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Jerzy PRÓSZYŃSKI

Remarks on *Viciria* and *Telamonia* (Araneae, Salticidae)

[With 49 figures in the text]

Abstract. The genus *Viciria* THORELL, 1877, with 58 nominal species in Oriental and Ethiopian Regions appeared to be heterogenous and should be split into at least 6 different genera, uniform and natural. The type-species — *Viciria pavesii* THORELL, 1877 seems to be not related to any of remaining 57 species, its closest relative being *Eupalia praemandibularis* (HASSELT, 1893). *Viciria terebrifera* THORELL, 1892 appears to be identical with *Telamonia festiva* THORELL, 1887, type-species of the genus *Telamonia* THORELL, 1887, and should be transferred into *Telamonia* together with other eight Oriental species (including one new). The latter action changes entirely the meaning of the former genus *Telamonia*, from which majority of previously included species, are removed to *Phintella* STRAND in BOESENBERG et STRAND, 1906 (PRÓSZYŃSKI, in print) or other genera. Two former *Viciria* — *V. tenera* SIMON, 1877 and *V. flavobilineata* (DOLESCHALL, 1859) — are reclassified into revived synonymic genus *Epeus* PECKHAM, 1885. Other Oriental species, African species of THORELL and some related, also African species of BERLAND and MILLOT deserve either separate generic status or should be included into other already described genera.

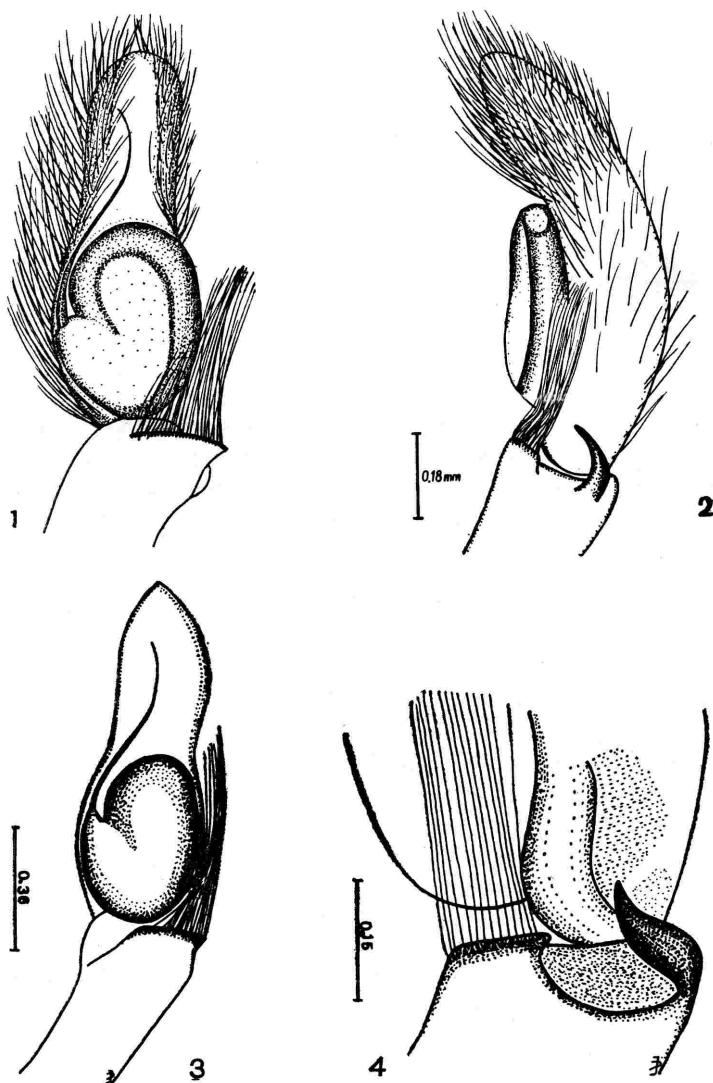
Acknowledgements. The present paper is written on material studied during my research visits to Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris in 1976, Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet in Stockholm in 1978, Naturhistorisches Museum in Wien, 1980 and to Museo Civico di Storia Naturale in Genoa, 1966, as well as on specimens borrowed from Professor Takeo YAGINUMA, Osaka and from Institute of Zoology, Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw. I wish to express my gratitude and thanks to the mentioned Institutions, their Curators and Staff Members and other persons who have assisted me in my research. Warm thanks are also due to my colleagues in Zakład Zoologii WSRP in Siedlce for help, among others Mrs. A. DZIEWANOWSKA-BOHDANOWICZ and Mrs. E. FLANCZEWSKA have drawn part of my pencil drawings in Indian ink. The paper has been partly supported by the Polish Academy of Sciences Research Project MR.II.6.

The broad interpretation of the genus *Viciria* is based on the general appearance and is in use since SIMON 1897–1903: 751–754, who has however divided the whole genus into 11 groups of species. It appears now that the general

features of *Viciria* s. l. could be found in numerous other genera in Oriental Region, on the other hand the structure of genital organs indicates heterogeneous character of the genus. The differences in palpal organ structure do not correspond with SIMON'S grouping of species.

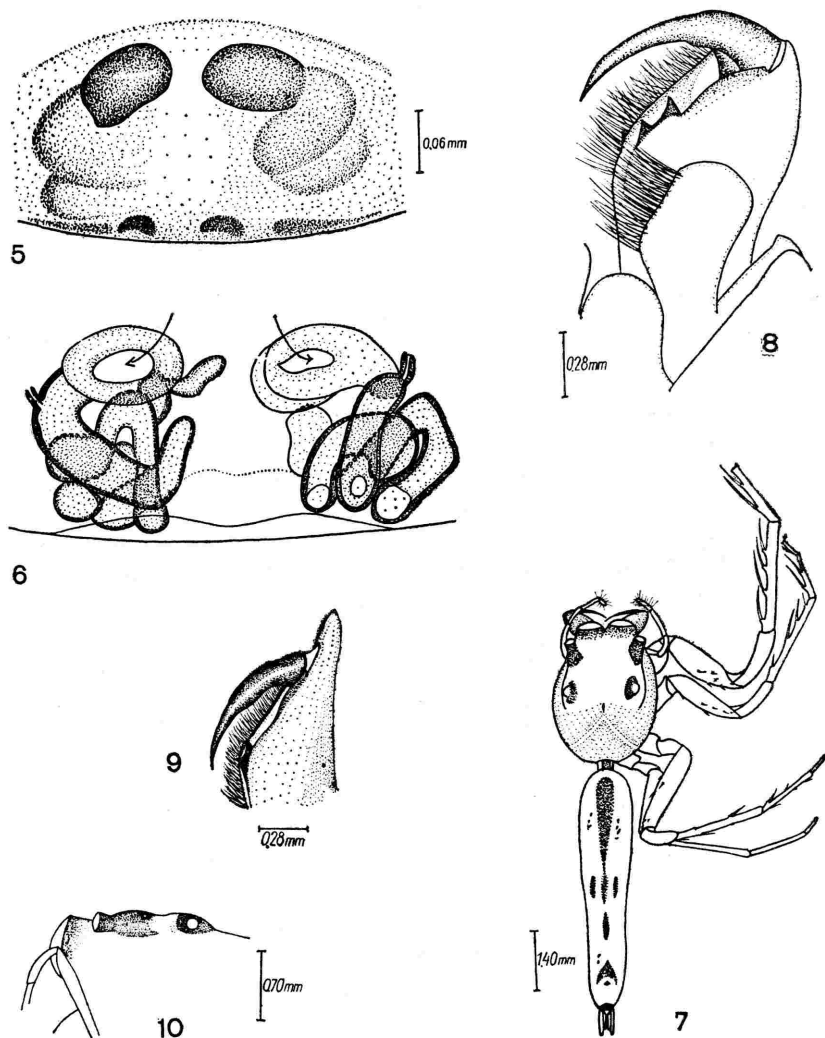
Genus *Viciria* THORELL, 1877, sensu stricto

The type species — *V. pavesii* remains the single species of the genus from the previous 58 species. It is characterised by a very special type of palpal



Figs. 1-4. Palpal organ in *Viciria pavesii* (1-2) and *V. praemandibularis* (3-4).

organ in males with transversal edge ventrally on palpal tibia, ornated with a dense row of long white setae (Fig. 1-2). Tibial apophysis short, slightly bent. Epigyne and its internal structure shown on Figs. 5-6, the external appearance on Fig. 7. Cheliceral dentition distinctly bifid (fissidentati) (Figs. 8-9).



Figs. 5-10. *Viciria pavesii*: epigyne (5), its internal structure (6), general appearance of ♀ (7), posterior view on chelicera of ♀ (8) and ♂ (9), eyes lateral (10).

Another relater species was found among REIMOSER collection, identified as *Eupavia praemandibularis* — unfortunately it is apparently not the type specimen and I cannot be sure whether the whole species may be also transferred to *Viciria*. Particulars of both species are as follows.

Viciria pavesii THORELL, 1877

Material: 1♂ — lectotype, 1♀ — paralectotype — “*Viciria pavesii* THOR., Kandari, Celebes, 1874” — coll. THORELL, Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Genova.

The remarks given above, the full description given in PRÓSZYŃSKI 1968: 239–244.

Viciria praemandibularis (HASSELT, 1893), **comb. n.**

Attus praemandibularis HASSELT, 1893: 157

Eupalia praemandibularis: SIMON, 1903: 763, BONNET, 1951–1959: 1814.

Eupalina praemandibularis: STRAND, 1932: 139, ROEWER, 1954: 991

Note. Reclassification¹ provisional until confirmation of the conspecific status of the studied specimen with type of the species.

Material. 1♂ — “*Eupalia praemandibularis* (HASS.) Sumatra: Medan. Fulmek” — Sammlung REIMOSER, NHM — Wien.

The species seems to differ from *V. pavesii* by higher point of origin of embolus and broader tibial apophysis (Figs. 3–4). Nominal species reported from Singapore, Sumatra and Celebes (ROEWER, 1954: 991)

Genus *Telamonia* THORELL, 1887 (sensu novo)

Medium size, or above medium size specimens, characterised by special appearance of their genital organs, much less by general appearance which they share with numerous other, apparently unrelated genera. The males are characterised by a bunch of setae, usually hard and thick, standing perpendicularly to the lateral surface of the cymbium, just above tip of the tibial apophysis. Bulbus round, usually with a flap like process (absent in some species) and long, thin embolus encircling bulbus — these characters, however, may be found also in *Thyene*. From *Epeus* it differs by the cymbium narrowing basally, devoid of any transversal basal flattening and the angle not drawn into a hook-like process. Tibial apophysis large and broad, often with small teeth apically. Epigyne large and sclerotized, often with anterior semicrescent depression. Openings separate, located within depression or outside it. In species where internal structure of epigyne was studied, the superficial and simple bent canal leads to complicated knot of coils passing into sclerotized spermathecae, in some cases the whole set forms single sclerotized unit with complicated inner chambers. Epigyne devoid of sclerotized pockets.

¹ Mr. F. R. WANLESS (British Museum N. H., London) has informed me that he has reached the same conclusions after study of fresh material from Borneo (personal communication).

Type species — *Telamonia festiva* THORELL, 1887.

Telamonia festiva THORELL, 1887.

Telamonia festiva THORELL 1887: 386; PRÓSZYŃSKI 1967: 1-5, ff. 1-5.

Viciria terebrifera THORELL, 1892: 397, 476, et auct. seq. (**syn. n.**)

Material: 1♀ — holotype — "*Telamonia festiva* THOR. Typus! Birmania, Bhamo 1885 — L. FEA" — coll. THORELL, Mus. Civ. Genoa; 1♂, 1♀ — "20565 *Vic. terebrifera* TH. Java KULCZ." — coll. SIMON, MNHN, Paris; 2♂♂, 2♀♀ "*Viciria terebrifera*, Java, Tjuruk", 26 ♂♂, 26 ♀♀ — "*Viciria terebrifera*, Java, Kagok — Tegal" — both samples — coll. KULCZYŃSKI, IZ PAN, Warszawa.

Description of male

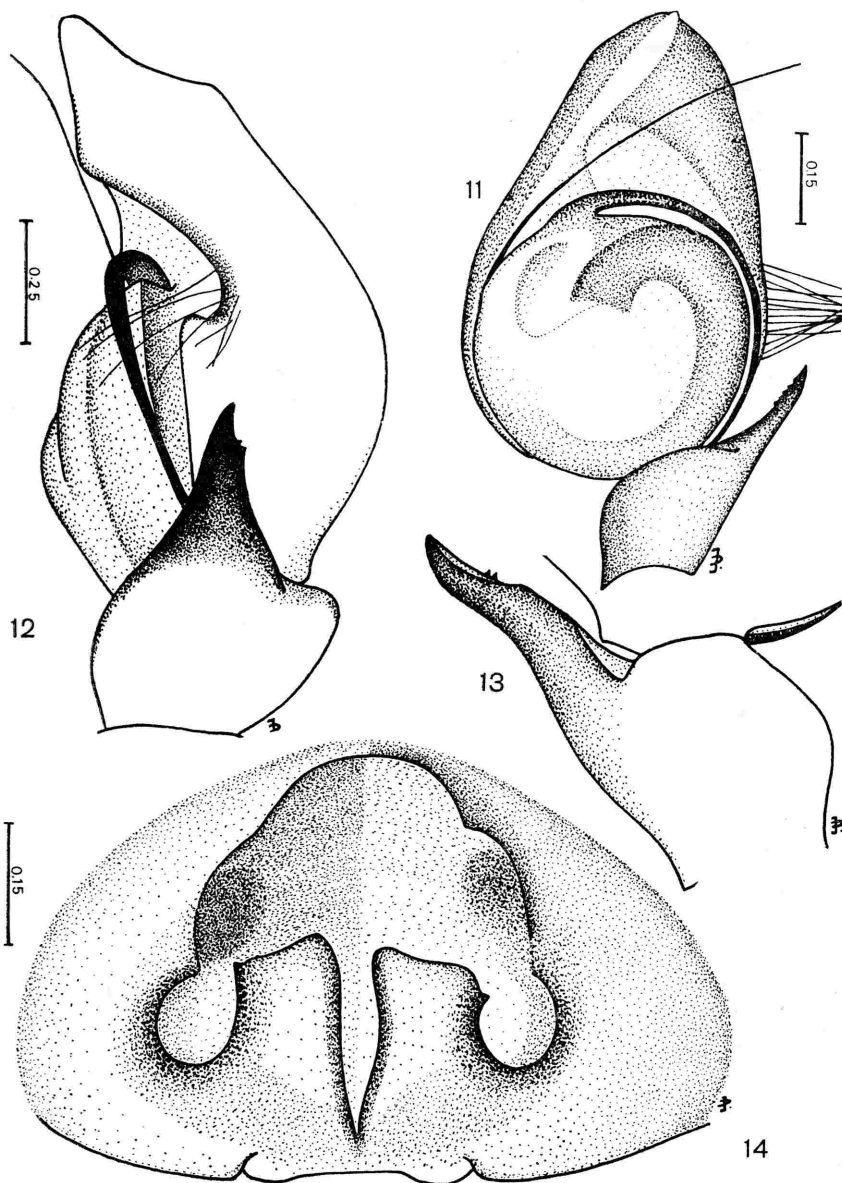
Large specimen with broad cephalothorax (2.28 mm at eyes III) and much narrower (1.42 mm) long abdomen, appearing thinner because of striped pattern extended by long spinnerets.

Dorsal aspect. Cephalothorax light fawn with white belt around lateral surfaces at their mid-height and dark brown lower marginal belt. Eyes lateral on dark islands, eyes II almost half way between I and III but on the black field surrounding the former. The cephalothorax shape usual and found in numerous genera, with eye field taking about half length of cephalothorax and flat, length of eye field indistinctly shorter than its width (two-nineth), height moderate — one-eighth higher than length of eye field. Dorsum of cephalothorax now bald with a spot of longer flat white setae behind junction of eyes I median. Light lateral belt covered with white setae, dark belt with brown ones. Abdomen narrow and long, with median stripe white, anteriorly as broad as 1/3rd of abdomen but gradually narrowing posteriorly and turning in the posterior half into chain of indistinct and connected "V" marks, there are also two parallel blackish brown lines, in the middle of brown streak along chain of "V" marks, one on each side. Abdomen covered with flat setae, there are also brown elongate scales on brown streaks. Posterior spinnerets dark grey.

Dimesions. Length of cephalothorax 2.85, length of eye field 1.33, width of eye field II 1.71, width of eye field III 1.71, width of cephalothorax at eyes III 2.28, height of cephalothorax at eyes III 1.52, length of abdomen 3.99, length of spinnerets 0.57 mm.

Legs dorsally yellowish fawn with indistinct darker annulation, stronger on tibia I and II. There are brushes of denser and longer grey setae ventrally on tibia — but limited to darker annuli, on apical and basal part of the segment, with break at the median light annulus: this is very distinct on tibia I, less on tibia II with traces only on tibiae III-IV. In *T. formosa* that brush of setae is continuous on tibia I. Both lateral surfaces on femur I are darker, only pro-lateral one is dark on femur II and there are only faint traces of darkening prolaterally on femur III.

Frontal view. Diameter of eyes I median is 2.5 time bigger than that of eyes I lateral, eyes I surrounded with white setae. Clypeus narrow, fawn, with margin gradually darkening to almost black; covered with sparse beard of long white setae. Chelicerae light yellowish fawn, basally also with sparse long white setae. Cymbium broad, yellowish fawn, legs darker fawn with surfaces of femora I dark brown.



Figs. 11–14. *Telamonia festiva*, palpal organ (11–12), tibial apophysis, dorsal view (13), epigyne (14).

Ventral view. Chelicerae unidentati. Sternum and coxae whitish yellow. Abdomen medially dark grey, laterally light greyish yellow, area corresponding with epigyne in females left unpigmented, yellowish. Anterior spinnerets basally greyish, apically yellowish.

Description of females

General shape of the body resembling ♂, from which differs in colouration. Cephalothorax lighter yellow with whitish eye field, devoid of transversal dark and light belts. Abdomen whitish with two thin dark lines parallel to lateral margins of abdomen, from about 1/5th length of abdomen to spinnerets. Sides of abdomen white, thin marginal line brown, consisting of numerous shorter "threads". Legs yellowish without distinct annulation but with numerous spines. Indistinct row of sparse white setae on ventral surface of tibia I, but without appearance of a "brush".

Frontal aspect. Generally whitish and yellowish. Eyes I surrounded by thick row of scale like setae, several scales in row on ventral rim. White "beard" consists of about 10 longer setae.

Ventral aspect. Chelicerae unidentati. Sternum and coxae whitish. Abdomen ventrally whitish or with longitudinal median mark varying from short and thin line in front of spinnerets to broad dark grey area stretching from epigyne to spinnerets. A pair of transversal lines, slightly diagonal, seems to be always present in front of spinnerets, somewhat laterally.

Epigyne sclerotized, usually in a form of a convex shield, semicrescently depressed anteriorly, with two opennigs laterally, often blocked by waxy secretion; characteristic mark are two parallel longitudinal lines visible through the wall (Fig. 15). There is a good deal of variation, concerning connection of copulatory openings with anterior semilunar depression and entering of that depression between parallel lines — an extreme case, seen in only one specimen is shown on Fig. 14. The internal structure is shown on Fig. 16 — a transparent and poorly visible bent canal leads to the beginning of a sclerotized canal on another side of spermathecae, from there the twisting canal runs to the posterior end of the structure, then passes into broad coils which finally pass into heavily sclerotized spermatheca anteriorly to copulatory opening; there is a soft walled fertilisation canal attached dorsally to its anterior end. The whole structure forms a compact body, difficult to analyse, the course of internal passages of Fig. 16 is indicated by sperm, shown as shaded mass. Second spermatheca in the same specimen contains coiled foreign body — presumably broken out embolus of the male (Fig. 17).

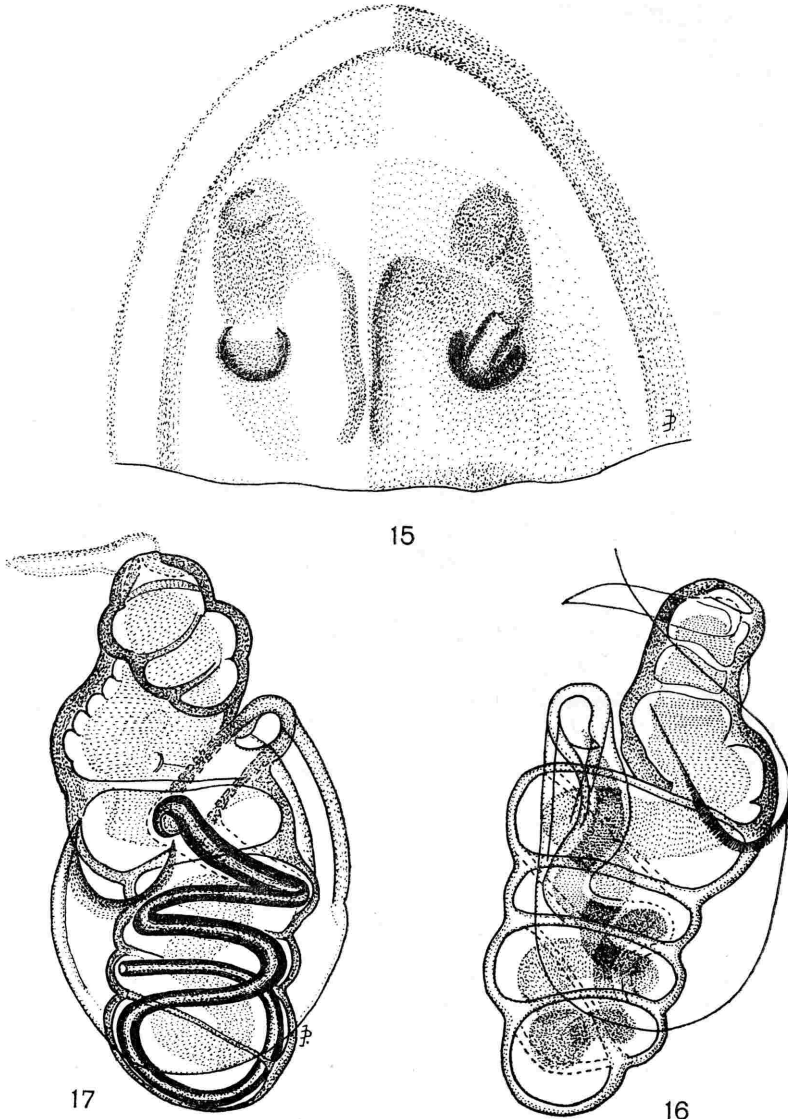
Telamonia vlijmi sp.n.

Material: 1♂ — holotype, 1♀ — allotype "1, 2 — Japan: Tsushima Islands 3. V. — VI. 1966. leg. T. YAGINUMA", coll. T. YAGINUMA.

Remark. The species was identified as new already in 1971 and its drawings circulated since as private communication under name *Viciria vlijmi*. Species named in honour of Professor L. VLIJM, a prominent arachnologist from the Netherlands.

Description of male

Differs from *T. terebrifera* by two wing-like dark brown spots just behind the eye field and lighter brown spot in the centre of field, dorsal abdominal



Figs. 15-17. *Telamonia festiva* — epigyne of another specimen and its single spermatheca (15-16). 17 — foreign body — presumably embolus within coils of twisted canals.

pattern with broader median light streak devoid of any traces of posterior indentation, darker brown clypeus with denser and longer white setae, brown sternum.

Large specimen with relatively high, sloping posteriorly cephalothorax and narrow, pointed abdomen. Length of cephalothorax 3.55, length of eye field 1.77, width of eye field I 2.13, width of eye field III 1.99, height of cephalothorax 1.70. Length of abdomen 5.18 mm.

Dorsal aspect. Cephalothorax yellowish with two blackish brown transverse spots in front of fovea, brownish median streak along thorax and brown areas stretching above ventral edge. Upper two-thirds of lateral surface is whitish with white setae. Abdomen with narrowing posteriorly broad whitish streak followed laterally by two thinner grey ones dotted yellowish, lateral surfaces yellowish.

Frontal aspect. Clypeus narrow, brownish, covered with dense and intensely white horizontal adpressed setae, there are also vertical white setae, less dense, long and overhanging cheliceral bases. Chelicerae brown. Pedipalps yellowish with femur brown. Anterior leg stronger than other, yellowish with femur dark brown, apical half of tibia and tarsus brown; there is a ventral brush of fawnish setae on tibia I, not very striking. Leg II resembling leg I but with less contrasting colouration, weaker tibial brush limited to darker apical half only, tarsus entirely yellowish. Legs III — IV repeat the same pattern but much paler, less contrasting and slender, leg IV being almost uniformly whitish yellow with barely visible traces of tibial apical brush. Length of segments of legs: I — $1.21 + 1.85 + 2.70 + 1.77 + 2.91$; II — $1.21 + 1.70 + 2.13 + 1.63 + 2.84$; III — $1.21 + 2.27 + 1.85 + 1.42 + 3.19$; IV — $1.21 + 2.48 + 2.13 + 1.28 + 2.84$.

Ventral aspect. Maxillary plates and labium brown, white tipped. Sternum paler brown, coxae whitish yellow. Abdomen dirty brownish grey with lung books areas white.

Palpal organ shown on Figs. 18–21.

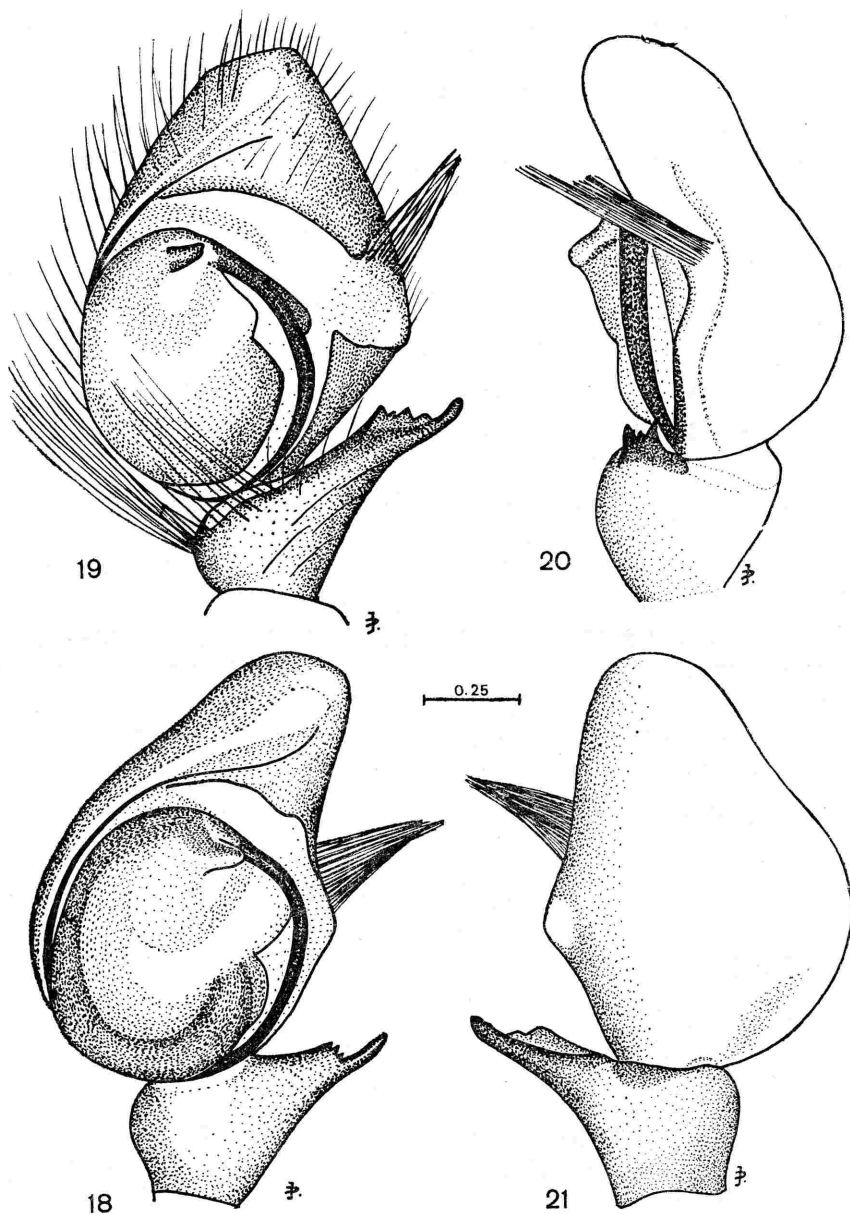
Description of female

General colouration whitish, with dark wing like spots behind eye field and brownish rounded spot in the middle of eye field. Grey abdominal streaks broader, white dotted, with a very few brown setae.

Resembles male in general shape of the body, differs in much lighter colouration of body and legs — whitish yellow with two long grey stripes along the abdomen. Ventral aspect whitish with middle grey line along abdomen and two indistinct lines laterally in front of spinnerets. Clypeus pale yellowish white covered with adpressed white setae.

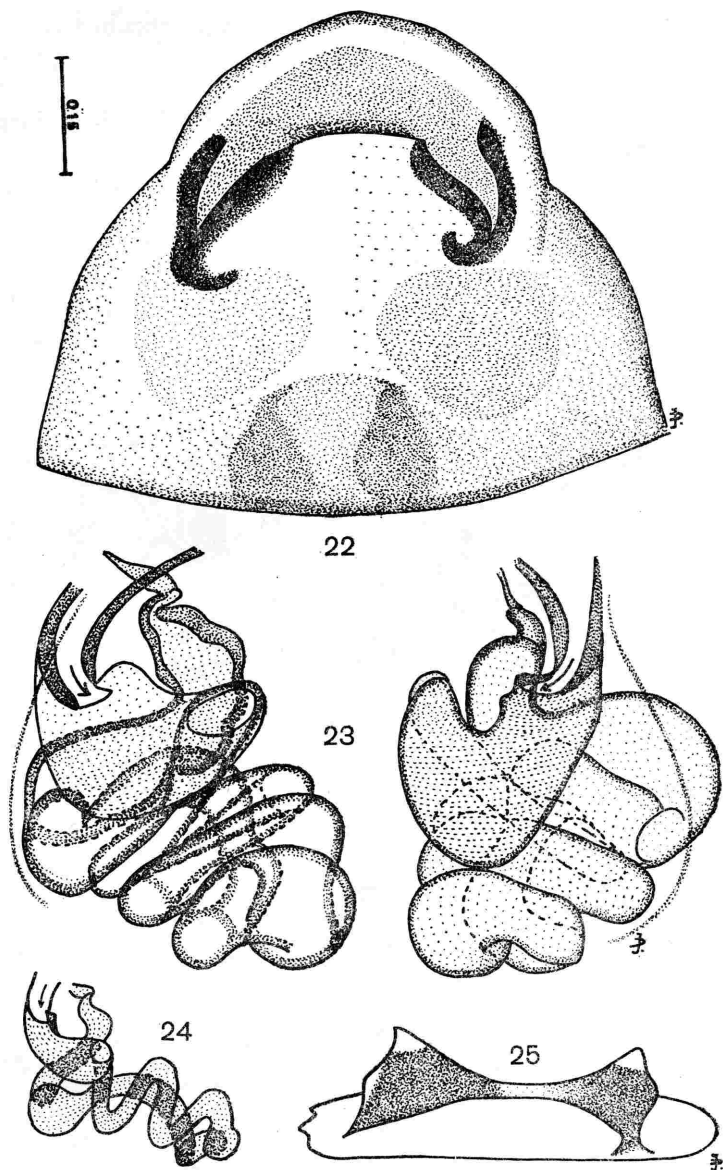
Epigyne and its internal structure distinctly different from that in *T. terebrifera*, are shown on Figs. 22–25. Dimensions: Length of cephalothorax 3.41,

length of eye field 1.56, width of eye field I 1.92, width of eye field III 1.85, height of cephalothorax 2.14, length of abdomen 4.97. Length of segments of legs: I — $1.06 + 1.28 + 1.85 + 1.56 + 1.99$; II — $1.14 + 1.28 + 1.63 + 1.35 + 2.20$; III — $1.14 + 1.77 + 1.56 + 1.21 + 2.63$; IV — $1.14 + 1.99 + 1.85 + 1.14 + 2.56$.



Figs. 18–21. *Telamonia vlijmi* sp. n., palpal organ, ventral (18), ventro-lateral (19), lateral (20) and dorsal (21) views.

A list of other related species

Telamonia bombycina (SIMON, 1902), **syn. n.***Viciria bombycina* SIMON, 1902: 364.

Figs. 22–25. *Telamonia vlijmi* sp. n. epigyne (22) its internal structure (23), simplified diagram of the spermatheca (24) and removed vaxy substance stopper, blocking epigyne's opening — being a replica of internal shape of opening (25).

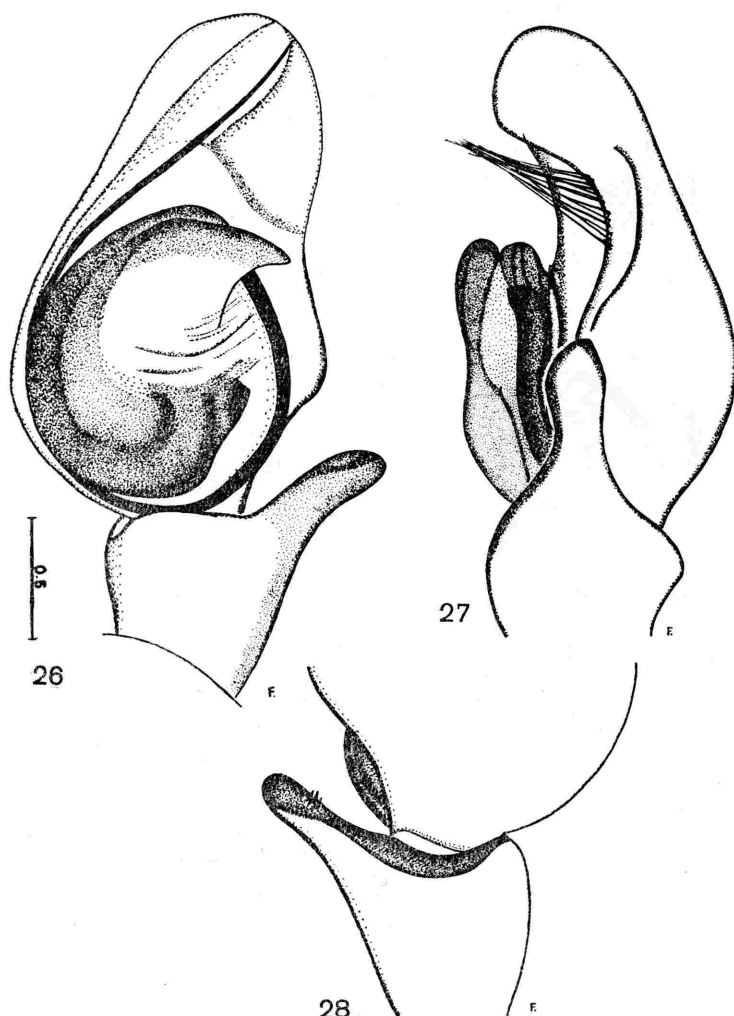
Material: 1♂ — "21656. *Vic. bombycina* E. S. Borneo/PKH." — coll. SIMON, MNHN Paris.

Palpal organ shown of Figs. 26–28.

Telamonia dimidiata (SIMON, 1899), **comb. n.**

Viciria dimidiata SIMON, 1899: 118.

Material: 1♂, 1♀ — "20432. *Vic. dimidiata* E. S. Sum[atra]. Padang/W." — coll. SIMON, MNHN, Paris.



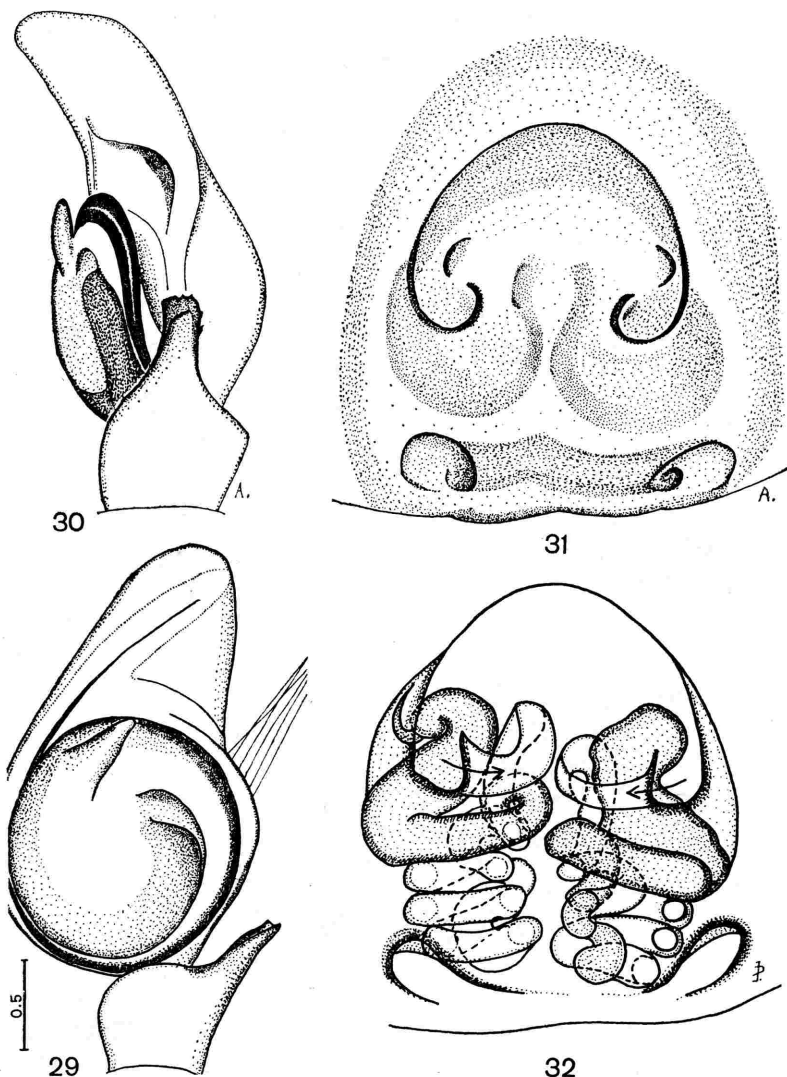
Figs. 26–28. *Telamonia bombycina* — palpal organ, ventral, lateral and dorsal views.

Palpal organ shown of Figs. 29–30, epigyne on Fig. 31 and its internal structure on Fig. 32. The nominal species reported also from India.

Telamonia elegans (THORELL, 1887), **comb. n.**

Viciria elegans THORELL, 1887: 390.

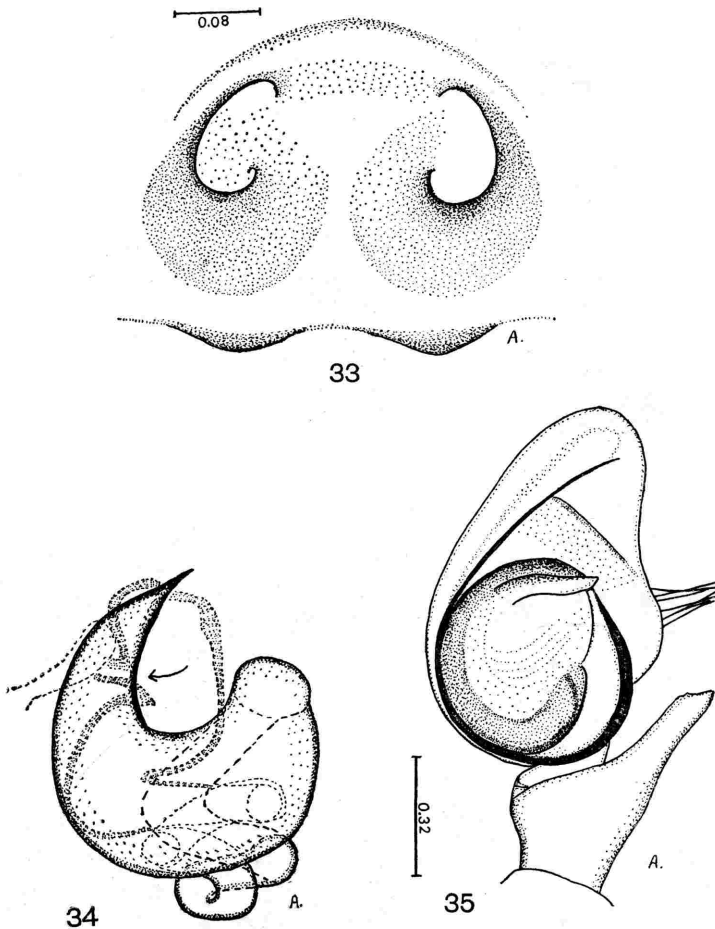
Material: 1♀, 2 juv. — “*Viciria elegans* Thor., Birma, Tharrawaddy Oates/, No. 1800c”, “Prep. No. 6497”; 1♂ — “*Viciria elegans* THOR. Ind. Neerl. ? (v. HASSELT ded.)



Figs. 29–32. *Telamonia dimidiata*: palpal organ (29–30) and epigyne — externally (31) and internal structure (32).

No 1800a". Both samples — coll. THORELL, NHR, Stockholm. Remark — none of these specimens is type, which is the ♂ collected by L. FEA in Bhamo, Birma.

Palpal organ shown on Fig. 35, epigyne and its internal structure on Figs. 33–34.



Figs. 33–35. *Telamonia elegans*: epigyne (33), its internal structure (34) and palpal organ (35).

Telamonia formosa (SIMON, 1902), **comb. n.**

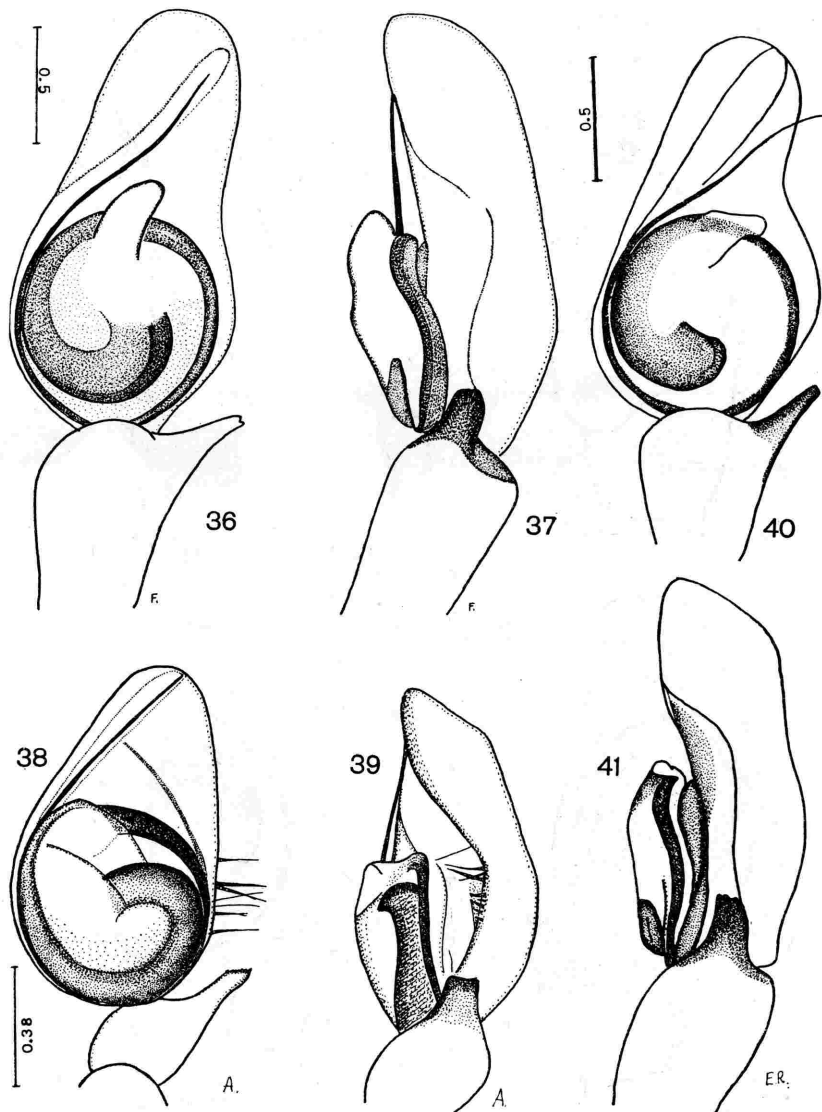
Viciria formosa SIMON, 1902: 365.

Material: 2 ♂♂ — "*Viciria formosa*. Jawa, Semarang" — coll. KULCZYŃSKI, IZ PAN. Warszawa.

Cymbium's tip longer than in related species, tip of apophysis serrated with three teeth.

Telamonia hasselti (THORELL, 1878), **comb. n.***Sinis hasselti* THORELL, 1878: 274, 310;*Viciria hasselti*: HASSELT, 1879: 220 et auct. seq.;*Viciria scoparia* SIMON 1886: 136 et auct. seq.

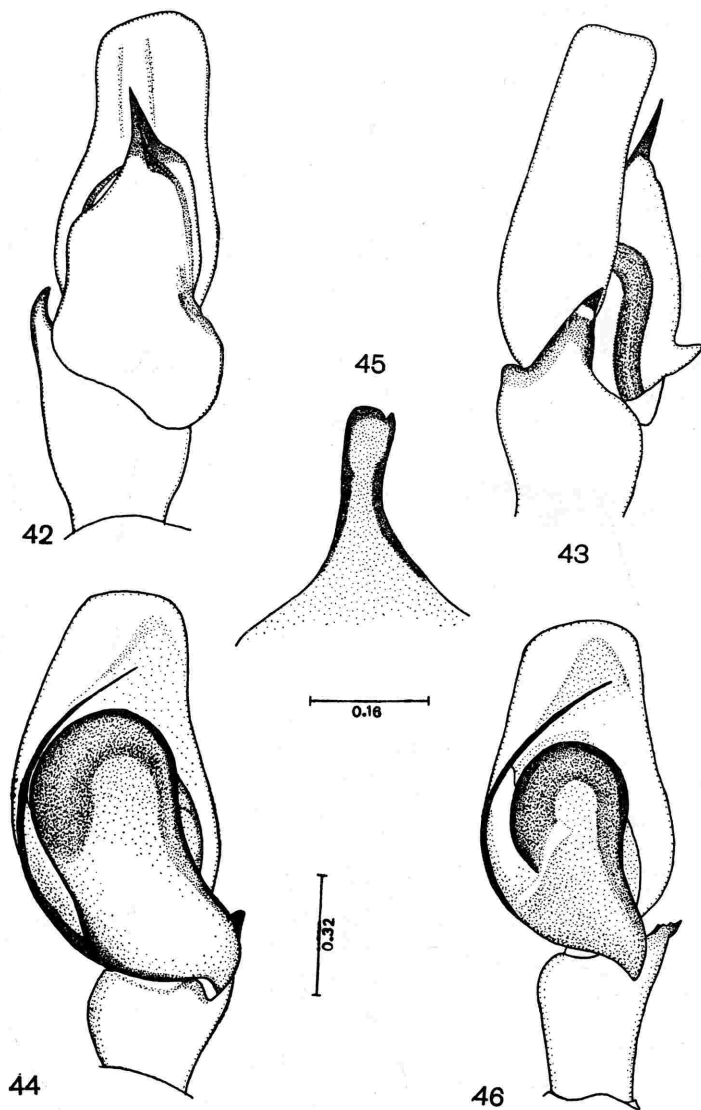
Material: 3♂♂ (and a separate palpal organ of another species) — "22096. *Vic. hasselti* (v. af.) Borneo /PEKH." — coll. SIMON, MNHN, Paris; 1♂ — "*Viciria hasselti* THOR. Tenas-



Figs. 36-41. Palpal organ in *Telamonia hasselti* (36-37), *T. peckhami* (38-39) and *T. sponsa* (40-41).

serim merid. (Oates) 1801b"; 1♂ — "*Viciria hasselti* THOR. Celebes (v. HASSELT det.) No. 1801 d"; 2♂♂ — "*Viciria hasselti* THOR. Birma, Palon, No. 1801a" — the three last samples — coll. THORELL, NHR, Stockholm.

Palpal organ of the Borneo specimen shown on Figs. 36–37. The remaining specimens are conspecific in spite of minor differences in size, colouration and very minor in palpal organ details.



Figs. 42–46. Palpal organ in "*Viciria*" *diatreta* (42–43) from India, "*Viciria*" *albocincta* (44–45) from Cameroons and "*Viciria*" *thoracica* (46).

Telamonia peckhami THORELL, 1891

Material: 1♂ — syntype, 1 immature ♀ — “*Telamonia peckhami* THOR. Nanchovry, No. 1638” — coll. THORELL, NHR, Stockholm.

Palpal organ shown on Figs. 35–39.

Telamonia sponsa (SIMON, 1902), **syn. n.**

Viciria sponsa SIMON, 1902: 47.

Material: 1♂ — “20418. *Vic. sponsa* E. S. Col. Kandy. Galle!” — coll. Simon, MNHN, Paris.

Palpal organ shown on Figs. 40–41.

Species which should be transferred into other genera

A. Oriental species

“*Viciria*” *diatrete* SIMON, 1902

Material: 1♂ — “14971. *Vic. diatrete* E. S. Trichinopoly [= Tiruchehirappalli South India]/Castr.” — coll. SIMON, MNHN, Paris.

Palpal organ shown on Figs. 42–43.

B. THORELL'S species from Africa

“*Viciria*” *albocincta* THORELL, 1899

Material: 1♂ — holotype — “*Viciria albocincta* THOR. Camerun, N'Djan (SJÖSTEDT 1891)” — coll. THORELL, NHR, Stockholm.

Palpal organ shown of Figs. 44–45.

“*Viciria*” *fuscimana* SIMON, 1903

Fig. 35 in CLARK 1974: 23–24 indicate relationships to this group of species. The Fig. 38 in that paper of a “totally different species” apparently shows the palpal organ of *Telamonia festiva* or related species.

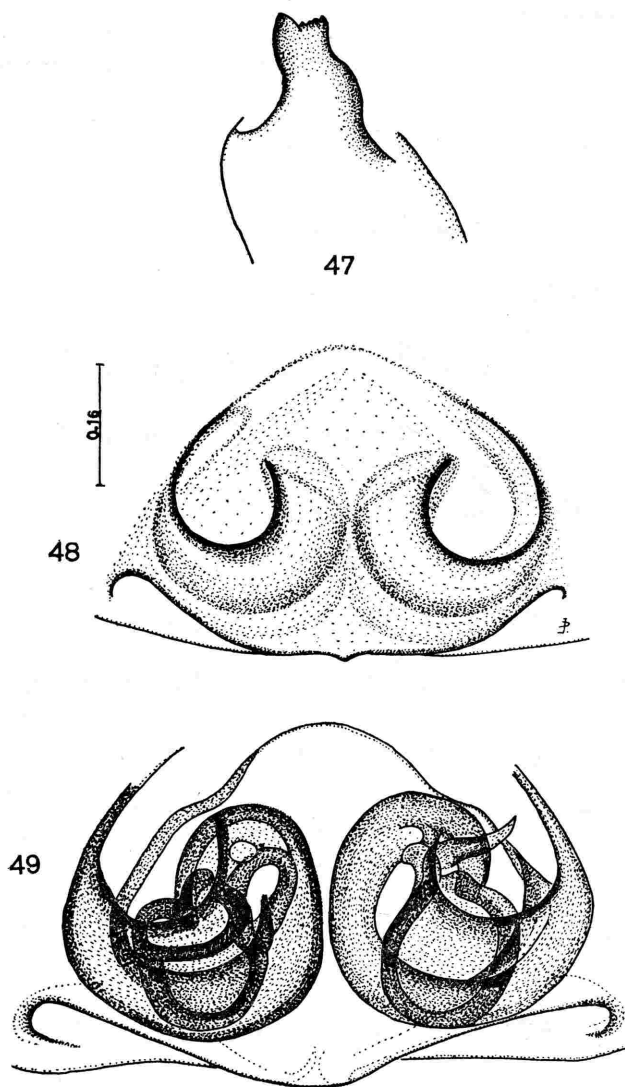
“*Viciria*” *longiuscula* THORELL, 1899

Material: 1♀ — type (with abdomen damaged) — “*Viciria longiuscula* TH. Camerun, Kitta (SJÖSTEDT 1891) No. 1802a”; 1♀ — “*Viciria longiuscula* Th. Camerun (SJÖSTEDT 1891) No. 1802b” — coll. THORELL, NHR, Stockholm.

Epigyne and its internal structure shown of Figs. 48–49.

“Viciria” peckhamorum LESSERT, 1928

According to original drawing of de LESSERT 1928: 455–457, f. 30 A–C the species is very closely related to THORELL’s species.



Figs. 47–49. Palpal organ in *“Viciria” thoracica* (47); epigyne in *Viciria” longiuscula* — external (48) and internal structure (49).

"Viciria" thoracica THORELL, 1899

Material: 1♂ — "*Viciria thoracica* THOR. Camerun (SJÖSTEDT, 1891) No. 1805" — coll. THORELL, NHR, Stockholm.

The original description mentions a single ♀ — THORELL, 1899: 98–99, the only specimen in the collection is the above mentioned ♂. I have no information on existence of any other specimen of this species. Palpal organ shown on Figs. 46–47.

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STRESZCZENIE

[Tytuł: Uwagi o *Viciria* i *Telamonia* (*Araneae*, *Salticidae*)]

Autor dokonuje przeglądu 58 nominalnych gatunków heterogenicznego rodzaju *Viciria* THORELL i dochodzi do wniosku, że powinien on być podzielony na co najmniej 6 różnych rodzajów. Autor podaje charakterystykę rodzaju *Viciria* THORELL i *Telamonia* THORELL oraz opisuje *Telamonia vlijmi* sp. n.

РЕЗЮМЕ

[Заглавие: Заметки о *Viciria* и *Telamonia* (Araneae, Salticidae)]

Автор произвел обзор 58 номинальных видов гетерогенного рода *Viciria* THORELL и пришел к выводу, что его следует разделить на не менее чем 6 самостоятельных родов. Приведена характеристика рода *Viciria* THORELL и *Telamonia* THORELL и описан *Telamonia vlijmi* sp. n. из Японии.
