

New and poorly known species of the jumping spiders (Aranei: Salticidae) from Afghanistan, Iran and Crete

Новые и малоизвестные пауки-скакунчики (Aranei: Salticidae) из Афганистана, Ирана и с Крита

Dmitri V. Logunov
Д. В. Логунов

Siberian Zoological Museum, Institute for Systematics and Ecology of Animals, Siberian Division of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Frunze Street 11, Novosibirsk 630091 Russia.

Present address: The Manchester Museum, the University of Manchester, Oxford Road, Manchester M13 9PL UK.

Сибирский Зоологический музей, Институт систематики и экологии животных СО РАН, ул. Фрунзе 11, Новосибирск 630091 Россия.

KEY WORDS: Salticidae, new species, Eastern Mediterranean, Central Asia.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Salticidae, новые виды, Восточное Средиземноморье, Центральная Азия.

ABSTRACT: Four new species are described: *Evarcha darinurica* sp.n. (♂; from Afghanistan), *Mexcala farsensis* sp.n. (♀; from Iran), *Phlegra theseusis* sp.n. (♂♀; from Crete), *Saitis ariadneae* sp.n. (♂♀; from Crete), and *Stenaellurillus marusiki* sp.n. (♂; from Iran). A new combination is proposed: *Saitis sengleti* (Metzner, 1999) (ex. *Pseudeuophrys*). A male of “*Hyllus*” *insularis* Metzner, 1999 is described for the first time.

РЕЗЮМЕ: Описано 4 новых для науки вида: *Evarcha darinurica* sp.n. (♂; Афганистан), *Mexcala farsensis* sp.n. (♀; Иран), *Phlegra theseusi* sp.n. (♂♀; Крит), *Saitis ariadneae* sp.n. (♂♀; Крит), и *Stenaellurillus marusiki* sp.n. (♂; Иран). Предложена новая комбинация: *Saitis sengleti* (Metzner, 1999) (ex. *Pseudeuophrys*). Впервые описан самец “*Hyllus*” *insularis* Metzner, 1999.

Introduction

The present work deals with descriptions of new and poorly known species of the Salticidae recently collected from eastern Mediterranean (Crete), Iran and Afghanistan. These areas seem to be poorly explored from an arachnological perspective.

Specimens examined as part of this study are deposited in the following museum collections:

ISEA — Siberian Zoological Museum, Institute for Systematics and Ecology of Animals, Novosibirsk, Russia (Ms G. N. Azarkina & Dr. D. V. Logunov); MMUM — Manchester Museum, University of Manchester, Manchester, UK (Dr. D. V. Logunov); NHMC — Natural History Museum, University of Crete, Crete, Greece (Dr. M. Chatzaki); NMP — National Museum Praha, Praha, Czech Republic (Prof. J. Buchar); PPDR — Department of Agricultural Zoology, Plant Pests and Diseases Research Institute, Tehran, Iran (Mrs F. Mozafarian); SMNH — Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm, Sweden (Dr. T. Kronstedt); ZMUM — Zoolog-

ical Museum of the Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia (Dr. K. G. Mikhailov).

Leg segments measured are presented in the following order: femur + patella + tibia + metatarsus + tarsus. The following abbreviations are used in the text and table: AME — anterior median eyes, ap — apically, d — dorsally, Fm — femur, Mt — metatarsus, pl. — plate; pr — prolaterally, Pt — patella, rt — retrolaterally, Tb — tibia, v — ventrally. For the leg spination the system adopted is that used by Ono [1988]. All measurements are in mm.

Description of species

Evarcha darinurica sp.n. Figs 31–32.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂ (NMP), Afghanistan, Nengra Prov., Dar-i-Nur, 14.05.1971, Kullmann.

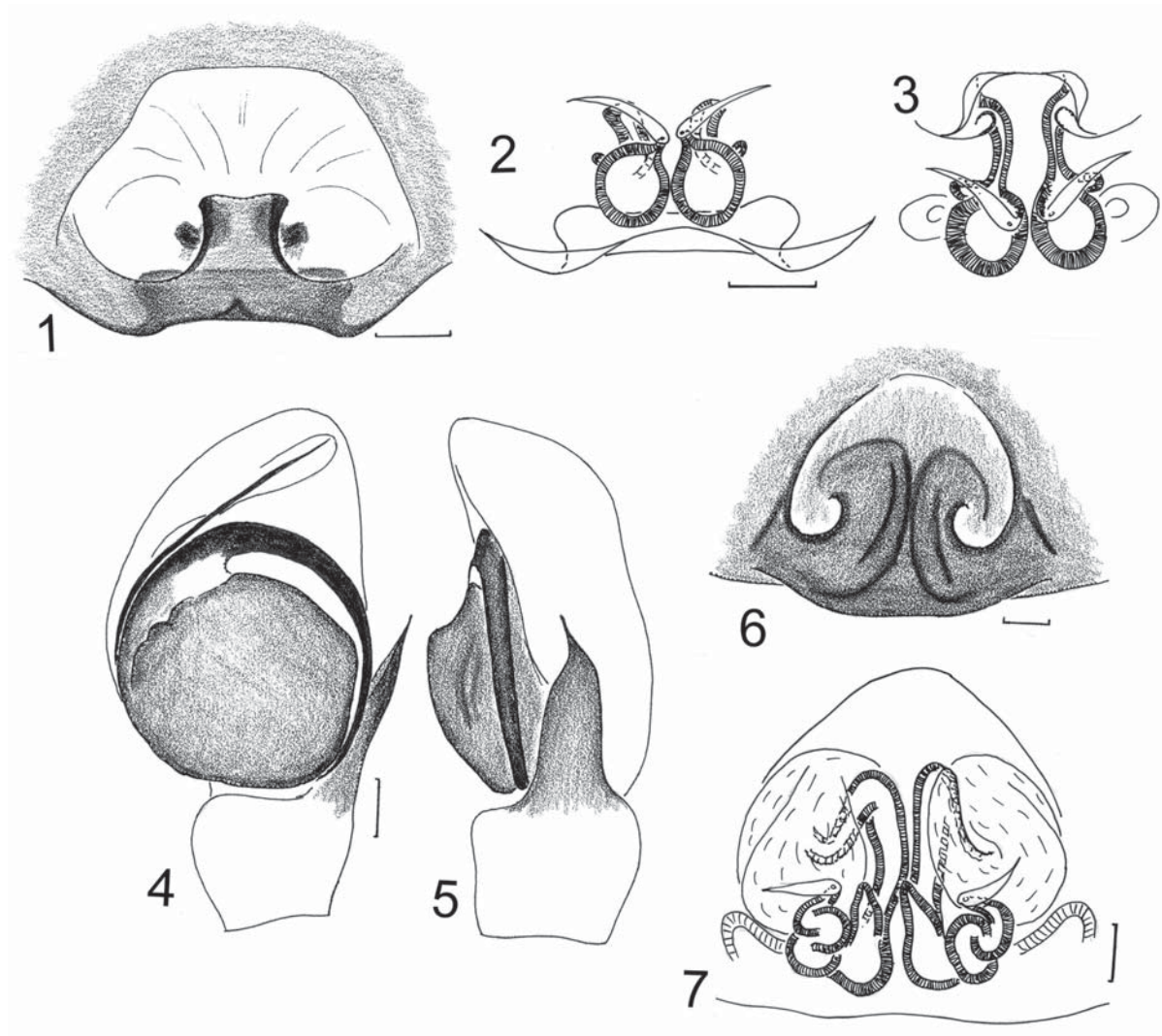
Paratypes. AFGHANISTAN: 1 ♂ (NMP), 12–20 km SE of Jalalabad, 600 m a.s.l., 16.03.1966, Povolny & Tenora.

Comparative material on *Evarcha nenilini* Rakov, 1997 (Figs 33–34): 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (ISEA; paratypes), Tajikistan, Khovaling, 1500 m a.s.l., 11.10.1987, S. V. Ovtchinnikov.

DIAGNOSIS. This species is closest to *Evarcha nenilini* recently described from Central Asia [Rakov, 1997], but differs in the shape and proportions of the bulbus, the structure of the embolar division and of the tibial apophysis (cf. Figs 31–32 and 33–34).

DISTRIBUTION. Afghanistan (Dar-i-Nur).

DESCRIPTION. MALE (the holotype). Measurements. Carapace 2.15 long, 1.59 wide, 1.10 high at PLE. Ocular area 1.06 long, 1.49 wide anteriorly and 1.55 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.48. Abdomen 1.70 long, 1.19 wide. Cheliceral length 0.63. Clypeal height 0.13. Length of leg segments: leg I — 1.10 + 0.69 + 0.79 + 0.54 + 0.45; leg II — 1.03 + 0.63 + 0.65 + 0.55 + 0.40; leg III — 1.63 + 0.70 + 0.78 + 0.80 + 0.53; leg IV — 1.29 + 0.53 + 0.59 + 0.76 + 0.44. Leg spination. Leg I: Fm d 1-1-5; Pt pr and rt 0-1-0, Tb rt 1-1-1, v 2-2-2ap; Mt rt 1ap, v 2-2ap. Leg II: Fm d 1-1-5; Pt pr and rt 0-1-0, Tb pr 1-1-1, v 1-2-2ap; Mt pr 1ap, v 2-2ap. Leg III: Fm d 1-2-4; Pt pr and rt 0-1-0, Tb pr 1-1-1, rt 1-1-1-1, v 1-2ap; Mt



Figs 1–7. The copulatory organs of *Mexacala farsensis* (the holotype) (1–3) and “*Hyllus*” *insularis* from Iran (4–7): 1, 6 — epigyne, ventral view; 2, 3, 7 — spermathecae, dorsal view; 4 — ♂ palp, ventral view; 5 — ditto, retrolateral view. Scale: 0.1 mm.

Рис. 1–7. Копулятивные органы *Mexacala farsensis* (голотип) (1–3) и “*Hyllus*” *insularis* из Ирана (4–7): 1, 6 — эпигина, вентрально; 2, 3, 7 — сперматеки, дорсально; 4 — палепус самца дорсально; 5 — то же, ретролатерально. Масштаб: 0,1 мм.

pr and rt 1-2ap, v 2-2ap. Leg IV: Fm d 1-1-4; Pt pr and rt 0-1-0, Tb pr 1-1, rt 1-1-1, v 2-2ap; Mt pr and rt 1-1-2ap, v 2-0-2ap. Coloration. Carapace yellow, with black around eyes and white lateral stripes of scales. Entire carapace covered with elongated, appressed, brown scales. Eye field possessing three longitudinal white stripes of scales. Clypeus yellow, densely covered with white hairs. Sternum, labium, maxillae and chelicerae yellow, tinged with grey. Abdomen: dorsum grey-brown, with two Δ -shaped white spots in its centre and a pair of transverse white stokes in front of spinnerets; sides yellow, with numerous, longitudinal grey wrinkles; venter yellow, with a wide longitudinal brown band. Book-lung covers yellow. Spinnerets brownish yellow. All legs yellow, with brownish pro- and retrolateral sides of femora, patella and tibiae. Palpal structure as in Figs 31–32.

ETYMOLOGY. The specific epithet is an adjective derived from the type locality, Dar-i-Nur in Afghanistan.

“*Hyllus*” *insularis* Metzner, 1999

Figs 4–7.

Hyllus insularis Metzner, 1999: 150, pl. 115, map 121 (the ♀ holotype, not examined).

MATERIAL. IRAN: 1 ♀ (MMUM), Tehran Prov., Latian Dam (35°48'N, 51°08'E), 6–9.06.2000, Yu. M. Marusik; 1 ♀ (PPDRI), Yazd Prov., near Yazd, Mehriz, pomegranate orchard, 19.06.1998, Ghayoomi & Jafari; 1 ♂ (MMUM), Mazandaran Prov., Tonekabon City, inside building, summer 1996, F. Mahmood.

DIAGNOSIS. The male of “*H.*” *insularis* is most closely related to *Evarcha pococki* from the Oriental Region [cf. Figs. 4–5 and Žabka, 1985: figs 184–186], but differs in the position of tegular knob and the shape of the tibial apophysis. The females of this species are rather similar to *Evarcha elegans* Wesolowska & Russel-Smith, 2000 from Tanzania, but differ in the wider epigynal plate and the shape of the

receptacles (cf. Figs 6–7 and Wesolowska & Russel-Smith [2000: figs 42–44]).

It seems obvious that this species is not a member of the genus *Hyllus* (the type species: *H. giganteus* C. L. Koch, 1846), as it is lacking the membranous embolus and the heavily developed chelicerae (key characters for *Hyllus*; see Prószyński [1984: 166] and Žabka [1985: 221–226]), as well as possesses the clearly different body shape [cf. Metzner, 1999: pl. 115a and Prószyński, 1984: 166]. One might assume that this species proper placement is in the genus *Evarcha*. However, *Evarcha* (*s.lat.*) is most likely paraphyletic, as a number of Oriental and Afrotropical species having the long curved embolus, to which "*H.*" *insularis* belongs as well, are to be removed from the genus. Thus, the problem of generic assignment of "*H.*" *insularis* requires special attention in the future. The male of "*H.*" *insularis* is here described for the first time.

DISTRIBUTION. Greece (Lesbos Is.) [Metzner, 1999], eastward to Iran (first records outside the type locality).

DESCRIPTION. MALE (from Tonekabon, Mazandaran Prov., Iran). Measurements. Carapace 3.03 long, 2.35 wide, 0.80 high at PLE. Ocular area 1.50 long, 1.90 wide anteriorly and 1.95 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.54. Abdomen 2.95 long, 2.25 wide. Cheliceral length 1.08. Clypeal height 0.25. Length of leg segments: leg I — 1.85 + 1.13 + 1.56 + 1.35 + 0.81; leg II — 1.73 + 0.95 + 1.20 + 1.06 + 0.68; leg III — 2.00 + 0.95 + 1.13 + 1.28 + 0.70; leg IV — 1.85 + 0.88 + 1.18 + 1.43 + 0.68. Leg spination. Legs I and II: Fm d. 0-1-1-4/5; Pt pr. 0-10; Tb pr. 0-1, v. 2-2-2ap; Mt v. 2-2ap. Leg III: Fm d. 0-1-1-3, pr. 0-1-1; Pt pr. and rt. 0-1-0; Tb pr. and rt. 1-1, v. 1-2ap; Mt pr. and rt. 1-2ap, v. 2-2ap. Leg IV: Fm d. 0-1-1-3; Pt 0-1-0; Tb d. 1-0, pr. and rt. 1-1, v. 1-2ap; Mt pr. and v. 1-2ap, rt. 1-1-2ap. Coloration. Carapace yellow-brown, with black around eyes and eye field sparsely covered with white scales. Clypeus yellow-brown, sparsely covered with white hairs. Sternum yellow-brown, covered with white hairs. Maxillae and labium yellowish brown, with white apices. Chelicerae brown, their anterior surfaces (in basal halves) densely white haired. Abdomen: dorsum grey-brown, with a wide white longitudinal band of scales; sides grey; venter yellow. Book-lung covers yellow. Spinnerets yellow-brown. All legs yellow, with numerous brown rings (but tibiae I completely brown), covered with light protruded hairs and appressed white scales. Palpal structure as in Figs 4–5.

FEMALE. See Metzner [1999]. Epigyne and spermathecae as in Figs 6–7.

Mexcala farsensis sp.n.

Figs 1–3.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♀ (MMUM), Iran, Fars Prov., Barm-e-peere-Ghaibi [10], 29.05.2000, Yu. M. Marusik.

DIAGNOSIS. This species is most closely related to *Mexcala monstrata* Wesolowska & van Harten, 1994 from Yemen, but differs in the structure and arrangement of the spermathecae (cf. Figs 1–3 and Wesolowska & van Harten [1994: figs 106–107]).

DISTRIBUTION. Known only from the type locality (Iran: Barm-e-peere-Ghaibi).

DESCRIPTION. MALE (the holotype). Measurements. Carapace 2.35 long, 1.78 wide, 0.95 high at PLE. Ocular area 1.40 long, 1.68 wide anteriorly and 1.63 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.53. Abdomen 2.83 long, 2.10 wide. Cheliceral length 0.63. Clypeus not marked. Length of leg segments: leg I — 1.38 + 0.83 + 0.95 + 0.75 + 0.35; leg II —

1.28 + 0.75 + 0.85 + 0.68 + 0.40; leg III — 1.28 + 0.73 + 0.88 + 0.93 + 0.60; leg IV — 1.70 + 0.75 + 1.30 + 1.15 + 0.63. Leg spination. Leg I: Fm d. 0-1-1-2ap; Tb v. 2-2-1ap; Mt v. 2-2ap. Leg II: Fm d. 0-1-1-2ap; Tb v. 1-2-1ap; Mt v. 2-2ap. Leg III: Fm d. 0-1-1-3ap; Tb pr. 0-1, rt. 1-1, v. 2ap; Mt pr. and rt. 2ap, v. 1-0-2ap. Leg IV: Fm d. 0-1-1-2ap; Tb pr. and rt. 1-1, v. 1-0-2ap; Mt pr. and rt. 2ap, v. 1-0-2ap. Coloration. Carapace yellow-brown, with black eye field. Carapace rather densely covered with black, white and red elongated appressed scale, forming white and red patches on the black background. Clypeus not marked, with no colour hairs beneath AMEs. Sternum yellow, tinged with grey and covered with white hairs. Labium and maxillae yellow-brown. Chelicerae yellow-brown; retromargin with 1 unidentate tooth, promargin with two small teeth. Abdomen: dorsum and sides yellow, with irregular (net-like) colour markings of brown patches formed by elongated appressed scales; venter yellow. Book-lung covers yellow. Spinnerets yellow-brown. All legs yellow, with pale brown rings on segment ends (but femora I dark brown on pro- and retro-lateral sides). Palps yellow, densely covered with white protruded hairs. Epigyne and spermathecae as in Figs 1–3.

ETYMOLOGY. The specific epithet is an adjective derived from the provincial name of the type locality, Fars Province in Iran.

Phlegra theseusi sp.n.

Figs 8–14.

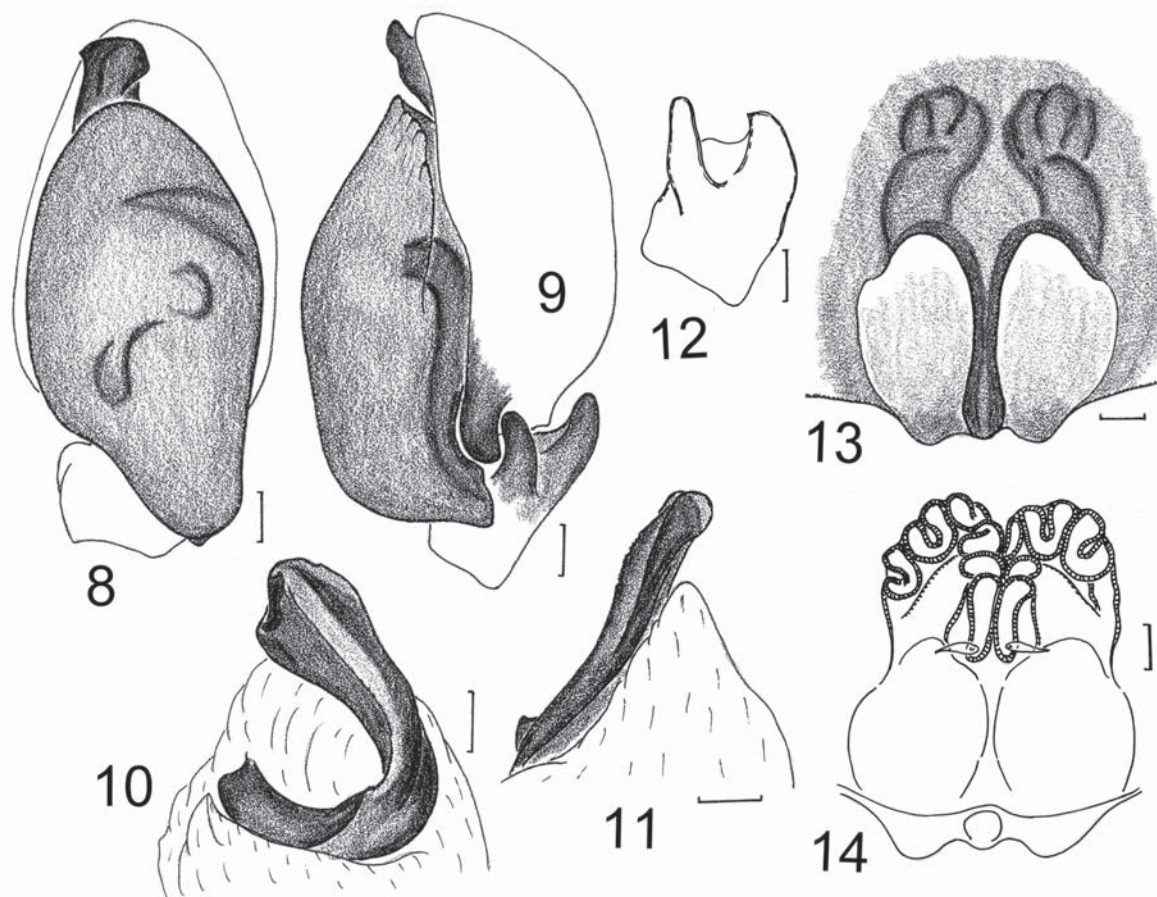
MATERIAL. Holotype ♂ (NHMC), Greece, Crete (W part), Lefka Ori Mt., 1650 m a.s.l., plateau above the timberline (with crawling shrubs), 3.08.1991, P. Lymperakis.

Paratypes. GREECE: 1 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (NHMC), together with holotype; 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (NHMC), 3 ♂♂ (ZMUM), 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (SMNH), Crete (W part), Lefka Ori Mt., 1650 m a.s.l., plateau above the timberline (with crawling shrubs), 5.05–5.10.1991, P. Lymperakis; 7 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (NHMC), 8 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (MMUM), 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (ZMUM), same locality and habitat, 1650 m a.s.l., 30.08–17.10.1990, P. Lymperakis; 1 ♀ (NHMC), same locality and habitat, 1650 m a.s.l., 6.06.1992, P. Lymperakis; 3 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀ (NHMC), Crete (W part), Lefka Ori Mt., 2100 m a.s.l., alpine valley with scarce vegetation, 30.08–16.10.1990, P. Lymperakis; 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (ZMUM), 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (MMUM), same locality and habitat, 4.08–6.10.1991, P. Lymperakis; 3 ♀♀ (NHMC), same locality and habitat, 6.08.1992, P. Lymperakis.

DIAGNOSIS. This species is most closely related to *Phlegra profuga* Logunov, 1996 known from the steppe zone of W. Siberia [see Logunov, 1996: figs 49–55], but can easily be separated by the absence of embolar crest (flat embolus) (Fig. 11) and a hind cut of the epigyne (Fig. 13), as well as proportions of the sclerotized receptacle loops (Fig. 14).

DISTRIBUTION. The type locality only (Crete: Lefka Ori Mt.).

DESCRIPTION. MALE (the paratype). Measurements. Carapace 2.45 long, 1.60 wide, 1.00 high at PLE. Ocular area 0.98 long, 1.25 wide anteriorly and 1.23 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.38. Abdomen 2.38 long, 1.68 wide. Cheliceral length 0.60. Clypeal height 0.13. Length of leg segments: leg I — 1.18 + 0.64 + 0.65 + 0.55 + 0.48; leg II — 1.13 + 0.64 + 0.63 + 0.54 + 0.48; leg III — 1.30 + 0.60 + 0.73 + 0.85 + 0.50; leg IV — 1.60 + 0.65 + 1.00 + 1.30 + 0.63. Leg spination. Leg I: Fm d. 0-1-1; Pt pr. 0-1-0; Tb pr. 1-1, v. 2-2-2ap; Mt v. 2-2ap. Leg II: Fm d. 0-1-2-4ap; Pt pr. 0-1-0; Tb pr. 1-1, v. 1-1-2ap; Mt v. 2-2ap. Leg III: Fm d. 0-1-2-5ap; Pt pr. and rt. 0-1-0; Tb d. 1-0, pr. and rt. 2-2, v. 1-1ap; Mt pr. and rt. 1-2ap, v. 2-2ap. Leg IV: Fm d. 1-1-3ap; Pt pr. and rt. 0-1-0; Tb d. 1-0, pr. and rt. 1-1-1-1, v. 1-0-2ap; Mt pr., rt. and v. 1-



Figs 8–14. The copulatory organs of *Phlegra theseusi* (the paratype): 8 — ♂ palp, ventral view; 9 — ditto, retrolateral view; 10 — embolus, dorsal view; 11 — ditto, median view; 12 — tibial apophysis, retrolateral view; 13 — epigyne, ventral view; 14 — spermathecae, dorsal view. Scale: 0.1 mm.

Рис. 8–14. Копулятивные органы *Phlegra theseusi* (паратип): 8 — палец самца, вентрально; 9 — то же, ретролатерально; 10 — эмболюс, дорсально; 11 — то же, медиально; 12 — вырост голени пальпы, ретролатерально; 13 — эпигина, вентрально; 14 — сперматеки, дорсально. Масштаб: 0,1 мм.

1-2ap. Coloration. Carapace yellow-brown, with its sides usually brown and a pair of longitudinal white stripes. Eye field dark brown to black. Clypeus densely covered with white hairs. Abdomen: dorsum: grey to dark grey, with three longitudinal white stripes (median beginning from the third part of dorsum and two lateral) and the well-developed brown scutum (one third of the entire abdomen length); venter yellow to grey-yellow. Book-lung covers and spinnerets yellow-brown. Legs: coxae and femora yellow, remaining segments brown (dark brown in the first pair of legs). Palpal structure as in Figs 8–12.

FEMALE (the paratype). Measurements. Carapace 3.13 long, 2.13 wide, 1.13 high at PLE. Ocular area 1.25 long, 1.58 wide anteriorly and 1.65 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.45. Abdomen 3.50 long, 2.50 wide. Cheliceral length 0.83. Clypeal height 0.23. Length of leg segments: leg I — 1.58 + 0.93 + 0.90 + 0.58 + 0.53; leg II — 1.35 + 0.83 + 0.73 + 0.53 + 0.53; leg III — 1.65 + 0.95 + 0.93 + 1.00 + 0.70; leg IV — 2.10 + 1.05 + 1.40 + 1.55 + 0.85. Leg spination. Leg I: Fm d. 0-1-1-3ap; Tb v. 2-2-2ap; Mt v. 2-2ap. Leg II: Fm d. 0-1-1-3ap; Tb pr. 1-1, v. 1-1-1ap; Mt v. 2-2ap. Leg III: Fm d. 0-1-2-4ap; Pt pr. and rt. 0-1-0; Tb pr. and rt. 1-1-1, v. 2ap; Mt d. 0-1-0, pr. and rt. 1-2ap, v. 2-2ap. Leg IV: Fm d. 1-1-3; Pt pr.

and rt. 0-1-0; Tb d. 1-0, pr. and rt. 1-1-1, v. 1-2ap; Mt d. 1-0, pr. and rt. 1-0-2ap, v. 1-1-2ap. Coloration as described for male, except as follows: clypeus lacking white hairs, dorsum without the scutum, longitudinal white stripes on dorsum either poorly marked, or absent. Epigyne and spermathecae as in Figs 13–14.

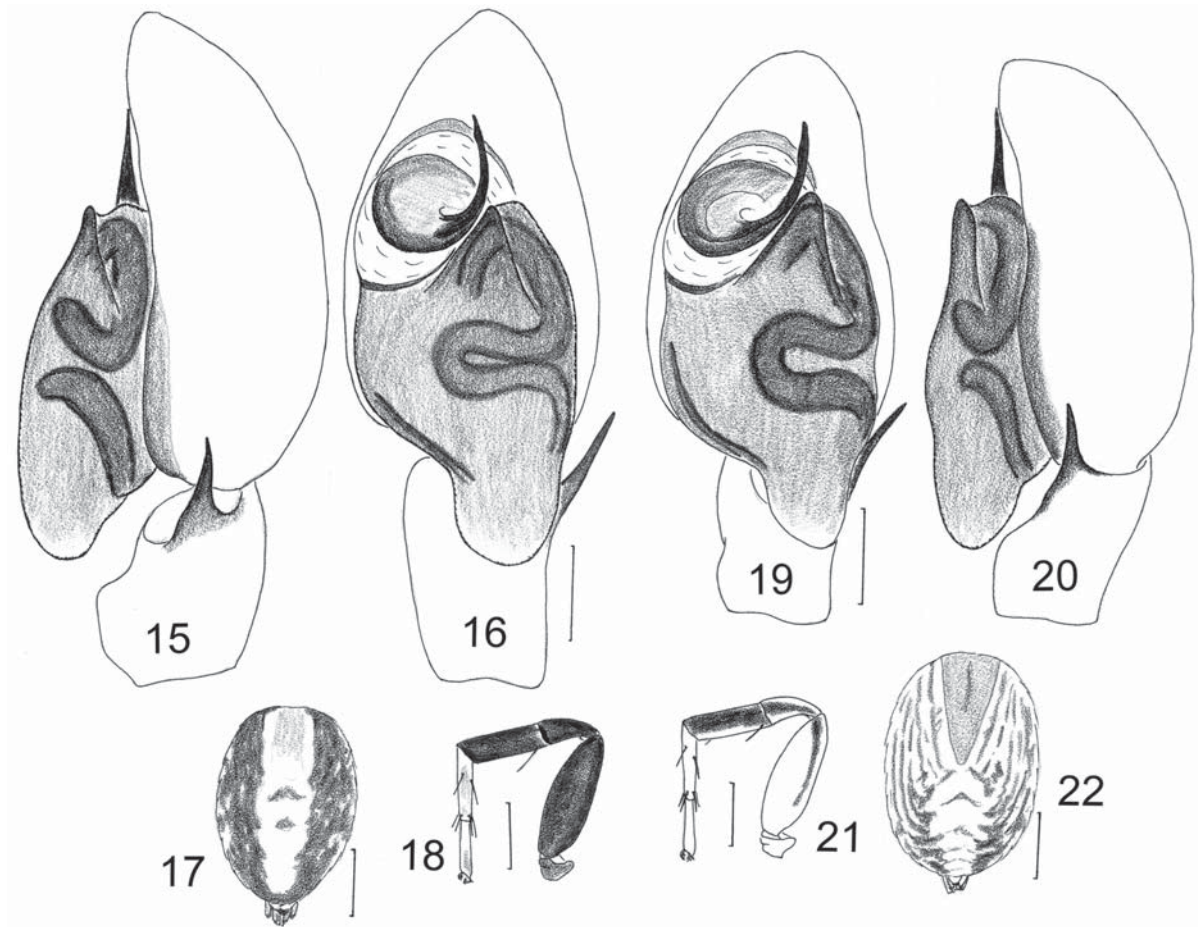
ETYMOLOGY. The specific epithet is named after named Theseus, a semi-historical personage of the Greece mythology, who slew the Minotaur, became the king of Athens and united the several Greece tribes into one state.

Saitis ariadneae sp.n.

Figs 19–22, 25–26.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂ (NHMC), Greece, Crete (W part), Lefka Ori Mt., 1650 m a.s.l., plateau above the timberline (with crawling shrubs), 6.07.1992, P. Lymperakis

Paratypes: GREECE: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (MMUM), Crete (W part), Lefka Ori Mt., 2000–2100 m a.s.l., alpine valley with scarce vegetation, 6.08.1992, P. Lymperakis; 3 ♂♂ (NHMC), same locality, 1650 m a.s.l., plateau above the timberline (with crawling shrubs), 23.11.1990, P. Lymperakis; 2 ♂♂ (NHMC), same locality and habitat, 16.10.1990, P. Lymperakis; 2 ♂♂



Figs 15–22. The male copulatory organs and somatic characters of *Saitis sengleti* (15–18; from Crete) and *Saitis ariadneae* sp.n. (19–22; the paratype): 15, 19 — ♂ palp, ventral view; 16, 20 — ditto, retrolateral view; 17, 22 — dorsum; 18, 21 — third leg, prolateral side. Scale: 0.1 mm (15–16, 19–20), 0.5 mm (18, 19) and 1 mm (17, 22).

Рис. 15–22. Копулятивные органы самца и соматические признаки *Saitis sengleti* (15–18; Крит) и *Saitis ariadneae* sp.n. (19–22; паратип): 15, 19 — палепус самца, вентрально; 16, 20 — то же, ретролатерально; 17, 22 — дорсум; 18, 21 — 3-я нога, ретролатерально. Масштаб: 0,1 мм (15–16, 19–20), 0,5 мм (18, 19) и 1 мм (17, 22).

(MMUM), 1 ♂ (ZMUM), same locality and habitat, 6.10.1991, P. Lymperakis.

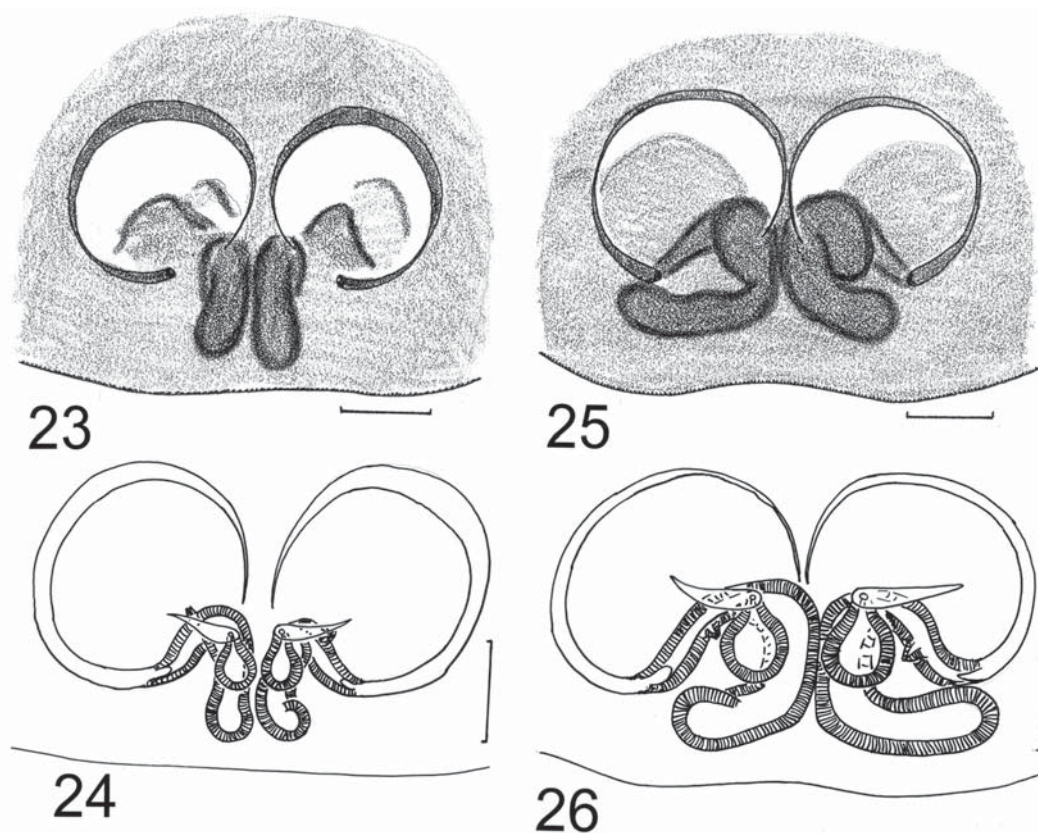
DIAGNOSIS. This species is most closely related to *Saitis sengleti* (Metzner, 1999), but can easily be distinguished by the following characters: the coloration of the third legs (cf. Fig. 21 and 18) and dorsum (cf. Fig. 22 and 17), as well as by the stronger spermathecae (cf. Fig. 26 and 24).

DISTRIBUTION. The type locality only (Greece, Crete: Lefka Ori Mt.).

DESCRIPTION. MALE (the paratype). Measurements. Carapace 1.83 long, 1.18 wide, 0.88 high at PLE. Ocular area 0.91 long, 1.26 wide anteriorly and 1.18 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.38. Abdomen 1.63 long, 1.05 wide. Cheliceral length 0.46. Clypeal height 0.11. Length of leg segments: leg I — 0.96 + 0.48 + 0.60 + 0.50 + 0.39; leg II — 0.95 + 0.50 + 0.53 + 0.48 + 0.36; leg III — 1.15 + 0.54 + 0.75 + 0.81 + 0.31; leg IV — 1.20 + 0.50 + 0.81 + 1.03 + 0.49. Leg spination. Leg I: Fm d. 0-1-1-3; Tb pr. 0-1, v. 2-2-2ap; Mt v. 2-2ap. Leg II: Fm d. 0-1-1-3; Tb pr. 1-1, rt. 0-1, v. 1-2-2ap; Mt v. 2-2ap. Leg III: Fm d. 0-1-1-3; Pt pr. and rt. 0-1-0; Tb d. 1-0, pr. and rt. 1-1-1, v. 1-2ap; Mt pr. and rt. 1-2ap, v. 2-2ap. Leg IV: Fm d. 0-1-1-3; Pt pr. and rt. 0-1-0; Tb d. 1-0, pr. and rt. 1-

1-1, v. 1-2ap; Mt pr. and rt. 1-1-2ap, v. 2-2ap. Coloration. Carapace yellow-brown, covered with white appressed scales, with a poorly marked yellow median stripe in pars thoracica. Black around eyes. Clypeus yellow-brown, with no white/colour hair coverage. Sternum, maxillae and chelicerae yellow. Labium brownish. Abdomen yellow, but dorsum with reticulate grey colour markings and elongated yellow-brown scutum (Fig. 22). Book-lung covers and spinnerets yellow. Legs I and II yellow. Legs III and IV yellow, with brown colour pattern as in Fig. 21 (colour pater is better marked on the third legs). Palpal structure as in Figs 19–20.

FEMALE (the paratype). Measurements. Carapace 2.06 long, 1.63 wide, 1.03 high at PLE. Ocular area 1.21 long, 1.55 wide anteriorly and 1.49 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.45. Abdomen 3.33 long, 2.25 wide. Cheliceral length 0.60. Clypeal height 0.13. Length of leg segments: leg I — 1.23 + 0.68 + 0.75 + 0.65 + 0.48; leg II — 1.20 + 0.66 + 0.75 + 0.64 + 0.43; leg III — 1.40 + 0.65 + 0.88 + 0.98 + 0.53; leg IV — 1.45 + 0.63 + 1.13 + 1.24 + 0.55. Leg spination. Leg I: Fm d. 0-1-1-2; Tb v. 2-2-2ap; Mt v. 2-2ap. Leg II: Fm d. 0-1-1-2; Tb pr. 0-1, v. 1-2-2ap; Mt v. 2-2ap. Leg III: Fm d. 0-1-1-2; Pt rt. 0-1-0; Tb pr. and rt. 1-1-1, v. 1-0-2ap; Mt pr. and rt. 1-2ap, v.



Figs 23–26. The female copulatory organs of *Saitis sengleti* (23–24; from Crete) and *Saitis ariadneae* sp.n. (25–26; the paratype): 23, 25 — epigyne, ventral view; 24, 26 — spermathecae, dorsal view. Scale: 0.1 mm.

Рис. 23–26. Копулятивные органы самки *Saitis sengleti* (23–24; Крит) и *Saitis ariadneae* sp.n. (25–26; паратип): 23, 25 — эпигина, вентрально; 24, 26 — сперматеки, дорсально. Масштаб: 0,1 мм.

2-2ap. Leg IV: Fm d. 0-1-1-2; Pt rt. 0-1-0; Tb pr. and rt. 1-1-1, v. 1-0-2ap; Mt pr. and rt. 1-1-2ap, v. 2-2ap. Coloration as described for male, but paler and differs as follows: all legs yellow (no brown pattern) and labium yellow. Besides, dorsum colour-markings unclear, as the specimen is partly damaged and faded. Epigyne and spermathecae as in Figs 25–26.

ETYMOLOGY. The new species is named after Ariadne (the daughter of the mythological king Minos), who helped Theseus to win the Minotaur and to escape from Crete.

Saitis sengleti (Metzner, 1999) **comb.n.**
Figs 15–18, 23–24.

Pseudeuophrys sengleti Metzner, 1999: 55–56, pl. 20, map 22 (the ♂ holotype, not examined).

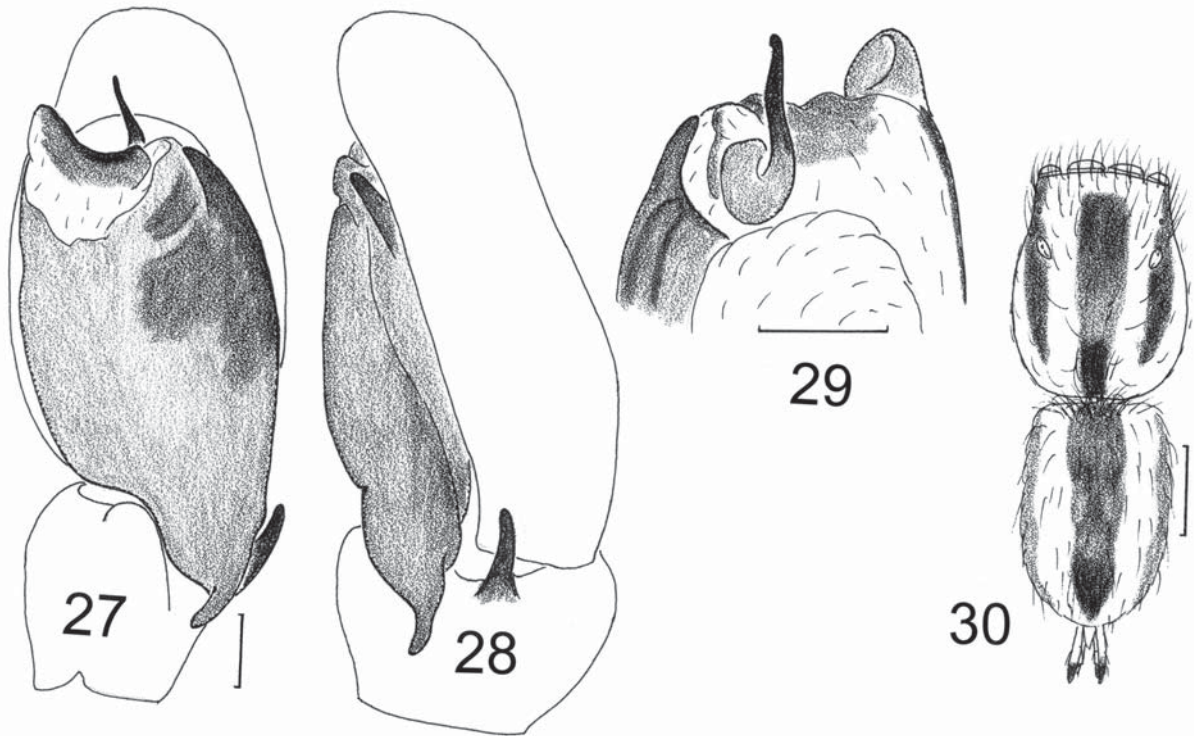
MATERIAL. GREECE: 21 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀ (NHMC), 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (ZMUM), 4 ♂♂ (MMUM), Crete (W part), Lefka Ori Mt., 800 m a.s.l., pine forest, 8.06–6.10.1991, P. Lymparakis; 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (NHMC), 11 ♂♂ (MMUM), same locality and habitat, 6.11–7.12.1991, P. Lymparakis; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (MMUM), same locality and habitat, 5.05.1991, P. Lymparakis; 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (NHMC), same locality and habitat, 6.03–5.04.1992, P. Lymparakis; 2 ♂♂

(NHMC), same locality, 1200 m a.s.l., *Cupressus* forest, 8.09–5.10.1991, P. Lymparakis; 1 ♀ (MMUM), same locality and habitat, 9.05.1991, P. Lymparakis.

COMMENTS. This species was originally described in the genus *Pseudeuophrys* [see Metzner, 1999], despite the fact that it is characterized by features consistently absent in other members of that genus. Conversely it has features that are considered autapomorphies for the *Saitis*: the apical hollow of tegulum, where the embolus is situated, absent (present in *Pseudeuophrys*); insemination ducts adjoined to each other (separated in *Pseudeuophrys*); and a two-chambered spermathecae (one chambered, but sometimes constricted in *Pseudeuophrys*). The only way this species differs from most *Saitis* species seems to be the absence of hair fringes on the third legs of males. However, the males of *S. sengleti* differ from those of *S. ariadneae* by the same ornamentation of the third legs (see above). So, it is safe to conclude that the males of *Saitis* sometimes lack fringes on third legs, although retained in some species to display their bright ornamentation. The transfer of this species to *Saitis* is therefore justified.

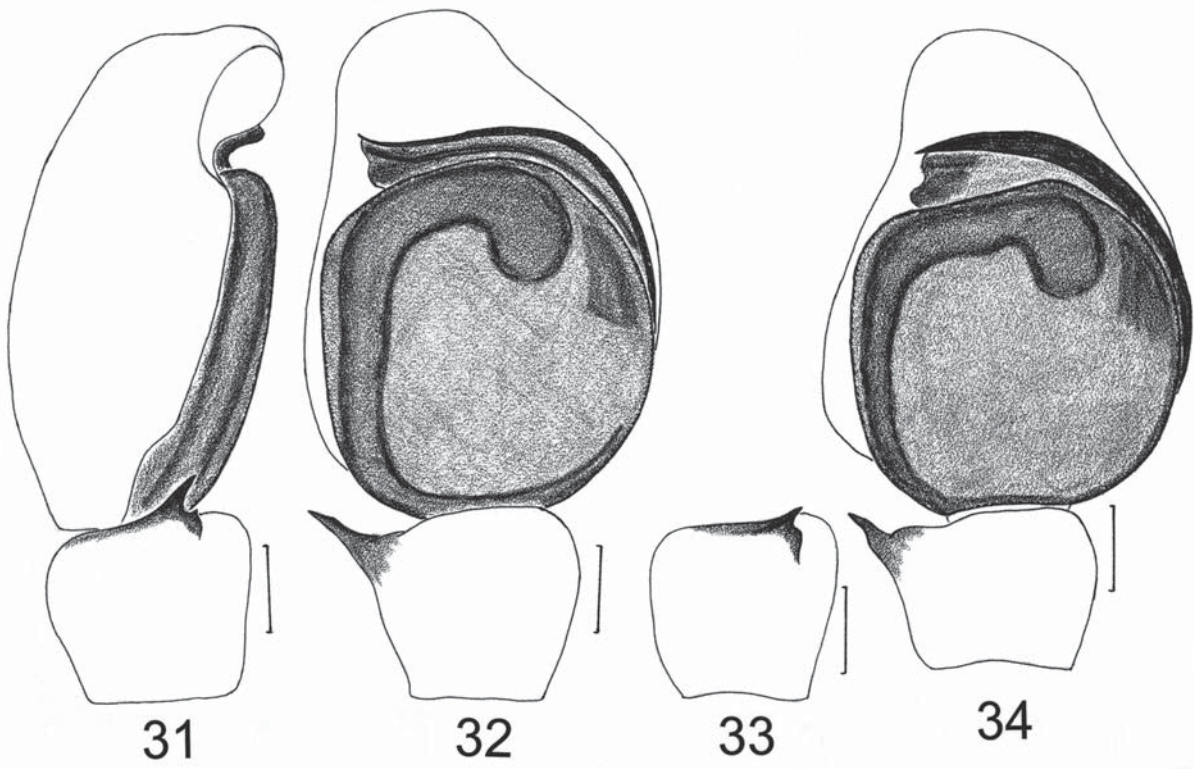
Figs 31–34. The copulatory organs of *Evarcha darinurica* sp.n. (31–32, the holotype) and *E. nenilini* (33–34): 31 — ♂ palp, retrolateral view; 32, 34 — ditto, ventral view; 33 — tibial apophysis, retrolateral view. Scale: 0.1 mm.

Рис. 31–34. Копулятивные органы *Evarcha darinurica* sp.n. (31–32, голотип) и *E. nenilini* (33–34): 31 — пальпус самца, ретролатерально; 32, 34 — то же, вентрально; 33 — вырост голени пальпы, ретролатерально. Масштаб: 0,1 мм.



Figs 27–30. The copulatory organs and general appearance of *Stenaelurillus marusiki* sp.n. (the paratype): 27 — ♂ palp, ventral view; 28 — ditto, retrolateral view; 29 — embolus, dorsal view; 30 — general appearance. Scale: 0.1 mm (27–29) and 1 mm (30).

Рис. 27–30. Копулятивные органы и внешний вид *Stenaelurillus marusiki* sp.n. (паратип): 27 — палец самца, вентрально; 28 — то же, ретролатерально; 29 — эмболюс, дорсально; 30 — общий вид. Масштаб: 0,1 мм (27–29) и 1 мм (30).



Stenaelurillus marusiki sp.n.
Figs 27–30.

MATERIAL. Holotype ♂ (MMUM), Fars Prov., near Shiraz (29°36'N, 52°32'E), 18–26.05.2000, Yu. M. Marusik.

Paratypes. IRAN: 1 ♂ (MMUM), together with holotype, 18–26.05.2000, Yu. M. Marusik; 1 ♂ (SMNH), Iran, Fars Prov., ca. 50 km NNE of Shiraz, Bamoo Res. (29°45'N, 52°45'E), 18–28.05.2000, Yu. M. Marusik; 2 ♂♂ (MMUM), 1 ♂ (PPDRI), Fars Prov., Barm-e-peere-Ghaibi, 29.05.2000, Yu. M. Marusik & K. Elmi.

DIAGNOSIS. This species is most closely related to *Stenaelurillus mirabilis* Wesołowska & Russel-Smith, 2000 from Tanzania, but differs in the position of the embolus, the shape of the proximal tegular projection and by body coloration (cf. Figs 27–30 and Wesołowska & Russel-Smith [2000: figs 281–285]).

DISTRIBUTION. Iran (Fars Prov.).

DESCRIPTION. MALE (the paratype from Barm-e-peere-Ghaibi, Iran). Measurements. Carapace 2.08 long, 1.58 wide, 1.00 high at PLE. Ocular area 0.90 long, 1.25 wide anteriorly and 1.28 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.36. Abdomen 3.00 long, 1.45 wide. Cheliceral length 0.48. Clypeal height 0.20. Length of leg segments: leg I — 1.10 + 0.53 + 0.63 + 0.50 + 0.41; leg II — 1.10 + 0.58 + 0.64 + 0.53 + 0.41; leg III — 1.56 + 0.70 + 0.98 + 1.15 + 0.50; leg IV — 1.40 + 0.63 + 0.91 + 1.28 + 0.55. Leg spination. Legs I and II: Fm d. 0-1-1/2-3/4ap; Pt pr. 0-1-0; Tb pr. 1-1, v. 1-1-2ap; Mt v. 2-2ap. Leg III: Fm d. 0-1-1-4ap; Pt pr. and rt. 0-1-0; Tb d. 1-0, pr. and rt. 1-2-1, v. 0-1-2ap; Mt pr. and rt. 1-1-2ap, v. 0-1-1-2ap. Leg IV: Fm d. 1-1-5ap; Pt pr. and rt. 0-1-0; Tb d. 1-0, pr. and rt. 1-2-1, v. 1-2ap; Mt d. 1-1, pr. 1-1-2ap, rt. 1-0-2ap, v. 0-1-1-2ap. Coloration. Carapace yellow-brown, with a pair of white longitudinal stripes and two white marginal bands (Fig. 30). Eye field black, densely covered with black protruding bristles. Clypeus yellow, “cheeks” covered with white hairs forming a narrow transverse white stripe just beneath AMEs. Sternum yellowish brown, covered with white hairs. Labium, maxillae and chelicerae yellow. Abdomen: dorsum, with a median longitudinal wide brown band bordered by two white stripes and a big triangle scutum covering a third part of dorsum; sides and venter yellow. Anterior abdominal margin

densely covered with long white protruding hairs. Legs I and II: coxae yellowish black; femora and patellae yellow-brown (but their anterior surfaces dark brown); tibiae, metatarsi and tarsi black (but tarsi II yellowish). Legs III and IV: yellow, with brown patches and lines. All legs densely covered with white and black hairs. Palps yellow-brown, its patellae and cymbium densely covered with white protruding hairs dorsally and on sides. Palpal structure as Figs 27–29.

FEMALE unknown.

ETYMOLOGY. The new species is gladly named after my colleague and friend, Dr. Yuri M. Marusik (Magadan, Russia), who collected this species.

Acknowledgments

I wish to express my warmest thanks to Dr. Yu. M. Marusik (Magadan, Russia), Dr. M. Chatzaki (of the NHMC) and Mrs F. Mozaffarian (of the PPDRI) for giving me access to the spider collections under their care.

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