

Notes on Simon's Types of African Salticidae

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Introduction

This paper is a transcript of notes on the African Salticidae in the Simon collection (housed in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris) made up to the time of the sudden death of the author in September 1971. Certain minor amendments have been made for the sake of clarity and the material has been compiled for publication by Mrs Jean Clark. It must be emphasized that these notes and the accompanying figures were not considered ready for publication by the author. However they contain a great deal of information which will be of value to other workers on this group of spiders and it was felt that they should be made generally available.

In October 1964 the author paid a two-week visit to the Paris Museum to examine the Simon types, and subsequently further material was borrowed from this collection. Some specimens were still in his possession at the time of his death, but they have now been returned. The notes have been taken from two main sources:

A. A stiff-backed note book labelled '1. Salticidae, List of species, Notes etc., Europe and Africa'.

This source is referred to in this paper by the abbreviation [Nbk.] followed by a page number.

B. The author's interleaved copy of Berland and Millot's *Les Araignées de l'Afrique Occidentale Française*. 1. *Les Salticidae. Mém. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris (n.s.)* 12, 1941. In this interleaved copy he made notes as well as adding translations of the Berland & Millot text. Herein this source is referred to as [B. & M.] with an appropriate page number.

Additionally some information has been taken from notes kept in various blue-covered files, from short statements on drawings, and from correspondence with Professor P. L. G. Benoit of Tervuren Museum, Belgium.

Although a few had been inked in, the majority of the author's figures are pencil drawings. Xerox copies of these have been taken and poorly reproduced lines

intensified by Mr Arthur Smith, formerly of the Entomological Department of the British Museum (Natural History), to whom special thanks are given. The original drawings, together with the rest of the author's work, are housed in the Arachnida Section of the Museum.

The Simon Salticidae species are for convenience presented in alphabetical order of genus, and represent only those dealt with by the author. The tube number and information accompanying the names refer to the number of the tube as given in the Simon collection, the number of specimens within the tube, and any data on the accompanying labels.

The four lectotypes (*Malloneta guineensis*, *Mithion hesperius*, *Mogrus albogularis*, *Pachypoessa lacertosa*) were selected by the author in 1970; and these designations have been recently checked with the type material by Mr F. R. Wanless.

The notes contain many comments and suggestions on relationships and synonymies. Where the author did not appear to be absolutely certain they are regarded as possible taxonomic changes awaiting future confirmation, but in cases where he makes definite statements on synonymies and changes of generic placement these are accepted and set out for greater clarity within square brackets []. Apart from these and other additions (which are always within square brackets), and apart from the editorial footnotes, the text is in the author's own words.

Thanks are extended to the following people for their help or advice: Dr J. G. Sheals, Mr F. R. Wanless, Mr K. H. Hyatt, Miss D. M. Norman, Mr J. F. Perkins (British Museum (Natural History)); Mr D. Macfarlane (Commonwealth Institute of Entomology); Mrs M. Doyle (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature); Mr G. H. Locket (Stockbridge, Hampshire); and Prof. P. L. G. Benoit (Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Belgium).

1. *Aelurillus cristatopalpus* Simon (1902B, p. 36) (fig. 1)

♂, ♀ described.

Tube No. 20129 *Ael. cristatopalpus* Simon 1902; 2 ♂♂, 1 imm. ♀; Vryburg, Kimberley, S. Africa; from Peckham (No. 3F)

Male carapace with mixture of white and pale red hairs, no obvious bands; the legs with dark annulations, at least on III and IV, particularly noticeable on femur, which are composed of black hairs, with a few red mixed (fig. 1).

Female carapace covered with white hairs and a few red; abdomen with a mottled dark pattern, the pale areas anteriorly in the form of four circular spots roughly square with a pale band, obscurely margined, from about midway, to the spinnerets, the dark spots somewhat confluent and forming obscure bars to the margins; ventrally entirely pale; legs conspicuously annulated, particularly III and IV. [Nbk., p. 40]

2. *Aelurillus guttiger* Simon (1901C, p. 71)

♂, ♀ described. *guttifer* on label in tube. Tube No. 20156 *Ael. guttiger* Simon 1901; 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, 2 imms. + 1 imm. ♂, 1 ♀ of another species, & 1 imm. ♀ in another genus; Pretoria, Makapan, Transvaal.

This species (3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀) fits better into *Stenaelurillus* Simon 1886, by reason of the general appearance, type of palp, etc. The markings of the carapace and abdomen are very similar to *S. albopunctatus* Caporiacco, 1949. [Nbk., pp. 18, 41] [*Stenaelurillus guttiger* (Simon) comb.nov.]

Aelurillus guttiger Simon, 1901C: 71]

3. *Asemonea puella* Simon (1885, p. 27) (figs. 2, 3)

♂, ♀ described Congo

This spider is of a uniform, yellowish, testaceous colour (probably pale green in living specimens). No traces of the red bands on the cephalothorax and abdomen are visible in Simon's specimens, nor are they in the specimens in the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) *A. puella* Simon has not previously been figured and I therefore do so here (figs. 2, 3).

Two species have been described from the African continent, *A. puella* from the Congo, and *A. pulchra* Berland & Miliot (1941, p. 401) from the French Sudan. The latter species has been well figured and described (male only), and there should be little difficulty in recognising it again. I have not seen a specimen of this species.

[File, African Salticidae I]

4. *Baryphas eupogon* Simon (1902B, p. 43) (figs. 4,

5)
♂ described.

Tube No. 21900 *Baryphas eupogon* E.S. 7 ♂♂; São Thomé (Mocquerys).

This species is very close to *B. scintillans* Berl. & Mill. (1941, p. 316), but is, I think, distinct, particularly regarding the tibial apophysis, which is thicker at the base. (figs. 4, 5). On the other hand, Berl. & Mill. (p. 317) mention a co-type of *B. scintillans* which differs from the type in having the tibial apophysis wider at the base and less bent. All seven specimens of *B. eupogon* are identical, and it would be best to regard this as a good reason for retaining this species as distinct until more evidence is forthcoming. [Nbk., p. 36]

5. *Baryphas jullieni* Simon (1902B, p. 42)

♂ described. Liberia

Fig. 1. *Aelurillus cristatopalpus* Simon type ♂ palp, profile tube 20129, S. Africa, Vryburg, Kimberley.

Fig. 2. *Asemonea puella* Simon ♀ epigyne (Angola, N'Dalla Tondo, Dr. Ansoerge).

Fig. 3. *Asemonea puella* Simon ♂ dorsal view (Angola, N'Dalla Tondo, Dr. Ansoerge).

Fig. 4. *Baryphas eupogon* Simon syntype ♂ palp, profile (No. 21900 Sao Thome).

Fig. 5. *Baryphas eupogon* Simon syntype ♂ palp, ventral (No. 21900 Sao Thome).

Fig. 6. *Cosmophasis australis* Simon ♀ dorsal view (No. 21856).

Fig. 7. *Cosmophasis australis* Simon ♀ epigyne (No. 21856).

Fig. 8. *Cosmophasis australis* Simon ♂ palp, ventral (No. 21856).

Fig. 9. *Cosmophasis australis* Simon ♂ palp, profile (No. 21856).

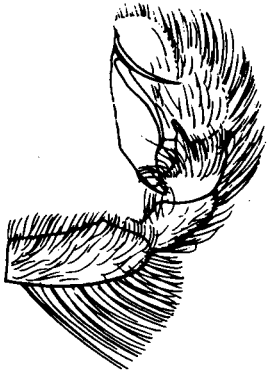
Fig. 10. *Cosmophasis caerulea* Simon type ♂ palp, profile (No. 19974).

Fig. 11. *Cosmophasis caerulea* Simon type ♂ palp, ventral (No. 19974).

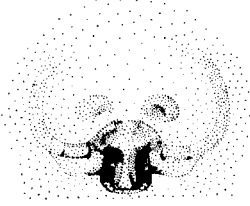
Fig. 12. *Cosmophasis caerulea* Simon (*C. tristis* Berl. & Mill. is the ♀ of *C. caerulea* Simon) type ♀ epigyne (No. 19974).

Fig. 13. *Cosmophasis lucidiventris* Simon ♂ palp, profile (No. 17394).

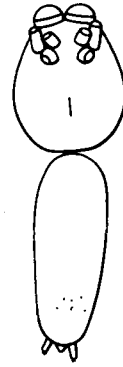
Fig. 14. *Cosmophasis lucidiventris* Simon ♂ palp, ventral (No. 17394).



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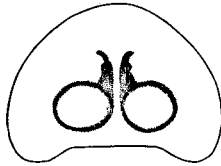
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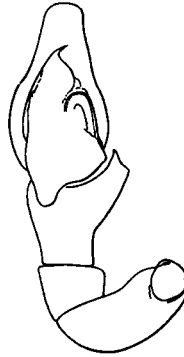
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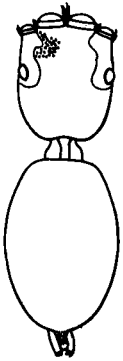
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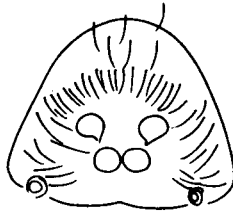
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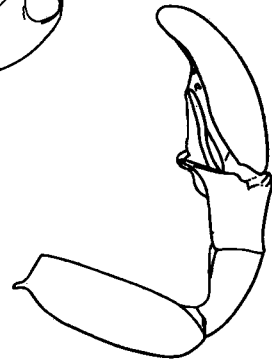
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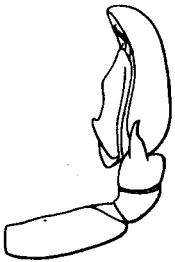
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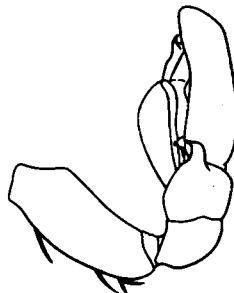
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11



13



14

B. jullieni = *B. micheli* Berland & Millot ♂ = *B. albicinctus* Berland & Millot ♀. *B. jullieni* has priority. [Nbk., p. 7]

[*Baryphas jullieni* Simon, 1902B: 42 ♂.

Baryphas albicinctus Berland & Millot, 1941: 313, ♀ syn.nov.

Baryphas micheli Berland & Millot, 1941: 315, ♂ syn.nov.]

6. *Blaisea lyrata* Simon (1903C, p. 723) ♂ described.

Tube No. 21901 *Blaisea lyrata* Simon; 1 ♂; Gabon.

This male is very like the figure of *B. bicalcarata* Simon in Berl. & Mill. (1941, p. 358, fig. 58), the type of which is not in Paris, but probably in Genoa. Could this be a case of mistaken identity? [Nbk., p. 52]

7. *Brancus muticus* Simon (1902A, p. 400) ♂ described. Congo

B. muticus — spines on tibia and metatarsus I very short, like spicules! [Nbk., p. 7]

8. *Carrhotus scriptus* Simon (1902A, p. 393) ♂ described.

Tube No. 20223 *Carr. scriptus* Simon 1902; 2 ♂♂; Gabon (Mcq.)

The tibial apophysis of the palp is slightly different in these two males, but perhaps only due to the natural variation within a species. [Nbk., p. 38]

9. *Carrhotus semiaurantiacus* Simon (1910, p. 432) ♀ described.

Tube No. 20201 1 ♀; Congo. [Nbk., pp. 7, 8]
[See under *Dasycryptus dimus*]

10. *Carrhotus singularis* Simon (1902A, p. 395) ♂ described.

Tube No. 20126 *Carr. singularis* Simon 1902; 1 ♂; S. Africa, Bloemfontein.

The type is a male not a female (Roewer, 1954

Katalog der Araneae 2 p. 1044). The error originated in the description (Simon, 1902A, p. 395) which is of a male, but states it to be a female. The male 20126 is the type.

It seems to fit reasonably well into the genus *Carrhotus* on the spines of the legs, the form of the chelicerae, and the type of palp.

A male and female in the British Museum (Natural History) from Graf Reinet, Cape Colony, Miss Leppan. The male is considerably larger than the type, but is undoubtedly conspecific. [Nbk., p. 37]

11. *Cosmophasis australis* Simon (1902B, p. 25) (figs. 6-9)

♂, ♀ described.

Tube No. 21856 *C. australis* Simon 1902; 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Cape Colony (Peckham).

Almota quinii Peckham (1903, p. 194, pl. XX, fig. 1) is a synonym of this species. Simon regarded this as a possibility.¹ The figure of the palp agrees with the type of *C. australis* Simon. [Nbk., p. 35]

12. *Cosmophasis caerulea* Simon (1901B, p. 148) (figs. 10, 11)

♂ described.

Tube No. 19974 *C. caerulea* Simon 1901; 1 ♂; 1 ♀; 2 imms. ♀; Freetown.

Cosmophasis tristis Berl. & Mill. (1941, p. 319) described from the female, is, I think, a synonym.² The female in tube No. 19974 is a different species, not *C. caerulea* Simon (fig. 12). [Nbk., p. 34]

[*Cosmophasis caerulea* Simon, 1901B: 148, ♂.

Cosmophasis tristis Berland & Millot, 1941: 319, ♀ syn.nov.]

13. *Cosmophasis lucidiventris* Simon (1910, p. 419) (figs. 13-15)

♂ described.

Tube No. 17394 *C. lucidiventris* 1909 (1910); 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Gabon. [Nbk., p. 34]

14. *Cosmophasis nigrocyanea* (Simon) (1886, p. 390)

¹ It appears that Roewer took up Simon's suggested synonymy (1910, p. 419) of *Almota quinii* under *C. australis* in his catalogue (Roewer, 1954, p. 1150) thus establishing it as a definite synonym.

² On figure D.J.C. states *C. tristis* Berl. & Mill. is the ♀ of *C. caerulea*.

(figs. 16, 17)

♀ described.

Tube No. 7484 *Cyllobelus nigrocyanea* Simon; 1 ♀; Abyssinia (Raffray).

I compared this type female with the specimens sent to me from Khartoum (Prof. J. L. Cloudsley-Thompson) (figs. 16, 17) they are identical (comparison made in Paris). *C. cincta* Denis (1947, p. 67) is also, I think, a synonym.³ [Nbk., p. 35]

C. quadrimaculata Lawrence (figs. 18, 19) – 2 ♀♀ in Simon Coll. tube No. 20155 det. Clark, 1964. The yellow spots much smaller and isolated on the abdomen than in *nigrocyanea* Simon tube No. 7484. The epigyne very similar, but perhaps only individual variation. [Nbk., p. 21]

[*Cosmophasis nigrocyanea* (Simon).

Cyllobelus nigrocyanea Simon, 1886: 390, ♀

Cosmophasis cincta Denis, 1947: 67, ♀ syn.nov.]

15. *Cosmophasis tricincta* Simon (1910, p. 417) (figs. 20 - 22).

♂, ♀ described.

Tube No. 24365 *C. tricincta* Simon 1909 (1910); 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Fernando Po (Fea). [Nbk., p. 35]

16. *Dasycepus dimus* Simon (1902B, p. 364)

♂ described.

Tube No. 20219 *Dasycepus dimus* Simon 1902; 1 ♂; Gabon (Mocquerys).

A male from Ruwenzori (Dr. G. O. Evans, No. 233) is identical. This is undoubtedly the male of *Dasycepus dubius* Berl. & Mill. (1941, p. 359) female, which in consequence becomes a synonym of *D. dimus* Simon, 1902. [Nbk., p. 36]

The type of *D. dubius* is rubbed on the abdomen and does not show the red hairs, but I think⁴ it is conspecific with *Carrhotus semiaurantiacus* Simon female. The epigynes are almost identical. [B. & M. facing p. 359]

[*Dasycepus dimus* Simon, 1902B: 364, ♂.

D. dubius Berland & Millot, 1941: 359, ♀, syn.nov.

Carrhotus semiaurantiacus Simon, 1910: 432, ♀,

syn.nov.]

17. *Euophrys capicola* Simon (1901A, p. 571)

♂ described.

Tube No. 20127 *Euophrys capicola* Simon 1901; 1 ♂; Cape.

This species appears never to have been described. It is mentioned in *Hist. Nat. Araign.*, vol. 2, 1901 p. 571, fig. 684 (eyes only). It is closely related to *E. purcellii* Peckham, 1903, but is probably distinct. [Nbk., p. 52]

18. *Evarcha natalica* Simon (1902A, p. 398)

♂ described.

Tube No. 20381 *Ev. natalica* Simon 1902; 1 ♂; Natal (Dr. Ch. Martin).

The similarity of the palp of this species to that of *Saitis mundus* Peckham, 1903 is remarkable, and will need careful checking. The problem here involves six species, namely *Evarcha natalica* Simon ♂, *Klamathia flava* Peckham ♂, *Hyllus aurantiacus* Simon ♂, *Saitis mundus* Peckham ♂, *Tularosa ogdeni* Peckham ♀, and *Thyenula juvenca* Simon, 1902 ♂, ♀. In all these species the male palp is remarkably similar. [Nbk., p. 37]

[See also under *Hyllus aurantiacus* and *Thyenula juvenca*.]

19. *Habrocestum albimanum* Simon (1901C, p. 71)

♂ described.

Tube No. 20173 *Hab. albimanum* Simon 1901; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, 1 imm.; Makapan, Cape.

The male seems to be very near *H. flavimanus* Simon and *H. luculentum* Peckham in the pattern of the abdomen.

The epigyne of the female is much like that of *H. laurae* Peckham 1903, p. 238, plate 27, fig. 5A. [Nbk., p. 40]

20. *Habrocestum flavimanum* Simon (1901C, p. 72)

♂, ♀ described.

Tube No. 20150 *Hab. flavimanus* Simon 1901; 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Cape, S. Africa.

³ On figure D.J.C. definitely states '*C. nigrocyanea* Simon (= *C. cincta* Denis).'

⁴ D.J.C. is definite about this synonymy on p. 7 of his notebook stating *C. semiaurantiacus* Simon = *Dasycepus dubius* Berl. & Mill.

The abdomen of the male resembles that of *H. luculentum* Peckham 1903, p. 241, pl. 27, fig. 3. The epigyne of the female not unlike that of *H. annae* Peckham 1903, p. 238, pl. 27, fig. 4a. However the male palp is distinct from that of *H. luculentum* Peckham. [Nbk., p. 39]

21. *Harmochirus luculentus* Simon (1886, p. 387)
♂ described.
Tube No. 7553 Sansibar.

The type male of *H. luculentus* is identical with the species described by Lessert (1936, p. 291) as ? *Velloa bianoriformis* Strand. [Nbk., pp. 5, 6]

22. *Hermotimus coriaceus* Simon (1903B, p. 120)
♂, ♀ described.
Tube No. 20238 W. Africa.

The carapace in profile slopes abruptly, very striking. [Nbk., p. 6]

23. *Holcolaetis albobarbata* Simon (1910, p. 413)
(fig. 23)
♀ described.
Tube No. 20206 *H. albobarbata* Simon 1909 (1910);
2 ♀♀; Congo (Landana).

Roewer saw these specimens but I have seen no specimen which agrees with Roewer's figure of this species (Roewer, 1965, p. 27, fig. 25b). The types I have seen (fig. 23), and they are more like his figure (fig. 25d) of *H. strandi* Caporiacco (1940, p. 855). They may well be synonymous. [Benoit correspondence]

Holcolaetis strandi Cap. ♀ det. Roewer, 1961 (Congo, Rutshuru No. 1346 (Tervuren specimen)) is *H. vellerea* Simon (det. Clark). [Nbk., p. 1]

24. *Holcolaetis vellerea* Simon (1910, p. 412)
♀ described. São Thomé

Holcolaetis vidua Lessert ♂ is a synonym of *H. vellerea* Simon ♀ 18/1/67 D.J.C. [Nbk., p. 1]

I have recently had on loan from Dr. Gertsch in New York the type of *Holcolaetis vidua* Lessert. It is a male in good condition and confirms my

identification of this species. Lessert's figure of the palp is, as usual, first class and shows quite clearly how inaccurate Roewer's copy of this figure is, particularly with reference to the shape of the tibial apophysis (Roewer, 1965, p. 25, fig. 24c). Dr. Gertsch tells me that the types of species described by Lessert from the American Museum Congo Expedition were divided, and half of them retained by the Natural History Museum in Geneva. [Benoit correspondence 31/1/68]

[*Holcolaetis vellerea* Simon, 1910: 412, ♀
Holcolaetis vidua Lessert, 1927: 426, ♂ syn.nov.]

25. *Holcolaetis xerampelina* Simon (1886, p. 394)
(fig. 24)
♀ described. Gabon

The type female I have seen (Roewer's figure of the epigyne is crude (1965, p. 27, fig. 25c)). It closely resembles the figure of *H. zuluensis* Lawrence, 1937 which is, I think, a synonym. [Benoit correspondence]

26. *Hyllus argyrotroxus* Simon (1902A, p. 391)
♂ described.
Tube No. 20017 2 ♂♂; Zululand.

H. argyrotroxus Simon = *H. perspicuus* Peckham, 1903.⁵ [Nbk., p. 9]

[*Hyllus argyrotroxus* Simon, 1902A: 391, ♂
Hyllus perspicuus Peckham, 1903: 209, ♂, ♀
syn.nov.]

27. *Hyllus aurantiacus* Simon (1902A, p. 392)
♂ described.
Tube No. 19617 *Hyllus aurantiacus* Simon 1902; 9
♂♂ syntypes, 8 ♀♀; Natal, Zululand (Dr. Ch. Martin).

This species is not a *Hyllus*! Only the male was described. The females in this tube are conspecific with *Tularosa ogdeni* Peckham, female only. The males certainly belong with the females. The tooth on the inner margin of the chelicera is characteristic of the Fissidentati, but is perhaps more intermediate between this group and Unidentati. It should be placed in Fissidentati as in Peckham & Peckham

⁵ Lessert (1925, p.43 footnote) comments on their great resemblance but sees a difference in the male palp.

(1903, p. 245), who remark, "the indentation on one side however, is sometimes more marked than on the other". The species should then be called *Tularosa aurantiacus* (Simon, 1902).

T. ogdeni ♀ Peckham, 1903 is a synonym.

(*Klamathia flava*⁶ Peckham ♂ is also a synonym?)

The undescribed species mentioned by Peckham on p. 246 (presumably males) may well be the same as the males of *Hyllus aurantiacus* Simon. [Nbk., p. 33]

[*Tularosa aurantiacus* (Simon) comb.nov.

Hyllus aurantiacus Simon, 1902A: 392, ♂.

Tularosa ogdeni Peckham, 1903: 246, ♀ syn.nov.]

28. *Hyllus brevitarsis* Simon (1902A, p. 391)

♂, ♀ described. Transvaal.

Lessert (1927, p. 449) thinks *brevitarsis* may be a synonym of *H. natalii* Peckham (1903, p. 210). The females in tube 6384 Simon Coll. are, I think, *natalii*, the males are *brevitarsis* Simon. This is the only tube labelled *brevitarsis* Simon.

Tube No. 19622, Unidentified *Hyllus* from Natal contains *H. brevitarsis* males, *H. natalii* females. This synonymy seems correct. [Nbk., p. 9]

[*H. brevitarsis* Simon, 1902A: 391, ♂, ♀

H. natalii Peckham, 1903: 210 ♀ syn.nov.]

29. *Hyllus flavescens* Simon (1902A, p. 393)

♂ described. Natal

H. flavescens Simon, 1902 = *Klamathia flava* Peckham, 1903.⁷

30. *Hyllus holochalceus* Simon (1910, p. 432)

♂ described. Fernando Po

Tube No. 19545 *Hyll.* Gabon, Ogoni (Mcq.) contains five male, one female *Hyllus holochalceus* Simon.

One male, one female *Hyllus holochalceus* Simon from Ruwenzori (Evans). [Nbk., pp. 9, 10]

31. *Hyllus nigratarsis* Simon MS

Tube No. 984 *Hyllus nigratarsis* Simon; 1 ♂; Zanzibar (Rull).

This is a MS name and is conspecific with *Hyllus ventrilineatus* Strand. [Nbk., pp. 9, 32]

Lessert (1915, p. 81 footnote) says that "*Habrocestum dotatum* Peckham is perhaps a *Hyllus*, the male is in any case different from *H. ventrilineatus* by its coloration and palp. In fig. 12 Strand (1908, p. 63) the little depressions of the epigyne are elliptical, transversely, but there is no doubt that this is an individual modification."

In my opinion there is little doubt that *Habrocestum dotatum* Peckham (1903, p. 239) is a synonym of *Hyllus ventrilineatus* Strand (1906, p. 665) the name *dotatum* having priority. There are two forms of the male, the pale form (*dotatum*) and the dark form (*ventrilineatus*) described by Lessert (1915, p. 81) and by Berland & Millot (1941, p. 340). Extreme examples of the pale form have colour and pattern of the abdomen much as in the female. Peckham (1903, pl. 27, fig. 6c, p. 274) appears to be intermediate between the two extreme colour forms. [B. & M. facing p. 340]

[*Hyllus dotatum* (Peckham) comb.nov.⁸

Habrocestum dotatum Peckham, 1903: 239, ♂ ♀.

Hyllus ventrilineatus Strand, 1906: 665, ♀, syn.nov.⁸.

Hyllus nigratarsis Simon MS.]

32. *Hyllus nummularis* (Gerstaecker) (1873, p. 474) ♀ described.

Tube No. 983 *Hyllus nummularis* Gerst., Zanzibar (Rull).

My determinations of the specimens in this tube are as follows:- *Hyllus moestus* Peckham 1 ♀, *Thyene ogdeni* Peckham 1 ♂, *Thyene coccineovittata* Simon 2 ♂♂.

H. nummularis (Gerst.) seems to belong to the *natalii-moestus* group of the genus, and it is quite possible it is synonymous with one of these species. [Nbk., p. 33]

⁶ See also under *Hyllus flavescens*, *Evarcha natalica* and *Thyenula juvenca*.

⁷ See also *Evarcha natalica*, *Hyllus aurantiacus* and *Thyenula juvenca*.

⁸ Lessert suggests this also, cf. 1925, p. 359; 1927, p. 437.

Tube No. 19568 *H. Natal*, Zulul. contains 1 ♂, 4 ♀♀ *Hyllus moestus* Peckham. [Nbk., p. 9]

33. *Hyllus plexippoides* Simon (1906, p. 1175) ♀ described.

Tube No. 13369 *Hyllus plexippoides* Simon 1906; 1 ♀; Gondokoro (Werner).

The type I have seen. It is conspecific with *Viciria lawrencei* Lessert, 1927, the male type of which I have also seen, sent by Dr. Gertsch, New York. The determination of this species presents no problem, the palp being most striking, particularly the tibial apophysis. I do not think it belongs in *Hyllus*, nor, I think, probably in *Viciria*, though in appearance it fits better in the latter than in the former, although the ocular quadrangle is a parallelogram and the second row of eyes placed in the middle, characters which place it in Hylleae. In Simon's key it runs to *Hyllus*, in this I agree with Berland & Millot (1941, p. 383). It would perhaps be better to place it in a new genus in Hylleae, based mainly on, and differing from, *Hyllus* in the form of the epigyne and palp. [Nbk., p. 32; B. & M. facing p. 383]

[*Hyllus plexippoides* Simon, 1906: 1175, ♀.

Viciria lawrencei Lessert, 1927: 458, ♂ syn.nov.]

34. *Langona maindroni* (Simon) (1886, p. 350) immature ♀ described.

Tube No. 7031 *Lang. maindroni* (Simon); 1 ♂, 1 imm. ♀; Dakar, S. Louis.

The type is the immature female, and was originally described in *Aelurillus*. The locality is given as Saint-Louis (Maindr.) [Nbk., p. 43]

Langona bristowei Berl. & Mill. (1941, p. 304) appears to be a synonym of *L. maindroni* (Simon). [B. & M. facing p. 304]

35. *Langona manicata* Simon (1901C, p. 70) ♂ described.

Tube No. 16853 *Lang. manicata* Simon 1901; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, 1 imm. ♀; Makapan, Transvaal.

This species is very close to *L. avara* Peckham (1903, p. 241) from Mashonaland, but differs in the colour of the hairs on the male palp. [Nbk., p. 43]

36. *Malloneta guineensis* Simon (1902A, p. 405)

Tube No. 20242 *Mallon. guineensis* Simon 1902; 1 ♂ Lectotype by present designation; Freetown (Mcq.). Tube No. 20194 *Malloneta guineensis* Simon 1902; 3 ♂♂ Paralectotypes, Gabon (Mcq.); + 1 ♂ of a different species. [Nbk., p. 46]

Viciria jeanneli Berl. & Mill. (1941, p. 382) described from the male is a synonym of *Malloneta guineensis* Simon, 1902, which is placed in the subfamily Plexippinae. This highlights one of the main problems with the Salticidae, the difficulty of placing a species in its appropriate subfamily, let alone in the correct genus. [B. & M. facing p. 383] [*Malloneta guineensis* Simon, 1902A: 405, ♂.

Viciria jeanneli Berland & Millot, 1941: 382, ♂ syn.nov.]

Fig. 15. *Cosmophasis lucidiventris* Simon ♀ epigyne (No. 17394 Gabon).

Fig. 16. *Cosmophasis nigrocyanea* Simon ♂ dorsal view (Sudan, Khartoum, J. L. Cloudsley-Thompson).

Fig. 17. *Cosmophasis nigrocyanea* Simon ♀ dorsal view (Sudan, Khartoum, J. L. Cloudsley-Thompson).

Fig. 18. *Cosmophasis quadrimaculata* Lawrence ♀ type, dorsal view (N.M. 2627 No. A196 Natal Mus., Njelele River, N. Transvaal, Sept. 1939, H. Munro).

Fig. 19. *Cosmophasis quadrimaculata* Lawrence type ♀ epigyne (N.M. 2627 No. A196 Natal Museum, Njelele River, N. Transvaal, Sept. 1939, H. Munro).

Fig. 20. *Cosmophasis tricineta* Simon ♀ epigyne (No. 24365 Fernando Po).

Fig. 21. *Cosmophasis tricineta* Simon ♂ palp, profile (No. 24365).

Fig. 22. *Cosmophasis tricineta* Simon ♂ palp, ventral (No. 24365).

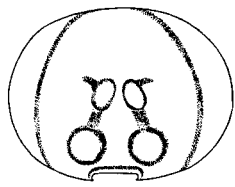
Fig. 23. *Holcolaetis albobarbata* Simon ♀ epigyne (No. 20206).

Fig. 24. *Holcolaetis xerampelina* Simon ♀ epigyne (Peckham's specimen in O. Pickard-Cambridge Collection, Oxford; compared with Simon's type).

Fig. 27. *Pachypoessa 'lacertosa* Simon' (This is a new species, not *lacertosa*) ♂ palp, ventral (No. 19941 Madagascar, Diego (Alluaud)).

Fig. 28. *Pachypoessa 'lacertosa* Simon' (This is a new species, not *lacertosa*) ♂ palp, profile (Madagascar, Diego (Alluaud) No. 19941).

Fig. 29. *Tarne dives* Simon ♀ epigyne (No. 17400 Gabon).



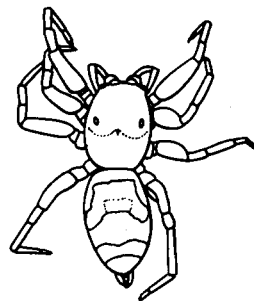
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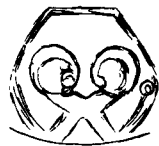
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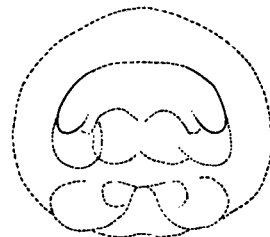
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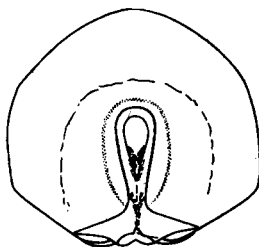
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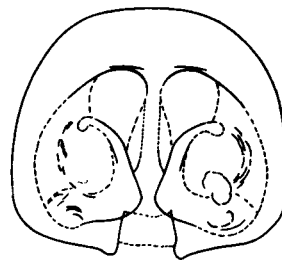
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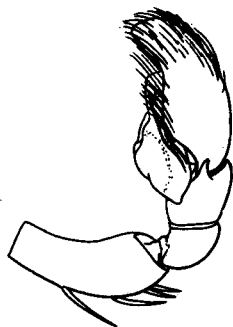
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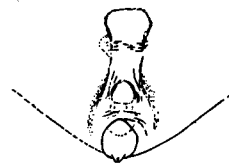
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37. *Massagris constricta* Simon (1900, p. 397)

♂ described.

Tube No. 9925 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Cape.

This genus is very close to *Tomocyrra* Simon, 1900, probably the same? [Nbk., pp. 3, 4]

38. *Mithion hesperius* Simon (1910, p. 427)

♂, ♀ described.

Tube No. 23082 *Mithion hesperius* Simon; 1 ♂ Lectotype by present designation, 1 ♀ Paralectotype; Il. Annobon (Fea).

These specimens are identical with *Paramodunda thyenioides* Lessert (1925A, p. 471). [Nbk., p. 51]

Acompse concinnus Keyserling, 1881 from Queensland (Peak Downs) Australia; Simon made *concinnus* the type of his genus *Gangus* (1903A, p. 706). It appears to be identical with *Paramodunda thyenioides* (*Modunda aperta* is a synonym).

The pattern of the abdomen of *P. thyenioides* is somewhat variable, especially the shape of the chevrons, but the figure gives the essential characters (figs. 25, 26). [B. & M. facing p. 328]

The synonymy is as follows:-

Paramodunda aperta (Peckham) 1903.

Modunda aperta Peckham, 1903 (Mashonaland).

Mithion hesperius Simon, 1909 (Île Annobon).

Paramodunda thyenioides Lessert, 1925 (E. Africa, Kilimandjaro). [Nbk., p. 51]

[*Paramodunda aperta* (Peckham) comb.nov.

Modunda aperta Peckham, 1903: 210, ♂, ♀.

Mithion hesperius Simon, 1910: 427, ♂, ♀ syn.nov.

Paramodunda thyenioides Lessert, 1925A: 471, ♂ syn.nov.]

39. *Mithion sexplagiatus* Simon (1910, p. 426)

♀ described.

Tube No. 24381 *Mithion sexplagiatus* Simon; 1 ♀; Saõ Thomé (Fea).

Simon described the female, not a male as stated at the beginning of the description. [Nbk., p. 51]

40. *Mogrus albogularis* Simon (1901C, p. 72)

Tube No. 20098 *M. albogularis* Simon; 1 ♂ Lectotype by present designation, 1 ♀ Paralectotype; Kimberley. Tube No. 20420 *M. albogularis* Simon; 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀; Ladysmith (C.M.) + 1 ♂ *Baryphas ahenus* Simon.

Tube No. 19570 *M. albogularis* Simon; 1 ♀; Zululand.

This seems to be a well defined species, and the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) has specimens (♂, ♀) from S. Africa. The male palp resembles that of *Eugasmia(?) occidentalis* Denis (1947, p. 82) from Siwa Oasis (Libyan Desert) and they are probably congeneric.

In my opinion *Philaeus mathisi* Berl. & Mill. (1941, p. 341), *P. senilis* Denis (1955A, p. 126) and probably *P. raribarbis* Denis (1955B, p. 208) are also congeneric, or at least very close. [Nbk., p. 32]

41. *Pachypoessa lacertosa* Simon (1902A, p. 399)

♂ described.

Tube No. 20016 *P. lacertosa* Simon 1902; 1 ♂ Lectotype by present designation, 1 ♂ Paralectotype; Natal (C.M. = Dr. Ch. Martin).

Tube No. 19941 *P. lacertosa* Simon 1902; 1 ♂; Diego, Madag. (Ch. Alluaud).

The male from Diego differs in the palp (figs. 27, 28) from those from Natal. It may be a distinct species, though certainly, I think, congeneric.

Also one male from Benito River, Cameroons (B.M.(N.H.) Reg. No. 1899.7.16.128-133 (part)) G. L. Bates, which has been compared with the type. [Nbk., p. 34]

42. *Phlegra albostrata* Simon (1901C, p. 73)

♂ described.

Tube No. 20007 *Ph. albostrata* Simon 1901; 2 ♂♂; S. Africa. De Aare.

The figure of the tibial apophysis of the palp in Lessert (1936, p. 294, fig. 91) is correct. [Nbk., p. 44]

43. *Phlegra bairstowi* Simon (1886, p. 389)

♀ described.

Tube No. 5708 *Ph. bairstowi* Simon; 1 ♀; Port Elizabeth (Bairstow).

Tube No. 21877 *Ph. bairstowi* Simon; 1 ♂; Cape Colony (Peckham) 4H.

The male is probably synonymous with *P. albostrata* Simon, 1901. [Nbk., p. 44]

Fig. 25. *Paramodunda thyenioides* Lessert ♀ dorsal view.

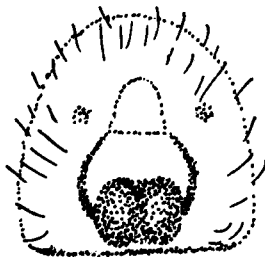
Fig. 26. *Paramodunda thyenioides* Lessert ♀ epigyne.

Telamonia borreyi var. minor.

Although the spines of the posterior legs are a little stronger than those in certain species of the genus, these spiders by their aspect, coloration, pattern, and by distribution of their eyes, are incontestably Telamonia. They have besides characters of undeniable affinity (disposition of spines of the legs, coloration, pilosity, aspect, and general form) with the preceding males and truly belong to the same species: by reason of their size, it is to the var. minor that we assign them.



Fig. 25



Paramodunda
thysenioides de Less.
♀. epigyne.

Fig. 26

Gangus concinnus (Keys.) 1881

Acampse c. Keys. 1881

from Queensland (Peak Downs) Australia.
Simon made concinus the type of
his genus Gangus. Hist. Nat. Ar. 2 (4)
p. 706. 1903.

It appears to be identical with Paramodunda
thysenioides de Less. 1925. (Medunda
afesta Beckham 1903 is a synonym.)

44. *Pseudicius histrionicus* Simon (1902B, p. 27)

♀ described.

Tube No. 21842 *Pseudicius histrionicus* Simon 1902; 1 ♀; Cape Colony, Peckham 1901 No. 3 B.

This species is very close to *P. africanus* Peckham (1903, p. 212). The pattern of the abdomen is similar, and the epigyne is of the same type. [Nbk., p. 52]

45. *Pseudicius icioides* (Simon) (1884, p. 2)

♀ described.

Tube No. 6641 *Pseudicius icioides* (Simon, 1884); 1 ♂; 1 ♀; Khartoum (Vossion).

Afraflacilla risbeci Berl. & Mill. (1941, p. 331) described from a female is also possibly the same as the female of *P. icioides* (Simon).

Pseudicius bipunctatus Peckham (1903, p. 212) is closely related. The male in tube 6641 appears to be identical with *Pseudicius punctatus* Denis (1947, p. 70) from Siwa which may be a synonym. [Nbk., p. 52]

Afraflacilla Berl. & Mill., 1941 appears to be a synonym of *Pseudicius* Simon, 1885. [B. & M. facing p. 329]

Pseudicius, *Modunda* and *Icius* should be removed, I think, from Dendryphanteae, and placed in Flacilleae, the result being a more natural grouping. The difficulty arises in couplet 17 of Simon's key to the groups of Unidentati (1901A, p. 518). The eyes of the second row are placed midway between the first and third rows as in Marpisseae, not closer to the first row as in Dendryphanteae. The three genera above are closer to Marpisseae or Flacilleae in appearance and characters than to Dendryphanteae. I have some doubts about the relative length of tarsus and metatarsus of the fourth leg. This seems to be a variable character. The same applies to the spination of the legs. [Nbk., p. 25]

The difficulty with Simon's classification lies in the interpretation of his characters. Few, if any, of these characters are useful phylogenetically, and the classification is purely artificial. There are many reasons for placing *Icius* in Dendryphanteae, but they obviously have nothing to do with the characters given by Simon, and there are many such examples in this classification. This is the main reason, why, in the literature published since Simon's 'Histoire Naturelle'

one finds species described in the wrong genera. A literal interpretation of Simon's characters would place *Icius* in Marpisseae, where, in fact, it has much in common with the genera already placed there. [File, keys]

46. *Pseudicius zebra* Simon (1902B, p. 27)

♂, ♀ described.

Tube No. 20159 *Pseudicius zebra* Simon 1902; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 2 imms.; Cape Town, Pt. Elizabeth.

Pseudicius africanus Peckham (1903, p. 212) is most likely a synonym of this species. [Nbk., pp. 25, 53]

47. *Stenaelurillus leucogrammus* Simon (1902B, p. 37)

imm. described.

Tube No. 18576 *Stenaelurillus leucogrammus* Simon; 2 imm. ♀♀; Matabeleland, Mashonaland from Peckham (No. 3H).

This species is characteristic, by reason of the abdominal bands, which are very like *Phlegra*. [Nbk., p. 42]

48. *Stenaelurillus nigratarsis* Simon (1886, p. 351)

♂ described.

Tube No. 5415 *Stenaelurillus nigratarsis* Simon; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ imm., + 1 ♀ *Phlegra bresnieri* (Lucas); Algeria, Bou-Saada.

This species appears to be a synonym of *S. nigricauda* Simon, 1885. The males are identical, but the female epigynes are slightly different, though this is probably individual variation. The two adult females in the series described by Berland & Millot as *S. nigricauda* Simon also differ in the epigyne, so that it seems to be very variable. [Nbk., p. 42]

49. *Tarne dives* Simon (1886, p. 392) (figs. 29 - 32)

♂, ♀ described.

Tube No. 17400 *Tarne dives* Simon; 4 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀; Gabon (Mcq.)
Tube No. 20217 *Tarne dives* Simon; 4 ♀♀; Ogoni (Mcq.)

The type is an immature female from the Congo (Landana, L. Petit), which I have not seen. 1 ♂, 1 ♀ Cameroons, River Ja, G. L. Bates, in Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.). [Nbk., p. 33]

50. *Telamonia comosissima* (Simon) (1886, p. 387) ♂ described.

Tube No. 7548 *Telam. comosissima* Simon, 1886; 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Landana (Petit).

Giltay (1935, p. 4) redescribed this species, but his figure of the palp is clearly not Simon's *comosissima*. [Nbk., p. 50]

51. *Thyene coronata* Simon (1902B, p. 41) ♂ described.

Tube No. 20195 *Thyene coronata* Simon 1902; 5 ♂♂ syntypes, 4 ♀♀, 2 imms.; Natal, Zululand (Dr. C. Martin).

The males appear to be a synonym of *T. natalii* Peckham (1903). The females are *T. ogdenii* (1903, p. 224) or *T. magdalenae* Lessert (1927, p. 444) and these two species may also be synonymous⁹.

T. natalii Peckham (1903, p. 227) is most likely a synonym of *T. coronata*, Simon, 1902. (Nbk., pp. 15, 53)

52. *Thyenula juvenca* Simon (1902B, p. 41) ♂ described.

Tube No. 20479 *Thyenula juvenca* Simon 1902; 1 ♂ holotype, 1 ♀; Pt. Elizabeth (C.M.)

Klamathia flava Peckham, 1903¹⁰ appears to be a synonym. The female is undescribed. 1 ♂, ♀♀ in British Museum (Nat. Hist.) [Nbk., p. 51]

53. *Tomocyrra barbata* Simon, 1900 and *T. decollata* Simon, 1900

Tomocyrra from Ruwenzori quite distinct from Simon types of these two species from Madagascar.

The genus *Massagris* is very close to *Tomocyrra*, probably the same. [Nbk., p. 3]

54. *Viciria albocincta* Thorell (1899, p. 98) (fig. 33) ♂ described.

Tube No. 20209 *Vic. albocincta* Thor.; 2 ♂♂; Gabon (Mcq.).

The tibial apophysis of the male palp in profile (fig. 33), very similar to *V. fuscimana*, or rather to the two males in tube 19982, which are identical with *V. chabanaudi* Fage. The bulb and style etc., of the palp are of the same type. The tibial apophysis will serve to distinguish this species, but it is possible that we have here one very variable species, particularly regarding the tibial apophysis of the palp. [Nbk., p. 48]

55. *Viciria chrysophaea* Simon (1903C, p. 724) (fig. 34)

♂ described.

Tube No. 17445 *Vic. chrysophaea* Simon 1902; 1 ♂; Gabon (Mcq.).

The tibial apophysis (fig. 34) similar to *V. chabanaudi* Fage, but longer. The bulb and style of the palp as in *V. fuscimana* Simon. [Nbk., p. 49]

56. *Viciria epileuca* Simon (1903C, p. 724) ♂ described.

Tube No. 20213 *V. epileuca* Simon 1902; 2 ♂♂; Gabon (Mcq.). [Nbk., p. 46]

Tube No. 12013 (figs. 41, 42). [See also under *V. niveimana*]

57. *Viciria equestris* Simon (1903C, p. 723) ♂ described.

Tube No. 19983 *Vic. equestris* Simon 1902; 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, 1 imm. ♂; Freetown (Mcq.).

The two males are the same as figured by Berland & Millot (1941). The females belong to two distinct species. [Nbk., p. 49]

[See also *V. niveimana*]

58. *Viciria fuscimana* Simon (1903B, p. 118) (figs. see text)

Tube No. 19982 *Vic. fuscimana* Simon 1903; 2 ♂♂; Freetown (Mcq.)

Tube No. 22124 *Vic. fuscimana* Simon 1903; 1 ♂; Cameroons.

Tube No. 22129 *Vic. fuscimana* Simon 1903; 1 ♂

⁹ Lessert (1927, p. 447) considered them very close.

¹⁰ See also under *Hyllus aurantiacus*, *H. flavescens*, and *Evarcha natalica*.

Type?, 1 ♀; Cameroons (Escal. = M. de la Escalera)

The specimens in tube nos. 19982 and 22129 fit the description of this species. The tibial apophysis of the palp of the two males contained in tube 19982 is long. In the case of the male in tube 22129 it is short (figs. 35, 36). Both these samples were used by Simon in his description. The male in tube 22124 is of a totally different species (figs. 38, 39).

V. prenanti Berl. & Mill. (1941, p. 387) is very close to *fuscimana*, in the pattern of the carapace and abdomen, and general structure of the palp, and also distribution of hair on legs I and II. It may well be synonymous with *fuscimana* being particularly like the two males in tube 19982 from Sierra Leone.

The female in tube No. 22129 (fig. 37) appears to be the same species as the male. It has the same pair of dark flecks behind, and towards the side of the posterior eyes.

The two males in tube 19982 (fig. 40) are without doubt the same as the male described by Fage (1923, p. 300) as *V. chabanaudi*, the type of which I have seen [from Paris].

The tube [unnumbered] containing the male type of *V. chabanaudi* also contains a male of *V. niveimana* Simon. The dark flecks behind the posterior eyes of the males in tube 19982 and of the type male of *V. chabanaudi* are very inconspicuous. [Nbk., p. 47]

59. *Viciria lupula* Simon (1901, p. 48)

♂ described.

Tube No. 19984 ♂♂, ♀♀

Tube 19984 contains ♂♂ and ♀♀. The ♂♂ are *Brancus viciriaeformis*, the ♀♀ *Viciria ocellata*. There seems no doubt that *V. lupula* Simon, 1902 is a synonym of *Viciria ocellata* (Thorell, 1899). *V. ocellata* was described from the female only, and placed in *Marptusa*. Simon transferred it to *Mithion*. Berland & Millot place it in *Viciria*. The male described by Berland & Millot (1941) p. 333 as *Brancus viciriaeformis* is also a synonym. [B. & M. facing pp. 333, 383 & 386] [*Viciria ocellata* (Thorell)].

Marptusa ocellata Thorell, 1899: 92, ♀.

Viciria lupula Simon, 1902B: 48, ♂, syn.nov.

Brancus viciriaeformis Berland & Millot, 1941: 333, ♂, syn.nov.]

60. *Viciria mustela* Simon (1902B, p. 48)

♂ described.

The two females in tube 19619 *V. mustela* are, I think, *V. alba* Peckham.

V. parmata ♂ = *V. alba* ♀

A male from N. Angola agrees in detail with the specimen of *V. parmata* Peckham from Durban.

V. mustela Simon = *V. parmata* Peckham is correct.¹¹ [Nbk., pp. 11, 31]

[*Viciria mustela* Simon, 1902B: 48, ♂

Viciria parmata Peckham, 1903: 234, ♂ syn.nov.]

61. *Viciria niveimana* Simon (1902B, p. 49)

♂ described.

Tube No. 12013 *V. niveimana* Simon 1902; 3 ♂♂, Freetown, Gabon.

Fig. 30. *Tarne dives* Simon ♂ palp, dorsal (No. 17400 Gabon).

Fig. 31. *Tarne dives* Simon ♂ palp, ventral (No. 17400 Gabon).

Fig. 32. *Tarne dives* Simon ♂ palp, profile, inner side (No. 17400 Gabon).

Fig. 33. *Viciria albocincta* Thorell ♂ palp, profile of tibial apophysis (No. 20209)

Fig. 34. *Viciria chrysophaea* Simon ♂ palp, profile of tibial apophysis (No. 17445 Gabon (Mcq.)).

Fig. 35. *Viciria fuscimana* Simon type? ♂ palp, ventral (No. 22129).

Fig. 36. *Viciria fuscimana* Simon type? ♂ palp, profile of tibial apophysis (No. 22129).

Fig. 37. *Viciria fuscimana* Simon ♀ epigyne (No. 22129).

Fig. 38. *Viciria 'fuscimana'* Simon ♂ palp, ventral (No. 22124).

Fig. 39. *Viciria 'fuscimana'* Simon ♂ palp, profile of tibial apophysis (No. 22124).

Fig. 40. *Viciria fuscimana* Simon (This is *V. chabanaudi* Fage). [See text] ♂ palp, profile of tibial apophysis (No. 19982).

Fig. 41. *Viciria niveimana* Simon (This is *V. epileuca* Simon) ♂ palp, ventral [bulb expanded] (No. 12013).

Fig. 42. *Viciria niveimana* Simon (This is *V. epileuca* Simon) ♂ palp, profile of tibial apophysis (No. 12013).

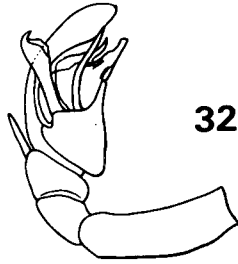
¹¹ Lessert (1927, p. 457; 1936, p. 297) thought this a possibility.



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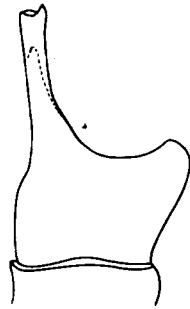
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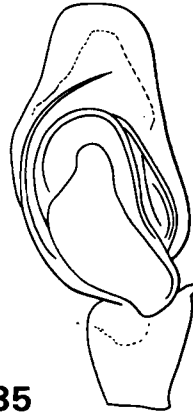
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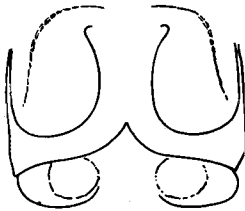
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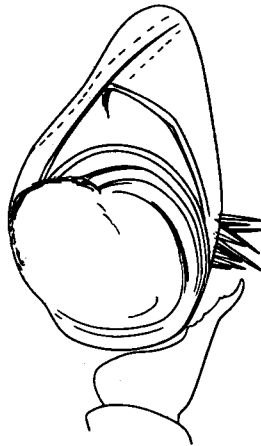
35



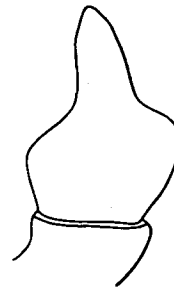
36



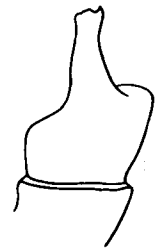
37



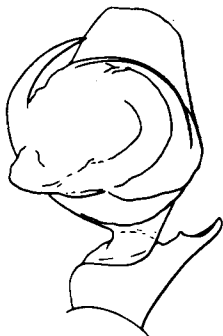
38



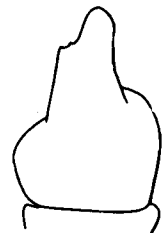
39



40



41



42

The figures in Berl. & Mill. (1941, p. 385) for this species are good for two of the males. The other male is a different species! — *V. epileuca* Simon (figs. 41, 42). The characteristic thick, black hair on leg I of *V. niveimana* is absent in this specimen. The strong black style on the bulb of the palp, in addition to the usual style, is remarkable, and lacking in all other species of the genus. *V. equestris* Simon also has a thick basal half to the style, very characteristic of the species. The tibial apophysis is of the same type, particularly in profile. The thick black hairs on leg I are also lacking. [Nbk., p. 46]

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