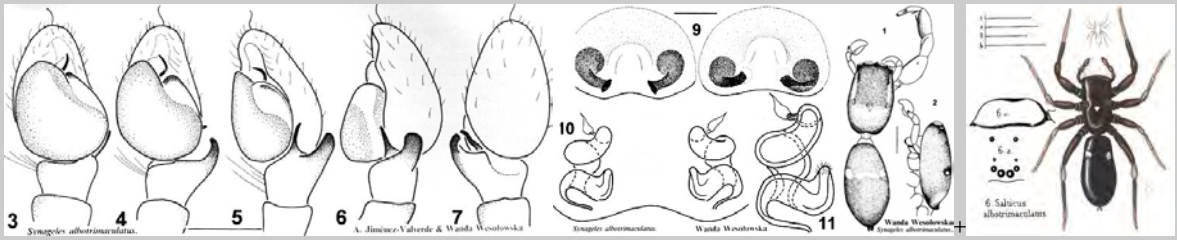
Synageles scutiger +b) ramitus : Proszynski 1979. Ann. zool., 34: 318, 292-297 +? Logunov, Marusik 1999c Arthr. Sel. 8 (4): 272-273, f 34-36 +b) Andreeva E. M. 1976: 81, f 84-85 + Proszynski J. 1982. Ann. hist. nat.Mus. hung. 74: 290, f 46-47.



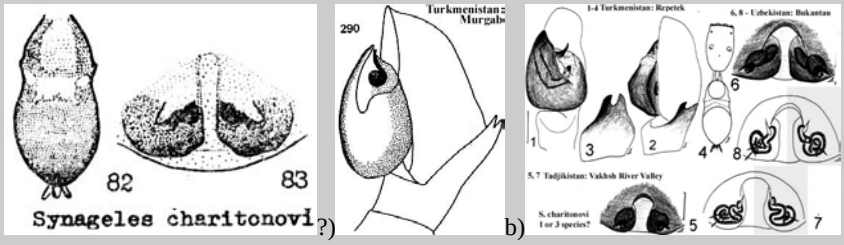
Synageles sp [Amur] +b) [TEST] +c) morsei :Proszynski 1979. Ann. zool. 34: 318, 362-363, f 298-306 + [TEST *venator expanded*] Proszynski 1979. Ann. zool. 34: 363, f 305-306 +c) Logunov, Marusik 1999b. Acta Arachn. 48 (1): 28, f 6-8.



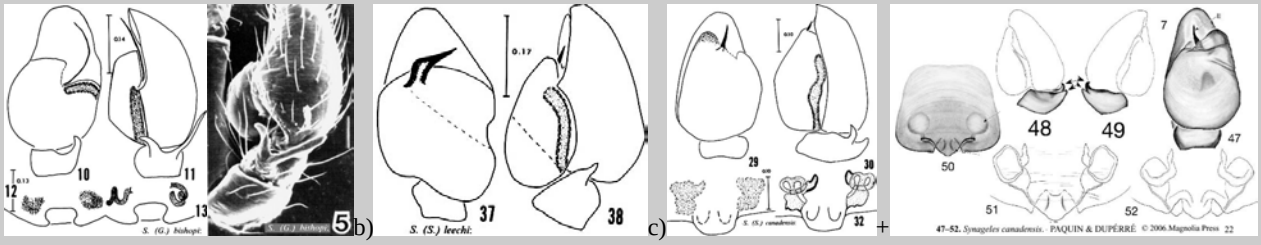
Synageles persianus +b) nigriculus : Logunov 2004. Bull. Brit. Arachn. 13 (2): 37-40, figs 26-29, 33-35 +b) Danilov. 1997. Arthr. Sel., 6/91-2): 113-116, f 1d-f. By courtesy.



Synageles albotrimaculatus : Wesolowska 2005. Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc. 14(4): 122-124, f 1-11 + Lucas, 1846: 184, t 10, f 6. By courtesy.

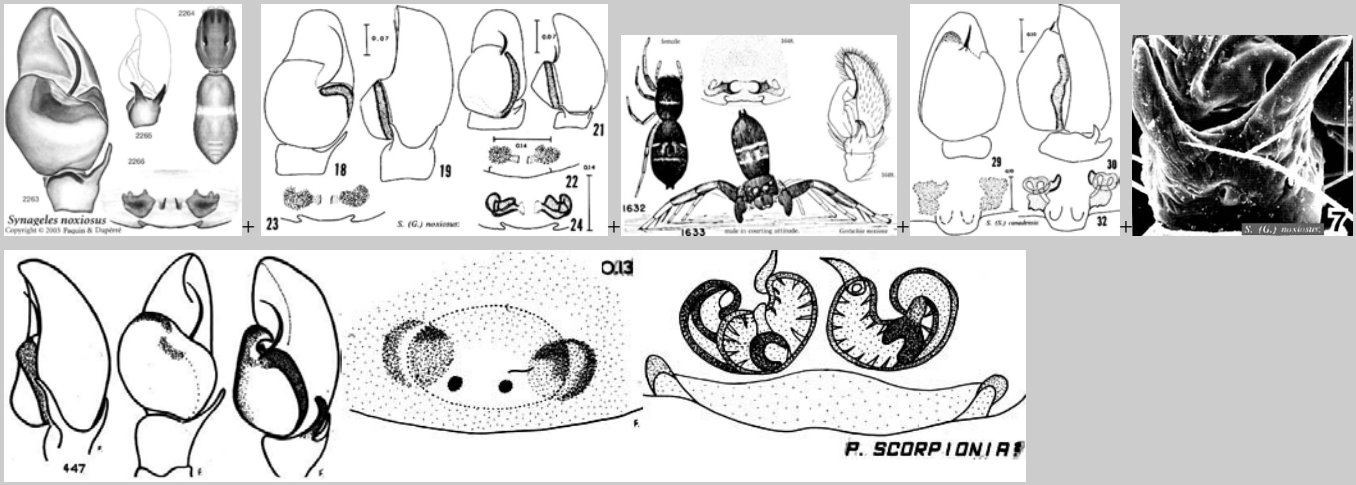


Synageles charitonovi : Andreeva 1976: 80-81, f 82-83 + Proszynski 1979. Ann. zool., 34: 318, f 290 ?+ Logunov, Rakov 1996. Bull. Inst. Royal Sci. Nat. Belg., Entomologie. 66: 65-67, f 1-8, 14, 15, 21. By courtesy.

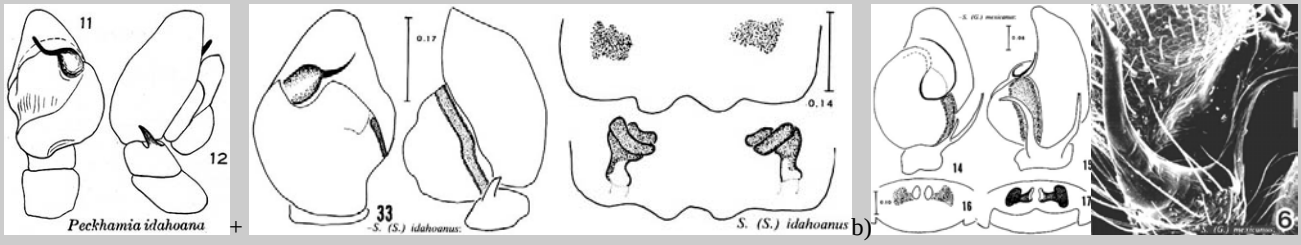


Synageles bishopi +b) leechi +c) canadensis : Cutler 1988. J. Arachnol., 15 (3): 330-332, f 5, 10-13 +b) 342-343, f 37-38

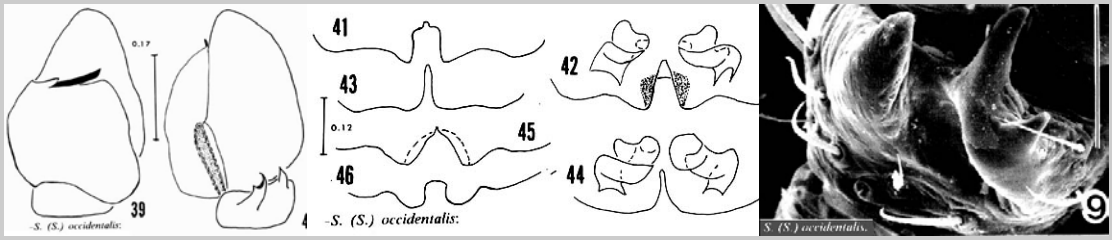
+c) 338-340, f 29-32 + 338-340, f 29-32 + Paquin, Duperre 2006. Zootaxa 1133: 23, f 47-52. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Synageles (Gertschia) noxiosus : Paquin P., Duperre N. 2003.Fabreries, Suppl. 11: 202, f 2263-2266 + Maddison 1996: 331, f 29.9 + Kaston 1948: 70: 450, t 88, f 1632-33; t 89, f 1648-49; t 144, f 2138 + Cutler 1987. J. Arachnol.,15 (3): 334-337, f 1, 7, 18-24+ b) 338-340, f 29-32 + Proszynski 1976: 188, f 446-450. By courtesy.



Synageles (Gertschia) idahoanus +b) mexicanus +c) : Gertsch 1934: 11, f 11-12 + Cutler B. 1987. J. Arachnol., 15 (3): 340-342, f 33-36 +b) 333-334, f 2-4, 6, 14-17. By courtesy.



Synageles occidentalis : Cutler 1988. J. Arachnol., 15 (3): 343-345, f 9, 39-46. By courtesy.

ATTACHMENT ON SALTICIDAE SPECIES DIVERSITY

Abbreviated version of "Monograph of the Salticidae (Araneae) of the World 1995-2015.
Part I: Introduction to alternative classification of Salticidae".
http://salticidae.pl/Subfamilies/

Jerzy Prószyński

ATTACHMENT 36a

HISPONINES GROUP OF GENERA

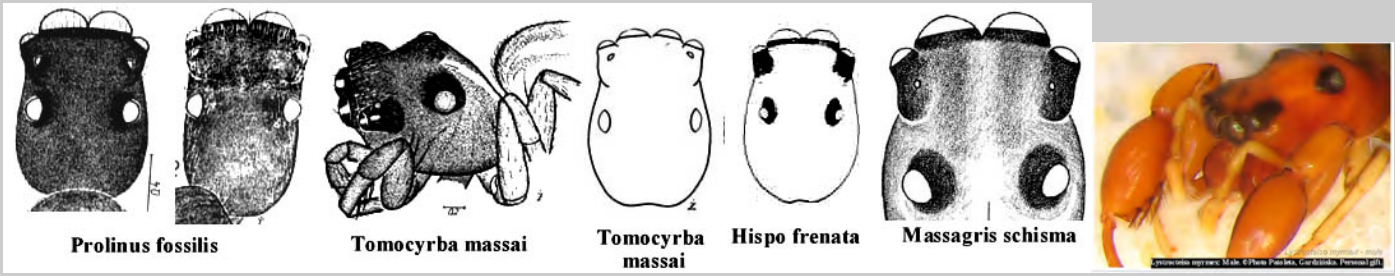
Version July 1st, 2016.

This chapter contains following genera : type genus: Hispo.
Hermotimus Hispo JerzegoTomobella Tomocyrba, Tomomingi .

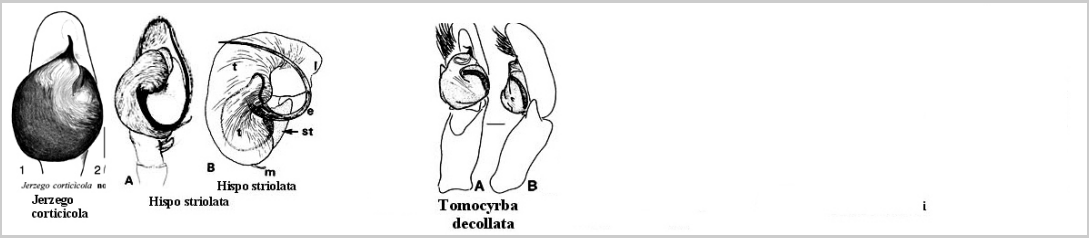
Introduction

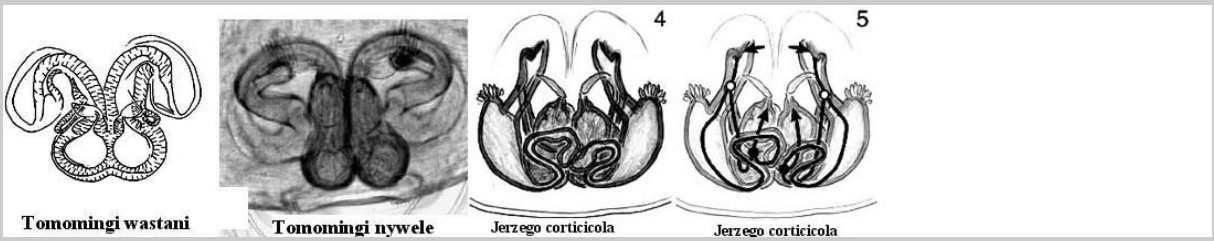
HISPONINES. Poorly known group of genera delimited by shallow constriction of eye field, leaving eyes Anterior Lateral and Posterior Median on the same protuberance, in addition the latter are strikingly smaller, which resembles some fossil genera (*Prolinus*). However, variability of character states make difficult construction of a Key for Identification. Of the other hand apparent location of embolus on membranous haematodocha suggests relationships to EUOPHRYINES. Pending further research, status of HISPONINES remains hypothetical.
Drawings below are integral part of definition.

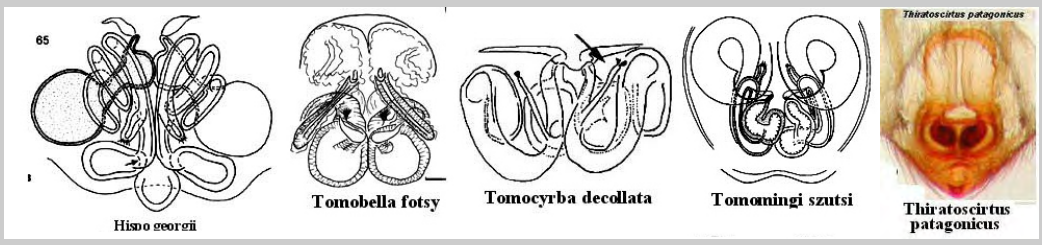
Guide to identification of genera



.....*Lystrocteissa* placed in HYLLINES





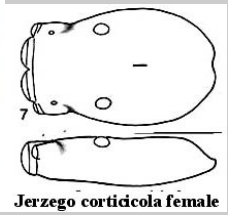




Jerzego corticicola male

Jerzego corticicola female





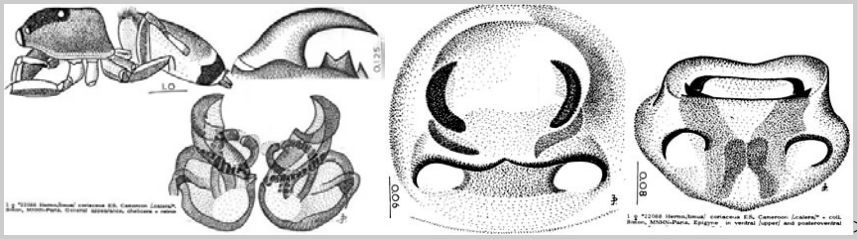
Jerzego corticicola female

Gen. *Hermotimus* Simon, 1903 (1 species)

Type species *Hermotimus coriaceus*
Drawings below are integral part of definition.
REMARKS. Relationships of this genus are inconclusive. Placing it in the HISPONINAE I wish to call attention to similarity of embolus to *Tomocyrba barbata*, as shown on photograph presented by Szüts, Scharff 2009 (below). This is tempting hypothesis, but requires confirmation by more precise study. Of the other hand shape of embolus resembles S American *Leptofreya* - no comments yet.



Hermotimus sp.: Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 39. By courtesy.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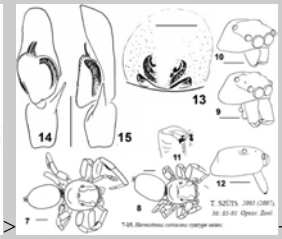
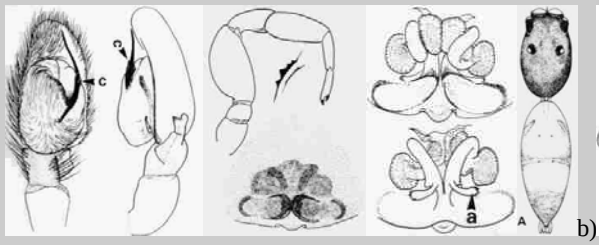


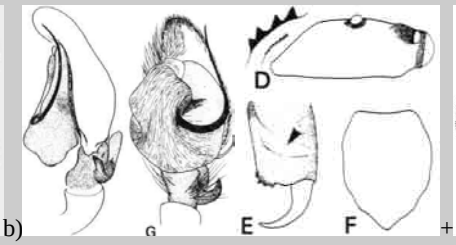
compared to *Tomocyrba barbata*

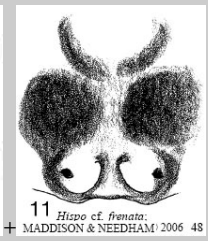
Hermotimus coriaceus : Proszynski 1987: 43. + Szuts 2005[2007]. Opusc. zool., 36: 87-88, f 7-15. By courtesy.

Gen. *Hispo* Simon, 1886 (11 species)

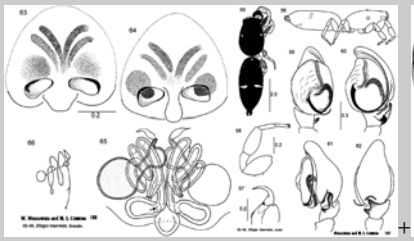
Type species *Hispo cingulata*.
Drawings below are integral part of definition.



b)


+


Hispo cingulata +b) frenata : Wanless 1981a.. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.)41 (4): 188, f.6A-G +b) 188, f. 6A-G
+ Maddison, Needham 2006. Zootaxa 1255: 49, f 11 (identity?). By courtesy.


+

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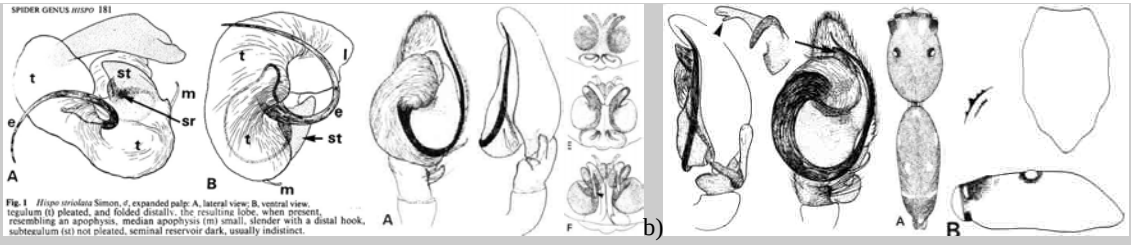
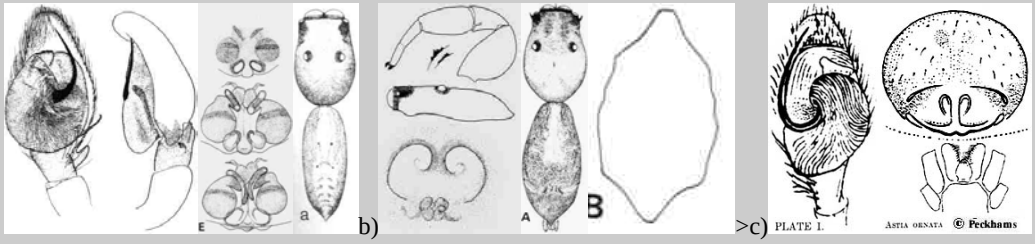
Hispo georgii [rufescens + inermis] :Wesolowska, Cumming 2008. Ann. zool. 58: 186-188, f 55-66 + Proszynski 1987: 83.
PLACEMENT PROVISIONAL BECAUSE OF PREVIOUSLY ASSUMED ASSOCIATION WITH TOMOCYRBA.



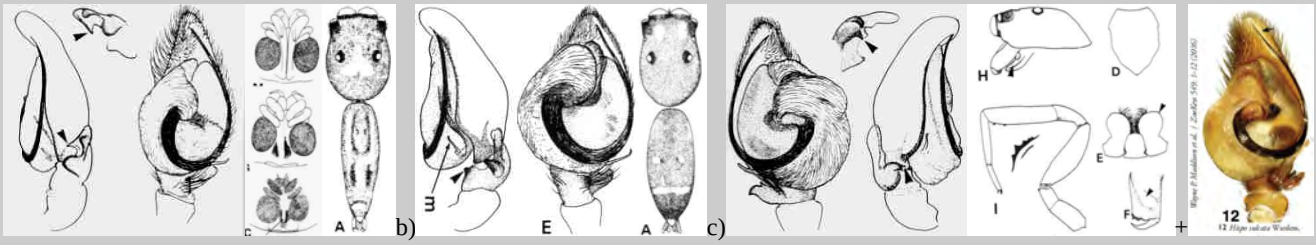
Hispo striolata +b) tenuis : Wanless 1981a.. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.) 41 (4): 184-184, ff. 1A-B, 3A-F +b) 189-190, ff. 7A-G. By courtesy.



Hispo sp [Madagascar] :©Photo T. Szuts. By courtesy.



Hispo alboclypea +b) bipartita +c) ornata: Wanless 1981a.. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.)41 (4): 188, f.6A-G. +b) 195-196, ff. 12A-F +c) Peckhams G.W., Peckham E.G. 1885a: 32, figs 5-b. By courtesy.



Hispo macfarlanei +b) pullata+c) sulcata : Wanless 1981a.. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.) 41 (4): 191-193, f. 9A-M +b) 183-184, f. 2A-E +c) 190-191, ff. 8A-I + Hispo sulcata: W. P. Maddison et al. (2016): ZooKeys 549: 1–7, f. 12. By courtesy.

Gen. *Jerzego* Maddison, Piascik, 2014 (3 species)

Type species *Jerzego corticicola*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



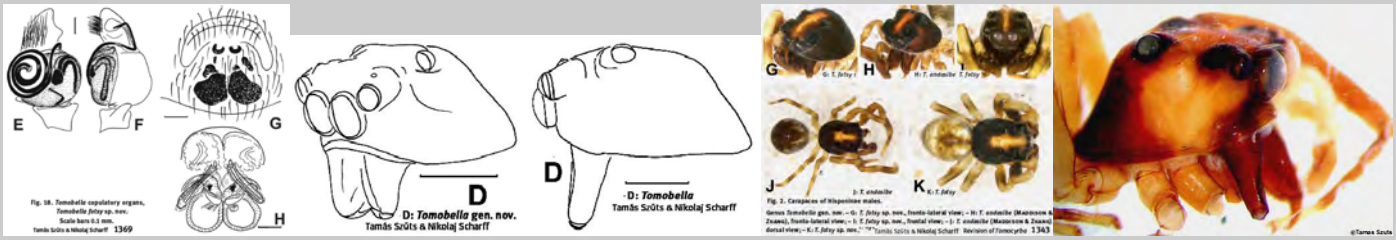
Jerzego corticicola : Maddison, Piascik, 2014. Male. Sarawak. Zootaxa: 571-573, f 1-13. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



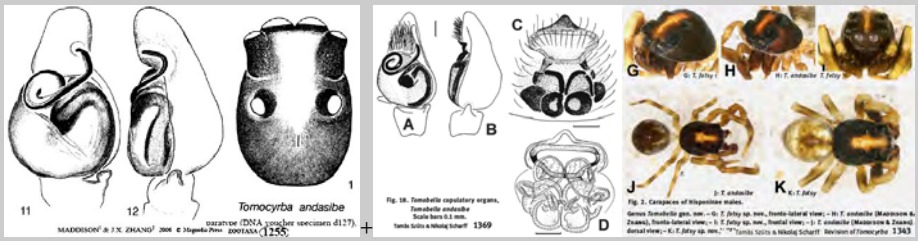
Jerzego alboguttatus : Wanless 1981a.. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.)41 (4): 196-197, ff. 13A-B.Maddison, Piascik, 2014. IMMATURE. Sarawak. Zootaxa: 573-574, f 14-17. © Magnolia Press.
By courtesy.

Gen.*Tomobella* Szüts & Scharff, 2009 (2 species)

Type species *Tomobella fotsy*.
REMARKS. Considered related to fossil Gorgopsina because of location of minute eyes II on mutual protuberance with eyes I lateral, and separated from eyes III by prominent depression, placed recently by Maddison 2015 in subfamily Hisponinae. Male palp with coiled embolus located on membranous basis, internal structure of epigyne known does not resemble Hispo. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



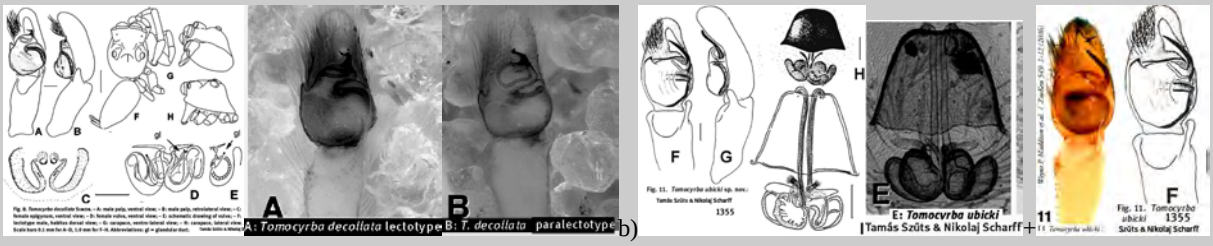
Tomobella fotsy : Szüts, Scharff 2009. Contr. Nat. Hist. 12: 1370, f 18a-d,18E-H. By courtesy.



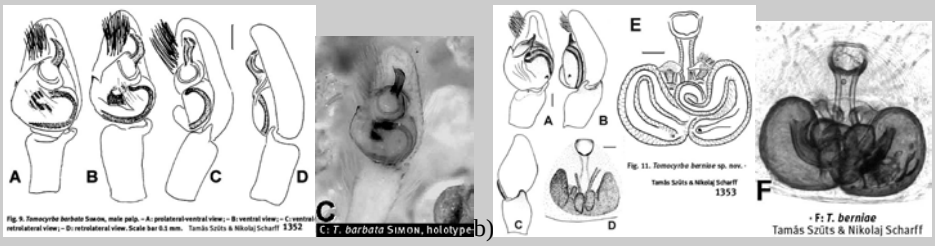
Tomobella andasibe : Maddison, Zhang J. 2006. Zootaxa 1255: 34, f 11-13 + Szüts, Scharff 2009. Contr. Nat. Hist. 12: 1370, f 18a-d,18E-H. By courtesy.

Gen. *Tomocyrba* Simon, 1900 (6 species)

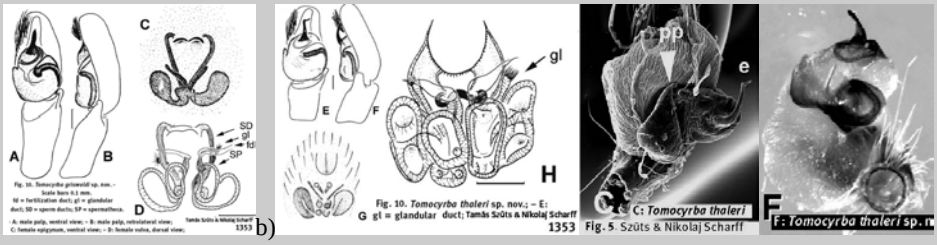
Type species *Tomocyrba decollata* .
REMARKS. Considered related to fossil Gorgopsina because of location of minute eyes II on mutual protuberance with eyes I lateral, and separated from eyes III by prominent depression, placed recently by Maddison 2015 in subfamily Hisponinae. Male palp with coiled embolus located on membranous basis, internal structure of known epigyne does not resemble Hispo. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



Tomocyrba decollata +b) ubicki : Szüts, Scharff 2009. Contrib. Nat. Hist. 12: 1345, f 8 +b) W.P. Maddison et al. (2016) ZooKeys 549: 7, f. 11 - comparison with drawing by Szüts, Scharff 2009. ARE THEY CONSPECIFIC? By courtesy.



Tomocyrba barbata +b) berniae: Szüts, Scharff 2009. Contrib. Nat. Hist. 12: 1348, 2B, 3C, 9 +b) 1354-1356, f 1C, 2D, 4F, 11A–E. By courtesy.



Tomocyrba griswoldi +b) thaleri : Szüts, Scharff 2009. Contrib. Nat. Hist. 12: 1364-1350, f 10A-D +b) 1350-1352, f 1B, 3F, 5C, 10E–H. By courtesy.

Gen. *Tomomingi* Szüts & Scharff, (9 species)

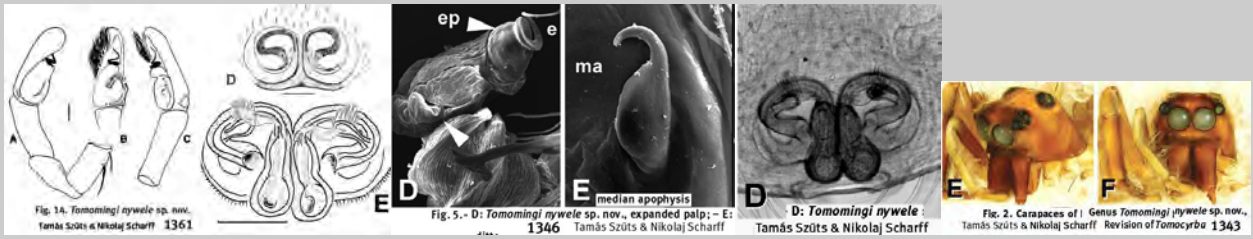
Type species *Tomomingi wastani* Szüts & Scharff, 2009.
REMARKS. Considered related to fossil Gorgopsina because of location of minute eyes II on mutual protuberance with eyes I lateral, and separated from eyes III by prominent depression, placed recently by Maddison 2015 in subfamily Hisponinae. Male palp with coiled embolus located on membranous basis, internal structure of known epigyne does not resemble Hispo. Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition.



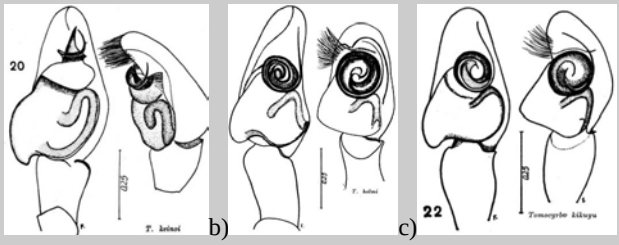
Tomomingi sp. : Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 23. By courtesy.



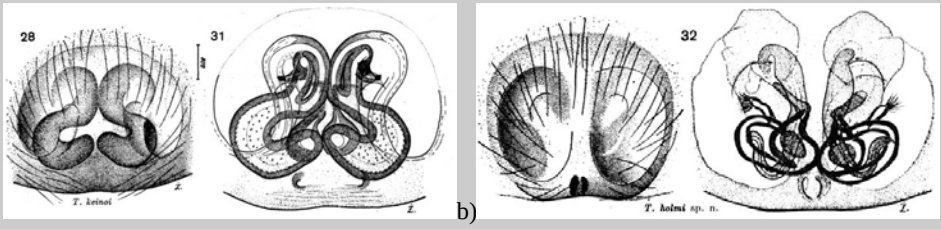
Tomomingi wastani +3 sp : Szüts, Scharff 2009.Contrib. Nat. Hist. 12: 1364, f 1A–D. By courtesy.



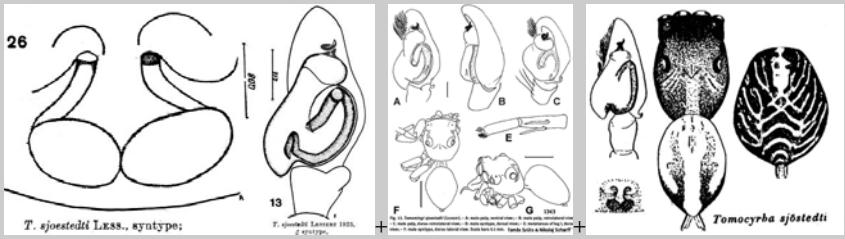
Tomomingi nywele +b) - 2 sp. : Szüts,Scharff 2009.Contrib. Nat. Hist. 12: 1360-1362, f 1E–F, 2E–F, 4D,5D–E,13–14.By courtesy.

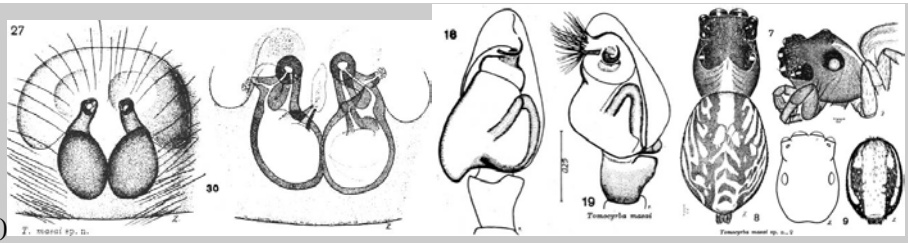


MALES OF: Tomomingi keinoi +b) holmi +c) kikuyu: Proszynski, Zabka 1983b. Acta zool. cracov.,26: 572. .



FEMALES OF: Tomomingi keinoi +b) holmi : Proszynski, Zabka 1983b. Acta zool. cracov., 26: 572. By courtesy.

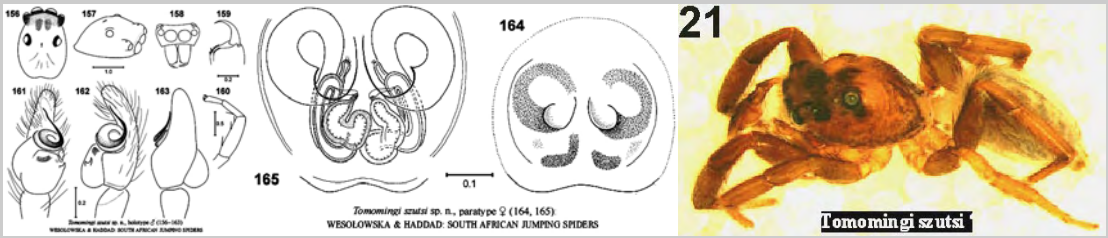


b) 

Tomomingi sjoestedti* +b) *masai : Proszynski, Zabka 1983b. Acta zool. cracov., 26: 567, f 13, 26 + Szüts, Scharff 2009. Contrib. Nat. Hist. 12: 1362, f 15 + Lessert R. 1925a. Rev. suisse zool., 31(13): 429-432, f 1-4 +b) Proszynski, Zabka 1983b. Acta zool. cracov., 26: 567, f. 6-9, 18-19, 27, 30. By courtesy. Remark. Szüts and Scharff suggest synonymy of *T. sjoestedti* and *T. masai* because of palps similarity,, however, when directly compared the similarity is not so convincing, and internal structure of their epigyne is distinctly different.

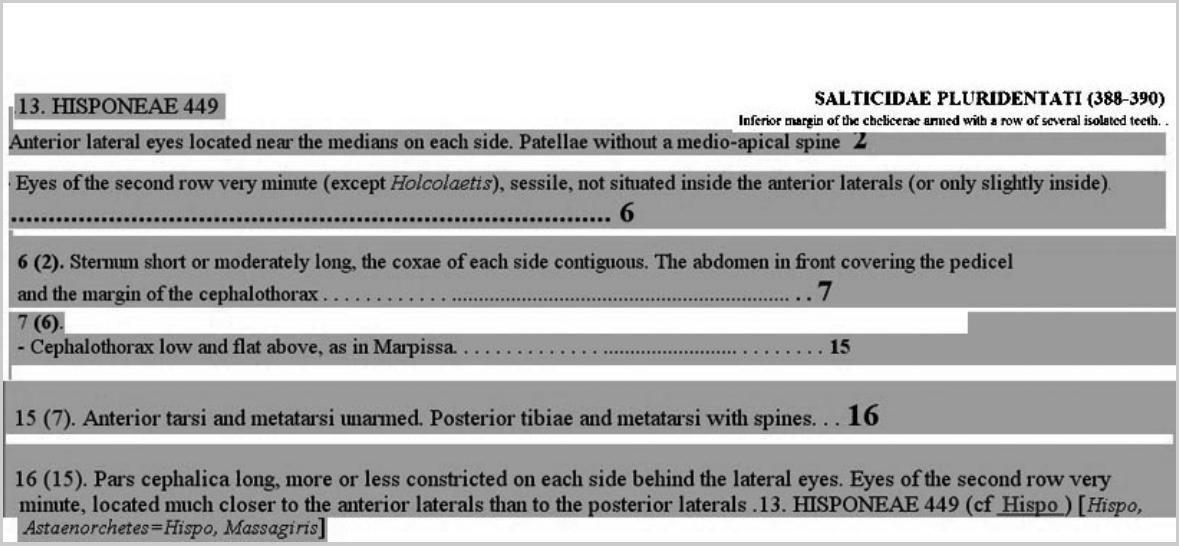


Tomomingi silvae : Szüts, Scharff 2009. Contrib. Nat. Hist. 12: 1366, f 17A-C. By courtesy.



Tomomingi szutsi :Wesołowska & Haddad 2013. Afr. Invert.: 54 (1): 229-232, f 21, 99, 100, 156–165. By courtesy.

Hisponeae - characters according to Simon 1901-1903.



13. HISPONEAE 449 SALTICIDAE PLURIDENTATI (388-390)

Inferior margin of the chelicerae armed with a row of several isolated teeth. .

Anterior lateral eyes located near the medians on each side. Patellae without a medio-apical spine 2

Eyes of the second row very minute (except *Holcolaetis*), sessile, not situated inside the anterior laterals (or only slightly inside) 6

6 (2). Sternum short or moderately long, the coxae of each side contiguous. The abdomen in front covering the pedicel and the margin of the cephalothorax 7

7 (6).

- Cephalothorax low and flat above, as in Marpissa. 15

15 (7). Anterior tarsi and metatarsi unarmed. Posterior tibiae and metatarsi with spines. . . 16

16 (15). Pars cephalica long, more or less constricted on each side behind the lateral eyes. Eyes of the second row very minute, located much closer to the anterior laterals than to the posterior laterals .13. HISPONEAE 449 (cf Hispo) [*Hispo, Astaenorchetes=Hispo, Massagiris*]

ATTACHMENT ON SALTICIDAE SPECIES DIVERSITY

Abbreviated version of "Monograph of the Salticidae (Araneae) of the World 1995-2015.
Part I: Introduction to alternative classification of Salticidae".
http://salticidae.pl/Subfamilies/

Jerzy Prószyński

ATTACHMENT 37a

LYSSOMANINES

including 38 - ASEMONEINES and 39 ONOMASTINES

GROUPS OF GENERA

Version July 1st, 2016.

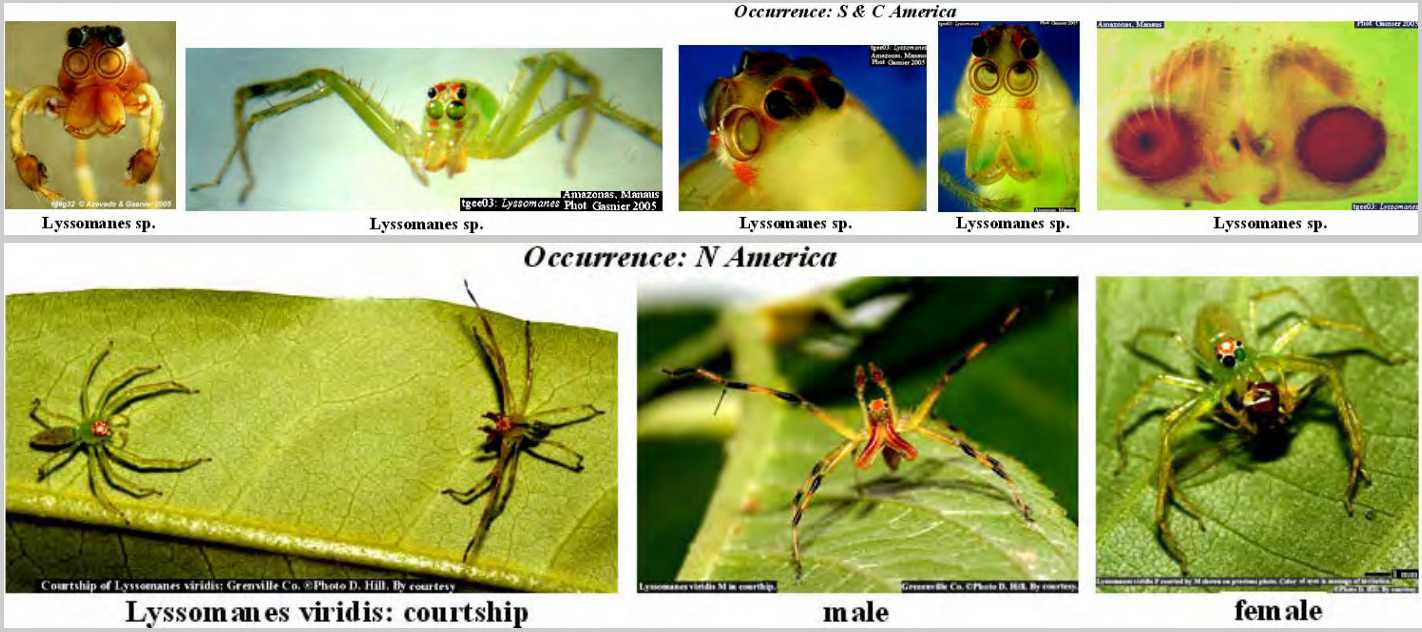
Sources and permissions of illustrations, also references, are displayed in the IInd part of the monograph http://www.peckhamia.com/salticidae/

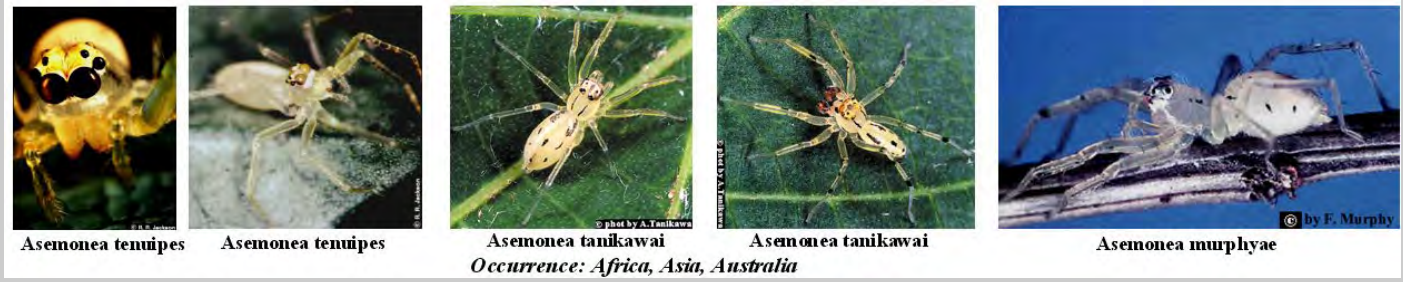
Type genus Lyssomanes
Interactive index of genera: Asemonea Chinoscopus Goleba Hindumanes Lyssomanes Macopaeus Onomastus Pandisus Sumakuru .(129 species)

Introduction

LYSSOMANINES are defined by arrangement of eyes in four rows and by numerous separate teeth on inner posterior margin of chelicerae. Use of palp structures for identification require additional comparative research, internal structures of epigyne are simply unknown for majority of species. The genera may be provisionally separated by their external appearance. Drawings below are integral part of the definition.
REMARKS. Eyes arrangement in four rows occurs also in genera not related to LYSSOMANIDAE: *Athamas* and *Leptathamas* belongs to EUOPHRYINES, placement of *Orthrus* is unclear. For details of diagnostic characters - see comparison of species within particular genera. For different opinions see Maddison 2015.

Guide for identification of genera by general appearance

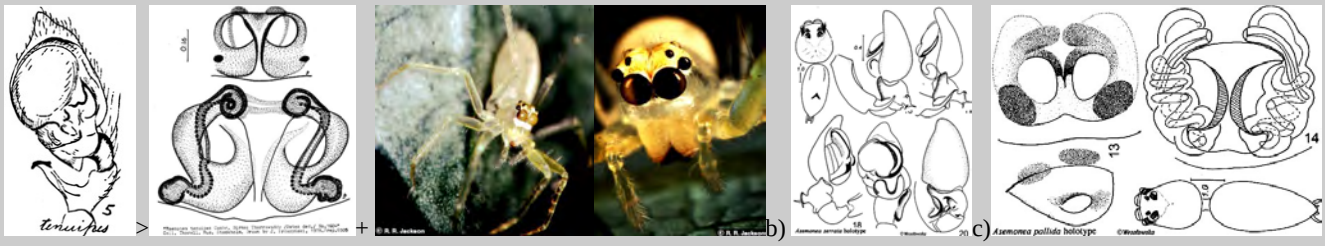




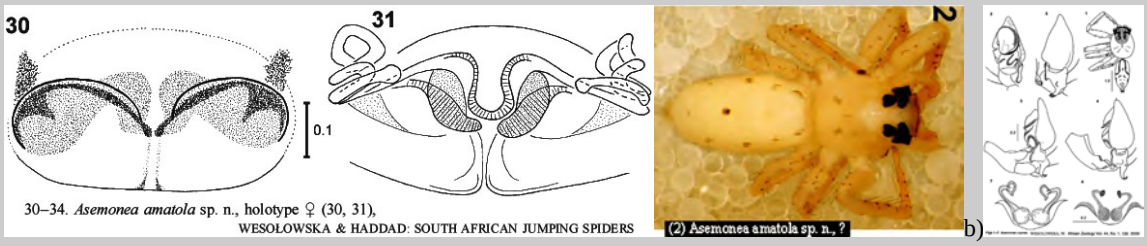


Gen. *Asemonea* Pickard-Cambridge O., 1869 (22 species)

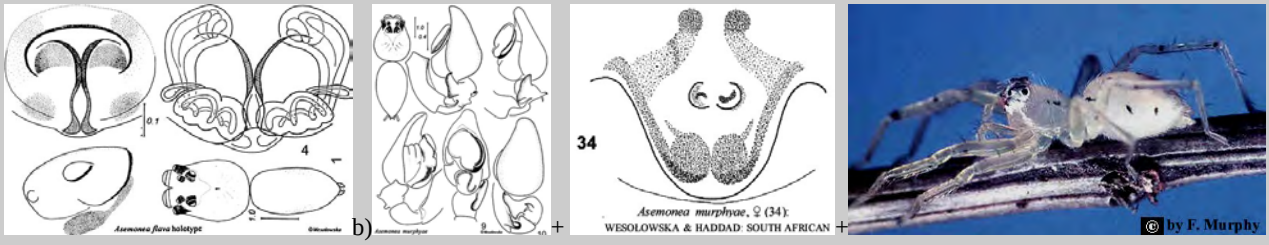
Type species *Asemonea tenuipes*. Drawings below are integral part of the definition.



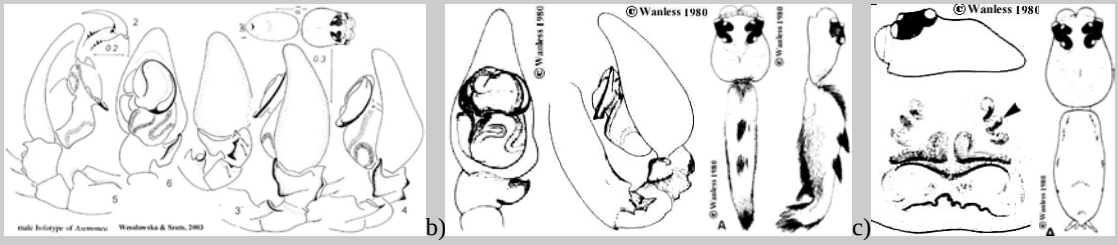
Asemonea tenuipes* +*b) serrata* +*c) pallida :: Peckham, Peckham, Wheeler 1889: 243, pl. 12, f. 5, 19 + Proszynski J. 1984c. Atlas: 3. + ©Photo R.R.Jackson, 2000. +Wesolowska W. 2001b. Genus, 12(4): 581-582, f 11-14 + 582, figs 15-20. By courtesy.



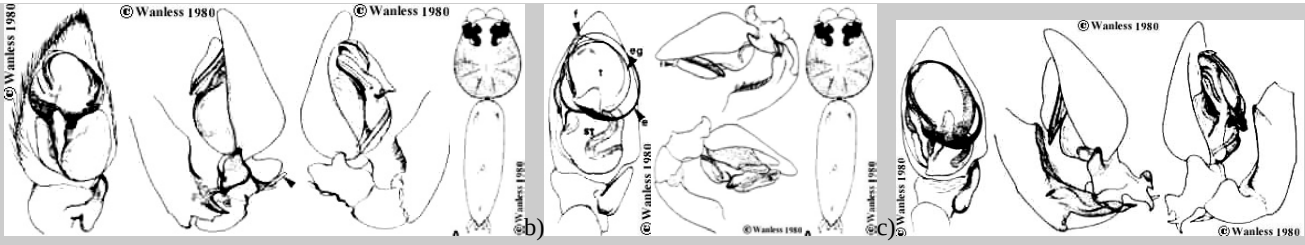
Asemonea amatola* +*b) cuprea :: Wesołowska & Haddad 2013. Afr. Invert.: 54 (1): 182-184, f 2, 30, 31 +b)Wesołowska, 2009. African zoology 44(1): 126-128, f 1-7 . By courtesy.



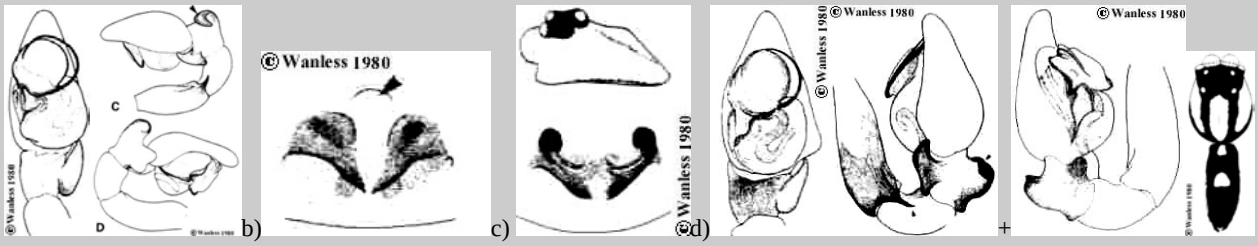
Asemonea flava* +*b) murphyae :: Wesolowska W. 2001b. Genus, 12(4): 578-579, figs 1-4 +b) 579-581, figs 5-10 + Wesołowska & Haddad 2013. Afr. Invert.: 54 (1): 185, f 34. + ©Photo John and Frances Murphy. By courtesy.



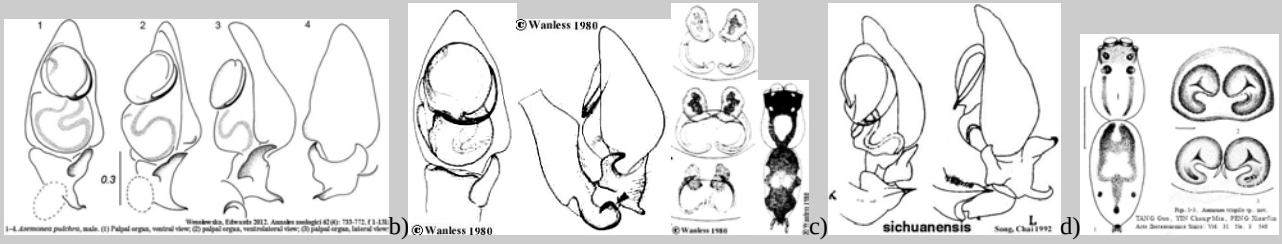
Asemonea virgea* +*b) crinita* +*c) liberiensis : Wesolowska W., Szuts T. 2003a.64: 59-62, figs 1-7 +b) Wanless1980d. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.) 39 (4): 234, ff. 14A-E +c) 227-228, f. 8a-c. By courtesy.



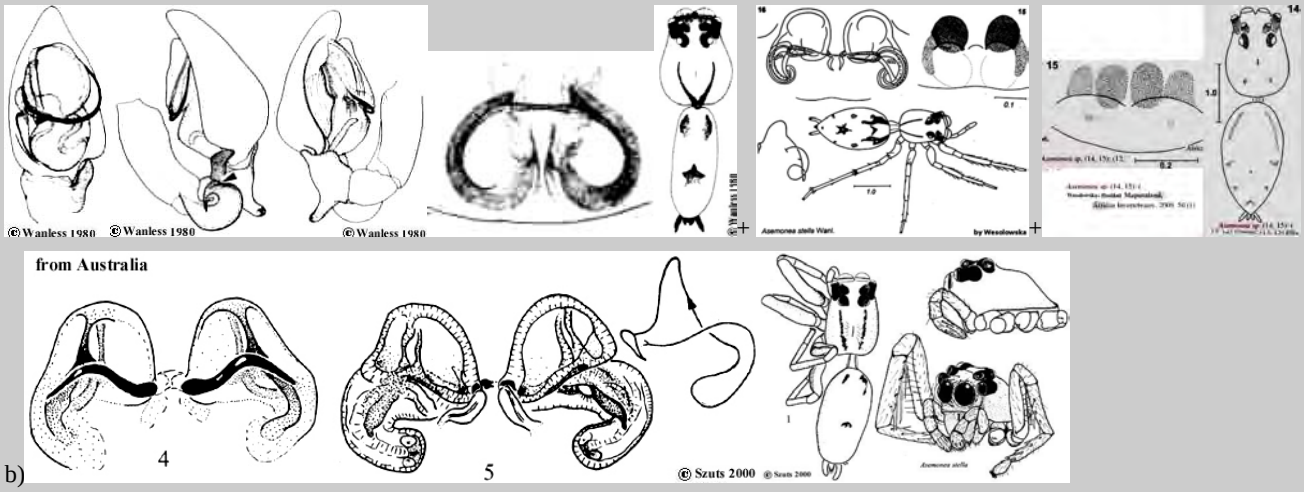
Asemonea cristata +b) fimbriata +c) maculata : Wanless1980d.Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.) 39 (4): 242, f. 19A-E +b) 229-230, ff. 10a-f +c) 233-234, f. 13a-e. By courtesy.



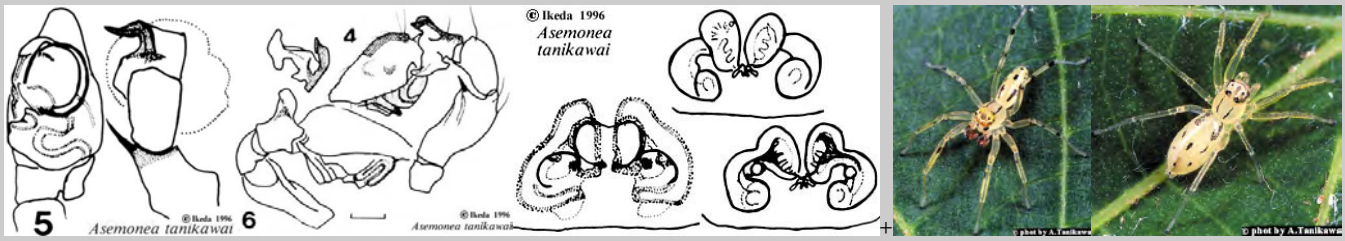
Asemonea minuta +b) ornatissima +c) picta +d) pinangensis:: Wanless1980d.Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.) 39 (4): 228-229, ff. 9a-e +b) 239-240, ff. 17A-D. +c) 243, f. 20A-C. +d) 244, ff. 21a-e. By courtesy.



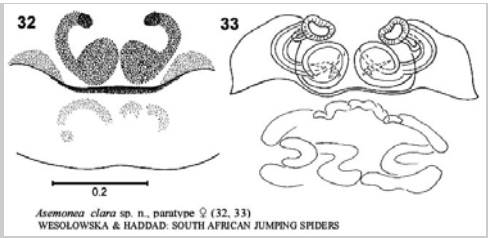
Asemonea pulchra+b) serrata +c) sichuanensis +d) trispila:: Wesołowska, Edwards 2012. Ann. zool.: 62(4): 734, f 1–4 +b) Wanless1980d.Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.) 39 (4): 234, f. 15A-H +c) Song, Zhu, Chen 1999: 505, figs 288 K-L +d) Tang G., Yin C., Peng X. 2006. Acta zootaxonomica sinica, 31: 547-548, f 1-3.. By courtesy.



Asemonea stella [from Africa]+b) [from Australia] ::Wanless1980d.Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.) 39 (4): 237, f.16a-f + Wesolowska, Russel-Smith. 2000. Tropical Zool., 13 (1): 16-19 , figs 14-17+ Wesołowska, Haddad 2009. African Invertebrates, 50(1): 21, 14-15.+b) Szuts 2000. Folia entom. hungarica, LXI: 61-63, figs 1-6. By courtesy.



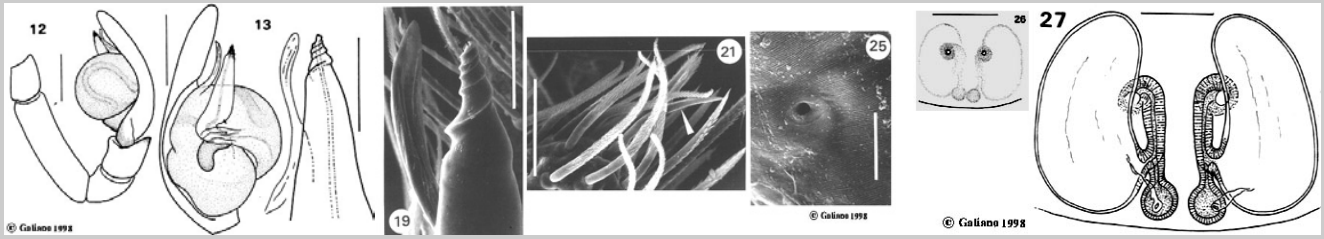
Asemonea tanikawai : Ikeda, 1996. Acta arachn., 45(2):113-117, figs 1-11 + Proszynski J. 1984c. Atlas: 3 + ©Photo Akio Tanikawa. By courtesy.



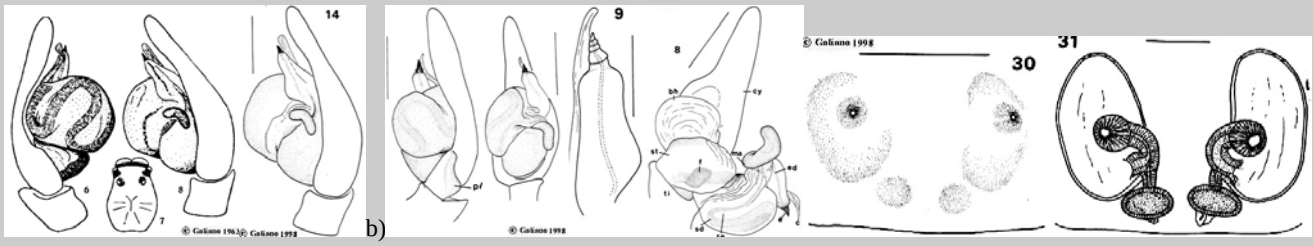
Asemonea clara : Wesołowska, Haddad, 2013: 54 (1): 184-185, f 32-33. By courtesy.

Gen. *Chinoscopus* Simon, 1901 (4 species)

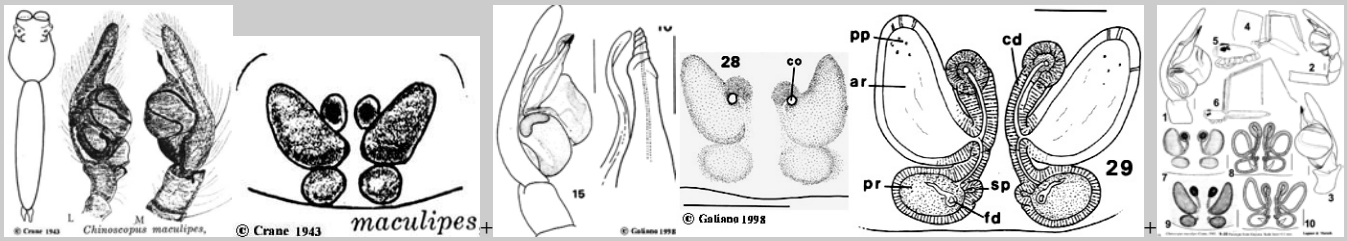
Type species *Chinoscopus gracilis*. Drawings below are integral part of the definition.



Chinoscopus gracilis: Galiano 1998. Bull. Brit. Arachn. Soc. 11 (1): 5-7, f 26-27 + ©Photo Gasnier & Machado.



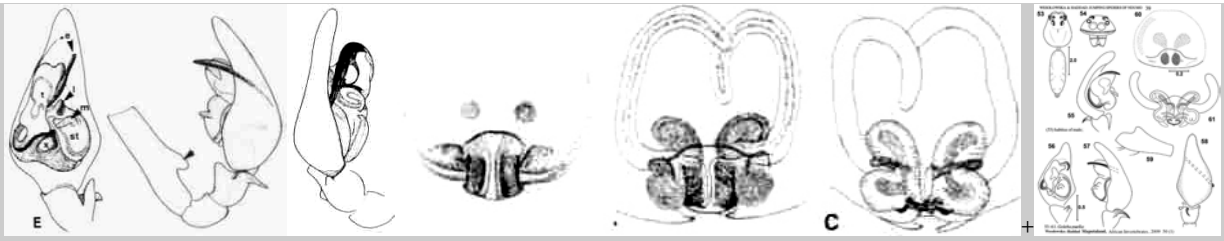
Chinoscopus ernsti +b) flavus +c) cf .flavus: Galiano 1998. Bull. Bri. Arach.. Soc. 11 (1): 7-8, fig. 14 +b) 7, figs 5-7 + ©Photo A. Anker +c) Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 5. By courtesy. Note eyes AM color difference, serving as method of communication in Lyssomanidae, according to J. Crane .



Chinoscopus maculipes: Crane 1943: 128, ff. 1 l-o + Galiano 1998. Bull. Brit. Arachn. Soc. 11 (1): 8, figs 10, 15, 28, 29 + Logunov, Marusik 2003c. Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc.,12 (9): 415, figs 1-10. By courtesy.

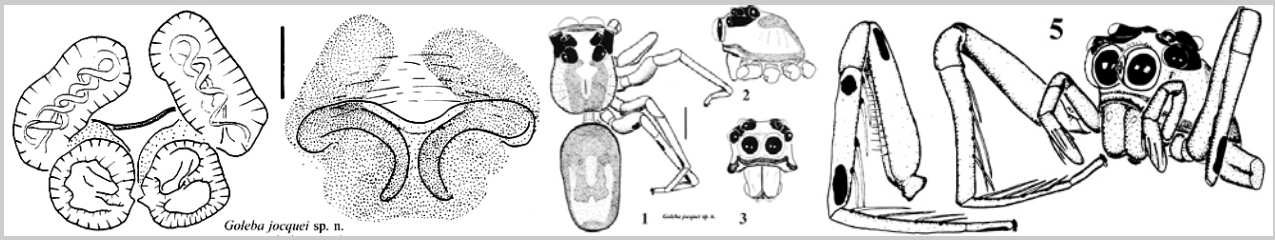
Gen. ***Goleba*** Wanless, 1980 (4 species)

Type species *Goleba puella* . Drawings below are integral part of the definition.

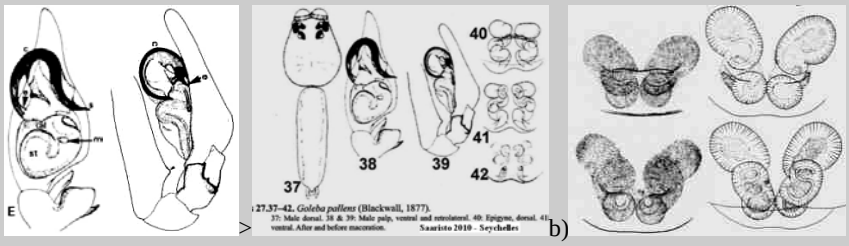




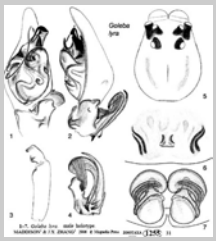
Goleba puella* +b) *sp. :Wanless 1980d. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool), 39 (4): 246-249, f. 22A-E; 23A-C; 29 + Wesolowska, Haddad 2009. African Invertebrates, 50(1): 38, f 53-61 + + ©Photo R.R. Jackson, By courtesy.



Goleba jocquei : Szuts T. 2001. Annls Mus. R. Afr. Centr. (Zool.). 285: 111-116, figs 1-7. By courtesy.



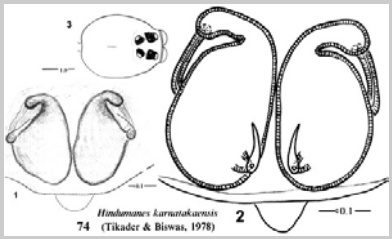
Goleba pallens* +b) *punctata. : Wanless 1980d. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool), 39 (4): 249-250, ff. 24A-H + Saaristo M.I. 2010: 181, 27.37-42 +b) Wanless 1980d. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool), 39 (4): 249-250, ff. 24A-H. By courtesy.



Goleba lyra : Maddison, Zhang J. 2006 . Zootaxa 1255: 30, illustrations 1-7. . By courtesy.

Gen. *Hindumanes* Logunov 2004 (1 species)

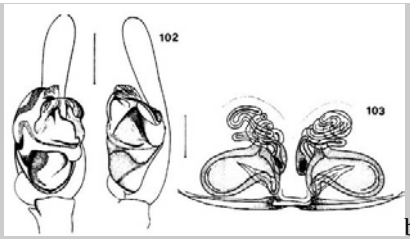
Type species *Hindumanes karnatakaensis* . Drawings below are integral part of the definition.

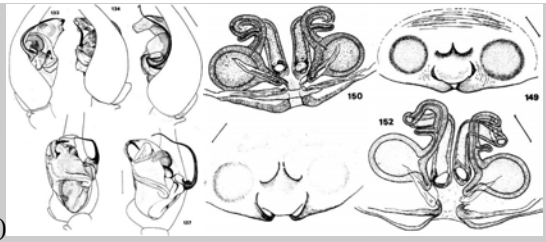


Hindumanes karnatakaensis : Logunov D.V. 2004c. Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc. 13 (3): 73-75, f. 1-3. By courtesy.

Gen. *Lyssomanes* Hentz, 1845 (79 species)

Type species *Lyssomanes viridis*. Drawings below are integral part of the definition.





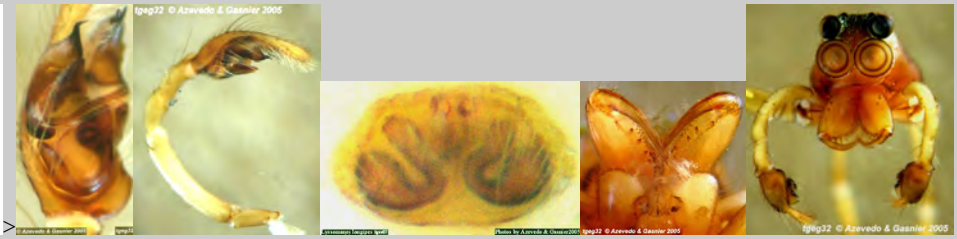
b)



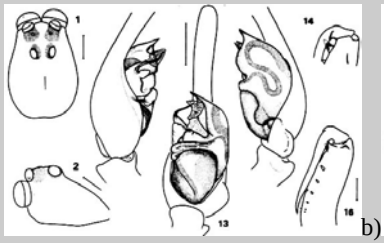


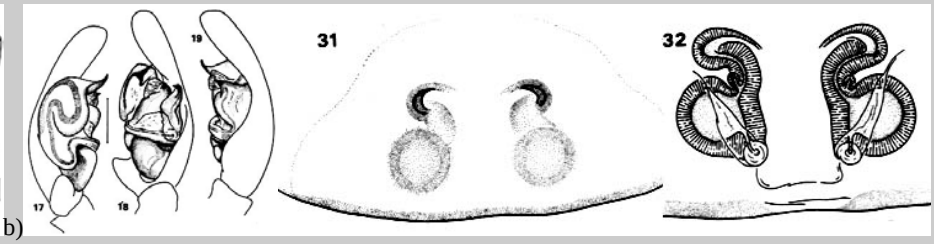
c)

Lyssomanes viridis [a + c] +b) jemineus :Galiano 1980b. Opera Lilloana 30: 45-46, f 101-103 +b) Galiano M.E. 1980b. Opera Lilloana 30: 63-65, t 20, f 150-152 +c) Photo D. Hill. By courtesy .

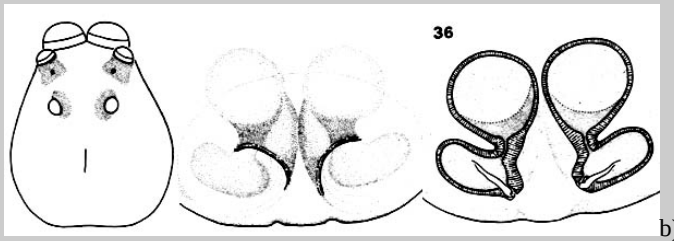
Lyssomanes longipes ::Galiano 1980b. Opera Lilloana 30: 12-14, f. 1-7 + ©Photo Gasnier & Azevedo. By courtesy .

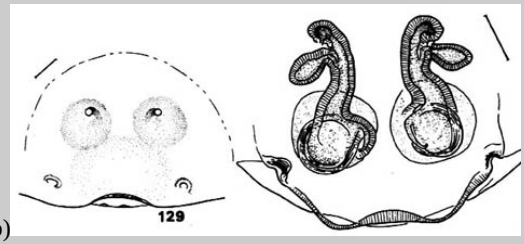




b)

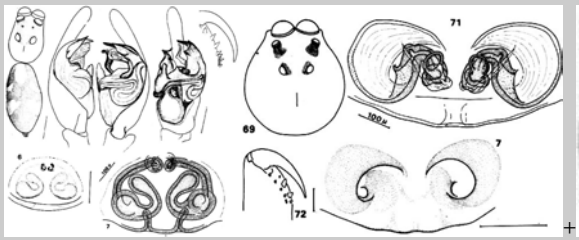
Lyssomanes anchicaya +b) belgranoi :: Galiano M.E. 1984d. Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc. 6 (6): 268, 270, ff. 1, 2, 12-16 +b) 274, ff. 17-19, 31-32. By courtesy .

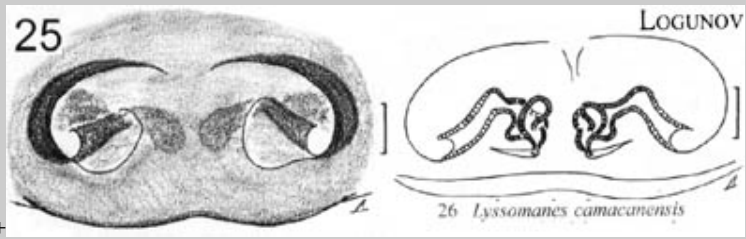




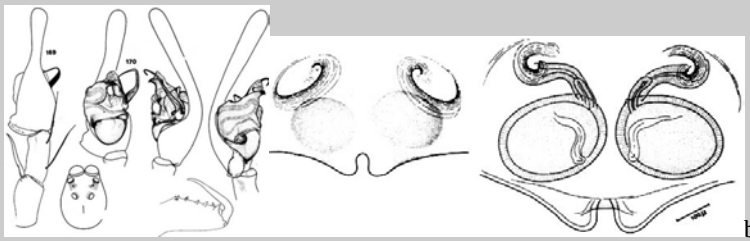
b)

Lyssomanes boraceia +b) blandus :: Galiano M.E. 1984d. Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc. 6 (6): 270, ff. 3, 35-36 +b) Galiano 1980b. Opera Lilloana 30: 52, f. 129-13052, f. 129-130. By courtesy .



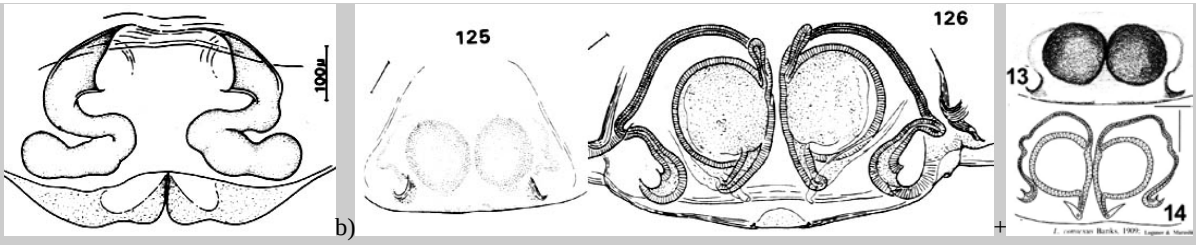
+


Lyssomanes camacanensis :: Galiano 1980b. Opera Lilloana 30: 42, f. 69-72, 77-79 + Logunov 2002. Reichenbachia, 34: 229-239, figs 1-2, 4-5.. By courtesy .



b) c)

Lyssomanes ceplaci +b) consimilis +c) diversus :: Galiano 1980b. Opera Lilloana 30 : 74-75, f. 167-174 +b) 34-36, f. 33-36 +c) 6 6, t. 19, ff. 145-148. By courtesy.



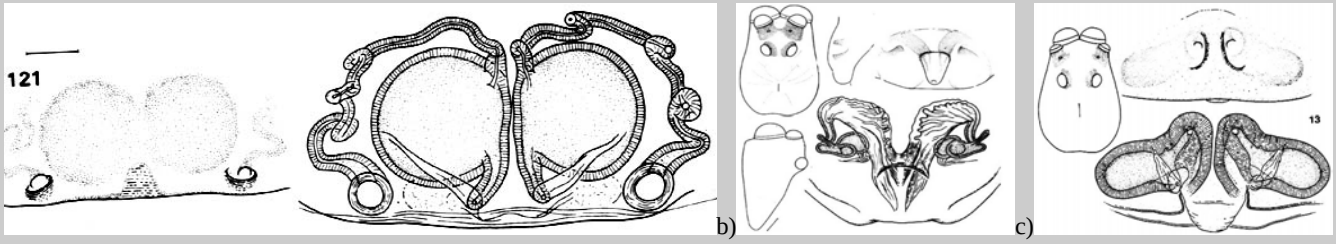
b) + c)

Lyssomanes devotoi* +b) *convexus :Galiano 1980b. Opera Lilloana 30: 37, f. 48 +b) 12-14, f. 1-7 + Logunov, Marusik 2003c. Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc., 12 (9): 417-418, figs 13-14 . By courtesy .



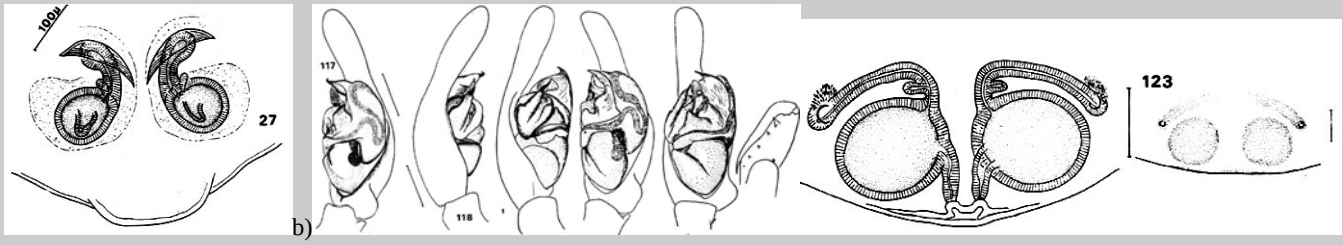
b) c)

Lyssomanes deinognathus* +b) *dissimilis* +c) *ecuadoricus ::Galiano 1980b. Opera Lilloana 30: 69-71, t. 22, ff. 153-156 +b) 36-37, f. 46-47, 63-64 +c) Logunov, Marusik 2003c. Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc., 12 (9): 417-418, figs 20-21. By courtesy.



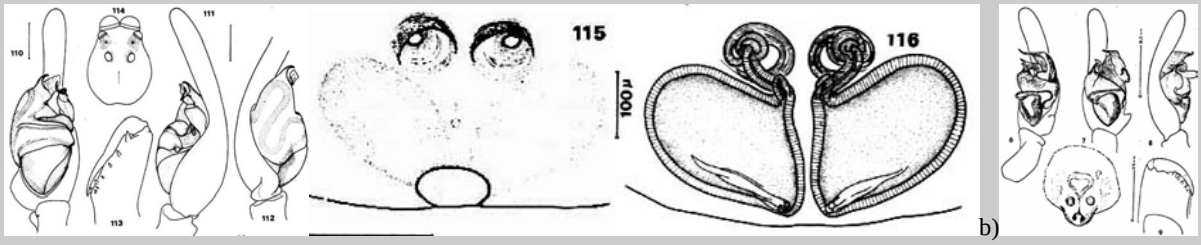
b) c)

Lyssomanes eatoni* +b) *elongatus* +c) *fossor :: Galiano 1980b. Opera Lilloana 30: 62-63, f. 121-12216, ff. 10-14 +b) 16, ff. 10-14 +c) Galiano M.E. 1996b. Iheringia, Ser. Zool. Porto Alegre, (81): 27-29, figs 11-13. By courtesy .



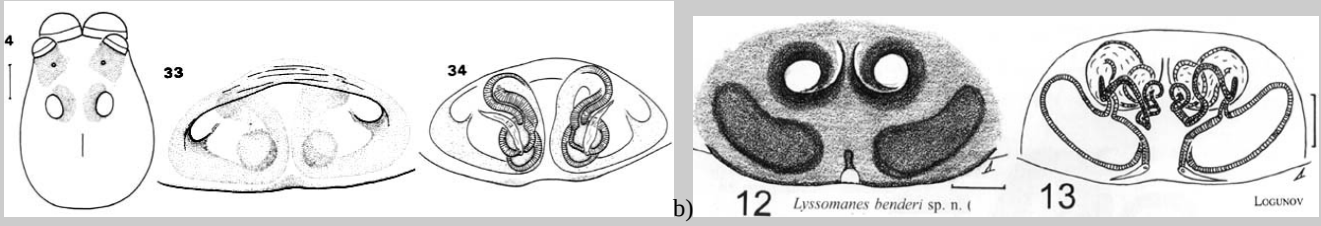
b)

Lyssomanes hieroglyphicus* +b) *elegans ::Galiano 1980b. Opera Lilloana 30: 32-33, f. 27 +b) 47-48, t. 15 f. 117-118, t 16 ff 123-124. By courtesy .



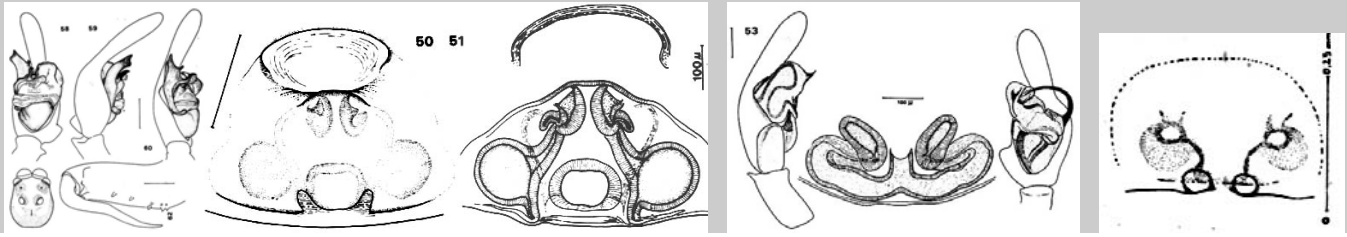
b)

Lyssomanes ipanemae* +b) *miniaceus ::Galiano 1980b. Opera Lilloana 30: 48-49, ff. 110-116 +b) Galiano 1962d: 68-69, t. 5 ff. 6-9. . By courtesy .



b)

Lyssomanes jucari* +b) *janauari :: Galiano 1984d. Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc. 6 (6): 272, ff. 4, 33-34 +b) Logunov 2002. Reichenbachia, 34: 229-239, figs 12-13. By courtesy .

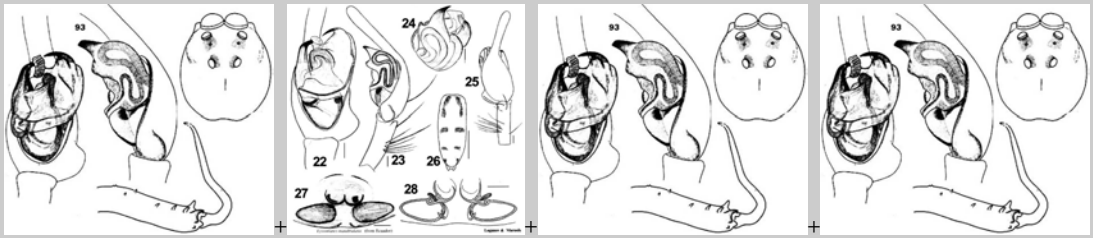


b) c)

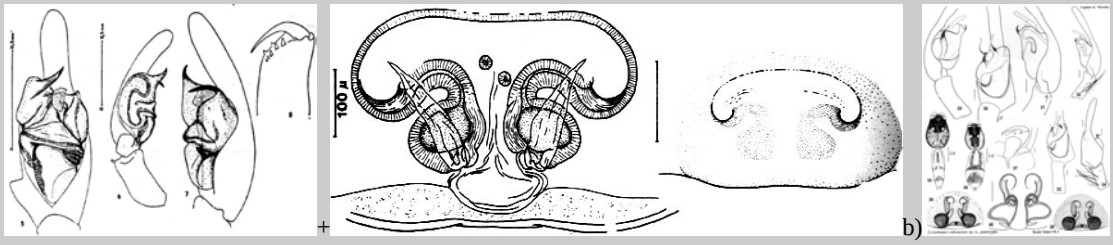
Lyssomanes lancetillae* +b) *leucomelas* +c) *minor:: Galiano 1980b. Opera Lill. 30: 38-39, ff. 50-51, 58-62+b) 22-23, ff. 52-54 +c) Galiano 1962d. Acta zool. Lill. 18: 69-70, t. 4, f. 8.. By courtesy .



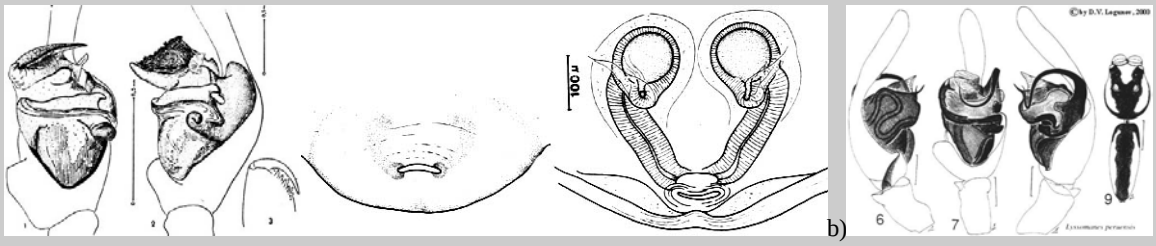
Lyssomanes limpidus* +b) *malinche :: Galiano M.E. 1984d. Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc. 6 (6): 274, f. 24-26 +b) Galiano 1980b. Opera Lilloana 30: 72-73, f. 179-182 . By courtesy .



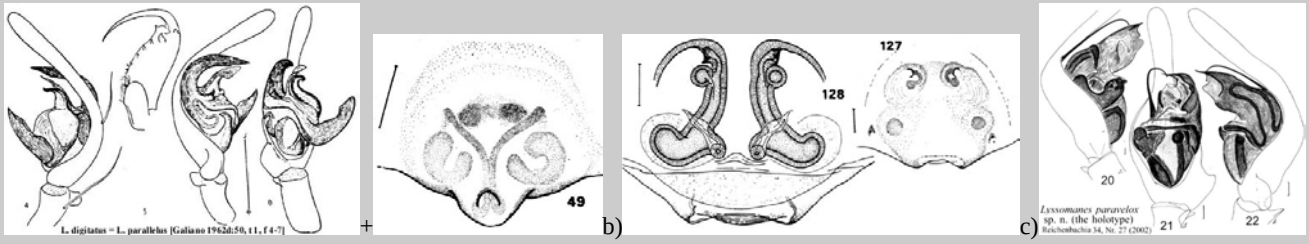
Lyssomanes mandibulatus :: Galiano 1980b. Opera Lilloana 30: 58-59, f. 92-95 + Logunov, Marusik 2003c. Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc., 12 (9): 419-420, figs 22-28 . By courtesy .



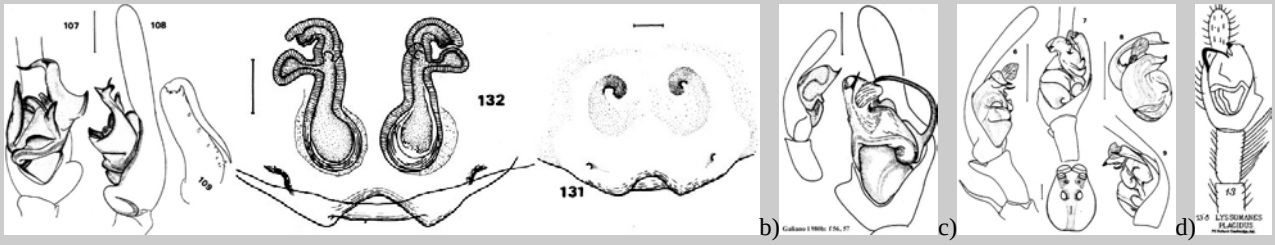
Lyssomanes nigrofimbriatus* +b) *onkonensis : Galiano 1962d. Acta zool. Lill. 18: 70-73, t. 2, ff. 5-8 + Galiano 1980b. Opera Lilloana 30: 16-18, f. 15-16 +b) Logunov, Marusik 2003c. Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc., 12 (9): 420, figs 29-40. By courtesy .



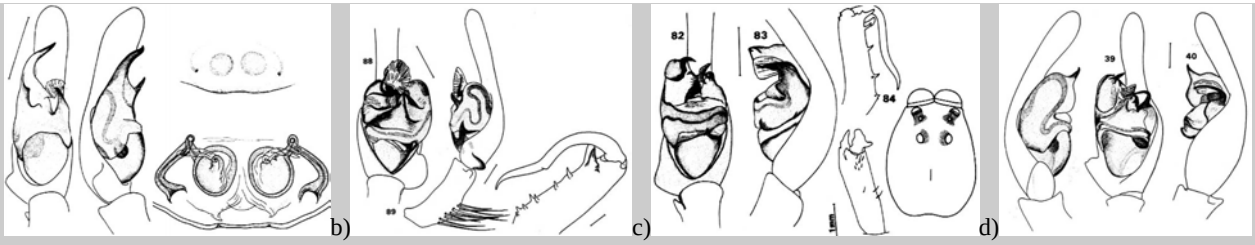
Lyssomanes nigropictus* +b) *peruensis: Galiano M. E. 1962d. Acta zool. Lill. 18: 73-74, t. 4 ff. 1-3 + Galiano 1980b. Opera Lilloana 30: 12-14, f. 1-7 +b) Logunov 2000a. Reichenbachia, 33: 267, figs 6-9. By courtesy .



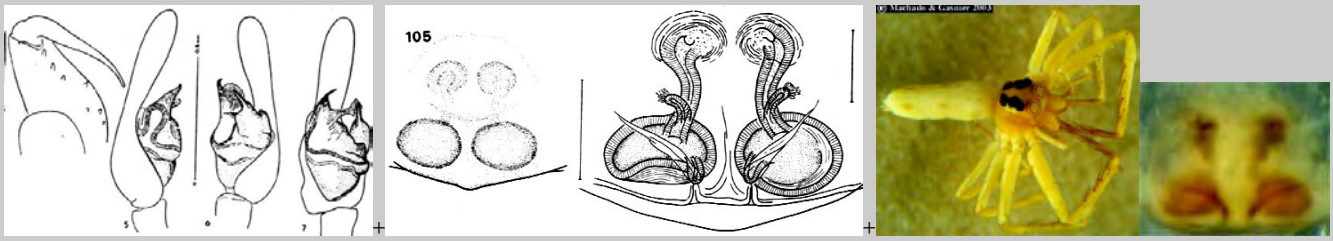
Lyssomanes parallelus* +b) *parki* +c) *paravelox::Galiano 1962d. Acta zool. Lill. 18: 58, t 1, f 4-7 + Galiano 1980b. Opera Lilloana 30: 39-40, f. 49 +b) 51-52, f. 127-128 +c) Logunov 2002. Reichenbachia, 34: 232, figs 20-22. By courtesy .



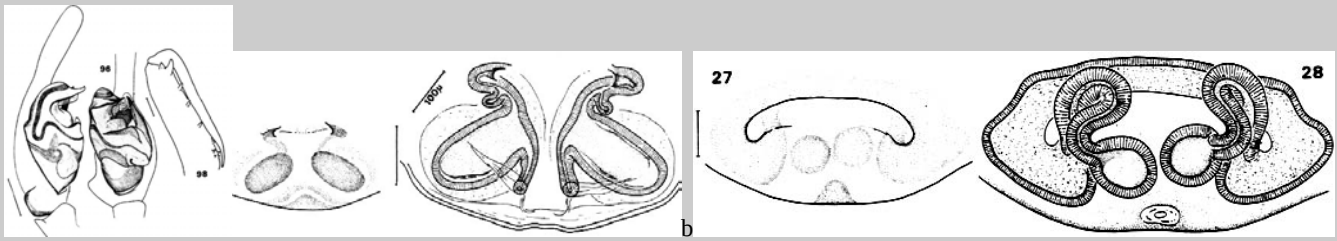
Lyssomanes patens* +b) *penicillatus*+c) *pichilingue* d) *placidus: Galiano 1980b. Opera Lilloana 30: 49-51, f. 107-109, 131-132 +b) 24-25, f. 56-57 +c) Galiano . 1984d. Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc. 6 (6): 270, ff. 5-9 +d) F. P.-Cambridge 1900. 180, 183, t. 13, f. 13. By courtesy .



Lyssomanes portoricensis* +b) *protarsalis* +c) *reductus* +d) *robustus: Galiano 1980b. Opera Lilloana 30: 29-30, f. 23-26 +b) 59-60, ff. 87-89 +c) 60, f. 82-86 +d) 19-21, f. 38-40. By courtesy .

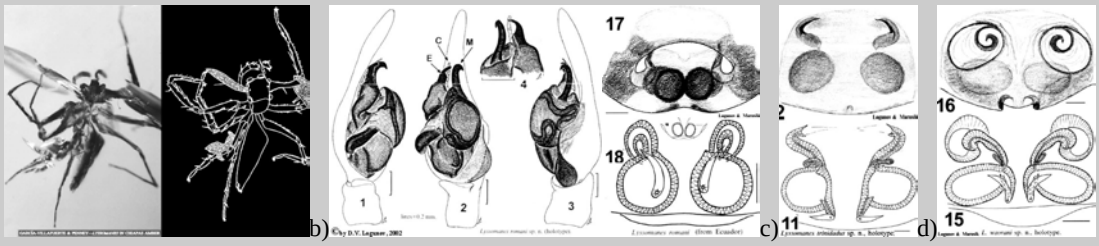


Lyssomanes quadrinotatus ::Galiano 1962d. Acta zool. Lill. 18: 85-86, t. 7 ff. 5-8 + Galiano 1980b. Opera Lilloana 30: 46-48, ff. 105-106. By courtesy .

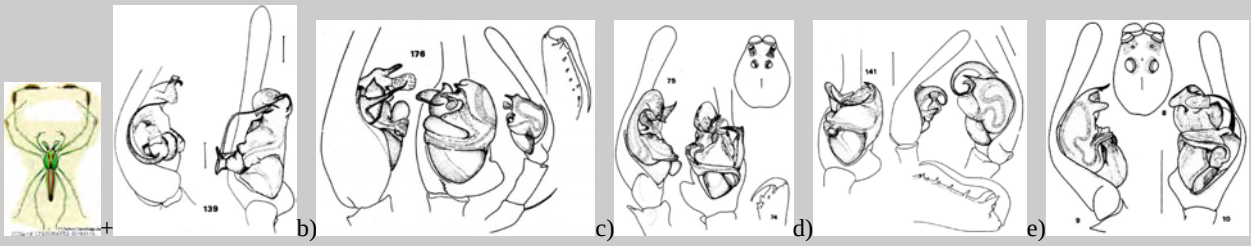




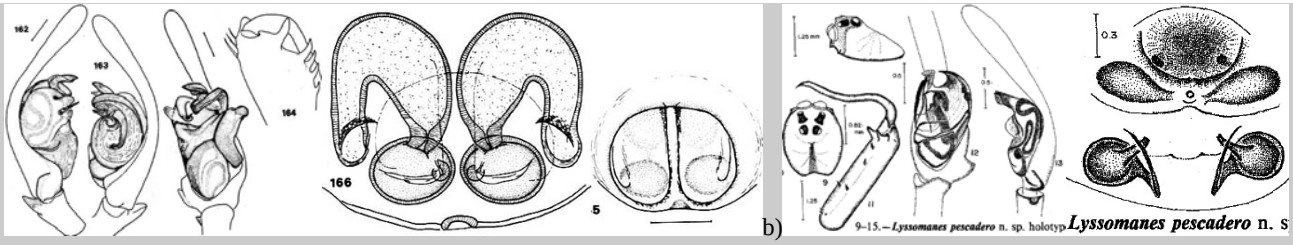
Lyssomanes remotus* +b) *santarem:: Galiano 1980b. Opera Lilloana 30: 54-56, f. 96-100 +b) 270, ff. 27-28 ©Photo Gasnier. By courtesy .



Lyssomanes* [*Fossil - 20-30 Myr old*] +b) *romani* +c) *trinidadus* +d) *waorani: Garcia-Villafuerte, Penney 2003. J. Arachn. 31: 400-404, f 1-2 +b) Logunov , Marusik 2003a. Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc., 12 (9): 420-422, figs 17-19 +c) 422-423, figs 11-12 +d) 422-424, figs 15-16. By courtesy .

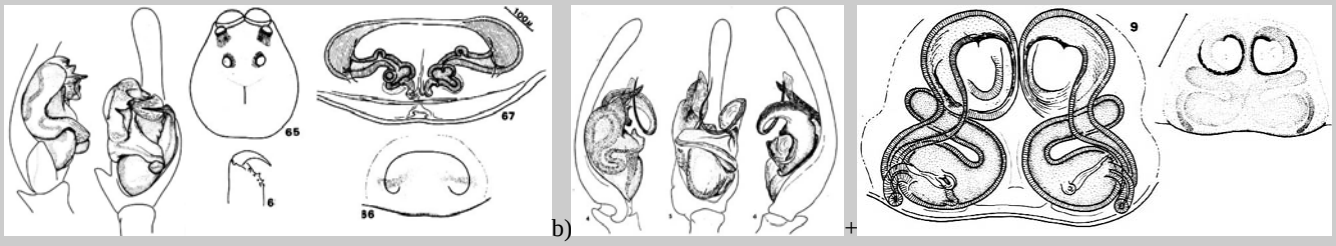


Lyssomanes spiralis* +b) *sylvicola* +c) *tapuiramae* +d) *temperatus* +e) *tapirapensis : F. P.-Cambridge 1900.180, 183, t 12, f 11 + Galiano 1980b. Opera Lilloana 30: 65-66, t. 18, f. 138-139 +b) 73-74, f. 175-178 +c) 44, f. 73-76 +d) 67-68, t. 19, f. 141-144 +e) Galiano 1996b. Iheringia, Ser. (81): 26-27, figs 8-10. By courtesy .



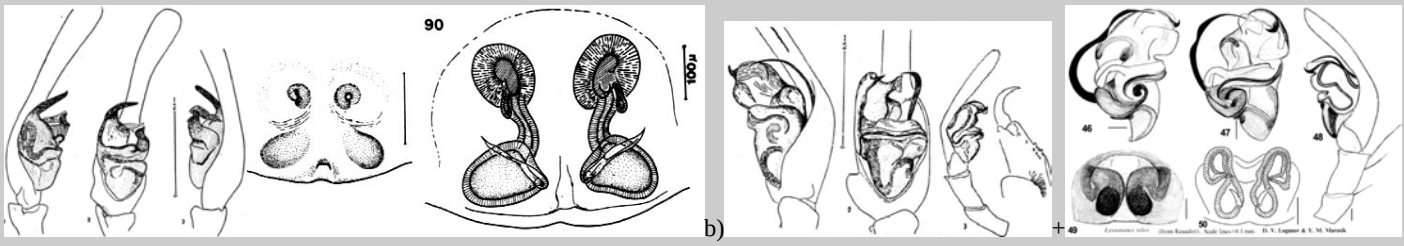
b)

Lyssomanes tarmae* +b) *pescadero:: Galiano 1980b. Opera Lilloana 30: 71-72, ff. 161-166 +b) Jimenez, Tejas 1993. J. Arachnology, 207,f 9-15. By courtesy . .



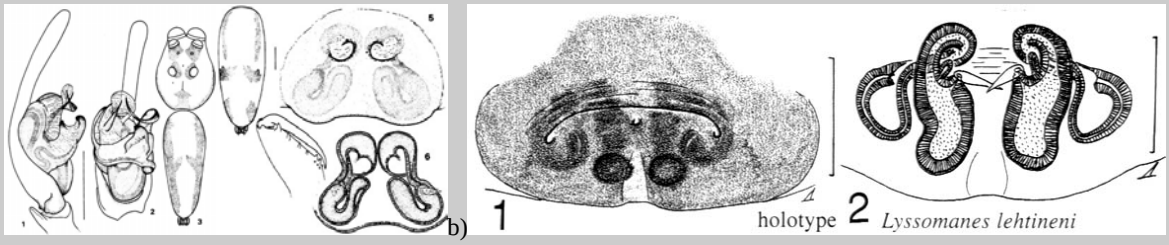
b) +

Lyssomanes tristis* +b) *tenuis:: Galiano 1980b. Opera Lilloana 30: 40-42, f. 65-68, 80-81 +b) 14, f. 8-9 + Galiano 1962d. Acta zool. Lill. 18: 86, 88, t. 6 ff. 4-6. By courtesy .



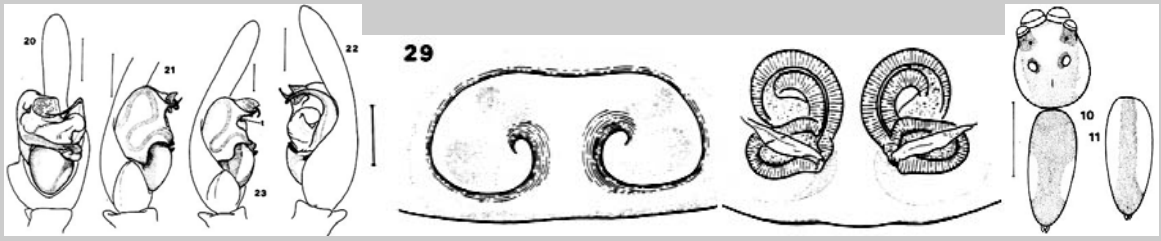
b) +

Lyssomanes unicolor* +b) *velox::Galiano 1980b. Opera Lilloana 30: 56-58, t. 12, f. 90-91 +b) Galiano 1962d. Acta zool. Lill. 18: 90-92, t. 7, ff. 1-4 + Logunov, Marusik 2003c. Bull. Br. arachnol. Soc., 12 (9): 423-424, figs 46-50. By courtesy .

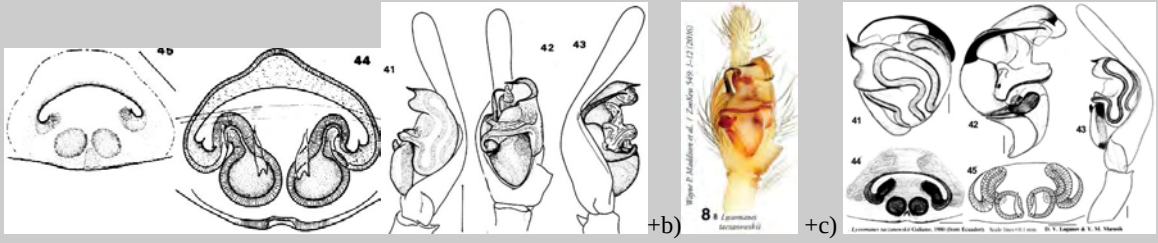


b)

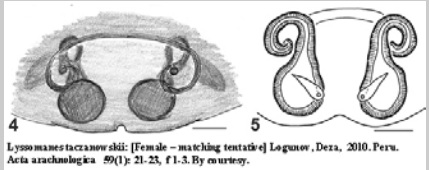
Lyssomanes vinocurae* +b) *lehtineni : Galiano M.E. 1996b. Iheringia, Ser. Zool., (81): 24-26, figs 1-7 +b) Logunov 2000a. Reichenbachia, Dresden, 33: 268-269, figs 1-2 . By courtesy .



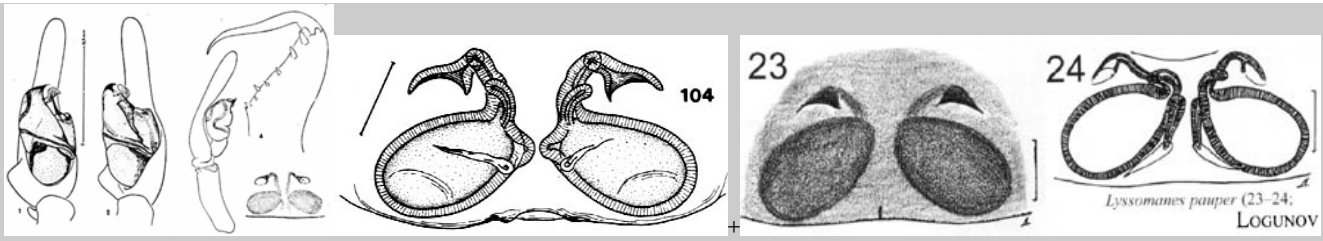
Lyssomanes yacui ::Galiano 1980b. Opera Lilloana 30: 12-14, f. 1-7 . By courtesy .



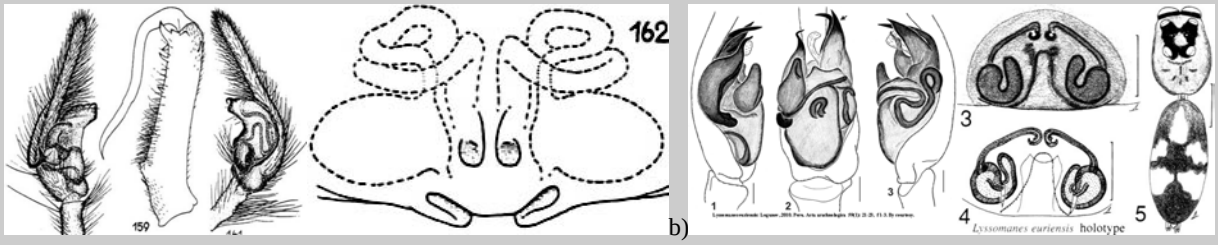
+b) +c)



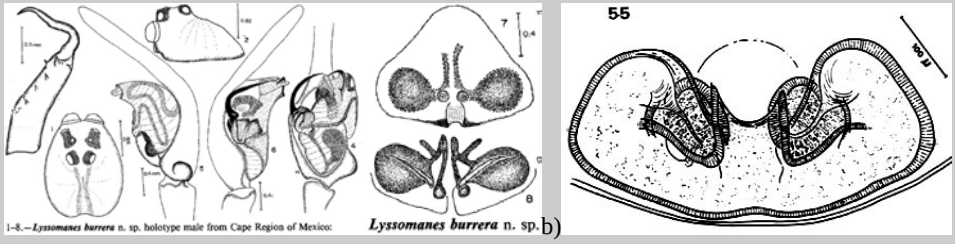
Lyssomanes taczanowskii : Galiano 1980b. Opera Lilloana 30: 26-28, ff. 41-45 +b) W.P. Maddison et al. (2016) ZooKeys 549: 7, f. 8.+c) Logunov, Deza, 2010. A. arachn. 59(1): 21-23, f 1-3 [CONSPECIFIC?]. By courtesy .



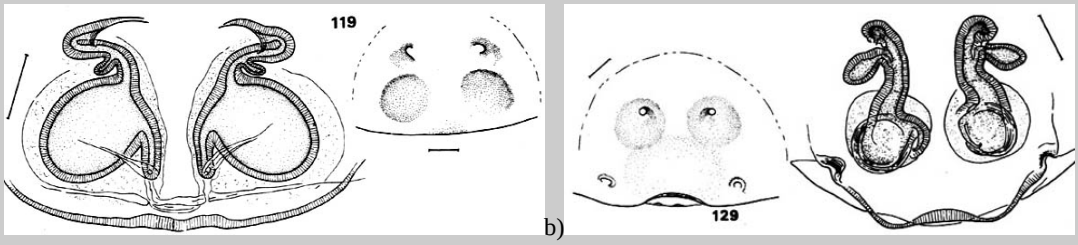
Lyssomanes pauper ::Galiano 1980b. Opera Lilloana 30: 12-14, f. 1-7 + Logunov 2002. Reichenbachia, 34: 229-239, figs 1-2, 4-5. By courtesy .



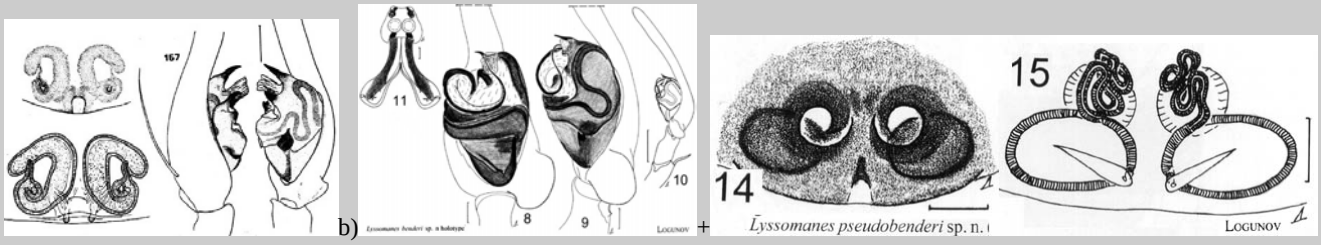
Lyssomanes flagellum +b) euriensis:: Kraus O. 1955b. 493: 57, figs 159-162. +b) Logunov, 2010. Acta arachn. 59(1): 21-23, f 1-3. By courtesy ..



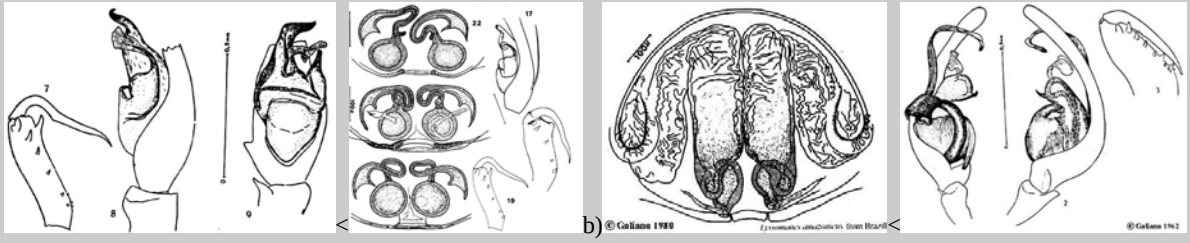
Lyssomanes burrera +b) austerus :: Jimenez, Tejas 1993. J. Arachnology, 205,f 1-8 +b) Galiano M.E. 1980b. Opera Lilloana 30: 21-22, f. 55 . By courtesy .



Lyssomanes bryantae +c) blandus ::Galiano 1980b. Opera Lilloana 30: 53, f. 119-120 +b) 52, f. 129-130. By courtesy .

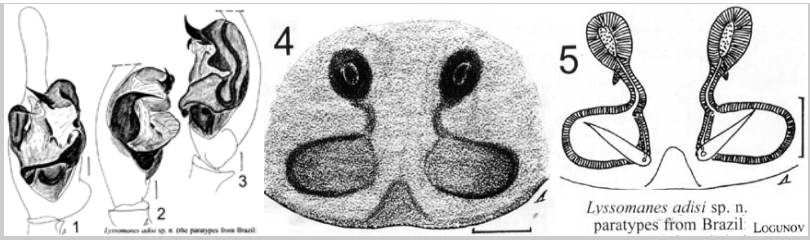


Lyssomanes bitaeniatus +b) benderi ::Galiano 1980b. Opera Lilloana 30: 68-69, f. 157-160 +b) Logunov 2002. Reichenbachia, Dresden, 34: 229-239, figs 8-13, 16-18 + Logunov & Marusik, 2003b: 415: [female described originally as L. pseudobenderi].





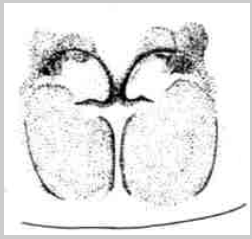
Lyssomanes antillanus + amazonicus :: Galiano 1962d. Acta zool. Lill. 18: 52-53, t 3, f 7-9 + Galiano 1980b. Opera Lilloana 30: 28-29, f. 17-22 . +b) 33-34, f. 37 + Galiano 1962d. Acta zool. Lill. 18: 49-52, t 1, f 1-3 + ©Photo Gasnier. By courtesy .



Lyssomanes adisi :: Logunov 2002. Reichenbachia, 34: 229-239, f 4-5. . By courtesy .

Gen.***Macopaeus*** Simon, 1900 (1 species)

Type species *Macopaeus spinosus* . Drawings below are integral part of the definition.



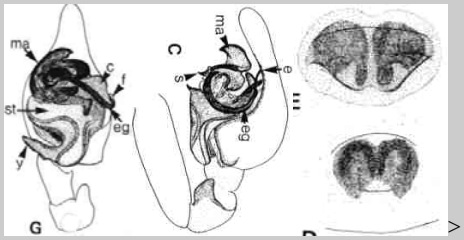
Macopaeus spinosus :Wanless F.R. 1980a. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.)., 38 (4): 220, ff. 1A-F. By courtesy.

Gen. ***Onomastus*** Simon, 1900 (12 species)

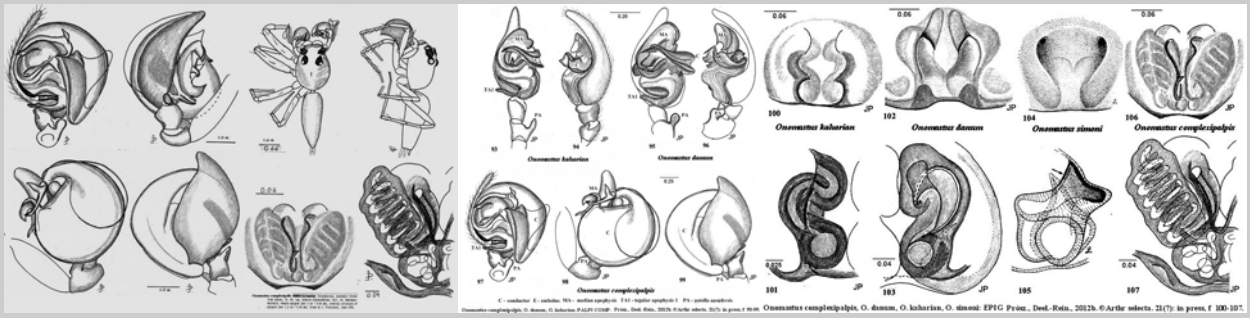
Type species *Onomastus nigricaudus* . Drawings below are integral part of the definition.

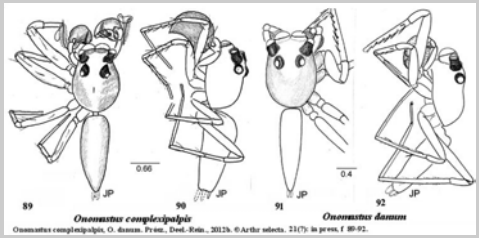


Onomastus sp.: Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 2. By courtesy.



Onomastus nigricaudus :Wanless 1980c. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.)., 39 (3): 181-183, f 1A-G. By courtesy.





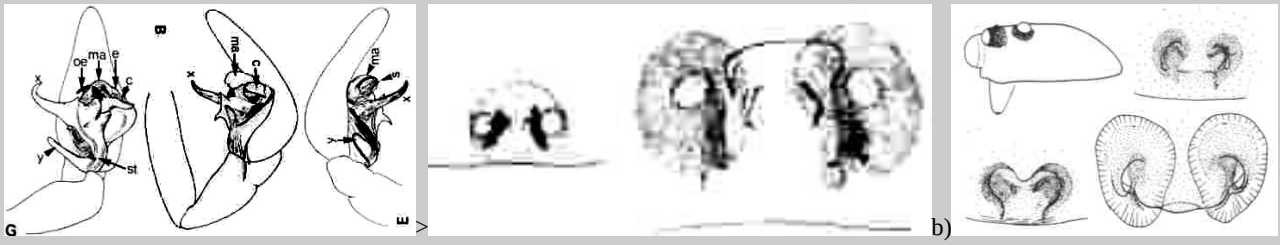
Onomastus complexipalpis + O. danum + O. kaharian + O. simoni : Prószyński & Deeleman-Reinhold, 2013. Arthr selecta. 21(2): 134-135, f 89-107. By courtesy.



Onomastus kanoi : Ono H. 1995. Bull. National Science Museum, A (Zoology). 21 (3): 165, f 16-21 +©Photo Akio Tanikawa. By courtesy.



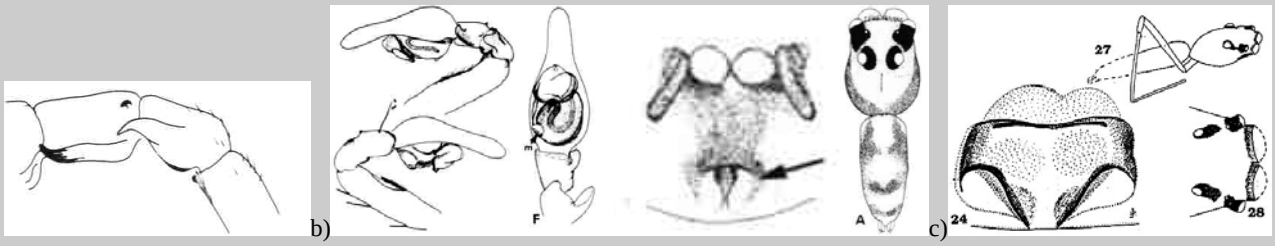
Onomastus - all species described in the monograph : Benjamin S.P. 2010 Revision and cladistic analysis of the jumping spider genus Onomastus (Araneae: Salticidae). Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society, London 159: 711–745, f 1-28. By courtesy.



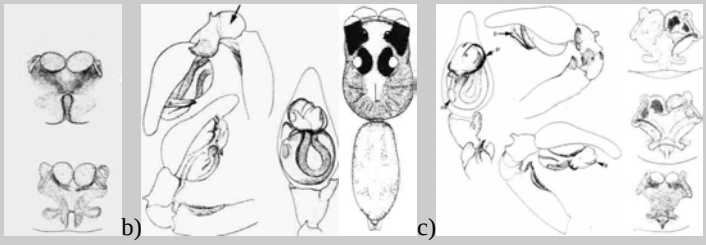
Onomastus patellaris+b) quinquenotatus: Wanless 1980c. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.)., 39 (3): 183-187, f 3A-G +b) 183, f 2A-E. By courtesy.

Gen. *Pandisus* Simon, 1900 (6 species)

Type species *Pandisus scalaris*.Drawings below are integral part of the definition.



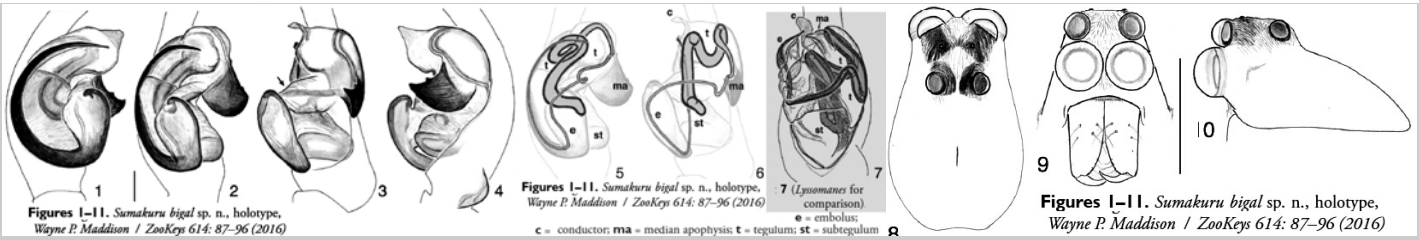
Pandisus scalaris +b) decorus +c) indicus:Wanless 1980d. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 39 (4): 219, f. 3 +b) 221-222, f 5a-g +c) Proszynski 1992b. Ann. zool., 44, 9: 194, f 24, 27-28 . By courtesy.



Pandisus modestus +b) parvulus +c) sarae: Wanless 1980d. Bull. brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Zool.), 39 (4): 222-224, f 6A-D +b) 225, f 7A-E +c) 219-221, f 4a-j . By courtesy.

Gen. *Sumakuru* Maddison, 2016 (1 species)

Type species *Sumakuru bigal* Maddison, 2016. Drawings below are integral part of the definition.





Sumakuru bigal sp. n., holotype, *Wayne P. Maddison / ZooKeys 614: 87–96 (2016)*

Sumakuru bigal: holotype, W.P. Maddison, 2016. ZooKeys 614: 87–96. f. 1-11. Ecuador. By courtesy.

1. LYSSOMANEAE 390 **SALTICIDAE PLURIDENTATI (388-390)**

A. Inferior margin of the chelicerae armed with a row of several isolated teeth. . . .SALTICIDAE PLURIDENTATI p.4

1.Anterior lateral eyes located behind the medians (forming a second eye row). The patellae usually with a medio-apical spine or seta . **1. LYSSOMANEAE 390 (cf Lyssomanes]** [*Lyssomanes, Pandisus, Macopaeus, Asemonea, Chinoscopus,Onomastus, Orthrus]*-

Lyssomaneae : - characters used by Simon 1901a.

ATTACHMENT ON SALTICIDAE SPECIES DIVERSITY
Abbreviated version of "Monograph of the Salticidae (Araneae) of the World 1995-2015.
Part I: Introduction to alternative classification of Salticidae".
http://salticidae.pl/Subfamilies/

Jerzy Prószyński

ATTACHMENT 40a

GENERA TEMPORARILY UNCLASSIFIED

(*insufficient data on palps and epigyne structures*)

Version July 1st, 2016.

Sources and permissions of illustrations, also references, are displayed in the IInd part of the monograph http://www.peckhamia.com/salticidae/

Type genus - **vacant**

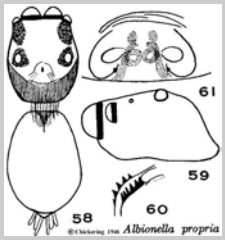
Interactive index of genera: Albionella Alcmena Anaurus Ancepitilobus howensis Augustaea Capeyorkia Carabella Curubis Darwinneon Depreissia Donaldius Gorgasella Hyctiota Imperceptus Langerra Letoia Leuserattus Ligdus Maddisonia Madhyattus Mantius "Mithion" dakarensis Nungia Ogdenia Padillothorax Paradecta Pellolessertia Piranthus Plesiopiuka Poecilorchestes Porius Pellolessertia Porius Pseudomaevia Pseudosynagelides Rarahu Rogmocrypta Similaria Taivala Tamigalesus "Tularosa" Tuvaphantes Yacuitella Zulunigma(48 species)

Temporary display of currently published genera: Drizztius Rishaschia Toticoryx Xanthofreya

Introduction This chapter contains genera whose alignment is temporarily unclear because of insufficient diagnostic data: missing drawings of palps, or internal structure of epigyne, or insufficient quality of that documentation. Also genera described in November 2015 are shown here, pending further considerations.

Gen. *Albionella* Chickering, 1946 (1 species)

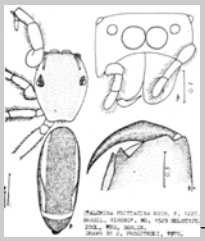
Type species *Albionella propria*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.

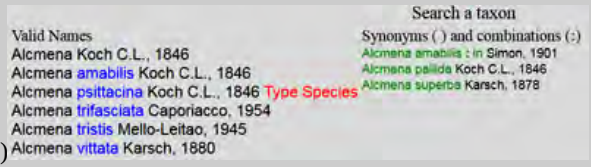


Albionella propria : Chickering 1946. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 97: 74 f. 58-61. By courtesy.

Gen. *Alcmena* Koch C. L., 1846 (1 species)

Type species *Alcmena psittacina*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.



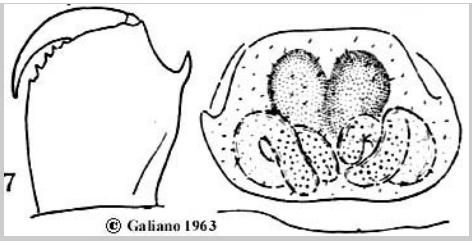


+b)

Alcmena psittacina : Proszynski J. 1984c. Atlas ...: 157 +b) Alcmena - list of species in Prószynski 2016b (names in blue - species inquirenda or dubia). By courtesy.

Gen. *Anaurus* Simon, 1900 (1 species)

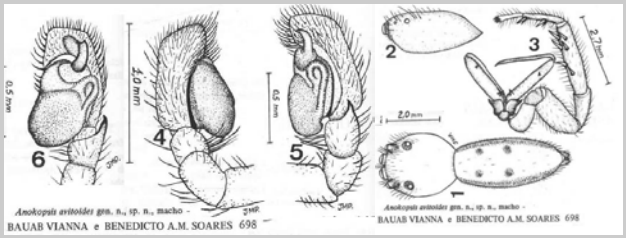
Type species *Anaurus flavimanus*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.



Anaurus flavimanus : Galiano 1963b.Physis, 23 (66): 295-296, t. 3, ff. 7-8. By courtesy.

Gen. *Anokopsis* Bauab & Soares, 1980 (1 species)

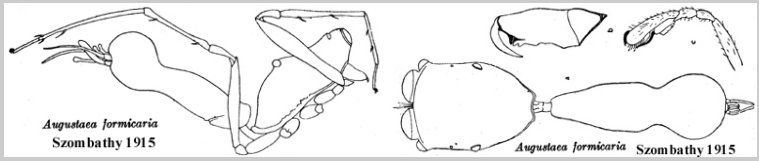
Type species *Anokopsis avitoides*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.



Anokopsis avitoides : Bauab & Soares, 1980a: 697, f. 1-6. By courtesy.

Gen.*Augustaea* Szombathy, 1915 (1 species)

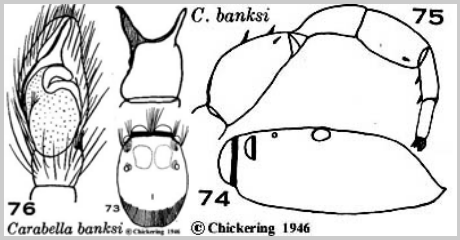
Type species *Augustaea formicaria*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.



Augustaea formicaria : Szombathy, K. 1915c. Ann. hist.-nat. Mus. nat. Hung., 13: 478, figs 8. By courtesy.

Gen.*Carabella* Chickering, 1946 (1 species)

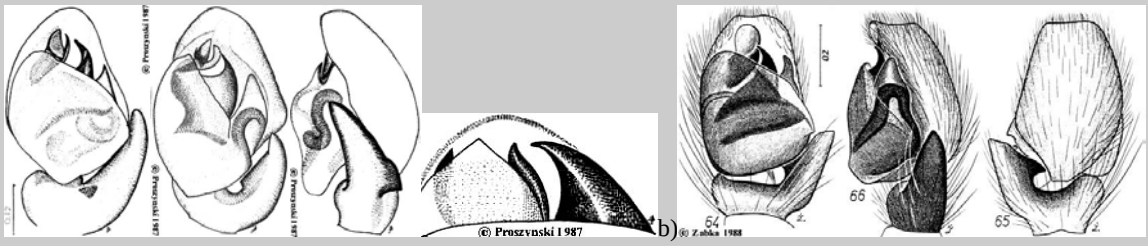
Type species *Carabella banksi*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.



Carabella banksi Chickering 1946. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 97: 87 ff. 73-77. By courtesy.

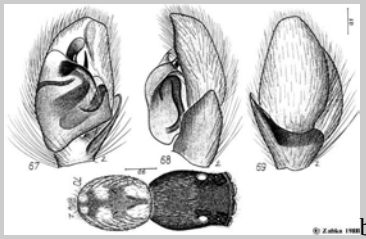
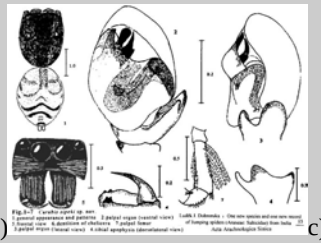
Gen. *Curubis* Simon, 1902 (4 species)

Type species *Curubis erratica*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.



Curubis erratica +b) annulata Proszynski 1987: 18.["16267. Galle -coll. Simon, Paris"] +b) Zabka M. 1988b. Ann. zool., 41 (14):

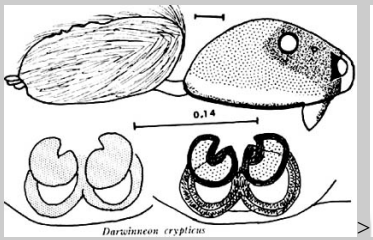
445-446, ff. 64-66. By courtesy.

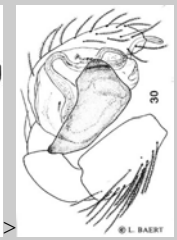

b)

c)


Curubis tetrica +b) sipeki +c) sp [Grabolle] - Zabka M. 1988b. Ann. zool., 41 (14): 446, ff. 67-70 +b) Dobroruka, 2004 : A. arachn. sin. 13: 14-17, f 1-7 +c) sp [Grabolle] - Philippines [?] © Photo A. Gabolle. By courtesy.

Gen. *Darwinneon* Cutler, 1971 (1 species)

Type species *Darwinneon crypticus*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.

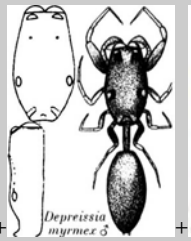


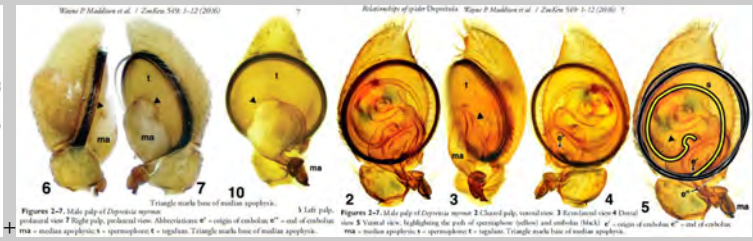
>


Darwinneon crypticus : Cutler B. 1971. Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. 37 (18): 511, ff. 1-3 + Baert L. 1987. Bull. Inst. r. Sci. nat. Belg., Ent. 57: 150, f. 30 . By courtesy.

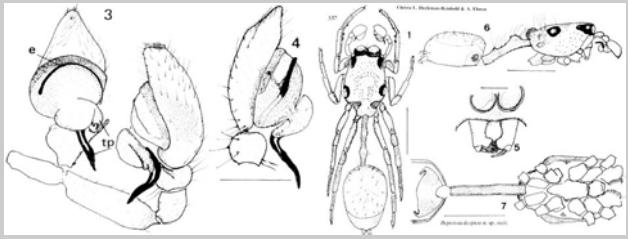
Gen. *Depreissia* Lessert, 1942 (2 species)

Type species *Depreissia myrmex*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.


+


+


Depreissia myrmex: Wesolowska 1997. Genus, 8 (3-4): 715-717, figs 1-5 + Lessert R. 1942. Rev. Suiss. Zool. 49 (2): 11-13, f 6-10. Africa + W. P. Maddison et al. (2016): ZooKeys 549: 1–7, 10, f. 2-10. By courtesy.

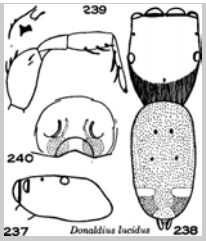


Depreissia decipiens : Deeleman-Reinhold, Floren. 2003. Bull. British Arachn. Soc., 12 (7): 336-338, figs 1-7 + ©Photo Ch. Deeleman-Reinhold. By courtesy.

ATTENTION. resemblance to fossil *Prolinus* by location of Eyes Anterior Lateral and Posterior Median (the latter strikingly reduced in size) on the same protuberance, also to extant *Tomocyrba*, *Hispo* and some "*Massagris*" [interpreted as relict?]

Gen. *Donaldius* Chickering, 1946 (1 species)

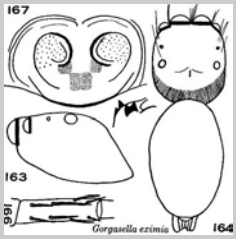
Type species *Donaldius lucidus*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.



Donaldius lucidus : Chickering 1946. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool., 97: 278 f. 237- 241. By courtesy.

Gen. *Gorgasella* Chickering, 1946 (1 species)

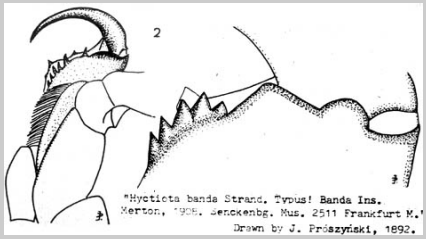
Type species *Gorgasella eximia*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.



Gorgasella eximia : Chickering 1946. Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard 97: 192 f. 163-167. By courtesy.

Gen. *Hyctiota* Strand, 1911 (1 species)

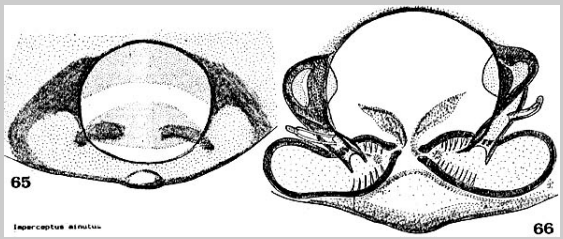
Type species *Hyctiota banda*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.



Hyctiota banda : Type - immature specimen. Proszynski J. 1984c: 2. By courtesy.

Gen. *Imperceptus* Proszynski, 1992 (1 species)

Type species *Imperceptus minutus* ..
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.



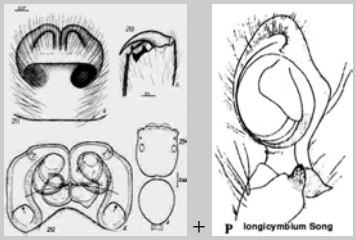
Imperceptus minutus: Proszynski J. 1992b. Ann. zool. 44, 9: 181, f 65-66. By courtesy.

Gen. *Langerra* Zabka, 1985 (2 species)

Type species *Langerra oculina*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.



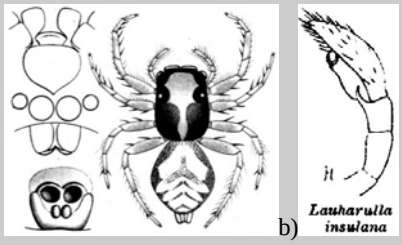
Langerra sp.: Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 99. By courtesy.



Langerra oculina + longicymbium Zabka 1985. Ann. zool. 39, 11: 234, f. 251-254. Song D., Chai I., 1991 Song et al., 1999: Spiders China: 532, figs 301P, 327A. By courtesy.

Gen. *Lauharulla* Keyserling, 1883 (2 species)

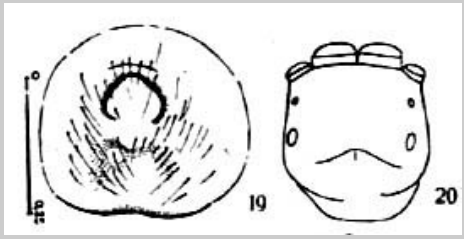
Type species *Lauharulla pretiosa*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.



Lauharulla pretiosa +b) insulana: Keyserling 1883: 1432 T. 121 F. 3 +b) Simon 1901a. 559, figs 675-682 (=H). By courtesy.

Gen. *Letoia* Simon, 1900 (1 species)

Type species *Letoia ephippiata*..
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.

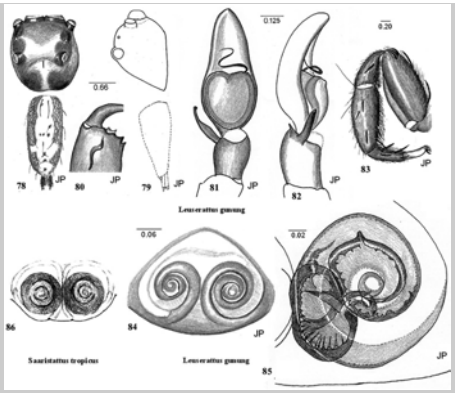


Letoia ephippiata : Galiano 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 384-385, t. 25, ff. 19, 20. By courtesy.

Gen. *Leuserattus* Prószyński & Deeleman-Reinhold, 2012 (1 species)

Recently a species was discovered in Cambodia by M. Freudenschuss.

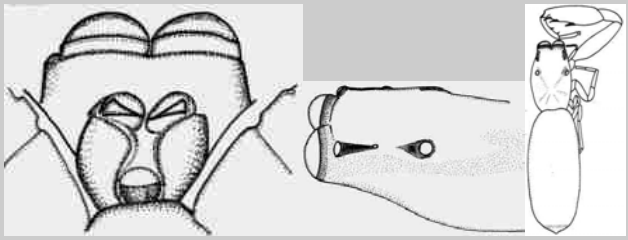
Type species *Leuserattus gunung*..
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.



Leuserattus gunung : Prószynski, Deeleman-Reinhold , 2012. Arthr. select. 21(1): 42-43, f 78-86. By courtesy.

Gen. *Ligdus* Thorell, 1895 (1 species)

Type species *Ligdus chelifer*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.

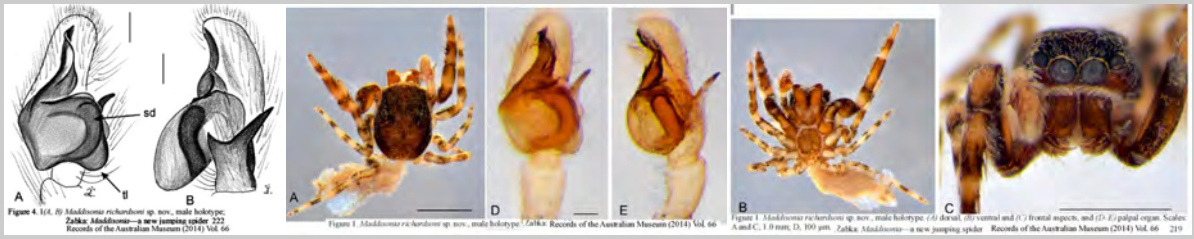


Ligdus chelifer: Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 75 immature.. By courtesy.

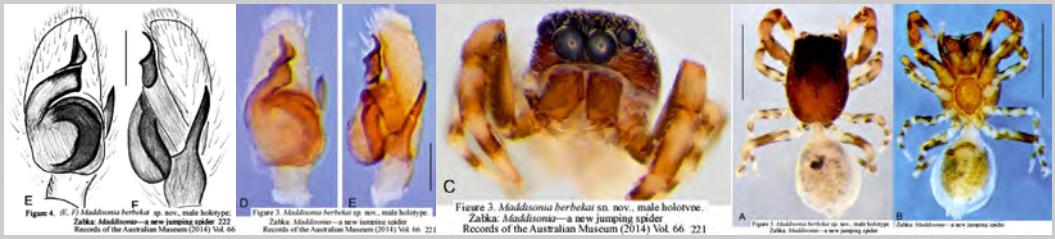
Gen. *Maddisonia* Żabka, 2014 (3 species)

REMARK. Palpal organ: shape of bulbus and embolus comparable with *Paramaevia*.

Type species *Maddisonia richardsoni*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.



Maddisonia richardsoni : Zabka, 2014. ©Records of the Australian Museum, 66(4): 218, f 1A-E, 4A-B. By courtesy.



Maddisonia berbekai : Zabka, 2014. ©Records of the Australian Museum, 66(4): 218, f. 3A-E, 4E-F. By courtesy.

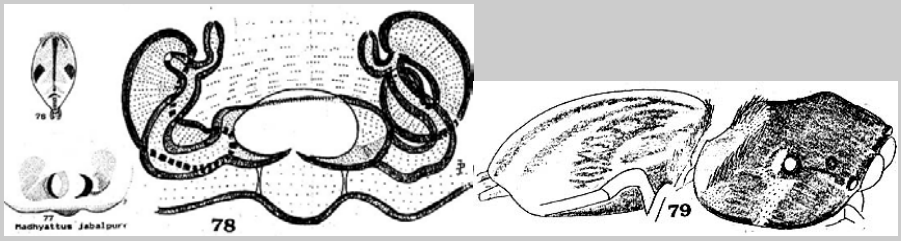


Maddisonia whytei : Zabka, 2014. ©Records of the Australian Museum, 66(4): 218, plates 2, 4C, D. By courtesy.

Gen. *Madhyattus* Proszynski, 1992 (1 species)

Type species *Madhyattus jabalpurensis*..

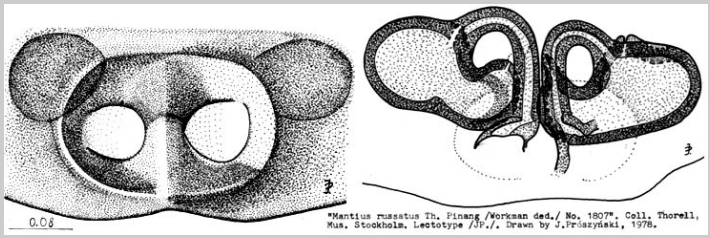
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.



Madhyattus jabalpurensis :Proszynski J. 1992b. Ann. zool. 44, 9: 184, fig. 76-78, 79. By courtesy.

Gen. *Mantius* Thorell, 1891 (1 species)

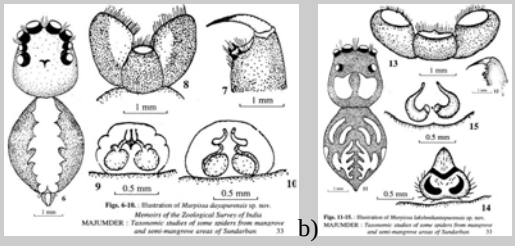
Type species *Mantius russatus*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition. .



Mantius russatus : Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 79. By courtesy.

Gen. Marpissa [dubia] (1 species)

Type species *vacat*

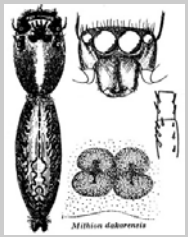


b)

Marpissa [dubia] dayapurensis +b) lakshmikantapurensis: Majumder, 2004. Sundarban. Mem. zool. surv. India 20(2): 29, f 6-10 +b) 32, f 11-15. By courtesy.

Gen.*"Mithion"* Berland, Millot 1941(1 species)

Type species *"Mithion" dakarensis*..



"Mithion" dakarensis :Berland L., Millot J. 1941. 12, 2: 354, f 56 a-d.
[Irrecognizable species (until collected fresh specimens) labelled with inactual genus name].

Gen. *Nungia* Żabka, 1985 (1 species)

Type species *Nungia epigynalis*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.



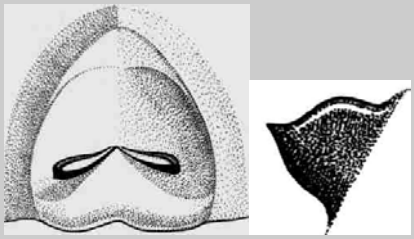
Nungia sp.: Maddison 2015. Journal of Arachnology. 43: 231–292, f. 84. By courtesy.



Nungia epigynalis : Zabka M. 1985. Ann. zool. 39, 11: 421, f 378-380. By courtesy.

Gen. *Ogdenia* Peckham & Peckham, 1908 (1 species)

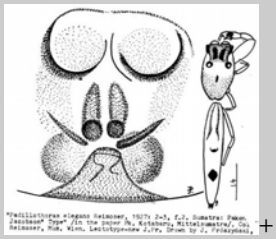
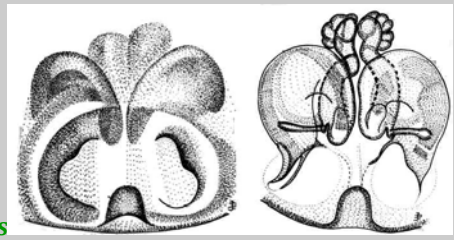
Type species *Ogdenia mutilla*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.



Ogdenia mutilla : Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 125. By courtesy.

Gen. *Padillothorax* Simon, 1901 (1 species)

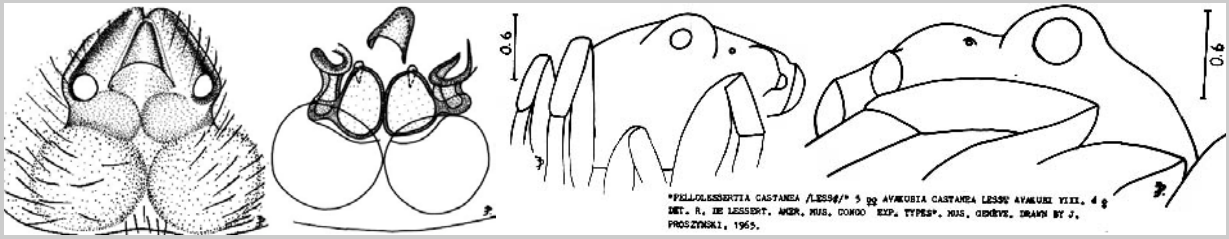
Type species *Padillothorax elegans*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.

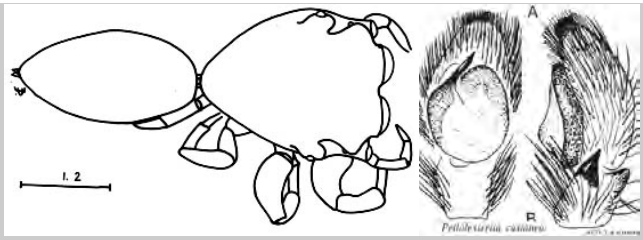

+ **compare with *Stagetillus semiostrinus***


Padillothorax elegans [NOT a Stagetillus] : Proszynski 1984c: 95. By courtesy. [REMARK. Species unrelated to type species of Stagetilus, compared with Stagetillus semiostrinus (*S. opaciceps* is a MALE!) - where is alleged similarity?

Gen. *Pellolessertia* Strand, 1929 (1 species)

Type species *Pellolessertia castanea*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.



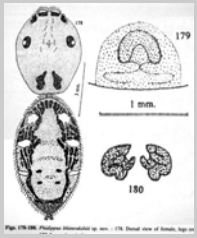


Pellolessertia castanea : Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 169 + Szuts, Scharff 2005. Acta zool. Acad. Sci. Hungar.51: 359-361, f 4a-e.

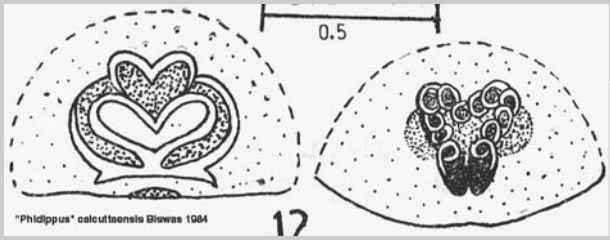
Gen. *Phidippus [dubius]* various authors

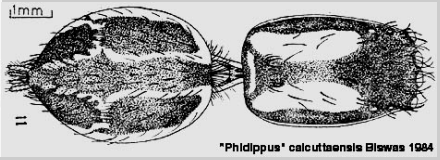
(species misplaced, unidentifiable

Type species *none* .



Phidippus [dubius] bhimrakshiti : Gajbe, 2004, Rec. Zool. Surv. Ind., Occ. Pap.: 227: 133, 178-180. By courtesy.





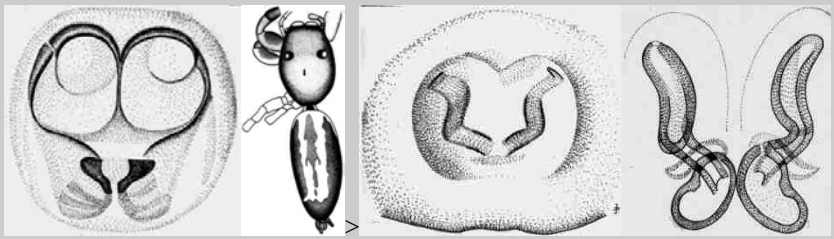
Phidippus [dubius - Langona?] calcuttaensis (Biswas B., 1984) Biswas B. 1984. Bull. Zool. Surv. India 6: 123-125, f 11-13. By courtesy.

Phidippus [dubius]

Phidippus [dubius] birabeni (Mello-Leitao, 1944) Phidippus [dubius] cinereus (Walckenaer, 1837) Phidippus [dubius] dissimulator (Walckenaer, 1837) Phidippus [dubius] excubitor (Walckenaer, 1837) Phidippus [dubius] insidiosus (Walckenaer, 1837) Phidippus [dubius] investigator (Walckenaer, 1837) Phidippus [dubius] latus (Walckenaer, 1837) Phidippus [dubius] majumderi (Biswas V., 1999) Phidippus [dubius] pileatus (Walckenaer, 1837) Phidippus [dubius] pilosus (Walckenaer, 1837) Phidippus [dubius] purpurarius (Walckenaer, 1837) Phidippus [dubius] sagax (Walckenaer, 1837) Phidippus [dubius] tirapensis (Biswas B., Biswas K., 2006) Phidippus [dubius] translatus (Peckham, Peckham, 1901) Phidippus [dubius] triangulifer (Caporiacco, 1954) Phidippus [dubius] tridentiger (Walckenaer, 1837) Phidippus [dubius] yashodharae (Tikader, 1977) Phidippus [dubius] zebrinus (Mello-Leitao, 1945)

Gen. *Piranthus* Thorell, 1895 (2 species)

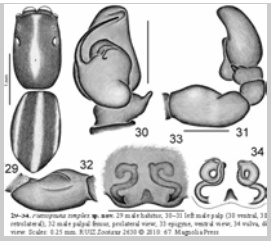
Type species *Piranthus decorus*..
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.



Piranthus decorus +b) casteti : Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 111 +b) 1987. Atlas ...: 78. By courtesy.

Gen. *Plesiopiuka* Ruiz, 2010 (1 species)

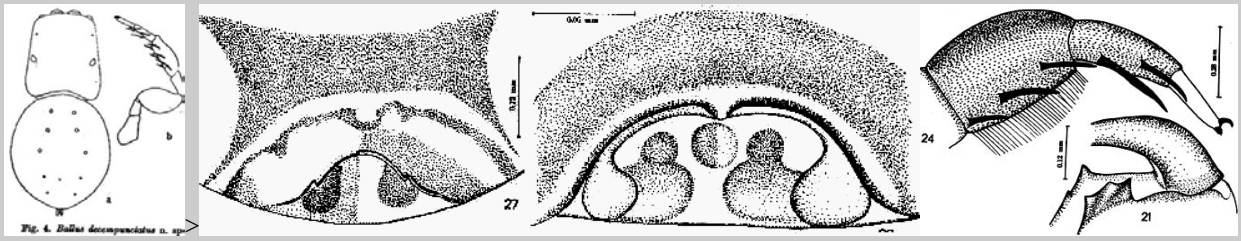
Type species *Plesiopiuka simplex*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.



Plesiopiuka simplex: Ruiz, 2010. Zootaxa, 2630: 67-68, 29–34. . By courtesy.

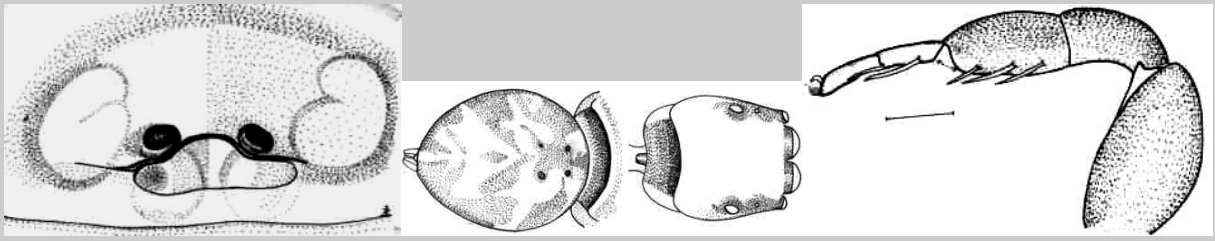
Gen. *Porius* Thorell, 1892 (2 species)

Type species *Porius papuanus*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.





Porius decempunctatus : Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 113 + Photos © T. Szuts, 2001 By courtesy.

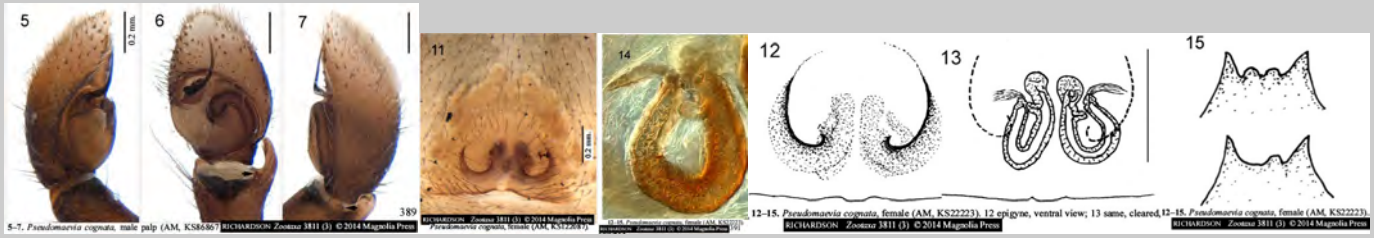


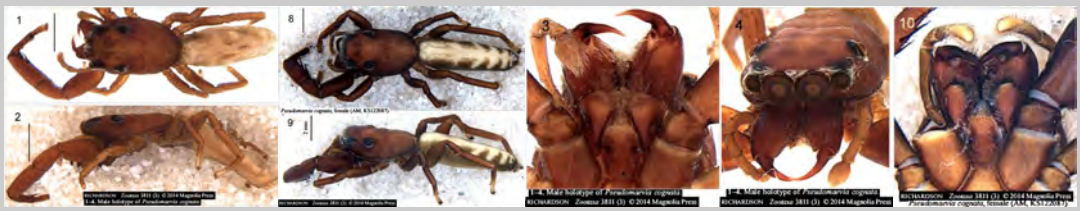
Porius papuanus : Proszynski 1984c. Atlas ...: 113 [Typus]. By courtesy.

Gen. *Pseudomaevia* Rainbow, 1920 (3 species)

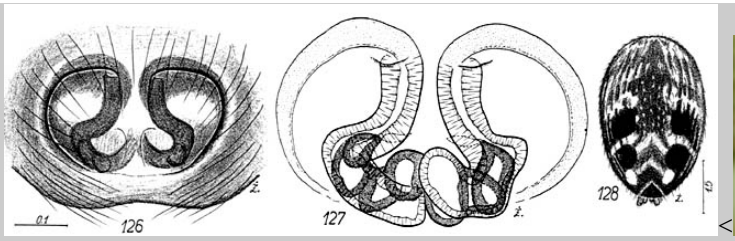
Euophryinae?

Type species *Pseudomaevia cognata*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.

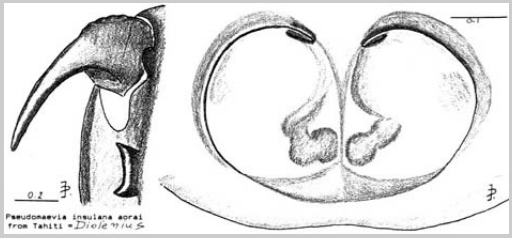




Pseudomaevia cognata : RICHARDSON 2014. Zootaxa 3811 (3): 387–392, f 1-15. © 2014 Magnolia Press. By courtesy.




Pseudomaevia insulana : Zabka M. 1988b. Ann. zool. 41 (14): 467-468, f 126-128. + ©Photo B. Patoleta. By courtesy.

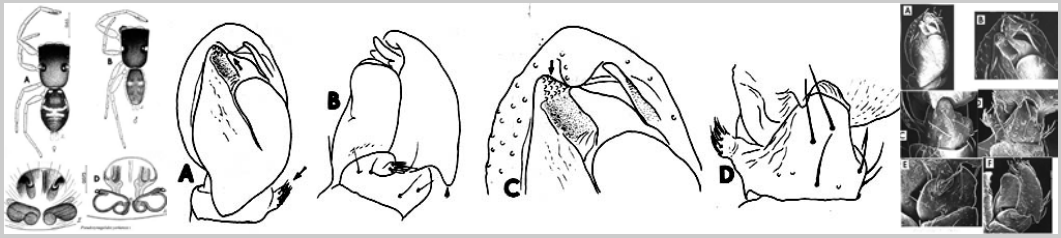


Pseudomaevia aorai : Proszynski Internet 2003. [specimen from Tahiti, studied by J. A. Beatty]. By courtesy.

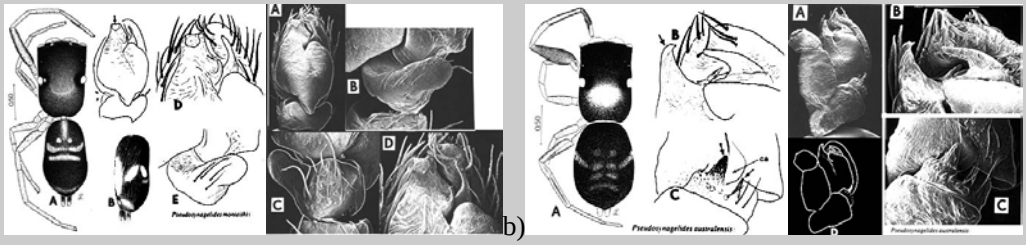
Gen. *Pseudosynagelides* Żabka, 1991 (6 species)

Placement tentative by general similarity to *Synagelides*.

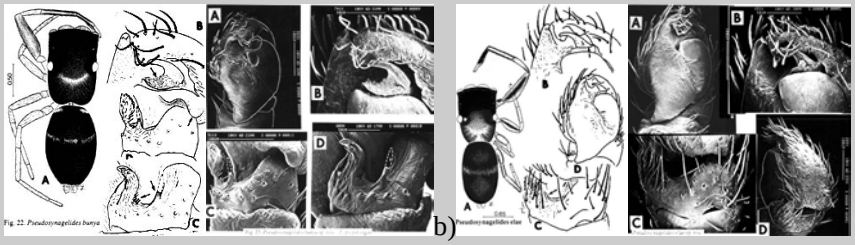
Type species *Pseudosynagelides yorkensis*.
Diagnostic drawings below are integral part of definition..



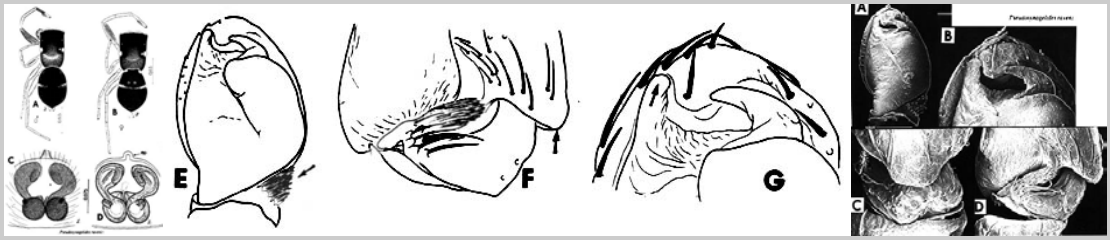
Pseudosynagelides yorkensisType SpeciesZabka, 1991b. M . Queens. Mus., 30: 639, ff. 10A-D, 11A-F, 12A-D. By courtesy.



Pseudosynagelides monteithi +b) australensis Zabka, 1991b. M . Queens. Mus., 30: 639, f 18A-E, 19A-D +b) 639, ff. 16A-D, 17A-C . By courtesy.



Pseudosynagelides bunya +b) elae Zabka, 1991b. M . Queens. Mus., 641, f 22A-D, 23A-D + 641, f 20A-D, 21A-D. By courtesy. <



Pseudosynagelides raveni Zabka, 1991b. M . Queens. Mus., 30: 637, ff. 12E-G, 14A-D, 15A-D. By courtesy.

Gen. *Rishaschia* Makhan, 2006 (1 species)

Type species *Rishaschia amrishi*.

No licence to display received.

Rishaschia amrishi : Makhan D. 2006 Calodema 5: 11, illustrations 11-17. By courtesy.

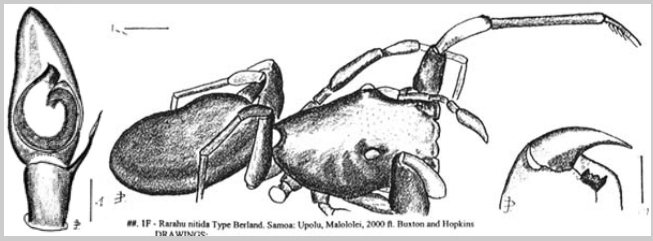


REMARK. Having no license to display type species I decided to follow Edwards in showing this undescribed species, to give readers an idea what the genus looks like. This species should be presumably places in AMYCINES.

Rishaschia mandibularis : Edwards, 2015: Zootaxa 4036 (1): 60, f. 26A-G [species creditet to Ruiz & Rego (in prep.)]. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

Gen. *Rarahu* Berland, 1929 (1 species)

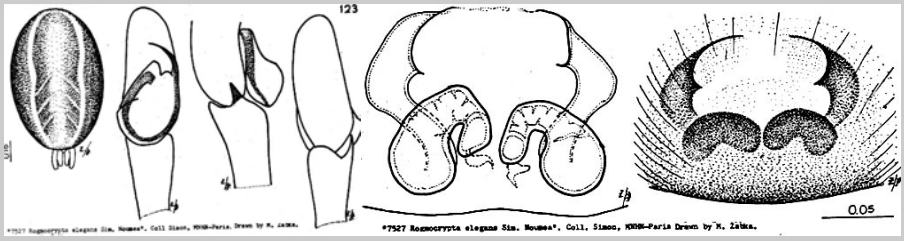
Type species *Rarahu nitida*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.



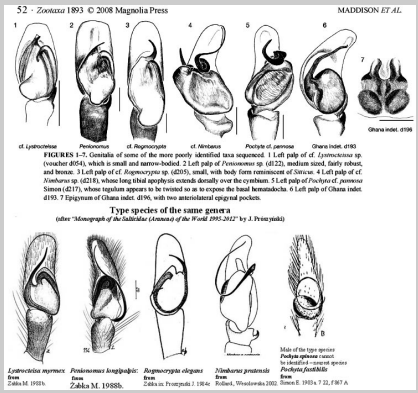
Rarahu nitida : Proszynski - Internet, for Beatty. By courtesy.

Gen. *Rogmocrypta* Simon, 1900 (1 species)

Type species *Rogmocrypta elegans*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.



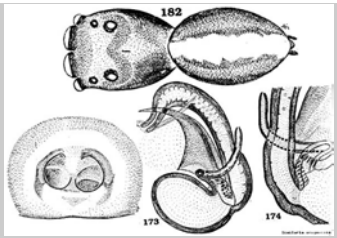
Rogmocrypta elegans : Zabka in: Proszynski J. 1984c. Atlas ... 123-124. By courtesy.



Comparison of palps of 5 species used by Maddison et al., 2008
for gene sequencing with types of their supposed congeners.

Gen. *Similaria* Proszynski, 1992 (1 species)

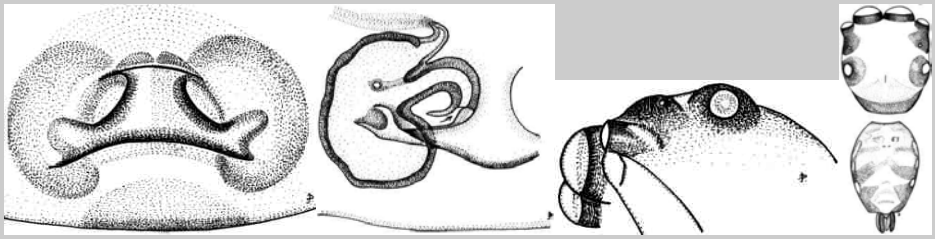
Type species *Similaria enigmatica*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.



Similaria enigmatica : Proszynski J. 1992b. Annales zoologici, 44, 9: 206-208, f 172-174, 182. By courtesy.

Gen. *Taivala* Peckham & Peckham, 1907 (1 species)

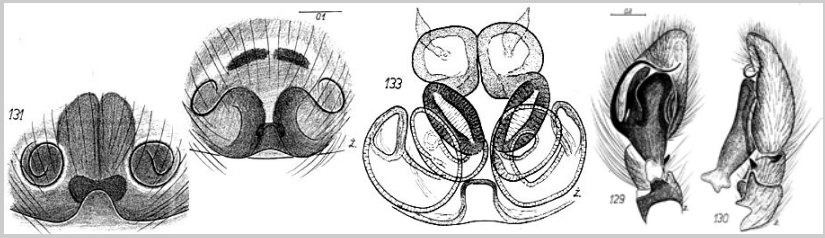
Type species *Taivala invisitata*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.



Taivala invisitata : Proszynski 1984c: 142. By courtesy.

Gen. *Tamigalesus* Zabka, 1988 (1 species)

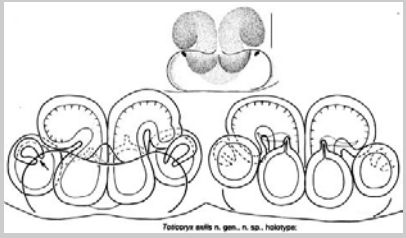
Type species *Tamigalesus munnaricus*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.



Tamigalesus munnaricus : Zabka M. 1988b. Annales zoologici, 41 (14): 468-469, f 129-133. By courtesy.

Gen. *Toticoryx* Rollard, Wesolowska, 2002 (1 species)

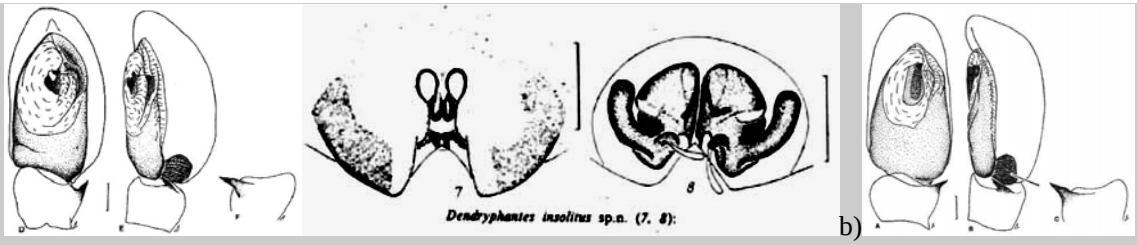
Type species *Toticoryx exilis*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition. .



Toticoryx exilis : Rollard Ch., Wesolowska W. 2002. Zoosystema, 24 (2): 305, f 17A-C. By courtesy.

Gen. *Tuvaphantes* Logunov,. 1993 (2 species)

Type species *Tuvaphantes insolitus*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.

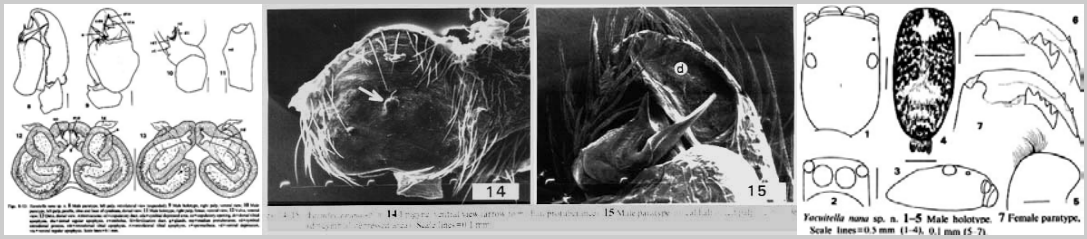


b)

Tuvaphantes insolitus* +*b) arat: Logunov D.V. 1993a. Arthropoda Selecta, 2(2): 51, f 4d-f. +b) 51, f 4a-c. By courtesy.

Gen. *Yacuitella* Galiano, 1999 (1 species)

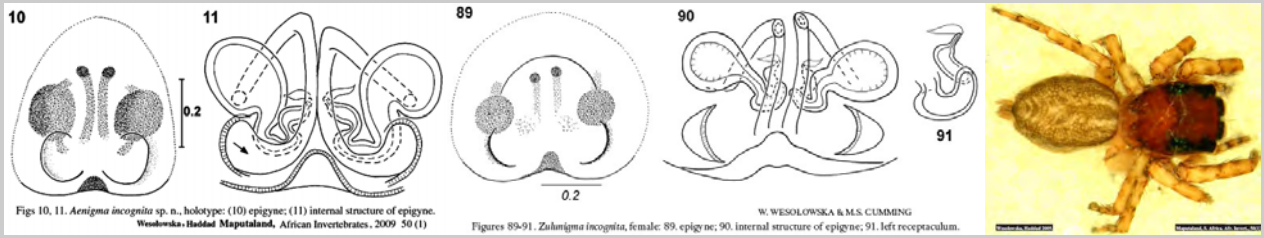
Type species *Yacuitella nana*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.



Yacuitella nana : Galiano M.E. 1999. Bull. British Arachn. Soc. 11 (4): 159-160, f 1-15.. By courtesy.

Gen. *Zulunigma* Wesolowska & Cumming, 2011 (1 species)

Type species *Zulunigma incognita*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.



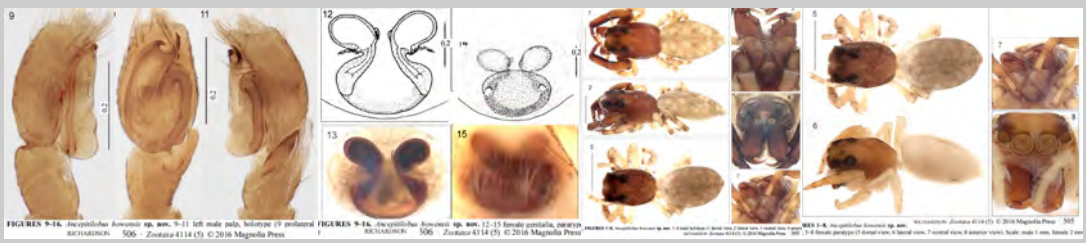
Zulunigma incognita : Wesolowska, Haddad 2009. Afric. Inverteb. 50(1): 20, f 10-11 +Wesolowska & Cumming, 2011: J. Afrotrop. Zool. 7: 99-101, f 89-91. By courtesy.

Temporary display of currently published genera

(*pending transfer to more adequate groups pf genera*)

Gen. ***Ancepitilobus*** Richardson, 2016 (1 species)

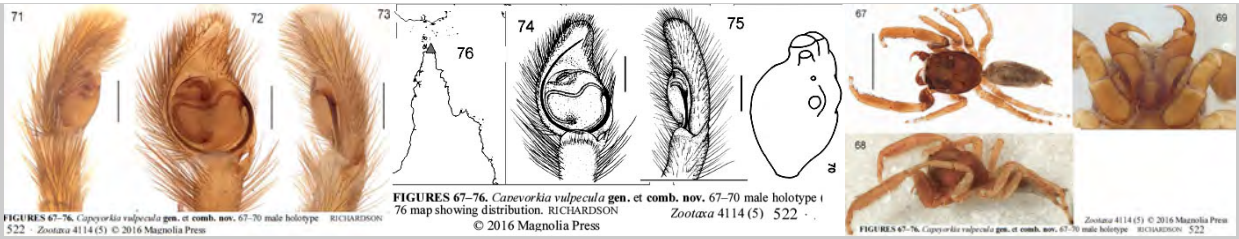
Type species *Ancepitilobus howensis*..
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.



Ancepitilobus howensis: Richardson, 2016. Zootaxa 4114 (5): 507, f. 1-15. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

Gen. *Capeyorkia* Richardson, 2016 (1 species)

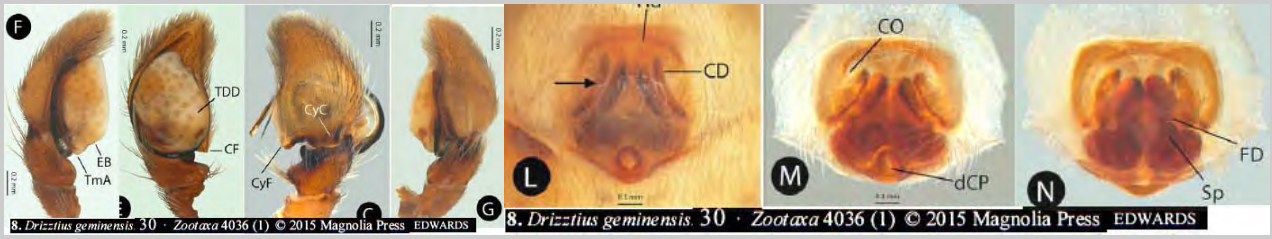
Type species *Marptusa vulpecula Thorell, 1881*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.



Capeyorkia vulpecula : Richardson, 2016. Zotaxa 4114 (5): 521, 523, f. 67–76. Holotype: M, Somerset, Cape York, Queensland. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

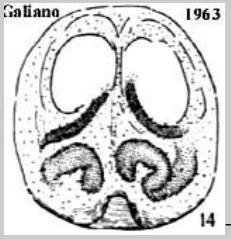
Gen. *Drizztius* Edwards, 2015 Edwards, 2015 (2 species)

Type species *Drizztius rufithorax*..
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.





Drizztius geminensis: Edwards, 2015: Zootaxa 4036(1): 29, f. 8A-N. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



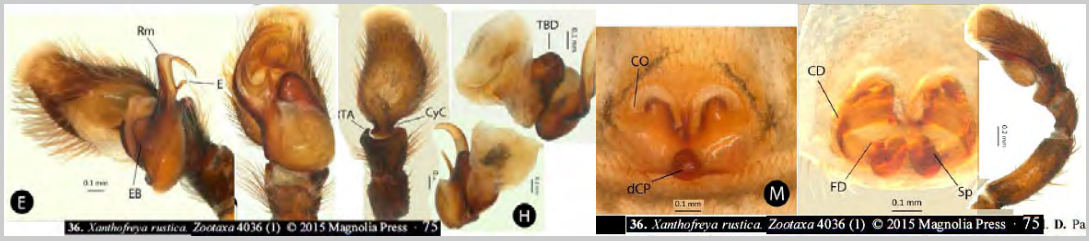
+b)



Drizztius rufithorax +b) cf.: Galiano M.E. 1963b. Physis, 23 (66): 319, t. 14, f. 14 (as *Capidava r.*) +b) Edwards, 2015: Zootaxa 4036(1): 29, f. 8O-Q *(as Drizztius cf. rufithorax)*. Photos by W. Maddison. ©Magnolia Press. By courtesy.

Gen. *Xanthofreya* Edwards, 2015 (3 species)

Type species *Xanthofreya rustica*.
Diagnostic illustrations below are integral part of the definition.

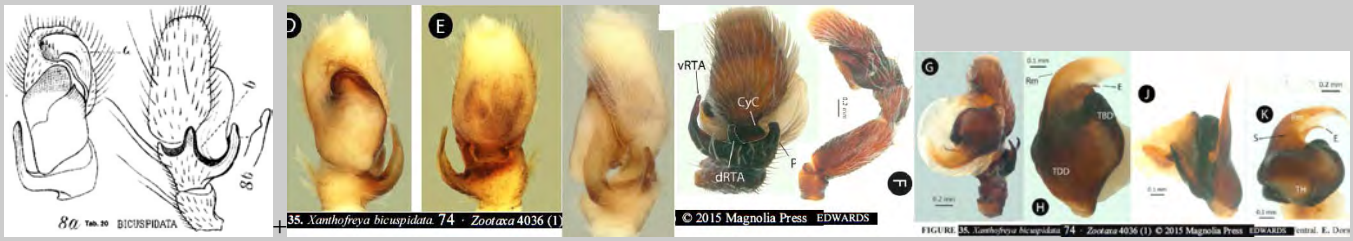


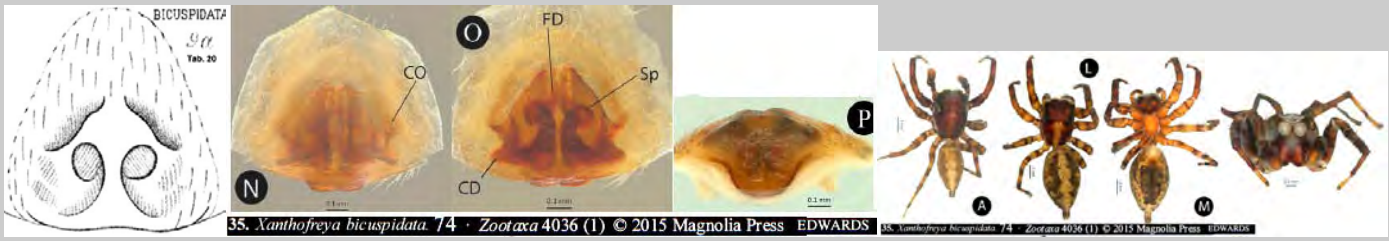


Xanthofreya rustica : Edwards, 2015: Zootaxa 4036 (1): 76, f. 36A-N. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy.



Xanthofreya albosignata: Edwards, 2015: Zootaxa 4036 (1): 76, f. 34A-K. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy. [REMARK. Not congeneric with the type species.]





Xanthofreya bicuspidata : F. P.-Cambridge 1901. Arachnida. Araneida. 2. In: Biologia Centrali-Americana, Zoologia, 224, 227, 238, t 20, f 8-9 + Edwards, 2015: Zootaxa 4036 (1): 76, f. 35A-P. © Magnolia Press. By courtesy. [REMARK. Not congeneric with the type species.]

ATTACHMENT ON SALTICIDAE SPECIES DIVERSITY
Abbreviated version of "Monograph of the Salticidae (Araneae) of the World 1995-2015.
Part I: Introduction to alternative classification of Salticidae".
http://salticidae.pl/Subfamilies/

Jerzy Prószyński[i]

ATTACHMENT 40b

FOSSILS

Version July 1st, 2016.
Sources and permissions of illustrations are displayed in the IInd part of the monograph http://www.peckhamia.com/salticidae/

This chapter contains following genera: +Almolinus +Calilinus +Cenattus +Distanilinus +Distillus +Eolinus +Gorgopsidis +Gorgopsina +Microlinus +Paralinus +Pensacolatus +Prolinus .



Hisponinae gen. sp. from Baltic Amber near Palanga, Lithuania (~55-45 Ma). ©Photo D.E. Hill. By courtesy.

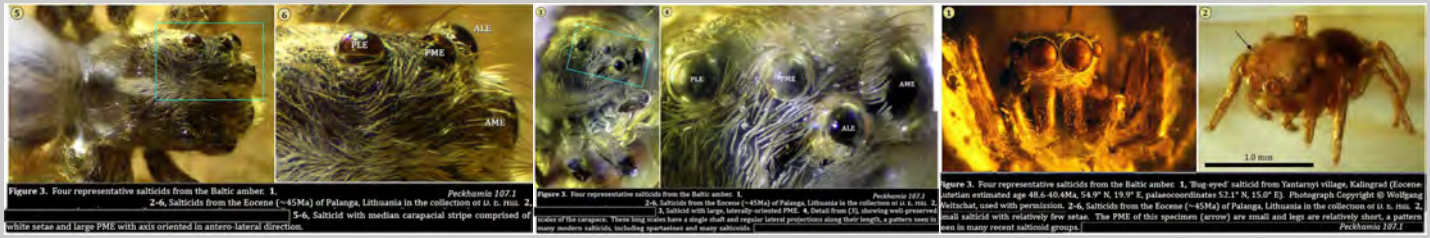
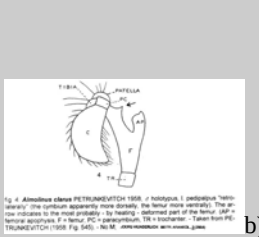
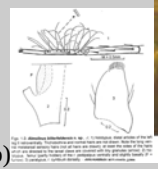
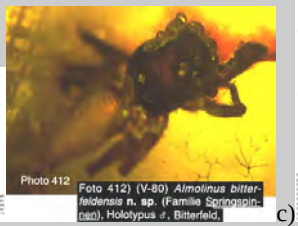


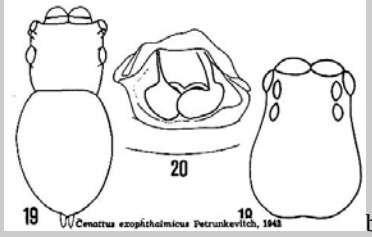
Figure 3. Four representative salticids from the Baltic amber. 1, 'Bug-eyed' salticid from Yantarnyi village, Kaliningrad (Eocene: Lutetian estimated age 48.6-40.4Ma; 54.9° N, 19.9° E, palaeocoordinates 52.1° N, 15.0° E). Photograph Copyright © Wolfgang Weltschat, used with permission. 2-6, Salticids from the Eocene (~45Ma) of Palanga, Lithuania in the collection of U. x. nus. 2, small salticid with relatively few setae. The PME of this specimens (arrow) are small and legs are relatively short, a pattern seen in many recent salticoid groups. *Peckhamia 107.1*

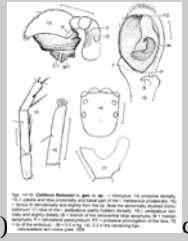
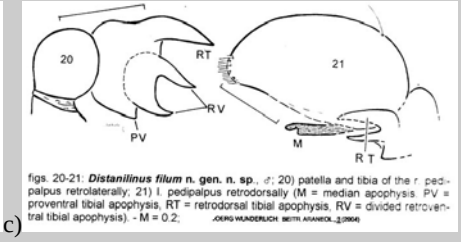
Hisponinae + Baltic[Hill] sp [Edwards] Hill 2015 + Hill, Edwards 2013. Baltic amber Salticidae. Peckhamia 107.1: 3, pl 3. By courtesy.


b) 


c) 

Almolinus clarus +b) bitterfeldensis +c) ligula [ALL fossil] Wunderlich, 2004. 3B: 1776-1777, f 1-3,5-13, photo 412-414.



b) 
c) 

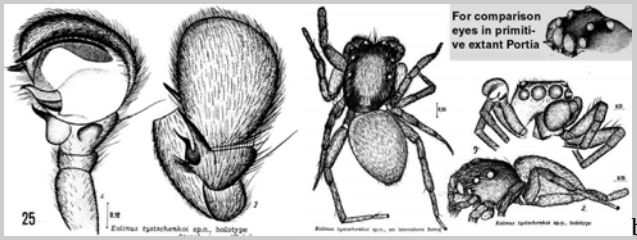
figs. 20-21: ***Distanilinus filum* n. gen. n. sp.**, ♂; 20) patella and tibia of the r. pedipalpus retrolaterally; 21) l. pedipalpus retrodorsally (M = median apophysis, PV = proventral tibial apophysis, RT = retrodorsal tibial apophysis, RV = divided retroventral tibial apophysis). - M = 0.2;

Cenattus exophthalmus [Fossil] +b) Calilinus fleissneri +c) Distillus filum [BOTH fossil] : Petrunkevitch 1942 +b) Wunderlich 2004. 3B: 1778-1779, f 14-18 +c) 1780-1781, f 21-22. By courtesy.





Distanilinus nutus [fossil]Wunderlich, 2004: 3B: 1780-1781, f 21-22. By courtesy.



b)

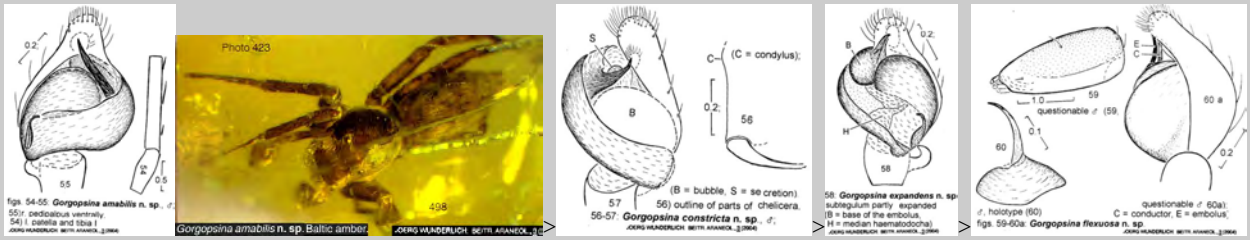




Eolinus tystschenkoi +b) E. sp [BOTH fossil]: Proszynski, Zabka 1980c. Acta paleont. pol. 25: 219, f 21-23, 25-26 + Wunderlich 2004: 3B: 1787-1788, f 42-45. By courtesy.

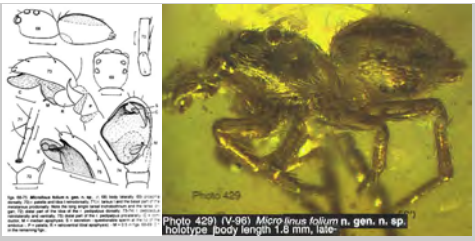


Gorgopsidis bechlyi [fossil]: Wunderlich, 2004. 3B: 1790-1791, f 48-51a, photo 421-422. By courtesy.

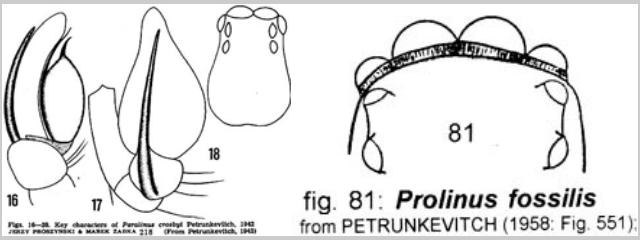




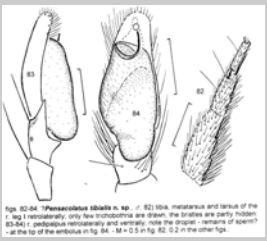
Gorgopsina amabilis + constricta + expandens + frenata + speciosa + various fossils: Wunderlich, 2004: 3B: 1793, f 54-55, photo 423. By courtesy.



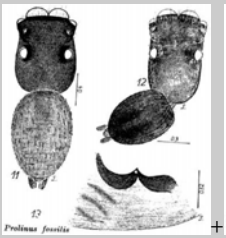
Microlinus folium [fossil]: Wunderlich, 2004. 3B: 1799-1800, 68-75, photo 429. By courtesy.



Paralinus crosbyi [fossil]: Prószynski, Zabka 1980: f 16-18. By courtesy.



Pensacolatus tibialis [fossil]: Wunderlich, 2004: 3B: 1802-1803, 82-84. By courtesy.


+


Prolinus fossilis [fossil]: Zabka 1988a: 41 (13): 419, f 11-13 + Wunderlich 2004:3B: 1801-1802, f 82. By courtesy.

Main links: Title page Introduction & guides INDEXES_chapters_&_genera Open PDF printout of this file

41a - Note on references

Version September 10th, 2020.
(unfinished manuscript)

by Jerzy Prószyński

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Motto: [papers of Prószyński] "…**should be ignored by the community**" because "…**brings nothing but chaos in salticid systematics**" and "…**this is nothing but scientific malpractice**"... ---------- see - **Kropf & twelve intellectuals, `2019**

General and instant accessibility of the World Spider Catalog (https://wsc.nmbe.ch/) creates new situation for Satlticidae Database, including the present work - the "**Salticidae (Araneae) genera of the world - an atlas**". It is easier now to open that Catalog and find required data using links, than to search in paper's own "References" chapter.
However, working during long time span 1960-2018 I followed system of dating of both publications and taxa used by Pierre Bonnet in "Bibliographia Araneorum" - based on a year printed on title page of respective publications (see below). In my opinions that system was more practicable (see below and also references to **Prószynski_2011**), but I have to yield now to practice of majority of arachnonologists. Unfinished mixing up of these two systems in the captions to particular species and genera in my work makes some chaos now, which should be rendered uniform - whenever precise location of drawings is needed, unfortunately it is now beyond my powers. I advise to check it at the **World Spider Catalog**. Apologizing for this situation, I am sure arachnologist, with their detective abilities. will manage to cope with this difficulty, until opportunity to correct that will be found.

Personal views on some simplification of quotations from the literature
proposed by Jerzy Prószyński in Salticidae Database 1995-2011

Preparing this database I have proposed some changes to the traditional way in which scientific names and bibliographic data are normally cited. **As these are unlikely to receive general acceptance in future taxonomic literature, they have little chance of being used outside this database.**
1. The form of scientific names in zoology is mandated obligatorily by the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, e.g.:
Sitticus palustris (Peckham et Peckham, 1888), however, because of the difficulty in programming the database for species having more than 2 authors, which often happens nowadays. I replaced here "et" or "&" with a comma "," = *Sitticus palustris* (Peckham, Peckham, 1888).
2. I simplified quotations of combinations and synonyms by removing redundant stops and commas, thus: *Sitticus palustris* Peckham & Peckham, 1909: 519, pl. 43, f. 3, pl. 44, f. 4. becomes *Sitticus palustris* Peckham, Peckham, 1909: 519, t 43, f 3; t 44, f 4.
3. Difficulties of programming the database, which automatically arranges names alphabetically by their three first letters, forced me to amend the customary way of writing Author's names, e.g.: C.L. Koch becomes Koch C.L. and L. Koch becomes Koch L. Similarly (also for the sake of users suffering from dyslexia): F.O. P.-Cambridge (=Frederic Octavius Pickard-Cambridge) becomes Pickard-Cambridge F. and O. P.-Cambridge (= Octavius Pickard-Cambridge) becomes Pickard-Cambridge O.
4. Complicated quotations of Authors of species, different than Author(s) of the original publication, customarily quoted courteously e.g.: Doenitz et Strand, in Boesenberg and Strand, 1906 are replaced by quotations of the Authors of the publication only: Boesenberg, Strand, 1906, complemented by an additional comment: "description credited to Doenitz et Strand", in an appropriate field. I reason that the function of Author's names is to direct the user to a published source of a description, rather than to pay honor to a the discoverer of a taxon. Consequently some Authors of taxa appear now different from those generally accepted e.g.: *Yllenus arenarius* Menge in Simon, 1868 becomes *Yllenus arenarius* Simon, 1868; (Comment: description credited to Menge).
5. There are two kinds of reference dates quoted in the literature: nominal date (i.e. printed on the front page of a volume, or a part of it) and nomenclatural validity date, defined by the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature as the first day of circulation of a paper. **The latter is needed on very rare occasions for establishing priority among synonymic names, but they are difficult to determine, often requiring special research.** There are often difference in date of publication and species in the two most important Catalogues: those by Bonnet and by Roewer (and those that continued from the latter - Brignoli and Platnick). It is of scientific interest to have a reference date, **but use of the nominal date is the easier of the two.**
In this database I begin to quote provisionally both the nominal date and the [nomenclatural validity date], the latter in square brackets (in some cases in different order) for each taxon, and publication, for which there are two dates in the literature. This system will be continued until some consensus can be reached among taxonomists, after which one of these dates could be eliminated.
An example of both kinds of dates:
an important " Catalogue of jumping spiders of northern Asia ..." by Logunov and Marusik *is often quoted with the date **2001**, while the date on page 1 (title page), page 2, and on page 300 (the last one) is given as **2000.** However, at the bottom of page 300 there is also witten in small letters in Russian "Podpisano v pechat' 28.12.2000" [translated as "accepted for print on December 28th, 2000"] - from which* **one can deduce** *that since printing takes several weeks, the volume apparently appeared in printed form during the year 2001.*

Chinese names

Many Chinese Authors have identical family names and differ by abbreviations of their given names, like: Li, A., Li, D., Li, G., Li, S., Li, Y. - this lead to misunderstanding when names are customarily written without given names as abbreviations (as in species names, or in bibliographic quotations). A solution seems to include abbreviations into the family names (following the precedent of Koch C.L. and Koch L.) like: Li A., Li D., Li G., Li S., Li Y. But which version of the abbreviation should be quoted? A good explanation of this was given to me by Dr. Shuqiang Li, in a private letter.

"*... Yes, my given name are Shu Qiang. However, it is hard to say my given name are two words and one word because the meaning of Chinese "word" are different to that of English "word". To better under stand that Shu Qiang is my given name, we were asked to write as Shuqiang, and for all Chinese they know this is my given name, and for the people in western countries this is also easy to understand. I use the name "Shuqiang Li" in the last years, including the time when I studied in Stuttgart (1992-1998), and later. In general, I will write my name as "Shuqiang Li", and abbreviate as "S. Li". Dr "Zhonge Hou" (a lady) should abbreviate as "Z. Hou". Meanwhile, "S.Q. Li" and "Z.E. Hou" are not correct*".

I have also consulted on this matter with Dr Daikin Li, and in this database will abbreviate Chinese names in the following way: Li S. and Li D., the abbreviation of a given name written together with family name.

.

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The World Spider Catalog contains currently 15'024 references with relevance to spider taxonomy (100.00 % available as PDF). If you detect an article which is not listed here, please submit it as PDF either via upload form or via e-mail to wsc(at)nmbe.ch. Missing PDFs of existing references can be uploaded via the upload button at the end of the reference entry. WSCA members have free access to available PDFs.

Prószyński

List references by year

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Prószyński, J. **(2019)**. Character assassination: a personal witness account with a taxonomic note on the genus *Laufeia* s. lat. (Araneae: Salticidae). *Ecologica Montenegrina* **22**: 117-127.

Show Included taxa | PDF:

Prószyński, J. **(2018b)**. Review of genera *Evarcha* and *Nigorella*, with comments on *Emertonius*, *Padilothorax* [sic], *Stagetillus*, and description of five new genera and two new species (Araneae: Salticidae). *Ecologica Montenegrina* **16**: 130-179.

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Prószyński, J. **(2018a)**. Review of the genus *Hasarius* (Araneae: Salticidae) - a taxonomic fiasco. *Ecologica Montenegrina* **16**: 16-31.

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Prószyński, J., Lissner, J. & Schäfer, M. **(2018)**. Taxonomic survey of the genera *Euophrys*, *Pseudeuophrys* and *Talavera*, with description of *Euochin* gen. n. (Araneae: Salticidae) and with proposals of a new research protocol. *Ecologica Montenegrina* **18**: 26-74.

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Prószyński, J. **(2017c)**. Remarks on the genus *Plexippus* C. L. Koch, 1846 (Araneae: Salticidae). *Ecologica Montenegrina* **13**: 39-69.

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ATTACHMENT ON SALTICIDAE SPECIES DIVERSITY

Abbreviated version of "Monograph of the Salticidae (Araneae) of the World 1995-2015.
Part I: Introduction to alternative classification of Salticidae".
http://salticidae.pl/Subfamilies/

Historic Keys to the Salticid Groups by Simon's 1897-1903

translated, with an introduction and indices by H. D. Cameron and D. P. Wijesinghe
from PECKHAMIA: Volume 3 Number 1
Adapted to computer HTML program, with minor changes, by J. Proszynski, 1999.
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INTRODUCTION

The monumental Histoire Naturelle des Araignees, published in Paris from 1897 to 1901 by Eugene Simon, still remains the only encyclopedic treatment of the spider genera of the world. In this day and age, the fact that the keys and the descriptions are in Latin is an increasingly serious inconvenience. It is hoped that a translation of Simon's keys to the Groupes of the large and systematically difficult family of jumping spiders, the Salticidae, will be a welcome aid to the increasing numbers of workers in that family. While many, though not all, of Simon's groups are admittedly artificial, they still represent the only available general scheme for identification and access to the literature. The features that Simon used in his keys, such as the relative position of the posterior median eyes, the shape of the ocular quadrangle, the curvature of the line of the anterior eyes, the relative lengths of the third and fourth legs, the presence and position of the thoracic groove, and the spination of the legs, to mention a few, still serve for identification and classification. And Simon's groups are useful starting points for revisions. But, on the other hand there is reason for caution and circumspection in using Simon's keys.
In his classification of salticids, Simon appears to have relied solely on somatic (non-genitalic) features. In addition, he seems to have considered general similarities and special similarities equally valid for constructing a classification - his approach to classification was essentially phenetic. Most subsequent attempts at grouping salticids (up to the 1970's) involved simple modifications of Simon's scheme, rather than original proposals. For example, Petrunkevitch (1928) used Simon's descriptions of higher taxa and/or keys to construct his classification of salticids into 23 subfamilies. Some of these subfamilies are identical to the corresponding group of Simon; others were formed by uniting two or more of Simon's groups, based on the data in Simon's work. Roewer (1954) combined the two systems to produce a spuriously more resolved classification; the only novelty was the recognition of two major subgroups of salticids, the lyssomanids and salticids proper.
The importance of Proszynski's (1976) study lies in its attempt at grouping Holarctic (and some other) salticid genera solely on genitalic features. This study emphasized the point that salticid groups based on special genitalic features show little concordance with Simon's groups. Most modern students of salticids weight genitalic features higher than non-genitalic features and tend to regard the lack of concordance between the two arrangements as indicative of paraphyly in Simon's classification or widespread homoplasy (convergence) in salticid somatic features. The reliance on genitalic features in modern salticid systematics is exemplified by such currently recognized taxa as 'euophryines', 'dendryphantines', etc., which are defined exclusively on genitalic features and are drastically different in composition from the groups which go under these names in Simon's or Petrunkevitch's schemes.
Given this background, the question may be asked of what possible interest could Simon's classification be to the modern student. This is best answered by the following quotation from a recent revisionary paper: **"In practice, the majority of salticid subfamilies have not been properly defined, or diagnosed, and have undergone little or no change since they were first proposed by Simon (1901-03). Simon, however, possessed an extensive knowledge of the Salticidae and discussed the characters of his groups in detail. Consequently his smaller groups often include related genera which form a useful basis for revisionary studies" (Wanless 1988:81).** Simon's keys to the groups recognized, by him, form a convenient summary of his classification but are relatively inaccessible to modern students since they are in Latin. The only comparable English key is that of Petrunkevitch (1928) but, due to the merging of some of Simon's groups to form subfamilies, that key is less informative than the original keys of Simon. An English translation of Simon's original keys would, therefore, appear to be a desideratum.
As indicated above, there are several problems involved in using Simon's classification and keys today. As is well known, by basing his primary division of salticids on the retromarginal cheliceral dentition, Simon separated taxa (genera) which, on the basis of other characters, appear to be closely related. Among the numerous examples in the literature, the case of Bathippus (Unidentati: Plexippeae) and Canama (Fissidentati: Cytaeae) is a good illustrative example. It may be mentioned in passing that, though the cheliceral dentition as used by Simon may not be informative, more specific patterns of dentition (promarginal as well as retromarginal) do appear to diagnose monophyletic groups. Conversely, many of Simon's groups (especially larger ones) contain unrelated taxa (genera): e.g. Dendryphanteae, Plexippeae. At the generic and specific level, a frequent problem is that Simon often misidentified the type species of genera, so that his concept of a particular genus was quite different from what it should have been, and thus generic names such as Telamonia and Viciria apply today to quite different groups of species than Simon used them for. In using Simon's keys today, therefore, it is important that one be aware of these problems and pitfalls. If one uses the group keys without continuing with the generic keys one will end up with collections of specimens sorted to artificial groups; without a generic identification these specimens will be almost as 'inaccessible' as an unsorted collection. This applies mostly to the large groups, as obviously with smaller groups, the group identification becomes more useful. The usefulness of Simon's keys to his groups today is that they serve as a summary (though no doubt vastly incomplete) of the distribution of non-genitalic characters within the Salticidae, and this information, used in conjunction with genitalic feature (e.g. published figures), may serve to indicate potentially monophyletic groups that could form the basis for revisionary and phylogenetic studies.

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How to Use this Key

It must be emphasized that this translation is meant to be no more than a convenience to provide easier access to the information in Simon's great work, and does not represent a modern classification of the salticids. Simon's sequential numbering of groups has been retained, but only as an aid to finding the appropriate discussion, and is without any phylogenetic significance.
The key leads to the group, e.g. BOETHEAE, which is further designated by the sequential number which Simon gave it, and followed by the page number of Simon's second volume, where the group is treated. Simon's numbering became confused, and some groups, e.g. MAEVIEAE, will have a true sequence number in square brackets [63a] with Simon's incorrect number 59 following.
Simon's Histoire ..., long out of print and rare, is available in a xerographic copy, somewhat reduced from the original size, from: Demand Reprints, University Microfilms, P.O. Box 1467 Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106; Telephone number: (313) 761-4700 ext. 492 The listing is: Simon, Eugene Louis. Histoire naturelle des araignees. Paris. Librairie Encyclopedique de Roret,1892-1897. 2192 p. Vol.11092 pp $160 (soft cover), $172 (hard cover); vol. 2. 1100 pp. $160 (soft cover); $172 (hard cover). Plus state tax and shipping costs. order no.: OP 36152

Notes on Frequently Used Terms

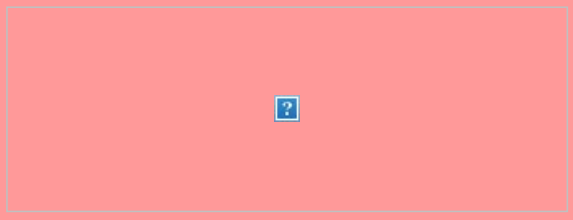
Simon uses eye positions as important key characters. He often specifies whether the anterior eye row is procurved, recurved or straight. This refers to the line tangent to the upper margins of the four anterior eyes. This line is recurved, if the ends of the arc are higher than the middle. It will be procurved if the ends are lower than the middle. The ocular quadrangle is the trapezoid or rectangle formed by the four points of the anterior lateral and the posterior lateral eyes, viewed from above the cephalothorax. Whether this quadrangle is wider in front or behind, or has parallel sides is a feature frequently used in Simon's keys.
Simon divided the Salticidae artificially into three Sections for convenience of identification, the Salticidae Pluridentati, the Salticidae Unidentati, and the Salticidae Fissidentati, based on the character of the teeth on the inferior margin of the chelicerae, which he regarded as reliably constant (Simon 2: 383). While this division is for the most part useful and

reliable as a practical scheme of identification, it is artificial and separates otherwise closely related genera.
The key proper is followed by a catalogue of the genera in each group as Simon understood them. The authors of the genera are given, as is conventional, although, as we noted above, Simon's concept of a genus may rest upon a misidentification of the type species, and be at odds with the concept of the original author.

KEY TO GROUPS of Salticidae

(give couplet's number, separately in each major division, page number in the original edition of the book and lists of genera included by Simon into these groups)

A. Inferior margin of the chelicerae armed with a row of several isolated teeth. . . .SALTICIDAE PLURIDENTATI p.4
B. Inferior margin of the chelicerae with a single pointed tooth or none. . . . .SALTICIDAE UNIDENTATI p.7
C. Inferior margin of the chelicerae with a compressed tooth or carina divided by a notch, or rarely either truncate or serrate. . . .SALTICIDAE FISSIDENTATI p.10 . . . . . .



SALTICIDAE PLURIDENTATI (388-390)

1.Anterior lateral eyes located behind the medians (forming a second eye row). The patellae usually with a medio-apical spine or seta .
1. LYSSOMANEAE 390 (cf Lyssomanes [*Lyssomanes, Pandisus, Macopaeus, Asemonea, Chinoscopus,Onomastus, Orthrus]*
- - Anterior lateral eyes located near the medians on each side. Patellae without a medio-apical spine. **.....2**

2 (1).
Eyes of the second row large, hardly 1/3 smaller than the anterior laterals, slightly prominent, and locatedmore or less inside them **.....3**
-- Eyes of the second row very minute (except *Holcolaetis*), sessile, not situated inside the anterior laterals (or only slightly inside)**..... 6**

3 (2). The upper margin of the four anterior eyes forms a recurved line. Eyes of the second row located very much inside the anterior laterals. 2. **BOETHEAE** 400 (cf **Spartaeus** [*Boethus = Spartaeus, Portia*]
- The upper margin of the four anterior eyes forms a procurved line. Eyes of the second row hardly at all located inside the anterior laterals. **4**

4 (2). Sternum strongly attenuated in front, and the coxae of þhe first pair of legs separated by a distance much narrower than the labium. Posterior spinnerets often with a long apical segment. 4. **COCALEAE** 405 (cf **Cocalus** [*Cocalus, Phaeacius*]
- Sternum hardly at all attenuate in front and broadly truncate, coxae of the first pair of legs separated by a distance much wider than the labium. Posterior spinnerets with a short apical segment.....**5**

5 (5). Labium and endites much longer than wide. Legs long and slender, without fringes.. 3.**COCALODEAE** 403 (cf **Cocalodes** [*Cocalodes*]
- Labium hardly longer than wide. Endites rather short and wide. Tibiae rather robust with long ample fringes, metatarsi abruptly more slender than the tibiae and very long..... 5. **LINEAE** 4O8 (cf **Portia** [*Linus=Portia*])

6 (2). Sternum short or moderately long, the coxae of each side contiguous. The abdomen in front covering the pedicel and the margin of the cephalothorax . . . . **. . 7**
- Sternum long, coxae of the second pair of legs separated from the coxae of the third pair on each side. The pedicel, or at least the margin of the cephalothorax, not covered by the abdomen (ant-like salticids). **20**
7 (6). Cephalothorax high, posterior eyes usually prominent **8**
- Cephalothorax low and flat above, as in Marpissa. **15**

8 (7). Anterior metatarsi with two long spines beneath near the base **9**
- Anterior metatarsi with at least 2-2 spines beneath. **10**

9 (8). Pars cephalica flat and with parallel sides. Ocular quadrangle much wider than long and shorter than the pars thoracica. . . . . .12. **CYRBEAE** 447 (cf **Cyrba**) [*Cyrba*]
- Pars cephalica deeply excised on each side. Ocular quadrangle at least not wider than long and a little longer than the strongly sloping pars thoracica..... . **9. TOMOCYRBEAE** 440 (cf **Tomocyrba** [*Tomocyrba*]

10 (8). Third pair of legs much longer than the fourth pair, all legs with many spines. Anterior eyes in a recurved line. . . . . 7. **AMYCIEAE** 413 (cf **Amycus**) [*Amycus, Maenola, Acragas, Hypaeus, Noegus, Mago, Encolpius, Helpidius=Cobanus, Bindax, Amphidraus, Letoia*]
- Fourth pair of legs much longer than the third pair 11

11 (10). Anterior eye row procurved. Metatarsi much longer than tibiae. . 6**CODETEAE** 411 (cf **Gelotia**) [*Codeta=Gelotia, Policha=Gelotia, Gelotia*]
- Anterior eye row recurved or rarely straight. Metatarsi (at least the anteriors) shorter than the tibiae or at least not longer.**12**

12 (11). Trochanter of the first pair of legs very long and cylindrical, the tibia more or less inflated. Pars thoracica lower than the pars cephalica and without a thoracic groove. 8. **DIOLENIEAE** 476 (cf **Diolenius**) [*Diolenius, Discocnemius=Ligonipes, Lystrocteisa, Chalcolecta, Tarodes*]
- Trochanter of the first pair of legs short, normal, tibia not inflated **13**

13 (12). Pars thoracica impressed with a deep thoracic groove. . 8. ASTIEAE 429 (cf **Astia**) [*Lagnus, Astia, Helpis, Arasia, Titananus, Anaurus, Agelista, Lapsias, Charippus*]
- Thoracic groove very minute or absent. **14**

14 (13). Small eyes of the second row located far in front of the midpoint (i.e. closer to the anterior laterals than the posterior laterals). Tibiae of the second pair of legs with a double row of spines beneath . 10. **SCOPOCIREAE** 442 (cf **Scopocira**)

[*Scopocira, Gypogyna, Cyllodania*]
-Small eyes of the second row midway between the anterior and posterior laterals or slightly closer to the posterior laterals. Tibiae of the second pair of legs armed beneath with a single row of three spines. 11. ROGMOCRYPTEAE 445 (cf Rogmocrypta) [*Rogmocrypta*]

15 (7). Anterior tarsi and metatarsi unarmed. Posterior tibiae and metatarsi with spines. . . **16**
- Anterior tarsi and metatarsi strongly spined beneath in two rows. Posterior tarsi and especially the metatarsi very sparingly spined or unarmed . . . . . **.17**

16 (15). Pars cephalica long, more or less constricted on each side behind the lateral eyes. Eyes of the second row very minute, located much closer to the anterior laterals than to the posterior laterals .13. HISPONEAE 449 (cf Hispo) [*Hispo, Astaenorchetes=Hispo, Massagiris*]-Pars cephalica short, with parallel sides not constricted behind the eyes. Eyes of the second row remarkably large . . .. 14. **HOLCOLAETEAE** 452 (cf Holcolaetis) [*Holcolaetis*]

17 (15). Tibiae of the first pair of legs armed beneath with four, more rarely two, setae which are bulbous at the base. . . . . 15. **THIODINEAE** 454 Thiodina [*Thiodina, Nilacantha=Nilakantha, Ceriomura, Cotinusa*] **[Attention: Simon 1901a lists Cotinusa as Pluridentati (pages 456-468) and Gophoa as Unidentati) (p.588-589) (synonymyzed by Galiano 1963b: 360)]**
- Tibiae lacking setae which are bulbous at the base. **18**

18 (17). Area of the dorsal eyes with parallel sides or slightly narrower behind than in front, and shorter than the pars thoracica with the exception of *Baviola*). Pars thoracica impressed with a longitudinal sulcus. Abdomen narrow and long, and rounded in front. . . . **19**
- Area of the dorsal eyes wider behind than in front, and longer (or at least not shorter) than the pars thoracica. Cephalothorax above without tubercles or impressions. Abdomen in front broadly truncated and covering the pars thoracica . . 19. **BALLEAE** 481 (cf Ballus) [*Ballus, Peplometus, Pachyballus, Cylistella, Porius*]

19 (18). Labium much longer than wide. Spinnerets apical . . 16. **BAVIEAE** 460 (cf Bavia**)** [*Bavia, Padillothorax=Stagetillus, Cynapes, Psecas, Epinga=Psecas, Baviola, Padilla, Goleta, Stagetillus, Stenodeza, Piranthus*]
- Labium not longer than wide. Spinnerets not apical, but situated beneath the abdomen and hidden by it from above. . . . . 17. **COPOCROSSEAE** 473 (cf Copocrossa) [*Copocrossa, Mantisatta, Ligdus*]

20 (7). Tibiae of the first pair of legs strongly dilated and compressed **21**
- Tibiae of the first pair of legs slender and cylindrical **22**

21 (21). Anterior tibia and patella convex and rounded above, armed below, among the spines, with a long, thick fringe. Anterior eyes large, contiguous, but very much unequal to one another 20. **LIGONIPEDEAE** 487 (cf Ligonipes) [*Marengo, Colaxes, Philates=Marengo, Haterius, Ligonipes*]
- Anterior tibia and patella angular, flattened above and on both sides, not fringed below. Anterior eyes of moderate size, and distinctly separated from one another. 21 and [71] 69. **PECKHAMIEAE** 494, 868 (cf Peckhamia) [*Consingis, Peckhamia*]

22 (20). Sternum strongly attenuated in front, virtually pointed, and the coxae of the first pair of legs very close together. The upper margin of the anterior eyes form a slightly procurved, or rarely straight, line. 22. MYRMARACHNEAE 496 (cf Myrmarachne) [*Panachraesta, Emertonius=? Myrmarachne, , Bocus, Bizone=Bizonella=Myrmarachne*]
- Sternum hardly at all attenuated in front, but truncate, and the coxae of the first pair of legs separated from one another. Upper margin of the anterior eyes usually form a recurved line **23**

23 (22). Anterior metatarsi with 3-3 spines beneath. 25. SOBASINEAE 512 (cf Sobasina) [*Sobasina, Fluda, Keyserlingella=Fluda*]
- Anterior metatarsi with 2-2 spines beneath. **24**

24 (24). Cephalothorax strongly constricted in the middle, abruptly narrowed behind and slightly produced. Upper margin of the anterior eyes form a very strongly recurved line. Anterior tarsi slender . 24. **SYNEMOSYNEAE** 508 (cf Synemosyna) [*Simonella=Synemosyna, Synemosyna*]
- Cephalothorax with virtually parallel sides, not constricted, slightly attenuated behind, and plainly truncate. Upper margin of\ anterior eyes form a slightly recurved line. Anterior tarsi long, slightly spindle-shaped... 23. SARINDEAE 505 (cf Sarinda) [*Sarinda, Erica*]

II. SALTICIDAE UNIDENTATI (516-519)

II/**1.** Posterior margin of the cephalothorax and the pedicel visible from above. Coxae of the second pair of legs separated from the coxae of the third pair of legs. The fourth pair of legs with the coxae not shorter than the trochanter, or at least not much shorter. . . . **2**
- Posterior margin of the cephalothorax and the pedicel invisible from above, covered by the abdomen. All coxae on both sides contiguous **5**

II/**2(1).** Trochanter and patella of the first pair of legs remarkably long, the tibia curved and much shorter than the patella, the metatarsus very minute.. . . . . 29. **AGORIEAE** 534 (cf Agorius) [*Agorius*]
- First pair of legs normal **3**

II/**3(2).** Pars cephalica higher than the pars thoracica. Sternum truncate in front, not attenuated, anterior ae separated from one another more widely, or at least not more narrowly, than the rest of the coxae. Inferior margin of the chelicerae with a single tooth. . . . . 26. **ZUNIGEAE** 519 (cf Zuniga) [*Zuniga, Cineas=Sarinda, Simprulla*]
- Pars cephalica not higher than pars thoracica. Sternum attenuated in front and the coxae of the first pair of legs close together. 4

II/**4(3).** Inferior margin of the chelicerae without any tooth. Anterior tibiae slender and cylindrical. . . . . 27. **LEPTORCHESTEAE** 523 (cf Leptorchestes) [*Leptorchestes, Araegeus, Kima, Leptorchestes, Quekettia*]
- Inferior margin of the chelicerae with a single tooth. First pair of legs robust, femur clavate and tibia ovate. . . . . 28. **SYNAGELEAE** 526 (cf Synageles) [*Synageles, Semora, Semorina, Descanso, Chirothecia, Sebastira, Bellota, Osericta, Damoetas, Mexcala*]

II/**5**. Inferior margin of the chelicerae without a tooth or with only a very minute and fine tooth **6**

- Inferior margin of the chelicerae with a strong conical tooth. **9**

II/**6(1).** Third pair of legs much longer than the fourth pair of legs **7**
- Third pair of legs much shorter than the fourth pair of legs **8**

II/**7(6).** Pars cephalica strongly tuberculate near the eyes, depressed on each side between the eyesþ Sternum wide, hardly at all attenuate in front, and broadly truncate, the coxae of the first pair of legs widely separated. ... 45a **ZENODOREAE** 648 (cf **Zenodorus**) [*Pystira, Zenodorus, Mollica=Mollika, Margaromma, Corythalia, Stoidis*]
- Pars cephalica flat, not impressed on the sides. Sternum strongly attenuated in front, and the coxae of the first pair of legs close together. 45b **AELURILLEAE** 658 (cf **Aelurillus**) [*Aelurillus, Langona, Stenaelurillus, Saitidops, Habrocestum, Phlegra, Pellenes, Neaetha, Mogrus*]

II/**8(6).** Pars thoracica impressed with a thoracic groove behind the eyes. Legs with numerous strong spines . .....36. **SITTICEAE** 577 (cf **Sitticus**) [*Sitticus, Attulus, Yllenus, Tomis*]
- Pars thoracica without a thoracic groove. Legs weakly and sparingly spined. . 35. **CHALCOSCIRTEAE** 572 (cf **Chalcoscirtus**) [*Chalcoscirtus, Semiopyla, Jollas, Neon*]

II/**9** (5). Tibia and patella of the third pair of legs longer (or at least not shorter) than the tibia and patella of the fourth pair of legs. **10**
-Tibia and patella of the third pair of legs shorter than the tibia and patella of the fourth pair of legs**17**

II/**10** (9). Ocular quadrangle wider behind than in front. **11**
- Ocular quadrangle with parallel sides or often narrower behind than in front **13**

II/**11** (10). Ocular quadrangle trapezoidal and rather small, much narrower behind than the cephalothorax. Small eyes of the second row located much closer to the anterior laterals than to the posterior laterals. Posterior legs rather sparsely spined. ..... 49. **THYENEAE** 682 (cf **Thyene**) [*Thyene, Thyenula, Mopsus*]
- Ocular quadrangle large. Small eyes of the second row not much closer to the anterior laterals. Posterior legs with numerous strong spines. **12**

II/**12** (11). Ocular quadrangle narrower than the cephalothorax behind. Pars cephalica tuberculate on each side and depressed between the eyes. Sternum strongly attenuate in front.. 50. **HYLLEAE** (in part) 688 (cf **Hyllus**) [*Sandalodes, Gangus, Hyllus, Philaeus, Phiale, (many species = Nycerella and Frigga), Carrhotus, Eugasmia, Hypoblemum, Diagondas, Evarcha, Pachypoessa, Brancus*]
- Ocular quadrangle not narrower than the cephalothorax behind. Pars cephalica wide and neither tuberculate nor depressed. Sternum strongly attenuate in front.. 46. **BYTHOCROTEAE** (in part) (cf **Bythocrotus**) [*Bythocrotus*] 671

II/**13** (10)**.** Labium not longer than its width at the base. Sternum short, not attenuated in front, and broadly truncate. . 33. **SAITEAE** 558 **Saitis**) [*Saitis, Jotus=Lycidas, Salpesia, Ilargus, Maeota, Pochyta, Luuharulla, Oningis, Hypoblemum*]
- Labium distinctly longer than wide. Sternum more or less attenuated in front. **14**
II/**14** (13). Ocular quadrangle much narrower behind than in front and the small eyes of the second row located much closer to the anterior laterals than to the posterior laterals . 52. VICIRIEAE 741 **Viciria type sp.**) [*Vinnius, Viciria (=**Telamonia**), Erasinus, Asaracus, Poessa, Chira (= ?Shira), Alcimonotus*]
- Ocular quadrangle not narrower behind than in front (or at least not very much narrower). Small eyes of the second row midway between the anterior and posterior laterals (or at least not appreciably closer to the anterior laterals). **15**

II/**15** (14). Pars cephalica neither tuberculate nor impressed. Sternum strongly anenuated in front...46. **BYTHOCROTEAE** (in part) (cf **Bythocrotus**) 671 [*Bythocrotus*]
- Pars cephalica more or less tuberculate, depressed on both sides between the eyes. Sternum only moderately attenuated in front. **16**

II/**16** (15). Ocular quadrangle with virtually parallel sides. Posterior eyes of moderate size, separated from the small eyes of the second row by more than the width of one posterior eye. Small eyes of the second row perhaps a little closer to the anterior laterals.. 50. **HYLLEAE** (in part) 688 (cf **Hyllus**) [*Sandalodes, Gangus, Hyllus, Philaeus, Phiale, (many species = Nycerella and Frigga), Carrhotus, Eugasmia, Hypoblemum, Diagondas, Evarcha, Pachypoessa, Brancus*]
- Ocular quadrangle a little narrower behind than in front. Posterior eyes large, separated from the small eyes of the second row by less than the width of the posterior eye (or at least not more). Small eyes midway between the anterior and posterior laterals or perhaps slightly closer to the posteriors.. .51. **PLEXIPPEAE** 710 **Plexippus**) [*Penionomus, Sigytes, Plexippus, Palpelius, Artabrus, Pharacocerus, Pseudamycus, Malloneta, Collytus, Dasycyptus, Phaulostylus, Colopsus=Evarcha, Pancorius, Theratoscirtus=Thiratoscirtus, Alfenus, Anarrhotus, Freya, Pochyta, Eustiromastix, Capidava, Bathippus*]

II/**17**(9). Small eyes of the second row much further from the posterior laterals than from the anterior ..**18**
- Small eyes of the second row midway (or nearly) between the anterior and posterior laterals.... **24**
II/**18** (17). Ocular quadrangle much wider behind than in front **19**
- Ocular quadrangle with virtually parallel sides **21**
II/**19** (18). Posterior legs with numerous strong spines. Pars thoracica marked with a short oval thoracic groove distinctly behind the eyes (except Atelurius).. 37. **HURIEAE** 583 **Hurius**) [*Hurius, Scoturis, Atelurius*]
- Posterior legs with only a few minute spines, usually unarmed, except for the metatarsi and the apical whorls of spines **20**

II/**20** (19). Pars thoracica longer than the pars cephalica, and marked by a thoracic groove behind the eyes . .....42. **DENDRYPHANTEAE** (in part) 612) [*Pseudicius, Icius, Modunda, Admestina, Anoka=Hentzia, Bagheera, Avitus, Dendryphantes, Lurio, Sassacus, Thammaca, Paradamoetas, Tulpius, Ashtabula*]
- Cephalothorax very wide. Pars thoracica shorter than the pars cephalica or at least not longer, either without a thoracic groove, or a with a very minute, hardly visible one between the eyes . 43. **RHENEAE** 633 (**Rhene**)[*Alcmena, Bianor, Rhene, Dryphias, Partona, Napoca, Agassa, Homalattus, Zeuxippus*]

II/**21** (18). Cephalothorax cylindrical, abruptly sloping behind, with the upper margin of the declivity carinate or prominent. That is, the cephalothorax is truncate behind with the posterior face vertical and concave. Anterior eyes in a slightly procurved line. All legs with the femora wide and strongly compressed, and the rest of the segments slender and cylindrical.. ..... 44. **COCCORCHESTEAE** 647 **Coccorchestes**) [*Coccorchestes, Omoedus, Poecilorchestes*]
- Cephalothorax normal, gradually sloping behind. Anterior legs more robust than the others **22**

II/**22** (21). Sternum strongly attenuated in front, almost as much as in Marpissa. Ocular quadrangle with parallel sides. . . . . 42. **DENDRYPHANTEAE** (in part) 612 **Dendryphantes**) [*Pseudicius, Icius, Modunda, Admestina, Anoka=Hentzia, Bagheera, Avitus, Dendryphantes, Lurio, Sassacus, Thammaca, Paradamoetas, Tulpius, Ashtabula*]
- Sternum hardly at all attenuated in front and widely truncate between the anterior coxae. Ocular quadrangle slightly narrower behind than in front **23**

II/**23** (22). Anterior eyes in a recurved line. Fourth pair of legs unarmed, long, with the trochanters hardly shorter than the coxae. . . . . 30. **ITATEAE** 537 **Itata**) [*Itata*]
Anterior eyes in a straight or very slightly procurved line. Fourth pair of legs normal, with few minute spines . . . . 39. **GOPHOEAE** 588 **Cotinusa**)[*Gophoa=Cotinusa*] **[Attention: Simon 1901a list Cotinusa as Pluridentati (pages 456-468) and Gophoa as Unidentati) (p.588-589) (synonymyzed by Galiano 1963b: 360)]**
II/**24** (17). Sternum strongly attenuated in front and the coxae of the first pair of legs subcontiguous .. **25**
Sternum not attenuated in front and widely truncate between the anterior coxae **26**

II/**25** (24). Thoracic groove rather long, situated a little behind the posterior eyes. Anterior legs usually strongly spined. Posterior metatarsi longer than the tarsi.. 40. **MARPISSEAE** 590 **Marpissa**) [*Salticus, Cerionesta, Helvetia, Deloripa, Festucula, Breda Holoplatys, Ocriosiona, Hyctia=Marpissa, Corambis, Naubolus, Mithion, Marpissa, Muziris, Menemerus, Clynotis, Dexippus*]
- Thoracic groove small, very far behind the posterior eyes (near the summit of the declivity). All legs virtually unarmed. Posterior metatarsi shorter than the tarsi.. 32. **FLACILLEAE** 556 **Flacillula**) [*Flacilla=Flacillula*]
)
II/**26** (24). Posterior legs with numerous strong spines. Thoracic groove very minute, hardly discernible . . . . . 34.**EUOPHRYDEAE** 568 **Euophrys**) [*Akela, Euophrys, Rhyphelia*]
- Posterior legs with a few minute spines. Thoracic groove rather long, situated a little behind the eyes . **27**

II/**27** (26). Cephalothorax high, almost as in *Viciria*. Inferior margin of the chelicerae oblique and not lobed, armed with a strongly pointed, triangular tooth rather far from the base of the fang. 31. **CHRYSILLEAE** 539 **Chrysilla**) [*Telamonia (*Telemonia s.stricto = Simon's Viciria (part.), now mainly Phintella), *Rhondes, Phintia=Phintodes=Tylogonus, Chrysilla, Cosmophasis, Orsima, Tutelina, Cyllobelus, Echinussa, Epocilla, Heliophanus, Iona, Ceglusa*]
- Cephalothorax low, almost as in Marpissa. Inferior margin of the chelicerae short, lobed near the base of the fang, with a strong conical tooth close to the lobe.. 38. **THIANIEAE** 586 **Thiania**) [*Thiania, Thianitara*]

III SALTICIDAE FISSIDENTATI (756-758)

III/**1**. Sternum strongly attenuated in front and the coxae of the first pair of legs very close together. Posterior legs (usually) unarmed or very sparsely spined. Fourth pair of legs much longer than the third pair. **2**
- Sternum very little attenuated in front, broadly truncate and the coxae of the first pair of legs separated by a space at least as wide as the labium . . . . . **4.**
III/**2** (1). Cephalothorax short and broad, the pars thoracica shorter than the ocular quadrangle, or at least not longer, without thoracic groove (with the exception of *Siloca*). Ocular quadrangle much wider behind than in front, and the small eyes of the second row far closer to the anterior laterals than the posteriors.. [63a)58. **SIMAETHEAE** 830 (**Simaetha**)[*Beata, Simaetha, Ligurra, Stertinius, Heratemis= Heratemita, Irura, Simaethula, Phyaces, Uroballus, Stergusa*]
- Cephalothorax low and long, the pars thoracica much longer than the ocular quadrangle, and with a thoracic groove. Ocular quadrangle with parallel sides or slightly narrower behind than in front. Small eyes of the second row not very much closer to the anterior laterals than the posteriors **3**
III/**3** (2). Cephalothorax very low, not depressed behind the eyes, pars thoracica more than twice as long as the pars cephalica, with a very minute punctiform thoracic groove, about midway between the posterior eyes and the posterior margin of the cephalothorax. Ocular quadrangle with parallel sides. Small eyes of the second row midway between the anterior and posterior laterals. Posterior legs completely unarmed 64. ..**RUDREAE** 850 **Rudra**) [*Rudra*]
- Cephalothorax rather low, with a transverse depression behind the eyes and a thoracic groove. Posterior legs with few minute spines.. . .. . [63b]59. **MAEVIEAE** 844 (cf **Maevia** *(Maevia, Empanda*)

III/4 (1). Ocular quadrangle very large, longer than the pars thoracica or at least not shorter **5**
- Ocular quadrangle wider than long, and shorter than the pars thoracica. **7**

III/**5** (4). Small eyes of the second row midway between the anterior and posterior laterals or occasionally behind the midpoint. Anterior legs with the femur broadly clavate and the tibia very broad, disciform, and strongly fringed.. . . . . [70)68. **HARMOCHIREAE** 866 (cf. **Harmochirus**) [Harmochirus]
- Small eyes of the second row far closer to the anterior laterals than to the posteriors. Anterior legs not fringed .. **6**

III/**6** (5). Cephalothorax short, ocular quadrangle very large, much longer than the short and sloping pars thoracica. Anterior legs with broadly clavate femur, the other segments slender and cylindrical . 67. **ZYGOBALLEAE** 863 (cf. **Zygoballus**) [*Zygoballus, Rhetenor*]
- Cephalothorax long and ovate, pars thoracica roughly equal in length to the ocular quadrangle. Anterior legs with the femur clavate, the patella and tibia thick and slightly angled.. 21 and [71)69. **PECKHAMIEAE** 494, 868 (cf. **Peckhamia**) [*Consingis, Peckhamia*]

III/**7** (4). Thoracic groove lacking **8**
- Thoracic groove present **9**

III/**8** (8). Cephalothorax short and high. Ocular quadrangle much wider than long. Small eyes of the second row midway between the anterior and posterior laterals. Posterior legs with minute but numerous spines . . 67. BELLIENEAE 856 (cf. **Belliena**) [*Belliena, Nagaina*]
- Cephalothorax long and with virtually parallel sides. Small eyes of the second row much closer to the anterior laterals than the posteriors. Posterior legs unarmed or nearly so.. . . 68. HYETUSSEAE 859 (cf. Hyetussa) [Hyetussa, Tanybelus, Atomosphyrus]

III/**9** (7). Anterior eyes in a strongly recurved, semicircular line. **10**
- Anterior eyes in a straight or only slightly recurved line. . . . . **.12**

III/**10** (9). Cephalothorax high but flat above and abruptly sloping behind, so that the posterior face is nearly vertical.

Ocular quadrangle with parallel sides. Posterior legs very sparely and minutely spined . 54. **HERMOTIMEAE** 760 (cf. Hermotimus) **[*Hermotimus*]**
- Cephalothorax extremely high, strongly sloping both in front and behind, ocular quadrangle much narrower behind than in front. Posterior legs usually with strong numerous spines 11

III/11 (10). Anterior lateral eyes situated behind the anterior medians almost as in *Lyssomanes*. Labium wider than long. The four posterior legs similar to one another in length.. 53. ATHAMEAE 758 (cf. Athamas) [*Athamas*]
- Anterior lateral eyes normal. Labium much longer than wide. Third pair of legs much longer than the fourth pair. . . . . 55. SPILARGEAE 762 (cf. Spilargis) [*Spilargis, Thorellia=Thorelliola, Eupalia=Eupalina*]

III/12 (9). Posterior legs with numerous strong spines 13
- Posterior legs (at least the metatarsi of the fourth leg) sparsely and weakly spined, sometimes unarmed. 17

III/13 (12). Inferior margin of the chelicerae with a small carina with three or four serrations. 57. EMATHIDEAE 804 Emathis) [*Gedea, Pristobaeus, Emathis, Lepidemathis, Lophostica, Pseudemathis*]
- Inferior margin of the chelicerae with an emarginate or bifid carina 14

III/14 (13). Posterior eyes small. Eyes of the second row distinctly closer to the anterior than the posterior laterals, separated from the posterior eyes by much more than an eye width. Anterior eyes form a rather recurved line 59. SERVAEAE 804 Servaea) [*Servaea*]
- Posterior eyes large. Small eyes of the second row midway between the anterior and posterior laterals, separated from the posterior eyes by no more than an eye width 15

III/15 (14). Labium wider than long, semicircular. Sternum broadly heart-shaped, no longer than wide. ..... . 60. MICROHASARIEAE 820 (cf. Microhasarius)[*Microhasarius*]
- Labium much longer than wide. Sternum ovate 16

III/16 (15). Superior margin of the chelicerae bidentate . 56. HASARIEAE 768 Hasarius) [*Hasarius, Epidelaxia, Viroqua, Phausina, Semnolius, Encymachus, Nannenus, Uxuma, Curubis, Nebridia, Longarenus, Tarne, Mopiopia, Marma, Donoessus, Chalcotropis, Coryphasia, Ocnotelus, Commoris, Tariona, Tylogonus, Asaphobelis, Ptocasius, Tusitala, Ergane, Mantius, Panysinus, Sidusa, Chloridusa, Siloca, Chapoda*]
- Superior margin of the chelicerae with 3 or 4 teeth . 58. CYTEAE 810 Cytaea) [*Cytaea, Ascyltus, Canama, Euryattus, Plotius*]

III/17 (12). Ocular quadrangle not much wider than long and a little wider behind than in front. Posterior tibiae and metatarsi with minute, weak, but numerous spines. Anterior legs (at least of the male) with long fringes. 65. SILEREAE 852 (cf. Siler) [Siler]
- Ocular quadrangle much wider than long and with parallel sides. Posterior legs (at least the metatarsi of the fourth pair) virtually unarmed. Anterior legs without fringe. 18

III/18 (17). Cephalothorax short, the pars thoracica not longer than the ocular quadrangle, the thoracic groove small, pit like, deep, and oval, about halfway between the posterior eyes and the rear margin of the cephalothorax. The trochanters of the anterior legs remarkably long.. . 66. PILIEAE 854 (cf. Pilia) [*Pilia, Tara*]
- Cephalothorax longer, the pars thoracica longer than the ocular quadrangle, the thoracic groove behind the eyes, but forward of the midpoint between the posterior eyes and the rear margin of the cephalothorax. Anterior legs normal 19

III/19 (18). Small eyes of the second row about midway between the anterior and posterior lateral eyes .61. LAUFEIEAE ...822 (cf. Laufeia) [*Pselcis, Laufeia*]
- Small eyes of the second row closer to the anterior laterals than the posterior laterals. .62. TRITEAE 825 (cf. Trite) [*Trite, Opisthoncus]*

ATTACHMENT ON SALTICIDAE SPECIES DIVERSITY
Abbreviated version of "Monograph of the Salticidae (Araneae) of the World 1995-2015. Part I: Introduction to alternative classification of Salticidae".

http://salticidae.pl/Subfamilies/

by Jerzy Prószyński

Example of Simon's Classification of Euophryinae 1901-1903
as understood in 2015

Fragments of translation by H. D. Cameron and D. P. Wijesinghe
from PECKHAMIA: Volume 3 Number 1
Adapted to computer HTML, with minor changes by J. Proszynski, 1999.
by kind permission of Mr D. P. Wijesinghe and the Editor of Peckhamia Dr. G. B. Edwards.

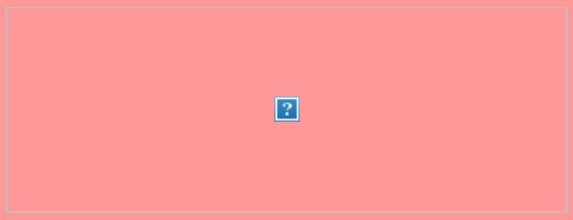
Personal comments of J. Prószyński usage of THE TRADITIONAL KEY OF SIMON 1901-1903 identify GROUPS OF GENERA, SUBSEQUENTLY SYNTHESIZED INTO SUBFAMILY EUOPHRYINAE (forgotten and not used until 1976 - see also EUOPHRYDEAE below).
In 1960 the palps and epigyne of the genera of Salticidae were not used for identification of subfamilies, so I invented research program of revising these structures in the type genera of 20 Simon's groups. It become obvious that type genera do not characterize diversity within subfamilies and genera concerned, so it become necessary to be watchful of diversity among species. The first of my redescriptions of types of subfamilies 1966 appeared in 1966, 1968a, 1968b, 1968c, 1971c, , 1976 (including revision of subfamilies), 1984c and 1987, 2009b. These were parallel, to revisions of full genera I wrote in 1968d , 1968e, 1973a, 1980b, 1983c, 1983d, 1983. 1984a, 1984b, 1985a, 1998, 1999a, 1999b, 2001a, 2007b,,1973a, 1987. Also studying taxonomy of then unknown or poorly known, faunae [Far Eastern Russia , Bhutan, Mongolia, Israel, Saudi Arabia(1989, 1993), India , Pacific Islands (1992a, 1996, 1997,1998), Hawaii, Indonesia (2010, 2012), Borneo (2013)] I was looking for data contributing to definitions of genera.That work was also enlarged by compatible data of several researchers, who followed my methods of study. It was obvious that solitary work will not solve problems of classifications, so I insisted on creating a pool of diagnostic information, available free to ALL arachnologists - that has materialized in 1995-2014 database of Salticidae of the world, which provided survey of diagnostic characters scattered in the whole literature, worldwide. A synthetic chapter of that database invented in 2012, permitted to arrange almost 4600 species by similarities of palps and epigyne structures, a discovery of practical grouping of genera into some 30 proposed **NEW** groups of genera, which may contribute to better knowledge of taxonomy of Salticidae.

.....

J. Prószyński

KEY TO GROUPS of Salticidae

A. Inferior margin of the chelicerae armed with a row of several isolated teeth. . . .SALTICIDAE PLURIDENTATI p.4
B. Inferior margin of the chelicerae with a single pointed tooth or none. . . . .SALTICIDAE UNIDENTATI p.7
C. Inferior margin of the chelicerae with a compressed tooth or carina divided by a notch, or rarely either truncate or serrate. . . .SALTICIDAE FISSIDENTATI p.10 . . . . . .



SALTICIDAE PLURIDENTATI (388-390)

1.Anterior lateral eyes located behind the medians (forming a second eye row). The patellae usually with a medio-apical spine or seta
- - Anterior lateral eyes located near the medians on each side. Patellae without a medio-apical spine. **.....2**

2 (1).
Eyes of the second row large, hardly 1/3 smaller than the anterior laterals,
-- Eyes of the second row very minute (except *Holcolaetis*), sessile, not situated inside the anterior laterals (or only slightly inside)**..... 6**

3 (2). The upper margin of the four anterior eyes forms a recurved line. Eyes of the second row located very much inside the anterior laterals. 2. **BOETHEAE** 400 (cf **Spartaeus** [*Boethus = Spartaeus, Portia*]
- The upper margin of the four anterior eyes forms a procurved line.

6 (2). Sternum short or moderately long, the coxae of each side contiguous. The abdomen in front covering the pedicel and the margin of the cephalothorax . . . . . **. . 7**
- Sternum long, coxae of the second pair of legs separated from the coxae of the third pair on each side. The pedicel, or at least the margin of the cephalothorax, not covered by the abdomen (ant-like salticids). **20**
7 (6). Cephalothorax high, posterior eyes usually prominent **8**
- Cephalothorax low and flat above, as in Marpissa. **15**

8 (7). Anterior metatarsi with two long spines beneath near the base **9**
- Anterior metatarsi with at least 2-2 spines beneath. **10**

9 (8). Pars cephalica flat and with parallel sides.
- Pars cephalica deeply excised on each side. Ocular quadrangle at least not wider than long and a little longer than the strongly sloping pars thoracica..... . **9. TOMOCYRBEAE** 440 (cf **Tomocyrba** [*Tomocyrba*]

10 (8). Third pair of legs much longer than the fourth pair, all legs with many spines. Anterior eyes in a recurved line. . . . . 7. **AMYCIEAE** 413 (cf Amycus) [*Amycus, Maenola, Acragas, Hypaeus, Noegus, Mago, Encolpius, Helpidius=Cobanus, Bindax, Amphidraus, Letoia*]
- Fourth pair of legs much longer than the third pair 11

11 (10). Anterior eye row procurved.
- Anterior eye row recurved or rarely straight. Metatarsi (at least the anteriors) shorter than the tibiae or at least not longer.**12**

12 (11). Trochanter of the first pair of legs very long and cylindrical, the tibia more or less inflated. Pars thoracica lower than the pars cephalica and without a thoracic groove. 8. **DIOLENIEAE** 476 (cf Diolenius) [*Diolenius, Discocnemius=Ligonipes, Lystrocteisa, Chalcolecta, Tarodes*]
- Trochanter of the first pair of legs short, normal, tibia not inflated **13**

13 (12). Pars thoracica impressed with a deep thoracic groove. . 8. ASTIEAE 429 (cf Astia) [*Lagnus, Astia, Helpis, Arasia, Titananus, Anaurus, Agelista, Lapsias, Charippus*]
- Thoracic groove very minute or absent. **14**

14 (13). Small eyes of the second row located far in front of the midpoint (i.e. closer to the anterior laterals than the posterior laterals). Tibiae of the second pair of legs with a double row of spines beneath . 10. **SCOPOCIREAE** 442 (cf Scopocira) [*Scopocira, Gypogyna, Cyllodania*]
-Small eyes of the second row midway between the anterior and posterior laterals

15 (7). Anterior tarsi and metatarsi unarmed. Posterior tibiae and metatarsi with spines. . . **16**
- Anterior tarsi and metatarsi strongly spined beneath in two rows. Posterior tarsi and especially the metatarsi very sparingly spined or unarmed . . . . . **.17**

16 (15). Pars cephalica long, more or less constricted on each side behind the lateral eyes. Eyes of the second row very minute, located much closer to the anterior laterals than to the posterior laterals .13. HISPONEAE 449 (cf Hispo) [*Hispo, Astaenorchetes=Hispo, Massagiris*]-Pars cephalica short, with parallel sides not constricted behind the eyes. Eyes of the second row remarkably large . . .. 14. **HOLCOLAETEAE** 452 (cf Holcolaetis) [*Holcolaetis*]

17 (15). Tibiae of the first pair of legs armed beneath with four, more rarely two, setae which are bulbous at the base- Tibiae lacking setae which are bulbous at the base **18**

18 (17). Area of the dorsal eyes with parallel sides or slightly narrower behind than in front, and shorter than the pars thoracica with the exception of *Baviola*). Pars thoracica impressed with a longitudinal sulcus. Abdomen narrow and long, and rounded in front. . . **19**
- Area of the dorsal eyes wider behind than in front, and longer (or at least not shorter) than the pars thoracica. Cephalothorax above without tubercles or impressions. Abdomen in front broadly truncated and covering the pars thoracica . . 19. **BALLEAE** 481 (cf Ballus) [*Ballus, Peplometus, Pachyballus, Cylistella, Porius*]

19 (18). Labium much longer than wide. Spinnerets apical . . 16. **BAVIEAE** 460 (cf Bavia**)** [*Bavia, Padillothorax=Stagetillus, Cynapes, Psecas, Epinga=Psecas, Baviola, Padilla, Goleta, Stagetillus, Stenodeza, Piranthus*]
- Labium not longer than wide. Spinnerets not apical, but situated beneath the abdomen and hidden by it from above. . . . . 17. **COPOCROSSEAE** 473 (cf Copocrossa) [*Copocrossa, Mantisatta, Ligdus*]

20 (7). Tibiae of the first pair of legs strongly dilated and compressed **21**
- Tibiae of the first pair of legs slender and cylindrical **22**

21 (21). Anterior tibia and patella convex and rounded above, armed below, among the spines, with a long, thick fringe. Anterior eyes large, contiguous, but very much unequal to one another 20. **LIGONIPEDEAE** 487 (cf Ligonipes) [*Marengo, Colaxes, Philates=Marengo, Haterius, Ligonipes*]
- Anterior tibia and patella angular, flattened above and on both sides, not fringed below. Anterior eyes of moderate size, and distinctly separated from one another. 21 and [71] 69. **PECKHAMIEAE** 494, 868 (cf Peckhamia) [*Consingis, Peckhamia*]

22 (20). Sternum strongly attenuated in front,
- Sternum hardly at all attenuated in front, but truncate, and the coxae of the first pair of legs separated from one another. Upper margin of the anterior eyes usually form a recurved line **23**

23 (22). Anterior metatarsi with 3-3 spines beneath. 25. SOBASINEAE 512 (cf Sobasina) [*Sobasina, Fluda, Keyserlingella=Fluda*]
- Anterior metatarsi with 2-2 spines beneath. **24**

II. SALTICIDAE UNIDENTATI (516-519)

II/**1.** Posterior margin of the cephalothorax and the pedicel visible from above. Coxae of the second pair of legs separated from the coxae of the third pair of legs. The fourth pair of legs with the coxae not shorter than the trochanter, or at least not much shorter. **2**
- Posterior margin of the cephalothorax and the pedicel invisible from above, covered by the abdomen. All coxae on both sides contiguous **5**

II/**2(1).** Trochanter and patella of the first pair of legs remarkably long, the tibia curved and much shorter than the patella, the metatarsus very minute.. . . . . 29. **AGORIEAE** 534 (cf Agorius) [*Agorius*]
- First pair of legs normal **3**

II/**3(2).** Pars cephalica higher than the pars thoracica.
- Pars cephalica not higher than pars thoracica. Sternum attenuated in front and the coxae of the first pair of legs close together. 4

II/**4(3).** Inferior margin of the chelicerae without any tooth. . . . . 27. **LEPTORCHESTEAE** 523 (cf Leptorchestes) [*Leptorchestes, Araegeus, Kima, Leptorchestes, Quekettia*]
- Inferior margin of the chelicerae with a single tooth. First pair of legs robust, femur clavate and tibia ovate. . . . . 28. **SYNAGELEAE** 526 (cf Synageles) [*Synageles, Semora, Semorina, Descanso, Chirothecia, Sebastira, Bellota, Osericta, Damoetas, Mexcala*]

II/**5**. Inferior margin of the chelicerae without a tooth or with only a very minute and fine tooth **6**
- Inferior margin of the chelicerae with a strong conical tooth. **9**

II/**6(1).** Third pair of legs much longer than the fourth pair of legs **7**
- Third pair of legs much shorter than the fourth pair of legs **8**

II/**7(6).** Pars cephalica strongly tuberculate near the eyes, depressed on each side between the eyesþ Sternum wide, hardly at all attenuate in front, and broadly truncate, the coxae of the first pair of legs widely separated. ... 45a **ZENODOREAE** 648 (cf **Zenodorus**) [*Pystira, Zenodorus, Mollica=Mollika, Margaromma, Corythalia, Stoidis*]
- Pars cephalica flat, not impressed on the sides.

II/**8(6).** Pars thoracica impressed with a thoracic groove behind the eyes.
- Pars thoracica without a thoracic groove. Legs weakly and sparingly spined. . 35. **CHALCOSCIRTEAE** 572 (cf **Chalcoscirtus**) [*Chalcoscirtus, Semiopyla, Jollas, Neon*]

II/**9** (5). Tibia and patella of the third pair of legs longer (or at least not shorter) than the tibia and patella of the fourth pair of legs. **10**
-Tibia and patella of the third pair of legs shorter than the tibia and patella of the fourth pair of legs**17**

II/**10** (9). Ocular quadrangle wider behind than in front. **11**
- Ocular quadrangle with parallel sides or often narrower behind than in front **13**

II/**11** (10). Ocular quadrangle trapezoidal and rather small, much narrower behind than the cephalothorax.
- Ocular quadrangle large. Small eyes of the second row not much closer to the anterior laterals. Posterior legs with numerous strong spines. **12**

II/**12** (11). Ocular quadrangle narrower than the cephalothorax behind. Pars cephalica tuberculate on each side and depressed between the eyes. Sternum strongly attenuate in front.. 50. **HYLLEAE** (in part) 688 (cf **Hyllus**) [*Hypoblemum,*]
- Ocular quadrangle not narrower than the cephalothorax behind. Pars cephalica wide and neither tuberculate nor depressed. Sternum strongly attenuate in front.. 46. **BYTHOCROTEAE** (in part) (cf **Bythocrotus**) [*Bythocrotus*] 671

II/**13** (10)**.** Labium not longer than its width at the base. Sternum short, not attenuated in front, and broadly truncate. . 33. **SAITEAE** 558 **Saitis**) [*Saitis, Jotus=Lycidas, Salpesia, Ilargus, Maeota, Pochyta, Luuharulla, Oningis, Hypoblemum*]
- Labium distinctly longer than wide. Sternum more or less attenuated in front. **14**
II/**14** (13). Ocular quadrangle much narrower behind than in front
- Ocular quadrangle not narrower behind than in front (or at least not very much narrower). Small eyes of the second row midway between the anterior and posterior laterals (or at least not appreciably closer to the anterior laterals). **15**

II/**15** (14). Pars cephalica neither tuberculate nor impressed. Sternum strongly anenuated in front...46. **BYTHOCROTEAE** (in part) (cf **Bythocrotus**) 671 [*Bythocrotus*]
- Pars cephalica more or less tuberculate, depressed on both sides between the eyes. Sternum only moderately attenuated in front. **16**

II/**16** (15). Ocular quadrangle with virtually parallel sides.
- Ocular quadrangle a little narrower behind than in front. Posterior eyes large, separated from the small eyes of the second row by less than the width of the posterior eye (or at least not more). Small eyes midway between the anterior and posterior laterals or perhaps slightly closer to the posteriors.. .51. **PLEXIPPEAE** 710 **Plexippus**) [*Penionomus, Sigytes, Plexippus, Palpelius, Artabrus, Pharacocerus, Pseudamycus, Malloneta, Collytus, Dasycyptus, Phaulostylus, Colopsus=Evarcha, Pancorius, Theratoscirtus=Thiratoscirtus, Alfenus, Anarrhotus, Freya, Pochyta, Eustiromastix, Capidava, Bathippus*]

II/**17**(9). Small eyes of the second row much further from the posterior laterals than from the anterior ..**18**
- Small eyes of the second row midway (or nearly) between the anterior and posterior laterals.... **24**
II/**18** (17). Ocular quadrangle much wider behind than in front
- Ocular quadrangle with virtually parallel sides **21**

II/**21** (18). Cephalothorax cylindrical, abruptly sloping behind, with the upper margin of the declivity carinate or prominent. That is, the cephalothorax is truncate behind with the posterior face vertical and concave. Anterior eyes in a slightly procurved line. All legs with the femora wide and strongly compressed, and the rest of the segments slender and cylindrical.. ..... 44. **COCCORCHESTEAE** 647 **Coccorchestes**) [*Coccorchestes, Omoedus, Poecilorchestes*]
- Cephalothorax normal, gradually sloping behind. Anterior legs more robust than the others **22**

II/**22** (21). Sternum strongly attenuated in front,
- Sternum hardly at all attenuated in front and widely truncate between the anterior coxae. Ocular quadrangle slightly narrower behind than in front **23**

II/**23** (22). Anterior eyes in a recurved line. Fourth pair of legs unarmed, long, with the trochanters hardly shorter than the coxae. . . . . 30. **ITATEAE** 537 **Itata**) [*Itata*]
- Anterior eyes in a straight or very slightly procurved line
II/**24** (17). Sternum strongly attenuated
- Sternum not attenuated in front and widely truncate between the anterior coxae **26**

II/**26** (24). Posterior legs with numerous strong spines. Thoracic groove very minute, hardly discernible . .....
.....**34**.**EUOPHRYDEAE** 568 (**Euophrys**) [*Akela, Euophrys, Rhyphelia*]
- Posterior legs with a few minute spines. Thoracic groove rather long, situated a little behind the eyes . **27**

II/**27** (26). Cephalothorax high,
- Cephalothorax low, almost as in Marpissa. Inferior margin of the chelicerae short, lobed near the base of the fang, with a strong conical tooth close to the lobe.. 38. **THIANIEAE** 586 **Thiania**) [*Thiania, Thianitara*]

III SALTICIDAE FISSIDENTATI (756-758)

III/**1**. Sternum strongly attenuated
- Sternum very little attenuated in front, broadly truncate and the coxae of the first pair of legs separated by a space at least as wide as the labium . . .. **4.**

III/4 (1). Ocular quadrangle very large, longer than the pars thoracica or at least not shorter **5**
- Ocular quadrangle wider than long, and shorter than the pars thoracica. **7**

III/**5** (4). Small eyes of the second row midway between the anterior and posterior laterals
- Small eyes of the second row far closer to the anterior laterals than to the posteriors. Anterior legs not fringed .. **6**

III/**6** (5). Cephalothorax short, ocular quadrangle very large, much longer than the short and sloping pars thoracica.
- Cephalothorax long and ovate, pars thoracica roughly equal in length to the ocular quadrangle. Anterior legs with the femur clavate, the patella and tibia thick and slightly angled.. 21 and [71)69. **PECKHAMIEAE** 494, 868 (cf. **Peckhamia**) [*Consingis, Peckhamia*]

III/**7** (4). Thoracic groove lacking . . . . .

ATTACHMENT ON SALTICIDAE SPECIES DIVERSITY
Abbreviated version of "Monograph of the Salticidae (Araneae) of the World 1995-2015. Part I: Introduction to alternative classification of Salticidae".

http://salticidae.pl/Subfamilies/

by Jerzy Prószyński

Example of Simon's Classification of Euophryinae 1901-1903
as understood in 2015

Fragments of translation by H. D. Cameron and D. P. Wijesinghe
from PECKHAMIA: Volume 3 Number 1
Adapted to computer HTML, with minor changes by J. Proszynski, 1999.
by kind permission of Mr D. P. Wijesinghe and the Editor of Peckhamia Dr. G. B. Edwards.

Personal comments of J. Prószyński usage of THE TRADITIONAL KEY OF SIMON 1901-1903 identify GROUPS OF GENERA, SUBSEQUENTLY SYNTHESIZED INTO SUBFAMILY EUOPHRYINAE (forgotten and not used until 1976 - see also EUOPHRYDEAE below).
In 1960 the palps and epigyne of the genera of Salticidae were not used for identification of subfamilies, so I invented research program of revising these structures in the type genera of 20 Simon's groups. It become obvious that type genera do not characterize diversity within subfamilies and genera concerned, so it become necessary to be watchful of diversity among species. The first of my redescriptions of types of subfamilies 1966 appeared in 1966, 1968a, 1968b, 1968c, 1971c, , 1976 (including revision of subfamilies), 1984c and 1987, 2009b. These were parallel, to revisions of full genera I wrote in 1968d , 1968e, 1973a, 1980b, 1983c, 1983d, 1983. 1984a, 1984b, 1985a, 1998, 1999a, 1999b, 2001a, 2007b,,1973a, 1987. Also studying taxonomy of then unknown or poorly known, faunae [Far Eastern Russia , Bhutan, Mongolia, Israel, Saudi Arabia(1989, 1993), India , Pacific Islands (1992a, 1996, 1997,1998), Hawaii, Indonesia (2010, 2012), Borneo (2013)] I was looking for data contributing to definitions of genera.That work was also enlarged by compatible data of several researchers, who followed my methods of study. It was obvious that solitary work will not solve problems of classifications, so I insisted on creating a pool of diagnostic information, available free to ALL arachnologists - that has materialized in 1995-2014 database of Salticidae of the world, which provided survey of diagnostic characters scattered in the whole literature, worldwide. A synthetic chapter of that database invented in 2012, permitted to arrange almost 4600 species by similarities of palps and epigyne structures, a discovery of practical grouping of genera into some 30 proposed **NEW** groups of genera, which may contribute to better knowledge of taxonomy of Salticidae.

.....

J. Prószyński

KEY TO GROUPS of Salticidae

A. Inferior margin of the chelicerae armed with a row of several isolated teeth. . . .SALTICIDAE PLURIDENTATI p.4
B. Inferior margin of the chelicerae with a single pointed tooth or none. . . . .SALTICIDAE UNIDENTATI p.7
C. Inferior margin of the chelicerae with a compressed tooth or carina divided by a notch, or rarely either truncate or serrate. . . .SALTICIDAE FISSIDENTATI p.10 . . . . . .

SALTICIDAE PLURIDENTATI (388-390)

1.Anterior lateral eyes located behind the medians (forming a second eye row). The patellae usually with a medio-apical spine or seta
- - Anterior lateral eyes located near the medians on each side. Patellae without a medio-apical spine. **.....2**

2 (1).
Eyes of the second row large, hardly 1/3 smaller than the anterior laterals,
-- Eyes of the second row very minute (except *Holcolaetis*), sessile, not situated inside the anterior laterals (or only slightly inside)**..... 6**

3 (2). The upper margin of the four anterior eyes forms a recurved line. Eyes of the second row located very much inside the anterior laterals. 2. **BOETHEAE** 400 (cf **Spartaeus** [*Boethus* = *Spartaeus, Portia*]
- The upper margin of the four anterior eyes forms a procurved line.

6 (2). Sternum short or moderately long, the coxae of each side contiguous. The abdomen in front covering the pedicel and the margin of the cephalothorax . . . . . **. . 7**
- Sternum long, coxae of the second pair of legs separated from the coxae of the third pair on each side. The pedicel, or at least the margin of the cephalothorax, not covered by the abdomen (ant-like salticids). **20**
7 (6). Cephalothorax high, posterior eyes usually prominent **8**
- Cephalothorax low and flat above, as in Marpissa. **15**

8 (7). Anterior metatarsi with two long spines beneath near the base **9**
- Anterior metatarsi with at least 2-2 spines beneath. **10**

9 (8). Pars cephalica flat and with parallel sides.
- Pars cephalica deeply excised on each side. Ocular quadrangle at least not wider than long and a little longer than the strongly sloping pars thoracica..... . **9. TOMOCYRBEAE** 440 (cf **Tomocyrba** [*Tomocyrba*]

10 (8). Third pair of legs much longer than the fourth pair, all legs with many spines. Anterior eyes in a recurved line. . . . . 7. **AMYCIEAE** 413 (cf Amycus) [*Amycus, Maenola, Acragas, Hypaeus, Noegus, Mago, Encolpius, Helpidius=Cobanus, Bindax, Amphidraus, Letoia*]
- Fourth pair of legs much longer than the third pair 11

11 (10). Anterior eye row procurved.
- Anterior eye row recurved or rarely straight. Metatarsi (at least the anteriors) shorter than the tibiae or at least not longer.**12**

12 (11). Trochanter of the first pair of legs very long and cylindrical, the tibia more or less inflated. Pars thoracica lower than the pars cephalica and without a thoracic groove. 8. **DIOLENIEAE** 476 (cf Diolenius) [*Diolenius, Discocnemius=Ligonipes, Lystrocteisa, Chalcolecta, Tarodes*]
- Trochanter of the first pair of legs short, normal, tibia not inflated **13**

13 (12). Pars thoracica impressed with a deep thoracic groove. . 8. ASTIEAE 429 (cf Astia) [*Lagnus, Astia, Helpis, Arasia, Titananus, Anaurus, Agelista, Lapsias, Charippus*]
- Thoracic groove very minute or absent. **14**

14 (13). Small eyes of the second row located far in front of the midpoint (i.e. closer to the anterior laterals than the posterior laterals). Tibiae of the second pair of legs with a double row of spines beneath . 10. **SCOPOCIREAE** 442 (cf Scopocira) [*Scopocira, Gypogyna, Cyllodania*]
-Small eyes of the second row midway between the anterior and posterior laterals

15 (7). Anterior tarsi and metatarsi unarmed. Posterior tibiae and metatarsi with spines. . . **16**
- Anterior tarsi and metatarsi strongly spined beneath in two rows. Posterior tarsi and especially the metatarsi very sparingly spined or unarmed . . . . . **.17**

16 (15). Pars cephalica long, more or less constricted on each side behind the lateral eyes. Eyes of the second row very minute, located much closer to the anterior laterals than to the posterior laterals .13. HISPONEAE 449 (cf Hispo) [*Hispo, Astaenorchetes=Hispo, Massagiris*]-Pars cephalica short, with parallel sides not constricted behind the eyes. Eyes of the second row remarkably large . . .. 14. **HOLCOLAETEAE** 452 (cf Holcolaetis) [*Holcolaetis*]

17 (15). Tibiae of the first pair of legs armed beneath with four, more rarely two, setae which are bulbous at the base- Tibiae lacking setae which are bulbous at the base **18**

18 (17). Area of the dorsal eyes with parallel sides or slightly narrower behind than in front, and shorter than the pars thoracica with the exception of *Baviola*). Pars thoracica impressed with a longitudinal sulcus. Abdomen narrow and long, and rounded in front. . . **19**
- Area of the dorsal eyes wider behind than in front, and longer (or at least not shorter) than the pars thoracica. Cephalothorax above without tubercles or impressions. Abdomen in front broadly truncated and covering the pars thoracica . . 19. **BALLEAE** 481 (cf Ballus) [*Ballus, Peplometus, Pachyballus, Cylistella, Porius*]

19 (18). Labium much longer than wide. Spinnerets apical . . 16. **BAVIEAE** 460 (cf Bavia**)** [*Bavia, Padillothorax=Stagetillus, Cynapes, Psecas, Epinga=Psecas, Baviola, Padilla, Goleta, Stagetillus, Stenodeza, Piranthus*]
- Labium not longer than wide. Spinnerets not apical, but situated beneath the abdomen and hidden by it from above. . . . . 17. **COPOCROSSEAE** 473 (cf Copocrossa) [*Copocrossa, Mantisatta, Ligdus*]

20 (7). Tibiae of the first pair of legs strongly dilated and compressed **21**
- Tibiae of the first pair of legs slender and cylindrical **22**

21 (21). Anterior tibia and patella convex and rounded above, armed below, among the spines, with a long, thick fringe. Anterior eyes large, contiguous, but very much unequal to one another 20. **LIGONIPEDEAE** 487 (cf Ligonipes) [*Marengo, Colaxes, Philates=Marengo, Haterius, Ligonipes*]
- Anterior tibia and patella angular, flattened above and on both sides, not fringed below. Anterior eyes of moderate size, and distinctly separated from one another. 21 and [71] 69. **PECKHAMIEAE** 494, 868 (cf Peckhamia) [*Consingis, Peckhamia*]

22 (20). Sternum strongly attenuated in front,
- Sternum hardly at all attenuated in front, but truncate, and the coxae of the first pair of legs separated from one another. Upper margin of the anterior eyes usually form a recurved line **23**

23 (22). Anterior metatarsi with 3-3 spines beneath. 25. SOBASINEAE 512 (cf Sobasina) [*Sobasina, Fluda, Keyserlingella=Fluda*]
- Anterior metatarsi with 2-2 spines beneath. **24**

II. SALTICIDAE UNIDENTATI (516-519)

II/**1.** Posterior margin of the cephalothorax and the pedicel visible from above. Coxae of the second pair of legs separated from the coxae of the third pair of legs. The fourth pair of legs with the coxae not shorter than the trochanter, or at least not much shorter. **2**
- Posterior margin of the cephalothorax and the pedicel invisible from above, covered by the abdomen. All coxae on both sides contiguous **5**

II/**2(1).** Trochanter and patella of the first pair of legs remarkably long, the tibia curved and much shorter than the patella, the metatarsus very minute.. . . . . 29. **AGORIEAE** 534 (cf Agorius) [*Agorius*]
- First pair of legs normal **3**

II/**3(2).** Pars cephalica higher than the pars thoracica.
- Pars cephalica not higher than pars thoracica. Sternum attenuated in front and the coxae of the first pair of legs close together. 4

II/**4(3).** Inferior margin of the chelicerae without any tooth. . . . . 27. **LEPTORCHESTEAE** 523 (cf Leptorchestes) [*Leptorchestes, Araegeus, Kima, Leptorchestes, Quekettia*]
- Inferior margin of the chelicerae with a single tooth. First pair of legs robust, femur clavate and tibia ovate. . . . . 28. **SYNAGELEAE** 526 (cf Synageles) [*Synageles, Semora, Semorina, Descanso, Chirothecia, Sebastira, Bellota, Osericta, Damoetas, Mexcala*]

II/**5**. Inferior margin of the chelicerae without a tooth or with only a very minute and fine tooth **6**
- Inferior margin of the chelicerae with a strong conical tooth. **9**

II/**6(1).** Third pair of legs much longer than the fourth pair of legs **7**
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- Pars cephalica flat, not impressed on the sides.

II/**8(6).** Pars thoracica impressed with a thoracic groove behind the eyes.
- Pars thoracica without a thoracic groove. Legs weakly and sparingly spined. . 35. **CHALCOSCIRTEAE** 572 (cf **Chalcoscirtus**) [*Chalcoscirtus, Semiopyla, Jollas, Neon*]

II/**9** (5). Tibia and patella of the third pair of legs longer (or at least not shorter) than the tibia and patella of the fourth pair of legs. **10**
-Tibia and patella of the third pair of legs shorter than the tibia and patella of the fourth pair of legs**17**

II/**10** (9). Ocular quadrangle wider behind than in front. **11**
- Ocular quadrangle with parallel sides or often narrower behind than in front **13**

II/**11** (10). Ocular quadrangle trapezoidal and rather small, much narrower behind than the cephalothorax.
- Ocular quadrangle large. Small eyes of the second row not much closer to the anterior laterals. Posterior legs with numerous strong spines. **12**

II/**12** (11). Ocular quadrangle narrower than the cephalothorax behind. Pars cephalica tuberculate on each side and depressed between the eyes. Sternum strongly attenuate in front.. 50. **HYLLEAE** (in part) 688 (cf **Hyllus**) [*Hypoblemum,*]
- Ocular quadrangle not narrower than the cephalothorax behind. Pars cephalica wide and neither tuberculate nor depressed. Sternum strongly attenuate in front.. 46. **BYTHOCROTEAE** (in part) (cf **Bythocrotus**) [*Bythocrotus*] 671

II/**13** (10)**.** Labium not longer than its width at the base. Sternum short, not attenuated in front, and broadly truncate. . 33. **SAITEAE** 558 **Saitis**) [*Saitis, Jotus=Lycidas, Salpesia, Ilargus, Maeota, Pochyta, Luuharulla, Oningis, Hypoblemum*]
- Labium distinctly longer than wide. Sternum more or less attenuated in front. **14**
II/**14** (13). Ocular quadrangle much narrower behind than in front
- Ocular quadrangle not narrower behind than in front (or at least not very much narrower). Small eyes of the second row midway between the anterior and posterior laterals (or at least not appreciably closer to the anterior laterals). **15**

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II/**16** (15). Ocular quadrangle with virtually parallel sides.
- Ocular quadrangle a little narrower behind than in front. Posterior eyes large, separated from the small eyes of the second row by less than the width of the posterior eye (or at least not more). Small eyes midway between the anterior and posterior laterals or perhaps slightly closer to the posteriors.. .51. **PLEXIPPEAE** 710 **Plexippus**) [*Penionomus, Sigytes, Plexippus, Palpelius, Artabrus, Pharacocerus, Pseudamycus, Malloneta, Collytus, Dasycyptus, Phaulostylus, Colopsus=Evarcha, Pancorius, Theratoscirtus=Thiratoscirtus, Alfenus, Anarrhotus, Freya, Pochyta, Eustiromastix, Capidava, Bathippus*]

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- Ocular quadrangle with virtually parallel sides **21**

II/**21** (18). Cephalothorax cylindrical, abruptly sloping behind, with the upper margin of the declivity carinate or prominent. That is, the cephalothorax is truncate behind with the posterior face vertical and concave. Anterior eyes in a slightly procurved line. All legs with the femora wide and strongly compressed, and the rest of the segments slender and cylindrical.. ..... 44. **COCCORCHESTEAE** 647 **Coccorchestes**) [*Coccorchestes, Omoedus, Poecilorchestes*]
- Cephalothorax normal, gradually sloping behind. Anterior legs more robust than the others **22**

II/**22** (21). Sternum strongly attenuated in front,
- Sternum hardly at all attenuated in front and widely truncate between the anterior coxae. Ocular quadrangle slightly narrower behind than in front **23**

II/**23** (22). Anterior eyes in a recurved line. Fourth pair of legs unarmed, long, with the trochanters hardly shorter than the coxae. . . . . 30. **ITATEAE** 537 **Itata**) [*Itata*]
- Anterior eyes in a straight or very slightly procurved line
II/**24** (17). Sternum strongly attenuated
- Sternum not attenuated in front and widely truncate between the anterior coxae **26**

II/**26** (24). Posterior legs with numerous strong spines. Thoracic groove very minute, hardly discernible . .....
.....**34**.**EUOPHRYDEAE** 568 (**Euophrys**) [*Akela, Euophrys, Rhyphelia*]
- Posterior legs with a few minute spines. Thoracic groove rather long, situated a little behind the eyes . **27**

II/**27** (26). Cephalothorax high,
- Cephalothorax low, almost as in Marpissa. Inferior margin of the chelicerae short, lobed near the base of the fang, with a strong conical tooth close to the lobe.. 38. **THIANIEAE** 586 **Thiania**) [*Thiania, Thianitara*]

III SALTICIDAE FISSIDENTATI (756-758)

III/**1**. Sternum strongly attenuated
- Sternum very little attenuated in front, broadly truncate and the coxae of the first pair of legs separated by a space at least as wide as the labium . . .. **4.**

III/4 (1). Ocular quadrangle very large, longer than the pars thoracica or at least not shorter **5**
- Ocular quadrangle wider than long, and shorter than the pars thoracica. **7**

III/**5** (4). Small eyes of the second row midway between the anterior and posterior laterals
- Small eyes of the second row far closer to the anterior laterals than to the posteriors. Anterior legs not fringed .. **6**

III/**6** (5). Cephalothorax short, ocular quadrangle very large, much longer than the short and sloping pars thoracica.
- Cephalothorax long and ovate, pars thoracica roughly equal in length to the ocular quadrangle. Anterior legs with the femur clavate, the patella and tibia thick and slightly angled.. 21 and [71)69. **PECKHAMIEAE** 494, 868 (cf. **Peckhamia**) [*Consingis, Peckhamia*]

III/**7** (4). Thoracic groove lacking . . . . .

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Jerzy Prószynski

Bonnet 1959 list of subfamilies

Salticidæ (435, 147).

(*Attidæ*)

BŒTHINÆ : Bœthoportia, Bœthus, Cocalodes, Cocalus, Diplocanthopoda, Holcolætis, Linus, Phæacius, Portia, Sonoita.

MYRMARACHNINÆ : Apatita, Arindas, Arachnotermes, Belippo, Bizonella, Bocus, Colaxes, Emertonius, Erica, Fluda, Haterius, Keyserlingella, Ligonipes, Marengo, Myrmarachne, Panachræsta, Philates, Pseudofluda, Sarinda, Simonella, Sobasina, Synemosyna.

MAGONINÆ : Acragas, Adoxotoma, Agelista, Amphidraus, Amycus, Anaurus, Arasia, Aruana, Astia, Ballus, Bindax, Charippus, Cobanus, Codeta, Cylistella, Dasyophrys, Eucolpius, Gelotia, Helpis, Hypæus, Idastrandia, Lagnus, Lapsias, Letoia, Mænola, Mago, Nœgus, Pachyballus, Peplometus, Policha, Porius, Rogmocrypta, Stichius, Tanna, Titanattus, Tomis, Tomocyrba.

BALLOGNATHINÆ : Ballognatha.

THIODININÆ : Arachnomura, Astænorchestes, Bavia, Baviola, Ceriomura, Chalcolecta, Copocrossa, Cotinusa, Cyllodania, Cynapes, Cyrba, Diolenius, Discocnemius, Goleta, Gypogyna, Hispo, Ligdus, Lystrocteisa, Mantisatta, Massagris, Metacyrba, Nilacantha, Padilla, Padillothorax, Piranthus, Psecas, Scopocira, Stagetillus, Stenodeza, Tarodes, Thiodina.

PECKHAMIINÆ : Consingis, Peckhamia.

SPILARGINÆ : Emathis, Eupalia, Gedea, Lepidemathis, Lophostica, Pristobæus, Pseudemathis, Spilargis, Thorellia.

HASARIINÆ : Asaphobelis, Athamas, Chalcotropis, Chapoda, Chloridusa, Commoris, Coryphasia, Curubis, Donæssus, Dudasia, Echeclus, Efate, Encymachus, Epidelaxia, Ergane, Gastromicans, Hasarius, Longarenus, Maileus, Mantius, Marma, Microhasarius, Mopiopia, Nannenus, Nebridia, Ocnotelus, Ogdenia, Panysinus, Phausina, Ptocasius, Rœweriella, Schenkelia, Semnolius, Sidusa, Siloca, Tachyscarthmus, Tariona, Tarne, Tatari, Tularosa, Tusitala, Tylogonus, Uxuma, Viroqua.

MÆVIINÆ : Anicius, Balmaceda, Beata, Empanda, Fuentes, Heratemis, Irura, Ligurra, Mævia, Onondaga, Phyaces, Poultonella, Pseudomævia, Rudra, Simætha, Simæthula, Stergusa, Stertinius, Uroballus.

ZIGOBALLINÆ : Agobardus, Atomosphyrus, Goajara, Hyetussa, Rhetenor, Servæa, Tanybelus, Zygoballus.

CYTÆINÆ : Ascyltus, Belliena, Bristowia, Canama, Cytæa, Euryattus, Harmochirus, Hermotimus, Laufeia, Mirandia,, Nagaina, Ohilimia,

Opisthoncana, Opisthoncus, Paraharmochirus, Pilia, Plotius, Pselcis, Rarahu, Siler, Silerella, Tara, Trite, Vailima.

SYNAGELINÆ : Arægeus, Augustæa, Bellota, Chirotecia, Cineas, Damœtas, Descanso, Enoplomischus, Kima, Leptorchestes, Mexcala, Osericta, Paradescanso, Quekettia, Sarindoides, Sebastira, Semora, Semorina, Simprulla, Simprulloides, Synageles, Synagelides, Taupoa, Zuniga.

AGORIINÆ : Agorius.

HYLLINÆ : Alcimonotus, Allohyllus, Asaracus, Baryphas, Brancus, Carrhotus, Chira, Diagondas, Erasinus, Eugasmia, Eustirognathus, Evarcha, Hyllothyene, Hyllus, Hypoblemum, Ligurinus, Pachypœssa, Phiale, Philæus, Pœssa, Polemus, Sandalodes, Viciria, Vinnius.

PLEXIPPINÆ : Afiola, Alfenus, Anarrhotus, Artabrus, Bathippus, Capidava, Ciris, Colopsus, Colyttus, Corythalia, Dasycyptus, Eustiromastix, Freya, Giuiria, Ilarginus, Ilargus, Jotus, Lauharulla, Mæota, Malloneta, Maratus, Margaromma, Mollika, Oningis, Palpelius, Pancorius, Parajotus, Paraplexippus, Peniomonus, Pharacocerus, Phaulostylus, Plexippus, Pochyta, Pseudamycus (Sim.), Pseudocorythalia, Pystira, Saitis, Saitissus, Salpesia, Sigytes, Stoidis, Tæoma, Taivala, Theratoscirtus, Zenodorus.

THYENINÆ : Bythocrotus, Klamathia, Mopsus, Thyene, Thyenillus, Thyenula.

PELLENINÆ : Ælurillus, Blaisea, Compsodecta, Gangus, Habrocestum, Langona, Mogrus, Neætha, Pellenes, Pellolessertia, Pensacola, Philotherus, Phlegra, Pseudomogrus, Saitidops, Stenælurillus.

ITATINÆ : Gophoa, Itata, Marchena, Mica, Nicylla, Thianella, Thiania, Thianitara.

COCCORCHESTINÆ : Coccorchestes, Omœdus, Pœcilorchestes.

HELIOPHANINÆ : Akela, Almota, Atelurius, Ceglusa, Chrysilla, Cosmophasis, Cyllobelus, Echinussa, Epocilla, Evophrys, Heliophanus, Hurius, Iona, Maltecora, Orsima, Pelegrina, Phintella, Phintia, Rhondes, Rhyphelia, Scoturius, Stridullatus, Telamonia, Tutelina.

DENDRYPHANTINÆ (= *Dendryphantidæ*) : Admestina, Agassa, Alcmena, Ashtabula, Avitus, Bagheera, Bianor, Cheliferoides, Crulsia, Dendryphantes, Dryphias, Eris, Homalattus, Icidella, Icius, Lurio, Metaphidippus, Modunda, Napoca, Paradamœtas, Parnænus, Partona, Phidippus, Pseudicius, Rhene, Sassacus, Selimus, Talavera, Thammaca, Tulpius, Valloa, Wala, Zeuxippus.

SITTICINÆ : Attulus, Camponia, Chalcoscirtus, Dolichoneon, Jollas, Neon, Neonella, Semiopyla, Sitticus, Yllenus.

SALTICINÆ : Attinella, Breda, Bredana, Cerionesta, Clynotis, Corambis, Deloripa, Dexippus, Festucula, Flacilla, Helvetia, Holoplatys, Hyctia, Hyctiota, Marpissa, Menemerus, Mithion, Muziris, Naubolus, Ocrisiona, Paramodunda, Phanias, Salticus.

NON CLASSÉS : Fritzia, Lycidas, Nagasakia, Natta, Scartes.

FOSSILES : (†) Attoides, Attopsis, Gorgopis, Mastigusa, Propetes, Steneattus.

5052 BIBLIOGRAPHIA ARANEORUM

MYRMARACHNINÆ : Apatita, Arindas, Arachnotermes, Belippo, Bizonella, Bocus, Colaxes, Emertonius, Erica, Fluda, Haterius, Keyserlingella, Ligonipes, Marengo, Myrmarachne, Panachræsta, Philates, Pseudofluda, Sarinda, Simonella, Sobasina, Synemosyna.

Bonnet list of subfamilies with included genera (Bibliographia Araneorum, 2 TZ: 5052-5053)

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Bonnet list of subfamilies with included genera (Bibliographia Araneorum, 2 TZ: 5052-5053)

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Jerzy Prószynski

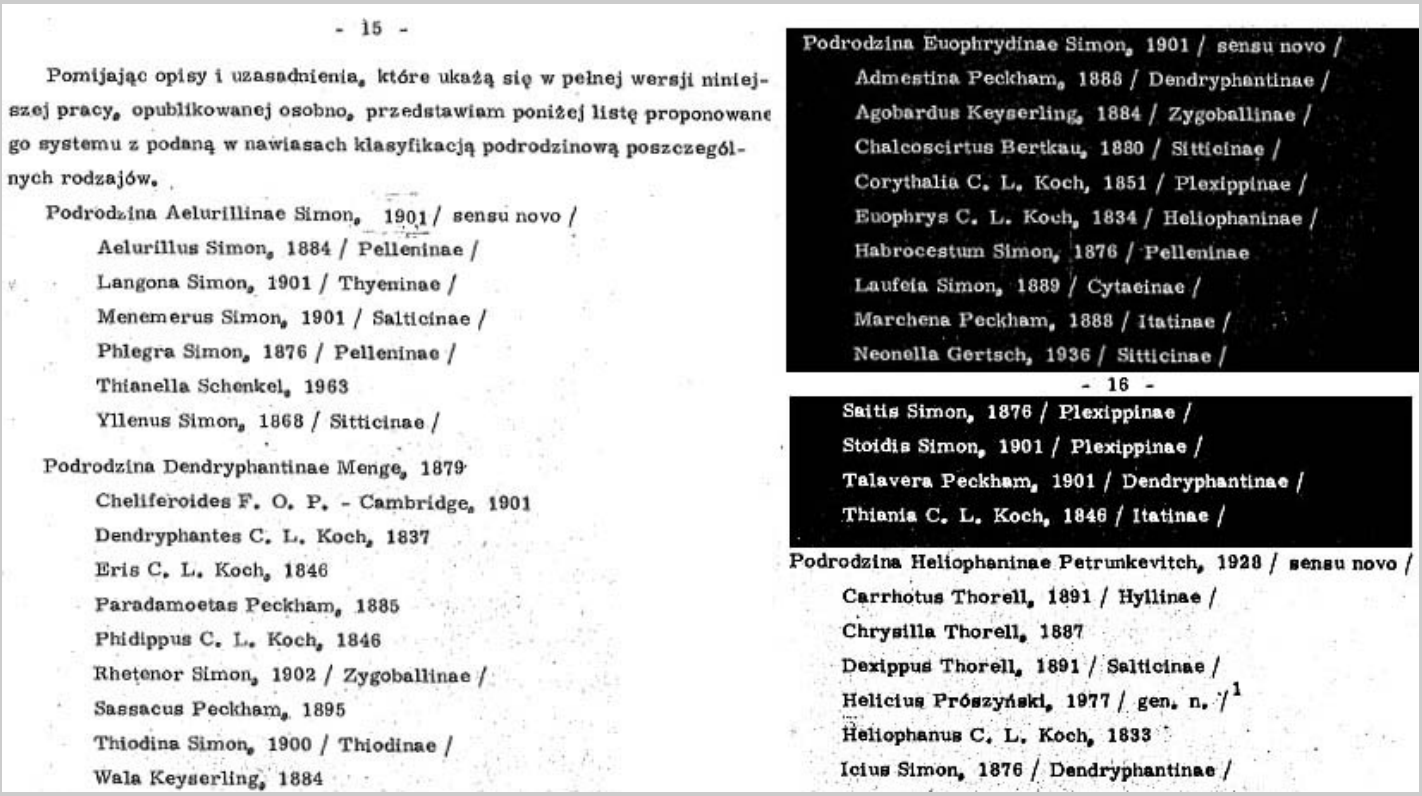
Prószyński's 1976 revision of subfamilies

Introduction

The texts below are facsimiles of a thesis:

Prószyński J. 1976.
Studium systematyczno-zoogeograficzne nad rodzina Salticidae (Aranei) Regionow Palearktycznego i Nearktycznego.
Rozprawy Wyższej Szkoły Pedagogicznej, 6., Siedlce, 1-260, illustrations 1-450, 218 maps.

presented for higher scientific degree "**doktor habilitowany**" [= dr. hab.], preliminary to applying for the docent and professorial posts. As such theses were usually presented in Polish language, I did not expected it to have any impact in the World science and so pay no particular attention to its appearance. I was preoccupied, at that time with creation of the new Department of Biology in the newly established College in Siedlce and with setting up a teaching process, so I was interested to present the thesis quickly and get rid of the problem. But the context summarized my research in the years 1960-1976, dealt with 268 species and it included results subsequently published in regular publications. To my surprise, that paper is still cited in publications in 2015, particularly in papers of W. P. Maddison. Therefore I decided to remember part of it, dealing with division of Salticidae on subfamilies, accepted at that time. J. Prószynski.



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Pomijając opisy i uzasadnienia, które ukażą się w pełnej wersji niniejszej pracy, opublikowanej osobno, przedstawiam poniżej listę proponowanego systemu z podaną w nawiasach klasyfikacją podrodzinową poszczególnych rodzajów.

Podrodzina Aelurillinae Simon, 1901 / sensu novo /
Aelurillus Simon, 1884 / Pelleninae /
Langona Simon, 1901 / Thyeninae /
Menemerus Simon, 1901 / Salticinae /
Phlegra Simon, 1876 / Pelleninae /
Thianella Schenkel, 1963
Yllenus Simon, 1868 / Sitticinae /

Podrodzina Dendryphantinae Menge, 1879
Cheliferoides F. O. P. - Cambridge, 1901
Dendryphantes C. L. Koch, 1837
Eris C. L. Koch, 1846
Paradamoetas Peckham, 1885
Phidippus C. L. Koch, 1846
Rhetenor Simon, 1902 / Zygoballinae /
Sassacus Peckham, 1895
Thiodina Simon, 1900 / Thiodinae /
Wala Keyserling, 1884

Podrodzina Euophrydinae Simon, 1901 / sensu novo /
Admestina Peckham, 1888 / Dendryphantinae /
Agobardus Keyserling, 1884 / Zygoballinae /
Chalcoscirtus Bertkau, 1880 / Sitticinae /
Corythalia C. L. Koch, 1851 / Plexippinae /
Euophrys C. L. Koch, 1834 / Heliophaninae /
Habrocestum Simon, 1876 / Pelleninae
Laufeia Simon, 1889 / Cytaeinae /
Marchena Peckham, 1888 / Itatinae /
Neonella Gertsch, 1936 / Sitticinae /

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Saitis Simon, 1876 / Plexippinae /
Stoidis Simon, 1901 / Plexippinae /
Talavera Peckham, 1901 / Dendryphantinae /
Thiania C. L. Koch, 1846 / Itatinae /

Podrodzina Heliophaninae Petrunkevitch, 1928 / sensu novo /
Carrhotus Thorell, 1891 / Hyllinae /
Chrysilla Thorell, 1887
Dexippus Thorell, 1891 / Salticinae /
Helicius Prószyński, 1977 / gen. n. /[1]
Heliophanus C. L. Koch, 1833
Icius Simon, 1876 / Dendryphantinae /

- 17 -

Yaginumaella Prószyński, 1977 / gen. n. /[1]

Podrodzina Plexippinae Simon, 1901 / sensu novo /

Cyrba Simon, 1876 / Thiodininae /
Mogrus Simon, 1882 / Pelleninae /
Plexippoides Prószyński, 1977 / gen. n. /[2]
Plexippus C. L. Koch, 1846
Viciria Thorell, 1877 / Hyllinae /
Thyene Simon, 1885 / Thyeninae /

Podrodzina Salticinae Blackwall, 1841

Salticus Latreille, 1804

Podrodzina Sitticinae Simon, 1901 / sensu novo /

Neon Simon, 1876
Sitticus Simon, 1901

Podrodzina Synemosyninae Banks, 1892 / sensu Prószyński 1971 /

Bellota Peckham, 1892 / Synagelinae /
Leptorchestes Thorell, 1870 / Synagelinae /
Myrmarachne Mac Leay, 1839 / Myrmarachninae /
Peckhamia Simon, 1901 / Peckhaminae /
Sarinda Peckham, 1892
Synageles Simon, 1876 / Synagelinae /
Synagelides Strand in Bosenberg et Strand, 1906 / Synagelinae /
Synemosyna Hentz, 1846

Rodzaje o niejasnym stanowisku systematycznym

Ballus C. L. Koch, 1851 / Magoninae /
Boethus Thorell, 1878

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1 Gatunek typowy rodzaju - Pellenes ususudi Yaginuma, 1972 rodzaj obejmuje ponadto dwa inne gatunki.

2 Gatunek typowy - Yllenus starmuehlneri Roewer, 1955, rodzaj ponadto obejmuje dwa inne gatunki.

- 18 -

Bredana Gertsch, 1936
Davidia Schenkel, 1963
Gertschia Kaston, 1945
Hasarina Schenkel, 1963
Harmochirus Simon, 1885
Modunda Simon, 1901
Metacyrba F. O. P. - Cambridge, 1901
Paramaevia Barnes, 1958
Phintella Strand in Bosenberg et Strand, 1906
Poultonella Peckham, 1909
Pseudoheliophanus Schenkel, 1963

Przedstawiona wyżej klasyfikacja podrodzinowa stanowi rozwinięcie tez przedstawionych przeze mnie na Międzynarodowym Kongresie Arachnologicznym w Brnie / Prószyński 1972 / i jest wynikiem dalszych badań. Należy jednak podkreślić, że klasyfikacja ta ma charakter propozycji i można oczekiwać jej dalszych modyfikacji w miarę gromadzenia nowych faktów.

WYŻSZA SZKOŁA PEDAGOGICZNA W SIEDLCACH

ROZPRAWY NR 6

Jerzy PRÓSZYNSKI

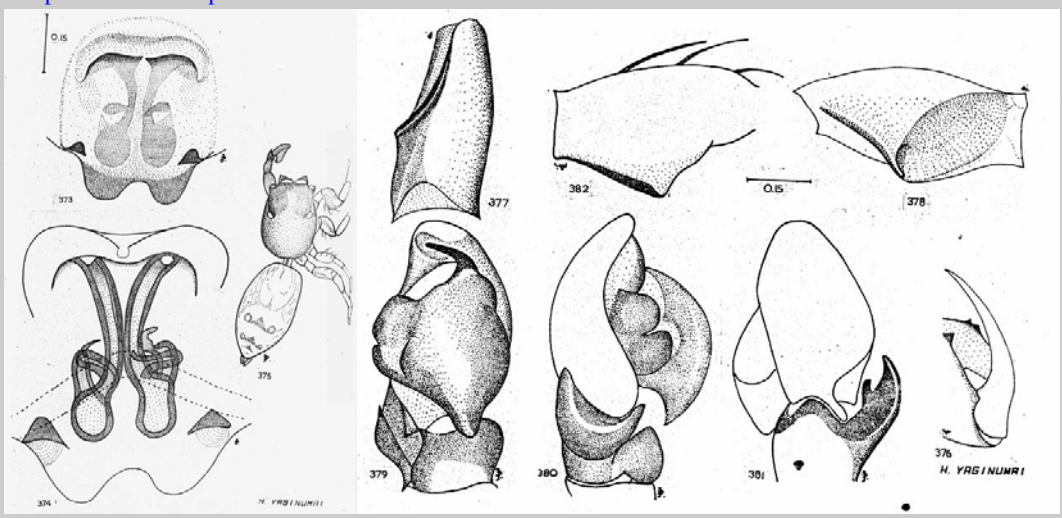
Studium systematyczno-zoogeograficzne
nad rodziną Salticidae /Aranei/
Regionów Palearktycznego i Nearktycznego

/ z 218 mapami i 450 rysunkami /

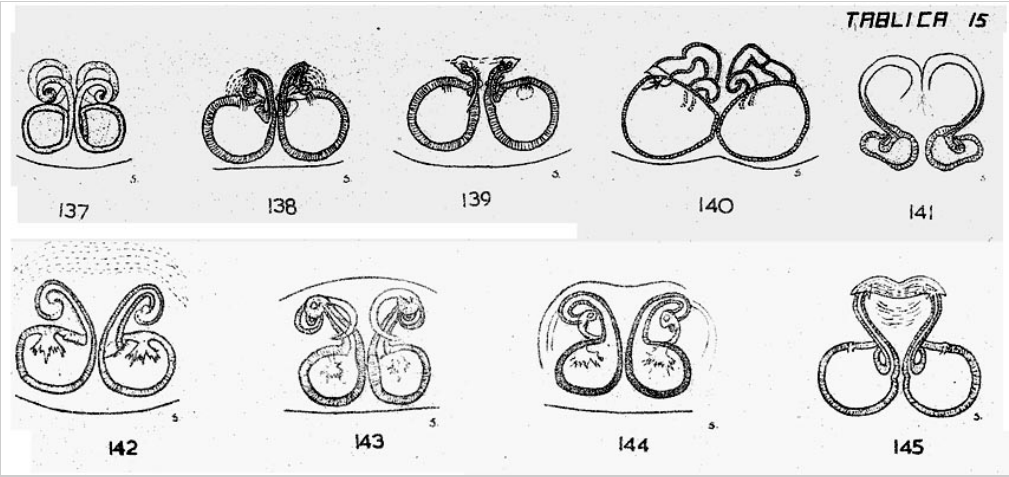
SIEDLCE

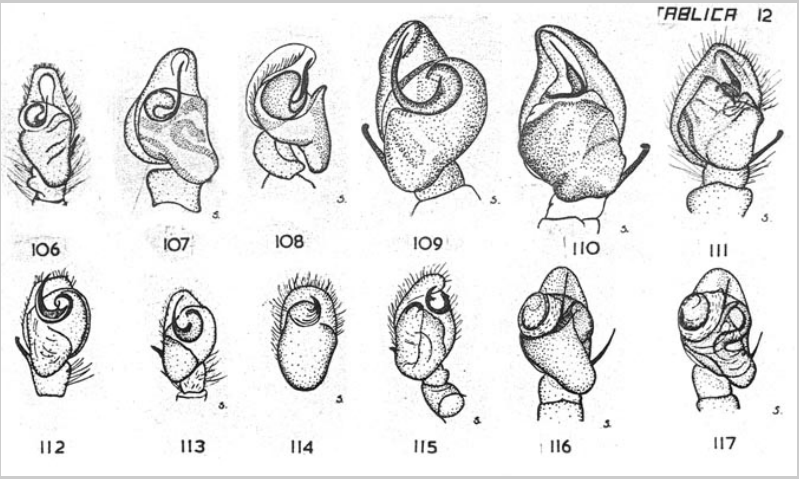
1976

Diagnostic drawings documentation of a new genus and species *Helicius yaginumai*. Non-standard form of publication created problems with acceptation of description.



Plates of comparative drawings from literature, illustrating diversity of diagnostic structures's within subfamilies.





[Prószynski's 1976 revision of subfamilies.]

Jerzy Prószyński

Lifetime census of Prószyński's drawings

number of studied species and documentary drawings

What are quantitative results of life work of a taxonomist? Census of species and diagnostic drawings in publications 1962-2014 of J. Prószyński is given below.

Year	**Results of J. Prószyński, years 1962-1985. Publications**	pages	No. drawings	No. sp.
1962	Redescription of Sitticus godlewskii	65-68	5	2
1966	systematic position of Hemsenattus iranus	463-467	7	1
1967	Redescription type Telamonia festiva Thor., 1887, type species	1-5	**5**	**1**
1968a	Redescriptions of type-species of genera Gelotia Thorell, 1890 and Policha	12-20	**9**	**2**
1968b	Redescriptions type-species of genera Schenkelia modesta, Agorius gracilipes	217-225	**12**	**2**
1968c	Redescriptions of the type-species of genera VI-VII.	239-247,	**13**	**2**
1968d	Revision genus Sitticus I. The terebratus group	391-407,	**23**	**3**
1968e	revision of the genus Yllenus	409-494	**185**	**21**
1971a	Revision genus Sitticus II. Sitticus saxicola	183-204	**39**	**4**
1971c	Redescriptions of the type-species subfamily Coccorchestinae.	153-182	**53**	**10**
1971d	Redescriptions Grube's East Siberian species of Salticidae	205-226	**39**	**7**
1971e	Notes on systematics of Salticidae (Aranei). I-VI	227-255	**51**	**7**
1973a	Revision genus Sitticus III. Sitticus penicillatus	71-95	**57**	**6**
1973b	Redescriptions of Japanese Salticidae	97-128	**73**	**20**
1976	Studium systematyczno-zoogeograficzne Salticidae Palearkt. Nearkt. **all together drawings 1-450, 218 maps, 268 sp.**	1-260	**139** original	**50**
1978a	Salticidae Bhutan: Aelurillus, Langona, Phlegra and Cyrba	21-x	**26**	**7**
1979	East Palaearctic Salticidae III. Salticidae of the USSR	299-369	**324**	**71**
1980b	Revision genus Sitticus IV. Sitticus floricola	1-35,	**98**	**10**
1980	Oligocene amber Salticidae (Prószyński J., Żabka)	213-223.	**?**	**8**
1981	Remarks Morus (Andreeva E.M., Kononenko A.P., Prószyński)	85-104	**42**	**11**
1981	Redescriptions O. P.-Cambridge types from Yarkand (Prószyński, Żochowska)	13-35,	**34**	**13**
1982	Salticidae (Araneae) from Mongolia.	273-294	**72**	**27**
1983b	Types of Oriental and Australian Salticidae in Budapest	283-297	**34**	**14**
1983c	Position of genus Phintella	43-48	**11**	**7**
1983d	Phintella typica and Telamonia bifurcilinea	5-14,	**17**	**7**
1983	Genus Tomocyrba (Prószyński J., Żabka)	563-578,	**32**	**12**
1983	Remarks on Langona (Heciak, Prószyński)	207-233	**43**	**12**
1984a	Anarrhotus, Epeus and Plexippoides	399-410	**18**	**10**
1984b	Viciria and Telamonia	418-436	**49**	**15**
1984	Icius and Pseudicius Central Asian. (Andreeva E.M., Heciak S., Prószyński)	349-376,	**74**	**17**
1984a	Aelurillus Phlegra from Spain (Heciak, Prószyński)	377-390,	**24**	**2**
1984b	Redescription of type species Allohyllus (Heciak, Prószyński)	411-416	**10**	**3**
1984c	Atlas rysunkow diagnostycznych	1-177	**+-286**	**286**
1985	Siler, Silerella, Cyllobelus and Natta	69-85,	**48**	**13**
			1952	**703**

Lifetime census of Prószyński's drawings

Results of research by J. Prószyński since 1986

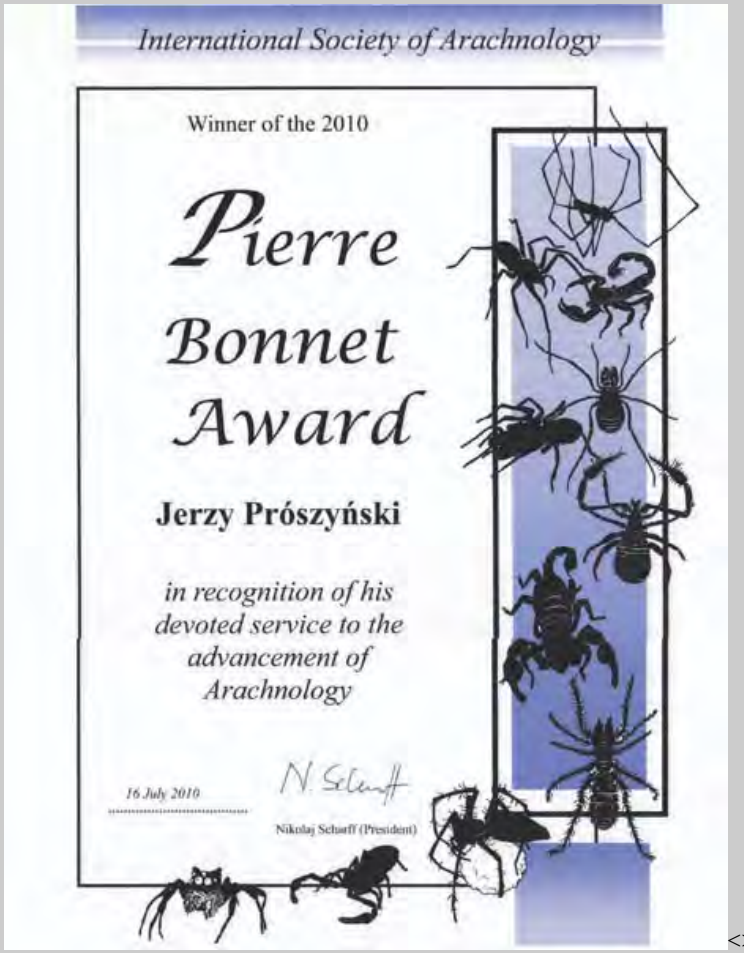
Year	Bibliographic data	pages	drawings	No of species
1987	Atlas rysunkow II	1-172	over 161	161
1987	Salticidae of Japan. with Bohdanowicz. Annales zoologici,	43-151	312	47
1989.	Saudi Arabia. Fauna of Saudi Arabia	31-64	72.	22
1991.	Salticidae. In: Heimer S., Nentwig W.	488-523,	123	77
1992	Old World and Pacific Islands in US collections Annales zoologici	87-163	135.	33
1992	Salticidae (Araneae) of India Annales zoologici	165-227	192	52
1993	Saudi Arabia II.. Fauna of Saudi Arabia	27-54	47	11
1996.	Pacific Islands I. (with Berry, Beatty) Journal of Arachnology,	214-253	129	23
1997	Pacific Islands II. (with Berry, Beatty) Journal of Arachnology,	109-136	104	26
1998	Pacific Islands III. (with Berry, Beatty) Journal of Arachnology,	149-189	121	26
1998	Phlegra from Israel Israel Journal of Zoology	159-185	36.	13
1998	European Euophrys (with Zabka) 17th European Colloquium of Arachnology	115-120		12
1999	Rafalus gen. n. Arthropoda Selecta	89-101	41	10
1999	new Salticidae Levant Arthropoda Selecta	231-262,	113	23
2001	Hakka - a new genus Hawaii (with Berry) Journal of Arachnology	201-204	7	1
2001	Malayasian Agorius and Sobasina (with Edmunds) Bulletin of the British Arachnological Society,	139-143	14	2
2003	Myrmarachne spiders from Malaya (with Edmunds) Bulletin of the British Arachnological Society,	297-322	121	13
2003	Salticidae of the Levant Annales zoologici	1-180	741	144
2007b	Hawaika - an endemic genus from Hawaii Arthropoda Selecta	195-213	97	25
2008	genus Agorius Inst. Zool., bulg. Acad. Sci. Monographs	311-325	65	10
2009	16 species of Oriental Salticidae (with drawings of Zabka)	153-168	66	24
2010	Salticidae (Araneae) from the Malay Archipelago. I. (with Deeleman-Reinhold) Arthropoda Selecta	153-188	173	39
2012	Salticidae (Araneae) from the Malay Archipelago. II. (with Deeleman-Reinhold) Arthropoda Selecta	29-60	197	35
2013	Salticidae (Araneae) from the Malay Archipelago. III. (with Deeleman-Reinhold) Arthropoda Selecta	113-144,	141	25
		3,108 drawings published (some more times than once)		**854 species**
1995-2014	**Database of Salticidae**	**13,051 drawings, 6,899 photos**		**6,759 species**

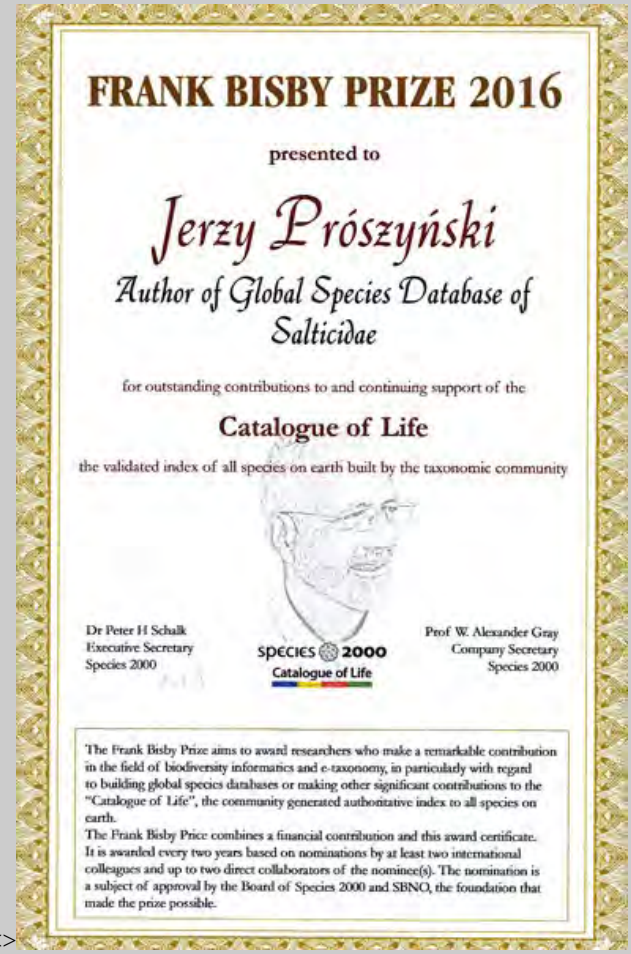
The number of species of Salticidae studied by J. Prószyński and published during years 1962-1984 amounts to 1557, these were documented by 5060 diagnostic drawings (this figure is approximate, because some drawings were published more than one time). The database of Salticidae compiled during years 1995-2015 contains diagnostic drawing for approximately 4600 species (out of 6294 nominal species listed in the database, World Catalog of Salticidae list 5790 nominal species)..

Monograph of the Salticidae (Araneae) of the World 1995-2015. Part I: Introduction to alternative classification of Salticidae.

Jerzy Prószyński

SOUVENIRS











Złota Księga Nauki Polskiej 307

Prószyński Jerzy

prof. dr hab.

dyscyplina: nauki biologiczne; **specjalności**: zoologia systematyczna - taksonomia, Salticidae, Araneae, biogeografia, ewolucja; **miejsce pracy**: Muzeum i Instytut Zoologii PAN, w Warszawie, ul. Wilcza 64, 00-679 Warszawa - prof. emer. (od 2010); **studia** - UW 1957; **dr** - UAM w Poznaniu 1965; **dr hab.** - UAM w Poznaniu 1976; **prof.** - 1983; **publikacje**: ponad 77; **książki**: 7 (tłumaczenia); **wypromowanych dr.**: 2; **stanowiska**: 1955-1972 młodszy technik-adiunkt Instytut Zoologii PAN w Warszawie (w ramach urlopu 1963-1967 Lecturer in Zoology, University of Ghana, Legon, Ghana); 1972-1992 - docent - prof. nzw. - Wyższa Szkoła Rolniczo-Pedagogiczna w Siedlcach; 1985/86 i 1989/1990 - Visiting Professor University of E Illinois, Charleston, Ill., USA; 1992-2010 - Muzeum i Instytut Zoologii PAN w Warszawie - prof. zw. (w ramach urlopu 1993/94 Butler University, Indianopolis, USA - Researcher-Lecturer); **wyróżnienia**: Frank Bisby Prize 2016; Board of Species 2000 and Catalogue of Life; Pierre Bonnet Award 2010 - International Society of Arachnology; Medal „Zasługi dla Siedleckiej Uczelni" - 2009; Wyróżnienie Wydziału Nauk Biologicznych PAN - 2005; Krzyż Kawalerski OOP - 1989; Złoty Krzyż Zasługi - 1984; Medal 40-lecia PRL - 1984; Srebrna Odznaka za Zasługi dla Ochrony Środowiska - 1988; Odznaka za Zasługi dla woj. siedleckiego - 1987; **organizacje**: International Society of Arachnology - Międzynarodowe Tow. Arachnologiczne (ISA; poprzednio CIDA) - czł. od 1968, czł. Komitetu Międzynarodowego 1976-1998, czł. honorowy od 2001; Europejskie Tow. Arachnologiczne - czł., czł. honorowy od 1986; Brytyjskie Tow. Arachnologiczne - czł. od 1989; Tow. Arachnologiczne Azji Wschodniej - czł., czł. honorowy od 1978; Eurazjatyckie Tow. Arachnologiczne - czł., czł. honorowy od 1988; **inne**: badania taksonomiczne w ponad 60 muzeach i kolekcjach zoologicznych na świecie; podstawowe opracowania (razem z uczniami) fauny Salticidae Europy, Azji, Afryki, Australii i Oceanii, monograficzne opracowanie „Monograph of Salticidae Araneae) of the World 1995-2016", cz. I -„Introduction to alternative classification of Salticidae" i II - „Global Species Database of Salticidae (Araneae)" (6982 gatunków), dostępne w Internecie: Salticidae.pl/Subfamilies/index.html i Salticidae.pl/index.html, liczne publikacje taksonomiczne o Salticidae (Araneae) w latach 1966-2019; **hobby**: lektura faktu, zwłaszcza z zakresu historii.