Salticidae (Araneae) of Afghanistan: an annotated check-list, with descriptions of four new species and three new synonyms

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Summary
An annotated check-list of the Salticidae of Afghanistan numbering 50 species in 29 genera is given, of which 13 species are newly recorded for the faunas. Four new species are described: Evrataria costata sp. n. (5), Pellenes lacus sp. n. (6), Pardosa castripontensis sp. n. (7) and Salticus afghanicus sp. n. (8). Three new synonyms are established: Tiliae navarkhaliensis Roewer, 1935 and Evrataria afghanica Roewer, 1962 are synonymized with Pardosa juxtanexus (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872), and Tiliae lambeggeni Roewer, 1962 is synonymized with Thynus imperialis (Rimi, 1846). Pardosa anas-richardsi Wesołowska & van Harren, 1994 is removed from synonymy with Pardosa anas-richardsi Wesołowska & van Harren, 1994 is removed from synonymy with Pardosa emersoni Peckham & Peckham, 1903. The males of Myrmarachne palatia Denis, 1958 and Langora sparsa (Denis, 1958), and the females of Langora palatia Průšek, 1993 and Pardosa anas-richardsi are described for the first time; the spermathecae of P. acuta (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872) are also illustrated for the first time.

Introduction
The Salticidae of Afghanistan have never been the subject of intensive taxonomic studies and as a result their fauna of that region remains poorly known. Only two important taxonomic-entomological works by Denis (1958) and Roewer (1962) have been published on Afghan spiders, and these contained data on 26 species of Salticidae. Since that time, a few more salticid species have been recorded/described from Afghanistan (see Andreeva et al., 1984; Wesołowska, 1986; Logunov, 2001a,b). The aims of the present paper are (1) to describe four new salticid species, and (2) to provide a complete annotated list of the Salticidae of Afghanistan (50 species altogether) based both on newly collected material and data derived from the literature. All doubtful and/or incorrect records are also included in the list, but all of them are discussed or commented upon.

A total of 90 specimens newly collected from Afghanistan has been studied; all of this material is kept in the National Museum of Prague, Czech Republic (NMPC; Dr A. Kurka). Comparative/type specimens were borrowed from the following museums and personal collections: CBVA—Centro de Biología Ambiental, Faculdade de Ciências de Lisboa, Baixa da Baixeira, Portugal (Dr P. Cardoso); HECL=Hope Entomological Collection, Oxford, UK (Mr J. Hogan); MNHN=Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France (Dr C. Rollard); NHMB=Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland (A. Hanggi); PCJM=personal collection of Mr J. Murphy, Hampton, UK; SMFM=Siecktor Arachnologie, Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg, Frankfurt am Main, Germany (Dr P. Bäger); ZIUL=Zoological Institute, University of Lund, Sweden (Dr L. Lundqvist). The following abbreviations are used in the text: AME=anterior median eye, sp. =species, d. =dorsal, Fm. =femur, M =metatarsus, P. =prolateral, pl. =patala, rl. =retrolateral, Th. =thibia, v. =ventral. For the leg spinulation the system adopted is that used by Ono (1983). The sequence of leg segments in measurement data is as follows: femur + patella + tibia + tarsus. All measurements are in mm. Reference lists for all the species treated below are limited to previous records from Afghanistan only. For complete reference lists see Platnick (2004) and Průšek (2003a). If a species has previously been recorded from Afghanistan, all the earlier localities are given in the “Previous records” section.

Survey of species
Aelurillus logunovi Arkarina, 2004
Comments: A new record for the fauna of Afghanistan and the first record of A. logunovi outside its type locality, Pakistan (see Arkarina, 2004).


Achiapela festiva (C. L. Koch, 1834)
Comments: This is a common, trans-European temperate species, with records from Afghanistan lying in the southernmost limits of its range (Logunov & Marusik, 2000).

Previous records: Faizabad (Denis, 1958; sub Aeluril-
lus festiva). Bend-Amir (Roewer, 1962; sub Aelurillus festiva).

Ballus rufipes (C. L. Koch, 1850)
Comments: In our opinion, this record by Roewer (1962) is doubtful. Ballus rufipes seems to be restricted to the western Mediterranean (see Alicata & Cantarella, 1987; Metzner, 1999), whereas all records from Central Asia and the Caucasus have proved to belong to B. chalybaeus (Walckenaer) (see Logunov & Rakov, 1998).

Previous records: Kabul (M. Ch. Dervazeb) (Roewer, 1962).

Blancor heimischea (Lucas, 1846)
Comments: This is a widespread Afrotropical–South Palaearctic species, known from South Africa to North India (Punjab) and Central Asia (see Logunov, 2001a).


Previous records: Kabul (Denis, 1958), Sar-Pol (Roewer, 1962), Kama, Istavri, Pulikuma(? ) (Logunov, 2001a).

Bianor panjalicus Logunov, 2001
Bianor panjalicus Logunov, 2001a: 244-247, figs. 143-153 (cf).

Comments: This species has so far been recorded from India (Punjab) and NE Afghanistan (Logunov, 2001a).

Previous records: Jalal-Abad (Logunov, 2001a).

Carrotus sanio (Thorell, 1877)

Comments: A new record for the fauna of Afghanistan; if this is a true record from Afghanistan (the available label does not support this statement firmly), it is the westernmost locality for the species.

Material examined: AFGHANISTAN: 1♂ (NMPC), no exact locality.

Carrotus xanthogramma (Walckenaer, 1825)

Comments: It is very likely that this record should be referred to C. sanio (see above). The matter needs special attention in the future.

Previous records: Qualat (Roewer, 1962).

Chalcocersus infimus (Siron, 1868)

Comments: This is a common Mediterranean–Central Asian species (see Logunov & Marusik, 1999).


Previous records: Kadadjakhai (Roewer, 1962).

Chalcocersus lepida Wesolowska, 1996

Comments: A new record for the fauna of Afghanistan; so far this species has been recorded from Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan (Logunov & Marusik, 1999) and Iran (Logunov et al., 2001).


Chalcocersus parvulus Marusik, 1991

Comments: A new record for the fauna of Afghanistan; this is a widespread lowland Taranian species known from Turkey to Central Asia (see Logunov & Marusik, 1999).


Cybra ocellata (Kroneberg, 1875)

Comments: A new record for the fauna of Afghanistan; this is a common, pantropical species repeatedly reported from Central Asia (Logunov & Rakov, 1998).


Dendryphantes praeposterus Denis, 1958


Comments: The species remains known from the type locality and the original description only. We have been unable to re-examine the holotype of this species, but judging from the original illustrations by Denis (1958: figs. 38-39) alone, one can suspect that this species may be a junior synonym of Philaeus chrysops (Poda, 1761). The problem needs special attention in the future.

Previous records: Surta (Koh-I-Baba) (Denis, 1958; Roewer, 1962).

Euophrys frontalis (Walckenaer, 1802)

Comments: Roewer (1962) reported on E. maculata (a junior synonym of E. frontalis; see Prozyszynski, 200a and Platnick, 2004) from a single female. This species may indeed occur in Afghanistan, as it has been recorded from neighbouring countries, e.g. Iran (Logunov et al., 2001) and Turkmenistan (Logunov, 1997). However, as demonstrated earlier (Logunov et al., 1993), Euophrys species cannot be reliably identified from separate females. As a number of Euophrys species are known from Central Asia (see Logunov, 1997), the record of E. maculata from Afghanistan by Roewer (1962) is doubtful.

Previous records: Angou (Roewer, 1962: sub E. maculata).

Evacoha arctaca (Clerck, 1757)

Comments: This is a common, trans-Eurasian temperate species (Logunov & Marusik, 2000). Previous records: Khairabad (Karez Zamin) and SorKoh-Kotal (Roewer, 1962).

Evacoha crinata sp. n. (Figs. 24-25)

Type: Holotype ♀ (NMPC), Afghanistan, “Shagaserai”, 5 June 1964, coll.?
Eymology: From the Latin “erinus”, meaning “hairy” (after the hairy body of the specimen).

Diagnosis: This species is very close to “Hylidea incisura” Metzner, 1999 known from Greece to Iran (see Metzner, 1999, figs. 6-7), but differs in the smaller terminal (sclerotized) parts of the spermathecae and the larger loop of the insemination ducts (fig. 25). The male is unknown.

Remarks to the description: A new species is only provisionally assigned to the genus Evarcha (for further discussion see Logunov, 2001b: 60-61). The problem of the generic assignment of E. erinus and “H. incisura” will be considered in more detail elsewhere.

Distribution: The type locality only.

Description: Female: Carapace 3.30 long, 2.63 wide, 1.61 high at PLE. Ocular area 1.38 long, 2.25 wide anteriorly, 2.32 wide posteriorly. Dorsal tubercle of AME 0.63. Abdomen 4.13 long, 2.93 wide. Cheliceral length 0.96. Clypeal height 0.24. Length of leg segments: I: 1.71 + 1.14 + 1.28 + 1.04 + 0.86; II: 1.68 + 1.14 + 1.11 + 0.96 + 0.80; III: 1.93 + 1.16 + 1.19 + 1.07 + 1.07; IV: 1.98 + 1.01 + 1.31 + 1.36 + 0.97. Leg spination: I: t m d 0-1-3/4; Pt pr 0-2-2; Tp pr 0-1-0, Tp 0-1-0, v 1-2-2ap; Mt pr and rt 1-1ap, v 2-2ap; II: Tm d 0-1-1-5; Pt pr and rt 0-1-0; Tp pr and rt 0-2-0; Tb pr 1-2, v 0-1-0, v 1-2-2ap; Mt pr and rt 1-1ap, v 2-2ap. III: Tm d 0-1-1-4/5; Pt pr and rt 0-1-0; Tb pr and rt 1-1, v 1-2-2ap; Mt pr and rt 1-1-2ap, v 2-2ap. IV: Tm d 0-1-3; Pt pr and rt 0-1-0, Tb d 1-0, pr and rt 1-2, v 1-2ap; Mt pr and rt 1-1-2ap, v 1-2ap. Coloration: carapace reddish brown, covered with white hairs; a W-shaped yellowish line separates eye field behind PLE from rest of carapace; black around eyes. Clypeus yellow, covered with dense long white hairs. Chelicerae reddish brown. Sternum, labium and maxillae bright yellow, covered with long white hairs. All legs brown, with patches of grey dots on dorsal surfaces. Abdomen yellowish-white, dorsally with many dark brown spots, showing distinct fl-shaped pattern. Book-lung covers yellowish grey. Spinnersets brown. Epigynal structure remains unstudied, as the epigyn had already been removed from the examined specimen and mounted on a slide (and hence its structure is invisible). However, the epigynal structure should be similar to that of the closely related species, “Hylidea incisura” (see Logunov, 2001b: fig. 6). Spermathecae as in Figs. 24-25.

Material examined: Only the holotype.

Evarcha darwinica Logunov, 2001

Evarcha darwinica Logunov, 2001b: 59-60, figs. 31-32 (D). Comments: This species is known only from the type locality (Logunov, 2001b). Previous records: Dur-à-Nur (Logunov, 2001b).

Evarcha fulica (Clerck, 1757)


Comments: This is a common, Euro-Siberian temperate species, with records from Afghanistan being in the southernmost limits of its range (Logunov & Marusik, 2000).


Heliothrephes lucipea (Simon, 1890)

Distribution: This species is distributed from Algeria to Iraq (Wesolowska & van Harten, 1994), and hence the specimen from Afghanistan represents its easternmost record. However, the range of H. lucipea largely overlaps with that of its close relative H. fulgens (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872). Both species are difficult to separate from females and therefore our current record should be considered provisional. Males are required to confirm or reject it.


Heliothrephes cupreus (Walckenaer, 1802)


Comments: The record from Afghanistan by Roewer (1962) is doubtful and needs confirmation by examination of the pertinent material. It may belong either to Heliothrephes wosiewskie Rakov & Logunov, 1997, which is closely related to H. cupreus and known hitherto only from Kyrgyzstan (see Rakov & Logunov, 1997a), or to an undescribed Heliothrephes species from Tajikistan, which was mentioned by Wesolowska (1986: 216).

Heliothrephes cupreus is a common European species known from Portugal in the west to Azerbaijan in the east (Rakov & Logunov, 1997a).

Previous records: Garghaon (Roewer, 1962).

Heliothrephes mordax (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)

Heliothrephes mordax. Wesolowska, 1986: 41, figs. 476-486, 493 (D). Comments: This is a widespread species known from the eastern Mediterranean to Central Asia (Rakov & Logunov, 1997a; Logunov et al., 2001). Wesolowska (1986) reported on the same specimens from Afghanistan that we have re-examined.


Previous records: Bala Murghab (Wesolowska, 1986).

Heliothrephes potaninii Schenkkel, 1963

Heliothrephes potaninii. Wesolowska, 1986: 219-220, figs. 733-740, 891 (D). Comments: This species is restricted to Central Asia (see Rakov & Logunov, 1997a), with the finding from Afghanistan being its southernmost record. Wesolowska (1986) reported on the same specimens from Afghanistan that we have re-examined.
Material examined: AFGHANISTAN: 3° 29' (NMPC), Paghman (=Paghman), 2300 m a.s.l., 27 May 1965, O. Jakel.
Previous records: Paghman (Wesołowska, 1986).

Heliophanus trirubeculus Simon, 1868

Comments: The record from Afghanistan by Roewer (1962) is doubtful and needs confirmation by examination of the pertinent material. The known distribution of *H. trirubeculus* is limited in the east to Syria and Turkey (Wesołowska, 1986), whereas all the earlier records from Central Asia have proved to be *H. potamini* (see Rakov & Logunov, 1997a).
Previous records: Bhougavi (Roewer, 1962).

Heliophanus vitattus Denis, 1958
Heliophanus vitattus Denis, 1958: 106, fig. 35 (D9; 9 holotype in MNHN; not examined).

Comments: The holotype of this species was considered lost and the specific name was treated as a nomen dubium by Wesołowska (1986).

Previous records: Pirzada (Denis, 1958; Roewer, 1962).

Iclus abnormis Denis, 1958
Iclus abnormis Denis, 1958: 106; fig. 40 (D9; 9 holotype apparently in MNHN; not examined).

Comments: We have been unable to re-examine the 9 holotype of *I. abnormis*, but judging from the original illustration by Denis one can conclude that this species is probably a junior synonym of *Pseudicnemus cinctus* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1885), a widespread species in Central Asia, including Afghanistan (Andreeva et al., 1984; Logunov & Rakov, 1998). The matter needs special attention in the future.
Previous records: Marrak (Koh-i-Baba) (Denis, 1958; Roewer, 1962).

Langona aperta (Denis, 1958) (Figs. 1–6)
*Arctichus aporus* Denis, 1958: 110, fig. 4 (D9; 9 holotype apparently in MNHN; not found and not examined).
Langona aperta: Hočík & Průšnyřík, 1983: 229 (transferred from *Arctichus*).

Figs. 1–7: *Langona aperta* (Denis, 1958). 1 Male palp, ventro-mesal view; 2 Ditto, retrolateral view; 3 Ditto, dorsal view; 4–6 Epigyne, variation; 7 Spermathecae, dorsal view. Scale lines: 0.1 mm.
Diagnosis: 

Langona aperta differs from L. pallida (see below) by males having a narrower, undulating tubal apophysis (with hooked tip in L. pallida), brown cymbium (yellow in L. pallida), dark brown ventral sides of femur, patella and tibia I (yellow in L. pallida), and by the absence of a coverage of long brown hairs ventrally on femora I–II (present in L. pallida). Females of both species are practically indistinguishable. 

L. aperta has been recorded only from high elevations, whereas L. pallida is a lowland species.

We have been unable to locate an exact digitization of the 9 holotype of Achelora aperta, which was not found in the MNNH (C. Rollard, pers. comm.). It is known that females of most Langona species are difficult to distinguish. Despite this, we think that our identification is correct. 

Langona aperta may be a senior synonym of L. histanica Prössyński, 1978, described and known from high elevations in Bhutan (see Hojćak & Prössyński, 1983); the latter species was described without a proper comparison with L. aperta (Prössyński, 1978: 10–11). This problem needs special attention in the future.

Distribution: To date, this species is known from only a few localities in Afghanistan (Denis, 1958; Roewer, 1962).

Description: Male: Caramac 3.45 long, 2.30 wide, 1.39 high at PLE. Ocular area 0.99 long, 1.66 wide anteriorly, 1.73 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.48. Abdomen 3.78 long, 2.62 wide. Cheliceral length 0.71. Clypeal height 0.35. Length of leg segments: I: 1.45+1.04+0.91+0.60+0.70; II: 1.51+0.89+0.86+0.61+0.78; III: 2.15+1.27+1.14+1.43+0.86; IV: 1.60+0.88+1.20+1.43+0.87. Leg spination: I: Fem d 0-1-1-4; Th pr 1-1, v 1-1-2-2; Mt 2-2-2, II: Fem d 0-1-2-4; Th pr 1-v, v 1-1-2-2; Mt pr 1-d, v 2-2-3. III: Fem d 0-1-4-1; Pr and rt 0-1-0; Th pr and rt 1-2-2, v 2-2-2. IV: Fem d 0-1-3-3; Pr and rt 0-1-0; Th pr and rt 1-1-1, v 1-1-2-2. Coloration: caramac brown, with dark brown eye field. External margins of eye field covered with brown hairs. Clypeus brown with dense long white hairs. Chelicerae, sternum, labium and maxillae brown. Abdomen white ventrally, dorsally brown with pattern of ground spots. Leg I yellow, but femur, patella and tibia ventrally dark brown; meta- tarsus completely dark brown (almost black). Remaining legs brownish yellow. Book-lung covers white. Spinnets dark grey. Pulpal structure as in Figs. 1-3.

Female: Caramac 3.45 long, 2.30 wide, 1.39 high at PLE. Ocular area 0.99 long, 1.66 wide anteriorly, 1.73 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.48. Abdomen 3.78 long, 2.62 wide. Cheliceral length 0.71. Clypeal height 0.35. Length of leg segments: I: 1.45+1.04+0.91+0.60+0.70; II: 1.51+0.89+0.86+0.61+0.78; III: 2.15+1.27+1.14+1.43+0.86; IV: 1.60+0.88+1.20+1.43+0.87. Leg spination: I: Fem d 0-1-1-4; Th pr 1-1, v 1-1-2-2; Mt 2-2-2, II: Fem d 0-1-2-4; Th pr 1-v, v 1-1-2-2; Mt pr 1-d, v 2-2-3. III: Fem d 0-1-4-1; Pr and rt 0-1-0; Th pr and rt 1-2-2, v 2-2-2. IV: Fem d 0-1-3-3; Pr and rt 0-1-0; Th pr and rt 1-1-1, v 1-1-2-2. Coloration: caramac brown, with dark brown eye field. External margins of eye field covered with brown hairs. Clypeus brown with dense long white hairs. Chelicerae, sternum, labium and maxillae brown. Abdomen white ventrally, dorsally brown with pattern of ground spots. Leg I yellow, but femur, patella and tibia ventrally dark brown; metatarsus completely dark brown (almost black). Remaining legs brownish yellow. Book-lung covers white. Spinnets dark grey. Pulpal structure as in Figs. 1-3.


Langona pallida Prössyński, 1993 (Figs. 8-14)

Diagnosis: This species differs from L. aperta (see above) by males having a wider, hooked tip of the tubal apophysis (undulating tubal apophysis in L. aperta), yellow cymbium (brown in L. aperta), yellow ventral, sides of femur, patella and tibia I (dark brown, almost black in L. aperta), and by the presence of a coverage of long brown hairs ventrally of femora I–II (absent in L. aperta). Females of both species are practically indistinguishable. Furthermore, L. pallida is a lowland species, whereas L. aperta has been recorded from high elevations.

Comments: The identification of L. pallida is provision- al, as a number of poorly diagnosed Langona species, unknown outside their type localities (Prössyński, 2003a), have been described from regions not neighbouring Afghanistan. Of the recently described species, L. pallida from Saudi Arabia, known hitherto only from a single male, has the same colour characters as the specimens from Afghanistan (e.g. the large brownish scutum and intensely white sides of the abdomen; cf. Prössyński, 1993: 34) and a similar structure of the male palp (cf. Figs. 8–9 and Prössyński, 1993: figs. 9–11). Also, the Afghan specimens were collected from low elevations and thus there is no zoogeographical restriction, as there are a number of salticid species with a similar distribution pattern (e.g. Modula stagnosticta, Plevniolus flavescens, Thyon imperialis, etc.).

Distribution: A new record for the fauna of Afghanistan; hitherto L. pallida was known only from its type locality, Saudi Arabia (Prössyński, 1993).

Description: Male: Caramac 3.00 long, 2.07 wide, 1.29 high at PLE. Ocular area 0.86 long, 1.47 wide anteriorly, 1.43 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.41. Abdomen 2.35 long, 1.64 wide. Cheliceral length 0.56. Clypeal
Length of leg segments: I: 1.26 ± 0.86 + 0.71 + 0.66 ± 0.78; II: 1.29 ± 0.86 + 0.70 + 0.66 ± 0.73; III: 1.60 + 0.89 + 1.07 + 1.26 + 0.90; IV: 1.68 ± 0.77 + 1.08 + 1.36 + 0.71. Leg spination: I: Fm d 0-1-3; Pr pr 0-1-0; Tb pr 1-1, v 1-1-2ap; Mt pr and rt 1-1-ap, v 2-2ap. II: Fm d 0-1-1-5; Pr pr 0-1-0, Tb pr 1-1, rt 1-0, v 1-1-2ap; Mt pr and rt 1-1-ap, v 2-2ap. III: Fm d 0-1-2-5; Pr pr and rt 0-1-0; Tb d 1-0, pr and rt 1-1, v 1-2ap; Mt d 1-1, pr and rt 2-2ap, v 1-2ap. IV: Fm d 0-1-2-5; Pr pr and rt 0-1-0; Tb d 1-0, pr and rt 1-1, v 1-2ap; Mt d 1-1, pr, rt and v 1-1-2ap. Coloration: carapace brown, with dark brown eye field, black around eyes, covered with short white hairs. Clypeus brown, covered with white hairs. Chelicerae brown. Sternum, labium and maxillae yellow, covered with long hairs. Abdomen yellow-grey anteriorly, with brownish scutum, brown with yellow stripes posteriorly, intensely white laterally. Leg I yellow, but metatarsus and tarsus brown. Legs II-IV yellow, with brownish metatarsi and tarsi. Book-lung covers light yellow. Spinnersets brown. Palp light yellow, brownish yellow on tarsus. Palpal structure as in Figs. 8-10.

Female: Carapace 3.55 long, 2.48 wide, 1.46 high at PLE. Ocular area 1.15 long, 1.75 wide anteriorly, 1.78 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.52. Abdomen 3.07 long, 2.25 wide. Cheliceral length 0.74. Cheylet height 0.42. Length of leg segments: I: 1.55 ± 1.12 + 0.97 + 0.71 + 0.85; II: 1.64 ± 1.11 + 0.90 + 0.71 + 0.82; III: 2.34 ± 1.27 + 1.20 + 1.42 + 1.07; IV: 2.07 ± 1.32 + 1.33 + 1.61 + 1.08. Leg spination: I: Fm d 0-1-1-5; Tb v 2-2ap; Mt v 2-2ap. II: Fm d 0-1-1-5; Tb pr 1-1, v 1-1-2ap; Mt pr 1-0, v 2-2ap. III: Fm d 0-1-1-4; Pr pr and rt 0-1-0; Tb d 1-0, pr and rt 1-1, v 1-2ap; Mt d 1-1, pr and rt 1-2ap, v 0-2ap. IV: Fm d 0-1-1-4; Pr pr and rt 0-1-0; Tb d 1-0, pr and rt 1-1, v 1-2ap; Mt pr 1-1-2ap, rt 2-1-2ap, v 0-1-2ap. Coloration: carapace brown, with black eye field, densely covered with white hairs; large dark spot in middle of carapace behind PLE. Clypeus brown, with some white hairs. Chelicerae dark brown, darker distally. Sternum, labium and maxillae yellow. Abdomen yellow-grey dorsally, yellow ventrally. All legs yellow, but brown at distal ends. Book-lung covers yellow. Spinnersets yellowish brown. Epigyne and spermathecae as in Figs. 11-14.

Leptorchestes cinetus (Dugès, 1836)


Comments: Roemer (1962) reported on *L. cinetus* from Afghanistan, but this species name is either considered a synonym of *L. berolinensis* (C. L. Koch, 1846) (see Roemer, 1955a: 1035), or a *nomen dubium* (see Bonnet, 1957: 2396; Plateck, 2004). However, this record may refer to *L. sikorskii* Proszynski, 2000, a species which is closely related to *L. berolinensis* and which has been repeatedly reported from Turkmenistan under the latter name (see Logunov & Rakov, 1998; sub Leptorchestes sp.). As we have been unable to re-examine the 9 studied by Roemer (1962), the problem needs special attention in the future.

Previous records: Bhougavji (Roemer, 1962).

Marپixa пomatia (Walckenaer, 1802)


Comments: This is a common, trans-Eurasian temperate species, but as was noted earlier (Logunov & Marusik, 2000), the record from Afghanistan needs confirmation by reference to the pertinent material.

Previous records: Kabul (Mt. Cher Dervazhe) (Roemer, 1962).

Menepenurus marginatus (Kroneberg, 1875)

Comments: A new record for the fauna of Afghanistan, though this species is widespread in Middle Asia (see Rakov & Logunov, 1997b). Material examined: Afghanistan; 1♂ 29 (NMPC), Prok. Herat, Bala Murghab, 470 m a.s.l., 20 March 1964, O. Jakel; 1♀ (NMPC); epigyne preparation only.

"Orech Kutschits", 2100 m a.s.l., 4 June 1964, coll.:

Menepenurus semilibitatus (Hahn, 1829)


Comments: The record of *M. semilibitatus* in Afghanistan by Roemer (1962) is undoubtedly wrong, as its easternmost confirmed localities are in Azerbaijan (Rakov & Logunov, 1997b; Logunov & Guseinov, 2001) and NW Iran (Logunov et al., 2001). Roemer's record probably refers to *M. marginatus*, a widespread Central Asian species (see above).

Previous records: Tchijdan (Roemer, 1962).

Moduлаda staitonii (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)


Comments: This species is known from Egypt to North India (Punjab) and Afghanistan (Logunov, 2001a).

Material examined: Afghanistan; 1♂ 29 (NMPC), Nengrah (Prok.), 12.20 km SE of Jalal-Abad, 600 m a.s.l., 16 March 1966, D. Povolny & Tenora;

Previous records: Jalal-Abad (Logunov, 2001a).

Mogus lariae Logunov, 1995

Comments: A new record for the fauna of Afghanistan, though this species is widespread in Middle Asia (Logunov, 1995a).


Myrmarche palludia Denis, 1958 (Figs. 15–17)

Myrmarche palludia Denis, 1958: 105–106, fig. 34 (♂♂); 9 holotype in MNHN; not examined.


Diagnosis: From the common Middle East species, *Myrmarche tristi* (Simon, 1882), this species differs in having S-shaped insemination ducts in females (straight in *M. tristi*) and a wider tubial apophysis in males (cf. Figs. 15–16 and Przyżynski, 2003b: figs. 449–452).

Comments: Although we did not re-examine the 9 holotype of this species, there is no doubt in our identification, as the studied specimens were collected from the type locality (Paghman; = Pagman) and the 9 spermaticae (Fig. 17) clearly correspond to the illustration in Denis (1958: fig. 24); the latter author did not illustrate the spermaticae, but the characteristic S-shaped ducts are clearly shown as seen through the transparent integument. The male of *M. palludia* is described and illustrated for the first time here.
**Distribution:** The type locality only.

**Description:** Male: Specimens badly damaged, with single (right) palp and all legs disconnected from carapace; Carapace 2.17 long, 1.26 wide, 0.87 high at PLE. Ocular area 0.86 long, 1.13 wide anteriorly, 1.21 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.33. Abdomen 1.64 long, 0.87 wide. Cheliceral length 1.39. Clypeal height 0.43. Length of leg segments: I: 1.19 + 0.66 + 1.21 + 0.79 + 0.49; II: 1.06 + 0.49 + 0.83 + 0.69 + 0.47; III: 1.07 + 0.80 + 0.84 + 0.86 + 0.49; IV: 1.49 + 0.63 + 1.14 + 1.17 + 0.46. Leg spination: I: Fm d 1-1-0; Tb v 2-2-2-2-0; Mt v 2-0-2. II: Mt v 0-0-2. III: Mt v 0-0-2. IV: Mt v 0-0-2. Coloration: carapace orange; with black margin around eyes. Clypeus and chelicerae orange. Sternum, labium and maxillae yellow. Abdomen dorsally brown, ventrally yellow on anterior one-third, with white median stripe on posterior two-thirds, having grey transverse stripe on its posterior one-third. A grey longitudinal striation on both sides of ventro-posterior two-thirds of abdomen. Book-lung covers and spinnerets bright yellow. All legs bright yellow, but femur and metatarsus I orange. Palpal structure as in Figs. 15-16.

**Female:** Carapace 2.29 long, 1.21 wide, 0.79 high at PLE. Ocular area 0.9 long, 1.17 wide anteriorly, 1.24 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.36. Abdomen 2.60 long, 1.14 wide. Cheliceral length 0.51. Clypeal height 0.51. Length of leg segments: I: 1.24 + 0.57 + 1.04 + 0.67 + 0.41; II: 1.03 + 0.89 + 0.74 + 0.57 + 0.37; III: 1.07 + 0.56 + 0.84 + 0.79 + 0.50; IV: 1.64 + 0.64 + 1.34 + 1.26 + 0.49. Leg spination: I: Tb v 2-2-2-2-2-0; Mt v 0-2-2-0. II: Tb v 0-2-2-2-0; Mt v 0-2-2-0. III and IV spinedless. Coloration: carapace reddish orange, with black margin and short white hairs around eyes. Clypeus orange, darker than carapace. Chelicerae orange. Sternum, labium and maxillae yellow. Abdomen yellowish grey, ventrally with white wide central region and grey longitudinal striation on sides. Book-lung covers white. Spinnerets grey. Leg I yellow, with whitish band on femur at femur-patella joint, lateral grey stripe on each side of patella and tibia, metatarsus dark, and grey transverse band on tarsus at tarsus-metasurus joint. Leg II yellow, with longitudinal grey stripe on each side of femur, patella and tibia. Leg III femur brown, with longitudinal grey stripe on each side of patella and tibia. Leg IV femur brown, patella yellow, with dark brown triangle with its base on patella-tibia joint; tibia and metatarsus dark, tarsus yellow. Epigynal structure of 2 remains unstudied, as the epigyne had been removed from the examined specimen and mounted on a slide (and hence is invisible). Spermaticheae as in Fig. 17.


**Previous records:** Paghman (Denis, 1958; Roever, 1962).

**Neon reticulatus** (Blackwall, 1853)

**Neon reticulatus:** ROEVER, 1962: 32.

**Comments:** This is a widespread **Holartic** species (Luganov & Marsuk, 2000) known also from Iran (Luganov et al., 2001).
Description: Male. Carapace 1.71 long, 1.31 wide, 0.78 high at PLE. Ocular area 0.87 long, 1.03 wide anteriorly, 1.20 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.34. Abdomen 1.49 long, 1.01 wide. Cheliceral length 0.50. Cyphal height 0.11. Length of leg segments: I: 1:1.0+0.70+0.80+0.60+0.54; II: 0.69+0.47+0.37+0.36+0.39; III: 1.10+0.64+0.51+0.48+0.47; IV: 0.81+0.45+0.43+0.47+0.51. Leg spination: I: FM d 0-0-1-1-3; Pt pr 0-1-0; Tb pr 0-2, v 0-1-1-2; Mt v 2-2; II: Hm d 0-0-1-1-3; Pt pr 0-1-0; Tb pr 0-1-1, v 1-1-2, Mt v 2-2; III: Hm d 0-1-1-3; Pt rt 0-1-0; Tb pr and rt 2-2, v 2-1; Pt pr and rt 1-2, v 2-1, IV: Hm d 0-1-1-3; Pt rt 0-1-0; Tb pr and rt 1-1, v 2-1; Mt pr and rt 1-2, v 1-1; Coloration: carapace brown, with dark brown eye field and group of white hairs at each side behind PLE. Followed by two bright brown concave lines. Clypeus dark brown, with transverse marginal line of short white hairs. Chelicerae brown, with three lines of short white hairs. Sternum yellow, with brown pattern and long white hairs. Labium and maxillae brown. Abdomen ventrally brown, with four longitudinal white lines starting from epigastric fold and ending near spinnerets; dorsally brown, with grey pattern, transverse line of white hairs on anterior margin and longitudinal stripe starting behind it and running back to posterior end of abdomen (Fig. 21). Leg I yellow, tibia and metatarsus tending to orange. Leg II femur grey, other segments white. Legs III-IV femora darker grey, patellae, tibiae and metatarsus yellow, tarsi white. Book-lung covers and spinnerets brown. Palpal structure as in Figs. 18-20.

Female Unknown.
Material examined: Only the holotype.

Phaeus chrysops (Poda, 1761)

Comments: A new record for the fauna of Afghanistan, though this is a widespread trans-Palaearctic species (see Logunov & Marusik, 2000), which is known from neighbouring regions (Logunov & Rakov, 1998, Logunov et al., 2001). Moreover, two juveniles of P. chrysops (re-examined) were reported by Roewer (1962) as Evadra afghana Roewer, 1962. See also “Comments” above under Dendryphantus praecipitatus.


Phlegma fasciata (Hahn, 1831)

Comments: This is a common Palaearctic species (see Logunov & Marusik, 2000) known also from Iran (Logunov et al., 2001). Previous records: Pagman (= Pagman), Panjao (Koh-e-Baba), Bozbai (Denis, 1958; Roewer, 1962), Denis (1958) also reported this species from juveniles from Pirzada and Marrak.

Plexipoides flavescens (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)
(Figs. 26-31)

Synonymised with P. flavescens by Wesołowska (1996).

Mononeuria salticus Wesołowska & van Haren, 1994 (DF).

Synonymised with P. flavescens by Wesołowska (1996).

For complete reference lists for all the above species names see Platnick (2004) and Platnick (2005).

Types: Syntypes of Salticus flavescens: 2♂ (HECO, bottle 1739, tube 52, iv), bottle label “Salticidae, Palestina” (according to O. P.-Cambridge, 1872), the specimens were collected from Lebanon (near Ain Atn).
Lectotype δ of *Yilmeus starmühlineri* (SMFM, 38743; designated here, Afghanistan, Chorraabad, F. Starmühlin. Holotype 3 of *Evarcha afghana* (ZJUL, LS17/743), "Evarcha afghana n. sp./19 Typ, 3 inad/A1, 408 — Roew. det." [according to Roewer (1962), the locality was Bozai in Afghanistan, 23 October 1957].

Comments: The species *Salticus flavescens* was described from an unknown number of females (see O. P.-Cambridge, 1872: 344) from Lebanon (Ain-Ata). We re-examined two of them, which we consider as syntypes (Fig. 30; see also Prószyński, 2003br: fig. 567). These syntypes are identical with the females from Afghanistan and other regions. As many of the examined samples of *P. flavescens* contained both sexes (see also Wesolowska, 1996; Logunov & Raikov, 1998; Logunov et al., 2001), matching females and males cause no problem. Moreover, we have been able to compare *P. flavescens* with some other species described and known from single sexes and to reveal new synonyms.

This species was once assigned to a monotypic genus of its own, viz. *Menemerops* (see Prószyński, 1992). As the type species of *Menemerops* is definitely a member of *Plexippoides*, the former genus is a junior synonym of the latter (first synonymised by Wesolowska, 1996). The problem of the relationships of *Plexippoides* and *Epheu* Peckham & Peckham, 1886 is outside the scope of the present paper and will be considered elsewhere.

The δ assigned by Roewer (1955) to *Y. starmühlineri* (re-examined) belongs with *Langona redii* (Audouin, 1826) known from Egypt to Iran (see Logunov et al., 2001). Therefore, as the δ and δ in Roewer’s original description of *Y. starmühlineri* are not congeneric, to stabilise the taxonomic status of this species name we have designated a δ lectotype. The designated lectotype of *Y. starmühlineri* has a single (right) palp, which is slightly squashed, resulting in a slight displacement of the bulb (Fig. 29). Except for this tiny difference the lectotype’s palp is identical to those of numerous males of *P. flavescens* we have studied. Also, the δ lectotype...
has the typically black ventral sides of tarsus I. Thus, the name *Y. starmelii* is synonymised with *P. flavescens*.

The species *Esaracha afflana* was described from a single female (Fig. 31) and three juveniles as *Roewer* (1962: 26) wrote himself. Having re-examined these juveniles, we found that one of them is a palps less male of a *Lagona* sp. and the other two belong to *Phlainea choria*. The image of the holotype of *P. arabisch* is virtually identical to that of the ♂️ syntypes of *Salticus flavescens* (cf. Figs. 31 and 30), the minor differences reflect only variation of the epigynal structures. Therefore, the name *E. afflana* is here synonymised with *P. flavescens*.

The species *P. arabisch* was described from Saudi Arabia (Sharea and Al-Khudi) from two males (Prössyński, 1989). The ♂️ holotype should have been kept in the NHMB, but was not found there following our request (A. Hängg, pers. comm.—however, we have examined a male collected from exactly the same locality and on the same date as the holotype of *P. arabisch*, and this male was identical with *P. flavescens*.

Besides, the reliable illustrations and description by Prössyński (1989) leave no doubt: the author dealt with *P. flavescens*; the conformation of the male palpus and some colour characters (e.g. uricles I is usually black, etc.) are identical to those of *P. flavescens* from other regions. Therefore, Wesolowska (1996) correctly synonymised these two names and we support this synonymy. Further evidence that *P. arabisch* is a junior synonym of *P. flavescens* has come from the recent work by Prössyński (2003b), in which the author reported on both species. He used the specimens of *P. flavescens* from South Turkmenistan (Georgydyk Mi, Range), which were also examined by one of us (DL) and Wesolowska (1996), but treated them as *P. arabisch*, with no direct diagnosis between the two forms being provided. It was stated instead (Prössyński, 2003b: 140) that “the problem of differences between these species, or eventual synonymization of some of these forms, requires study of fresh specimens.” One of us (DL) has (re)examined virtually all the available specimens of *P. flavescens* (see below under “Comparative material”), many of which were collected recently and contained both sexes in many samples, and compared them either between themselves or with the ♂️ holotype of *Salticus flavescens*. There is no doubt that all the studied material, as well as those reported by Prössyński (2003b) under the names *arabisch* or *afflana*, belong to the same species, for which the name *P. flavescens* should stand as the valid one.

This species has been well described and illustrated by a number of authors (e.g. Wesolowska, 1996; Prössyński, 2003b: sub both *P. arabisch* and *P. flavescens*, etc.), thus in the present work we do not re-describe *P. flavescens*, but provide some relevant comparative figures of its copulatory organs (Figs. 26–31).

**Distribution.** The species is widespread from the Near East and Sinai to Central Asia in the east, where it has been reported or described under many different names.

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**Previous records: Bzboh (Roewer, 1962: sub *Esaracha afflana*).**

**Comparative material: Turkmenistan:** 2♂ 19 (SZMN), Radhizy Reserve, Kyzyl Dzhar, rock outcrops, 10–12 April 1993, J. A. Yüzüm. Saudi Arabia: 1♂ (NHMB), Sharouh, 27 March 1979, coll. See also “Material” listed in Logunov & Rakov (1998) and Logunov et al. (2001).

**Placixenus devoranus** (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872)

**Comments.** A new record for the fauna of Afghanistan; this is a rather common species earlier better known as *P. ocellatus* Simon, 1902 (see Prössyński, 2003a). This species has been recorded from Greece (Metzner, 1999; sub *P. ocellatus*) and Yemen (Wesolowska & van Harten, 1994; sub *P. paykulli* (Audouin)) in the west to Tjakistam in the east (Logunov & Rakov, 1998; sub *P. ocellatus*).

**Material examined: Afghanistan:** 1♂ 19 (NMP), “Shagasea”, 5 June 1964, coll.?

**Placixenus paykulli** (Audouin in Savigny, 1826)

**Comments.** A new record for the fauna of Afghanistan; this is a widespread pantropical species (Prössyński, 2003a).

**Material examined: Afghanistan:** 1♂ 19 (NMP), Jalal-Abad, 17 May 1971, coll.?

**Psuedicus frigidus** (O. P.-Cambridge, 1885)

*Psuedicus frigidus* Andreae et al., 1984 (paratypes, 9 ♂♂): 374–375, figs. 69–70 (♂ designation of ♂♂ lectotype).

**Comments.** This species is known from India (Kashmir: Shrinagar and ruins of Puri Mahal) and Afghanistan (Andreeva et al., 1984; sub *Icetus fridgidi*, present data). Andreae et al. (1984: sub *Icetus fridgidi*) reported on the same 9 specimen from Afghanistan that we have re-examined. The male of *P. frigidus* reported by the same authors (op. cit.: figs. 72–74) is not congeneric with the ♂♂ lectotype and therefore this record is disregarded.

**Material examined: Afghanistan:** 1♀ 19 (NMP), “Koshtos”, 2000 m a.s.l., 26 May 1971, coll.?

**Psuedicus arabisch** (Wesolowska & van Harten, 1994)

(34, 38, 39)}
Diagnostic: The male and female of P. arabis were not collected together and therefore are matched provisionally. The male of P. arabis is close to that of P. spiniger (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872) (cf. Figs. 38 and 37), but the females are more elongate, with a marked difference in the tegument, especially by the position of the "tegular bulge," and by the shorter embolus. The female of P. arabis (Fig. 34) is very close to that of P. araroticus Simon, 1890 (see Weisowski & van Harten, 1994: figs. 12-13, sub Arafactula a), but differs slightly in the arrangement of the insemination ducts. However, it is likely that the differences in the spermathecae between P. araroticus and P. arabis reflect variation. If so, P. arabis described from a single male and P. araroticus known only from females, but both known from Yemen, may belong to the same species, for which the name P. araroticus should stand as the valid one. We cannot solve this problem now, as there is not enough material to evaluate the genitalic variation. The matter needs further attention when more specimens become available.

Contra Wesolowska (1996), we consider Pseudicthus araroticus as a valid species name (at least, until the aforementioned problem with P. araroticus has been resolved) and remove it from synonymy with Pseudicthus brauni Peckham & Peckharn, 1903. The males of the latter species differ from P. araroticus in having a clearly shorter embolus (cf. Figs. 38-39 and Logunov, 1998b: figs. 12-15). Furthermore, if we matched both sexes correctly, the females of P. brauni differ from those of P. araroticus in having a much shorter and thicker insemination ducts (see Logunov, 1995a: figs. 18-19 and Wesolowska, 1996: fig. 27c, cf. Fig. 34).

Comments: This is the first record of P. arabis outside the type locality, Yemen (Sana'a), and hence a new record for the fauna of Afghanistan. The female is also described for the first time here.

Here the spermathecae of P. spiniger (Fig. 33) are illustrated for the first time. Having examined it, we are of the opinion that Pseudicthus tricuspis Proszynski, 1989, known from a single ♀ from Saudi Arabia, is probably a junior synonym of P. spiniger. Both species have virtually identical structures on both the epigyne and the spermathecae (cf. Figs. 32-33 and Proszynski, 1989: figs. 53-55). We postpone a formal synonymy of both names until the ♀ holotype of P. tricuspis has been re-examined.

Description: Male (specimen damaged): Carapace 1.75 long, 1.23 wide, 0.65 high at PLE. Ocular area 0.90 long, 1.00 wide anteriorly, 1.10 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.84. Abdomen 1.95 long, 1.05 wide. Chelicer length 0.45. Clypeal height 0.05. Leg length of segments: I: 0.85 + 0.50 + 0.55 + 0.35 + 0.35; II: 0.73 + 0.43 + 0.43 + 0.30 + 0.30; III: 0.78 + 0.40 + 0.45 + 0.48 + 0.38; IV: 1.03 + 0.53 + 0.68 + 0.65 + 0.38. Leg spination: I: Mf d 0-1-1-2, MB g 0-2; II: Mf v 0-2-1, Mb v 0-2-1, Mf d 0-1-1-2, MB g 0-1-1-2; III and IV: Mf d 0-1-1; Mt v 4-4. Coloration as in male, except pink. Legs IV yellow, with pink tinge on the ventral side. Abdomen grey-yellow with some black dots. Eyes medium brown. Ventral black spots and black spots α of α. Sternum, maxillae, labium and chelicerae brownish.

Material examined: AFGHANISTAN: 1♂ (NMPC, [two females]: Kabul, Athens, 13.6.1969 and “Katerba,” Buch-Geulh, 29.03.1963), coll.: 19 (NMPC), “Chend-Kabul,” 19 July 1962, coll.: 1♂ (Comparative material: Salticus spiniger (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872) (Figs. 32, 33, 37), EGYPT: 1♂ 54’45’’ (HECO, bottle 172; synonyms of A. spiniger), “Atlas spiniger Camer-Cairo B&C” [according to O. P.-Cambridge (1872), that structure as in Figs. 38, 39, from the trunks of palm trees in 1864]; 1♀ (HECO, bottle 1832, tube 103), bottle label “Salticidae, Egypt” [no other data, but this sample was probably taken from the previous tube and hence represent syntypes as well]. Also re-examined were 4 subspecies of HECO, bottle 1821, tubes 29 and 59) with bottle label “Salticidae, Palestine Types”; these are the immature specimens from Hebron and Jerusalem assigned by O. P.-Cambridge (1872: 340) to Atlas spiniger.

Pseudicthus datonatus sp. n. (Figs. 35, 36)

Types: Holotype ♂ (NMPC, the ♀ with intact epigyne), Afghanistan, “Datotia-Staikilam,” 17 May 1971, Kaillamman. Paratypes: 15 (NMPC), together with holotype.

Zymology: After the type locality (“Datotia”), as written on the data label.

Diagnosis: This new species is very close to P. flavipes (Capraiosco, 1935), but can be distinguished by the longer and more winding insemination ducts (cf. Fig. 36 and Logunov & Rakov, 1998: figs. 1-3, sub A. flavipes). The male is unknown.

Distribution: The type locality only.

Description: Female (holotype): Carapace 1.80 long, 1.18 wide, 0.96 high at PLE. Ocular area 0.78 long, brown, covered with white adipose scales. Eye field dark brown, with black around eyes and two oval black spots α of α. Sternum, maxillae, labium and chelicerae brownish. Abdomen yellow-grey, dorsum without marked color pattern (but specimen damaged). Baseintegument covers grey-yellow, spinners yellowish brown. Leg I longer than others, brown, fur with black apical dorso-prolateral patch. Remaining legs yellow-grey. Ventral surface of abdomen light brown. Venter yellow dorsal color pattern unclear, as specimen badly damaged. Epigyne structure remains unstudied, as the epigyne had been removed from the examined specimen and mounted on a slide (and hence its structure is invisible). Spermathecae as in Fig. 34.

Material examined: AFGHANISTAN: 1♂ (NMPC, [two females]: Kabul, Athens, 13.6.1969 and “Katerba,” Buch-Geulh, 29.03.1963), coll.: 19 (NMPC), “Chend-Kabul,” 19 July 1962, coll.: 1♂ (Comparative material: Salticus spiniger (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872) (Figs. 32, 33, 37), EGYPT: 1♂ 54’45’’ (HECO, bottle 172; synonyms of A. spiniger), “Atlas spiniger Camer-Cairo B&C” [according to O. P.-Cambridge (1872), that structure as in Figs. 38, 39, from the trunks of palm trees in 1864]; 1♀ (HECO, bottle 1832, tube 103), bottle label “Salticidae, Egypt” [no other data, but this sample was probably taken from the previous tube and hence represent syntypes as well]. Also re-examined were 4 subspecies of HECO, bottle 1821, tubes 29 and 59) with bottle label “Salticidae, Palestine Types”; these are the immature specimens from Hebron and Jerusalem assigned by O. P.-Cambridge (1872: 340) to Atlas spiniger.
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0.95 wide anteriorly, 1.08 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.31. Abdomen 2.25 long, 1.40 wide. Cheliceral length 0.56. Clypeal height 0.06. Length of leg segments: I: 0.83+0.50+0.55+0.40+0.28; II: 0.68+0.40+0.35+0.25+0.15; III: 0.72+0.35+0.27+0.15+0.09; IV: 0.96+0.33+0.60+0.58+0.30. Leg spination: I FM d 0-1-1-2; Tb pr 0-2; Mi v 2-2-ap. II: FM d 0-1-1-2, Mi v 1-1-ap. III: FM d 0-1-1-2; Mi v 4-ap. IV: FM d 0-1-1-1; Mi v 4-ap. 
Coloration: carapace yellow brownish, densely covered with bladed white scales. Eye field brown, with black around the eyes and two oval black spots in center. Sternum yellow, with narrow brown marginal line. Maxillae, labium and cheliceral yellow. Abdomen dorsally yellow, with two wide brownish interrupted bands, each consisting of four large spots; these spots getting darker towards rear end of abdomen; two pairs of small, white rounded spots at rear end of dorsum. Venter yellow. Book-lung covers yellow. Spinnerets yellow brownish. Legs I stronger than others, yellow, with brown patch anteriorly on patella. Legs II-IV yellow. Epigyne and spermathecae as in Figs. 35, 36.

Male: Unknown.

Material examined: Only the types.

*Pseudicus encarpatus* (Waleckenaer, 1802)


Comments: This South European species is known from France in the west (Simon, 1937) to Azerbaijan (Logunov & Gusenin, 2001) and Turkey (Logunov, unpubl. data) in the east. As a number of *Pseudicus* species, other than *P. encarpatus*, have been reported

Fig. 32-39 *Pseudicus quinque* (O. P.-Cambridge, 1872) (syntypes of Salticus quinque*). 32 Epigyne; 33 Spermathecae, dorsal view; 34 Male palp, ventral view; 35, 36, 38, 39 *Pseudicus araneus* (Wolowska & van Harten, 2003). 34 Spermathecae, dorsal view; 38 Male palp, ventral view; 39 Ditto, retrolateral view. 35, 36 *Salticus danicus* sp. n. 35 Epigyne; 36 Spermathecae, dorsal view. Scale lines=0.1 mm.
from the most neighbouring fauna of Turkmenistan (Logunov & Rakov, 1998), we think that Roever's record from Afghanistan should be disregarded until the pertinent material (25) has been re-examined.

Previous records: Quai’eh No (Roever, 1962).

Salixice scouleri (Clerk, 1757)

Salixice scouleri: Denis, 1958: 100; Roever, 1962: 35.

Comments: This is a widespread Holartic species (see Logunov & Matusik, 2000).

Previous records: Herat (Denis, 1958), Saroubi (Roever, 1962).

Salixice trichocarpus (C. L. Koch, 1846)


Comments: This is a common Turanian species (see Logunov & Rakov, 1998) known westward as far as Iran (Logunov et al., 2001).

Previous records: Kajkai (Denis, 1958: sub S. similis; Roever, 1962).

Salixice afghanica sp. n. (Figs. 40-43)

Type: Holotype (NMPC), Afghanistan, "Oberli Kushtos", 2100 m a.s.l., 4 June 1964, coll.

Etymology: From the country of origin of the holotype.

Diagnosis: This species is rather similar to Salixice amygger (Simion, 1868) from southern Europe (cf. Proszynski, 1984: 128), but differs in the shape of the tegulum (Fig. 40) and the more deeply split apical division (Fig. 42), as well as by the tubal apophysis being subparallel to the cymbial margin (Figs. 40, 43; bent inwards in S. amygger). The female is unknown.

Distribution: The type locality only.

Description: Male (holotype): badly damaged, carapace and abdomen separated, both palps and third legs detached from carapace: Carapace 2.07 long, 1.36 wide, 0.70 high at PLE. Oval area 0.84 long, 1.10 wide anteriorly, 1.10 wide posteriorly. Diameter of AME 0.34, Abdomen 2.14 long, 1.47 wide. Cheliceral length 0.66. Clypeal height 0.10. Length of leg segments: I: 1.03+0.61+0.74+0.61+0.30; II: 0.86+0.51+0.57+0.50+0.46; III: 0.91+0.47+0.58+0.58+0.51; IV: 1.09+0.54+0.78+0.70+0.54. Leg spination: I: Fm d 1-1-0; Tb v 1-1 or 1-0; Mt v 2-0-2. I: Tb v 1-2; Mt v 2-0-2. III: Fm d 1-1-1; Tb v 1 lap; Mt v 3 ap. IV: Fm d 0-1-0-0; Tb v 1 lap; Mt v lap. Coloration: carapace brown, dark brown at eye field. Eye field separated from rest of carapace by light yellow transverse line, just in front of fovea. Cypsel brown, with long hairs on ventral margin. Chelicerae orange, clearly enlarged (typical for males of Salixice). Sternum and labium yellow. Maxillae orange, but white distally. Palps brown. Abdomen bright brown ventrally, with four rows of white spots, dorsally dark brown with white median longitudinal line of white hairs. Book-lung covers bright brown. Spinningers greyish yellow. Leg I brown, with orange metatarsus and tarsus. Legs II-IV greyish brown, with white band at middle of metatarsus and tarsus. Palp with wide, strong tubal apophysis, structure as in Figs. 40-43.

Female: Unknown.

Material examined: Only the holotype.

Saticice amphophilus (Thorell, 1875)

Comments: A new record for the fauna of Afghanistan; this is a European-Central Asian species (see Logunov & Rakov, 1998), recorded also from Iran (Logunov et al., 2001).


Saticice punctas (Fabricius, 1775)


Comments: This identification is doubtful and needs to be verified by re-examining the pertinent material.
Thyene imperialis (Rossi, 1846) (Figs. 22, 23)

A校区 imperialis Rossi, 1846: 12 (ide. σ δ holotype in examind).


Types: Holotype δ of Thyene limburgi (ZUL, L570761), "Thyene limburgi♂ Holotype sp. su/AI, 484 - Roew. det."

locality was Kohoe-Siah Pechelt (Farah) in Afghanistan, 1994. 

Holotype δ of Thyene imperialis (MNHN), "China, Wuchang, Ho Ti Chich."

Comments: This is a rather common species known under several names from East Africa, throughout the Mediterranean and Central Asia to China and India (Prószyńska, 2003a).

The male palp of the holotype of Thyene limburgi (Figs. 22, 23) is identical to that of T. imperialis (idea. Metzner, 1999: plagi 97.2c), and therefore the former name is synonymized with the latter.


Previous records: Kohoe-Siah Pechelt (Roewer, 1962: sub T. limburgi).

Comparative material: SPAN 1♀ (PCJIM, 22198), Gran Canaria, Juan Grande, storey area near sea, 27 March 1997, J. Murphy; 1♀ (PCIM, 22180), Gran Canaria, Maspalomas, dunes, 23 March 1997, J. Murphy; 2♀ (PCIM, 18570), Almeria, Cabo de Gata, 0 m n.λ, stones and low plants, 10 April 1981, J. Murphy. PORTUGAL: 1♂ (PCIM, 1846), Algarve, Monte Gordo, msh, immature when collected 15 April 1975, moulting in lab 12 September 1971, J. Murphy, FRANCE: 1♀ (PCIM, 18674), Cuxa, 8 km N of Aleria, 0 m n.λ, coastal scrub, 22 May 1989, J. Murphy. GREECE: 2♀ (PCIM, 6726), Nafplio, Gerakini, 5 m n.λ, hotel grounds, 6 Apr 1976, J. Murphy; 1♀ (PCIM, 1019, 1045), Crete, Mutilia, 50-900 m n.λ, hillside (chrhb), 3-13 April 1872, J. Murphy. ISRAEL: 1♀ (CBA, 5530), Soreq, 29 May 2003, P. Ceredo, ETHRO: 1♂ (HECO), Ela Danacra, rocks and gras, 19 September 1960, G. Lamped, 1♂ (HECO), c 50 km SE of "Safrevoty" (label illegible; apparently Shirev in NE Iraq), 10 August 1961, G. Lamped.

Acknowledgements

We wish to express our warm thanks to Mr. J. Murphy (Hampton, UK), Dr. C. Rollard (MNHN), Mr. P. Cacedo (CBA), Mr. J. Hogan (HECO), Dr. A. Hänggi (NHMB), Dr. A. Kurka (MNPC), Dr. L. Lundy (ZUL) and Dr. J. Jäger (SMFM) for giving access to their collections. Ms. Galina Arzakina (Novosibirsk) is thanked for her identification of Astelolinus specimens. Miss Anna D. Logunova (Manchester, UK) is thanked for kind help in translating Dent's description of Astelolinus apertas from French. Two anonymous referees are thanked for their critical comments helping to improve the ms.

References


