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Jumping spiders from Ivory Coast collected by J.-C. Ledoux (Araneae, Salticidae)

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Abstract. This paper contains the results of research on a large assemblage of jumping spiders collected by J.-C. Ledoux from Ivory Coast in 1974–75. In total, 105 species are included. Three new genera are erected *Pulcherula* gen. nov., *Sphericula* gen. nov. and *Vicirionessa* gen. nov. Two generic names are synonymized, *Polemus* Simon, 1902 with *Baryphas* Simon, 1902 and *Brancus* Simon, 1902 with *Thyene* Simon, 1885. Twenty eight new species are described: *Afraflacilla albopunctata* sp. nov. (♀), *Ansienulina lamottei* sp. nov. (♂), *Asemonaea pusilla* sp. nov. (♀), *Detalik cavally* sp. nov. (♀), *Evarcha zougoussi* sp. nov. (♀), *Heliophanus* (*Heliophanus*) *minimus* sp. nov. (♂♀), *Hyllus ignotus* sp. nov. (♀), *Hyllus solus* sp. nov. (♀), *Hyllus unicolor* sp. nov. (♀), *Icius bandama* sp. nov. (♂♀), *Langona recta* sp. nov. (♂), *Malizna zabkai* sp. nov. (♀), *Menemerus niangbo* sp. nov. (♀), *Myrmarachne galea* sp. nov. (♀), *Phintella brevis* sp. nov. (♂), *Phintella globosa* sp. nov. (♀), *Phintella occidentalis* sp. nov. (♂), *Phintella transversa* sp. nov. (♂), *Pochytoides mirabilis* sp. nov. (♂♀), *Pochytoides tonkoui* sp. nov. (♀), *Pochytoides tournieri* sp. nov. (♂), *Pulcherula magna* gen. et sp. nov. (♂), *Rhene ferkensis* sp. nov. (♀), *Sonoita ledouxi* sp. nov. (♂♀), *Sphericula globulifera* gen. et sp. nov. (♀), *Thiratoscirtus silvestris* sp. nov. (♂♀), *Tusitala bandama* sp. nov. (♀) and *Tusitala cornuta* sp. nov. (♂). Five specific names are synonymized: *Polemus chrysochirus* Simon, 1902 with *Baryphas jullieni* Simon, 1902, *Viciria mondoni* Berland & Millot, 1941with *Malloneta guineensis* Simon, 1902, *Brancus lacrimosus* Wesołowska & Edwards 2008 with *Vicirionessa fuscimana* (Simon, 1903), *Viciria monodi* Berland & Millot, 1941 and *Viciria equestris pallida* Berland & Millot, 1941 with *Vicirionessa equestris* (Simon, 1903). *Hyllus natali peckhamorum* Berland & Millot, 1941 is removed from synonymy of *Hyllus brevitarsis* Simon, 1902, revalidated and its rank is raised as *Hyllus peckhamorum* Berland & Millot, 1941 stat. nov. Also rank of *Telamonia aequipes minor* Lessert, 1925 is elevated as *Phintella minor* (Lessert, 1925) stat. nov. *Menemerus dubius* Berland & Millot, 1941 is removed from nomina dubia. This species is considered valid and is redescribed. A lectotype is designated for it. The male of *Mexcala torquata* Wesołowska, 2009 and females of *Hyllus tuberculatus* Wanless & Clark, 1975, *Iranattus principalis* (Wesołowska, 2000), *Myrmarachne eidmanni* Roewer, 1942 and *Thiratoscirtus tentativus* (Szűts & Jocqué, 2001) are described for the first time. Many new combinations are proposed. Twenty ex *Brancus* are recombined: *Hyllus nigeriensis* (Wesołowska & Edwards, 2012) comb. nov., *Thyene blaisei* (Simon, 1902) comb. nov., *Thyene calebi* (Kanesharatnam & Benjamin, 2018) comb. nov., *Thyene mutica*

(Simon, 1902) comb. nov., *Thyene verdieri* (Berland & Millot, 1941) comb. nov., *Vicirionessa besanconi* (Berland & Millot, 1941) gen. et comb. nov., *Vicirionessa fuscimana* (Simon, 1903) gen. et comb. nov., *Vicirionessa mustela* (Simon, 1902) gen. et comb. nov., *Vicirionessa niveimana* (Simon, 1902) gen. et comb. nov., *Vicirionessa occidentalis* (Wesołowska & Russell-Smith, 2011) gen. et comb. nov., *Vicirionessa peckhamorum* (Lessert, 1927) gen. et comb. nov., *Vicirionessa signata* (Dawidowicz & Wesołowska, 2016) gen. et comb. nov. Four ex *Viciria* are recombined: *Vicirionessa chabanaudi* (Fage, 1923) gen. et comb. nov., *Vicirionessa equestris* (Simon, 1903) gen. et comb. nov., *Vicirionessa prenanti* (Berland & Millot, 1941) gen. et comb. nov., *Vicirionessa tergina* (Simon, 1903) gen. et comb. nov. and one species ex *Hyllus*: *Vicirionessa albocincta* (Thorell, 1899) gen. et comb. nov. Furthermore, the following two new combinations are proposed: *Thiratoscirtus tentativus* (Szűts & Jocqué, 2001) comb. nov. (ex *Bacelarella*) and *Baryphas galeatus* (Simon, 1902) comb. nov. (ex *Polemus*). For 11 species known so far from single records new data are presented: *Heliophanus butemboensis* Wesołowska, 1986, *Hyllus lwoffi* Berland & Millot, 1941, *Hyllus tuberculatus* Wanless & Clark, 1975, *Menemerus dubius* Berland & Millot, 1941, *Mexcala torquata* Wesołowska, 2009, *Neaetha maxima* Wesołowska & Russell-Smith, 2011, *Pachyballus miniscutulus* Wesołowska, Azarkina & Wiśniewski 2020, *Phintella paludosa* Wesołowska & Edwards, 2012, *Thiratoscirtus gambari* Wesołowska & Russell-Smith, 2011, *Tusitala guineensis* Berland & Millot, 1941 and *Tusitala lutzi* Lessert, 1927.

Keywords. West Africa, systematics, species diversity, habitat selection.

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Introduction

Despite much recent systematic work, the Salticidae Blackwall, 1841 of West Africa remain relatively poorly known compared to other parts of the continent. The earliest descriptions were from the middle of the 19th century (Lucas 1858) followed by a small number of species added by Simon in the first few years of the 20th century (Simon 1902a, 1902b). The first work to be entirely devoted to West African salticids was by Lucien Berland and Jacques Millot who collected widely in the then French West Africa (Berland & Millot 1941). This paper included 110 species of which 42 were listed from Ivory Coast. It is a measure of how little systematic work has been done on Ivorian salticids between 1941 and the present that currently just 78 species have been described from the country.

Prof. M. Lamotte and M.J.L. Tournier founded the Lamto field station in Ivory Coast in 1961. The experimental station is situated approximately 180 km North of the capital city Abidjan at the interface between the semi-deciduous forest zone and the humid Guinean savannah zone. The site covers 2500 hectares and the aim of the original programme was to study the structure and functioning of savannah ecosystems.

In August 1974, the late Jean-Claude Ledoux spent two weeks at Lamto and made a small collection of spiders including 25 salticid species. Subsequently, he spent a period of six months there between August 1975 and January 1976, during which time he also visited several other areas in the country. Throughout this period, he collected intensively and from Lamto accumulated one of the largest assemblages of spiders from any individual location in Africa.

The locations of all sites where collections were made are shown in Fig. 1.

Material and methods

Study area

The majority of fieldwork was conducted at the Lamto field station located in the Region des Lacs of Ivory Coast at 6°22′ N, 5°03′ W. The vegetation consists of an intricate mosaic of semi-deciduous forest

and humid Guinean savannah grasslands. The forests are confined to the margins of the Bandama River (forêt Bandama) and its various smaller tributaries many of which only flow in the wet season (forêt galerie). Characteristic trees of the riverine Bandama forest include *Cynometra megalophylla* Harms, *Manilkara obovata* (Sabine & G.Don) J.H.Hemsl., *Parinari congensis* Didr., *Albizia altissima* Hook.f., *Hymenostegia afzelii* Harms, *Rinorea breviracemosa* Chipp, *Acridocarpus smeathmannii* Guill. & Perr., *Teclea verdoorniana* Exell & Mendonça, *Baphia pubescens* Hook.f., and *Nesogordonia papaverifera* (A.Chev.) Capuron ex N.Hallé.

In the gallery forests along the smaller streams, trees include *Cola gigantea* A. Chev. (very frequent), *Mallotus oppositifolius* Müll.Arg., *Dialium guineense* Willd., *Lecaniodiscus cupanioides* Planch., *Malacantha alnifolia* Pierre, *Morus mesozygia* Stapf, *Teclea verdoorniana* Exell & Mendonça, *Drypetes floribunda* Hutch., *Elaeis guineensis* Jacq., *Antiaris africana* Engl., *Chlorophora excelsa* Welw., Benth., *Diospyros mespiliformis* Hochst. ex A.DC. and *Ricinodendron heudelotii* (Baill.) Pierre ex Heckel.

The savannah grasslands of Lamto consist of a continuous grass cover of either *Loudetia simplex* (Nees) C.E.Hubb. or *Andropogon* spp. with a sparse scattering of shrubs including *Spondias mombin* L., *Piliostigma thonningii* (Schumach.) Milne-Redh., *Cussonia barteri* Seem., *Antidesma membranaceum*

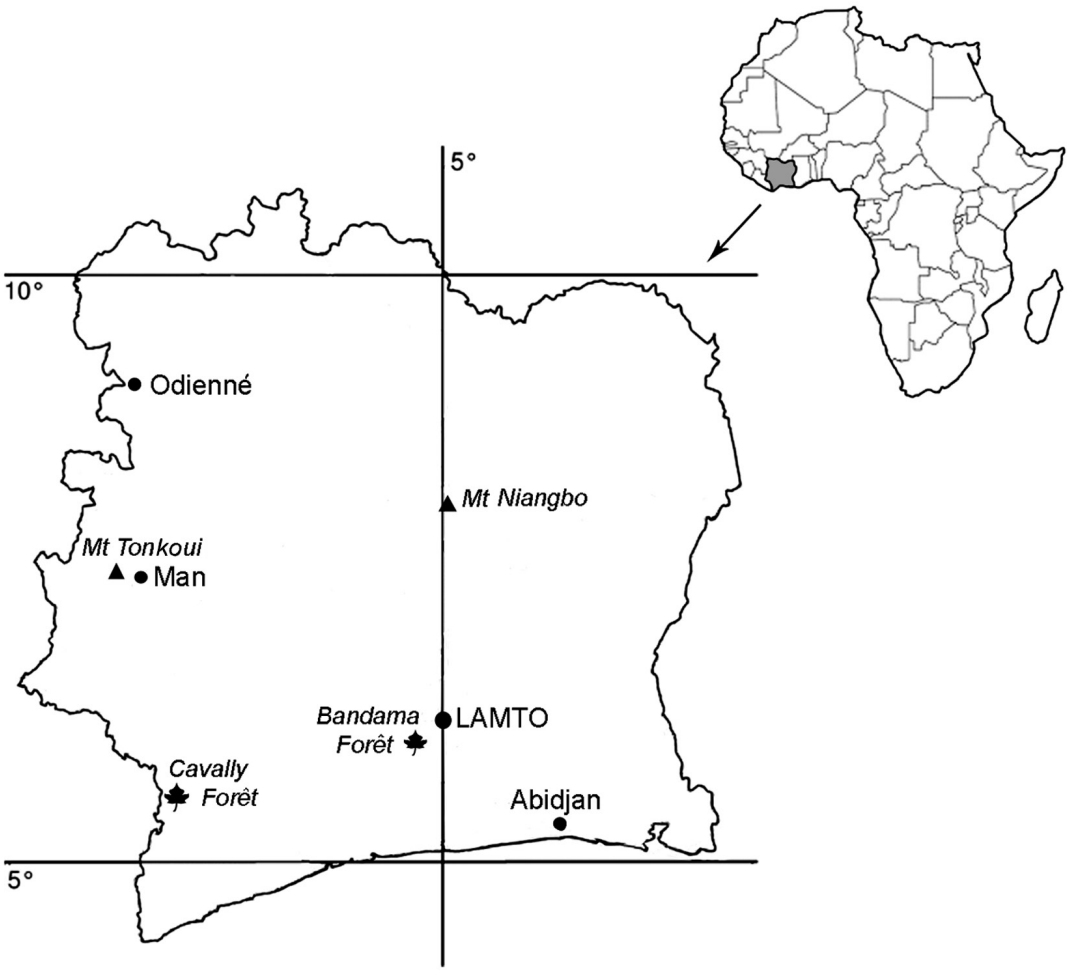

Fig. 1. Location of J.-C. Ledoux's collecting sites of spiders in Ivory Coast.

Müll.Arg., *Mimusops kummel* Bruce ex A.DC., *Lecaniodiscus cupanioides* Planch., *Olax subscorpioidea* Oliv., *Lannea welwitschii* (Hiern) Engl., *Dichapetalum guineense* (DC.) Keay and *Albizia zygia* J.F.Macbr. The palm tree *Borassus aethiopum* Mart. is found throughout the savannah areas (Fig. 2).

Ledoux also collected in the Cavally Forest between 14th and 20th November 1975. The forest is located in SW Ivory Coast at 6°0′42.5″ N, 7°41′21.2″ W and covers roughly 430 km^2. Characteristic emergent trees of the forest include *Calpocalyx aubrevillei* Pellegr., *C. brevibracteatus* Harms, *Gambeya taïensis* (Aubrév. & Pellegr.) Aubrév. & Pellegr., *Dialium polyanthum* Harms, *Scytopetalum tieghemii* Hutch. & Dalziel, *Strombosia pustulata* Oliv., *Heritiera utilis* Sprague and *Piptadeniastrum africanum* (Hook.f.) Brenan.

Some salticids were collected by Ledoux on Mt Niangbo (575 m a.s.l.), an inselberg situated in the savanna zone in central Ivory Coast (8°49′ N, 5°11′30″ W). Steep slopes are covered by clumps of *Afrotrilepis pilosa* (Boeckeler) J.Raynal, gentle slopes and level areas carry patches of forest.

Located near Man in western Ivory Coast, Mt Tonkoui (1189 m a.s.l.; 7°27′14″ N, 7°38′13″ W) was also a site of Ledoux's spider collecting. The vegetation of this isolated massif consist a mosaic of primary forest with *Parinari excelsa* Sabine and montane savannah on granite outcrops.

A total of 105 species are included of which 30 are new to science.

Methods

Judging from the vial labels, the vast majority of collecting was either by sweeping with a net or by beating branches of shrubs and trees in both the forest and savannah areas. Only 10% of the labels mention hand collection on either the soil surface or in litter.

The specimens were preserved and examined in 70% ethanol. The drawings were made with the aid of a reticular eyepiece attached to a stereo microscope. Epigynes and male palps were removed for study.

Fig. 2. General view of Lamto, Ivory Coast. In the foreground humid savannah with *Borassus* L. palms. In the background a network of gallery forest along tributary streams of the R. Bandama.

Epigynes were macerated in cold 5% KOH for 24 hours, dehydrated with 100% ethanol, cleared in xylene, and put in eugenol in temporary mounts. After examination, the palps and epigyne were placed in micro-vials with ethanol and stored in the vials containing the specimens from which they had been removed. Terminology is standard for Araneae Clerck, 1757. Specimens were measured according to Metzner (1999), dimensions are given in millimetres. A Nikon Coolpix 8400 mounted on the stereo microscope was used to take digital photos, which were stacked using Helicon Focus image stacking software to increase the depth of field.

All specimens used in this study are kept in collection of the Muséum national d'histoire naturelle in Paris (MNHN).

Results

Class Arachnida Lamarck, 1801
Order Araneae Clerck, 1757
Family Salticidae Blackwall, 1841
Genus ***Afraflacilla*** Berland & Millot, 1941

Afraflacilla albopunctata sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:DDB909A1-2A3E-454E-AB6B-19672E5A067B
Fig. 3

Diagnosis

The female of this species is related to the female of *Afraflacilla tarajalis* Miñano & Tamajón, 2017 from western Mediterranean by a similar abdominal colouration and very widely spaced epigynal pockets which are located on the lateral epigyne boundaries. *Afraflacilla albopunctata* sp. nov. is distinguished by a different course of the seeminal ducts, which are longer and form more loops than in *A. tarajalis* (compare Fig. 3D with Miñano & Tamajón 2017: figs 1a, 4a).

Etymology

The name refers to the abdominal pattern with four small white patches.

Material examined

Holotype

IVORY COAST • ♀; Lamto; 17 Sep. 1975; "savane brulée en face de Tournier"; MNHN.

Description

Male

Unknown.

Female

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.0, width 1.2, height 0.6. Eye field length 0.9, anterior width 1.0, posterior width 1.1. Abdomen length 2.7, width 1.6. General appearance as in Fig. 3A.

Carapace. Flat, brown, eye field darker, black at eyes. Thin white hairs on carapace, also forming white tufts between anterior eyes, longer brown bristles at frontal margin of carapace. Clypeus low, covered with white hairs. Mouthparts and sternum brown.

Abdomen. Ovoid, brownish with two broad transverse yellow streaks, posterior third of abdomen blackish with two pairs of small round white patches. Dense hairs of background colour cover dorsum,

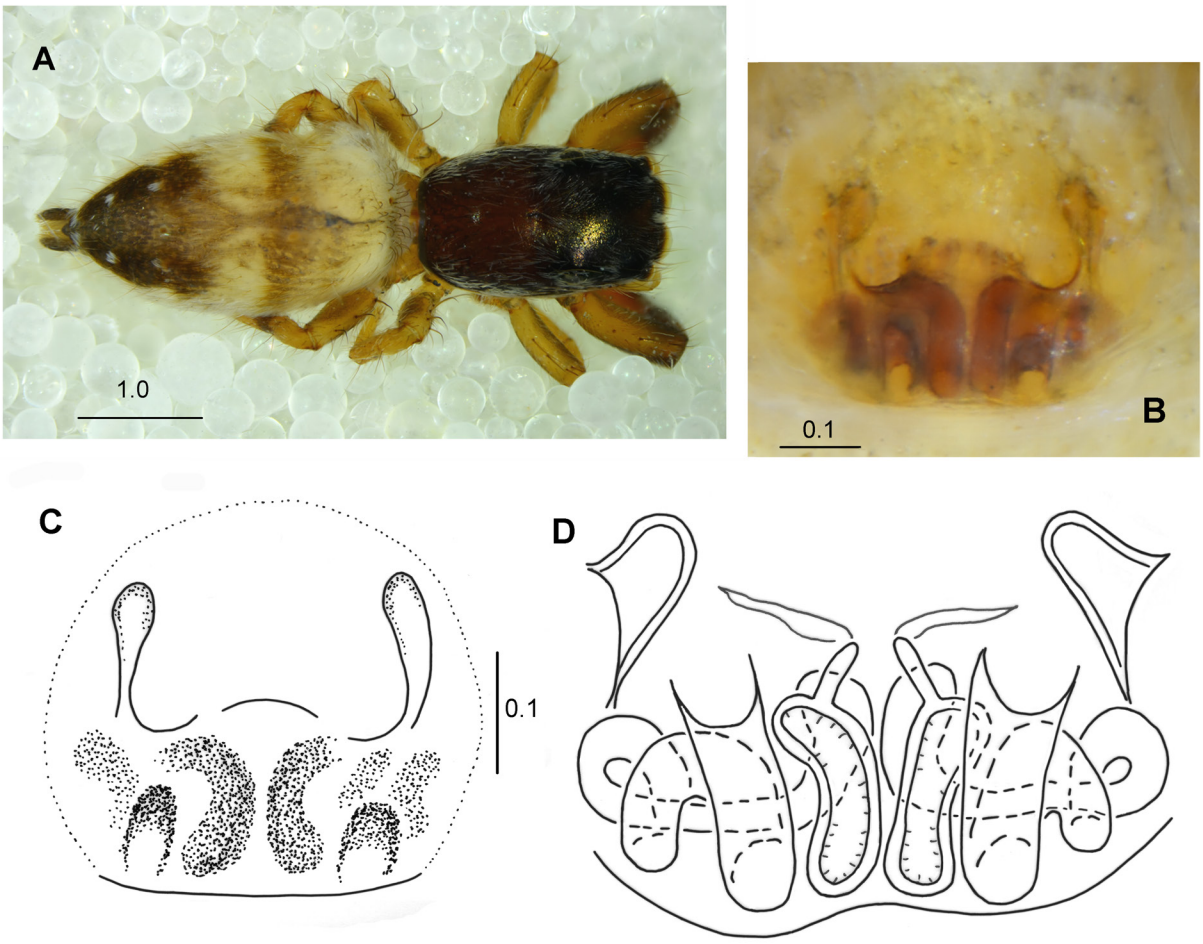

Fig. 3. *Afraflacilla albopunctata* sp. nov., holotype, ♀ (MNHN). **A**. Habitus, dorsal view. **B–C**. Epigyne. **D**. Internal structure of epigyne.

among them sparse long brown bristles. Venter dark yellow with median dark line. Anterior spinnerets grey, posteriors black.

Legs. Brown, first pair darker. Leg hairs and spines brown.

Epigyne. With pair of pockets placed laterally (Fig. 3B–C). Copulatory openings located far from each other, seminal ducts long, forming a few loops, spermathecae elongated (Fig. 3D).

Distribution

Only known from the type locality, Lamto, Ivory Coast.

Genus ***Afromarengo*** Benjamin, 2004

Afromarengo coriacea (Simon, 1900)

Marengo coriacea Simon, 1900: 401.
Marengo kibonotensis Lessert, 1925a: 439, figs 15–17.

Marengo coriacea – Lawrence 1947: 36, fig. 22. — Wanless 1978a: 261, fig. 1a–j. — Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2000: 67, figs 171–174.
Afromarengo coriacea – Benjamin 2004: 66, figs 4c, 57a–c, 58a–d, 59a–f. — Dawidowicz & Wesołowska 2016: 438, figs 1–5, 91. — Azarkina & Haddad 2020: 26, figs 1–6, 59, 62, 79–84, 87–136.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♂; Cavally Forest; 15 Nov. 1975; "branches"; MNHN.

Description

For both sexes see Azarkina & Haddad (2020).

Distribution

Previously known from Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique, South Africa, this is the first record from W Africa.

Genus ***Ansienulina*** Wesołowska, 2015

Ansienulina lamottei sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:7C2C64B7-DFF9-476F-914D-F4B957F227AD
Fig. 4

Diagnosis

This species is closely related to *Ansienulina mirabilis* Wesołowska, 2015. It can be recognized by its uniformly olive abdomen whereas *A. mirabilis* has a distinct light serrated streak. The tibial apophysis of the pedipalp is clearly smaller, spike-like and the cymbium is 'typically' spoon-shaped, whereas in *A. mirabilis* it is strongly bent towards its dorsal surface (compare Fig. 4F, H with Wesołowska 2015: figs 8, 10).

Etymology

This species is dedicated to Prof. M. Lamotte, one of the founders of Lamto research station.

Material examined

Holotype

IVORY COAST • ♂; Cavally Forest; 20 Nov. 1975; "sur les hautes branches, arbres abattus"; MNHN.

Description

Male

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 1.8, width 1.4, height 0.8. Eye field length 1.0, anterior width 1.4, posterior width 1.3. Abdomen length 1.9, width 1.1. General appearance as in Fig. 4A–B. Small spider, carapace high, with steep posterior thoracic slope.

Carapace. Colouration of carapace brown, darker at edges, eyes surrounded by black areas, fovea clearly visible, sulciform. Anterior median eyes large, distance between anterior lateral eyes greater than between posteriors. Stridulatory apparatus present. Fine colourless hairs on thoracic part, some longer bristles near eyes. Chelicerae large, with two teeth on promargin and single tooth on retromargin, fang short. Mouthparts brown, sternum slightly lighter.

Abdomen. Oval, narrower than carapace, uniformly light brownish, a few long bristles at its anterior edge, venter slightly lighter than dorsum. Spinnerets light brown.

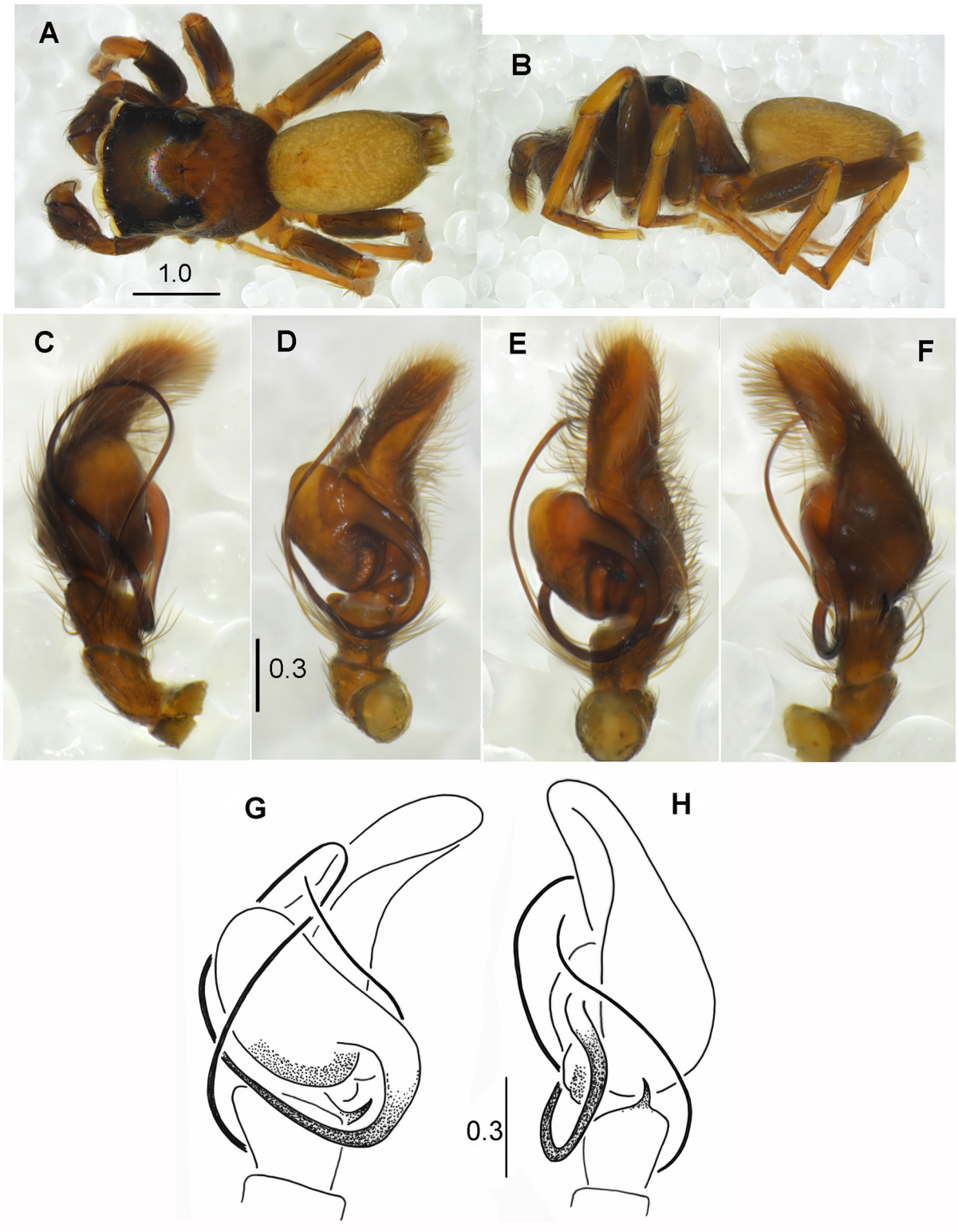

Fig. 4. *Ansienulina lamottei* sp. nov., holotype, ♂ (MNHN). **A**. Habitus, dorsal view. **B**. Habitus, lateral view. **C**. Palpal organ, prolateral view. **D, G**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **E**. Palpal organ, ventrolateral view. **F, H**. Palpal organ, retrolateral view.

Legs. Light brown, their femora clearly darker, chocolate brown. Femora III and IV long. Spines long, brown. Tibia I with three pairs of long ventral spines and one on pro- and retrolateral surface at segment base, and one on dorsum; metatarsus with two pairs of long ventral spines and one on prolateral and dorsal surface.

Pedipalps. Dark brown. Palpal organ shown in Fig. 4C–H. Cymbium narrow, especially in its apical half, tip of cymbium bent retrolaterally (Fig. 4D, G). Bulb oval, slightly tilted from axis of palp; embolus very long and thin, whip-shaped (Fig. 4C, G). Tibia with small spike-like apophysis (Fig. 4F, H).

Female

Unknown.

Distribution

Only known from the type locality, Cavally Forest in Ivory Coast.

Genus ***Asemonea*** O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1869

Asemonea pulchra Berland & Millot, 1941
Fig. 5A–B

Asemonea pulchra Berland & Millot, 1941: 401, fig. 93.

Asemonea pulchra – Roewer 1965: 4, fig. 6a–b. — Wanless 1980: 234, fig. 15a–h. — Wesołowska & Edwards 2012: 734, figs 1–4.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 3 ♀♀; Lamto; 12 Sep. 1975; "savane non-brulée, branches"; MNHN.

Description

For both sexes see Wanless (1980). General appearance of female as in Fig. 5A, epigyne in Fig. 5B.

Distribution

Known from Western and Central Africa.

Asemonea pusilla sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:8444D053-6352-4351-A174-F55F4C399E05
Fig. 5C–F

Diagnosis

The female of this species has an epigyne similar to that in *Asemonea pulchra*, but the seminal ducts are clearly wider and copulatory openings hidden under heavily sclerotized flaps absent in *A. pulchra* (compare Fig. 5A with Fig. 5B and Fig. 5F with Wanless 1980: fig. 15g–h). Also the colouration of *Asemonea pusilla* sp. nov. is generally lighter than in the former species.

Etymology

The specific name is Latin, meaning 'very small', and refers to the size of this spider.

Material examined

Holotype

IVORY COAST • ♀; Lamto; 26 Nov. 1975; "savane à *Loudetia*, du virage glissant"; MNHN.

Paratypes

IVORY COAST • 1 ♀; Lamto; 6 Sep. 1975; "savane, haut des herbes"; MNHN • 1 ♀; Mt Niangbo; 13 Oct. 1975; "savane arborée, base des herbes"; MNHN • 1 ♀; 10 km S of Odienné; 19 Oct. 1975; "savane arborée, haut des herbes"; MNHN.

Description

Male

Unknown.

Female

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 1.3–1.4, width 0.9, height 0.4. Eye field length 0.4, anterior width 0.7, posterior width 0.5. Abdomen 1.5–1.6, width 0.8. General appearance as in Fig. 5C. Very small spider.

Carapace. Pear-shaped, longer than wide, moderately high with slightly elevated ocular area, yellow, with pair of black lines on thoracic part. Eyes arranged in four rows, as in other lyssomanines, set on well-developed tubercles, surrounded by black area (except anterior medians), eyes of third row relatively large, eye field trapezoid, narrower posteriorly, some white hairs at eyes. Mouthparts pale

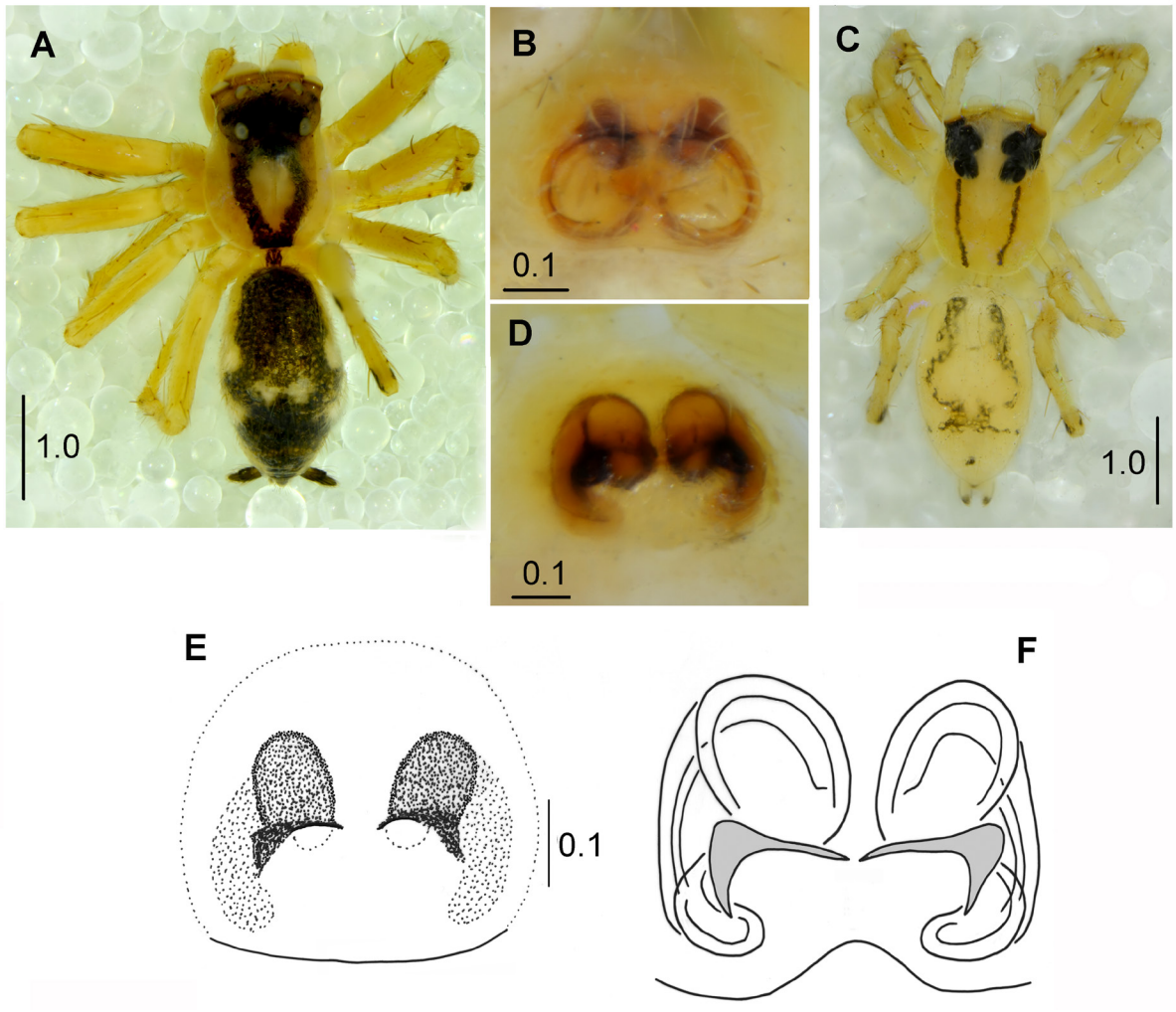

Fig. 5. A–B. *Asemonea pulchra* Berland & Millot, 1941,♀ (MNHN). **C–F**. *Asemonea pusilla* sp. nov., paratype, ♀ (MNHN). **A, C**. Habitus, dorsal view. **B, D–E**. Epigyne. **F**. Internal structure of epigyne.

yellow, chelicerae with three small teeth on retromargin, and two diminutive teeth on promargin. Sternum large, cordiform, whitish yellow.

Abdomen. Slender, narrower than carapace, light yellow, with delicate blackish grey pattern composed of two longitudinal lines connected at two thirds of abdominal length and dark dot posteriorly (Fig. 5C). Sparse long bristles on dorsum. Venter creamy. Spinnerets yellow, posterior pair with terminal segments blackish.

Legs. Pale yellow with blackish marks on lateral surfaces at bases and tips of tibiae III and IV. Spines numerous, long, light. Four pairs of ventral spines on both tibia and metatarsus of first leg. Leg hairs pale.

Epigyne. With centrally located copulatory openings spaced apart and covered with strongly sclerotized flaps (Fig. 5D–E). Internal structure as in Fig. 5F.

Distribution

Only known from Ivory Coast.

Genus ***Bacelarella*** Berland & Millot, 1941

Bacelarella dracula Szűts & Jocqué, 2001
Fig. 6

Bacelarella dracula Szűts & Jocqué, 2001: 86, figs 1b, 2a, f–g, 3d, k, 4c–d, g–h, 7c, f, 8b, 9b.

Bacelarella dracula – Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2011: 559, figs 21–29, 217–218.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♂; Cavally Forest; 16 Nov. 1975; "sous les bois pourris"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 17 Nov. 1975; "litière"; MNHN.

Description

See Szűts & Jocqué (2001). Male chelicera as in Fig. 6A. Palpal organ as in Fig. 6B–C, epigyne as in Fig. 6D.

Remarks

The male has a very long promarginal cheliceral tooth (Fig. 6A).

Distribution

Previously recorded from Ivory Coast and Nigeria.

Bacelarella fradei Berland & Millot, 1941

Bacelarella fradei Berland & Millot, 1941: 390, figs 85, 86a–b.

Bacelarella fradei – Szűts & Jocqué 2001: 88, figs 3f, m, 5b, e, 7b, e, 8d, f, 9d. — Rollard & Wesołowska 2002: 286, fig. 2a–e.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♂; Lamto; Aug.1974; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 15 Aug. 1974; "savane non-brulée, buissons et lisière"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 7 Dec. 1975; "savane non-brulée, au sol"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 25 Aug. 1975; "marigot salé, au sol"; MNHN • 1 ♀; Lamto, Bandama Forest; 1 Aug. 1975; "au sol"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 1 Sep. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 30 Oct. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 3 Nov. 1975; "au sol dans les feuilles mortes"; MNHN • 1 ♀; Cavally Forest; 14 Nov. 1975; "au sol"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 19 Nov. 1975; MNHN • 2 ♀♀; Man, road to Mt Tonkoui; 13 Nov. 1975; "forêt

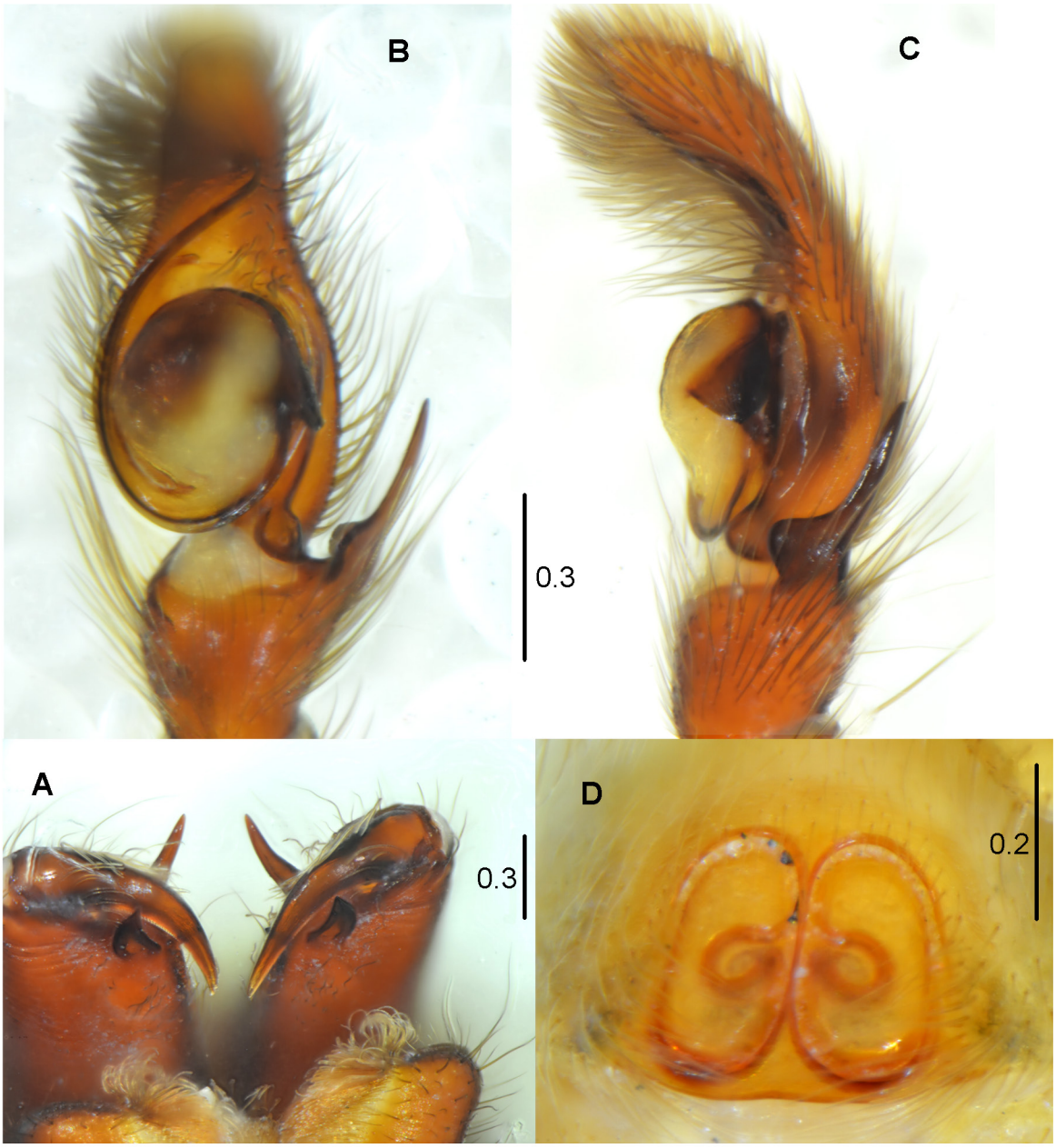

Fig. 6. *Bacelarella dracula* Szűts & Jocqué, 2001, ♂♀ (MNHN). **A**. Male chelicera. **B**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **C**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **D**. Epigyne.

dégradée, au sol"; MNHN • 1 ♀; Mt Tonkoui; 900–1000 m a.s.l.; 11 Nov. 1975; "forêt"; MNHN • 1 ♂; 5 km of Man, on the road to Seguela; 6°13′ N, 5°01′ W; 12 Nov. 1975; "bosquet maricageux"; MNHN.

Description

See Szűts & Jocqué (2001).

Distribution

Guinea and Ivory Coast.

Bacelarella tanohi Szűts & Jocqué, 2001
Figs 7–8

Bacelarella tanohi Szűts & Jocqué, 2001: 91, figs 1a, 3g, n, 5c, f, 8e.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Man, Mt Tonkoui; 4 Mar. 1975; "litière"; MNHN.

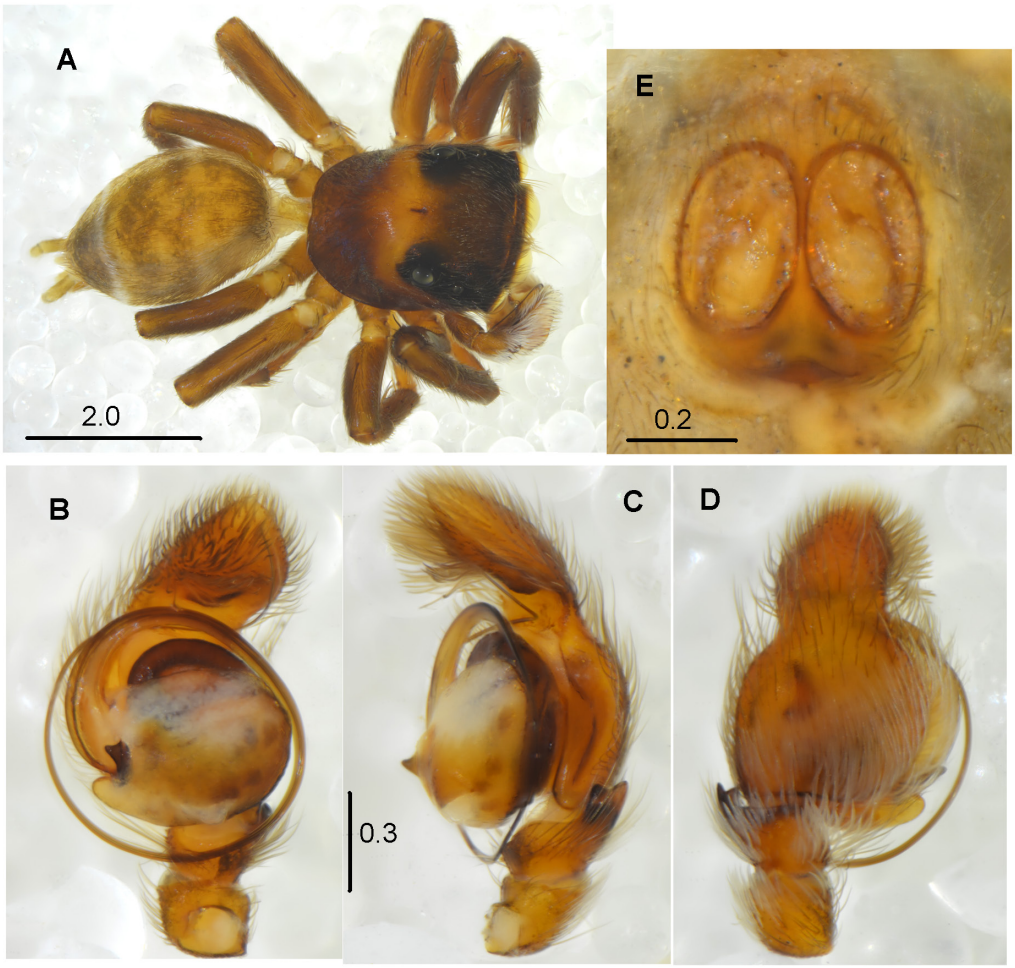

Fig. 7. *Bacelarella tanohi* Szűts & Jocqué, 2001, ♂♀ (MNHN). **A**. Male habitus, dorsal view. **B**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **C**. Palpal organ, ventrolateral view. **D**. Palpal organ, dorsal view. **E**. Epigyne.

Description

See Szűts & Jocqué (2001). General appearance of male as in Fig. 7A. Male specimen with a large delicate scutum on the abdominal dorsum and a narrow whitish transverse band behind scutum. Palpal organ as in Figs 7B–D, 8A–C. Pedipalp clothed in white hairs. Epigyne as in Figs 7E, 8D, its internal structure in Fig. 8E.

Distribution

Known only from Ivory Coast.

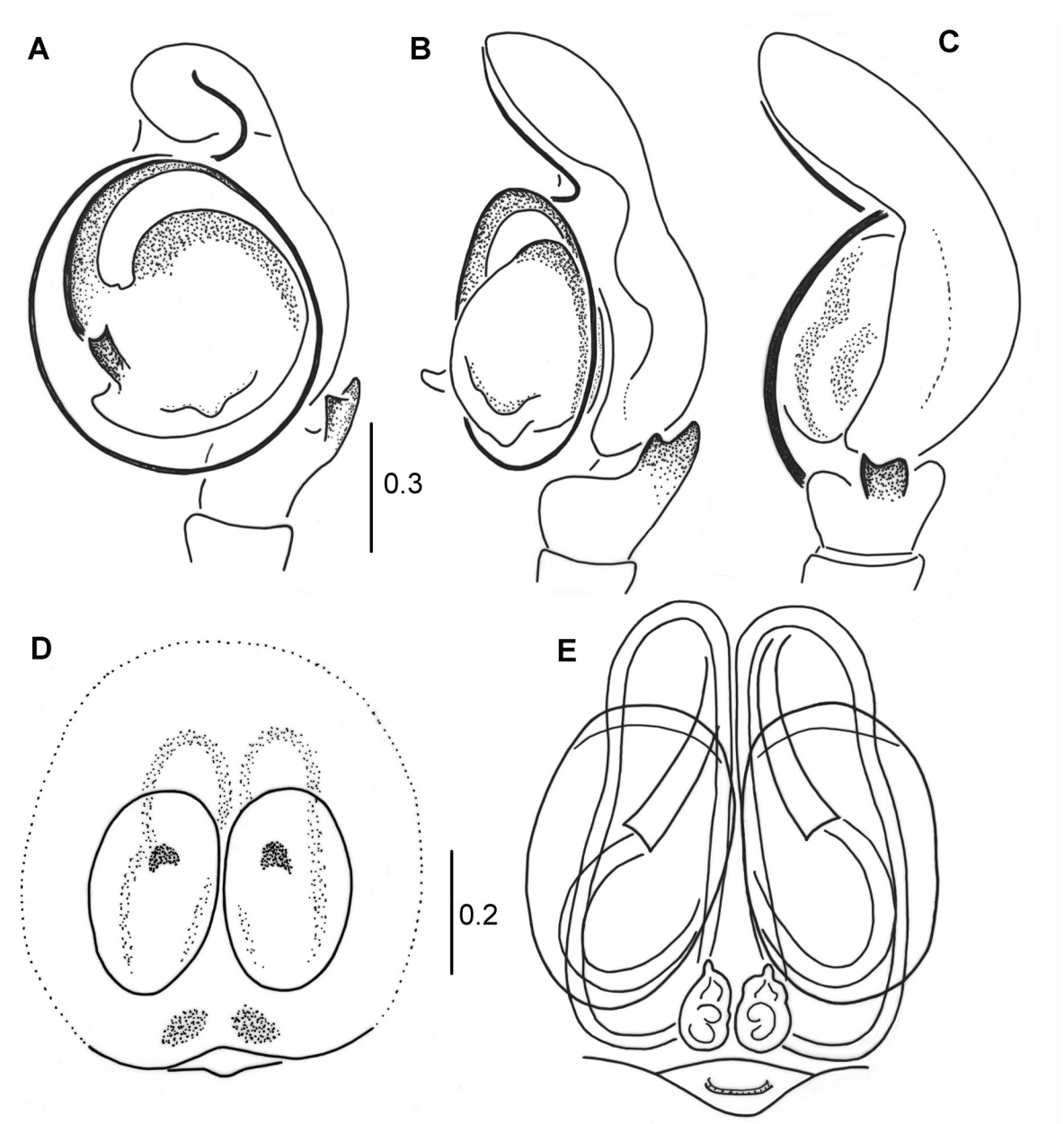

Fig. 8. *Bacelarella tanohi* Szűts & Jocqué, 2001, ♂♀ (MNHN). **A**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **B**. Palpal organ, ventrolateral view. **C**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **D**. Epigyne. **E**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Genus ***Baryphas*** Simon, 1902

Baryphas jullieni Simon, 1902
Figs 9–10

Baryphas jullieni Simon, 1902a: 43.
Polemus chrysochirus Simon, 1902a: 43. **Syn. nov.**
Baryphas micheli Berland & Millot, 1941: 315, fig. 17.

Baryphas albicinctus – Berland & Millot 1941: 313, figs 15–16. — Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2011: 561, figs 30–32.
Polemus chrysochirus – Szűts 2007: 90, figs 22–25.
Baryphas jullieni – Wesołowska & Edwards 2012: 737, figs 12–16, 114.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♂ 1 ♀; Lamto; 18 Sep. 1975; "savane, hautes des herbes"; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 6 Sep. 1975; MNHN • 2 ♂♂; same collection data as for preceding; 2 Sep. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 3 Sep. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 13 Oct. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 26 Sep. 1975; "savane non-brulée, hautes des herbes"; MNHN • 1 ♀, 2 imm.; same collection data as for preceding; 25 Aug. 1975; "marigot salé, branches en sous-bois"; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection

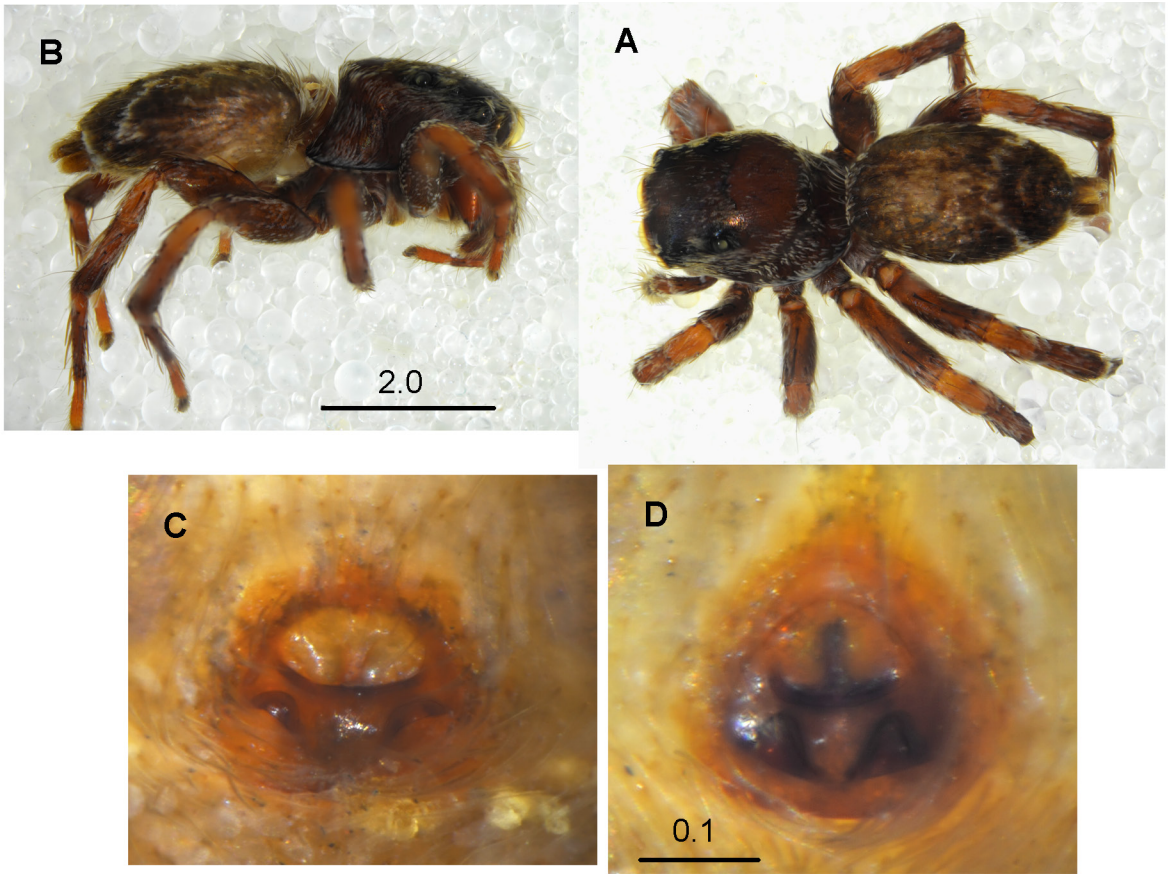

Fig. 9. *Baryphas jullieni* Simon, 1902, ♂♀ (MNHN). **A**. Habitus of male, dorsolateral view. **B**. Habitus of male, lateral view. **C–D**. Epigyne.

data as for preceding; 13 Oct. 1975; "savane, sur branches"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 26 Aug. 1974; "savane inclus dans forêt du plateau, herbes"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 12 Aug. 1975; "savane gruyère, hautes des herbes"; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding, savanna to Zougoussi; 23–24 Dec. 1975; "tête de roniers"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 7 Oct. 1975; "petite savane incluse dans le forêt Bandama"; MNHN • 1 ♂; Kotiessou; 6°11′ N, 5°04′ W; 3 Nov. 1975; "terrain vague en face des rizières"; MNHN.

Description

See Wesołowska & Edwards (2012). General appearance of male as in Fig. 9A–B. Epigyne with large depression in center and a pair of strongly sclerotized pockets. Distance between pockets variable (Figs 9C–D, 10A–B), most often such as in Fig. 9C. Internal structure of epigyne in Fig. 10C–D. Copulatory openings located in the center, at the edge of the depression, short straight seminal ducts running backwards, highly sclerotized multi-chambered spermathecae. See also Wesołowska & Edwards (2012: fig. 16).

Synonymization

Illustrations of the syntype of *P. chrysochirus* provided by Szűts (2007) and in Metzner (2021) show that the name is to be synonymized with *B. jullieni.*

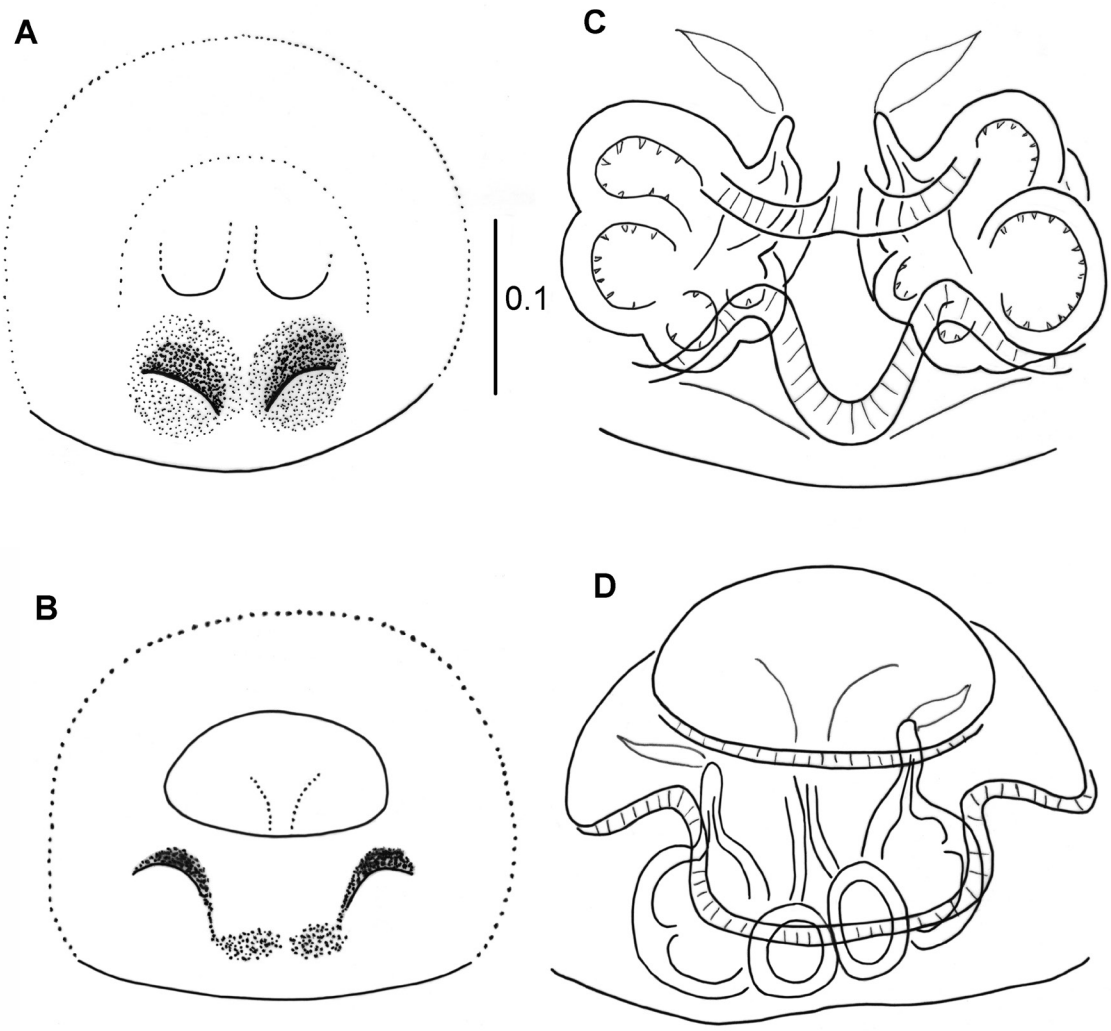

Fig. 10. *Baryphas jullieni* Simon, 1902, ♀ (MNHN). **A–B**. Epigyne. **C–D**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Remarks

Because *P. chrysochirus* was the type species of the genus, the generic name *Polemus* Simon, 1902 is a junior synonym of *Baryphas* Simon, 1902. The taxonomic status of *Polemus galeatus* Simon, 1902, the second species included to the genus *Polemus* is unclear. The original description is insufficient to identify this species. Simon described a female, but probably in reality this specimen was male (see Szűts 2007). We propose the species name *Baryphas galeatus* (Simon, 1902) **comb. nov.**

Distribution

Previously known from Liberia, Ivory Coast and Nigeria.

Genus ***Belippo*** Simon, 1909

Belippo milloti (Lessert, 1942)
Figs 11–12

Myrmarachne milloti Lessert, 1942: 8, figs 1–4.

Belippo milloti – Wanless 1978b: 13, figs 7a–m. — Wesołowska & Edwards 2012: 738, figs 17–24. — Wesołowska & Wiśniewski 2015: 552, figs 22–23.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♀; Lamto, Bandama Forest; 8 Nov. 1975; "au sol"; MNHN • 3 ♂♂; Cavally Forest; 15 Nov. 1975; "branches en sous-bois"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 11 Nov. 1975; "litière"; MNHN.

Description

See Wesołowska & Edwards (2012). General appearance of male as in Fig. 11A–B, male chelicera in Figs 11C–E, 12A–B, pedipalp in Figs 11F, 12C–D. Description of female see Wesołowska & Wiśniewski (2015), general appearance in Fig. 11G, first leg of female in Fig. 11H, epigyne in Figs 11J, 12E, its internal structure in Fig. 12F.

Distribution

Recorded from Congo, Nigeria and Kenya.

Genus ***Dasycyptus*** Simon, 1902

Dasycyptus dimus Simon, 1902
Figs 13–14

Dasycyptus dimus Simon, 1902a: 364.
Carrhotus semiaurantiacus Simon, 1909: 432.

Dasycyptus dimus – Simon 1903a: 737, figs 844, 852. — Prószyński 1987: 19.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♂; Lamto, Bandama Forest; 9 Dec. 1975; MNHN.

Redescription

Male

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 3.3, width 2.0, height 1.6. Eye field length 1.5, anterior and posterior width 2.1. Abdomen length 3.1, width 1.9. General appearance as in Fig. 13A.

Carapace. Dark brown, near eyes black with metallic shine, wide light streak formed by white hairs on lateral slopes. Anterior eyes encircled by white scales, some brown bristles at anterior row of eyes. Whole carapace covered with recumbent colourless hairs. Clypeus yellowish brown. Sternum brown, mouthparts brown with whitish tips. Chelicerae dark brown, with single retromarginal tooth and two small teeth on promargin.

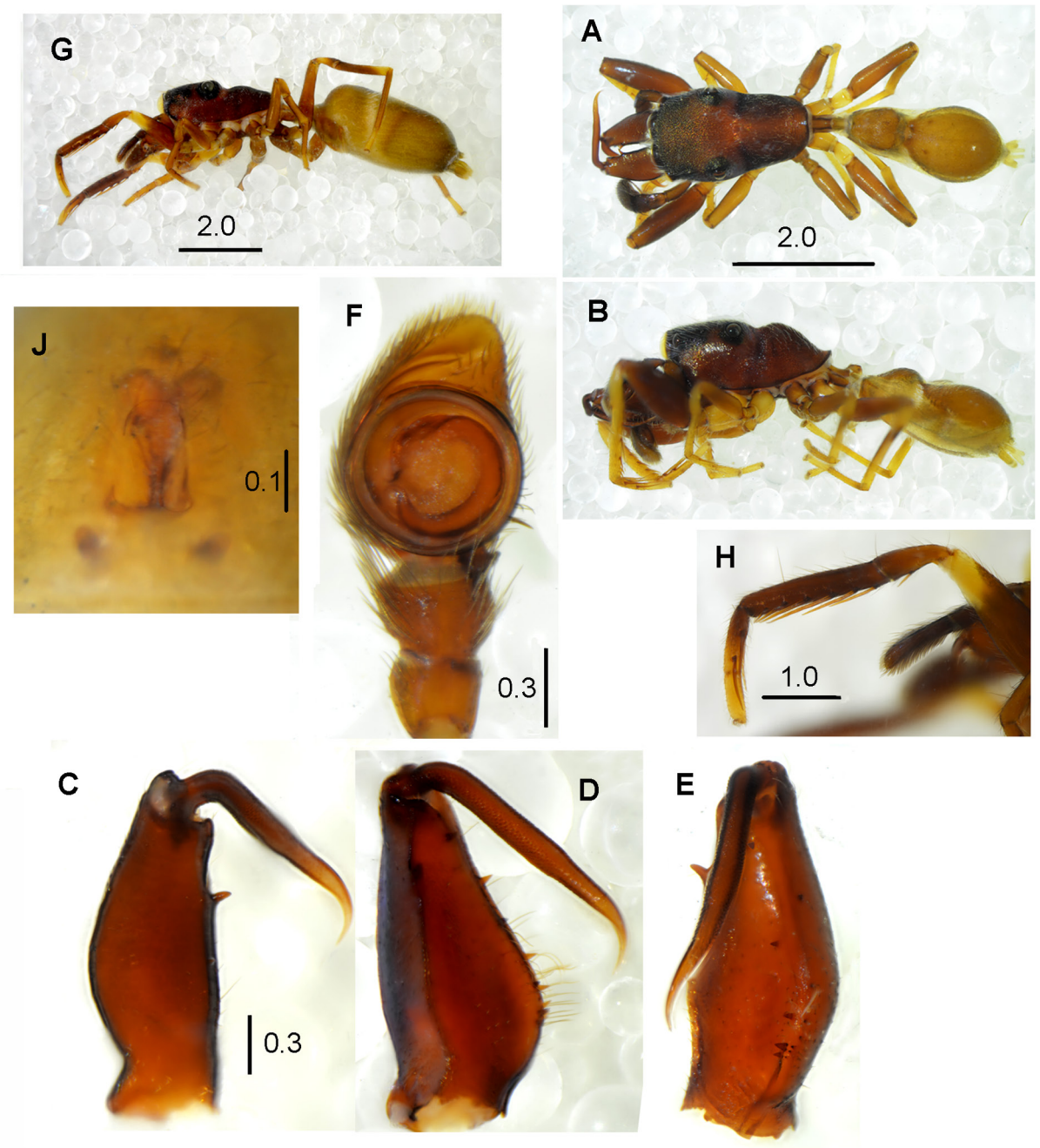

Fig. 11. *Belippo milloti* (Lessert, 1942), ♂♀ (MNHN). **A**. Habitus of male, dorsal view. **B**. Habitus of male, lateral view. **C**. Male chelicera, dorsal view. **D**. Male chelicera, ventral view. **E**. Male chelicera, prolateral view. **F**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **G**. Habitus of female, dorsal view. **H**. First leg of female, retrolateral view. **J**. Epigyne.

Abdomen. Ovoid, blackish, shiny, with two pairs of small rounded submarginal patches in posterior half, some white hairs on anterior margin, sparse brown bristles on dorsum. Venter light brown, spinnerets brown.

Legs. Dark brown, distal segments lighter, leg hairs and spines brown, femora of legs I and II densely covered with white hairs, legs III and IV bearing dense white hairs on all segments (Fig. 13A). Also coxae and trochanters of all legs with white hairs.

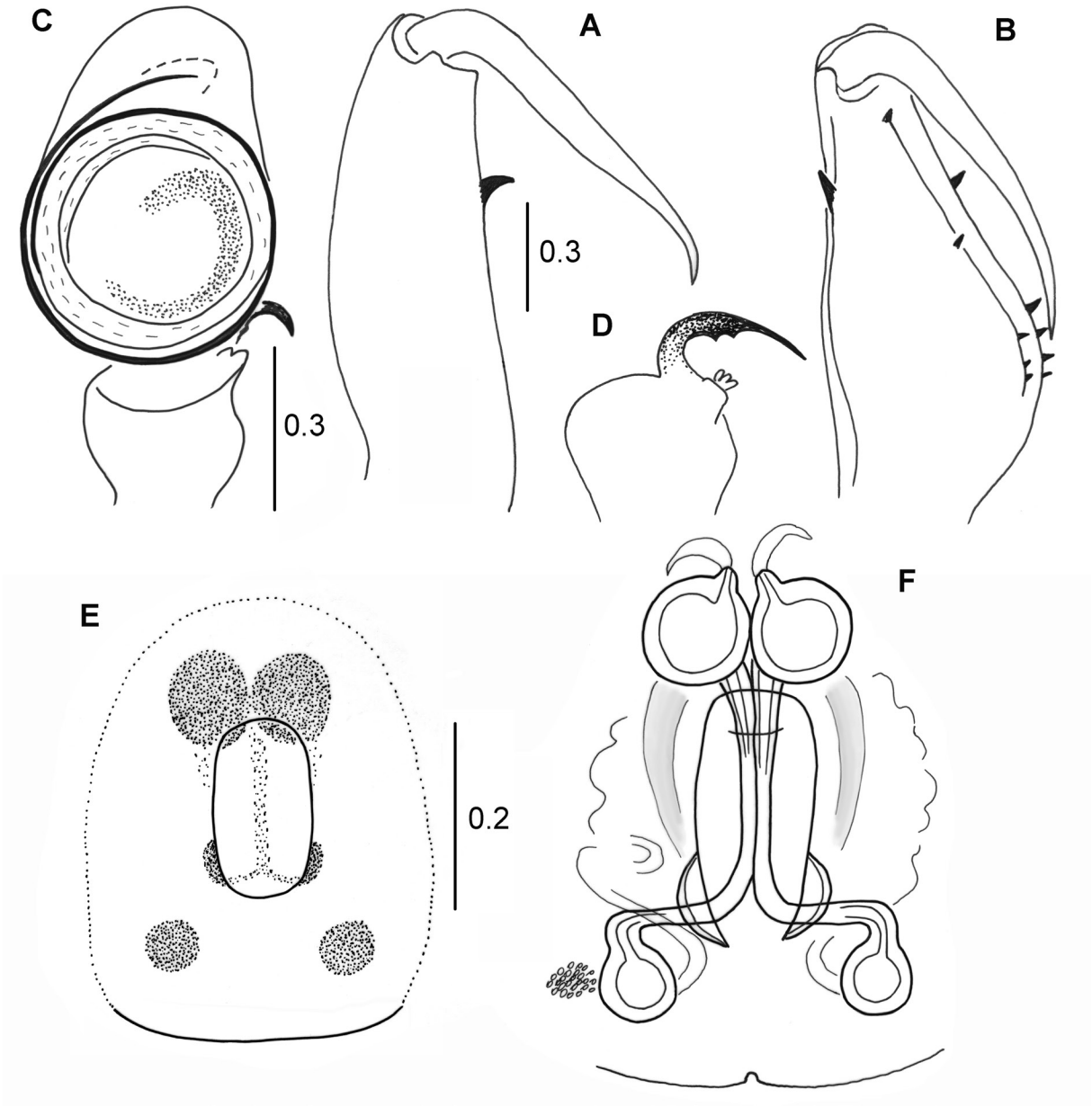

Fig. 12. *Belippo milloti* (Lessert, 1942), ♂♀ (MNHN). **A**. Male chelicera, dorsal view. **B**. Male chelicera, ventral view. **C**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **D**. Palpal tibia, ventral view. **E**. Epigyne. **F**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Pedipalps. As in Figs 13B–D, 14A–D, tibial apophysis massive, broad, bicuspid; tegulum oval, terminal apophysis accompanying embolus (Fig. 14E).

Female

Unknown.

Distribution

Previously known only from Gabon.

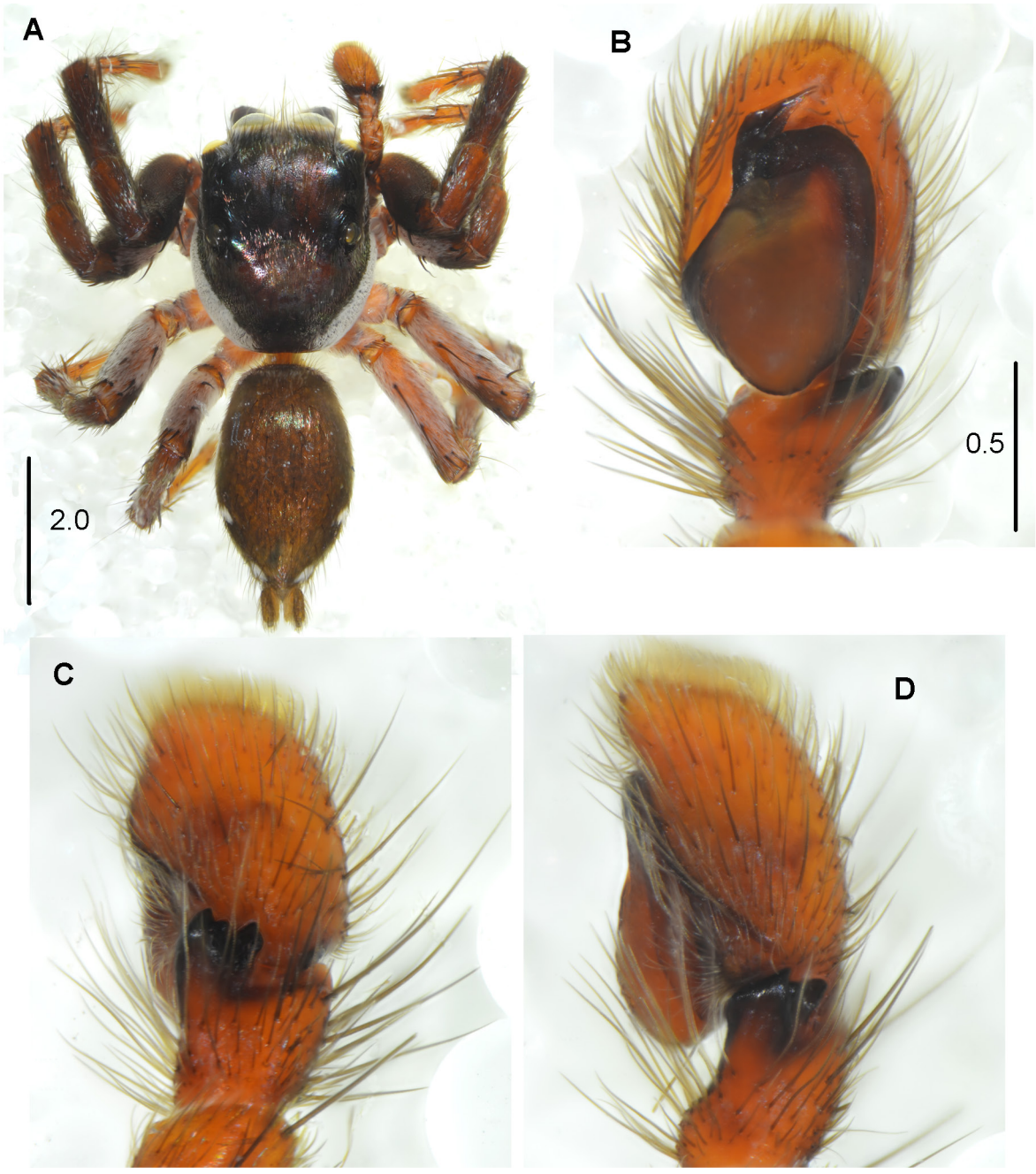

Fig. 13. *Dasycyptus dimus* Simon, 1902, ♂ (MNHN). **A**. Habitus, dorsal view. **B**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **C**. Palpal organ, dorsolateral view. **D**. Palpal organ, lateral view.

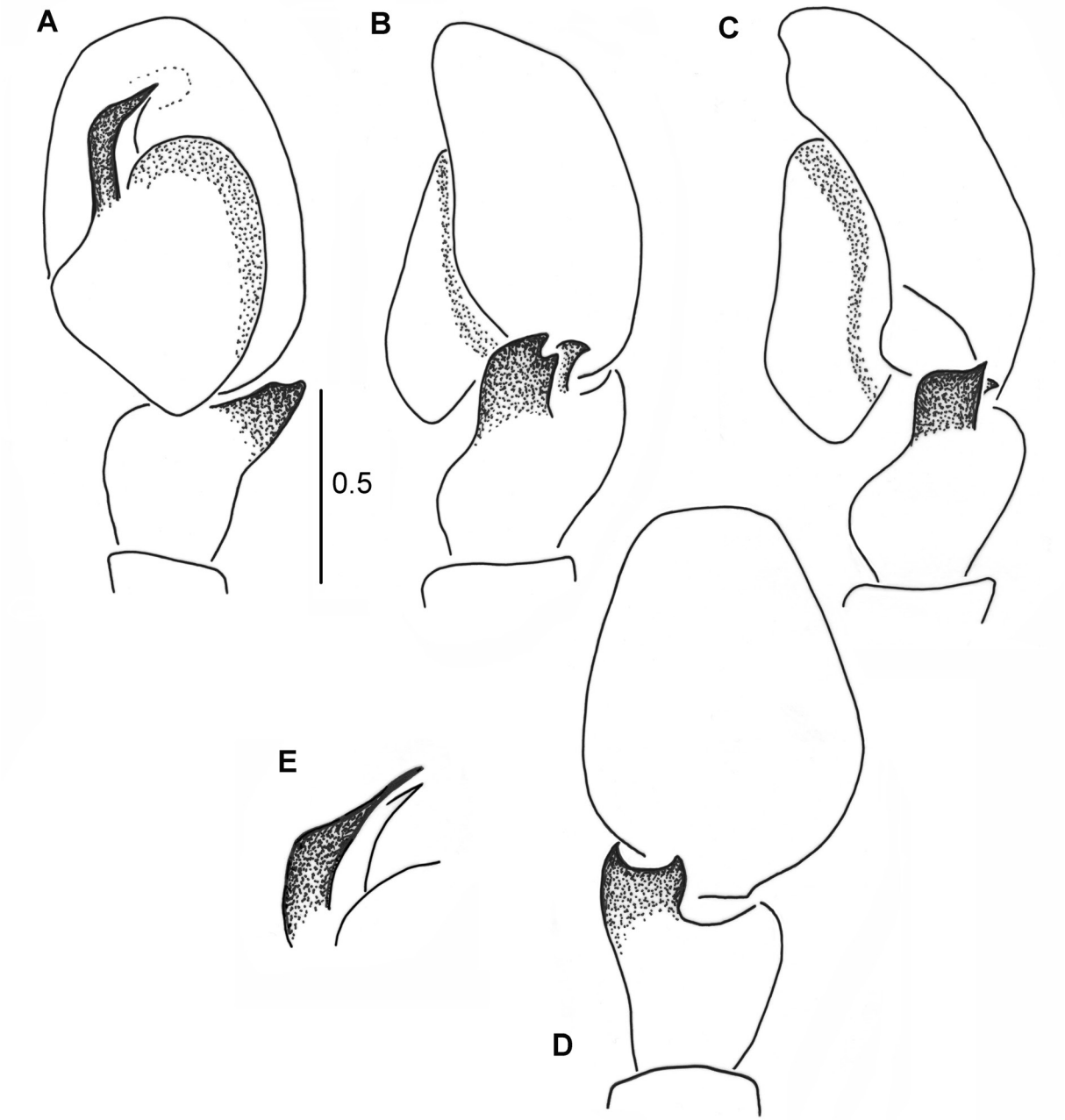

Fig. 14. *Dasycyptus dimus* Simon, 1902, ♂ (MNHN). **A**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **B–C**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **D**. Palpal organ, dorsal view. **E**. Embolic division.

Genus ***Detalik*** Wesołowska, 2021

Detalik cavally sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:214A6DEB-6AF0-4E7B-8736-701CB66877B7
Fig. 15

Diagnosis

The species is similar to congeners in body proportions and spination of leg I, but may be recognized by the structure of the epigyne with large sac-shaped spermathecae (clearly smaller in the other species)

and the location of the copulatory openings in the posterior part of the epigyne, while anterior in other species.

Etymology

The specific name is derived from the type locality.

Material examined

Holotype

IVORY COAST • ♀; Cavally Forest; 17 Sep. 1975; "litière"; MNHN.

Description

Male

Unknown.

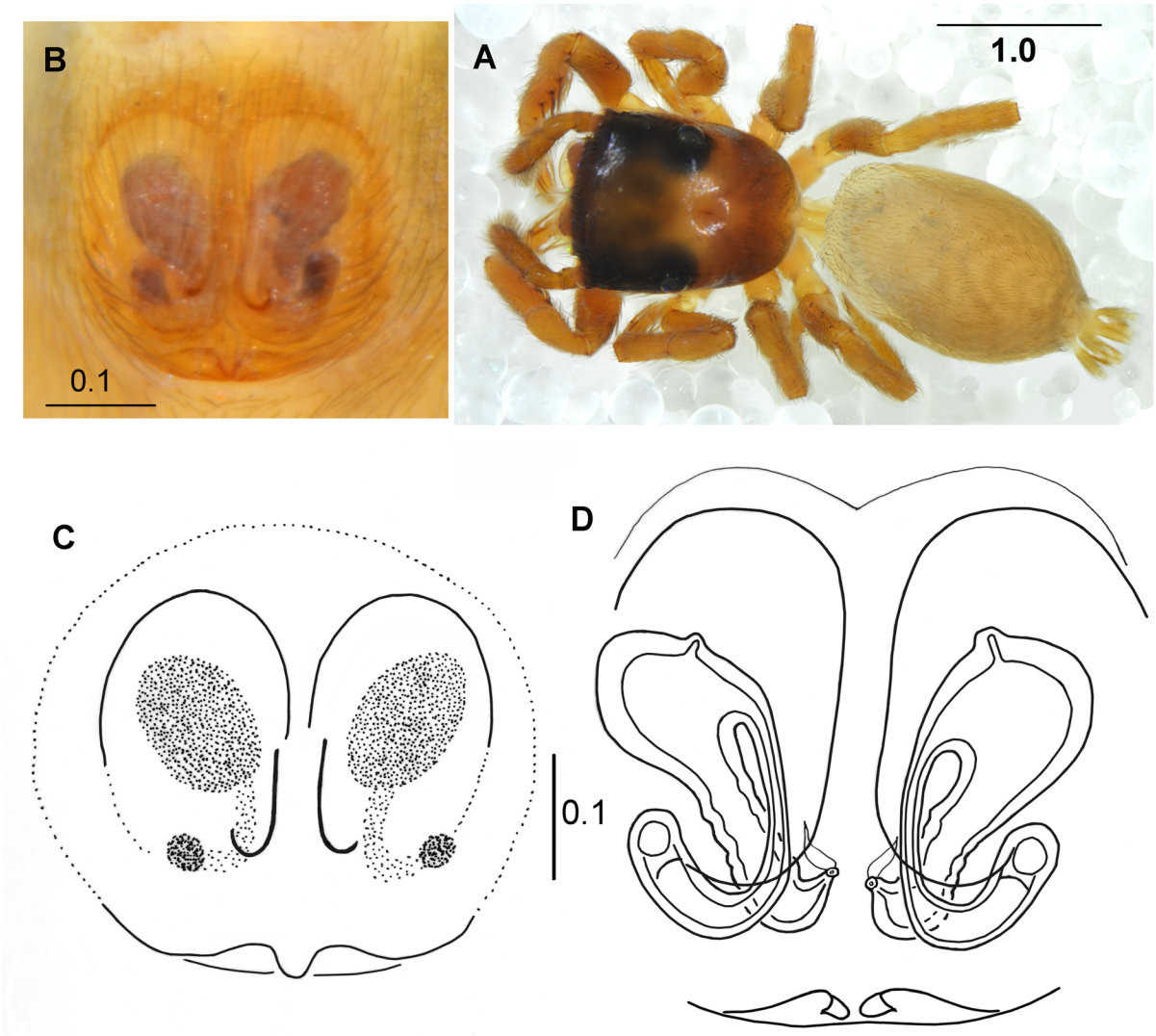

Fig. 15. *Detalik cavally* sp. nov., holotype, ♀ (MNHN). **A**. Habitus, dorsal view. **B–C**. Epigyne. **D**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Female

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 1.4, width 1.2, height 0.5. Eye field length 0.8, anterior width 1.1, posterior width 1.0. Abdomen length 1.6, width 1.0. General appearance as in Fig. 15A, small spider.

Carapace. Brown with blackish eye field. Faint colourless hairs on carapace, some brown bristles near anterior eyes. Anterior median eyes relatively large, anterior row of eyes slightly wider than posterior row. Fovea visible, sulciform, lying on small concave area. Chelicerae with two small teeth on promargin and single tooth on retromargin. Mouthparts and sternum light brown.

Abdomen. Oval, beige greyish, covered with sparse brown hairs and a few longer bristles at anterior edge, posteriorly traces of chevrons, sides delicately mottled, venter light. Spinnerets beige.

Legs. Light brown, first leg with four pairs of spines on tibia ventrally and two pairs on metatarsus. Pedipalps with retromarginal spine on distal segment.

Epigyne. With two oval shallow depressions separated by median ridge (Fig. 15B–C). Internal structure as in Fig. 15E, seminal ducts thin, spermathecae enlarged, bag-like.

Distribution

Only known from the type locality in Ivory Coast.

Genus ***Evarcha*** Simon, 1902

Evarcha bakorensis Rollard & Wesołowska, 2002
Fig. 16A

Evarcha bakorensis Rollard & Wesołowska, 2002: 288, figs 4a–d.

Evarcha bakorensis – Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2011: 568, figs 52–56, 222.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♂; Lamto; 18 Aug. 1975; "savane non-brulée"; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 3 Jan. 1976; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 16 Sep. 1975; "savane, base des herbes"; MNHN • 2 ♀♀; same collection data as for preceding; 18 Sep. 1975; MNHN • 3 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀; same collection data as for preceding; 30 Dec. 1975; "savane non-brulée, base des herbes"; MNHN • 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 imm.; same collection data as for preceding; 28 Nov. 1975; "savane non-brulée"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 29 Sep. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 25 Aug. 1975; "savane, au sol"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 4 Sep. 1975; "savane non-brulée, près de la station, sur branches"; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 13 Aug. 1975; "savane du rocher, tous niveaux"; MNHN • 1 ♂; Lamto, to Segou; 23–24 Dec. 1975; "savane tête de roniers"; MNHN • 2 ♀♀; 2 km N of Toumodi; 6°33′ N, 5°01′ W; 14 Oct. 1975; "au sol"; MNHN.

Description

See Wesołowska & Russell-Smith (2011). General appearance of male as in Fig. 16A. Clypeus covered with orange hairs, white triangular patch in front of fovea.

Distribution

Hitherto a species known from Guinea and Nigeria.

Evarcha maculata Rollard & Wesołowska, 2002

Evarcha maculata Rollard & Wesołowska, 2002: 290, fig. 6a–f.

Evarcha maculata – Wesołowska & Tomasiewicz 2008: 14, figs 54–58, 206.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 5 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; Lamto; 30 Dec. 1975; "savane non-brulée, base des herbes"; MNHN • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 7 Dec. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 29 Oct. 1875; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 18 Sep. 1975; "savane, base des herbes"; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 7 Oct. 1975; "petite savane

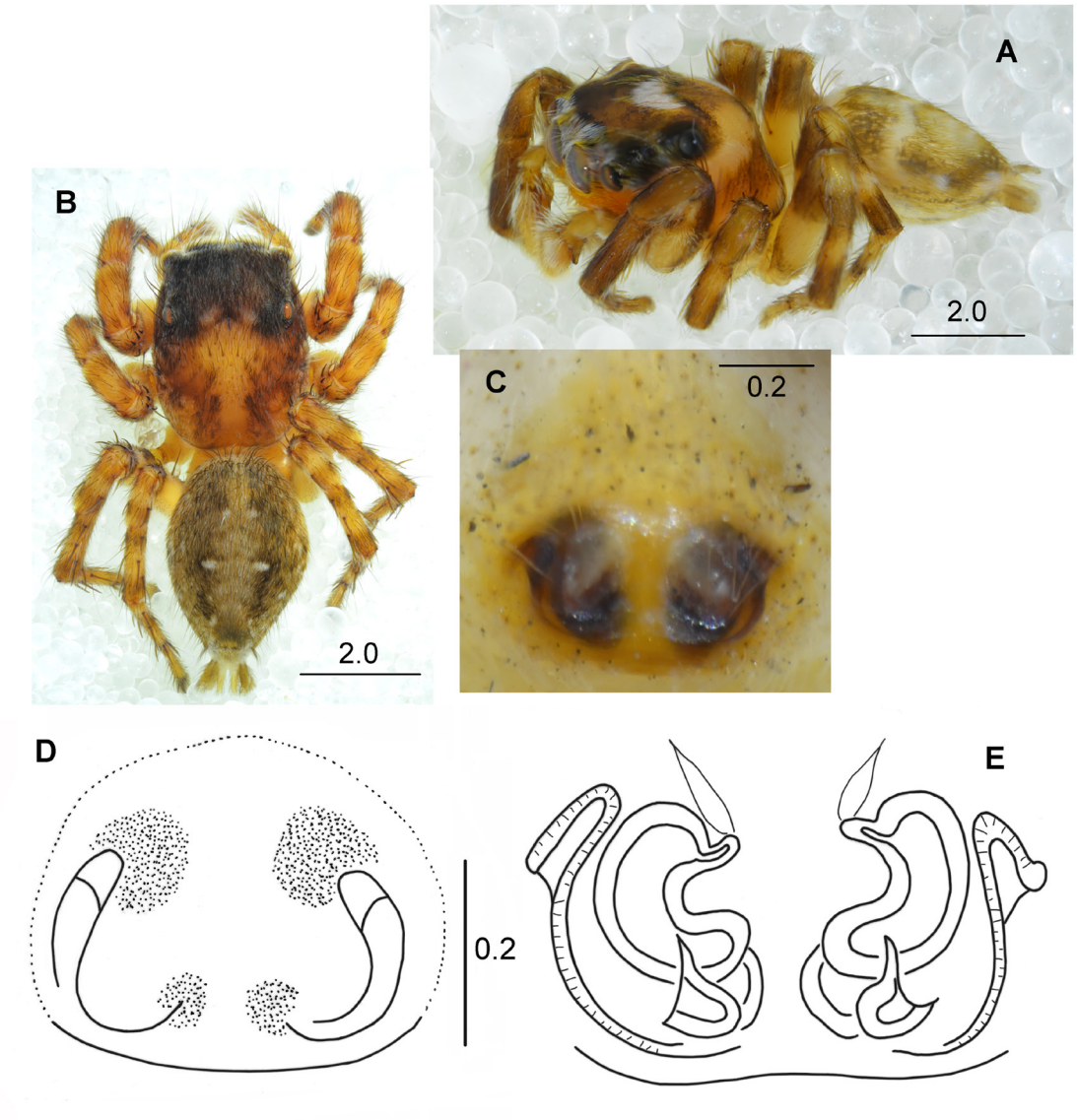

Fig. 16. A. *Evarcha bakorensis* Rollard & Wesołowska, 2002, ♂ (MNHN). **B–E**. *Evarcha zougoussi* sp. nov., holotype, ♀ (MNHN). **A**. Habitus of male, lateral view. **B**. Habitus of female, dorsal view. **C–D**. Epigyne. **E**. Internal structure of epigyne.

incluse dans le forêt Bandama"; MNHN • 2 ♀♀; Mt Niangbo; 16 Oct. 1975; "savane arborée, base des herbes"; MNHN.

Description

See Rollard & Wesołowska (2002).

Distribution

Previously recorded from Guinea and Ethiopia.

Evarcha zougoussi sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:02476A92-2D27-4D35-950E-2A37A7E10148
Fig. 16B–E

Diagnosis

The female of this species has an epigyne similar to that in *Evarcha pinguis* Wesołowska & Tomasiewicz, 2008 from Ethiopia. Both species have lateral pockets in the anterior part, also the internal structure of their epigynes are similar. They differ in the shape of the epigynal depressions, whereas *E. pinguis* has two large round depressions with strongly sclerotized lips the depressions in *Evarcha zougoussi* sp. nov. are only slightly marked (compare Fig. 16D with Wesołowska & Tomasiewicz 2008: fig. 61).

Etymology

The specific name is a noun in apposition, referring to the type locality.

Material examined

Holotype
IVORY COAST • ♀; Lamto; 6°15′ N, 5°02′ W; 23–24 Dec. 1975; "savane vers Zougoussi, tête de roniers"; MNHN.

Paratype
IVORY COAST • 1 ♀; Lamto; 16 Oct. 1975; "savane, hautes des herbes"; MNHN.

Description

Male
Unknown.

Female
Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.7–3.3, width 2.4–2.8, height 1.3–1.4. Eye field length 1.2–1.5, anterior width 1.7–2.1, posterior width 1.8–2.2. Abdomen length 3.0–3.5, width 2.2–2.6. General appearance as in Fig. 16B. Whole body hairy, hairs brown, dense.

Carapace. Oval, brown with lighter median band on thoracic part, eye field blackish. Eyes encircled by white scales, small white spots between anterior eyes, many long brown bristles on anterior region of eye field. Chelicerae unidentate. Mouthparts light brown, sternum yellow.

Abdomen. Ovoid, greyish brown, slightly lighter medially, with three pairs of small white spots (Fig. 16B), clothed in dense brown hairs and sparse, long brown bristles. Venter light yellow with large dark grey spot posteriorly. Anterior spinnerets grey, posterior yellowish.

Legs. Light brown with darker marks. Leg hairs and spines brown.

Epigyne. With a pair of deep pockets placed anterolaterally (Fig. 16C–D). Copulatory openings lying near posterior edge of epigyne, seminal ducts short, spermathecae bean-shaped (Fig. 16E).

Distribution

Only known from the type locality, Lamto, Ivory Coast.

Genus ***Festucula*** Simon, 1901

Festucula lineata (?) Simon, 1901

Festucula lineata Simon, 1901a: 155.

Festucula lineata – Fage 1923: 299, fig. 1. — Azarkina & Foord 2014: 369, figs 104–112.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 imm.; Lamto; 13 Oct. 1975; "savane gruyère"; MNHN • 1 imm.; same collection data as for preceding; 2 Sep. 1975; "savane, haut des herbes"; MNHN.

Description

See Azarkina & Foord (2014).

Remarks

We have only immature specimens, which probably represents *F. lineata* since only this species occurs in West Africa.

Distribution

Recorded form Senegal, Guinea, Ivory Coast and Nigeria.

Genus ***Heliophanus*** C.L. Koch, 1833

Heliophanus butemboensis Wesołowska, 1986
Fig. 17

Heliophanus butemboensis Wesołowska, 1986: 24, figs 199–200.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♀; 10 km S of Odienné; 9°30′ N, 7°33′ W; 19 Oct. 1975; "savane arbustive, au sol"; MNHN.

Redescription

Male

Unknown.

Female

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 1.2, width 0.8, height 0.6. Eye field length 0.6, anterior width 0.8, posterior width 0.9. Abdomen length 1.5, width 0.8.

Carapace. High, dark brown, clothed in long whitish hairs. Mouthparts and sternum brown.

Abdomen. Oval, greyish brown with traces of lighter chevrons posteriorly, covered with dense brownish hairs. Venter grey. Spinnerets yellowish.

Legs. Yellow.

Epigyne. Triangular with an oval depression in posterior part and a pair of pockets anteriorly (Fig. 17A). Internal structures simple (Fig. 17B–C), copulatory openings placed posterolaterally in wide cavity, seminal ducts and spermathecae directed anteriorly.

Distribution

Hitherto this species was known from Rwanda and Congo.

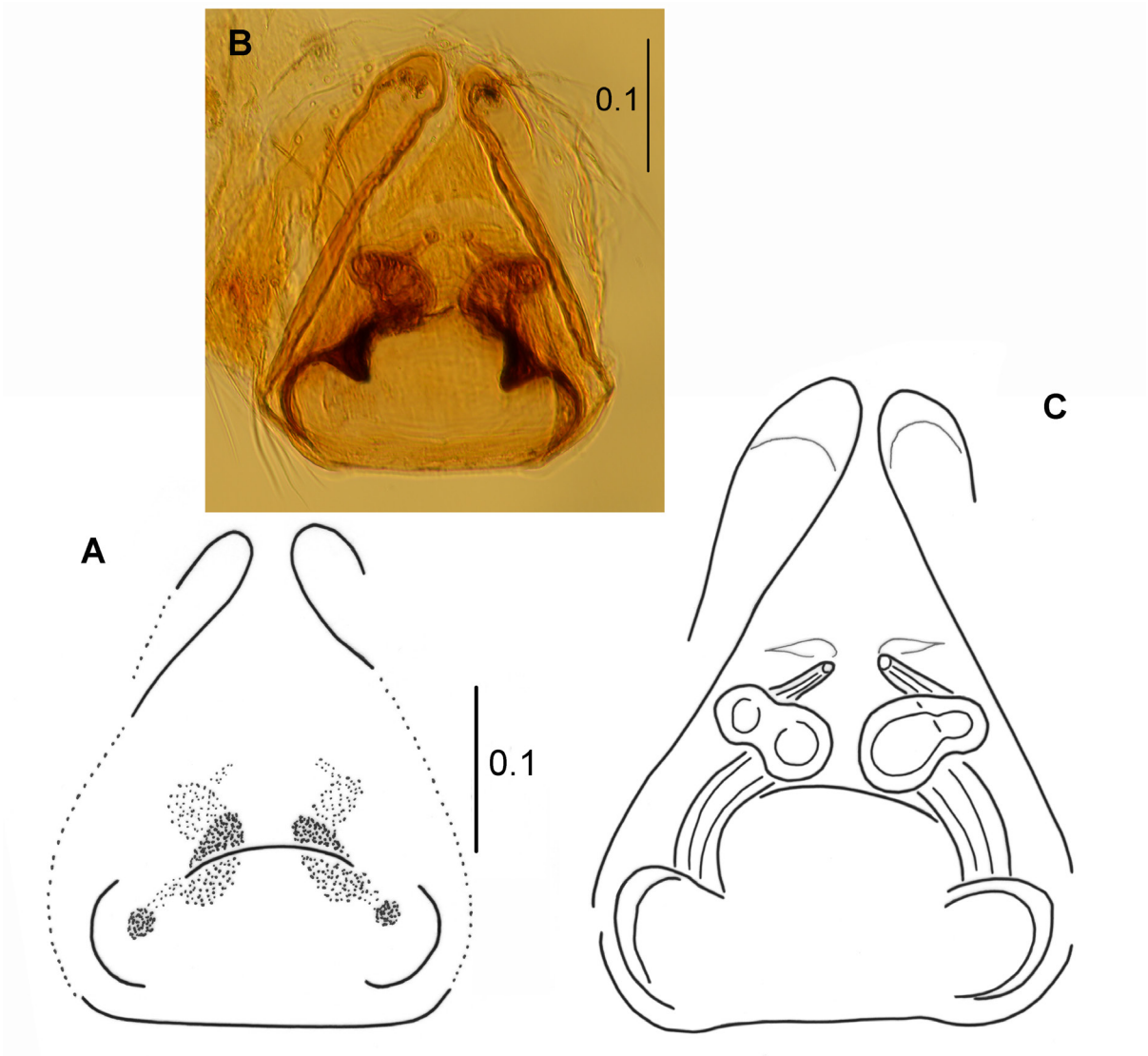

Fig. 17. *Heliophanus butemboensis* Wesołowska, 1986, ♀ (MNHN). **A**. Epigyne. **B–C**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Heliophanus* (*Heliophanus*) *minimus sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:435B2BE2-78B5-4AC3-84CD-539BFF617922
Fig. 18

Diagnosis

One of the smallest species in the genus *Heliophanus*, apart from *Heliophanus pygmaeus* Wesołowska & Russell-Smith, 2000. Its pedipalp is similar to that in *Heliophanus splendidus* Wesołowska, 2003 (both species have a slender bulb), but may be identified by the forked tibial apophysis (*H. splendidus* has an undivided apophysis and a second very thin dorsal one, placed horizontally to the palpal axis). The shape of the palpal femur also differs between these two species (in *H. splendidus* the femur is clearly thinner) – compare Fig. 18D with Wesołowska (2003: figs 127–132). The female has an epigyne that somewhat resembles that in *Heliophanus pauper* Wesołowska, 1986, but the copulatory openings are hidden in deep, oval atrial depressions.

Etymology

The specific epithet is Latin, meaning 'tiny', referring to the size of this spider.

Material examined

Holotype

IVORY COAST • ♂; Lamto; 6°13′ N, 5°01′ W; 24 Aug. 1975; "savane, hautes des herbes"; MNHN.

Paratypes

IVORY COAST • 1 ♀ (together with holotype); same collection data as for holotype; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for holotype; 18 Sep. 1975; MNHN • 2 ♀♀; same collection data as for holotype; 15 Aug. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for holotype; 25 Aug. 1975; MNHN.

Other material

IVORY COAST • 1 ♀; Lamto; 13 Oct. 1975; "savane, au sol"; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 19 Oct. 1975; "savane gruyère, à la base des herbes"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 12 Aug. 1975; "savane gruyère, hautes des herbes"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 26 Sep. 1975; "savane non-brulée"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 7 Dec. 1975; "herbes"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 18 Aug. 1975; "au sol"; MNHN • 2 ♂♂; same collection data as for preceding; 24 Mar. 1975; "savane du rocher"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 12 Aug. 1975; "piste Bony, marais"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding, Grand Nord; 22 Aug. 1975; "hautes des herbes"; MNHN.

Description

Male

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 1.0, width 0.9, height 0.6. Eye field length 0.5, anterior width 0.7, posterior width 0.8. Abdomen length 1.1, width 0.8. General appearance as in Fig. 18A. Very tiny, dark coloured spider.

Carapace. High, abruptly sloping posteriorly, dark brown to blackish, clothed in delicate colourless hairs. Eye field pitted, black. Mouthparts and sternum brown.

Abdomen. Oval, dark brown or black, slightly flattened, dorsum totally covered with sclerotized scutum, venter brown.

Legs. Yellow, only femora and both ends of patellae brown, with dark streak along prolateral surface of tibiae.

Pedipalps. Yellow, structure of palpal organ as in Fig. 18B–D. Palpal femur with long pointed apophysis, tibia with forked apophysis, bulb oval, elongated.

Female

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 1.1, width 0.9, height 0.5. Eye field length 0.6, anterior width 0.7, posterior width 0.8. Abdomen length 1.6, width 1.3. Similar to male, slightly lighter coloured.

Carapace. As in male, with delicate white hairs on slopes.

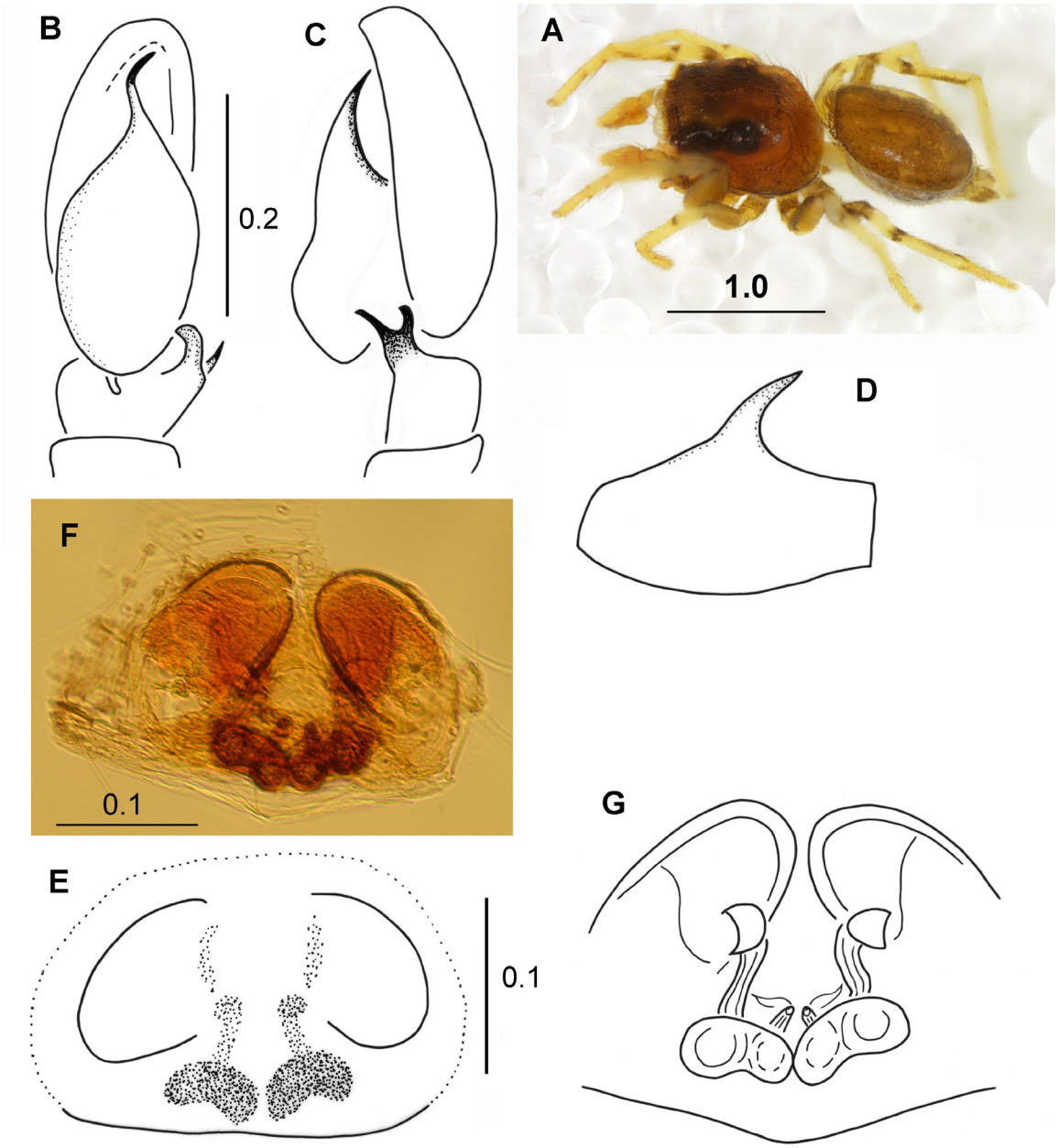

Fig. 18. *Heliophanus* (*Heliophanus*) *minimus* sp. nov., paratypes, ♂♀ (MNHN). **A**. Habitus of male, dorsolateral view. **B**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **C**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **D**. Palpal femur. **E**. Epigyne. **F–G**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Abdomen. Dark grey with traces of light chevrons posteriorly, venter greyish with pair of whitish spots behind epigastric furrow and second pair at spinnerets.

Epigyne. As in Fig. 18E. With two depressions (plugged with waxy secretion). Internal structure simple (Fig. 18F–G), copulatory openings hidden in large sclerotized 'bowls'.

Biology

This species is confined to savannah habitats where it was collected in both the field and ground layer.

Distribution

Only known from the type locality, Lamto, Ivory Coast.

Heliophanus orchesta Simon, 1886

Heliophanus orchesta Simon, 1886: 389, fig. 2.
Heliophanus ambiguus Lessert, 1925a: 458, figs 40–42.
Heliophanus decoloratus Lawrence, 1927: 58, pl. 4 fig. 83.

Heliophanus orchesta – Simon 1901b: 54, fig. 4; 1901c: 541, 550, fig. 666. — Wesołowska 1986: 30, figs 295–309.

Description

For both sexes see Wesołowska (1986).

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 2 ♀♀; Man, Mt Tonkoui; 7°27′ N, 7°38′ W; 11 Nov. 1975; "forêt, sur branches"; MNHN.

Distribution

Congo, Tanzania, Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Madagascar. This is the first record from West Africa.

Genus ***Hyllus*** C.L. Koch, 1846

Hyllus argyrotoxus Simon, 1902

Hyllus argyrotoxus Simon, 1902b: 391.
Hyllus perspicuus Peckham & Peckham, 1903: 209, pl. 23 fig. 2

Hyllus perspicuus – Lessert 1925a: 492, fig. 75. — Berland & Millot 1941: 338, fig. 43.
Hyllus argyrotoxus – Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2000: 39, figs 77–83.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 2 ♂♂; Lamto; 13 Aug. 1974; "lisière, savane du rocher"; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 3 Sep. 1975; "savane, au sol"; MNHN • 1♂; 4 km N of Toumodi; 14 Oct. 1975; "aux herbes"; MNHN.

Description

For both sexes see Wesołowska & Russell-Smith (2000).

Distribution

Known from Ivory Coast, Tanzania and South Africa.

Hyllus congoensis Lessert, 1927

Hyllus congoensis Lessert, 1927: 447, fig. 26A.

Hyllus congoensis – Berland & Millot 1941: 334, fig. 37. — Wesołowska 2008: 327, figs 27–36.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 4 ♂♂ 4 ♀♀; Lamto; 11.Sep. 1975; "savane non-brulée, aux environs de la station, sur branches"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 26 Sep. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 26 Aug. 1975; "savane, sur branches"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 2 Oct. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding, Bandama Forest; 1 Sep. 1975; "sur branches"; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 7 Oct. 1975; "petite savane incluse dans le forêt Bandama"; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 27 Aug. 1975; "debut de piste de Grand Nord"; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding, Grand Nord; 26 Aug. 1975; "savane mal-brulée avec buissons"; MNHN • 1 ♂; Man, Mt Tonkoui; 900–1000 m a.s.l.; 11 Nov. 1975; "branches au bord de la route"; MNHN.

Description

See Wesołowska (2008).

Biology

At Lamto, all but one specimen was collected in savannah habitats.

Distribution

Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Sierra Leone and Congo.

Hyllus dotatus (Peckham & Peckham, 1903)

Habrocestum dotatum Peckham & Peckham, 1903: 239, pl. 27 fig. 6.
Hyllus ventrilineatus Strand, 1906: 665.
Thyene damarensis Lawrence, 1927: 63, pl. 2 fig. 50.
Evarcha cara Wesołowska & van Harten, 1994: 22, figs 50–51.
Hyllus corniger Wesołowska & van Harten, 1994: 43, figs 93–96.

Hyllus dotatum – Clark 1974: 17.
Evarcha dotata – Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2000: 23, figs 29–36.
Hyllus dotatus – Logunov 2004: 87, figs 1–2. — Azarkina & Foord 2013: 174, figs 43–47.

For full reference list see World Spider Catalog (2022).

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♂; Lamto; Aug. 1974; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 31 Oct. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 16 Sep. 1975; "savane, hautes des herbes"; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 2 Sep. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 29 Oct. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 24 Aug. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 15 Aug. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 25 Aug. 1975; "savane, haute des herbes"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for

preceding; 6 Sep. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀; same collection data as for preceding; 18 Sep. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 3 Sep. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 30 Dec. 1975; "savane non-brulée, base des herbes"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 29 Oct. 1975; MNHN • 2 ♂♂; same collection data as for preceding; 24 Mar. 1975; "savane du rocher, hautes des herbes"; MNHN • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 26 Nov. 1975; "savane à *Loudetia*, virage glissant, au sol"; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 1975; "lisière savane inclus dans forêt du plateau, sur branches"; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 21 Jan. 1971; "savane a *Hyparrhenia*, fauchage"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 17 Sep. 1975; "forêt galerie à l'Est de virage glissant, sur branches"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding, 1 km E of Lamto; 12 Aug. 1974; "savane du rocher"; MNHN • 2 ♀♀; same collection data as for preceding, Grand Nord; 22 Aug. 1975; "hautes des herbes"; MNHN • 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀; Lamto, to Segou; 24 Dec. 1975; "tête de roniers"; MNHN • 1 ♀; Cavally Forest; 24 Nov. 1975; "herbes sur la route"; MNHN.

Description

See Wesołowska & Russell-Smith (2000) sub *Evarcha dotata*.

Biology

Hyllus dotatus was entirely confined to savannah habitats at Lamto. It is a grassland spider throughout its range in Africa.

Distribution

Widespread throughout the Afrotropical Region.

Hyllus ignotus sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:88988023-36C3-44B2-A2BE-D9B68667FCAA
Fig. 19

Diagnosis

This species can be identified by the unique epigyne, unlike those of congeners, with copulatory openings at its center and pockets located to the side of these openings.

Etymology

The specific epithet is Latin, meaning 'unknown'.

Material examined

Holotype

IVORY COAST • ♀; Lamto; 24 Dec. 1975; "buissons au soleil au bord de Bandama"; MNHN.

Description

Male

Unknown.

Female

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 3.7, width 3.0, height 1.2. Eye field length 1.5, anterior and posterior width 2.2. Abdomen length 5.3, width 3.0. General appearance as in Fig. 19A. Large, hairy salticid.

Carapace. Dark brown, eye field black, long brown bristles near anterior eye row, some white hairs on lateral slopes. Two thin white lines below anterior lateral eyes. Mouthparts and sternum brown.

Abdomen. Swollen, brown, with longitudinal wide streak formed of white hairs, anterior abdominal edge white, sparse long brown bristles on abdominal dorsum. Venter dark brown, spinnerets blackish.

Legs. Black, bearing dense long black hairs.

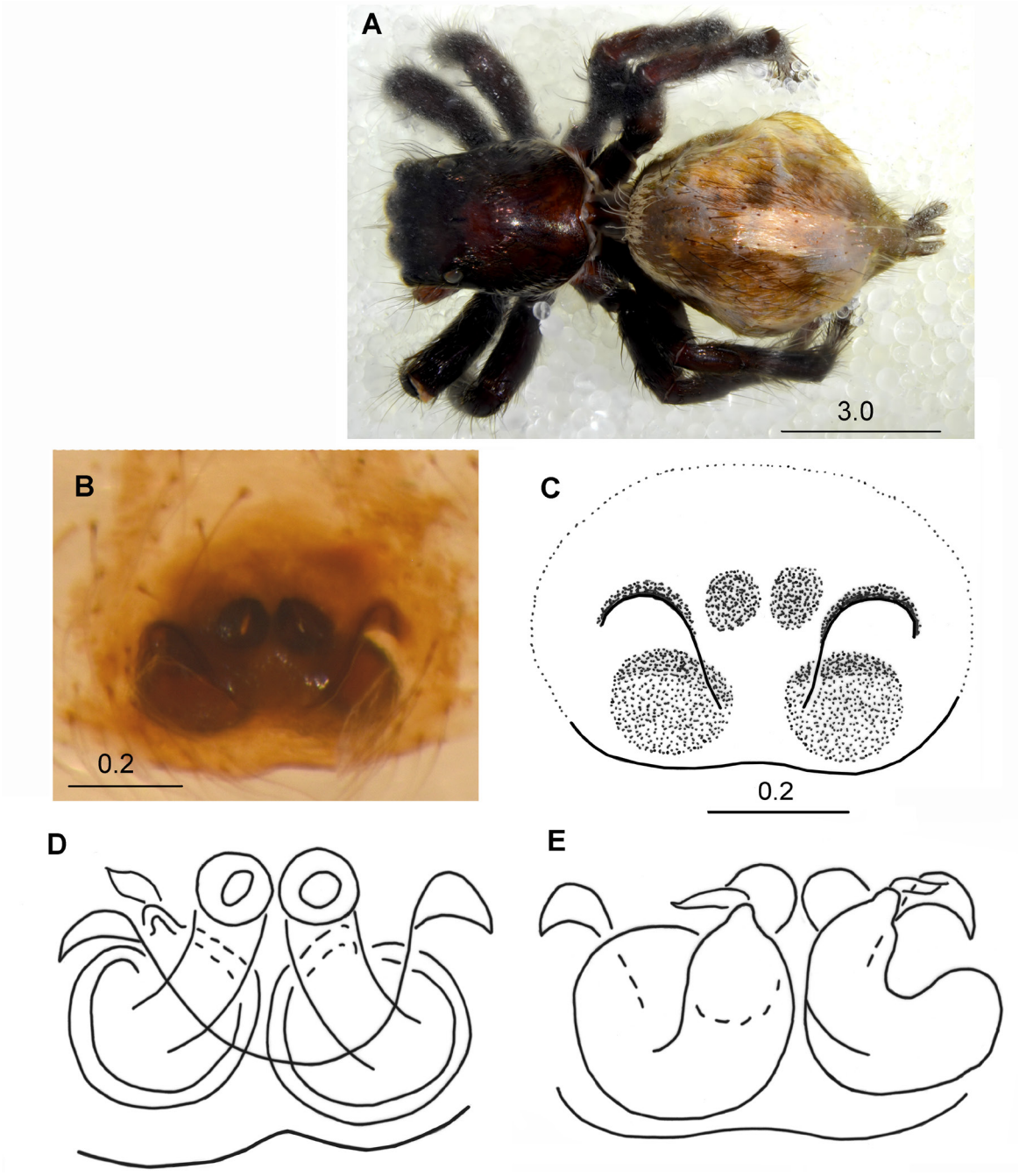

Fig. 19. *Hyllus ignotus* sp. nov., holotype, ♀ (MNHN). **A**. Habitus. **B–C**. Epigyne. **D**. Internal structure of epigyne, ventral view. **E**. Internal structure of epigyne, dorsal view.

Epigyne. With a pair of lateral pockets placed in middle of its length (Fig. 19B–C). Internal structure as in Fig. 19D–E, strongly sclerotized, copulatory openings lie close to each other in center of the epigyne.

Distribution

Only known from the type locality, Lamto, Ivory Coast.

Hyllus leucomelas (Lucas, 1858)
Fig. 20

Salticus leucomelas Lucas, 1858: 391, pl. 13 fig. 5.

Hyllus leucomelas – Simon 1887: 262. — Lessert 1927: 451, fig. 28. — Berland & Millot 1941: 336, fig. 40. — Wesołowska 2008: 329, figs 37–42.

Diagnosis

The female has a characteristic form of the epigyne with two deep cavities located on either side of the central depression.

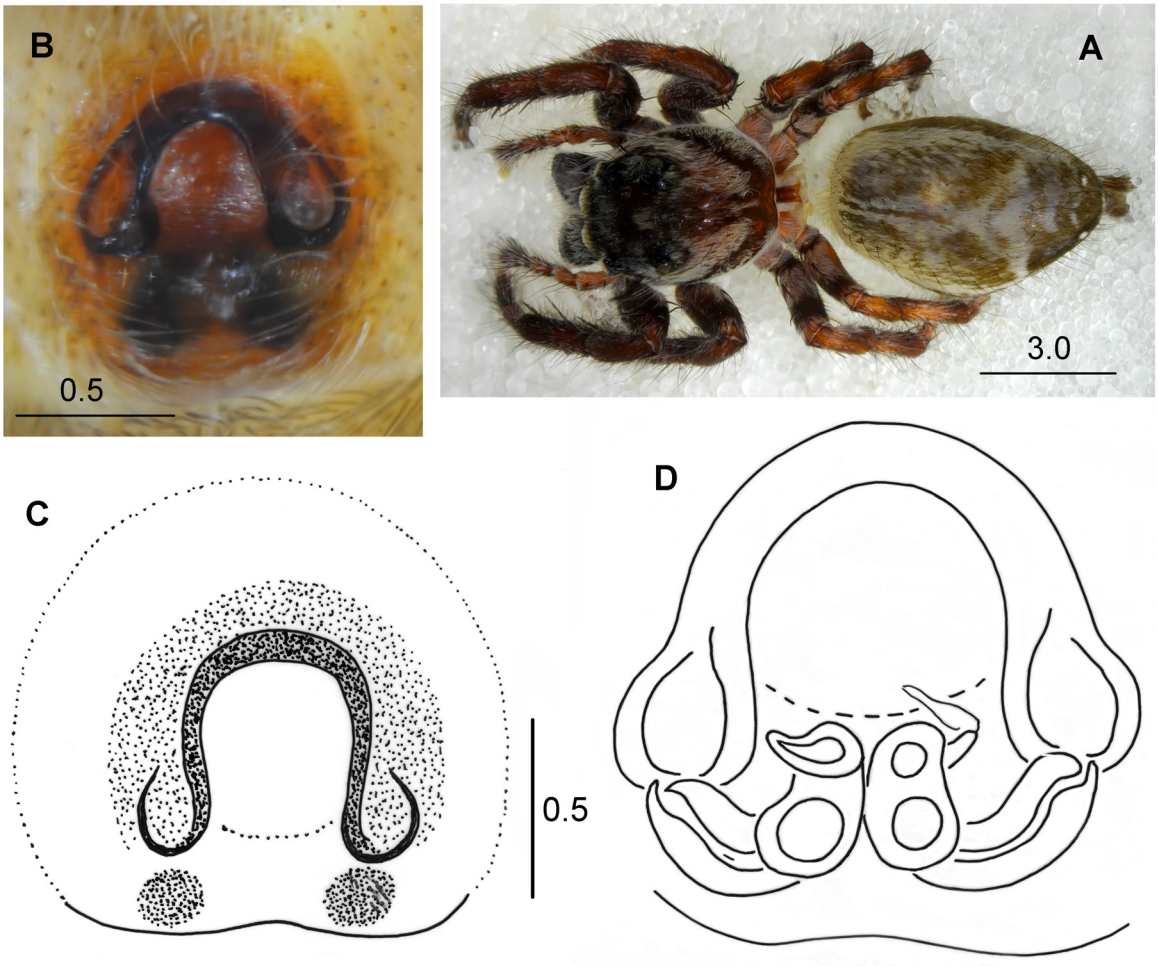

Fig. 20. *Hyllus leucomelas* (Lucas, 1858), ♀ (MNHN). **A**. Habitus. **B–C**. Epigyne. **D**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♀; Lamto; 24 Dec. 1975; "buissons au soleil au bord de Bandama"; MNHN.

Description

Male

See Wesołowska (2008).

Female

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 4.4, width 3.7, height 1.8. Eye field length 1.9, anterior and posterior width 2.7. Abdomen length 5.9, width 4.0. General appearance as in Fig. 20A. Large spider, ca 10 mm in length.

Carapace. Dark brown, eye field black with sparse white hairs. Many white hairs on carapace form bands along lateral margins and large patches on thoracic part laterally (Fig. 20A). Tufts of long brown bristles form 'horns' near eyes of second row. Two thin white lines below anterior lateral eyes. Mouthparts and sternum brown.

Abdomen. Greyish brown with light band on anterior margin extending along sides and white pattern composed of irregular median streak running into chevrons posteriorly, pair of small round spots at spinnerets (Fig. 20A). Venter and spinnerets dark.

Legs. Black, bearing long black and white hairs.

Epigyne. With central depression surrounded by heavily sclerotized collar. Two deep 'hollows' on sides (Fig. 20B–C). Internal structure simple, seminal ducts short, running almost transverse towards centrally placed spermarthecae (Fig. 20D).

Remarks

Lucas (1858) described a male of this species. The first description of the female was given by Simon (1887), but without an illustration, so it cannot be recognized. The location of both sexes together in the Ugandan collection of the Museum of Natural History in London allowed us to identify this female.

Distribution

Gabon, Senegal, Ivory Coast, Cameroon and Congo.

Hyllus lwoffi Berland & Millot, 1941
Fig. 21

Hyllus lwoffi Berland & Millot, 1941: 337, fig. 41.

Diagnosis

The female of this species can be distinguished from congeners by the abdominal pattern with four pairs of white dots in the posterior part and by the structure of the epigyne with two lateral pockets with heavily sclerotized rims located at the epigastic furrow (Fig. 21B). The epigyne appears to have two small holes at the posterior border.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♀; Lamto, Bandama Forest; 6 Oct. 1975; "sur branches"; MNHN •1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 25 Nov. 1975; MNHN • 2 ♀♀; Cavally Forest; 6°05′ N, 7°36′ W; 14 Sep. 1975; "branches en litière de trouées"; MNHN.

Redescription

Male

Unknown.

Female

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 4.6–4.7, width 3.5–3.7, height 2.0. Eye field length 2.0–2.1, anterior width 2.8–3.0, posterior width 2.9–3.1. Abdomen length 4.5–5.0, width 3.3–3.5. General appearance as in Fig. 21A. Large salticid, size ca 10 mm.

Carapace. Dark brown, eyes surrounded by black rings, long brown bristles near anterior eye row, some white hairs between anterior median eyes and lateral to posterior medians. Mouthparts and sternum brown.

Abdomen. Ovoid, greyish brown, with yellowish streak along anterior edge and large light patch occupying posterior half. Two pairs of white dots lying laterally from this patch and two pairs placed sub-marginally (Fig. 21A). Abdominal dorsum clothed in dense brown hairs, denser and longer at anterior edge. Venter brown with four lines composed by light dots. Spinnerets black.

Legs. Dark brown, distal ends of tibiae and metatarsi black. Leg hairs dense, brown.

Epigyne. Strongly sclerotized, with two round depressions and two widely separated deep epigynal pockets at epigastric furrow (Fig. 21B–C). Seminal ducts semicircular, run mesially, spermathecae bean-shaped, large, thick walled (Fig. 21D).

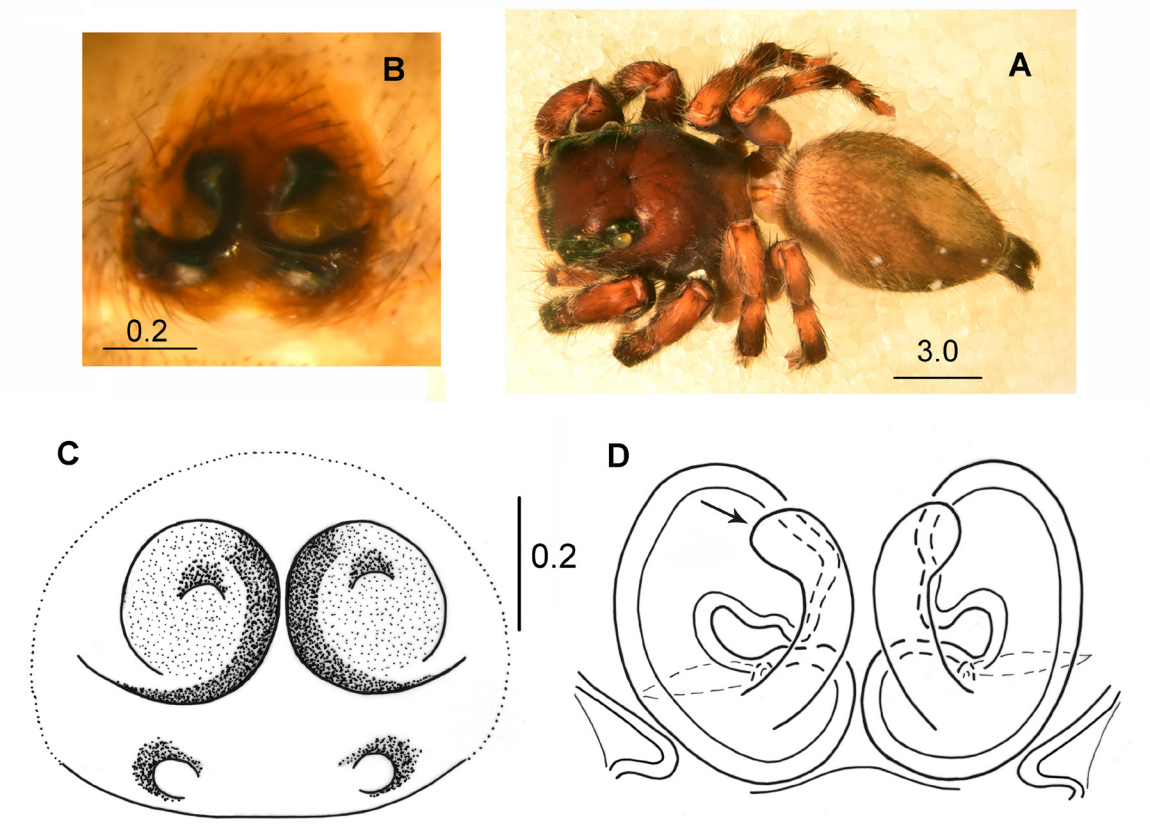

Fig. 21. *Hyllus lwoffi* Berland & Millot, 1941, ♀ (MNHN). **A**. Habitus. **B–C**. Epigyne. **D**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Distribution

Previously described on the basis of single female from Guinea. These are the first records from Ivory Coast.

Hyllus peckhamorum Berland & Millot, 1941 revalidated, stat. nov.
Fig. 22A

Hyllus natali peckhamorum Berland & Millot, 1941: 338, fig. 42. Removed here from synonymy of *Hyllus brevitarsis* Simon, 1902.

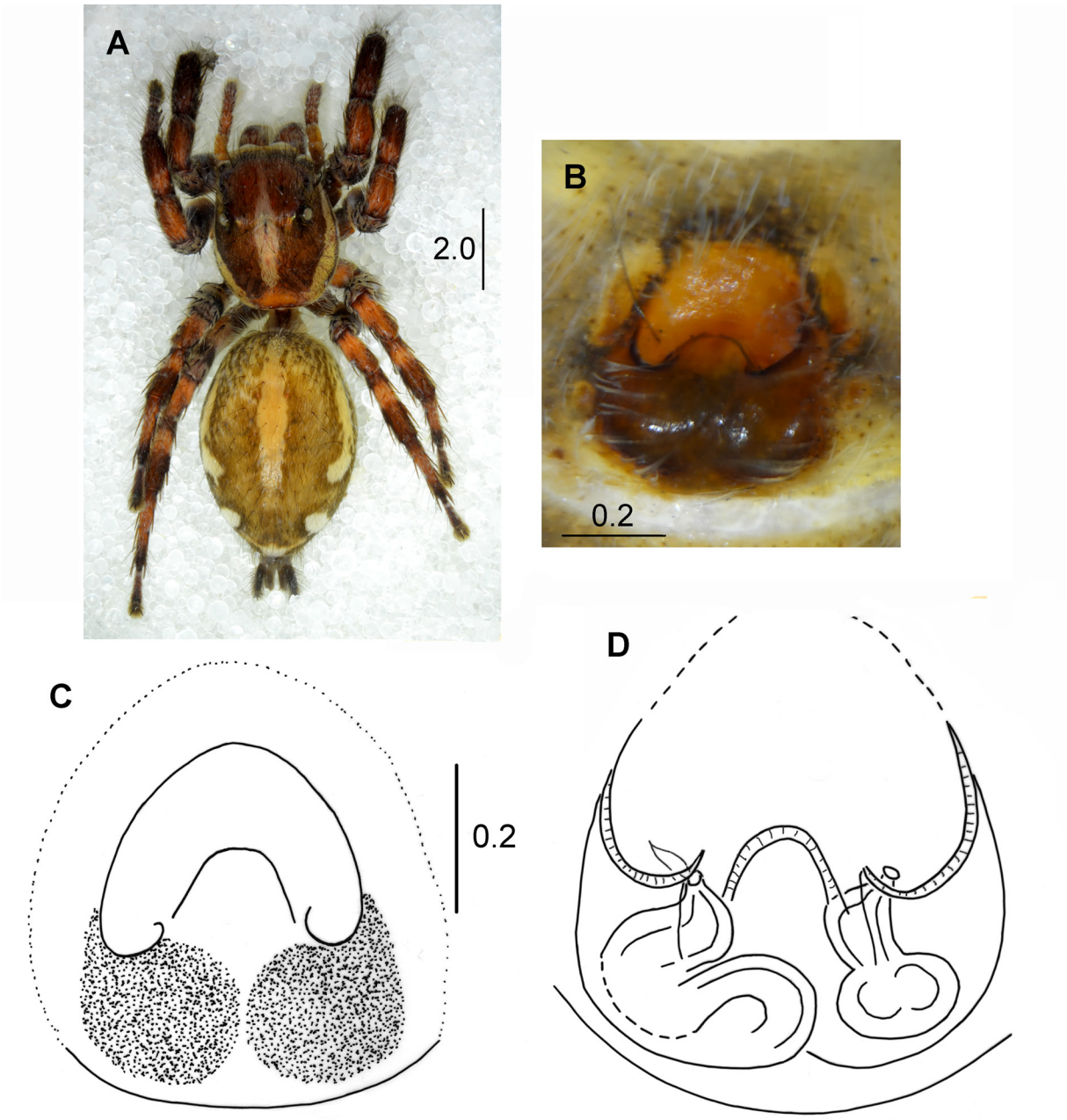

Fig. 22. *Hyllus peckhamorum* Berland & Millot, 1941 stat. nov., ♀ (MNHN). **A**. Habitus. **B–C**. Epigyne. **D**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Diagnosis

This species has a characteristic abdomen pattern, with thin white stripes extending along the sides from the front edge to the middle of the abdomen where they form circular patches, and a pair of white circular patches located posteriorly connected by a thin line around the end of the abdomen (Fig. 22A). The epigyne is similar to that in *Hyllus africanus* Lessert, 1927 but differs in the presence of a semicircular rim to the depression (compare Fig. 22B–C with Wesołowska & Edwards 2012: fig. 48).

Material examined

IVORY COAST • ♀; Cavally Forest; 19 Nov. 1975; "sur branches au bord de la route"; MNHN • 1 ♀; Kotiessou; 6°08′ N, 5°04′ W; 19 Aug. 1975; "forêt degradée"; MNHN.

Redescription

Male

Unknown.

Female

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 3.8–4.2, width 3.0–3.6, height 1.7–2.1. Eye field length 1.9–2.1, anterior width 2.6–2.7, posterior width 2.7–2.8. Abdomen length 4.9–6.0, width 3.0–4.3. General appearance as in Fig. 22A.

Carapace. Dark brown, lighter medially, its sides with broad light bands, composed of white hairs. Tufts of long brown bristles form 'horns' near eyes of second row. Some white hairs on eye field. Chelicerae dark brown, some white hairs on their dorsal surface. Sternum and mouthparts dark brown, only tips of endites light.

Abdomen. Bulging, beige brownish with lighter median streak and characteristic pattern composed of two pairs of white round patches in posterior half, near anterior pair run thin white bands from anterior abdominal edge, posterior pair joined by transverse line at end of abdomen (Fig. 22A). Hairs of background colour cover dorsum. Venter greyish brown with four lines composed of light dots. Many protruding brown bristles on body dorsum, more on carapace. Spinnerets black.

Legs. Brown, distal halves of segments darker. Leg hairs dense long brown.

Epigyne. As in Fig. 22B–C. With crescent-shaped depression, copulatory openings placed in posterior portion of the depression (Fig. 22D).

Remarks

This species was described by Berland & Millot (1941: 337, fig. 42) as the variety *Hyllus natali peckhamorum*. Wesołowska (2008) wrongly synonymized it with *H. brevitarsis* Simon, 1902. Finding new specimens and examining the internal structure of epigyne shows that it is a separate species, so we raise its rank.

Distribution

Only recorded from Ivory Coast.

Hyllus plexippoides Simon, 1906

Hyllus plexippoides Simon, 1906: 1175.
Viciria lawrencei Lessert, 1927: 458, fig. 31.

Viciria lawrencei – Berland & Millot 1941: 382, fig. 81a–c.
Hyllus plexippoides – Wesołowska 2008: 331, figs 43–48.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Lamto; Aug. 1974; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 6 Mar. 1975; "savane, sur branches"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 2 Oct. 1975; "savane, haute des herbes"; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 15 Aug. 1974; "savane non-brulée, buissons et lisière"; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 22 Aug. 1974; "lisière, forêt du plateau Grand Nord"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 23–24 Dec. 1975; "savane vers Zougoussi, tête de roniers"; MNHN.

Description

See Wesołowska (2008).

Distribution

This species is distributed from Ivory Coast to Sudan, and is known also from Congo, Kenya and Zambia.

Hyllus solus sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:DCC80EF2-D304-49B8-84F7-F1346D1E3EB9
Fig. 23

Diagnosis

This species may be distinguished by the unique shape of epigyne whose posterior edge has a tongue-shaped appendage that separates the epigynal pockets (Fig. 23C).

Etymology

This specific name is Latin, meaning 'lonely', and refers to the fact that only one sex of this species is known.

Material examined

Holotype
IVORY COAST • ♀; Lamto; 10 Sep. 1975; "forêt du plateau au nord de la reserve"; MNHN.

Description

Male
Unknown.

Female
Measurements. Cephalothorax length 5.1, width 3.0, height 1.9. Eye field length 2.0, anterior width 2.9, posterior width 3.0. Abdomen length 6.5, width 4.2. General appearance as in Fig. 23A. Large, pale coloured spider.

Carapace. Oval, light brown, eyes surrounded by black rings, two slightly darker bands form a V on thoracic part. White scales surround anterior eyes from bottom, white hairs on anterior part of eye field, some long brown bristles near eyes. Mouthparts and sternum brownish.

Abdomen. Ovoid, with mosaic of greyish brown small patches on yellow background and median wide yellow streak in anterior part. Sparse brown hairs on abdominal dorsum. Venter yellowish with three grey streaks.

Legs. Light brown, spines dark brown.

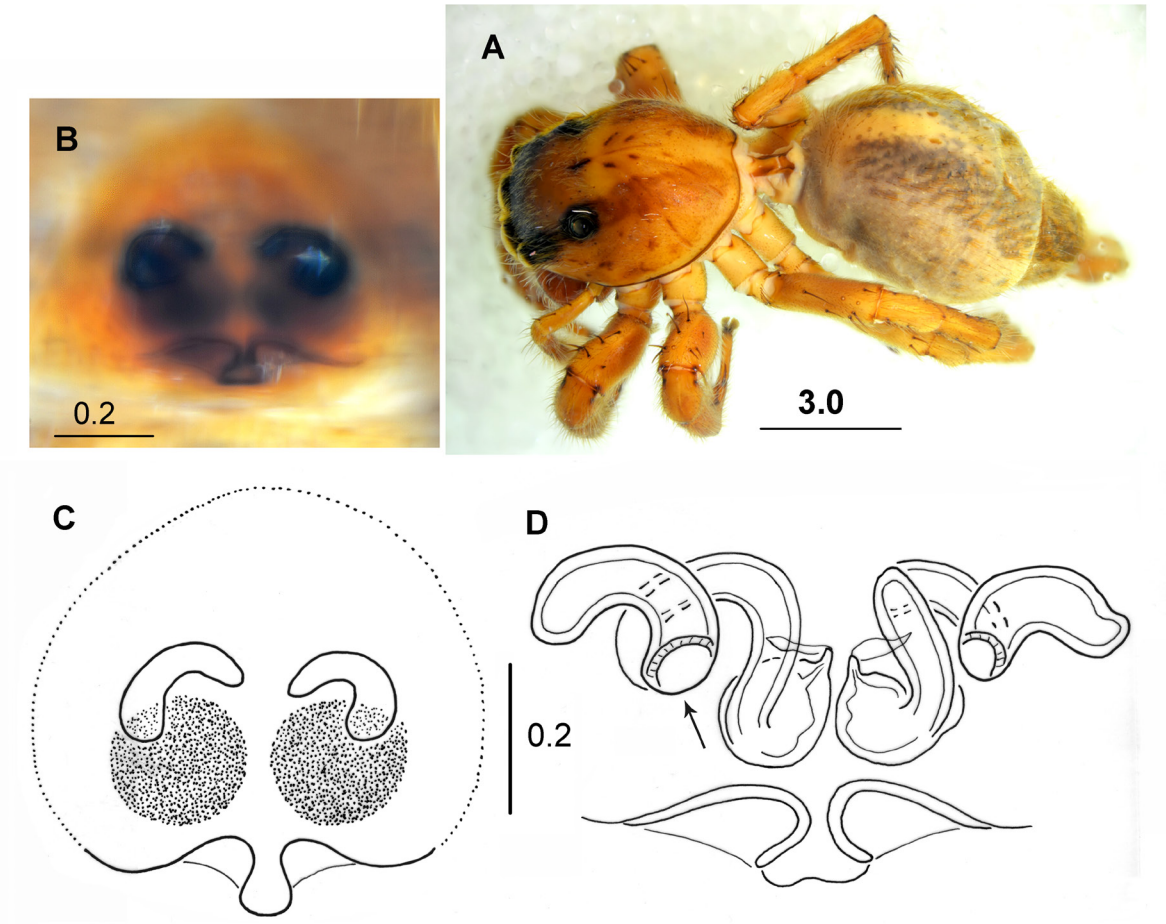

Fig. 23. *Hyllus solus* sp. nov., holotype, ♀ (MNHN). **A**. Habitus, dorsolateral view. **B–C**. Epigyne. **D**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Epigyne. With two posterior pockets at epigastric furrow separated by a tongue-shaped process and two semicircular depressions in the center (Fig. 23B–C). Internal structures as in Fig. 23D, seminal ducts long, looped.

Distribution

Only known from the type locality, Lamto, Ivory Coast.

Hyllus tuberculatus Wanless & Clark, 1975
Figs 24–25

Hyllus tuberculatus Wanless & Clark, 1975: 277, figs 6–9.

Diagnosis

The male differs from other *Hyllus* spp. in having a characteristic enlargement on the retrolateral side of the cymbium. The female has an epigyne with copulatory openings located laterally in the central depression and very short and wide seminal ducts (Fig. 25E).

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♂; Lamto; 18 Sep. 1975; "bosquet de savane, sur branches"; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 21 Aug. 1975; "forêt galerie, sous-bois, sur branches"; MNHN • 1 ♂,

1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 17 Sep. 1975; “forêt galerie à l’Est de virage glissant, sur branches”; MNHN.

Redescription

Male

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 3.3–4.2, width 2.9–3.6, height 1.9–2.0. Eye field length 1.8–2.5, anterior width 2.1–2.9, posterior width 2.2–3.0. Abdomen length 3.5–5.1, width 1.9–2.8. General appearance as in Fig. 24A. Relatively large jumping spider, ca 10 mm in length.

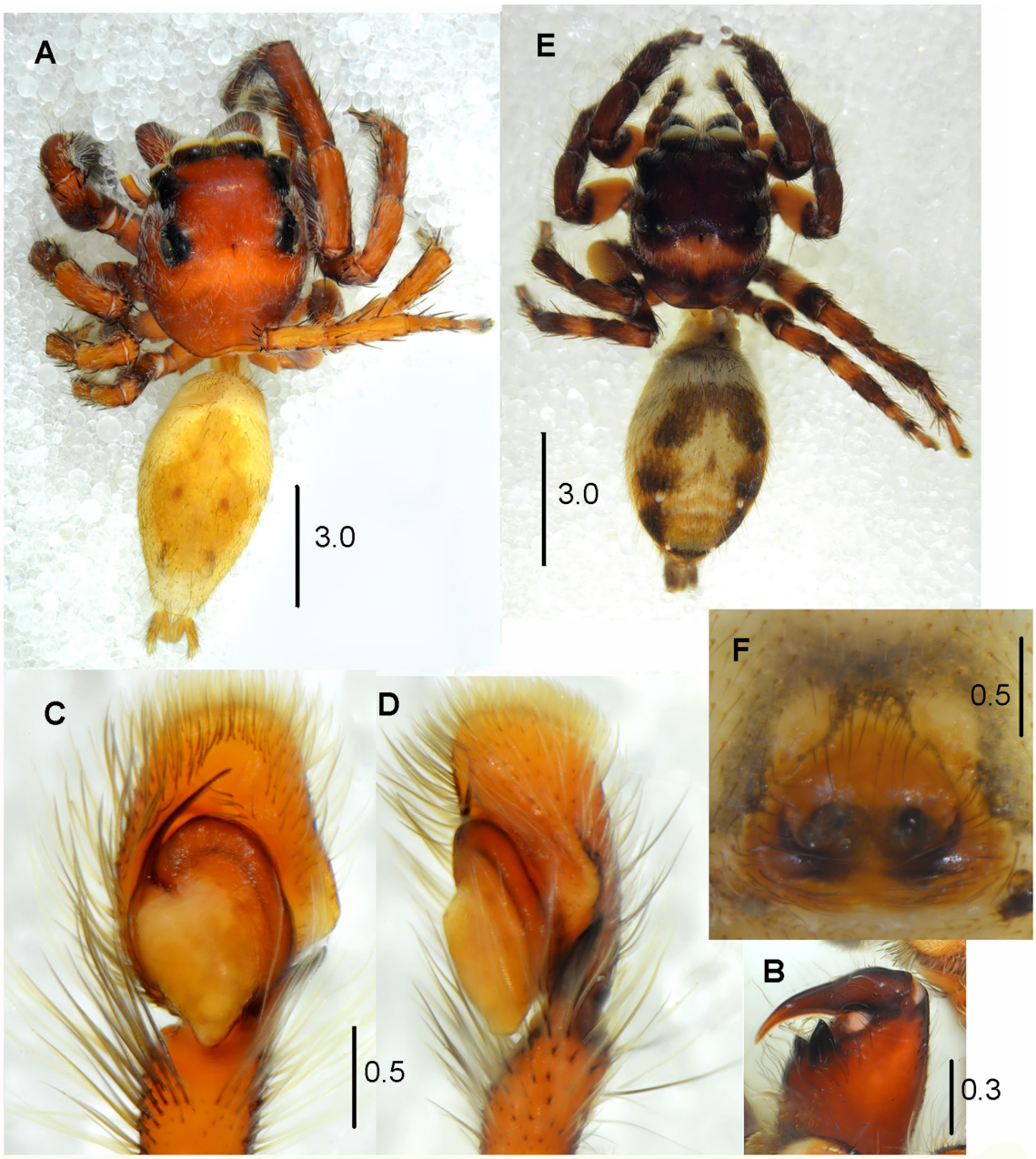

Fig. 24. *Hyllus tuberculatus* Wanless & Clark, 1975, ♂♀ (MNHN). **A**. Habitus of male, dorsal view. **B**. Male chelicera. **C**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **D**. Palpal organ, ventrolateral view. **E**. Habitus of female, dorsal view. **F**. Epigyne.

Carapace. Rounded, reddish brown, eyes with black rings. Delicate white hairs on carapace, denser on slopes, anterior eyes framed with white scales. Clypeus low, brown. Chelicerae large, brown with white hairs on frontal surface, unidentate, retrolateral tooth large (Fig. 24B). Sternum light brown, endites and labium brown with whitish tips.

Abdomen. Oval, yellow with large darker area in center, sigilla clearly visible, sparse brown bristles on dorsum, venter light yellowish.

Legs. Brown, hairy, hairs and spines brown. First pair of legs longest, bearing long dense blackish hairs on ventral surface of tibiae, patellae and metatarsi.

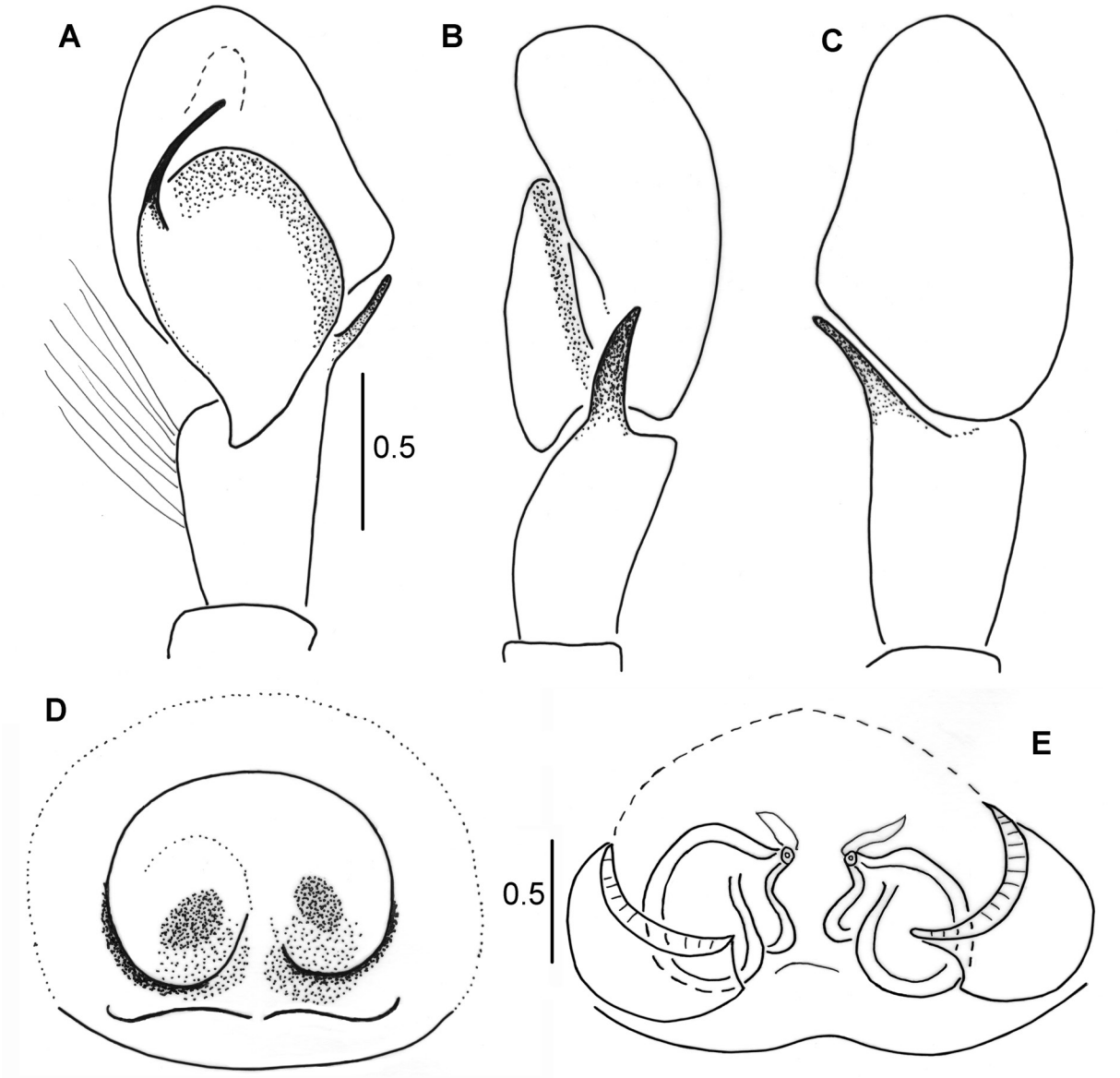

Fig. 25. *Hyllus tuberculatus* Wanless & Clark, 1975, ♂♀ (MNHN). **A**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **B**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **C**. Palpal organ, dorsal view. **D**. Epigyne. **E**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Pedipalps. Small, light brown, some white scales on base of cymbium and distal end of tibia. Cymbium with retrolateral enlargement, tibial apophysis thin and long (Figs 24C–D, 25A–C).

Female

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 3.8, width 3.0, height 1.6. Eye field length 1.9, anterior width 2.7, posterior width 2.8. Abdomen length 4.9, width 2.9. General appearance as in Fig. 24E.

Carapace. Dark brown, eye field almost black, lighter crescent behind eye field. Anterior median eyes surrounded by white hairs. Sparse brown hairs on carapace, some white hairs between anterior eyes, at eyes of second row and on slopes. Mouthparts dark brown, endites with lighter tips, sternum light brown.

Abdomen. Brownish grey with whitish streak along anterior edge and wide median serrated yellowish band, two pairs of small white round patches in posterior part (Fig. 24E). Abdominal sides light. Sparse brown bristles on abdomen. Spinnerets grey.

Lrgs. Brown, distal ends of segments darker, leg hairs and spines brown.

Epigyne. With large central depression (Figs 24F, 25D), copulatory openings placed in the depression posterolaterally, seminal ducts short and wide, spermathecae bean-shaped (Fig. 25E).

Remarks

The female is described here for the first time.

Distribution

Only known from Ivory Coast.

Hyllus unicolor sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:9B362516-D690-47F6-881C-C532937F4526
Fig. 26

Diagnosis

This species may be distinguished by its uniform colouration (other species in the genus have a contrasting pattern). The epigyne resembles that of *Hyllus dotatus*, but its internal structure is different, the seminal ducts are short as compared to longer and coiled in other species of the genus.

Etymology

The specific name refers to the uniform body colouration of this spider.

Material examined

Holotype

IVORY COAST • ♀; Lamto, at the edge of the Bandama Forest; 5 Oct. 1975; “sur branches”; MNHN.

Paratype

IVORY COAST • 1 ♀; Lamto, at the edge of the Bandama Forest; 26 Dec. 1975; “buissons au soleil”; MNHN.

Description

Male

Unknown.

Female

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 3.7–3.8, width 2.8–3.0, height 1.4–1.5. Eye field length 1.5–1.6, anterior width 2.1–2.2, posterior width 2.2–2.4. Abdomen length 5.0–5.5, width 2.9–3.3. General appearance as in Fig. 26A.

Carapace. Oval, dark brown with blackish eye field and poorly contrasted median yellowish band on thoracic region. Very short white hairs on carapace, denser on slopes. Long brown bristles near eyes. Mouthparts and sternum brown.

Abdomen. Oval, dark brown, clothed in brown hairs, three pairs of almost invisible very small patches medially (Fig. 26A). Ventral abdominal surface brown with four lines composed of white dots. Sparse long, colourless hairs on dorsum of body. Spinnerets brown.

Legs. Brown, hairy.

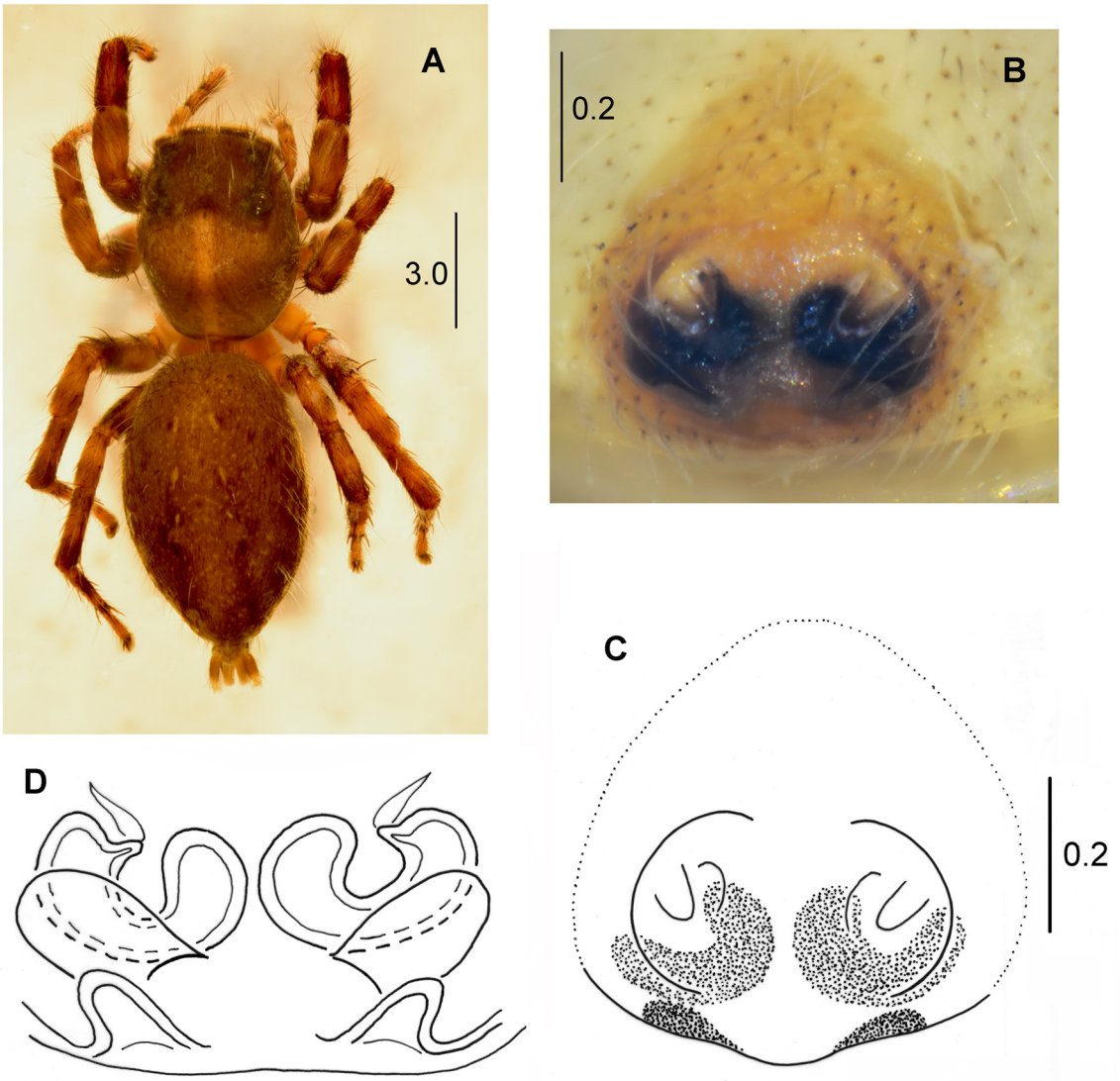

Fig. 26. *Hyllus unicolor* sp. nov., paratype, ♀ (MNHN). **A**. Habitus, dorsal view. **B–C**. Epigyne. **D**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Epigyne. Strongly sclerotized, with large shallow depression in center and two widely separated pockets at epigastric fold (Fig. 26B–C). Copulatory openings placed posteriorly, seminal ducts wide and short, spermathecae bean-shaped, thick-walled (Fig. 26D).

Distribution

Only known from the type locality, Lamto, Ivory Coast.

Genus ***Icius*** Simon, 1876

Icius bandama sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:A3BD4D94-2B3A-447D-BDA5-62FEE28D7309
Figs 27–28

Diagnosis

This species is related to *Icius grassei* (Berland & Millot, 1941). Both species are very similar in size, shape of body and colouration. The male can be recognized by the palpal tibial apophysis, which is pointed in *I. grassei* but wide and truncate at the tip in the newly described species, (compare Fig. 28B

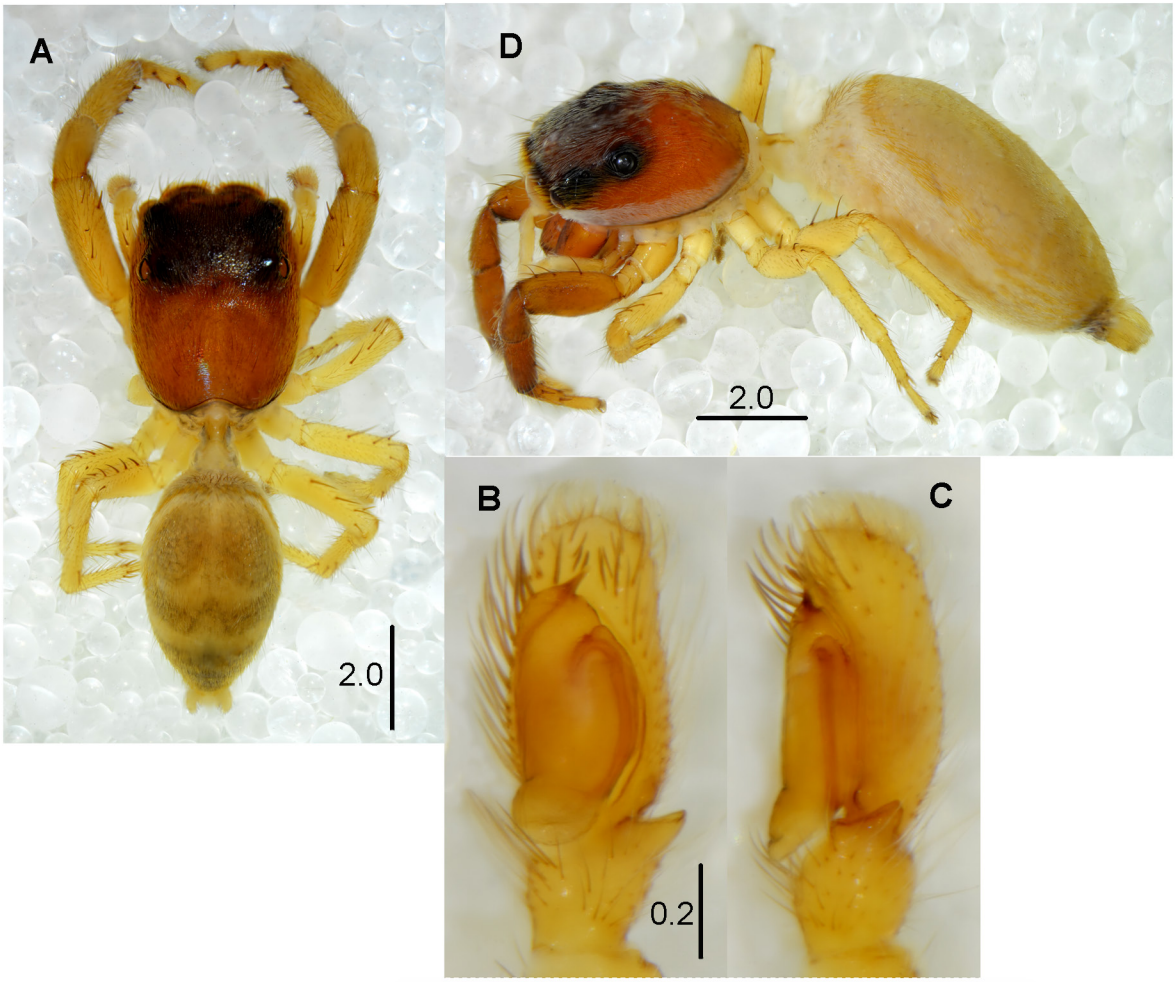

Fig. 27. *Icius bandama* sp. nov. **A–C**. Holotype, ♂ (MNHN). **D**. Paratype, ♀ (MNHN). **A**. Habitus of male, dorsal view. **B**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **C**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **D**. Habitus of female, lateral view.

with Wesołowska 2017: fig. 1c). The female of both species have an epigyne with a centrally placed atrium, but the internal structures of the epigyne are different (compare Fig. 28D with Wesołowska 2017: fig. 2d). *Icius grassei* has a large pocket located at the epigastric fold (no pocket in *I. bandama* sp. nov.).

Etymology

The specific name is a noun in apposition, referring to the type locality.

Material examined

Holotype

IVORY COAST • ♂; Lamto; 26 Dec. 1975; "buissons au soleil au bord de Bandama"; MNHN.

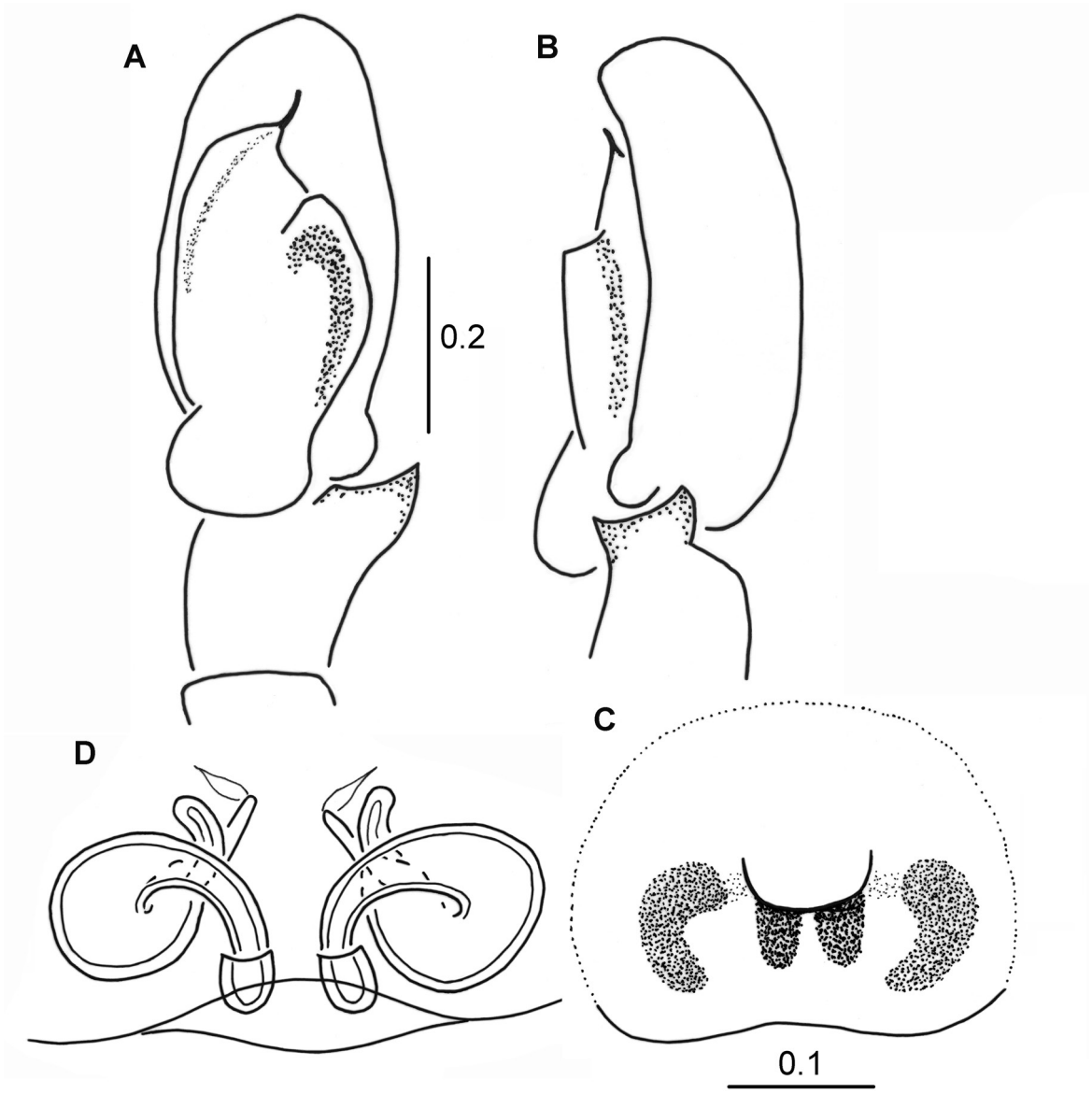

Fig. 28. *Icius bandama* sp. nov. **A–B**. Holotype, ♂ (MNHN). **C–D**. Paratype, ♀ (MNHN). **A**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **B**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **C**. Epigyne. **D**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Paratype

IVORY COAST • 1 ♀; Lamto; 11 Dec. 1975; "savane brulée, sur branches"; MNHN.

Description

Male

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.1, width 1.7, height 0.8. Eye field length 1.0, anterior width 1.4, posterior width 1.5. Abdomen length 2.0, width 1.4. General appearance as in Fig. 27A.

Carapace. Oval, very flat, reddish brown with black eye field. Colourless recumbent hairs on carapace, a few long bristles near eyes. Chelicerae long, brownish, with single retrolateral and two prolateral teeth. Mouthparts and sternum light brown.

Abdomen. Ovoid, greyish beige with light streak along anterior margin and two transverse bands in posterior half. Venter yellowish. Spinnerets light.

Legs. Yellow, only first pair light brown, thicker than others. First tibia with three very short and thick spines ventro-prolaterally and two ventro-retrolaterally, metatarsus with two pairs of ventral spines. Leg hairs and spines brown.

Pedipalps. Yellow, copulatory organ relatively small. Tibial apophysis short and wide, truncate distally (Figs 27C, 28B). Bulb ovoid, embolus short (Figs 27B, 28A).

Female

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.0, width 1.5, height 0.6. Eye field length 0.8, anterior width 1.3, posterior width 1.4. Abdomen length 3.0, width 1.7. General appearance as in Fig. 27D.

Carapace. Oval, very flat, reddish brown with wide white streak along lateral margins, eye field darker, black near eyes. Light grey hairs cover carapace, denser on eye field, some long brown bristles on anterior part of eye field. Anterior eyes encircled by fawn scales. Clypeus low, with white hairs. Mouthparts and sternum light brown.

Abdomen. Ovoid, yellowish olive, densely clothed in light hairs, a few brown bristles at anterior margin. Whitish band on anterior edge of abdomen spreading to sides. Venter light. Spinnerets yellowish.

Legs. Yellow, only first pair brown, slightly thicker than other.

Epigyne. Oval with centrally located atrium (Fig. 28C). Internal structure simple, copulatory openings placed in small pockets, seminal ducts curved, forming loop, accessory glands long (Fig. 28D).

Distribution

Only known from the type locality, Lamto, Ivory Coast.

Genus ***Iranattus*** Prószyński, 1992

Iranattus principalis (Wesołowska, 1999)
Figs 29–30

Monomotapa principalis Wesołowska, 2000: 160, figs 42–46.

Monomotapa principalis – Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2011: 581, figs 96–98, 229–230.
Iranattus principalis – Prószyński 2017: 36.

Diagnosis

The shape of body is characteristic, robust with a high carapace and posterior lateral eyes set on tubercles. The female is distinctive in having a unique form of the epigyne with a small oval cavity in its posterior part.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀; Lamto; 17 Sep. 1975; "savane brulée en face de Tournier"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 16 Sep. 1975; "savane, sur branches"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 12 Aug. 1975; "savane gruyère, sur branches"; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 15 Aug. 1975; "savane, secouage de branches"; MNHN • 5 ♀♀; same collection data as for preceding; 26 Aug. 1975; "savane entre Tournier et le Grande Nord, branches";

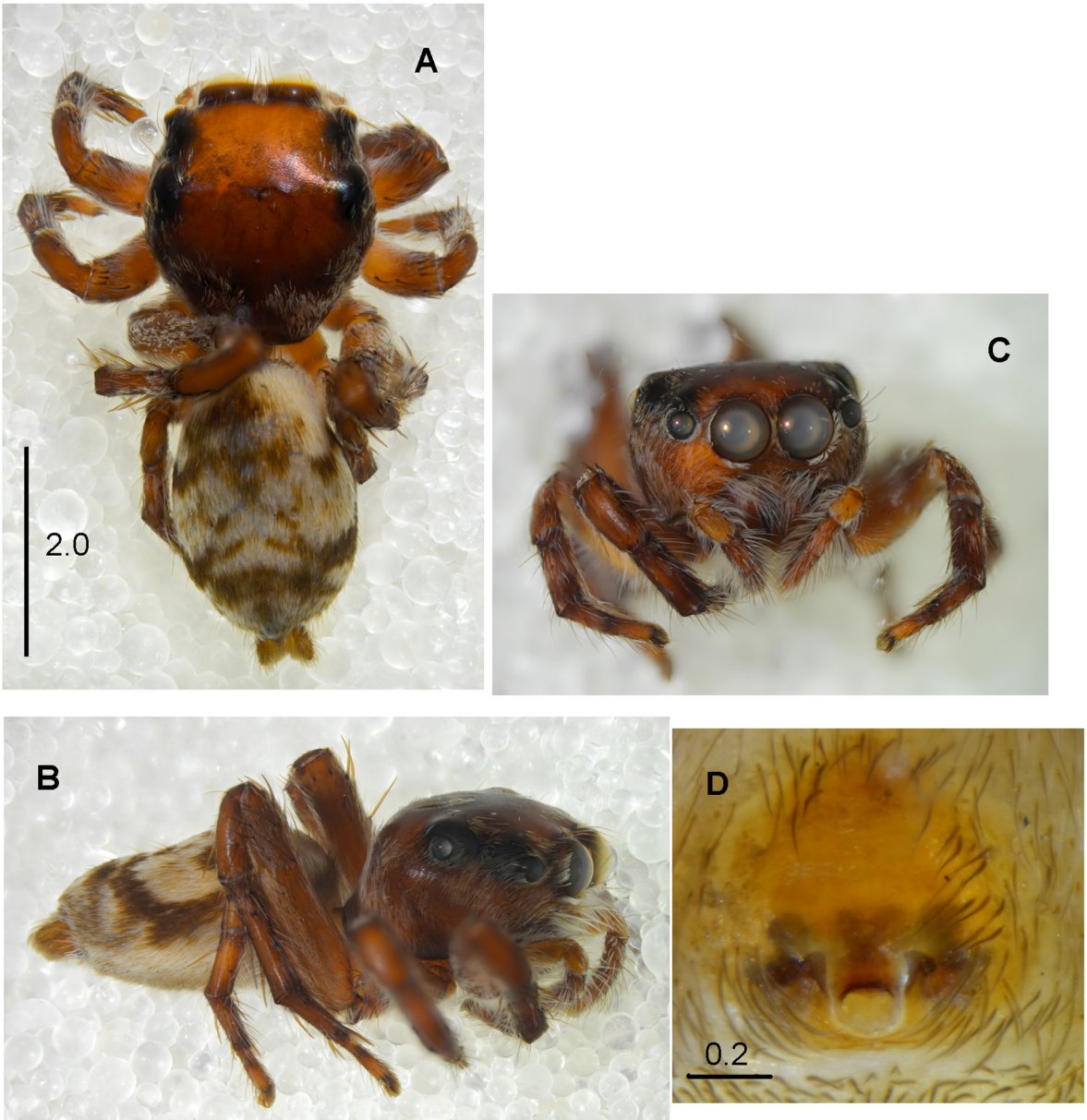

Fig. 29. *Iranattus principalis* (Wesołowska, 1999), ♀ (MNHN). **A**. Habitus, dorsal view. **B**. Habitus, lateral view. **C**. Frontal view. **D**. Epigyne.

MNHN • 3 ♀♀; same collection data as for preceding, Grand Nord; 22 Aug. 1975; “savane, sur branches”; MNHN.

Redescription

Male

See Wesołowska & Russell-Smith (2011).

Female

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.3, width 2.0, height 1.2. Eye field length 1.1, anterior width 1.7, posterior width 2.0. Abdomen length 2.2, width 1.5. General appearance as in Fig. 29A–B, similar to male.

Carapace. rounded, high, short and wide, widest at last row of eyes, abruptly sloping posteriorly. Large trapezoid eye field, occupying half of carapace, posterior row of eyes clearly wider than the anterior row. Anterior eyes encircled by small white scales (Fig. 29C). Colouration of carapace brown, vicinity of eyes black, white hairs on slopes of carapace, dorsum with brown hairs and long bristles at anterior row of eyes. Clypeus medium high, clothed in white hairs. Chelicerae massive, brown, retromargin with single small tooth. Sternum brown, labium and endites light brown with light tips.

Abdomen. Oval, narrower than carapace, greyish brown, hairy, brown and whitish hairs form pattern, posteriorly light chevrons (Fig. 29A). Venter brown. Spinnerets yellowish grey.

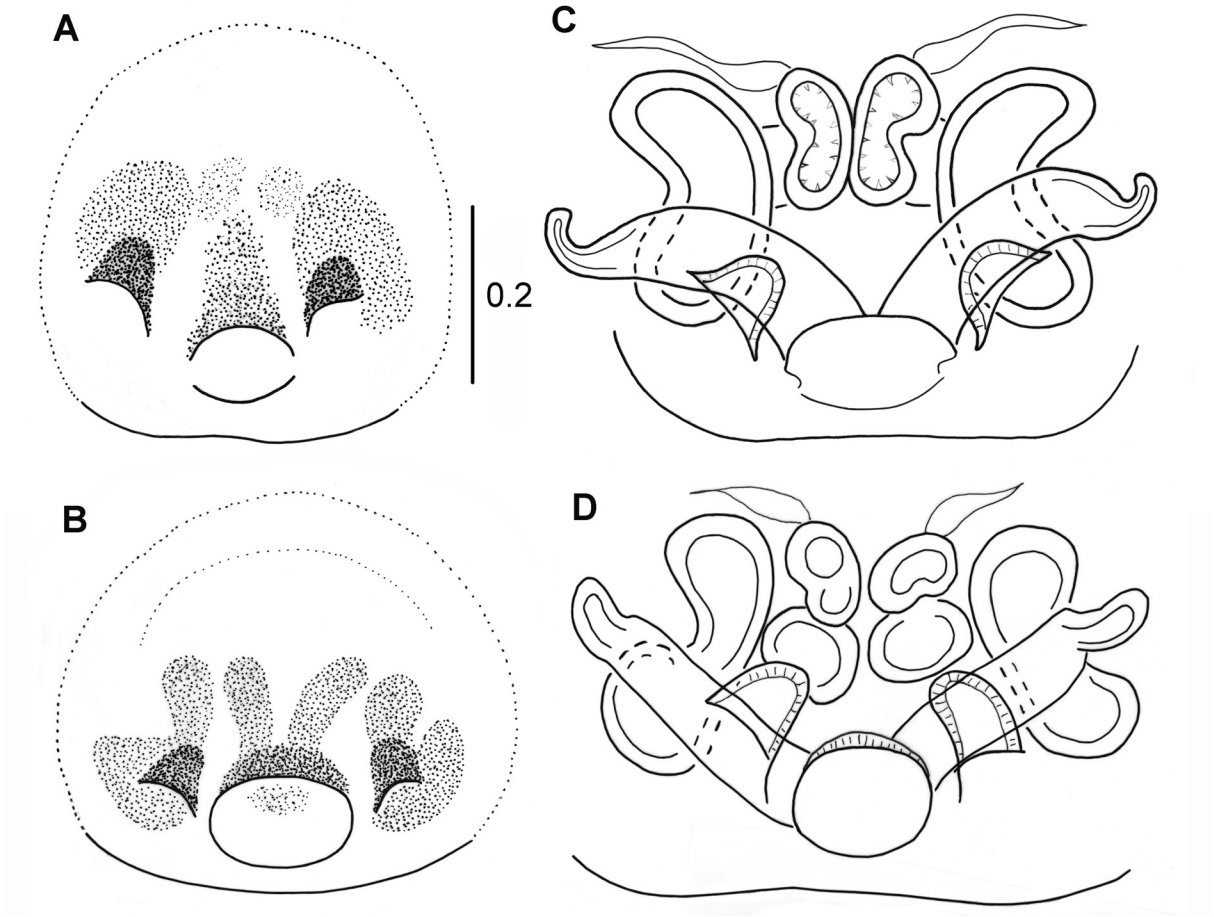

Fig. 30. *Iranattus principalis* (Wesołowska, 1999), ♀ (MNHN). **A–B**. Epigyne. **C–D**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Legs. Light brown, bearing white and brown hairs, spines numerous, brown. Femora of legs III long. Pedipalps light brown, clothed in white hairs.

Epigyne. With small deep oval depression and pair of pockets posteriorly (Figs 29D, 30A–B). Internal structures as in Fig. 30C–D, copulatory openings hidden in depression at its anterior rim, seminal ducts wide with additional diverticula, spermathecae composed of two chambers, first of them larger.

Remarks

The first description of the female is provided here.

Biology

This species was confined to savannah habitats at Lamto where it was collected on the branches of shrubs.

Distribution

A species previously known from Zimbabwe and Nigeria.

Genus ***Langelurillus*** Próchniewicz, 1994

Langelurillus nigritus (Berland & Millot, 1941)
Fig. 31

Habrocestum nigritum Berland & Millot, 1941: 303, fig. 3.
Habrocestum diversipes Berland & Millot, 1941: 301, fig. 2.

Langelurillus nigritus – Rollard & Wesołowska 2002: 298, figs 12a–h, 13a–f.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 5 ♂♂; Cavally Forest; 6°05′ N, 7°36′W; 11 Nov. 1975; "litière"; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 16 Nov. 1975; "sous-bois pourris"; MNHN • 1 ♀; Lamto; 23 Oct. 1975; "savane à *Loudetia*, virage glissant, au sol"; MNHN • 3 ♂♂; Man, road to Mt Tonkoui; 7°27′ N, 7°38′ W; 13 Nov. 1975; "forêt degradée, au sol"; MNHN.

Description

See Rollard & Wesołowska (2002). General appearance of male as in Fig. 31A. Pedipalp shown on Fig. 31B–D, epigyne in Fig. 31E.

Distribution

A species known from Guinea, Ivory Coast and Nigeria.

Genus ***Langona*** Simon, 1901

Langona recta sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:605820C4-5F45-42F5-BF9A-AAB9C1E26053
Fig. 32

Diagnosis

The male of this species can be easily separated from congeners by the shape of the palpal tibial apophysis which is straight with a blunt tip, while curved and pointed in other species.

Etymology

The specific name is Latin, meaning ‘straight’, and refers to the shape of the tibial apophysis of the palp.

Material examined

Holotype

IVORY COAST • ♂; Lamto; 23 Nov. 1975; “savane non-brulée, base des herbes”; MNHN.

Paratype

IVORY COAST • 1 ♂; same collection data as for holotype; MNHN.

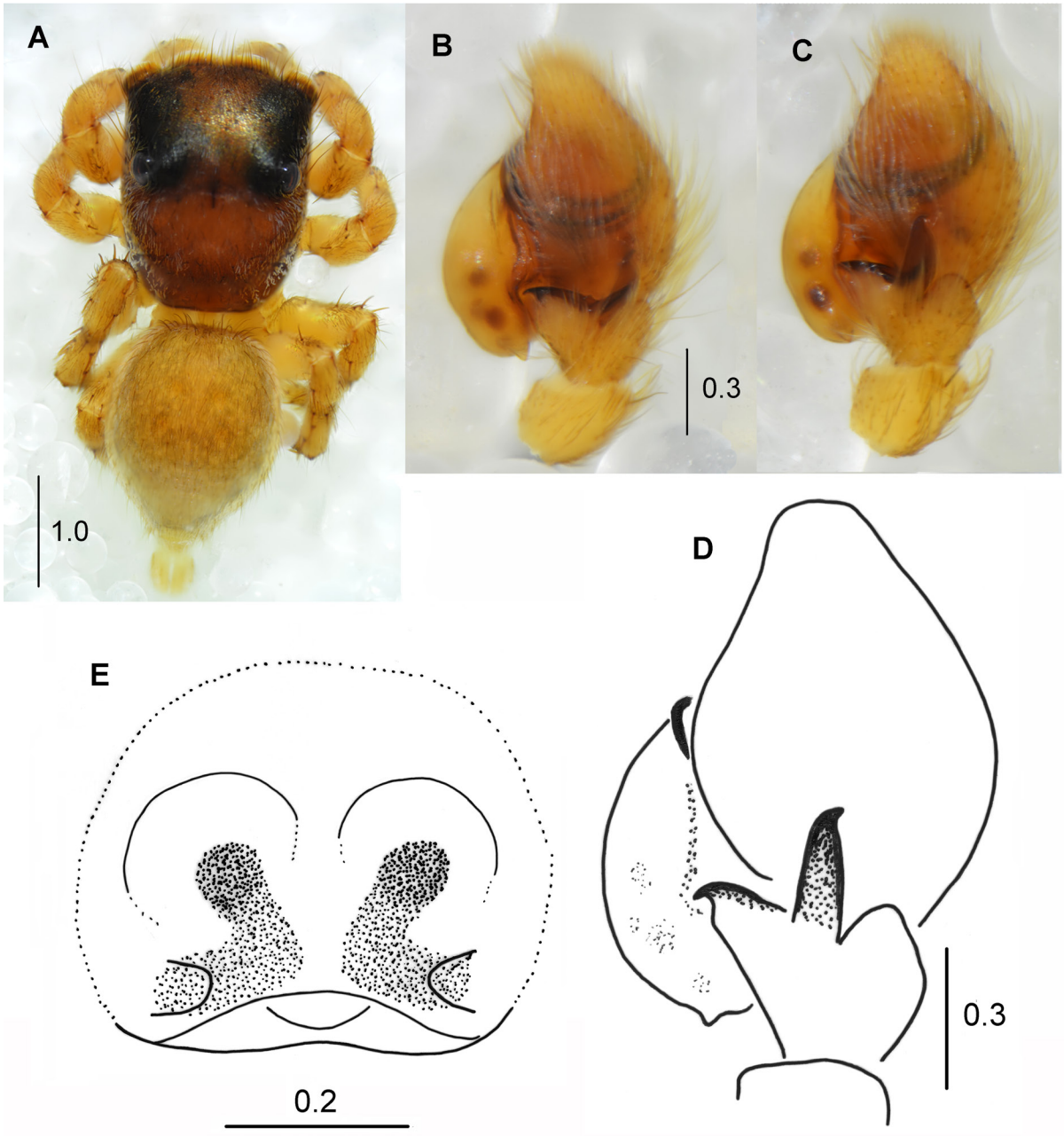

Fig. 31. *Langelurillus nigritus* (Berland & Millot, 1941), ♂♀ (MNHN). **A**. Habitus of male, dorsal view. **B**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **C–D**. Palpal organ, dorsal view. **E**. Epigyne.

Other material

IVORY COAST • 1 ♂; Lamto; 26 Oct. 1975; "savane à *Loudetia*; virage glissant, au sol"; MNHN.

Description

Male

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 4.0, width 2.7, height 1.2. Eye field length 1.2, anterior width 1.9, posterior width 2.0. Abdomen length 3.0–3.5, width 2.1–2.3. General appearance as in Fig. 32A. Hairy spider coloured black.

Carapace. Shining, clothed in delicate dense hairs, long bristles on eye field. Eye field short, ocupying third of carapace length. Chelicerae with short fangs, promargin with two very small teeth, retromargin toothless.

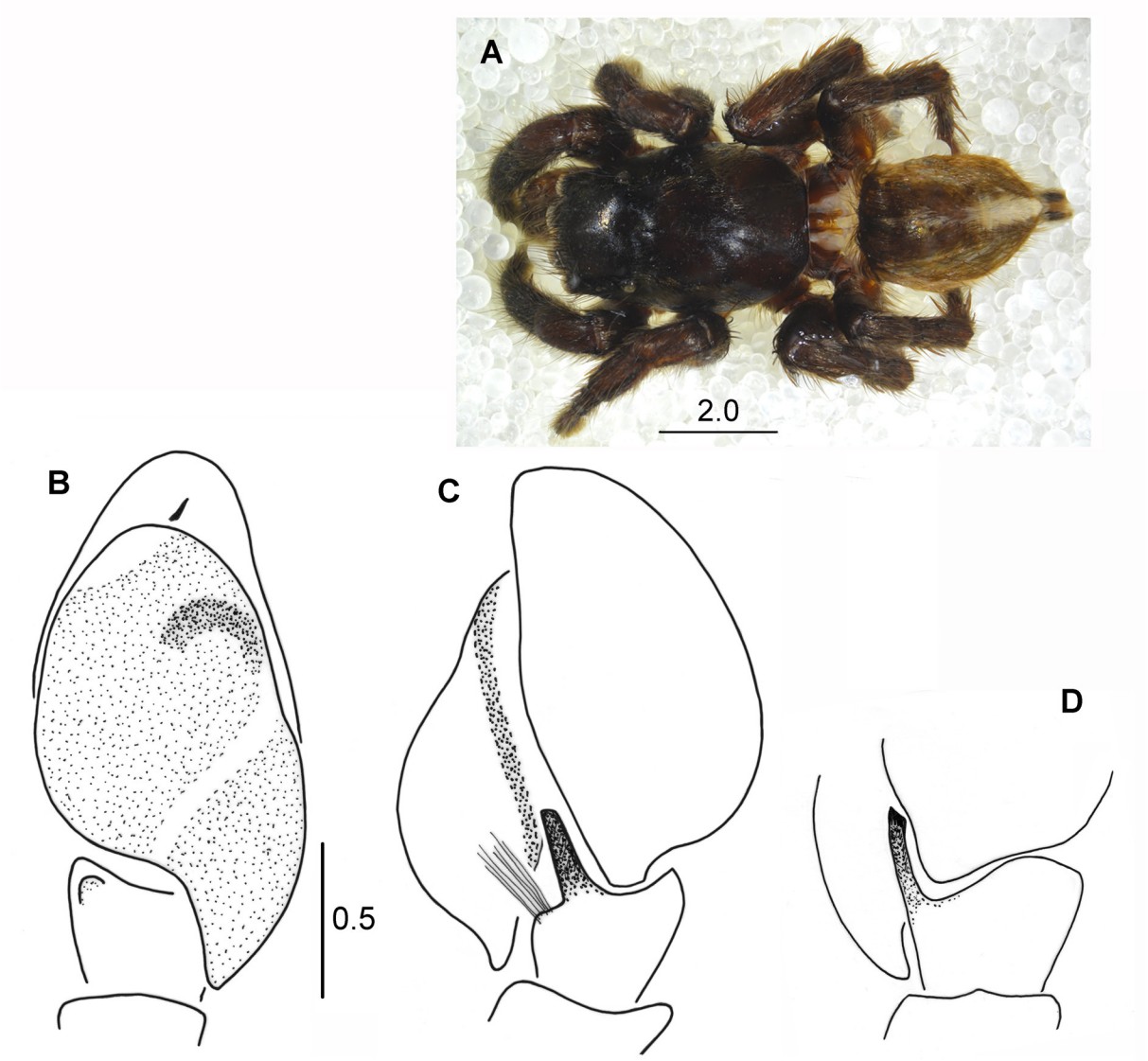

Fig. 32. *Langona recta* sp. nov., paratype, ♂ (MNHN). **A**. Habitus, dorsal view. **B**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **C**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **D**. Tibial apophysis, dorsal view.

Abdomen. Anterior two thirds covered with sclerotized scutum, trace of white median streak posteriorly.

Legs. Black, bearing dense hairs.

Pedipalps. Black with whitish dorsal surface of cymbium. Structure typical for other species of *Langona* (Fig. 32B–D), embolus hidden, only its end is visible, palpal apophysis straight, blunt at tip, with accompanying tuft of bristles (Fig. 32C).

Female

Unknown.

Distribution

Only known from the type locality, Lamto, Ivory Coast.

Genus ***Malizna*** Wesołowska, 2021

Malizna zabkai sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:C06072E7-627B-46E4-A3F8-E16F94AE48DA
Fig. 33

Diagnosis

This species is similar to *Malizna admirabilis* Wesołowska, 2021. It differs in the abdomen pattern (compare Fig. 33A with Wesołowska 2021: figs 56–57), the absence of epigynal pockets (present in *M. admirabilis*) and by the seminal ducts, which are straight in *M. admirabilis* but coiled in this newly described species.

Etymology

This species is named after a friend of the first author, Marek Żabka, the famous Polish arachnologist and specialist in Australian salticids.

Material examined

Holotype

IVORY COAST • ♀; Lamto; 2 Dec. 1975; "forêt de marigot salé, sur branches"; MNHN.

Description

Male

Unknown.

Female

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 1.7, width 1.2, height 0.9. Eye field length 0.8, anterior width 1.1, posterior width 1.0. Abdomen length 1.7, width 1.3. General appearance as in Fig. 33A–B. Small thiratoscirtine spider.

Carapace. High, abruptly sloping posteriorly, dark brown with thin, lighter median streak on thoracic part, eye field black. Thin dense brown hairs on carapace, especially dense on eye field, anterior median eyes encircled by yellowish grey scales. Chelicerae unidentate, light brown, sternum and mouthparts yellow.

Abdomen. Oval, greyish beige with median serrated streak, covered with brown hairs, venter yellowish. Spinnerets yellow with dark lateral lines.

Legs. Light brown, femora slightly darker. Four pairs of ventral spines on tibia I, two pairs on metatarsus. Palp with two retrolateral spines (Fig. 33C).

Epigyne. With V-shaped posterior edge (Fig. 33D), and shrunken scapus clothed in long dense hairs. Internal structure as in Fig. 33E, seminal ducts weakly sclerotized in initial part, forming a loop.

Distribution

Only known from the type locality, Lamto, Ivory Coast.

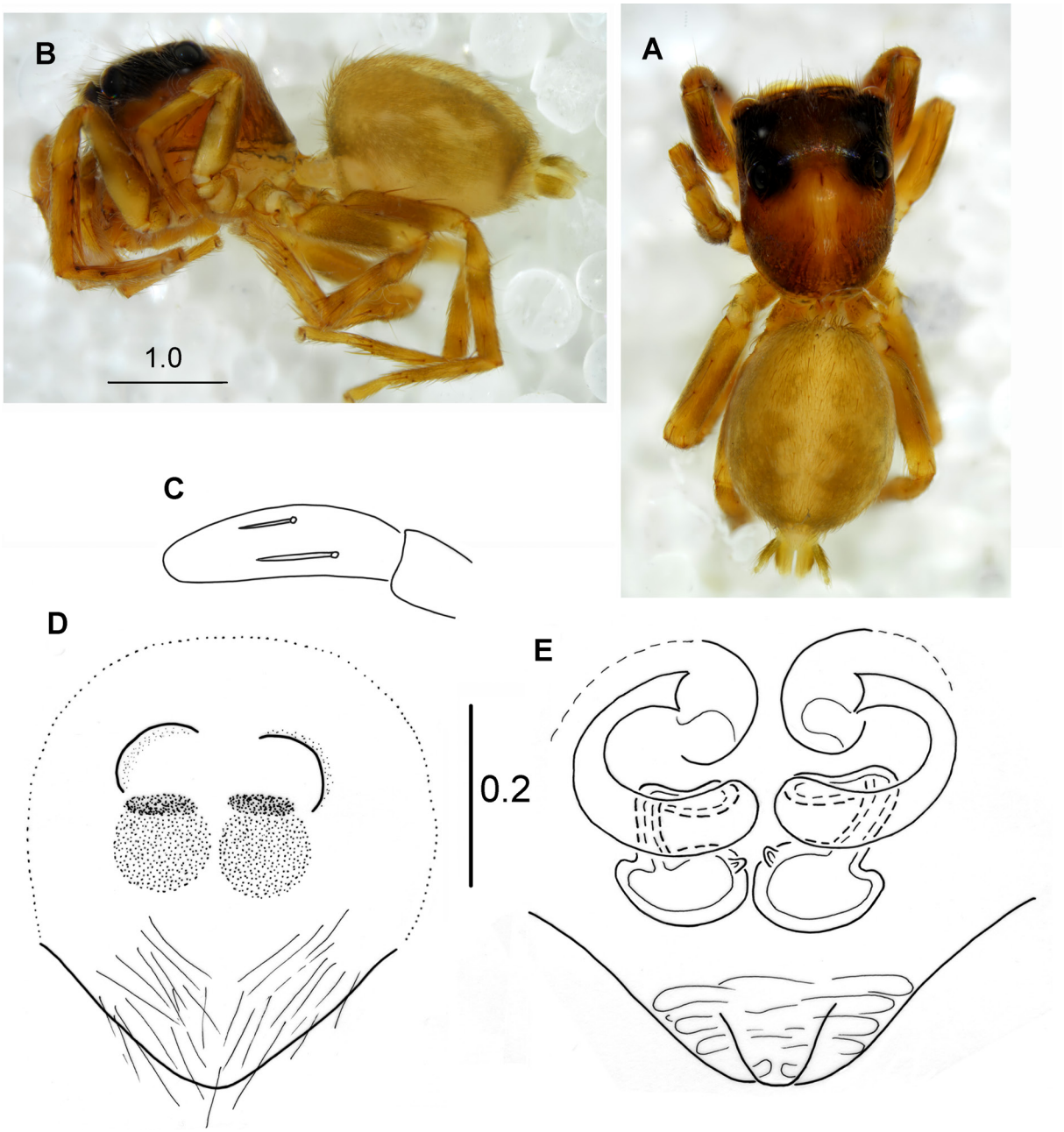

Fig. 33. *Malizna zabkai* sp. nov., holotype, ♀ (MNHN). **A**. Habitus, dorsal view. **B**. Habitus, lateral view. **C**. Pedipalp, retrolateral view. **D**. Epigyne. **E**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Genus ***Malloneta*** Simon, 1902

Malloneta guineensis Simon, 1902

Malloneta guineensis Simon, 1902b: 405.
Viciria jeanneli Berland & Millot, 1941: 382, figs 79–80.
Viciria mondoni Berland & Millot, 1941: 384, fig. 76c–d. **Syn. nov.**

Malloneta guineensis – Simon 1903a: 737, figs 878–879. — Berland & Millot 1941: 382, figs 79–80. —Wesołowska & Edwards 2012: 750, figs 60–62, 125.
Brancus mondoni – Wesołowska & Edwards 2012: 740, figs 28–31, 119.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♂; Kotiessou; 6°08′40″ N, 5°04′10″ W; 19 Aug. 1975; "forêt degradée"; MNHN • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Cavally Forest; 14 Nov. 1975; "sur les hautes branches, arbres abattus"; MNHN • 1 ♀; Lamto; 25 Aug. 1975; "marigot salé, branches en sous-bois"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding, Grand Nord; 22 Aug. 1974; "lisière, forêt du plateau"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding, Bandama Forest; 25 Nov. 1975; "sur branches"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 29 Sep. 1975; "sur branches basses"; MNHN.

Description

See Wesołowska & Edwards (2012) (female sub *Brancus mondoni*, male sub *Malloneta guineensis*).

Synonymisation

Both species were originally described from a single sex only, viz. *Malloneta guineensis* (♂) and *Viciria mondoni* (♀). Finding both sexes together in the same sample and their morphological similarity (compare Metzner 2021) allows us to synonymise the two specific names.

Remarks

Maloneta does not belong in the Thiratoscirtina Bodner & Maddison, 2012 as it lacks a spine on the female palp.

Distribution

Sierre Leone, Gabon, Ivory Coast and Nigeria.

Genus ***Menemerus*** Simon, 1868

Menemerus bivittatus (Dufour, 1831)

Salticus bivittatus Dufour, 1831: 369, pl. 11 fig. 5.

Menemerus bivittatus – Wesołowska 1999: 267, figs 37–47.

For full reference list see World Spider Catalog (2022).

Description

See Wesołowska (1999).

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀; Lamto; Aug. 1974; MNHN.

Distribution

Pantropical and widely introduced to warm areas elsewhere.

Menemerus dubius Berland & Millot, 1941 revalidated
Fig. 34

Menemerus dubius Berland & Millot, 1941: 348, fig. 51a–b.

Menemerus dubius – Wesołowska 1999: 344 (nom. dub.).

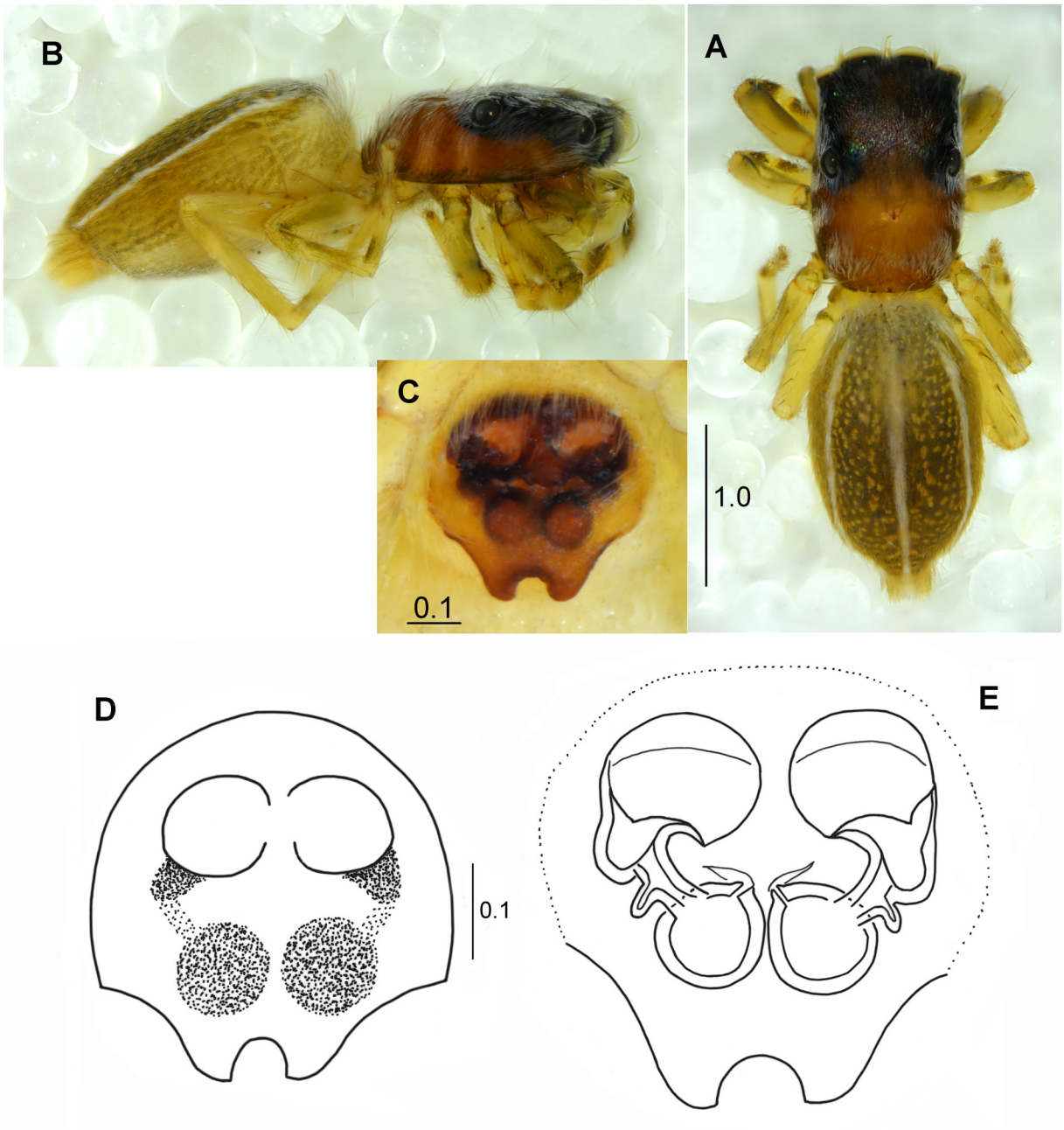

Fig. 34. *Menemerus dubius* Berland & Millot, 1941, lectotype, ♀ (MNHN). **A**. Habitus, dorsal view. **B**. Habitus, lateral view. **C–D**. Epigyne. **E**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Diagnosis

This species is easily distinguished from congeners by its small size (at ca 3 mm, the smallest species in the genus) and striped abdominal pattern. The shape of the epigyne is characteristic, its posterior third part is elongated, V-shaped and with a deep notch.

Material examined

Lectotype (designated here)
IVORY COAST• ♀; Lamto, Bandama Forest; 30 Oct. 1975; "vieille souche"; MNHN.

Redescription

Male
Unknown.

Female
Measurements. Cephalothorax length 1.4, width 0.9, height 0.2. Eye field length 0.7, anterior and posterior width 0.8. Abdomen length 1.7, width 1.0. General appearance as in Fig. 34A–B. Very small spider, body strongly flattened.

Carapace. Brown, eye field slightly darker, eyes with black rings. White hairs between anterior eyes and on posterior slope. Lateral slopes with three vertical streaks formed by white hairs. Mouthparts brownish, clypeus clothed in white hairs, sternum light brown.

Abdomen. Oval, variegated, greyish brown with small yellowish marks, long hairs at anterior edge. Three narrow stripes composed of white hairs on dorsum. Venter yellow tinged with grey. Spinnerets yellow.

Legs. Yellow, first and second pairs with brown patellae basally and brown lines on tibiae and metatarsi prolaterally. Palps yellow with white hairs.

Epigyne. Strongly sclerotized, with two triangular lobes on its posterior margin and deep notch between them (Fig. 34C–D). Copulatory openings located in strongly sclerotized 'cups' hidden in rounded depressions, seminal ducts short, accompanied by accessory glands, spermathecae large, spherical (Fig. 34E).

Remarks

Since the original description of *Menemerus dubius* was quite cursory and the type specimens are lost, Wesołowska (1999) recognized this species as a nomen dubium. The recording of another specimen and identifying it as identical to the first allowed for its revalidation and redescription. The shape of the epigyne is identical to that shown in Berland & Millot (1941: fig. 51a). These authors also mentioned that the spider is small. We remove the name *Menemerus dubius* from nomina dubia. A lectotype of this species is designated to maintain the stability of the nomenclature.

Distribution

Originally described from Guinea, now recorded from Ivory Coast.

Menemerus eburnensis Berland & Millot, 1941

Menemerus eburnensis Berland & Millot, 1941: 349, fig. 52b.

Menemerus eburnensis – Wesołowska 1999: 285, figs 105–119.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♂; Lamto; 22 Aug. 1975; "savane, branches"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 14 Aug. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 6 Sep. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 2 Nov. 1975; MNHN • 2 ♀♀; same collection data as for preceding, between Tournier and Grande Nord; 26 Aug. 1975; "savane, branches"; MNHN.

Description

See Wesołowska (1999).

Distribution

Species known from Western Africa.

Menemerus niangbo sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:E16CDDB3-AF38-487E-82E6-9B017698AB7C
Fig. 35

Diagnosis

The female has a somewhat similar epigyne to that in *Menemerus carlini* (Peckham & Peckham, 1903), both species have very large atria forming deep 'bowls'. *Menemerus niangbo* sp. nov. differs in having a double epigynal pocket (single in *M. carlini*) and bean-shaped spermathecae (spherical in the second species).

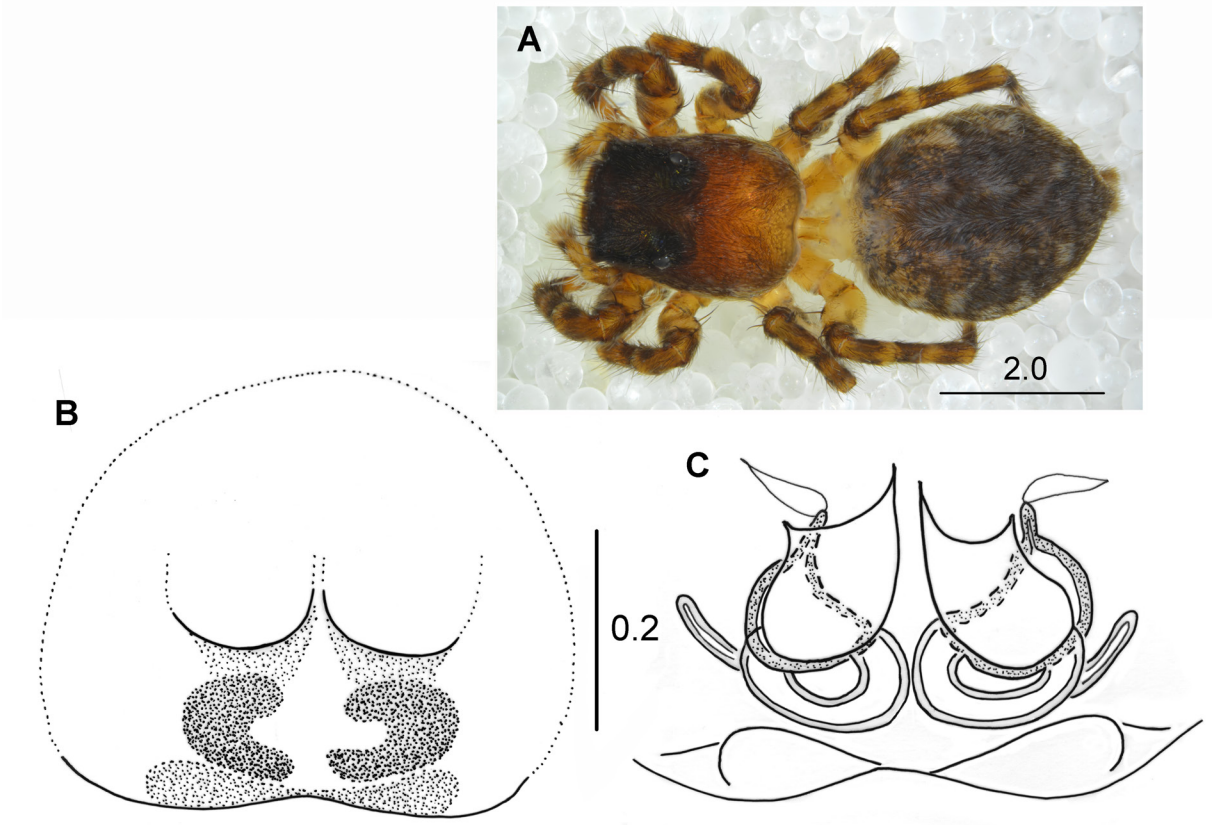

Fig. 35. *Menemerus niangbo* sp. nov., holotype, ♀ (MNHN). **A**. Habitus, dorsal view. **B**. Epigyne. **C**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Etymology

The specific name is a noun in apposition, deriving from the name of the type locality.

Material examined

Holotype

IVORY COAST • ♀; Mt Niangbo; 8°49′ N, 5°10′ W; 15–16 Oct. 1975; "sommet, 'alpages', dans l'herbes"; MNHN.

Description

Male

Unknown.

Female

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.6, width 1.7, height 1.0. Eye field length 1.8, anterior width 1.3, posterior width 1.4. Abdomen length 2.9, width 2.2. General appearance as in Fig. 35A.

Carapace. Pear-shaped, flat, widest at coxae III, brown with blackish eye field, black line along margins. Whole carapace covered with dense brown hairs, long bristles near anterior eyes, some white hairs on slopes. Chelicerae and sternum brown, labium and endites with whitish tips.

Abdomen. Dark grey with poorly contrasted lighter spots (Fig. 35A), venter yellowish with broad grey streak. Dorsum of abdomen clothed in dense brown hairs. Spinnerets grey.

Legs. Brownish grey with lighter rings, leg hairs brown.

Epigyne. With two oval depressions and wide double pocket at epigastric fold (Fig. 35B). Internal structure as in Fig. 35C, long accessory glands connected to seminal ducts, spermathecae bean-shaped.

Distribution

Only known from the type locality, Mt Niangbo, Ivory Coast.

Genus ***Mexcala*** Peckham & Peckham, 1902

Mexcala caerulea (Simon, 1901)
Fig. 36

Cosmophasis caerulea Simon, 1901a: 148.

Cosmophasis caerulea – Berland & Millot 1941: 319, fig. 21. — Clark 1974: 14, figs 10–11.
Mexcala caerulea – Wesołowska 2009: 157, figs 18–29.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♀; Kotiessou; 6°08′40″ N, 5°04′10″ W; 18 Aug. 1975; "forêt degradée, branches"; MNHN.

Description

See Wesołowska (2009). General appearance of female as in Fig. 36A, epigyne in Fig. 36B.

Distribution

Sierre Leone and Ivory Coast.

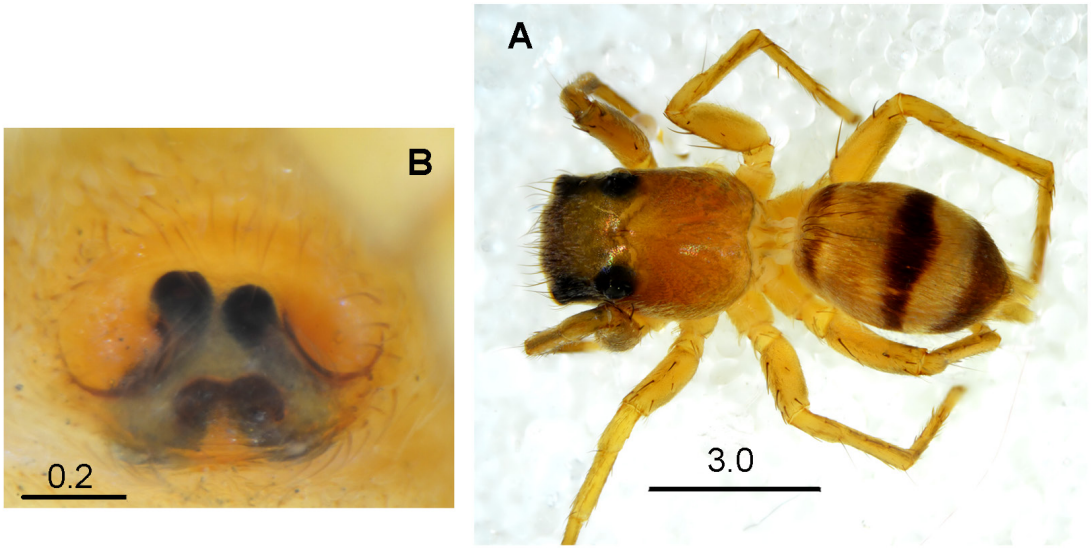

Fig. 36. *Mexcala caerulea* (Simon, 1901), ♀ (MNHN). **A**. Habitus, dorsal view. **B**. Epigyne.

Mexcala torquata Wesołowska, 2009
Fig. 37

Mexcala torquata Wesołowska, 2009: 181, figs 114–119.

Diagnosis

The male of this species is distinctive, and may be separated from congeners by the form of the embolus, which is very small, spike like and parallel to the palpal axis.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♂; Lamto; 24 Aug. 1975; "savane, hautes des herbes"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 7 Sep. 1975; "petite savane incluse dans le forêt Bandama"; MNHN.

Description

Male

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 3.0, width 1.9, height 1.3. Eye field length 0.9, anterior and posterior width 1.5. Abdomen length 3.0, width 1.7. Body slender.

Carapace. Medium high, widest posteriorly with short eye field. Colouration of carapace chocolate brown, anterior eyes encircled by black rings, long brown bristles near eyes, white hairs on lateral slopes anteriorly. Clypeus low, brown. Chelicerae long, pro- and retromargin with single very small tooth, thick short sharp setae and diminutive white scales on dorsal surfaces of chelicerae. Mouthparts and sternum brown.

Abdomen. Elongated, narrowing posteriorly, brown, sparse dark hairs on dorsum, long brown bristles at anterior edge of abdomen. Venter brown. Spinnerets dark.

Legs. Long, thin, brown, distal segments lighter. Last pair longest (with long metatarsi).

Pedipalps. Yellowish, dark line along dorsal surface of its tibia and patella, Fig. 37B. Tibial apophysis very thin (Fig. 37B, D), embolus delicate, short, spine-like (Fig. 37A, C, E).

Female

See Wesołowska (2009).

Remarks

The male specimen is in poor condition, with some legs missing. A male of this species is also kept in the Museum of Natural History in London; however, the collecting locality is unknown (label: "A. V. u 24"). The genitalia of the male and the female are complementary (very short embolus and short seminal ducts

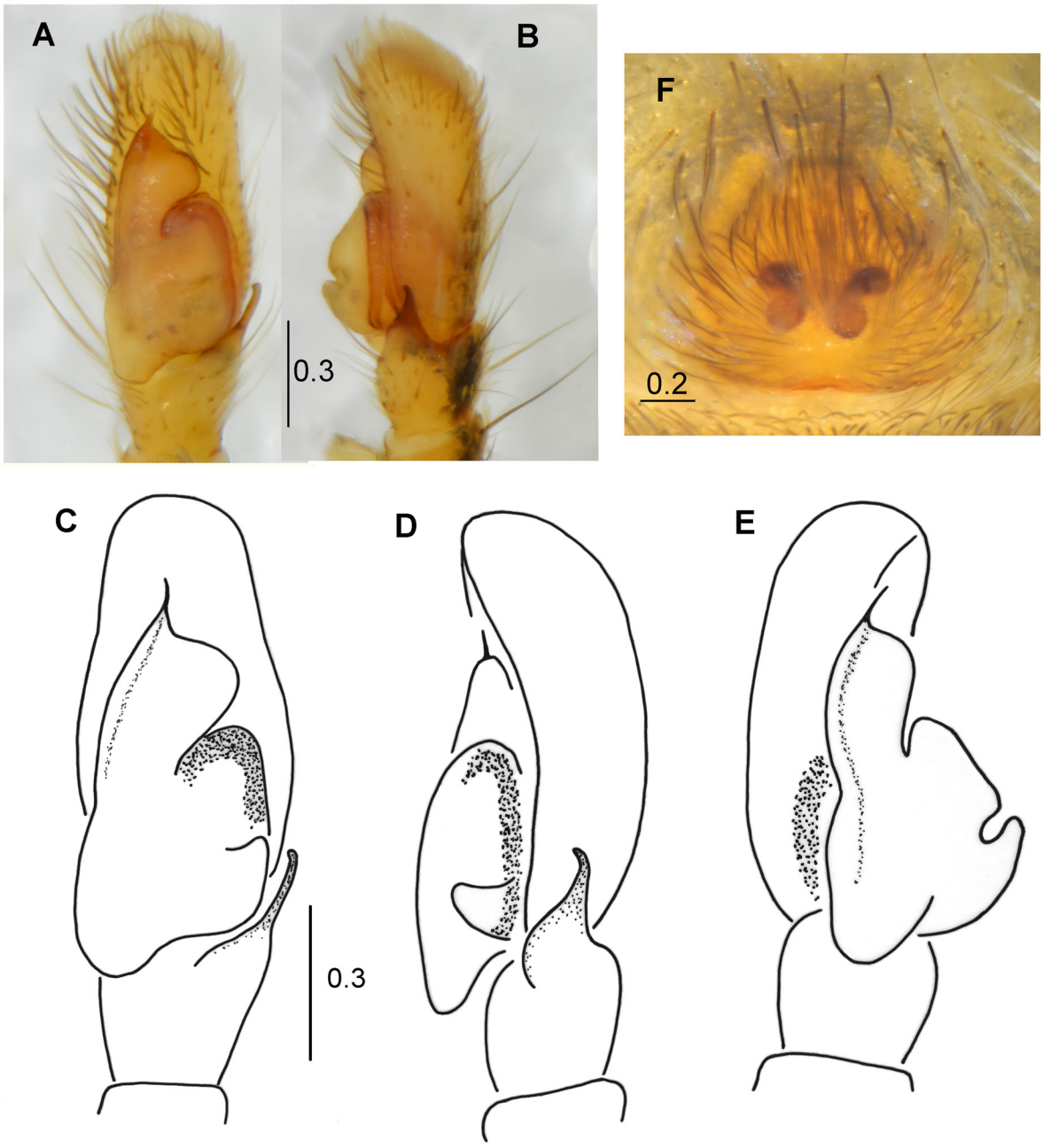

Fig. 37. *Mexcala torquata* Wesołowska, 2009, ♂♀ (MNHN). **A, C**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **B, D**. Palpal organ, retrolateral view. **E**. Palpal organ, ventroprolateral view. **F**. Epigyne.

in the female), so these specimens represent the same species. The male is described here for the first time.

Distribution

Known from Ivory Coast and Guinea.

Genus ***Myrmarachne*** MacLeay, 1839

Myrmarachne eidmanni Roewer, 1942
Fig. 38A–G

Myrmarachne eidmanni Roewer, 1942: 252, pl. 19 fig. 8.
Myrmarachne punctata Wanless & Clark, 1975: 290, figs 29–35.

Myrmarachne eidmanni – Wanless 1978b: 39, fig. 17a–h.

Diagnosis

The female may be distinguished by the form of epigyne with strongly sclerotized lateral borderlines of the epigynal 'window' which is relatively low, bell-shaped, and framed by a wide flange (Fig. 38G).

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀; Lamto; 24 Dec. 1975; "buissons au soleil au bord de Bandama"; MNHN.

Description

Male

See Wanless (1978b). General appearance of male shown in Fig. 38A–B.

Female

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 3.0–3.1, height 1.0. Eye field length 1.2, anterior width 1.4–1.5, posterior width 1.6–1.7. Abdomen length 2.8–3.6, width 1.6–1.8. Body slender. Shape of body as in male. General appearance as in Fig. 38C–D.

Carapace. Pitted, with deep constriction and distinct thoracic hump (Fig. 38D). Colouration blackish brown with metallic sheen, white hairs in constrictions, sparse faint white hairs on thoracic part. Sternum and mouthparts light brown.

Abdomen. Light brown, with clearly visible anterior scutum, clothed in thin brownish hairs, venter greyish brown. Spinnerets dark.

Legs. Slender, legs I and II yellowish with darker femora, black line along prolateral surface of femur, patella and tibia II. Legs III and IV brown with yellow distal segments. Coxae III brown, others yellow.

Epigyne. Very small, with short and wide triangular 'window', lateral edges of the 'window' are sclerotized flanges (Fig. 38E–G). Internal structure in Fig. 38F–G, seminal ducts long, coiled.

Remarks

The first description of the female is provided here.

Distribution

Recorded from Ivory Coast, Ghana, Equatorial Guinea (Bioko) and Congo.

Myrmarachne elongata Szombathy, 1915

Myrmarachne elongata Szombathy, 1915: 475, fig. 6.

Myrmarachne elongata – Wanless 1978b: 50, figs 25a–f, 26a–h, 27a–i, 28a–i.

For full reference list see World Spider Catalog (2022).

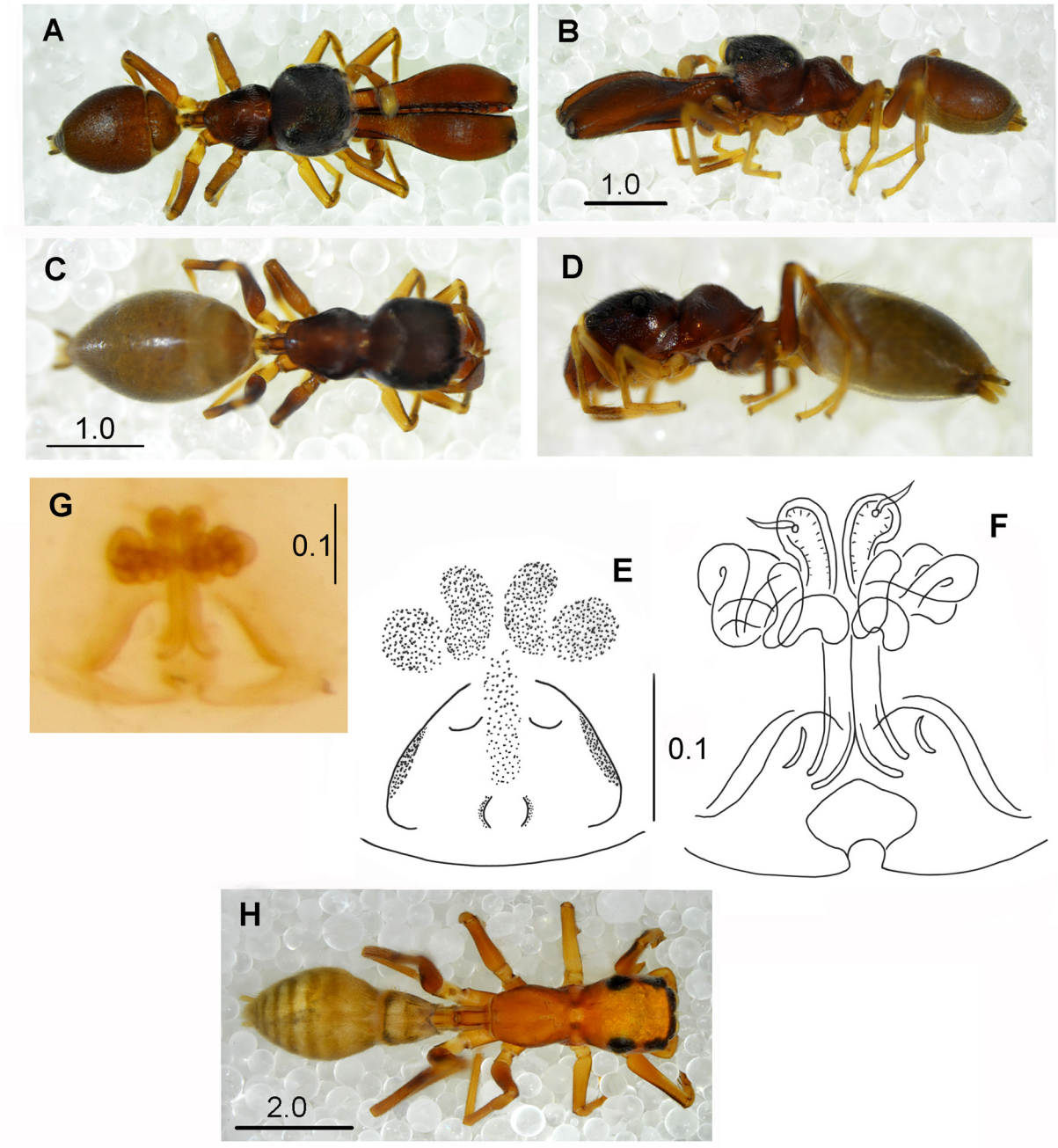

Fig. 38. A–G. *Myrmarachne eidmanni* Roewer, 1942, ♂♀ (MNHN). **H**. *Myrmarachne foenisex* Simon, 1909, ♀ (MNHN). **A, C, H**. Habitus, dorsal view. **B, D**. Habitus, lateral view. **E**. Epigyne. **F–G**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀; Lamto; 11–20 Sep. 1975; "provenances diverses"; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 21 Aug. 1975; "forêt galerie, lisière, sur branches"; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 4 Sep. 1975; "savane aux environs de la station, sur branches"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 26 Sep. 1975; "savane non-brulée, sur branches"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 25 Aug. 1975; "forêt du marigot salé, sur branches au soleil"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 24 Aug. 1975; "savane, sur branches"; MNHN • 1 ♀; Cavally Forest; 19 Nov. 1975; "sur branches au bord de la route"; MNHN.

Description

See Wanless (1978b).

Distribution

Widespread throughout the Afrotropical Region.

Myrmarachne foenisex Simon, 1909
Fig. 38H

Myrmarachne foenisex Simon, 1909: 415.

Myrmarachne foenisex – Wanless 1978b: 60, figs 33a–g, 34a–e. — Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2011: 583, figs 103–110.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Lamto; 12 Sep. 1975; "savane non-brulée et debut du forêt"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; "savane non-brulée, aux environs de la station, branches"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 26 Sep. 1975; "sur branches"; MNHN • 1 ♀; Cavally Forest; 19 Nov. 1975; "sur branches au bord de la route"; MNHN.

Description

See Wanless (1978b).

Remarks

A species easily distinguished by the light colouration and striped pattern of the abdomen (Fig. 38H).

Distribution

Recorded from Senegal, Guinea, Ghana, Nigeria, Gabon, Congo and Angola.

Myrmarachne galea sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:12B90BE7-CB0B-4DCE-A0CA-86841497B6F5
Fig. 39

Diagnosis

The species is distinctive in the shape of the body, unlike an ant, with a very convex cephalic part of the carapace (Fig. 39B). Legs relatively shorter than those in its congeners, a characteristic colouration of the abdomen, generally light with brownish grey patches on the sides.

Etymology

The specific epithet is a noun in apposition. It is Latin, meaning 'helmet', referring to the shape of the carapace.

Material examined

Holotype

IVORY COAST • ♀; Lamto; 6°13′ N, 5°01′ W; 30 Dec. 1975; "savane non-brulée, base des herbes"; MNHN.

Paratype

IVORY COAST • 1 ♀; same collection data as for holotype; 3 Jan. 1976; MNHN.

Description

Male

Unknown.

Female

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 1.5–1.9, height 0.6–0.8. Eye field length 0.7–0.8, anterior width 0.9–1.0, posterior width 1.0–1.1. Abdomen length 1.4–1.7, width 1.1–1.2. General appearance as in Fig. 39A–B. Small, stocky spider, shape of body not ant-like.

Carapace. High, cephalic part strongly arched, hemispherical, thoracic part rather short. Eye field pitted, dark brown, black near eyes, with metallic shine; thoracic part yellowish with large brown triangular patches. Carapace clothed in thin colourless hairs, some white hairs and two trichobotria in constriction. Sternum and mouthparts light brown, endites with whitish tips. Chelicerae with 5 small teeth on promargin and 6 on retromargin.

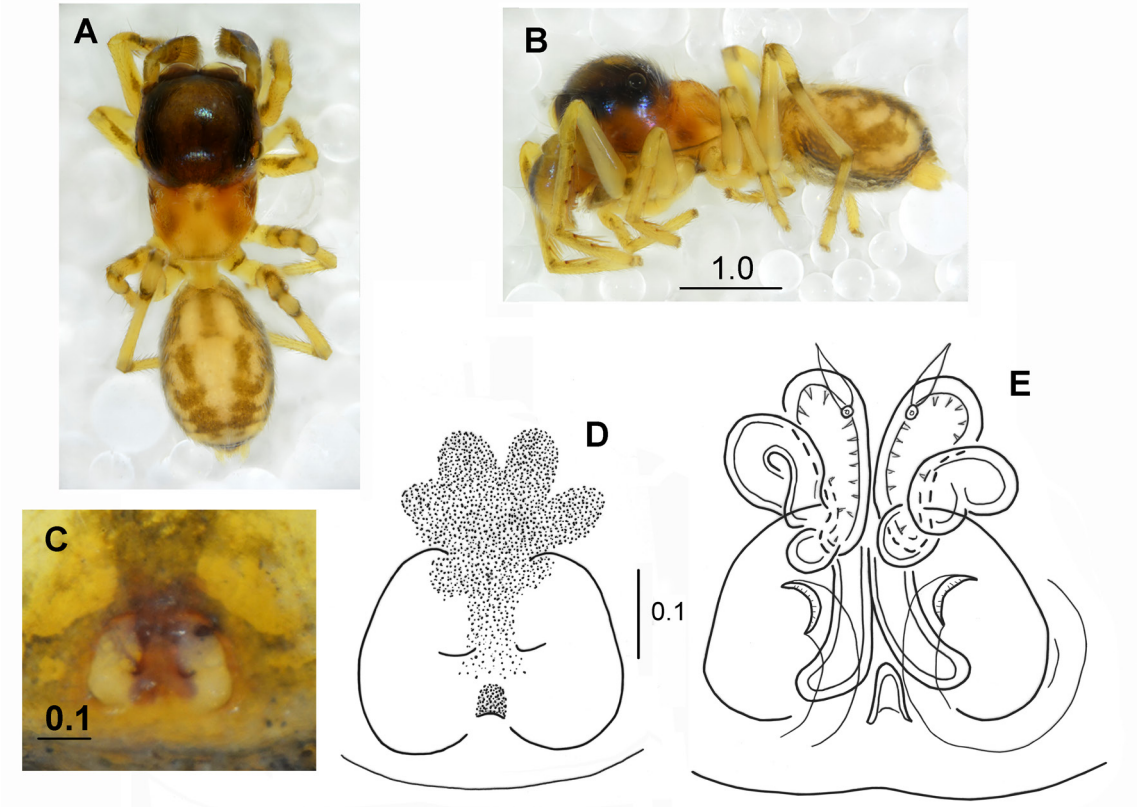

Fig. 39. *Myrmarachne galea* sp. nov., paratype, ♀ (MNHN). **A**. Habitus, dorsal view. **B**. Habitus, lateral view. **C–D**. Epigyne. **E**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Abdomen. Oval, light yellow with greyish brown pattern composed of short median streak at anterior edge and two lateral irregular streaks formed of several patches (Fig. 39A), venter light brown. Abdominal hairs brown and whitish. Spinnerets yellow.

Legs. Relatively shorter than in other *Myrmarachne* spp., yellow, femur I and II with dark lines on prolateral surface, tibia I with dark line on both lateral surfaces. Legs III and IV with brownish rings at base and mid-point of femora and at basal end of tibiae. First leg with two pairs of ventral spines on metatarsus, five pairs on tibia and a single ventral spine on patella.

Epigyne. Very small, with triangular median pocket (Fig. 39C–D), spermathecae looped (Fig. 39E).

Distribution

Only known from the type locality, Lamto, Ivory Coast.

Myrmarachne kitale Wanless, 1978
Fig. 40A–D

Myrmarachne kitale Wanless, 1978b: 94, figs 59b, d–e, h–i, 60b, d, h–m.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Lamto; 2 Oct. 1975; "savane, hautes des herbes"; MNHN.

Description

See Wanless (1978b). General appearance of male as in Fig. 40A, female Fig. 40B–C, epigyne as in Fig. 40D.

Distribution

Hitherto known only from Kenya.

Myrmarachne legon Wanless, 1978

Myrmarachne legon Wanless, 1978b: 69, figs 41a–c, 42a–k.

Material examined

Paratypes

IVORY COAST • 4 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀; Lamto, Bandama Forest; 10–18 Jan. 1975; MNHN.

Other material

IVORY COAST • 1 ♀; Lamto; 28 Aug. 1975; "savane"; MNHN • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 2 Oct. 1975; "savane, sur branches"; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 14 Aug. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 13 Oct. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 15 Aug. 1975; "hautes des herbes"; MNHN • 4 ♂♂; same collection data as for preceding; 11–20 Sep. 1975; "provenances diverses"; MNHN • 2 ♂♂; same collection data as for preceding; 18 Oct. 1975; "bosquet de savane, sur branches"; MNHN • 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀; same collection data as for preceding, Grand Nord; 22 Aug. 1975; "savane arborée, sur branches"; MNHN • 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀; SE Grand Nord; 20 Aug. 1974; "savane boisée, sur branches"; MNHN • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Mt Niangbo; 15 Oct. 1975; "demi-pente, savane arborée, sur herbes"; MNHN • 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀; Man, Mt Tonkoui; 7°27′ N, 7°38′ W; 900–1000 m a.s.l.; 11 Nov. 1975; "branches au bord de la route"; MNHN.

Description

See Wanless (1978b).

Biology

Myrmarachne legon was confined to savannah habitats where it was found both in the herb layer and on branches of shrubs.

Distribution

Recorded from Ivory Coast, Niger and Ghana.

Myrmarachne marshalli Peckham & Peckham, 1903

Myrmarachne marshalli Peckham & Peckham, 1903 249, pl. 29 fig. 6.

Myrmarachne marshalli – Wanless 1978b: 67, figs 38–40. — Wesołowska & Cumming 2008: 199, figs 98–106.

For full reference list see World Spider Catalog (2022).

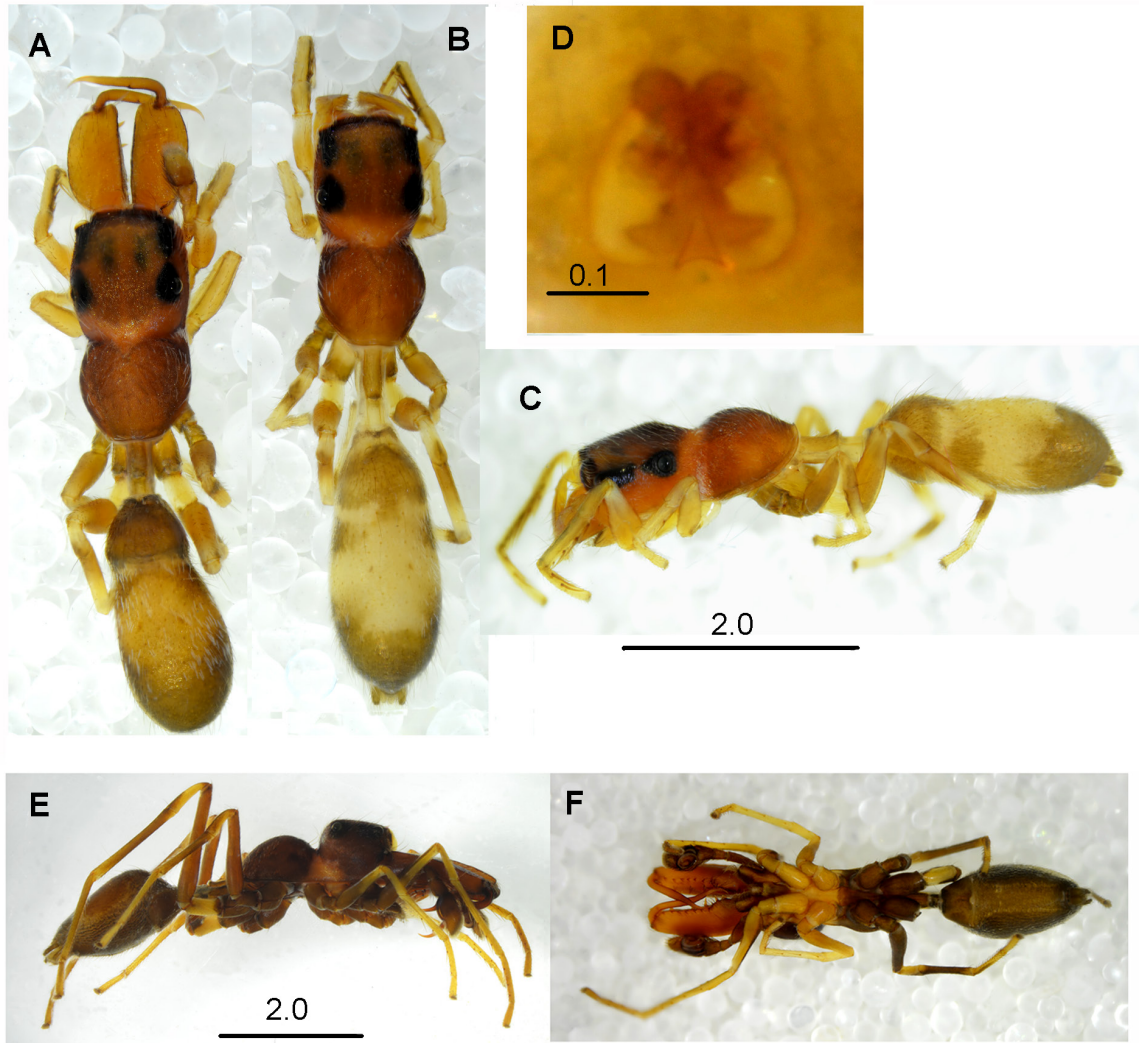

Fig. 40. A–D. *Myrmarachne kitale* Wanless, 1978, ♂♀. (MNHN). **E–F**. *Myrmarachne vanessae* Wanless, 1978, ♂ (MNHN). **A**. Habitus of male, dorsal view. **B**. Habitus of female, dorsal view. **C**. Habitus of female, lateral view. **D**. Epigyne. **E**. Habitus, lateral view. **F**. Habitus, ventral view.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♂; 10 km S of Odienné; 09°30′ N, 07°33′ W; 19 Oct. 1975; "savane, sur branches"; MNHN.

Description

For both sexes see Wanless (1978b).

Distribution

Widespread in Africa, recorded from Senegal, Guinea, Nigeria, Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Angola, Zimbabwe, Botswana and South Africa.

Myrmarachne nigeriensis Wanless, 1978

Myrmarachne nigeriensis Wanless, 1978b: 88, figs 55a–j, 56a–m.

Myrmarachne nigeriensis – Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2011: 583, figs 114–120.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♂; Lamto; 25 Aug. 1975; "savane, hautes des herbes"; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 18 Sep. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 26 Sep. 1975; "savane non-brulée, hautes des herbes"; MNHN.

Description

For both sexes see Wanless (1978b).

Remarks

Myrmarachne nigeriensis is one of the smallest species in the genus.

Distribution

Previously recorded from Nigeria and Angola.

Myrmarachne vanessae Wanless, 1978
Fig. 40E–F

Myrmarachne vanessae Wanless, 1978b: 91, fig. 57a–l.

Myrmarachne vanessae – Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2000: 73, figs 196–199.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 2 ♂♂; Lamto; 6 Sep. 1975; "savane, hautes des herbes"; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 3 Sep. 1975; MNHN • 2 ♀♀; same collection data as for preceding; 13 Oct. 1975; MNHN.

Description

See Wanless (1978b). General appearance of male as in Fig. 40E–F.

Remarks

This spider is easy to distinguish by the colouration of the sternum with the anterior half light and posterior half dark (Fig. 40F).

Distribution

Previously recorded from Ivory Coast and Tanzania.

Genus ***Natta*** Karsch, 1879

Natta chionogaster (Simon, 1901)

Cyllobelus chionogaster Simon, 1901a: 151.
Cyllobelus australis Peckham & Peckham, 1902: 334.

Cyllobelus chionogaster – Simon 1901c: 541, 549, fig. 665. — Peckham & Peckham 1903: 195, pl. 21 fig. 1.
Cyllobelus australis – Peckham & Peckham 1903: 194, pl. 21 fig. 2.
Natta chionogaster – Wesołowska 1993: 18, figs 1–16.

For full reference list see World Spider Catalog (2022).

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♂; Lamto; 16 Sep. 1975; "savane, base des herbes"; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 3 Jan. 1975; "savane non-brulée, base des herbes"; MNHN • 1 ♂; Mt Niangbo; 16 Oct. 1975; "savane arborée, sol et herbes"; MNHN.

Description

For both sexes see Wesołowska (1993).

Distribution

Widespread in the Afrotropical Region.

Natta horizontalis Karsch, 1879

Natta horizontalis Karsch, 1879: 362.

Natta horizontalis – Wesołowska 1993: 25, figs 22–41.

For full reference list see World Spider Catalog (2022).

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♂; Lamto; 22 Aug. 1975; "sous bois, au sol"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 12 Aug. 1975; "savane gruyére, hautes des herbes"; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 12 Aug. 1975; "lisière, savane du rocher 1 km E de la station"; MNHN• 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 6 Sep. 1975; "savane, base des herbes"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 13 Oct. 1975; "savane, au sol"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; "savane, base des herbes"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 15 Sep. 1975; "sur un nid de magnans aux environs de la station"; MNHN • 1 ♀; Man; 7°24′ N, 7°33′ W; 9 Apr. 1978; "derièrre l'hôpital, forêt secondaire"; MNHN.

Description

See Wesołowska (1993).

Distribution

Widely distributed in Africa.

Genus ***Neaetha*** Simon, 1885

Neaetha maxima Wesołowska & Russell-Smith, 2011

Neaetha maxima Wesołowska & Russell-Smith, 2011: 587, figs 124–125, 231.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♀; Lamto, Bandama Forest; 25 Nov. 1975; "sur branches"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 4 Nov. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 3–4 Oct. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 1 Sep. 1975; MNHN.

Description

See Wesołowska & Russell-Smith (2011), male unknown.

Distribution

Previously only recorded from Nigeria.

Genus ***Orsima*** Simon, 1901

Orsima constricta Simon, 1901
Fig. 41

Orsima constricta Simon, 1901a: 149.

Orsima constricta – Simon 1901c: 554, fig. 662. — Berland & Millot 1941: 325, fig. 28. — Wanless & Clark 1975: 274, figs 1–5. — Żabka 1992: 11, figs 1–9. — Wesołowska & Edwards 2012: 755, figs 77–79, 115–116.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♂; Cavally Forest; 19 Nov. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♂; Man, Mt Tonkoui; 11 Nov. 1975; MNHN.

Description

For both sexes see Żabka (1992). General appearance of male shown in Fig. 41A. Palpal organ as in Fig. 41B–F.

Distribution

Distributed in Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Gabon and Congo.

Genus ***Pachyballus*** Simon, 1900

Pachyballus miniscutulus Wesołowska, Azarkina & Wiśniewski, 2020

Pachyballus miniscutulus Wesołowska, Azarkina & Wiśniewski, 2020: 65, figs 58–67.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♂, 1 subad. ♂, 1 ♀; Lamto; 3 Jan. 1976; "savane non-brulée, base des herbes"; MNHN • 4 ♂♂; same collection data as for preceding; 30 Dec. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 7 Dec. 1975; MNHN.

Description

For both sexes see Wesołowska *et al*. (2020).

Remarks

This species can be easily overlooked due to its small size. Probably specimens are often treated as immature.

Distribution

Previously known only from the type locality in South Africa.

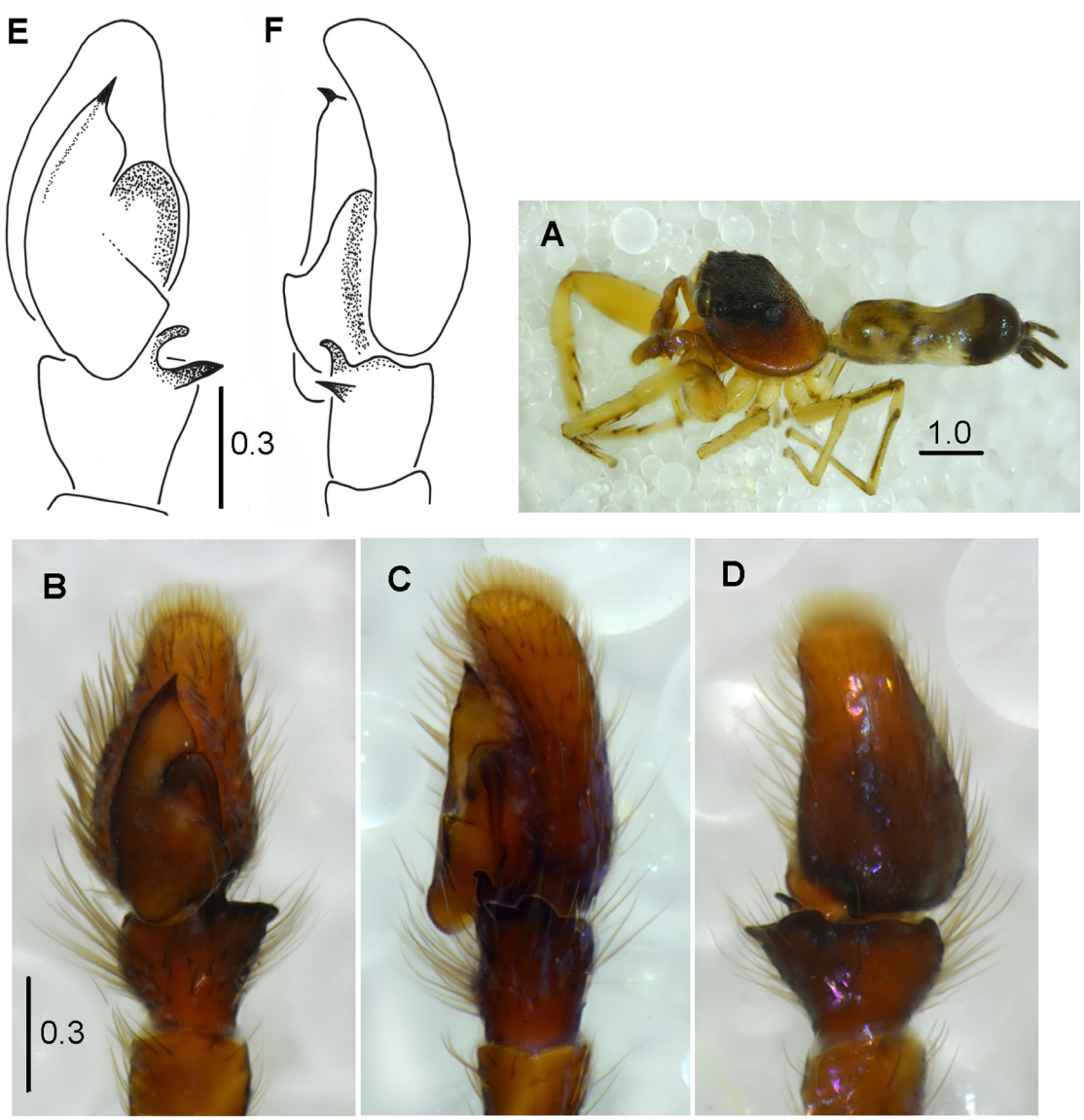

Fig. 41. *Orsima constricta* Simon, 1901, ♂ (MNHN). **A**. Habitus of male, lateral view. **B, E**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **C, F**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **D**. Palpal organ, dorsal view.

Pachyballus transversus Simon, 1900

Pachyballus transversus Simon, 1900: 399.

Pachyballus transversus – Simon 1901c: 482, figs 570–571. — Berland & Millot 1941: 397. — Wesołowska *et al.* 2020: 72, figs 98–122, 191–192.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Lamto, Grand Nord; 22 Aug. 1975; "savane, branches"; MNHN • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 12 Aug. 1975; "savane gruyère, sur branches"; MNHN • 2 ♂♂; same collection data as for preceding; 2 Oct. 1975; "branches"; MNHN • 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀; same collection data as for preceding, between Tournier and Grand Nord; 26 Aug. 1975; "savane, branches"; MNHN.

Description

For both sexes see Wesołowska *et al.* (2020).

Distribution

Recorded from Cameroon, Congo, Tanzania, Mozambique and South Africa.

Genus ***Parajotus*** Peckham & Peckham, 1903

Parajotus refulgens Wesołowska, 2000
Fig. 42

Parajotus refulgens Wesołowska, 2000: 160, figs 47–51.

Parajotus refulgens – Wesołowska 2011: 333, figs 65–68, 92–93. — Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2011: 589.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 7 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀; Lamto, Bandama Forest; 3–4 Dec. 1975; "sur branches"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 7 Oct. 1975; "petite savane incluse dans le forêt Bandama"; MNHN • 2 ♀♀; same collection data as for preceding; 29 Sep. 1975; "sur branches hautes"; MNHN • 2 ♀♀; same collection data as for preceding; 27 Oct. 1975; "sur branches"; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 1 Sep. 1975; MNHN • 4 ♀♀; same collection data as for preceding; 27 Nov. 1975; MNHN • 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; same collection data as for preceding; 17 Aug. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 21 Aug. 1975; "forêt galerie, sous-bois, sur branches"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; "lisière, sur branches"; MNHN • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 8 Dec. 1975; "virage glissant, sur branches"; MNHN • 3 ♀♀; same collection data as for preceding; 9 Aug. 1974; "sur branches"; MNHN • 3 ♀♀; same collection data as for preceding; 18 Sep. 1975; "bosquet de savane, sur branches"; MNHN • 2 ♀♀; same collection data as for preceding; 2 Dec. 1975; "forêt de marigot salé, sur branches"; MNHN • 5 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀; same collection data as for preceding; 25 Aug. 1975; "sur branches en sous-bois"; MNHN • 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀; same collection data as for preceding; "sur branches au soleil"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 23–24 Dec. 1975; "savane vers Zougoussi, tête de roniers"; MNHN • 3 ♀♀; same collection data as for preceding; 11 Sep. 1975; "savane non-brulée, aux environs de la station, branches"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 29 Oct. 1975; "base des herbes"; MNHN • 4 ♂♂; same collection data as for preceding; 15 Aug. 1975; "buissons et lisière"; MNHN.

Description

See Wesołowska (1999). Frontal view of male as in Fig. 42A. General appearance of female as in Fig. 42B, epigyne as in Fig. 42C–E.

Remarks

This species was known from southern Africa. Recently, the male was also found in Nigeria (Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2011). Females from Ivory Coast differ slightly in the course of the seminal ducts which are more bent than in those from Zimbabwe (compare Fig. 42C–E with Wesołowska 2000: figs 50–51)

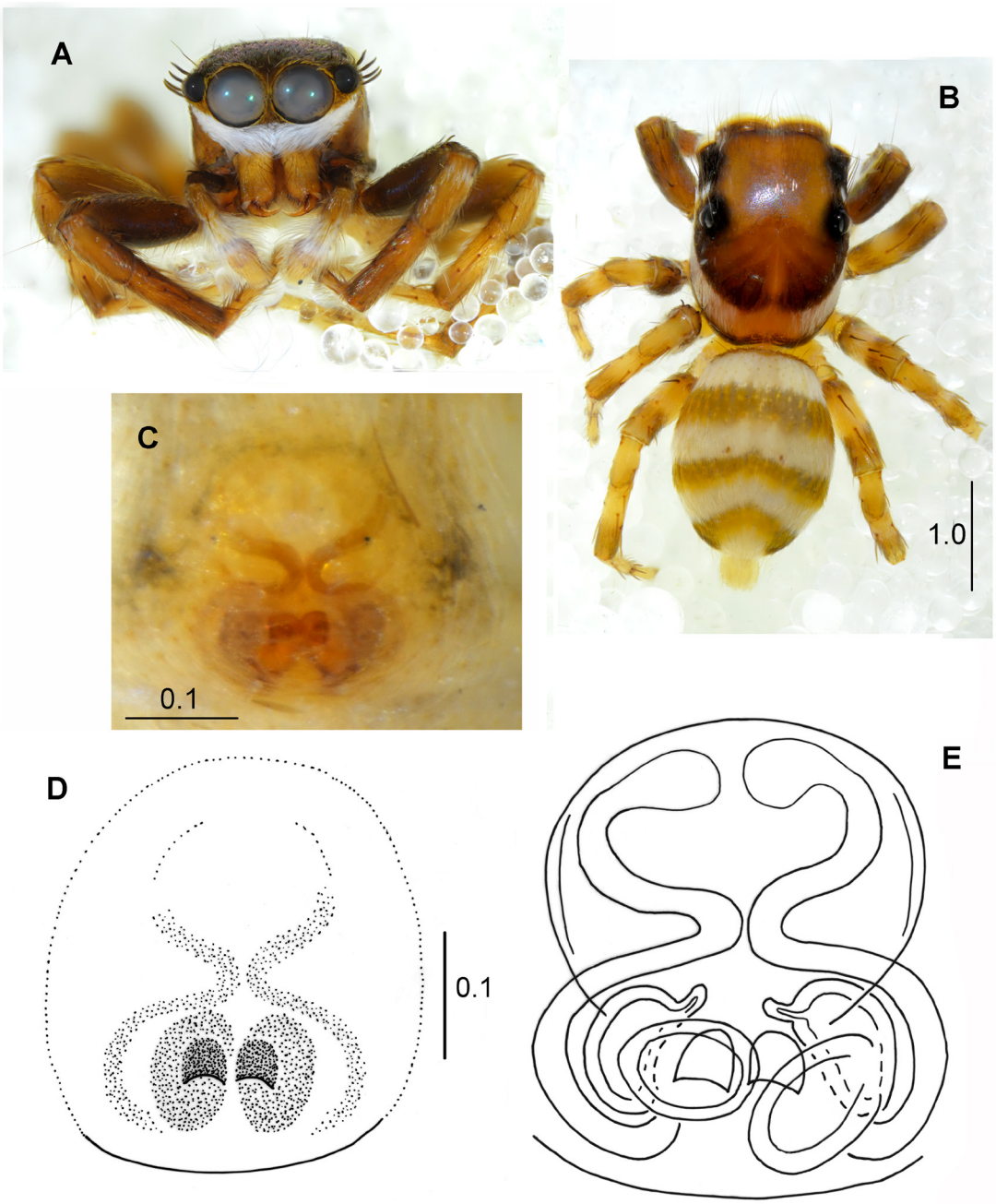

Fig. 42. *Parajotus refulgens* Wesołowska, 2000, ♂♀ (MNHN). **A**. Frontal view of male. **B**. Habitus of female, dorsal view. **C–D**. Epigyne. **E**. Internal structure of epigyne.

but the male palp is identical in both populations. Further studies will elucidate the possible specific differences in South and West African specimens.

Biology

This was one of the most abundant salticid species from Lamto. It was found most frequently on bushes and trees in forest (80% of specimens) and only occasionally in savannah habitats (20%).

Distribution

Previously known from Nigeria, Congo, Botswana and Zimbabwe.

Genus ***Peplometus*** Simon, 1900

Peplometus biscutellatus (Simon, 1887)

Homalattus biscutellatus Simon, 1887: 262.

Peplometus biscutellatus – Simon 1901c: 486. — Wesołowska *et al.* 2020: 81, figs 4, 130, 136–153, 189–190.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 2 ♀♀; Cavally Forest; 15 Nov. 1975; "branches en sous bois"; MNHN • 1 ♂, 1 subad. ♂; Mt Tonkoui; 900–1000 m a.s.l.; 11 Nov. 1975; "branches"; MNHN.

Description

For both sexes see Wesołowska *et al.* (2020).

Distribution

Previously recorded from Guinea, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Nigeria and Cameroon.

Genus ***Phintella*** Strand, 1906

Phintella aequipes (Peckham & Peckham, 1903**)**
Fig. 45G–H

Telamonia aequipes Peckham & Peckham, 1903: 188, pl. 19 fig. 3.

Phintella aequipes – Wesołowska & Cumming 2008: 203, figs 113–121.

For full reference list see World Spider Catalog (2022).

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♂, 7 ♀♀; Lamto; 11 Sep. 1975; "savane brulée, aux environs de la station, sur branches"; MNHN • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 25 Aug. 1975; "savane non-brulée, sur branches"; MNHN • 4 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; same collection data as for preceding; 26 Aug. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 26 Sep. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 2 Oct. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 2 Sep. 1975; "savane, hautes des herbes"; MNHN • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 12 Aug. 1975; "savane gruyère, sur branches"; MNHN • 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀; same collection data as for preceding; 15 Aug. 1975; "savane, secouge des branches"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 14 Aug. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding, to Segou; 23–24 Dec. 1975; "tête de roniers";

MNHN • 1 ♀; 10 km S of Odienné; 6°08′ N, 5°04′ W; 18 Aug. 1975; “forêt degradée, sur branches”; MNHN • 1 ♀; 4 km N of Toumodi; 14 Oct. 1975; “savane, sur branches”; MNHN • 1 ♂; Kotiessou; 6°08′ N, 5°04′ W; 19 Aug. 1975; “forêt degradée, branches”; MNHN.

Description

See Wesołowska & Cumming (2008). Palpal organ shown in Fig. 45G–H.

Biology

Phintella aequipes was almost entirely confined to savannah habitats at Lamto with only 2 out of 29 specimens collected in degraded forest.

Distribution

Recorded from Nigeria, Kenya, Tanzania, Zimbabwe and South Africa.

Phintella brevis sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:9D3303B6-939E-44CE-9104-B52DA5798548
Fig. 43

Diagnosis

This species resembles *Phintella lucida* Wesołowska & Tomasiewicz, 2008, with a similar colouration and structure of palp. It differs in the shape of the tibial apophysis, clearly forked in the last species, whereas *Phintella brevis* sp. nov. only has a small additional tooth at the tip of the apophysis.

Etymology

The specific epithet is Latin, meaning ‘short’, and refers to the very short embolus.

Material examined

Holotype

IVORY COAST • ♂; Lamto, Grand Nord; 22 Aug. 1975; “savane arborée, sur branches”; MNHN.

Paratypes

IVORY COAST • 3 ♂♂; Mt Niangbo; 15 Oct. 1975; “demi-pente, savane arborée, sur herbes”; MNHN • 1 ♂; Lamto, Grand Nord; 6°13′ N, 5°01′ W; 26 Aug. 1974; “savane mal-brulée avec buissons, au sol”; MNHN.

Description

Male

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.0–2.1, width 1.4–1.5, height 0.9–1.0. Eye field length 0.9–1.0, anterior and posterior width 1.2–1.3. Abdomen length 1.9–2.0, width 1.1–1.2. General appearance as in Fig. 43A.

Carapace. Brown, eye field slightly lighter, eyes surrounded by black rings, except anterior medians which are encircled by white scales. Some white hairs on eye field laterally. Large cross composed of white hairs on thoracic part. White hairs form a wide band on posterior carapace slope. Chelicerae brown, long, typical for all *Phintella* spp. Mouthparts light brown, sternum yellow.

Abdomen. Yellow with indistinct striped pattern composed of reddish hairs, blackish patch at base of spinnerets (Fig. 43A), venter yellowish white.

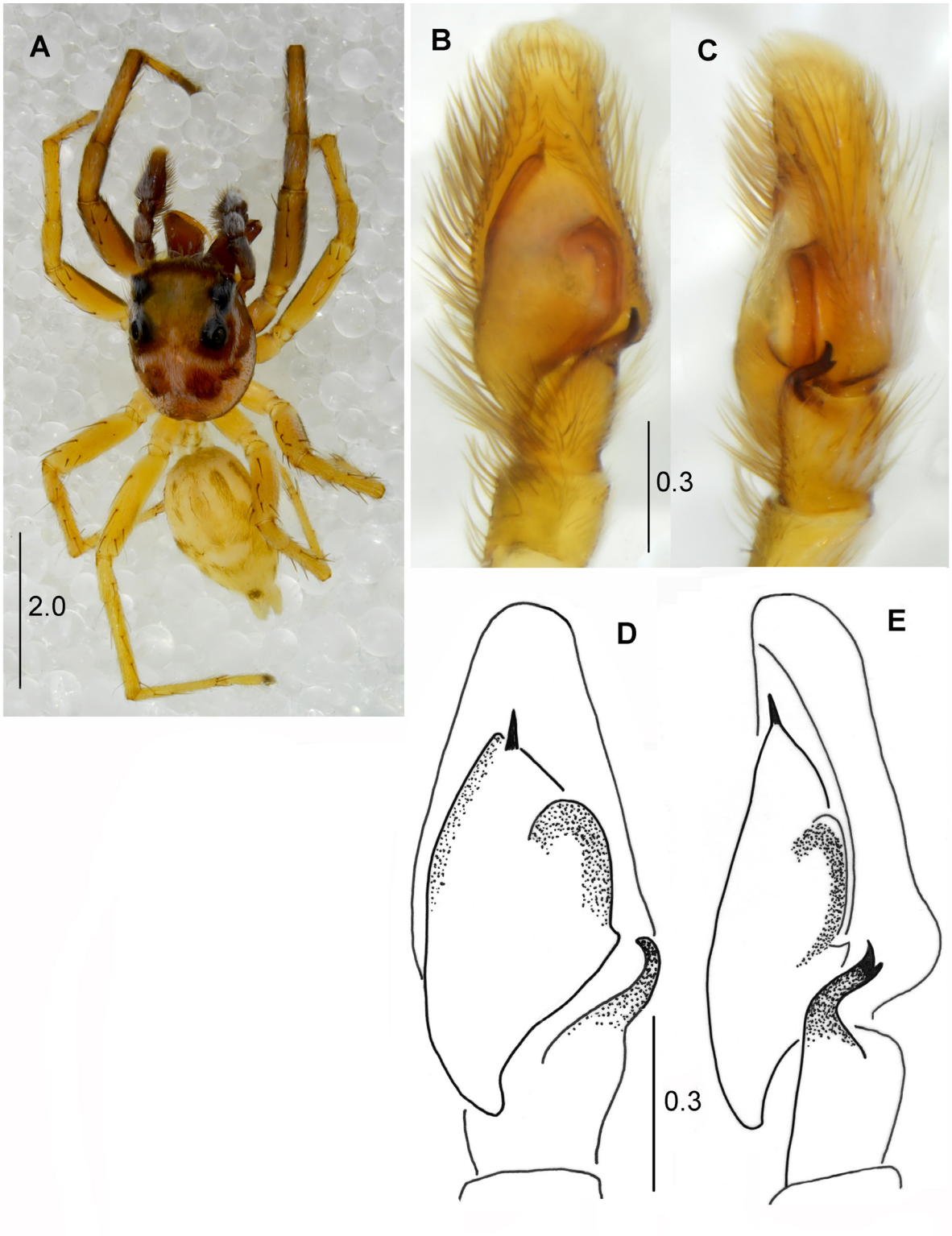

Fig. 43. *Phintella brevis* sp. nov., paratype, ♂ (MNHN). **A**. Habitus of male, dorsal view. **B, D**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **C, E**. Palpal organ, lateral view.

Legs. Yellow, first pair with brown streaks on both sides of femora, tibiae and patellae, other legs with streaks on prolateral side. Leg hairs colourless, spines brown.

Pedipalps. Brownish, its dorsal surface clothed densely in white hairs. Embolus very short, spike-like (Fig. 43B, D), tibial apophysis with small additional tooth at tip (Fig. 43C, E).

Female

Unknown.

Biology

With a single exception, this species was confined to savannah habitats in Ivory Coast, where it was collected on the branches of shrubs.

Distribution

Only known from Ivory Coast.

Phintella globosa sp. nov.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:1CF7E3B7-B663-412C-AABA-870194E7F208

Fig. 44

Diagnosis

The epigynal structure of this species is somewhat similar to that in *Phintella lucida* Wesołowska & Tomasiewicz, 2008 but differs in having thinner seminal ducts and very large spermathecae.

Etymology

The name is Latin, meaning 'spherical', and refers to the shape of the spermathecae.

Material examined

Holotype

IVORY COAST • ♀; Cavally Forest; 6°05′ N, 7°36′ W; 20 Nov. 1975; "sur branches au bord de la route"; MNHN.

Description

Male

Unknown.

Female

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.1, width 1.6, height 1.0. Eye field length 1.2, anterior width 1.5, posterior width 1.4. Abdomen length 2.0, width 1.5. General appearance as in Fig. 44A–B.

Carapace. High, steeply sloping posteriorly, dark brown with wide light belt composed of white hairs on posterior slope. Eyes surrounded by black patches, colourless scales and long brown bristles on eye field near eyes. Clypeus low, dark, some white hairs below anterior lateral eyes. Chelicerae long, brownish, promargin with two small teeth, retromargin with single tooth. Mouthparts light brown, sternum yellow.

Abdomen. Ovoid, slightly narrowing posteriorly, yellowish with brownish grey pattern (Fig. 44A), some white hairs on lateral surfaces. Venter yellow with wide grey streak.

Legs. Generally yellow, distal halves of femora brown, both ends of tibiae also darker. Last pair of legs longest, with especially long femora. Leg hairs brown, spines long. Spinnerets yellowish.

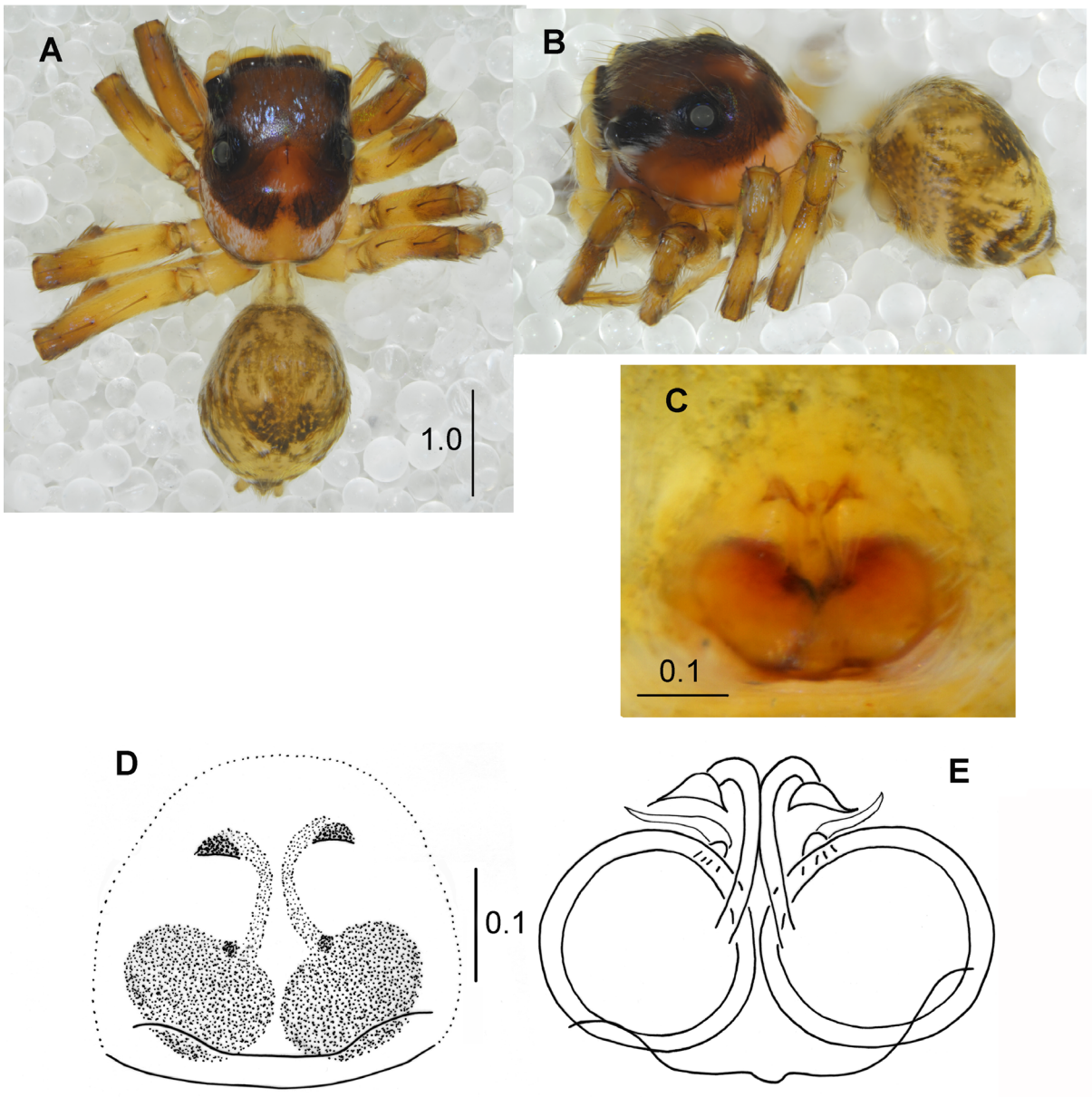

Fig. 44. *Phintella globosa* sp. nov., ♀, holotype (MNHN). **A**. Habitus, dorsal view. **B**. Habitus, lateral view. **C–D**. Epigyne. **E**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Epigyne. As in Fig. 44C–D. Copulatory openings hidden under sclerotized 'shields', seminal ducts weakly sclerotized, thin and delicate, spermathecae huge, very strongly sclerotized (Fig. 44E).

Distribution

Only known from the type locality, Cavally Forest, Ivory Coast.

Phintella minor (Lessert, 1925) stat. nov.
Fig. 45A–F

Telamonia aequipes minor Lessert, 1925a: 453, figs 31–32.

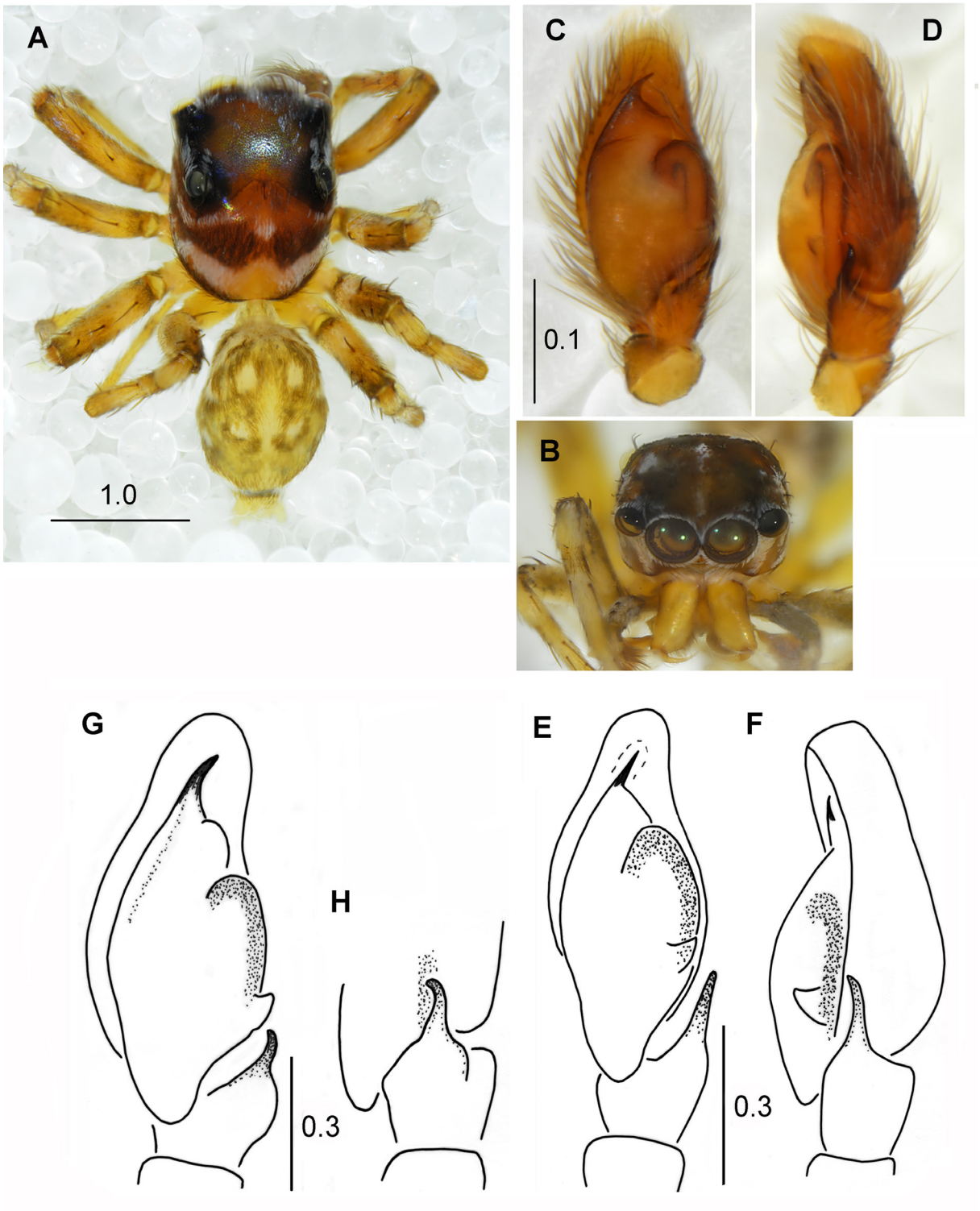

Fig. 45. A–F. *Phintella minor* (Lessert, 1925) stat. nov., ♂ (MNHN). **G–H**. *Phintella aequipes* (Peckham & Peckham, 1903), ♂ (MNHN). **A**. Habitus, dorsal view. **B**. Frontal view. **C, E, G**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **D, F**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **H**. Tibial apophysis, lateral view.

Diagnosis

This species is related to *Phintella aequipes*. It can be distinguished by its abdominal pattern with two pairs of cream-coloured circular patches surrounded by dark rings. The tibial apophysis of the palp is slightly longer, without a swelling at its base (compare Fig. 45E with Fig. 45G). The chelicera is not modified (very long in *Ph. aequipes*) and the abdomen is shorter, more rounded.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • ♂; surroundings of Man; 10 Nov. 1975; "forêt brousse, sur branches"; MNHN • 2 ♂♂; Man, road to Mt Tonkoui; 13 Nov. 1975; "forêt degradée, sur branches"; MNHN • 2 ♂♂; Lamto; 21 Aug. 1975; "forêt galerie, lisière, sur branches"; MNHN.

Redescription

Male

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 1.7–1.8, width 1.4–1.5, height 0.7–0.8. Eye field length 1.0–1.1, anterior and posterior width 1.3–1.4. Abdomen length 1.2–1.4, width 1.0–1.1. General appearance as in Fig. 45A.

Carapace. High, brown with black rings around eyes. Anterior eyes encircled by white scales, some scales on eye field laterally, especially in front of posterior lateral eyes. White patch on thoracic part and wide white band on posterior carapace slope. White vertical streaks on spider 'face' beginning below anterior lateral eyes (Fig. 45B). Mouthparts yellow. Chelicerae not modified, shorter than in congeners. Sternum light brown.

Abdomen. Rounded, yellowish beige with light streak along anterior edge and characteristic two pairs of light rounded patches framed by blackish rings Fig. 45A. Venter yellow with wide greyish band. Spinnerets yellow, their bases black.

Legs. Yellow, only femora brownish. Leg hairs and spines brown.

Pedipalp (Fig. 45C–F), Tibial apophysis slightly longer than in *P. aequipes*.

Female

Unknown.

Remarks

The morphological differences of *P. aequipes minor* from the nominal subspecies are so significant that we raise its rank.

Distribution

Only known from Ivory Coast.

Phintella occidentalis sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:7265C71F-FF5D-4061-8533-3E92E2DF632C
Figs 46–47

Diagnosis

This species may be distinguished by the striped pattern of the abdomen. The structure of the genital organs is somewhat similar to those in *Phintella popovi* (Prószyński, 1979) from the Far East of the Palaearctic, but the male palp has a longer tibial apophysis and the female seminal ducts connect to the spermathecae mesially vs laterally in the former species.

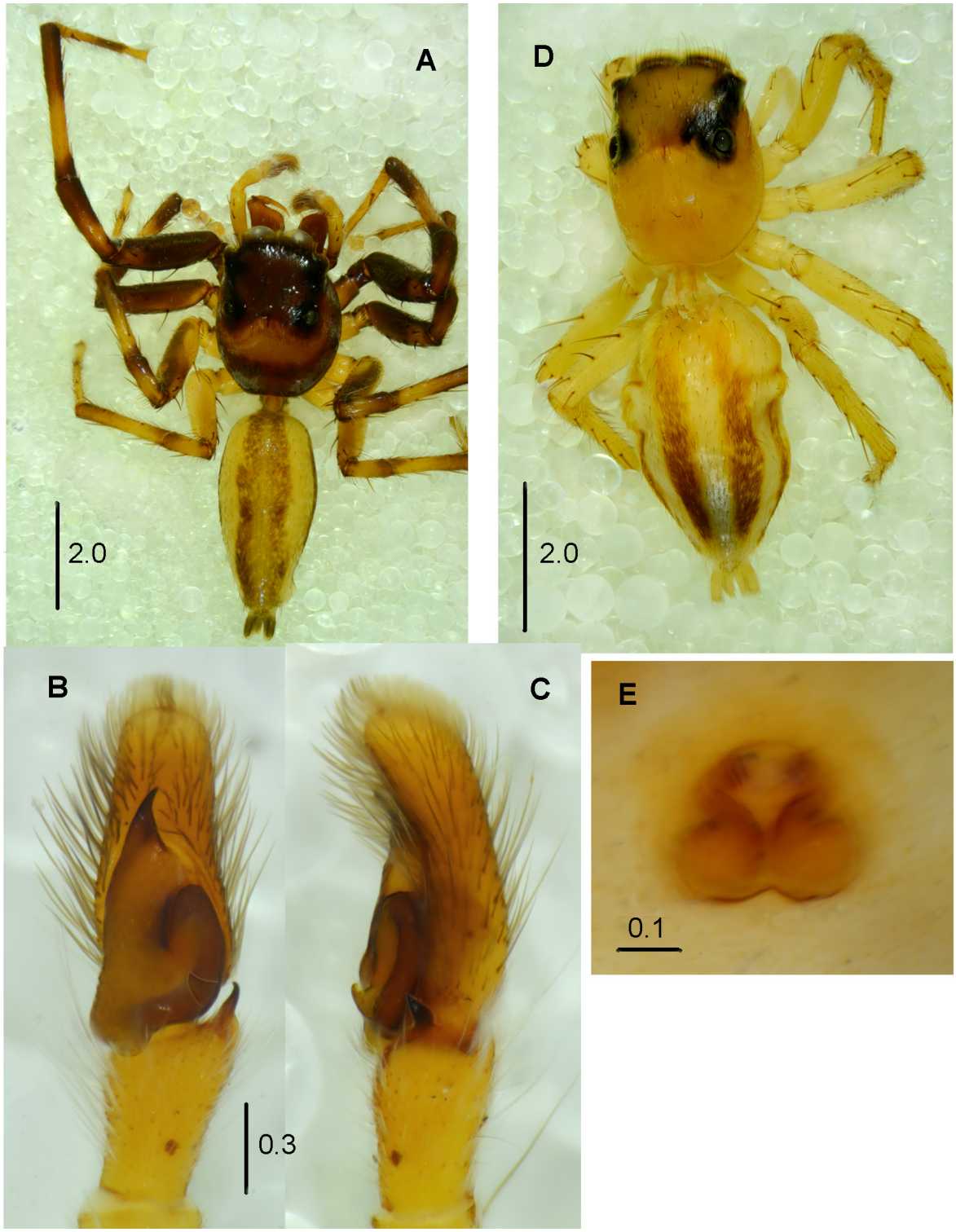

Fig. 46. *Phintella occidentalis* sp. nov. **A–C**. Holotype, ♂ (MNHN). **D–E**. Paratype ♀, (MNHN). **A**. Habitus of male, dorsal view. **B**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **C**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **D**. Habitus of female, dorsal view. **E**. Epigyne.

Etymology

The name is Latin meaning 'western' and describes the fact that the type locality of this species lies in western Africa.

Material examined

Holotype

IVORY COAST • ♂; Lamto, Bandama Forest; 29 Nov. 1975; "branches"; MNHN.

Paratype

IVORY COAST • 1 ♀ (together with holotype); same collection data as for holotype; MNHN.

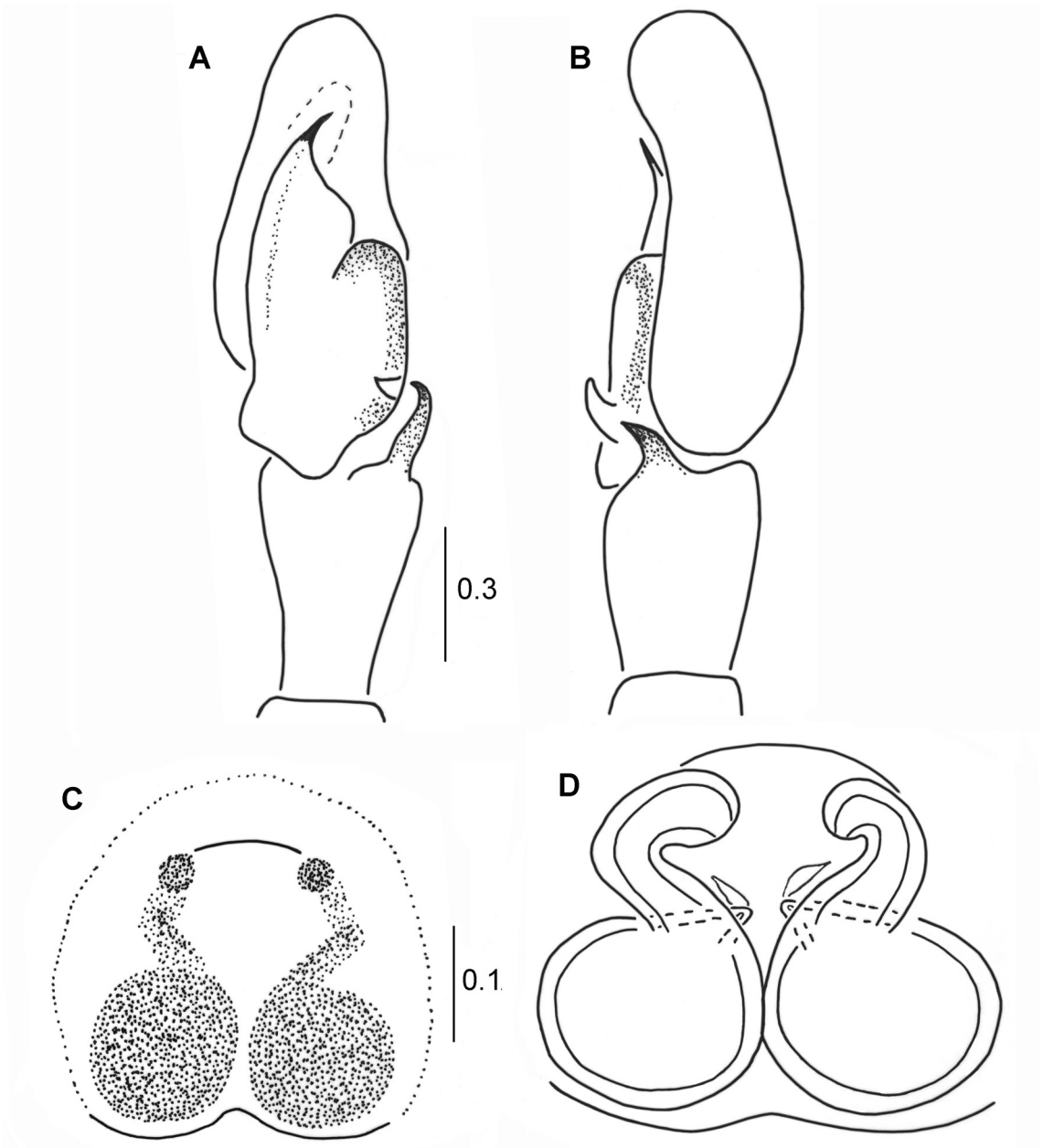

Fig. 47. *Phintella occidentalis* sp. nov. **A–B**. Holotype, ♂ (MNHN). **C–D**. Paratype, ♀ (MNHN). **A**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **B**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **C**. Epigyne. **D**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Description

Male

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.8, width 2.2, height 1.1. Eye field length 1.4, anterior width 1.9, posterior width 1.8. Abdomen length 3.5, width 1.7. General appearance as in Fig. 46A.

Carapace. Dark brown with slightly lighter semicircular area behind black eye field, some very short white hairs on sides. Eyes fringed by fawn hairs, long brown bristles at anterior row of eyes. Chelicerae unidentate, prolateral teeth very small. Mouthparts light brown, sternum yellowish brown.

Abdomen. Elongated, yellow with dark lines on sides and wide median dirty-grey streak, darker laterally. Abdominal dorsum clothed in hairs that correspond with background colour. Venter yellow with four lines formed by dark dots. Spinnerets brown.

Legs. Thin and long, first pair longest. Femora dark brown, patellae and metatarsi with proximal halves yellow and brown distally. Other segments yellow. Leg III and IV slightly lighter and tibiae of first legs dark grey, other podomeres light yellowish.

Pedipalps. Brown, bearing white hairs on tip of tibia and base of cymbium. Palpal organ as in Figs 46B–C, 47A–B.

Female

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.3, width 2.0, height 1.0. Eye field length 1.1, anterior width 1.7, posterior width 1.6. Abdomen length 3.1, width 2.0. Similar to male, slightly smaller and lighter coloured. General appearance as in Fig. 46D.

Carapace. Light brown, eye field darker, eyes with black rings. White hairs on sides, below eye field and on clypeus. Mouthparts yellowish brown.

Abdomen. Yellow with two wide longitudinal brown stripes and thin brown stripes laterally (Fig. 46D). Venter and spinnerets yellow.

Legs. Yellow with brown spines and hairs. Hairs denser on distal segments.

Epigyne. As in Figs 46E, 47C. Seminal ducts initially diverge and draw closer before joining large, spherical spermathecae (Fig. 47D).

Distribution

Only known from the type locality, Lamto, Ivory Coast.

Phintella paludosa Wesołowska & Edwards, 2012
Fig. 48

Phintella paludosa Wesołowska & Edwards, 2012: 756, figs 80–84, 128.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 2 ♂♂; Lamto; 6°13′ N, 5°01′ W; 11 Sep. 1975; “savane brulée, aux environs de la station, sur branches”; MNHN • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 26 Aug. 1975; MNHN.

Description

See Wesołowska & Edwards (2012). General appearance of female as in Fig. 48E. Male similar to female or slightly darker coloured (Fig. 48A). This species shows a similar body colouration to the widely

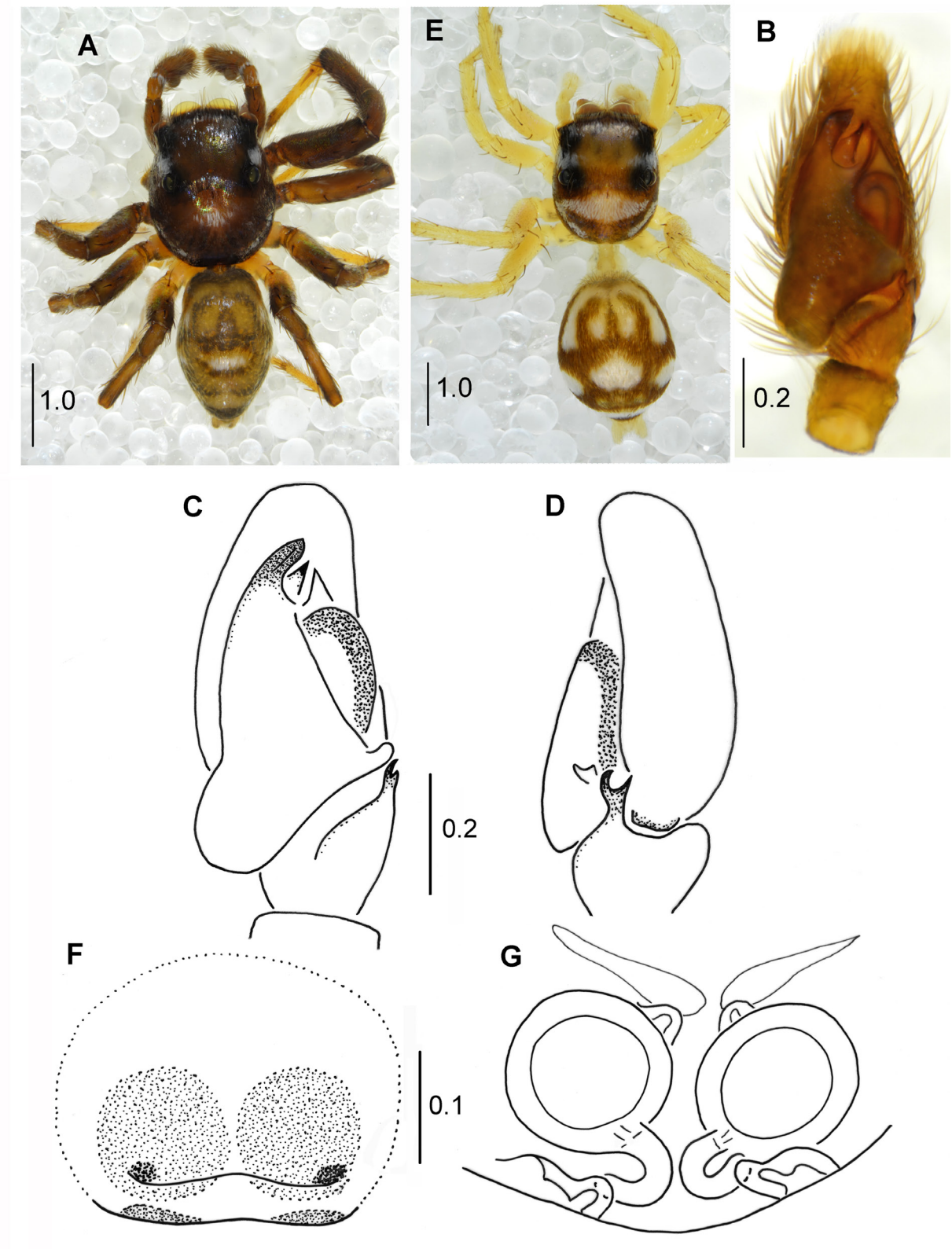

Fig. 48. *Phintella paludosa* Wesołowska & Edwards, 2012, ♂♀ (MNHN). **A**. Habitus of male, dorsal view. **B–C**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **D**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **E**. Habitus of female, dorsal view. **F**. Epigyne. **G**. Internal structure of epigyne.

distributed *Phintella aequipes* (Peckham & Peckham, 1903) (compare Fig. 48A, E with Wesołowska & Cumming 2008: fig. 118) but is easily distinguished by the structure of genital organs, which are shown in Fig. 48B–D (male) and 48F–G (female).

Distribution

This species was known hitherto only from SE Nigeria.

Phintella transversa sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:1BCB99E9-19E7-4785-BBA6-73A860CB001F
Fig. 49

Diagnosis

The male pedipalp is slightly similar to that in *Phintella brevis* sp. nov., but differs in the presence of a hook-shaped process at the apex of the bulb and a small triangular lobe on the retrolateral side of the bulb posteriorly (both absent in *P. brevis*). The shape of the tibial apophysis is also different, sharp in *Phintella transversa* sp. nov., and with an extra tooth in *P. brevis*.

Etymology

The specific epithet refers to abdominal pattern of this species.

Material examined

Holotype

IVORY COAST • ♂; Lamto, towards Segou; 23–24 Dec. 1975; "tête de roniers"; MNHN.

Paratype

IVORY COAST • 1 ♂ (together with holotype); same collection data as for holotype; MNHN.

Description

Male

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.0–2.4, width 1.5–1.8, height 1.0–1.1. Eye field length 1.1–1.2, anterior and posterior width 1.4–1.5. Abdomen length 2.1–2.4, width 1.2–1.4. General appearance as in Fig. 49A.

Carapace. Dark brown, slightly lighter behind eye field, black near eyes. White hairs between anterior median eyes and in front of eyes of last row. White stripes on lateral margins of carapace. Chelicerae long, brown, promargin with two small teeth, retromargin with single tooth. Mouthparts brown with lighter tips. Sternum dark brown.

Abdomen. Ovoid, slightly narrowing posteriorly, brownish black with four whitish transverse streaks. Abdominal dorsum clothed in hairs that correspond with background colour. Venter brownish grey. Spinnerets yellow tinged with grey.

Legs. First pair dark brown with lighter distal segments, other legs light brown with dark bands on lateral surfaces of femora, patellae and tibiae. Pedipalps bearing many white hairs dorsally.

Pedipalp (Fig. 49B–F). Palpal tibia thin, pointed (Fig. 49C, E), bulb with small triangular lobe on retrolateral side and a small, curved appendix at top near the embolus, embolus tiny, bent towards the bulb (Fig. 49B, D).

Female

Unknown.

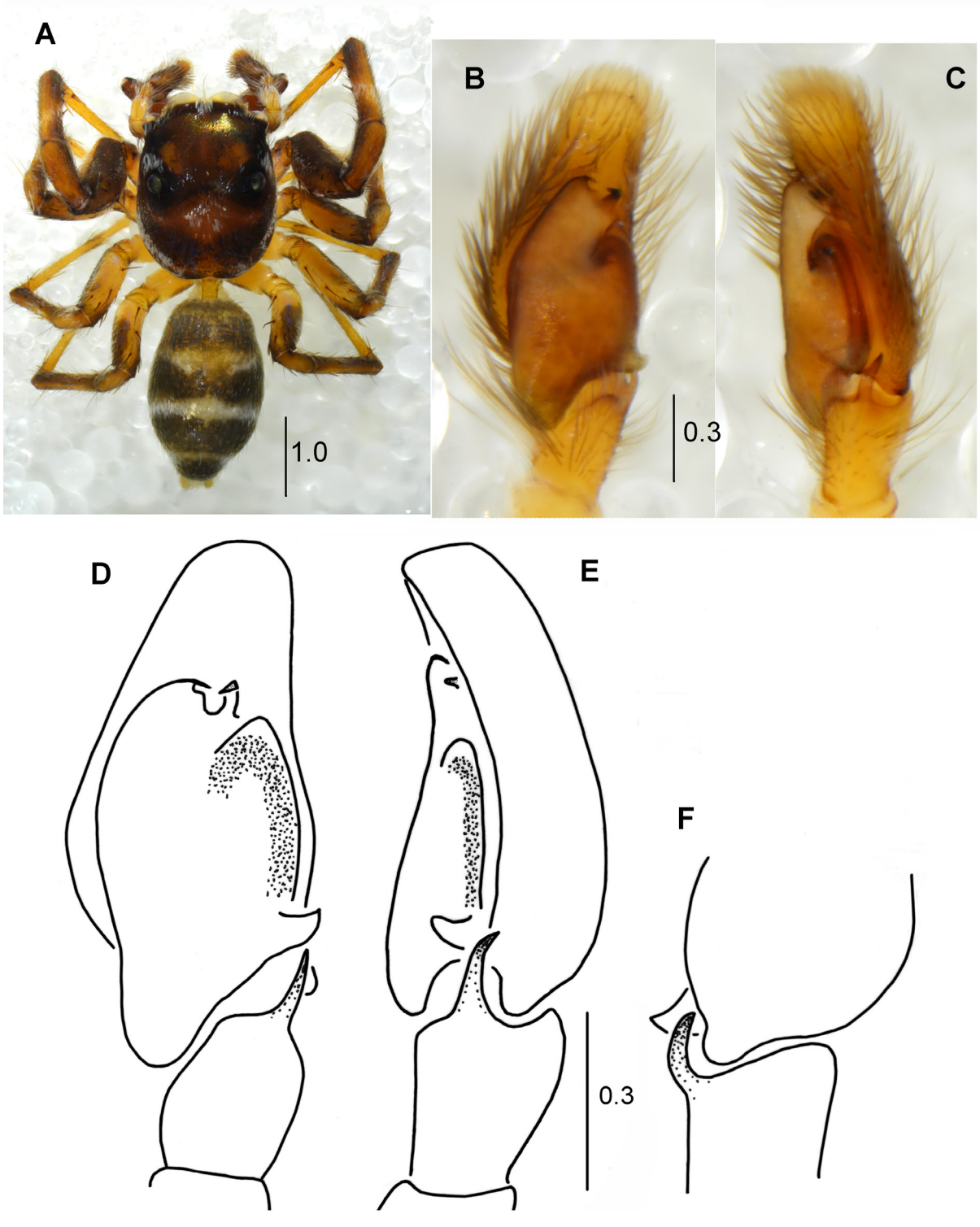

Fig. 49. *Phintella transversa* sp. nov., paratype, ♂ (MNHN). **A**. Habitus, dorsal view. **B, D**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **C, E**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **F**. Tibial apophysis, dorsal view.

Distribution

Only known from the type locality, Lamto, Ivory Coast.

Genus ***Phlegra*** Simon, 1876

Phlegra bresnieri (Lucas, 1846)

Salticus bresnieri Lucas, 1846: 154, pl. 7 fig. 8.

Phlegra bresnieri – Simon 1876: 124, pl. 11 fig. 11. — Logunov 1996: 562, figs 4–5, 74–79.

For full reference list see World Spider Catalog (2022).

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♂; Lamto; 14 Aug. 1975; "savane, au sol"; MNHN.

Description

For both sexes see Logunov (1996).

Distribution

Species widely distributed in Southern Europe and the Middle East. In Africa, recorded from Ivory Coast, Tanzania and South Africa.

Phlegra lugubris Berland & Millot, 1941

Phlegra lugubris Berland & Millot, 1941: 310, fig. 12.
Phlegra tuzetae Berland & Millot, 1941: 312, fig. 13c–d.

Phlegra lugubris – Logunov & Azarkina, 2006: 732, figs 20–29, 56–57, 75.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♀; Lamto, Grand Nord; Dec. 1975; "savane"; MNHN.

Description

See Logunov & Azarkina (2006).

Distribution

Known from Senegal, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Ghana and Nigeria.

Phlegra touba Logunov & Azarkina, 2006

Phlegra touba Logunov & Azarkina, 2006: 741, figs 58–71.

Phlegra touba – Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2011: 591, figs 140–142.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀; Lamto; 2 Oct. 1975; "savane, au sol"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 14 Aug. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 25 Oct. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 16 Sep. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 25 Aug. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 26 Aug. 1974;

"savane mal-brulée avec buissons, au sol"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 30 Dec. 1975; "savane non-brulée, base des herbes"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 29 Oct. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♂; 10 km S of Odienné; 19 Oct. 1975; "savane arbustive, au sol"; MNHN • 1 ♀; 12 km W of Ferké; 17 Oct. 1975; "savane, herbes au sol"; MNHN • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; Mt Niangbo; 8°08′ N, 5°06′ W; 15–16 Oct. 1975; "sommet, 'alpages', dans l'herbes"; MNHN.

Description

See Logunov & Azarkina (2006).

Remarks

A species similar to *Phlegra bresnieri*, but differs in colouration (completely black), whereas *P. bresnieni* has longitudinal white lines along the body. The dorsal surface of the abdomen of the male of *P. touba* is covered with a scutum.

Biology

At Lamto, this species was confined to the ground layer of savannah habitats.

Distribution

Recorded from Nigeria and Ivory Coast.

Genus ***Plexippus*** C.L. Koch, 1846

Plexippus paykulli (Audouin, 1826)

Attus paykullii Audouin, 1826: 409, pl. 7 fig. 22.

Plexippus paykulli – Metzner 1999: 136, fig. 101a–h. — Ledoux 2007: 31, figs 3h, 32, 33a–b.

For full reference list see World Spider Catalog (2022).

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 2 ♀♀; Lamto; 9 Aug. 1994; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 10 Oct. 1975; "branches"; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 10 Sep. 1975; MNHN.

Description

See Metzner (1999).

Distribution

A pantropical species.

Genus ***Pochyta*** Simon, 1901

Pochyta spinosa Simon, 1901

Pochyta spinosa Simon, 1901b: 69.
Pochyta albimana Simon, 1902b: 415.
Pochyta pannosa Simon, 1903b: 115.

Pochyta pannosa – Maddison *et al.* 2008: 52, fig. 5.
Pochyta spinosa – Wesołowska & Szűts 2021: 29, figs 114–136.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♀; Cavally Forest; 14 Nov. 1975; "branches en litière de trouées"; MNHN.

Description

For both sexes see Wesołowska & Szűts (2021).

Distribution

Recorded from Guinea, Sierre Leone, Ghana, Nigeria, Gabon and Mozambique.

Genus ***Pochytoides*** Wesołowska, 2020

Pochytoides mirabilis sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:50E156DA-74CB-4A48-9CFB-FD4046739D4B
Figs 50–51

Diagnosis

The male pedipalp is similar to that in *Pochytoides securis* Wesołowska, 2018, but the shape of the median tegular apophysis is different (compare Fig. 51B with Wesołowska 2018: fig. 11e). The female is easily recognized by the epigyne, which is unique and unlike any other species of the genus. The epigyne has two rounded depressions on posterior part with heavily sclerotized rims.

Etymology

The specific name is Latin, meaning 'peculiar', and refers to the unique form of epigyne, unlike that of any congeners.

Material examined

Holotype

IVORY COAST • ♂; Cavally Forest; 6°05′ N, 7°36′ W; 15 Nov. 1975; "branches en sous-bois"; MNHN.

Paratype

IVORY COAST • 1 ♀ (together with holotype); same collection data as for holotype; MNHN.

Description

Male

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.0, width 1.5, height 1.0. Eye field length 1.0, anterior width 1.5, posterior width 1.3. Abdomen length 1.6, width 1.1. General appearance as in Fig. 50A.

Carapace. Brown, oval, high and broad, with steep posterior slope beginning just behind the eye field. Sparse white hairs on slopes. Fovea visible, sulciform, lying on small concave area. Eye field trapezoid, anterior row of eyes slightly wider than posterior row, vicinity of eyes black. Anterior median eyes large, encircled by fawn scales. Clypeus with white hairs. Chelicerae with short fang, two teeth on promargin and single on retromargin. Mouthparts light brown, sternum yellow.

Abdomen. Oval, yellowish, with greyish marks laterally, especially in posterior half. Venter yellowish brown. Spinnerets yellow, posteriors with dark line.

Legs. First pair brown, others yellowish brown with darker rings on basal and apical end of segments. Leg hairs brown, spines long, dark brown. Tibia I with four pairs of long spines ventrally, metatarsus with two pairs.

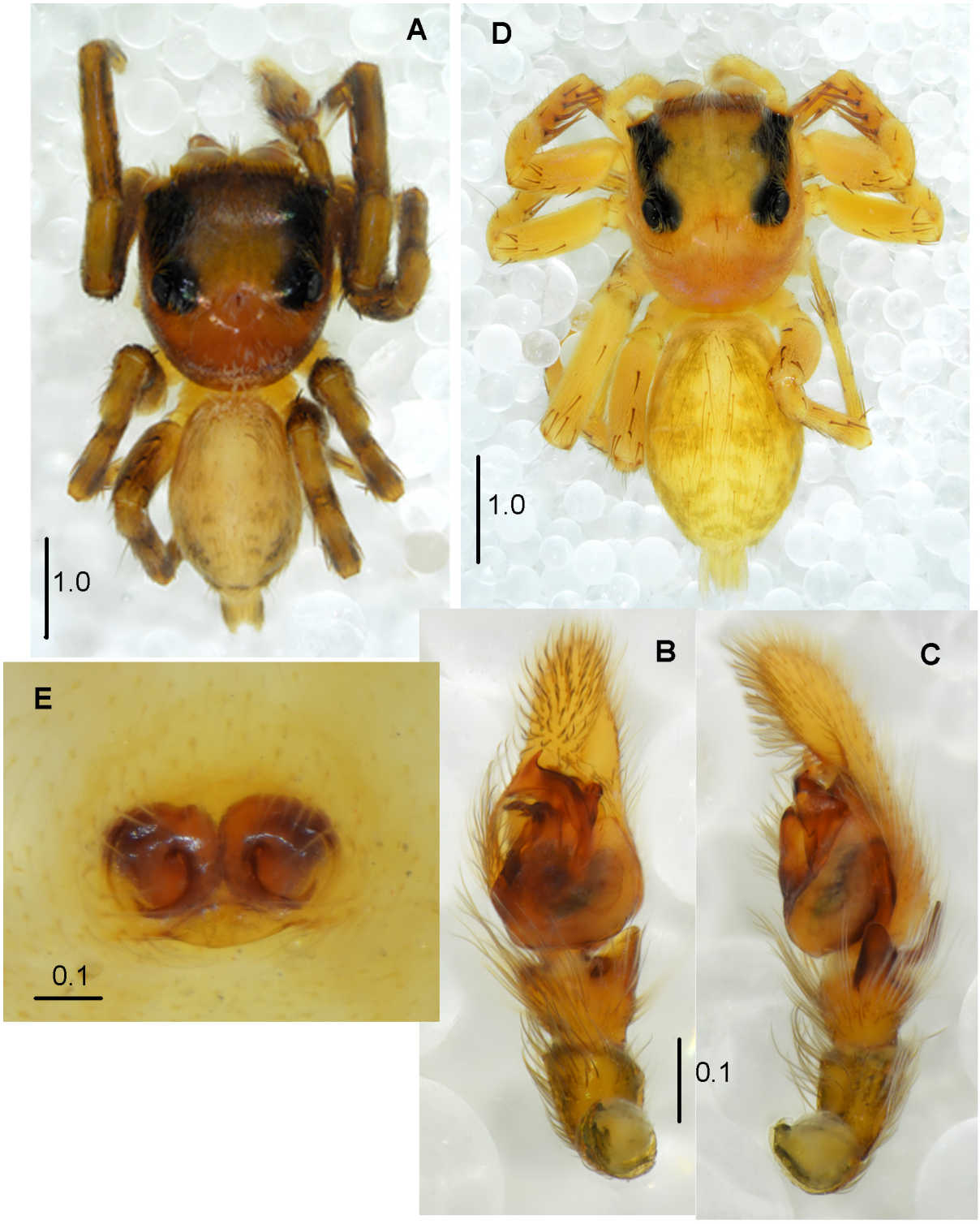

Fig. 50. *Pochytoides mirabilis* sp. nov. **A–C**. Holotype, ♂ (MNHN). **D–E**. Paratype, ♀ (MNHN). **A**. Habitus of male, dorsal view. **B**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **C**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **D**. Habitus of female, dorsal view. **E**. Epigyne.

Pedipalps. Brownish, cymbium clothed in dense pale hairs. Pedipalp as in Figs 50B–C, 51A–D, bulb with characteristic wide anterior lobe.

Female

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.3, width 1.7, height 1.1. Eye field length 1.3, anterior width 1.6, posterior width 1.4. Abdomen length 2.3, width 1.5. General appearance as in Fig. 50D. Similar to male but lighter coloured, carapace light brown, only eyes surrounded with black rings.

Abdomen. Greyish yellow with lighter serrated median streak.

Legs. Yellow.

Epigyne. With two large, rounded, widely-spaced depressions (Figs 50E, 51E). The copulatory openings placed posteriorly, hidden in a deep, strongly sclerotized cup-shaped atria, seminal ducts run forward mesially, looping laterally and posteriorly before entering spherical, thick-walled spermathecae (Fig. 51F).

Distribution

Only known from the type locality in Ivory Coast.

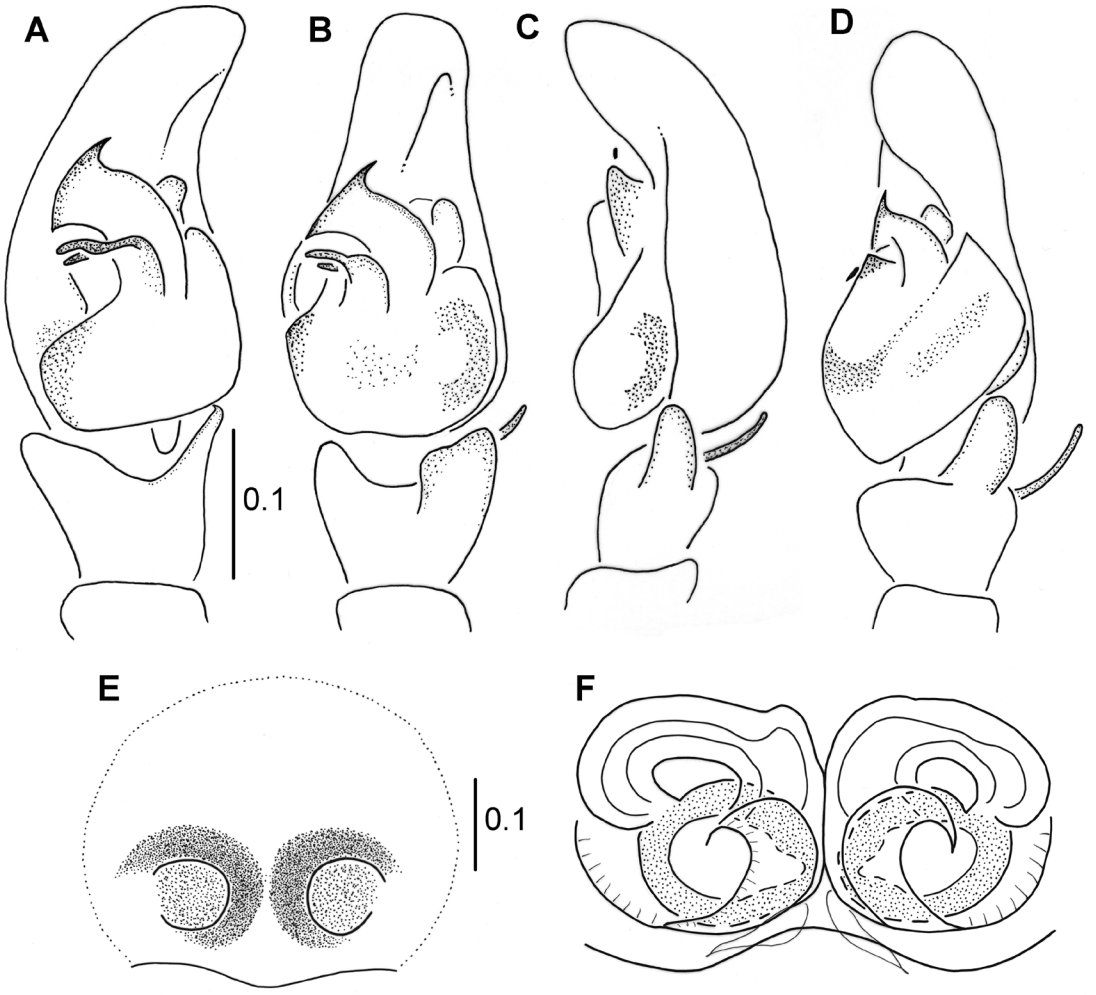

Fig. 51. *Pochytoides mirabilis* sp. nov. **A–D**. Holotype, ♂ (MNHN). **E–F**. Paratype, ♀ (MNHN). **A**. Palpal organ, ventroprolateral view. **B**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **C**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **D**. Palpal organ, ventroretrolateral view. **E**. Epigyne. **F**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Pochytoides obstipa Wesołowska, 2018

Pochytoides obstipa Wesołowska, 2018: 9, figs 5a–e, 6a–f.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; Man, Mt Tonkoui; 7°27′ N, 7°38′ W; 4 Mar. 1975; "litière"; MNHN.

Description

See Wesołowska (2018).

Distribution

Previously only known from Guinea.

Pochytoides securis Wesołowska, 2018

Pochytoides securis Wesołowska, 2018: 18, figs 11a–h, 12a–c.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♀; Mt Taabo; 6°14′ N, 5°08′ W; 21 Aug. 1974; "forêt primaire, sur branches"; MNHN.

Description

See Wesołowska (2018).

Distribution

Previously only known from Guinea.

Pochytoides spiniger Wesołowska, 2018

Pochytoides spiniger Wesołowska, 2018: 20, figs 13a–g, 14a–f, 15a–d

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♀; Man, Mt Tonkoui; 7°27′ N, 7°38′ W; 4 Mar. 1975; "litière"; MNHN.

Description

See Wesołowska (2018).

Distribution

Previously only known from Guinea.

Pochytoides tonkoui sp. nov.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:F6975FB1-33A2-4EBF-8638-59F89C00C2E9

Fig. 52

Diagnosis

The female of this species differs from the congeners in the structure of the epigyne, especially in the two-chambered spermathecae (congeners have a single chamber) and long seminal ducts with additional diverticula (absent in other species).

Etymology

The specific name is a noun in apposition, and refers to the type locality.

Material examined

Holotype

IVORY COAST • ♀; Mt Tonkoui; 7°27′15″ N, 7°38′14″ W; 900–1000 m a.s.l.; 11 Nov. 1975; "forêt, sur branches"; MNHN.

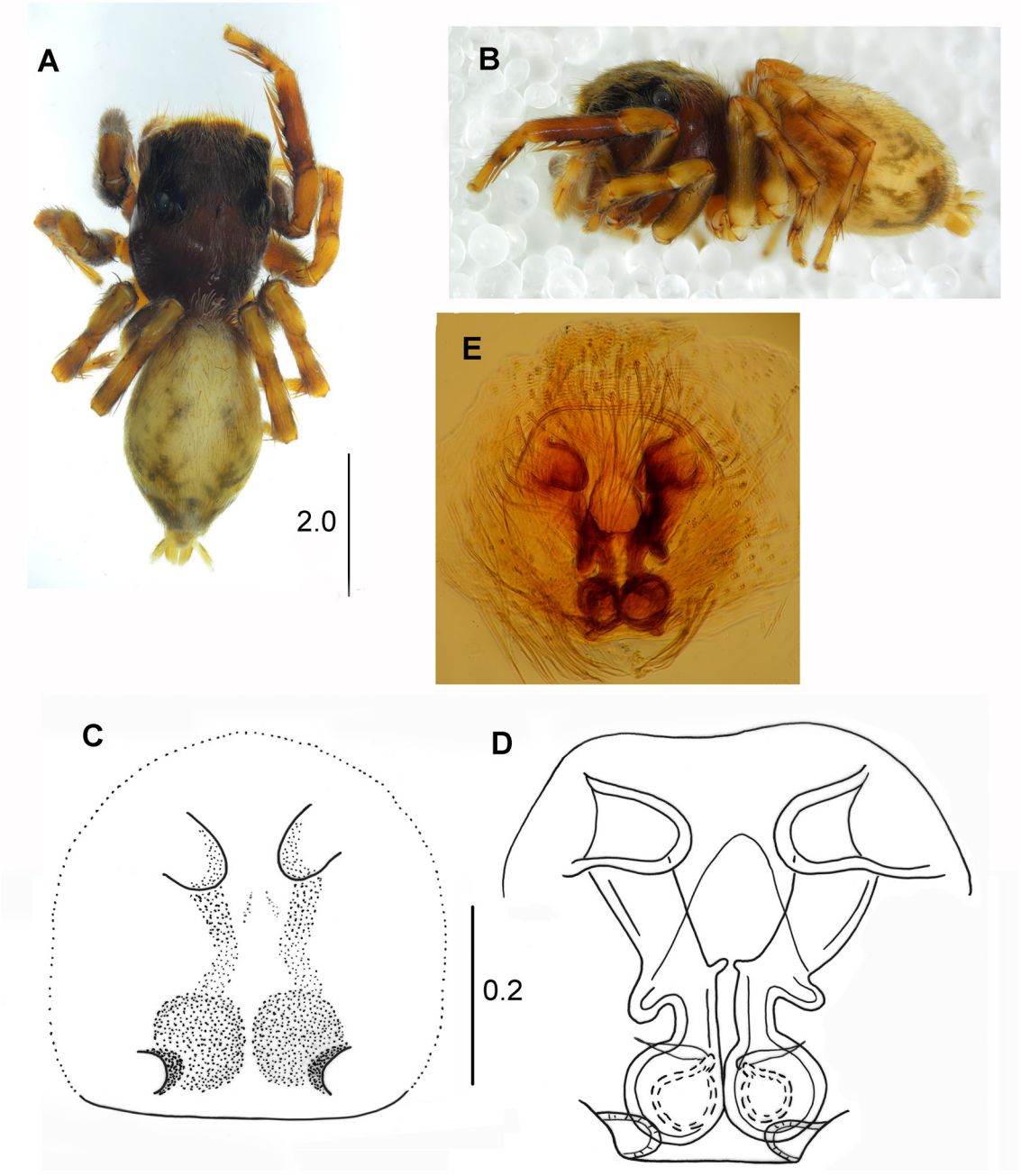

Fig. 52. *Pochytoides tonkoui* sp. nov., holotype, ♀ (MNHN). **A**. Habitus, dorsal view. **B**. Habitus, lateral view. **C**. Epigyne. **D–E**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Description

Male

Unknown.

Female

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.1, width 1.5, height 0.9. Eye field length 1.0, anterior width 1.5, posterior width 1.3. Abdomen length 2.3, width 1.6. General appearance as in Fig. 52A–B.

Carapace. High, abruptly sloping posteriorly, dark brown, clothed in short grey hairs. Eye field trapezoid, anterior row of eyes slightly wider than the posterior row, vicinity of eyes black. Anterior eyes encircled by fawn scales. Chelicerae with two teeth on promargin and single broad tooth on retromargin. Mouthparts and sternum light brown.

Abdomen. Beige with broad yellow serrated band medially, venter yellow. Sparse brown hairs on abdomen, longer and denser at anterior edge. Spinnerets yellow.

Legs. First pair brown, other legs yellow. Spination of leg I typical for the genus; four pairs of long spines on tibia ventrally and two pairs on metatarsus. Palp with single retrolateral spine on tarsus.

Epigyne. Rounded, with two depressions anteriorly and a pair of widely separated pockets near epigastric furrow (Fig. 52C). Atria large, seminal ducts long with deep additional diverticula, spermathecae composed of two spherical chambers (Fig. 52D–E).

Distribution

Only known from the type locality, Mt Tonkoui, in Ivory Coast.

Pochytoides tournieri sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:383944C4-C3FA-4765-8D46-71D5F717DA3F
Figs 53–54

Diagnosis

The male pedipalp is similar to that in *Pochytoides monticola* Wesołowska, 2018, but may be separated by the shape of the embolus, which is pointed (with a serrated tip in *P. monticola* – compare Fig. 54B with Wesołowska 2018: fig. 3a).

Etymology

This species is dedicated to M.J.L. Tournier, director of the Institut Français d'Afrique Noire (Abidjan), one of the founders of the Lamto station.

Material examined

Holotype

IVORY COAST • ♂; Cavally Forest; 6°05′ N, 7°36′ W; 17 Nov. 1975; "litière"; MNHN.

Description

Male

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 1.9, width 1.5, height 1.0. Eye field length 0.9, anterior width 1.5, posterior width 1.3. Abdomen length 1.5, width 1.0. General appearance as in Fig. 53A–B.

Carapace. Oval, high and broad, with steep posterior slope beginning just behind eye field. Eye field trapezoid, anterior row of eyes slightly wider than the posterior row. Anterior median eyes large.

Carapace coloured dark brown, eye field darker, eyes surrounded by black rings. White hairs form a wide streak on slopes (Fig. 53B), long colourless hairs on eye field.

Abdomen. Ovoid, greyish brown with lighter chevrons posteriorly and lateral streaks composed of white hairs on anterior half (Fig. 53A), venter brownish. Anterior spinnerets yellow, posterior grey.

Legs. Brown, metatarsi and tarsi yellowish. First pair longer than others, tibia ventrally with four pairs of long spines, metatarsus with two pairs.

Pedipalps. Clothed in white hairs. Structure of palpal organ as in Figs 53C–E, 54A–D.

Female

Unknown.

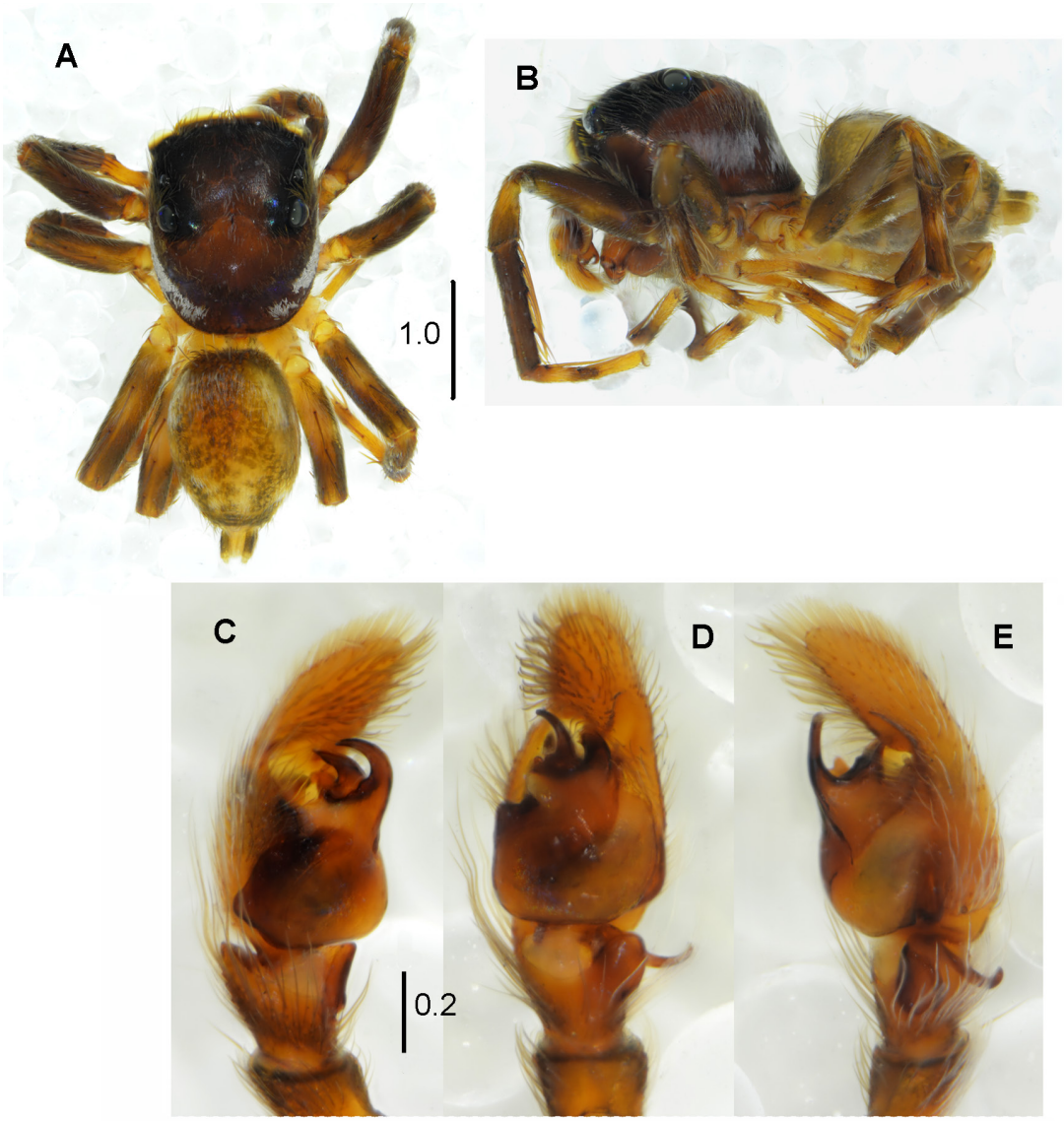

Fig. 53. *Pochytoides tournieri* sp. nov., holotype, ♂ (MNHN). **A**. Habitus, dorsal view. **B**. Habitus, lateral view. **C**. Palpal organ, ventroprolateral view. **D**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **E**. Palpal organ, lateral view.

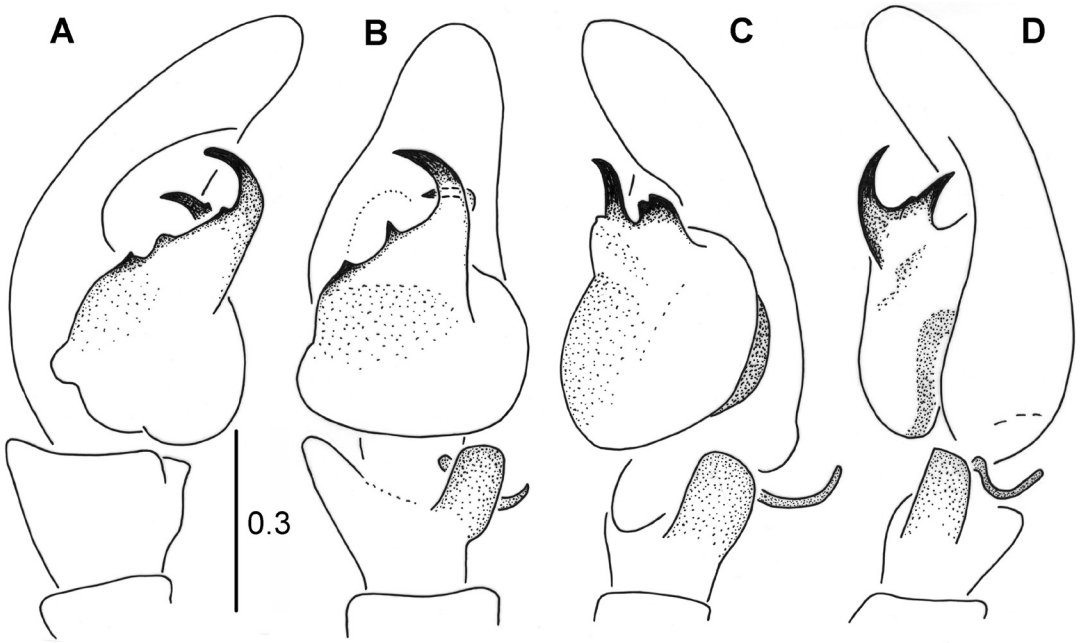

Fig. 54. *Pochytoides tournieri* sp. nov., holotype, ♂ (MNHN). **A**. Palpal organ, ventroprolateral view. **B**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **C**. Palpal organ, ventroretrolateral view. **D**. Palpal organ, retrolateral view.

Distribution

Only known from the type locality, Cavally Forest, in Ivory Coast.

Genus ***Portia*** Karsch, 1878

Portia africana (Simon, 1886)
Fig. 55

Linus africanus Simon, 1886: 393.

Linus africanus – Berland & Millot 1941: 398, fig. 91.
Portia africana – Wanless 1978c: 93, figs 4a–e, 5a–b, f–g. — Wesołowska & Tomasiewicz 2008: 45, figs 171–173 – Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2011: 592, figs 143–145.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♂; Lamto; 8 Dec. 1975; "forêt galerie du virage glissant, branches"; MNHN • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding, Bandama Forest; 4 Nov. 1975; "branches"; MNHN • 1 ♀, 1 imm.; same collection data as for preceding; 27 Oct. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♂, 1 imm.; same collection data as for preceding; 29 Sep. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♂, 1 imm.; same collection data as for preceding; 15 Nov. 1975, MNHN • 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 1 imm.; same collection data as for preceding; 17 Aug. 1974; MNHN • 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 2 imm.; same collection data as for preceding; 27 Nov. 1975; "sur branches"; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 29 Sep. 1975; "branches basses"; MNHN •1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 2 Oct. 1975; "branches"; MNHN • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 4 Nov. 1975; "branches"; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 5 Nov. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 8 Dec. 1975; "forêt galerie du virage glissant, branches"; MNHN • 1 ♀; Man; 7°24′ N, 7°33′ W; Feb. 1976; MNHN • 1 ♀; Cavally Forest; 6°05′ N, 7°36′ W; 15 Nov. 1975; "branches en sous-bois"; MNHN.

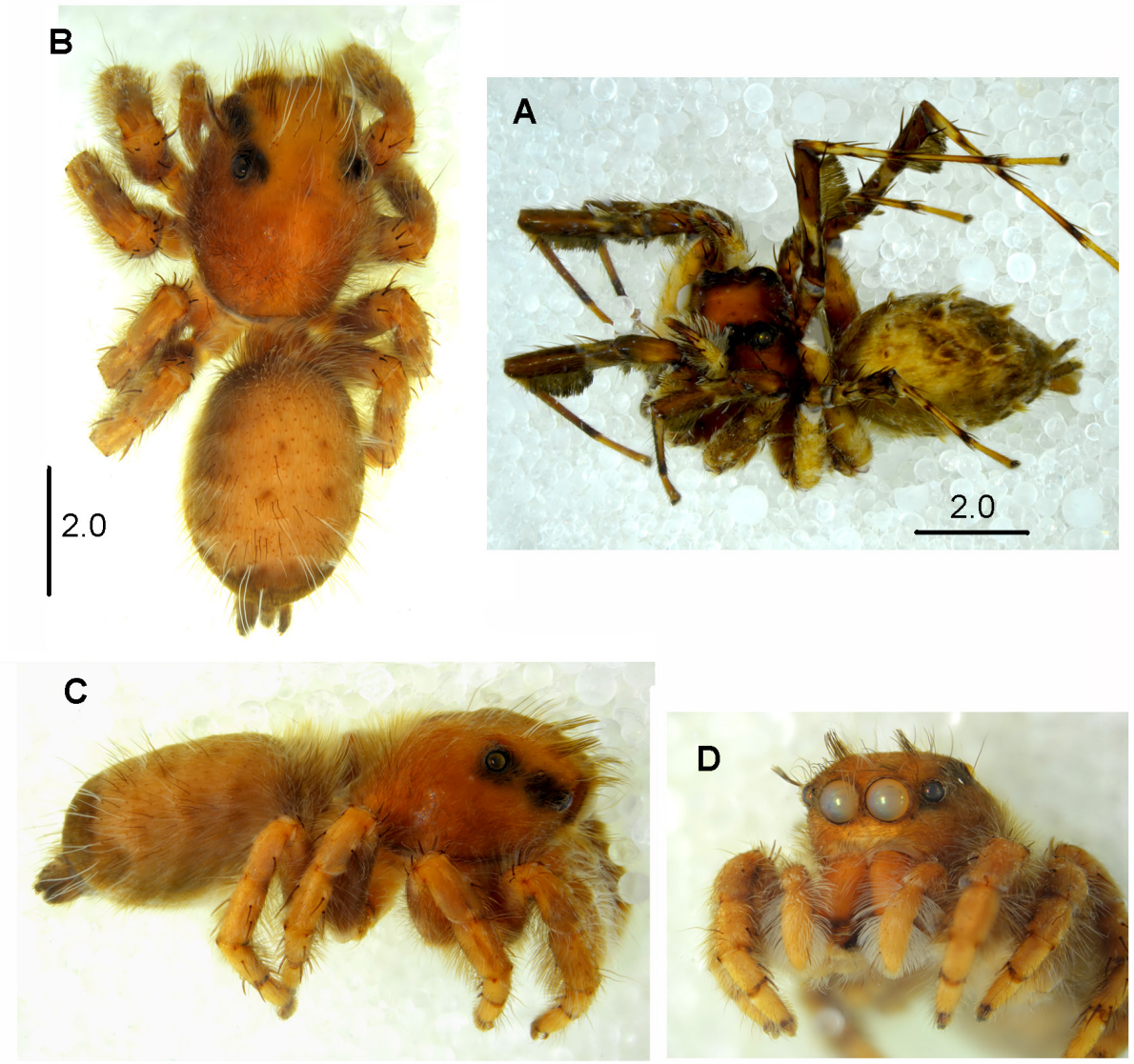

Fig. 55. *Portia africana* (Simon, 1886). ♂♀ (MNHN). **A**. Habitus of male, dorsolateral view. **B**. Habitus of female, dorsal view. **C**. Habitus of female, lateral view. **D**. Frontal view of female.

Description

See Wanless (1978c). General appearance of male as in Fig. 55A, female in Fig. 55B–C, frontal view of female as in Fig. 55D.

Distribution

Recorded from Gabon, Senegal, Sierre Leone, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria, Cameroon, Congo, Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Angola and Zambia.

Genus ***Pulcherula*** gen. nov.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:8BC47840-BE8F-4801-A11D-1DA457832682

Type species

Pulcherula magna gen. et sp. nov.

Etymology

The generic name is derived from the Latin word '*pulcher*', meaning 'beautiful', and refers to the colouration of the spider. Gender feminine.

Diagnosis and affinities

A very small spider, approximately 2.5 mm in length. The carapace is very high, the highest at the level of posterior row of eyes. The pedipalps are relatively large, the length of the cymbium is approximately equal to the length of the eye field. The structure of the male genitalia is unique (see species description). This genus is a member of the Thiratoscirtini Bodner & Maddison, 2012 but its relationships remain unclear. Due to the presence of an anterior process on the bulb it resembles members of the genus *Nimbarus* Rollard & Wesołowska, 2002.

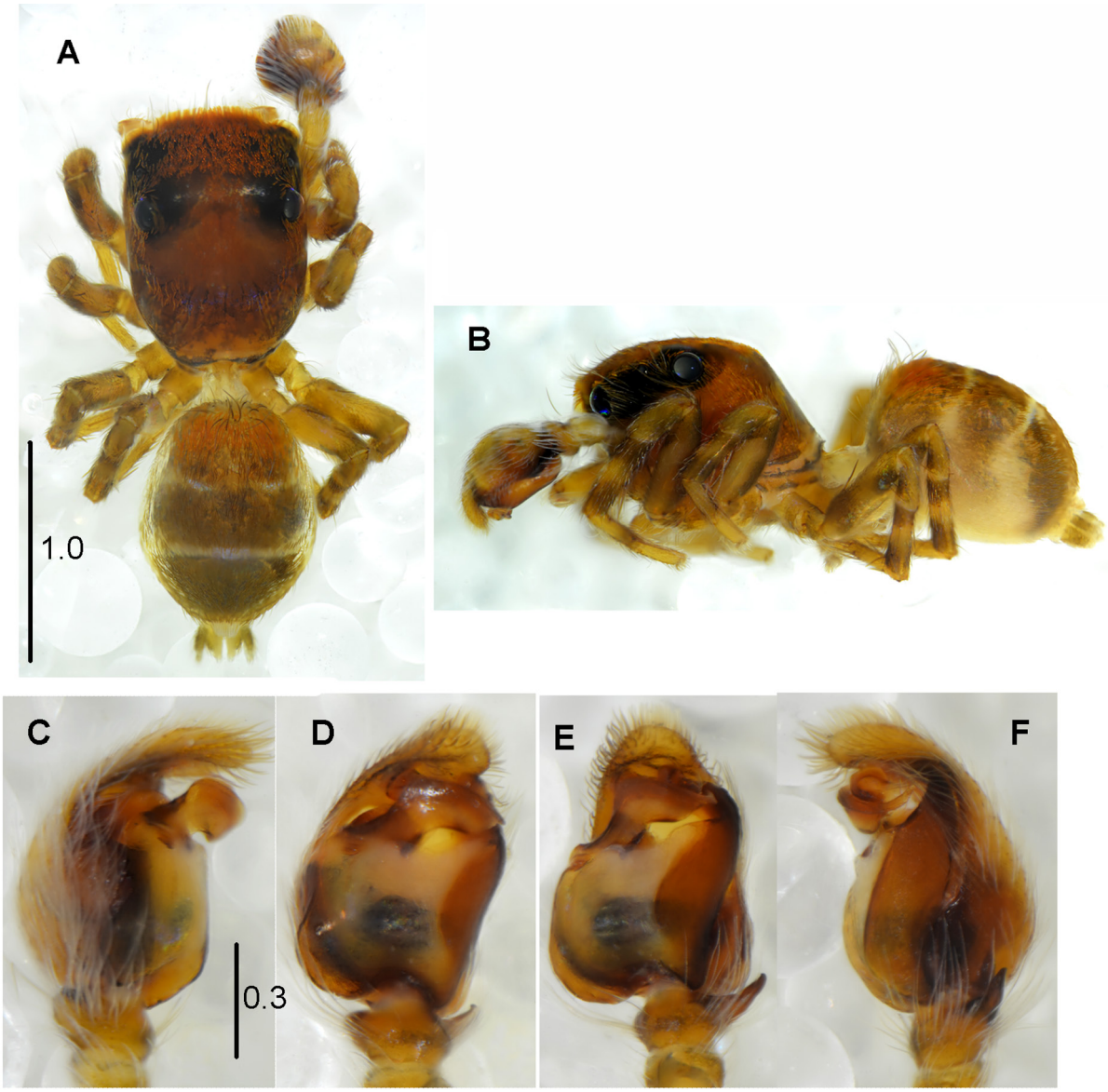

Fig. 56. *Pulcherula magna* gen. et sp. nov., holotype, ♂ (MNHN). **A**. Habitus, dorsal view. **B**. Habitus, lateral view. **C**. Palpal organ, prolateral view. **D–E**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **F**. Palpal organ, retrolateral view.

Pulcherula magna gen. et sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:D861CAE4-B058-4972-9227-406FE2CD76D1
Figs 56–57

Diagnosis

This species has a characteristic reddish fawn colouration. The male is distinguished by the unique form of the pedipalp with a very large anterior process of a complex shape and a strongly sclerotized retrolateral side of the bulb (Fig. 57B).

Etymology

The specific name is Latin, meaning 'large', and refers to the palpal size.

Material examined

Holotype

IVORY COAST • ♂; Man, Mt Tonkoui; 7°27′ N, 7°38′ W; 900–1000 m a.s.l.; 4 Mar. 1975; "litière"; MNHN.

Description

Male

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 1.3, width 1.0, height 0.9. Eye field length 0.6, anterior and posterior width 0.9. Abdomen length 1.1, width 0.9. General appearance as in Fig. 56A–B. Very tiny spider with relatively large palps.

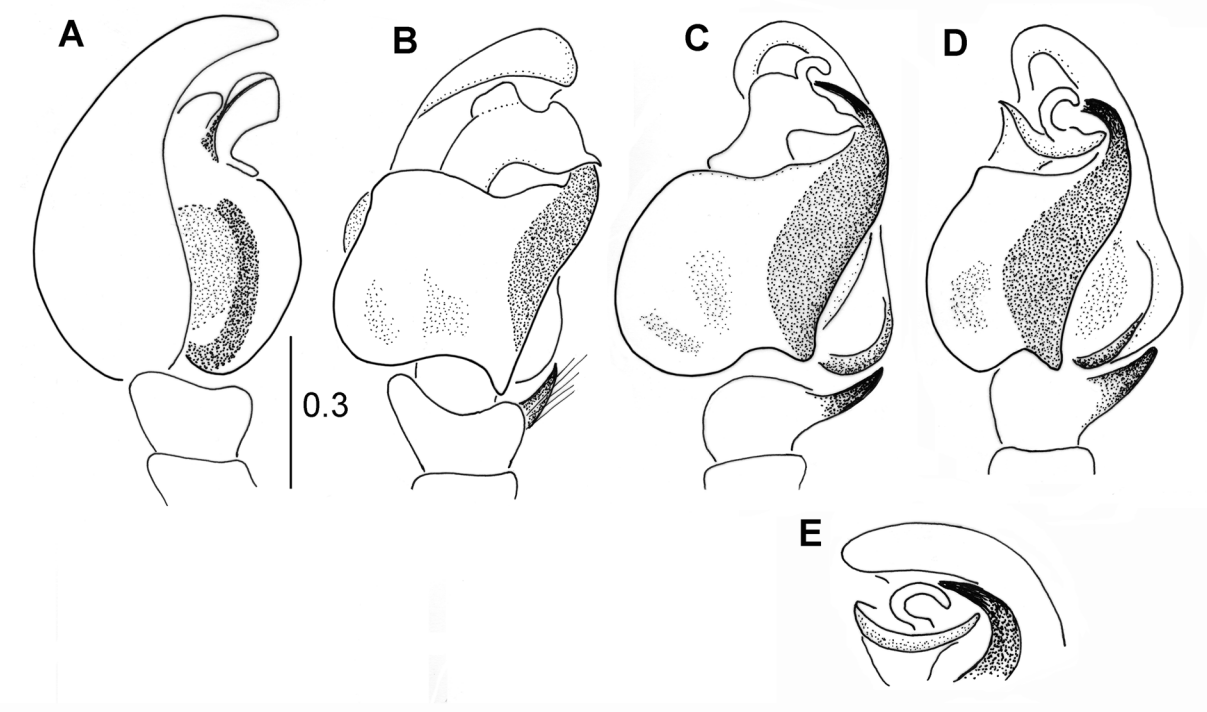

Fig. 57. *Pulcherula magna* gen. et sp. nov., holotype, ♂ (MNHN). **A**. Palpal organ, prolateral view. **B**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **C**. Palpal organ, ventroretrolateral view. **D**. Palpal organ, retrolateral view. **E**. Embolic division.

Carapace. High, with slope starting around middle of thoracic part, posteriorly carapace slope steep (Fig. 56B). Carapace clothed in dense reddish fawn hairs, thin whitish streak along edges, eyes surrounding by black area, anteriors encircled by fawn scales, long bristles at first row of eyes. Clypeus high, black with white hairs. Chelicerae dark yellow, long, with single tooth on retromargin and two teeth on promargin, fang short. Endites, labium and sternum light brown.

Abdomen. Oval, black and shining, with two transverse thin white streaks, anterior third clothed in dense orange reddish hairs, among them some long brown bristles (Fig. 56A). Venter yellowish. Spinnerets black.

Legs. With femora and patellae brown, tibiae yellowish with brown rings at both ends, distal segments yellow. First leg with two spines on femur dorsally, tibia with four pairs of ventral spines (distal pair shorter), metatarsus with two pairs ventrally.

Pedipalps. Relatively large (Fig. 56B), densely covered with white hairs, their structure in Figs 56C–F, 57. Cymbium with a narrow apical part, curved towards the bulb (Fig. 56C). With a single pointed tibial apophysis. Bulb large, strongly sclerotized retrolaterally (Fig. 56E), with a large peculiar outgrowth on the distal part (Fig. 56C, E) enveloping embolus (Fig. 57B).

Female

Unknown.

Distribution

Only known from the type locality, Mt Tonkoui, Ivory Coast.

Genus ***Rhene*** Thorell, 1869

Rhene ferkensis sp. nov.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:746E1C19-88A6-4A22-B529-5CF2E687C40E

Fig. 58

Diagnosis

This species has an epigyne similar to that in *Rhene timidus* Wesołowska & Haddad, 2013 from South Africa but the seminal ducts are shorter and sclerotization of the rims of the copulatory opening is different. In *R. timidus*, sclerotized collars surround the openings while the newly described species only has posterior semicircular sclerotized rims to the openings (compare Fig. 58C with Wesołowska & Haddad 2013: fig. 150).

Etymology

The specific name is derived from the type locality.

Material examined

Holotype

IVORY COAST • ♀; 12 km W of Ferké [nickname of Ferkessédougou]; 9°35′ N, 5°12′ W; 17 Oct. 1975; "sommet, 'alpages', dans l'herbes"; MNHN.

Description

Male

Unknown.

Female

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 1.5, height 0.6. Eye field length 0.9, anterior width 1.0, posterior width 1.3. Abdomen length 2.0, width 1.5. General appearance as in Fig. 58A. Shape of body typical for members of the genus.

Carapace. Light brown, pitted, eyes surrounded by black rings, central part of eye field blackish. Whole carapace densely covered with short white hairs, same hairs encircling anterior eyes. Mouthparts and sternum light brown.

Abdomen. Oval, yellow (probably bleached), clothed in white hairs, venter yellow. Spinnerets grey.

Legs. Light brown, first pair darker, stouter than others.

Epigyne. With notch on posterior edge (Fig. 58B) and strongly sclerotized lips of copulatory openings, seminal ducts relatively short, with accessory glands, spermathecae in the shape of coiled channel (Fig. 58C).

Distribution

Only known from the type locality, Ferkessédougou, Ivory Coast.

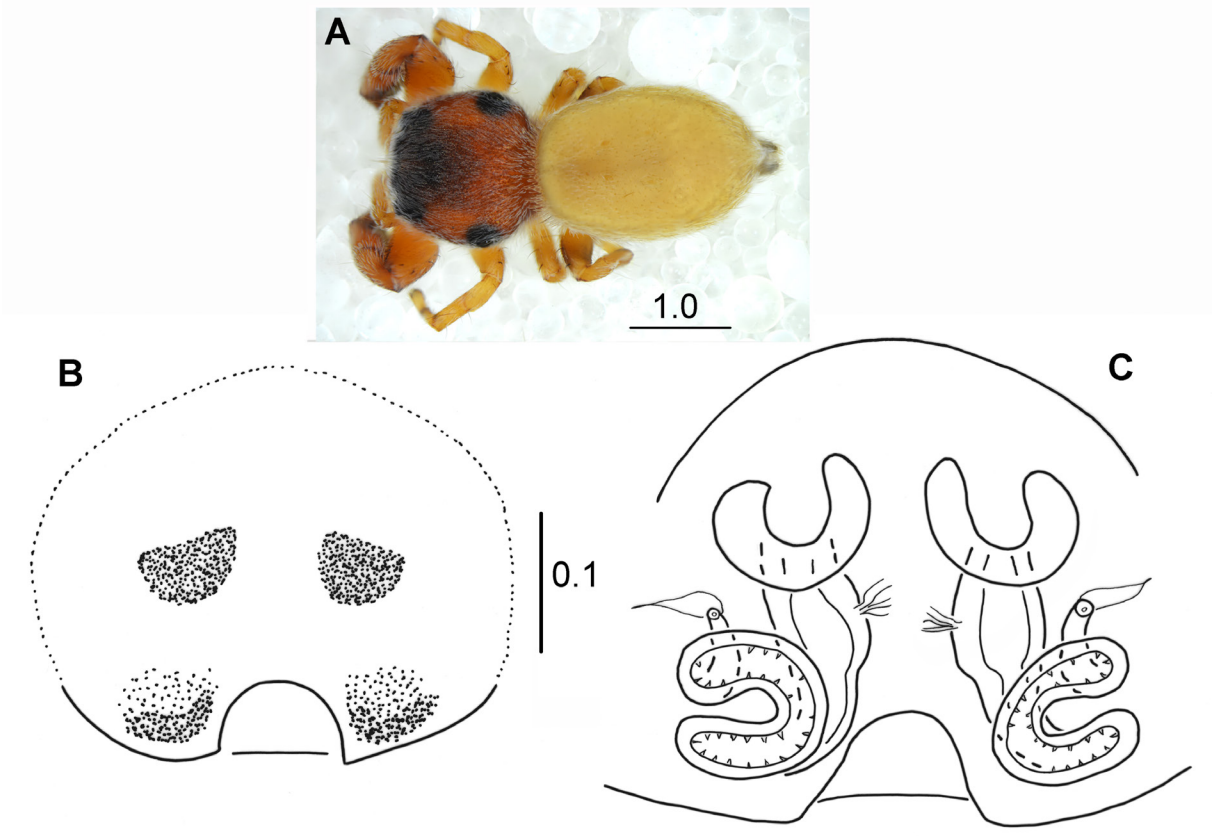

Fig. 58. *Rhene ferkensis* sp. nov., holotype, ♀ (MNHN). **A**. Habitus, dorsal view. **B**. Epigyne. **C**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Genus ***Saitis*** Simon, 1876

Saitis barbipes (Simon, 1868)
Fig. 59

Attus barbipes Simon, 1868: 563, pl. 6 fig. 9.
Attus scriptus Simon, 1868: 599, pl. 6 fig. 5.

Saitis barbipes – Metzner 1999: 57, fig. 22a–o.

For full reference list see World Spider Catalog (2022).

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♂; Lamto, Bandama Forest; 1 Sep. 1975; "sur branches"; MNHN.

Description

See Metzner (1999). Frontal view of male as in Fig. 59A. Pedipalp as in Fig. 59B–C.

Distribution

Widespread in southern Europe and North Africa. This is the first record from the Afrotropical Region.

Genus ***Saraina*** Wanless & Clark, 1975

Saraina rubrofasciata Wanless & Clark, 1975
Fig. 60

Saraina rubrofasciata Wanless & Clark, 1975: 289, figs 23–26.

Saraina rubrofasciata – Azarkina 2009: 297, figs 19–29.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 2 ♀♀; Lamto, Bandama Forest; 11 Aug. 1975; "sur branches"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 28 Nov. 1975; MNHN.

Description

See Azarkina (2009). General appearance of female as in Fig. 60A, epigyne in Fig. 60B.

Distribution

Known from Ivory Coast, Nigeria and Cameroon.

Genus ***Schenkelia*** Lessert, 1927

Schenkelia modesta Lessert, 1927

Schenkelia modesta Lessert, 1927: 466, figs 36–37.
Schenkelia gertschi Berland & Millot, 1941: 395, fig. 86c.

Schenkelia modesta – Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2000: 94, figs 256–260. — Wesołowska & Haddad 2009: 80, figs 170–175.

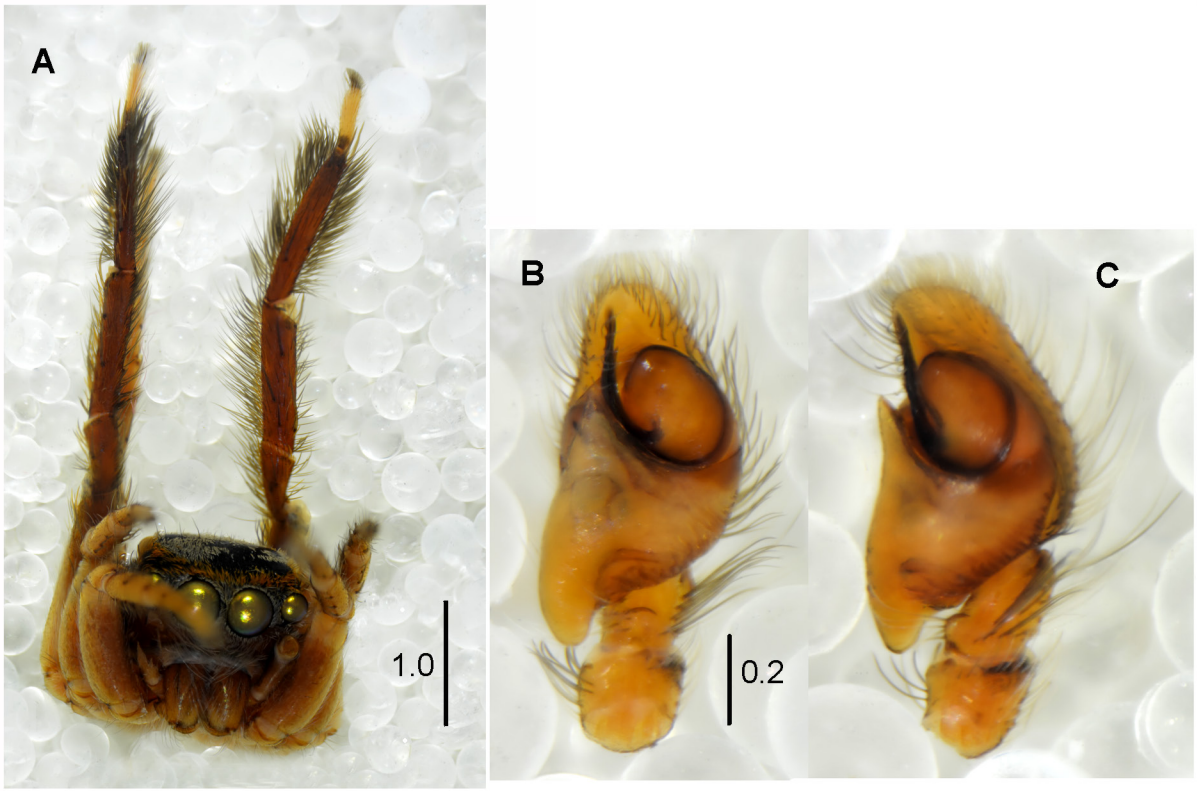

Fig. 59. *Saitis barbipes* (Simon, 1868), ♂ (MNHN). **A**. Frontal view. **B**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **C**. Palpal organ, ventrolateral view.

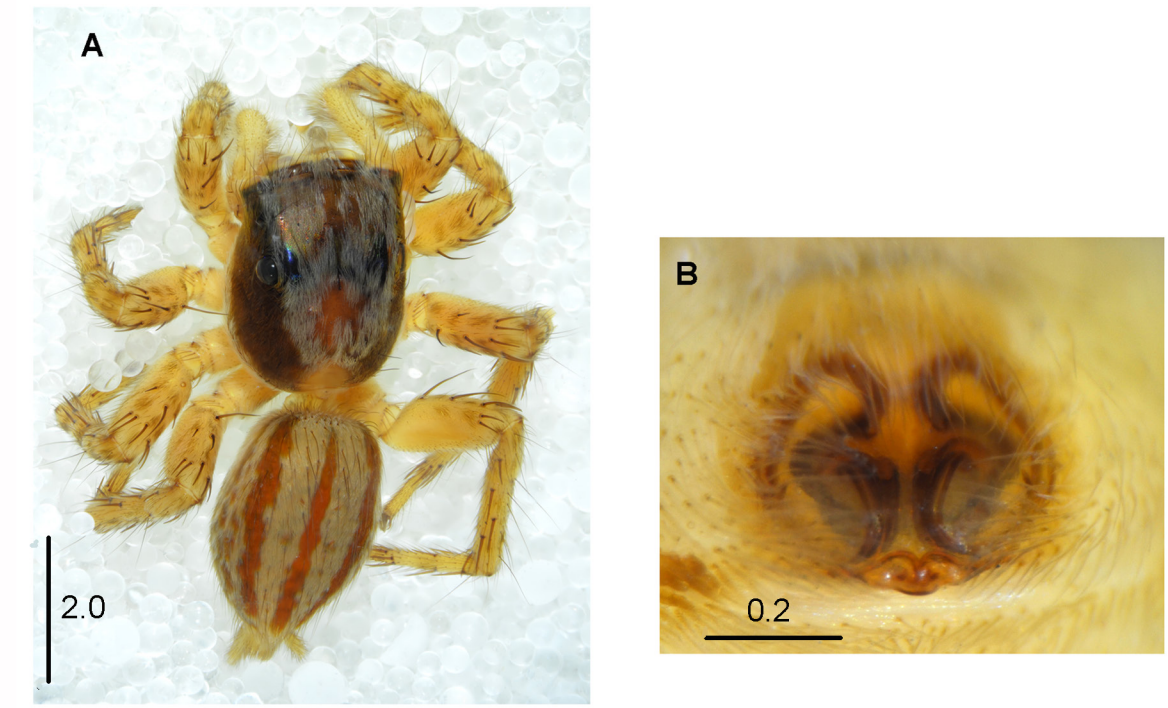

Fig. 60. *Saraina rubrofasciata* Wanless & Clark, 1975, ♀ (MNHN). **A**. Habitus, dorsal view. **B**. Epigyne.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 3 ♀♀; Lamto, Bandama Forest; 6 Oct. 1975; "sur branches"; MNHN.

Description

See Wesołowska & Haddad (2009).

Distribution

Recorded previously from Guinea, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Cameroon, Congo, Kenya, Tanzania, Zimbabwe and South Africa.

Genus ***Sonoita*** Peckham & Peckham, 1903

Sonoita ledouxi sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:321E341E-330C-4253-B145-4C317FC9BDC2
Figs 61–62

Diagnosis

This species is related to *Sonoita lightfooti* Peckham & Peckham, 1903, but is lighter coloured. The male is best distinguished by the shape of the functional conductor, which is longer in the newly described species (compare Fig. 62A with Wanless 1985: fig. 11i). The epigyne is densely covered with white hairs, the seminal ducts are slender and longer than in *S. lightfooti* (compare Fig. 62D with Wanless 1985: fig. 11h).

Etymology

This species is dedicated to J.-C. Ledoux, the eminent French arachnologist, whose collection forms the basis of this paper.

Material examined

Holotype

IVORY COAST • ♂; Lamto; 6°13′ N, 5°01′ W; 2 Dec. 1975; "forêt de marigot salé, sur branches"; MNHN.

Paratypes

IVORY COAST • 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (together with holotype); same collection data as for holotype; MNHN • 1 ♀; Lamto; 17 Sep. 1975; "savane brulée en face de Tournier"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding, Bandama Forest; 28 Nov. 1975; "sur branches"; MNHN.

Description

Male

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.3–2.5, width 1.8–1.9, height 1.0. Eye field length 1.1–1.2, anterior width 1.3–1.4, posterior width 1.4–1.5. Abdomen length 2.3–2.6, width 1.3–1.4. General appearance as in Fig. 61A–B. A large spider, with slender and flattened body.

Carapace. Oval, dark brown, darkened towards margins, vicinity of eyes black. Fovea distinct, dark lines radiating from fovea. Whole carapace clothed in colourless hairs, denser on eye field, among them sparse long brown bristles, white hairs on slopes. Chelicerae pluridentate, with 3 teeth on promargin and 6 very small teeth on retromargin. Mouthparts brown with light tips. Sternum light brown.

Abdomen. Elongated, flat, with clearly visible sigilla, light, greyish olive colour. Dense long bristles at anterior abdominal margin. Spinnerets greyish.

Legs. First pair longer than others, dark brown, only tarsi and base of metatarsi orange. Long, dense black feather-like hairs cover patella, tibia and femoral tip of first leg ventrally (Fig. 61C). Legs II–IV yellow, their femora brown. Leg hairs long, brown.

Pedipalps. Brown, white scales on distal end of tibia. Palpal organ as in Figs 61D–F, 62A–B. Tibial apophysis spatula-like, large (Fig. 62B).

Female

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.5–2.7, width 1.7–2.0, height 1.0. Eye field length 1.2, anterior width 1.5, posterior width 1.6. Abdomen length 3.7, width 2.6. General appearance as in Fig. 61G. Resembles male but slightly larger and more hairy.

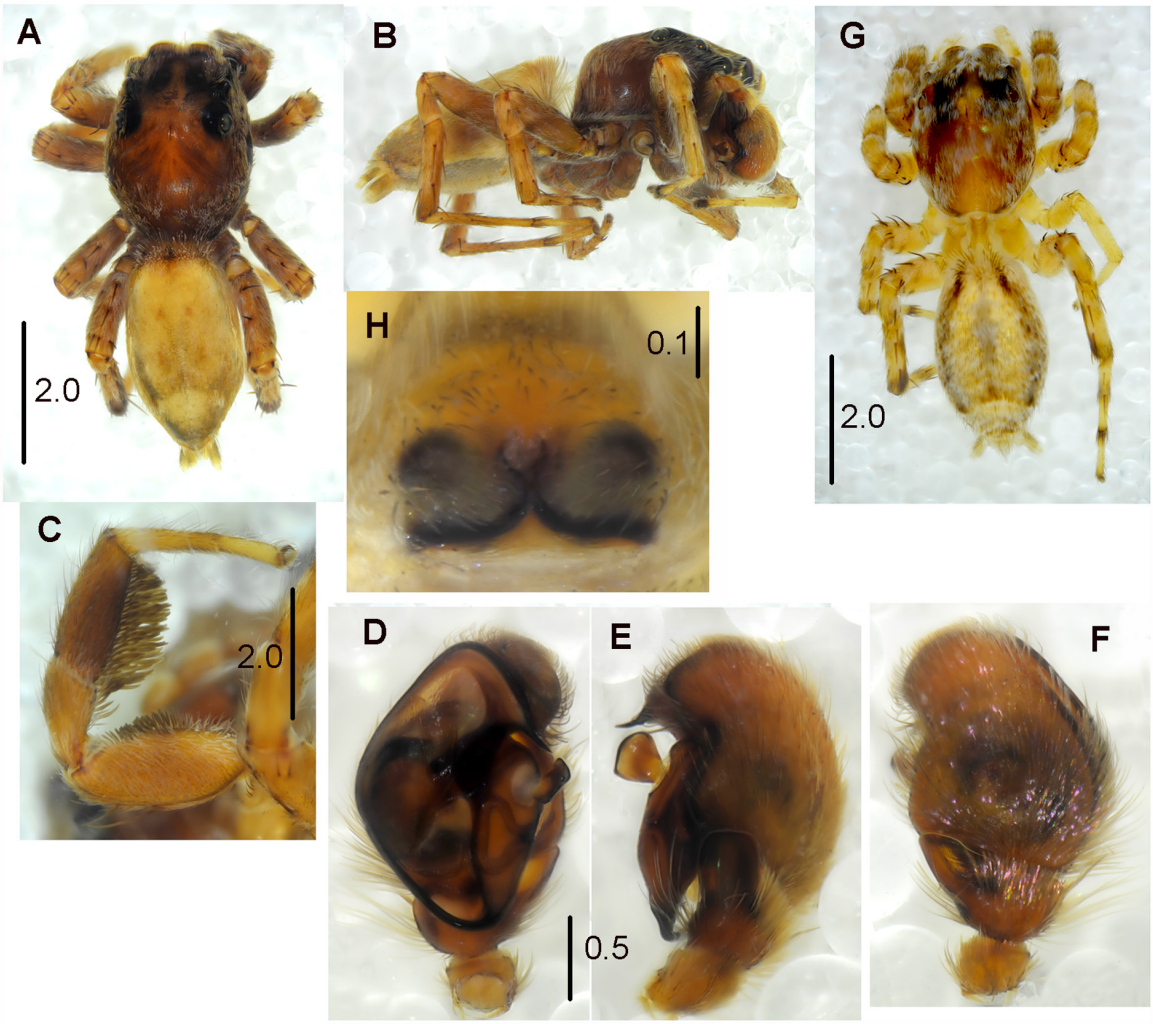

Fig. 61. *Sonoita ledouxi* sp. nov., paratypes, ♂♀ (MNHN). **A**. Habitus of male, dorsal view. **B**. Habitus of male, lateral view. **C**. First leg of male. **D**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **E**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **F**. Palpal organ, dorsal view. **G**. Habitus of female, dorsal view. **H**. Epigyne.

Carapace. Colouration as in male. Whole body densely cover by short whitish hairs. Anterior eyes framed with white scales. Clypeus clothed in white hairs.

Abdomen. Yellow with three brown longitudinal belts, long brown bristles at anterior edge.

Legs. Brownish yellow, palps light.

Epigyne. Heavily sclerotized, with posterior notch, central area obscured by dense light hairs (Figs 61H, 62C). Internal structure strongly sclerotized, seminal ducts narrow and long, spermathecae large (Fig. 62D).

Distribution

Only known from the type locality, Lamto, Ivory Coast.

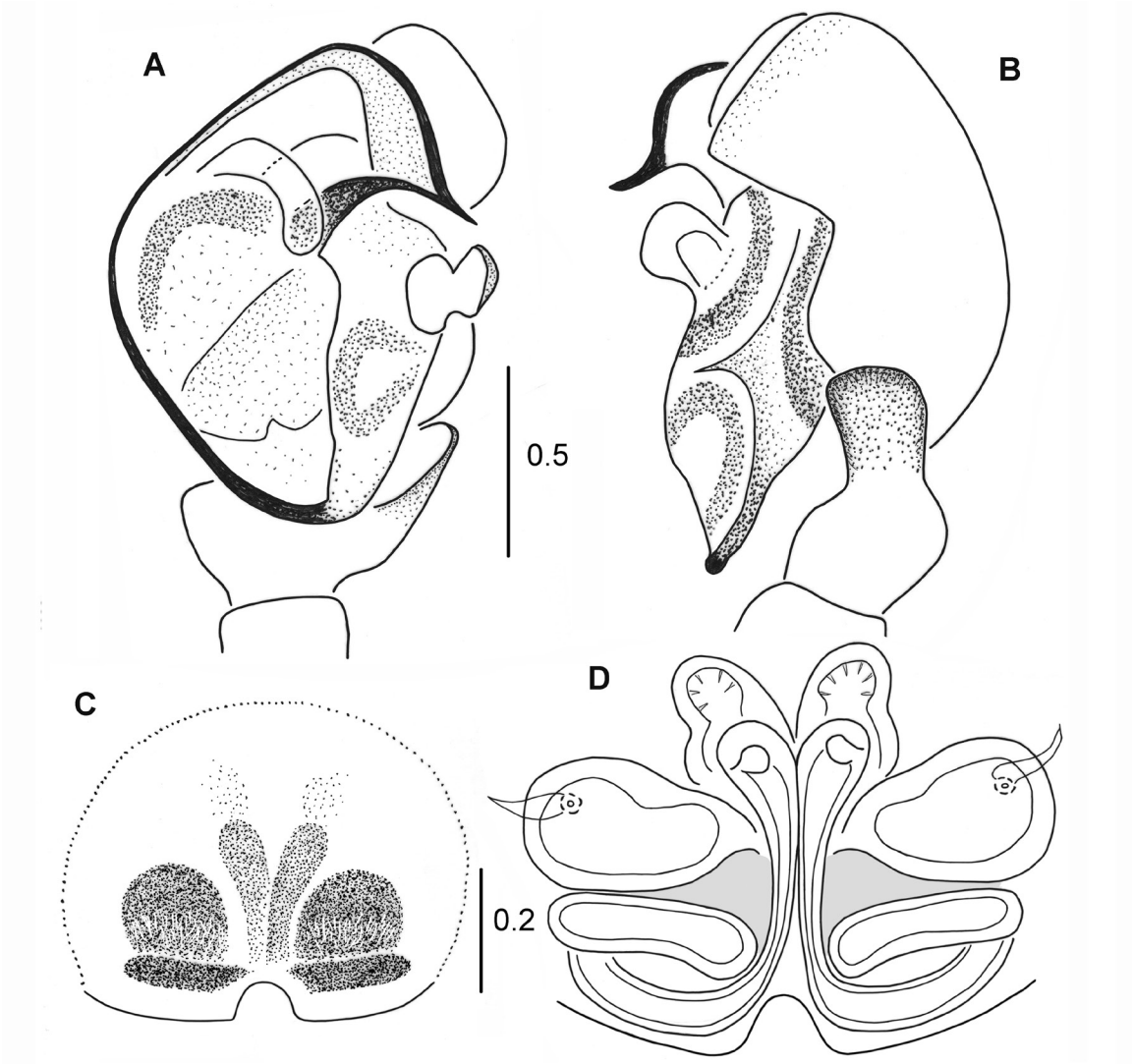

Fig. 62. *Sonoita ledouxi* sp. nov., paratypes, ♂♀ (MNHN). **A**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **B**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **C**. Epigyne. **D**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Genus ***Sphericula*** gen. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:BE4B82A0-CC6A-4637-AD7C-DCCA92141078

Type species

Sphericula globulifera gen. et sp. nov.

Etymology

The generic name is derived from the Latin word '*sphera*', meaning 'ball', and refers to the habitus of the type species. Gender feminine.

Diagnosis and affinities

A very small spider, approximately 1.5 mm length. Both the carapace and abdomen are very convex, almost spherical. The structure of the female genitalia is similar to that of the genus *Tanzania* Koçak & Kemal, 2008 (Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2000) and some *Euophrys* spp., but the form of the body is different. Both *Tanzania* and *Euophrys* C.L. Koch, 1834 have an almost flat carapace gently sloping backwards, while in *Sphericula* gen. nov. the carapace is very high and highest at the posterior row of eyes, abruptly sloping just behind the eye field. The abdomen in *Sphericula* is also high, its width is equal to its length, whereas the members of the other two genera have the abdomen oval and not convex. The epigyne is relatively large, and the seminal ducts seen through the integument are short and wide versus thin in the other genera. The general colour of *Sphericula* is pale.

The relationships of *Sphericula* gen. nov. are unclear and demand an examination of the male.

Sphericula globulifera gen. et sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:7B7EC46A-FB7C-4128-A062-A146B80AEACA
Fig. 63

Diagnosis

The species is distinctive in having a characteristic pattern of the abdomen and body shape (both the carapace and the abdomen are very convex and the legs relatively short – Fig. 63A–B). The structure of the female genitalia is characteristic, with very short seminal ducts and large spermathecae.

Etymology

The specific name is Latin, meaning 'globular', referring to the shape of the carapace.

Material examined

Holotype

IVORY COAST • ♀; Lamto; 6°13′ N, 5°01′ W; 28 Aug. 1974; "savane mal-brulée avec buissons, au sol"; MNHN.

Description

Male

Unknown.

Female

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 0.7, width 0.7, height 0.4. Eye field length 0.4, anterior width 0.5, posterior width 0.6. Abdomen length 0.9, width 0.8. General appearance as in Fig. 63A–B. Diminutive spider, approximately 2.0 mm length.

Carapace. Almost globular, high and abruptly sloping posteriorly. Eye field yellow with traces of two longitudinal darker lines, eyes surrounded by black rings, anterior eyes framed by small white scales, white hairs near eyes. Thoracic part russet-brown, two darker triangular patches on posterior slope, dark brown patches on border of carapace at bases of legs III and IV, sparse long brown bristles on thorax. Clypeus yellow, naked. Chelicerae unidentate. Sternum and mouthparts light brown.

Abdomen. Spherical, yellowish orange with two pairs of brown patches on anterior half of dorsum and pair of submarginal patches, end of abdomen black. A few long bristles on abdomen. Venter yellowish, book-lung covers dark brown. Spinnerets yellowish.

Legs. Legs and palps yellow with blackish rings on distal ends of segments.

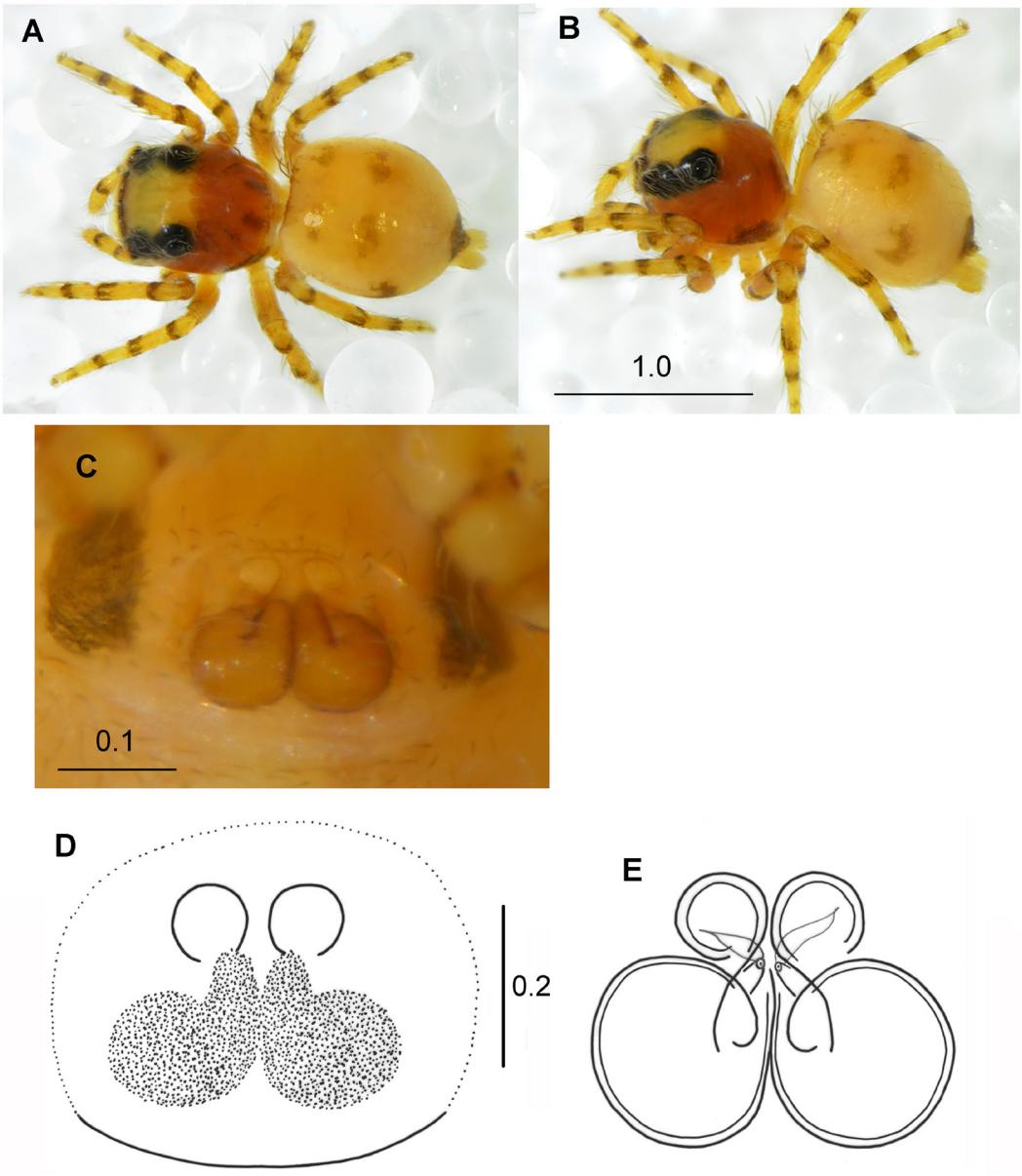

Fig. 63. *Sphericula globulifera* gen. et sp. nov., holotype, ♀ (MNHN). **A**. Habitus, dorsal view. **B**. Habitus, dorsolateral view. **C–D**. Epigyne. **E**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Epigyne. With two small round depressions surrounded by delicate collars (Fig. 63C–D). Internal structure simple, as in Fig. 63E, seminal ducts short, spermathecae spherical, large.

Distribution

Only known from the type locality, Lamto, Ivory Coast.

Stenaelurillus glaber Wesołowska & Russell-Smith, 2011

Stenaelurillus glaber Wesołowska & Russell-Smith, 2011: 593, figs 151–152, 238–240.

Stenaelurillus glaber – Logunov & Azarkina 2018: 41, figs 156–164.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♂; Mt Niangbo; 8°48′ N, 5°12′ W; 16 Oct. 1975; "savane arborée, base des herbes"; MNHN.

Description

For description of male see Wesołowska & Russell-Smith (2011), female unknown.

Distribution

Previously recorded from Ghana, Nigeria and Uganda.

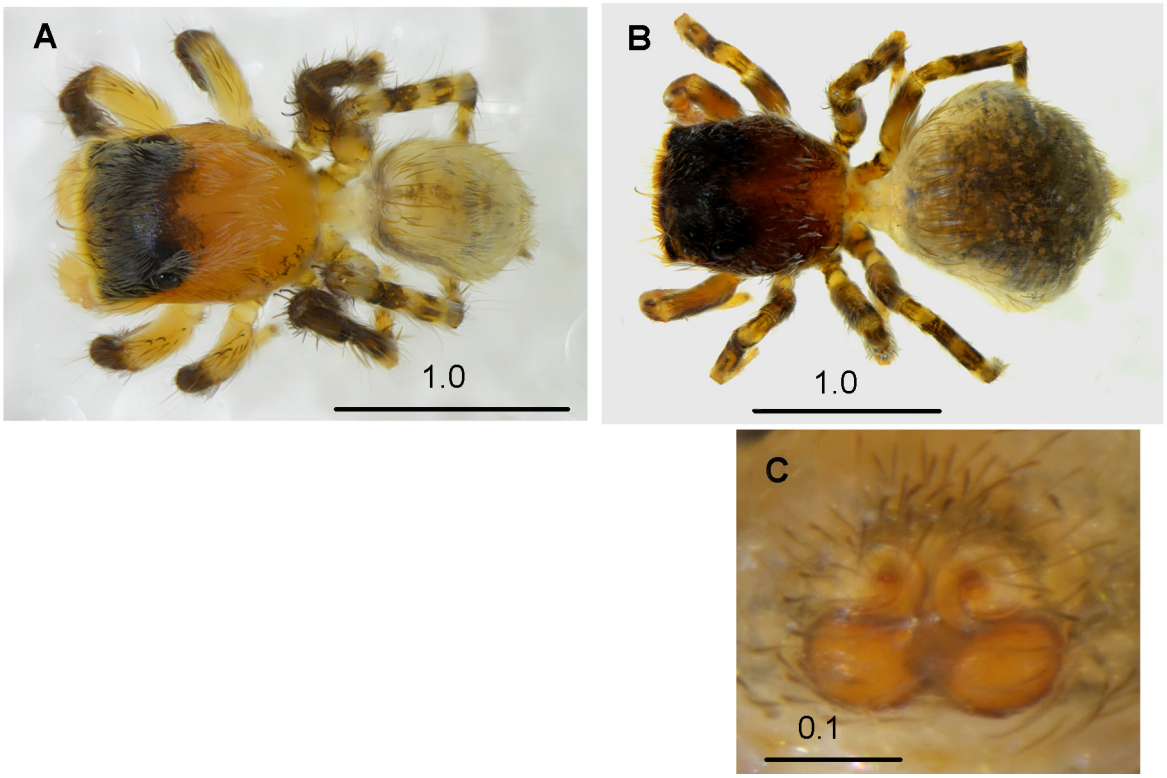

Fig. 64. *Tanzania mkomaziensis* (Wesołowska & Russell-Smith, 2000), ♂♀ (MNHN). **A**. Habitus of male, dorsal view. **B**. Habitus of female, dorsal view. **C**. Epigyne.

Genus ***Tanzania*** Koçak & Kemal, 2008

Tanzania mkomaziensis (Wesołowska & Russell-Smith, 2000)
Fig. 64

Lilliput mkomaziensis Wesołowska & Russell-Smith, 2000: 63, figs 163–170.

Tanzania mkomaziensis – Koçak & Kemal 2008: 3.
Lilliput mkomaziensis – Wesołowska & Tomasiewicz 2008: 24, figs 92–94, 209.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♂; Lamto; 24 Sep. 1975; "savane du rocher, au sol"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 30 Dec. 1975; "savane non-brulée, base des herbes"; MNHN • 1 ♀; 4 km N of Toumodi; 6°33′ N, 5°01′ W; 14 Oct. 1975; "au sol"; MNHN.

Description

See Wesołowska & Russell-Smith (2000). General appearance of male as in Fig. 64A, female in Fig. 64B, epigyne as in Fig. 64C.

Distribution

Species known from Nigeria, Ethiopia, Tanzania and South Africa.

Genus ***Thiratoscirtus*** Simon, 1886

Thiratoscirtus gambari Wesołowska & Russell-Smith, 2011
Fig. 65

Thiratoscirtus gambari Wesołowska & Russell-Smith, 2011: 601, figs 173–184, 250–251.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♀; Lamto; 22 Apr. 1974; "forêt plateau, au sol"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 9 Aug. 1975; "forêt galerie près de la station, sur branches"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding, Bandama Forest; 29 Sep. 1975; "sur branches basses"; MNHN.

Description

See Wesołowska & Russell-Smith (2011). General appearance of female as in Fig. 65A, frontal view of female as in Fig. 65B (note massive chelicerae), epigyne in Fig. 65C–D, its internal structure as in Fig. 65E.

Distribution

Previously recorded only from Nigeria.

Thiratoscirtus silvestris sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:536F5CDC-D0FE-4B6E-AC1B-991C85330F30
Figs 66–67

Diagnosis

The pedipalp is slightly similar to that in *Thiratoscirtus torquatus* Simon, 1903, but may be distinguished by the presence of a triangular prolateral lobe on the bulb, a wider tibial apophysis and the lack of a

swelling with a tuft of bristles on the retrolateral side of the tibia. The female has an epigyne very similar to that in *Thiratoscirtus gambari*, but without a tongue-shaped posterior part (compare Fig. 67E with Fig. 65D).

Etymology

This name is Latin, meaning 'forest', and refers to the habitat of this species.

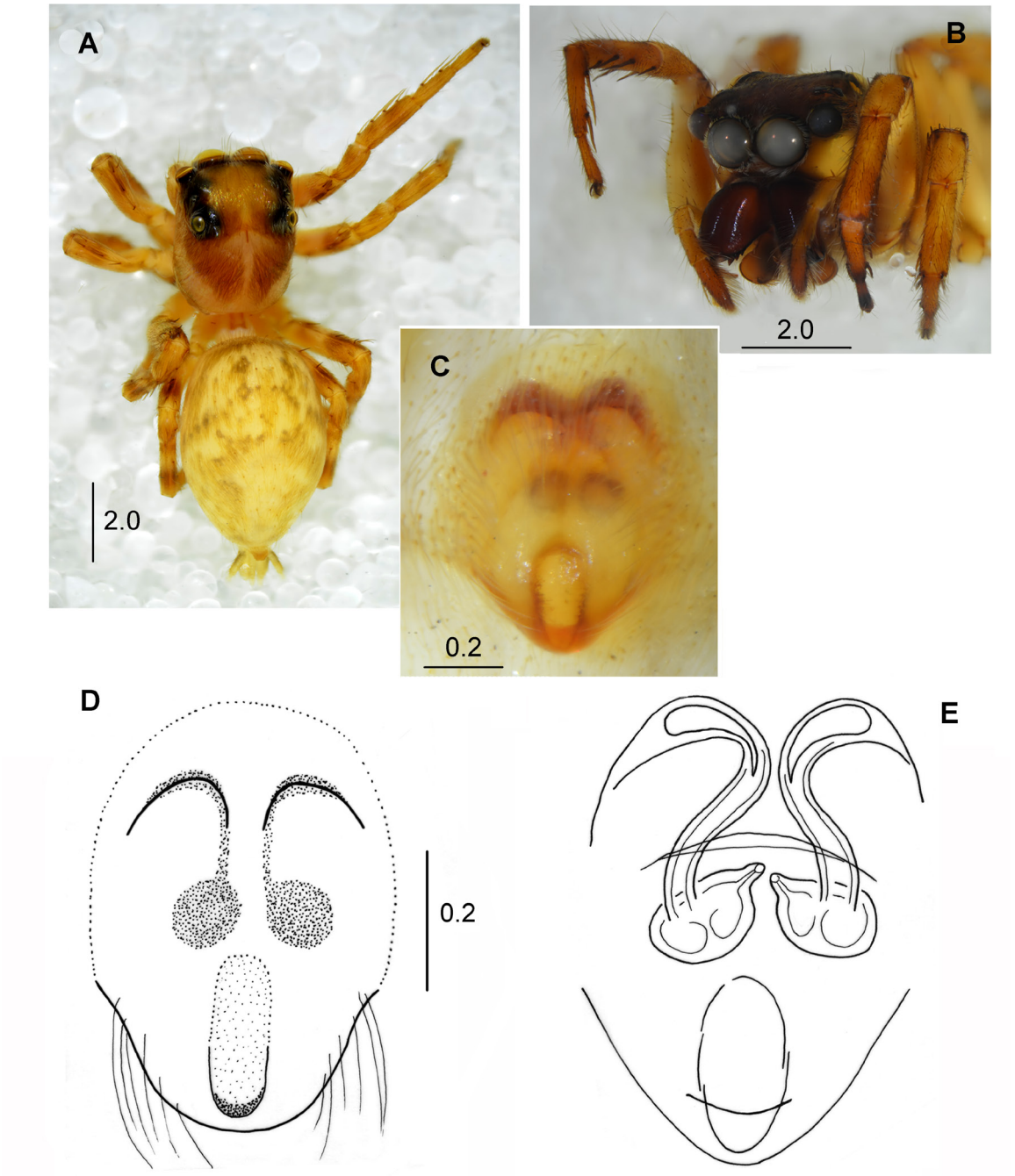

Fig. 65. *Thiratoscirtus gambari* Wesołowska & Russell-Smith, 2011,♀ (MNHN). **A**. Habitus, dorsal view. **B**. Frontal view. **C–D**. Epigyne. **F**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Material examined

Holotype

IVORY COAST • ♂; Cavally Forest; 6°05′ N, 7°36′ W; 15 Dec. 1975; "branches en sous bois"; MNHN.

Paratype

IVORY COAST • 1 ♀ (together with holotype); same collection data as for holotype; MNHN.

Description

Male

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.7, width 2.0, height 1.6. Eye field length 1.1, anterior width 1.9, posterior width 1.8. Abdomen length 2.3, width 1.4. General appearance as in Fig. 66A–B.

Carapace. Very high, dark brown, black near eyes. White hairs form two light bands running from posterior median eyes to posterior edge of carapace, anterior eyes encircled by fawn hairs, some long

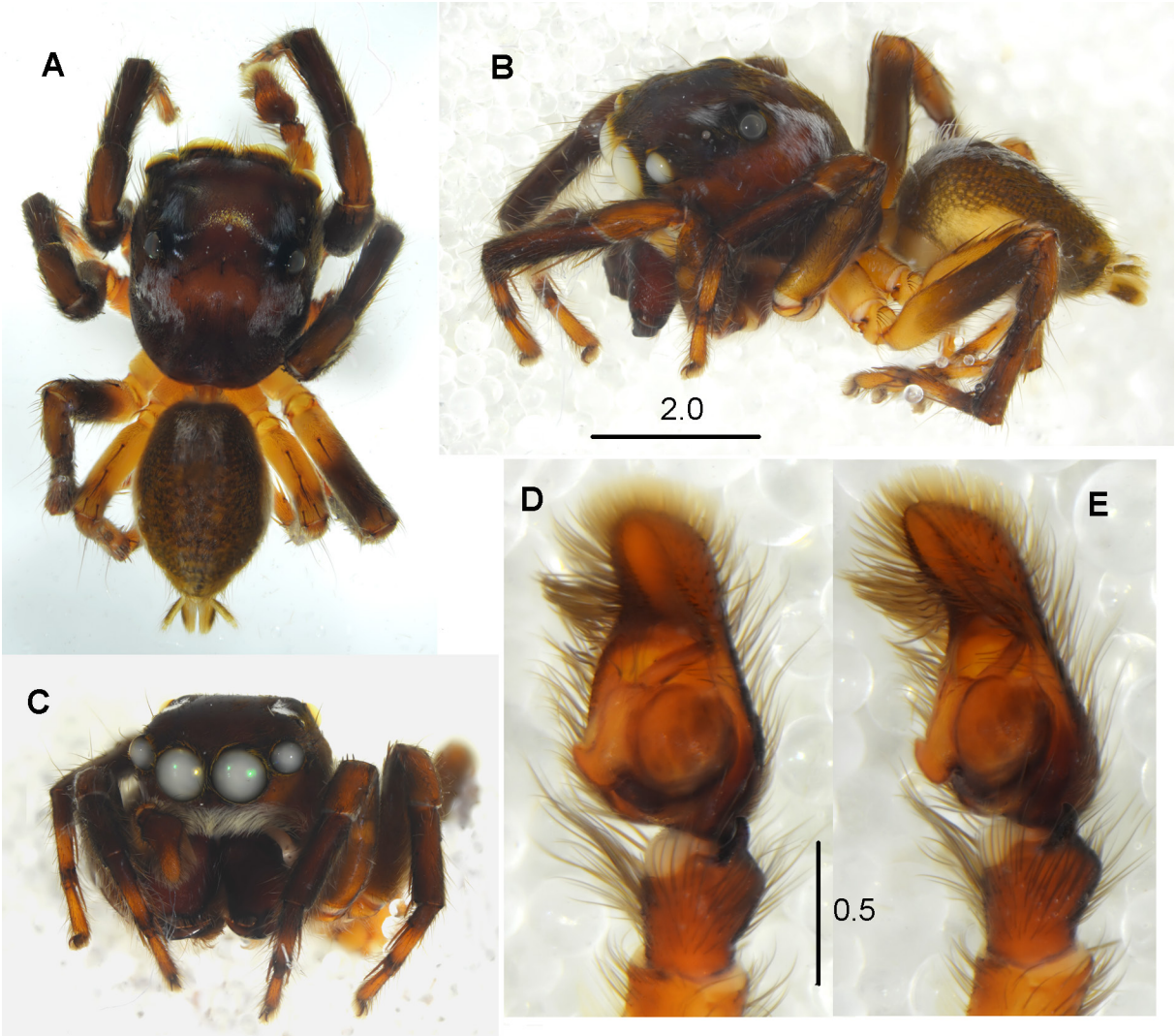

Fig. 66. *Thiratoscirtus silvestris* sp. nov., holotype, ♂ (MNHN). **A**. Habitus, dorsal view. **B**. Habitus, dorsolateral view. **C**. Frontal view. **D–E**. Palpal organ, ventrolateral view.

brown bristles on eye field anteriorly. Dense white hairs on clypeus (Fig. 66C). Chelicerae massive, dark brown, with two teeth on promargin and single tooth on retromargin. Labium and endites dark brown, sternum shield-shaped, brown.

Abdomen. Ovoid, blackish with traces of lighter marks medially, in fresh specimens, white hairs probably form wide median streak, but abdomen bald, only anterior stain remains (Fig. 66A), venter greyish. Spinnerets grey with black lines along external sides.

Legs. I and II dark brown, III and IV with lighter basal halves in femora and tibiae.

Pedipalps. Brown, clothed in dense long hairs. Their structure as in Figs 66D–E, 67A–D, bulb small, rounded with triangular prolateral lobe.

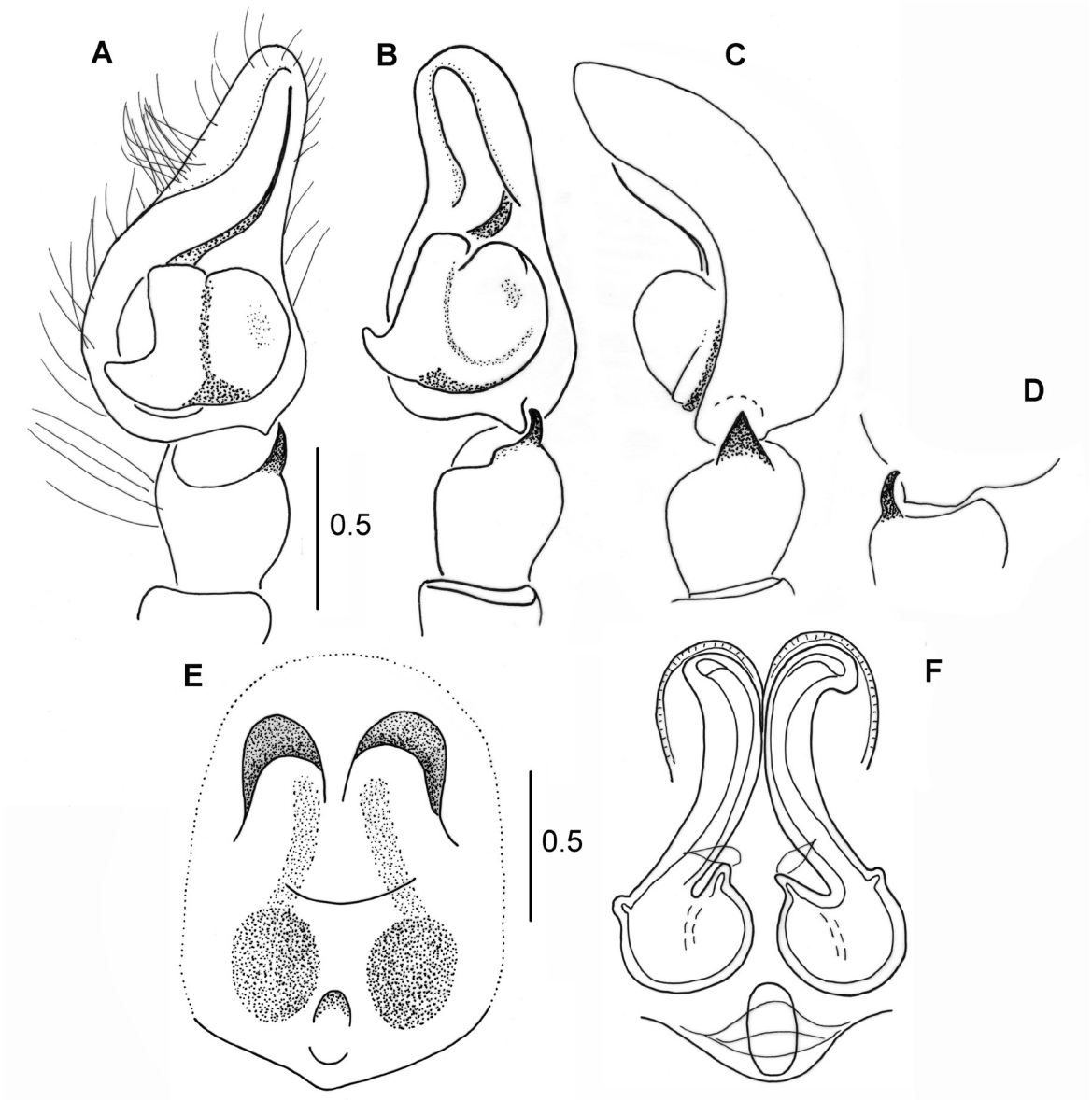

Fig. 67. *Thiratoscirtus silvestris* sp. nov. **A–D**. Holotype, ♂ (MNHN). **E–F**. Paratype, ♀ (MNHN). **A**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **B**. Palpal organ, ventrolateral view. **C**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **D**. Tibial apophysis, dorsal view. **E**. Epigyne. **F**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Female

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 3.2, width 2.5, height 1.5. Eye field length 1.4, anterior width 1.9, posterior width 1.8. Abdomen length 3.2, width 2.0. Slightly larger than male and lighter coloured.

Carapace. Brown, eye field darker, eyes with black rings. Some white hairs between anterior median eyes. Chelicerae as in male, massive, dark brown, also endites and labium very dark, contrasting with yellowish venter of body.

Abdomen. Ovoid, greyish with serrated light median band.

Legs. Light brown.

Epigyne. As in Fig. 67E, copulatory openings hidden under sclerotized flaps. Internal structure of epigyne shown in Fig. 67F.

Distribution

Only known from the type locality, Cavally Forest, Ivory Coast.

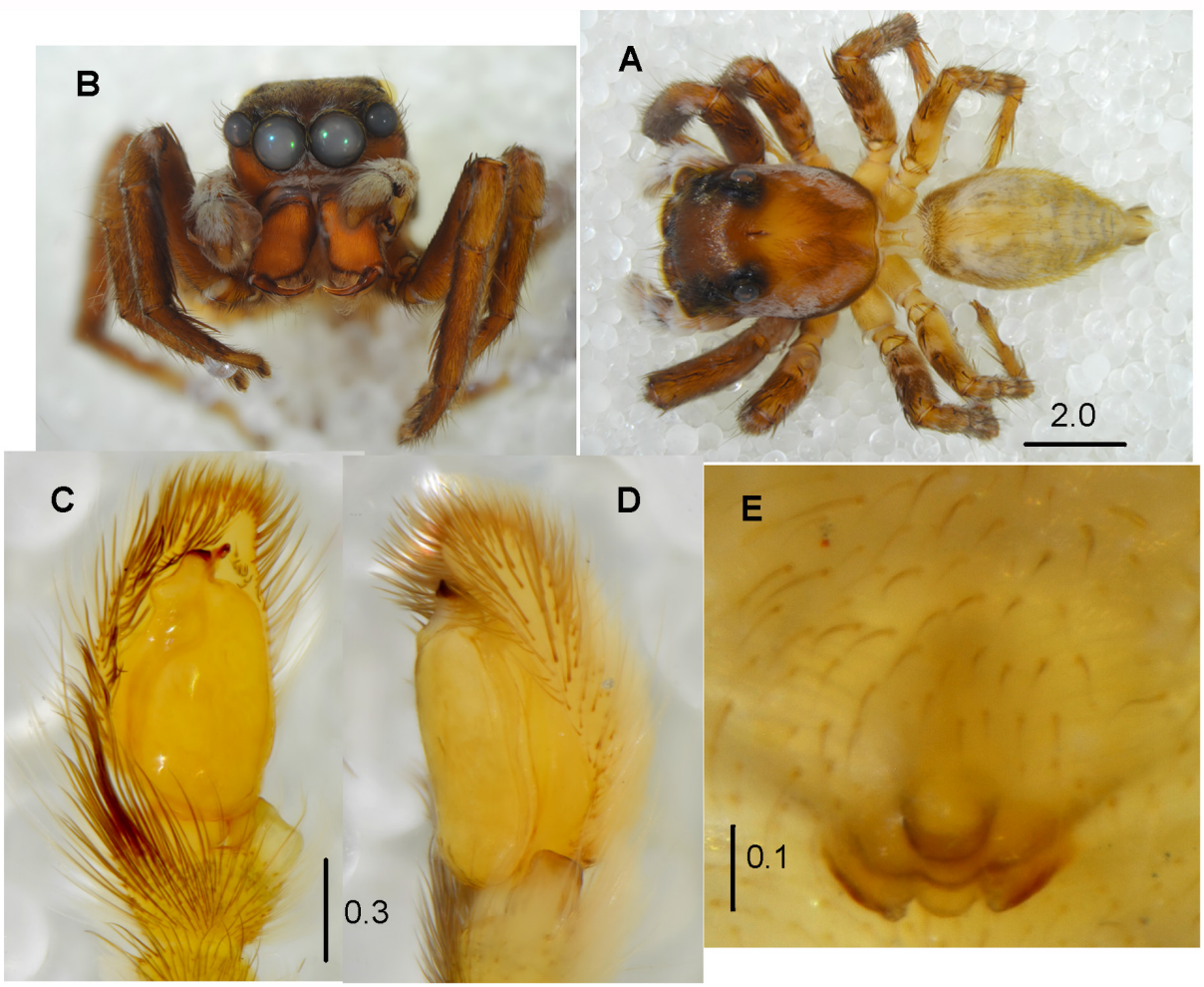

Fig. 68. *Thiratoscirtus tentativus* (Szűts & Jocqué, 2001), ♂♀ (MNHN). **A**. Habitus of male, dorsal view. **B**. Frontal view of male. **C**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **D**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **D**. Epigyne.

Thiratoscirtus tentativus (Szűts & Jocqué, 2001) comb. nov.
Figs 68–69

Bacelarella tentativa Szűts & Jocqué, 2001: 82, fig. 3a, h.

Diagnosis

The epigyne is unique, hidden under the integument, with only the posterior lamellae visible (Fig. 68E).

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♂; Lamto, Bandama Forest; 3–4 Nov. 1975; "sur branches"; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 21 Aug. 1975; "forêt galerie, sous bois, au sol"; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; "forêt galerie, sous bois, sur branches"; MNHN • 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 2 Dec. 1975; "forêt de marigot salé, sur branches"; MNHN.

Description

Male

See Szűts & Jocqué (2001). General appearance as in Fig. 68A–B. Palp covered with dense white hairs dorsally. Bulb oval with an additional small anterior lobe, embolus very short, tibial apophysis short and broad (Figs 68C–D, 69A–B).

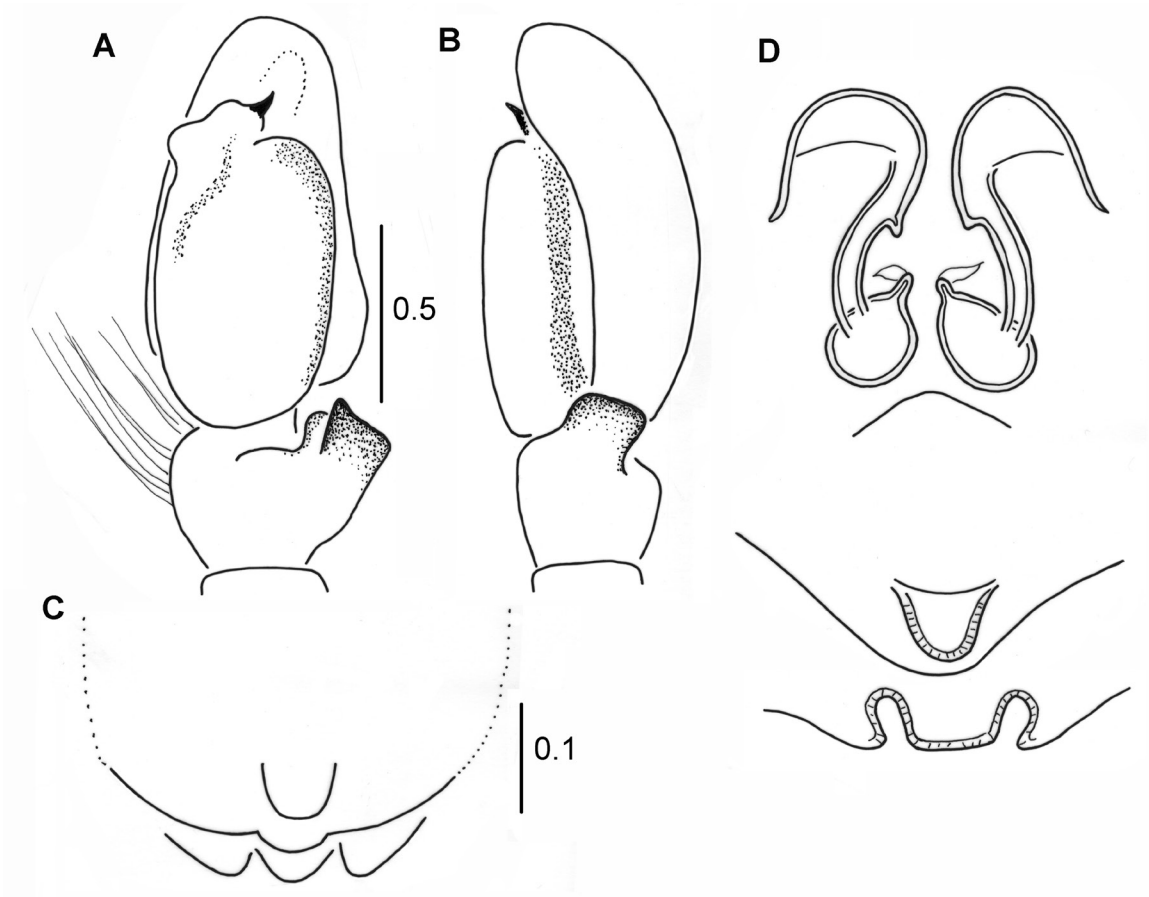

Fig. 69. *Thiratoscirtus tentativus* (Szűts & Jocqué, 2001), ♂♀ (MNHN). **A**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **B**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **C**. Epigyne. **D**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Female

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.8, width 2.1, height 1.4. Eye field length 1.4, anterior width 2.0, posterior width 1.8. Abdomen length 3.0, width 2.0.

Carapace. Brown, laterally yellowish, thoracic region paler, yellow spot at foveal area. Faint hairs on carapace – colourless on eye field and brown on thoracic part. Mouthparts and sternum light brown.

Abdomen. Greyish yellow, dorsum with pale mottling, venter light. Spinnerets pale yellow.

Legs. Brown, femora with light rings medially.

Epigyne. Weakly sclerotized, hidden, only the double lamella on posterior borderline of epigyne visible (Figs 68E, 69C). Posterior lamella separates during maceration. Internal structure (Fig. 69D) very similar to that in *Th. gambari* and *Th. silvestris* sp. nov.

Remarks

The female is described here for the first time.

Distribution

Recorded only from Ivory Coast.

Genus ***Thyene*** Simon, 1885

Thyene aperta (Peckham & Peckham, 1903)
Fig. 70

Modunda aperta Peckham & Peckham, 1903: 210, pl. 26 fig. 9, 9a.

Thyene aperta – Wesołowska 2012a: 336, figs 40–44.

non *Paramodunda thyenioides* – Clark 1974: 21, figs 25–26.
non *Thyene semiargentea* – Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2000: 108, figs 300–306.

Diagnosis

This species may be distinguished by the abdominal pattern. The posterior half of the abdomen is occupied by a large black area divided into three parts. A small round white spot is located in the center of this black area in both sexes (Fig. 70A, D). This white spot is reduced to dot in the male. The male palp has a soft flap oriented transverse to the prolateral edge of the bulb (Fig. 70B).

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, 1 imm.; Lamto; 13 Aug. 1975; "savane, haut des herbes"; MNHN • 3 ♀♀; same collection data as for preceding; 14 Aug. 1975; MNHN • 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 3 imm.; same collection data as for preceding; 13 Oct. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♂, 2 imm.; same collection data as for preceding; 6 Sep. 1975; MNHN • 2 ♀♀, 1 imm.; same collection data as for preceding; 24 Sep. 1975; "savane du rocher, haut des herbes"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 22 Aug. 1975; "savane arborée, haut des herbes"; MNHN.

Description

For both species see Wesołowska & Russell-Smith (2000) sub *Thyene semiargentea*. General appearance of male as in Fig. 70A, female in Fig. 70D, palpal organ as in Fig. 70B–C.

Remarks

The species was first reported by Clark (1974), who drew a female from Simon's collection (locality unknown). He mistakenly identified the spider as *Paramodunda thyenioides* Lessert, 1925. However, the type of the latter species has a different colouration and palpal structure (see figs in Prószyński 1984: 168). Wesołowska & Russell-Smith (2000) provided a detailed description of both sexes of *Thyene aperta* based on extensive material from Tanzania but wrongly determined it as *Thyene semiargentea* (Simon, 1884). Prószyński (1987) studied the type of *Mithion semiargenteus* and his drawings clearly showed a different pattern of the abdomen and the vertical position of the flap on the bulb (see figs in Prószyński 1987: 111). Only the redescription of the types of *Thyene aperta* by Wesołowska (2012a) allowed for its recognition.

Distribution

A species previously known from Zimbabwe and Tanzania.

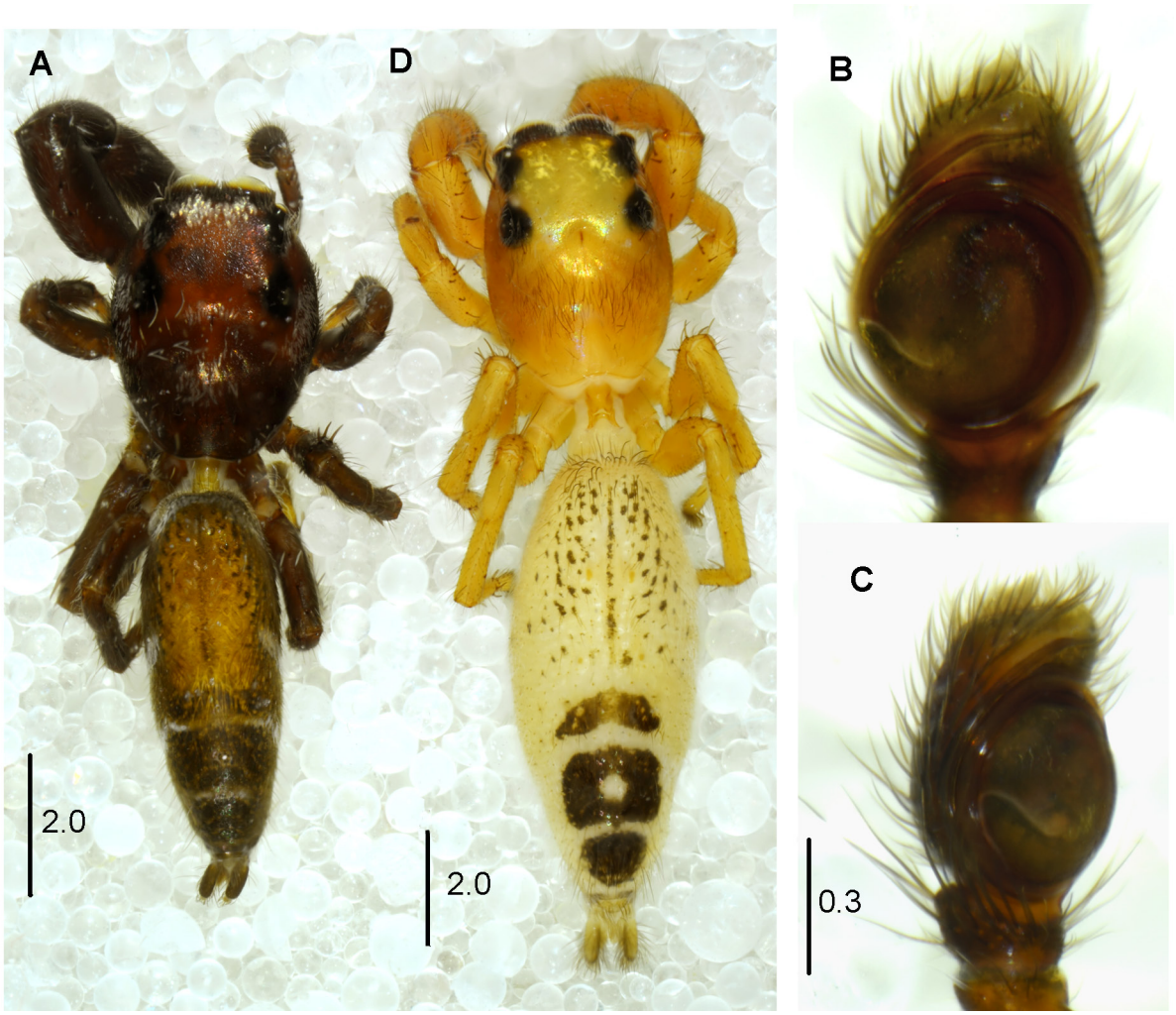

Fig. 70. *Thyene aperta* (Peckham & Peckham, 1903), ♂♀ (MNHN). **A**. Habitus of male, dorsal view. **B**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **C**. Palpal organ, ventroprolateral view. **D**. Habitus of female, dorsal view.

Thyene coccineovittata (Simon, 1886)

Hyllus coccineovittatus Simon, 1886: 348.
Thyene crudelis Peckham & Peckham, 1903: 229, pl. 25 fig. 5.
Thyene pulchra Peckham & Peckham, 1903: 226, pl. 25 fig. 3.

Thyene coccineovittata – Wesołowska & Haddad 2009: 83, figs 176–181, 226–227, 250.

For full reference list see World Spider Catalog (2022).

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♂; Lamto; 25 Aug. 1975; "savane, buissons"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 24 Dec. 1974; "buissons au soleil, bord du river Bandama"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 15 Aug. 1975; "savane, branches"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 3 Sep. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♂, 1 imm.; same collection data as for preceding, between Tournier and the Grand Nord; 2 Sep. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♀, 2 imm.; 12 km W of Ferkessédougou; 17 Oct. 1975; "savane, branches"; MNHN.

Description

For both sexes see Wesołowska & Haddad (2009).

Distribution

Recorded from Senegal, Guinea, Mali, Kenya and South Africa. Introduced to France and Brazil.

Thyene hesperia (Simon, 1909)
Fig. 71

Mithion hesperius Simon, 1909: 427.

Mithion hesperius – Prószyński 1987: figs on p. 68.
Thyene hesperia – Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2011: 608, figs 205–210.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, 15 imm; Lamto; 26 Dec. 1975; "savane à *Loudetia* du virage glissant"; MNHN.

Redescription

For male see Wesołowska & Russell-Smith (2011). General appearance as in Fig. 71A.

Female

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 3.3–3.4, width 2.3–2.5, height 1.0–1.1. Eye field length 1.5–1.6, anterior and posterior width 1.7–1.8. Abdomen length 4.5–5.0, width 1.8–2.0. General appearance as in Fig. 71B. Slightly larger than male and lighter coloured, body flat.

Carapace. Light brown, eye field yellowish, eyes with black rings. White hairs between anterior eyes, Tuft of long bristles beside posterior median eyes, sparse brown hairs on thoracic part. Chelicerae, mouthparts and sternum light brown.

Abdomen. Elongated, creamy beige with many blackish dots and thin, blackish median line on anterior half of abdomen and three pairs of whitish submarginal patches. Sparse long brown hairs on abdomen. Venter creamy. Spinnerets beige, bearing long brown hairs.

Legs. Yellow.

Epigyne. Weakly sclerotized (see Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2011: figs 209–210).

Fig. 71. *Thyene hesperia* (Simon 1909), ♂♀ (MNHN). **A**. Habitus of male, dorsal view. **B**. Habitus of female, dorsal view.

Distribution

Hitherto known from Guinea and Nigeria.

Thyene inflata (Gerstaecker, 1873)

Phidippus inflatus Gerstaecker, 1873: 476.

Thyene inflata – Berland & Millot 1941: 374, figs 72c, 74. — Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2000: 105, figs 293–299.

For full reference list see World Spider Catalog (2022).

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♂; Lamto; 26 Aug. 1974; "savane incluse dans forêt du plateau, sur branches"; MNHN • 3 ♀♀, 6 imm.; same collection data as for preceding; 15 Aug. 1975; "savane, secouage de branches"; MNHN • 1 ♂, 3 imm.; same collection data as for preceding; 3 Sep. 1975; "savane, branches"; MNHN • 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, 1 imm.; same collection data as for preceding; 14 Aug. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♂, 1 imm.; same collection data as for preceding; 2 Sep. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♀, 1 imm.; same collection data as for preceding; 25 Aug. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 20 Aug. 1975; "savane non-brulée, branches"; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 26 Aug. 1975; MNHN • 2 ♀♀, 1 imm.; same collection data as for preceding; 18 Aug. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♀, 1 imm.; same collection data as for preceding, Grand Nord; 22 Aug. 1975; "savane arborée, haut des herbes"; MNHN • 1 ♂, 1 ♀, 3 imm.; same collection data as for preceding, between Tournier and the Grand Nord; 26 Aug. 1975; "savane"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding, departure from the Zougoussi track; 30 Oct. 1975; "savane, branches"; MNHN • 1 ♀; 10 km S of Odienné; 19 Oct. 1975; "savane, branches"; MNHN • 2 ♀♀, 2 imm.; 12 km W of Ferkessédougou; 17 Oct. 1975; "savane, branches"; MNHN.

Description

For both sexes see Wesołowska & Russell-Smith (2000).

Biology

This species was only collected in savannah habitats.

Distribution

Recorded from Senegal, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Mali, Nigeria, Kenya, Tanzania, Zanzibar, Namibia, South Africa and Madagascar.

Thyene mutica (Simon,1902) comb. nov.

Brancus muticus Simon, 1902b: 400.
Brancus bevisi Lessert, 1925b: 356, fig. 17.

Brancus muticus – Simon 1903a: 709, fig. 838. — Berland & Millot 1941: 332, fig. 34b. — Azarkina & Foord 2013: 169, figs 18–35.
Brancus bevisi – Berland & Millot 1941: 331, figs 34c, 35d.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♂; Lamto; 17 Nov. 1975; "savane non-brulée aux environs de la station, branches"; MNHN.

Description

For both sexes see Azarkina & Foord (2013) sub *Brancus muticus*. The species is distinguishable by the characteristic pattern composed of five large patches on the eye field, especially clear in females (see Azarkina & Foord 2013: fig. 34).

Distribution

Previously recorded from Guinea, Nigeria, Congo and South Africa.

Synonymisation of genera

The analysis of the morphology and structure of the genitalia of both sexes of *Brancus muticus* (see Azarkina & Foord 2013), clearly indicates that this species is closely related to *Thyene imperialis* (Rossi, 1846), type species of the genus *Thyene* Simon, 1885. [Male and female of *B. muticus* collected together in Mozambique are also kept in the National Collection of Arachnida, Pretoria, RSA – examined.] So we transfer this species to *Thyene*. Since *Brancus muticus* was the type species of the genus, *Brancus* Simon, 1902 is a junior synonym of *Thyene* Simon, 1885.

Comments

We suggest other *Brancus* spp. move to other genera, and for some of them (closely related) we create a new genus *Vicirionessa* gen. nov. (for description and composition see below). Thus, we propose the following new combinations: *Hyllus nigeriensis* (Wesołowska & Edwards, 2012) comb. nov., *Thyene blaisei* (Simon, 1902) comb. nov., *Thyene calebi* (Kanesharatnam & Benjamin, 2018) comb. nov. and *Thyene verdieri* (Berland & Millot, 1941) comb. nov.

The nominal species *Brancus lacrimosus* Wesołowska & Edwards, 2012 and *Brancus mondoni* Berland & Millot, 1941 are synonymized in this paper with *Vicirionessa fuscimana* gen. et comb. nov. and *Malloneta guineensis* respectively. Two species described from Kenya, namely *Brancus hemmingi* Caporiacco, 1949 and *Brancus poecilus* Caporiacco, 1949 have never been revised since their original description. These descriptions are insufficient to identify the species so their taxonomic position remains unclear.

Thyene ocellata (Thorell, 1899)

Marptusa ocellata Thorell, 1899: 91.

Viciria ocellata – Berland & Millot 1941: 386, fig. 81d–f. — Wanless & Clark 1975: 283, fig. 17.
Thyene ocellata – Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2011: 610, figs 211–214, 237. — Wesołowska & Edwards 2012: 763, figs 108–110, 126.

For full reference list see World Spider Catalog (2022).

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♀; Lamto; 18 Sep. 1975; "bosquet de savane, branches"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 13 Aug. 1975; "lisière, savane du rocher"; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding, station; 1 Sep. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 20 Aug. 1974; "forêt galerie au SE du Grand Nord"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 25 Aug. 1975; "marigot salé, branches en sous-bois"; MNHN • 2 ♀♀; Man, road to Mt Tonkoui; 13 Nov. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♀; Mt Tonkoui; 900 m a.s.l.; 21 Oct. 1975; "forêt, sur branches"; MNHN.

Description

For male see Wesołowska & Russell-Smith (2011), for female see Wesołowska & Edwards (2012).

Distribution

Recorded from Bioko, Ivory Coast, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea and Nigeria

Genus ***Tusitala*** Peckham & Peckham, 1902

Tusitala barbata Peckham & Peckham, 1902

Tusitala barbata Peckham & Peckham, 1902: 330.

Tusitala barbata – Azarkina & Foord 2015: 293, figs 6, 8, 11, 31–58.

For full reference list see World Spider Catalog (2022).

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♀; Lamto; 16 Sep. 1975; "savane, branches"; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 25 Aug. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 11 Sep. 1975; "savane non-brulée, sur branches"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 26 Aug. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding, between Tournier and the Grand Nord; 26 Aug. 1975; "savane, sur branches"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 17 Sep. 1975; "savane brulée en face de Tournier"; MNHN.

Description

For both sexes see Azarkina & Foord (2015).

Distribution

Recorded from Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Cameroon, Kenya, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Botswana and South Africa.

Tusitala bandama sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:EEBC6433-A67D-4F3D-80D0-53357C06CB80
Fig. 72

Diagnosis

This species is related to *Tusitala guineensis* Berland & Millot, 1941. Both species have short seminal ducts, but can be separated by their course, forming a single loop in *Tusitala bandama* sp. nov., absent in *T. guineensis*. These species also differ in the form of the spermathecae, which are two-chambered in *T. bandama*, whereas *T. guineensis* only has a broadened distal part of the seminal ducts, forming small reservoirs preceding the spermathecae.

Etymology

The specific name is a noun in apposition, taken from the type locality.

Material examined

Holotype

IVORY COAST • ♀; Lamto, Bandama Forest; 1 Sep. 1975; "sur branches"; MNHN.

Description

Male

Unknown.

Female

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.7, width 2.3, height 1.0. Eye field length 1.4, anterior width 2.0, posterior width 2.1. Abdomen length 2.7, width 1.8. General appearance as in Fig. 72A.

Carapace. Oval, reddish brown, vicinity of eyes black, anterior eyes encircled by white scales, some long brown bristles at first row of eyes. Carapace covered with brown hairs, white hairs form patch at posterior edge of eye field and transverse line behind anterior eyes and wide band on slopes. Clypeus with a few white hairs. Chelicerae long, dark brown with two teeth on promargin and two-apex tooth on retromargin (Fig. 72B). Labium and endites brown with whitish tips, sternum light brown.

Abdomen. Ovoid, generally brownish (brown hairs form vague pattern on yellow background), light band on anterior margin stretches to sides (Fig. 72A). Venter creamy with traces of dark lines, sides mottled. Spinnerets brownish.

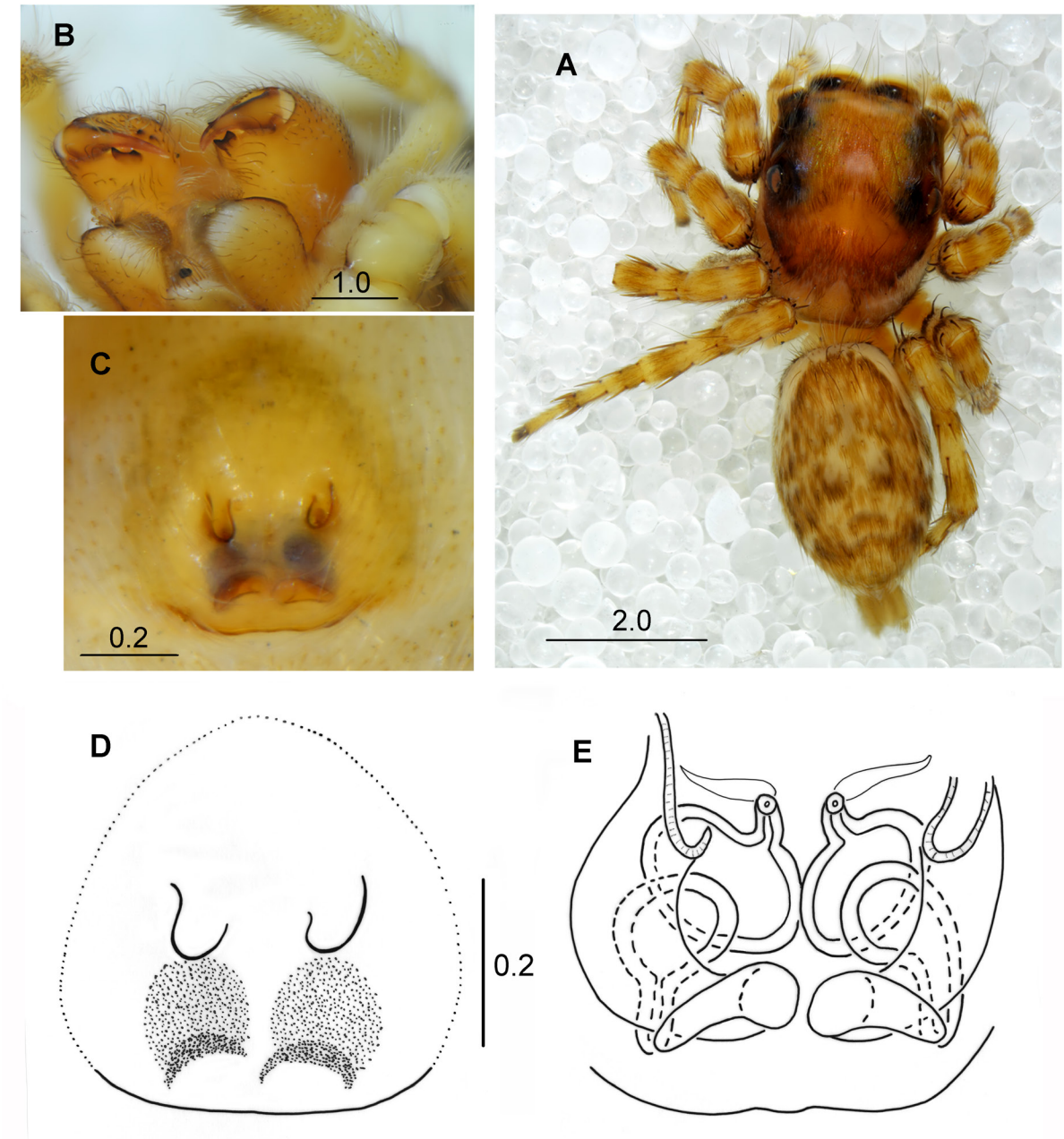

Fig. 72. *Tusitala bandama* sp. nov., holotype, ♀ (MNHN). **A**. Habitus, dorsal view. **B**. Chelicerae. **C–D**. Epigyne. **E**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Legs. Yellow, bearing brown and white hairs, spines brown.

Epigyne. As in Fig. 72C–D. Seminal ducts broad, relatively short, spermathecae composed of two spherical chambers (Fig. 72E).

Distribution

Only known from the type locality, Lamto, Ivory Coast.

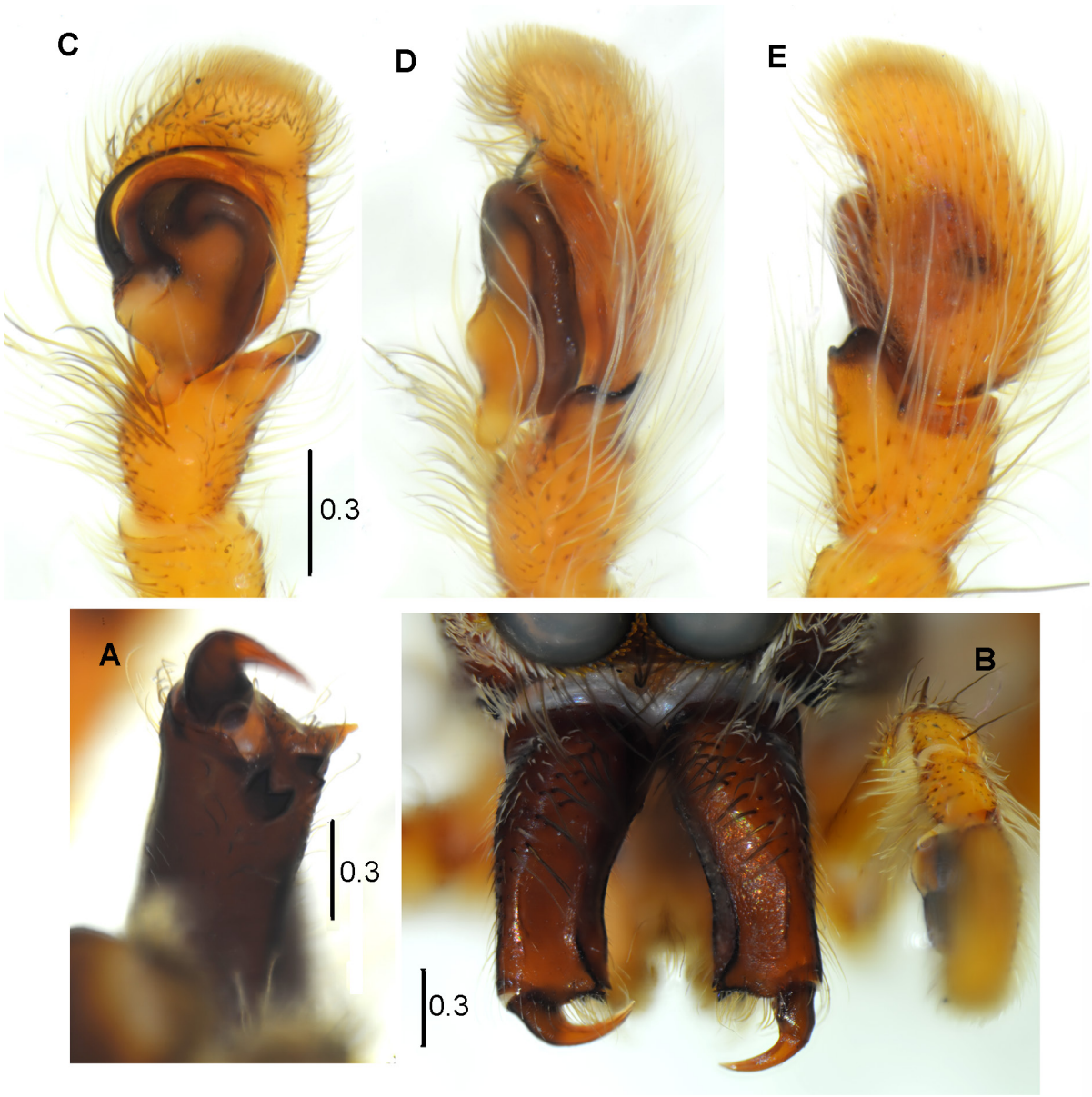

Fig. 73. *Tusitala cornuta* sp. nov., paratype, ♂ (MNHN). **A**. Chelicera, ventral view. **B**. Chelicerae, frontal view. **C**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **D**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **E**. Palpal organ, laterodorsal view.

Tusitala cornuta sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:A73607A7-5A3E-4119-9444-B678D4FB982B
Figs 73–74

Diagnosis

This species is closely related to *Tusitala lutzi* Lessert, 1927. The male palps of both species are similar, but they are distinguished by the shape of the tibial apophysis, which is long and shovel-like in *T. lutzi* but short in *Tusitala cornuta* sp. nov. with a sinuous distal margin. The species also differ in the chelicerae. The chelicerae of *T. lutzi* are covered with white scales on the anterior surface, have a protuberance on the outside margin and no outgrowth on the inside edge. Those of *T. cornuta* have very long bristles on the anterior surface, the outer margin is smooth but there is a triangular outgrowth near the apex of the inner edge. The chelicerae of the newly described species are similar to those in *Tusitala hirsuta* Peckham & Peckham, 1902, but the male palp of this last species has a pointed tibial apophysis, a distinctly longer embolus and a bulb without a posterior lobe.

Etymology

The specific name is Latin, meaning 'horned', and refers to the shape of cheliceral appendix.

Material examined

Holotype
IVORY COAST • ♂; surroundings of Man; 7°24′ N, 7°33′ W; 10 Nov. 1975; "forêt brousse, sur branches"; MNHN.

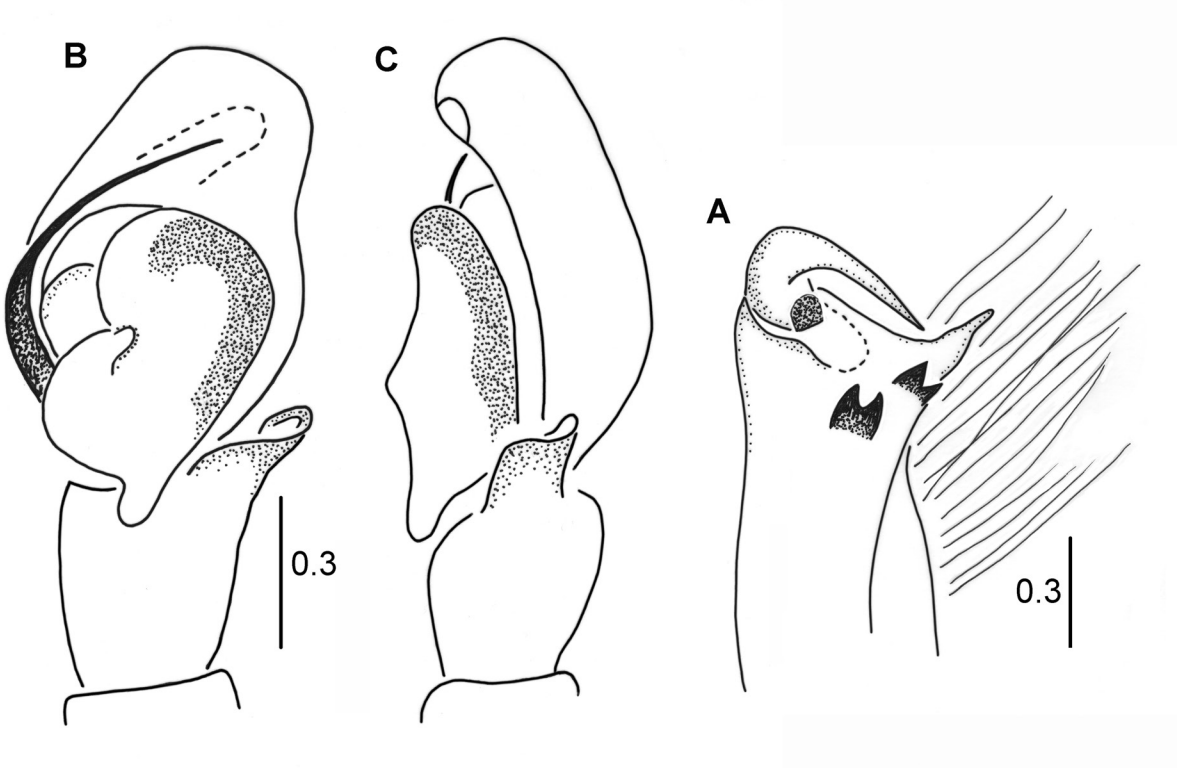

Fig. 74. *Tusitala cornuta* sp. nov., paratype, ♂ (MNHN). **A**. Chelicera, ventral view. **B**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **C**. Palpal organ, lateral view.

Paratypes

IVORY COAST • 1 ♂; Man, road to Mt Tonkoui; 13 Nov. 1975; "forêt degradée, sur branches"; MNHN • 1 ♂; Lamto; 25 Aug. 1975; "marigot salé, sur branches au soleil"; MNHN.

Description

Male

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.9, width 2.1, height 1.2. Eye field length 1.4, anterior and posterior width 2.0. Abdomen length 3.1, width 1.5.

Carapace. Brown, clothed in short greyish hairs, long brown bristles scattered on eye field. Eyes surrounded by black areas and encircled by short scale-like fawn hairs from above and whitish from bottom. Median orange streak on thoracic part, light hairs form whitish patch at posterior edge of eye field and transverse line behind anterior eyes. Clypeus with some white hairs. Chelicerae long, dark brown, bicuspid tooth on both margins, long triangular process on top of inner edge (Figs 73A–B, 74A). Dense, stiff, very long bristles form a distinct 'basket' on the anterior surface of chelicerae.

Abdomen. Ovoid, brownish with light band on anterior margin spreading to sides. Venter light. Spinnerets brownish.

Legs. Yellow, their hairs and spines brown.

Pedipalps. As in Figs 73C–E, 74B–C. Tibial apophysis shovel-shaped, bulb irregular with small posterior appendix.

Female

Unknown.

Distribution

Only known from the type locality, near Man, Ivory Coast.

Tusitala guineensis Berland & Millot, 1941
Fig. 75

Tusitala guineensis Berland & Millot, 1941: 395, fig. 89.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♀; Cavally Forest; 19 Nov. 1975; "sur branches au bord de la route"; MNHN • 1 ♀; Man, road to Mt Tonkoui; 7°27′ N, 7°38′ W; 900–1000 m a.s.l.; 11 Nov. 1975; "branches au bord de la route"; MNHN.

Diagnosis

The female of this species differs from the congeners in the structure of the epigyne. The seminal ducts are short and do not form loops, while in other species they are always coiled.

Redescription

Male

Unknown.

Female

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.5–2.7, width 1.9–2.0, height 1.1–1.2. Eye field length 1.2–1.3, anterior and posterior width 1.8–1.9. Abdomen length 3.0–3.1, width 2.1. General appearance as in Fig. 75A.

Carapace. Oval, gently sloping behind eye field, dark brown with longitudinal thin lighter streak on thoracic part. Black rings around eyes, anterior eyes encircled by fawn scales from above and whitish from below, long brown bristles at first row of eyes. Carapace clothed in fine whitish grey hairs, white hairs form patch at posterior edge of eye field and transverse line behind anterior eyes. Clypeus with white hairs, three thin white lines beneath anterior lateral eyes. Chelicerae long, dark brown with dentition typical for members of this genus (two teeth on promargin and two-apex tooth on retromargin). Labium and endites brown with whitish tips, sternum light brown.

Abdomen. Brownish with white streak on anterior edge overlaping to sides, wide yellowish serrated streak on dorsum, numerous brown bristles on dorsal surface. Venter laterally brown, medially creamy with brownish streak in the middle. Spinnerets brownish.

Legs. Brown, spines and leg hairs brown.

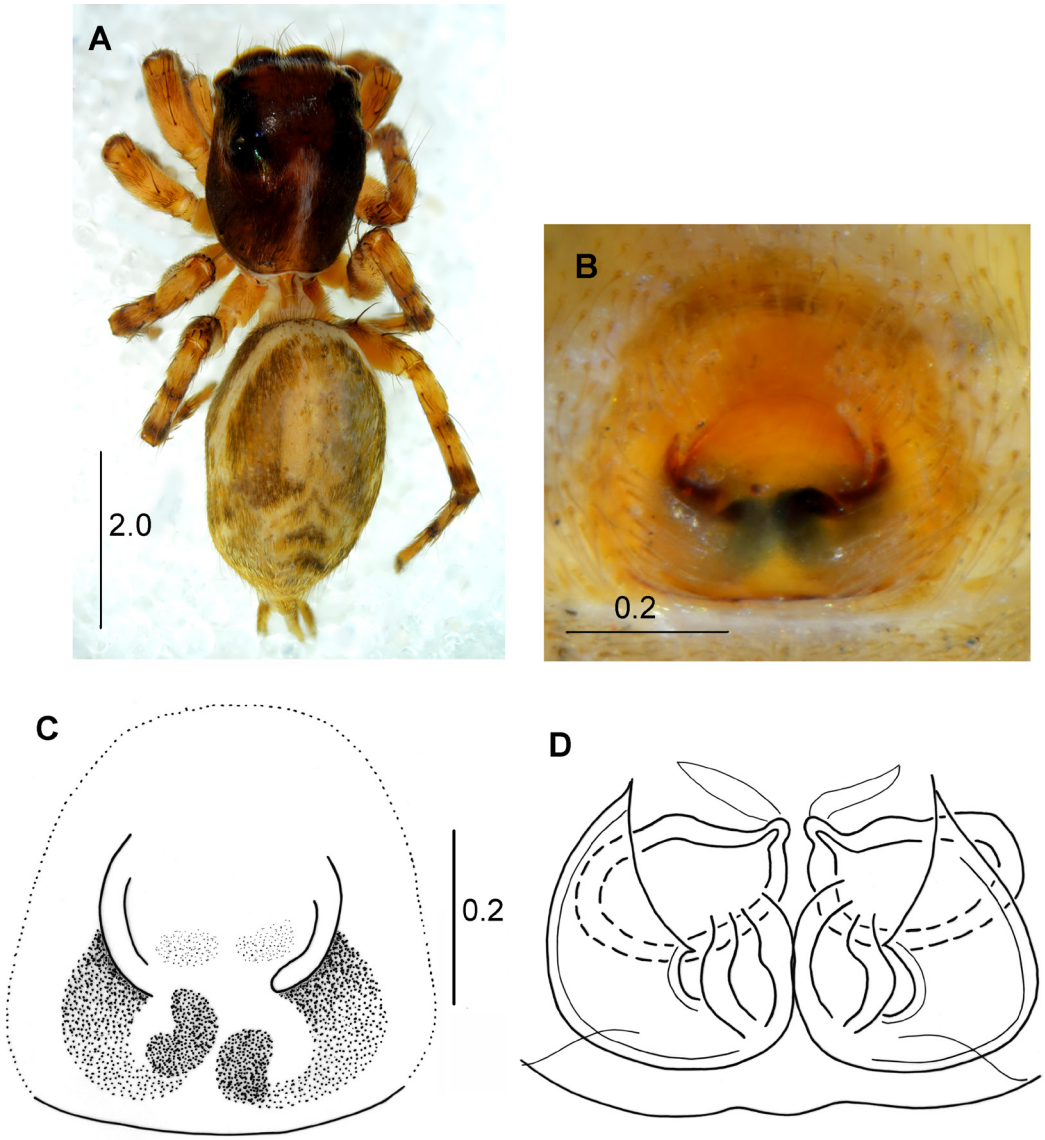

Fig. 75. *Tusitala guineensis* Berland & Millot, 1941, ♀ (MNHN). **A**. Habitus, dorsal view. **B–C**. Epigyne. **D**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Epigyne. As in Fig. 75B–C, with a pair of troughs leading to copulatory openings. Seminal ducts broad and short, forming strongly sclerotized reservoirs preceding spermathecae (Fig. 75D).

Remarks

Tusitala guineensis was described on the base of single female from Guinea. Although the type specimen is lost, the original description, especially the figure of the epigyne, allow identification of this species.

Distribution

Hitherto known only from Guinea.

Tusitala lutzi Lessert, 1927
Fig. 76

Tusitala lutzi Lessert, 1927: 462, figs 33–35.

Tusitala lutzi – Wesołowska 2012b: 218, figs 55–64.

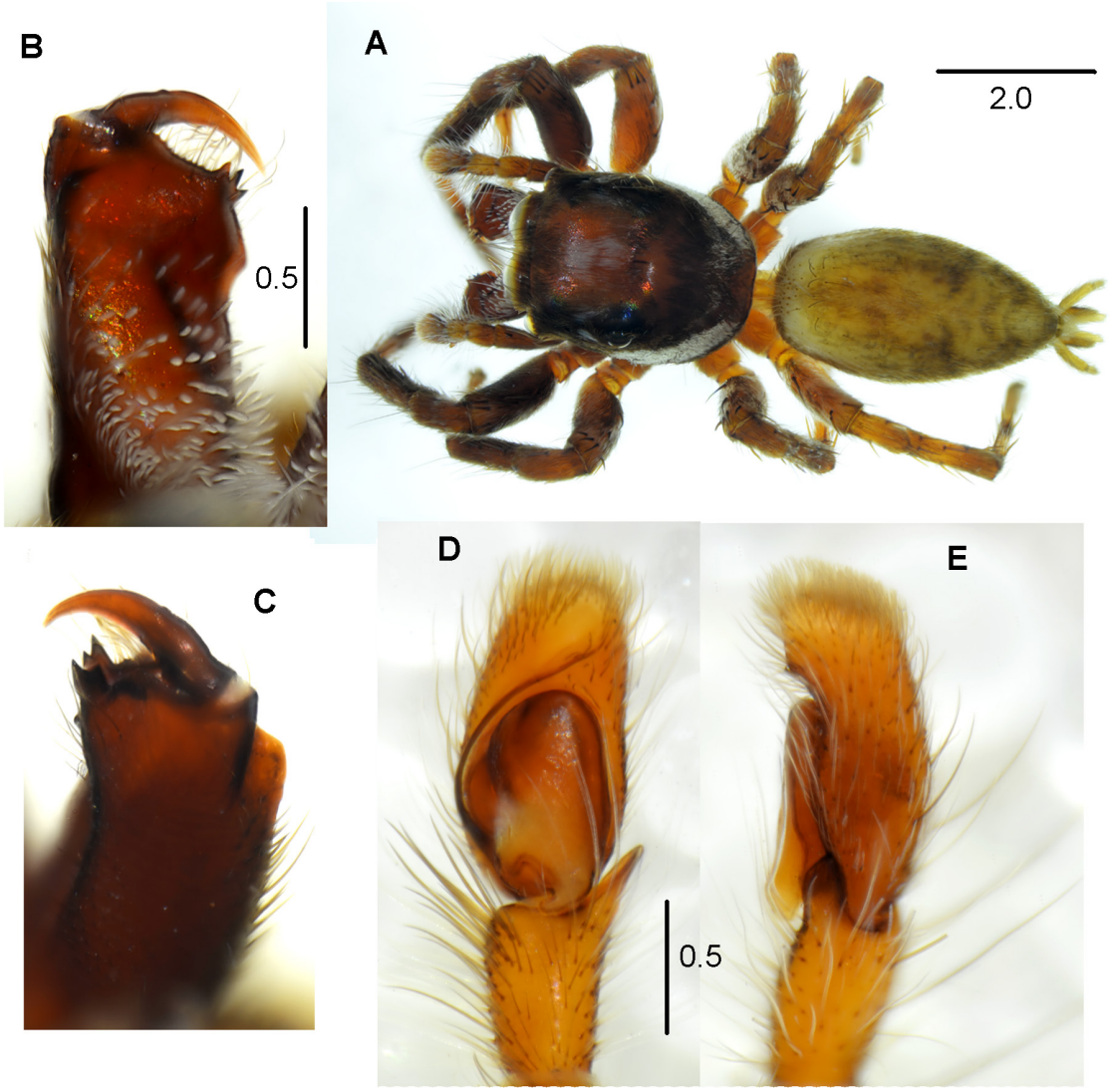

Fig. 76. *Tusitala lutzi* Lessert, 1927, ♂ (MNHN). **A**. Habitus, dorsal view. **B**. Chelicera, frontal view. **C**. Chelicera, ventral view. **D**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **E**. Palpal organ, lateral view.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♂; Lamto; 26 Dec. 1975; "buissons au soleil au bord de Bandama"; MNHN.

Description

See Wesołowska (2012b). General appearance of male as in Fig. 76A. Cheliceral dentition shown on Fig. 76B (ventral view) and Fig. 76C (frontal view). Palpal organ on Fig. 76D–E.

Distribution

Hitherto known only from the type locality in Congo.

Genus ***Vicirionessa*** gen. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:7E5D76E3-577F-4C47-B01F-FB7FA4DB6D6E

Type species

Viciria peckhamorum Lessert, 1927.

Etymology

The generic name was created by adding the *-nessa* ending to the name *Viciria*. Gender feminine.

Diagnosis and affinities

Medium-sized spiders, measuring 5–10 mm. Carapace pear-shaped, widest at half of the length of the thoracic part. Abdomen elongated, narrowing towards the end. Chelicerae unidentate. Legs long, first and second pair longer and stouter than others, often covered with long thick hairs, spines numerous. Palpal organ with elongated bulb, medium-length embolus originates on its prolateral side and quite large tibial apophysis. Females have epigynes with two large depressions, the edges of which are strongly sclerotized, in some species their course is spiral.

Vicirionessa gen. nov. is closely related to both *Evarcha* Simon, 1902 and *Hyllus* C.L. Koch, 1846. Unfortunately, both of these latter genera are poorly defined and each contains a significant diversity in genital morphology (see for example Kanesharatnam & Benjamin (2021) for *Evarcha*). Until both *Evarcha* and *Hyllus* are critically revised, the exact limits of *Vicirionessa* will remain unclear.

The epigyne of *Vicirionessa* gen. nov. resembles that of *Evarcha* (as exemplified by the type species, *E. falcata*) in having the central depression partially divided posteriorly by a heavily sclerotized structure resembling a lower case Greek omega (ω). This contrasts with the undivided oval or circular central depression in *Hyllus*. Most species of *Vicironessa* do not have a pair of pockets behind the central depression which is characteristic of *Evarcha*. The male palp of *Vicirionessa* resembles that of *Evarcha* in the relatively short embolus which arises at the base of the tegulum on the prolateral margin. In most species of *Hyllus* the embolus is longer, often rotating through as much as 270° around the margin of the tegulum. The terminal portion of the embolus in *Vicirionessa* resembles that of *Hyllus* in being narrow while in *Evarcha* it is broader. The RTA in *Vicirionessa* is large and shovel-shaped while in the other two genera it is smaller and rarely shovel-shaped. The male carapace of species of both *Evarcha* and *Hyllus* have a pattern of two broad white longitudinal bands which are lacking or only faintly developed in *Vicirionessa*. The female carapace in species of *Vicirionessa* has a pair of small dark patches flanking the fovea which are lacking in *Evarcha* and *Hyllus*. The genus *Vicirionessa* should be included in the Plexippini Blackwall, 1841 sensu Maddison (2015).

Comments

The majority of species included in *Vicirionessa* gen. nov. were originally described as members of *Viciria* Thorell, 1877, then transferred to *Brancus* Simon, 1902. This latter genus was recognized as a

junior synonym of *Thyene* Simon, 1885 by synonymization of its type species (see above). The species remaining from the synonimized *Brancus* are not related to *Viciria pavesii* Thorell, 1877, type species of the Oriental genus *Viciria*, so it would be pointless to go back to their original combination. Therefore, a new genus *Vicirionessa* was created for them.

Composition

Vicirionessa gen. nov. consists of twelve species, all distributed in Africa. Seven species included here are moved from the synonymized genus *Brancus*: *Vicirionessa besanconi* (Berland & Millot, 1941) gen. et comb. nov., *Vicirionessa fuscimana* (Simon, 1903) gen. et comb. nov., *Vicirionessa mustela* (Simon, 1902) gen. et comb. nov., *Vicirionessa niveimana* (Simon, 1902) gen. et comb. nov., *Vicirionessa occidentalis* (Wesołowska & Russell-Smith, 2011) gen. et comb. nov., *Vicirionessa peckhamorum* (Lessert, 1927) gen. et comb. nov. and *Vicirionessa signata* (Dawidowicz & Wesołowska, 2016) gen. et comb. nov. Four others are transferred from the genus *Viciria*: *Vicirionessa chabanaudi* (Fage, 1923) gen. et comb. nov., *Vicirionessa equestris* (Simon, 1903) gen. et comb. nov., *Vicirionessa prenanti* (Berland & Millot, 1941) gen. et comb. nov. and *Vicirionessa tergina* (Simon, 1903) gen. et comb. nov. And one more species, *Vicirionessa albocincta* (Thorell, 1899) gen. et comb. nov. from *Hyllus.*

Vicirionessa equestris (Simon, 1903) gen. et comb. nov.
Figs 77–78

Viciria equestris Simon, 1903c: 723.
Viciria equestris pallida Berland & Millot, 1941: 381. **Syn. nov.**
Viciria monodi Berland & Millot, 1941: 384, fig. 82. **Syn. nov.**

Viciria equestris – Berland & Millot 1941: 379, figs 77b–e, 78.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♂; Lamto; 26 Aug. 1975; "savane non-brulée, sur branches"; MNHN • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 4 Sep. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 26 Aug. 1974; "savane incluse dans le forêt du plateau, sur branches"; MNHN • 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀; same collection data as for preceding; 4 Sep. 1975; "savane non-brulée, près de la station, sur branches"; MNHN • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding, Grand Nord; 22 Aug. 1974; "lisière, forêt du plateau"; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding, Bandama Forest; 5 Oct. 1975; "sur branches basses"; MNHN.

Redescription

Male

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 3.2, width 2.4, height 1.5. Eye field length 1.4, anterior width 1.9, posterior width 1.7. Abdomen length 3.7, width 1.6. General appearance as in Fig. 77A, slender spider.

Carapace. Pear-shaped, dark brown, darker at margins, eye field blackish. Anterior eyes encircled by white scales, many white hairs on anterior part of eye field, such hairs form light semicircular band on thoracic part. Clypeus low, dark brown. Chelicerae brown, unidentate, with small teeth. Labium and endites dark brown with thin white line along their tips. Sternum blackish.

Abdomen. Elongated, narrow, dark brown with traces of light median band posteriorly, clothed in faint transparent hairs, venter dark with two lines of light dots. Spinnerets brown.

Legs. Long, coxae and trochanters dark yellow, femora, patellae and tibiae almost black, metatarsi and tarsi yellow.

PEDIPALPS. As in Figs 77B–C, 78A–B, tibial apophysis wide, with a small tooth at its base, embolus thin, bulb with an enlargement at the origin of the embolus.

Female

MEASUREMENTS. Cephalothorax length 3.3, width 2.2, height 1.5. Eye field length 1.8, anterior width 2.0, posterior width 1.8. Abdomen length 4.2, width 2.0. General appearance as in Fig. 77D. Shape of body as in male but colouration light.

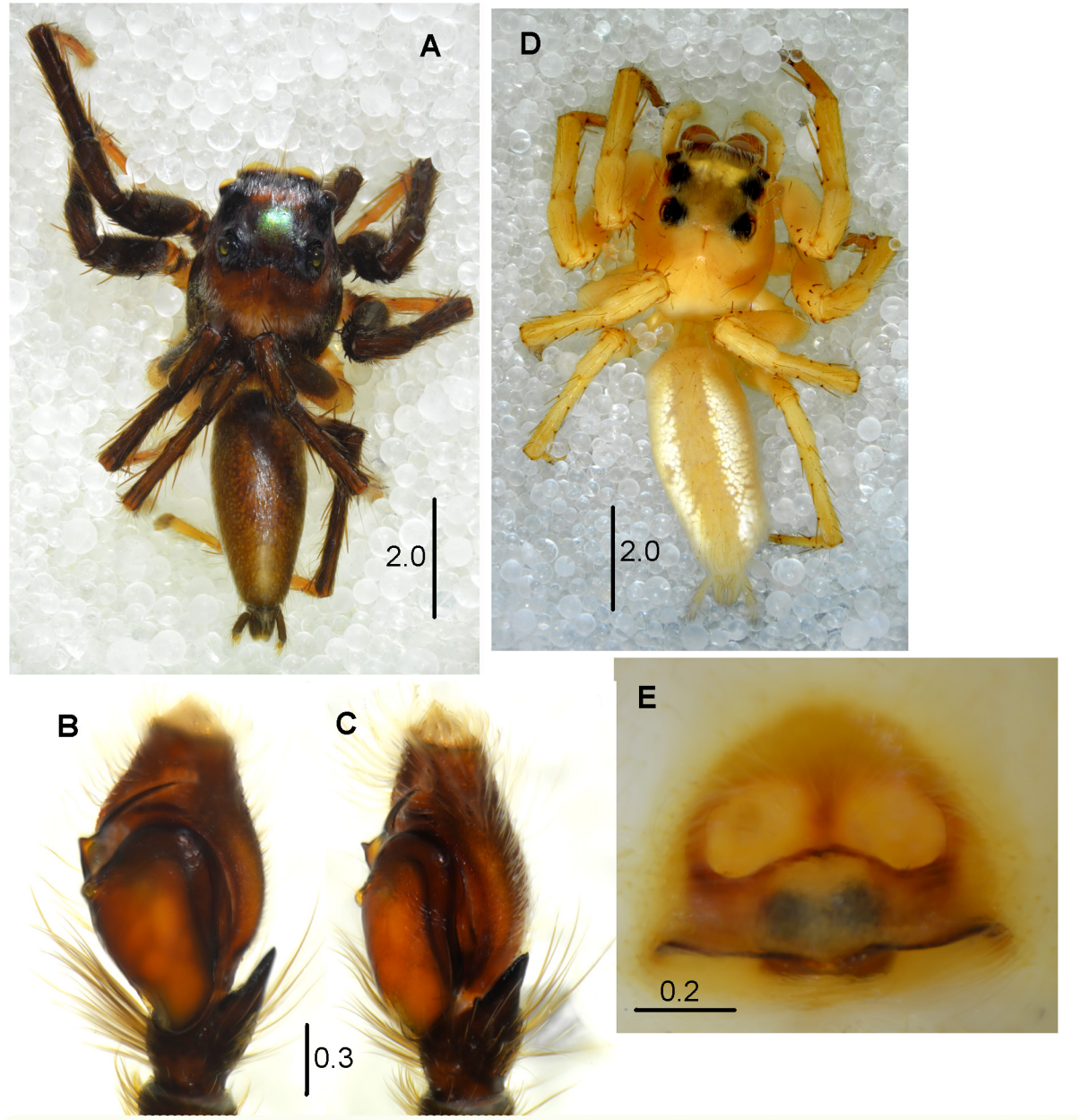

Fig. 77. *Vicirionessa equestris* (Simon, 1903) gen. et comb. nov., ♂♀ (MNHN). **A**. Habitus of male, dorsal view. **B**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **C**. Palpal organ, ventrolateral view. **D**. Habitus of female, dorsal view. **E**. Epigyne.

Carapace. Yellow to brownish at margins, eyes with black rings. Dense white hairs on eye field, anterior eyes encircled by white scales. Fovea sulciform.

Abdomne. Yellowish, laterally with silver spots (translucent guanine crystals). Some brown bristles on abdomen.

Legs. Yellow, their hairs light, spines brown.

Epigyne. With two large oval depressions and wide pocket at epigastric furrow (Figs 77E, 78C). Internal structure as in Fig. 78D, seminal ducts short and broad, spermathecae two-chambered.

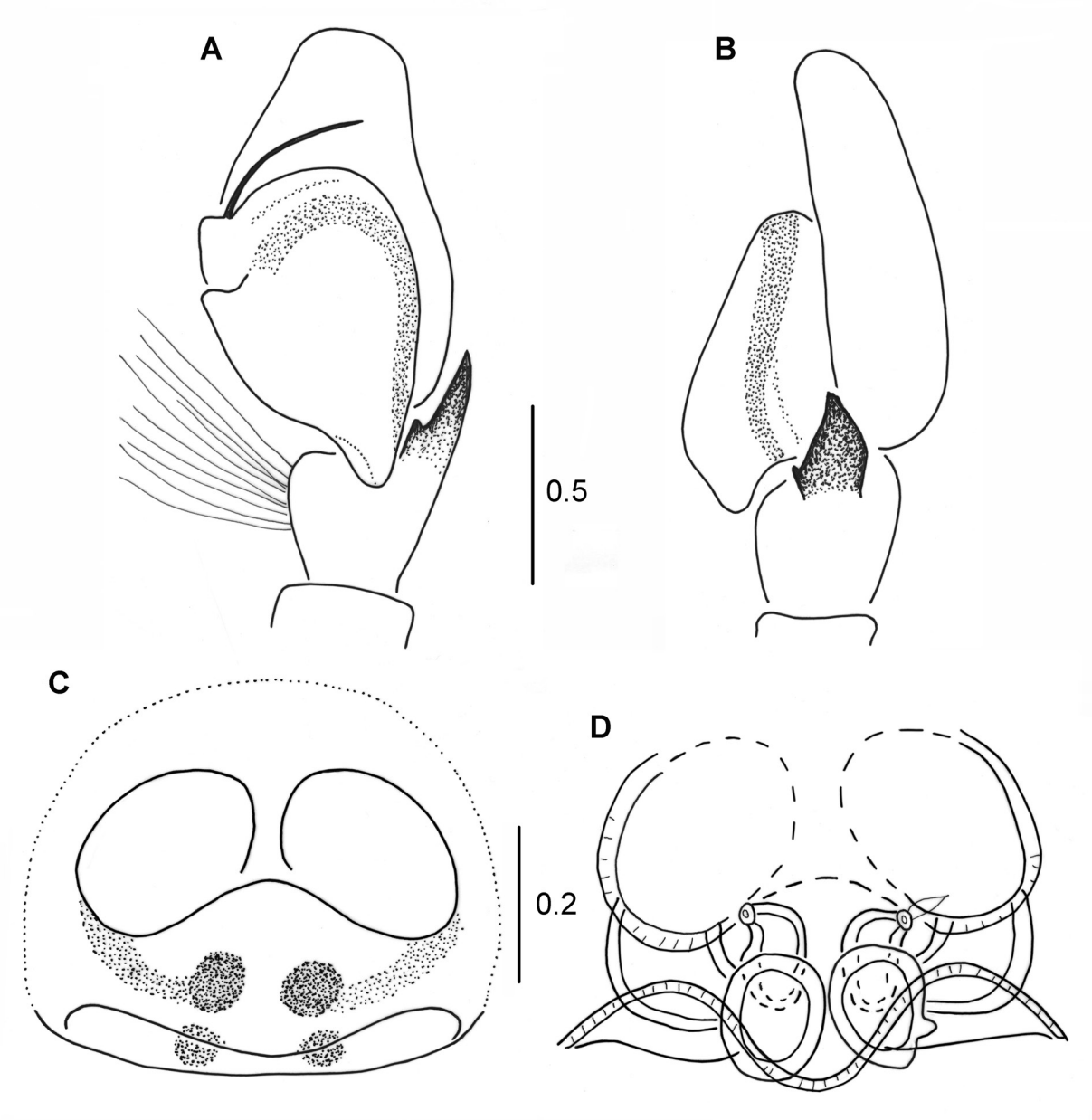

Fig. 78. *Vicirionessa equestris* (Simon, 1903) gen. et comb. nov., ♂♀ (MNHN). **A**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **B**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **C**. Epigyne. **D**. Internal structure of epigyne.

Synonymization

Both species were originally described from single sexes only, viz. *Viciria equestris* (♂) and *Viciria monodi* (♀). The three studied samples from Ivory Coast contained males and females together. Thus, both species names are to be synonymized. Berland & Millot (1941) described the light coloured male of *V. equestris* from Ivory Coast as a new subspecies *V. equestris pallida*. As the colour intensity is highly variable, and the authors did not mention any other differences, we synonymize the name with *Vicirionessa equestris.*

Biology

All but one specimen at Lamto were recorded from branches on trees in savannah habitats.

Distribution

Known from Ivory Coast and Gabon.

Vicirionessa fuscimana (Simon, 1903) gen. et comb. nov.
Fig. 79

Viciria fuscimana Simon, 1903b: 118.
Brancus lacrimosus Wesołowska & Edwards, 2012: 738, figs 25–27, 118. **Syn. nov.**

Viciria fuscimana – Clark 1974: 23, figs 35–39. — Wanless & Clark 1975: 281, figs 15–16.
Brancus fuscimanus – Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2011: 566, figs 43–44, 220.

Diagnosis

The male palp of this species is similar to that in *Vicirionessa niveimana* and *Vicirionessa peckhamorum*. The male of *V. niveimana* is easily recognized by the first and second pair of legs, bearing very dense and long hairs. The male of *V. peckhamorum* differs in having a slightly shorter tibial apophysis of the palp and the female has a different epigyne (compare Fig. 79F with Wesołowska & Edwards 2012: fig. 38).

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♀; Lamto, station; 8 Sep. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; Aug. 1974; MNHN • 1♂; same collection data as for preceding; 15 Aug. 1975; "savane, secouge des branches"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 26 Aug. 1975; "savane non-brulée, sur branches"; MNHN • 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 25 Aug. 1975; "marigot salé, branches en sous bois"; MNHN • 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀; same collection data as for preceding; 12 Nov. 1975; "bosquet maricageux"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 21 Aug. 1975; "forêt galerie, sous bois, sur branches"; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding, Bandama Forest; 11 Aug. 1975; "sur un tronc"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 27 Aug. 1974; "sur branches"; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 1 Sep. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 28 Nov. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♂, 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 3–4 Dec. 1975; MNHN • 1 ♀; same collection data as for preceding; 29 Sep. 1975; "sur branches hautes (+2.0m)"; MNHN • 1 ♂; Kotiessou; 6°08′ N, 5°04′ W; 19 Aug. 1975; "forêt degradée"; MNHN • 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀; surroundings of Man; 7°24′ N, 7°33′ W; 10 Nov. 1975; "forêt brousse, sur branches"; MNHN.

Redescription

Male

Measurements. Cephalothorax length 2.9, width 2.8, height 1.3. Eye field length 1.3, anterior width 2.2, posterior width 2.0. Abdomen length 4.5, width 1.7. General appearance as in Fig. 79A. Body slender.

Carapace. Rounded, moderately high, brown, black near eyes. Along sides of carapace light strip formed by white hairs, many white hairs on eye field. Anterior eyes encircled by white scales, clypeus with mat of white hairs. Chelicerae large, brown, unidentate, their teeth very small. Labium and sternum dark brown, endites with whitish tips.

Abdomen. Elongated, narrow, brownish olive, some delicate recumbent colourless hairs on its dorsum, venter dark. Spinnerets brownish.

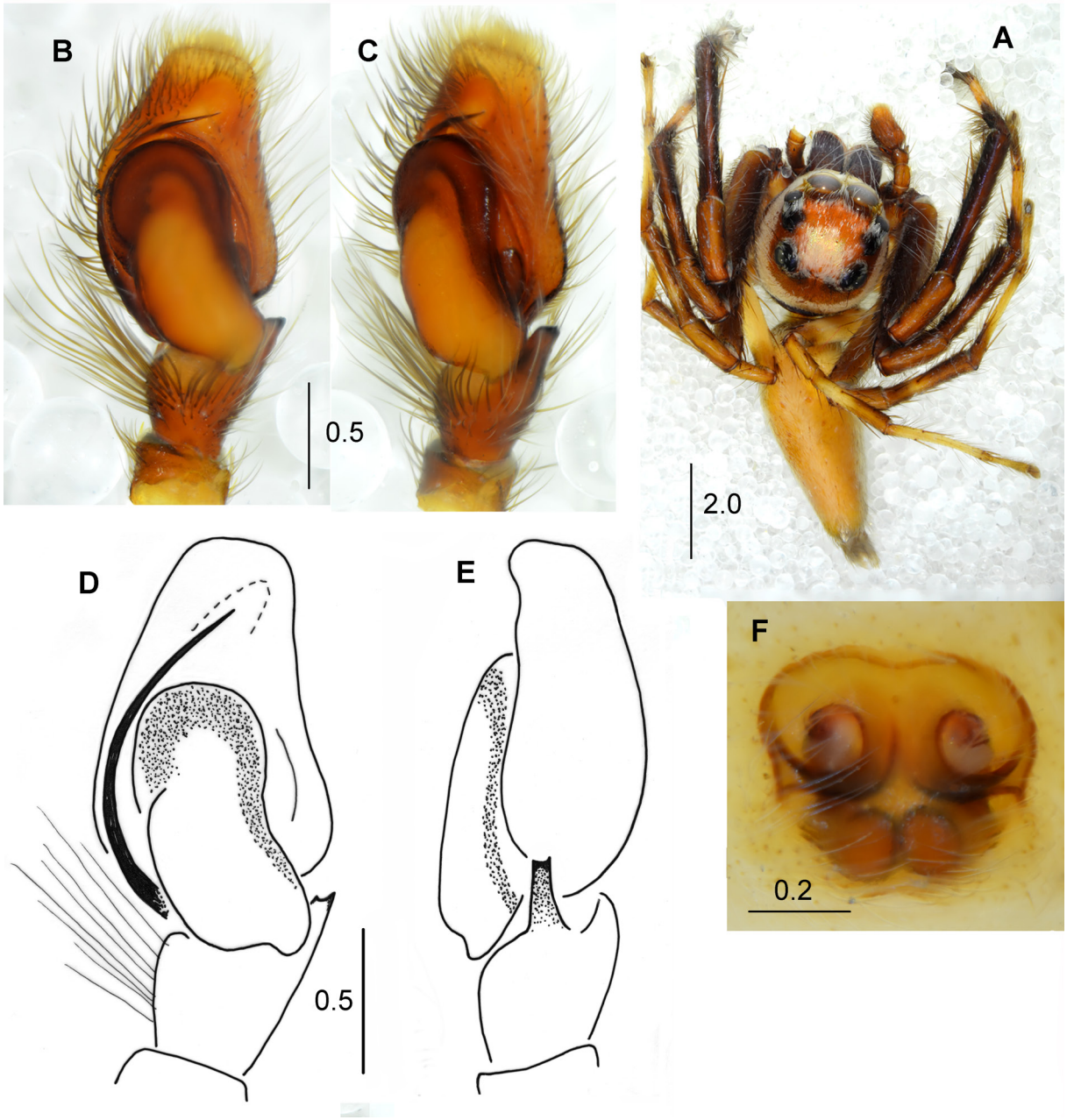

Fig. 79. *Vicirionessa fuscimana* (Simon, 1903) gen. et comb. nov., ♂♀ (MNHN). **A**. Habitus of male, dorsal view. **B, D**. Palpal organ, ventral view. **C**. Palpal organ, ventrolateral view. **E**. Palpal organ, lateral view. **F**. Epigyne.

Legs. Long (especially tibiae and metatarsi), brown but coxae and trochanters yellow. Legs I and II with long dense blackish hairs on ventral surface of their patellae, tibiae and metatarsi. Leg hairs long, brown, spines brown.

Pedipalps. Brown, their structure as in Fig. 79B–E. Tibial apophysis with shallow notch on the tip (Fig. 79E).

Female

See Wesołowska & Russell-Smith (2011). Epigyne as in Fig. 79F.

Biology

All but two specimens were collected from forest habitats in Lamto.

Distribution

Known from Equatorial Guinea, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Nigeria and Cameroon.

Vicirionessa niveimana (Simon, 1902) gen. et comb. nov.

Viciria niveimana Simon, 1902a: 49.

Viciria niveimana – Simon 1903a: 752, fig. 887. — Berland & Millot 1941: 385, fig. 83.
Brancus niveimanus – Wesołowska & Edwards 2012: 742, figs 34–37, 122.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 3 ♂♂; Lamto; 21 Aug. 1975; "forêt galerie, sous-bois, sur branches"; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 11 Sep. 1975; "savane non-brulée, aux environs de la station, branches"; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 26 Aug. 1974; "savane mal-brulée avec buissons, au sol"; MNHN • 1 ♂; same collection data as for preceding; 13 Aug. 1975; "lisière, savane du rocher"; MNHN.

Description

For male see Wesołowska & Edwards (2012). Female unknown.

Distribution

Recorded from Equatorial Guinea, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Nigeria and Gabon.

Vicirionessa signata (Dawidowicz & Wesołowska, 2016) gen. et comb. nov.

Brancus signatus Dawidowicz & Wesołowska, 2016: 439, figs 6–7, 93.

Material examined

IVORY COAST • 1 ♀; Lamto, Grand Nord; 22 Aug. 1974; "lisière en forêt du plateau"; MNHN.

Description

For female see Dawidowicz & Wesołowska (2016), male unknown.

Distribution

Previously known only from Kenya.

Discussion

The 105 salticid species here recorded from Ivory Coast, among which a little under one third are described as new to science, represents the largest single collection from any African location to date and is a tribute to the energy and persistence of the late Jean-Claude Ledoux. Such a large collection allows a preliminary exploration of some aspects of the systematic structure of the community of spiders. The subtribe Thiratoscirtina, as prescribed by Maddison (2015), is a taxon endemic to Africa with its major centre of diversity in the forest regions of West and Central Africa. In this collection it is represented by 17 species (19.3% of the total). This is very close to the figure of 16 species (20.5%) for thiratoscirtines in the salticid fauna of W Nigeria (Wesołowska & Russell-Smith 2011) but slightly higher than that of 8 (16.3%) for SE Nigeria (Wesołowska & Edwards 2012). In terms of genera, the most speciose thiratoscirtines were *Pochytoides* (6 spp.) and *Bacelarella* (3 spp.) with 5 other genera accounting for the remaining 7 species. By contrast, the subtribe Aelurillini Simon, 1901 accounted for a much smaller number (5) and proportion of species (5.7%) in this collection than in that from SW Nigeria where 11 species were collected, representing 15.0% of all salticids. Members of this subtribe are almost exclusively ground-active and the differences can probably be explained by the collecting techniques used in Nigeria which included extensive pitfall trapping and hand collection from the litter layer.

Three genera, *Hyllus*, *Myrmarachne* and *Phintella*, are also exceptionally species-rich in this collection. *Hyllus* is represented by 12 species, three of which are here described as new to science. However, this genus was represented by a noticeably smaller proportion of the total in the two Nigerian studies. There are many poorly described species of *Hyllus* from the Afrotropical Region which are in need of modern revision.

Myrmarachne includes 9 species (10.2% of the total), a figure which is again close to that of 7 species (9.6%) from SW Nigeria although there were notably fewer from SE Nigeria. This genus, like *Hyllus*, is very widespread in the Afrotropical Region where it is characteristically a grassland group, often with several species occupying the same habitat.

Phintella is represented by seven species, four of which are here described as new to science. Although occurring widely in Africa, species of *Phintella* were not recorded in SW Nigeria and only one species, *P. paludosa*, was found in SE Nigeria. The occurrence of seven species in this assemblage, five of which were collected at Lamto, appears to be unique for any Afrotropical country.

The presence of savannah and forest habitats in close proximity at Lamto permits some understanding of the habitat preferences of the genera and commoner species represented in this collection. Among the thiratoscirtines, only one species, *Bacelarella fradei*, was recorded from savannah habitats at Lamto. Most species from this subtribe were represented by single specimens taken from forest habitats other than at Lamto, the richest being the Cavally Forest in SW Ivory Coast with 7 species, followed by Mt Tonkoui near Man with 5 species. It is perhaps significant that, at the time of collecting, both these areas had relatively undisturbed forest vegetation.

Among those species represented by more than 10 specimens, it was notable that most were confined, or almost confined, to savannah habitats. They included *Baryphas jullieni*, *Evarcha bakorensis*, *E. maculata*, *Heliophanus* (*Heliophanus*) *minimus* sp. nov., *Hyllus congoensis*, *H. dotatus*, *Iranattus principalis*, *Myrmarachne elongata*, *M. legon*, *Parajotus refulgens*, *Phintella aequipes*, *Phlegra touba*, *Thyene aperta*, *T. inflata*, *Vicirionessa equestris* and *V. fuscimana.* Only *Bacelarella fradei*, *Portia africana* and *Malloneta guineensis* were either confined or almost confined to forest habitats. Some caution is needed in interpreting these records as the collecting methods used only sampled the lowest stratum of the forest canopy and there was very little collecting from the ground layer. A wider sample

from forest and savannah areas using methods such as canopy fogging and litter sieving would be needed to determine whether these figures are representative or not.

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