

Marek ŻABKA

Salticidae (Araneae) of Oriental, Australian and Pacific Regions, III

[With 1 table and 157 text-figures]

Abstract. Thirty seven *Salticidae* species from south-east Asia, Australia, Pacific Islands and Seychelles are revised. Five genera: *Afiola*, *Mollika*, *Ohilimia*, *Plotius* and *Rhondes* and six species are synonymized. Nine new combinations are proposed. One new genus — *Tamigalesus* — together with type-species *T. munnaricus* is described.

The necessity to revise old descriptive types of SIMON, THORELL, KARSCH and other authors has been discussed many times and does not need justification. The present paper is another one on the subject. This time — otherwise than in two former papers (ŻABKA 1987a, b) — it covers the fauna of a geographically broader area, from Sri Lanka to Hawaii. The majority of species are from islands of Sunda Archipelago, New Guinea and New Caledonia and the character of their distribution is very interesting from the zoogeographical point of view (ŻABKA, in press). Among 37 species studied (Table) generic status of 9 of them has been changed, also it was necessary to synonymize 5 generic names: *Afiola*, *Mollika*, *Ohilimia*, *Plotius* and *Rhondes*. One genus — *Tamigalesus* — is described as a new one, although it has not been possible to determine its closer affinities. The position of two species of the genus *Bavia* and one of the genus *Trite* gives rise to some doubts but remains unchanged because of lack of sufficient comparative material. Still their documentation is given on purpose.

Some of the material has been taken from dry collection (Berlin), thus their internal structures could not be prepared but whenever possible the documentation was completed on the basis of comparative material. Sometimes the specimens were not complete (without legs), glued to cardboard boxes or submerged in Canada balsam — which explains why some measurements are not given and why not all descriptions are full.

This paper is a result of my research at Zoological Museums in Berlin and Hamburg¹. I am also greatly indebted to curators of other collections, who have sent the material. Here,

¹ My stay in Hamburg was financed by the Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst.

Table. List of revised species and its geographical distribution (● — type-species of genera).

Number	Species	Geographical distribution	Figures
1	<i>Ascyllus divinus</i> KARSCH, 1878	Australia, Fiji Is.	1-9
2	<i>Bathippus kochi</i> (SIMON, 1903)	Moluccas	10-14
3	<i>Bathippus sedatus</i> PECKHAM, 1907	Borneo	15-21
4	<i>Bathippus shelfordi</i> PECKHAM, 1907	Borneo	22-28
5	● <i>Bavia aericeps</i> SIMON, 1877	Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, New Guinea, Australia, Oceania	29-36
6	" <i>Bavia</i> " <i>annamita</i> SIMON, 1903	Viet-Nam	46-51
7	<i>Bavia capistrata</i> (C.L. KOCH, 1848)	Malaysia	37-39
8	<i>Bavia sexpunctata</i> (DOLESCHALL, 1859)	Oriental Region, Australia, Pacific Is.	40-45
9	" <i>Bavia</i> " <i>thorelli</i> SIMON, 1902	Sri Lanka	52-55
10	<i>Bianor angulosus</i> (KARSCH, 1879)	Sri Lanka	56-58
11	<i>Corambis insignipes</i> (SIMON, 1880)	New Caledonia	59-61
12	● <i>Cosmophasis thalassina</i> (C.L. KOCH, 1846)	Malaysia, Australia, Polynesia	62-63
13	<i>Curubis annulata</i> SIMON, 1902	Sri Lanka	64-66
14	<i>Curubis tetrica</i> SIMON, 1902	Sri Lanka	67-70
15	● <i>Cynapes wrighti</i> (BLACKWALL, 1877)	Seychelle Is.	71-73
16	<i>Diplocanthopoda hatamensis</i> (THORELL, 1881)	Malaysia, New Guinea	74-79
17	<i>Disconemius coccineopilosus</i> SIMON, 1884	Kei Is., New Guinea	80-83
18	<i>Donoessus striatus</i> SIMON, 1902	Borneo	84-86
19	<i>Ergane benjarei</i> (PECKHAM, 1907)	Borneo	87-90
20	<i>Euryattus bleekeri</i> (DOLESCHALL, 1859)	Malaysia, New Guinea, Australia	91-92
21	<i>Hasarius neocaledonicus</i> (SIMON, 1889)	New Caledonia	93-96
22	<i>Hyllus diardi</i> (WALCKENAER, 1837)	Indochina, Malaysia	97-98
23	<i>Hyllus janthinus</i> (C.L. KOCH, 1846)	Malaysia	99-100
24	<i>Lepidemathis haemorrhoidalis</i> (SIMON, 1899)	Philippines	101-104
25	● <i>Lystrocteisa myrmex</i> SIMON, 1884	New Caledonia	105-109
26	<i>Margaromma soligenum</i> SIMON, 1902	New Guinea	110-113
27	● <i>Penionomus longipalpis</i> (SIMON, 1889)	New Caledonia	114-119
28	<i>Phintella reinhardti</i> (THORELL, 1891)	Nicobar Is.	120-121
29	<i>Phintella volupe</i> (KARSCH, 1879)	Sri Lanka, Bhutan	122-125
30	<i>Pseudomaevia insulana</i> BERLAND, 1942	Polynesia	126-128
31	● <i>Tamigalesis munnaricus</i> sp. n.	Sri Lanka	129-133
32	● <i>Telamonina festiva</i> THORELL, 1887	Indochina, Malaysia, Indonesia	
33	● <i>Thorellina ensifera</i> (THORELL, 1887)	Malaysia, Indonesia, Polynesia, Hawaii, Melanesia	134-136
34	" <i>Trite</i> " <i>auricoma</i> (URQUHART, 1885)	New Zealand	145-150
35	● <i>Trite pennata</i> SIMON, 1885	New Caledonia	137-141
36	<i>Trite planiceps</i> SIMON, 1889	New Zealand	142-144
37	<i>Zenodorus asper</i> (KARSCH, 1878)	Australia, New Caledonia	151-157

I can only express my gratitude by mentioning their names: Dr H. ENGHOF (København), Dr J. HEURTAULT, Dr M. HUBERT (Paris), Dr T. KRONESTEDT (Stockholm), Prof. Dr H. W. LEVI (Cambridge, Mass.), Dr M. MORITZ, Mrs Ch. S. FISCHER (Berlin), Dr G. RACK, Prof. Dr O. KRAUS (Hamburg), Mrs A. SŁOJEWSKA, Dr E. KIERYCH (Warszawa), Dr F. R. WANLESS, Dr P. D. HILLYARD (London). Specimens of the genus *Trite* have been sent by Dr R. R. JACKSON (Canterbury University). The study has been conducted thanks to the financial support of Polish Academy of Sciences (Research Project MR.II.6.).

CHANGES AND NEW FACTS GIVEN IN THIS PAPER

1. New taxa described:

genus *Tamigalesus* gen. n.

species *Tamigalesus munnaricus* sp. n.

2. Synonymized names:

a) genera

Afiola PECKHAM, 1901 = *Ergane* L. KOCH, 1881

Mollika PECKHAM, 1901 = *Zenodorus* PECKHAM, 1885

Ohilimia STRAND, 1911 = *Disconemius* THORELL, 1881

Plotius SIMON, 1902 = *Euryattus* THORELL, 1881

Rhondes SIMON, 1901 = *Hasarius* SIMON, 1871

b) species

Ascyllus simplex KARSCH, 1878 = *Ascyllus divinus* KARSCH, 1878

Bathippus serenus PECKHAM, 1907 = *Bathippus shelfordi* PECKHAM, 1907

Bathippus trinotatus THORELL, 1895 = *Telamonia festiva* THORELL, 1887

Euryattus senex SIMON, 1885 = *Zenodorus asper* (KARSCH, 1878)

Ohilimia gracilipes STRAND, 1911 = *Disconemius coccineopilosus* SIMON, 1884

Plotius curtus SIMON, 1902 = *Euryattus bleekeri* (DOLESCHALL, 1859)

3. New combinations:

Bathippus kochi (SIMON, 1903)

Bavia capistrata (C. L. KOCH, 1848)

Bianor angulosus (KARSCH, 1879)

Diplocanthopoda hatamensis (THORELL, 1881)

Ergane benjarei (PECKHAM, 1907)

Hasarius neocaledonicus (SIMON, 1889)

Phintella reinhardti (THORELL, 1891)

Phintella volupe (KARSCH, 1879)

Zenodorus asper (KARSCH, 1878)

ABBREVIATIONS USED

BMNH — British Museum (Natural History), London

IZPAN — Instytut Zoologii Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa

MCZ — Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

MNHN — Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris

NRS — Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm

ZMB — Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin

ZMH — Zoologisches Institut und Zoologisches Museum der Universität, Hamburg

ZMK — Zoologisk Museum, København

TAXONOMIC SURVEY OF SPECIES

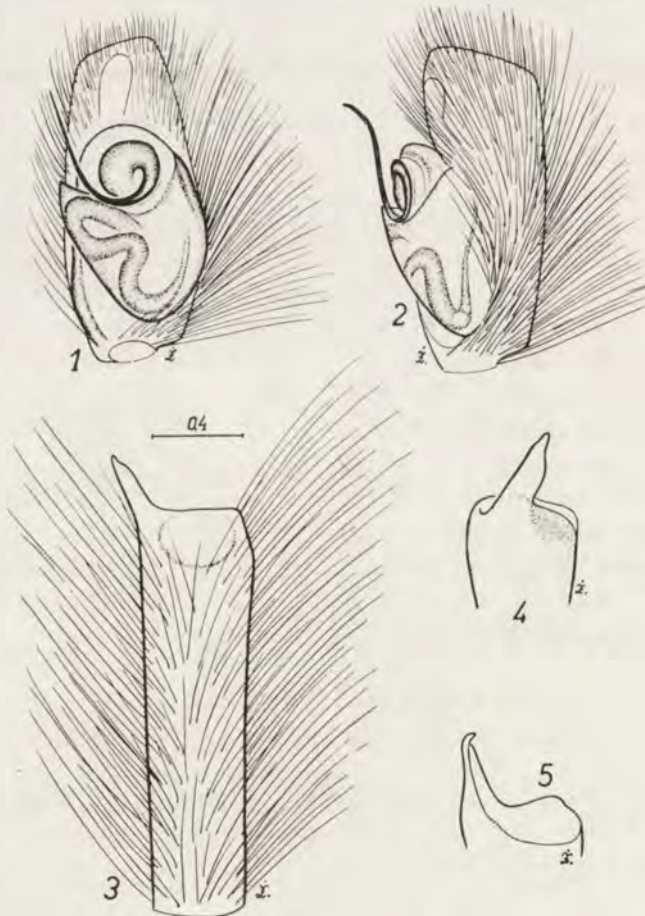
Ascylltus divinus KARSCH, 1878

1878 *Ascylltus divinus* KARSCH, Mitt. münch. ent. Ver., 2: 30.

1878 *Ascylltus simplex* KARSCH, Mitt. münch. ent. Ver., 2: 31, syn. n.

Material: 6 ♂♂ "*Ascylltus divinus* KARSCH, Syntypen, Feejee Ins., DAEMEL", ZMB 1674; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ "*Ascylltus simplex* KARSCH, Syntypen, Australien, DAEMEL", ZMB 1679, 1680, 1681; 3 ♀♀ "*Ascylltus simplex* KARSCH, Feejee Ins., DAEMEL", ZMB 11681.

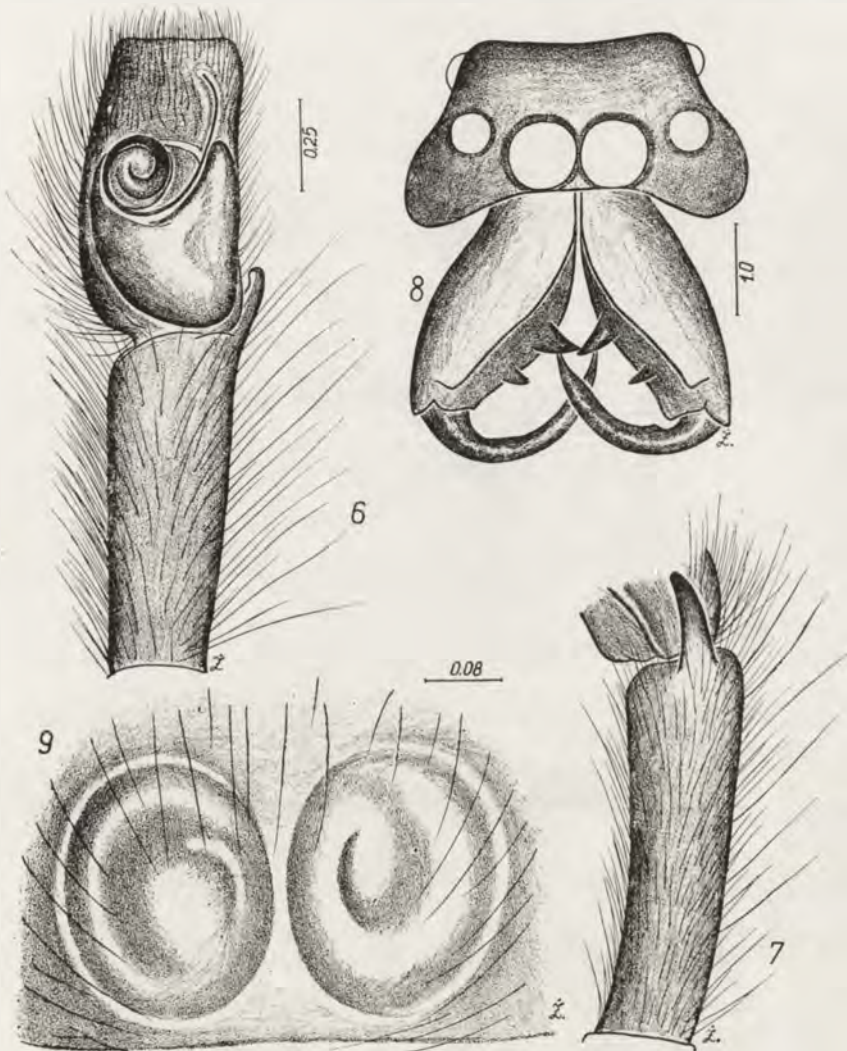
Male. Cephalothorax (Fig. 8) thick, characteristically broader anteriorly — similarly as in *A. pterygodes* (L. K.) — type-species of the genus (SIMON 1903). Its coloration dark brown with a metallic lustre, surroundings of eyes black with grey-brown bristles and tufts of red hairs — also present on the broadenings. Length of cephalothorax 5.26, length of eye field 2.10, width of eyes I 3.32, III — 3.48. Abdomen with brown scutum with a metallic lustre. Lateral areas brown-grey. On scutum sparse grey and red setae. Length of abdomen 5.75.



Figs. 1-5. ♂ *Ascylltus divinus* KARSCH, 1878: palpal organ.

Clypeus brown, its median part covered with dense white hairs, turning grey laterally and with an intensive metallic lustre. Around eyes short red setae. Chelicerae huge, brown with grey stippled hairs. Internally, in the distal part a big tooth. Maxillae and labium brown with lighter tips, sternum brown, venter grey-brown with grey metallic hairs. Legs long and thick, brown with tufts of white-grey, gleaming, short hairs. Also longer hairs present — grey and brown, spines rather delicate, brown.

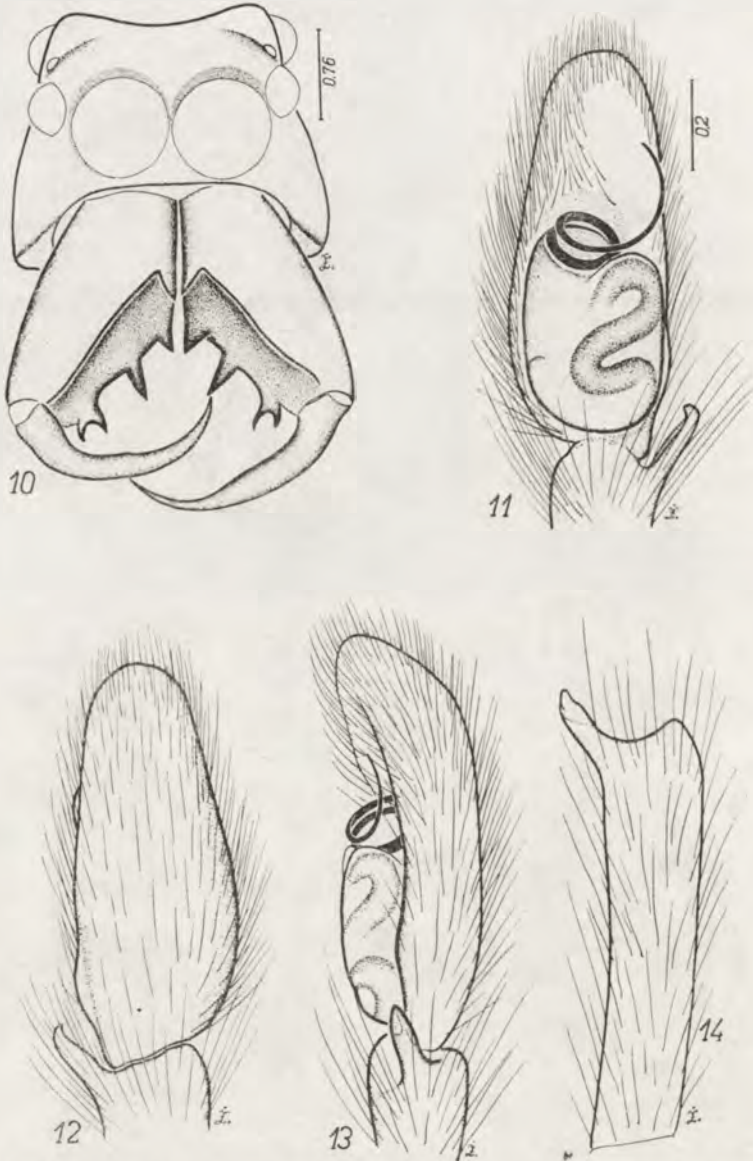
Palpal organ (Figs. 1-7) densely setated slightly deform in some specimens due to dryness. Bulbus with a meandering canal, embolus long and thin, on an oval base, tibia long, its apophysis rather short. Palpal organ resembling that



Figs. 6-9. ♂, ♀ *Ascyllus divinus* KARSCH, 1878: palpal organ (6, 7), frontal view of male (8) and epigyne (9).

in *A. pterygodes* (L. K.), but more slender and the tibial apophysis relatively shorter.

Female. Cephalothorax similar in shape and colour to that in male. Length 4.65, length of eye field 1.95, width of eyes I 3.01, III — 3.15. Abdomen grey-yellow anteriorly, brown patches of setae posteriorly, also present grey-yellow and brown bristles. Length 4.50. Spinnerets brown. Clypeus narrow, brown with white-grey short hairs and brown bristles. Under lateral eyes grey adpressed setae. Chelicerae thick, brown with white-grey hairs in basal part and



Figs. 10-14. ♂ *Bathippus kochi* (SIMON, 1903): frontal view and palpal organ.

with grey-brown bristles. Pedipalps orange-brown with white and brown hairs, bristles similar in colour. Maxillae, labium and sternum light brown, venter grey-brown with fine setae. Legs as in male.

Epigyne (Fig. 8) in the form of two oval areas, slightly undulated. Internal structures invisible and impossible to prepare as only dry specimens were available.

The metallic violet sheen on the broadenings of cephalothorax allow to identify the species easily.

Distribution: Australia, Fiji Is.

Bathippus kochi (SIMON, 1903), comb. n.

1903 *Canama Kochi* SIMON, Hist. nat. des Araign., 2, 4: 813.

Material: 2 ♂♂ "*Canama kochi* SIMON, Amboina", MNHN 7443.

Male. Cephalothorax (Fig. 10) thick, broad and tall, orange with a slightly darker eye field. Neighbourhood of eyes I and II brown, of eyes III — black-brown with white adpressed setae. Length of cephalothorax 3.36, length of eye field 1.56, width of eyes I 2.29, of eyes III — 2.22. Abdomen slender with 4 orange apodemes on yellow background. Setae yellow, hairs longer, orange. Length of abdomen 3.78. Spinnerets orange. Clypeus orange-brown with white short hairs. Chelicerae thick, red-brown, maxillae and labium similar in colour. Sternum yellow-orange, venter yellow with four rows of orange spots. Legs I long, dark orange with a metallic bluish sheen. Setae and hairs orange-brown and white — denser on distal segments. Spines numerous and long, light brown. Other legs yellow-orange.

Palpal organ (Figs. 11–14) yellow-orange, slender and long. Bulbus with a meandering canal, embolus long and thin, coiled at the basal part. The structure of chelicerae, palpal organ and morphology of the body require to transfer the species to the genus *Bathippus* TH. Because of insufficient comparative material it is difficult to determine the affinities of the whole genus *Canama* SIM., although documentation of type — *C. forceps* SIM. given by SIMON (1903) indicates very close relations with *Bathippus*, and especially with *B. cervus* (TH.) (PRÓSZYŃSKI 1984).

Distribution: Indonesia.

Bathippus sedatus PECKHAM, 1907

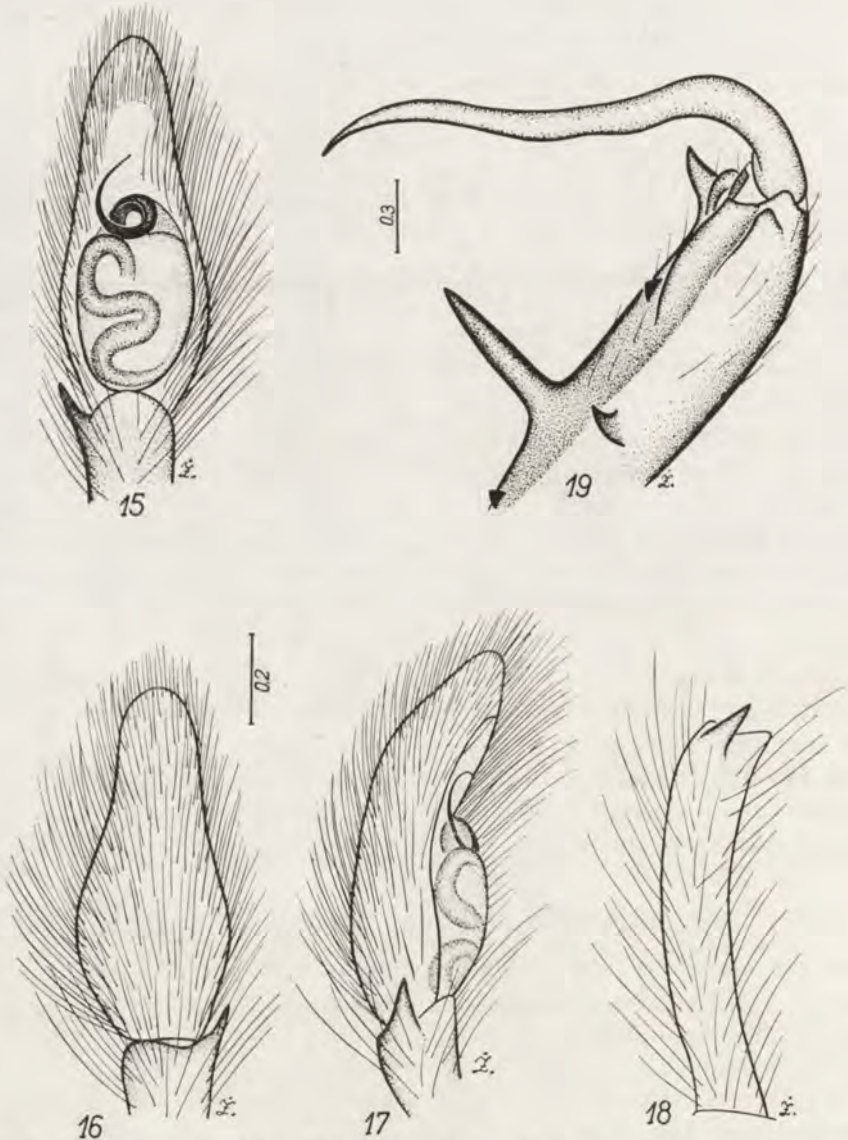
1907 *Bathippus sedatus* PECKHAM and PECKHAM, Trans. Wisc. Acad. Sci. Arts Let., 15: 621.

Material: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ "*Bathippus sedatus* PECKHAM, Type, Borneo, Mt. Pennissata, SHELFORD, coll. G. W., E. G. PECKHAM", MCZ 779.

Male. Cephalothorax dark orange, from the eye field to the posterior margin a lighter streak with tufts of white setae. Similar setae on dark brown areas around eyes. Length of cephalothorax 2.64, length of eye field 1.32, width of eyes I 1.98, of eyes III 1.86. Abdomen slender, orange-grey, posteriorly turn-

ing dark brown with a mosaic of fine orange spots. Length of abdomen 2.28. Spinnerets grey-light-brown. Clypeus orange-brown with sparse orange hairs. Chelicerae (Fig. 19) similar in colour, characteristically armed. Maxillae and labium orange-brown, sternum yellow, venter orange-grey. Middle segments of legs I brown, ventrally — orange, similarly as proximal and distal segments. Other legs gradually lighter, legs IV yellow. Hairs sparse, orange.

Palpal organ (Figs. 15–18) yellow-orange, slender, tibial apophysis small, bulbus with a meandering canal, embolus coiled, in its basal part rather thick.

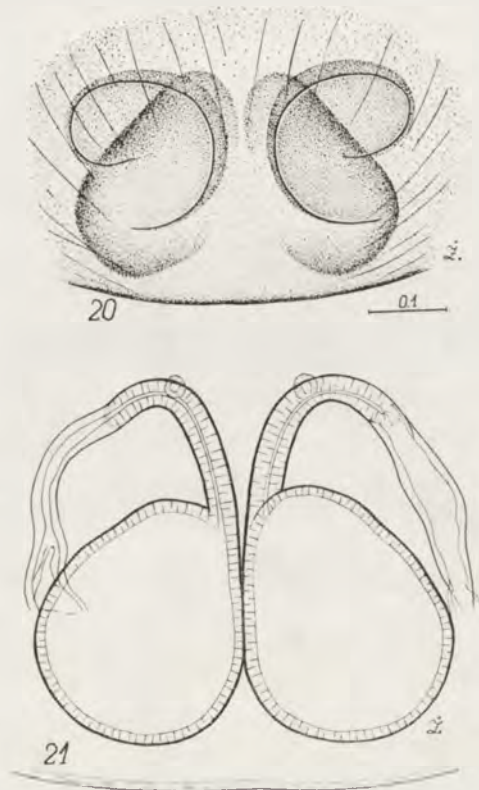


Figs. 15–19. ♂ *Bathippus sedatus* PECKHAM, 1907: palpal organ and cheliceral dentition.

As compared with the previous species embolus and tibial apophysis shorter, chelicerae armed differently. Still the characters indicate a close affinity to *B. birmanicus* TH. (PRÓSZYŃSKI 1984).

Female. Cephalothorax with two longitudinal brown streaks, surroundings of median eyes I orange-brown, of other black with white setae. Length of cephalothorax 2.40, length of eye field 1.32, width of eyes I 1.98, of eyes III — 1.80. Abdomen grey-orange-brown with symmetric grey spots in the median and posterior parts, also a mosaic of minute orange spots on the whole surface. Hairs sparse — grey. Length of abdomen 3.06. Spinnerets grey-brown. Clypeus grey-orange with yellow and orange hairs. Chelicerae thick, rotund, dark orange. Pedipalps, maxillae and labium orange, sternum grey-orange, venter darker with small yellow spots. Legs long, orange.

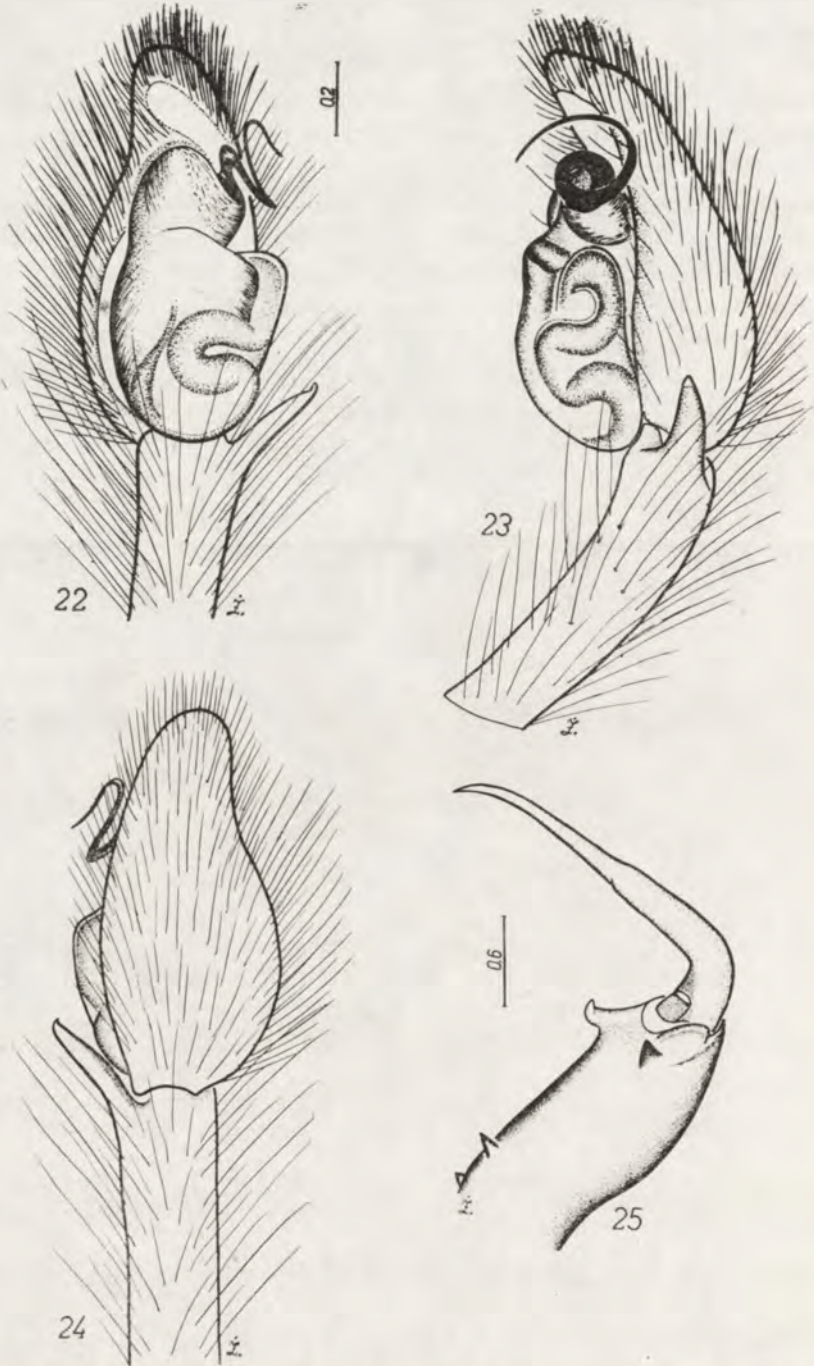
Epigyne (Figs. 20–21) in the form of 2 hollows divided by a median ridge. Copulatory canals in its initial part membraneous, further ones strongly sclero-



Figs. 20–21. ♀ *Bathippus sedatus* PECKHAM, 1907: epigyne and its internal structures.

tized with accessory glands. Spermathecae big, oval. The great difference of epigyne structures as compared with other species is striking (PRÓSZYŃSKI 1984).

Distribution: Borneo.



Figs. 22-25. ♂ *Bathippus shelfordi* PECKHAM, 1907: palpal organ and cheliceral dentition.

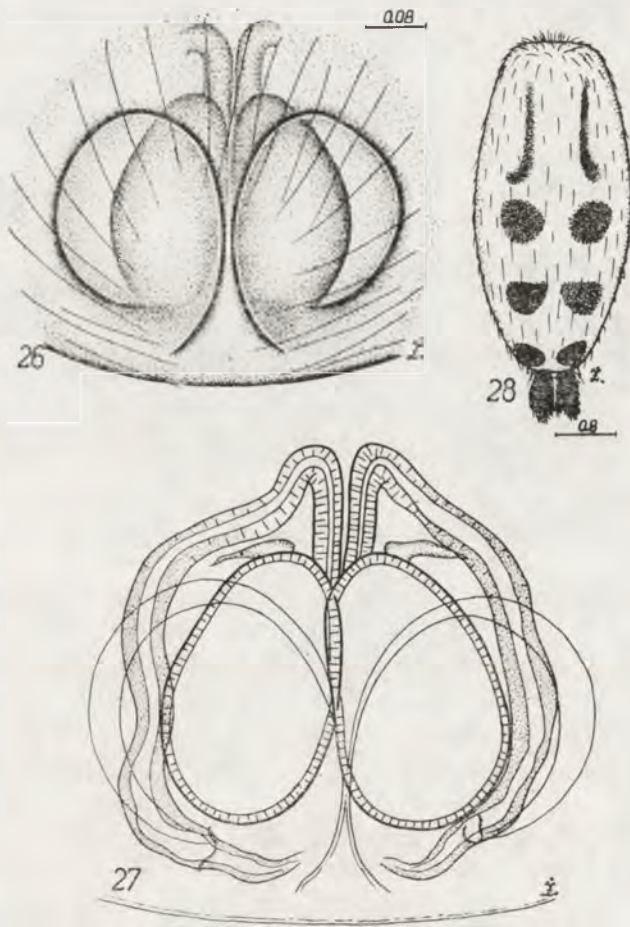
Bathippus shelfordi PECKHAM, 1907

1907 *Bathippus shelfordi* PECKHAM and PECKHAM, Trans. Wisc. Acad. Sci. Arts Let., 15: 620.

1907 *Bathippus serenus* PECKHAM and PECKHAM, Trans. Wisc. Acad. Sci. Arts Let., 15: 623, *syn. n.*

Material: 1 ♂ "*Bathippus shelfordi* PECKHAM, Type, Borneo, coll. G. W., E. G. PECKHAM", MCZ 777; 1 ♀ "*Bathippus serenus* PECKHAM, Type, Borneo, SHELFORD, G. W., E. G. PECKHAM coll.", MCZ 778.

Male. Eye field orange, thorax darker with a longitudinal orange belt. Surroundings of median eyes I orange-brown, of other black-brown. Eyes II and III greatly protruding. Setae white-yellow, forming tufts near eyes and laterally. Length of cephalothorax 3.82, length of eye field 1.50, width of eyes I 2.16, of eyes III — 1.92. Abdomen brown-grey, slender, with a lighter median belt and four dark symmetric spots posteriorly and dark surroundings of spinne-



Figs. 26-28. ♀ *Bathippus shelfordi* PECKHAM, 1907: epigyne, its internal structures and abdominal pattern.

rets. Length of abdomen 3.90. Spinnerets black-brown. Clypeus orange-brown with sparse yellow hairs and orange bristles. Chelicerae (Fig. 25) thick, orange-brown, maxillae and labium similar in colour, sternum yellow-orange, venter grey-orange. Legs I around joints and laterally light brown, distal parts of femora and tibiae brown, patellae similar in colour, dilated with a tuft of brown hairs ventrally. Other segments of legs I orange-brown, other legs orange. Hairs sparse, yellow and orange-brown, spines numerous, long, similar in colour.

Palpal organ (Figs. 22–24) long, yellow-orange, thicker than in previous species, probably erected. Bulbus with a meandering canal, embolus coiled on a thick base. A species closely related to *B. papuanus* (TH.), but its tibial apophysis is thicker (PRÓSZYŃSKI 1984).

Female. Cephalothorax similar as in male, without a belt on thorax. Its length 3.66, length of eye field 1.38, width of eyes I 2.16, width of eyes III 1.92. Abdomen (Fig. 28) with grey spots on a yellow background. Length 3.24. Spinnerets grey-brown. Clypeus orange with white and orange hairs and bristles. Chelicerae, pedipalps, maxillae, labium and sternum light orange, venter with a beige longitudinal streak on a yellow background. Legs long, slender, yellow-orange, spines numerous, long, similar in colour.

Epigyne (Figs. 26–27) similar to that of the previous species, but with longer copulatory canals, more elongated spermathecae, invisible accessory glands and a narrower central ridge.

Originally specimens of both sexes have been described as two separate species, but considering their morphological similarity this diagnosis requires a verification and the name *B. serenus* PECKH. have to be synonymized.

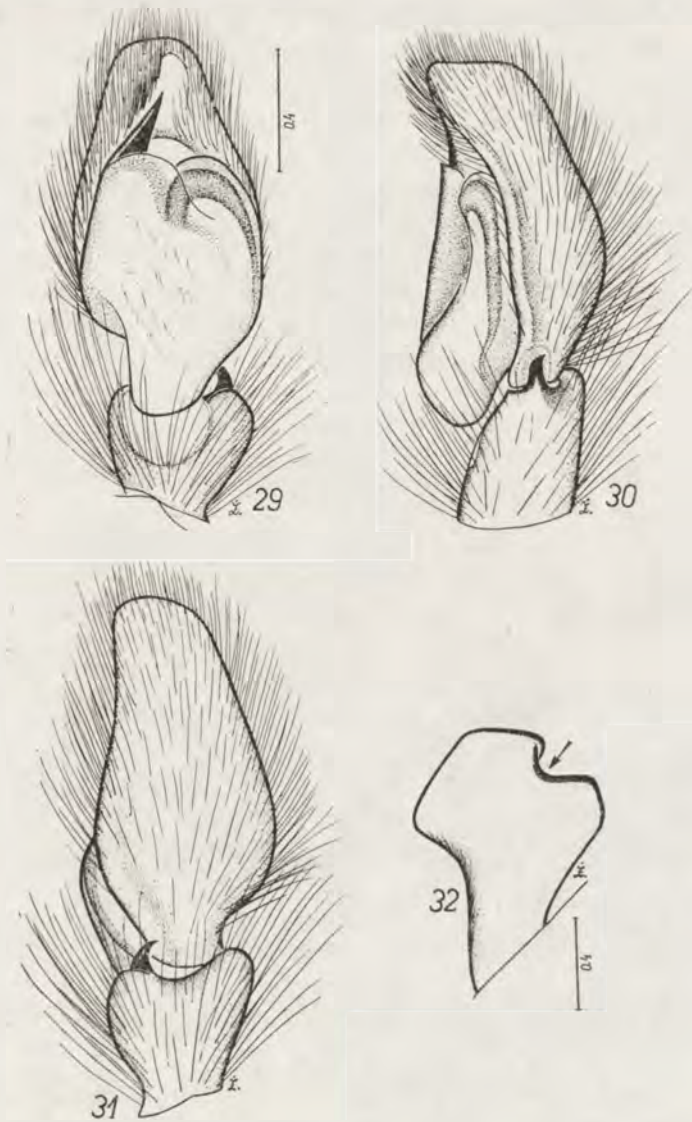
Distribution: Borneo.

Bavia aericeps SIMON, 1877

1877 *Bavia aericeps* SIMON, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr., 5, 7: 61.

Material: ♂♂, ♀♀ "*Bavia aericeps* SIMON, Neu Guinea, Kiote, SCHULZE", ZMB 17954, 17958; ♂, ♀ "*Bavia aericeps* SIMON, Djedjek, Kagok", IZPAN.

Male. Cephalothorax flattened, quite broad, in some specimens very broad. Surroundings of eyes black, all the rest brown. On thorax and along its lower margin white setae, similar around eye field. Laterally brown hairs, more numerous anteriorly. Length of cephalothorax 3.50–4.48, length of eye field 1.50–1.92, width of eyes I and III 2.20–2.81. Abdomen long and slender, beige or yellow with traces of light brown spots medially. Laterally longitudinal rows of whitish dots. Setae short, beige and orange-brown. Length of abdomen 5.30–5.88. Spinnerets yellow-orange. Clypeus brown with white short hairs along the ventral margin. Chelicerae brown with fine long grey hairs. Maxillae (Fig. 32) with a hollow on the external edge, their colour and that of labium as of chelicerae. Sternum orange, darker on the margin. Venter with a dark grey streak on a beige background. Sometimes the background yellow without a streak. Legs I thick, brown, sometimes lighter, tarsi orange. Hairs yellow

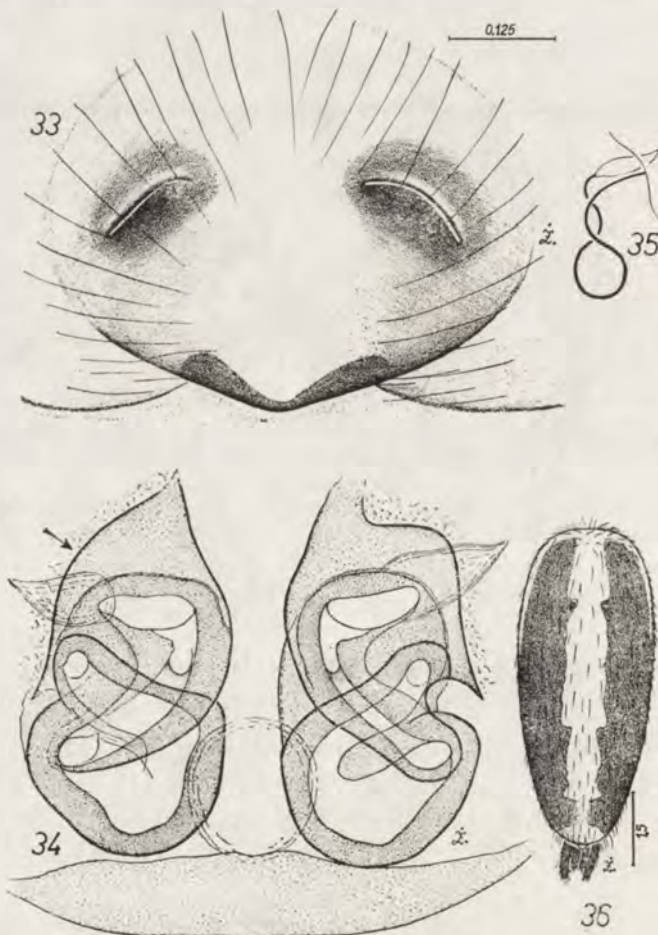


Figs. 29-32. ♂ *Bavia aericeps* SIMON, 1877: palpal organ and maxilla.

and light brown, numerous — especially in the ventral side of patellae and tibiae. Also present white setae. Spines short, brown. Legs II orange with brown and white hairs — less numerous than on legs I. Other yellow-orange or yellow, sparse setation yellow, white and light brown. Spines light brown, more delicate than on legs I.

Palpal organ (Figs. 29-31). Tibia dilated, its apophysis short, hooked, embolus dagger-like. The comparison with next species of the genus shows no traces of dorsal tibial apophysis, embolus different in shape.

Female. Cephalothorax flat and broadened, orange-brown, slightly paler along the median part. Surroundings of eyes I dark brown, of other — black. Setation as in male. Length of cephalothorax 4.40, length of eye field 1.80, width of eyes I and III 2.50. Abdomen (Fig. 36) width a yellow, broad median belt and a similar edge. The remaining part with spinnerets orange-brown. Setae and hairs sparse, orange-brown. Length of abdomen 6.98. Clypeus orange-brown with white hairs, chelicerae slightly paler, hairs only in the basal part. Pedipalps yellow-orange with numerous white hairs protruding sideways in a flad-like fashion. Maxillae and labium in basal parts as chelicerae, their tips lighter. Sternum yellow with a dark orange margin. Venter yellow with two beige streaks, against their background a row of yellow dots. Legs I thick, dark orange with quite dense dark orange and yellow hairs. Spines very short, light brown. Other legs yellow, more delicate, hairs sparse — yellow and dark orange. Spines finer than on legs I.



Figs. 33-36. ♀ *Bavia aericeps* SIMON, 1877: epigyne, its internal structures, schematic course of internal canals and abdominal pattern.

Epigyne (Figs. 33–35) strongly sclerotized, copulatory openings slit-like. Internal structures in form of a coiled vast chamber with strongly sclerotized walls. Near the epigastric furrow membranous flanges.

Distribution: Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, New Guinea, Australia, Oceania.

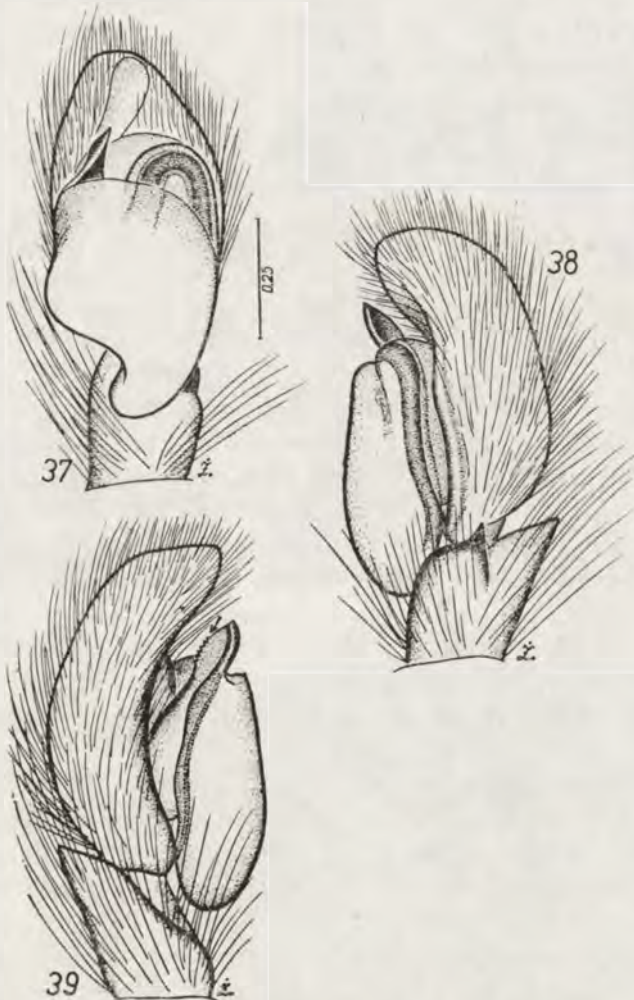
***Bavia capistrata* (C.L. KOCH, 1848), comb. n.**

1848 *Maevia capistrata* C.L. KOCH, Die Arachniden, 15: 76.

1903 *Viciria capistrata*: SIMON, Hist. nat. des Araign. 2, 4: 847.

Material: 1 ♂ "*Maevia capistrata* C.L. KOCH, Holotypus, Bintang, ROETTGER", ZMB 1603.

Male. Cephalothorax much flattened and elongate, surroundings of eyes black-brown, otherwise brown. Around eye field a fringe of white setae, similar



Figs. 37–39. ♂ *Bavia capistrata* (C.L. KOCH, 1848): palpal organ.

setae form small tufts on thorax, also present sparse grey-yellow and grey-brown bristles. Length of cephalothorax 2.75, length of eye field 1.15, width of eyes I and III 1.65. Abdomen very slender. Against the dark grey background 2 orange transverse median streaks and patches similar in colour — in the anterior part and near orange spinnerets. Hairs grey and yellow — protruding. Length of abdomen 4.12. Clypeus very narrow, grey-brown. Chelicerae brown with white rather numerous hairs. Maxillae, labium and sternum grey-brown. Venter with a black-grey longitudinal median belt on an orange background. Legs I brown, longer and thicker than other, covered with grey-brown and grey protruding hairs, also tufts of white setae. Spines rather short — brown. Other legs orange with protruding hairs similar in colour. Spines light brown.

Palpal organ (Figs. 37–39). Its form resembling that of the previous species, but with a narrower tibia having a distinct dorsal apophysis. Embolus rather short and broad with characteristic serration (indicated by an arrow).

Distribution: Malaysia.

Bavia sexpunctata (DOLESCHALL, 1859)

1859 *Salticus sexpunctatus* DOLESCHALL, Act. Soc. Sci. indoneerl., 5: 24.

1879 *Acompse dulcinervis* L. KOCH, Die Arachn. Austral.: 1149.

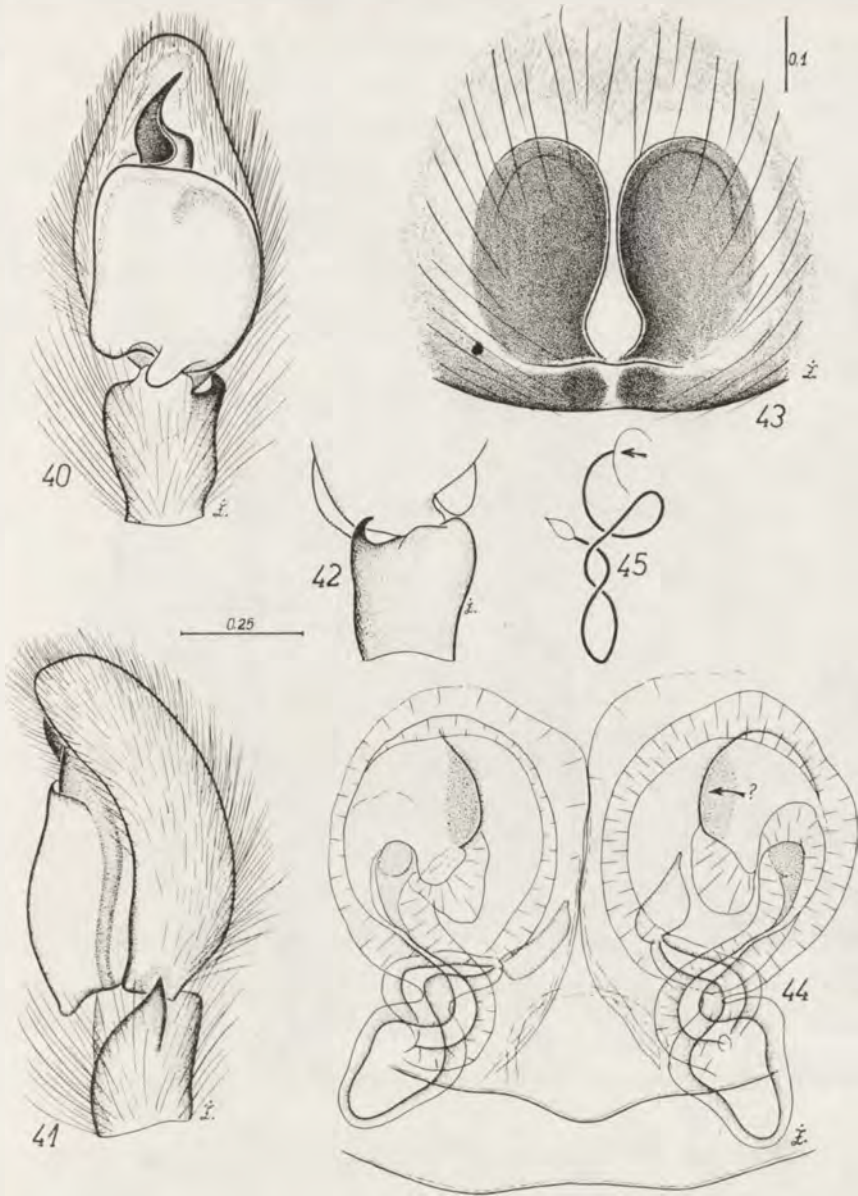
1890 *Bavia sexpunctata*: THORELL, Ann. Mus. Stor. nat. Genova, 10: 75.

Material: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ "*Acompse dulcinervis* L. KOCH, Syntypen, Pelew Inseln (Mus. Godefroy 16542)", ZMH; 1 ♀ "*Bavia sexpunctata* (DOL.), Singapore", IZPAN.

Male. Cephalothorax flattened, rather broad, surroundings of eyes black-brown, the remaining part slightly paler. Setae sparse, white, hairs single — brown. Length of cephalothorax 3.20. Abdomen slender. On its yellow background grey-brown patches — bigger in the median part, laterally forming longitudinal rows. Apodemes orange. Hairs orange-brown. Length of abdomen 4.40. Spinnerets yellow-grey. Clypeus brown with white hairs. Chelicerae, maxillae and labium as chelicerae, sternum orange-brown. Venter yellow with a slightly darker median belt. Legs I brown at the top, then light brown. Basal segments of legs II light brown, other yellow-brown. Coxae and trochanters of legs III and IV yellow, other segments yellow-orange.

Palpal organ (Figs. 40–42) resembling previous species. Tibial apophysis bent as in *B. aericeps*, but not hooked. On dorsal area of tibia a small protrusion — smaller than in *B. capistrata*. Embolus relatively bigger than in both species mentioned.

Female. Shape and colour of cephalothorax similar to those in male. Setae more numerous — white, forming tufts. Hairs rather dense, forming "horns" on sides of eyes I. Length of cephalothorax 3.80, length of eye field 1.80, width of eyes I and III 2.40. Abdomen slender, on its light yellow background contrasting brown, irregular patches along the median part, laterally spots. Setae sparse yellow and light brown. Length of abdomen 5.70. Spinnerets yellow. Clypeus brown with long white hairs. Chelicerae orange-brown, pedipalps orange with a characteristic brown streak dorsally and white bristles



Figs. 40–45. ♂, ♀ *Bavia sexpunctata* (DOLESCHALL, 1859): palpal organ (40–42), epigyne (43) and its internal structures (44), schematic course of internal canals (45).

laterally. Maxillae orange-brown with yellow tips, labium brown, sternum dark orange, its margin darker. Venter with a broad grey streak on yellow background. Legs I brown, thick with numerous light brown hairs — especially on ventral surfaces of patellae and tibiae, white setae also present. Spines brown, very short. Other legs yellow, only at the base slightly darker, hairs even more sparse — light brown and yellow, spines short, light brown.

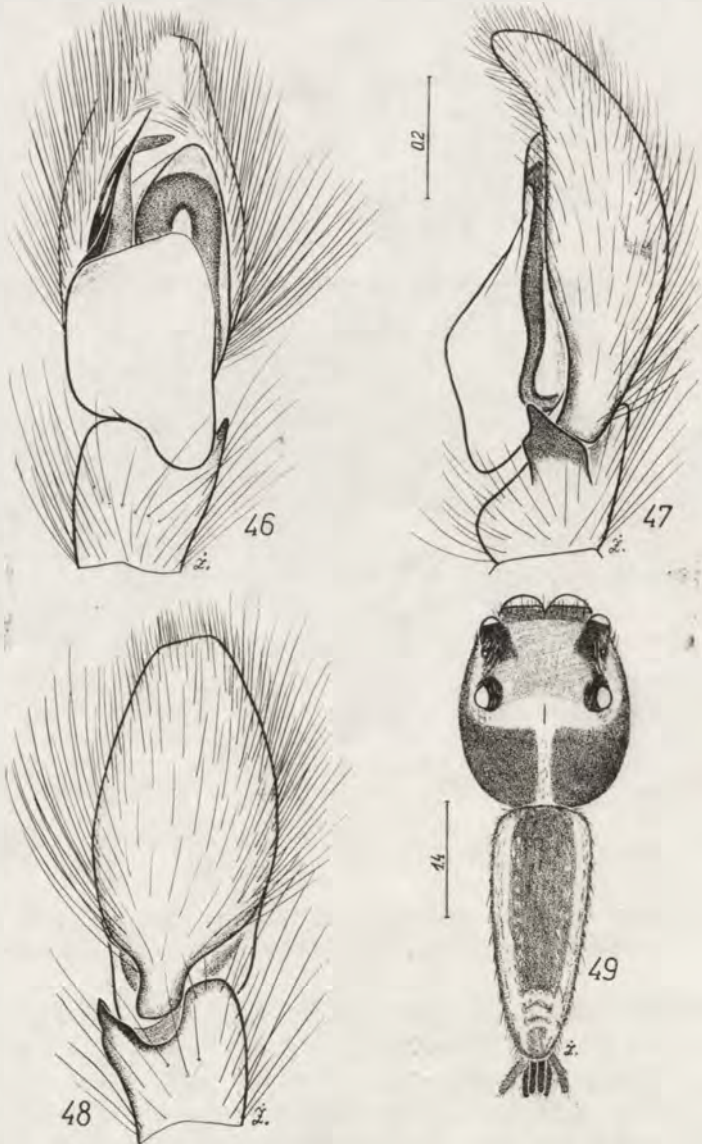
Epigyne (Figs. 43-45) in the form of 2 dark oval depressions divided by median ridge (shape and colour resembling eye sockets and nose). Internal structures resembling *B. aericeps*, also in the form of a coiled canals.

Distribution: Oriental Region, Australia, Pacific Is.

"*Bavia*" *annamita* SIMON, 1903

1903 *Bavia annamita* SIMON, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr., 71: 730.

Material: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ "*Bavia annamita* SIMON, Annam, Pluc Son", MNHN 22131.



Figs. 46-49. ♂ "*Bavia*" *annamita* SIMON, 1903: palpal organ and general appearance.

Male (Fig. 49). Cephalothorax slightly flattened, eye field orange, surroundings of eyes dark brown. Around eye field a yellow-orange rim, and a similar in colour streak along thorax. Remaining part brown-orange. Hairs sparse yellow-orange and white. Length of cephalothorax 2.58, length of eye field 1.20, width of eyes I and III 1.74. Abdomen slender, grey with a yellow margin. Length 3.48. Spinnerets long, grey-orange. Clypeus orange with single white bristles, along its lower edge a white membranous flange (as in *B. thorelli*). Chelicerae orange with five denticles on the external edge and seven notched like a saw on the internal edge. Maxillae and labium orange, sternum yellow with an orange margin. Venter grey. Legs I thick and long — dark orange, only tarsi yellow. Hairs and bristles orange and orange-brown — protruding, spines thick on big nodes. Other legs more delicate, yellow. Hairs similar in colour, spines darker.



Figs. 50-51. ♀ "*Bavia*" *annamita* SIMON, 1903: epigyne and its internal structures.

Palpal organ (Figs. 46–48) with a baggy bulbous, embolus thin and straight accompanied by a membraneous flange (conductor?). Tibial apophysis broad.

Female. Cephalothorax slightly flattened, red, darker towards the lower margin with a yellow (as in male) rim around eye field covered with white setae. A streak of similar setae also along thorax. Near eyes yellow hairs. Length of cephalothorax 3.12, length of eye field 1.38, width of eyes I and III 2.10. Abdomen grey with a mosaic of light grey spots, light margin and four brown apodemes. Hairs grey and brown. Length of abdomen 4.38. Spinnerets long, orange-brown. Clypeus orange-brown with a white membraneous flange as in male. Hairs orange-brown. Chelicerae dark orange, pedipalps yellow. Maxillae and labium orange-brown, sternum yellow with a darker margin. Legs I thick, orange-brown, hairs protruding, similar in colour. Spines on metatarsus long, on tibia short. Other legs shorter, yellow, hairs less numerous, similar in colour. Spines on legs II as on I, no spines on legs III and IV.

Epigyne (Figs. 50–51) with two troughs in the median part (hooks for conductor?), copulatory openings slit-like, copulatory canals strongly sclerotized, spermathecae round. In the vicinity of the epigastric furrow a vast shallow pocket.

The structure of copulatory organs quite different than that of typical representatives of the genus, thus its affinity should be considered as temporary.

Distribution: Viet-Nam.

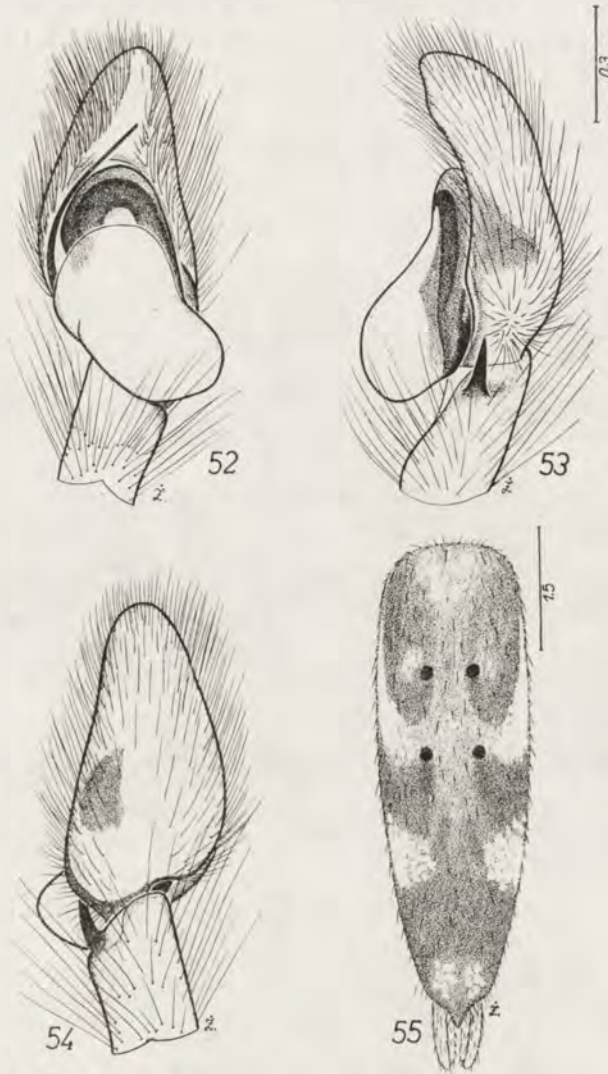
“*Bavia*” *thorelli* SIMON, 1902

1902 *Bavia thorelli* SIMON, Ann. Soc. ent. Belg., 46: 24.

Material: 2 ♂♂ “*Bavia thorelli* SIMON, Minahassa”, MNHN 8041.

Male. Cephalothorax thick, tall and broad, along thorax and around eye field greyish-orange with tufts of white adpressed setae. Eye field red, surroundings of lateral eyes I, II and III black with grey-orange hairs. Rest of cephalothorax brown. Length 3.90, length of eye field 1.70, width of eyes I 2.50, width of eyes III 2.40. Abdomen (Fig. 55) slender, grey with white diagonal spots laterally and a mosaic of smaller spots. Apodemes brown. Hairs sparse, short — brown and grey. Length of abdomen 6.50. Spinnerets grey-orange. Clypeus orange-brown with rows of white, short, protruding hairs. Along the lower edge of clypeus a flange as in previous species. Chelicerae long, brown, anterior edge with 4 denticles, the posterior one with 6 on a common base. Maxillae and labium long, brown, sternum yellow with a brown margin. Venter at the basal part yellow, near sexual area grey-brown, further on beige. Legs I long, thick, brown, only tarsi yellow. On the ventral side of femora, patellae and tibiae dense brown hairs. Spines long and thick, brown. Legs II–IV yellow-orange, more delicate, hairs protruding, orange and brown. On legs III and IV no spines.

Palpal organ (Figs. 52-54) yellow, its structure resembling the former species, but no membranous conductor, smaller bulbus, longer embolus, tibial apophysis more delicate.



Figs. 52-55. ♂ "*Bavia*" *thorelli* SIMON, 1902: palpal organ and abdominal pattern.

The morphological structure suggests an affinity with *B. annamita* but also here its generic status is somewhat doubtful and should be treated as temporary.
Distribution: Sri Lanka.

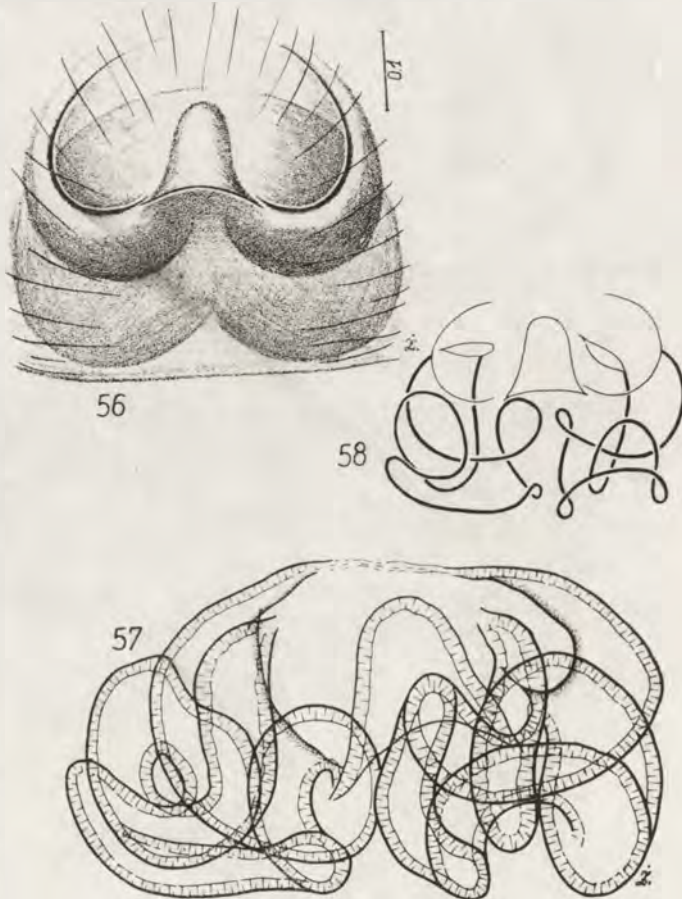
Bianor angulosus (KARSCH, 1879), **comb. n.**

1879 *Ballus angulosus* KARSCH, Z. Naturw., 52: 553.

1903 *Simaetha angulosa*: SIMON, Hist. nat. des Araign., 2, 4: 338.

Material: 1 ♀ "*Ballus angulosus* KARSCH, Typus, Ceylon, NIETNER leg.", ZMB 1588.

Female. Cephalothorax dark brown, only surroundings of eyes black. On surface of thorax white setae and hairs, near eyes light grey hairs and brown bristles. Length of cephalothorax 2.28, length of eye field 1.14, width of eyes I 1.58, width of eyes III 2.04. Abdomen grey-brown with tufts of white setae,



Figs. 56–58. ♀ *Bianor angulosus* (KARSCH, 1879): epigyne, its internal structures and schematic course of internal canals.

grey and brown bristles. Length 3.36. Clypeus, chelicerae, maxillae, labium and sternum black-brown. Venter in its median part orange-brown-grey, laterally darker. Legs I thick, especially femora, brown with protruding white-grey and light brown hairs. Other legs more delicate, less hairs. Spines short, light brown.

Epigyne (Figs. 56–58) with central pocket characteristic for the genus *Bianor* PECKH. and long canals forming numerous loops. It is difficult to determine at present the species affinity because there are not any revision papers on other representatives of the genus.

Distribution: Sri Lanka.

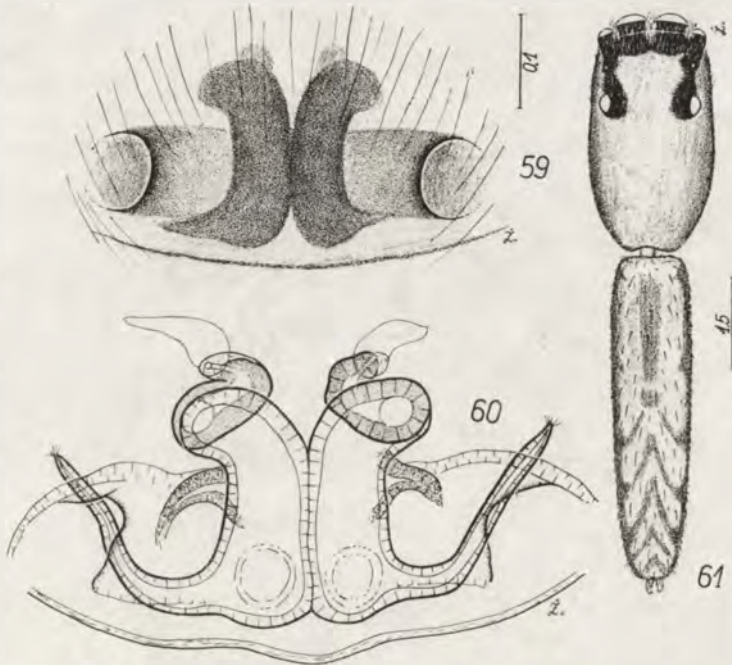
Corambis insignipes (SIMON, 1880)

1880 *Hycia insignipes* SIMON, Ann. Soc. ent. Belg., 23: 165.

1901 *Corambis insignipes*: SIMON, Hist. nat. des Araign., 2, 3: 595, 596, 602, 609.

Material: 1 ♀, 1 juv. "*Corambis insignipes* (SIMON), Nouvelle Caledonie, valle e Tionaka, ROUX et SARASIN, vers 1911, BERLAND det.", MNHN.

Female (Fig. 61). Cephalothorax very slender, flattened. Surroundings of eyes I brown, of other black-brown, the rest of cephalothorax orange, darkening towards the lower margin. Near eyes white adpressed, on the whole surface orange-brown setae. Length of cephalothorax 3.90, length of eye field 1.50, width



Figs. 59–61. ♀ *Corambis insignipes* (SIMON, 1880): epigyne, its internal structures and general appearance.

of eyes I and III 1.80. Abdomen with a beige pattern on a yellow background. Lateral surfaces beige. Setae and bristles orange-brown and yellow, more numerous on the anterior margin. Length of abdomen 6.01. Spinnerets yellow. Clypeus narrow, orange with rather numerous white hairs. Chelicerae orange-brown with white hairs in the basal part and orange-brown in the distal one.

Maxillae and labium yellow-orange, pedipalps, sternum and venter yellow. Legs I orange, very thick and long with white and yellow setae and brown hairs — more numerous on the ventral aspect of femora, patellae and tibiae. Other legs shorter and more delicate, yellow with yellow and orange hairs and spines.

Epigyne (Figs. 59–60). Membraneous and vast copulatory canals run into more sclerotized reservoirs with double accessory glands, one of them extraordinarily long. Spermathecae small, pear-shaped.

Distribution: New Caledonia.

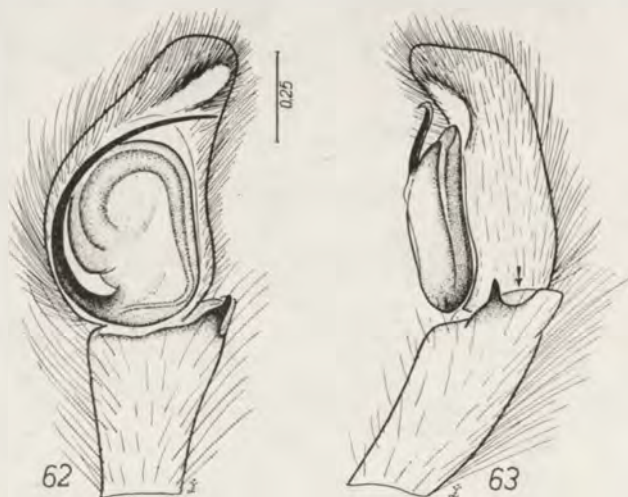
Cosmophasis thalassina (C.L. KOCH, 1846)

1846 *Plexippus thalassinus* C.L. KOCH, Die Arachniden, 13: 124.

1901 *Cosmophasis thalassina*: SIMON, Hist. nat. des Araign., 2, 3: 542, 548, 553, 554.

Material: 1 ♂ "*Cosmophasis thalassina* (C.L. KOCH), Holotypus, Bintang, Hinterindien, ROETTGER", ZMB 1747.

Male. Cephalothorax thick and tall, grey-brown with a green metallic lustre streak of scaly setae across the anterior part of eye field. A similar streak in the median part, also with a green metallic rim. Hairs and bristles grey-brown, more numerous near eyes I. Length of cephalothorax 2.86, length of eye field 1.15, width of eyes I 1.70, width of eyes III 1.81. Abdomen slender, grey-black with a white margin and white median belt. Setae sparse — white, light grey, bristles



Figs. 62–63. ♂ *Cosmophasis thalassina* (C.L. KOCH, 1846): palpal organ.

not very dense, black-brown. Length of abdomen 3.30. Clypeus brown with white hairs, chelicerae long, similar in colour, at their basal parts white scaly setae. Maxillae and labium long, brown, sternum grey-brown with a metallic green lustre. Venter grey-black. Legs long, grey-brown with protruding hairs and spines similar in colour and with tufts of white, short setae.

Palpal organ (Figs. 62–63) grey-brown with dense scaly hairs on basal segments. Bulbus oval with a translucent canal, embolus long, thin, tibial apophysis two-cleft with an internal broad apophysis (indicated by arrow).

Documentation of "*C. thalassina* (C.L.K.)" in PRÓSZYŃSKI (1984) concerns another species.

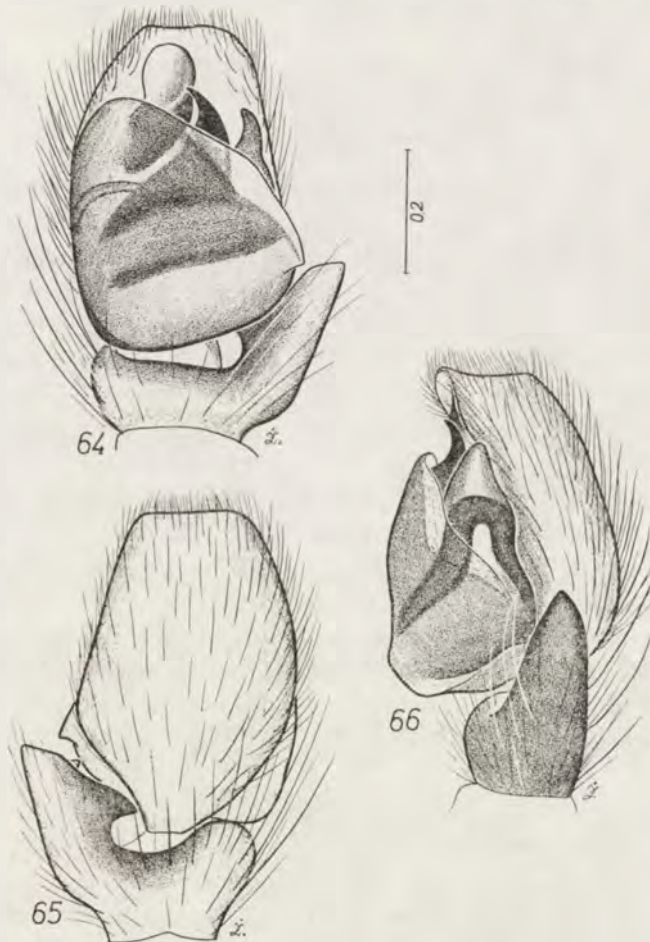
Distribution: Malaysia, Australia, Polynesia.

***Curubis annulata* SIMON, 1902**

1902 *Curubis annulata* SIMON, Ann. Soc. ent. Belg., 46: 372.

Material: 1 ♂ "*Curubis annulata* SIMON, Kandy", MNHN 20428.

Male. Cephalothorax rather low and slender — brown, surroundings of lateral eyes I, II and III darker. Setae rather dense, light grey and white with a streak along the thorax. Near eyes brown bristles. Length of cephalothorax 1.80, length of eye field 0.66, width of eyes I 1.02, width of eyes III 0.96. Abdo-



Figs. 64–66. ♂ *Curubis annulata* SIMON, 1902: palpal organ.

men with an orange-brown scutum on the middle area, the remaining area grey with grey and light brown setae and rows of grey-orange spots. Bristles light brown and white — more numerous on the anterior margin. Length of abdomen 1.32. Clypeus brown with numerous white and light grey bristles. Chelicerae, maxillae and labium orange-brown, the latter with lighter tips. Sternum grey-orange with small brighter dots. Venter beige with two longitudinal darker streaks. Basal segments of legs I and II orange, three distal ones darker. Legs III and IV orange, darkening around joints. Hairs numerous, light grey, white and brown.

Palpal organ (Figs. 64–66) massive, tibia much broadened, its apophysis very big with a strongly sclerotized tooth pointed towards cymbium. Bulbus broad, embolus thick, falcate, accompanied by a large conductor and a lateral bulbus protrusion ventrally resembling a second conductor.

Distribution: Sri Lanka.

Curubis tetrica SIMON, 1902

1902 *Curubis tetrica* SIMON, Ann. Soc. ent. Belg., 46: 373.

Material: 1 ♂ "*Curubis tetrica* SIMON, Galle", MNHN 20515.

Male (Fig. 70). Cephalothorax brown, surroundings of eyes darker. Setae sparse, white and brown, near eyes also brown bristles. Length of cephalothorax 1.75, length of eye field 0.70, width of eyes I 1.15, width of eyes III 1.05. Abdomen beige with grey and orange spots forming diagonal rows laterally. Setae grey shining, bristles grey and brown, sparse. Length of abdomen 1.50. Spinnerets yellow. Clypeus brown with white-yellow long hairs and single brown bristles. Chelicerae dark orange with long white hairs at the basal part. Maxillae orange, labium brown, venter beige. Two basal leg segments yellow-orange, other orange-brown with greyish shade, darker around joints, tarsi yellow. Hairs sparse, brown and grey, spines light brown.

Palpal organ (Figs. 67–69) orange-brown, at the basal part with numerous white-yellow hairs. Tibial apophysis big, spoon-like, without an internal tooth, embolus thinner than in the previous species, conductor similar in shape, lateral bulbus outgrowth smaller, not resembling the conductor. The third known species of the genus — *C. erratica* SIM. differs from the two mentioned ones by the presence of two additional conductors and a dorsal tibial apophysis (PRÓSZYŃSKI 1987).

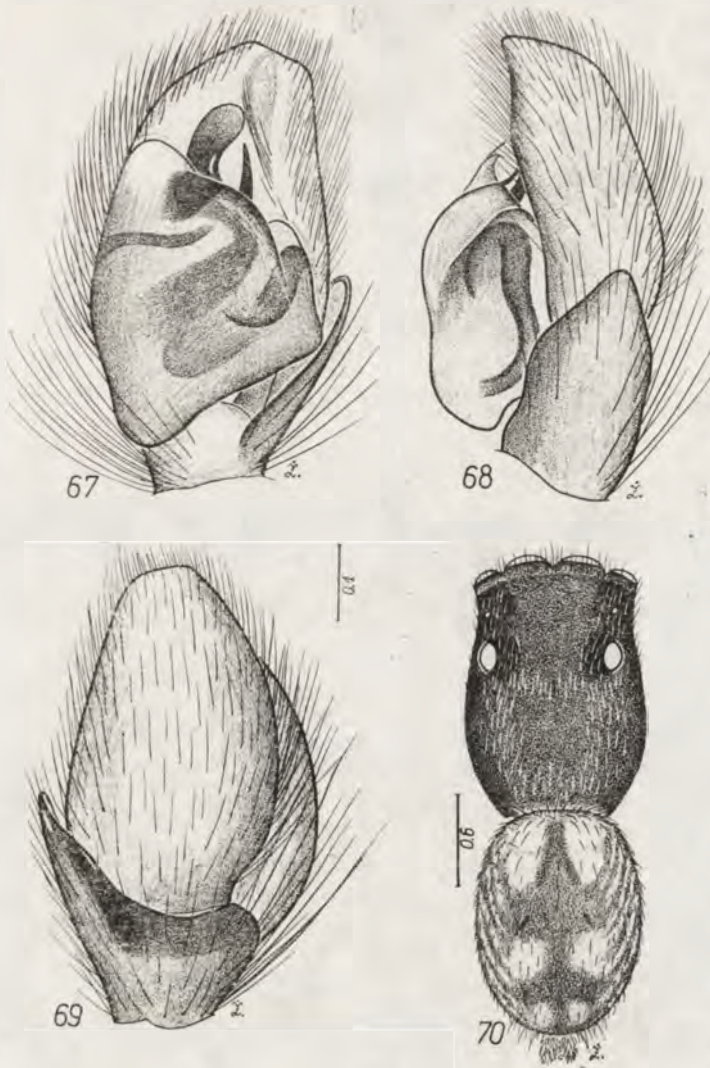
Distribution: Sri Lanka.

Cynapes wrighti (BLACKWALL, 1877)

1877 *Salticus Wrighti* BLACKWALL, Proc. roy. Irish Acad., 3, 2: 2.

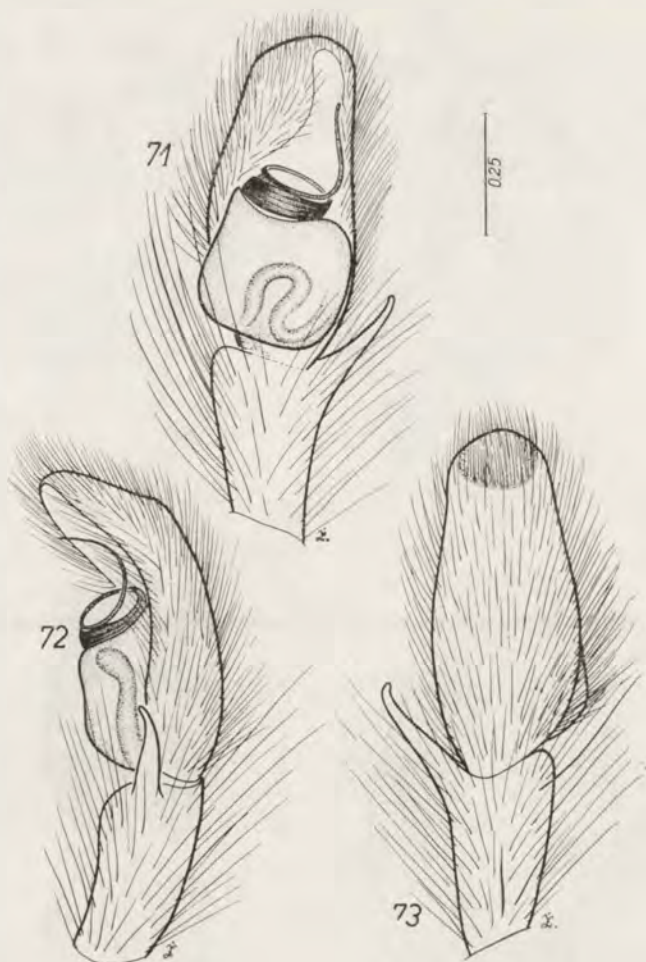
1901 *Cynapes Wrighti*: SIMON, Hist. nat. des Araign., 2, 3: 462, 463, 467, 471.

Material: 1 ♂, 1 juv. "*Cynapes wrighti* (BLACK.), Seychellen, A. BRAUER leg. 1895, det. E. SIMON", ZMH.



Figs. 67-70. ♂ *Curubis tetrica* SIMON, 1902: palpal organ and general appearance.

Male. Cephalothorax thick and broad. Eye field anteriorly white-yellow, posteriorly orange with a broad yellow fringe. Thorax dark orange, surroundings of lateral eyes black. Setae white on paler areas and orange-brown on darker ones. Around eye field orange and brown hairs. Length of cephalothorax 2.90. Abdomen slender with an indistinct mosaic of white-yellow spots on a yellow-orange background, darkening laterally with light grey and orange-brown hairs. Length of abdomen 3.60. Spinnerets white-yellow. Clypeus yellow with single white-yellow and light brown hairs. Chelicerae, maxillae and labium orange, sternum, venter and legs yellow, the latter with sparse grey-orange hairs and spines.



Figs. 71-73. ♂ *Cynapes wrighti* (BLACKWALL, 1877): palpal organ.

Palpal organ (Figs. 71-73) with long, several times coiled thin embolus. Tibial apophysis narrow, quite long.

Distribution: Seychelle Is.

***Diplocanthopoda hatamensis* (THORELL, 1881), comb. n.**

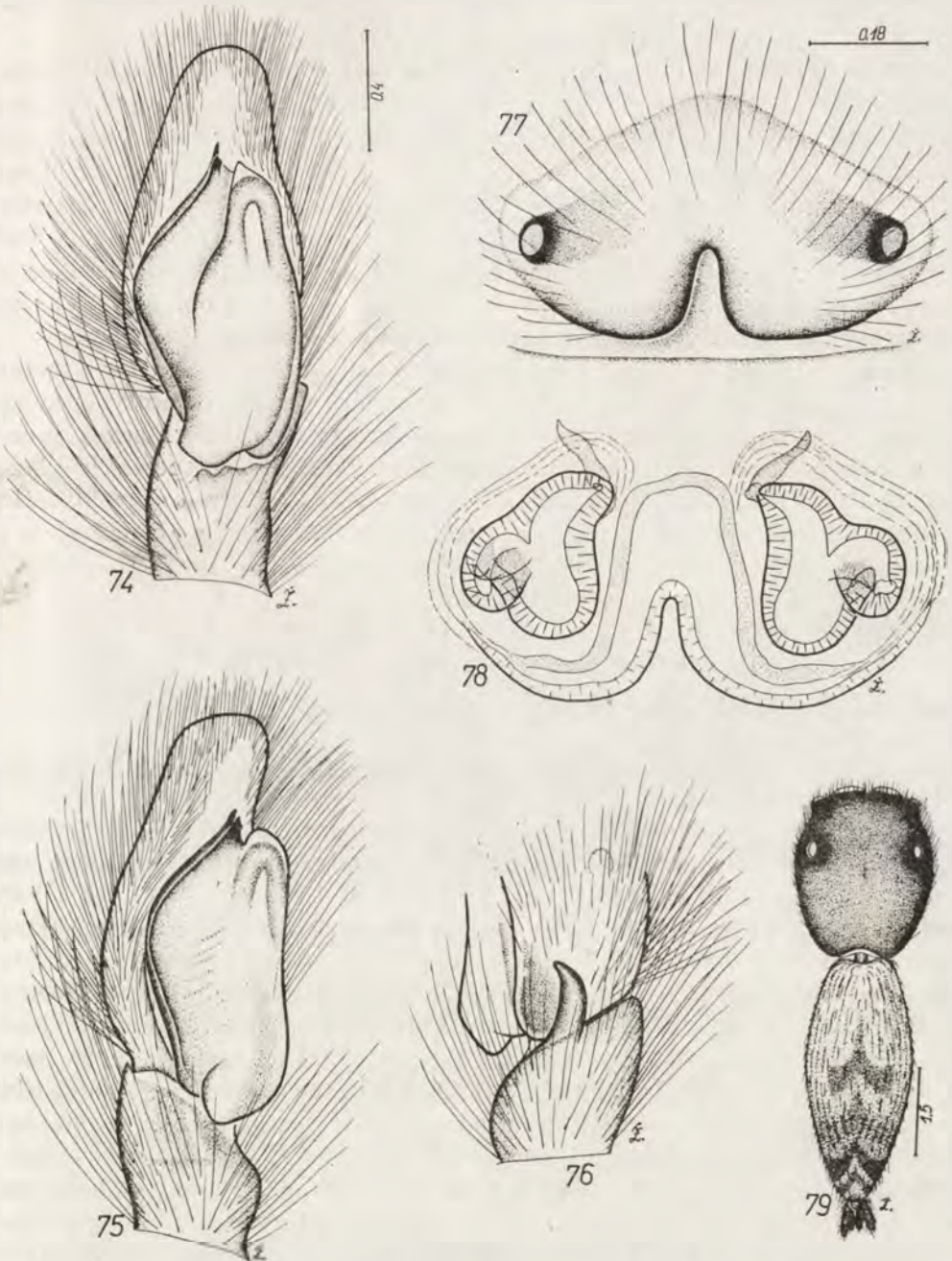
1881 *Marpissa hatamensis* THORELL, Ann. Mus. Stor. nat. Genova, 17: 444, 705.

1935 *Breda hatamensis*: BLUMENTHAL, Z. Morphol. Ökol., 29: 713.

Material: 1 ♂ "*Breda hatamensis* (THORELL), D. N. Guinea, Sepik, L. SCHULTZE", ZMB 17985; 1 ♀ "*Breda hatamensis* (THORELL), Holl. Neu Guinea, MOSZKOWSKI 201", ZMB 17986.

Male. Cephalothorax slightly flattened and broadened, brown, surroundings of eyes darker. Hairs sparse — grey, near eyes also brown bristles. Length of cephalothorax 3.35, length of eye field 1.48, width of eyes I 2.20, width of eyes III 2.25. Abdomen very slender, long, with a similar pattern as in female

and with four apodemes. Length of abdomen 4.67. Clypeus, maxillae, labium and sternum brown, venter beige with a grey-brown median belt. Legs I brown, only tarsi paler, ventrally with dense brown hairs. Spines rather short, brown.



Figs. 74–79. ♂, ♀ *Diplocanthopoda hatamensis* (THORRELL, 1881): palpal organ (74–76), epigyne (77), its internal structures (78) and general appearance of female (79).

Other legs more delicate, paler — especially distal segments, hairs sparse — orange and brown, spines light brown.

Palpal organ (Figs. 74–76) elongate with a short embolus and conductor, tibial apophysis rather big. The structure of palpal organ resembling the type-species of the genus — *D. marina* ABRAHAM (PRÓSZYŃSKI 1984).

Female (Fig. 79). Cephalothorax of similar shape as in male, slightly paler. On the beige abdomen grey-brown streaks and spots. Length of cephalothorax 3.41, length of eye field 1.37, width of eyes I 2.20, width of eyes III 2.25, length of abdomen 4.40. Spinnerets III beige, spinnerets I and II darker. Clypeus brown with single white hairs, chelicerae thick and long — orange-brown, maxillae and labium of similar colour, pedipalps yellow-orange, sternum orange with darker margin. Legs I thick and long, basal segments orange, distal ones darker. Hairs coloured as segments, also present white, scaly setae. Spines very short, orange-brown. Other legs more delicate, orange, setation also sparser.

Epigyne (Figs. 77–78) with an incision from the side of epigastric furrow passing into a vast pocket visible after preparing. Oval copulatory openings leading to thick-walled spermathecae. Copulatory organs of both sexes resembling those of representatives of the genus *Epocilla* SIM. The species has been excluded from the neotropical genus *Breda* PECKH. as it does not show affinities to typical representatives of the genus (GALIANO 1963), and its distribution is an additional argument against its hitherto position.

Distribution: Malaysia, New Guinea.

Disconemius coccineopilosus SIMON, 1884

1884 *Disconemius coccineopilosus* SIMON, Ann. Soc. ent. Belg., 28: 230.

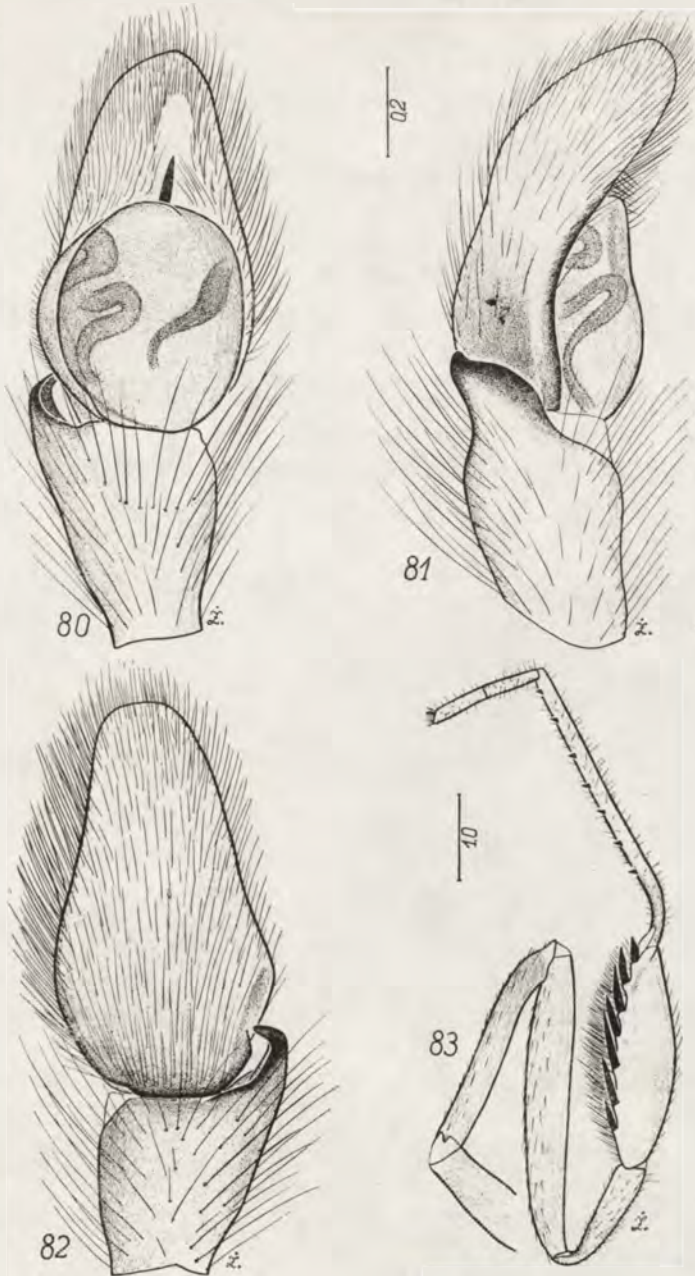
1911 *Ohilimia gracilipes* STRAND, Abh. senckenberg. naturf. Ges., 34: 196, syn.n.

Material: 1 ♂ "*Disconemius coccineopilosus* SIMON, Dorey, Typus?, M. E. GALIANO, VIII 1959", MNHN 7271.

Male. On orange-brown cephalothorax dense, adpressed grey-yellow setae. Eyes on distinct grey-brown protuberances, setae near them less numerous. Length of cephalothorax 2.68, length of eye field 1.56, width of eyes I 1.86, width of eyes III 1.92. Abdomen slender, orange-grey with light brown apodemes along the median part, laterally dark grey. Basal part of abdomen with setation as cephalothorax, posteriorly on the edge white protruding hairs. Length of abdomen 3.30. Spinnerets grey-orange. Clypeus, chelicerae, maxillae, labium and sternum orange, venter with a dark grey median belt against a paler background. All legs orange, legs I (Fig. 83) much longer than other, slender, tibia thicker with grey-orange bristles and spines, also present orange, yellow and white hairs. Setation of other legs sparser.

Palpal organ (Figs. 80–82) with a round bulbus, dagger-like embolus and thick tibial apophysis. These characters are identical as in *Ohilimia gracilipes* STRAND (PRÓSZYŃSKI 1984) — thus being necessary to synonymize the STRAND'S species with *D. coccineopilosus* and the genus *Ohilimia* STR. with *Disconemius* TH.

Distribution: New Guinea.



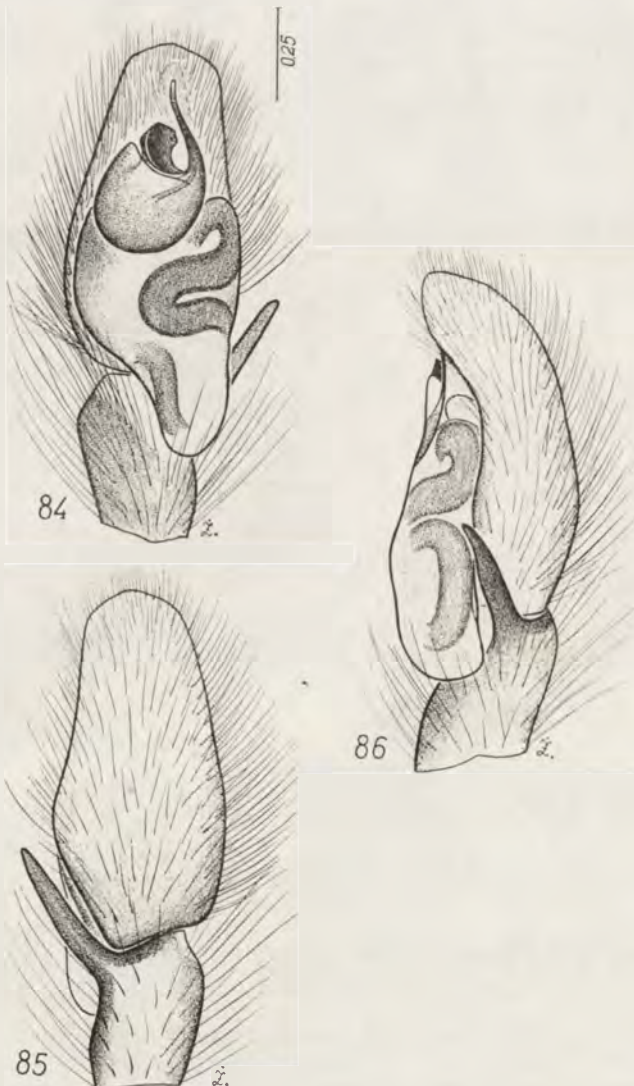
Figs. 80-83. ♂ *Disconemius coccineopilosus* SIMON, 1884: palpal organ and leg I.

***Donoessus striatus* SIMON, 1902**

1902 *Donoessus striatus* SIMON, Ann. Soc. ent. Belg., 46: 376.

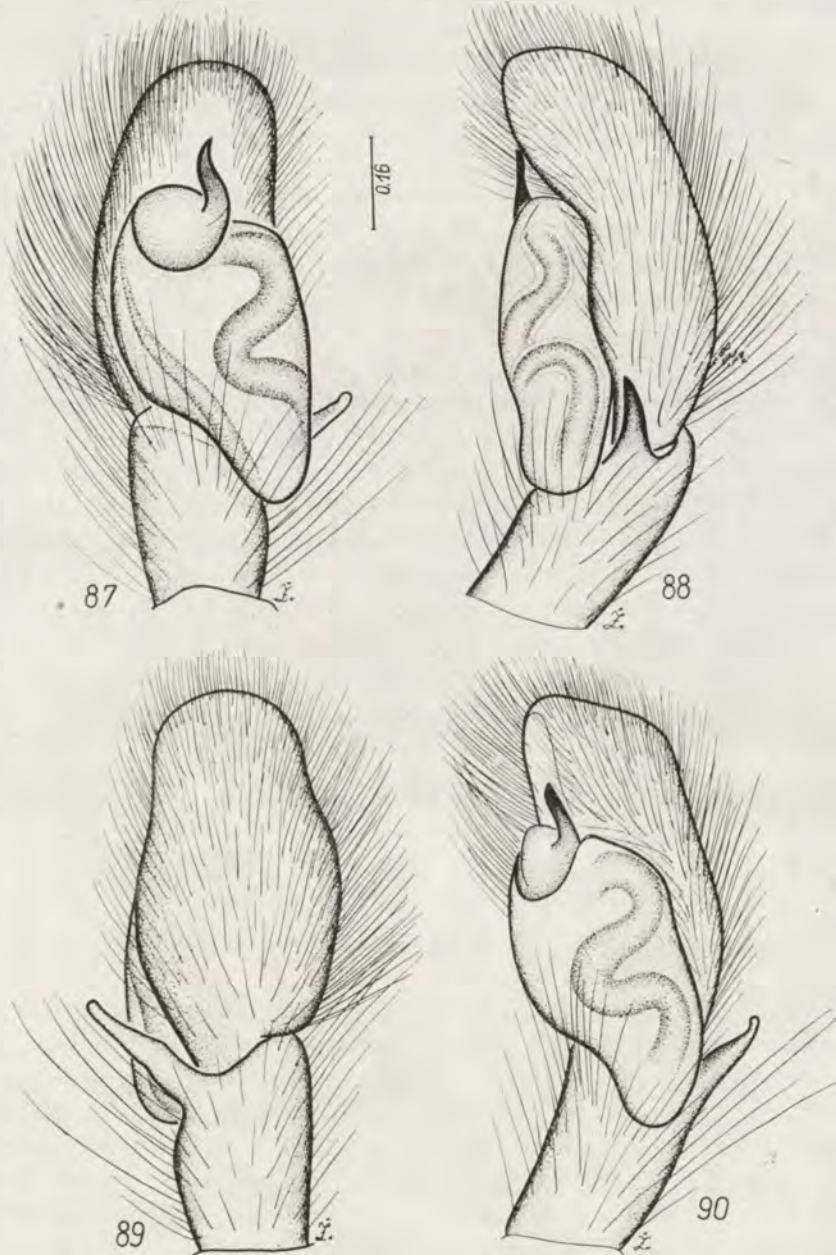
Material: 1 ♂ "*Donoessus striatus* SIMON, Borneo", MNHN 21670.

Male. Cephalothorax thick, broad and tall. Eye field brown, surroundings of eyes darker, eyes III on distinct protuberances. Thorax orange-brown, ventral margin dark brown. On the whole area tufts of white, adpressed setae and light brown hairs and bristles, the latter more numerous around eyes. Length of cephalothorax 3.20, length of eye field 1.55, width of eyes I 2.40, width of eyes III 2.30. Colours of abdomen washy: in the median part orange traces, grey on the margin. Also visible remains of three transverse dark grey spots (streaks?). Bristles protruding — brown, also grey on the margin, setae sparse — brown. Length of abdomen 3.05. Spinnerets orange. Clypeus dark brown, narrow with white sparse hairs and single light brown bristles. Chelicerae thick,



Figs. 84–86. ♂ *Donoessus striatus* SIMON, 1902: palpal organ.

brown, maxillae and labium similar in colour, sternum yellow with darker margin, venter orange-grey. Two basal segments of legs I and ventral sides of femora yellow, other segments orange-brown. Other legs paler, legs IV greyish-yellow. Hairs brown and white, bristles light brown and orange, spines similar in colour — numerous.



Figs. 87–90. ♂ *Ergane benjarei* (PECKHAM, 1907): palpal organ.

Palpal organ (Figs. 84–86). Embolus on an oval, scaly base — in ist upper part a distinct structure — probably acting as conductor. On the surface of bulbus a meandering canal, tibial apophysis long, narrow. The structure of palpal organ resembling that of representatives of the genus *Colyttus* TH. (PRÓSZYŃSKI 1984, 1987, ŻABKA 1985).

Distribution: Borneo.

***Ergane benjarei* (PECKHAM, 1907), comb. n.**

1907 *Afiola benjarei* PECKHAM and PECKHAM, Trans. Wisc. Acad. Sci. Arts Let., 15: 619.

Material: 1 ♂ "*Afiola benjarei* PECKHAM, Type, Borneo, SHELFORD, 1324, coll. G. W., E. G. PECKHAM", MCZ 1106.

Male. Cephalothorax brown, surroundings of eyes darker. On the whole surface tufts of sparse white setae and single brown bristles. Length of cephalothorax 4.25, length of eye field 1.67, width of eyes I and III 2.73. Abdomen grey-orange with numerous white-grey setae anteriorly and with sparser, paler and brown hairs. Length of abdomen 4.86. Spinnerets grey-orange. Clypeus and chelicerae brown with white hairs, additionally chelicerae with a transverse streak of white setae. Maxillae and labium brown, apically lighter, sternum and coxae grey-orange. Other segments of legs yellow — paler in the distal parts. Ventrally on legs I and II — from patellae to tibiae numerous brown hairs, setation of other legs sparser, brown bristles and spines also present.

Palpal organ (Figs. 87–90) thick, bulbus with a meandering canal, embolus dagger-like on an oval base, tibial apophysis laterally hooked. A species closely related to the type-species of the genus *Ergane* L.K. — *E. cognata* (L.K.). This allows to synonymize the genus *Afiola* PECKH. with *Ergane*.

Distribution: Borneo.

***Euryattus bleekeri* (DOLESCHALL, 1859)**

1859 *Salticus Bleekeri* DOLESCHALL, Acta Soc. Sci. indoneerl., 5: 17.

1902 *Plotius curtus* SIMON, Ann. Soc. ent. Belg., 46: 394, syn.n.

1903 *Euryattus Bleekeri*: SIMON, Hist. nat. des Araign., 2, 4: 812–817.

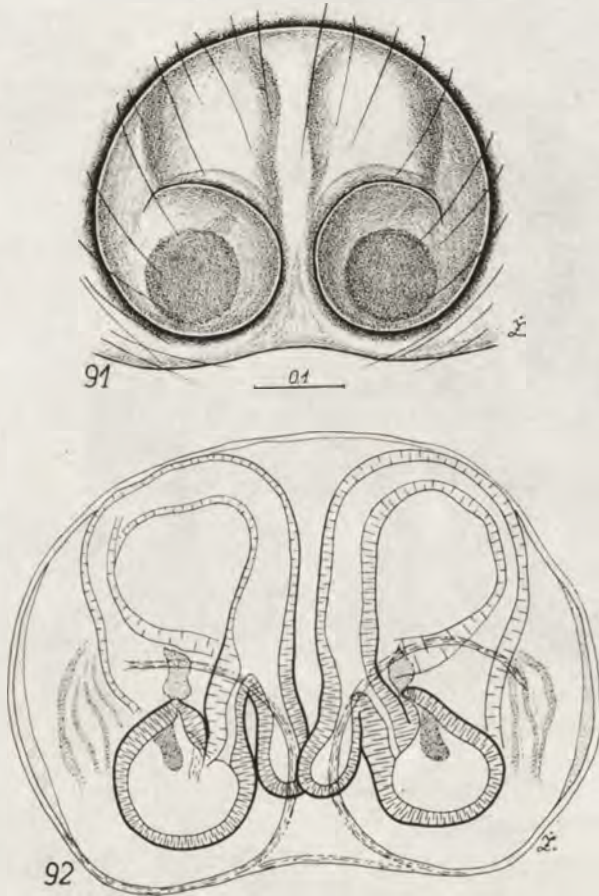
Material: 1 ♀ "*Plotius curtus* SIMON, Moluccas, Fid. Kol., G. W., E. G. PECKHAM coll." MCZ.

Comparative material: ♂, ♀ "*Euryattus bleekeri* (DOL.), N. Guinea, Andai, DORIA", NRS 1812.

Female ("*P. curtus* SIM."). Cephalothorax narrowing posteriorly, surroundings of eyes black-brown, the remaining area brown, paler near thoracic furrow. Medially and on the margin tufts of white setae, near eyes also brown longer hairs. Length of cephalothorax 2.88, length of eye field 1.20, width of eyes I 2.10, width of eyes III 2.16. Abdomen oval, grey-brown, darker anteriorly with a paler herring-bone pattern. Setae sparse, greyish, hairs brown. Length of abdomen 3.06. Spinnerets brown. Clypeus dark orange, its lower margin brown, hairs rather numerous — whitish, bristles single, brown. Chelicerae thick, brown,

maxillae and labium similar in colour, sternum light brown, venter beige. Legs I rather long, light brown, setae white, hairs orange, spines light brown. Other legs slightly paler, setation similar.

Epigyne (Figs. 91–92) with a distinct edge, in a form of two round hollows divided by a median ridge. Copulatory canals proximally funnel-shaped, membranous, further one strongly sclerotized, finally divided and run into oval spermathecae and blind baggy recesses. Accessory glands near fertilization canals.



Figs. 91–92. ♀ *Euryattus bleekeri* (DOLESCHALL, 1859): epigyne and its internal structures.

Plotius curtus SIM. (the type-species of the genus *Plotius* SIM.) has been synonymized with *E. bleekeri*. Thus according to time priority synonymization of genus *Plotius* has been suggested. It is an open question whether all its species should be transferred to *Euryattus* as full data on the subject are not available.

Distribution: Malaysia, New Guinea, Australia.

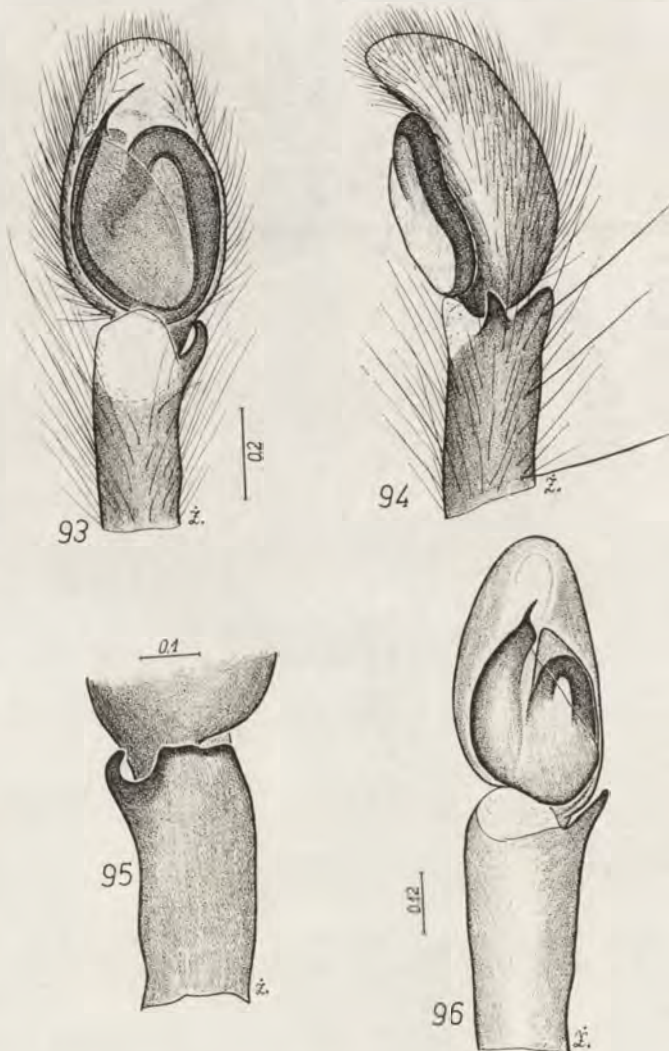
Hasarius neocaledonicus (SIMON, 1889), **comb. n.**

1889 *Maevia neo-caledonica* SIMON, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr., 8, 6: 237.

1901 *Rhondes neocaledonicus*: SIMON, Hist. nat. des Araign., 2, 3: 540, 541, 548, 552.

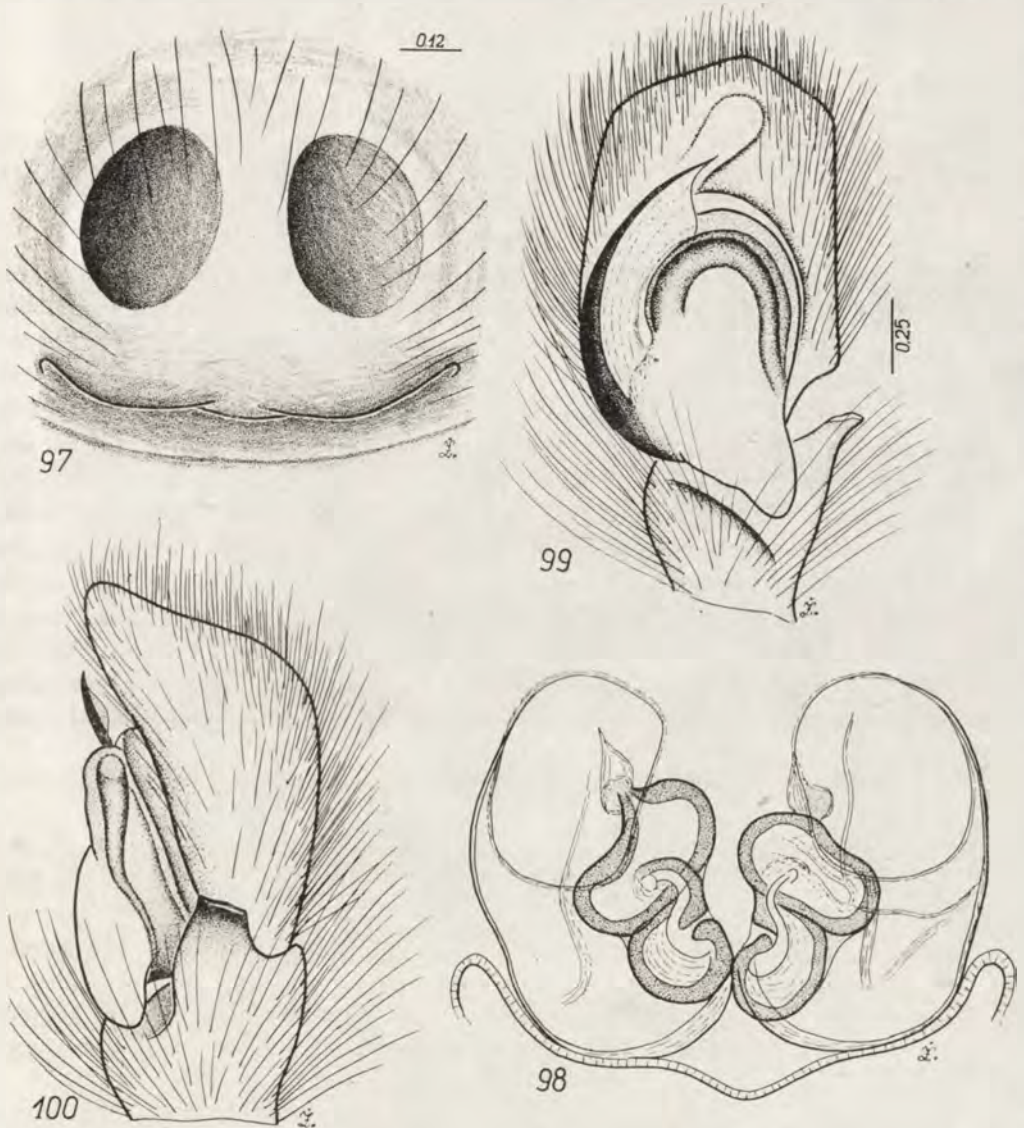
Material: 1 ♂ "*Rhondes neocaledonicus* (SIMON), Noumea (SAVU), Typus?, M. E. GALIANO, VIII 1959", MNHN 8627.

Male. Eye field dark orange, surroundings of eyes II and III dark brown, of other eyes — brown with white adpressed setae and brown hairs. Lateral areas light brown, along the lower margin white setae. From eye field to the posterior margin grey-yellow-orange triangular spot, its apex towards the abdomen. Length of cephalothorax 2.52, length of eye field 1.20, width of eyes I



Figs. 93–96. ♂ *Hasarius neocaledonicus* (SIMON, 1889): palpal organ (93–95) and palpal organ (96) of the type-species of the genus — *H. adansoni* (SAVIGNY et AUDOUIN, 1825).

1.80, width of eyes III 1.74. Abdomen elongate, grey-brown with a paler grey-yellow median belt, two bright spots laterally and longitudinal rows of small spots. Hairs sparse, anteriorly grey-yellow, on the remaining area shorter, light brown and light grey. Length of abdomen 3.06. Spinnerets grey-brown. Clypeus orange-brown with white hairs and single brown bristles. Chelicerae, maxillae and labium orange-brown, sternum yellow with a darker narrow margin. Venter yellowish with a grey median belt. Lateral areas of femora, patellae and tibiae including tarsi of legs I yellow, the rest grey-orange. Femora of other



Figs. 97-100. ♀ *Hyllus diardi* (WALCKENAER, 1837): epigyne (97) and its internal structures (98). ♂ *Hyllus janthinus* (C.L. KOCH, 1846): palpal organ (99, 100).

legs grey-orange, other segments yellow, darker around joints. Hairs sparse, short, white-grey and light brown, spines light brown.

Palpal organ (Figs. 93–95) dark orange with a short hooked lateral tibial apophysis and a small protrusion on its dorsal area. Bulbus oval, embolus thin, not very long. These characters prove that the species belongs to the genus *Hasarius* SIM. and its affinity with type-species — *H. adansoni* (SAV. et AUD.) (Fig. 96) seems quite close.

Distribution: New Caledonia.

Hyllus diardi (WALCKENAER, 1837)

1837 *Attus Diardi* WALCKENAER, Hist. nat. des Ins., 1: 460, 484, 488.

1846 *Plexippus mutillarius* C.L. KOCH, Die Arachniden, 13: 93.

1886 *Hyllus Diardi*: SIMON, Act. Soc. linn. Bord., 40: 139.

Material: 1 ♀ "*Plexippus mutillarius* C. L. KOCH, Syntypus, Bintang, RÖTTGER", ZMB 1701.

Comparative material: 1 ♀ "*Hyllus diardi* W., Tonkin, BL.", MNHN.

Female. Cephalothorax thick, broad, brown, surroundings of eyes darker, along the eye field a streak of white setae. On the whole surface numerous white-grey hairs, near eyes grey-brown and brown bristles, forming "horns" on sides of eyes II. Length of cephalothorax 5.90, length of eye field 2.12, width of eyes I 3.04, width of eyes III 3.20. Abdomen with vast white spots and a white fringe on a dark-grey-brown background. Hairs numerous — white and brown, bristles grey and brown. Length of abdomen 6.40. Spinnerets grey-brown. Clypeus grey-brown with numerous white-yellow long hairs. Chelicerae thick, dark brown, setation as on clypeus, pedipalps similar in colour. Maxillae, labium and sternum slightly paler. Venter with a dark brown longitudinal streak on a grey-brown background. Hairs numerous — white-grey. Legs thick, brown with numerous white, grey and brown setae, hairs and bristles. Spines brown.

Epigyne (Figs. 97–98) in the form of two egg-shaped big depressions with membranous vast copulatory canals running into strongly sclerotized spermathecae.

Distribution: Indochina, Malaysia.

Hyllus janthinus (C.L. KOCH, 1846)

1846 *Plexippus janthinus* C.L. KOCH, Die Arachniden, 13: 97.

1846 *Plexippus succinctus* C.L. KOCH, Die Arachniden, 13: 98.

1892 *Hyllus janthinus*: THORELL, Ann. Mus. Stor. nat. Genova, 31: 476.

1892 *Hyllus janthinus* var. *succinctus*: THORELL, Ann. Mus. Stor. nat. Genova, 31: 476.

Material: 1 ♂ "*Plexippus succinctus* C.L. KOCH, Holotypus, Bintang, ROETTGER", ZMB 1703.

Male. Cephalothorax thick, tall, posteriorly broadened — dark-grey-brown with greenish metallic lustre. Hairs sparse, grey and brown, near eyes brown bristles. Length of cephalothorax 5.75, length of eye field 2.02, width of eyes I

2.99, width of eyes III 3.07. Abdomen almost black, also with a metallic lustre, hairs and bristles black-grey. Length of abdomen difficult to determine because of its deformation. Spinnerets black-brown. Clypeus brown with grey and grey-orange bristles. Chelicerae thick, dark brown with long grey hairs, maxillae, labium and sternum similar in colour. Venter almost black. Legs thick, long, dark brown with numerous grey and dark brown hairs and bristles — especially on legs I and II ventrally. Spines dark brown.

Palpal organ (Figs. 99–100) typical to the genus: embolus long with a membranous keel, tibial apophysis thick, broad,

Distribution: Malaysia.

Lepidemathis haemorrhoidalis (SIMON, 1899)

1899 *Emathis haemorrhoidalis* SIMON, Ann. Soc. ent. Belg., 43: 109.

1903 *Lepidemathis haemorrhoidalis*: SIMON, Hist. nat. des Araign., 2, 4: 807–810.

Material: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀ "*Lepidemathis haemorrhoidalis* (SIMON)", Philippines (?), ZMB 3873, 3877.

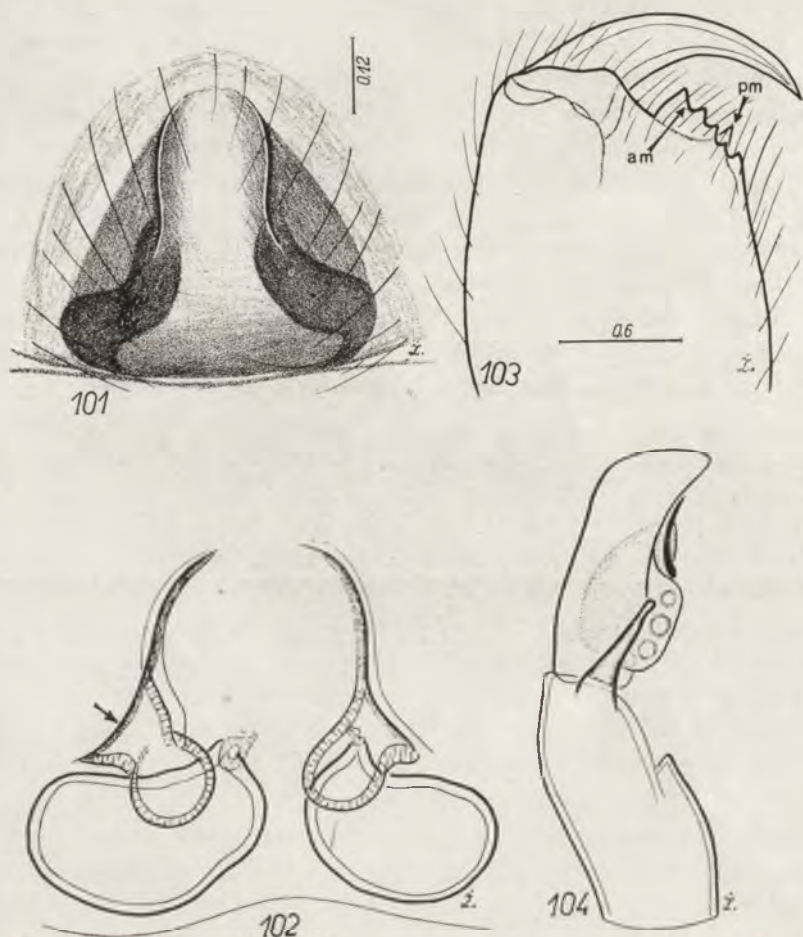
Male. Cephalothorax tall and thick, orange-brown, surroundings of eyes darker. Setae white — more numerous laterally and near eyes, where orange-grey bristles also present. Length of cephalothorax 4.29, length of eye field 1.81, width of eyes I 2.91, width of eyes III 3.19. Abdomen yellow-orange along the median part with four apodemes, laterally yellow. Hairs rather numerous — especially on the margin — grey with a metallic lustre and light brown. Also present light brown bristles. Length of abdomen 5.28. Spinnerets orange-brown. Clypeus orange-brown, maxillae and labium paler. Sternum orange, venter at the basal part orange-brown, further on grey-yellow with darker median belt. Legs yellow with white and yellow hairs, bristles and spines light brown.

Palpal organ (Fig. 104) has been submerged in Canada balsam and thus its ventral aspect is not visible. Tibia thick with characteristic step-like protrusion, apophysis long. On the surface of bulbus a meandering canal, embolus coiled spirally on an oval base. The structure of palpal organ resembles greatly that of type-species of the genus — *L. sericea* (SIM.), studied by PRÓSZYŃSKI (1987) as "*Ematholepis s.*".

Female. Cephalothorax more delicate than in male and paler, setation similar. Length 3.79, length of eye field 1.59, width of eyes I 2.69, width of eyes III 3.02. Abdomen yellow with four light brown apodemes and traces of grey-brown spots towards lateral areas. On the margin grey setae, on the whole surface sparse orange bristles. Length of abdomen 5.50. Spinnerets yellow. Clypeus orange with white hairs, chelicerae (Fig. 103), maxillae, labium and sternum similar in colour. Venter yellow with traces of a darker median belt. Legs as in male.

Epigyne (Figs. 101–102) with slit-like copulatory openings. Copulatory canals cup-shaped, running into oval one-chamber spermathecae. In *L. sericea* (SIM.) two-chamber spermathecae (PRÓSZYŃSKI 1987).

Distribution: Philippines.



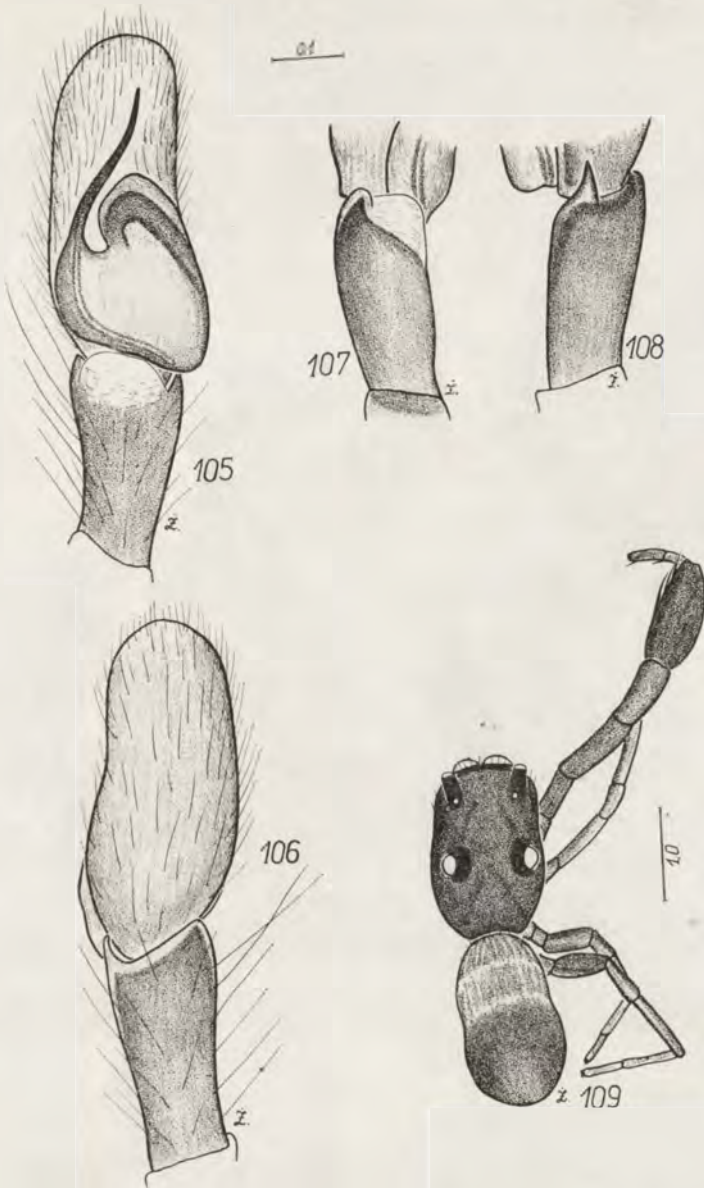
Figs. 101–104. ♂, ♀ *Lepidemathis haemorrhoidalis* (SIMON, 1899): epigyne (101), its internal structures (102) and cheliceral dentition of female (103), palpal organ (104). am — anterior margin, pm — posterior margin.

Lystrocteisa myrmex SIMON, 1884

1884 *Lystrocteisa myrmex* SIMON, Ann. Soc. ent. Belg., 28: 229.

Material: 1 ♂ "*Lystrocteisa myrmex* SIMON, Typus (?), M. E. GALIANO, VIII 1959, N. Caledonia", MNHN 3235.

Male (Fig. 109). Body form ant-like. Cephalothorax elongate, red-brown, surroundings of eyes black. Eye III much further to the back. Length of cephalothorax 1.80, length of eye field 1.08, width of eyes I 0.84, width of eyes III 0.96. Abdomen brown-grey with traces of paler and darker streaks anteriorly and an indistinct scutum posteriorly. Length of abdomen 1.74. Clypeus and chelicerae of the same colour as cephalothorax, maxillae, labium and sternum light brown. Venter in its middle part light grey, towards lateral areas rows of longitudinal bright and dark grey streaks. Legs I grey-brown, long, femora and espe-



Figs. 105–109. ♂ *Lystrocteisa myrmex* SIMON, 1884: palpal organ and general appearance.

cially tibiae much dilated with spines ventrally. Coxae and trochanters of legs II grey-brown, the rest light brown with slightly darker sides. Legs III and IV even darker laterally (except two distal segments). Additionally femora IV grey-brown.

Palpal organ (Figs. 105–108) slender with a long, thin embolus, tibial apophysis small, conical.

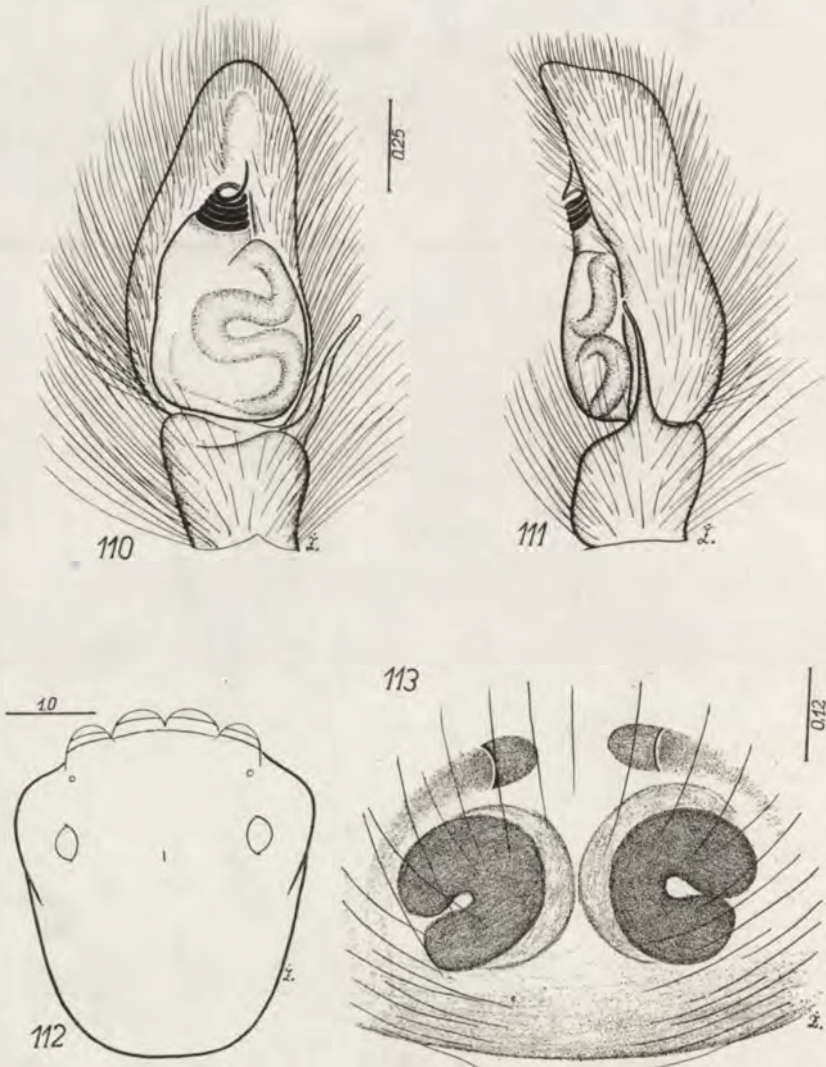
Distribution: New Caledonia.

Margaromma soligenum SIMON, 1902

1902 *Margaromma soligena* SIMON, Ann. Soc. ent. Belg., 46: 35.

Material: 1 ♂, 4 ♀♀ "*Margaromma soligena* SIMON, D. Neu Guinea, Astrolabe Bay, ROHDE", ZMB 18770.

Male. Cephalothorax thick, much broadened (Fig. 112), brown, surroundings of eyes darker. Between eyes II and III and along the lower margin pearly, scaly setae. Also present brown bristles. Length of cephalothorax 3.13, length of eye field 1.32, width of eyes I 2.25, width of eyes III 2.47. Abdomen grey-brown with a mosaic of yellow spots, yellow edge and a similar transverse



Figs. 110–113. ♂, ♀ *Margaromma soligenum* SIMON, 1902: palpal organ and cephalothorax of male (110–112), epigyne (113).

streak in the central part and a less distinct posteriorly. Hairs sparse, yellowish, bristles light brown. Length of abdomen 2.86. Spinnerets orange. Clypeus red-brown with a dark brown edge. Chelicerae thick, at the basal part black-brown, further on paler, their tips yellow. Maxillae and labium similar in colour. Sternum orange-brown. Venter with a grey-brown large median spot, the remaining area yellow with dark grey streaks and spots. Bases of legs I brown, other segments gradually paler, tarsi orange-brown. Legs II slightly paler, their two distal segments yellow. Femora, patellae and tibiae of legs III and IV orange-brown, the rest yellow. Hairs sparse, orange and light brown, spines similar in colour.

Palpal organ (Figs. 110–111) of a morphology resembling other species of the genus (PRÓSZYŃSKI 1984). Embolus long, coiled spirally, bulbus with a meandering canal, tibial apophysis long and narrow.

Female. Cephalothorax not so thick as in male, similar in colour. Length 4.56, length of eye field 1.76, width of eyes I 2.47, width of eyes III 2.42. Abdomen paler than in male — beige. On the anterior margin a light fringe with setae of a metallic lustre. Similar transverse streaks centrally and posteriorly. Also on the whole area light brown and grey hairs and orange-brown bristles. Length of abdomen 4.95. Clypeus dark orange with a brown edge. Chelicerae and maxillae brown with yellow apexes, labium brown, sternum orange-brown with a darker margin, venter grey-yellow. Basal segments of legs yellow, distal gradually darker, tarsi dark orange. Hairs sparse orange and light brown, bristles and spines similar in colour.

Epigyne (Fig. 113) with translucent, spirally coiled internal canals and two pockets anteriorly.

Distribution: New Guinea.

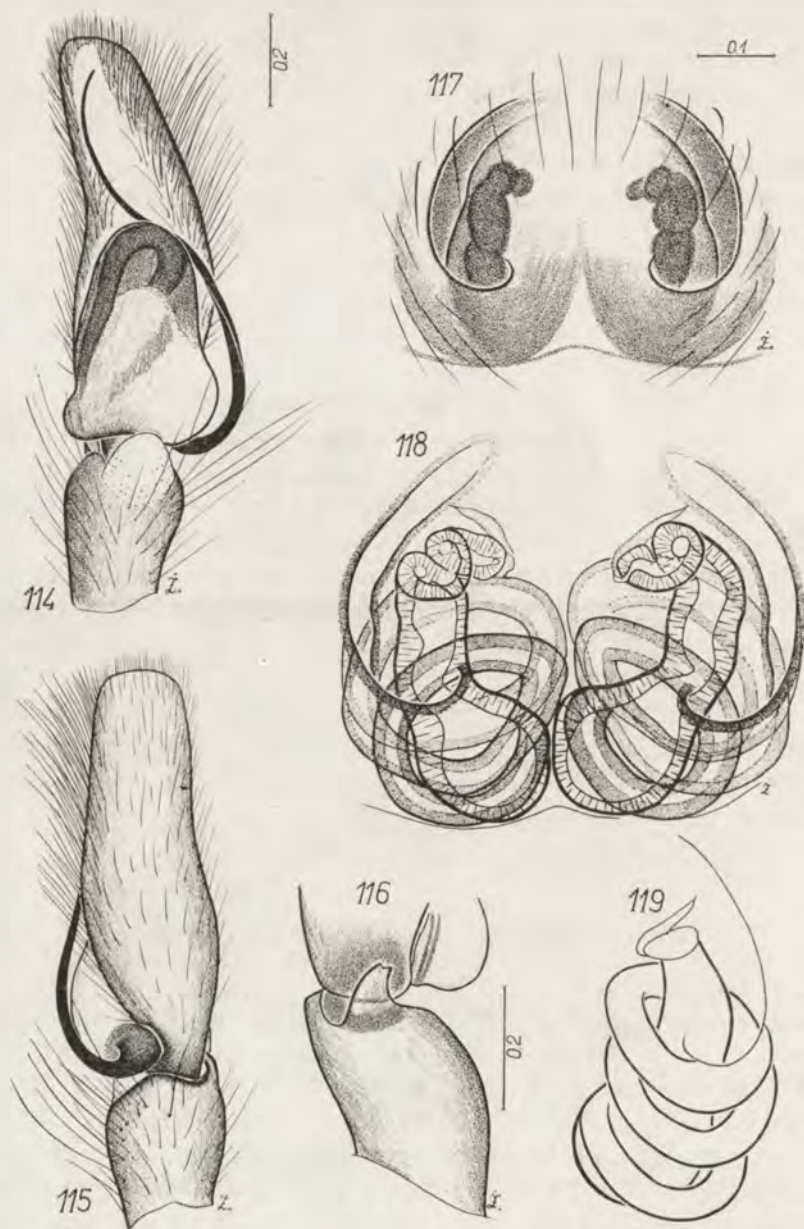
Penionomus longipalpis (SIMON, 1889)

1889 *Euophrys longipalpis* SIMON, Ann. Soc. ent. Fr., 8, 6: 237.

1903 *Penionomus longipalpis*: SIMON, Hist. nat. des Araign., 2, 4: 727, 734.

Material: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ "*Penionomus longipalpis* (SIMON), Noumea", MNHN 8636.

Male. Cephalothorax rather broad, slightly flattened with a dark brown eye field and black-brown surroundings of eyes, all the rest brown. On the whole surface rather numerous, white, adpressed setae, forming on thorax two indistinct longitudinal streaks. Also present sparse, orange hairs. Length of cephalothorax 2.40, length of eye field 0.96, width of eyes I and III 1.62. Abdomen greyish-orange with six darker apodemes. Setae sparse, yellowish, bristles short, orange. On the anterior margin denser setation, all round the edge a margin of yellow hairs. Length of abdomen 2.28. Clypeus orange-brown with sparse white-grey hairs and single brown bristles. Chelicerae rather long, orange-brown, maxillae and labium similar in colour, sternum orange with a darker margin. Venter beige with two longitudinal rows of darker spots. Four basal segments of legs I dark orange, other light brown. Legs II slightly paler and more delicate, legs III and IV orange. Hairs sparse — white, yellow and orange. Spines brown.



Figs. 114–119. ♂, ♀ *Penionomus longipalpis* (SIMON, 1889): palpal organ (114–116), epigyne (117), its internal structures (118) and schematic course of internal canals (119).

Palpal organ (Figs. 114–116) orange, slender. Bulbus triangular, embolus thin and long, tibial apophysis short with a split apex.

Female. Coloration and setation as in male, only abdomen more grey and legs slightly darker. Length of cephalothorax 2.40, length of eye field 0.96, width of eyes I and III 1.56, length of abdomen 2.64.

Epigyne (Figs. 117–119) with long copulatory canals, coiled spirally around thick-walled spermathecae.

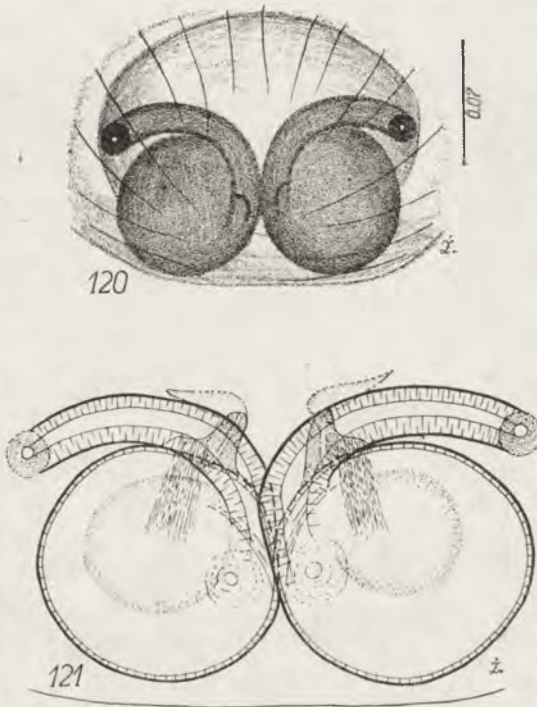
Distribution: New Caledonia.

***Phintella reinhardti* (THORELL, 1891), comb. n.**

1891 *Chrysilla Reinhardti* THORELL, Kongl. Svenska Vet.-Akad. Handl., 24, 2: 5, 116.

Material: 1 ♀ "*Chrysilla reinhardti* THORELL, Type, Nicobar Minor, Galathea", ZMK.

Female. A specimen greatly damaged, retained fragments of coloration indicate its similarity to *Ph. debilis* (TH.) — a species known from Malaysia and Viet-Nam (ŽABKA 1985). Also the structure of epigyne (Figs. 120–121)



Figs. 120–121. ♀ *Phintella reinhardti* (THORELL, 1891): epigyno and its internal structures.

indicates a close affinity of both species, although in *Ph. reinhardti* the copulatory canals are less bent and accessory glands closer to fertilisation canals. Length of cephalothorax 1.44, length of eye field 0.80, width of eyes I 1.20, width of eyes III 1.13, length of abdomen 1.60.

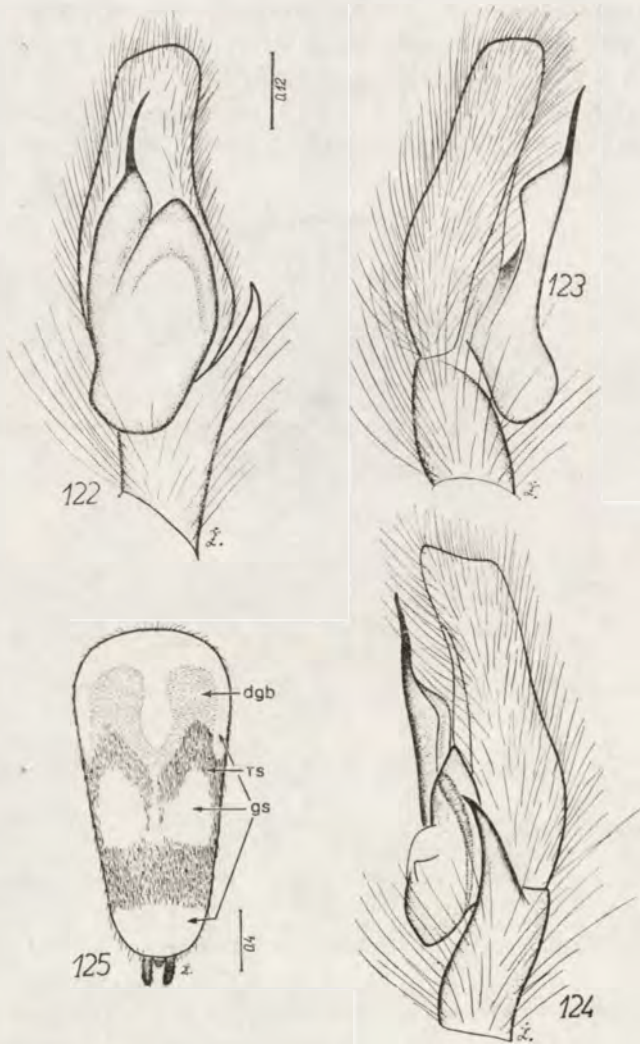
Distribution: Nicobar Is.

***Phintella volupe* (KARSCH, 1879), comb. n.**

1879 *Attus volupe* KARSCH, Z. Naturw., 52: 552.

Material: 1 ♂ "*Attus volupe* KARSCH, Type, Ceylon, NIETNER", ZMB 1745.

Male. Cephalothorax dark-grey-brown. Posteriorly and laterally numerous red setae. Length 1.71. The background of abdomen similar to that of cephalothorax, with red and greenish setae having a metallic lustre, distributed as shown on Fig. 125. Length of abdomen 2.06. Spinnerets grey-brown.



Figs. 122–125. ♂ *Phintella volupe* (KARSCH, 1879): palpal organ and schematic diagram of coloration of abdomen: dgb — dark-grey-brown, rs — red setae, gs — grey setae with green metallic lustre.

Palpal organ (Figs. 122–124) slender with a thin, quite long embolus, bulbus with a small mound, tibial apophysis single, rather long, narrow.

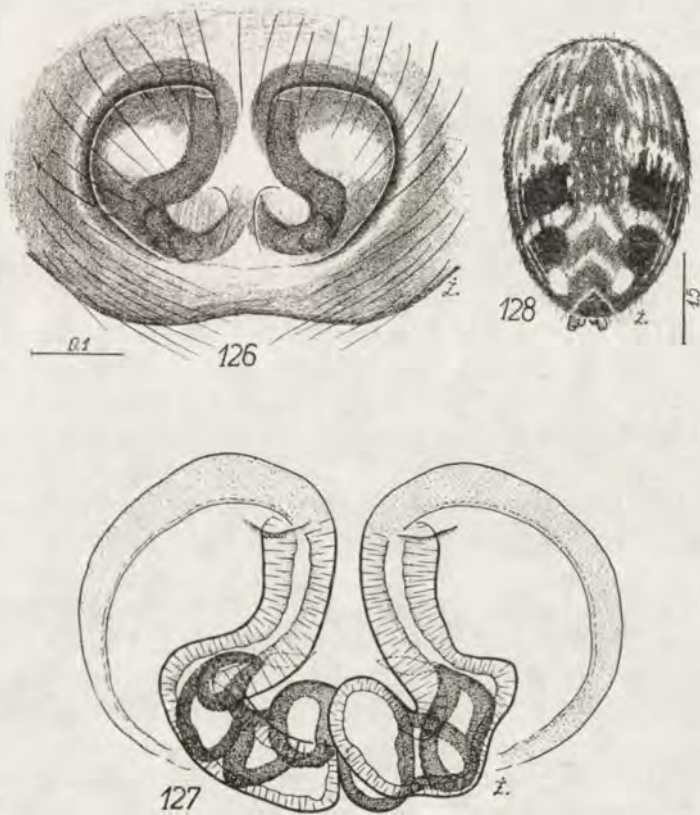
Distribution: Sri Lanka, Bhutan (as *Chrysilla* sp. — PRÓSZYŃSKI 1984).

Pseudomaevia insulana BERLAND, 1942

1942 *Pseudomaevia insulana* BERLAND, Occ. Pap. Bishop Mus., 17, 1: 7.

Material: 1 ♀ "*Pseudomaevia insulana* BERLAND, Pacifique: il. Marotini (Tubua)", MNHN.

Female. Eye field brown, surroundings of eyes darker. Thorax dark brown, darkening towards the lower margin, with rather dense, white and pearly setae and brown bristles. Length of cephalothorax 3.66, length of eye field 1.52, width of eyes I 2.16, width of eyes III 2.34. Abdomen (Fig. 128) with a mosaic of yellow,



Figs. 126-128. ♀ *Pseudomaevia insulana* BERLAND, 1942: epigyne, its internal structures and abdominal pattern.

beige and grey-brown spots and dots. Darker area with numerous, brown setae. On the whole area brown bristles, on the anterior margin also white ones. Length of abdomen 4.50. Spinnerets grey-orange. Clypeus orange-brown, narrow with white long hairs, chelicerae, maxillae and labium the same colour as clypeus. Pedipalps brown with light grey and brown hairs. Sternum light brown with yellow dots, venter beige with traces of paler spots forming longitudinal rows. Legs I in the middle dark brown, proximal and distal segments and

other legs orange-brown, only their metatarsi and tarsi yellow-orange. Hairs rather dense, protruding, brown and white, spines light brown.

Epigyne (Figs. 126–127) in the form of two distinct depressions, copulatory canals S-shaped, run into strongly sclerotized several-chamber spermathecae.

Distribution: Polynesia.

Tamigalesus gen. n.

The only known species of the genus is distinguished mainly by the structure of male copulatory organs: the shape of bulbus and double apophysis on patella.

Tamigalesus munnaricus sp. n.

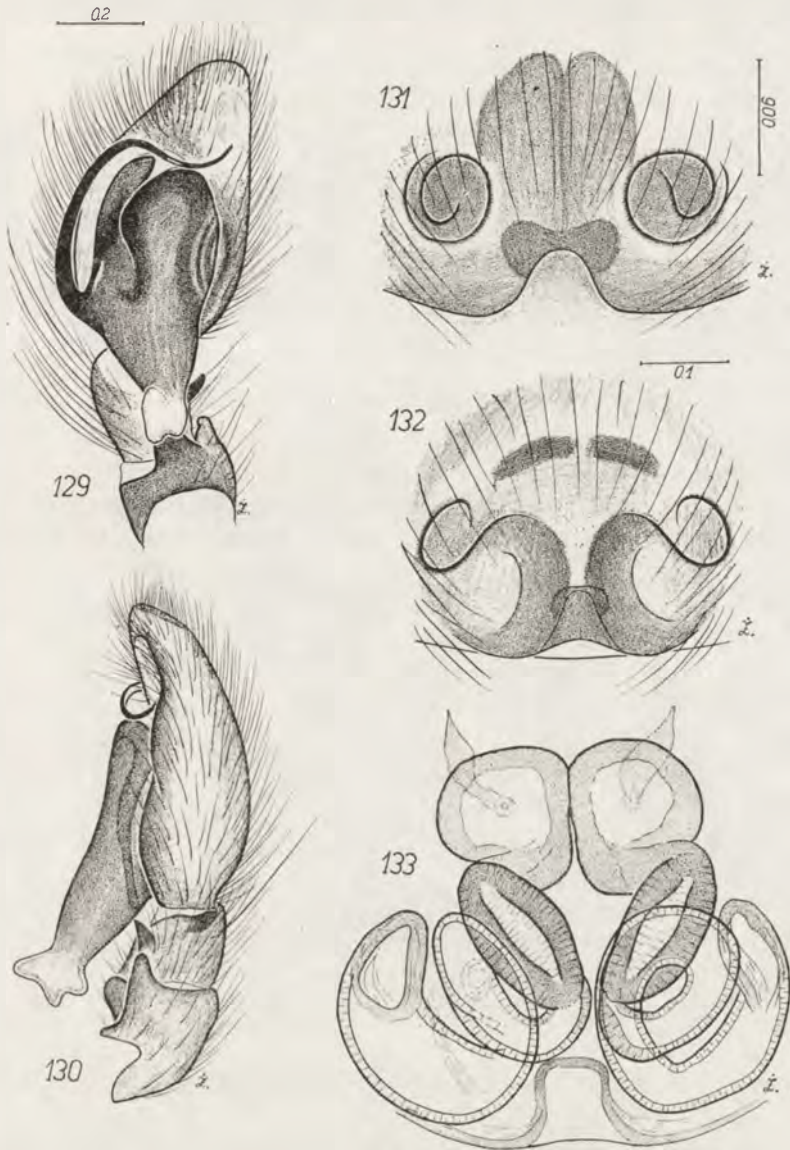
Material: 1 ♂ holotype, 1 ♀ allotype, 1 ♀ paratype "*Curubis annulata* SIMON, Kandy", MNHN 20428.

Male. Cephalothorax rather thick, tall, surroundings of eyes black-brown, remaining part light brown. Setae rather numerous — especially laterally and on eye field — white and yellow-grey. Also present orange-brown bristles. Length of cephalothorax 2.40, length of eye field 0.90, width of eyes I 1.74, width of eyes III 1.56. On grey-light-brown abdomen a mosaic of yellow dots, spots and streaks, posteriorly bigger spots. Hairs brown and grey, bristles light brown, denser on the anterior margin. Length of abdomen 1.75. Spinnerets yellow-grey. Clypeus orange-brown with brown long hairs and bristles. Chelicerae brown, maxillae and sternum orange-brown, labium grey-brown. Venter grey in the middle, laterally with rows of yellow spots. Legs I grey-orange-brown, darker around joints, other legs gradually paler. Hairs not very dense — white, grey and orange, spines orange-brown.

Palpal organ (Figs. 129–130) grey-brown with an elongate bulbus, its apex in the form of three mounds. Embolus long and thin. Tibial apophysis short. Two apophyses — ventral and ventro-lateral also present on patella.

Female. Eye field brown, surroundings of eyes black, remaining part of cephalothorax orange-brown. Laterally quite numerous, white, adpressed setae, near eyes I also light brown setae and brown bristles. Length of cephalothorax 2.52, length of eye field 0.96, width of eyes I 1.68, width of eyes III 1.56. Abdomen rotund, coloration and setation as in male. Length 3.12. Clypeus orange with white, yellow and orange long hairs and bristles. Chelicerae and maxillae orange-brown, labium darker, sternum dark orange, venter beige with four longitudinal rows of paler spots. Legs I orange-brown, other gradually paler, legs IV yellow-orange. Surroundings of joints grey-brown. Hairs sparse, light brown and grey, spines light brown.

Epigyne (Figs. 131–133) with long, membraneous copulatory canals run into thick-walled, strongly sclerotized, lenticular structures. Spermathecae thick-walled, oval. In the vicinity of epigastric furrow a pocket. The epigyne externally variable.



Figs. 129–133. ♂, ♀ *Tamigalesus munnaricus* sp. n.: palpal organ (129, 130), epigyne (131, 132) and its internal structures (133).

Individuals of the species were found in a joint sample with specimens of *Curubis annulata*. This error was probably due to external similarity of both species, still the specimens of *T. munnaricus* could have been placed there for other reasons and thus their occurrence in Sri Lanka should be confirmed.

Distribution: Sri Lanka.

Telamonia festiva THORELL, 1887

1887 *Telamonia festiva* THORELL, Ann. Mus. Stor. nat. Genova, 5, 2: 386.

1895 *Bathippus trinotatus* THORELL, Descr. Cat. spid. Burma: 386, **syn.n.**

Material: 1 juv. ♀ "*Bathippus trinotatus* THORELL, Holotype, Tharrawaddy, Burma, coll. E. W. OATES, det. THORELL", BMNH 1972748.

The specimen does not represent the genus *Bathippus* and its morphological characters prove that it belongs to the genus *Telamonia*. *T. festiva* has been revised by PRÓSZYŃSKI (1967), and its documentation is also given by ŻABKA (1985).

Distribution: Burma, Viet-Nam, Malaysia, Indonesia.

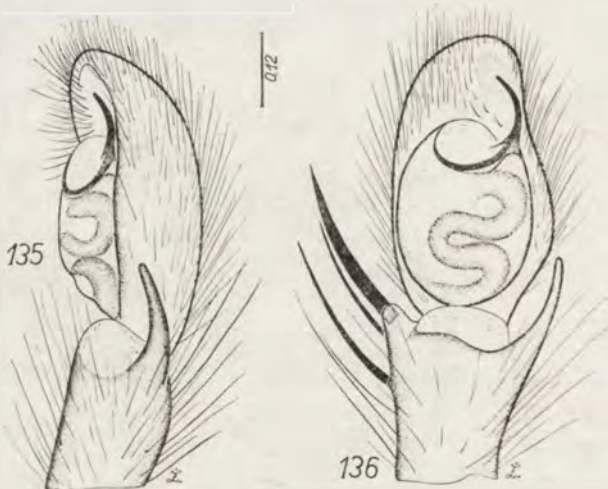
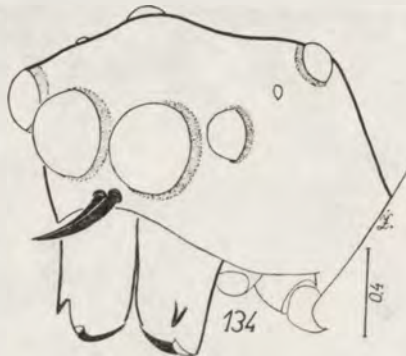
Thorelliola ensifera (THORELL, 1877)

1877 *Plexippus ensifer* THORELL, Ann. Mus. Stor. nat. Genova, 10: 606.

1882 *Thorellia ensifera*: KEYSERLING, Die Arachn. Austral.: 1353.

1942 *Thorelliola ensifera*: STRAND, Fol. zool. hydrobiol., 11: 400.

Material: 2 ♂♂ "*Thorellia ensifera* (THORELL), Polynisien, Jaluit, Dr. SCHNEE", ZMB 19568.



Figs. 134–136. ♂ *Thorelliola ensifera* (THORELL, 1877): cephalothorax and palpal organ.

Male. Cephalothorax (Fig. 134) tall, orange-brown with dark brown surroundings of eyes. Hairs sparse, posteriorly light brown and white, anteriorly also longer and brown. Length of cephalothorax 1.65, length of eye field 0.75, width of eyes I 1.28, width of eyes III 1.15. Abdomen oval, short, with dark-grey-brown spots, especially posteriorly. Hairs yellow and light brown, bristles brown, more numerous anteriorly. Length of abdomen 1.51. Clypeus orange-brown with two big protruding spines and sparse, brown bristles. The protruding spines acting simultaneously with similar spines on pedipalps work probably as stridulatory organ. Chelicerae, maxillae and labium orange. Sternum broad, yellow, venter greyish-yellow with traces of grey spots posteriorly. Legs rather square, amber-coloured, only two distal segments yellow. Hairs, spines the same colour as legs.

Palpal organ (Figs. 135–136) with characteristic long thick spines on tibial lateral surface. Tibial apophysis rather long, slender, bulbus with a meandering canal, embolus rather thin on an oval base. PRÓSZYŃSKI (1984) also gives the species drawings.

Distribution: Malaysia, Indonesia, Polynesia, Hawaii, Melanesia.

Trite pennata SIMON, 1885

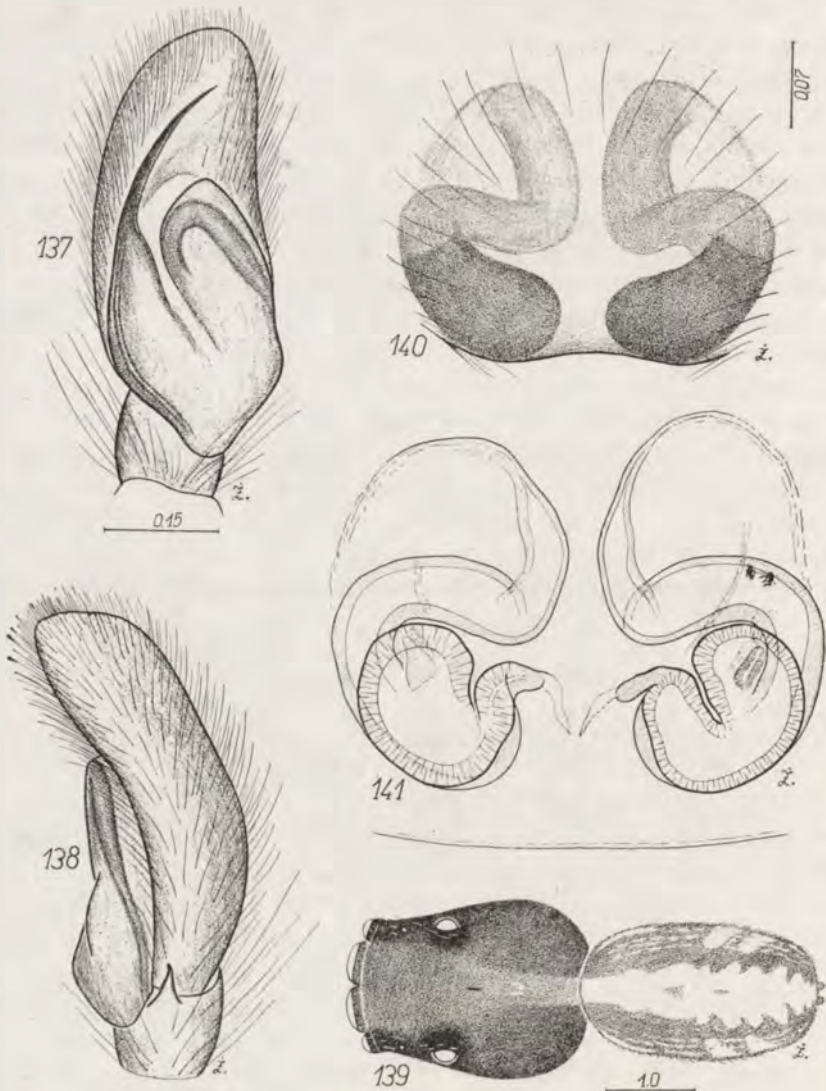
1885 *Trite pennata* SIMON, Ann. Soc. ent. Belg., 29: 91.

Material: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 2 juv. "*Trite pennata* SIMON, Noumea, Types? M. E. GALIANO, IX 1959", MNHN 4205; 1 ♀ "*Trite pennata* SIMON, co-type, New Caledonia, G. W., E. G. PECKHAM coll.", MCZ 864.

Male (Fig. 139). Eye field and median part of cephalothorax light brown, surroundings of eyes dark brown, remaining part of cephalothorax brown. Setae sparse, grey-orange and white. Length of cephalothorax 2.58, length of eye field 1.20, width of eyes I 1.50, width of eyes III 1.63. Abdomen with a broad yellow median belt and similar spots on lateral areas. All the rest grey-brown with rows of yellow spots. Setae sparse, yellow and light brown. Length of abdomen 2.64. Spinnerets grey-brown. Clypeus narrow, light brown with sparse white-grey and orange-brown hairs centrally. Chelicerae, maxillae and labium elongate, brown. Sternum orange. Venter with a broad beige streak against yellow background. Legs I brown, rather thick — especially femora. Setae single, grey-orange and grey, spines brown. Other legs more delicate, yellow at the basal part, further on slightly darker. Setae single, yellow. Spines orange-brown.

Palpal organ (Figs. 137–138) elongate with a long, sabre embolus, tibial apophysis small.

Female. Eye field yellow-orange, along thorax a yellow broad streak, surroundings of eyes black-brown, rest of cephalothorax orange-brown. Around eye field light grey and light brown setae. Length of cephalothorax 2.22, length of eye field 1.02, width of eyes I 1.38, width of eyes III 1.56. Abdomen yellow medially and laterally, the remaining area grey. Hairs sparse, grey-brown. Length of abdomen 2.76. Clypeus orange with yellowish hairs medially, and single orange-brown ones on the whole surface. Pedipalps yellow. Chelicerae



Figs. 137–141. ♂, ♀ *Trite pennata* SIMON, 1885: palpal organ (137, 138), general appearance of male (139), epigyne (140) and its internal structures (141).

elongate, venter white-yellow. Legs I rather thick, three first segments yellow, other orange-brown with hairs and spines similar in colour. Other legs more delicate, yellow, slightly darkening towards the distal part. Hairs sparse, orange-brown, spines orange.

Epigyne (Figs. 140–141). Copulatory canals vast, membranous, S-shaped, run into strongly sclerotized spermathecae. Accessory glands in places where the structures join.

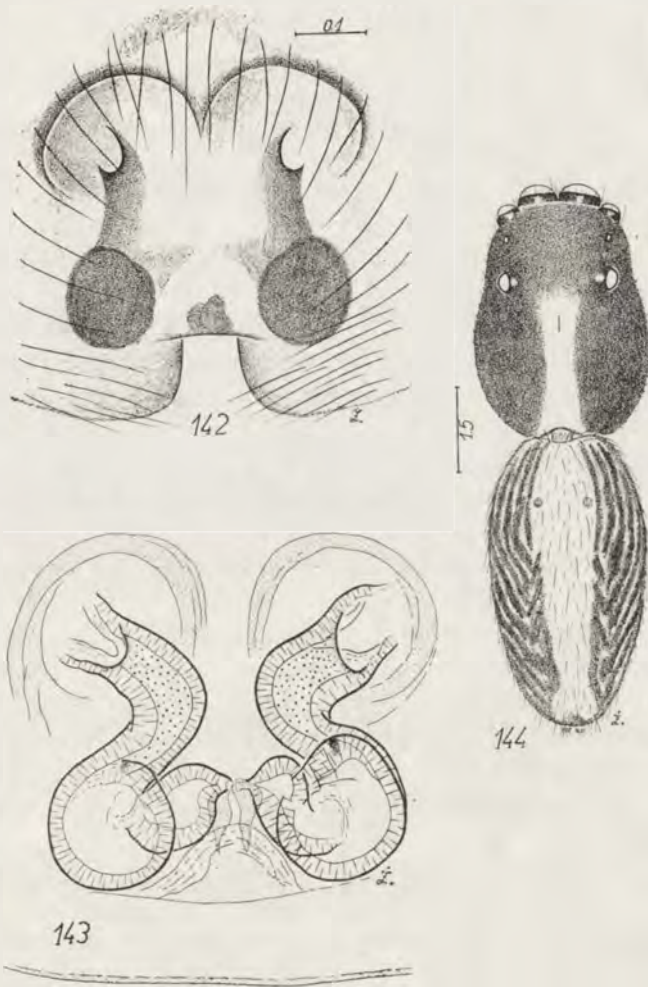
Distribution: New Caledonia.

Trite planiceps SIMON, 1889

1889 *Trite planiceps* SIMON, Zool. Jb. Syst., 12: 430.

Material: 1 ♀ "*Trite planiceps* SIMON, New Zealand", coll. Zool. Dep. Univ. Canterbury.

Female (Fig. 144). Cephalothorax elongate, slightly flattened, resembling in shape the previous species. Along thorax an orange belt, the remaining surface brown. Hairs dark brown, sparse, longer near eyes. Length of cephalothorax 4.20, length of eye field 1.50, width of eyes I 2.10, width of eyes III 2.25. Abdomen with a broad yellow median belt and yellow streaks and spots on a grey-brown background laterally. Hairs not very dense, brown. Length of abdomen 5.25. Spinnerets brown. Clypeus brown with sparse grey and brown hairs and bristles. Chelicerae thick, dark brown with a metallic lustre, pedipalps dark orange. Maxil-



Figs. 142-144. ♀ *Trite planiceps* SIMON, 1889: epigyne, its internal structures and general appearance.

lae, labium and sternum brown. Venter with grey-brown streak on yellow background, setae and hairs rather dense, grey-brown. Legs I thick, long, dark brown, only tarsi paler. Hairs protruding, dark brown, dense, especially on the ventral side of patellae and tibiae. Spines dark brown. Legs II–IV yellow-orange, shorter and more delicate than legs I. Hairs sparse, brown, setae similar in colour.

Epigyne (Figs. 142–143) of a structure similar to that of the previous species: copulatory canals relatively shorter and much more sclerotized (with granulation?) run into double-chamber spermathecae. Accessory glands in places where both structures join. The epigyne has a distinct pocket posteriorly.

Drawings of the species — including the male — also given by PRÓSZYŃSKI (1984) — as *Bavia* sp.

Distribution: New Zealand.

“*Trite*” *auricoma* (URQUHART, 1885)

1885 *Attus auricomus* URQUHART, Trans. N. Zeal. Inst., 18: 202.

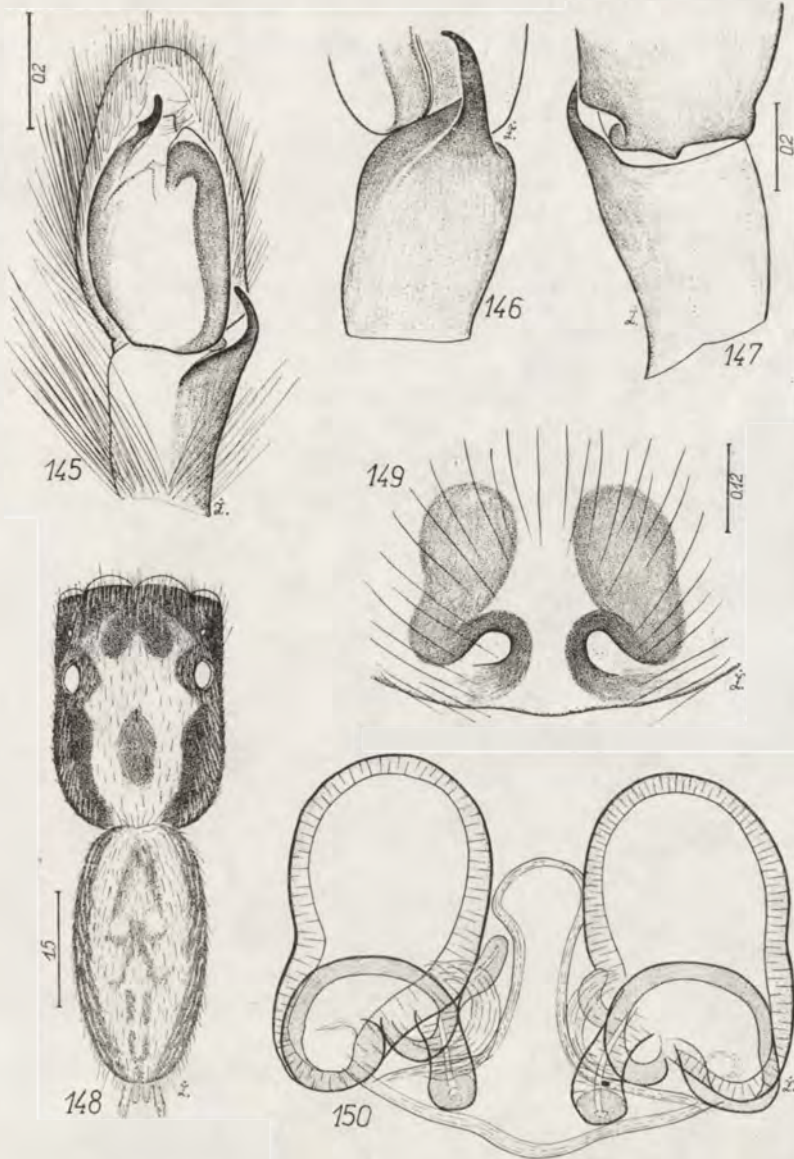
1935 *Trite auricoma*: BRYANT, Rec. Canterbury Mus., 4: 64.

Material: ♂♂, ♀♀ “*Trite auricoma* (URQUHART), New Zealand”, coll. Zool. Dep. Univ. Canterbury.

Male (Fig. 148). Cephalothorax of different shape than in previous species — rectangular, quite broad and slightly flattened. In the central part dark orange with a light brown spot, surroundings of eyes black, the remaining area brown. On the whole surface rather dense white and white-grey adpressed setae, near eyes also brown hairs. Length of cephalothorax 3.40, length of eye field 1.40, width of eyes I and III 2.20. Along the median part of abdomen a grey-brown pattern on an orange background. Laterally yellow, narrow streaks on a grey-brown background. Setae and hairs yellow and grey-brown. Length of abdomen 3.80. Spinnerets grey-brown. Clypeus dark brown, along its lower edge dense white hairs, chelicerae thick, brick-red-brown, maxillae and labium similar in colour. Sternum dark yellow with a light brown margin. Venter grey-yellow with three dark grey streaks, merging posteriorly. Legs I long, their basal segments, patellae and tarsi light brown, the rest dark brown. Hairs rather numerous, dark brown and protruding grey ones, setae white-grey adpressed, spines brown. Other legs shorter, at the basal part yellow-orange, distally dark orange. Hairs brown and grey.

Palpal organ (Figs. 145–147) light brown, different from previous species of the genus. Embolus short, digital, tibial apophysis long and narrow, inclining towards lateral hollow of cymbium.

Female. Cephalothorax similar in shape to male, with an orange-brown median belt, black surroundings of eyes, and the remaining surface brown. Setae and hairs rather numerous, light brown. Length of cephalothorax 3.75, length of eye field 1.50, width of eyes I and III 2.40. On a dark-grey-brown abdomen a mosaic of yellow-orange streaks and spots. Setae and hairs quite numerous, dark grey and brown. Length of abdomen 4.80. Spinnerets greyish-yellow. Clypeus brown with sparse brown and grey-brown hairs, chelicerae thick,



Figs. 145–150. ♂, ♀ "*Trite*" *auricoma* (URQUHART, 1885): palpal organ (145–147), general appearance of male (148), epigyne (149) and its internal structures (150).

rotund, brown, pedipalps slightly darker with brown, grey and black hairs. Maxillae and labium at the base light brown, apically brick-red. Sternum with light brown margin, in the central part paler and light brown hairs. Venter as in male. Legs I dark brown, two basal segments and tarsi paler. Hairs dark brown and grey, protruding, setae sparse, pearly. Distal segments of legs II brick-red-brown and legs III and IV grey-orange. Hairs grey and brown, spines brown.

Epigyne (Figs. 149–150) with translucent, baggy internal structures, short copulatory canals run into double-chamber spermathecae kidney- and bag-shaped. On the side of epigastric furrow a deep single pocket.

The structure of copulatory organs of both sexes and also the body form are different than in representatives of the genus *Trite* SIM. (sensu stricto) and thus the generic affiliation of "*T.*" *auricoma* should be treated as provisional.

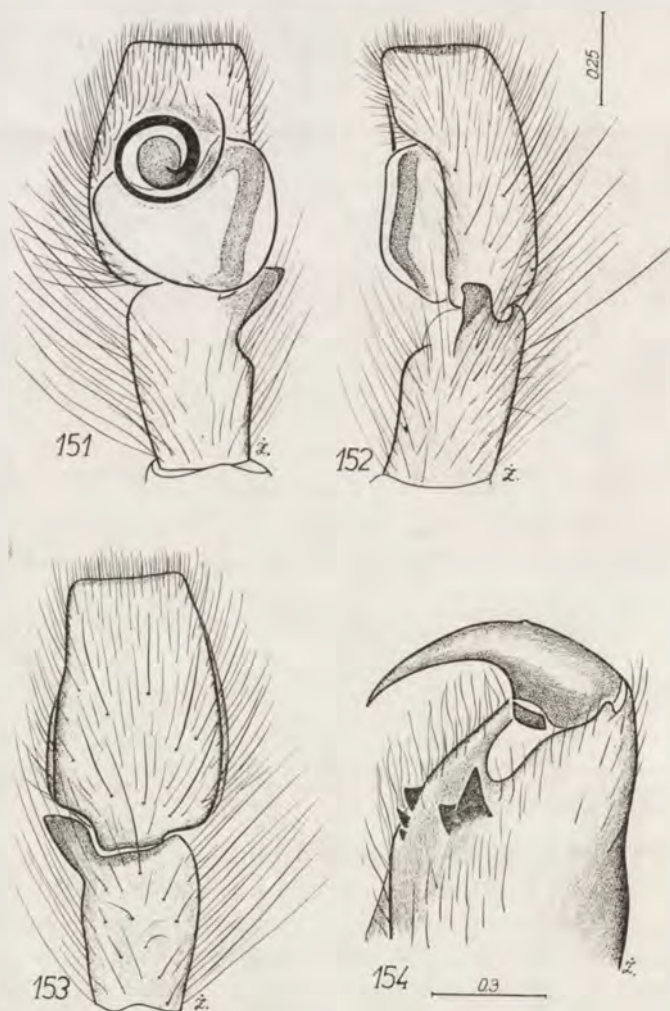
Distribution: New Zealand.

***Zenodorus asper* (KARSCH, 1878), comb. n.**

1878 *Attus asper* KARSCH, Mitt. münch. ent. Ver., 2: 24.

1885 *Euryattus senex* SIMON, Ann. Soc. ent. Belg., 29: 90, syn.n.

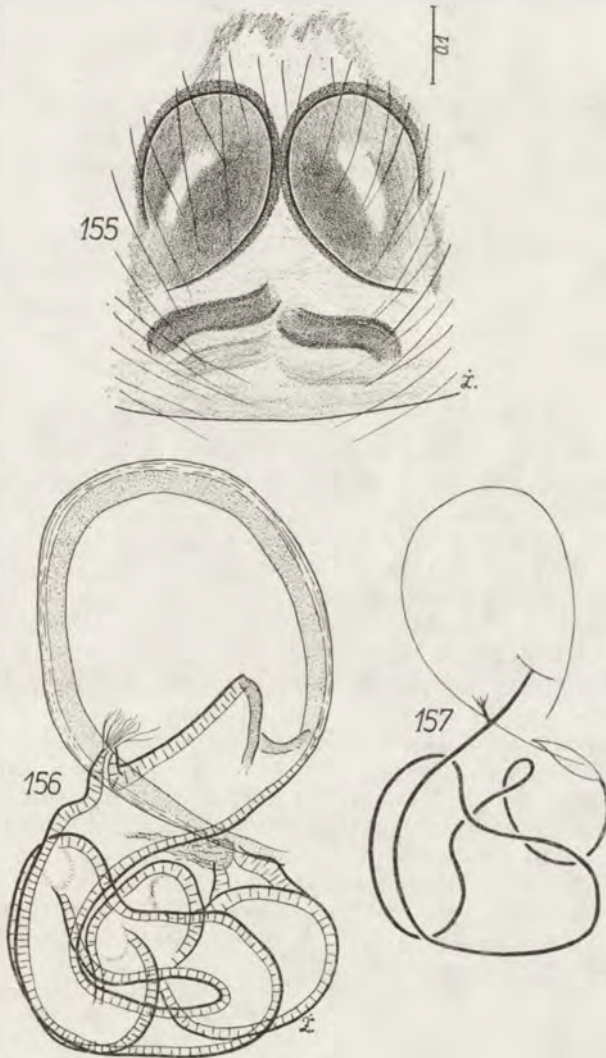
Material: ♂♂, ♀♀ "*Euryattus senex* SIMON, Noumea", MNHN 7642; 1 ♂ "*Attus asper* KARSCH, Type, N. S. Wales, DAEMEL", ZMB 1684.



Figs. 151–154. ♂ *Zenodorus asper* (KARSCH, 1878): palpal organ and cheliceral dentition.

Comparative material: 1 ♂, 1 ♀ "*Mollika metalecens* (L. KOCH), Syntypen, Australien, BOWEN (Mus. Godeffroy 16617)", ZMH; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ "*Zenodorus urvillei* (WALCK.), Neu Guinea, Fly River", IZPAN.

Male. Cephalothorax rather thick, not very tall, eye field orange, further on orange-brown, surroundings of lateral eyes I, eyes II and III black. On the margin white, scaly setae and near eyes sparse grey-orange hairs. Length of cephalothorax 2.90, length of eye field 1.30, width of eyes I 2.10, width of eyes III 2.30. Abdomen slender, grey with a mosaic of beige spots and lines. On the margin light grey hairs, also present light brown bristles. Length of abdomen 3.60. Spinnerets grey-orange. Clypeus orange with numerous white hairs.



Figs. 155-157. ♀ *Zenodorus asper* (KARSCH, 1878): epigyne, its internal structures and schematic course of internal canals.

Chelicerae (Fig. 154) orange, also with white hairs, maxillae and labium similar in colour, sternum orange-grey. Venter grey-yellow. Legs I long, two basal segments yellow, other orange-brown with similar hairs and spines and with white protruding hairs. Other legs much shorter, yellow, darker around joints, hairs light-brown and white.

Palpal organ (Figs. 151–153). Bulbus broad, embolus thin, coiled spirally on an oval base, tibial apophysis single, spatular.

Female. Colour and body shape similar as in male, characters differentiating: denser setation of cephalothorax, surroundings of eyes paler, sternum with white protruding hairs, venter yellow. Legs I only slightly longer than other, their three distal segments orange, the rest and other legs yellow, hairs quite numerous, protruding, white and less numerous — brown — similarly as spines.

Epigyne (Figs. 155–157) in the form of two egg-shaped depressions, from which come long vast canals forming several loops. Accessory glands near the copulatory openings.

Distribution: Australia, New Caledonia.

An analysis of type-species of the genera *Euryattus* TH., *Zenodorus* PECKH. and *Mollika* PECKH. has resulted in changing the generic position of the species. As a consequence of this, the genus *Mollika* is synonymized with *Zenodorus*.

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STRESZCZENIE

[Tytuł: *Salticidae* (*Araneae*) Regionów Orientalnego, Australijskiego i Pacyficznego, III]

Praca zawiera rewizję 37 gatunków *Salticidae* z obszaru południowo-wschodniej Azji, Australii, wysp Pacyfiku i Seszeli. Wynikiem badań jest synonimizacja pięciu nazw rodzajowych: *Afiola*, *Mollika*, *Ohilimia*, *Plotius*, *Rhondes* oraz sześciu gatunkowych. Opisano 1 nowy rodzaj — *Tamigalesus* — wraz z gatunkiem typowym *T. munnaricus*. Wprowadzono także 9 nowych kombinacji.

РЕЗЮМЕ

[Заглавие: *Salticidae* (*Araneae*) Ориентальной, Австралийской и Пацифической областей, III]

В работе представлена ревизия 37 видов *Salticidae* с территории юго-восточной Азии, Австралии, островов Тихого океана и Сейшельских островов. В результате проведенных исследований синонимизированы 5 родов: *Afiola*, *Mollika*, *Ohilimia*, *Plotius*, *Rhondes* и 6 видов. Описан один новый род — *Tamigalesus* с типовым видом *T. munnaricus* и введено также 9 новых комбинаций названий.