

A REVISION OF THE SPIDER GENUS *OHILIMIA* STRAND, 1911 (ARANEAE: SALTICIDAE)

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Abstract.— The genus *Ohilimia* Strand is revised to include *O. scutellata* (Kritscher, 1959) and *O. albomaculata* (Thorell, 1881) comb. nov. Both species are diagnosed, described and illustrated. A key to the species and map of distribution are given. *Diolenius venustus* Thorell, 1881, *Diolenius bifasciatus* Thorell, 1881 and *Discocnemius coccineopilosus* Simon, 1884 are newly synonymised with *Ohilimia albomaculata* (Thorell, 1881). *Diolenius vittatus* Thorell, 1881 and *Discocnemius albocingulatus* Simon, 1884 are transferred to *Ohilimia*, but considered nomina dubia. The genus is closely related to *Diolenius* Thorell, 1870 and *Chalcolecta* Simon, 1884. Its range is restricted to rain forests of NE Cape York Peninsula in Australia, New Guinea and The Moluccas (Ternate, Kai).



Key words.— Salticidae, *Ohilimia*, taxonomy, new synonyms, Australia, New Guinea, The Moluccas.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Ohilimia* was described by Strand (1911) with *Ohilimia gracilipes* as the type species. In 1988 Żabka synonymised *Ohilimia* with *Discocnemius* Thorell, 1881. In 1989 Davies and Żabka transferred the type species of *Discocnemius* into *Ligonipes* Karsch, 1878. As a consequence Platnick (1993) synonymised *Discocnemius* with *Ligonipes*. Prószyński (1990) suggested *Ohilimia* to be reinstated and after revisionary study I support this view and include two species: *O. albomaculata* (Thorell, 1881) comb. nov. and *O. scutellata* (Kritscher, 1959).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Specimens were provided by the following institutions:

- AMS – Australian Museum, Sydney (Mr G. Milledge, Dr. M. Gray);
- BMNH – British Museum (Natural History), London (Dr. P. D. Hillyard, Ms J. Margerison);

- IZPAN – Muzeum i Instytut Zoologii Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warsaw (Dr. J. Szwedło);
- MCSNG – Museo Civico di Storia Naturale „Giacomo Doria”, Genoa (Dr. G. Doria);
- MNHN – Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle, Laboratoire de Zoologie, Paris (Dr. C. Rollard);
- NMW – Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien (Dr. J. Gruber);
- QMB – Queensland Museum, Brisbane (Dr. R. Raven);
- SMF – Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Senckenberg, Frankfurt a. Main (Dr. M. Grasshoff).

The drawings were made using grid system. Measurements of types and size ranges of studied specimens are in mm. Dissected epigynes and male palps (if necessary) were cleared in lactic acid.

Abbreviation used: AEW – anterior eyes width, AL – abdomen length, ALE – anterior lateral eyes, AME – anterior median eyes, AW – abdomen width, CH – cephalothorax height, CL – cephalothorax length, CW – cephalothorax width, EFL – eye field length,

m – metatarsus, PEW – posterior eyes width, PLE – posterior lateral eyes, PME – posterior median eyes, t – tibia.

TAXONOMY

Ohilimia Strand, 1911

Diolenius [part]: Thorell 1881: 418, 421, 423, 425.

Discocnemius [part]: Thorell 1881.

Ohilimia Strand 1911: 97; Roewer 1954: 1028; Bonnet 1958: 3157; Brignoli 1983: 627; Platnick 1989: 601; Prószyński 1990: 244; 2003: <http://www.miiiz.waw.pl/salticid/main.htm>

Type species. *Ohilimia gracilipes* Strand, 1911, by monotypy.

Diagnosis. Cephalothorax oval, eyes on large protuberances. First legs longest and distinctly more robust than the others, held in mantis-like manner. Trochanters I elongate (longer than coxae). Tibiae I shorter than femora I, swollen, with heavy ventral fringe of stiff flattened setae, and armed with 7–9 pairs of ventral spines. Metatarsi I thin, always with 3 pairs of ventral spines, short in males and long in females. Chelicerae of fissident pattern, somewhat flat-fronted. Male pedipalps robust. Bulbus nearly oval, lateral tibial apophysis broad, directed somewhat dorsally and bent towards the cymbium. Epigyne with wide, wing-shaped antero-lateral margins. Insemination ducts proximally narrow, spermathecae rather small, one-chambered.

Description. Spiders 4.70–7.85 mm long. Sexes similar in appearance, though males with distinctive shiny abdominal scuta, relatively longer trochanters I, and short ventral spines on metatarsi I. Cephalothorax oval (CW about 80% CL), moderately high, widest at PLE, dorsally granulated and covered with fine or stiff whitish hairs. Eyes in three rows, PLE on very large tubercles. Eye field occupies less than 60% of CL, trapezoid in shape: PEW > AEW. Clypeus moderately narrow (15–20% of AME diameter). Chelicerae fissident, somewhat flat-fronted, with surface granulated. Maxillae subparallel, not modified. Labium subtriangular, somewhat longer than broad. Sternum scutiform. Abdomen elongate ovoid, in females with transverse stripes of whitish hairs. Male abdomen with dorsal and ventral scuta, hairiness irregular, usually rubbed off. Spinnerets of medium length, posteriors slightly longer than medians and anteriors. Leg formula: I-IV-III-II. Trochanters I elongate, longer than coxae but shorter than femora I and than tibiae I (12–15% of legs I in males and 10–11% in females). Patellae I robust. Tibiae I shorter than femora I, always swollen, with ventral fringe of flattened stiff setae and armed with two rows of ventral spines. Metatarsi I relatively thin, always with 3 pairs of ventral spines. Female palpal tarsi

broad and somewhat flattened. Male palpal organs robust. Cymbium broad, bulbus oval with ventral convexity. Embolus elongate, largely hidden behind tegulum, its tip pointed. Translucent part of seminal reservoir meandering. Palpal tibia shorter than cymbium, rather robust. Tibial apophysis broad, directed dorsally and hooked towards the cymbium. Epigyne with antero-lateral, strongly sclerotized wing-shaped margins. Copulatory openings located anteriorly. Each insemination duct proximally narrow, with distal chamber accompanied with accessory gland and connected with rather small spermatheca by narrow channel.

Affinities and distribution. Geographical distribution and morphological characters suggest *Ohilimia* to be closely related with *Diolenius* Thorell, 1870 and *Chalcolecta* Simon, 1884. All three genera share the following synapomorphies: legs I longest and more robust than the others, trochanters I elongate, PME and PLE on marked tubercles, embolus partly hidden behind tegulum, tibial apophysis hooked towards cymbium, epigyne with strong sclerotized lateral margins, insemination ducts with terminal chambers accompanied with accessory glands and connected with spermathecae by narrow channels.

The range of *Ohilimia* (Fig. 1) is restricted to rain forests of NE part of Cape York Peninsula in Australia, New Guinea and The Moluccas (Ternate, Kai). The entire area has common geological and climatic history. Current distribution of the genus seems to be a consequence of past land bridges and current floristic and climatic similarities.

The relationships between all genera of Diolenieae and distributional history will be presented in separate paper.

Remarks. According to Davies and Żabka (1989), species of *Ohilimia* mimic flies in reverse. Their first elongate legs are held in the manner reminiscent of flies' wings and they move backwards.

Key to *Ohilimia* and the related genera

1. Trochanters I longer than coxae I. Tibiae I usually shorter than femora I and ventrally fringed with flattened setae (excl. *D. angustipes* and *D. albopiceus*). Metatarsi I in both sexes with ventral spines. Dorsal surface of cephalothorax granulated or papillate. Fovea missing **2**
- Trochanters I shorter than coxae I. Tibiae I always longer than femora, without ventral fringe. Metatarsi I in males with no ventral spines. Dorsal surface of cephalothorax smooth, without granulation or papillae. Fovea present *Chalcolecta*
2. Bulbus triangular. Tibial apophysis of palpal organ with basal flange. Metatarsi I with 5–7 pairs of ventral spines *Diolenius*

- . Bulbus nearly oval, with ventral convexity. Tibial apophysis without basal flange. Metatarsi I with 3 pairs of ventral spines *Ohilimia*

Key to the species of *Ohilimia*

1. Males 2
- . Females 3
2. Cephalothorax sparsely covered with short, fine, pallid hairs. Embolic base and tip visible *scutellata*
- . Cephalothorax densely covered with short and stiff pallid hairs. Only embolic tip visible *albomaculata*
3. Cephalothorax sparsely covered with short, fine, pallid hairs. Chambers of insemination ducts of subequal size to spermathecae *scutellata*
- . Cephalothorax densely covered with short, stiff, pallid hairs. Chambers of insemination ducts larger than spermathecae *albomaculata*

Ohilimia albomaculata (Thorell, 1881) comb. nov. (Figs 2–25)

Diolienius albomaculatus Thorell, 1881: 418, 704, Simon 1884: 228; Simon 1901: 477; Roewer 1954: 988; Bonnet 1956: 1473; Prószyński 1990: 116; 2003: <http://www.miiiz.waw.pl/salticid/main.htm>

Diolienius venustus Thorell 1881: 421, 704, **syn. nov.**; Simon 1884: 228; Peckham and Peckham 1889: 35; Simon 1901: 476–477, 479; Roewer 1954: 987; Bonnet 1956: 1474; Prószyński 1990: 116; 2003: <http://www.miiiz.waw.pl/salticid/main.htm>

Diolienius bifasciatus Thorell, 1881: 425, 704, **syn. nov.**; Simon 1884: 228; Simon 1901: 479; Strand 1911: 179; Roewer 1954: 988; Bonnet 1956: 1474; Prószyński 1990: 116; 2003: <http://www.miiiz.waw.pl/salticid/main.htm>

Discoconemius coccineopilosus Simon, 1884: 230, **syn. nov.**; Roewer

1954: 988; Bonnet 1956: 1516; Żabka 1988: 450–451; Prószyński 1990: 117; 2003: <http://www.miiiz.waw.pl/salticid/main.htm>
Ohilimia gracilipes Strand, 1911: 96; Roewer 1954: 988; Bonnet 1956: 1474; Prószyński 1984: 94; 1990: 244. Synonymised with *D. coccineopilosus* by Żabka, 1988.

Material. New Guinea: Ramoi: 1M, *Diolienius albomaculatus* (MCSNG, holotype), 1872, leg. O. Beccari; Dorey (= Manokwari): 1M, *Discoconemius coccineopilosus*, (MNHN 7271, holotype), 08.1959, det. M. E. Galiano; Sentani: 1F (IZPAN), 19.04.1903, [identified as] *Discoconemius sp.*, coll. W. Kulczyński; **The Moluccas:** Ternate: 1M, *Diolienius venustus* (MCSNG, holotype), 1872, leg. O. Beccari; 1M (BMNH 1891.81.801), coll. Keyserling; 2M, 1F (MNHN 5.497, B.2298); 1M (BMNH 1891.81.801), coll. Keyserling; Kai: Elat, 1M, *Ohilimia gracilipes* (SMF 2369, holotype), 1908, coll. H. Merton; 1F, *Diolienius bifasciatus* (MCSNG, holotype), 1873, leg. O. Beccari; Dulah: 2M (SMF 2451), 1908, [identified as] *Diolienius bifasciatus*, coll. H. Merton; 1 juv. (SMF 2450), 1908, [identified as] *Diolienius carinifer*, coll. H. Merton.

Diagnosis. Spiders 6.70–7.65 mm long. Cephalothorax densely covered with short, stiff, pallid hairs. Embolus largely hidden behind tegulum, with only tip visible. Chambers of insemination ducts larger than spermathecae.

Description. Male holotype (Figs 2–9). Cephalothorax oval, dark brown, hirsute with dense, yellowish-white, easily rubbed off, thick hairs. Ocular area black. Clypeus and chelicerae brown. Maxillae and labium brownish orange, with paler chewing margins. Sternum scutiform, pale brown. Abdomen elongate, greyish-orange, with brown dorsal and paler ventral scuta, covered with scattered brown short hairs and patches (belts?) of dense, yellowish-white, easily rubbed off thick hairs. Spinnerets brown, with paler tips. Pedipalps

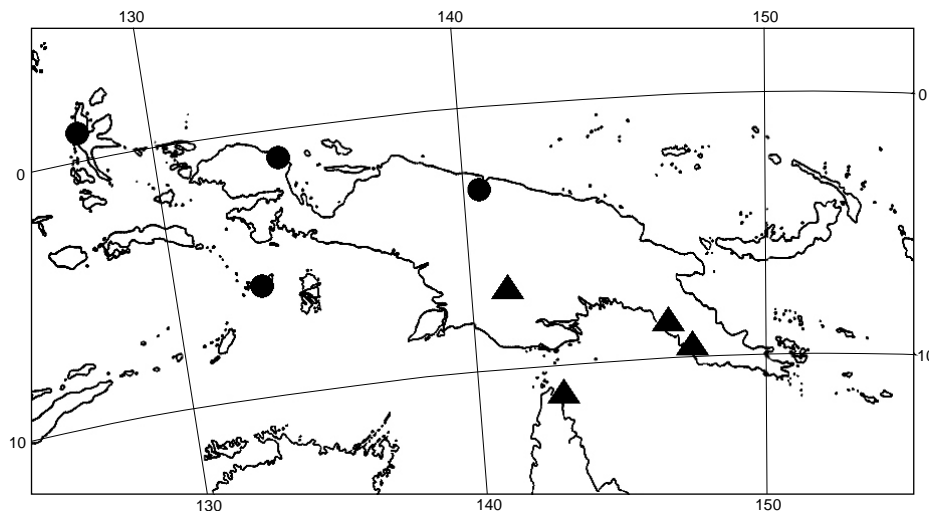


Figure 1. Geographical distribution of the genus *Ohilimia*. ● – *albomaculata*, ▲ – *scutellata*.

(Figs 8–9) brown, with patch of whitish hairs on dorsal surface of cymbium. Embolus as in diagnosis, bulb strongly sclerotized. Translucent seminal reservoir meandering. Tibial apophysis broad, hooked and dorsally directed. Legs I brown, with paler patellae and tips of tibiae and tarsi. Other legs orange-brown, with yellow coxae, trochanters and tarsi. Tibiae I with dorso-lateral patches of whitish hairs, ventrally two rows of spines and dense fringe of flattened brown setae. Spines on metatarsi I short. Leg I spination: t: 7–8+7, m: 3+3. Dimensions: CL 2.88; CW 2.30; CH 1.50; AEW 1.83; PEW 1.95; EFL 1.45; AL 3.65; AW 1.80; L1 13.93.

Size variation (n = 7): CL 2.45–3.15; CW 2.00–2.60; CH 1.25–1.60; AEW 1.70–2.00; PEW 1.70–2.15; EFL 1.45–1.70; AL 3.20–4.50; AW 1.40–2.10; L1 13.25–16.90.

Female from Kai (Figs 18–25). Habitus and hairiness similar to male. Colouration of cephalothorax dark brown. Maxillae, labium and sternum paler. Abdomen brownish-grey, with yellowish-white dense hairs forming transverse belts. Venter paler than dorsal surface, with oblong trails of small, brownish-grey spots. Spinnerets pale brown. Epigyne (Figs 24–25) heavily sclerotized. Insemination ducts proximally narrow, their distal chambers larger than pear-shaped spermathecae, the former accompanied with accessory glands. Legs I brown, with paler patellae and tips of tibiae. Tarsi I yellow. Ventral spines on metatarsi I long. Other legs orange-brown, with yellow coxae, trochanters and tarsi. Leg I spination: t: 7+7, m: 3+3. Dimensions: CL 2.80; CW 2.15; CH 1.40; AEW 1.80; PEW 1.95; EFL 1.50; AL 3.60; AW 1.45; L1 1.50.

Size variation (n = 2): CL 2.45–2.80; CW 1.95–2.15; CH 1.23–1.40; AEW 1.75–1.80; PEW 1.80–1.95; EFL 1.35–1.50; AL 2.85–3.60; AW 1.40–1.45; L1 10.70–11.50.

Distribution. The Moluccas: Kai, Ternate; New Guinea (Western Irian): Vogelkop Peninsula (Fig. 1).

Ohilimia scutellata (Kritscher, 1959)
(Figs 26–48)

Discocnemius scutellatus Kritscher, 1959: 7; Prószyński 1984: 94, Platnick 1989: 556.

Diolenius sp.: Davies and Żabka 1989: 214, 216.

Ohilimia scutellata: Prószyński 1990: 244; 2003: <http://www.miiz.waw.pl/salticid/main.htm>

Material. Papua New Guinea: Fly River (Western Province): 1M (NMW 12197, holotype), coll. Reimoser; Goldie River (Central Province): 1M (QMB S69072), 20 km in land from Barracks, living lives, 14.02.1988, coll. D. J. Court; Musgrave River (Central Province): 1F (QMB S69073), Awarere plantation, rainforest remnants, 30.07.1988, coll. D. J. Court; Sogeri (Central Province): 1F (QMB S69074), 17.05.1986, coll. D. J. Court; Uberi, Imita Ridge (Central Province): 1F (QMB S69075), 14.04.1985, coll. D. J. Court; 1M (AMS

KS44979), 1971–72, coll. N. Clyde Coleman. Australia: Cape York: 1M, 1F (QMB S69076), Dividing Range, 15 km W Captain Billy Ck, NQ, 4–9.07.1975, G. B. Monteith.

Diagnosis. Spiders 4.75–6.95 mm long. In comparison to *O. albomaculata* cephalothorax sparsely covered with short, fine hairs; embolus somewhat longer, largely hidden behind tegulum, but with base and tip visible; chambers of insemination ducts of subequal size to spermathecae.

Description. Male holotype (Figs 26–34). Cephalothorax oval, brown, sparsely covered with fine pallid hairs. Ocular area dark brown. Clypeus and chelicerae brown. Maxillae and labium of similar colour, with paler chewing margins. Sternum scutiform, yellow. Abdomen grey, with shiny brown dorsal and ventral scuta, hairs rubbed off. Spinnerets grey. Pedipalps (Figs 31–34) robust, brown, with broad cymbium and tibia. Embolic base and tip visible. Tegulum heavily sclerotized, seminal reservoir barely translucent. Tibial apophysis hooked towards cymbium and directed dorsally (Fig. 34). Legs I brown, others orange-brown with yellow coxae, trochanters and tarsi. Tibiae I with two rows of ventral spines (antero-ventral spines larger than postero-ventrals) and dense fringe of flattened brown setae. Spines on metatarsi I short. Leg I spination: t: 7+7, m: 3+3. Dimensions: CL 2.80; CW 2.15; CH 1.40; AEW 1.60; PEW 1.85; EFL 1.40; AL 3.10; AW 1.90; L1 12.80.

Size variation (n = 3): CL 2.60–2.80; CW 2.03–2.15; CH 1.33–1.40; AEW 1.60–1.65; PEW 1.80–1.85; EFL 1.40–1.40; AL 2.80–3.15; AW 1.55–1.90; L1 12.45–12.80.

Female from Musgrave River (Figs 35–42). Habitus and hairiness similar to male. Colouration of cephalothorax brown. Clypeus, maxillae, labium and sternum somewhat paler. Abdomen yellowish-grey, with brown patch in anterior part and whitish fine hairs forming not very distinctive transverse belts. Venter paler than dorsal surface, with oblong rows of small, brownish-grey spots. Spinnerets grey. Epigyne as in Figs 41–42. Insemination ducts proximally narrow, with distal chambers (accompanied with accessory glands) of subequal size to pear-shaped spermathecae. Legs I brown, with yellow tarsi, others orange-brown, with yellow coxae, trochanters and tarsi. Ventral spines on metatarsi I long. Leg I spination: t: 8+8-9, m: 3+3. Dimensions: CL 2.70; CW 2.20; CH 1.45; AEW 1.65; PEW 1.90; EFL 1.40; AL 4.10; AW 2.28; L1 11.90.

Size variation (n = 3): CL 2.15–2.70; CW 1.75–2.35; CH 1.15–1.45; AEW 1.45–1.68; PEW 1.55–1.95; EFL 1.15–1.45; AL 2.60–4.30; AW 1.50–2.55; L1 11.90–12.00.

Distribution. New Guinea: Western and Central Provinces of Papua; Australia: York Peninsula (NE Queensland) (Fig. 1).

Nomina Dubia

Ohilimia albocingulata (Simon, 1884)

Discocnemius albocingulatus Simon, 1884: 229; Roewer 1954: 988; Bonnet 1956: 1516; Prószyński 1990: 117.

Material. New Guinea: Dorey: 2 juv., *Discocnemius albocingulatus*, (MNHN 6843, lectotypes), coll. E. Simon.

The description was based on the immature specimens.

Ohilimia vittata (Simon, 1884)

Diolenius vittatus Simon 1884: 228; 1901: 477; Roewer 1954: 987; Bonnet 1956: 1474; Prószyński 1990: 116; 2003: <http://www.miz.waw.pl/salticid/main.htm>

Material. The Moluccas: Ternate: 1 juv., *Diolenius vittatus*, (MCSNG, holotype), leg. O. Beccari.

The description was based on the immature specimen.

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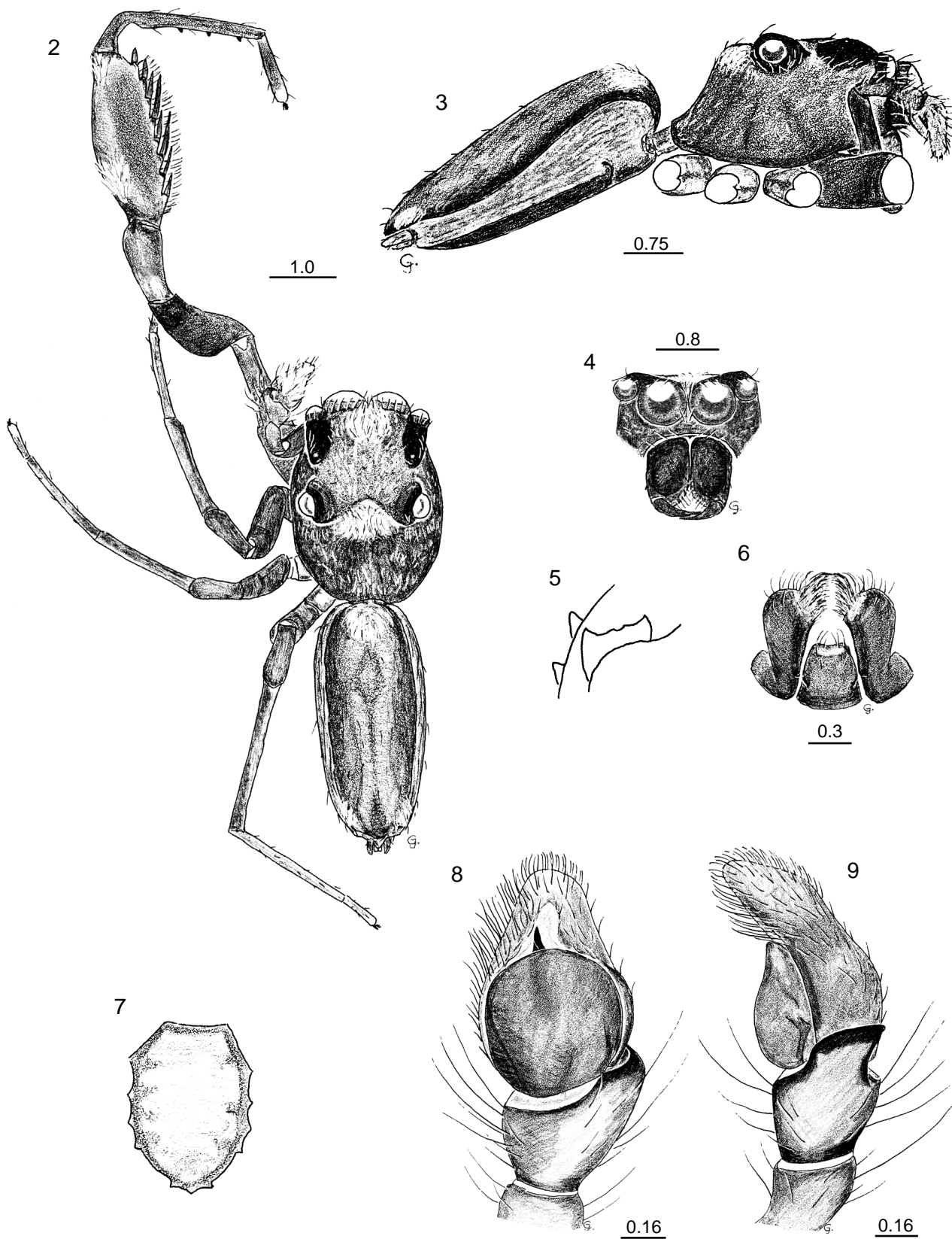
The material for study was provided by the curators of scientific institutions listed above. Professors J. Prószyński (Warsaw) and W. Wesołowska (Wrocław) and Mr. G. Wishart (Gerringong, Australia) provided useful comments on the manuscript. Mr Wishart also corrected the English. We highly appreciate the help and cooperation of all mentioned friends, colleagues and institutions.

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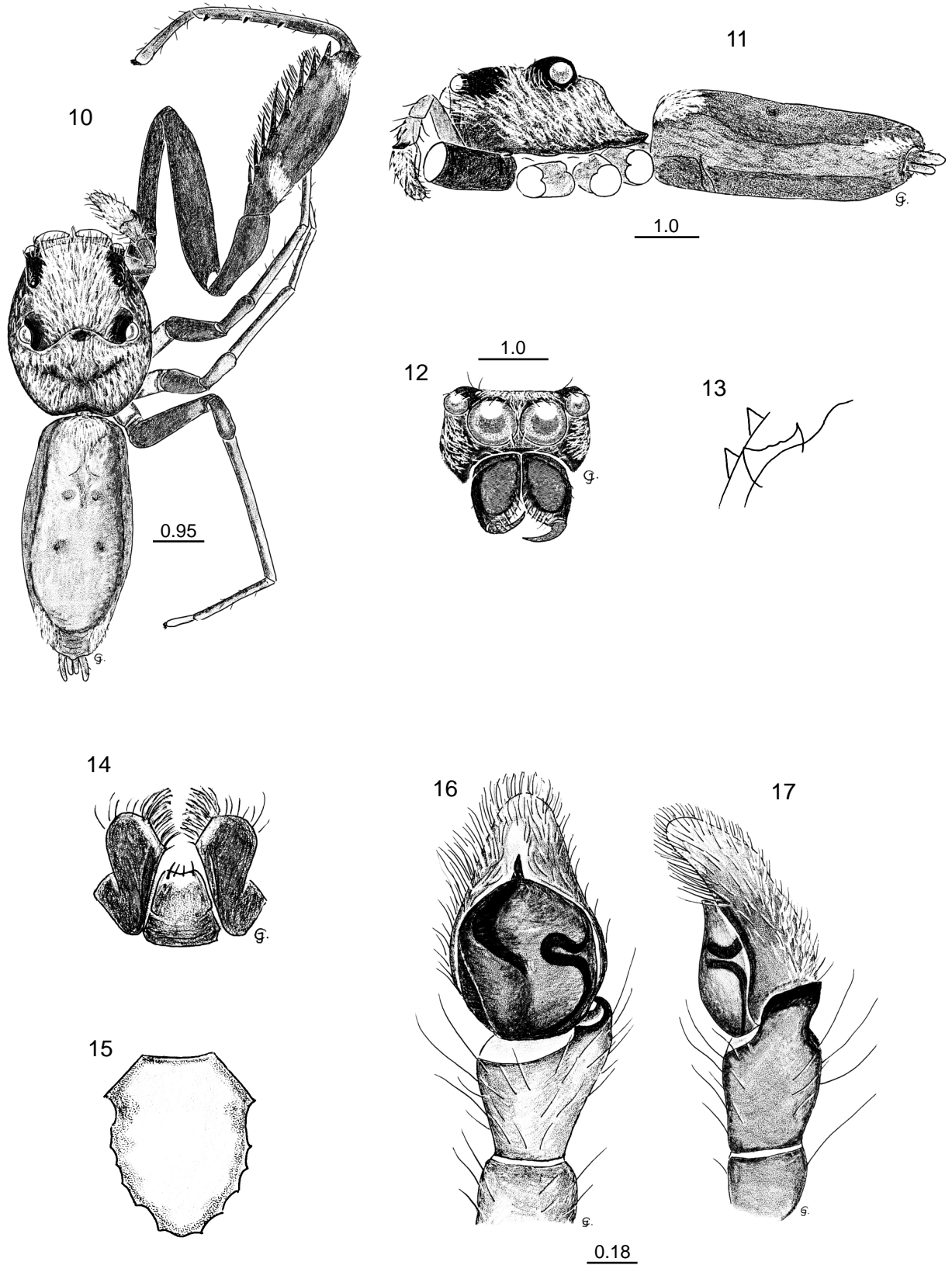
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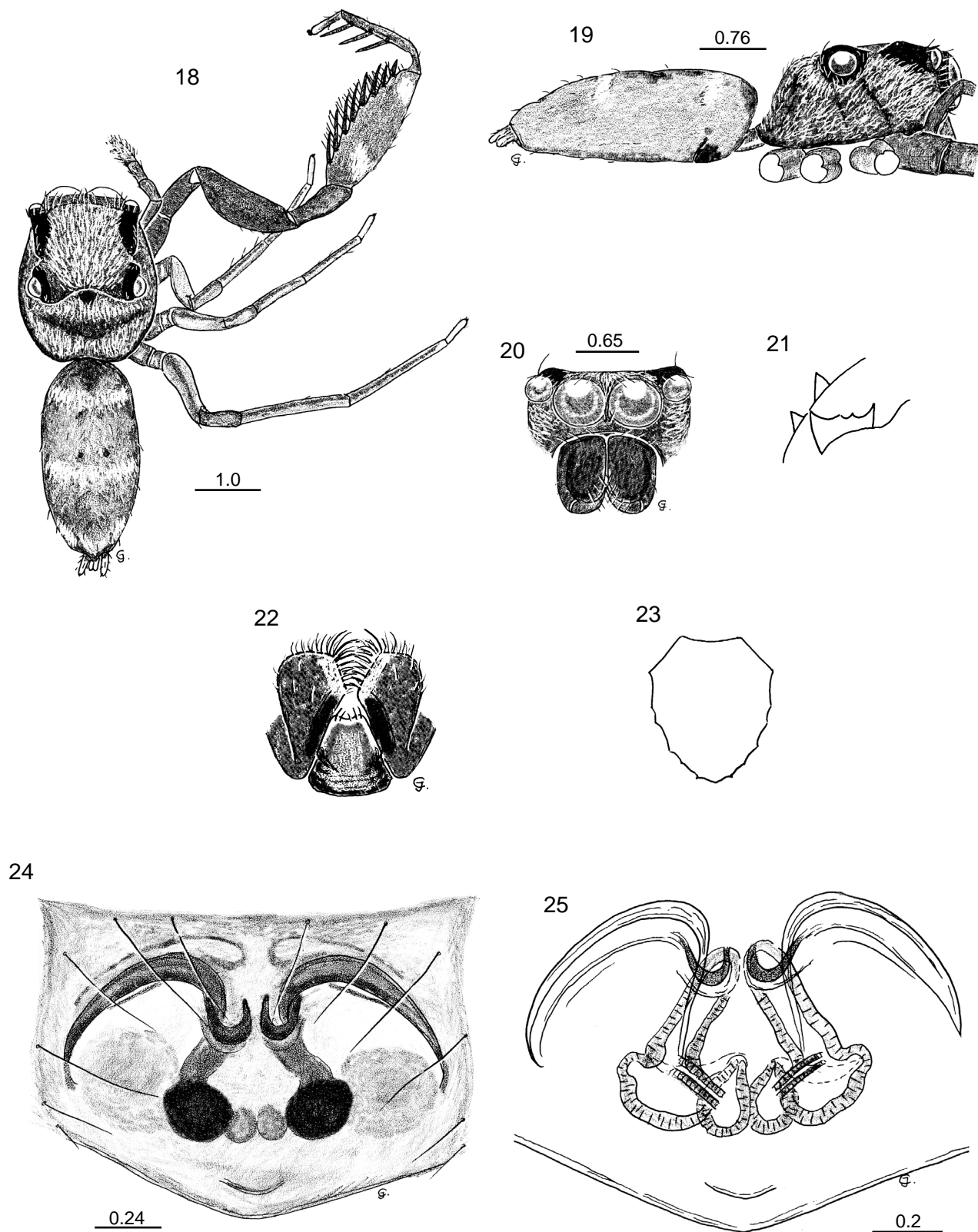
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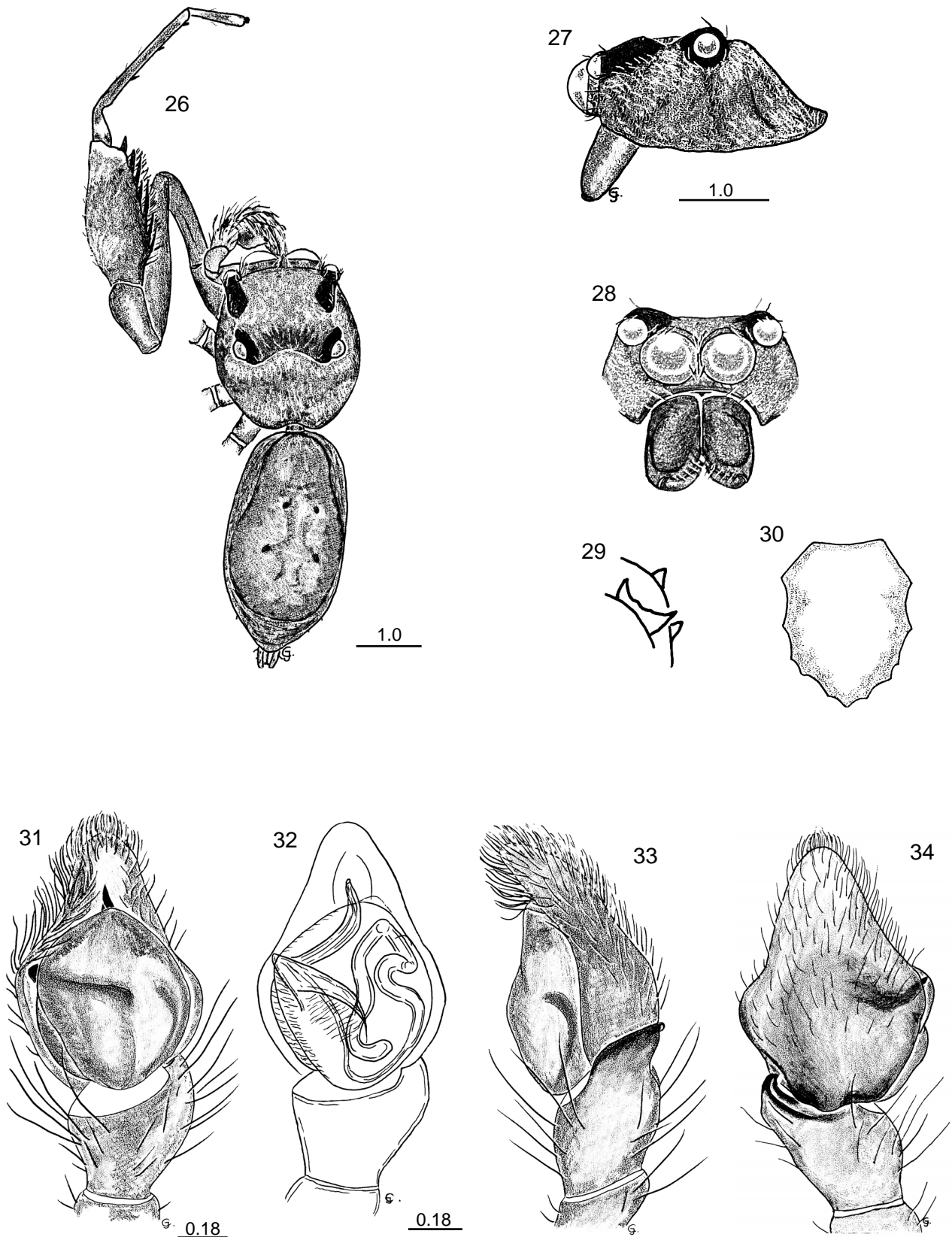
Figures 2–9. *Ohilimia albomaculata* (Thorell), male holotype from New Guinea (Ramoi). (2) General appearance; (3) lateral view; (4) frontal view; (5) cheliceral teeth; (6) maxillae and labium; (7) sternum; (8–9) palpal organ.



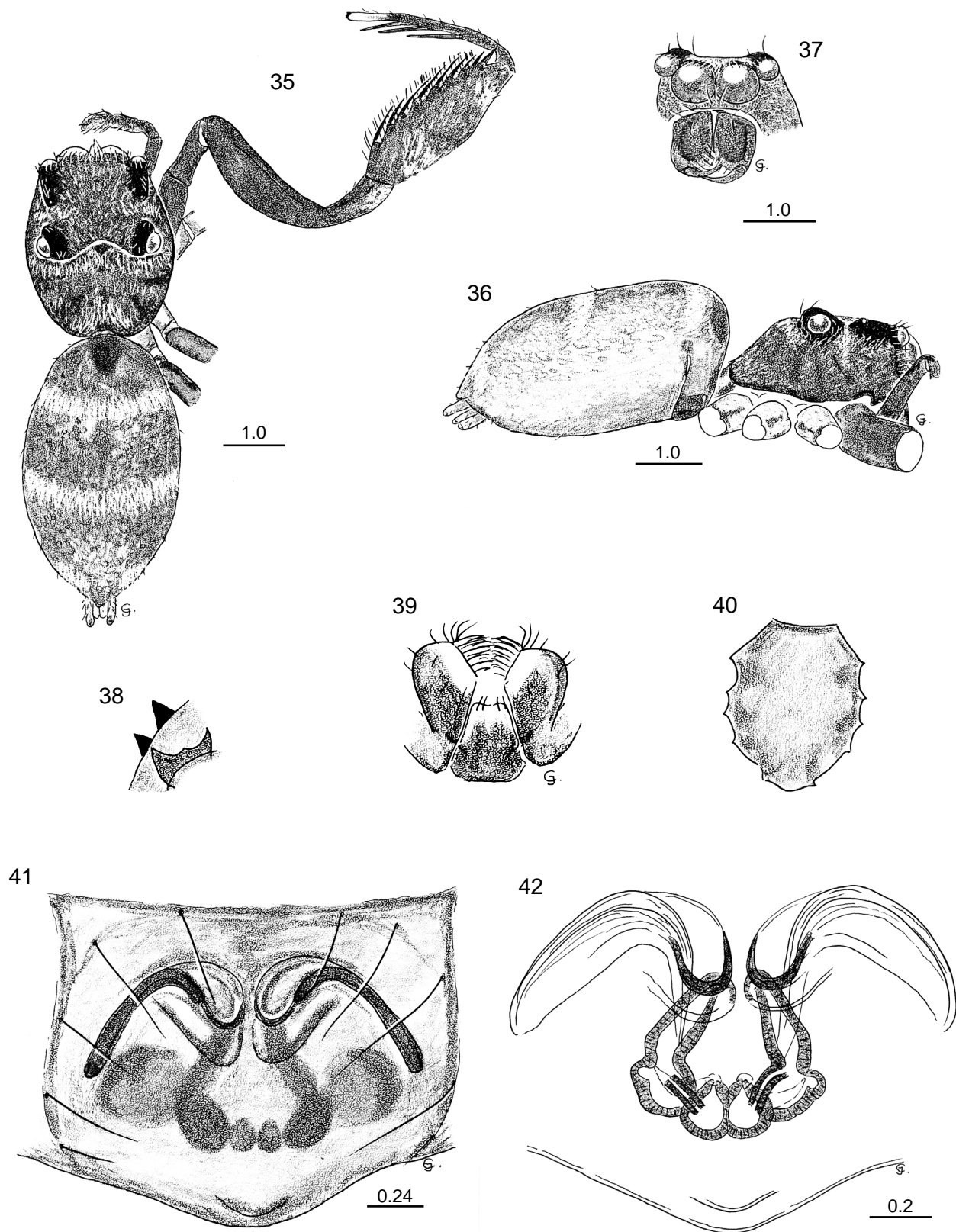
Figures 10–17. *Ohilimia albomaculata* (Thorell), male from Ternate (The Moluccas). (10) General appearance; (11) lateral view; (12) frontal view; (13) cheliceral teeth; (14) maxillae and labium; (15) sternum; (16–17) palpal organ.



Figures 18–25. *Ohilimia albomaculata* (Thorell), female from Kai (The Moluccas). (18) General appearance; (19) lateral view; (20) frontal view; (21) cheliceral teeth; (22) maxillae and labium; (23) sternum; (24) epigyne; (25) internal structures of epigyne.



Figures 26–34. *Ohilimia scutellata* (Kritscher), male holotype from New Guinea (Fly River). (26) General appearance; (27) lateral view of cephalothorax; (28) frontal view; (29) cheliceral teeth; (30) sternum; (31–34) palpal organ with internal structures (32).



Figures 35–42. *Ohilimia scutellata* (Kritscher), female from New Guinea (Musgrave River). (35) General appearance; (36) lateral view; (37) fronto-lateral view; (38) cheliceral teeth; (39) maxillae and labium; (40) sternum; (41) epigyne; (42) internal structures of epigyne.

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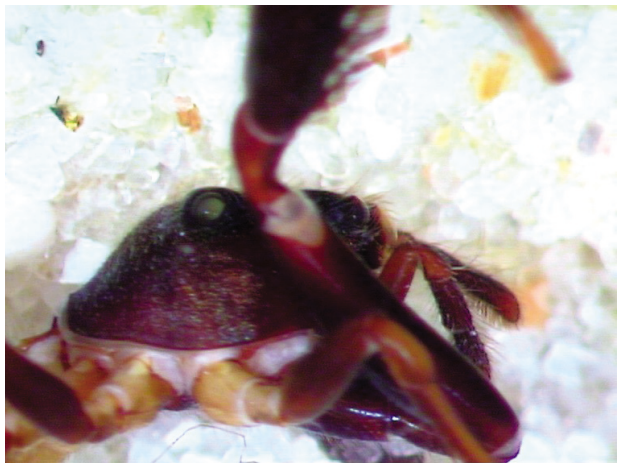
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Figures 43–48. *Ohilimia scutellata* (Kritscher), female from Australia. (43) Dorsal view of cephalothorax; (44) frontal view; (45–46) lateral view; (47) ventral view of abdomen; (48) leg I.