

NEW ARCHEMORUS SPECIES
(ARANEAE: ARGYOPIDAE)

By

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Based on the rich material of Hungarian soil zoological expeditions and on the collections of several museums abroad, a revision of the *Archemorus* species was made. Of the 8 known species 5 are wholly redescribed, and 10 new species described. Relying on new morphological features, a new key to species is also constructed.

Until now eight species of the genus *Archemorus* SIMON, 1893, was known, all having been described from Australia, New Guinea and the neighbouring islands

The present work was based partly on the New Guinean and New Caledonian materials of the Hungarian Natural History Museum, the Bishop P. Bernice Museum, Hawaii, and partly on the Australian collection of the Hungarian Natural History Museum. The latter collection was made, both in Australia, New Guinea and New Caledonia, by J. BALOGH, in 1965—1977, that of the Bishop Museum derives from various collectors.

The material proved to contain representatives of 14 *Archemorus* species, 10 of which proved to be new to science. One species was lent for study by the Natural History Museum, Vienna; the holotypes of two species, described in 1971, were obtained from the Natural History Museum, Leiden. My work extended to the examination of 15 *Archemorus* species. In the followings, I submit an identification key to the 15 species, constructed with respect to also new characteristics. The key concurrently serves also as differential diagnoses of the new species, followed by the detailed description of the 10 new species and the respective original drawings.

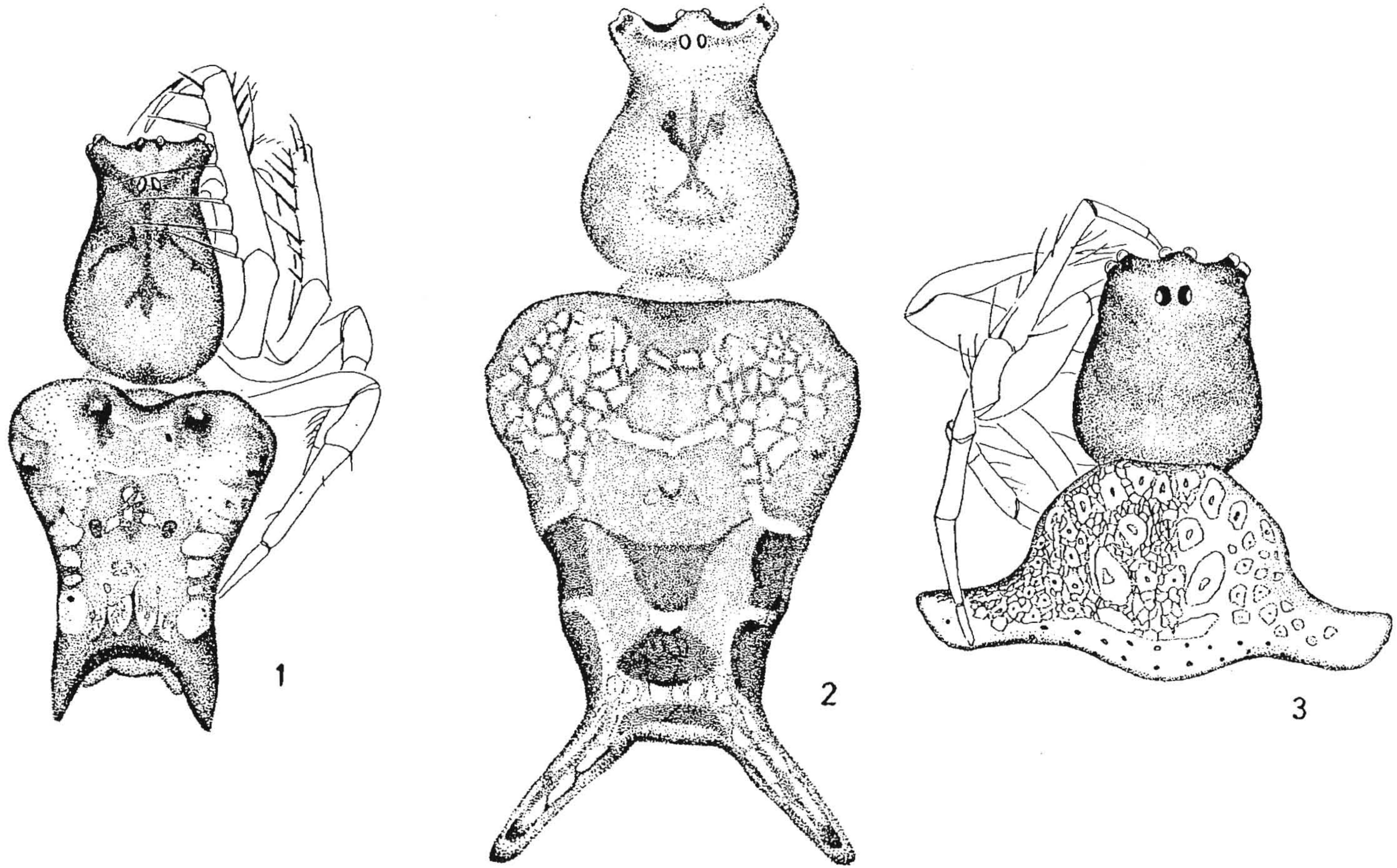
Zoogeographical and related evaluations will be given in later contributions.

I am indebted to all institutions mentioned above for the kind loan of study material.

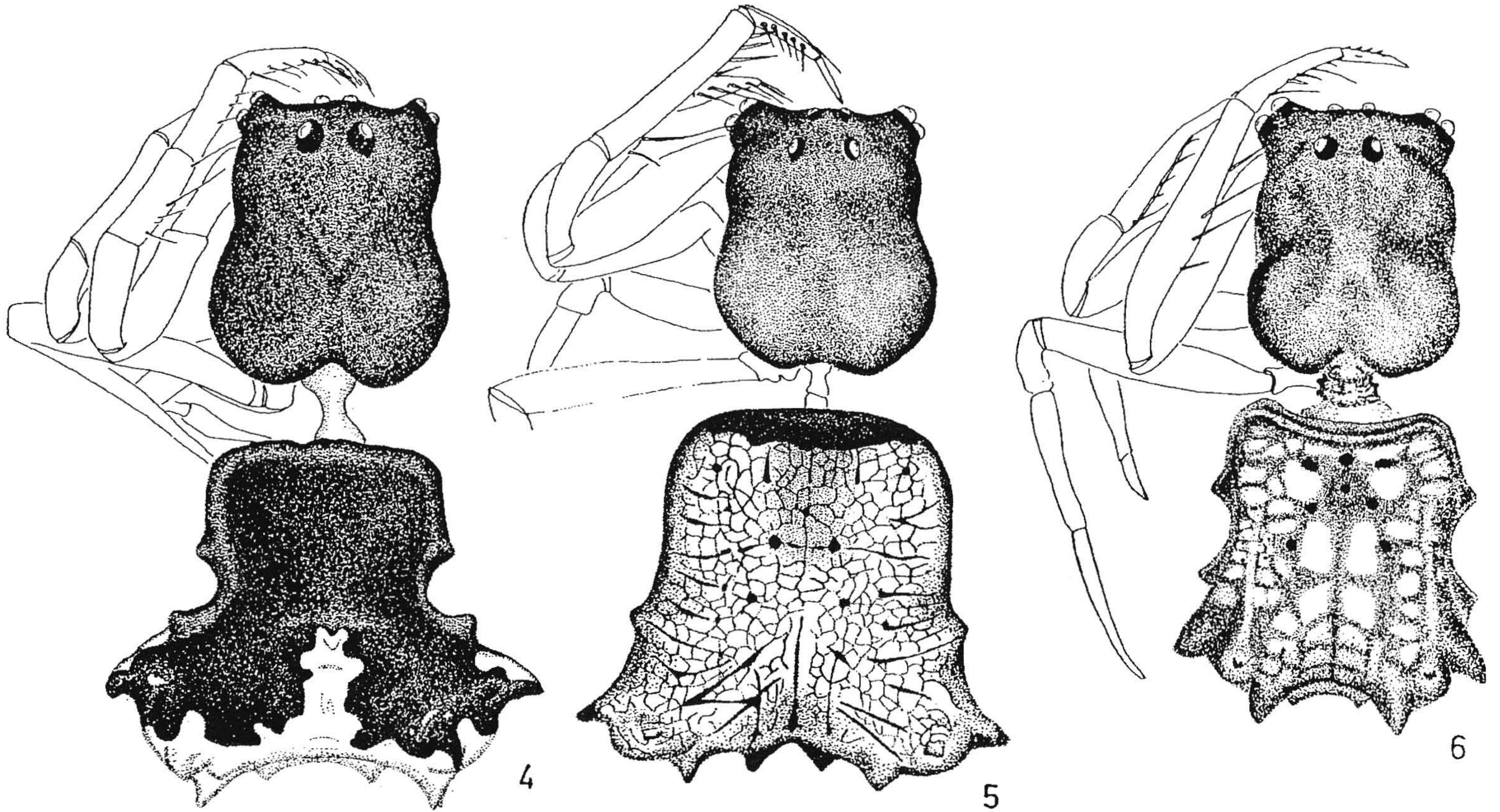
Concerning localities, the abbreviation BM refers to the Bishop P. Bernice Museum, Hawaii; every other material is preserved in the Balogh Collection, Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest.

Identification key to the *Archemorus* species

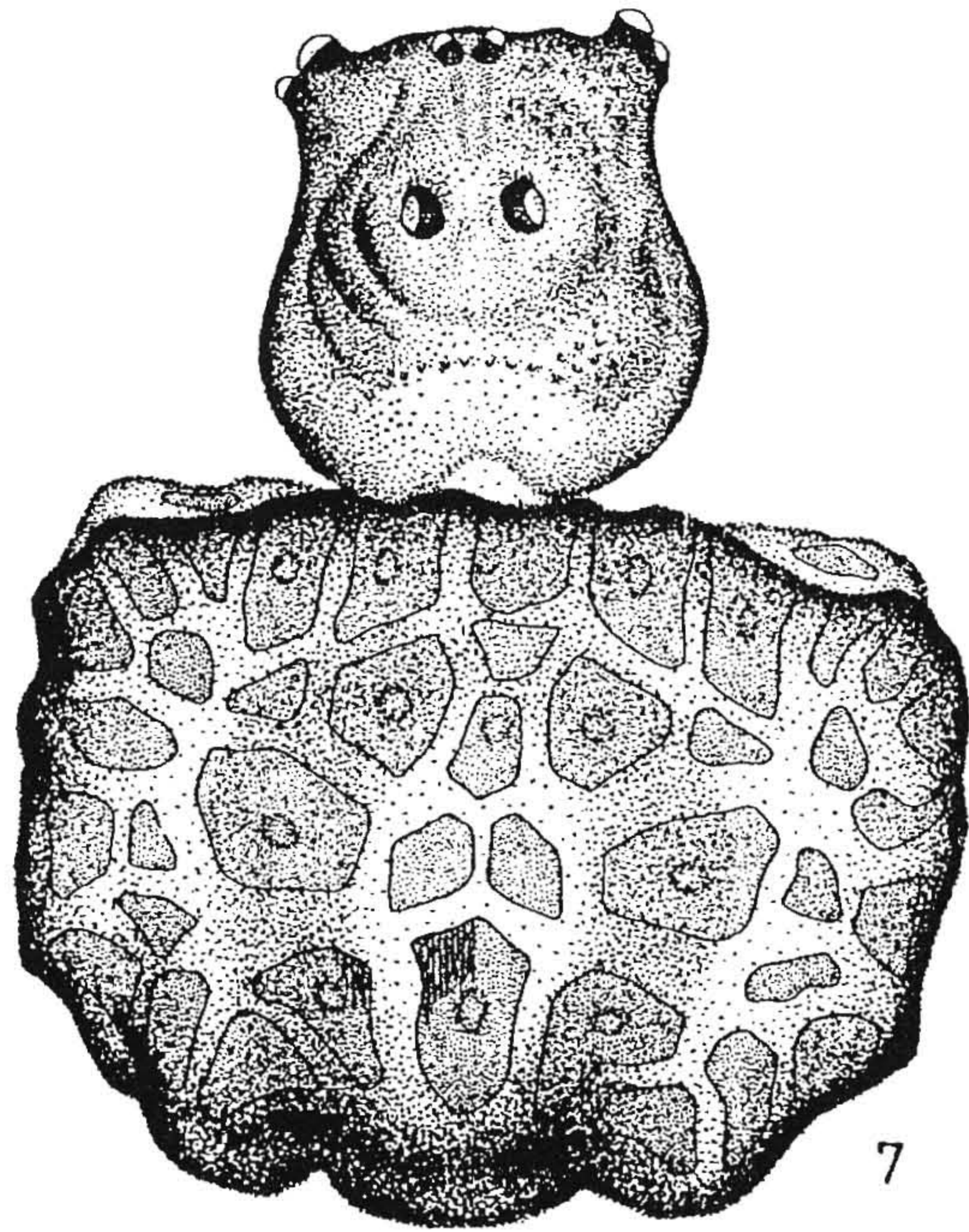
- 1 (4) Median eyes constituting a square.
- 2 (3) Lateral eyes situated on a common projection: posterior median eyes removed from each other at a distance not greater than diameter of an eye. Abdomen attenuating posteriorad, terminally furcate, considerably longer than wide. Tibia with 4–5 very long spines, each subtending nearly a right angle with tibia. — Queensland
furcatus sp. n.
- 3 (2) Lateral eyes not situated on a projection: posterior median eyes removed from each other by a distance of at least 2–3 diameters of an eye. Abdomen widening posteriorad, terminally truncate, twice wider than long. Tibia at most with two long spines, these not subtending a right angle with tibia. — Sydney
transversus sp. n.
- 4 (1) Median eyes constituting a trapezoid; posterior side always longer than anterior side.
- 5 (8) Posterior row of eyes straight or slightly recurved in a superior view; cephalothorax flat, cephalic portion almost as wide as thoracic portion. Cephalothorax connected with abdomen by a pedicel visible also from above. Anterior half of abdomen parallel-sided, posterior half widening. Spine 1 and 4 of tibia considerably shorter than spines, 2 and 3.
- 6 (7) Narrowest part of abdomen in its anterior section, its posterior widest part at most one and a half times as wide as its narrowest anterior part. Spine 1 of tibia essentially shorter than half length of spine 2. Basis of epigyne without a large, anchor-shaped plate, its median part divided. — Queensland, in rain forests
dilatatus sp. n.
- 7 (6) Narrowest part of abdomen anterior to its half length, there pandurately constricted, its widest part posteriorly more than twice wider than at its narrowest section. Spine 1 of tibia about as long as half length of spine 2. Basis of epigyne with a large, anchor-shaped transverse plate, medially undivided. — New Caledonia and Loyalty Islands, in wet forests
vicarius sp. n.
- 8 (5) Posterior row of eyes always procurved in the superior view; cephalothorax vaulted, or if flatter, then attenuating anteriorad, narrower than thoracic portion. Cephalothorax and abdomen not connected by a pedicel visible also from above. Abdomen posteriorad either attenuating or wider than long.
- 9 (16) Abdomen always wider than long, not attenuating posteriorad, parallel- or nearly parallel-sided. Posterior row of eyes strongly procurved: posterior median eyes near half length of cephalothorax.
- 10 (13) Abdomen one and a half times to twice as wide as long, its widest section at its middle length or even beyond it. Tibia I long: at least five times longer than wide.
- 11 (12) Sigilli well visible; cephalothorax considerably widening behind posterior median eyes. Quadrangle of median eyes only slightly longer than wide. Bristles of tibia I shorter: apex of first long hair not reaching base of hair beyond second long hair. Median part of epigyne anteriorly open. — Buru Island
occidentalis REIMOSER, 1936
- 12 (11) Borders of sigilli mostly not or hardly visible; cephalothorax only slightly widening behind posterior median eyes. Quadrangle of median eyes essentially longer than wide. Bristles of tibia I longer: apex of first long hair projecting beyond base of hair following second long hair. Epigyne a cordiform plate, closed anteriorly. — In New Guinea and the Solomon Islands
roosdorpi CHRYSANTHUS, 1971
- 13 (10) Abdomen only slightly (at most one and a half times) wider than long, its widest section anterior to its half length. Tibia I short, widening, at most two and a half times to thrice as long as wide.
- 14 (15) Posterior median eyes situated much posteriorad in a superior view, at half length of cephalothorax; behind posterior median eyes no 4 well visible chitinous tubercles present. Tibia I two and a half times as long as wide, at least with 12 bristles (disregarding the very short intermediate hairlets). Between long bristles 3 and 4 of tarsus I also 3 minute intermediate hairlets present, their length increasing exteriorad. — New Guinea, sporadically
sibil CHRYSANTHUS, 1971
- 15 (14) Posterior median eyes situated in a superior view anterior to half length of cephalothorax; 2 pairs of well visible chitinous tubercles present behind posterior median eyes. Tibia I twice longer than wide, at most with 8 bristles; bristle 1 originating far from base of tibia, almost at its half length. Between long bristles 3 and 4 of tarsus I merely one minute intermediate hairlet present. — Queensland, in rain forests
tuberculatus sp. n.



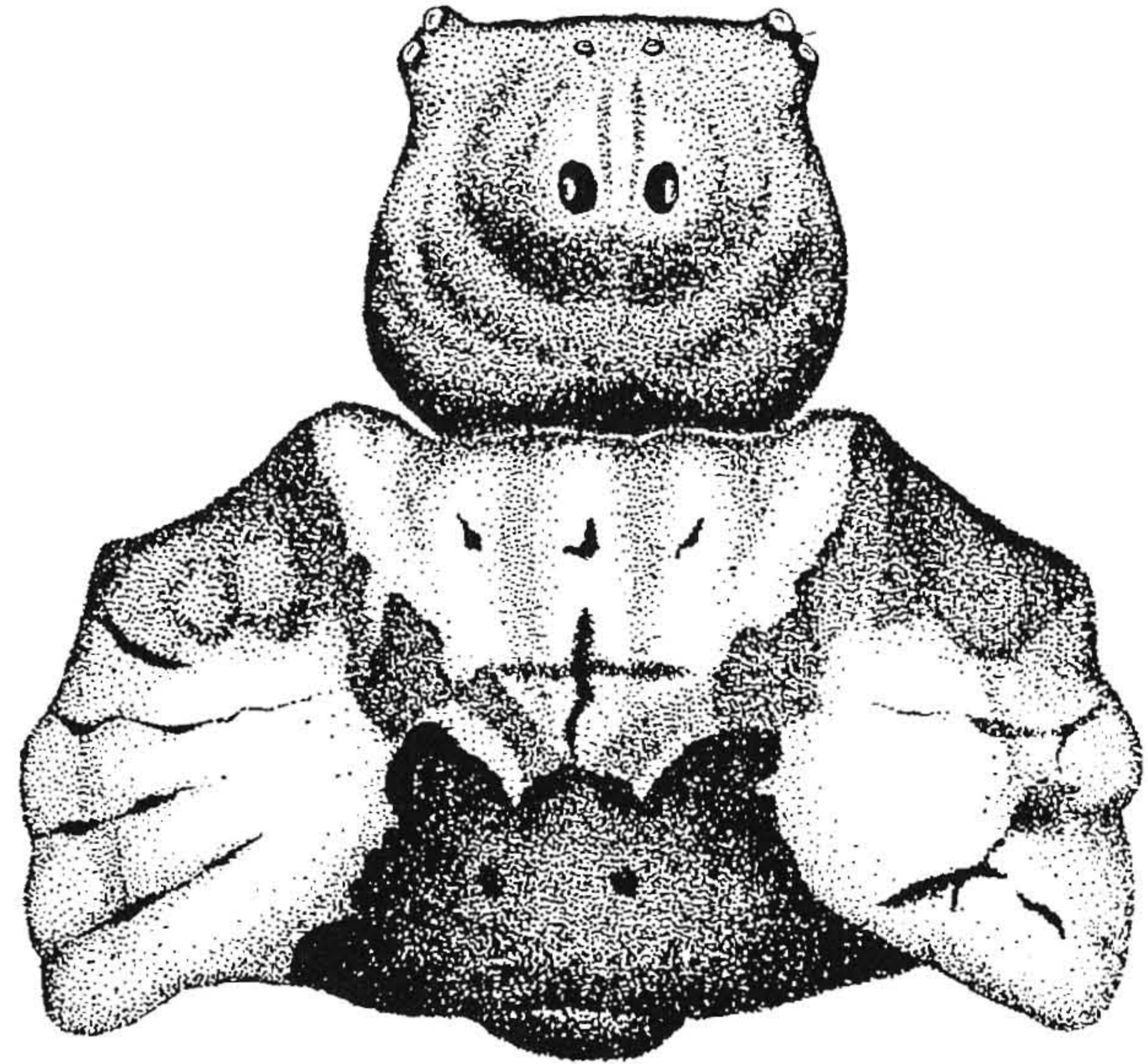
Figs. 1–3. 1 = *Archemorus furcatus* sp. n., male; 2 = *A. furcatus* sp. n., female; 3 = *A. transversus* sp. n., male



Figs. 4-6. 4 = *Archemorus vicarius* sp. n., female; 5 = *A. dilatatus* sp. n., female, 6 = *A. dilatatus* sp. n., female

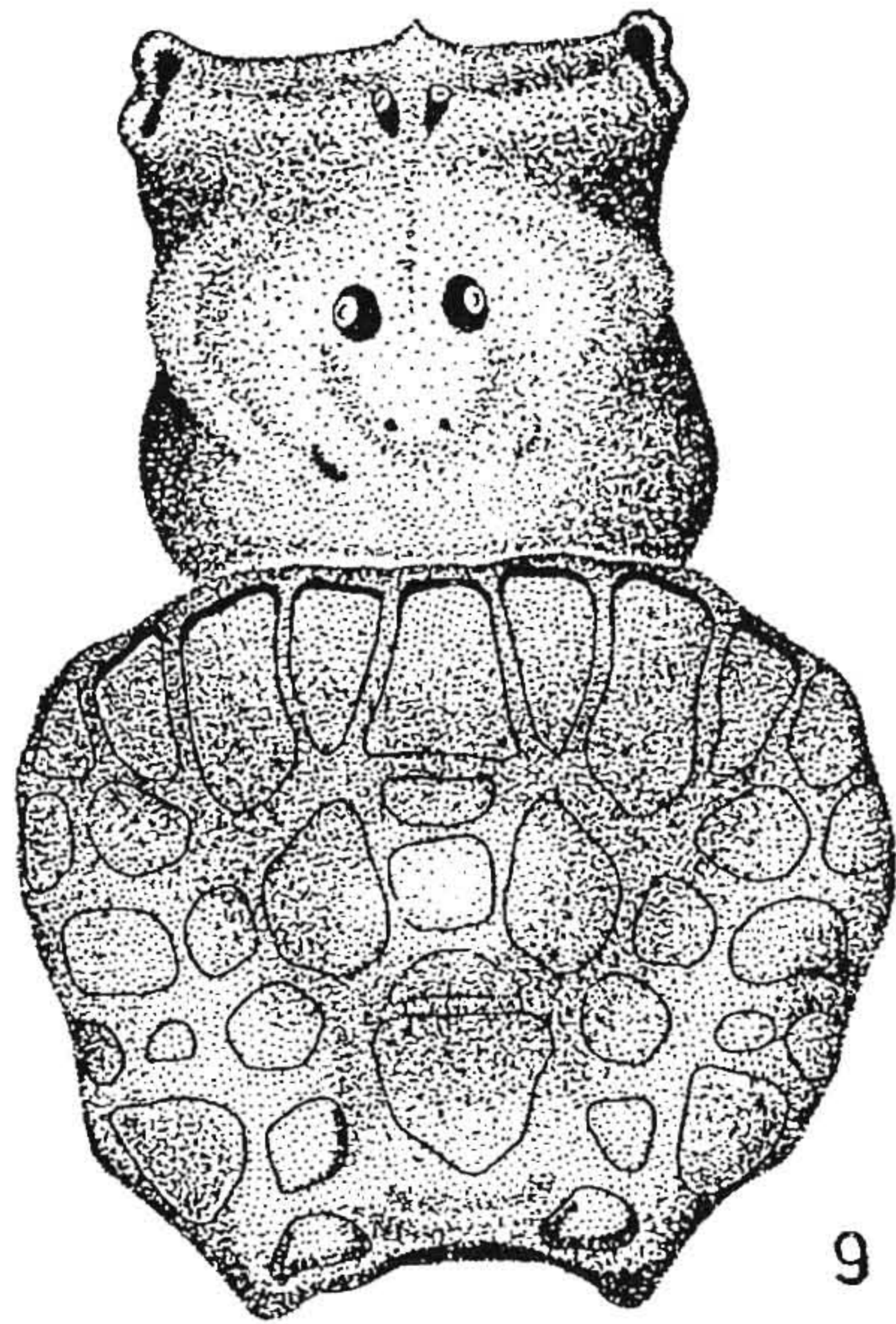


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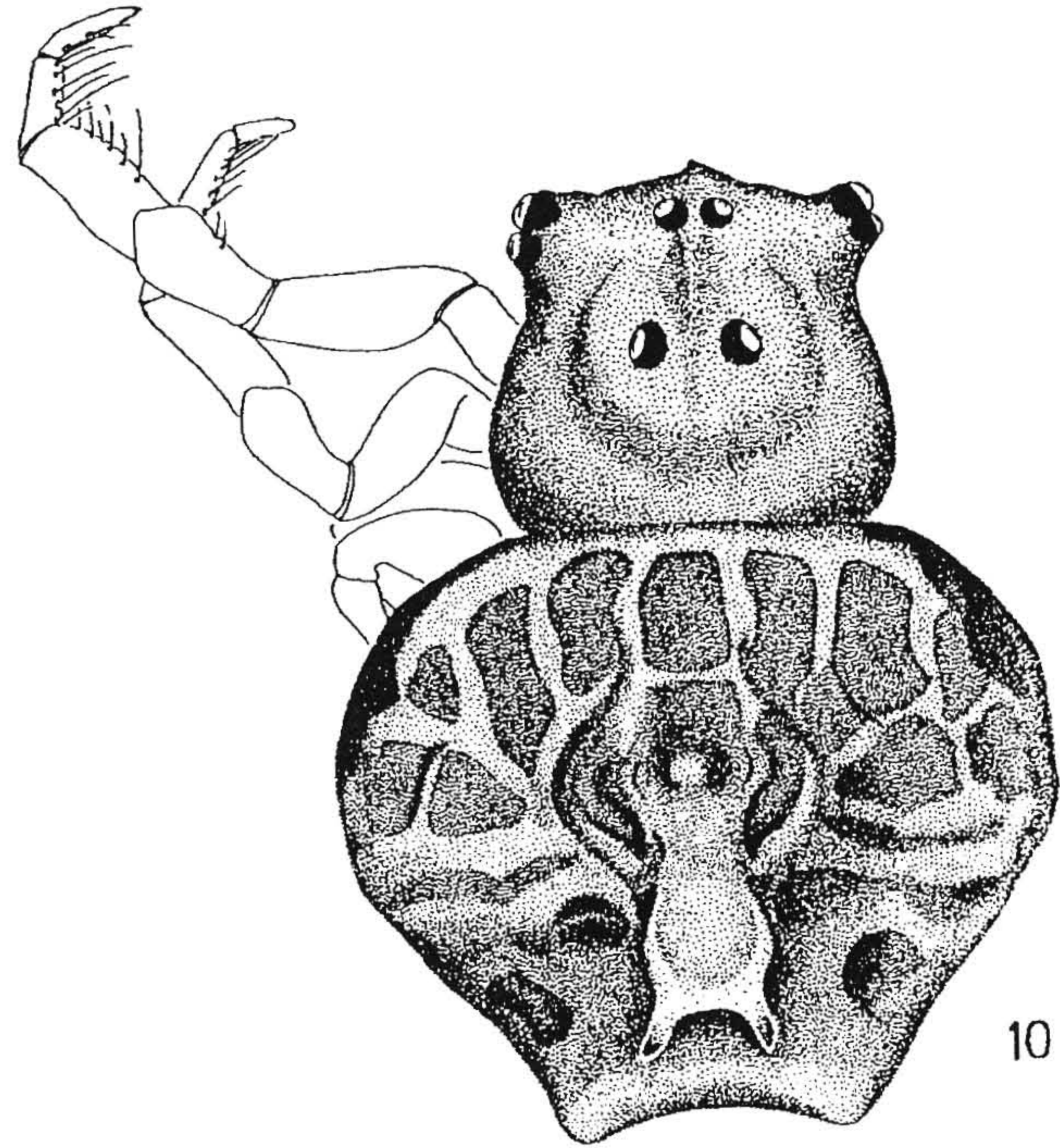


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Figs. 7-8. 7 = *Archemorus sibil* CHRYSANTHUS, 1971, female; 8 = *A. roosdorpi* CHRYSANTHUS, 1971, female

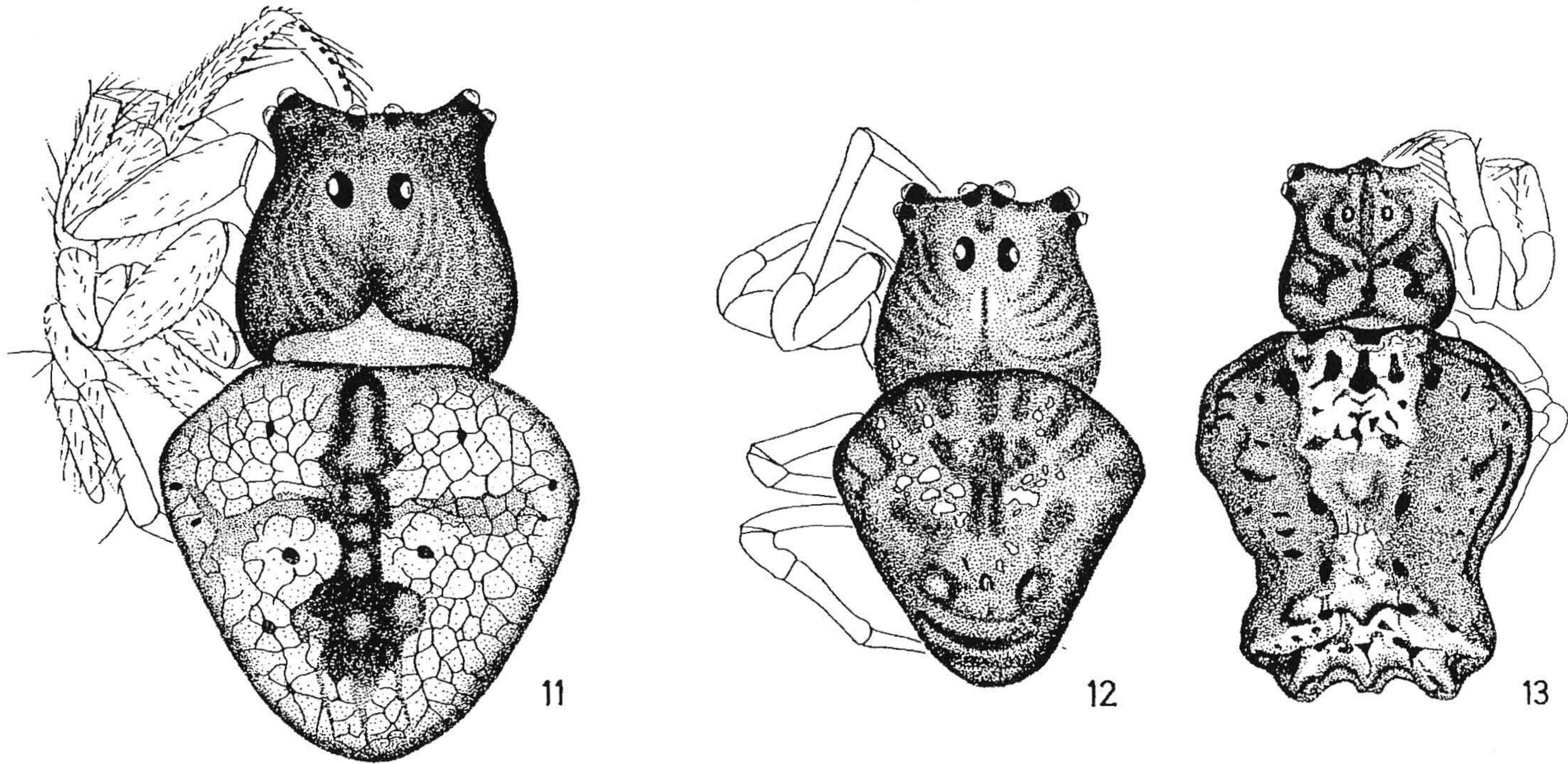


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Figs. 9–10. 9 = *Archemorus tuberculatus* sp. n. female; 10 = *A. tuberculatus* sp. n., male



Figs. 11–13. 11 = *Archemorus kaszabi* sp. n., female; 12 = *A. kaszabi* sp. n., male; 13 = *A. simsoni* SIMON, 1893, female. juv.

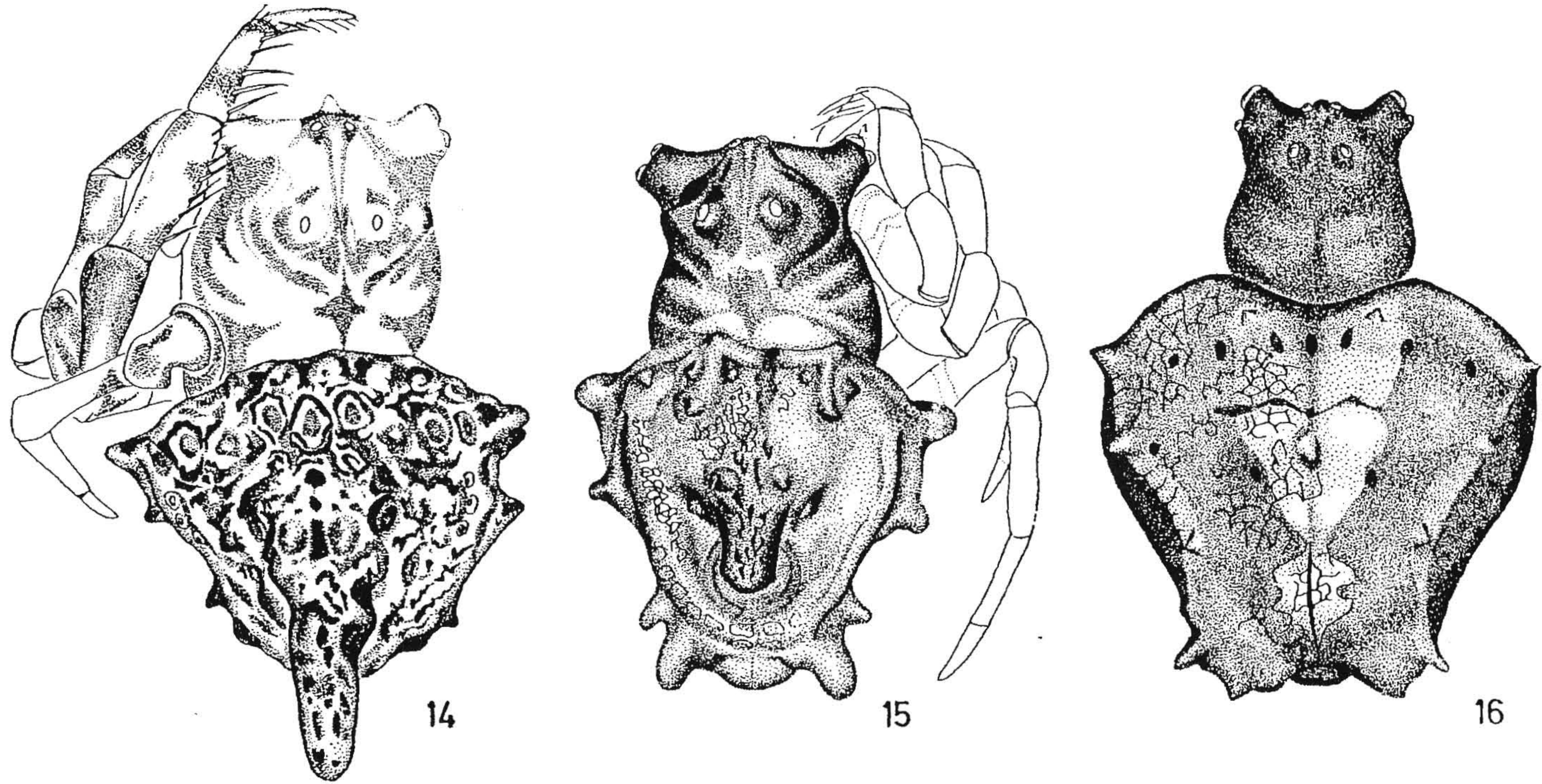
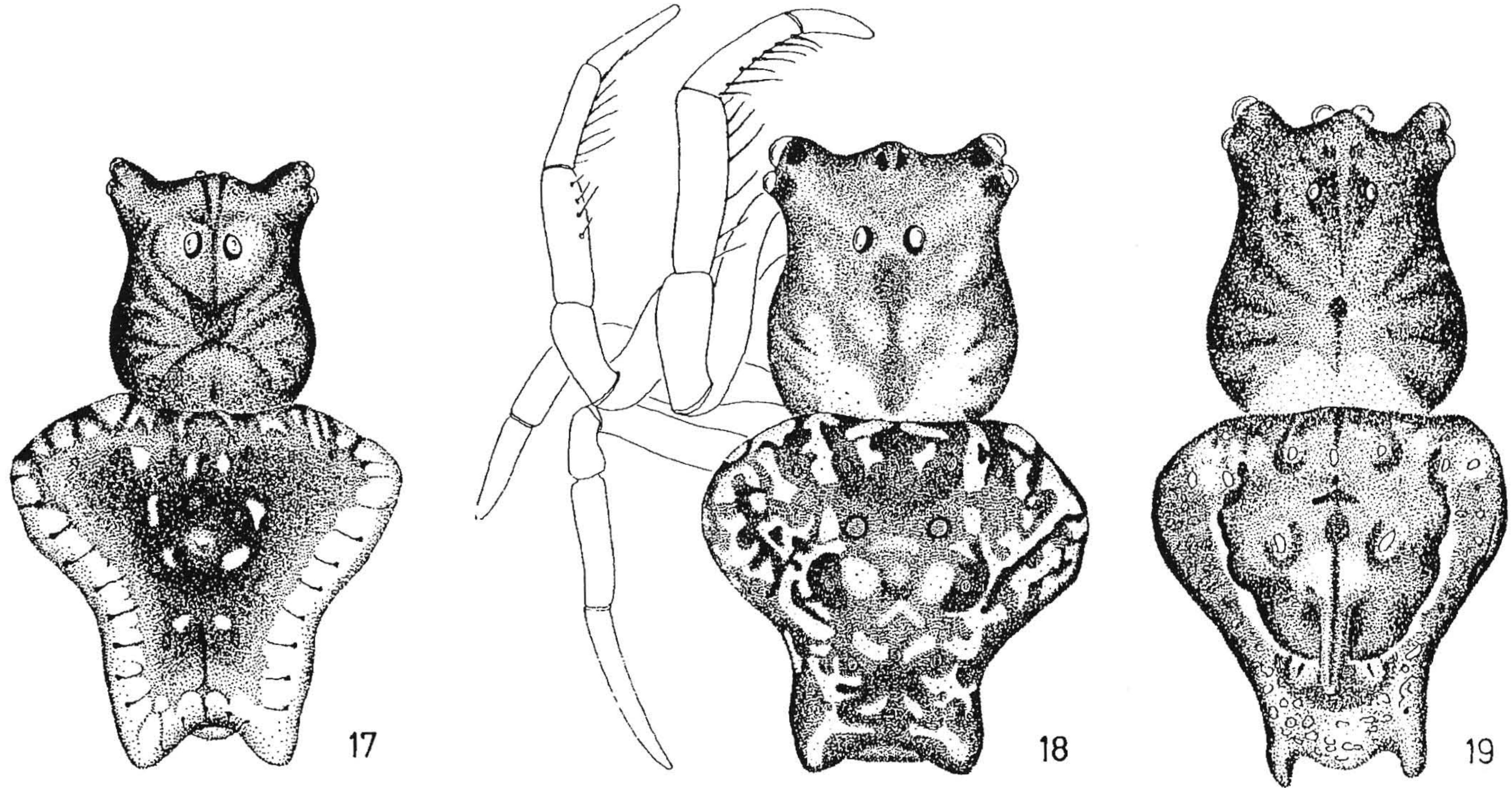
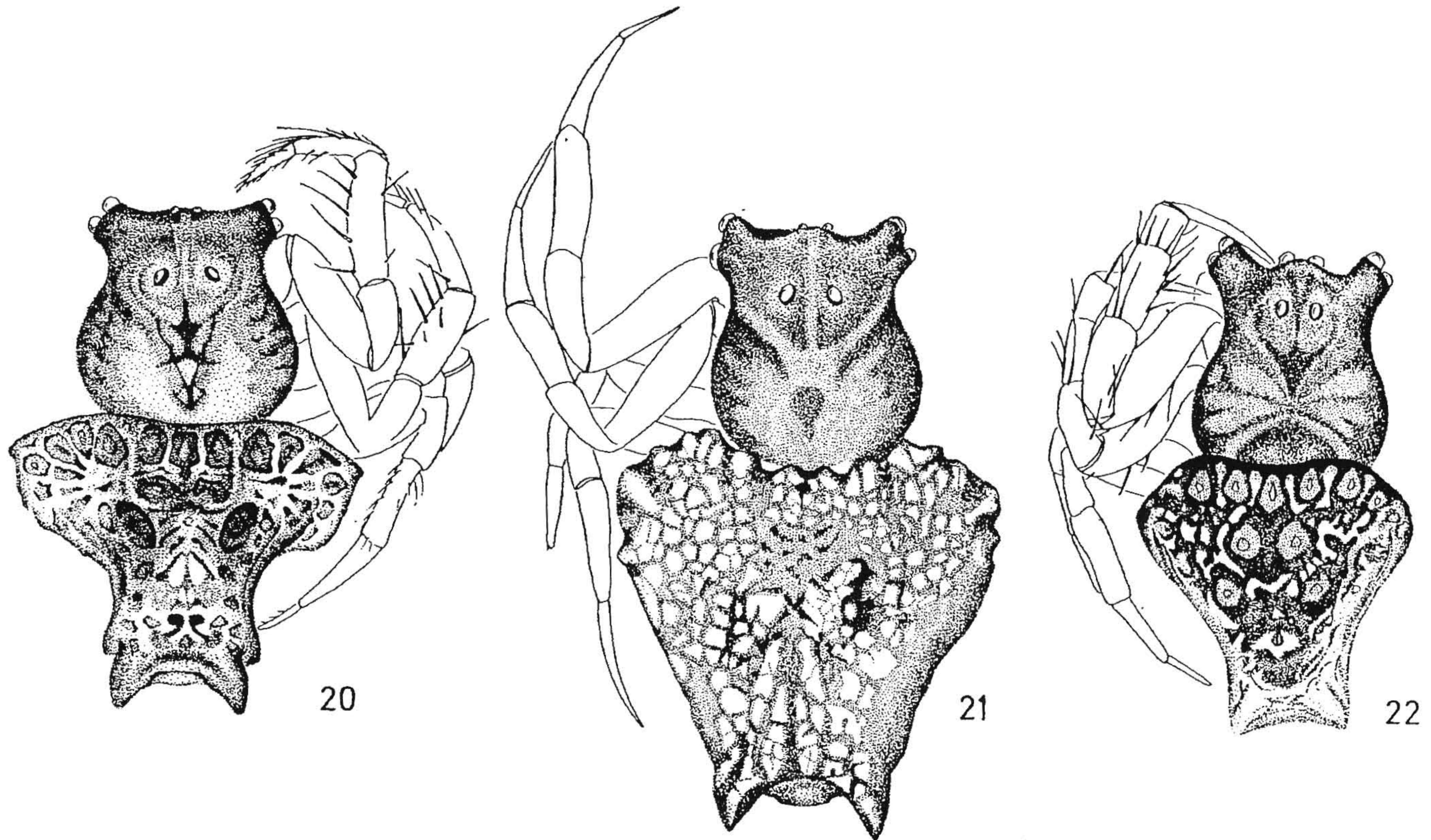


Fig. 14-16. 14 = *Archemorus coronatus* sp. n., female, juv.; 15 = *A. coronatus* sp. n., female, juv. (abdominal process missing); 16 = *A. grandis* sp. n., female



Figs. 17--19. 17 = *Archemorus montanus* sp. n., female; 18 = *A. montanus* sp. n., male; 19 = *A. varians* sp. n., male (aberrant abdominal form)



Figs. 20–22. 20 = *Archemorus alatus* (KEYSERLING, 1890), female, juv.; 21 = *A. varians* sp. n., female; 22 = *A. varians* sp. n., male

- 16 (9) Abdomen as long as, or longer than, wide, attenuating posteriorad, therefore with converging sides for at least some distance. Posterior row of eyes less procurved: posterior median eyes in a superior view situated at most at one-third, or hardly beyond that, of cephalothoracic length.
- 17 (18) End of abdomen rounded: never with tubercles or appendages. Median eyes constituting a square. Spine 1 of tibia I originating near basis of joint, spines 2—8 on apical half of joint; distance between spines 1 and 2 almost as long as length of spine 1. — New Guinea, in moss forests **kaszabi** sp. n.
- 18 (17) End of abdomen with one or more tubercles or appendages.
- 19 (20) Cephalothorax with large tubercles or appendages: the two lateral eyes situated in pairs, posterior median eyes separately, on one of these excrescences. About middle of abdomen an unpaired, long, obliquely reclinate to erect appendage present; its sides with 3—4, and dorsally also with 3—4, additional yet smaller pairs of tubercles. Tibia I short, thrice longer than wide, hardly longer than patella, basal half with merely 1, apical half with 6 thick, preapically with 2 very short spines. — New Guinea **coronatus** sp. n.
- 20 (19) Cephalothorax without large tubercles or appendages; if some smaller tubercles with eyes present, abdomen always without an unpaired long appendage, and basal half of tibia I invariably with more than one spine.
- 21 (24) Abdomen terminating in 4 or 5 obtuse tubercles posteriorly; tubercles occasionally with a pointed appendage. First three spines of tibia I always strikingly short: hardly longer than half width of joint.
- 22 (23) Posterior median eyes on a sphaerical tubercle; anterior median eyes removed from each other at a distance greater than diameter of an eye. Tubercles of abdominal end and of shoulder obtuse, rounded. Tibia I with 8 spines internally: spines 1—3 short, spine 4 longer than width of joint, spines 5—8 abruptly, scalately shortening. — Australia; redescription based on young specimens **simsoni** SIMON, 1893
- 23 (22) Posterior median eyes situated on a flat tubercle; anterior median eyes nearer to each other than diameter of an eye. End of abdomen and shoulder, as well as sides, with 5—6 pairs of pointed, coniform, small tubercles. Tibia I with 6 spines internally: all spines short, not or hardly longer than half width of joint. — New Caledonia **grandis** sp. n.
- 24 (21) Cordiform end of abdomen furcate; terminating in two acute or obtuse apices. First three spines of tibia I not strikingly short: longest one (usually spine 3) always longer than width of joint.
- 25 (26) Anterior half of abdomen very wide; before its half length abruptly attenuating to nearly its one-third width, terminating parallel-sided and in two pairs of adjacent teeth. Pattern of abdomen resembling a dog's-head juxtaposed to sigilli. Tibia I with 6 longer and 1 shorter spines: spine 2 originating twice as far from spine 1 as from spine 3. — Australia (Redescription based on a single juvenile specimen from Queensland) **alatus** (KEYSERLING, 1890)
- 26 (25) Abdomen gradually attenuating posteriorad to about half its width terminating in a single pair of teeth. Tibia I with 7—8 longer and 1 minute teeth: spine 2 about half distance between spine 1 and 3.
- 27 (28) Quadrangle of median eyes as wide, or almost as wide, as long; distance between anterior median eyes smaller than diameter of one eye. Anterior margin of abdomen shoulders without tubercles or teeth. Tibia I with 8 large and 1 minute bristle. — New Guinea, in moss forests. **montanus** sp. n.
- 28 (27) Quadrangle of median eyes longer than wide; distance between anterior median eyes larger than diameter of one eye. Anterior margin of abdomen and shoulder often with tubercles. Tibia I with 7 large and 1 minute spine. — New Caledonia and Loyalty Islands, in humid forests **varians** sp. n.

Archemorus furcatus sp. n.

(Figs. 1, 2, 23, 58, 62)

♀ ad. Cephalothorax 2.5 mm, abdomen 4.0 mm. Quadrangle of median eyes a parallelogram, twice longer than wide; posterior median eyes nearer to each other than diameter of one eye. Anterior and posterior median eyes

nearly equal in size. Lateral eyes situated on a long, corniform, common appendage, anterior lateral eyes considerably bigger than posterior ones. In a superior view, eye-group essentially shorter than quarter length of cephalothorax.

Cephalothorax considerably longer than wide; behind eyes attenuating and then again widening, its widest section at its posterior third.

Abdomen cordiform, attenuating posteriorad, terminally obtusely (♀) or divergently acutely (♂) furcate.

Interior side of tibia I with 7 erect spines, these very long, spine 3 longest of all, longer than half length of tibia. All spines situated on a protuberant tubercle.

♀ epigyne wider than long (Fig. 62).

Holotype: 1 ♀, Townsville, 15–21. III. 1965; paratype: 1 juv. ♂, Mackay-Bowen, 12–13. III. 1965.

Holotype deposited in the Australian National Insect Collection, Canberra.

Archemorus transversus sp. n.

(Figs. 3, 24, 39)

♂ ad. Cephalothorax 2.4 mm, abdomen 2.1 mm. Quadrangle of median eyes a parallelogram or hardly discernibly widening posteriorad, one and a half times as long as wide. Anterior median eyes very large: their diameter twice as large as that of posterior median eyes, removed from each other at a distance about length of their radii, situated on a slightly protuberant tubercle. Posterior median eyes essentially smaller, removed from each other at a distance more than thrice the diameter of an eye, situated on a large flat tubercle. Lateral eyes not on an appendage or tubercle, in a superior view on anterior margin of cephalothorax; anterior lateral eyes larger than posterior ones. In a superior view, length of eye-group about equalling one-quarter of cephalothoracic length.

Cephalothorax gradually widening posteriorad, without any constriction, its widest section at its posterior quarter.

Abdomen widening posteriorad, its posterior third with a laterally projecting obtuse appendage each; its widest section posteriorly and there wider than long, its surface with sigilli.

Interior side of tibia I with 5 spines; spine 2 longest of all, longer than half length of tibia.

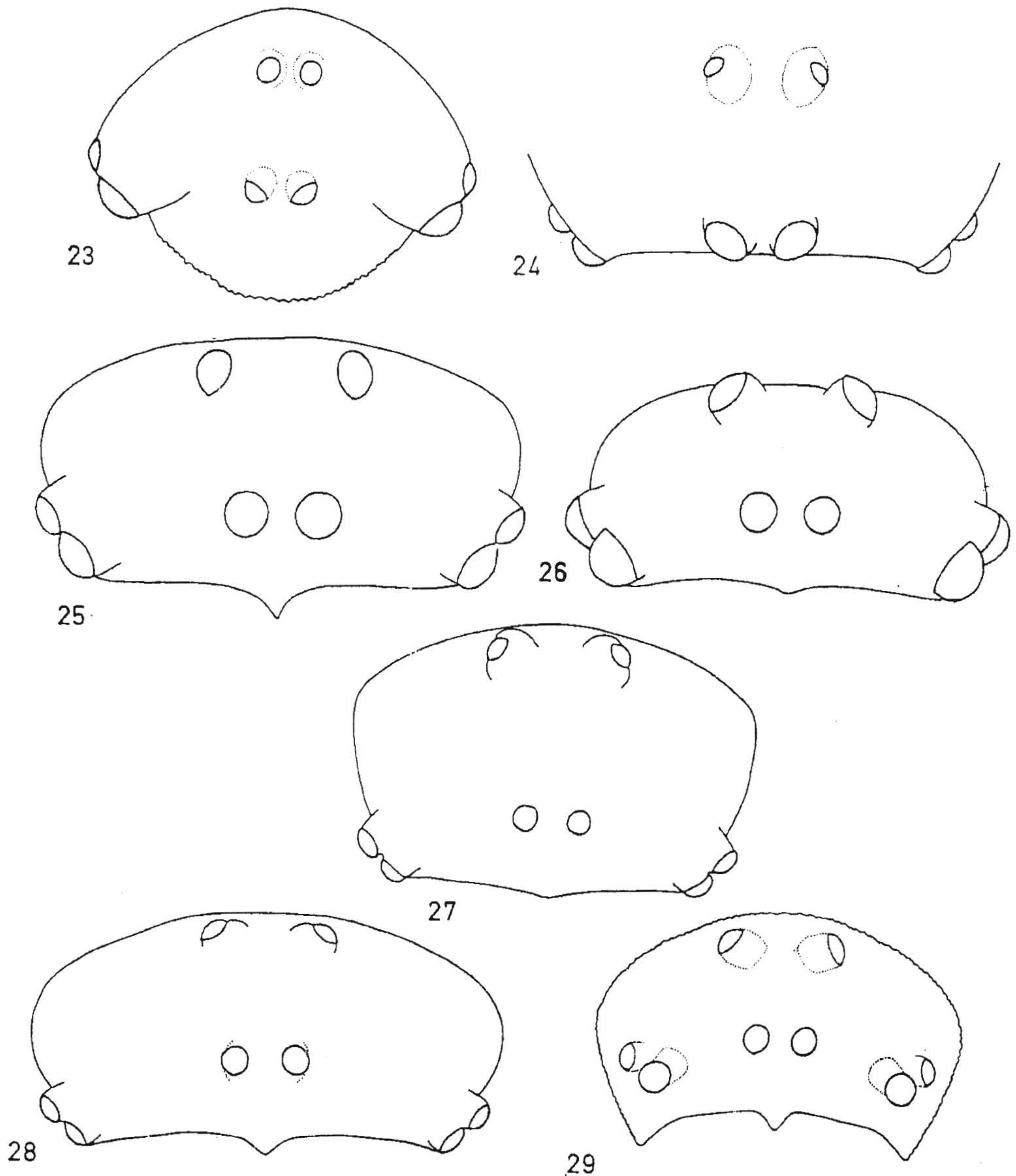
Holotype: 1 ♂, Sydney, Katoomba, 27. II. 1965.

Holotype deposited in the Australian National Insect Collection, Canberra.

Archemorus dilatatus sp. n.

(Figs. 5, 6, 26, 46, 60)

♀ ad. Cephalothorax 1.9 mm, abdomen 2.4 mm. Cephalothorax extremely flat; quadrangle of median eyes widening posteriorad, posteriorly somewhat wider than long. Posterior median eyes larger than anterior ones, situated



Figs. 23–29. Cephalothorax, frontally, of 23 = *Archemorus furcatus* sp. n., female; 24 = *A. transversus* sp. n., male; 25 = *A. vicarius* sp. n., female; 26 = *A. dilatatus* sp. n., female; 27 = *A. roosdorpi* CHRYSANTHUS, female; 28 = *A. occidentalis* REIMOSER, 1936, female; 29 = *A. kaszabi* sp. n., female

on a tubercle and removed from each other about twice an eye diameter and same distance from anterior median eyes as from each other. Anterior median eyes nearer to each other than their diameter. Posterior row of eyes weakly recurved or straight; in a superior view, length of eye-group considerably shorter than quarter length of cephalothorax.

Cephalothorax hardly widening posteriorad, with nearly parallel sides; its widest section at its posterior third, but also here hardly wider than at lateral eyes and at cephalic portion: in anterior third of cephalothorax. Cephalothorax only slightly longer than wide, connected with abdomen by a superiorly visible stripe.

Narrowest section of abdomen at its anterior part, its widest section posteriorly at most one and a half times as wide as its narrowest section; its middle section without any abrupt constriction; abdomen quadrangular, slightly and trapezoidally widening posteriorad.

Interior side of tibia I with 8 spines; spines 2 and 3 longest of all, spines 1 and 4 short: half as long as subsequent spines 2 and 5, spine 7 about as long as spine 1, spine 8 minute. Epigyne given in Fig. 60.

Holotype: 1 ♀, Townsville 15–21. III. 1965; paratypes: 1 ♀, same data, 1 ♀: Ingham, 22–28. III. 1965.

Holotype deposited in the Australian National Insect Collection, Canberra.

Archemorus vicarius sp. n.

(Figs. 4, 35, 47, 61)

♀ ad. Cephalothorax 1.7 mm, abdomen 2.4 mm. Resembling preceding species, but well distinguishable by some features, as follows: Narrowest section of abdomen anterior to its half length, there pandurately constricted, widest beyond this constriction, at posterior third of abdominal length: there more than twice wider than at constriction (at its narrowest section); abdomen subsequently again attenuating; its shape largely an irregular sexagon.

Chaetotaxy (spinosity) of tibia I similar, but spine 1 about as long as half length of spine 2.

Epigyne with a large, anchor-shaped transverse plate (Fig. 61).

Holotype: 1 ♀, New Caledonia, Île des Pins, 25–27. II. 1977; paratypes: Mokene to Dohie, New Caledonia, 22. III. 1968. leg.: DR. GRESSITT (BM) 1 ♀, Lifou, 20. II. 1977. 1 ♀ juv., Lifou, 21. II. 1977, 1 ♀ juv., Hienghene, 29. I. 1977, 1 ♀ juv., Koumac, 15. II. 1977, 1 ♀ juv. All leg. by Dr. J. BALOGH.

Holotype deposited in the Hungarian Natural History Museum (Balogh Collection), Budapest.

Archemorus occidentalis REIMOSER, 1936

(Figs. 28, 51, 63)

♀ ad. Cephalothorax 2.9 mm, abdomen 4.0 mm. Cephalothorax very wide, its widest section behind eye-group, before its half length. Quadrangle of median eyes hardly longer than wide, slightly widening posteriorad. Anterior-

median eyes removed from each other at a distance somewhat bigger than diameter of an eye. Posterior median eyes removed from each other by about threefold diameter of one eye, situated on a low tubercle, lateral eyes on a short common tubercle. In a superior view, posterior row of eyes slightly procurved, and quadrangle of median eyes shorter than quarter length of cephalothorax.

Abdomen transversal, nearly twice wider than long, its anterior margin concavely truncate, laterally arcuate, posteriorly with an obtusely protruding apex in middle, abdominal shape largely sexangular, with 9 pairs of larger and an antero-median unpaired sigillum: thus number of sigilli 19; parallel with anterior margin 9, medially 6, laterally before obtuse posterior apex on both sides with 2 larger, sigilli present; in addition, sporadically but largely in a symmetrical arrangement, a number of minute sigilli also observable.

Interior side of tibia I with 11 spines: spines 1, 2, 4, 6 short, spines 3, 5 long, spines 7—11 abruptly and scalately shortening.

Epigyne as in Fig. 63.

The redescription is based on the paratype conserved in the Natural History Museum, Vienna; the specimen originated from the island Buru.

Archemorus roosdorpi CHRYSANTHUS, 1971

(Figs. 8, 27, 50, 64)

♀ ad. Cephalothorax 2.8 mm, abdomen 4.0 mm. Cephalothorax nearly as wide as long, widening posteriorad, its widest section behind posterior third. Quadrangle of median eyes longer than wide (longer by about half of its width), posterior median eyes situated on a robust tubercle. Anterior median eyes removed from each other at a distance greater than their diameter. In a superior view, quadrangle of median eyes occupying nearly half length of cephalothorax, that is, posterior eye row strongly procurved. An obtuse tubercle on each side of cephalothorax, at height of posterior median eyes.

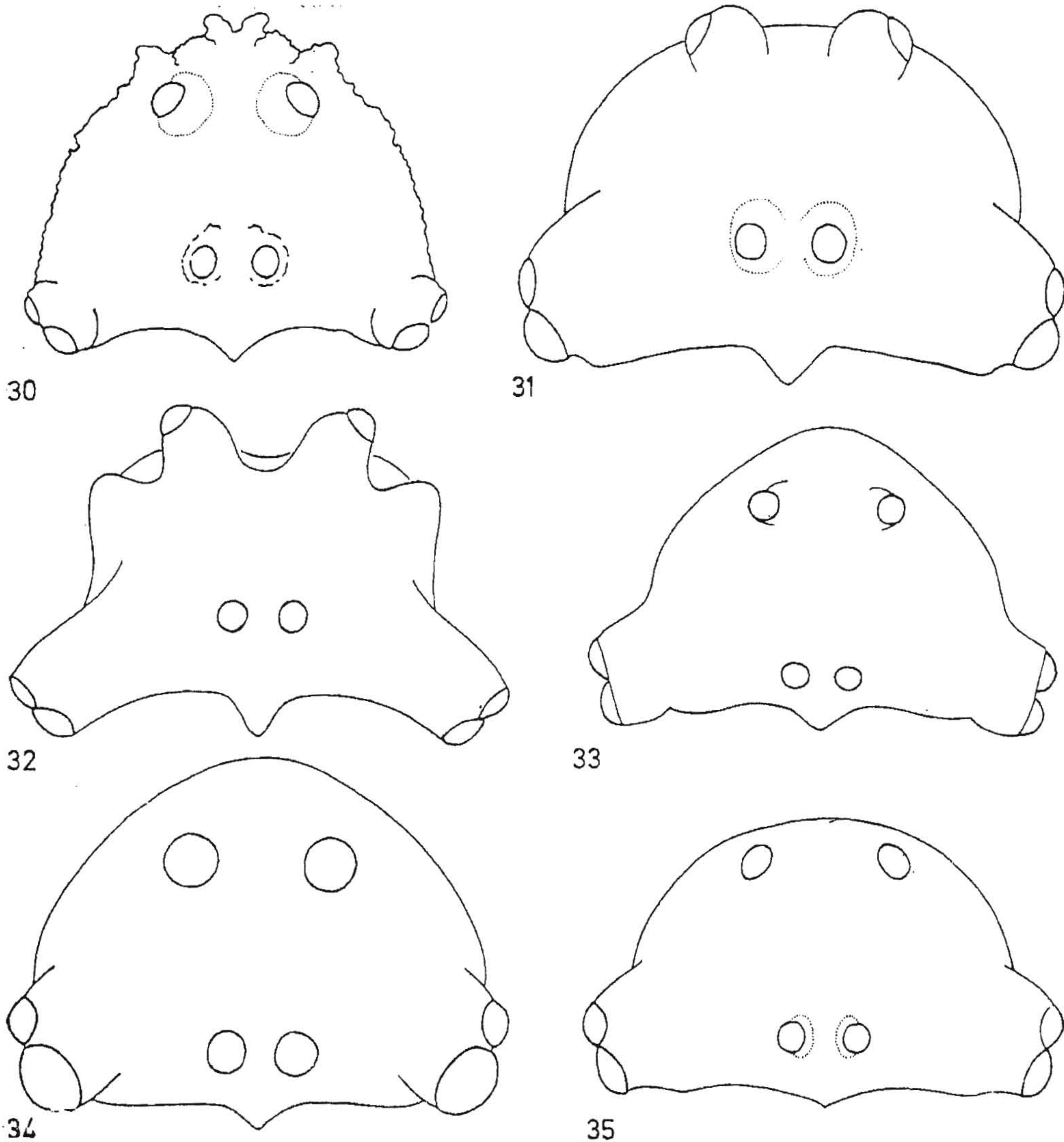
Abdomen twice wider than long, its shape, also that of sigilli and their number and position similar to those in *occidentalis*, but sigilli sometimes hardly discernible.

Number and shape of spines on interior side of tibia I similar to those in the preceding species, but the long spines relatively longer: apex of spine 2 projecting beyond base of spine 3.

Epigyne as in Fig. 64.

This and the preceding species rather resemble each other, but they are still well distinguishable on the basis of the eye-groups and the epigynes. As I had occasion to study merely a single paratype specimen of *Archemorus occidentalis* REIMOSER, 1936, I am unable to offer an opinion as to the sharpness of the specific differences. It may be that *occidentalis* could be maintained

only as a geographic subspecies of the widely distributed and common *roosdorpi*. *Archemorus roosdorpi* CHRYSANTHUS, 1971, is the commonest known species of the genus: of the 104 collecting localities 41 refer to this species, and the 62 specimens collected there represent 24.5% of the study material. A montane forest species, advancing also to the level of the moss forests, too.



Figs. 30–35. Cephalothorax, frontally, of 30 = *Archemorus tuberculatus* sp. n., female, 31 = *A. simsoni* SIMON, 1893, female, juv.; 32 = *A. coronatus* sp. n., female, juv.; 33 = *A. alatus* (KEYSERLING, 1890), female, juv.; 34 = *A. grandis* sp. n., female; 35 = *A. varians* sp. n.; female

Archemorus sibil CHRYSANTHUS, 1971

(Figs. 7, 43, 44, 45, 65)

♀ ad. Cephalothorax 1.7 mm, abdomen 3.0 mm. Cephalothorax as wide as long, widest beyond its half length, but just, or nearly, as wide also anteriorly, at lateral eyes: in a superior view highly vaulted. Quadrangle of median eyes very long, nearly twice longer than wide, posteriorly more than one and a half times wider than anteriorly. Anterior median eyes removed from each other at a distance of about one and a half diameter of an eye. In a superior view, posterior median eyes situated at half length of cephalothorax, therefore posterior row of eyes extremely procurved. Lateral eyes situated on a common, obtuse appendage, posterior median eyes on a large, obtuse tubercle. Behind posterior median eyes, thoracic portion with parabolic lines of tubercles, both ends of these lines pointing anteriorad.

Abdomen at most one and a half times wider than long, its widest section before its half length. Abdomen covered superiorly with sigilli: median line with 5 unpaired sigilli, both sides with 18 pairs each of larger sigilli, therefore altogether 41 sigilli present.

Tibia I two and a half times longer than wide, with 12—13 inclinate bristles (discounting 4—5 very short intermediate hairlets). Inner side of tarsus I with 6 large bristles; bristles 1 and 3 shorter than the others; between the long bristles also 2—3 very short bristles present, their length increasing anteriorad.

Epigyne transversely semicircular, its posterior margin with a dark, crescent-shaped, sclerotized rim (Fig. 65).

New Guinea, in montane forests, sporadically.

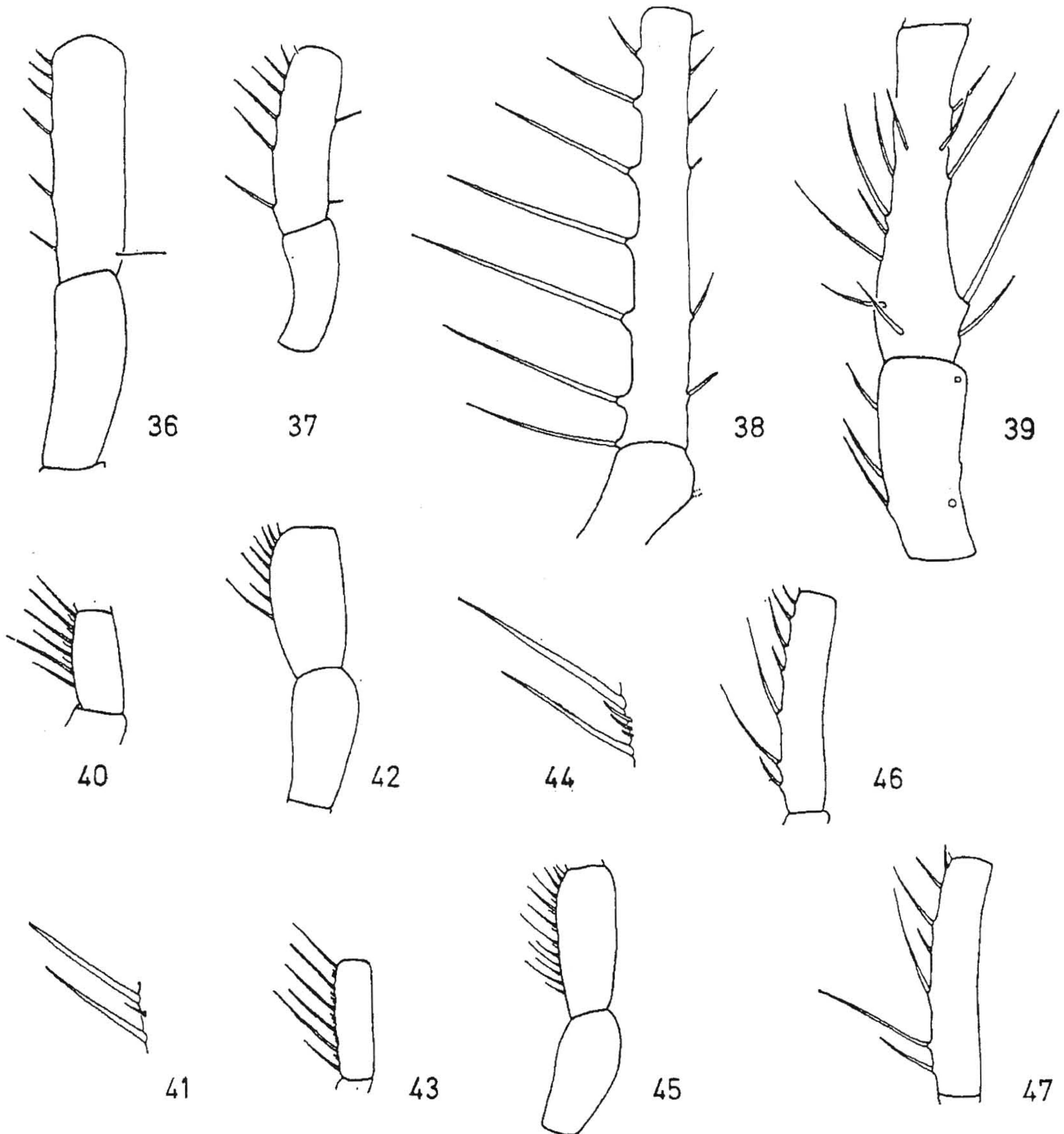
Archemorus tuberculatus sp. n.

(Figs. 9, 10, 40, 41, 42, 66)

♀ ad. Cephalothorax 2.0 mm, abdomen 2.4 mm. Cephalothorax wider than long, its widest section at its posterior third, but similarly wide also at lateral eyes, highly vaulted, at line of posterior median eyes a large, obtuse tubercle on both sides. Quadrangle of median eyes only slightly longer than wide, posteriorly nearly twice wider than anteriorly. Anterior median eyes removed from each other at a distance hardly greater than their diameter. In a frontal view, two pairs of tubercles present behind posterior median eyes. Both posterior and anterior median eyes situated on large tubercles, and also the two pairs of lateral eyes each situated on a common tubercle. Surface of cephalothorax irregularly ruguloso-scrobiculated. In a superior view, posterior median eyes situated nearly at half length of cephalothorax, and the two pairs of tubercles well visible behind eyes.

Abdomen as long as wide, anteriorly and bilaterally rounded, posteriorly obtusely truncate. Sigilli more densely arranged than in sibil; median line with 5 unpaired ones, bilaterally with 17 pairs of sigilli, therefore altogether with 39 sigilli. Number of smaller sigilli eventually greater or smaller.

Tibia I twice wider than long, its outer margin straight, inner one arcuate, with 8 bristles removed to end of joint: bristle 1 originating hardly



Figs. 36—47. 36—39, 42, 44—47 = Patella I and tibia, superior view, 40, 43 = metatarsus I, superior view, 41 = 3 and 4 spine of metatarsus I, superior view. — 36 = *Archemorus grandis* sp. n., female; 37 = *A. alatus* (KEYSERLING, 1890); 38 = *A. furcatus* sp. n., female; 39 = *A. transversus* sp. n., male; 40 = *A. tuberculatus* sp. n., female; 41 = *A. tuberculatus* sp. n., female; 42 = *A. tuberculatus* sp. n., female; 43 = *A. sibil* CHRYSANTHUS, 1971, female; 44 = *A. sibil* CHRYSANTHUS, 1971, female; 45 = *A. sibil* CHRYSANTHUS, 1971, female; 46 = *A. dilatatus* sp. n., female; 47 = *A. vicarius* sp. n., female

anterior to, bristles 2—8 beyond, half of tibial length. Tarsus I with 6 large spines, with only one intermediate minute spine between each.

Epigyne as in Fig. 66.

Holotype: 1 ♀, Townsville, paratype: 2 juv. ♀, same locality, 1 juv. ♀, Murwillumbah. Holotype deposited in the Australian National Insect Collection, Canberra.

Archemorus kaszabi sp. n.

(Figs. 11, 12, 29, 55, 59)

♀ ad. Cephalothorax 1.2 mm, abdomen 1.4 mm. Cephalothorax slightly longer than wide, gradually widening posteriorad, widest section in its posterior third; its posterior part, meeting abdomen, glabrous. Quadrangle of median eyes as long as wide anteriorly, and posteriorly nearly twice wider than anteriorly. Anterior median eyes removed from each other at a distance equalling one eye diameter, posterior median eyes more than two diameters, also bigger than anterior median eyes and situated on tubercles. Every lateral eye appearing also on a distinct tubercle. In a superior view, eye-group equalling one-third of cephalothoracic length.

Abdomen as wide as long, or sometimes slightly wider, its widest section in its anterior third, then attenuating anteriorad and posteriorad, irregularly sexagonal, with rounded angles. Abdomen medially with an obscure pattern.

Tibia I thin, about five times longer than wide, its inner margin with 8 spines: spine 1 the longest of all and originating near base, spine 2 far removed from spine 1, originating beyond half length of tibia, followed by spines 3—8, spine 3 considerably shorter than spines 2 and 4, all other ones abruptly and scalately shortening.

Epigyne more than twice wider than long, with two nearly adjacent circles (Fig. 59).

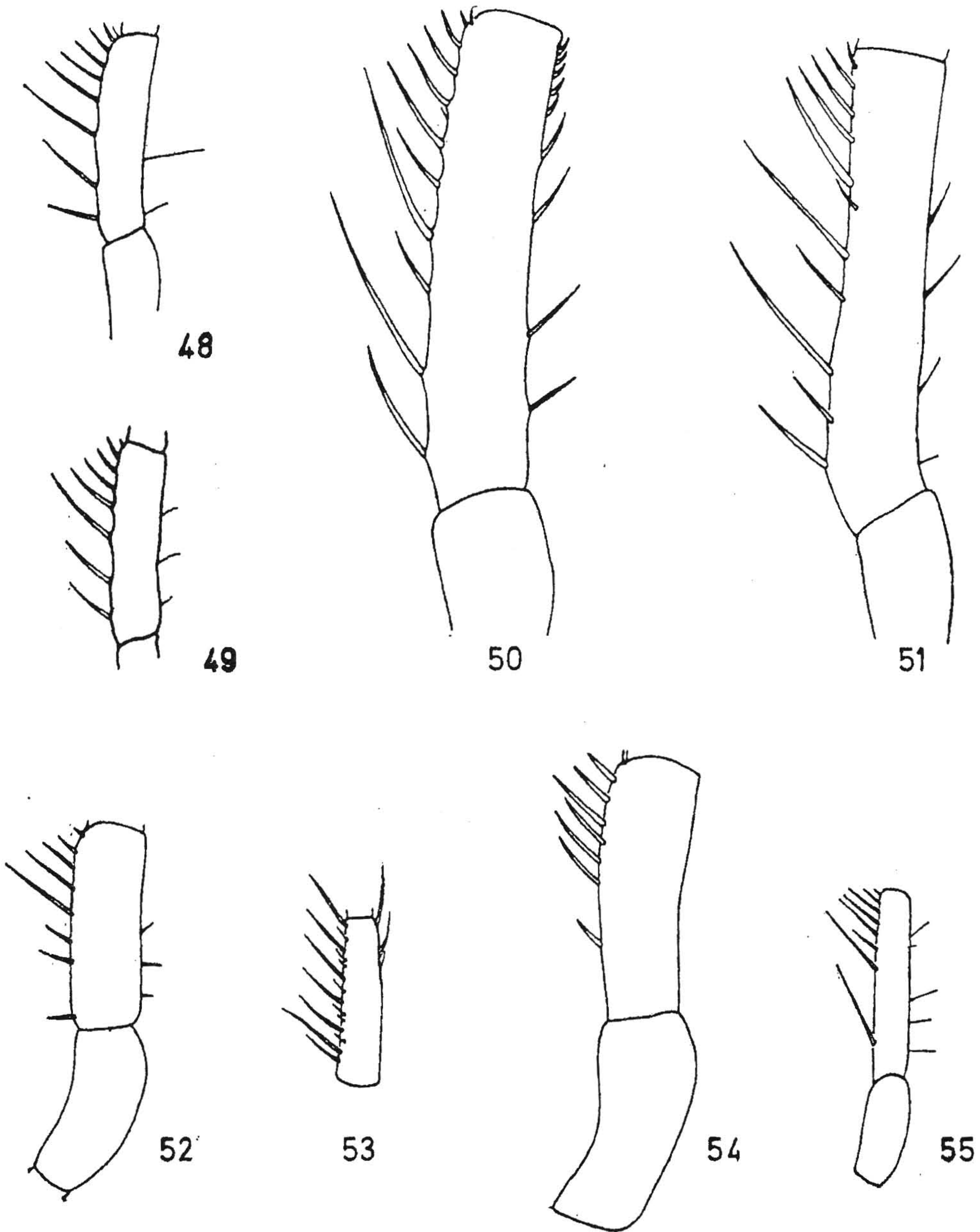
Holotype: 1 ♀ ad. Mount Kaindi, moss forest, 19—24. VIII. 1968, paratypes: 1 ♀, 30, 21. juv. from the same locality, Wau, 22. VIII. 1968; 7 juv. Mt. Giluwe, 28. VIII. 1969, 1 ♀, 2 ♂; Wisselmeren, 1700 m, Waghete Tigi, 18. VIII. 1955, GRESSITT 1 ♀, (BM).

Holotype deposited in the Hungarian Natural History Museum (Balogh Collection), Budapest.

Archemorus coronatus sp. n.

(Figs. 14, 15, 32, 54)

♀ juv. Cephalothorax 2.7 mm, abdomen 3.1 mm. Cephalothorax slightly longer than wide; in a superior view, lateral eyes situated terminally on a long, divergent tubercle; posterior median eyes also on long tubercles, as well as anterior median eyes on a tubercle. Aligned with, but externally of, posterior



Figs. 48–55. 48–52, 54–55 = Patella I and tibia, superior view; 53 = metatarsus I, superior view. — 48 = *Archemorus montanus* sp. n., female; 49 = *A. varians* sp. n., female; 50 = *A. roosdorpi* CHRYSANTHUS, 1971, female; 51 = *A. occidentalis* REIMOSER, 1936, female; 52 = *A. simsoni* SIMON, 1893, female; 53 = *A. simsoni* SIMON, 1893, female, juv.; 54 = *A. coronatus* sp. n., female; 55 = *A. kaszahi* sp. n., female

median eyes a large tubercle on each side. In line of posterior median eyes, cephalothorax constricted, before and behind it widening again. The length of the quadrangle of median eyes equalling one-third of cephalothoracic length. In a frontal view, quadrangle of median eyes about as wide as long, and posteriorly more than twice wider than anteriorly. Each pair of lateral eyes situated terminally on long, corniform, exclinate to obliquely declinate appendages; posterior median eyes on a high, corniform appendage each. Externally from posterior median eyes, an obtuse tubercle on both sides present.

Abdomen medially with an unpaired, long, digitiform, obliquely reclinate to erect appendage; laterally with 3—4, and dorsally also with 3—4 smaller pairs of tubercles.

Tibia I short, thrice longer than wide, only slightly longer than patella, basally with merely one, its apical half with 6, and preapically with 2 minute spines.

Holotype: Wau, McAdam Park, 18—21. I. 1965, 1 ♂ ad. 1 ♀ juv.; Wau, Koranga, 3. XI. 1961 (BM); Resugal, 1. VII. 1963 (BM), 1 juv.

Holotype deposited in the Hungarian Natural History Museum (Balogh Collection), Budapest.

Archemorus simsoni SIMON, 1893

(Figs. 13, 31, 52, 53)

♀ juv. Cephalothorax 1.9 mm, abdomen 3.1 mm. Cephalothorax as long as wide, its widest section anteriorly at lateral eyes and at half cephalothoracic length; lateral eyes situated on protuberant and paired, median eyes on distinct, tubercles. In a superior view, the length of quadrangle of median eyes equalling one-third of cephalothoracic length. Quadrangle of median eyes as wide as long anteriorly, posteriorly twice wider than anteriorly. Anterior median eyes removed from each other at a distance of double eye diameter.

Abdomen slightly attenuating posteriorad, narrowest at its last quarter, subsequently again wider and ending in 5 obtuse tubercles. Abdomen medially with an erect tubercle and some smaller, sporadic pairs of tubercles.

Inner side of tibia I with 8 spines; spines 1—3 short, spine 4 longer than width of joint, spines 5—8 abruptly and scalately shortening.

Redescription based on juvenile ♀♀ originating from Melbourne, Canberra.

Archemorus grandis sp. n.

(Figs. 16, 34, 36, 56)

♀ ad. Cephalothorax 2.1 mm, abdomen 4.0 mm. Cephalothorax slightly longer than wide, its widest section slightly beyond its half length. The length of quadrangle of median eyes equalling one-third of cephalothoracic length. Each lateral eye on a large, thick, corniform appendage. Quadrangle of median eyes considerably longer than wide, posteriorly nearly twice wider than anteriorly. Anterior median eyes nearer to each other than diameter of one eye, posterior median eyes removed from each other by about double eye diameter. Anterior lateral eyes very large, twice larger than posterior lateral eyes.

Abdomen slightly wider than long, its widest section anteriorly at shoulders. End of abdomen, shoulders, and sides with 5—6 pairs of sharp, coniform, small tubercles.

Inner side of tibia I with 6 spines, all spines short, not or hardly longer than half width of joint.

Epigyne as in Fig. 56.

Holotype: New Caledonia, Île des Pins, 25. II. 1977, 1 ♀ ad.; paratype: New Caledonia, 14. II. 1963, 1 ♀ ad. (BM).

Holotype deposited in the Hungarian Natural History Museum (Balogh Collection) Budapest.

Archemorus alatus (KEYSERLING, 1890)

(Figs. 20, 33, 37)

1 ♀ juv. Cephalothorax 1.6 mm, abdomen 2.1 mm. Cephalothorax about as long as wide. Lateral eyes situated on a thick, strongly protuberant appendage, posterior median eyes on small tubercles. The length of quadrangle of median eyes equalling one-quarter or slightly more of cephalothoracic length. Cephalothorax strongly constricted in line of posterior median eyes. Quadrangle of median eyes essentially longer than wide posteriorly, posteriorly twice wider than anteriorly. Anterior median eyes as far from each other as diameter of one eye. Lateral eyes larger than median eyes.

Anterior half of abdomen very wide, then before its half length abruptly constricted to nearly its third width; margins parallel. Apex of abdomen terminating in two pairs of teeth following each other. Arrangement of sigilli, pattern and shape of abdomen resembling a dog's-head.

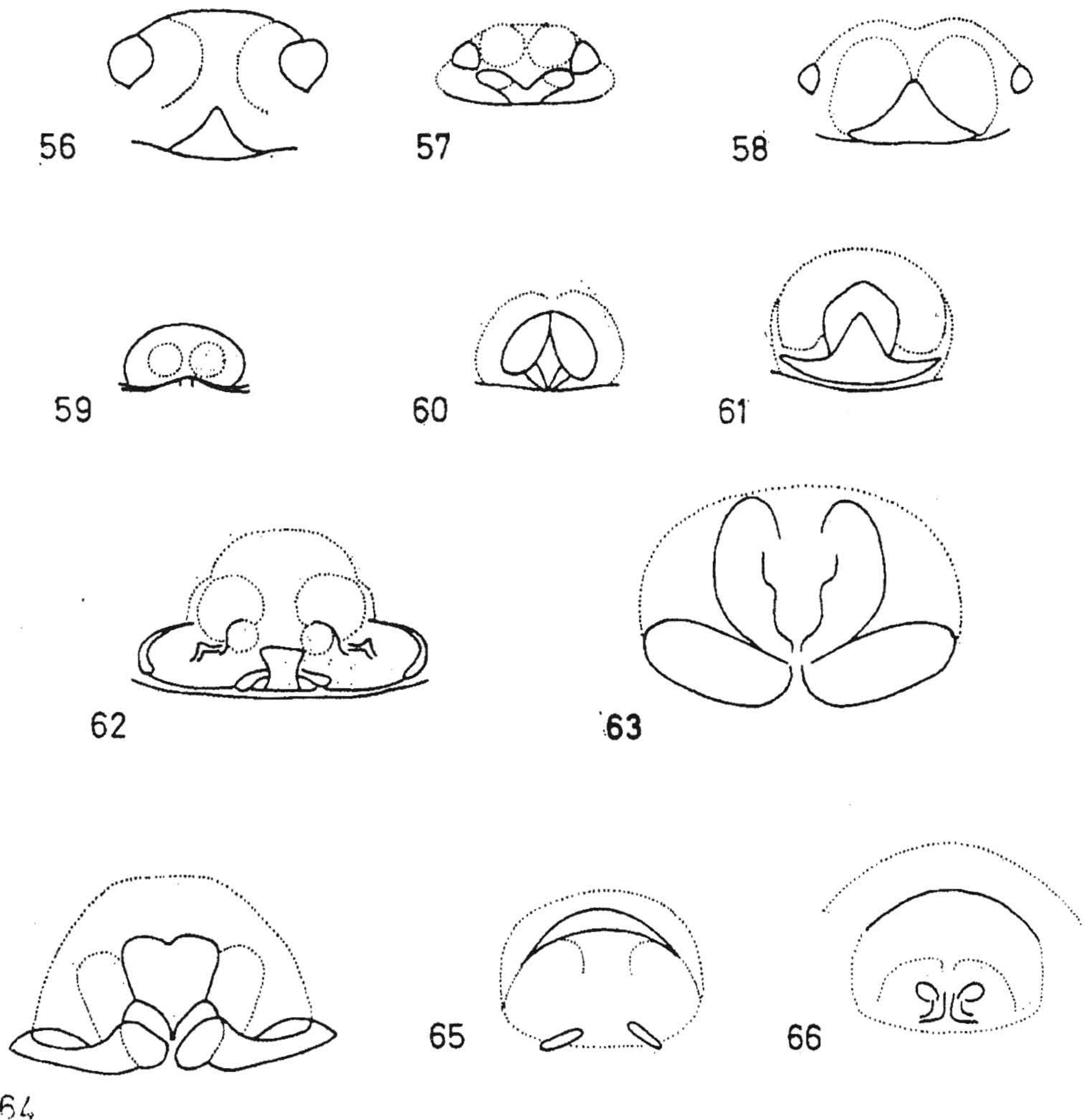
Tibia I with 6 larger and 1 small spines, distance between spines 1 and 2 greater than that between the following ones.

1 ♀ juv. Townsville, serving for the redescription.

Archemorus montanus sp. n.

(Figs. 17, 18, 48, 57)

♀ ad. Cephalothorax 1.7 mm, abdomen 2.5 mm. Cephalothorax slightly longer than wide, its widest section anteriorly at lateral eyes, and posteriorly at last quarter of cephalothoracic length. Quadrangle of median eyes shorter than quarter length of cephalothorax, posterior row of eyes slightly procurved. Quadrangle of median eyes slightly longer than wide, posteriorly more than twice longer than anteriorly. Posterior median eyes essentially larger than anterior median eyes, these latter removed from each other at a distance



Figs. 56–66. Epigyne, female, of 56 = *Archemorus grandis* sp. n.; 57 = *A. montanus* sp. n.; 58 = *A. varians* sp. n.; 59 = *A. kaszabi* sp. n.; 60 = *A. dilatatus* sp. n.; 61 = *A. vicarius* sp. n.; 62 = *A. furcatus* sp. n.; 63 = *A. occidentalis* REIMOSER, 1936; 64 = *A. roosdorpi* CHRYSANTHUS, 1971; 65 = *A. sibil* CHRYSANTHUS, 1971; 66 = *A. tuberculatus* sp. n.

greater than diameter of one eye, posterior median eyes at double eye diameter. Lateral eyes situated on a thick appendage, anterior eye bigger than posterior one. Cephalothorax with a dark pattern.

Abdomen slightly wider than long, its widest section anteriorly at shoulders, then evenly attenuating posteriorad, terminally with a pair of obtuse apices; its anterior margin without tubercles or teeth.

Tibia I slightly arcuate, its inner side with 7—8 larger and 1 very small teeth.

Epigyne as in Fig. 57.

Holotype: 1 ♀ ad. New Guinea, Mt. Kaindi, moss forest, 16. IX. 1968, paratypes: same locality, 9 ♀, 6 ♂ 27 juv.; Mt. Wilhelm, 14—18. IX. 1968. 1 ♀ 12 juv.; Mt. Giluwe, 1 ♀, 1 juv. 3. V. 1963, SEDLAČEK (BM).

Holotype deposited in the Hungarian Natural History Museum (Balogh Collection), Budapest.

Archemorus varians sp. n.

(Figs. 19, 35, 49, 58)

♀ ad. Cephalothorax 1.9 mm, abdomen 2.5 mm. Cephalothorax slightly longer than wide, its widest sections anteriorly at lateral eyes and posteriorly at last quarter of cephalothoracic length. Quadrangle of median eyes shorter than quarter of cephalothoracic length, posterior row of eyes slightly pro-curved.

Quadrangle of median eyes essentially longer than wide, posteriorly twice wider than anteriorly. Posterior median eyes slightly larger than anterior ones, these latter removed from each other at a distance greater than diameter of one eye. Posterior median eyes removed from each other at a distance two and a half times bigger than diameter of one eye.

Abdomen slightly longer than wide, widest at shoulders, attenuating posteriorad, terminating in two acute appendages. Anterior margin of abdomen and shoulders with 2—3 pairs of tubercles.

Epigyne as in Fig. 58.

Inner side of tibia I not arcuate, with 7 large and 1 small spines.

Holotype: 1 ♀ ad. New Caledonia, Col d'Amieu, Mont Rembai, 19—21. I. 1977; paratypes: 1 ♀ ad. same locality, La Croven, 13. III. 1961; leg.: J. SEDLAČEK (BM), 1 ♀; Month Koghi, 13. II. 1977, 3 ♂, 1 ♀ juv.; Mont Aupinié, 31. I. 1977, 1 ♀; Hienghene, 5. II. 1977, 1 ♀; Tiébaghi, Nehué valley, 16. II. 1977, 10 ♀ juv.; Île des Pins, 25—27. II. 1977, 1 ♀; Koumac, 15. II. 1977, 3 ♀ juv.; Lifou, 20. II. 1977, 2 ♀ juv.

Distributed in New Caledonia and the Loyalty Islands.

Holotype deposited in the Hungarian Natural History Museum (Balogh Collection), Budapest.

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