PECKHAMIA 323.1, 29 November 2024, 1—20
LSID urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:36B07F34-731F-4C84-9309-15AFEEBD2371 (registered 28 NOV 2024)
ISSN 2161—8526 (print)
ISSN 1944—8120 (online)

Identification of jumping spiders placed in the genus *Telamonia* (Araneae: Salticidae: Plexippina)[1]

David Edwin Hill [2], Truong Van Tam [3], Phan Hoai Viet [4], Pham Tien Tung [5]

[1] All photos included here have been modified. Where applicable, the Creative Commons (CC) permission and iNaturalist observation number (obs.) are given in the respective figure caption, with attribution.
[2] 213 Wild Horse Creek Drive, Simpsonville, South Carolina 29680, USA, *email* platycryptus@yahoo.com
[3] Center for Vocational Education - Continuing Education, Cho Lach District, Ben Tre Province, Vietnam, *email* trvtam228@gmail.com
[4] *email* phanhoaiviet1971994@gmail.com
[5] *email* phamtungx86@gmail.com

Telamonia Thorell 1887 species are widely distributed in south and southeast Asia (Figure 2; Hill 2010). They represent a very important part of the salticid fauna, living on small trees in wooded or forested areas (Abhijith et al. 2021), where they feed on a variety of insects and spiders, including conspecifics (Ahmed et al. 2019; Hill et al. 2020). Although the type species for this genus is *T. festiva* Thorell 1887, the best-known species is *T. dimidiata* (Simon 1899). Spiders of this species may molt in shelters, or when suspended from a leaf by the dragline (Abhijith & Hill 2020). As in many other salticid species, immature males resemble adult females (Abhijith et al. 2021). The ecological importance of these relatively large (~7-9 mm) salticids is supported by the discovery of derbid bugs (Homoptera: Derbidae) that appear to mimic adult female *Telamonia* (Hill et al. 2019).

The genus *Telamonia* is now thought to be closely related to *Hyllus* C. L. Koch 1846, also a genus comprised of large salticids (Figure 1; Marathe et al. 2024a, 2024b, 2024c). Although this genus formally includes some 36 named species (Table 1; WSC 2024), only two (*T. dimidiata* and *T. festiva*) are well-known. In fact, the genus may contain only these two valid species, as the identification of all of the other species is problematic. The genus *Telamonia* is sorely in need of a comprehensive revision.

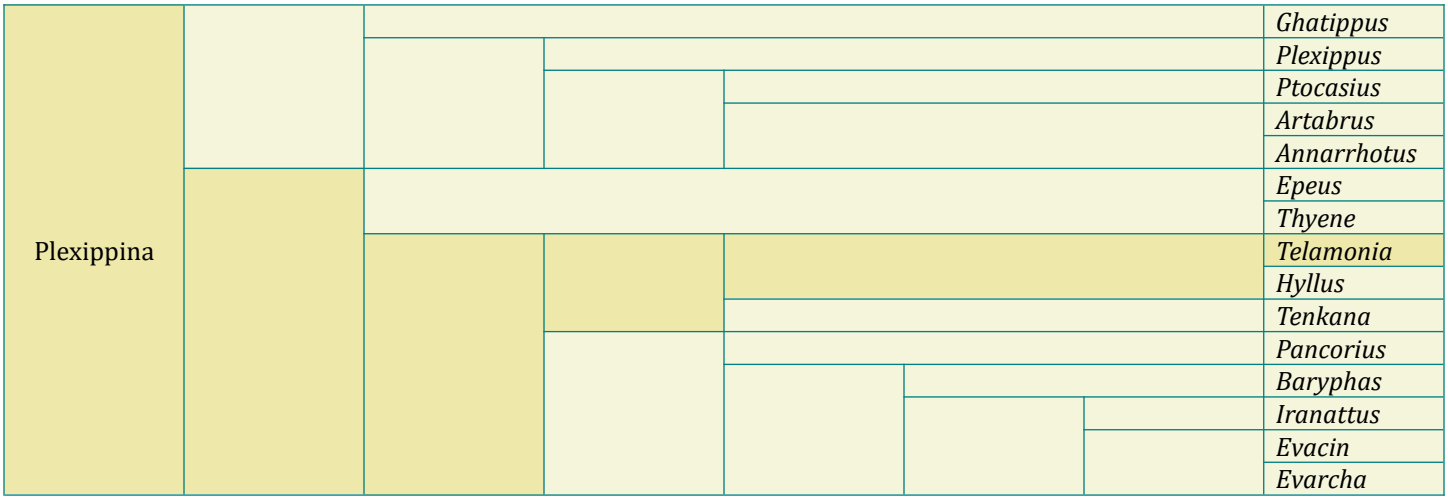

Figure 1. Hypothetical phylogeny of salticid genera in the Plexippina clade, based on DNA sequencing (after Marathe et al. 2024a, 2024b, 2024c). Placement of *Telamonia*, next to *Hyllus*, is based on the type species *T. festiva* Thorell 1887.

Table 1. Named species of *Telamonia* (after WSC 2024). Almost all of these "species" are problematic, with many known from only a single immature specimen, or a single specimen of one sex. Many have not been observed for more than a century. Almost all of the published descriptions are insufficient for purposes of identification, as shown here ("notes").

#	*species*	sex	locality	reference	notes
1	*agapeta*	i	West Papua, New Guinea	*Maevia* (Thorell 1881)	immature male, cannot identify from text description
2	*annulipes*	♂	Borneo	Peckham & Peckham 1907	description (only) does not suggest a *Telamonia*
3	*bombycina*	♂	Borneo (Peckham coll.), MNHN Paris 21656 (Simon coll.)	*Viciria* (Simon 1902a)	cannot identify from text description
				Prószyński 1984	figs. 26-28 male pedipalp of Simon's specimen
4	*borreyi*	♂	Bamako, French Sudan	Berland & Millot 1941	figured, not a *Telamonia* (misplaced)
		♂♀	Kankan, French Guinea	*borreyi minor* Berland & Millot 1941	figured, not a *Telamonia* (misplaced)
5	*caprina*	♂	Phuc Son	*Viciria* (Simon 1903b)	cannot identify from text description
		♂	Phu Que 80 km NW Vinh	Żabka 1985 (not types)	pedipalp of male (figs. 581-588) and epigynum (figs. 589-590 drawn by J. Prószyński) figured; no reference to Simon's male type which is known only from the text description; could be a synonym of *T. festiva*
		♂	Chine 80 km SW Ha Noi		
		♂	Cuc Phuong, Ninh Binh Province		
		♂	Thanh Ha, Hoa Binh Province		
		♂	Quang Ninh, Ha Long		
		♀	Phuc Son (MNHN Paris 22104)		
		♂	Guangxi, China	Zhang et al. 1992	male (figs 9.1-9.3)
6	*coeruleostriatus*	♂	Amboina	*Salticus coeluleostriatus* (Doleschall 1859)	text and drawings (pl. IV, fig. 2) insufficient for identification
				Maevia caeruleo-striata (Thorell 1878)	cannot identify from text description
7	*cristata*	♂	Manila	Peckham & Peckham 1907	cannot identify from text description
8	*dimidiata*	♂	Sumatra	*Viciria* (Simon 1899)	cannot identify from text description
		♂♀	Padang, Sumatra (MNHN Paris 20432)	Prószyński 1984	pedipalp of male (figs. 29-30), epigynum of female (figs. 31-32)
		♂♀	Puntsholing, Bhutan	Próchniewicz 1990	pedipalp and dorsum of males figured (figs. 10-17)
9	*elegans*	i	Bhamo, Burma	*Viciria* (Thorell 1887)	immature male, cannot identify from text
		♂♀	Burma	*Viciria* (Thorell 1895)	cannot identify from text, may be *T. dimidiata*
		♂♀	Burma and East Indies (?)	Prószyński 1984 (not types, specimens in Thorell collection)	pedipalp of male (fig. 35) and epigynum (figs 33-34) may be *T. dimidiata*
		♀	Cuc Phuong, Ninh Binh Province	Żabka 1985 (not type)	may be *T. dimidiata*
10	*festiva*	♀	Burma	Thorell 1887	text is useful, describes distinctive scale pattern on opisthosoma
		♂♀	Java	Prószyński 1984 (examined type female and other specimens from Java)	pedipalp of male (figs. 11-13) and epigynum of female (figs. 14-16) figured
		♂	Chine 80 km SW Ha Noi	Żabka 1985 (not types)	pedipalp of males (figs. 596-604), epigynum of female (figs. 605-607), and dorsal opisthosoma of female (fig. 608) figured
		♀	Cuc Phuong, Ninh Binh Province		
		♂	Thanh Ha, Hoa Binh Province		
		♀	Yen Bai, Luc Yen Province		
		♂	River Chai		
		♂	Phuc Son, Annam		
11	*formosa*	♂	Palabuan, Java	*Viciria* (Simon 1902a)	cannot identify from text description
		♂	Semarang, Java	Prószyński 1984 (not types)	cannot identify from text description
12	*hasselti*	♂	Amboina	*Sinis* (Thorell 1878)	cannot identify from brief text description in footnote (p. 274)
		♂	Borneo, Tenaserim merid., Celebes, Burma	Prószyński 1984 (not types)	figured pedipalp of Borneo male, may not be a *Telamonia*
13	*jolensis*	♂	Jolo Island, Philippines	*Artabrus* (Simon 1902b)	cannot identify from text description
				Prószyński 1987 (MNHN Paris 16353)	pedipalp of male figured (p. 3), may not be a *Telamonia*
		♂		Prószyński & Deeleman-Reinhold 2010 (MNHN Paris 16453, may not be type)	pedipalp of male figured (figs 172-173), may not be a *Telamonia*
14	*laecta*	♀	Puntsholing, Bhutan	Próchniewicz 1990	epigynum and dorsum of female figured (figs. 18-20), may be *T. dimidiata*
15	*latruncula*	♂	Sulawesi	*Maevia* (Thorell 1877)	cannot identify from text description
16	*leopoldi*	♀	Sakoemi, New Guinea	Roewer 1938	figured chelicera (fig. 59) and epigynum (fig. 60), cannot identify from description, probably not a *Telamonia*
17	*livida*	♂	Jagor, Luzon	*Plexippus lividus* (Karsch 1880)	cannot identify from very brief text description
		♀		Prószyński 2009 (ZMB 1722, not the holotype as claimed)	dorsum (fig. 53) and epigynum (figs. 54-55) of a female figured, but not same gender as holotype
18	*luteocincta*	i	Nicobar Islands	*Maevia luteo-cincta* (Thorell 1891)	immature female, cannot identify from description
19	*luxiensis*	♀	Luxi County, Hunan Province	Peng et al. 1998	female dorsum (fig. 13) and epigynum (figs. 14-15) figured, does not look like a *Telamonia*
20	*mandibulata*	♂	New Guinea	Hogg 1915	not a *Telamonia*, male including pedipalp (fig. 4) figured
21	*masinloc*	♂	Masinloc, Zambales Province, Luzon	Barrion & Litsinger 1995	male figured (fig. 38), looks much like *T. dimidiata*
22	*mundula*	♂	Sulawesi	*Maevia* (Thorell 1877)	cannot identify from text description
				Simon 1901a	brief note
23	*mustelina*	♂	Hong Kong	Simon 1901b	cannot identify from text description
24	*parangfestiva*	♀i	Hinaplanan Village, Claveria, Mindanao	Barrion & Litsinger 1995	female figured (fig. 39), cannot recognize as a *Telamonia*
25	*peckhami*	♂i	Nicobar Islands	*Peckhamii* Thorell 1891	cannot identify from text description
				Prószyński 1984	pedipalp figured (figs 38-39), looks like *T. dimidiata*
26	*prima*	♂	Balu-Juhra, Bhutan	Próchniewicz 1990	brief description, male figured (figs. 2-5), could be a *T. dimidiata*
27	*resplendens*	♀	Borneo	Peckham & Peckham 1907	cannot identify from text description
28	*scalaris*	♂	Ternate	*Maevia* (Thorell 1877)	cannot identify from text description
29	*setosa*	♂	Jagor, Luzon	*Plexippus setosus* (Karsch 1880)	cannot identify from brief text description
		♂	Jagor, Luzon	Prószyński 2009 (lectotype, not holotype)	male pedipalp (figs. 56-57) looks like *T. dimidiata*
30	*sponsa*	♂	Sri Lanka	*Viciria* (Simon 1902a)	cannot identify from text description
				Prószyński 1984 (MNHN Paris 20418)	figured male pedipalp (figs 40-41), could be *T. dimidiata*
31	*trabifera*	♂i	New Guinea	*Maevia* (Thorell 1881)	adult male, immature female
32	*trinotata*	♂	Papua New Guinea	Simon 1903c	cannot identify from text description
33	*trochilus*	♂	Hariang, Java	*Salticus* (Doleschall 1859)	cannot identify from brief text description
34	*vidua*	♂♀	New Guinea	Hogg 1915 (female is type, male?)	figured (fig. 3), definitely not a *Telamonia*
35	*virgata*	♂	Gabon	Simon 1903a	text description inadequate, small, probably not a *Telamonia*
36	*vlijmi*	♂♀	Tsushima Island, Japan	Prószyński 1984 (male holotype)	male pedipalp (figs. 18-21) and epigynum (figs. 22-25) figured, could be a variety of *T. dimidiata*

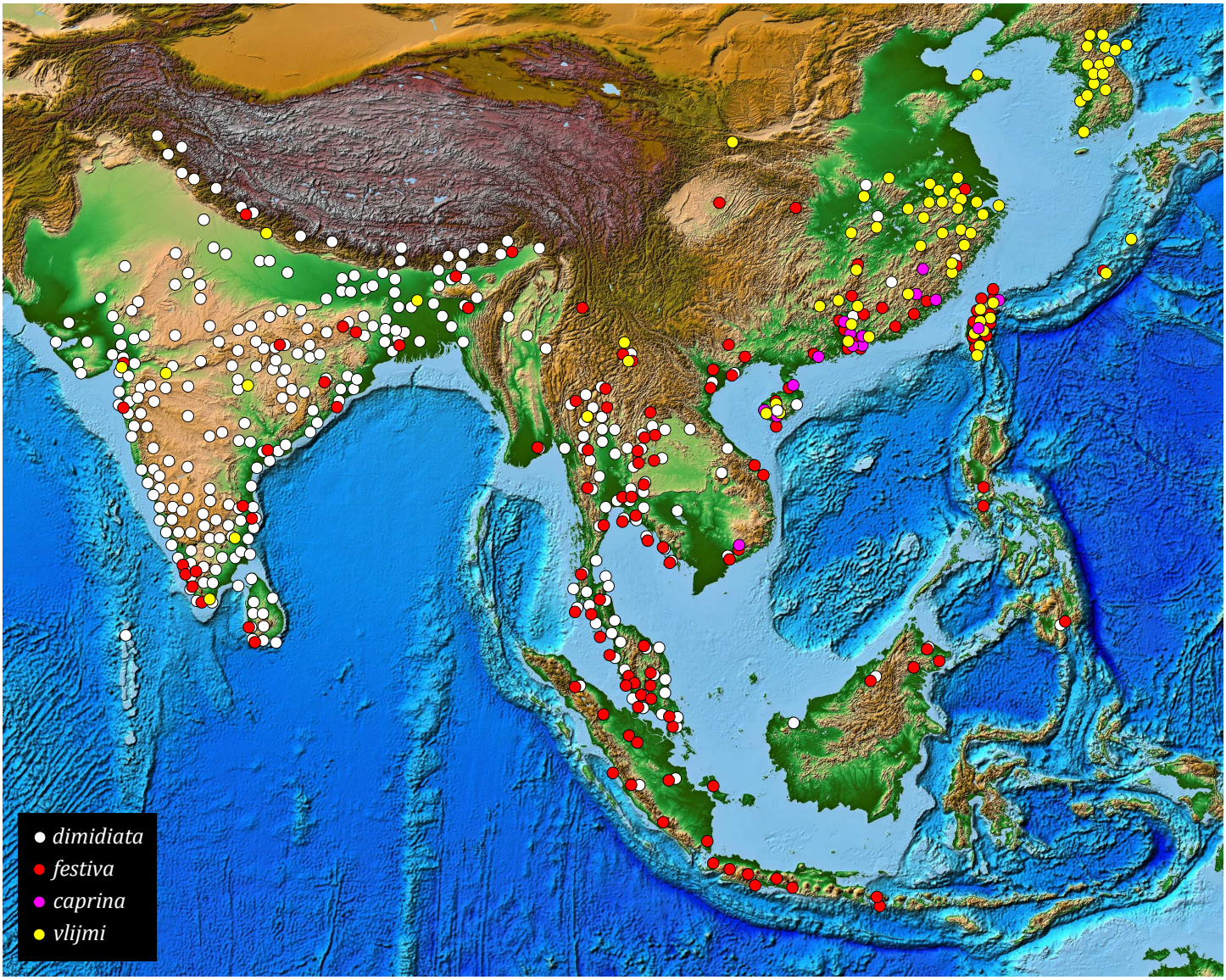

Figure 2. Distribution of *Telamonia* species in south and southeast Asia, based on photographic records posted in iNaturalist. Virtually all recent reports of these salticids are associated with the four species shown here.

Our current interest in this genus began with our attempt to identify two male *Telamonia* recently photographed in Vietnam (Figure 3), from field marks only. One of these (Figure 3.1) agrees closely with the many photographs that have been posted or published for male *T. dimidiata* (Figure 4). With this record (Figure 3.1), we now recognize the presence of both *T. dimidiata* and *T. festiva* in Vietnam. The other (Figures 3.2-3.3) agrees more with photographs of male *T. dimidiata* that have been posted (on iNaturalist) for sites in the Malay peninsula and to the south, in Sunda (Figure 5). We are not certain that both of these males really represent the same species.

Here we will briefly review the photographic records for four species of *Telamonia* that have been posted on iNaturalist (iNaturalist 2024; Figure 2).

Telamonia dimidiata (Figures 4-8). The dark-legged form of the male of this widely-distributed species (Figure 4) has been found from the Indian subcontinent to southeast Asia. This form is largely black and white in coloration, with some reddish scales around the front of the eye region. There is a large, nearly square patch of white scales on top of the carapace, and a tract of white scales on the doral opisthosoma.

Figure 3. Two ♂ *Telamonia* from Vietnam. **1,** Ho Chi Minh City, photo by Pham Tien Tung. **2-3,** Can Tho City, photo by Phan Hoai Viet. Although they are quite different, both forms agree with the descriptions and posted photographs of *T. dimidiata*. The darker form (1) agrees more with the appearance of males from the Indian subcontinent, whereas the lighter form (2-3) agrees with the appearance of males from the Malay Peninsula and southward. This (1) may represent the first published record of *T. dimidiata* from Vietnam.

Further south, from the Malay Peninsula to Borneo and Java, spiders identified as male *T. dimidiata* (Figure 5) tend to be dark brown with tracts of light yellow scales. The tract of scales in the eye region is more of a triangle, pointed toward the rear. If not a geographic subspecies, these may represent a different species that requires description.

Females (Figures 6-8) generally bear the two opisthosomal stripes by which this species is usually recognized. Theses stripes vary in their width and color, from black to orange or red. Females may or may not have black spots on the carapace, and vary in body color from translucent white to yellow-green.

Telamonia vlijmi (Figure 9), reported mostly from eastern China and Korea (Figure 2), is closely related and may be a synonym of *T. dimidiata*. Prószyński's drawings of both species (1984) reveals the presence of a small projection associated with the distal tegulum. His *T. dimidiata* male had a completely truncated RTA, whereas his *T. vlijmi* male had a mostly truncated RTA, with one small, sharp projection at the end. With only one specimen of each species depicted, it is not possible to determine whether this represents variation in a single species.

Telamonia festiva (Figures 10, 12). This species is better known from southeast Asia (Sunda), but has also been reported from India. It is readily recognized by the presence (usually) of a series of chevrons along the length of the dorsal opisthosomal stripe. Males (Figure 10) are mostly black and white, without the long legs I that distinguish male *T. dimidiata*. The RTA of males is sharply pointed (Figure 10.2). Females (Figure 12) vary in coloration, but in addition to the chevrons of the dorsal opisthosoma, tend to have three stripes comprised of white to off-white scales across the eye region, from front to rear.

Telamonia caprina (Figures 11, 13), mostly reported from coastal southeastern China, cannot be readily distiguished from *T. festiva*, and may represent a junior synonym of that species. Simon's (1903) male type is known only from an inadequate description. Żabka (1985) drew the pedipalps of two different male *T. caprina*, and one male *T. festiva*, and also published drawings of a second male *T. festiva* by Jerzy Prószyński. Żabka also described several differences between the two species, but this diagnosis is not convincing. In a revision a larger series of specimens covering a wide geographic area need to be compared to establish variation in the two "species," and whether they should be viewed as a single species.

Figure 4. Adult ♂ *Telamonia dimidiata* from south and southeast Asia. **1,** Colombo, Sri Lanka (© Roman Prokhorov, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 252144152). **2,** Nilaveli, Sri Lanka (© Lutautami, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 107120263). **3,** Madavara, Karnataka (© kumarkv, CC BY 4.0, obs. 234079351). **4,** Jakkuru, Bengaluru (© venkatmangudi, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 166632459). **5,** Rajkot, Guajarat (© Ashok Mashru, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 190695166). **6,** Prachin Buri, Thailand (© John Sim, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 137612404).

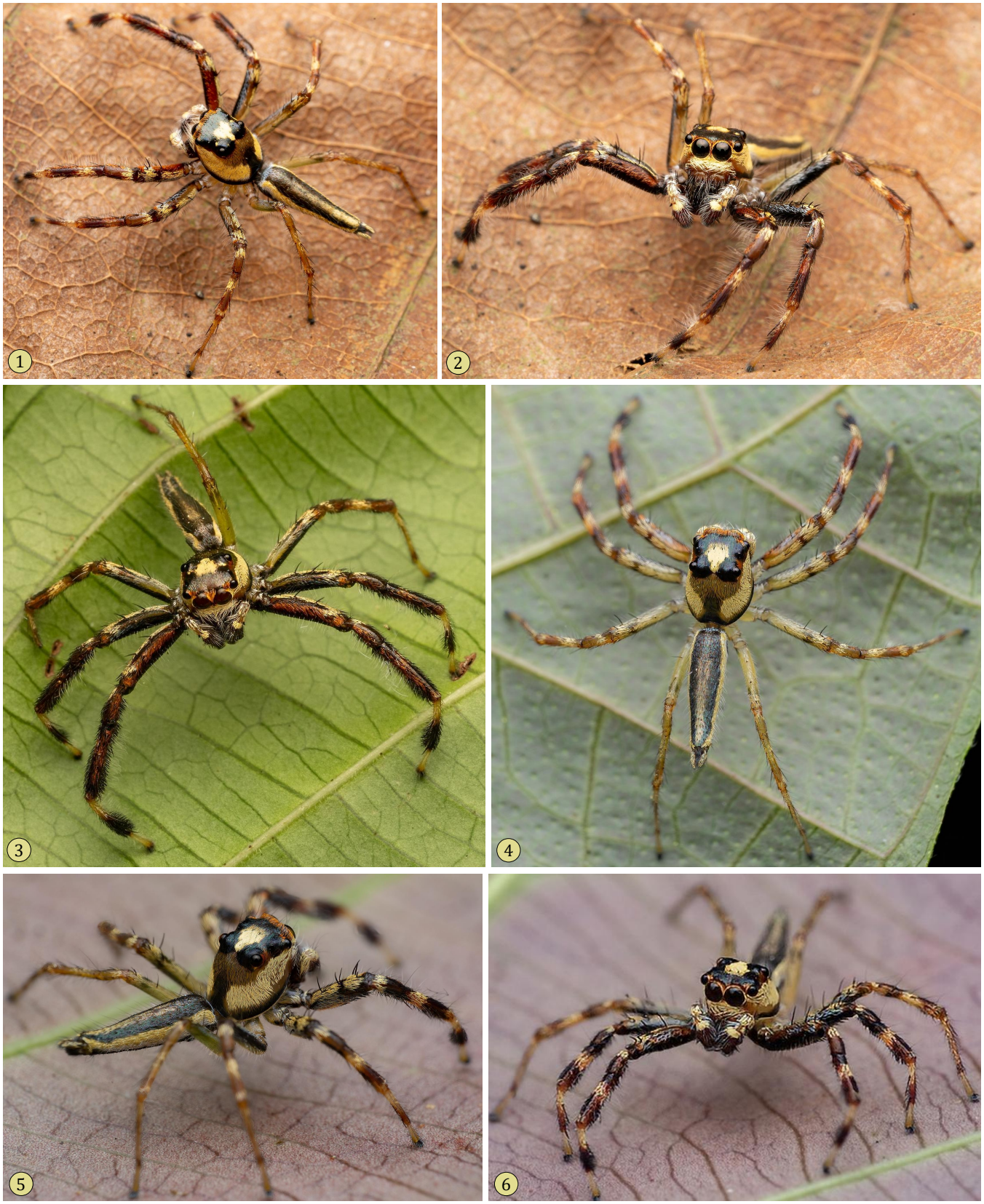

Figure 5. Adult ♂ *Telamonia dimidiata* from the Malay Peninsula. **1-2,** Singapore (© Md Jusri, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 32931415). **3,** Singapore (© Ivan Neo, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 231980085). **4-6,** Selangor, Malaysia (© Nadja Baumgartner, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 156695315).

Figure 6. Adult ♀ *Telamonia dimidiata* from India. **1,** New Delhi (© Nitin Chandra, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 240801750). **2,** Kadma, West Bengal (© Aniruddha Singhamahapatra, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 48024187). **3,** Nadia, West Bengal (© SK SAYAK, CC BY 4.0, obs. 146332666). **4,** Edakad, Kerala (© Vaishnav K V, CC BY 4.0, obs. 137543071). **5,** Madavara, Karnataka (© kumarkv, CC BY 4.0, obs. 237410455). **6-7,** Uttara Kannada, Karnataka (© GURURAJ GOUDA, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 180449489).

Figure 7. Adult ♀ *Telamonia dimidiata* from Sri Lanka and China. **1,** Colombo, Sri Lanka (© Roman Prokhorov, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 184132430). **2,** Batapola, Sri Lanka (© Chathuri Jayatissa, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 66463340). **3-4,** Batapola, Sri Lanka (© Chathuri Jayatissa, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 77843117). **5,** Yichun, Jiangxi (© jiuheng92, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 186266873). **6,** Hangzhou, Zhejiang (© Huang Baochen, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 184486862). **7,** Hainan (© hanchongchong, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 143789183).

Figure 8. Adult ♀ *Telamonia dimidiata* from Thailand and the Malay Peninsula. **1,** Nakhn Nayok, Thailand (© John Sim, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 204988513). **2,** Chiang Mai, Thailand (© Cheryl Stinchcomb, CC BY 4.0, obs. 105077513). **3,** Tanjung Bungah, Penang, Malaysia (© Albert Kang, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 59851535). **4-5,** Kuala Lumpur (© Nadja Baumgartner, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 165567177). **6,** Singapore (© Soh Kam Yung, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 161213013). **7,** Singapore (© Melvyn Yeo, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 235287504).

Figure 9. Adult *Telamonia vlijmi* from east Asia. **1,** ♂ Gongju, South Korea (© onidiras-iNaturalist, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 155580121). **2,** ♀ Cheonan, South Korea (© onidiras-iNaturalist, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 243280317). **3,** ♀ Cheonan, South Korea (© onidiras-iNaturalist, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 237075348). **4,** ♀ Kaohsiug, Taiwan (© A Little Wilder, CC BY 4.0, obs. 150945594). **5-6,** ♀ Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China (© Smalltown, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 245336898).

Figure 10 (continued on next page). Adult ♂ *Telamonia festiva*. **1-2,** Yogyakarta, Java (© Naufal Urfi Dhiya'ulhaq, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 51558998). A ventral view of the left pedipalp is shown in (2). **3-4.** Sawah, South Sumatra (© Samuel GUIRAUDOU, CC BY 4.0, obs. 202313340). **5,** Singapore (© Soh Kam Yung, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 121706716). **6,** Prachin Buri, Thailand (© John Sim, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 242047339). **7,** Pattaya City, Thailand (© Narong Thepphibalsathit, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 98465200). **8,** Prachin Buri, Thailand (© John Sim, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 245119023).

Figure 10 (continued from previous page). Adult ♂ *Telamonia festiva*. **9-11,** Prachin Buri, Thailand (© John Sim, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 245151585). **12-13,** Hong Kong (© wklegend, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 10202141). **14-15,** Kaohsiung, Taiwan (© A Little Wilder, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 158202741).

Figure 11. Adult ♂ *Telamonia caprina*. **1-2,** Hong Kong (© sashahaldane, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 108577567). **3-4,** Hong Kong (© Eric Ching, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 121706716). **5,** Hong Kong (© Timmy, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 173191516). **6,** Hong Kong (© Lawrence Hylton, CC BY 4.0, obs. 202808081).

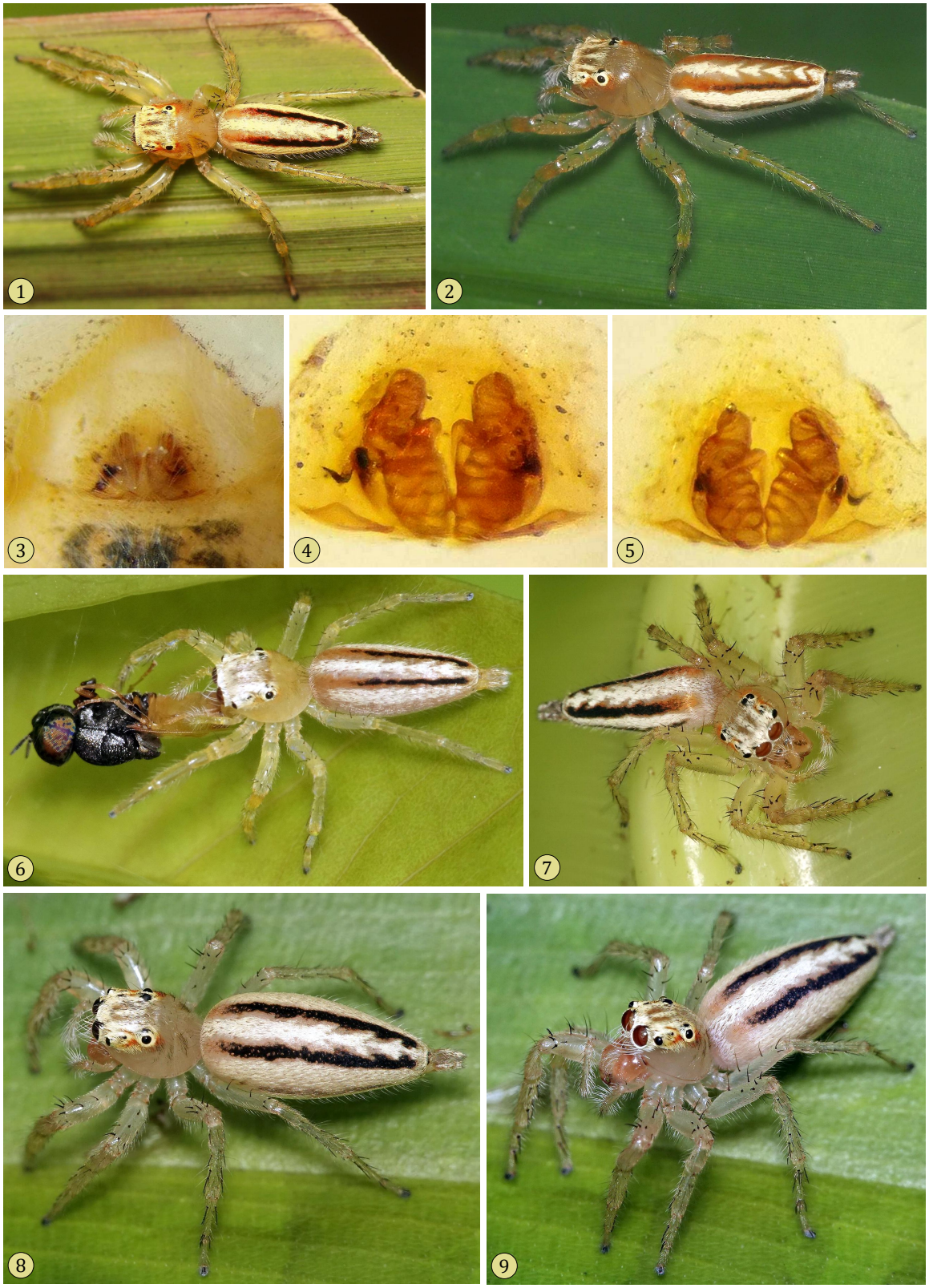

Figure 12 (continued on next page). Adult ♀ *Telamonia festiva*. **1,** Western Java (© A. Restu Dwikelana, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 210724053). **2-5,** Yogyakarta, Java (© Naufal Urfi Dhiya'ulhaq, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 82134439). The epigynum is shown in ventral view (3), a cleared ventral view (4), and a cleared dorsal view (5). **6,** Singapore (© Soh Kam Yung, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 210724053). **7,** Singapore (© Soh Kam Yung, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 194800768). **8-9,** Singapore (© Soh Kam Yung, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 173170599).

Figure 12 (continued from previous page, continued on next page). Adult ♀ *Telamonia festiva*. **10,** Singapore (© Soh Kam Yung, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 57316616). **11,** Malaysia (© matthew_dp, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 112975074). **12,** Chiang Mai, Thailand (© Cheryl Stinchcomb, CC BY 4.0, obs. 222869826). **13,** Hong Kong (© Kit Law, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 34769875). **14,** Hong Kong (© hokoonwong, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 12316557). **15,** Taipei, Taiwan (© hxl0910, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 240552465).

Figure 12 (continued from previous page). Adult ♀ *Telamonia festiva*. **16,** Shenzhen, Guangdong, China (© rainyang, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 210724053). **17,** Location unknown (© shibbo, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 100995931).

Figure 13 (continued on next page). Adult ♀ *Telamonia caprina*. **1,** Hainan, China (© Simba, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 204244190). **2,** Hong Kong (© Kit Law, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 102077299). **3,** Hong Kong (© simoncheung, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 142526260). **4,** Hong Kong (© Paul Dickson, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 185420624).

Figure 13 (continued from previous page). Adult ♀ *Telamonia caprina*. **5,** Hong Kong (© blackdogto, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 16485934). **6,** Hong Kong (© Kit Law, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 100995931). **7,** Hong Kong (© benjonian, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 220432478). **8,** Hong Kong (© Lawrence Hylton, CC BY 4.0, obs. 221503154). **9,** Hong Kong (© danlam, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 245185917). **10,** Hong Kong (© Paul Dickson, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 222848719).

Figure 14. *Telamonia* species (not identified). All of these resemble *T. dimidiata*. **1-2,** ♀ Pintung, Taiwan (© copyboy, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 66764763). **3,** ♀ Los Baños, Philippines (© marcel-silvius, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 245336898). **4-5,** Iba, Luzon (© Reynante Martinez, CC BY 4.0, obs. 47701634). This was identified as *T. masinloc*, but appears to be an immature. **6,** ♂ Philippines (© Reynante Martinez, CC BY 4.0, obs. 60403637). **7,** ♂ Bali (© nannup151, CC BY-NC 4.0, obs. 243754824)

Other *Telamonia* species. As noted previously (Table 1), most published descriptions of *Telamonia* species are inadequate. Yet there are probably a number of species, including new species or subspecies, that need to be redescribed (or described). Some of these are shown here (Figure 14).

Acknowledgements

We thank the many contributors to *iNaturalist*, which now represents a very important resource for the discovery and identification of species. Related to this, the importance of photographic documentation and the documentation of field marks have never been more important. Photographs published here, whether under a CC BY 4.0 (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/deed.en) or a CC BY-NC 4.0 (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/deed.en) licence, have been cropped and otherwise modified to improve their presentation.

References

Abhijith & Hill 2020. Abhijith A. P. C., David E. Hill. 21 JUL 2020. Moulting, male pursuit and brooding by *Telamonia dimidiata* (Araneae: Salticidae: Plexippina) in Karnataka (version 2). Peckhamia 199.2: 1-11.

Abhijith et al. 2021. Abhijith A. P. C., Hayath Mohammed, David E. Hill. 25 MAY 2021. Final molt of a male *Telamonia dimidiata* (Araneae: Salticidae: Plexippina) in Karnataka. Peckhamia 236.1: 1-4.

Ahmed et al. 2019. Javed Ahmed, Rajashree Khalap, Somnath Kumbhar, David E. Hill, Richard J. Pearce, Krishna Mohan. 25 MAR 2019. Field notes on the jumping spider *Telamonia dimidiata* in Maharashtra (Araneae: Salticidae: Plexippina). Peckhamia 181.1: 1-6.

Barrion & Litsinger 1995. A. T. Barrion, J. A. Litsinger. Riceland spiders of South and Southeast Asia. CAB International, Wallingford, UK. 1-700, pl 1-16.

Berland & Millot 1941. Lucien Berland, Jaques Millot. 31 MAR 1941. Les araignées de l'Afrique Occidentale Française I.-Les salticides. Mémoires du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle de Paris (N.S.) 12: 297-423.

Doleschall 1859. C. L. Doleschall. Tweede Bijdrage tot de kennis der Arachniden van den Indischen Archipel. Acta Societatis Scientiarum Indo-Neerlandicae 5 (5): 1-60, pl. 1-17.

iNaturalist 2024. Genus Telamonia. *Online at* https://www.inaturalist.org/taxa/148397-Telamonia. Accessed 27 NOV 2024.

Hill 2010. David E. Hill. 19 MAY 2010. Sunda to Sahul: Trans-Wallacean distribution of recent salticid genera (Araneae: Salticidae). Peckhamia 80.1: 1-60.

Hill et al. 2019. David E. Hill, Abhijith A. P. C., João P. Burini. 6 FEB 2019. Do jumping spiders (Araneae: Salticidae) draw their own portraits? Peckhamia 179.1: 1-14.

Hill et al. 2020. David E. Hill, Abhijith A. P. C., Prashantha Krishna, Sanath Ramesh. 2 AUG 2020. Construction and use of orb webs by jumping spiders (Araneae: Salticidae: Plexippina: *Vailimia* sp. indet.) in southwest India. Peckhamia 182.3: 1-22.

Hogg 1915. H. R. Hogg. On spiders of the family Salticidae collected by the British Ornithologists' Union Expedition and the Wollaston Expedition in Dutch New Guinea. Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London 85 (3): 501-528.

Karsch 1880. F. Karsch. Arachnologische Blätter (Decas I). Zeitschrift für die Gesammten Naturwissenschaften, Dritte Folge 5: 373-409, pl. 12.

Marathe et al. 2024a. Kiran Marathe, Wayne P. Maddison, Krushnamegh Kunte. 12 FEB 2024. *Ghatippus paschima*, a new species and genus of plexippine jumping spider from the Western Ghats of India (Salticidae, Plexippini, Plexippina). ZooKeys 1191: 89-103.

Marathe et al. 2024b. Kiran Marathe, Rishikesh Tripathi, Ambalaparambil V. Sudhikumar, Wayne P. Maddison. 14 MAY 2024. Phylogenomic placement and revision of *Iranattus* Proszynski, 1992 jumping spiders (Salticidae, Plexippini, Plexippina). Zoosystematics and Evolution 100 (2): 531-542. ZooKeys 1215: 91-106.

Marathe et al. 2024c. Kiran Marathe, John T. D. Caleb, Wayne P. Maddison, B. G. Nisha, Chinmay C. Maliye, Y. T. Lohit, Krushnamegh Kunte. 11 OCT 2024. *Tenkana*, a new genus of jumping spiders (Salticidae, Plexippina) from South Asia, with the new Indian species Tenkana jayamangali.

Peckham & Peckham 1907. George W. Peckham, Elizabeth G. Peckham. The Attidae of Borneo. Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters 15 (2): 603-653.

Peng et al. 1998. Xiang-Jin Peng, Chang-Min Yin, Heng-Mei Yan, Joo-Pil Kim. Five jumping spiders of the family Salticidae (Arachnida: Araneae) from China. Korean Arachnology 14 (2): 36-43.

Próchniewicz 1990. Maciej Próchniewicz. Salticidae aus Nepal und Bhutan. Genera *Telamonia* Thorell 1887 und *Plexippoides* Prószyński 1976 (Arachnida: Araneae). Senckenbergiana Biologica 70: 151-160.

Prószyński 1984. Jerzy Prószyński. Remarks on *Viciria* and *Telamonia* (Araneae, Salticidae). Annales Zoologici, Warszawa 37: 417-436.

Prószyński 1987. Jerzy Prószyński. Atlas rysunków diagnostycznych mniej znanych Salticidae 2. Zeszyty Naukowe Wyższej Szkoly Rolniczo-Pedagogicznej, Siedlcach. 1-172.

Prószyński 2009. Jerzy Prószyński. Redescriptions of 16 species of Oriental Salticidae (Araneae) described by F. Karsch, E. Keyserling and C.L. Koch, with remarks on some related species. Arthropoda Selecta 18: 153-168.

Prószyński & Deeleman-Reinhold 2010. Jerzy Prószyński, Christa L. Deeleman-Reinhold. Description of some Salticidae (Araneae) from the Malay Archipelago. I. Salticidae of the Lesser Sunda Islands, with comments on related species. Arthropoda Selecta 19(3): 153-188.

Roewer 1938. C. Fr. Roewer. Araneae. In: Résultats scientifiques du Voyage aux indes orientales néerlandaises de la SS. AA. RR. le Prince et la Princesse Leopold de Belgique. Mémoires du Musée Royal d'Histoire Naturelle de Belgique 3 (19): 1-94.

Simon 1899. Eugène Simon. Contribution à la faune de Sumatra. Arachnides recueillis par M. J. L. Weyers, à Sumatra. (Deuxiéme mémoire). Annales de la Société Entomologique de Belgique 43: 78-125.

Simon 1901a. Eugène Simon. Histoire naturelle des araignées. Deuxième édition, tome second. Roret, Paris. 381-668.

Simon 1901b. Eugène Simon. Etudes arachnologiques. 31e Mémoire. XLIX. Descriptions de quelques salticides de Hong Kong, faisant partie de la collection du Rév. O.-P. Cambridge. Annales de la Société Entomologique de France 70 (1): 61-66.

Simon 1902a. Eugène Simon. Description d'arachnides nouveaux de la famille des Salticidae (Attidae) (suite). Annales de la Société Entomologique de Belgique 46: 24-56, 363-406.

Simon 1902b. Eugène Simon. Etudes arachnologiques. 32e Mémoire. LI. Descriptions d'espèces nouvelles de la famille des Salticidae (suite). Annales de la Société Entomologique de France 71 (1-2): 389-421.

Simon 1903a. Eugène Simon. Etudes arachnologiques. 33e Mémoire. LII. Etude sur les arachnides recueillis par M. le Lieutenant de vaisseau Blaise dans l'estuaire du Gabon, pendant qu'il commandait la canoniére "la Cigogne" au Congo françois (1894-1896). Annales de la Société Entomologique de France 71 (4, 1902): 719-725.

Simon 1903b. Eugène Simon. Etudes arachnologiques. 33e Mémoire. LIII. Arachnides recueillis à Phuc-Son (Annam) par M. H. Fruhstorfer (Nov-Dec. 1899). Annales de la Société Entomologique de France 71 (4, 1902): 725-736.

Simon 1903c. Eugène Simon. Arachnides de la Guinée espagnole. Memorias de la Real Sociedad Española de Historia Natural 1 (3): 65-124.

Thorell 1877. Tamerlan Thorell. Studi sui Ragni Malesi e Papuani. I. Ragni di Selebes raccolti nel 1874 dal Dott. O. Beccari. Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Genova 10: 341-637.

Thorell 1878. Tamerlan Thorell. Studi sui ragni Malesi e Papuani. II. Ragni di Amboina raccolti Prof. O. Beccari. Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Genova 13: 5-317.

Thorell 1881. Tamerlan Thorell. Studi sui Ragni Malesi e Papuani. III. Ragni dell'Austro Malesia e del Capo York, conservati nel Museo civico di storia naturale di Genova. Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Genova 17: 1-720.

Thorell 1887. Tamerlan Thorell. Viaggio di L. Fea in Birmania e regioni vicine. II. Primo saggio sui ragni birmani. Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Genova 25: 5-417.

Thorell 1891. Tamerlan Thorell. Spindlar från Nikobarerna och andra delar af södra Asien. Kongliga Svenska Vetenskaps-Akademiens Handlingar 24 (2): 1-149.

Thorell 1895. Tamerlan Thorell. Descriptive catalogue of the spiders of Burma, based upon the collection made by Eugene W. Oates and preserved in the British Museum. London. 1-406.

WSC 2024. World Spider Catalog. Natural History Museum Bern, *online at* http://wsc.nmbe.ch, accessed on 25 NOV 2024

Żabka 1985. Marek Żabka. Systematic and zoogeographic study on the family Salticidae (Araneae) from Viet-Nam. Annales Zoologici, Warszawa 39: 197-485.

Zhang et al. 1992. Y. Q. Zhang, D. X. Song, M. S. Zhu. Notes on a new and eight newly recorded species of jumping spiders in Guangxi, China (Araneae: Salticidae). Journal of the Guangxi Agricultural College 11 (4): 1-6.