

Taxonomic notes on nine *Aelurillus* species of the western Mediterranean (Araneae: Salticidae)

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Summary

Five poorly known species of *Aelurillus* from the western Mediterranean are diagnosed, figured and redescribed: *A. basseleti* (Lucas, 1846), *A. hirtipes* Denis, 1960, *A. luctuosus* (Lucas, 1846), *A. monardi* (Lucas, 1846) and *A. plumipes* (Thorell, 1875); neotypes are designated for three of them: *A. basseleti*, *A. luctuosus* and *A. monardi*. Six new synonymies are established: *Salticus affinis* Lucas, 1846, *Attus ogieri* Simon, 1868 and *Aelurillus pallidemaculatus* Denis, 1937 are synonymised with *Aelurillus luctuosus* (Lucas, 1846); *Yllenus cervinus* Thorell, 1875 and *Aelurillus mayeti* Simon, 1885 are synonymised with *Aelurillus plumipes* (Thorell, 1875), and *Aelurillus sinaicus* Prószyński, 2000 with *A. conveniens* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872). The female of *A. hirtipes* is described for the first time. Comments on the taxonomic status of *Aelurillus gesticulator* (Lucas, 1846), *A. nicoleti* (Lucas, 1846) and *A. numidicus* (Lucas, 1846) are provided, and *A. nicoleti* is removed from synonymy with *A. monardi*. *Aelurillus lopadusae* Cantarella, 1983 is recorded from Algeria for the first time. Distribution maps are given for all valid species.

Introduction

The genus *Aelurillus* Simon, 1884, which is currently under revision by one of us (G.A.), remains insufficiently studied, for until now many of its species have been known only from old original descriptions based on single or a few specimens of one sex. The most significant case of this kind is the work by Lucas (1846), who described seven species currently assigned to *Aelurillus*, four from male(s) and three from female(s). The types of all of them are inaccessible and considered lost, and their taxonomic status remains uncertain. Fortunately, Lucas published quite detailed descriptions and also provided colour figures for all of his species. Judging from his accounts, along with the study of numerous newly collected *Aelurillus* specimens from Algeria, taken by Dr Robert Bosmans (Gent, Belgium) from the type localities of Lucas' species, we have been able to draw reliable conclusions on many of these species. Furthermore, having studied extensive recent salticid collections by various people from Tunisia, Algeria, Spain and Portugal, we are able to clarify the taxonomic status of some other *Aelurillus* species described from single sexes by Simon (1868, 1885), Denis (1937, 1960) and Thorell (1875).

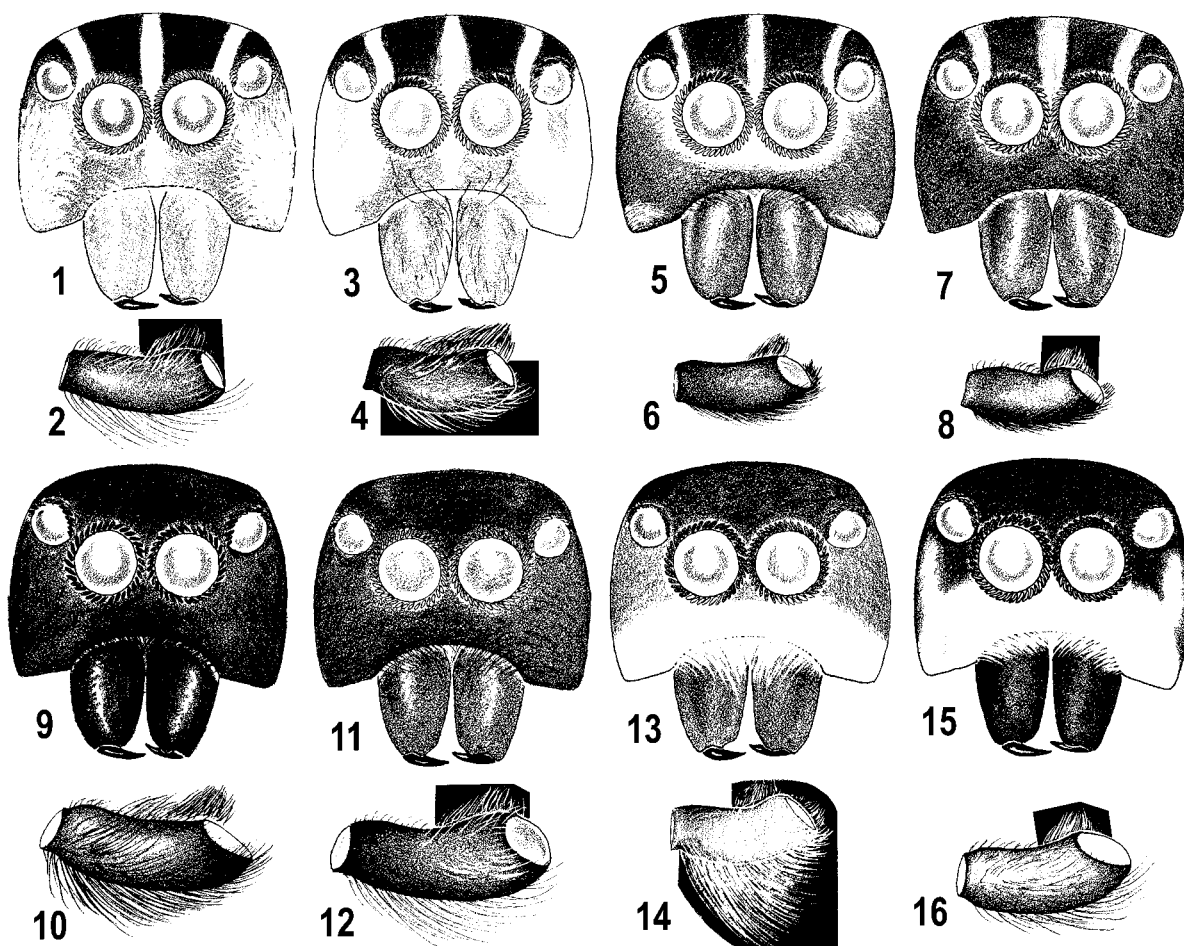
Most of the *Aelurillus* species known to us, and for which we have been able to study sufficient material,

demonstrate rather strong variation of the embolus and epigyne. For instance, the embolic tips of *A. luctuosus* (Figs. 46–55) and *A. monardi* (Figs. 90–97) vary significantly with regard to the ventral membranous projection (arrowed in Fig. 55), which can be either elongated (Figs. 53, 55, 90, 92, 96) or rounded (Figs. 51, 52, 54, 94). Of the variants seen, those shown in Figs. 92 and 96 were the most common and were recorded in most of the studied males of both species. The same range of embolic variation was demonstrated by Cantarella (1982) for *A. schembrii* Cantarella, 1982 and *A. monardi*; she studied eight males of the latter species from Algeria (Biskra and Menuen). The epigynal structure of *A. luctuosus*, for example, shows strong variation both of the insemination ducts (Figs. 74, 76, 78, 81) and of the epigynal flaps, which can be almost subparallel to the epigastric furrow (Figs. 73, 77) or form a sort of wide median septum varying in length (Figs. 75, 79, 80). It is well understood that strong variation of genital characters is a common phenomenon in Salticidae, and it has been clearly demonstrated for *Pelegrina insignis* (Banks, 1892) (see Cutler, 1980: sub *Metaphidippus i.*), and in the genera *Euophrys* and *Phlegra* (Logunov *et al.*, 1993; Logunov, 1996), etc. Taxonomic conclusions in these and many other salticid groups based upon single sexes (especially single females) are either poorly grounded or even impossible; e.g., females of *Euophrys* (*s. str.*) are virtually indistinguishable (see Logunov *et al.*, 1993). Therefore, in the present paper we pay no attention to tiny differences in the embolic tips and the epigynal flaps seen in the studied *Aelurillus* species.

The aims of the present paper are (1) to diagnose and redescribe five *Aelurillus* species from the western Mediterranean, (2) to clarify the taxonomic status of the *Aelurillus* species described by Lucas (1846) from Algeria, (3) to provide evidence for six new synonymies revealed during the course of this study, and (4) to refine and map the distribution of all the studied *Aelurillus* species.

Material and methods

This work is based on both museum collections and new material from the western Mediterranean, mainly from Algeria, Tunisia, Spain and Portugal. A total of 195 specimens have been (re)examined. Specimens for this study were borrowed from or are distributed among the following museums and personal collections: CBA=Centro de Biologia Ambiental, Faculdade de Ciencias de Lisboa, Baixa da Banheira, Portugal (Dr P. Cardoso); DBAU=Dipartimento di Biologia Animale dell'Università, Catania, Italy (Prof. T. Cantarella); HECO=Hope Entomological Collection, Oxford, UK (Mr J. Hogan); HUI=Hebrew University, Jerusalem (Dr G. Levy); ISEA=Siberian Zoological Museum of the Institute for Systematics and Ecology of Animals, Novosibirsk, Russia (Miss G. N. Azarkina); IZWP=Institute of Zoology, Warsaw, Poland (Dr T. Huflejt); MCZ=Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, USA (Mrs L. Leibensperger); MNHN=Muséum National d'Histoire



Figs. 1–16: Male “faces” and palpal femora of *Aelurillus* spp. 1–8 *A. monardi*; 9–12 *A. luctuosus*; 13–16 *A. basseleti*. Specimens: (1–2) Algeria, Tolga; (3–4) Tunisia, Hammamet; (5–6) Algeria, El Kala, Cap Rosa; (7–8) Algeria, Djebel Babor; (9–10) Algeria, Blida, Djebel Mouzaïa; (11–12) Algeria, Chleff, forêt de Tacheta; (13–14) Algeria, Tlemcen, Zarifête; (15–16) Algeria, Alger, El Harrach.

Naturelle, Paris, France (Dr C. Rollard); MRAC= Musée Royal de l’Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Belgium (Dr R. Jocqué); PCJM=personal collection of Mr J. Murphy, Hampton, UK; PCRB=personal collection of Dr R. Bosmans, Gent, Belgium; PCRS=personal collection of Mr R. Snazell, Swanage, Dorset, UK; PCYM=personal collection of Mr Y. Montardi, Paris, France; SMNH=Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm, Sweden (Dr T. Kronestedt); SMFM=Senckenberg Natural History Museum, Frankfurt am Main, Germany (Dr P. Jäger); ZMCD=Zoological Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark (Dr N. Scharff); ZMMU=Zoological Museum of Moscow University, Moscow, Russia (Dr K. G. Mikhailov).

The term “face” is used to describe the entire frontal part of the carapace (as seen from in front), the term “cheek” describes the area below and slightly laterad of the PLE, and the term “cilia” is adopted for scales surrounding the eyes of the first row. A generalised “face” was used to show male face coloration of different species in Figs. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13 and 15.

The name of the main collector, whose collections were used for this study, is abbreviated as follows: RB=Dr R. Bosmans. Other abbreviations used in the text: AME=anterior median eye, ALE=anterior lateral eye, PLE=posterior lateral eye; Fm=femur, Pt=patella, Tb=tibia, Mt=metatarsus; ap=apical, d=dorsal,

pr=prolateral, rt=retrolateral, v=ventral. For the leg spination the system adopted is that used by Ono (1988). The sequence of leg segments in measurement data is as follows: femur + patella + tibia + metatarsus + tarsus. All measurements are in mm.

Survey of species

Aelurillus basseleti (Lucas, 1846) (Figs. 13–16, 17–32)

Salticus basseletii Lucas, 1846: 158–159, pl. 7, fig. 1 (D♂; ♂ holotype lost). A ♂ neotype is designated here.

Aelurops basseleti: Simon, 1876: 139.

Ictidops basseleti: Pavesi, 1880: 383.

Aelurillus basseleti: Simon, 1885: 4; Roewer, 1955: 1113; Bonnet, 1955: 165; Prószyński, 2003b.

Type: Neotype ♂ of *Aelurillus basseleti* (MNHN; designated here), Algeria, Wilaya Alger, El Harrach [c. 36°43’N, 3°07’E], 26 November 1985 (RB).

Diagnosis: This species is most similar to *A. luctuosus* and *A. monardi*, but its males can easily be separated by the presence of a wide, white or yellowish (sometimes tawny), transverse band on the clypeus (Figs. 13, 15) [vs. uniformly black or brown clypeus in *A. luctuosus* (Figs. 9, 11) and the “face” with three narrow vertical lines in *A. monardi* (Figs. 1, 3, 5, 7)]. Females of these species are practically indistinguishable (cf. Figs. 29–31, 73–81 and Cantarella, 1982: fig. 19).

Comments: This species was described by Lucas (1846) from a single male from Constantine (Algeria). The ♂ holotype of *A. basseleti* is considered lost. However, matching the studied males of *A. basseleti* to Lucas' description and colour illustration (1846: 158–159, pl. 7, fig. 1) seems to cause no problems. While describing the carapace colour (op. cit.: p. 158), Lucas clearly stated that "... les bords latéraux sont entièrement entourés de poils d'un blanc très-légèrement jaunâtre, ..." and later "... la partie antérieure ou le front ferrugineux." Of the three related species (see "Diagnosis" above), only one possesses the wide transverse white/tawny band on the clypeus and lateral bands on the carapace (Figs. 13, 15); both characters correspond to Lucas' description.

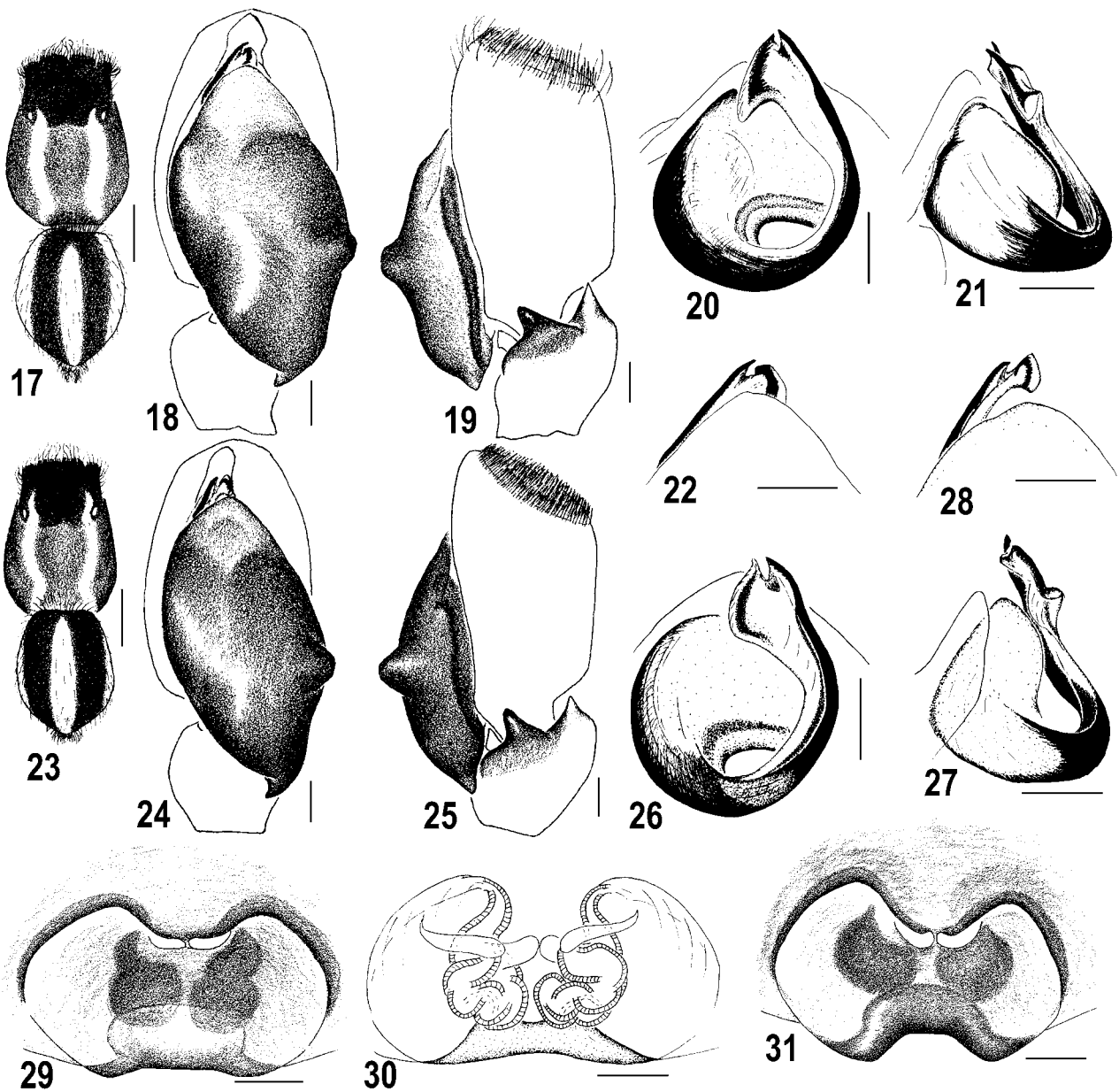
As the ♂ holotype of *A. basseleti* is considered lost, to stabilise the taxonomic status of this species we

designate a ♂ neotype collected from Alger (El Harrach), a locality close to the original one (Constantine).

In his extensive work on the Salticidae of Levant, Prószyński (2003a: figs. 92–93) also illustrated the male of *A. basseleti*, which was loaned to him from the MCZ (Prószyński, pers. comm.). We have also re-examined this male and found that it belongs to *A. luctuosus* (see below). Therefore, Prószyński's record is excluded from the synonymy list of *A. basseleti*.

Distribution: Algeria and Tunisia (Lucas, 1846: sub *Salticus b.*; Simon, 1885; present data) (Fig. 32). The record from Tunisia (Aïn-Draham) (Simon, 1885) remains unrevised, as we have been unable to re-examine Simon's specimen(s); it is even unclear which sex Simon studied.

Description: Male (from Algeria, Alger, El Harrach): Carapace 2.8 long, 2.0 wide, 1.5 high at PLE. Ocular



Figs. 17–31: *Aelurillus basseleti* (Lucas, 1846). 17, 23 Male, body colour pattern; 18, 24 Male palp, ventral view; 19, 25 Ditto, retrolateral view; 20, 26 Embolic division, dorsal view; 21, 27 Ditto, retrolateral view; 22, 28 Ditto, ventral view; 29, 31 Epigyne, ventral view; 30 Spermathecae, dorsal view. Specimens: (17–22) Algeria, Tlemcen, Zarifète; (23–31) Algeria, Blida, Ghellaï. Scale lines=1 mm (17, 23), 0.1 mm (18–22, 24–31).

area 1.05 long, 1.5 wide anteriorly and 1.4 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.4. Abdomen 2.3 long, 1.7 wide. Cheliceral length 0.9. Clypeal height 0.3. Length of leg segments: I 1.2+0.8+0.8+0.6+0.5; II 1.2+0.8+0.7+0.6+0.5; III 1.7+0.9+0.9+1.0+0.8; IV 1.6+0.9+1.0+1.2+0.75. Leg spination: I: Fm d 1-1-4; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr 1-1-1, v 2-2-2ap; Mt pr and rt 1-1, v 2-2ap. II: Fm d 1-2-5; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr 1-1-1, v 1-1-2ap; Mt pr and rt 1-1, v 2-2ap. III: Fm d 1-3-5; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr and rt 1-1-1-1, v 1-0-2ap; Mt d 1-1-0, pr and rt 1-0-2, v 2-2ap. IV: Fm d 1-1-5; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr and rt 1-1-1-1, v 2-2ap; Mt d 1-1-0, pr 1-1-2, rt 1-0-2, v 1-1-2ap. Coloration: carapace dark brown, with black eye field and dorsally with two white longitudinal stripes reaching approximately halfway across eye field (Figs. 17, 23), and with white or more often tawny lateral borders. Clypeus and "cheeks" densely white/tawny haired (Figs. 13, 15). Chelicerae brown, covered with short brown hairs. Abdomen grey-yellow, but dorsum brown, with white longitudinal median band. Book-lung covers grey-yellow. Spinnerets grey-brown. Legs yellow. Palps yellow, covered with white hairs. Palpal femora without ventral knob, covered dorsally with brown/black hairs and prolaterally with white hairs (Figs. 14, 16). Palpal structure as in Figs. 18–28.

Female (from Algeria, Blida, Ghellaï): Carapace 3.4 long, 2.6 wide, 1.6 high at PLE. Ocular area 1.4 long, 1.85 wide anteriorly and 1.75 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.5. Abdomen 4.0 long, 2.9 wide. Cheliceral length 1.0. Clypeal height 0.3. Length of leg segments: I 1.5+1.1+0.9+0.6+0.5; II 1.5+1.0+1.0+0.6+0.5; III 2.2+1.2+1.2+1.4+0.8; IV 2.0+1.2+1.3+1.4+0.9. Leg

spination: I: Fm d 1-1-3; Tb pr 1-0, v 2-2-2ap; Mt pr 1-1, rt 0-1, v 2-2ap. II: Fm d 1-2-4; Tb pr 1-1, v 1-1-2ap; Mt pr and rt 1-1, v 2-2ap. III: Fm d 1-2-4; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr and rt 1-1-1, v 1-0-2ap; Mt d 1-1-0, pr and rt 1-0-2, v 1-1-2ap. IV: Fm d 1-1-2; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr and rt 1-1-1, v 1-0-2ap; Mt d 1-1-0, pr 1-1-2, rt 1-0-2, v 1-1-2ap. Coloration: carapace dark brown, covered with white and yellowish scales, sometimes arranged in a poorly marked reticulate pattern. Clypeus and "cheeks" brown, covered with white hairs. "Cilia" white or brown. Chelicerae dark brown. Abdomen yellow-grey, with brown dorsum covered with brown and white scales forming reticulated pattern. Book-lung covers yellow-grey. Spinnerets brown-grey. Legs brownish, with dark brown patches and semi-annulations. Epigyne and spermathecae as in Figs. 29–31.

Other material examined: ALGERIA: *Alger* [=El Djazair]: 2♂ (PCRB), Les Eucalyptus, c. 36°39'N, 3°09'E, 35 m a.s.l., on ground, 17 April 1989–6 April 1990 (RB); 1♂ 1♀ (PCRB), El Harrach, c. 36°43'N, 3°07'E, 9 May–22 June 1983 (RB); 5♂ (PCRB), same locality, 25 m a.s.l., pitfall in open grassland with *Oxalis pes-caprae*, 30 January 1985–8 March 1986 (RB); 1♂ 1♀ (PCRB), same locality, 27 April–30 June 1988 (RB). *Béchar*: 1♂ (PCRB), Taghit, c. 30°54'N, 2°01'W, 630 m a.s.l., palm grove, 3 April 1989 (RB). *Blida* [=El Boulaïda]: 22♂ 3♀ (PCRB), Atlas Blidéen, Djebel Ferroukha, c. 36°29'N, 2°55'E, Ghellaï, 1350 m a.s.l., cedar plantations, 19 April 1987 (RB). *Boudouaou*: 1♂ (PCRB), Bou-Merdes [=Boumerdas], Zemmouri, 10 m a.s.l., dunes (between low herbs along a pool), 36°47'N, 3°35'E, 27 April 1984 (RB); 1♂ (PCRB), same locality, maquis of *Cistus salvifolius* (pitfall traps), 12 April 1985 (RB); 1♀ (PCRB), Bou-Merdes [=Boumerdas], Reghaïa, c. 36°29'N, 2°55'E, 4 April 1988 (RB). *Skikda*: 1♀ (PCRB), W. of Collo, Tamanart, c. 37°00'N, 6°33'E, 25 m a.s.l., three pitfall traps in *Q. suber* forest, 3–6 June 1987 (RB). *Tlemcen*: 2♂ (PCRB), Col de Zarifète, 1150 m a.s.l., young *Q. ilex* forest (pitfall traps), 6 May 1984 (RB).

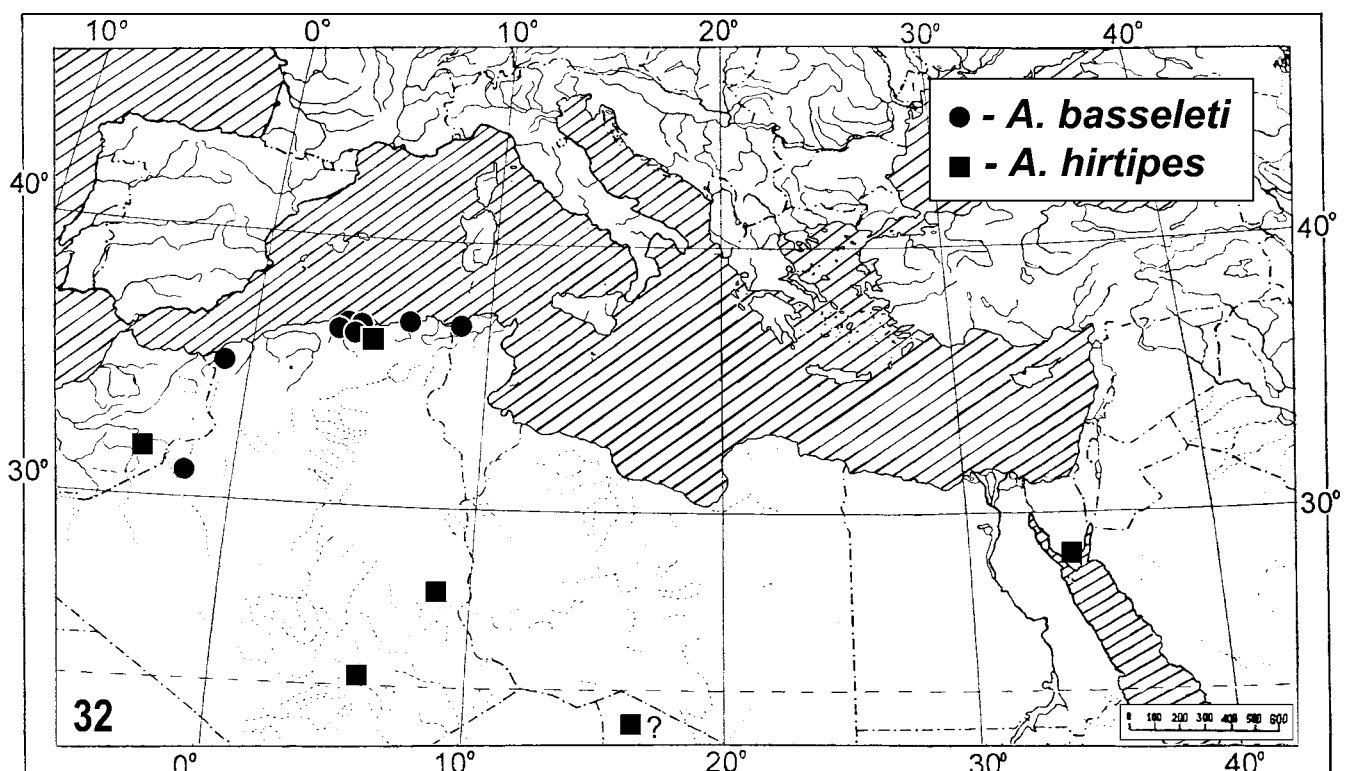
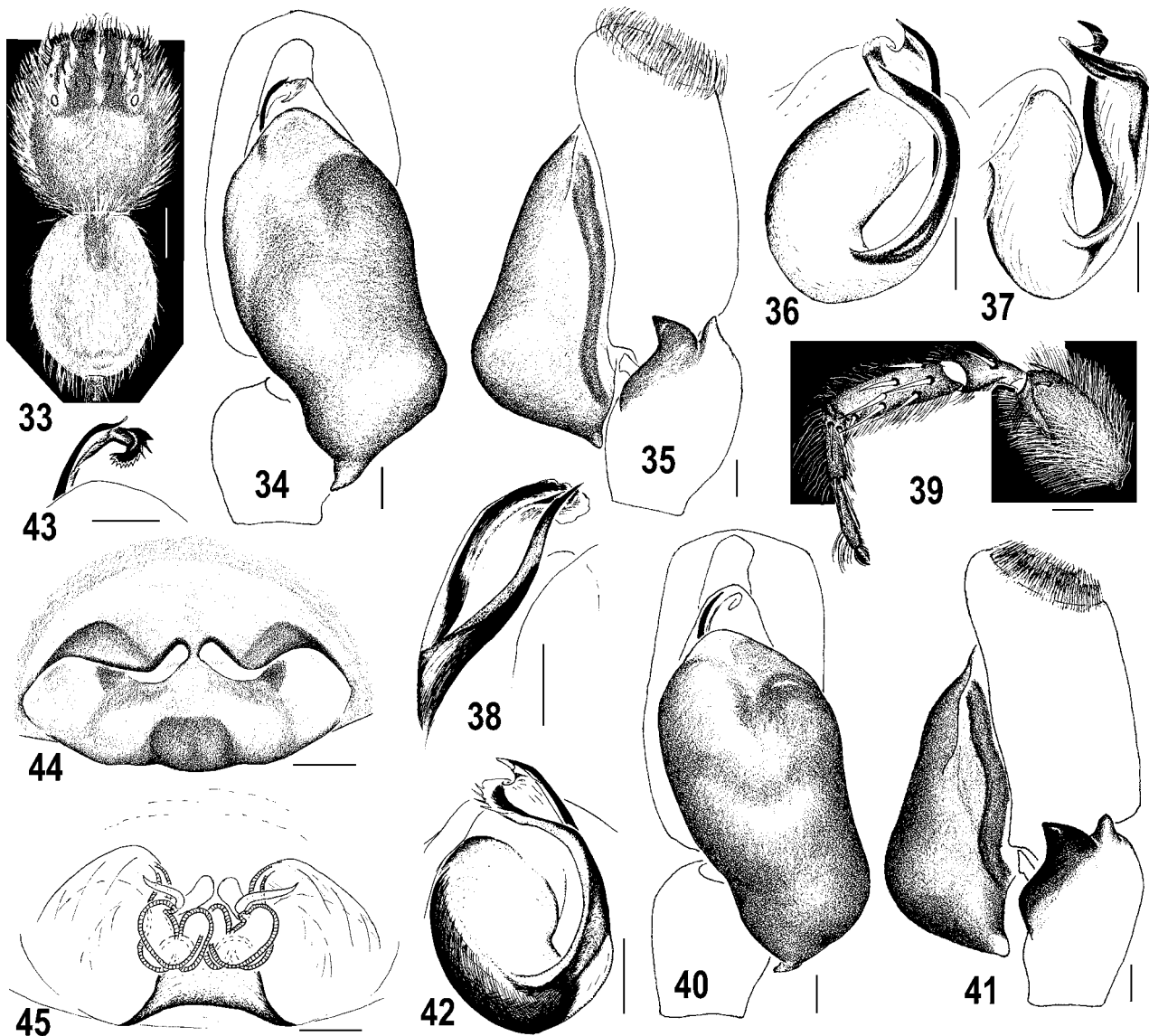


Fig. 32: Distribution of *Aelurillus basseleti* (Lucas, 1846) (circles) and *A. hirtipes* Denis, 1960 (squares). One dot may represent more than one close locality.



Figs. 33–45: *Aelurillus hirtipes* Denis, 1960. 33 Male, body colour pattern; 34, 40 Male palp, ventral view; 35, 41 Ditto, retrolateral view; 36, 42 Embolic division, dorsal view; 37 Ditto, retrolateral view; 38 Ditto, prolateral view; 43 Ditto, ventral view; 39 Leg I, prolateral view; 44 Epigyne, ventral view; 45 Spermathecae, dorsal view. Specimens: (33–38, 44, 45) Morocco, Er Rachida; (39–43) Egypt, Sinai, Vatiya Pass, paratype of *Aelurillus sinaicus* Prószyński, 2000. Scale lines=1 mm (33), 0.1 mm (34–45).

Aelurillus hirtipes Denis, 1960 (Figs. 32–45)

Aelurillus hirtipes Denis, 1960: 163, figs. 2–3 (D♂; ♂ 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.

Diagnosis: This species is similar to *A. plumipes* (Figs. 99–108), but males differ in the presence of a dense yellow hair cover of the carapace (Fig. 33), legs I and II densely covered with yellow hairs, and in the absence of a pronounced tegular knob (cf. Figs. 34, 40 and 100) and of a colour pattern on the dorsum (cf. Figs. 33 and 99). Females of *A. hirtipes* have a clearly different, S-shaped form of the epigynal flaps (cf. Figs. 44 and 106) and shorter ducts of the spermathecae (cf. Figs. 45 and 107).

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-Ténére”) 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.

Aelurillus sinaicus was described by Prószyński (2000) from two males, the ♂ holotype from Israel (Ein Duyuk) and a ♂ paratype from Egypt (Sinai); the description and illustrations were made from the paratype. Having re-examined both specimens, we come to the conclusion that these males are not conspecific. The ♂ holotype belongs to *A. conveniens* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1872) and has to be synonymised with it (**syn. n.**); the matter

will be discussed further by one of us (G.A.) elsewhere. The ♂ paratype of *A. sinicus* (Figs. 40–43) should beyond doubt be assigned to *A. hirtipes*.

Distribution: Algeria, Morocco, NW Chad and Egypt (Fig. 32); in Egypt, the species was hitherto reported under the name *A. sinicus* (Prószyński, 2000).

Description: *Male* (from Algeria, road Illizi–El Bhaktou): Carapace 3.6 long, 2.5 wide, 2.0 high at PLE. Ocular area 1.5 long, 1.9 wide anteriorly and 1.8 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.6. Abdomen 3.0 long, 2.3 wide. Cheliceral length 1.1. Clypeal height 0.4. Length of leg segments: I 2.0+1.3+1.6+1.2+0.9; II 2.0+1.3+1.6+1.2+0.9; III 2.7+1.5+1.8+1.8+1.0; IV 2.5+1.3+1.6+1.9+1.1. Leg spination: I: Fm d 1-1-5; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr 1-1-1, rt 1-1-0, v 2-2-2ap; Mt pr 1-1, rt 0-1, v 2-2ap. II: Fm d 1-2-5; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr 1-1-1-1, rt 0-1-1-0, v 1-2-2ap; Mt pr and rt 1-1, v 2-2ap. III: Fm d 1-3-5; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr and rt 1-1-1-1, v 2-2ap; Mt d 1-1-0, pr and rt 1-0-2, v 2-2ap. IV: Fm d 1-2-5; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr and rt 1-1-1-1, v 2-2ap; Mt d 1-1-0, pr 1-1-2, rt 1-0-2, v 1-1-2ap. Coloration: carapace brown, with dark brown eye field, covered with light (white/yellow) and brown scales forming a pattern (Fig. 33). Clypeus, “cheeks” and carapace sides densely covered with long yellow hairs. Chelicerae brown, “cilia” around anterior eyes white. Abdomen yellow, with brown dorsum, covered with brown and long yellow hairs. Book-lung covers and spinnerets yellow. Legs yellow, I and II densely covered with very long yellow hairs (Fig. 39), but tarsi and metatarsi dorsally and retrolaterally covered with brown hairs. Palps yellow, densely covered with white hairs. Palpal femora without ventral knob. Palpal structure as in Figs. 34–38, 40–43.

Female (from Algeria, Illizi, Guelta Ballouaki): Carapace 3.5 long, 2.7 wide, 1.9 high at PLE. Ocular area 1.6 long, 1.9 wide anteriorly and 1.8 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.6. Abdomen 4.0 long, 2.9 wide. Cheliceral length 1.2. Clypeal height 0.3. Length of leg segments: I 1.8+1.2+1.3+0.9+0.8; II 2.0+1.1+1.3+0.9+0.8; III 2.5+1.5+1.5+1.5+0.9; IV 2.2+1.2+1.5+1.7+0.9. Leg spination: I: Fm d 1-1-4; Tb v 2-2-2; Mt v 2-2ap. II: Fm d 1-2-4; Tb pr 1-1, v 1-1-2ap; Mt v 2-2ap. III: Fm d 1-2-4; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr and rt 1-1-1, v 1-0-2ap; Mt d 1-1-0, pr and rt 1-0-2, v 1-1-2ap or 2-2ap. IV: Fm d 1-1-1; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr and rt 1-1-1, v 1-0-2ap; Mt d 1-1-0, pr 1-1-2, rt 1-0-2, v 1-1-2ap. Coloration: carapace brown, with dark brown eye field, covered with white scales, with no colour pattern. Clypeus yellow, “cheeks” and chelicerae brown. Clypeus covered with white hairs. “Cilia” around anterior eyes white. Abdomen, book-lung covers and spinnerets yellow, but dorsum brown and covered with white hairs. All legs and palpi yellow, covered with white hairs. Epigyne and spermathecae as in Figs. 44–45.

Material examined: CHAD: 1♂ (MRAC, 119358; det. J. Denis), Trou au Natron, Mission Belge au Tibesti [NW part of Tibesti region in NW tip of Chad], 10 June 1961 (coll.?). MOROCCO: 1♂ 1♀ (MRAC, 159548), Ksar es Souk [=Er Rachida, =Er Rachidia], c. 31°55'N, 4°26'W, Stuuwmeer, 28 July 1971 (R. Jocqué). ALGERIA: 1♂ (PCRB), road Illizi–El Bhaktou, 30 May 1978 (J. Mertens); 1♂ (PCRB), Wilaya Bordj Bou Arreridj, Portes de Feu,

c. 36°12'N, 4°23'E, 13 May 1988 (RB); 1♀ (PCRB), Illizi, c. 26°29'N, 8°28'E, Guelta Ballouaki, 1 June 1978 (J. Mertens); 1♂ (PCRB), Tamanrasset, Hirafok, c. 23°39'N, 5°45'E, 2 February 2003 (K. De Smet); 1♂ (PCJM, 18734), Qued Djerat, Elieh, date? (J. Murphy). EGYPT: 1♂ (HUJ, 15202; paratype of *Aelurillus sinicus*, Figs. 39–43), Sinai [=Shibh Jazirat Sina] Governorate, Vatiya [=Watia] Pass, 28°41'N, 33°59'E, c. 1126 m a.s.l., 18 July 1968 (A. Shulov).

Aelurillus lopadusae Cantarella, 1983 (Fig. 82)

For a complete reference list see Platnick (2004).

Types: Holotype ♂ and paratype ♀ of *Aelurillus lopadusae* (DBAU), [Italy], ‘Lampedusa, August 1969’.

Comments: We re-examined two males of *A. lopadusae* kept in the MCZ, which were apparently sent to the Peckhams by Simon. Both males were hitherto identified as *A. numidicus* (Lucas, 1846), apparently by Simon himself, who might have seen Lucas’ material. However, it is unlikely that *A. numidicus* is a senior synonym of *A. lopadusae*, as reasoning from Lucas’ (1846) description alone, we suspect that *A. numidicus* is possibly a *Phlegra* (see below). The matter needs special attention in the future.

Distribution: Italy and Algeria; the latter record is the first outside the type locality. As no exact locality in Algeria was given on the labels of the males we re-examined (see below), we have not mapped these records.

Material examined: ALGERIA: 1♂ (MCZ, 28553; hitherto determined as *Aelurillus numidicus*), ‘Algeria’ (ex Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris); 1♂ (MCZ, 28554; hitherto determined as *Aelurops numidicus*), ‘Algeria’ (G. W. & E. G. Peckham coll.).

Aelurillus luctuosus (Lucas, 1846) (Figs. 9–12, 46–82)

Salticus luctuosus Lucas, 1846: 139, pl. 5, fig. 7 (D♂; ♂ holotype lost).

A ♂ neotype is designated here.

Heliophana luctuosa: Simon, 1864: 333.

Attus luctuosus: Pavesi, 1868: 529.

Aelurops luctuosus: Simon, 1876: 139.

Aelurillus luctuosus: Simon, 1901: 665; 1909: 40; Galiano, 1910: 371, 409; Reimoser, 1919: 112; Roewer, 1955: 1114; Bonnet, 1955: 169; Prószyński, 2003b; Platnick, 2004.

Salticus affinis Lucas, 1846: 161–162, pl. 7, fig. 4 (D♀; ♀ holotype lost).

New synonymy.

Aelurops affinis: Simon, 1876: 138 (♂♀).

Attus affinis: Simon, 1864: 316; 1868: 71; 1871: 154 (♂).

Ictidops affinis: Karsch, 1881: 5.

Aelurillus affinis: Planet, 1905: 269; Strand, 1906: 98; 1909: 5; Galiano, 1910: 349, 409; Reimoser, 1919: 111; Simon, 1937: 1228, 1268 (♂♀); Bodenheimer, 1937: 239; Denis, 1937: 1056 (♀); Caporiacco, 1948: 161; Bonnet, 1955: 165; Wunderlich, 1995: fig. 42 (♂); Metzner, 1999: 73, 192–193, figs. 38a–j, 43j, map 40 (♂♀); Alicata & Cantarella, 2000: 486; Cardoso, 2000: 26; Logunov & Chatzaki, 2003: 95; Prószyński, 2003b; Platnick, 2004.

Aelurillus basseleti (nec Lucas, 1846; misidentified): Prószyński, 2003a: figs. 92–93 (♂).

Attus monardi (nec Lucas, 1846, misidentified): Simon, 1868: 66, pl. 5, fig. 17 (♂♀).

Aelurillus monardi (nec Lucas, 1846; misidentified): Cardoso, 2000: 26.

Attus ogieri Simon, 1868: 534 (D♂; ♂ holotype in MNHN; examined).

New synonymy.

Aelurops ogieri: Simon, 1876: 139.

Yllenus ogieri: Pavesi, 1878: 396.

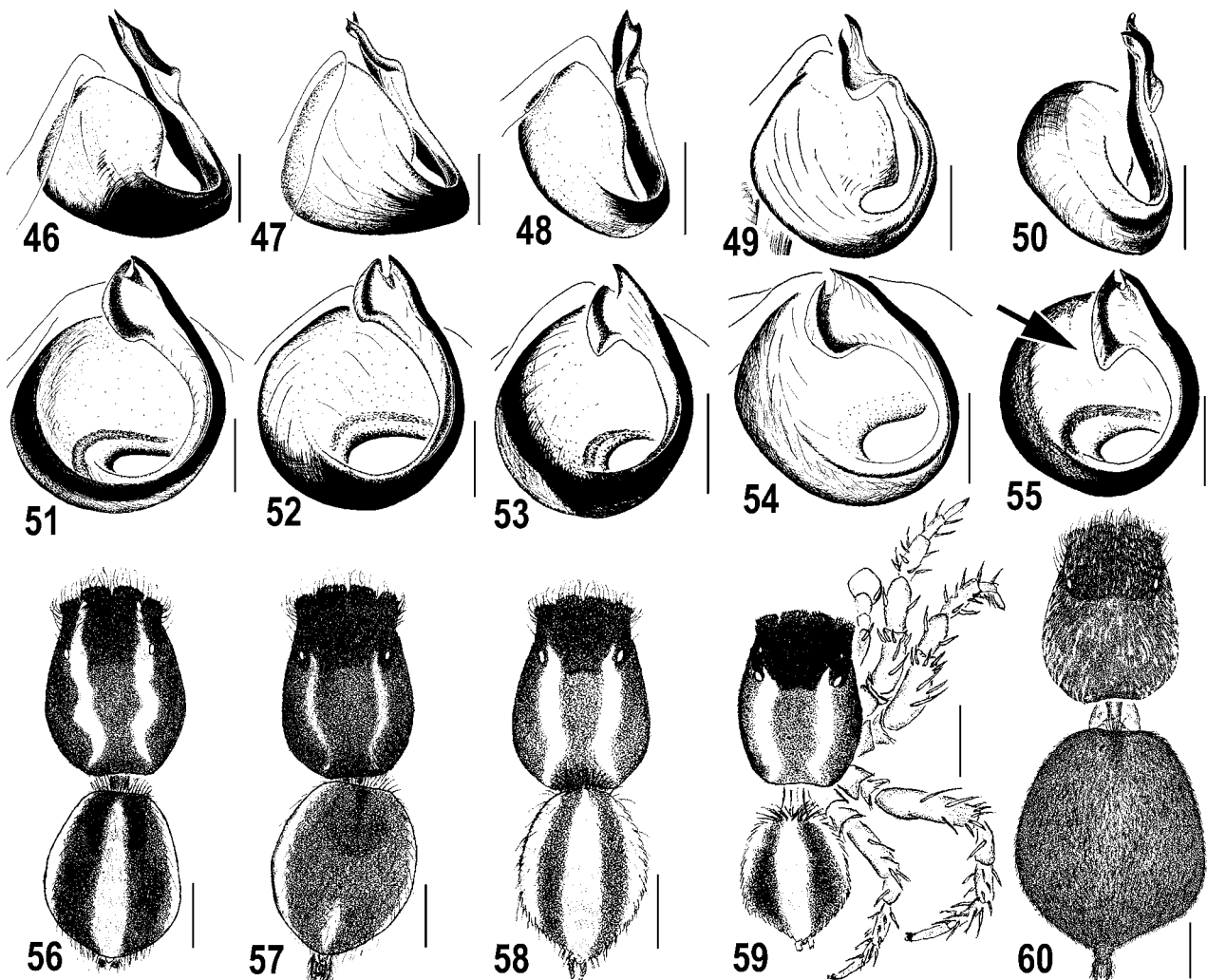
Aelurillus ogieri: Simon, 1884: 315; Galiano, 1910: 375, 409; Reimoser, 1919: 112; Bristowe, 1935: 775; Drensky, 1936: 189; Prószyński, 2003b; Platnick, 2004.

Aelurillus pallidemaculatus Denis, 1937: 1056, pl. 5, fig. 12 (D♀; ♀ holotype in MNHN; not examined). **New synonymy.**

Types: Neotype ♂ of *Aelurillus luctuosus* (MNHN; designated here), Algeria, Wilaya Blida, Atlas de Blida [=Atlas Blidéen], Djebel Mouzaïa, [c. 36°28'N, 2°40'E], 1450 m a.s.l., litter of *Q. faginea* forest, 22 May 1985 (RB). Holotype ♂ of *Attus ogieri* (MNHN, 790), [Spain], 'Sierra Nevada 651'.

Diagnosis: This species is most similar to *A. basseleti* and *A. monardi*, but males can easily be separated by the uniformly black or dark brown clypeus (and the entire "face"), which is densely covered with black/brownish hairs (Figs. 9, 11) [a wide transverse clypeal band of white/yellowish hairs is present in *A. basseleti* (Figs. 13, 15) and there are three narrow vertical lines on the "face" in *A. monardi* (Figs. 1, 3, 5, 7)]. Also, the male palps of *A. luctuosus* have well-pronounced, contrasting yellow palpal patellae and tibiae as compared with *A. monardi*, which possesses much less contrasting yellow-brown patellae and tibiae as against brown femora, cymbium and bulbus. Females of these three species are practically indistinguishable (cf. Figs. 73–81, 29–31 and Cantarella, 1982: fig. 19).

Comments: *Salticus luctuosus* was described from a single male from Las Tonga (environs of El Kala; Algeria) (Lucas, 1846). The ♂ holotype of *A. luctuosus* is considered lost. Matching of the newly collected material to the original description of *A. luctuosus* is not easy. However, of the three closely related *Aelurillus* species collected by R. Bosmans in Algeria (see above "Diagnosis"), this is the only one having a unicolorous clypeus covered with black or brownish hairs/bristles and having the lateral margins of the carapace with a thin edging of white hairs (cf. Lucas, 1846: 139; "... il présent, à sa partie antérieure, quelques poils noirs assez allongés, et, de plus, ses parties latérales sont entourées de poils blancs, lesquels forment une bordure très-fine."). Furthermore, Lucas clearly stated that "Les palpes sont courts, noirs, avec la partie supérieure des troisième, quatrième et cinquième articles d'un blanc jaunâtre". In other words, palps have contrastingly coloured segments. As we found, the male palps in *A. luctuosus* have cymbium, bulbus and femur brownish (Figs. 10, 12), whereas the patella and tibia are contrastingly yellow and covered with white hairs (see under "Description" below). Thus, it is safe to conclude that



Figs. 46–60: *Aelurillus luctuosus* (Lucas, 1846). 46–50 Embolic division, retrolateral view; 51–55 Ditto, dorsal view; 56–59 Male, body colour pattern; 60 Female, body colour pattern. Specimens: (46, 51, 56) Algeria, Meurdja, Atlas Blidéen; (47, 52, 57) Algeria, Chleff, forêt de Tacheta; (48, 53, 58) France, Corsica, Propriano; (49, 54) Spain, "Sierra Nevada", holotype of *Aelurillus ogieri* Simon, 1868; (50, 55, 59) Portugal, Mértola; (60) Spain, Málaga. Scale lines=0.1 mm (46–55), 1 mm (56–60).

we have correctly identified specimens of *A. luctuosus*. Finally, *A. luctuosus* was described by Lucas (1846) on page 139, i.e. its description precedes those of the other *Aelurillus* species described in the same work. Therefore, if any of the subsequent descriptions, especially those made from single females, belong to the same species, the name *A. luctuosus* will stand as the valid one for the species anyway.

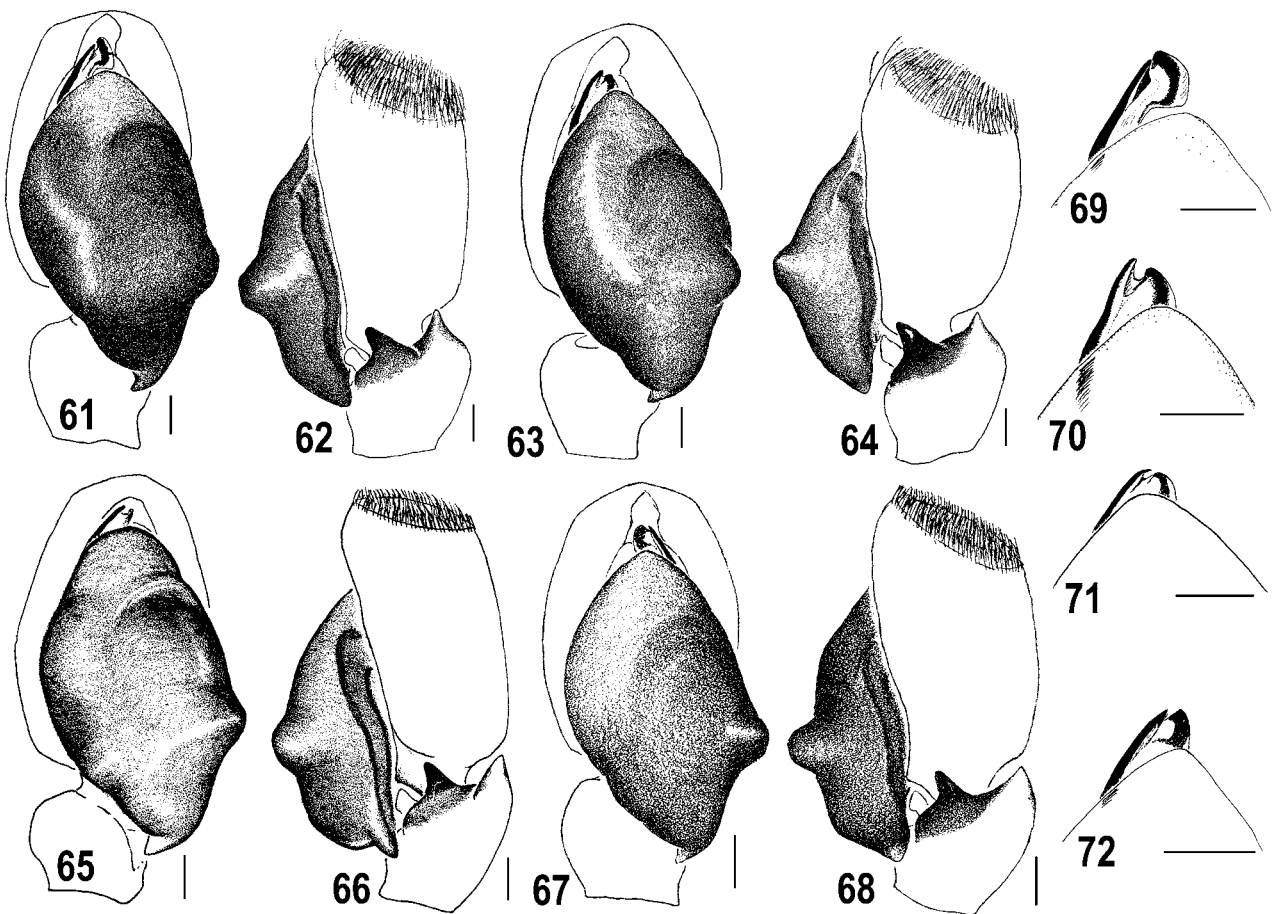
As the ♂ holotype of *A. luctuosus* is inaccessible and almost surely lost, we designate a ♂ neotype collected from Blida (Djebel Mouzaïa), a locality close to the original one (Las Tonga).

We re-examined the ♂ of *Aelurillus ogieri* (Figs. 49, 54) studied by Simon (1868), which seems to be the holotype. Although the specimen is old, it is obvious that it has no colour pattern either on the carapace or on its "face". The structure of the embolus of *A. ogieri* is identical to that of *A. luctuosus* (cf. Figs. 46–48, 51–53). The ♂ holotype came from Spain, where the latter species is quite common. Thus, we have come to the conclusion that the name *A. ogieri* should be synonymised with *A. luctuosus*.

The name *Aelurillus affinis* has been used to date by many authors (see above), but none of them seems to have examined properly identified specimens (or at least those taken from the type locality). For instance, of the contemporary authors, Prószyński (1976: figs. 323–325) first illustrated females from Poland, Italy

and Yugoslavia, which he thought belonged to *A. affinis*. However, beyond any doubt all his illustrations should be assigned either to *A. v-insignitus* (Clerck) or to a related species. Fet (1985), Logunov (1993), Mikhailov & Fet (1994) and Mikhailov (1997) reported on the occurrence of *A. affinis* in Central Asia. Having re-examined their material, we have concluded that all these records belong to a new species closely related to *A. v-insignitus*; its description will be provided elsewhere by one of us (G.A.). Thus, all the above references are omitted from the synonymy list of *A. luctuosus*. Moreover, as we now know, females in this species group (i.e. *A. luctuosus*, *A. basseleti* and *A. monardi*) cannot be properly separated and it remains unclear how most of the authors who used the name *A. affinis* could identify this species. *Aelurillus affinis* was described by Lucas (1846) from females taken from three localities: Bejaia, Constantine and El Kala, of which one (El Kala) corresponds to the locality of *A. luctuosus* described from a male. Reasoning from the above discussion, we are of the opinion that *A. affinis* is a junior synonym of *A. luctuosus*.

The species *Aelurillus pallidemaculatus* Denis, 1937 was described from females from Algeria (Djebel Daya); a holotype was not designated. Unfortunately, we have been unable to obtain and re-examine the ♀ syntypes, but in spite of this it is certain that this specific name is not valid. It is obvious that Denis (1937) hardly had a



Figs. 61–72: *Aelurillus luctuosus* (Lucas, 1846). 61, 63, 65, 67 Male palp, ventral view; 62, 64, 66, 68 Ditto, retrolateral view; 69–72 Embolic division, ventral view. Specimens: (61, 62, 69) Algeria, Meurdja, Atlas Blidéen; (63, 64, 70) Algeria, Chleff, forêt de Tacheta; (65, 66, 71) Portugal, Mértola; (67, 68, 72) France, Corsica, Propriano. Scale lines=0.1 mm.

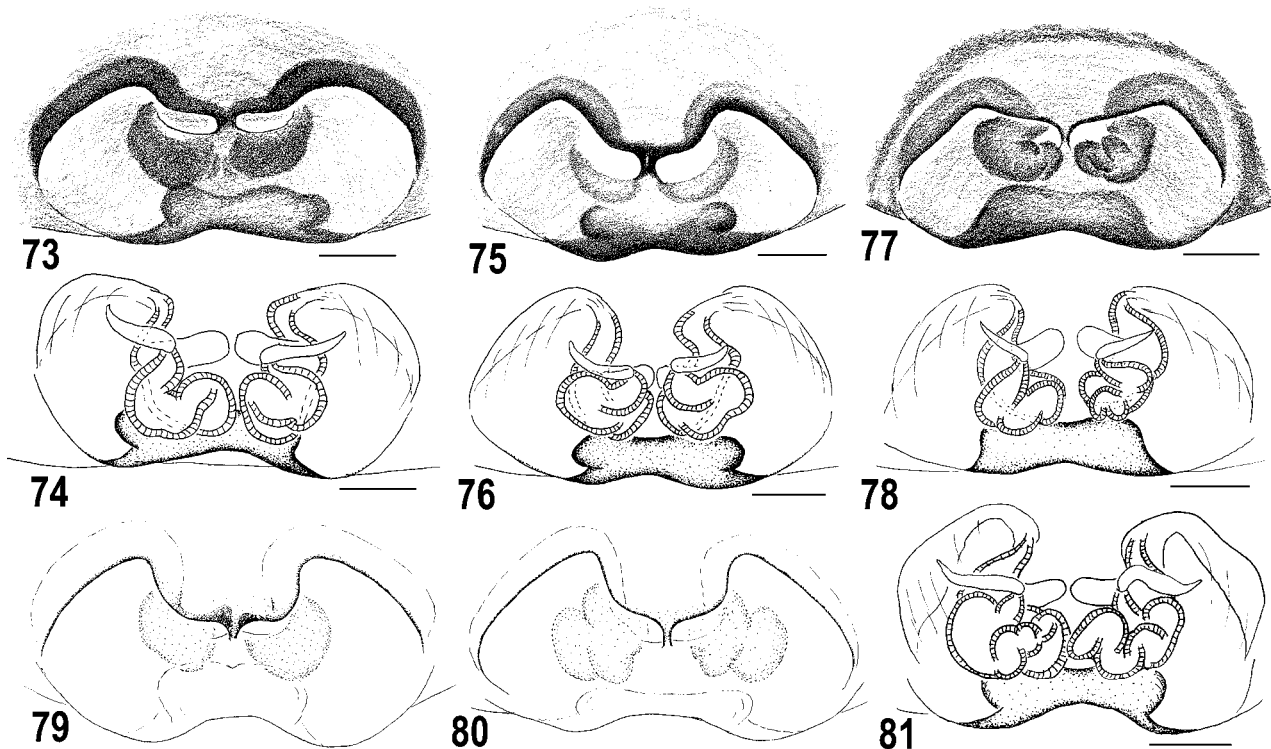
clear idea how to distinguish *Aelurillus monardi*, *A. affinis* and *A. gesticulator* at the time when he described *A. pallidemaculatus*. All these four species are mentioned in his paper, and all of them were collected from exactly the same locality, Zouagha Forest (Djebel Daya), during the period 9–15 May. Denis (1937) reported on 6 males of *A. monardi*, a single female of both *A. affinis* and *A. gesticulator*, and 4 females of *A. pallidemaculatus*. We are of the opinion that Denis simply treated males and different ♀ variants of the same species under four different names. Judging from the illustrated epigynes of his females (Denis, 1937: pl. V, figs. 10, 11, 12), it is certain that all of them correspond to existing ♀ variants of *A. luctuosus* (cf. Figs. 80, 75 and 77 respectively). Therefore, the name *A. pallidemaculatus* is here treated as a junior synonym of *A. luctuosus*.

Distribution: This is a widespread Mediterranean species (Fig. 82) known from Portugal and Morocco in the west (Simon, 1909; Cardoso, 2000; present data), throughout Algeria, Tunisia, Italy (Sicily) (Simon, 1937), Greece and Crete (Metzner, 1999) to Rhodos (Simon, 1937; Caporiacco, 1948) in the east. In most cases, the species was recorded under the name *Aelurillus affinis*, which is synonymised herein with *A. luctuosus* (see above).

This species has also been reported from Syria and Israel (Simon, 1937; Bodenheimer, 1937; Metzner, 1999; all under *A. affinis*). However, in his recent extensive review of the Salticidae of Levant, Prószyński (2003a) rejected these records as being not supported by the pertinent specimens. Thus, we have disregarded them as well and not mapped them.

In the original description of *Aelurillus ogieri*, besides Spain, Simon (1868) reported this species also from Tinos Island (Greece). However, he did not provide exact data on particular specimens collected from Tinos and studied by him. Therefore, we re-examined the ♂ specimen of *A. ogieri* described by Simon (1868), which we consider its holotype. Pavesi (1878) and Drensky (1936) recorded *A. ogieri* from Greece reasoning from Simon's information alone. Metzner (1999) in his thorough taxonomic-faunistic revision of the Greek Salticidae did not mention this species. Perhaps, both Pavesi and Drensky dealt with *A. luctuosus*, of which *A. ogieri* is a junior synonym (see above).

Description: *Male* (from Algeria, Blida, Djebel Mouzaïa): Carapace 3.4 long, 2.4 wide, 1.6 high at PLE. Ocular area 1.2 long, 1.6 wide anteriorly and 1.5 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.5. Abdomen 2.8 long, 2.1 wide. Cheliceral length 0.9. Clypeal height 0.3. Length of leg segments: I 1.5+1.0+0.9+0.7+0.6; II 1.5+1.0+0.9+0.7+0.6; III 2.0+1.1+1.0+1.3+0.8; IV 1.9+1.0+1.1+1.3+0.8. Leg spination: I: Fm d 1-1-5; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr 1-1-1, rt 1-1, v 2-2-2ap; Mt pr and rt 1-1, v 2-2ap. II: Fm d 1-2-5; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr and rt 1-1-1, v 1-1-2ap; Mt pr and rt 1-1, v 2-2ap. III: Fm d 1-3-5; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr and rt 1-1-1-1, v 1-0-2ap; Mt d 1-1-0, pr and rt 1-0-2, v 1-1-2ap or 2-2ap. IV: Fm d 1-2-5; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr and rt 1-1-1-1, v 2-2ap or 1-2ap; Mt d 1-1-0, pr 1-1-2, rt 1-0-2, v 1-1-2ap. Coloration: carapace dark brown, almost black, with black around eyes and two white longitudinal stripes running from eye field to thoracic part (Figs. 56–59); lateral margins with thin



Figs. 73–81: *Aelurillus luctuosus* (Lucas, 1846). 73, 75, 77, 79, 80 Epigyne; 74, 76, 78, 81 Spermathecae, dorsal view. Specimens: (73, 74) Algeria, Blida, Djebel Mouzaïa; (75, 76) Algeria, Chleff, forêt de Tacheta; (77, 78) France, Corsica, Propriano; (79) Tunisia, Zaghouan; (80, 81) Portugal, Mértola. Scale lines=0.1 mm.

edging of white hairs. Eye field covered with adpressed dark brown scales. Clypeus, chelicerae and "cheeks" dark brown, densely covered with black or dark brown hairs and sparse bristles (Figs. 9, 11). Abdomen brown-yellow, dorsum dark brown, with white longitudinal medial stripe. Book-lung covers yellowish. Spinnerets brownish. Legs brown-yellow, each femur dorsally with blackish longitudinal stripe. Palp: cymbium, bulbus and femur brownish, whereas palpal patella and tibia contrastingly yellow and covered with white hairs (contrasting yellow colour sometimes not well pronounced). Palpal femur lacking a ventral knob, dorsally covered with black/brown hairs and prolaterally with yellow hairs (Figs. 10, 12). Palpal structure as in Figs. 46–55, 61–72.

Female (from Algeria, Blida, Djebel Mouzaïa): Carapace 3.3 long, 2.4 wide, 1.4 high at PLE. Ocular area 1.3 long, 1.7 wide anteriorly and 1.6 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.5. Abdomen 4.0 long, 3.3 wide. Cheliceral length 0.9. Clypeal height 0.3. Length of leg segments: I 1.4+0.8+0.8+0.6+0.5; II 1.4+0.8+0.8+0.6+0.5; III 2.0+1.0+1.0+1.2+0.9; IV 1.9+1.0+1.2+1.3+0.9. Leg spination: I: Fm d 1-1-4; Tb pr 1-1, v 2-2-2ap; Mt pr and rt 1-1, v 2-2ap. II: Fm d 1-2-4; Tb pr 1-1, v 1-1-2ap; Mt pr and rt 1-1, v 2-2ap. III: Fm d 1-2-4; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr and rt 1-1-1, v 1-0-2ap; Mt d 1-1-0, pr and rt 1-0-2, v 1-1-2ap. IV: Fm d 1-1-2; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr and rt 1-1-1, v 2-2ap; Mt d 1-1-0, pr and rt 1-1-2, v 1-1-2ap. Coloration: carapace brown, with dark brown eye field and monochromously coloured body (Fig. 60). Clypeus, "cheeks" and chelicerae yellow-brown. Clypeus sparsely covered with short white hairs and brownish bristles. Abdomen, spinnerets and book-lung covers brownish yellow. Dorsum grey-brown, densely covered with light hairs and brownish bristles, sometimes (rarely) with incon-

spicuous reticulated pattern. Legs yellow, with brown patches and semi-annulations. Palps yellow, covered with white hairs. Epigyne and spermathecae as in Figs. 73–81.

Material examined: MOROCCO: *Khenifra*: 2♀ (PCRB), Aguelman (Lake), 33°02'N, 5°01'W, Azizga, c. SE side, 1575 m a.s.l., mixed *Cedrus*, *Q. ilex*, *Q. faginea* and *Fraxinus* forest (among stones and sieving litter), 13 May 1984 (RB). ALGERIA: 3♂ (PCRB) (no locality and date data) (RB). *Aïn Defla*: 1♂ (PCRB), Bethia, c. 120 km W of Alger, 45 km from coast, c. 36°16'N, 1°58'E, 800 m a.s.l., among stones in *Pinus halepensis* forest, 6 May 1989 (RB); 2♀ (PCRB), Miliiana, Djebel Zaccar [=Aïn Torki], c. 36°19'N, 2°13'E, 1000 m a.s.l., steppe and *Q. ilex* forest, 23 April 1989 (RB). *Alger* [=El Djazaïr]: 1♂ (MCZ, 28448; hitherto determined as *Aelurops basseleti*), "Algiers (G. W. & E. G. Peckham coll.)". *Batna*: 1♂ 1♀ (PCRB), Massif de l'Aures, Belezma Mts., Col Telmet, 1820 m a.s.l., pitfall traps in *Cedrus atlantica* forest, 6 November 1987–11 June 1988 (RB); 1♀ (PCRB), Massif de l'Aures, Monts de Belezma, Col Telmet, 1800 m a.s.l., pitfall traps in *Cedrus* forest, 5 November 1987–9 April 1988 (RB); 1♂ (PCRB), Oued Taga, c. 35°24'N, 6°22'E, 1200 m a.s.l., degraded *Q. ilex* forest, 11 February 1988 (RB). *Blida* [=El Boulaïda]: 1♀ (PCRB), Atlas Blidéen, Djebel Mouzaïa (together with the neotype), c. 36°28'N, 2°40'E, 22 May 1985 (RB); 1♂ (PCRB), Atlas Blidéen, Chrea (50 km SW of Alger), c. 36°25'E, 2°52'E, Pic Abdelkader, 1520 m a.s.l., pitfall traps in *Cedrus* forest, 27 June 1989 (RB); 1♀ (PCRB), Chrea, c. 36°25'E, 2°52'E, 1300 m a.s.l., on rock, 3 March 1987 (RB); 2♀ (PCRB), Chrea, c. 36°25'E, 2°52'E, 1550 m a.s.l., montane grassland, 10 April 1985 (RB); 1♂ (PCRB), Atlas Blidéen, Meurdja [=Merdja], c. 36°08'N, 3°18'E, 900 m a.s.l., sweeping tall herbs in flooded garden, 30 May 1987 (RB); 1♂ (PCRB), Meftah, Djebel Zerouela, 450 m a.s.l., among stones in mixed *Q. suber* and *Pinus halepensis* forest, 11 April 1988 (RB). *Chleff* [=Ech Cheliff]: 1♂ 1♀ (PCRB), forêt de Tacheta, c. 110 km W of Alger, 30 km from coast, c. 36°22'N, 1°36'E, 850 m a.s.l., in litter of *Q. faginea* forest, 29 September 1989 (RB). *Saïda*: 2♂ (PCRB), c. 40 km SE of Saïda, Oum Djerane, c. 34°49'E, 0°19'E, 1300 m a.s.l., pitfall trap in maquis of *Q. ilex*, 1 October 1981 (RB). *Tamanrasset*: 1♀ (PCRB), Mertoutek [=Aïn Mertoutek], c. 24°15'N, 5°31'E, 1350 m a.s.l., 15 February 1990 (RB). *Tébessa* [=Tbessa]: 1♂ 1♀ (PCRB), Forêt de Bekkaria, c. 35°21'N, 8°15'E, 15 June 1989 (RB). *Tipasa*: 1♂ (PCRB), Sidi Fredj [=Sidi Ferruch], c. 36°45'N, 2°50'E, 10 m a.s.l., sweeping

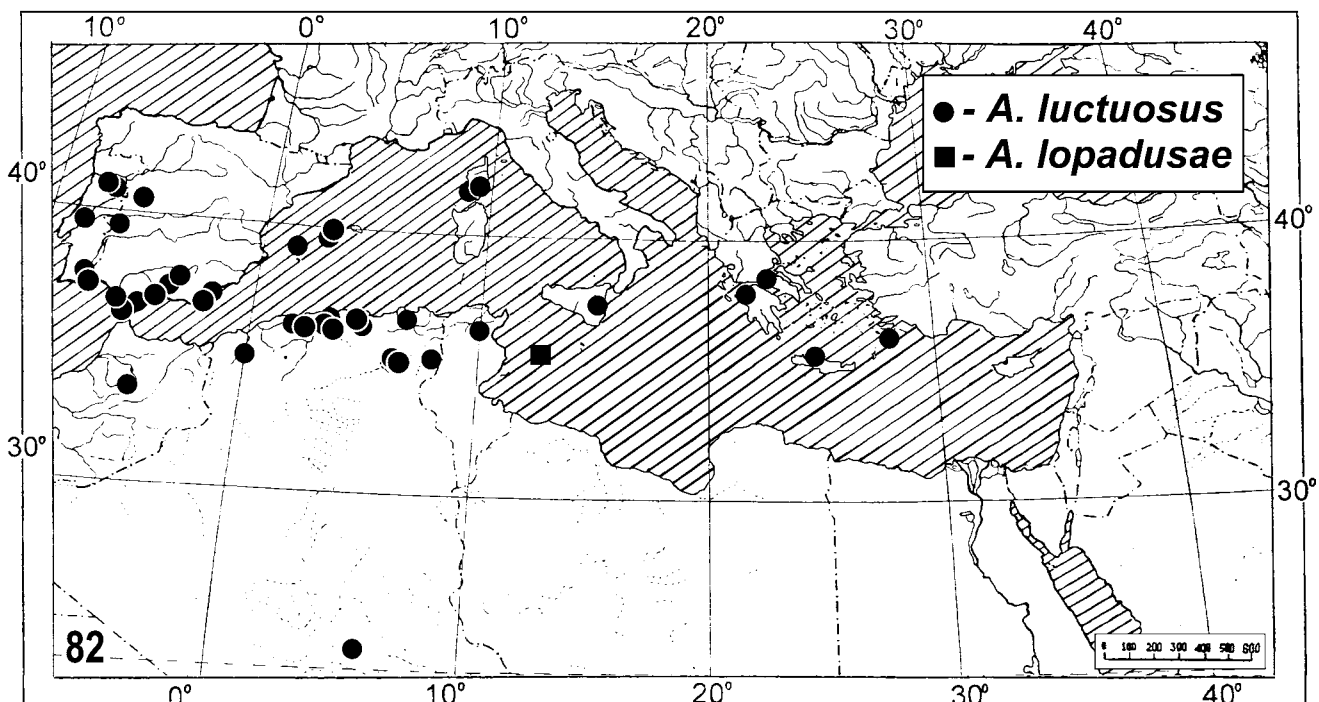


Fig. 82: Distribution of *Aelurillus luctuosus* (Lucas, 1846) (circles) and *A. lopadusae* Cantarella, 1983 (square). One dot may represent more than one close locality.

vegetation and among stones in dunes around hotel El Riadch, 20 March 1983 (RB); 1♀ (PCRB), same locality, 15 April 1987 (RB). *Tizi Ouzou*: 1♂ (PCRB), Massif du Djurdjura, Aït Ouhalane, c. 36°31'N, 4°10'E, 1410 m a.s.l., pitfall traps in open *Cedrus* forest, 6 October 1987–1 June 1988 (RB); 1♀ (PCRB), NE 'Aïn el Hammam, Oued Boubehir [=Oued Boubekir], c. 36°34'N, 4°18'E, stones along temporary pool, 10 October 1987 (RB); 1♂ (PCRB), Sebaou-el-Kedim [=Sebaou el Kdim], c. 36°47'N, 3°52'E, 50 m a.s.l., dry steppe, 10 May 1988 (RB); 1♀ (PCRB), Massif du Djurdjura, Tala Guilef, montane grassland, 2000 m a.s.l., 2 May 1985 (RB); 1♀ (PCRB), Aïn el Hammam, c. 36°34'N, 4°18'E, 1080 m a.s.l., among stones, 2 October 1987 (RB). TUNISIA: 1♂ 1♀ (ISEA), Zaghouan [=Zaghwan], c. 36°23'N, 10°08'E, 17 May 1997 (R. Dolanský). SPAIN: 1♂ (HECO, 2160), Andalucía, no date (Dr D. R. Dorylas); 1♂ (SMNH, 1746; hitherto determined as *A. monardi*), 'Spanien (Simon), T. Thorell coll.'. *Almería Prov.*: 1♂ (PCRB), Carboneras N., c. 36°59'N, 1°54'W, 10 m, maquis and stones near beach, 7 April 1997 (RB); 1♀ (PCRB), Cabo de Gata [=El Cabo de Gata], c. 36°46'N, 2°14'W, 10 m a.s.l., in salt marsh, 7 April 1997 (RB). *Cáceres Prov.*: 1♂ (PCRB), Zahara de la Sierra, grassland along embalse, 8 April 1993 (RB). *Cádiz Prov.*: 1♀ (PCRB), Tarifa, c. 36°01'N, 5°35'W, April 1990 (P. Poot); 2♂ 1♀ (PCJM, 3373), Zahara de los Atunes, c. 36°08'N, 5°50'W, 0 m a.s.l., sand dunes, 18 April 1974 (J. Murphy); 1♂ (PCRS, 1788), Algar, Embalse des Hurones, c. 36°39'N, 5°39'W, 3 April 1985, R. Snazell; 1♂ (PCRS, 1789), Algeciras, Sierra de Luna, c. 36°08'N, 5°27'W, 31 March 1985, R. Snazell; 1♂ (PCRS, 1790), NW Jimena de la Frontera, c. 36°25'N, 5°27'W, 7 April 1985, R. Snazell; 1♂ (PCRS, 1791), Sierra del Retin Tahivilla, 13 April 1985, R. Snazell; 2♂ (PCRS, 1795), near Embalse del Charco Red., 14 April 1985, R. Snazell. *Jaén Prov.*: 1♂ (PCRS, 1738), Sierra de Cazorla, c. 37°54'N, 3°00'W, Cagasebo, 22 September 1980, R. Snazell; 1♂ 1♀ (PCRS, 1727, 1737), same locality, 9–12 September 1982, R. Snazell. *Málaga Prov.*: 4♂ 1♀ (PCJM, 14316), Maro, c. 40 km N of Málaga, 30 April 1990 (J. Murphy); 1♀ (PCJM, 14362), same locality, stones and litter, 100 m a.s.l., March–April 1987 (J. Murphy); 1♂ (PCRS, 1796), c. 7 km SW of Carratraca, c. 36°51'N, 4°49'W, 18 April 1985, R. Snazell; 1♀ (PCRB), Casares, c. 36°26'N, 5°16'W, pitfall traps in maquis, 5 May 1996 (J. de Beir). *Salamanca Prov.*: 1♂ (PCRS, 1797), near La Aberca, c. 40°28'N, 6°06'W, rocky hillside, 6 May 1986, R. Snazell. *Mallorca*: 3♂ 1♀ (PCJM, 131001), Formentor, Casas Veyas, 100 m a.s.l., wooded area, 12 April 1985 (J. Murphy); 1♂ (PCJM, 13114), Sa Meleta, 700 m a.s.l., 8 April 1985 (J. Murphy); 2♂ 3♀ (PCJM, 13029, 13221), Cala Estreta, stony, pine scrub, 20 m a.s.l., 7 April 1985 (J. Murphy); 1♂ (PCJM, 4614), P. Pollensa, grassy, thin wood, 20 m a.s.l., 17 April 1990 (J. Murphy); 1♂ (PCJM, 18504), Cabo de Gata, stones and low plants, 0 m a.s.l., 30 April 1990 (J. Murphy); 1♂ (PCJM, 18501), C. Trafalgar, pinewoods on sand, 200 m a.s.l., 16 April 1974 (J. Murphy); 1♂ (PCJM, 4549), Ternelles, wooded streamside, 150 m a.s.l., 14 April 1975 (J. Murphy). *Ibiza*: 1♀ (PCJM, 5608), Santa Eulalia de Río, c. 38°58'N, 1°31'E, 100 m a.s.l., 9 September 1976 (J. Murphy). PORTUGAL: 1♀ (CBA), no locality data, 16 August 1998 (P. Cardoso); 1♂ (CBA, PMC0338c), no locality data, 2 October 2000 (P. Cardoso). *Beja Distr.*: 1♂ (CBA, PMC0338b), c. 15 km ESE of Mértola, near Minas de São Domingos, c. 37°40'N, 7°29'W, pitfall traps, 25 September 2000 (P. Cardoso); 1♀ (CBA, PMC0330b), same locality, 31 July 2000 (P. Cardoso); 1♂ (CBA, PMC0338), same locality, pitfall traps, 4 September 2000 (P. Cardoso); 1♀ (CBA, 5576), same locality, 16 July 2003; 1♀ (CBA, 5583), Cerro das Antenas, c. 20 km NW of Minas de São Domingos, pitfall traps, 16 July 2003 (P. Cardoso); 1♀ (CBA, 5389), Mértola (monado), pitfall traps, 29 May 2003 (P. Cardoso); 1♂ (CBA, 5673), same locality, pitfall traps, 17 August 2003 (P. Cardoso); 1♀ (CBA, PMC0330), Monte Moreanes, c. 37°38'N, 7°34'W, pitfall traps, 24 July 2000 (P. Cardoso); 1♂ (CBA, PMC0338F), Ribeira das Limas [=Limas River], in 'Parque Natural do Vale do Guardiania', pitfall traps, 16 October 2000 (P. Cardoso); 1♂ (CBA, PMC0338D), same locality, pitfall traps, 9 October 2000 (P. Cardoso). *Faro Distr.*: 1♂ (CBA, 1.561), near Moncarapacho, Olhão, c.37°01'N, 7°51'W, 3 April 1942, coll.?: 2♂ 1♀ (PCJM, 24, 40, 243), Monte Gordo, c.37°10'N, 7°27'W, marsh, pine wood and garrigue, 0–10 m a.s.l., 13–14 August 1971 (J. Murphy); 1♂ (PCJM, 10310), C. St. Vincent, 50 m a.s.l., litter, 14 April 1982 (J. Murphy). *Guarda Distr.*: 1♀ (PCRB), Castelo Bom, Rio Cõa,

c.40°36'N, 6°53'W, 700 m a.s.l., stones in burnt forest, 9 April 1996 (RB). *Leiria Distr.*: 1♀ (CBA), Vale da Garsia, c.39°44'N, 8°45'W, pitfall traps, 2 July 2002 (P. Cardoso); 1♀ (CBA), same locality, pitfall traps, 23 April 2002 (P. Cardoso). *Viseu Distr.*: 3♀ (CBA, 1.641), São João da Pesqueira, 41°08'N, 7°24'W, 4 May 1943 (F. Magalhães). FRANCE: *Corsica* [=Corse-du-Sud]: 1♂ 1♀ (PCYM, #T 331), Propriano, c.41°39'N, 8°53'E, 29 April 2000 (Y. Montardi). ITALY: *Sicilia*: 1♂ (ZMCD), Paternó Fiume Simeto, c.37°33'N, 14°54'E, 7 May 1968 (S. Lengemark).

Aelurillus monardi (Lucas, 1846) (Figs. 1–8, 83–98)

Salticus monardi Lucas, 1846: 156, pl. 7, fig. 2 (D♂; ♂ holotype lost). A ♂ neotype is designated here.

Atta monardi: Simon, 1864: 316; 1868: 66.

Aelurops monardi: Simon, 1876: 139; Pavesi, 1895: 10.

Ictidops monardi: Pavesi, 1880: 383.

Aelurillus monardi: Simon, 1901: 664; 1908: 54; Reimoser, 1919: 112; Denis, 1937: 1056; Cantarella, 1982: 241–243, figs. 5–9, 19 (♂♀); Prószyński, 2003b; Platnick, 2004.

Type: Neotype ♂ of *Aelurillus monardi* (MNHN; designated here; Figs. 83, 86, 87, 90, 91), Algeria, Wilaya Biskra [=Beskra], Tolga [c. 34°43'N, 5°22'E], 125 m a.s.l., in litter and among Gramineae in palm grove, 10 April 1982 (RB).

Diagnosis: In the structure of the copulatory organs, this species is most similar to *A. luctuosus* and *A. basseti*. The males of *A. monardi* can easily be separated by the presence of three narrow vertical lines above the eyes of the first row (Figs. 1, 3, 5, 7) [monochromously black or dark brown “face” in *A. luctuosus* (Figs. 9, 11), and a wide white/tawny transverse band on the clypeus in *A. basseti* (Figs. 13, 15)]. Also, the males of *A. monardi* have less contrasting yellow palpal patellae and tibiae as compared with *A. luctuosus*, which possesses brightly contrasting yellow patellae and tibiae as against brown femora, cymbium and bulbus. Females of these three species are practically indistinguishable (cf. Figs. 29–31, 73–81 and Cantarella, 1982: fig. 19).

Comments: *Salticus monardi* was described by Lucas (1846) from a single male from Alger (“dans le jardin de l'hôpital du Dey”; Algeria). The ♂ holotype of *A. monardi* is considered lost. However, matching the studied males of *A. monardi* to Lucas' description and colour illustration (1846: 156, pl. 7, fig. 2) caused no problems, as among other characters Lucas clearly stated that “. . . et en dessus il présente trois bandes longitudinales de cette couleur, dont la médiane très-courte, les autres larges, partant de la partie antérieure et atteignant presque la base du céphalotorax”. All the males we assigned to this species possess the striped carapace (Figs. 1, 3, 5, 7), with one short stroke on the eye field and two long longitudinal stripes across the carapace, all stripes of a white or yellowish colour (or even tawny in darker specimens). Of the *Aelurillus* material collected by R. Bosmans in Algeria, there are three closely related species (see “Diagnosis” above), of which only one possesses the striped carapace and “face” in males which precisely corresponds to Lucas' description.

As the ♂ holotype of *A. monardi* is lost, to stabilise the taxonomic status of this species we designate a ♂ neotype collected from Tolga, not a great distance from the original locality (Alger).

Most of the subsequent records of *A. monardi* made by various authors after Lucas' description may be doubtful. Simon (1868) and Cantarella (1982) reported on *A. monardi* from Biskra; both examined males and apparently matched them correctly to the original description. Denis' (1937) record from Djebel Daya is disregarded (see above under "Comments" on *A. pallidemaculatus*). The rest of the known records of *A. monardi* should also be disregarded.

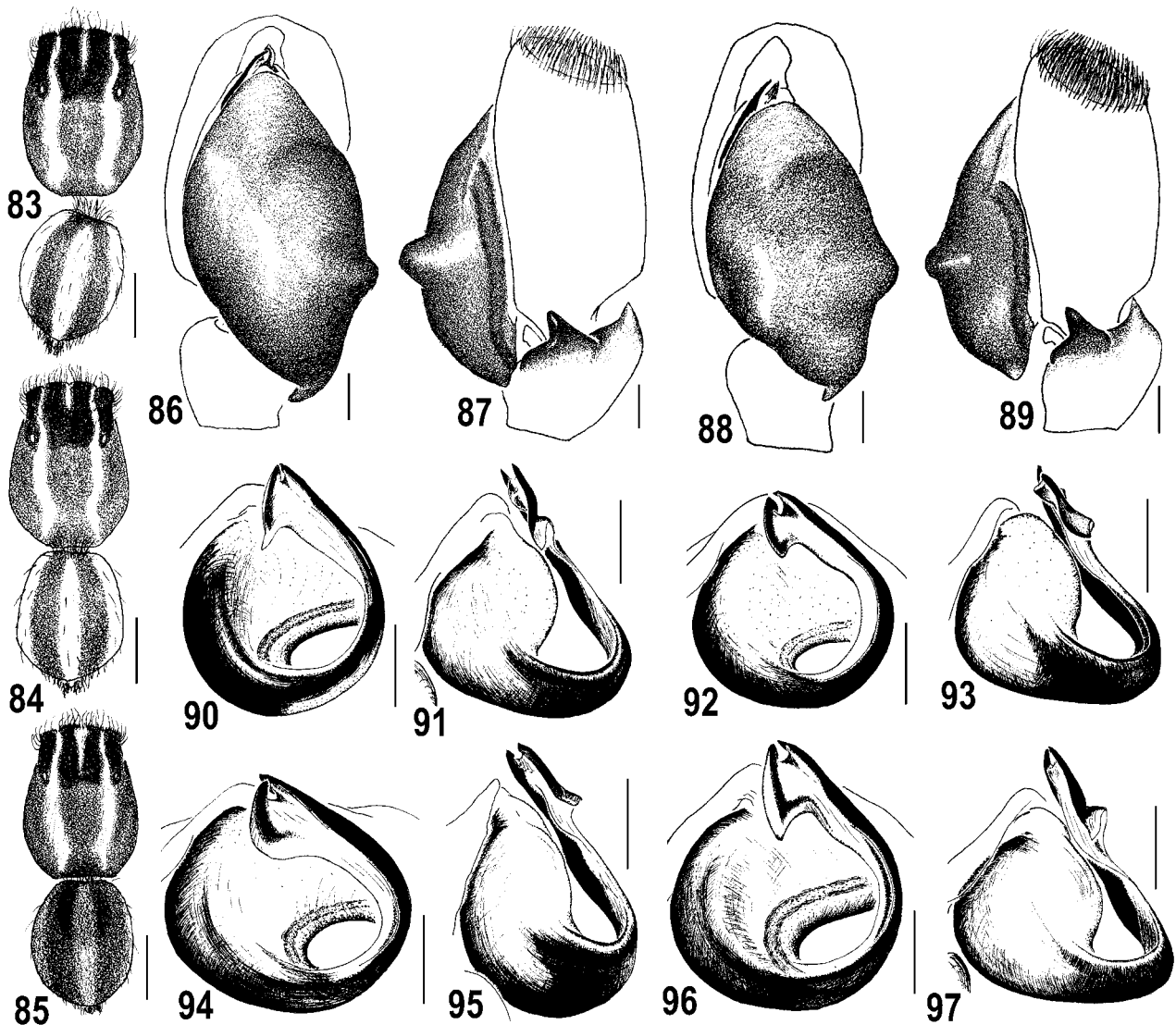
The name *Salticus nicoletii* Lucas, 1846 was synonymised with *A. monardi* by Simon (1868; see also Platnick, 2004 and previous catalogues by Bonnet and Roewer). However, we are of the opinion that *S. nicoletii* may be conspecific with *Salticus numidicus* and apparently does not belong in *Aelurillus* (see below). Therefore, the name *S. nicoletii* is removed from synonymy with *A. monardi*.

Distribution: Algeria and Tunisia (Fig. 98).

Simon (1868: sub *Attus m.*) reported *A. monardi* from Spain (Andalucia) and Italy (Sicily), but we have disregarded these records. In his description, Simon (1868:

67) clearly stated that "des yeux de la quatrième paire au pédicule s'étendent deux larges bandes de poils blancs un peu dorés", but he did not mention a white/tawny band on the carapace and/or a striped eye field (both are unmissable characters). Instead, he further mentioned a thin white margin on the carapace (d'une fine ligne blanche). Thus, we have concluded that when studying the specimens from Spain and Italy Simon was actually dealing with *A. luctuosus* (cf. Figs. 58, 59), which is common there (see above).

Although *A. monardi* has also been recorded from Israel, Syria and Egypt (Cairo) (Pickard-Cambridge, 1872: sub *Salticus monardi*; 1876: sub *Attus monardi*; Pavesi, 1895; Bodenheimer, 1937), all these records are disregarded here. We have re-examined Pickard-Cambridge's specimens of *Attus/Salticus monardi* kept in the HECO and found that the records from Israel were based on immatures [1 subadult ♂ (HECO, bottle 1833, tube 13), '*Attus monardi* Luc./Palestine'; 5 juveniles (HECO, bottle 1837, tube 8), '*Salticus monardi* (Luc.) / Palestine/13 Jericho (Luc.)'] and cannot be confirmed.



Figs. 83–97: *Aelurillus monardi* (Lucas, 1846). 83–85 Male body colour pattern; 86, 88 Male palp, ventral view; 87, 89 Ditto, retrolateral view; 90, 92, 94, 96 Embolic division, dorsal view; 91, 93, 95, 97 Ditto, retrolateral view. Specimens: (83, 86, 87, 90, 91) Algeria, Biskra, Tolga, neotype of *Aelurillus monardi*; (84, 96, 97) Tunisia, Hammamet; (85, 94, 95) Algeria, Sétif, Djebel Babor; (88, 89, 92, 93) Algeria, El Kala, Cap Rosa. Scale lines=1 mm (83–85), 0.1 mm (86–97).

The record from Egypt was based on a single male [1♂ (HECO, bottle 1832, tube 113), '*Attus monardi* Luc./ Egypt'], which should in fact be assigned either to *Aelurillus kochi* Roewer, 1951 or to *A. bokerinus* Prószyński, 2003. The taxonomic status of the latter species is unfortunately obscure, as it may be a junior synonym of the former. The diagnosis provided by Prószyński (2003a) is inadequate to resolve this problem now; the matter requires the re-examination of the pertinent material. No specimens of *A. monardi* from Syria were found in Pickard-Cambridge's collection kept in the HECO.

Description: Male (Tolga, Algeria): Carapace 2.7 long, 1.9 wide, 1.4 high at PLE. Ocular area 1.1 long, 1.5 wide anteriorly and 1.45 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.4. Abdomen 2.4 long, 1.7 wide. Cheliceral length 0.8. Clypeal height 0.3. Length of leg segments: I 1.1+0.85+0.8+0.6+0.6; II 1.1+0.8+0.7+0.65+0.6; III 1.7+0.9+0.9+1.0+0.7; IV 1.6+1.0+1.1+1.2+0.7. Leg spination: I: Fm d 1-1-5; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr 1-1-1, rt 1, v 2-2-2ap; Mt pr and rt 1-1, v 2-2ap. II: Fm d 1-2-5; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr 1-1-1, rt 1-1-0, v 1-1-2ap; Mt pr and rt 1-1, v 2-2ap. III: Fm d 1-3-5; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr and rt 1-1-1-1, v 1-0-2ap; Mt d 1-1-0, pr and rt 1-0-2, v 1-1-2ap. IV: Fm d 1-2-5; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr and rt 1-1-1-1, v 1-0-2ap; Mt d 1-1-0, pr 1-1-2, rt 1-0-2, v 1-1-2ap. Coloration: carapace dark brown, with black eye field and dorsally with two white-yellowish longitudinal stripes running posteriorly from ALE (Figs. 83–85). Eye field with short median white-yellowish line running from AME to middle of eye field. Clypeus and "cheeks" brown to brown-yellow, sparsely covered with white hairs (Figs. 1, 3, 5, 7). "Cilia" around anterior eyes white, but brown above them. Lateral margins of carapace covered with white hairs. Abdomen grey-yellow, with dark brown dorsum and a white longitudinal median stripe. Book-lung covers brownish yellow. Spinnerets brown. Legs yellow, all femora dorsally with a black longitudinal stripe.

Palpal femur brown, without ventral knob, dorsally covered with brown/black hairs, but prolaterally with bunch of white hairs (Figs. 2, 4, 6, 8). Palpal patella and tibia yellow, covered with white hairs. Cymbium brown. Palpal structure as in Figs. 86–97.

Female: Absent from the material available to us. For illustrations of the epigyne see Cantarella (1982).

Material examined: ALGERIA: *El Tarf*: 3♂ (PCRB), El Kala, Cap Rosa, c. 30°57'N, 8°14'E, 50 m a.s.l., maquis on dunes, 29 March 1988 (RB). *Sétif*: 1♂ (PCRB), Djebel Babor [=Babor Mt. Range, =Massif des Babors], c. 36°32'N, 5°25'E, 1920 m a.s.l., litter in *Q. faginea* forest, 15 June 1987 (RB). TUNISIA: 2♂ (ISEA), Hammamet, c. 36°23'N, 10°38'E, 8–19 May 1997 (J. Dolanský).

Aelurillus plumipes (Thorell, 1875) (Figs. 98–108)

Yllenus plumipes Thorell, 1875: 195 (D♂; ♂ holotype in ZMCD; examined).

Aelurillus plumipes: Simon, 1876: 139.

Aelurillus plumipes: Simon, 1901: 665; Reimoser, 1919: 112; Roewer, 1955: 1116; Bonnet, 1955: 170; Prószyński, 1976: figs. 319–322 (♂); 2003b; Platnick, 2004.

Yllenus cervinus Thorell, 1875: 196 (D♂♀; ♀ syntype in SMNH; examined). **New synonymy.**

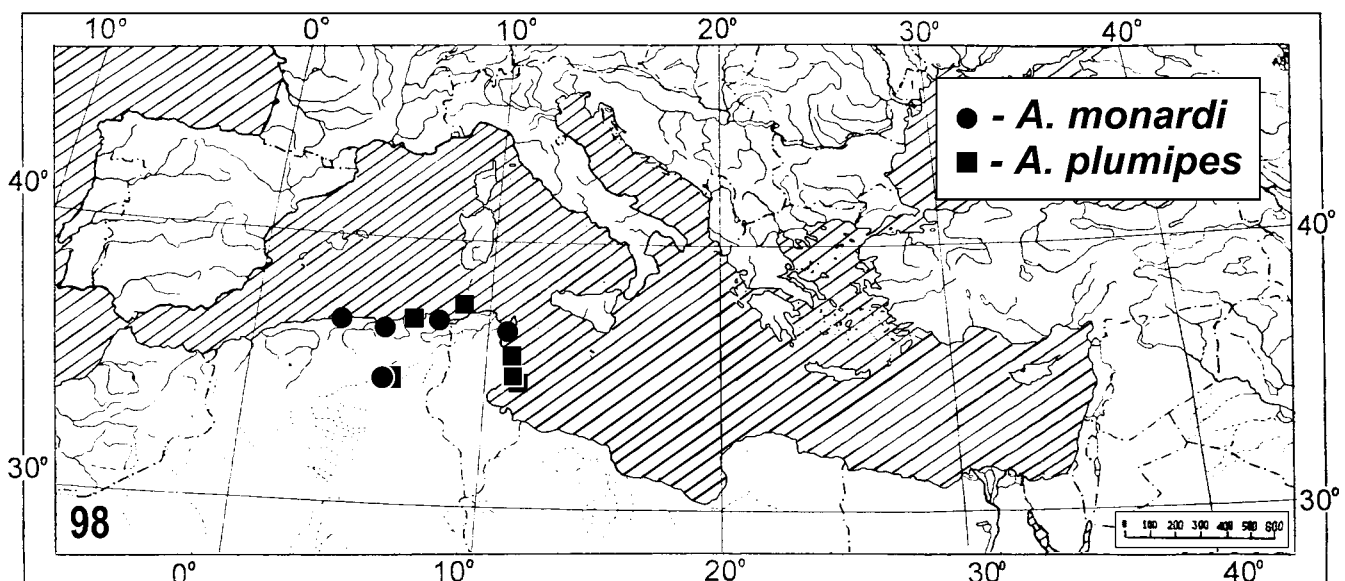
Aelurillus cervinus: Simon, 1876: 139.

Aelurillus cervinus: Reimoser, 1919: 111; Roewer, 1955: 1113; Bonnet, 1955: 166; Prószyński, 1976: figs. 313–318 (♂♀); 2003b; Cantarella, 1983: 55, figs. 10–12, 17 (♂♀); Platnick, 2004.

Aelurillus mayeti Simon, 1885: 3, 4 (D♂; ♂ holotype in MNHN; examined). **New synonymy.**

Aelurillus mayeti: Simon, 1901: 665; Reimoser, 1919: 112; Roewer, 1955: 1115; Bonnet, 1955: 169; Prószyński, 2003a: 36, figs. 91–93 (♂♀); 2003b; Platnick, 2004.

Types: Holotype ♂ of *Yllenus plumipes* (ZMCD, 185), Algeria, Bona [=Annaba], [c. 36°54'N, 7°45'E], date unknown (Meinert). Syntype ♀ of *Yllenus cervinus* (SMNH), Algeria, Biskra [=Beskra], [c. 34°51'N, 5°43'E], date unknown (Meinert). Holotype ♂ of *Aelurillus mayeti* (MNHN; Figs. 99–105), Tunisia, 'Iles de Kerkena' [=Kerkenah Island, =Juzur Qarqanah, =Jazirat ash Sharqī, c. 34°44'N, 11°13'E], date unknown (V. Mayet).



Figs. 98: Distribution of *Aelurillus monardi* (Lucas, 1846) (circles) and *A. plumipes* (Thorell, 1875) (squares). One dot may represent more than one close locality.

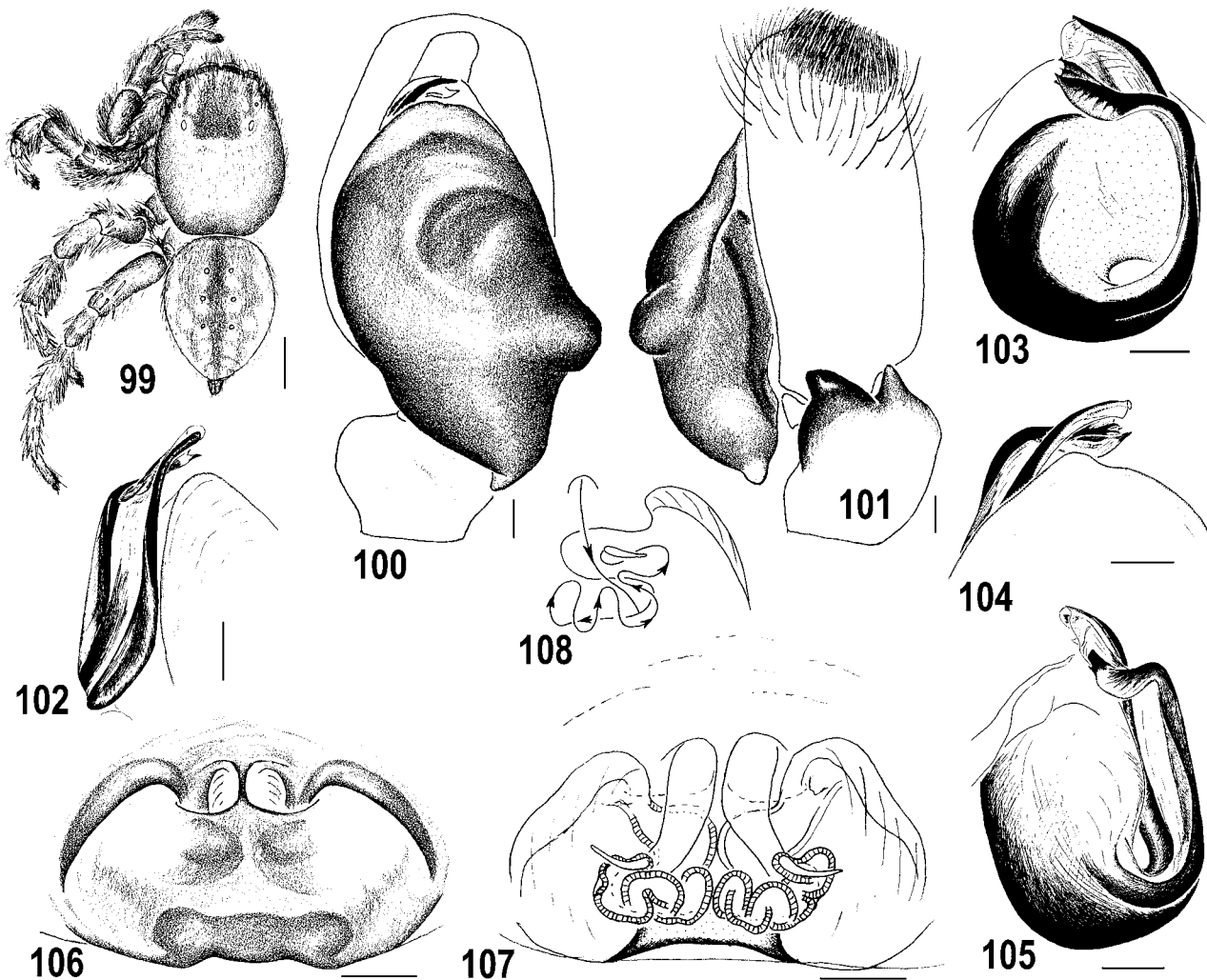
Diagnosis: This species is similar to *A. hirtipes* (Figs. 33–41), but males differ in having femora I–II and the anterior part of the carapace densely covered with dark brown hairs, and in the presence of a pronounced tegular knob (cf. Figs. 100 and 34, 40) and of a colour pattern on the dorsum (cf. Figs. 99 and 33). Females of *A. plumipes* have C-shaped epigynal flaps (cf. Figs. 106 and 44) and longer and more winding ducts of the spermathecae (cf. Figs. 107 and 45).

Comments: We have re-examined the type specimens of *Yllenus plumipes* (♂), *Aelurillus mayeti* (♂; Figs. 99–105) and *Yllenus cervinus* (♀) and compared them to the samples containing both sexes (see below). As all the studied specimens have identical copulatory organs and match each other perfectly, the names *A. mayeti* and *Y. cervinus* should be synonymised with *A. plumipes*. Although *Y. plumipes* was described in the same work as *Y. cervinus*, its description precedes that of the latter species and hence the name *Aelurillus plumipes* stands as the valid name for the species.

Distribution: Algeria and Tunisia (Fig. 98).

Description: Male (holotype of *Aelurillus mayeti*): Carapace 3.8 long, 2.85 wide, 1.7 high at PLE. Ocular area 1.4 long, 1.8 wide anteriorly and 1.7 wide posteri-

orly. Diameter of AME 0.50. Abdomen 3.2 long, 2.6 wide. Cheliceral length 1.0. Clypeal height 0.3. Length of leg segments: I 1.7+1.2+1.1+0.9+0.7; II 1.8+0.9+0.7+1.0+0.85; III 2.3+1.3+1.3+1.7+0.9; IV 2.2+1.2+1.4+1.85+0.85. Leg spination: I: Fm d 0-1-1-4; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr 1-1-1, rt 1-1-0, v 1-1-2ap; Mt pr 1-1, rt 0-1, v 2-2ap. II: Fm d 0-1-2-5; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr and rt 1-1-1, v 1-2-2ap; Mt pr and rt 1-1ap, v 2-2ap. III: Fm d 0-1-3-5; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr and rt 1-1-1-1, v 2-0-2ap; Mt d 1-1-0, pr and rt 1-0-2, v 1-1-2ap. IV: Fm d 1-2-4; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr and rt 1-1-1-1, v 2-0-2ap; Mt d 1-1-0, pr 1-1-2, rt 1-0-2, v 1-1-2ap. Coloration: carapace dark brown, with almost black eye field, sparsely covered with white hairs. Carapace margins covered with white hairs, but on both sides of eye field densely covered with long brown/black hairs. Eye field with white patches, sometimes poorly visible, and anteriorly with long black bristles. Eyes of first row bordered by white hairs and scales. Clypeus brownish yellow, densely covered with white hairs. Chelicerae yellow-brown. Abdomen grey-yellow, dorsum dark brown, with pattern of white patches and densely covered with long brownish and white hairs (Fig. 99). Legs I–II brown, legs III–IV yellow-brownish.



Figs. 99–108: *Aelurillus plumipes* (Thorell, 1875). **99** Male, body pattern; **100** Male palp, ventral view; **101** Ditto, retrolateral view; **102** Embolic division, prolateral view; **103** Ditto, dorsal view; **104** Ditto, ventral view; **105** Ditto, retrolateral view; **106** Epigyne, ventral view; **107** Spermathecae, dorsal view; **108** Diagrammatic course of the insemination ducts. Specimens: (99–105) Tunisia, Kerkenah Island, holotype of *A. mayeti* Simon, 1885; (106–108) Algeria, Biskra. Scale lines=1 mm (99), 0.1 mm (100–107).

Femora I-II prolaterally densely covered with long dark brown hairs, retrolaterally with dense white hairs. Patellae, tibiae and metatarsi I-II pro- and retrolaterally densely covered with long dark brown hairs. Palps brownish yellow, covered with long white hairs. Palpal femur without ventral knob. Palpal structure as in Figs. 100–105.

Female (from Tunisia, no exact locality; MNHN, 6474): Carapace 3.65 long, 2.65 wide, 1.8 high at PLE. Ocular area 1.45 long, 1.8 wide anteriorly and 1.7 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.50. Abdomen 4.1 long, 2.75 wide. Cheliceral length 1.1. Clypeal height 0.3. Length of leg segments: I 1.5+1.2+1.1+0.7+0.55; II 1.5+1.0+1.0+0.75+0.6; III 2.4+1.25+1.4+1.6+0.8; IV 2.2+1.2+1.6+2.0+0.9. Leg spination: I: Fm d 1-1-3; Tb pr 1-1, v 2-2-2ap; Mt v 2-2ap. II: Fm d 1-2-3; Tb pr 1-1, v 1-1-2ap; Mt pr 1-1ap, v 2-2ap. III: Fm d 1-2-4; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr and rt 1-1-1, v 1-0-2ap; Mt d 1-1-0, pr and rt 1-0-2, v 1-1-2ap. IV: Fm d 1-1-2; Pt pr and rt 1; Tb d 1-0-0, pr and rt 1-1-1, v 2-0-2ap; Mt d 1-1-0, pr 1-1-2, rt 1-0-2, v 1-1-2ap. Coloration: carapace brown, with dark brown eye field, densely covered with white scaly hairs and without colour pattern. Clypeus yellow, “cheeks” brownish; both clypeus and “cheeks” densely covered with white hairs. Eyes of first row bordered by white hairs. Chelicerae yellow-brownish. Abdomen yellow-grey, dorsum with poorly marked spotty pattern, densely covered with yellowish, brownish and white hairs. All legs yellow, with brownish patches. Palps yellow, covered with white hairs and brown bristles. Epigyne and spermathecae as in Figs. 106–107.

Material examined: ALGERIA: 3♂ 1♀ (ZMCD, 227, 230; hitherto determined as *A. cervinus*), Biskra [=Beskra], c. 34°51'N, 5°43'E, date unknown (Meinert); 2♂ (MCZ, 28547; hitherto determined by E. Simon as *A. mayeti*), ‘Sahara (607)’, date unknown (G. W. & E. G. Peckham coll.); 5♂ (IZWP, 3, 21, 23), ‘Algeria, 1866–1867’ (W. T. Taczanowski). TUNISIA: 1♀ (MCZ, 28549; hitherto determined as *A. mayeti*), ‘Tunis, Ex. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, 56’, date unknown (G. W. & E. G. Peckham coll.); 2♂ (SNHM, 1233/1905), ‘Tunisia, Sfax, c. 34°44'N, 10°45'E, 1904 (Boerio Constance)’, 1♂ (ZMMU, hitherto determined as *A. mayeti*), La-Galil [=La Galite, =Jazirat Jāliṭah], c. 37°31'N, 8°55'E, 9 October 1983 (collector unknown); 7♂ 2♀ (MNHN, 6474), ‘Tunisia’ (date and collector unknown); 1♂ (MRAC, 124.249; hitherto determined by D. J. Clark as *A. hirtipes*), ‘Tunisie: Rég. Sahel, Khniss’ [Tunisia, Monastir [=Al Munastir] Governorate, Khniss [Khunays], c. 35°43'N, 10°49'E], 9 April 1963 (Ph. Lebrun).

Comments on the remaining *Aelurillus* species of Lucas

Aelurillus gesticulator (Lucas, 1846)

Salticus gesticulator Lucas, 1846: 150–151, pl. 6, fig. 9 (D♀; ♀ holotype lost; not examined).

For a complete reference list see Platnick (2004).

Comments: *Salticus gesticulator* was described by Lucas (1846) from females taken from a number of localities (Alger, Mila, Constantine and Sétif) and thus it was a rather abundant species. The ♀ holotype is considered lost. Neither the description nor the colour figure of *A. gesticulator* provided by Lucas (1846: pl. 6, fig. 9) were sufficient to identify the species. Although we think this may be one of the junior synonyms of *A. luctuosus* (see above), currently it seems worth considering this species name a *nomen dubium*.

Aelurillus nicoleti (Lucas, 1846)

Salticus nicoletii Lucas, 1846: 160, pl. 7, fig. 5 (D♀; ♀ holotype lost; not examined). Synonymised with *A. monardi* by Simon (1868: sub *Attus n.*).

For a complete reference list see Platnick (2004).

Comments: *Salticus nicoleti* was described by Lucas (1846) from several females from Hippone and El Kala. Lucas even recognised two colour morphs of this species, but provided a colour figure of only a single female (op. cit.: pl. 7, fig. 5). The colour pattern of this female and its general appearance are very similar to those of the male of *A. numidicus* (op. cit.: pl. 7, fig. 10) and it is likely that it belongs to this species. Thus, although *A. nicoleti* was once treated as a junior synonym of *A. monardi* (Simon, 1868: 66), we are of the opinion that its status remains uncertain and needs further attention in the future. The name *A. nicoleti* is therefore removed from synonymy with *A. monardi* (see also under that species).

Aelurillus numidicus (Lucas, 1846)

Salticus numidicus Lucas, 1846: 152–153, pl. 6, fig. 10 (D♂; ♂ holotype lost; not examined).

For a complete reference list see Platnick (2004).

Comments: *Salticus numidicus* was described by Lucas (1846) from a single male from Sétif. The ♂ holotype of this species is considered lost. We have been unable to match our material to Lucas’ description and moreover came to the conclusion that this species is unlikely to be congeneric with *Aelurillus*. The main reason is the part of Lucas’ description (op. cit.: p. 152) devoted to leg characters: “Les pattes sont courtes, grêles, à l’exception cependant de la première paire, qui est un peu plus robuste que les autres; . . .”. All the *Aelurillus* species known to us have all legs equally developed, but *Phlegra* species always have the first pair of legs much stronger and more robust. Thus, we are in favour of the opinion of Simon (1876), who considered *Salticus numidicus* a member of *Phlegra*. The problem needs special attention in the future.

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