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translated with an introduction and indices
H. D. Cameron and D. P. Wijesinghe.....1

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Simon's Keys to the Salticid Groups
translated with an introduction and indices

H. D. Cameron

Department of Classical Studies
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109

D. P. Wijesinghe

Department of Entomology
American Museum of Natural History
Central Park West at 79th Street
New York, New York 10024

The monumental *Histoire Naturelle des Araignées*, published in Paris from 1897 to 1901 by Eugene Simon, still remains the only encyclopedic treatment of the spider genera of the world. In this day and age, the fact that the keys and the descriptions are in Latin is an increasingly serious inconvenience. It is hoped that a translation of Simon's keys to the *Groupes* of the large and systematically difficult family of jumping spiders, the Salticidae, will be a welcome aid to the increasing numbers of workers in that family. While many, though not all, of Simon's groups are admittedly artificial, they still represent the only available general scheme for identification and access to the literature. The features that Simon used in his keys, such as the relative position of the posterior median eyes, the shape of the ocular quadrangle, the curvature of the line of the anterior eyes, the relative lengths of the third and fourth legs, the presence and position of the thoracic groove, and the spination of the legs, to mention a few, still serve for identification and classification. And Simon's groups are useful starting points for revisions. But, on the other hand, there is reason for caution and circumspection in using Simon's keys.

In his classification of salticids, Simon appears to have relied solely on somatic (non-genitalic) features. In addition, he seems to have considered general similarities and special similarities equally valid for constructing a classification--his approach to classification was essentially phenetic. Most subsequent attempts at grouping salticids (up to the 1970's) involved simple modifications of Simon's scheme, rather than original proposals. For example, Petrunkevitch (1928) used Simon's descriptions of higher taxa and/or keys to construct his classification of salticids into 23 subfamilies. Some of these subfamilies are identical to the corresponding group of Simon; others were formed by uniting two or more of Simon's groups, based on the data in Simon's work. Roewer (1954) combined the two systems to produce a spuriously more resolved classification; the only novelty was the recognition of two major subgroups of salticids, the Lyssomanids and salticids proper. The importance of Prószyński's (1976) study lies in its attempt at grouping Holarctic (and some other) salticid genera solely on genitalic features. This study emphasized the point that salticid groups based on special genitalic features show little concordance with Simon's groups. Most modern students of salticids weight genitalic features higher than non-genitalic features and tend to regard the lack of concordance between the two arrangements as indicative of paraphyly in Simon's classification or widespread homeoplasy (convergence) in salticid somatic features. The reliance on genitalic features in modern salticid systematics is exemplified by such currently recognized taxa as 'euophrynines', 'dendryphantines', etc., which are defined exclusively on genitalic features and are drastically different in composition from the groups which go under these names in Simon's or Petrunkevitch's schemes.

Given this background, the question may be asked of what possible interest could Simon's classification be to the modern student. This is best answered by the following quotation from a recent revisionary paper: "In practice, the majority of salticid subfamilies have not been properly defined or diagnosed and have undergone little or no change since they were first proposed by Simon (1901-03). Simon, however, possessed an extensive knowledge of the Salticidae and discussed the characters of his groups in detail. Consequently his smaller groups often include related genera which form a useful basis for revisionary studies" (Wanless, 1988: 81). Simon's keys to the groups recognized by him form a convenient summary of his classification but are relatively inaccessible to modern students since they are in Latin. The only comparable English key is that of Petrunkevitch (1928) but, due to the merging of some of Simon's groups to form subfamilies, that key is less informative than the original keys of Simon. An English translation of Simon's original keys would, therefore, appear to be a desideratum.

As indicated above, there are several problems involved in using Simon's classification and keys today. As is well known, by basing his primary division of salticids on the retromarginal cheliceral dentition, Simon separated taxa (genera) which, on the basis of other characters, appear to be closely related. Among the numerous examples in the literature, the case of *Bathippus* (Unidentati: Plexippeae) and *Canama* (Fissidentati: Cytaeae) is a good illustrative example. It may be mentioned in passing that, though the cheliceral dentition as used by Simon may not be informative, more specific patterns of dentition (promarginal as well as retromarginal) do appear to diagnose monophyletic groups. Conversely, many of Simon's groups (especially larger ones) contain unrelated taxa (genera): e. g. Dendryphantaeae, Plexippeae. At the generic and specific level, a frequent problem is that Simon often misidentified the type species of genera, so that his concept of a particular genus was quite different from what it should have been, and thus generic names such as *Telemonia* and *Viciria* apply today to quite different groups of species than Simon used them for. In using Simon's keys today, therefore, it is important that one be aware of these problems and pitfalls. If one uses the group keys without continuing with the generic keys one will end up with collections of specimens sorted to artificial groups; without a generic identification these specimens will be almost as 'inaccessible' as an unsorted collection. This applies mostly to the large groups, as obviously with smaller groups, the group identification becomes more useful. The usefulness of Simon's keys to his groups today is that they serve as a summary (though no doubt vastly incomplete) of the distribution of non-genitalic characters within the Salticidae, and this information, used in conjunction with genitalic feature (e. g. published figures), may serve to indicate potentially monophyletic groups that could form the basis for revisionary and phylogenetic studies.

References

- Petrunkevitch, A. 1928. Systema araneorum. Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts & Sci. 29: 1-270 [esp. 56-61, 181-207].
- Roewer, C. F. 1954. Katalog der Araneae von 1758 bis 1940, bzw. 1954. 2 Band, Abt. B. Bruxelles: Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique.
- Simon, E. 1892-1903. Histoire naturelle des araignées. 2 vol. Paris.
- Wanless, F. R. 1988. A revision of the spider group Astieae (Araneae: Salticidae) in the Australian region. New Zeal. J. Zool. 15: 81-172.

How to Use this Key

It must be emphasized that this translation is meant to be no more than a convenience to provide easier access to the information in Simon's great work, and does not represent a modern classification of the salticids. Simon's sequential numbering of groups has been retained, but only as an aid to finding the appropriate discussion, and is without any phylogenetic significance.

The key leads to the group, e. g. BOETHEAE, which is further designated by the sequential number which Simon gave it, and followed by the page number of Simon's second volume, where the group is treated. Simon's numbering became confused, and some groups, e. g. MAEVIEAE, will have a true sequence number in square brackets [63a] with Simon's incorrect number 59 following.

Simon's *Histoire*, long out of print and rare, is available in a xerographic copy, somewhat reduced from the original size, from:

Demand Reprints
University Microfilms
P. O. Box 1467
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106
Telephone number: (313) 761-4700 ext. 492

The listing is:

Simon, Eugene Louis. *Histoire naturelle des araignées*. Paris. Librairie Encyclopédique de Roret, 1892-1897. 2192 p. Vol. 1 1092 pp \$160 (soft cover), \$172 (hard cover); vol. 2. 1100 pp. \$160 (soft cover); \$172 (hard cover). Plus state tax and shipping costs.
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Notes on Frequently Used Terms

Simon uses eye positions as important key characters. He often specifies whether the anterior eye row is procurved, recurved or straight. This refers to the line tangent to the upper margins of the four anterior eyes. This line is **recurved**, if the ends of the arc are higher than the middle. It will be **procurved** if the ends are lower than the middle. The **ocular quadrangle** is the trapezoid or rectangle formed by the four points of the anterior lateral and the posterior lateral eyes, viewed from above the cephalothorax. Whether this quadrangle is wider in front or behind, or has parallel sides is a feature frequently used in Simon's keys.

Simon divided the Salticidae artificially into three *Sections* for convenience of identification, the Salticidae Pluridentati, the Salticidae Unidentati, and the Salticidae Fissidentati, based on the character of the teeth on the inferior margin of the chelicerae, which he regarded as reliably constant (Simon 2: 383). While this division is for the most part useful and reliable as a practical scheme of identification, it is artificial and separates otherwise closely related genera.

The key proper is followed by a catalogue of the genera in each group as Simon understood them. The authors of the genera are given, as is conventional, although, as we noted above, Simon's concept of a genus may rest upon a misidentification of the type species, and be at odds with the concept of the original author.

An alphabetical index of genera follows the key and refers each genus to Simon's groups.

Simon's Keys to the Sections of the Family SALTICIDAE

- A. Inferior margin of the chelicerae armed with a row of several isolated teeth.
.....SALTICIDAE PLURIDENTATI p.4
- B. Inferior margin of the chelicerae with a single pointed tooth or none.
.....SALTICIDAE UNIDENTATI p.7
- C. Inferior margin of the chelicerae with a compressed tooth or carina divided by a notch, or rarely either truncate or serrate.....SALTICIDAE FISSIDENTATI p. 10

Key to the SALTICIDAE PLURIDENTATI (388-390)

- 1. Anterior lateral eyes located behind the medians (forming a second eye row). The patellae usually with a medio-apical spine or seta.....1. LYSSOMANEAE 390
- Anterior lateral eyes located near the medians on each side. Patellae without a medio-apical spine.....2
- 2. Eyes of the second row large, hardly 1/3 smaller than the anterior laterals, slightly prominent, and located more or less inside them.....3
- Eyes of the second row very minute (except *Holcolaetis*), sessile, not situated inside the anterior laterals (or only slightly inside).....6
- 3. The upper margin of the four anterior eyes forms a recurved line. Eyes of the second row located very much inside the anterior laterals.....2. BOETHEAE 400
- The upper margin of the four anterior eyes forms a procurved line. Eyes of the second row hardly at all located inside the anterior laterals.....4
- 4. Sternum strongly attenuated in front, and the coxae of the first pair of legs separated by a distance much narrower than the labium. Posterior spinnerets often with a long apical segment.....4. COCALEAE 405
- Sternum hardly at all attenuate in front and broadly truncate, coxae of the first pair of legs separated by a distance much wider than the labium. Posterior spinnerets with a short apical segment.....5
- 5. Labium and endites much longer than wide. Legs long and slender, without fringes.
.....3. COCALODEAE 403
- Labium hardly longer than wide. Endites rather short and wide. Tibiae rather robust with long ample fringes, metatarsi abruptly more slender than the tibiae and very long.
.....5. LINEAE 408
- 6. Sternum short or moderately long, the coxae of each side contiguous. The abdomen in front covering the pedicel and the margin of the cephalothorax.....7

--	Sternum long, coxae of the second pair of legs separated from the coxae of the third pair on each side. The pedicel, or at least the margin of the cephalothorax, not covered by the abdomen (ant-like salticids).....	20
7.	Cephalothorax high, posterior eyes usually prominent.....	8
--	Cephalothorax low and flat above, as in <i>Marpissa</i>	15
8.	Anterior metatarsi with two long spines beneath near the base.....	9
--	Anterior metatarsi with at least 2-2 spines beneath.....	10
9.	Pars cephalica flat and with parallel sides. Ocular quadrangle much wider than long and shorter than the pars thoracica.....	12. CYRBEAE 447
--	Pars cephalica deeply excised on each side. Ocular quadrangle at least not wider than long and a little longer than the strongly sloping pars thoracica.	9. TOMOCYRBEAE 440
10.	Third pair of legs much longer than the fourth pair, all legs with many spines. Anterior eyes in a recurved line.....	7. AMYCIEAE 413
--	Fourth pair of legs much longer than the third pair.....	11
11.	Anterior eye row procurved. Metatarsi much longer than tibiae.	6. CODETEAE 411
--	Anterior eye row recurved or rarely straight. Metatarsi (at least the anteriors) shorter than the tibiae or at least not longer.....	12
12.	Trochanter of the first pair of legs very long and cylindrical, the tibia more or less inflated. Pars thoracica lower than the pars cephalica and without a thoracic groove.	8. DIOLLENIEAE 476
--	Trochanter of the first pair of legs short, normal, tibia not inflated.....	12
13.	Pars thoracica impressed with a deep thoracic groove.....	8. ASTIEAE 429
--	Thoracic groove very minute or absent.....	14
14.	Small eyes of the second row located far in front of the midpoint (i. e. closer to the anterior laterals than the posterior laterals). Tibiae of the second pair of legs with a double row of spines beneath.....	10. SCOPOCIREAE 442
--	Small eyes of the second row midway between the anterior and posterior laterals or slightly closer to the posterior laterals. Tibiae of the second pair of legs armed beneath with a single row of three spines.....	11. ROGMOCRYPTAEAE 445
15.	Anterior tarsi and metatarsi unarmed. Posterior tibiae and metatarsi with spines.....	16

- Anterior tarsi and metatarsi strongly spined beneath in two rows. Posterior tarsi and especially the metatarsi very sparingly spined or unarmed.....17
- 16. Pars cephalica long, more or less constricted on each side behind the lateral eyes. Eyes of the second row very minute, located much closer to the anterior laterals than to the posterior laterals.....13. HISPONEAE 449
- Pars cephalica short, with parallel sides not constricted behind the eyes. Eyes of the second row remarkably large.....14. HOLCOLAETEA 452
- 17. Tibiae of the first pair of legs armed beneath with four, more rarely two, setae which are bulbous at the base.....15. THIODINEAE 454
- Tibiae lacking setae which are bulbous at the base.....18
- 18. Area of the dorsal eyes with parallel sides or slightly narrower behind than in front, and shorter than the pars thoracica (with the exception of *Baviola*). Pars thoracica impressed with a longitudinal sulcus. Abdomen narrow and long, and rounded in front.....19
- Area of the dorsal eyes wider behind than in front, and longer (or at least not shorter) than the pars thoracica. Cephalothorax above without tubercles or impressions. Abdomen in front broadly truncated and covering the pars thoracica.
.....19. BALLEAE 481
- 19. Labium much longer than wide. Spinnerets apical.....16. BAVIEAE 460
- Labium not longer than wide. Spinnerets not apical, but situated beneath the abdomen and hidden by it from above.....17. COPOCROSSEAE 473
- 20. Tibiae of the first pair of legs strongly dilated and compressed.....21
- Tibiae of the first pair of legs slender and cylindrical.....22
- 21. Anterior tibia and patella convex and rounded above, armed below, among the spines, with a long, thick fringe. Anterior eyes large, contiguous, but very much unequal to one another.....20. LIGONIPEDEAE 487
- Anterior tibia and patella angular, flattened above and on both sides, not fringed below. Anterior eyes of moderate size, and distinctly separated from one another.
..... 21 and [71]69. PECKHAMIEAE 494, 868
- 22. Sternum strongly attenuated in front, virtually pointed, and the coxae of the first pair of legs very close together. The upper margin of the anterior eyes form a slightly procurved, or rarely straight, line.....22. MYRMARACHNEAE 496
- Sternum hardly at all attenuated in front, but truncate, and the coxae of the first pair of legs separated from one another. Upper margin of the anterior eyes usually form a recurved line.....23
- 23. Anterior metatarsi with 3-3 spines beneath.....25. SOBASINEAE 512

- Anterior metatarsi with 2-2 spines beneath.....24
- 24. Cephalothorax strongly constricted in the middle, abruptly narrowed behind and slightly produced. Upper margin of the anterior eyes form a very strongly recurved line. Anterior tarsi slender.....24. SYNEMOSYNEAE 508
- Cephalothorax with virtually parallel sides, not constricted, slightly attenuated behind, and plainly truncate. Upper margin of anterior eyes form a slightly recurved line. Anterior tarsi long, slightly spindle-shaped.....23. SARINDEAE 505

Key to the SALTICIDAE UNIDENTATI (516-519)

- 1. Posterior margin of the cephalothorax and the pedicel visible from above. Coxae of the second pair of legs separated from the coxae of the third pair of legs. The fourth pair of legs with the coxae not shorter than the trochanter, or at least not much shorter.2
- Posterior margin of the cephalothorax and the pedicel invisible from above, covered by the abdomen. All coxae on both sides contiguous.....5
- 2. Trochanter and patella of the first pair of legs remarkably long, the tibia curved and much shorter than the patella, the metatarsus very minute.....29. AGORIEAE 534
- First pair of legs normal.....3
- 3. Pars cephalica higher than the pars thoracica. Sternum truncate in front, not attenuated, anterior coxae separated from one another more widely, or at least not more narrowly, than the rest of the coxae. Inferior margin of the chelicerae with a single tooth.....26. ZUNIGEAE 519
- Pars cephalica not higher than pars thoracica. Sternum attenuated in front and the coxae of the first pair of legs close together.....4
- 4. Inferior margin of the chelicerae without any tooth. Anterior tibiae slender and cylindrical.27. LEPTORCHESTEAE 523
- Inferior margin of the chelicerae with a single tooth. First pair of legs robust, femur clavate and tibia ovate.....28. SYNAGELEAE 526
- 5. Inferior margin of the chelicerae without a tooth or with only a very minute and fine tooth.6
- Inferior margin of the chelicerae with a strong conical tooth.....9
- 6. Third pair of legs much longer than the fourth pair of legs.....7
- Third pair of legs much shorter than the fourth pair of legs.....8

- 7. Pars cephalica strongly tuberculate near the eyes, depressed on each side between the eyes. Sternum wide, hardly at all attenuate in front, and broadly truncate, the coxae of the first pair of legs widely separated.....45a. ZENODOREAE 648
- Pars cephalica flat, not impressed on the sides. Sternum strongly attenuated in front, and the coxae of the first pair of legs close together.....45b. AELURILLEAE 658
- 8. Pars thoracica impressed with a thoracic groove behind the eyes. Legs with numerous strong spines.....36. SITTICEAE 577
- Pars thoracica without a thoracic groove. Legs weakly and sparingly spined.
.....35. CHALCOSCI RTEAE 572
- 9. Tibia and patella of the third pair of legs longer (or at least not shorter) than the tibia and patella of the fourth pair of legs.....10
- Tibia and patella of the third pair of legs shorter than the tibia and patella of the fourth pair of legs.....17
- 10. Ocular quadrangle wider behind than in front.....11
- Ocular quadrangle with parallel sides or often narrower behind than in front.....13
- 11. Ocular quadrangle trapezoidal and rather small, much narrower behind than the cephalo- thorax. Small eyes of the second row located much closer to the anterior laterals than to the posterior laterals. Posterior legs rather sparsely spined.
.....49. THYENEAE 682
- Ocular quadrangle large. Small eyes of the second row not much closer to the anterior laterals. Posterior legs with numerous strong spines.....12
- 12. Ocular quadrangle narrower than the cephalothorax behind. Pars cephalica tuberculate on each side and depressed between the eyes. Sternum strongly attenuate in front.
.....50. HYLLEAE (in part) 688
- Ocular quadrangle not narrower than the cephalothorax behind. Pars cephalica wide and neither tuberculate nor depressed. Sternum strongly attenuate in front.
.....46. BYTHOCROTEAE (in part) 671
- 13. Labium not longer than its width at the base. Sternum short, not attenuated in front, and broadly truncate.....33. SAITEAE 558
- Labium distinctly longer than wide. Sternum more or less attenuated in front.....14
- 14. Ocular quadrangle much narrower behind than in front and the small eyes of the second row located much closer to the anterior laterals than to the posterior laterals.
.....52. VICIRIEAE 741

- Ocular quadrangle not narrower behind than in front (or at least not very much narrower).
Small eyes of the second row midway between the anterior and posterior laterals (or at least not appreciably closer to the anterior laterals).....15
- 15. Pars cephalica neither tuberculate nor impressed. Sternum strongly attenuated in front.
.....46. BYTHOCROTEAE (in part) 671
- Pars cephalica more or less tuberculate, depressed on both sides between the eyes.
Sternum only moderately attenuated in front.....16
- 16. Ocular quadrangle with virtually parallel sides. Posterior eyes of moderate size, separated from the small eyes of the second row by more than the width of one posterior eye. Small eyes of the second row perhaps a little closer to the anterior laterals.
.....50. HYLLEAE (in part) 688
- Ocular quadrangle a little narrower behind than in front. Posterior eyes large, separated from the small eyes of the second row by less than the width of the posterior eye (or at least not more). Small eyes midway between the anterior and posterior laterals or perhaps slightly closer to the posteriors.....51. PLEXIPPEAE 710
- 17. Small eyes of the second row much further from the posterior laterals than from the anterior.....18
- Small eyes of the second row midway (or nearly) between the anterior and posterior laterals.....24
- 18. Ocular quadrangle much wider behind than in front.....19
- Ocular quadrangle with virtually parallel sides.....21
- 19. Posterior legs with numerous strong spines. Pars thoracica marked with a short oval thoracic groove distinctly behind the eyes (except *Atelurius*).....37. HURIEAE 583
- Posterior legs with only a few minute spines, usually unarmed, except for the metatarsi and the apical whorls of spines.....20
- 20. Pars thoracica longer than the pars cephalica, and marked by a thoracic groove behind the eyes.....42. DENDRYPHANTEAE (in part) 612
- Cephalothorax very wide. Pars thoracica shorter than the pars cephalica or at least not longer, either without a thoracic groove, or a with a very minute, hardly visible one between the eyes.....43. RHENEAE 633
- 21. Cephalothorax cylindrical, abruptly sloping behind with the upper margin of the declivity carinate or prominent. That is, the cephalothorax is truncate behind with the posterior face vertical and concave. Anterior eyes in a slightly procurved line. All legs with the femora wide and strongly compressed, and the rest of the segments slender and cylindrical.

-44. COCCORCHESTEAEE 643
- Cephalothorax normal, gradually sloping behind. Anterior legs more robust than the others
.....22
- 22. Sternum strongly attenuated in front, almost as much as in *Marpissa*. Ocular quadrangle
with parallel sides.....42. DENDRYPHANTEAE (in part) 612
- Sternum hardly at all attenuated in front and widely truncate between the anterior coxae.
Ocular quadrangle slightly narrower behind than in front.....23
- 23. Anterior eyes in a recurved line. Fourth pair of legs unarmed, long, with the trochanters
hardly shorter than the coxae.....30. ITATEAE 537
- Anterior eyes in a straight or very slightly procurved line. Fourth pair of legs normal, with
few minute spines.....39. GOPHOEAE 588
- 24. Sternum strongly attenuated in front and the coxae of the first pair of legs subcontiguous.
.....25
- Sternum not attenuated in front and widely truncate between the anterior coxae.....26
- 25. Thoracic groove rather long, situated a little behind the posterior eyes. Anterior legs
usually strongly spined. Posterior metatarsi longer than the tarsi.
.....40. MARPISSEAE 590
- Thoracic groove small, very far behind the posterior eyes (near the summit of the declivity).
All legs virtually unarmed. Posterior metatarsi shorter than the tarsi.
.....32. FLACILLEAE 556
- 26. Posterior legs with numerous strong spines. Thoracic groove very minute, hardly
discernible.....34. EUOPHRYDEAE 568
- Posterior legs with a few minute spines. Thoracic groove rather long, situated a little
behind the eyes.....27
- 27. Cephalothorax high, almost as in *Viciria*. Inferior margin of the chelicerae oblique and not
lobed, armed with a strongly pointed, triangular tooth rather far from the base of the
fang.....31. CHRYSILLEAE 539
- Cephalothorax low, almost as in *Marpissa*. Inferior margin of the chelicerae short, lobed
near the base of the fang, with a strong conical tooth close to the lobe.
.....38. THIANIEAE 586

Key to the SALTICIDAE FISSIDENTATI (756-758)

- 1. Sternum strongly attenuated in front and the coxae of the first pair of legs very close
together. Posterior legs (usually) unarmed or very sparsely spined. Fourth pair of
legs much longer than the third pair.....2

- Sternum very little attenuated in front, broadly truncate and the coxae of the first pair of legs separated by a space at least as wide as the labium.....4
- 2. Cephalothorax short and broad, the pars thoracica shorter than the ocular quadrangle, or at least not longer, without thoracic groove (with the exception of *Siloca*). Ocular quadrangle much wider behind than in front, and the small eyes of the second row far closer to the anterior laterals than the posteriors.....[63a]58. SIMAETHEAE 830
- Cephalothorax low and long, the pars thoracica much longer than the ocular quadrangle, and with a thoracic groove. Ocular quadrangle with parallel sides or slightly narrower behind than in front. Small eyes of the second row not very much closer to the anterior laterals than the posteriors.....3
- 3. Cephalothorax very low, not depressed behind the eyes, pars thoracica more than twice as long as the pars cephalica, with a very minute punctiform thoracic groove, about midway between the posterior eyes and the posterior margin of the cephalothorax. Ocular quadrangle with parallel sides. Small eyes of the second row midway between the anterior and posterior laterals. Posterior legs completely unarmed.
.....64. RUDREAE 850
- Cephalothorax rather low, with a transverse depression behind the eyes and a thoracic groove. Posterior legs with few minute spines.....[63b]59. MAEVIEAE 844
- 4. Ocular quadrangle very large, longer than the pars thoracica or at least not shorter.....5
- Ocular quadrangle wider than long, and shorter than the pars thoracica.....7
- 5. Small eyes of the second row midway between the anterior and posterior laterals or occasionally behind the midpoint. Anterior legs with the femur broadly clavate and the tibia very broad, disciform, and strongly fringed.....[70]68. HARMOCHIREAE 866
- Small eyes of the second row far closer to the anterior laterals than to the posteriors. Anterior legs not fringed.....6
- 6. Cephalothorax short, ocular quadrangle very large, much longer than the short and sloping pars thoracica. Anterior legs with broadly clavate femur, the other segments slender and cylindrical.....67. ZYGOBALLEAE 863
- Cephalothorax long and ovate, pars thoracica roughly equal in length to the ocular quadrangle. Anterior legs with the femur clavate, the patella and tibia thick and slightly angled.....21 and [71]69. PECKHAMIEAE 494, 868
- 7. Thoracic groove lacking.....8
- Thoracic groove present.....9

8. Cephalothorax short and high. Ocular quadrangle much wider than long. Small eyes of the second row midway between the anterior and posterior laterals. Posterior legs with minute but numerous spines.....67. BELLIENEAE 856
- Cephalothorax long and with virtually parallel sides. Small eyes of the second row much closer to the anterior laterals than the posteriors. Posterior legs unarmed or nearly so.....68. HYETUSSEAE 859
9. Anterior eyes in a strongly recurved, semicircular line.....10
- Anterior eyes in a straight or only slightly recurved line.....12
10. Cephalothorax high but flat above and abruptly sloping behind, so that the posterior face is nearly vertical. Ocular quadrangle with parallel sides. Posterior legs very sparsely and minutely spined.....54. HERMOTIMEAE 760
- Cephalothorax extremely high, strongly sloping both in front and behind, ocular quadrangle much narrower behind than in front. Posterior legs usually with strong numerous spines.....11
11. Anterior lateral eyes situated behind the anterior medians almost as in *Lyssomanes*. Labium wider than long. The four posterior legs similar to one another in length.
.....53. ATHAMEAE 758
- Anterior lateral eyes normal. Labium much longer than wide. Third pair of legs much longer than the fourth pair.....55. SPILARGEAE 762
12. Posterior legs with numerous strong spines.....13
- Posterior legs (at least the metatarsi of the fourth leg) sparsely and weakly spined, sometimes unarmed.....17
13. Inferior margin of the chelicerae with a small carina with three or four serrations.
.....57. EMATHIDEAE 804
- Inferior margin of the chelicerae with an emarginate or bifid carina.....14
14. Posterior eyes small. Eyes of the second row distinctly closer to the anterior than the posterior laterals, separated from the posterior eyes by much more than an eye width. Anterior eyes form a rather recurved line.....59. SERVAEEAE 818
- Posterior eyes large. Small eyes of the second row midway between the anterior and posterior laterals, separated from the posterior eyes by no more than an eye width.
.....15
15. Labium wider than long, semicircular. Sternum broadly heart-shaped, no longer than wide.
.....60. MICROHASARIEAE 820
- Labium much longer than wide. Sternum ovate.....16

16. Superior margin of the chelicerae bidentate.....56. HASARIEAE 768
- Superior margin of the chelicerae with 3 or 4 teeth.....58. CYTEAE 810
17. Ocular quadrangle not much wider than long and a little wider behind than in front. Posterior tibiae and metatarsi with minute, weak, but numerous spines. Anterior legs (at least of the male) with long fringes.....65. SILERIEAE 852
- Ocular quadrangle much wider than long and with parallel sides. Posterior legs (at least the metatarsi of the fourth pair) virtually unarmed. Anterior legs without fringe.18
18. Cephalothorax short, the pars thoracica not longer than the ocular quadrangle, the thoracic groove small, pitlike, deep, and oval, about halfway between the posterior eyes and the rear margin of the cephalothorax. The trochanters of the anterior legs remarkably long.....66. PILIEAE 854
- Cephalothorax longer, the pars thoracica longer than the ocular quadrangle, the thoracic groove behind the eyes, but forward of the midpoint between the posterior eyes and the rear margin of the cephalothorax. Anterior legs normal.....19
19. Small eyes of the second row about midway between the anterior and posterior lateral eyes.....61. LAUFEIEAE 822
- Small eyes of the second row closer to the anterior laterals than the posterior laterals.62. TRITEAE 825

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with reference to Simon's page**

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1. Lyssomaneae

- Lyssomanes* Hentz (1844) 398.
Pandiscus Simon (1900) 398.
Macopaeus Simon (1900) 399.
Asemonea Simon (1885) 399.
Chinoscopus Simon (1901) 399.
Onomastus Simon (1900) 400.
Orthrus Simon (1900) 400.

2. Boetheae

- Boethus* Thorell (1878) 402. Now *Spartaeus* Thorell (1891).
Portia Karsch (1878) 403.

3. Cocalodeae

- Cocalodes* Pocock (1897) 405.

4. Cocaleae

- Cocalus* C. L. Koch (1846) 408.
Phaeacius Simon (1900) 408.

5. Lineae

Linus Peckham (1885) 410. Now *Portia* Karsch (1878).

6. Codeteae

Codeta Simon (1900) 413. Now *Gelotia* Thorell (1890).
Policha Thorell (1892) 413. Now *Gelotia* Thorell (1890).
Gelotia Thorell (1892) 413.

7. Amycieae

Amycus C. L. Koch (1846) 423.
Maenola Simon (1900) 426.
Acragas Simon (1900) 426.
Hypaeus Simon (1900) 426.
Noegus Simon (1900) 427.
Mago O.P. Cambridge (1882) 427.
Encolpius Simon (1900) 427.
Helpidius Simon(1901)[= *Cobanus* F. O. P. Cambridge (1900)] 428;
1048. (Cf. Bonnet 2.2150).
Bindax Thorell (1892) 428.
Amphidraus Simon (1900) 428.
Letoia Simon (1900) 249.

8. Astieae

Lagnus L. Koch (1879) 437.
Astia L. Koch (1879) 438.
Helpis Simon (1901) 438.
Arasia Simon (1901) 438.
Titanattus Peckham (1885) 438.
Anaurus Simon (1900) 439.
Agelista Simon (1900) 439.
Lapsias Simon (1900) 439.
Charippus Thorell (1895) 439.

9. Tomocyrbeae

Tomocyrba Simon (1900) 441.

10. Scopocireae (Cf. 1049)

Scopocira Simon (1900) 444.
Gypogyna Simon (1900) 444.
Cylloдания Simon (1902) 1049.

11. Rogmocrypteae

Rogmocrypta Simon (1900) 446.

12. Cyrbeae

Cyrba Simon (1876) 449.

13. Hisponeae

Hispo Simon (1885) 452; 1050.
Astaenorchetes Simon (1900) 452. Now *Hispo* Simon (1895).
Massagris Simon (1900) 452.

14. Holcolaetaeae

Holcolaetis Simon (1885) 454.

15. Thiodineae

Thiodina Simon (1900) 458; 1050.
Nilacantha Peckham (1901) 459. [properly spelled *Nilakantha*]
Ceriomura Simon (1901) 459.
Cotinusa Simon (1900) 459.

16. Bavieae

- Bavia* Simon (1877) 470.
Padillothorax Simon (1901) 470. Now *Stagetillus* Simon (1885)
Cynapes Simon (1900) 470.
Psecas C. L. Koch (1850) 1050.
Epinga Peckham (1894) 471. Now *Psecas* C. L. Koch
Baviola Simon (1898) 471.
Padilla Peckham (1894) 471.
Goleta Peckham (1894) 472.
Stagetillus Simon (1885) 472.
Stenodeza Simon (1900) 272.
Piranthus Thorell (1895) 473.

17. Copocrosseae

- Copocrossa* Simon (1901) 475.
Mantisatta Warburton (1900) 475.
Ligdus Thorell (1895) 475.

18. Diolenieae

- Diolenius* Thorell (1870) 480.
Discocnemius Thorell (1881) 480.
Lystrocteisa Simon (1884) 480.
Chalcolecta Simon (1884) 481.
Tarodes Pocock (1889) 481.

19. Balleae

- Ballus* C. L. Koch (1850) 485.
Peplometus Simon (1900) 486.
Pachyballus Simon (1900) 486.
Cylistella Simon (1901) 487; 1050.
Porius Thorell (1892) 487.

20. Ligonipedeae

- Marengo* Peckham (1892) 492.
Colaxes Simon (1900) 492.
Philates Simon (1900) 493. Now *Marengo* Peckham.
Haterius Simon (1900) 493.
Ligonipes Karsch (1878) 493; 1050.

21. Peckhamieae (2.1050. Moved to Salticidae Fissidenti 2.868;
Cf. below Group [71] 69).

- Consingis* Simon (1900) 496.
Peckhamia Simon (1901) 496.

22. Myrmarachneae

- Panachraesta* Simon (1900) 504.
Emertonius Peckham (1892) 504. Now *Myrmarachne* MacLeay.
Myrmarachne MacLeay (1839) 504.
Bocus Peckham (1892) 505.
Bizone Simon (1901) 1051. Name preoccupied; new name *Bizonella* Strand
1929. Now *Myrmarachne* MacLeay.

23. Sarindeae

- Sarinda* Peckham (1892) 508.
Erica Peckham (1892) 508.

24. Synemosyneae

- Simonella* Peckham (1885) 511. Now *Synemosyna* Hentz.

Synemosyna Hentz (1845) 512.

25. Sobasineae

Sobasina Simon (1897) 515.

Fluda Peckham (1892) 515.

Keyserlingella Peckham (1892) 516. Now *Fluda* Peckham.

SALTICIDAE UNIDENTATI

26. Zunigeae [Simon misspelled this *Zuningeae*, and *Zuninga*, but corrected the spelling 1051]

Zuniga Peckham (1892) 522.

Cineas Simon (1900) 522. Now *Sarinda* Peckham.

Simprulla Simon (1900) 523.

27. Leptorchestae

Leptorchestes Thorell (1870) 525.

Araegeus Simon (1900) 526.

Kima Peckham (1902) 1052. Now *Leptorchestes* Thorell.

Quekettia Peckham (1902) 1052.

28. Synageleae

Synageles Simon (1876) 532.

Semora Peckham (1892) 532.

Semorina Simon (1900) 532.

Descanso Peckham (1892) 533.

Chirothecia Taczanowski (1878) 533.

Sebastira Simon (1900) 533.

Bellota Peckham (1892) 534.

Osericta Simon (1900) 534.

Damoetas Peckham (1885) 534.

Mexcala Peckham (1902) 1052.

29. Agorieae

Agorius Thorell (1877) 537.

30. Itateae

Itata Peckham (1894) 539.

31. Chrysilleae

Telamonia Thorell (1887) 552. [*Telemonia* sensu stricto agrees with Simon's *Viciria* (part), now corresponding, mainly, to *Phintella*]

Rhondes Simon (1901) 552.

Phintia Simon (1901) 552. Preoccupied. **Nom. nov.** *Phintodes* Strand 1934.
Now *Tylogonus* Simon.

Chrysilla Thorell (1887) 553. Many species transferred to *Phintella* Strand 1906.

Cosmophasis Simon (1901) 553.

Orsima Simon (1901) 554.

Tutelina Simon (1901) 554.

Cyllobelus Simon (1885) 554.

Echinussa Simon (1901) 555.

Epocilla Thorell (1887) 555.

Heliophanus C. L. Koch (1850) 555.

[*Iona* Peckham (1885) 556.]

[*Ceglusa* Thorell (1895) 556.]

32. Flacilleae

Flacilla Simon (1901) 558. Preoccupied. Now *Flacillula* Strand 1932.

33. Saiteae

Saitis Simon (1876) 565.

Jotus L. Koch (1881) 566. Now *Lycidas* Karsch (1878).

Salpesia Simon (1900) 566.

Ilargus Simon (1900) 566.

Maeota Simon (1900) 566; 1052.

Pochyta Simon (1901) 567. Transferred to the Plexippeae 51.

Lauharulla Keyserling in L. Koch (1883) 567.

Oningis Simon (1901) 567.

[*Hypoblemum* Peckham (1885) 567 incertae sedis.]

34. Euophrydeae

Akela Peckham (1896) 571.

Euophrys C. L. Koch (1834) 572.

Rhyphelia Simon (1902) 1053.

35. Chalcoscirteae

Chalcoscirtus Bertkau (1883) 576.

Semiopyla Simon (1901) 577.

Jollas Simon (1901) 577.

Neon Simon (1876) 577.

36. Sitticeae

Sitticus Simon (1901 nom. Nov.) 581.

Attulus Simon (1889) 582.

Yllenus Simon (1868) 582.

[?*Tomis* F.O. P.-Cambridge (1892) 1053.]

37. Hurieae

Hurius Simon (1901) 585.

Scoturius Simon (1901) 585.

Atelurius Simon (1901) 585.

38. Thianeae

Thiania C. L. Koch (1846) 588.

Thianitara Simon (1902) 1054.

39. Gophoeae

Gophoa Simon (1901) 590.

40. Marpisseae

Salticus Latreille (1804) 606.

Cerionesta Simon (1901 nom. nov.) 606.

Helvetia Peckham (1894) 607.

Deloripa Simon (1901) 607.

Festucula Simon (1901) 607.

Breda Peckham (1894) 608.

Holoplatys Simon (1885) 608.

Ociosona Simon (1900) 608.

Hycitia Simon (1876) 609. Now *Marpissa* C. L. Koch 1846

Corambis Simon (1901) 609.

Naubolus Simon (1901) 609.

Mithion Simon (1884) 610. **N.B.** A proposal is before the commission to suppress this name in favor of *Thyene* Simon 1885.

Marpissa C. L. Koch (1846) 610.

Muziris Simon (1901) 611.
Menemerus Simon (1868) 611.
Clynotis Simon (1901) 611.
[*Dexippus* Thorell (1891) 2.612 incertae sedis]

42. Dendryphanteae

Pseudicius Simon (1885) 628.
Icius Simon (1874) 629.
Modunda Simon (1901) 629.
Admestina Peckham (1888) 629; 1054.
Anoka Peckham (1893) 630. Now *Hentzia* Marx 1883.
Bagheera Peckham (1896) 630.
Avitus Peckham (1896) 630.
Dendryphantes C. L. Koch (1837) 630; 1055. **N.B.** Many species now in
Metaphidippus, *Phidippus*, etc.
Lurio Simon (1901) 631; 1055.
Sassacus Peckham (1895) 631.
Thammaca Simon (1901) 632.
Paradamoetas Peckham (1885) 632.
Tulpius Peckham (1896) 632.
Ashtabula Peckham (1894) 633.

43. Rheneae

Alcmena C. L. Koch (1846) 640.
Bianor Thorell (1869-70) 641.
Rhene Thorell (1869-70) 641.
Dryphias Simon (1901) 642.
Partona Simon (1901) 642; 1055.
Napoca Simon (1901) 642.
Agassa Simon (1901) 643.
Homalattus White (1841) 643.
Zeuxippus Thorell (1891) 643.

44. Coccorchestae

Coccorchestes Thorell (1881) 647.
Omoedus Thorell (1881) 647.
Poecilorchestes Simon (1901) 647.

45. Zenodoreae

Pystira Simon (1901) 656.
Zenodorus Peckham (1885) 656.
Mollica Peckham (1901) 657. **N.B.** properly spelled *Mollika*.
Margaromma Keyserling in L. Koch (1882) 657.
Corythalia C. L. Koch (1850) 657.
Stoidis Simon (1901) 658.

45b. Aelurilleae [Simon inadvertently used number 45 twice]

Aelurillus Simon (1881) 668.
Langona Simon (1901) 669.
Stenaelurillus Simon (1885) 669.
Saitidops Simon (1901) 669.
Habrocestum Simon (1876) 670.
Phlegra Simon (1876) 670.
Pellenes Simon (1876) 670.
Neaetha Simon (1884) 671.

- Mogrus* Simon (1882) 671.
- 46. Bythocrotae**
Bythocrotus Simon (1903) 673.
- 47. Pensacoleae**
Pensacola Peckham (1885) 678.
Compsodecta Simon (1903) 678.
Blaisea Simon (1902) 679.
- 48. Barypheae**
Baryphas Simon (1902) 681.
Polemus Simon (1902) 682.
- 49. Thyeneae**
Thyene Simon (1885) 686.
Thyenula Simon (1902) 687.
Mopsus Karsch (1878) 687.
- 50. Hylleae**
Sandalodes Keyserling in L. Koch (1883) 705.
Gangus Simon (1902) 706.
Hyllus C. L. Koch (1846) 706.
Philaeus Thorell (1870) 706.
Phiale C. L. Koch (1850) 707. Many species transferred to *Nycerella* Galiano 1982 and to *Frigga* C. L. Koch 1850.
Carrhotus Thorell (1891) 707.
Eugasmia Simon (1902) 708. Considered a junior synonym of *Carrhotus* Thorell by Prószyński.
Hypoblemum Peckham (1885) 708.
Diagondas Simon (1902) 708.
Evarcha Simon (1902) 708.
Pachypoessa Simon (1902) 709.
Brancus Simon (1902) 709.
- 51. Plexippeae**
Penionomus Simon (1903) 734.
Sigytes Simon (1902) 734.
Plexippus C. L. Koch (1850) 734.
Palpelius Simon (1903) 735.
Artabrus Simon (1902) 736.
Pharacocerus Simon (1902) 736.
Pseudamycus Simon (1885) 736.
Malloneta Simon (1902) 737.
Collytus Thorell (1891) 737.
Dasycyptus Simon (1902) 737.
Phaulostylus Simon (1902) 737.
Colopsus Simon (1902) 738. Now (according to Prószyński) *Evarcha* Simon 1902.
Pancorius Simon (1902) 738.
Theratoscirtus Simon (1886) 738. Properly *Thiratoscirtus*.
Alfenus Simon (1902) 739.
Anarrhotus Simon (1902) 739.
Freya C. L. Koch (1850) 739.
Pochyta Simon (1900) 740.
Eustiromastix Simon (1902) 740.

Capidava Simon (1902) 740.

Bathippus Thorell (1892) 740.

52. Viciriae

Vinnius Simon (1902) 751.

Viciria Thorell (1877) 751. [includes several valid genera, e. g. *Telemonia* sensu stricto]

Erasinus Simon (1899) 754.

Asaracus C. L. Koch (1850) 754.

Poessa Simon (1902) 754.

Chira Peckham (1896) 755. Original spelling *Shira* is correct. Simon's change to *Chira* is an unjustified emendation. Because many workers have followed Simon, an application is before the commission to retain his emended spelling.

Alcimonotus Simon (1902) 755. Now *Chira* Peckham, 1896

SALTICIDAE FISSIDENTATI

53. Athameae

Athamas O. P. Cambridge (1877) 759.

54. Hermotimeae

Hermotimus Simon (1903) 762.

55. Spilargeae

Spilargis Simon (1902) 766.

Thorellia Keyserling in L. Koch (1882) 767. Preoccupied. Now *Thorelliola* Strand 1942, nom. nov.

Eupalia Simon (1899) 767. Preoccupied. Now *Eupalina* Strand 1932, nom. nov.

56. Hasarieae

Hasarius Simon (1871) 795.

Epidelaxia Simon (1902) 796.

Viroqua Peckham (1901) 796.

Phausina Simon (1902) 796.

Semnolius Simon (1902) 796.

Encymachus Simon (1902) 797.

Nannenus Simon (1902) 797.

Uxuma Simon (1902) 797.

Curubis Simon (1902) 797.

Nebridia Simon (1902) 797.

Longarenius Simon (1903) 798.

Tarne Simon (1886) 798.

Mopiopia (1902) 798.

Marma Simon (1902) 799.

Donoessus Simon (1902) 799.

Chalcotropis Simon (1902) 800.

Coryphasia Simon (1902) 800.

Ocnotelus Simon (1902) 800.

Commoris Simon (1902) 800.

Tariona Simon (1902) 800.

Tylogonus Simon (1902) 801.

Asaphobelis Simon (1902) 801.

Ptocasius Simon (1885) 801.

Tusitala Peckham (1902) 802.

- Ergane* L. Koch (1881) 802.
Mantius Thorell (1891) 802.
Panysinus Simon (1901) 802.
Sidusa Peckham (1895) 803.
Chloridusa Simon (1902) 803.
Siloca Simon (1902) 803.
Chapoda Peckham (1896) 804.
- 57. Emathideae**
Gedeia Simon (1902) 809.
Pristobaeus Simon (1902) 809.
Emathis Simon (1899) 809.
Lepidemathis Simon (1903) 810.
Lophostica Simon (1902) 810.
Pseudemathis Simon (1902) 810.
- 58. Cytaeae**
Cytaea Keyserling in L. Koch (1882) 816.
Ascyltus Karsch (1878) 817.
Canama Simon (1903) 817.
Euryattus Thorell (1881) 817.
Plotius Simon (1902) 818.
- 59. Servaeae**
Servaea Simon (1887) 820.
- 60. Microhasarieae**
Microhasarius Simon (1902) 822.
- 61. Laufeieae**
Pselcis Simon (1903) 825.
Laufeia Simon (1888) 825.
- 62. Tritaeae**
Trite Simon (1885) 829.
Opisthuncus L. Koch (1880) 830.
- [63] 58. Simaetheae** [Numbering error in Simon's text]
Beata Peckham (1895) 841.
Simaetha Thorell (1887) 841.
Ligurra Simon (1903) 842.
Stertinius Simon (1890) 842.
Heratemis Simon (1899) 843. Preoccupied. **Nov. nov.** *Heratemitia* Strand 1932.
Irura Peckham (1900) 843.
Simaethula Simon (1902) 843.
Phyaces Simon (1902) 843.
Uroballus Simon (1902) 844.
Stergusa Simon (1888) 844.
- [63a] 59. Maevieae** [Numbering error in Simon's text]
Maevia C. L. Koch (1850) 849.
Empanda Simon (1903) 850.
Balmaceda Peckham (1894) 850.
Fuentes Peckham (1894) 850.
- 64. Rudreae**
Rudra Peckham (1885) 852.
- 65. Silereae**
Siler Simon (1888) 853.

66. Pilieae

Pilia Simon (1902) 856.

Tara Peckham (1885) 856.

67. Bellieneae

Bellienea Simon (1902) 858.

Nagaina Peckham (1896) 859.

68. Hyetusseae

Hyetussa Simon (1902) 862.

Tanybelus Simon (1902) 862.

Atomosphyrus Simon (1902) 862.

69. Zygoballeae

Zygoballus Peckham (1885) 865.

Rhetenor Simon (1902) 866.

[70] 68. Harmochireae [Numbering error in Simon's text.]

Harmochirus Simon (1885) 867.

[71] 69 Peckhamieae [Previously in the Pluridentati. Cf. 21 above.]

Consingis Simon (1900) 496.

Peckhamia Simon (1901) 496.

GENERA INCERTAE SEDIS

Fritzia O. P. Cambridge (1879) 868.

Lycidas Karsch (1878) 868.

Natta Karsch (1879) 869.

Agobardus Keyserling (1884) 969.

Stichius Thorell (1890) 869.

Nicylla Thorell (1890) 869.

Philotherus Thorell (1895) 870. Preoccupied. Nom. nov. *Philotheroides* Strand 1934. Now *Stenaelurillus* Simon 1885.

Phanias F. O. P. Cambridge (1901) 871.

Cheliferoides F. O. P. Cambridge (1901) 871. Platnick reports the genus is related to *Marengo* Peckham. It would fall under Simon's *Salticidae unidentati*, although *Marengo* is among the *Pluridentati*.

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Agelista Simon 8. Astieae
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Alfenus Simon 51. Plexippeae
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Dendryphantes C. L. Koch 42.
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Erasinus Simon 52. Vicirieae
Ergane L. Koch 56. Hasarieae
Erica Peckham 23. Sarindeae
Eugasmia Simon 50. Hylleae
Euophrys C. L. Koch 34. Euophrydeae
Eupalia Simon 55. Spilargeae
Euryattus Thorell 58. Cytaeae
Eustiromastix Simon 51. Plexippeae
Evarcha Simon 50. Hylleae
Festucula Simon 40. Marpisseae
Flacilla Simon 32. Flacilleae
Fluda Peckham 25. Sobasineae
Freya C. L. Koch 51. Plexippeae
Fritzia O.P. Cambridge incertae sedis
Fuentes Peckham [63a] 59. Maevieae
Gangus Simon 50. Hylleae
Gedeia Simon 57. Emathideae
Gelotia Thorell 6. Codeteae
Goleta Peckham 16. Bavieae
Gophoa Simon 39. Gophoae
Gypogyna Simon 10. Scopocireae
Habrocestum Simon 45b. Aelurilleae
Harmochirus Simon [70] 68. Harmochireae
Hasarius Simon 56. Hasarieae
Haterius Simon 20. Ligonipedeae
Heliophanus C. L. Koch 31. Chrysilleae
Helpis Simon 8. Astieae
Helvetia Peckham 40. Marpisseae
Heratemis Simon [63] 58. Simaetheae
Hermotimus Simon 54. Hermotimeae
Hispo Simon 13. Hisponeae
Holcolaetis Simon 14. Holcolaeteae
Holoplatys Simon 40. Marpisseae
Homalattus White 43. Rheneae
Hurius Simon 37. Hurieae
Hyctia Simon 40. Marpisseae
Hyetussa Simon 68. Hyetusseae
Hyllus C. L. Koch 50. Hylleae
Hypaeus Simon 7. Amycieae
Hypoblemum Peckham 33. Saiteae (incertae
 sedis)
Hypoblemum Peckham 50. Hylleae
Icius Simon 42. Dendryphanteae
Ilargus Simon 33. Saiteae
Iona Peckham 31. Chrysilleae
Irura Peckham [63] 58. Simaetheae
Itata Peckham 30. Itateae
Jollas Simon 35. Chalcoscirteae
Jotus L. Koch 33. Saiteae
Keyserlingella Peckham 25. Sobasineae
Kima Peckham 27. Leptorchestae
Lagnus L. Koch 8. Astieae
Langona Simon 45b. Aelurilleae
Lapsias Simon 8. Astieae
Laufeia Simon 61. Laufeieae
Lauharulla Keyserling in L. Koch 33. Saiteae
Lepidemathis Simon 57. Emathideae
Leptorchestes Thorell 27. Leptorchestae
Letoia Simon 7. Amycieae
Ligidus Thorell 17. Copocrosseae
Ligonipes Karsch 20. Ligonipedeae
Ligurra Simon [63] 58. Simaetheae
Linus Peckham 5. Lineae
Longarenius Simon 56. Hasarieae
Lophostica Simon 57. Emathideae
Lurio Simon 42. Dendryphanteae
Lycidas Karsch incertae sedis
Lyssomanes Hentz 1. Lyssomaneae
Lystrocteisa Simon 18. Dioleneiae
Macopaeus Simon 1. Lyssomaneae
Maenola Simon 7. Amycieae
Maeota Simon 33. Saiteae
Maevia C. L. Koch [63a] 59. Maevieae
Mago O.P. Cambridge 7. Amycieae
Malloneta Simon 51. Plexippeae
Mantisatta Warburton 17. Copocrosseae
Mantius Thorell 56. Hasarieae
Marengo Peckham 20. Ligonipedeae

Margaromma Keyserling in L. Koch 45.
 Zenodoreae
Marma Simon 56. Hasarieae
Marpissa C. L. Koch 40. Marpisseae
Massagris Simon 13. Hisponeae
Menemerus Simon 40. Marpisseae
Mexcala Peckham 28. Synageleae
Microhasarius Simon 60. Microhasarieae
Mithion Simon 40. Marpisseae
Modunda Simon 42. Dendryphanteae
Mogrus Simon 45b. Aelurilleae
Mollica Peckham 45. Zenodoreae
Mopiopia 56. Hasarieae
Mopsus Karsch 49. Thyeneae
Muziris Simon 40. Marpisseae
Myrmarachne MacLeay 22. Myrmarachneae
Nagaina Peckham 67. Bellieneae
Nannenus Simon 56. Hasarieae
Napoca Simon 43. Rheneae
Natta Karsch incertae sedis
Naubolus Simon 40. Marpisseae
Neaetha Simon 45b. Aelurilleae
Nebridia Simon 56. Hasarieae
Neon Simon 35. Chalcoscirteae
Nicylla Thorell incertae sedis
Nilakantha Peckham 15. Thiodineae
Noegus Simon 7. Amycieae
Ocnotelus Simon 56. Hasarieae
Ociosona Simon 40. Marpisseae
Omoedus Thorell 44. Coccorchesteeae
Oningis Simon 33. Saiteae
Onomastus Simon 1. Lyssomaneae
Opisthonus L. Koch 62. Triteae
Orsima Simon 31. Chrysilleae
Orthrus Simon 1. Lyssomaneae
Osericta Simon 28. Synageleae
Pachyballus Simon 19. Balleae
Pachypoessa Simon 50. Hylleae
Padilla Peckham 16. Bavieae
Padillothorax Simon 16. Bavieae
Palpelius Simon 51. Plexippeae
Panachraesta Simon 22. Myrmarachneae
Pancorius Simon 51. Plexippeae
Pandisus Simon 1. Lyssomaneae
Panysinus Simon 56. Hasarieae
Paradamoetas Peckham 42.
 Dendryphanteae
Partona Simon 43. Rheneae
Peckhamia Simon 21, [71] 69. Peckhamieae
Pellenes Simon 45b. Aelurilleae
Penionomus Simon 51. Plexippeae
Pensacola Peckham 47. Pensacoleae
Peplometus Simon 19. Balleae
Phaeacius Simon 4. Cocaleae
Phanias F. O. P. Cambridge incertae sedis
Pharacocerus Simon 51. Plexippeae
Phaulostylus Simon 51. Plexippeae
Phausina Simon 56. Hasarieae
Phiale C. L. Koch 50. Hylleae
Philaeus Thorell 50. Hylleae
Philates Simon 20. Ligonipedeae
Philotherus Thorell incertae sedis
Phintia Simon 31. Chrysilleae
Phlegra Simon 45b. Aelurilleae
Phyaces Simon [63] 58. Simaetheae
Pilia Simon 66. Piliiae
Piranthus Thorell 16. Bavieae
Plexippus C. L. Koch 51. Plexippeae
Plotius Simon 58. Cytaeae
Pochyta Simon 33. Saiteae [transferred to
 Plexippeae]
Pochyta Simon 51. Plexippeae
Poecilorchestes Simon 44. Coccorchesteeae
Poessa Simon 52. Viciriae
Polemus Simon 48. Barypheae
Policha Thorell 6. Codeteae
Porius Thorell 19. Balleae
Portia Karsch 2. Boetheae
Pristobaeus Simon 57. Emathideae
Psecas C. L. Koch 16. Bavieae
Pselcis Simon 61. Laufeiae
Pseudamycus Simon 51. Plexippeae
Pseudemathis Simon 57. Emathideae
Pseudicius Simon 42. Dendryphanteae
Ptocasius Simon 56. Hasarieae
Pystira Simon 45. Zenodoreae
Quekettia Peckham 27. Leptorchesteeae
Rhene Thorell 43. Rheneae
Rhetenor Simon 69. Zygoballeae
Rhondes Simon 31. Chrysilleae
Rhyphelia Simon 34. Euophrydeae
Rogmocrypta Simon 11. Rogmocrypteae
Rudra Peckham 64. Rudreae
Saitidops Simon 45b. Aelurilleae
Salpesia Simon 33. Saiteae
Salticus Latreille 40. Marpisseae

Sandalodes Keyserling in L. Koch 50.
 Hylleae
Sarinda Peckham 23. Sarindeae
Sassacus Peckham 42. Dendryphanteae
Scopocira Simon 10. Scopocireae
Scoturius Simon 37. Hurieae
Sebastira Simon 28. Synageleae
Semiopyla Simon 35. Chalcoscirteae
Semnolius Simon 56. Hasarieae
Semora Peckham 28. Synageleae
Semorina Simon 28. Synageleae
Servaea Simon 59. Servaeae
Sidusa Peckham 56. Hasarieae
Sigytes Simon 51. Plexippeae
Siler Simon 65. Silereae
Siloca Simon 56. Hasarieae
Simaetha Thorell [63] 58. Simaetheae
Simaethula Simon [63] 58. Simaetheae
Simonella Peckham 24. Synemosyneae
Simprulla Simon 26. Zunigeae
Sitticus Simon 36. Sitticeae
Sobasina Simon 25. Sobasineae
Spilargis Simon 55. Spilargeae
Stagetillus Simon 16. Bavieae
Stenaelurillus Simon 45b. Aelurilleae
Stenodeza Simon 16. Bavieae
Stergusa Simon [63] 58. Simaetheae
Stertinius Simon [63] 58. Simaetheae
Stichius Thorell incertae sedis
Stoidis Simon 45. Zenodoreae
Synageles Simon 28. Synageleae
Synemosyna Hentz 24. Synemosyneae
Tanybelus Simon 68. Hyetusseae

Tara Peckham 66. Pilieae
Tariona Simon 56. Hasarieae
Tarne Simon 56. Hasarieae
Tarodes Pocock 18. Diolenieae
Telamonia Thorell 31. Chrysillea
Thammaca Simon 42. Dendryphanteae
Theratoscirtus Simon 51. Plexippeae
Thiania C. L. Koch 38. Thianeae
Thianitara Simon 38. Thianeae
Thiodina Simon 15. Thiodineae
Thorellia Keyserling in L. Koch 55.
 Spilargeae
Thyene Simon 49. Thyneae
Thyenula Simon 49. Thyneae
Titanattus Peckham 8. Astieae
Tomis F. O. P. Cambridge 36. Sitticeae
 (incertae sedis)
Tomocyrba Simon 9. Tomocyrbeae
Trite Simon 62. Triteae
Tulpus Peckham 42. Dendryphanteae
Tusitala Peckham 56. Hasarieae
Tutelina Simon 31. Chrysilleae
Tylogonus Simon 56. Hasarieae
Uroballus Simon [63] 58. Simaetheae
Uxuma Simon 56. Hasarieae
Viciria Thorell 52. Vicirieae
Vinnius Simon 52. Vicirieae
Viroqua Peckham 56. Hasarieae
Yllenus Simon 36. Sitticeae
Zenodorus Peckham 45. Zenodoreae
Zeuxippus Thorell 43. Rheneae
Zuniga Peckham 26. Zunigeae
Zygoballus Peckham 69. Zygoballeae