Redescriptions of Eugène Simon's neotropical pholcids (Araneae, Pholcidae)

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Huber B. A. 1997. — Redescriptions of Eugène Simon's neotropical pholcids (Araneae, Pholcidae). *Zoosystema* 19 (4) : 573-612.

ABSTRACT
Redescriptions of thirteen species of American pholcids originally described by Eugène Simon are given. Six of these are type species: *Coryssocnemis callaica* Simon, 1893; *Litoporus aerius* Simon, 1893; *Mecolaesthus longissimus* Simon, 1893; *Metagonia bifida* Simon, 1893; *Priscula gularis* Simon, 1893; *Systenita prasina* Simon, 1893. The other species are included to present a complete overview of Simon's type material: *Blechroscelis serripes* Simon, 1893; *Coryssocnemis uncata* Simon, 1893; *Litoporus coccineus* Simon, 1893; *Physocyclus dugesi* Simon, 1893; *Priscula venezuelana* Simon, 1893; *Psilochorus lemniscatus* Simon, 1894; *Psilochorus nigrifrons* Simon, 1894.

KEY WORDS
Pholcidae,
taxonomy,
neotropics,
Eugène Simon.

RÉSUMÉ
Treize espèces de Pholcides américains, établies à l'origine par Eugène Simon, sont ici redécrites. Six d'entre elles sont des espèces-types : *Coryssocnemis callaica* Simon, 1893 ; *Litoporus aerius* Simon, 1893 ; *Mecolaesthus longissimus* Simon, 1893 ; *Metagonia bifida* Simon, 1893 ; *Priscula gularis* Simon, 1893 ; *Systenita prasina* Simon, 1893. Les autres espèces ont été ajoutées de façon à présenter une revue complète du matériel-type de la collection Simon.

MOTS CLÉS
Pholcidae,
systématique,
néotropical,
Eugène Simon.

INTRODUCTION

Although pholcids are one of the best defined spider families, whose representatives are easily recognized and share many synapomorphies, the taxonomic and systematic situation within the family is chaotic, especially in regard to American pholcids (Brignoli 1972a, b; 1973; 1981). Generic classification is largely based on Simon (1893b) who used eye pattern, size and number as a primary character to distinguish subfamilies and genera. The general usefulness of this character is doubtful (*e.g.* Brignoli 1972a, 1973; Timm 1976; Deeleman-Reinhold 1986; Huber 1996). The concentration on eyes has distracted some subsequent arachnologists from studying more important characters. For instance, twenty of thirty-four decisions in Mello-Leitão's (1946) key to pholcid genera are entirely based on eyes. The lack of useful figures has made it largely impossible both to recognize any given specimen and to reconstruct relationships between species and genera. This resulted in increasing chaos, as when Mello-Leitão (1946) removed *Hedypsilus* from its proximity to *Modisimus* and placed it near *Systenita*, on the basis of eye patterns, although many other characters make this proposal seem absurd.

This confusion has led to the unfortunate present situation in which most pholcid species and genera cannot be named, making comparisons in faunistic, ecological and biodiversity studies largely impossible. In a study by D. Silva (pers. comm.), only three of twenty-seven morphospecies of pholcids in a Peruvian forest could confidently be assigned to a genus; nine could be assigned tentatively; and fifteen species (56%!) could not be identified to genus. Similarly, in a biodiversity study by H. Höfer (pers. comm.) in a Central Amazon rain forest, pholcid genera were unnamed or only tentatively named.

One central reason for this situation is that there are many old and inappropriate original descriptions and almost no modern redescriptions for American pholcids. In the genus *Modisimus*, for example, the male is known in thirty species but only nine descriptions give (poor) illustrations of the male chelicerae, which provide useful characters for species discrimination (Huber in press c), and only eight give figures of both the pro- and retrolateral side of the male pedipalp.

Another reason is the strong bias towards the faunas of Mexico, the USA and Brazil, resulting primarily from Gertsch's and Mello-Leitão's extensive work in these areas. About 50% (about 150 species) of American pholcids were described from Mexico and the USA, another 16% (about fifty species) from Brazil, followed by tourist destinations such as Jamaica, the Galapagos Islands and Cuba (together 10%, about thirty species). In contrast, not a single species is described from Nicaragua, Paraguay, or Uruguay, and only a single species each from Bolivia and Chile. That pholcids are common and diverse in South America is examplified by the faunistic studies mentioned above (D. Silva; H. Höfer, pers. comm.), and by a recent study of Manhart (1994) in a Peruvian rainforest, where 62% of spiders collected from bark were pholcids.

The present paper deals with the types of thirteen American pholcid species that Simon described in 1893 and 1894. Six of the redescribed species are type species for genera established by Simon (1893b), whose descriptions are often insufficient, in part without any figure (five of the species redescribed herein), and in most cases

TABLE 1. — Complete list of American pholcids described by Eugène Simon. Asterisks mark type species.

Species	Redescription
Blechroscelis serripes	present paper
Coryssocnemis callaica *	present paper
Coryssocnemis uncata	present paper
Litoporus aerius *	present paper
Litoporus coccineus	present paper
Mecolaesthus longissimus *	present paper
Metagonia bifida *	present paper
Physocyclus dugesi	present paper
Priscula gularis *	present paper
Priscula venezuelana	present paper
Psilochorus lemniscatus	present paper
Psilochorus nigrifrons	present paper
Systenita prasina *	present paper
Hedypsilus culicinus *	Huber 1996
Modisimus glaucus *	Huber 1996
Micromerys conica	Huber 1997
Priscula paeta	*nomen dubium* (see remark at *Priscula gularis* redescription)

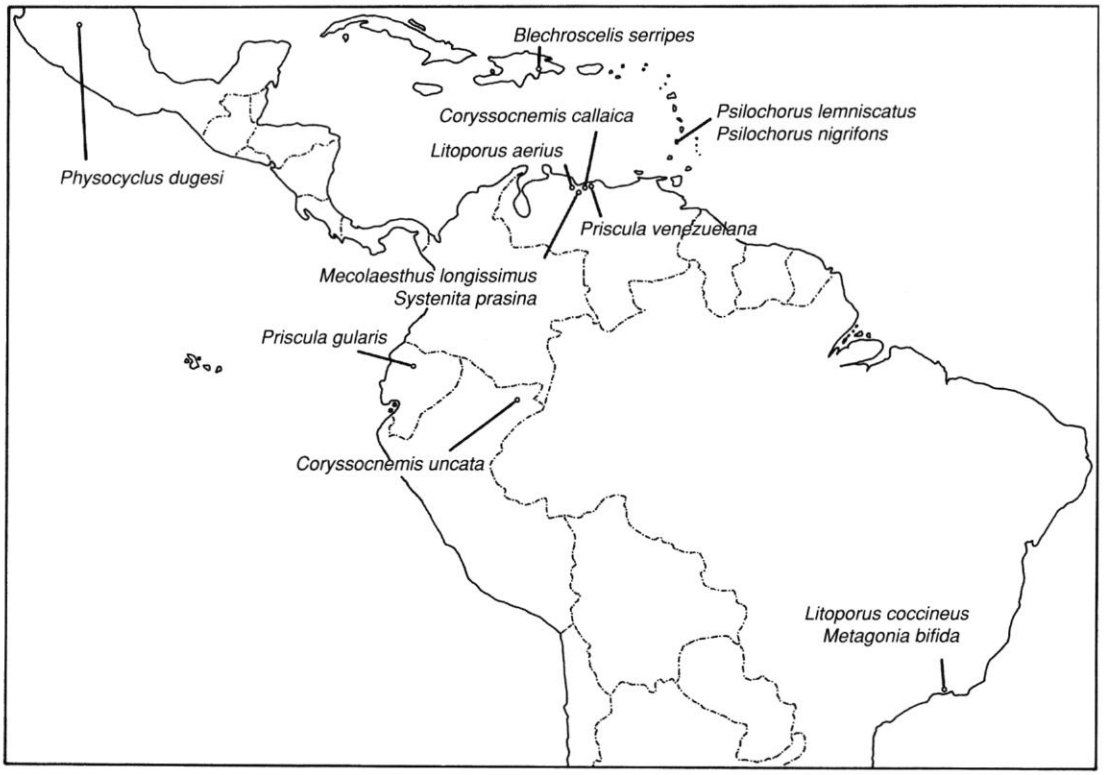

FIG. 1. — Map with type localities of the species redescribed in the present paper.

without figures of genitalia (eight of the species redescribed herein). Most of his species never reappeared in the literature, probably because of the difficulty of applying his descriptions to given individuals. In some cases it is obvious that redescriptions are based on material that is not conspecific with the type specimens (e.g. "*Systenita prasina*" from di Caporiacco 1955). Other non-type species are included to present a complete overview of Simon's type material of neotropical pholcids. Three of Simon's species have been redescribed recently (*Hedypsilus culicinus* and *Modisimus glaucus,* Huber 1996 a; *Micromerys conica*, Huber 1997 b) and are therefore not included.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Table 1 lists all American pholcids described by Simon, and gives an overview of the species redescribed in the present paper. All the material is from the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris (MNHN). All species are redescribed by their original names, although some generic classifications are at least doubtful (see remarks in the redescriptions section). Type localities are shown in figure 1.

All figures were made with a compound microscope with camera lucida. Measurements (all in millimeters) were taken with ocular micrometers in a compound or a dissecting microscope. Only one decimal is given in all measurements, and the following two characters may be even less accurately measured: prosoma length (it was defined as distance between frontal face of eye region and posterior border of carapace medially, but varies widely with the angle at which the prosoma is viewed), and tarsus length (tarsus often curled). "Carapace" refers to the dorsal part of the prosoma. The most accurate indicators of size are probably prosoma width and tibia length. Total size is simply the sum of prosoma length and opisthosoma length, regardless of the

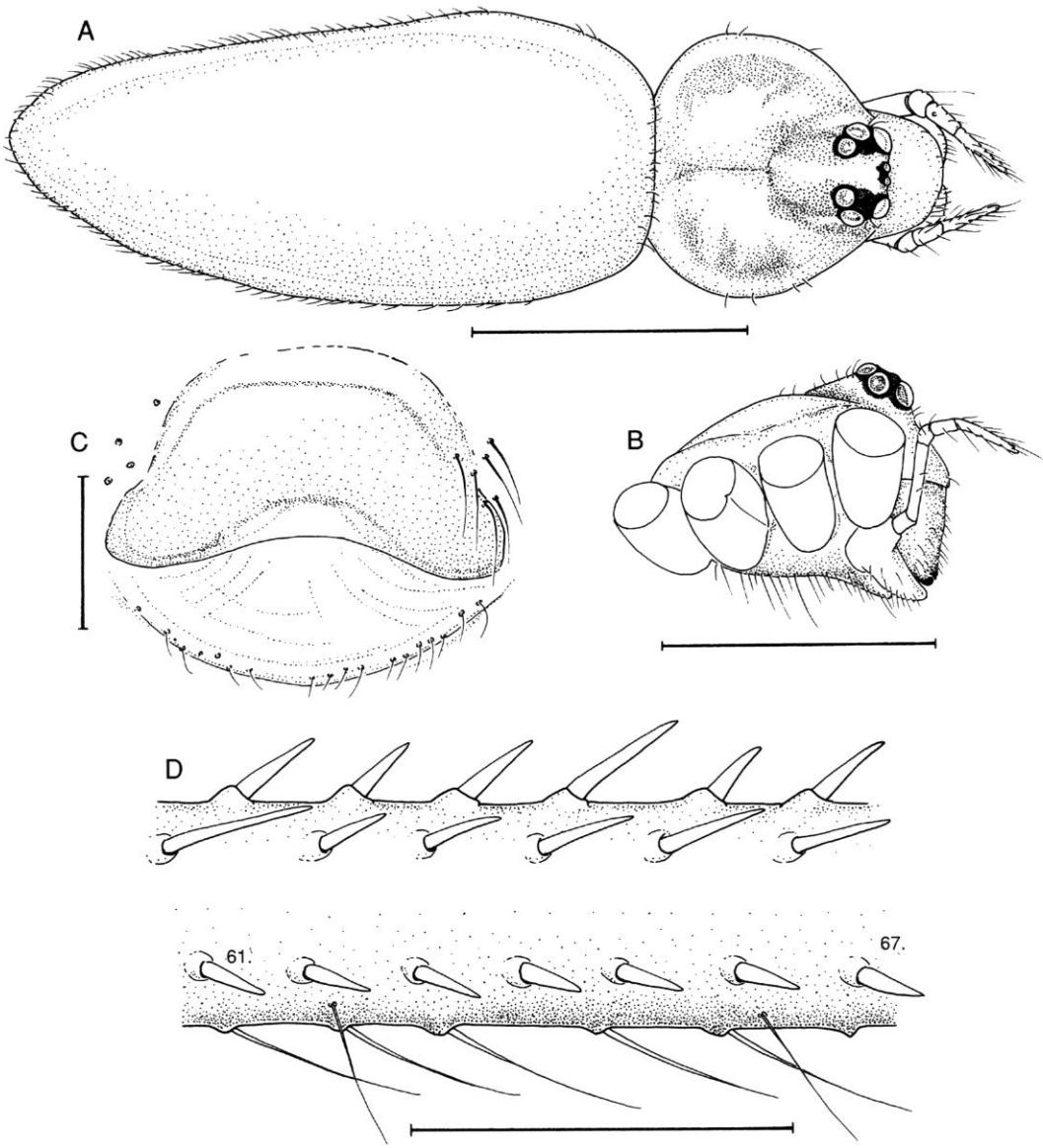

FIG. 2. — *Blechroscelis serripes*, ♀. **A**, dorsal view; **B**, prosoma, lateral view; **C**, epigynum, ventral view; **D**, femur 1, retrolateral view. In the retrolateral row, spines 61-67 (out of 123) are illustrated. Scale lines: A, B, 2 mm; C, D, 0.4 mm.

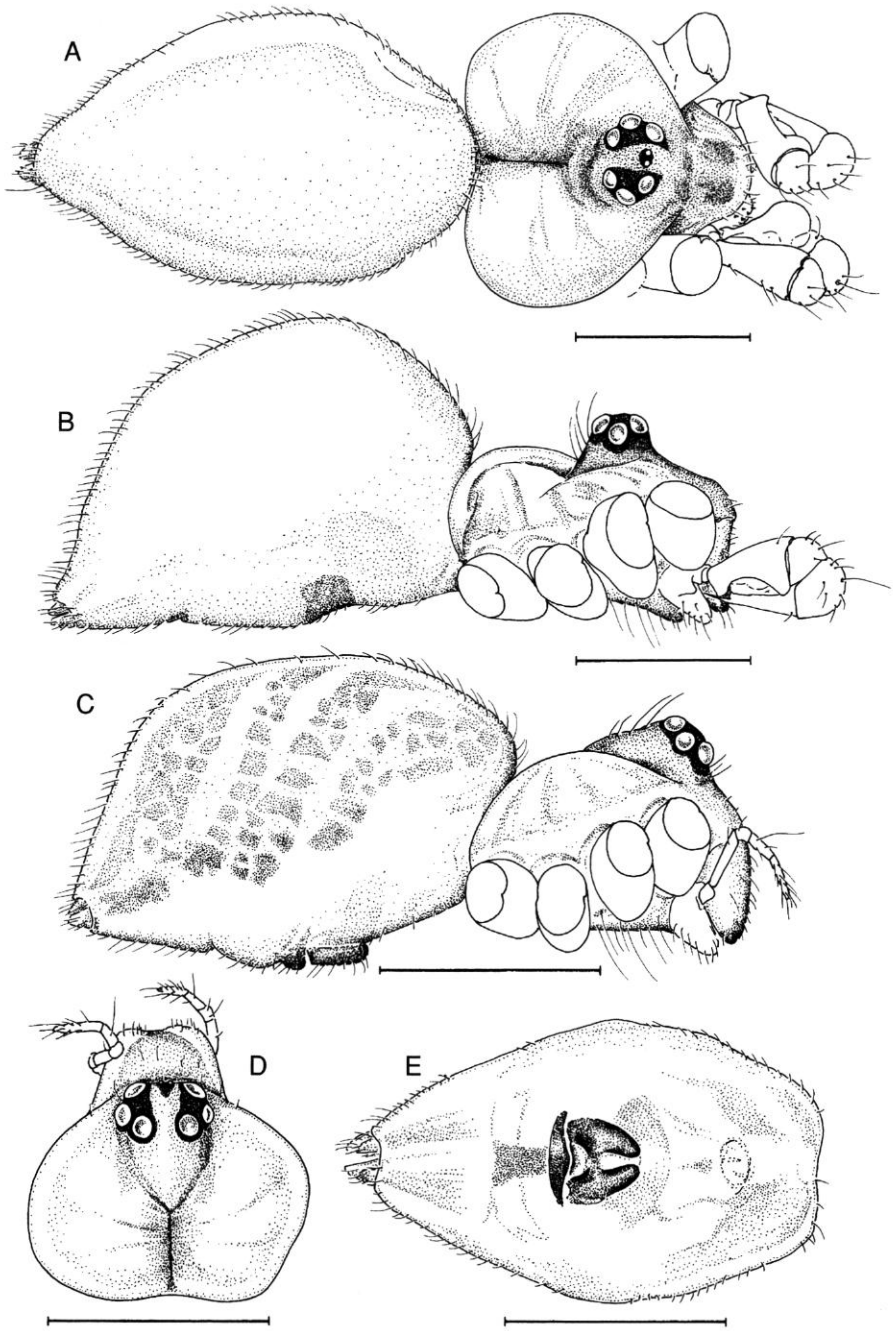

FIG. 3. — *Coryssocnemis callaica*. **A**, ♂, dorsal view; **B**, ♂, lateral view (prosoma damaged!); **C**, ♀, lateral view; **D**, ♀ prosoma, dorsal view; **E**, ♀ opisthosoma with epigynum, ventral view. Scale lines: 1 mm.

petiolus, and is given as an approximate indication of over-all size. The tibia index ("tibind") is the length of the tibia divided by its width at the middle, and is a measure of the "slenderness" of the legs. Although the female internal genitalia often offer useful characters for classification, KOH preparations were not made in order to preserve the type material.

REDESCRIPTIONS

Blechroscelis serripes Simon, 1893
(Fig. 2)

Blechroscelis serripes Simon, 1893b: 479-481, 483. – Bryant 1948: 366, 367, fig. 46.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. — Holotype ♀ (MNHN, 6832), with Simon's label: "6832 *serripes* E.S. S. Dom.".

OTHER MATERIAL. — Bryant (1948) redescribed the species (only the female) from two other localities in the Dominican Republic: Puerto Plata and Villa Altagracia (not examined).

TYPE LOCALITY. — Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo.

REDESCRIPTION

Female

Carapace ochre with pair of brown stripes on ocular area and another pair laterally (Fig. 2A). Clypeus and sternum light ochre, without dark markings. Opisthosoma unicolored ochre, only epigynum light brown. Legs ochre yellow, with slightly darker and then brighter rings at distal ends of femora and tibiae. Eight eyes on moderately elevated ocular area (Fig. 2B). Epigynum, when viewed ventrally, a simple plate, with membraneous inflated area behind it (Fig. 2C). Femora and tibiae of all legs with distinctive spines. All femora with three rows of spines (two dorsal, one retrolateral, Fig. 2D), tibiae with only two dorsal rows. At both ends of these segments, the spines become thinner until looking like the usual thin hairs.

Measurements of female holotype. Total length: 6.4 mm; prosoma length: 1.7 mm; width: 1.9 mm; opisthosoma length: 4.7 mm; legs:

	1	2	3	4
fem	15.9	12.2	10.7	12.4
pat	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8
tib	14.8	10.0	7.9	9.3
met	24.3	15.4	12.0	15.4
tar	4.4	2.8	2.2	2.7
total	60.4	41.3	33.7	40.6
tibind	74	45	37	42

Male

Unknown.

Coryssocnemis callaica Simon, 1893
(Figs 3-5)

Coryssocnemis callaica Simon, 1893a: 321; 1893b: 479-483, fig. 476.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. — Lectotype ♂ (designated herein), 3 ♀♀ paralectotypes and 1 juvenile (MNHN, 11029), with Simon's label: "*Coryssocnemis* E.S. 11029 *callaicus* E.S. Corosal". Other material not known.

TYPE LOCALITY. — Venezuela: Distrito Federal: Corosal (Fig. 1). According to Levi (1964), Simon collected in February 1888 in the coffee plantation Corosal on the northern slope of Mt. La Silla. This is about 10 km W of Caracas and probably the type locality.

REDESCRIPTION

Male

Carapace light-brown with slightly darker median stripe, clypeus same color, sternum ochre, brownish at labium. Opisthosoma greenish gray ochre, without markings, genital plate brown, another small brown spot between genital plate and spinnerets. Legs brown, with light rings at distal ends of femora and tibiae. Eight eyes on moderately elevated ocular area (Figs 3A, B). Pedipalps as shown in figure 4A, B, bulb with two prominent apophyses, procursus with long distal spine, femur with proximal and distal apophysis (Fig. 5B). Chelicerae with characteristic tubercles, each accompanied by a hair (Fig. 5A). Second femur with two rows of ventral spines that become increasingly stouter towards tip of femur (Figs 5C, D). Other segments and legs without spines.

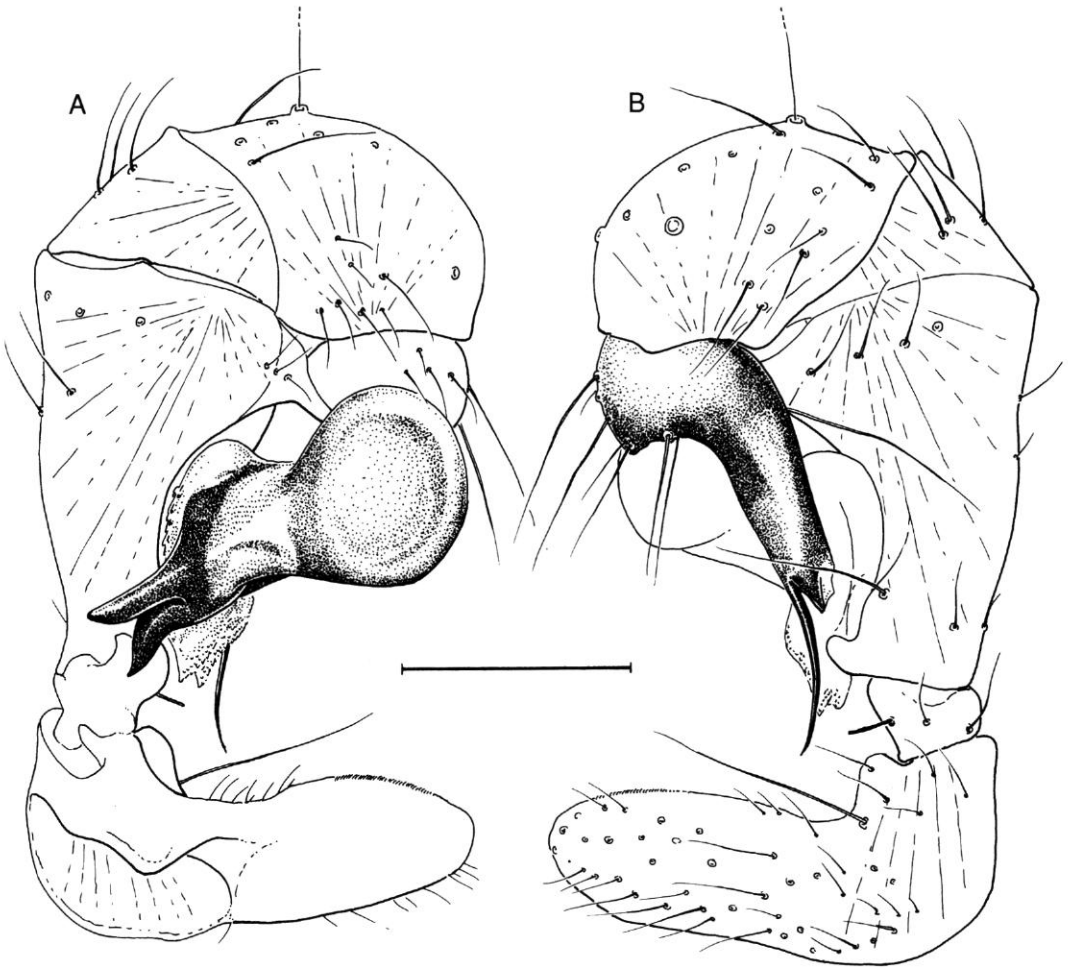

FIG. 4. — *Coryssocnemis callaica*, ♂, left pedipalp. **A**, prolateral view, bulb stippled; **B**, retrolateral view, cymbium and procursus stippled. Scale line: 0.3 mm.

Measurements. Male lectotype, total length: 3.6 mm; prosoma length: 1.1 mm; width: 1.7 mm; opisthosoma length: 2.5 mm; legs:

	1	2	3	4
fem	8.4	6.2	5.0	5.7
pat	–	0.6	0.6	0.6
tib	–	5.7	4.3	5.2
met	–	8.8	6.8	7.6
tar	–	1.3	0.9	1.1
total	–	22.6	17.6	20.2
tibind	–	36	25	30

Female

Carapace ochre-brown with darker median stripe as in male, with another dark stripe on clypeus (Fig. 3D). Sternum as in male. Opisthosoma as in male, but with pattern of blackish spots dorsally (Fig. 3C). Epigynum dark brown, of characteristic shape (Fig. 3E), with black stripe behind it. Legs as in male, but with slightly darker rings preceeding light rings. All legs without spines.

Measurements. Female paralectotype: total length: 3.1 mm; prosoma length: 1.0 mm; width: 1.3 mm; opisthosoma length: 2.1 mm; legs:

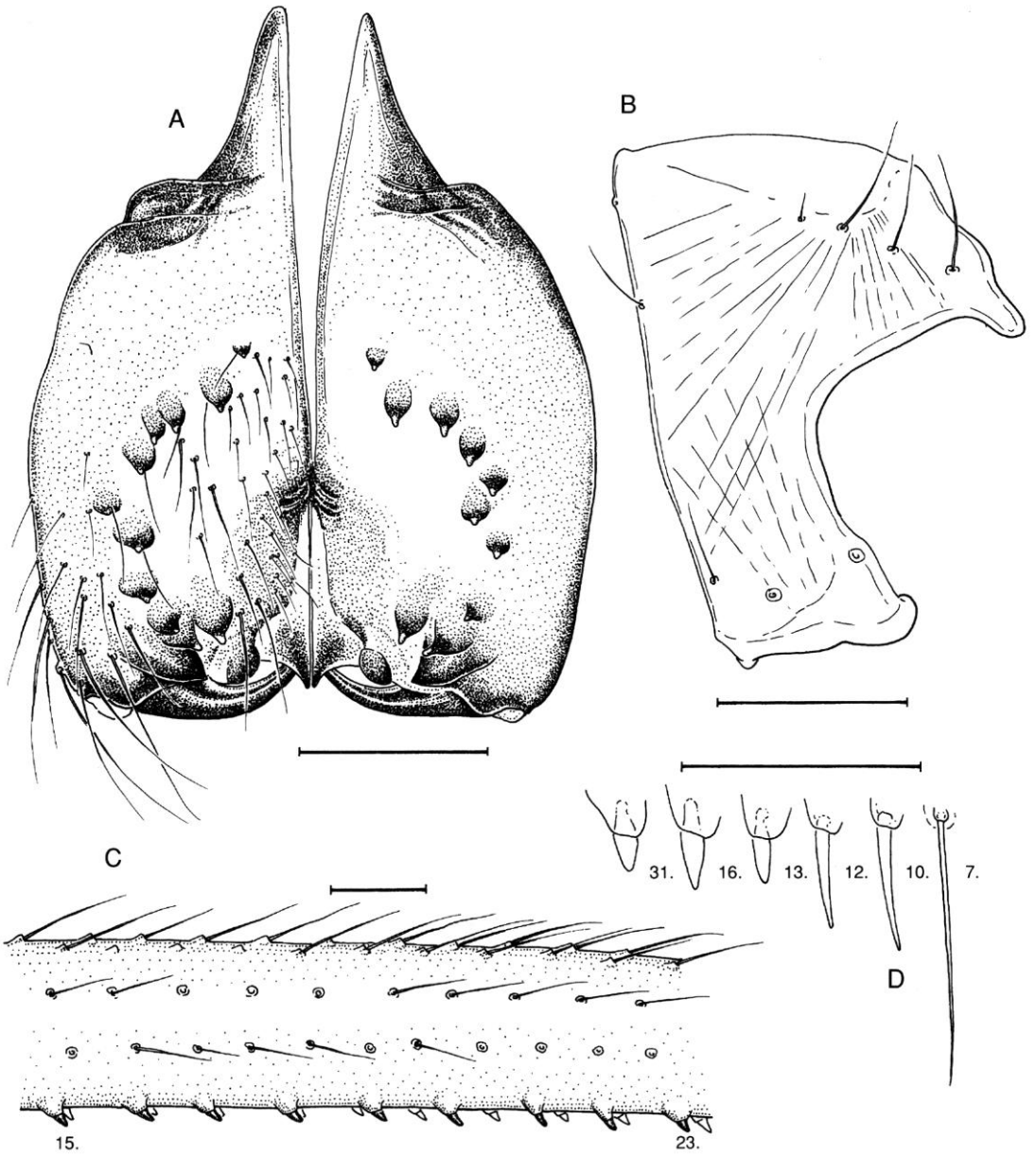

FIG. 5. — *Coryssocnemis callaica*, ♂. **A**, chelicerae, frontal view; **B**, pedipalpal femur, lateral view; **C**, right femur 2, retrolateral view, showing spines 15-23 out of 33 spines; **D**, spines from femur 2, showing the gradual change to normal hairs towards the basis of the femur. Scale lines: 0.2 mm.

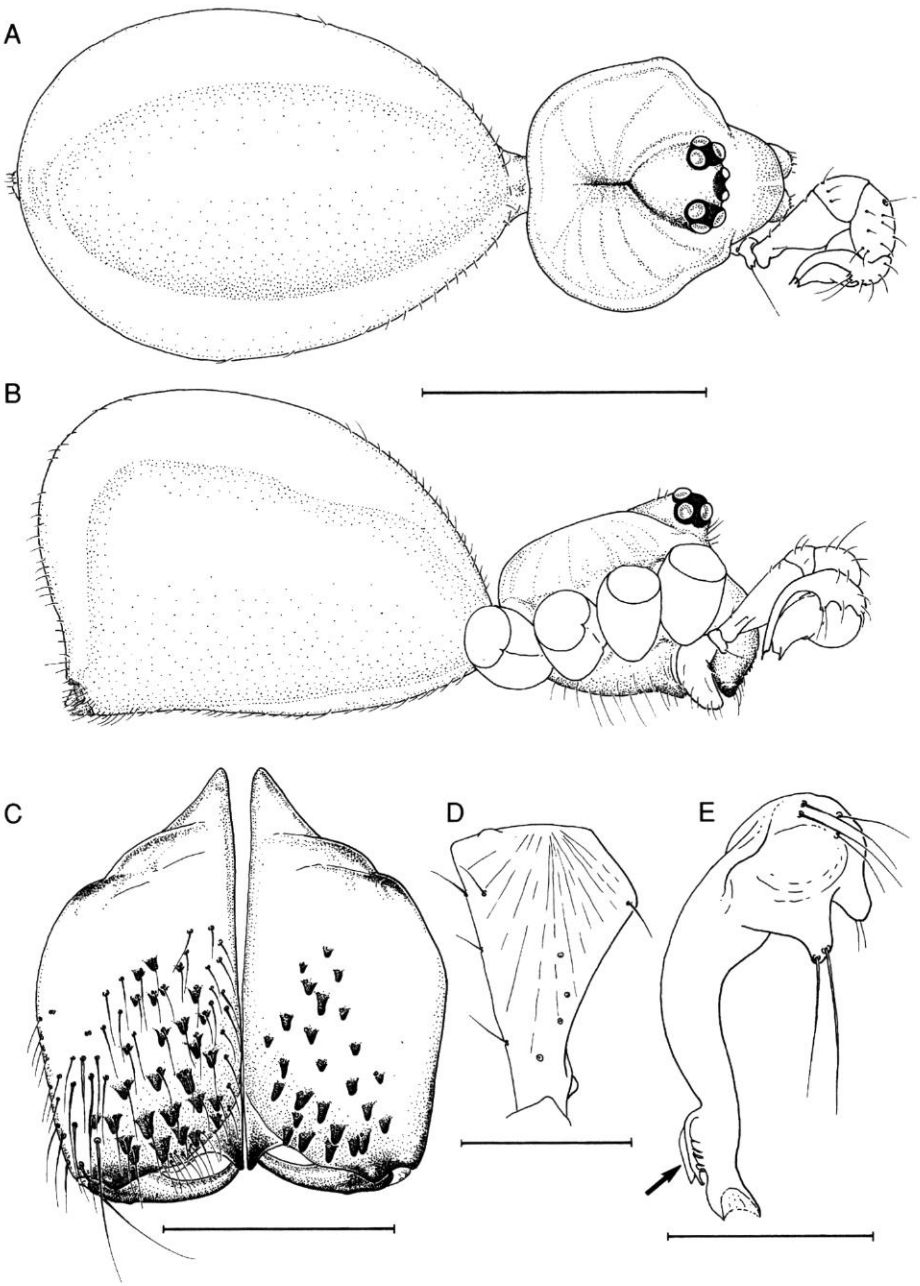

FIG. 6. — *Coryssocnemis uncata*, ♂. **A**, dorsal view; **B**, lateral view; **C**, chelicerae, frontal view; **D**, pedipalpal femur, lateral view; **E**, cymbium with procursus, ventral view; arrow: subdistal fringe. Scale lines: **A**, B, 1 mm; C-E, 0.2 mm.

	1	2	3	4
fem	6.0	4.3	3.5	3.9
pat	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
tib	6.4	3.9	3.0	3.6
met	11.3	6.3	4.6	5.5
tar	2.3	1.1	0.8	1.0
total	26.4	16.0	12.3	14.4
tibind	56	30	23	28

	1	2	3	4
fem	12.7	–	7.4	10.3
pat	0.4	–	0.4	0.4
tib	10.4	–	5.0	7.1
met	20.0	–	9.1	13.1
tar	3.0	–	0.9	1.1
total	46.5	–	22.8	32.0
tibind	99	–	53	75

Tibia 1 in the other female paralectotypes: 5.5, 6.0 mm.

Coryssocnemis uncata Simon, 1893
(Figs 6, 7)

Coryssocnemis uncata Simon, 1893a: 321; 1893b: 479-483, fig. 472.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. — ♂ (MNHN, 3858), with Simon's label: "3858 *uncatus* E.S. Pebas (Math)". Other material not known.

TYPE LOCALITY. — Peru, Loreto, Pebas (Fig. 1). Pebas is a town on the Amazon river, near the mouth of the Ampiyacu river, elev. about 100 m. The collector was M. de Mathan, who collected in the upper Amazon before 1880 (Levi 1964).

NOTE. — Simon (1893a, b) only described and figured a female. This could not be found in the MNHN and is apparently lost. The male described herein was probably assigned later to the species and might not be conspecific with the female type.

DESCRIPTION

Male

Prosoma ochre yellow, opisthosoma pale whitish, both without any markings. Legs ochre yellow until about half metatarsus, then pale whitish. Broad light rings at distal ends of femora and tibiae. Eight eyes on moderately elevated ocular area (Fig. 6A, B). Legs without spines (leg 2 missing!). Chelicerae with black tubercles, each accompanied by a hair (Fig. 6C). Pedipalps as shown in figure 7A, B, procursus with subdistal membraneous fringe (Fig. 6E), femur with proximal apophysis and distal inflation (Fig. 6D).

Measurements. Male examined, total length: 2.4 mm; prosoma length: 0.7 mm; width: 0.9 mm; opisthosoma length: 1.7 mm; legs:

Female

Not examined (apparently lost; see above). According to Simon (1893b, fig. 473), the female is characterized by a very unusual epigynum with a scape-like median process.

Litoporus aerius Simon, 1893
(Figs 8, 9)

Litoporus aerius Simon, 1893a: 321; 1893b: 479-483, fig. 479.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. — Lectotype ♂ (designated herein), 11 ♂♂ paralectotypes and 1 ♀ of uncertain identity (see note below!) (MNHN, 13560), with Simon's label: "*Litoporus* E.S. 13560 *aerius* E.S. S. Est.!". Other material not known.

TYPE LOCALITY. — Venezuela: Carabobo: San Estebán (Fig. 1). According to Levi (1964), Simon collected in March 1888 in San Estebán (6 km S of Puerto Cabello), and surrounding areas.

REDESCRIPTION

Male

Prosoma pale ochre yellow, opisthosoma pale whitish. Legs pale ochre yellow until about half of metatarsus, then whitish. Broad light rings on distal tips of femora and tibiae. Eight eyes on moderately elevated ocular area (Fig. 8A, B). Legs without spines. Pedipalps as shown in figure 9A, B, procursus ending in long spine, femur with proximal apophysis and distal protuberance (Fig. 9C). Chelicerae with two pairs of frontal apophyses (Fig. 9D, E).

Measurements. Male lectotype, total length: 1.7 mm; prosoma length: 0.6 mm; width: 0.9 mm; opisthosoma length: 1.1 mm; legs:

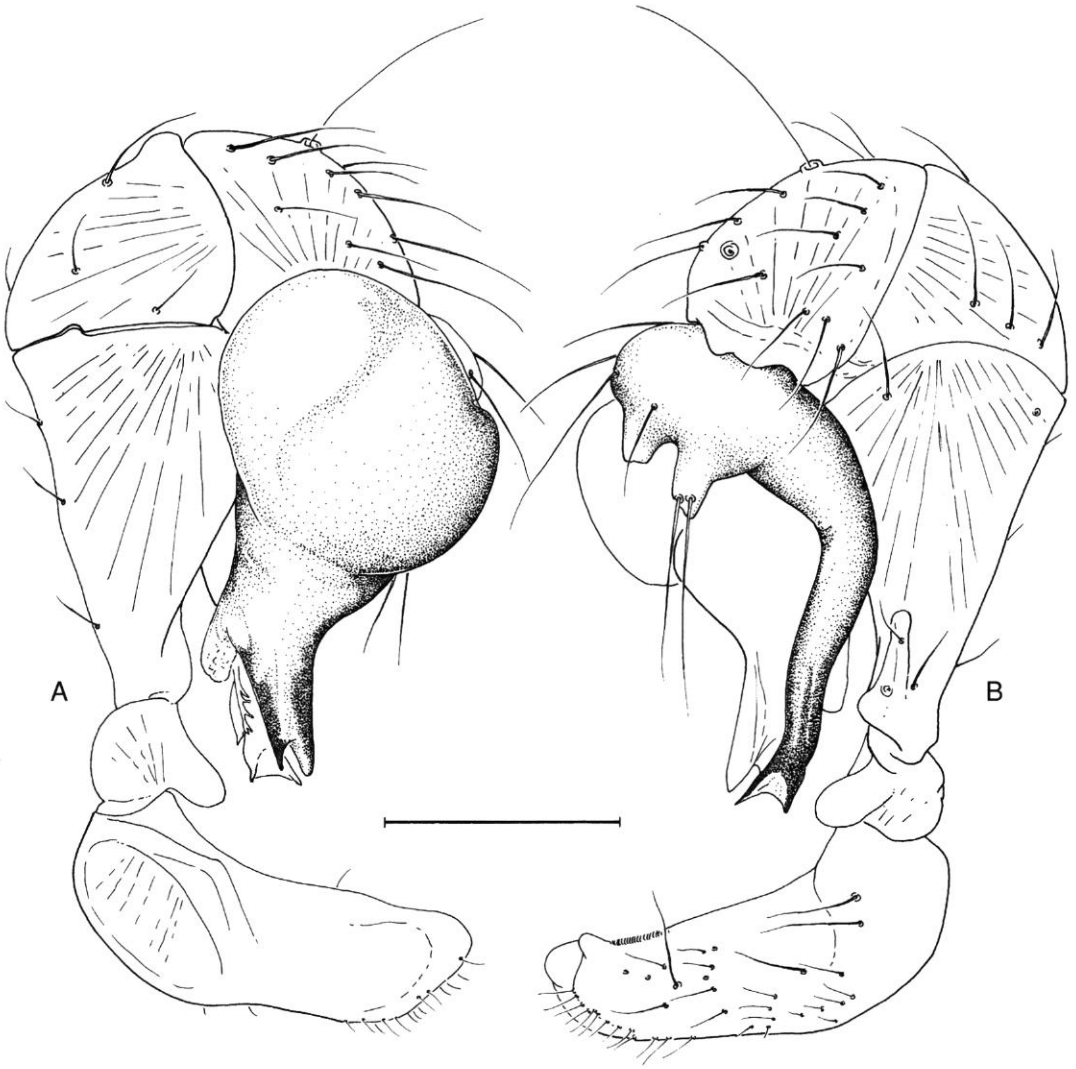

FIG. 7. — *Coryssocnemis uncata*, ♂, left pedipalp. **A**, prolateral view, bulb stippled; **B**, retrolateral view, cymbium with procursus stippled. Scale line: 0.2 mm.

	1	2	3	4
fem	11.5	9.3	7.2	9.2
pat	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
tib	9.9	8.6	5.1	6.4
met	14.2	13.0	8.5	11.8
tar	2.1	1.3	0.7	1.0
total	38.0	32.5	21.8	28.7
tibind	104	91	60	75

Tibia 1 in male paralectotypes: 8.8, 8.9, 9.2, 9.2, 9.3, 9.5, 9.6 mm.

Female (see note below)

Carapace ochre brown with slightly darker margins and pair of spots behind ocular area (Fig. 8D). Eyes much larger than in male. Opisthosoma darker than in male, with hardly visible pattern of spots dorsally. Epigynum brow-

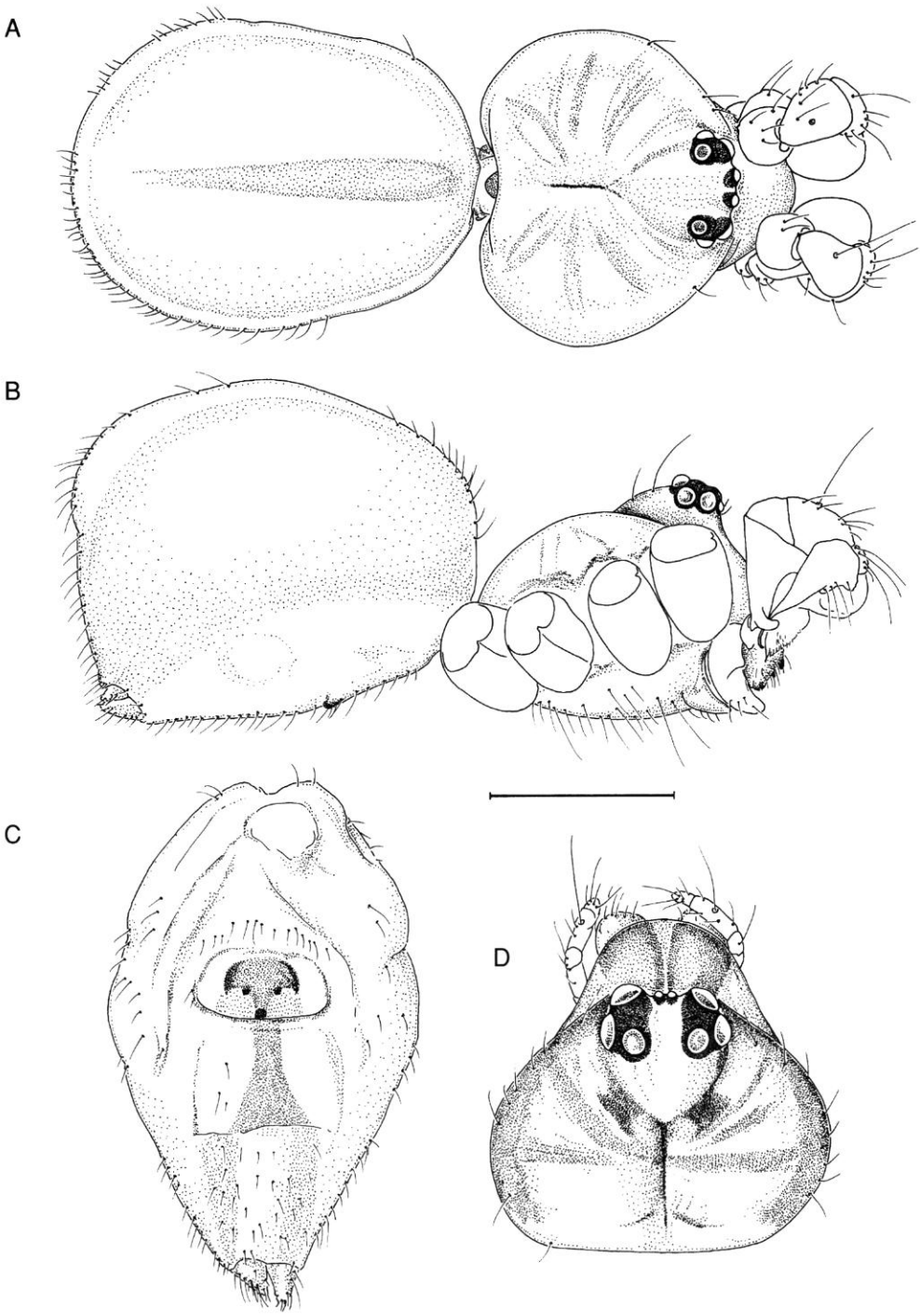

FIG. 8. — *Litoporus aerius*. **A**, ♂, dorsal view; **B**, ♂, lateral view; **C**, ♀ opisthosoma with epigynum, ventral view; **D**, ♀ prosoma, dorsal view. Scale line: 0.5 mm.

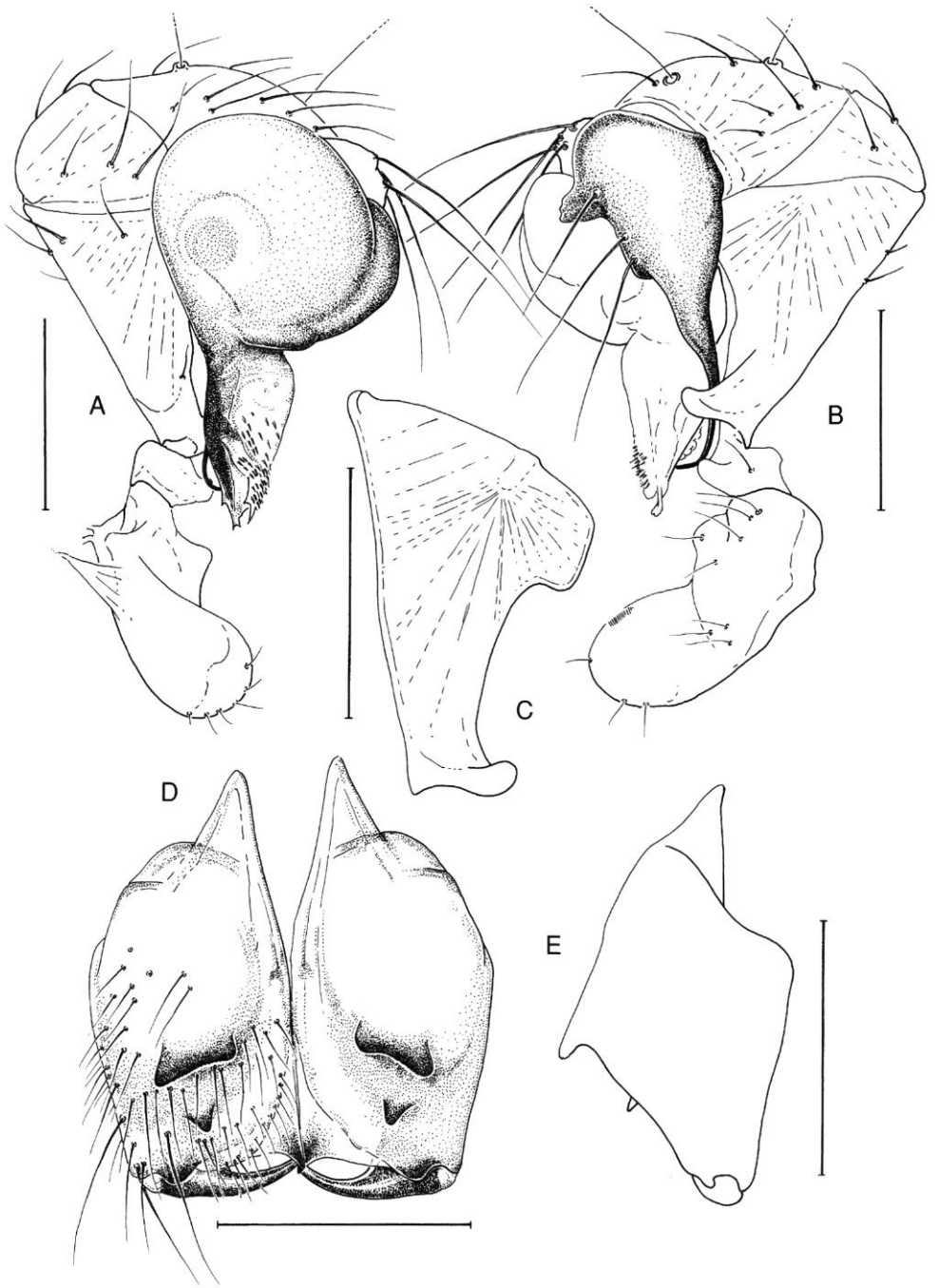

FIG. 9. — *Litoporus aerius*, ♂. **A**, left pedipalp, prolateral view, bulb stippled; **B**, left pedipalp, retrolateral view, cymbium with procursus stippled; **C**, pedipalpal femur, lateral view; **D**, chelicerae, frontal view; **E**, chelicerae, lateral view. Scale lines: 0.2 mm.

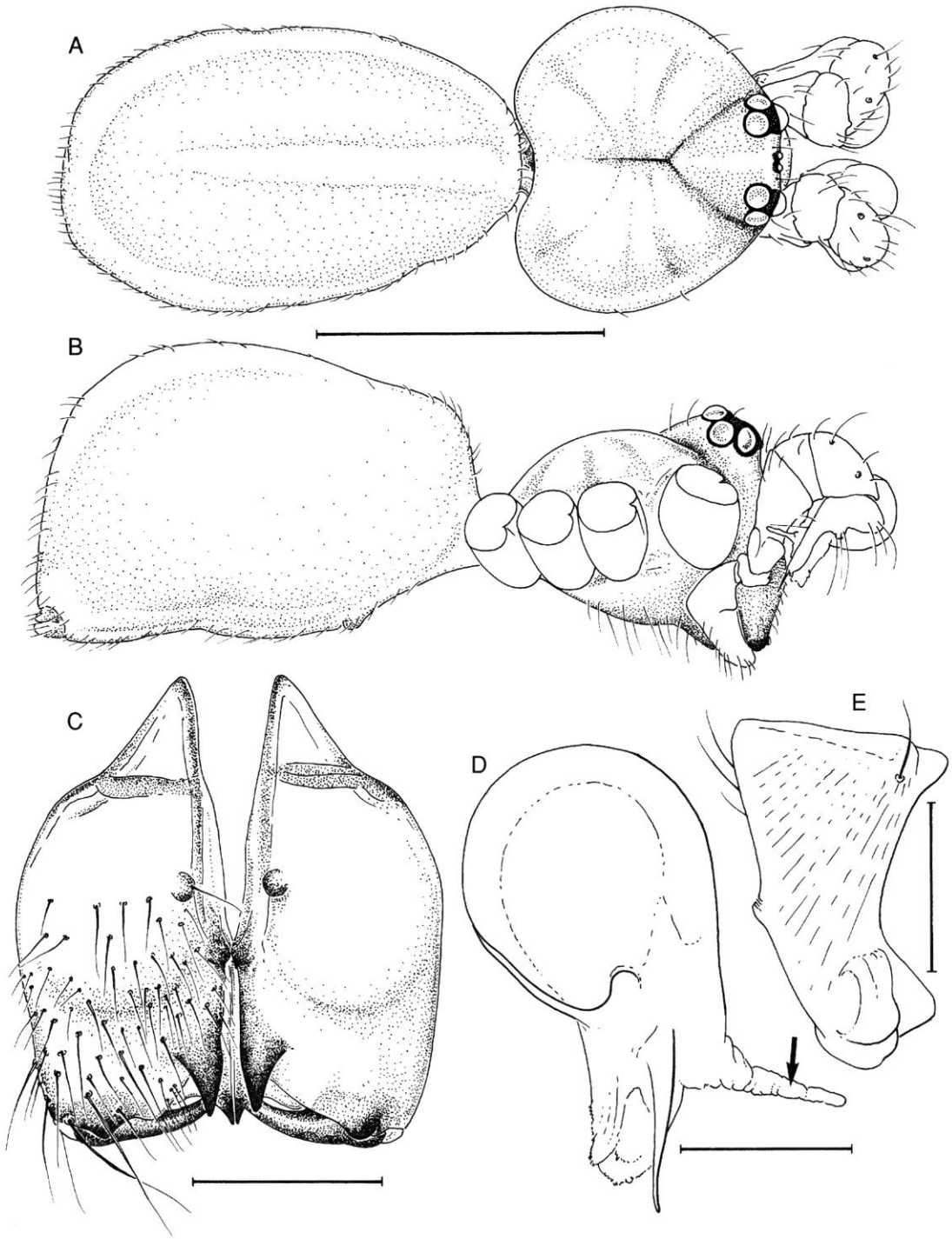

FIG. 10. — *Litoporus coccineus*, ♂. **A**, dorsal view; **B**, lateral view; **C**, chelicerae, frontal view; **D**, left genital bulb, retrolateral view; arrow: translucent projection; **E**, pedipalpal femur, lateral view. Scale lines: A, B, 1 mm; C-E, 0.2 mm.

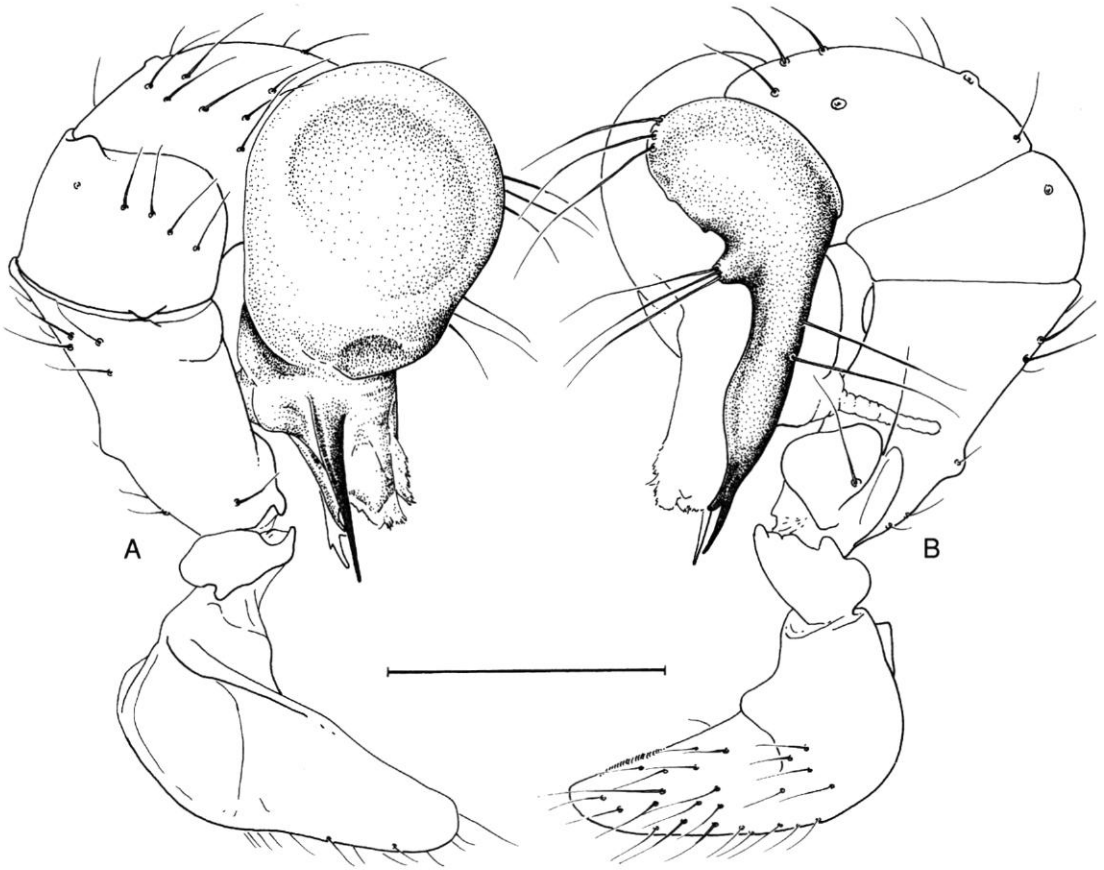

FIG. 11. — *Litoporus coccineus*, ♂, left pedipalp. **A**, prolateral view, bulb stippled; **B**, retrolateral view, cymbium with procursus stippled. Scale line: 0.3 mm.

nish, with dark stripe behind it (Fig. 8C).

Measurements. Female, total length: 2.1 mm; prosoma length: 0.7 mm; width: 0.9 mm; opisthosoma length: 1.4 mm; legs:

	1	2	3	4
fem	5.1	3.8	3.1	3.5
pat	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
tib	5.4	3.2	2.5	3.1
met	9.9	5.4	3.9	4.8
tar	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.9
total	22.3	13.9	10.7	12.6
tibind	57	34	26	24

NOTE

Such a marked sexual dimorphism would be unusual for the family, especially the female being darker than the male and having much larger eyes. More material needs to be studied to decide on the species identity of the single female in Simon's material.

Litoporus coccineus Simon, 1893 (Figs 10, 11)

Litoporus coccineus Simon, 1893b: 479-483, fig. 473.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. — Lectotype ♂ (designated herein following suggestion on a label by P. Brignoli from 1971) and 6 ♂♂ paralectotypes (MNHN, 6918), with Simon's label: "6918 *coccineus* E.S. Rio! Curuça (Gohns[?])" ("Gohns" is possibly a misspelling). Other material not known.

TYPE LOCALITY. — Probably Brazil: Rio de Janeiro. I could not determine the significance of the word "Curuça" on the label.

NOTES. — Simon (1893b) figured a female epigynum, but a female could not be found in the MNHN and is apparently lost. The vial includes one male *Litoporus aerius*!

REDESCRIPTION

Male

Carapace pale ochre with fine dark "Y" mark (Fig. 10A), clypeus and sternum without markings. Opisthosoma and legs pale ochre yellow. Eight eyes on moderately elevated ocular area (Fig. 10A, B), legs without spines, pedipalps as shown in figure 11A, B, bulb with translucent projection lying against retrolateral side of pedipalpal femur (Figs 10D, 11B), femur with voluminous basal apophysis and smaller distal hump (Fig. 10E). Chelicerae with pair of strong, simple apophyses at distal inner margins and pair of small humps more proximally (Fig. 10C).

Measurements. Male lectotype, total length: 2.5 mm; prosoma length: 0.9 mm; width: 1.1 mm; opisthosoma length: 1.6 mm; legs:

	1	2	3	4
fem	10.1	6.9	5.0	6.7
pat	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
tib	9.8	6.3	4.2	6.0
met	20.6	10.7	6.3	9.5
tar	2.2	1.2	1.0	1.2
total	43.1	25.5	16.9	23.8
tibind	77	50	33	54

Measurements of male paralectotypes (fem1/tib1 in mm): 1. (10.2/–); 2. (10.1/9.8); 3. (9.6/9.2)

Female

Not examined (apparently lost: see above).

Mecolaesthus longissimus Simon, 1893
(Figs 12, 13)

Mecolaesthus longissimus Simon, 1893a: 320, 321; 1893b: 479-482, figs 439, 443, 469. – Di Caporiacco 1955: 299.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. — Lectotype ♂ (designated herein), 13 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀ paralectotypes (MNHN, 11024), with Simon's label: "*Mecolaesthus* E.S. 11024 *cylindrogaster* E.S. Tovar! Corosal!".

NOTE. — Several lines of indirect evidence suggest that this is the type series of *M. longissimus*, despite of the label saying "*cylindrogaster*": (1) *M. longissimus* is the only described species of the genus, and Simon never indicated that he had another inedited species (which he often did in other genera). In contrary, he stated that he had only one species from this genus; (2) the present material does not contradict the original description by Simon; (3) there is no material in the MNHN labeled "*M. longissimus*".

OTHER MATERIAL. — Di Caporiacco (1955) assigned a single female from Aragua (Rancho Grande) to the present species. I have not seen his material.

TYPE LOCALITY. — Venezuela, Aragua, Tovar, or Distrito Federal, Corosal (Fig. 1). Tovar lies 70 km W of Caracas, at an elevation of about 1800 m. Simon collected there in January and February 1888 (Levi 1964). For Corosal see under *Coryssocnemis callaica*.

REDESCRIPTION

Male

Carapace ochre with brown median stripe, ocular area and clypeus also brown, sternum ochre, brown at labium. Opisthosoma greenish gray, with brown genital plate (Fig. 12C). Legs ochre brown, with broad light rings at distal tips of femora and tibiae. Eight eyes on moderately elevated ocular area (Fig. 12A, B). Chelicerae with two pairs of simple apophyses frontally (Fig. 12E). Pedipalps as shown in figure 13A, B, procursus with subdistal apophysis (Fig. 13C), femur with two prominent apophyses (Fig. 13D).

Measurements. Male lectotype, total length: 5.8 mm; prosoma length: 1.1 mm; width: 1.3 mm; opisthosoma length: 4.7 mm; legs:

	1	2	3	4
fem	–	9.8	7.7	8.4
pat	–	0.4	0.4	0.4
tib	–	8.3	5.8	6.7
met	–	15.3	10.7	12.9
tar	–	1.6	1.2	1.3
total	–	35.4	25.8	29.7
tibind	–	58	42	53

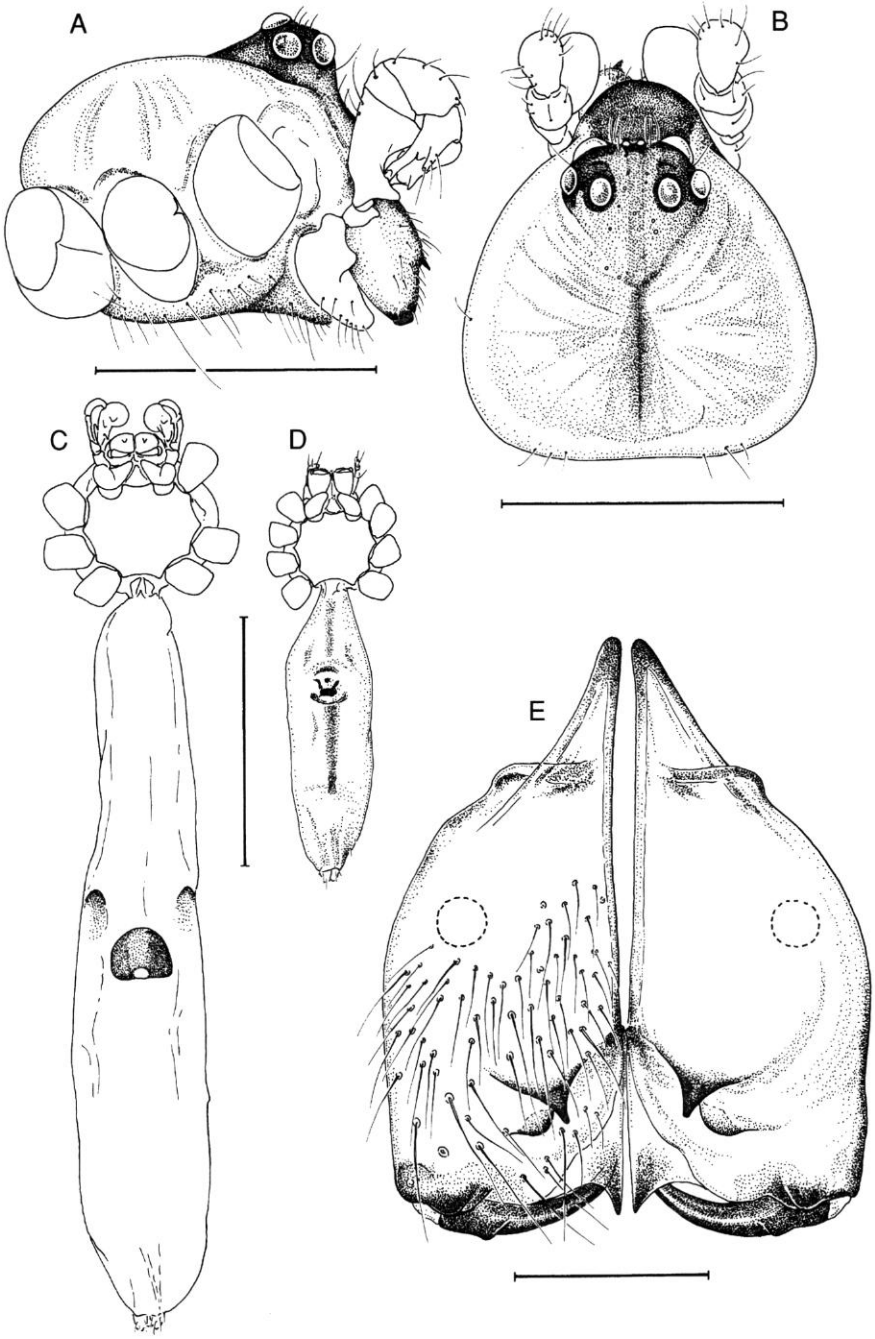

FIG. 12. — *Mecolaesthus longissimus*. **A**, ♂ prosoma, lateral view; **B**, ♂ prosoma, dorsal view; **C**, ♂, ventral view; **D**, ♀, ventral view; **E**, ♂ chelicerae, frontal view; dotted circles: position of an additional pair of blunt apophyses in one specimen. Scale lines: A, B, 1 mm; C, D, 2 mm; E, 0.2 mm.

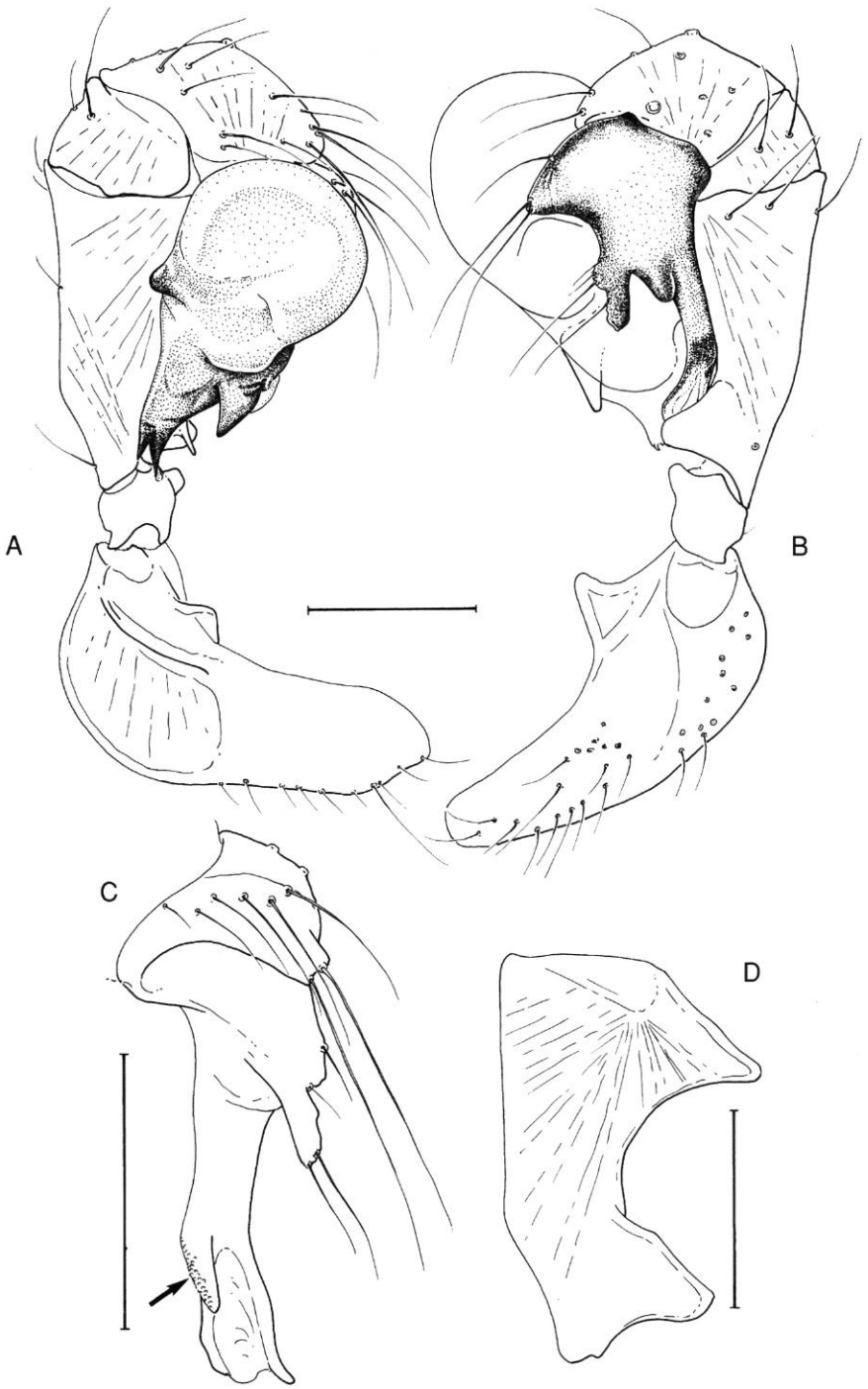

FIG. 13. — *Mecolaesthus longissimus*, ♂ left pedipalp. **A**, prolateral view, bulb stippled; **B**, retrolateral view, cymbium with procursus stippled; **C**, cymbium with procursus, ventral view; arrow: subdistal apophysis; **D**, femur, lateral view. Scale lines: 0.2 mm.

Measurements of male paralectotypes:

	tib1	tib2	opisth. length
1.	–	–	5.8
2.	11.4	7.3	3.4
3.	11.4	7.4	4.3
4.	–	8.3	5.8
5.	–	7.3	5.6
6.	12.3	7.9	3.6
7.	11.3	7.1	5.9

The segments of leg 1 in male "6." were:

	leg 1
fem	12.7
pat	0.6
tib	12.3
met	25.9
tar	2.5
total length	54.0
tibind	97

Female

Significantly smaller than male (Fig. 12D). Carapace as in male, but without median stripe, anterior half of sternum darker than rest. Opisthosoma colored as in male, epigyneal sclerites brown, dark stripe behind epigynum (Fig. 12D).

Measurements. Female paralectotype, total length: 3.5 ; prosoma length: 0.8 mm; width: 0.8 mm; opisthosoma length: 2.7 mm; legs:

	1	2	3	4
fem	–	5.8	4.7	5.3
pat	–	0.4	0.4	0.4
tib	–	4.6	3.7	4.4
met	–	8.4	6.4	8.1
tar	–	1.3	1.0	1.2
total	–	20.5	16.2	19.4
tibind	–	41	35	40

Measurements of other female paralectotypes:

	tib1	tib2	opisth. length
1.	7.9	4.9	1.8
2.	–	4.9	2.2

The segments of leg 1 in female "1." were:

	leg 1
fem	8.3
pat	0.4
tib	7.9
met	14.7
tar	2.1
total	33.4
tibind	71

REMARK

The material contains one male that slightly deviates from the others by having the genital plate farther back (the distance between the rear edge of the genital plate and the spinnerets is 37% of opisthosoma length; in the other males this factor ranges from 41% to 54%), ocular area not darker than carapace, and chelicerae with an additional pair of blunt horns (dotted area in Fig. 12E). With the material at hand it cannot be decided whether this is the same species or not.

Metagonia bifida Simon, 1893
(Fig. 14)

Metagonia bifida Simon, 1893a: 318; 1893b: 472. – Moenkhaus 1898: 89. – Mello-Leitão 1918: 111.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. — Holotype ♀ (MNHN, 8817), with Simon's label: "8817 *Metag. bifida* E.S. N. Prov. Rio (Germ.)" (P. Brignoli, when studying the material in 1971, added a label with lectotype designation, but there is only one female, which is therefore considered holotype). Other material not known.

TYPE LOCALITY. — Brazil: Rio de Janeiro. Collector: Germain (Levi 1964).

NOTE. — Gertsch & Peck (1992) state that "Mello-Leitão (1918) offered a useful description, presumably based on his own available material". However, Mello-Leitão's description is nothing than a literal translation of Simon's (1893a) latin description into portuguese. The same is true of Moenkhaus (1898).

REDESCRIPTION

Carapace ochre yellow with brown pattern (Fig. 14A), clypeus without dark marks, sternum

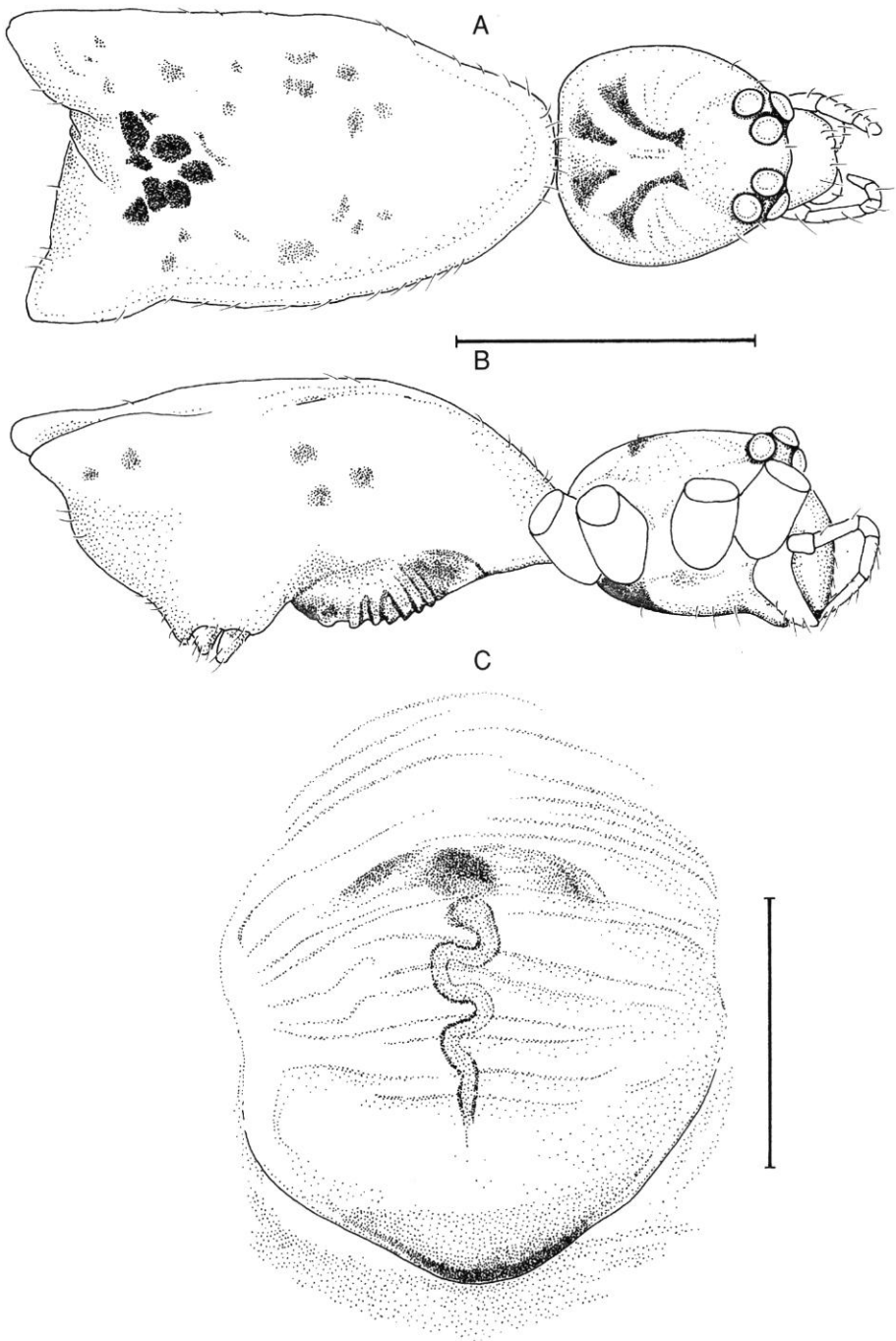

FIG. 14. — *Metagonia bifida*, ♀. **A**, dorsal view; **B**, lateral view; **C**, epigynum, ventral view. Scale lines: A, B, 1 mm; C, 0.3 mm.

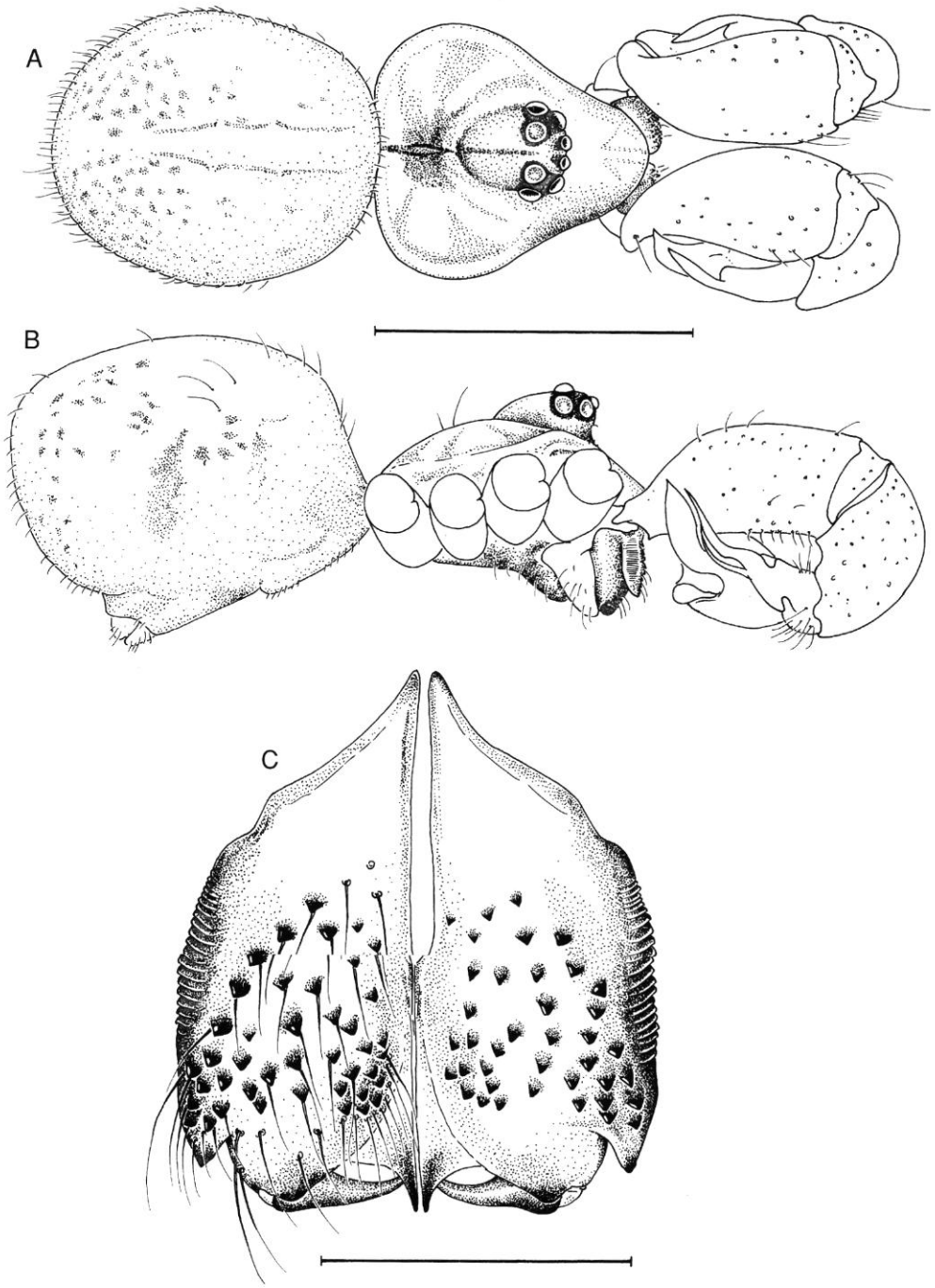

FIG. 15. — *Physocyclus dugesi*, ♂. **A**, dorsal view; **B**, lateral view; **C**, chelicerae, frontal view. Scale lines: A, B, 2 mm; C, 0.5 mm.

ochre yellow anteriorly, with dark pattern posteriorly. Opisthosoma almost white, dorsally with some brown spots laterally and black spots between posterior humps (Fig. 14A), epigynum ochre yellow brown. Legs white with dark rings on femora (subdistally) and tibiae (subproximally and subdistally). Six eyes in two triads (Fig. 14A), opisthosoma with pair of humps (Fig. 14A). Epigynum large plate with transverse ridges (Fig. 14B), and duct (?) shining through cuticle (Fig. 14C).

Measurements. Female holotype, total length: 2.6 mm; prosoma length: 0.8 mm; width: 0.7 mm; opisthosoma length: 1.8 mm; legs:

	1	2	3	4
fem	4.7	3.4	2.4	3.4
pat	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
tib	4.9	3.0	2.0	2.9
met	8.0	4.9	3.0	4.6
tar	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.7
total	19.1	12.4	8.3	12.0
tibind	55	36	22	31

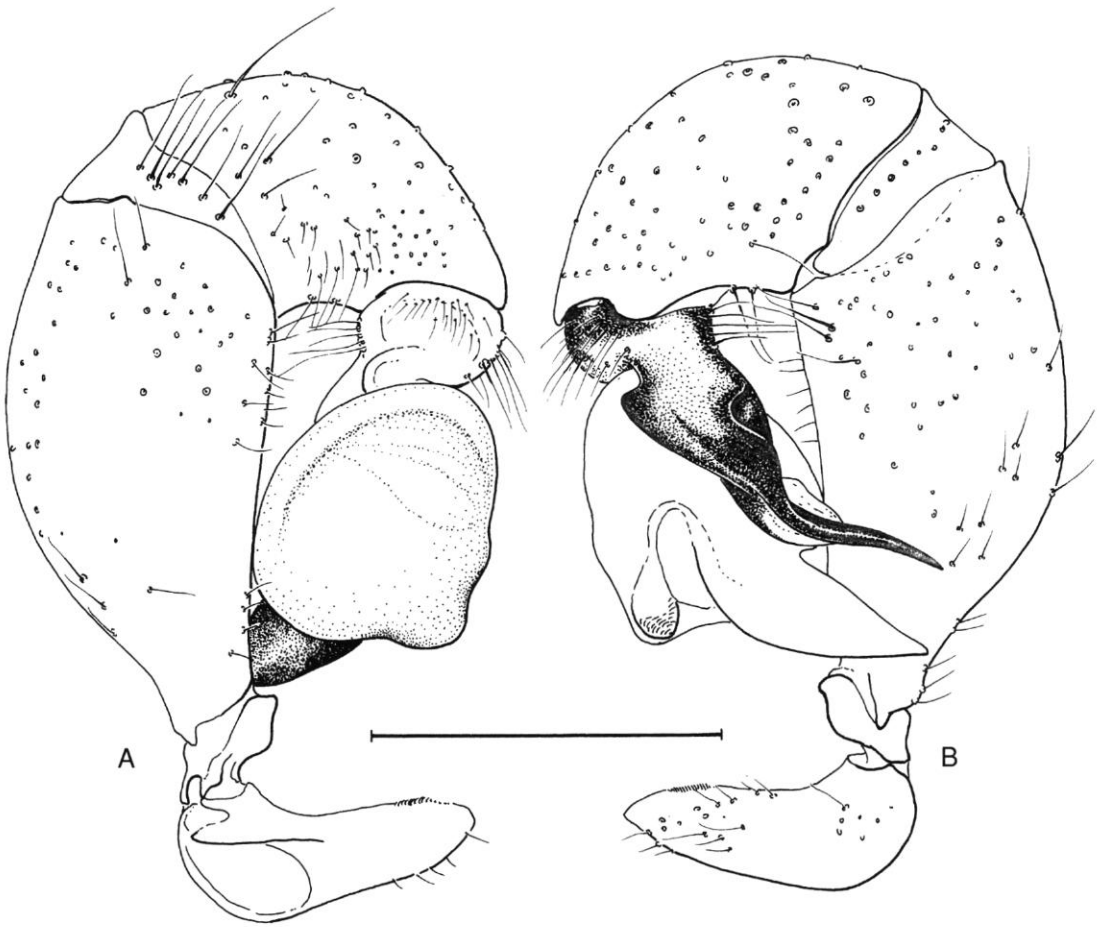

FIG. 16. — *Physocyclus dugesi*, ♂ left pedipalp. **A**, prolateral view, bulb stippled; **B**, retrolateral view, cymbium with procursus stippled. Scale line: 1 mm.

Physocyclus dugesi Simon, 1893
(Figs 15, 16)

Physocyclus dugesi Simon 1893a: 320; 1893b: 466-470. – Pickard-Cambridge 1902: 369, pl. 35, figs 1, 1a-d, 2, 2a, b. – Banks 1913: 181, pl. 12, fig. 25. – Gertsch & Davis 1937: 4; 1942: 7. – Reimoser 1939: 334. – Di Caporiacco 1955: 297.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. — Holotype ♂ (MNHN, 12523), with Simon's label: "12523 *Phys. Dugesi* E. S. Guanajuato (Duges)". Several males and females from Costa Rica (information on this material will be published in another context).

TYPE LOCALITY. — Mexico: Guanajuato (state or city?) (about 300 km NW of Mexico City, Fig. 1). Collector: Dugès.

OTHER RECORDS. — Apart from several records in Mexico (Pickard-Cambridge 1902; Gertsch & Davis 1937, 1942), the species has been reported from Guatemala (Pickard-Cambridge 1902), Costa Rica (Pickard-Cambridge 1902, Reimoser 1939), and Venezuela (Miranda, Caracas – di Caporiacco 1955).

REDESCRIPTION

Male

Carapace ochre yellow with darker ochre pattern (Fig. 15A), clypeus slightly darker. Chelicerae brown with black processes, pedipalps proximally ochre yellow, distally brown and black. Sternum ochre yellow. Opisthosoma ochre yellow with slightly darker spots. Legs ochre yellow with faintly visible rings on femora (subdistally) and tibiae (proximally and subdistally). Eight eyes on moderately elevated ocular area (Fig. 15A, B). Legs without spines. Pedipalps as shown in figure 16A, B. Chelicerae with stridulatory files and tooth-like processes, most of which are accompanied by a hair (Fig. 15C).

Measurements. Male holotype, total length: 3.4 mm; prosoma length: 1.3 mm; width: 1.6 mm; opisthosoma length: 2.1 mm; legs:

	1	2	3	4
fem	8.4	6.6	4.9	6.9
pat	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
tib	9.1	6.9	5.0	6.9
met	13.9	10.3	7.5	10.1
tar	2.1	1.6	1.1	1.3
total	34.2	26.1	19.2	25.9
tibind	57	43	31	36

Priscula gularis Simon, 1893
(Figs 17-19)

Priscula gularis Simon 1893a: 319; 1893b: 477, 478, figs 442(?), 449(?). – Brignoli 1981: 94-97, figs 8-10, 25.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. — Lectotype ♂ (designated herein), and ♀ paralectotype from type locality (Quito, Ecuador) (MNHN, 9762), with Simon's label "9762 *Prisc. gularis* Sim. Quito". 3 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀ and 2 juveniles from "Narigual" (I could not find a place with that name), Ecuador (MNHN, 10289) with Simon's label "10289 *Pris gularis* E.S. Narigual". Other material not known.

TYPE LOCALITY. — Ecuador: Pichincha, Quito.

REDESCRIPTION

Male

Carapace ochre, with brown ocular area and brown mark posteriorly, and dark lateral margins (Fig. 17A). Clypeus with broad brown band (Fig. 17A). Chelicerae and palps ochre brown. Sternum ochre, frontally slightly darker. Opisthosoma dorsally greenish gray with many black spots and some whitish spots, ventrally lighter, with brown genital plate. Legs ochre brown, with slightly darker rings on femora (two distally) and tibiae (one proximally and two distally). Eight eyes on moderately elevated ocular area (Fig. 17A, B). Legs without spines. Pedipalps as shown in figure 18A, B, femur with proximal apophysis against which the tip of the procursus lies (Fig. 18B). Bulbs with a strong, spirally wound apophysis, apparently without embolus (Fig. 18C, D). Chelicerae with one pair of simple frontal apophyses (Fig. 19A).

Measurements. Male lectotype, total length: 5.5 mm; prosoma length: 2.0 mm; width: 2.8 mm; opisthosoma length: 3.5 mm; legs:

	1	2	3	4
fem	11.3	9.4	7.4	9.4
pat	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0
tib	12.0	9.1	6.4	8.8
met	18.1	13.8	9.7	12.9
tar	2.8	2.0	1.6	1.9
total	45.4	35.5	26.1	34.0
tibind	46	33	24	31

Tibia 1 in three males from "Narigual": 11.4, 11.4, 11.7 mm.

Female

Colors as in male. Epigynum a large brown plate without any protrusions (Fig. 19B).

Measurements. Female paralectotype, total length: 5.5 mm; prosoma length: 1.9 mm; width: 2.3 mm; opisthosoma length: 3.6 mm; height: 4.1 mm; legs:

	1	2	3	4
fem	8.6	7.1	5.7	7.4
pat	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
tib	9.1	6.7	4.9	6.7
met	13.3	10.0	7.2	9.6
tar	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.6
total	34.3	26.4	20.0	26.2
tibind	37	28	21	25

Tibia 1 in two females from "Narigual": 7.5, 10.3 mm.

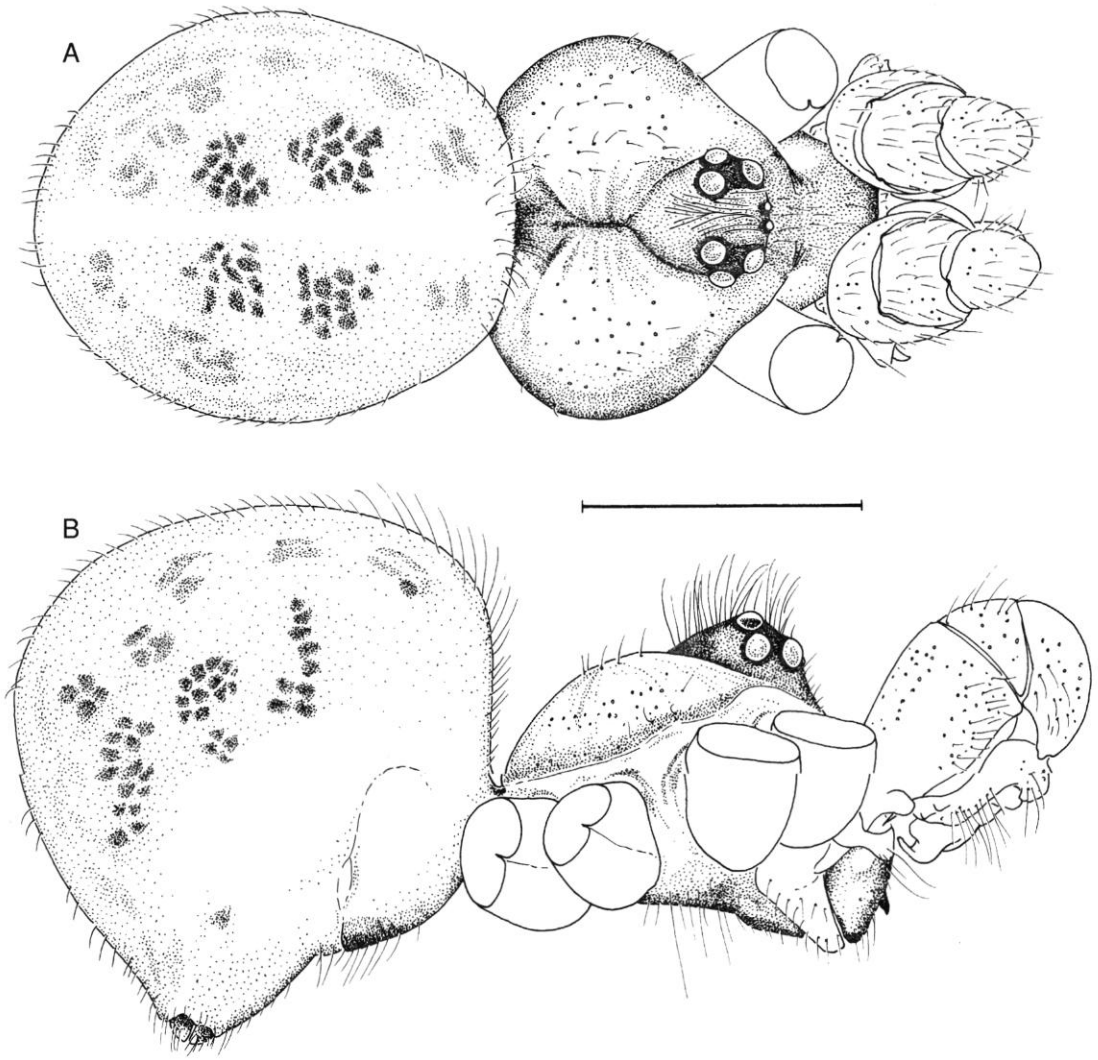

FIG. 17. — *Priscula gularis*, ♂. **A**, dorsal view; **B**, lateral view. Scale line: 2 mm.

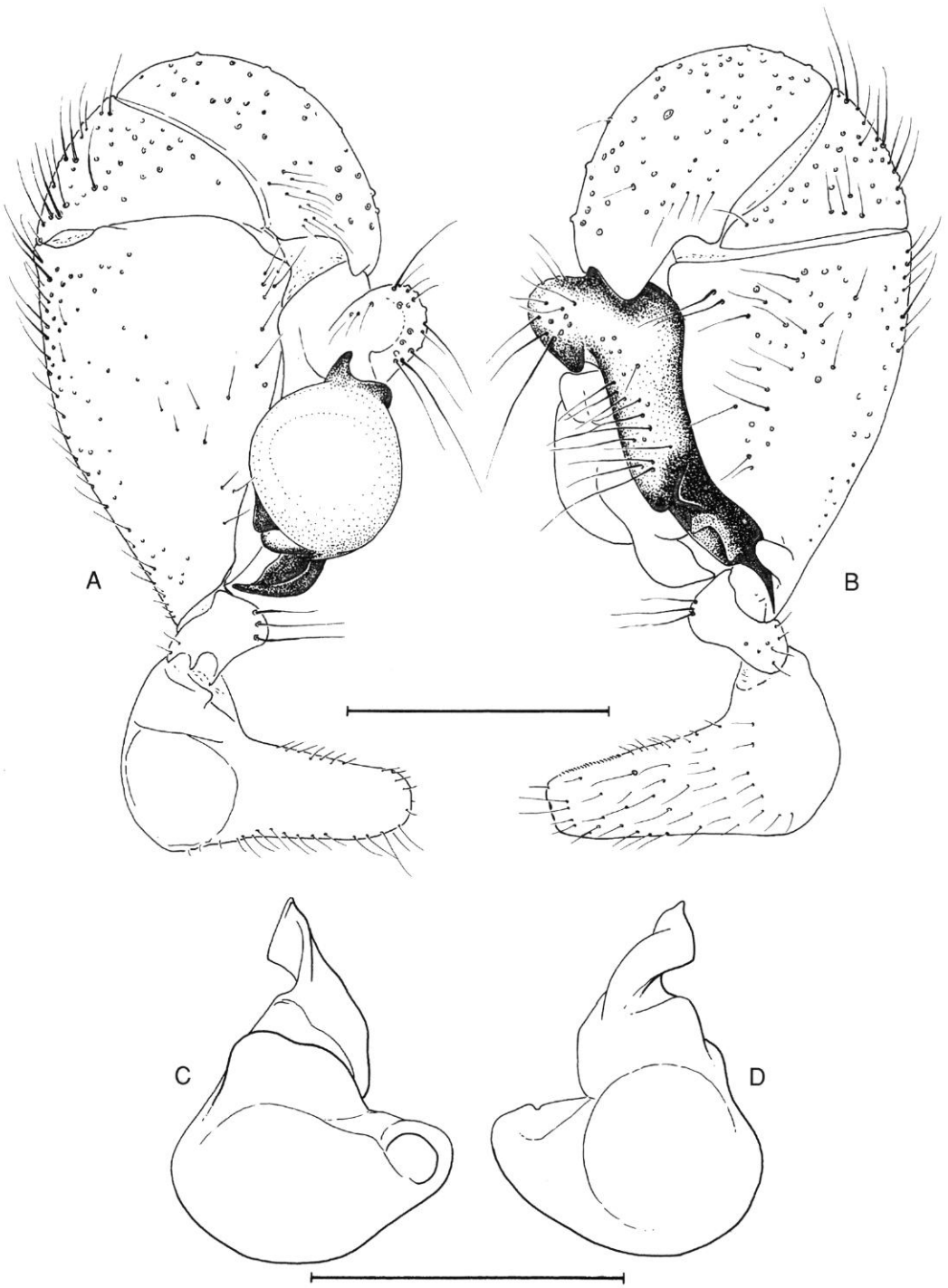

FIG. 18. — *Priscula gularis*, ♂ left pedipalp. **A**, prolateral view, bulb stippled; **B**, retrolateral view, cymbium with procursus stippled; **C**, genital bulb, ventral view; **D**, genital bulb, dorsal view. Scale lines: 1 mm.

REMARKS

Brignoli (1981) synonymized the genus *Priscula* with *Physocyclus*. Although the similarity is obvious, I see no clear synapomorphy that would link the type species of the two genera. Moreover, there are some important differences between *Physocyclus globosus* (and other Central and North American *Physocyclus*) on one hand and the South American *Priscula gularis* and *P. venezuelana* on the other hand: the first have numerous frontal apophyses and stridulatory ridges on the male chelicerae, an embolus, and apophyses on the female epigynum (see Banks 1898; Pickard-Cambridge 1902; Chamberlin 1921, 1924; Crosby 1926; Chamberlin & Gertsch 1929; Gertsch 1971); the latter have only one pair of frontal cheliceral apophyses, no stridulatory ridges, no obvious embolus but only a bulbal apophysis, and flat epigyneal plates (present paper). Since *Physocyclus globosus* is a clear representative of what has been called the "Old World group" of pholcids (Huber in press b), and *Priscula gularis* possibly also, future reviews will have to reconsider these genera in the context of Old World pholcids.

While the material of *Priscula gularis* studied by Brignoli (1981) is certainly conspecific with the specimens redescribed herein, it is apparently lost. He described a male with no legs II, and a female with no legs IV, but none of the specimens investigated herein lack a leg on both sides. Moreover, he obviously made a cleared preparation of the female epigynum for his figure 25, but there is no female opisthosoma dissected in the specimens investigated herein.

The MNHN has one vial with *Priscula paeta*, with the label from Brignoli designating a male lectotype. However, the vial contains only two specimens: one is a juvenile that closely resembles *Priscula venezuelana* (see below) in having the posterior median eyes with broader rings than the other eyes, several dark rings on femora and tibiae, and a very high opisthosoma [much as in Simon's (1893b) fig. 468]. The

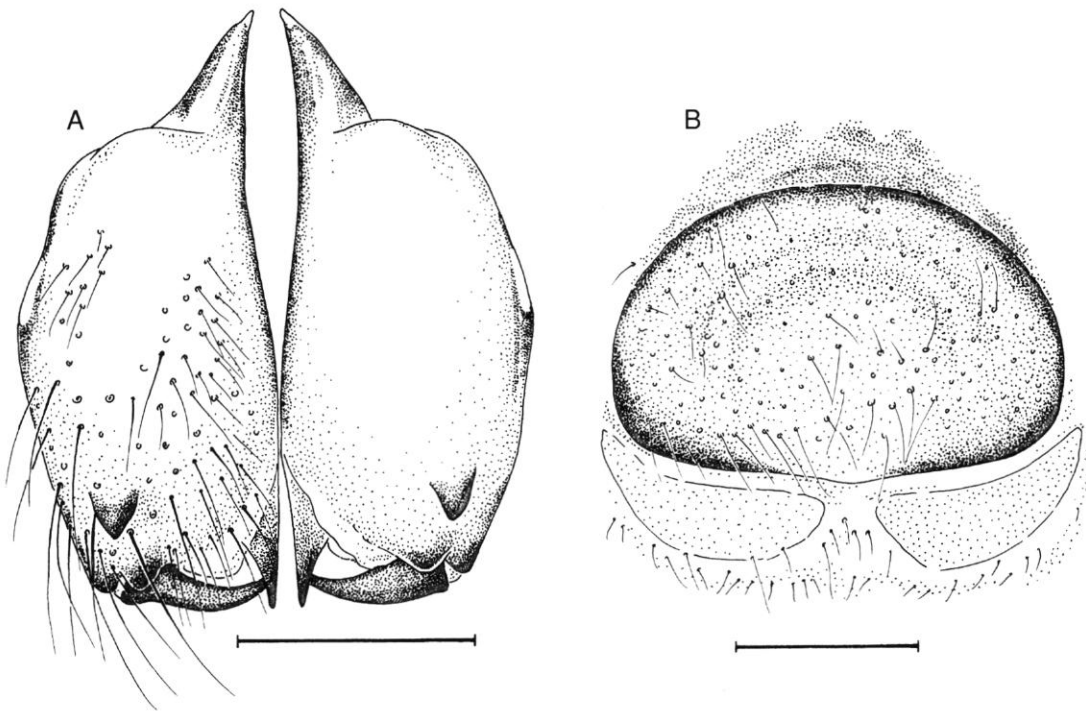

FIG. 19. — *Priscula gularis*. **A**, ♂ chelicerae, frontal view; **B**, ♀ epigynum, ventral view. Scale lines: 0.5 mm.

second specimen is an adult male of *Physocyclus globosus* which obviously was confused with the "true" type.

Simon (1893b) briefly characterized *Priscula paeta* in the context of the subfamily description of his "Prisculeae", providing a figure of the male bulb (fig. 467) that is very different from the two *Priscula* species redescribed herein, and a figure of the male opisthosoma (fig. 468). The species was redescribed by di Caporiacco (1955) from an immature male from el Junquito, Venezuela. Conspecificity was simply assumed on the basis of the shape of the opisthosoma. Brignoli (1972a) described the female of "*Priscula* cf. *paeta*" from Miranda, Venezuela. Judging from these insufficient descriptions, it seems more appropriate to consider *Priscula paeta* a nomen dubium.

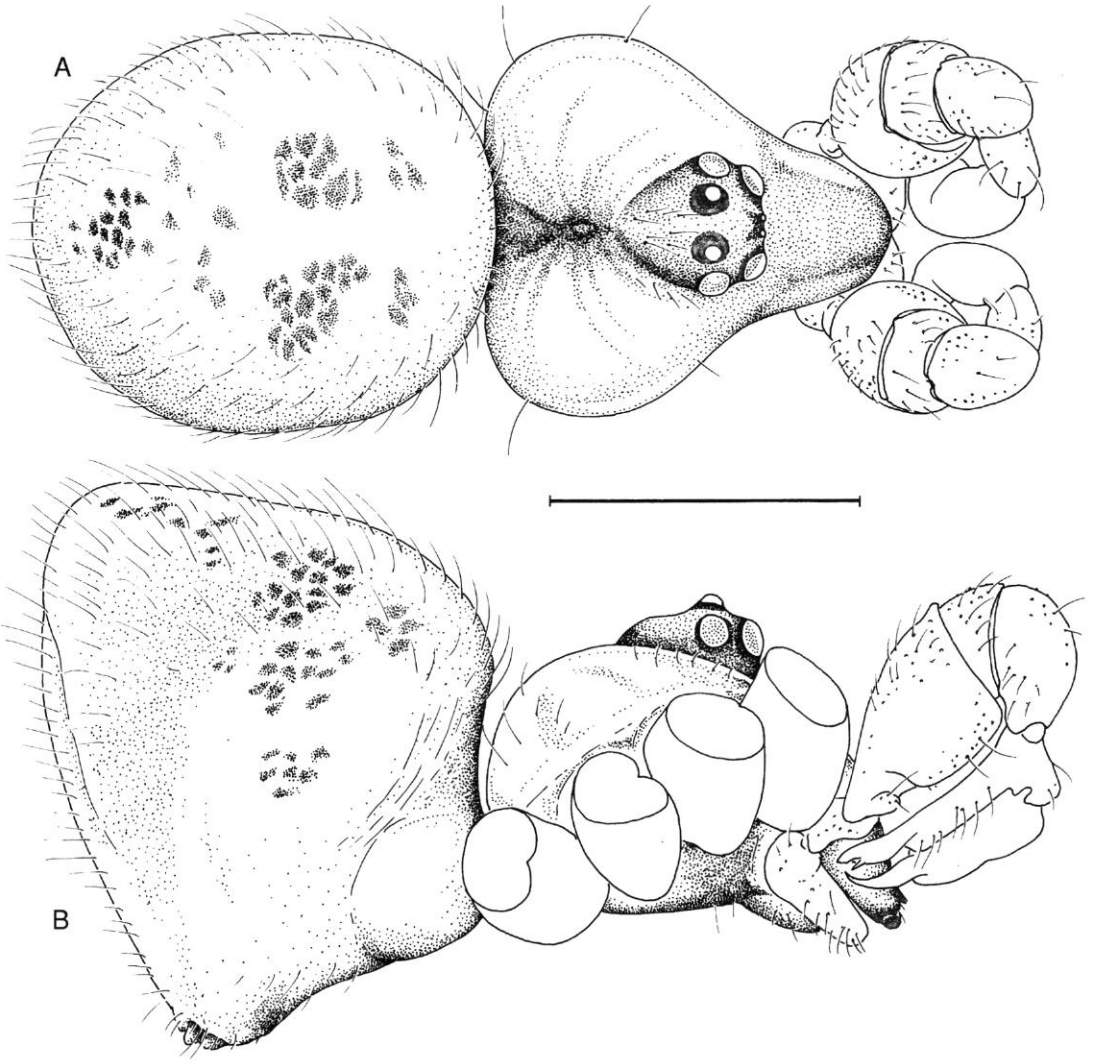

FIG. 20. — *Priscula venezuelana*, ♂. **A**, dorsal view; **B**, lateral view. Scale line: 2 mm.

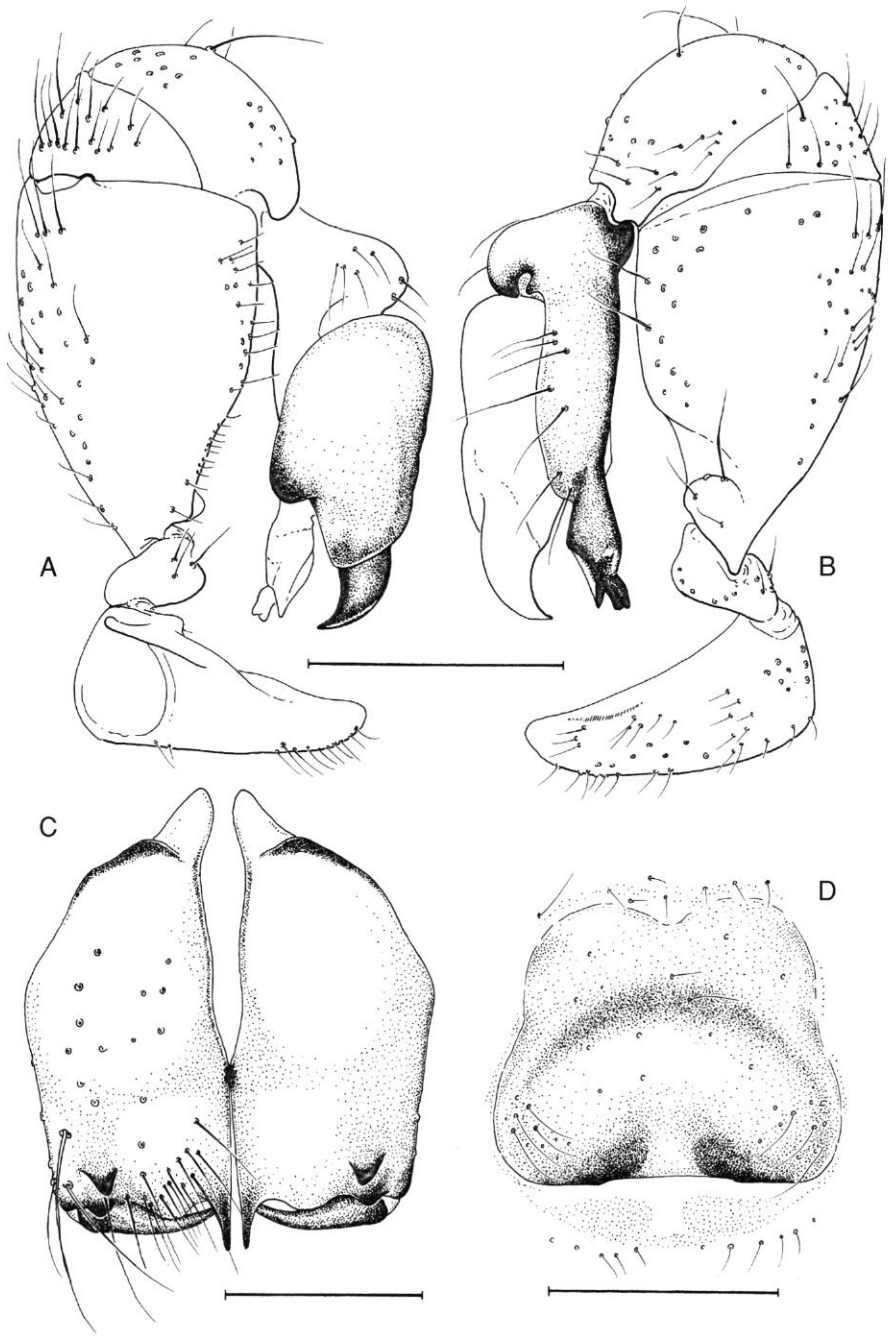

FIG. 21. — *Priscula venezuelana*. **A**, ♂ left pedipalp, prolateral view, bulb stippled; **B**, ♂ left pedipalp, retrolateral view, cymbium with procursus stippled; **C**, ♂ chelicerae, frontal view; **D**, ♀ epigynum, ventral view. Scale lines: A, B, 1 mm; C, D, 0.5 mm.

Priscula venezuelana Simon, 1893
(Figs 20, 21)

Priscula venezuelana Simon, 1893b: 477, 478, fig. 466. – Brignoli 1981: 96.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. — Lectotype ♂ (designated herein), 3 ♀♀ paralectotypes, 7 penultimate ♂♂ and 2 juveniles (MNHN, 10923), with Simon's label: "10923 *Pr. venezuelana* E. S. Caracas Tovar". Other material not known.

TYPE LOCALITY. — Venezuela, Distrito Federal, Caracas or Aragua, Tovar. For Tovar see under *Mecolaesthus longissimus*.

REDESCRIPTION

Male

Carapace ochre, with brown ocular area and brown mark behind ocular area (Fig. 20A). Posterior median eyes with much broader black circle than other eyes (Fig. 20A). Clypeus with broad brown band (Fig. 20A). Chelicerae and palps ochre brown. Sternum ochre, laterally slightly darker. Opisthosoma dorsally with some black spots (Fig. 20A, B), ventrally with brown genital plate, and one pair of spots anterior to spinnerets. Legs ochre with five to six brown rings on each femur and four rings on each tibia. Eight eyes on moderately elevated ocular area (Fig. 20A, B). Legs without spines. Pedipalps as shown in figure 21A, B, femur with proximal protuberance and incision (Fig. 21B). Chelicerae with one pair of simple frontal apophyses (Fig. 21C).

Measurements. Male lectotype, total length: 5.2 mm; prosoma length: 1.9 mm; width: 2.8 mm; opisthosoma length: 3.3 mm; legs:

	1	2	3	4
fem	11.7	9.6	7.6	9.6
pat	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
tib	12.1	9.3	6.6	9.1
met	19.7	14.4	10.1	14.1
tar	4.7	3.3	2.1	2.9
total	49.4	37.7	27.4	37.0
tibind	38	29	22	29

Female

Colors as in male, but with many dark spots dorsally on opisthosoma (one female with many white spots!). Epigynum a large brown plate, without any protuberances (Fig. 21D).

Measurements. Female paralectotype, total length: 5.8 mm; prosoma length: 2.0 mm; width: 2.3 mm; opisthosoma length: 3.8 mm; height: 5.1 mm; legs:

	1	2	3	4
fem	10.0	7.7	6.0	8.6
pat	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0
tib	9.9	7.4	5.4	7.7
met	14.9	11.1	8.1	11.4
tar	4.1	2.7	1.7	2.4
total	40.0	29.9	22.1	31.1
tibind	33	26	19	24

Tibiae of two other females (a, b):

	1	2	3	4
a.	10.6	7.7	5.1	7.7
b.	–	11.4	8.3	11.3

Psilochorus lemniscatus Simon, 1894
(Figs 22-24)

Psilochorus lemniscatus Simon, 1894: 520, 521.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. — Lectotype ♂ (designated herein) and paralectotype ♀ (MNHN, 16066), with Simon's label: "16066 *psil. lemniscatus* E.S. ins. S. Vincent (cb.m.)". Other material not known.

TYPE LOCALITY. — Saint Vincent, Lesser Antilles.

REDESCRIPTION

Male

Carapace ochre with brown margins and large brown spot medially (Fig. 22A), clypeus ochre, sternum light ochre with broad median brown stripe. Opisthosoma greenish gray with blackish spots dorsally (Fig. 22A, B), brown genital plate, black spot anterior of genital plate and black stripe behind it. Legs light-brown with hardly visible light rings at distal tips of femora and tibiae. Eight eyes on moderately elevated ocular area (Fig. 22A, B). Legs without spines (leg 1 missing). Pedipalp as shown in figure 23A, B, bulb with several lobes and spurs (Fig. 24C),

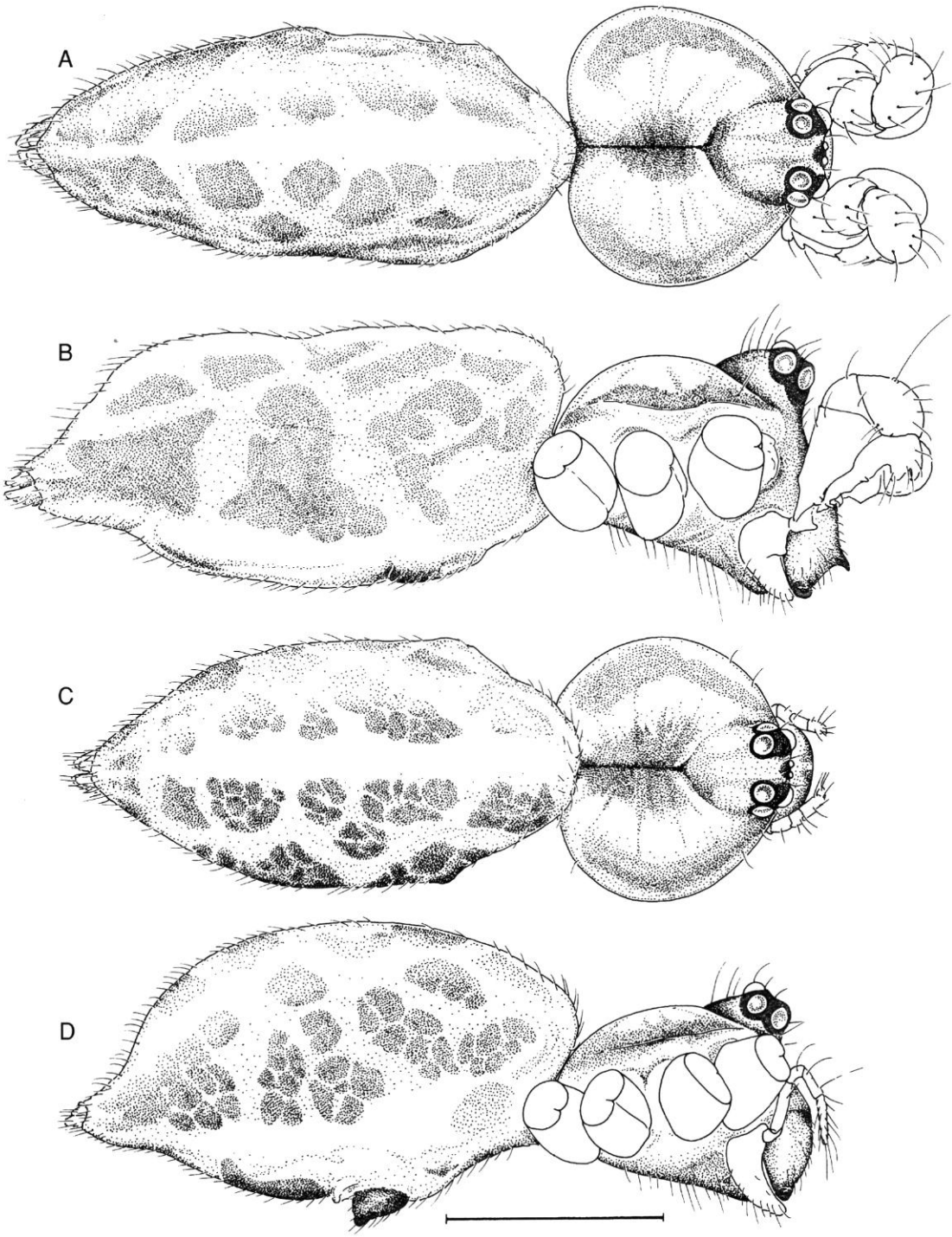

FIG. 22. — *Psilochorus lemniscatus*. **A**, ♂, dorsal view; **B**, ♂, lateral view; **C**, ♀, dorsal view; **D**, ♀, lateral view. Scale line: 1 mm.

procursus also with various distal structures, one of which appears to contain the duct of a gland (Fig. 24D), femur with proximal and distal apophyses (Fig. 24E). Chelicerae with one pair of large frontal apophyses and another pair of small horns near the base of fangs (Fig. 24A).

Measurements. Male lectotype, total length: 3.7 mm; prosoma length: 1.2 mm; width: 1.3 mm; opisthosoma length: 2.5 mm; legs:

	1	2	3	4
fem	–	6.9	5.6	6.0
pat	–	0.5	0.5	0.5
tib	–	5.6	4.4	5.1
met	–	9.3	7.0	8.4
tar	–	1.8	1.2	1.1
total	–	24.1	18.7	21.1
tibind	–	41	35	40

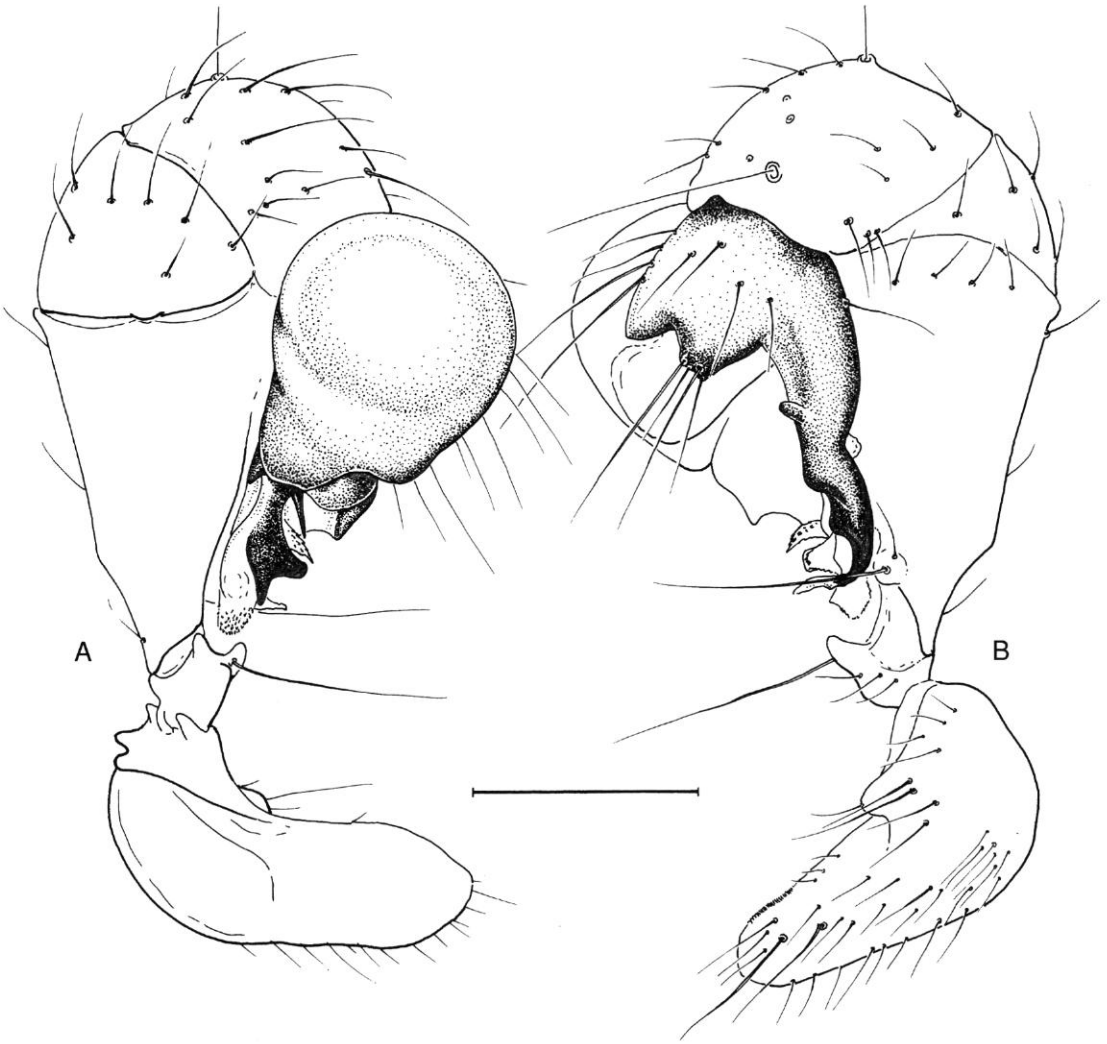

FIG. 23. — *Psilochorus lemniscatus*, ♂ left pedipalp. **A**, prolateral view, bulb stippled; **B**, retrolateral view, cymbium with procursus stippled. Scale line: 0.3 mm.

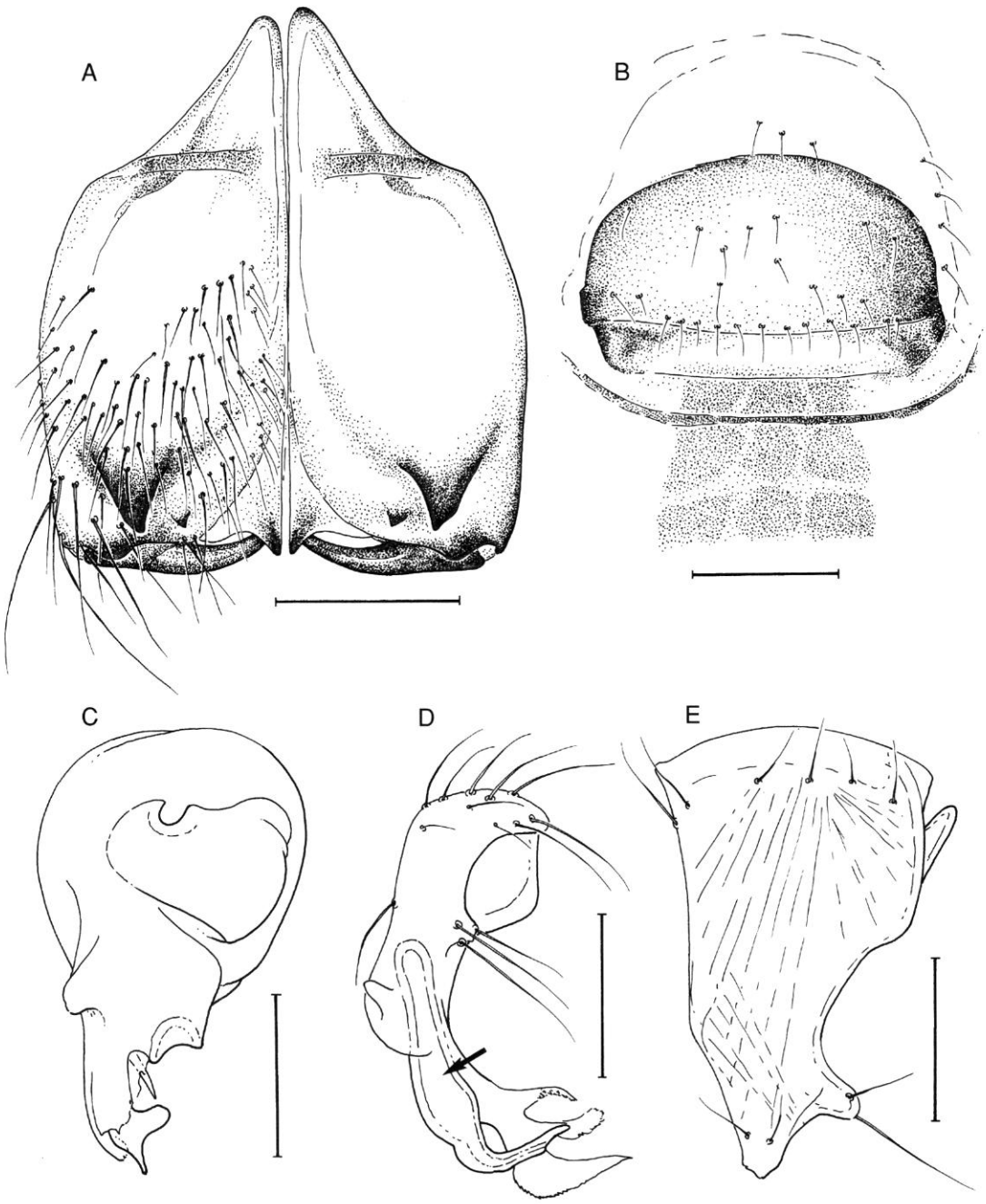

FIG. 24. — *Psilochorus lemniscatus*. **A**, ♂ chelicerae, frontal view; **B**, ♀ epigynum, ventral view; **C**, ♂ right genital bulb, retrolateral view; **D**, ♂ palpal cymbium with procursus, ventral view; arrow: supposed gland-duct; **E**, ♂ pedipalpal femur, lateral view. Scale lines: 0.2 mm.

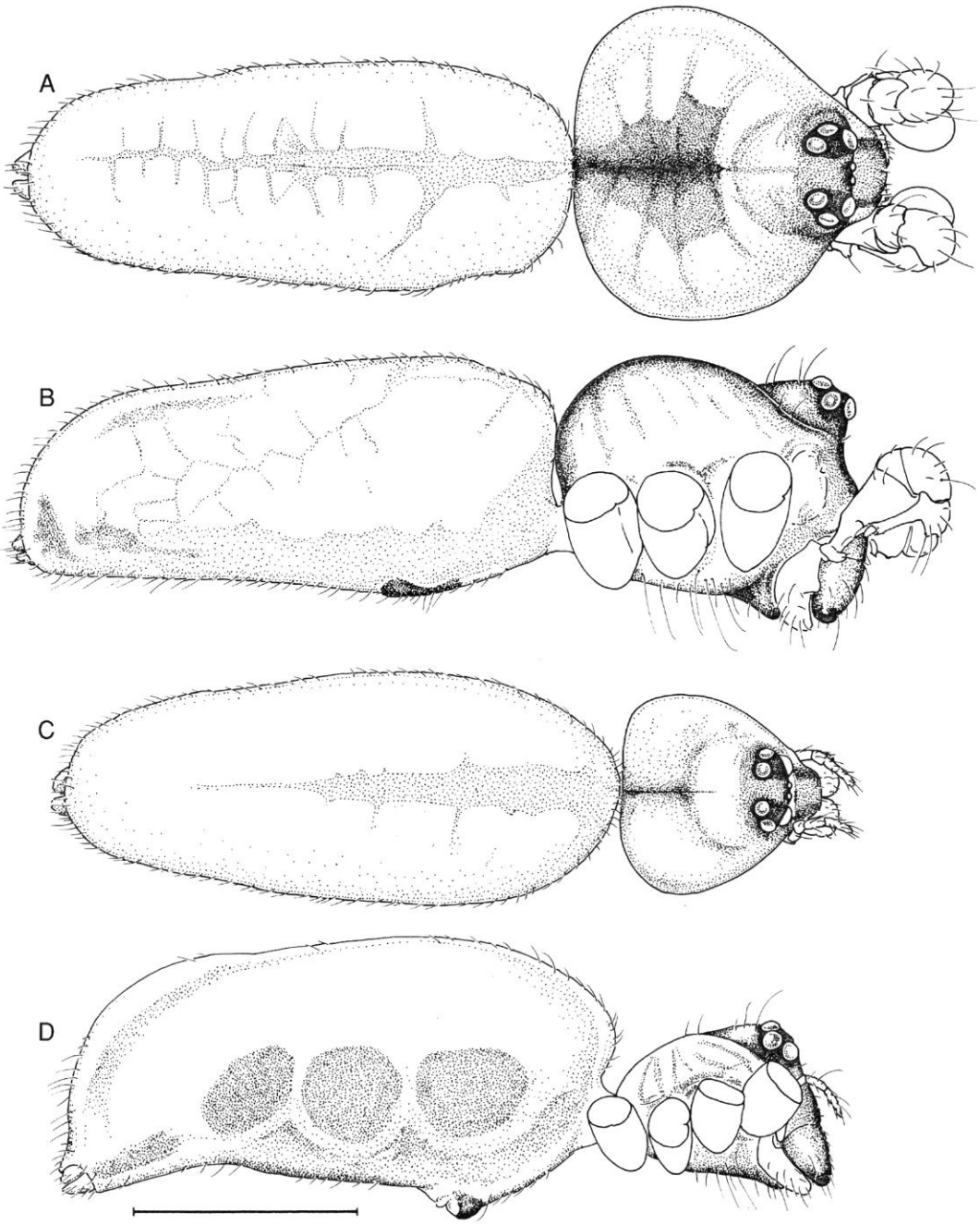

FIG. 25. — *Psilochorus nigrifrons*. **A**, ♂, dorsal view; **B**, ♂, lateral view; **C**, ♀, dorsal view; **D**, ♀, lateral view. Scale line: 1 mm.

Female

Colors and patterns as in male (Fig. 22C, D). Epigynum simple brown plate (Fig. 24B). Light rings of legs more distinct than in male.

Measurements. Female paralectotype, total length: 3.4 mm; prosoma length: 1.1 mm; width: 1.2 mm; opisthosoma length: 2.3 mm; legs:

	1	2	3	4
fem	4.7	3.3	2.6	3.1
pat	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
tib	4.5	2.7	2.0	2.6
met	8.3	4.7	3.4	4.0
tar	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.7
total	19.0	11.9	9.0	10.7
tibind	43	21	16	20

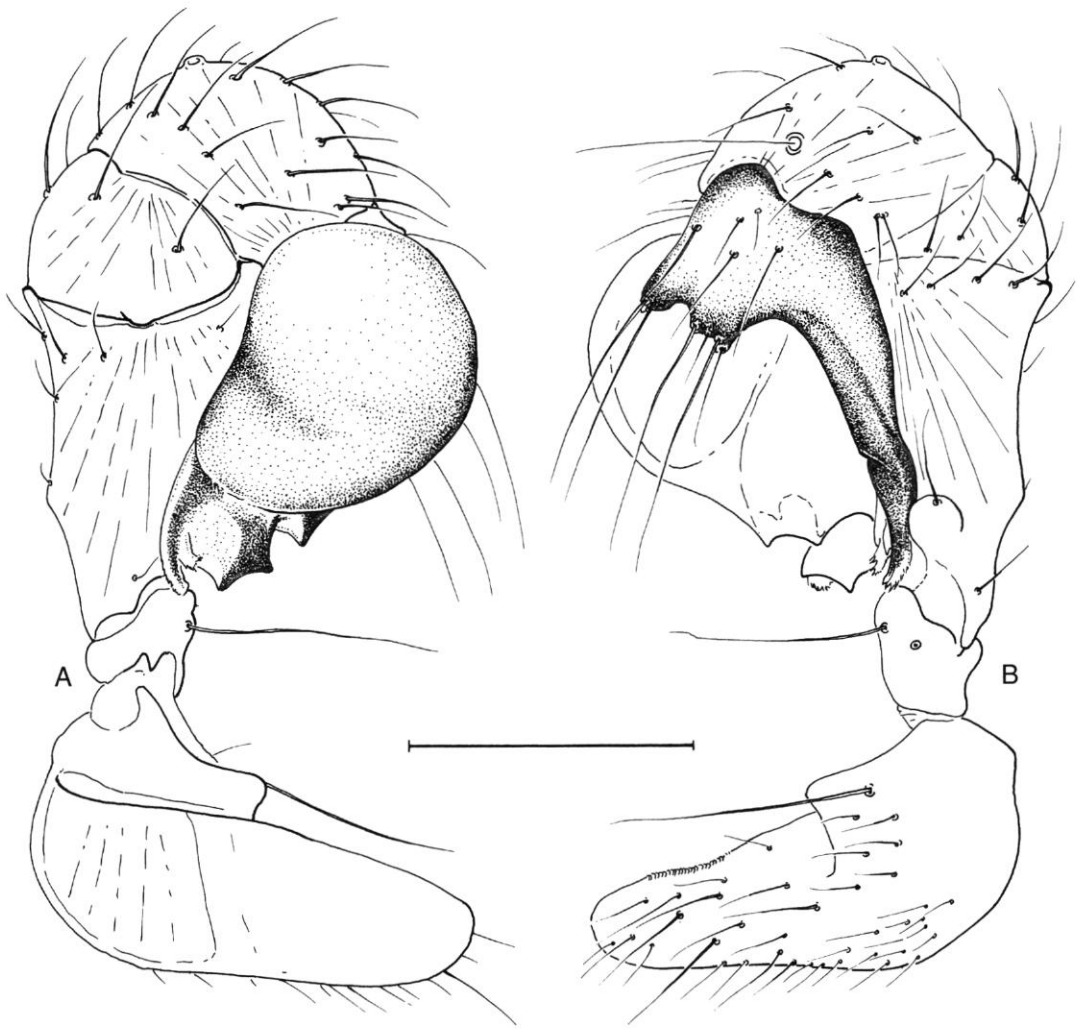

FIG. 26. — *Psilochorus nigrifrons*, ♂ left pedipalp. **A**, prolateral view, bulb stippled; **B**, retrolateral view, cymbium with procursus stippled. Scale line: 0.3 mm.

REMARK

This species (as well as the closely related *P. nigrifrons* Simon, 1894, see below) is quite different from the type species of the genus (*P. pullulus* Hentz, 1850) and probably most *Psilochorus* species. The most obvious difference is the opisthosoma, which is globular in most representatives of the genus, but cylindrical in *P. lemniscatus* and *P. nigrifrons*. The shapes of the apophyses distally on the palpal femora (Figs 24E, 27D) prove the two species representatives of the "*Modisimus* group", which includes the genera *Modisimus*, *Hedypsilus*, *Bryantina*, *Anopsicus*, North American *Psilochorus*, some Central American "*Coryssocnemis*" and the Panamanian "*Blechroscelis*" *modesta* (Huber in press a).

Psilochorus nigrifrons Simon, 1894
(Figs 25-27)

Psilochorus nigrifrons Simon, 1894: 519, 520, fig. 1.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. — Lectotype ♂ (designated herein), paralectotype ♂, and 1 ♀ (MNHN, 13501), with Simon's label: "13501 *psil. nigrifrons* E.S. ins. S. Vincent (cb.m.)". Other material not known.

TYPE LOCALITY. — Saint Vincent, Lesser Antilles.

NOTE. — Simon (1894) only described the male ("*femina adulta ignota*") and probably added the female specimen later. The overall appearance, especially the shape and colors of the opisthosoma strongly suggest that the female is indeed conspecific with the male types.

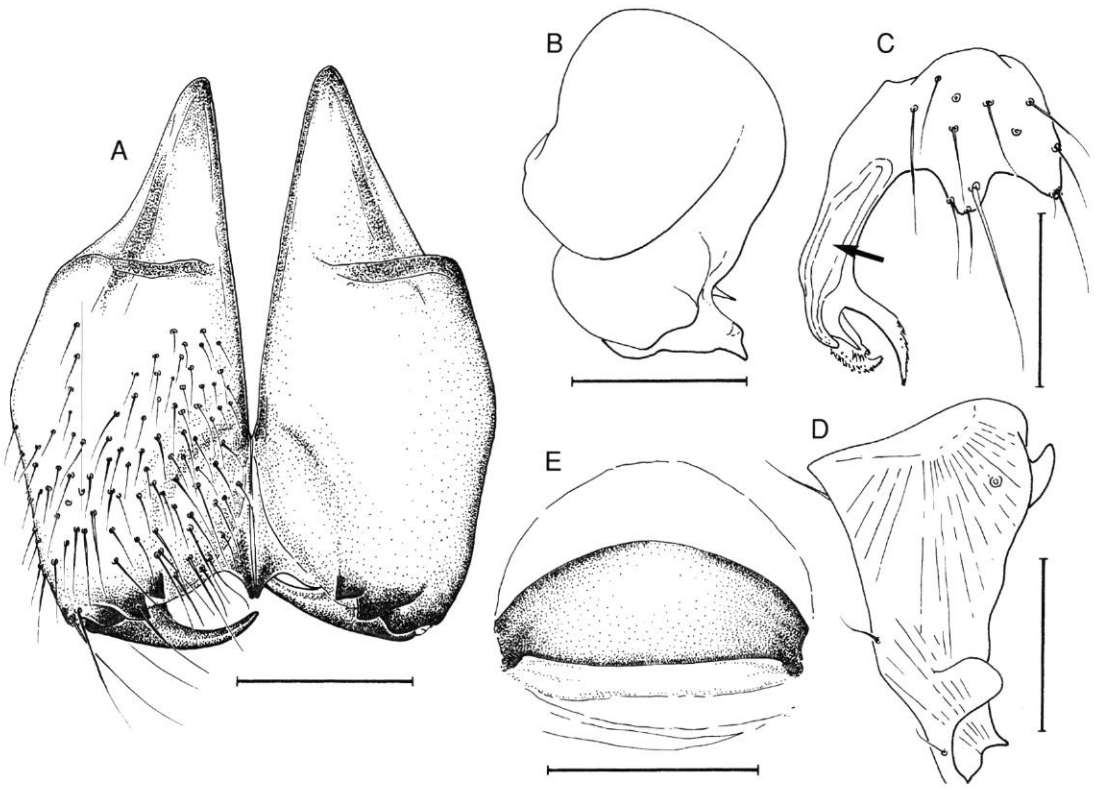

FIG. 27. — *Psilochorus nigrifrons*. **A**, ♂ chelicerae, frontal view; **B**, ♂ right genital bulb, retrolateral view; **C**, ♂ right palpal cymbium with procursus, ventral view; arrow: supposed gland-duct; **D**, ♂ right pedipalpal femur, lateral view; **E**, ♀ epigynum, ventral view. Scale lines: 0.2 mm.

REDESCRIPTION

Male

Carapace ochre with large brown spot posteriorly (Fig. 25A), clypeus with longitudinal brown stripe, sternum ochre, only labium brown. Opisthosoma ochre, slightly darker laterally, genital plate brownish. Legs ochre brown until about half the metatarsi, then light and almost translucent. Hardly visible light rings at distal tips of femora and tibiae. Eight eyes on moderately elevated ocular area (Fig. 25A, B). Carapace inflated posteriorly (Fig. 25B). Legs without spines. Pedipalps as shown in figure 26A, B, bulb and procursus (Fig. 27B, C) very similar to *P. lemniscatus*, femur with proximal and distal apophysis (Fig. 27D). Chelicerae with two pairs of simple frontal apophyses near base of fangs (Fig. 27A).

Measurements. Male lectotype, total length: 3.7 mm; prosoma length: 1.3 mm; width: 1.5 mm; opisthosoma length: 2.4 mm; legs:

	1	2	3	4
fem	11.2	8.1	6.4	7.5
pat	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
tib	10.3	6.5	4.8	6.0
met	20.9	11.6	8.5	11.1
tar	2.8	2.2	1.2	1.3
total	45.8	29.0	21.5	26.5
tibind	77	41	30	42

Measurements of male paralectotype: tib2: 6.0 mm; tib3: 4.5 mm; tib4: 5.6 mm.

Female

Carapace ochre without spot (Fig. 25C), without inflation (Fig. 25D), clypeus as in male, sternum ochre, slightly darker at labium. Opisthosoma as in male, with some dark eggs shining through laterally (Fig. 25D). Epigynum simple brown plate when viewed ventrally (Fig. 27E).

Measurements. Female, total length: 3.3; prosoma length: 0.8; width: 0.9; opisthosoma length: 2.5; legs:

	1	2	3	4
fem	7.7	5.6	4.5	5.3
pat	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
tib	7.5	4.6	3.3	4.2
met	14.1	7.8	5.6	7.6
tar	2.1	1.5	1.0	1.1
total	31.8	19.9	14.8	18.6
tibind	79	48	35	44

Systenita prasina Simon, 1893
(Figs 28, 29)

Systenita prasina Simon, 1893a: 318, 319; 1893b: 479-483. – di Caporiacco 1955: 299, fig. 8 (see note below).

MATERIAL EXAMINED. — Lectotype ♂ (designated herein following the suggestion on a label by P. Brignoli from 1971), 8 ♂♂ and 16 ♀♀ paralectotypes, 7 juveniles (MNHN, 11023), with Simon's label: "*Systenita* E.S. 11023 *anolis* E.S. Tovar". Other material not known.

TYPE LOCALITY. — Venezuela, Aragua, Tovar (Fig. 1). For Tovar see under *Mecolaesthus longissimus*.

NOTES. — Although Simon's label says "*anolis*", the present material is considered to be the type series of *S. prasina* for exactly the same reasons mentioned above for *Mecolaesthus longissimus*. The figures of the palp in di Caporiacco (1955) differ significantly from those in the present paper. His specimens were probably not conspecific with Simon's material.

REDESCRIPTION

Male

Carapace and sternum pale ochre yellow, clypeus slightly darker. Opisthosoma of same color, without markings (Fig. 28A, B). Legs ochre yellow, with brown "knees" (patella, tibia-metatarsus joint). Six eyes, wide apart on slightly elevated ocular area (Fig. 28A, B). Legs without spines. Pedipalps as shown in figure 29A, B, femur with basal and distal apophysis (Fig. 29C), procursus slender (Fig. 29D), lying in groove of the bulb (Fig. 29B). Chelicerae with pair of frontal apophyses that bear two club-shaped hairs each (Fig. 29E, F).

Measurements. Male lectotype, total length: 2.1 mm; prosoma length: 0.6 mm; width: 0.8 mm; opisthosoma length: 1.5 mm; legs:

	1	2	3	4
fem	8.1	–	–	5.6
pat	0.3	–	–	0.3
tib	8.0	–	–	4.6
met	–	–	–	7.9
tar	–	–	–	1.2

Legs of a male paralectotype:

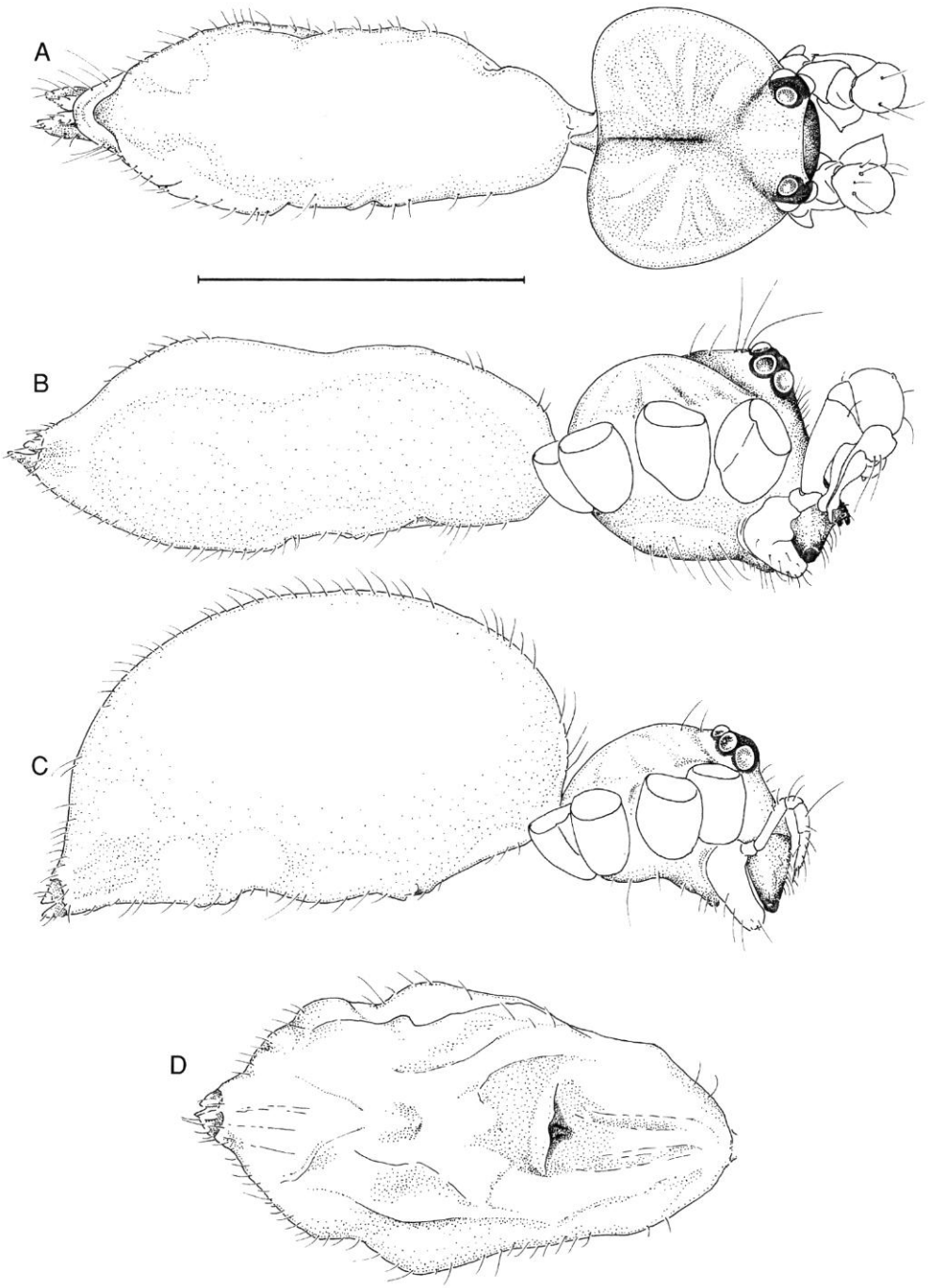

FIG. 28. — *Systenita prasina*. **A**, ♂, dorsal view; **B**, ♂, lateral view; **C**, ♀, lateral view; **D**, ♀ opisthosoma with epigynum, ventral view. Scale line: 1 mm.

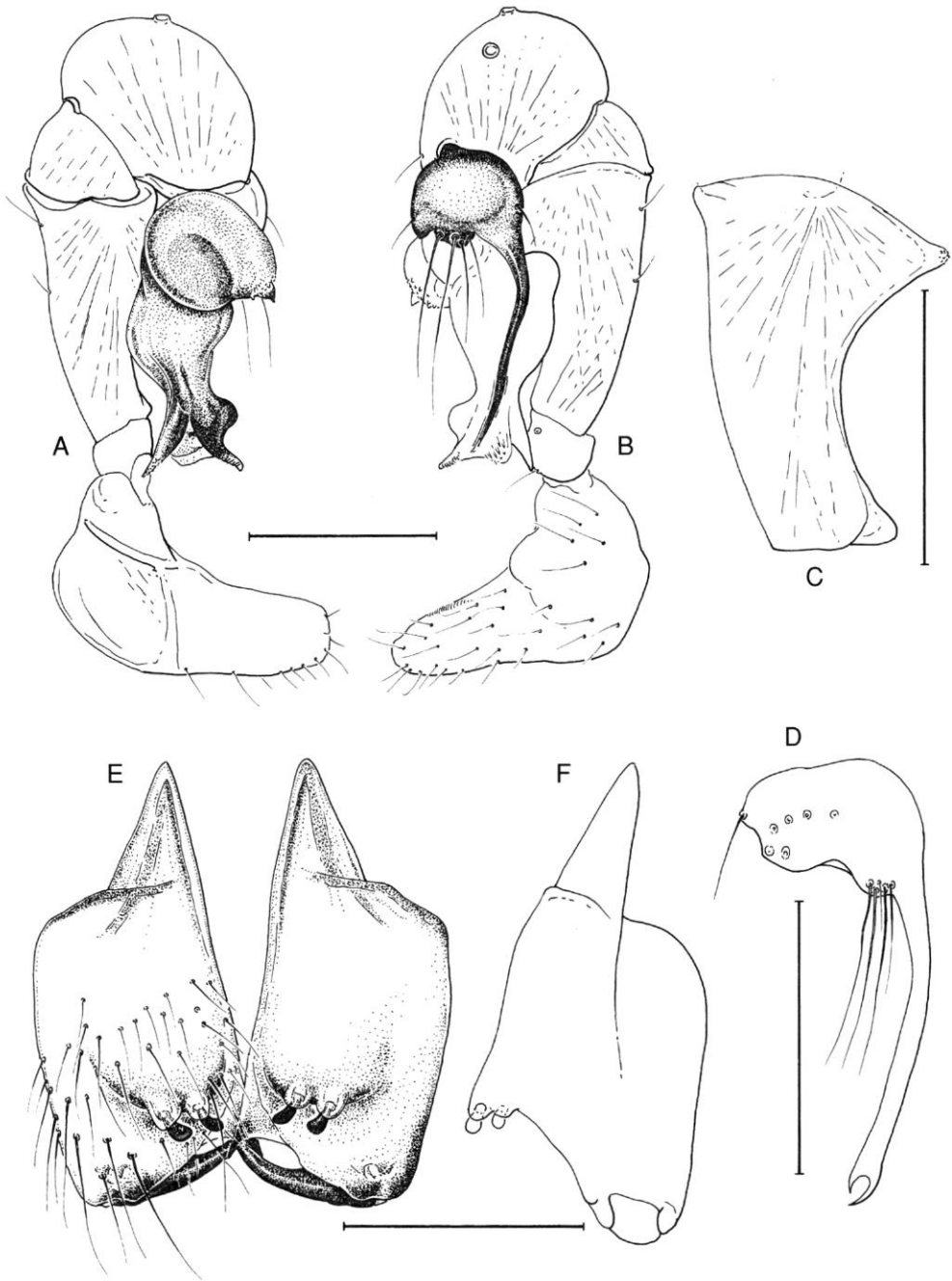

FIG. 29. — *Systenita prasina*. **A**, ♂ left pedipalp, prolateral view, bulb stippled; **B**, ♂ left pedipalp, retrolateral view, cymbium with procursus stippled; **C**, ♂ pedipalpal femur, lateral view; **D**, ♂ left palpal cymbium with procursus, retrolateral view; **E**, ♂ chelicerae, frontal view; **F**, ♂ chelicerae, lateral view. Scale lines: 0.2 mm.

	1	2	3	4
fem	8.0	5.2	3.9	5.0
pat	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
tib	7.6	4.9	3.6	4.4
met	14.5	8.6	5.5	7.4
tar	2.5	1.2	0.9	1.0
total	32.9	20.2	14.2	18.1
tibind	80	52	28	46

Tibia 1 in other male paralectotypes: 7.1, 7.9, 8.0, 8.1 mm.

Female

Same colors as male. Ocular area almost not elevated (Fig. 28C). Epigynum extremely simple when viewed ventrally (Fig. 28D).

Measurements. Female paralectotype, total length: 2.1 mm; prosoma length: 0.5 mm; width 0.6 mm; opisthosoma length: 1.6 mm; legs:

	1	2	3	4
fem	5.9	4.1	3.1	4.1
pat	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
tib	5.5	3.8	2.7	3.6
met	10.4	6.4	4.0	5.9
tar	1.8	1.0	0.7	0.9
total	23.9	15.6	10.8	14.8
tibind	58	48	34	38

Tibia 1 in other female paralectotypes: 5.3, 5.3, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5, 5.5, 5.6, 6.2 mm.

Acknowledgements

I thank C. Rollard (Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris) for sending the types redescribed in this paper, C. L. Deeleman-Reinhold for helpful comments on a previous draft of the manuscript, and W. G. Eberhard for providing working space at the Universidad de Costa Rica. This study was supported by postdoctoral grants J01047 and J01254 from the FWF (Austria).

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Submitted on 20 January 1997;
accepted on 21 April 1997.