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Redescription of the genus *Opisthoncus* L. Koch, 1880 (Araneae: Salticidae)

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Abstract

Of 33 nominal species listed by Platnick (2012), 25 species of the genus *Opisthoncus* are redefined and redescribed here. *O. kochi* Żabka, 1991, was redescribed by Prószyński (1983) while *O. delectabilis* Rainbow, 1920, *O. eriognathus* (Thorell, 1881), *O. inconspicuus* (Thorell, 1881), *O. nigritifemur* Strand, 1911 and *O. pallidulus* L. Koch, 1880 are excluded from the genus. *O. clarus* Keyserling, 1883 (the type specimen lost) is considered *nomen dubium* and *O. verisimilis* Peckham & Peckham, 1901 was not studied (types not located).

Key words: Arachnida, *Opisthoncus*, taxonomy, redescription, Australia.

Introduction

The genus *Opisthoncus* has been described by Koch (1880) for nine species, including *Attus polyphemus* Koch, 1867, the generic type. Further contributions were made by Keyserling (1881, 1882, 1883), Peckham & Peckham (1901), Simon (1903, 1909), Strand (1911), Rainbow (1920), Szombathy (1915), Prószyński (1983), Żabka (1988, 1991) and Richardson & Żabka (2003). Simon (1903) placed the genus into the Triteae group on the basis of general appearance, cheliceral dentition and PME–PLE position. According to recent molecular studies (Hedin & Maddison 2001; Maddison & Hedin 2003; Maddison et al. 2008) *Opisthoncus* represents the Australasian Astioida clade with *Rogmocrypta* Simon, 1900 and *Trite* Simon, 1885 being its closest relatives.

Opisthoncus is one of the largest salticid genera. The review of several modern collections (Australian Museum, Sydney; Queensland Museum, Brisbane; Australian National Insect Collection, Canberra; Western Australian Museum, Perth) allows to estimate the real number of species as being close to one hundred in Australia alone (Żabka unpubl.).

Due to insufficient documentation of genitalic structures, the majority of described species are poorly known. The intraspecific variation (the phenomenon widely known for most large Australian genera) in colour, genitalia and, especially, in cheliceral dentition, makes identification even more difficult. We hope that the redescriptions given below will make a good starting point for further research of the genus.

Outside Australia (with Tasmania) the genus has been recorded in New Guinea and on adjacent islands and archipelagos such as Great Barrier Reef islands. The particular species live in different kinds of habitats, from open and closed sclerophyl forests to rainforests, being mostly vegetation dwellers. Some species are found in human habitations (Richardson & Żabka 2003).

Material and methods

The material studied here came from the following collections:
Museo Civico di Storia Naturale „Giacomo Doria", Genova (MCSNG),
Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (MNHN),
Zoologisches Institut und Zoologisches Museum, Universität Hamburg (ZMH),
Zoologisches Museum der Humboldt Universität, Berlin (ZMB).

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Due to long preservation, the specimens have faded and preliminary descriptions probably reflect the original colours much better than ours. The terms *hair* and *scale* describe either thin cylindrical setae or to broad, flattened setae, respectively. The photographs were taken using Canon A620 camera and Nikon 800 stereomicroscopes and processed with ZoomBrowser and HeliconFocus software. Dissected epigynes were cleared in lactic acid or clove oil and studied under stereo and compound microscopes. The drawings were made with a drawing tube and compound microscope. All measurements are given in millimetres.

Abbreviations used: AEW: anterior eye row width, AG: accessory gland, ALE: anterior lateral eyes, AME: anterior medial eyes, AL: abdomen length, AW: abdomen width, CH: cephalothorax height, CL: cephalothorax length, CO: copulatory opening, CP: cephalic protuberance, CS: cheek swelling, CW: cephalothorax width, E: embolus, EFL: eye field length, F: fovea, FS: cheliceral frontal spur, ID: intermediate part of insemination duct, LI–IV: legs I–IV, MD: membranous part of insemination duct, N: epigynal notch, O: outgrowth of fang, PD: promarginal dentition, PEW: posterior eye row width, pl: prolateral (spines), PLE: posterior lateral eyes, PME: posterior medial eyes, pv: proventral (spines), RD: retromarginal dentition, rl: retrolateral (spines), RTA: retrolateral tibial apophysis, rv: retroventral (spines), S: spermatheca, , Sp: spermophore, VS: cheliceral ventral spur.

Taxonomy

Genus *Opisthoncus* L. Koch 1880

(Figs 1–30)

Attus [part.]: L. Koch 1867: 222, 223, 227.
Marptusa [part.]: Thorell 1881: 437, 447, 449.
Hyllus [part.]: Keyserling 1882: 1342.
Cytaea [part.]: Simon 1903: 816.
Chalcotropis [part.]: Simon 1903: 788.
Gangus [part.]: Simon 1903: 700.
Opisthoncus: L. Koch 1880: 1180; Keyserling 1883: 1473; Peckham & Peckham 1885: 267, 309, 1901: 345; Hogg 1900: 77; Simon 1903: 826–830; Rainbow 1911: 308–311; Żabka, 1991: 44–48.

Type species: *Attus polyphemus* L. Koch, 1867, by original designation.

Diagnosis. Cephalothorax with a small cephalic protuberance between PLE. Chelicerae in males inclined forwards, dentition basically fissidentate with uni- or pluridentate modifications and with additional spurs. Spermophore C-shaped or slightly meandering, embolus from short and wide to elongate and moderately thin, tibial apophysis conical. Epigyne with posterior notch, copulatory openings C-shaped, creviced, spermathecae S- or bean-shaped, insemination ducts coiled in circles and loops.

Description. Spiders 5–10 mm long. Cephalothorax in both sexes moderately high, from almost rectancular and slightly wider than PEW, through more or less round to trapezoid-like (Figs 1A–D), in many cases (males) with distinct cheek swellings (Fig 1D). Cephalic part with medial protuberance (CP), located between PLE; fovea (F) located below PLE (Fig. 1D). Thoracic slope gentle. Eyes in three rows, eye field occupies about 35–40% of CL. Clypeus from narrow (15–25% of AME diameter) to moderately wide (30–40% of AME diameter), in males usually narrower than in females. Cheliceral promargin with 2 separate teeth, retromargin uni-, fissi-, pluridentate or of unclear pattern (Figs 1H–N). In most species male chelicerae with distinct frontal (Figs 1H–J) and ventral spurs (Figs 1K–N), differing in size, shape and position. In *O. lineativentris*, *O. mandibularis* and *O. tenuipes* frontal spurs are vestigial, whereas frontal edge of each chelicera is sharp and strongly sclerotized (Fig. 1H). Endites subparallel, labium subtriangular (Figs 1E–F). Sternum moderately wide (most species, see Fig. 1F) or relatively narrow (*O. abnormis*, *O. keyserlingi*, *O. lineativentris*, *O. machaerodus*, *O. mandibularis*, *O. tenuipes*, *O. unicolor*, see Fig. 1E), with anterior margin equal or narrower than labium width. Abdomen elongate-ovoid or cylindrical, usually covered with scales, with dorsal pattern of longitudinal, serrated, pallid streak, on darker background. In males more or less distinct dorsal scutum present. First legs more robust than the others, in males with somewhat elongate patellae. Leg formula: I–II–IV–III. Leg I spination: patella: pl 1, rl 0; tibia: p1, rl 0, pv3, rv3, metatarsus: pv2, rv2 (Fig. 1G).

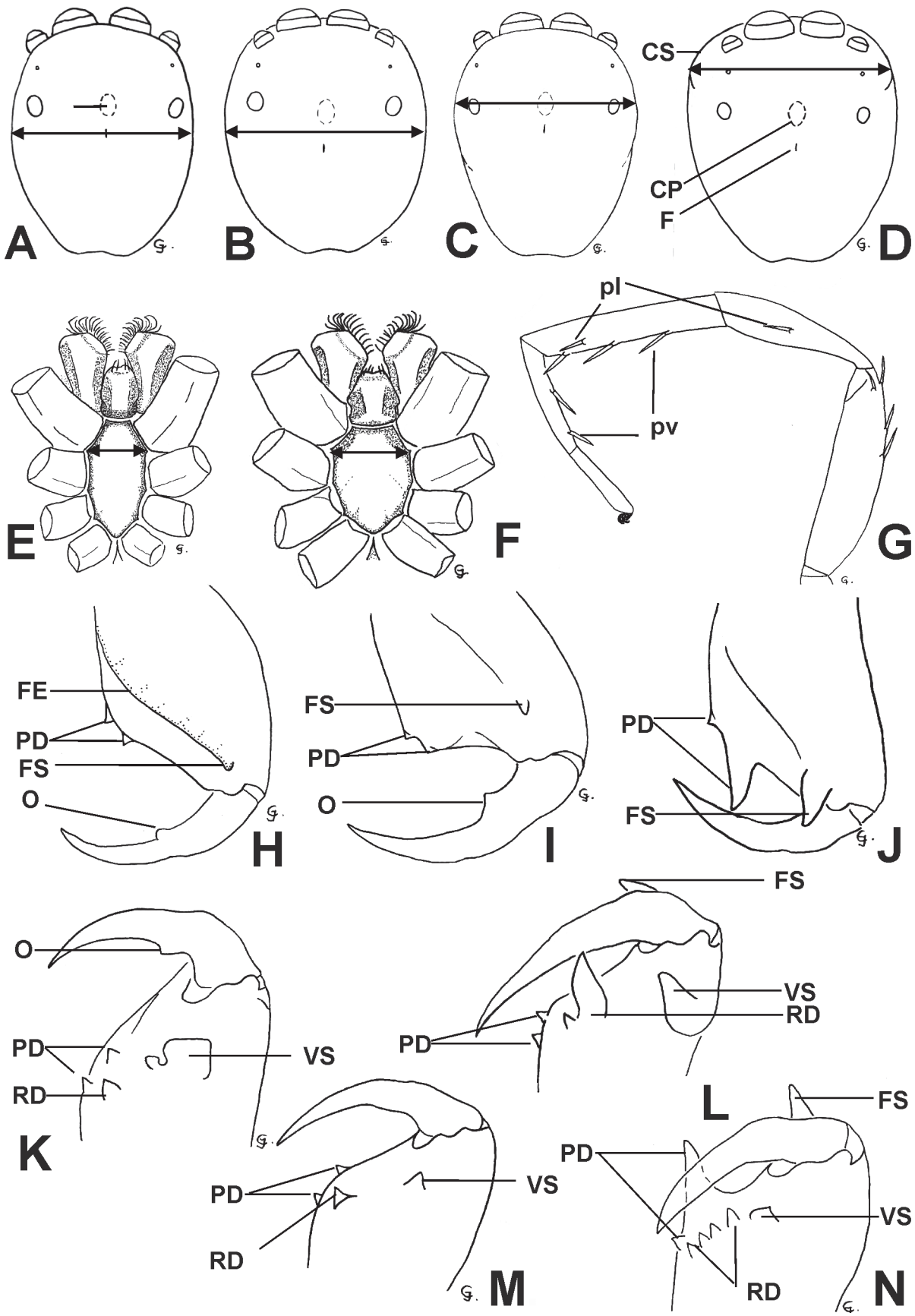

FIGURE 1. Characters of males in *Opisthoncus*. A–D: shape of cephalothorax (A: almost rectangular, B: round, C: trapezoid, D: trapezoid, with enlarged cheek swellings); E–F: sternum (E: narrow, F: wide); G: leg I, prolateral view; H–J: chelicera, frontal view; K–N: chelicera, ventral view.

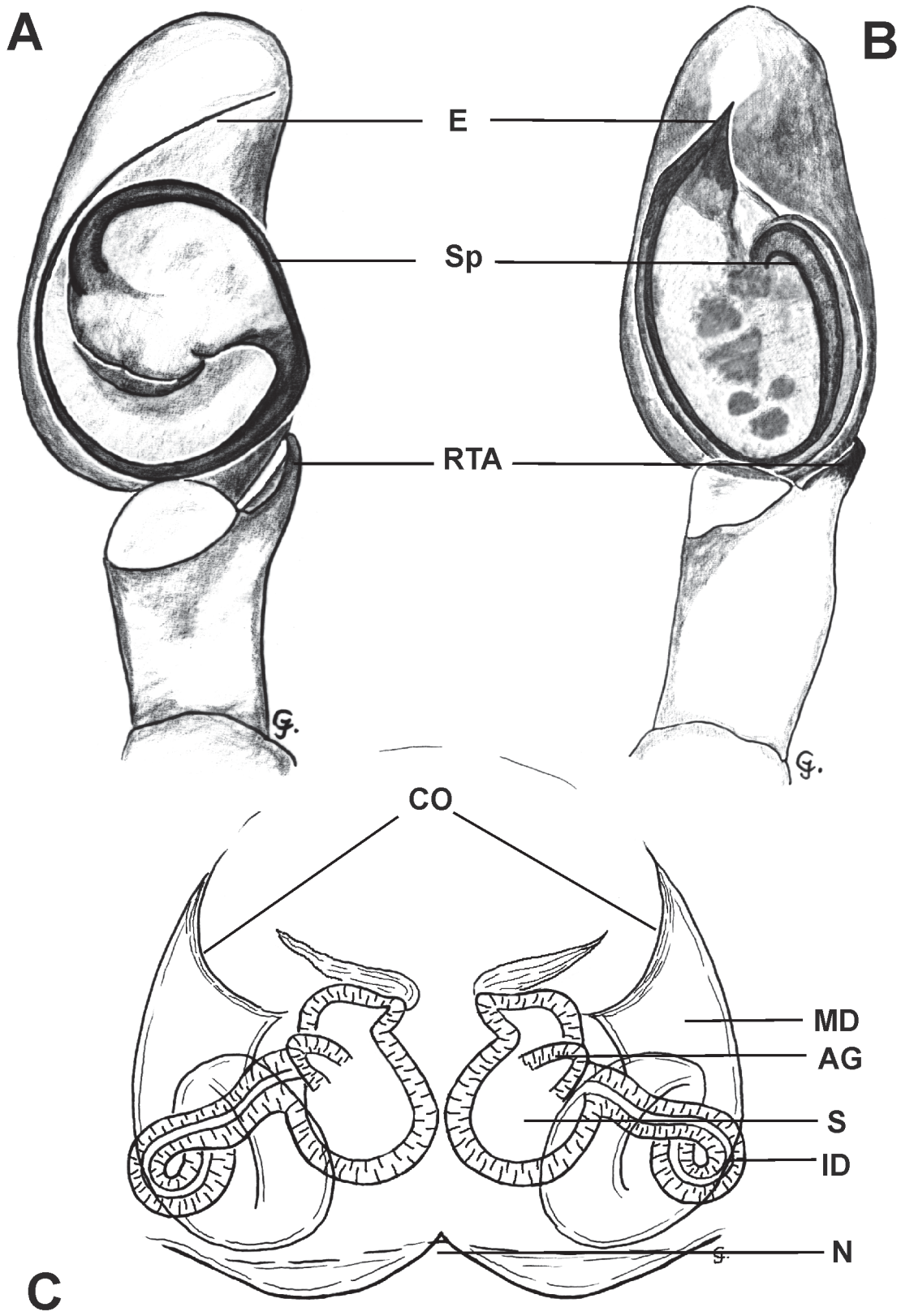

FIGURE 2. Structure of copulatory organs in *Opisthoncus*. A–B: male palpal organ, ventral view (A: *O. grassator*, B: *O. tenuipes*); C: epigyne, internal structures (*O. bitaeniatus*).

In relation to cymbium, palpal tegulum small and round (Fig. 2A) or large and elliptic (Fig.2B). Embolus (E) vary in length and shape, sometimes coiled clockwise (left palp) around tegulum (Fig. 2A). Translucent part of

spermophore (Sp) not meandering (most species) or slightly meandering (*O. lineativentris*). Retrolateral tibial apophysis (RTA) single and conical, slightly hook-like.

Epigyne (Fig. 1C) with posterior notch (N) triangle, round or truncate, shallow or relatively deep. Copulatory openings (CO) creviced, in most species placed anteriorly and oriented mid-anteriorly (except *O. unicolor*). Insemination ducts vary in width, membranous in proximal parts (MD), distally more sclerotized, coiled and forming kind of intermediate duct (ID). Spermathecae located anteriorly (in most species) or posteriorly (*O. abnormis*, *O. keyserlingi*), accompanied by more or less visible accessory glands.

List of the valid species: 1. *O. abnormis* L. Koch, 1881; 2. *O. albiventris* L. Koch, 1881; 3. *O. alborufescens* L. Koch, 1880; 4. *O. barbipalpis* (Keyserling, 1882); 5. *O. bellus* (Karsch, 1878); 6. *O. bitaeniatus* L. Koch, 1880; 7. *O. confinis* L. Koch, 1881; 8. *O. devexus* Simon, 1909; 9. *O. grassator* Keyserling, 1883; 10. *O. keyserlingi* Żabka, 1991; 11. *O. kochi* Żabka, 1991; 12. *O. lineativentris* L. Koch, 1880; 13. *O. machaerodus* Simon, 1909, 14. *O. magnidens* L. Koch, 1880; 15. *O. mandibularis* L. Koch, 1880; 16. *O. mordax* L. Koch, 1880; 17. *O. necator* L. Koch, 1881; 18. *O. nigrofemoratus* (L. Koch, 1867); 19. *O. parcedentatus* L. Koch, 1880; 20. *O. polyphemus* (L. Koch, 1867); 21. *O. quadratarius* (L. Koch, 1867); 22. *O. rubriceps* (Thorell, 1881); 23. *O. sexmaculatus* (C. L. Koch, 1846); 24. *O. serratofasciatu*s L. Koch, 1881; 25. *O. tenuipes* (Keyserling, 1882); 26. *O. unicolor* L. Koch, 1881.

Species excluded from the genus: *O. delectabilis* Rainbow, 1920; *O. inconspicuus* (Thorell, 1881); *O. eriognathus* (Thorell, 1881); *O. nigritifemur* Strand, 1911; *O. pallidulus* L. Koch, 1880.

Nomen dubium: *O. clarus* Keyserling, 1883 (type species lost).

Species not studied: *O. verisimilis* Peckham & Peckham, 1901 (types not located), *O. mandibularis* Szombathy, 1915 (= *O. kochi* Zabka, 1991), redescribed by Prószyński, 1983.

Opisthoncus abnormis L. Koch, 1881

(Fig. 3)

Opisthoncus abnormis: Koch L. 1881: 1221; Peckham & Peckham 1889: 28; Simon 1903: 828, 829; Rainbow 1911: 308; Żabka 1991: 44; Richardson & Żabka 2003.

Type material. Australia: Sydney (NSW), 3F syntypes, ZMH, Mus. Godeffroy 7738.

Remarks. Koch and Keyserling (1881) described both sexes from Peak Downs and Sydney. The remaining material comprises 3 females, most likely syntypes from Sydney.

Diagnosis. In comparison with close *O. keyserlingi* colour pattern different, insemination duct course and spermathecae position parallel (vs. V-shaped) and proximal loop of insemination duct much smaller.

Description. Female (Fig. 3) about 6 mm long. Cephalothorax moderately narrow and high, almost rectangular (CW = 78% of CL, CH = 53% of CL), pale brown, eye field paler than thoracic part, eye surrounding black (Figs 3B, D). Whole area sparsely covered with short, recumbent pallid scales. Clypeus moderately wide, pale brown, with whitish scales and hairs below AME (Fig. 3C). Cheliceral retromargin with with 2-cuspidate fissident tooth (Fig. 3E). Chelicerae pale brown, retromargin with two-cuspidate fissident tooth, endites and labium of the same colour, but with yellow anterior margins. Sternum relatively narrow, yellow, with scattered fine, brownish hairs (Fig. 3F). Abdomen with longitudinal serrate pallid streak, bordered by dark areas. Venter yellowish, somewhat darker on sides, spinnerets yellow. Legs yellow with orange tibiae, metatarsi and tarsi. Pedipalps yellow with orange tarsi. Epigyne (Figs 3I–J) with triangular posterior notch, copulatory openings located anteriorly, insemination ducts with proximal loop, further straight, slightly widening, spermathecae bean-shaped. Accessory glands at the entrance of insemination ducts.

Dimensions. CL 2.20 (2.08–2.20), CW 1.72 (1.60–1.72), CH 1.16 (1.08–1.16), AEW 1.60 (1.48–1.60), PEW 1.60 (1.48–1.60), EFL 0.80 (0.72–0.80), AL 3.28 (2.68–3.28), AW 1.80 (1.56–1.80), L1 4.36 (1.20+0.96+1.00+0.76+0.44).

Male unknown (type specimen lacking).

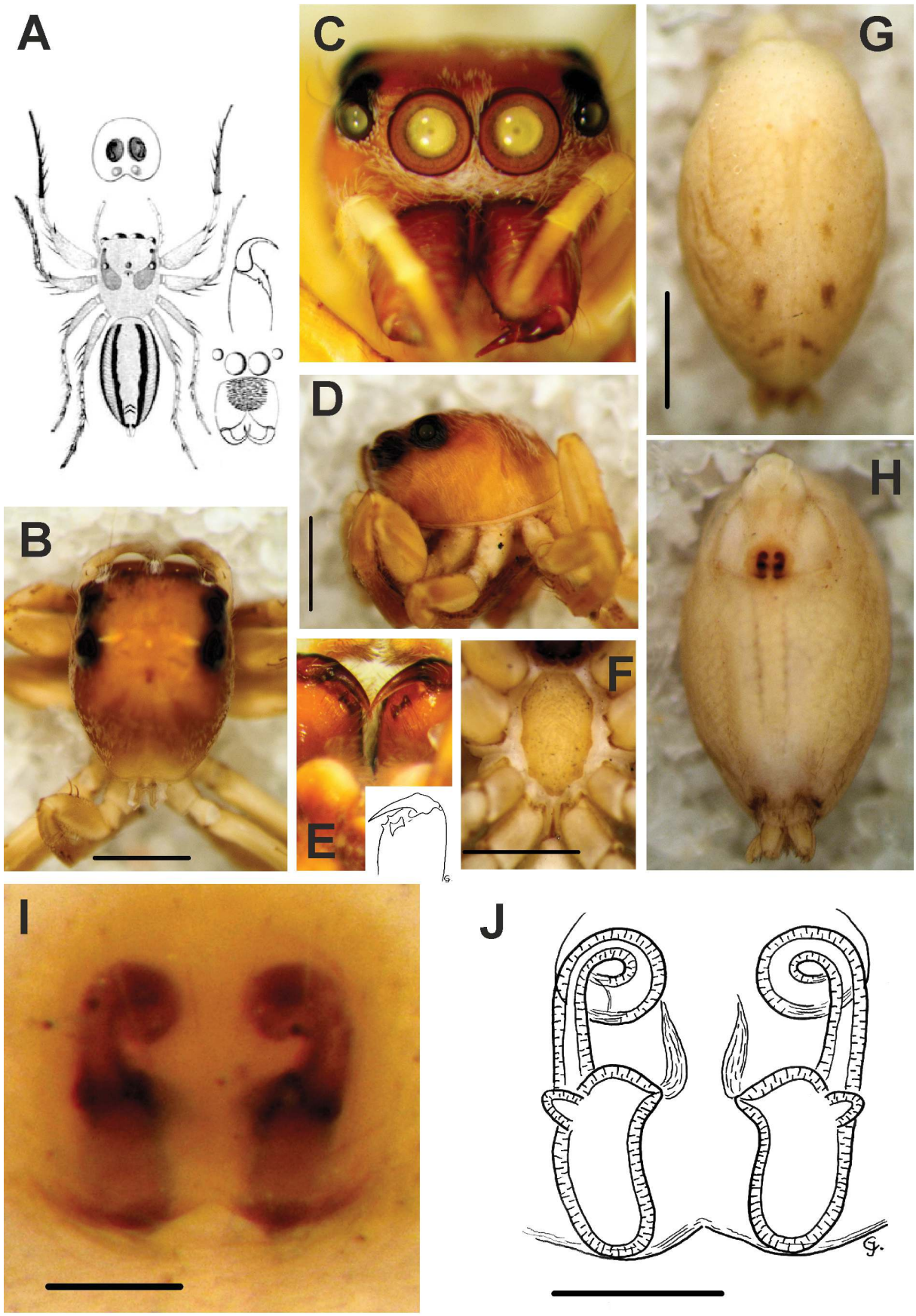

FIGURE 3. *Opisthoncus abnormis* L. Koch, 1881, female syntype. A: original drawings from Koch & Keyserling (1881); B–D: cephalothorax, dorsal, frontal and lateral views; E: chelicerae, ventral view; F: sternum; G–H: abdomen, dorsal and ventral views; I–J: epigyne and its internal structures. Scale bars B, D, F, G: 1 mm; I–J: 0.1 mm.

Opisthoncus albiventris L. Koch, 1881
(Fig. 4)

Opisthoncus albiventris: Koch L. 1881: 1228; Rainbow, 1911: 308; Żabka 1991: 44.

Type material. 1F Syntype, ZMH, 7725, Mus. Godeffroy, Australia: Sydney [NSW].

Remarks. Koch and Keyserling (1881) described both sexes from Sydney. The material labelled as "type" includes 2 females, but only one of them corresponds with the original description. The second female belongs to *O. keyserlingi* (previously *Hasarius albiventris*).

Diagnosis. Differs from close *O. parcedentatus* by the course of insemination ducts and orientation of spermathecae. Copulatory openings relatively small, oriented mid-anteriorly, posterior notch rounded, slightly concave. Membranous parts of insemination ducts coiled in one circle, intermediate ducts relatively short, curved and looped as in Fig. 4H.

Description. *Female* (Fig. 4) about 5 mm long. Cephalothorax moderately narrow and high (CW = 75% of CL, CH = 46% of CL), pale brown, sparsely covered with short, pallid scales (Figs 4B,C). Surrounding of eyes black. Clypeus moderately wide, pale brown, covered with numerous pallid scales and setae, longer and denser in the centre (Fig. 4E). Cheliceral retromargin with 2-cuspidate fissident tooth (Fig. 4F). Chelicerae, endites and labium pale brown, the latter with yellow anterior margins. Sternum moderately round, orange, clothed in scattered fine, pallid hairs (Fig. 4D). Abdomen yellowish-orange, with medial longitudinal whitish area and pattern of transverse whitish stripes and brown spots as in Fig. 4C. Venter whitish, with visible guanine deposits and brown stripes along the sides (Fig. 4D). Spinnerets yellow. Legs I, II with coxae and femora yellow and other podomeres orange. Other legs yellow. Pedipalps yellow with orange tarsi. Epigyne as illustrated in Figs 4G–H.

Dimensions. CL 2.24, CW 1.68, CH 1.04, AEW 1.56, PEW 1.60, EFL 0.80, AL 2.80, AW 1.44.

Male unknown (type specimen lacking).

Opisthoncus alborufescens L. Koch, 1880
(Fig. 5)

Opisthoncus alborufescens: Koch L. 1880: 1197; Simon 1903: 826, 828; Rainbow 1911: 308, 1912: 202; Żabka, 1991: 44.

Type material. 3F Syntypes, ZMH, Mus. Godeffroy 7740, Australia: Rockhampton [Queensland].

Remarks. Koch and Keyserling (1880) described both sexes and listed following localities: Rockhampton, Gayndah, Port Mackay, Sydney, Peak Downs. The material studied here comprises 3 females, designated as syntypes from Rockhampton. The male type specimen is lacking.

Diagnosis. Characterized by the following combination of features: female cheliceral retromargin with 4–5 fused teeth (Fig. 5F); copulatory openings wide, oriented mid-anteriorly, posterior notch triangular, moderately deep; insemination ducts proximally membranous and wide, narrowing distally, coiled in two circles, intermediate ducts long and looped as in Fig. 5J spermathecae small, accessory glands enlarged. Distinctive from close *O. grassator* by orientation of spermathecae.

Description. *Female* (Fig. 5) about 5.5 mm long. Cephalothorax round, moderately high (CW = 85% of CL, CH = 50% of CL), pale brown and covered with short, pallid scales, frontal scales make oblique bands (Figs 5C–D). Surrounding of eyes black. Clypeus moderately narrow, brown, densely covered with pallid scales and hairs (Fig. 5B). Chelicerae, endites and labium brown, the latter with yellow anterior margins. Sternum round, orange, with scattered fine, pallid and brown hairs. Abdomen damaged and somewhat dried, colour pattern as in Figs 5G–H. Spinnerets orange. Legs I orange, others yellow. Epigyne as in Figs 5I–J.

Dimensions. CL 2.40, CW 2.04, CH 1.20, AEW 1.56, PEW 1.68, EFL 0.84, AL 3.12, AW 1.76, L1 4.88 (1.36+1.12+1.12+0.84+0.44).

Size variation (n = 2): CL 2.24–2.48, CW 1.80–2.04, CH 1.04–1.20, AEW 1.52–1.60, PEW 1.56–1.68, EFL 0.80–0.84, AL 2.24–3.12, AW 1.32–1.76.

Male unknown (type specimen lacking).

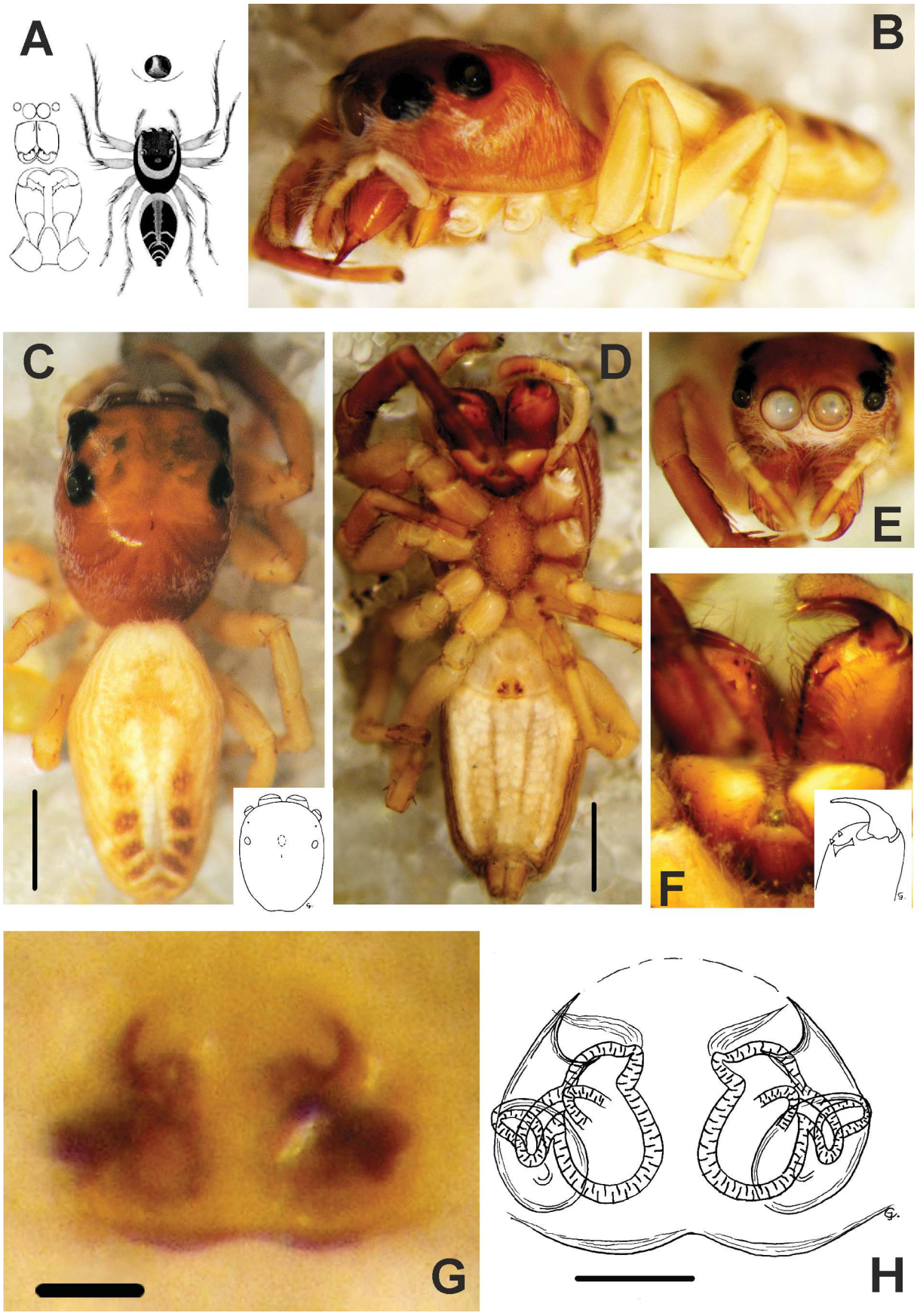

FIGURE 4. *Opisthoncus albiventris* L. Koch, 1881, female syntype. A: original drawings from Koch & Keyserling (1881); B–D: general appearance, dorsal view (with shape of cephalothorax), lateral and ventral views; E: cephalothorax, frontal view; F: chelicerae, ventral view; G–H: epigyne and its internal structures. Scale bars C, D: 1 mm; G–H: 0.1 mm.

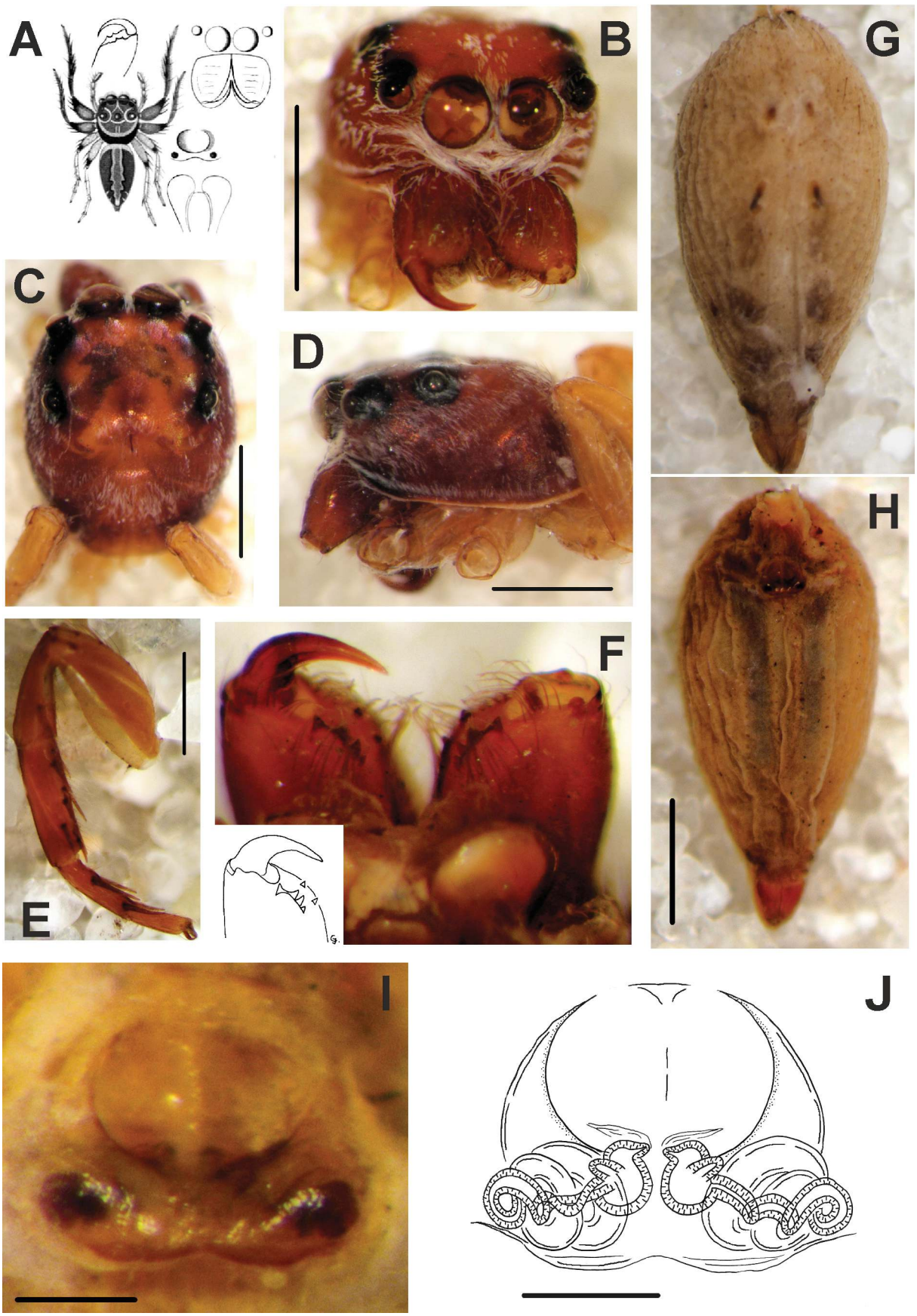

FIGURE 5. *Opisthoncus alborufescens* L. Koch, 1880, female syntype. A: original drawings from Koch & Keyserling (1880); B–D: cephalothorax (frontal, dorsal and lateral views); E: leg I, prolateral view; F: chelicerae, ventral view; G–H: abdomen, dorsal and ventral views; I–J: epigyne and its internal structures. Scale bars B–E, H: 1 mm; I–J: 0.1 mm.

***Opisthoncus barbipalpis* (Keyserling, 1882)**
(Fig. 6)

Hyllus barbipalpis: Keyserling 1882: 1344.
Chalcotropis barbipalpis: Simon 1903: 788.
Opisthoncus barbipalpis: Żabka 1991: 44.

Type material. 1M Holotype, *Hyllus barbipalpis*, ZMH, Mus. Godeffroy 8641, Australia: Gayndah [Queensland].

Diagnosis. Male cheliceral retromargins unidentate, both promarginal teeth of similar size, small. Frontal spurs small and cone-like, ventral ones small and lobe-like (Figs 6B, E). Fangs with internal outgrowths (Fig. 6B). Tegulum elliptic, embolus moderately long, arising at 7 o'clock, spermophore not meandering, palpal tibia elongate. In comparison with similar *O. bellus* palpal organ more slender, with tibia relatively longer (its length about 80% of cymbium length).

Description. *Male* (Fig. 6) about 7 mm long. Cephalothorax broadest anteriorly (CW = 86% of CL), with strongly developed cheek swellings, moderately high (CH = 51% of CL), brown, covered with fine, short, pallid hairs (Figs 6A, C). Surrounding of eyes almost black. Clypeus narrow, with numerous whitish setae, overhanging its ventral edge (Fig. 6B). Chelicerae, endites and labium brown, anterior margins of endites and labium yellow. Sternum round, orange, clothed in fine, short and brown hairs. Abdomen cylindrical, yellow, with orange dorsal scutum (mostly discoloured, therefore colour pattern rather invisible), covered with sparse, brown hairs and mostly rubbed pale scales (Figs 6A, D). Venter dark yellow. Spinnerets orange. Legs I brown, others orange with brownish femora. Pedipalps orange, tinted brown. Palpal organ as in Figs 6F–I.

Dimensions. CL 3.36, CW 2.88, CH 1.72, AEW 2.04, PEW 2.08, EFL 1.20, AL 3.76, AW 1.68, L1 9.44 (2.44+2.20+2.40+1.56+0.84)

Female unknown.

***Opisthoncus bellus* (Karsch, 1878)**
(Fig. 7)

Eris bella: Karsch 1878: 22.
Bianor bella: Rainbow 1911: 294.
Opisthoncus bellus: Żabka 1991: 44.

Type material. 1M Syntype, *Eris bella* Karsch, ZMB 1789, Australia: Sydney [NSW], Daemel leg.

Diagnosis. Cheliceral retromargins unidentate, both promarginal teeth of similar size, small. Each frontal spur small and cone-like, ventral one small and tooth-like (Figs 7B, E, F). Fangs with internal outgrowths. Differs from related *O. barbipalpis* by relatively shorter palpal tibia (about 65% of cymbium length) and truncate cymbium.

Description. *Male* syntype (in bad condition, Fig. 7), about 5 mm long. Cephalothorax broadest anteriorly (CW = 86% of CL), moderately high (CH = 50% of CL), dark brown, covered with whitish and orange scales and distinct cheek-swellings below ALE (Fig. 7A). Surrounding of eyes almost black. Clypeus narrow, with numerous whitish setae, overhanging towards chelicerae (Fig. 7B). Chelicerae, endites and labium brown, their anterior margins yellow. Sternum round, pale brown, with scattered brown hairs. Abdomen ovoid, with dorsal scutum, covered with brown bristles and pallid scales, colour pattern of longitudinal pallid area (guanine deposits) on brown-orange background (Figs 7C–D). Venter greyish, spinnerets of similar colour. Legs orange-brown. Palpal organ (Figs 7G–J) yellow-brown, tegulum elliptic, embolus moderately long, set at about 7.30, spermophore not meandering (in the type-specimen the bulbus is abnormally twisted; in figures 7I–J its position has been re-constructed).

Dimensions. CL 2.40, CW 2.08, CH 1.20, AEW 1.56, PEW 1.60, EFL 0.88, AL 2.35, AW 1.76, L1 5.96 (1.60+1.40+1.44+0.96+0.56)

Female unknown.

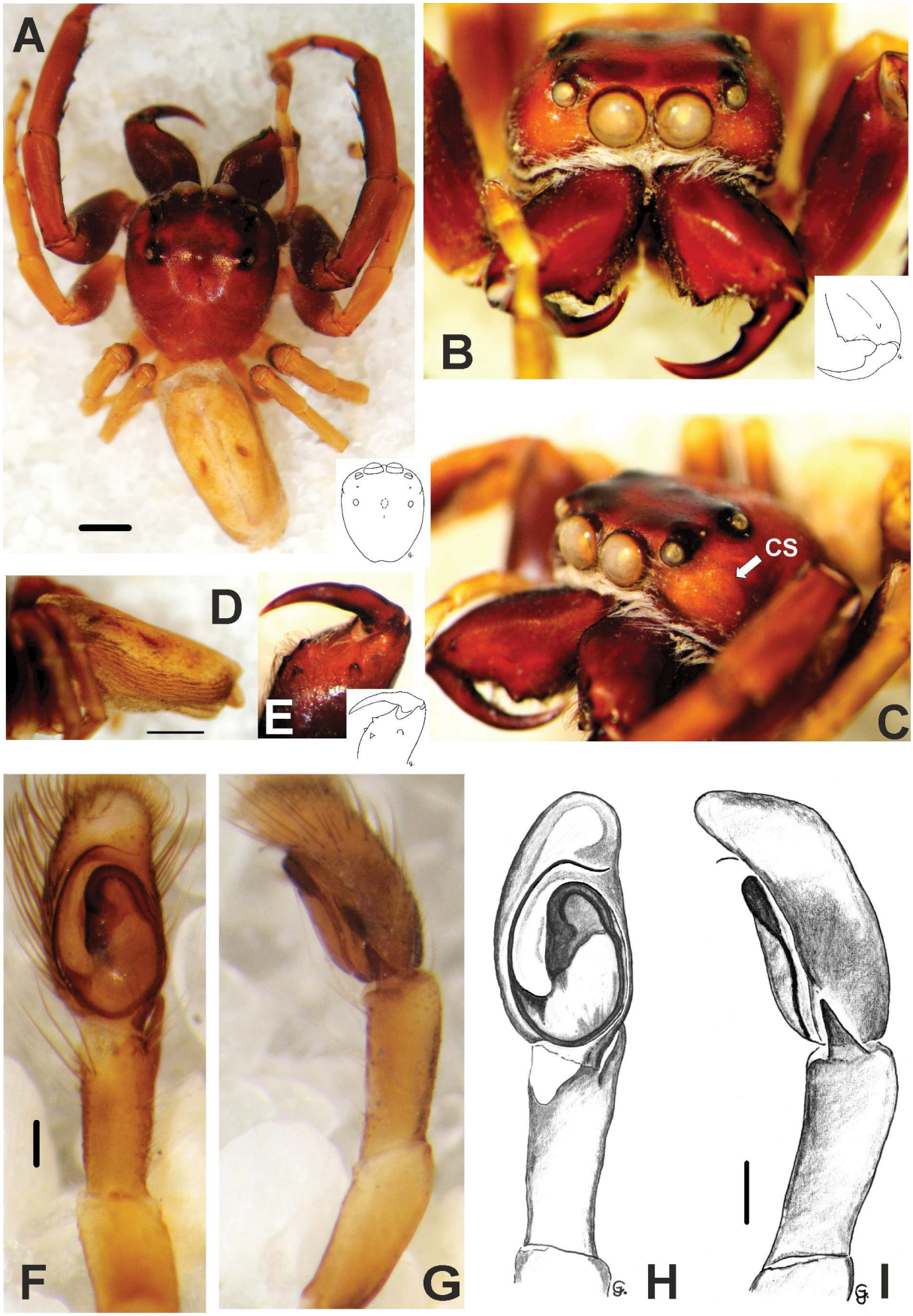

FIGURE 6. *Opisthoncus barbipalpis* (Keyserling, 1882), male holotype. A: general appearance, dorsal view (with shape of cephalothorax); B–C: cephalothorax, frontal (with chelicerae), and fronto-lateral views; D: abdomen, lateral view; E: chelicera, ventral view; F–I: palpal organ (ventral and retrolateral views). Scale bars A, D: 1 mm; F, I: 0.15 mm.

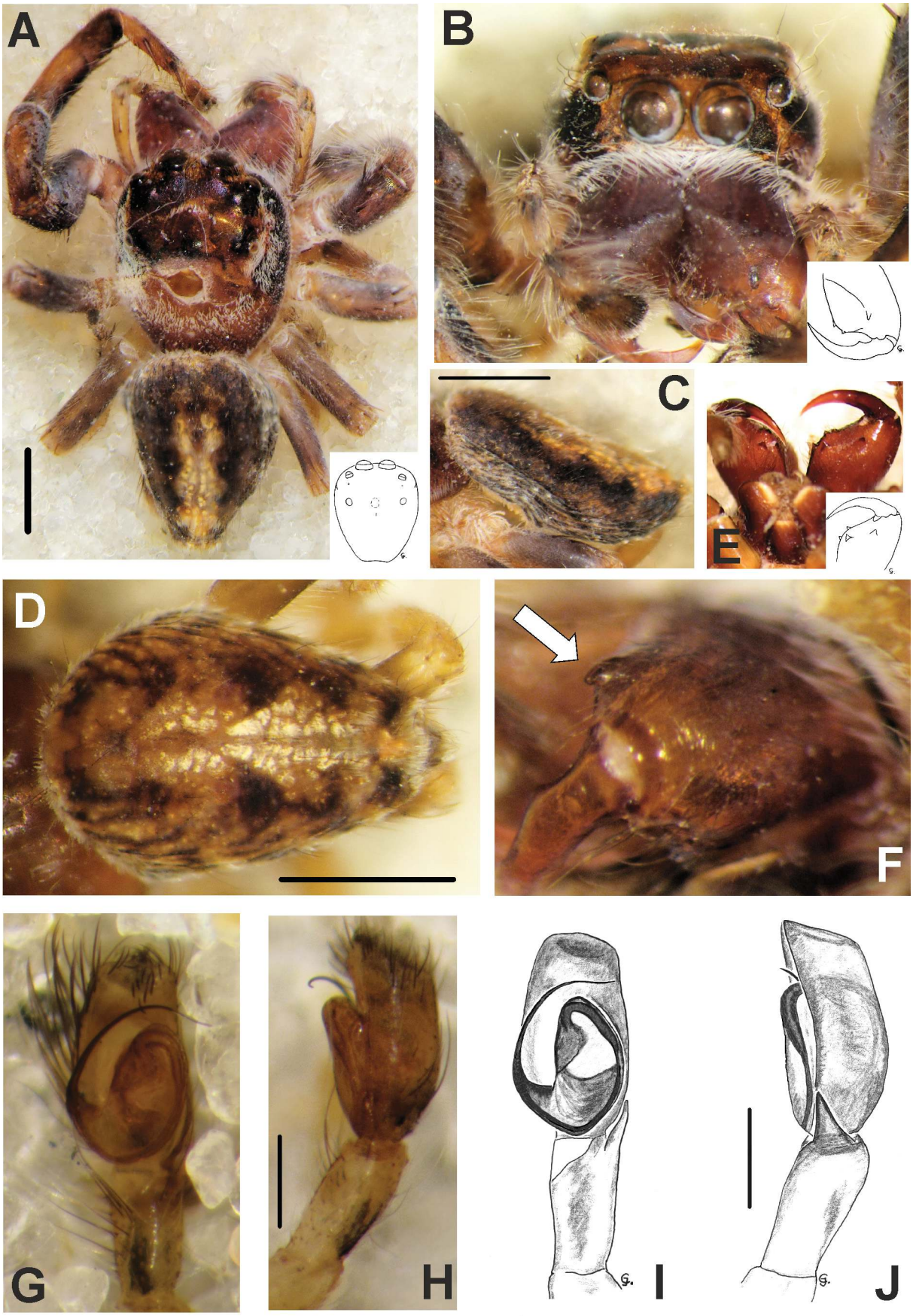

FIGURE 7. *Opisthoncus bellus* (Karsch, 1878), male syntype. A: general appearance, dorsal view (with shape of cephalothorax); B: cephalothorax, frontal view (with chelicera); C–D: abdomen, lateral and dorsal views; E–F: chelicerae, ventral and lateral views; G–J: palpal organ, ventral and retrolateral views. Scale bars A, C, D: 1 mm; H, J: 0.25 mm.

Opisthoncus bitaeniatus L. Koch, 1880
(Fig. 8)

Opisthoncus bitaeniatus: L. Koch 1880: 1195; Rainbow 1911: 308, 1920: 268; Żabka, 1991: 44.

Type material. 1F Syntype, ZMH, Mus. Godeffroy 7733, Australia: Sydney [NSW].

Diagnosis. Cheliceral retromargin with fissident, two-cuspidate tooth (Fig. 8F). Copulatory openings wide, oriented mid-anteriorly, posterior notch triangular and relatively deep. Membranous part of each insemination duct narrowing and coiled in single circle, sclerotized, intermediate duct looped as in Fig. 8I, spermathecae moderately large.

Description. *Female* (Fig. 8) about 8.5 mm long. Cephalothorax trapezoid, broadest at PLE level (CW = 87% of CL), moderately high (CH = 53% of CL), pale brown, surrounding of eyes black (Figs 8B, C, E). Clypeus narrow, pale brown, covered with pallid setae (Fig. 8D). Chelicerae brown, endites and labium orange, with yellow anterior margins. Sternum relatively narrow, yellow, with brownish margins and scattered short, brown hairs (Fig. 8G). Abdomen yellow, with longitudinal medial, irregular stripe, bordered by brownish areas. Venter yellowish. Spinnerets orange. Legs orange, I, II somewhat darker than others. Pedipalps yellow, with orange tarsi. Epigyne as in Figs 8H–I.

Dimensions. CL 3.00, CW 2.60, CH 1.60, AEW 2.20, PEW 2.36, EFL 1.20, AL 5.40, AW 2.52, L1 6.72 (1.80+1.60+1.60+1.12+0.60).

Opisthoncus confinis L. Koch, 1881
(Fig. 9)

Opisthoncus confinis: Koch L. 1881: 1225; Rainbow 1911: 308; Żabka 1991: 45.

Type material. 1M Holotype, ZMH, Mus. Godeffroy 7731, Australia: Peak Downs.

Diagnosis. Male cheliceral retromargin of unidentate pattern, both promarginal teeth of similar size. Each chelicera with small frontal spur, ventral spur tooth-shaped and located nearby proper retromarginal tooth (Figs 9C, F, G). Fangs without outgrowths. Cheliceral armament similar to *O. bellus* but differs by shape of cephalothorax, length of embolus, which is set at about 6.30 and relatively shorter tibia (about 47% of cymbium length).

Description. *Male* (Fig. 9) about 5 mm long. Cephalothorax round, broadest below PLE, moderately high, (CW = 86% of CL, CH = 46% of CL), pale brown, covered with whitish scales, cheek swellings rather indistinct (Figs 9B, D). Surrounding of eyes almost black. Clypeus moderately narrow, orange, with numerous whitish setae overhanging towards chelicerae (Fig. 9C). Chelicerae, endites and labium brown, the latter with yellow anterior margins. Sternum wide, yellow (Fig 9E). Abdomen elongate ovoid, yellow-orange, mostly discoloured, dorsal scutum indistinct. Venter yellow, spinnerets dark yellow. Legs I brown with orange tarsi, others yellow, with brown femora. Palpal organ (Figs 9H–K) yellow, tegulum elliptic, embolus distally set, spermophore not meandering, tibia relatively short.

Dimensions. CL 2.16, CW 1.90, CH 1.00, AEW 1.52, PEW 1.52, EFL 0.88, AL 2.68, AW 1.48, L1 5.28 (1.48+1.20+1.32+0.84+0.44)

Female unknown.

Opisthoncus devexus Simon, 1909
(Fig. 10)

Opisthoncus devexus: Simon 1909: 205; Rainbow 1911: 309; Żabka 1991: 45.

Type material. 1M neotype, MNHN 24309, Austral. occid (Michaelsen), Western Australia; 1juv. ZMH 67, Dr. W. Michaelsen, ded. 1X.1909., Hambg. S.W. Austral. Exp. 1905, Dirk Hartog, Brown Station, 7.VI.1905.

Remarks. The type specimen described by Simon (1909) has originally been deposited in Godeffroy Museum in Hamburg; currently only juvenile female [indentified as *O. devexus*] occurs there. The male deposited in the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (Paris) corresponds with the original description. We consider it the neotype.

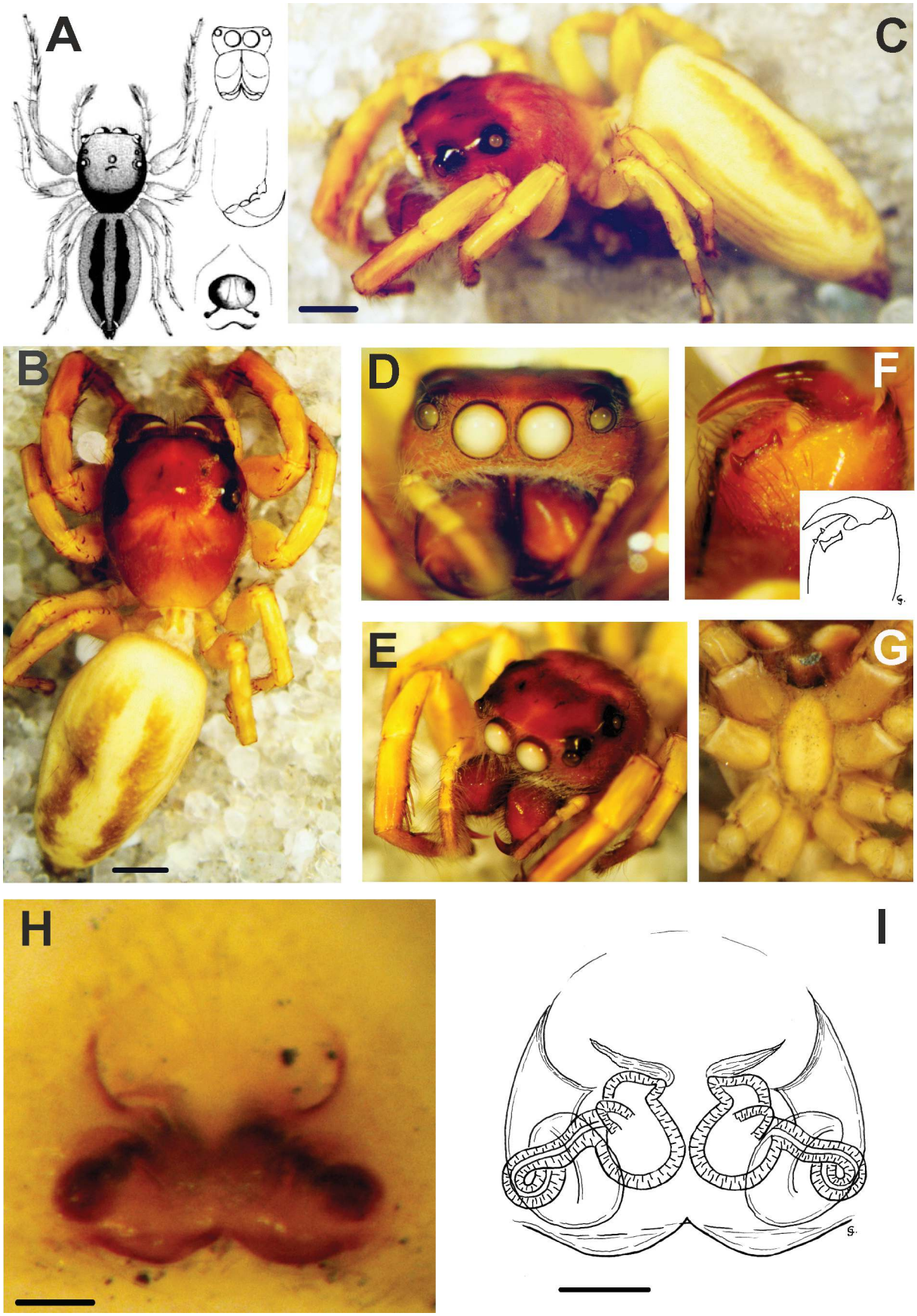

FIGURE 8. *Opisthoncus bitaeniatus* L. Koch, 1880, female syntype. A: original drawings from Koch & Keyserling (1880); B–C: general appearance, dorsal and lateral views; D–E: cephalothorax, frontal and dorso-lateral views; F: chelicera, ventral view; G: sternum; H–I: epigyne and its internal structures. Scale bars B–C: 1 mm; H–I: 0.1 mm.

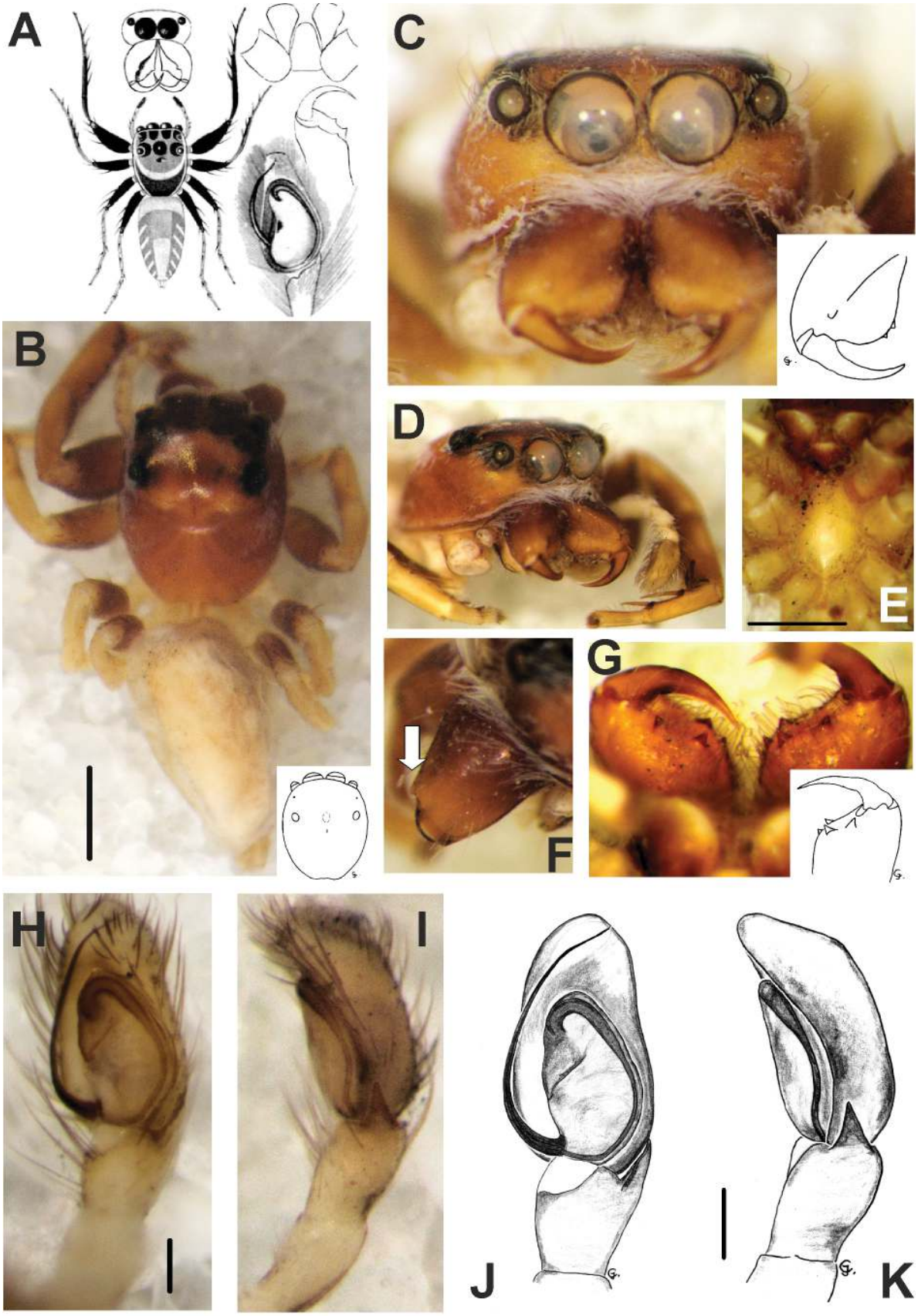

FIGURE 9. *Opisthoncus confinis*, L. Koch, 1881, male holotype. A: original drawings from Koch & Keyserling (1881); B: general appearance, dorsal view (with shape of cephalothorax); C–D: cephalothorax, frontal (with chelicera) and fronto-lateral views; E: sternum; F–G: chelicerae, lateral (with frontal spur, see arrow) and ventral views; H–K: palpal organ, ventral and retrolateral views. Scale bars A, E: 1 mm; H, K: 0.15 mm.

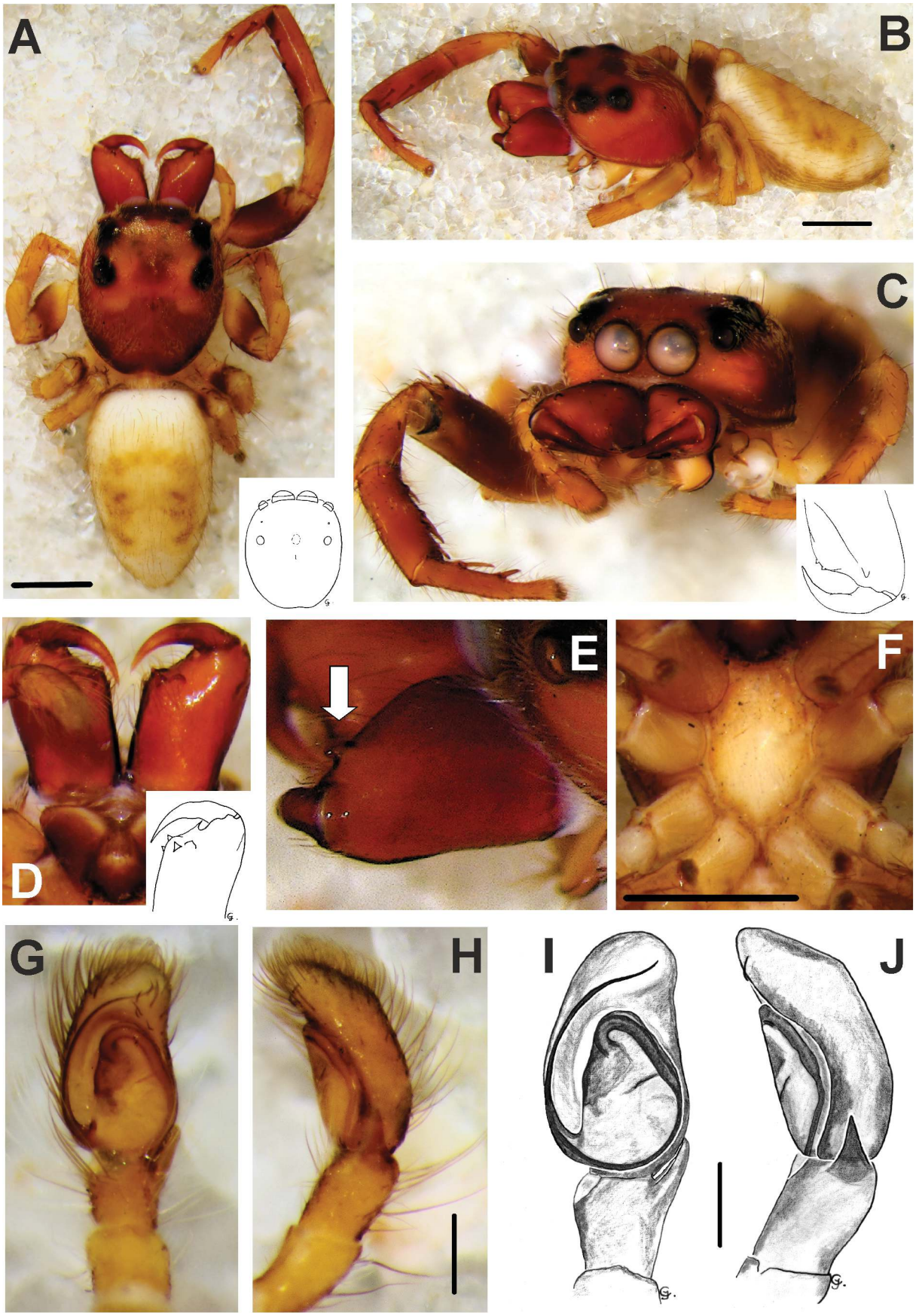

FIGURE 10. *Opisthoncus devexus* Simon, 1909, male neotype. A–B: general appearance, dorsal (with shape of cephalothorax) and lateral views; C: cephalothorax, fronto-lateral view (with chelicera); D–E: chelicerae, ventral and lateral (with frontal spur, see arrow) views; F: sternum; G–J: palpal organ, ventral and retrolateral views. Scale bars A, B, F: 1 mm; H, J: 0.2 mm.

Diagnosis. In comparison with similar *O. parcedentatus* cephalothorax more round; both teeth on cheliceral promargins of similar size (Fig. 10D). Each frontal spur finger-like (Figs 10C, E), ventral spur lobe-like, relatively small and adjoined the proper retromarginal unidentate tooth, palpal tibia relatively shorter (less than 50% of cymbium length).

Description. *Male* (Fig. 10) about 5 mm long. Cephalothorax (Figs 10A–C) round and moderately high (CW = 88% of CL CH = 49% of CL), brown with eye field somewhat paler, clothed in scattered brown bristles and pale scales. Surrounding of eyes almost black. Clypeus narrow, pale brown, covered with pallid hairs. Cheliceral retromargin of unidentate pattern (Fig. 10D). Chelicerae, endites and labium brown, the latter with yellow anterior margins. Sternum moderately round, yellow, with scattered brownish hairs (Fig. 10F). Abdomen elongate ovoid, yellow, with scattered brown bristles and colour pattern of longitudinal pallid area on orange background. Venter yellowish, with elongate brownish stripes on sides. Spinnerets orange. Legs brown-orange, first pair darker than others. Palpal organ (Figs 10G–J) orange, embolus long and arising at 7 o'clock, tegulum moderately narrow, translucent part of spermophore not meandering, palpal tibia short (about 45% of cymbium length).

Dimensions. CL 2.05, CW 1.83, CH 1.00, AEW 1.40, PEW 1.45, EFL 0.80, AL 2.80, AW 1.58, L1 5.23 (1.50+1.13+1.25+0.85+0.50).

Female unknown.

Opisthoncus grassator Keyserling, 1883

(Figs 11, 12)

Opisthoncus grassator: Keyserling 1883: 1457; Simon 1903: 826, 827, 828, 829; Rainbow 1911: 309; Żabka, 1991: 45.

Type material. 1M, 1F Syntypes, ZMH, Mus. Godeffroy 7728, Australia: Peak Downs.

Diagnosis. Female chelicerae with four-cuspidate fissident tooth (Figs 11G–H). In male retromargin with 3 teeth, located close to each other, promargin with distal tooth somewhat larger than the proximal one (Fig. 12G); fangs with internal outgrowths (Fig. 12C); frontal spurs well developed and cone-like, ventral ones teeth-like and moderately small (Figs 12C, F, G). Tegulum round and small, embolus elongate, arising at 3 o'clock. Copulatory openings relatively large, insemination ducts wide in initial parts, narrowing distally, coiled in two circles at membranous part, intermediate ducts curved and looped as in Fig. 11J. Spermathecae relatively small, accessory glands elongate. Posterior notch round and moderately deep. Differs from similar *O. alborufescens* mainly by orientation of spermathecae and relatively longer accessory glands. In comparison with close *O. magnidens* armament of male chelicerae different, embolus somewhat shorter, spermathecae close to each other in anterior parts, accessory glands markedly longer.

Description. *Female* (Fig. 11) about 7 mm long. Cephalothorax round, broadest below PLE and moderately low (CW = 85% of CL, CH = 46% of CL), pale brown, covered with short, recumbent pallid scales and scattered brown hairs, cephalic protruberance darker (Figs 11D–E). Surrounding of eyes brown, with orange scales. Clypeus moderately narrow, orange, covered with numerous pallid short scales and longer hairs (Figs 11B–C). Chelicerae, endites and labium pale brown, the latter with yellow anterior margins. Sternum relatively round, yellow, with scattered fine, brown hairs (Fig. 11F). Abdomen ovoid, yellow, with scattered brown hairs and pattern of longitudinal leaf-like pallid area, bordered in brown colour as in Fig. 11E. Venter yellowish, with central elongate stripes of small brown spots. Spinnerets yellow. Legs orange, with first pair somewhat darker than others. Pedipalps yellow. Epigyne as in Figs 11I–J

Dimensions. CL 2.60, CW 2.16, CH 1.20, AEW 1.68, PEW 1.80, EFL 0.92, AL 4.00, AW 2.16, L1 6.00 (1.60+1.40+1.40+1.00+0.60).

Male (Fig. 12) about 8.5 mm long. Cephalothorax round, broadest below PLE (CW = 89% of CL, CH = 46% of CL), pale brown, darker in distal part and covered with numerous, easily rubbing off, recumbent pale scales and scattered brown hairs (Figs 12B, D). Surrounding of AME brown, other eyes surrounded in black. Clypeus very narrow, pale brown with brownish setae (Fig. 12C). Cheliceral armament as in diagnosis, retromarginal teeth seem to be separated. Chelicerae, endites and labium brown, anterior margins of endites and labium yellow. Sternum wide, yellow, clothed in fine, brown hairs (Fig. 12E). Abdomen elongate, yellow, with dorsal orange scutum, covered with scattered brown hairs, pattern of central pallid area similar to that observed in female, however hardly discoloured. Venter yellowish, with elongate stripes of small, brown spots. Spinnerets yellow. Legs orange-yellow. Pedipalps yellow. Structure of palpal organ (Figs 12H–K): embolus arising retrolaterally, translucent part of spermophore not meandering, tibia about 50% of cymbium length.

Dimensions. CL 3.50, CW 3.12, CH 1.60, AEW 2.00, PEW 2.08, EFL 1.18, AL 4.96, AW 2.32, L1 12.20 (3.04+2.64+3.28+2.04+1.20).

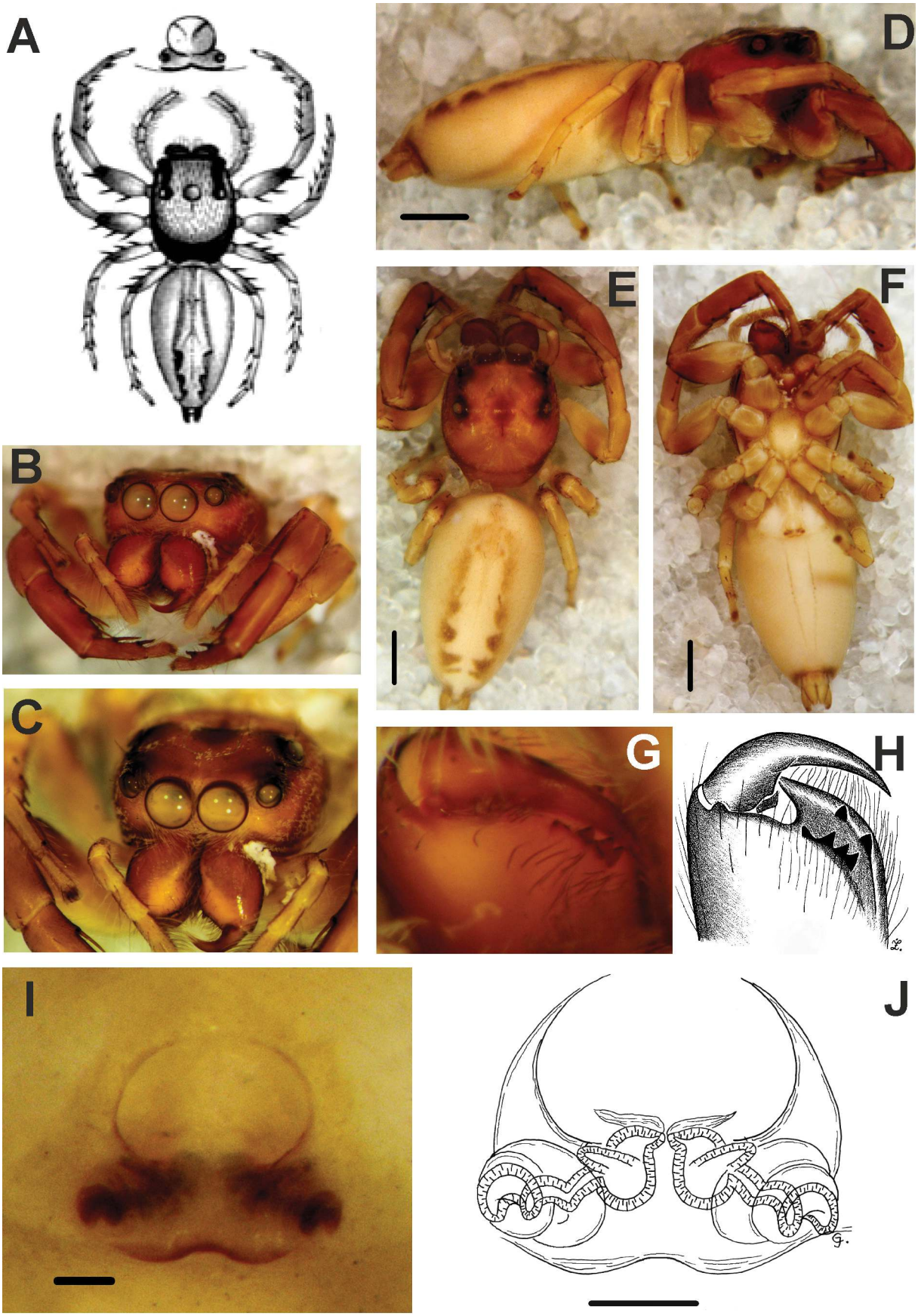

FIGURE 11. *Opisthoncus grassator* L. Koch, 1883, female syntype. A: original drawings from Koch & Keyserling (1883); B–C: cephalothorax, fronto-lateral and fronto-dorsal views; D–F: general appearance (lateral, dorsal and ventral views); G–H: chelicera, ventral view; I–J: epigyne and its internal structures. Scale bars D–F: 1 mm; I–J: 0.1 mm.

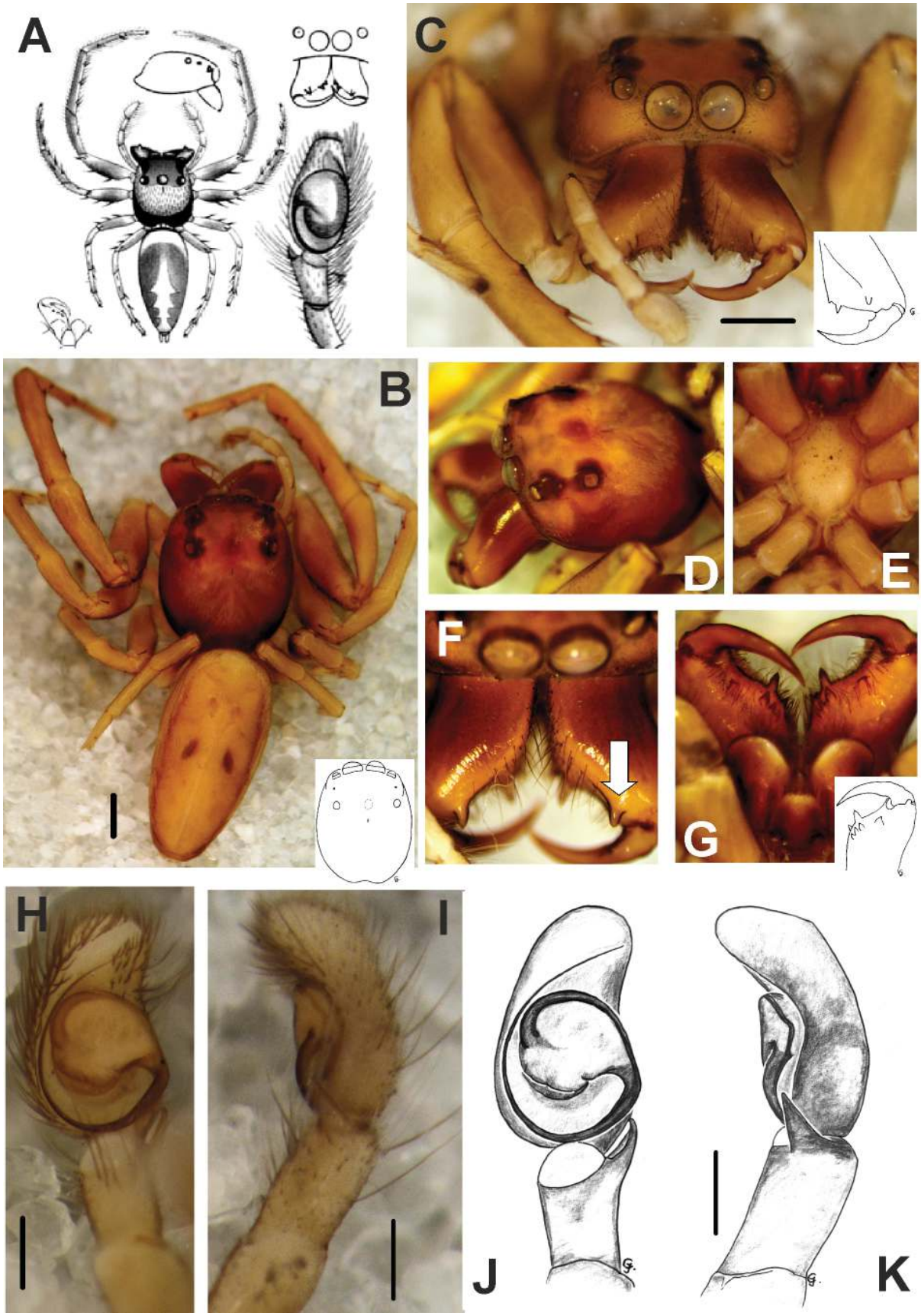

FIGURE 12. *Opisthoncus grassator* L. Koch, 1883, male syntype. A: original drawings from Koch & Keyserling (1883); B: general appearance, dorsal view (with shape of cephalothorax); C–D: cephalothorax, frontal (with chelicera) and dorso-lateral views; E: sternum; F–G: chelicerae, frontal (frontal spur, see arrow) and ventral views; H–K: palpal organ, ventral and retrolateral views. Scale bars B, C: 1 mm; H, I, K: 0.25 mm.

***Opisthoncus keyserlingi* Żabka, 1991**
(Fig. 13)

Hasarius albiventris: Keyserling 1881: 1291.
Cytaea albiventris: Simon 1903: 815.
Opisthoncus keyserlingi: Żabka, 1991: 45.

Type material. 1F holotype, *Hasarius albiventris*, ZMH, Mus. Godeffroy 7669, Australia: Sydney [NSW].

Diagnosis. Retromarginal cheliceral tooth two-cuspidate (Fig. 13D). Differs from *O. abnormis* by details of epigyne: spermathecae close to each other in distal parts. Posterior notch round.

Description. *Female* (Fig. 13) about 4.5 mm long. Cephalothorax almost rectangular and moderately high (CW = 80% of CL, CH = 50% of CL), brown with paler cephalic part, sparsely covered with short pallid scales (Figs 13A–B). Ocular area almost black. Clypeus moderately wide, pale brown, densely covered with whitish scales and setae (Fig. 13C). Chelicerae pale brown, endites and labium the same colour, with yellow anterior margins. Sternum relatively narrow, yellow (Fig. 13E). Abdomen with wide, longitudinal herring-bone pallid stripe, bordered by dark brown areas (Figs 13A–B). Venter whitish, with dark brown side stripes (Fig. 13F). Spinnerets yellow. Legs I and II orange, others yellow. Pedipalps yellow. Epigyne as in Fig. 13G.

Dimensions. CL 2.00, CW 1.60, CH 1.00, AEW 1.48, PEW 1.48, EFL 0.88, AL 2.48, AW 1.48, L1 4.72 (1.60+1.00+1.00+0.72+0.40).

Male unknown.

***Opisthoncus lineativentris* L. Koch, 1880**
(Fig. 14)

Opisthoncus lineativentris: Koch L. 1880: 1185; Peckham & Peckham 1886: 309; Simon 1903: 828; Rainbow 1911: 309; Żabka, 1991: 45.

Type material. 1M Syntype, ZMH, Mus. Godeffroy 7734, Australia: Rockhampton [Queensland].

Remarks. Koch and Keyserling (1880) described both sexes, the available material is represented only by male syntype.

Diagnosis. Both male cheliceral promarginal teeth small, retromargin unidentate (Fig. 14F). Frontal cheliceral surface with sclerotized anterior ridge, terminated by small, vestigial spur (Fig. 14E). Ventral spurs enlarged, lobe-like (Fig. 14F). Fangs with internal and external outgrowths (Fig. 14E–F). Sternum relatively narrow (Fig. 14D). Tegulum elliptic, embolus moderately long, arising at 6 o'clock. Differs from similar *O. mandibularis* by the shape of ventral spurs and slightly meandering translucent part of spermophore.

Description. *Male* (Fig.14) about 8.5 mm long. Cephalothorax trapezoid, broadest at PLE level (CW = 84% of CL) and moderately low (CH = 44% of CL), pale brown, covered with scattered fine, brown hairs (Figs 14B–C). Surrounding of PLE black, others surrounded brown. Clypeus moderately narrow, dark brown, densely covered with long, pallid setae (Fig. 14B). Chelicerae pale brown, with scattered brown hairs, armament as in diagnosis**.** Endites and labium orange with yellow anterior margins. Sternum yellow. Abdomen elongate-ovoid, yellow, sparsely covered with brown hairs and with pattern of longitudinal pallid area, bordered with brownish colour. Venter yellowish, somewhat darker on sides and centrally (Fig. 14D). Spinnerets dark yellow. Legs orange, with darker femora. Pedipalps orange, brown haired. Palpal organ (Figs 14G–J) tegulum moderately narrow, embolus distally set**,** spermophore slightly meandering, tibia about 75% of cymbium length, retrolateral tibial apophysis slender.

Dimensions. CL 3.60, CW 3.04, CH 1.60, AEW 2.42, PEW 2.60, EFL 1.28, AL 4.80, AW 2.48, L1 13.52 (3.60+3.00+3.60+2.20+1.12).

Female unknown (type specimen lacking).

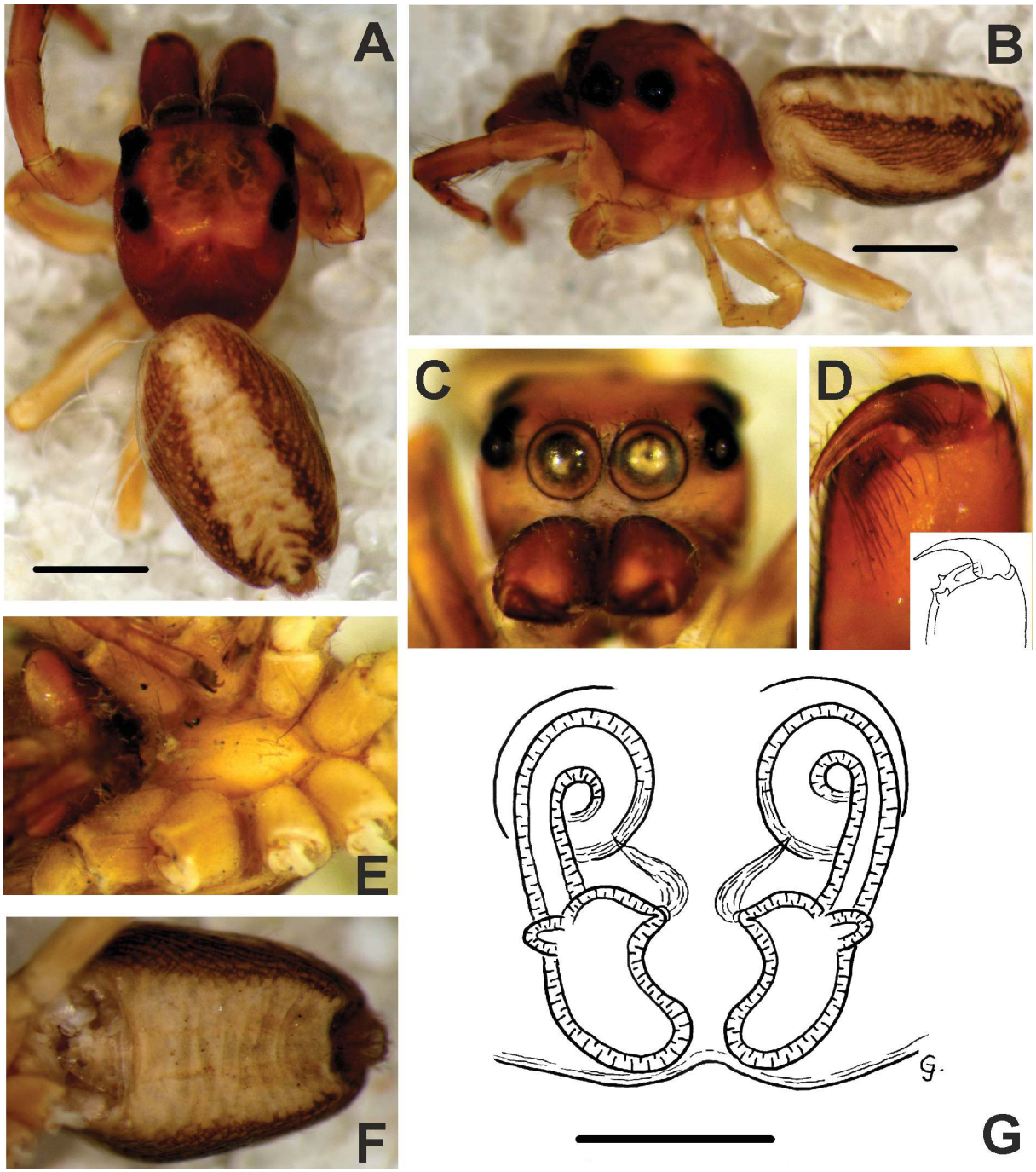

FIGURE 13. *Opisthoncus keyserlingi* Żabka, 1991, female holotype. A–B: general appearance, dorsal and lateral views; C: cephalothorax, frontal view; D: chelicera, ventral view; E: sternum; F: abdomen, ventral view; G: internal structures of epigyne. Scale bars A, B: 1 mm; I–J: 0.1 mm.

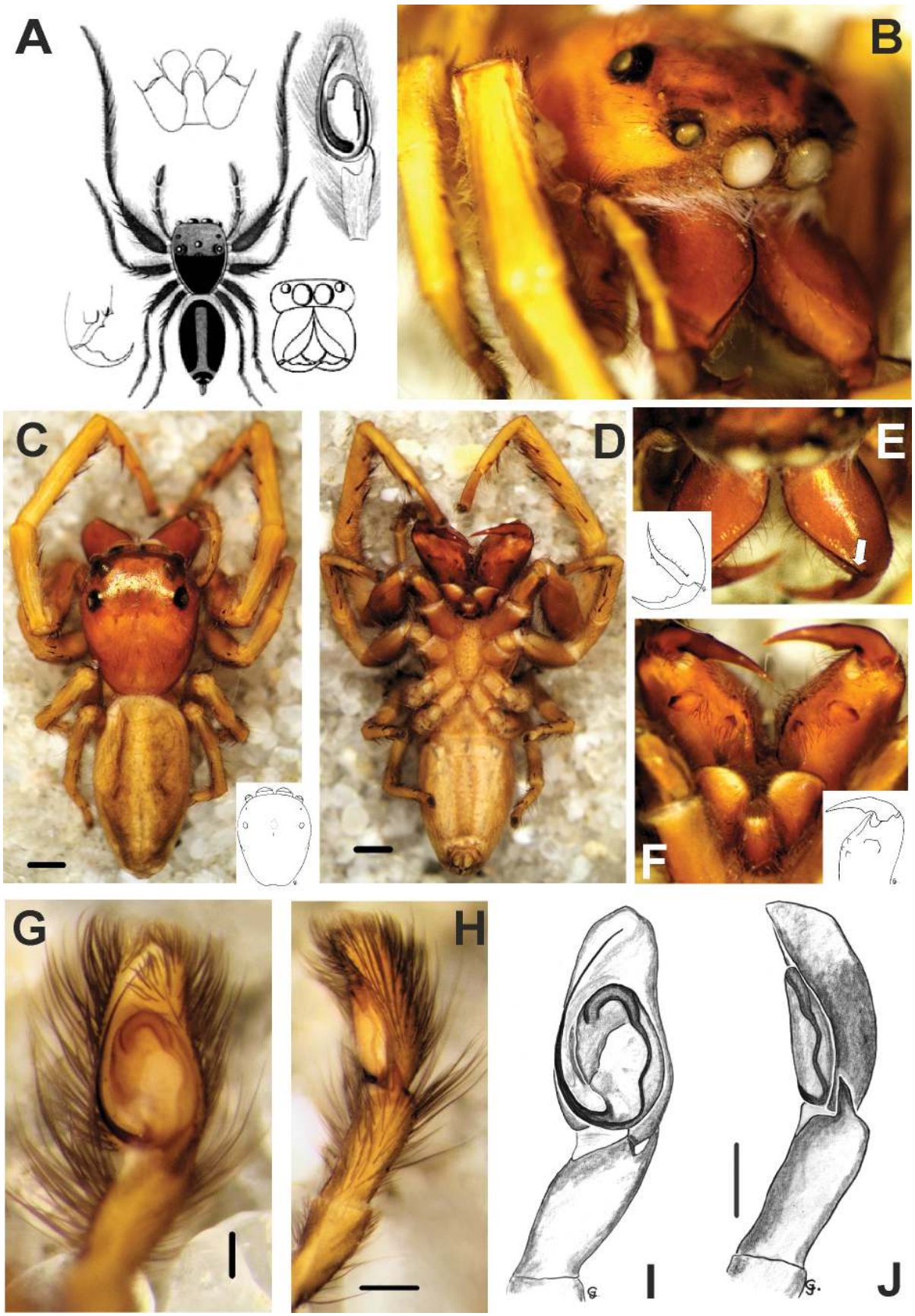

FIGURE 14. *Opisthoncus lineativentris*, L. Koch, 1880, male syntype. A: original drawings from Koch & Keyserling (1880); B: cephalothorax, fronto-lateral view; C–D: general appearance, dorsal (with shape of cephalothorax) and ventral views; E–F: chelicerae, frontal and ventral views; G–J: palpal organ, ventral and retrolateral views. Scale bars C, D: 1 mm; G, H, J: 0.15 mm.

Opisthoncus machaerodus Simon, 1909
(Figs 15)

Opisthoncus machaerodus: Simon 1909: 206–207; Rainbow 1911: 309; Żabka 1991: 45–46.

Type material. 1M Holotype, ZMH, Mus. Godeffroy 102, Dr. W. Michaelsen, ded. 1X.1909, Hambg. S.W. Austral. Exp. 1905, 27.VIII.1905, Western Australia: Midland.

Comparative material. 2M, MNHN 24312, Austral. occid (Michaelsen), Australia.

Diagnosis. Each male cheliceral retromargin with 2 fused teeth, of them the distal one strongly enlarged, promarginal teeth of similar size, small (Fig. 15E). Both frontal and ventral spurs horn-like, enlarged and located nearby fangs (Fig 15D, E, F). Fangs with small internal outgrowths. Differs from other species by features of palpal organ: tegulum heart-shaped, embolus wide in initial part, with margins bent inside, tibia of shape as in Figs 15G–J.

Description. *Male* (Fig. 15) about 5.5 mm long. Cephalothorax trapezoid, broadest at PLE level (CW = 90% of CL) and moderately high (CH = 52% of CL), pale brown, eye surrounding brown (Figs 15A, C). Clypeus moderately narrow, pale brown, with scattered pallid and brown hairs (Figs 15D, F). Chelicerae pale brown, with scattered brownish hairs, maxillae and labium of the same colour, with yellow anterior margins. Sternum relatively narrow, yellow. Abdomen elongate ovoid, yellow-brown, with pattern as in Fig. 15A. Spinnerets orange. Venter yellowish, darker on sides, with elongate stripes of small brown spots (Fig. 15B). Palpal organ (Figs 15G–J): robust, cymbium truncated, tegulum relatively enlarged, embolus short, sliver-like, arising at 11 o'clock, translucent part of spermophore not meandering, retrolateral tibial apophysis slender.

Dimensions. CL 2.44, CW 2.20, CH 1.28, AEW 1.84, PEW 1.88, EFL 0.92, AL 2.96, AW 1.88, L1 7.84 (2.04+1.92+2.00+1.16+0.72).

Female unknown.

Remark. Due to differences in palpal structure, the generic status of the species has to be confirmed.

Opisthoncus magnidens L. Koch, 1880
(Figs 16, 17)

Opisthoncus magnidens: Koch L. 1880: 1209; Hogg 1900: 77; Żabka 1991: 46.

Type material. 1M, 1F Syntypes, ZMH, Mus Godeffroy 7735, Australia: Rockhampton.

Remarks. Koch and Keyserling (1880) described both sexes. The type material comprises 1 female and 2 males, only one of the males belongs to *O. magnidens*, the second one is *O. grassator*.

Diagnosis. Female chelicerae with 4 fused teeth (Fig. 16D) and male with 3 teeth situated close to each other (Fig. 17D) on each retromargin. Male promarginal teeth differ in size: distal one distinctly bigger than the proximal. Frontal spurs well developed and finger-like (Fig. 17E), ventral ones lobe-like, enlarged and located far away the retromarginal teeth (Fig. 17D). Fangs with internal outgrowths (Fig. 17E). Tegulum round and relatively small, embolus elongate, rising at 3.30 o'clock. Insemination ducts elongate, membranous part coiled in 2 circles, intermediate ducts curved and looped as in Fig. 16H. In comparison with related *O. grassator* armament of male chelicerae different, embolus somewhat longer, spermathecae more distant from each other, accessory glands shorter.

Description. *Female* (Fig. 16) about 6.5 mm long. Cephalothorax round and moderately high (CW = 92% of CL, CH = 50% of CL), pale brown, darker on cephalic protruberance and posteriorly, covered with short, recumbent pallid scales and scattered brown hairs (Figs 16B, F). Surrounding of AME brown, of other eyes black. Clypeus moderately narrow, pale brown, with numerous pallid scales and setae (Fig. 16E). Chelicerae, endites and labium pale brown, the latter with yellow anterior margins. Sternum moderately wide, yellow, with darker margins (Fig. 16C). Abdomen large, ovoid, yellow, with scattered brown hairs and rather indistinct (discoloured) pattern. Venter yellowish, with central elongate stripes of small brown spots. Spinnerets yellow. Legs orange, first pair darker than others. Pedipalps yellow. Epigyne (Figs 16G–H): posterior notch shallow, copulatory openings wide, membranous part of insemination ducts coiled in two circles, intermediate sclerotized parts elongate and curved as in Fig. 16H, spermathecae relatively small, accessory glands round and relatively short.

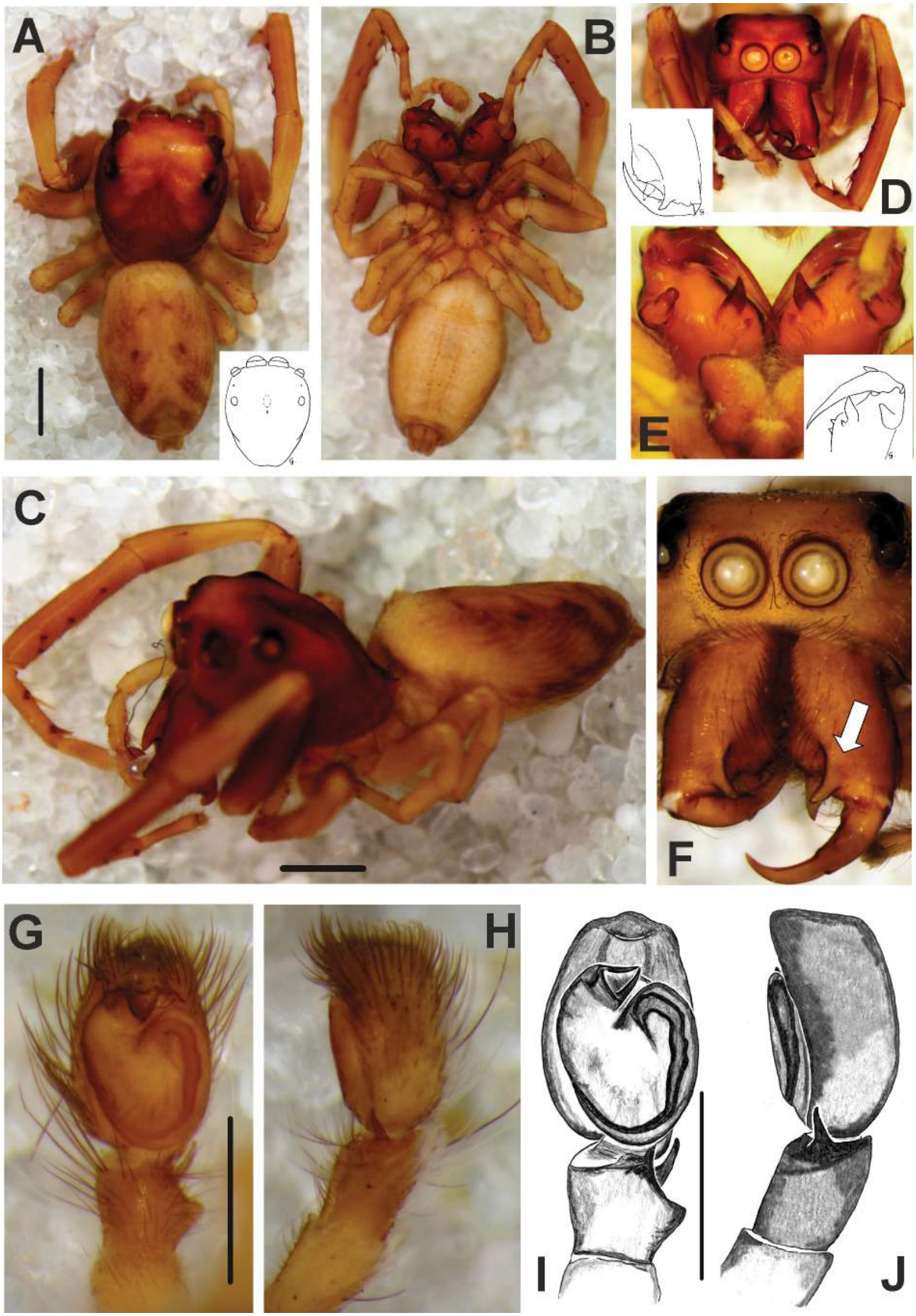

FIGURE 15. *Opisthoncus machaerodus* Simon, 1909, male holotype. A–C: general appearance, dorsal (with shape of cephalothorax), ventral and fronto-lateral views; D: cephalothorax, frontal view (with chelicera); E: chelicerae, ventral view; F: clypeus and chelicerae (with frontal spur, see arrow); G–J: palpal organ, ventral and retrolateral views. Scale bars A, C: 1 mm; G, I: 0.2 mm.

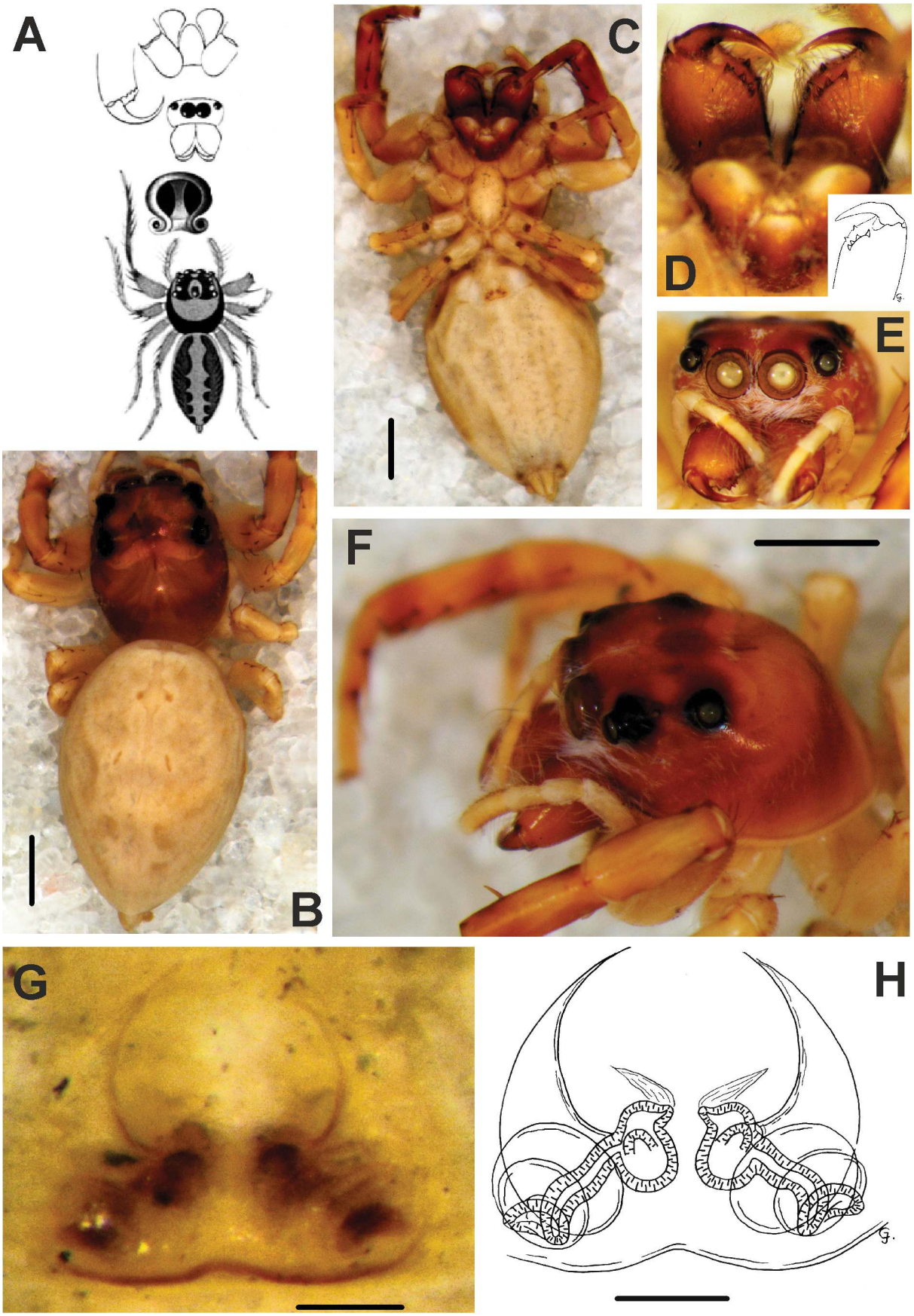

FIGURE 16. *Opisthoncus magnidens* L. Koch, 1880, female syntype. A: original drawings from Koch & Keyserling (1880); B–C: general appearance, dorsal and ventral views; D: chelicerae, ventral view; E–F: cephalothorax, fronto-lateral and dorso-lateral views; G–H: epigyne and its internal structures. Scale bars B, C, F: 1 mm; G–H: 0.1 mm.

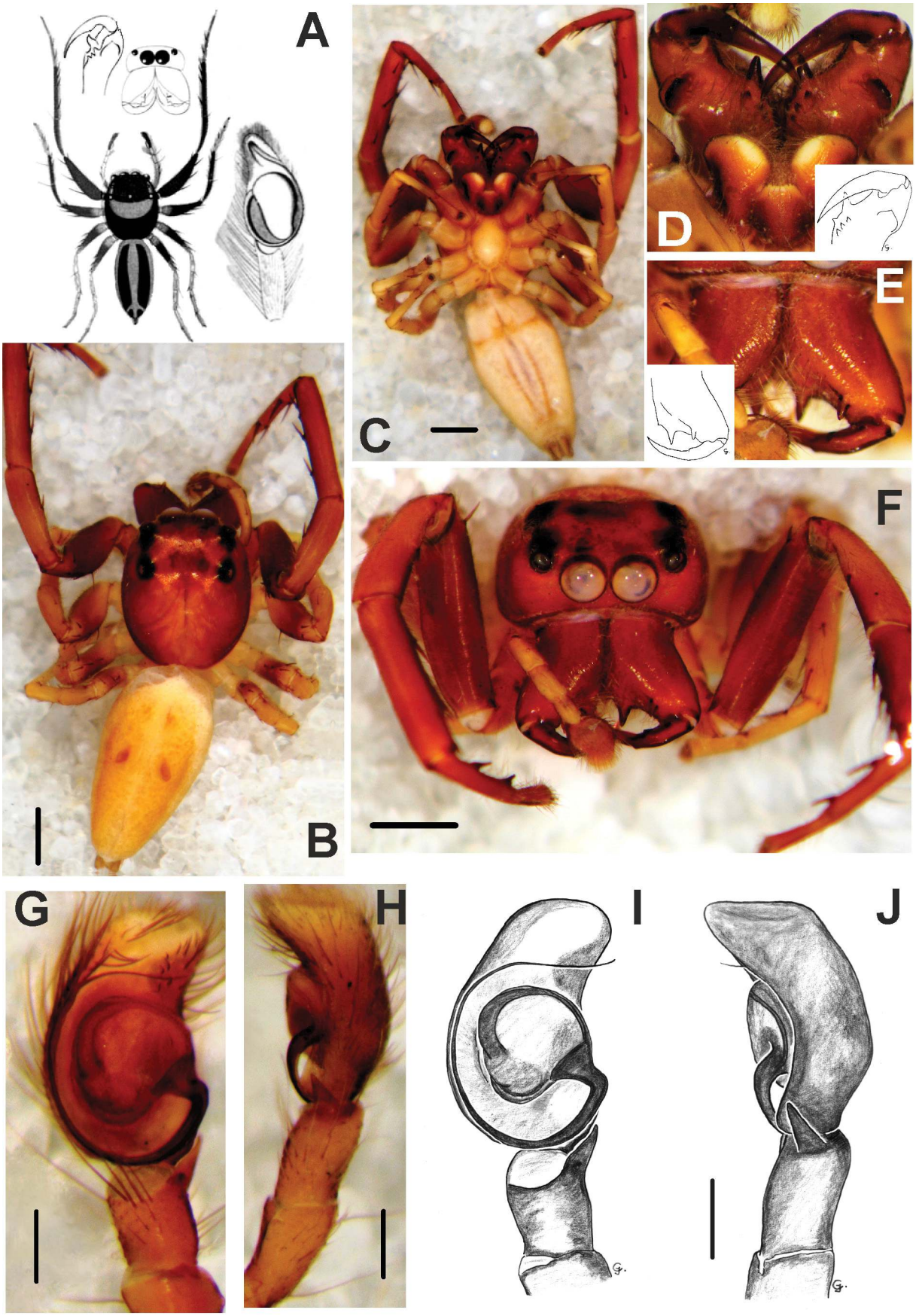

FIGURE 17. *Opisthoncus magnidens* L. Koch, 1880, male syntype. A: original drawings from Koch & Keyserling (1880); B–C: general appearance, dorsal and ventral views; D–E: chelicerae, ventral and frontal views; F: cephalothorax, frontal view; G–J: palpal organ, ventral and retrolateral views. Scale bars B, C, F: 1 mm; G, H, J: 0.25 mm.

Dimensions. CL 2.40, CW 2.20, CH 1.20, AEW 1.60, PEW 1.68, EFL 0.88, AL 4.08, AW 2.80, L1 5.24 (1.48+1.20+1.20+0.80+0.56).

Male (Fig. 17) about 6.5 mm long. Cephalothorax round, moderately high (CW = 92% of CL, CH = 58% of CL), pale brown, covered with pale scales and scattered brown hairs (Fig.17B). Surrounding of AME brown, other eyes surrounded in black. Clypeus narrow, pale brown, with sparse pallid hairs (Fig. 17F). Cheliceral armament as in diagnosis. Chelicerae, endites and labium pale brown, anterior margins of endites and labium yellow. Sternum relatively wide, yellow, with darker margins and sparsely clothed in fine, brown hairs. Abdomen elongate, yellow, with dorsal orange scutum, covered with scattered brown hairs, pattern of central pallid area similar to that observed in female, however hardly discoloured (Fig. 17B). Venter yellowish, with elongate stripes of small brown spots. Spinnerets orange. Legs orange-yellow. Pedipalps yellow. Palpal organ (Figs 17G–J): embolus arising retrolaterally, translucent part of spermophore not meandering, tibia about 45% of cymbium length.

Dimensions. CL 2.60, CW 2.40, CH 1.50, AEW 1.68, PEW 1.76, EFL 1.00, AL 3.80, AW 1.96, L1 9.44 (2.40+2.00+2.52+1.60+0.92).

Opisthoncus mandibularis L. Koch, 1880

(Fig. 18)

Opisthoncus mandibularis: Koch L. 1880: 1202; Simon 1903: 827, 828; Rainbow 1911: 309; Żabka 1991: 46.

Type material. 1M Holotype, ZMH, Mus. Godeffroy 7739, Australia: Sydney [NSW].

Diagnosis. Both male cheliceral promarginal teeth small, retromarginal teeth unidentate (Fig. 18D). Frontal surface of each chelicera with strongly sclerotized frontal edge, terminating with vestigial spur (Fig. 18E). Ventral spurs relatively large, flat and divided as in Fig. 18D. Fangs with internal and external outgrowths. Tegulum elliptic, narrow, embolus moderately long, arising at 6 o'clock. Differs from *O. lineativentris* by the shape of cheliceral ventral spurs and spermophore, which is not meandering.

Description. *Male* (Fig. 18). Spider about 10 mm long. Cephalothorax trapezoid, moderately low (CW = 87% of CL, CH = 45% of CL), dark brown, covered with fine, pallid hairs (Fig. 18C). Surrounding of PLE black. Clypeus moderately narrow, dark brown, densely covered with long, pallid setae (Fig. 18B). Chelicerae pale brown, with scattered brown hairs and armament as in diagnosis. Endites and labium dark brown, with yellow anterior margins. Sternum narrow, orange (Fig. 18F). Abdomen lacking. Legs brown, with lighter coxae and trochanters. Pedipalps brown. Palpal organ (Figs 18G–J): tegulum elliptic, moderately narrow, embolus arising distally, translucent part of spermophore not meandering, tibia about 82% of cymbium length, retrolateral tibial apophysis rather slender.

Dimensions. CL 4.12, CW 3.60, CH 1.85 AEW 2.60, PEW 2.92, EFL 1.60, AL 5.50, L1 14.76 (3.80+3.32+3.84+2.40+1.40).

Remark. Due to lacking abdomen, we give original measurement of abdomen (above) by Koch and Keyserling (1880).

Female unknown.

Opisthoncus mordax L. Koch, 1880

(Fig. 19)

Opisthoncus mordax: Koch L. 1880: 1192; Simon 1903: 826, 828; Rainbow 1911: 309, 1912: 202; Żabka, 1991: 46.

Type material. 1M Holotype, ZMH, Mus. Godeffroy 7732, Australia: Sydney [NSW].

Diagnosis. Male cheliceral promarginal teeth differ in size: distal larger than the proximal one (Figs 19F–G). Retromargin with 3 small teeth, located close to each other (Fig. 19G). Frontal cheliceral surfaces with horn-like spurs (Fig. 19F). Each ventral spur large, flat and lobe-like as in Fig. 19G. Fangs with internal outgrowths. Pedipalps lacking, however original drawings by Keyserling show moderately long embolus, arising at about 7 o'clock.

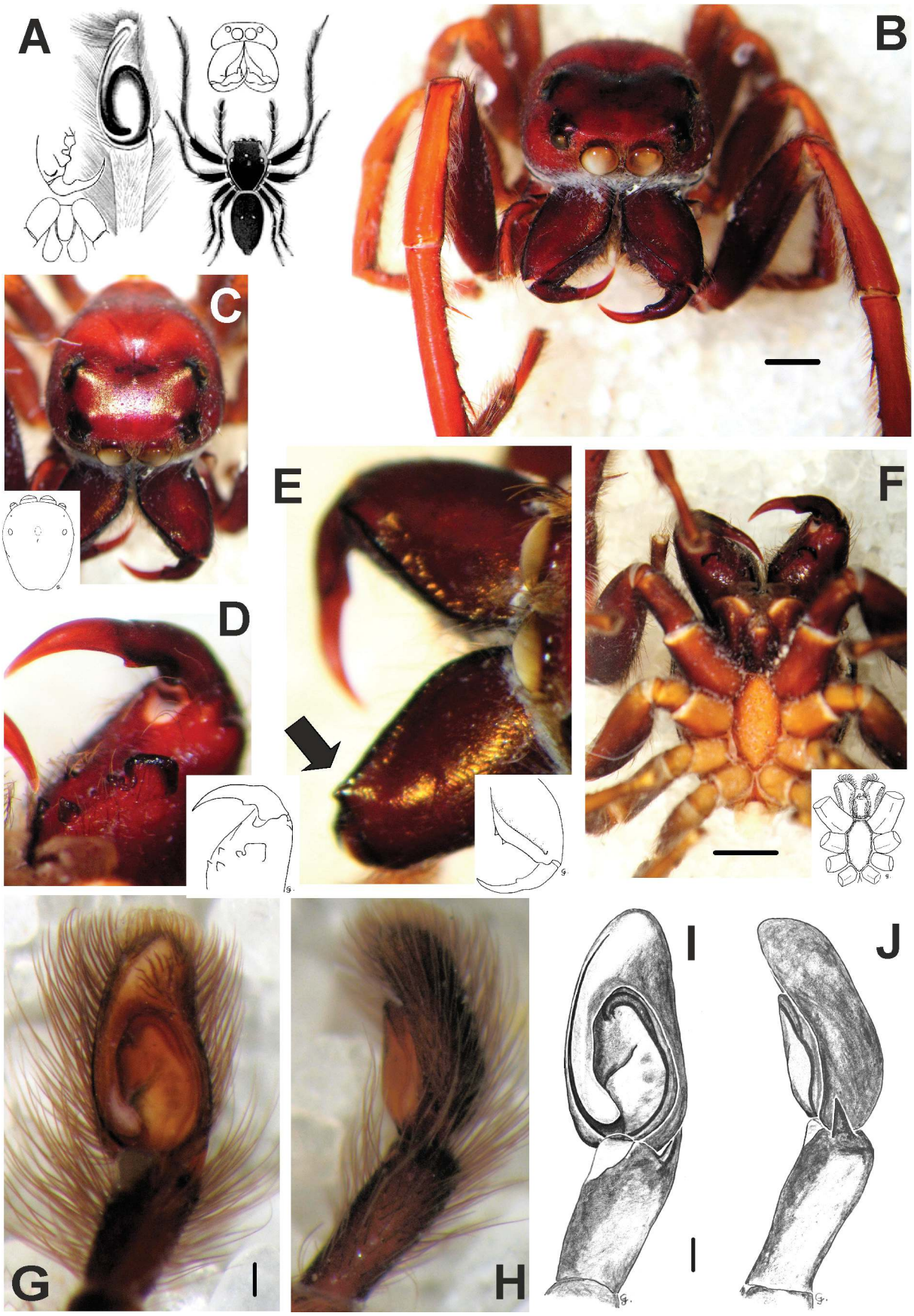

FIGURE 18. *Opisthoncus mandibularis* L. Koch, 1880, male syntype. A: original drawings from Koch & Keyserling (1880); B–C: cephalothorax, frontal and fronto-dorsal (with shape of cephalothorax) views; D–E: chelicerae, ventral and frontal views; F: cephalothorax, ventral view; G–J: palpal organ, ventral and retrolateral views. Scale bars B, F: 1 mm; G, I: 0.2 mm.

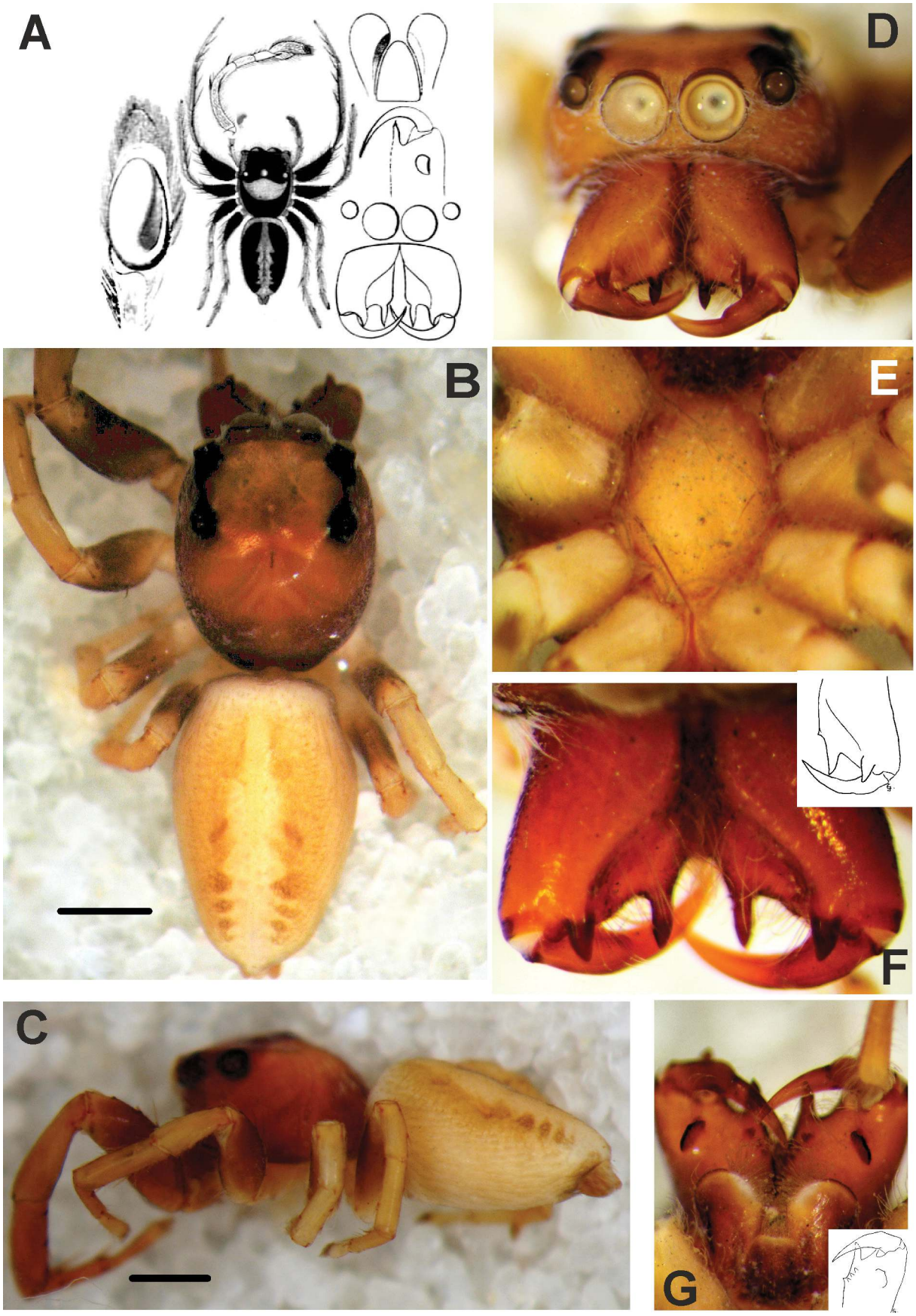

FIGURE 19. *Opisthoncus mordax* L. Koch, 1880, male holotype. A: original drawings from Koch & Keyserling (1880); B–C: general appearance, dorsal and lateral views; D: cephalothorax, frontal view; E: sternum; F–G: chelicerae, frontal and ventral views. Scale bars B, C: 1 mm.

Description. *Male* (Fig. 19) about 5.5 mm long. Cephalothorax round, moderately high (CW = 85% of CL, CH = 49% of CL), pale brown, darker posteriorly and on eye field, covered with fine, pallid hairs (Fig. 19B). Surrounding of AME brown, of others black. Clypeus narrow, dark brown, with pallid hairs (Fig. 19D). Chelicerae pale brown, with armament as in diagnosis. Endites and labium darker, with yellow anterior margins. Sternum relatively wide, yellow with brownish margins, clothed in fine pallid hairs (Fig. 19E). Abdomen elongate ovoid, yellow-orange with longitudinal pallid area on darker background, as in Fig. 19B. Venter yellowish, with elongate stripes of small, orange spots. Spinnerets orange. Legs I pale brown, others yellow, all with dark brown femora. Pedipalps lacking.

Dimensions. CL 2.44, CW 2.08, CH 1.20 AEW 1.64, PEW 1.68, EFL 0.92, AL 3.00, AW 1.88, L1 7.24 (1.84+1.60+1.80+1.20+0.80).

Female unknown.

Opisthoncus necator L. Koch, 1881

(Fig. 20)

Opisthoncus necator: Koch L. 1881: 1237; Rainbow 1911: 309; Żabka 1991: 45.

Type material. 1M Syntype, ZMH, Mus. Godeffroy 7727, Australia: Sydney [NSW].

Remarks. Of 2 males (Sydney and Rockhampton), designated as syntypes. only one corresponds with the original description and drawings. The second represents *O. magnidens*.

Diagnosis. Male cheliceral retromargin pluridentate, with 3 similar teeth, promarginal teeth of different size**,** the distal one strongly enlarged (Fig. 20F). Frontal spurs well developed and cone-shaped, ventral ones flat, lobe-like and enlarged (Fig. 20D, F). Fangs with internal outgrowths. Differs from similar *O. magnidens* by shorter embolus, arising at 5 o'clock.

Description. *Male* (Fig. 20) about 6.5 mm long. Cephalothorax round and moderately high (CW = 88% of CL, CH = 50% of CL), brown, with yellow areas behind AME and PLE, densely covered with pale hairs and scattered brown bristles (Figs 20B, D). Surrounding of eyes black. Clypeus narrow, yellow, with pallid hairs (Fig. 20E). Cheliceral armament as in diagnosis. Chelicerae, endites and labium yellow-brownish. Sternum relatively wide, yellow, with darker margins, clothed in fine orange and pallid hairs (Fig. 20C). Abdomen elongate, yellow, darker on sides, with longitudinal, serrated, pallid streak on orange background, covered with scattered brown hairs. Venter yellow, with elongate stripes of small greyish spots. Spinnerets yellow. Palpal organ (Figs 20G–J) with embolus retrolaterally set, translucent part of spermophore not meandering, tibia about 55% of cymbium length.

Dimensions. CL 2.76, CW 2.44, CH 1.40, AEW 1.64, PEW 1.76, EFL 0.96, AL 3.52, AW 2.08, L1 8.76 (2.32+1.80+2.40+1.44+0.80).

Female unknown.

Opisthoncus nigrofemoratus (L. Koch, 1867)

(Fig. 21)

Attus nigrofemoratus: Koch L. 1867: 222.
Opisthoncus nigrofemoratus: Żabka, 1991: 46.

Type material. 1M Holotype, ZMH, Mus. Godeffroy 2257, Koch det. et publ., Australia: Brisbane.

Diagnosis. Promargins of male chelicerae with blunt protuberances rather than typical teeth, retromarginal teeth unidentate (Fig. 21C–D). Frontal spurs distinct, conical (Fig. 21C). Each ventral spur flat and relatively small (Fig. 21D). Fangs with internal outgrowths. Tegulum elliptic, narrow, embolus moderately long, arising at about 6.30. From similar *O. kochi* differs by lobe-shaped ventral spurs and relatively longer palpal tibia.

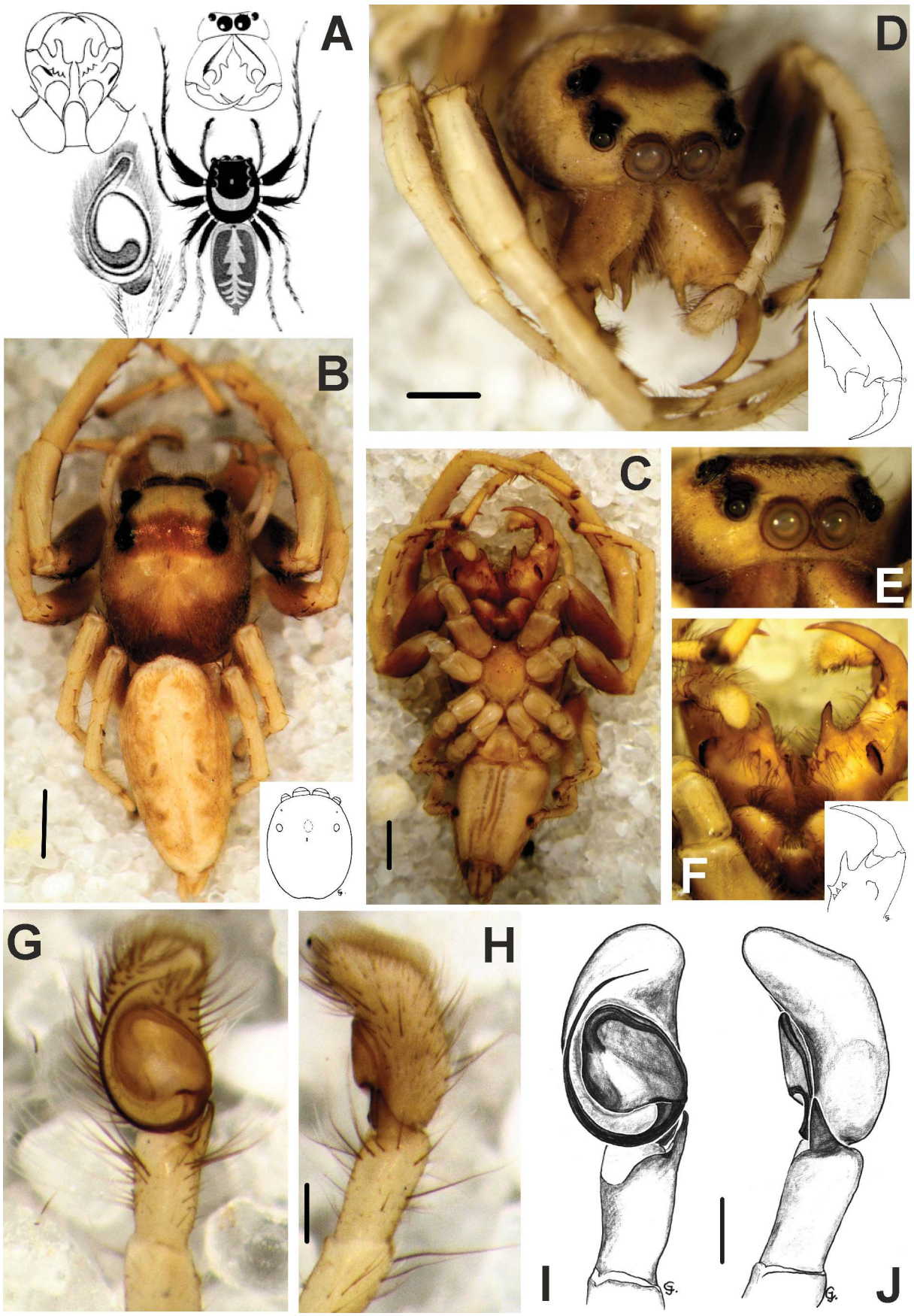

FIGURE 20. *Opisthoncus necator* L. Koch, 1881, male syntype. A: original drawings from Koch & Keyserling (1881); B–C: general appearance, dorsal (with shape of cephalothorax) and ventral views; D–E: cephalothorax, dorso-frontal (with chelicera) and frontal views; F: chelicerae, ventral view; G–J: palpal organ, ventral and retrolateral views. Scale bars B–D: 1 mm; H, J: 0.2 mm.

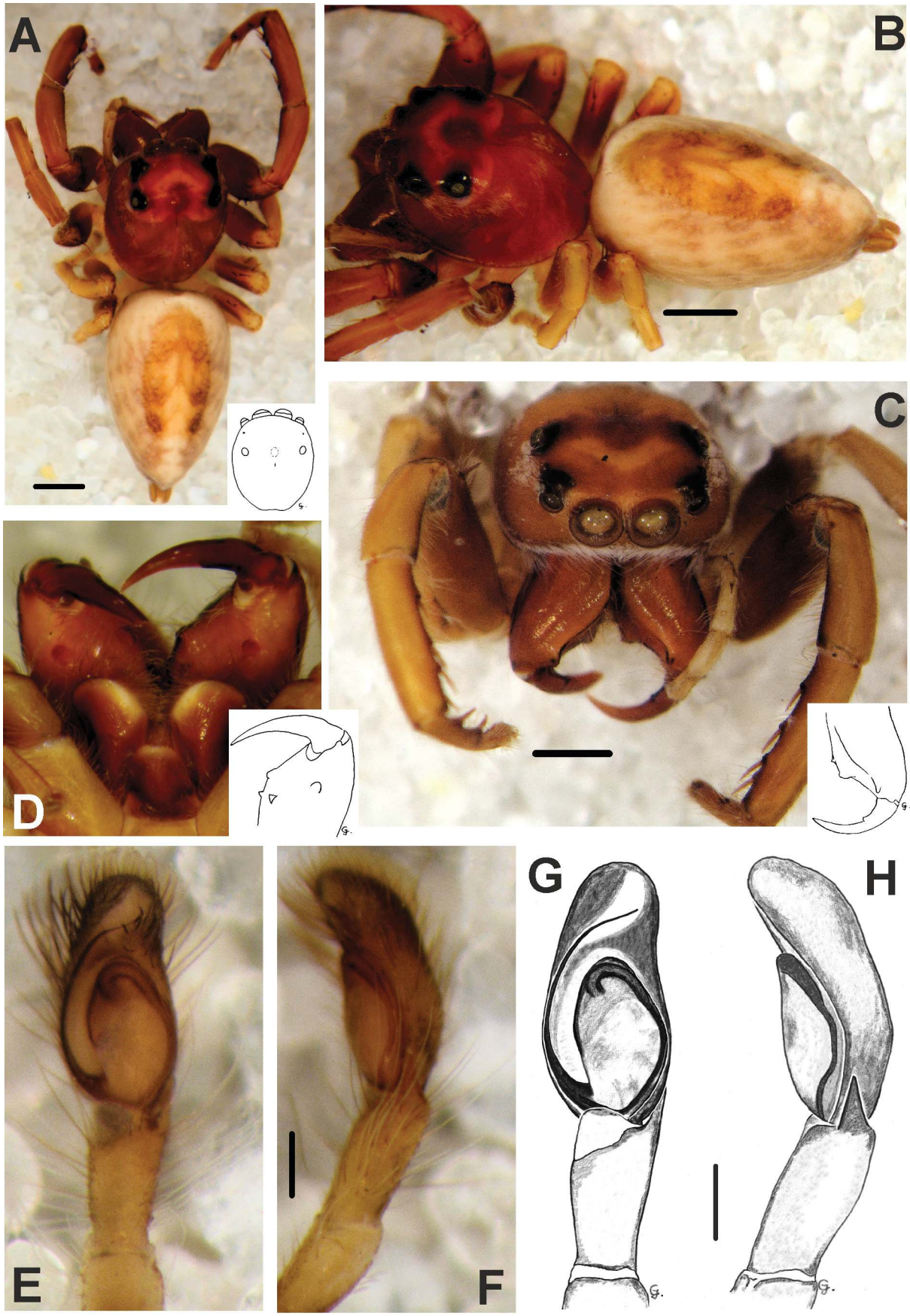

FIGURE 21. *Opisthoncus nigrofemoratus* (L. Koch, 1867), male holotype. A–B: general appearance, dorsal and dorso-lateral views; C: cephalothorax, dorso-frontal view (with chelicera); D: chelicerae, ventral view; E–H: palpal organ, ventral and retrolateral views. Scale bars A–C: 1 mm; F, H: 0.15 mm.

Description. *Male* (Fig. 21) about 6.5 mm long. Cephalothorax round, moderately high (CW = 91% of CL, CH = 60% of CL), light brown, covered with fine, pallid scales (Figs 21A–B). Surrounding of eyes black, except AME which are brown. Clypeus narrow, light brown, densely covered with pallid scales and setae (Fig.21C). Chelicerae, endites and labium pale brown, the latter with yellow anterior margins. Sternum relatively wide, yellow, with scattered pallid hairs. Abdomen ovoid, yellow, mottled light brown, with pallid longitudinal and serrated streak, dorsal scutum not large, but distinct. Venter yellow, with elongate stripes of small grey dots. Spinnerets orange. Legs orange, with pale brown femora, first pair darker than others. Palpal organ (Figs 21E–H) tegulum elliptic, moderately narrow, embolus set distally, translucent part of spermophore not meandering, tibia about 56% of cymbium length, retrolateral tibial apophysis rather slender.

Dimensions. CL 2.68, CW 2.44, CH 1.60, AEW 1.72, PEW 1.80, EFL 0.92, AL 3.92, AW 2.52, L1 7.64 (2.04+1.68+1.92+1.20+0.80).

Female unknown.

Opisthoncus parcedentatus L. Koch, 1880

(Figs 22, 23)

Opisthoncus parcedentatus: Koch L. 1880: 1205; Davies & Żabka 1989: 214, 218; Żabka 1991: 46–47.

Type material. 1M, 1F Syntypes, ZMH, Mus. Godeffroy 7730, Australia: Bowen [Queensland].

Diagnosis. Female cheliceral retromargin with two-cuspidate fissident tooth (Fig. 22E). Male retromargins unidentate, promargins with 2 teeth of different sizes: distal one larger than the proximal one; each **f**rontal spur thin and sharp, ventral one enlarged and lobe-like, fangs with prolateral and external outgrowths (Fig. 23D–F). From related *O. albiventris* differs by longer insemination ducts and truncate posterior notch. In comparison with similar *O. devexus* cheliceral armament different, palpal tibia relatively longer and cephalothorax narrower.

Description. *Female* (Fig. 22) about 6–6.5 mm long. Cephalothorax round (CW = 83% of CL) and moderately high (CH = 51% of CL), pale brown, covered with short and recumbent scales, cephalic part lighter, thoracic one with white translucent guanine deposits (Figs 22A, B, D). Surrounding of eyes black. Clypeus moderately wide, pale brown, covered with numerous pallid short scales and longer hairs, longer and denser in the centre (Fig. 22C). Chelicerae, endites and labium pale brown, the latter with yellow anterior margins. Sternum moderately wide, orange, with scattered fine, pallid hairs. Abdomen ovoid, yellow, with colour pattern of longitudinal serrated whitish streak, bordered by lateral brown patches as in Fig. 22A. Venter pallid, darker on sides (Fig. 22F). Spinnerets yellow-brown. Legs I orange, with yellow coxae and trochanters. Others yellow. Pedipalps yellow with orange tarsi. Epigyne (Figs 22G–H): copulatory openings relatively small, oriented mid-anteriorly, insemination ducts moderately narrow, coiled distally in one membranous circle, subsequently looped as in Fig. 22H, spermathecae relatively large.

Dimensions. CL 2.16, CW 1.80, CH 1.10, AEW 1.60, PEW 1.60, EFL 0.88, AL 4.08, AW 2.64, L1 4.80 (1.40+1.08+1.08+0.80+0.44).

Male (Fig. 23) 5–5.5 mm long. Cephalothorax round and moderately high (CW = 84% of CL, CH = 51% of CL), pale brown, covered with recumbent, pallid scales (Figs 23A, C). Surrounding of AME brown, others black. Clypeus moderately wide, pale brown, with dense fringe of pallid scales and setae (Fig. 23D). Chelicerae brown, with armament as in diagnosis. Endites and labium of the similar colour, with yellow anterior margins. Sternum relatively wide, orange, darker on sides. Abdomen elongate, yellow, with rather indistinct dorsal scutum and colour pattern as in Fig. 23G. Spinnerets orange. Venter whitish, light brown sides on sides and with central elongate stripes of small orange dots. Legs brownish-orange. Palpal organ (Figs 23H–K) tegulum moderately narrow, elliptic, embolus prolaterally set at 7 o'clock, spermophore not meandering. Tibia about 60% of cymbium length.

Dimensions. CL 2.24, CW 1.88, CH 1.16, AEW 1.64, PEW 1.64, EFL 0.88, AL 3.00, AW 1.52, L1 6.44 (1.88+1.64+1.92+1.20+0.80).

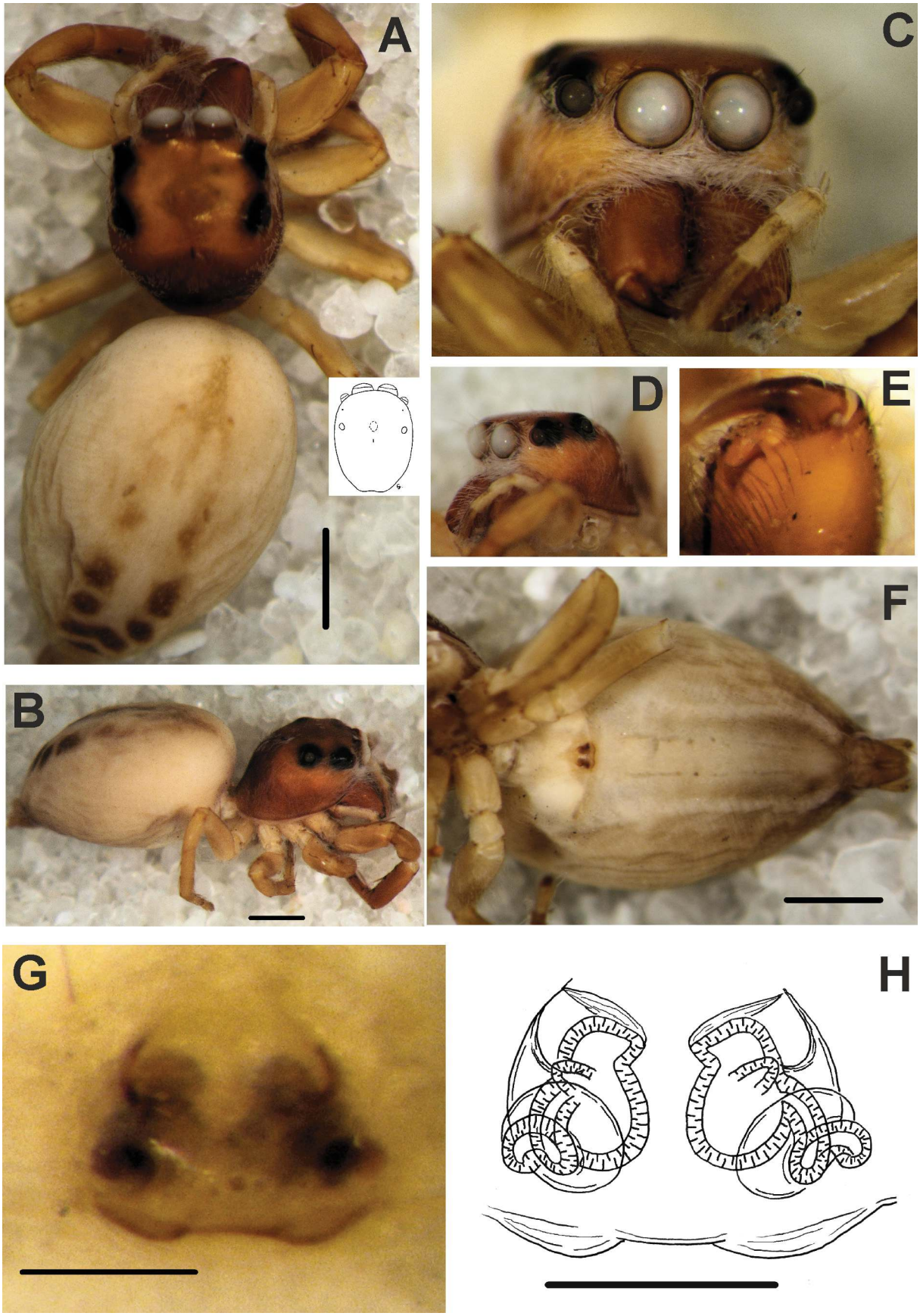

FIGURE 22. *Opisthoncus parcedentatus* L. Koch, 1880, female syntype. A–B: general appearance, dorsal (with shape of cephalothorax) and lateral views; C–D: cephalothorax, frontal and lateral views; E: chelicera, ventral view; F: abdomen, ventral view; G–H: epigyne and its internal structures. Scale bars A, B, F: 1 mm; G–H: 0.15 mm.

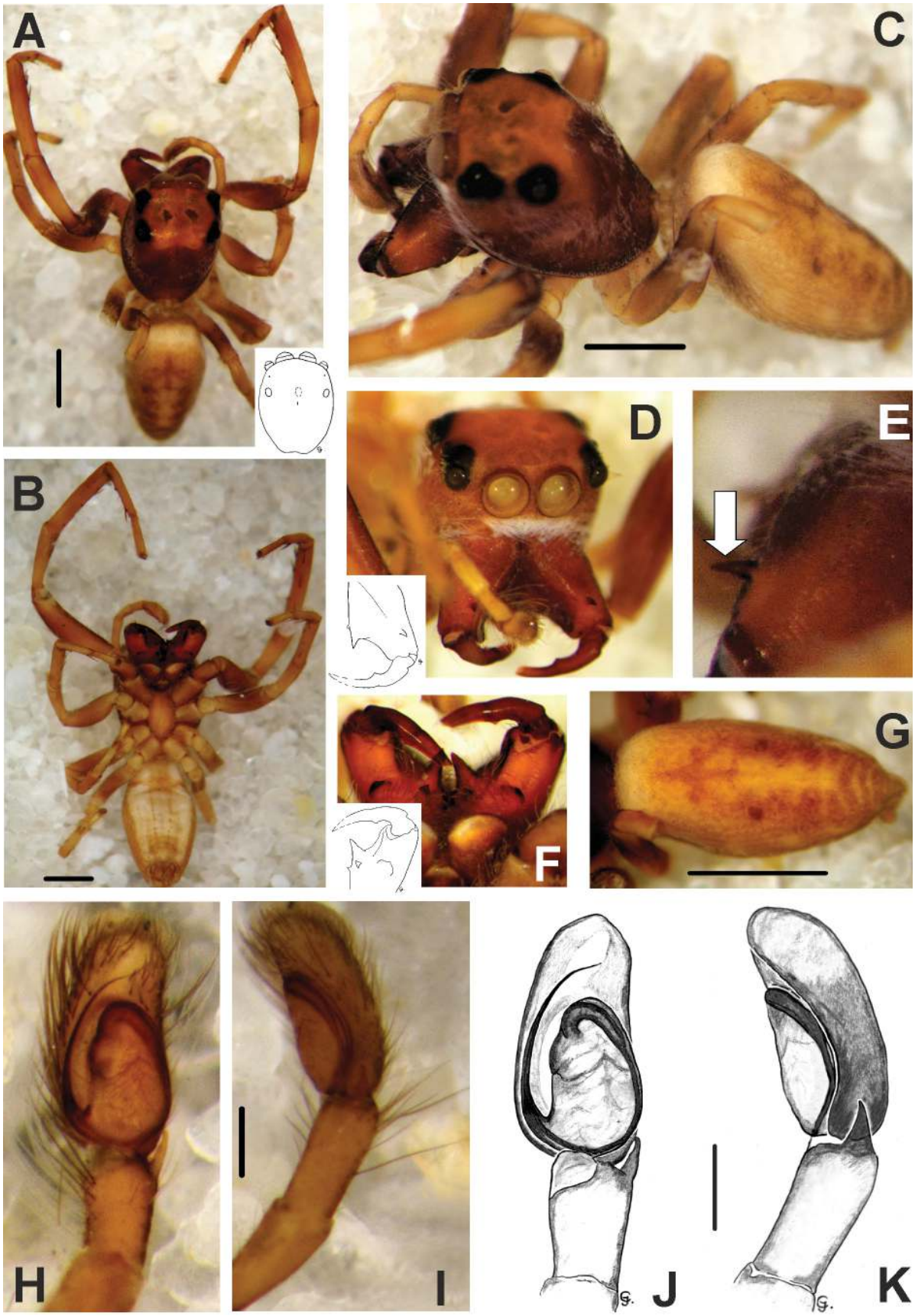

FIGURE 23. *Opisthoncus parcedentatus* L. Koch, 1880, male syntype. A–C: general appearance, dorsal (with shape of cephalothorax), ventral and dorso-lateral views; D: cephalothorax, frontal view (with chelicera); E–F: chelicerae, lateral (with frontal spur, see arrow) and ventral view; G: abdomen, dorsal view; H–K: palpal organ, ventral and retrolateral views. Scale bars A–C, G: 1 mm; I, K: 0.2 mm.

***Opisthoncus polyphemus* (L. Koch, 1867)**
(Fig. 24)

Attus polyphemus: Koch L. 1867: 222.
Opisthoncus polyphemus: Koch L. 1880: 1180, 1881: 1215; Simon 1903: 827, 828, 830; Rainbow 1911: 310, 1912: 202; Żabka 1991: 47.

Type material. 3F Syntypes, ZMH, Mus. Godeffroy 2259, Australia: Brisbane [Queensland].

Remarks. Koch and Keyserling (1867) described both sexes from Brisbane, Sydney, Rockhampton, Bowen, Peak Downs and Gayndah. The syntypes here came from Brisbane.

Diagnosis. Female cheliceral retromargin with two-cuspidate fissidentate tooth (Fig. 24F). Copulatory openings relatively small, oriented mid-anteriorly, insemination ducts moderately long, with internal structures as in Fig. 24H. Differs from resembling *O. serratofasciatus* by the position of spermathecae which are close to each other, the course of insemination ducts and abdominal colour pattern.

Description. *Female* (Fig. 24) about 6–6.5 mm long. Cephalothorax round and moderately high (CW = 92% of CL, CH = 50% of CL), pale brown, covered with recumbent, pallid scales, paler markings around eyes and central protuberance (Figs 24B–C). Surrounding of eyes almost black. Clypeus narrow, pale brown, densely covered with pallid scales and setae, numerous and long below AME and making oblique traces on cheeks (Fig. 24D). Chelicerae pale brown, with dentition as in diagnosis. Endites pale brown, labium dark brown, both with yellow anterior margins. Sternum wide, yellow, with scattered fine, brownish hairs (Fig. 24E). Abdomen yellow, with rather indistinct colour pattern, clothed in recumbent pallid scales and scattered protruding brown hairs. Venter pale yellow, with elongate stripes of small orange spots. Spinnerets orange. Legs I orange, others paler. Pedipalps yellow, with orange tibiae and tarsi. Epigyne (Figs 24G–H) with posterior notch slightly concave, copulatory openings moderately short, insemination ducts of uniform width, membranous parts coiled in one circle, sclerotized intermediate parts looped as in Fig. 24H, spermathecae moderately large, anteriorly close to each other. Dimensions. CL 2.48, CW 2.28, CH 1.24, AEW 1.68, PEW 1.76, EFL 0.96, AL 3.88, AW 2.12, L1 5.56 (1.56+1.28+1.28+0.88+0.56).

Male unknown (type specimen lacking).

***Opisthoncus quadratarius* (L. Koch, 1867)**
(Fig. 25)

Attus quadratarius Koch L. 1867: 227.
Opisthoncus quadratarius: Keyserling. 1882: 1337; Rainbow 1911: 310, Żabka, 1991: 47.

Type material. 1F, 1 juv. Syntypes, ZMH, Mus. Godeffroy 2258, Australia: Brisbane [Queensland].

Diagnosis. Cheliceral retromargin with 4 fused teeth (Fig. 25E). Copulatory openings relatively small, oriented mid-anteriorly, insemination ducts moderately short, membranous parts coiled in anterior part of epigyne in single circles, intermediate ducts curved and looped as in Fig. 25H, spermathecae relatively large.

Description. *Female* (Fig. 25) about 9 mm long. Cephalothorax round and moderately high (CW = 90% of CL, CH = 54% of CL), brown, somewhat lighter in eye field, clothed in recumbent, pallid scales, with paler markings around eyes and central protuberance (Figs 20B–C). Surrounding of eyes dark brown. Cheeks with oblique scales (Fig. 25D). Clypeus brown, densely covered with pallid scales and setae, also the base of chelicerae, the latter brown, with dentition as in diagnosis. Endites and labium brown, with yellow anterior margins. Sternum relatively wide, orange, with scattered fine, pallid hairs (Fig. 25F). Abdomen yellowish, mottled orange, with rather indistinct paler longitudinal medial area, bordered by four brownish patches. Spinnerets orange. Venter pale yellow, with elongate stripes of small orange dots. Pedipalps orange. Legs orange, with pallid scales on dorsolateral surface of coxae, trochanters and femora. Epigyne as in Figs 25G–H.

Dimensions. CL 3.68, CW 3.32, CH 2.00, AEW 2.32, PEW 2.40, EFL 1.28, AL 5.40, AW 2.84, L1 10.15 (2.88+2.35+2.40+1.64+0.88).

Male unknown.

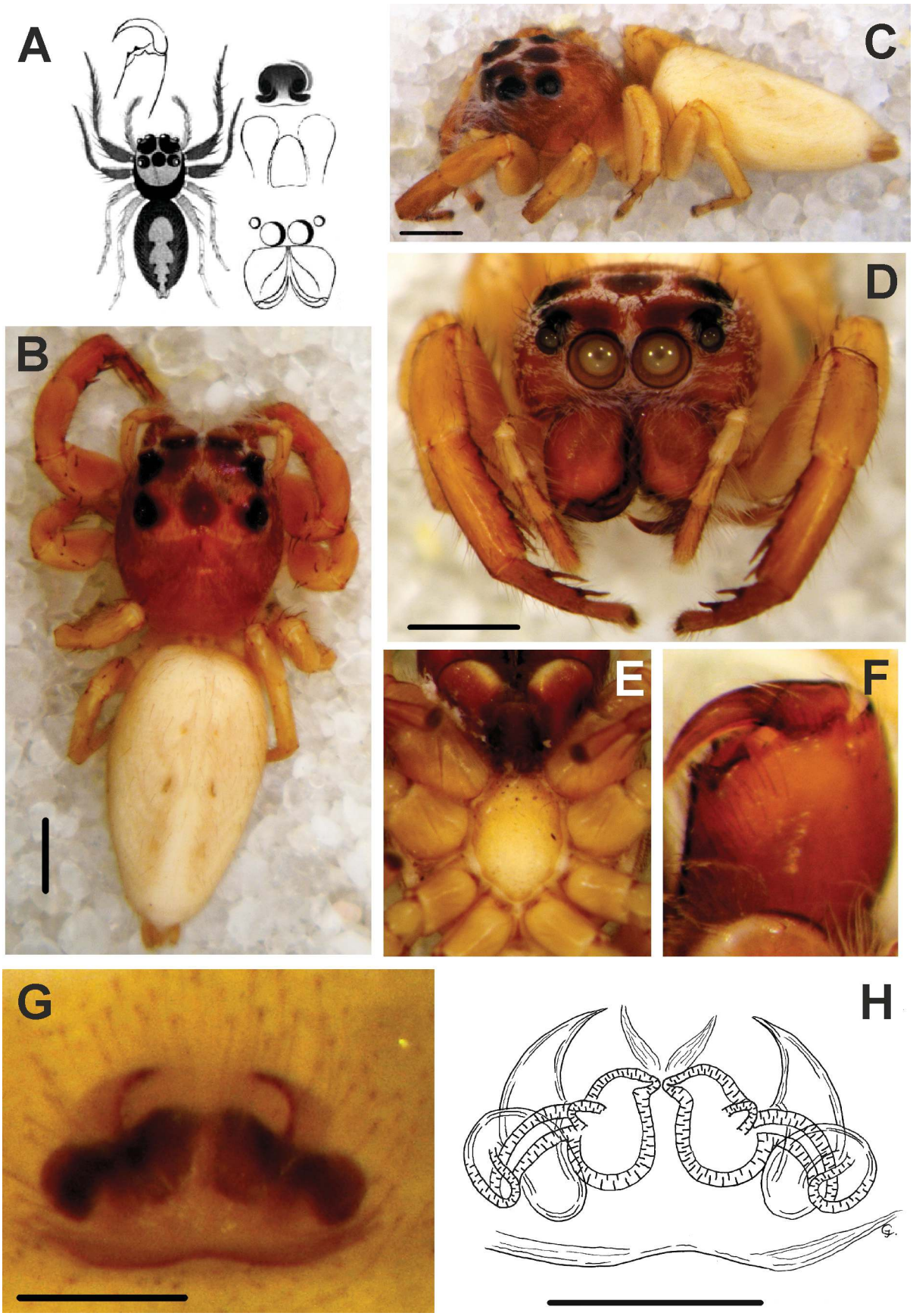

FIGURE 24. *Opisthoncus polyphemus* (L. Koch, 1867), female syntype. A: original drawings from Koch & Keyserling (1867); B–C: general appearance, dorsal and lateral views; D: cephalothorax, frontal view; E: sternum; F: chelicera, ventral view; G–H: epigyne with its internal structures. Scale bars B, C: 1 mm; G–H: 0.15 mm.

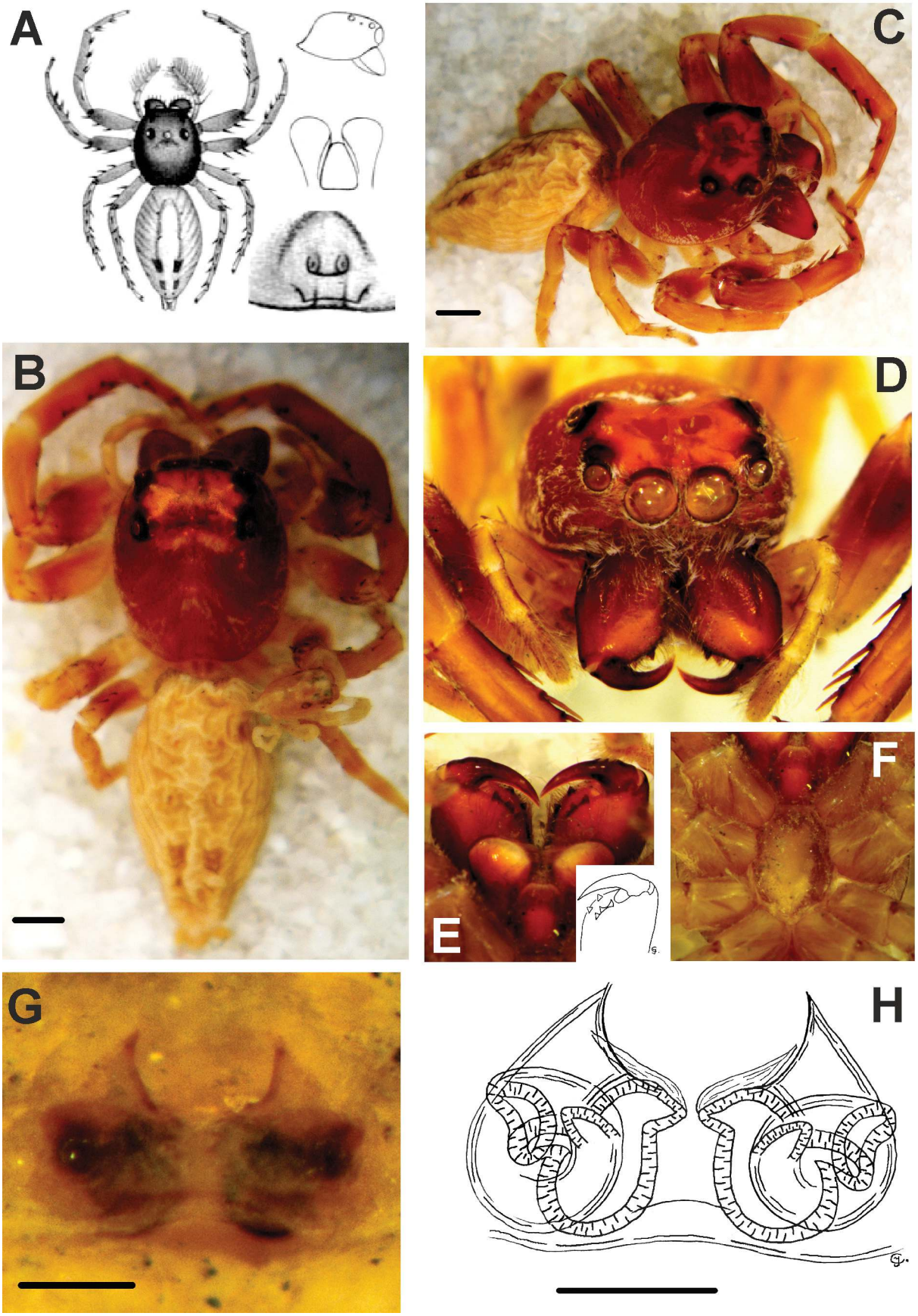

FIGURE 25. *Opisthoncus quadratarius* (L. Koch, 1867), female syntype. A: original drawings from Koch & Keyserling (1867); B–C: general appearance, dorsal and dorso-lateral views; D: cephalothorax, frontal view; E: chelicerae, ventral view; F: sternum; G–H: epigyne and its internal structures. Scale bars B, C: 1 mm; G—H: 0.15 mm.

Opisthoncus rubriceps (Thorell, 1881)
(Fig. 26)

Marptusa rubriceps: Thorell 1881: 437.
Trite rubiceps: Simon, 1903: 829.
Opisthoncus rubiceps: Żabka 1991: 47.

Type material. 1M Holotype, MCSNG, Australia: Somerset, Cape York [Queensland], leg. L. M. D'Albertis.

Diagnosis. Male cheliceral promarginal teeth vary in size (Figs 26B, D). Retromargins of unclear pattern, with 4–5 teeth. Frontal spurs conical (Fig. 26B). Ventral spurs flat, small, located close to the proper retromarginal teeth (Fig. 26D). Tegulum elliptic, narrow, embolus moderately long, arising at about 6 o'clock. Differs from other species by combination of palpal organ details and cheliceral armament.

Description. *Male* (Fig. 26) about 6 mm long. Cephalothorax moderately round (CW = 85% of CL) and rather flat (CH = 42% of CL), light brown, covered with fine, pallid scales (Figs 26A–C). Surrounding of eyes black. Clypeus very narrow, light brown, covered with sparse pallid setae (Fig. 26B). Chelicerae pale brown, endites and labium orange-yelow, sternum relatively wide, yellow. Abdomen elongate, yellow with orange dorsal scutum, colour pattern rather indistinct (Fig. 26A). Venter yellowish, with elongate stripes of small grey dots. Spinnerets yellow. Legs I brown, others orange-brownish. Palpal organ (Figs 26E–G): tegulum elliptic, moderately narrow, embolus set distally, translucent part of spermophore not meandering, tibia 47% of cymbium length, retrolateral tibial apophysis moderately long.

Dimensions. CL 2.40, CW 2.05, CH 1.00, AEW 1.40, PEW 1.50, EFL 0.85, AL 3.65, AW 1.55, L1 7.55 (2.05+1.60+2.00+1.25+0.65)

Female unknown.

Opisthoncus serratofasciatus L. Koch, 1881
(Fig. 27)

Opisthoncus serratofasciatus: Koch L. 1881: 1233; Rainbow 1911: 310; Żabka 1991: 47.

Type material. 1F Holotype, ZMH, Mus. Godeffroy 7726, Australia: Sydney [NSW].

Diagnosis. Female cheliceral retromargin with two-cuspidate tooth (Fig. 27E). Copulatory openings relatively small, oriented mid-anteriorly, insemination ducts moderately long, with internal structures as in Fig. 27G. In comparison with similar *O. polyphemus* spermathecae more distant from each other and abdominal colour pattern different.

Description. *Female* (cephalothorax damaged, Fig. 27) about 6 mm long. Cephalothorax round and moderately high (CW = 87% of CL, CH = 48% of CL), pale brown, covered with pallid scales, surrounding of eyes almost black with paler markings. Clypeus narrow, pale brown, densely covered with pallid scales and setae (Fig. 27D). Chelicerae brown, with dentition as in diagnosis. Endites and labium brown, with yellow anterior margins. Sternum relatively wide, yellow with brownish margins and scattered short and fine brown hairs (Fig. 27C). Abdomen yellow, mottled brown, with distinct longitudinal serrate pallid streak as in Fig. 27B. Venter yellow, brown on sides, with elongate medial brown stripe (Fig. 27C). Spinnerets brownish. Legs I brownish, others yellow-orange. Pedipalps yellow, with orange tibiae and tarsi. Epigynal posterior notch rounded, insemination ducts coiled and looped as in Figs 27F–G, spermathecae moderately large.

Dimensions. CL 2.80, CW 2.44, CH 1.34, AEW 1.88, PEW 1.94, EFL 0.92, AL 3.20, AW 1.92, L1 5.68 (1.60+1.32+1.32+0.88+0.56).

Male unknown.

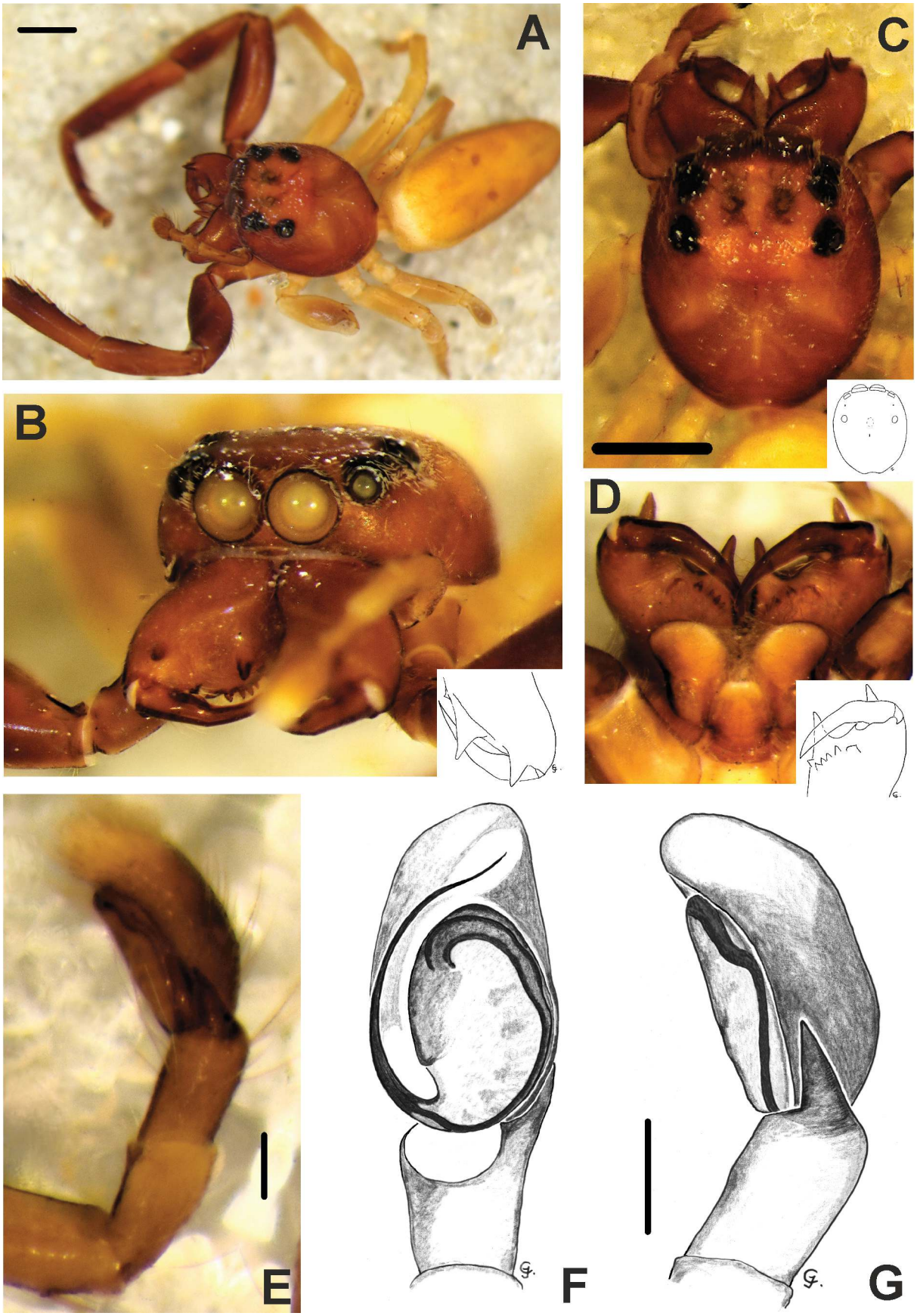

FIGURE 26. *Opisthoncus rubriceps* (Thorell, 1881), male holotype. A: general appearance, dorsal view; B–C: cephalothorax, fronto-lateral (with chelicera) and dorsal views; D: chelicerae, ventral view; E–G: palpal organ, retrolateral and ventral views. Scale bars A, C: 1 mm; E, G: 0.2 mm.

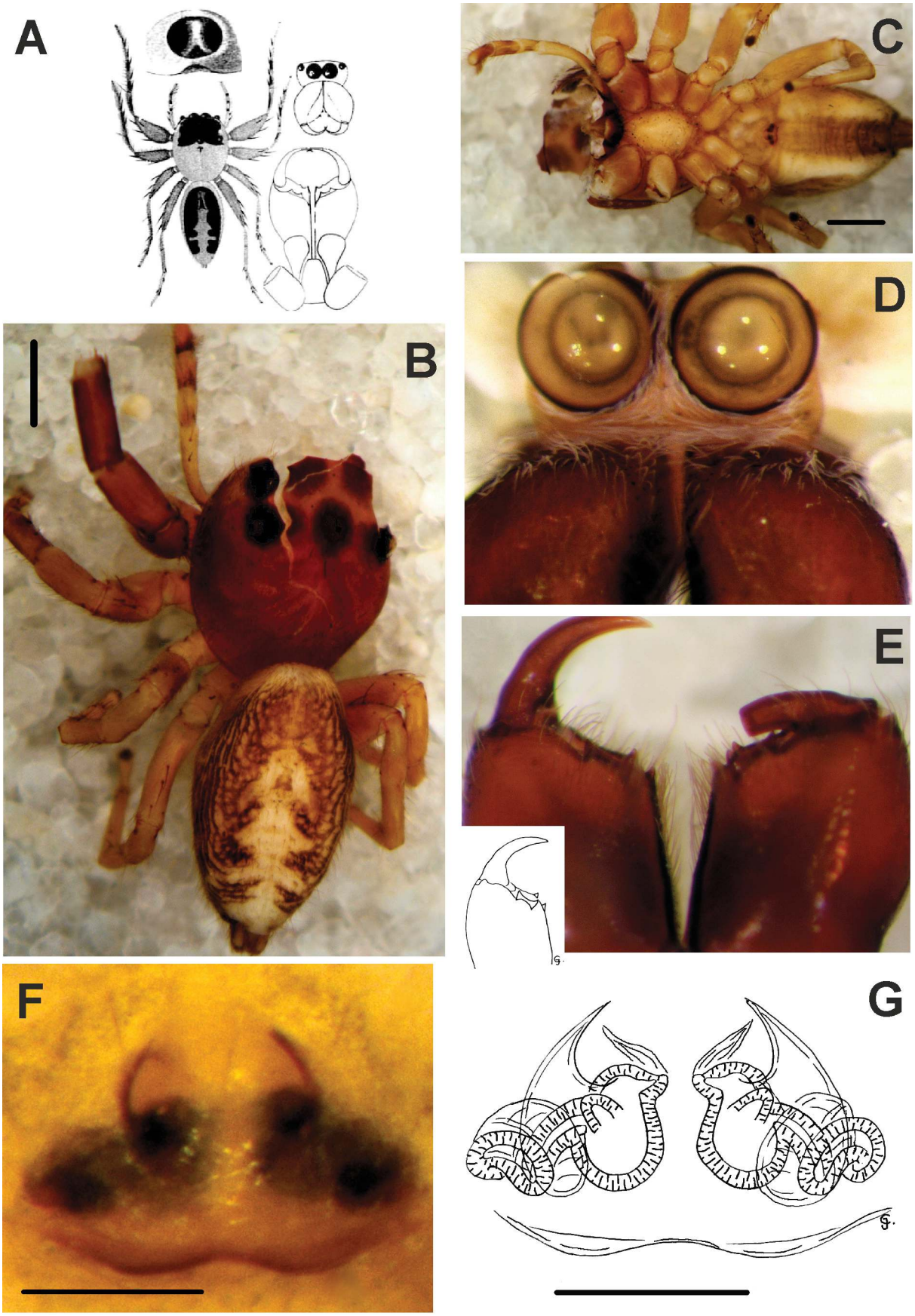

FIGURE 27. *Opisthoncus serratofasciatus* L. Koch, 1881, female holotype. A: original drawings from Koch & Keyserling (1881); B–C: general appearance, dorsal and ventral views; D: clypeus; E: chelicerae, ventral view; F–G: epigyne and its internal structures. Scale bars B, C: 1 mm; F–G: 0.15 mm.

***Opisthoncus sexmaculatus* (C. L. Koch, 1846)**
(Fig. 28)

Plexippus sexmaculatus: Koch 1846: 119.
Gangus sexmaculatus: Simon 1903: 700.
Opisthoncus sexmaculatus: Żabka, 1991: 47.

Type material. 1F Holotype, ZMB, 1733, Australia: New Holland [NSW], N. Holland occ., Preiss.

Diagnosis. Copulatory openings relatively small, oriented mid-anteriorly, insemination ducts moderately long, with internal structures as in Fig. 28D. Differs from similar *O. polyphemus* and *O. serratofasciatus* by position of spermathecae and colour pattern of abdomen.

Description. *Female* (Fig. 28). Cephalothorax round, pale brown, eye field dark brown, covered with greyish and yellow scales and hairs. Surrounding of eyes almost black. Clypeus pale brown, densely covered with numerous pallid scales and setae. Chelicerae brown. Endites and labium brown, with yellow anterior margins. Sternum relatively wide, yellow. Abdomen mottled orange, with longitudinal pallid streak and transverse orange stripes, separated by almost black patches, covered with yellow scales and brownish hairs (Fig. 28B). Venter pallid. Spinnerets almost black. Legs yellow-brownish. Epigyne as in Figs 28C–D (walls of spermathecae strongly sclerotized, accessory glands rather invisible).

Dimensions. (not measured).

Male unknown.

***Opisthoncus tenuipes* (Keyserling, 1882)**
(Fig. 29)

Hyllus tenuipes: Keyserling 1882: 1342.
Opisthoncus tenuipes: Simon 1903: 826, 828, 829; Żabka, 1991: 47.

Type material. 1 M, 1 juv. Syntypes, ZMH, Mus. Godeffroy 8640, Australia: Brisbane [Queensland].

Diagnosis. Male cheliceral promargins with distal tooth larger than the proximal one, retromargins unidentate (Fig. 29F). Frontal male cheliceral surface with sclerotized ridge, terminating with vestigial spur (Fig. 29E). Ventral spurs teeth-like, enlarged and located near fangs, the latter with dorsal and external outgrowths (Fig. 29F). Differs from other species mainly by armament of male chelicerae (as above) and palpal organ structure, with embolus short, arising at 12 o'clock and retrolateral tibial apophysis dorsally bent. Abdomen with colour pattern similar to the females of *O. abnormis* and *O. keyserlingi*.

Description. *Male* (Fig. 29) about 5 mm long. Cephalothorax moderately round and high (CW = 85% of CL, CH = 53% of CL), brown, eye field lighter and covered with pallid scales (Figs 29B–C). Surrounding of eyes black, except of AME, which are brown. Clypeus moderately narrow, pale brown, clothed in scattered pallid scales and setae (Fig. 29E). Chelicerae brown, with armament as in diagnosis. Maxillae and labium dark brown with yellow anterior margins. Sternum relatively narrow, orange (Fig. 29D). Abdomen elongate, yellow-brown, with herring-bone pattern on brownish background as in Fig. 29B. Venter yellowish, darker on sides, with elongate stripes of small orange dots (Fig. 29D). Spinnerets yellow. Palpal organ (Figs 29G–J) yellow, with brown cymbium, tegulum relatively narrow, embolus short, embolus located anteriorly, translucent part of spermophore not meandering, tibia makes 69% of cymbium length, retrolateral tibial apophysis hooked.

Dimensions. CL 2.20, CW 1.88, CH 1.16, AEW 1.64, PEW 1.88, EFL 1.16, AL 2.76, AW 1.40, L1 7.92 (2.04+1.60+2.12+1.40+0.76).

Female unknown.

Remark. Referring to the original illustrations by Koch and Keyserling, it is likely that *O. teniupes* and *O. abnormis* represent single species. However, because of lacking the male type specimen of *O. abnormis,* this has to be verified on new material.

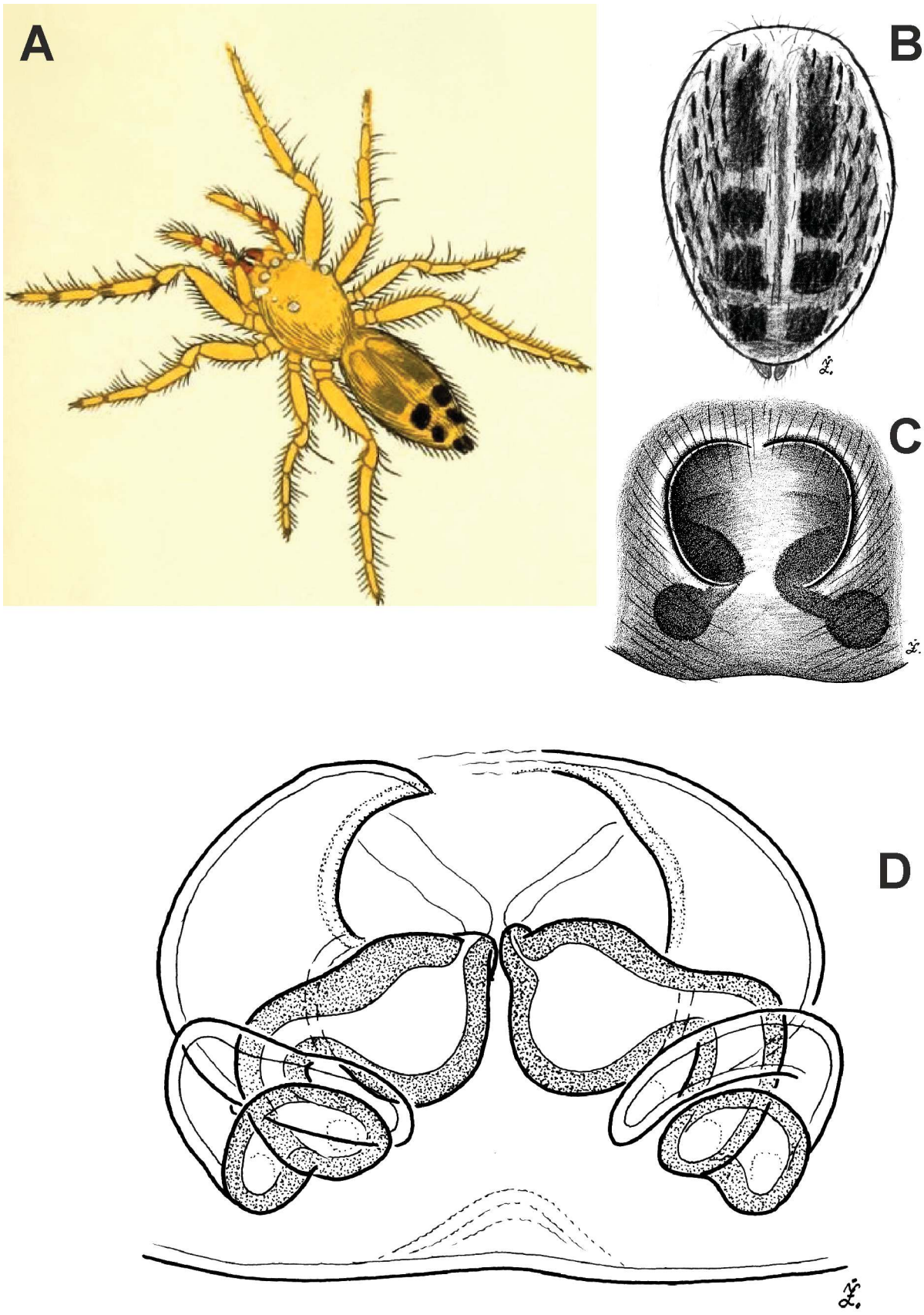

FIGURE 28. *Opisthoncus sexmaculatus* (C. L. Koch, 1846), female holotype. A: characters by Koch (1846); B: abdomen, dorsal view; C–D: epigyne and its internal structures.

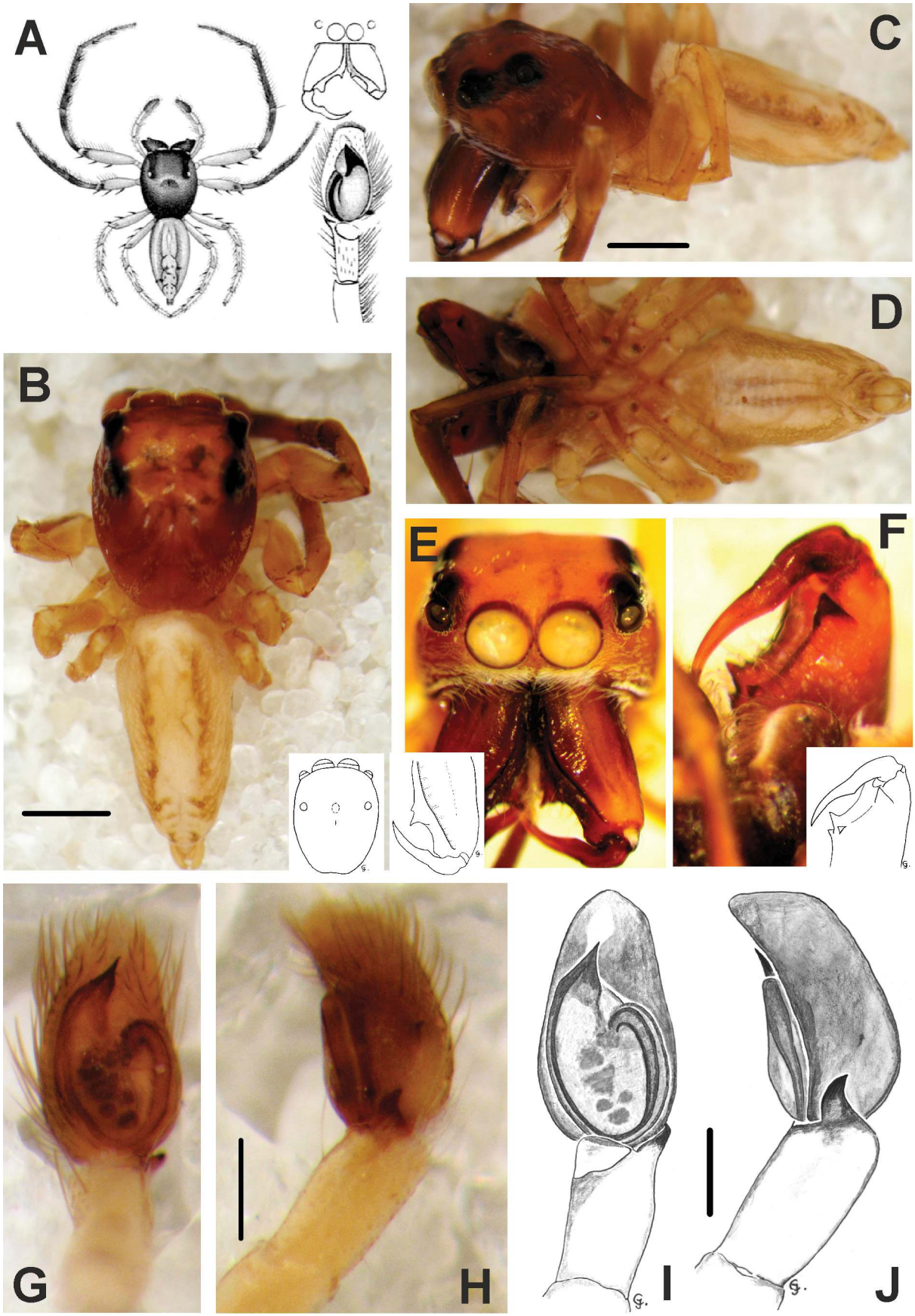

FIGURE 29. *Opisthoncus tenuipes* (Keyserling, 1882, male syntype. A: original drawings from Koch & Keyserling (1882); B–D: general appearance, dorsal (with shape of cephalothorax), lateral and ventral views; E: cephalothorax, frontal view (with chelicera); F: chelicera, ventral view; G–J: palpal organ, ventral and retrolateral views. Scale bars B–C: 1 mm; H, J: 0.25 mm.

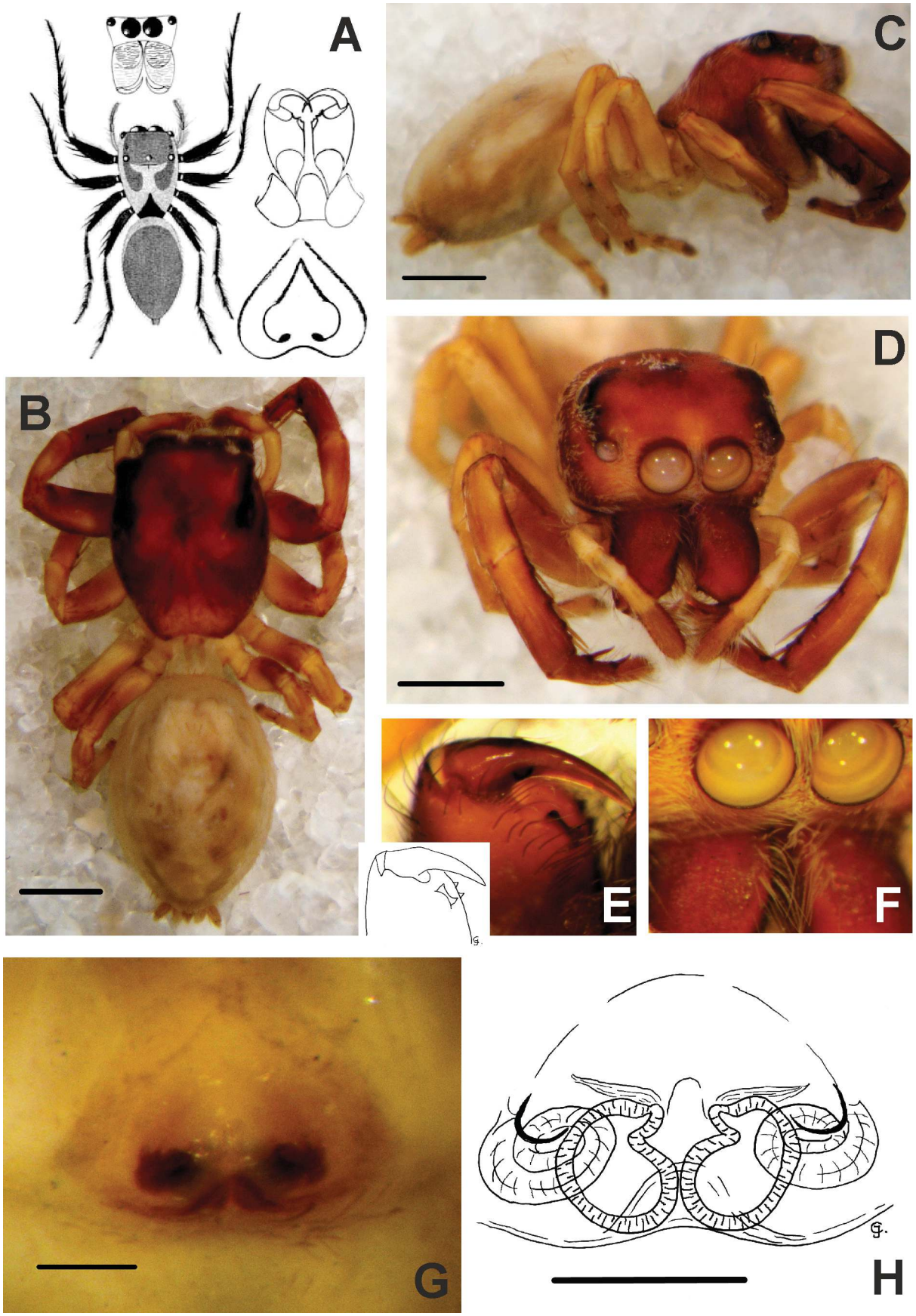

FIGURE 30. *Opisthoncus unicolor* L. Koch, 1881, female holotype. A: original drawings from Koch & Keyserling (1881); B–C: general appearance, dorsal and ventral views; D: cephalothorax, dorso-frontal view; E: chelicera, ventral view; F: clypeus; G–H: epigyne and its internal structures. Scale bars B–D: 1 mm; F–G: 0.15 mm.

***Opisthoncus unicolor* L. Koch, 1881**
(Fig. 30)

Opisthoncus unicolor: Koch L. 1881: 1235; Rainbow 1911: 310; Żabka 1991: 47.

Type material. 1F Holotype, ZMH, Mus. Godeffroy 7737, Australia: Peak Downs.

Diagnosis. Female cheliceral retromargin with fissidentate, two-cuspidate tooth (Fig. 30E). Copulatory openings relatively small, oriented anteriorly, insemination ducts moderately short, coiled. Differs from other species by orientation of copulatory openings and course of insemination ducts.

Description. *Female* (Fig. 30) about 9 mm long. Cephalothorax widest at PLE and moderately high (CW = 84% of CL, CH = 53% of CL), brown, clothed in recumbent, pallid scales (Figs 30B–D). Surrounding of eyes almost black. Clypeus moderately narrow, pale brown, with dense pallid scales and setae, the latter also cover the base of chelicerae (Fig. 30F). Cheeks covered with orange hairs. Chelicerae brown, with dentition as in diagnosis. Endites and labium brown, with yellow anterior margins. Sternum relatively narrow, orange with brown margins and scattered pallid and brown hairs. Abdomen yellow, densely clothed in adpressed pallid scales and scattered brown hairs, colour pattern rather indistinct. Spinnerets orange. Venter greyish yellow, with elongate stripes of small gray dots. Legs yellow-orange, first pair brown. Pedipalps yellow, with orange tibiae and tarsi. Epigyne with posterior notch as in Figs 30G–H, insemination ducts short, coiled in one loop, spermathecae close to each other, walls of spermathecae strongly sclerotized, accessory glands rather invisible.

Dimensions. CL 2.28, CW 1.92, CH 1.20, AEW 1.72, PEW 1.72, EFL 0.80, AL 2.96, AW 2.00, L1 5.70 (1.40+1.16+1.16+0.76+0.48).

Male unknown.

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