

On mostly new species of Salticidae (Aranei) from Levant

О преимущественно новых видах пауков-скакунчиков
(Aranei: Salticidae) из ЛевантаJerzy Prószyński
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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: Aranei, Salticidae, новые виды, Израиль, Египет, Иордания, Ливан.

ABSTRACT. Descriptions of 21 new species of Salticidae spiders from Israel and some neighboring countries are given: *Aelurillus angularis* sp.n., *A. catherinae* sp.n., *A. gershomi* sp.n., *A. jerusalemicus* sp.n., *A. sinaicus* sp.n., *Chalcoscirtus catherinae* sp.n., *C. jerusalemicus* sp.n., *Euophrys catherinae* sp.n., *Evarcha negevensis* sp.n., *E. pileckii* sp.n., *Habrocestum shulovi* sp.n., *Langona oreni* sp.n., *Leptorchestes sikorskii* sp.n., *Mogrus logunovi* sp.n., *M. sinaicus* sp.n., *Neaetha murphyorum* sp.n., *Pellenes negevensis* sp.n., *Pseudicius amicus* sp.n., *P. miriae* sp.n., *P. mikhailovi* sp.n., and *Salticus amitaii* sp.n. A complementary description of and new drawings concerning *Menemerus davidi* Prószyński et Wesołowska in Wesołowska, 1999 are also included.

РЕЗЮМЕ. Даны описания 21 нового вида пауков семейства Salticidae из Израиля и ряда сопредельных стран: *Aelurillus angularis* sp.n., *A. catherinae* sp.n., *A. gershomi* sp.n., *A. jerusalemicus* sp.n., *A. sinaicus* sp.n., *Chalcoscirtus catherinae* sp.n., *C. jerusalemicus* sp.n., *Euophrys catherinae* sp.n., *Evarcha negevensis* sp.n., *E. pileckii* sp.n., *Habrocestum shulovi* sp.n., *Langona oreni* sp.n., *Leptorchestes sikorskii* sp.n., *Mogrus logunovi* sp.n., *M. sinaicus* sp.n., *Neaetha murphyorum* sp.n., *Pellenes negevensis* sp.n., *Pseudicius amicus* sp.n., *P. miriae* sp.n., *P. mikhailovi* sp.n. и *Salticus amitaii* sp.n. Представлены дополнительные описание и рисунки к виду *Menemerus davidi* Prószyński et Wesołowska in Wesołowska, 1999.

Introduction

Studies on Salticidae of Israel and some neighboring countries were carried out by me in the years 1988, 1989 and 1993 as based on the Israel National Arachnid Collection, kept at the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, and on the collections housed in the Mitrani Center for Desert Ecology of the Blaustein Institute for Desert Research, Ben Gurion University at Sede Boqer. That

research complemented my earlier studies on material from various other collections I performed since 1964. Although the first draft of the present manuscript was ready as early as 1993, it has since remained unpublished, yet accessible to all interested persons in the form of photocopies and or computer diskettes. A computer version of the results documented here, containing all illustrations and preliminary descriptions of the new taxa concerned, although invalid from a nomenclatural point of view, has been available since 1997 on the Internet <http://spiders.arizona.edu/salticid/diagnost/tit-tle-pg.htm> interconnected with a current version of the "Catalogue of the Salticidae (Araneae) of the World" <http://spiders.arizona.edu/salticid/catalog/o-tit-pg.htm>.

The present paper is to validate these taxa, being also another contribution to a series devoted to the description of new species see: *Phlegra* Simon, 1876 [Prószyński, 1998] and of a new genus *Rafalus* [Prószyński, 1999]. It is to be hoped that the remaining results, which contain taxonomic descriptions of all 107 species from Israel and the neighboring countries will also appear sooner or later. This, and the above two publications join the list of modern papers dealing with the Near East fauna of Salticidae, still poorly known [Logunov, 1996; Prószyński 1984, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1993, 1998].

The present paper is based chiefly on material kept in the following institutions: HUI — Israel National Arachnid Collection at the Hebrew University, Jerusalem; MCDE — Mitrani Center for Desert Ecology of the Blaustein Institute for Desert Research, Ben Gurion University at Sede Boqer.

Additional specimens came from the following collections: AMNH — American Museum of Natural History, New York; HEC — Hope Entomological Collections, University Museum, Oxford, U.K.; ISE — Institute for Systematics and Ecology of Animals, Siberian Division of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Novosibirsk; IZ — Museum and Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw; MNHN — Laboratoire

de Zoologie (Arthropodes), Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris; NHM — Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel; ZMB — Zoologisches Museum, Berlin.

The following abbreviations are used in the text: ALE — anterior lateral eyes; AME — anterior median eyes; Eyes I — eyes of the first row; Eyes II — eyes of the second row; Eyes III — eyes of the third row; HC — height of cephalothorax, LA — length of abdomen, LC — length of cephalothorax, LDC — length of flat surface of cephalothorax; LE — length of eye field, MWA — width of abdomen, MWC — maximal width of cephalothorax, WE1 — width of cephalothorax at eyes I, WE3 — width of cephalothorax at eyes III. All measurements are in mm; the relations between the body parts are shown in percentages of the length of cephalothorax; the relations between the length of five segments of legs (tarsus + metatarsus + tibia + patella + femur) are shown in percentages of the length of five segments of leg I. Phenology of adult specimens is indicated in Latin numerals of months (I = January, II = February, III = March, etc.).

Taxonomic survey

Genus *Aelurillus* Simon, 1884

Aelurillus angularis sp.n.

Figs 1–4.

Holotype ♀ (HUJ), Jerusalem: Mt. Scop[us], 4.V.40.

REMARKS. The specimen is in poor condition: soft tissues of the cephalothorax destroyed, the abdomen contracted and folded.

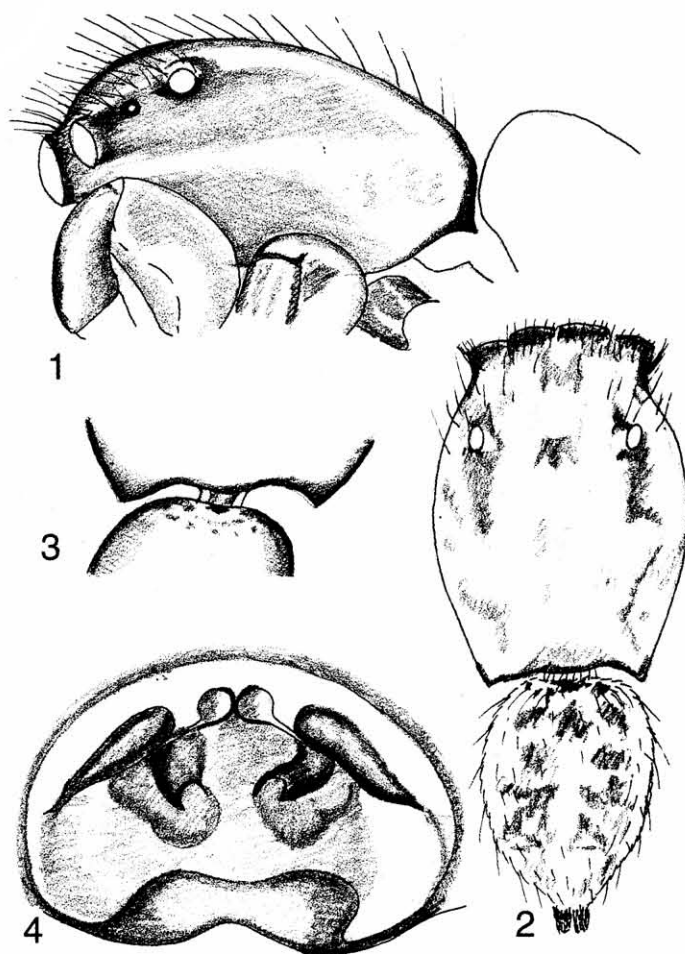
DIAGNOSIS. ♀, characterized by unusual sharp angles of the thoracic hind margin, epigynum with thin "wings" oriented almost transversely, broadly spaced. Abdomen with conspicuous, alternating light and dark dots.

DESCRIPTION. ♀. Measurements: length of cephalothorax 2.34; length of abdomen >2.17.

Cephalothorax long in profile, thoracic hind margin with sharp lateral angles; integument brown, covered with white adpressed setae, both their differentiated density and width of space left between denser spots give an irregular mosaic of white and dark patterns.

Abdomen shrunken and folded, with dense, pale brownish setae, traces of two longitudinal chains of alternating darker and lighter small spots; a number of short dark brown bristles over entire dorsal surface.

Front aspect: eye field with a whiter, wedge-shaped, median spot of adpressed setae delimited posteriorly and laterally by darker lines, these in turn followed by a whitish line. Eyes I encircled by white orbital setae. ALE aligned 1/4 of diameter above dorsal rim of AME, eye field indistinctly depressed above AME, between low protuberances formed by ALE. Diameter of ALE about 1/2 of AME, height of clypeus ca. 0.6 of AME. Clypeus covered with white setae set horizon-



Figs 1–4. *Aelurillus angularis* sp.n., ♀: cephalothorax laterally (1), dorsal pattern (2), hind edge of thorax posterodorsally (3) and epigynum (4).

Рис. 1–4. *Aelurillus angularis* sp.n., ♀: головогрудь латерально (1), дорсальный рисунок (2), передний край груди дорсально и сзади (3), эпигина (4).

tally, a few of these overhanging chelicerae, mixing with a few short white setae located basally on chelicerae. Lateral edges of face broadly rounded. Pedipalps yellow with white longer setae laterally, tarsus brownish-yellow.

Legs fawn with brownish and white annuli.

Epigynum with thin "wings", transverse and narrow, broadly spaced.

DISTRIBUTION. Israel: Jerusalem, Mt. Scopus.

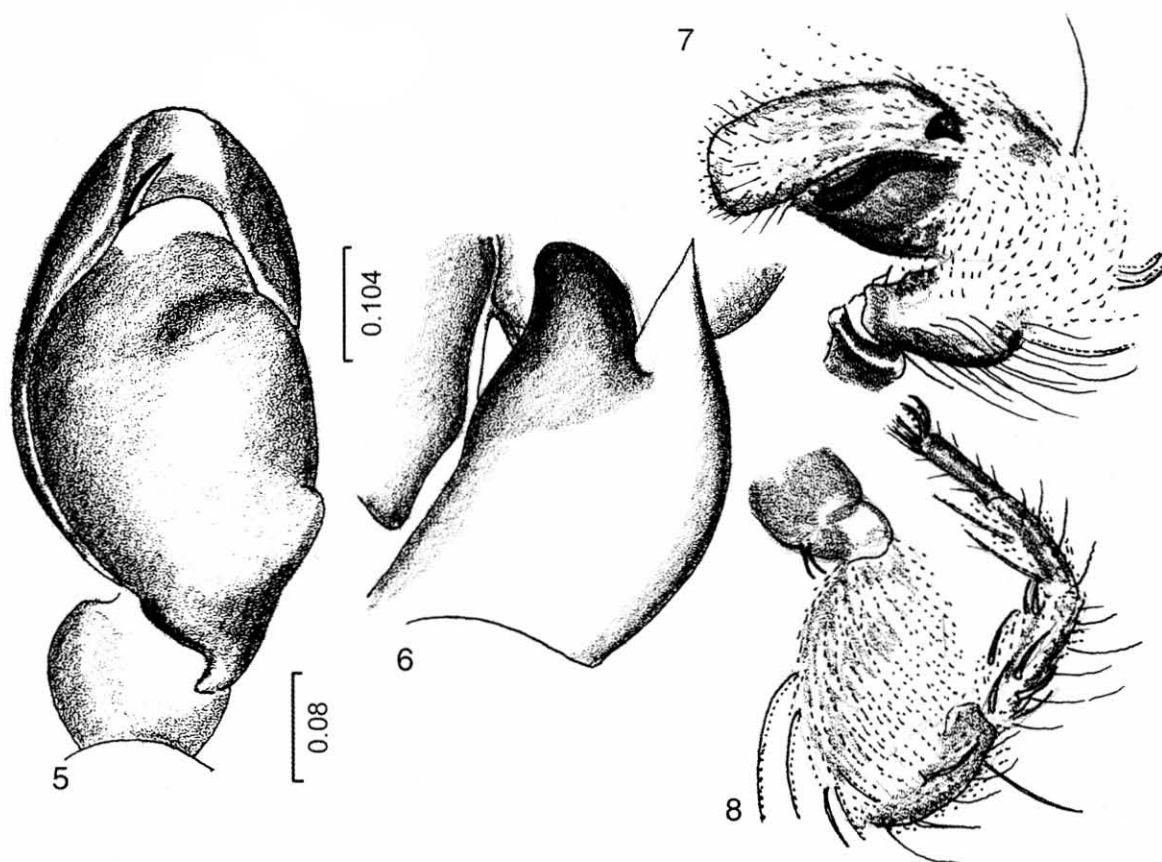
Aelurillus catherinae sp.n.

Figs 5–8.

Holotype ♂ (HUJ), Egypt, Sinai: Mt. Catharina, 16.VII.68, leg. Tsabar; Coll. HUJ.

Paratypes: 1 juv. (HUJ), same data, together with holotype; 4 ♂♂ (HUJ), Egypt, Sinai: Mt. Catharina, 16.VII.68, leg. Shulov.

DIAGNOSIS. ♂, differs from *A. sinaicus* sp.n. by the uniform dark cephalothorax, one closely resembling *A. cognatus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872), from which it can be distinguished by the white orbital setae along the ventral rims of eyes I, the lack of a dark median line along femora I–IV, the somewhat bigger size. Differs from *A. kochi* Roewer, 1951 by the absence of black fur on the tarsus-tibia.



Figs 5–8. *Aelurillus catherinae* sp.n., ♂: palpal organ, ventral and lateral views (5–6) and setae pattern on leg I (7–8).
Рис. 5–8. *Aelurillus catherinae* sp.n., ♂: пальп, вентрально и латерально (5–6), рисунок щетинок на ноге I (7–8).

REMARKS. Due to uncertainty in matching the sexes, a description of the ♀ is delayed until more material has become available for study.

DESCRIPTION. ♂. Measurements: length of cephalothorax 2.49; length of abdomen 2.44.

Cephalothorax entirely dark, covered with dark adpressed setae with a small admixture of silver ones failing to change the general appearance; lacking a white line along ventral edge.

Abdomen covered uniformly with silvery scales, a darker rectangular field in anterior half.

Front aspect: face dark with a slightly lighter brown clypeus, eye field very dark with long bristles; orbital setae along ventral rims of eyes I white, very thin, along dorsal rims dark; light diagonal line under ALE absent; clypeus lighter brown with very sparse, tiny, whitish setae on space beneath AME. Pedipalps dorsally (front view) with a brown cymbium covered with very long and dense white setae.

Legs generally yellow, without any striking darker spots. Leg I: tarsus + metatarsus darker fawn; tibia + patella I: pale yellow; femur I: prolaterally pale fawn with adpressed setae, setae on retrolateral surface: ventrally long white, no patch of dark setae, some greyish-fawn along middle of femur. Legs III and IV: tibia and tarsus fawn, remaining segments pale yellow.

DISTRIBUTION. Egypt, Sinai: Mt. Catharina.

NAME. This species honors not only the type locality but

also my wife, arachnologist E. M. Andreeva (Katarzyna Andrejewa-Prószyńska) who, during a decade, in very difficult conditions, carried out field-work on spiders in the deserts and high mountains of Tajikistan, Central Asia.

Aelurillus gershomi sp.n.

Figs 9–14.

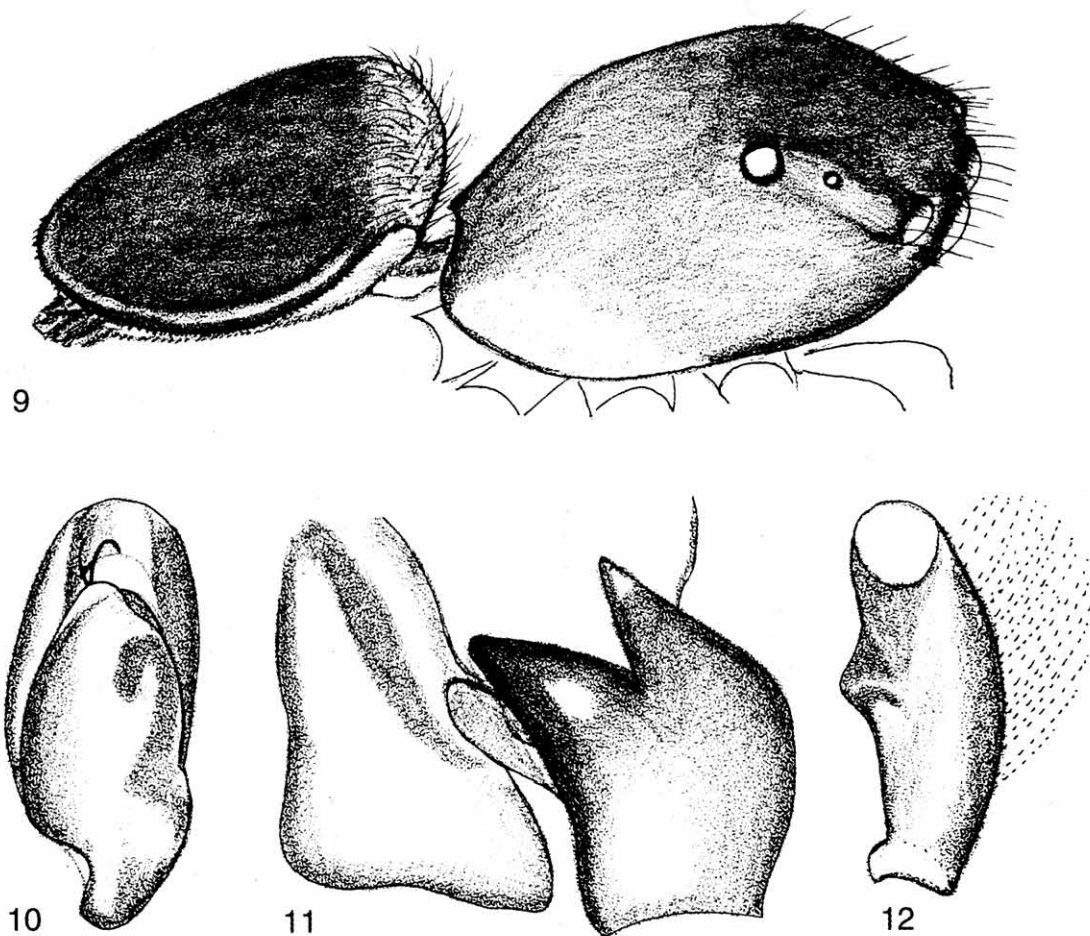
Holotype ♂ (HUJ, no. 14230), Israel: Mt. Hermon, 1350 m, 27.IV.64, coll. M. Broza.

Paratypes: allotype ♀ (HUJ), same data, together with holotype; 1 ♂ (HUJ), Mt. Hermon, 1800 m, 28.X.68, coll. P. Amitai.

DIAGNOSIS. ♂, closely resembling *A. politiventris* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872) by the abdomen entirely covered with a light reflecting scutum, but it differs by the dark clypeus. ♀, “wings” of the epigynum spread narrower, closer to parallel, separated from the pigmented area by a lighter space.

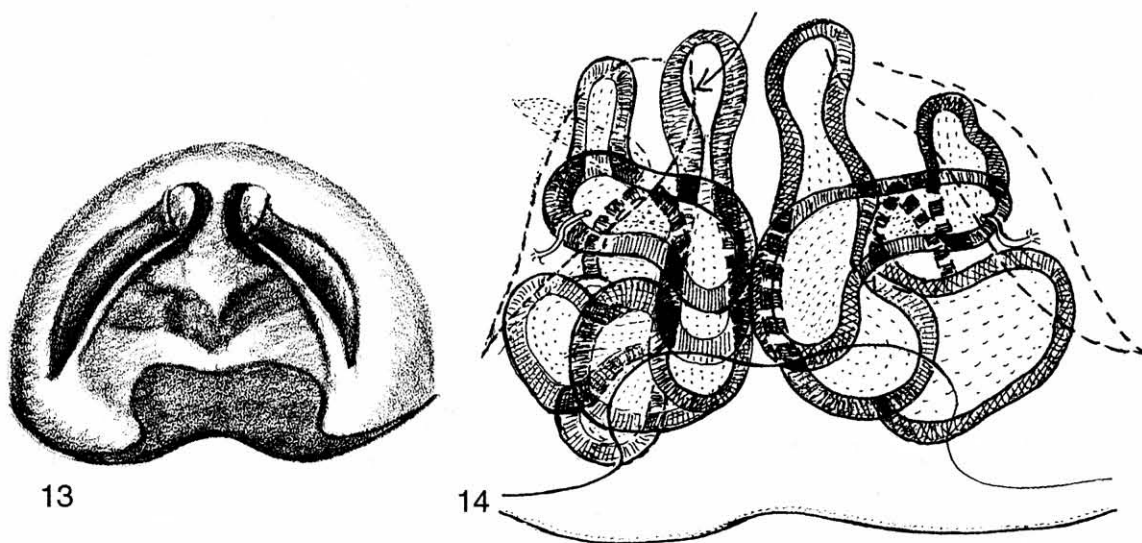
DESCRIPTION. ♂. Measurements: LC 2.22 = 100%, LE 0.85 = 38%, HC 1.14 = 51%, WE1 1.31 = 59%, WE3 1.25 = 56%, WC 1.48 = 67%, LA 2.50 = 113%.

Cephalothorax dark brown, eye field black with minute setae and some minute light reflecting scales; whitish setae along posterior half of lower sides sparser and less striking than in *A. politiventris*. Dorsal profile of cephalothorax comparable to that in *A. politiventris* but higher; posterior slope steeper.



Figs 9–12. *Aelurillus gershomi* sp.n., ♂: general appearance (9), palpal organ ventrally (10), tibial apophyses (11), pedipalp femur (broken lines — white setae) (12).

Рис. 9–12. *Aelurillus gershomi* sp.n., ♂: общий вид (9), пальпус вентрально (10), вырост голени пальпы (11), бедро пальпы (прерывистые линии — белые щетинки) (12).



Figs 13–14. *Aelurillus gershomi* sp.n., ♀: epigynum (13), its internal structure (14).

Рис. 13–14. *Aelurillus gershomi* sp.n., ♀: эпигина (13), ее внутренняя структура (14).

Abdomen rounded, flattened, entire surface covered with a hard, light-reflecting, black or blackish-brown scutum looking like polished, sides below scutum white.

Front aspect: diameter of AME >150% of ALE, latter set along upper half of AME, tops of their orbits indistinctly above these of AME, orbital setae stout, longer dorsally, shortening gradually along lateral parts of orbits and very short ventrally, forming a kind of bonnet above each eye; dark dorsally with whitish tips, white ventrally. Clypeus with colorless and poorly visible sparse setae directed medially, with admixture of a few almost invisible, white, thin setae. Chelicerae yellowish brown, slender. Pedipalps: tip of femur, tibia and patella yellow with white setae, these being longer on tibia, radiating and forming a sparse fan.

Legs: tarsus and metatarsus black, remaining segments yellow to yellowish-brown; femora dorsally yellow with darker distal ends.

Palpal organ: see Figs 10–12.

DESCRIPTION. ♀. Measurements: LC 2.95 = 100%, LE 1.14 = 39%, HC 1.42 = 48%, WE1 1.76 = 60%, WE3 1.70 = 59%, WC 2.39 = 81%, LA 4.20 = 142%.

Cephalothorax dark brown, in live presumably black, with sparse whitish adpressed setae curved dorsally.

Abdomen light yellowish-brown, cryptically colored; in the sole specimen studied, abdomen macerated without preserved pattern.

Front aspect: eyes surrounded with white, clypeus fawn with longer setae directed medially, somewhat more whitish in appearance; chelicerae brown, tibia and patella I yellow with brown rings.

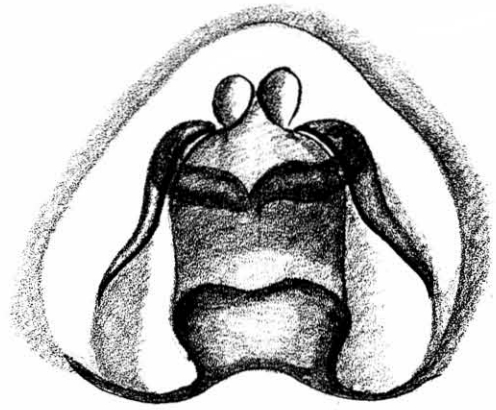
Legs light brown, darker ringed; femora lighter yellowish.

Epigynum as in Figs 13 & 14.

DISTRIBUTION. Israel: Mt. Hermon, 1350–1800 m.

PHENOLOGY. ♂♂ — IV, X; ♀♀ — IV.

NAME. Honors Dr. Gershom Levy, the prominent arachnologist, co-founder and curator of the Israel National Arachnid Collection.



Figs 15. *Aelurillus jerusalemicus* sp.n., ♀: epigynum.

Рис. 15. *Aelurillus jerusalemicus* sp.n., ♀: эпигина.

Aelurillus jerusalemicus sp.n.

Fig. 15.

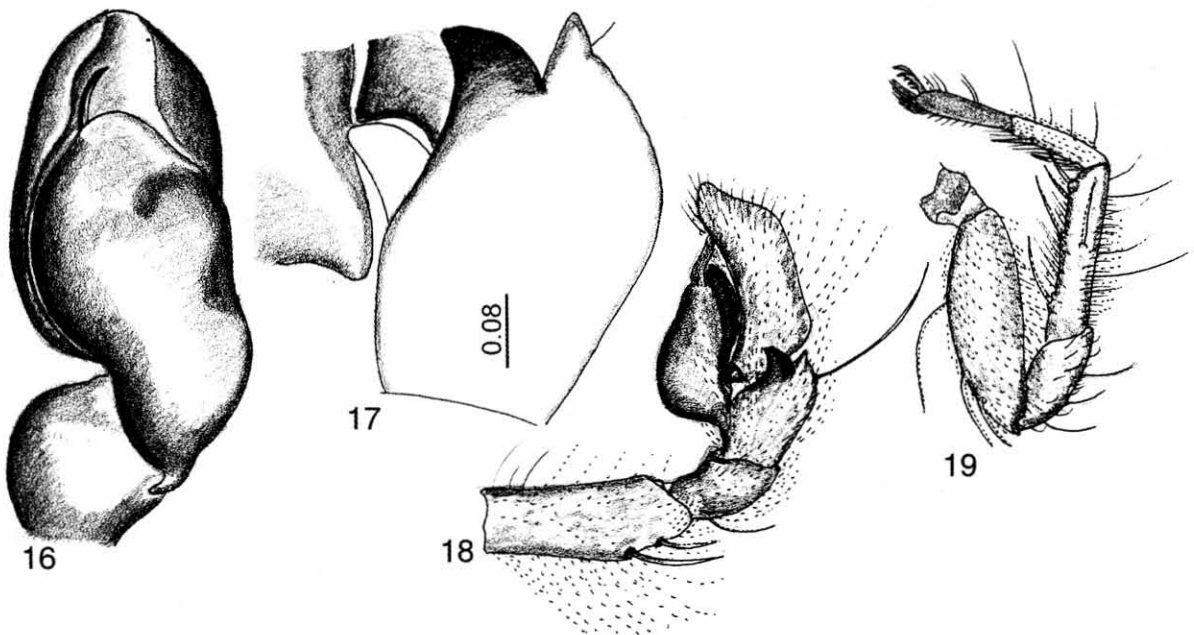
Holotype ♀ (HUJ), Israel: Jerusalem, 3.VII.89, leg. P. Amitai. Paratype ♀ (HUJ), same data, together with holotype.

DIAGNOSIS. ♀, epigynal "wings" almost parallel, leaving the median elevated part narrow (Fig. 15).

DESCRIPTION. ♀. Measurements: LC 5.19–5.55; LA 6.82–7.57; length of five segments of leg I 8.08–8.83.

Cephalothorax broad, uniform brown with white adpressed setae, eye field dark with indistinct whiter and darker streaks visible in front position; posterior slope lighter yellowish, posterior edge of thorax rounded.

Abdomen with two lines of indistinct darker spots surrounding a whitish center.



Figs 16–19. *Aelurillus sinaicus* sp.n., ♂: palpal organ (16), tibial apophysis (17), palpus (18), leg I (19).

Рис. 16–19. *Aelurillus sinaicus* sp.n., ♂: палец (16), вырост голени пальпы (17), пальпа (18), нога I (19).

Front aspect: ALE set by 1/5th of their diameter above AME's dorsal rim; clypeus light brown with sparse colorless setae, some overhanging chelicerae and some basally on chelicerae proper; all orbital setae white; diagonal line consisting of thinner whitish setae with tops more intensely white.

Legs: tips of tarsi I–II dark brown with a broad dark scopula.

Epigynum shape differing by medial swelling narrower, expanded anteroposteriorly, not transversely but along main body axis; also "wings" directed more parallel to main axis, narrow and slightly winding: starting diagonally, then turning posteriorly, expanding again and ending up parallel to main axis, the wings being very narrow.

DISTRIBUTION. Israel: Jerusalem.

PHENOLOGY. ♀ — VII.

Aelurillus sinaicus sp.n.

Figs 16–19.

Holotype ♂ (HUJ), Israel: 8 km Ein Duyuk (191–143), 28.V.71, coll. "faunistics".

Paratype ♂ (HUJ), Egypt: Sinai, Vatiya Pass, 12.VII.68, leg. Shulov.

DIAGNOSIS. White haired, with a longer white mane along ventral edge of cephalothorax, bulbus and palpal tibia longer than in other species.

DESCRIPTION. ♂. Measurements: LC 2.92; LA 2.60.

Large, with ALE set distinctly high in relation to dorsal rim of AME eyes. Cephalothorax covered with dense white setae, longer than in related species, getting considerably longer on lower sides where, in anterior half, forming a sort of white mane with setae stretching horizontally forwards, similar on femora I–IV; partly missing in posterior portion of eye field.

Abdomen covered with dense, white, adpressed setae.

Front aspect: anterior slope of eye field covered with whitish adpressed setae, also making whitish dorsal orbital setae of eyes I and ventral orbitals of AME strikingly white and conspicuous; diagonal line under ALE absent; clypeus brown with longer white setae, some of which overhanging cheliceral bases.

Ventral aspect: sternum greyish-brown with short, sparse, fine, brownish setae and a fringe of short and sparse white setae along posterior edge; coxae light brown, getting lighter posteriorly.

Leg I with a retrolateral fringe of white setae long but sparse, present along all segments, latter light fawn to light brown; retrolaterally with neither dark spots nor dark setae, this being particularly important for femur I where, in related species, a cluster of dark setae can be found.

Palpal organ: bulbus distinctly longer than in other species; a long pedipalp tibia with relatively short apophyses; tibial femur with long white setae dorsally.

DISTRIBUTION. Egypt: Sinai, Pass Vatiya; Israel: Ein Duyuk.

Genus *Chalcoscirtus* Bertkau, 1880

Chalcoscirtus catherinae sp.n.

Figs 22–31.

Holotype ♂ (HUJ, no. 14287), Israel: Sede Boqer Midreshet (129–029), I–II.1987, coll. V. & B. Roth.

Paratypes: allotype ♀ (HUJ, no. 14288), same data, together with holotype; 1 ♀ (HUJ), Egypt, Sinai: St. Catherine Monastery,

13.IV.1987, leg. V. & B. Roth; 1 ♀ (MCDE, no. 14289), Israel, Elat (1449–8853), 15. IV.1987, coll. V. & B. Roth; 1 ♀ (MCDE), Sede Boqer, under rocks, 11 IV.1991; 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ (MCDE), Negev: Haluqim Ridge, 6–11.IV, 21.VII.1992; 2 ♂♂ (MCDE), Negev: Hatira Ridge near Sede Boqer (pitfall trap); 1 ♂ (MCDE), Negev: Ramat Zevira, under *Gazella* dropping, 27.III.1992, leg. E. Shani.

DIAGNOSIS. Male palpal organ relatively broad, with embolus arising posteriorly from a broad basis, running from the bend anteriorly as a thin, long process, tibial apophysis long and broad, wavy, with a row of small teeth along ventral edge. Epigynal "window" divided by a prominent septum, copulatory channel like a simple bend, with sclerotized walls, with a prominent scent gland nearby the opening.

DESCRIPTION. ♂. Measurements (♂ from Sede Boqer): LC 1.51 mm = 100%, LE 33 %, HC 41%, WE1 59%, WE3 53%, WC3 65%, MWC 65%, LDC 71%, LA 84%, MWA 55%. Length of five segments of leg I 2.44=100%, leg II 2.14=88%, leg III 2.83=116%, leg IV 2.83=116%. Order of leg lengths: IV=III, I, II.

Cephalothorax with a light-reflecting integument, uniform dark brown, eye field black, a few sparse colorless setae, without contrasting color pattern.

Abdomen covered with a uniform blackish, light-reflecting scutum, sparse colorless upright setae.

Front aspect: uniform dark brown without contrasting color pattern, a few colorless setae at rims of eyes I; clypeus low, chelicerae and pedipalps brown; patella and tibia I each with a longitudinal, median, darker line.

Ventral aspect: brown, with sternum darker and coxae lighter, abdomen almost black.

Legs: femora I–IV dark brown with irregular, lighter brown spots, with two marginal lighter lines along their dorsal surfaces delimiting a broad dark area dorsally; remaining segments of legs I–IV greyish-yellow except for darker tibia and patella I.

Palpal organ: bulbus broad, embolus making a broad coil, basal part of embolus very broad, embolus proper thin; apophysis inclined ventrally, with a protuberance at dorsal edge and a minute tooth.

DESCRIPTION. ♀. Measurements (taken from 3 specimens): LC 1.51–1.35–1.19 mm = 100–100–100%, LE 41–46–43%, HC 36–41–41%, WE1 63–67–65%, WE3 61–67–65%, WC3 72–71–65%, MWC 73–71–%, LDC 76–73–%, LA — 112–129, MWA 82–87–%. Length of five segments of legs: leg I 2.75–2.15–1.91 = 100%; leg II 2.38–1.96–1.81 = (86–91–95%); leg III 2.88–2.45–2.30 = (105–114–120%); leg IV 3.31–2.56–2.38 = (120–119–125%). Order of leg lengths: IV, III, I, II.

Cephalothorax with a light-reflecting integument, uniform dark greyish-brown, eye field black, a few sparse colorless setae, without contrasting color pattern.

Abdomen dull, dark greyish-brown, wrinkled and suffused lighter greyish.

Front aspect: face dark brown without contrasting color pattern, a single row of sparse whitish setae around rims of eyes I; a few whitish setae on a very low clypeus, the setae overhanging cheliceral bases; chelicerae greyish-brown, yellowish medially; pedipalps and patella-tibia I greyish-brown (whitish-yellow in the Sinai specimen).

Ventral aspect: mouthparts and sternum dark brown, coxae II–IV and trochanters light ventrally, femora I–IV dark greyish-brown ventrally, abdomen ventrally light greyish-brown with two longitudinal streaks, slightly darker.

Legs uniform yellow with grey setae; in the specimen from Elat femora I–IV dark greyish-brown with a lighter dorsal streak narrowed apically; patellae I–IV greyish-yellow, tibiae II–IV greyish-brown, lighter dorsally except for a

Figs 20–23. *Chalcoscirtus jerusalemicus* sp.n., ♂ (20–21), *Ch. catherinae* sp.n. from Sede Boquer, ♂ (22–23); palpal organ ventrally (20, 22), laterally (21, 23).

Рис. 20–23. *Chalcoscirtus jerusalemicus* sp.n., ♂ (20–21), *Ch. catherinae* sp.n. из Седе Боке-ра, ♂ (22–23): палеппус вентрально (20, 22), латерально (21, 23).

dark tibia I, tarsi and metatarsi I–IV yellow, with sparse inconspicuous setae.

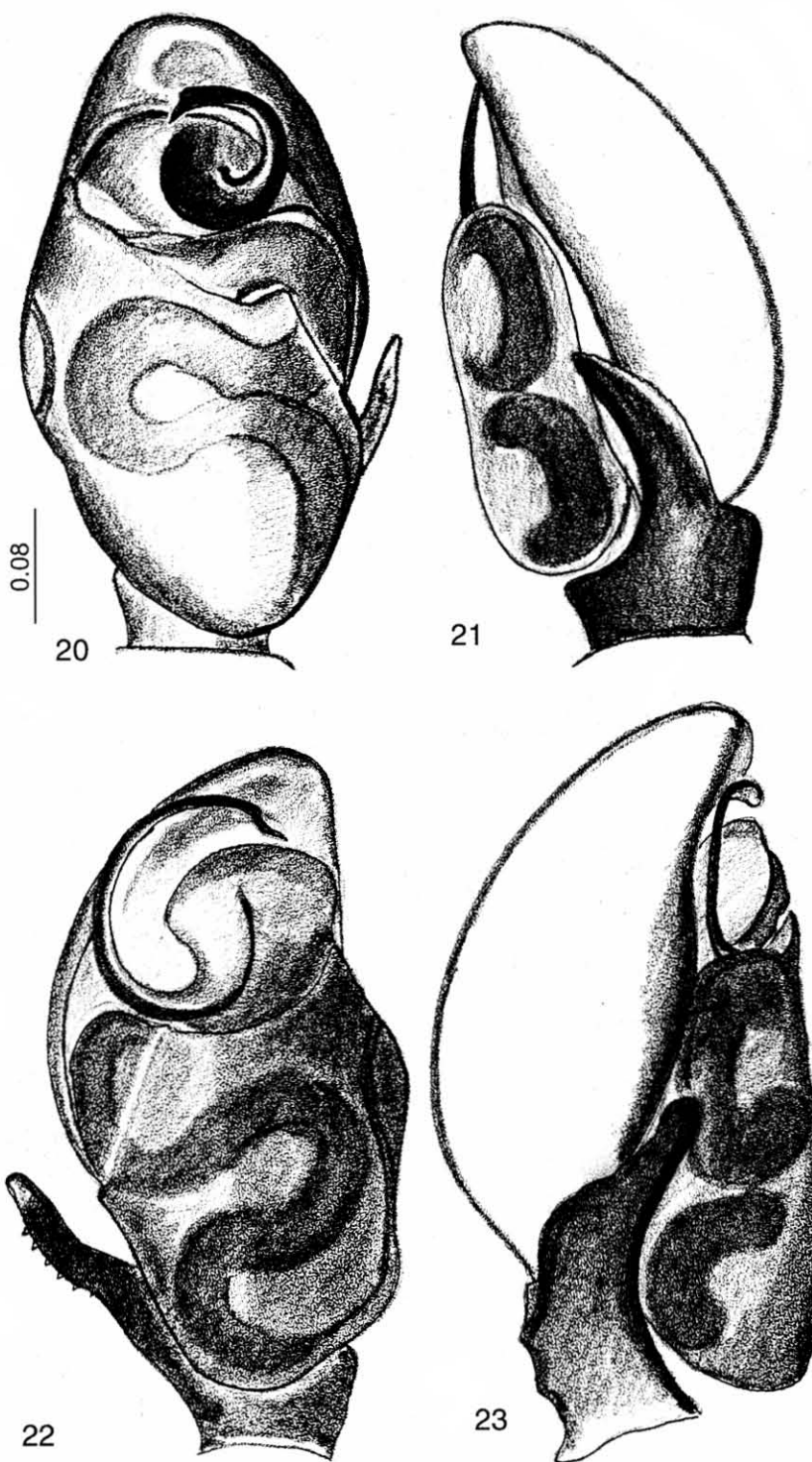
Epigynum with two membranous, round, narrowly separated windows; a long diagonal copulatory channel with an accessory gland opening in the middle and a not yet very clear structure around copulatory opening, under an anterior sclerotized rim of the window, spermatheca oval, longer than wide, with a bent distal channel and a porous second accessory gland opening nearby. In the specimen from Elat, spermatheca longer; a striking difference of that specimen from all other *Chalcoscirtus* is in structure of the copulatory opening: although the channel ends under the anterior sclerotized rim of the window, it is extended by a soft membranous loop turning back and medially and ending up by an indistinct slit nearby or under a protruding sclerotized structure in the middle of the window rim. The significance of these differences is unclear. The significance of the minor variation in coloration of body and legs between specimens from various localities is not clear either.

DISTRIBUTION. Egypt, Sinai: St. Catherine Monastery; Israel: Elat, Negev: Haluqim Ridge, Hatira Ridge, Ramat Zevira, Sede Boquer Midreshet.

PHENOLOGY. ♂♂ — I, II, III, IV, VII; ♀♀ — I, II, IV, VII.

REMARKS. Species similar/related to this new form occur in Central Asia, e.g., Tadzhikistan and Kyzyl-Kum Desert in Uzbekistan. It also resembles "*Euophrys nigruta*" sensu Prószyński [1979: 307, figs 75–77], from the Ukraine (identification uncertain), in which, however, no teeth on the apophysis have been noticed.

NAME. This species again honors not only the type locality but also my wife (see also above under *Aelurillus catherinae* sp.n. and below under *Euophrys catherinae* sp.n.).

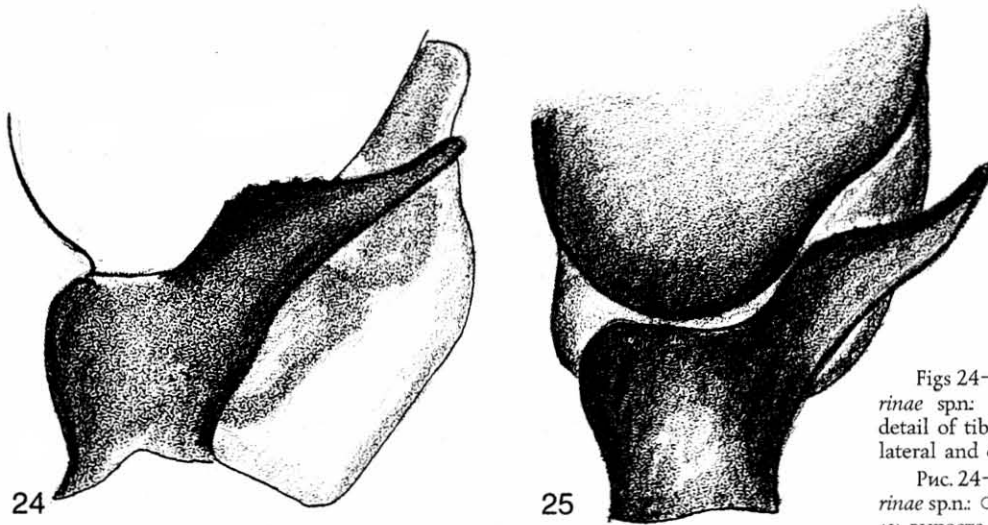


Chalcoscirtus jerusalemicus sp.n.
Figs 20–21.

Holotype ♂ (HUJ), Jerusalem, 23.III.64, coll. M. Nitsan.

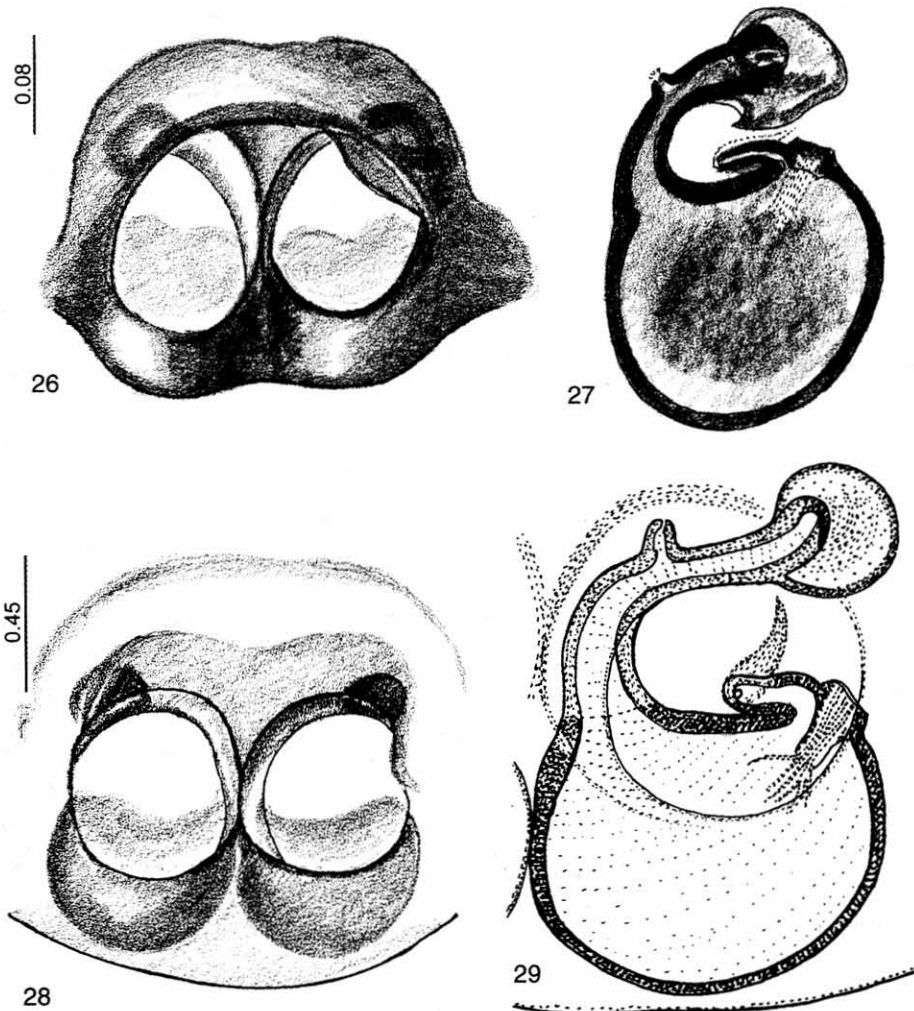
Paratype ♂ (HUJ), Jericho, 14.III.36.

DIAGNOSIS. Distinguished by the shape of the palpal organ (Figs 20 & 21).



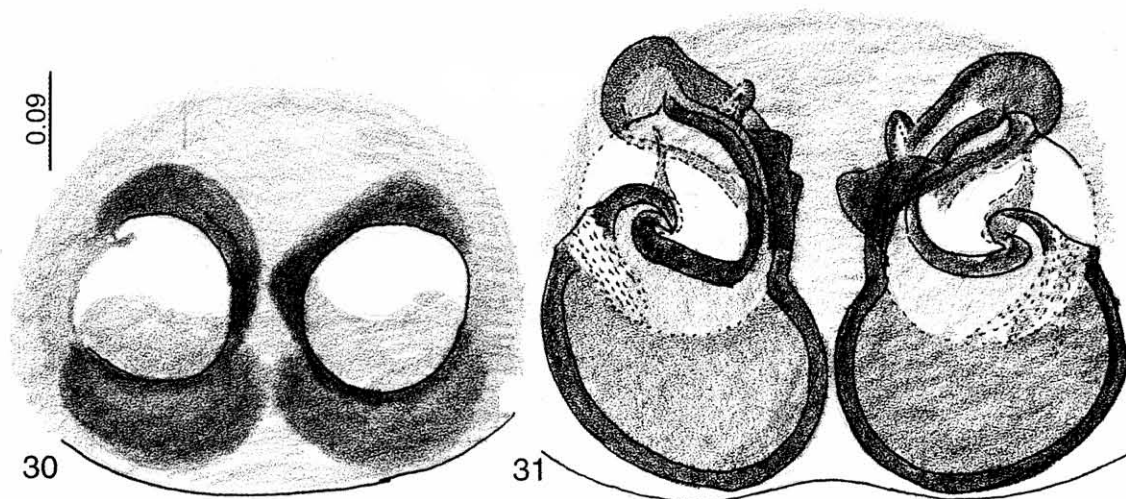
Figs 24–25. *Chalcoscirtus catherinae* sp.n.: ♂ from Sede Boquer, detail of tibial apophysis in dorso-lateral and dorsal views.

Рис. 24–25. *Chalcoscirtus catherinae* sp.n.: ♂ из Седе Бокера, детали выроста голени пальпы дорсо-латерально и дорсально.



Figs 26–29. *Chalcoscirtus catherinae* sp.n., ♀: epigynum and its internal structure in specimens from Sinai: St. Catherine Monastery: (26–27) and from Sede Boquer (28–29).

Рис. 26–29. *Chalcoscirtus catherinae* sp.n., ♀: эпигина и ее внутренняя структура у экземпляров из монастыря Св. Кaterины (26–27) и из Седе Бокера (28–29).



Figs 30–31. *Chalcoscirtus catherinae* sp.n., ♀ from Elat: epigynum and its internal structure.
Рис. 30–31. *Chalcoscirtus catherinae* sp.n., ♀ из Элата: эпигина и ее внутренняя структура.

DESCRIPTION. ♂. Appearance similar to the species described just above, with bulbus broad, embolus making a narrow coil, basal part of embolus less broad, but embolus about twice broader than in *Chalcoscirtus catherinae*; apophysis semicrescent and broad, semi-transparent with a thicker axial part, inclined ventrad, with neither protuberance nor teeth.

The poor condition of the specimens does not permit to make a more detailed description of the external appearance.

DISTRIBUTION. Israel: Jerusalem, Jericho.

Genus *Euophrys* C. L. Koch, 1834

Euophrys catherinae sp.n.
Figs 32–36.

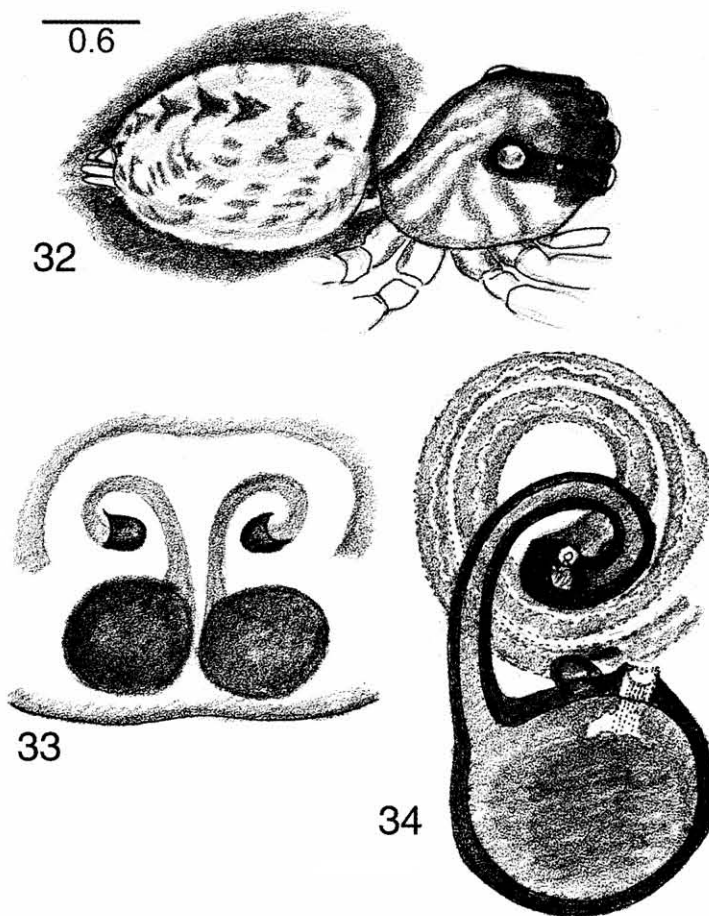
Holotype ♀ (HUJ), Egypt: Sinai: St. Catherine Monastery, 13.IV.1987, leg. V. & B. Roth.

Paratypes: ♀ (HUJ, no. 14270), Egypt: Sinai: Wadi Krid (082/746), 21.I.1969, coll. S. Riechenstein; 2 ♀♀ (HUJ), Sinai + [a label in Hebrew], 26.I.64, coll. S. Riechenstein.

DIAGNOSIS. Recognizable by the thorax sloping just behind the eye field, the light colored abdomen with a median string of small dark chevron-like spots; the epigynum typical for *Euophrys*.

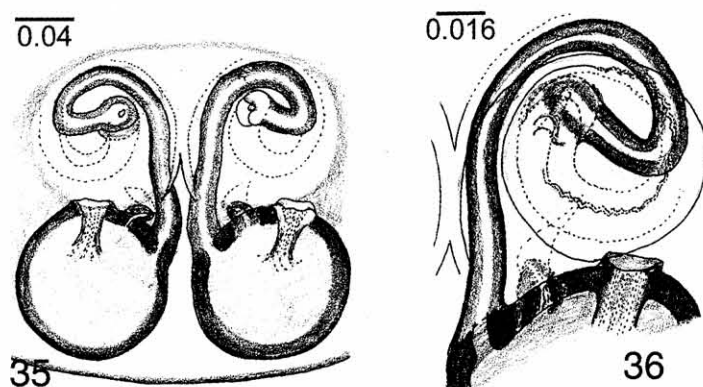
DESCRIPTION. ♀. Measurements: LC 1.55 mm = 100%, LE 53%, HC 50%, WE1 83%, WE3 81%, WC3 77%, MWC 77%, LDC — %, LA 126%, MWA 95%. Length of leg I 3.06=100%, leg II 2.34=93%, leg III 3.45=113%, leg IV 4.14=135%. Order of leg lengths: IV, III, I, II.

Color pattern, particularly of abdomen, fits both *Neon* Simon, 1876 and *Euophrys*. However, epigynal structure, leg proportions (with legs IV 35 % longer than legs I) and eye



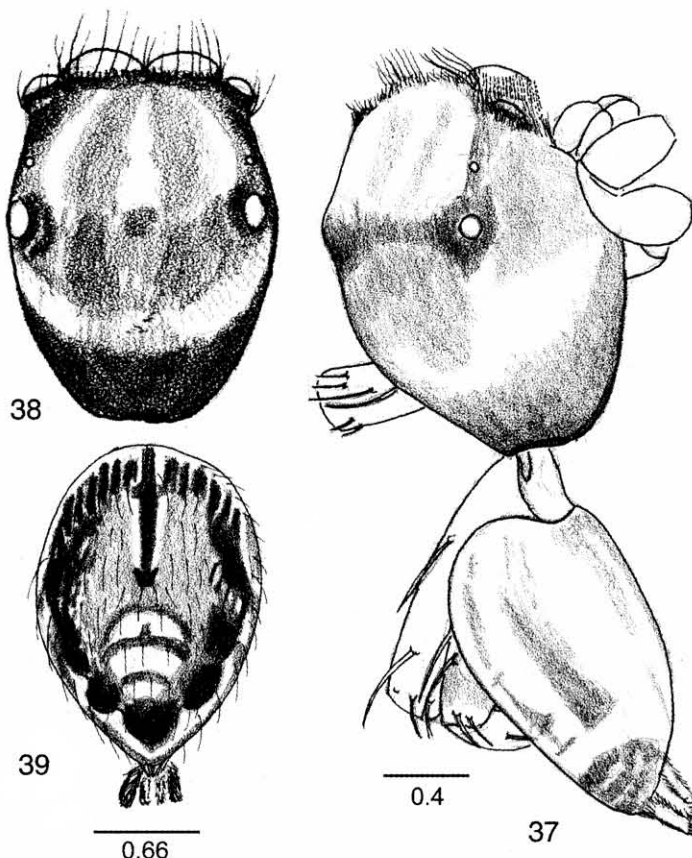
Figs 32–34. *Euophrys catherinae* sp.n., paratype ♀: from Sinai: Wadi Krid: general appearance (32); epigynum (33) and single spermatheca with channel and external grooves (dotted) (34).

Рис. 32–34. *Euophrys catherinae* sp.n., паратип ♀ с Синай: Вади Крид: общий вид (32); эпигина (33) и отдельная сперматека с каналом и наружными ямками (отмечены точками) (34).



Figs 35–36. *Euophrys catherinae* sp.n., holotype ♀ from St. Catherine Monastery: internal structure of epigynum (35) and details of openings and channel (36).

Рис. 35–36. *Euophrys catherinae* sp.n., голотип ♀ из монастыря Св. Кaterины: внутренняя структура эпигины (35) и детали строения входных отверстий и канала (36).



Figs 37–39. *Evarcha negevensis* sp.n.: general appearance of a poorly preserved specimen (37), cephalothorax of holotype (38), abdominal pattern of a fresh female (39).

Рис. 37–39. *Evarcha negevensis* sp.n.: общий вид плохо сохранившегося экземпляра (37), головогрудь голотипа (38), рисунок брюшка свежей самки (39).

field slightly narrowing posteriorly (2% of cephalothorax length) are typical for *Euophrys*. Cephalothorax smaller than in *E. pseudogambosa* Strand, 1915, eyes III strikingly protruding beyond lateral margin; thoracic slope beginning immediately behind eye field, flat area not developed. Eye field dark grey with black lateral edges; thorax greyish-yellow with a lighter median thoracic line and thin, slightly waving, darker lines radiating ventrally.

Abdomen with a median line of dark spots against a white background; three central spots large, regular, triangular, three posterior ones much smaller, anterior spots fused into a single, narrow, dark, median line flanked laterally by a parallel line of less regular dark spots; marginal dark spots extended on sides by dark diagonal stripes.

Front aspect: clypeus reduced to about 0.3 of ALE diameter, greyish-brown, bald, a single whitish hair at ventral edge overhanging the chelicerae, possibly a remnant of a row of setae lost in this specimen; eyes I surrounded by flattened and longer white setae, more conspicuous than in *E. pseudogambosa*; yellow spot under ALE connected with similarly colored sides.

Ventral aspect: sternum and coxae yellow, abdomen uniform whitish.

Legs I–II yellow, III–IV whitish-yellow; tibia I with three pairs of long ventral spines (1/6th to 1/8th of length of the segment), metatarsus I with two pairs of long ventral spines, almost as long as the segment itself.

Epigynum with copulatory channel much thinner in proportion to diameter of spermathecae than in other species studied, external grooves leading to copulatory opening, visible on preparation stained with "Chlorazol Black E", making two tight coils.

DISTRIBUTION. Egypt: Sinai, Wadi Krid (082/746).

PHENOLOGY. ♀♀ — I.

NAME. This species again honors not only the type locality but also my wife (see also above).

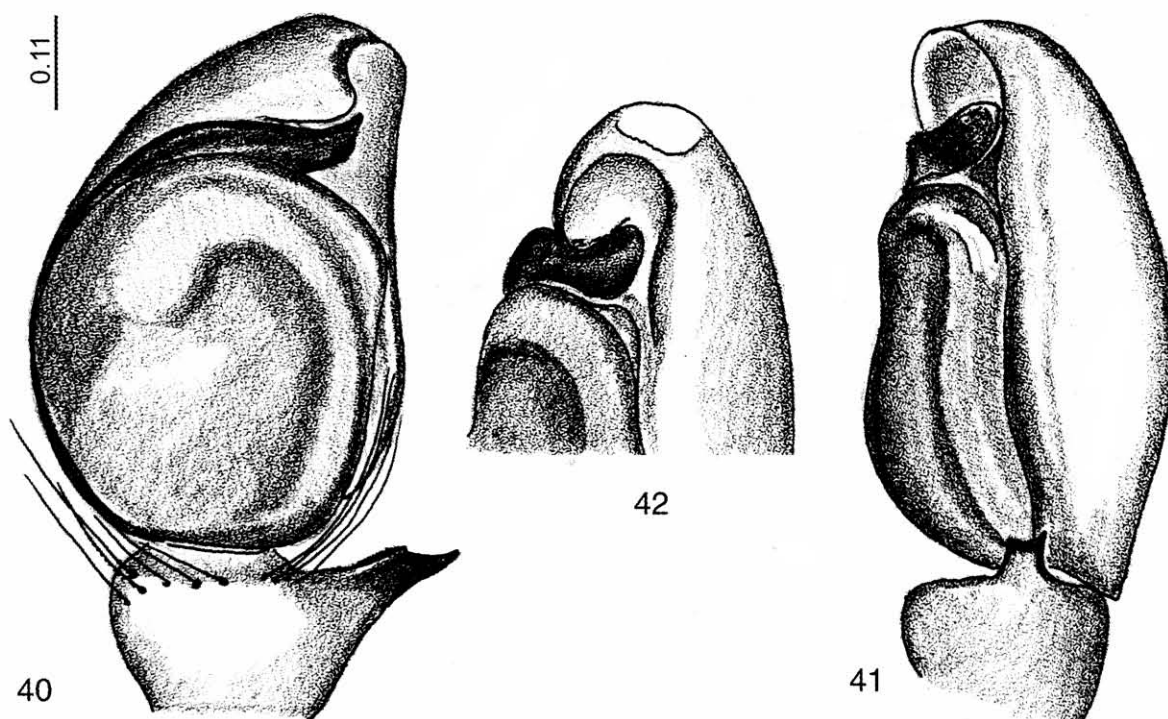
Genus *Evarcha* Simon, 1902

Evarcha negevensis sp.n.

Figs 37–44.

Holotype ♀ (MCDE), Israel: Negev, Haluqim Ridge near Sede Boqer, pitfall traps, 14.IX.1991, leg. Y. Lubin.

Paratypes: 1 ♀ (epigynum very young, still covered with moult integument) (MCDE), same locality, 4.VII.1990; 1 ♀ (epigynum prepared) (MCDE), same locality, 20.VIII.1991; 1 ♂ (MCDE), Hatira Ridge near Sede Boqer, 6.IV.1992; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (HUJ), same locality, 10.VII.1991; 1 ♀ (MCDE), same locality, 20.VIII.1992; 1 ♂ (MCDE), Nahal Nizzana, 6.V.1992, all leg. Y. Lubin; 1 ♀ (MCDE), Sede Boqer, 14.VI.1988, leg. O. Hasson; 1 ♂ (MCDE)



Figs 40–42. *Evarcha negevensis* sp.n., ♂: palpal organ ventrally (40), laterally (41) and tip of embolus (42).
 Figs 40–42. *Evarcha negevensis* sp.n., ♂: пальпус вентрально (40), латерально (41), вершина эмболюса (42).

(old, poorly preserved), 1 ♂ (HUJ), Israel, "Ka XIV/37"; 1 ♀ (IZ), Sede Boquer, 1–20.IV.1993, leg. T. Prószyński.

DIAGNOSIS. ♂ with three, white, wedge-shaped lines along the eye field; the bulbous round, broader than in *E. nepos* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872), the embolus broad, bending tightly along the edge of the bulbous, its apical part lying transversely, the tip bending dorsally, with a minute split.

DESCRIPTION. ♂. Measurements (taken from 2 specimens): LC 2.25–2.10 mm = 100%; LE 43–43%; HC 53–57%; WE1 70–68%; WE3 73–75%; WC3 80–75%; MWC 80–75%; LDC 67–71%; LA 1.80–2.25 mm = 86–100%; MWA 67–53%. Length of five segments of legs: leg I 4.19–3.53 (100%), leg II 3.91–3.18 (93–90%), leg III 4.72–4.27 (113–121%), leg IV 4.65–3.66 (111–104%); order of leg lengths: III, IV, I, II.

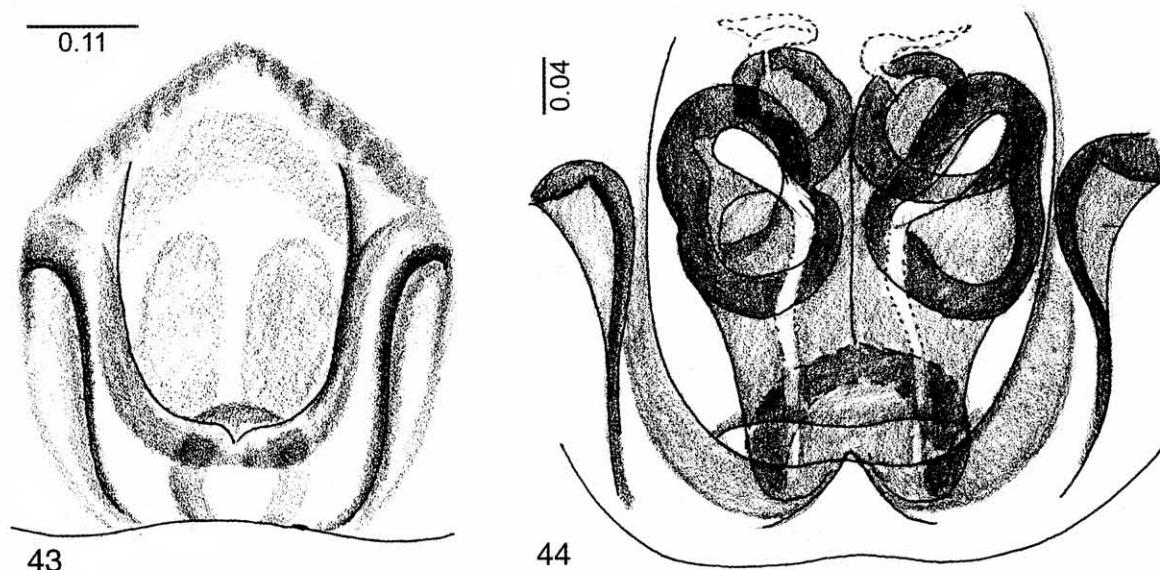
Cephalothorax blackish-brown, eye field with three wedge-like streaks of white adpressed setae, pointed anteriorly, running from near eyes III to between AME and median part of rim of AME; remaining eye field covered with colorless setae appearing dark fawn against a blackish integument. A belt of white setae along edge of flat part of thorax running to below eyes III, sides with a brown integument, covered with adpressed dark setae; edge of carapace black from under eyes II, with a thin line of intensely white setae turning into a white belt on clypeus, areas under ALE lighter than remaining sides. A row of stout, short, brown setae above orbits of eyes I, no *Thyene*-like tufts of longer setae arising below eyes II.

Abdomen comparable with that of *E. praecincta* Wesolowska et van Harten, 1994, and *E. nepos* in white median area surrounded by a dark area, differing in the following details: integument dorsally dark grey with sparse yellowish dots and a striking large white spot in the middle, consisting of white setae over three non-pigmented, whitish,

thin short chevrons; marginal dark streaks covered with more delicate setae, colorless with slight yellowish hue, lateral edges appearing lighter due to concentration of whitish setae, sides with dense dark and lighter stripes, with three diagonal lighter spots. Sparse upright, long and thin bristles also scattered over dorsal surface; anterior edge of abdomen with a few weak whitish setae with dark tips; dark setae with only basal parts remaining whitish being further down in anterior part of abdomen; remaining part of abdomen with sparse whitish bristles mixed with stronger black ones. Spinnerets greyish-brown with long setae.

Front aspect: eye field appearing light brown with a blackish spot behind ALE, with three wedges of white setae complemented by light yellow ones, converging at meeting point of rims of AME and middle areas of rims of AME; upper halves of rims of AME covered with long, strong, dark brown setae intermixed with sparse white setae, lower halves of rims covered with shorter whitish and a few yellow setae; rims of ALE covered externally with dark brown, yellow and whitish setae, medial halves with whitish setae only; space under eyes I light greyish-brown, with a thin, diagonally transverse line beneath ALE lighter brown with sparse whitish setae; edge of clypeus laterally (under ALE and sideways) with two lines of intensely white setae separated by a bald blackish brown line; clypeus under AME with a long but sparse "beard" of white setae overhanging the chelicerae. Latter short and slender, light greyish-brown, with sparse, long, colorless setae growing longer laterally. Pedipalp femur yellow, lighter dorsally, patella greyish, lighter apically, tibia and cymbium light brown with some whitish setae.

Ventral aspect: mouthparts brown, coxae I–IV yellowish-grey to whitish, femora I–IV ventrally whitish; sternum brown-



Figs 43–44. *Evarcha negevensis* sp.n., ♀: epigynum (43) and its internal structure (44).

Рис. 43–44. *Evarcha negevensis* sp.n., ♀: эпигина (43) и ее внутренняя структура (44).

ish; abdomen ventrally greyish with lighter dots, with anterior part (in front of epigastric furrow) dark brownish-grey; median area brownish-grey; broad anteriorly and narrowing posteriorly, spinnerets dark.

Legs: femur I: apical half blackish-brown, basal half white; patella I dorsally light greyish-brown with whitish setae, laterally greyish-brown; tibia I dark greyish-brown, lighter dorsally; tarsus and metatarsus light brown with whitish setae dorsally, dark setae on top of tarsus. Legs II resembling I, legs III–IV similar, with femoral darkening extending over lateral surfaces.

Palpal organ similar to that of *E. praecincta* and *E. nigricans* (Dalmás, 1920), from Tunisia, differing from other *Evarcha* from the Mediterranean in shape: bulbus round, broader than in *E. nepos*, embolus appearing broad, bent tightly along edge of bulbus, its apical part lying transversely and anteriorly to bulbus, tip bent dorsally into an anterior depression of cymbium, with a minute split.

DESCRIPTION. ♀. Measurements: LC 2.47–2.77 mm = 100–100%, LE 45–43%, HC 57–57%, WE1 73–70%, WE3 79–78%, WC3 86–87%, MWC 86–88%, LDC 55–65%, LA 3.15–3.00 mm = 127–108%, MWA 91–77%. Length of five segments of legs (in mm and in % of length of leg I): leg I 4.59–5.61 (100%), leg II 4.27–4.84 (93–86%), leg III 5.85–6.78 (127–121%), leg IV 4.85–5.54 (106–99%); order of leg lengths: III, IV, I, II.

Cephalothorax covered with thin, long, adpressed hairs, predominantly white and more uniform than in ♂, but also with some colorless and even a few greyish ones, whose different distribution (due to abrasion) making a variety of patterns. I have not seen any ♀ specimen with three white lines on the eye field as in the ♂. Integument brown, on eye field lighter with copper gleam and dark lateral edges. A nearly mature paratype with a yellow integument with four longitudinal dark lines of setae along slope of thorax.

Abdomen greyish suffused with whitish-yellow, with a thin dark brown median line along its anterior half, and three

white median chevrons; in posterior half, an intensely dark spot behind chevrons and in front of spinnerets. Sides with three diagonal dark suffused lines separated by light diagonal lines in one paratype, whitish-grey in holotype, and white and grey dots in another paratype.

Front aspect: more strongly differentiated than in *E. patagiata* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872), with eye field fawn, surrounding of lateral eyes blackish, belt immediately above eyes I whitish with whitish setae, eyes I surrounded with contrasting white setae, area below and lateral to AME yellowish-fawn but becoming darker fawn from below ALE laterally, ventral edge of carapace dark brown, beginning from under ALE laterally; contrasting concentrations of white setae forming a diagonal line under ALE, with a white line of setae above a brown edge and white setae hanging below it; area below ALE with horizontal white setae, and longer white setae overhanging the cheliceral bases, several longer whitish setae also on chelicerae, latter brownish-fawn. Pedipalps striped: transverse white stripes with white setae, and dark brown stripes.

Ventral aspect whitish with an indistinct, median, grey streak narrowing posteriorly as in ♂, anterior area white though.

Leg I contrasting, with a white femur blackish apically, patella and tibia brown dorsally but with darker brown frames and ventral surfaces. Legs: femora I–IV white except for a dark apical end, joint with patellae II–IV dark brown, sides of tibiae I–IV dark brown, dorsal surfaces of patellae and tibiae II–IV light brown, metatarsi-tarsi I–IV brownish-yellow.

DISTRIBUTION. Israel: Negev — Haluqim and Hatira Ridges near Sede Boqer, Nahal Nizzana. Uncertain identification: Sabha near Elat, Nahal Shelomo (W Massri) near 'Elat, Kallia.

PHENOLOGY. ♂♂ — V, IV, VII, VIII; ♀♀ — VI, VII, VIII, IX.

Evarcha pileckii sp.n.

Figs 45–47.

Holotype ♂ (MCDE), Israel, Negev: Borot Loz (pitfall trap), V.1994, leg. Y. Lubin.

Paratypes: 3 ♂♂ (MCDE), Sede Boqer (not from pitfall trapping), V.1993, leg. R.R. Jackson.

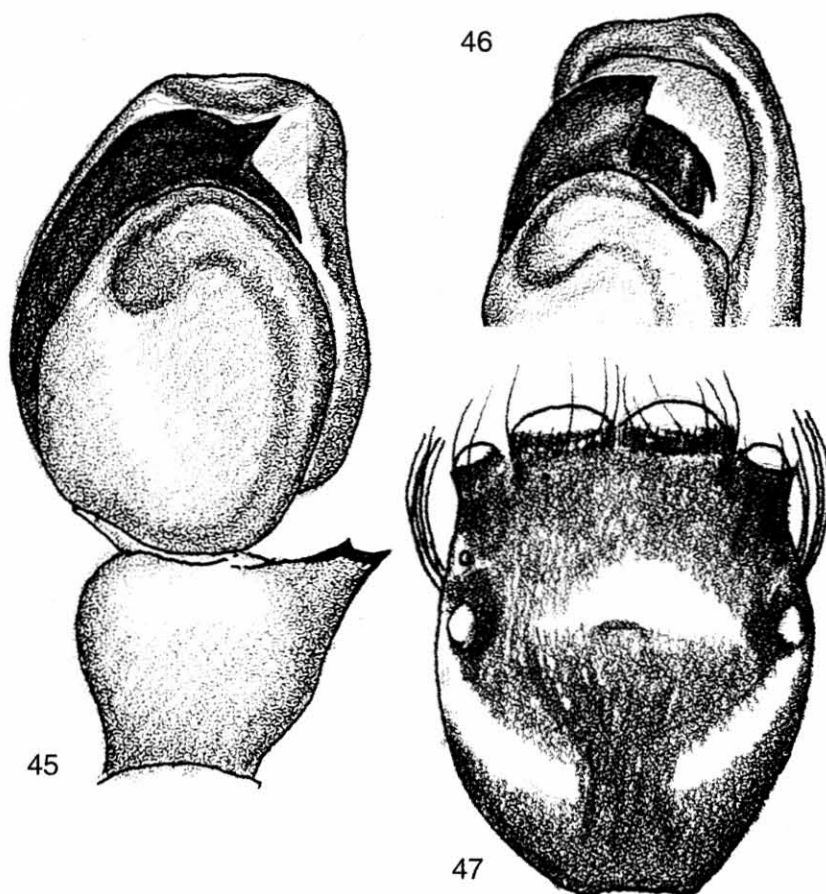
DIAGNOSIS. Body very dark with two striking white oval spots: one in posterior half of eye field, the other in posterior half of a dark abdomen. Bulbus oval, narrower than in *E. praecincta* Wesolowska et van Harten, 1994 and *E. negevensis* sp.n, embolus gradually broadening, encircling the anterior edge of bulbus, split apically into a short triangular needle directed anteriorly and a thin, longer process directed posteriorly.

DESCRIPTION. ♂. Measurements (taken from 2 specimens): LC 1.87–2.37 = 100 %, LE 53–42 %, HC 57–55 %, WE1 77–71 %, WE3 80–76 %, WC3 83–82 %, MWC 83–82 %, LDC 80–74 %, LA 93–100 %, MWA 60–71. Length of five segments of legs: leg I 5.53 = 100 %, leg II 4.11 = 74 %, leg III 6.06 = 110 %, leg IV 4.57 = 83 %; order of leg lengths: III, I, IV, II.

Cephalothorax: integument blackish-brown, including eye field and anterior thorax. Covered with long, adpressed, colorless setae, appearing greyish except for a large spot of striking white setae in posterior half of eye field; anterior half of eye field with adpressed colorless setae less dense than in other species. No wedge-shaped spot, only slightly lighter spots being behind eyes III. A belt of white setae running along edge of flat part of thorax to below eyes III, sides with a dark brown integument. Edge of carapace black, from under eyes II with a thin line of intensely white setae turning into a white belt on clypeus, a lighter diagonal line running from under ALE. A pair of tufts of longer, strong, bent setae arising below eyes II and resembling that in *Thyene*.

Abdomen: integument uniform dark grey, covered with adpressed, long, whitish setae, more whitish medially, concentrating into a striking white oval spot in posterior half of abdomen. Setae divided anteriorly by bald lines into thin, short streaks; lateral edge appearing light due to concentration of whitish setae, sides with dense stripes of dark and light. Dorsal surface with long, sparse, thin, upright bristles, whitish with dark tips over anterior edge of abdomen, further over anterior abdomen the setae getting darker, with darker part of setae extending, only basal parts of setae remaining whitish; along remaining part of abdominal surface, bristles whitish along medial part of surface, and black and stronger along marginal parts. Spinnerets blackish-brown with long lighter setae.

Front aspect: eye field appearing blackish-brown, covered with sparse colorless setae, a lighter brown line above



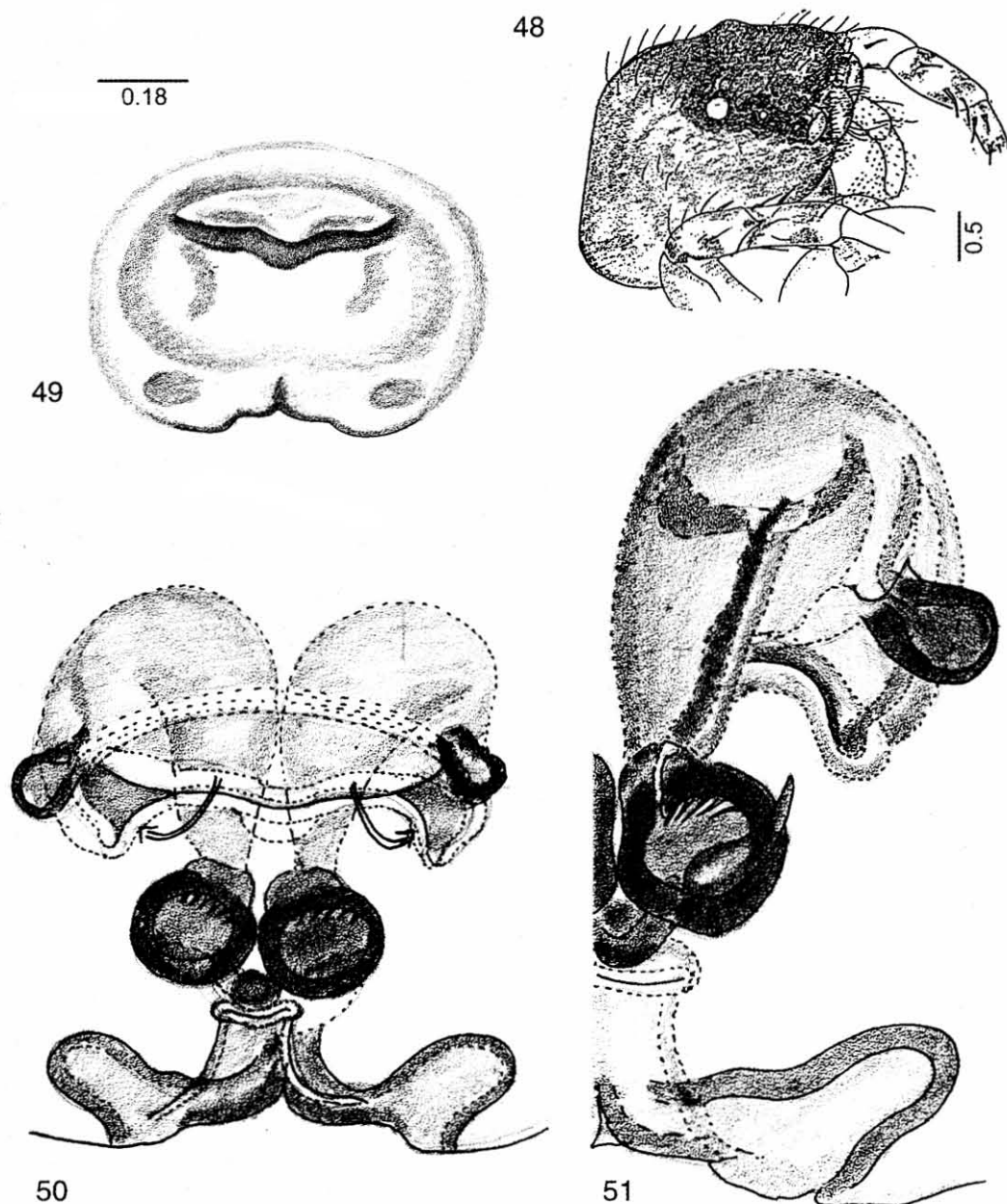
Figs 45–47. *Evarcha pileckii* sp.n., ♂: palpal organ ventrally (45) and tip of its embolus ventrolaterally (46), pattern of cephalothorax (47).

Рис. 45–47. *Evarcha pileckii* sp.n., ♂: палецус вентрально (45) и вершина эмболюса вентро-латерально (46), рисунок головогруды (47).

eyes I and tufts of long, bent, black bristles appearing like "horns" below eyes II. Face below eyes I brown, separated from blackish sides by diagonal lighter lines of sparser whitish setae. Upper halves of rims of AME covered with long and strong dark greyish brown setae, sparsely intermixed with white setae, lower halves of rims covered with shorter, slightly lighter setae; rims of ALE covered externally with dark brown, yellow and whitish setae, medial halves with whitish setae only. Edge of clypeus laterally (under ALE and sideways) with two lines of intensely white setae, separated by a bald blackish-brown line; clypeus under AME with a sparse "beard" of long, white setae overhanging the chelicerae. Latter short and slender, light brown, with sparse, whitish setae. Pedipalp femur and patella brown with whitish setae apically, tibia and cymbium blackish-brown with whitish setae.

Ventral aspect: mouthparts dark brown, coxae I–IV dark brownish-grey, posterior coxae growing gradually lighter. Sternum dark brownish-grey; abdomen ventrally grey with lighter margins, anterior part (in front of epigastric furrow) darker, blackish-brown with sparse whitish setae; spinnerets black.

Legs I strikingly dark, including basal half of metatarsus and femur, with dorsal surfaces of tibia and patella I lighter brown, femora I–IV blackish with a small, inconspicuous lighter area basally on femur I, gradually expanding on following femora, extending over 1/2 femur IV and 3/4 femur III. Legs III longest.



Figs 48–51. *Habrocestum shulovi* sp.n., ♀: cephalothorax laterally (48), epigynum (49), its internal structure ventrally (50) and single spermatheca and channel, dorsally (51).

Рис. 48–51. *Habrocestum shulovi* sp.n., ♀: головогрудь латерально (48), эпигина (49), ее внутренняя структура вентрально (50) и отдельная сперматека и канал, дорсально (51).

Palpal organ: bulbus oval, narrower than in *E. praecincta*; embolus gradually broadening along its length, encircling the anterior edge of bulbus, splitting apically into a short triangular needle directed anteriorly and a thin, longer process (in anterolateral view broader, concave and plate-shaped) directed posteriorly.

DISTRIBUTION. Israel: Negev — Borot Loz, Sede Boqer.

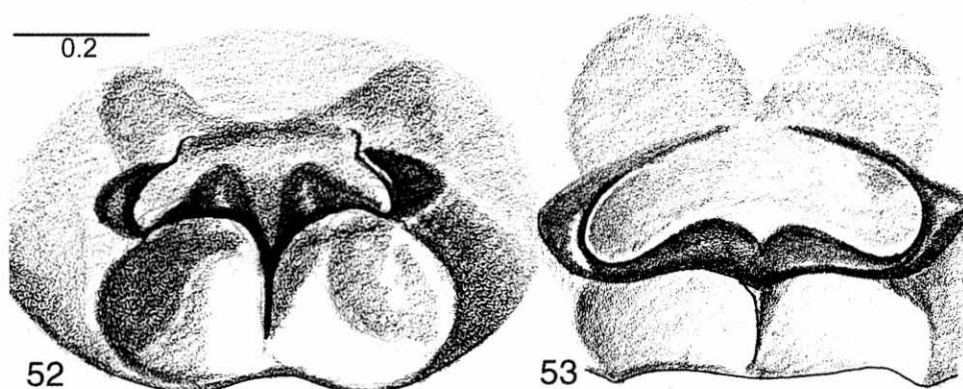
PHENOLOGY. ♂♂ — V.

NAME. The species honors the late Witold Pilecki (1901–1948), Polish cavalry officer before World War II, who, during Nazi German occupation of Poland, volunteered for

Polish Resistance (Armia Krajowa) an almost suicidal mission of penetrating the Auschwitz Concentration Camp. Deliberately letting himself be arrested, on September 21st, 1940, he was incarcerated in the Camp (Camp Number 4859) where he organized a network of Resistance, uniting spontaneously but chaotically sprouting resistance groups. Escaping from the Camp in the spring of 1943, he wrote a detailed report, the first on what the Auschwitz Camp actually was, forwarded by the Headquarters of the AK to the West. After the War, he was active in military intelligence for a Polish emigration organization, captured, sentenced, and executed.

Figs 52–53. *Langona oreni* sp.n., ♀: epigynum.

Рис. 52–53. *Langona oreni* sp.n., ♀: эпигина.



Genus *Habrocestum* Simon, 1876

Habrocestum shulovi sp.n.

Figs 48–51.

Holotype ♀ (HEC), labelled as "*Salticus capreolus* Koch t. 49, B. 1833", presumably from "Palestine".

DIAGNOSIS. A relatively large spider with a high and flat cephalothorax, with the posterior thoracic slope almost vertical. Instantly recognisable by the unique external and internal structure of the epigynum, resembling in general outline that of *H. arabicum* Prószyński [1989: 33–34, figs. 3–4], and related to other species of *Habrocestum*.

DESCRIPTION. ♀. Measurements: LC 2.99 mm = 100%, LE 40%, HC 57%, WE1 65%, WE3 63%, WC3 80%, MWC 74%, LA 4.42 mm = 148%.

Cephalothorax light brown with a darker eye field; covered with inconspicuous, adpressed, whitish setae. Weak concentrations of these setae may serve as evidence of a white middorsal line along cephalothorax and a kind of white pattern on eye field, but confirmation on fresh specimens is required. Patches of white setae on dorsal portions of rims of eyes I. Short, dark, upright bristles scattered over dorsal surface of cephalothorax; lower posterior parts of sides lighter yellowish with a thin dark edge.

Abdomen large and round, now poorly preserved, with integument separated from soft tissues; very indistinct traces of two white and dark chevrons in anterior half of abdomen; traces of a posterior median white area delimited anteriorly by a narrow chevron of darker setae.

Front aspect: dark dorsal surface of eye field contrasting with a yellowish fawn clypeus. Latter almost bald, with three prominent, bent bristles between AME, somewhat beneath, and a few indistinct colorless setae overhanging the cheliceral bases; orbital setae on rims of eyes I white but brown laterally on ALE; chelicerae yellowish fawn. Diameter of ALE equal to half of AME, ALE aligned along dorsalmost point of rims of AME. No other contrasting/striking characters visible.

Ventral aspect: sternum light brown, coxae pale yellow.

Legs robust and short, length of legs order 4, 3, 1, 2, difference in length between pairs I and II insignificant. Patellae-metatarsi I–IV yellow with darker annulations. Tibia I with three ventral spines retrolaterally, two lateral and two ventral spines prolaterally, spines also in apical half of segment.

Epigynum with an anterior, sclerotized, transverse slit and a curved posterior edge. Internal structure: membranous, transparent copulatory channels originating at ends of slit and

running short way anteriorly, giving rise to a small, sclerotized, lateral chamber (accessory gland structure?), then making a prominent, 180° turn and running posteriorly along midline of epigynum. On each half of epigynum, channel entering a small, spherical, heavily sclerotized chamber of spermatheca, with a few prominent internal spines; terminal fertilization channel running off from chamber dorsally. Vaginal roof extended from posterior edge of epigynum to spermathecae, its heavily sclerotized, posterolateral, transverse extensions may actually be sclerotized pockets. In general layout, some resemblance can be found to the internal structure of the epigynum of *H. arabicum*, although the actual shape is rather different.

DISTRIBUTION. "Palaestina", presumably Israel.

NAME. The species honors Dr. A. Shulov, a pioneer of zoology in Israel, a prominent contributor to the Israel National Arachnid Collection.

Genus *Langona* Simon, 1901

Langona oreni sp.n.

Figs 52–56.

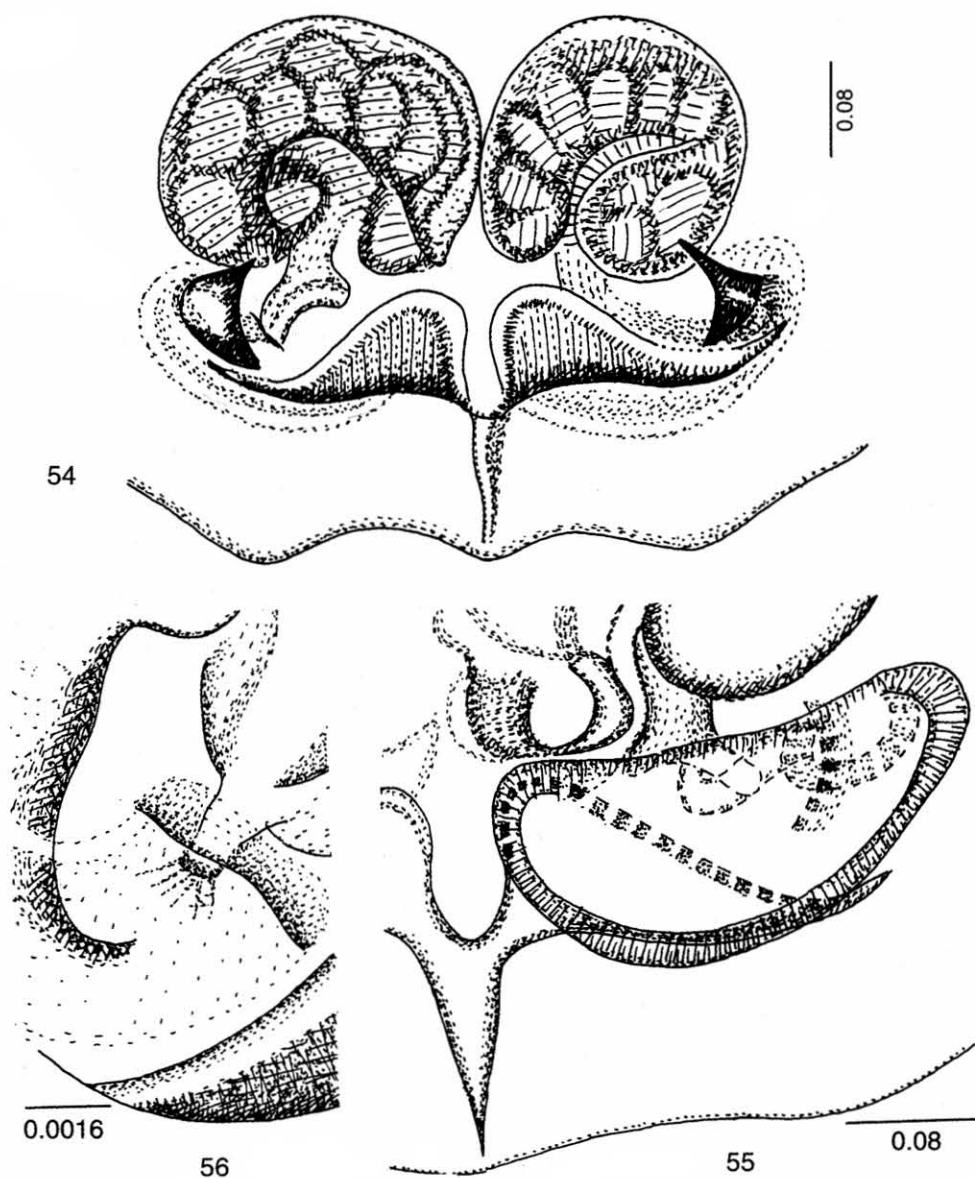
Holotype ♀ (HUJ), Israel: Givat Hamoreh, IV.1993, leg. Oren Hasson.

Paratypes: 3 ♀♀ (HUJ), same data, together with holotype; 1 ♀ (HUJ), Kinereth, 30.III.1966.

DIAGNOSIS. Resembling *L. redii* (Savigny et Audouin, 1825) both externally and in body dimensions, but differing in the posterior wall of the epigynum with a sharp spur, supporting sclerotized skeletal vesicles elongate-oval.

DESCRIPTION. ♀. Measurements (first number — holotype, second one — paratype): LC 4.27–4.27 = 100%, LE 34–32%, HC 45–45%, WE1 45–45% WE3 47–47%, WC3 63–62%, MWC 74–68%, LDC 64–64%, LA 153–89%; MWA 105–68%. Summarized length of five segments of legs: leg I 6.31–5.62=100%, leg II 5.74–5.96=91–106%, leg III 7.52–7.98=120–142%, leg IV 8.21–7.98=130–142%. Order of leg lengths: IV, III, I, II (♂ unknown, but in *L. redii* the order of leg lengths in ♂ and ♀ is similar).

Cephalothorax blackish-brown, covered with dark black scales appearing brown on eye field. Two striking, broad, median streaks of white scales running from behind the touching point of eyes ALE/AME to eyes III and then continuing along dorsolateral edges of thorax, ending up shortly before thoracic hind margin. Upright bristles prominent and dense. Sides dark brown with a striking marginal belt of white setae along ventral edge.



Figs 54–55. *Langona oreni* sp.n., ♀: internal structure of epigynum (54), spermatheca dorsally (55), supposed accessory gland's opening (56).

Рис. 54–55. *Langona oreni* sp.n., ♀: внутренняя структура эпигины (54), сперматека дорсально (55), предполагаемое отверстие дополнительной железы (56).

Abdomen dorsally resembling that of *L. redii*, but white line encircling abdomen broader.

Legs resembling those of *L. redii*.

Epigynum: posterior wall with a sclerotized median septum, from above appearing needle-shaped, dividing posterior cavity into two halves. On preparation of epigynum, two elongate-oval sclerotized vesicles, presumably supporting spermatheca forming a tighter, compact body distinctly different from that in *L. redii*, with different scent pores.

DISTRIBUTION. Israel: Givat Hamoreh, Kineret.

PHENOLOGY. ♀♀ — III.

NAME. The species honors Dr. Oren Hasson, then of the Department of Entomology, Faculty of Agriculture, Hebrew University at Rehovot, Israel.

Genus *Leptorchestes* Thorell, 1870.

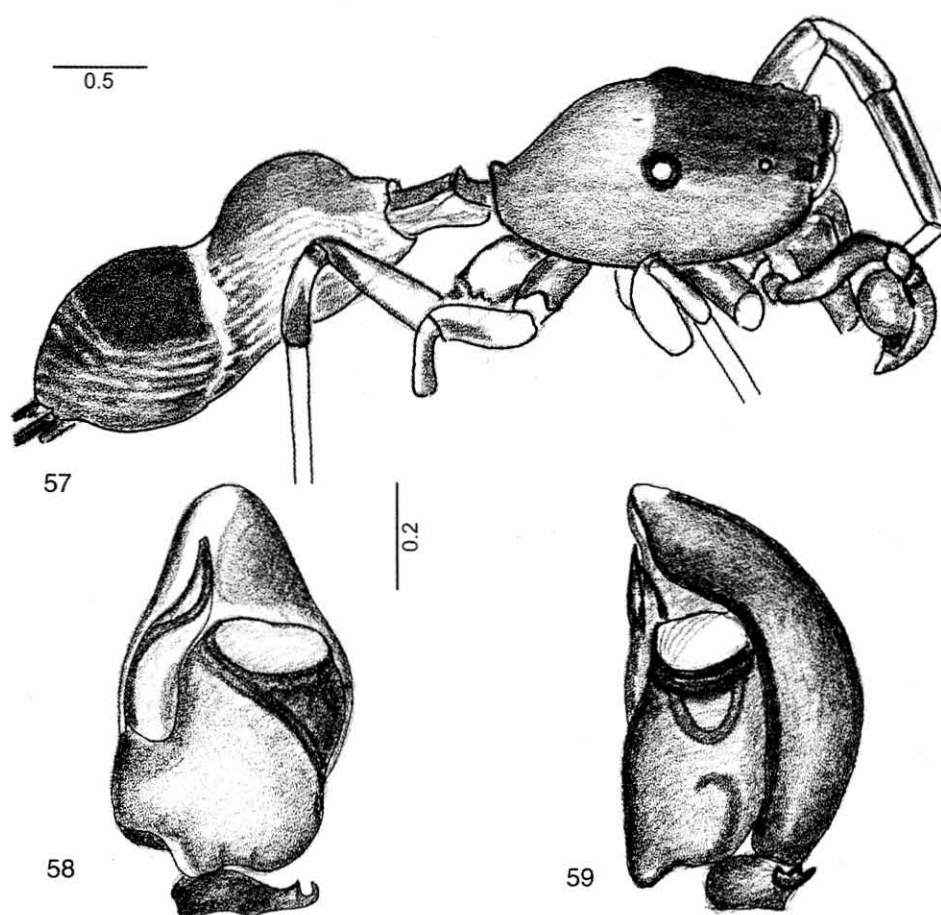
Leptorchestes sikorskii sp.n.

Figs 57–61.

Leptorchestes berolinensis: Prószyński, 1992a: 98, figs. 41–43

Holotype ♀ (MCDE), "*Leptorchestes* sp.", Israel: Negev, Hatira Ridge near Sede Boqer, pitfall traps, 13.II.1991. leg. Y. Lubin.

Paratypes: 1 ♂ allotype (HUJ), El Husan, 21.V.75, coll. P. Amitai; 1 ♀ (MCDE), Negev: Be'er Mash'abbim (pitfall), 30.IV.93; 1 ♀ (MCDE), Negev: Ma'ale Ramon Wadi, 19.V.93; both leg. Y. Lubin.



Figs 57-59. *Leptorchestes sikorskii* sp.n.: ♂ from El Husan (SW to Jerusalem): general appearance (57), palpal organ ventrally (58), laterally (59).

Рис. 57-59. *Leptorchestes sikorskii* sp.n.: ♂ из Эль-Хусана (юго-западнее Иерусалима): общий вид (57), палецус вентрально (58), латерально (59).

DIAGNOSIS. Small; male embolus larger than in other species, apical white part of bulbus rectangular; epigynum with posterior openings and anterior spermathecae.

DESCRIPTION. ♂. Measurements: LC 2.05 mm = 100%, LE 50%, HC 38%, WE1 49%, WE3 56%, WC3 64%, LA 2.50 mm = 122%, petiolus 28%.

Cephalothorax fawn with eye field blackish-brown, eyes surrounded black.

Abdomen distinctly constricted with a white ring at bottom of constriction; anteriorly grey, posteriorly (behind constriction) shining black.

Ventral aspect brown with coxae II and IV white, abdomen anteriorly light brown, remaining black with a large white spot behind epigastric fold.

Front aspect: clypeus reduced with sparse, colorless setae devoid of any contrasting pattern, eyes I surrounded with thin, inconspicuous, greyish-white tipped setae; chelicerae of normal size, flattened anteriorly, fawn; palpal organ dark brown with a broad cymbium and a spherical bulbus.

Legs: I dorsally yellow, patella and tibia with a black line prolaterally, metatarsus and tarsus dark brown; tibia I thin and long, without spines but with numerous sensory hairs ventrally; metatarsus I with two pairs of ventral spines; femur I

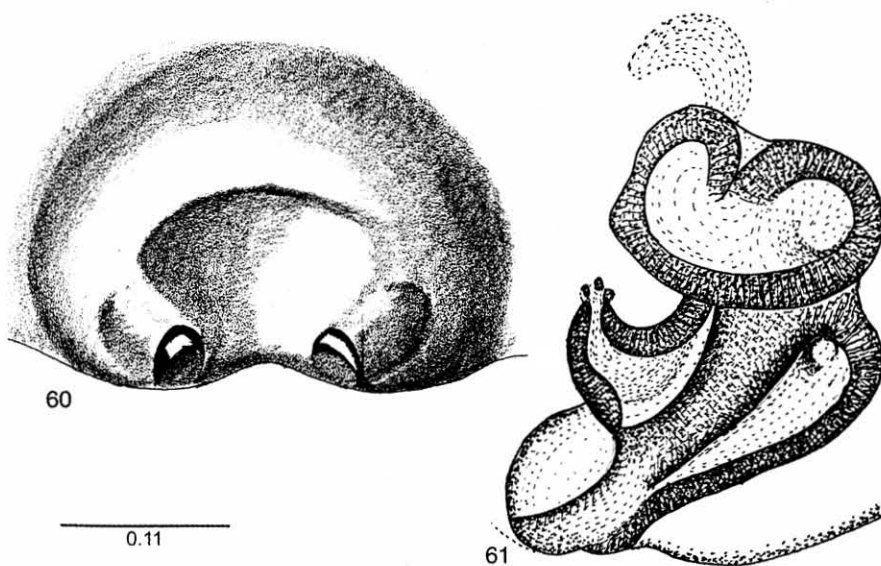
dorsally dark brown, prolaterally light brown, apically whitish. Legs II-III whitish with a blackish line prolaterally along femur-patella-tibia. Leg IV with a dark grey apical point on femur, half of patella, tibia and metatarsus; trochanter III-IV and basal part of patella IV white.

Palpal organ differing by embolus larger than in other species, broadening up toward end and extending beyond bulbus, bulbus with rectangular apical white part; tibial apophysis with indistinct terminal forking.

DESCRIPTION. ♀. Measurements: LC 1.21 mm = 100%, LE 64%, HC 41%, WE1 55%, WE3 59%, WC3 59%, MWC 59%, LDC 59%, LA 1.98 mm = 164%, MWA 100%, length of 5 segments of legs: leg I 2.24=100%, leg II 1.86=83%, leg III 1.79=80%, leg IV 2.35=105%; order of leg lengths: IV, I, II, III.

Cephalothorax low and long, flat, with posterior slope beginning just behind eyes III; bald, uniformly dark brown, dorsally slightly lighter brown, with surface pitted into small grooves, light-reflecting. Pedicel covered with two sclerites of about equal length, brown, anterior one with a pale spot.

Abdomen blackish-brown, an indistinct constriction marked with a whitish line and two spots of strikingly white



Figs 60–61. *Leptorchestes sikorskii* sp.n., ♀ from Negev — Hatira Ridge: epigynum (60) and single spermatheca (61).

Рис. 60–61. *Leptorchestes sikorskii* sp.n., ♀ из пустыни Негев — хребет Хатира: эпигина (60) и отдельная сперматека (61).

scales laterally. Face bald, eyes I aligned along their dorsal rims, surrounded by a single row of minute, inconspicuous, whitish setae. Diameter of ALE 1/2 that of AME. Clypeus bald and narrow, about 1/4 diameter of AME. Pedipalps whitish, bald; a triangular brown sclerite lying below clypeus. Chelicerae brown, apically paler, with median surface bent, making a small chamber.

Legs bald, slender: leg I slightly more robust, dark brown, except for metatarsus and tarsus light yellow, metatarsus laterally suffused brown; metatarsus and tarsus thinner than remaining segments. Legs II–IV with dorsal surfaces whitish and with brown lateral surfaces of femur II and IV, thin brown lines along lateral surfaces of tibia and metatarsus IV, dark suffused areas laterally on patella II and area of joint on tibia-metatarsus II; remaining segments and surfaces whitish. Coxae and trochanters I dark, II white with brown spots, III and IV white.

Epigynum: oval plate with an oval depression posteriorly and two indistinct, sclerotized, “wart”-like protuberances at posterior edge, with copulatory openings inside, invisible from outside. Internal structures heavily sclerotized and almost black, on each half of epigynum consisting of a broad channel with a protuberance of accessory gland just in front of the opening, and an anterior, transverse-oval vesicle of spermatheca. In *L. berolinensis*, the opening anterior and the spermatheca posterior.

DISTRIBUTION: Lebanon; Israel: En Matta, Ein Husan, Bet Haemek; Negev: Hatira Ridge near Sede Boqer, Be'er Mash'abbim, Ma'ale Ramon Wadi.

PHENOLOGY. ♂♂ — III, V; ♀♀ — II.

NAME. The species honors the late General Władysław Sikorski, Prime Minister of the Polish Government in Exile (in London) in 1939–1943, during World War II. As the first Head of Government, he revealed Holocaust to the world, giving a speech broadcast by the BBC on June 9th, 1942, based on reports arriving from the Polish Resistance (AK) from the Nazi German occupied Poland. His Government issued a diplomatic note on December 10th, 1942, describing the crimes and plans of Holocaust which prompted Allied declaration of December 17th, 1942.

Genus *Menemerus* Simon, 1868.

Menemerus davidi Prószyński et Wesołowska, in Wesołowska, 1999

Figs 62–66.

Menemerus davidi Prószyński et Wesołowska, in Wesołowska, 1999: 279–281, figs 79–89.

Holotype ♂ (AMNH), Libya: Tripolitania, 2220–2400 m, 28.IX.–2.X.1948, leg. B. Malkin.

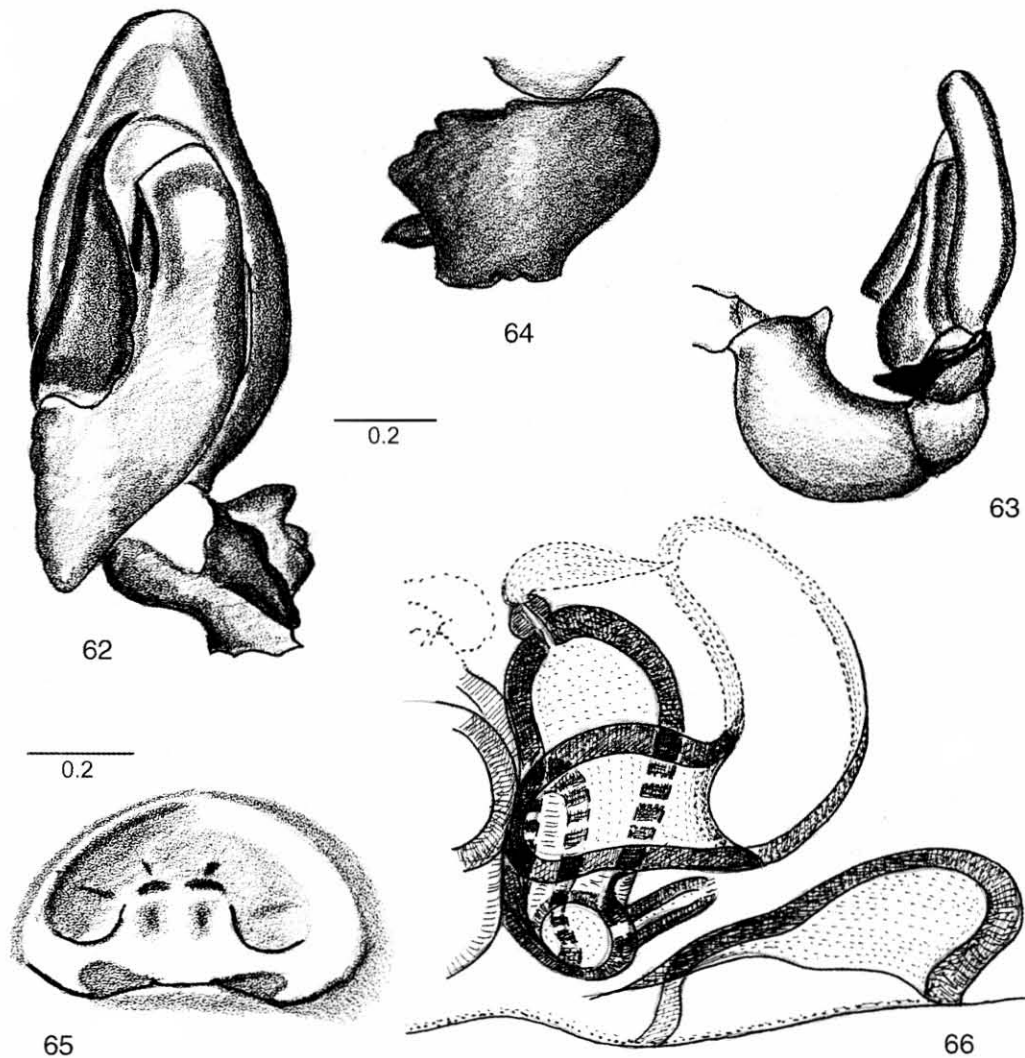
Paratypes: 1 ♀ (AMNH), same data, together with holotype; 2 ♂♂ (MNHN, 13155), Algeria: Djelfa, leg. Vibert; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀ (MNHN), 23578, ain Sefra, leg. Vibert; 1 ♂ (ZMB) “*M. soldani*” Egypt, 18854 (microscopic slide).

Paratypes from Israel: 1 ♂ (HUJ, no. 14303), En Fawwar, 26.III.1975, leg. M. Tintpulver; 1 ♂ [distinctly larger specimen] (HUJ, no. 14304), Bet Shemesh, 15.VI.1957, leg. Y. Werner; 2 ♀♀, 1 juv. (HUJ), A. 2411 [no data]; 1 ♀, 1 juv. (HUJ), A.3204 [no data]; 1 ♂ (HUJ), “*Menemerus semilimbatus* det. Shulov, Paris [meaning studied in Paris] 1947”; 1 ♂ (HEC), “*Menemerus animatus* Palestine, Bottle 1833, tube 39” [det. O. Pickard-Cambridge].

REMARK. The specimens of this species were studied almost simultaneously by Dr. W. Wesołowska and myself, with the respective papers submitted for publication almost at the same time. For this reason, both authors decided to joint forces and to describe this species together, with names of both authors given. Incidentally, the paper by Wesołowska appeared the first. So the description below is complementary to that by Wesołowska.

DIAGNOSIS. Similar to *M. animatus* O. P-Cambridge, 1876, both different from any other *Menemerus* I have seen. Details are shown on the drawings.

DESCRIPTION. ♂ (measurements taken from 3 specimens). LC (2.28–2.74–2.96 mm) = 100%, LE (1.14–1.24–1.41 mm) = 50–45 48%, HC (1.14–1.34–1.41 mm) = 50–49 48%, WE1 (1.55–1.76–1.93 mm) = 67–64 65%, WE3 (1.40–1.63–1.80 mm) = 61–59 61%, WC3 (1.76–1.96–2.44 mm) = 77–71 82%, MWC (1.81–2.01–2.44 mm) = 79–73 82%, LA (2.38–2.89–2.70 mm) = 104 105 91%, MWA (1.55–2.07 2.06 mm) = 68–75 69%, eye field narrowing posteriorly 10–7–7% of LC. Length of 5 segments of leg I (5.93–7.48–9.37 mm) = 100%;



Figs 62–66. *Menemerus davidi* Prószyński et Wesołowska in Wesołowska, 1999, ♂ (62–64), ♀ (65–66): palpal organ ventrally (62), laterally (63), palpal tibia dorsally (64), epigynum (65) and single spermatheca (66).

Рис. 62–66. *Menemerus davidi* Prószyński et Wesołowska in Wesołowska, 1999, ♂ (62–64), ♀ (65–66): палец вентрально (62), латерально (63), голень пальпы дорсально (64), эпигина (65) и отдельная сперматека (66).

leg II (5.17–6.14–7.44 mm) = 87–82–79%; leg III (4.88–5.87–6.36 mm) = 82–78–68%; leg IV (5.86–6.83–7.38 mm) = 99–91–79%. Order of leg lengths: I, IV, II=III.

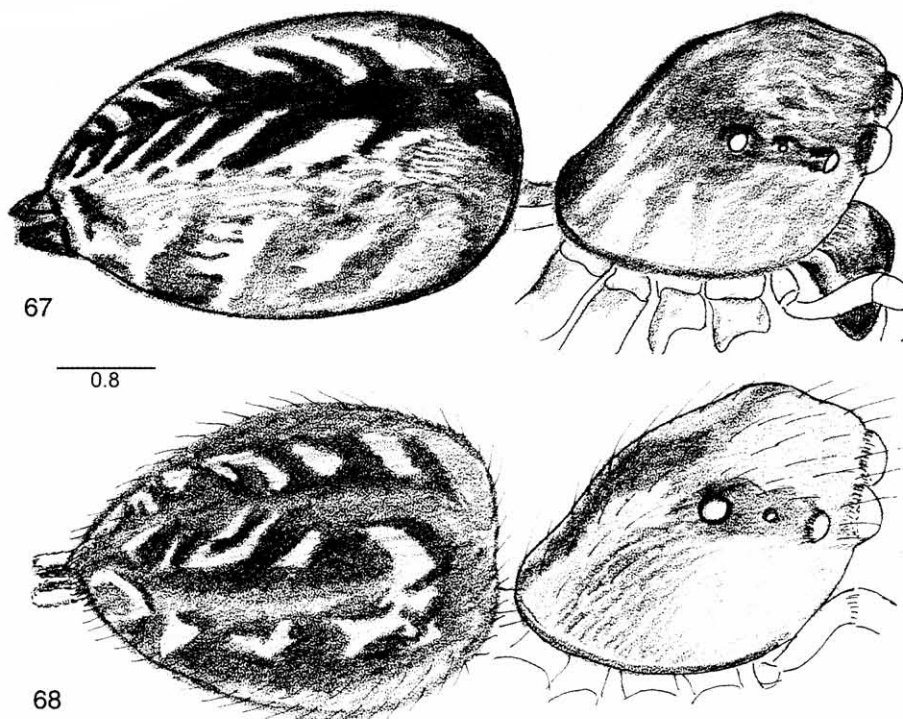
Cephalothorax almost uniformly dark brown, covered with inconspicuous adpressed setae, colorless or dark, except for white setae on posterior half of eye field and a whitish triangular patch in a lighter pigmented foveal area, latter narrowing toward and extending onto posterior slope of thorax. Lower sides dark without ventral margin of white setae. Anterior slope of eye field gently inclined, flat surface of cephalothorax limited to space between eyes II and III, lowering in height by eyes diameter just behind eyes III, after short flattening; posterior slope beginning at 81% length of cephalothorax.

Abdomen: integument of median area transparent with silvery white spots of internal guanine cells, bisected along anterior 1/3rd by a thin, darker median streak corresponding to heart location. Dark greyish, broad, zigzagging marginal

bands with four triangular apices pointed medially and four light triangular spots at margins on lateral surfaces.

Front aspect: face dark brown. A thin row of short setae ventrally along edge of clypeus, consisting of two spots of short white setae beneath AME, divided in the middle and delimited laterally by indistinct brown setae. Eyes I surrounded sparsely by indistinct whitish setae, yellowish along lateral rims of ALE. Chelicerae dark brown. Pedipalps with cymbium light brown, dorsal surface of remaining segments of pedipalps dark yellow with white setae, a more prominent triangle of white setae apically on femur; however, the larger specimen from Bet Shemesh is devoid of white setae; no triangular apophysis on patella. Leg I with prolateral surface of femur dark brown, all remaining segments light yellow.

Ventral aspect: external angle of maxillary plate prominently expanded triangularly; mouthparts brown; sternum brown to light brown, anterior coxae light brown, remaining



Figs 67–68. *Mogrus logunovi* sp.n., ♀♀, external appearance (67 — specimen freshly molted).

Рис. 67–68. *Mogrus logunovi* sp.n., ♀♀, внешний вид (67 — свежеперелинявший экземпляр).

yellowish; abdomen light with a slightly more greyish streak between two lines of dot-like depressions.

Legs I–IV light yellow except for the above brown lateral surfaces of femur I. The larger specimen from Bet Shemesh with legs distinctly darker: legs I light brown with darker brown lateral surfaces of femur I, also darkened lateral surfaces of femur II, femora III–IV with two lateral brown annuli, less distinct lateral annuli on tibiae and metatarsi III–IV.

Palpal organ: ventral ramus of tibial apophysis directed diagonally back, long, tapering and pointed apically; dorsal ramus developed into a prominent plate, thin with edge divided into three small lobes. *M. soldani* (Savigny et Audouin, 1825) has a similar ventral ramus, but differing by the well-developed dorsal ramus, narrow, long, directed anteriorly and slightly bent terminally.

DESCRIPTION. ♀. Measurements: LC 2.74 mm = 100%, LE 45%, HC 49%, WE1 64%, WE3 59%, WC3 71%, MWC 73%, LA 105%, MWA 75%, eye field narrowing posteriorly by 5% of LC.

Epigynum: resembling that of *M. animatus* by general shape, transverse-oval with prominent sclerotized pockets at posterior edge, and copulatory opening located near marginal grooves at midlength of epigynum; differing by the less strongly delimited and non-separated grooves connected by a semi-circular depression. A broad copulatory opening leading to a transverse channel located at midlength of epigynum, across midlength of spermatheca; a short narrower channel running posteriorly and joining an elongate medial spermatheca, with a prominent scent pore at posterior end, and a fertilisation channel at anterior end. In *M. animatus*, transverse anterior channel of comparable location but short, narrower, “S”-shaped, sigmoid channel running anteriorly, spermatheca spherical and located anteriorly.

DISTRIBUTION. Israel: En Fawwar, Bet Shemesh, “A.3204”, “A.2411”.

PHENOLOGY. ♂♂ — III, VI.

Genus *Mogrus* Simon, 1882

Mogrus logunovi sp.n.

Figs 67–88.

Mogrus neglectus [non Simon, 1868]: Prószyński & Lubin, 1993: 285.

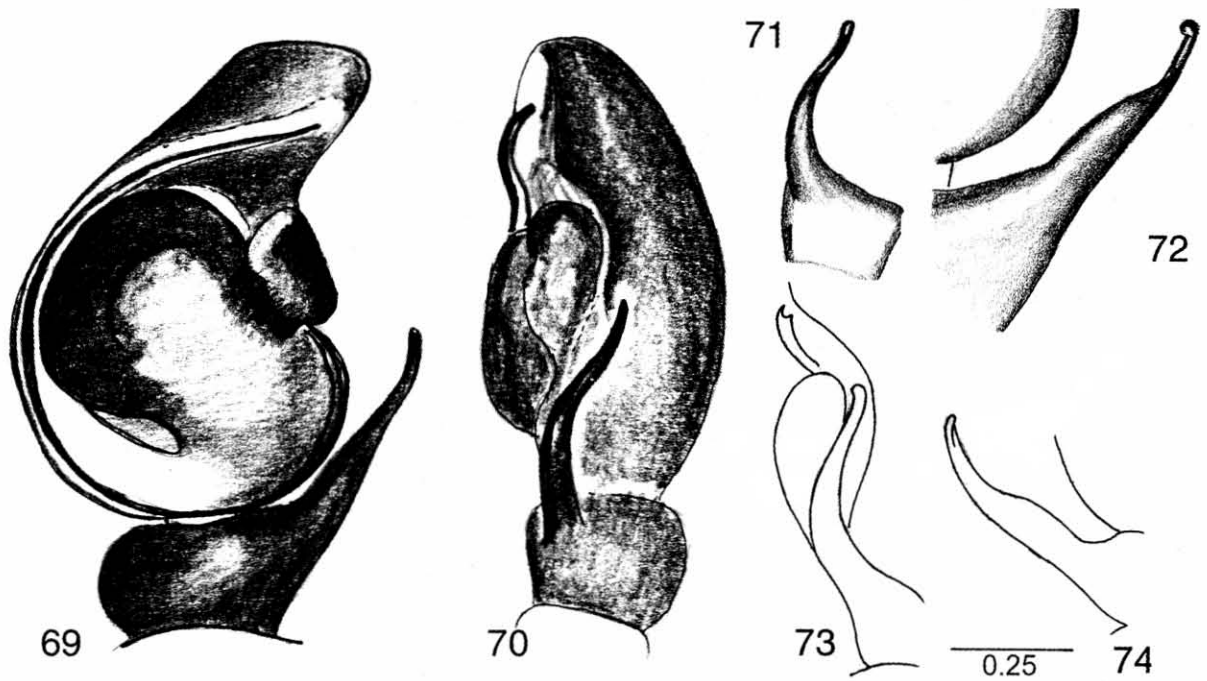
Holotype ♀ (MCDE), Israel, Negev: Be'er Mash'abbim (sands, pitfall), 27.II.1991, leg. Yael Lubin.

Paratypes: 1 ♂ allotype (MCDE), same data, together with holotype; numerous specimens of both sexes (MCDE, HUJ, IZ) from Negev: Avdat, Be'er Mash'abbim, Haluqim, Hatira Ridge near Sede Boqer, Sede Boqer, Sede Zin near Sede Boqer, Shivta Sands near Bee'r Sheva. Legit mainly by Yael Lubin, also R. R. Jackson and T. Prószyński (1988–1993). Paratypes: 1 ♀, 1 ♂ (MCDE), Jordan: Wadi Ram, 9.II.95, leg. Y. Lubin.

Confirmation of conspecificity through a couple (♂ and ♀) which cohabited and mated, collected in Negev Desert and kept alive by R. R. Jackson.

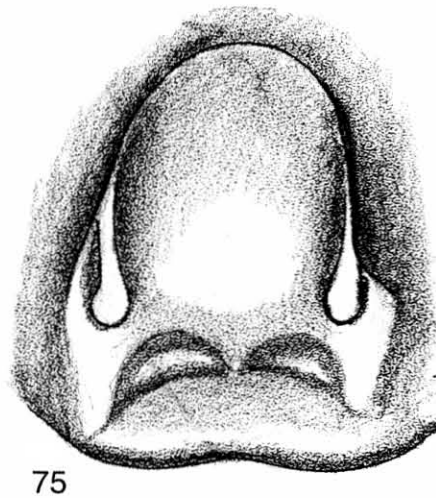
REMARK 1. Dr. D. V. Logunov has called my attention to the specific identity of syntypes of *M. neglectus* (Simon, 1868) and *M. dumicola* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872) as illustrated in Andreeva et al. [1981]. This forces me to retain the name *M. neglectus* for the species previously referred to as *M. dumicola* and to change all previous (prior to December 1996) identifications of “*M. neglectus*” to the new name *M. logunovi*, described below. At the same time, I have received new specimens from Dr. R. R. Jackson, which permitted to refine the differences between these species.

REMARK 2. Resembling *M. frontosus* (Simon, 1871) from Corsica [see Andreeva et al., 1981: figs 12–14], from which it differs by the tibial apophysis broader and bent posteriorly, the slightly different proportions of the epigynum and the longer channels. Specimens from Jordan differ from those from Negev by the abdominal pattern, in the female being lighter, with shorter angles protruding from the median

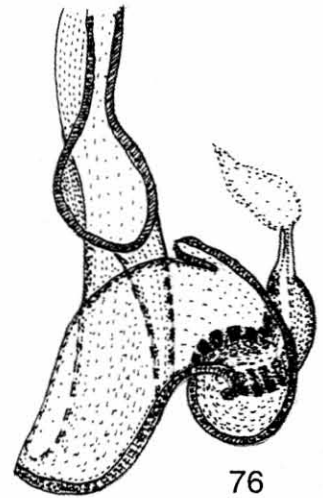


Figs 69-74. *Mogrus logunovi* sp.n., ♂: palpal organ ventrally (69), laterally (70), tibial apophysis laterally (71, 73), ventrally (72) and dorsally (74).

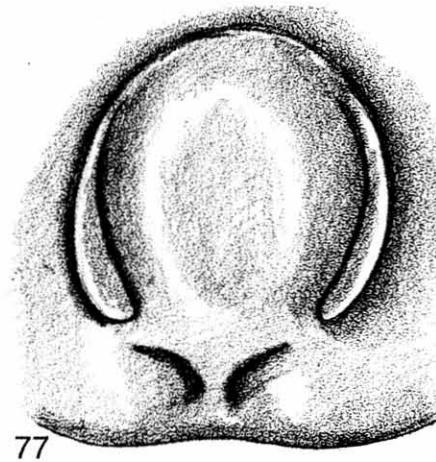
Рис. 69-74. *Mogrus logunovi* sp.n., ♂: палец вентрально (69), латерально (70), вырост голени пальпы латерально (71, 73), вентрально (72) и дорсально (74).



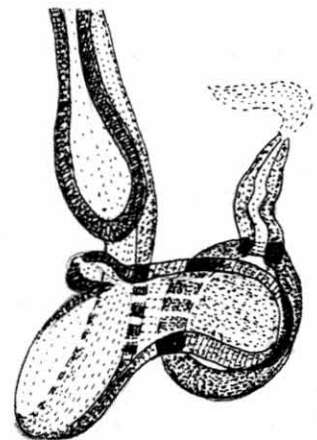
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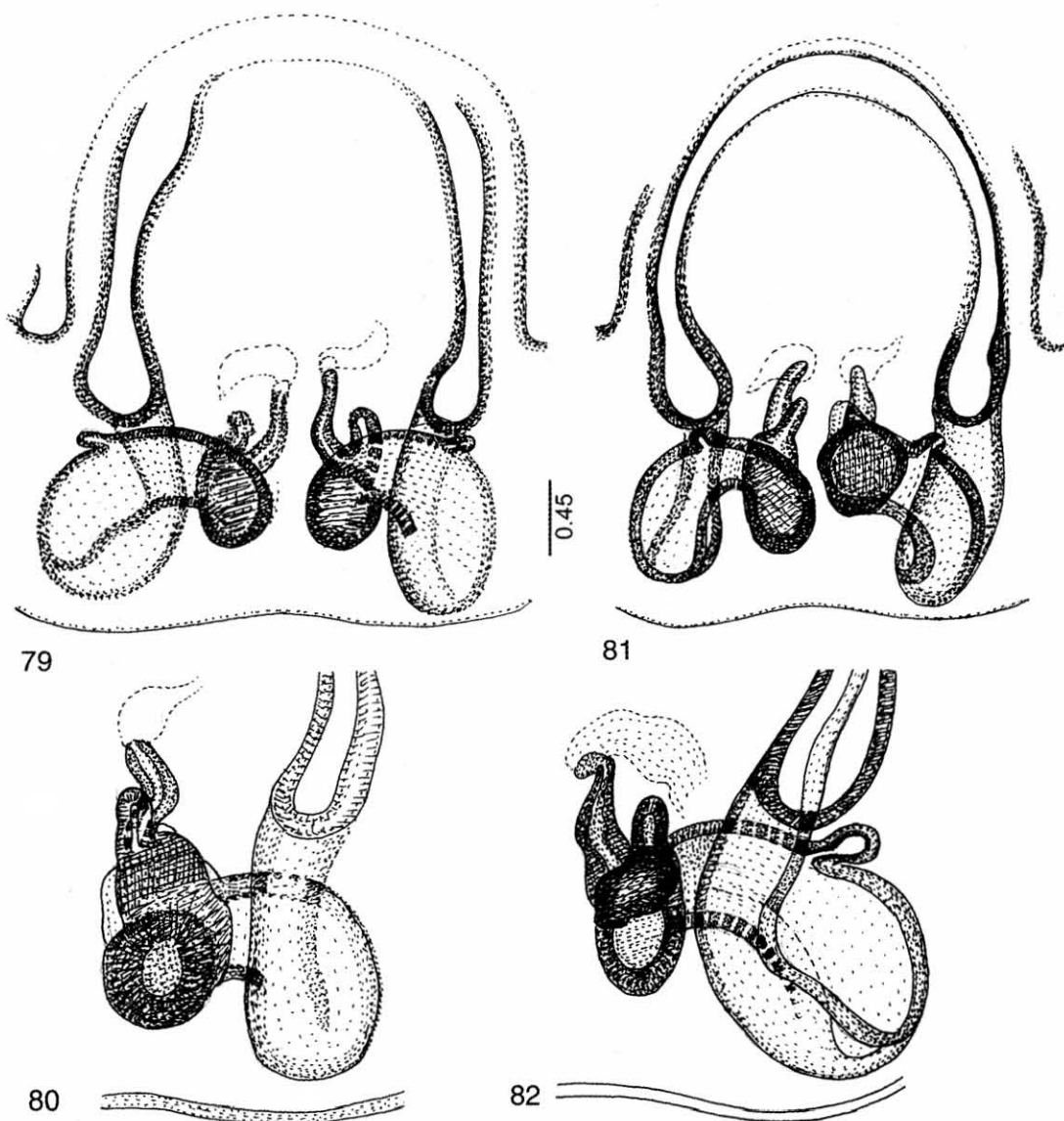
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Figs 75-78. *Mogrus logunovi* sp.n., ♀: epigynum (75, 77) and single spermatheca (76, 78).

Рис. 75-78. *Mogrus logunovi* sp.n., ♀: эпигина (75, 77) и отдельная сперматека (76, 78).



Figs 79–82. *Mogrus logunovi* sp.n., ♀: variation in specimens from Negev: internal structure of epigynum (79, 80) and details of spermatheca dorsally (81, 82).

Рис. 79–82. *Mogrus logunovi* sp.n., ♀: изменчивость экземпляров из пустыни Негев: внутренняя структура эпигины (79, 80) и детали строения сперматеки дорсально (81, 82).

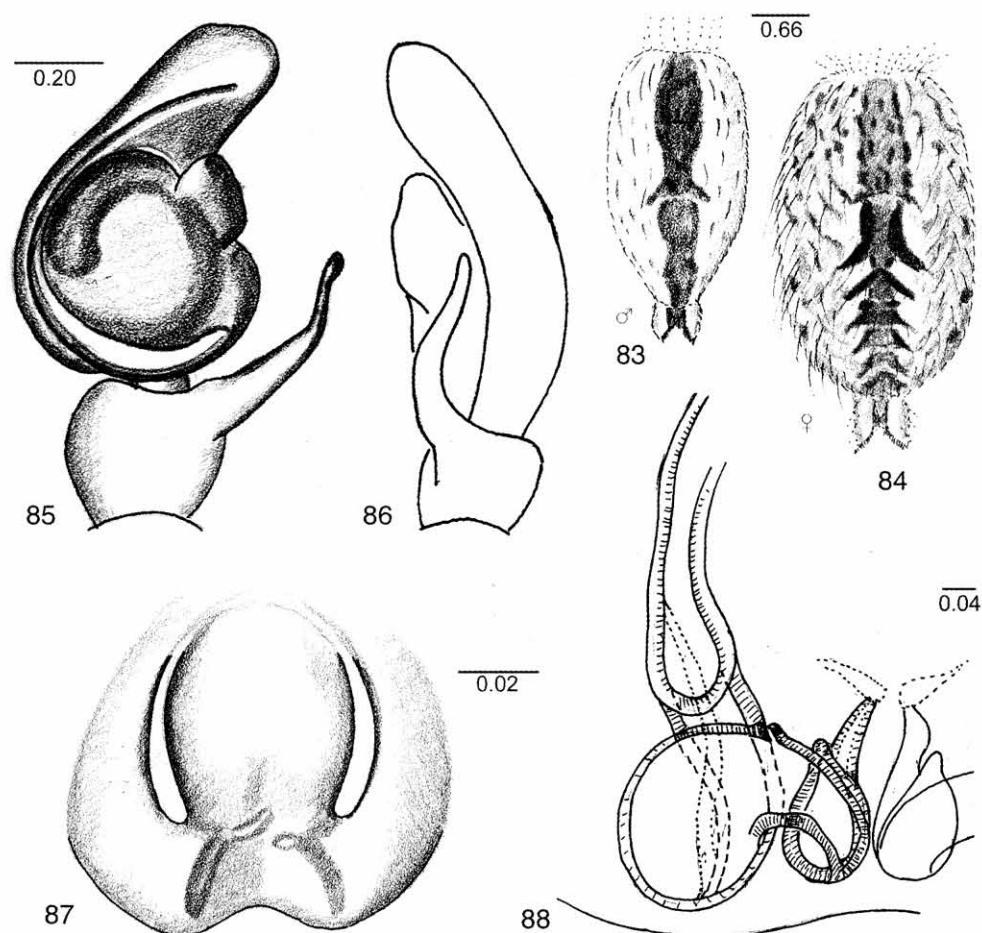
streak, in the male by slightly different shape of the median streak; however, the genital organs do not seem different.

DIAGNOSIS. Face covered with dense setae, orange to whitish-yellow. Male abdomen silvery whitish with a dark median streak, female abdomen dark with a black median streak with prominent angular extensions, delimited white. Protuberance of bulbus at a 1 o'clock position, apophysis bent. Epigynum sclerotized, with posterior ends of a semi-circular groove broadly spaced; spermatheca $\frac{1}{2}$ as small as that of *M. neglectus*, scent gland very prominent in the middle of a bend channel, anteriorly.

DESCRIPTION. ♂. Measurements (taken from 2 specimens): LC (2.85–2.85) = 100–100%, LE (1.12–1.12) = 39–39%, HC (1.65–1.80) = 58–63%, WE1 (1.95–2.07) = 68–73%, WE3 (2.10–2.25) = 74–79%, WC3 (2.25–2.40) = 79–84%,

WCM (2.25–2.40) = 79–84%, LA (2.70–3.22) = 95–113%, WA (1.65–2.10) = 58–74%. Length of 5 segments of legs: leg I 6.97 = 100%, leg II 5.47 = 78%, leg III 6.30 = 90%, leg IV 6.15 = 88%. Order of leg lengths: I, III, IV, II.

Color pattern of cephalothorax variable due to setae easy to getting off, in better preserved specimens covered with whitish long setae, easy to get abraded and leaving a bald, blackish-brown integument; remnants of orange setae being on median streak of thoracic slope. When cephalothorax bald, integument of eye field almost black (in longer preserved specimens faded to light brown with dark encircled lateral eyes), darker pigmentation along posterior eye field followed by a slightly lighter belt; dorsal thoracic area darker, with still darker lines radiating from fovea to ventral margin, posteriorly and laterally. Sides lighter brown with indistinct whitish



Figs 83–88. *Mogrus logunovi* sp.n., ♂ (83, 85, 86), ♀ (84, 87, 88): light colored specimens from Jordan: abdominal pattern (83, 84), palpal organ ventrally (85) and laterally (86), epigynum (87) and its internal structure (88).

Рис. 83–88. *Mogrus logunovi* sp.n., ♂ (83, 85, 86), ♀ (84, 87, 88): светлоокрашенные экземпляры из Иордании: рисунок брюшка (83, 84), палеппы вентрально (85) и латерально (86), эпигина (87) и ее внутренняя структура (88).

setae passing onto a yellow, thin, ventral margin. lightest near a dark pigmented area.

Abdomen dorsally covered with silvery white setae with scattered darker spots; a dark broad median streak, smooth, finely serrated (in Jordan specimen, more complicated), sides appearing darker due to sparser setae, whitish and yellowish.

Ventral aspect: sternum dark brown with long colorless setae; coxae whitish or yellowish; abdomen whitish with a median area dark grey, with two lines of grey dots narrowly spaced.

Front aspect: entire face orange, including setae surrounding eyes I; a few longer brownish setae in upper half of face, in some specimens clypeus with an admixture of colorless setae, longer near its ventral edge; chelicerae black, arising vertically, on plane of face, forming an indistinct median space between them, their anteromedian walls with transverse ridges (stridulatory?). Pedipalps and patella-tibia I light brown, darker annulated.

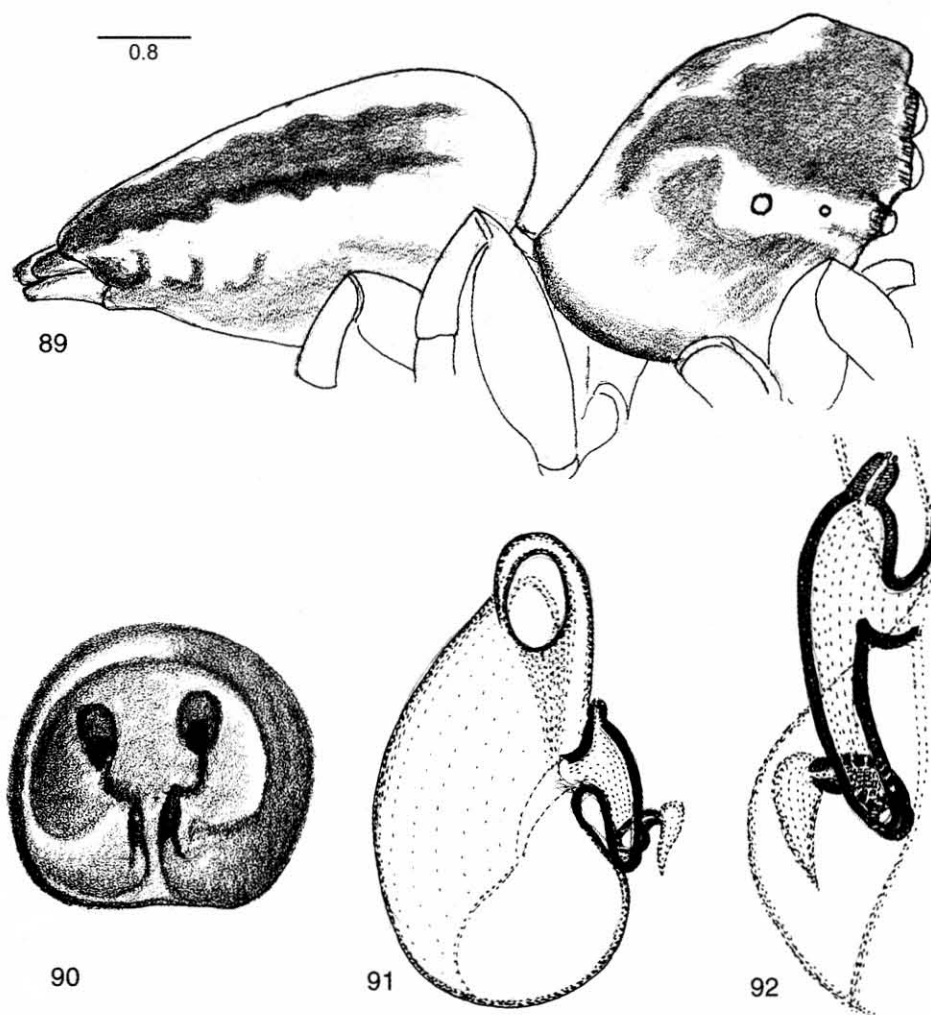
Legs distinctly lighter than in *M. neglectus*: ventral and lateral surfaces in the majority of segments whitish or yellowish, dorsal surfaces light with darker annuli on tarsi-metatarsi III–IV; femora I–IV dorsally light brown with a darker median longitudinal line, laterally light greyish; patellae and

tibiae I–IV brown, lighter in the middle of dorsal surface; metatarsi-tarsi I–IV brown annulated.

Palpal organ: bulbus bean-shaped, set slightly diagonally across posterior half of cymbium, protuberance at a 1 o'clock position, a broad basis of embolus stretched from roughly 3 to 6 o'clock position, embolus thin more distally; tibial apophysis thin, long, in apical half slightly bent dorsally, then halfway bent very slightly in the opposite direction. In some specimens, a minute apical bifurcation of embolus, also shown in Hadjissarantos [1940: 103, fig. 35].

DESCRIPTION. ♀. Measurements: LC 2.92 = 100%, LE 1.12 = 38%, HC 1.57 = 54%, WE1 2.02 = 69%, WE3 2.25 = 77%, WC3 2.43 = 83%, WCM 2.43 = 83%, LA 3.82 = 131%, WA 1.35 = 46%. Length of 5 segments of legs: leg I 5.50 = 100%, leg II 4.94 = 90%, leg III 5.84 = 1.06%, leg IV 5.95 = 1.08%. Order of leg lengths: IV = III, I, II.

Cephalothorax covered with a mixture of black (in relatively fresh material) and light scales, denser concentration of light scales forming a small median spot between eyes III; two thoracic streaks delimiting a black median one. All that light pattern neither sharp nor contrasting; also some irregular, small, light spots. Sides somewhat lighter mosaic, ventral margin of carapace black pigmented.



Figs 89–92. *Mogrus sinaicus* sp.n., ♀: general appearance, colorless specimen (89), epigynum (90) and its internal structure (91), details of spermatheca (92).

Рис. 89–92. *Mogrus sinaicus* sp.n., ♀: общий вид, экземпляр, лишенный окраски (89), эпигина (90) и ее внутренняя структура (91), детали строения сперматеки (92).

Abdomen dark grey with a black median streak of fused chevrons, with their posterior angles gradually longer in posterior part of abdomen, delimited on each side, often strikingly, by whitish setae, gradually passing onto a grey marginal area. Whenever the white setae lost, pattern disappearing partially to totally. Three anterior angles of the streak seem characteristic of *logunovi*, their absence of *M. neglectus*, in which the narrow, anterior part of the streak is delimited by thin, parallel, white lines. Margins of dorsal surface covered with brownish and whitish setae; sides of abdomen, across its posterior half, with two diagonal white lines, latter can be broken into several pairs of dots.

Front aspect: face reddish-brown, contrasting with intensely black chelicerae, latter thick. A few whitish setae laterally on clypeus and beneath AME, but absent at midlength on clypeus. Eyes I surrounded with whitish setae; a number of black bristles entering a broad space between ALE and AME; long sparse white setae above chelicerae, some entering the surface of chelicerae as well. In some specimens, eyes I surrounded with light fawn dense setae, lighter under ALE

and near ventral edge of clypeus; latter light fawn, variable in density of horizontal white setae and color intensity, these differences requiring further studies. Pedipalps yellow with brown bases of segments and a brownish-yellow tarsus; numerous black bristles intermixed with whitish long setae; tibia and patella I yellow, dark annulated.

Ventral aspect: sternum light brown with a dark margin; coxae yellow. Abdomen like in ♂, with median dark and marginal areas light, lines of spots located on dark area (in contrast to ♂).

Legs: dark yellow with blackish-brown annuli and of hairy appearance. Femora I–II with apical dark annuli, femora III–IV with both basal and apical annuli dark, ventral half of lower lateral surfaces dark but dorsal surfaces yellow; in some specimens a darker middorsal line.

Epigynum: median sclerotized plate broadly truncated posteriorly; copulatory openings in posterior half of epigynum broadly spaced; posterior ends of a semi-circular groove either broadly spaced or only indistinctly narrowed, straight posteriorly, or slightly constricted but not as much as in *M.*

neglectus. A membranous copulatory channel narrower than in *M. neglectus*, passing posteriorly into a bent channel, running first anteriorly and only later bending transversely, with a prominent accessory (scent) gland at top of the bend. After accessory gland location, channel turning back and, through a tight, more strongly sclerotized coil, entering a narrow spermatheca at halfway of copulatory channel. In some drawings, the channel seems to pass directly into a sclerotized spherical spermatheca, yet the difference is presumably due to imprecise observation. The final identification characters of the species lie in the anterior bend of the channels, the scent pore in the middle of soft transverse channels, and the median location of spherical spermathecae.

DISTRIBUTION. Israel: Negev: Avdat, Be'er Mash'abbim (sands), Bir Sludj, N. of Sede Boqer, Halot Mashas, Haluqim, Hatira, Sede Boqer, Sede Zin near Sede Boqer, N of Nahal Sekhar, sand dunes 15 km S Beer Sheva, Hahalot, Shirta, Tel Yerucham, Yerucham, Arad, Jerusalem, Talpiot (171/129), Ginnegar (1745/2297), Revivim. Jordan: Wadi Ram.

PHENOLOGY. ♂♂ — II, III, IV, XI, XII; ♀♀ — II, III, IV, V, VII, VIII, IX, X, XII. Females are easy to find during the breeding season (IV–VI) in white silk retreats (about 1.5 cm in diameter) on branches of small thorny shrubs, co-occurring together with *M. neglectus* in the same shrubs, in the border zone between Mediterranean and desert vegetation, males dwell on the ground.

NAME. The species honors Dr. D. V. Logunov, of the Zoological Museum, Institute of Systematics and Ecology of Animals, Novosibirsk, Russia, in thanks for his valuable cooperation and useful suggestions.

***Mogrus sinaicus* sp.n.**

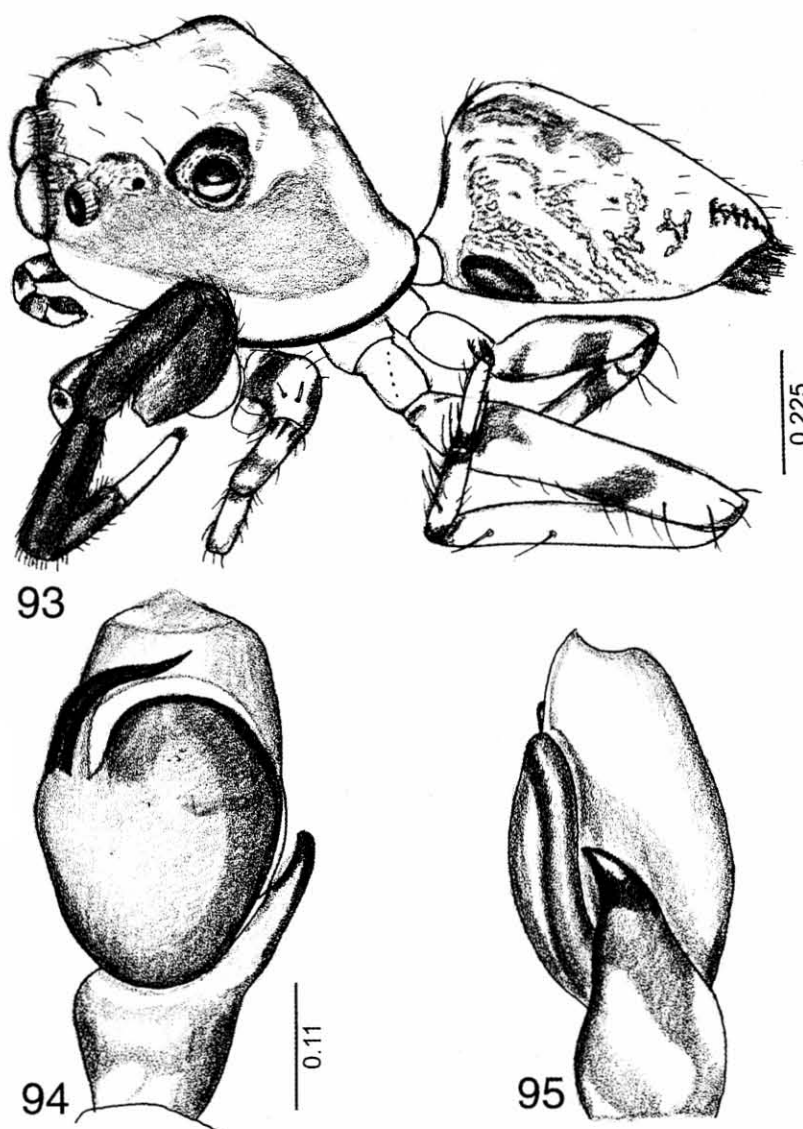
Figs 89–92.

Mogrus sp. 1 — Prószyński, 1989: 42, figs. 23, 26, 29–31.

Holotype ♀ (HUJ), Egypt: Sinai, W. Nasib, 28.V.72, leg. G. Tsabar.

Paratype: 1 ♀ (NHM), "*Mogrus* sp. 1", Saudi Arabia, Khams Khafs, 6.IV.1980, leg. W. Büttiker.

REMARK. Conspecificity of Saudi Arabian and Sinaian specimens is tentative, based on similarities in the spermathecae and certain resemblance in color pattern, assuming that they have changed differently in both specimens.



Figs 93–95. *Neaetha murphyorum* sp.n., ♂: general appearance (93), palpal organ ventrally (94), laterally (95).

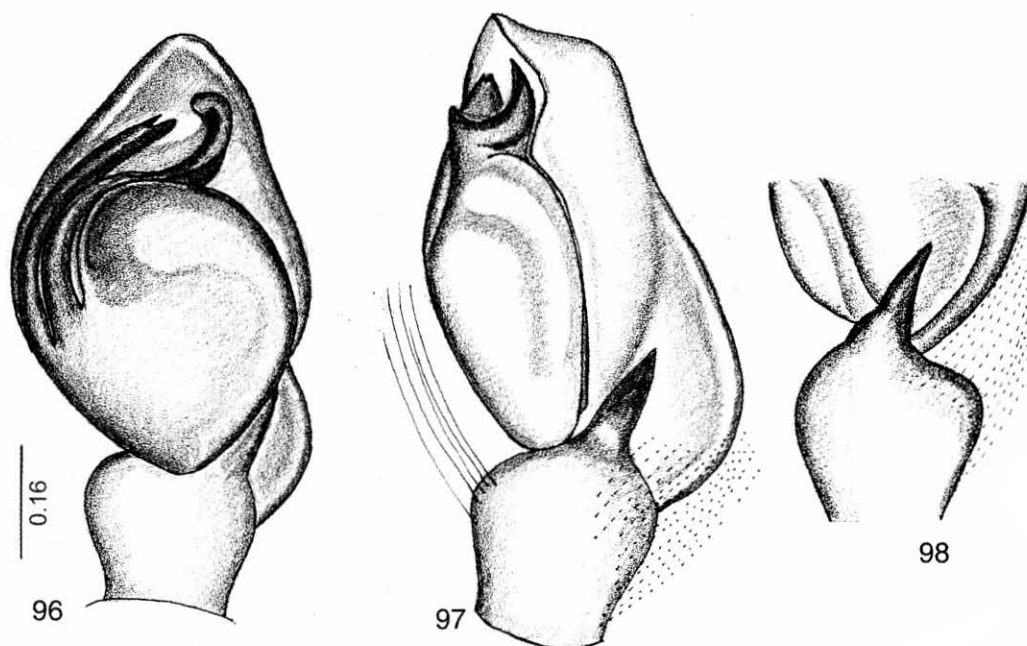
Рис. 93–95. *Neaetha murphyorum* sp.n., ♂: общий вид (93), палецус вентрально (94), латерально (95).

DIAGNOSIS. Epigynum closely resembling that of *M. fulvovittatus* Simon, 1882, differing by the spermatheca only folded at its distal, posterior end, and the prominent accessory gland at the anterior end. Median abdominal streak contoured white.

DESCRIPTION. ♀ (holotype). Measurements: length of cephalothorax 3.25; length of abdomen 4.00.

Cephalothorax brown, lighter ventrally, with dense, adpressed, whitish setae, posterior and lateral borders of eye field more whitish. Lower sides light yellow; a light brownish, median thoracic streak ending at posterior border of eye field.

Abdomen white with a darker, median, serrated streak not reaching the anterior end, after long preservation faded to light brownish-yellow, without any contour against a white background. Edges of dorsal surface marked by a line of brown spots; sides darker, greyish-white.



Figs 96–98. *Pellenes negevensis* sp.n.: holotype ♂, palpal organ ventrally (96) and laterally (97), tibial apophysis laterally (98).
Рис. 96–98. *Pellenes negevensis* sp.n.: ♂ голотип, палеппус вентрально (96) и латерально (97), вырост голени палеппы латерально (98).

Front aspect: eyes I surrounded with white setae, clypeus covered very densely with long, adpressed, white setae, some of these overhanging the blackish-brown chelicerae; pedipalps and legs I yellow.

Ventral aspect: light yellow to whitish.

Legs: yellow with femora lighter, spines darker.

Epigynum weakly sclerotized, with neither distinct furrows nor sclerotized edges, characterized externally by a pattern of pigmented areas and shadows of translucent internal structures in the form of a pair of dark parallel lines, bent and closer spaced in posterior half of epigynum; however, this pattern bearing little relation to real shape of internal structures. Openings in the form of a pair of small, oval, dark spots in anterior half of epigynum, in specimens studied plugged by waxy stoppers falling out after maceration in a KOH solution. Internal structures consisting of membranous and almost transparent copulatory channels, usually very broad and balloon-shaped, with a small, bent and poorly visible channel on their median surface, passing into very small, sclerotized spermathecae; all these details apparently similar in a group of several species I have seen. Specific differences minute: terminal parts of spermathecae, especially position and shape of accessory gland openings.

DISTRIBUTION. Egypt: Sinai — W. Nasib; Saudi Arabia — Khasm Khafs.

PHENOLOGY. ♀ — V.

Genus *Neaetha* Simon, 1884

Neaetha murphyorum sp.n.

Figs 93–95.

Holotype ♂ (HUJ), Israel: Negev: Be'er Mash'abbim (pitfall), 30.IV.93, leg. Y. Lubin.

DIAGNOSIS. Shape of body and body size resembling those of *Yllenus* occurring in the same area, however the color

pattern is strikingly different. Legs I robust, III the longest. Closely related to *N. oculata* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1876).

DESCRIPTION. ♂. Measurements: length of cephalothorax 1.43; length of abdomen 1.32; length of 5 segments of leg I 3.12; order of leg lengths: III, I, IV, II.

Cephalothorax light yellow, sides dark, covered with adpressed whitish setae, marginal belt strikingly white but ventral edge black. Eye field yellow, covered with minute, colorless scales; indistinct greyish spots (resembling the letter "X") between eyes III, and a grey, median dorsal line along thorax.

Abdomen yellowish-white with a pattern of grey lines suffused white, median streak splitting the abdomen, giving two diagonally diverging lines followed posteriorly by grey lines converging towards spinnerets and delimiting a diamond-shaped light area in posterior half of abdomen.

Front aspect with a high belt of strikingly white scales across clypeus followed by a row of short scales overhanging the chelicerae, a few small scales on surface of chelicerae. Latter small, shorter than diameter of AME and strikingly narrower than cephalothorax (about 4/10th of latter's width). Ventral edge of cephalothorax (except clypeus) black, black streak beginning from under ALE. Pedipalps very small, dark, with lighter spots, white setae and scales apically on femur, striking white scales in apical half of patella and dorsally on a brown cymbium.

Legs III longest, mainly owing to a very long femur, although legs I seemingly larger and certainly more robust, dark brown except for yellow tarsi; remaining legs whitish with dark brown spots, legs II and IV distinctly smaller.

Palpal organ: bulbus oval, embolus bent in front of bulbus, tibial apophysis simple.

DISTRIBUTION. Israel: Negev: Be'er Mash'abbim.

PHENOLOGY. ♂ — IV.

NAME. The species honors the most sympathetic couple of prominent arachnologists, Francis Murphy, recently deceased, and John Murphy, both considered good friends by many, the author included.

Genus *Pellenes* Simon, 1876*Pellenes negevensis* sp.n.

Figs 96–98.

Holotype ♂ (MCDE), Israel: Sede Zin, near Sede Boqer (pitfall trap), 27.V.1992.

Paratypes (MCDE), Negev: Be'er Mash'abbim (pitfall trap): 2 ♂♂, 30.IV.93, and 1 ♂, V.91. All leg. Y. Lubin.

DIAGNOSIS. Closely related to *P. hedjazensis* Prószyński, 1993, from Saudi Arabia. Unusual by the grey color of the abdomen, while the palpal organ differs from that of *P. hedjazensis* in proportions and shape of certain details: retro-lateral wall of cymbium with a huge flap articulating with tibial apophysis and hiding it entirely on dorsal side. Embolus split apically into two small needle-shaped processes accompanied medially by a large conductor spaced from embolus, in ventral view like a dark brown process running along the middle of cymbium, from bulbus towards anterior end of cymbium.

DESCRIPTION. ♂. Measurements: LC 2.24; LA 2.56; length of 5 segments of leg I 6.96.

Cephalothorax: generally light brown with lighter lower sides and eye field, covered with adpressed, long and broad, sometimes wavy, whitish scales. Eye field with a copper fawn, large, trapeziform area covered with light scales, delimited anteriorly and laterally by thin black rims along eyes; posteriorly suffused greyish and then delimited by a pair of lighter, chevron-shaped lines between eyes III. Anterior thoracic dorsum with a darker brown triangular or round spot extending towards thoracic hind margin like a darker median line, delimited by lighter areas covered with more pronouncedly whitish scales. Upper sides brown, lower lighter brown, covered with whitish scales and setae; a bald dark marginal line delimited by denser white scales above in anterior part of sides, followed by a fringe of hanging white scales beneath the edge.

Abdomen generally grey with dense, long, yellowish scales, with an admixture of whitish scales, adpressed in their basal parts but slightly upright apically, giving abdomen a rough surface. A pattern of grey pigmented spots on integument, beneath scales, giving an overall impression of a median line of small light spots arranged in seven chevrons (or small triangles resembling those in *P. ignifrons* (Grube, 1861) (cf. Prószyński, 1971: 214–218, figs. 20–27) or *P. limbatus* Kulczyński, 1895: 87 (in which, however, the abdomen is black)) and dots, separated by darker spots and followed on each side by darker streaks of dots interrupted by short transverse lines. Light scales concentrated marginally, making no separate streaks.

Front aspect: a striking contrast between large black anterior legs I (covered with whitish scales, tarsus brown) and a light face. Diameter of ALE 2/5th of AME. Clypeus 3/5th of AME, covered with broad white scales, arranged horizontally; at edge diagonal white scales overhanging the cheliceral bases, sides of face below ALE light fawn with whitish scales passing onto brown sides of cephalothorax. Eyes I surrounded ventrally and laterally by white scales, dorsally by grey setae and colorless scales on a dark pigmented rim; a small white triangle above touching points of AME, extending onto anterior eye field. Chelicerae small, their width equal to AME, light brown, with bases brown, getting dark apically, with transverse ridges (stridulatory?); three vertical rows of minute white scales along each chelicera. Pedipalps light brown to yellow, with whitish scales scattered among sparse white setae on cymbium and tibia.

Ventral aspect: chelicerae and mouthparts greyish-brown, sternum dark brown, medially paler yellowish-grey, with long white setae and scales. Coxae yellow. Abdomen light whitish-yellow, with a median row of grey dots in one specimen, in another expanding into a grey streak; in a third individual these median dots expanding into broad grey rectangular areas delimited by thin light lines. Sides dark grey.

Legs I overgrown, much longer than remaining, blackish-brown to black. Tarsus I and ventral side of femur I light brown to yellow; covered with setae and white scales; metatarsus, tibia and patella I with dense fur of long black setae ventrally, prolateral surface of femur bald and dark. Tibia I long, neither swollen medially nor narrowed at ends, spines if present not visible among ventral brush of setae. Remaining legs yellowish-grey to yellow, with darker lateral surfaces and dark incomplete annulations.

Palpal organ resembling that of *P. hedjazensis* by the presence of a large posterolateral flap on cymbium wall, even more strongly developed; embolus apically split into two tiny spines (three in *P. hedjazensis*); embolus followed by a large conductor, in the form of an elongated horizontal "S", with an apical loop distant from embolus and running almost straight, from middle of bulbus edge towards apical end of cymbium. Bulbus rounded anteriorly, broadly truncated, narrowed triangularly posteriorly. Tibial apophysis sclerotized black, of medium length, narrowed and slightly inclined posteriorly.

DISTRIBUTION. Israel, Negev: Sede Zin near Sede Boqer, Be'er Mash'abbim (both terra typica).

PHENOLOGY. ♂♂ — IV, V; ♀♀ — V.

Genus *Pseudicius* Simon, 1885*Pseudicius amicus* sp.n.

Figs 99–101.

Holotype ♀ (MNH), "1246 — Syria (C.Br.)" "*Pseudicius amicus* sp.n. det. J. Prószyński".

REMARK. The holotype specimen labeled "1246 — Syria (C.Br.)" was found mixed up among non-identified material in the E. Simon Collection, MNHN, Paris. Specimens from Palestine and Syria, taken by O. Pickard-Cambridge, were sent to Simon for consult and apparently left in the collection, not identified and forgotten.

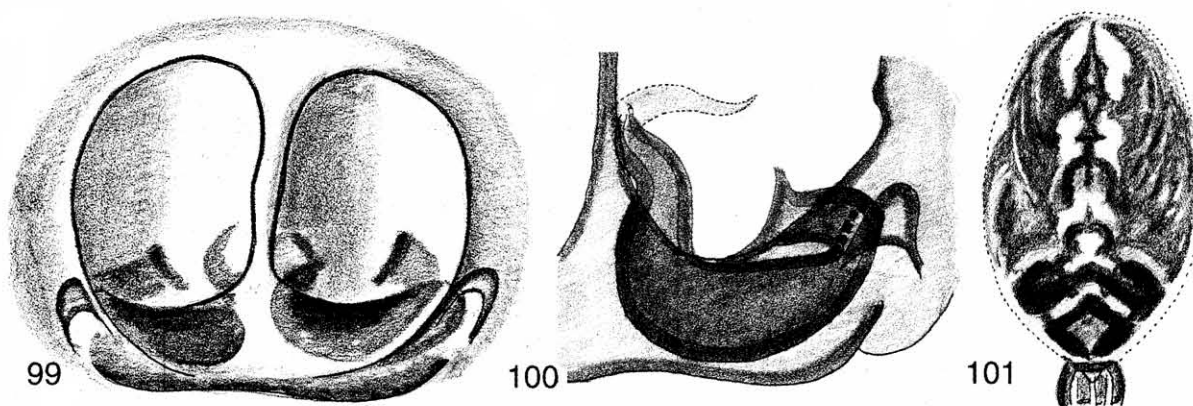
DIAGNOSIS. Epigynum resembling that of *P. palaestinis* (Strand, 1915), with a shorter copulatory channel.

DESCRIPTION. ♀. Measurements: LC 2.67 mm = 100%, LE 0.98 mm = 37%, HC 1.24 mm = 46%, WE1 1.47 mm = 55%, WE3 1.69 mm = 63%, WC3 1.87 mm = 70%, LDC 1.95 mm = 73%, LA 3.38 mm = 127%. Length of five of segments of leg I = 3.99.

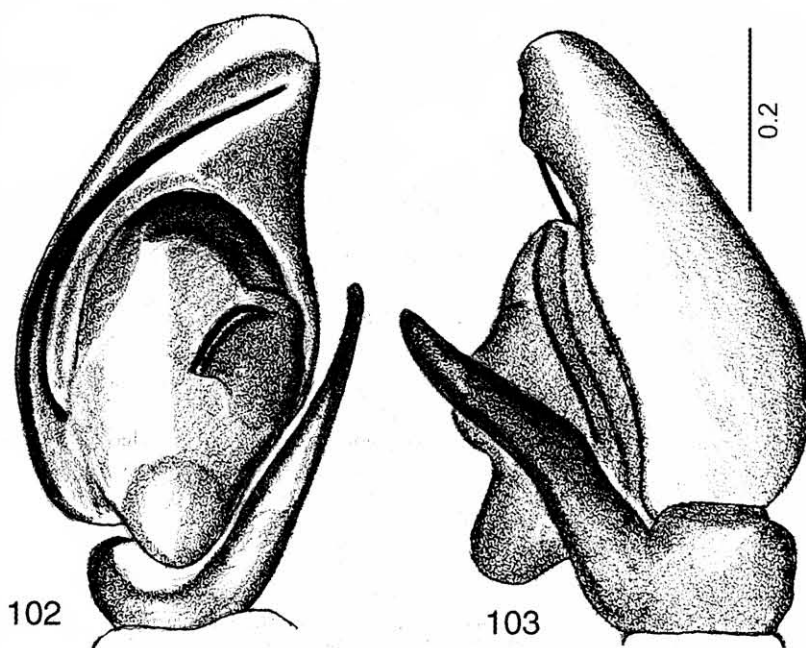
Cephalothorax brown, thorax lighter brown; lowest part of sides yellow; ventral edge like a thin dark line. Lateral eyes encircled darker; sides covered with indistinct, whitish, adpressed setae, abraded dorsally. Eye field brown with two medium-sized, indistinct, central, dark spots.

Abdomen with a general pattern similar in several species: anterior 2/3 grey with pairs of elongate white spots along a thin, irregular, median, grey streak consisting of apparently fused spots; posterior 1/3 abdomen with a dark triangular pattern of spots encircled with broken white lines and spots.

Front aspect: clypeus covered densely with long, intensely white setae up to ventral edges of eyes I contrasting with brown lower sides of cephalothorax covered with sparse setae. Area beneath lateral eyes still darker; area around eyes I brown with sparse white setae; white setae and scales above AME on a dark pigmented integument. Pedipalps white, chelicerae fawn.



Figs 99–101. *Pseudicius amicus* sp.n., ♀: epigynum (99), its internal structure (100), abdominal pattern (101).
Рис. 99–101. *Pseudicius amicus* sp.n., ♀: эпигина (99), ее внутренняя структура (100), рисунок брюшка (101).



Figs 102–103. *Pseudicius mikhailovi* sp.n., ♂: palpal organ ventrally (102) and laterally (103).

Рис. 102–103. *Pseudicius mikhailovi* sp.n., ♂: пальпус вентрально (102) и латерально (103).

Legs: tibia I yellow, with two closely spaced, reduced, short, ventral spines in a prolateral subapical position.

Ventral aspect light.

Epigynum: anterior 3/4 divided into two elongate oval grooves prominently delimited by a sclerotized edge, their partition narrow, slightly broadened at midway; pockets prominent, lateral to grooves, their openings' edge broadly bent, located at about 2/3 epigynum length. Copulatory openings indistinct; spermathecae making a flattened transverse loop, not exceeding posterior 1/3 epigynum length.

DISTRIBUTION. "Syria" (which could also be the present-day Lebanon or Israel).

Pseudicius mikhailovi sp.n.

Figs 102–103.

Holotype ♂ (specimen with a separated palpus) (HUJ), En Fescha ['En Fash'kha], 3.VI.71, coll. Shulov;

Paratypes: 1 ♂ (HUJ), same data, together with holotype; 1 ♂ (HUJ) [1 ♀ in the same vial = *Ps. asoroticus* Simon, 1890], W. Fukra [= Nahal Zin], 18.III.1947; 1 ♂ (HUJ), Sel ... , between branches of *Tamarix*, I.1946.

DIAGNOSIS. Tibial apophysis diagonal, bent ventrally in the middle, with a developed anterior "blade".

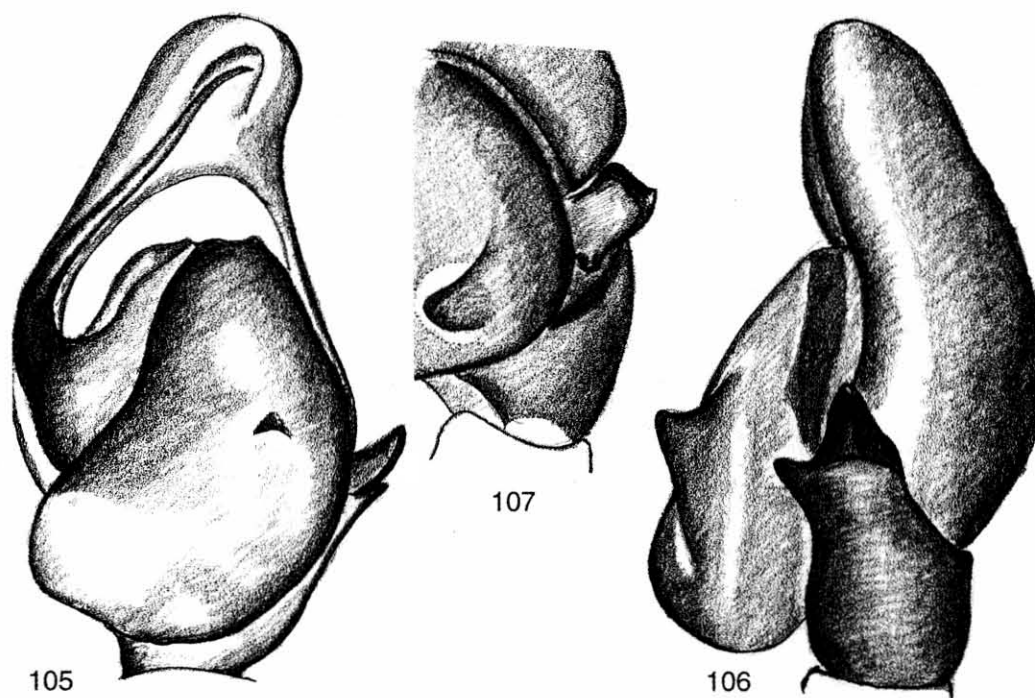
DESCRIPTION. ♂. Measurements: LC 1.65 mm = 100%, LE .68 mm = 41%, HC .62 mm = 37%, WE1 .91 mm = 55%, WE3 .98 mm = 59%, WC3 1.20 mm = 73%, LA 2.05 mm = 124%.

Cephalothorax: fawn with thin, adpressed, white, flattened setae or scales denser in anterior part of eye field, forming three white spots between eyes. Differing from *Pseudicius palaestinensis* by lack of a light thoracic streak, instead having a lighter broad area between eyes III and on anterior thorax, and also by lack of a marginal band of white setae; however, edge of carapace similarly black.

Abdomen whitish (now) with a median yellow area along anterior half, latter with a thin median line darker brown

Figs 104. *Pseudicius miriae* sp.n., ♀: general appearance.

Рис. 104. *Pseudicius miriae* sp.n., ♀: общий вид.



Figs 105–107. *Pseudicius miriae* sp.n., ♂: palpal organ, ventrally (105) and laterally (106), tibial apophysis anteroventrolaterally (107).

Рис. 105–107. *Pseudicius miriae* sp.n., ♂: палец, вентрально (105) и латерально (106), вырост голени пальпы, вентро-латерально и спереди (107).

followed by two brown chevrons in the middle of abdomen, a transverse dark brown line across abdomen, and a dark brown posterior end of abdomen. Some weak darkenings at white margins, level to darker median spots in the middle of abdomen; sides with diagonal yellowish lines.

Front aspect: eyes I surrounded dorsally whitish, reddish patch between ALE and AME; apart from that, appearance of front aspect brown, with patella-tibia of pedipalps yellowish.

Legs I light brown, robust, with swollen tibia, patella and femur, tibia I with two short ventro-prolateral spines in apical half, none retrolatero-ventrally; legs II–IV yellow, slender and short.

Palpal organ: resembling both *P. tamaricis* (Simon, 1885) and *P. wadis* Prószyński, 1989, however, tibial apophysis more diagonal, bent ventrally in the middle, with a developed anterior “blade”.

DISTRIBUTION. Israel: En Fescha, Nahal Zin.

NAME. The species honors Dr. K. G. Mikhailov, a prominent Russian arachnologist, and my good friend.

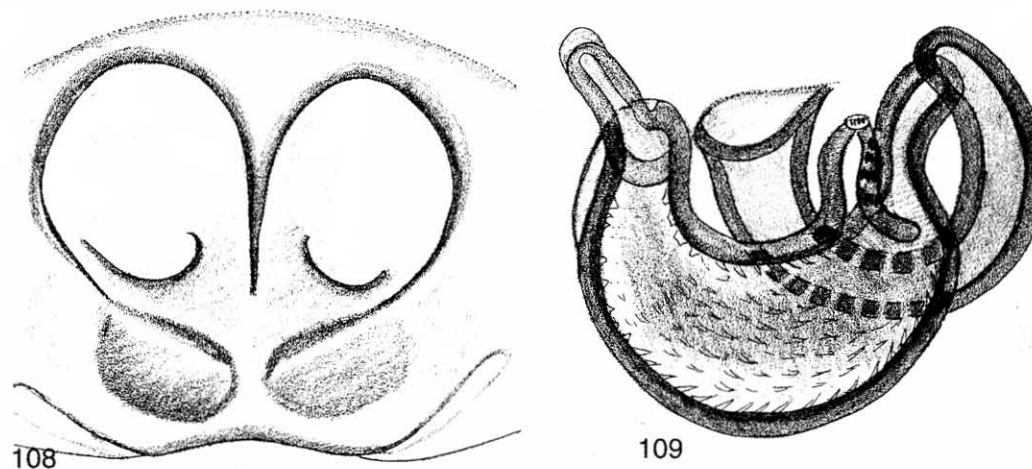
Pseudicius miriae sp.n.

Figs 104–109.

Holotype ♂ (HUJ), Israel: Iron Forest, bark of *Pinus brutia*, 30 years old, 23.XI.1992, leg. Miri Halevy.

Paratypes: ♀ allotype (HUJ) and 14 ♂♂, 11 ♀♀ (HUJ), Israel, in six pine forests (on bark of *Pinus halepensis* and *P. brutia*): Bet Govrim, Matzuba, Osem, Tarom, Iron Forest, Newe Shalom; IX.1961, 9.I, 9.II, 12, 28.III.1991, XI.1992, leg. Miri Halevy; 1 ♀ (HUJ), Karmel, 9.IV.36; 1 ♀ (AMNH), Jerusalem, Biblical Zoo, 15.IX.1961, leg. A. M. Nadler.

DIAGNOSIS. Palpal organ resembling that of the European *P. encarpatus* (Walckenaer, 1802), with the embolus arising laterally in the anterior half of the bulb, the tibial apophysis broad, with a small, cone-shaped ventral ramus; the bulb intermediate between that of *P. shirinae* Prószyński, 1989 and *P. sindbadi* Prószyński 1989. The epigynum with a cordiform depression divided incompletely by a thin, anterior septum, the copulatory channel encircling dorsally the distal half of the spermatheca and joining it at its lateral end, after a



Figs 108–109. *Pseudicius miriae* sp.n., ♀: epigynum (108) and its internal structure (109).
Рис. 108–109. *Pseudicius miriae* sp.n., ♀: эпигина (108) и ее внутренняя структура (109).

prominent bend, the cone of the accessory gland very prominent; the external pockets not visible.

DESCRIPTION. ♂. Measurements (taken from 4 specimens): LC (2.12-2.12-2.19-2.00) = 100 %, LE (0.87-0.87-0.87-0.87) = 41-41-40-43%, HC (0.87-0.87-0.81-0.81) = 41-41-37-40% WE1 (1.12-1.12-1.19-1.12) = 53-53-54-56%, WE3 (1.25-1.25-1.25-1.19) = 59-59-57-59%, WC3 (1.50-1.50-1.56-1.44) = 71-71-71-72%, MWC (1.50-1.50-1.56-1.44) = 71-71-71-72%, LDC (0.62-0.62-0.62-0.62) = 29-29-28-31%, LA (2.25-2.25-2.62-2.19) = 106-106-120-109%, MWA (1.50-1.37-1.62-1.44) = 71-65-74-72%. Length of 5 segments of legs: leg II (4.00-3.75-4.19-3.50) = 100 %; leg II (2.81-2.87-3.06-2.31) = 70-76-73-66%; leg III (3.06-3.00-3.25-2.81) = 76-80-78-80%; leg IV (3.94-3.81-4.00-3.75) = 96-102-95-107%.

Cephalothorax dark brown with eye field blackish-brown, a striking submarginal streak of short, dense, white setae; whitish setae sparse, short and less striking, scattered over eye field, and forming along thorax a median streak, whitish and narrow. A characteristic row of 8–9 adpressed bristles on dark tubercles beneath lateral eyes.

Abdomen with a pattern divided into three stripes, of various intensity in different specimens: dark median streak consisting of several darker chevrons, and two lighter lateral streaks, either uniform whitish or suffused light greyish, or greyish-brown (in that case with 4 pairs of white spots of various intensity); dark sides forming a lateral frame to that pattern.

Front aspect: eyes I encircled with orange setae; a striking belt of dense, short, white setae along ventral clypeal edge passing into a less dense, white, submarginal streak along sides.

Ventral aspect. Chelicerae dark brown, maxillary plates and labium brown, white tipped. Coxae light brownish-grey, much lighter posteriorly, almost white. Sternum light fawn to whitish fawn, like posterior coxae, with an indistinct, thin, darker marginal line. Abdomen ventrally either light whitish or whitish fawn, in most specimens with a more or less distinct, darker, rectangular area, greyish or fawn, in a few specimens entirely whitish.

Legs order I, IV, III, II. Pair I characteristically larger and dark brown, strongly sclerotized, with thin long setae and trichobothria, dorsally with sparse, white, adpressed setae;

femur-tibia strikingly broader than metatarsus-tarsus; tibia I swollen medially, with a single and much reduced spine, prolateral and distal in position. Legs II–IV slender, greyish-yellow, with darker brown lateral surfaces, darker proximal rings dorsally on tibia and metatarsus. In one specimen, right side appendages (leg I, pedipalp and palpal organ) underdeveloped and much reduced in size.

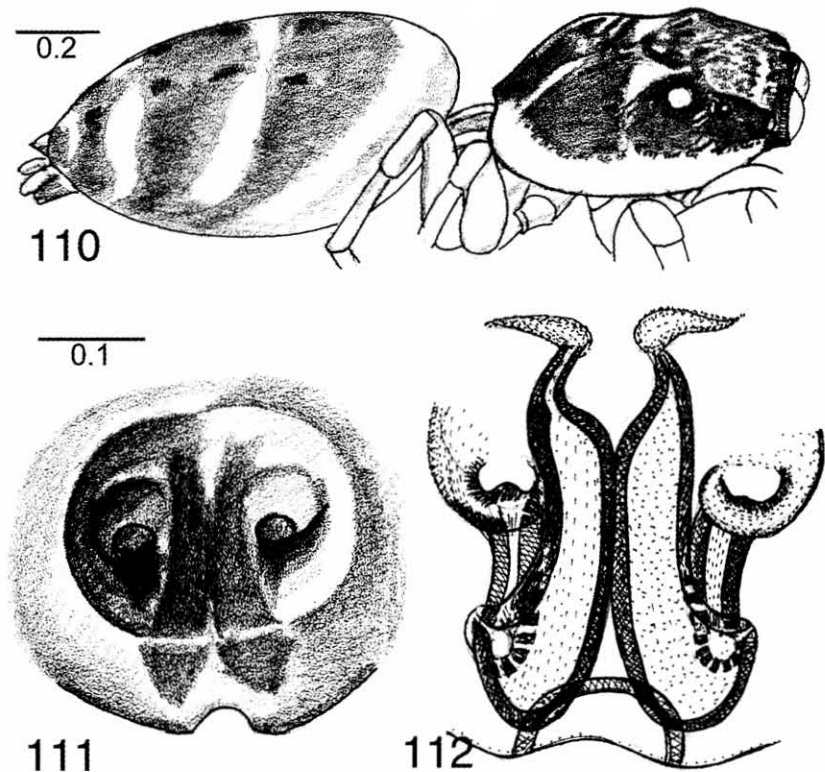
Palpal organ: embolus long, arising in a “10 o’clock” position, running along median side of bulbus, ending at tip of cymbium. Tibial apophysis broad, divided apically into two rami, ventral ramus being very short.

DESCRIPTION. ♀. Resembling closely *P. palaestinensis* (Strand, 1915), being larger and with a different epigynum, although related. Color pattern differences may be the result of preservation of material and they require comparison with fresh specimens; however, the internal structure of the epigynum is different, being much more complicated than in *P. kulczynskii* Nosek, 1905, external pockets not visible; number of spines on tibia I also different. Apparently, these are two different species.

Measurements (taken from 4 specimens, in mm and in % of LC): LC (2.12-2.19-2.44-2.37) = 100%, LE (0.87-0.87-0.94-0.94) = 41-40-38-39%, HC (0.81-0.94-0.87-0.87) = 38-40-36-37%, WE1 (1.19-1.25-1.31-1.25) = 56-57-54-52%, WE3 (1.19-1.31-1.31-1.37) = 56-60-59-57%, WC3 (1.37-1.44-1.69-1.62) = 64-66-69-68%, MWC (1.50-1.56-1.75-1.75) = 64-71-72-73%, LDC (0.62-0.87-0.87-0.87) = 29-40-36-37%, LA (2.37-2.62-2.75), MWA (1.50-1.75-1.75). Length of 5 segments of legs (in mm and in % of leg I): leg I (3.19-3.25-3.69-3.69) = 100%; leg II (2.81-2.87-3.19-3.25) = 88-88-86-88%; leg III (3.19-3.25-3.56-3.56) = 100-100-97-97%; leg IV (3.94-4.12-4.75-4.62) = 123-126-129-125%.

Cephalothorax, dark greyish-brown, covered uniformly with sparse, short, whitish setae, somewhat denser on submarginal streak but not as striking as in male; eye field not differing from remaining parts; in some specimens with an indistinct, median, whitish streak along thorax. A row of characteristic bristles on dark tubercles beneath lateral eyes present but hidden among whitish setae.

Abdomen differing from that in male by the presence of a spotted pattern of greyish-brown spots against a whitish



Figs 110–113. *Salticus amitaii* sp.n from Hatzabani, ♀, general appearance (110); epigynum (111) and its internal structure (112).

Рис. 110–113. *Salticus amitaii* sp.n из Хацабани, ♀, общий вид (110); эпигина (111) и ее внутренняя структура (112).

background; median spots being chevron-shaped, delimited by white spots, and comparable with those in ♂; in the Jerusalem specimen anterior part of abdomen white with three thin median chevrons and several broken diagonal lines. Posterior 1/3 abdomen with three intensely black, light-reflecting spots, separated either by three small white dots or by a white chevron; a pair of similar black, lateral spots usually being in front of latter. Sides whitish with a few diagonal darker lines.

Front aspect: face intensely white; eyes I encircled with white setae, dorsally partly hidden under horizontal, longer, dark brown bristles; clypeus covered with white setae, some longer setae overhanging the cheliceral bases. Chelicerae brown, pedipalps white with sparse, long, white setae.

Ventral aspect: Chelicerae dark brown, maxillary plates and labium fawn, white tipped. Coxae whitish; sternum yellowish-white with an indistinct, grey, marginal line. Abdomen whitish ventrally.

Legs order IV, I, III, II. Pair I broader than remaining ones, but not as strikingly as in ♂, nor as strongly sclerotized, shorter than leg IV. Tibia I with a single, reduced, prolateral spine; pale yellowish-grey, with lateral surfaces darker; femur I whitish except for a darker apical end dorsally and laterally. Remaining legs slender, colored similarly but somewhat lighter.

Epigynum with a cordiform depression divided anteriorly by a thin septum, usually ending before posterior edge of depression, separating two, almost round, large grooves shorter than in *P. kulczynskii*. External pockets not visible. Copulatory openings broad on anterior side of spermatheca, located inside a saddle-like bend of spermatheca. Copulatory channel "U"-shaped, running dorsally to lateral half of spermatheca, then forming a prominent bend anterolateral to spermatheca to joining it at its lateral end, near a very prominent cone, with

pores of accessory gland. Spermatheca semi-circular, located horizontally near posterior edge of depression; fertilisation channel located at medial end of spermatheca.

DISTRIBUTION. Israel: Jerusalem, Karmel, pine forests (bark of *Pinus brutia* and *P. halepensis*): Bet Govrim, Matzuba, Osem, Tarom, Iron Forest, Newe Shalom.

PHENOLOGY. ♂♂ — I, II, III; ♀♀ — I, II, III, IX.

NAME. The species honors the collector, Mrs. Miri Halevy, then at the Department of Entomology, Faculty of Agriculture, Hebrew University, Rehovot, Israel.

Genus *Salticus* Latreille, 1804

Salticus amitaii sp.n.

Figs 110–112.

Holotype ♀ (HUJ), Israel: Nahal S'nir (Haz'bani), near HaGoshrim, 23.VII.81, leg. P. Amitai.

Paratype ♀ (ISE), Israel, Nahal Oren Canyon (15 km S of Haifa), 20.05.1995, leg. T. Pavlicek.

DIAGNOSIS. Epigynum unique, spermathecae running medially all along the epigynum and touching each other, twice longer than copulatory channels, openings laterally near midway of the spermathecae; abdominal white belts narrower than dark ones.

DESCRIPTION. ♀. Measurements: LC 1.88 = 100%, LE 0.74 = 39%, HC 0.74 = 39%, WE1 1.02 = 54%, WE3 1.02 = 54%, WC3 1.14 = 61%, LA 2.61 = 139%.

Cephalothorax: narrower than in *S. nahaloren* Logunov, 1996, blackish, with a brown median streak along thorax; eye field covered with colorless, slightly whitish, large scales. A complicated pattern of white scales arranged in three vertical lines across each side of cephalothorax, located at end of

thorax, respectively, behind eyes III and behind eyes II; dorsally also two intensely white, large triangular spots behind eyes III.

Abdominal pattern: three dark transverse belts and three white, slightly thinner, second and third white belt broken medially; lateral spots in front of spinnerets less strikingly white.

Front aspect: similar to that of *Salticus nahaloren* but lighter, white scales more striking.

Legs: whitish, with basal lateral darkening on tibiae, best visible on tibiae I and IV.

Ventral aspect: sternum brown, coxae white, abdomen whitish.

NAME. The species honors Mr. Pinhas Amitai, arachnologist, contributor of rich material to the Israel National Arachnid Collection, photographer of nature and writer.

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