### KEY TO THE JUMPING SPIDER (SALTICID) GENERA OF NORTH AMERICA. David B. Richman

The following key represents an attempt to provide a means of identification for genera of North American salticid spiders which does not require reference to a dozen or so different publications. The key has been derived from a number of sources, including keys by the Peckhams (1909), Kaston (1948, 1972), and to a lesser extent F. O. Pickard-Cambridge (1901). Bruce Cutler wrote the couplet dealing with *Peckhamia* and *Synageles*, except for the last statement on the ocular areas, which is my own. This key must be regarded as preliminary in many ways because I lack sufficient information on two of the genera (*Attinella* and *Phiale*) and thus could not include them, and also because I lack complete information on some of the species within genera. Also, some of the genera, such as *Icius*, are not well defined and badly need revision. Despite these problems, I believe that this key will prove useful to field workers, especially if corrections and additions are made at intervals. If any of the users of this key should find errors or know of any more recent information which might improve the key we would be happy if you would notify either myself or David Hill so that these corrections can be noted in future issues of *PECKHAMIA*. Kaston (1978) has expanded his own key to the Salticidae, and provides a good reference for the determination of the common genera of this family. I would like to thank David Hill for his production work on this key.

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| 1a | Anterior lateral eyes (ALE) well behind anterior medial eyes (AME), so that the eyes appear in four rows (Fig. 1); bright translucent green when alive | *Lyssomanes* |
| 1b | Eyes in three rows (Fig. 2); not transparent green when alive | |
| 2a | Distinctly ant-like or pseudoscorpion-like (Figs. 3-5, 8c, 9) | |
| 2b | Not ant-like or pseudoscorpion-like [*Paradamoetus* is not especially ant-like when dead and so appears twice in this key] | |
| 3a | Tibia I almost as wide as long (Fig. 3) | |
| 3b | Tibia I much longer than wide | |
| 4a | Labium wider than long; male with spiral embolus; may be pseudoscorpion-like | *Cheliferoides* (in part) |
| 4b | Labium longer than wide; male with curved or straight embolus; ant-like or pseudoscorpion-like | *Bellota, Cheliferoides* (in part) |
| 5a | Posterior portion of carapace narrow, with parallel lateral margins, adding to the apparent length of the pedicel (Fig. 4) | *Synemosyna* |
| 5b | Posterior portion of carapace without parallel lateral margins | |
| 6a | Distinct declivity (cervical groove) behind posterior lateral eyes (PLE); both male and female with enlarged palpi (Fig. 5) | *Sarinda* |
| 6b | Cervical groove not so well marked; female with leg-like palpi | |
| 7a | Simple tooth on retromargin of chelicerae (Fig. 6) | *Paradamoetus* |
| 7b | Compound tooth on retromargin of chelicerae (Fig. 7) | |
| 8a | Male with spiral palpal embolus, or at least a complete 360° turn of the embolus (Fig. 8a); epignynum of female with anterior rims sclerotized in the form of two arcs (Fig. 8b); eye region occupying 1/2 of carapace (Fig. 8c) | *Peckhamia* |
| 8b | Male with palpal embolus a simple straight rod, curved arc, or short spike; epignynum of female without anterior sclerotized arcs; eye region occupying more than 1/2 of the carapace (Fig. 9) | *Synageles* |
| 9a | Tibia I with four bulbous hairs arranged in quadrangle on venter (Fig. 10) | *Thiodina* |
| 9b | Tibia I without such hairs arranged in quadrangle | |
| 10a | Tibia I without spines | |
| 10b | Tibia I with at least one spine | |

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Figs. 1-2, 4-5, 8c, 9, 13, 16-17 after Kaston; Figs. 3, 15 after Pickard-Cambridge; Figs. 8a, 8b by Bruce Cutler; Figs. 10-11 after Peckham and Peckham; Fig. 14 after Petrunkevitch; Figs. 6, 12 original.
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REFERENCES: