

margin and spermathecae prominently along the lateral margins, posterior epigynal margin with three shallow indentions.

Etymology: Named after the collector, Miss J.L.A. Catindig.

Natural history: Handpicked from the panicle of Bermuda grass in July.

Material examined: PHILIPPINES: Luzon Is., Laguna Prov., Caliraya, Mahipon Vill., holotype female, 17 July 1985, J.L. Catindig.

Distribution: Philippines.

Alaeho New Genus

Description: Carapace moderately attenuated in front, margins serrated except the attenuated sides of the cephalic and the posterior end of the thorax. Fovea present. Eight eyes in two transverse rows, all clear except PME slightly whitish. AE shorter than the straight PE, slightly recurved in dorsal view to slightly procurved when viewed in front. Eye diameter: PME > ALE > AME > PLE. Eye separation: PME-PLE > AME-AME > PME-PME > AME-ALE. ALE slightly elliptical and very close to AME. PME elliptical, anteriorly diverging and posteriorly converging. PLE and ALE far apart, separated by almost the height of clypeus. Median ocular quadrangle narrower in front than behind, length as long as posterior width. Clypeus height small, less than one AME diameter. Sternum longer than wide, punctated, anterior end moderately concave medially to receive the labium base, laterals extended in between coxae to the venter of carapace, posterior end broad and blunt in between coxae IV. Labium as long as wide, widest posteriorly and apical margin cleft in the middle, apical end beyond midlength of maxillae. Maxillae longer than wide, outer lateral margin not excavated for the pedipalp, distal border almost entirely with scopulae. Chelicerae small and robust, swollen dorsally in the middle, constricted in the posterior one third, promargin bears no teeth except scopulae, retromargin with three teeth. Legs moderately long and slender, tibia III and IV with zero to two ventral spines, metatarsi III and IV bear zero or one ventral spine. Tarsi two-clawed, each claw with three or four teeth, claw tuft club. Leg formula 4123. Pedipalp with a porrect and pointed retrolateral tibial apophysis, as long as diameter of tibia, with a very long dorsal and two promarginal spines below midlength, and membranous conductor and median apophysis very minute.

Abdomen depressed, dorsally and ventrally made up of shield-like plates (scutum) that terminate before the end of the abdomen, separated laterally or latero-ventrally by a narrow membranous membrane. Anterior end of abdomen with a circular sclerotized structure housing the pedicel. Spinnerets all visible ventrally, anterior pair separated from each other basally by about one third diameter of spinneret. Posterior spinneret more

cylindrical than the anterior pair and far apart, separated by one length of each spinneret.

Type species: *Alaeho linoi* n. sp.

Etymology: Derived from the expression of the collector in masculine form.

Alaeho linoi new species

(Fig. 97a-d)

Description:

Male: Total length 4.00 mm. Cephalothorax 1.75 mm long, 1.40 mm wide, 0.90 mm high. Abdomen 2.25 mm long, 1.28 mm wide, 1.00 mm high. Cephalothorax reddish brown, moderately attenuated anteriorly, serrated laterally except the posterior end. Eight eyes in two transverse rows, all clear except the slightly whitish PME. AE shorter than the straight PE, slightly recurved dorsally to slightly procurved when viewed frontally, ALE moderately elliptical like PME and very close to AME. Eye diameter (mm): PME = 0.13, ALE = 0.12, AME = 0.11, PLE = 0.10. Eye separation: AME-AME 0.4 times eye diameter, AME-ALE one eleventh of one AME diameter, PME-PME one third AME diameter, PME-PLP one half AME diameter, ALE-PLP 0.7 times AME diameter. Median ocular quadrangle narrower in front than behind, length as long as posterior width. Clypeus height small, 0.7 times AME diameter. Sternum same color as cephalothorax, punctate with lateral margins between coxae extended to the venter of carapace, midanterior margin with a wide concavity for the base of labium, posterior end broadly blunt between coxae IV. Labium as long as wide, broadest basally, and distal end with a median cleft. Maxillae same color as labium and sternum, longer than wide, outer lateral margin not excavated for the pedipalp, distal end almost entirely occupied by the scopulae. Chelicerae reddish to reddish brown, midhalf swollen dorsally/frontally and constricted basally. Promargin bears no teeth except scopulae. Retromargin with three teeth. Legs relatively long and slender, light reddish brown becoming brown-yellowish in the metatarsi and tarsi. Spination in femora I = 0-0-1-0, II = 0-0-0-0, III = 1-1-0-0, IV = 1-0-0-0, tibiae I = II = 0-0-0-0, III = 0-0/2-1-0, IV = 0-0/2-0-0; metatarsi I = II = 0-0-0-0, III = 0-0/1-1-0, IV = 0-0/1-0-0. Metatarsus I/tarsus I = 1.26. Tarsi two-clawed, each claw with zero to four teeth, claw tuft clubbed. Leg formula 4123. Pedipalp longer than combined length of femora II and patella II, retrolateral tibial apophysis porrect and sharp with its length as long as tibial diameter, tibial promargin with two long setae and a dorsal one. Membranous conductor short, similar to the median apophysis.

Length of leg and pedipalp segments (mm):

Leg	Femur	Patella	Tibia	Metatarsus	Tarsus	Total
1	1.50	0.75	1.30	1.20	0.95	5.70
2	1.25	0.60	1.05	0.93	0.78	4.61
3	1.10	0.45	0.80	0.90	0.73	3.98
4	1.80	0.70	1.45	1.65	0.95	6.55
Pedipalp	0.60	0.35	0.39	-	0.60	1.94

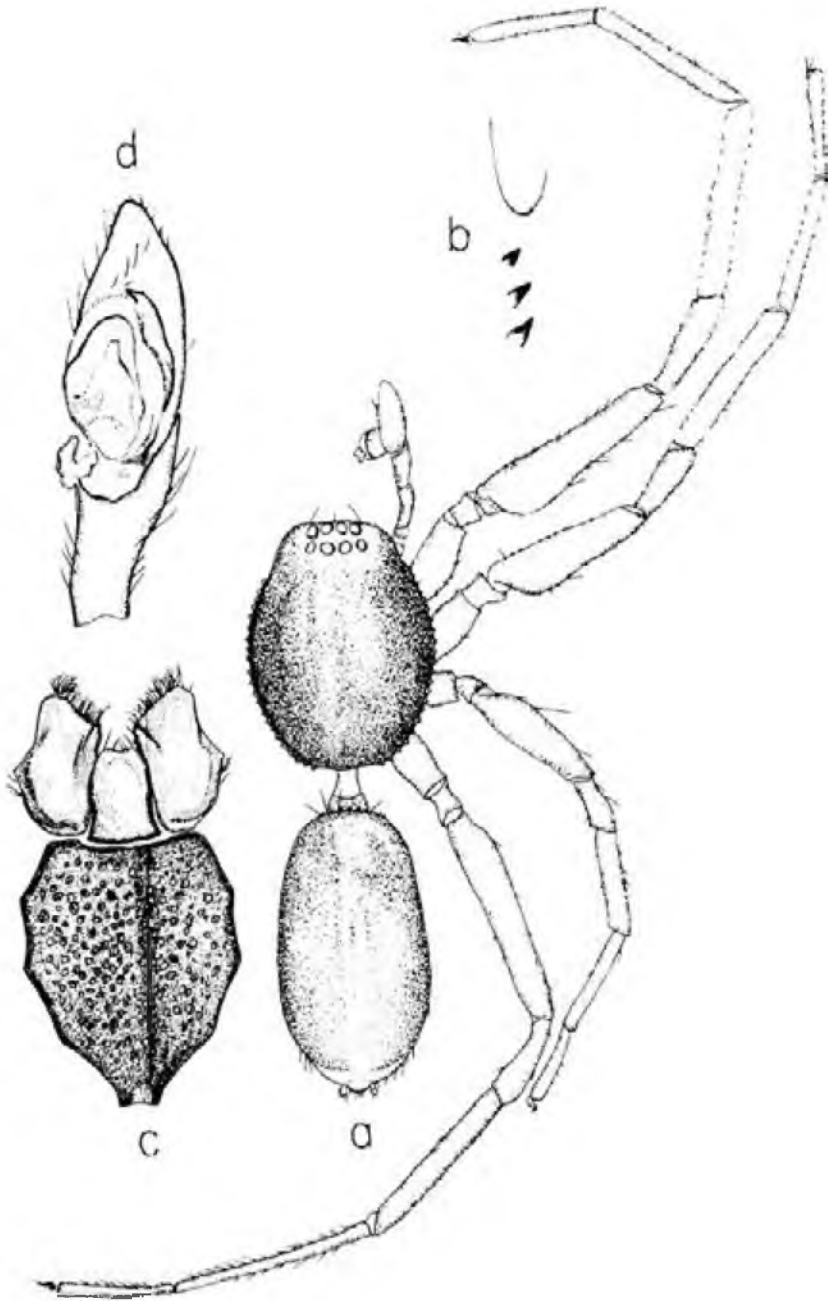


Fig. 97. Male *Alaeho linoi* n. sp. (a); cheliceral teeth (b); sternum, labium, and maxillae (c); and ventral view of palp (d).

Abdomen flattened, dorsal and ventral with shield-like plates (scutum) separated laterally by a membranous layer extended circularly around the spinnerets. Epigastric growth and book lung opening very prominent. Posterior spinnerets more robust than the anterior pair, separated basally by one third its diameter. Median spinnerets visible ventrally. Anterior spinnerets far apart, the distance in between as long as one anterior spinneret. Etymology: Dedicated to the collector Mr Lino Calces, one of our former collaborators, in slash-and-burn upland rice in Siniloan, Laguna.

Natural history: Handpicked from fallen decaying bark

of a log stump in the middle of an Azucena ricefield in August.

Material examined: PHILIPPINES: *Luzon Is.*, Laguna Prov., Siniloan, Magsaysay Vill., holotype male, 22 August 1984, Lino Calces.

Distribution: Philippines.

Genus *Castianeira* Keyserling

Castianeira Keyserling, 1879. Verh. Zool. Bot. Ges. Wien.: 335.

Thargalia Karsch, 1880. Zeit. f.d. Ges. Natur. 53: 374.

Tylophora Simon, 1887. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr.: 377.

Geotrochu Emerton, 1890. Trans. Conn. Acad. Arts Sci. 8: 4.

Castiuneira Comstock, 1940. The Spider Book. New York: 592.

Medium-sized (4–8 mm long) clubionids with elongated ant-like bodies and moderately long and thin legs. The members of the genus are easily recognized by the heavily sclerotized, sometimes shiny carapace and abdomen; carapace elongate ovoid, bulging and highest along fovea dark brown to reddish black, darker in eye area; small eyes uniform in size, in two transverse rows with AE recurved, AME closer to laterals than to each other, PE distinctly procurved and longer than AE; chelicerae moderately long, robust, and hirsute, with two promarginal and two (sometimes three) retromarginal teeth; outer laterals of maxillae convex and not constricted; legs long and slender, usually orange to dark brown or black, possessing short dense claw tufts and thin scopulae; trochanter IV with prominent apicoventral notch; femur I with two or three dorsal spines, one or two prolaterals, metatarsus I with four ventral spines in two pairs. Abdomen elongated, ovoid to slender, with transverse bands of white scale-like setae and large shiny dorsal epigastric and ventral scuta (reduced in females), lacks cluster of long erect setae at anterior end; femur and patella of male palpus without apophysis; tibia with strong retrolateroventral ridge bearing one or more small teeth; cymbium basally rounded, long and slender distally; tegulum like cymbium but enclosing two loops of seminal duct within base; embolus long and slender, straight, spirally twisted apically, emanating directly from elongated tip; epigynum with rounded convex hairy plate, copulatory openings small, round, elliptical and slit-like, well separated, distinct, and often linked by shallow grooves; spermathecae longer than wide, touching midline, rugose, and commonly with slender posterior part quite close to the anterior of genital groove.

These spiders are common in leaf litter in shady environments, some associated with ants.

***Castiuneira tiranglupa* new species**

(Fig. 98a–f)

Description:

Male: Total length 7.50 mm. Cephalothorax 3.50 mm long, 2.05 mm wide, 1.63 mm high. Abdomen 4.00 mm long, 1.90 mm wide, 2.08 mm high. Cephalothorax reddish brown except black longitudinal fovea and inner part of eye area and margins, widest between coxae II and III and moderately narrow toward both ends. Lateral margins of the cephalic area almost straight and not much higher than the posterior end of the thoracic area, with a truncated end. Eye area and vicinity with long hairs. Eight eyes in two rows, AE moderately recurved and PE slightly procurved to straight. Eye dia-

meter (mm): AME = 0.16, ALE = 0.15, PME = PLE = 0.13. Eye separation: AME–AME 0.8 eye diameter, AME–ALE 0.40 AME diameter, PME–PME 1.25 AME diameter, PME–PLE as long as one PME or 0.80 AME diameter. Median ocular quadrangle wider than long, anterior part a little narrower than the posterior part. Clypeus height moderately large, 1.25 times AME diameter. Sternum same color as cephalothorax, longer than wide, hirsute and each hair arises from a shallow pit, anterior margin with a truncated notch below labium, posterior end narrows to a blunt point. Labium broadest at midhalf, apical one fourth yellow, distal margin truncated. Maxillae reddish brown except yellow base of scopulae, longer than wide. Chelicerae short and robust, promargin with three teeth and scopulae, retromargin with two teeth of equal size. Legs long and slender, brown with reddish brown femora I–IV and leg IV except tarsi. Spination in femora I = 3-0-2-0 II = 3-0-2-0, III = 3-0-3-2, and IV = 3-0-3-1; tibia I = 1-6-0-0, II = 1-6-1-0, III = 1-5-2-2, and IV = 1-6-2-2. metatarsi I = 0-4-0-0, II = 0-4-0-0, III = 0-5-2-3, and IV = 0-5-3-3. Dorsal spines of patella very weak, similar to dorsal spines in tibia I and 11. Leg formula 4123. Pedipalp same color as patellae I and 11, about as long as femora I, tibiae with two long promarginal spines, embolus spiral and partly hooked, ejaculatory duct with two opposing basal loops, paracymbium very minute.

Length of leg and pedipalp segments (mm):

Leg	Femur	Patella	Tibia	Metatarsus	Tarsus	Total
1	2.55	0.83	2.40	2.00	1.35	9.13
2	2.45	0.88	2.30	1.80	1.25	8.68
3	2.10	0.83	2.00	1.90	0.90	7.73
4	3.20	0.88	2.80	3.35	1.30	11.53
Pedipalp	0.85	0.20	0.50	-	1.10	2.65

Abdomen highly sclerotized (scutum-like) except unsclerotized posterior end, same color as cephalothorax, anterior end narrow and cleft medially, posterior end tapers and broadest in the posterior one third. Venter slightly less sclerotized than the dorsum. Anterior pair of spinnerets more robust than the posterior.

Etymology: Name derived from the habitat of the species in Tagalog.

Natural history: One male was found running on the ground in a slash-and-burn upland rice field in August.

Material examined: PHILIPPINES: Luzon Is., Quezon Prov., Real, Llavac Vill., holotype male, 7 August 1984, A.T. Barrion.

Distribution: Philippines.

Genus *Agroeca* Westring

Agroeca Westring, 1861. Goteb. Kongl. Vet. Handl. 7: 311.

A moderately small group of clubionids with wide geographical distribution. These spiders have ovoid

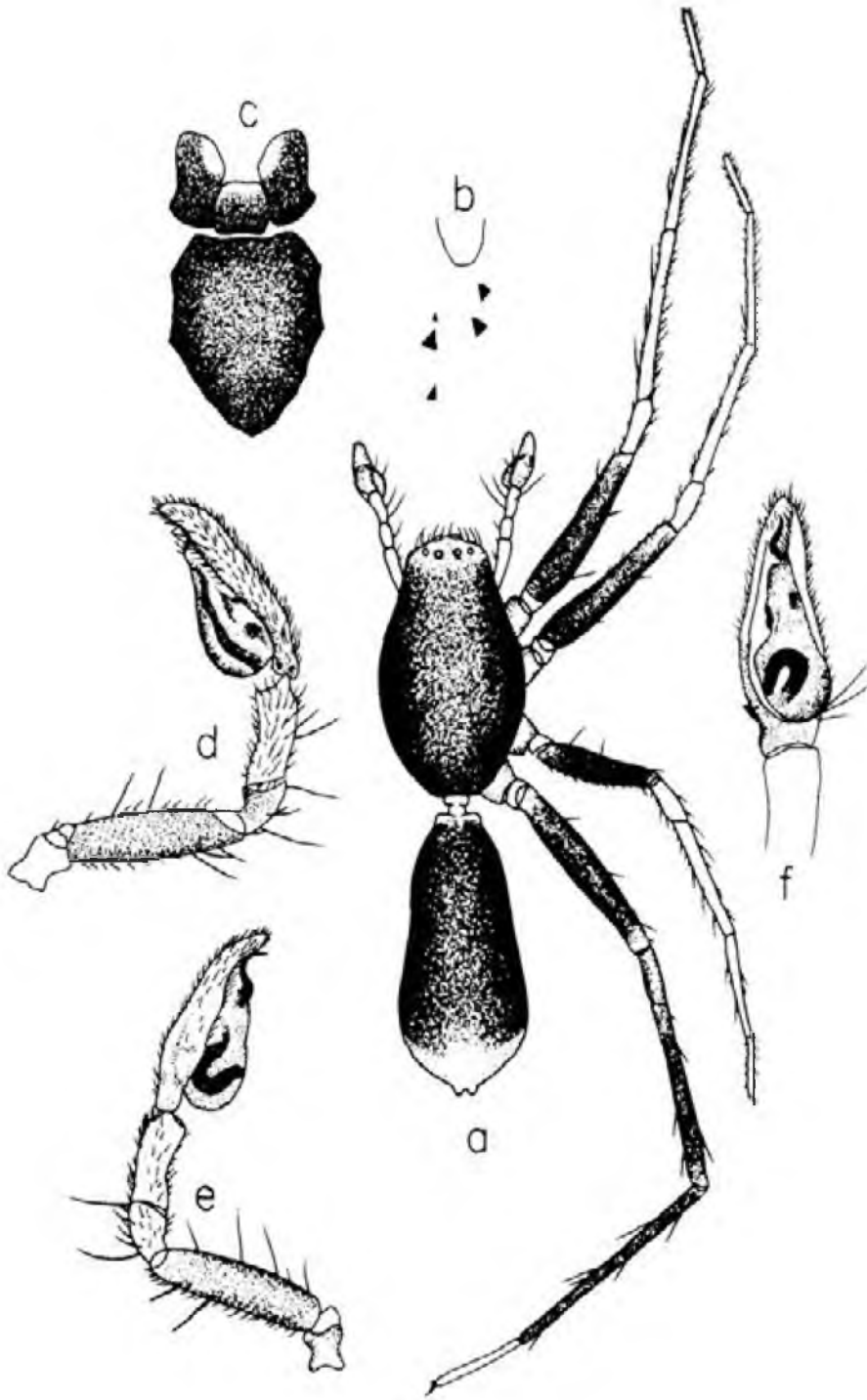


Fig. 98. Male *Castianeira tiranglupa* n. sp. (a); cheliceral teeth (b); sternum, labium, and maxillae (c); and lateral (de) and ventral (f) views of pedipalp.

carapace, narrowed in front, bordered by a black marginal stripe; long thoracic groove with streaks radiating from this and widened out, sometimes forming loops producing characteristic patterns, and lighter sub-marginal lateral bands; eyes in two rows, compact and both procurved, AME smaller than ALE and posterior eyes almost equidistant; median ocular area (MOA) wider behind than in front; chelicerae moderately robust

though short, two rows of teeth present and retromargin with two teeth; maxillae longer than wide, outer lateral sides straight without median constriction; labium almost as wide as long; leg formula 4123, tibia I with two pairs of ventral spines, metatarsi I and II with three pairs of ventral spines, the apical ones shorter and more laterally set; scopulae not well defined in smaller species, present in tarsi and extend to metatarsi; anterior spin-

nerets more robust than the posterior pair and relatively shorter.

***Agroeca ktina* new species**
(Fig. 99a-e)

Description:

Female: Total length 5.85 mm. Cephalothorax 2.20 mm long, 1.90 mm wide, 1.40 mm high. Abdomen 3.65 mm long, 1.80 mm wide, 2.35 mm high. Cephalothorax chocolate-brown with a broad leaf-like or inverted umbrella-like band in the middle, eight yellow spots in the lateral margins (four on each side), and black eyes margins. Cephalic moderately attenuate and lateral sides almost parallel. Anterior part of the yellow band extended between PME. Thoracic area distinctly globular with a short black longitudinal fovea and a slightly cleft midposterior end. Eight eyes, all clear, in two rows, slightly recurved to straight, AE shorter than the procurved PE. Eye diameter (mm): AME = 0.20, ALE = PLE = PME = 0.15. Eye separation: AME-AME one half eye diameter, AME-ALE one fifth ALE or 0.15 AME diameter, PME-PME as long as one eye diameter, PME-PLA one half AME diameter. Median ocular quadrangle almost a square, front very slightly longer than behind, posterior width and length equal. Clypeus height small, 0.75 times AME diameter. Sternum yellow with yellow-brown hairs and brown margins, wider than long, with truncate anterior end and shortly pointed posterior end between coxae IV. Labium wider than long, brown with yellow distal end, subbasal area groove transverse. Maxillae same color as labium, longer than wide, outer lateral margins without indentations for the reception of pedipalps, inner lateral margins with a cavity, distal end with two or three thick sets of blackish yellow scopulae on a yellow base. Chelicerae moderately small and robust, attenuate apically, slightly swollen frontomedially, with a small boss. Promargin bears two teeth and scopulae anterior to the teeth and entire length of attenuation. Retromargin with five small teeth. Legs moderately long and slender, yellowish brown except dark brown to black femora I and II and apical one half of femora III and IV, black patches in patellae and posterior and subapical areas of tibiae I and II. Spination in femora I = 4-0-3-0, II = 3-0-2-0, III = 3-0-2-2, IV = 3-0-0-1, tibiae I = 0-16-0-0, II = 0-12-0-0, III = 0-15-1/2-2, IV = 0-4/5-2-2; metatarsi I = 0-4-0-0, II = 0-6-0-0, III = 0-5-0-1, IV = 0-5-2-2. Metatarsus I/tarsus I = 1.16. Tarsi two-clawed, each superior claw with five to seven teeth, claw tuft distinct and plumose apically. Leg formula 4132. Pedipalp yellow-brown with blackish femora, spination in femora = 2-5-1-0, patellae = 1-0-2-0, tibiae = 2-5-2-0, and tarsi = 0-1-1-0, single-clawed with ten teeth.

Abdomen elongate, yellow with irregular black to gray flecks and broad black to gray bands on each side of the cardiac area. Venter of abdomen with a W-shaped brownish gray band from epigastric furrow to the sclero-

tized posterior spiracle. Epigynum moderately bulbous, reddish brown with yellow margins, narrow and deep posterior cleft and shallow anterior notch. Spinnerets visible dorsally, all segment II yellow in all pairs, anterior pair wide basally and slightly separated from each other, posterior pair more wide apart and cylindrical.

Length of leg and pedipalp segments (mm):

Leg	Femur	Patella	Tibia	Metatarsus	Tarsus	Total
1	2.20	0.70	2.30	1.68	1.45	8.33
2	1.80	0.65	1.85	1.60	1.33	7.23
3	1.90	0.65	1.90	1.88	1.05	7.38
4	2.38	0.70	2.30	2.60	1.15	9.13
Pedipalp	1.08	0.50	1.00	-	1.25	3.83

Etymology: The name was derived from the acronym of the collecting method, kerosene light trap (KLT).

Natural history: A single female was collected from KLT in June.

Material examined: PHILIPPINES: *Luzon Is.*, Quezon, Real, Llavac Vill., holotype female, 14 June 1985, A.T. Barrion.

Distribution: Philippines.

Genus *Phrurolithus* C.L. Koch

Phrurolithus C.L. Koch, 1839. Die Arachniden 6: 105.

The genus *Phrurolithus* closely resembles *Castianeira*; however, the former has uniformly colored carapace, ranging from dark shiny chestnut to black, without conspicuous contrasting markings. Also, the AE row is slightly shorter than PE row, AME not larger than ALE, and posterior eye row either straight or slightly procurved. Carapace sharply narrowed in the cephalic region. Tibial apophysis in the male pedipalp bears two distinct prongs, fused basally, and the femur has a small but conspicuous apophysis ventrally, set with stiff hairs either at the middle or at proximal end.

Abdomen of males and females provided with dorsal scutum.

***Phrurolithus ulopatulus* new species**
(Figs 100a-i, 101a-e)

Description:

Female: Total length 4.35 mm. Cephalothorax 1.85 mm long, 1.35 mm wide, 1.00 mm high. Abdomen 2.50 mm long, 1.20 mm wide, 1.40 mm high. Cephalothorax dark reddish brown with shallow pits, widest above coxae II, cephalic anterior lateral margins almost straight and with a snout anterior to the AME, posterior end of the cephalothorax truncate. Fovea longitudinally short. Eight eyes, all clear, in two rows, AE more procurved than PE. Eye diameter (mm): AME = 0.13, ALE = PME = 0.10, PLE = 0.08. Eye separation: AME-AME one sixth shorter than one AME diameter, AME-ALE as long as one half ALE diameter, PME-PME 1.8 times

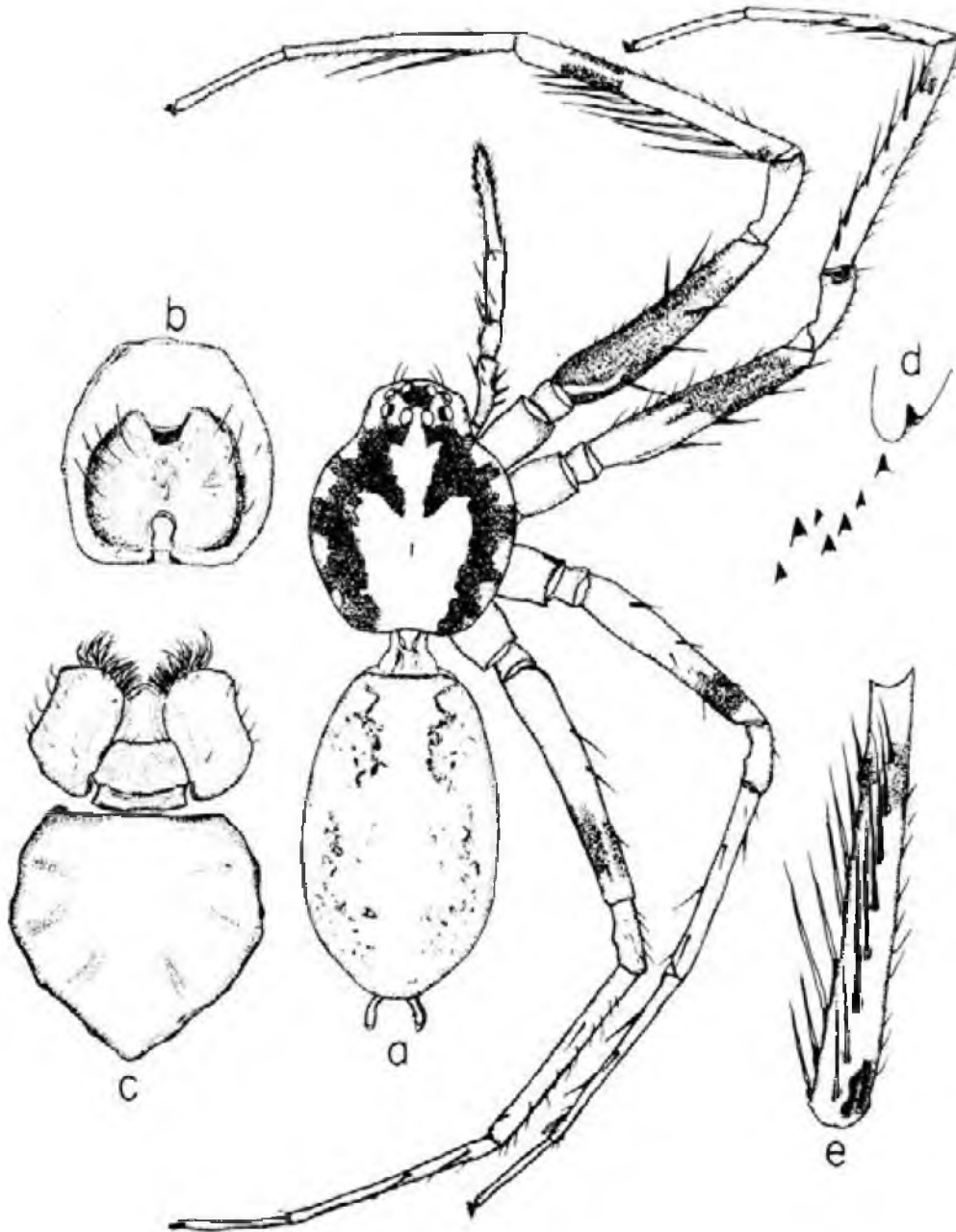


Fig. 99. Female *Agroeca ktina* n. sp. (a); epigynum (b); sternum, labium, and maxillae (c); cheliceral teeth (d); and ventral tibia I (e).

PME or 1.4 times AME diameter, PME-PLE as long as one AME diameter, ALE-PLE as long as one ALE diameter. Median ocular quadrangle narrower in front than behind, length shorter than the anterior width. Clypeus height large, nearly twice AME diameter. Sternum same color as cephalothorax, coxae, labium, and endites, anterior margin broadly cleft in the middle for the reception of the labium, lateral margins strongly concave for the coxae and extended to the base of carapace

in between coxae, posterior end widely extended beyond coxae IV, producing a tube encircling the pedicel. Labium longer than wide, above midlength of maxillae constricted laterally below midhalf, apical end slightly concave at the middle. Maxillae long without concave depression to receive base of pedipalp, brownish yellow scopulae borne in the yellowish apical end. Chelicerae reddish brown, short and robust with boss-like dorso-subbasal swelling, promargin with four teeth and retro-

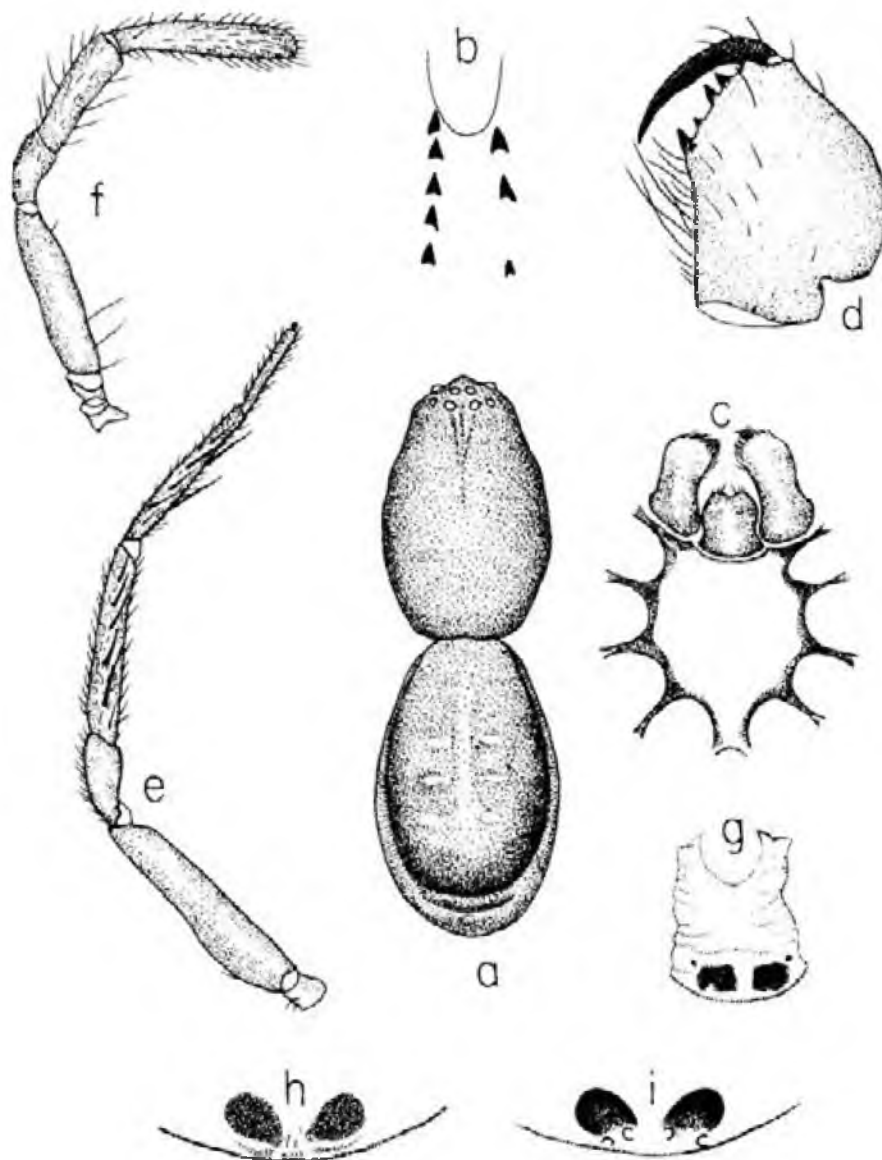


Fig. 100. Female *Phrurolithus ulopatulusus* n. sp. (a); cheliceral teeth (b); sternum, labium, and maxillae (c); chelicera (d); leg I (e); pedipalp (f); and dorsal (g) and ventral (h) views of epigynum.

margin with three teeth, all larger than those in the pro-marginal. Legs moderately long and slender, light reddish brown, subbase of femora slightly swollen posteriorly with a spine dorsally. Spination in the femora I = 1-0-1-0, II = III = IV = 1-0-0-0; tibiae I = 0-13-0-0, II = 0-7-4-3, III = 0-2-0-2, IV = 0-0-2-2, metatarsi I = 0-12-0-0, II = 0-5-3-0, III = 0-2-0-0, IV = 0-0-2-2. Metatarsus I/tarsus I = 1.60. Tarsi two-clawed, each claw with four equally spaced teeth. Claw tuft present, split in two rows when smashed, apices of hair tuft

moderately clubbed. Leg formula 4123. Pedipalp a little shorter than total length of femora and patella of leg I, and femora with four long ventral setae.

Abdomen longer than wide, dorsum forms a hard sclerotized plate but membranous anterior to anal tubercle, venter sclerotized in the anterior one half along the epigynal area and with a pair of large half-moon-shaped sclerotized plates posterior to the epigastric furrow. Apical one third of abdomen overhangs the cephalothorax. Rest of the abdominal venter and laterals membranous. Spinnerets yellowish brown, anterior pair almost contiguous and relatively longer and stouter than the posterior pair. Epigynum a sclerotized subrectangular plate with a deep cleft in the anterior margin and a pair of globular spots (shadow of spermathecae) dorsad of the epigastric furrow. Spermathecae sacs globular, oblique, and diverging. Fertilization tube about one half the diameter of spermathecae, upcurved and diverging.

Length of leg and pedipalp segments (mm):

Leg	Femur	Patella	Tibia	Metatarsus	Tarsus	Total
1	1.50	0.58	1.55	1.10	0.70	5.43
2	1.25	0.55	1.10	0.90	0.68	4.48
3	1.00	0.50	0.85	1.00	0.60	3.95
4	1.55	0.60	1.45	1.50	0.65	5.75
Pedipalp	0.65	0.30	0.43	-	0.65	2.03

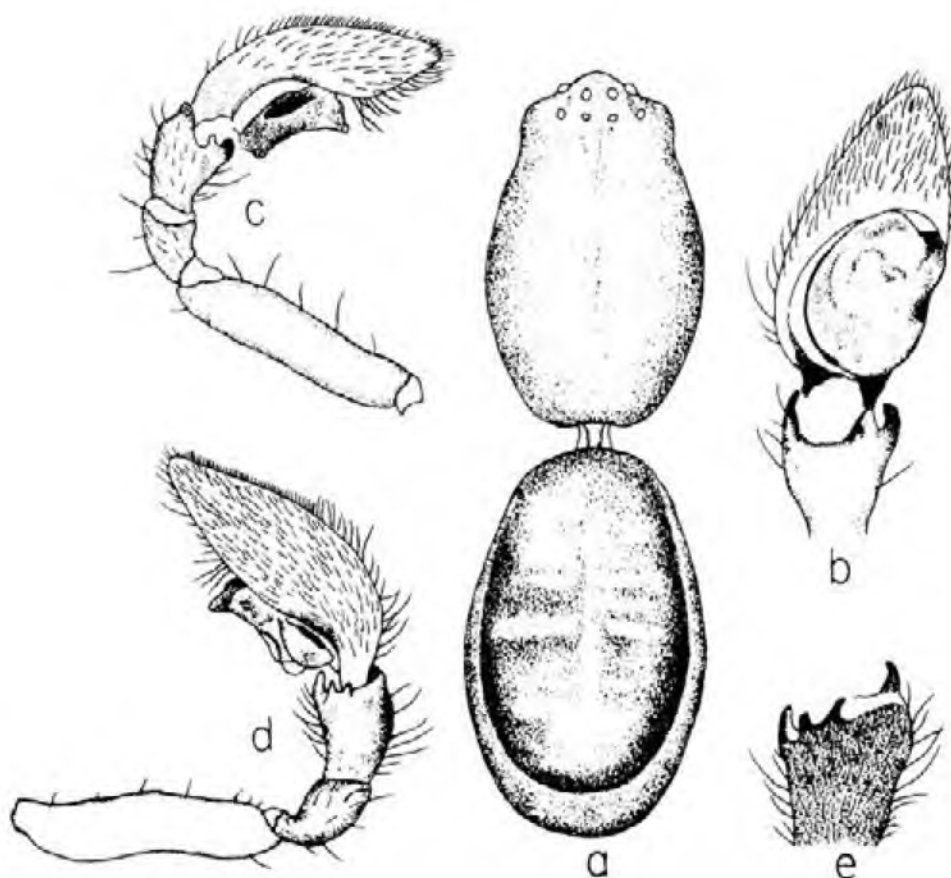


Fig. 101. Male *Phrurolithus ulopatus* n. sp. (a); ventral (b) and lateral (cd) views of pedipalps; and tibial apophysis (e).

Male: Total length 4.25 mm. Cephalothorax 2.00 mm long, 1.45 mm wide, 1.35 mm high. Abdomen 2.25 mm long, 1.38 mm wide, 0.91 mm high. Cephalothorax similar to the female except for a more pronounced black longitudinal fovea, rougher surfaces, and truncate posterior end. Eight eyes in two rows, all clear except PME. AE shorter than PE, straight to slightly procurved. PE more procurved than AE. Eye diameter (mm): AME = 0.13, ALE = 0.10, PME = 0.09, PLE = 0.08. Eye separation: AME-AME 0.8 eye diameter, AME-ALE 0.60 AME diameter, PME-PME 1.2 times AME or 1.7 times PME diameter, PME-PLA as long as AME separation, ALE-PLA as long as one PME diameter. Median ocular quadrangle wider than long, anterior and posterior width similar in length. Clypeus height large, 2.7 times AME diameter. Sternum, labium, maxillae, and chelicerae as in the female. Legs brownish red except blackish gray patches in the apical one half of femora. Spination in femora I = 1-0-0-0, II = 1-0-1-0, III = 0-0-0-0, IV = 1-0-0-0; tibiae I = 0-7-5-0, II = 0-15-0-0, III = 0-3-0-2, IV = 0-4-0-1; metatarsi I = 0-3-4-0, II = 0-10-0-0, III = 0-1-0-2, IV = 0-2-0-1. Metatarsus I/tarsus I = 1.67. Tarsi two-clawed, each claw with four teeth. Claw tuft in two rows between claws, each hair with a clubbed apex. Leg formula 1423.

Pedipalp as long as combined length of femur I and patella I, retrolateral tibial apophysis with a black bidentate apophysis on its side, embolus long and thread-like, conductor forms an L-shaped sclerotized structure with a pointed tip in retrolateral view.

Length of leg and pedipalp segments (mm):

Leg	Femur	Patella	Tibia	Metatarsus	Tarsus	Total
1	1.65	1.65	1.70	1.50	0.90	6.40
2	1.40	0.60	1.25	1.18	0.63	5.06
3	1.10	0.50	0.90	1.10	0.60	4.20
4	1.70	0.55	1.65	1.70	0.75	6.35
Pedipalp	0.80	0.30	0.34	-	0.85	2.29

Abdomen blackish with three pairs of ovate faint brown dorsal spots, longer than wide and strongly convex, anterior one third roughly punctated compared to the posterior two thirds. Venter with two sclerotized plates separated by a narrow membranous membrane subposteriorly, genital groove with a transparent orifice-like structure in the middle of the two book lung openings. Spinnerets with a membranous margin, anterior pair close to each other and longer than wide.

Etymology: Named after the snout-like cephalic area in Tagalog.

Natural history: Three females and a male were collected from a pitfall trap set adjacent to upland rice and dipterocarp forest in August and October.

Material examined: PHILIPPINES: *Luzon Is.*, Quezon Prov., Real, Llavac VU., holotype female, 24 October 1984, A.T. Barrion; two females, and one male paratype, 22 August 1984, same data as holotype. All are in bad state with legs and body separated from each other after examination.

Distribution: Philippines.

Genus *Scotinella* Banks

Scotinella Banks, 1911. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. 63: 442.

Scotinella is a small genus with approximately 15 nominal species, but generic revision could produce 35 or more species. They are small spiders, 1.75–3.10 mm long, with relatively ant-like appearance; cephalothorax ovoid, yellow-brown to pale gray, with black striae, highest at anterior end of dorsal groove, and surfaces bear minute pits; dorsal groove almost absent to shallow; eyes prominent and uniform in size, arranged in two transverse rows, AE straight with PE slightly procurved, PE \geq AE; chelicerae short and robust, often mottled black, promargin bears two or three minute teeth, similar to retromargin; maxillae as wide as long, convex along lateral margins. Legs yellow-orange to dark brown, slender with thin claw tufts and scopulae, femur I without dorsal spines but with two prolaterals, tibia I with five or six pairs of long overlapping ventral spines, metatarsus I with four pairs of long overlapping ventral setae, trochanter IV bears no ventral notch; abdomen ovoid, sometimes with pale chevrons, anterior end without cluster of setae, male abdomen with shiny dorsal scutum and with epigastric scutum; femur of female pedipalp with hooked structure ventrally, tibia longer than wide with a small ventral and a strong retrolateral apophysis; rounded tegulum without apophysis; embolus short, usually expanded at base and slender distally, emanating at distal end of tegulum; epigynum with elongated plate with prominent paired atrial depressions in anterior one half; copulatory tubes short to long, slender, arched laterad; spermathecae subglobular and set posterolateral to the copulatory openings.

Scotinella is best distinguished from its close allies by the unconstricted lateral margins of maxillae, AE row straight or nearly so, and presence of four ventral spines in metatarsus I.

Scotinella tinikitita new species

(Fig. 102ab)

Description:

Female: Total length 3.10 mm. Cephalothorax 1.30 mm long, 1–10 mm wide, 0.80 mm high. Abdomen 1.80 mm

long, 1.25 mm wide, 1.31 mm high. Cephalothorax red with blackish gray flecks, thin black eye margins, moderately attenuate apically except the anterior end of clypeus. Fovea black and longitudinal with three to five striae emanating from it. Eight eyes in two rows, all clear, straight AE shorter than the straight to slightly procurved PE. Eyes diameter (mm): AME = 0.09, ALE = PME = 0.08, PLE = 0.05. Eye separation: AE equidistant from each other, as long as 0.5 ALE but less than 0.5 AME diameter, ALE–PLE as long as one PLE diameter, PME–PME a little over one AME diameter, PME–PLE shorter than one AME but as long as one PME diameter. Median ocular quadrangle a little narrower in front than behind, posterior width equal to length. Clypeus height relatively large, 1.4 times AME diameter. Sternum reddish brown, longer than wide, and midanterior border with a truncated cavity for the base of labium, lateral margin between coxae extended to the venter of carapace, posterior end connected to the pedicel. Labium same color as maxillae and sternum, longer than wide, posterior end a little broader than the anterior end, with a median cleft. Maxillae longer than wide, retromarginal side constricted at midlength just above base of pedipalp, distal end with a whitish circular area bearing scopulae. Chelicerae small and robust, swollen after the constricted base a little below clypeus, promargin with three teeth in increasing size apically, and retromargin with seven small teeth. Legs relatively short, reddish becoming reddish to brown yellow in the metatarsi and tarsi, apex of tibia white. Ventral spination in tibiae I = 15 (seven pairs + one), II = ten (five pairs) and metatarsi I = ten (five pairs) and II = nine (four pairs + one). Metatarsus I/tarsus I = 2.22. Longest dorsal trichobothria in tibia III ca. one third tibial length, borne in its basal one third, in tibia IV at midlength and longer than one half of its length; in metatarsi III–IV borne above its midlength and as long as one third metatarsal length; in tarsi III at the middle, equal to one half of tarsal length, tarsus IV anterior to midhalf and about one third of tarsi. Tarsi two-clawed, each claw with two teeth. Tarsal claw tuft sparse. Leg formula 1423. Pedipalp as long as combined length of patella I and tibia I, venter of femur with four spines and dorsum of tibia with four posteriorly curved trichobothria.

Length of leg and pedipalp segments (mm):

Leg	Femur	Patella	Tibia	Metatarsus	Tarsus	Total
1	1.05	0.40	1.10	1.00	0.45	4.00
2	0.88	0.38	0.83	0.75	0.43	3.27
3	0.75	0.35	0.63	0.70	0.40	2.83
4	0.99	0.39	0.86	1.05	0.60	3.89
Pedipalp	0.44	0.20	0.33	-	0.53	1.50

Abdomen subglobular, reddish brown, scutum occupies more than one half abdominal dorsum, and the rest is membranous, extended laterally and ventrally, except epigynal area and around it. Spinnerets almost uniform in size, anterior pair slightly larger than the posterior. Epigynum lightly sclerotized in the middle

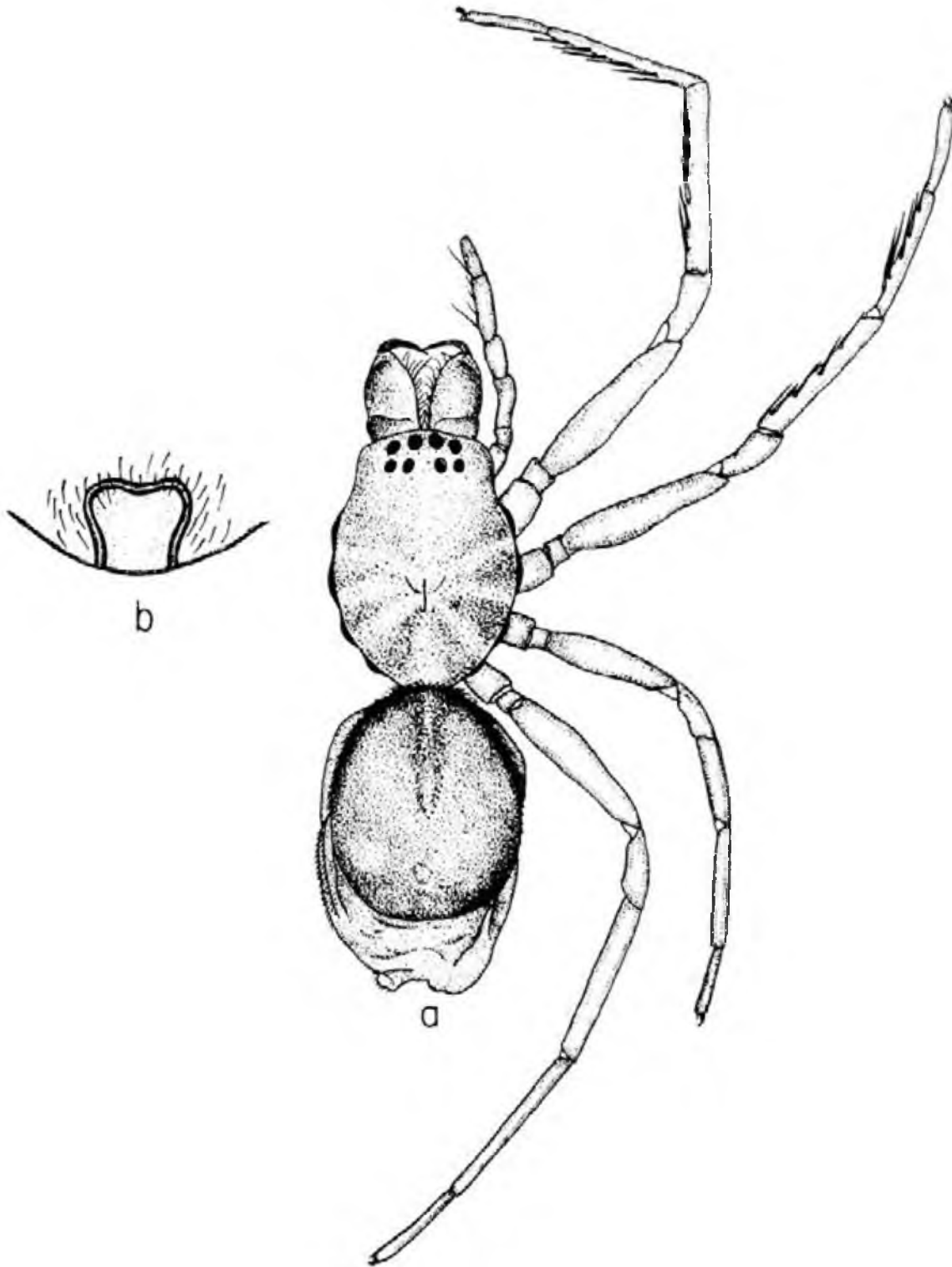


Fig. 102. Female *Scotinella tinikitita* n. sp. (a); and epigynum (b).

except lateral margins, tooth-like with cleft distal end and small longitudinal slit posteriorly touching epigastric furrow.

Etymology: Named after the spine pattern in tibia and metatarsi in Tagalog: 'tinik' = spines and 'kitkit' = adheres closely to a surface.

Natural history: All three females were collected from kerosene light trap sample in April and July.

Material examined: PHILIPPINES: *Luzon Is:* Quezon Prov., Real, Llavac Vill., holotype female, 10 April 1984, R. Apostol, two female paratypes, 17 July 1984, A.T. Barrion, same data as holotype.

Distribution: Philippines.

FAMILY GNAPHOSIDAE POCOCK

(Running or Ground Spiders)

These are predominantly ground-dwelling spiders, nocturnal in habit, hunting by stealth. Size range from 4.0 to 5.5 mm. There are eight heterogenous eyes in two rows. The chelicerae each have a boss and scopula, the labium is longer than broad, and the trichobothria are numerous on the tibiae, one row on metatarsi, and two rows on the tarsi. The body is depressed dorsoventrally, the oval abdomen is similarly flattened, but not greatly larger than the carapace. The legs are tapered, and moderately short, spinose; their order of length from longest to shortest is IV, I, II, III. The tarsi have scopulae. The anterior spinnerets are cylindrical, longer and more heavily sclerotized than posterior, and separated from each other by a distance about equal to the diameter of one. Gnaphosids spin delicate silken sacs, within which they molt or mate.

KEY TO THE GNAPHOSID GENERA AND SPECIES

- 1 Fovea absent; cephalic area almost parallel-sided, anterior eye row moderately recurved and shorter than the slightly procurved to straight PE row; abdomen dark brown with two pairs of spherical spots (Fig. 103a); posterior end of sternum truncate (Fig. 103b); epigynum with an inverted U-shaped sclerotized part anteriorly and with a pair of subglobular spermathecae towards epigastric furrow (Fig. 103ef). *Micaria siniloana* n. sp. (Fig. 103a-f).
- Fovea present. 2
- 2 Metatarsi III with a ventroapical preening comb (Fig. 104a). 3
- Metatarsi III without a ventroapical preening comb. 4
- 3 Cephalothorax dark reddish brown and abdomen dull grayish brown (Fig. 104b); CL : CW = 1.5; CL : AbL = 0.52; metatarsus I : tarsus I = 1.13; metatarsus II bears two ventral spines; epigynum with a double wide V-shaped mark dorsad of the spherical spermathecae (Fig. 104c); male abdomen with six reddish brown spots posterior to the cardiac scutum area (Fig. 104d); RTA simple, porrect and apically pointed; embolus short. *Zelotes capilliae* n. sp. (Fig. 104a-d)
- Cephalothorax yellowish brown and abdomen yellowish gray (Fig. 105a); CL : CW = 1.2; CL : AbL = 0.47-0.66; metatarsus I : tarsus I = 1.16; metatarsus II without ventral spines; epigynum with an m-shaped mark anterior to the globular spermathecae (Fig. 105b); RTA simple, blunt apically in retrolateral view, reaching about one third of cymbium (Fig. 106f), embolus long and coiled twice dorsad of tegulum (Fig. 106f). *Zelotes cavaleriei* Schenkel (Figs 105ab, 106a-g)
- 4 Abdomen with white bands or patches. 5
- Abdomen without white bands. 8
- 5 Tibia I without ventral spines, II with two ventral spines in female and one in male; tibia III with two median dorsal spines in female and three in the male; tibia IV without dorsal median spines; PLE > AME (Fig. 107a); promargin with three teeth and retro-marginal with one tooth; CL : CW = 1.27-1.33; AbL : AbW = 1.52-1.71; CL : AbL = 0.79-0.85; epigynum triangular with two ovoid orifices (Fig. 107d); spermathecae of unequal size (Fig. 107d); RTA long, reaching midlength of cymbium, blunt tip curved inwards (Fig. 107g-i) and embolus short. *Poecilochroa dayamibrookiana* n. sp. (Fig. 107a-j)
- Tibia I with three or more ventral spines. 6
- 6 Tibia with six ventral spines except four in tibia III; AME > PME > ALE = PLE; CL : CW = 1.69, AbL : AbW = 2.05, CL : AbL = 0.90, metatarsus I : tarsus I = 2.06; promargin with three teeth and retromargin with two; epigynum with a black and heavily sclerotized subglobular structure between a pair of small spherical orifices anterior to epigastric furrow (Fig. 108e). *Poecilochroa otonensis* n. sp. (Fig. 108a-f)
- Tibia I with three ventral spines and II with two only. 7
- 7 Median ocular area with a black patch, abdomen with four spots moderately wide apart (Fig. 109a); sternum with a pair of oblong yellow spots (Fig. 109c); epigynum with a small half-moon-like unsclerotized area with a pair of small diverging orifices (Fig. 109g). *Poecilochroa alcali* n. sp. (Fig. 109a-h)
- Median ocular area without a black band (Figs. 110a, 111a); sternum without yellow spots (Figs. 110d, 111c); epigynum triangular-like with a small bell-shaped median hood, spermathecae oblong, unequal in size and parallel to each other (Fig. 110i) or equal in size but apices converging (Fig. 111e). *Poecilochroa parangunifascigera* n. sp. (Figs 110a-i, 111a-e)
- 8 Tibia IV with zero or one dorsal median spine; PME < AME or PME > AME, AME > ALE. 9