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Sunda to Sahul: Trans-Wallacean distribution of recent salticid genera (Araneae: Salticidae)[1]

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Summary

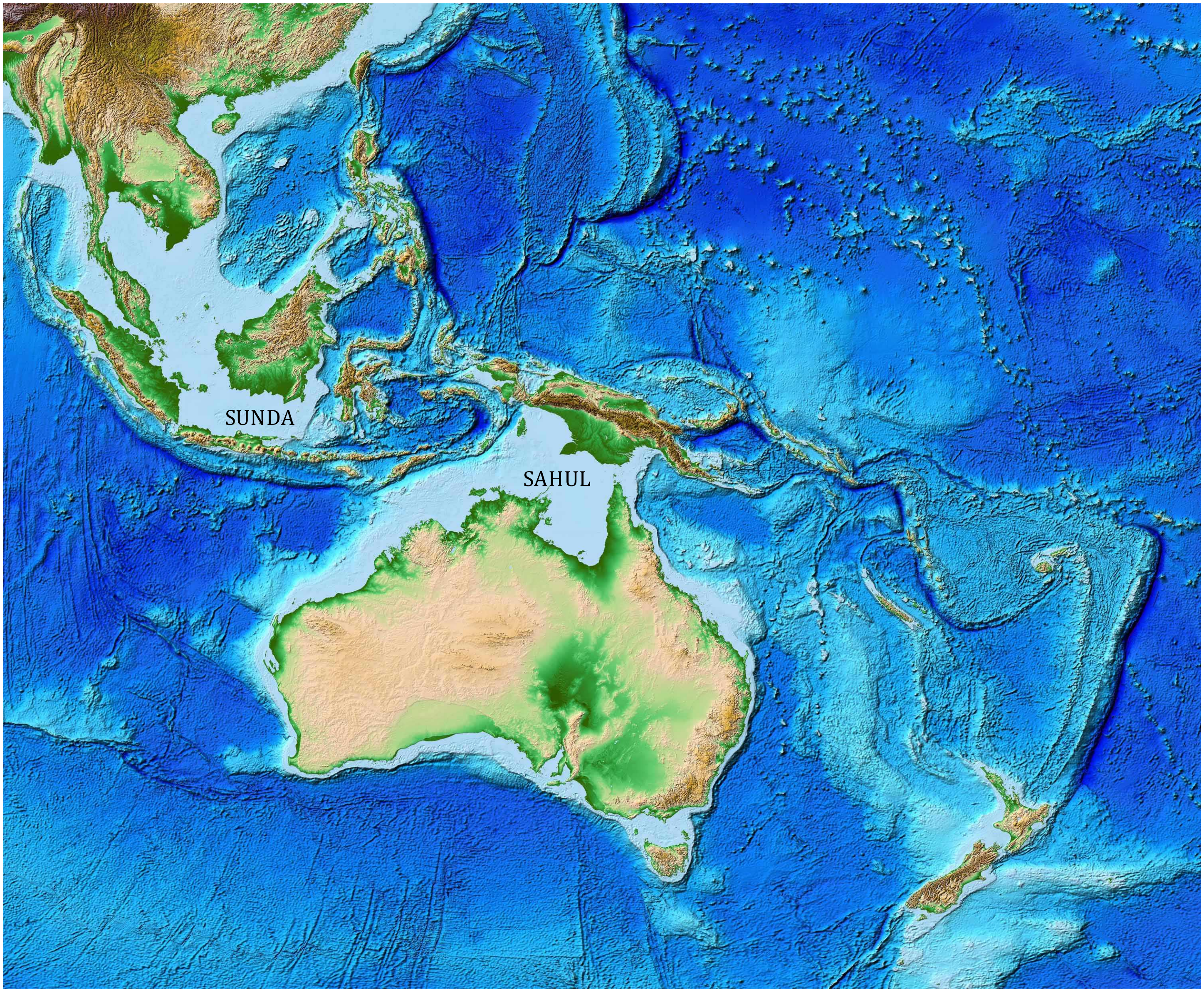
From Southeast Asia to Australia, the published distribution of recent salticid genera reflects a major division between a large and diverse Australian (*Sahulian*) fauna including many astioids, cocalodines and euophryines, and a large and diverse tropical Asian (*Sundan*) fauna including many heliophanines, plexippoids and spartaeines. The tropical Asian fauna shares many genera with tropical Africa. As with many other plant and animal groups, this pattern appears to reflect the long-term isolation of these two faunas. A limited number of recent genera and species have been successful in traversing the island archipelago (*Wallacea*) connecting these two biogeographic provinces. As part of Sahul, the island of New Guinea is the center of diversity for a number of unusual salticids. This may be the result of a diverse and persistent tropical environment that has served as a refugium for 'relict' or otherwise unusual species. It may also point to the accretion of isolated island arcs and associated faunas, a result of the post-Eocene movement of the Australian plate. In contrast, the known salticid fauna of temperate New Zealand exhibits little diversity, and appears to be comprised largely of astioid species placed within several widely-distributed, trans-oceanic Australian genera. This is consistent with the hypothesis that an older New Zealand fauna, if one did exist, was decimated through submergence of that island group ~25 Ma.

Introduction to the geography and geology of Wallacea

> Returning now to the Malay Archipelago, we find that all the wide expanse of sea which divides Java, Sumatra, and Borneo from each other, and from Malacca and Siam, is so shallow that ships can anchor in any part of it, since it rarely exceeds forty fathoms in depth; and if we go as far as the line of a hundred fathoms, we shall include the Philippine Islands and Bali, east of Java. If, therefore, these islands have been separated from each other and the continent by subsidence of the intervening tracts of land, we should conclude that the separation has been comparatively recent, since the depth to which the land has subsided is so small... But it is when we examine the zoology of these countries that we find what we most require—evidence of a very striking character that these great islands must have once formed a part of the continent, and could only have been separated at a very recent geological epoch . . . Turning our attention now to the remaining portion of the Archipelago, we shall find that all the islands from Celebes and Lombock eastward exhibit almost as close a resemblance to Australia and New Guinea as the Western Islands do to Asia . . . The great contrast between the two divisions of the Archipelago is nowhere so abruptly exhibited as on passing from the island of Bali to that of Lombock, where the two regions are in closest proximity. —*Alfred Russel Wallace*, in *The Malay Archipelago* (Wallace 1869, 23—25)

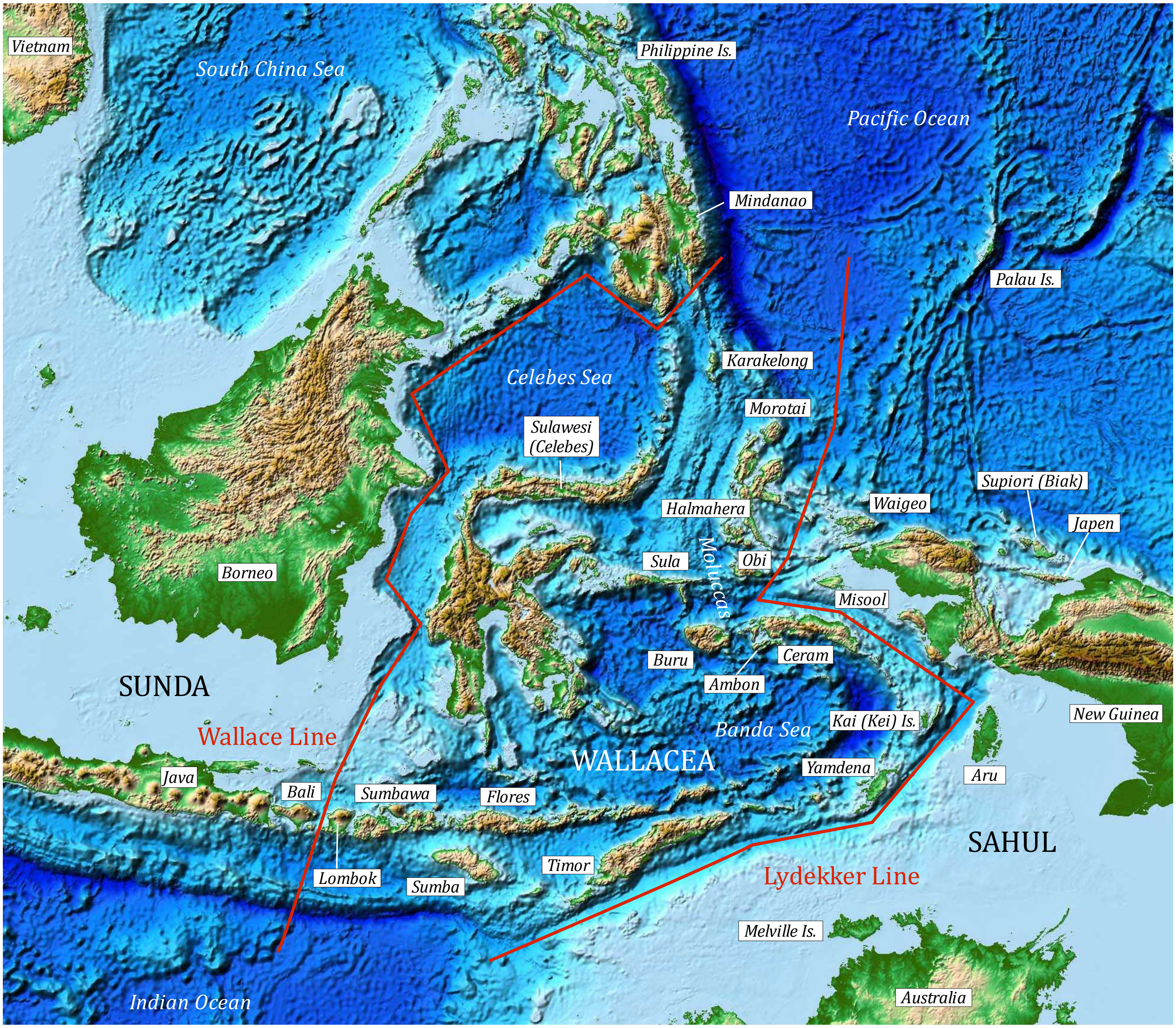
Like other early biogeographers, Wallace was limited by the geology that was available in his time. His suggestion that the Asian continent had only recently extended all the way to Bali was certainly correct, although this is now explained by a drop in sea level associated with Pleistocene glaciation, rather than by the rise and fall of the Sunda shelf. Most recently, during the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM) from 30—19 Ka, sea levels were about 125 meters lower than they are today (Lambeck & Chappell 2001, Lambeck *et al* 2002, Sathiamurthy & Voris 2006, Wright *et al* 2009), extending the continental margin of Asia to encompass *Sunda*, and also extending the continent of Australia to include Tasmania, New Guinea and the Aru Islands in a single continent that can be called *Greater Australia*, or simply *Sahul* (Fig. 1). Tasmania was connected by a land bridge across Bass Strait to southeastern Australia as recently as 14 Ka (Lambeck & Chappell 2001), and higher elevations in both areas were intermittently glaciated during the Pleistocene (Barrows et al 2001, Mackintosh et al 2006). These changes in sea level also greatly impacted the dispersal of early humans in the area (Allen & O'Connell 2008).

Figure 1. Surface topography and bathymetry of Sahul, Sunda, and surrounding areas. During periods of extensive Pleistocene glaciation, areas in light blue were above sea level, joining western islands of the Malay Archipelago to Southeast Asia, and both Tasmania and New Guinea to Australia. The Australian plate, moving toward the north and east since its Eocene connection to Antarctica, is plunging into a deep trench under the Indochina (Sunda) division of the Eurasian plate to the northwest, as it accretes island arcs of a rapidly moving Pacific plate into the mass of New Guinea to the northeast. *Relative* motion of the Australian and Pacific plates is complex, including both rotation and vertical movement, but averages ~103 mm/yr horizontally at an azimuth of 70° (GPS measurements, Tregoning *et al* 2000, Tregoning 2002). This collision boundary is associated with one the greatest concentrations of vulcanism and seismic activity on planet Earth. Background data and imaging courtesy of NOAA Satellite and Information Service (Amante & Eakins 2009).



Wallace (1863) marked a line on his map that followed the deep water of the Makassar Strait between Borneo and Sulawesi, and between the near islands of Bali and Lombok, as the boundary between two great biotic provinces, the *Indo-Malayan* region, and the *Austro-Malayan* region. Today we recognize this boundary as *Wallace's lin*e (Camerini 1993), or simply as the *Wallace line*. A comprehensive review of the Wallace line, as well as other map lines that have been used to separate the Southeast Asian (Oriental) and Australian faunistic provinces can be found in Simpson (1977). For purposes of this survey of the distribution of salticid genera, I have used the Wallace line to the west, and *Lydekker's line* to the east, to identify the boundaries of the island archipelago (*Wallacea*) separating Sunda from Sahul (Fig. 2). The two lines represent the approximate boundaries of the exposed continental margins of Sunda and Sahul, respectively, during periods of extensive Pleistocene glaciation, or glacial maxima. Some biogeographers have also separated the Philippines from Sunda with *Huxley's line* (Simpson 1977, Persoon & van Weerd 2006). The detailed island biogeography of this region is of great interest, but for purposes of this overview *Sunda* will be considered to include the entire region of Southeast Asia from Burma and the Andaman Islands in the west, to Taiwan and the Philippines in the east, and then south through Borneo and Bali to the Wallace line. Here *Sahul* includes New Guinea, the Aru Islands, Australia, and Tasmania, but not the nearby islands of the Bismarck Archipelago, to the east.

Figure 2. Delineation of the island archipelago of *Wallacea* as bounded by Wallace and Lydekker lines. Wallace (1869) noted the major change in fauna as he travelled from Bali to Lombok, and associated this with the deep ocean channel between the two islands. Wallacea corresponds to Lydekker's (1896) Austro-Malayan region. Major islands are identified for reference. Note the separation of Aru, part of Sahul, and the Kei Islands, included in Wallacea. Background data and imaging courtesy of NOAA Satellite and Information Service (Amante & Eakins 2009).



In the Pleistocene, Sunda and Sahul have been linked by a chain of Wallacean islands that have permitted the exchange of *some* species. In the more distant past this isolation was even greater, permitting the development of very different continental faunas in Australia and Eurasia. The *general direction* of distribution of genera, and groups of related genera, is very relevant to our understanding of these earlier continental faunas, and the evolution of the Salticidae in general. In the absence of a significant fossil record for the Salticidae, particularly in the Southern Hemisphere (Hill & Richman 2009), the timing of tectonic changes may be useful in the synchronization of molecular clocks used to estimate the divergence of major clades.

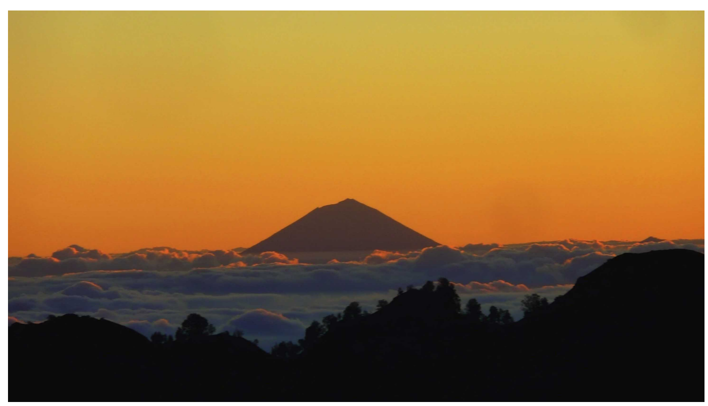
Since its separation from Antarctica at the end of the Eocene (~33 Ma; Exon *et al* 2000, 2004, Lawver & Gahagan 2003, Crisp *et al* 2004, B. Brown *et al* 2006, Hill 2009c), the Australian (or Indo-Australian) plate has been moving rapidly northward, and is now engaged in a violent collision with the Eurasian and Pacific plates. The southern boundary of Sunda (or the Indochina division of the Eurasion plate) is now marked by subduction of the colliding Australian plate, plunging into the Java (Sunda) trench. The northeastern boundary of Sahul (New Guinea) is marked by complex movement relative to the Pacific plate, including the accretion of Pacific island arcs. These areas are subject to continuous and intensive vulcanism and seismic activity (Figs. 3—4).

Figure 3. Recent volcanic activity associated with collision of the Australian plate with the Eurasian (Indochina division) and Pacific plates. *Attribution*: 1, 3, FLICKR/flydime; 2, 4—5 Amre Ghiba; 6, Johnny Shaw.

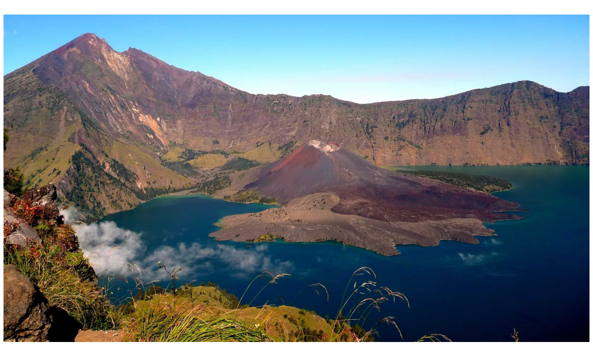
1, Ijen volcano, a 1 km acid crater lake in East Java, site of a sulfur mining operation, 7 March 2008.

2, From front to rear, Gunung Batok, Gunung Bromo, and 3673 m Gunung Semeru, Java, 4 July 2008.

3, Eruption of Anak Krakatau in the Sunda Strait, between Java and Sumatra, 6 June 2008.



4, View of the highest peak in Bali, Gunung Agung (3142 m), from Gunung Rinjani (3726 m) in Lombok on the opposite side of the Wallace line, 4 July 2008.



5, View from crater rim of Gunung Rinjani in Lombok, 3 July 2008.

6, Eruption of Tavurvur Volcano, Rabaul, Papua New Guinea, 20 November 2009.

Figure 4. 1, View of Wallacea and surrounding area from the *Plate Boundary Model PB2002* (Bird 2003). The southern boundary of Sunda (left, center) is relatively uniform, demarcated by subduction of the Australian plate into the long Java trench. Plate structure and movement related to the collision of the Australian plate with the rapidly moving Pacific plate, in Wallacea and near New Guinea (upper right), is much more complex. This collision is associated with recent clockwise rotation of the Philippine plate (PS). Vectors indicate average annual movement of respective plates in mm/yr. Tregoning (2002) has published similar velocity measurements, based on GPS. Small white triangles indicate the position of active volcanos, notably to the north of the Java trench, and near Papua, New Britain, and other island arcs to the east. 2, Seismicity of Australia, Indonesia and New Zealand 1990—2000, showing earthquake epicenters according to the USGS/NEIC PDE catalog. Deeper earthquakes are associated with the leading edge of each subducting plate. Shallow earthquakes are associated with the rifting (bottom) that continues to separate the Australian plate from Antarctica. *Attribution*: 1, Courtesy of Peter Bird; 2, Original courtesy of the USGS Earthquake Hazards Program.

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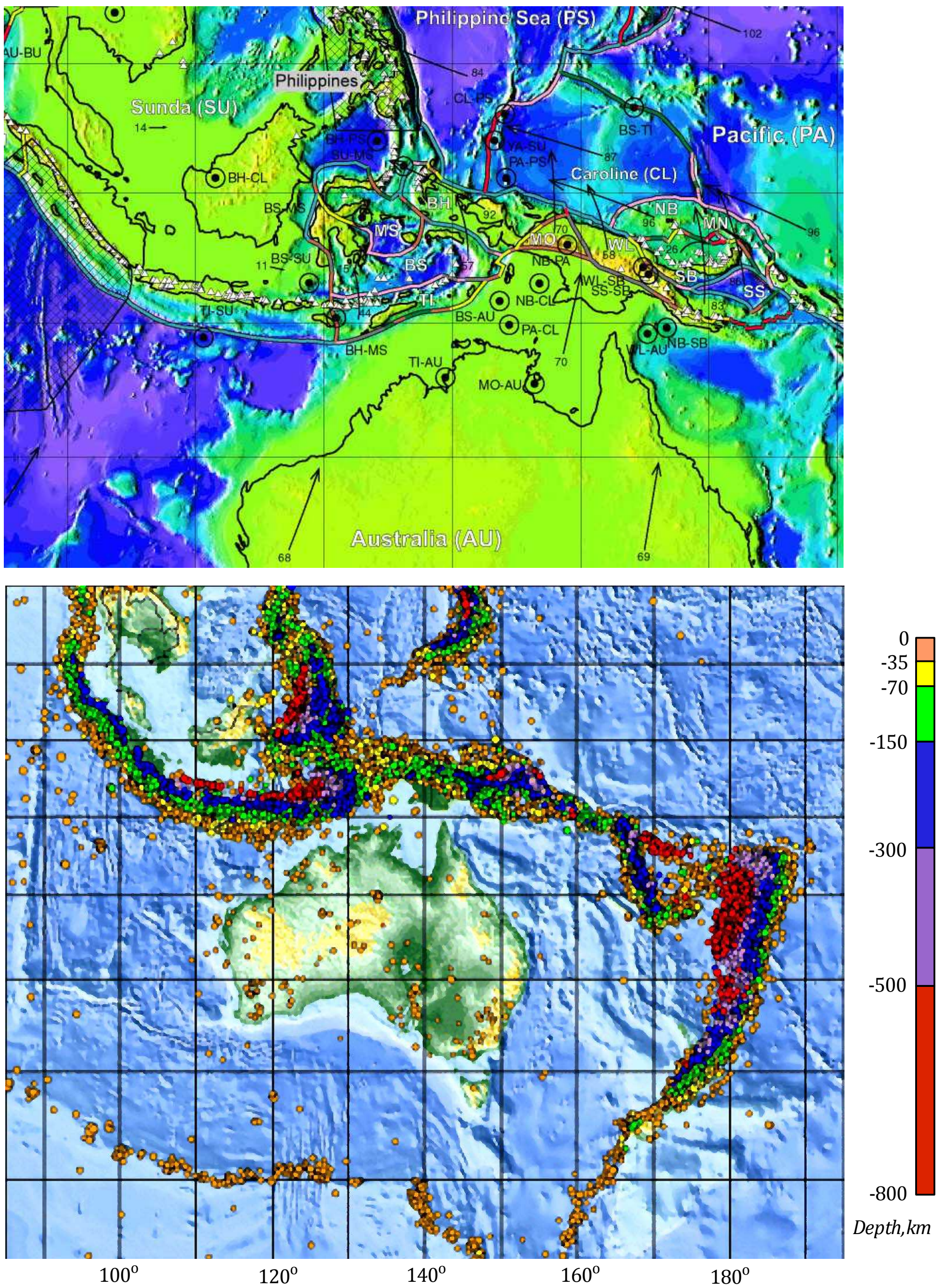


Recent distribution of salticid genera across Wallacea

The major sources of information used to review the recent distribution of salticid genera and species from Sunda to Sahul were the recent catalogs of Prószyński (2009, 2010) and Platnick (2010). Other sources used to evaluate the placement of genera in larger clades are given, along with a detailed list of counted species by location, in the *Appendix*.

Anyone who has worked on the systematics of salticids in recent years can attest to the fact that much of this information is in dire need of revision. Many new species remain to be described (Żabka 2007), and many previously described species will be synonymized in the process. Some very important areas, notably the exceedingly diverse landscape of New Guinea, have received relatively little study. After a recent collecting trip to New Guinea, for example, Maddison (2009) more than doubled the number of known cocalodine genera. Considering the radiation of the large genus *Myrmyrachne* in all surrounding regions, including Australia and oceanic islands, the apparent absence of this genus from New Guinea is most certainly due to a lack of collecting. Spiders of this genus were, in fact, observed during a recent (2008) collection trip to New Guinea (Wayne Maddison, personal communication). The phylogeny of species, genera, and higher clades will also require much more study before we will be confident in our attempts to trace out the relatedness and ancestry of these spiders. At the same time, much progress has been made in this direction in recent years (e.g., Maddison & Hedin 2003, Maddison & Needham 2006, Maddison et al 2008). The salticids of this region have, after all, been studied intensively for about 150 years. The working assumption here will be that, although much of the detail will be revised in the future, what we have at present is a large enough *sample* to allow us to identify some major patterns of distribution across Wallacea.

Heliophaninae

The Heliophaninae is a large and highly successful clade of primarily Old World salticoids (Prószyński 1976, Maddison & Hedin 2003), many of which are highly iridescent. If we examine their Sunda to Sahul distribution (Figs. 5—7), we find a far greater diversity of this large African-Eurasian clade in Sunda, and two widely-distributed genera (*Cosmophasis* and *Menemerus*) that have apparently crossed Wallacea to speciate in Sahul. Three species within this group can now be found from Sunda to Sahul.

Figure 5. Distribution of heliophanine salticids from Sunda to Sahul. Yellow boxes indicate Sundan genera that have not been found in Sahul, and pink boxes indicate Sahulian genera not found in Sunda. Light blue indicates genera that have been found in both Sunda and Sahul. Each dot corresponds to a described species. See the *Appendix* for a detailed list of these species, and related references.

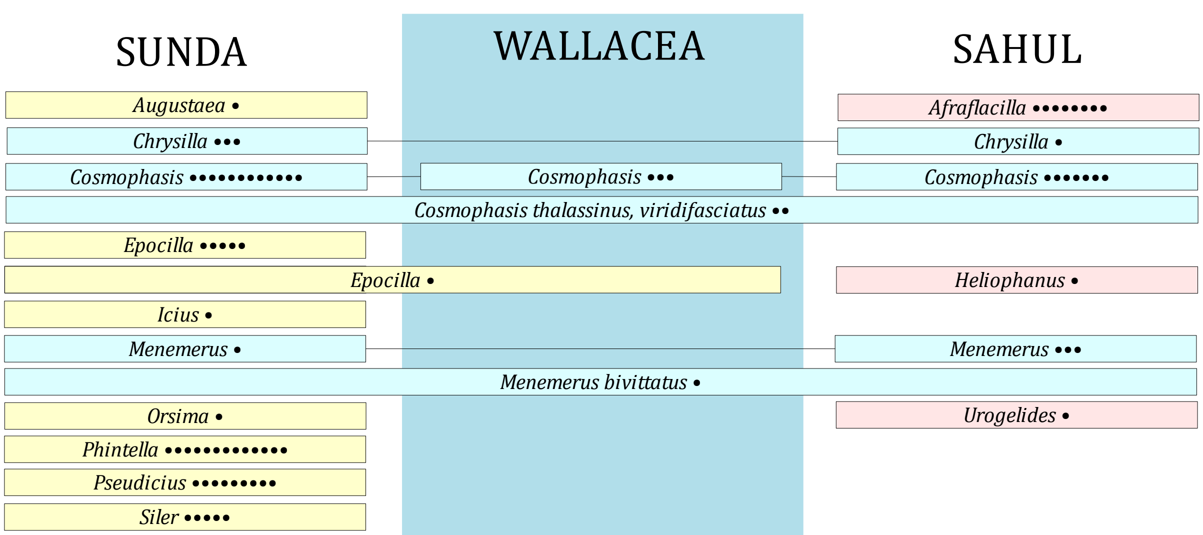
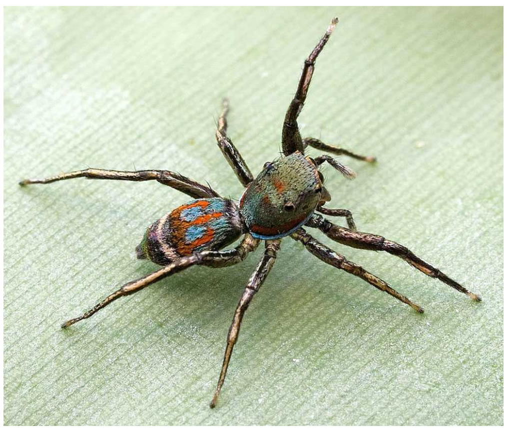
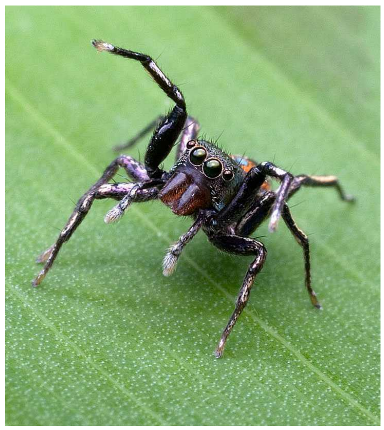


Figure 6. Representatives of Sundan heliophanine genera. Only one species associated with these genera (*Chrysilla pilosa* Karsch 1878) has been reported from Sahul. Many species in this subfamily bear colorful or highly iridescent, metallic scales. *Attribution:* 1, 4—5, 7, 9, H. K. Tang; 2—3, 8, Bernhard Jacobi; 6, Binu K. S.

1, Male *Chrysilla lauta* Thorell 1887, Singapore.

2—3, Two views of a male *Siler semiglaucus* (Simon 1901), Ulu Gombak, Malaysia. Note the vivid coloration and the *bottlebrushes* (Hill 2009a) on legs I of this male .



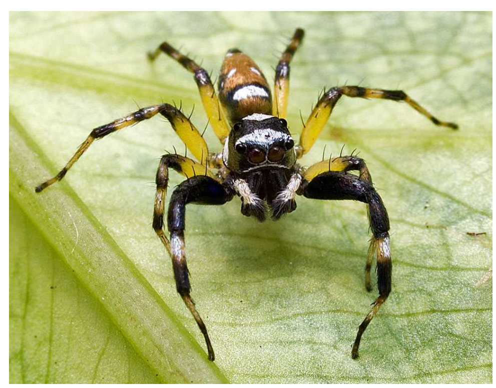


4—5, Female *Siler semiglaucus* (5 mm) from Singapore. The pedipalps of the female resemble those of the male.

6, Female *Epocilla cf. aurantiaca* (Simon 1885), Bangalore, India.

7, Female *Phintella versicolor* (C. L. Koch 1846), Singapore.

8, Male *Phintella vittata* (C. L. Koch 1846), Ulu Gombak, Malaysia.



9, Male *Phintella* sp. (6 mm), Singapore.

Figure 7. Sundan and Sahulian representatives of the tropical genus *Cosmophasis*. This colorful and frequently brightly iridescent tropical genus has successfully traversed Wallacea, and at least two species can be found from Sunda to Sahul. In (6) and (8) you can resolve some of the overlapping, rounded scales that cover the opisthosoma (Hill 1979, 2009a). *Attribution*: 1, Bernhard Jacobi; 2—4, Dr. Arthur Anker (FLMNH); 5—10, H. K. Tang.

1, Female *Cosmophasis bitaeniata* (Keyserling 1882), Queensland. This species is also found in New Guinea and Micronesia.

2—4, Male *Cosmophasis cf. micans* from Lizard Island, Queensland. (3), upper right, was photographed with natural lighting.

5, Male (6 mm), and 6, female, *Cosmophasis umbratica* Simon 1903, Singapore.

7, Female *Cosmophasis* sp., found on *Michelia champaca* tree, Singapore.

8, *Cosmophasis* sp. (6 mm), Singapore.

9—10, Two views of a *Cosmophasis* sp., Singapore. This appears to be an immature male.

Plexippoida

The Plexippoida, including both pellinines and plexippines, is also a very large Old World (Africa to Eurasian) clade, with a significant pellinine radiation in temperate Eurasia and North America, and plexippine radiation from tropical Africa to tropical Asia (Maddison & Hedin 2003, Maddison *et al* 2008). Relatively few appear in Sahul, primarily *Plexippus* and *Telamonia* (Figs. 8—11).

Figure 8. Distribution of plexippoid genera and species from Sunda to Sahul. Although Sunda has a diverse array of plexippoids, relatively few have been described from Sahul. Notable exceptions to this are the cosmotropical genus *Plexippus*, and the widely distributed genus *Telamonia*. The great majority of *Telamonia* species are associated with tropical Asia, and relatively few have been described from tropical Africa (Prószyński 2009, 2010, Platnick 2010). Following Prószyński (1984, 2009), two closely related species of *Viciria*, including the type *V. pavesii* Thorell 1877, are separated from the other, provisional '*Viciria*' species that are shown here.

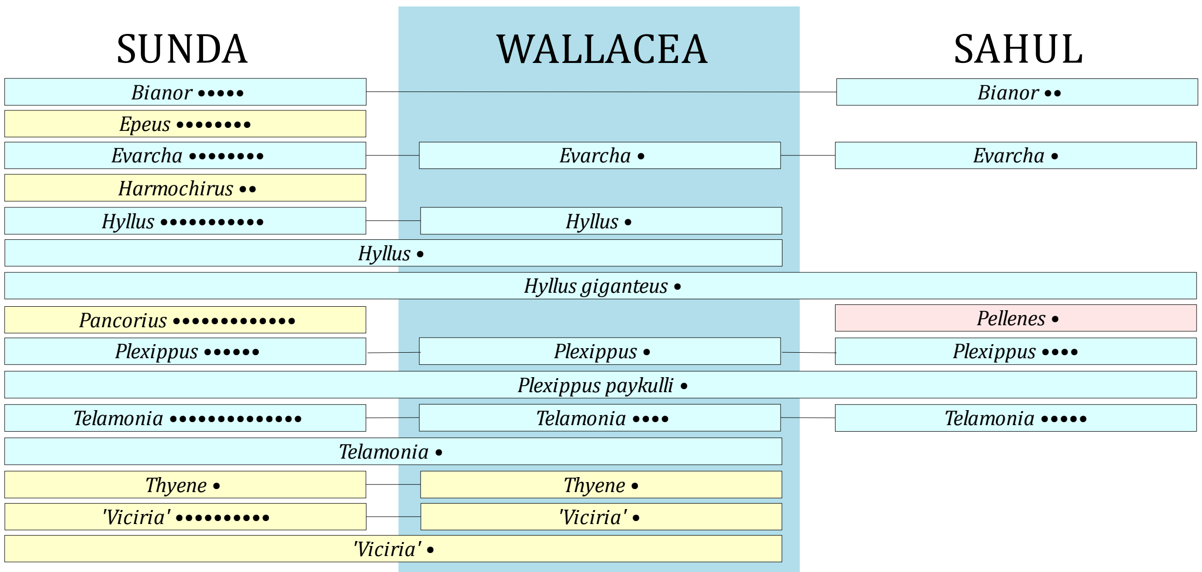


Figure 9. Spiders of the plexippoid genus *Epeus* are widely distributed in the tropical forests of South and Southeast Asia (Prószyński 2009, 2010, Platnick 2010). *E. flavobilineatus*, found from Malaysia to Java but not in Wallacea, was reassigned by Prószyński (1984) to *Epeus* from the genus *Viciria* Thorell 1877. *Attribution*: 1—2, H. K. Tang.

1, Male (8 mm) and 2, female (6 mm) *Epeus flavobilineatus* (Doleschall 1859), Singapore.

Figure 10. Representatives of widely distributed plexippoid genera with a range that includes Sunda and Sahul. *Attribution*: 1, Binu K. S.; 2, Frank Starmer; 3—4, H. K. Tang.

1, Male *Telamonia cf. dimidiata* Simon 1899, Kerala, India.

2, Female *Telamonia festiva* Thorell 1887, Sungei Buloh Wetland Reserve, Singapore.

3, Male *Plexippus paykulli* (Audouin 1826) (8 mm), Johor, Malaysia.

4, Female *Evarcha flavocincta* (C. L. Koch 1846) (5 mm), Singapore.

Figure 11. The plexippoid genus *Pancorius* Simon 1902 contains 27 species, most associated with tropical South to Southeast Asia (Prószyński 2009, 2010, Platnick 2010). One species has a Palearctic distribution. This genus has not been found in Wallacea or Sahul. *Attribution*: 1—2, H. K. Tang.

1—2, two views of a male *Pancorius* sp., Singapore.

Spartaeines and cocalodines

Among the non-salticoid genera found in this area, the spartaeines, elsewhere ranging widely from tropical Africa to Asia, are largely restricted to Sunda, and the cocalodines are largely restricted to Sahul (Figs. 12—13). The fact that 3 of the 4 spartaeine *species* reported from Sahul, including *Portia fimbriata* (Doleschall 1859), are also found in Sunda suggests that the crossing of these spartaeines from Sunda to Sahul was a fairly recent event involving only a few species.

Figure 12. Distribution of cocalodine and spartaeine genera and species from Sunda to Sahul. Cocalodines have not been described from Sunda. Few spartaeine species have been found in Sahul, with virtually no radiation of the group there. *Gelotia robusta* Wanless 1984 occurs in New Britain.

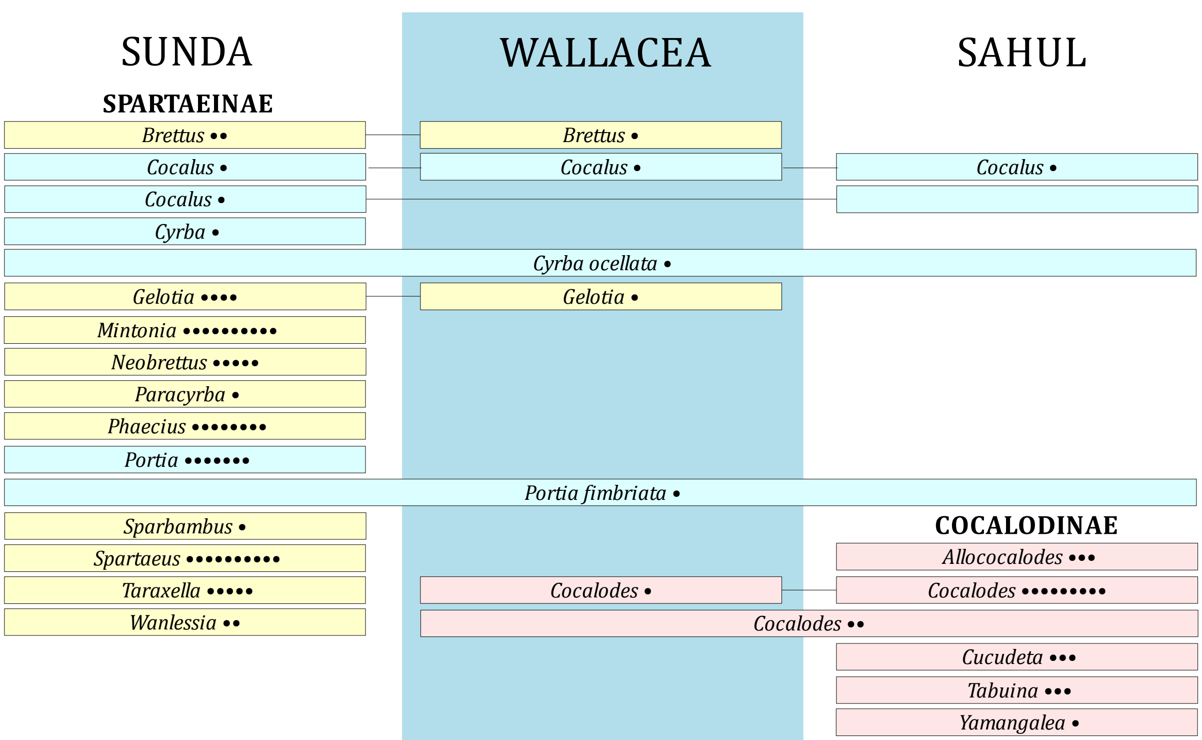


Figure 13. Spartaeines from Singapore. These non-salticoid salticids have well-developed PME, and tend to have cryptic coloration. *Attribution*: 1—2, 7—8, 10, H. K. Tang; 3—6, 9, Marcus Ng.

1—2, Two views of the large (15 mm) *Cocalus murinus* Simon 1899, Clementi Pond.

3, Male *Gelotia* sp., Penang Hill.

4—5, Two views of unknown spartaeine, Venus Drive. Note the resemblance of the pedipalps and general coloration of this spider to the well-known *Hasarius adansoni* (Audouin 1826).

6, Male *Portia* sp., Sungei Buloh Wetland Preserve.

7—8, Two views of feeding female *Portia labiata* (Thorell 1887).

9, Female, and 10, male (10 mm) *Phaeacius malayensis* Wanless 1981.

Euophryines

The euophryines (Prószyński, Maddison & Hedin 2003, Maddison et al 2008, Hill 2009b, 2009c) have much greater diversity in Sahul than in Sunda, but many recent genera of this widely-distributed group have also been able to cross Wallacea (Figs. 14—16). Here the unusual Coccorchesteae (including *Coccorchestes* and *Omoedus*) are included in the Euophryinae (see *Appendix* for references).

Figure 14. Distribution of euophryine genera and species from Sunda to Sahul. Many genera have crossed Wallacea, including the more successful *Bathippus*, *Canama*, *Cytaea*, *Palpelius*, and *Thorelliola*. At the same time, the diversity of this group is far greater in Sahul than elsewhere. The large and distinctive Sahulian genera *Coccorchestes*, *Lycidas*, *Maratus*, *Prostheclina*, and *Zenodorus* have not been reported from Sunda.

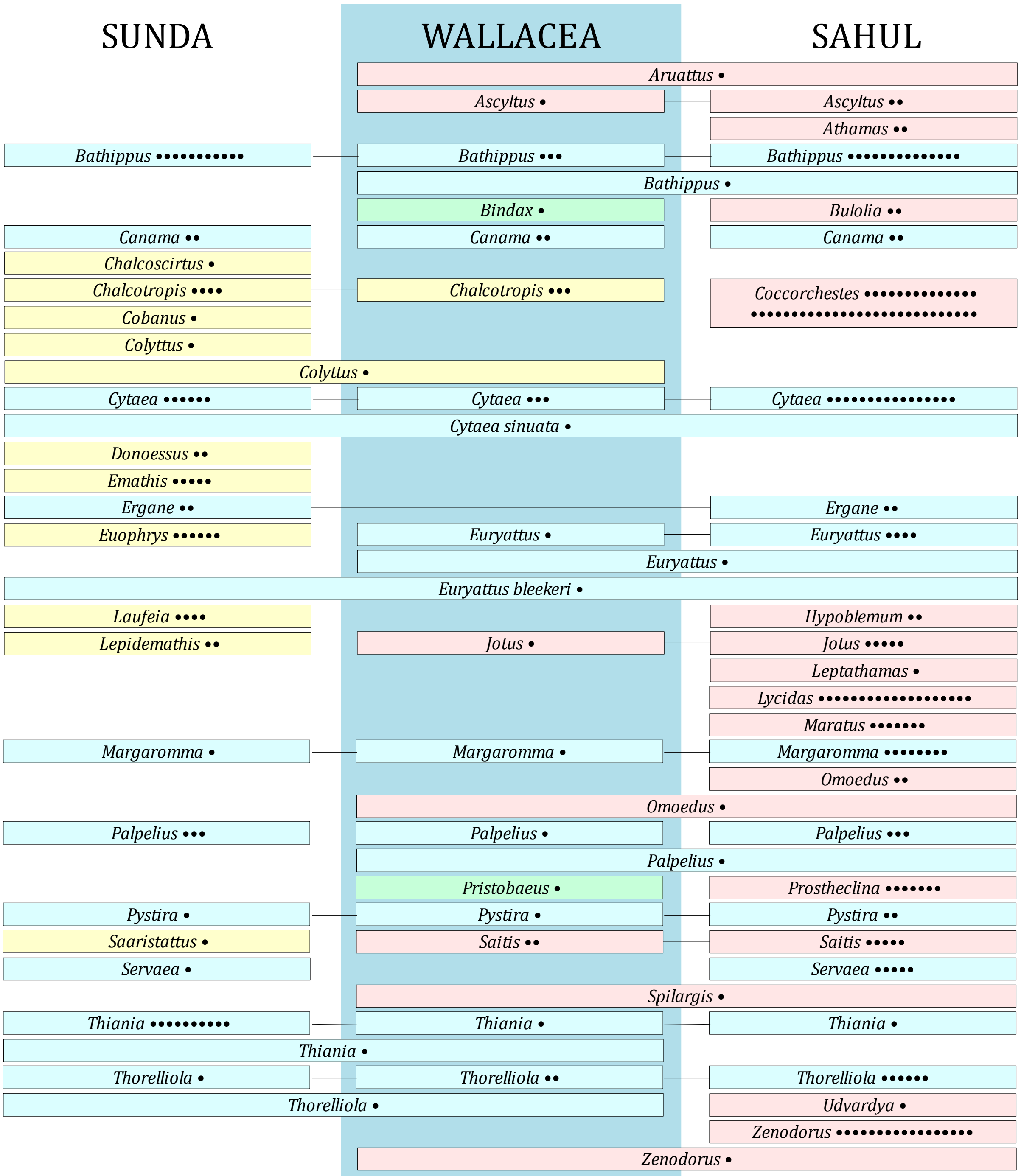


Figure 15. Representatives of euophryine genera that have successfully crossed Wallacea. *Attribution*: 1—3, 7—8, H. K. Tang; 4, Robert Whyte; 5, Bernhard Jacobi; 6, Marcus Ng.

1, Male *Bathippus* sp. (10 mm), Singapore.

2, Another male *Bathippus* sp. (10 mm), Upper Pierce, Singapore.

3, Female *Cytaea* sp. (4 mm), Singapore.

4, Female *Servaea vestita* (L. Koch 1879), Queensland.

5, Male *Thiania* sp., Ulu Gombak, Malaysia.

6—7, Two views of male (4 mm), and 8, female (4 mm) *Thorelliola ensifera* (Thorell 1877), Singapore. The males have two prominent clypeal spines that project forward at the midline.

Figure 16. Representatives of successful euophryine genera that have been reported from Sahul, but not Sunda. *Attribution*: 1—6, Dr. Greg Anderson; 7, Farhan Bokhari; 8—10, Robert Whyte.

1—6, Six views of a male *Coccorchestes ferreus* Griswold 1984, Iron Range, North Queensland. In (3), upper right, you can see how the plate of the dorsal opisthosoma fits under the regularly notched (bluntly crenate) posterior margin of the carapace.

7, Male *Maratus pavonis* (Dunn 1947), Herdsman Lake near Perth, Western Australia.

8, Male *Prostheclina pallida* Keyserling 1882, Queensland.

9, Female *Lycidas scutulatus* (L. Koch 1881), Queensland.

10, Female *Zenodorus orbiculatus* (Keyserling 1881), Queensland.

Astioida

Maddison *et al* (2008) recently discovered a large clade of largely *Australasian* (Sahulian) salticoids, including the large genus *Myrmarachne*, which they termed the *Astioida*. A review of genera and species presently included in this clade (Figs. 17—20) confirms that this group is essentially Sahulian. Most of the generic diversity associated with genera tentatively placed in the Myrmarachninae is Sahulian, but the cosmopolitan genus *Myrmarachne*, with hundreds of named species and many more to be discovered, has diversified far beyond the boundaries of Sahul. Edwards & Benjamin (2009) have recently started to examine the phylogeny of this genus in more detail, and their early results are *consistent with* the hypothesis of a dispersal of the genus *Myrmarachne* originating in Sahul. The placement of *Neon* in the Astioida is less certain (Maddison *et al* 2008).

Figure 17. Distribution of astioid genera and species from Sunda to Sahul. Apart from the large, cosmopolitan genus *Myrmarachne*, the great diversity of this group is clearly associated with Sahul (*Australasia* or *Greater Australia*). *Damoetas*, *Judalana*, *Ligonipes*, and *Rhombonotus* may be grouped in a *Ligonipes* clade, and *Bocus* may represent part of *Myrmarachne* (Edwards and Benjamin 2009).

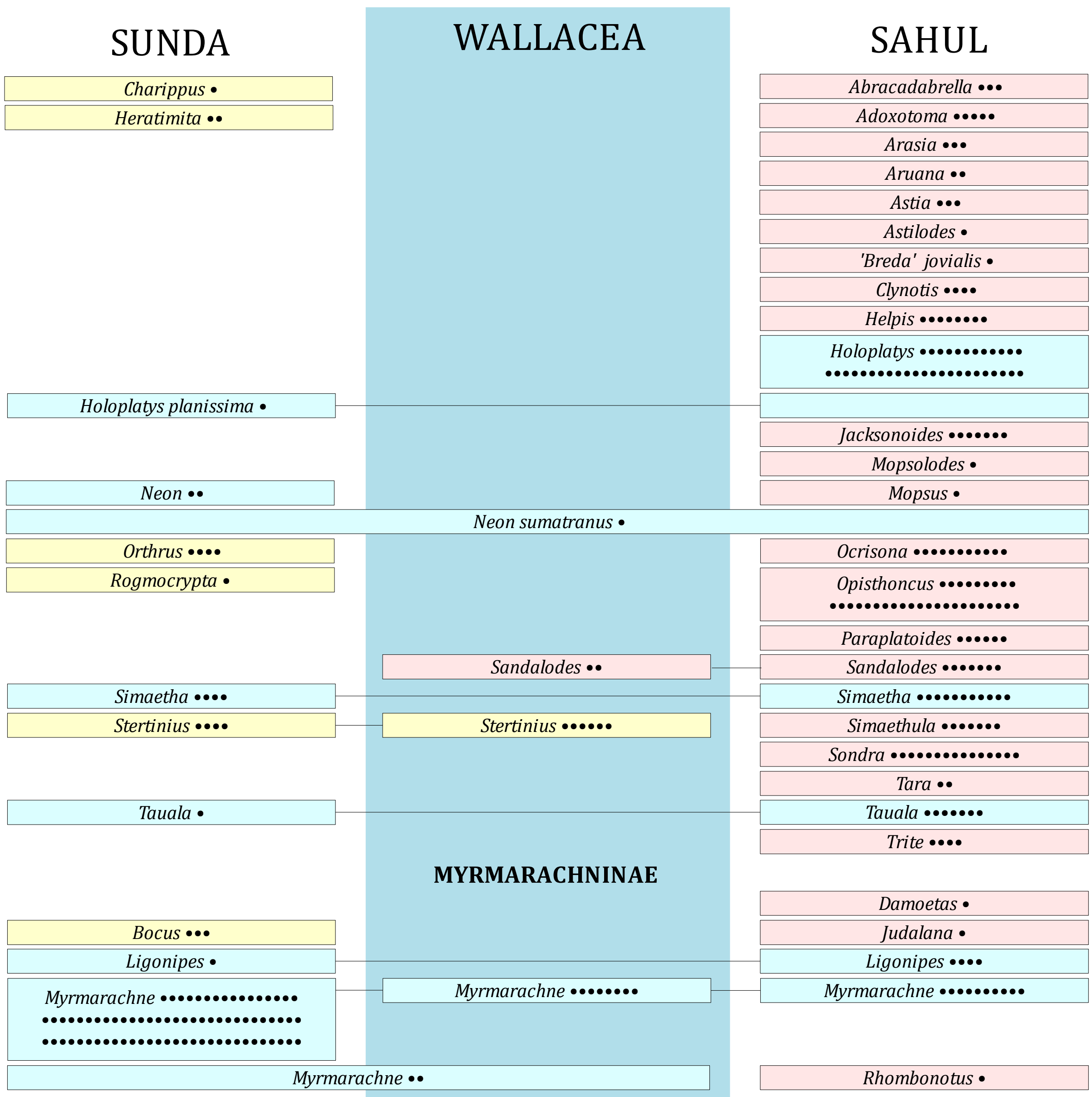
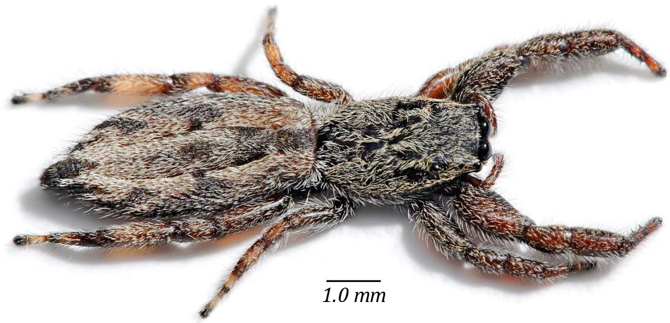


Figure 18. Representatives of Sahulian astioid genera. Astioids tend to have cryptic coloration, and may represent a more temperate fauna. Of the genera shown here, only *Simaetha* (8) has been reported from Sunda. *Trite* is widely distributed in the Southwest Pacific. *Attribution*: 1—2, 5, Fir0002/Flagstaffotos (GFDL 1.2); 3—4, 6—7, Robert Whyte; 8, H. K. Tang; 9—10, Alan Macdougall.



1, *Holoplatys semiplanata* Żabka 1991, Swift's Creek, Victoria.

2, *Sandalodes* sp. (~10 mm), Swift's Creek, Victoria.

3, Female *Arasia* sp., Queensland.

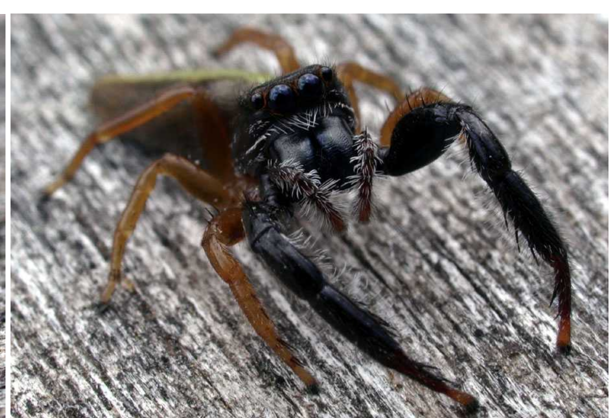
4, Female *Astia hariola* L. Koch 1879, Queensland.

5, *Ocrisiona leucocomis* (L. Koch 1879) (12 mm), Swift's Creek, Victoria.

6, Female *Opisthoncus polyphemus* (L. Koch 1867), Queensland.

7, *Simaetha* sp., Queensland.

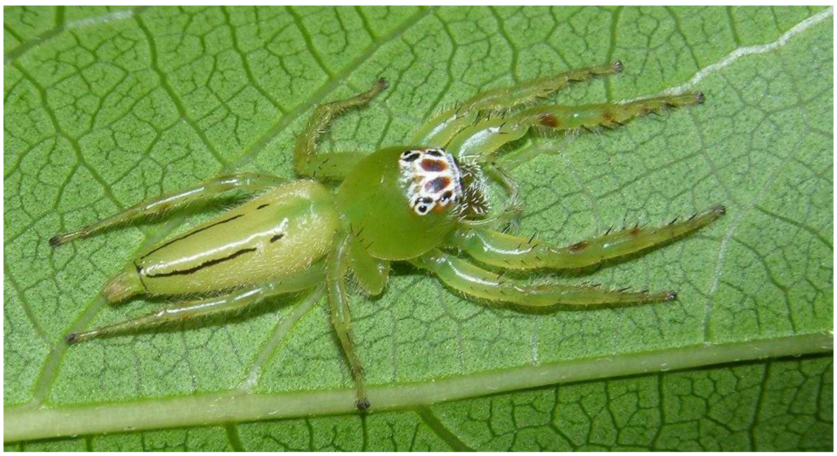
8, *Simaetha* sp. (5 mm), Singapore.



9—10, Two views of a female *Trite planiceps* Simon 1899, New Zealand.

Figure 19. The large (~12—18 mm) Australian astioid *Mopsus mormon* Karsch 1878, often called *the largest Australian salticid*. This distinctive spider has been reported from New South Wales to New Guinea and New Caledonia, with a predicted distribution across northern Australia (Richardson *et al* 2006). *Mopsus* is, curiously, a monotypic genus. Maddison *et al* (2008) placed it near *Clynotis* and *Sandalodes*. *Attribution*: 1—3, 5—6, Dr. Arthur Anker (FLMNH); 4, Bernhard Jacobi.

1—2, Two views of adult female *Mopsus mormon*, Lizard Island, Queensland.



3, Third view of the female *Mopsus mormon* shown in 1—2.

4, Adult male *Mopsus mormon*, Cairns, Queensland

5—6, Two views of an adult male *Mopsus mormon* feeding on a mogoplistid cricket, Northern Territory.

Figure 20. Myrmarachnine astioids. Although *Myrmarachne* is widely distributed in the Old World tropics, with many forms and species, the number of *named* myrmarachnine genera is greatest in Sahul. Based on recent work (Edwards & Benjamin 2009), it can be expected that a future revision will greatly change our view of the number of genera, species, and forms within this group. *Attribution*: 1—8, H. K. Tang; 9—11, Robert Whyte.

1, Male *Myrmarachne maxillosa* (C. L. Koch 1846) (12 mm), Singapore.

2, Female (7 mm) *M. cornuta* Badcock 1918, Singapore.

3, Male (8 mm) *M. cornuta*, Singapore.

4, Male *M. cf. melanocephala* MacLeay 1839 (7 mm including chelicerae), Singapore.

5, Bicolor male *M. cf. melanocephala*, Singapore.

6, Female (6 mm), and 7—8, two views of male *M. plataleoides* (O. Pickard-Cambridge 1869), Singapore. This is a very widely distributed species in South and Southeast Asia.

9, Female *Damoetas nitidus* (L. Koch 1880), Queensland.

10, Male *Judalana lutea* Rix 1999, Queensland.

11, Male *Rhombonotus gracilis* L. Koch 1879, Queensland.

Other salticids

In addition to the major clades, there are many other salticid genera in this area, particularly in Sunda. The few that do cross Wallacea include *Bavia*, *Hasarius*, and *Philates* (Figs. 21—25). Most represent the large tropical African-Eurasian fauna. The Dioleniae (*Chalcolecta*, *Diolenius*, *Ohilimia*) represent an unusual group of salticids with mantid-like legs I that have been found in tropical Sahul and neighboring areas, but have not been reported from Sunda.

Figure 21. Reported distribution of classified genera, from Sunda to Sahul. These are mostly Sundan, associated with a large and diverse fauna that ranges from tropical Africa to tropical Asia. The Dioleniae are an exception to this, with a distribution ranging from tropical Sahul to Wallacea in the west, and to islands of the Southwest Pacific in the east. *Frigga crocuta* (Taczanowski 1878) is a widely-distributed Neotropical species, introduced to Australia. *Asemonea stella* Wanless 1980 is an African species, as are many other *Asemonea* (Szűts 2000, Platnick 2010, Prószyński 2009, 2010).

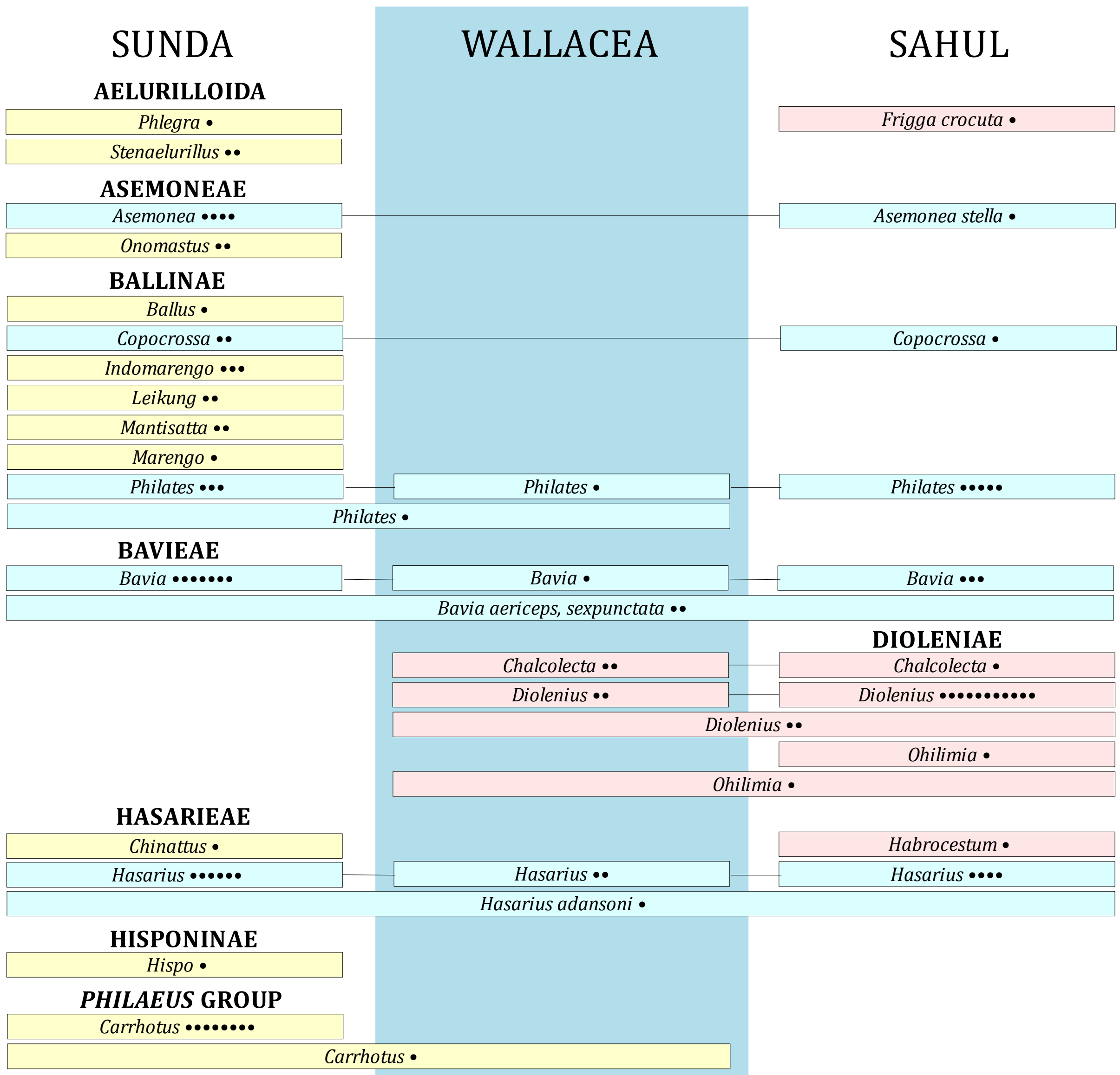


Figure 22. Distribution of other genera that range from Sunda to Sahul. Few of these have been reported from Wallacea, and most represent elements of a diverse tropical African-Eurasian fauna. The two species of *Viciria* shown here have been separated from the unrelated '*Viciria*' shown on Fig. 8, following Prószyński (1984). Additional study is needed to properly classify many of these genera.

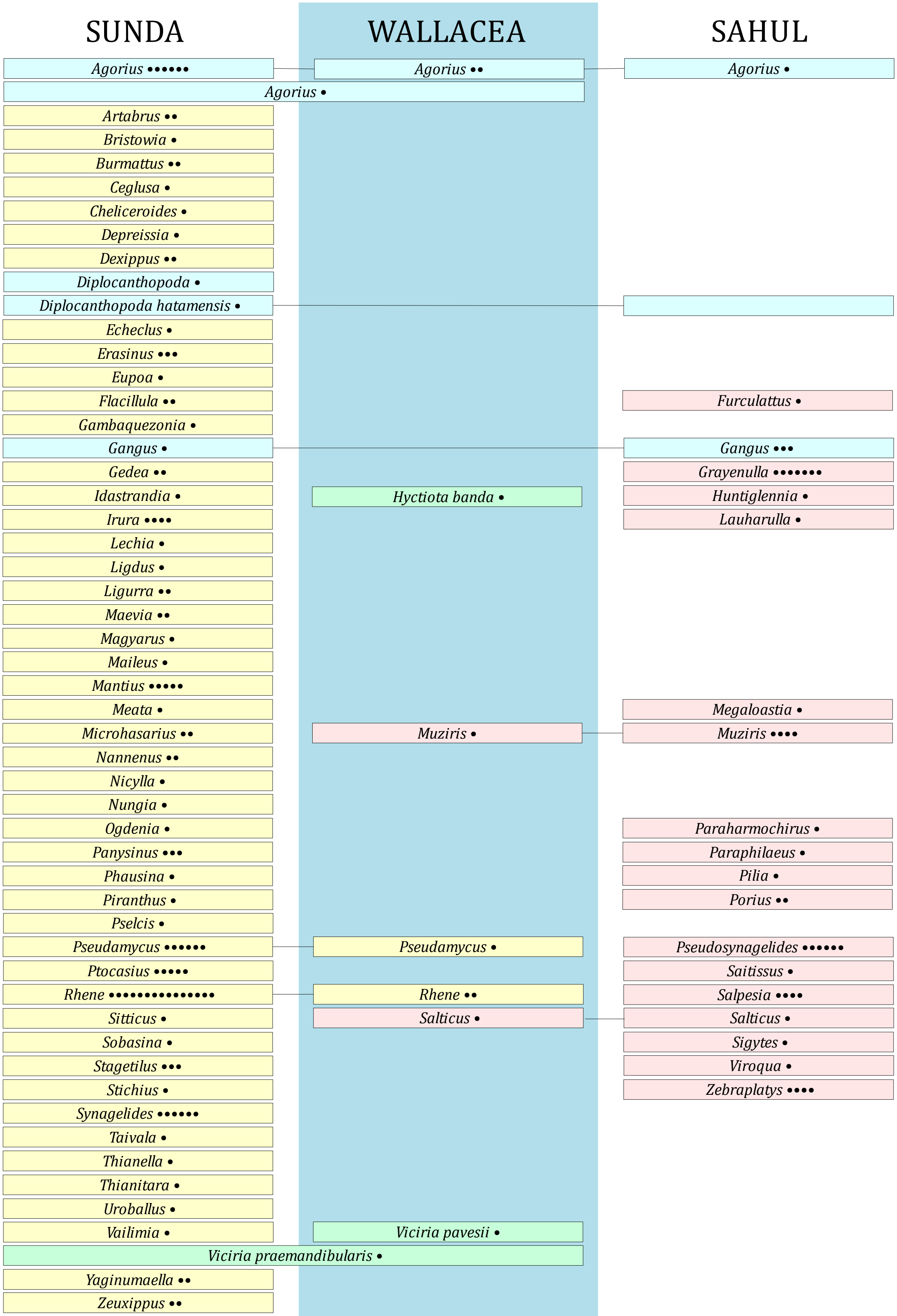


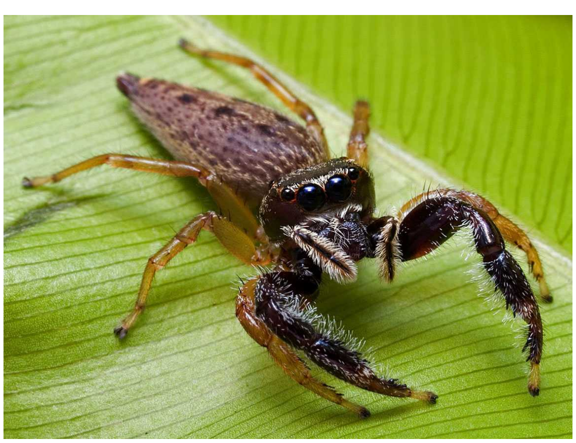
Figure 23. Representatives of other salticid genera that range from Sunda to Sahul. *Attribution*: 1—6, 8—10, H. K. Tang; 7, Marcus Ng.

1—3, Three female *Agorius constrictus* Simon 1901, Venus Drive, Singapore.

4, Male *Agorius constrictus*, Venus Drive, Singapore.

5—6, Two views of a male *Hasarius adansoni* (Audouin 1826) (6 mm), Singapore.

7—8, Two different male *Bavia cf. sexpunctata* (Doleschall 1879), Venus Drive, Singapore.



9, Female *Bavia cf. aericeps* Simon 1877 (12 mm), Singapore.

10, Female *Bavia aericeps* (15 mm), Singapore.

Figure 24. Other Sundan genera from Singapore that have not been reported from Sahul. *Attribution*: 1—11, H. K. Tang.

1, *Marengo* sp. (3 mm)..

2—3, Two views of male *Bristowia heterospinosa* Reimoser 1934 (3 mm).

4—6, Three views of female *Rhene cf. rubrigera* (Thorell 1887) (5 mm).

7—8, Two views of male *Rhene rubrigera* (Thorell 1887) (4 mm).

9, Male *Ligurra latidens* (Doleschall 1859) (6 mm), Kranji.

10—11, Two views of a male *Carrhotus sannio* (Thorell 1877) (5 mm), Venus Drive.

Figure 25. The long-legged *Viciria praemandibularis* (Hasselt 1893) and the closely-related type for the genus, *V. pavesii* Thorell 1877, are both found on Sulawesi. This 'Wallacean' genus is one of four that cannot presently be classified as either Sundan or Sahulian. *Attribution*: 1—2, H. K. Tang.

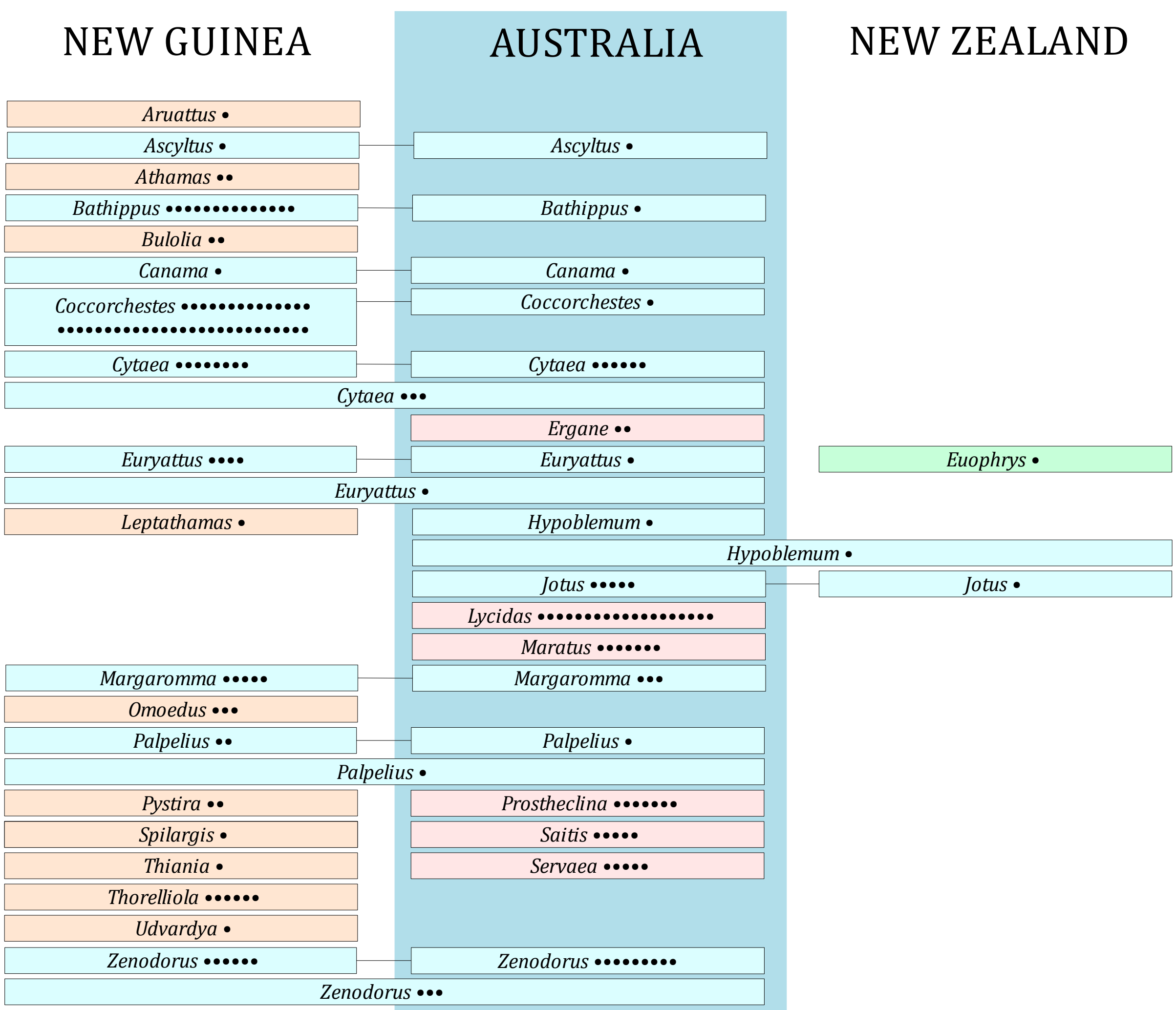
1, Male (10 mm) and 2, female (9 mm) *Viciria praemandibularis*, Singapore. Note the simple brood 'sac' and young on the underside of a leaf (2).

Distribution of the Sahulian salticid fauna

New Guinea and Australia have been physically connected as recently as 30—19 Ka (Lambeck & Chappell 2001, Lambeck *et al* 2002). From Tasmania to New Guinea we move from about 43º S to the equator, a great distance that is associated with a great change in climate, from cool temperate rainforest to tropical rainforest. Most of the interior of Australia is now arid and flat. The landscape of New Guinea is wet and rugged. Over time, this situation has changed, but the lower-latitude parts of the Australian plate may have always played a major role in the preservation of a unique Sahulian fauna.

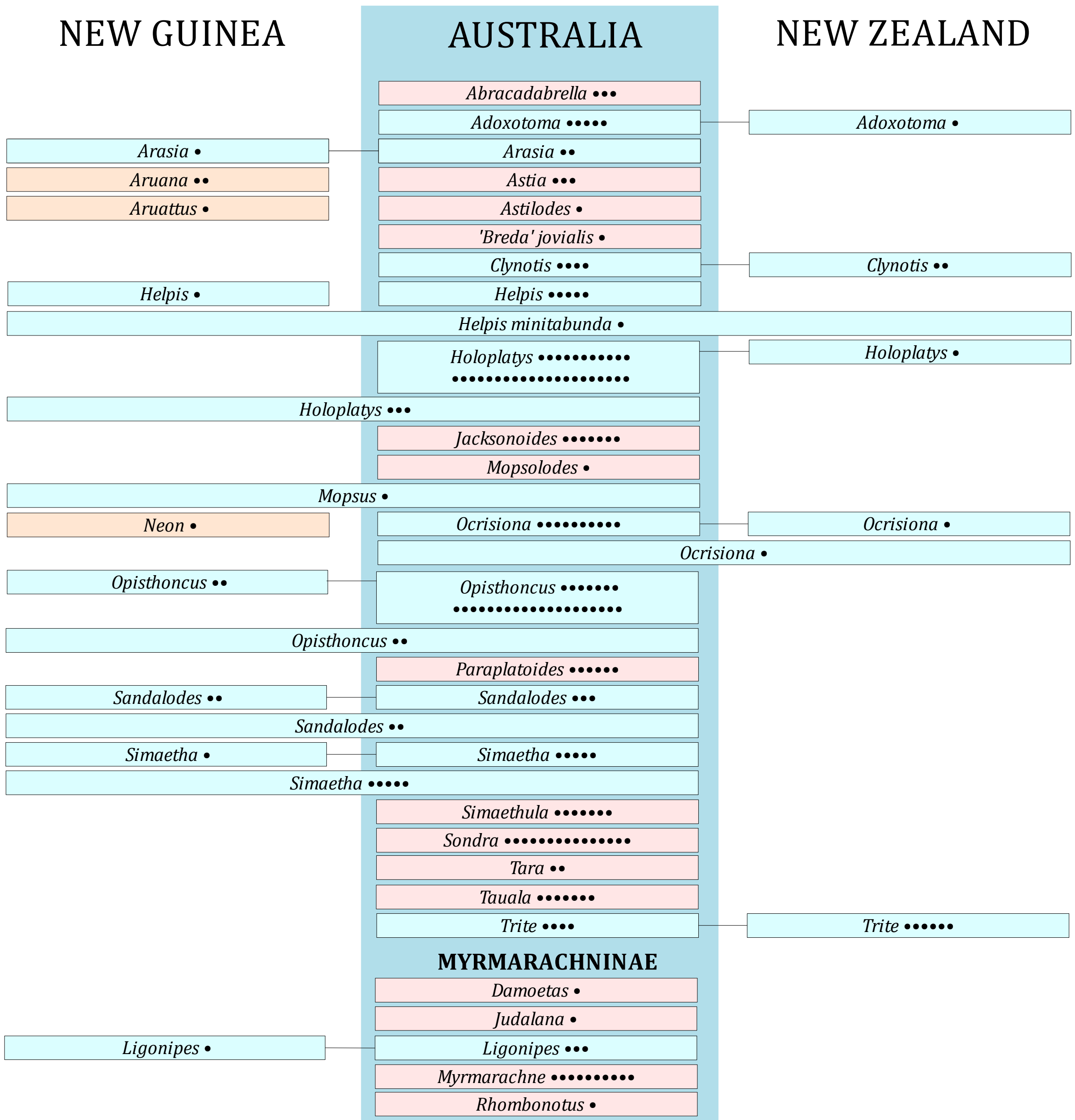
Żabka (1993) identified major differences between the salticid faunas of Australia and New Guinea, and discussed the impact of proximity of New Guinea to Southeast Asia, and to Islands of the Southwest Pacific. Of the Sahulian salticids, the Cocalodinae and Dioleniae are primarily associated with New Guinea. Many euophryine genera are primarily associated with either New Guinea or Australia (Fig. 26). Among Sahulian genera, *Bathippus*, *Coccorchestes*, *Omoedu*s, and *Thorelliola* are almost endemic to New Guinea. With the mantis-like Dioleniae, the horned *Thorelliola*, and the many incredibly weevil-like *Coccorchestes*, New Guinea is the home of a strange and unique group of euophryines. The seasonally arid coast of Australia also has some remarkable endemic euophryines, notably *Prostheclina* and the remarkable peacock spiders of the genus *Maratus*, many if not most of which have not yet been described (Waldock 2008, Hill 2009b, Otto & Hill 2010).

Figure 26. Distribution of euophryine genera and species between New Guinea, Australia, and New Zealand. As with the Astioida (Fig. 28), the few genera that cross from Australia to New Zealand are generally not found in New Guinea.



The great majority of the described Astioida are associated with the continental mass of Australia, proper (Fig. 27). This suggests one of two things. Either the salticids of New Guinea are very poorly known at present, or the astioids represent a higher latitude, more temperate group. In any case, relatively few species have been described from New Guinea. The absence of *Myrmarachne* from published records of the New Guinea fauna is unusual, but, as noted previously, members of this genus have been observed there (Wayne Maddison, personal communication). Of the Myrmarachninae only a single species of *Ligonipes* has been reported from New Guinea. With the exception of the widely distributed species *Helpis minitabunda* (L. Koch 1880), none of the astioid genera shared by Australia with New Guinea are found in New Zealand.

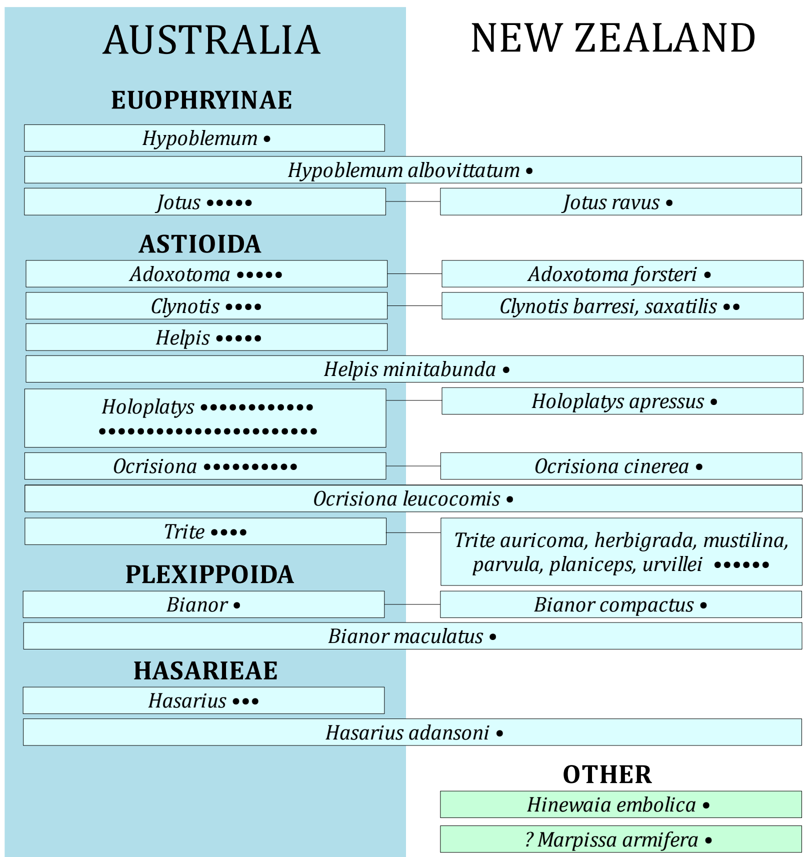
Figure 27. Distribution of astioid genera and species between New Guinea, Australia, and New Zealand. Relatively few species, mostly associated with Australian genera, are found outside of the Australian continent.



Relationship between the salticid faunas of Sahul and New Zealand

Żabka *et al* (2002) suggested that a *highly endemic* salticid fauna comprised of about 30 genera and 200 species should be associated with New Zealand. At the same time, however, they reported that this fauna was dominated by species that have been linked to the astioid genus *Trite*. Almost all of the small group of species that have been reported from New Zealand represent isolated representatives of larger Australian astioid genera (Fig. 28). The fact that a high percentage of the *species* known from New Zealand can be found elsewhere, and almost none of the *genera* are endemic, suggests that this is a young, derivative fauna. Native Polynesians may have played a major role in the distribution of many of the species found there.

Figure 28. Summary of the relationship of New Zealand salticids to Australian genera. As described, the fauna of New Zealand has been derived from the Australian fauna relatively recently, and it is dominated by temperate or higher latitude astioid genera. Żabka *et al* (2002) also suggested the possibility of 10 or more species of *Lycidas* (a large Australian euophryine genus) in New Zealand, but none have been described.

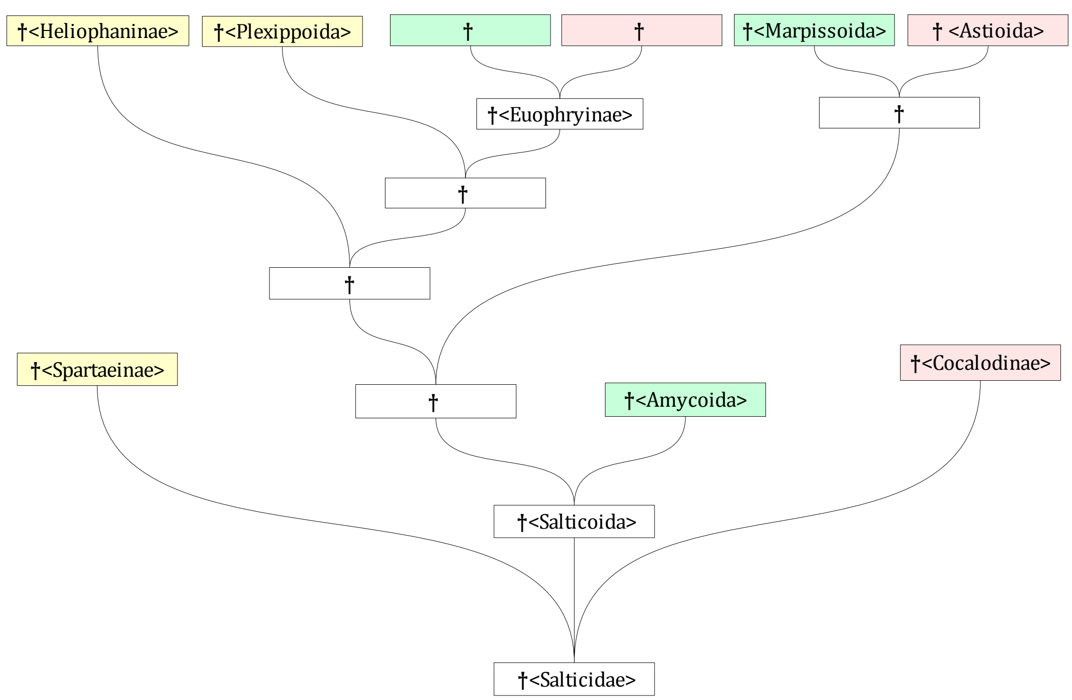


Discussion

Origin of continental salticid faunas

As noted by Maddison *et al* (2008), recent salticid groups tend to be associated with continents (Fig. 29). Where we observe that a single species has evolved into many different genera and species on a single continent, as is the case of the Astioida with respect to Australia, we may expect to find the origin of that group on that continent. However, this is not a foregone conclusion. A species on one continent may, many millions of years later, have all of its living descendents associated with a different continent. As one example of this fact, Huttoniidae (Araneae) is presently known only as a recent New Zealand group, but fossils of these spiders have recently been found in Cretaceous (~80 Ma) amber from Canada (Penney & Seldon 2006). Evolutionary events associated with the origin of an ancestral species may have little to do with the subsequent survival and speciation of *some* of the descendents of that species.

Figure 29. Phylogeny of major salticid groups with recent radiation in Sunda and Sahul. This is based on the molecular phylogeny of Maddison & Hedin (2003), and Maddison *et al* (2008). Following Maddison (2009), the position of the Cocalodinae relative to Salticoida and Spartaeinae is not resolved. Each box in this chart represents a single species, and lines of descent proceed from bottom to top. Each demarcated clade name (e.g., †<Heliophaninae>) refers to the hypothetical, presumably extinct *species* that is the ancestor of all members of that clade. Unnamed ancestral species at branch points are also depicted. Continental areas associated with recent radiation of these groups are color-coded (*yellow*—Africa, Eurasia to Sunda, *pink*—Sahul, *green*—New World). Phylogenetic relationships shown here constrain the sequence of *derived* species (only), but not their absolute timing. The location of recent radiation of these groups also does not constrain the geographic distribution of their original or ancestral members. For example, †<Amycoida> had to follow †<Salticoida> in time, but †<Marpissoida> (on a different branch) may have preceded †<Amycoida>. †<Amycoida> *may* have lived elsewhere, prior to its extinction and the more recent radiation of some of its descendents in tropical South America. See Crisp and Cook (2005) for a valuable, critical discussion with respect to the often incorrect interpretation of phylogenetic trees and misuse of the term *basal* when applied to existing, rather than ancestral, species.



Although the 'ancestor of all Astioida' may or may not have lived on the Australian continent, this clade has definitely radiated into a large group of genera and species in that area. The same can be said, to a lesser extent, for the Cocalodinae, the Diolenieae, and many euophryine genera, all of which comprise a distinctive Sahulian or Australasian salticid fauna.

Sahulian euophryines and astioids may have large 'sister' radiations *approximated by* the Neotropical euophryines and marpissoids, perhaps a result of the Antarctic land bridge that joined South America to Australia up to the end of the Eocene (Sanmartín & Ronquist 2004, Hill 2009b, 2009c). It is possible that some of the Sundan euophryine genera that do not appear in Sahul are in fact descendents of a Neotropical branch of that subfamily. Their ancestors may have sucessfully traversed a broad, post-Eocene land bridge connecting North America to Eurasia (Simpson 1946, Hopkins 1959, 1967, Ager 2003, Pinou *et al* 2004, Burbrink & Lawson 2007). A recent study of 119 euophryine species indicated that this group was monophyletic, and that most New World species formed a clade separate from most Old World species (Zhang & Maddison 2008).

In contrast, there is no Sahulian counterpart to the neotropical Amycoida. The Amycoida can be separated from a clade containing all other known salticoids (Maddison and Hedin 2003, Maddison *et al* 2008) and hence *might be* more ancient in origin than the Euophryinae, or a clade comprising the Astioida, Marpissoida and related genera. There are at least three plausible explanations for the lack of amycoids in Sahul. First, this largely tropical group may not have been part of the higher latitude, seasonal fauna that traversed Antarctica prior to the end of the Eocene. As noted by Sanmartín & Ronquist (2004), *there has been surprisingly little biotic exchange between the northern tropical and the southern temperate regions of South America, especially for animals.* Second, the common ancestor of this *modern group* (as defined by existing species, and not by fossils) may not be that ancient. Finally, if amycoid lineages did in fact occupy Antarctica and Sahul, these may not have survived to the present. A parallel to this can be found in the extinction of monotremes in South America (Pascual *et al* 1992).

The salticid fauna of Sunda is at least as diverse as that of Sahul, drawing from many large genera that are characteristic of tropical forests from Africa to South and Southeast Asia. At the same time, this is a distinctively different fauna, dominated by heliophanines, plexippoids, spartaeines, and many other, smaller groups with limited representation in Sahul (also noted by Richardson *et al* 2006). The long-term continuity and enormity of the African-Eurasian land mass makes it difficult, in most cases, to identify a center of diversification for most groups.

Island hopping in the Neogene

As will be discussed below, high-latitude Australia was a long distance from equatorial Southeast Asia in the Eocene, but has slowly approached it ever since. If we assume that a group of Palaeo-Euophryinae originated in Sahul during or after the Eocene (Hill 2009b, 2009c), northern (lower latitude) representatives of this group may have been the first to cross into Southeast Asia, subsequently evolving into at least some of the Old World euophryine genera that we observe today. By comparison, relatively few astioids have made the crossing even today, and the Astioida may represent a newer group, or a higher latitude (seasonal) Australian group that has been evolving into tropical rainforest forms more slowly, with a more recent introduction into Southeast Asia and little diversification there. The notable exception to this pattern is the very large genus *Myrmarachne* (Edwards & Benjamin 2009), which has been successfully speciating over a Worldwide distribution. At the same time, the greater known generic diversity of the Myrmarachninae resides in Sahul, and larger radiation of *Myrmarachne,* if not the genus itself, may be relatively recent.

With respect to movement in the opposite direction, from Sunda to Sahul, we do find successful heliophanine and plexippoid species in Sahul at the present time, but no new genera. This indicates that these groups were relatively recent introductions to Sahul, and they have been there long enough to speciate (or are at least morphologically distinct from Sundan counterparts), but have not been there long enough to diversify into new genera.

Wallacea has become a very important laboratory for the study of post-Eocene migration and speciation (for example, New 2002, G. K. Brown *et al* 2006, Braby & Pierce 2007, De Bruyn & Mather 2007, Jønsson *et al* 2008, Outlaw & Voelker 2008, van Welzen & Slik 2009). One recent study (Rowe *et al* 2008) has indicated that all Sahulian murine rodents (many species associated with at least 25 different genera) resulted from a *single* late Miocene to early Pliocene (~5 Ma) colonization of New Guinea from the west. In the future, detailed studies of the biogeographic phylogeny of the salticids that have crossed this archipelago (in either direction) will also help us to understand the roles of dispersal, varying degrees of isolation related to geological events, and climate change in driving their distribution and speciation.

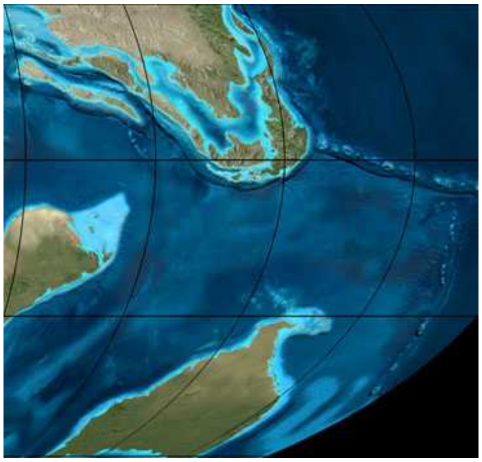
The reported salticid fauna of New Zealand (Żabka *et al* 2002, Prószyński 2009, 2010, Platnick 2010) is small and for the most part derivative of the temperate astioid fauna of Australia, with some apparently recent speciation (particularly of '*Trite*'), but no significant diversification at the genus level. Żabka *et al* (2002) discussed possible routes of trans Tasman Sea dispersal from Australia to New Zealand, which include rafting, ballooning, and the *human agency*. New Zealand started to move away from Antarctica and Australia in the Cretaceous ~80 Ma (Goldberg *et al* 2008). Over time, the isolation between Australia and New Zealand has increased, so the fact that New Zealand is dominated by *recent* Australian genera suggests recent colonization. One possibility is that a more ancient New Zealand fauna, if one did exist, was eliminated in competition with newcomers from Australia. But most plant and animal lineages in New Zealand date back only to the end of an extensive Oligocene (~30—21 Ma) submergence of Zealandia, or are the result of late Tertiary (or Neogene) trans-oceanic dispersal, coupled with recent speciation events (Didham 2005, Bauer & Jackman 2006, Knapp *et al* 2007, Goldberg *et al* 2008, Bunce *et al* 2009). There is evidence to suggest that virtually *all* of Zealandia was submerged at this time (Landis *et al* 2008). However, some of the biota of New Zealand and New Caledonia apparently survived this event (Worthy *et al* 2006, Pratt *et al* 2008, Buckley *et al* 2009, Tennyson 2010), perhaps by island hopping. Goldberg *et al* (2008) noted, appropriately, that [the biota of New Zealand] *is, in many respects, more like that of an oceanic archipelago than a continent*. The same could be said for other large islands of the Southwest Pacific, including New Caledonia (Smith *et al* 2007, Grandcolas *et al* 2008).

Patoleta & Żabka (1999) reviewed 39 species of salticids found on islands *near* the Australian (mostly Queensland) coast, and found that they were largely Australian species, or otherwise widely-distributed species. Similarly, Żabka & Nentwig (2002) found that salticids that settled the Krakatau Islands (Sunda) since the volcanic eruption of 1883 were primarily from nearby Sumatra and Java.

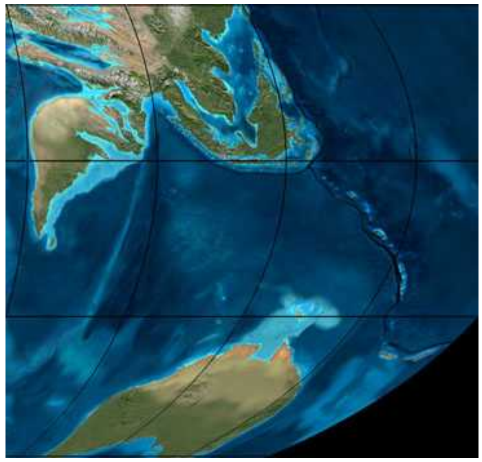
Post-Eocene convergence of Australian and Eurasian plates

Timing of the separation of the northward-bound Australian plate and the relatively stable Indochina division of the Asian plate, or Sunda plate, is of considerable importance for the biogeography of this region. Fossils associated with Dominican Amber have indicated the existence of modern *Neotropical* salticid genera, including the amycine *Thiodina* and the euophryine *Corythalia*, in the 20—15 Ma time frame (Wunderlich 1982, 1988, Wolff 1990, Iturralde-Vinent & MacPhee 1996, Hill & Richman 2009, Hill 2009c, Dunlop *et al* 2010). Thus when looking at the relationship of Sundan to Sahulian *genera* the relative degree of isolation of the two areas since the Eocene should be of great relevance. To determine this separation, we need to consider the relative movement of Sahul and Sunda (Fig. 30).

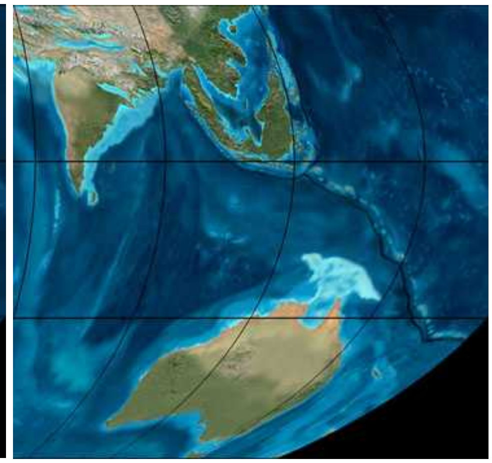
Figure 30. Reconstruction of a region encompassing Sunda and Sahul, from the K/T boundary (65 Ma) to the present. These maps (partial Mollewide, global projections) account for plate tectonics, sedimentation, and the effects of glaciation on sea level. At the K/T boundary, India can be found at the center, left. In subsequent maps it is located at the upper left. *Attribution*: 1—6, Ron Blakely, NAU Geology.



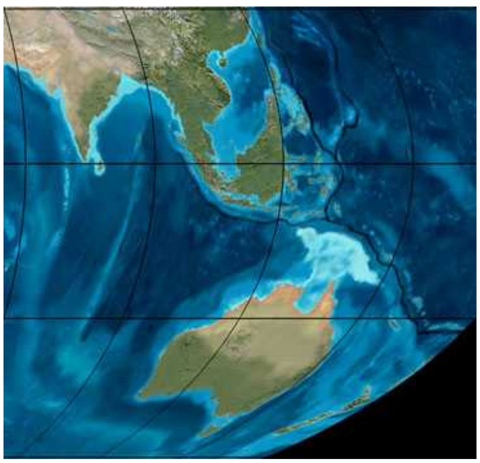
1, 65 Ma (K/T boundary)



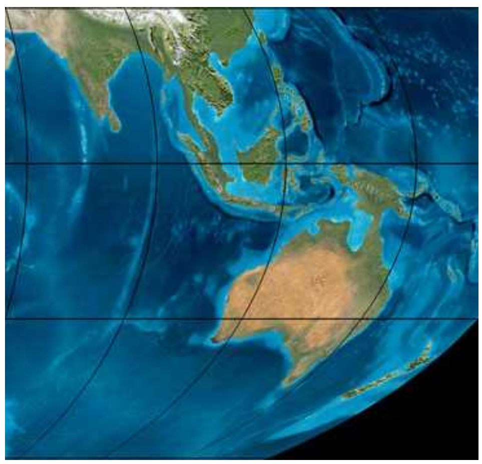
2, 50 Ma (Eocene)



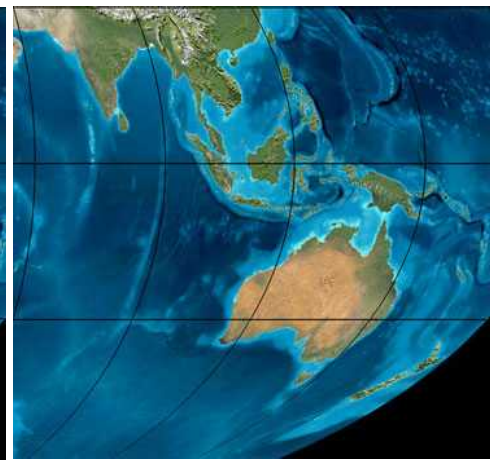
3, 35 Ma (Late Eocene)



4, 20 Ma (Early Miocene)



5, 50 Ka (Late Pleistocene)



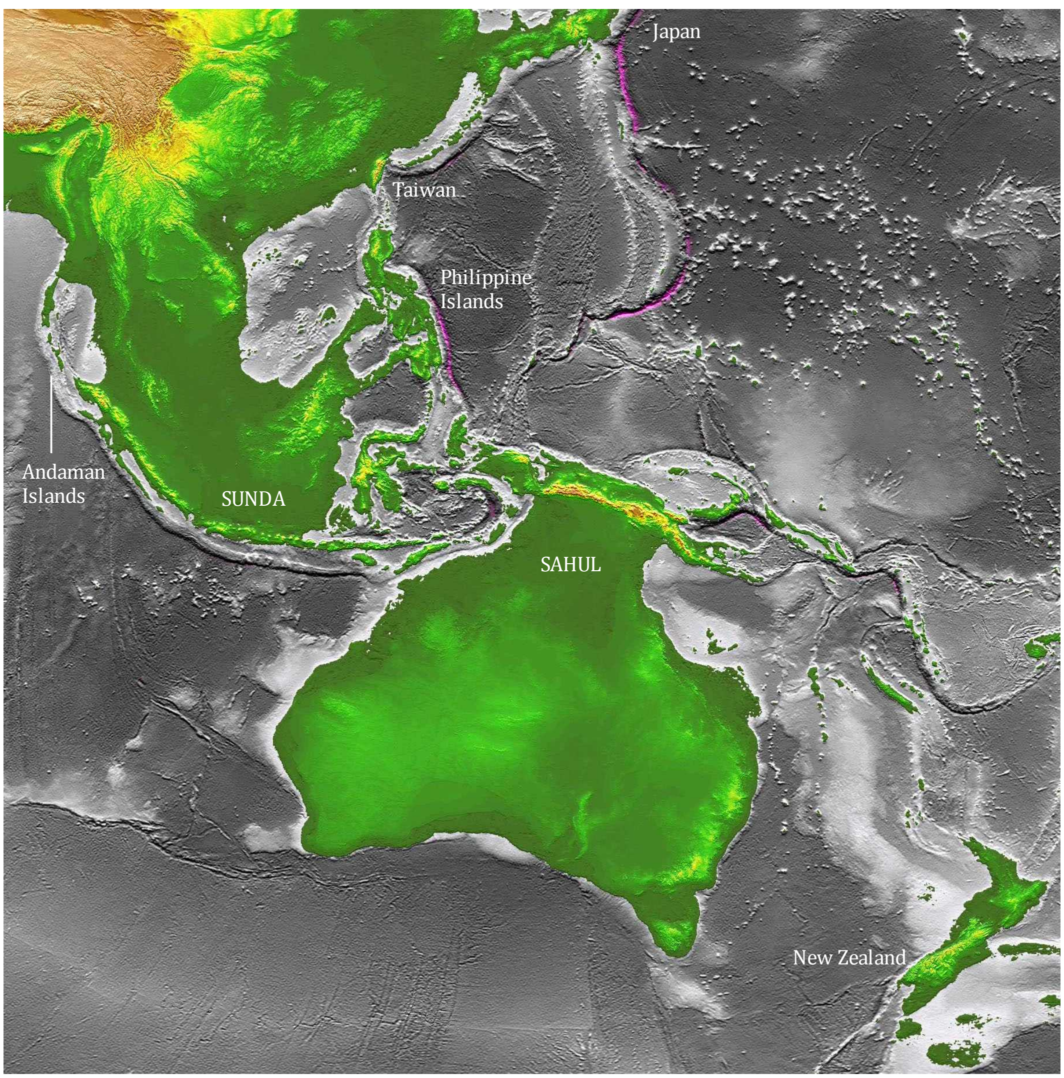
6, Present

Some time during the Eocene, most likely in association with the collision of India with Eurasia, separation of the Indian and Australian plates stopped, and the two plates thus represent a single post-Eocene Australian plate. The timing of this change (~45 Ma) is controversial (Hall 1997a). Since the end of the Eocene (~33 Ma), when the Tasman Plateau was in contact with the Antarctic plate, the southern margin of this Australian plate has been moving northward at a fairly consistent average rate of ~0.5°N/My, 56 km/My, or 56 mm/yr (Brown *et al* 2006, Müller *et al* 2006, Seton & Müller 2008). Movement of the Australian plate north of the present position of New Guinea slowed near the Oligocene/Miocene boundary 26—23 Ma as it entered and filled the Malaysian trench, colliding with the massive Ontong Java Plateau (a western Pacific feature formed ~120 Ma; Korenaga 2005), but then quickly resumed its more rapid northward movement in that area (Hall 1997a, Tregoning 2002, Knesel et al 2008). More recently, movement of Australia has been even faster, at 68—69 mm/yr (Bird 2003). Thus a time frame of 20—15 Ma puts Australia *at least* 1120—840 km south of its present position, in a much more temperate, and isolated, location. Sahul represents the continental shelf of the Australian plate, as well as any Pacific island arcs or terranes that have accreted to this shelf since the Eocene, to the north and east of New Guinea (Tregoning *et al* 2000, Hill & Hall 2002, Stanaway 2008). New Guinea consists of the northern part of the Australian plate with about 32 different terranes that have accreted to it (Heads 2006). Most of the Australian plate is comprised of deep-sea floor, not continental shelf, and it is a common mistake to assume that a collision between basaltic ocean plates implies a connection between continental land masses.

Since the Cretaceous, the shoreline of Australia has not simply followed the rise and fall of global sea-level, but has gradually tilted downward by about 300 m to the northeast. Recently published models of this tilt indicate that from the Cretaceous through most of the Eocene the Sahul region between present-day Australia and New Guinea was well above sea-level. This tilt has also been closely associated with subduction of the Australian plate (Müller 2006, Heine *et al* 2009, DiCaprio *et al* 2009). This recent work differs somewhat from the earlier views of a submerged Sahul plateau depicted in Fig. 30.

It is thought that the Makassar Strait, associated with the Wallace Line to the east of Borneo, has been deep since its fomation in the Eocene (~42 Ma; Moss & Wilson 1998, Alfarao *et al* 2008). Some of the islands of present-day Wallacea, including part of Sulawesi, were actually carried north to their present position by the Australian plate after a collision with the Philippine Sea/Molucca Sea plate, forced into a clockwise rotation (Hall 1997a, 1997b, Gaina & Müller 2007). The southern Banda arc, including Timor, has now accreted to the subducting Australian plate, and there is no subduction at the Timor Trough separating that island from Australia (Geinrich *et al* 1996, Kreemer & Holt 2000, Hall 2001). Wallacean islands have a complex history that includes the accretion of island arcs and the disappearance of ocean basins over the last 50 My, and have always been isolated from Sunda, even during glacial maxima (Fig. 31; Hall 1997b, Moss & Wilson 1998, van Welzen *et al* 2005, Gaina & Müller 2007, Rowe *et al* 2008).

Figure 31. Reconstruction of Australasia and Southeast Asia based on a 110m drop in sea level during the Last Glacial Maximum (~19 Ka). At this time terrestrial Sahul extended from Tasmania to New Guinea. A much larger Sunda, along with Japan and Taiwan, was broadly joined to continental Asia. Sunda and Sahul were still separated by the deep ocean channels and basins of Wallacea at this time. *Attribution*: NOAA National Geophysical Data Center.



The Sunda (Sundaland, Indochinese, Southeast Asian) plate is part of a much larger Eurasian plate. Although presently moving toward the E—ESE at ~11—14 mm/yr, this region has been dominated by much faster WNW movement of the Pacific plate, in collision with the Philippine plate, since the 26—23 Ma collision of the Australian plate with the Ontong Java Plateau (Hall 1997a, Bird 2003, Clements & Hall 2007, Knesel *et al* 2008, Xiong *et al* 2009). Since the Eocene (~33 Ma), the equatorial position of Sunda (Borneo, Sumatra, Java) has been relatively constant. The volcanic islands of southern Sunda that parallel the Java Trench (Sumatra, Java, Bali) are clearly the result of the rapid post-Eocene subduction of the Australian plate (Whittaker et al 2007). Much of Sunda has been submerged intermittently during the Pleistocene during interglacial periods, and most recently *since* the Last Glacial Maximum, ~30—19 Ka (Voris 2000, Steinke *et al* 2003, Sathiamurthy & Voris 2006). In the Miocene, most of the present area of these islands was either below sea-level, or non-existent, and much of the presently-submerged Sunda Shelf to the north and east was above sea-level, but erosional (Clements & Hall 2007).

Plate boundaries used to describe plate movement are often (by necessity) simplifications or abstractions used to build mathematical models of a more complex reality. The *detailed* plate structure of the area from Wallacea to the east of New Guinea is actually very complex or fragmented, varying from island to island, and its history may never be completely known because much of the ocean floor between older island groups has now disappeared through subduction. The present-day island archipelago of Wallacea represents part of this continuing process of sea floor subduction and terrane accretion along the boundaries of *microplates* associated with the Australian, Pacific, Eurasian or Oriental, and Philippine plates. Hall (1997a, 1997b) has produced global views that reflect some of the complexity of this movement.

Climate and flora past and present

Terrestrial impact of the Cretaceous—Tertiary extinction event (~65.5 Ma) varied greatly with distance from the Chicxulub, Mexico site of impact. The immediate depositional impact on nearby areas of North America was catastrophic (more than 50 m of deposition in southern Mexico, and ~2 m in the Western Interior of the United States). On the opposite side of the planet, in Australia, associated deposition was 20 cm or less (McLoughlin *et al* 2008, Schulte *et al* 2010). Remarkably, seed ferns (Corystospermaceae: †*Komlopteris*), a group that otherwise disappeared at the end of the Cretaceous, survived in Tasmania for at least 13 My after that extinction event. This, as well as the presence of other relict plant and animal species in Australia, New Caledonia, New Zealand and nearby islands, supports the view that the area served as a major refugium after the Chicxulub impact, and a major source of species for the subsequent Cenozoic radiation (McLoughlin *et al* 2008).

Recent tropical monsoon forests of Malaysia are part of a greater Indo-Malaysian (or Tropical Asian) flora that includes mainland Southeast Asia, and extends north to the southern-most reaches of China (Hua 2008). Since the Eocene collision of India with the Asian continent (~45 Ma), plant taxa have radiated in both directions between India and Southeast Asia (Bande & Prakash 1986), and include those that rafted on the Indian subcontinent as it moved away from present-day Africa and Madagascar (Morley 1998, Conti *et al* 2002, van Welzen *et al* 2005). Study of fossil pollen (*Palynology*) indicates a transition from a warm temperate (*Picea*, *Pinus*, *Sequoia*, *Taxodium*, *Tsuga*) to a tropical (*Calophyllum*, *Crudia*, Dipterocarpaceae, *Lagerstroemia*, *Radermachera*) climate in Thailand during the Oligocene and Miocene, perhaps as a result of the shift of at least part of this land mass toward its presently tropical latitude (Songtham et al 2003). Detailed study of the phylogeny of Southeast Asian stone oaks (*Lithocarpus*) has indicated continuity of a tropical climate in Southeast Asia for at least 40 My, with high levels of local endemism, particularly in Borneo (Cannon & Manos 2003). Since the last glacial maximum (LGM, ~19 Ka), the wet forests of Sunda have been greatly reduced, and the distribution of forest ecotypes has changed (Xiang-Jun *et al* 2002, Cannon *et al* 2009). As recently as 10.2—7 Ka (early Holocene) temperatures on higher elevations associated with the continental slope of Sunda, now associated with

Northern Thailand, Laos, and Myanmar, may have been significantly cooler (Xiao-Mei *et al* 2007).

When attached to Antarctica during the Eocene, southeastern Australia was dominated by a *Notofagus* (Southern Beech) rainforest, including many taxa presently found in Northern Queensland and New Guinea (Crisp *et al* 2004, Cook & Crisp 2005). Fossil wood from the Cretaceous to Early Tertiary of the Antarctic Peninsula includes many taxa (including Araucariaceae, Cunoniaceae, Gunneraceae, Lauraceae, Monimiaceae, Myrtaceae, Notofagaceae Podocarpaceae, some Protaceae and Sterculiaceae) presently associated with the temperate forests of Australia, montane New Guinea, New Zealand, and southern South America, reflecting the continuity of a cool to warm, temperate to sub-tropical, moist, high latitude climate across Australamerica (Robbins 1961, Hill 2009c). The phylogeny and biogeography of the recent Araucariaceae also reflects this Australamerican distribution (Dettman & Clifford 2005). There is evidence for a significant warming trend in the Eocene, associated with increasing diversification of flora (Poole et al 2001, Hill 2009c). Radiation of the Myrtaceae (including *Eucalyptus*, *Callistemon* or bottlebrush, and many other genera) has played a very important role in the development of the Australian flora since the Eocene (Specht & Specht 2005). Pollen of Myrtaceae is known from South America in the Maastrictian, and from Australia as early as the Paleocene (Rozefelds 1996).

Isolation of Antarctica and the development of the Antarctic Circumpolar Current in the Oligocene was associated with global cooling and development of a steep north to south temperature gradient in Australia. Subsequent movement of this continent into the subtropical high pressure zone led to seasonal drought and a more arid climate in general. Higher aridity associated with the origin of the Nullarbor Plain in the south appears to have separated the flora of SW from SE Australia 14—13 Ma (Crisp & Cook 2007). *Extreme* wet-dry cycles and the recent aridity of the interior appear to have originated only ~2.9 Ma, in the Pliocene, a trend that continues in recent glacial—interglacial cycles (Ray & Adams 2001, Hope *et al* 2004). Vegetation changes have been significant, including extensive radiation of the eucalypts (Myrtaceae) that dominate much of Australia today. At the same time, the present-day Australian flora exhibits much evolutionary continuity with plant life of the earlier Eocene forests (Crisp *et al* 2004). Presently, the major centers of plant diversity and endemism in mainland Australia lie in the extreme southwest (near Perth) and in the eastern coastal region from Melbourne to Tasmania and north to the Cape York Peninsula (Crisp *et al* 1999, 2001). Richardson *et al* (2006) have recently correlated the distribution of recent Australian salticid genera with climate.

New Guinea presently shares many floral elements with Australia, but has a much larger area of upland tropical (*Notofagus*) forest (Robbins 1961), several relatively small pockets of tropical eucalypt woodland and forest in the south (corresponding to flora that extends across northern Australia), and very extensive areas of lowland tropical (*Irian*) forest, a forest that is now found in only a few pockets in the northern-most parts of Australia (Crisp *et al* 1999). With a complex geological history, and a complex geography, *endemism* is rampant in tropical New Guinea. A recent study (Polhemus et al 2004) of the freshwater flora and fauna of New Guinea and surrounding islands listed 35 distinct and isolated areas of endemism.

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Appendix

This appendix is included to document the identity and general distribution of the genera, species, and clade assignments that were used to chart the distribution of salticids from Sunda to Sahul. Some additional genera and species from the neighboring areas of the Southwest Pacific have also been included for reference. The primary source for the species list was Platnick (2010), with additional validation from Prószyński (2009, 2010). Other references that were consulted with respect to the assignment of genera to clades are indicated under each genus, and a list of these works is provided at the end of this appendix. This only constitutes one view of these salticids at one point in time, and much of this information can be expected to change as more species are found, others are recognized as synonyms, and we gain a better understanding of the phylogeny of the Salticidae.

***Abracadabrella* Żabka 1991**
ASTIOIDA (Żabka 1991)
Queensland
Abracadabrella birdsville Żabka 1991
Marptusa elegans L. Koch 1879
South Australia
Abracadabrella lewiston Żabka 1991
***Adoxotoma* Simon 1909**
ASTIOIDA (Wanless 1988, Żabka 1991, Żabka 2001, Żabka 2004)
New South Wales
Adoxotoma bargo Żabka 2001
Adoxotoma chionopogon Simon 1909
Adoxotoma hannae Żabka 2001
Adoxotoma justyniae Żabka 2001
New Zealand
Adoxotoma forsteri Żabka 2004
Western Australia
Adoxotoma nigroolivacea Simon 1909
***Afraflacilla* Berland & Millot 1941**
(Junior synonym of *Pseudicius* Simon 1885 after Prószyński 2009, 2010)
HELIOPHANINAE (Berry *et al* 1998, Żabka & Gray 2002, Maddison *et al* 2008)
New Guinea
Afraflacilla courti Żabka 1993
New South Wales
Afraflacilla gunbar Żabka & Gray 2002
Northern Territory
Afraflacilla vestjensi Żabka 1993
Victoria
Afraflacilla yeni Żabka 1993
Western Australia
Afraflacilla millidgei Żabka & Gray 2002
Afraflacilla stridulator Żabka 1993
Western Australia, Queensland
Afraflacilla grayorum Żabka 1993
Western Australia, Victoria
Afraflacilla huntorum Żabka 1993
***Agorius* Thorell, 1877**
(Szűts 2003a)
Borneo
Agorius borneensis Edmunds & Prószyński 2001
Agorius saaristoi Prószyński 2009
Java, Lombok
Agorius cinctus Simon 1901
Malaysia, Singapore
Agorius constrictus Simon 1901
New Guinea, New Britain
Agorius baloghi Szüts 2003
Philippines
Agorius semirufus Simon 1901
Sulawesi
Agorius gracilipes Thorell 1877
Agorius lindu Prószyński 2009
Sumatra
Agorius formicinus Simon 1903
Agorius kerinci Prószyński 2009
***Allococalodes* Wanless 1982**
COCALODINAE (Wanless 1982, Maddison 2009)
New Guinea
Allococalodes alticeps Wanless 1982
Allococalodes cornutus Wanless 1982
Allococalodes madidus Maddison 2009
***Araneotanna* Özdikmen & Kury 2006**
New Hebrides
Tanna ornatipes Berland 1938
***Arasia* Simon 1901**
ASTIOIDA (Wanless 1988, Żabka 1991, Żabka 2002, Maddison *et al* 2008)
New Guinea
Arasia eucalypti Gardzińska 1996
New South Wales
Arasia mullion Żabka 2002
Queensland
Astia mollicoma L. Koch 1880
***Artabrus* Simon 1902**
(Zhang *et al* 2003)
Gilbert Islands
Plexippus planipudens Karsch 1881
Java, Singapore
Plexippus erythrocephalus C. L. Koch 1846

Philippines
Artabrus jolensis Simon 1902
***Aruana* Strand 1911**
ASTIOIDA (Wanless 1988)
Aru Islands
Aruana silvicola Strand 1911
New Guinea
Lyssorthrus vanstraeleni Roewer 1938
***Aruattus* Logunov & Azarkina** 2008
EUOPHRYINAE (Logunov & Azarkina 2008)
Aru Islands, Kai Besar
Aruattus agostii Logunov & Azarkina 2008
***Ascyltus* Karsch 1878**
EUOPHRYINAE (Żabka 1991, Berry *et al* 1997, Berry *et al* 1998, Hill 2009a)
Fiji
Ascyltus rhizopora Berry, Beatty & Prószyński 1997
Fiji, Samoa
Ascyltus similis Berry, Beatty & Prószyński 1997
Funafuti
Hyllus audax Rainbow 1897
Hyllus ferox Rainbow 1897
New Guinea, Samoa
Hasarius lautus Keyserling 1881
Pacific Islands
Hyllus pterygodes L. Koch 1865
Queensland, Fiji
Ascyltus divinus Karsch 1878
Sulawesi
Ascyltus minahassae Merian 1911
Tonga
Attus opulentus Walckenaer 1837
***Asemonea* O. Pickard-Cambridge 1869**
ASEMONEAE (Maddison 1995c, Wanless 1980b, Szűts 2000)
Kenya, Tanzania, South Africa, Queensland
Asemonea stella Wanless 1980
Malaysia
Asemonea pinangensis Wanless 1980
Myanmar
*Asemonea cristat*a Thorell 1895
*Asemonea pict*a Thorell 1895
Sri Lanka to Thailand
Lyssomanes tenuipes O. Pickard-Cambridge 1869
***Astia* L. Koch 1879**
ASTIOIDA (Wanless 1988, Żabka 1991)
Queensland
Astia colemani Wanless 1988
Astia nodosa L. Koch 1879
Queensland, New South Wales
Astia hariola L. Koch 1879
***Astilodes* Żabka 2009**
ASTIOIDA (Żabka 2009, Prószyński 2010)
Queensland
Astilodes mariae Żabka 2009
***Athamas* O. Pickard-Cambridge 1877**
EUOPHRYINAE (Berry *et al* 1996, Szűts 2003b, Maddison 1995a, Hill 2009a)
New Guinea
Athamas guinensis Jendrzejewska 1995
Athamas nitidus Jendrzejewska 1995
New Hebrides (Efate)
Athamas univittata Berland 1938
New Hebrides, Polynesia
Athamas whitmeei O. Pickard-Cambridge 1877
New Ireland
Athamas debakkeri Szüts 2003
Tahiti
Athamas kochi Jendrzejewska 1995
Athamas tahitiensis Jendrzejewska 1995
***Augustaea* Szombathy 1915**
HELIOPHANINAE (Prószyński 2009)
Singapore
Augustaea formicaria Szombathy 1915
***Avarua* Marples 1955**
Cook Islands (Rarotonga)
Avarua satchelli Marples 1955
***Ballus* C. L. Koch 1850**
BALLINAE (Benjamin 2004)
Myanmar
Ballus tabupumensis Petrunkevitch 1914
***Bathippus* Thorell 1892**
EUOPHRYINAE (Zhang *et al* 2003, Maddison 1995a, Hill 2009a)
Aru Islands
Bathippus dentiferellus Strand 1911
Bathippus seltuttensis Strand 1911
Aru Islands, Kei islands
Bathippus semiannulifer Strand 1911
Borneo
Bathippus manicatus Simon 1902
Bathippus morsitans Pocock 1897
Bathippus sedatus Peckham & Peckham 1907
Bathippus shelfordi Peckham & Peckham 1907
Java
Bathippus palpbuanensis Simon 1902
Kei Islands
Bathippus keyensis Strand 1911
Bathippus waoranus Strand 1911
Malaysia
Bathippus pahang Zhang, Song & Li 2003
Bathippus schalleri Simon 1902
Moluccas
Bathippus kochi Simon 1903
Myanmar
Bathippus birmanicus Thorell 1895
New Guinea
Plexippus brocchus Thorell 1881
Plexippus elaphus Thorell 1881
Plexippus latericus Thorell 1881
Plexippus macrognathus Thorell 1881
Plexippus molossus Thorell 1881
Plexippus oedonychus Thorell 1881
Plexippus oscitans Thorell 1881
Bathippus proboscideus Pocock 1899
Plexippus ringens Thorell 1881
New Guinea, Aru Islands
Plexippus dilanians Thorell 1881
New Guinea, Solomon Islands
Bathippus papuanus Strand 1911
Queensland, New Caledonia
Plexippus montrouzieri Lucas 1869
Singapore
Bathippus digitalis Zhang, Song & Li 2003
Bathippus rectus Zhang, Song & Li 2003
Solomon Islands
Bathippus macroprotopus Pocock 1898
Bathippus rechingeri Kulczyński 1910
Sumatra
Bathippus macilentus Thorell 1890
***Bavia* Simon 1877**
BAVIEAE (Żabka 1991, Berry *et al* 1997, Maddison *et al* 2008)
Aru Islands
Bavia papakula Strand 1911
Caroline Islands
Bavia fedor Berry, Beatty & Prószyński 1997
Bavia sonsoral Berry, Beatty & Prószyński 1997
Malaysia
Maevia capistrata C. L. Koch 1846
Philippines
Bavia gabrieli Barrion 2000
Plexippus planiceps Karsch 1880
Queensland
Acompse modesta Keyserling 1883
Queensland, Gilbert Islands
Acompse valida Keyserling 1882
Singapore, Sumatra, Ryuku Islands to New Guinea, Australia
Salticus sexpunctatus Doleschall 1859
Sulawesi
Bavia thorelli Simon 1901
Sumatra
Bavia decorata Thorell 1890
Marptusa hyans Thorell 1890
Bavia smedleyi Reimoser 1929
Sumatra, Philippines to New Guinea, Australia, Pacific Islands
Bavia aericeps Simon 1877

Vietnam
Bavia annamita Simon 1903
***Bianor* Peckham & Peckham 1886**
PLEXIPPOIDA (Żabka 1991, Maddison 1995b, Maddison *et al* 2008)
Australia, New Zealand
Scythropa maculata Keyserling 1883
Fiji
Bianor vitiensis Berry, Beatty & Prószyński 1996
India to China, Java, Sumatra, Caroline Islands
Bianor incitatus Thorell 1890
India, Vietnam
Bianor pseudomaculatus Logunov 2001
Malaysia
Bianor diversipes Simon 1901
New South Wales
Ballus concolor Keyserling 1882
New Zealand
Salticus compactus Urquhart 1885
Sri Lanka, India to China, Vietnam, Indonesia
Ballus angulosus Karsch 1879
Vietnam
Bianor monster Żabka 1985
***Bindax* Thorell 1892**
EUOPHRYINAE (Maddison 1995a, Hill 2009a)
Solomon Islands
Eustirognathus oscitans Pocock 1898
Sulawesi
Plexippus chalcocephalus Thorell 1877
***Bocus* Peckham & Peckham 1892**
Myrmarachninae (Wanless 1978b, Edwards & Benjamin 2009)
Borneo
Bocus angusticollis Deeleman-Reinhold & Floren 2003
Philippines
Bocus excelsus Peckham & Peckham 1892
Bocus philippinensis Wanless 1978
***'Breda'* Peckham & Peckham 1894**
ASTIOIDA (Maddison *et al* 2008)
This spider should not be included in the Neotropical marpissine genus *Breda* (G. B. Edwards, personal communication)
Australia, Tasmania
Marptusa jovialis L. Koch 1879
***Brettus* Thorell 1895**
SPARTAEINAE (Wanless 1979, Wanless 1984a, Logunov & Azarkina 2007)
Borneo
Brettus storki Logunov & Azarkina 2008
Myanmar
Brettus cingulatus Thorell 1895
Sulawesi
Macopaeus celebensis Merian 1911
***Bristowia* Reimoser 1934** (Szűts 2004)
India, China, Japan, Korea, Krakatau, Vietnam
Bristowia heterospinosa Reimoser 1934
***Bulolia* Żabka 1996**
EUOPHRYINAE (Szűts 2003b)
New Guinea
Bulolia excentrica Żabka 1996
Bulolia ocellata Żabka 1996
***Burmattus* Prószyński 1992**
Myanmar
Plexippus albopunctatus Thorell 1895
Myanmar to China, Japan, Vietnam
Plexippus pococki Thorell 1895
***Canama* Simon 1903**
EUOPHRYINAE (Żabka 1991, Maddison 1995a, Hill 2009a)
Borneo
Canama rutila Peckham & Peckham 1907
Kei Islands
Canama inquirenda Strand 1911
Malaysia
Plexippus lacerans Thorell 1881
Moluccas
Plexippus dorcas Thorell 1881
New Guinea
Salticus forceps Doleschall 1859
Queensland
Plexippus hinnuleus Thorell 1881
***Carrhotus* Thorell 1891**
PHILAEUS GROUP (Maddison *et al* 2008)
Borneo
Eugasmia olivacea Peckham & Peckham 1907
China, Vietnam to Java
Ergane coronata Simon 1885
India to China, Java
Plexippus viduus C. L. Koch 1846
India, Myanmar
Carrhotus tristis Thorell 1895
Java
Carrhotus aeneochelis Strand 1907
Malaysia
Carrhotus malayanus Prószyński 1992
Myanmar
Ergane pulchella Thorell 1895
Philippines
Eris barbatus Karsch 1880
Reunion, India to Sulawesi
Plexippus sannio Thorell 1877
***Ceglusa* Thorell 1895**
Myanmar
Ceglusa polita Thorell 1895
***Chalcolecta* Simon 1884**
DIOLENIEAE (Gardinska & Żabka 2005)
Moluccas
Chalcolecta dimidiata Simon 1884
Moluccas, Sulawesi
Chalcolecta bitaeniata Simon 1884
New Guinea, Queensland
Marptusa prensitans Thorell 1881
***Chalcoscirtus* Bertkau 1880**
EUOPHRYINAE (Maddison & Hedin 2003)
Vietnam
Chalcoscirtus vietnamensis Żabka 1985
***Chalcotropis* Simon 1902**
EUOPHRYINAE (Maddison 1995a, Maddison & Hedin 2003, Maddison *et al* 2008, Hill 2009a)
Java
Chalcotropis acutefrenata Simon 1902
Philippines
Chalcotropis decemstriata Simon 1902
Chalcotropis luceroi Barrion & Litsinger 1995
Chalcotropis praeclara Simon 1902
Sulawesi
Chalcotropis caelodentata Merian 1911
Chalcotropis celebensis Merian 1911
Chalcotropis radiata Simon 1902
Tonga
Hasarius insularis Keyserling 1881
***Charippus* Thorell 1895**
ASTIOIDA (Wanless 1988)
Myanmar
Charippus errans Thorell 1895
***Cheliceroides* Żabka 1985**
China, Vietnam
Cheliceroides longipalpus Żabka 1985
***Chinattus* Logunov 1999**
HASARIEAE (Maddison et al 2008)
China, Vietnam
Phintella tibialis Żabka 1985
Taiwan
Chinattus taiwanensis Bao & Peng 2002
***Chrysilla* Thorell 1887**
HELIOPHANINAE (Żabka 1992, Berry *et al* 1996)
Myanmar
Chrysilla delicata Thorell 1892
Myanmar to China, Vietnam
Chrysilla lauta Thorell 1887
New South Wales
Epiblemum pilosum Karsch 1878
Sumatra
Chrysilla doriai Thorell 1890
***Clynotis* Simon 1901**
ASTIOIDA (Żabka 1991, Maddison et al 2008)
Auckland Islands

Cosmophasis archeyi Berland, 1931
Australia
Icius severus L. Koch 1879
New Zealand
Clynotis barresi Hogg 1909
Attus saxatilis Urquhart 1886
Queensland
Icius semiater L. Koch 1879
Icius semiferrugineus L. Koch 1879
Queensland, New South Wales
Icius albobarbatus L. Koch, 1879
Snares Island
Clynotis knoxi Forster 1964

***Cobanus* F. O. Pickard-Cambridge 1900**
All of the other species placed in this genus are neotropical.
EUOPHRYINAE (Maddison 1995a, Hill 2009a)
Borneo
Cobanus beebei Petrunkevitch, 1914

***Cocalodes* Pocock 1897**
COCALODINAE (Wanless 1982, Maddison 2009)
Amboina, Papua New Guinea
Cocalus macellus Thorell 1878
Ceram Island, Yule Island Papua New Guinea
Cocalus longipes Thorell 1881
Halmahera Island
Cocalodes cygnatus Wanless 1982
New Guinea
Cocalodes expers Wanless 1982
Cocalodes innotabilis Wanless 1982
Cocalodes leptopus Pocock 1897
Cocalodes longicornis Wanless 1982
Cocalodes papuanus Simon 1900
Cocalodes platnicki Wanless 1982
Cocalus protervus Thorell 1881
Cocalodes thoracicus Szombathy 1915
Cocalodes turgidus Wanless 1982

***Cocalus* C. L. Koch 1846**
SPARTAEINAE (Wanless 1981c, Żabka 1991)
Amboina
Cocalus limbatus Thorell, 1878
Bintang Island, New Guinea
Cocalus concolor C. L. Koch 1846
Queensland
Cocalus gibbosus Wanless 1981
Sumatra
Cocalus murinus Simon 1899

***Coccorchestes* Thorell 1881**
EUOPHRYINAE (Griswold 1984, Żabka 1991)
New Guinea
Coccorchestes aiyura Balogh 1980
Coccorchestes biak Balogh 1980
Coccorchestes biroi Balogh 1980
Coccorchestes blendae Thorell 1881
Coccorchestes buszkoae Prószyński 1971
Coccorchestes clavifemur Balogh 1979
Coccorchestes fenicheli Balogh 1980
Coccorchestes fluviatilis Balogh 1980
Coccorchestes giluwe Balogh 1980
Coccorchestes gressitti Balogh 1979
Coccorchestes hamatus Balogh 1980
Coccorchestes hastatus Balogh 1980
Coccorchestes huon Balogh 1980
Coccorchestes ifar Balogh 1980
Coccorchestes ildikoae Balogh 1979
Coccorchestes jahilnickii Prószyński 1971
Coccorchestes jimmi Balogh 1980
Coccorchestes kaindi Balogh 1980
Coccorchestes karimui Balogh 1980
Coccorchestes mcadami Balogh 1980
Coccorchestes missim Balogh 1980
Coccorchestes otto Balogh 1980
Coccorchestes piora Balogh 1980
Coccorchestes quinquespinosus Balogh 1980
Coccorchestes rufipes Thorell 1881
Coccorchestes sinofi Balogh 1980
Coccorchestes sirunki Balogh 1980
Coccorchestes staregai Prószyński 1971
Coccorchestes suspectus Balogh 1980
Coccorchestes szentivanyi Balogh 1980
Coccorchestes taeniatus Balogh 1980
Coccorchestes tapini Balogh 1980
Coccorchestes triplex Balogh 1980
Coccorchestes vanapa Balogh 1980
Coccorchestes verticillatus Balogh 1980
Coccorchestes vicinus Balogh 1980
Coccorchestes vogelkop Balogh 1980
Coccorchestes waris Balogh 1980
New Britain
Coccorchestes inermis Balogh 1980
Queensland
Coccorchestes ferreus Griswold 1984

***Colyttus* Thorell 1891**
EUOPHRYINAE (Maddison 1995a, Hill 2009a)
China, Vietnam
Colyttus lehtineni Żabka 1985
Sumatra, Moluccas
Colyttus bilineatus Thorell 1891

***Copocrossa* Simon 1901**
BALLINAE (Żabka 1991, Benjamin 2004)
Malaysia
Copocrossa politiventris Simon 1901
Queensland
Stenodina tenuilineata Simon 1900
Sumatra
Copocrossa harpina Simon 1903

***Corambis* Simon 1901**
New Caledonia, Loyalty Islands
Hyctia insignipes Simon 1880

***Cosmophasis* Simon 1901**
HELIOPHANINAE (Żabka 1991, Żabka 1992, Berry *et al* 1997, Maddison et al 2008)
Andaman Islands
Cyllobelus miniaceomicans Simon 1888
Aru Islands
Cosmophasis maculiventris Strand 1911
Caroline Islands
Cosmophasis arborea Berry, Beatty & Prószyński 1997
Cosmophasis muralis Berry, Beatty & Prószyński 1997
India to Sumatra
Cosmophasis umbratica Simon 1903
Java
Maevia cypria Thorell 1890
Kei islands
Cosmophasis orsimoides Strand 1911
Malaysia to Australia
Plexippus thalassinus C. L. Koch 1846
Myanmar
Maevia psittacina Thorell 1887
New Guinea
Maevia monacha Thorell 1881
New Guinea, Australia, Micronesia
Sobara bitaeniata Keyserling 1882
New Guinea, Queensland, Solomon Islands
Amycus micarioides L. Koch 1880
New Hebrides
Maevia chlorophthalma Simon 1898
Cosmophasis risbeci Berland 1938
Philippines
Cosmophasis estrellaensis Barrion & Litsinger 1995
Cosmophasis parangpilota Barrion & Litsinger 1995
Cosmophasis trioipina Barrion & Litsinger 1995
Queensland
Cosmophasis micans L. Koch 1880
Amycus modestus L. Koch 1880
Selaophora obscura Keyserling 1882
Singapore
Maevia quadricincta Simon 1885
Solomon Islands, Seychelles
Cosmophasis squamata Kulczyński, 1910
Sulawesi
Cosmophasis masarangi Merian 1911
Sumatra

Maevia laticlavia Thorell 1892
Vellutus weyersi Simon 1899
Sumatra, Java
Maevia marxii Thorell 1890
Sumatra to New Guinea
Salticus viridifasciatus Doleschall 1859
Timor
Cosmophasis albomaculata Schenkel 1944
Vietnam
Cosmophasis longiventris Simon 1903
***Cucudeta* Maddison 2009**
COCALODINAE (Maddison 2009)
New Guinea
Cucudeta gahavisuka Maddison 2009
Cucudeta uzet Maddison 2009
Cucudeta zabkai Maddison 2009
***Cyrba* Simon 1876**
SPARTAEINAE (Wanless 1984a, Wanless 1984b, Żabka 1991)
Borneo
Cyrba armillata Peckham & Peckham 1907
Somalia, Sudan to China, Australia
Euophrys ocellata Kroneberg 1875
***Cytaea* Keyserling 1882**
EUOPHRYINAE (Żabka 1991, Maddison 1995a, Berry *et al* 1998, Maddison *et al* 2008, Hill 2009a)
Amboina
Plexippus laticeps Thorell 1878
Andaman Islands
Cytaea albolimbata Simon 1888
Aru Islands
Cytaea haematicoides Strand 1911
Caroline Islands
Cytaea ponapensis Berry, Beatty & Prószyński 1998
Cytaea rai Berry, Beatty & Prószyński 1998
Fiji
Cytaea koronivia Berry, Beatty & Prószyński 1998
Cytaea nausori Berry, Beatty & Prószyński 1998
Cytaea vitiensis Berry, Beatty & Prószyński 1998
Java
Hasarius dispalans Thorell, 1892
Cytaea haematica Simon 1902
Java, Sumatra
Cytaea oreophila Simon 1902
Kei Islands
Cytaea albichelis Strand 1911
Lombok
Cytaea aeneomicans Simon 1902
Myanmar
Cytaea guentheri Thorell 1895
New Guinea
Plexippus argentosus Thorell 1881
Plexippus catellus Thorell 1891
Cytaea laodamia Hogg 1918
Plexippus mitellatus Thorell 1881
Plexippus nimbatus Thorell 1881
Attus ruber Walckenaer 1837
Cytaea sylvia Hogg 1915
New Guinea, Queensland
Plexippus frontaliger Thorell 1881
Hasarius plumbeiventris Keyserling, 1881
New Hebrides
Cytaea fibula Berland 1938
Cytaea flavolineata Berland 1938
New South Wales
Hasarius clarovittatus Keyserling 1881
New South Wales, Samoa
Attus pisculus L. Koch
Philippines to Australia
Salticus sinuatus Doleschall, 1859
Queensland
Hasarius nigriventris Keyserling 1881
Plexippus severus Thorell 1881
Queensland, New South Wales
Hasarius barbatissimus Keyserling 1881
Samoa
Cytaea trispinifera Marples 1955
Solomon Islands
Cytaea lepida Kulczyński, 1910
Taiwan
Cytaea levii Peng & Li 2002
Western Australia
Cytaea morrisoni Dunn 1951
***Damoetas* Peckham & Peckham 1886**
Myrmarachninae (Żabka 1991, Edwards & Benjamin 2009)
Queensland, New South Wales
Scirtetes nitidus L. Koch 1880
***Depreissia* Lessert, 1942**
Borneo
Depreissia decipiens Deeleman-Reinhold & Floren 2003
***Dexippus* Thorell 1891**
Sumatra
Dexippus kleini Thorell 1891
Taiwan
Dexippus taiwanensis Peng & Li 2002
***Diolenius* Thorell, 1870**
DIOLENIAE (Żabka 1991, Gardzińska & Żabka 2006)
Amboina, New Guinea
Attus phrinoides Walckenaer 1837
Biak Islands
Diolenius angustipes Gardzińska & Żabka 2006
Moluccas
Diolenius armatissimus Thorell 1881
Diolenius insignitus Gardzińska & Żabka 2006
Moluccas, New Guinea
Diolenius bicinctus Simon 1884
New Guinea
Diolenius albopiceus Hogg 1915
Diolenius amplectens Thorell 1881
Diolenius decorus Gardzińska & Żabka 2006
Diolenius lineatus Gardzińska & Żabka 2006
Diolenius paradoxus Gardzińska & Żabka 2006
Diolenius redimiculatus Gardzińska & Żabka 2006
Diolenius varicus Gardzińska & Żabka 2006
Diolenius virgatus Gardzińska & Żabka 2006
New Guinea, New Britain
Diolenius infulatus Gardzińska & Żabka 2006
Diolenius lugubris Thorell 1881
***Diplocanthopoda* Abraham 1925**
Malaysia
Diplocanthopoda marina Abraham 1925
Malaysia, New Guinea
Marptusa hatamensis Thorell 1881
***Donoessus* Simon 1902**
EUOPHRYINAE (Maddison 1995a, Hill 2009a)
Borneo
Donoessus striatus Simon, 1902
Sumatra
Hasarius nigriceps Simon 1899
***Echeclus* Thorell 1890**
Malaysia
Echeclus concinnus Thorell 1890
***Efate* Berland 1938**
Caroline Islands, Fiji, Guam, New Hebrides, Samoa
Efate albobicinctus Berland 1938
Caroline Islands, Marshall Islands
Efate fimbriatus Berry, Beatty & Prószyński 1996
Fiji
Efate raptor Berry, Beatty & Prószyński 1996
***Emathis* Simon 1899**
Half of the species associated with this genus are from Cuba or Puerto Rico.
EUOPHRYINAE (Maddison 1995a, Hill 2009a)
Philippines
Emathis astorgasensis Barrion & Litsinger 1995
Emathis makilingensis Barrion & Litsinger 1995
Sumatra
Hasarius coprea Thorell 1890
Hasarius scabra Thorell 1890
Sumatra to Philippines
Emathis weyersi Simon 1899
***Epeus* Peckham & Peckham 1886**
PLEXIPPOIDA (Maddison & Hedin 2003, Zhang et al 2003, Maddison et al 2008)

Borneo
Taupoa mira Peckham & Peckham 1907
China, Myanmar, Vietnam
Viciria alboguttata Thorell 1887
China, Vietnam, Malaysia
Epeus glorius Żabka 1985
Java
Evenus tener Simon 1877
Malaysia, Java
Salticus flavobilineatus Doleschall 1859
Philippines
Epeus edwardsi Barrion & Litsinger 1995
Epeus hawigalboguttatus Barrion & Litsinger 1995
Singapore
Epeus furcatus Zhang, Song & Li 2003

***Epocilla* Thorell 1887**
HELIOPHANINAE (Żabka 1992)
Bhutan, Myanmar to Java
Epocilla praetextata Thorell 1887
China to Sulawesi, Seychelles, Hawaii
Plexippus calcaratus Karsch 1880
China, Vietnam
Epocilla blairei Żabka, 1985
India to Malaysia
Opisthoncus aurantiacus Simon 1885
Myanmar
Epocilla innotata Thorell 1895
Sumatra
Epocilla femoralis Simon 1901

***Erasinus* Simon 1899**
(Prószyński 2009)
Borneo
Erasinus gracilis Peckham & Peckham 1907
Java
Erasinus flavibarbis Simon 1902
Sumatra
Erasinus flagellifer Simon 1899

***Ergane* L. Koch 1881**
EUOPHRYINAE (Berry et al 1996, Maddison 1995a, Hill 2009a)
Australia
Ergane insulana L. Koch 1881
Borneo
Afiola benjarei Peckham & Peckham 1907
Northern Territory
Ergane cognata L. Koch 1881
Philippines, Caroline Islands
Ergane carinata Berry, Beatty & Prószyński 1996

***Euophrys* C. L. Koch, 1834**
EUOPHRYINAE (Maddison et al 2008, Maddison 1995a, Hill 2009a)
Many salticids from all regions have been assigned to this genus, although only one (*E. monadnock* Emerton 1891) is reported from temperate North America.
Caroline Islands
Euophrys kororensis Berry, Beatty & Prószyński 1996
Euophrys wanyan Berry, Beatty & Prószyński 1996
Fiji
Euophrys bryophila Berry, Beatty & Prószyński 1996
India, Andaman Islands
Euophrys chiriatapuensis Tikader 1977
Myanmar
Euophrys albopatella Petrunkevitch, 1914
Taiwan
Euophrys albopalpalis Bao & Peng 2002
Euophrys bulbus Bao & Peng 2002
Vietnam
Euophrys cooki Żabka 1985
Euophrys poloi Żabka 1985

***Eupoa* Żabka 1985**
(Maddison et al 2007)
Primarily a Chinese genus, although the type is from Vietnam.
Vietnam
Eupoa Żabka 1985

***Euryattus* Thorell 1881**
EUOPHRYINAE (Żabka 1991, Berry *et al* 1998, Maddison 1995a, Hill 2009a)
Amboina, New Guinea
Salticus venustus Doleschall 1859
New Guinea
Plexippus myiopotami Thorell 1881
Plexipppus porcellus Thorell 1881
New Guinea, Aru Islands
Plotius leopoldi Roewer 1938
Queensland
Plexippus wallacei Thorell 1881
Sri Lanka to Queensland
Salticus bleekeri Doleschall 1859
Sulawesi
Plotius celebensis Merian 1911

***Evarcha* Simon 1902**
This is a large genus with a primarily Old World distribution.
PLEXIPPOIDA (Żabka 1991, Maddison 1995b, Maddison & Hedin 2003, Maddison *et al* 2008)
Caroline Islands
Evarcha reiskindi Berry, Beatty & Prószyński 1996
China to Java
Maevia flavocincta C. L. Koch 1846
China, Vietnam
Evarcha bulbosa Żabka 1985
Lombok
Evarcha hyllinella Strand 1913
Myanmar
Ergane pulchella Thorell 1895
Queensland
Hasarius infrastriatus Keyserling 1881
Sri Lanka, Java
Colopsus cancellatus Simon 1902
Sumatra, Java
Plexippus gausapatus Thorell 1890
Thailand
Evarcha petrae Prószyński 1992
Vietnam
Evarcha bicuspidata Peng & Li 2003
Vietnam to China, Bhutan
Evarcha pococki Żabka 1985

***Flacillula* Strand 1932**
(Berry *et al* 1997)
Caroline Islands
Flacillula nitens Berry, Beatty & Prószyński 1997
Caroline Islands, Niue, Samoa, Cook Islands
Flacilla minuta Berland 1929
Java
Flacillula albofrenata Simon 1905
Vietnam
Flacillula incognita Żabka 1985

***Frigga* C. L. Koch 1850**
AELURILLOIDA: FREYINAE (Maddison & Hedin 2003, Prószyński 2010)
Ten Neotropical species of this genus have been described, including this introduced species. The Freyinae is a Neotropical group.
Ecuador, Galapagos Islands, Marquesas, Peru, Queensland
Amycus crocutus Taczanowski 1878

***Furculattus* Balogh 1980**
(Szűts 2003b)
New Guinea, New Britain
Furculattus maxillosus Balogh 1980

***Gambaquezonia* Barrion & Litsinger 1995**
(Edwards 2009)
Philippines
Gambaquezonia itimana Barrion & Litsinger 1995

***Gangus* Simon 1902**
Philippines
Gangus manipisus Barrion & Litsinger 1995
Queensland
Acompse concinnus Keyserling 1881
Gangus decorus Simon 1902
Gangus longulus Simon 1902

***Gedea* Simon 1902**
Java
Gedea flavogularis Simon 1902
Vietnam
Gedea tibialis Żabka 1985

***Gelotia* Thorell 1890**
SPARTAEINAE (Logunov & Azarkina 2007)
China, Malaysia, Borneo

Gelotia syringopalpis Wanless 1984
New Britain
Gelotia robusta Wanless 1984
Singapore
Codeta argenteolimbata Simon 1900
Sulawesi
Cocalus salax Thorell 1877
Sumatra
Gelotia frenata Thorell 1890
Sumatra, Borneo
Gelotia bimaculata Thorell 1890
***Grayenulla* Żabka 1992**
(Żabka & Gray 2002)
New South Wales
Grayenulla wilganea Żabka & Gray 2002
Queensland
Grayenulla wishartorum Żabka 1992
Western Australia
Grayenulla australensis Żabka 1992
Grayenulla dejongi Żabka 1992
Grayenulla nova Żabka 1992
Grayenulla spinimana Żabka 1992
Grayenulla waldockae Żabka 1992
***Habrocestum* Simon 1876**
HASARIEAE (Maddison et al 2008)
Solomon Islands
Habrocestum peckhami Rainbow 1899
Western Australia
Habrocestum punctiventris Keyserling 1882
***Harmochirus* Simon 1885**
PLEXIPPOIDA (Żabka 1991, Maddison 1995b)
India, Bhutan to Taiwan, Indonesia
Harmochirus brachiatus Thorell 1877
India, Nepal, Vietnam
Harmochirus zabkai Logunov 2001
***Hasarius* Simon 1871**
HASARIEAE (Żabka 1991, Berry et al 1998, Maddison et al 2008)
Cosmopolitan
Attus adansonii Audouin 1826
Java
Hasarius mccooki Thorell 1892
Myanmar
Hasarius egaenus Thorell 1895
Hasarius rusticus Thorell 1887
New Guinea
Hasarius glaucus Hogg 1915
New South Wales
Hasarius inhonestus Keyserling 1881
Hasarius obscurus Keyserling 1881
Queensland
Hasarius mulciber Keyserling 1881
Sulawesi
Saitis testacea Thorell 1877
Menemerus trivialis Thorell 1877
Sumatra
Hasarius sobarus Thorell 1892
Vietnam
Hasarius kulczynskii Żabka 1985
Hasarius orientalis Żabka 1985
***Heliophanus* C. L. Koch 1833**
HELIOPHANINAE (Maddison & Hedin 2003)
New South Wales
Heliophanus maculatus Karsch 1878
***Helpis* Simon 1901**
ASTIOIDA (Wanless 1988, Żabka 1991, Żabka 2002, Maddison et al 2008)
Australia
Helpis occidentalis Simon 1909
New Guinea
Helpis longichelis Strand 1915
New Guinea, Eastern Australia, New Zealand
Astia minitabunda L. Koch, 1880
New South Wales
Helpis gracilis Gardzińska 1996
New South Wales, Queensland
Helpis kenilworthi Żabka 2002
Queensland
Helpis abnormis Żabka 2002
Tasmania
Helpis risdonica Żabka 2002
Helpis tasmanica Żabka 2002
***Heratemita* Strand 1932**
ASTIOIDA (Maddison et al 2008)
Philippines
Heratemis alboplagiata Simon 1899
Sumatra
Heratemis chrysozona Simon 1899
***Hinewaia* Żabka & Pollard 2002**
(Żabka & Pollard 2002)
New Zealand
Hinewaia embolica Żabka & Pollard 2002
***Hispo* Simon 1886**
HISPONINAE (Wanless 1981a, Maddison *et al* 2008)
Sumatra
Hispo alboguttata Simon 1903
***Holoplatys* Simon 1885**
ASTIOIDA (Żabka 1991, Maddison et al 2008)
Australian Capital Territory
Holoplatys canberra Żabka 1991
Caroline Islands
Holoplatys carolinensis Berry, Beatty & Prószyński, 1996
Eastern Australia, New Caledonia
Holoplatys semiplanata Żabka 1991
New South Wales, South Australia
Holoplatys mascordi Żabka 1991
New Zealand
Salticus apressus Powell 1873
Northern Territory
Holoplatys kempensis Żabka 1991
Queensland
Holoplatys braemarensis Żabka 1991
Holoplatys bramptonensis Żabka 1991
Holoplatys embolica Żabka 1991
Holoplatys minuta Żabka 1991
Holoplatys oakensis Żabka 1991
Holoplatys rainbowi Żabka 1991
Queensland, New Guinea
Holoplatys jardinensis Żabka 1991
Holoplatys queenslandica Żabka 1991
Queensland, New South Wales
Holoplatys colemani Żabka 1991
Holoplatys complanatiformis Żabka 1991
Holoplatys daviesae Żabka 1991
Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria
Marptusa invenusta L. Koch 1879
Queensland, Northern Territory, New Guinea
Marptusa complanata L. Koch 1879
Queensland, Tasmania
Holoplatys lhotskyi Żabka 1991
Queensland, Western Australia
Holoplatys bicolor Simon 1901
Queensland to Western Australia
Marpissa fusca Karsch 1878
Queensland to Western Australia, Sumatra
Marptusa planissima L. Koch 1879
South Australia
Holoplatys panthera Żabka 1991
South Australia, Tasmania
Holoplatys strzeleckii Żabka 1991
Tasmania
Holoplatys pedder Żabka 1991
Holoplatys tasmanensis Żabka 1991
Western Australia
Holoplatys bicoloroides Żabka 1991
Holoplatys borali Żabka 1991
Holoplatys chudalupensis Żabka 1991
Holoplatys dejongi Żabka 1991
Holoplatys grassalis Żabka 1991
Holoplatys julimarina Żabka 1991
Holoplatys kalgoorlie Żabka 1991
Holoplatys meda Żabka 1991
Holoplatys pemberton Żabka 1991
Holoplatys windjanensis Żabka 1991

Western Australia, South Australia
Holoplatys desertina Żabka 1991
***Huntiglennia* Zabka & Gray 2004**
New South Wales
Huntiglennia williamsi Zabka & Gray 2004
***Hyctiota* Strand 1911**
Moluccas
Hyctiota banda Strand 1911
***Hyllus* C. L. Koch 1846**
PLEXIPPOIDA (Maddison 1995b, Maddison et al 2008)
A genus of large salticids with many species in Tropical Africa and Madagascar.
Borneo
Hyllus nebulosus Peckham & Peckham 1907
Hyllus pulcherrimus Peckham & Peckham 1907
Borneo, Sulawesi
Deineresus walckenaeri White 1846
India, Myanmar
Hyllus pudicus Thorell 1895
Myanmar
Hyllus decoratus Thorell 1887
Myanmar, China to Java
Attus diardi Walckenaer 1837
Myanmar to Java
Plexippus janthinus C. L. Koch 1846
Philippines
Plexippus gulosus Simon 1877
Hyllus maskaranus Barrion & Litsinger 1995
Sulawesi
Hyllus minahassae Merian 1911
Sumatra
Phidippus keratodes Hasselt 1882
Hyllus robinsoni Hogg 1919
Sumatra to Sulawesi to Australia
Hyllus giganteus C. L. Koch 1846
Vietnam to Java, Borneo
Plexippus lacertosus C. L. Koch 1846
***Hypoblemum* Peckham & Peckham 1886**
EUOPHRYINAE (Żabka 1991, Hill 2009a)
New South Wales
Acmaea villosa Keyserling 1883
Queensland, New Zealand
Habrocestum albovittatum Keyserling, 1882
***Icius* Simon 1876**
HELIOPHANINAE (Maddison 1995d)
A widely distributed, primarily if not exclusively Old World genus.
Micronesia
Icius pallidulus Nakatsudi 1943
Sumatra
Maevia glaucochira Thorell 1890
***Idastrandia* Strand 1929**
Malaysia
Pseudamycus orientalis Szombathy 1915
***Indomarengo* Benjamin 2004**
BALLINAE (Benjamin 2004)
Borneo
Marengo thomsoni Wanless 1978
Borneo, Java
Indomarengo sarawakensis Benjamin 2004
Sumatra
Indomarengo chandra Benjamin 2004
***Iona* Peckham & Peckham 1886**
Tonga
Erasmia nigrovittata Keyserling 1882
***Irura* Peckham & Peckham 1901**
Malaysia
Euophrys pygaea Thorell 1891
Southeast Asia
Irura mandarina Simon 1903
Vietnam
Irura bicolor Żabka 1985
***Jacksonoides* Wanless 1988**
ASTIOIDA (Wanless 1988, Żabka 1991, Maddison *et al* 2008)
Queensland
Jacksonoides distinctus Wanless 1988
Jacksonoides eileenae Wanless 1988
Lagnus kochi Simon 1900
Jacksonoides nubilis Wanless 1988
Jacksonoides queenslandicus Wanless 1988
Jacksonoides simplexipalpis Wanless 1988
Jacksonoides subtilis Wanless 1988
***Jotus* L. Koch 1881**
EUOPHRYINAE (Żabka 1991, Hill 2009a)
Kei islands
Jotus maculivertex Strand 1911
Lord Howe Island
Jotus insulanus Rainbow 1920
New South Wales
Jotus auripes L. Koch 1881
Jotus debilis L. Koch 1881
New Zealand
Attus ravus Urquhart 1893
Queensland
Jotus braccatus L. Koch 1881
Jotus minutus L. Koch 1881
Victoria
Jotus frosti Peckham & Peckham 1901
Judalana Rix 1999
MYRMARACHNINAE (Edwards & Benjamin 2009)
Queensland
Judalana lutea Rix 1999
***Lagnus* L. Koch 1879**
Fiji
Lagnus longimanus L. Koch 1879
Lagnus monteithorum Patoleta 2008
***Lakarobius* Berry, Beatty & Prószyński 1998**
Fiji
Lakarobius alboniger Berry, Beatty & Prószyński 1998
***Langerra* Żabka 1985**
China, Vietnam
Langerra oculina Żabka 1985
***Laufeia* Simon 1889**
EUOPHRYINAE (Maddison 1995a, Hill 2009a)
Malaysia, Java
Lollianus perakensis Simon 1901
New Zealand
Marpissa aerihirta Urquhart 1888
Sumatra
Orcevia eucola Thorell 1890
Sumatra, Java
Orcevia keyserlingii Thorell 1890
Vietnam
Laufeia scutigera Zabka 1985
***Lauharulla* Keyserling 1883**
New South Wales
Lauharulla pretiosa Keyserling 1883
Tahiti
Lauharulla insulana Simon 1901
***Lechia* Żabka 1985**
China, Vietnam
Lechia squamata Żabka 1985
***Leikung* Benjamin 2004**
BALLINAE (Benjamin 2004)
Malaysia, Borneo
Leikung kinabaluensis Benjamin 2004
Malaysia, Sumatra
Marengo porosa Wanless 1978
***Lepidemathis* Simon 1903**
EUOPHRYINAE (Maddison 1995a, Maddison & Hedin 2003, Maddison *et al* 2008, Hill 2009a)
Philippines
Emathis haemorrhoidalis Simon 1899
Emathis sericea Simon 1899
***Leptathamas* Balogh 1980**
EUOPHRYINAE (Szűts 2003b)
New Guinea
Leptathamas paradoxus Balogh 1980
***Ligdus* Thorell 1895**
Myanmar
Ligdus chelifer Thorell 1895
***Ligonipes* Karsch 1878**
MYRMARACHNINAE (Żabka 1991, Maddison et al 2008, Edwards & Benjamin

2009)

New Guinea

Haterius synageloides Szombathy 1915

Norfolk Island

Ligonipes flavipes Rainbow 1920

Queensland

Ligonipes illustris Karsch 1878
Discocnemius lacertosus Thorell 1881
Haterius semitectus Simon 1900

Sumatra

Rhombonotus similis Hasselt 1882

***Ligurra* Simon 1903**
(Berry *et al* 1997)

Caroline Islands

Ligurra opelli Berry, Beatty & Prószyński 1997

Malaysia

Simaetha aheneola Simon 1885

Malaysia to Indonesia

Salticus latidens Doleschall 1859

***Lycidas* Karsch 1878**
EUOPHRYINAE (Żabka 1987, Żabka 1991, Hill 2009a)

Australia

Thorellia bitaeniata Keyserling 1882
Lycidas kochi Żabka 1987
Ergane scutulata L. Koch 1881

New South Wales

Lycidas anomalus Karsch 1878
Lycidas karschi Żabka 1987

New South Wales, Queensland

Ergane dialeuca L. Koch 1881

New South Wales to Victoria, Western Australia

Habrocestum chrysomelas Simon 1909

Queensland

Lycidas anomaliformis Żabka 1987
Cytaea grisea Keyserling 1882
Thorellia nigiceps Keyserling 1882
Ergane nigromaculata Keyserling 1883
Cytaea piliger Keyserling 1882
Habrocestum pilosum Keyserling 1882
Hasarius vittatus Keyserling 1881

Western Australia

Eugasmia chlorophthalma Simon 1909
Saitis heteropogon Simon 1909
Saitis michaelseni Simon 1909
Saitis michaelseni obscurior Simon, 1909
Habrocestum speculiferum Simon 1909

***Lystrocteisa* Simon 1884**

New Caledonia

Lystrocteisa myrmex Simon 1884

***Maevia* C. L. Koch 1846**
Most species associated with this genus are New World dendryphantines. Both of Hasselt's species need to be reexamined to determine if they really belong in *Maevia*.

Sumatra

Maevia albozonata Hasselt 1882
Maevia quadrilineata Hasselt 1882

***Magyarus* Żabka 1985**

Vietnam

Magyarus typicus Żabka 1985

***Maileus* Peckham & Peckham 1907**

Borneo

Maileus fuscus Peckham & Peckham 1907

***Mantisatta* Warburton 1900**
BALLINAE (Benjamin 2004, Maddison et al 2008)

Borneo

Mantisatta trucidans Warburton 1900

Philippines

Mantisatta longicauda Cutler & Wanless 1973

***Mantius* Thorell 1891**

Borneo

Mantius armipotens Peckham & Peckham 1907
Mantius difficilis Peckham & Peckham 1907

Java

Distillus frontosus Simon 1899

Malaysia

Mantius russatus Thorell 1891

Sumatra

Distillus ravidus Simon 1899

***Maratus* Karsch 1878**
EUOPHRYINAE (Dunn 1947, Maddison 1995a, Żabka 1987, Żabka 1991, Maddison et al 2008, Hill 2009a)

Australia

Maratus amabilis Karsch 1878
Saitis vespertilio Simon 1901

New South Wales

Saitis rainbowi Roewer 1951

New South Wales, Queensland

Salticus volans O. Pickard-Cambridge 1874

Victoria, Western Australia

Saitis pavonis Dunn 1947

Western Australia

Maratus linnaei Waldock 2008
Maratus mungaich Waldock 1995

***Marengo* Peckham & Peckham 1892**
BALLINAE (Wanless 1978d, Benjamin 2004, Benjamin 2006)
Almost all described *Marengo* are from Sri Lanka.

Thailand

Marengo deelemanae Benjamin 2004

***Margaromma* Keyserling 1882**
EUOPHRYINAE (Żabka 1991, Maddison 1995a, Hill 2009a)

Aru Islands

Allohyllus sexualis Strand 1911

Borneo

Maragromma spatiosa Peckham & Peckham 1907

Fiji

Margaromma namukana Roewer 1944

Moluccas

Margaromma torquata Simon 1902

New Guinea

Attus doreyanus Walckenaer 1837
Margaromma imperiosum Szombathy 1915
Maevia insultans Thorell 1881
Margaromma soligena Simon 1901

Queensland

Hadrosoma obscura Keyserling 1882
Tanypus semirasus Keyserling 1882

Queensland, New South Wales

Margaromma funestum Keyserling 1882

***Marpissa* C. L. Koch 1846**
Many species have been assigned to this worldwide genus.

Andaman Islands

Marpissa kalapani Tikader 1977

New Zealand

Marpissa armifera Urquhart 1892

***Meata* Żabka 1985**

Vietnam

Meata typica Żabka 1985

***Megaloastia* Żabka 1995**

Western Australia

Megaloastia mainae Żabka 1995

***Menemerus* Simon 1868**
HELIOPHANINAE (Berry et al 1998, Maddison & Hedin 2003, Maddison et al 2008)
Apart from the pantropical *M. bivittatus*, this large, worldwide genus has many representatives ranging from Tropical Africa to South Asia.

Pantropical

Salticus bivittatus Dufour 1831

Queensland

Menemerus acuminatus Rainbow 1912
Marptusa bracteatus L. Koch 1879

Vietnam

Menemerus felix Hogg 1922

Western Australia

Marpissa ridens Hogg 1914

***Microhasarius* Simon 1902**
A small genus of only two known species, both from Sunda.

Borneo

Microhasarius animosus Peckham & Peckham 1907

Java

Microhasarius pauperculus Simon 1902

***Mintonia* Wanless 1984**
SPARTAEINAE (Wanless 1984a, Wanless 1987, Żabka 1991)

Borneo
Mintonia breviramis Wanless 1984
Mintonia calignosa Wanless 1987
Mintonia mackiei Wanless 1984
Mintonia melinauensis Wanless 1984
Mintonia nubilis Wanless 1984
Mintonia tauricornis Wanless 1984
Borneo, Java, Sumatra
Cocalus ramipalpis Thorell 1890
Malaysia
Mintonia silvicola Wanless 1987
Singapore
Mintonia protuberans Wanless 1984
Thailand
Mintonia ignota Logunov & Azarkina 2008

***Mopsolodes* Żabka 1991**
ASTIOIDA (Żabka 1991)
Queensland, Northern Territory
Mopsolodes australensis Żabka 1991

***Mopsus* Karsch 1878**
ASTIOIDA (Żabka 1991, Maddison *et al* 2008)
New Guinea, Eastern Australia
Mopsus mormon Karsch 1878

***Muziris* Simon 1901**
Amboina
Marptusa doleschallii Thorell 1878
Aru Islands
Muziris epigynatus Strand 1911
Muziris gracilipalpis Strand 1911
New Guinea
Marptusa leptochira Thorell 1881
New Hebrides
Muziris wiehlei Berland 1938
Samoa
Attus calvipalpis L. Koch 1867
Western Australia
Muziris carinatus Simon 1909

***Myrmarachne* MacLeay 1839**
ASTIODA, MYRMARACHNINAE (Wanless 1978a, Żabka 1991, Maddison et al 2008, Edwards & Benjamin 2009)
This is a very large, cosmopolitan genus of ant-mimics with a high diversity of species from tropical Asia to Africa. Males have very large chelicerae and are prognathous.
Amboina
Salticus formica Doleschall 1859
Angola to Vietnam
Myrmarachne globosa Wanless 1978
Australia
Myrmarachne jugularis Simon 1901
Borneo
Myrmarachne borneensis Peckham & Peckham 1907
Damoetas christae Prószyński 2001
Myrmarachne mariaelenae Edwards & Benjamin 2009
Myrmarachne shelfordi Peckham & Peckham 1907
Botswana to Vietnam
Myrmarachne kiboschensis Lessert 1925
Caroline Islands
Myrmarachne edwardsi Berry, Beatty & Prószyński 1996
Myrmarachne pisarskii Berry, Beatty & Prószyński 1996
Caroline Islands, Mariana Islands
Myrmarachne edentata Berry, Beatty & Prószyński 1996
Central Australia
Leptorchestes cupreus Hogg 1896
China, Madagascar, Vietnam
Hermosa volatilis Peckham & Peckham 1892
China, Vietnam
Myrmarachne annamita Żabka 1985
Myrmarachne gisti Fox 1937
Myrmarachne hanoii Żabka 1985
India, Andaman Islands
Myrmarachne bengalensis Tikader 1973
India, Myanmar, Malaysia, Sumatra
Salticus manducator Westwood 1841
India, Sri Lanka, China, Southeast Asia
Salticus plataleoides O. Pickard-Cambridge 1869
Java
Salticus alticeps Thorell 1890
Synemosyna capito Thorell 1890
Synemosyna debilis Thorell 1890
Salticus leptognathus Thorell 1890
Salticus macrognathus Thorell 1894
Toxeus mandibularis Thorell 1890
Herilus radiatus Thorell 1894
Java, Philippines
Emertonius exasperans Peckham & Peckham 1892
Malaysia
Myrmarachne annandalei Simon 1901
Myrmarachne biseratensis Badcock 1918
Myrmarachne cuneata Badcock 1918
Myrmarachne gedongensis Badcock 1918
Myrmarachne grossa Edmunds & Prószyński 2003
Myrmarachne hirsuitpalpi Edmunds & Prószyński 2003
Myrmarachne hispidacoxa Edmunds & Prószyński 2003
Myrmarachne malayana Edmunds & Prószyński 2003
Myrmarachne turriformis Badcock 1918
Myrmarachne wanlessi Edmunds & Prószyński 2003
Malaysia, Singapore
Myrmarachne aureonigra Edmunds & Prószyński 2003
Myrmarachne cornuta Badcock, 1918
Malaysia, Sumatra, Indonesia
Myrmarachne kochi Reimoser 1925
Moluccas
Synemosyna lugens Thorell 1881
Myanmar
Salticus nemorensis Peckham & Peckham 1892
Synemosyna prognatha Thorell 1887
Ascalus rhopalotus Thorell 1895
Salticus robustus Peckham & Peckham 1892
Ascalus vestitus Thorell 1895
Myanmar to China, Phillipines, Sulawesi
Toxeus maxillosus C. L. Koch 1846
Myanmar, India, Pakistan, China, Nias Island
Myrmarachne laeta Thorell 1887
New South Wales
Leptorchestes luctuosus L. Koch 1879
New South Wales, Victoria
Leptorchestes cognata L. Koch 1879
Pakistan, India, Andaman Islands
Myrmarachne orientales Tikader 1973
Pakistan to Indonesia
Myrmarachne melanocephala MacLeay 1839
Philippines
Myrmarachne assimilis Banks 1930
Salticus attenuatus Karsch 1880
Myrmarachne bakeri Banks 1930
Myrmarachne bidentata Banks 1930
Myrmarachne caliraya Barrion & Litsinger 1995
Myrmarachne chapmani Banks 1930
Myrmarachne corpuzrarosae Barrion 1981
Salticus dubius Peckham & Peckham 1892
Salticus edentulus Peckham & Peckham 1892
Myrmarachne iridescens Banks 1930
Myrmarachne markaha Barrion & Litsinger 1995
Myrmarachne mcgregori Banks 1930
Myrmarachne nigella Simon 1901
Myrmarachne onceana Barrion & Litsinger 1995
Myrmarachne pinakapalea Barrion & Litsinger 1995
Myrmarachne pinoysorum Barrion & Litsinger 1995
Myrmarachne seriatus Banks 1930
Myrmarachne tagalica Banks 1930
Myrmarachne tayabasanus Chamberlin 1925
Myrmarachne vulgarisa Barrion & Litsinger 1995
Queensland
Salticus bicolor L. Koch 1879
Leptorchestes erythrocephalus L. Koch 1879
Synemosyna lupata L. Koch 1879
Salticus macleayanus Bradley 1876
Leptorchestes simoni L. Koch 1879
Queensland, New South Wales
Leptorchestes striatipes L. Koch 1879
Singapore
Salticus attenuatus O. Pickard-Cambridge 1901

Ascalus pygmaeus Thorell 1894
Sulawesi
Salticus angusta Thorell 1877
Synemosyna clavigera Thorell 1877
Synemosyna moesta Thorell 1877
Synemosyna nigra Thorell 1877
Synemosyna nitidissima Thorell 1877
Synemosyna rufescens Thorell 1877
Sulawesi, Sumatra
Salticus formosus Thorell 1890
Sumatra
Myrmarachne decorata Reimoser 1927
Myrmarachne jacobsoni Reimoser 1925
Salticus pectorosus Thorell 1890
Taiwan
Pyroderes formosanus Matsumura 1911
Simonella formosana Saito 1933
Myrmarachne formosicola Strand 1910
Myrmarachne magna Saito 1933
Taiwan, Russia, China, Korea, Japan
Salticus japonicus Karsch 1879
Thailand
Salticus paviei Simon 1886
Vietnam
Myrmarachne gigantea Żabka 1985
Myrmarachne thaii Żabka 1985
Myrmarachne topali Żabka 1985

***Nannenus* Simon 1902**
Singapore
Nannenus lyriger Simon 1902
Nannenus syrphus Simon 1902

***Neobrettus* Wanless 1984**
SPARTAEINAE (Wanless 1984a)
Borneo
Neobrettus cornutus Deeleman-Reinhold & Floren 2003
Neobrettus xanthophyllum Deeleman-Reinhold & Floren 2003
Borneo, Malaysia to Bhutan
Cyrba tibialis Prószyński 1978
Philippines
Neobrettus nangalisagus Barrion 2001
Vietnam
Neobrettus phui Żabka 1985

***Neon* Simon, 1876**
ASTIOIDA (Maddison et al 2008)
Small spiders with a worldwide distribution, mostly in temperate areas.
Malaysia, Indonesia, New Guinea
Neon sumatranus Logunov 1998
Taiwan
Neon zonatus Bao & Peng 2002
Vietnam, Taiwan, Korea, Japan
Neon minutus Żabka 1985

***Nicylla* Thorell 1890**
Sumatra
Nicylla sundevalli Thorell 1890

***Nungia* Żabka 1985**
China, Vietnam
Nungia epigynalis Żabka 1985

***Ocrisiona* Simon 1901**
ASTIOIDA (Żabka 1991)
Australia, New Zealand
Marptusa leucocomis L. Koch 1879
Eastern Australia, Lord Howe Island
Marptusa melancholica L. Koch 1879
New Zealand
Marptusa cinerea L. Koch 1879
Queensland
Marptusa aerata L. Koch 1879
Ocrisiona eucalypti Żabka 1990
Ocrisiona koahi Żabka 1990
Marptusa liturata L. Koch 1879
Marptusa parallelestriata L. Koch 1879
Tasmania
Ocrisiona melanopyga Simon 1901
Victoria
Ocrisiona victoriae Żabka 1990
Western Australia
Ocrisiona parmeliae Żabka 1990
Ocrisiona yakatunyae Żabka 1990

***Ogdenia* Peckham & Peckham 1908**
Borneo
Ogdenia mutilla Peckham & Peckham 1907

***Ohilimia* Strand 1911**
New Guinea, Moluccas
Diolenius albomaculatus Thorell 1881
New Guinea, Queensland
Discocnemius scutellatus Kritscher 1959

***Omoedus* Thorell 1881**
EUOPHRYINAE (Żabka 1991, Berry et al 1996)
Fiji
Omoedus cordatus Berry, Beatty & Prószyński 1996
New Guinea
Omoedus kulczynskii Prószyński 1971
Omoedus niger Thorell 1881
New Guinea, Moluccas
Omoedus piceus Simon 1902

***Onomastus* Simon 1900**
ASEMONEAE (Wanless 1980a, Maddison 1995c)
Borneo
Onomastus complexipalpis Wanless 1980
Vietnam
Onomastus simoni Żabka 1985

***Opisthoncana* Strand 1913**
New Ireland
Opisthoncana formidabilis Strand 1913

***Opisthoncus* L. Koch 1880**
ASTIOIDA (Maddison *et al* 2008)
Australia
Attus nigrofemoratus L. Koch 1867
Lord Howe Island
Opisthoncus delectabilis Rainbow 1920
New Britain
Opisthoncus nigrifemur Strand 1911
New Guinea
Marptusa eriognatha Thorell 1881
Marptusa inconspicua Thorell 1881
New Guinea, New South Wales, Queensland
Opisthoncus necator L. Koch 1881
Attus polyphemus L. Koch 1867
New South Wales
Opisthoncus albiventris L. Koch 1881
Eris bella Karsch 1878
Opisthoncus keyserlingi Żabka 1991
Opisthoncus kochi Żabka 1991
Opisthoncus mandibularis L. Koch 1880
Opisthoncus mordax L. Koch 1880
Opisthoncus pallidulus L. Koch 1880
Opisthoncus serratofasciatus L. Koch 1881
Plexippus sexmaculatus C. L. Koch 1846
Queensland
Hyllus barbipalpis Keyserling 1882
Opisthoncus clarus Keyserling 1883
Opisthoncus confinis L. Koch 1881
Opisthoncus grassator Keyserling 1883
Attus quadratarius L. Koch 1867
Marptusa rubriceps Thorell 1881
Hyllus tenuipes Keyserling 1882
Opisthoncus unicolor L. Koch 1881
Queensland, New South Wales
Opisthoncus abnormis L. Koch 1881
Opisthoncus alborufescens L. Koch 1880
Opisthoncus bitaeniatus L. Koch 1880
Opisthoncus lineativentris L. Koch 1880
Opisthoncus magnidens L. Koch 1880
Opisthoncus parcedentatus L. Koch 1880
Victoria
Opisthoncus versimilis Peckham & Peckham 1901
Western Australia
Opisthoncus devexus Simon 1909
Opisthoncus machaerodus Simon 1909

***Orsima* Simon 1901**
HELIOPHANINAE (Żabka 1992)

Borneo, Malaysia, Sumatra
Cosmophasis ichneumon Simon 1901
***Orthrus* Simon 1900**
ASTIOIDA (Maddison *et al* 2008)
Borneo
Orthrus muluensis Wanless 1980
Philippines
Orthrus bicolor Simon 1900
Orthrus calilungae Barrion 1998
Orthrus palawanensis Wanless 1980
***Pachyballus* Simon 1900**
New Caledonia
Homalattus gambeyi Simon 1880
***Palpelius* Simon 1903**
EUOPHRYINAE (Żabka 1991, Patoleta 2008)
Aru Islands
Plexippus fuscoannulatus Strand 1911
Australia to Moluccas
Plexippus beccarii Thorell 1881
Bismarck Archipelago
Palpelius discedens Kulczyński 1910
Borneo
Palpelius albofasciatus Peckham & Peckham 1907
Palpelius arboreus Peckham & Peckham 1907
Palpelius nemoralis Peckham & Peckham 1907
Caroline Islands
Palpelius trigyrus Berry, Beatty & Prószyński 1996
Fiji
Palpelius namosi Berry, Beatty & Prószyński 1996
Palpelius taveuniensis Patoleta 2008
Palpelius vanuaensis Patoleta 2008
Palpelius vitiensis Patoleta 2008
Moluccas
Plexippus kuekenthali Pocock, 1897
New Guinea
Palpelius clarus Roewer 1938
Queensland
Plexippus dearmatus Thorell 1881
***Pancorius* Simon 1902**
PLEXIPPOIDA (Zhang *et al* 2003)
Borneo
Pancorius animosus Peckham & Peckham 1907
Pancorius borneensis Simon 1902
Pancorius fasciatus Peckham & Peckham 1907
China, Nepal, Vietnam
Pancorius minutus Żabka 1985
India, Taiwan, Vietnam
Pancorius magnus Żabka 1985
Java
Pancorius scoparius Simon 1902
Java, Sumatra
Pancorius naevius Simon 1902
Malaysia
Pseudamycus protervus Simon 1902
Philippines
Plexippus curtus Simon 1877
Singapore
Pancorius kohi Zhang, Song & Li 2003
Sumatra
Ergane dentichelis Simon 1899
Hyllus thorelli Simon 1899
Taiwan
Pancorius taiwanensis Bao & Peng 2002
***Panysinus* Simon 1901**
Java
Hasarius nicholsonii O. Pickard-Cambridge 1899
Malaysia, Sumatra
Panysinus nitens Simon 1901
Philippines
Euophrys semiargentea Simon 1877
***Paracyrba* Żabka & Kovac 1996**
SPARTAEINAE (Żabka & Kovac 1996)
Malaysia
Paracyrba wanlessi Żabka & Kovac 1996
***Paraharmochirus* Szombathy 1915**
New Guinea
Paraharmochirus monstrosus Szombathy 1915
***Paraphilaeus* Żabka 2003**
(Żabka 2003)
Queensland, New South Wales
Plexippus daemelii Keyserling 1883
***Paraplatoides* Żabka 1992**
ASTIOIDA (Żabka 1991)
New Caledonia
Holoplatys caledonica Berland 1932
New South Wales to Tasmania
Paraplatoides niger Żabka 1992
Queensland
Paraplatoides christopheri Żabka 1992
Paraplatoides longulus Żabka 1992
Marptusa tenerrima L. Koch 1879
South Australia
Paraplatoides hirsti Żabka 1992
Western Australia
Paraplatoides darwini Waldock 2009
***Pellenes* Simon 1876**
PLEXIPPOIDA (Maddison & Hedin 2003, Maddison *et al* 2008)
This large genus is cosmopolitan, but primarily Palearctic and temperate in distribution.
New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia
Habrocestum bitaeniatum Keyserling 1882
***Phaeacius* Simon 1900**
SPARTAEINAE (Wanless 1981b, Wanless 1984a, Maddison & Needham 2006, Maddison *et al* 2008)
China, Malaysia, Singapore, Sumatra
Phaeacius malayensis Wanless 1981
India, Myanmar
Cocalus lancearius Thorell 1895
Java, Nepal
Phaeacius fimbriatus Simon 1900
Philippines
Phaeacius alabangensis Wijesinghe 1991
Phaeacius canalis Wanless 1981
Phaeacius leytensis Wijesinghe 1991
Phaeacius mainitensis Barrion & Litsinger 1995
Sumatra
Phaeacius biramosus Wijesinghe 1991
***Phausina* Simon 1902**
Three of four known species are found in Sri Lanka.
Java
Phausina leucopogon Simon 1905
***Philates* Simon 1900**
BALLINAE (Benjamin 2004)
Borneo
Philates szutsi Benjamin 2004
Philates thaleri Benjamin 2004
Borneo, Java
Marengo chelifer Simon 1900
Lombok Island
Philates zschokkei Benjamin 2004
New Guinea
Marengo courti Żabka 1999
Marengo platnicki Żabka 1999
Marengo proszynskii Żabka 1999
Marengo rafalskii Żabka 1999
Marengo variratae Żabka 1999
Philippines, Indonesia
Philates grammicus Simon 1900
***Phintella* Strand 1906**
HELIOPHANINAE (Maddison 1995d, Berry *et al* 1996, Maddison & Hedin 2003, Maddison *et al* 2008)
A large genus of metallic, iridescent spiders primarily from tropical Africa and Asia, but also widely distributed in the Palearctic region.
Caroline Islands
Phintella planiceps Berry, Beatty & Prószyński 1996
China, Hawaii, Korea, Japan, Sumatra, Taiwan
Plexippus versicolor C. L. Koch 1846
China, India, Vietnam
Telamonia accentifera Simon 1901
China, Korea, Japan, Vietnam
Telamonia bifurcilinea Bösenberg & Strand, 1906
China, Vietnam

Phintella aequipeiformis Żabka 1985
India to Java, Taiwan
Chrysilla debilis Thorell 1891
India to Philippines
Plexippus vittatus C. L. Koch 1846
Myanmar
Maevia clathrata Thorell 1895
Philippines
Phintella bunyiae Barrion & Litsinger 1995
Phintella piatensis Barrion & Litsinger 1995
Sumatra
Maevia dives Simon 1899
Telamonia leucaspis Simon 1903
Vietnam
Telamonia argentiola Simon 1903
Phintella lucai Żabka 1985

***Phlegra* Simon 1876**
AELURILLOIDA (Maddison & Hedin 2003, Maddison *et al* 2008)
A large genus with many species known from Africa to Europe and Central Asia
China, Vietnam
Phlegra pisarskii Żabka 1985

***Pilia* Simon 1902**
Two additional species are known from South Asia.
New Guinea
Pilia albicoma Szombathy 1915

***Piranthus* Thorell 1895**
One additional species is known from India.
Myanmar
Piranthus decorus Thorell 1895

***Plexippus* C. L. Koch 1846**
PLEXIPPOIDA (Żabka 1991, Maddison 1995b, Berry *et al* 1997, Maddison & Hedin 2003, Maddison *et al* 2008)
Africa to Hawaii, Japan, Philippines
Euophrys petersii Karsch 1878
Andaman Islands
Marpissa andamanensis Tikader 1977
China, Japan, Korea, Taiwan
Plexippus incognitus Dönitz & Strand 1906
China, Japan, Korea, Turkmenistan, Vietnam
Plexippus setipes Karsch 1879
Moluccas
Plexippus insulanus Thorell 1881
Myanmar
Plexippus coccinatus Thorell 1895
Plexippus perfidus Thorell 1895
New Britain
Plexippus stridulator Pocock 1899
New Guinea
Plexippus aper Thorell 1881
Plexippus frendens Thorell 1881
Plexippus ochropsis Thorell 1881
New South Wales
Plexippus phyllus Karsch 1878
Pantropical
Attus paykullii Audouin 1826

***Poecilorchestes* Simon 1901**
New Guinea
Poecilorchestes decoratus Simon 1901

***Porius* Thorell 1892**
New Guinea
Ballus decempunctatus Szombathy 1915
Ballus papuanus Thorell 1881

***Portia* Karsch 1878**
SPARTAEINAE (Wanless 1978e, Wanless 1984a, Żabka 1991, Maddison & Needham 2006, Logunov & Azarkina 2007, Maddison *et al* 2008)
Australia to Taiwan, Nepal, Sri Lanka
Salticus fimbriatus Doleschall 1859
Borneo, Singapore
Linus crassipalpis Peckham & Peckham 1907
China to Sri Lanka, Philippines
Linus labiatus Thorell 1887
China, Vietnam
Portia quei Żabka 1985
India to Malaysia
Portia assamensis Wanless 1978
India to Vietnam
Linus albimanus Simon 1900
Taiwan
Portia taiwanica Zhang & Li 2005
Vietnam
Portia hoggi Żabka 1985

***Pristobaeus* Simon 1902**
EUOPHRYINAE (Maddison 1995a, Hill 2009a)
Sulawesi
Pristobaeus jocosus Simon 1902

***Prostheclina* Keyserling 1882**
EUOPHRYINAE (Maddison 1995a, Hill 2009a)
Eastern Australia
Prostheclina pallida Keyserling 1882
Queensland
Prostheclina boreoaitha Richardson & Żabka 2007
Prostheclina boreoxantha Richardson & Żabka 2007
Prostheclina bulburin Richardson & Żabka 2007
Prostheclina eungella Richardson & Żabka 2007
Queensland to Tasmania
Prostheclina amplior Richardson & Żabka 2007
Tasmania to Victoria
Prostheclina basilonesa Richardson & Żabka 2007

***Pselcis* Simon 1903**
Philippines
Euophrys latefasciata Simon 1877

***Pseudamycus* Simon 1885**
Borneo
Pseudamycus amabilis Peckham & Peckham 1907
Pseudamycus sylvestris Peckham & Peckham 1907
Malaysia to Java
Amycus albomaculatus Hasselt 1882
New Britain
Pseudamycus evarchanus Strand 1915
Sulawesi
Plexippus validus Thorell 1877
Sumatra
Pseudamycus canescens Simon 1899
Pseudamycus flavopubescens Simon 1899
Vietnam
Pseudamycus hasselti Żabka 1985

***Pseudicius* Simon 1885**
HELIOPHANINAE (Maddison 1995d, Berry et al 1998, Maddison *et al* 2008)
Andaman Islands
Salticus andamanius Tikader 1977
Borneo
Pseudicius reiskindi Prószyński 1992
Caroline Islands, Fiji, Samoa
Savaiia punctata Marples 1957
Caroline Islands, Marshall Islands
Pseudicius nuclearis Prószyński 1992
Cook Islands, Marshall Islands, Samoa
Flacilla kraussi Marples 1964
Malaysia
Pseudicius maureri Prószyński 1992
Philippines
Pseudicius manillaensis Prószyński 1992
Pseudicius philippinensis Prószyński 1992
Pseudicius vesporum Prószyński 1992
Singapore
Pseudicius decemnotatus Simon 1885
Solomon Islands
Pseudicius solomonensis Prószyński 1992
Vietnam
Icius kaszabi Żabka 1985
Icius originalis Żabka 1985

***Pseudomaevia* Rainbow 1920**
Lord Howe island
Pseudomaevia cognata Rainbow 1920
Polynesia
Pseudomaevia insulana Berland 1942

***Pseudosynagelides* Zabka 1991**
Queensland
Pseudosynagelides australensis Żabka 1991
Pseudosynagelides bunya Żabka 1991
Pseudosynagelides elae Żabka 1991

Pseudosynagelides monteithi Żabka 1991
Pseudosynagelides yorkensis Żabka 1991
Queensland, New South Wales
Pseudosynagelides raveni Żabka 1991
***Ptocasius* Simon 1885**
China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Vietnam
Ptocasius strupifer Simon 1901
China, Vietnam
Ptocasius kinhi Żabka 1985
Myanmar
Hasarius plumipalpis Thorell 1895
Singapore
Ptocasius gratiosus Peckham & Peckham 1907
Sumatra
Ptocasius weyersi Simon 1885
***Pystira* Simon 1901**
EUOPHRYINAE (Maddison 1995a, Hill 2009a)
Aru Islands, New Guinea
Plexippus karschii Thorell 1881
New Guinea
Attus cyanothorax Thorell 1881
Sulawesi
Attus nigripalpis Thorell 1877
Sumatra
Hadrosoma ephippigerum Simon 1885
***Rarahu* Berland 1929**
Samoa
Rarahu nitida Berland 1929
***Rhene* Thorell 1869**
(Berry *et al* 1997)
Andaman Islands, China, India
Rhene indica Tikader 1973
China to India, Hawaii, Sumatra
Homalattus rubriger Thorell 1887
China, Japan, Korea, Russia, Taiwan
Homalattus atratus Karsch 1881
China, Ryuku Islands, Vietnam
Rhene setipes Żabka 1985
China, Sumatra to Vietnam
Rhanis flavigera C. L. Koch 1846
India to Japan, Sumatra
Rhanis albigera C. L. Koch 1846
Indonesia
Rhanis nigrita C. L. Koch 1846
Java
Homalattus mordax Thorell 1890
Attus saevus Giebel 1863
Rhene spuridens Strand 1907
Myanmar to Sumatra
Salticus bufo Doleschall 1859
Sulawesi
Homalattus hirsutus Thorell 1877
Homalattus margarops Thorell 1877
Sumatra
Homalattus brevipes Thorell 1891
Philippines
Rhene habahumpa Barrion & Litsinger 1995
Rhene hinlalakea Barrion & Litsinger 1995
Homalattus leucomelas Thorell 1891
***Rhombonotus* L. Koch 1879**
ASTIOIDA: MYRMARACHNINAE (Żabka 1991, Edwards & Benjamin 2009)
Queensland
Rhombonotus gracilis L. Koch 1879
***Rhondes* Simon 1901**
New Caledonia
Maevia neocaledonica Simon 1889
***Rogmocrypta* Simon 1900**
ASTIOIDA (Maddison et al 2008)
New Caledonia
Chalcoscirtus elegans Simon 1885
Philippines
Rogmocrypta nigella Simon 1900
Singapore
Rogmocrypta puta Simon 1900
***Saaristattus* Logunov & Azarkina 2008**
EUOPHRYINAE (Logunov & Azarkina 2008)
Malaysia
Saaristattus tropicus Logunov & Azarkina 2008
***Saitis* Simon 1876**
EUOPHRYINAE (Maddison 1995a, Hill 2009a)
Most Australian species in this cosmopolitan genus have been tranferred to *Lycidas*, *Maratus*, or *Prostheclina*.
Australia
Saitis taeniata Keyserling 1883
Central Australia
Prostheclina insecta Hogg 1896
Saitis lacustris Hickman 1944
Lord Howe Island
Saitis insulanus Rainbow 1920
New Caledonia
Habrocestum cupidon Simon 1885
New Hebrides
Saitis auberti Berland 1938
Saitis berlandi Roewer 1951
New South Wales
Salticus speciosus O. Pickard-Cambridge 1874
Queensland
Therosa magniceps Keyserling 1882
Sulawesi
Ciris relucens Thorell 1877
Timor
Attus splendidus Walckenaer 1837
***Saitissus* Roewer 1938**
New Guinea
Saitissus squamosus Roewer 1938
***Salpesia* Simon 1901**
Australia
Cyrba villosa Keyserling 1883
New South Wales
Cyrba bimaculata Keyserling 1883
New South Wales, Queensland
Cyrba squalida Keyserling 1883
Queensland
Cyrba bicolor Keyserling 1883
***Salticus* Latreille 1804**
This cosmopolitan genus is primarily Palaearctic.
Amboina
Attus kraalii Thorell 1878
New South Wales
Attus flavicruris Rainbow 1897
***Sandalodes* Keyserling 1883**
ASTIOIDA (Żabka 1991, Maddison *et al* 2008)
Australia, New Guinea
Ligurinus scopifer Karsch 1878
Alcmena superba Karsch 1878
New Guinea
Plexippus bernsteinii Thorell 1881
Plexippus pumicatus Thorell 1881
Queensland
Icius albovittatus Keyserling 1883
Queensland, New South Wales
Mopsus bipenicillatus Keyserling 1882
Sulawesi
Sandalodes celebensis Merian 1911
Sandalodes minahassae Merian 1911
Western Australia
Sandalodes joannae Żabka 2000
***Servaea* Simon 1888**
EUOPHRYINAE (Żabka 1991, Maddison 1995a, Berry *et al* 1998, Maddison *et al* 2008, Hill 2009a)
Australia, Tasmania
Scaea vestita L. Koch 1879
Java
Servaea murina Simon 1902
New South Wales
Plexippus incanus Karsch 1878
Queensland
Hasarius villosus Keyserling 1881
South Australia
Servaea obscura Rainbow 1915
Western Australia
Servaea spinibarbis Simon 1909

***Sigytes* Simon 1902**
Fiji to Queensland
Hasarius diloris Keyserling 1881
Queensland
Hasarius albocinctus Keyserling 1881
***Siler* Simon 1889**
HELIOPHANINAE (Żabka 1992)
China, Vietnam
Siler bielawskii Żabka 1985
China, Japan, Korea, Taiwan
Siler cupreus Simon 1889
Malaysia
Siler pulcher Simon 1901
Philippines to Sri Lanka
Cyllobelus semiglaucus Simon 1901
Singapore
Cyllobelus flavocinctus Simon 1901
Vietnam
Siler hanoicus Prószyński 1985
***Simaetha* Thorell 1881**
ASTIOIDA (Żabka 1991, Zhang et al 2003, Maddison *et al* 2008)
New Guinea
Simaetha papuana Żabka 1994
New Guinea, Queensland
Eulabes robustior Keyserling 1882
Eulabes tenuidens Keyserling 1882
New Guinea, Queensland, Western Australia
Eulabes paetulus Keyserling 1882
Eulabes tenuior Keyserling 1882
New Guinea, Western Australia
Simaetha knowlesi Żabka 1994
Northern Territory
Simaetha atypica Żabka 1994
Philippines
Simaetha damongpalaya Barrion & Litsinger 1995
Simaetha makinanga Barrion & Litsinger 1995
Queensland
Simaetha colemani Żabka 1994
Queensland, New South Wales
Simaetha almadenensis Żabka 1994
Queensland, Western Australia
Simaetha thoracica Thorell 1881
Singapore
Simaetha deelemanae Zhang, Song & Li 2003
Sumatra
Phyaces furiosa Hogg 1919
Western Australia
Simaetha broomei Żabka 1994
***Simaethula* Simon 1902**
ASTIOIDA (Żabka 1991)
Australia
Simaethula mutica Szombathy 1915
Queensland
Homalattus auratus L. Koch 1879
Simaethula janthina Simon 1902
Homalattus violaceus L. Koch 1879
Queensland, New South Wales
Homalattus auronitens L. Koch 1879
Homalattus opulentus L. Koch 1879
Western Australia
Simaethula chalcops Simon 1909
***Sitticus* Simon 1901**
A very large cosmopolitan genus, with almost no representatives in Australasia.
Taiwan
Sitticus wuae Peng, Tso & Li 2002
***Sobasina* Simon 1898**
(Wanless 1978c, Berry *et al* 1998)
Bismarck Archipelago
Sobasina scutata Wanless 1978
Caroline Islands
Sobasina coriacea Berry, Beatty & Prószyński 1998
Sobasina yapensis Berry, Beatty & Prószyński 1998
Fiji
Sobasina aspinosa Berry, Beatty & Prószyński 1998
Sobasina cutleri Berry, Beatty & Prószyński 1998
Sobasina paradoxa Berry, Beatty & Prószyński 1998
Sobasina platypoda Berry, Beatty & Prószyński 1998
Malaysia
Sobasina sylvatica Edmunds & Prószyński 2001
New Hebrides
Sobasina tanna Wanless 1978
Rennell Island
Sobasina hutuna Wanless 1978
Solomon Islands
Sobasina alboclypea Wanless 1978
Sobasina amoenula Simon 1898
Sobasina solomonensis Wanless 1978
Tonga
Sobasina magna Berry, Beatty & Prószyński 1998
***Sondra* Wanless 1988**
ASTIOIDA (Wanless 1988, Żabka 1991, Żabka 2002, Maddison *et al* 2008)
New South Wales
Astia aurea L. Koch 1880
Sondra bickeli Żabka 2002
Sondra brindlei Żabka 2002
New South Wales, Queensland
Sondra nepenthicola Wanless 1988
Queensland
Sondra bifurcata Wanless 1988
Sondra bulburin Wanless 1988
Sondra convoluta Wanless 1988
Sondra damocles Wanless 1988
Sondra excepta Wanless 1988
Sondra finlayensis Wanless 1988
Sondra littoralis Wanless 1988
Sondra raveni Wanless 1988
Sondra variabilis Wanless 1988
South Australia
Sondra samambrayi Żabka 2002
Western Australia
Astia tristicula Simon 1909
***Sparbambus* Zhang, Woon & Li 2006**
SPARTAEINAE (Zhang *et al* 2006)
Malaysia
Sparbambus gombakensis Zhang, Woon & Li 2006
***Spartaeus* Thorell 1891**
SPARTAEINAE (Wanless 1984a, Wanless 1987, Maddison & Needham 2006, Logunov & Azarkina 2007, Maddison *et al* 2008)
Borneo to Sri Lanka
Boethus spinimanus Thorell 1878
China, Laos
Spartaeus zhangi Peng & Li 2002
China, Thailand
Spartaeus thailandicus Wanless 1984
Laos
Spartaeus banthamus Logunov & Azarkina 2008
Spartaeus jaegeri Logunov & Azarkina 2008
Spartaeus noctivagus Logunov & Azarkina 2008
Malaysia
Spartaeus wildtrackii Wanless 1987
Philippines
Spartaeus uplandicus Barrion & Litsinger 1995
Taiwan
Spartaeus ellipticus Bao & Peng 2002
Vietnam
Spartaeus abramovi Logunov & Azarkina 2008
***Spilargis* Simon 1902**
EUOPHRYINAE (Maddison 1995a, Hill 2009a)
Moluccas, New Guinea
Spilargis ignicolor Simon 1902
***Stagetillus* Simon 1885**
(Berry et al 1997, Maddison *et al* 2008)
Malaysia
Padillithorax semiostrinus Simon 1901
Malaysia, Sumatra
Stagetillus opaciceps Simon 1885
Sumatra
Padillithorax elegans Reimoser 1927
***Stenaelurillus* Simon 1886**
AELURILLOIDA (Maddison et al 2008)
This is primarily an African genus.

Myanmar
Philotherus setosus Thorell 1895
Vietnam
Stenaelurillus abramovi Logunov 2008
***Stergusa* Simon 1889**
Three of four described species are from Sri Lanka.
New Caledonia
Stergusa improbula Simon 1889
***Stertinius* Simon 1890**
ASTIOIDA (Berry *et al* 1997, Zhang *et al* 2003)
Java
Stertinius capucinus Simon 1902
Mariana Islands
Stertinius dentichelis Simon 1890
Moluccas
Stertinius patellaris Simon 1902
Phillipines
Stertinius pilipes Simon 1902
Sulawesi
Stertinius cyprius Merian 1911
Stertinius magnificus Merian 1911
Stertinius niger Merian 1911
Homalattus nobilis Thorell 1890
Stertinius splendens Simon 1902
Sumatra
Bianor balius Thorell 1890
Bianor leucostictus Thorell 1890
***Stichius* Thorell 1890**
Sumatra
Stichius albomaculatus Thorell 1890
***Synagelides* Strand, 1906**
(Bohdanowicz 1979, Logunov & Hereward 2006)
China, Vietnam
Synagelides palpalis Żabka 1985
Malaysia
Synagelides kualaensis Logunov & Hereward 2006
Myanmar
Synagelides birmanicus Bohdanowicz 1987
Sumatra
Synagelides sumatranus Logunov & Hereward 2006
Taiwan
Synagelides palpaloides Peng, Tso & Li 2002
Thailand
Synagelides doisuthep Logunov & Hereward 2006
***Tabuina* Maddison 2009**
COCALODINAE (Maddison 2009)
New Guinea
Tabuina baiteta Maddison 2009
Tabuina rufa Maddison 2009
Tabuina varirata Maddison 2009
***Taivala* Peckham & Peckham 1907**
Borneo
Taivala invisitata Peckham & Peckham 1907
***Tara* Peckham & Peckham 1886**
ASTIOIDA (Żabka 1991)
Lord Howe Island
Clynotis gratiosus Rainbow 1920
New South Wales
Atryone anomala Keyserling 1882
Icius parvulus Keyserling 1883
***Taraxella* Wanless 1984**
SPARTAEINAE (Wanless 1984a, Wanless 1987)
Borneo
Taraxella reinholdae Wanless 1987
Taraxella solitaria Wanless 1984
Malaysia
Taraxella hillyardi Wanless 1987
Sumatra
Taraxella petrensis Wanless 1987
Taraxella sumatrana Wanless 1987
***Tarodes* Pocock 1899**
New Britain
Tarodes lineatus Pocock 1899
***Tatari* Berland 1938**
New Hebrides
Tatari multispinosus Berland 1938
***Tauala* Wanless 1988**
ASTIOIDA (Wanless 1988, Żabka 1991, Maddison *et al* 2008)
Queensland
Tauala alveolatus Wanless 1988
Tauala athertonensis Gardzińska 1996
Tauala vaustraliensis Wanless 1988
Tauala daviesae Wanless 1988
Tauala lepidus Wanless 1988
Tauala minutus Wanless 1988
Tauala splendidus Wanless 1988
Taiwan
Tauala elongata Peng & Li 2002
***Telamonia* Thorell 1887**
PLEXIPPOIDA (Maddison 1995b, Maddison & Hedin 2003, Maddison *et al* 2008)
Amboina
Salticus coeruleostriatus Doleschall 1859
Bhutan, India, Sumatra
Viciria dimidiata Simon 1899
Borneo
Telamonia annulipes Peckham & Peckham 1907
Viciria bombycina Simon 1902
Telamonia resplendens Peckham & Peckham 1907
China, Vietnam
Viciria caprina Simon 1903
Indonesia, Myanmar, Vietnam
Viciria elegans Thorell 1887
Java
Viciria formosa Simon 1902
Salticus trochilus Doleschall, 1859
Java to Myanmar, Vietnam
Telamonia festiva Thorell 1887
Malaysia
Maevia luteocincta Thorell 1891
Moluccas
Maevia scalaris Thorell 1881
Myanmar to Sulawesi
Sinis hasseltii Thorell 1878
New Guinea
Maevia agapeta Thorell 1881
Telamonia leopoldi Roewer 1938
Telamonia mandibulata Hogg 1915
Maevia trabifera Thorell 1881
Telamonia vidua Hogg 1915
Nicobar Islands
Telamonia peckhami Thorell 1891
Philippines
Telamonia cristata Peckham & Peckham 1907
Telamonia masinloc Barrion & Litsinger 1995
Telamonia parangfestiva Barrion & Litsinger 1995
Sulawesi
Maevia latruncula Thorell 1877
Maevia mundula Thorell 1877
***Thianella* Strand 1907**
Java
Thianella disjuncta Strand 1907
***Thiania* C. L. Koch 1846**
EUOPHRYINAE (Maddison 1995a, Maddison & Hedin 2003, Maddison *et al* 2008, Hill 2009a)
Borneo
Marptusa formosissima Thorell 1890
China, Hawaii, Vietnam
Thiania suboppressa Strand 1907
India, Myanmar to Sumatra
Thiania bhamoensis Thorell, 1887
Indonesia
Marptusa demissa Thorell 1892
Malaysia
Thiania sinuata Thorell 1890
Thiania subserena Simon 1901
Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Sulawesi, Vietnam
Thiania pulcherrima C. L. Koch 1846
New Guinea
Attus gazellae Karsch 1878
Philippines
Thiania viscaensis Barrion & Litsinger 1995

Sulawesi
Marptusa humilis Thorell 1877
Sumatra
Philaeus cupreonitens Simon 1899
Thiania jucunda Thorell 1890
Vietnam
Thiania abdominalis Żabka 1985
Thianitara **Simon 1903**
Malaysia, Sumatra
Thianitara spectrum Simon 1903
Thorelliola **Strand 1942**
EUOPHRYINAE (Maddison 1995a, Berry *et al* 1997, Maddison *et al* 2008, Hill 2009a)
Amboina, Banda Islands
Thorelliola biapophysis Gardzińska & Patoleta 1997
Banda Islands
Thorelliola glabra Gardzińska & Patoleta 1997
Caroline Islands
Thorelliola dumicola Berry, Beatty & Prószyński 1997
Java
Thorelliola javaensis Gardzińska & Patoleta 1997
Malaysia to Sulawesi, Hawaii
Plexippus ensifer Thorell 1877
Marshall Islands
Ictidops monoceros Karsch 1881
New Guinea
Thorelliola cyrano Szüts & De Bakker 2004
Thorelliola dissimilis Gardzińska 2009
Plexippus doryphorus Thorell 1881
Thorelliola mahunkai Szüts 2002
Thorelliola pallidula Gardzińska 2009
Thorelliola truncilonga Gardzińska & Patoleta 1997
Thyene **Simon 1885**
PLEXIPPOIDA (Maddison 1995b, Maddison *et al* 2008)
Africa to Eurasia and New Guinea
Attus imperialis Rossi 1846
China, Vietnam
Thyene orientalis Żabka 1985
Kei Islands
Mithion rubricoronatus Strand 1911
Trite **Simon 1885**
ASTIOIDA (Berry *et al* 1997, Maddison *et al* 2008)
Caroline Islands
Trite ponapensis Berry, Beatty & Prószyński 1997
Lord Howe Island, Norfolk Island
Trite concinna Rainbow 1920
Loyalty Islands
Trite gracilipalpis Berland 1929
New Caledonia
Trite ignipilosus Berland 1924
Trite lineata Simon 1885
Trite pennata Simon 1885
New South Wales, Victoria
Plexippus albopilosus Keyserling 1883
New Zealand
Attus auricomus Urquhart 1886
Plexippus herbigradus Urquhart 1889
Salticus mustilinus Powell 1873
Euophrys parvula Bryant 1935
Trite planiceps Simon 1899
Holoplatys urvillei Dalmas 1917
Queensland
*Marptusa longul*a Thorell 1881
*Marptusa vulpecul*a Thorell 1881
Rapa
Trite rapaensis Berland 1942
Samoa, Tonga
Trite longipalpis Marples 1955
South Australia
Trite ornata Rainbow 1915
Udvardya **Prószyński 1992**
EUOPHRYINAE (Maddison 1995a, Hill 2009a)
New Guinea
Silerella elegans Szombathy 1915
Urogelides **Żabka 2009**
HELIOPHANINAE (Żabka 2009, Prószyński 2010)
Queensland
Urogelides daviesae Żabka 2009
Uroballus **Simon 1902**
Vietnam
Uroballus peckhami Żabka 1985
Vailimia **Kammerer 2006**
Borneo
Vailima masinei Peckham & Peckham 1907
'Viciria' **Thorell 1877**
PLEXIPPOIDA (Prószyński 2009)
The spiders assigned to this genus range from tropical Africa to tropical Asia. Following the lead of Prószyński (1984) I have separated these from a genus containing two closely related species, including the type species for *Viciria*.
Borneo
Viciria arrogans Peckham & Peckham 1907
Viciria concolor Peckham & Peckham 1907
Viciria lucida Peckham & Peckham 1907
Viciria miranda Peckham & Peckham 1907
Viciria moesta Peckham & Peckham 1907
Viciria paludosa Peckham & Peckham 1907
Viciria petulans Peckham & Peckham 1907
Java
Viciria semicoccinea Simon 1902
Singapore to Sulawesi
Viciria rhinoceros Hasselt 1894
Sulawesi
Viciria pallens Thorell 1877
Sumatra
Viciria albolimbata Simon 1885
Viciria detrita Strand 1922
Viciria **Thorell 1877**
Singapore to Sulawesi
Attus praemandibularis Hasselt 1893
Sulawesi
Viciria pavesii Thorell 1877
Viroqua **Peckham & Peckham 1901**
Australia
Jotus ultimus L. Koch 1881
Wanlessia **Wijesinghe 1992**
SPARTAEINAE (Wijesinghe 1992, Zhang *et al* 2006)
Borneo
Wanlessia sedgwicki Wijesinghe 1992
Taiwan
Wanlessia denticulata Peng, Tso & Li 2002
Xenocytaea **Berry, Beatty & Prószyński 1998**
Caroline Islands
Xenocytaea anomala Berry, Beatty & Prószyński 1998
Fiji
Xenocytaea daviesae Berry, Beatty & Prószyński 1998
Xenocytaea maddisoni Berry, Beatty & Prószyński 1998
Xenocytaea triramosa Berry, Beatty & Prószyński 1998
Xenocytaea zabkai Berry, Beatty & Prószyński 1998
Yaginumaella **Prószyński 1979**
Myanmar
Yaginumaella originalis Żabka 1981
Taiwan
Yaginumaella lobata Peng, Tso & Li 2002
Yamangalea **Maddison 2009**
COCALODINAE (Maddison 2009)
New Guinea
Yamangalea frewana Maddison 2009
Zebraplatys **Żabka 1992**
New South Wales to South Australia
Zebraplatys harveyi Żabka 1992
Taiwan
Zebraplatys bulbus Peng, Tso & Li 2002
Western Australia
Holoplatys fractivittata Simon 1909
Zebraplatys keyserlingi Żabka 1992
Holoplatys quinquecingulata Simon 1909
Zenodorus **Peckham & Peckham 1886**
EUOPHRYINAE (Żabka 1991, Maddison 1995a, Berry *et al* 1996, Maddison *et al* 2008, Hill 2009a)
Aru Islands
Zenodorus wangillus Strand 1911
Australia, New Guinea

Attus durvillii Walckenaer 1837
Australia, New Hebrides
Jotus arcipluvii Peckham & Peckham 1901
Caroline Islands
Zenodorus ponapensis Berry, Beatty & Prószyński 1996
Moluccas to Queensland
Attus albertisii Thorell 1881
New Caledonia, New South Wales
Attus asper Karsch 1878
New Guinea
Zenodorus danae Hogg 1915
Ephippus juliae Thorell 1881
Salticus lepidus Guerin 1834
Zenodorus rhodopae Hogg 1915
Zenodorus syrinx Hogg 1915
New Guinea, Queensland
Philaeus metallescens L. Koch 1879
New South Wales
Attus niger Karsch 1878
Euophrys obscurofemorata Keyserling 1883
New South Wales, Queensland
Hasarius orbiculatus Keyserling 1881
Northern Territory
Mollica jucunda Rainbow 1912
Pacific Islands
Jotus microphthalmus L. Koch 1881
Queensland
Margaromma marginatum Simon 1902
Plexippus pupulus Thorell 1881
Attus varicans Thorell 1881
Samoa, Tahiti
Mollika pusilla Strand 1913
Solomon Islands
Jotus formosus Rainbow 1899
Zenodorus variatus Pocock 1899

***Zeuxippus* Thorell 1891**
Bangladesh, China, Myanmar, Vietnam
Zeuxippus pallidus Thorell 1895
Myanmar
Zeuxippus atellanus Thorell 1895

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