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*Salticidae (Araneae) of Oriental, Australian
and Pacific Regions, I. Genera Clynotis and Tara*

[With 25 text-figures]

Abstract. The paper presents redescrptions of four, described by L. KOCH, Australian species of the genus *Clynotis*: *C. albobarbatus*, *C. semiater*, *C. semiferrugineus* and *C. viduus*, and also redescription of *Tara anomala* (KEYS.). One species — *Clynotis albopictus* SIM. — is synonymized with *C. viduus*.

Abundant literature on the *Salticidae* of the Australian Region and islands of the West Pacific, also the considerable number of species described (about 265 species from Australia only) may give an impression that it is a well known and documented fauna. But it is not so. Almost all species were described in the second half of the nineteenth century and at the beginning of this century, their documentation is usually incomplete, diagnoses of genera and species — erroneous. Of some 50 taxonomic works from that period only the one by L. KOCH and KEYSERLING (1871–1883) is not so much out of date, although it does not answer the significant criteria of modern taxonomy:

1. Erroneous diagnoses of a number of species resulted in groups of genera where the indispensable degree of phylogenetic affinity was not taken into consideration.

2. On the basis of characters of lower rank or individuals of one sex, names of a number of earlier known species — mainly Palaearctic (*Habrocestum*, *Saitis*) for Australian taxa — were applied despite the lack of real affinities.

3. There is no documentation of internal structures of female copulatory organs for all species. Frequently this makes proper identification impossible.

Since the end nineteen-sixties there has been a revival of taxonomic studies on Australian *Salticidae*, mainly of adjacent archipelagos and islands in the Pacific. Thus a number of well documented papers was published (BALOGH 1979, 1980, CHRYSANTHUS 1968, HĘCIAK and PRÓSZYŃSKI 1984, PRÓSZYŃSKI 1971, 1983, 1984a-d, 1985, WANLESS 1978a-e, 1979, 1980a-d, 1981a-c, 1982, 1984a, b) — most of them of a revisionary character. Some of these publications concern taxons with distribution centres in the Oriental Region, but they cannot be omitted because of connections with NE Australia, especially as in the case of *Salticidae* not much is known about zoogeographical relations of faunas within the Oriental Region, Australian Region and the Pacific area. The already published zoogeographical analyses of this area include the *Salticidae* only to a small extent (LEHTINEN 1980), have more comprehensive character (MAIN 1981a, b, 1982) or are to a considerable extent outdated (BERLAND 1928a, b). In the coming years the geographical range of studies should be broadened including the revision of types and elaboration of new collections. This would allow to reconstruct the zoogeographical relations on the area of south-eastern Asia, Australia and Oceania. This is the aim of the present paper (and further ones under preparation) and is a continuation of team research conducted within the problem MR. II. 6 (financed partly by Polish Academy of Sciences) by a group of arachnologists under the guidance of Prof. J. PRÓSZYŃSKI.

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Abbreviations used:

- MNHN — Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris,
 ZMB — Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin,
 ZMH — Zoologisches Institut und Zoologisches Museum, Universität Hamburg.

Clynotis SIMON, 1901

- 1879 *Icius* L. KOCH, Die Arachn. Austral.: 1127.
 1883 *Icius*: KEYSERLING, Die Arachn. Austral.: 1474.
 1901 *Clynotis* SIMON, Hist. nat. des Araign., 2(3): 611.

A genus known mainly from eastern shores of Australia (*C. viduus* reported also from the south-western coast), Lord Howe Island and New Zealand

(BONNET 1956, BRIGNOLI 1983, KOCH and KEYSERLING 1871–1883, SIMON 1909), represented by 10 species hitherto described. Apart from the species mentioned here, other — especially those identified by HOGG (1909), RAINBOW (1920) and URQUHART (1885) — should be verified¹.

The structure of copulatory organs of redescribed species may suggest that we have here representatives of the genus *Icius* — according to the original diagnosis of KOCH and KEYSERLING. Indeed the structure of bulbus and embolus and epigyne of both genera have many characters in common, but the structure of tibiae of palpal organs, their apophyses and body form of both sexes seem to prove the distinct character of the genus *Clynotis*. These spiders are more solidly built with a single tibial apophysis. In *Icius* the majority of spiders are slightly flattened, having a more differentiated coloration of abdomen and frequently well developed tibial apophyses (ANDREEVA, HEĆIAK and PRÓSZYŃSKI 1984, PRÓSZYŃSKI in prep.). As the morphological differences between these two taxons are not very clear — their geographical distribution is used as an additional criterion. The range of *Icius* covers the South Palaearctic (PRÓSZYŃSKI 1976, ANDREEVA, HEĆIAK and PRÓSZYŃSKI 1984), the Himalayas (PRÓSZYŃSKI in prep.) and the Ethiopian Region (oral inf. J. PRÓSZYŃSKI). American localities have to be verified. The localities the furthest towards Australia (2 species) are known from Viet-Nam (ŽABKA 1985). This is probably the case of convergence and thus a phylogenetic separateness of genera *Clynotis* and *Icius*. Such cases of convergent evolution are not rare and have been reported many times — e.g., females of genera *Euophrys* and *Phintella* (PRÓSZYŃSKI 1984d, ŽABKA 1985).

Although these remarks only confirm SIMON's (1901) thesis on the distinct character of *Clynotis* and *Icius* one should have in mind that he has not taken into consideration the structure of copulatory organs, neither the zoogeographical aspect.

The type-species of *Clynotis* is *C. viduus* (L. K.).

*Clynotis albobarbatu*s (L. KOCH, 1879)

1879 *Icius albobarbatu*s L. KOCH, Die Arachn. Austral.: 1138.

1911 *Clynotis albobarbatu*s: RAINBOW, Rec. Austral. Mus., 9: 293.

Material: "*Icius albobarbatu*s L. KOCH, 3 Syntypen, Australien, Sydney (Mus. Godeffroy Nr. 16534)", ZMH.

Male². Cephalothorax flattened, brick-red-brown, darker around eyes, surroundings of eyes III black. On the surface of thorax sparse white setae, around

¹Due to difficulties in reaching the type-specimens results on the subject shall be published later.

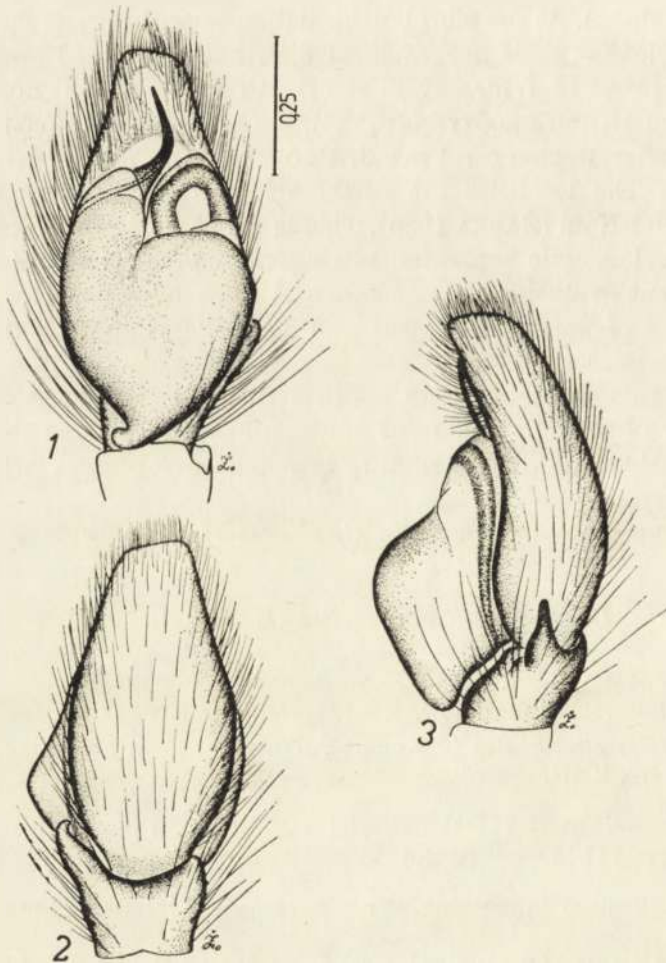
²Total illustrations of redescribed species and their detailed descriptions are given by KOCH and KEYSERLING. As specimens examined have frequently faded they no longer have their original appearance.

eyes sparse light grey hairs and light brown bristles. Length of cephalothorax 2.10, length of eye field 0.80, width of eye field I 1.30, width of eye field III 1.40.

Abdomen with a yellowish median belt and a mosaic of grey and yellowish streaks and spots — similarly as in female (Fig. 7). In the median part four light brown apodemes. Proximal margin with sparse light brown bristles, whole surface covered with grey hairs. Length of abdomen 2.50. Spinnerets light brown.

Clypeus brown with single brown hairs and a characteristic white bushy hairs overhanging the basal part of chelicerae.

Chelicerae, maxillae, labium and sternum brown, venter brown-grey. Palpal organ (Figs. 1-3) with a rather long, narrow, bow-bent embolus.



Figs. 1-3. ♂ *Clynotis albobarbatatus* (L. Koch): palpal organ.

At the lower part of bulbus a small outgrowth. Tibial apophysis well developed, short, hook-shaped towards cymbium.

Legs I brown, rather well developed — especially the femora. Legs II light brown, legs III and IV orange-brown. All covered with sparse grey and brown hairs and orange-brown, delicate spines.

Female. Dorsal aspect (Fig. 7) almost the same colour as in male, only abdomen darker. Length of cephalothorax 2.30, length of eye field 0.90, width of eye field I 1.35, width of eye field III 1.45, length of abdomen 3.01.

Clypeus narrow, orange-brown with light grey and light brown long hairs.

Chelicerae (Fig. 6) massive, armed as in male, orange-brown, pedipalps, maxillae and labium similar in colour, sternum darker. Venter grey with two hardly visible darker bands along the median part.

Epigyne (Figs. 4, 5) in the form of two vast depressions divided by a delicate broad ridge. Also visible translucent, club-shaped internal structures and a pocket in the vicinity of epigastric furrow. Copulatory canals slightly bent, thick-walled, strongly sclerotized, lead to oval spermathecae. Copulatory openings with sclerotized flanges being slideways for embolus. Accessory glands run into copulatory canals near spermathecae.

Legs I orange-brown, rather well developed, other legs paler — legs IV yellow, only their femora slightly darker. Hairs sparse, grey and orange-brown, spines orange-brown.

Clynotis semiater (L. KOCH, 1879)

1819 *Icius semiater* L. KOCH, Die Arachn. Austral.: 1133.

1901 *Clynotis semiater*: SIMON, Hist. nat. des Araign., 2 (3): 611.

Material: "*Icius semiater* L. KOCH, ♂ Holotype, Australien, Rockhampton (Mus. Godeffroy Nr. 16533)", ZMH.

Male. Cephalothorax dark brown with sparse grey setae, surroundings of eyes darker with dark brown hairs. Length of cephalothorax 2.60.

Abdomen with a broad grey median belt. Laterally brown-grey background with grey spots forming longitudinal and diagonal streaks darkening posteriorly. Setae dense, grey, also single brown bristles. Length of abdomen 2.70. Spinnerets dark-grey-brown.

Clypeus brown with single white setae and brown longer hairs.

Chelicerae, maxillae and labium dark brown, sternum slightly paler, venter dark-brown-grey with grey setae.

Palpal organ (Figs. 8–10) similar as in the previous species, but embolus longer, bulbus in its lower part broader, tibial apophysis more developed with a hardly visible internal tooth.

Legs I dark brown, other slightly paler, hairs light grey and brown, sparse, spines light brown.

Clynotis semiferrugineus (L. KOCH, 1879).

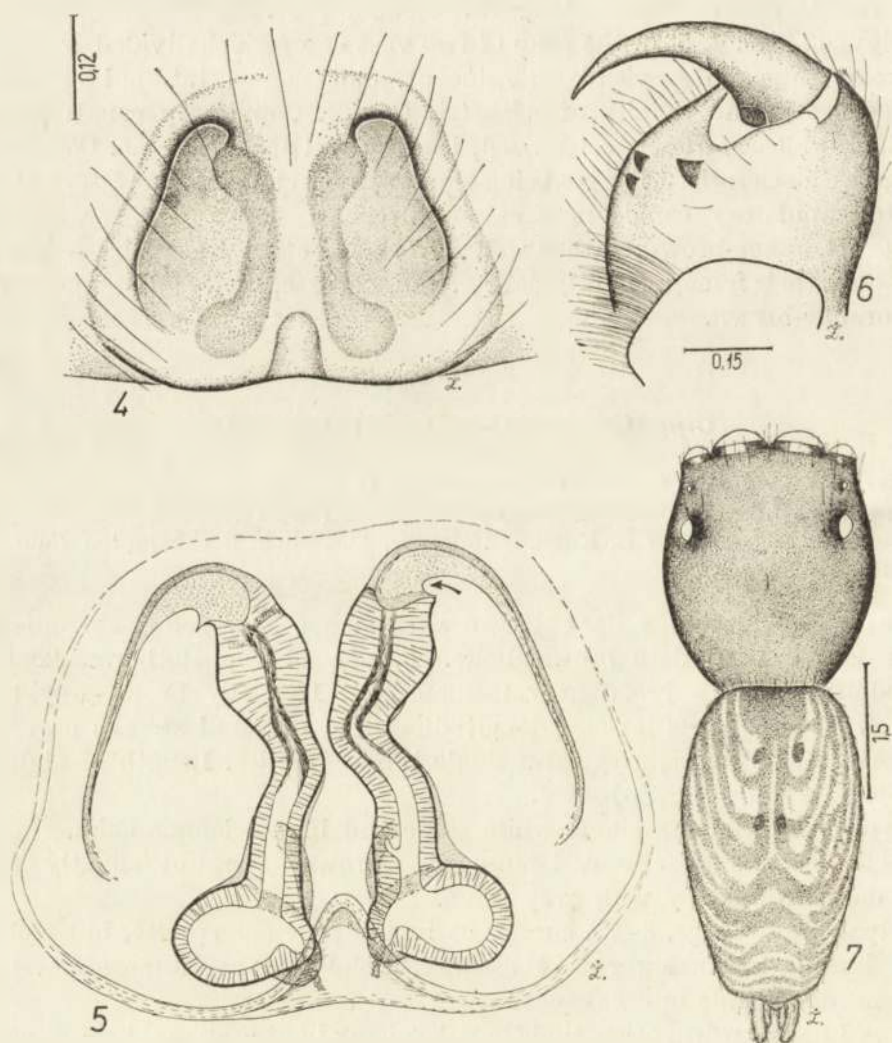
1879 *Icius semiferrugineus* L. KOCH, Die Arachn. Austral.: 1135.

1911 *Clynotis semiferrugineus*: RAINBOW, Rec. Austral. Mus., 9: 293.

Material: "*Icius semiferrugineus* L. [KOCH, ♂ Holotype, Australien, Gayndah (Mus. Godeffroy Nr 16535)", ZMH.

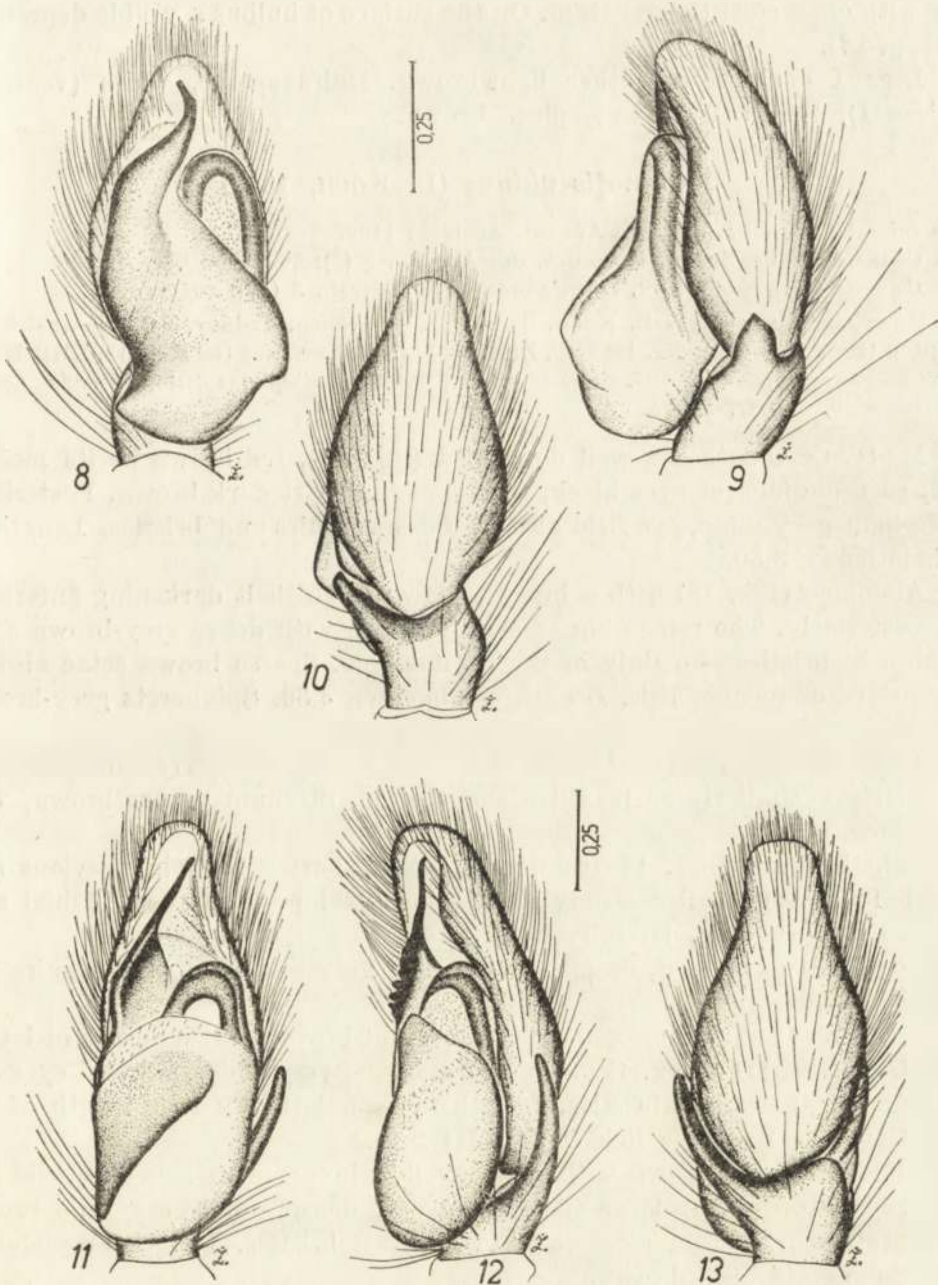
Male. Body coloration similar as in *C. semiater* (L. K.). Cephalothorax dark brown with sparse white setae posteriorly. Around eyes and laterally denser brown hairs. Length of cephalothorax 3.10.

On the yellow-grey background of abdomen grey-brown spots forming laterally diagonal and longitudinal streaks darkening posteriorly. Median



Figs. 4-7. ♀ *Clynotis albobarbatus* (L. KOCH): epigyne (4), its internal structures (5), cheliceral dentition (6) and general appearance (7).

area with a broad belt of background colour, darkening posteriorly and forming a herring-bone pattern. On the median belt four light brown apodemes. Hairs rather dense, grey, some are brown. Length of abdomen 3.50. Spinnerets brown.



Figs. 8-13. Palpal organs of two species of the genus *Olynotis*: 8-10 - ♂ *O. semiater* (L. Koch), 11-13 - ♂ *O. semiferrugineus* (L. Koch).

Clypeus brown with sparse hairs similar in colour.

Chelicerae, maxillae and labium dark brown, sternum reddish-brown, venter yellow-grey.

Palpal organ (Figs. 11–13) with a long and slender embolus on a broad base with characteristic crenation. On the surface of bulbus a visible depression (damaged ?).

Legs I dark brown, other light brown. Hairs sparse, white (ventrally on legs I), grey and brown, spines brown.

Clynotis viduus (L. KOCH, 1879)

1879 *Icius viduus* L. KOCH, Die Arachn. Austral.: 1129.

1901 *Clynotis viduus*: SIMON, Hist. nat. des Araign., 2 (3): 600, 604, 611, 612.

1909 *Clynotis albopictus* SIMON, Die Fauna S.-W. Austral., 2 (12): 201 syn. n.

Material: "*Icius viduus* L. KOCH, Syntypen, Australien, Sydney, Peak Downs, Rockhampton (Mus. Godeffroy Nr. 16536)", ZMH. 1 ♀ "*Clynotis viduus* (L. KOCH)", ZMB 18005. 1 ♀ "*Clynotis albopictus* SIMON", ZMB 18004. 1 ♀ "*Clynotis albopictus* SIMON, Austral. occid., MICHAELSEN", MNHN 24375.

Male. Cephalothorax well developed (Fig. 17), red-brown in its median part, surroundings of eyes black, the remaining part dark brown. Posteriorly dense light grey setae, eye field also with brown hairs and bristles. Length of cephalothorax 3.50.

Abdomen (Fig. 18) with a broad yellow median belt darkening anteriorly and posteriorly. The remaining area grey-brown with dense grey-brown setae and brown bristles — mainly in the frontal area. Sparse brown setae also on the surface of median belt. Length of abdomen 4.50. Spinnerets grey-brown.

Clypeus brown with hairs similar in colour.

Chelicerae (Fig. 19) well developed, dark brown anteriorly and red-brown posteriorly — similarly as maxillae and labium. Sternum orange-brown, venter yellow.

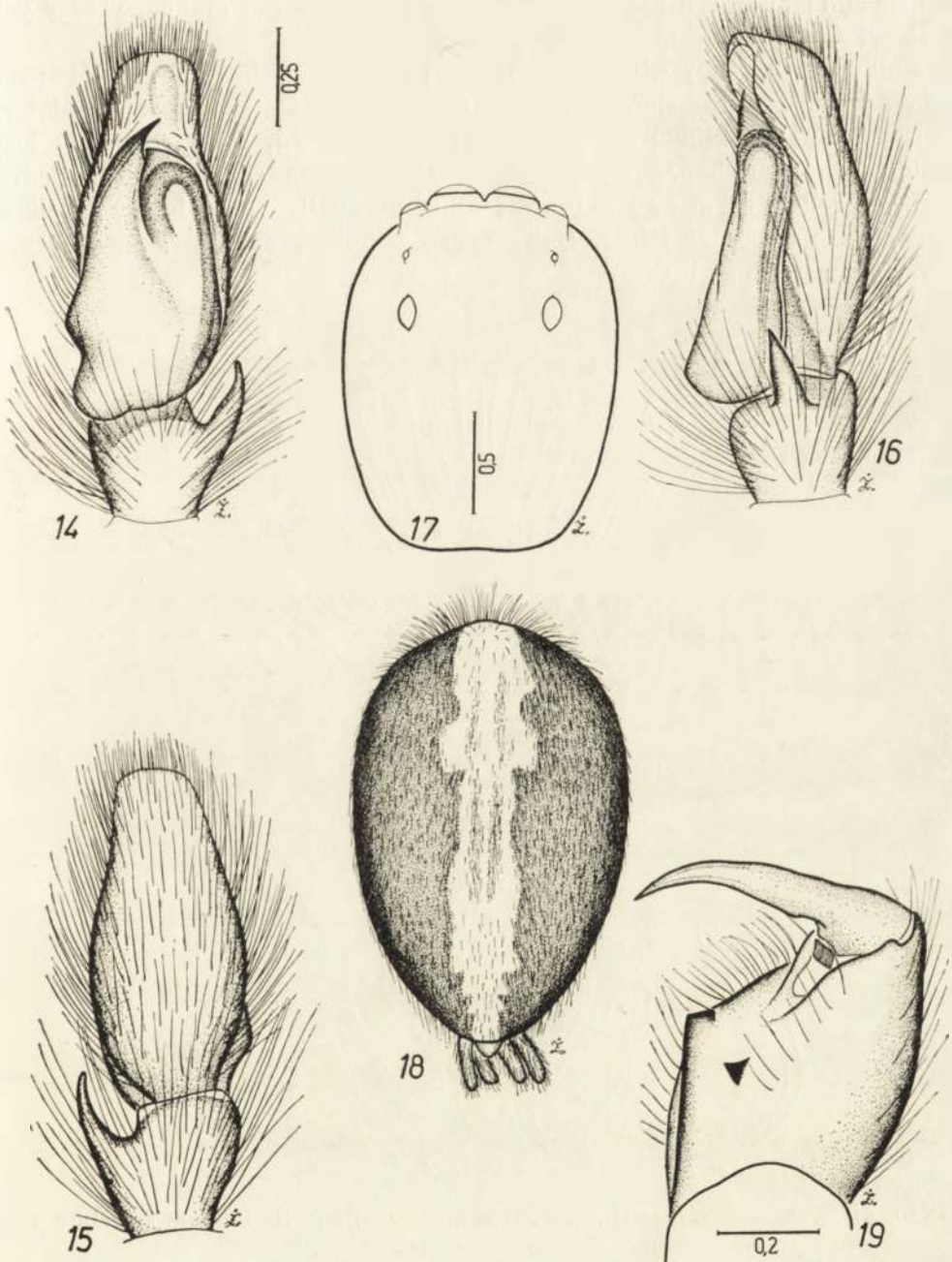
Palpal organ (Figs. 14–16) with embolus shorter than in previous species, bulbus also smaller — only up to the distal part of tibia. Tibial apophysis not very long, laterally bent.

Legs well developed, orange-brown with grey and light brown hairs and orange-brown spines.

Female. Cephalothorax massive, chestnut-brown, surroundings of lateral eyes I, II and III black. Setae rather dense, silvery-white, around eyes also longer brown hairs and bristles. Length of cephalothorax 4.10, length of eye field 1.60, width of eye field I and III 2.10.

Abdomen black-brown with a grey-yellow broad median belt; on its surface grey-brown oblong large spot. Setae very dense — light grey and brown, on the anterior margin also white and brown bristles. Length of abdomen 4.40. Spinnerets black-brown.

Clypeus brown with dense white hairs.

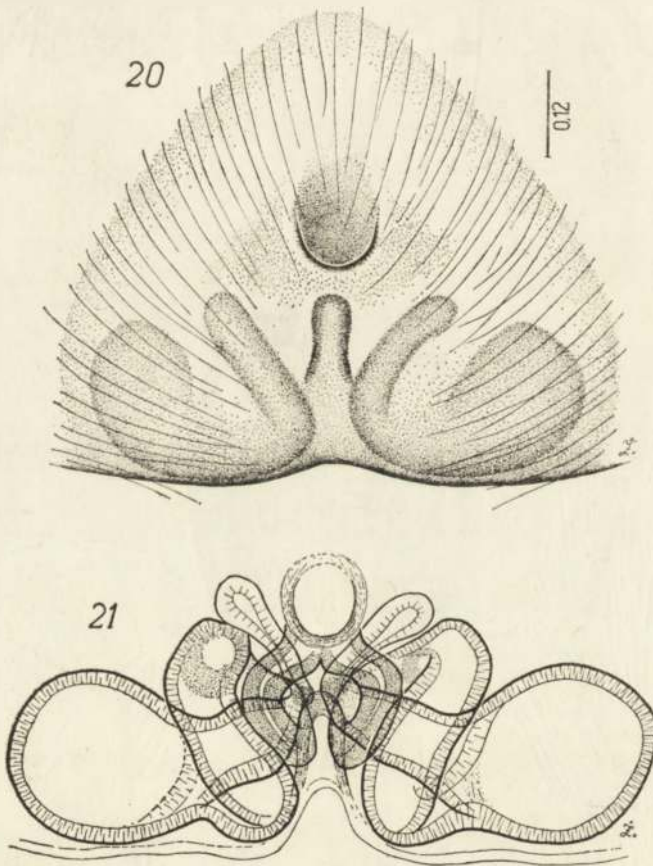


Figs. 14-19. ♂ *Clynotis viduus* (L. Koch): palpal organ (14-16), cephalothorax (17), abdominal pattern (18) and cheliceral dentition (19).

Chelicerae brown, pedipalps orange-brown with many long white hairs. Maxillae and labium red-brown with whitish tips, sternum orange, venter yellowish-grey.

Epigyne (Fig. 20) with a small oval depression in the central part, single pocket and translucent fragments of internal structures. Copulatory canals (Fig. 21) proximally rather strongly sclerotized, form a double loop running into pear-shaped spermathecae. Fertilization canals club-shaped.

Legs well developed, I — brown, other gradually paler, legs IV yellow-orange, darker around joints. Hairs dense — white-grey and longer ones — brown, spines orange-brown.



Figs. 20, 21. ♀ *Clynotis viduus* (L. KOCH): epigyne (20) and its internal structure (21).

C. albopictus described by SIMON (1909) is a synonym of *C. viduus* (L. K.).

The range of the species is vast — from eastern to south-western coast of Australia. *C. viduus* (L. K.) is a type-species of the genus *Clynotis*.

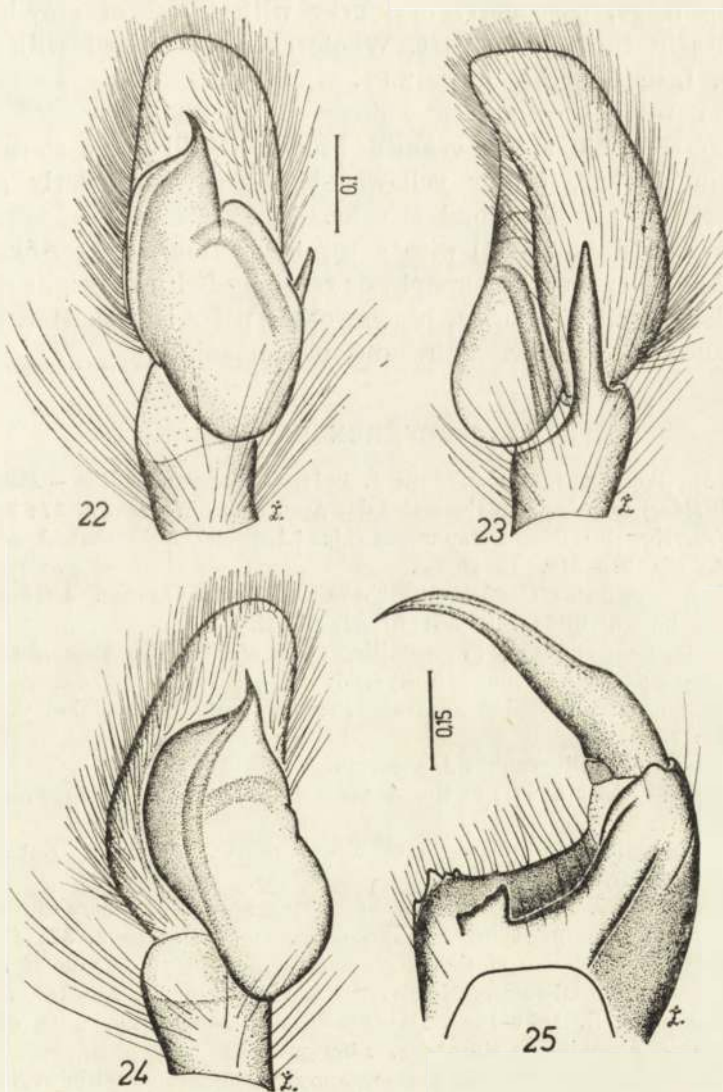
Tara PECKHAM, 1885

1882 *Atrytone* KEYSERLING, Die Arachn. Austral.: 1378.

1885 *Tara* PECKHAM, Trans. Wisc. Acad. Sci. Arts Let., 6: 265, 272.

The monotype genus, known from East Australia (BONNET 1959).

The structure of male copulatory organs proves the affinity of the genus with *Clynotis*, but should be confirmed with regard to females. Otherwise than species of the genus *Clynotis* — *T. anomala* (KEYS.) is a smaller spider, of a more delicate body form and with much elongated legs I. These characters are well described by KOCH and KEYSERLING (1871–1883).



Figs. 22–25. *Tara anomala* (KEYS.): palpal organ (22–24) and cheliceral dentition (25).

Tara anomala (KEYSERLING, 1882)

1882 *Atrytone anomala* KEYSERLING, Die Arachn. Austral.: 1378.

1903 *Tara anomala*: SIMON, Hist. nat. des Araign., 2 (4): 855, 856.

Material: "*Atrytone anomala* KEYSERLING, ♂ Holotype, Australien, Sydney (Mus. Godeffroy Nr. 8348)", ZMH.

Male. Cephalothorax slender, slightly flattened, brown, surroundings of lateral eyes I, II and III black. Whole surface stippled. Setae rather dense, white, anteriorly also yellow. Length of cephalothorax 1.70, length of eye field 0.75, width of eye field I 1.10, width of eye field III 1.15.

Abdomen beige, posteriorly dark grey with traces of grey-brown spots and apodemes in the middle part. Whole surface covered with light grey, sparse setae. Length of abdomen 2.01.

Clypeus narrow, brown with white-grey hairs.

Chelicerae (Fig. 25) well developed, brown, maxillae and sternum orange-brown, labium darker, venter yellowish-light-grey, posteriorly grey-brown. Laterally dark grey longitudinal streaks.

Palpal organ (Figs. 22–24) with a bag-like bulbous, dagger-like short embolus and a long, slender tibial apophysis reaching half the height of cymbium.

Legs I long, well developed, brown, other paler and shorter. All covered with white, grey and brown hairs and brown spines.

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STRESZCZENIE

[Tytuł: *Salticidae* (Araneae) Regionów Orientalnego, Australijskiego i Pacyficznego, I. Rodzaje *Clynotis* i *Tara*]

Praca zawiera redeskrpcje czterech opisanych przez L. KOCHA australijskich gatunków z rodzaju *Clynotis*: *C. albobarbatus*, *C. semiater*, *C. semiferrugineus* i *C. viduus*, a także redeskrpcję *Tara anomala* (KEYS.). Jeden gatunek — *Clynotis albopictus* SIM. zsynonimizowano z *C. viduus*.

РЕЗЮМЕ

[Заглавие: *Salticidae* (Araneae) Ориентальной, Австралийской и Тихоокеанской провинций, I. Роды *Clynotis* и *Tara*]

В работе содержится редескрипция четырех описанных Л. Кохом австралийских видов из рода *Clynotis*: *C. albobarbatus*, *C. semiater*, *C. semiferrugineus* и *C. viduus*, а также редескрипция *Tara anomala* (KEYS.). Вид *Clynotis albopictus* SIM. синонимизирован с *C. viduus*.

Redaktor pracy — prof. dr J. Nast