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Stefania HEĆIAK, Jerzy PRÓSZYŃSKI

**Redescriptions of type species of genera of Salticidae (Araneae),
XI. The genus *Allohyllus* STRAND**

[With 10 figures in the text]

Abstract. Revision of *Allohyllus sexualis* STRAND, 1911 indicating its close relationship to "*Maevia*" *insultans* THORELL, 1881 is given. Both species should be reclassified into the genus *Margaromma* KEYSERLING, 1882. The generic name *Allohyllus* STRAND, 1911 is a synonym of *Margaromma*.

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Margaromma sexualis (STRAND, 1911), **comb. n.**

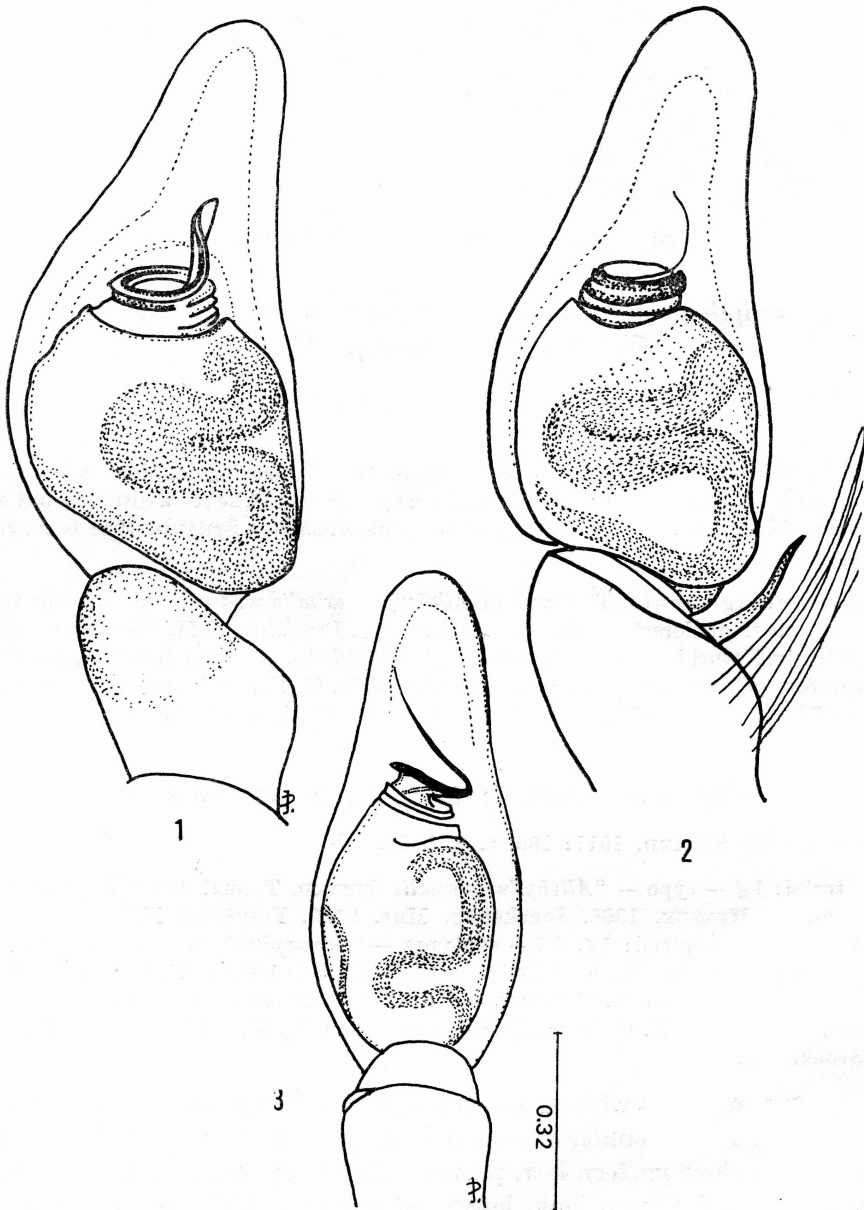
Allohyllus sexualis STRAND, 1911: 185, t. 6, f. 83.

Material: 1♂ — type — "*Allohyllus sexualis* STRAND, Typus! Aroe: Kabroor Wald b. Manoembai. H. MERTEN, 1908. Senckenbg. Mus. 2529, Frankfurt M."

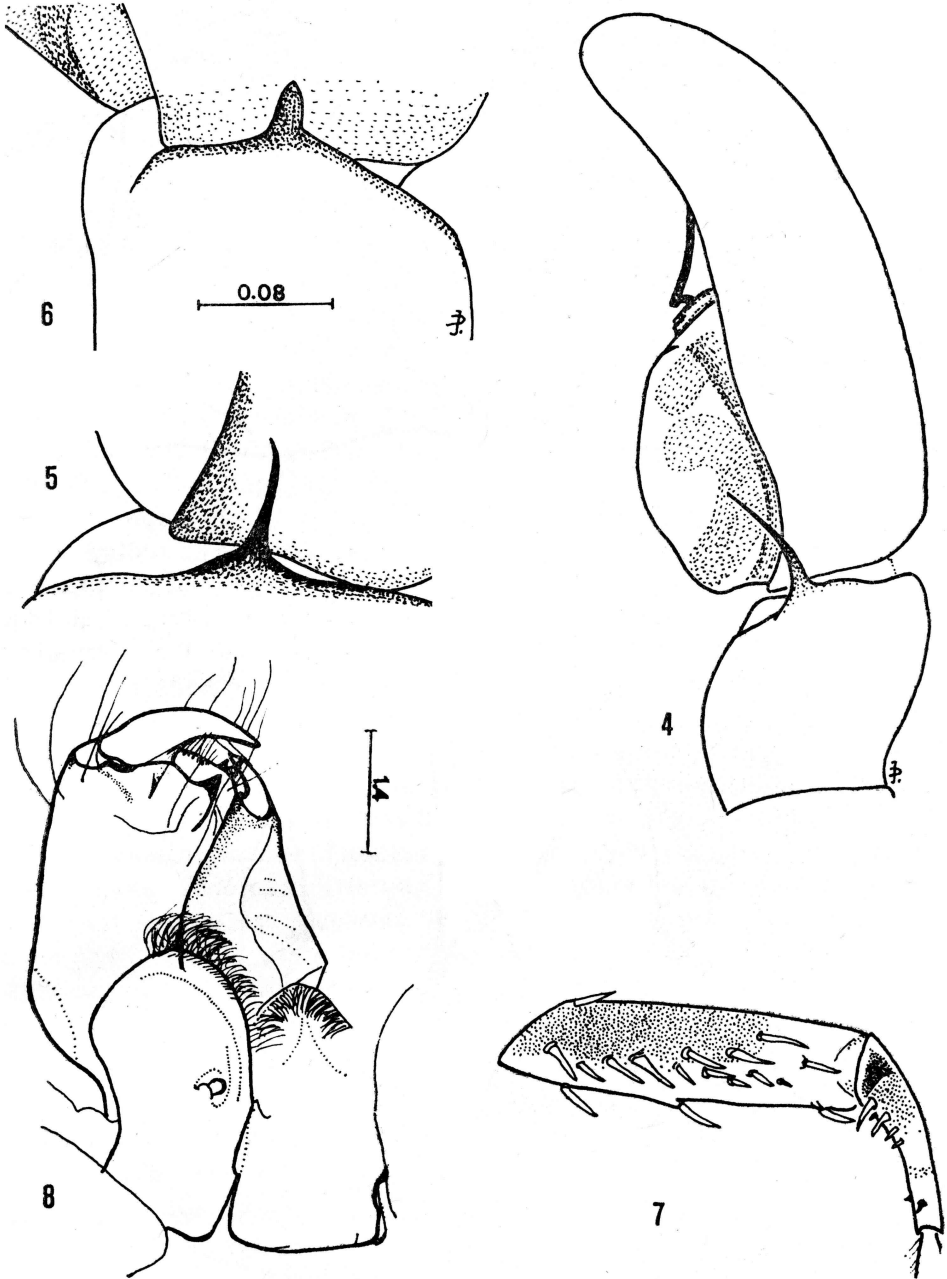
Comparative material: 1♂, 1♀ — syntypes — "*Cosmophasis* [so named in the collection, apparently by THORELL, described as *Maevia*] *insultans* THOR. N. Guinea: Yule (Roro) DORIA ded. No. 1643" — coll. THORELL — NHR, Stockholm; 2♂♂ — syntypes — "*Bathippus macrognathus* THOR. N. Guinea: Fly River (DORIA ded.) No. 1789c" — coll. THORELL — NHR, Stockholm.

Medium size species with moderately enlarged but peculiarly shaped chelicerae (Figs. 8–9). The specimen in poor state of preservation now, with soft tissues shrunken and colour pattern lost, particularly on cephalothorax. Cephalothorax moderately high, 3.42 mm long, length of eye field 1.52, width of eye field I 2.28, width of eye field III 2.09. Eyes II very small, on the same protuberance with eyes I lateral, half way between I and III. Just behind eyes II small gro-

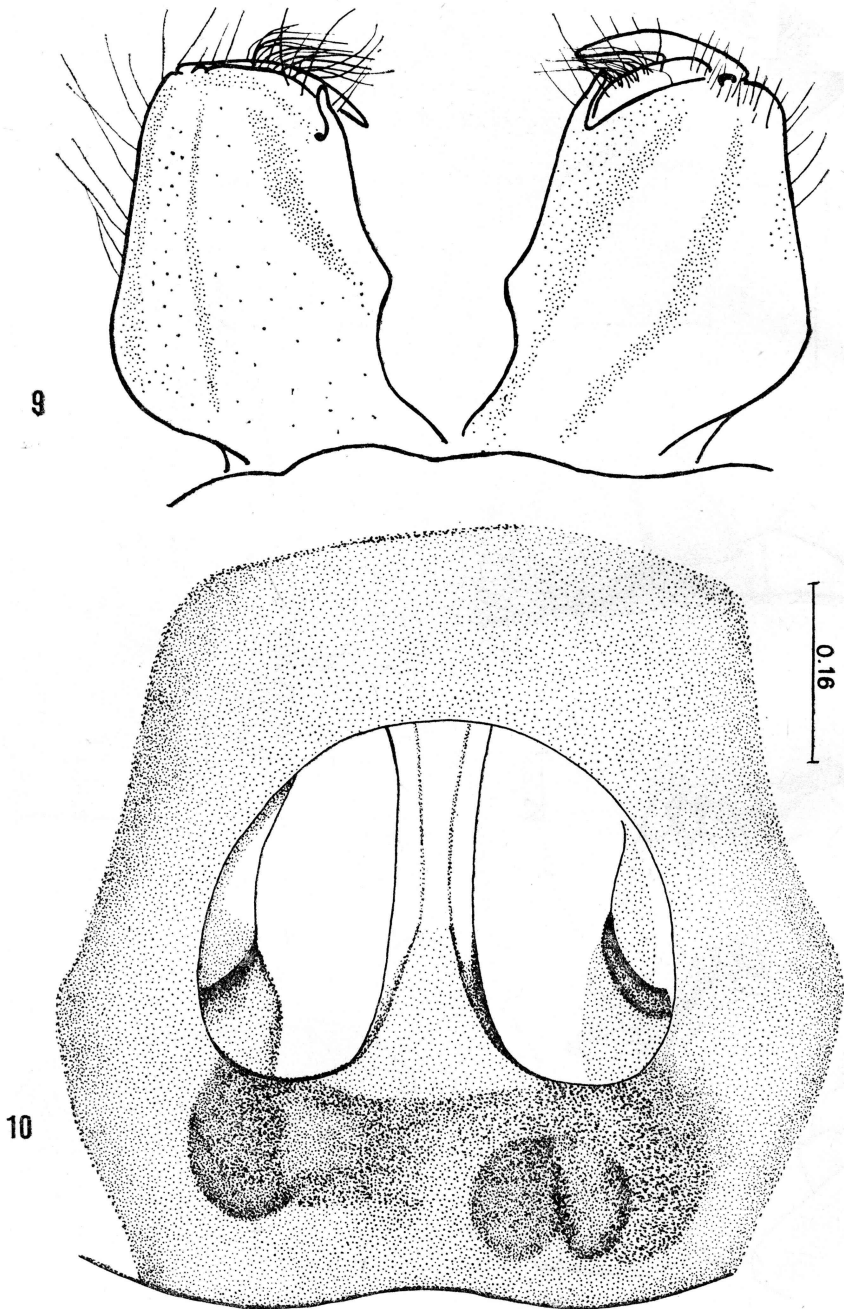
ove-like depression well visible in lateral view, eyes III on separate protuberance. This corresponds with SIMON'S (1897-1903: 651) characters given for *Margaromma*, but also resembles SIMON'S drawing of *Bathippus* (op. cit., p. 726, f. 871 E). The posterior slope of cephalothorax moderately steep.



Figs. 1-3. Comparison of palpal organ in *Margaromma sexualis* (1), *M. insultans* (2) and *Bathippus macrognathus* (3).



Figs. 4-8. Comparison of tibial apophyses in *Margaromma sexualis* (4), *M. insultans* (5) and *Bathippus macrognathus* (6); also tibia I spination (7) and posterior view of chelicerae (8) in *M. sexualis*.



Figs. 9–10. Chelicerae in *Margaromma sexualis*, anterior view (9); also epigyne in *M. insultans* (10) – if both species are really related, as supposed here, the unknown epigyne of *M. sexualis* may be similar.

Abdomen narrow, 3.04 mm long, with traces of a broad median light streak followed on both sides by darker stripes along the whole abdomen. Spinnerets 0.57 mm long with grey lateral surfaces of the posterior pair, appearing as extension of darker abdominal streaks; median spinnerets yellowish. Legs long, yellowish, with numerous darker spines. Tarsus and metatarsus IV somewhat longer than tibia and patella of the same leg (3.28 : 2.85 mm). Tibia I about twice longer than patella I; ventrally with 3 spines along retrolateral edge and as much as 9 along prolateral margin (Fig. 7) which is a very special character. Four more of similar spines extend prolaterally on proximal end of metatarsus I.

Chelicerae robust with anterior surface flat and inner surface concave, as a result between both chelicerae a sort of chamber is formed, closed partially from anterior side by triangle flaps extending from inner edge and posteriorly by maxillary plates and labrum (Figs. 8–9), There is a single tooth retrolaterally and a small bifid tooth prolaterally preceded more dorsally by a curious and narrow finger-like flap (Fig. 9).

Palpal organ of the *Euophrydinae* type characterised by rather rounded spherical bulb and relatively broad embolus, twisted into single coil of spiral (Fig. 1). Other important characters are short tibia and thin, spine-like tibial apophysis (Fig. 4).

Similar set of characters can be found in the genus *Margaromma* KEYSERLING, 1882 and the nearest species known to us is apparently "*Maevia*" *insultans* THORELL, 1881 from New Guinea, which should be transferred now the genus *Margaromma* and which differs from the above described species only by small differences: thin, spine-like embolus and slightly different, but of comparable proportions, tibial apophysis (Figs 2, 5). Some resemblances can be found also in *Bathippus macrognathus* (THORELL, 1881) from New Guinea (Fig. 3), the type species of genus *Bathippus* THORELL, 1892. As other species of *Bathippus* have usually very large tibial apophysis, the reduced size of apophysis in *B. macrognathus* (Fig. 6) is of some importance in comparisons. However, all species of *Bathippus* known to us have very long pedipalpal tibiae and very much enlarged chelicerae in males, so these characters do not agree with features of *M. sexualis*.

REFERENCES

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 STRAND E. 1911. Araneae von den Aru- und Kei-Inseln. Abh. senckenberg. naturf. Ges., Frankfurt a. M., 34: 129–199, tt. 4–6.

STRESZCZENIE

[Tytuł: Redeskrypcje gatunków typowych rodzajów *Salticidae* (*Araneae*), XI, Rodzaj *Allohyllus* STRAND]

Podano redeskrypcję monotypowego rodzaju *Allohyllus*, znanego tylko z okazu typowego *A. sexualis* STRAND, 1911 z wysp Aru. Autorzy wykazują pokrewieństwo tego gatunku z „*Maevia*” *insultans* THORELL, 1881 i przenoszą obydwie gatunki do rodzaju *Margaromma* KEYSERLING, 1882, uznając nazwę rodzajową *Allohyllus* STRAND, 1911 za synonim tej ostatniej.

РЕЗЮМЕ

[Заглавие: Переописания типовых видов из родов *Salticidae* (*Araneae*), XI. Род *Allohyllus* STRAND]

Работа содержит переписание монотипового рода *Allohyllus*, известного исключительно по типовому экземпляру *A. sexualis* STRAND, 1911 с островов Ару (Индонезия). Авторы констатируют сходство этого вида с „*Maevia*” *insultans* THORELL, 1881 и переносят оба вида в род *Margaromma* KEYSERLING, 1882, признавая название *Allohyllus* STRAND, 1911 за синоним второго.